Electronic Supplementary Information for: DNA Origami Characterized via Solid-State Nanopore: Insight into Nanostructure Dimensions, Rigidity and Yield

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S1. M13mp18 Scaffold Preparation and Characterization

Scaffold preparation

The linearized M13 single-stranded DNA scaffolds were prepared as described in the Methods Section in the main text, using M13mp18 circular single-stranded DNA (New England Biolabs, N4040S). A primer strand was added in a mixture with 10 μ g M13mp18 circular singlestranded DNA at a ratio of 10:1 in 1x NEB 3.1 buffer, the mixture was heated to 95 °C and slowly cooled down to room temperature in a thermal cycler. A mixture of prepared circular scaffold (with primer attached), and 10 units of HincII restriction enzyme (New England Biolabs, R0103S) in a total reaction volume of 50 μ L in 1x NEB 3.1 buffer were incubated at 37 °C for 3 hours, then heat inactivated at 65 $\mathrm{^o}C$ for 20 minutes in a thermal cycler.

Figure S1. M13mp18 scaffold gel electrophoresis in denaturing gel. Lane 1: GeneRuler 1kbp plus DNA Ladder (ThermoFisher Scientific, SM1331). Lane 2: M13mp18 circular ssDNA scaffold (New England Biolabs, N4040S). Lane 3: M13mp18 linear ssDNA, digested by HincII (New England Biolabs, R0103S). The gel electrophoresis was done using 1% Agarose gel, prepared and performed in 1xTAE buffer at pH 10.5 (40 mM Tris, 20 mM acetic acid, and 2 mM EDTA, pH 10.6) on ice, with an applied voltage of 70 V.

The linearized products were characterized by denaturing agarose gel electrophoresis at 1% in 1x TAE buffer (40 mM Tris, 20 mM acetic acid, and 2 mM EDTA, pH 10.5). Upon completion, the agarose gel was submerged in 1xTAE buffer at pH 8 and incubated on incubator at 60 RPM for an hour to bring gel pH back to 8. The gel was then submerged in 2x gel volume de-ionized

water with 1x GelRed (Biotium, #41003) for 45 minutes on incubator then store at 4 °C overnight to post stain. As shown in Figure S1, linear single-stranded M13 (lane 3) migrate faster than circular single-stranded M13 molecules (lane 2). The disappearance of circular band is an indication of complete cut.

Sequence of linearized M13mp18

The sequence of the M13mp18 scaffold is shown below, showing linearization by HincII (New England Biolabs, R0103S). The underlined sequence represents the region where the primer strand is attached, and the red sequences are the recognition site for HincII restriction enzyme.

GACCTGCAGGCATGCAAGCTTGGCACTGGCCGTCGTTTTACAACGTCGTGACTGGGAAAACCCTGGCGTTACCCAACTTAATCGCCTTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTT CGCCAGCTGGCGTAATAGCGAAGAGGCCCGCACCGATCGCCCTTCCCAACAGTTGCGCAGCCTGAATGGCGAATGGCGCTTTGCCTGGTTTCCGGCACCAGAA GCGGTGCCGGAAAGCTGGCTGGAGTGCGATCTTCCTGAGGCCGATACTGTCGTCGTCCCCTCAAACTGGCAGATGCACGGTTACGATGCGCCCATCTACACCAA CGTGACCTATCCCATTACGGTCAATCCGCCGTTTGTTCCCACGGAGAATCCGACGGGTTGTTACTCGCTCACATTTAATGTTGATGAAAGCTGGCTACAGGAAGG CCAGACGCGAATTATTTTTGATGGCGTTCCTATTGGTTAAAAAATGAGCTGATTTAACAAAAATTTAATGCGAATTTTAACAAAATATTAACGTTTACAATTTAAA TATTTGCTTATACAATCTTCCTGTTTTTGGGGCTTTTCTGATTATCAACCGGGGTACATATGATTGACATGCTAGTTTTACGATTACCGTTCATCGATTCTCTTGTTT GCTCCAGACTCTCAGGCAATGACCTGATAGCCTTTGTAGATCTCTCAAAAATAGCTACCCTCTCCGGCATTAATTTATCAGCTAGAACGGTTGAATATCATATTGA TGGTGATTTGACTGTCTCCGGCCTTTCTCACCCTTTTGAATCTTTACCTACACATTACTCAGGCATTGCATTTAAAATATATGAGGGTTCTAAAAATTTTTATCCTTG CGTTGAAATAAAGGCTTCTCCCGCAAAAGTATTACAGGGTCATAATGTTTTTGGTACAACCGATTTAGCTTTATGCTCTGAGGCTTTATTGCTTAATTTTGCTAATT CTTTGCCTTGCCTGTATGATTTATTGGATGTTAATGCTACTACTATTAGTAGAATTGATGCCACCTTTTCAGCTCGCGCCCCAAATGAAAATATAGCTAAACAGGT TATTGACCATTTGCGAAATGTATCTAATGGTCAAACTAAATCTACTCGTTCGCAGAATTGGGAATCAACTGTTATATGGAATGAAACTTCCAGACACCGTACTTTA GTTGCATATTTAAAACATGTTGAGCTACAGCATTATATTCAGCAATTAAGCTCTAAGCCATCCGCAAAAATGACCTCTTATCAAAAGGAGCAATTAAAGGTACTCT CTAATCCTGACCTGTTGGAGTTTGCTTCCGGTCTGGTTCGCTTTGAAGCTCGAATTAAAACGCGATATTTGAAGTCTTTCGGGCTTCCTCTTAATCTTTTTGATGCA ATCCGCTTTGCTTCTGACTATAATAGTCAGGGTAAAGACCTGATTTTTGATTTATGGTCATTCTCGTTTTCTGAACTGTTTAAAGCATTTGAGGGGGATTCAATGA ATATTTATGACGATTCCGCAGTATTGGACGCTATCCAGTCTAAACATTTTACTATTACCCCCTCTGGCAAAACTTCTTTTGCAAAAGCCTCTCGCTATTTTGGTTTTT ATCGTCGTCTGGTAAACGAGGGTTATGATAGTGTTGCTCTTACTATGCCTCGTAATTCCTTTTGGCGTTATGTATCTGCATTAGTTGAATGTGGTATTCCTAAATCT CAACTGATGAATCTTTCTACCTGTAATAATGTTGTTCCGTTAGTTCGTTTTATTAACGTAGATTTTTCTTCCCAACGTCCTGACTGGTATAATGAGCCAGTTCTTAAA ATCGCATAAGGTAATTCACAATGATTAAAGTTGAAATTAAACCATCTCAAGCCCAATTTACTACTCGTTCTGGTGTTTCTCGTCAGGGCAAGCCTTATTCACTGAA TGAGCAGCTTTGTTACGTTGATTTGGGTAATGAATATCCGGTTCTTGTCAAGATTACTCTTGATGAAGGTCAGCCAGCCTATGCGCCTGGTCTGTACACCGTTCAT CTGTCCTCTTTCAAAGTTGGTCAGTTCGGTTCCCTTATGATTGACCGTCTGCGCCTCGTTCCGGCTAAGTAACATGGAGCAGGTCGCGGATTTCGACACAATTTAT CAGGCGATGATACAAATCTCCGTTGTACTTTGTTTCGCGCTTGGTATAATCGCTGGGGGTCAAAGATGAGTGTTTTAGTGTATTCTTTTGCCTCTTTCGTTTTAGG TTGGTGCCTTCGTAGTGGCATTACGTATTTTACCCGTTTAATGGAAACTTCCTCATGAAAAAGTCTTTAGTCCTCAAAGCCTCTGTAGCCGTTGCTACCCTCGTTCC GATGCTGTCTTTCGCTGCTGAGGGTGACGATCCCGCAAAAGCGGCCTTTAACTCCCTGCAAGCCTCAGCGACCGAATATATCGGTTATGCGTGGGCGATGGTTG TTGTCATTGTCGGCGCAACTATCGGTATCAAGCTGTTTAAGAAATTCACCTCGAAAGCAAGCTGATAAACCGATACAATTAAAGGCTCCTTTTGGAGCCTTTTTTT TGGAGATTTTCAACGTGAAAAAATTATTATTCGCAATTCCTTTAGTTGTTCCTTTCTATTCTCACTCCGCTGAAACTGTTGAAAGTTGTTTAGCAAAATCCCATACA GAAAATTCATTTACTAACGTCTGGAAAGACGACAAAACTTTAGATCGTTACGCTAACTATGAGGGCTGTCTGTGGAATGCTACAGGCGTTGTAGTTTGTACTGGT GACGAAACTCAGTGTTACGGTACATGGGTTCCTATTGGGCTTGCTATCCCTGAAAATGAGGGTGGTGGCTCTGAGGGTGGCGGTTCTGAGGGTGGCGGTTCTG AGGGTGGCGGTACTAAACCTCCTGAGTACGGTGATACACCTATTCCGGGCTATACTTATATCAACCCTCTCGACGGCACTTATCCGCCTGGTACTGAGCAAAACC CCGCTAATCCTAATCCTTCTCTTGAGGAGTCTCAGCCTCTTAATACTTTCATGTTTCAGAATAATAGGTTCCGAAATAGGCAGGGGGCATTAACTGTTTATACGGG

CACTGTTACTCAAGGCACTGACCCCGTTAAAACTTATTACCAGTACACTCCTGTATCATCAAAAGCCATGTATGACGCTTACTGGAACGGTAAATTCAGAGACTG CGCTTTCCATTCTGGCTTTAATGAGGATTTATTTGTTTGTGAATATCAAGGCCAATCGTCTGACCTGCCTCAACCTCCTGTCAATGCTGGCGGCGGCTCTGGTGGT GGTTCTGGTGGCGGCTCTGAGGGTGGTGGCTCTGAGGGTGGCGGTTCTGAGGGTGGCGGCTCTGAGGGAGGCGGTTCCGGTGGTGGCTCTGGTTCCGGTGAT TTTGATTATGAAAAGATGGCAAACGCTAATAAGGGGGCTATGACCGAAAATGCCGATGAAAACGCGCTACAGTCTGACGCTAAAGGCAAACTTGATTCTGTCG CTACTGATTACGGTGCTGCTATCGATGGTTTCATTGGTGACGTTTCCGGCCTTGCTAATGGTAATGGTGCTACTGGTGATTTTGCTGGCTCTAATTCCCAAATGGC TCAAGTCGGTGACGGTGATAATTCACCTTTAATGAATAATTTCCGTCAATATTTACCTTCCCTCCCTCAATCGGTTGAATGTCGCCCTTTTGTCTTTGGCGCTGGTA AACCATATGAATTTTCTATTGATTGTGACAAAATAAACTTATTCCGTGGTGTCTTTGCGTTTCTTTTATATGTTGCCACCTTTATGTATGTATTTTCTACGTTTGCTA ACATACTGCGTAATAAGGAGTCTTAATCATGCCAGTTCTTTTGGGTATTCCGTTATTATTGCGTTTCCTCGGTTTCCTTCTGGTAACTTTGTTCGGCTATCTGCTTAC TTTTCTTAAAAAGGGCTTCGGTAAGATAGCTATTGCTATTTCATTGTTTCTTGCTCTTATTATTGGGCTTAACTCAATTCTTGTGGGTTATCTCTCTGATATTAGCGC TCAATTACCCTCTGACTTTGTTCAGGGTGTTCAGTTAATTCTCCCGTCTAATGCGCTTCCCTGTTTTTATGTTATTCTCTCTGTAAAGGCTGCTATTTTCATTTTTGAC GTTAAACAAAAAATCGTTTCTTATTTGGATTGGGATAAATAATATGGCTGTTTATTTTGTAACTGGCAAATTAGGCTCTGGAAAGACGCTCGTTAGCGTTGGTAA GATTCAGGATAAAATTGTAGCTGGGTGCAAAATAGCAACTAATCTTGATTTAAGGCTTCAAAACCTCCCGCAAGTCGGGAGGTTCGCTAAAACGCCTCGCGTTCT TAGAATACCGGATAAGCCTTCTATATCTGATTTGCTTGCTATTGGGCGCGGTAATGATTCCTACGATGAAAATAAAAACGGCTTGCTTGTTCTCGATGAGTGCGG TACTTGGTTTAATACCCGTTCTTGGAATGATAAGGAAAGACAGCCGATTATTGATTGGTTTCTACATGCTCGTAAATTAGGATGGGATATTATTTTTCTTGTTCAG GACTTATCTATTGTTGATAAACAGGCGCGTTCTGCATTAGCTGAACATGTTGTTTATTGTCGTCGTCTGGACAGAATTACTTTACCTTTTGTCGGTACTTTATATTC TCTTATTACTGGCTCGAAAATGCCTCTGCCTAAATTACATGTTGGCGTTGTTAAATATGGCGATTCTCAATTAAGCCCTACTGTTGAGCGTTGGCTTTATACTGGT AAGAATTTGTATAACGCATATGATACTAAACAGGCTTTTTCTAGTAATTATGATTCCGGTGTTTATTCTTATTTAACGCCTTATTTATCACACGGTCGGTATTTCAA ACCATTAAATTTAGGTCAGAAGATGAAATTAACTAAAATATATTTGAAAAAGTTTTCTCGCGTTCTTTGTCTTGCGATTGGATTTGCATCAGCATTTACATATAGTT ATATAACCCAACCTAAGCCGGAGGTTAAAAAGGTAGTCTCTCAGACCTATGATTTTGATAAATTCACTATTGACTCTTCTCAGCGTCTTAATCTAAGCTATCGCTA TGTTTTCAAGGATTCTAAGGGAAAATTAATTAATAGCGACGATTTACAGAAGCAAGGTTATTCACTCACATATATTGATTTATGTACTGTTTCCATTAAAAAAGGT AATTCAAATGAAATTGTTAAATGTAATTAATTTTGTTTTCTTGATGTTTGTTTCATCATCTTCTTTTGCTCAGGTAATTGAAATGAATAATTCGCCTCTGCGCGATTT TGTAACTTGGTATTCAAAGCAATCAGGCGAATCCGTTATTGTTTCTCCCGATGTAAAAGGTACTGTTACTGTATATTCATCTGACGTTAAACCTGAAAATCTACGC AATTTCTTTATTTCTGTTTTACGTGCAAATAATTTTGATATGGTAGGTTCTAACCCTTCCATTATTCAGAAGTATAATCCAAACAATCAGGATTATATTGATGAATT GCCATCATCTGATAATCAGGAATATGATGATAATTCCGCTCCTTCTGGTGGTTTCTTTGTTCCGCAAAATGATAATGTTACTCAAACTTTTAAAATTAATAACGTTC GGGCAAAGGATTTAATACGAGTTGTCGAATTGTTTGTAAAGTCTAATACTTCTAAATCCTCAAATGTATTATCTATTGACGGCTCTAATCTATTAGTTGTTAGTGC TCCTAAAGATATTTTAGATAACCTTCCTCAATTCCTTTCAACTGTTGATTTGCCAACTGACCAGATATTGATTGAGGGTTTGATATTTGAGGTTCAGCAAGGTGAT GCTTTAGATTTTTCATTTGCTGCTGGCTCTCAGCGTGGCACTGTTGCAGGCGGTGTTAATACTGACCGCCTCACCTCTGTTTTATCTTCTGCTGGTGGTTCGTTCGG TATTTTTAATGGCGATGTTTTAGGGCTATCAGTTCGCGCATTAAAGACTAATAGCCATTCAAAAATATTGTCTGTGCCACGTATTCTTACGCTTTCAGGTCAGAAG GGTTCTATCTCTGTTGGCCAGAATGTCCCTTTTATTACTGGTCGTGTGACTGGTGAATCTGCCAATGTAAATAATCCATTTCAGACGATTGAGCGTCAAAATGTAG GTATTTCCATGAGCGTTTTTCCTGTTGCAATGGCTGGCGGTAATATTGTTCTGGATATTACCAGCAAGGCCGATAGTTTGAGTTCTTCTACTCAGGCAAGTGATGT TATTACTAATCAAAGAAGTATTGCTACAACGGTTAATTTGCGTGATGGACAGACTCTTTTACTCGGTGGCCTCACTGATTATAAAAACACTTCTCAGGATTCTGGC GTACCGTTCCTGTCTAAAATCCCTTTAATCGGCCTCCTGTTTAGCTCCCGCTCTGATTCTAACGAGGAAAGCACGTTATACGTGCTCGTCAAAGCAACCATAGTAC GCGCCCTGTAGCGGCGCATTAAGCGCGGCGGGTGTGGTGGTTACGCGCAGCGTGACCGCTACACTTGCCAGCGCCCTAGCGCCCGCTCCTTTCGCTTTCTTCCC TTCCTTTCTCGCCACGTTCGCCGGCTTTCCCCGTCAAGCTCTAAATCGGGGGCTCCCTTTAGGGTTCCGATTTAGTGCTTTACGGCACCTCGACCCCAAAAAACTT GATTTGGGTGATGGTTCACGTAGTGGGCCATCGCCCTGATAGACGGTTTTTCGCCCTTTGACGTTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACT GGAACAACACTCAACCCTATCTCGGGCTATTCTTTTGATTTATAAGGGATTTTGCCGATTTCGGAACCACCATCAAACAGGATTTTCGCCTGCTGGGGCAAACCA GCGTGGACCGCTTGCTGCAACTCTCTCAGGGCCAGGCGGTGAAGGGCAATCAGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCACTGGTGAAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATAC GCAAACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCCCGACTGGAAAGCGGGCAGTGAGCGCAACGCAATTAATGTGAG TTAGCTCACTCATTAGGCACCCCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGTGTGGAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGA CCATGATTACGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGATCCTCTAGAGTC

S2. 3HB Nanostructure Design and Sequence

Structure design

The caDNAno design of 3HB is shown in Figure S2. Due to its length and repetitive nature, only a partial design is shown here. The long blue strand represents the M13mp18 scaffold, and the short, coloured arrows are the staple strands, with the arrow side being the 3' end.

Figure S2. caDNAo design of 3HB on a honey-comb lattice, using M13mp18 scaffold (circular, New England Biolabs, N4040S), linearized at HincII (New England Biolabs, R0103S) site, using 191 staple strands with an average oligo length of 38 nt.

Nanostructure assembly

The 3HB molecules were assembled by mixing the linearized single stranded M13 scaffold with 191 staple strands at a molar ratio of 1:10 in assembly buffer (at final 40 mM Tris, 20 mM acetic acid, 2 mM EDTA, and 16 mM MgCl₂, pH 8). The mixture was heated to 95 °C for 5 minutes, cooled to 90 °C, ramped from 90 °C to 60 °C at a rate of 0.4 °C per minute, then from 60 °C to 26 °C at a rate of 0.03 °C per minute, and snap cooled to 4 °C using minicamp Plus Thermal Cycler (ThermoFisher Scientific, #A37835). The nanostructures were subsequently washed three times using 100 kDa Amicon Ultra-0.5 Centrifugal Filter Unit (Millipore Sigma, UFC500396) using the assembly buffer to remove the excess staple oligos.

Once assembled, the 3HB molecules were run on a 1% non-denaturing Agarose gel on ice, as shown in Figure S3, showing one clear band. The excess staple strands were removed by three washes using the assembly buffer (40 mM Tris, 20 mM acetic acid, 2 mM EDTA, and 16 mM

MgCl2, pH 8) through 100 kDa Amicon Ultra-0.5 Centrifugal Filter Unit (Millipore Sigma, UFC500396).

Figure S3. Gel electrophoresis characterization of 3HB assembly. Lane 1: Generuler 1 kb plus DNA Ladder (ThermoFisher Scientific, SM1331). Lane 2: 3HB. The gel electrophoresis was done using 1% Agarose gel, which was prepared and performed in 1xTAE buffer (40 mM Tris, 20 mM acetic acid, and 2 mM EDTA) at pH 8 on ice, with an applied voltage of 70 V.

Staple strand sequences

The sequences of the 3HB staple oligomers are shown in Table S1.

Table S1. Staple strand sequences for 3HB, and primer sequence for HincII restriction enzyme.

S3. Translocation Times *versus* **Voltage and Salt-Concentration**

Figure S4. a) Distribution of single-file translocation times recorded under different voltages in a 13.3 nm nanopore, in 0.9 M LiCl. b) Distribution of single-file translocation times recorded under different salt concentrations for a 11.2 nm pore under a 200mV voltage.

S4. Estimates of Nanostructure Volume – ECD Comparisons

Figure S5. a) 3HB with 2kbp dsDNA through a 13.3 nm pore in 0.9 M LiCl under a 200 mV bias, N = 630. b) 3HB with 7kbp dsDNA through a 11.2 nm pore in 0.9 M LiCl under a 200 mV bias, N = 1189. C) 3HB with 10kbp dsDNA through a 25 nm pore in 0.72 M LiCl under a 200 mV bias, N = 1757.

S5. Strong Correlation of Metastable State and Total Duration

Figure S6. a) Metastable durations *versus* total translocation time for 3HB molecules on a log-log plot. A very strong correlation is observed for longer translocations. b) Scatter plot of Maximum blockage *versus* τ for all types of translocation events and *versus* τ_{21} for folded events contained withing the horizontal red band, N (total) = 1333, and N(21) = 321. c) Distributions of τ and τ_{21} for folded events of b). In calculating τ_{21} , the contribution of the metastable state to the total translocation times is omitted. The distribution of τ_{21} is well-described by a log-normal distribution, and the spread of τ_{21} is significantly smaller than that of τ_{total} , and comparable to that of single-file translocation times. This further supports the interpretation that events with $\Delta G_{max} = 2 \times \Delta G_{3HB}$ are indeed folded translocation events preceeded by a metastable state. The data for a-c were acquired using a 13.3 nm pore in 0.9 M LiCl, under an applied bias of 400 mV.

S6. Voltage Dependence of Metastable State Duration Distributions

Figure S7. Distribution of metastable state durations τ_{META} measured at different voltages, in a 13.3 nm nanopore, in a 0.9 M LiCl solution. Distributions are normalized such that the count at the smallest τ_{META} bin is 1.

S7. Metastable State Power Spectra

Figure S8. Spectral Power vs Frequency comparison of a) the metastable state and the baseline ionic current, and b) the metastable state current measured under different voltages. c) Distribution of the standard deviation of individual metastable state current traces. Results were obtained from a 13.3 nm pore, in 0.9 M LiCl.

Figure S8a plots and compares the Power Spectral Densities (PSD) of the ionic current traces of the open-pore baseline and of the metastable states: $1/f$ noise dominates the metastable state PSD for the entire bandwidth used, unlike the baseline current. Note that the PSD traces for the metastable state were obtained by concatenating the zeroed metastable

traces, after which the spectral power was calculated over the entire concatenated trace. Interestingly, Figure S8b shows that amplitude of the metastable state PSD traces is independent of the applied voltage. Given that the current's root mean square (RMS) is equivalent to the integral of PSDs, Figure S8b therefore suggests that the RMS of metastable states is voltage independent. To confirm this, Figure S8c plots the normalized histograms of the metastable state current standard deviation $\sigma_{META} = \langle [I_{META} - \langle I_{META} \rangle]^{2} \rangle^{1/2}$, measured for each individual event. Consistent with Figure S8b, Figure S8c shows that for every measured voltage, the most probable σ_{META} value is $\approx 200 \ pA$.

S8. Metastable State in Folded and Single-File Translocations

Figure S9. A scatter plot of maximum blockage versus translocation time and a histogram of maximum blockage distribution for 3HB molecules, N = 1330. Events with meta-stable states are highlighted: i) metastable followed by a single-file translocation in orange, N = 151; ii) meta-stable state followed by a folded translocation in red, N = 395. The experiment was perform using a 13.3 nm pore in 0.9 M LiCl, with an applied bias of 400 mV.

In addition to folded translocations, metastable states can also precede single-file translocations. Figure S9 shows the scatter plot of ΔG_{max} versus τ for 3HB passing through a 13.3 nm pore in 0.9 M LiCl solution under a 400 V bias. Under these conditions, the metastable states result in deeper blockages than single-file translocations, as demonstrated in Figure 3e of the main article. Events composed of a metastable state followed by a single-file translocation are therefore identifiable due to their ΔG_{max} values being between those of single-file translocations

 (ΔG_{3HB}) and folded translocations (2 $\times \Delta G_{3HB}$). These events are highlighted in orange in Figure S9, whereas folded translocations are highlighted in red.

Figure S10. Current traces of 3HB with meta-stable events. a-i) 3HB current traces of meta-stable state followed by single-file translocation. j-r) 3HB current traces of meta-stable state followed by folded translocation. All experiments performed in 0.9 M LiCl, in a 13.3 nm nanopore with an applied bias of 400 mV. The grey dash lines correspond to $\Delta G_{max} = \Delta G_{3HB}$, and $\Delta G_{max} = 2 \times \Delta G_{3HB}$.

Figures S10a-i show the current traces of nine single-file translocations preceded by metastable states, whereas Figures S10j-r show folded translocations. For almost all events, transition from metastable state to the single file blockage state is characterized by a rapid spike, slightly deeper than the metastable state. This spike could either be a folded state too rapid to be well resolved, as sometimes observed, but it could also be an orientation feature, as Wu *et al.* observed when passing the rigid rod-shaped tobacco mosaic virus through nanopores, wherein a rigid molecule enters the pore at an angle and needs to re-orient with the pore to fully enter and traverse.¹ The presence of non-aligned molecules inside nanopores results in deeper blockages than aligned conformations due to the slightly increased cross-sectional area and would therefore be expected from a laterally diffusing 3HB molecule finding and entering by an end.

S9. Dependence of Metastable State on Experimental Conditions

Pore size

Figure S11. Scatter plots of 3HB translocation events in 0.9 M LiCl under various applied biases and using nanopores of different sizes.

Salt concentration

Figure S12. Scatter plots of 3HB translocation events using a single 11.2 nm pore in different LiCl concentrations. a-c) Under 300 mV in 0.45, 0.9, and 1.8 LiCl salt, N = 948, 885, and 327. D) Under 200 mV in 3.6 M LiCl salt, $N = 321$.

S10. Gel Electrophoresis for Free-Solution Mobility Extraction

Figure S13. A-e) Gel electrophoresis of 2kbp dsDNA fragments (ThermoFisher Scientific, SM1701) and 3HB in 0.2 – 1 % Agarose gels, post-stained using 1x GelRed (Biotium, #41003). F) Gel electrophoresis of 2kbp dsDNA fragments and 3HB in 0.2 % Agarose gel with no staining. Lane 1: Generuler 1 kb plus DNA Ladder (ThermoFisher Scientific, SM1331). Lane 2: 2kbp dsDNA Fragments. Lane 3: 3HB molecules. Lane 4:

mixture of 3HB and 2kbp dsDNA fragments. All experiments were performed in 1xTAE buffer (40 mM Tris, 20 mM acetic acid, and 2 mM EDTA) under 70 V for an hour.

S11. Nanopore Analysis of 3HB Thermal Degradation

Figure S14. A) Scatter plots of ΔG_{max} versus τ for 3HB structures heated at 65 C for 0, 30, 60, 120, 180, and 300 seconds, with N = 599, 313, 629, 314, 150, and 493. b) Distributions of ΔG_{max} for translocations of 3HB thermally degraded for different amounts of time, corresponding to the data of a). Single-file 3HB translocations produce a maximum blockage level of ~ 6 nS. All nanopore experiments are performed using a 11.3 nm pore, in 0.9 M LiCl with an applied bias of 400 mV.