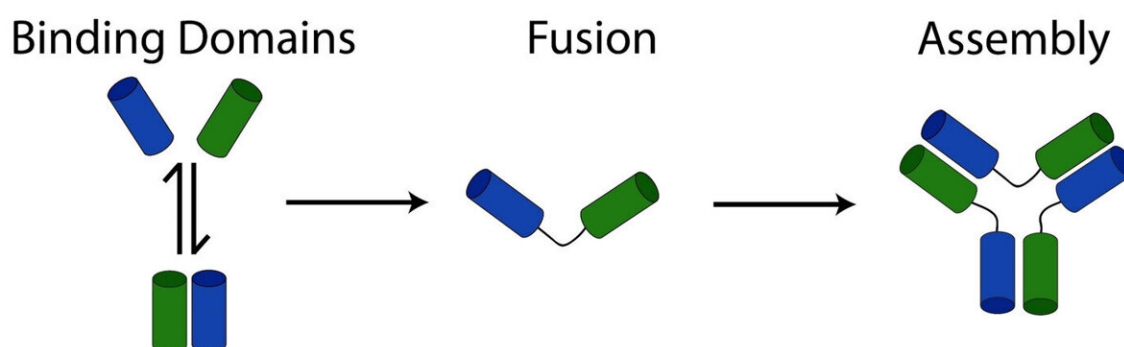


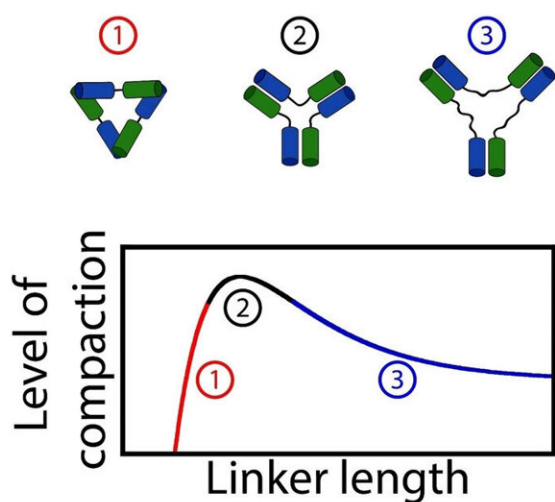
# How molecular systems at the origin of life may have evolved: Rise of the nanomachines

February 7 2024, by Jeff Heinrich

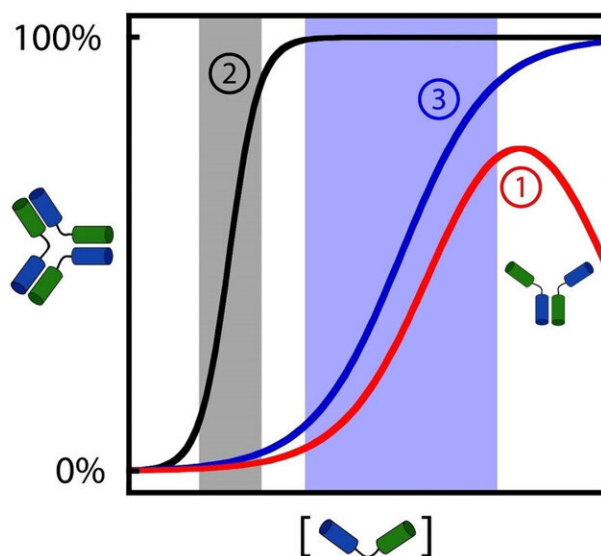
## 1) Design



## 2) Optimization



## 3) Programming



Graphical abstract. Credit: *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* (2023).  
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By attaching molecules together, scientists at Université de Montréal think they've found how molecular systems at the origin of life evolved to create complex self-regulating functions.

[Published in \*Angewandte Chemie\*](#), their findings promise to provide chemists and nanotechnologists with a simple strategy to create the next generation of dynamic nanosystems.

Life on Earth is sustained by millions of different tiny nanostructures or nanomachines that have evolved over millions of years, explained Alexis Vallée-Bélisle, a UdeM professor and principal investigator of the study.

These structures, often smaller than 10,000 times the diameter of a human hair, are typically composed of proteins or [nucleic acids](#). While some are made from a single component or part (often linear polymers that fold into a specific structure), most of them are made using several components that spontaneously assemble into large and dynamic assemblies.

## **Responding to stimuli**

"These molecular assemblies are highly dynamic and activate or deactivate precisely in response to various stimuli such as a variation in temperature, oxygen, or nutrients," said Vallée-Bélisle.

"Similarly to cars that require sequential ignition, brake release, gear change and gas input to move forward, molecular systems require the sequential activation or deactivation of various nanomachines to perform any [specific tasks](#) ranging from moving, breathing to thinking."

The researchers raised a fundamental question: how have dynamic

molecular assemblies been created, programmed and fine-tuned to support life?

What they found is that many biological assemblies were likely formed by randomly attaching interacting molecules (e.g., proteins or nucleic acids such as DNA or RNA) with linkers acting like a "connector" between each part.

"As these biomolecular assemblies play a crucial role in enabling living organisms to respond to their environment, we have hypothesized that the nature of the connectivity between the attached components may also contribute to the evolution of their dynamic responses," said Vallée-Bélisle, holder of the Canada Research Chair in Bioengineering and Bio-Nanotechnology.

## **Exploring the impact of connectivity**

To explore this question, Dominic Lauzon, a doctoral student at the time of the study, decided to synthesize and attach dozens of DNA interacting molecules together to explore the impact of connectivity on the dynamic of assembly.

"The programmable, easy-to-use, chemistry of nucleic acids such as DNA makes it a convenient molecule to study fundamental questions related to the evolution of biomolecules," said Lauzon, the first author of the study. "Furthermore, nucleic acids are also thought to be the molecule at the [origin of life](#) on Earth."

Lauzon and Vallée-Bélisle discovered that a simple variation in the "linker" length between the interacting molecules leads to significant variations in their assembly dynamics. For instance, certain assemblies exhibited high sensitivity to variation in stimuli, while others lacked such sensitivity, or even required much larger changes in stimuli to promote

assembly.

More surprisingly, some linkers even created new complex regulatory functions such as self-inhibition properties, where the addition of a stimulus would both promote its assembly and its disassembly. All these different responsive behaviors are also often observed in natural "living" nanomachines.

Using experiments and mathematical equations, the researchers were also able to explain why such a simple variation of linker length was so efficient at modifying the dynamics of molecular assembly.

"The linkers creating the most stable assemblies were the ones also creating the most sensitive activation mechanisms, while the linkers creating the less stable assemblies created the less sensitive activation mechanisms, even to the point of introducing self-inhibition," explained Lauzon.

## **Sensing is crucial**

The ability to sense molecular signals precisely is crucial for biological assemblies but also in the development of nanotechnology that depends on the detection and integration of molecular information.

The researchers therefore believe that their discovery may also provide the fundamental framework to create more programmable nanomachines or nanosystems with optimally regulated activities—for instance, by simply attaching interacting molecules with varying linkers. Such molecular assemblies are already finding applications in biosensing or drug delivery.

In addition to providing a simple design strategy to create the next generation of self-regulated nanosystems, the scientists' discoveries also

shed light on how natural biomolecular assemblies may have acquired their optimal dynamics.

"One well-known molecular evolution strategy of living organisms is gene fusion, where the DNA coding for two interacting protein domains are randomly fused," said Vallée-Bélisle.

"Our findings also provide the fundamental understanding required to comprehend how a simple variation in the linker length between the fused proteins may have efficiently created biological assemblies displaying a variety of dynamics, some better suited than others to provide an advantage to living organisms."

**More information:** Dominic Lauzon et al, Design and Thermodynamics Principles to Program the Cooperativity of Molecular Assemblies, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* (2023). [DOI: 10.1002/anie.202313944](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.202313944)

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