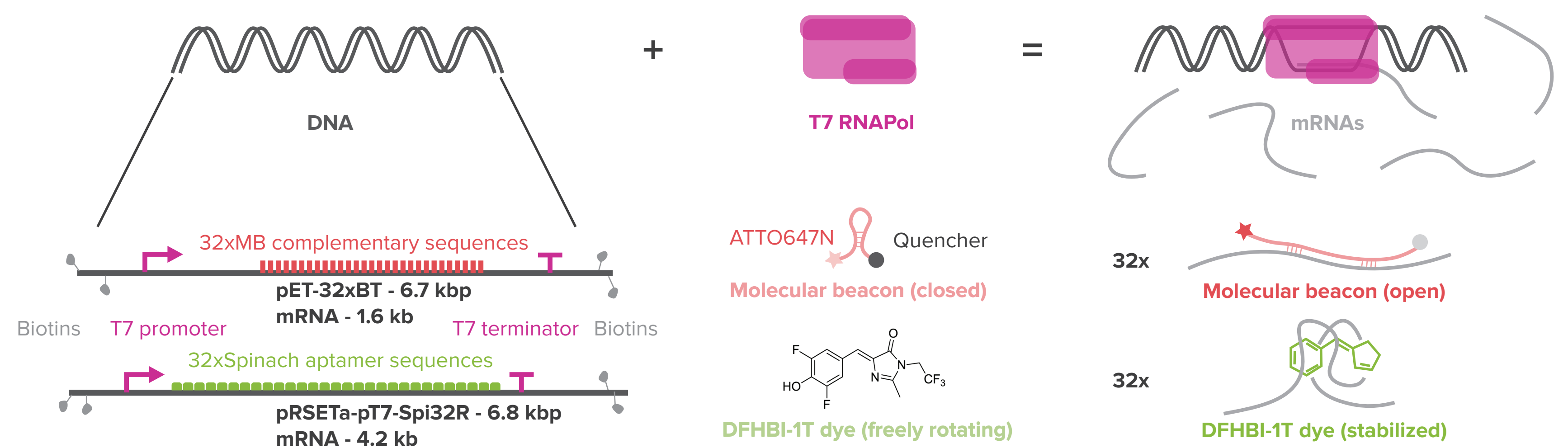


# Counting mRNAs: The single-molecule in vitro transcription (smIVT) assay

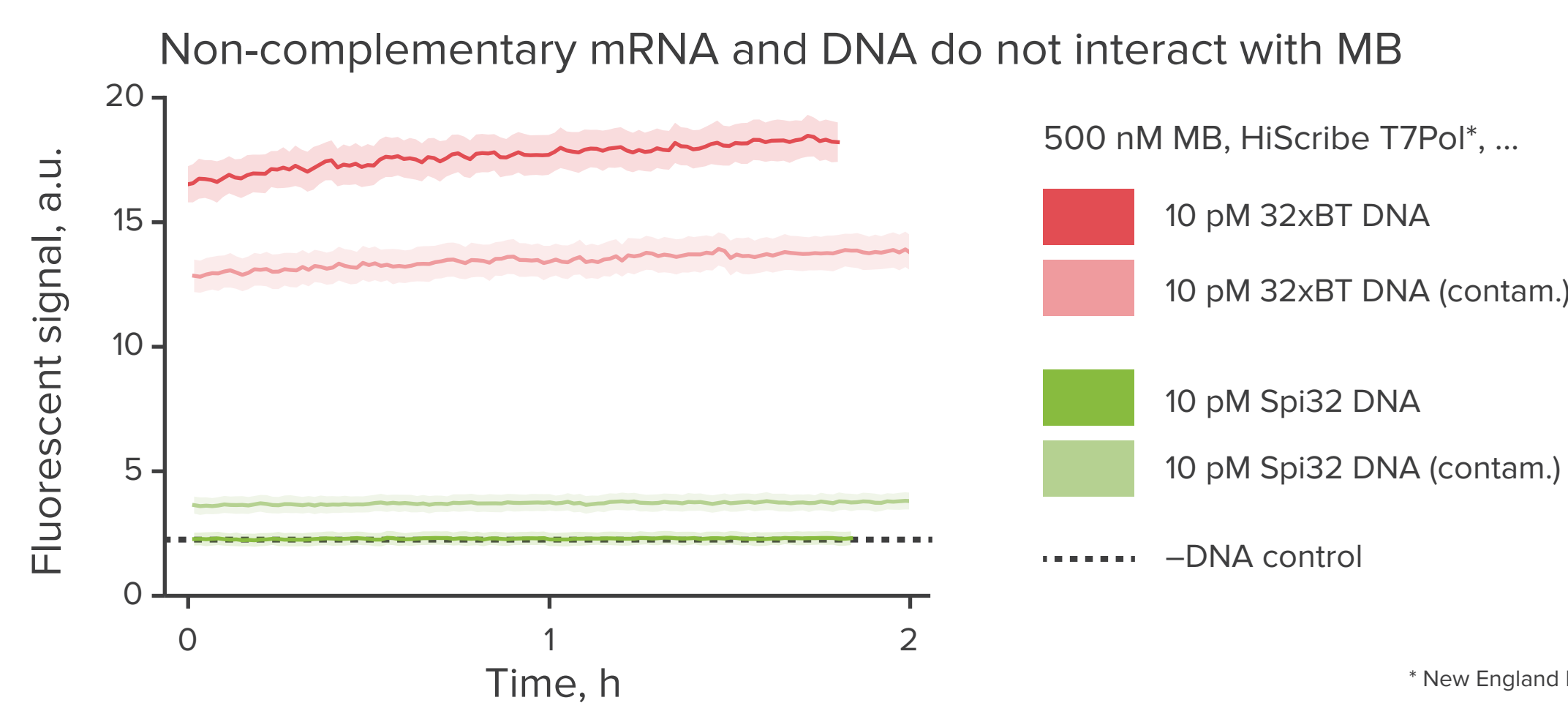
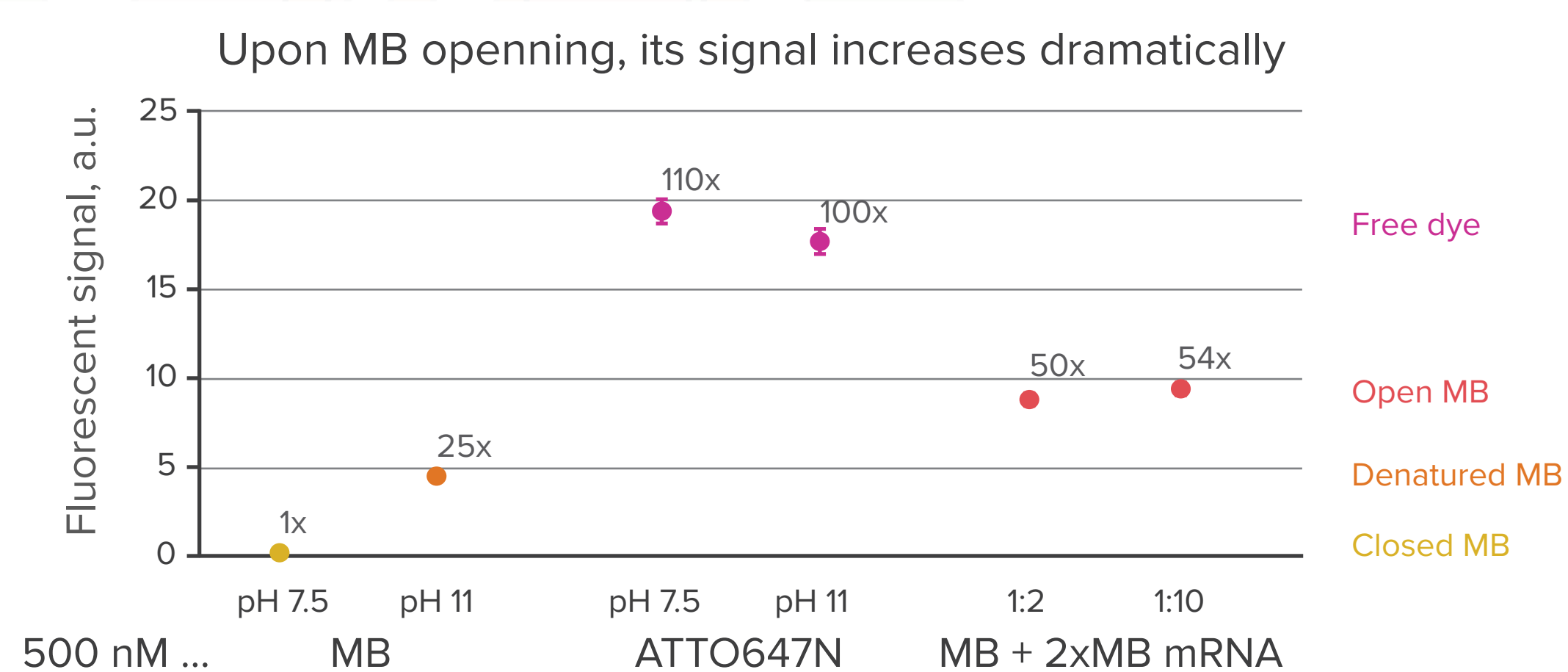
Vadim Bogatyr<sup>VU</sup>, Andreas Biebricher<sup>VU</sup>, Maike Hansen<sup>RU</sup>, Roel Maas<sup>RU</sup>, Wilhelm Huck<sup>RU</sup>, Gijs Wuite<sup>VU</sup>

With the smIVT assay, we aim to provide the SynCell community with a single-molecule imaging tool to observe mRNA synthesis in real-time, compare different commercially available or lab-made transcription systems and study transcription at a single DNA per synthetic cell concentration.

Here we utilize two approaches. Both are reliant on fluorescent probes that become more fluorescently active after interactions with the transcript mRNA: molecular beacons (MB) with ATTO647N dye and Spinach aptamers (MB) with ATTO647N dye and Spinach aptamers. In both cases we use 32 repeats in order to increase signal to noise ratio and resolve individual mRNAs as they appear.

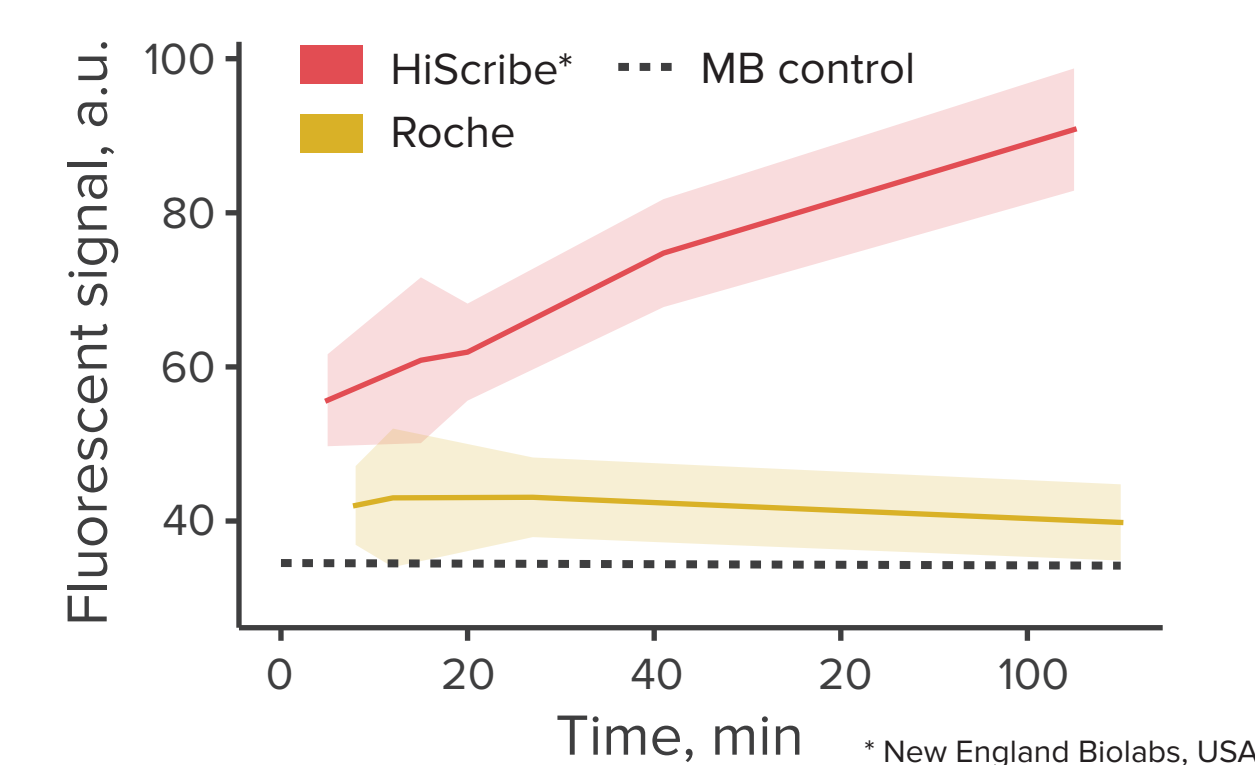


## Molecular beacon is a lighting-up sequence-specific probe

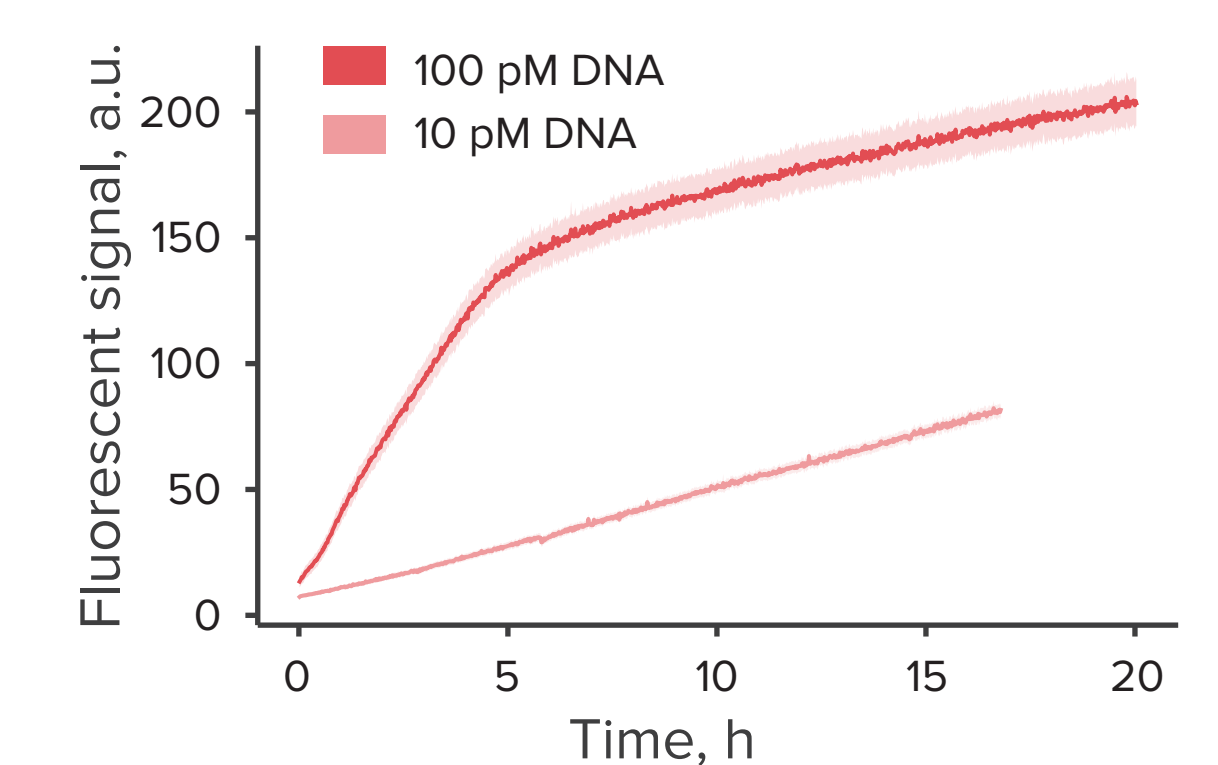


## Multiple MB enable single-molecule mRNA detection

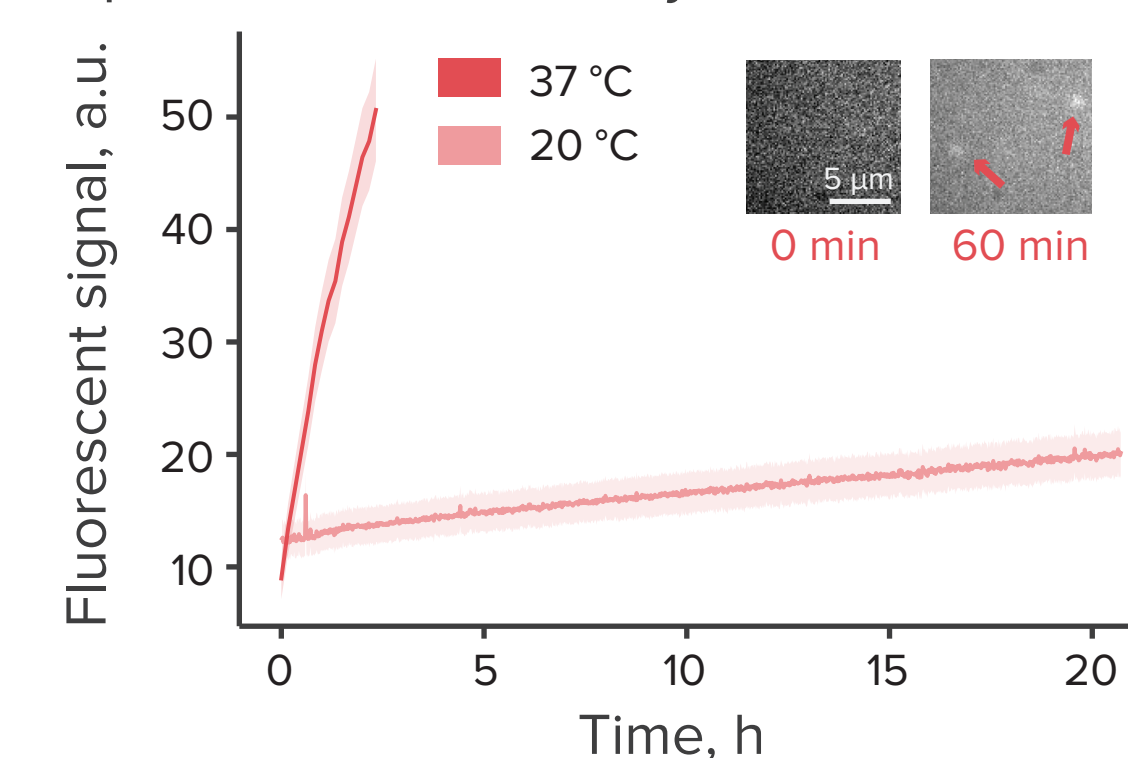
HiScribe T7RNAPol\* outperformed others and was used for further experiments



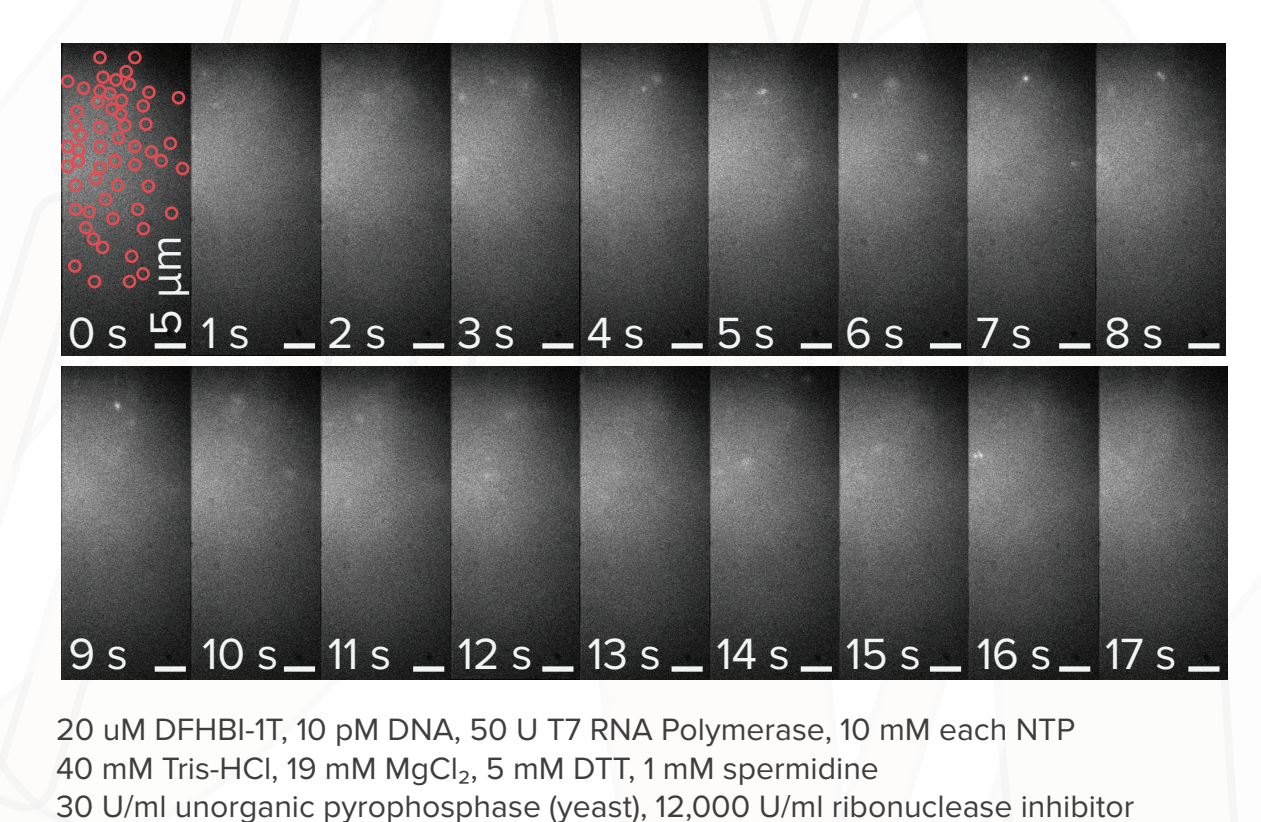
Higher DNA leads to faster mRNA production



Reaction runs optimally at 37 °C and produces individually-resolved mRNAs

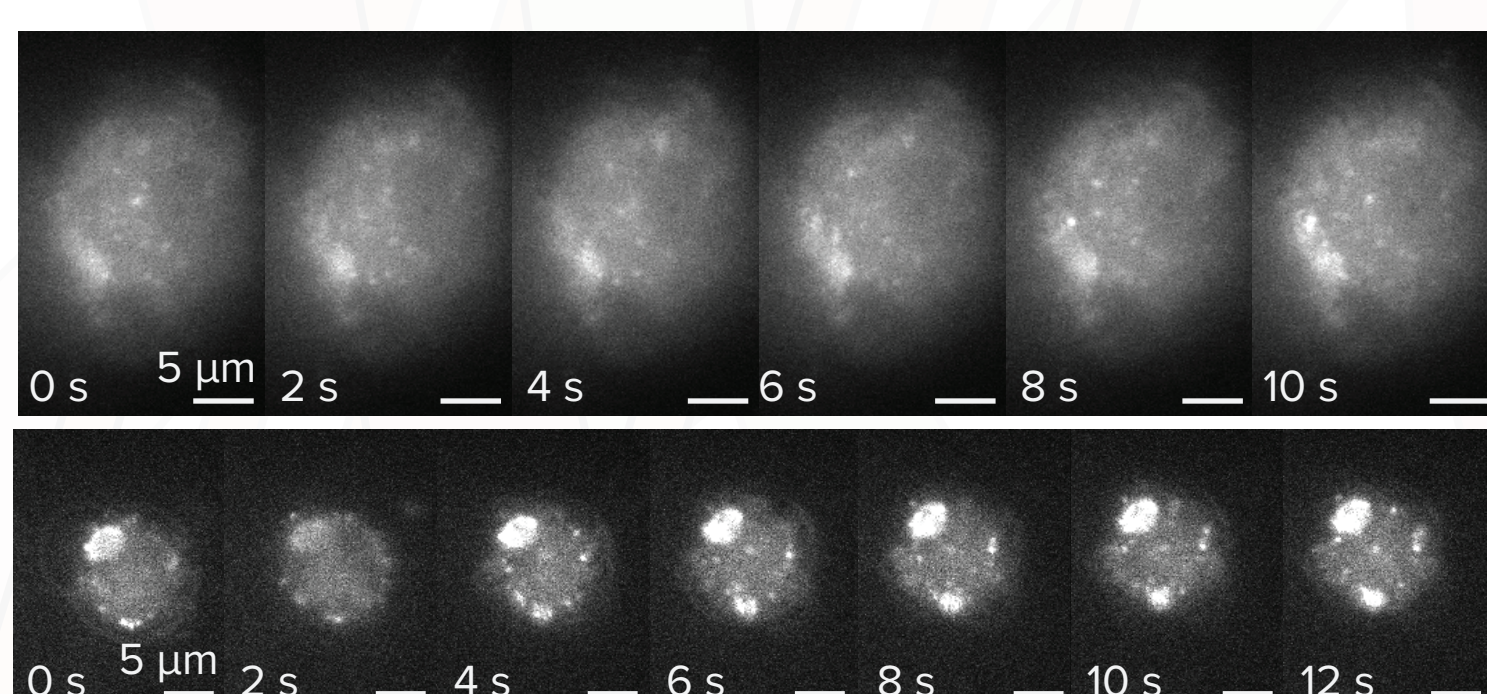


Individual 32xMB mRNAs can be tracked

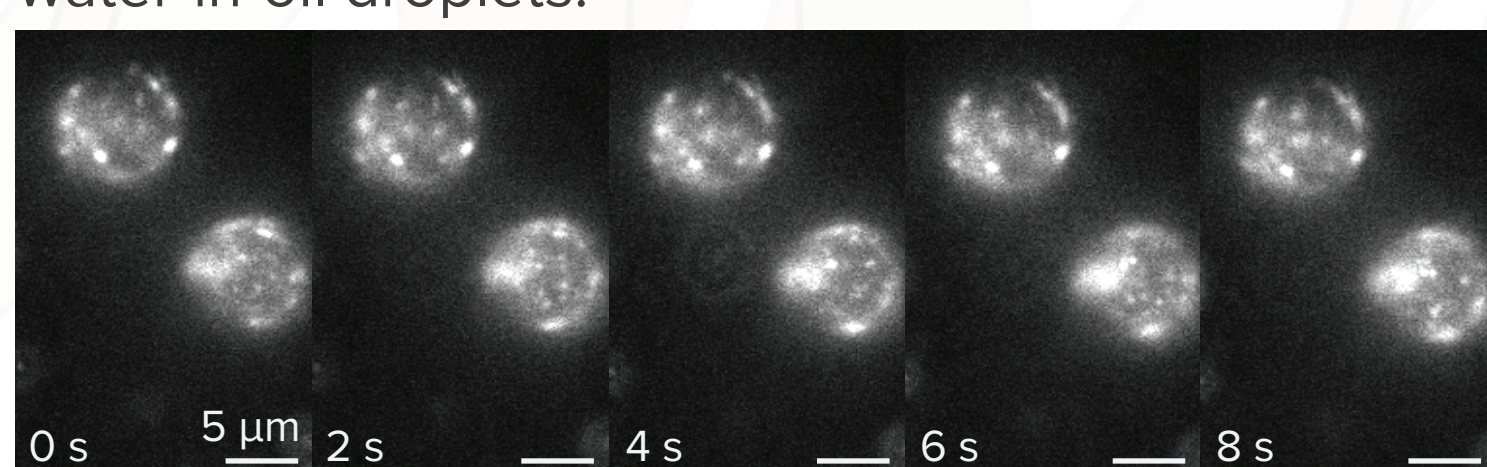


## Single mRNA can be imaged inside giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs)

Transcription reaction solution was incubated for 1 h at 37 °C. It was then encapsulated inside GUVs using inverted emulsion method\* and imaged.



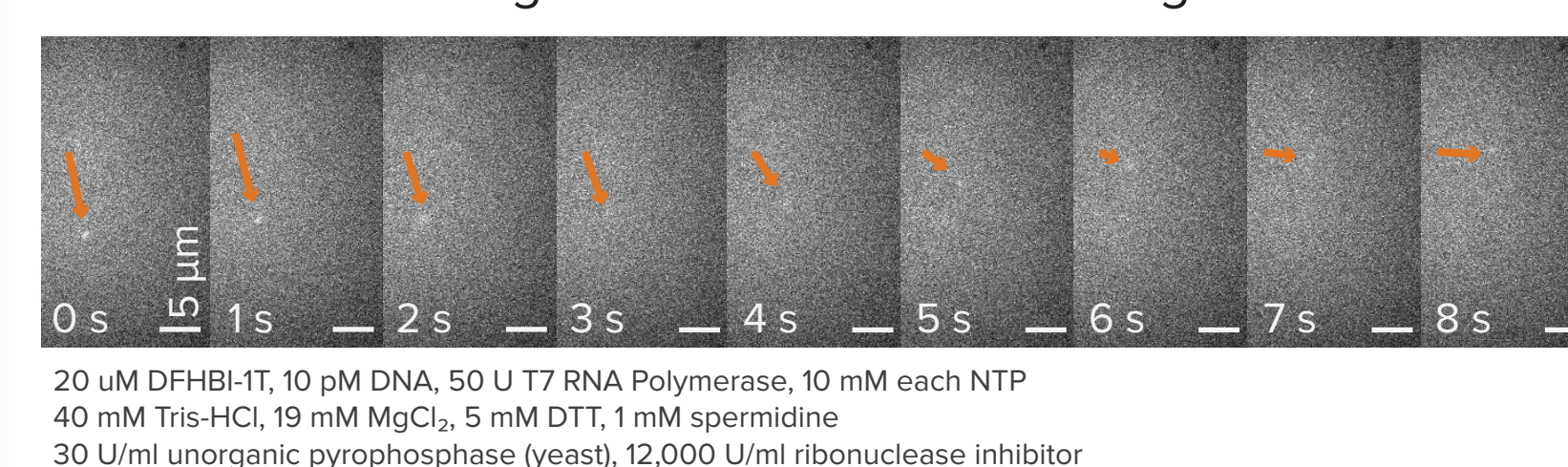
Individual mRNA molecules were also imaged in water-in-oil droplets.



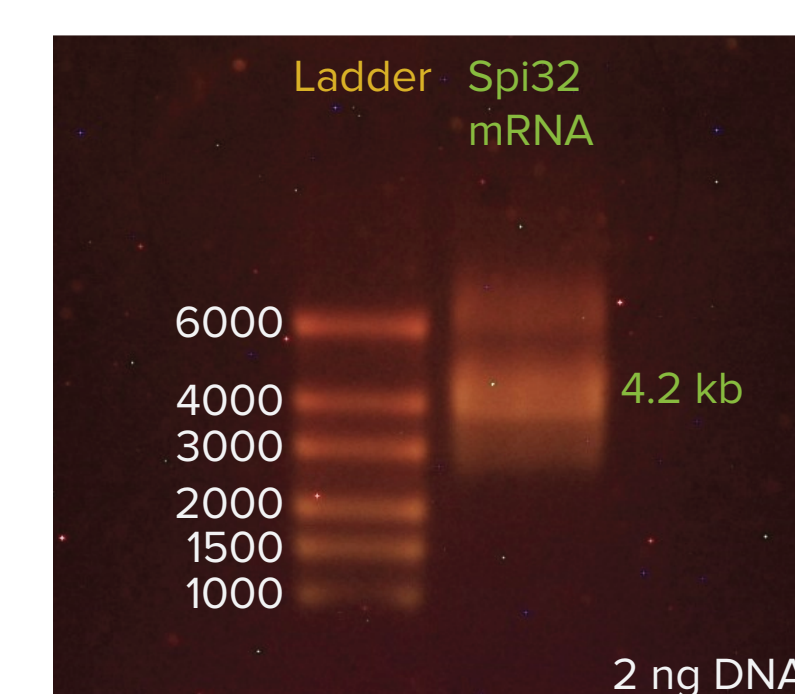
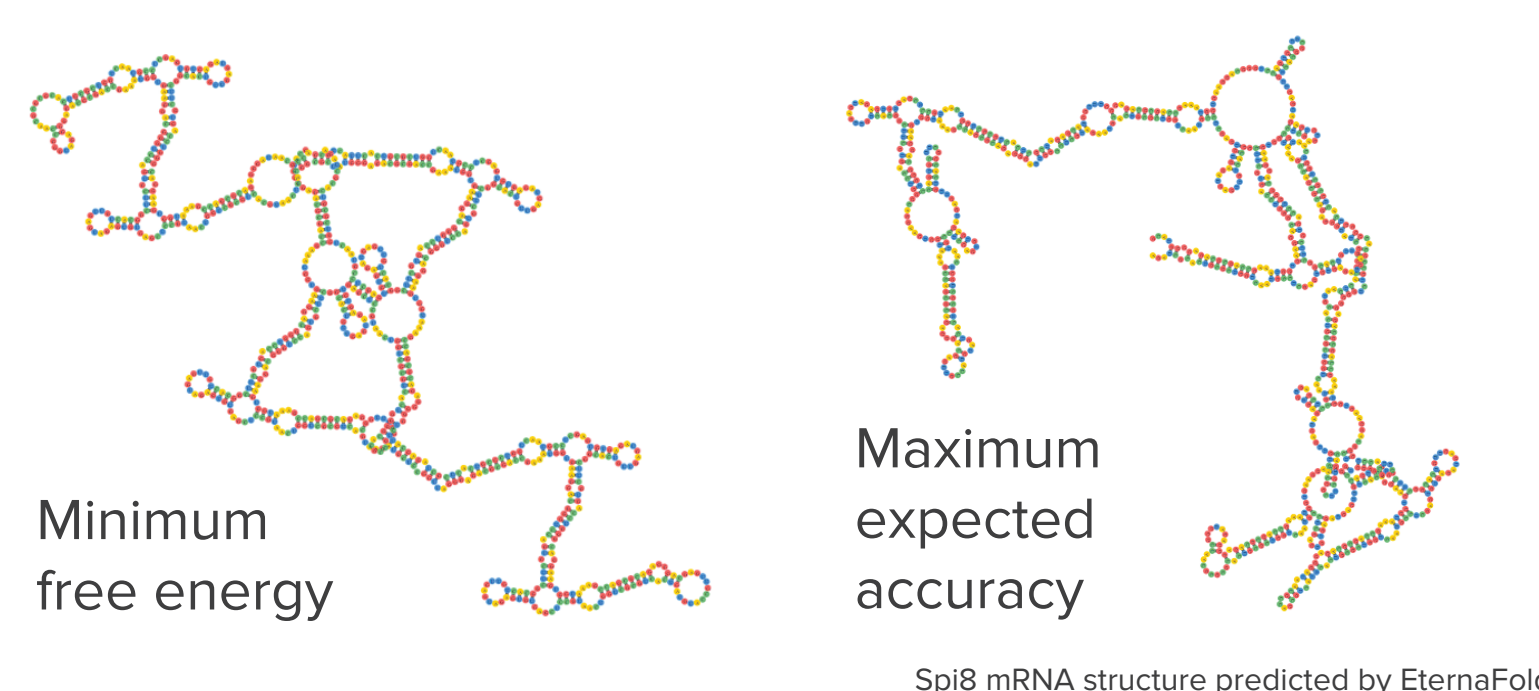
\*Moga et al. ChemBioChem 2019

## Multiple Spinach aptamers are a worse alternative to multiple molecular beacons

Individual Spi32 mRNAs can be tracked continuously in solution. However, compared to ATTO647N, DFHBI-1T dye bleaches faster and has lower signal enhancement upon binding, which leads to more background noise and worse signal-to-noise ratio.

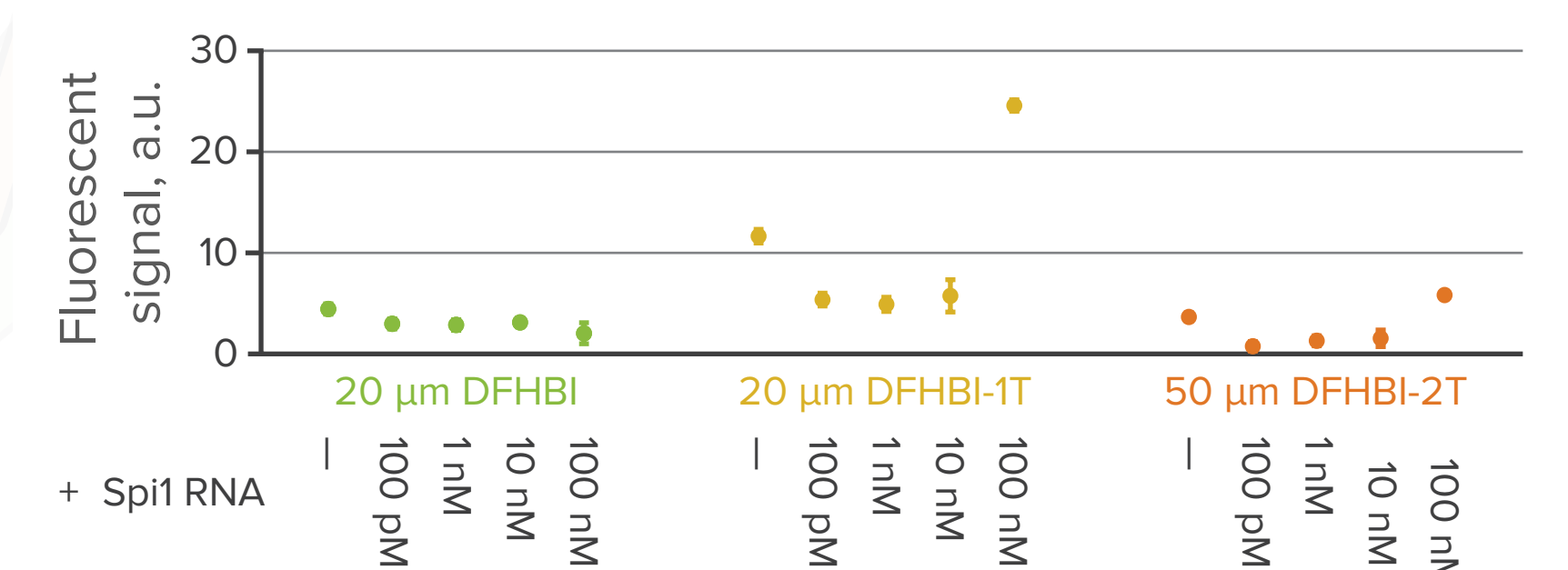


32x Spinach sequences likely fold on themselves



Only a few bright spots could be observed in 10 pM DNA transcription reaction mix after 1 h at 37 °C. At the same time, Spi32 mRNA imaged on the gel suggests abundant full-length mRNA are transcription result from this reaction.

An unexpected interaction that lowers fluorescent signal seem to undergo between the DFHBI dyes and Spinach sequence



## What's next for smIVT project?

Utilizing multiple molecular beacons has been shown here to be a prospective approach to visualize single mRNAs produced by T7 polymerase. It was demonstrated at pM DNA concentrations similar to that of living cells. Our next goal is to improve the localization of this reaction through encapsulation of the mix in GUVs or by trapping a single DNA with a dual optical tweezer setup.

Another step towards a reliable and quantitative transcription assay will be calculating the reaction rate from the number of produced mRNAs and the initially available DNA templates. For the latter, we aim to count using DNA binding dye that does not impede T7 processivity.

Finally, transcription is only half of the story. Including translation of the fluorescent proteins will be another significant milestone. After all, our ultimate goal in this project is to find the optimal cell-free expression systems and conditions while examining TxTI coupling and noise effects.



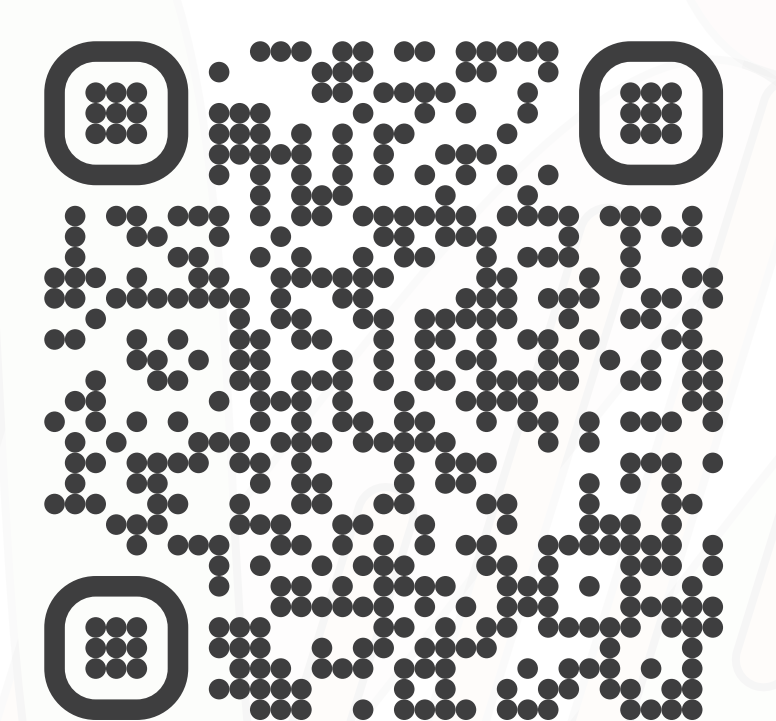
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