

PERDIX-2L

(**P**rogrammed **E**ulerian **R**outing of **D**NA using **I**ntelligent **X**-overs – DX lattice)

Software Instructions and Demo

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An online version of this software is available at <https://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L>.

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Welcome to PERDIX-2L!

PERDIX-2L simplifies and enhances the process of designing 2D DNA origami wireframe lattices from the CAD (Computer-aided Design) geometry as an input. With this software, you will be able to render almost any target 2D shape as a scaffolded DNA origami lattice array composed of DX-based edges. By providing a geometry file such as GEO (PERDIX geometry definition file format), IGES / IGS (“Initial Graphics Exchange Specification”), and PLY (“Polygon File Format”) files of your design that describes your target 2D geometry, PERDIX-2L can generate the following outputs:

- A CVS file of the list of synthetic staple strand sequences. These staple strands, when combined with your scaffold strand (generated by default by PERDIX-2L or provided by you), will self-assemble into your scaffolded DNA origami nanostructure by following the standard annealing protocol provided in our work.
- A CNDO file of your nanostructures. This output CNDO file (CanDo file format¹) from PERDIX-2L can be used to predict the flexibility of programmed DNA nanostructures². Also, it can be used to convert the PDB (“Protein Data Bank”) file which gives the coordinates of every atom in your structure as predicted by PERDIX-2L. With software such as PyMOL³, VMD⁴, UCSF Chimera⁵, etc., you will be able to visualize and manipulate your atomic model in 3D space.
- Several BILD⁶ files. These BILD files are used for visualizing the target geometry, scaffold routing, staple sequence and cylindrical models, which are rendered by lines, polygons, and geometric primitives built in UCSF Chimera (see Fig. 5).
- A JSON file. This JSON file can be imported into caDNAno⁷ software that allows to edit the staple paths and sequences.

One of the goals of this software is to broaden the usage of DNA nanotechnology to the larger community. We hope that, even if you are not an expert on DNA origami, you can use PERDIX-2L to begin to explore the capabilities of this powerful molecular design paradigm.

PERDIX-2L features:

- Fully automatic procedure of the sequence design for scaffolded DNA DX-based wireframe lattices
- Importing GEO, IGES/IGS, or PLY file formats as an input
- Exact edge-lengths to design highly asymmetric and irregular shapes

¹ <https://cando-dna-origami.org/cndo-file-converter/>

² <https://cando-dna-origami.org/atomic-model-generator/>

³ <https://www.pymol.org/>

⁴ <http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/>

⁵ <https://www.cgl.ucsf.edu/chimera/>

⁶ <https://www.cgl.ucsf.edu/chimera/docs/UsersGuide/bild.html>

⁷ <http://cadnano.org/>

- JSON output for editing staple paths and sequences from caDNAno
- 3D visual outputs by UCSF Chimera
- 24 pre-defined target geometries
- User-friendly TUI (Text-based User Interface)
- Online web resources and release packages for Microsoft Windows and Mac OS
- Free and open source (GNU General Public License, version 3.0)

PERDIX variants:

- PERDIX-6P – Designer scaffolded DNA 6HB-based wireframe nanoparticles
- PERDIX-2L – Designer scaffolded DNA DX-based wireframe lattices

Free online resource:

<http://perdix-dna-origami.org/>

We also offer the free online resource PERDIX that automatically converts any 2D object specified using a simple Computer-Aided Design file (GEO, IGS/IGES, or PLY) into the synthetic DNA sequences that are needed to synthesize the target object. With the same inputs, the outputs from online resource are exactly the same to those from the compiled PERDIX-2L.

Part 1. Preparing geometry

It is tedious and time-consuming to discretize the target geometry with the polygon meshes and requires special software such as MeshLab⁸, Gmsh⁹ or Autodesk Netfabb¹⁰. For ease-of-use, PERDIX-2L uses an input target geometry specified by a set of straight lines that are automatically converted to polygon meshes by the external MATLAB and Python scripts (Shapely¹¹ and DistMesh¹²). Thus, the arbitrary target geometry can be simply defined by a set of points and their connectivity in the text file with the file extension as GEO (Part 1.1), or lines from pre-existing CAD software with GUI environments (Part 1.2).

Part 1.1. Definition of straight lines in the text file

PERDIX-2L is compatible with two drawing methods using straight lines; (1) drawing the border of their target object (“free-form boundary design”, Fig. 1a), leaving the internal structure

⁸ <http://meshlab.sourceforge.net/>

⁹ <http://gmsh.info/>

¹⁰ <https://www.autodesk.com/products/netfabb/>

¹¹ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/Shapely>

¹² <http://persson.berkeley.edu/distmesh/>

up to the algorithm, or (2) drawing the exact lines that will be converted into DX edges in the final origami (“free-form boundary design and internal geometric design”, Fig. 1b).

Users can use general purpose text editors (e.g, Notepad++ and Atom) to create the editable input file (*.GEO) in which the number of points, lines, and faces should be sequentially contained at the first row. The following rows are corresponding to the x and y positions of points. Subsequently, following rows contain the connectivity of the lines if the number of lines are not zero, or of the faces if the number of faces are not equal to zero.

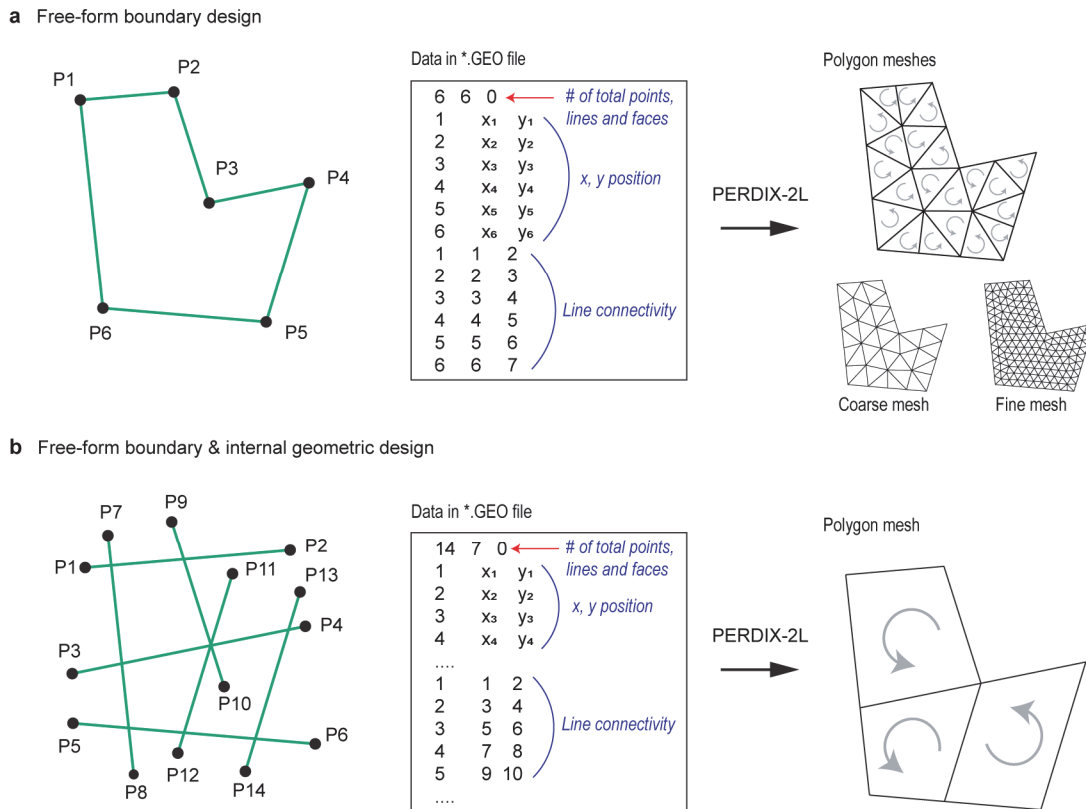


Fig. 1 | Target geometry specification using straight lines in the text file, *.GEO. a, drawing the border of their target object, leaving the internal structure up to the algorithm and **b**, drawing the exact lines that will be converted into DX edges in the final origami. When the number of faces are one in case of the “free-form boundary design”, triangular meshes are automatically filled in the border of target geometry with the mesh spacing parameters that determine the mesh density.

It is note that, for “Free-from boundary & internal geometric design”, the internal polygon mesh is constructed when intersectional points are formed the closed loop and the branching lines that are not involved in the generation of polygon meshes are deleted. Two drawing methods can be

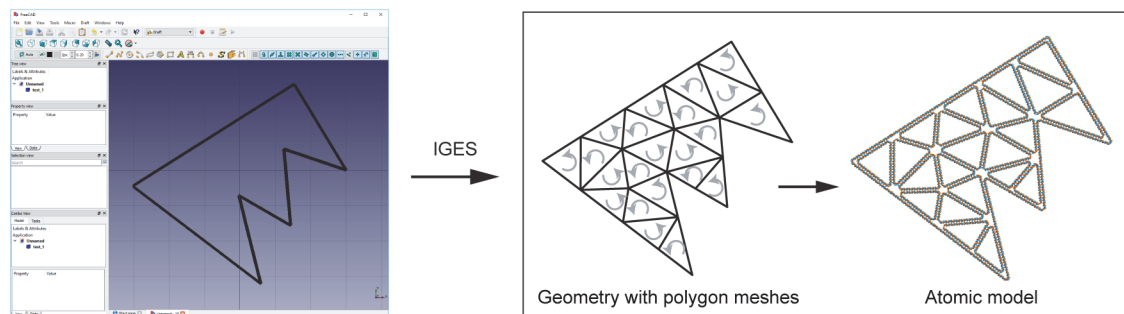
easily integrated with pre-existing CAD software such as FreeCAD¹³ with GUI environments (see the following section).

Part 1.2. Specifying the geometry from GUI drawing software

With the unique feature of the use of lines instead of polygon meshes, the pre-existing CAD software to render the target geometry can be easily integrated with PERDIX-2L. FreeCAD¹⁴ software is the best option since it is open-source with the simple GUI interface and supports IGES/IGS format as an export format.

After installing FreeCAD (for Windows or Mac or Linux), open it and create a new empty document (Ctrl + N). To draw 2D geometry, change the workbench to 'Draft' (drop-down list in main toolbar). Select '2-points line' in the drawing tool and draw the target geometry. To save it, select all lines (Ctrl + A) and go the File → Export (Ctrl + E) and save as with IGES format (IGES or IGS). Finally, PERDIX-2L can import the IGES file format as an its input (see Part 2.1).

a Free-form boundary design from FreeCAD



b Free-form boundary & internal geometric design from FreeCAD

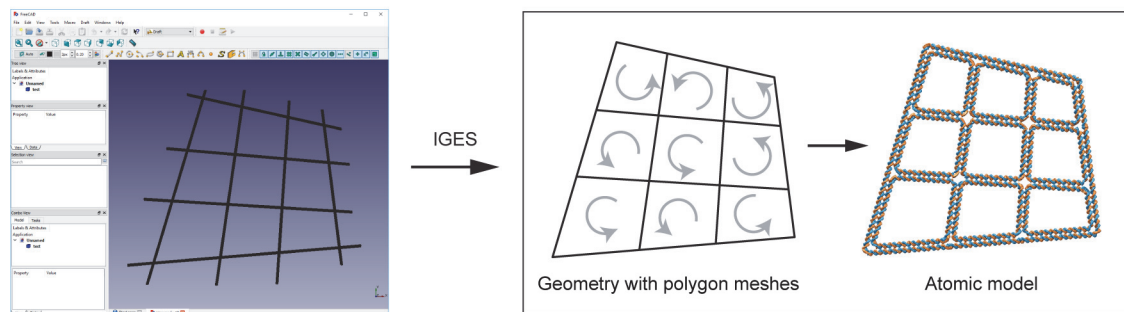


Fig. 2 | Drawing geometry from FreeCAD software and import the IGES output as an input of PERDIX-2L. a, Free-form boundary design. b, Free-form boundary & internal geometric design.

¹³ <https://www.freecadweb.org/>

¹⁴ <https://www.freecadweb.org/>

Part 2. Release package

The release package (as an executable file) is available for Microsoft Windows and Mac system. These executable files are the console application for Windows (PERDIX-2L.EXE) and Mac (PERDIX-2L), which accept an input (GEO, IGES/IGS, and PLY) and generate outputs to the console through the command (Windows) / terminal (Mac). You can download the release package from

for Microsoft Windows - MCR (MATLAB Compiler Runtime 2015¹⁵) version

<https://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L/raw/master/release/PERDIX-2L-Win-MCR.zip>

for Microsoft Windows - MATLAB version

<https://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L/raw/master/release/PERDIX-2L-Win-MATLAB.zip>

for macOS / Mac OS X

<https://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L/raw/master/release/PERDIX-2L-Mac.zip>

The current versions of the release package are compiled with Intel (R) Parallel Studio XE Composer Edition for Fortran Windows 2017 (Version 17.0.1.143) under Microsoft Windows 10 64-bit (Intel (R) i7-4470 CPU @ 3.40GHz, 24GB RAM) and Intel (R) Parallel Studio XE Composer Edition for Fortran macOS 2018 (Version 18.0.2) under macOS High Sierra (1.4 GHz Intel Core i5, 4GB RAM), respectively. If you are a user on a Linux system, you will need to download source codes and compile them properly under Linux system (see Part 3). In the folder named as 'release', you will have the following subfolders and files:

- File 'PERDIX-2L.EXE': This is an executable file to run PERDIX-2L for Microsoft Windows. The executable file can be run by double-clicking the icon (Part 2.1) or on command shell (Part 2.2).
- File 'PERDIX-2L-RUN': This is an executable file to run PERDIX-2L for Mac by double-clicking. (Part 2.1).
- File 'PERDIX-2L': This is an executable file to run PERDIX-2L for Mac. The executable file can be open on terminal (Part 2.2).
- File 'env.TXT': This text file contains the sequences of the scaffold as input. The sequences can be replaced with the user-defined sequences of the scaffold (see Table 1).
- Folder 'tools': This folder contains the DistMesh.EXE (for MCR version), MATLAB script of DistMesh (for MATLAB version) or Python wrapper script (PyDistMesh.py for Mac version) to generate internal triangular meshes. It also contains the Python wrapper script (Shapely.py) to convert a set of lines to polygon meshes using Shapely.
- Folder 'input': The user-defined geometry file (GEO, IGES/IGS, or PLY) must be here.

¹⁵ <https://www.mathworks.com/products/compiler/matlab-runtime.html>

Table 1. Definition of the fields and values in env.TXT file.

Field	Value	Descriptions
para_platform	win mac	Depending on user's operating system
para_scaf_seq	0 1 2	Scaffold sequence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: M13mp18(7249nt) sequence • 1: User-defined sequence • 2: randomly generated sequence

In order to use two drawing methods; free-form boundary design and free-form boundary & internal geometric design, users should install Python and Python package, Shapely (Python package for set-theoretic analysis and manipulation of planar features). Mac users can install Shapely with downloading 'get-pip.PY' as below:

```
curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py -o get-pip.py
```

Inspect get-pip.py for any malevolence. Then run the following:

```
python get-pip.py
```

```
pip install Shapely
```

Windows users have two good installation options: the wheels at <http://www.lfd.uci.edu/~gohlke/pythonlibs/#shapely>

and the Anaconda platform's conda-forge channel.

<https://conda-forge.org/>

The default scaffold sequence of PERDIX-2L is M13mp18 for required length less than or equal to 7,249nt, a Lamda sequence if greater than 7,250nt and less or equal to 48,502nt, and a random sequence if greater then 48,503nt. User also can define scaffold sequence by changing the 'para_scaf_seq' as 1 and enter sequence as on line at the third line in the 'env.TXT' file.

Part 2.1. Opening the PERDIX-2L software by double-clicking

The easiest way to run PERDIX-2L is to double-click 'PERDIX-2L.EXE' in the file manager of the Windows, or 'PERDIX-2L-Finder' in the Finder of the Mac. Note that the text file 'env.TXT' should be in the same folder in order to properly run the software. The user-defined geometry file (GEO, IGES/IGS, PLY) should be in the folder named as the 'input'. By double-clicking the release package, you can see the TUI (Text based User Interface) on the console, which displays the pre-defined target geometries as first input parameters (Fig. 3). There are 24 pre-defined wireframe lattices with the triangular, quadrilateral, and *N*-polygon meshes. If you have your own your geometry file, just type the name of geometry file with its extension (GEO, IGES / IGS, or PLY).

Note: Make sure that PERDIX-2L can only read the PLY file format in ASCII¹⁶ (If you open the PLY file externally, it should be human-readable). Some PLY files obtained from external sources have been found to have errors, like missing vertices or vertices with coordinates that do not belong to any face. To make your custom PLY file correct, or to convert another structure file format into PLY, you can use some software such as MeshLab¹⁷, Gmsh¹⁸ or Autodesk Netfabb¹⁹.

```

+=====+
| PERDIX-2L by Hyungmin Jun (hyungminjun@outlook.com), MIT, Bathe Lab, 2018 |
+=====+

A. First input - Pre-defined 2D target geometry
=====

[ Triangular-mesh objects ]
  1. Square,          2. Honeycomb
  3. Circle,          4. Wheel,          5. Ellipse

[ Quadrilateral-mesh objects ]
  6. Rhombic Tiling,  7. Quarter Circle
  8. Cross,           9. Arrowhead,        10. Annulus

[ N-polygon-mesh objects ]
  11. Cairo Penta Tiling, 12. Lotus
  13. Hexagonal Tiling,  14. Prismatic Penta Tiling, 15. Hepta Penta Tiling

[ Variable vertex-number, edge-length, and internal mesh ]
  16. 4-Sided Polygon,    17. 5-Sided Polygon,    18. 6-Sided Polygon
  19. L-Shape [42-bp],    20. L-Shape [63-bp],    21. L-Shape [84-bp]
  22. Curved Arm [Quad],  23. Curved Arm [Tri],   24. Curved Arm [Mixed]

Select the number or type geometry file (*.geo, *.igs, *.iges, *.ply) [Enter] :

```

Fig. 3 | The first parameter in PERDIX-2L software. The 24 pre-defined target geometries as the first input parameter of PERDIX-2L. Users can use their own geometry with typing the geometry file name with file extensions (GEO, IGES/IGS, or PLY). The negative value as an input terminates this console application immediately.

The second input shown in Fig. 4 is to select the minimum edge length which is assigned to the shortest edge and the other edges are scaled. User can directly type any arbitrary edge length that should be larger than 37. Also, user can specify the edge ID to apply the minimum edge length (see Part 2.2). With two inputs, it runs and creates the new folder named as 'output' where PERDIX-2L automatically generates the several outputs (Table 3).

¹⁶ <http://paulbourke.net/dataformats/ply/>

¹⁷ <http://meshlab.sourceforge.net/>

¹⁸ <http://gmsh.info/>

¹⁹ <https://www.netfabb.com/>

```

B. Second input - Pre-defined minimum edge length
=====

* 1.  42 bp =  4 turn * 10.5 bp/turn ->  42 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 14.28nm
* 2.  52 bp =  5 turn * 10.5 bp/turn ->  52 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 17.85nm
* 3.  63 bp =  6 turn * 10.5 bp/turn ->  63 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 21.42nm
* 4.  73 bp =  7 turn * 10.5 bp/turn ->  73 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 24.99nm
* 5.  84 bp =  8 turn * 10.5 bp/turn ->  84 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 28.56nm
* 6.  94 bp =  9 turn * 10.5 bp/turn ->  94 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 32.13nm
* 7. 105 bp = 10 turn * 10.5 bp/turn -> 105 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 35.70nm
* 8. 115 bp = 11 turn * 10.5 bp/turn -> 115 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 39.27nm
* 9. 126 bp = 12 turn * 10.5 bp/turn -> 126 bp * 0.34nm/bp = 42.84nm

Select the number or type the minimum edge length [Enter] :

```

Fig. 4 | The second input to determine minimum edge lengths. The negative value as an input terminates PERDIX-2L immediately.

Part 2.2. Running PERDIX-2L with command prompt

PERDIX-2L can run through the command shell (command console / terminal). In Windows, start a command shell with **Start** → **run** → **cmd** (enter) or type **cmd** in Search Windows then use the 'cd' command to move to the folder where the PERDIX-2L package exists. To access the Unix command prompt in Mac, open the terminal application. It is located by default the Utilities folder, which in turn is inside the Applications folder. PERDIX-2L can be run with the following 3 arguments (Table 2) from the command shell.

PERDIX-2L.exe **argc1** **argc2** **argc3** for Windows

./PERDIX-2L-Terminal **argc1** **argc2** **argc3** for Mac

Table 2. Command line arguments for PERDIX-2L.

Arguments		Descriptions
argc1	String	The file name of the target geometry (including the file extension) Ex) square.geo / square.iges / from 0 to 24 (to select the pre-defined geometry)
argc2	Integer	Specific edge ID, user can check the edge ID in the output file named as “_03_sep_line.bild” file. See Fig. 5. The shortest edge in the target is assigned when argc2 = 0. Ex) 1 – Edge that has ID of 1
argc3	Integer	The minimum edge length, which is any number but greater than 37-bp, to have at least two double-crossover per edge. Ex) 42 – 42-bp as minimum edge length

For example, the square with the 48-edge length at edge ID of 2 can be generated by the command as below:

```
PERDIX-2L.exe square.geo 2 48    for Windows
./PERDIX-2L-Terminal square.geo 2 48    for Mac
```

Use can run PERDIX-2L.EXE through the command shell on Mac and Linux environments, after installing Wine²⁰ which is a free and open-source compatibility layer that aims to allow computer programs developed for Microsoft Windows to run on Unix-like operating systems. We successfully tested PERDIX-2L working with Wine on Mac and Linux systems.

Part 3. Compiling source code

You can download the source code PERDIX-2L in zip format from

<https://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L/archive/master.zip>

or browse the codes on GitHub,

<http://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L>

You can also clone the project with Git²¹ by running:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/lcbb/PERDIX-2L.git
```

The source codes for this project were written in Fortran 90/95. Fortran is a general-purpose, imperative programming language that is especially suited to numeric computation and scientific computing. It is also stable and fast in high performance computing and simulations. In order to compile Fortran source codes, user can install the Fortran compiler such as gFortran, Intel Fortran, PGI (formerly The Portland Group, Inc) Fortran. gFortran is developed under the GNU Fortran project which provides a free Fortran 95/2003/2008 compiler for GCC (GNU Compiler Collection). Intel(R) Fortran Compiler known as IFORT was developed by Intel and available for Linux, Windows and Mac OS X. We have developed this project under Intel(R) Fortran Compiler which is available under a free, non-commercial license for qualified students, educators, academic researchers and open source contributors on Linux, Mac and Windows²². Before installing Intel(R) Fortran Compiler, user must have a version of Microsoft Visual Studio installed since the Intel Fortran Compiler integrates into the following versions of Microsoft Visual Studio: Visual Studio 2012 to 2015. Microsoft Visual Studio Community is also free for non-commercial use and it can

²⁰ <https://www.winehq.org/>

²¹ <https://git-scm.com/>

²² <https://software.intel.com/en-us/qualify-for-free-software>

be downloaded from here²³. Note that if the installer does not find a supported version of Visual Studio (If user do not install Visual Studio), a Fortran-only development environment based on the Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 Shell is provided (thus, PERDIX-2L can only be compiled on command).

Here, under Windows systems and Mac, we will explain how to compile the source codes of PERDIX-2L in two ways as follow:

- Compiling source codes on command (see Part 3.1)
 - The source codes of PERDIX-2L can easily compiled by the build automation tool under Linux and Mac.
- Compiling sources through Visual Studio IDE (Integrated Development Environment) – Window only (see Part 2.2).
 - It provides comprehensive facilities to computer programmers for software development such as a source code editor, build automation tools, a debugger, etc. Microsoft Visual Studio is IDE for Fortran compiler, which can run only under Windows operating system. The users for Mac can find the alternative IDE, Xcode which is support to Intel Fortran.

Part 3.1. Compiling source codes on command

'Makefile' is a simple way to organize or control code compilation. If already installed the Apple developer tools on Mac, user can use 'make' command on the terminal. Windows supports a variation of 'makefiles' with its 'nmake' utility. If we have a version of Microsoft Visual Studio installed, we can use NMAKE in Visual Studio Command Prompt to run 'Makefile'.

(*Alternatives*) The GnuWin32 project provides Win32-version of GNU tools, much of it modified to run on the 32-bit Windows platform. User can download the Window version of MAKE from Gnuwin32 project²⁴. The easiest way to use the tools is to add them to your search path using the 'PATH' environment variable, usually by prepending the /bin folder to your PATH variable.

We provide 'Makefile' in the folder named as 'make/makefiles'. User should copy the 'Makefile' file to where the source codes exist. The source code is located at the folder named as "src". Follow these steps to invoke the compiler from the command line:

1. For Windows, open the **Start** menu, and under the 'Intel Parallel Studio XE product group', select a compiler command prompt.

ex) **Start** → **Program** → Intel Parallel Studio XE 2015 / 2016 / 2017 → Compiler 17.0 Update 1 for IA-32 Visual Studio 2015 environment.

For Mac OS X, open **Terminal**.

2. Use the **cd** command to move in the folder named as 'src'.

²³ <https://www.visualstudio.com/vs/community/>

²⁴ <http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/make.htm>.

3. Copy the 'MakeFile' in the 'src' folder.
4. Type '**make**' to invoke the compiler using 'Makefile'.
5. After compiling sources, you will have the executable file named as 'PERDIX-2L.EXE' for Windows and 'PERDIX-2L' for Mac.
6. To delete object files generated during the compilation, type '**make clean**'.
7. Make sure that the 'env.TXT' file must be at the same folder where the executable file exist, to run PERDIX-2L.
8. You can open and modify source codes (*.F90) by the general text editor such as Sublime Text, Notepad++, Vim, Atom, Nano, Emacs, and etc.

It is note that, by the same way mentioned above, we successfully compiled the source codes of PERDIX under RedHat Linux using the Linux version of the Intel Fortran Compiler.

Part 3.2. Compiling sources on Microsoft Visual Studio

First, check Microsoft Visual Studio version supported by versions of the Intel compilers. This project was developed under the Intel Parallel Studio XE 2015 / 2016 / 2017 with Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 / 2016 / 2017.

- Launch Microsoft Visual Studio.
- Select **File > New > Project** to make new project
- In the New Project window, select Empty project under **Intel(R) Visual Fortran**.
- copy all source files and one text file, 'env.TXT' into project folder and added these in project directory
- Select **Build > Build Solution (F7)**
- Select **Debug > Starting Without Debugging (ctrl + F5)**
- The results of the compilation display in the **Output** window

Part 4. Outputs

Once the sequence design from PERDIX-2L is completed, the output folder is created. The files, 'TXT_PERDIX_2L.TXT' and 'TXT_Sequence.TXT', contain information on all events for sequence design process and the results of the sequence and routing of the scaffold and staples, respectively. The file, '_17_sequence.CSV', contain generated sequences of the staples with the given sequence of the scaffold. Several BILD files are ASCII format that describes lines, polygons, and geometric primitives for the visualization of the geometry, routing, strands, edge-staple and so on. You will be also able to visualize these set of data by UCSF Chimera (Fig. 5 and Table 3).

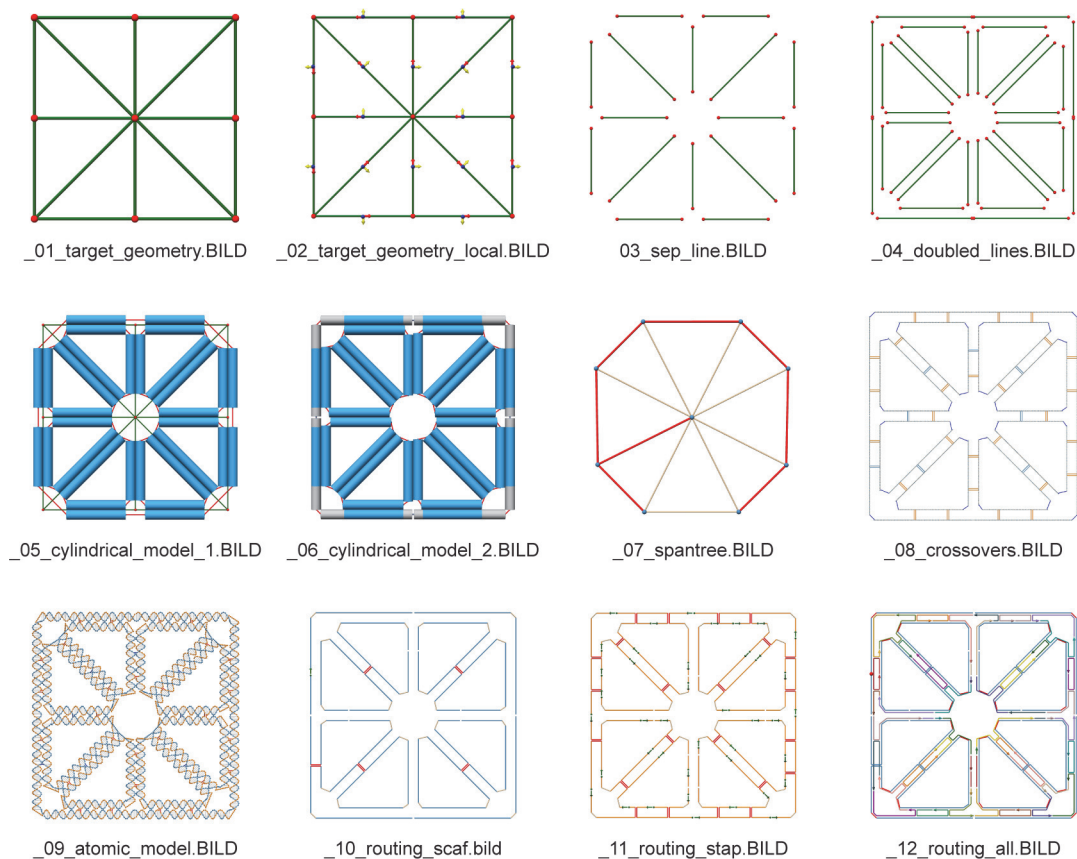


Fig. 5 | 12 rendering from BILD outputs for 42-bp edge length DNA L-shape.

With the JSON file as one of outputs from PERDIX-2L, user can edit the staple crossover positions and sequences using caDNAno (Fig. 6). The file named as ‘_15_json.guide.BILD’ can be loaded in USCF Chimera, which give the information which edges of the target structure is associated with the which cross-sections of caDNAno representation.

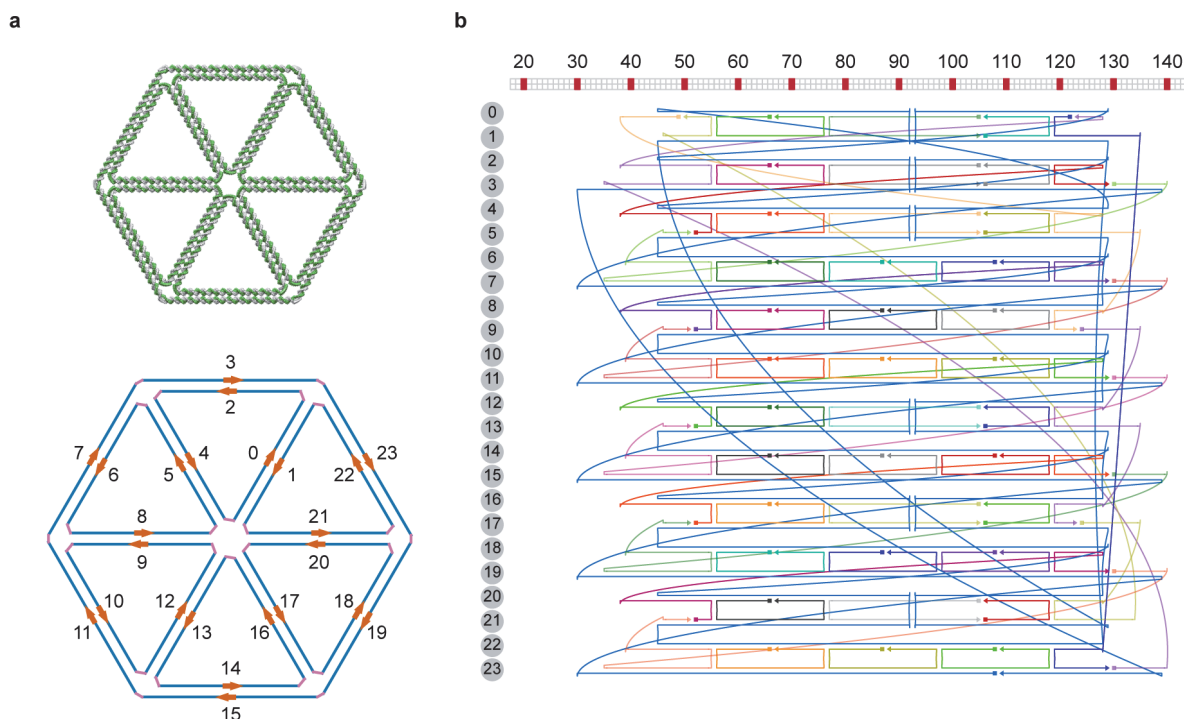


Fig. 6 | JSON caDNAno and guide BILD outputs. **a**, JSON guide model in which the edge numbers are associated with the cross-section number in caDNAno. **b**, Staple and scaffold organization from caDNAno.

Table 3. Descriptions of 14 BILD outputs generated by PERDIX-2L.

BILD file	Colored object	Description
_01_target_geometry	Red circle	Point of the target geometry
	Green edge	Edge of the target geometry
_02_target_geometry_local	Red circle	Point of the target geometry
	Green edge	Edge of the target geometry
	Red arrow	Local vector, \mathbf{t}_1
	Yellow arrow	Local vector, \mathbf{t}_3
_03_sep_line	Blue arrow	Local vector, \mathbf{t}_2
	Red circle	Point separated from the vertex
_04_doubled_lines	Green line	Line connecting two points
	Red circle	End point of the double helix
_05_cylindrical_model_1 /	Green line	Double helix DNA strand
	Grey cylinder	Extended parts to fill the gap
_06_cylindrical_model_2	Red line	Scaffold strand crossing the vertex
_07_spantree	Black circle	Node of the dual graph
	Blue line	Non-member of the spanning tree

	Red line	Member of the spanning tree
_08_crossovers	Yellow circle	Base pair
	Blue line	Scaffold crossover
	Orange line	Staple crossover
	Dark blue line	Scaffold crossing the vertex
_09_atomic_model	Blue line	Scaffold strand
	Orange line	Staple
_10_routing_scaf	Blue line	Scaffold strand
	Red line	Scaffold crossover
_11_routing_stap	Orange line	Staple
	Red line	Staple crossover
_12_routing_all	Blue line	Scaffold strand
	Multiple colored line	Staple strand
_13_cylindrical_model_xover	Blue band	Scaffold double-crossover
	Orange band	Staple double-crossover
_14_json_guide	Blue line	Scaffold strand
	Red arrow	Scaffold direction, 5' to 3'-end
	Number	Helix number that is related to the cross-sectional number in caDNAno

With the CNDO (The CanDo file format) file, which was designed to describe DNA nanostructures, contains sufficient information to generate the all-atom models of these DNA nanostructures. The atomic model generator²⁵ uses the CNDO file as its input and creates the PDB file consisting of two phosphates, two deoxyriboses, and two paired bases (Fig. 7). This atomic model generator is written by a MATLAB script which produces a *.PDB file, which can be similarly visualized using UCSF Chimera.

²⁵ <https://cando-dna-origami.org/atomic-model-generator/>

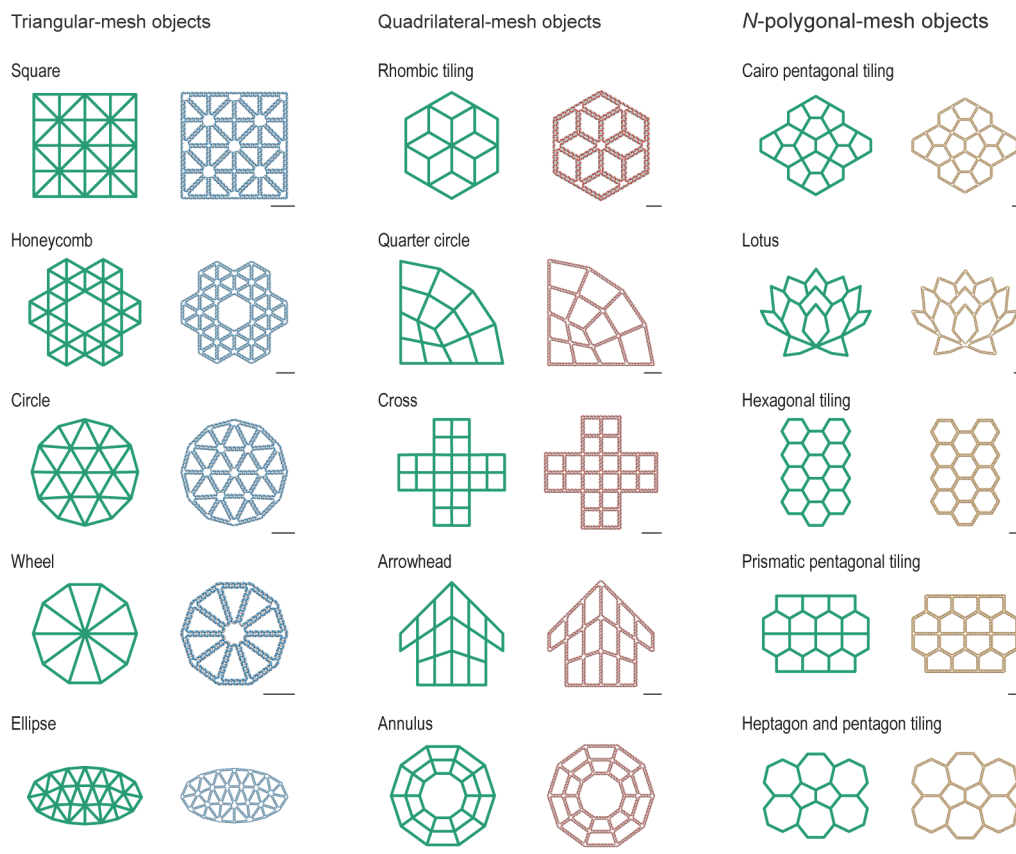


Fig. 7 | Target geometry and atomic model of 15 diverse wireframe lattices generated by PERDIX-2L. Scale bar for atomic structures is 20 nm.