

# Bit bifurcation by cotranscriptional folding

May 1, 2017

# Oritatami system

Oritatami Systems operate on the triangular grid.

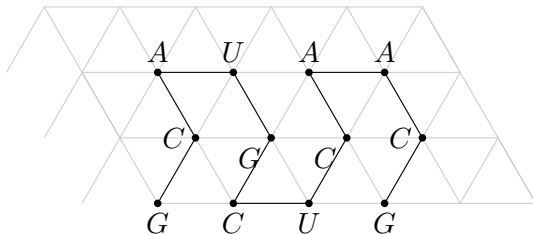


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Oritatami Systems operate on the triangular grid.

RNA primary structure is modeled as a sequence over  $\Sigma$ .

Ex). A primary structure GCAAGCUCUACG may take this secondary structure.

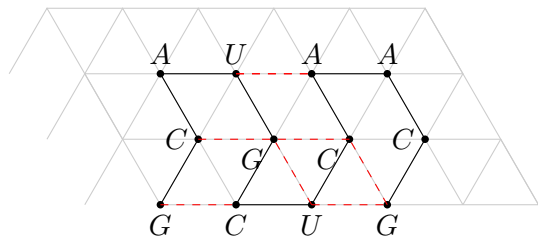


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RNA primary structure is modeled as a sequence over  $\Sigma$ .

Ex). A primary structure *GCAAGCUCUACG* may take this secondary structure.



----- Hydrogen bonds

# Definition

An oritatami system is a 6-tuple  $\Xi = (\Sigma, \mathcal{H}, \alpha, \delta, \sigma, w)$ , where

$w$  A primary sequence.

$\mathcal{H} \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$  Specifying between which types of beads can form a hydrogen-bond-based interaction.

$\delta \geq 1$  delay time.

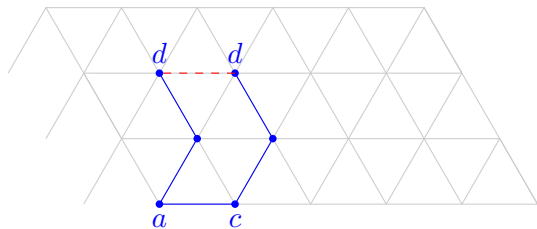
$\sigma$  An initial conformation called *seed*.

$\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$  Beads can form at most  $\alpha$  bonds.

# Definition

## Elongation

Ex.)  $\mathcal{H} = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (d, d)\}$ , delay time  $\delta = 3$ ,  
primary structure  $w = b \bullet ac \bullet bd \bullet c \cdots$ .



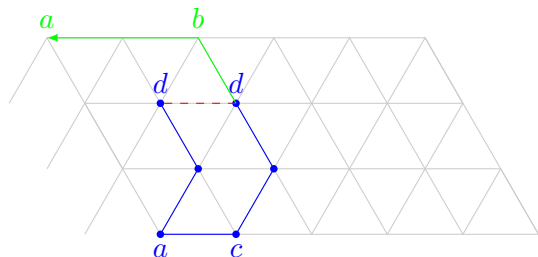
--- Hydrogen bonds

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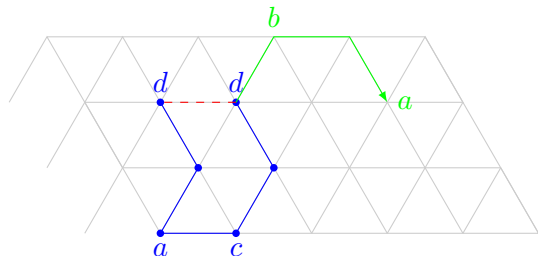


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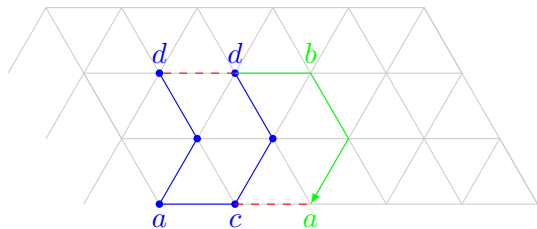
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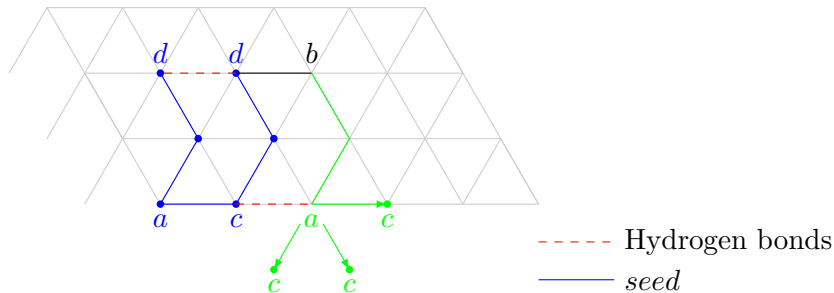
--- Hydrogen bonds

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# Definition

## Elongation

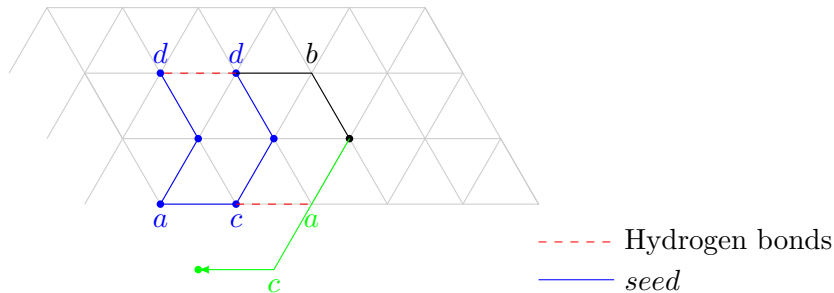
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# Definition

## Elongation

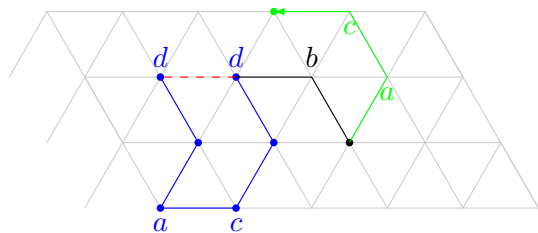
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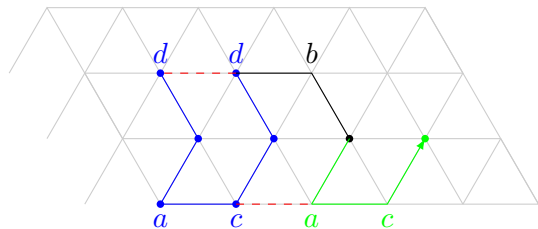
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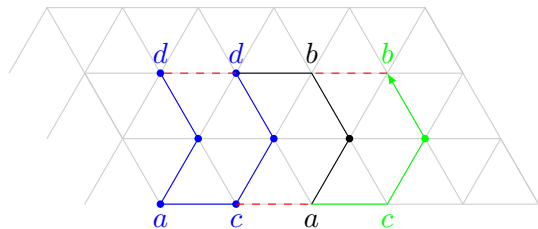
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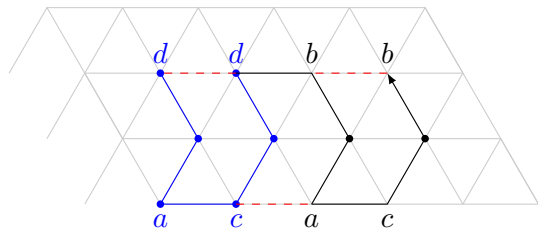
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--- Hydrogen bonds

— *seed*

# Binary counter

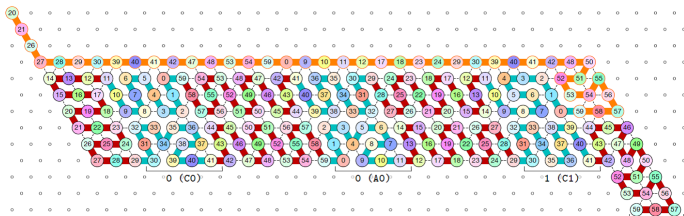


Figure: Oritatami binary counter.



# Theme

We design an oritatami system that self-assembles an  $n$ -bit fraction of the Highway dragon.

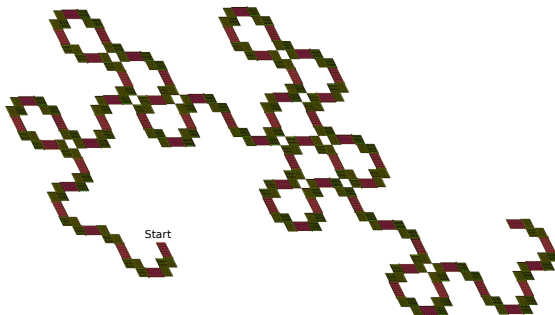


Figure: 6-bit Highway dragon by the proposed oritatami system.

# What is Highway dragon?

## Highway dragon

The highway dragon is a kind of self-similar fractal dragon curve. It can be described by a binary sequence that is called “paperfolding sequence”.

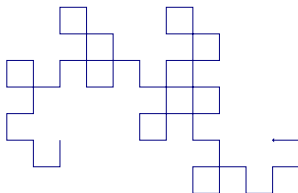


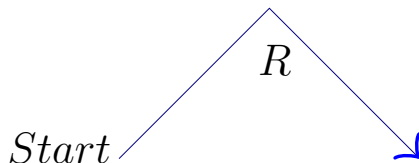
Figure: 6-bit Highway dragon.

# Paperfolding sequence

## 1-bit Highway Dragon

Paperfolding sequence :  $P$

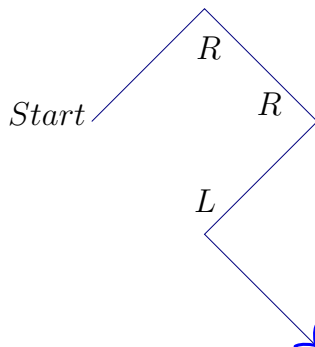
$$P = R$$



## 2-bit Highway Dragon

Paperfolding sequence :  $P$

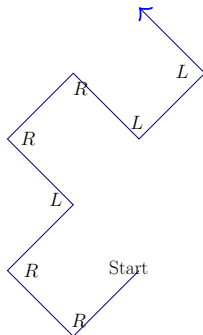
$$P = R R L$$



### 3-bit Highway Dragon

Paperfolding sequence :  $P$

$$P = R R L R R L L$$



## 6-bit Highway Dragon

Paperfolding sequence :  $P$

$$P = R R L R R L L \dots$$

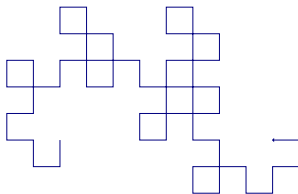


Figure: 6-bit Highway dragon.

Bit bifurcation by cotranscriptional folding

└ Highway dragon

└ DFAO

# DFAO

The paperfolding sequence can be generated by the deterministic finite automaton with output (DFAO).

# DFAO

Input :  $i = 0\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ \dots$

Output :  $P_i$  (Paperfolding sequence)

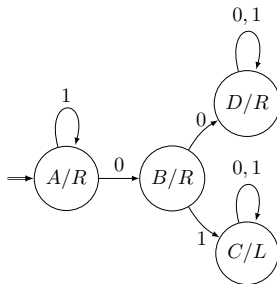
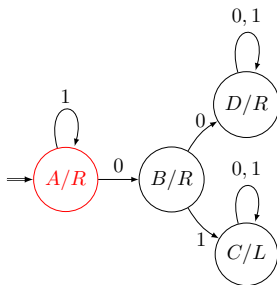


Figure: DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.



## DFAO



## Paperfolding sequence

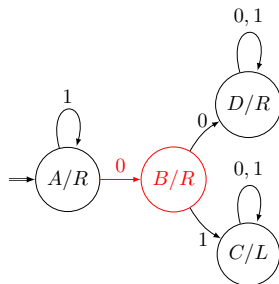
$$i = 0\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ \dots$$

$$P_i =$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $0 \rightarrow 0$

**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

## DFAO



**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

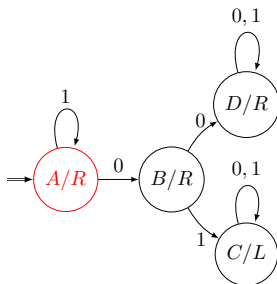
## Paperfolding sequence

$$i = \textcolor{red}{0} 1 2 3 4 5 \dots$$

$$P_i = \textcolor{red}{R}$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $0 \rightarrow 0$

## DFAO



## Paperfolding sequence

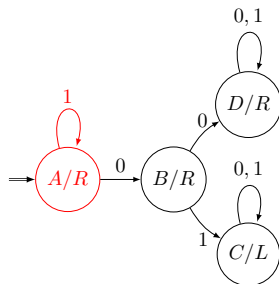
$$i = 0 \text{ } \color{red}{1} \text{ } 2 \text{ } 3 \text{ } 4 \text{ } 5 \text{ } \dots$$

$$P_i = R$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $1 \rightarrow 1$

**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

## DFAO



**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

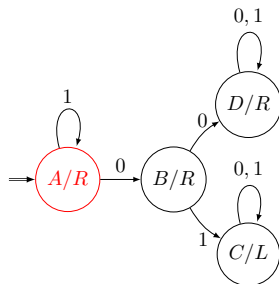
## Paperfolding sequence

$$i = 0 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 2 \text{ } 3 \text{ } 4 \text{ } 5 \dots$$

$$P_i = R \text{ } R$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $1 \rightarrow 1$

## DFAO



**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence

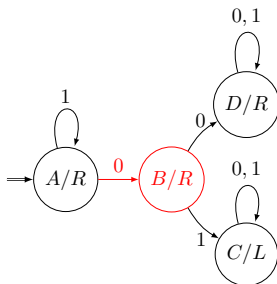
## Paperfolding sequence

$$i = 0\ 1\ \color{red}{2}\ 3\ 4\ 5\ \dots$$

$$P_i = R\ R$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $2 \rightarrow 10$

## DFAO



## Paperfolding sequence

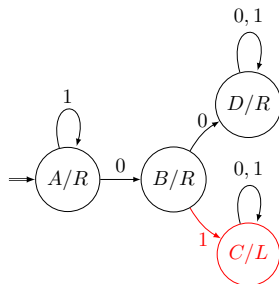
$$i = 0\ 1\ \mathbf{2}\ 3\ 4\ 5\ \dots$$

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**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence

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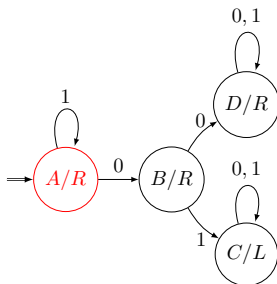
$$i = 0\ 1\ \mathbf{2}\ 3\ 4\ 5\ \dots$$

$$P_i = R\ R\ \mathbf{L}$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $2 \rightarrow 10$

**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

## DFAO



## Paperfolding sequence

$$i = 0\ 1\ 2\ \mathbf{3}\ 4\ 5\ \dots$$

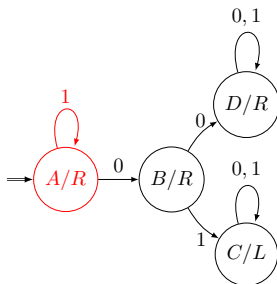
$$P_i = R\ R\ L$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $3 \rightarrow 11$

**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.



## DFAO



## Paperfolding sequence

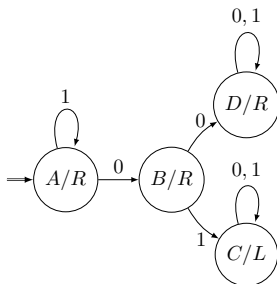
$$i = 0\ 1\ 2\ \mathbf{3}\ 4\ 5\ \dots$$

$$P_i = R\ R\ L\ \mathbf{R}$$

\* Input the base-2 representation of  $i$  from its LSB.  $3 \rightarrow 11$

**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

# DFAO



## Paperfolding sequence

$$i = 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \dots$$

$$P_i = R \ R \ L \ R \ R \ L \ L \dots$$

**Figure:** DFAO for Paperfolding sequence.

# Implementation

The paperfolding sequence can be generated by the deterministic finite automaton with output (DFAO).