

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

An RNA origami robot that traps and releases a fluorescent aptamer

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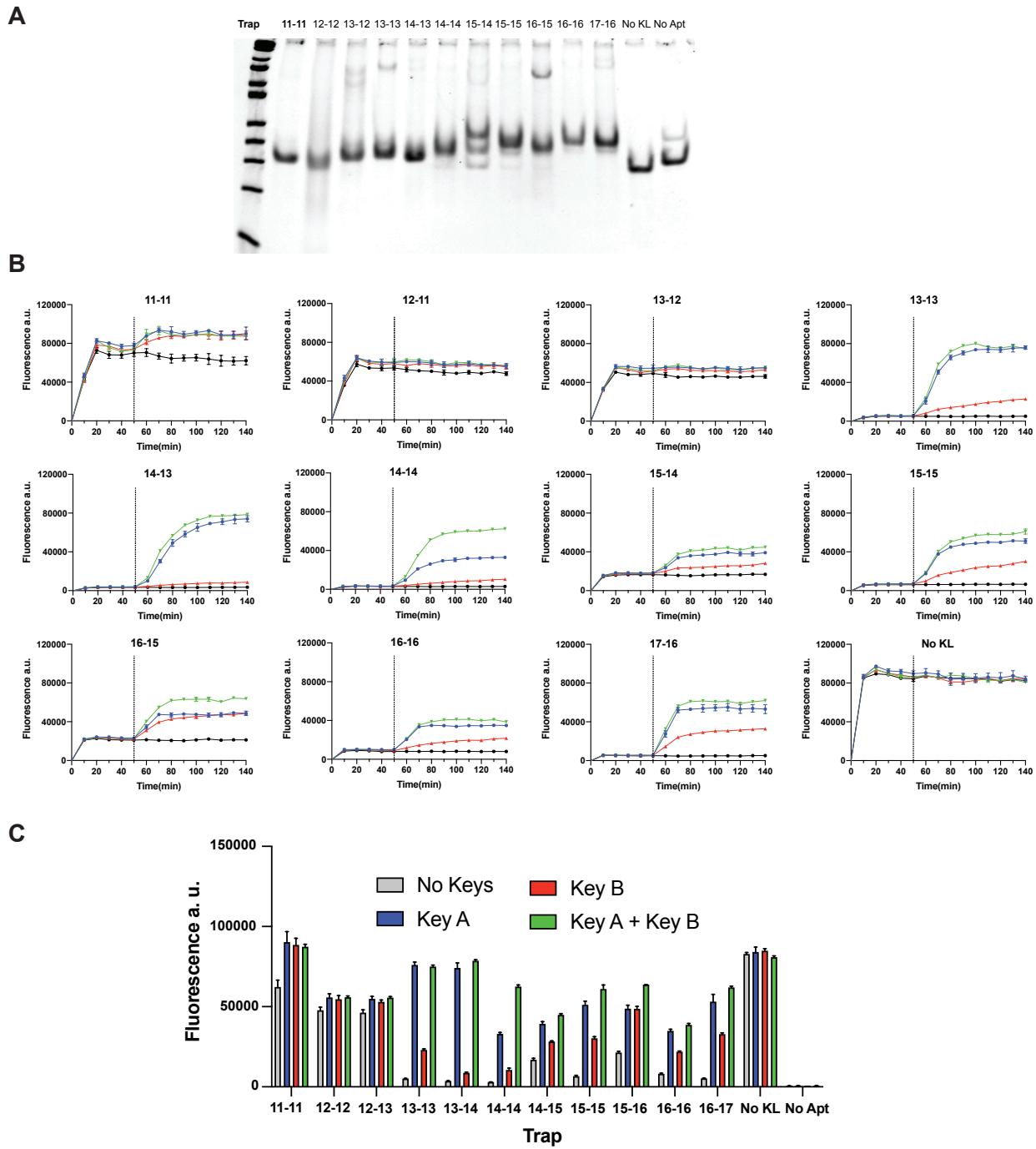


Figure S1. Design screening for a co-transcriptionally folded RNA mechanical trap.

A. 8% Native PAGE gel showing the state of the different designs after SEC purification. **B.** Design screening. Monitored fluorescence over time of the different designs. The different RNAs were produced and purified to a final concentration of 100 nM. The fluorophore DFHBI-1T (1 μ M) was added after the first measurement and 5X (500 nM) single stranded RNA keys were added after 50 minutes (black dashed line). Data corresponds to 3 technical replicates, error bars represent mean \pm SD. **C.** Fluorescence observed at 140 mins (85 minutes upon addition og the RNA keys) for the different designs.

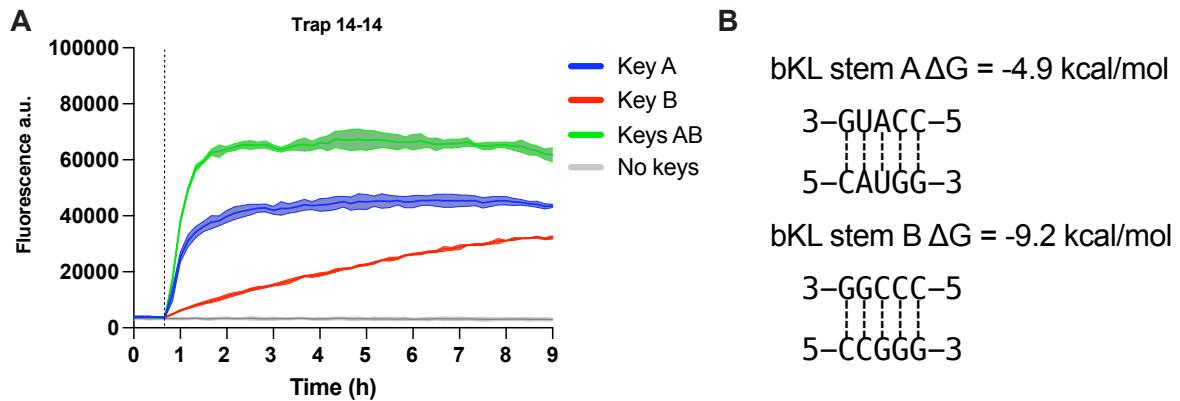


Figure S2. Opening of Trap-14-14 and stabilities over extended time period.

A. Monitored fluorescence over 9 hours of trap 14-14 (100 nM) in solution with DFHBI-1T (500 nM) after addition of RNA keys (500 nm) at RT (dashed line indicates key addition). Data represents 3 technical replicates \pm SD. **B.** Free energies of the bKL stems calculated with Nupack.

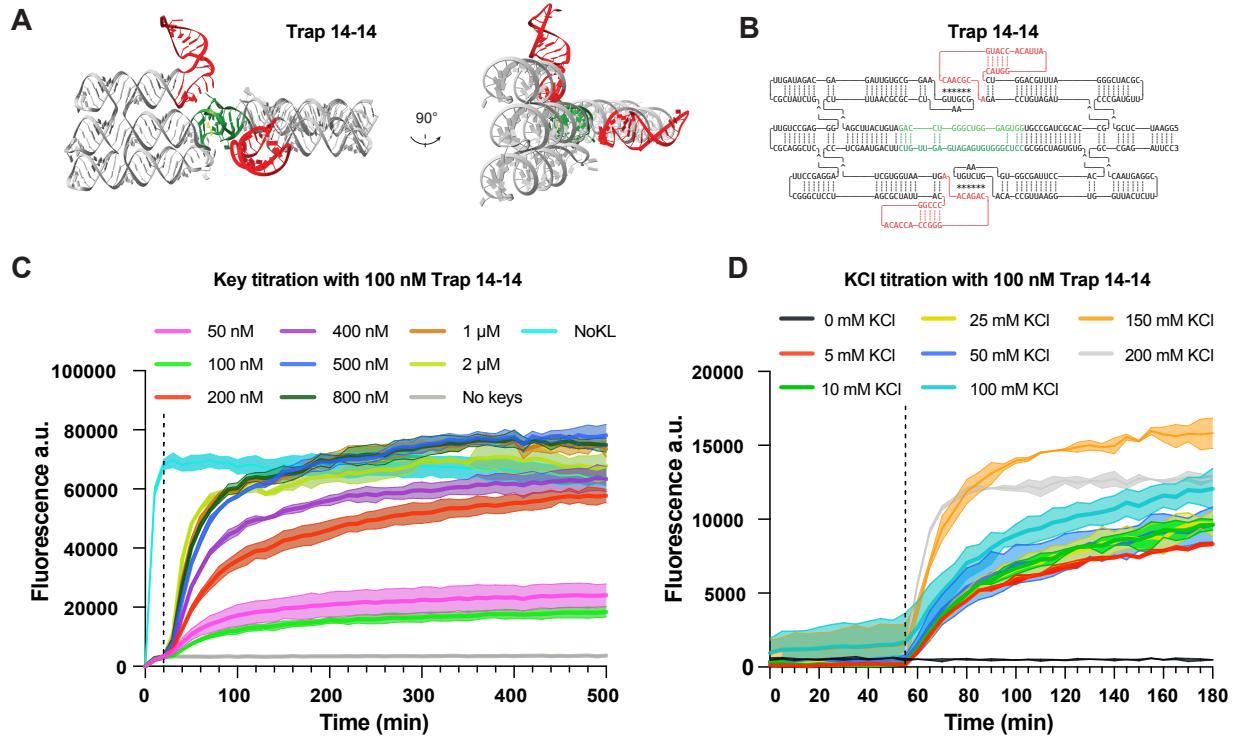


Figure S3. Model and properties of the Trap-14-14 design.

A. Computer-generated 3D model with RNAbuild [1]. The iSpinach aptamer is depicted in green, bKLs in red and DFHBI-1T ligand in yellow. **B.** RNA sequence text blueprint. The iSpinach motif is highlighted in green and the bKLs in red. **C.** ssRNA key titration. Monitored fluorescence over time of Trap-14-14 RNA (100 nM) in complex with DFHBI-1T (1 μ M), different concentrations of ssRNAs were added after the first fluorescence measurement. The No kissing loops (NoKL) positive control is shown in cyan blue. Data corresponds to 3 technical replicates, error bars represent mean \pm SD. **D.** KCl titration. Monitored fluorescence over time of Trap-14-14 (100 nM) in buffers with different KCl concentrations. Data corresponds to 3 technical replicates, error bars represent mean \pm SD.

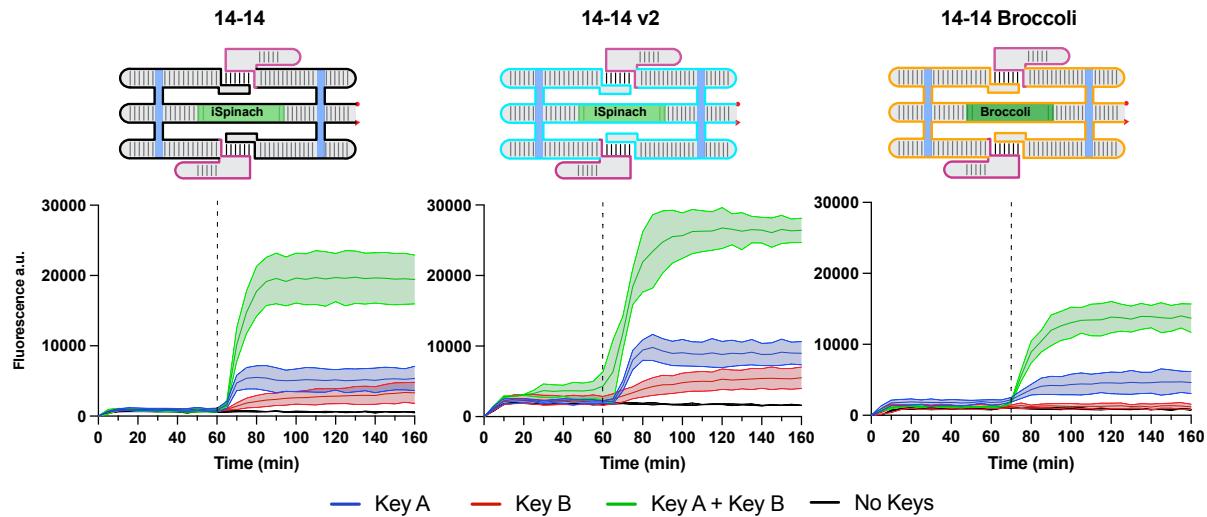


Figure S4. Function of Trap 14-14 with different sequence designs and Broccoli aptamer.

Observed fluorescence for the 14-14 design variants over time. 14-14 v2 has a different scaffold sequence (blue line). 14-14 Broccoli has the Broccoli aptamer and a different scaffold sequence (orange line). DFHBI-1T (500 nM) keys (500 nM) were added to 100 nM RNA after 60 minutes (dashed line). Data corresponds to 3 technical replicates; error bars represent mean \pm SD.

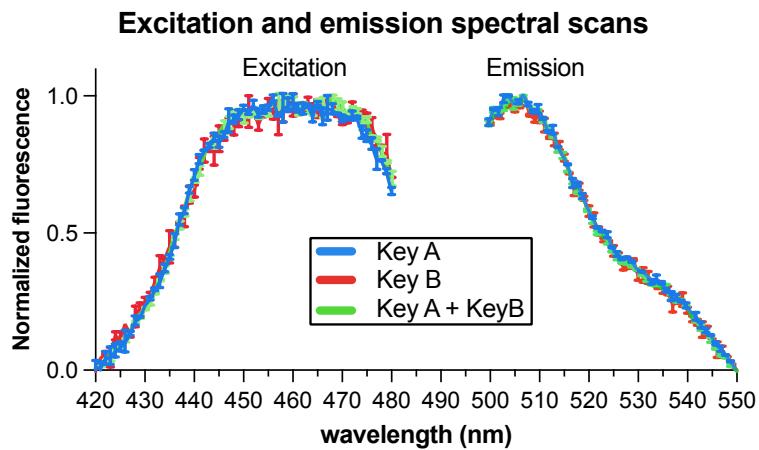


Figure S5. No effect of key addition on excitation and emission spectra.

Excitation and emission spectra of DFHBI-1T (500 nM) in complex with the Trap 14-14 (100 nM) at different key conditions (500 nM).

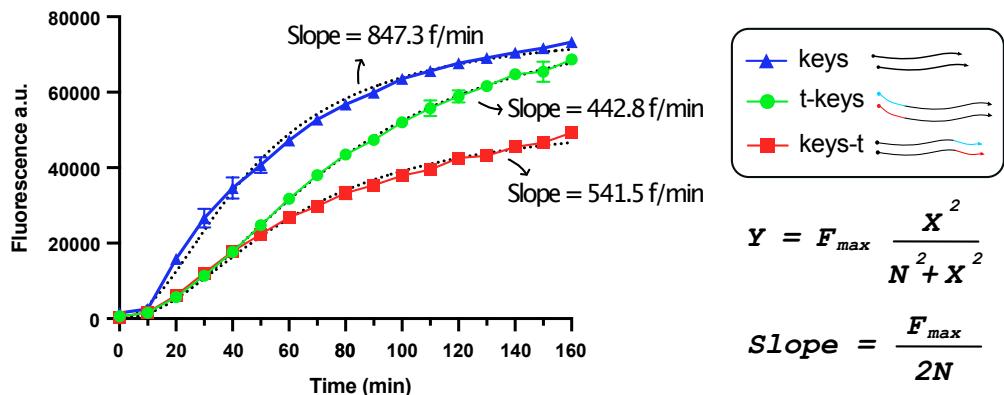


Figure S6. Effect of adding toeholds the ends of RNA keys.

Fluorescence activation of 100 nM Trap 14-14 after addition of keys (500 nM) with no toehold or toehold placed at 5' - (t-keys) or 3' - (keys-t) ends (500 nM). Data represents 3 technical replicates \pm SD. F_{max} represents the maximum fluorescence and N represents the inflection point, i.e., time point (x) at which fluorescence has its maximum increase. Model fit $R^2 = 0.993$ for keys, $R^2 = 0.998$ for t-keys and $R^2 = 0.993$ for keys-t.

$$Y = F_{max} \frac{X^2}{N^2 + X^2}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{F_{max}}{2N}$$

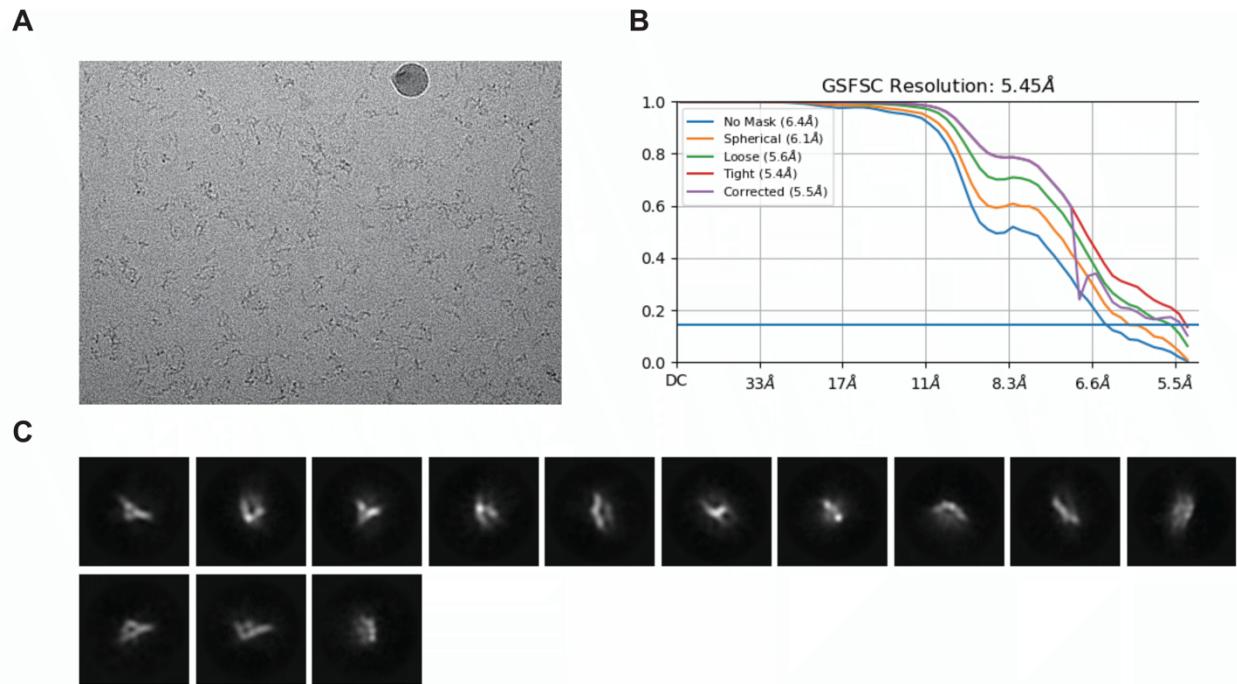


Figure S7. Cryo-EM analysis of Trap-14-14 with no keys.

A. Example cryo-EM micrograph from the locked Trap-14-14 dataset. **B.** Gold-standard Fourier Shell Correlation for the locked state of Trap-14-14. **C.** 2D Class. Averages from the final particle stack of the locked Trap-14-14 dataset.

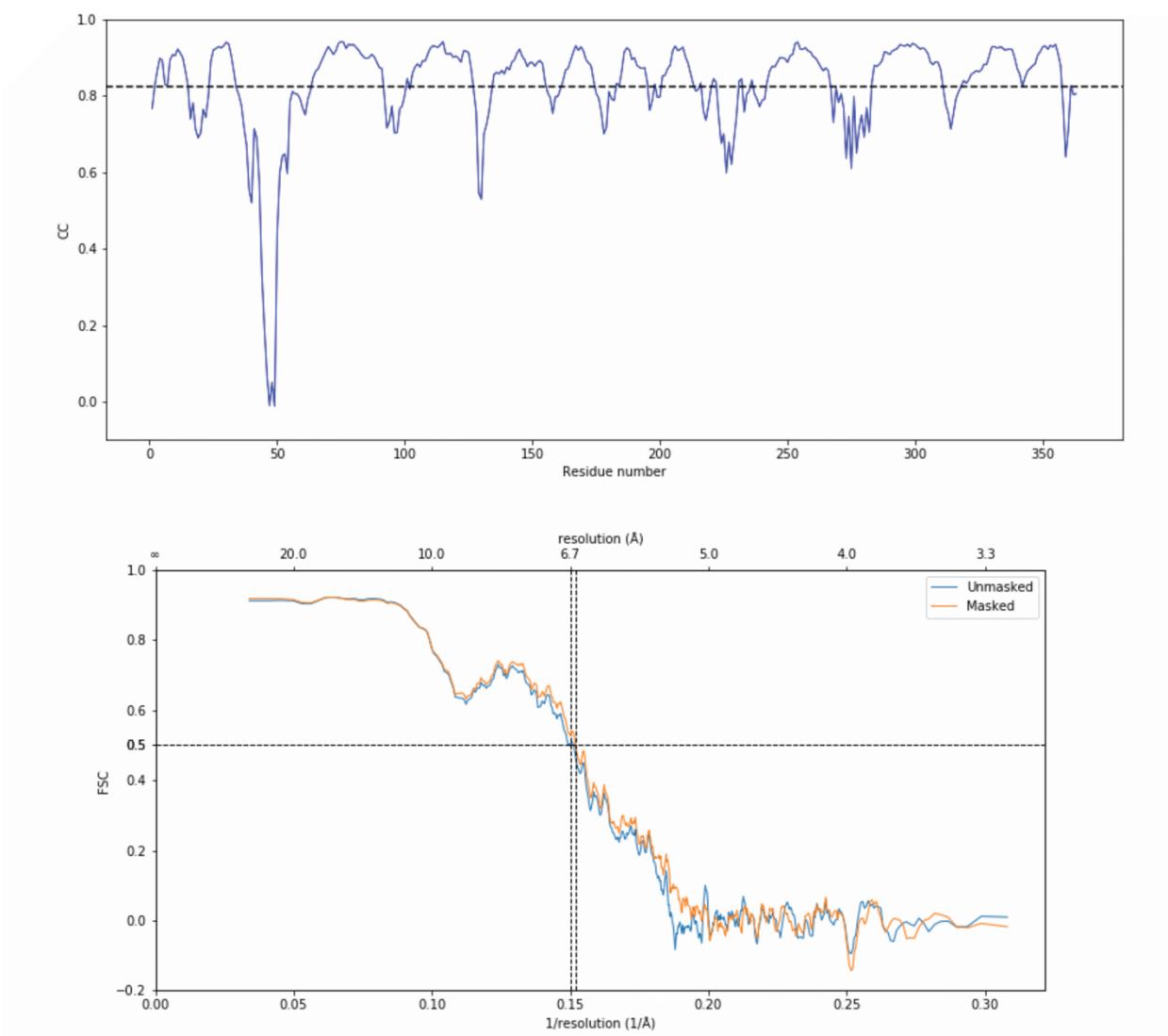


Figure S8. Cross Correlation and Fourier Shell Correlation.

Per residue Cross Correlation (top) and Fourier Shell Correlation (bottom) between atomic model and cryo-EM map for the trap 14-14 with no keys after phenix RSR.

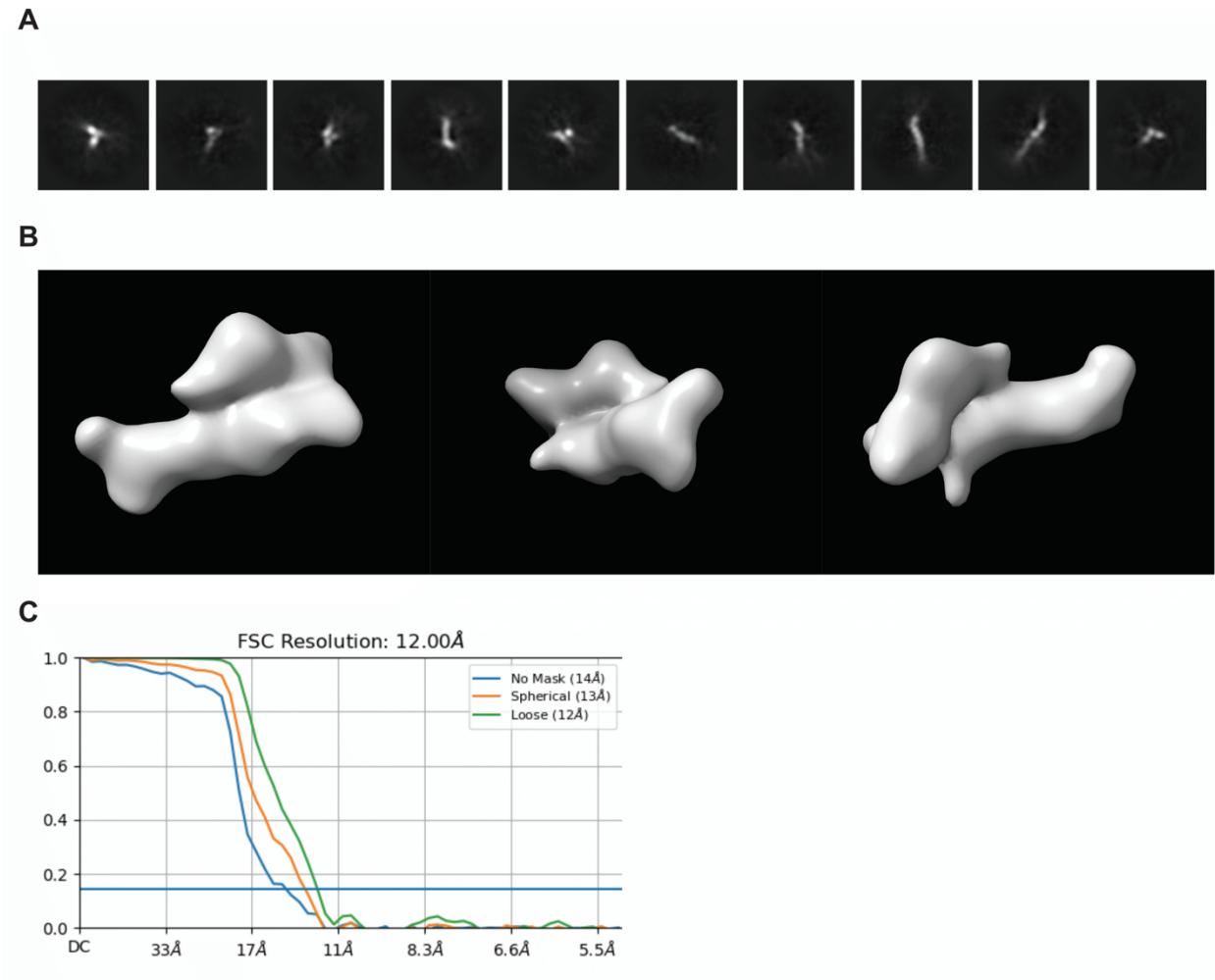


Figure S9. Cryo-EM analysis of Trap-14-14 upon addition of keys.

A. 2D Class averages from the final particle stack of the open Trap-14-14 dataset. **B.** Three views of the Trap-14-14 device with keys reconstruction. **C.** Gold-Standard Fourier Shell Correlation for the open state of Trap-14-14.

Table S1. RNA blueprints and sequences

No Kissing loops control (NoKL)

```

    -JUGUGACU- GG GCUUCGUCU AUGC-
    CGGACUGA CU CGAAGUAGA UAUU
    = JUGGCCUGC- GG CCUUGUAGAC CU GGGCUUG GAGUGGCGCUGGGAA- GG GCUC UAAGG5
    CGCGGACG CC CGAACUUCUUG UU GA GUAGAGUGUGGGCUCCGUGACCCUCGUGCAGCUAUACUUCGGUAAGUUGCAUGGUUACUCUUCGGAGUAACGCCGAGAUUCC
    =
    GGAAUCUCGUAAUCUAGUUCGUAGUUUCGGCAUAGGUUUCGAUCUAUGCCGGCAGGGUCGCGUGAGGGUCGGGUCCAGAUGUUCUCUGAAGUAGAGAUA
    UUCGUAAUCUCCUUCGGGUCAUCGUUCGGACUGAGGGUCGGGUCCGGACGGGUCCGGACGUUCUCCGUUUUUCGUAAACGGAGAACCC
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```

No Aptamer control (NoApt)

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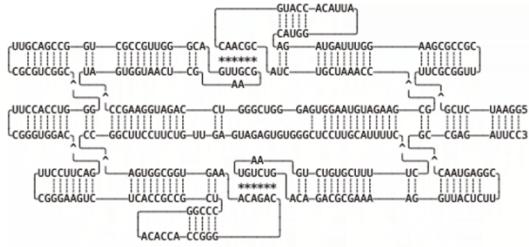
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    CGCUUCUGU CG GUUCCACUGU AA GC GUUAAGAACACACUCUGAGGUU
    UUCCAGGA AA ACAGAC AGG GGGUUAUUA GUUACUCUU
    ACACCA CGGG
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Trap-11-11

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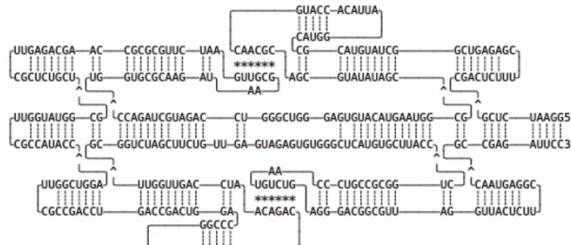
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    ACACCA CGGG
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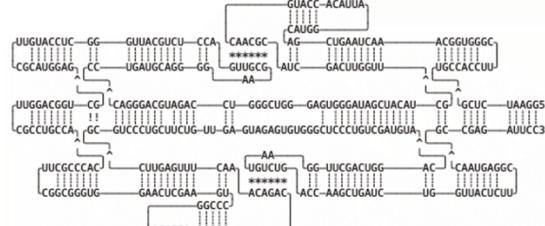
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Trap-13-12



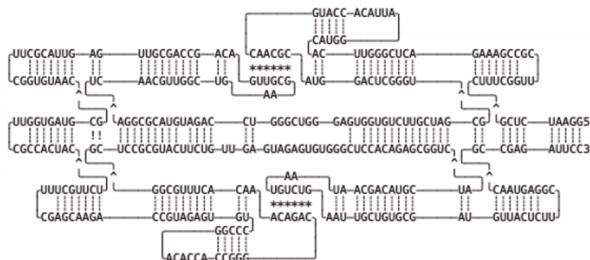
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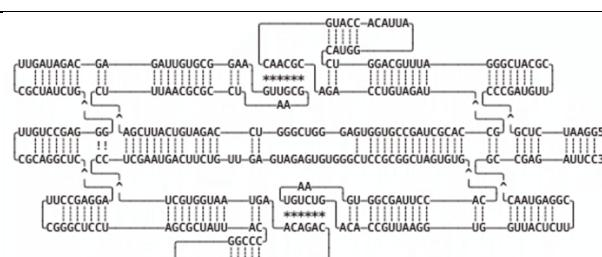
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Trap-14-13



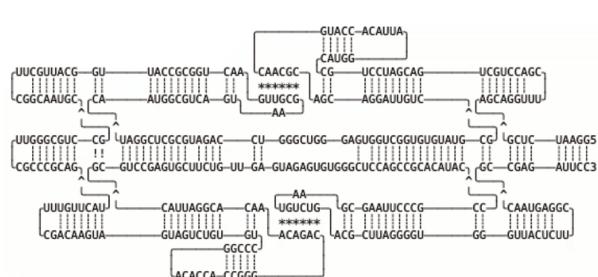
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Trap-14-14



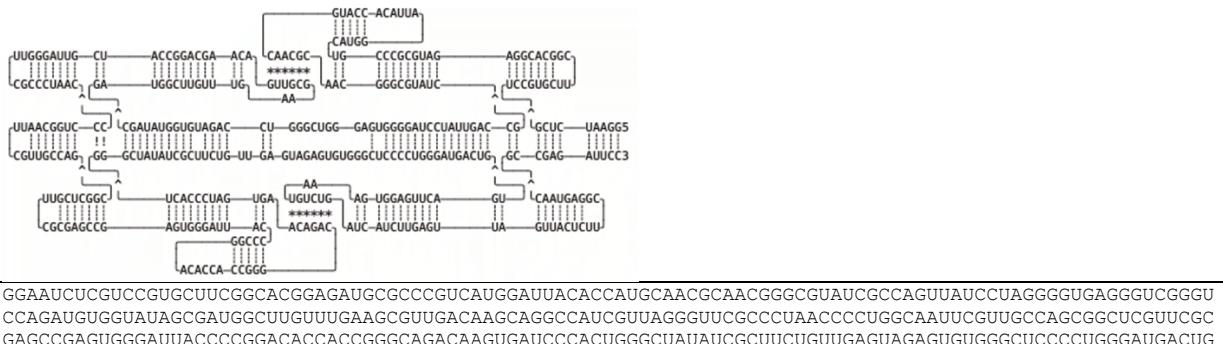
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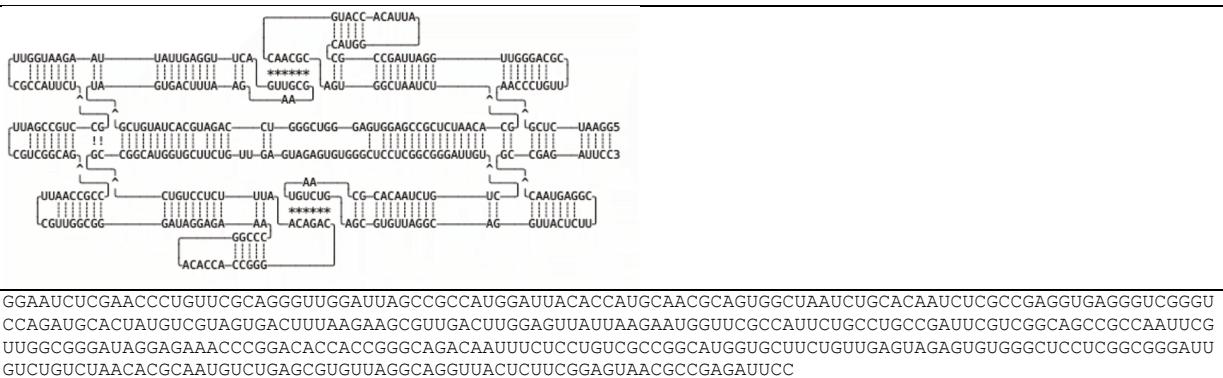


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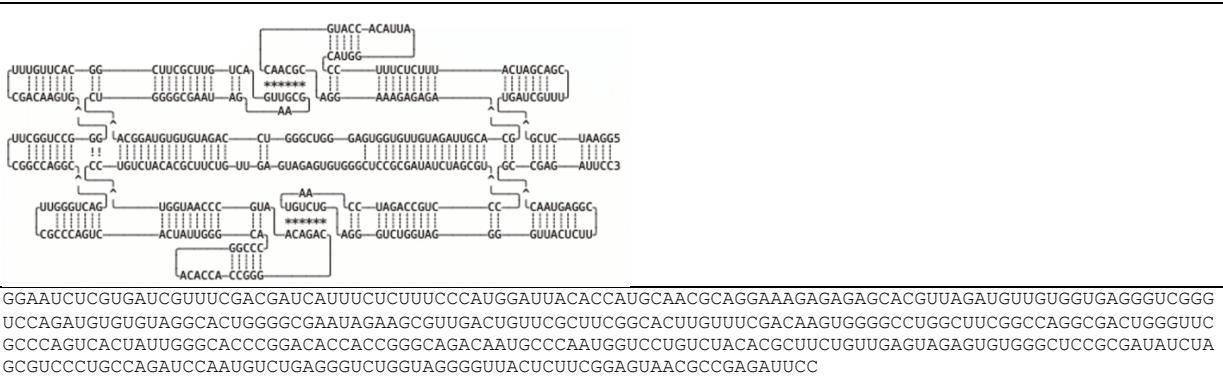
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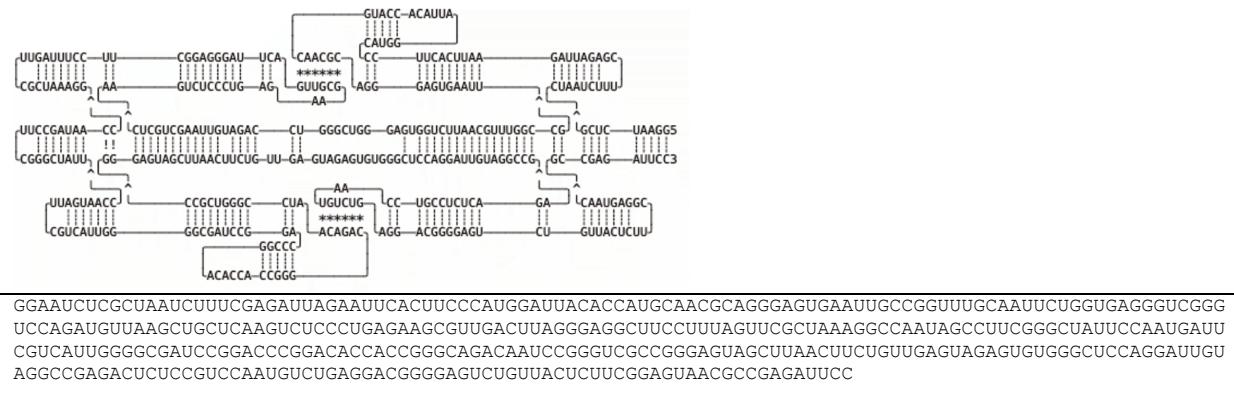
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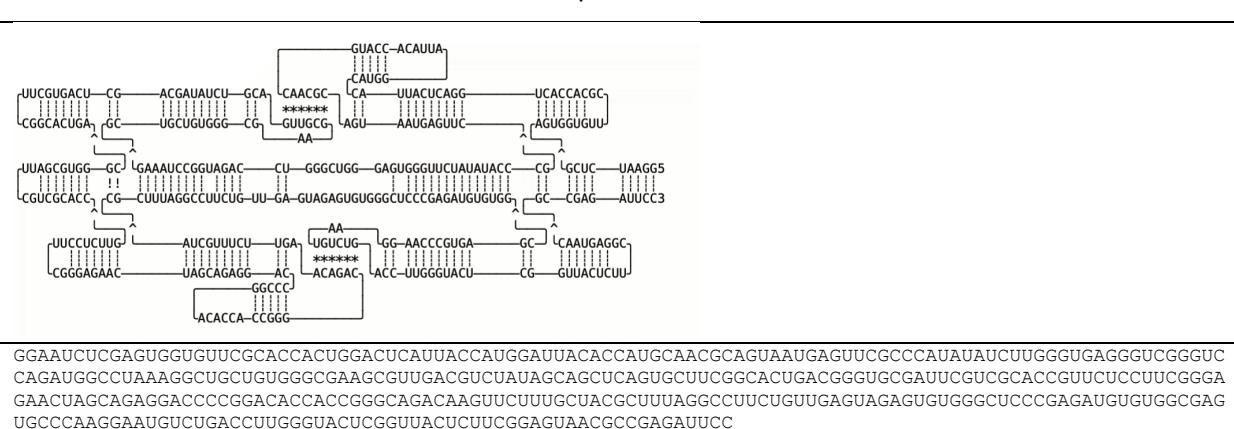
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Trap-17-16



Trap-14-14 v2



Trap-14-14 Broccoli

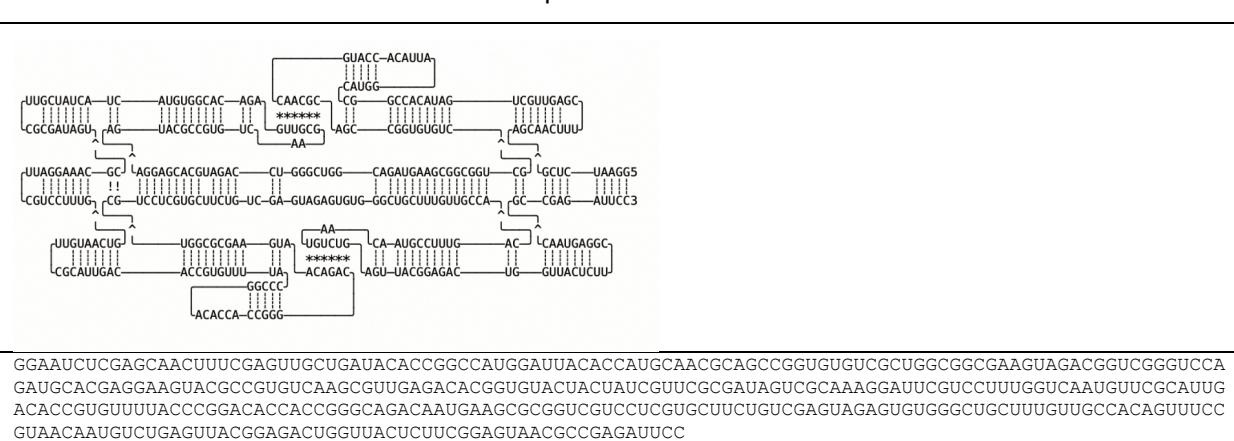


Table S2. PCR primers and RNA keys.

PCR Primers (5' to 3')

Forward
CAGACTTCTTACGTGATCCATCCG
Reverse
GGAATCTCGGCGTTACTCCG

RNA keys (5' to 3')

Key A
GCGUUGCAUGGUGUAAU
Key B
UGUCUGCCGGUGGUGU
Key C
AACCUAACUAAUCUCU
Key D
UAACAAAACAGACAAAG
Key A with 3' toehold
GCGUUGCAUGGUGUAAU-ACGUUCG
Key B with 3' toehold
UGUCUGCCGGUGGUGU-UGAAGC
Anti-key t-A*
CGACGUUUUACACCAUGCAACGC
Anti-key t-B*
GCUUCAACACCACCGGGCAGACA
Key A with 5' toehold
GUCCAC-GCGUUGCAUGGUGUAAU
Key B with 5' toehold
CGAAGU-UGUCUGCCGGUGGUGU
Negative control invader E
CUGCACAGAACGGGAUUCUUCA
Negative control invader F
GGGAAGGUGUUUUCUGGGAGUGA

References

1. Geary, C., et al., *RNA origami design tools enable cotranscriptional folding of kilobase-sized nanoscaffolds*. Nature Chemistry, 2021. **13**(6): p. 549-558.

