Product Specifications

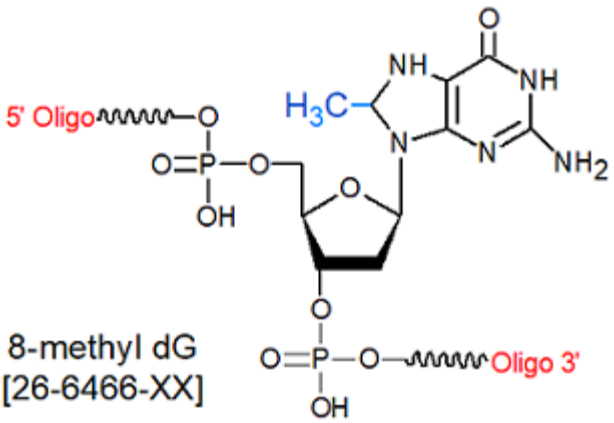
Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos, Fluorescent dyes, Affinity Ligands, Spacers & Linkers, Duplex Stabilizers, Minor bases, labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates Locked Nucleic Acids (LNA); 2′-5′ linked Oligos

Oligo Modifications

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

8-methyl-dG

Category	Duplex Stability
Modification Code	8-me-dG
Reference Catalog Number	26-6466
5 Prime	Y
3 Prime	Y
Internal	Y
Molecular Weight(mw)	343.21



The structural plasticity of DNA allows it to switch from its canonical right-handed B-form into non-canonical alternative arrangements such as left-handed Z-DNA and multi-stranded G-quadruplexes. Modifying specific bases within synthetic oligonucleotides is a powerful approach for rationally engineering and controlling these spatial shifts.
8-Methyl-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-Me-dG) is a crucial tool in this field. Replacing the hydrogen atom at the C8 position of guanine with a bulky methyl group introduces a sterile clash with the sugar ring. This structural constraint shifts the glycosidic torsion angle away from the anti conformation and locks the base into a preferred syn glycosidic conformation.

1. Z-DNA Conformation Stabilization and B-Z Transitions

Right-handed B-DNA requires nucleosides to adopt an anti conformation, whereas left-handed Z-DNA alternates between anti and syn orientations. Because 8-Me-dG is pre-organized into the syn conformation, its incorporation drastically reduces the energetic threshold needed for B-to-Z DNA transitions. [1, 2] • Low Salt Transition: Unmodified oligonucleotides require unphysiologically high salt environments or chemical additives to form Z-DNA. Oligonucleotides synthesized with 8-Me-dG can form stable Z-DNA under physiological salt conditions, or even in the absence of salt. [1, 2, 3] • Positional Dependency: Circular Dichroism (CD) studies have shown that position matters. Placing the modification toward the center of alternating purine-pyrimidine sequences maximizes Z-form stability. This application provides researchers with robust tools to evaluate the molecular pathways of Z-DNA-specific binding proteins like ADAR1. [1]

2. Rational Structural Tuning of G-Quadruplexes (G4)

G-quadruplexes are four-stranded nucleic acid structures formed by guanine-rich regions layered into G-tetrads. The overall topology of a quadruplex (parallel, antiparallel, or hybrid) relies strictly on the precise coordination of syn and anti orientations across its guanosine strands. [1, 2] • Topology Stabilization: Substituting standard dG with 8-Me-dG at specific syn positions significantly stabilizes alternative topologies. For example, in the Thrombin Binding Aptamer (TBA), targeted replacement improves structural stability and enhances thrombin inhibitory activity Accelerating Quadruplex Assembly: Incorporating 8-Me-dG at the 5'-end of tetramolecular parallel G-quadruplex sequences accelerates folding kinetics by 15-fold or more.

This rapid assembly happens because the modification correctly pre-aligns the required syn conformations, which minimizes entropic penalties during structural initiation.

3. Enhancement of Aptamers and Nucleic Acid Therapeutics.

For therapeutic oligonucleotides like Antisense Oligonucleotides (ASOs), siRNAs, and aptamers to remain active in vivo, they must resist biochemical breakdown. [1] • Nuclease Resistance: The bulky C8-methyl group physically shelters the adjacent phosphodiester backbone from cellular nucleases without disrupting essential Watson-Crick pairing capabilities. This modification enhances metabolic stability and prolongs serum half-life. • Conformational Control: By pre-arranging active configurations, 8-Me-dG aids in developing highly target-specific aptamers that remain rigid and bound to target proteins under physiological conditions. [1, 2]

4. Probing Biomarker Damage and Repair Pathways

Endogenous cellular stress and environmental alkylating toxins naturally modify purines at the C8 position. [1] • Synthetic Lesion Model: Oligonucleotides synthesized with 8-Me-dG act as defined controls to simulate structural cellular damage. This allows researchers to track how error-prone DNA polymerases bypass lesions during replication, as well as how base excision repair (BER) systems identify and replace damaged nucleotides.

References

1. Effects of 8-methylguanine on structure, stability and kinetics of tetramolecular parallel G-quadruplexes. Biochimie, 93(3), 445-460.
2. 8-Methyl-2′-deoxyguanosine incorporation into parallel DNA quadruplexes. Nucleic Acids Research, 33(20), 6530–6538.
3. Investigation of B-Z transitions with DNA oligonucleotides containing 8-methylguanine. Nucleic Acids Research Symposium Series, 58(1), 103–104.
4. 8-Methylguanosine: A Powerful Z-DNA Stabilizer. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 125(44), 13322–13323.
5. Z-DNA under physiological salt conditions: Structure and thermodynamic properties of d(CGC[m8G]CG)2. Nucleic Acids Research, 31(9), 2325–2333.
6. Late-stage guanine C8–H alkylation of nucleosides and oligonucleotides. Nature Communications, 15, 2341.
7. Structural Probes in Quadruplex Nucleic Acid Structure Determination. Molecules, 17(11), 13073-13101