

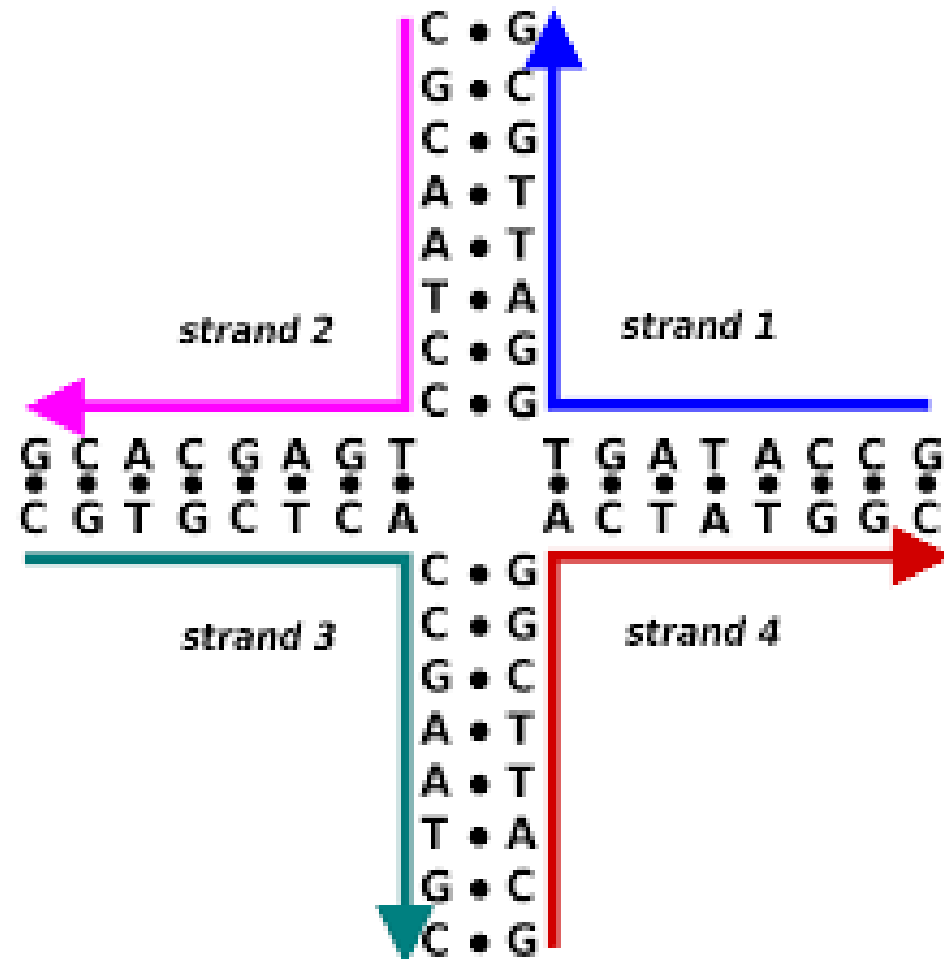
BT 601: Analytical Biotechnology

-Prof. Siddhartha Sankar Ghosh

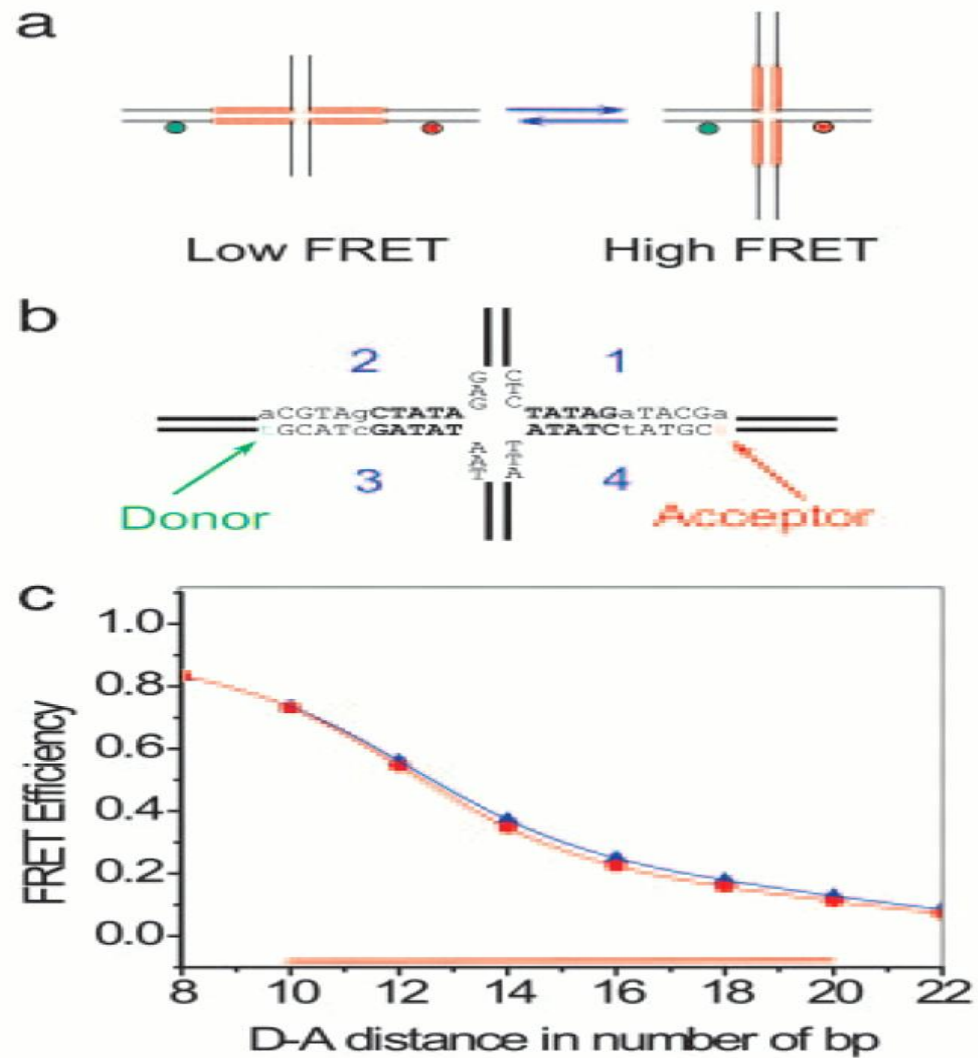
Lec-13

Computing in mammalian cells with nucleic acid strand exchange

Four Point Junction of DNA



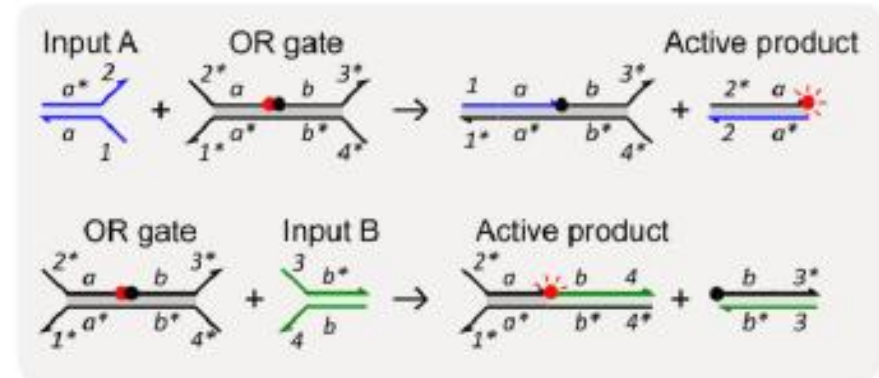
Low to High FRET



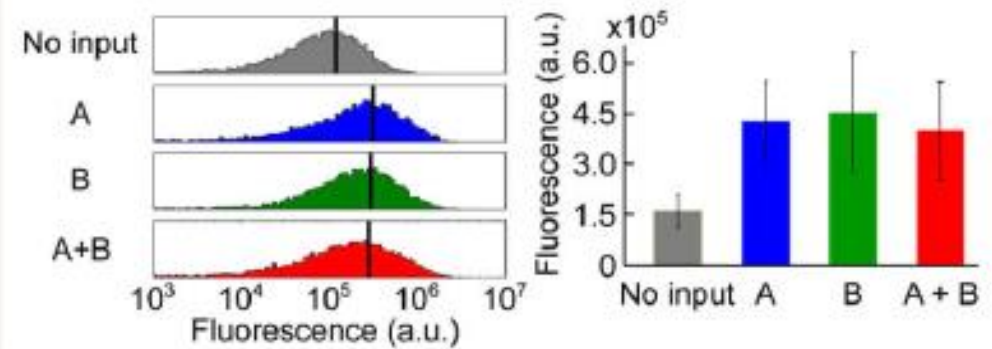
Strand exchange-based OR and AND logic gates work in mammalian cells

a OR gate

i. OR mechanism

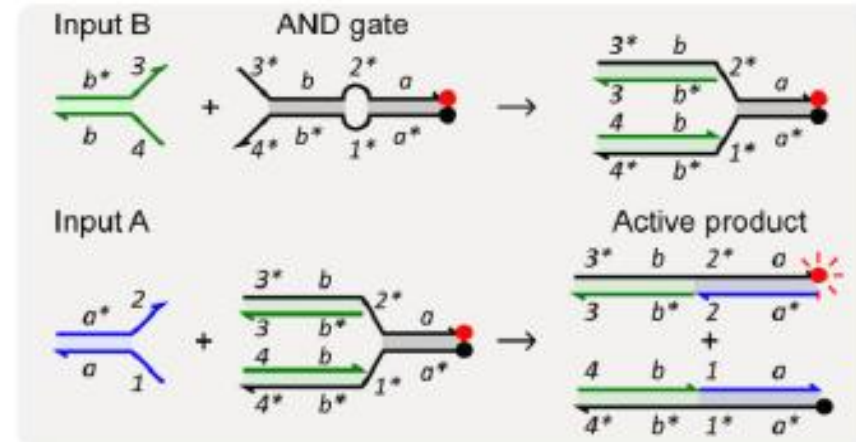


ii. OR activation in cells

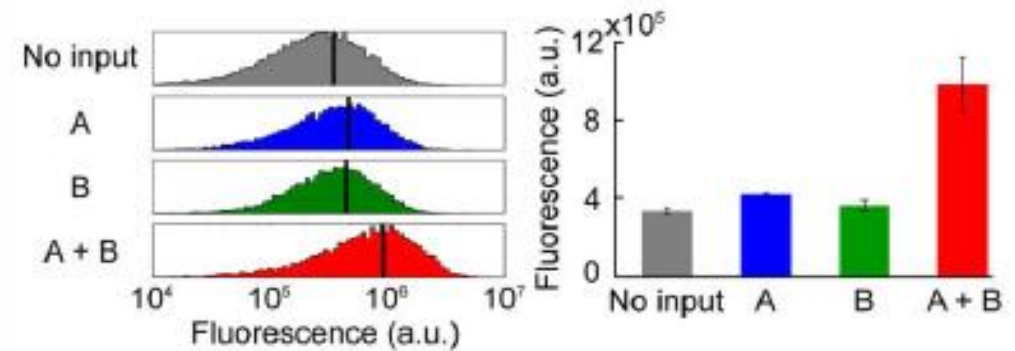


b AND gate

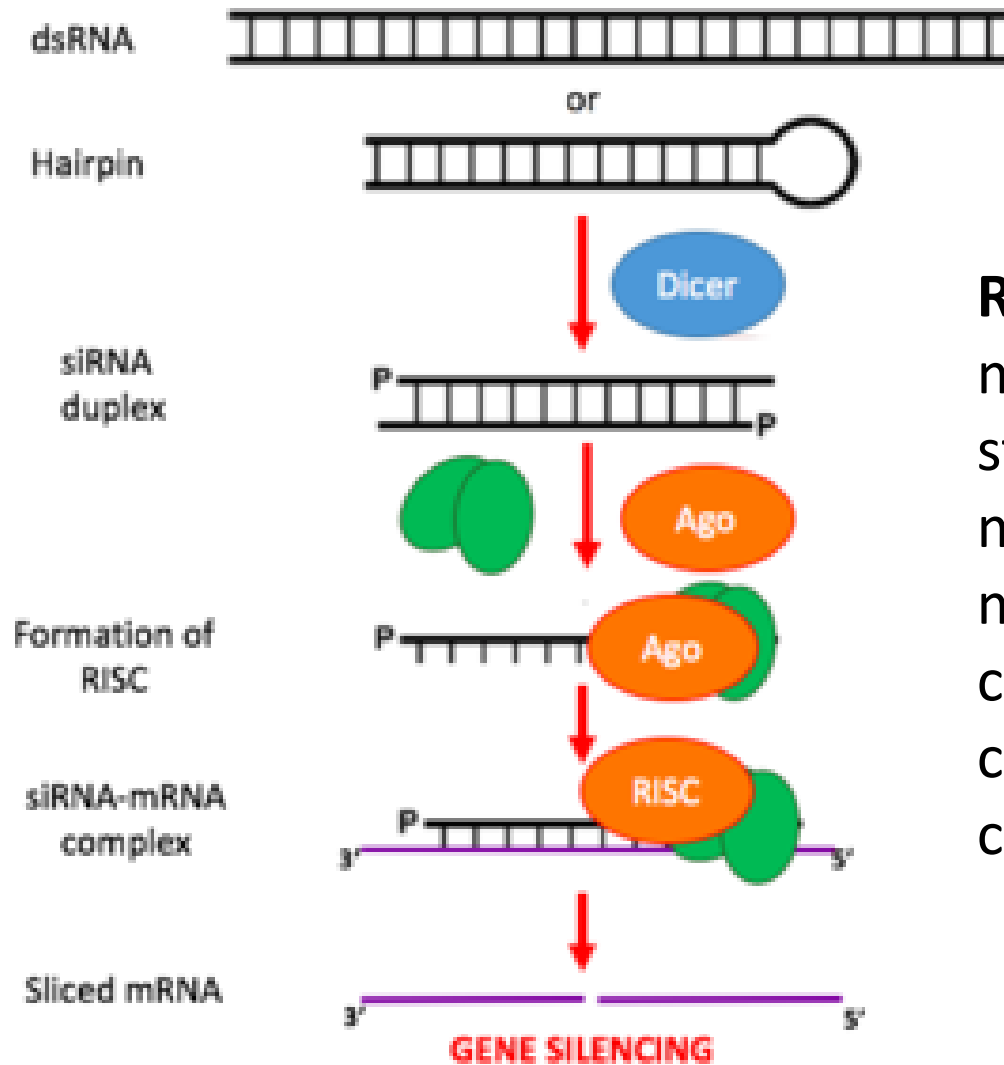
i. AND mechanism



ii. AND activation in cells



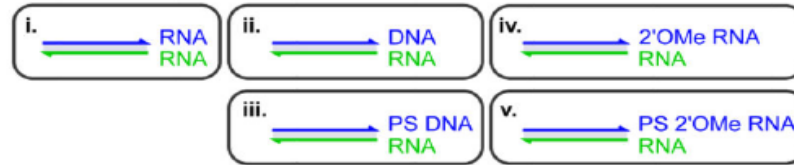
SiRNA



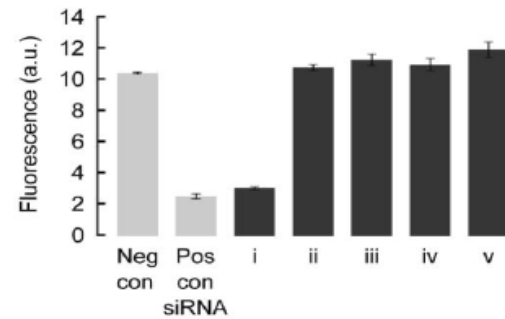
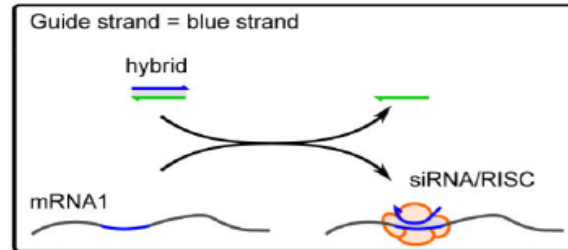
RNA-induced silencing complex, or RISC, is a multiprotein complex that incorporates one strand of a small interfering RNA (siRNA) or micro RNA (miRNA). RISC uses the siRNA or miRNA as a template for recognizing complementary mRNA. When it finds a complementary strand, it activates RNase and cleaves the RNA.

A functional siRNA can be activated through 4-way strand exchange

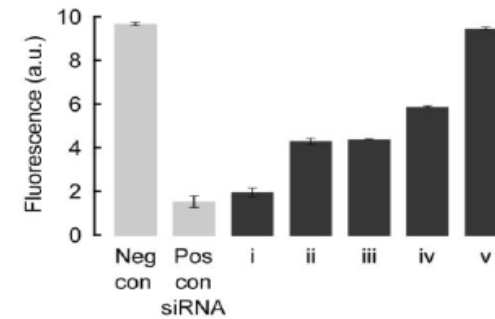
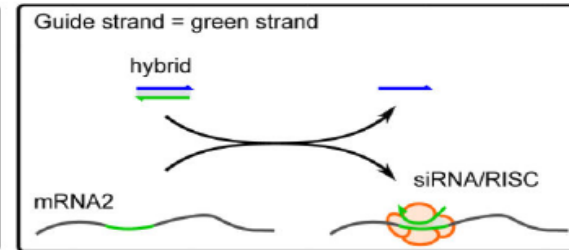
a Nucleic acid complex hybrids



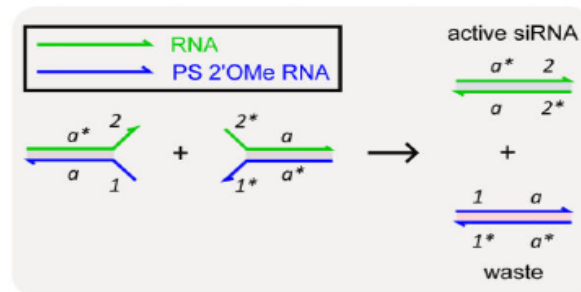
b Functional siRNA formation in cells (top strand)



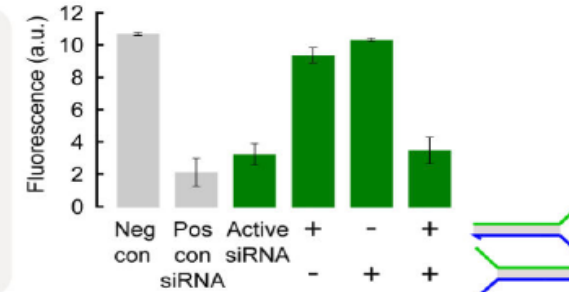
c Functional siRNA formation in cells (bottom strand)



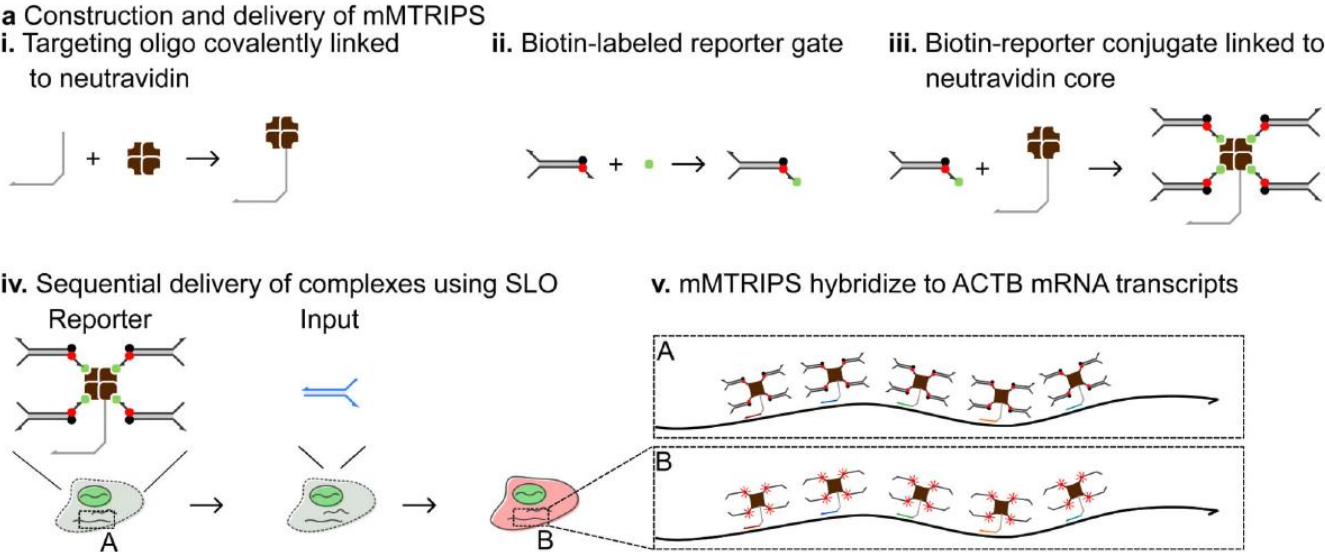
d Mechanism of siRNA activation



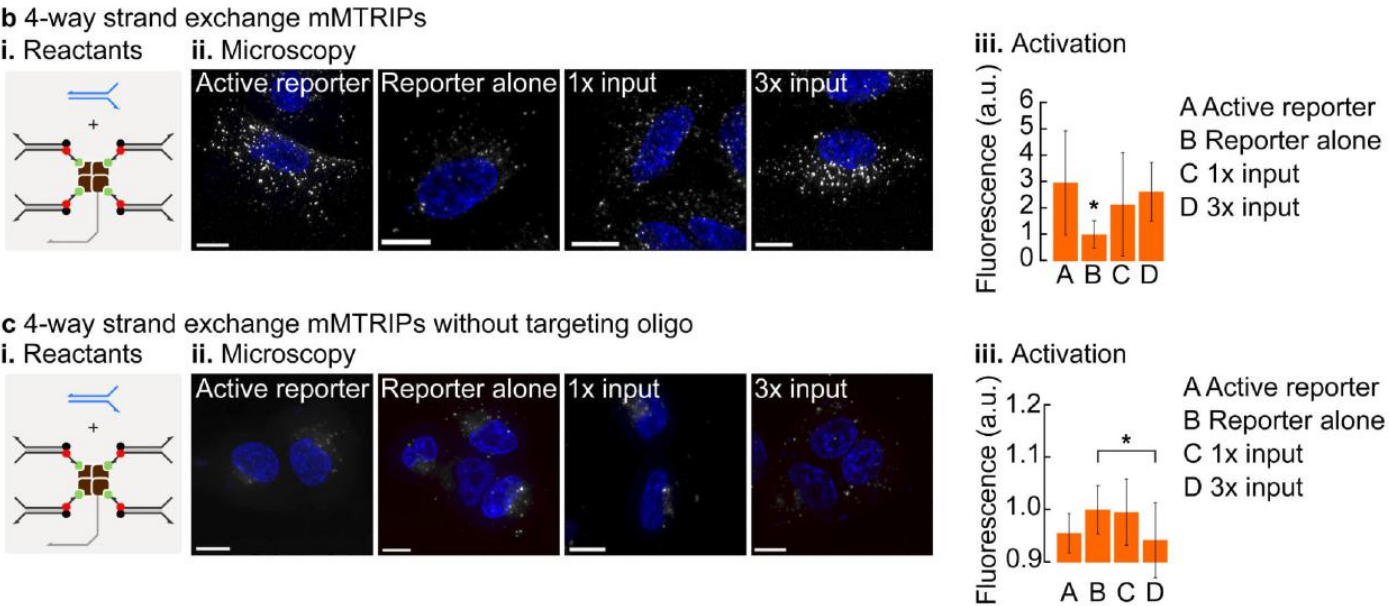
e In cell citrine knockdown



Endogenous mRNA and multiply-labeled, tetravalent imaging probes (mMTRIPS) can serve as scaffolds for strand exchange reactions

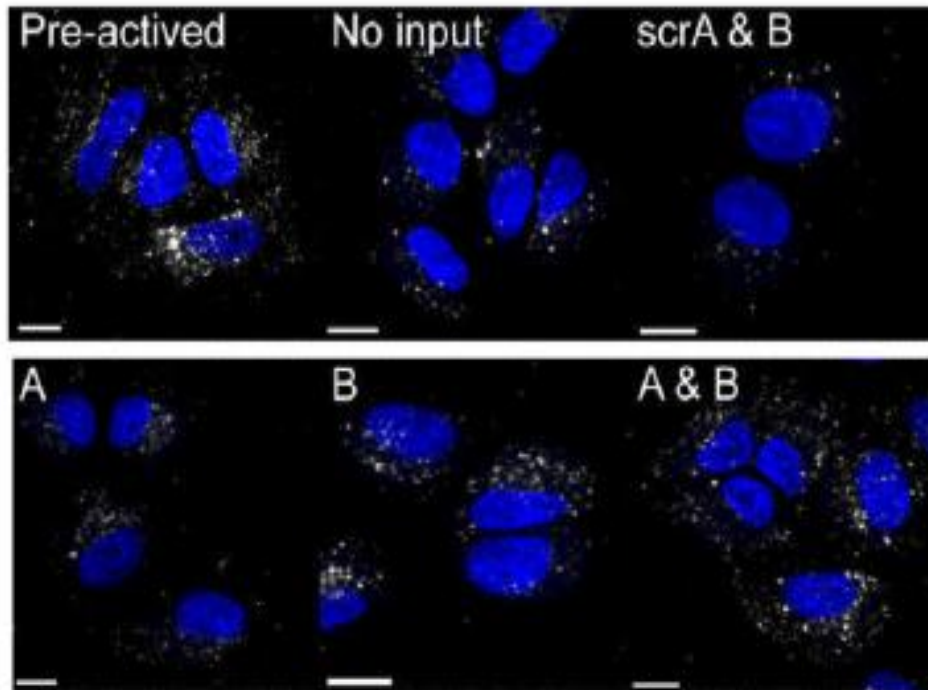


Streptolysin-O (SLO)
mediated reversible
permeabilization

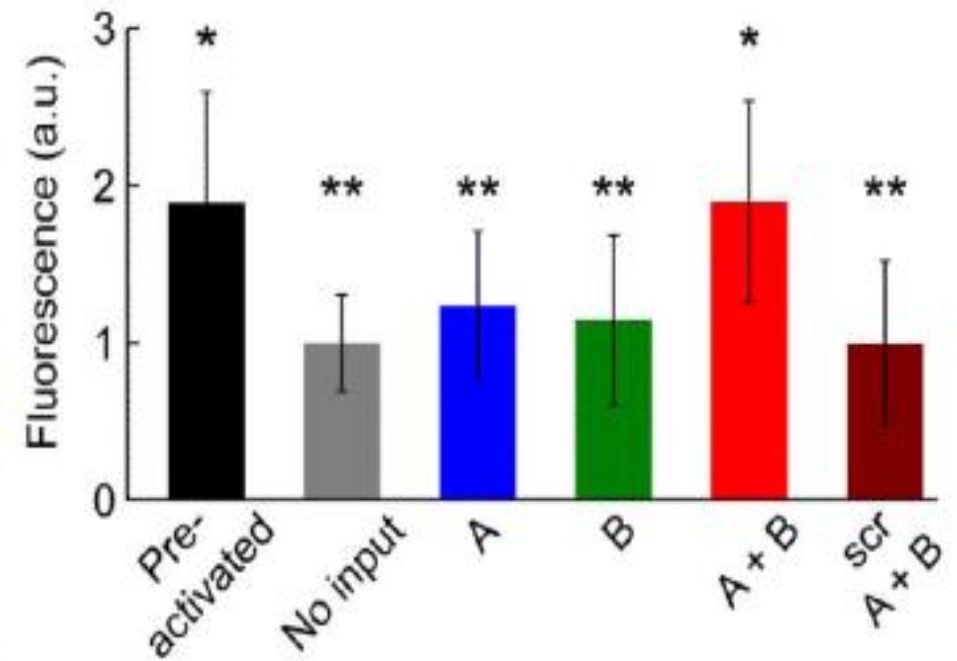


ACTB mRNA-scaffolded mMTRIP AND logic gates work in cells

a mMTRIP AND localization



b mMTRIP AND activation



BIOLOGICAL FLUOROPHORES

1. Amino acids: Aromatic amino acids **tryptophan** (Trp), **tyrosine** (Tyr), and **phenylalanine** (Phe) are the most important **intrinsic biological fluorophores**.

2. Nucleotides: **Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide** in its reduced form, **NADH** and the **flavin adenine dinucleotide** in its oxidized form, **FAD** are fluorescent in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum.

3. Proteins: Proteins are fluorescent due to the presence of **aromatic amino acids that fluoresce in the near UV region**.

Certain proteins, however, do fluoresce in the visible region. **Green fluorescent protein (GFP)**, for example, fluoresces in the **green region** of the electromagnetic spectrum.

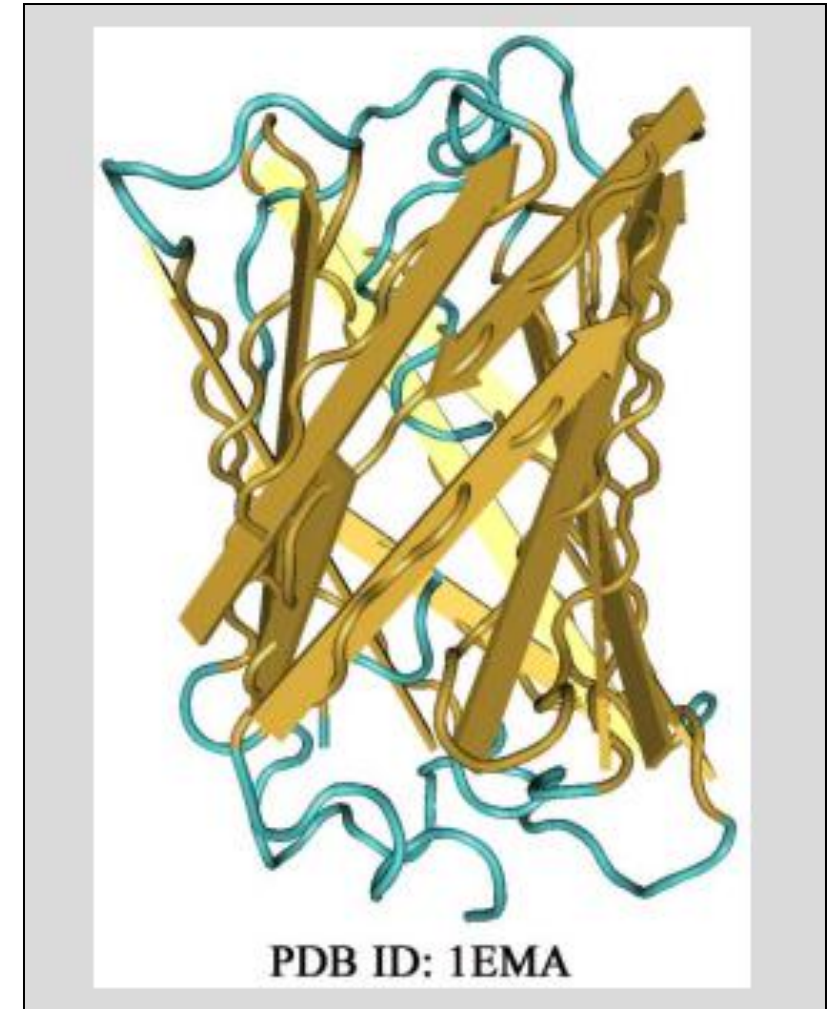


Figure: PDB structure of Green fluorescent protein, abbreviated as GFP. It was discovered by Shimomura and coworkers in 1962. Protein was isolated from the jellyfish, *Aequorea victoria*, that glows in the dark.

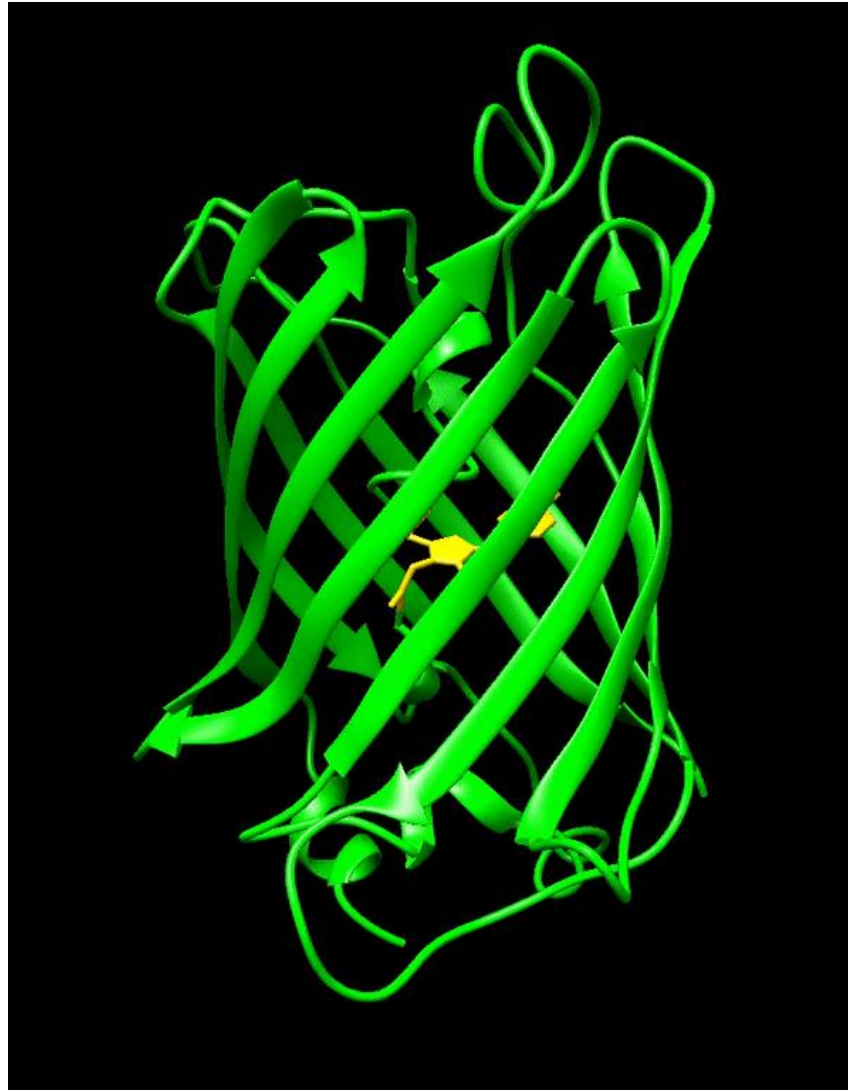


Figure: GFP 3D structure and zoom in to fluorescent chromophore.

Protein folding

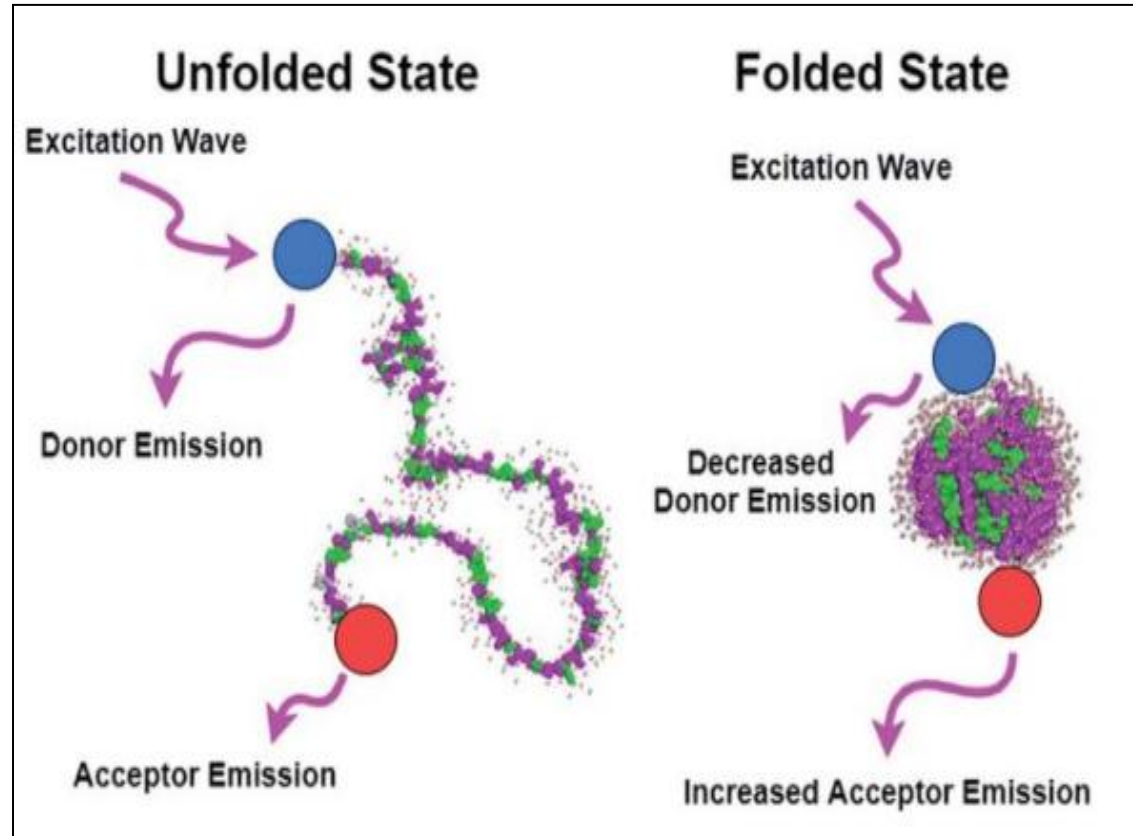


Figure: Protein folding and unfolding detection with FRET.

THANK YOU