

Table S2 : Sequence of the oligonucleotides used and their respective melting temperatures

Name ^a	Sequence (5' => 3') ^b	Tm ^c Na ⁺ (°C)	Tm ^c K ⁺ (°C)
24Ceb	TGAGGGGGGAGGGAGGGAGGGTGG	42	69
29Ceb	AGGGGGGAGGGAGGGTGGCCTGCGGAGGT	38	54
39Ceb	AGGGGGGAGGGAGGGTGGCCTGCGGAGGTCCCTGGGCTG	48	55
24Cebm	TGAGCGCGGAGTGAGAGTGGCCTG	<i>dx</i>	<i>dx</i>
39Cebm	AGCGCGGAGTGAGAGTGGCCTGCGGAGGTCCCTGCGCTG	<i>dx</i>	<i>dx</i>
28hRAS1	GGCGTCCCCTGGACAGAAAGGGGAGTGT	<i>dx</i>	<i>dx</i>
28hRAS2	GGCATTCCTGGACAGAAAGGCAAGTGT	<i>dx</i>	<i>dx</i>
28hRAS3	GGCGTCCCCTGGAGAGAAAGGCCAGTGT	<i>dx</i>	<i>dx</i>

^a 24Ceb, 29Ceb and 39Ceb oligonucleotides correspond to sequences found in CEB1 minisatellite repeats. 24Cebm and 39Cebm are mutant sequences in which guanines blocks have been disrupted. 28hRAS1, 28hRAS2 and 28hRAS3 are control sequences found in *hRAS1* GC rich minisatellite. ^b Blocks of 3 or more guanines are shown in red. Mutations that interrupt guanine blocks appear in bold/underlined. ^c Melting temperature, in °C (average of 2-4 independent experiments) determined in a 10 mM lithium pH 7.2 cacodylate buffer supplemented with 0.1M NaCl or KCl (last column). Values in bold were determined at 295 nm and could be attributed to quadruplex thermal denaturation. *dx*: no transition at 295 nm but evidence for duplex formation, with a melting temperature >37°C.