

Massively parallel DNA computing based on domino DNA strand displacement logic gates

(Supplementary Information)

Xin Chen¹, Xinyu Liu¹, Fang Wang¹, Sirui Li¹, Congzhou Chen^{2,}, Xiaoli Qiang^{1,*} and
Xiaolong Shi^{1,*}*

¹ Institute of Computing Science and Technology, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou
510006, China

² Key Laboratory of High Confidence Software Technologies, School of Computer
Science, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

KEYWORDS: DNA computing, DNA strand displacement, Tic-tac-toe, Domino
multi-input AND gate

Table S1 DNA sequence design

		sequence
Figure 1a	1-logic	GTGGGTAGGAGTGGTTAGGGAGTATTAGGAGTTG
		TCCCTAACCACTCCTACCCACTAAAC
	2-logic	GAGTATTAGGAGTTGACGA
		GTGGTAAGGTATAAGGTTAGAAGTTGAATTGGTG
		TCTAACCTTATACCTTACCACGTCGTCAAACCTCTAATACTCCC TAA
	3-logic	GAAGTTGAATTGGTGGTGT
		CTCCATTATCAAGCTGAGATGAGGAAGATAGTGGA
		CATCTCAGCTTGATAATGGAGAACACCAATTCAAACCTCT AACC
	reporter	TGAGGAAGATAGTGGA-FAM-6`3
		5'BHQ1- TCCACTATCTTCCTCATCTCA
	input a	GTTTAGTGGTAGGAGTGGTTAGGGA
	input b	ACGACGTGGTAAGGTATAAGGTTAGA
	input c	GTGTTCTCCATTATCAAGCTGAGATG
Figure 1b	input a	ATGTACGAGCCTATTAAAT
	input b	GAGAGGGAAGAGGGTAGAG
	input c	TTGCCGTACCTATTAATTTC
	Logic gate	GTACCTATTAAATCGAGAG
		GGAAGAGGGTAGAGATGTA
		CGAGCCTATTAAATGTCCTGTCACGTC
		ATTTAATAGGCTCGTACATCTCTACCCCTTCCCTCTCGAATT ATAGGTACGGCAA
	reporter	GTCCTTGTACGTC-FAM-6`3
		5'BHQ1- GACGTGACAAGGACATTAAATAGGCTCG
Figure 2a	input a	ATGTACGAGCCTATTAAAT
	input b	GAGAGGGAAGAGGGTAGAG

	input c	AATAAAGCACTACAGAACCC
Figure 2b	Logic gate	AGCACTACAGAACCGAGAG
		GGAAGAGGGTAGAGATGTA
		CGAGCCTATTAAATGTCCTGTCACGTC
		ATTTAATAGGCTCGTACATCTTACCCCTCTCCCTCTCGGTTCT GTAGTGCTTATT
	reporter	GTCCTTGTACGTC-FAM-6'3 5'BHQ1- GACGTGACAAGGACATTAAATAGGCTCG
Figure 2b	input a	ATGTACGAGCCTATTAAAT
	input b	TTGCCGTACCTATTAAATTC
	input c	GTGTTCTCCATTATCAAGC
	Logic gate	GTACCTATTAAATTC GTGTT
		CTCCATTATCAAGC ATGTA
		CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1
		5'6-FAM- ATTTAATAGGCTCGTACATGCTTGATAATGGAGAACACGAATT AATAGGTACGGCAA

Table S2 Sequence design used in tic-tac-toe games

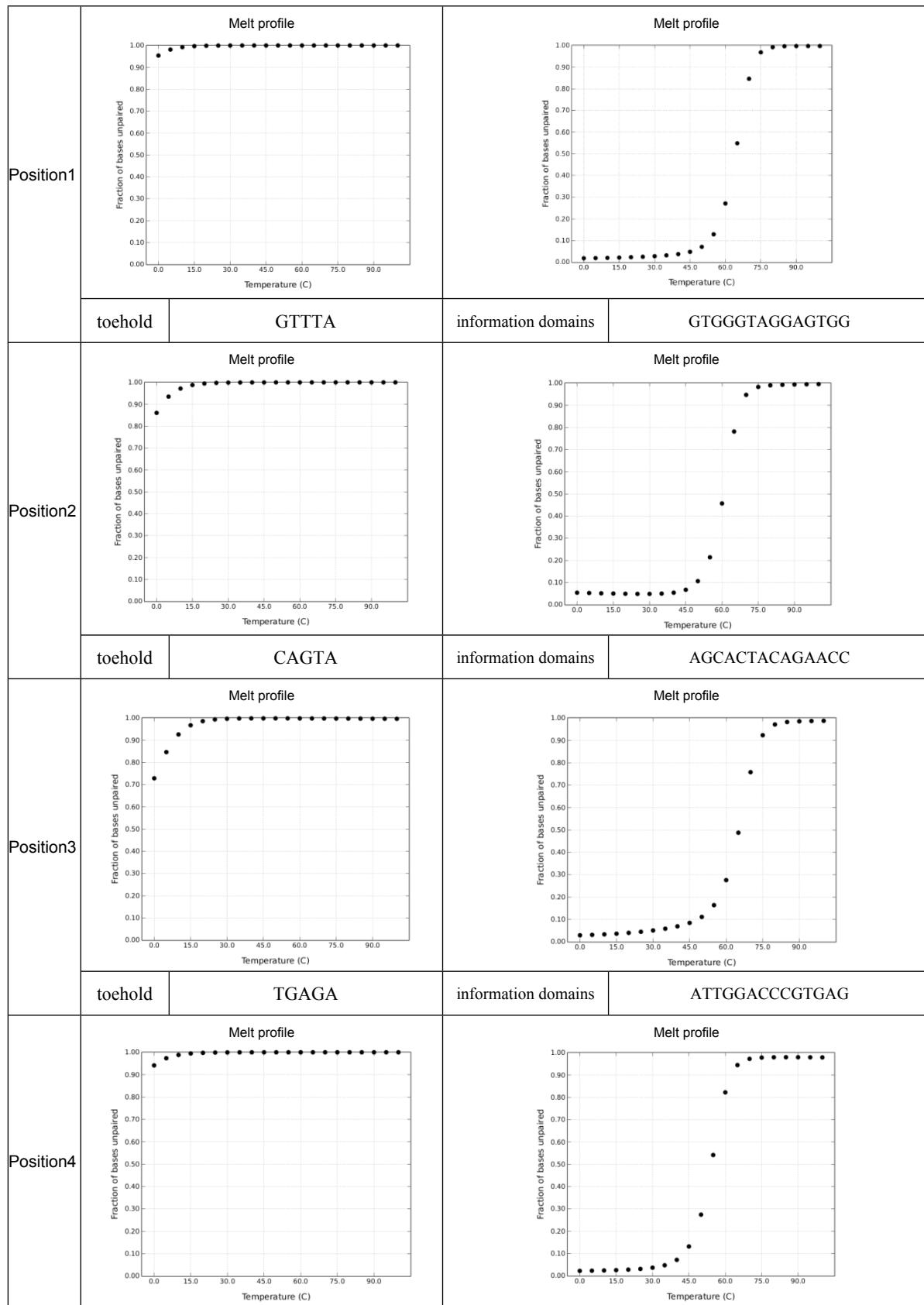
position	Logic gate	sequence
1	gate24	CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACAT
	gate23	GTGGTAAGGTATAA GTGTT CTCCATTATCAAGC GTTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGCTTGATAATGGAGAACACTTATAC CTTACCACGTCGT
112	gate18	GTACCTATTAAATTGAGAG GGAAGAGGGTAGAGATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATCTCTACCCCTTCCCTCGAATTAA TAGGTACGGCAA
	gate17	GTACCTATTAAATTGAGAG CTCCATTATCAAGC ATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATGCTTGATAATGGAGAACACGAATTAA ATAGGTACGGCAA
3	gate22	GTGGTAAGGTATAAGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACTTACCTTACCGACGTCGT
	gate25	GTACCTATTAAATTGAGAG CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATGAATTAAAGGTACGGCAA

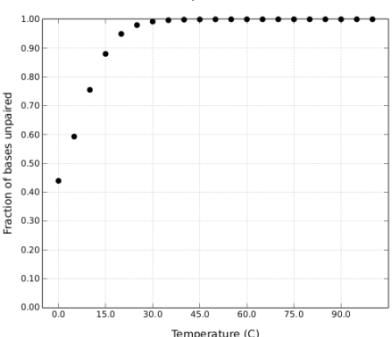
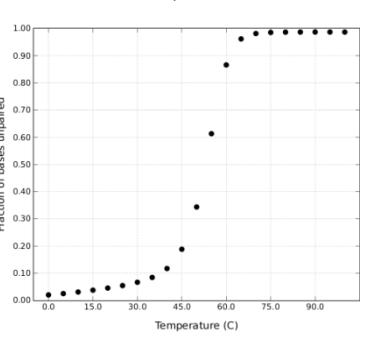
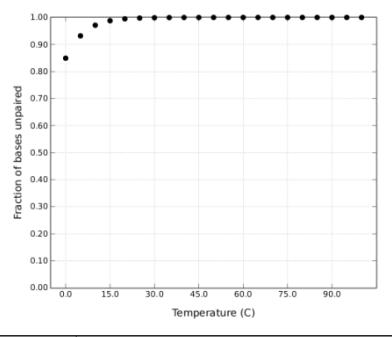
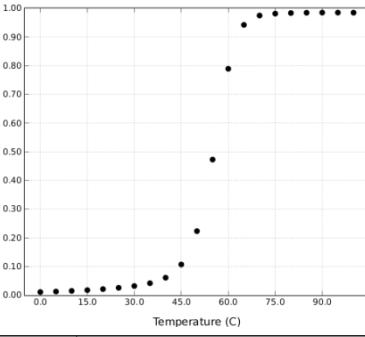
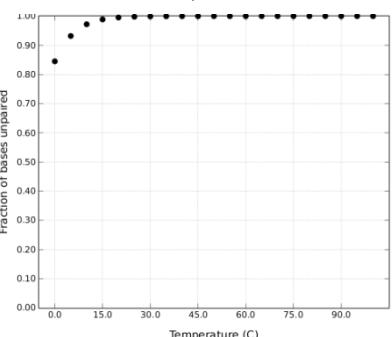
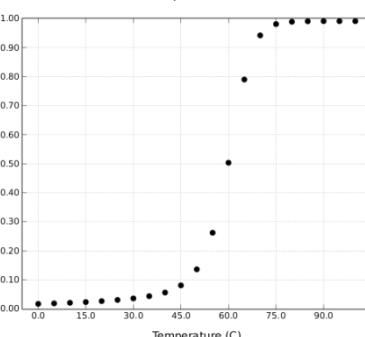
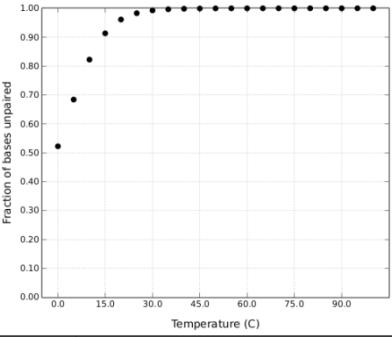
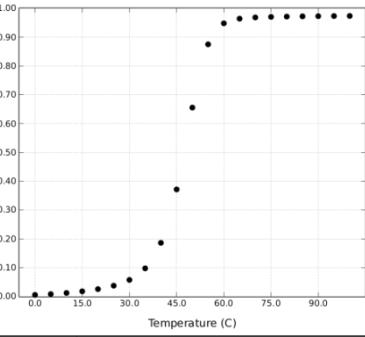
4	gate21	GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAAC
6	gate1	AGCACTACAGAACCGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGGTCTGTAGTGCTTACTG
		ATTGGACCCGTGAGGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACCTCACGGTCCAATTCTCA
		CTCCATTATCAAGCGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGCTTGATAATGGAGAACAC
	gate4	GGAAGAGGGTAGAGGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACCTTACCCCTCTCCCTCTC
		GTACCTATTAATTCTGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGAATTAATAGGTACGGCAA
		GTGGTAAGGTATAACAGTA AGCACTACAGAACCGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGGTCTGTAGTGCTTACTGTTATAC CTTACCACGTCGT
	gate6	GTGGTAAGGTATAAGAGAG GGAAGAGGGTAGAGGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1

		5'6-FAM- CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACCTCTACCCCTTCCCTCTTATACC TTACCACGTCGT
	gate8	GTACCTATTAAATTACGAC GTGGTAAGGTATAAGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACTTACCTTACCGACGTCGTGAATTA ATAGGTACGGCAA
	gate16	GTACCTATTAAATTACGAC GTGGTAAGGTATAATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATTATACCTTACCGACGTCGTGAATTA ATAGGTACGGCAA
	gate19	GTACCTATTAAATTCCAGTA AGCACTACAGAACCATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATGGTTCTGTAGTGCTTACTGGAATTA ATAGGTACGGCAA
8	gate9	GTACCTATTAAATTACGAC GTGGTAAGGTATAAGTGT CTCCATTATCAAGCGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGCTTGATAATGGAGAACACTTATAC CTTACCGACGTCGTGAATTAATAGGTACGGCAA
9	gate10	GTGGTAAGGTATAAGAGAG GGAAGAGGGTAGAGGTGTT

		CTCCATTATCAAGCGTTA GTGGGTAGGAGTGG-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM- CCACTCCTACCCACTAAACGCTTGATAATGGAGAACACCTCTAC CCTCTTCCCTCTCTTACCTTACCGACGTCGT
	gate11	AGCACTACAGAACCATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATGGTTCTGTAGTGCTTACTG
	gate12	ATTGGACCCGTGAGATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATCTCACGGGTCCAATTCTCA
	gate13	GTGGTAAGGTATAATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATTATACCTTACCGACGTCGT
	gate14	CTCCATTATCAAGCATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATGCTTGATAATGGAGAACAC
	gate15	GGAAGAGGGTAGAGATGTA CGAGCCTATTAAAT-3'BHQ1 5'6-FAM-ATTAATAGGCTCGTACATCTCTACCCTCTTCCCTCTC
Input	input 1	GTTCAGTGGTAGGAGTGG
	input 2	CAGTAAGCACTACAGAAC
	input 3	TGAGAATTGGACCCGTGAG
	input 4	ATGTACGAGCCTATTAAAT
	input 6	ACGACGTGGTAAGGTATAA
	input 7	GTGTTCTCCATTATCAAGC
	input 8	GAGAGGGAAAGAGGGTAGAG
	input 9	TTGCCGTACCTATTAAATC

table S3 the Melt profile of the sequence used in the tic-tac-toe game. The Melt profile is measured by NUPACK.



	toehold	ATGTA	information domains	CGAGCCTATTAAAT
Position6		Melt profile 		Melt profile 
	toehold	ACGAC	information domains	GTGGTAAGGTATAA
Position7		Melt profile 		Melt profile 
	toehold	GTGTT	information domains	CTCCATTATCAAGC
Position8		Melt profile 		Melt profile 
	toehold	GAGAG	information domains	GGAAGAGGGTAGAG
Position9		Melt profile 		Melt profile 
	toehold	TTGCC	information domains	GTACCTATTAAATC

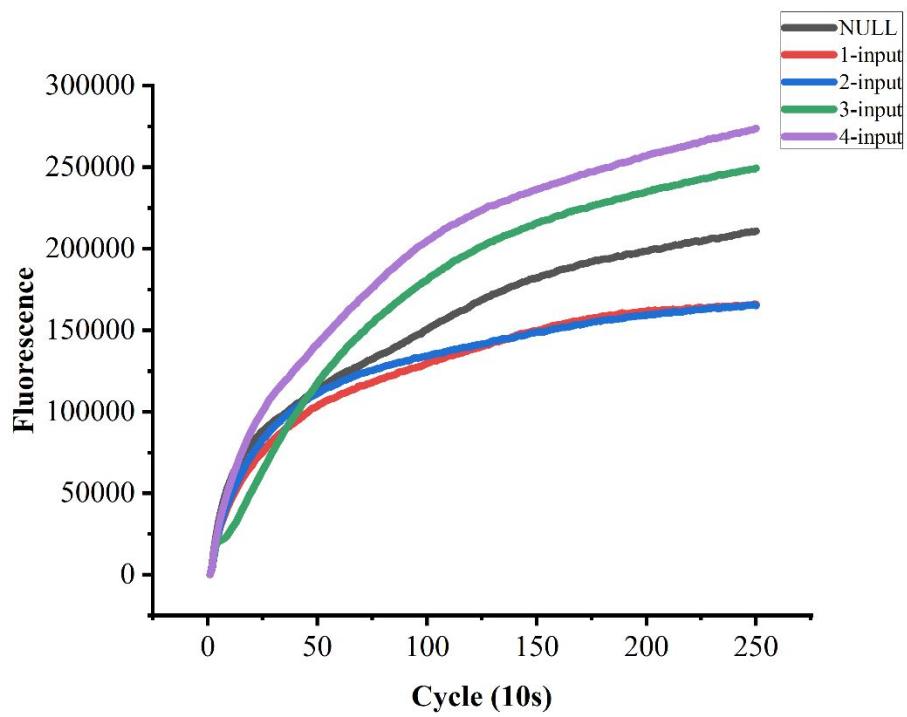


Figure S1 Fluorescence Reporter Results of a Four-Conditional AND-Gate Computational System Implemented in a Multilevel Cascade Approach. A larger number of cascades leads to more significant leakage problems. The total value of the fluorescence response for the input of the three signals was approximately 95% of the value when all four signals were present.

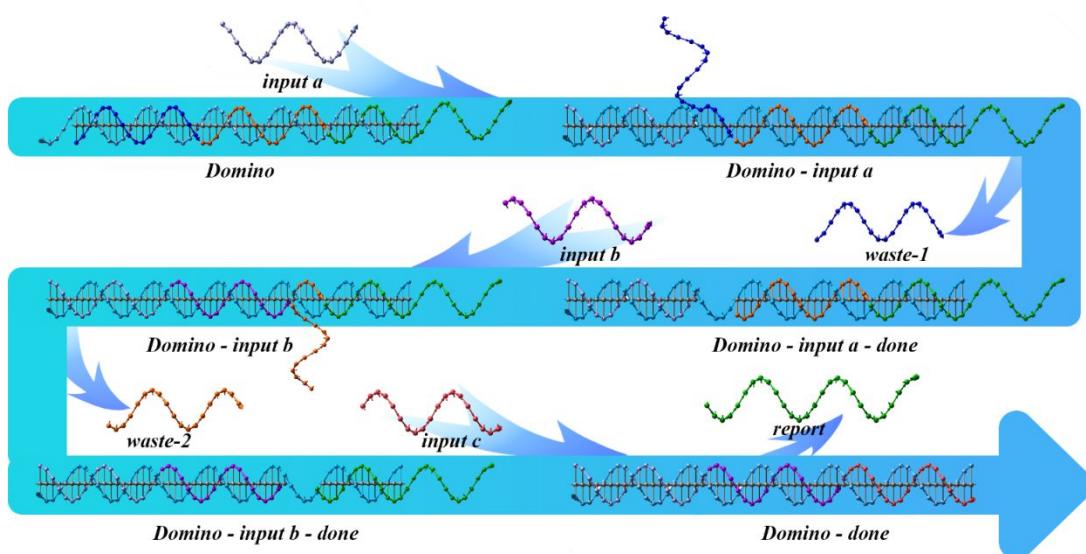


Figure S2. Three-condition domino AND gate replacement process. The three-condition replacement process can be divided into five stages: "Domino" is the initial state of the domino logic gate, input "input a" into it, and "input a" is first combined with the exposed toehold field t_a^* , and then replaced out d_a , namely This is the "Domino-input a" stage. The t_b falls off due to the molecule's free energy, "waste-1" is completely replaced, and the toehold domain t_b is exposed, which is the "Domino-input a-done" phase. After input "input b", "Domino-input b" is similar to "Domino-input a", and "Domino-input b-done" is similar to "Domino-input a-done". "waste-2" is completely replaced, and the toehold domain t_c^* is exposed. When inputting "input c", "input c" is first combined with toehold domain t_c , and then the report is completely replaced. It is the "Domino-done" stage, which is the waste in Figure 1b.

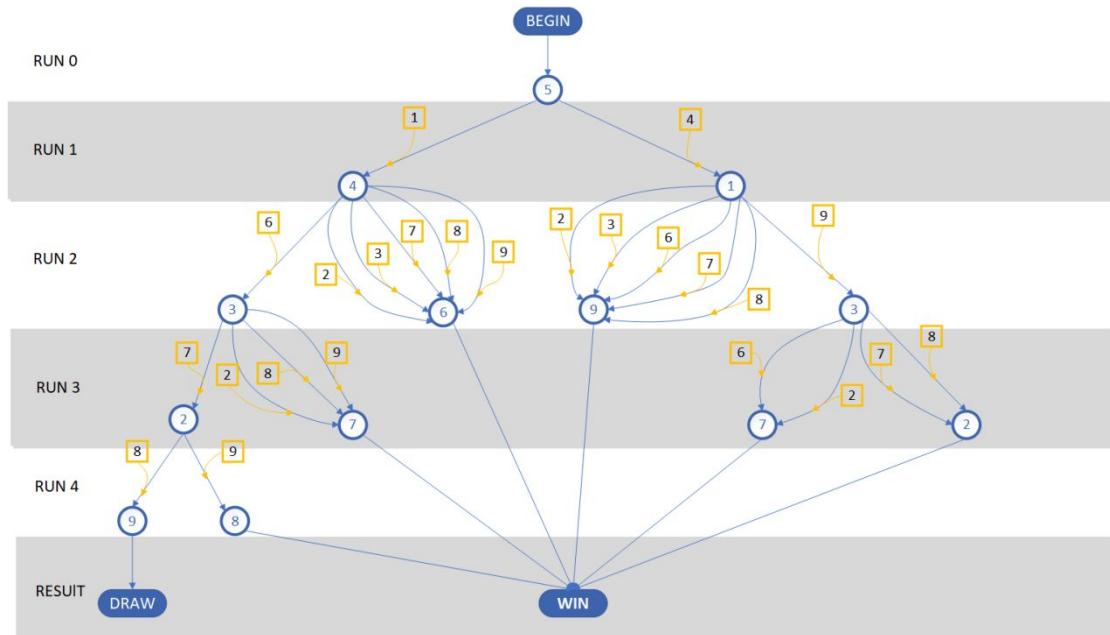
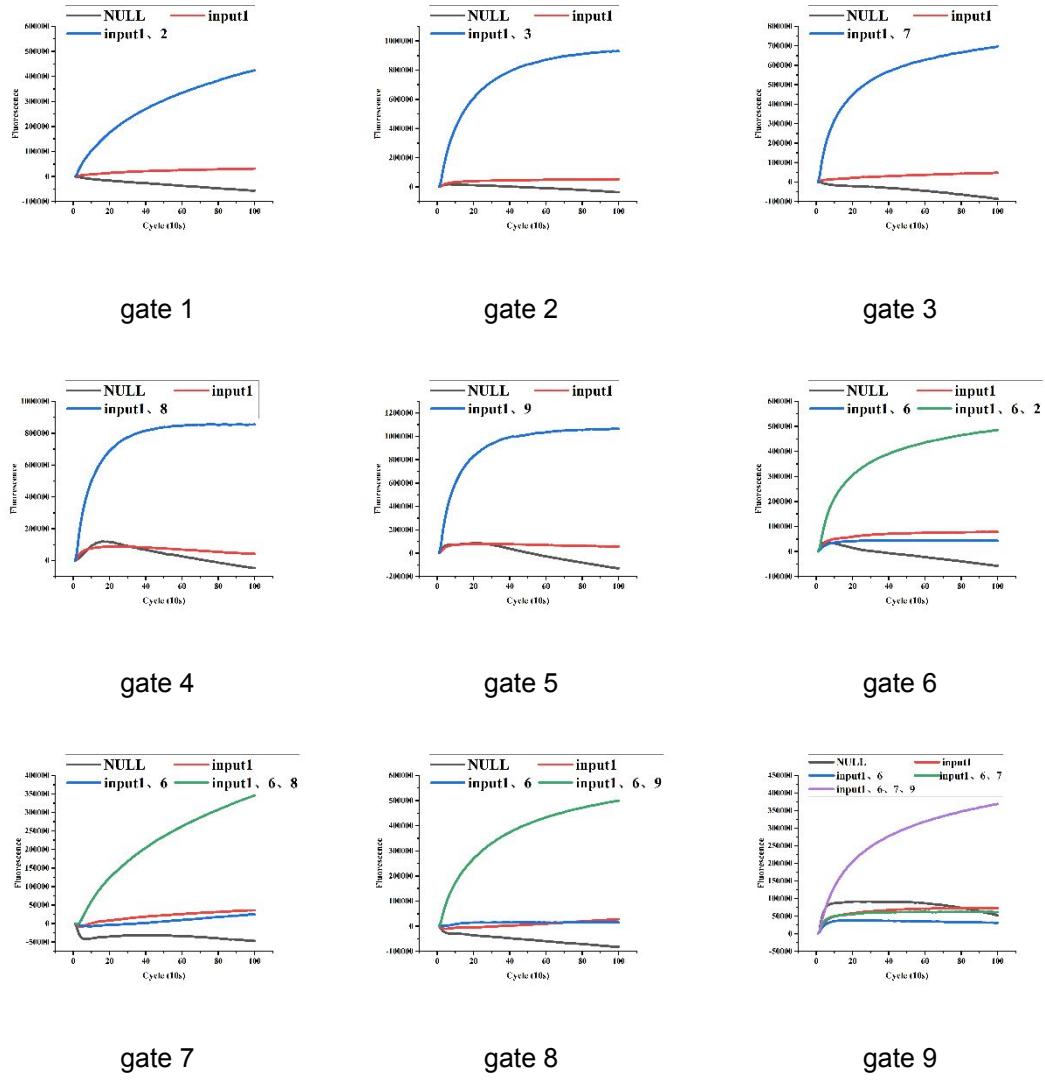
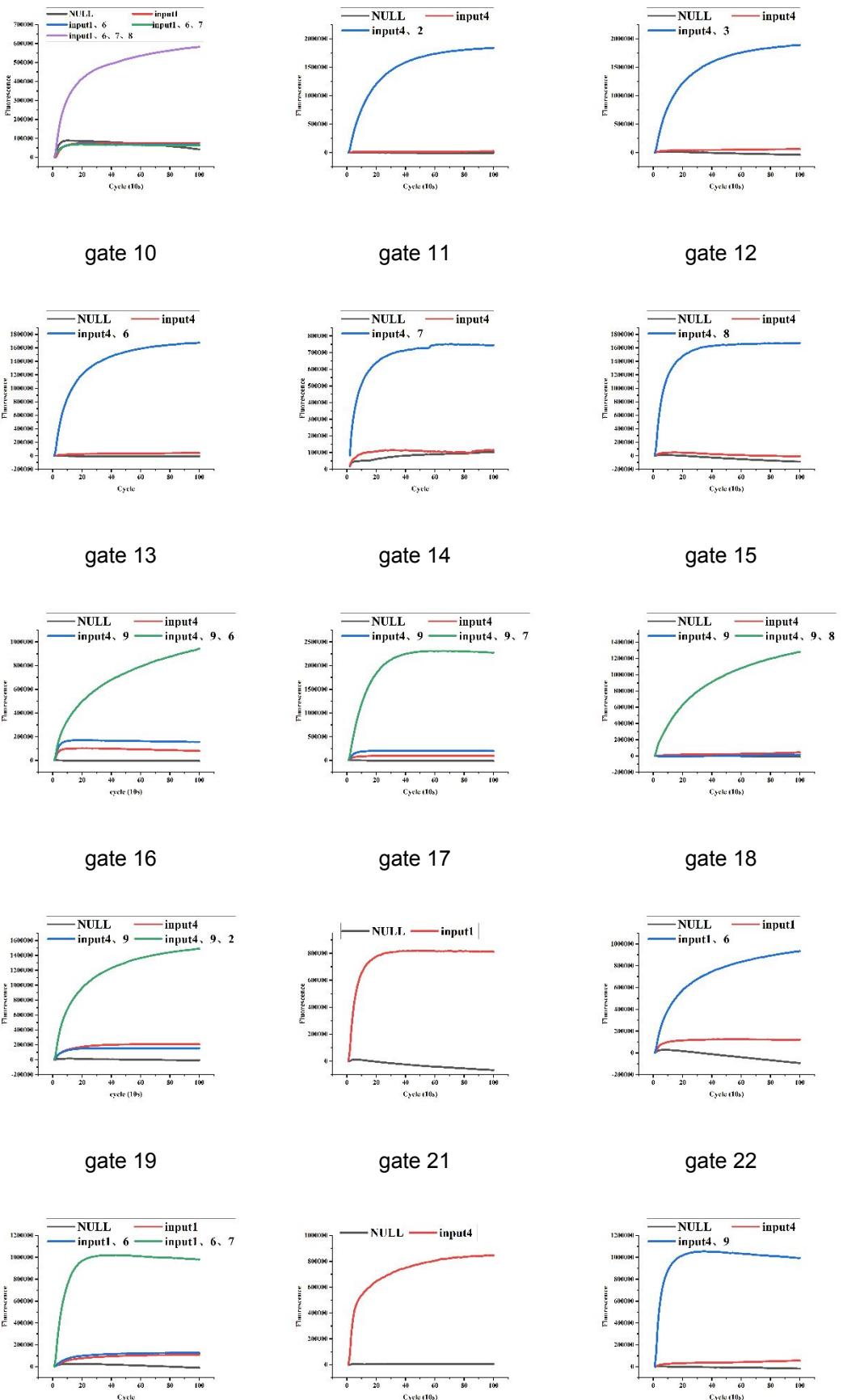


Figure S3 The game tree for tic-tac-toe. The blue circles represent bots, and the yellow boxes represent players. According to the strategy of MAYA-1, the first step of the robot is in the middle, and the default is RUN 0. In each round after that, each step of the robot can be determined by all the points that the player has placed on the path.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \underbrace{i_4}_{24} \Rightarrow position 1 \\
& \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_6 \wedge i_7)}_{23} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_9 \wedge i_7)}_{17} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_9 \wedge i_8)}_{18} \Rightarrow position 2 \\
& \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_6)}_{22} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_9)}_{25} \Rightarrow position 3 \\
& \underbrace{i_1}_{21} \Rightarrow position 4 \\
& \underbrace{1}_{20} \Rightarrow position 5 \\
& \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_2)}_1 \parallel \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_3)}_2 \parallel \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_7)}_3 \parallel \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_8)}_4 \parallel \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_9)}_5 \Rightarrow position 6 \\
& \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_6 \wedge i_2)}_6 \parallel \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_6 \wedge i_8)}_7 \parallel \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_6 \wedge i_9)}_8 \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_9 \wedge i_6)}_{16} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_9 \wedge i_2)}_{19} \Rightarrow position 7 \\
& \underbrace{i_1 \wedge i_6 \wedge i_7 \wedge i_9}_9 \Rightarrow position 8 \\
& \underbrace{(i_1 \wedge i_6 \wedge i_7 \wedge i_8)}_{10} \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_2)}_{11} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_3)}_{12} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_6)}_{13} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_7)}_{14} \parallel \underbrace{(i_4 \wedge i_8)}_{15} \Rightarrow position 9
\end{aligned}$$

Figure S4 Implementation strategy of the tic-tac-toe game. According to the implementation strategy of the MAYA-I robot, the robot can make judgments based on the player's chess position, and the judgment basis is shown in the figure. The robot's judgment for each position is determined by a disjunctive paradigm. Each parenthesis is a logic AND gate, and the number below is the logic gate number. For example, when the player's chess position is 1, 6, and 7, the robot makes a judgment on the position 2.





gate 23

gate 24

gate 25

Figure S5 Fluorescence detection results of Tic-tac-toe game logic gates. We tested the logic gates used in the tic-tac-toe game in separate test tubes. The results show that the logic gates all work properly. And the difference in the fluorescence signal of domino logic gates containing positions 4 and 9 was generally higher than that of domino logic gates containing positions 1 and 6.