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## Targeting a G-quadruplex from let-7e pre-miRNA with small molecules and nucleolin

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### ABSTRACT

Let-7e precursor microRNA has the potential to adopt a G-quadruplex (rG4) structure and recently, its roles in oncology have been the focus of much attention, as it is now known that let-7e pre-miRNA is frequently dysregulated in cancers. Therefore, it is crucial to unveil and fully characterize its ability to adopt a rG4 structure, which could be stabilized or destabilized by small molecules and proteins such as nucleolin, a protein that is deeply associated with miRNA biogenesis. Herein, by combining a set of different methods such as circular dichroism (CD), nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), UV spectroscopy (thermal difference spectra (TDS) and isothermal difference spectra (IDS)) and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), we demonstrate the formation of the rG4 structure found in let-7e pre-miRNA sequence in the presence of K<sup>+</sup> (5'-GGGCU-GAGGUAGGAGG-3'). The ability of eight small molecules (or ligands) to bind to and stabilize this rG4 structure was also fully assessed. The dissociation constants for each RNA G-quadruplex/ligand complex, determined by surface plasmon resonance (SPR), ranged in the 10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-9</sup> M range. Lastly, the binding of the rG4 structure to nucleolin in the presence and absence of ligands was evaluated via CD, SPR, PAGE and confocal microscopy. The small molecules 360 A and PDS demonstrated attractive properties to target the rG4 structure of let-7e pre-miRNA and control its biology. Our findings also highlighted that the interaction of TMPyP4 with the G-quadruplex of let-7e precursor miRNA could block the formation of the complex between the rG4 and nucleolin. Overall, this study introduces an approach to target the rG4 found in let-7e pre-miRNA which opens up a new opportunity to control the microRNA biogenesis.

### 1. Introduction

RNA G-quadruplexes (rG4s) have been studied in the last few years due to intrinsic features that confer them, under certain circumstances, some advantages over their DNA counterparts [1,2]. Among these advantages, single-strand RNA lacks a complementary strand, which facilitates the intramolecular folding into secondary structures (including rG4s) known to dictate their cellular functions [3]. Recently the structural complexity of rG4s has been discussed [4] but the vast majority of rG4s adopt a parallel topology (in which all RNA strands are oriented in a parallel manner), which simplifies the development of small molecules

to target these structures (or ligands) [5].

To date, much attention has been paid to the study of rG4s in precursor microRNAs (pre-miRNAs), suggesting a possible role of rG4s in the regulation of miRNA biogenesis [6]. Previous works have described the formation of G4s in pre-miRNA-149 [7], -92b [8], -26a [9], and -1229 [10], including our recent studies on rG4-forming sequences of pre-miRNA-149 (5'-GGGAGGGGAGGGACGGG-3') [11] and -92b (5'-GGGCGGGCGGGAGGG-3') [12]. Furthermore, some studies explored and demonstrated the formation of rG4 structures in miRNA-149 [13], -197 [13], -432 [13], -765 [13], -1587 [14] and -3620 [15]. The formation of the rG4 in let-7e pre-miRNA (rG4-let-7e) has also

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been reported [16] by Pandey *et al.*, who showed that rG4-let-7e could significantly influence miRNA biogenesis [16] notably *via* a Dicer cleavage assay. In fact, a recent study demonstrated that both DNA and RNA G4s could inhibit the cleavage of pre-miRNAs by Dicer [17]. However, a deeper biophysical characterization of the pre-miRNA G4s is of utmost importance to pave the way for developing new therapeutic approaches.

Let-7 family is deregulated in various cancers [18] but its exact function is not yet fully understood. Several lines of evidence have shown the key roles of let-7 in oncology, as it is now known that let-7e miRNA is frequently down-regulated in cancers. In addition, let-7e is associated with shorter overall survival of cancer patients [19,20], is implicated in the modulation of drug sensitivity in certain cancers [21], and is one of the miRNAs that influenced  $\gamma$ H2AX foci formation, a marker of DNA double-strand breaks [22]. With this in mind, an appealing therapeutic strategy would be to control miRNA biogenesis *via* the use of ligands that could modulate the equilibrium between rG4 and stem-loop structures in pre-miRNAs [23–25]. However, this approach is, to date, underexplored since few rG4 structures have been characterized in terms of biological functions and structures.

Another possible approach is to consider the protein partners of miRNA, chief among them is nucleolin (NCL), known to be deeply involved in miRNA biogenesis [26]. NCL is predominantly located in the nucleolus but, in a cancerous context, can be found in the cytoplasm and cell surface [27,28]. As it is established that NCL binds to and promotes the folding of G4 structures [29], its cytoplasmic location in cancer cells opens the possibility that NCL modulates the formation of G4 structures in pre-miRNAs.

Here, we sought out to investigate the rG4 biology and partners of a rG4-forming sequence found in let-7e pre-miRNA (5'-GGGCU-GAGGUAGGAGG-3'). To this end, we first characterized the rG4 structure by circular dichroism (CD), UV absorption and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). Next, we studied the interacting properties of 8 well-known G4 ligands by CD-melting, Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)-melting and Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) measurements. Finally, we investigated the binding of NCL in the presence and absence of ligand by CD, SPR, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and confocal microscopy.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Oligonucleotides and ligands

Oligonucleotides were obtained from Eurogentec (Belgium) with HPLC-grade purification. rG4-let-7e oligonucleotides used in this work are 5'-GGGCUGAGGUAGGAGG-3', 5' biotin-GGGCUGAGGUAGGAGG-3', and 5'-FAM GGGCUGAGGUAGGAGG TAMRA-3'. The duplex sequence d(TATAGCTAT-hexaethyleneglycol-TATAGCTATA) labeled with FAM and TAMRA was also used. Stock solutions of approximately 1 mM were prepared using DEPC water (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until used. The concentration of oligonucleotide samples was determined from the absorbance at 260 nm by using the molar extinction coefficient. Annealing of oligonucleotide sequences was carried out by heating the samples for 10 min at  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$  and cooling them on ice for 20 min before the experiments. Synthesis and purification of the ligand C<sub>8</sub> (10-(8-(4-iodobenzamide)octyl)-3,6-bis(dimethylamino)acridinium iodide was performed as previously described [30]. The detailed synthesis and characterization of BioTASQ were performed as previously depicted [31]. The ligands PhenDC3 (3,3'-[1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-diylbis(carbonylimino)]bis[1-methylquinolinium] 1,1,1-trifluoromethanesulfonate [32]; CAS: (929895-45-4), PDS (3-{1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-2-methyl-1 H-indol-3yl}-1 H-pyrrole-2,5-dione [33]; CAS: (1085412-37-8), carboxyPDS 4-[[[2,6-Bis[[[4-(2-aminoethoxy)-2-quinolinyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-pyridinyl]oxy]methyl]-1 H-1,2,3-triazole-1-propanoic [34]; CAS: (1417638-60-8), BRACO-19 (N,N'-(9-(4-(dimethylamino)phenylamino)acridine-3,6-diyl)bis

(3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propanamide) [35]; CAS: (1177798-88-7), TMPyP4 (tetra-(N-methyl-4-pyridyl)porphyrin [36]; CAS: 36951-72-1) and 360 A (2,6-N,N'-methyl-quinolinio-3-yl-pyridine dicarboxamide) [37]; CAS: (794458-56-3) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (USA). The chemical structures of each ligand are depicted in Fig. 1. Stock solutions of the compounds were prepared as 10 mM solutions in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) and their subsequent dilution was done using nuclease-free water.

### 2.2. Cloning, cell-free and purification of NCL RBD1,2

The sequence corresponding to NCL RNA binding domain (RBD) 1 and 2 was cloned into a pIVEX 2.4D vector. NCL RBD1,2 was synthesized *in vitro* using a cell-free expression system (ISBG, Grenoble). Briefly, NCL RBD1,2 was expressed under RNase-free conditions in dialysis mode for 16 h at  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  under gentle agitation. The cell-free mixture contained 16  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  of pIVEX 2.4D plasmid encoding the NCL RBD1,2 sequence, 1 mM of each essential amino acid, 0.8 mM of each rNTPs (guanosine-, uracil-, and cytidine-5'-triphosphate, 55 mM HEPES (pH 7.5)), 68  $\mu\text{M}$  folinic acid, 0.64 mM cyclic adenosine monophosphate, 3.4 mM dithiothreitol, 27.5 mM ammonium acetate, 2 mM spermidine, 80 mM creatine phosphate, 208 mM potassium glutamate, 16 mM magnesium acetate, 250  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  creatine kinase, 27  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  T7 RNA polymerase, 0.175  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  tRNA, and 400  $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$  S30 E. coli bacterial extract. After incubation, the reaction mixture was diluted in binding buffer (50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 300 mM NaCl, and 10 mM imidazole) to a final volume of 45 mL and centrifuged for 45 min at 36,000 g at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Thereafter, the supernatant was applied onto a 5 mL Ni-NTA column that had been previously equilibrated in binding buffer (50 mM Hepes (pH 7.5), 300 mM NaCl and 10 mM Imidazole) at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The column was washed with 5% of elution buffer (50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 300 mM NaCl, and 500 mM imidazole) to eliminate residual contaminants and the protein was eluted with 50% of elution buffer. The fraction containing the NCL RBD1,2 was pooled and concentrated on a 10-kDa cut-off membrane. The purity of each fraction was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and the protein was identified through western blot analysis by using the primary anti-NCL antibody (Thermo Fisher, ref. PA3-16875).

### 2.3. UV Absorption spectroscopy

UV experiments were performed using a Thermo Scientific TM Evolution TM201 UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) and recorded between 220 and 340 nm. Spectra acquisition was conducted with a 600 nm/min scanning rate, 1 nm data intervals, and 0.05 s of integration time. The rG4-let-7e sequence was diluted to 5  $\mu\text{M}$  in lithium cacodylate buffer (10 mM, pH = 7.2). Thermal difference spectra (TDS) were carried out at  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , corresponding to the unfolded and folded states, respectively. The TDS spectrum was calculated by subtracting the  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  spectra from the obtained at  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The difference spectrum was normalized relative to the maximum absorbance. The experiment was performed in 20 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.1 supplemented with 100 mM KCl. Isothermal difference spectra (IDS) were acquired at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and calculated by subtraction of the UV spectra of oligonucleotides, acquired in the absence or presence of increasing amounts of KCl.

### 2.4. Circular dichroism spectroscopy

CD spectra were acquired in a Jasco J-815 spectrometer (Jasco, USA), using a Peltier temperature controller (model CDF-426S/15). rG4-let-7e sequence was annealed as previously described. A 1 mm path-length quartz cuvette (Hellma, Germany) was used with rG4-let-7e at 10  $\mu\text{M}$  in 10 mM lithium cacodylate buffer (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) at pH 7.2, supplemented with KCl (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). The required volume for the titrations was added directly to the quartz cell. The CD melting experiments were performed in the temperature range

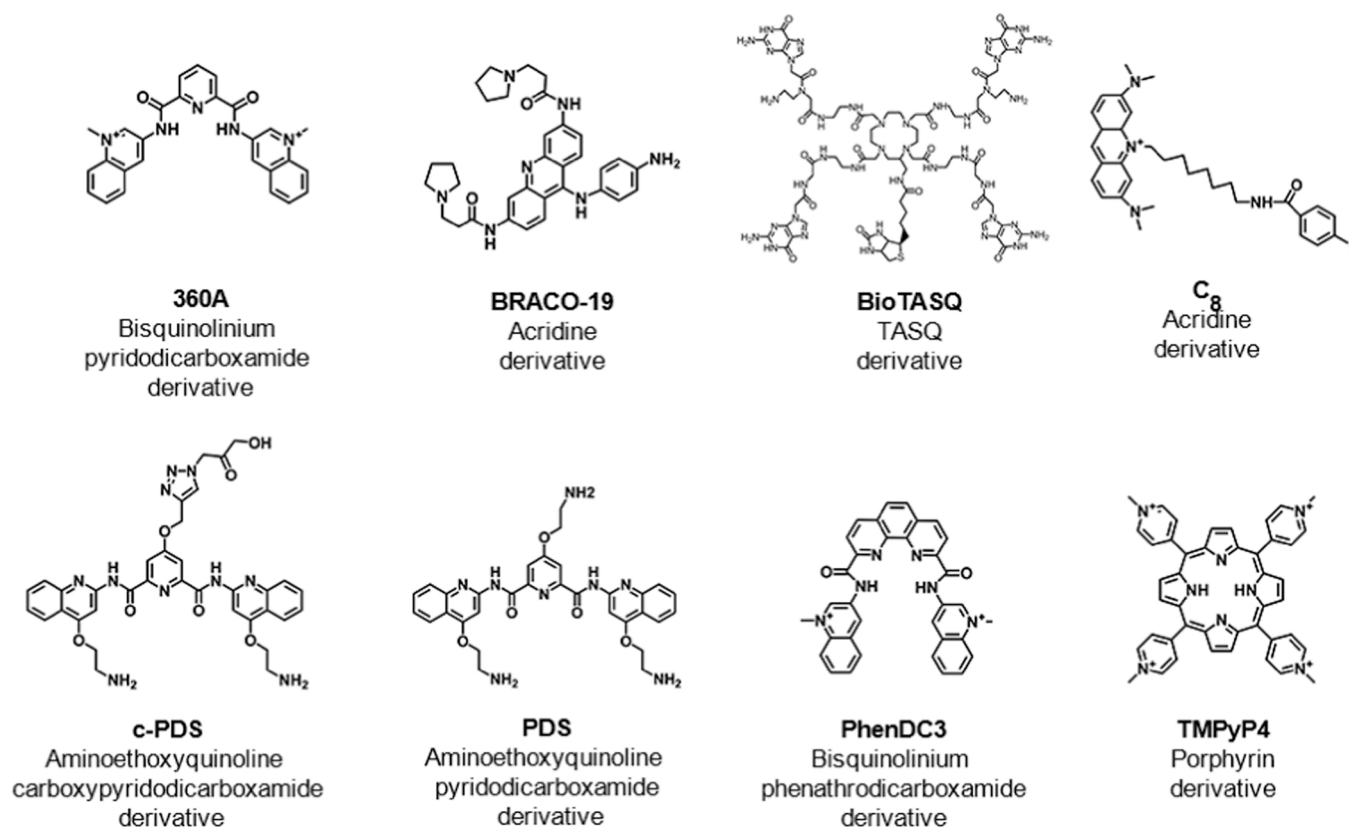


Fig. 1. Chemical structure, common name and family of the ligands used in this work (chemical backbone).

of 20–100 °C, with a heating rate of 2 °C/min by monitoring the ellipticity at 262 nm. Spectra acquisition was performed in the absence and presence of increasing concentrations of KCl or ligands. Data was converted into fraction folded (*f*) plots.

$$f = \frac{CD - CD_{\lambda}^{\min}}{CD_{\lambda}^{\max} - CD_{\lambda}^{\min}} \quad (1)$$

where *CD* is the ellipticity of the monitored wavelength at each temperature and  $CD_{\lambda}^{\min}$  and  $CD_{\lambda}^{\max}$  are the lowest and highest ellipticity values, respectively. Data points were then fitted to a Boltzmann distribution equation (OriginPro 2016) and the melting temperatures were determined.

## 2.5. NMR spectroscopy

Standard zgpgp pulse sequence was used to acquire individual <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra with water suppression using excitation sculpting, on a 600 MHz Bruker Avance III spectrometer equipped with a QCI cryoprobe. rG4-let-7e sequence was used at a concentration of 100 μM with a total volume of 200 μL in a 3 mm NMR tube, annealed as described above and supplemented with 10% D<sub>2</sub>O (Eurisotop, France). The required volume for titrations was added directly to NMR tubes. The spectra of rG4-let-7e sequence in 20 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.1 supplemented with 100 mM KCl were acquired at different temperatures (17, 27, 37 and 47 °C). All the spectra were acquired and processed with the software Topspin 3.1. Figures were prepared using TopSpin 4.0.6. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in ppm.

## 2.6. Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) melting

FRET melting experiments were performed using a CFX Connect™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA), equipped with a FAM filter ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 492 \text{ nm}$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 516 \text{ nm}$ ). Oligonucleotides at

0.2 μM were annealed in lithium cacodylate (10 mM, pH 7.2) supplemented with 100 mM KCl before the experiment as described in the above sections. Each experimental condition was tested in duplicate in three separate plates. For each condition, 20 μL of oligonucleotides was aliquoted into each strip, followed by 5 μL of ligands solutions, at five different final concentrations (1, 2 and 5 eq.). Then, this was followed by an incubation time of 30 min at room temperature. The thermocycler was parametrized to measure and acquire the FAM emission after each step with a stepwise increase of 1 °C every 1 min, from 25 °C to 95 °C. Through the fluorescence normalized curves, specifically to values when normalized emission is 0.5, the *T<sub>m</sub>* values were ascertained for each type and concentration of ligand.

## 2.7. Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) biosensor

SPR analysis was conducted on a Biacore T200 (Biacore, GE Healthcare, Uppsala, Sweden) with a SA sensor chip (streptavidin-coated sensor chip) (GE Healthcare, Sweden). The biotin-labeled rG4-let-7e (25 nM dissolved in 20 mM phosphate buffer supplemented with 100 mM KCl) was annealed as previously stated. The sensor chip was equilibrated with running buffer (20 mM phosphate buffer supplemented with 100 mM KCl) at 25 μL/min for 1 h. The flow cell was activated by injection of 1 M NaCl, 50 mM NaOH for 3 min. The injection was repeated seven times to remove unbound streptavidin from the sensor chip. Finally, to ensure surface stability, two primes with running buffer were performed and the buffer was flowed for 10 min at 1 μL/min to obtain a stable baseline. The biotin-labeled rG4-let-7e (25 nM) was immobilized at 1 μL/min until it reached approximately 250 RU.

For kinetic/affinity analysis, each ligand was serially diluted in running buffer, ranging the concentration from 1 nM to 1 μM. All experiments were performed in triplicate at 25 °C. Each ligand was injected from low to high concentrations during 75 s with a flow rate of 50 μL/min, followed by dissociation of 600 s. Surface regeneration was

achieved by injecting two pulses of 30 s of 10 mM glycine/HCl pH 1.5, and the next three 60 s injections of running buffer to remove any trace of regeneration solution.

BiaEvaluation Software was used for data analysis and the likelihood of fittings was assessed through the statistical parameters of Chi2 and U-value. All sensorgrams were double corrected for non-specific binding and refractive index changes (bulk effect) by subtracting the signals of an equivalent injection across the reference flow cell 1. Dissociation constants were obtained from the 1:1 affinity model of sensorgrams.

## 2.8. Non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

Non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel (15%) electrophoresis was used to visualize the oligonucleotides. rG4-let-7e samples were prepared at a concentration of approximately 2  $\mu$ M. Sucrose (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) was added to the samples at a final concentration of 23%. The oligonucleotide marker was loaded in parallel on the gel. The rG4-let-7e sequence was injected with and without KCl. A molar ratio of 1:1 of rG4-let-7e/ligand, rG4-let-7e/NCL RBD1,2 and rG4-let-7e/TBA was prepared, and the mixture was incubated for 30 min. The supramolecular complexes of rG4-let-7e/ligand/NCL RBD1,2 were prepared at a molar ratio of 1:1:1. The samples digested with RNase H (0.3-U/ $\mu$ L) (NZYtech, Portugal) were incubated for 3 h at 37 °C. Electrophoresis was performed at 120 V with a temperature close to 20 °C. After electrophoresis, the gel was stained by SYBR Gold (Invitrogen, USA) for 10 min under gentle agitation and visualized using ChemiDoc™ MP Imaging System (Bio-Rad, USA).

## 2.9. Confocal microscopy

A549 cell line was grown in Ham's F12 medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) FBS and 1% (v/v) penicillin-streptomycin. Cultures were maintained in a humidified chamber at 37 °C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The cells were subsequently seeded in  $\mu$ -Slide 8-well flat bottom imaging plates (Ibidi GmbH, Germany) at a plating density of  $5 \times 10^4$  cells/well and incubated for cell adhesion in a humidified atmosphere at 37 °C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. After 24 h, cells were incubated for 2 h at 37 °C with primary anti-NCL antibody (PA3-16875, Invitrogen, USA; dilution of 1: 100). Following primary anti-NCL antibody incubation, cells were washed 3  $\times$  with fresh serum-free medium and incubated with secondary antibody anti-rabbit IgG conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 (Thermo Scientific, USA; dilution of 1:500) for 1 h at 37 °C. Thereafter, cells were washed 3  $\times$  with fresh serum-free medium and incubated with rG4-let-7e labelled at the 5' terminus with Cyanine-3.5 (Cy3.5) (1  $\mu$ M) for 1 h. Then, cells were washed 3  $\times$  with fresh serum-free medium and stained with Hoechst 33342® nuclear probe (Thermo Scientific, USA; 2  $\mu$ M) for 15 min. Then, cells were imaged using a Zeiss LSM 710 confocal laser scanning microscope (Carl Zeiss, Germany) and processed using the blue edition of ZEN 2012 software (Carl Zeiss, Germany).

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Putative rG4 sequence in let-7e pre-miRNA adopt a G4 structure in presence of K<sup>+</sup>

To support the formation of the rG4-let-7e, we carried out standard

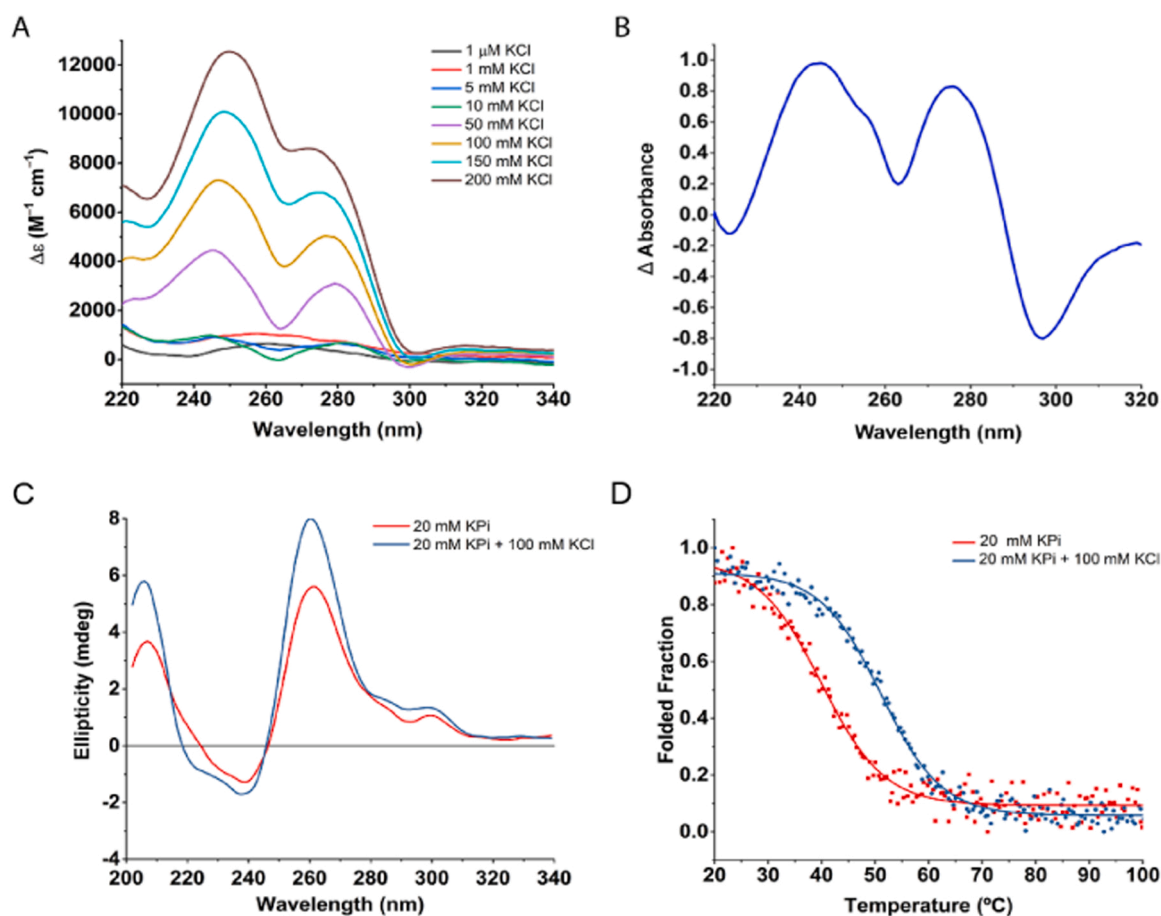


Fig. 2. (A) IDS steady state of rG4-let-7e in the presence of increasing amounts of KCl. (B) TDS spectrum in the presence of 20 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.1 supplemented with 100 mM KCl (C) CD spectra of the putative rG4, found in let-7e pre-miRNA, at 10  $\mu$ M in 20 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.1 in the absence and presence of 100 mM KCl. (D) CD-melting curves of the putative rG4-let-7e at 10  $\mu$ M in 20 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.1 in the absence and presence of 100 mM KCl.

spectroscopic assays such as UV isothermal difference spectra (IDS), UV thermal difference spectra (TDS), CD and NMR of the short 16-nt-long G-rich sequence (5'-GGGCUGAGGUAGGAGG-3').

Using IDS, we demonstrated the cation-dependent nature of the rG4-let-7e. The IDS spectra showed negative peaks around 295 nm and positive peaks around 275 nm in the presence of KCl concentration above 10 mM, which indicated the formation of a rG4 structure (Fig. 2A). Next, TDS signatures were recorded on rG4-let-7e in the presence of 100 mM KCl, by subtracting the absorbance spectrum at 25 °C (rG4 is fully folded) from the absorbance spectrum at 95 °C (rG4 is fully unfolded). In line with IDS, a prominent negative peak at 295 nm and a positive peak at 275 nm were observed (Fig. 2B), indicative of the rG4 formation [38]. The intense negative peak suggests that the rG4-let-7e sequence had a high propensity to form a rG4 structure.

CD measurements were also performed to confirm the rG4 signature and evaluate the effect of KCl. Results seen in Fig. 2C showed an increase in the ellipticity upon addition of 100 mM KCl, with a CD signature typical of a parallel G4 (positive band ~ 260 nm and a negative band ~ 240 nm). In order to evaluate the influence of KCl in the thermal stabilization of the rG4 structure, CD-melting experiments were performed in the absence or presence of 100 mM KCl: without KCl, the mid-transition temperature was  $39.9 \pm 0.4$  °C, while the presence of 100 mM KCl increased it to  $51.1 \pm 0.2$  °C (Fig. 2D). Altogether, these biophysical results confirmed that rG4-let-7e sequence folds into a stable rG4 structure in presence of 100 mM KCl.

To better characterize the structure of rG4-let-7e,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR

spectroscopy was employed. rG4 structures present a set of imino protons in the 10–12 ppm range, characteristic of Hoogsteen base pairing [39]. The experiments were performed in the absence and presence of increasing concentrations of  $\text{K}^+$  and the results seen in Fig. 3 revealed that at low  $\text{K}^+$  concentrations (< 5 mM KCl), the sequence does not fold into a rG4 structure. However, the imino protons are easily observable at 10 mM of KCl but are not well-resolved, while a distinct set of 8 imino proton signals can be observed in concentrations of KCl > 50 mM, indicating a single G4 structure with two G-tetrads. The imino proton pattern does not change significantly between 50 and 100 mM KCl, further suggesting that the rG4 structure is fully folded in the presence of 50 mM KCl. Variable temperature  $^1\text{H}$  NMR experiments (Fig. S1) confirmed the stability of rG4-let-7e since the structure is maintained up to 47 °C. These results are thus fully in line with those obtained by IDS and TDS experiments.

### 3.2. Stabilization of rG4-let-7e by G4 ligands

Next, we investigated the interaction of well-known G4 ligands with the rG4-let-7e, via Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)-melting experiments performed with TAMRA/FAM-labelled rG4-let-7e and a selection of ligands very heterogeneous in nature (Fig. 1). The experiments were carried out at different ligand concentrations. The results seen in Fig. 4A and Table S1 revealed that melting temperature of the doubly labelled rG4 in the presence of 100 mM KCl was 57.3 °C. The highest stabilizations were obtained with 360 A, PDS and TMPyP4, with

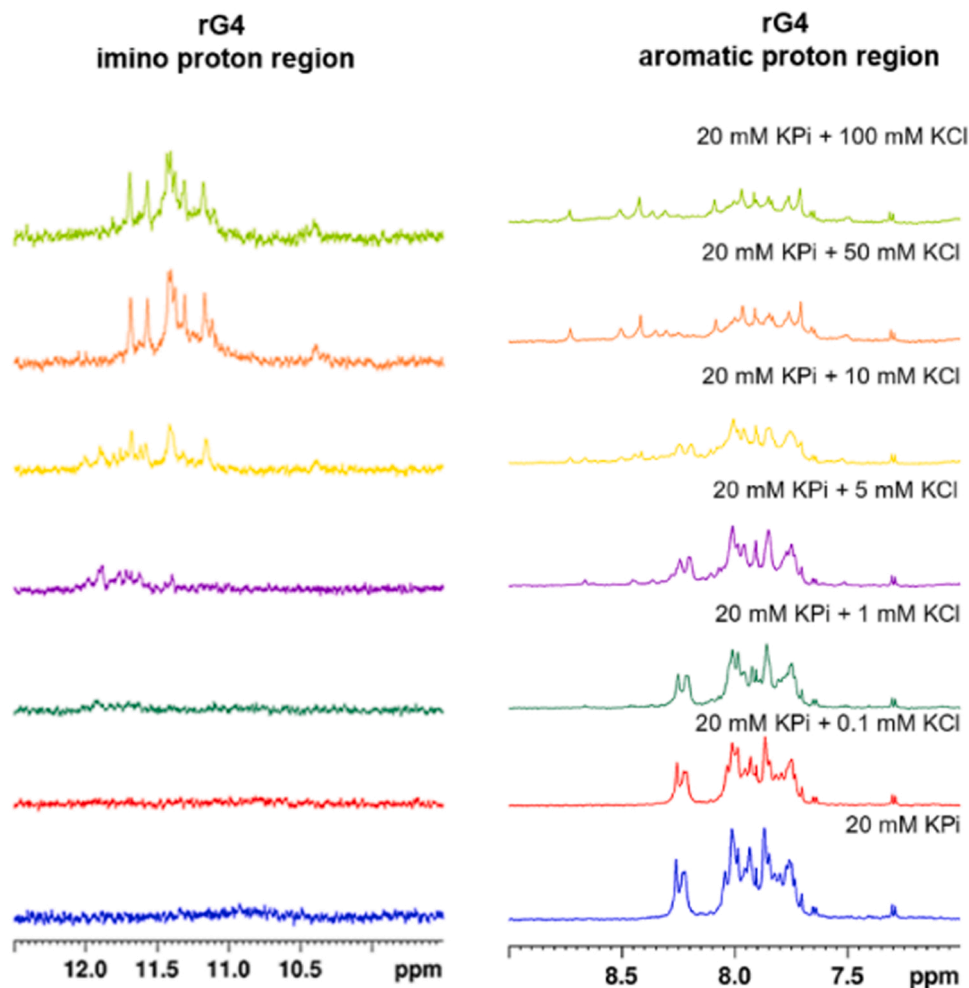


Fig. 3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the imino and aromatic proton region of the putative rG4-let-7e (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in Phosphate buffer containing 20 mM  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4/\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , and different concentrations of KCl in the range 0–100 mM. All the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were acquired at 27 °C.

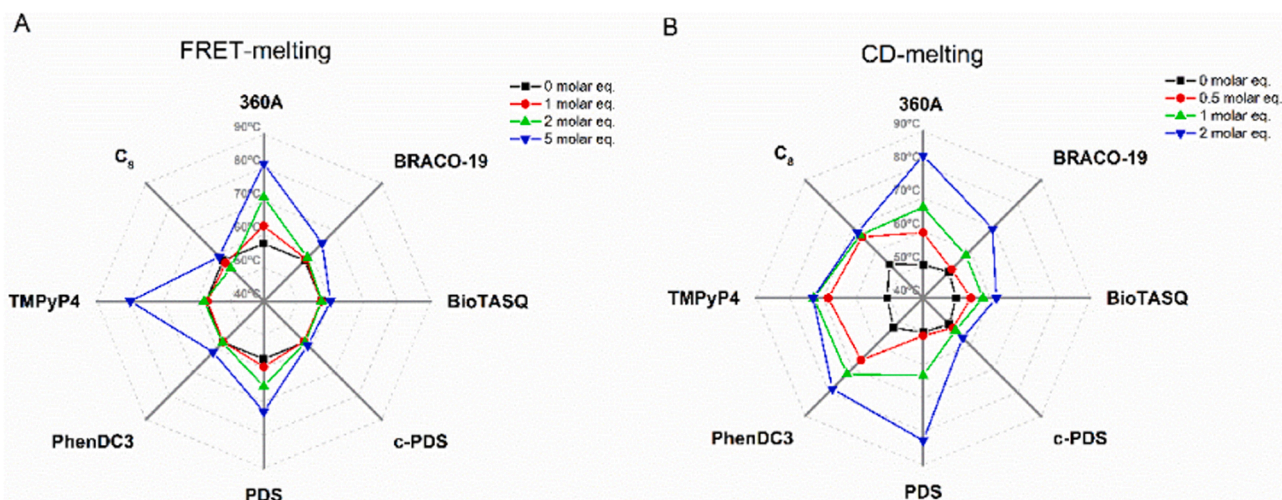


Fig. 4.  $T_m$  radar plots of rG4-let-7e in the presence of different molar equivalents of G4 ligands, obtained by (A) FRET-melting and (B) CD-melting experiments.

$\Delta T_m = 24, 15.8$  and  $22.7$  °C at 5 mol. equiv., respectively. As further discussed, hereafter, TMPyP4 has an ambivalent impact on G4 stabilization, depending on whether it is used at 1, 2 or 5 mol. equiv.; this is also the case for  $C_8$ , which displays a slight destabilizing effect at 2 mol. equiv. but a small stabilizing effect at 5 mol. eq. Both established rG4 ligands, BioTASQ and carboxyPDS (c-PDS) failed to stabilize rG4-let-7e in our conditions, which is not surprising for the former as the biotin appendage is known to ‘poison’ one of the G arms when free (that is, when not embedded in a biotin/streptavidin complex) [40].

CD spectroscopy was then implemented with each rG4/ligand pair (seen in Fig. S2) and showed a distinct ellipticity behavior: at 2 mol. equiv. concentration, 360A, BioTASQ,  $C_8$  and PhenDC3 did not affect the CD signature, while a higher concentration led to a slight increase in ellipticity; conversely, 2 mol. equiv. of BRACO-19, c-PDS, PDS and TMPyP4 triggered a decrease in ellipticity, while keeping the overall rG4 topology. These observations are in line with previous results notably for BRACO-19, whose quite surprising G4-destabilizing properties (at low concentration) were confirmed through a series of *in vitro* techniques, and for TMPyP4, which triggers both partial rG4 unfolding (at low concentration), stabilization and then, rG4 aggregation at higher concentrations [41–43].

CD-melting was also performed and collected results (Fig. 4B, Fig. S3 and Table S3) confirmed a strong stabilizing effect for 360 A, PDS, PhenDC3 and TMPyP4, with  $\Delta T_m > 20$  °C. The other ligands (BRACO-19, BioTASQ,  $C_8$  and c-PDS) showed weak stabilizing effects only. Overall, these results are in line with those obtained by FRET-melting experiments, with the notable exception of PhenDC3, found to be a modest rG4 binder by FRET-melting assay and an excellent one in CD-melting experiments.

### 3.3. Binding affinity of G4 ligands towards rG4-let-7e

We further quantified the rG4 binding affinities of these ligands by SPR. The dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) was determined using a biotin-labeled rG4-let-7e sequence immobilized on the surface of streptavidin sensor chips. The SPR signal responses related to the specific interaction with the rG4-let-7e were obtained after subtraction of the signals recorded on the reference flow-cell and the running buffer injection by applying a double referencing procedure. The  $K_D$  was obtained by fitting the steady-state response vs. the ligand concentration by Langmuir isotherm according to a 1:1 binding stoichiometry (Fig. S4). The obtained  $K_D$  values, seen in Table 1, revealed that all ligands bind to rG4-let-7e with high affinity. These results do not fully agree with melting-based results, notably for  $C_8$  and c-PDS, found to be modest thermal stabilizers but to display high binding affinity by SPR ( $K_D = 3.09 \times 10^{-9}$

Table 1

$K_D$  constant values of rG4-let-7e in presence of G4 ligands measured by SPR biosensor.

Ligand	$K_D \pm SE$ (M)
360 A	$6.56 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$
BioTASQ	$1.17 \times 10^{-6} \pm 2.6 \times 10^{-7}$
BRACO-19	$2.68 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.3 \times 10^{-8}$
$C_8$	$3.09 \times 10^{-9} \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$
c-PDS	$6.43 \times 10^{-8} \pm 1.6 \times 10^{-8}$
PDS	$3.81 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$
PhenDC3	$5.37 \times 10^{-8} \pm 1.8 \times 10^{-8}$
TMPyP4	$2.49 \times 10^{-7} \pm 2.9 \times 10^{-8}$

and  $6.43 \times 10^{-8}$  for  $C_8$  and c-PDS, respectively). On the opposite, 360 A and PDS, which were found good thermal stabilizers provide rather low  $K_D$  values ( $6.56 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $3.81 \times 10^{-6}$  M, respectively). These results highlight that a great caution must be exercised when dealing with *in vitro* investigations to determine the binding behavior of ligands as results can be found to be strongly dependent on the technique implemented, thereby emphasizing the need to use and compare results collected with assays relying on different biophysical features.

### 3.4. Molecularity and structural nuances of rG4-let-7e in the presence of G4 ligands

The molecularity of the rG4-let-7e and rG4-let-7e/NCL RBD 1,2 complexes was next evaluated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE). The oligonucleotides were diluted to 2  $\mu$ M and complexes with ligands and/or NCL RBD 1,2 were prepared at a 1:1 molar ratio. The electrophoretic profiles seen in Fig. S5 indicated that rG4-let-7e displays a major conformation in both  $K^+$ -free and  $K^+$ -rich conditions but in water the electrophoretic profile showed a smear along the run and two bands with less intensity at molecular weight around 60 nt. In the presence of BioTASQ, BRACO-19,  $C_8$ , c-PDS, PDS and PhenDC3, the electrophoretic bands retained the same intensity than that observed in  $K^+$ -rich conditions and, while TMPyP4 triggered smeared bands, in line with its aggregation properties (as previously described [42]). c-PDS led to the same major conformation with similar intensity, but a small smear was observed at high molecular weight (above 90 nt.), suggesting the formation of a molecular specie not structurally defined enough to yield to an isolated, well-defined band. Of note, 360 A association resulted in a band with less intensity and low molecular weight, indicating a strong association.

These results prompted us to further investigate the interactions between rG4-let-7e and 360A, PDS and TMPyP4 by  $^1$ H NMR. Titrations

performed with 360A (Fig. 5A) resulted in a broadening of the imino protons, suggesting a good but not well-defined binding of the ligand to the G4 structure [44]. PDS elicited the same behavior (Fig. 5B), while the imino proton signals of the rG4 totally disappeared in the presence of 0.5 molar eq. of TMPyP4 (Fig. 5C), which again advocated for a ligand-induced aggregation.

*In silico* studies (molecular docking and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations) can provide in some cases interesting insights into the rG4 binding mode of ligands at the molecular level. Since the solution structure of rG4-let-7e is not available, we first used the 3D-NuS algorithm for generating the rG4-let-7e 3D structure [45]. The model was re-optimized by running fully solvated MD simulation during 20 ns. The representative model of the MD simulation is shown in Fig. S6: in this model, the rG4 is made of two stacked G-tetrads (G1-G8-G12-G15 and G2-G9-G13-G16) interconnected by one long, 5-nt loop (GCUGA) and two short loops (UA and A). The residues belonging to the long loop appear to point inward, while that of the short loops outward. The long loop can facilitate the binding of the ligands (as recently demonstrated for porphyrinic ligands) [46], while end-stacking interactions can be observed since no end-capping residues are present. The binding mode of each ligand to the 3D structure of rG4-let-7e was also investigated by molecular docking and molecular dynamics (Figs. S7-S8); however, the results were poorly conclusive only.

### 3.5. Binding of NCL RBD1,2 to rG4-let-7e structure

We thoroughly described (above) the interactions that take place between rG4-let-7e and a selected panel of ligands; it was thus of interest to investigate the interactions of both rG4 and rG4/ligand complexes with the NCL RBD 1,2 via CD, SPR and PAGE experiments.

CD measurements were carried out to assess the influence of the protein on the overall rG4-let-7e topology. Spectra seen in Fig. 6A revealed a slight decrease in the ellipticity of the maximum positive band of the rG4 (264 nm), suggesting an interaction of the protein with the rG4 structure, and a strong increase of the negative bands, as a result of the contribution of the secondary structure of the NCL (the CD

signature of NCL RBD1,2 displays a double negative band at around 210 and 220 nm) [47]. The thermal stability of the rG4-let-7e was evaluated by CD-melting experiments and showed a slight increase of the rG4 melting temperature in the presence of 10  $\mu$ M NCL RBD1,2 ( $\Delta T_m = 2.9$  °C, Fig. 6B), indicating a weak but detectable interaction between rG4-let-7e and NCL RBD1,2. This interaction was further characterized by SPR: the equilibrium binding affinity curve (Fig. 6C) revealed that the  $K_D$  of the association of NCL RBD1,2 with rG4-let-7e was in the micromolar range ( $1.91 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.6 \times 10^{-7}$  M), again indicating a weak but reliably detectable interaction.

PAGE experiments were performed to evaluate the formation of the rG4-let-7e/NCL RBD1,2 complex and the possible ternary rG4-let-7e/ligand/NCL RBD1,2 complexes. Results seen in Fig. 7A–B showed a clear, concentration-dependent formation of the rG4/protein complex, illustrated by the increase of band intensity above 90 nt. Moreover, in the presence of 32  $\mu$ M NCL RBD1,2, the band corresponding to rG4-let-7e almost disappeared, indicating a complete association of the rG4 structure with NCL RBD1,2. The presence of all ligands does not modify this electrophoretic profile, suggesting the possible formation of the ternary complex, with the notable exception of TMPyP4, which triggers the complete disappearance of the electrophoretic bands corresponding to the complex with NCL RBD1,2, which again advocated for a possible aggregation (Fig. 7C). Since NCL was described to preferentially bind to parallel G4s, we also tested its ability to bind to a two G-tetrad antiparallel G4, namely that adopted by thrombin-binding aptamer (TBA). The results seen in Fig. S9 revealed that in the presence of 32  $\mu$ M NCL RBD1,2, the band corresponding to free TBA remains visible proving the less efficient binding of NCL RBD1,2 to antiparallel G4s.

### 3.6. Retention of rG4 structure in presence of ligands and ligands/NCL RBD1,2

To go a step further, we decided to digest rG4 samples with RNase H, in absence and presence of  $K^+$ , ligands and/or both ligands and NCL RBD1,2. The PAGE experiments seen in Fig. 7 and Fig. S5 were used as controls for these experiments: as seen in Fig. 8A, the RNase H digestion

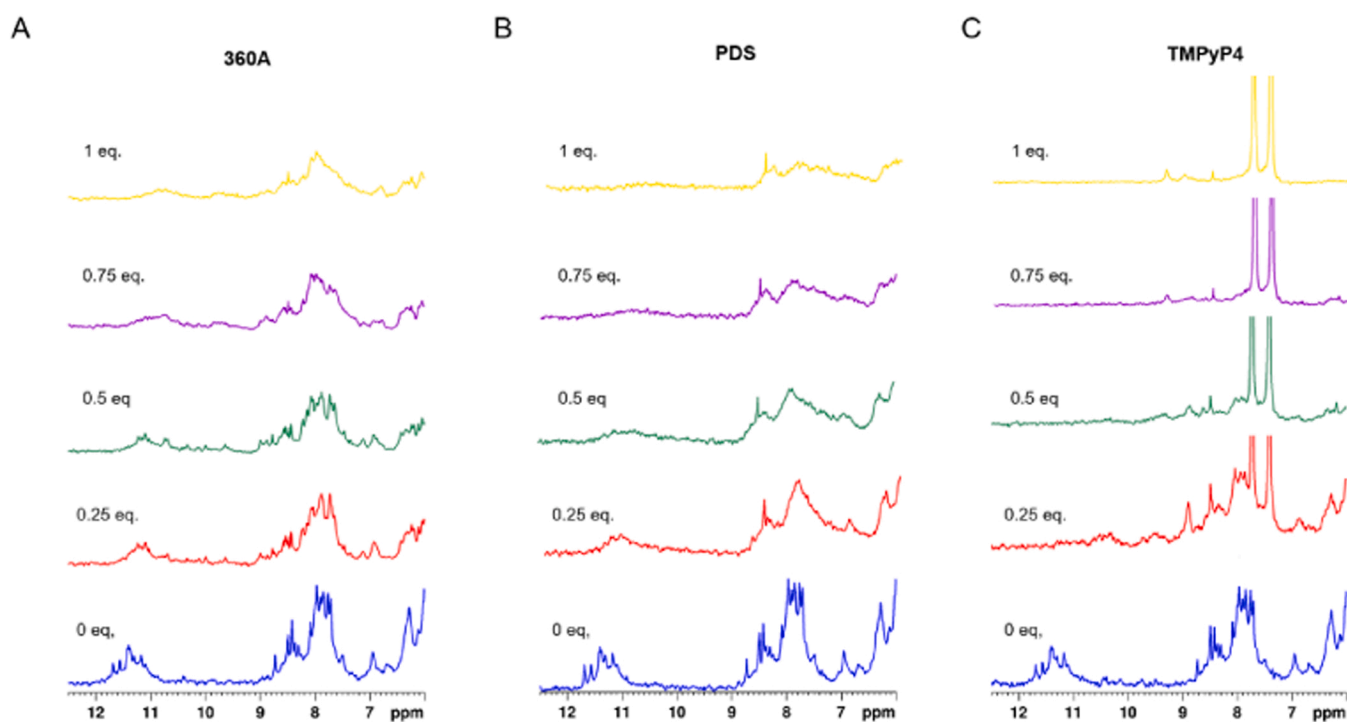
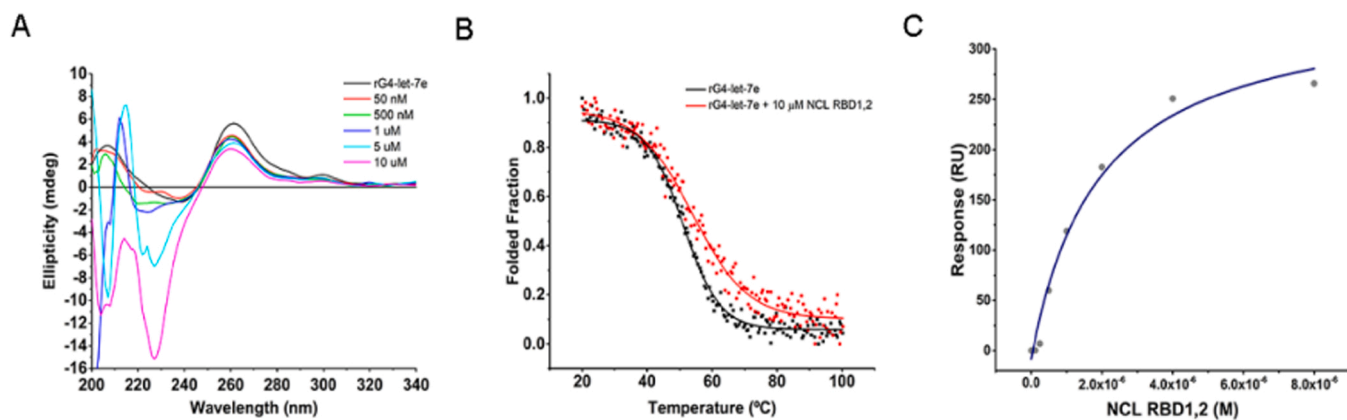
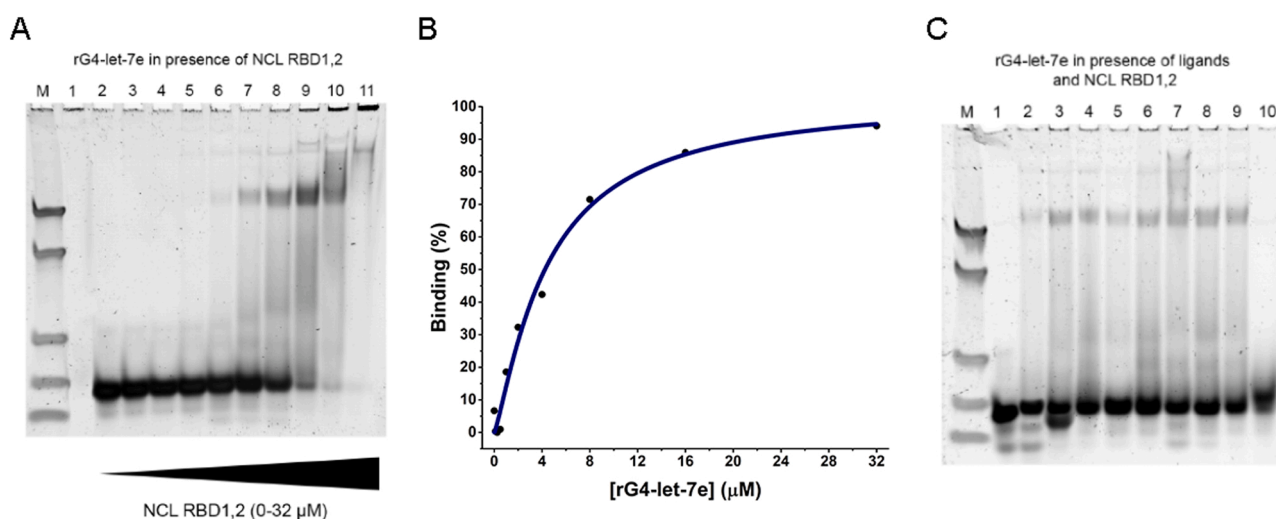


Fig. 5.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the imino and aromatic proton region of the rG4-let-7e (100  $\mu$ M) upon titration with (A) 360A, (B) PDS and (C) TMPyP4. Spectra were acquired in phosphate buffer containing 20 mM  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4/\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  at 27 °C.





**Fig. 6.** Molecular interaction of rG4-let-7e with NCL RBD1,2. (A) CD spectra of rG4-let-7e in the absence and presence of increasing amounts of NCL RBD1,2 (0–10  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (B) CD-melting curves of rG4-let-7e in the absence and presence of NCL RBD1,2. (C) Equilibrium binding curve of rG4-let-7e upon addition of increasing concentrations of NCL RBD1,2.



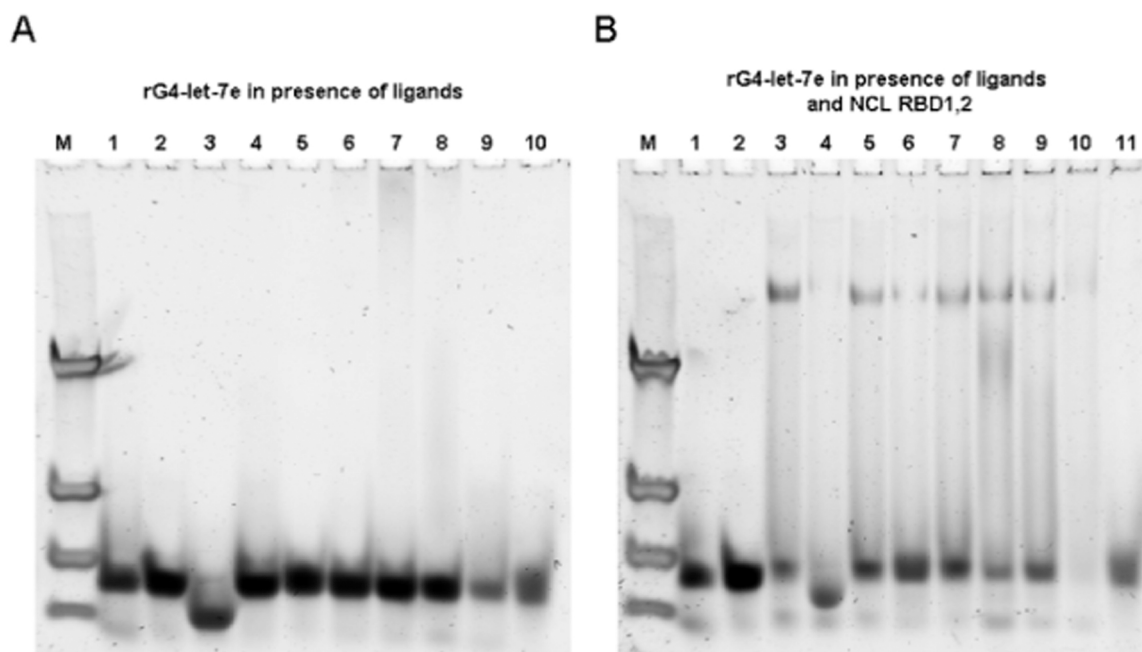
**Fig. 7.** (A) Non-denaturing gel electrophoresis of rG4-let-7e (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in presence of different concentrations of NCL RBD1,2 (Lanes: M – Marker (90, 60, 30, 21 and 15 nt.); 1 – NCL RBD1,2 (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ); 2 – rG4-let-7e without NCL RBD1,2; 3 – 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 4 – 0.250  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 5 – 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 6 – 1  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 7 – 2  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 8 – 4  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 9 – 8  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 10 – 16  $\mu\text{M}$  and 11 – 32  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (B) Relative proportions of NCL RBD1,2-bound rG4-let-7e to unbound rG4-let-7e were quantified and plotted. (C) Non-denaturing gel electrophoresis of rG4-let-7e (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) / ligand (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) / NCL RBD1,2 (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (Lanes: Lanes: M – Marker (90, 60, 30, 21 and 15 nt.); 1 – rG4-let-7e in 20 mM Phosphate buffer supplemented with 100 mM KCl; 2 – rG4-let-7e (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) / NCL RBD1,2 (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ); 3 – 10 – ligands (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) (3–360 A; 4 – BioTASQ; 5 – BRACO-19; 6 – C<sub>8</sub> and 7 – c-PDS; 8 – PDS; 9 – PhenDC3; 10 – TMPyP4)).

was partial only in our conditions, since it resulted in a decrease in the intensity of the bands when compared with the control. The presence of K<sup>+</sup> favoured a fully folded and stable rG4, while that of ligands resulted in different situations: results obtained with BioTASQ, BRACO-19, C<sub>8</sub>, c-PDS and PDS are comparable to that obtained without RNase H incubation, suggesting that these ligands do not affect the rG4 structure; PhenDC3 and TMPyP4 displayed less intense bands, suggesting an aggregation or an increased sensitivity to RNase H, which could be rationalized for TMPyP4 (owing to its possible G4 destabilizing properties) but not for PhenDC3, thus supporting an aggregation. Only 360A provided a distinct signature, highlighting again its unique G4-interacting properties. We repeated these experiments in the presence of NCL RBD1,2 (Fig. 8B): the rG4/NCL RBD1,2 was found to withstand digestion and, as above, the presence of BioTASQ, BRACO-19, C<sub>8</sub>, c-PDS and PDS does not modify the electrophoretic profiles. However, noticeable differences were obtained with 360A, PhenDC3 and TMPyP4: the intensity of the corresponding bands strongly decreased and only the band corresponding to low molecular weight complexes were visible with 360A and TMPyP4, suggesting that these three ligands, 360 A, PhenDC3 and TMPyP4, avoid the formation–or favour the disassembly–of the

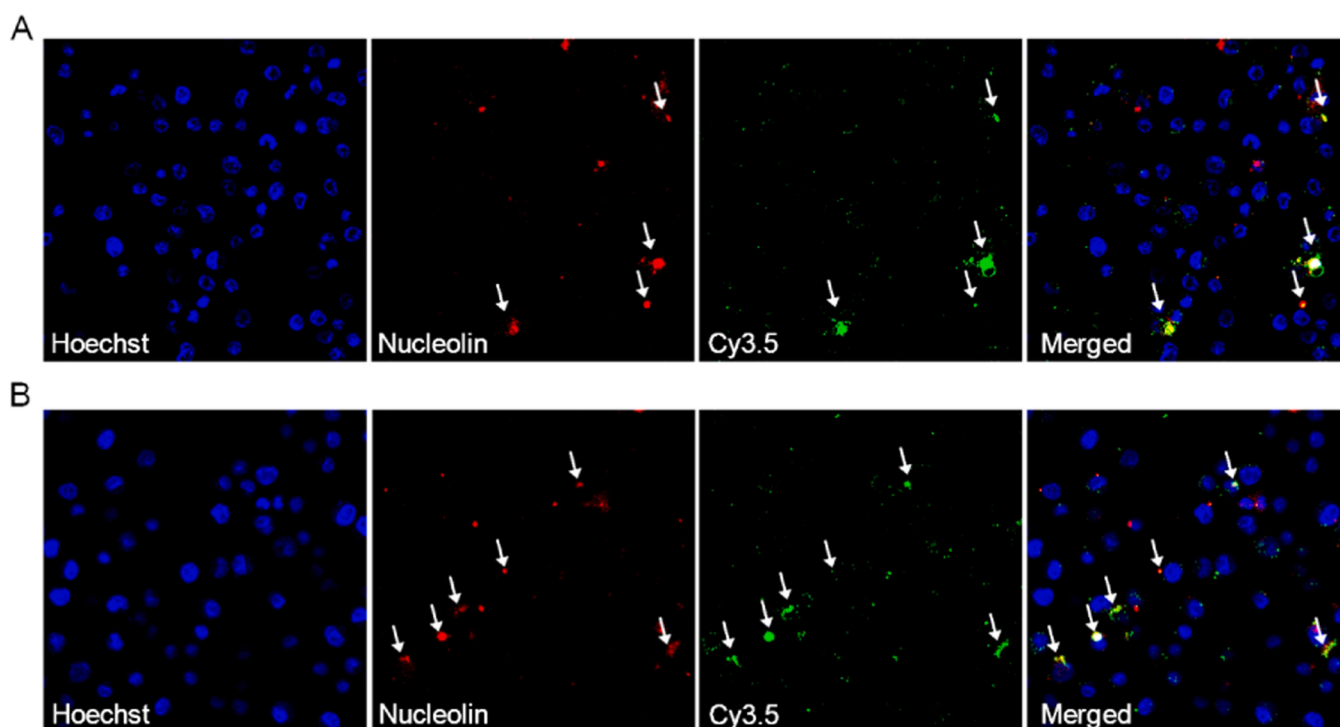
complex they formed with rG4 and NCL RBD1,2, and thus help RNase H processivity (to be compared with Fig. 7C). These results thus offer a new perspective on the possible use of G4-targeting ligands to modulate miRNA biology.

### 3.7. Targeting of cell surface NCL by rG4-let-7e and their complexes with ligands

Finally, we investigated the binding of rG4-let-7e to NCL in a cellular context via confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM), using the non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cell line A549, known to overexpress NCL at the cell surface. Cells were incubated with rG4-let-7e labelled with Cy3.5 to monitor its cellular distribution. CLSM images seen in Fig. 9 confirmed the presence of NCL at the cell surface of NSCLC cells (arrows); upon incubation with rG4-let-7e/PDS (Fig. 9B) and rG4-let-7e/TMPyP4 complexes (Fig. S10), this colocalization seems to be redistributed by the ligands.



**Fig. 8.** (A) Non-denaturing gel electrophoresis of rG4-let-7e (2  $\mu$ M) without or with ligand (2  $\mu$ M) in presence of RNase H (0.3 U/ $\mu$ L). (Lanes: M – Marker (60, 30, 21 and 15 nt.); 1 – rG4-let-7e in water; 2 – rG4-let-7e in 20 mM Phosphate buffer supplemented with 100 mM KCl; 3 – 10 – ligands (2  $\mu$ M) (3–360 A; 4 – BioTASQ; 5 – BRACO-19; 6 – C8 and 7 – c-PDS; 8 – PDS; 9 - PhenDC3; 10 - TMPyP4)). (B) Non-denaturing gel electrophoresis of rG4-let-7e (2  $\mu$ M) / ligand (2  $\mu$ M) / NCL RBD1,2 (2  $\mu$ M) in presence of RNase H (0.3 U/ $\mu$ L). (Lanes: Lanes: M – Marker (60, 30, 21 and 15 nt.); 1 – rG4-let-7e in water; 2 – rG4-let-7e in 20 mM Phosphate buffer supplemented with 100 mM KCl; 3 – rG4-let-7e (2  $\mu$ M) / NCL RBD1,2 (2  $\mu$ M); 4 – 10 – ligands (2  $\mu$ M) (4–360 A; 5 – BioTASQ; 6 – BRACO-19; 7 – C8 and 8 – c-PDS; 9 – PDS; 10 - PhenDC3; 11 - TMPyP4)).



**Fig. 9.** Confocal microscopy of A549 cells incubated with (A) rG4-let-7e and (B) rG4-let-7e/PDS complex. For each panel, images showed the cells stained with Hoechst 33342® nuclear probe (2  $\mu$ M, blue); rG4-let-7e Cy3.5 (1  $\mu$ M, green); and NCL (red). NCL was labeled with the primary anti-NCL polyclonal antibody (1:100) and detected with the secondary antibody against IgG conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 (1:500). Arrows showed co-localization of rG4-let-7e or rG4-let-7e/PDS complex and NCL.

#### 4. Discussion

Among all tumor suppressor microRNAs, depletion of miR-let-7e expression frequently occurs in cancers and is strongly correlated with poor overall survival rates in cancer patients [48]. The short 16-nt-long G-rich sequence (5'-GGGCUGAGGUAGGAGG-3') found in let-7e pri- and pre-miRNA is a possible rG4-forming sequence that partially overlaps with let-7e-5p sequence [16,49]. This was demonstrated by Pandey *et al.* [16] who first showed the formation of a rG4 structure in let-7e pre-miRNA in physiological conditions [16]. They notably transfected MCF-7 cells using both the rG4-forming wild-type let-7e pre-miRNA sequence and the mutant pre-let7e, for which the rG4 formation is precluded: their RT-qPCR analyses revealed a remarkable difference in mature miRNA levels, with a 5-fold decrease in mature let-7e in cells transfected with wild-type let-7e pre-miRNA. These results suggested an inhibitory effect of the rG4 structure in dicer activity. They also evaluated the impact of the ligand TMPyP4 on rG4 and indicated that the ligand might disrupt the rG4 structure. This effort was recently continued by Pandolfini *et al.* who explored the connection between the rG4 formation in let-7e pre-miRNA and G methylation (7-methylguanosine, m7G) [49]. They demonstrated that the methylation of G11 negatively impacted rG4 formation, likely affecting the structural equilibrium towards the stem-loop conformation. These results prompted us to further investigate the folding and stability of rG4-let-7e structure and its interaction with well-known G4 ligands.

To this end, we applied a set of biophysical methods routinely used to characterize rG4 folding. Collectively, the results of CD, IDS and TDS experiments confirmed the formation of a parallel rG4 structure, found to be strongly dependent on  $K^+$  concentration. Furthermore, in line with recent evidence on the unexpected structural complexity of rG4 structures, [4] we found an intriguing CD signature for rG4-let-7e, with a slight positive band around 295 nm: on the basis of what was described for the G4 structure found in *c-KIT* gene [50], notably its ability to form a parallel G4 containing an external loop, [50,51] we can postulate that rG4-let-7e might also have such a loop [52]. The structure of this rG4 was further characterized by  $^1H$  NMR spectroscopy, which evidenced the formation of a two-quartet G4 core with 8 characteristic signals of Hoogsteen hydrogen bonds in the 10–12 ppm region [39] for KCl concentration higher than 5 mM.

Next, the ability of eight well-known G4-ligands to form a rG4-let-7e/ligand complex was investigated by CD- and FRET-melting experiments. Both pyridodicarboxamide (PDC)-based ligands, 360A and PDS, strongly stabilized rG4-let-7e, in line with results described by Kwok *et al.* who already described the stabilization of the rG4 found in pre-miRNA-149 by PDS [7]. In sharp contrast, the behavior of TMPyP4 was found to be dual, thermally stabilizing rG4-let-7e (by CD- and FRET-melting) while triggering disruption and/or aggregation of rG4-let-7e in isothermal experiments (by CD and PAGE). Again, these results fully complied with investigations recently performed by some of us, which described the dual behavior of TMPyP4 as a function of its concentration (disrupting G4 at low concentrations while triggering aggregation at high concentrations) [42]. The properties of PhenDC3 were more puzzling, as it poorly stabilized rG4 ( $\Delta T_m = 4.2$  °C at 5 molar equiv.) in FRET-melting experiments and strongly stabilized it ( $\Delta T_m = 26$  °C) in CD-melting experiments. This considerable difference is likely due to the use of fluorophores in FRET-melting experiments, which could lead to unspecific interactions with the aromatic moieties of the ligand [1,53]. The other ligands (BioTASQ, BRACO-19,  $C_8$  and c-PDS) were found to be modest stabilizers in comparison. Again, the case of  $C_8$  was unexpected since it was described as a strong stabilizer of the rG4s found in pre-miRNA-149 [11] and pre-miRNA-92b [12]. This difference can be ascribed to the structural features of these rG4s, pre-miRNA-149 and pre-miRNA-92b forming 3-tetrad rG4s with short loops (1–2 nt) while rG4-let-7e is a 2-tetrad rG4 with a long external loop (5 nt).

One of the conspicuous aspects of the present study is the variations of results between different *in vitro* techniques. Two illustrative

examples are  $C_8$  and c-PDS, with moderate stabilizing properties but excellent SPR results (with  $K_D$  values in the nanomolar range,  $3.09 \times 10^{-9}$  and  $6.43 \times 10^{-8}$ , respectively). On the other hand, 360A and PDS, which display high stabilizing properties, elicited  $K_D$  values in the micromolar range only ( $6.56 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $3.81 \times 10^{-6}$  M, respectively). This brightly illustrates the need to implement different and complementary biophysical techniques when searching for new ligands, to discard false positives and negatives in the most reliable fashion possible. Along this line, PAGE is an interesting assay as it uniquely allows for a direct analysis of the molecularity of nucleic acid structures [54]. The results obtained with rG4-let-7e in the presence of ligands revealed a strong association of 360A and confirmed the ability of TMPyP4 to aggregate rG4 (these results were corroborated by  $^1H$  NMR titrations), while the results collected with the other ligands were less conclusive.

In cells, the biological activity of nucleic acids is mediated by their protein partners. We thus focused on NCL, which is directly involved in several steps of miRNA biogenesis and found to be involved in their aberrant processing linked to many cancers [55]. It is known that NCL can play a chaperone role in assembling G4 structures and binds more tightly to parallel topology [29,56]. We verified this by investigating the binding of NCL to the parallel rG4-let-7e and the antiparallel G4 TBA via a series of PAGE experiments, which confirmed the tighter binding of NCL to the former, with an affinity constant in the micromolar range ( $1.91 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.6 \times 10^{-7}$  M). These results were in line with CD, IDS and TDS results, which indicated a parallel G4 topology of rG4-let-7e in the presence of  $K^+$ . PAGE experiments also revealed the formation of the complex rG4-let-7e/NCL RBD1,2 and rG4-let-7e/ligand/NCL RBD1,2 for most, if not all ligands, with the notable exception of TMPyP4, which aggregates the rG4/NCL RBD1,2 complex.

The formation and stability of the rG4-let-7e structure in the cellular context are fundamental aspects of its functions in miRNA biogenesis. To assess this, we conducted an RNase H assay with the rG4 structure in the presence of  $K^+$ , ligands and NCL. This assay confirmed the proper folding, and thus, the stability of the rG4-let-7e structure in a biologically relevant context (where  $K^+$  is present in a concentration around 140–150 mM) [57,58]; next, we showed that PhenDC3 and TMPyP4 made rG4 more sensitive to enzymatic digestion, on the basis of either G4 disruption or a possible aggregation/precipitation in the condition of the assay [42]. With the notable exception of 360A, the other ligands poorly affect RNase H activity, even in the presence of NCL RBD1,2.

Finally, we demonstrated by CLSM the binding of rG4-let-7e to NCL present at the surface of A549 cells using a fluorescently labelled rG4-let-7e. These images revealed co-localization spots of rG4-let-7e and NCL, which can be modulated by ligands, with PDS that seems to favor this association and TMPyP4 that seems to preclude it, on the basis of our previous investigations in which cell surface NCL was targeted by the rG4 found in pre-miRNA-149 in the presence of the ligand  $C_8$  [11].

Altogether, these results demonstrated the binding of the rG4 structure to ligands, NCL and ligand/NCL complex both *in vitro* and in cells, which supports the hypothesis according to which the biogenesis of let-7e miRNA could be modulated by targeting its rG4 structure with small molecules.

#### 5. Conclusions

In summary, we used here a series of biophysical methods to unravel the structure of rG4-let-7e. The biological relevance of let-7e is widely recognized and linked to several hallmarks of cancer. We demonstrated here that the 16-nt sequence found in let-7e pre-miRNA (5'-GGGCUGAGGUAGGAGG-3') does fold into a stable rG4 structure with two G-tetrads. The ability of 8 well-known ligands to interact with rG4-let-7e was assessed by CD- and FRET-melting experiments and highlighted the enticing interacting properties of 360A and PDS, while PhenDC3 and TMPyP4 provided more intricate results. We also investigated here the effect of NCL RBD1,2 in absence and presence of ligands and showed the

possible existence of a ternary G4/ligand/protein complex. Altogether these results contribute to decipher the complex biology of miRNA and could pave the way toward the control of miRNA biogenesis by targeting rG4 structures in pre-miRNAs by ligands and protein surrogates.

### CRedit authorship contribution statement

Conceptualization of the study, C.C. and T.S.; TDS, CD, FRET-melting, PAGE NMR, protein purification and in silico experiments, T. S.; SPR measurements, C.C. and T.S.; IDS experiment, A.M.; Protein production, L.L.; Data curation, T.S.; original-draft preparation, T.S. and C.C.; writing—review and editing, all authors. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript. Funding and supervision: C.C.

### Declaration of Competing Interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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### Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at [doi:10.1016/j.jpba.2022.114757](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpba.2022.114757).

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