

# Mirror-image polymerase chain reaction

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**The construction of mirror-image biological systems may open the next frontier for biomedical technology development and discovery. Here we have designed and chemically synthesized a mutant version of the thermostable *Sulfolobus solfataricus* P2 DNA polymerase IV (Dpo4) consisting of D-amino acids. With a total peptide length of 358 amino acid residues, it is the largest chemically synthesized D-amino acid protein reported to date. We show that the D-polymerase is able to amplify a 120-bp L-DNA sequence coding for the *Escherichia coli* 5S ribosomal RNA gene *rrfB* by mirror-image polymerase chain reaction, and that both the natural and mirror-image systems operate with strict chiral specificity. The development of efficient miPCR systems may lead to many practical applications, such as mirror-image systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment for the selection of therapeutically promising nuclease-resistant L-nucleic acid aptamers.**

**Keywords:** chirality; D-amino acid; L-DNA; mirror-image polymerase chain reaction (miPCR); *Sulfolobus solfataricus* P2 DNA polymerase IV (Dpo4)

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## Introduction

We have previously reported the chemical synthesis of a 174-residue D-amino acid African Swine Fever Virus polymerase X (ASFV pol X) system [1], in which we demonstrated that two processes in the central dogma of molecular biology, the template-directed replication of DNA and transcription into RNA, could be catalyzed by a D-amino acid polymerase on an L-DNA template. The establishment of this mirror-image genetic replication and transcription system was a small step towards chemically synthesizing an alternative, mirror-image form of life in the laboratory [2, 3], whereas achieving this ultimate goal requires many more efficient molecular tools such as a thermostable enzyme capable of mirror-image polymerase chain reaction (miPCR).

Advances in solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) and native chemical ligation have enabled the synthesis of a number of D-amino acid proteins by ligating short, synthetic D-peptide segments into longer ones [1, 4, 5]. While the chemical synthesis of most PCR enzymes such as the 832-residue *Taq* polymerase might be still beyond current technology, the synthetic route for synthesizing a small thermostable polymerase, such as the 352-residue *Sulfolobus solfataricus* P2 DNA polymerase IV (Dpo4), has been independently developed by us and others [6, 7]. Here we have chemically synthesized a mutant version of the thermostable Dpo4 with D-amino acids by further improving our previously reported synthetic route [6]. We show that the mutant D-polymerase (D-Dpo4-5m) is able to amplify a 120-bp L-DNA sequence coding for the *Escherichia coli* 5S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene *rrfB* by miPCR.

## Results

### Chemical synthesis and folding of D-Dpo4-5m

We carried out the chemical synthesis of a D-amino acid version of the mutant Dpo4 protein with

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improvements to our previously reported synthesis strategy [6] by replacing the S86A mutation with S86C (Figure 1), and by performing stepwise desulfurization (Figure 2). We show that the PCR efficiency of the mutant Dpo4 (Dpo4-5m) is comparable to that of the recombinant wild-type (WT) Dpo4 purified from *E. coli*, suggesting that these five point mutations (C31S, S86C, N123A, S207A and S313A) do not significantly affect the PCR efficiency of the enzyme (Supplementary Figure S1). Furthermore, we replaced all the methionine residues (Met1, Met76, Met89, Met157, Met216 and Met251) with isosteric norleucine (Nle) to avoid potential oxidation to the methionine residues in the SPPS and peptide ligation processes [6, 8], and added a D-polyhistidine tag (D-His<sub>6</sub>, which we show can also bind to a nickel column) at the N-terminus of the synthetic enzyme to facilitate the downstream protein purification, making the total length of the synthetic peptide to 358 amino acid residues (Figure 1).

We chemically synthesized the 9 peptide segments with D-amino acids, and assembled the segments in the C- to N-terminus direction by native chemical ligation using hydrazides as thioester surrogates [9–13] (Figure 2; Supplementary Figures S2–S16). The full-length D-protein was analyzed by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) (Supplementary Figure S16B) and electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) (Supplementary Figure S16C; observed M.W. 40 832.0 Da, calculated M.W. 40 832.6 Da). Then the D-protein was folded by successive dialysis against a series of renaturation buffers containing 4 M, 2 M, 1 M, 0.5 M, 0.25 M, and 0 M Gn·HCl, respectively.

Next, we heated the folded D-polymerase to 78 °C to precipitate the thermolabile peptides, which were removed by ultracentrifugation, followed by nickel column purification (Materials and Methods). The L-polymerase (synthesized with L-amino acids, purified and folded by the same procedures) and D-polymerase were analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-

polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) (Figure 3a), and by circular dichroism (CD), showing that the chemically synthesized and folded L- and D-proteins were mirror images of each other (Figure 3b).

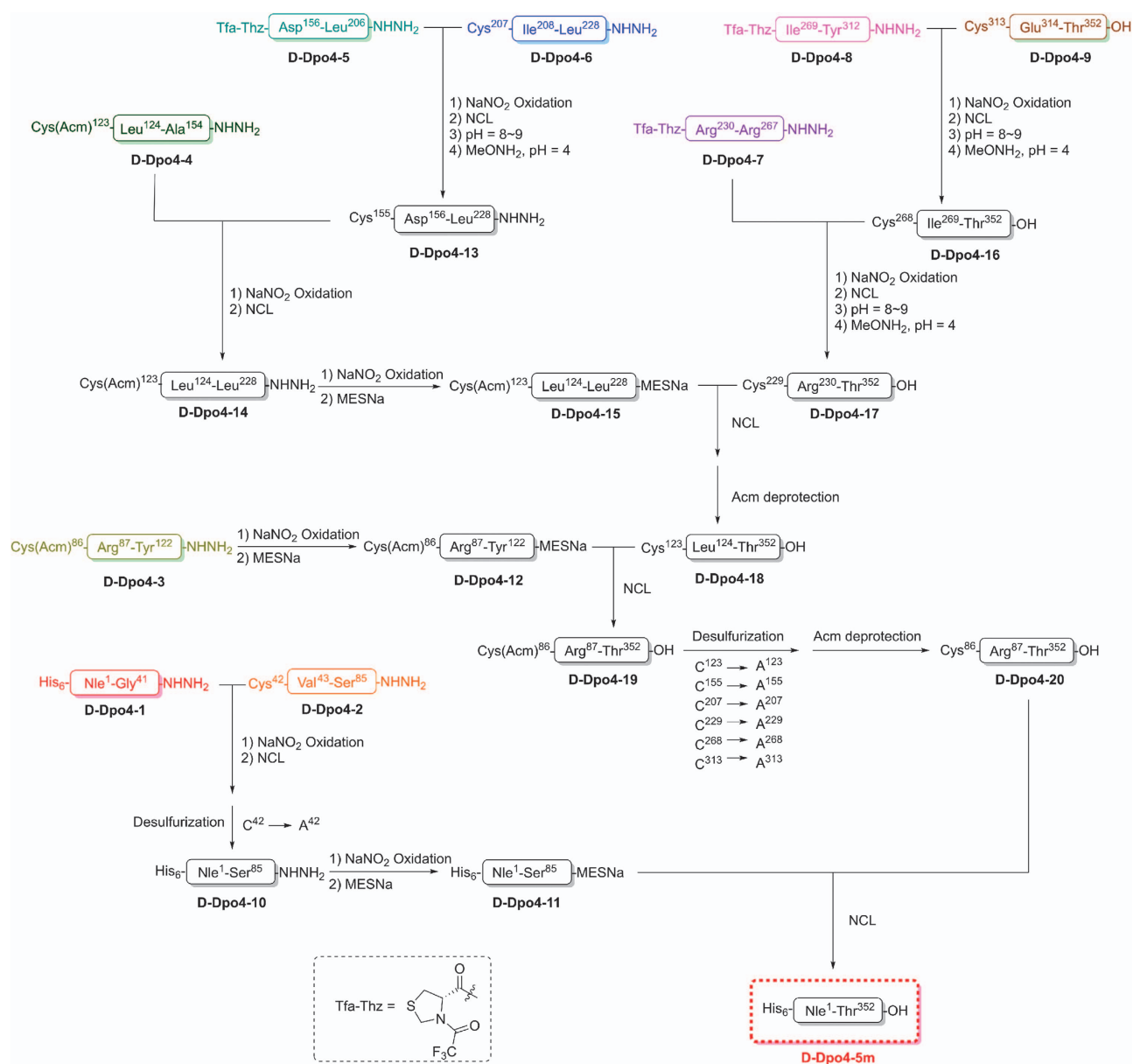
#### miPCR by synthetic D-Dpo4-5m

Having synthesized and folded the synthetic D-Dpo4-5m, we carried out miPCR with a synthetic 120-nt L-DNA template coding for the *E. coli* 5S rRNA gene *rrfB*, L-DNA primers (Supplementary Table S1), and L-deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates (L-dNTPs) in an achiral buffer (50 mM HEPES at pH 7.5). We show that the synthetic D-polymerase is able to amplify the L-DNA sequence after up to 40 cycles using a regular PCR program (including denaturation, annealing, and extension steps; see Materials and Methods). The miPCR products resulted in a clear band in the agarose gel with the expected length of 120 bp, which increased in intensity with cycle numbers (Figure 4a). However, the miPCR system appeared to be less efficient than the natural one (requiring a longer extension time), which is likely due to the impurities in the L-dNTPs as observed in previous studies on the ASFV pol X system [1].

The products of miPCR and PCR were digested by an endonuclease (DNase I) and exonuclease (Exonuclease VIII, truncated), in which case the products of miPCR were entirely resistant to digestion by both endonuclease and exonuclease of natural chirality (Figure 4b and c). This feature of amplified L-DNA sequences makes them promising candidates for *in vivo* applications, eg, as nuclease-resistant L-nucleic acid aptamers for research and therapeutic purposes [14, 15]. We then estimated the fidelity of the D-Dpo4-5m system using a corresponding L-polymerase on a D-DNA template [6], as a practical L-DNA sequencing technology is currently unavailable. The error rate of the Dpo4-5m system measured in the order of  $10^{-4}$ , consistent with the replication error rate of the WT Dpo4 reported in previous studies [16, 17].



**Figure 1** D-Dpo4-5m amino acid sequence. D-Dpo4-5m amino acid sequence with five point mutations (C31S, S86C, N123A, S207A and S313A; highlighted by parentheses) and an N-terminal D-His<sub>6</sub> tag. Isosteric Nle (highlighted by parentheses) was used to replace all the methionine residues (Met1, Met76, Met89, Met157, Met216 and Met251).



**Figure 2** Synthetic route for D-Dpo4-5m. Total chemical synthesis of D-Dpo4-5m by assembling 9 peptide segments in the C- to N-terminus direction using hydrazides as thioester surrogates.

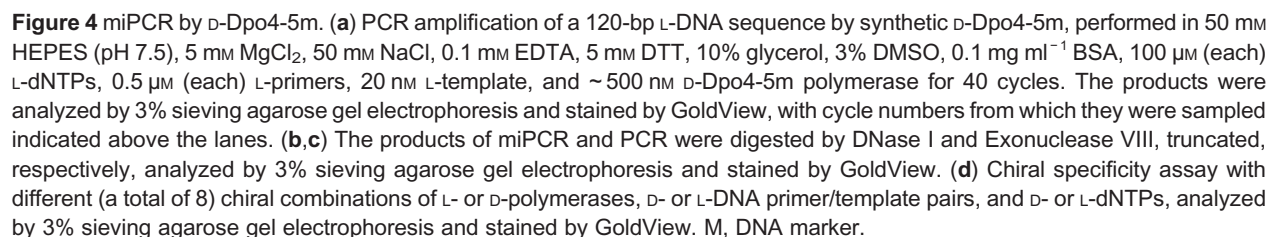
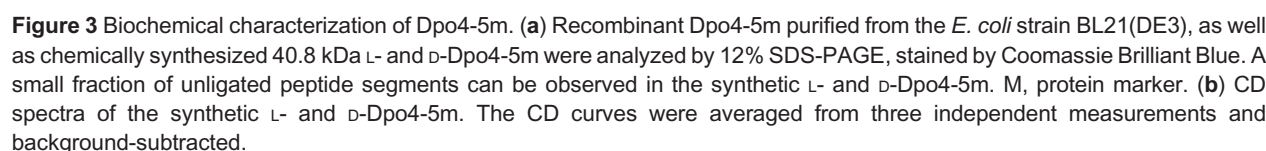
### Chiral specificity of L- and D-Dpo4-5m PCR systems

Next, we investigated whether the natural and the mirror-image Dpo4-5m could operate with strict chiral specificity. We tested their chiral specificity with different (a total of 8) chiral combinations of L- or D-polymerases, D- or L-DNA primer/template pairs, and D- or L-dNTPs, and analyzed the PCR amplification products by agarose gel electrophoresis (Figure 4d). We show that the PCR amplification only occurred with L-Dpo4-5m on a D-DNA primer/template pair supplied with D-dNTPs (the natural system), and with D-Dpo4-5m on

an L-DNA primer/template pair supplied with L-dNTPs (the mirror-image system), but not with any of the other combinations. These results suggest that both the natural and mirror-image Dpo4-5m systems have strict chiral specificity, which was also observed in previous studies on the ASFV pol X system [1].

### Discussion

Here we have chemically synthesized a mutant version of the thermostable Dpo4 with D-amino acids, and



whereas many DNA aptamers display G-quadruplex structures and are GC-rich [19]. In addition, in our experience, the system was also less efficient with lower amounts ( $< 5$  nM) of input L-DNA templates. Thus improving the miPCR efficiency and reducing its preference to template sequences in the randomized DNA pool is crucial for realizing miSELEX.

The next big challenge in the effort to build a complete mirror-image central dogma is the construction of a mirror-image ribosome [20, 21]. Because both the ASFV pol X and Dpo4 systems suffer from low amplification efficiency (especially with DNA templates



longer than several hundred bp) and poor fidelity [1, 6, 16, 17], to obtain the mirror-image rRNAs of up to a couple of kilobases requires a genetic replication and transcription system with efficiency and fidelity much higher than the current ones. An important technical issue to resolve here is the quality of L-dNTPs, which likely have affected the efficiency of the enzymatically catalyzed mirror-image polymerization [1]. Other potential strategies towards realizing more efficient miPCR include to look beyond Dpo4 for other thermostable polymerases in nature, and to apply directed evolution approaches to search for more efficient polymerase mutants [22–24]. Another hurdle in the construction of mirror-image rRNAs is the lack of long L-DNA template sequences in nature, although the ability to perform assembly PCR with short chemically synthesized oligonucleotides may provide a partial solution [6, 7].

While we were preparing this work, an alternative strategy for synthesizing the D-amino acid Dpo4 with 3 cysteine mutations has been reported [7], in which an average peptide segment length of ~70 amino acid residues was required for the total chemical synthesis. While the strategy reported here required more point mutations to be made (a total of 5 point mutations to the WT Dpo4), an average peptide segment length of ~40 residues was applied (which is more accessible for most laboratories with current SPPS technology [25]). In addition, we added a D-polyhistidine tag (D-His<sub>6</sub>) at the N-terminus of the synthetic D-polymerase. While this approach has slightly increased the total size of the synthetic D-protein for chemical synthesis, it has made the downstream purification of the D-polymerase more convenient to carry out. Furthermore, we replaced all the Met residues with isosteric Nle to avoid potential oxidation to the Met residues in the SPPS and protein ligation processes [6]. We also optimized the purification methodology for the synthetic D-polymerase by heating the folded D-protein to remove the thermolabile peptides, which greatly helped to eliminate the unligated peptide segments and misfolded proteins. Synthesizing an L-amino acid version of the protein instead of only the D-protein also helped us to adjust and optimize the synthetic route with much lower cost [6], and allowed us to compare the CD spectra of the chiral twins.

## Materials and Methods

### Materials

Fmoc-D-Thr(t-Bu)-Wang resin was purchased from GL Biochem Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). 2-Chlorotriethyl chloride resin was purchased from Tianjin Nankai Hecheng Science &

Technology Co., Ltd (Tianjin, China). 9-Fluorenylmethyl carbamate (Fmoc-NHNH<sub>2</sub>) was purchased from Adamas Reagent Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). Fmoc-D-amino acids were purchased from GL Biochem Co., Ltd and BO MAI JIE Technology Co., Ltd (Beijing, China). Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), thioanisole, triisopropylsilane (TIPS), sodium 2-mercaptoethanesulfonate (MESNa), *O*-methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride, PdCl<sub>2</sub>, silver acetate (AgOAc), and 2,2'-azobis[2-(2-imidazolin-2-yl)propane] dihydrochloride (VA-044) were purchased from J&K Scientific Ltd (Beijing, China). 4-Mercaptophenylacetic acid (MPAA) was purchased from Alfa Aesar Chemicals Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP-HCl) was purchased from Tianjin Liankuan Fine Chemical Co., Ltd (Tianjin, China). 1,2-Ethanedithiol (EDT) was purchased from TCI Development Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). Piperidine, Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O, and Et<sub>2</sub>O were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). Guanidine hydrochloride (Gn·HCl), NaOH, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, and NaCl were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent (Beijing, China). Dichloromethane (DCM) and NaNO<sub>2</sub> were purchased from Beijing Chemical Works (Beijing, China). Boc-Cys(Acm)-OH, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) anhydrous, and *O*-(6-chlorobenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HCTU) were purchased from GL Biochem Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (DIEA) was purchased from Beijing Ouhe Technology Co., Ltd (Beijing, China). Ethyl cyanoglyoxylate-2-oxime (Oxyma), *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC), and DL-1,4-dithiothreitol (DTT) were purchased from Adamas Reagent Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). Acetonitrile (HPLC grade) was purchased from J. T. Baker (Phillipsburg, NJ, USA). L-deoxynucleoside phosphoramidites and L-dNTPs were purchased from Chem-Genes (Wilmington, MA, USA).

### Fmoc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis

All peptides were synthesized by Fmoc-based SPPS manually or using the CSBio CS336S peptide synthesizer (Menlo Park, CA, USA). D-Dpo4-9 with C-terminal carboxylate was elongated on Fmoc-D-Thr(t-Bu)-Wang resin. The other eight segments (D-Dpo4-1 to D-Dpo4-8) were synthesized on Fmoc-hydrazine 2-chlorotriethyl chloride resin to obtain peptide hydrazides [26]. A pseudoproline dipeptide [27] was incorporated at position Phe337-Ser338 (in segment D-Dpo4-9). Three isoacyl dipeptides [28] were incorporated at positions Val30-Ser31 (in segment D-Dpo4-1), Ala102-Ser103 (in segment D-Dpo4-3) and Ile144-Ser145 (in segment D-Dpo4-4), respectively. All resins were swelled in DCM/DMF for 30 min before deprotection. The Fmoc groups of both the resin and the assembled amino acids were removed by treating with 20% piperidine and 0.1 mol l<sup>-1</sup> HOBt in DMF twice (5 and 10 min, respectively). The resin was washed with DMF and DCM thoroughly before all deprotection and subsequent condensation reactions. In the manual condensation reactions, Arg, His and Cys were coupled for 1 h with 4 equiv. Fmoc-amino acids, 3.8 equiv. HCTU, and 8 equiv. DIEA at 30 °C to avoid side reactions at high temperature. Other amino acids, the pseudoproline dipeptide and isoacyl dipeptides

were coupled for 20 min at 75 °C using 4 equiv. Fmoc-amino acids or 3 equiv. Fmoc-dipeptides, 4 equiv. Oxyma, and 4 equiv. DIC. Peptide synthesis by automatic synthesizer was carried out for 30 min at 60 °C with 3–4 equiv. Fmoc-amino acids, 4 equiv. Oxyma, and 4 equiv. DIC. After all the amino acids were assembled, the remaining Fmoc group was removed and a cleavage cocktail (TFA/H<sub>2</sub>O/TIPS/thioanisole/EDT, 82.5/5/5/2.5) was added. The cleavage reaction took 3 h under agitation at 30 °C. Most of the TFA in the mixture was removed by N<sub>2</sub> blowing, and cold ether was added to precipitate the crude peptide. After centrifugation, the supernatant was discarded and the precipitates were washed twice with ether. The crude peptides were dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN/H<sub>2</sub>O, analyzed by RP-HPLC and ESI-MS, and purified by semi-preparative RP-HPLC.

### Native chemical ligation

The C-terminal peptide hydrazide segment was dissolved in acidified ligation buffer (aqueous solution of 6 M Gn-HCl and 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 3.0). The mixture was cooled in an ice-salt bath (−15 °C), and 10–20 equiv. NaNO<sub>2</sub> in acidified ligation buffer (pH 3.0) was added. The activation reaction system was kept in ice-salt bath under stirring for 30 min, after which 40 equiv. MPAA in ligation buffer and 1 equiv. N-terminal Cys peptide were added, and the pH of the solution was adjusted to 6.5 at room temperature. After overnight reaction, 100 mM tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP-HCl) in pH 7.0 ligation buffer was added to dilute the system twice and the reaction system was kept at room temperature for 1 h under stirring. Finally, the ligation product was analyzed by RP-HPLC and ESI-MS, and purified by semi-preparative RP-HPLC.

### Reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography, electrospray ionization mass spectrometry and CD

All RP-HPLC analyses and purifications were carried out using Shimadzu Prominence HPLC systems with SPD-20A UV-Vis detectors and LC-20AT solvent delivery units. Ultimate XB-C4 column (Welch, 5 µm, 4.6 × 250 mm) was used for analysis at a flow rate of 1 ml min<sup>−1</sup>, to monitor the ligation reaction and analyze the purity of the peptide products. Ultimate XB-C4 or C18 column (Welch, 5 µm, 10 × 250 mm or 10 µm, 21.2 × 250 mm) were used to separate the ligation products and crude peptides, respectively, at a flow rate of 4–6 ml min<sup>−1</sup>. The purified products were characterized by ESI-MS on a Shimadzu LC/MS-2020 system. The CD spectra were obtained on an Applied Photophysics Chirascan-plus CD Spectrometer.

### Protein folding and purification

Lyophilized Dpo4-5m was dissolved in a denaturation buffer containing 6 M Gn-HCl, and dialyzed against a series of renaturation buffers which contained 4 M, 2 M, 1 M, 0.5 M, 0.25 M and 0 M Gn-HCl, respectively. Each step of the dialysis was carried out at 4 °C for 10 h with gentle stirring. The denaturation and renaturation buffers also contained 50 mM Tris-acetate (pH 7.5), 50 mM NaAc, 1 mM DTT, 0.5 mM EDTA and 16% glycerol. After renaturation, the enzyme was dialyzed against a buffer containing 10 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.0), 50 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgAc<sub>2</sub>, 10% glycerol and 0.1% 2-Mercaptoethanol. The folded polymerase was incubated at 78 °C for 10 min to precipitate the thermolabile peptides, which were subsequently

removed by ultracentrifugation at 19 000 r.p.m. for 40 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was incubated in Ni-NTA Superflow resin (Qiagen, Venlo, Netherlands) overnight at 4 °C, and purified according to previously described methods but without the use of Mono S column [18]. The concentration of the purified Dpo4-5m was measured spectrophotometrically at 280 nm using an extinction coefficient of 24 058 M<sup>−1</sup>cm<sup>−1</sup> and M.W. of 40.8 kDa. Approximately 100 µg of the purified synthetic Dpo4-5m was analyzed by 12% SDS-PAGE along with the recombinant Dpo4-5m purified from the *E. coli* strain BL21(DE3).

### miPCR by synthetic D-Dpo4-5m

The L-DNA oligonucleotides were purchased from Chem-Genes or synthesized by a Mermade 192E DNA/RNA synthesizer (BioAutomation, Irving, TX, USA). The PCR reactions were performed in 20 µl reaction systems containing 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 50 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, 3% DMSO, 0.1 mg ml<sup>−1</sup> BSA, 100 µM (each) L-dNTPs, 0.5 µM (each) L-primers, 20 nM L-ssDNA template and ~500 nM D-Dpo4-5m polymerase. Because the mirror-image DNA polymerization was apparently less efficient than the corresponding natural system, likely due to the lower purity of L-dNTPs which was also observed in previous studies on the ASFV pol X system [1], an extension time of 1 h was used. The PCR program settings were 86 °C for 3 min (initial denaturation); 86 °C for 30 s (denaturation), 58 °C for 1 min (annealing) and 65 °C for 1 h (extension) for 40 cycles. The products were analyzed by 3% sieving agarose gel electrophoresis and stained by GoldView (Solarbio, China). Both the products of miPCR and PCR (5 µl) were digested by 0.5 U DNase I (NEB, Ipswich, MA, USA) at 37 °C for 10 min, or Exonuclease VIII, truncated (NEB) at 37 °C for 4 h, and analyzed by 3% sieving agarose gel electrophoresis.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors have filed a provisional patent application related to this work.

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### Author contributions

TFZ and LL designed and supervised the study. BZ, CF, JW and JZ performed the chemical synthesis of Dpo4-5m. WJ, MW,

QD, XL and JC performed the biochemistry experiments. TFZ wrote the paper with contributions from all authors.

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