

## **Product Specifications**

Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos, Fluorescent dyes, Affinity Ligands, Spacers & Linkers, Duplex Stabilizers, Minor bases, labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates Locked Nucleic Acids (LNA); 2'-5' linked Oligos

## Oligo Modifications

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures for clinical purposes.

## N1-Methyl dG (m1dG)

| Category                 | Structural Studies | O CU  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Modification Code        | m1dG               | N CH <sub>3</sub>                               |
| Reference Catalog Number | 26-6464            | 5' Oligo VVV O                                  |
| 5 Prime                  | Υ                  | O=P-O N NH <sub>2</sub>                         |
| 3 Prime                  | Υ                  | ОН  |
| Internal                 | Υ                  | N1 methyl dG                                    |
| Molecular Weight(mw)     | 343.24             | (m1 dG)<br>[26-6464-XX] O=P-O-WW Oligo 3'<br>OH |

N1-Methyl-deoxyguanosine (N1-Me-dG, m1 dG) is a methylated nucleoside base, and is primarily used in the study of DNA damage and repair mechanisms related to alkylation damage. The N1-Me-dA lesion is primarily generated by SN2 alkylating reagents such as methyl methanesulfonate and dimethylsulfate, which react with the N1 position of adenine (1). In cells, N1-methyl-dA acts as a lethal DNA replication block, but is not very mutagenic (1% A to T transversion in E. coli), and is repaired by the enzyme AlkB by direct reversal (2,3). Because the N1 position of adenine is involved in hydrogen bonding of A: T Watson-Crick base pairing, methylation of this site was expected to disrupt hydrogen bonding. However, NMR analysis revealed that N1-methylation actually alters the A:T base-pairing interactions from Watson-Crick to (syn)N1-methyl-A: (anti)T Hoogsteen, thus providing insight into why AlkB repair of N1-Methyl-dA lesions is 10X more efficient on ssDNA over dsDNA (4). **References** 

- (1) Sedgwick, B., Lindahl, T. Recent progress on the Ada response for inducible repair of DNA alkylation damage. *Oncogene* (2002), **21**: 8886-8894.
- (2) Chen, B.J., Carroll, P., Samson, I. The Eschericia coli alkB protein protects human cells against alkylation-induced toxicity. *J. Bacteriol.* (1994), **176**: 6255-6261.
- (3) Delaney, J.C., Essigman, J.M. Mutagenesis, genotoxicity and repair of 1-methyladenine, 3-alkylcytosines, 1-methylguanine, and 3-methylthymine in alkB Escherichia coli. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* (2004), **101**: 14051-14056. (4) Yang, H., Zhan, Y., Fenn, D., Chi, L.M., Lam, S.K. Effect of 1-methyladenine on double-helical DNA structures. *FEBS Letters* (2008), **582**: 1629-1633.

