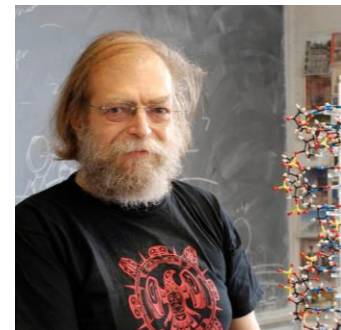


Supramolecular Chemistry with DNA

DNA nanotechnology

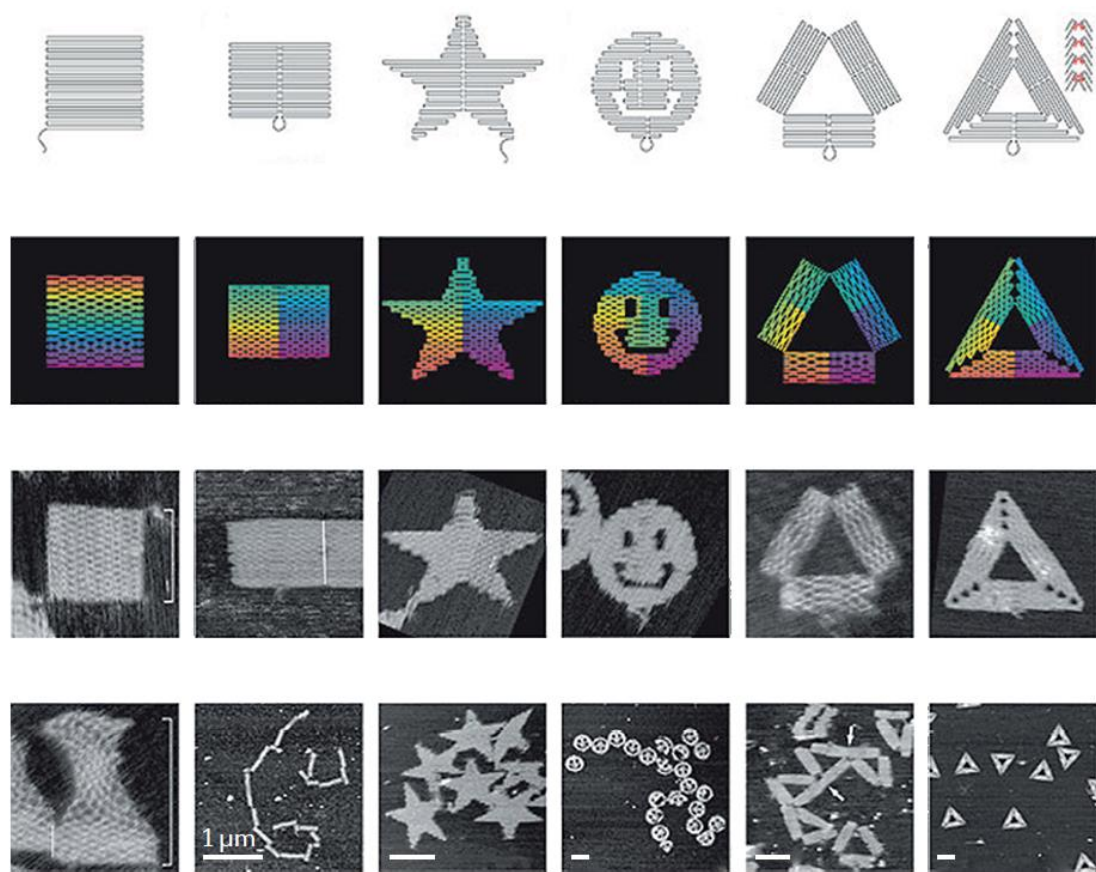
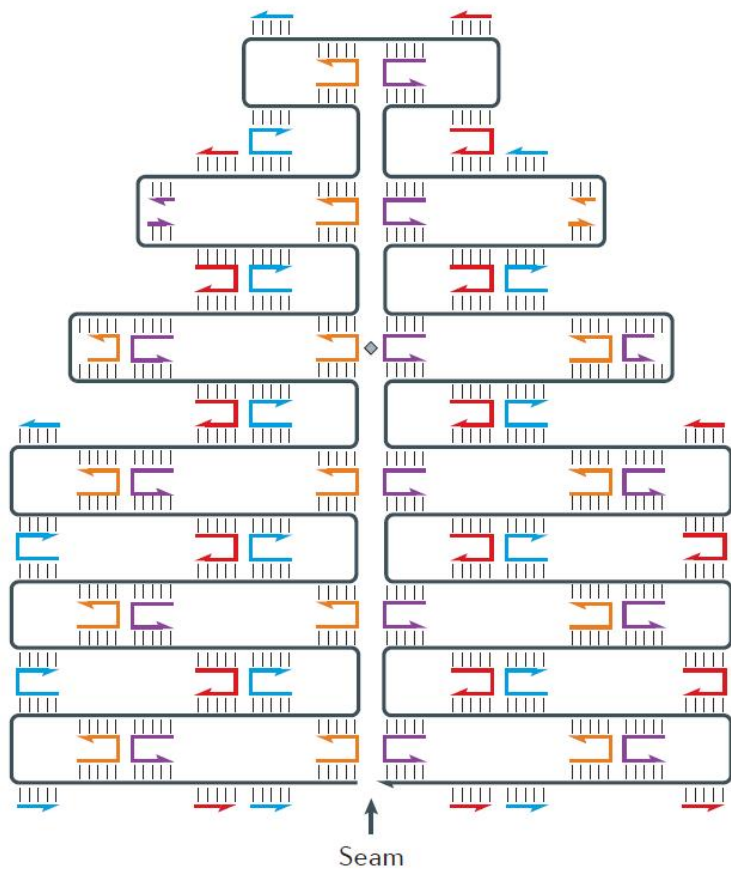
Nadrian C. Seeman¹ and Hanadi F. Sleiman²

Abstract | DNA is the molecule that stores and transmits genetic information in biological systems. The field of DNA nanotechnology takes this molecule out of its biological context and uses its information to assemble structural motifs and then to connect them together. This field has had a remarkable impact on nanoscience and nanotechnology, and has been revolutionary in our ability to control molecular self-assembly. In this Review, we summarize the approaches used to assemble DNA nanostructures and examine their emerging applications in areas such as biophysics, diagnostics, nanoparticle and protein assembly, biomolecule structure determination, drug delivery and synthetic biology. The introduction of orthogonal interactions into DNA nanostructures is discussed, and finally, a perspective on the future directions of this field is presented.



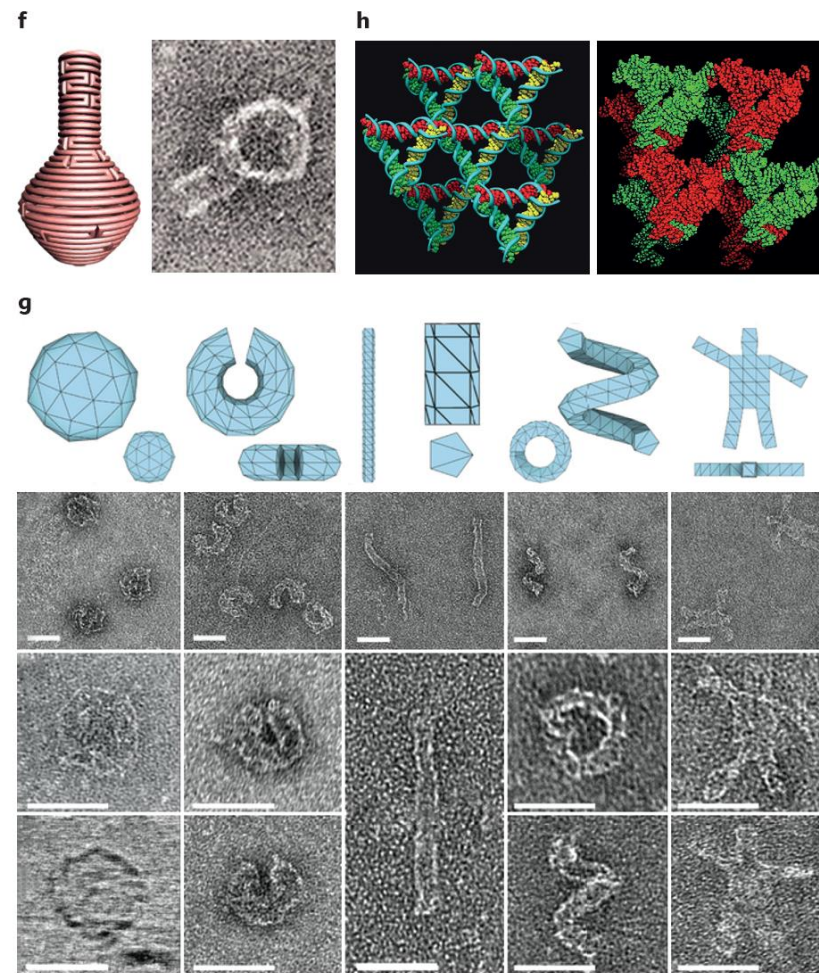
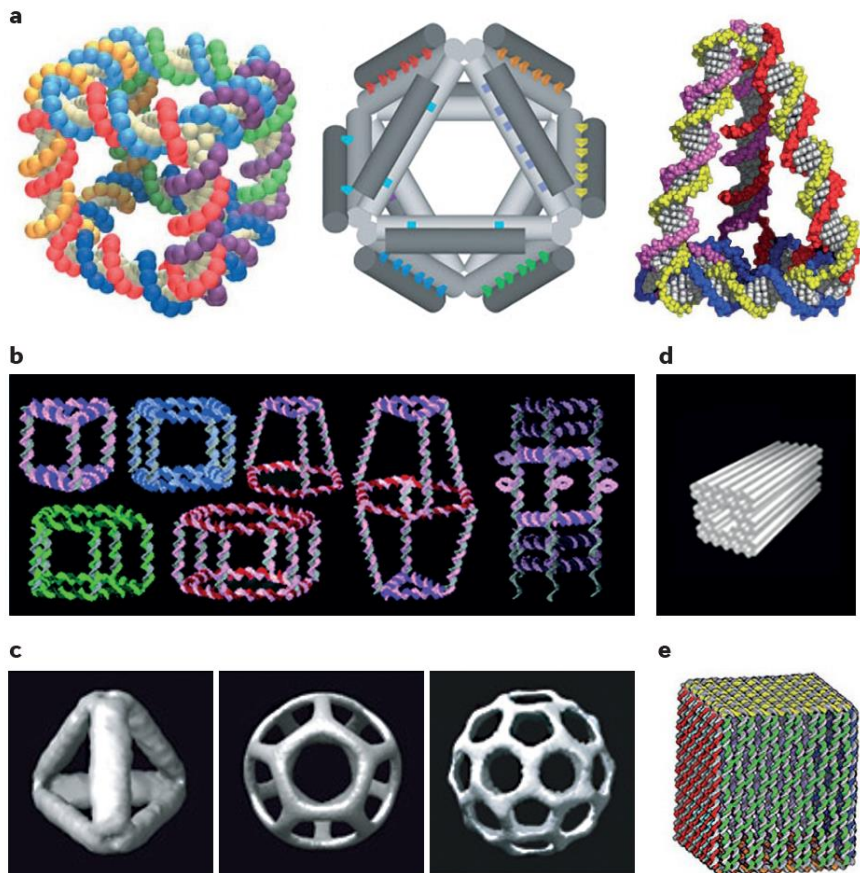
[Nature Reviews Chemistry 2018, 3, 17068.](#)

2D Structures (DNA Origami)

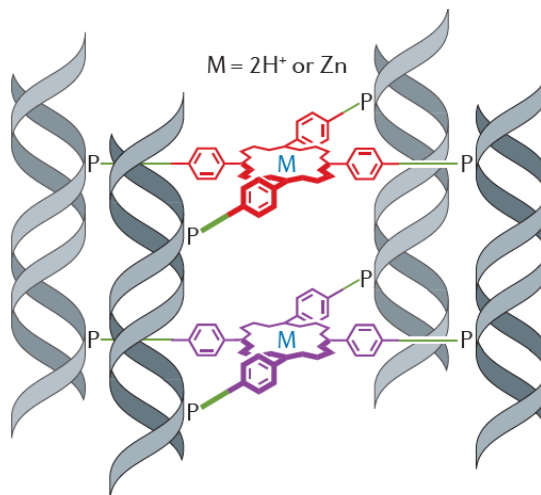
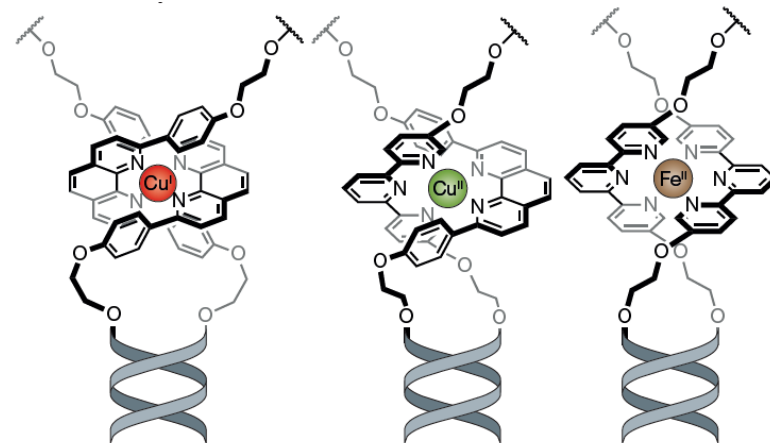
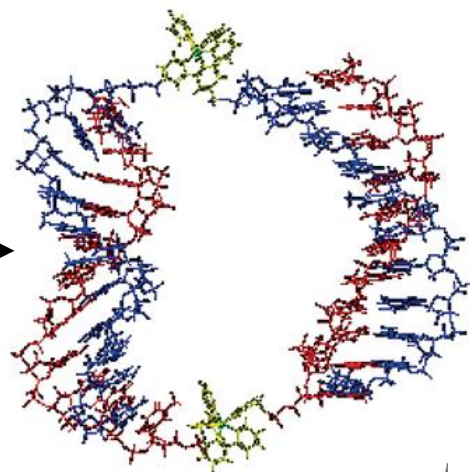
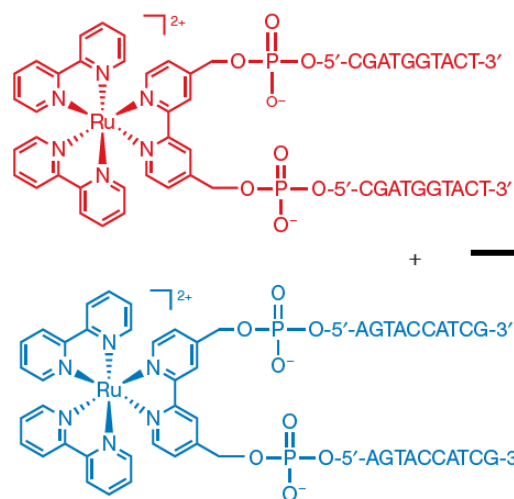


[*Nature Reviews Chemistry* 2018, 3, 17068.](#)

3D Structures

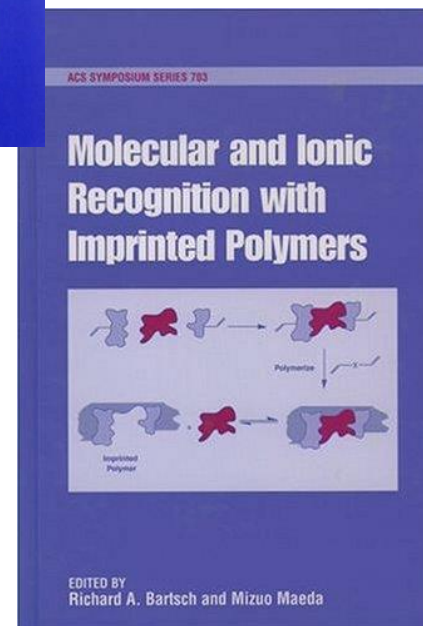
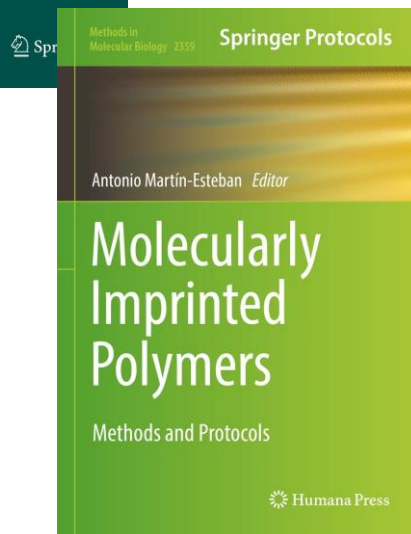
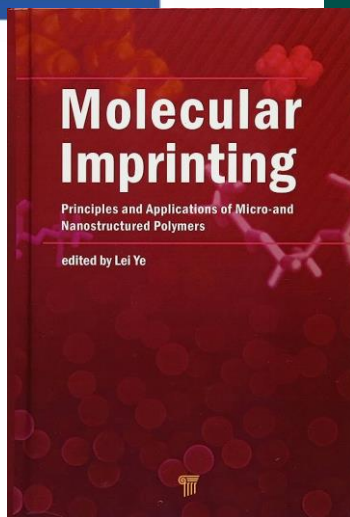
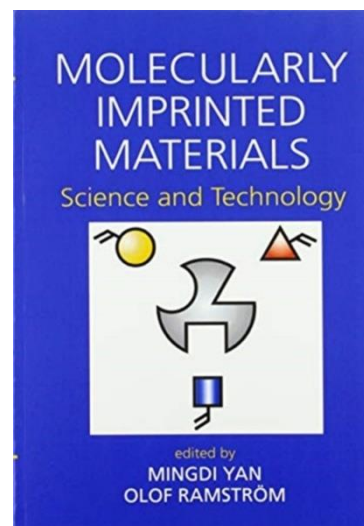
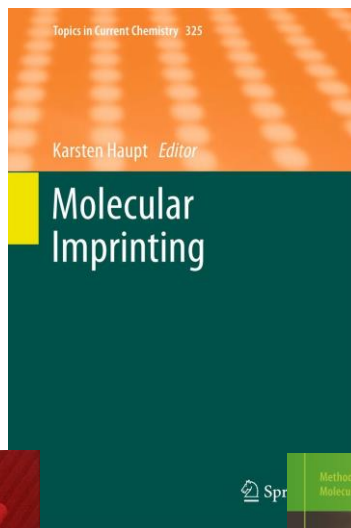
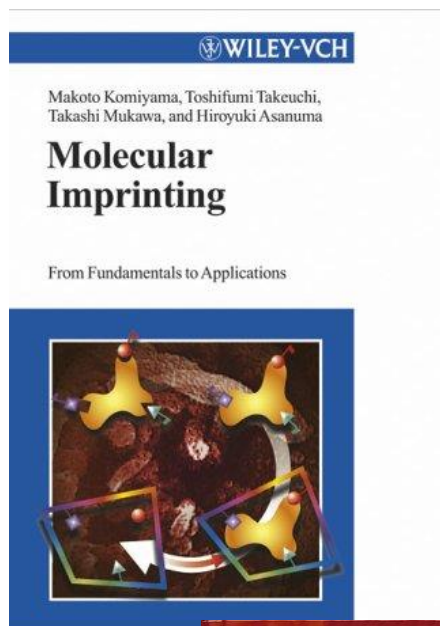


Hybrid Structures

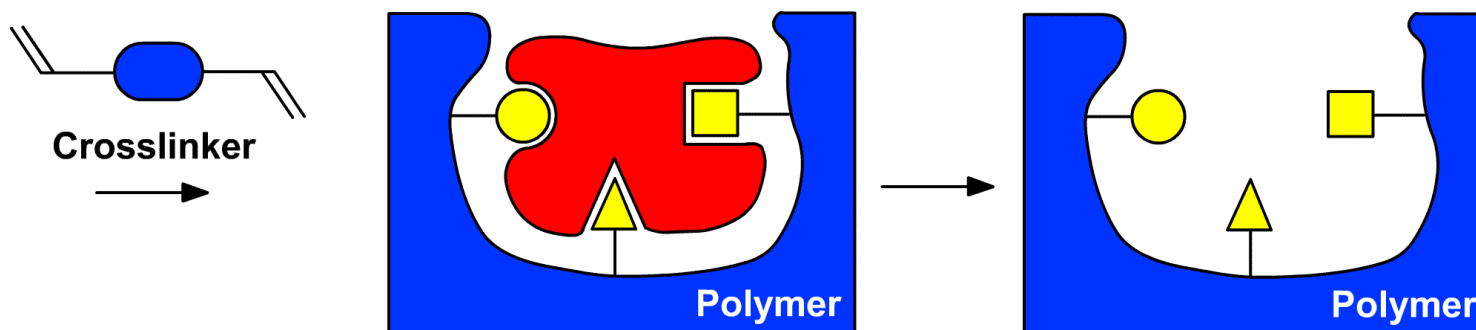
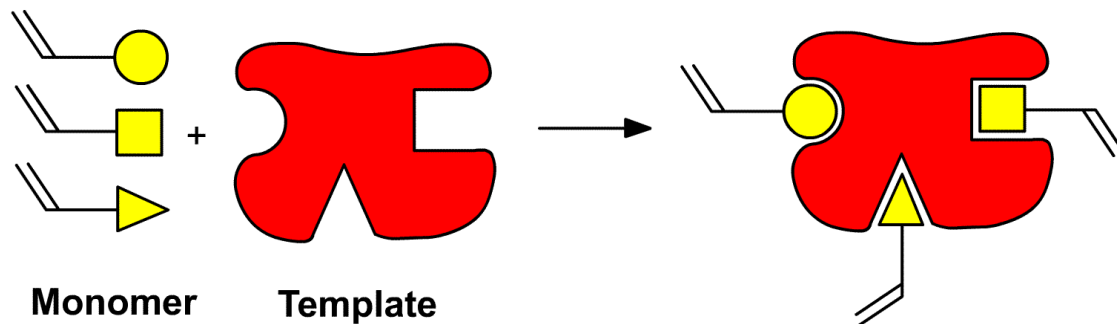


Nature Reviews Chemistry **2018**, *3*, 17068.

Molecular Imprinting

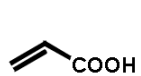


Molecular Imprinting – The Basic Concept

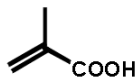


Molecularly Imprinted Polymer
“MIP”

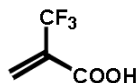
Functional Monomers and Crosslinkers



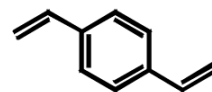
acrylic acid



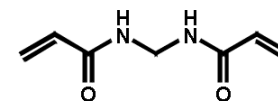
methacrylic acid



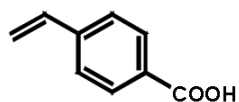
trifluoro-methacrylic acid



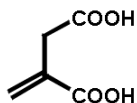
4-divinylbenzene



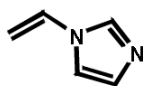
N,N'-methylene-bisacrylamide



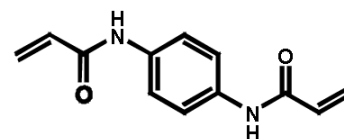
4-vinylbenzoic acid



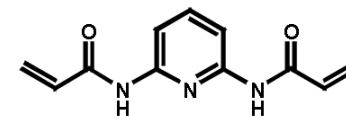
itaconic acid



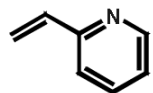
1-vinylimidazole



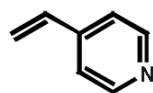
N,N'-phenylene-bisacrylamide



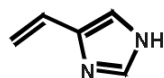
2,6-bisacrylamidopyridine



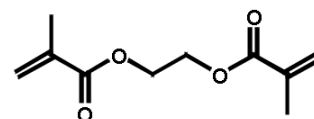
2-vinylpyridine



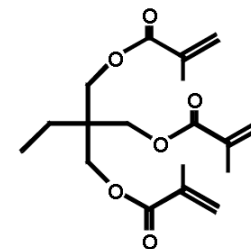
4-vinylpyridine



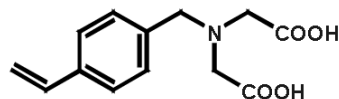
4(5)-vinylimidazole



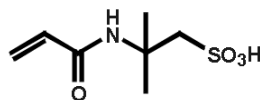
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate



trimethylolpropane
trimethacrylate



4-vinylbenzyl-iminodiacetic acid



2-acrylamido-2-methyl-
1-propane sulphonic acid

Functional monomers

Crosslinkers

MIPs – Advantages and Disadvantages

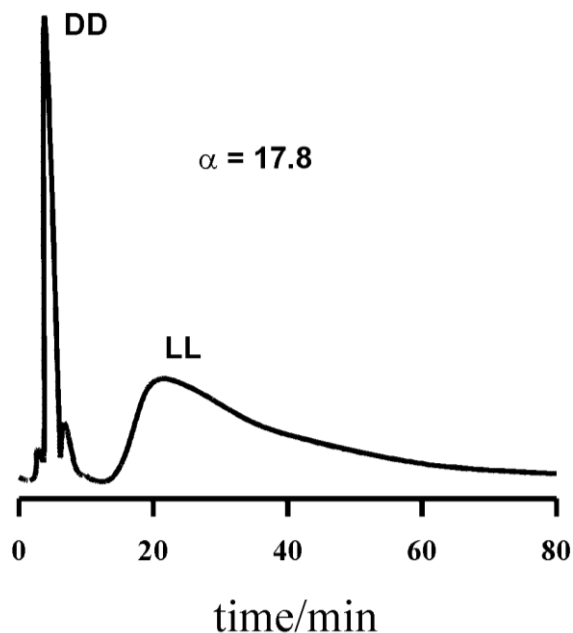
Advantages

- Cheap
- Easy to prepare
- Robust
- Available in many forms (bulk, beads, films)

Disadvantages

- Inhomogeneous binding sites
- Work poorly in water
- Recognition of macromolecules difficult

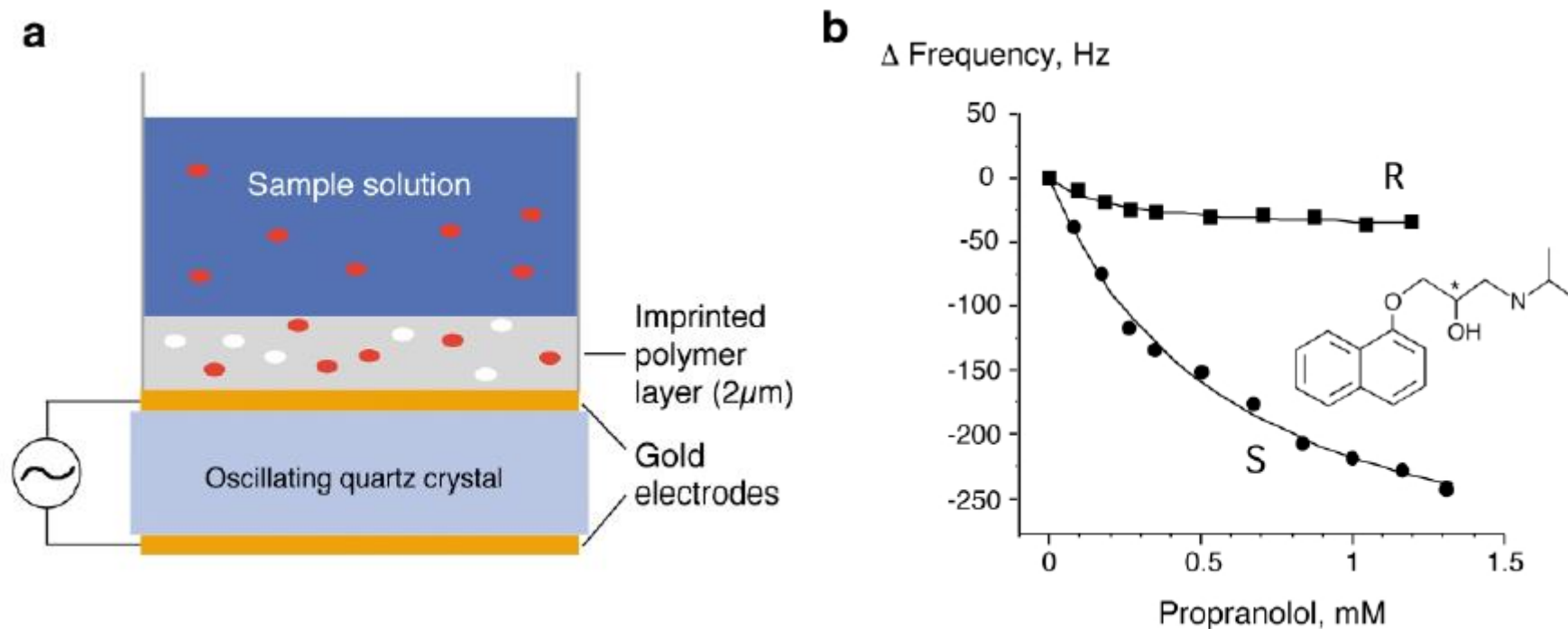
Applications – Chromatography



Chiral separation of N-acetyl-L-Phe-L-Trp-OMe from its enantiomer by a polymer imprinted against the LL-isomer. The separation factor amounted to 17.8.

Imprinting is highly suitable for separation, allowing the preparation of tailor-made supports with pre-determined selectivity. Of special interest in this line is chiral separations. Using imprinting protocols, highly efficient chirally discriminating phases may be produced.

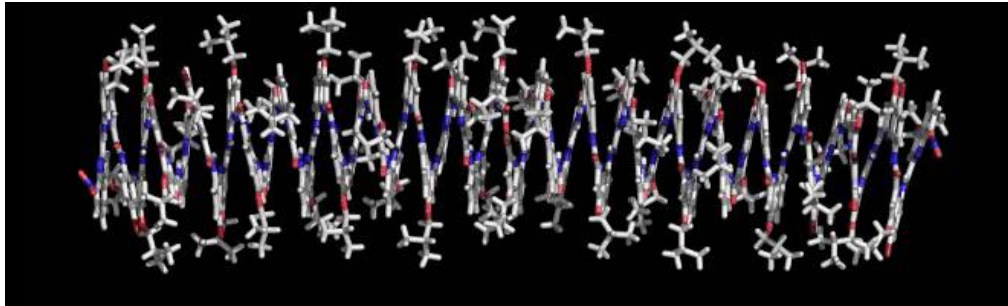
Applications – Sensors



- a)** Schematic representation of a piezoelectric microgravimetry sensing device containing an imprinted polymer film as the recognition element.
- b)** Dependence of the resonance frequency change of the QCM resonator on the concentration of *R*-propranolol and *S*-propranolol.

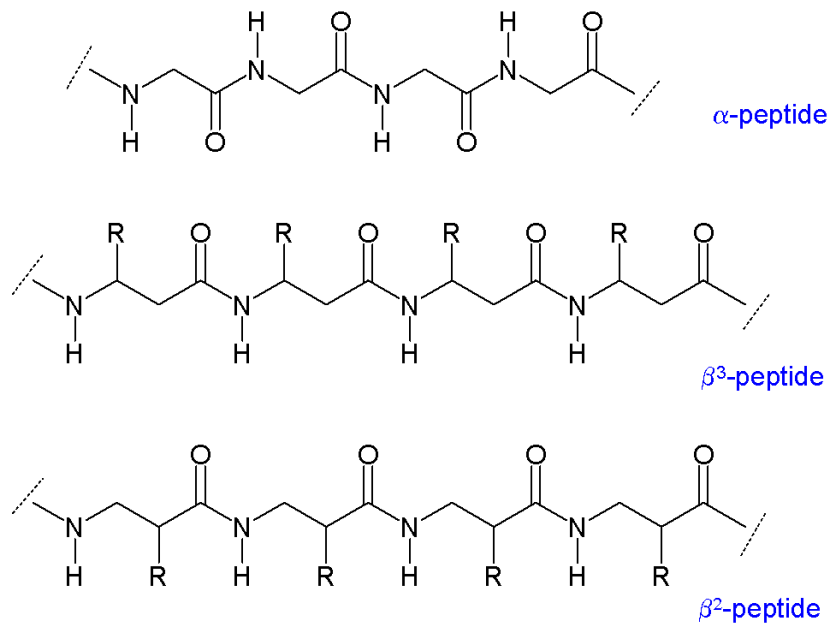
Synthetic Foldamers

Foldamers: Oligomers that adopt predictable and well-defined conformations

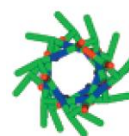


(X-ray of a synthetic foldamer from the Huc group)

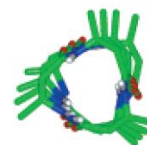
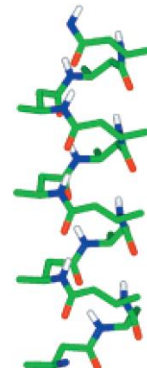
β -Peptides



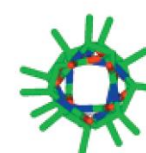
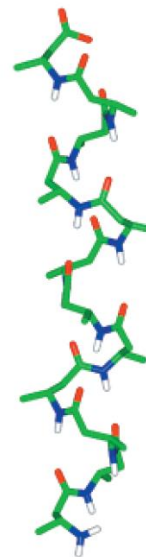
α -Helix
poly-Ala



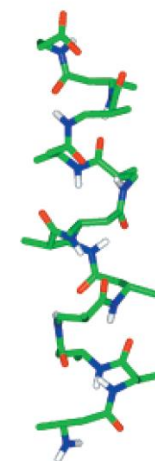
14-Helix
poly- β^3 -hAla



12-Helix
poly- β^3 -hAla

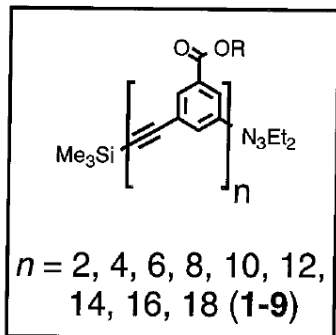


10/12-Helix
poly-(β^3 -hAla- β^2 -hAla)

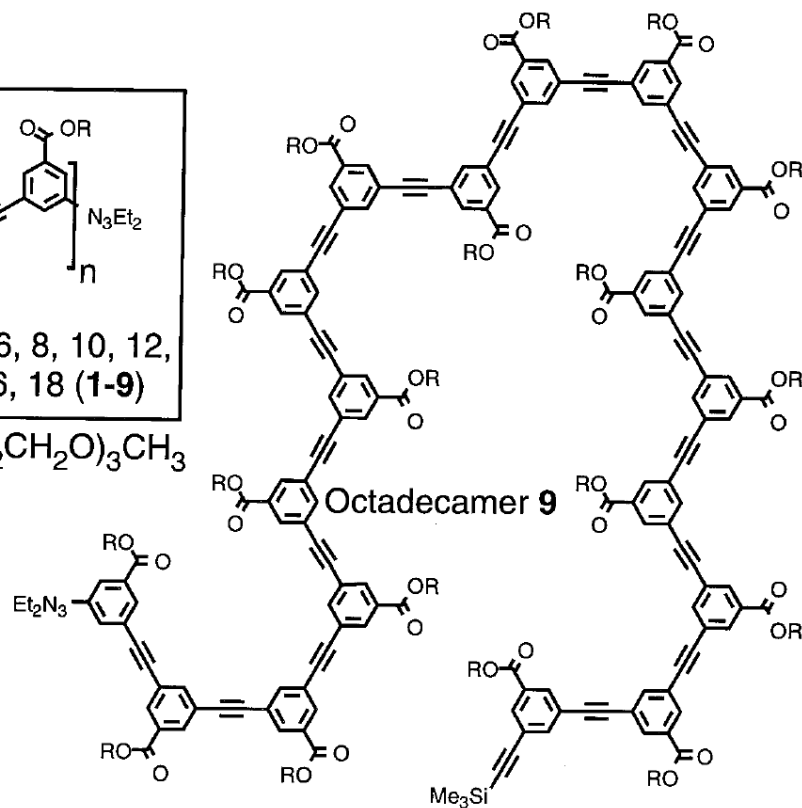


Phenylacetylene Oligomers

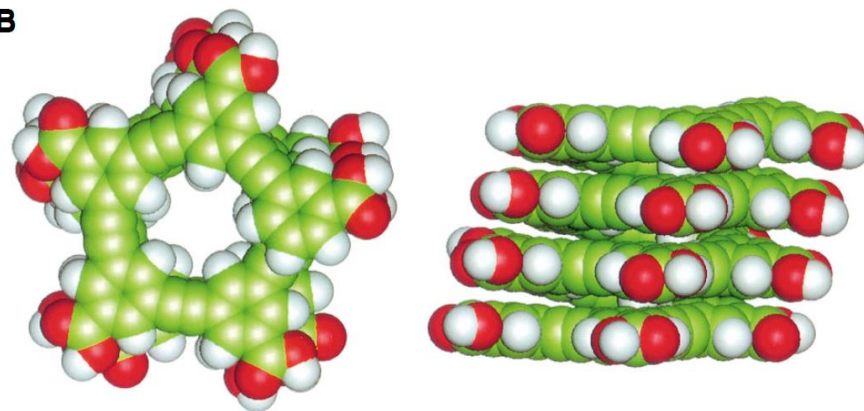
A



$R = -(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{CH}_3$



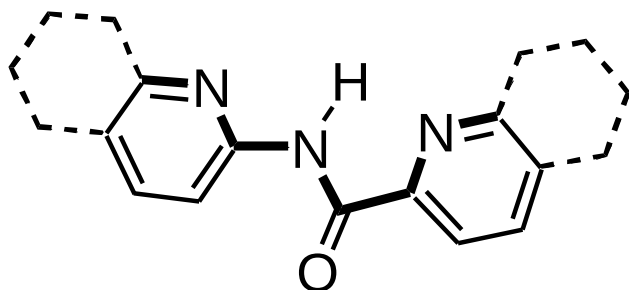
B



Solvophobic interactions drive the folding transition, which is sensitive to chain length, solvent, and temperature.

[J. S. Moore et al., Science 1997, 277, 1793.](#)

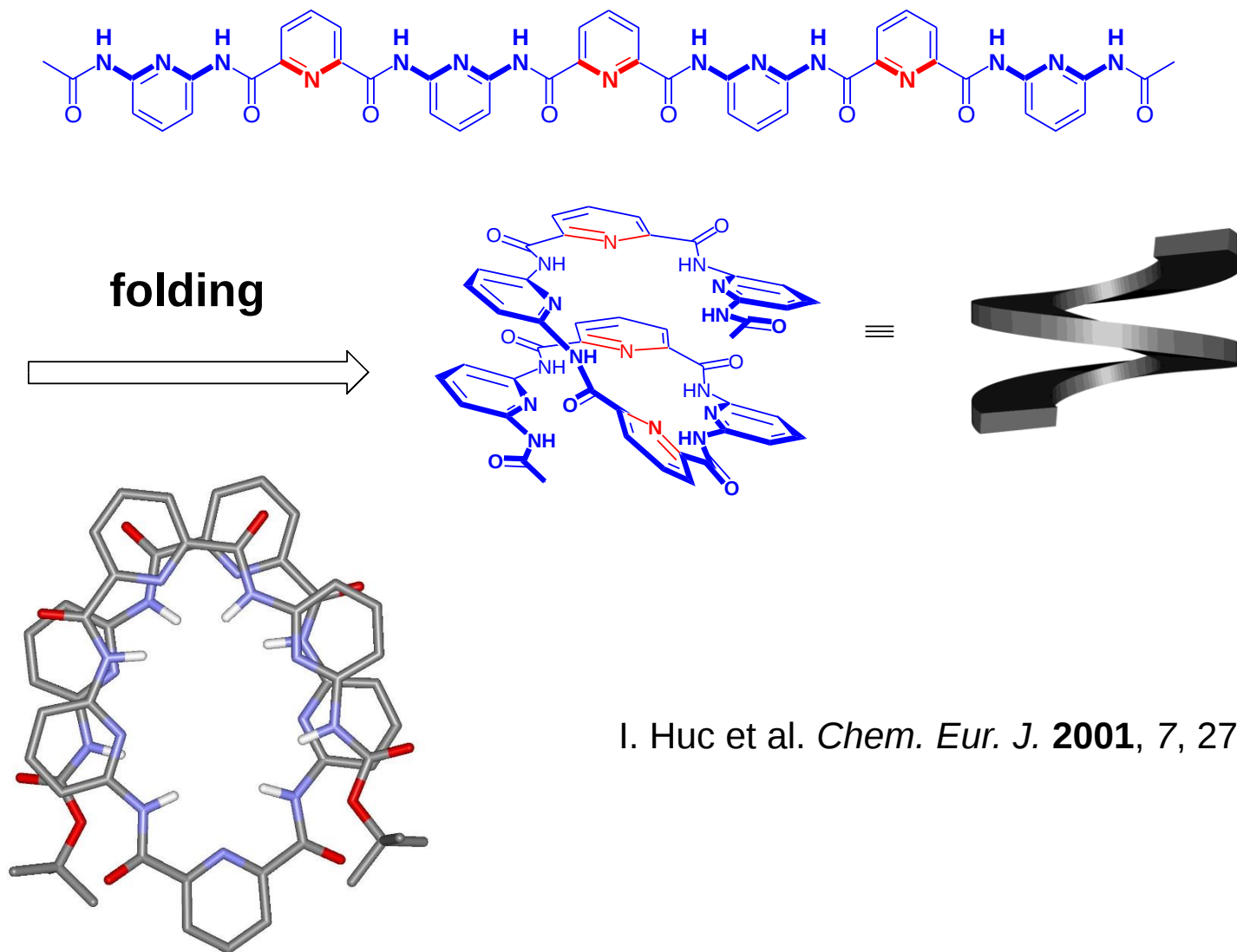
Building Blocks



DESIRED FEATURES

- Ease of Synthesis
- Predictability of the conformation
- Stability of the structures
- Tunability

A Successful Design



I. Huc et al. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, 7, 2798.