## Addendum: Liquid β-NMR studies of the interaction of Na and K cations with DNA G-quadruplex structures

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### Quadruplex-DNA

Thrombin Binding Aptamer (tba)





c-myc

Human Telomeric (ht)



therapeutic DNA from clinical trials 2 tetrads -> single ion binding site

oncogene promoter sequencemost stable, fast kinetics

native telomeric repeat
structure cation-dependent

### The Problems and the Unknowns



Left: Salgado et al., G-quadruplex DNA and ligand interaction in living cells using NMR spectroscopy, Chemical Science, 2015 Middle: Wong et al., Direct NMR detection of the "invisible" alkali metal cations tightly bound to G-quadruplex structures, Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2005



Harding et al., Magnetic moments of short-lived nuclei with part-per-million accuracy: Paving the way for applications of  $\beta$ -detected NMR in chemistry and biology,

### The New Beamline



CAD-Design: N. Azaryan, Render: M. Jankowski



• 4.7T with sub-ppm homogeneity



## New Magnet







#### $\beta\text{-NMR}$ of alkali metals in Oligonucleotides

Progress in β-NMR

### **New Detectors**



Developed and built by: M. Madurga-Flores, M. Myllymäki, S. Warren



#### Progress in $\beta$ -NMR

#### $\beta$ -NMR of alkali metals in Oligonucleotides

### **New Detectors**



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### New Data Acquisition System



Time-resolved  $\beta$ -asymmetry and number of  $\beta$ events for a hyperfine structure scan for data points in resonance with optical pumping laser

- combined data acquisition and control system
- FPGA-based 250 MHz 14-bit oscilloscope
- calculation of time-resolved properties for each beta-particle in real time (timestamp, amplitude, integral etc.)
- in-depth data analysis

Written by: M. Jankowski, J. Croese, H. Brand

### Improvements

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### A look at Deep Eutectic Solvents



Data-preparation: K. Dziubinska-Kühn

- (<sup>23</sup>Na frequency: 34.045680 MHz)
- $\Delta \nu$  between solvents:  $110 \pm 0.5$  Hz (chemical shift difference between solvents preserved)
- FWHM: 60 120 Hz  $\pm$ 10 Hz

# A new nucleus - Moving to $^{37}$ K



Data-preparation: M. Jankowski

14 shifts for 1 run + remaining 14 shifts:

- 4 shifts: final testing/optimisation: detectors, sample holder, RF coil
- $\bullet$  10 shifts: polarisation and  $\beta\text{-NMR}$  on  $^{49}\text{K}$
- $\bullet$  14 shifts: final experiment (  $^{26}\mathrm{Na}$  and/or  $^{49}\mathrm{K}$  with Quadruplex-forming oligonucleotides)

Technical:

- $^{26}$ Na: Ta, Ti, or UC<sub>x</sub> target;  $^{49}$ K: UC<sub>x</sub> target
- $\bullet$  yield:  $^{26}\text{Na:}$  yield:  $10^7$  ions/s,  $^{49}\text{K:}$   $2\times10^4$  ions/s

- successful <sup>26</sup>Na commissioning
- significantly reduced linewidth/uncertainty
- <sup>37</sup>K measured in crystal

 polarize and measure <sup>49</sup>K
Oligonucleotide measurements with either Na/K

### Properties of stable and radioactive isotopes relevant for this proposal

Nucleus	Radioactive half-life	Nuclear spin <i>I</i>	Magnetic moment $(\mu_N)$	Quadrupole moment (mb)	Observed $\beta$ -asymmetry
<sup>23</sup> Na	-	3/2	2.217499(7)	104	-
<sup>26</sup> Na	1.077 s	3	2.849378(20)	-5	25%
<sup>37</sup> K	1.237 s	3/2	0.20320(6)	100	8-11%
<sup>39</sup> K	-	3/2	0.39147(3)	60	-
<sup>49</sup> K	1.260 s	1/2	1.33868(8)	-	-

Harding et al., Magnetic moments of short-lived nuclei with part-per-million accuracy: Paving the way for applications of  $\beta$ -detected NMR in chemistry and biology, http://arxiv.org/abs/2004.02820, 2020

Shidling et al., Precision half-life measurement of the  $\beta^+$  decay of  ${}^{37}\mathrm{K}$ , Phys. Rev. C, 2014

Kopf et al., Optical pumping of short lived  $\beta$ -radioactive isotopes and the magnetic moment of 37K, Zeitschrift für Physik, 1969

Von Platen et al., Spin exchange polarization and hfs anomaly measurement of  $\beta$ -active 37K, Zeitschrift für Physik, 1971

Minamisono et al., Quadrupole moment of 37K, Physics Letters B, 2008

Carraz et al., The 49K beta decay, Physics Letters B, 1982

- for <sup>49</sup>K: UC<sub>x</sub> (2 × 10<sup>4</sup> ions/s), record <sup>49</sup>K  $\beta$ -NMR resonances in crystal (establish polarization, then determine resonance frequency), ionic liquids/DES
- 1 shift at the start of every beamtime: establishing laser polarisation by HFS scans, optimising laser-atom overlap
- 0.3-0.5 shift (for each solvent and G4 configuration): measuring T<sub>1</sub> in one liquid sample, with different parameters optimised
- 0.5-1 shift for each solvent and G4 configuration: performing several NMR scans in one liquid sample (depending on the number of peaks and observed β-asymmetry)