Effect of Metal Ion Incorporation on the Properties of Peptide Nucleic Acid Duplexes

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Peptide nucleic acid (PNA), a DNA synthetic analog, assembles into helical duplexes as a consequence of Watson-Crick hydrogen bonds formed between nucleobases but has an achiral pseudo-peptide backbone, in contrast to DNA which has a phosphodiester backbone. Placing ligand-modified monomers in complementary positions in PNA oligomers makes possible metal ion incorporation within the PNA duplex (Figure 1).

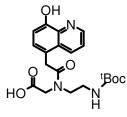


Figure 2: 8-hydroxy-quinoline-modfied PNA monomer (**Q**).

We have synthesized an 8-hydroxyquinoline-modified PNA monomer (**Q**, Figure 2) and have included it in PNA oligomers with different degrees of complementarity. Thermal denaturation experiments demonstrated high-affinity binding of Cu²⁺ to **Q**-modified PNA duplexes. UV spectrophotometric

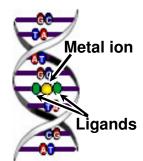


Figure 1: PNA duplex containing **Q** ligands bound to Cu²⁺.

titrations and EPR spectroscopy indicated the formation within the PNA duplex of a $Cu\mathbf{Q}_2$ complex with square-planar geometry (Figure 3). The high changes in absorbance at 260 nm observed in the melting curves of

metal-containing PNA duplexes indicate strong π - π interactions between the bases brought in close proximity by the metal-ligand moiety, which promote mismatch tolerance. CD spectroscopy has showed that an L-lysine attached to the ligand-modified PNA duplexes exerts a chiral induction effect only in the presence of Cu^{2+} , further supporting a significant relationship between metal binding and π - π interactions within the duplex.

Figure 3: CuQ_2 moiety at center of PNA duplex.

This biomimetic strategy for metal ion incorporation in PNA can be used to create duplexes containing one or multiple metal ions at predefined positions, bridged by a combination of hydrogen and coordinative bonds. These supramolecules have potential applications in molecular electronics, which we are presently evaluating.