Addressable Terminally Linked DNA-CNT Nanowires

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Addressable Terminally-Linked DNA-CNT Nanowires

Yossi Weizmann, David M. Chenoweth, and Timothy M. Swager∗
Department of Chemistry and Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139

Abstract

Despite many advances in carbon nanotube (CNT) research, several issues continue to plague the field with regard to the construction of well-defined hybrid CNT materials. Regiospecific covalent functionalization, non-specific surface absorption, and carbon nanotube aggregation/bundling present major difficulties when working with these materials. In this communication, we circumvent these problems and report a new addressable hybrid material composed of single-walled carbon nanotubes terminally linked by oligonucleotides into a nanowire motif. We show that the oligonucleotides junctions are addressable and can be targeted by gold nanoparticles.
Figure 1 shows the reaction sequence for SWCNT oxidation, shielding, DNA conjugation, and gold nanoparticle targeting. In a typical experiment HiPco SWCNTs were acid treated in a mixture of concentrated sulfuric and nitric acid (3:1, 98% and 70%, respectively), subjected to sonication for 35 min. at 40 °C, and then oxidized with a mixture of concentrated sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide (4:1, 98% and 30%, respectively, 30 min.) to give carboxylic acid functionalized nanotube ends and to remove extraneous carbon particles. In addition, studies have shown that under mild oxidation conditions the optical and electronic properties of CNTs can be preserved. For Raman spectra of CNTs before and after oxidation see figure S1. Previous studies have demonstrated that the chemical shortening of SWCNTs by mixtures of strong acids leads to oxidation at the nanotube ends and some sidewall defect sites. The oxidized nanotubes were incubated with Triton X-100/PEG (Mn = 10,000) in an aqueous solution and sonicated for 4 h in an ice bath. This process results in a stable dispersion of SWCNTs wrapped with surfactant and polymer to prevent unwanted functionalization of the nanotube sidewalls and non-specific surface adsorption. The oxidized termini of the shielded SWCNTs were then selectively coupled to the DNA strands (1) bearing a nucleophilic primary amine at the 5’ and 3’ ends. Efficient coupling was achieved using 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) and N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide (sulfo-NHS) resulting in SWCNTs linked by DNA (1) at their termini in a nanowire configuration. Next, the resulting DNA-SWCNT nanowires were used to sequence specifically address gold nanoparticles to the DNA junctions connecting adjacent nanotubes.

Characterization of the DNA-SWCNT nanowires was performed using AFM and confocal Raman spectroscopy before and after gold nanoparticle hybridization (Figure 2 and 3). Oxidized shielded SWCNTs are dispersed and separated from adjacent nanotubes after sonication as evidenced by AFM, with average lengths of ~200 nm (Figure 2A). In contrast, DNA-SWCNT nanowires show the presence of contiguous nanotubes with terminal connections mediated by DNA junctions (1) and individual nanotube lengths of ~200 nm (Figure 2B,C). To confirm the nature of the nanowire DNA junctions we utilized DNA (2) and AuNP probes (3), which showed AuNPs bound at each DNA junction by AFM, confirming the presence of DNA-SWCNT nanowires (Figure 2D and Figure 3A). AuNP probes were chosen due to their large diameter (~30 nm) compared to shielded-SWCNTs (1–5 nm) providing an unambiguous probe for identification of the DNA junctions. Confocal Raman spectroscopy was performed on the mica deposited AFM samples and confirmed the presence of CNT’s (Figure 3B). In addition, experiments were carried out with ~10 nm AuNP probes which showed similar results to the 30 nm particles above (See figure S2). Control experiments using non-complimentary DNA confirmed the sequence specificity of our AuNP targeting strategy (See figure S2).

The potential use of this new material for applications beyond gold nanoparticle addressing are considerable. The assembly of the SWCNT networks linked by oligonucleotides could serve as a novel sensing domain for applications such as DNA detection or biosensing and efforts in this area are underway. In addition to gold nanoparticles, the potential for addressing enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, glucose oxidase or DNAzymes may provides many new avenues for the construction of hybrid biocatalytic-CNT devices. Importantly, this new material could have implications for the mass production of new bio-diagnostic sensory devices.
Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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References

Figure 1.
Nanowire assembly and characterization. (A) DNA-CNT nanowire assembly showing oxidation, shielding, and nanotube-DNA conjugation. (B) DNA-CNT nanowire and AuNP-probe hybridization for DNA junction visualization.
Figure 2.
AFM images of oxidized CNTs and DNA-CNT nanowires. (A) Oxidized shielded carbon nanotube AFM image after sonication. (B,C) AFM images of DNA-conjugated CNT nanowires with terminal connections mediated by DNA junctions (1). Height profile of a single shielded CNT within a nanowire indicated in the image of (C) by a green line. (D) AFM image of DNA-conjugated CNT nanowires with bound AuNP probes (3) and DNA (2) (1nM). Height profile of a single AuNP probe bound to a DNA nanowire junction indicated in the image by a green line.
Figure 3.
Nanowire characterization. (A) DNA-CNT nanowire characterization by AFM utilizing DNA (2) and AuNP-probes (3). (B) Confocal Raman spectra of the AFM sample shown in A verifying the presence of SWCNTs.