



PAPER



Cite this: *RSC Chem. Biol.*, 2024, 5, 454

Site-specific RNA modification *via* initiation of *in vitro* transcription reactions with m⁶A and isomorphically emissive adenosine analogs†

Deyuan Cong, Kfir B. Steinbuch,  Ryosuke Koyama, Tyler V. Lam, Jamie Y. Lam and Yitzhak Tor *

The templated enzymatic incorporation of adenosine and its analogs, including m⁶A, thA and ^{tz}A into RNA transcripts, has been explored. Enforced transcription initiation with excess free nucleosides and the native triphosphates generates 5'-end modified transcripts, which can be 5'-phosphorylated and ligated to provide full length, singly modified RNA oligomers. To explore structural integrity, functionality and utility of the resulting non-canonical purine-containing RNA constructs, a MazF RNA hairpin substrate has been synthesized and analyzed for its susceptibility to this endonuclease. Additionally, RNA substrates, containing a singly incorporated isomorphically emissive nucleoside, can be used to monitor the enzymatic reactions in real-time by steady state fluorescence spectroscopy.

Received 14th February 2024,
Accepted 27th March 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cb00045e

rsc.li/rsc-chembio

Introduction

Transcription initiation typically relies on specific promoter sequences.^{1,2} Although it has been thought to have limited tolerance for modifications, a rather broad repertoire of non-canonical 5'-capped structures appears to be accommodated.³ Additionally, phage-based polymerases (*e.g.*, T7 RNA pol) have been shown to enable the incorporation of modified or non-canonical nucleosides/tides *via in vitro* transcription, resulting in 5'-modified oligomers.^{4–6} These initiators frequently lead, however, to RNA constructs that cannot be 5'-ligated to provide internal alterations.^{7–10} *In vitro* transcription reactions, which site-specifically incorporate alternate nucleosides with a free 5'-hydroxy group, are therefore particularly attractive for the constructions of internally site-specifically modified oligomers as they can be ligated to other RNAs of any length. Herein, we examine transcription initiation with m⁶A together with thA and ^{tz}A, isomorphically emissive adenosine surrogates, which are based on the thieno[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine¹¹ and isothiazolo[4,3-*d*]pyrimidine cores,¹² respectively, and extension of such 5'-modified RNA fragments *via* enzymatic ligation reactions.

We have previously reported that thGTP acts as a GTP surrogate and can successfully initiate and sustain *in vitro* T7 RNA polymerase transcription reactions.^{13,14} This resulted in the replacement of all guanosine residues with thG. To site-

specifically incorporate thG¹⁵ and ^{tz}G,¹⁶ large excess of thG or ^{tz}G can be used to initiate such transcription reactions. The resulting 5'-modified RNA constructs can then be phosphorylated and ligated to provide site-specifically modified oligomers.^{15,16} The ability of such enzymes to initiate transcription with non-canonical or unnatural adenosine analogs remains, however, rather underexplored.^{17,18} Herein, enzymatic pathways for the incorporation of adenosine, its N⁶-methylated derivative (m⁶A), and two unnatural fluorescent adenosine surrogates (thA and ^{tz}A) into RNA are investigated and optimized (Fig. 1a and Fig. S1–S3, ESI†). To evaluate the structural integrity and functionality of the resulting modified RNA oligomers, the thA/^{tz}A/m⁶A-containing RNA constructs were subjected to MazF endonuclease-mediated cleavage reaction (Fig. 1b). Additionally, we exploit the inherent responsiveness of the emissive adenosine surrogates to facilitate real-time monitoring of the site-specific enzymatic cleavage of the fluorescent oligomers.

Results and discussion

Synthesis of ^{tz}A nucleoside analog

Improvements were made to the reported synthesis of ^{tz}A to better converge it with the synthesis of ^{tz}G, the guanine surrogate, to lower the number of steps, and to increase the overall yield (Scheme 1).¹² By introducing a single step to the protected inosine analog **5**, from **4a**, the key intermediate of the ^{tz}G pathway, the syntheses of ^{tz}A and ^{tz}G are diverged in a later step, eliminating four steps from the previous syntheses.

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093-0358, USA. E-mail: ytor@ucsd.edu

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4cb00045e>



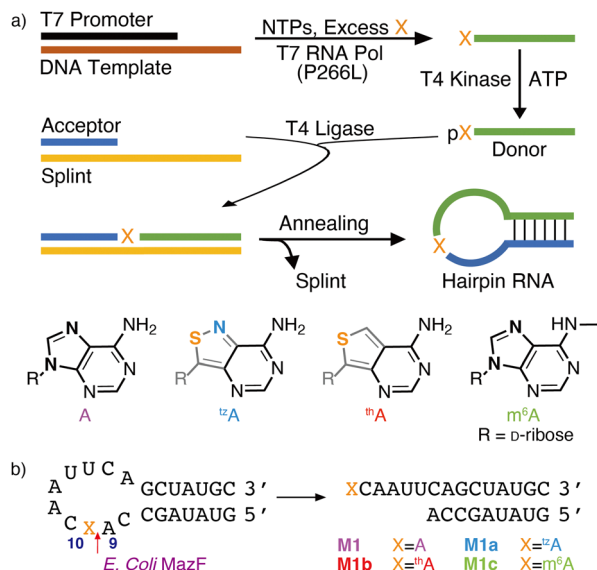
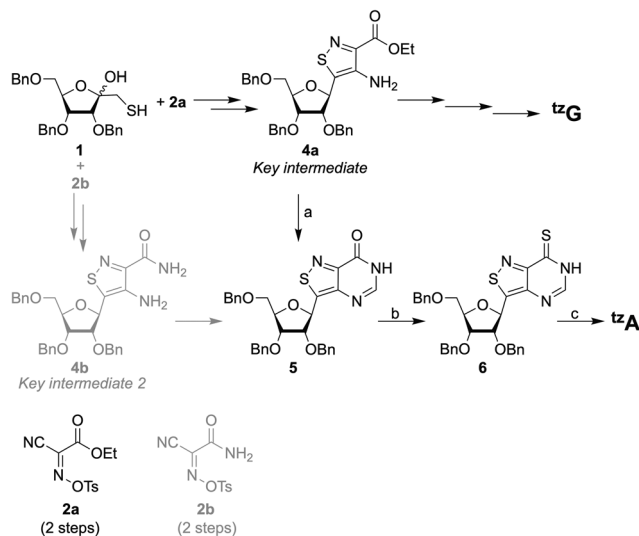


Fig. 1 (a) Enzymatic pathway to site-specifically modified RNAs, replacing an adenosine residue with ^{m6}A, ^{tz}A, thA. (b) A stem-loop substrate shown to be targeted by *E. coli*'s MazF. **M1**, **M1a**, **M1b**, **M1c** are the native, ^{tz}A, thA and ^{m6}A modified stem-loop substrate, respectively.



Scheme 1 Previous (gray) and current (black) synthetic pathways to ^{tz}G and ^{tz}A, reagents and conditions: (a) formamidine acetate, Et₃N, EtOH, reflux, 70%; (b) P₂S₅, pyridine, 90 °C, 2 h; (c) (i) NH₃, MeOH, 70 °C, 16 h; (ii) HSCH₂CH₂SH, BF₃·OEt₂, DCM, rt, 72 h, 72% (for steps b and c).

Previously, the primary thiol **1** was reacted with one of the two reagents, **2a** or **2b**, both of which had to be synthesized. The products were then reduced to set the stereocenter at the anomeric carbon and to yield key intermediates **4a** and **4b** for the syntheses of ^{tz}G and ^{tz}A, respectively (Scheme 1).¹² Here, by using formamidine acetate and triethylamine in ethanol, compound **5** was constructed in 70% yield from the key intermediate **4a**, eliminating the need for **2b**. The last three steps of the synthesis include the thianation of **4a** to yield the thioamide **6**,

an amination reaction to substitute the thiocarbonyl with an amine group, and finally, a benzyl deprotection step to afford the final product ^{tz}A (Scheme 1). Alterations made to the thianation reaction conditions and to the workup of the benzyl deprotection (ESI† Section S1.7), resulted in an increased overall yield for these last three steps (72% vs. 32%).

Enzymatic synthesis of singly modified RNA constructs

To assemble singly modified RNA constructs, where a specific A residue is strategically substituted by thA, ^{tz}A, or ^{m6}A, a large excess of the corresponding nucleosides (*i.e.*, thA, ^{tz}A or ^{m6}A, respectively) is utilized over native ATP during transcription. It enforces initiation with A analogs and the resulting 5'-end altered transcripts can be monophosphorylated and then ligated to produce longer site-specifically modified RNA constructs (Fig. 1).

Transcription initiation reactions with excess free nucleosides X (where X = A, thA, ^{tz}A, or ^{m6}A) were performed using template **1**, all native NTPs, and mutant T7 RNA polymerase P266L (Fig. 2a and Fig. S1–S3, ESI†), and were separated by denaturing 20% urea-PAGE (Fig. 2b and Fig. S1–S3, ESI†). UV shadowing was used to visualize the full-length product and truncated transcripts (Fig. 2b). Following extraction, all purified 15-mer transcripts **T1**, **T2**, **T3**, **T4**, and **T5** initiated by ATP, A, thA, ^{tz}A, and ^{m6}A respectively, were quantified *via* UV absorption at 260 nm and analyzed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry

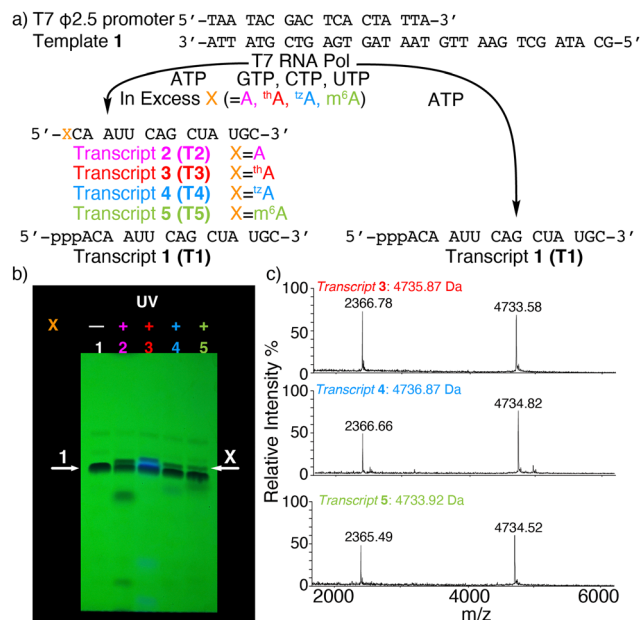


Fig. 2 (a) Transcription reactions in the presence of natural NTPs using the ϕ 2.5 T7 promoter and template shown, initiated with large excess (see ESI†) or without X (X = A, thA, ^{tz}A, or ^{m6}A). (b) PAGE of transcription reactions using 2.5 mM NTPs with or without modified nucleosides X. Lane 1: native NTPs only. Lane 2: transcription initiation with A (18.75 mM). Lane 3: transcription initiation with thA (18.75 mM). Lane 4: transcription initiation with ^{tz}A (15 mM). Lane 5: transcription initiation with ^{m6}A (32 mM). White arrows indicate the expected product transcript **1** (arrow 1) and modified transcripts **T2**, **T3**, **T4**, and **T5** (arrow X). UV shadowing is done upon illumination at 254 nm; (c) MALDI-TOF MS of transcript **T3**, **T4**, **T5**.

(Fig. 2c and Fig. S4–S6, ESI†). The amounts of purified transcripts **T2**, **T3**, **T4**, and **T5** obtained from 100 μL transcription reaction were determined to be 3.1, 1.4, 1.4 and 1.3 nmol, respectively. The relative yield was calculated by dividing the concentration of the X-initiated transcript by the concentration of transcript **T1**, and was determined to be 0.90, 0.40, 0.40 and 0.39, for transcripts **T2**, **T3**, **T4**, and **T5**, respectively.

The purified 5'-end modified transcripts **T3**, **T4**, and **T5** were then phosphorylated by T4 kinase and splint ligated by T4 DNA ligase to produce the desired site-specifically labelled modified RNA constructs (Fig. 1 and Fig. S7–S9, ESI†). Following purification by denaturing PAGE, the isolated 24-mer oligomers **M1a**, **M1b** and **M1c**, containing $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$, $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$, and $^{\text{m}}\text{A}$ respectively, were characterized by ESI-TOF mass spectrometry (Fig. S10 and S11, ESI†), then digested by S1 nuclease and dephosphorylated using alkaline phosphatase. The nucleoside mixture was subsequently analyzed by HPLC. Comparison of the chromatogram obtained for the standard (containing C, U, A, G, and X) to that of the enzymatically synthesized 24-mer oligomer digest confirmed the presence and stoichiometry of the incorporated modified nucleosides (Fig. S12, ESI†).

MazF-mediated cleavage reactions

MazF, an *Escherichia coli* toxin, is capable of cleaving the 5' or 3' phosphodiester linkage of the initial A residue in an ACA sequence.^{19,20} To independently assess the viability of the modified RNAs as MazF substrates, the native RNA (**M1**) and A₁₀-modified RNA substrates **M1a**, **M1b** or **M1c**, containing $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$, $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ or $^{\text{m}}\text{A}$ at this position, respectively, were subjected to the enzyme (Fig. 1b). The hairpin RNA substrates were first thermally denatured and refolded in a 40 mM sodium phosphate buffer and the MazF-mediated reactions were carried out at 37 °C. After 1 h, the reaction mixtures were quenched by adding gel loading buffer and were resolved *via* a 20% PAGE (Fig. 3a). Several shorter RNA oligonucleotides, reflecting known fragments of the native substrates, served as markers and assisted in determining the cleavage site (Fig. 3: "Ref" lane, ESI† Section S1.6.2).

As seen in Fig. 3a, MazF cleaves the phosphodiester bond between residues A₉ and A₁₀ in the native and $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$ modified substrates (**M1** and **M1a**, respectively). This suggests $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$ facilitates similar folding for **M1a** compared to **M1** and does not extensively interfere with the enzyme's activity, although somewhat longer reaction times were needed for the former. In contrast, the $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ -containing and $^{\text{m}}\text{A}$ -containing substrates (**M1b** and **M1c**, respectively) didn't show any cleavage when incubated with MazF at 37 °C for 1 h (Fig. 3a).

The observations reported above suggest $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ is either not properly accommodated or is significantly perturbing the folding of modified strand **M1b**, preventing MazF cleavage, as observed for **M1c**, an $^{\text{m}}\text{A}$ modified sequence, which has been established to be resistant to MazF.²¹ Compared to $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$, $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ lacks the basic nitrogen atom corresponding to the purines' N7 position, which can impact both the RNA substrate's folding and recognition. As seen in the crystal structure of *E. coli*'s MazF in complex with an uncleavable DNA substrate mimic (Fig. 3b),²² the backbone amide residues of Ala26 and carbonyl

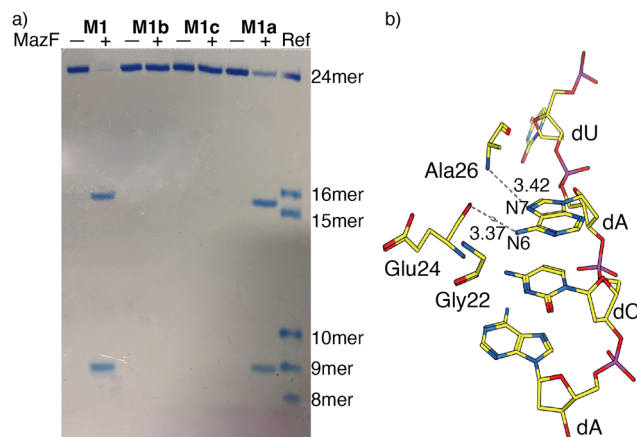


Fig. 3 (a) MazF-mediated cleavage of native (**M1**) and $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$, $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ or $^{\text{m}}\text{A}$ modified RNA substrates (**M1a**, **M1b** or **M1c**, respectively). The gel was stained by stain-all overnight and de-stained in MilliQ water. The reference sequences, of known length, are the following: 16-mer oligomer: 5'-ACA AUU CAG CUA UGC-3', 15-mer oligomer: 5'-ACA AUU CAG CUA UGC-3', 10-mer oligomer: 5'-GUA UAG CCA A-3', 9-mer oligomer: 5'-GUA UAG CCA-3', 8-mer oligomer: 5'-GUA UAG CC-3'. (b) X-Ray co-crystal structure of MazF and d(ACAU), a DNA substrate analogue, illustrating the contacts between the nucleobases and the protein backbone. (PDB ID code: 5CR2)

of Glu24 form H-bonds through the Hoogsteen edge of the first adenine base's N7 and N6 positions, respectively. This is the residue that is replaced by either $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ or $^{\text{m}}\text{A}$ at the A₁₀ position of the modified hairpin. It is thus reasonable to assume that the missing "N7" H bonding acceptor in the $^{\text{h}}\text{A}$ -containing hairpin RNA (**M1b**), which is replaced by a C–H linkage, compromises substrate recognition and cleavage of the $^{\text{h}}\text{ACA}$ sequence by MazF.

To examine the relative cleavage kinetics of **M1** and **M1a** by MazF, reaction aliquots were collected at designated time points and immediately quenched by adding a gel loading buffer, followed by rapid thermal denaturation (90 °C) and cooling to room temperature. Reaction mixtures were then resolved *via* a 20% PAGE and the gel was stained with 1 × SYBR gold solution for 30 min (Fig. 4a and b). Bands were visualized using Typhoon 5 and their integrated intensities were measured using ImageJ. The **M1** substrate was fully consumed within 50 min. Only 84% of the **M1a** substrate were, however, consumed within 120 min, where the reaction had plateaued (Fig. 4c). The apparent rate constant, obtained by fitting pseudo first order curves to the integrated PAGE bands plotted against time, were $7.3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$ and $4.3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$ for substrate **M1** and **M1a**, respectively (Fig. 4c). The reaction's half time were 10 min and 16 min for substrate **M1** and **M1a**, respectively (Table 1). The cleavage reaction rate was thus not dramatically impacted by replacing a native A₁₀ with $^{\text{t}}\text{A}$, suggesting that strand **M1a** could potentially serve as fluorescent probe for monitoring MazF-mediated cleavage reaction by steady state fluorescence spectroscopy.

Fluorescence-monitored MazF-mediated cleavage reactions

Having demonstrated the feasibility of **M1a** as a MazF substrate, its enzymatic cleavage was monitored by steady-state

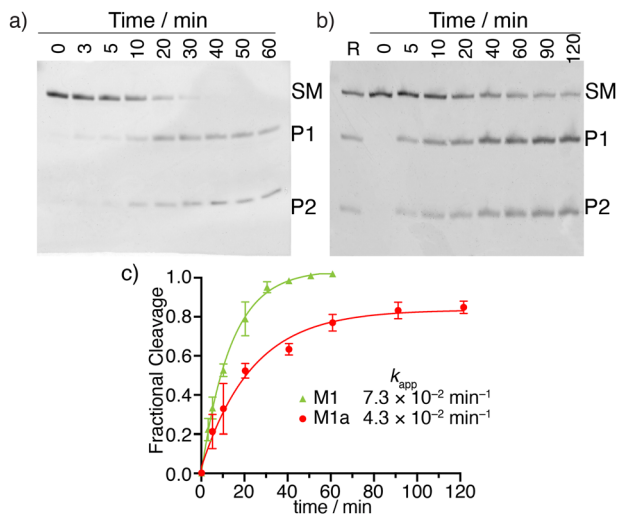


Fig. 4 Kinetics of MazF-mediated cleavage of native and ¹²⁵A modified RNA substrates (**M1** and **M1a**, respectively). (a) MazF-mediated cleavage of **M1**. (b) MazF-mediated cleavage reaction of **M1a**. (c) Kinetic profiles of MazF-mediated cleavage reactions of **M1** (green), **M1a** (red). Gels were stained by 1 × SYBR gold solution for 30 min. Lanes R correspond to native reaction indicating the cleavage site of **M1a** strand. Reactions were done in triplicates and a representative gel is shown per experiment. Error bars indicate SD.

Table 1 Reaction rate constants for MazF-mediated cleavage reaction

	SYBR gold ^a		Fluorescence ^b
	M1	M1a	M1a
k_{app}^c	7.3 ± 0.5	4.3 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.5
$t_{1/2}^d$	10 ± 1	16 ± 2	20 ± 3
R^2	0.995	0.989	0.986

^a Reaction rate constants were obtained by SYBR gold staining protocol.

^b Reaction rate constants were obtained by measuring fluorescence change. ^c k_{app} is the pseudo-first-order rate constant ($\times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$).

^d $t_{1/2}$ is reaction's half-life (min). Data are presented as mean ± SD.

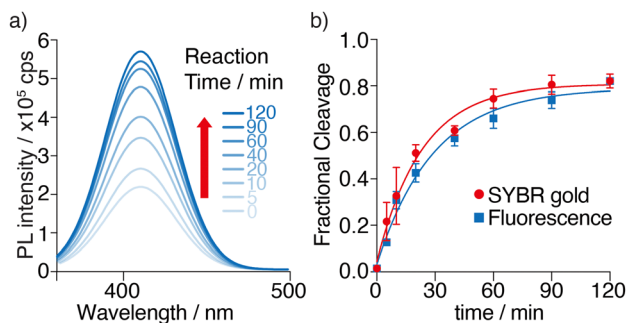


Fig. 5 MazF-mediated cleavage reaction of substrate **M1a** monitored by fluorescence as function of time. (a) Deconvolution of emission spectra of cleavage reaction of ¹²⁵A substrate **M1a**. Excitation wavelength was 341 nm. The area of each spectrum was integrated and plotted vs. time depicting the rate of the enzymatic reaction. (b) Cleavage of **M1a** by MazF at various time points monitored by fluorescence (blue) and SYBR gold (red). Reactions were done in triplicates and a representative deconvoluted emission spectrum is shown. Error bars indicate SD.

fluorescence spectroscopy, under identical experimental conditions to the ones used above. The emission spectrum of each sample was recorded at given time intervals and deconvoluted using origin (Fig. 5a). A significant fluorescence enhancement is seen as the cleavage reaction progresses. Unstacking and solvent exposure of the ¹²⁵A residue at the product's 5'-terminus,¹² as the **M1a** substrate loop is nicked, is likely the reason for the enhanced emission seen (Fig. 5a).

To confirm that the fluorescence-monitored data align with the trend and rates determined and visualized through PAGE and SYBR Gold staining, the data sets were normalized and plotted on the same graph (Fig. 5b). The reaction rates, determined by fitting pseudo-first order curves to the integrated area of each deconvoluted emission spectrum plotted against time, yielded an apparent kinetics rate constant k_{app} value of $3.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$, and a reaction's half time $t_{1/2}$ value of 20 min for substrate **M1a** (Fig. 5b and Table 1). Notably, a good agreement between the PAGE and fluorescence-monitored quantification was seen (Fig. 5b), thus supporting that fluorescence changes reflect the same molecular event and can potentially facilitate real-time monitoring of MazF cleavage reactions.

We note that a fluorophore/quencher-based substrate has previously been constructed to monitor the MazF-mediated endonuclease activity²³ and was used to demonstrate the resistance of the m⁶ACA sequence.²¹ This method, however, is not easily exploited for shedding light on the impact of individual residues on the enzymatic cleavage. A doubly, terminally labelled RNA substrate could limit, in certain circumstances, the landscape of possible explorations, when compared to an internally labelled RNA substrate containing a faithful adenosine surrogate.

Conclusions

RNAs with site-specific modifications, such as epigenetic modifications or fluorescent labels, have proved to be powerful tools for probing structure, function, and mechanisms.^{24–29} These sequence-specifically modified RNAs are typically fabricated by solid-state synthesis. We submit, though, that when accommodated, site specific incorporation by enforced *in vitro* transcription initiation reactions can reach a broader community, not necessarily adapted to organic synthesis and solid-phase based assembly methodologies.

Certain nucleotides, such as m⁶Ap¹⁸ and others^{4,5,30} have been shown to initiate transcription. To the best of our knowledge, enzymatic incorporation pathways for free adenosine analogs have not yet been reported. Our studies show that thA, ^{tz}A, two isomorphous fluorescent nucleoside analogs, and m⁶A, as free nucleosides, are acceptable transcription initiators for T7 RNA polymerase, resulting in the generation of 5'-end modified RNA constructs. The resulting modified strands can be phosphorylated by T4 kinase and ligated by T4 ligase, enabling a simple fabrication of internally, singly substituted modified RNAs.

The site-specifically modified RNAs that contain the emissive and responsive ^{tz}A can be used to monitor enzymatic

reactions by steady-state fluorescence, yielding significantly enhanced emission upon cleavage, and can potentially provide insight into RNA folding and enzyme-substrate recognition features, as demonstrated here for MazF-mediated reactions. The approach reported here could also be extended to the detection of other enzymatic reactions and could potentially provide a platform for inhibitors discovery.³¹

Author contributions

Deyuan Cong: data curation, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, software, validation, writing of original draft; Kfir B. Steinbuch: data curation, methodology, formal analysis, investigation, writing of original draft; Ryosuke Koyama: data curation, methodology, formal analysis; Tyler V. Lam: methodology, formal analysis. Jamie Y. Lam: methodology; Yitzhak Tor: conceptualization, funding acquisition, project administration, supervision, writing for reviewing and editing.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thank the National Institutes of Health for generous support (through grant R35 GM139407) and the UCSD Chemistry and Biochemistry MS Facility. We are grateful to Venkat Gopalan (OSU) for plasmids and inspiring conversations.

Notes and references

- 1 R. G. Roeder, *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 1996, **21**, 327–335.
- 2 J. T. Kadonaga, K. A. Jones and R. Tjian, *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 1986, **11**, 20–23.
- 3 J. G. Bird, Y. Zhang, Y. Tian, N. Panova, I. Barvík, L. Greene, M. Liu, B. Buckley, L. Krásný, J. K. Lee, C. D. Kaplan, R. H. Ebright and B. E. Nickels, *Nature*, 2016, **535**, 444–447.
- 4 D. Williamson, M. J. Cann and D. R. W. Hodgson, *Chem. Commun.*, 2007, 5096–5098, DOI: [10.1039/B712066D](https://doi.org/10.1039/B712066D).
- 5 F. Huang, J. He, Y. Zhang and Y. Guo, *Nat. Protoc.*, 2008, **3**, 1848–1861.
- 6 E. Paredes and S. R. Das, *ChemBioChem*, 2011, **12**, 125–131.
- 7 S. Fusz, S. G. Srivatsan, D. Ackermann and M. Famulok, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2008, **73**, 5069–5077.
- 8 B. Seelig and A. Jäschke, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1997, **38**, 7729–7732.
- 9 R. Fiammengo, K. Musílek and A. Jäschke, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 9271–9276.
- 10 I.-H. Kim, S. Shin, Y.-J. Jeong and S. S. Hah, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2010, **51**, 3446–3448.
- 11 D. Shin, R. W. Sinkeldam and Y. Tor, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 14912–14915.
- 12 A. R. Rovira, A. Fin and Y. Tor, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 14602–14605.
- 13 L. S. McCoy, D. Shin and Y. Tor, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 15176–15184.
- 14 K. B. Steinbuch and Y. Tor, in *Handbook of Chemical Biology of Nucleic Acids*, ed. N. Sugimoto, Springer Nature Singapore, Singapore, 2022, pp. 1–24, DOI: [10.1007/978-981-16-1313-5_17-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-1313-5_17-1).
- 15 Y. Li, A. Fin, L. McCoy and Y. Tor, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 1303–1307.
- 16 D. Cong, Y. Li, P. T. Ludford III and Y. Tor, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2022, **28**, e202200994.
- 17 J. Hertler, K. Slama, B. Schober, Z. Özrendeci, V. Marchand, Y. Motorin and M. Helm, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2022, **50**, e115.
- 18 K. D. Meyer, D. P. Patil, J. Zhou, A. Zinoviev, M. A. Skabkin, O. Elemento, T. V. Pestova, S. B. Qian and S. R. Jaffrey, *Cell*, 2015, **163**, 999–1010.
- 19 Y. Zhang, J. Zhang, H. Hara, I. Kato and M. Inouye, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 2005, **280**, 3143–3150.
- 20 Y. Zhang, J. Zhang, K. P. Hoeflich, M. Ikura, G. Qing and M. Inouye, *Mol. Cell*, 2003, **12**, 913–923.
- 21 M. Imanishi, S. Tsuji, A. Suda and S. Futaki, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 12930–12933.
- 22 V. Zorzini, A. Mernik, J. Lah, Y. G. Sterckx, N. De Jonge, A. Garcia-Pino, H. De Greve, W. Versées and R. Loris, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 2016, **291**, 10950–10960.
- 23 N. R. Wang and P. J. Hergenrother, *Anal. Biochem.*, 2007, **371**, 173–183.
- 24 C. R. Allerson, S. L. Chen and G. L. Verdine, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1997, **119**, 7423–7433.
- 25 S. A. Strobel, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.*, 1999, **9**, 346–352.
- 26 C. S. Chow, S. K. Mahto and T. N. Lamichhane, *ACS Chem. Biol.*, 2008, **3**, 30–37.
- 27 K. Onizuka, Y. Taniguchi, T. Nishioka and S. Sasaki, *Nucleic Acids Symp. Ser.*, 2009, **53**, 67–68.
- 28 D. Schulz, J. M. Holstein and A. Rentmeister, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 7874–7878.
- 29 S. C. Alexander and N. K. Devaraj, *Biochemistry*, 2017, **56**, 5185–5193.
- 30 G.-H. Lee, H. K. Lim, W. Jung and S. S. Hah, *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **33**, 3861–3863.
- 31 R. A. Mizrahi, D. Shin, R. W. Sinkeldam, K. J. Phelps, A. Fin, D. J. Tantillo, Y. Tor and P. A. Beal, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 8713–8716.