



HAL
open science

Correction to “Potassium ions enhance guanine radical generation upon absorption of low-energy photons by g-quadruplexes and modify their reactivity”

Behnaz Behmand, Evangelos Balanikas, Lara Martinez-Fernandez, Roberto Improta, A. Banyasz, Gerard Baldacchino, Dimitra Markovitsi

► To cite this version:

Behnaz Behmand, Evangelos Balanikas, Lara Martinez-Fernandez, Roberto Improta, A. Banyasz, et al.. Correction to “Potassium ions enhance guanine radical generation upon absorption of low-energy photons by g-quadruplexes and modify their reactivity”. *Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters*, 2020, 11 (4), pp.1305-1309. 10.1021/acs.jpcllett.0c00815 . cea-03053797

HAL Id: cea-03053797

<https://cea.hal.science/cea-03053797>

Submitted on 11 Dec 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Correction to “Potassium Ions Enhance Guanine Radical Generation upon Absorption of Low-Energy Photons by G-Quadruplexes and Modify Their Reactivity”

Behnaz Behmand, Evangelos Balanikas, Lara Martinez-Fernandez,* Roberto Improta, Akos Banyasz, Gérard Baldacchino, and Dimitra Markovitsi*

J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **2020**, *11*, 4, 1305–1309. DOI: 10.1021/acs.jpcllett.9b03667

Cite This: *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2020**, *11*, 2742–2742

Read Online

ACCESS |

Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

Figures 2 and 3 have been inverted, and the figure captions, which are in the correct position, do not correspond. The correct correspondence is as follows.

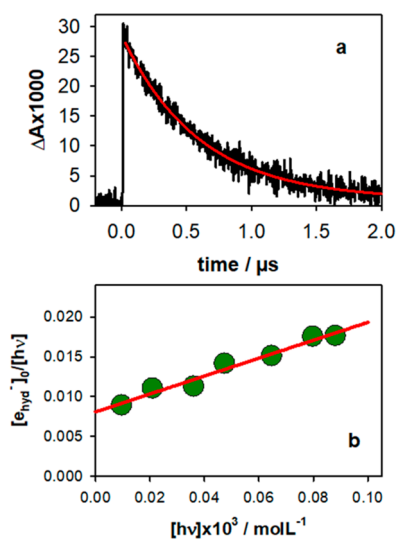


Figure 2. Quantification of hydrated electrons ejected from $(\text{TG4T})_4/\text{K}^+$ ($1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) upon 266 nm excitation. (a) Transient absorption decay at 700 nm obtained with incident intensity of $1.7 \times 10^6 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$. (b) Ionization curve; $[h\nu]$ and $[e_{hyd}^-]_0$ denote, respectively, the concentration of absorbed photons per laser pulse and the zero-time concentration of hydrated ejected electrons. Red lines represent fits with model functions: $A_0 + A_1 \exp(-t/\tau_1)$ (a) and $[e_{hyd}^-]_0/[h\nu] = \phi_1 + \alpha[h\nu]$ (b).

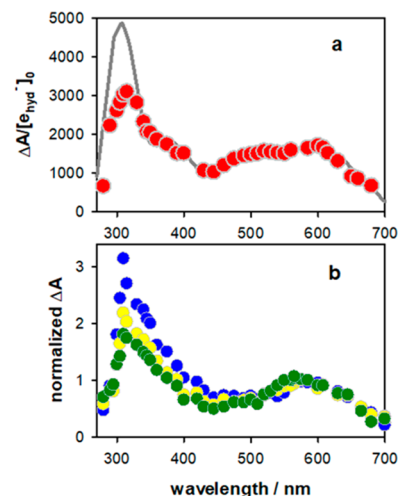


Figure 3. Differential absorption spectra determined for $(\text{TG4T})_4/\text{K}^+$ at 3 μs (a; red), 100 μs (b; green), 2 ms (b; yellow), and 6 ms (b; blue). In (a) ΔA was divided by the initial concentration of hydrated ejected electrons $[e_{hyd}^-]_0$; the gray line in panel (a) shows a linear combination of the spectra corresponding to the radical cation (40%)²⁹ and the $(\text{G-H2})^{\bullet}$ radical of monomeric guanosine (60%),³⁰ considered with their ϵ values. ΔA in (b) was normalized to 1 at 585 nm.