

Assembling gold nanoparticles in solution using phosphorothioate DNA as structural interconnects

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The ordered arrangement of nanoparticles in one, two and three-dimensional structures is a problem of current interest. While assembly of nanoparticles from solution into monolayer and superlattice structures on solid surfaces has met with a fair degree of success, the controlled assembly of nanoparticles in solution remains a more difficult and relatively unexplored area. In this communication, we describe the assembly of gold nanoparticles in solution using phosphorothioate DNA as a structural interconnect. Sulphur-substituted DNA cross-links the gold nanoparticles in solution through thiolate linkages with the nanoparticle surface, and organizes them in different geometries. The small length of the phosphorothioate DNA molecules used in the study (ca. 4 nm) renders them rigid and effective as connectors between nanoparticles. The organization of gold nanoparticles by sulphur-substituted DNA has been followed with UV-vis spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy measurements.

AN important challenge in nanotechnology is to tailor the optical, electronic and electrical properties of nanoparticles by controlling their size and shape¹. The properties of nanomaterials also depend on the ordered arrangement of nanoparticles in predefined geometries, such as linear, two and three-dimensional superstructures^{2,3}. These ordered nanoparticle assemblies have tremendous applications as nanowires in the IC chip industry⁴, as nanowaveguides for electromagnetic radiation⁵ and as photonic material⁶. Attempts have been made to assemble nanoparticles in different geometries by techniques based on solvent evaporation of hydrophobic nanoparticles⁷⁻⁹, molecular cross-linking in colloidal aggregates¹⁰⁻¹² and template-directed assembly using biomacromolecules such as DNA^{2,13}, proteins¹⁴ and bacterial S-layers¹⁵.

Among these methods, template-directed assembly of nanoparticles using biomacromolecules such as DNA is of great interest. DNA is an excellent template for nano-assembly because of its physicochemical stability, linearity of the molecular structure and mechanical rigidity¹⁶.

Furthermore, variation in the sequence of bases in synthetic DNA may be used to obtain different geometries such as junctions (forks), polygons and polyhedra¹⁷. Mirkin and co-workers^{18,19} have shown that DNA is an excellent template for programming the assembly of nano-scale structures into periodic two and three-dimensional structures, and that this approach may be utilized to develop a colorimetric detection scheme for DNA^{18,19}. In other reports, Alivisatos and co-workers²⁰ have shown how gold nanoparticles can be arranged on a single oligonucleotide template. In all these approaches, gold nanoparticles are capped with 3' or 5'-thiolated, single-stranded DNA sequences which are complimentary to each other and Watson-Crick base-pairing is used to control the relative spatial arrangement of nanoparticles in the hybridized superstructures. One limitation of this approach is that the duplex DNA is not sufficiently rigid to dictate a precise spatial arrangement of nanoparticles.

In this communication, we demonstrate that phosphorothioate DNA [sulphur-substituted DNA (S-DNA), Chart 1] may be used as efficient agents for cross-linking gold nanoparticles in a rigid superstructure. Simple addition of sulphur-substituted DNA to a gold hydrosol results in binding of the nanoparticles to the DNA via sulphur atoms in the DNA backbone and their cross-linking in solution. The use of small phosphorothioate DNA molecules (~ 40 Å long) renders them rigid and applicable as versatile connectors between the gold nanoparticles. To the best of our knowledge, the use of sulphur-substituted DNA as nanoparticle assemblers has not been demonstrated so far. Presented below are details of the investigation.

Gold colloidal particles were prepared by borohydride reduction of aqueous HAuCl₄ solution as described elsewhere²¹. This resulted in a clear ruby-red gold solution at pH 9 bearing particles of size 35 ± 7 Å (ref. 21). The pH of the colloidal gold solution was adjusted to 7 using dilute HCl. All UV-vis spectroscopy measurements were carried out on a Hewlett-Packard HP 8542A diode array

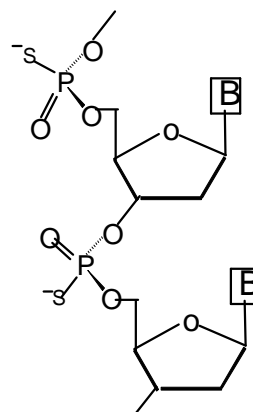


Chart 1.

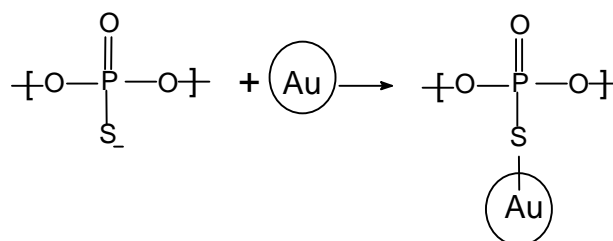
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spectrophotometer operated at a resolution of 2 nm. After formation of the colloidal gold solution, S-DNA was added to the solution to yield an overall DNA concentration of 10^{-7} M in the gold–DNA mixture. The sulphur-substituted oligonucleotides were synthesized as described elsewhere^{22,23}. The base sequence and length of S-DNA were TTTTTTTTTTTT and roughly 40 Å respectively. The S-DNA–nanogold solution was kept for 2 h to enable the assembly of the gold particles to reach completion, following which drop-coated films of the S-DNA–nanogold complexes were formed on Si (111) substrates and carbon-coated copper grids for Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) measurements respectively. FTIR measurements were carried out in the diffuse reflectance mode on a Shimadzu 8201 PC instrument operated at a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} . TEM measurements were performed on a JEOL Model 1200EX instrument operated at an accelerating voltage of 120 kV.

The gold nanoparticle–S-DNA solution at various stages of preparation was subjected to UV-vis spectroscopy measurements and the spectra obtained are shown in Figure 1 *a*. Curves 1, 2 and 3 correspond to spectra recorded from the gold colloidal solution (before addition of S-DNA), S-DNA–gold nanoparticle solution and pure aqueous S-DNA solution respectively. The spectrum of the colloidal gold solution before addition of S-DNA shows a sharp resonance at 516 nm (curve 1) which broadens and shifts to the red upon complexation with S-DNA molecules (curve 2). The absorption band at 516 nm arises due to excitation of surface plasmon vibrations in the gold nanoparticles and is responsible for their lovely ruby-red colour^{18,21}. The red-shift in the surface plasmon resonance band clearly indicates surface co-ordi-

nation of the S-DNA molecules with the gold nanoparticles, while the broadening of this absorption band suggests cross-linking of the gold nanoparticles in solution^{3,18}. We would like to mention that DNA solution is colourless and does not show any absorption in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum (curve 3).

Figure 1 *b* shows the FTIR spectra recorded from drop-coated films of pure S-DNA (curve 1) and S-DNA–gold nanoparticle complexes (curve 2) on Si (111) wafers. The S-DNA film exhibits an absorption band centred at 1013 cm^{-1} , this band corresponding to the P–S⁻ stretching vibration (curve 1). This band is broad and may be due to resonance between S and O atoms in the phosphate backbone. On complexation of S-DNA with the gold nanoparticles, this band becomes sharper and shifts to 1069 cm^{-1} . This clearly indicates that S-DNA molecules bind to gold nanoparticles through the sulphur atoms, as illustrated in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1.

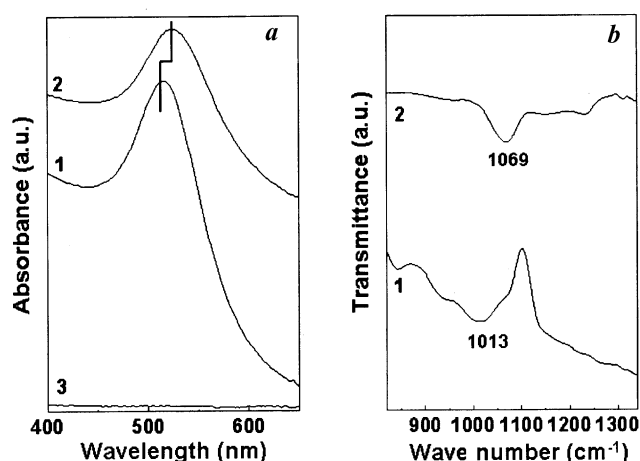


Figure 1. *a*, UV-vis spectra of the borohydride-reduced, gold colloidal solution (curve 1) and gold solution after addition of S-DNA and aging for 2 h (curve 2). Curve 3 represents the spectrum recorded from pure aqueous S-DNA solution (see text for details). *b*, FTIR spectra of drop-coated films of pure S-DNA (curve 1) and S-DNA–gold nanoparticle complexes (curve 2) on Si (111) substrate.

Figure 2 *a* and *b* shows representative TEM pictures recorded from films of S-DNA–Au nanoparticle complexes prepared by drop-coating the 2-h-old solution on a TEM grid. For comparison, the TEM micrograph obtained from a drop-coated film of gold nanoparticles before complexation with S-DNA molecules is shown in Figure 2 *c*. From a comparison of Figure 2 *a* and *b* with *c*, it is clear that the particles assemble into loose, open structures consequent to complexation with S-DNA. In the case of the parent gold nanoparticle solution (i.e. without S-DNA), the particles assemble into a dense, close-packed structure after evaporation of water (Figure 2 *c*). This distinguishing feature indicates that the S-DNA molecules bound to the surface of gold nanoparticles prevent their rapid assembly and hold them in place in quasi-linear, open structures. In some regions, fairly long and linear arrangement of nanoparticles is observed (Figure 2 *a*). Another important observation is the difference in separation between the gold nanoparticles after (Figure 2 *a* and *b*) and before complexation with S-DNA molecules (Figure 2 *c*). The separation between the particles is larger (and more uniform) in the case of the S-DNA–Au nanoparticle sample (Figure 2 *a* and *b*) than that observed for gold nanoparticles before complexation with S-DNA (Figure 2 *c*). Figure 3 *a* and *b* shows histograms of the gold nanoparticle edge–edge distances measured from the

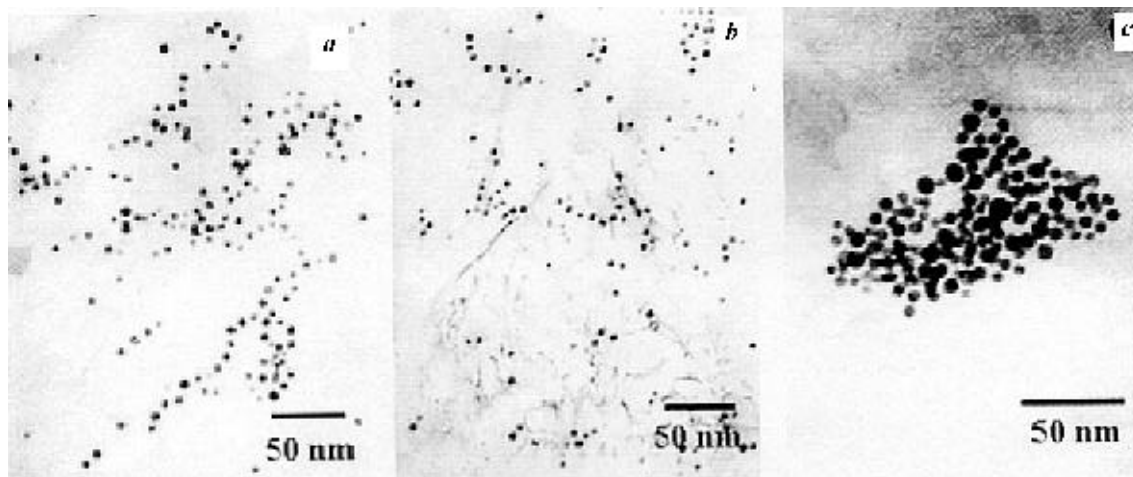


Figure 2. *a* and *b*, Representative TEM pictures of drop-coated films of gold-S-DNA complexes on carbon-coated grids; *c*, TEM picture of drop-coated film of borohydride-reduced gold nanoparticles before complexation with S-DNA on a carbon-coated TEM grid.

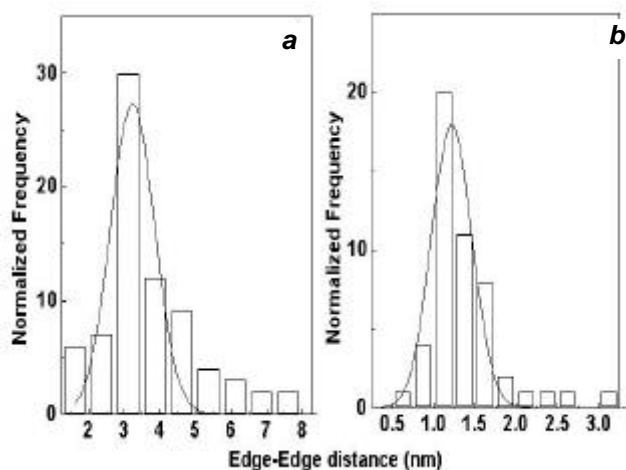


Figure 3. Histogram of edge-edge distances between gold nanoparticles (*a*) cross-linked with S-DNA molecules and (*b*) before complexation with S-DNA. Solid curves in both figures represent Gaussian fits to the histograms.

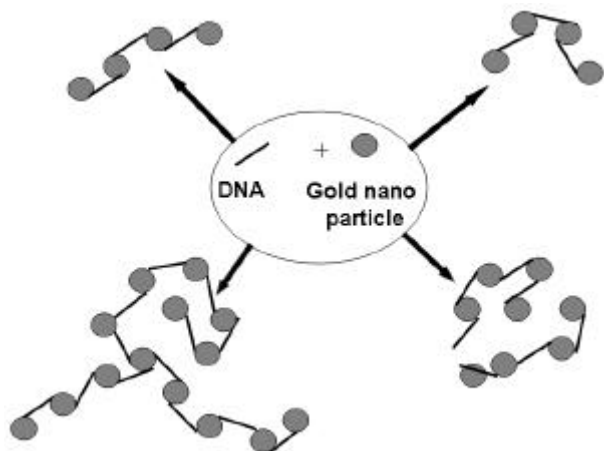


Figure 4. Schematic of possible gold nanoparticle superstructures formed in solution using S-DNA interconnects.

TEM micrographs of Figure 2 for the S-DNA–Au nanoparticle and starting gold nanoparticle samples respectively. A Gaussian fit to the histograms yielded an edge-edge distance for S-DNA–Au nanoparticle complexes and gold nanoparticles before complexation with DNA of $32 \pm 6 \text{ \AA}$ and $12 \pm 2 \text{ \AA}$ respectively. The edge-edge separation between gold nanoparticles complexed with S-DNA is in good agreement with the length of S-DNA molecule of $\sim 40 \text{ \AA}$. We believe that the presence of a well-defined peak at 32 \AA in the interparticle edge-edge distance histogram is a clear indication that the S-DNA molecules bind to the gold nanoparticles only through terminal sulphur atoms in the DNA, as depicted in Figure 4. On the length scale of 40 \AA , S-DNA acts like a rigid linker between the gold nanoparticles and the superstructures observed in Figure 2 *a* and *b* may be easily constructed from the connector, as illustrated in Figure 4. Unlike in the case of other DNA-based gold nanoparticle cross-linking strategies that rely on hybridization of complementary DNA molecules for superstructure formation, S-DNA covalently cross-links the gold nanoparticles and will conceivably lead to greater stability and possible electronic conduction between the nanoparticles via the covalently linked DNA backbone. Future efforts will be aimed at altering the length of the S-DNA interconnect, obtaining structurally more complex geometries of the DNA linkers and studying the electrical transport properties of the nanoparticle superstructures.

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