

## **Supporting Information**

### **Accurate measurement of $^{15}\text{N}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ residual dipolar couplings in nucleic acids**

Christopher P. Jaroniec, Jérôme Boisbouvier, Izabela Tworowska,  
Edward P. Nikonowicz and Ad Bax

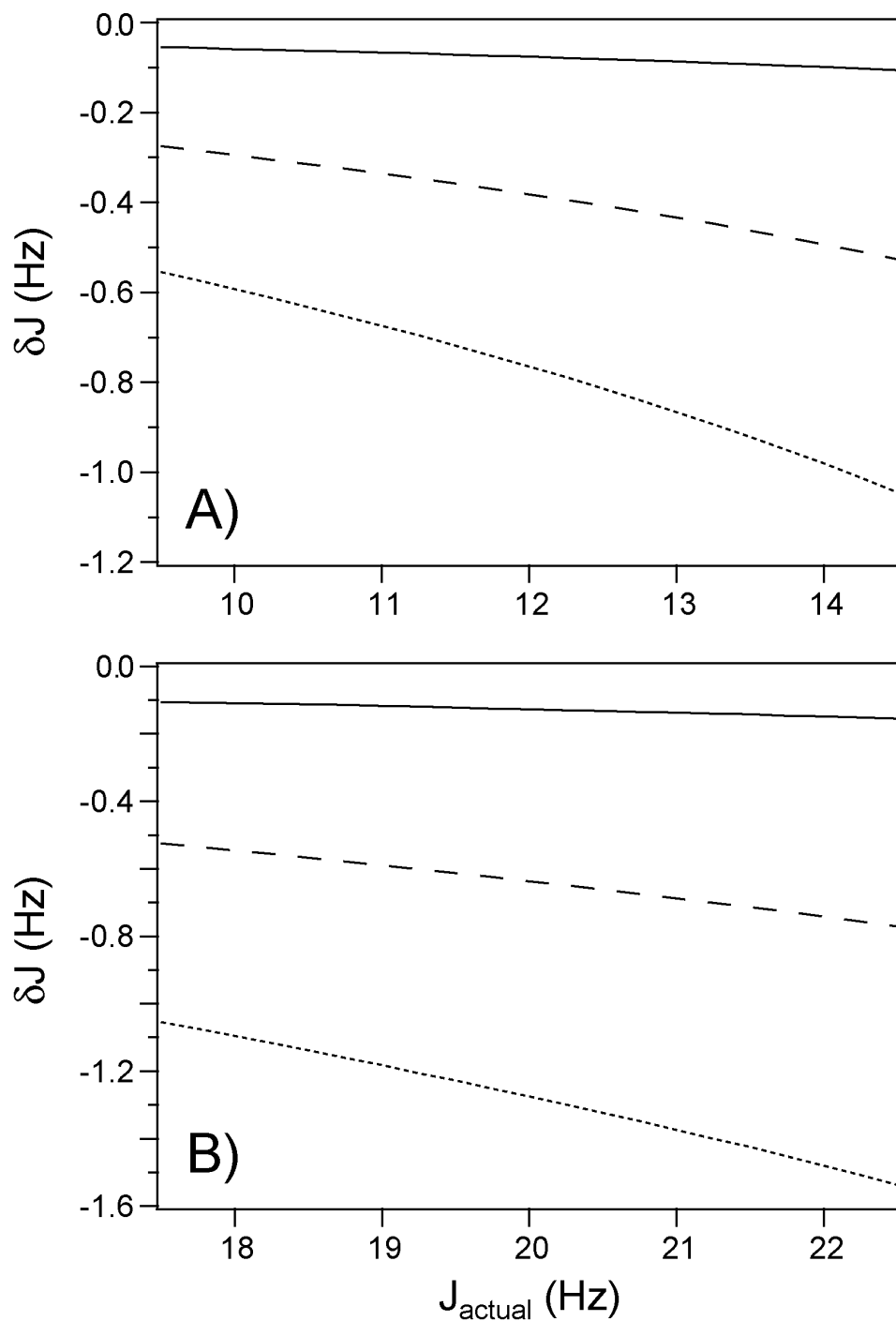
**Table S1.** One-bond  $^{15}\text{N}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  isotropic J couplings in helix-35 $\psi$ .

Nucleotide	$^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$ (Hz)	$^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$ (Hz)	$^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ (Hz)
G37	-10.33 $\pm$ 0.19	-12.43 $\pm$ 0.23 <sup>†</sup>	-18.35 $\pm$ 0.38
G38	-9.36 $\pm$ 0.04	-11.76 $\pm$ 0.05	-18.64 $\pm$ 0.07
G39	-9.10 $\pm$ 0.03	-11.93 $\pm$ 0.03	-18.43 $\pm$ 0.05
C40	-9.72 $\pm$ 0.01	-13.37 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>†</sup>	-12.79 $\pm$ 0.03
U41	-10.00 $\pm$ 0.02	-13.22 $\pm$ 0.02	-17.91 $\pm$ 0.03
A42	-9.22 $\pm$ 0.02	-12.15 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>†</sup>	-18.24 $\pm$ 0.05
A43	-9.08 $\pm$ 0.02	-11.75 $\pm$ 0.04	-18.18 $\pm$ 0.05
U44	-10.24 $\pm$ 0.04	-13.07 $\pm$ 0.03	-17.82 $\pm$ 0.07
G45	-9.85 $\pm$ 0.13	-11.48 $\pm$ 0.13	-18.56 $\pm$ 0.21
U47	-11.55 $\pm$ 0.06	-13.22 $\pm$ 0.03	-18.65 $\pm$ 0.04
G48	-10.40 $\pm$ 0.23	-11.61 $\pm$ 0.03	-18.93 $\pm$ 0.05
A49	-10.70 $\pm$ 0.06	-12.04 $\pm$ 0.02	-18.60 $\pm$ 0.04
A50	-10.71 $\pm$ 0.19	-11.84 $\pm$ 0.03	-18.53 $\pm$ 0.05
A51	-10.32 $\pm$ 0.17	-12.47 $\pm$ 0.20 <sup>†</sup>	-18.40 $\pm$ 0.35
A53	-9.19 $\pm$ 0.05*	-11.99 $\pm$ 0.06	-18.28 $\pm$ 0.10
U54	-9.81 $\pm$ 0.02	-13.11 $\pm$ 0.03	-17.70 $\pm$ 0.05
U55	-10.04 $\pm$ 0.02	-13.10 $\pm$ 0.03	-17.70 $\pm$ 0.04
A56	-9.43 $\pm$ 0.04	-12.09 $\pm$ 0.04 <sup>†</sup>	-18.34 $\pm$ 0.07
G57	-9.19 $\pm$ 0.02	-11.83 $\pm$ 0.03	-18.49 $\pm$ 0.05
C58	-9.74 $\pm$ 0.01	-13.32 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>†</sup>	-12.76 $\pm$ 0.03
C59	-9.87 $\pm$ 0.01	-13.57 $\pm$ 0.02	-12.95 $\pm$ 0.04
C60	-10.87 $\pm$ 0.01	-13.62 $\pm$ 0.02	-13.31 $\pm$ 0.03
<i>Adenine (7)</i>	<i>-9.81 <math>\pm</math> 0.74</i>	<i>-12.05 <math>\pm</math> 0.23</i>	<i>-18.37 <math>\pm</math> 0.15</i>
<i>Guanine (6)</i>	<i>-9.71 <math>\pm</math> 0.57</i>	<i>-11.84 <math>\pm</math> 0.33</i>	<i>-18.57 <math>\pm</math> 0.21</i>
<i>Cytidine (4)</i>	<i>-10.05 <math>\pm</math> 0.55</i>	<i>-13.47 <math>\pm</math> 0.15</i>	<i>-12.95 <math>\pm</math> 0.25</i>
<i>Uridine (5)</i>	<i>-10.33 <math>\pm</math> 0.70</i>	<i>-13.14 <math>\pm</math> 0.07</i>	<i>-17.95 <math>\pm</math> 0.40</i>

All  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$  and  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$  values are obtained from 3D MQ-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$ ) and 3D TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$ ) experiments, respectively, which are compensated for natural  $^{13}\text{C}$  abundance effects (see text), unless specified otherwise (see below). The  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$  values are obtained from 3D MQ-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ ) and 3D TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ ) experiments and the values reported in the table are *not* corrected for natural  $^{13}\text{C}$  abundance effects. Based on the  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$  and  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$  results (see below), the true  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$  couplings are expected to differ from the values in given in the table by approximately -1 Hz, i.e., we expect the average  $^1J_{\text{N9-C4}}$  for adenine bases to be ca. -19.4 Hz. For  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ , average values of 3D MQ-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ ) and 3D TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ ) experiments were used where available (pairwise rmsd for a set of 11 couplings measured using both experiments was 0.08 Hz), except for the loop nucleotides U47-A50 where values obtained from the 3D TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C2/4}}$ ) experiment are given, due to low S/N of these correlations in 3D MQ-HCN-QJ spectra (see text). Uncertainties were calculated based on the S/N ratios in reference spectra as described in Table 1. Also given are the average J couplings according to nucleotide type, with the number of nucleotides used to calculate the average J value given in parentheses.

\*  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$  is obtained by correcting the value obtained from 3D TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$ ) experiment by -0.89 Hz. The average difference due to natural  $^{13}\text{C}$  abundance effects between the apparent J value obtained using 3D MQ-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$ ) and TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C1'}}$ ) was  $J(\text{MQ}) - J(\text{TROSY}) = -0.89 \pm 0.15$  Hz for 15 nucleotides, where couplings could be obtained using both methods.

<sup>†</sup>  $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$  is obtained by correcting the value obtained from 3D MQ-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$ ) experiment by -1.44 Hz. The average difference due to natural  $^{13}\text{C}$  abundance effects between the apparent J value obtained using 3D MQ-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$ ) and TROSY-HCN-QJ ( $^1J_{\text{N1/9-C6/8}}$ ) was  $J(\text{TROSY}) - J(\text{MQ}) = -1.44 \pm 0.20$  Hz for 15 nucleotides, where couplings could be obtained using both methods.



**Figure S1.** Simulations of the effect of incomplete  $^{13}\text{C}$  enrichment on measurement of  $^1J_{\text{NC}}$  using MQ-HCN-QJ and TROSY-HCN-QJ methods (see text). Plots of difference,  $\delta J$ , between the apparent  $J$  coupling extracted using Equation 1 of the main text and the actual  $J$  coupling are shown for  $^{13}\text{C}$  labeling efficiencies of 99% (solid line), 95% (dashed line) and 90% (dotted line) for target  $^{15}\text{N}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$   $J$ -couplings of 12 Hz (A) and 20 Hz (B). Note that, even though the underestimate of  $^1J_{\text{NC}}$  is relatively large, the error in the measured  $^1D_{\text{NC}}$  results from the difference in  $^1J_{\text{NC}}$ , where these errors largely cancel.