



**Wolfson Department of Chemical Engineering Seminar
Monday, January 11th, 2021 at 13:30**

Online seminar via Zoom

<https://technion.zoom.us/j/98183273667>

Autonomous synthesis and assembly of a ribosomal subunit on a chip

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Ribosome biogenesis is an efficient and complex assembly process that has not been reconstructed outside a living cell so far, yet is a critical step for establishing a self-replicating artificial cell.

We developed a platform to reproduce the autonomous synthesis and assembly of a ribosomal subunit from synthetic genes immobilized on the surface of a chip. The genes were spatially organized in the form of dense DNA brushes in contact with a macroscopic reservoir of cell-free minimal gene expression system. We showed that the transcription-translation machinery actively self-organized on DNA brushes, forming local and quasi-2D sources for nascent RNA and proteins.

We recreated the biogenesis of *Escherichia coli*'s small ribosomal subunit by synthesizing and capturing all its ribosomal proteins and RNA on the chip. Surface confinement provided favorable conditions for autonomous step-wise assembly of new subunits, spatially segregated from original intact ribosomes. Our real-time fluorescence measurements revealed hierarchical assembly, cooperative interactions, unstable intermediates, and specific binding to large ribosomal subunits.

Using only synthetic genes, our methodology is a crucial step towards creation of an autonomous self-replicating artificial cell.