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Article

DNA-assisted rational design of BaF_2 linear and erythrocyte-shaped nanocrystals☆

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ABSTRACT

The synthesis of inorganic materials with special morphologies with the assistance of biological molecules is a potential development in the field of controllable growth and assembly of nanomaterials. In this paper, BaF_2 nanocrystals in patterns of well-defined linear and erythrocyte-shaped structure were synthesized with the assistance of *Escherichia coli* DNA. Morphology and the arrangement of BaF_2 particles on DNA were controllable by altering the reaction condition. Square nanoparticles arranged in linear chains were gained with the assistance of normal DNA; while, erythrocyte-shaped BaF_2 nanospheres were synthesized with the assistance of denatured DNA. Besides, the influences of solvent, reaction temperature, concentration of reactants and the heating time on the morphology of the BaF_2 particles were studied.

1. Introduction

As an acknowledged ideal fast scintillator, Barium fluoride is one of the dielectric fluorides (CaF_2, SrF_2, and BaF_2) that have a wide range of potential applications in microelectronic and optoelectronic devices, such as wide-gap insulating overlayers, gate dielectrics, insulators and buffer layers in semiconductor-on-insulator structures, and more advanced three dimensional structure devices [1,2]. So far, hydrothermal method, chemical surface modification, precipitation method, and spark plasma sintering were mostly used to synthesize BaF_2 [3–6].While, the disadvantages of methods mentioned above are obvious, for example, higher temperature and sophisticated devices are needed, *et al.* If a new facile synthesis method can be developed, it may be popular.

With the intercrossing and infiltrating of Biology and Nano-chemistry, morphology-controlled synthesis of inorganic nanostructure has drawn significant interests [7–12]. With the advantages of simple installation, facile reaction condition and morphologies easy to control, it's a potential development in the field of controllable synthesis of micro/nano materials. Besides, biological molecules are diverse, renewable and eco-friendly [13]. Among these ideal biotemplates, Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) was one of the earliest used bio-templates [14–17] and it's also a potentially ideal template to dictate the precise positioning of molecules into any deliberately designed structure due to its remarkable molecular recognition properties and structural features [18–21]. Kinds of noble metallic nanowires [22–25] and semiconductor nanowires [26,27] have been prepared using DNA as the bio-template, while BaF_2 nanostructure synthesized with the assistance of DNA was rarely reported [28].

In our study, we report a facile method for efficiently attaching BaF_2 nanocrystals with well-defined linear and erythrocyte-shaped structure to DNA skeleton respectively. Morphologies and the arrange manner of BaF_2 particles on DNA depend on the reaction condition. Possible mechanism of different morphologies associated with the DNA's conformational changes is discussed briefly in the end.

2. Experimental Details

2.1. Chemicals

All reagents used here were analytical reagent and used as received without further purification. Barium nitrate and ammonium fluoride were purchased from Tianjin Guangfu fine chemical industry research institution. Absolute ethanol, sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and DMSO were purchased from Tianjin Kermel Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.. Aqueous stock solution of the *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) B genomic DNA was freshly prepared. Doubly distilled water was used in this work.

2.2. Synthetic protocol

2.2.1. Extraction of E. coli B genomic DNA

To get the biotemplates, a stock solution of *E. coli B* genomic DNA was firstly prepared. *E. coli B* cells were cultured overnight in 50 ml of LB medium. Then, the cells were collected by centrifugation and resuspended in TE buffer [10 mmol·L^{-1} Tris (pH 8.0), 1 mmol·L^{-1} EDTA (pH 8.0)]. Then, 10% SDS and 10 mg·ml^{-1} proteinase K were added to adequately disassemble the cells in a 50 °C water bath for 30 min. The

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mixture was extracted with equal volume phenol:chloroform: isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1) and centrifuged at 5000 $r \cdot min^{-1}$ for 10 min. The aqueous supernatant was transferred to a new tube. The extraction process can be repeated if it's necessary. Then 2-fold volume absolute ethanol was added to the supernatant. Then it was placed under room temperature for 30 min and centrifuged at 12000 $r \cdot min^{-1}$ for 10 min. The DNA precipitate was washed with 70% ethanol more than twice. Finally DNA was dissolved in deionized water. The nucleic acid and protein analysis was used to check the purity of DNA.

2.2.2. Preparation of BaF_2 nanocrystals with DNA assisted

In this work, we used DNA with high purity (OD ≈ 1.8) as biotemplate to design and assemble a series of BaF_2 nanocrystals with different sizes and morphologies. The basic protocol for the synthesis of BaF_2 nanocrystal is described as follows: firstly, aqueous solution of $Ba(NO_3)_2$ (50 μl, 0.1 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$) was added to the solution of *E. coli B* genomic DNA (1.2 $\mu g \cdot \mu l^{-1}$)as prepared above and the solution was mixed thoroughly and incubated for 5 h at 6 °C; secondly, aqueous solution of NH_4F(50 μl, 0.2 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$) was dropped. The solution was mixed thoroughly again and incubated for another 3 h at 6 °C; In the end, the mixture was heated and kept at 40 °C for 2 h. All the samples as prepared were stored at 4 °C for further study.

2.3. Characterization

The morphologies of the samples were observed by transmission electron microscope (TEM). A droplet (20 μl) of the samples was dropped onto a 300-mesh carbon-coated copper grid and then air-dried before TEM observation. It was carried out on a JEM-2010 electron microscope instrument operated at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. The chemical composition and crystal structure were established by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDXS) and selected-area electron diffraction (SAED) respectively.

3. Results and Discussion

The *E. coli B* Genomic DNA is a circular double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) with 1.3 mm in length and it contains 4.6 Mb base pairs. DNA's remarkable molecular recognition properties and structural features make it one of the most promising templates to pattern materials with nanoscale precision [29]. DNA strands can offer a variety of binding sites for metal ions such as Ba^{2+}.

Fig. 1 shows the typical features of DNA-assisted BaF_2 nanocrystals. Samples were synthesized with equal volume (50 μl) of 0.1 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$ $Ba(NO_3)_2$ and 0.2 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$ NH_4F solutions and incubated at 40 °C. The heating time were 0.5 h (S1, shown in Fig. 1a), 1 h (S2, shown in Fig. 1c), 2 h (S3, shown in Fig. 1d) respectively. All samples were directly characterized by TEM without any negative staining. As shown in Fig. 1a, irregular ring structures with several microns in size were observed in the product of S1 heated for 0.5 h, and Fig. 1b shows the higher magnified TEM image. With the extension of heating time, the ring structures of S2 heated for 1 h became approximate circles with a diameter of 2.5 μm around (as shown in Fig. 1c). However, the ring structures blasted to linear chains gradually when it was heated for 2 h (as shown in Fig. 1d).

The formation mechanism of the ring structures can be explained vividly by Fig. 2. And similar ring structure was obtained in our previous report [30]. In order to investigate which kind of bases played a major role on the formation of nanocrystal, Li used Oligo(dT), Oligo (dA), Oligo(dG) and Oligo(dC) as the template respectively. And it revealed that the phosphate and possibly the amino moiety binding site on adenine are the favorable targets to feed nanoparticle growth [31].

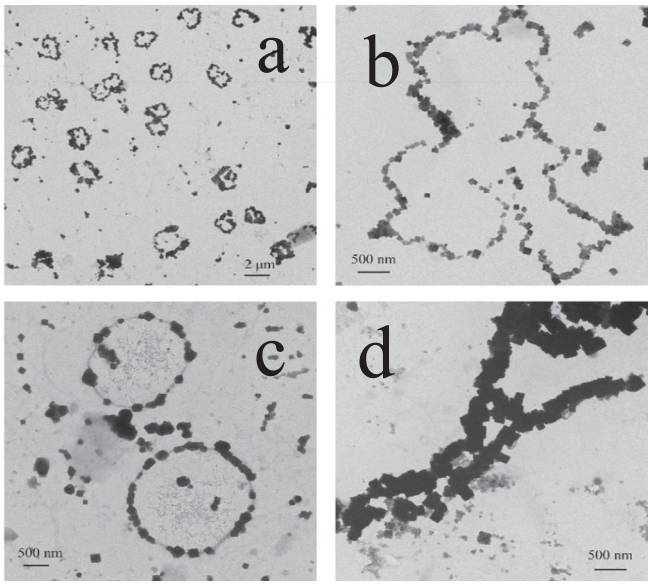

Fig. 1. TEM images of DNA-assisted BaF_2 nanocrystals incubated at 40 C with different heating time respectively: (a)0.5 h, (c)2 h. (b)shows the higher magnified TEM image of S1.

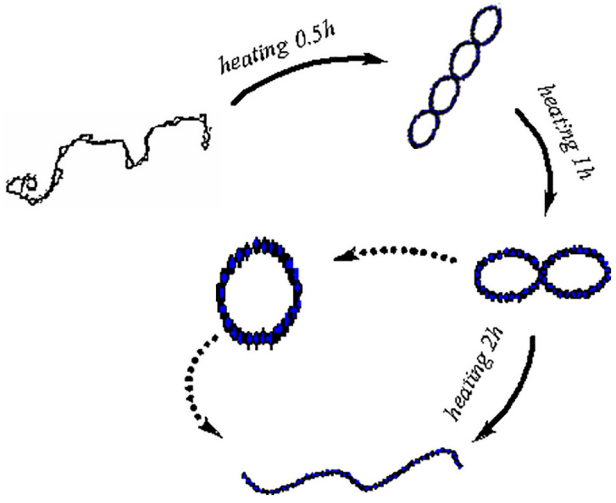

Fig. 2. The formation mechanism of the ring structures.

To investigate the metallization process further, we studied the effect of reagent concentration, taking the linear-chain structure for example. Samples of S4, S5 and S6 were prepared with the concentration ratios of $Ba(NO_3)_2/NH_4F$ (0.1 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$:0.2 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$, 0.2 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$:0.4 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$ and 0.3 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$:0.6 $mol \cdot L^{-1}$, respectively). 20 μl $Ba(NO_3)_2$ and NH_4F solution were added successively. The morphologies of the BaF_2 nanocrystals aggregated on DNA were revealed by TEM images, as shown in Fig. 3. BaF_2 nanoparticles attached to the strand of DNA were arranged in linear structure discontinuously. The average particle size (equivalent diameter) of S4 in Fig. 3a was 58 nm (20 particles were used to calculate the average values and the standard deviation was 21 nm). The average particle size of S5 was 102 nm(20 particles were calculated and the standard deviation was 11 nm), and the dispersion of the particles were uneven obviously, compared to S6 (equivalent diameter was about 400 nm). It demonstrated that the size of BaF_2 nanoparticles could be tuned by altering the amount of Ba (II).

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