Photocontrol of the Swarming of Vis-ON and Vis-OFF Switched Biomolecular Motor Based-Microrobots

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Swarming is a typical example of collective behaviour often observed in nature as ant colonies, fish schools, and bird flocks, which formed purely by a local interaction among the nearest neighbours in a decentralised way.¹ Motivated by such a swarm behaviour, the research on artificial swarm robots has absorbed a great attention of many researchers in the field of robotics. In our group, micro sized molecular swarm robot controlled by photosensor and DNA was developed on the bases of self-propelled biomolecular motor system (microtubule (MT)-kinesin) (Vis-ON switched system).²

In this work, we have attempted to achieve a completely reversible regulation of the swarm robots to the previously reported system by substituting a bulky group to the *para*-position of azobenzene (Vis-OFF switched system). We incorporated the azobenzene to the DNA (pDNA) and employed to modify MTs where, azobenzene acts as photosensor. pDNA and its complimentary DNA modified MTs were prepared by conjugating respectable DNA to MTs through a copper free click reaction. Swarming of pDNA modified MTs was then performed in the presence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) on a kinesin coated glass surface under UV light irradiation. Additionally, the role of relevant physicochemical parameters such as time, concentration of pDNA, and the intensity of the UV light was investigated to observe the swarming in a reversible and efficient manner. Combination of Vis-ON and Vis-OFF switched system will advance the development of highly programmed molecular robot system with expanded ability.



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