## Supporting Information

# Customized Scaffolds for Direct Assembly of Functionalized DNA Origami

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**Table S1.** Single-strand DNA (ssDNA) scaffold sequences synthetized using M13mp18 ssDNA as template (red bases indicate the primer [forward] or primer binding sequences [reverse]).

#### **449 nts ssDNA scaffold sequence**

**GTCGTCGTCCCCTCAAACT**GGCAGATGCACGGTTACGATGCGCCCATCTACACCAACGTAACCTATCCCATTACGGTCAATC CGCCGTTTGTTCCCACGGAGAATCCGACGGGTTGTTACTCGCTCACATTTAATGTTGATGAAAGCTGGCTACAGGAAGGCCAG ACGCGAATTATTTTTGATGGCGTTCCTATTGGTTAAAAAATGAGCTGATTTAACAAAAATTTAACGCGAATTTTAACAAAATAT TAACGTTTACAATTTAAATATTTGCTTATACAATCTTCCTGTTTTTGGGGCTTTTCTGATTATCAACCGGGGTACATATGATTGA CATGCTAGTTTTACGATTACCGTTCATCGATTCTCTTGTTTGCTCCAGACTCTCAGGCAATGACCTGATAGCCTTTGTAGATCTC TCAAAAATAG**CTACCCTCTCCGGCATTAAT**

#### **1,616 nts ssDNA scaffold sequence**

**GCGACGATTTACAGAAGCAA**GGTTATTCACTCACATATATTGATTTATGTACTGTTTCCATTAAAAAAGGTAATTCAAATGAA ATTGTTAAATGTAATTAATTTTGTTTTCTTGATGTTTGTTTCATCATCTTCTTTTGCTCAGGTAATTGAAATGAATAATTCGCCTC TGCGCGATTTTGTAACTTGGTATTCAAAGCAATCAGGCGAATCCGTTATTGTTTCTCCCGATGTAAAAGGTACTGTTACTGTAT ATTCATCTGACGTTAAACCTGAAAATCTACGCAATTTCTTTATTTCTGTTTTACGTGCTAATAATTTTGATATGGTTGGTTCAAT TCCTTCCATAATTCAGAAGTATAATCCAAACAATCAGGATTATATTGATGAATTGCCATCATCTGATAATCAGGAATATGATGA TAATTCCGCTCCTTCTGGTGGTTTCTTTGTTCCGCAAAATGATAATGTTACTCAAACTTTTAAAATTAATAACGTTCGGGCAAAG GATTTAATACGAGTTGTCGAATTGTTTGTAAAGTCTAATACTTCTAAATCCTCAAATGTATTATCTATTGACGGCTCTAATCTAT TAGTTGTTAGTGCACCTAAAGATATTTTAGATAACCTTCCTCAATTCCTTTCTACTGTTGATTTGCCAACTGACCAGATATTGAT TGAGGGTTTGATATTTGAGGTTCAGCAAGGTGATGCTTTAGATTTTTCATTTGCTGCTGGCTCTCAGCGTGGCACTGTTGCAGG CGGTGTTAATACTGACCGCCTCACCTCTGTTTTATCTTCTGCTGGTGGTTCGTTCGGTATTTTTAATGGCGATGTTTTAGGGCTA TCAGTTCGCGCATTAAAGACTAATAGCCATTCAAAAATATTGTCTGTGCCACGTATTCTTACGCTTTCAGGTCAGAAGGGTTCT ATCTCTGTTGGCCAGAATGTCCCTTTTATTACTGGTCGTGTGACTGGTGAATCTGCCAATGTAAATAATCCATTTCAGACGATT GAGCGTCAAAATGTAGGTATTTCCATGAGCGTTTTTCCTGTTGCAATGGCTGGCGGTAATATTGTTCTGGATATTACCAGCAAG GCCGATAGTTTGAGTTCTTCTACTCAGGCAAGTGATGTTATTACTAATCAAAGAAGTATTGCTACAACGGTTAATTTGCGTGAT GGACAGACTCTTTTACTCGGTGGCCTCACTGATTATAAAAACACTTCTCAAGATTCTGGCGTACCGTTCCTGTCTAAAATCCCT TTAATCGGCCTCCTGTTTAGCTCCCGCTCTGATTCCAACGAGGAAAGCACGTTATACGTGCTCGTCAAAGCAACCATAGTACGC GCCCTGTAGCGGCGCATTAAGCGCGGCGGGTGTGGTGGTTACGCGCAGCGTGACCGCTACACTTGCCAGCGCCCTAGCGCCCG CTCCTTTCGCTTTCTTCCCTTCCTTTCTCGCCACGTTCGCCGGCTTTCCCCGTCAAGCTCTAAATCGGGGGCTCCCTTTAGGGTTC CGATTTAGTGCTTTACGGCACCTCGACCCCAAAAAACTTGATTTGGGTGATGGTTCACGTAGTGGGCCATCGCCCTG**ATAGAC GGTTTTTCGCCCTT**

#### **1,644 nts ssDNA scaffold sequence**

**CCCTTTAGGGTTCCGATTTA**GTGCTTTACGGCACCTCGACCCCAAAAAACTTGATTTGGGTGATGGTTCACGTAGTGGGCCAT CGCCCTGATAGACGGTTTTTCGCCCTTTGACGTTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACTGGAACAACAC TCAACCCTATCTCGGGCTATTCTTTTGATTTATAAGGGATTTTGCCGATTTCGGAACCACCATCAAACAGGATTTTCGCCTGCTG GGGCAAACCAGCGTGGACCGCTTGCTGCAACTCTCTCAGGGCCAGGCGGTGAAGGGCAATCAGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCACTGGT GAAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGAC AGGTTTCCCGACTGGAAAGCGGGCAGTGAGCGCAACGCAATTAATGTGAGTTAGCTCACTCATTAGGCACCCCAGGCTTTACA CTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGTGTGGAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACCATGATTACGA ATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGATCCTCTAGAGTCGACCTGCAGGCATGCAAGCTTGGCACTGGCCGTCGTTTTACAACGTCGT GACTGGGAAAACCCTGGCGTTACCCAACTTAATCGCCTTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTTCGCCAGCTGGCGTAATAGCGAAGAGGC CCGCACCGATCGCCCTTCCCAACAGTTGCGCAGCCTGAATGGCGAATGGCGCTTTGCCTGGTTTCCGGCACCAGAAGCGGTGC CGGAAAGCTGGCTGGAGTGCGATCTTCCTGAGGCCGATACTGTCGTCGTCCCCTCAAACTGGCAGATGCACGGTTACGATGCG CCCATCTACACCAACGTGACCTATCCCATTACGGTCAATCCGCCGTTTGTTCCCACGGAGAATCCGACGGGTTGTTACTCGCTC ACATTTAATGTTGATGAAAGCTGGCTACAGGAAGGCCAGACGCGAATTATTTTTGATGGCGTTCCTATTGGTTAAAAAATGAG CTGATTTAACAAAAATTTAATGCGAATTTTAACAAAATATTAACGTTTACAATTTAAATATTTGCTTATACAATCTTCCTGTTTT TGGGGCTTTTCTGATTATCAACCGGGGTACATATGATTGACATGCTAGTTTTACGATTACCGTTCATCGATTCTCTTGTTTGCTC CAGACTCTCAGGCAATGACCTGATAGCCTTTGTAGATCTCTCAAAAATAGCTACCCTCTCCGGCATTAATTTATCAGCTAGAAC GGTTGAATATCATATTGATGGTGATTTGACTGTCTCCGGCCTTTCTCACCCTTTTGAATCTTTACCTACACATTACTCAGGCATT GCATTTAAAATATATGAGGGTTCTAAAAATTTTTATCCTTGCGTTGAAATAAAGGCTTCTCCCGCAAAAGTATTACAGGGTCAT AATGTTTTTGGTACAACCGATTTAGCTTTATGCTCTGAGGCTTTATTGCTTAATTTTGCTAATTCTTTGCCTTGCCTGTATGATTT ATTGGATGTTAATGCTACTACTATTAGTAGA**ATTGATGCCACCTTTTCAGC**





**Table S3.** Unmodified staple strand sequences for folding 1,616 nucleotides (nts) and 1,644 nts scaffolds into pentagonal bipyramid (PB) and six-helix bundle (6HB) DNA nanoparticles (DNA-

NPs), respectively.







**Table S4.** Dye modified-staple strands for Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET) assay with PB.



**Table S5.** Biotinylated staple strands of 6-HB.



**Table S6.** Biotinylated staple strands of PB.



Table S7. All gBlocks<sup>™</sup> sequences used to fold the tetrahedron 42-bp edge length without loop and with one, three, and six-loop, respectively. (Red bases represent the primer [forward] and primer binding sites [reverse], orange bases represent the stem of the loop, blue bases represent the binding region of the loop, and the bolded black bases represent the variable sequence of the loop).





**Table S8.** Unmodified staple sequences to fold all gBlocks™ into DNA tetrahedron.

**Table S9**. Unmodified staple strand sequences for folding the 449 nts scaffold into tetrahedron

DNA-NP.



Table S10. gBlocks<sup>™</sup> sequence used to fold the tetrahedron 42-bp edge length with aptamers

(Red bases represent the primer [forward] and primer binding sites [reverse], orange bases

represent a stem region, the bolded black bases represent variable sequence, and blue bases

represent the aptamers sequence).

#### **gBlocks™ sequence with one thrombin aptamer (29 nts)**

**GGACGCTATCCAGTCTAAACAT**TTTACTATTACCCCCTCTGGCAAAACTTCTTTTGCAAAAGCCTCTCGCTATTTTGGTTTTTA TCGTCGTCTGGTAAACGAGGGTTATGATAGTGTTGCTCTTACTATGCCTCGTAATTCCTTTTGGCGTTATGTATCTGCATTAGTT GAATGTGGTATTCCTAAATCTCAACTGATGAATCTTTCTACCTGTAATAATGTTGTTCCGTTAGTTCGTTTTATTAACGTAGATT T**AGTCCGTGGTAGGGCAGGTTGGGGTGACT**TTCTTCCCAACGTCCTGACTGGTATAATGAGCCAGTTCTTAAAATCGCATAA GGTAATTCACAATGATTAAAGTTGAAATTAAACCATCTCAAGCCCAATTTACTACTCGTTCTGGTGTTTCTCGTCAGGGCAAGC CTTATTCACTGAATGAGCAGCTTTGTTACGTTGATTTGGGTAATGAATATCCGGTTCTTGTCAAGATTACTCTTGATGAAGGTC AGCCAGCCTATGCGCCTGGTCTGTA**CACCGTTCATCTGTCCTCTTTC**

**gBlocks™ sequence with three-thrombin aptamer (15 nts)**

**GGACGCTATCCAGTCTAAACAT**TTTACTATTACCCCCTCTGGCAAAACTTCTTTTGCAAAAGCCTCTCGCTATTTTGGTTTTTA TCGTCGTCTGGTAAACGAGGGTTATGATAGTGTTGCTCTTACTATGCCTCGTAATTCCTTTTGGCGTTATGTATCTGCATTAGTT GAATGTGGTATTCCTAAATCTCAACTGATGAATCTTTCTACCTGTAATAATGTTGTTCCGTTAGTTCGTTTTATTAACGTAGATT T**TTCGATGGTTGGTGTGGTTGGTGGAGCGCCGTCCGGATCGTT**TTCTTCCCAACGTCCTGACTGGTATAATGAGCCAGTTC TTAA**TTCGAAGGTTGGTGTGGTTGGCCGGACGCGCTGCCATTCGTT**AATCGCATAAGGTAATTCACAATGATTAAAGTTG AAATTAAA**TTCGTTGGTTGGTGTGGTTGGCCGACGCCCGTGACGAACGTT**CCATCTCAAGCCCAATTTACTACTCGTTCTG GTGTTTCTCGTCAGGGCAAGCCTTATTCACTGAATGAGCAGCTTTGTTACGTTGATTTGGGTAATGAATATCCGGTTCTTGTCA AGATTACTCTTGATGAAGGTCAGCCAGCCTATGCGCCTGGTCTGTA**CACCGTTCATCTGTCCTCTTTC**



**Table S11.** Design of multifunctional scaffold with alternative combinations of modifications.



**Table S12.** ssDNA scaffold used to fold the corresponding DNA-NPs.



### **Table S13.** Commercial enzymes evaluated for aPCR optimization of ssDNA amplification.



**Table S14.** Optimal aPCR thermocycler conditions for ssDNA amplification with each enzyme.



d) bottom view of Tetrahedron (31 nts edge length)

Top view of Tetrahedron (31 nts edge length)



**Figure S1.** 3D models of the DNA-NPs (6HB and PB) folded in this study. **a)** 1D Rod-shaped DNA-NP (6HB) (Scale bars: 5 nm for the left panel and 20 nm for the right panel)**. b)** 3D PB

DNA-NP (Scale bar: 20 nm). **c)** 3D tetrahedron DNA-NP with 42 nts edge length. (Scale bar: 5 nm). **d)** 3D tetrahedron DNA-NP with 31 nts edge length. (Scale bar: 5 nm).



Figure S2. Optimization of aPCR reaction buffer with OT enzyme and thermocycler final extension. **a**) Gel electrophoresis showing aPCR products with different MgSO<sub>4</sub> concentrations (1-4 mM) in HiFi Buffer for the production of 1,616 nts (*left*) and 1,644 nts (*right*) ssDNA. **b)** ImageJ analysis of band brightness from gels shown in panel **(a)** as an estimate of yield by MgSO<sup>4</sup> concentration for both scaffolds. For the two highest concentrations of MgSO4, 1.5 mM and 2 mM, no statistically significant difference was observed. **c)** ssDNA quantification for both scaffolds produced with OT enzyme using optimized HiFi (HF) and standard buffer (SB). **d)** Gel characterization (*left*) and ImageJ quantification (*right*) comparing ssDNA yield with and without final extension.



**Figure S3.** Production of 10 kilobases (kb) and 15 kb scaffolds with the **a)** AL and **b)** OT enzymes.



**Figure S4** Gel electrophoresis showing the different scaffolds of **a)** 449 nts, **b)** 1,616 nts, and **c)** 1,644 and their corresponding folded DNA-NPs after production with the different enzymes (HiFi, HF; OneTaq, OT; AccuStart Long, AL). Gels are representative.



**Figure S5.** Full atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of tetrahedron DNA-NPs (TET) folded with the 449 nts scaffold produced with HF.



**Figure S6.** Full atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of tetrahedron DNA-NPs (TET) folded with the 449 nts scaffold produced with OT.



**Figure S7.** Full atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of tetrahedron DNA-NPs (TET) folded with the 449 nts scaffold produced with AL.

#### a) 6-Helix bundle



**Figure S8.** Full atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of **a)** 6-Helix Bundle (6-HB) and **b)** pentagonal bipyramid (PB) DNA-NPs folded with scaffolds produced with HF, OT, and AL enzymes.



**Figure S9.** Synthesis and quantification of 449 nts, 1,616 nts, and 1,644 nts scaffolds with various percentages of amino (NH<sub>2</sub>) modifications. **a**) Gel electrophoresis for 1,644 nts scaffold confirmed the presence of the aPCR products generated with the HF enzyme and different percentages of NH2-deoxycytidine triphosphates (dCTPs) (0% to 100% NH2-modified dCTPs). **b)** Quantity of

1,616 nts scaffold produced with various ratios NH2-dCTPs using the HF enzyme (the 100% ratio did not yield enough ssDNA to allow purification). **c)** Gel electrophoresis for 1,616 nts scaffold confirmed the presence of the aPCR products generated with the HF enzyme and different percentages of NH2-dCTPs (0% to 100% NH2-modified dCTPs). **d)** Quantity of 1,616 nts scaffold produced with various ratios NH2-dCTPs using the HF enzyme (the 100% ratio did not yield enough ssDNA to allow purification). **e)** Gel electrophoresis for 449 nts scaffold confirmed the presence of the aPCR products generated with the HF enzyme and different percentages of NH2 dCTPs (0% to 100% NH2-modified dCTPs). **f)** Quantity of 449 nts scaffold produced with various ratios NH2-dCTPs using the HF enzyme (0% to 100% NH2-modified dCTPs). Error bars represent standard deviation (SD) of the mean yields for each modified scaffold. Data were presented as mean ± SD. Statistical analyses were performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey posthoc test (n=3 samples/group, '\*' p<.05, '\*\*' p<.01, '\*\*\*' p<.001, and '\*\*\*\*' p<.0001).



**Figure S10.** Gel electrophoresis of NH<sup>2</sup> modified scaffold produced with OT enzyme.



Figure S11. Cy5 modification of NH<sub>2</sub>-modified 1,644 nts ssDNA. Emission spectra of different concentrations of free Cy5 dye  $(0-15 \mu M)$  were used as standard to quantify the modification of the scaffold modified with 10% and 20% NH2-dCTPs and further conjugated with Cy5-NHS.



**Figure S12.** Detection and comparison of biotin-modifications on DNA-NPs at various percentages using streptavidin attachment. (Sc: unmodified scaffold; NP: unmodified DNA-NP; strep: streptavidin; 5xBiotin-NP: only 5-biotin containing DNA-NPs; Biotin-NP (5%): DNA-NP folded with 5% biotinylated scaffold; Biotin-NP (10%): DNA-NP folded with 10% biotinylated scaffold; Biotin-NP (20%): DNA-NP folded with 20% biotinylated scaffold).



**Figure S13.** Representative SPR binding curves for the biotin-modified PB DNA-NPs (30 nM) on streptavidin modified surface. **a)** PB DNA-NP without modification used as a negative control. **b)** Binding of DNA-NPs folded with biotinylated staple strands (5 biotin group). **c)** DNA-NPs folded with scaffold synthesized with 7.5% biotin-dCTPs. **d)** DNA-NPs folded with scaffold synthesized with 20% biotin-dCTPs.



**Figure S14.** Synthesis and quantification of 449 nts, 1,616 nts, and 1,644 nts scaffolds modified with various percentages of αThiol modifications. **a)** The efficiency of the 1,644 nts scaffold synthesis in the presence of HF enzyme and different percentages (0% to 100%) of  $\alpha$ Thiol dNTPs was compared in the agarose gel electrophoresis according to the band intensities. **b)** Data from

1,644 nts scaffold (with 0% to 75% of αThiol-modified dNTPs) synthesized as triplicate were represented in the bar graph. **c)** The efficiency of the 449 nts scaffold synthesis in the presence of HF enzyme and different percentages (0% to 100%) of  $\alpha$ Thiol dNTPs was compared in the agarose gel electrophoresis according to the band intensities. **d)** Data from each scaffold (with 0% to 100% of αThiol-modified dNTPs) synthesized as triplicate were represented in the bar graph. **e)** The efficiency of the 1,616 nts scaffold synthesis in the presence of HF enzyme and different percentages (0% to 100%) of  $\alpha$ Thiol dNTPs was compared in the agarose gel electrophoresis according to the band intensities. **f)** Data from each scaffold (with 0% to 75% of αThiol-modified dNTPs) synthesized as triplicate were represented in the bar graph. Data obtained from each modified scaffold were shown as mean  $\pm$  SD in the bar graph and analyzed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey post-hoc test (n=3 samples/group, '\*'  $p<.05$ , '\*\*'  $p<.01$ , '\*\*\*'  $p<.001$ , and '\*\*\*\*' p<.0001).



**Figure S15**. AFM images of PB DNA-NPs incubated in 20% mouse serum. **a)** PB DNA-NP folded with unmodified scaffold using unmodified staple strands, **b)** PB DNA-NP folded with 20% αThiol-modified scaffold using unmodified staple strands, **c)** PB DNA-NP folded with 35% αThiol-modified scaffold using unmodified staple strands, and **d)** PB DNA-NP folded with 50% αThiol-modified scaffold using unmodified staple strands.

 $a)$ 

20% biotin

 $5X$ 

 $4,0$  nm

 $3,5$ 

 $3,0$ 

 $2,5$ 

 $2,0$ 

 $1,5$ 

 $1,\!0$ 

 $0,5$ 

 $_{\rm 0,0}$ 

 $-1,0$ 



## $20X$

 $4,0$  nm  $3,5$  $_{3,0}$  $2,5$  $2,0$  $1,5$  $1,0$  $0,5$  $_{0,0}$  $-1,0$ 

b)

 $\overline{250}$ 







c)



 $10X$ 



 $10X$ 









**Figure S16.** Full AFM images of DNA NPs folded with four different modified scaffolds in presence of three different molar concentrations of staple mix (5X, 10X, and 20X molar ratios). **a)** Scaffold produced with 20% biotin-dCTPs, **b)** scaffold produced with 20% αThiol-dNTPs, **c)** scaffold produced with 35% αThiol-dNTPs, and **d)** Scaffold produced with 75% Amino-dCTPs.



**Figure S17.** Production and quantification of multifunctional 1,616 nts length scaffold. **a)** Gel electrophoresis for the scaffolds with two modifications. **b)** Gel electrophoresis for the scaffolds with three modifications. **c)** Quantity of scaffolds (pmol per 50 μl reaction) were shown as mean  $\pm$  SD in the graph and analyzed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey post-hoc test (n=4 for each sample; '\*\*'  $p$ <.01, and '\*\*\*\*'  $p$ <.0001).

**a)** 5% biotin-10% NH2-10% αThiol

b) 7.5% biotin-15% NH2-15% aThiol



**Figure S18.** Full AFM images of **a)** PB DNA-NPs folded with 5% biotin-10% NH2-10% αThiol- (Multi-IV) and **b)** 7.5% biotin-10% NH2-10% αThiol- (Multi-V) modified scaffolds.



Figure S19. Detection of streptavidin binding to the DNA-NPs with biotin modification. Sc: unmodified scaffold; NP: unmodified DNA-NP; strep: streptavidin; Multi-Sc: multifunctional scaffold with 7.5% biotin-15% NH2-15% aThiol; Multi-V NP: multifunctional DNA-NP folded with multifunctional scaffold with 7.5% biotin-15% NH2-15% aThiol. The red arrow indicates the streptavidin-bound multi-NP.



**Figure S20.** Representative SPR binding curve of the Multi-V DNA-NP folded with scaffold produced with 7.5% biotin-dCTPs.



Figure S21. Gel characterization of DNA tetrahedron NPs containing 0 and 1 loop. Sc: scaffold; '-' denoted no incubation with ProteinG-PNA; '+' denoted incubation with ProteinG-PNA.



**Figure S22**. Comparison of gBlocks-derived DNA-NPs folded with either modified scaffold or modified staples. Particularly, in this gel, Sc indicates the DNA scaffold amplified from the gBlocks and Np indicates the NP folded with modified staples. Sc\* indicates DNA scaffold with 6-loop integrated amplified from gBlocks and Np\* denotes for the NP folded with the 6-loops modified scaffold.



**Figure S23**. Full AFM images of DNA-NPs. **a)** Representative image of Bare gBlock-derived DNA-NPs (folded with 6-loop integrated scaffold) (scale bar: 50 nm) and **b)** its original image from AFM. **c)** Representative image of protein G (PG)-functionalized gBlock-derived DNA-NP (folded with 6-loop integrated scaffold) (scale bar: 50 nm) and **d)** its original image from AFM.



Figure S24. Representative graph of the endotoxin assay quantification performed with synthetized scaffolds (1,644 nts) and a sample of folded DNA-NP (6HB). The red square for 10 nM 1,644 nt scaffold has an endotoxin level of 1.03 EU/ml and the purple triangle for the 10 nM 6HB DNA-NP has an endotoxin level of 0.12 EU/ml.