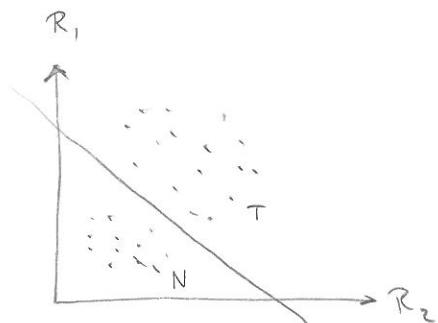


## LINEAR CLASSIFIER FOR MULTI-ANALYTE DETECTION:



$$K = \sum_i \alpha_i [R_i]$$

EXAMPLE:

$$4_{NM} = 5[R_1] - 3[R_2]$$

$R_1, \dots, R_N$ : RNA WITH ARBITRARY SEQ.

FOR MOLECULAR IMPLEMENTATION, USE NUCLEIC ACID TRANSLATOR + AMPLIFIERS:

$$\alpha_i > 0 : 1R_i \rightarrow \alpha_i S_A$$

$$\alpha_i < 0 : 1R_i \rightarrow |\alpha_i| S_B$$

$K > 0$  : ADD  $K S_A$  TO SOLUTION

$K < 0$  :  $K S_B$

COMPARE  $[S_A]$  TO  $[S_B]$

$$\text{SAMPLE 1: } 1R_1, 1R_2 : 4[S_A] + 5[S_A] > 3[S_B] \Rightarrow T$$

FIXED GAIN AMPLIFIER:

$$I + G \xrightarrow{k} O + W \quad (\text{HERE } O: S_A, S_B; I: R_i)$$

$$I + T \xrightarrow{q} W$$

$$O(t) = G_0 - G_0 \left( \frac{1 - I_0/T_0}{1 - \frac{I_0}{T_0} e^{q(I_0 - T_0)t}} \right)$$

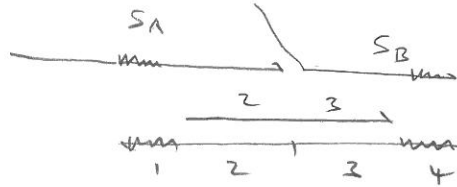
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} O(t) = G_0 \begin{cases} 1 & I_0 > T_0 \\ 1 - (1 - I_0/T_0)^{k/q} & I_0 < T_0 \end{cases}$$

$$k=q : O(t \rightarrow \infty) = I_0 \underbrace{(G_0/T_0)}_{\alpha} = \alpha I_0$$

USE SAME TOEHOLD ON G AND T TO GET  $k=q$

ADJUST  $G_0/T_0$  RATIO TO GET DESIRED  $\alpha$ .

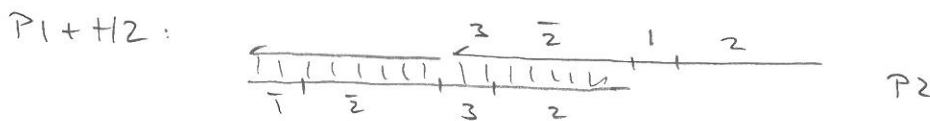
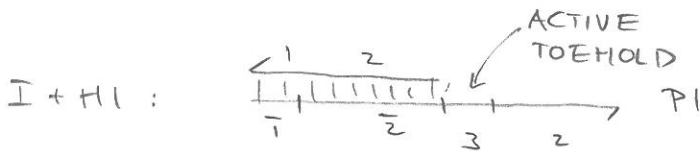
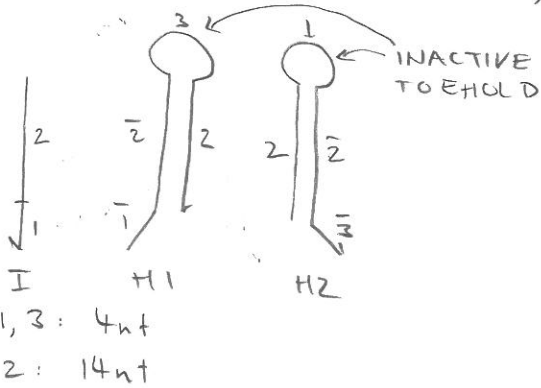
HOW CAN WE COMPARE  $[S_A]$  TO  $[S_B]^2$ ?



$\Rightarrow$   $\overbrace{2}^2$  IS RELEASED ONLY IF BOTH INPUTS ARE PRESENT.

POLYMERIZATION

(DIRKS + PIERCE, PNAS 2004; VENKATARAMAN ET AL. PNAS 2010)



P2 + H1: ...

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION:

DETECT DELETION IN mRNA

NORMAL mRNA:



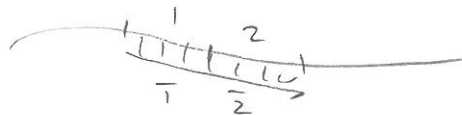
CANCER mRNA



THERAPEUTIC MECHANISME:

PKR (PROTEIN KINASER) BINDS dsRNA 30bp => APOPTOSIS

SHIR + LEVITSKI (2004): TARGET DELETION WITH ASO

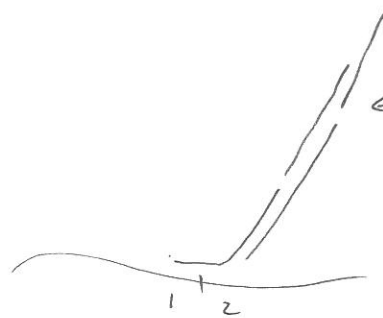


1,2: 20nt

=> FULL DUPLEX 40bp

=> PKR ACTIVATION

VENKATARAMAN 2010:



← LONG POLYMER

=> MORE PKR BINDING SITES