

Feb 28, 2023

Purification of DNA nanostructures that function on lipid membranes

The new method for purifying hydrophobic DNA nanostructures could accelerate the development of molecular robots.

Researchers in Japan have developed a new method for purifying cholesterol-modified DNA nanostructures that could be used to functionalize molecular robot bodies (lipid vesicles). The study was a collaboration between Yusuke Sato of Kyushu Institute of Technology and Shin-ichiro M. Nomura of the Tohoku University, and the work was published in the ChemBioChem.

To purify the DNA nanostructures, the researchers first mixed surfactants with the materials for the DNA six-helix bundles with four cholesterol-modified DNA. Due to the hydrophobicity of the cholesterol, such DNA nanostructures were generally easy to aggregate in aqueous solution. The addition of surfactants helped to avoid the aggregation and allowed the purification of the target structures from the aggregates.

The researchers then separated the target DNA nanostructures from the aggregates by a gel electrophoresis. The separated DNA nanostructures were extracted from the gel.

The scientists found that the surfactant type, amount, and added timing were important parameters for increasing final purification yield. Finally, Sato and Nomura confirmed that the purified structure retained the ability to bind lipid vesicle surface.

The method developed by Sato and Nomura is based on a simple approach of adding surfactant under appropriate conditions. Therefore, this method can be combined with other conventional purification methods, not limited to the electrophoresis-based method.

"We believe that such purified hydrophobic DNA nanostructures will be useful for the construction of artificial cells and molecular robots that exhibit complex functions by using functionalized lipid membranes with DNA nanostructures," say Sato and Nomura.

The research team will next work on implementing molecular communication function on molecular robots through selective molecular transport and connecting multiple lipid vesicles.



Caption for figure 1: The surfactant-assisted purification of hydrophobic DNA nanostructures. Iwabuchi, S., Nomura, S.-i. M., Sato, Y., Cover Feature: Surfactant-Assisted Purification of Hydrophobic DNA Nanostructures, ChemBioChem, 2023, 24, e202300023. Copyright Wiley-VCH GmbH. Reproduced with permission.

[Kyushu Institute of Technology] <u>https://www.kyutech.ac.jp/</u>

Kyushu Institute of Technology (Kyutech) was established in 1909 as a private institution named Meiji College of Technology with its founding spirit "Educate gentlemen with excellent technology proficiency" to produce talented engineers for industrial development in Japan. Since established, Kyutech has been producing many engineers with aspiration and passion to provide solutions to the issues in the diverse society with innovation in science and technology. Kyutech has totally around 5,600 students in 3 campuses (2 undergraduate schools and 3 graduate schools) in Fukuoka prefecture, and recently has high recognition and reputation for space engineering development (the world no.1 academic small satellite operator for 4 consecutive years), robotics (winning world championship of autonomous robot competitions in many years).