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**Figure 1S**: Non denaturing gel electrophoresis of (T₂G₄)₄ in the presence of Li⁺, Na⁺ and K⁺ in 88 mM tris-borate; (A) 50 mM LiCl; (B) 50 mM NaCl; (C) 50 mM KCl. Lane 1: 8-, 11-, 20-mer markers; lane 2: (T₂G₄)₄ in each medium; lane 3: 8-, 16-, 33-mer markers.

**Figure 2S**: Stereoview of the energy-minimized folded structure C of (T₂G₄)₄ in Na⁺ solution. The guanine bases are represented in "stick" format, and the size of the Na⁺ cation represents its Van der Waals radius. For structures A and C corresponding to the schematic models a and c (Figure 1) \( \Delta E = E_A - E_C = -30 \) kcal.mol⁻¹

**Figure 3S**: Molecular models of the pentacoordinated intermediates cis- and trans-[Pt(NH₃)₂(Gua)₂(H₂O)]²⁺ for the axial attack of a second guanine on the cis- and trans-[Pt(NH₃)₂(Gua)(H₂O)]²⁺ complexes, top and bottom view respectively. In the case of the cis-isomer, only one of the two possible enantiomeric trigonal bipyramids is represented.

**Figure 4S**: **Structure E.** Stereoview of the pentacoordinated state of the G₃ chelation of the G15 mono-adduct of 2. The guanine bases are represented in "stick" format, and the size of the Na⁺ cation represents its Van der Waals radius. The energy of the minimized structure is \( E = -730 \) kcal.mol⁻¹. The hydrogen bonds G15 (O1P)-G15(H22), T14(O2)-G3(H1), T14(O2)-G3(H22), G15(O6)-H₂O(H1), G24(N7)-Pt(Nax), G16(N7)-Pt(Neq) are represented by dashed lines.