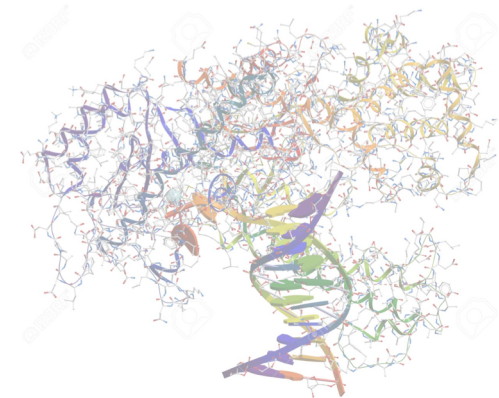


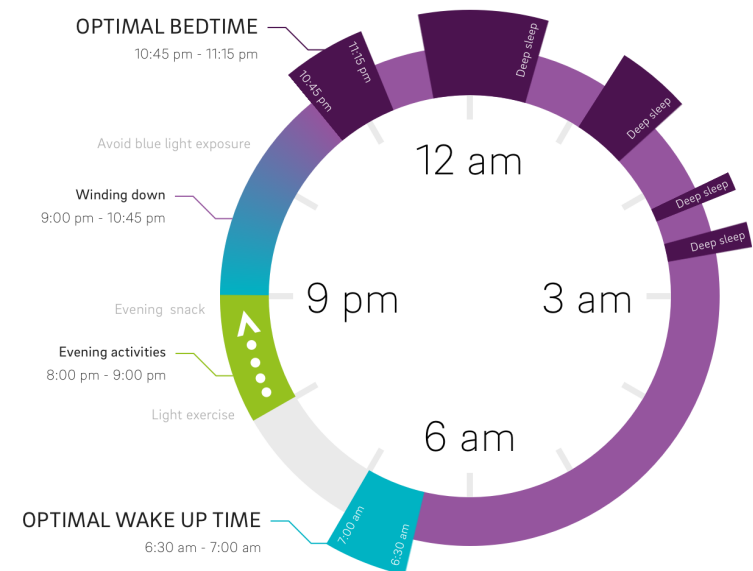
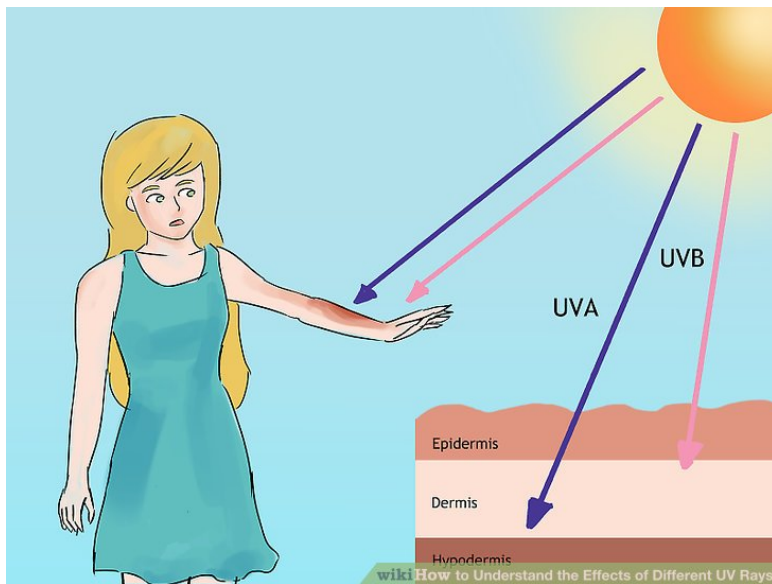
Using a strand displacing polymerase to program chemical reaction networks

Shalin Shah

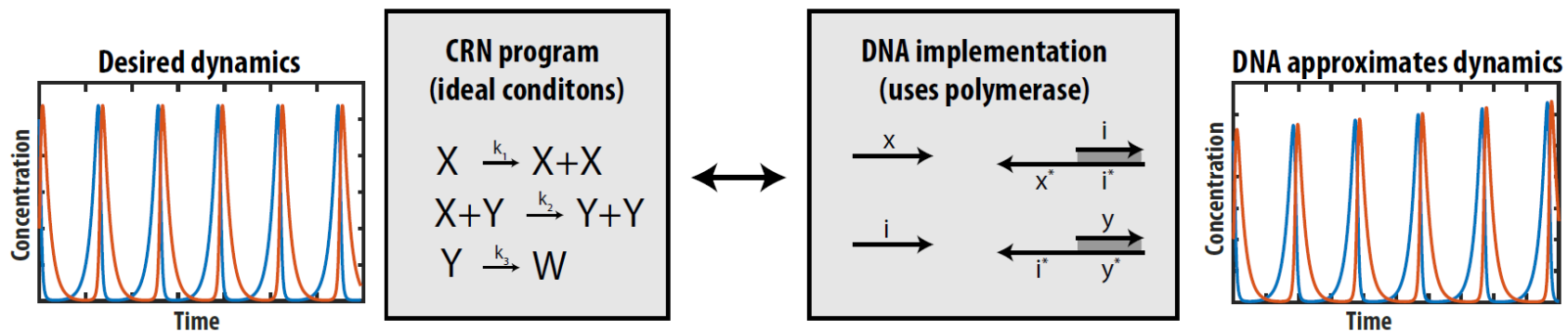


Motivation for synthetic biocontrollers

- Designing embedded systems that are compatible with life requires programming chemicals.



Synthetic biocontrollers



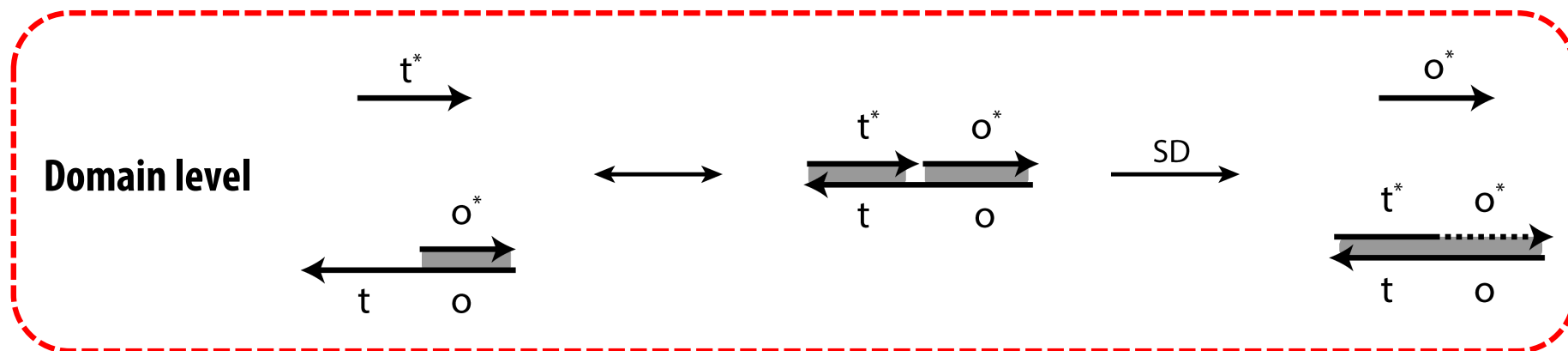
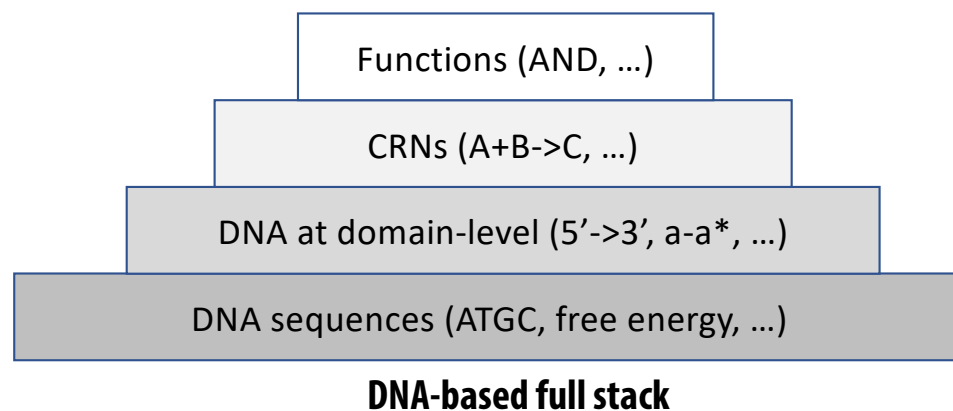
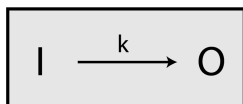
- Inverse problem is to use CRN (Turing universal) as a high-level programming language.
- Use DNA systems (highly programmable) to implement arbitrary chemical programs.

DNA-based architecture

Programming language

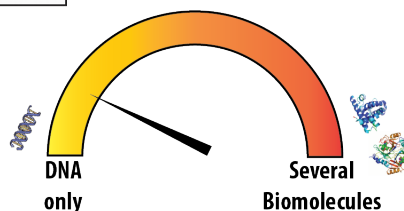
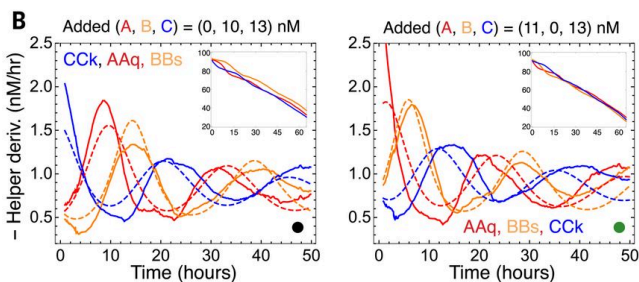
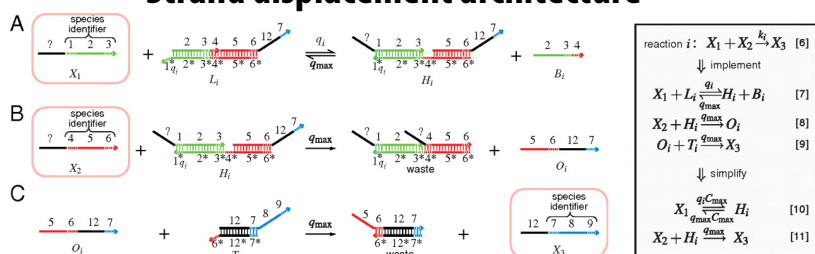
```
public static void main()
{
    O = I;
}
```

CRN language

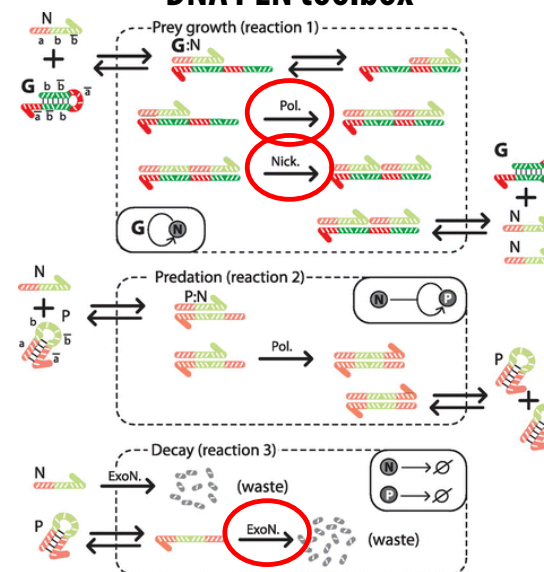


DNA-based implementations of CRNs

Strand displacement architecture



DNA PEN toolbox



Soloveichik



Srinivas



Winfree



Fujii



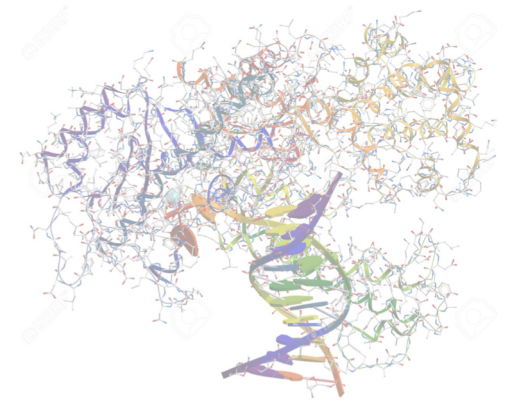
Rondelez

Problem statement

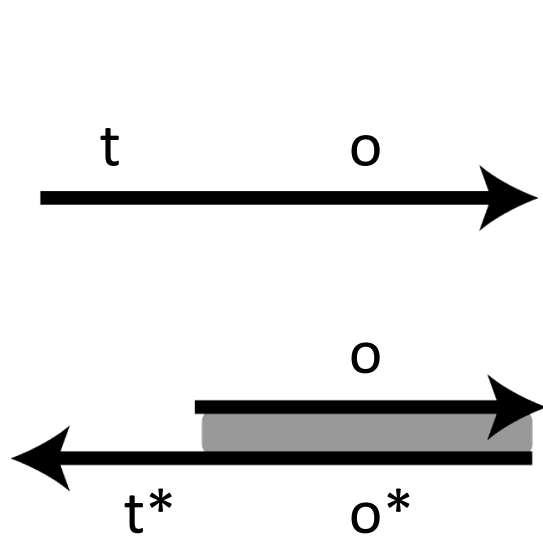
- **Several difficulties with existing techniques:**
 - DNA only systems are biologically simpler to design but they can be slow and leaky.
 - Multi-component systems are biologically more complex restricting the environmental conditions.
- **Problem statement:** Design synthetic bio-controllers that are biologically simple and fast.
- **Our proposed solution:** **Polymerase strand displacement**

Outline

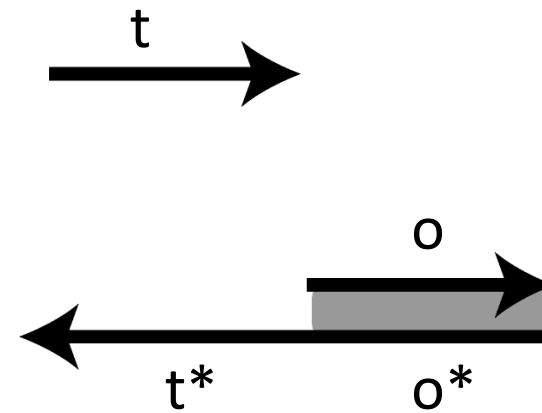
- Introduction to synthetic biocontrollers
- **CRN implementation: Model and theory**
- **Towards *in vitro* implementation of PSD**
- **Closing remarks on PSD and future work**



What is strand displacement?



Toehold mediated strand displacement (TMSD)

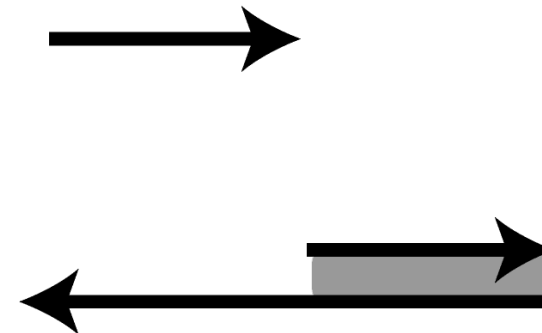


Polymerase strand Displacement (PSD)

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison

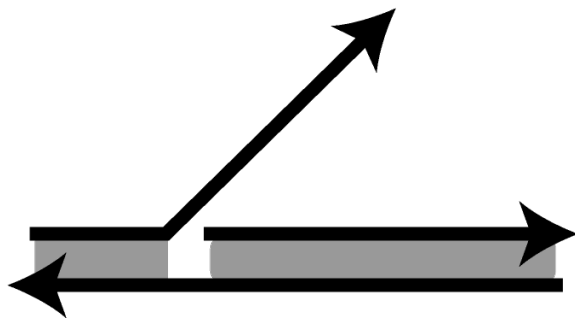


Toehold mediated strand displacement

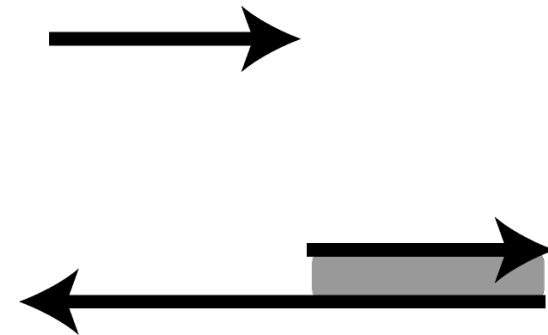


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison

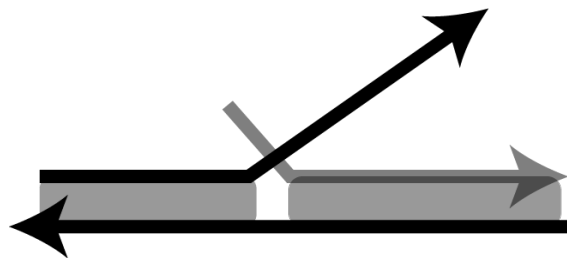


Toehold mediated strand displacement

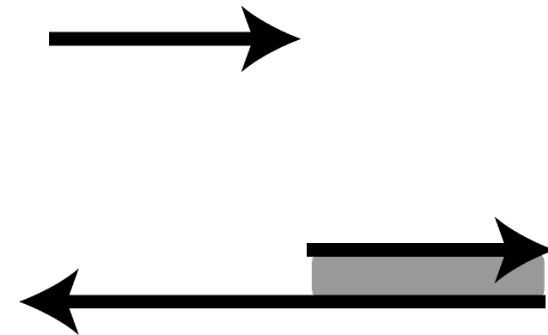


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison

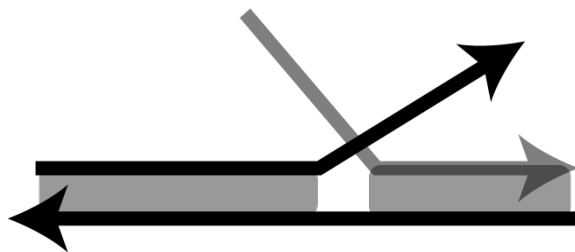


Toehold mediated strand displacement

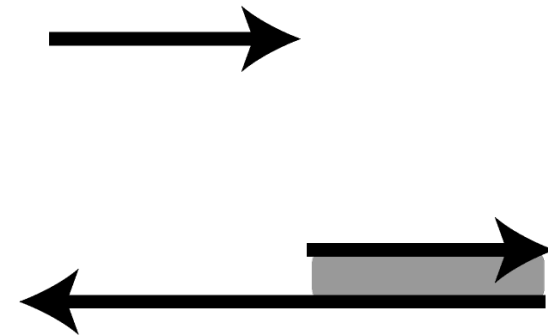


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison

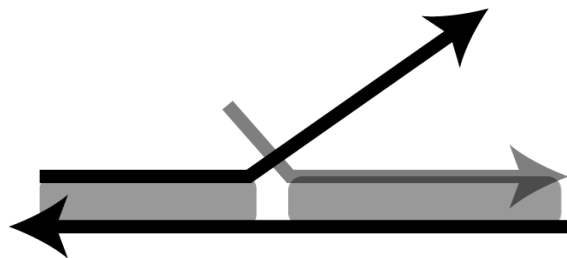


Toehold mediated strand displacement

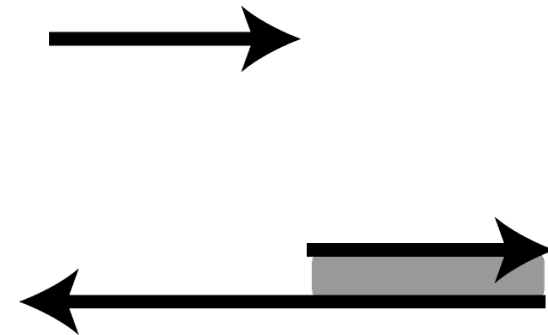


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison

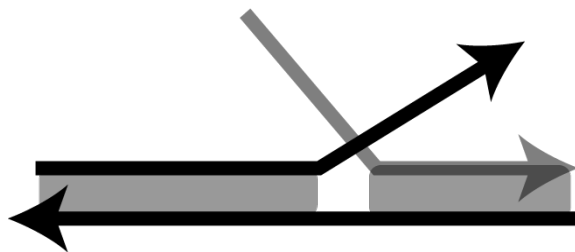


Toehold mediated strand displacement

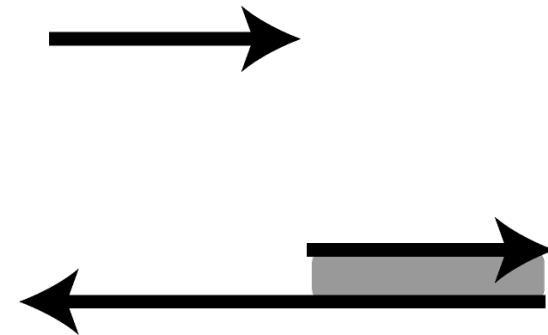


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement

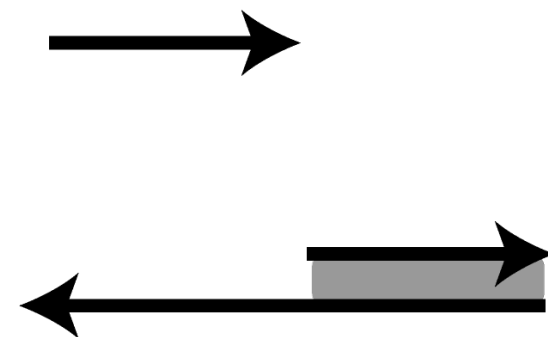


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement



Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement

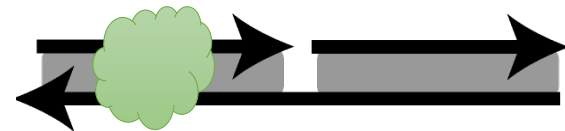


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement

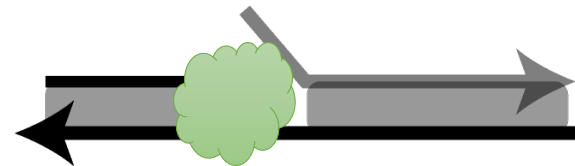


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement

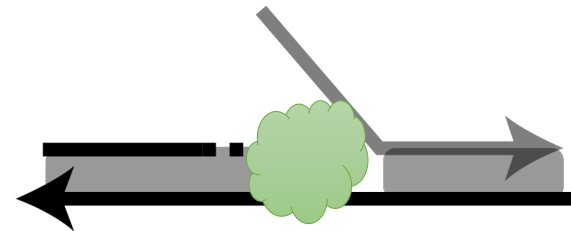


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement

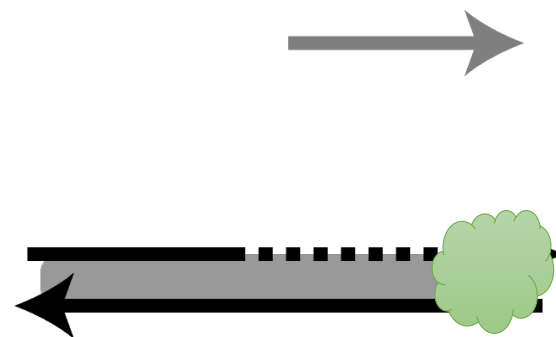


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



Toehold mediated strand displacement

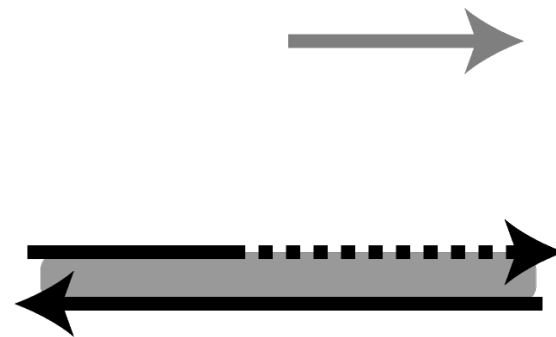


Polymerase strand displacement

TMSD vs PSD: A comparison



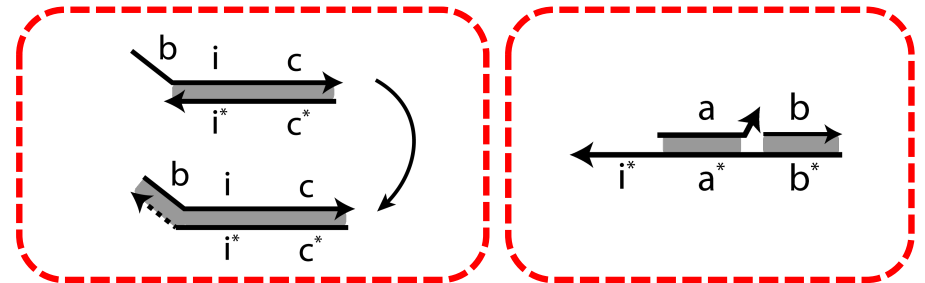
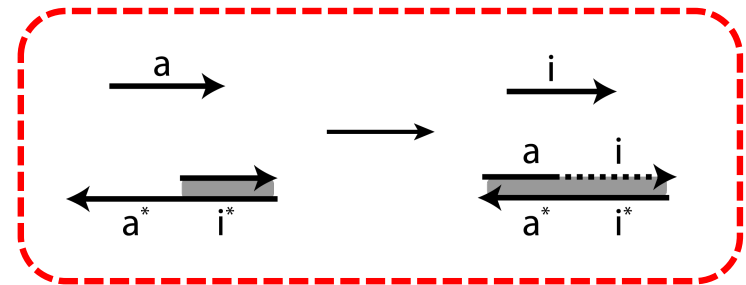
Toehold mediated strand displacement



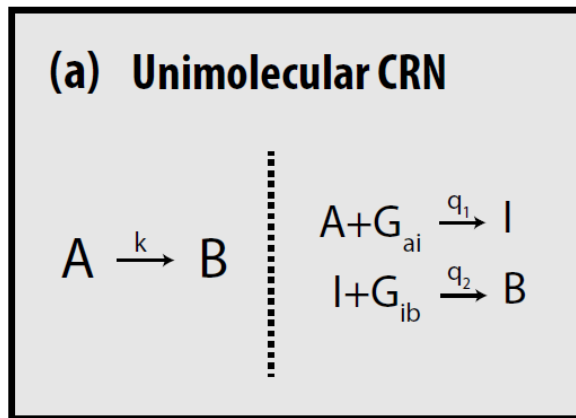
Polymerase strand displacement

Strand displacing polymerase rules (Bst, Bsu ...)

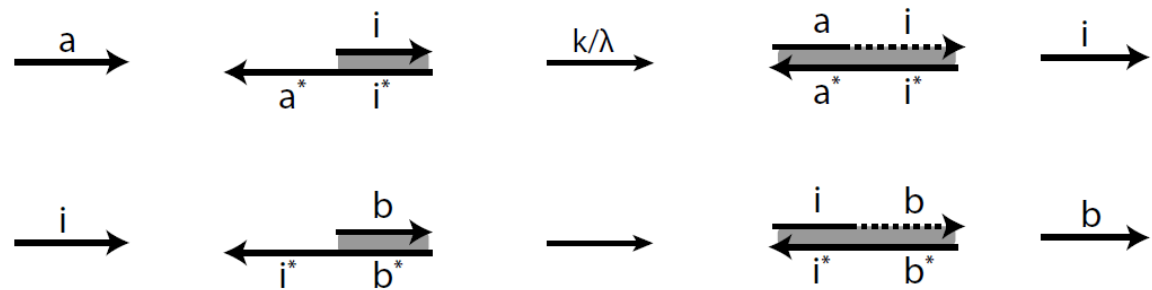
- For polymerization, a double strand region is required
- Polymerase goes 5' -> 3' direction, displaces the incumbent strand
- Polymerization blunts 5' overhangs
- Polymerization stops if there are 3' overhangs (or mismatching bases)



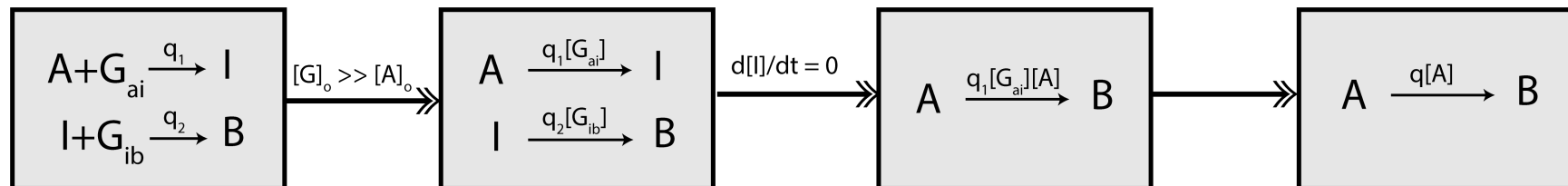
Unimolecular CRN



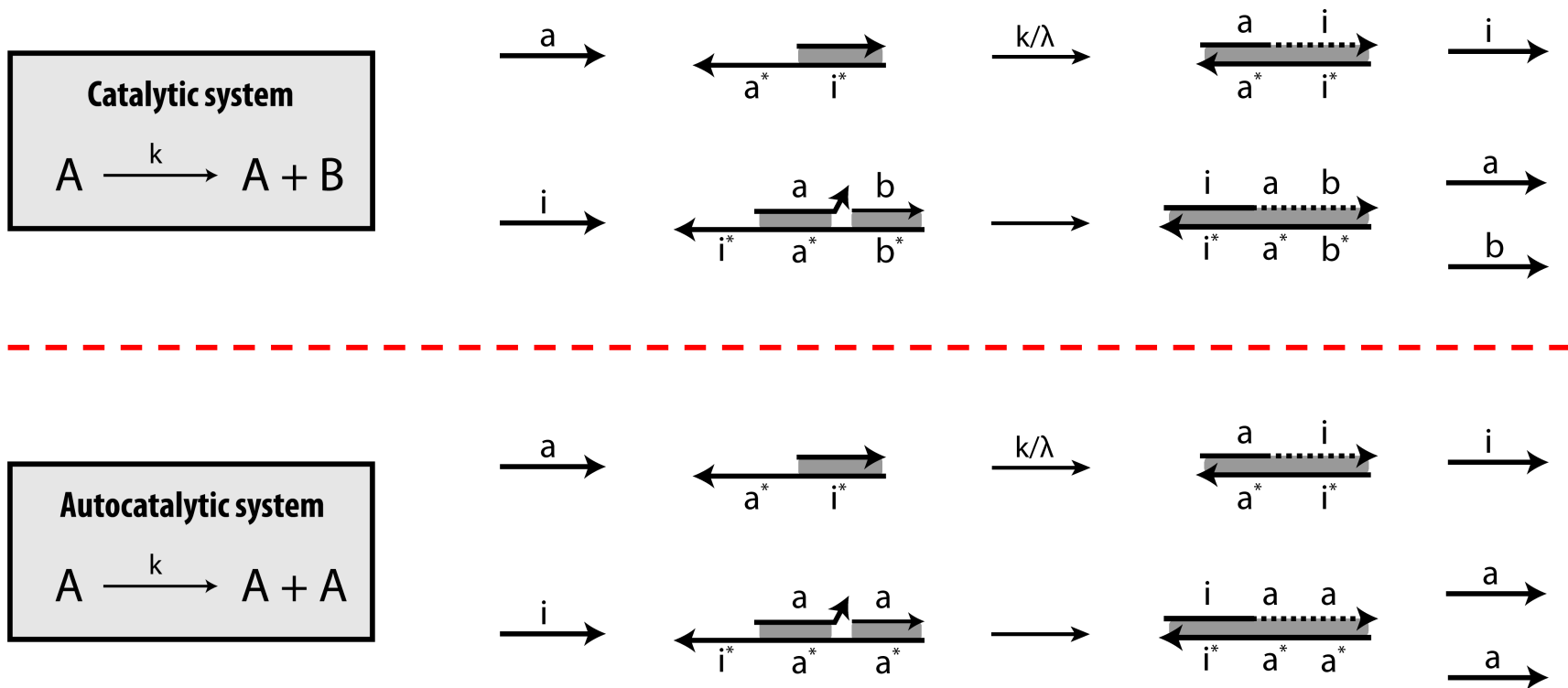
(b) DNA implementation



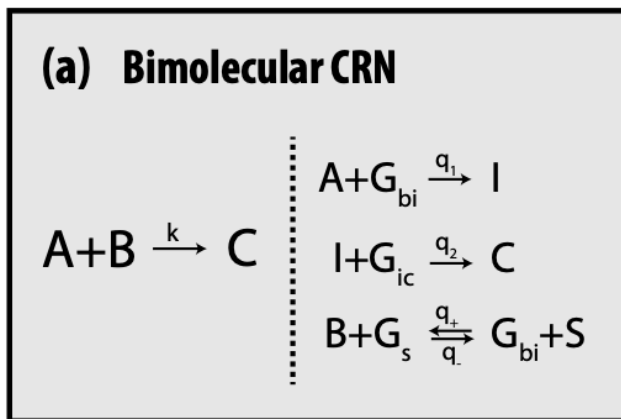
Mini proof:



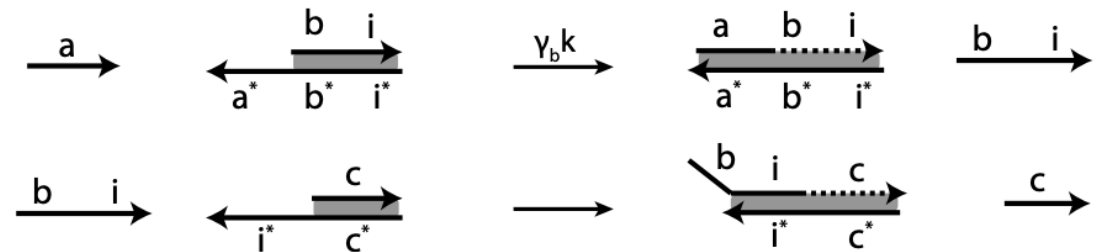
Easy modification to catalytic or autocatalytic



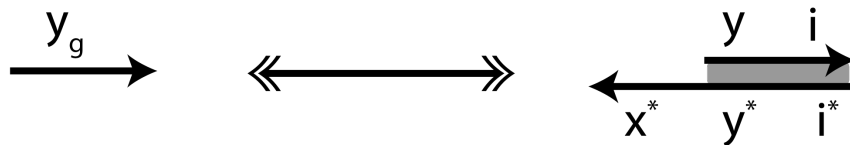
Bimolecular CRN



(b) DNA implementation



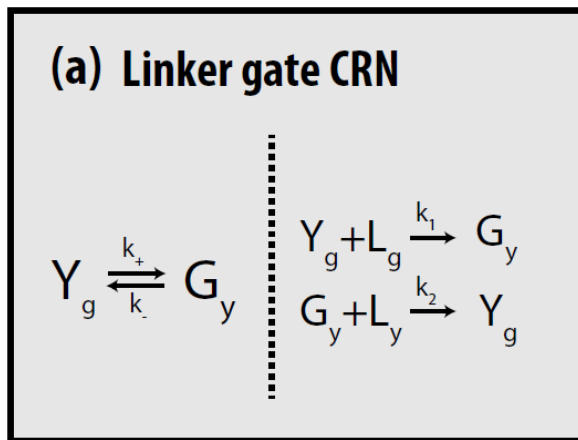
How to related unimolecular and bimolecular gates?



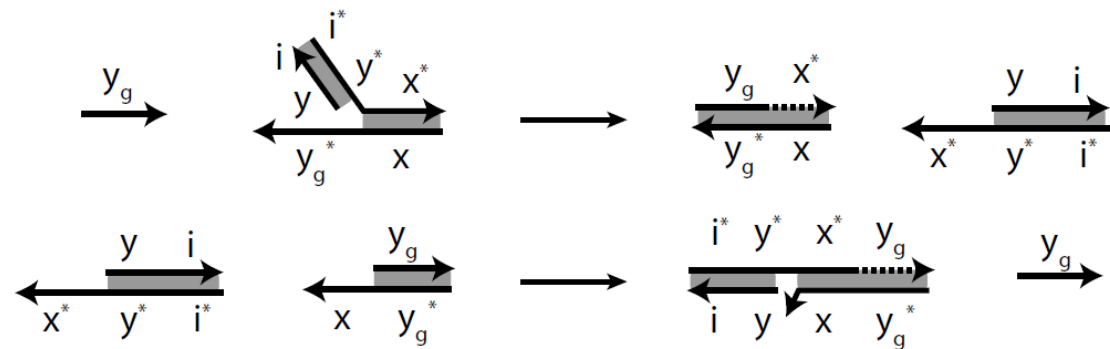
unimolecular CRNs

bimolecular CRNs

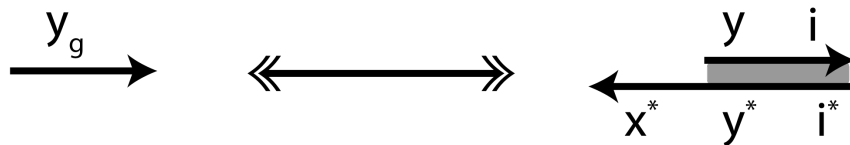
Unimolecular \leftrightarrow Bimolecular



(b) DNA implementation



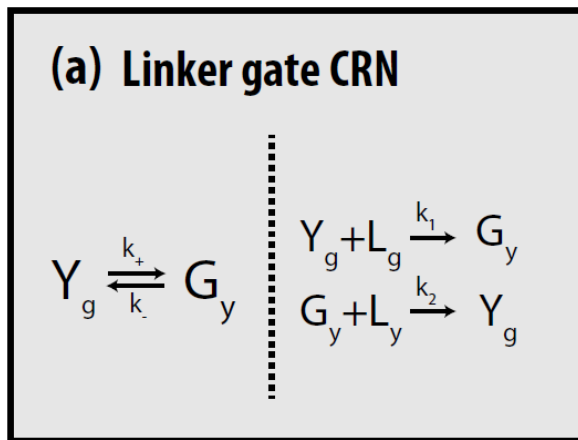
How to related unimolecular and bimolecular gates?



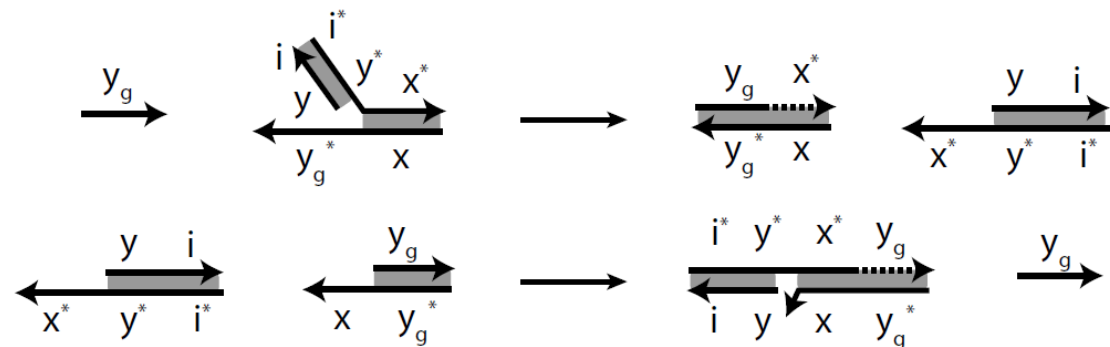
unimolecular CRNs

bimolecular CRNs

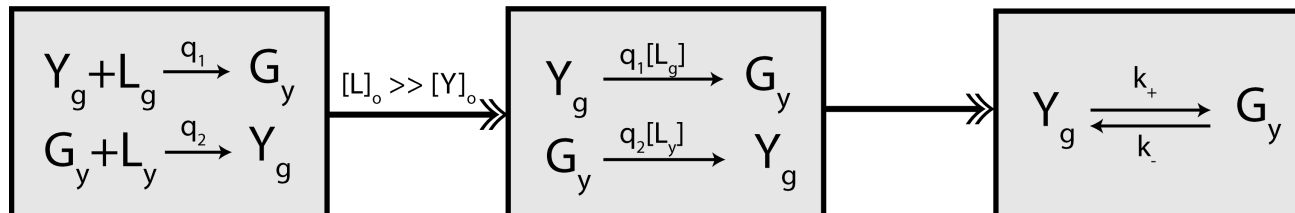
Unimolecular \leftrightarrow Bimolecular



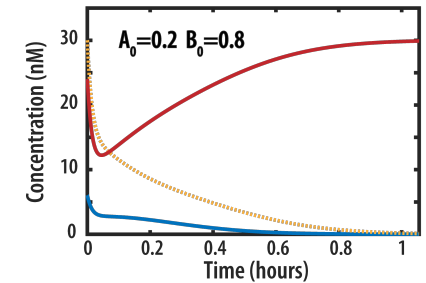
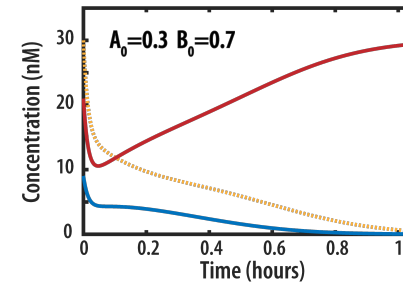
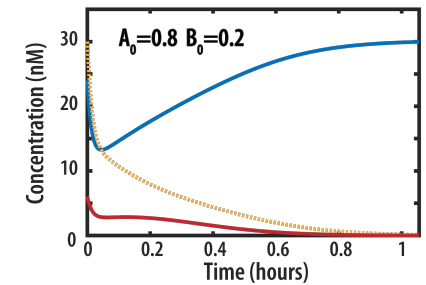
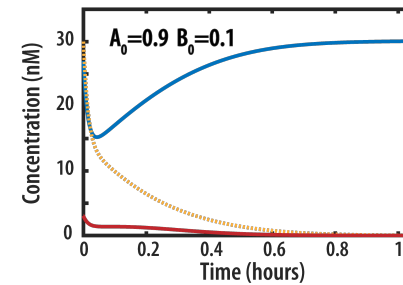
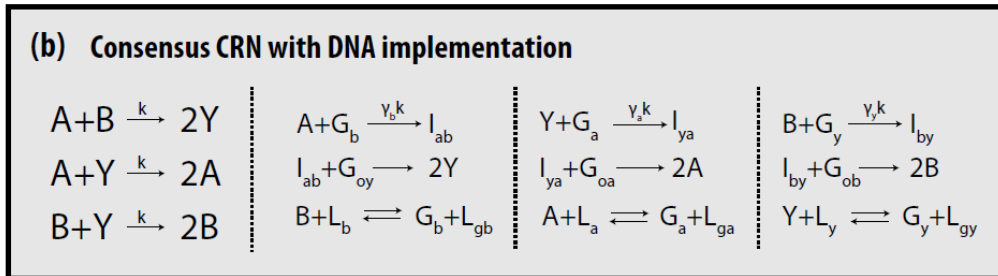
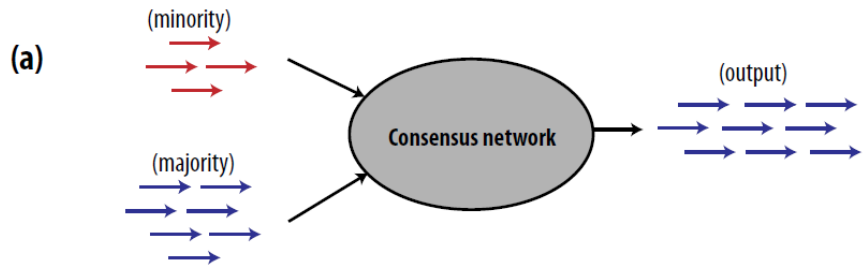
(b) DNA implementation



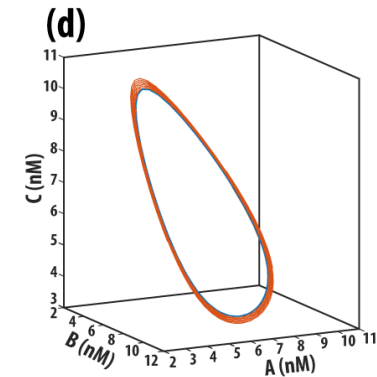
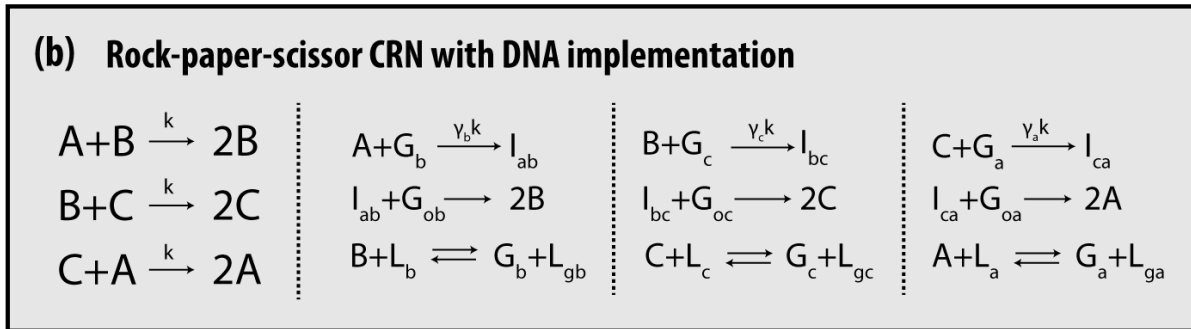
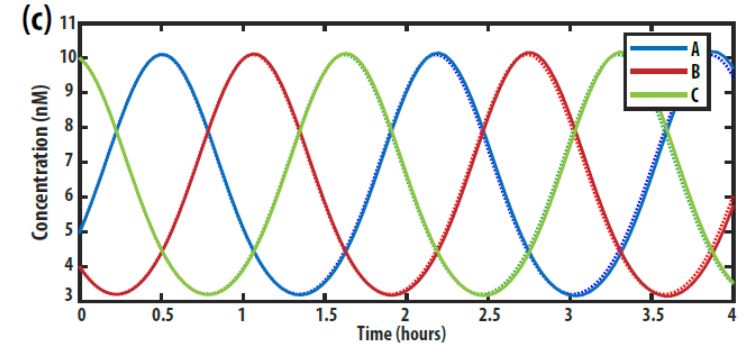
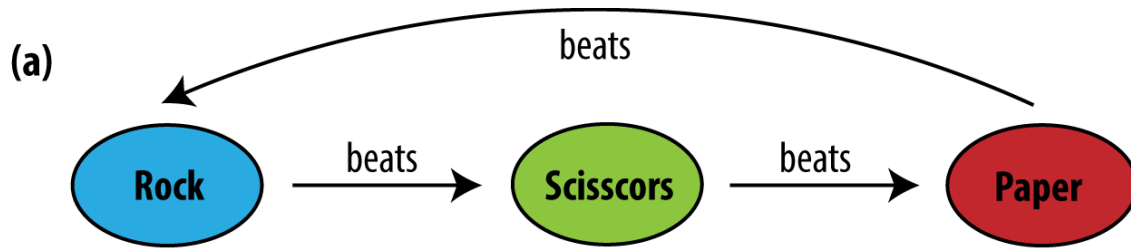
Mini proof:



Applications – molecular democracy

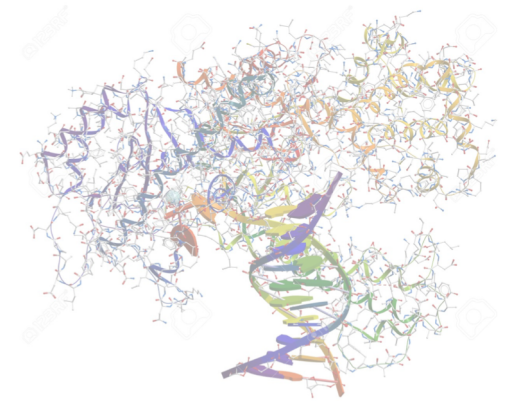


Applications – rock, paper, scissors oscillator

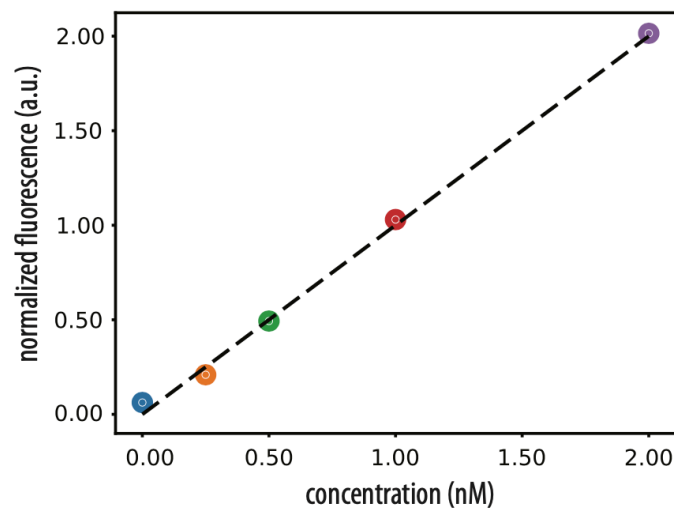
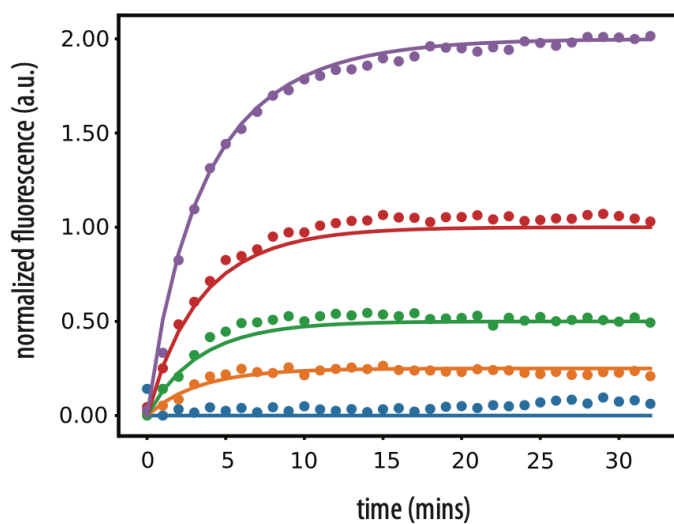
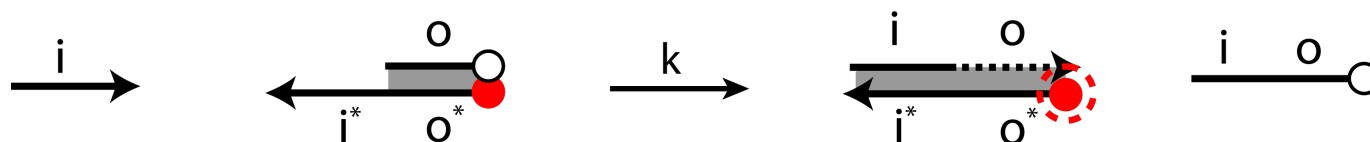


Outline

- Introduction to synthetic biocontrollers
- CRN implementation: Model and theory
- **Towards *in vitro* implementation of PSD**
- **Closing remarks on PSD and future work**



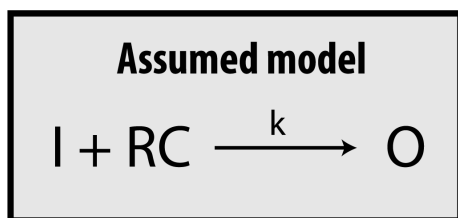
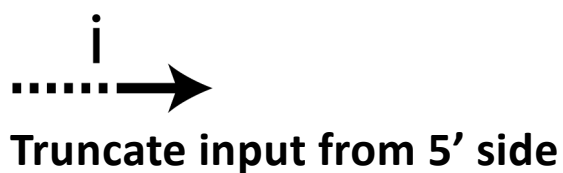
Calibration curve a.k.a sanity check



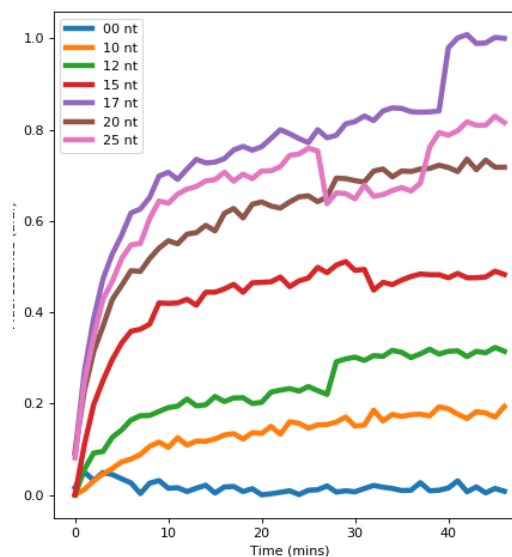
k_f (/M /s)
$1.03 (\pm 0.047) \times 10^6$
1.0 x = 1nM
RC conc. = 2.5x

input concentration at 50 °C ● 2.00 x ● 1.00 x ● 0.50 x ● 0.25 x ● 0.00 x

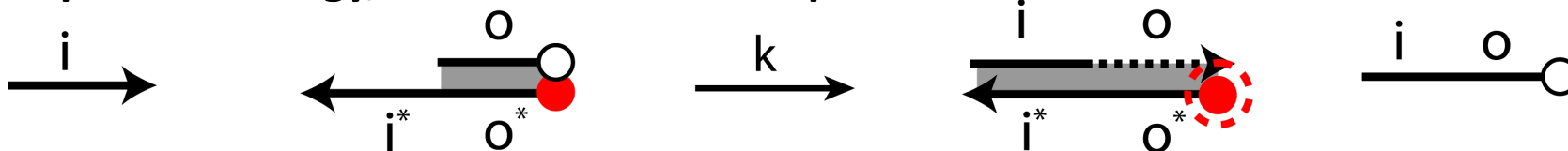
Tuning reaction speed with primer length

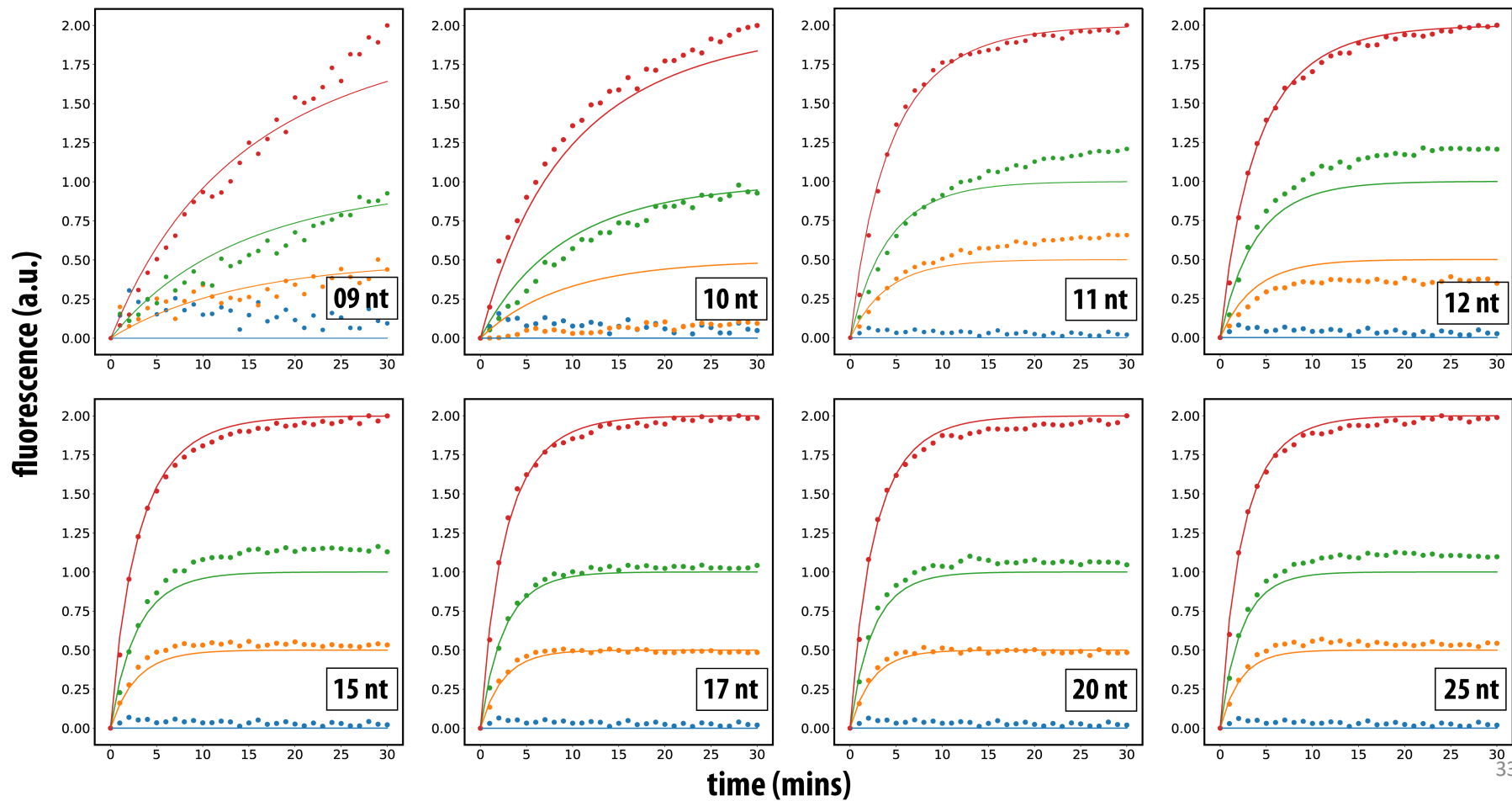
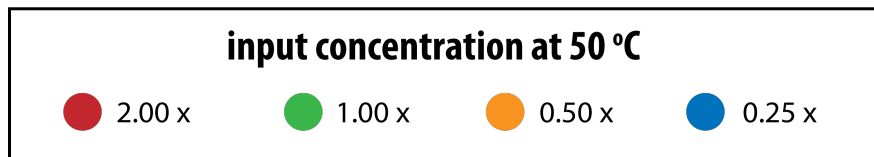


Input length
09 nt
10 nt
11 nt
12 nt
15 nt
17 nt
20 nt
25 nt



Reporter strategy, how to visualize output

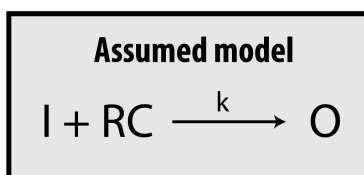




Tuning reaction speed with primer length

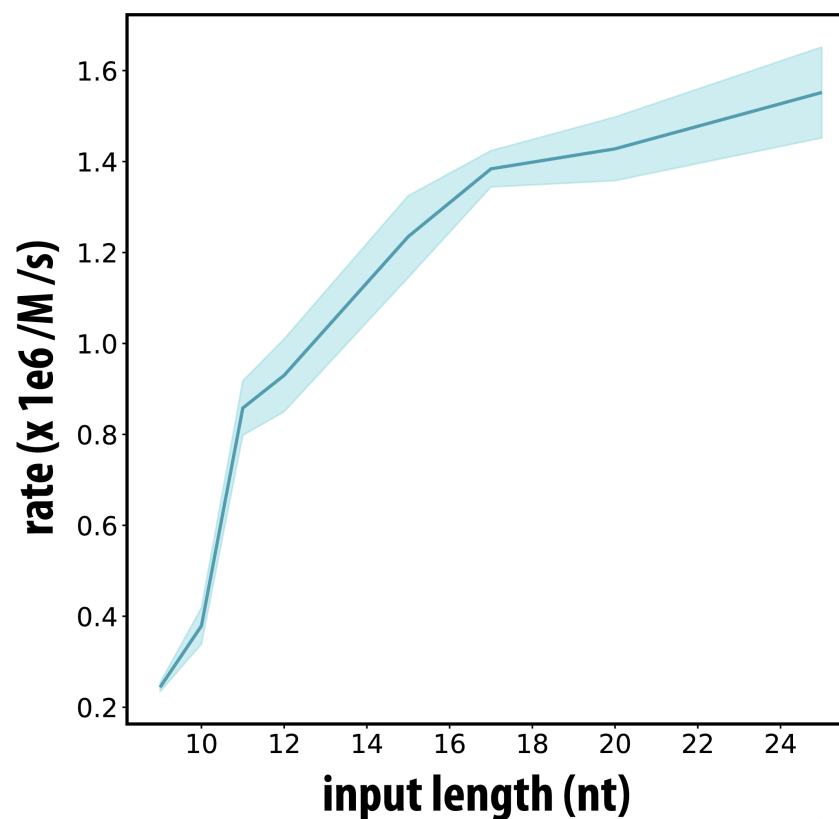
i

 →
 5' truncation

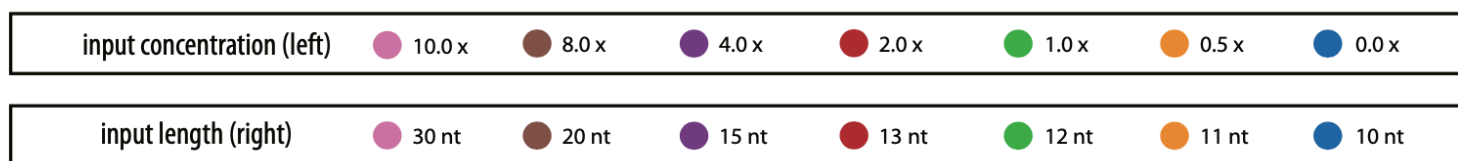
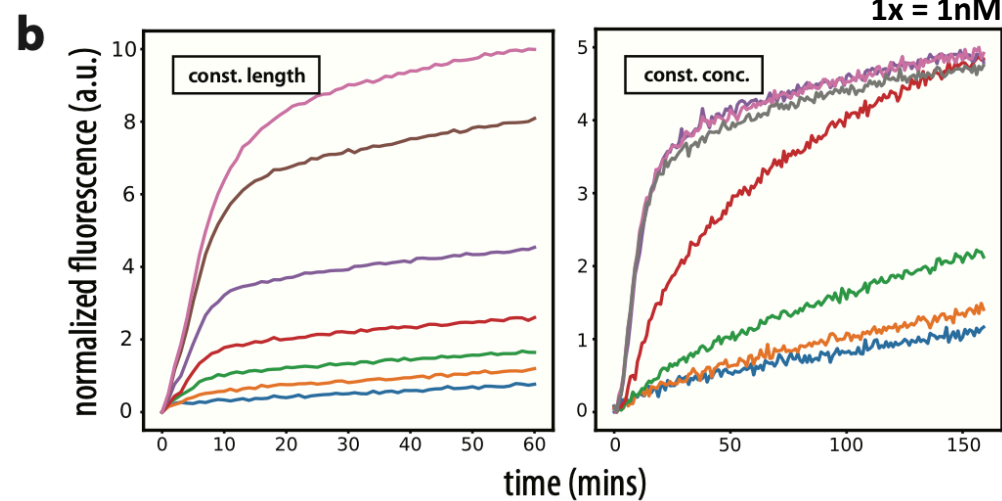
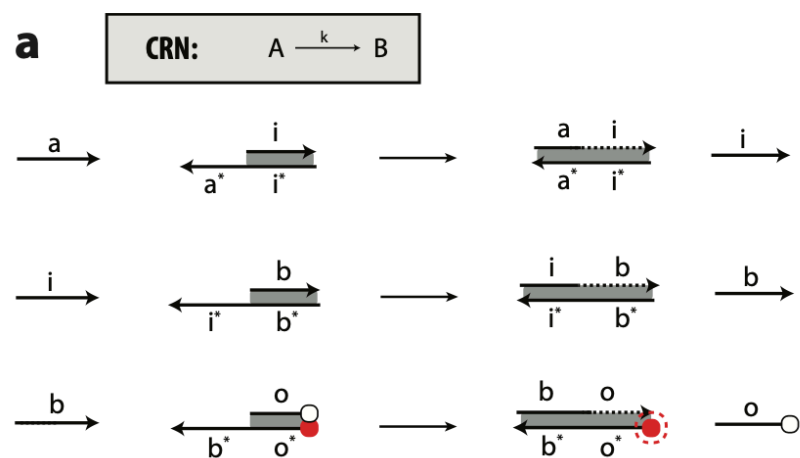


Input length	rate (/M /s)
09 nt	$0.24 (\pm 0.01) \times 10^6$
10 nt	$0.37 (\pm 0.04) \times 10^6$
11 nt	$0.85 (\pm 0.06) \times 10^6$
12 nt	$0.93 (\pm 0.08) \times 10^6$
15 nt	$1.23 (\pm 0.09) \times 10^6$
17 nt	$1.38 (\pm 0.04) \times 10^6$
20 nt	$1.42 (\pm 0.07) \times 10^6$
25 nt	$1.55 (\pm 0.10) \times 10^6$

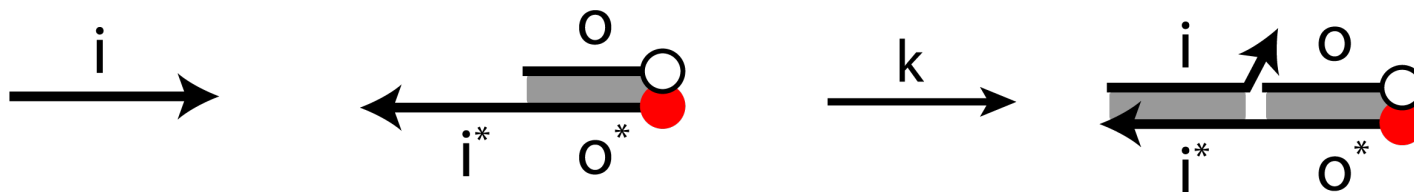
Reaction speed
0
1



Single-output CRN system



Optimize 3' mismatch to stop polymerase

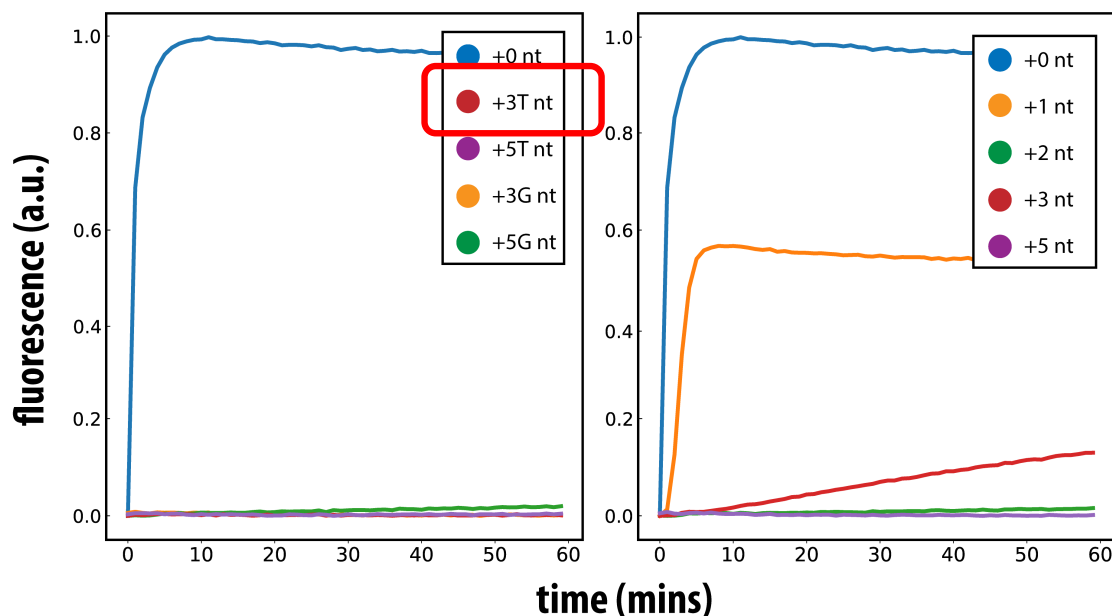


- Such polymerase stopper strategy is required for any complex with more than one strand. For example, catalytic reaction $A \rightarrow A + B$
- Two strategies to stop polymerase:
 - Random mismatch sequence with $\sim 50\%$ GC content
 - Poly-T tail/ poly-G tail

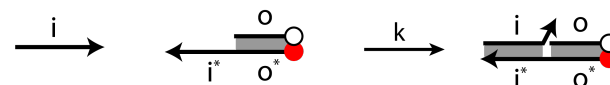
Optimize 3' mismatch to stop polymerase

3' mismatches (overhang)

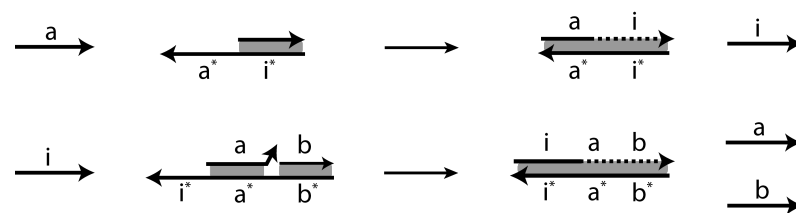
Input (5'-3'): TTCAAACCTCACAACCTCAAACATACA GGGGG
 Input (5'-3'): TTCAAACCTCACAACCTCAAACATACA TTTTT
 Input (5'-3'): TTCAAACCTCACAACCTCAAACATACA TCATA
 Fluor (3'-5'): AAGTTTGAGTGTTGAGTTTGTATGT GTGAAGTGTGATGTGTTGTTTGGTAA



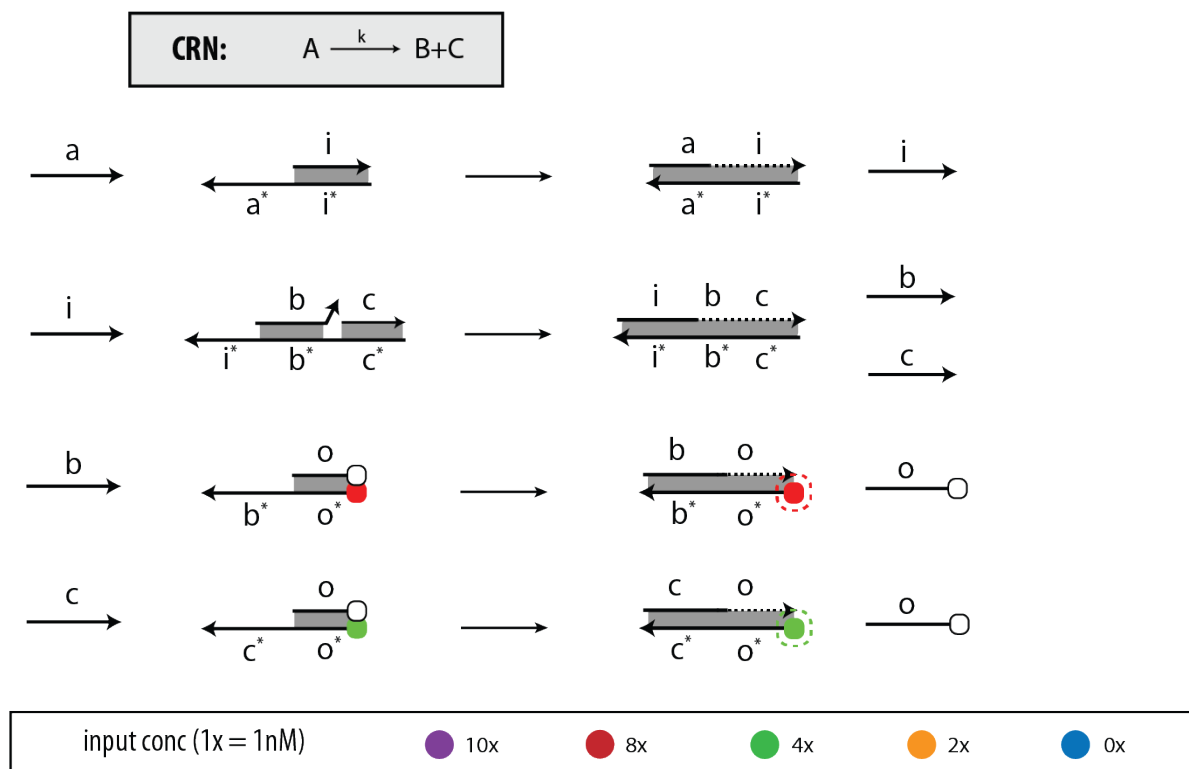
Control: 3' mismatch to stop PSD



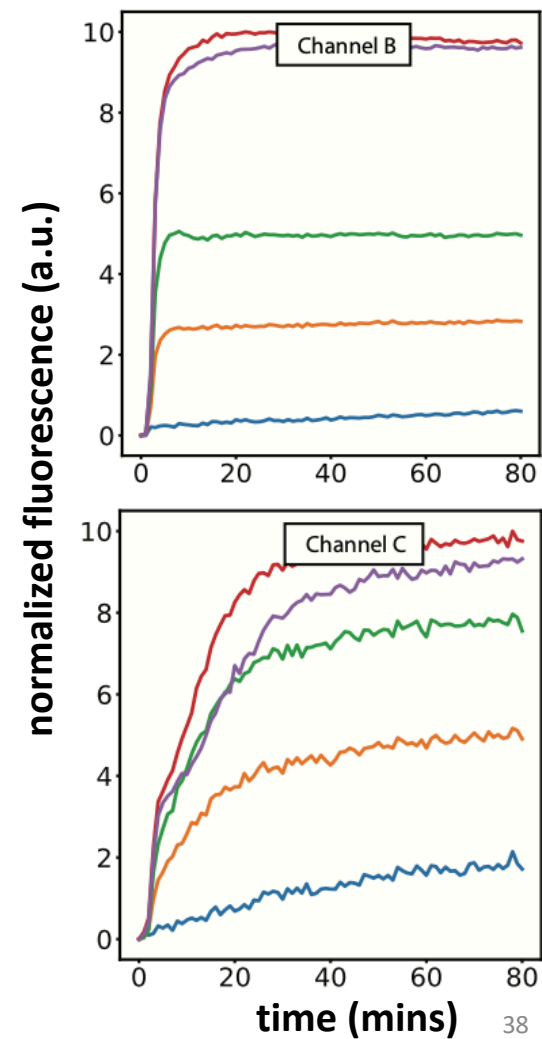
Required for catalytic systems, for example



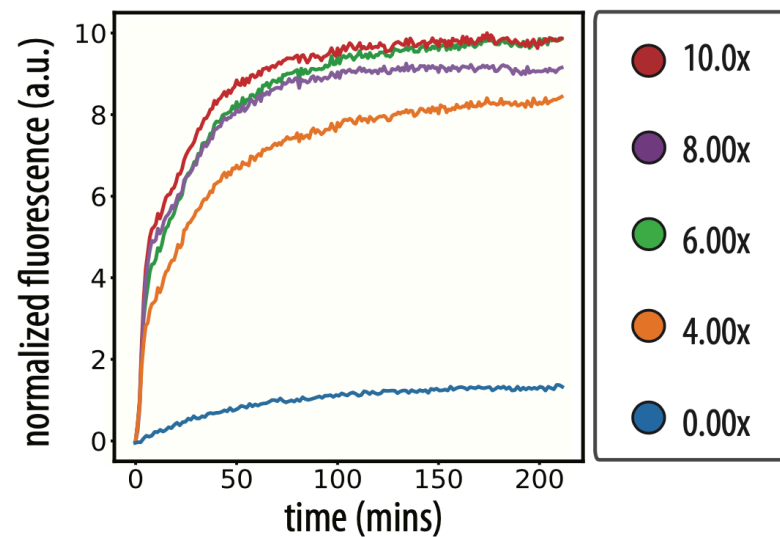
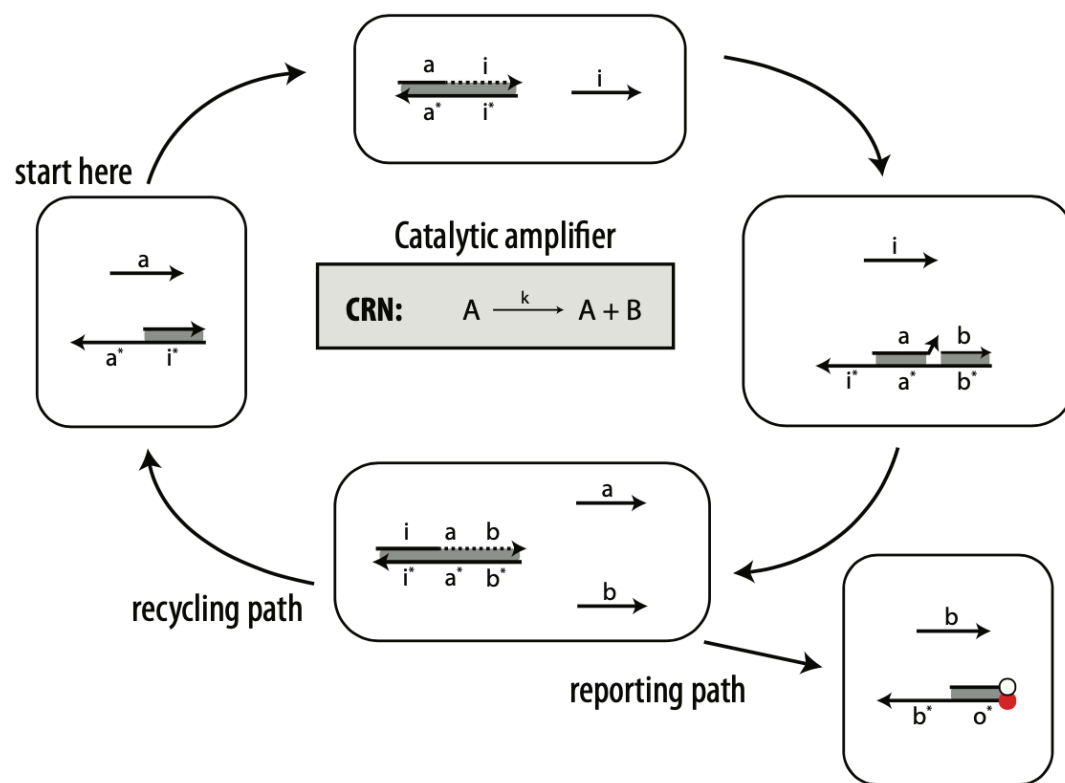
Multi-output CRN system



Shah *et al.* JACS (2020) (under review)

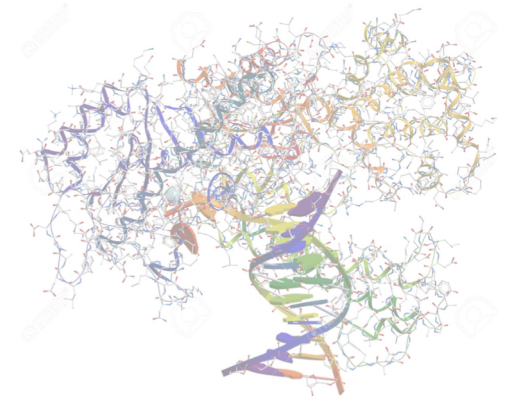


Catalytic amplifier

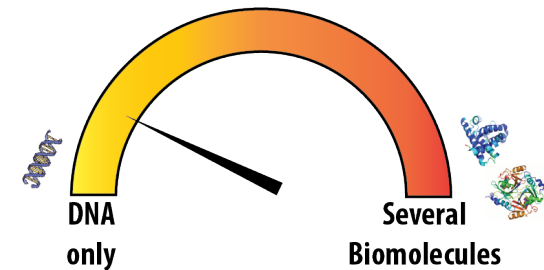


Outline

- Introduction to synthetic biocontrollers
- CRN implementation: Model and theory
- Towards *in vitro* implementation of PSD
- **Closing remarks on PSD and future work**



Summary of our work



- Proposed a new framework to implement arbitrary CRNs.
- Our design uses a fast strand displacing polymerase enzyme as an energy source.
- The reaction rate can be tuned by length of input (primer), concentration of input/ gates.
- Clamps at the 5' end can effectively reduce circuit leak due to fraying.

Discussion and future work

- Experimental demonstration of complex reaction networks such as oscillators.
- Development of a simple compiler that can convert a set of CRNs to our DNA-based CRNs.
- Theoretical closed-form solution to test divergence error w.r.t gate conc. and time.