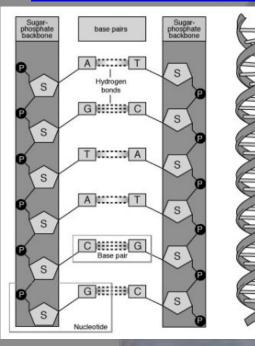
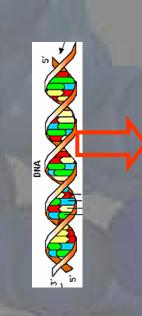
Label-free detection of DNA hybridization based on hydration induced tension in nucleic acid films

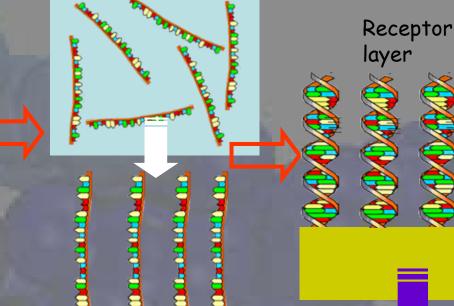
Johann Mertens, Maria Arroyo-Hernández, <u>Montserrat Calleja</u>, Daniel Ramos, and Javier Tamayo <u>Bionanomechanics Lab (IMM-CNM), CSIC. Madrid, Spain</u> Celia Rogero, Jose Angel Martín-Gago, Carlos Briones Astrobiology Center (CSIC-INTA). Madrid, Spain.







DNA sensor



Specificity and weak strength of base pairing is the base of life and...

DNA nanotechnologySensors

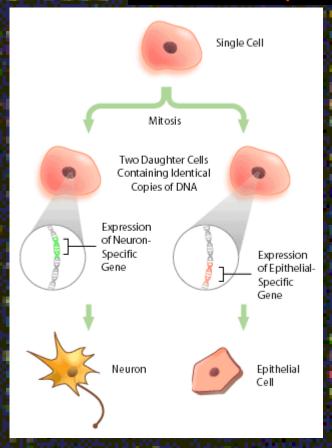
Meaning to the genomes
Gene function
Early detection of

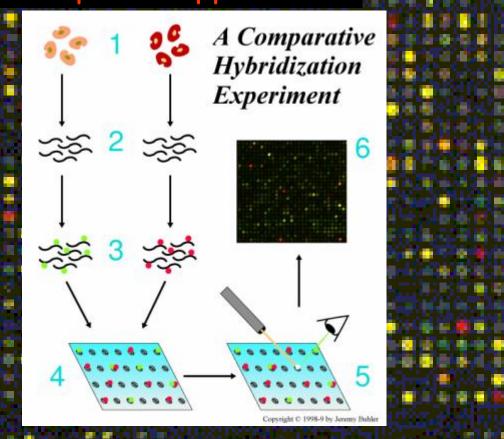
disease

Transduction

Optical
 Electrical
 Mechanical

DNA arrays: concept and applications

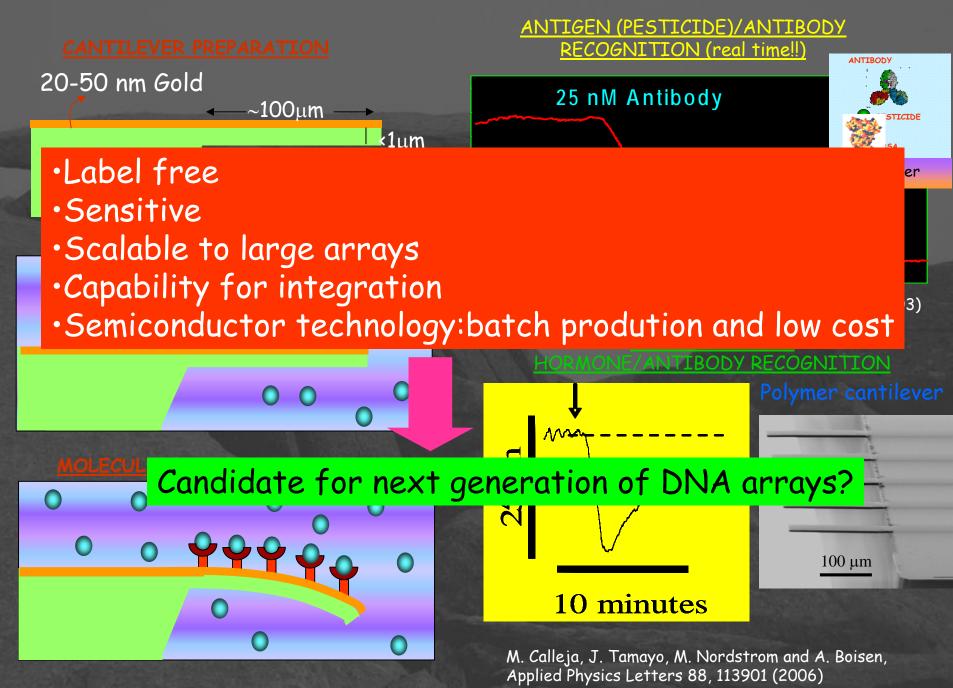




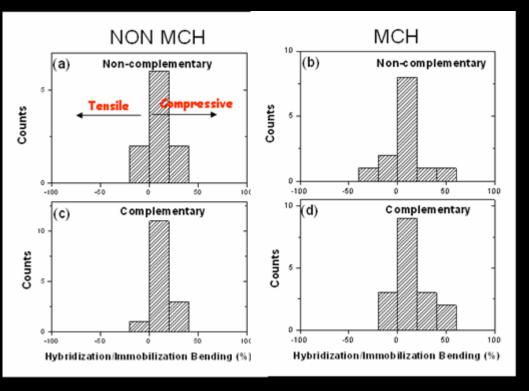
✓ Expression of thousands of genes
✓ Genes related to disease
✓ Pharmacogenomics

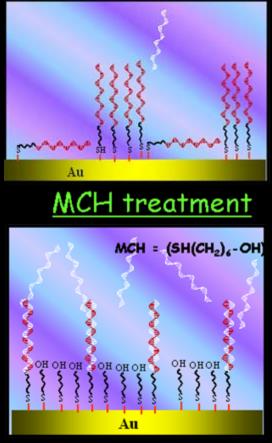
 Sample labelling: time-costly, background signal, steric hindrance
 Low sensitivity: PCR or large number of cells=>low genetic purity, change of the sample stecheometry

MOLECULAR RECOGNITION DETECTION BY SURFACE STRESS BIOSENSORS



HYBRIDIZATION-INDUCED SURFACE STRESS





 Remove loosely bound DNA probes
 Enhance accesibility of DNA probe for hybridization

The hybridization can not be inferred from the cantilever bending whereas parallel characterization by fluorescene and SPR experiments give significant hybridization signals

M. Álvarez, L.G. Carracosa, M. Moreno, A. Calle, A. Zaballos, L.M. Lechuga, C. Martínez-A and J. Tamayo, *Langmuir* 20, 9663 (2004)

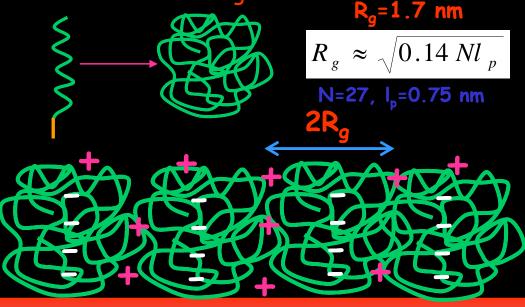


■DNA hybridization produces a surface stress below the detection sensitivity for a single microcantilever≈5 mN/m. It is neccesary the use of differential signals with a reference cantilever (remove temperature, turbulences, ion fluctuations). See Hegner, McKendry and Gerber work

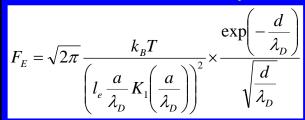
This is in contrast with the surface stress generated by the antigen/antibody recognition ${\approx}100\text{-}200\ mN/m$

PARADOX: GOOD CONDITIONS FOR DOUBLE HELIX FORMATION ARE THE WORST TO OBTAIN SURFACE STRESS DNA flexibility gives an additional channel for intermolecular energy release, in addition to the surface stress mechanism

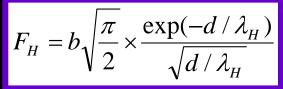
ssDNA is not a straight rod



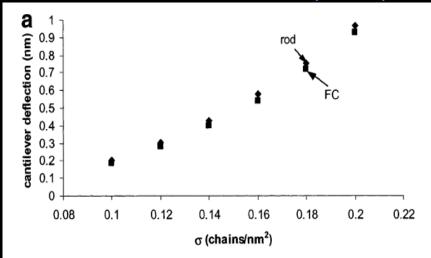
Electrostatic repulsion



 $\lambda_D \approx 0.3 \text{ nm}$ Hydration force



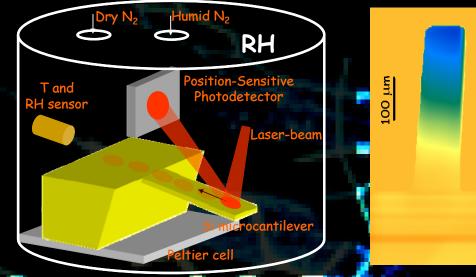
 $\lambda_{H}{\approx}0.3$ nm At usual surface densities most of the interactions are weak to obtain significant surface stress upon hybridization



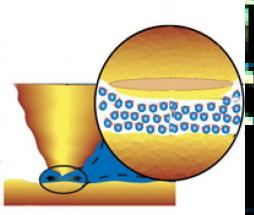
Hagan, Majumdar and Chakraborty, J. Phys. Chem. B, 106, 10163 (2002)

We have built-up highly packed ssDNA SAMS and studied the effect of adsorption of water in the intermolecular channels



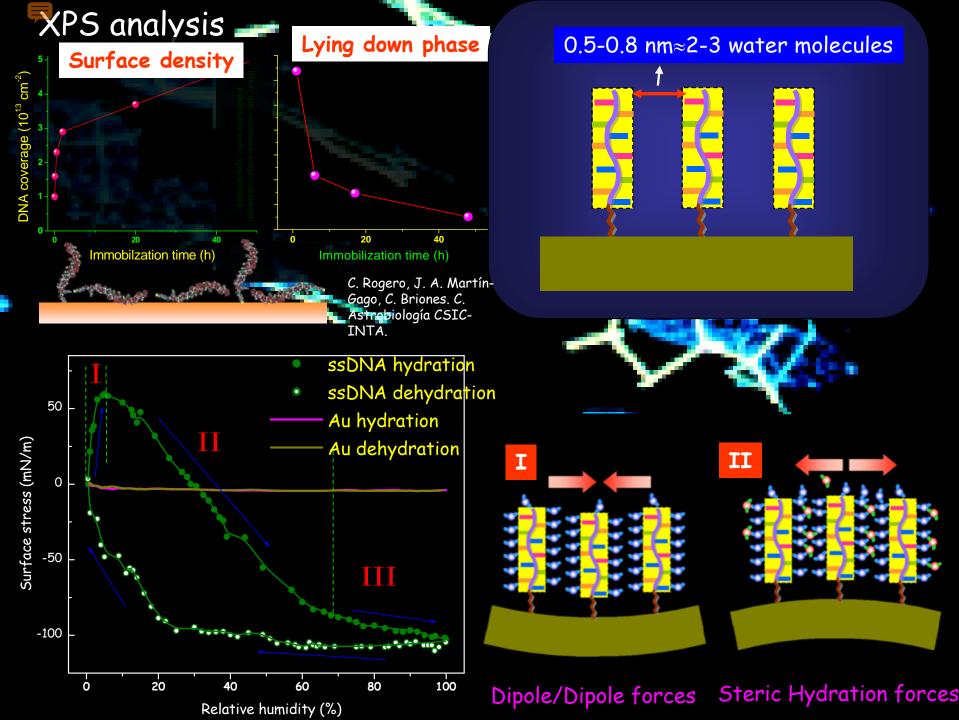


Exploit the high forces generated when water is confined in subnanometer channels: Disruption of the hydrogen bond network

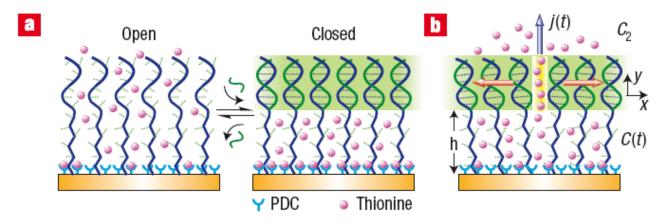


•Water confined in pores with diameters between 1 and 3 nm: water is in a liquid phase, short range order and a strong decrease of the solidification temperature by several tens of degrees.

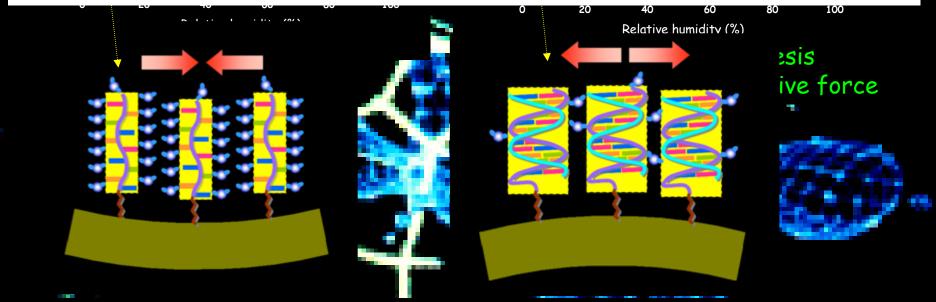
•When the pore diameter is below 1 nm, the water is in an intermediate state between liquid water and crystalline water.



Molecule store (release) gated by DNA hybridization



Y. Mao, S. Chang, S. Yang, G. Ouyang and L. Jiang, Nature Nanotech.2, 366 (2007).

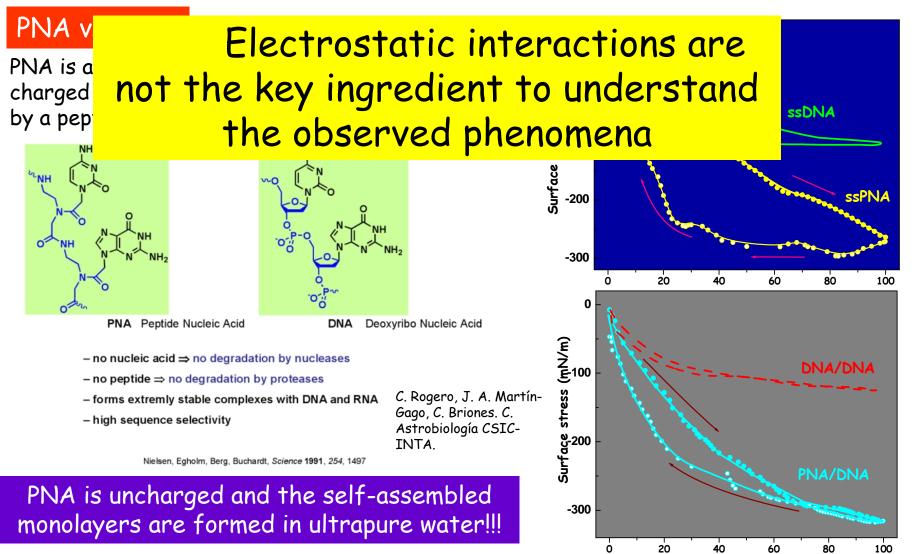


WATSON-CRICK PAIRING OF THE SSDNA ON THE CANTILEVER WITH A NUCLEIC ACID SAMPLE GATES THE WATER ADSORPTION IN THE INTERMOLECULAR CHANNELS

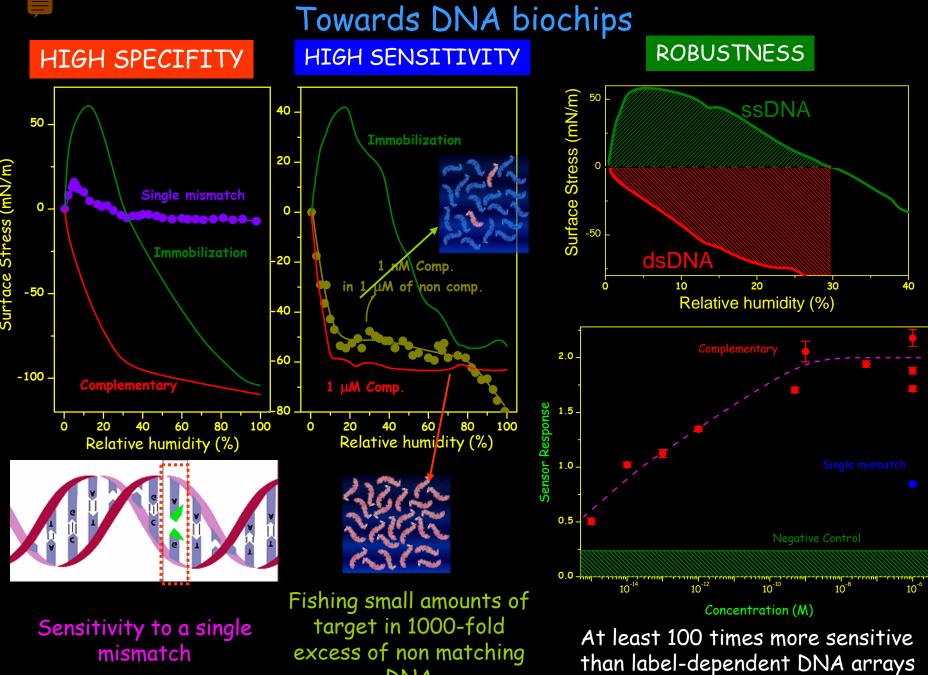
What is the nature of the intermolecular forces in the DNA membrane?

Electrostatic phenomena play a fundamental role in the DNA structure

DNA has an per e⁻ per 0.17 nm length. Depending on the electrolyte content, the counter-ion cloud can make the DNA strongly repel each other or condense in tightly packed large molecular complexes.



Relative humidity (%)



Nature Nanotechnology 3, 301 (2008)

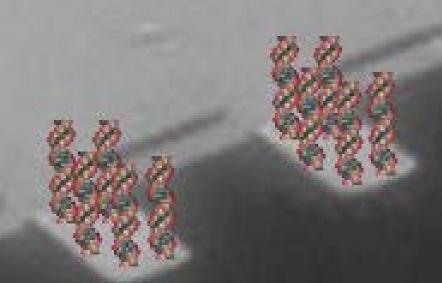
Patent: 1.2077.0423, CSIC

DNA

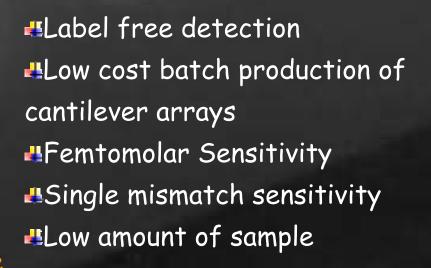
•Water adsorption on intermolecular channels of semipermable DNA membranes gives large forces

•This process can be followed up via the nanometer-scale bending of microcantilevers. Qualitatively distint signals: Robustness

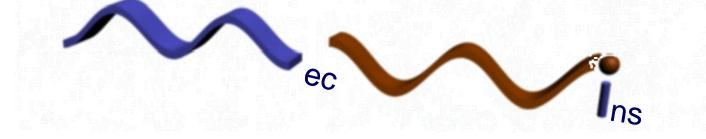
Small amounts of hybridized probes gates the water intercalation: Sensitivity
 The presence of single mismatches dramatically changed the hydration-induced forces: Specific response



Early disease detection (leukemia)
Detection of single mutations
Gene Expression Profiling of a Single
Cell Without Amplification?





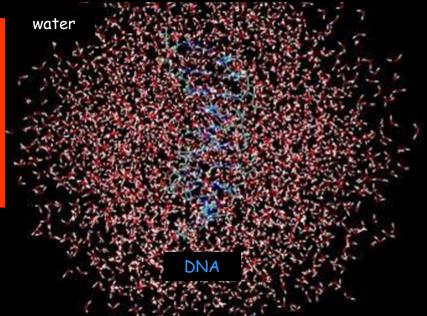


Innovating in mechanics for your *Bio* applications...

CSIC - Bionanomechanics Lab spin-off company

Label free detection Robust response Fast and simple detection with cantilever arrays Femtomolar Sensitivity Single mismatch sensitivity Low amount of sample Scalable technology

Technology protected by: EP04381000, 08/March/2004, CSIC, EP05380157.7, 15/July/2005, CSIC and 1.2077.0423, Europe (pending)



Candidate for next generation of DNA arrays?



ec

Innovating in mechanics for your *Bio* applications...

CSIC - Bionanomechanics Lab spin-off company

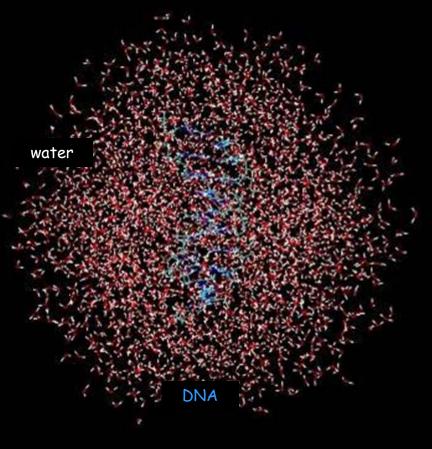
We are currently seeking candidates for the following positions:

Research and business director

Project engineers

MecWins is committed to developing new biosensing technologies addressing the needs of the Biotechnology companies for fast, easy and highly sensitive genetic analysis. The goal of Mecwins is providing cutting edge tools for genetic analysis for disease prognosis and diagnosis and pharmacogenomics. Mecwins applies the latest advancements of Nanotechnology in the Sensors field through close collaboration with key research groups in Nanomechanical sensing. The company has strong intellectual property rights of highly innovative nanotechnologies. We are searching for a candidate with extensive scientific experience together with expertise in project management and with a strong interest in business development.

Technology protected by: EP04381000, 08/March/2004, CSIC, EP05380157.7, 15/July/2005, CSIC and 1.2077.0423, Europe (pending)



Acknowledgements

Johann Mertens Maria Arroyo-Hernández Daniel Ramos Javier Tamayo Bionanomechanics Lab (IMM-CNM), CSIC. Madrid, Spain

Celia Rogero Jose Angel Martín-Gago Carlos Briones Astrobiology Center (CSIC-INTA). Madrid, Spain.

