



The Intersection of Bio and Nano Technologies

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Defence Research and
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Recherche et développement
pour la défense Canada

Canada



Outline

A. Introduction

- (i) Nanotechnology**
- (ii) Biotechnology**
- (iii) Nano/Bio Technology Goals**

B. Applications of Bio/Nano Technologies¹

- (i) Materials**
 - > Biomimetics**
- (ii) Electronics/Computers**
- (iii) Medical**

C. Investment in Bio/Nano

D. Summary

E. Classified

¹<http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1307/MR1307.pdf>,

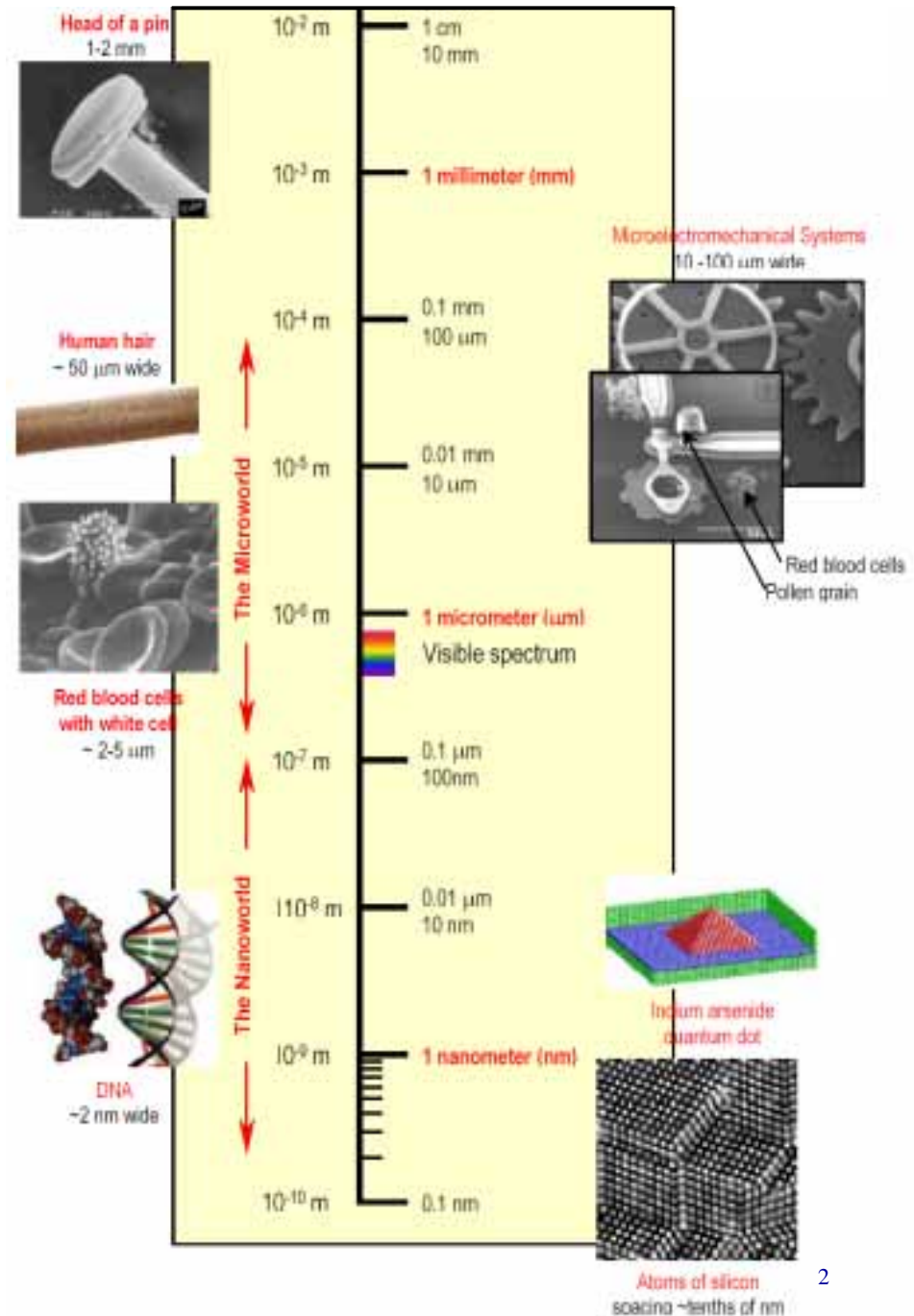


INTRODUCTION:

(i) Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology wants to produce nanoscale machines/ components and manufacture at the nanoscale using bottom-up approaches (molecule by molecule)¹.

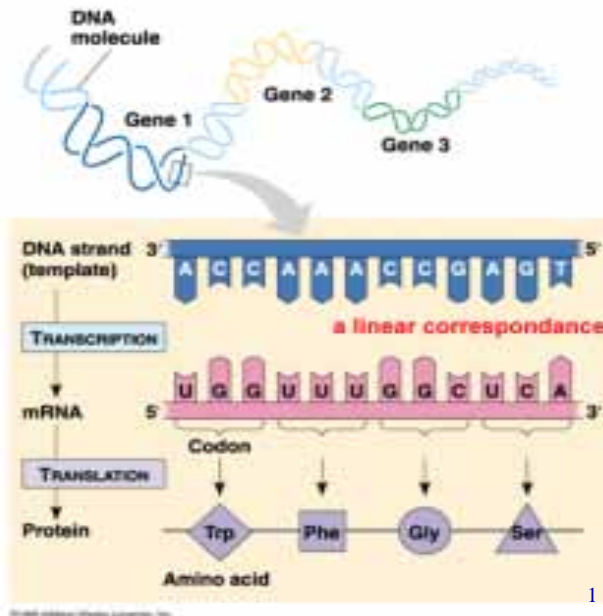
¹http://www.cientifica.com/html/docs/NOR_White_Paper.pdf





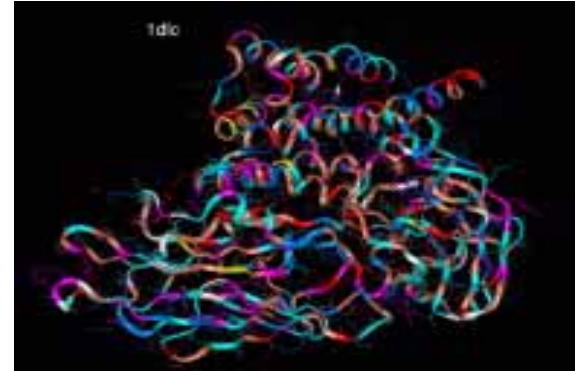
INTRODUCTION (ii) Biotechnology

Cells are ideal “nano factories” and contain enzyme “nano machines”.

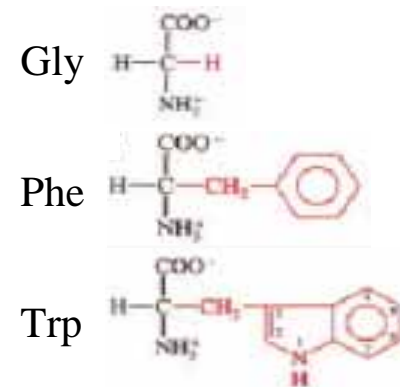


¹http://fig.cox.miami.edu/~cmallery/150/gene/mol_gen.htm

²<http://bioch.szote.u-szeged.hu/astrojan/protein2.htm>



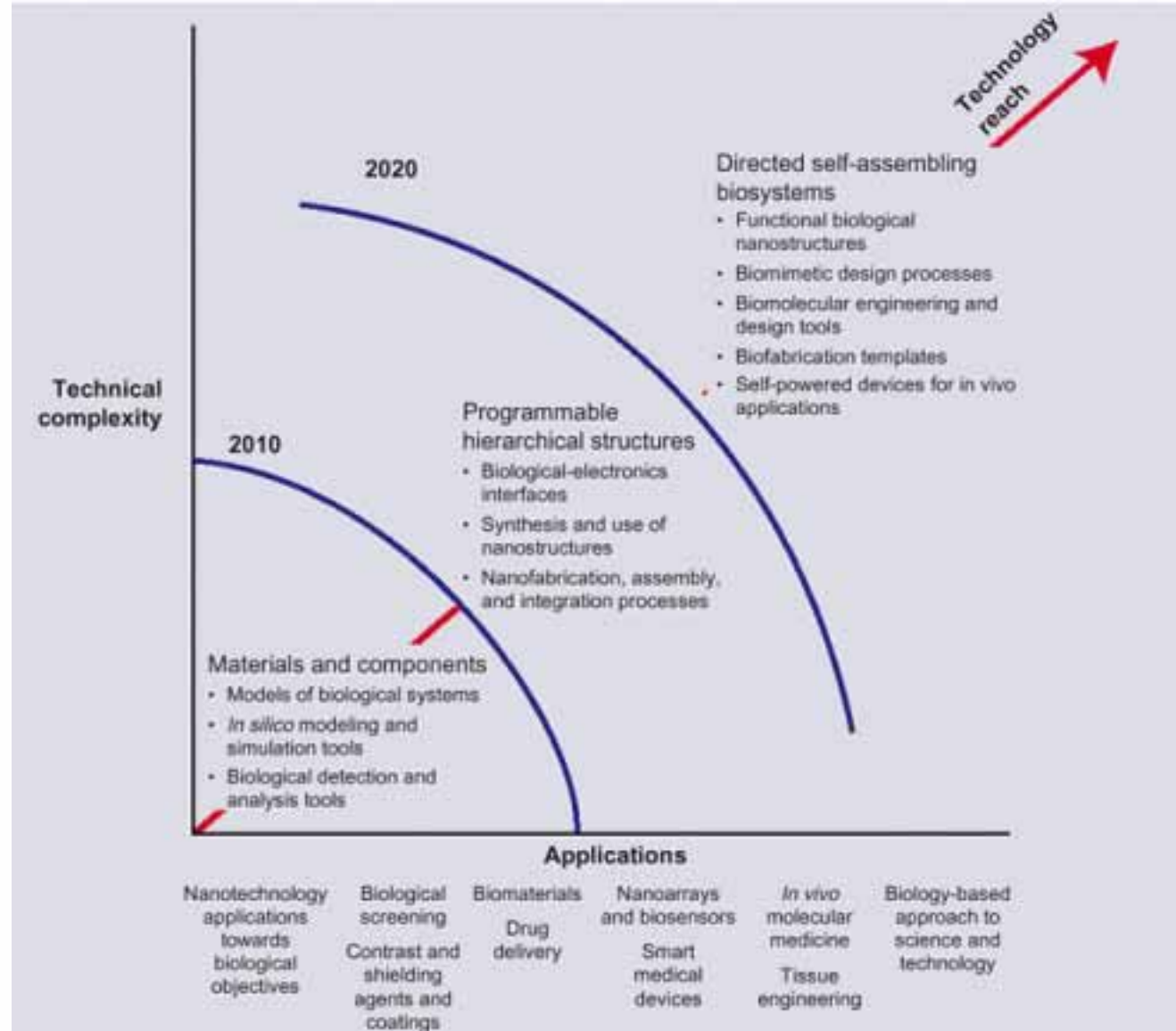
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INTRODUCTION (iii) Nano/Bio Goals

Do not believe everything you read!!



Mazzola, L. *Nature Biotechnology*, **21** (2003) pp.1137-1143.



B. Applications of Bio/Nano Technologies

Traditional Materials

- **building materials (hard)**
- **clothing/tents etc. (soft)**
- **synthetic bone/artificial tissues/organs**
 - > **enhance strength**
 - > **reduce weight**
 - > **increase chemical/heat resistance**
 - > **alter surface properties**

(i) Biomimetics

- **study of nature – spider silk, nacre “mother of pearl” is a composite of minerals and organic macromolecules (proteins, lipids, and polysaccharides)**
- **often properties of bio materials are superior to human-made materials (if they exist)**

¹Opportunities in Biotechnology for Future Army Applications (2001) Board on Army Science and Technology (<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309075556/html/R1.html#pagetop>)



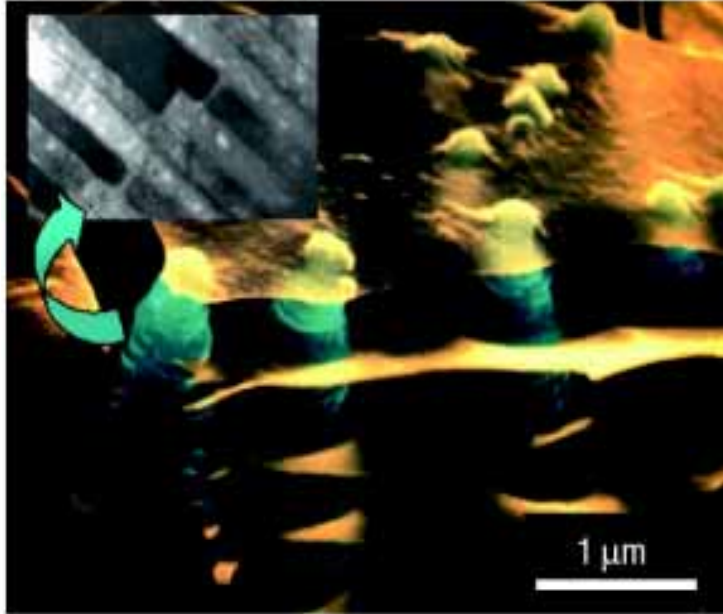
APPLICATIONS (i) Biomimetics: Theory

Materials sciences	Molecular biomimetics	Biology
<p>Thermodynamics and kinetics 'Heat and beat'</p> <p>Melting/solidification Solution processes Vacuum depositions</p>		<p>Evolution</p> <p>Shape surface- structure & chemistry</p> <p>} Function</p>
<p>SYNTHETIC MATERIALS Traditional processing</p>	<p>PROTEIN/INORGANIC</p>	<p>ANTIGEN/ANTIBODY</p>
	<p>Genetically engineered and self-assembled materials</p>	<p>DNA-based systems</p>

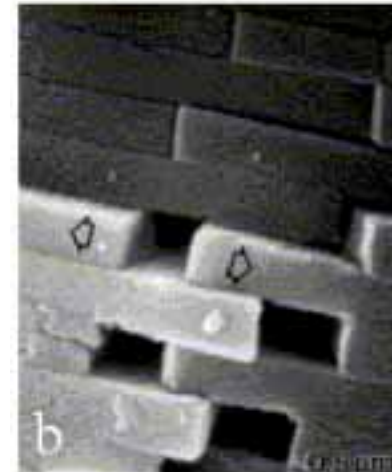
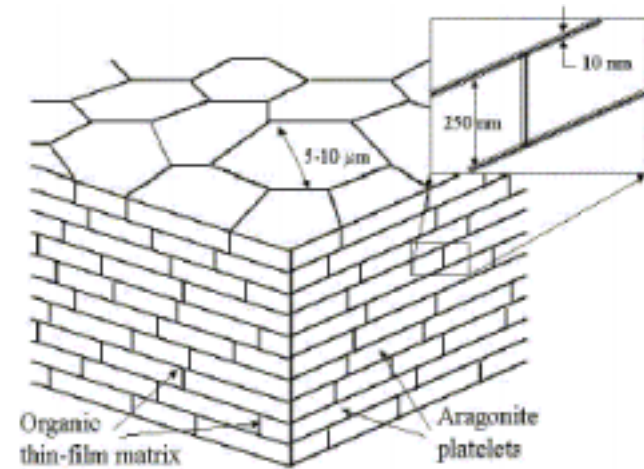
Sarikaya, M. *et al.*, *Nature Materials*, 2 (2003) pp.577-585.



APPLICATIONS (i) Biomimetics:Nacre



1



¹Sarikaya, M. *et al.*, *Nature Materials*, **2** (2003) pp.577-585.

²<http://www.civil.columbia.edu/em2002/proceedings/papers/595.pdf>



APPLICATIONS (i) Biomimetics: Theory

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Sarikaya, M. *et al.*, *Nature Materials*, 2 (2003) pp.577-585.



APPLICATIONS (i) Biomimetics: Potential Uses¹

1) Novel ceramics/biocomposites

- **personal armour**
- **munitions**
- **machine parts**

2) Novel biopolymers

- **electrical devices (sensors, optoelectronic devices)**
- **scaffold for organizing nanocrystals**
- **coatings and novel “wet” adhesives on surfaces**
- **fibrils related to prions in BSE, new variant Creutzfeld-Jakob**

3) Energy generation/use/storage

- **novel catalysts to refine fuel**
- **fuel cells (storage of hydrogen in nanotubes)**
- **“bacterial” batteries**

¹Opportunities in Biotechnology for Future Army Applications (2001) Board on Army Science and Technology (<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309075556/html/R1.html#pagetop>)



APPLICATIONS (ii) Electronics/Computers¹

Electronics

- **top-down approaches to chip manufacturing (photolithography) are expected to approach insurmountable size barriers (limited by wavelength of light)**
- **bottom-up approaches using self-assembly properties of DNA/proteins**
 - > **DNA to create nano arrays**
 - > **DNA to space molecules (carbon nanotubes)**
 - > **DNA for nano scale movement**

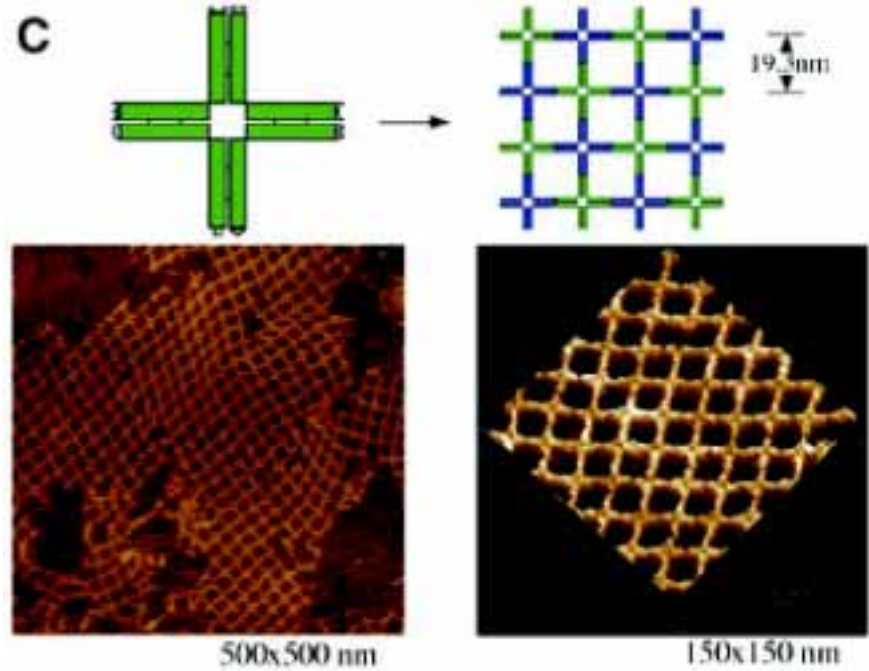
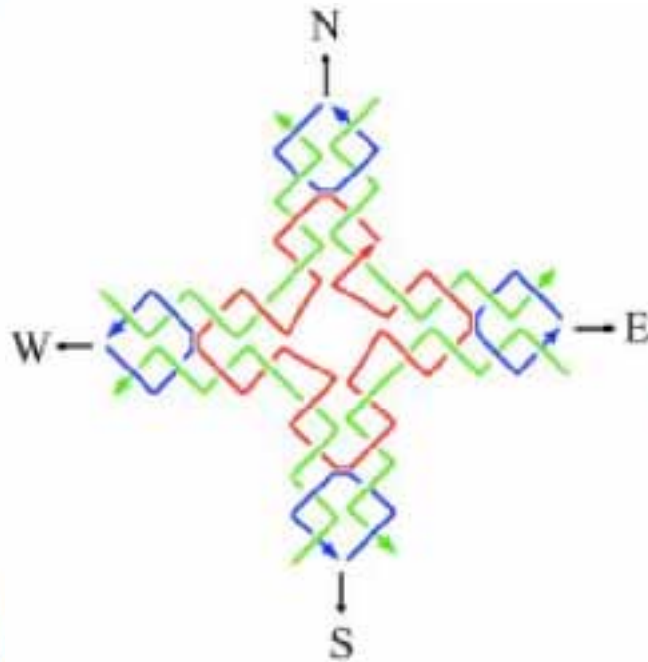
Computers

- **DNA as a computational device**
 - **protein-based storage devices (bacteriorhodopsin)**

¹Opportunities in Biotechnology for Future Army Applications (2001) Board on Army Science and Technology (<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309075556/html/R1.html#pagetop>)

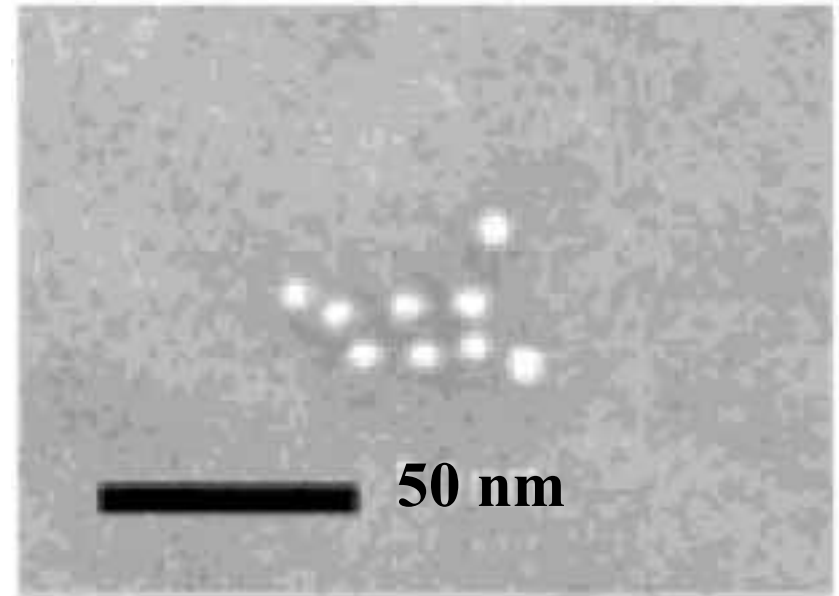
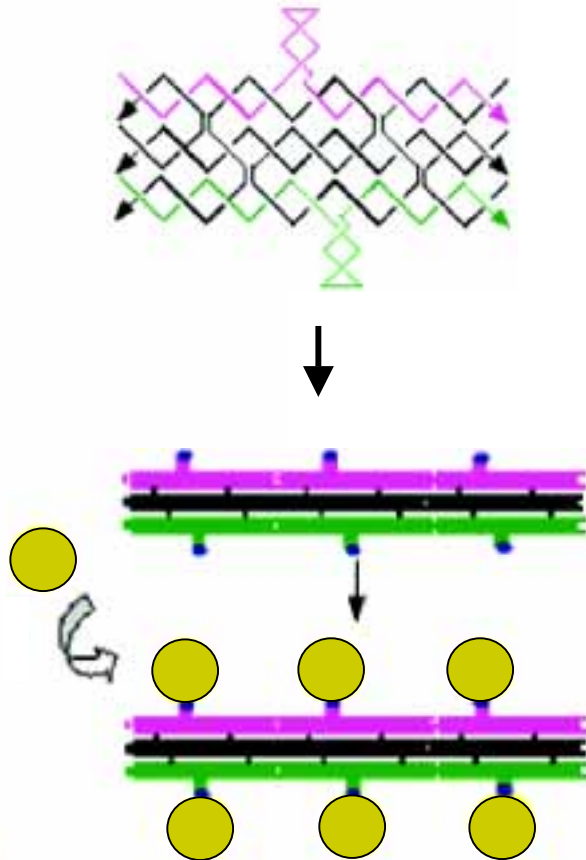


APPLICATIONS (ii) Electronics: Grids



Yan, H. *et al.*, *Science*, **301** (2003) pp.1882-1884.

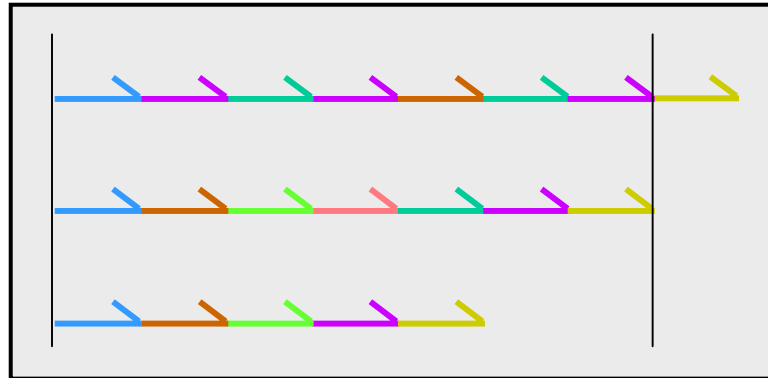
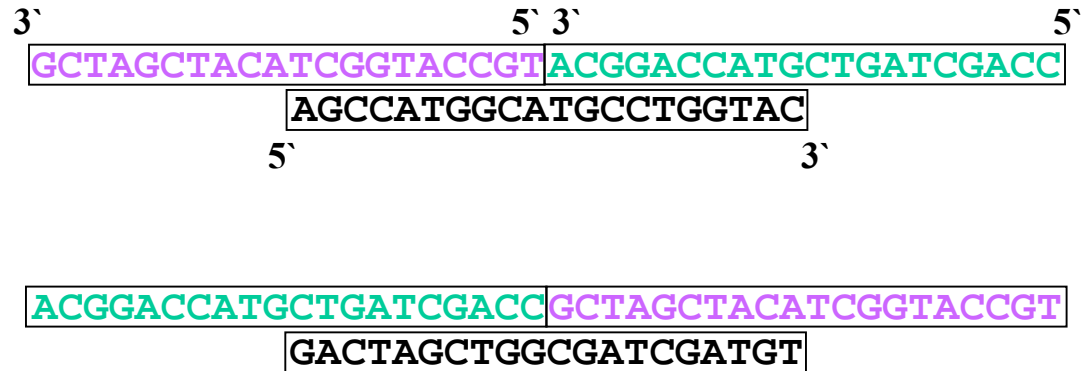
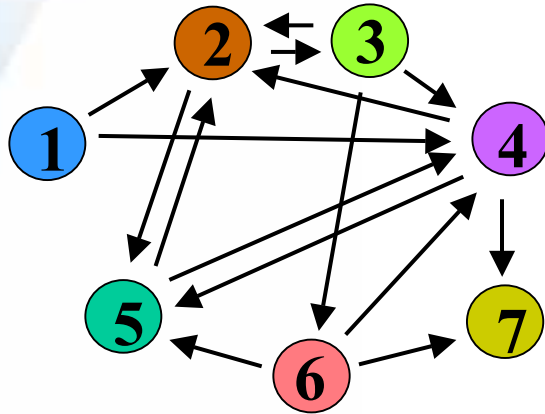
APPLICATIONS (ii) Electronics: Nanometre Scale Spacing



Li, H. *et al.*, *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, **126** (2004) pp.418-419.



APPLICATIONS (ii) Electronics: DNA Computers¹



Adelman's group recently solved 20-Variable 3-satisfiability problem on a DNA Computer (over 1 million possible solutions)²

¹Adelman, L.M. *Science* **266** (1994) pp.1021-1024.

²<http://www.usc.edu/dept/molecular-science/SAT20.pdf>



APPLICATIONS (ii) Electronics: Potential Uses

1) Electronic components (potential to leap-frog current technologies)

- **cheaper, lighter, faster**
 - > **computers**
 - > **guidance systems**
 - > **satellites**
 - > **photography**
 - > **lasers**
 - > **nanoscale sensors (bacteria/viruses)**
- **traditional computer industry is fighting back**
 - > **sub 100 nm spacing**

2) Computing/Storage

- **parallel DNA computing**
 - > **code breaking**
 - > **flight paths**
- **information storage**
 - > **bacteriorhodopsin**
 - > **DNA**



APPLICATIONS (iii) Medicine

Fighting Disease

- **Drug Development**
 - > **combinatorial chemistry**
 - > **DNA/Protein arrays**
 - > **drug delivery/targeting systems**
- **Gene replacement**
 - > **cloning**
 - > **gene delivery/targeting systems**
- **Disease recognition**
 - > **bio machines to monitor/deliver medicines**
 - > **lab-on-a-chip**
- **Organ healing/transplants**
 - > **synthetic tissues/matrices**
 - > **synthetic bone**



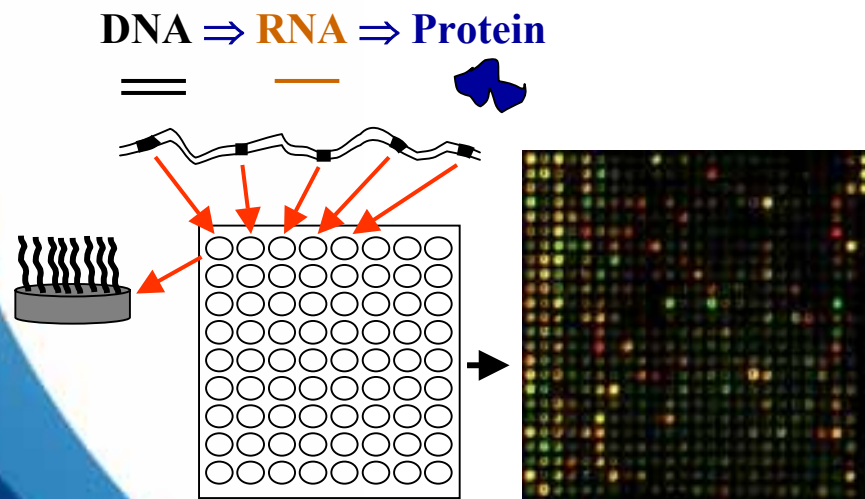
APPLICATIONS (iii) Medicine: Drug Development¹

Combinatorial Chemistry

- combinatorial chemistry and screen for activity using ultra-high-throughput screening
 - > 100,000 compounds/day
 - > 50,000 toxic chemicals/year

DNA/Protein Arrays

- sequencing of genome and DNA arrays allow for the identification of cell-specific gene expression pattern for ALL genes



Identify targets in *specific* cell types - weapons?

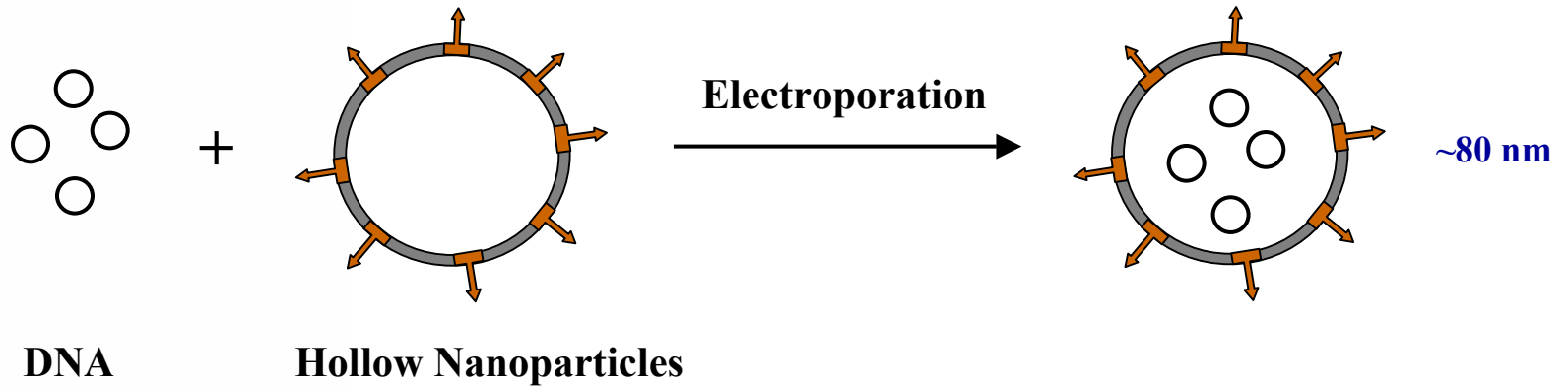
- > skeletal muscles (movement)
- > smooth muscles (involuntary contractions)
- > cardiac muscles (heart)

¹Wheelis, M., *Biotechnology and Biochemical Weapons*, The Nonproliferation Review/Spring, 2002

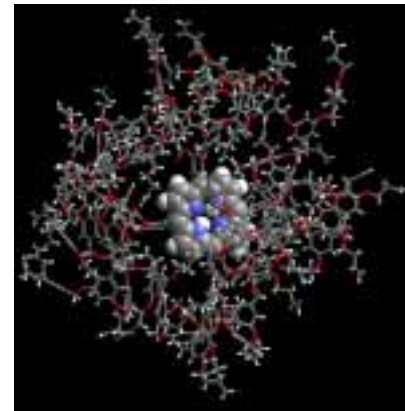
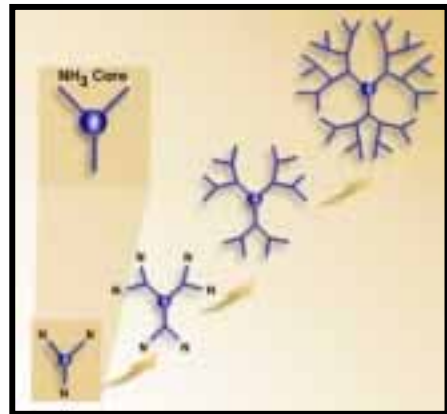


APPLICATIONS (iii) Medicine: Drug Delivery

Yeast-Derived Nanoparticles¹



Dendrimers

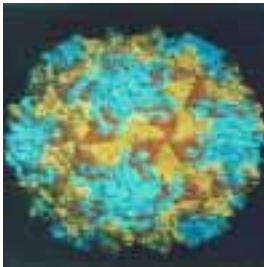


2 nm

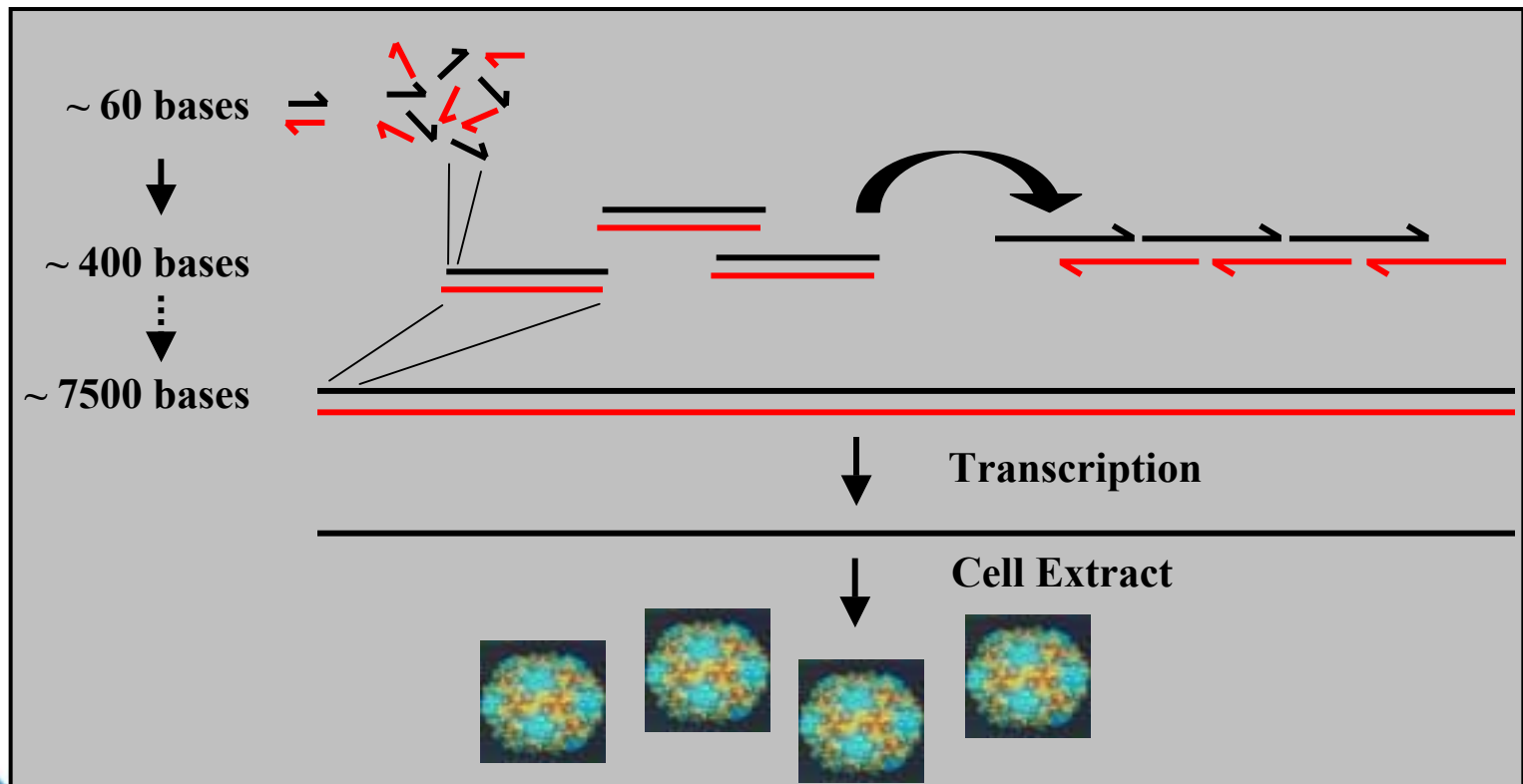
¹Yamada, T., et al., *Nature Biotechnology* **21** (2003) pp.885-890.



APPLICATIONS (iii) Medicine: Cloning - Polio



- > small, non-enveloped, one copy of + sense, single-stranded RNA genome of 7.5 kilobases (small)
- > sequence available at NCBI website (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/VIRUSES/viruses.html>)



Cello, J., Paul, A.V. and Wimmer, E. (2002) *Science* **297**, pp.1016-1018.



APPLICATIONS (iii) Medicine: Cloning - Polio

- **production of poliovirus required 3 years/\$300,000 funding from Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)**
- **currently 1734 reference viral sequences at NCBI**
 - > **Variola virus (smallpox) 185,578**
 - > **Marburg Virus 19,112**
 - > **Ebola Virus 18,959**
- **problems if virus requires viral proteins for replication (smallpox/Marburg/Ebola require viral proteins for viral genome replication) but with DNA sequence can make protein(s)**
- **Venter's group synthesized ϕ X174 bacteriophage (5,386 base pairs) using overlapping oligos in 2 weeks¹**

¹Smith, H.O., *et al.*, (2003) *PNAS* **100**, pp.15440-15445



APPLICATIONS (iii) Medicine: Possible Uses

1) Drug discovery

- **new toxic drugs (combinatorial chemistry)**
- **new drug targets (genomics, DNA arrays)**

2) Drug delivery

- **viral vectors**
- **dendrimers, liposomes**

3) Gene replacement (cloning)

- **manufacture existing microbes (polio)**
- **manufacture novel microbes (Venter)**
 - **alter existing microbes (antibiotic/vaccine resistant, antimaterials, evade immune system etc.)**



INVESTMENT (i) Country Spending

Canadian Investment

Table 2 Global government funding in nanotechnology ¹

Country	Funding level (\$ million/year unless indicated otherwise)
Japan	\$810 (2003)
US	\$774 (2003)
European Union	\$1.2 billion/4 years
Germany	\$118 (2003)
United Kingdom	\$90 (2003)
France	\$50 (2003)
Australia	\$93 (2003)
Korea	\$1.2 billion/10 years
Taiwan	\$110/6 years
China	\$280
Switzerland	\$45/3 years
Canada	\$80/5 years
India	\$15/3 years

1) **National Institute of Nanotechnology**
 > located at the **University of Alberta**
(2005)

2) **Also numerous labs within National Research Council and Department of National Defence²**

- > **The Institute for National Measurement Standards (INMS)**
- > **Materials and Component Technologies at the Institute for Microstructural Sciences (IMS)**
- > **Polymer Nanocomposites at the Industrial Materials Institute (IMI)**

¹DeFrancesco, F. *Nature Biotechnology*, **21** (2003) pp.1127-1129

²http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/nanotech/projects_e.html



Summary

Bio/Nano Technologies (Disruptive)

1) Medicine

- drug delivery
- cloning

2) Electronics/Nanoscale Fabrication

- potential for huge impact – current knowledge/needs will drive market

3) Materials

- high potential for nanomaterials, but time required for impact of bio

4) Computers

- immediate potential limited for DNA computers
- potential for information storage (bacteriorhodopsin)

DEFENCE



DÉFENSE