

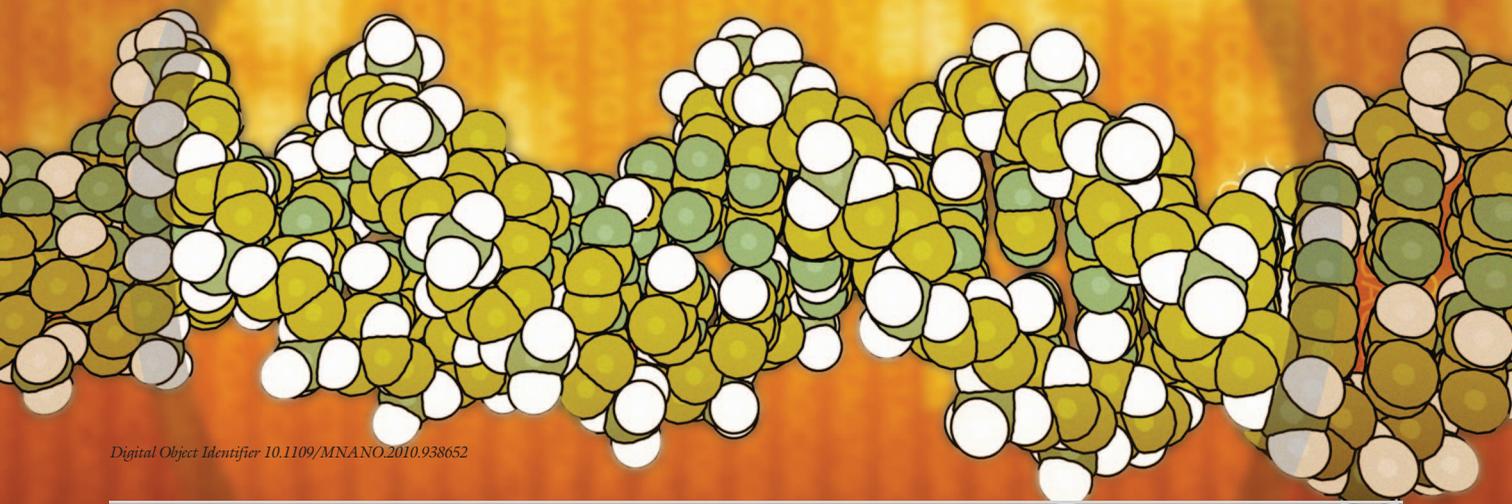
A Closer Look at DNA Nanotechnology

A NANOSYSTEM IN WHICH multiple nanoscale functional components made of a variety of nanomaterials are integrated with a microelectromechanical system (MEMS) becomes increasingly important as a key device for the next generation. A deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) nanotechnology is expected to play an important role to bridge the gap between the nanoscale components (nanocomponents) and the microscale MEMS as a complementary approach for top-down manufacturing

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A bridge between nanomaterials
and a nanosystem.



A DNA nanotechnology is expected to play an important role to bridge the gap between the nanoscale components and the microscale MEMS.

presented. Finally, remaining issues and prospects to be addressed to realize a nanosystem by DNA nanotechnology are overviewed.

SYNTHETIC ENGINEERING FOR NANOSYSTEM

A sequence of an assembly process can be categorized into eight-unit operations, such as synthesis, transfer, sorting, positioning, alignment, placement, bonding, and interconnection (see Figure 1) [1]. Since an assembly process is considered as a combination of these eight-unit operations in which many process parameters are involved, it is necessary to address an assembly process systematically to optimize it. So, the author termed the systematic approach along this direction as SENS. It should be noted that this categorization is not inherent in micro/nano domain. In any scale, two types of forces are important in an assembly process. One is long-range force to transfer components across the area of interest and to position it; the other is the short-range force acting among the components themselves or component and site on a substrate to place components after alignment. Including an assembly in macrodomain such as an automation system for automotive assembly, any kind of assembly process across the scale can be expressed as the combination of these eight-unit operations. So, SENS can be explained as the establishment of fundamental methodology for automation at nanoscale.

Other than component size, the major differences across the scale are 1) dominant physics to generate force acting on components, 2) magnitude of force acting on components, 3) required accuracy of alignment, and 4) measurement resolution for feedback control of force and position. With components size decreasing lower than millimeter scale, an assembly speed lowers because of the difficulty of manipulation (corresponding to transfer, sorting, and positioning) and alignment [5]. To address this drawback, the self-assembly methods have been drawing attention to realize ordered structures by massive parallel production at low cost without external control [6]. Several self-assembly approaches that use interaction force

technique and bottom-up manufacturing technique to realize nanosystems. From the design viewpoint of a system, such as large-scale integrated circuits (LSI), MEMS, and nanosystem, it should be noted that the complexity is an essence to generate its functionality. The functionality of LSI/MEMS/nanosystem, where functional components are simply arranged in a periodic order, is limited. Periodic nanostructure can be a part of a nanosystem as a nanocomponent, but it is not enough. Interaction and cooperation of multiple nanocomponents with different features make it possible to generate a unique and useful functionality of a nanosystem.

As nature does, how can we realize a complex nanosystem composed of multiple functional nanocomponents using assembly technique? In case of MEMS and LSI, which is a good example of a system in microscale, a complexity to generate functionality is embedded in a set of photomasks or digital data for electron beam machine

to draw patterns. However, so far, no engineering methodology has been realized to assemble multiple functional nanocomponents to specific positions on MEMS/LSI in a specific sequence. This is a challenging goal to address, namely controlling assembly position and sequence of multiple nanoscale functional components made of a variety of nanomaterials to realize a high-functional nanosystem.

First, a systematic approach termed synthetic engineering for nanosystem (SENS) to categorize assembly technique to realize nanosystem into eight-unit operations is introduced. Then, the feature of DNA nanotechnology (pioneered by Seeman in 1982 [2], [3]) and DNA origami technique (proposed by Rothermund in 2006 [4]) are discussed in view of SENS. Then, a concept of a self-organization technique of DNA origami used as a submicroscale functional building block on MEMS according to a given system design is proposed, and an approach using a microfluidic device is

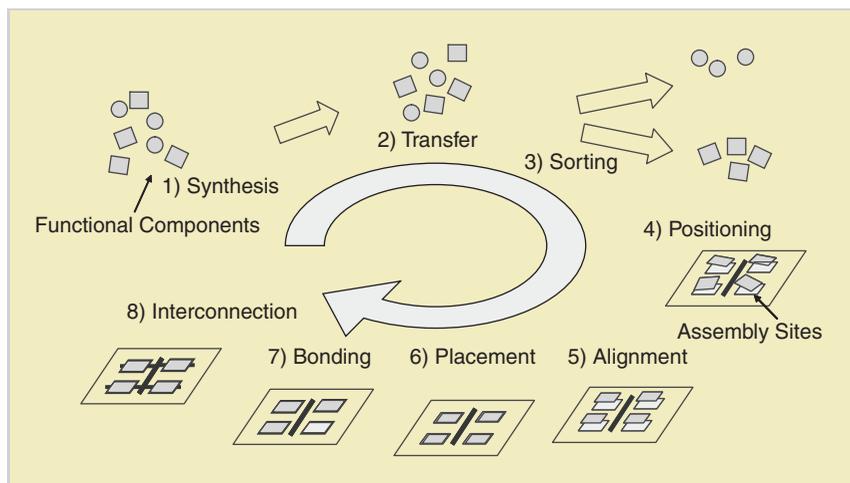


FIGURE 1 Categorization of assembly process into eight-unit operations.

between components or components and sites on the substrate based on various physical forces, such as capillary force, hydrophobic force, and electrostatic force, have been proposed. It makes sense to refer these techniques as self-assembly if the target structure has thermodynamic stability. However, according to the definition of Halley and Winkler [7], it is better to call assemble process for a nanosystem in micro- to nanoscale region as self-organization, since self-organization implies a nonequilibrium process. On the other hand, self-assembly is a spontaneous process tending toward equilibrium, namely thermodynamically stable structure. Therefore, SENS should be explained more precisely as a methodology to realize complex arrangement of various functional components that interacts with each other based on a system design by self-organization. However, as described earlier, no methodology has been realized to assemble various functional nanocomponents to specific positions in a specific sequence based on a system design.

DNA NANOTECHNOLOGY

DNA nanotechnology, proposed by Seeman in 1982, has been growing extremely in the last decade [3],[8]. Especially, DNA origami proposed in 2006 [4] opened up a gate to various researchers to use DNA nanotechnology as their scientific tool. DNA origami uses long scaffold, typically 7,249-nucleotide long circular single-strand M13 phage genome and more than 200 short staple strands, to fold the M13 scaffold into an arbitrary two-dimensional (2-D) or three-dimensional (3-D) [9] shape with size of a few tens to a few hundreds of nanometer scale. There are four great advantages to use this DNA origami as a nanocomponent.

- 1) Its surface is precisely addressable.
- 2) Various nanomaterials, such as nanoparticle [10], nanotube [11], and protein [12], can conjugate with DNA origami. There are several attachment techniques, including utilization of hybridization of single-strand DNA (ssDNA) attached to both nanomaterial and DNA origami.

- 3) DNA origami can bind each other with the help of hybridization of ssDNA arranged at its edges. So, DNA origami can be used as a building block to construct 2-D or 3-D structure.

- 4) Origami structure itself can be designed into various 2-D or 3-D shape to increase functionality.

Owing to these advantages, many attempts, including nanoplasmonic structures for sensing, wave guide, and microscopy, of using DNA origami conjugate with nanoparticles [10] have been proposed [3], [8].

Along with this direction, programmed (which means DNA origami was priori designed to connect together) one-dimensional assembly of DNA origami without [13] and with [14] conjugating nanomaterial in the buffer solution was demonstrated. However, research efforts of DNA nanotechnology are not restricted in these directions but expanding on other directions, such as 2-D algorithmic assembly [15] and DNA nanomechanical devices with actuator function [16].

However, attempts to self-organize the DNA origami on a patterned substrate has not been succeeded yet. Several related works have been reported, such as selective deposition of DNA origami on the patterned gold [17] and silicon dioxide or diamond-like carbon [18] and DNA origami trapping between two electrode patterned on a silicon dioxide using dielectrophoretic force [19], [20]. All these efforts are not enough to realize self-organized DNA origami pattern on a substrate by arranging multiple DNA origami with different functionality selectively at a specific position in a specific sequence and interact with functional element of MEMS

Controlling assembly position and sequence of multiple nanoscale functional components made of a variety of nanomaterials to realize a high-functional nanosystem is a challenging goal.

on the substrate. This is an essential demand to realize a nanosystem.

DIRECTED SELF-ORGANIZATION OF A NANOSYSTEM

A methodology recently proposed by the author who has been using DNA as an intelligent adhesive of functional micro-components [21]–[23] makes it possible to realize a system in which functional nanocomponents are arranged at a specific position in a specific sequence according to the program. Sequence of nanocomponent arrangement is externally controlled, and the binding between nanocomponents is done by self-assembly. So, this methodology is called as a directed self-organization of nanosystem, and its concept is schematically shown in Figure 2.

The DNA origami with 100-nm scale is used as a functional building block on which nanomaterials, such as nanoparticles and nanotubes, are arranged precisely using addressing information of DNA origami scaffold. To assemble the DNA origami, ssDNA is used as an intelligent adhesive. Different ssDNAs, which act as coded adhesive to bond adjacent DNA origami building block, are laid out at their four sides. The assembly between DNA origamis is carried out using linker ssDNAs, and the assembly sequence is controlled by applying corresponding linker ssDNAs sequentially according to a target layout of the DNA origamis on MEMS. Figure 2(a) shows self-organized structure that uses four different DNA origamis as building blocks, which have nanoparticle patterns with different configuration such as straight, tee, cross, and corner. These nanoparticle patterns can be applicable to various applications, such as nanoplasmonics, by arranging these DNA origamis at a specific

Interaction and cooperation of multiple nanocomponents with different features make it possible to generate a unique and useful functionality of a nanosystem.

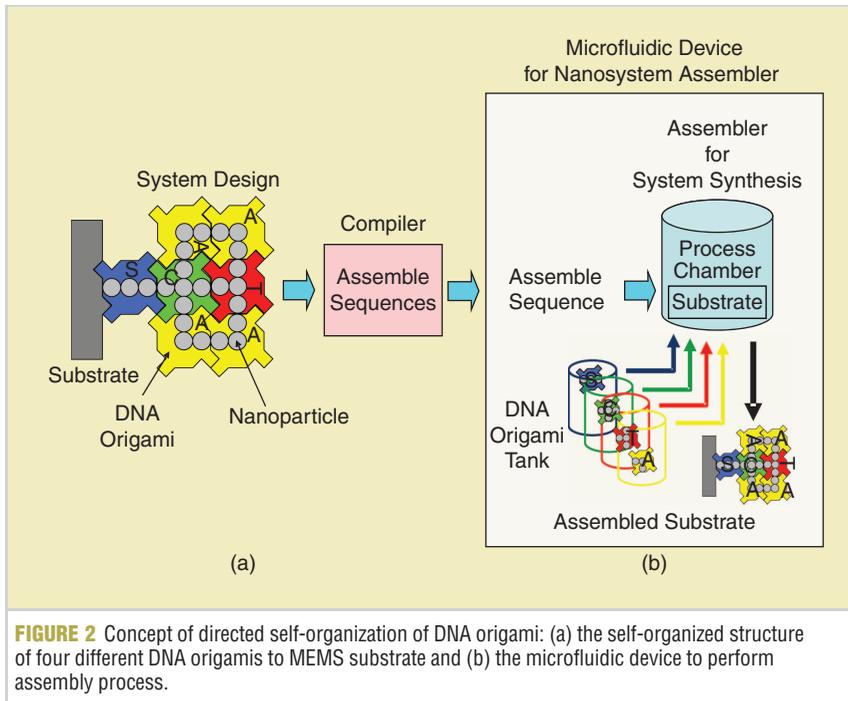


FIGURE 2 Concept of directed self-organization of DNA origami: (a) the self-organized structure of four different DNA origamis to MEMS substrate and (b) the microfluidic device to perform assembly process.

sequence based on a desired pattern on MEMS.

As describe earlier, the programmability can be realized using linker ssDNA between adjacent DNA origamis. Each side of DNA origamis, hereafter B_{ij} where i (1 to n) represents a specific DNA origami type and j (1 to 4) represents the specific side of a DNA origami, is modified by different ssDNA $_{B_{ij}}$. An assembly site S on a substrate is also modified by ssDNA $_s$. Now, let us assume B_{11} , side 1 of DNA origami B_1 , should be assembled to a substrate site. A linker ssDNA that is composed of two types of ssDNA—DNA $_{B_{1j}}$ as complementary ssDNA of ssDNA $_{B_{1j}}$ and ssDNA $_s$ as complementary ssDNA of ssDNA $_s$ —is

prepared. The number of linker ssDNA required to realize directed arrangement of n kinds of DNA origami building blocks is $2n(4n+1)$. This number can be further minimized by taking into account the symmetry of a building block, e.g., from 136 to 28 in the case of example shown in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, assemble sequence is generated based on the provided target design and transferred to a nanosystem assembler. This nanosystem assembler performs the assembly process repeatedly based on the generated sequence. The nanosystem assembler is realized as a microfluidic device, which is composed of an assembly chamber, several reservoirs containing DNA origamis and linker ssDNAs, and fluidic control components, such as valves, pumps, mixer, and separator. A MEMS substrate is set to this assembly chamber, and its temperature is controlled to perform self-organization process efficiently on the substrate. After one step of assembly process is finished, the excessive amounts of DNA origamis and linker ssDNAs are separated and recovered to the corresponding tanks and reused.

Preliminary experiment is ongoing. As a first step, three types of DNA origami (type E, F, and G), which was pre-programmed to be assembled in series in the order of E-F-G [13], were used to confirm the feasibility of using a micro-

fluidic device. The top and cross-sectional views of a microfluidic device are shown in Figure 3. The microfluidic device has six reservoirs that are connected to an assembly chamber located in the center. The pneumatically driven micropumps are arranged between the reservoirs and the assembly chamber to supply and drain the DNA origami and linker ssDNA dispersed solution. The additional micropump is arranged around the assembly chamber to generate perturbation of the fluidic flow inside the assembly chamber to improve the assembly yield and shorter the assembly process time. A mica substrate is placed in the center of the assembly chamber. Through the observation of the assembled DNA origami on the

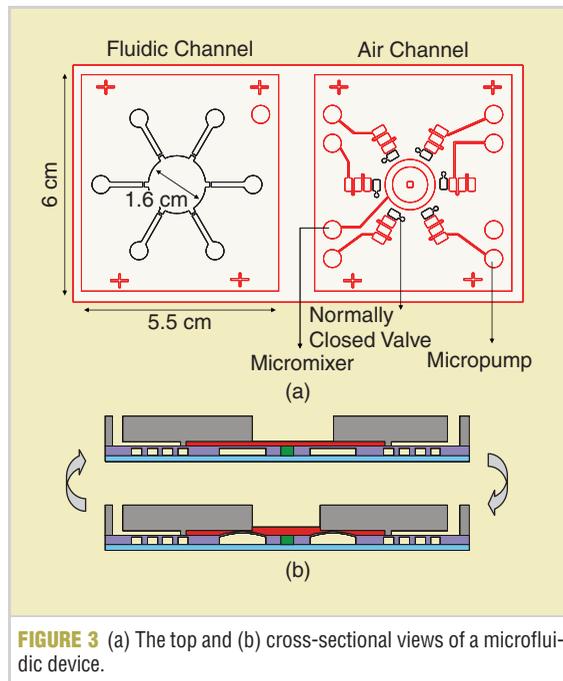


FIGURE 3 (a) The top and (b) cross-sectional views of a microfluidic device.

mica substrate by atomic force microscopy (AFM), it is confirmed that the appropriate perturbation increase the assembly yield of DNA origami. Once the optimization of perturbation and temperature condition is performed, as a next step, directed self-organization using non-preprogrammed DNA origamis and linker ssDNAs will be carried out. Then, as a final step, directed self-organization of DNA origami on a specific position of a MEMS substrate in a specific sequence will be challenged.

REMAINING ISSUES AND PROSPECTS

Research on directed self-organization of DNA origamis on MEMS to realize a nanosystem was introduced as a part of research on SENS. The following are the several remaining issues to be addressed intensively. 1) How to achieve higher assembly performance? Balance of long-range force determined by perturbation during assembly process and short-range force determined by DNA origami design and substrate modification at a certain temperature will be the key. 2) How to align the first DNA origami with the electrodes and/or the waveguides on MEMS? The most straightforward approaches are functionalizing the circuit ends or fabricate template pattern for DNA origami at the adjacent position of the circuit ends using ebeam lithography. 3) How to transfer energy from the electrodes and/or waveguides on MEMS to a self-organized DNA origami structure and vice versa? Although the required energy transfer efficiency depends on the application, higher is better especially for a sensing application. Thus, an interface circuit/structure design is crucial. 4) How to stabilize the self-organized DNA origami structure at dry and relatively high temperature (at least 150 °C) environment eventually in which the nanosystem is operated? There are two possible approaches: one is stabilizing DNA origami by incorporating additional chemicals into DNA origami structure, and the other is to take off (decompose)

DNA origami at the last step and leave the self-organized structure of nanomaterials on MEMS.

A number of articles on DNA nanotechnology are published every month, and the effort to solve these issues are increasing, so the author believe DNA nanotechnology will surely become a bridge between a nanomaterial and a nanosystem.

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