Table S1

Ion (mM)	$p_{Bi,\,l}$; $p_{Bi,\,h}$ (%)	p_{Bi}	$p'_{Bi,\,l}$; $p'_{Bi,\,h}$ (%)	p'_{Bi}	$p_{Mono}=p'_{Bi}-p_{Bi}$	p_{Mono}/p_{Bi}
$NaHCO_3$						
24^	0.5 ; 0.6 (± 0.1)	0.55	2.1 ; 2.7 (± 0.1)	2.4	1.85	3.4
24*	0.3 ; 0.6 (± 0.1)	0.45	2.3 ; 3.1 (± 0.1)	2.7	2.25	5.0
24*	0.6 ; 0.9 (± 0.1)	0.75	2.1 ; 2.5 (± 0.1)	2.3	1.55	2.1
NaCl						
120	0.6 ; 0.6 (± 0.1)	0.6	0.8 ; 1.1 (± 0.1)	0.95	0.35	0.6
120	0.8 ; 0.8 (± 0.1)	0.8	1.1; 1.3 (± 0.1)	1.2	0.4	0.5
90	1.1 ; 1.6 (± 0.1)	1.35	2.7 ; 2.8 (± 0.1)	2.75	1.4	1.0
90	0.9 ; 1.3 (± 0.2)	1.1	2.0 ; 2.7 (± 0.2)	2.35	1.25	1.1
60	2.0 ; 2.2 (± 0.2)	2.1	2.0 ; 2.2 (± 0.2)	2.1	0	0
60	2.1 ; 2.7 (± 0.2)	2.4	2.1 ; 2.7 (± 0.2)	2.4	0	0

Table S1. The degree of cisplatin binding in percentage and the ratio of mono- and bi-functional cisplatin-DNA adducts from data not shown in Table 1. This table uses the same notation as Table 1. The data with hat and asterisk were obtained by adjusting the pH of carbonate buffer with nitric and hydrochloric acid, respectively. The amount of hydrochloric acid added for pH adjustment was insignificant and the final $[Na^+]$ and $[Cl^-]$ were tuned to 4 and 5 mM, respectively by slightly reducing the concentration of NaCl from its base value of 5 mM.

Figure S1

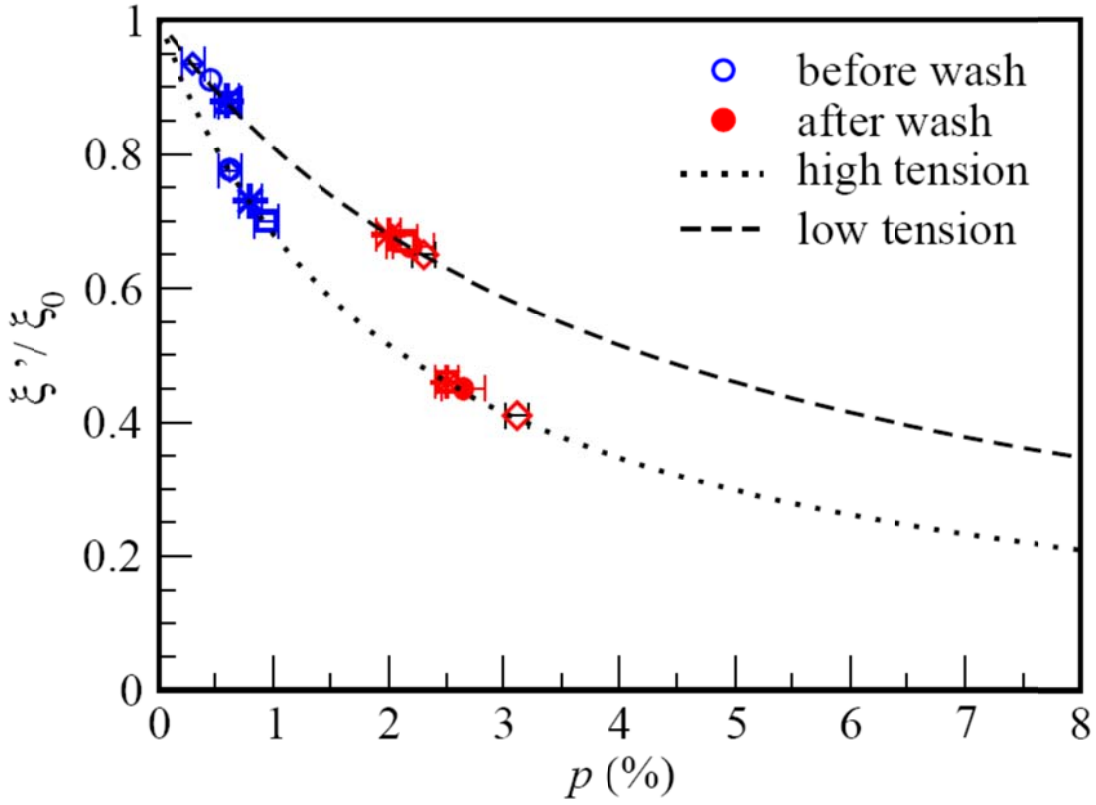

Figure S1. Graphical presentation of the degrees of cisplatin binding, p, in carbonate buffer (see also Table 1 and Table S1). The relations of the effective persistence length ξ' and the degree of cisplatin binding were calculated with a kink angle $\theta_k = 32°$ at the low/high tension regimes, respectively. In principle, the values of ξ' measured experimentally should be y-coordinates of data points marked on the curves (shown in circle here). Then, the x-coordinates of the same points are the corresponding values of p. Blue symbols denote data points obtained before washing while red symbols represent data points obtained after washing cisplatin out with $NaHCO_3$ buffer.