Stabilization of G-Quadruplex DNA by FRET

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Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)



When probes are close: acceptor absorbs most emitted light When probes are far apart: acceptor cannot absorb light

F21D – Fam-GGG(TTAGGG)₃-Dabcyl



Quenching

Fluorescence

(Probes close)

(Probes far apart)

Example of FRET Melting Data



First derivative curve

Example Stabilization Data



Adding NMM increases the melting temperature of F21D

Porphyrins Currently Under Investigation





4P3 and PC3M are excellent stabilizers. P2C2M exhibits some stabilization for GQs.

Competition Data for F21D + 4P3 in the presence of ctDNA



Adding ctDNA decreases the T_m of F21D + 4P3 only slightly



PC3M is highly selective for G-quadruplex DNA

Future Plans

- Repeat competition study with current porphryins
- If competition study is confirmed, perform detailed characterization of porphyrin binding to DNA

Ruthenium complexes as potential quadruplex ligands

$[Ru(bpy)_2L]^{2+}$



Compounds from Benjamin Williams, Sharon Burgmayer *et al*. Bryn Mawr

Stabilization



Quadruplex stabilization of these ligands is promising

Competition



Complex, 1.6 μ M

These complexes are weakly selective for GQs



Future Plans



- Continue screening Ru complexes
 - Starting work on allox and pterin ligands
- Detailed characterization of binding



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