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UV-induced hydrogen transfer in DNA base pairs promoted by dark π* states
UV-induced hydrogen transfer in DNA base pairs promoted by dark nπ* states†

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Dark nπ* states were shown to have substantial contribution to the destructive photochemistry of pyrimidine nucleobases. Based on quantum-chemical calculations, we demonstrate that the characteristic hydrogen bonding pattern of the GC base pair could facilitate the formation of a wobble excited-state charge-transfer nπCT complex. This entails a barrierless electron-driven proton transfer (EDPT) process which enables damageless photodeactivation of the base pair. These photostabilizing properties are retained even when guanine is exchanged to hypoxanthine. The inaccessibility of this process in the AT base pair sheds further light on the reasons why cytosine is less susceptible to the formation of photodimers in double-stranded DNA.

Photoinduced electron transfer is a ubiquitous phenomenon that could trigger various photochemical reactions, regulates the efficiency of organic solar cells and contributes to the photophysics and repair of DNA. 1 Such charge migration in biomolecules often entails a proton transfer and subsequent efficient photodeactivation through a crossing between the S1 and S0 states. 2 This process is often referred to as electron-driven proton transfer (EDPT) 3 or sequential proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) 4 and was suggested as an origin of short excited-state lifetimes and photostability of the key biomolecular building blocks 5 and microsolvated organic chromophores. 6 One of the most representative examples of EDPT was reported for the Watson–Crick (WC) guanine–cytosine (GC) base pair in the gas phase, based on pump-probe spectroscopic measurements and quantum chemical calculations. 7 These findings enabled to assign the accessibility of the EDPT mechanism in WC base pairs to the presence of low-energy 1ππCT charge-transfer (CT) states, involving electronic transitions between bonding π molecular orbital localized on guanine and antibonding π* orbital localized on cytosine (cf. Fig. 2). More recent studies demonstrated that EDPT could also contribute to the photostability of GC in solution and in the native environment of DNA double helix. 8

In opposition to the photostabilizing EDPT mechanism, pyrimidine nucleosides were shown to follow a competing photodeactivation pathway associated with the population of locally excited (LE) 1nπ* states with lifetimes exceeding tens of ps. 9 These dark states could further serve as a doorway to even longer-lived and highly-reactive triplet 3ππ* electronic states 10 enabling dimerization of adjacent pyrimidine bases. 11 The 1nπ* state accessed after photoexcitation of cytidine was also demonstrated to enable abstraction of the C1–H hydrogen atom from the sugar moiety and subsequent photoanomerisation from the naturally occurring β to the α anomer. 12 Finally, 1nπ* states were suggested to participate in a water-splitting reaction in which the nucleobase abstracts a hydrogen atom from the neighboring water molecule and generates a hydroxyl radical. 13 The *OH radical could further attack the hydrogenated chromophore radical leading to the formation of a photohydrate, yet another type of photolesion that could significantly impede the functions of DNA and RNA. 13

Despite similar contribution of 1nπ* states to the photodynamics of the three canonical pyrimidine DNA bases, 9 cytosine was found to be the least susceptible to form photolesions in nucleic acid strands. 14 Therefore, our working hypothesis is that the lowest-energy 1nπ* state of cytosine might promote an efficient photorelaxation channel which is unavailable in the AT and AU WC base pairs. To verify this hypothesis, we investigated the GC base pair focusing on possible electron transfer processes occurring on the 1nπ* hypersurface and the associated state crossings. We also considered the WC base pair containing the alternative nucleobase hypoxanthine as a substitute of guanine (HC base pair). Hypoxanthine nucleoside (inosine) was recently suggested to be a potential component of primordial versions of RNA. 15 Thus the HC base pair...
could serve as a valuable reference point to understand the photochemical processes in the GC base pair. We performed explorations of the excited-state potential-energy (PE) surfaces of these two base pairs using the algebraic diagrammatic construction to the second order [ADC(2)] method as implemented in the Turbomole 7.3 package.16

We started our study with optimizing the ground state geometries of the GC and HC WC base pairs in the gas phase using the MP2/cc-pVTZ method (see Fig. 1). To separate 1ππ* and 1ππ* excitations we assumed the Cs point-group symmetry corresponding to planar structures. However, analogous optimizations of these base pairs performed without any constraints returned nearly planar geometries as well. Despite only two inter-base hydrogen bonds the HC base pair is characterized by a virtually identical orientation of the interacting bases to its biological counterpart GC. Slight differences in the common structural motifs are thus the result of the absence of the exocyclic amino group in hypoxanthine and the absence of N–H···O hydrogen bond in HC.

The above structural similarities are also reflected by the vertical excitation energies of the LE states presented in Table 1 (obtained at the ADC(2)/cc-pVTZ level). Both HC and GC are characterized by highly consistent energies and oscillator strengths of low-lying bright ππ* states, what indicates very similar spectral properties of the two WC base pairs. However, the low-lying 1ππ* state, characterized by an electron transferred from purine to pyrimidine, is significantly destabilized in HC (5.91 eV) when compared to GC (5.16 eV). This state was attributed to the ultrafast electron-driven proton transfer (EDPT) photodeactivation mechanism in GC and we expect that the EDPT process may be unavailable in HC at lower excitation energies. This is further supported by the presence of low-lying 1ππ* states in the spectrum, due to dipole-forbidden transitions from nonbonding electron pair to π* orbital, which could have a significant contribution to the photorelease of the HC base pair.

Based on this initial analysis of vertical excitations it is reasonable to infer that HC might indeed be more much more vulnerable to photodamage than GC. However, we observed one additional and elusive feature of the reactive 1nπ* excitations which could have intriguing consequences for the photodeactivation of both considered base pairs. In each case, the lowest energy 1nπ* states exhibit partial charge-transfer (CT) character that could be the driving force for yet another deactivation mechanism that was not reported previously. This partial nπ* character is indicated by 0.17 of e− charge transferred from carbonyl lone-pair of G to π* orbital localized on C and 0.08 of e− charge transferred from H to C in the Franck–Condon regions of these base pairs (i.e. at their ground-state geometries).

To further investigate the photoreactivity of the 1nπ* states, we performed optimizations of S1 minima, again imposing planar (Cs) symmetry restrictions. The 1ππ* state with partial CT character is thus the lowest excited singlet state belonging to the A′ irreducible representation in both GC and HC base pairs. The corresponding optimized geometries associated with the plateau region on the nπ* surface are characterized by a substantial increase of the CT character up to 0.57 and 0.52 of e− for the GC and HC base pairs, respectively. This partial electron transfer from the purine to the pyrimidine base may also result in a subsequent proton transfer process. In fact, this EDPT mechanism is enabled by significant displacement of the two nucleobases and formation of an excited-state (exciplex). The corresponding geometry of the S1(nπ* CT) PE minimum can be described as a wobble GC base pair with a hydrogen atom transferred photochemically from G to C (see Fig. 2). Formation of the excited-state wobble base pair is supported by one hydrogen bond and a N···O interaction in which the electron-deficient carbonyl nO molecular orbital of G borrows electron density from the nH molecular orbital of C. The corresponding N···O distance amounts to 2.06 and 2.07 Å in HC and GC, respectively. The N···O interaction is the key structural feature that enhances charge transfer character of the lowest energy ππ* state outside the Franck-Condon region and enables subsequent proton transfer (compare Fig. 2 and 1). Finally, the energy gap separating the S1 and S0 states at the S1(nπ* CT) minima drops below 0.6 eV which indicates that the associated S1/S0 state crossings are nearly reached.

The PE profile corresponding to the formation of the wobble geometry and the subsequent EDPT process in GC is presented in Fig. 3. This PE profile demonstrates that the wobble exciplex geometry of GC can be formed in a barrierless manner upon the population of the lowest energy 1ππ* state. This in-plane dislocation of the two bases results in a complete electron transfer from G to C and drives the base pair towards a plateau on the S1 PE surface. The subsequent

![Fig. 1](image-url)  
**Fig. 1** Ground-state minimum-energy geometries of the HC and GC base pairs optimized at the MP2/cc-pVTZ level of theory.
proton transfer may occur on this plateau and enable the formation of the \( S_1/ S_0 \) state crossing (conical intersection). Therefore, the EDPT process occurring on the \( 1 n\pi^*_{CT} \) hypersurface should be considered as a two-stage mechanism, as opposed to one-stage EDPT driven by the \( 1\pi\pi_{CT} \) state, which was described by Sobolewski and co-workers (see the inset of Fig. 3).

The results of our ADC(2) calculations were additionally benchmarked against the SCS-ADC(2) approach and higher level XMS-CASPT2 computations (Section 2.4 in the ESI†). We have also calculated the PE profiles for these two distinct EDPT processes in HC (Section 2.3 in the ESI†). The two-stage EDPT process occurring on the \( 1 n\pi^*_{CT} \) surface of HC is virtually identical to what we have already described for GC. However, owing to very high excitation energy of the \( 1\pi\pi_{CT} \) state of HC (5.91 eV) the one-stage EDPT process in this base pair could only be triggered at substantially higher excitation energies than in the case of GC.

It is worth noting that similar \( 1 n\pi^*_{CT} \) states were also reported in microhydrated cytidine and adenine involving similar state-of-the-art quantum chemical simulations.13 These examples involved partial electron transfer from a neighbouring water molecule to the chromophore moiety and were also suggested to have a significant contribution to the photochemistry of these molecules in water solution.14 In the case of the GC and HC WC base pairs the \( 1n\pi^*_{CT} \) state can serve as a photo-stabilizing deactivation channel. Consequently, once the \( 1n\pi^*_{CT}/ S_0 \) state crossing (shown in Fig. 3) is reached the base pair can repopulate the closed-shell electronic ground-state and the transferred hydrogen atom may be returned to the purine base. This enables barrierless restoration of the canonical structure of the WC base pair.

The excited-state lifetime of the dark \( 1n\pi^* \) state in aqueous cytidine was established in several independent experiments which consistently returned the value of \(~ 30 \) ps.9 The PE surface shown in Fig. 3 demonstrates that when this dark locally-excited \( n\pi^* \) state is populated in GC (or HC) it may easily acquire a CT character. This CT event could in turn significantly shorten the excited-state lifetime by triggering the highly efficient EDPT mechanism. Interestingly, the population of \( 1n\pi^*_{CT} \) states can be facilitated only in the case of the specific hydrogen bonding pattern present in GC and HC. The formation of an analogous exciplex interaction promoting subsequent proton transfer is not possible in the case of AT and AU pairs. This could explain why both T and U are much more susceptible to photodamage in DNA double strands than C.

The specific exciplex interaction associated with the \( 1n\pi^*_{CT} \) state in GC and HC is structurally similar to the non-native GT wobble pair (see Fig. 4). In each of these cases, the interacting purine and pyrimidine bases are clearly displaced when compared to the native WC pairing pattern, however, crystallographic studies of double-stranded DNA fragments indicate that such displacement should have little or no effect on the sugar-phosphate backbone.17 To examine this problem more closely we performed an MD simulation of the GGGCCC and GHCCCC B-DNA fragments (including the complementary strands) in which we further mutated one of the C bases to a T (see Section 2.5 in the ESI†). We simulated 24 and 12 trajectories for the d(GGGTCC)-(GGGCC) and d(GGTGTC)-(GGHCCC) systems, respectively, assuming different initial conditions. These simulations revealed that the native B-DNA backbone conformation enables very efficient, and practically ultrafast formation of the wobble GT interaction after

![Fig. 2](image-url) 
**Fig. 2** Minimum-energy geometries of the \( 1\pi\pi_{CT} \) and \( 1n\pi^*_{CT} \) states and the associated occupied (solid blue and violet) and virtual (translucent yellow and green) molecular orbitals.

![Fig. 3](image-url) 
**Fig. 3** PE surface cuts illustrating the EDPT mechanism driven by the \( 1n\pi^*_{CT} \) state. The PE profile was constructed as a linear interpolation in internal coordinates (LIIC) between the FC region, \( S_1 \) plateau and the \( 1n\pi^*_{CT}/ S_0 \) state crossing. The \( x \) axis in the first part of the profile corresponds to the O···N3 distance, characteristic for the exciplex interaction. The reaction coordinate on the right hand side describes the proton transfer process. The inset shows the one-stage EDPT mechanism triggered on the \( 1\pi\pi_{CT} \) surface.

![Fig. 4](image-url) 
**Fig. 4** Comparison of the \( S_1(1n\pi^*_{CT}) \) minimum-energy geometry of HC and the wobble GT base pair in its electronic ground-state. Distances between heteroatoms are marked with dashed lines.
the mutation is introduced. This transition was observed during the first 5 ps in 62.5% of all the trajectories initialized for the d(GGGTCC)-(GGGCCC) system and 75% of the trajectories simulated for the d(GGGTCC)-(GGHCCC) system. Therefore, we anticipate that the timescale of the formation of the wobble 1nπCT exciplex is likely much shorter than the lifetime of the 1nπ* state in cytidine monomer and this process should be easily accessible for GC and HC in double-stranded DNA.

In conclusion, we demonstrated that long-lived and reactive 1nπ* states reported previously as potential sources of photodamage in separate pyrimidine nucleosides may, in fact, facilitate efficient photodeactivation via a two-stage electron-driven proton transfer (EDPT) in specific WC base pairs. This channel is enabled by partial charge-transfer character of the 1nπ* state of the C3HCCT/CTHC and a grant from the National Science Centre Poland (2016/2018/C3HCCT/CTHC/C1HCCT/CTETHC).

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