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A pre-synthetic conjugation methodology of DNA and RNA: combining on-column conjugation and tandem oligonucleotide synthesis

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Amino modifiers are valuable chemical tools for nucleic acid bioconjugation applications and for probing potential mechanisms relevant to the origins of life. Herein, we describe a streamlined and cost-effective strategy for the incorporating amine functionalities at the 3'-end of DNA/RNA constructs through a commercially available diethyl 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)malonate-derived controlled pore glass (a so-called version of chemical phosphorylation reagent II CPG, or CPR II CPG). This platform mitigates certain limitations associated with previously explored sulfonyl-based supports, thereby improving the robustness of amine handle conjugation. CPR II CPG is first detritylated, converted to a mixed *N*-hydroxysuccinimide carbonate followed by efficient derivatization with the amine of interest. Oligonucleotides are then assembled using standard solid-phase synthesis and isolated by standard purification workflows. Using 1,3-diamino-2-propanol as a multivalent conjugation handle allows for the installation of ligands prior to strand elongation, which may be further derivatized post-synthetically. Finally, the integration this advancement, and others, with tandem oligonucleotide synthesis (TOS) enables a versatile conjugation TOS methodology, thereby advancing nucleic acid engineering and broader biotechnology applications.

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Introduction

Amino-modifiers are a convenient class of chemical modifications introduced in nucleic acid sequences for (bio)conjugation and origins-of-life research.^{1–4} Their nucleophilicity, relative to other nucleophiles present in nucleic acids, allows for an orthogonal means of linking ligands (*e.g.* via NHS esters or by template-directed synthesis).^{5,6} We and others have developed technologies for the facile introduction of amino-modifiers in DNA and RNA.^{7–12} The conjugation of the 3'-position is particularly important, as it allows the 5'-position to be utilized for other purposes like enzymatic activity, and may have future applications in real time fluorescence monitoring of PCR.¹³ This position is typically accessible by using solid supports already pre-derivatized by the ligand of interest, or by using a “reverse” synthesis strategy.¹⁴ This makes these pathways typically costly, sometimes laborious, and not necessarily amenable to ligand screening.

Maximizing versatility in oligonucleotide conjugation is desirable for many applications including screening ligands and/or sequence contexts.^{15–17} As a result, we sought to

develop a methodology that optimizes on-column functionalization of nucleic acid scaffolds. Using 3'-Phosphate-ON controlled pore glass (CPG), we previously reported a means of derivatizing nucleic acids with 3'-amino groups in DNA and RNA *via* a carbamate linkage (Fig. 1A).¹¹ Albeit versatile, a notable deficiency was identified as certain amino-modifiers caused significant immolation of the sulfone-containing linker, inevitably lowering overall yields. Furthermore, during our efforts to derivatize nucleic acids with specific amino-modifiers (*e.g.* putrescine), we observed a substantial accumulation of impurities during and/or after the cleavage and deprotection processing of the modified oligonucleotides.

Based on these limitations, we developed the use of a commercially available dimethyl 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)malonate derivatized CPG (a so-called version of chemical phosphorylating reagent II CPG (CPR II CPG), Fig. 1B) to mitigate the issues observed with *S*-CPG. We find that both the yield and purity of nucleic acid sequences improve significantly for previously problematic syntheses. Building on these findings, we develop a versatile pre-synthetic conjugation platform that allows for a versatile conjugate synthetic pathway. Coupled with previous work on tandem oligonucleotide synthesis (TOS), we introduce a flexible on-column conjugation methodology that allows for selective conjugation of the upstream and/or downstream oligonucleotides.^{11,12,18}

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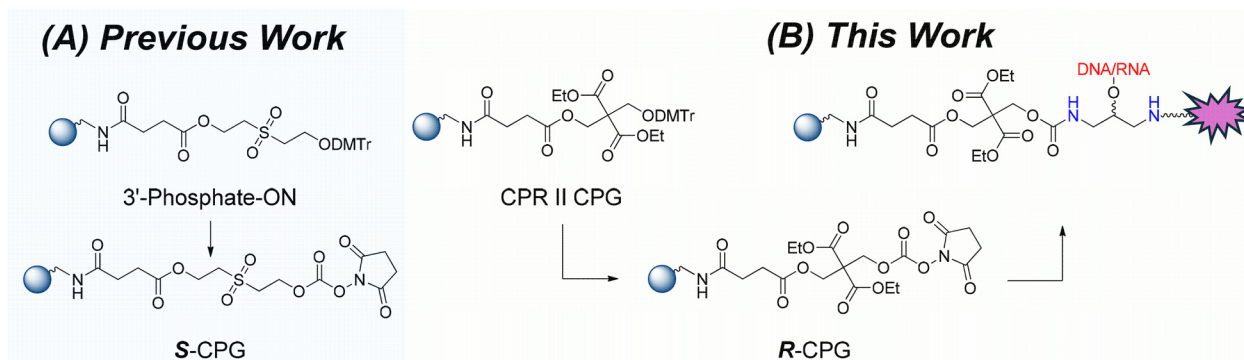


Fig. 1 (A) A previously developed base-labile solid support for the incorporation of nucleosidic and non-nucleosidic amino-modifiers. (B) Current work focusing on the use of CPR II CPG for amino-modifier incorporation and on-solid support 3'-pre-synthesis derivatization of desirable ligands (DNA/RNA). 3'-Phosphate-ON CPG and CPR II CPG is first detritylated followed by activation using *N,N'*-disuccinimidyl carbonate furnishing **S-CPG** and **R-CPG**, respectively. The commercially available methylamide CPR II analogue may also be employed. The analogous 3'-Phosphate-ON CPG and **S-CPG**, which contain a carbamate linkage instead of an ester to the solid support, may also be employed.

Results and discussion

Somewhat to our surprise, conjugating putrescine to model DNA sequences proved problematic *via* **S-CPG** (Fig. 1A), as significant by-products were observed by SAX-HPLC (Fig. 2B) in conditions tested. We were originally interested in this conjugate as putrescine, and other polyamines, have shown to stabilize nucleic acid structures.^{19–21} The observed by-products, presumably from the reaction with reactive species generated during deprotection (*e.g.* divinyl sulfone, acrylonitrile, and/or transamination of nucleobase protecting group, incomplete immolation), was not as prominent when using 3'-amino-2',3'-dideoxynucleosides (*e.g.* 3'-NH₂-dT, see SI Fig. S3–S6 and Table S2 for head-to-head comparison between **S-CPG** and **R-CPG**) or other linear diamines like cystamine.¹¹ Using the commercially available alternative to 3'-Phosphate-ON CPG²² (*i.e.* CPR II CPG, Fig. 1B²³) significantly minimized by-product formation with satisfactory product yields. Here, the CPR II CPG was detritylated and then treated with a saturated solution (1 mL) of *N,N'*-disuccinimidyl carbonate (DSC) in 1 : 1 (v/v) pyridine : acetonitrile to produce **R-CPG** (Fig. 1B). The activated solid support was then washed (see SI for details) and treated with putrescine (50 mM) in 1 : 1 (v/v) DMSO : Py for 10 min at room temperature. The resulting amino-derivatized CPR II CPG was subject to a solution containing 5'-*O*-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)-3'-*O*-(2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl-oxycarbonyl)-thymidine (compound **1**, SI Scheme S1) (50 mM) in 1 : 1 (v/v) DMF : MeCN.¹¹ We were thrilled to observe almost complete mitigation of the issue when using CPR II CPG, after SPS and cleavage/deprotection of the synthetic DNA (Fig. 2D, see S8 for MS). These results suggest that the immolated vinyl sulfone linker (or degraded products thereof) is likely causing by-product formation. Although the immolation of the malonyl linker (or malonamide version) leads to a proposed Michael acceptor, it appears that the free amino-modifier functionality does not get captured in our conditions (see SI for details).²³

We next explored whether a branched trifunctional linker, specifically 1,3-diamino-2-propanol, could be compatible

with CPR II CPG derivatization. This linker was selected due to its low cost, commercial availability, the presence of potentially orthogonal hydroxyl and amino groups, and the ability to functionalize an oligonucleotide prior to synthesis, directly on solid support. Initial attempts to conjugate this linker to **S-CPG** resulted in significant immolation of the sulfone linkage, which limited its utility in that context (data not shown). Alternatively, we hoped that treating **R-CPG** with unprotected 1,3-diamino-2-propanol would generate a modified support bearing a free hydroxyl and amino group. We could then functionalize the remaining amino group using various small molecule handles through our recently developed aqueous-compatible on-column 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC)-mediated conjugation strategy,⁸ as well as other established methods with slight modifications (Fig. 3).²⁴ Standard SPS could then be carried out to generate ligand-modified oligonucleotides at the 3'-terminus.

However, LC analysis of our initial attempts revealed incomplete ligand conjugation, which we hypothesized could be attributed to undesired cross-linking of the bis-amino linker during **R-CPG** treatment (data not included). That is, the second amino group could potentially react with neighboring activated mixed-carbonate groups, thereby reducing its overall availability for subsequent derivatization.

To address this issue, we employed a protection strategy using the 4-monomethoxytrityl (MMTr) group (compound **2**, Scheme 1) to temporarily mask one of the amino groups on the linker, thereby inhibiting unwanted cross-linking. After coupling, the support-bound MMTr-protected 1,3-diamino-2-propyl linker was subject to on-instrument detritylation to unmask the desired reactive amino-group for ligand conjugation (Fig. 4). After detritylation, the solid support was washed sequentially with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN to eliminate residual impurities. Given the abundance of commercially available NHS ester ligand handles, and their efficient reactivity with primary/secondary amines, we opted to



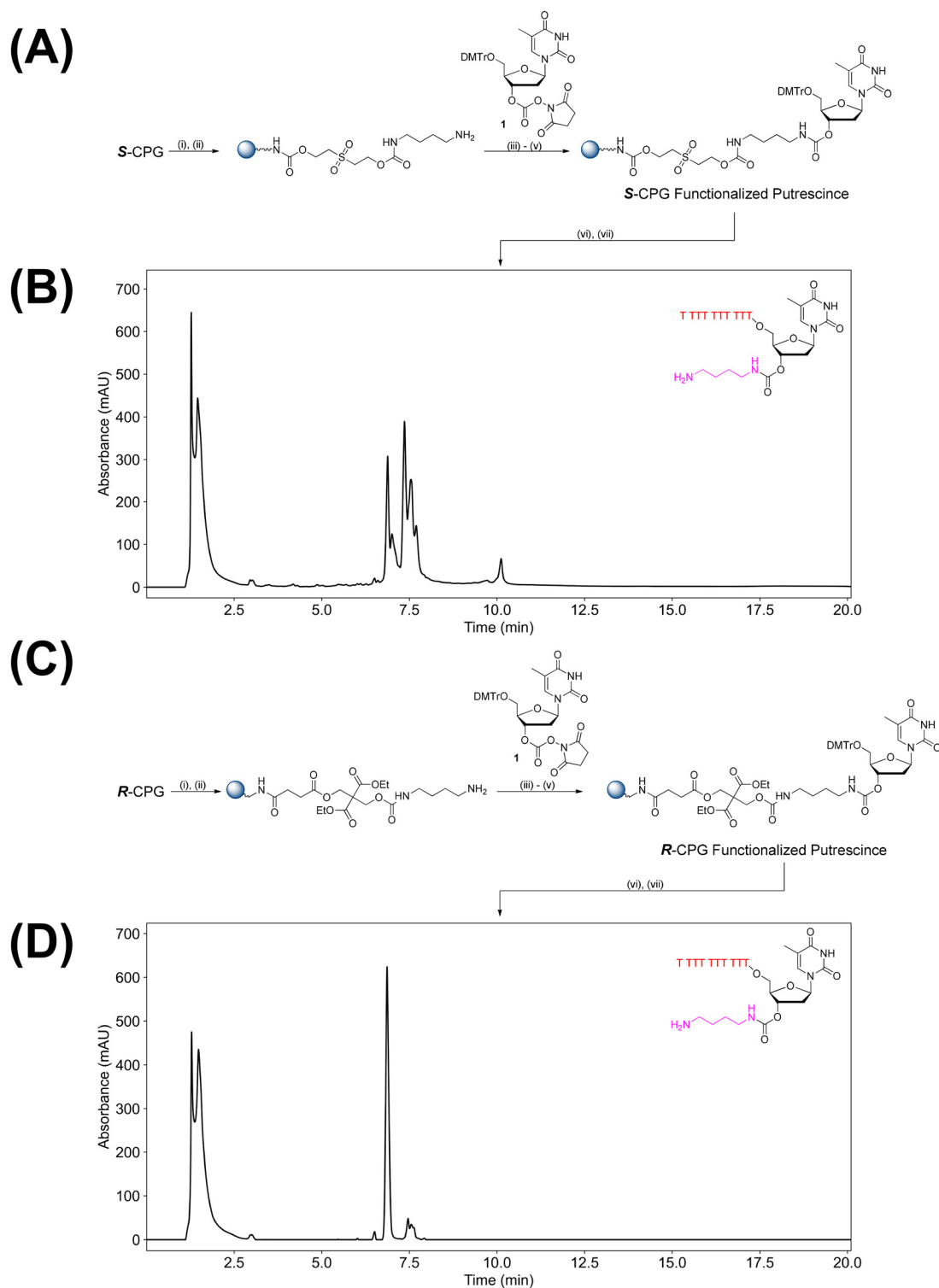


Fig. 2 Incorporation of a bis amino-modifier (*i.e.* putrescine) using *S*- or *R*-CPG. (A) (i) *S*-CPG was treated with a 50 mM solution of putrescine in 1 : 1 (v/v) DMSO : Py (500 μ L) for 10 min. (ii) The solid support was washed with dry DMSO, DMF, acetone, and MeCN (10 mL each). (iii) Coupling of the crude carbonate 1 in 1 : 1 (v/v) DMF : Py (50 mM, 1 mL) for 1 h. (iv) Washing of the solid support using DMF, chloroform, acetone, hexanes and MeCN (10 mL each). (v) Capping of the solid support on the DNA synthesizer using standard Ac_2O treatment. (vi) Extension of the strand by T_{10} , followed by (vii) standard cleavage and deprotection in AMA at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h. (B) Crude SAX-HPLC trace of the oligonucleotide strand containing the terminal putrescine modifier. (C) and (D) are identical to (A) and (B), respectively, except that *R*-CPG was used instead of *S*-CPG. The yields of the purified oligonucleotide, calculated relative to the manufacturer's specified loading and the amount of solid support used, are provided in Table S2.



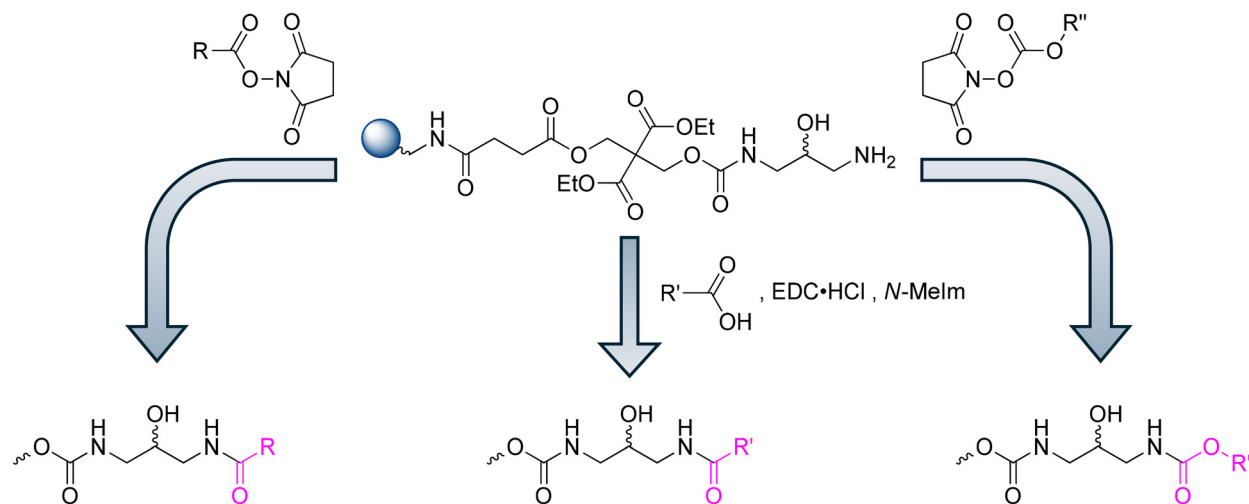


Fig. 3 Proposed conjugation pathway for the *R*-CPG functionalized with 1,3-diamino-2-propanol prior to oligonucleotide synthesis various ligand handles can be installed at the free amino group using streamlined chemistries (*N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) ester or carbonate chemistries to furnish amide and carbamate linkages, respectively, as well as *via* EDC-mediated amide bond formation).⁵ "R", "R'", "R''" denotes chemical variations in the ligand handles evaluated.



Scheme 1 Synthesis of tritylated diamino conjugator **2**. Reagents and conditions: (i) MMTr-Cl (1.0 eq.), DBU (3.0 eq.), MeCN, 22 °C, 1 h, 52%.

investigate their on-column derivatization compatibility first.^{25–27} We chose Boc-Val-OSu and propargyl NHS ester as useful examples to represent amino acid and alkyne-containing conjugates. Ligand conjugation was carried out using a 100 mM solution of the NHS esters in 100 mM HEPES buffer (pH 8.0) containing 50% (v/v) DMF (600 μ L final volume) for 2 h. After thorough washing, a mixed-sequence DNA strand (d(TGAC)₃) was assembled, with the initial phosphoramidite coupling performed using an extended coupling time (10 min) to mitigate potential steric effects arising from the appended ligand. The oligonucleotide was cleaved and deprotected in 1 : 2 : 2 (v/v/v) EtOH : MeNH_{2(aq)} : NH₄OH_(aq) (AMA, see SI for additional details) at 65 °C for 2 h and analyzed by SAX-HPLC (Fig. 4). In both cases, a single major product peak was observed. Isolation and characterization by mass spectrometry confirmed successful incorporation of the desired ligands (Fig. S12 and S14).

To evaluate the generality of this approach, the same protocol was applied to the synthesis of a mixed RNA sequence (r(UGAC)₃), bearing either a valyl or propargyl functionality (Fig. 4). Conjugation efficiency and overall performance were satisfactory. Importantly, all coupling steps were conducted under aqueous-compatible conditions, thereby avoiding elab-

orate reaction setups and enabling operational simplicity. Organic conditions may also be employed, when necessary, to facilitate ligand solubilization (see SI for further details). Subsequent functionalization of the free amine post-deprotection/cleavage of the oligonucleotide was also possible using previously reported procedures with slight modifications (Fig. S21–S24).²⁸

Encouraged by the successful incorporation of NHS esters to furnish amide linkages on solid support, we next examined whether the diaminopropyl scaffold could support conjugation *via* EDC-mediated amide bond formation (Fig. 5). This strategy is particularly attractive given the broad commercial availability and lower cost of carboxylic acids relative to their pre-activated NHS ester counterparts. Following reaction of compound **2** with *R*-CPG, detritylation, and thorough washing, the functionalized support was treated with a reaction mixture containing the desired carboxylic acid ligand (100 mM), *N*-methylimidazole (*N*-MeIm, 100 mM), and EDC-HCl (400 mM) in 100 mM HEPES buffer (pH 8.0) with 50% (v/v) DMF.⁵ As in the previous scenario, two representative examples were tested: a lysine-derived carboxylic acid employed to generate an amino acid–oligonucleotide conjugate, and 4-bromobenzoic acid selected as a representative ligand based on its relevance to DNA-encoded library (DEL) synthesis platforms and its applicability to biochemical and biotechnological contexts.^{29–32} In both separate reactions, suspensions were allowed to react for 8 h, followed by washing of the solid supports with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each) to remove residual reagents. Each reaction was repeated for an additional 8 h to drive the coupling step, followed by extensive washing both manually (as described above) and on the automated DNA synthesizer with dry MeCN. A mixed-sequence DNA strand (d(TGAC)₃) was elongated from the modified sup-



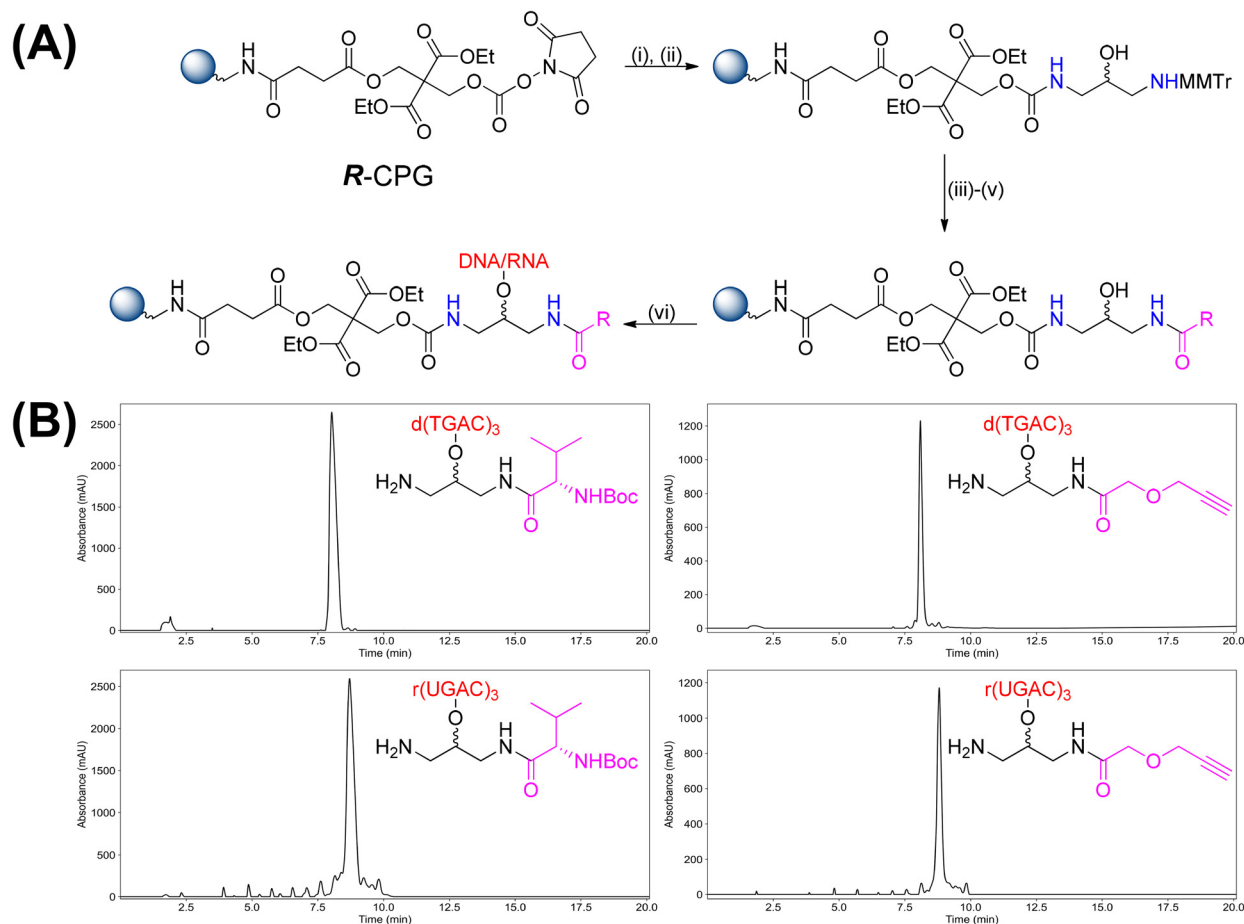


Fig. 4 Overall scheme for the pre-synthetic derivatization of the amino handle using NHS ester chemistry. (A) (i) *R*-CPG was treated with a 50 mM solution of compound 2 in 1 : 1 (v/v) DMF : Py (500 μL) for 10 min. (ii) The solid support was washed with dry DMF, acetone, and MeCN (10 mL each). (iii) Detritylation was performed according to the manufacturer's protocol (x2) to ensure complete detritylation. (iv) The solid support was washed with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each). (v) Coupling was carried out using the desired NHS ester ligand (100 mM) in 100 mM HEPES buffer (pH 8.0) containing 50% (v/v) DMF (600 μL) for 2 h. The solid support was subsequently washed with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each), followed by washing on the synthesiser with MeCN (3 × 30 s), with a 3 min interval between washes. Organic coupling conditions are discussed in the SI, when required to improve ligand solubility. (vi) Extension of the desired oligonucleotide was performed on a DNA synthesiser; the first nucleotide coupling was carried out using an extended coupling time (10 min) when constructing DNA. "R" denotes the chemical variation in the ligand handle evaluated, with corresponding ligand chemical structures shown in panel (B). (B) Crude SAX-HPLC trace of the oligonucleotide strand containing the terminal 3'-amino conjugate. The yields of the purified oligonucleotide, calculated relative to the manufacturer's specified loading and the amount of solid support used, are provided in Table S2.

ports, cleaved and deprotected under standard AMA conditions. SAX-HPLC analysis revealed a single predominant product peak for each conjugate (Fig. 5). Isolation and characterization by mass spectrometry supported formation of the desired products (Fig. S26 and S28). Finally, the conjugation reactions were successfully reproduced using mixed-sequence RNA constructs (Fig. 5).

As a final pathway, we investigated whether this strategy could be extended to the formation of carbamate-linked conjugates on solid support using commercially available succinimidyl carbonate (OSu) handles (Fig. 6). As described above, the MMTr was removed and the solid support extensively washed. Subsequently, conjugation was performed using Alloc-OSu or Boc-OSu as two additional representative coupling reagents

(one bearing an olefinic moiety and the other a bulky *tert*-butyl group) each distinct from those evaluated above. Coupling was carried out using the desired OSu carbonate ligand (100 mM) in either 100 mM HEPES buffer (pH 8.0) containing 50% (v/v) DMF or in DMF : Py (1 : 1, v/v) for 2 h. Following reaction completion, the support was thoroughly washed and subsequently extended using a mixed DNA sequence (Fig. 6). Notably, the use of fully organic conditions, for the OSu carbonate ligand examples tested, provided a modest improvement (~5–10%) in crude strand purity, which we attributed to enhanced ligand solubility relative to aqueous-compatible conditions. RNA synthesis under analogous conditions was also successful. As we previously reported, the requisite OSu carbonate derivatives are readily accessible *via* DSC-mediated carbonate formation



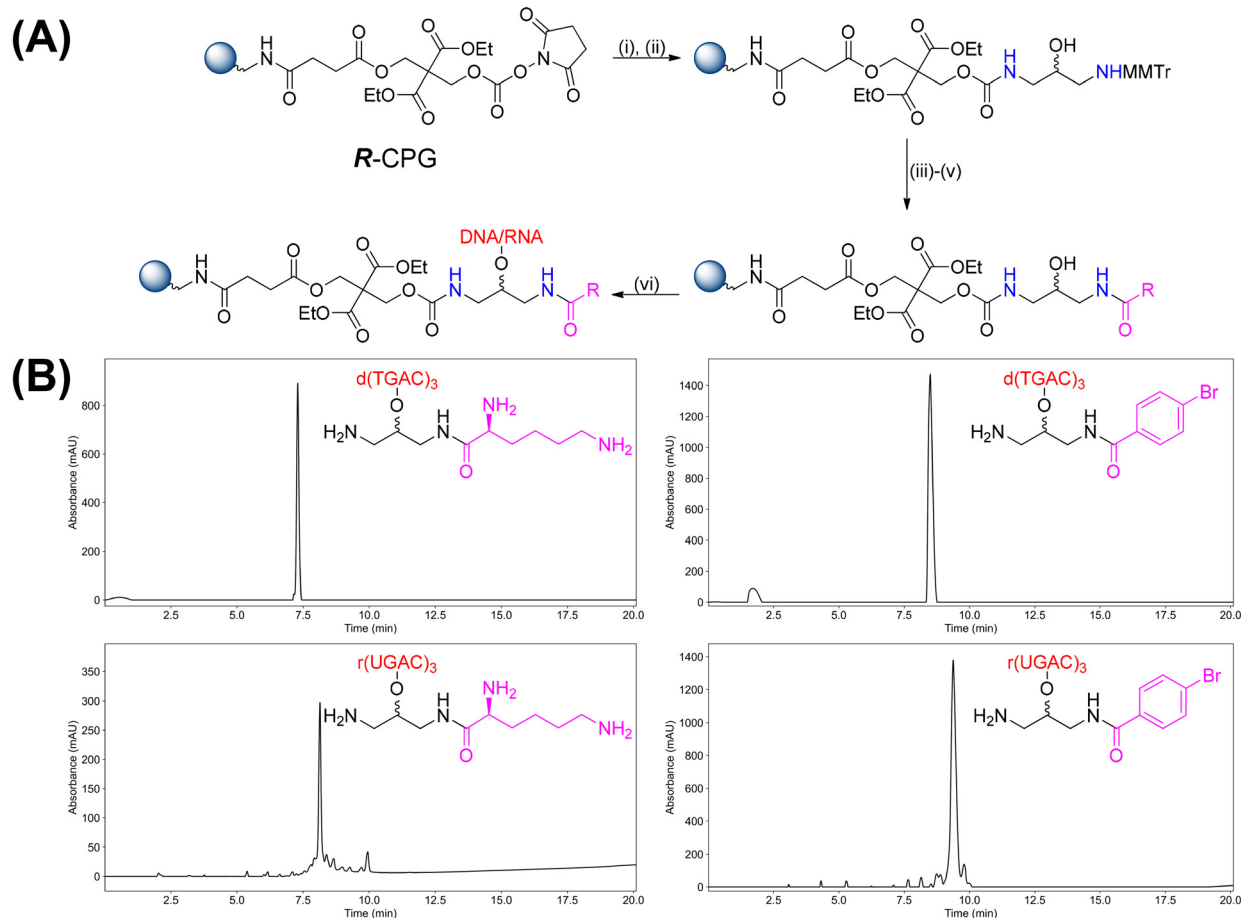


Fig. 5 Overall scheme for the pre-synthetic derivatization of the amino handle using EDC-mediated amide bond formation. (A) (i) *R*-CPG was treated with a 50 mM solution of compound 2 in 1 : 1 (v/v) DMF : Py (500 μ L) for 10 min. (ii) The solid support was washed with dry DMF, acetone, and MeCN (10 mL each). (iii) Detritylation was performed according to the manufacturer's protocol ($\times 2$) to ensure complete detritylation. (iv) The solid support was washed with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each). (v) Coupling was carried out using a reaction mixture containing the desired carboxylate ligand (100 mM), *N*-Melm (100 mM), EDC-HCl (400 mM) in 100 mM HEPES buffer (pH 8.0) containing 50% (v/v) DMF (600 μ L) for 8 h. The solid support was subsequently washed with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each). It was then coupled with another aliquot of reaction mixture for 8 h and washed again. Finally, the solid support was washed on the synthesiser with MeCN (3 \times 30 s), with a 3 min interval between washes. (vi) Extension of the desired oligonucleotide was performed on a DNA synthesiser; the first nucleotide coupling was carried out using an extended coupling time (10 min) when constructing DNA. "R" denotes the chemical variation in the ligand handle evaluated, with corresponding ligand chemical structures shown in panel (B). (B) Crude SAX-HPLC trace of the oligonucleotide strand containing the terminal 3'-amino conjugate. The yields of the purified oligonucleotide, calculated relative to the manufacturer's specified loading and the amount of solid support used, are provided in Table S2.

from corresponding alcohol-containing ligand handles, and may be employed without extensive purification for on-solid support functionalization.^{11,12} Collectively, these findings (Fig. 4–6) suggest that aqueous-compatible conditions are particularly well-suited for hydrophilic ligands (*e.g.* PEGylated substrates), whereas organic media may be advantageous for more hydrophobic ligands.

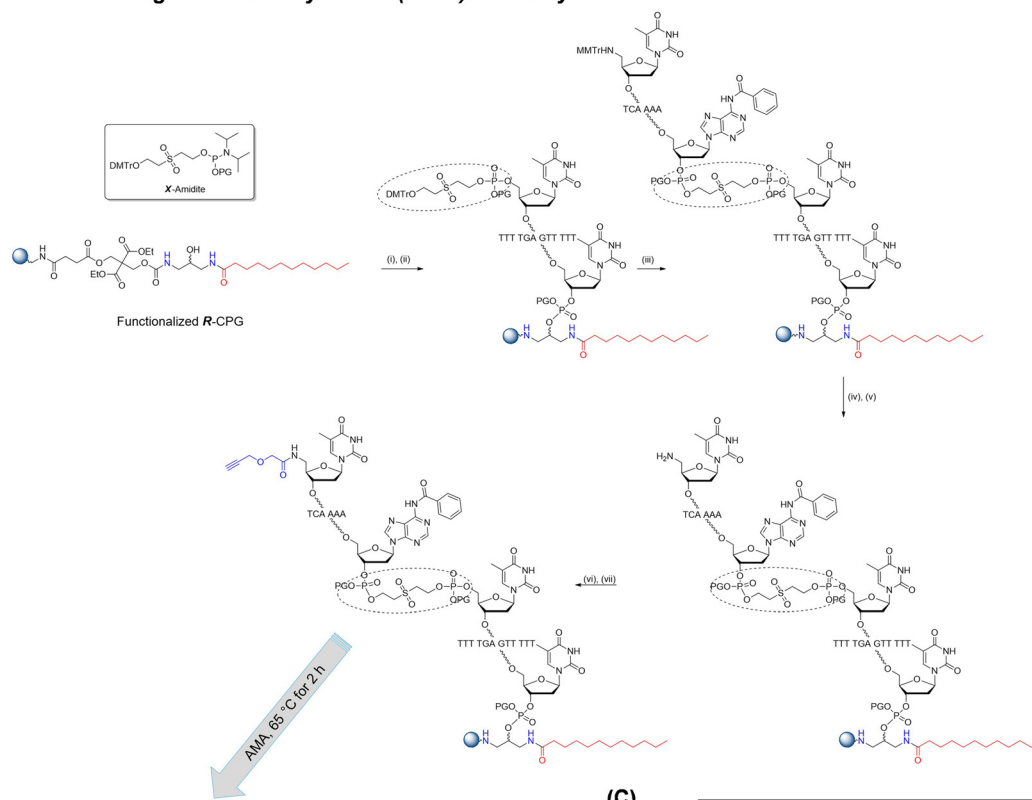
Building on previous work from our group and others, we sought to evaluate how our newly developed conjugation strategy could be applied to tandem oligonucleotide synthesis (TOS).^{33–41} TOS offers distinct advantages for applications involving multiple nucleic acid strands, such as PCR and siRNA-based studies.^{42,43} In addition to increasing oligomer

production throughput, TOS reduces overall cost by lowering the required amount of solid support and minimizing pre- and post-synthesis handling steps, including column packing and oligomer mixing. To the best of our knowledge, reports integrating on-column conjugation strategies with TOS remain sparse. As an initial proof-of-concept (Fig. 7A), we generated a lauric acid-functionalized DNA conjugate (as a hydrophobic ligand example, see SI for synthetic details), followed by the incorporation of a base labile cleavable linker (*via* the **X-amidite**, Fig. 7A), and a second strand bearing a terminal amino modifier (5'-amino-5'-deoxythymidyl unit, ^{NH₂}T, Fig. 7A) capable of further derivatization. The 5'-end of this downstream strand was first deblocked, then conjugated with

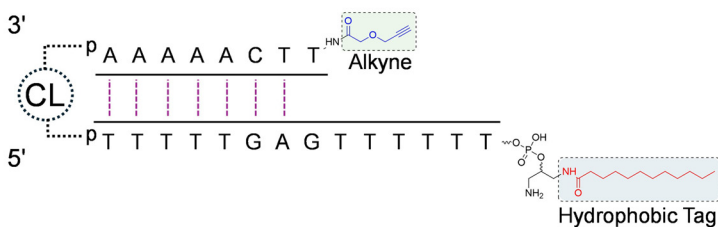


Conjugational Tandem Oligonucleotide Synthesis (cTOS): 3'-Pre-synthetic Functionalization

(A)



(B)



(C)

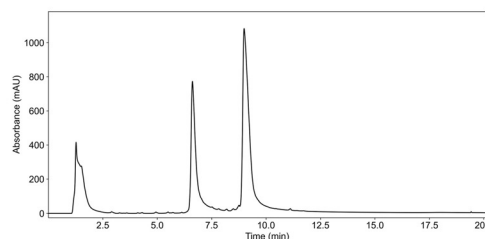


Fig. 7 Tandem synthesis of a DNA duplex bearing ligand modifiers on both strands. **R-CPG** was functionalized as previously described and conjugated at the 5'-end via NHS ester chemistry. (A) Overall scheme for the solid-phase conjugation of two duplex strands. (i) Extension of the first duplex strand (5'-TTT TGA GTT TTT TT); the first nucleotide coupling was carried out using an extended coupling time (10 min). (ii) Incorporation of a base-labile sulfonyl **X-amidite**. (iii) Extension of the second duplex strand (5'-^{MMTrHN}TTC AAA AA) containing a terminal amino-modifier. (iv) Detrylation was performed according to the manufacturer's protocol (x2) to ensure complete detritylation. (v) The solid support was washed with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each). (vi) Coupling performed using 100 mM solution of propargyl NHS ester in 1:1 (v/v) DMF:Py (600 μ L) for 2 h. (vii) Washing of the solid support with DMF, acetone and MeCN (10 mL each). (B) Schematic representation of conjugational tandem oligonucleotide synthesis (cTOS) of the duplex. Hybridization is expected to occur only after cleavage and deprotection under native conditions (purification may be required). Notably, the cleavable linker (denoted as "CL") indicates the position formerly occupied by the linker prior to immolative cleavage. (C) Crude SAX-HPLC trace of the cTOS mixture containing the conjugated DNA strands. The yields of the purified oligonucleotide, calculated relative to the manufacturer's specified loading and the amount of solid support used, are provided in Table S2. PG and p denote the ethylcyano protecting group and phosphate, respectively.

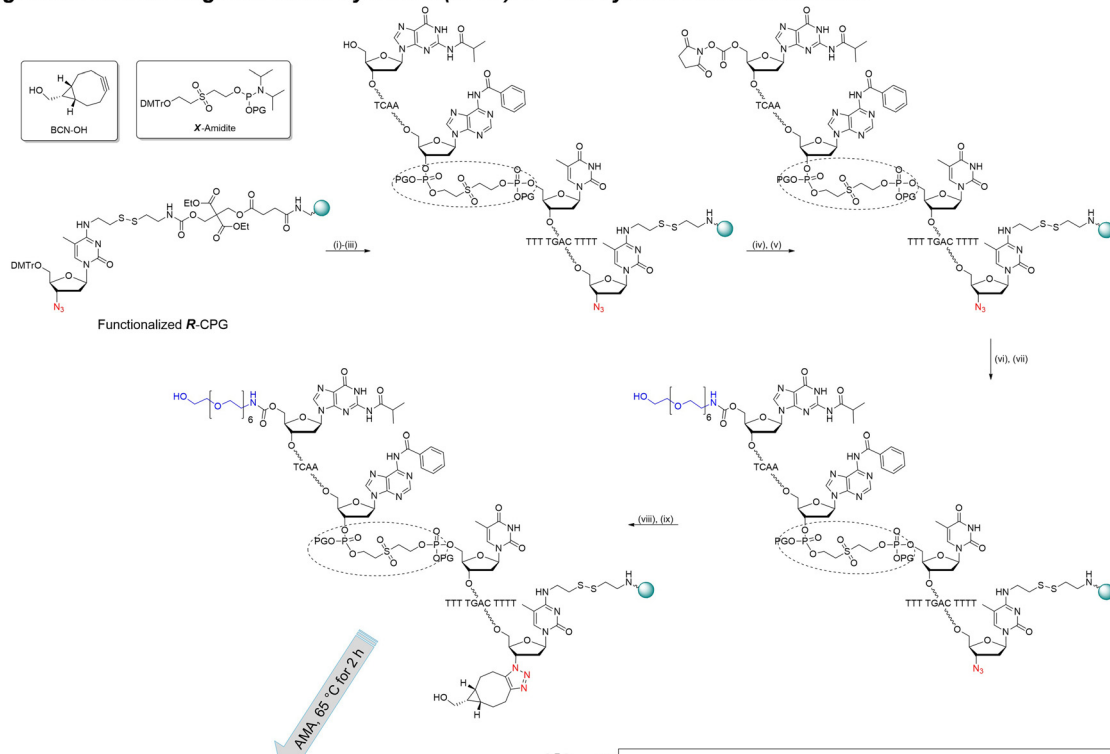
the amino-containing mononucleoside **3** could be coupled to **R-CPG** (Fig. 8A). A second DNA strand, separated by the base-labile linker (via the **X-amidite**, Fig. 8A), was subsequently assembled. The 5'-terminus of the downstream strand was then functionalized with a hydrophilic amino-PEG₇-alcohol ligand using a previously established protocol, with minor modifications.²⁴ The upstream strand was functionalized via the azide functionality using strain-promoted azide-alkyne

cycloaddition (SPAAC) with a model cyclooctyne ligand (BCN-OH, Fig. 8A). Upon standard deprotection, two predominant species were observed by SAX-HPLC (Fig. 8C), with *m/z* values matching those calculated for the desired products (Fig. S63 and S65). Together, results described in Fig. 7 and 8 (and Fig. S57) demonstrate a robust platform for pre- and post-elongation (bio)conjugations, compatible with TOS applications.

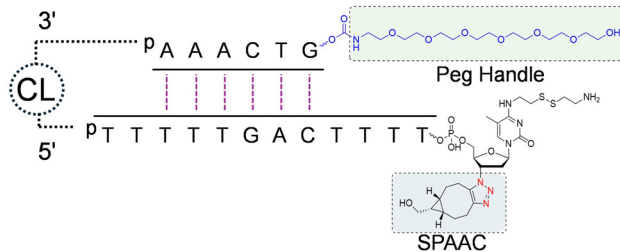


Conjugational Tandem Oligonucleotide Synthesis (cTOS): 3'-Post-synthetic Functionalization

(A)



(B)



(C)

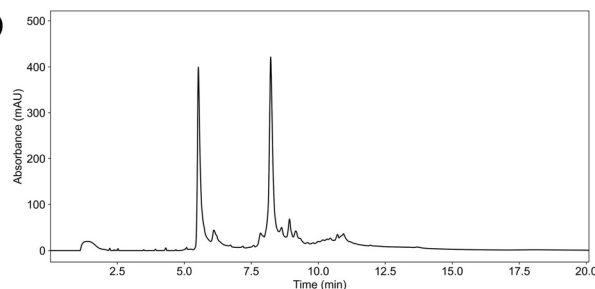


Fig. 8 Tandem synthesis of a DNA duplex bearing ligand modifiers on both strands. *R*-CPG was functionalized as previously described and conjugated at the 5'-end via DSC-mediated carbamate formation, followed by strain promoted alkyne–azide cycloaddition (SPAAC)-mediated 3'-conjugation. (A) Overall scheme for the solid-phase conjugation of two duplex strands. (i) Extension of the first duplex strand (5'-TTT TTGA CTT TT); the first nucleotide coupling was carried out using an extended coupling time (10 min). (ii) Incorporation of a base-labile sulfonyl *X*-amidite. (iii) Extension of the second duplex strand (5'-GTC AAA). (iv) On-solid support mixed carbonate synthesis using a saturated solution of *N,N'*-disuccinimidyl carbonate (DSC) in 1 : 1 (v/v) MeCN/pyridine (500 μ L) for 2 h. (v) Washing of the solid support with MeCN (10 mL). (vi) Coupling of amine-PEG₇-alcohol (50 mM, 600 μ L) in 100 mM HEPES buffer (pH 8.0) containing 50% (v/v) DMF for 5 min. (vii) Washing of the solid support with H₂O, 50% (v/v) MeCN/H₂O, and MeCN (10 mL each). (viii) Treatment of the solid support was with BCN-OH (2 mg, 27 mM, 500 μ L) in DMSO for 2 hours. (ix) Washing of the solid support with DMSO, DMF, acetone, and MeCN (10 mL each). (B) Schematic representation of conjugational tandem oligonucleotide synthesis (cTOS) of the duplex. Hybridization is expected to occur only after cleavage and deprotection under native conditions (purification may be required). Notably, the cleavable linker (denoted as "CL") indicates the position formerly occupied by the linker prior to immolative cleavage. (C) Crude SAX-HPLC trace of the cTOS mixture containing the conjugated DNA strands. The yields of the purified oligonucleotide, calculated relative to the manufacturer's specified loading and the amount of solid support used, are provided in Table S2. PG and p denote the ethylcyano protecting group and phosphate, respectively.

Conclusion

Motivated by challenges in preparing certain nucleic acid strands bearing a 3'-amino-functionality, we aimed to streamline solid support functionalization using solid supports alternative to *S*-CPG. Leveraging the improved stability of CPR II CPG in mild basic conditions, we showcase the successful

incorporation of previously problematic amino-containing handles such as putrescine. Our methodology enabled the incorporation of a trifunctional linker to introduce a variety of conjugation handles *via* a modular on-column process prior to strand elongation. Although branched 3'-amino modifiers are commercially available (*e.g.* 3'-amino-modifier serinol CPG), our approach uses standard acid-mediated unmasking of the



reactive amino group, and provides an orthogonal amino handle that can be exploited for post-synthetic conjugation. We anticipate that this technology will be broadly adopted for on-column synthesis of 3'-conjugates, particularly because many pre-installed solid supports are either cost-prohibitive for low-resource laboratories, or not commercially available. Furthermore, we established tandem oligonucleotide synthesis of two DNA strands incorporating ligand handles, enabling both pre-synthetic and post-synthetic conjugation at the respective 3'-termini of the upstream strand. Employing our novel methodologies, we aim to streamline the synthesis of highly modified oligonucleotides within duplex contexts.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the supplementary information (SI). Supplementary information: experimental methods, supporting figures, small molecule and oligonucleotide synthesis/characterization. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5ob01870f>.

Acknowledgements

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