



**Title of Project : Creation of artificial genetic system with acyclic artificial nucleic acids and application to evolutionary molecular engineering**

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**【Purpose and Background of the Research】**

RNA world hypothesis, a widely accepted origin of life, prompted prebiotic chemists to synthesize ribonucleotide and self-replication of RNA oligomers under plausible prebiotic conditions. However, since non-enzymatic ribonucleotide synthesis and self-replication of RNA was very difficult to realize under abiotic conditions, alternative hypothesis called “pre-RNA” world was introduced. This hypothesis postulates existence of primitive genetic material, i.e., “pre-RNA” (artificial nucleic acid), which should have much more simple structure than ribonucleotide, and is then evolved into RNA. But none of

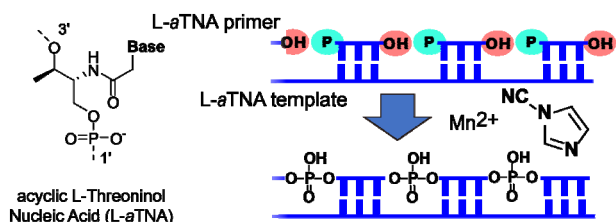


Fig.1. Chemical ligation of L-aTNA.

artificial nucleic acids satisfied the requisites of pre-RNA so far, there has been no progress on this hypothesis.

Our group has originally developed several acyclic artificial nucleic acids, and found that L-aTNA (Fig.1) could recognized both DNA and RNA. Recently, we also found that L-aTNA could be efficiently ligated in the presence of metal ion and N-cyanoimidazole, and achieved its pseudo-primer extension reaction non-enzymatically (Fig.1). In this project, we will create a new artificial genetic system with L-aTNA (Fig.2); self-replication (amplification), transcription, and reverse-transcription of L-aTNA. Here, we regard L-aTNA as “genome”, and 1) template-directed synthesis of L-aTNA (self-replication, amplification), 2) “transcription” of L-aTNA to DNA(RNA), and 3) “reverse-transcription” of DNA(RNA) to L-aTNA will be realized non-enzymatically. This artificial genetic system enables sequencing of L-aTNA strand via transcribed DNA. PCR amplification of transcribed DNA and subsequent reverse-transcription also enables evolutionary molecular engineering as DNA-protein world. We will also create L-aTNA aptamer by making full use of the

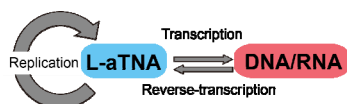


Fig.2. Artificial genetic system

L-aTNA-based evolutionary molecular engineering, as an application of artificial genetic system.

**【Research Methods】**

Template-directed self-replication of L-aTNA is realized by using a pool of random L-aTNA trimers as substrates. Next, PCR-like self-amplification is investigated.

We next investigate transcription of L-aTNA to DNA(RNA) to prepare for the L-aTNA aptamer. For this purpose, metal ions and metal-complexes that activate nucleophilicity of -OH are designed. If we transcribe L-aTNA to DNA, L-aTNA sequence can be decoded via DNA sequencing.

We next achieve reverse-transcription of DNA(RNA) to L-aTNA by using a pool of random L-aTNA trimers as self-replication of L-aTNA.

After realizing the artificial genetic system, evolutionary molecular engineering is applied to L-aTNA as DNA engineering. First, L-aTNA oligomer that can bind to specific target is fished from a random pool of L-aTNA oligomers. Then the caught L-aTNA oligomer is transcribed into DNA(RNA), which is amplified by PCR, followed by reverse-transcription to L-aTNA. By repeating this evolution cycle, L-aTNA will be obtained by decoding the transcribed DNA.

**【Expected Research Achievements and Scientific Significance】**

If we realize the artificial genetic system in Fig.2, primitive nucleic acid that satisfies the requisites for pre-RNA is for the first time evidenced with L-aTNA, which should contribute to the study on the origin of life. Furthermore, obtained L-aTNA aptamer should be available as a new nucleic acid medicine.

**【Publications Relevant to the Project】**

- K. Murayama, H. Kashida, H. Asanuma, Acyclic L-Threoinol Nucleic Acid (L-aTNA) with Suitable Structural Rigidity Cross-pairs with DNA and RNA., *Chem. Commun.*, **51**, 6500-6503(2015).
- K. Murayama, H. Okita, T. Kuriki, H. Asanuma, Nonenzymatic polymerase-like template-directed synthesis of acyclic L-threoinol nucleic acid, *Nat. Commun.*, **12**, 804(2021).

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