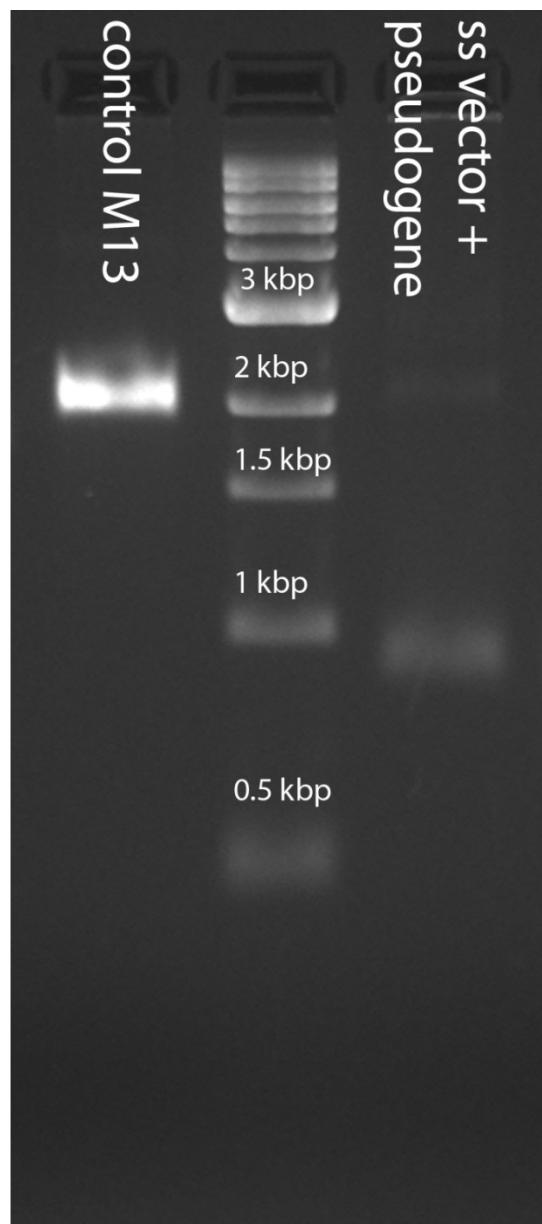
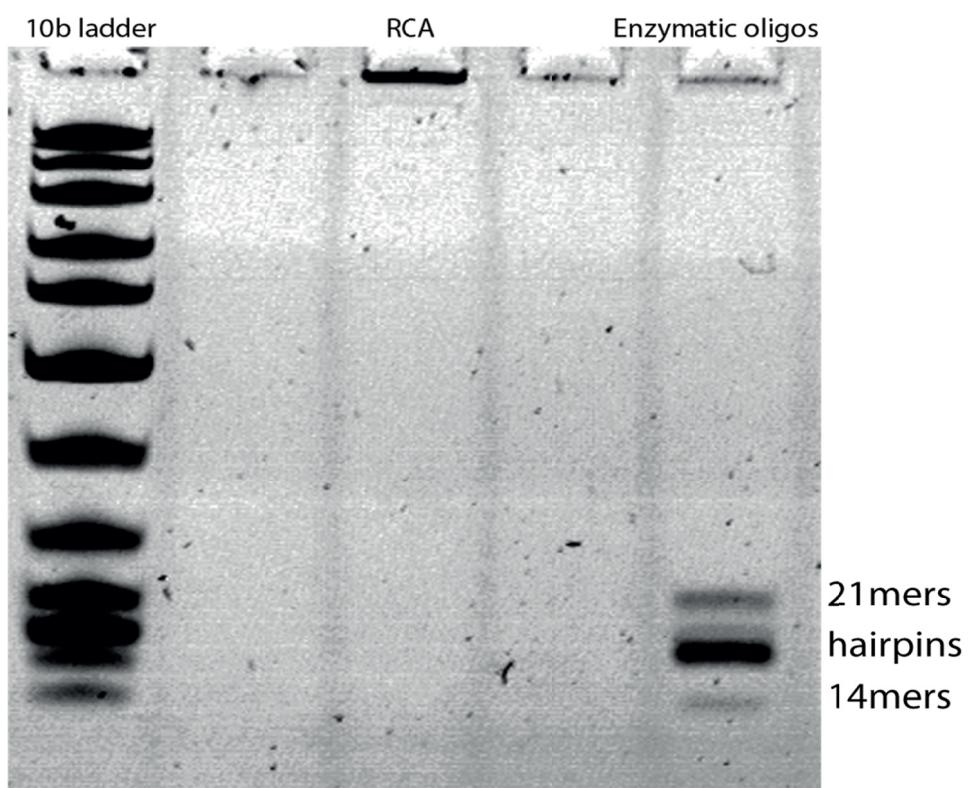


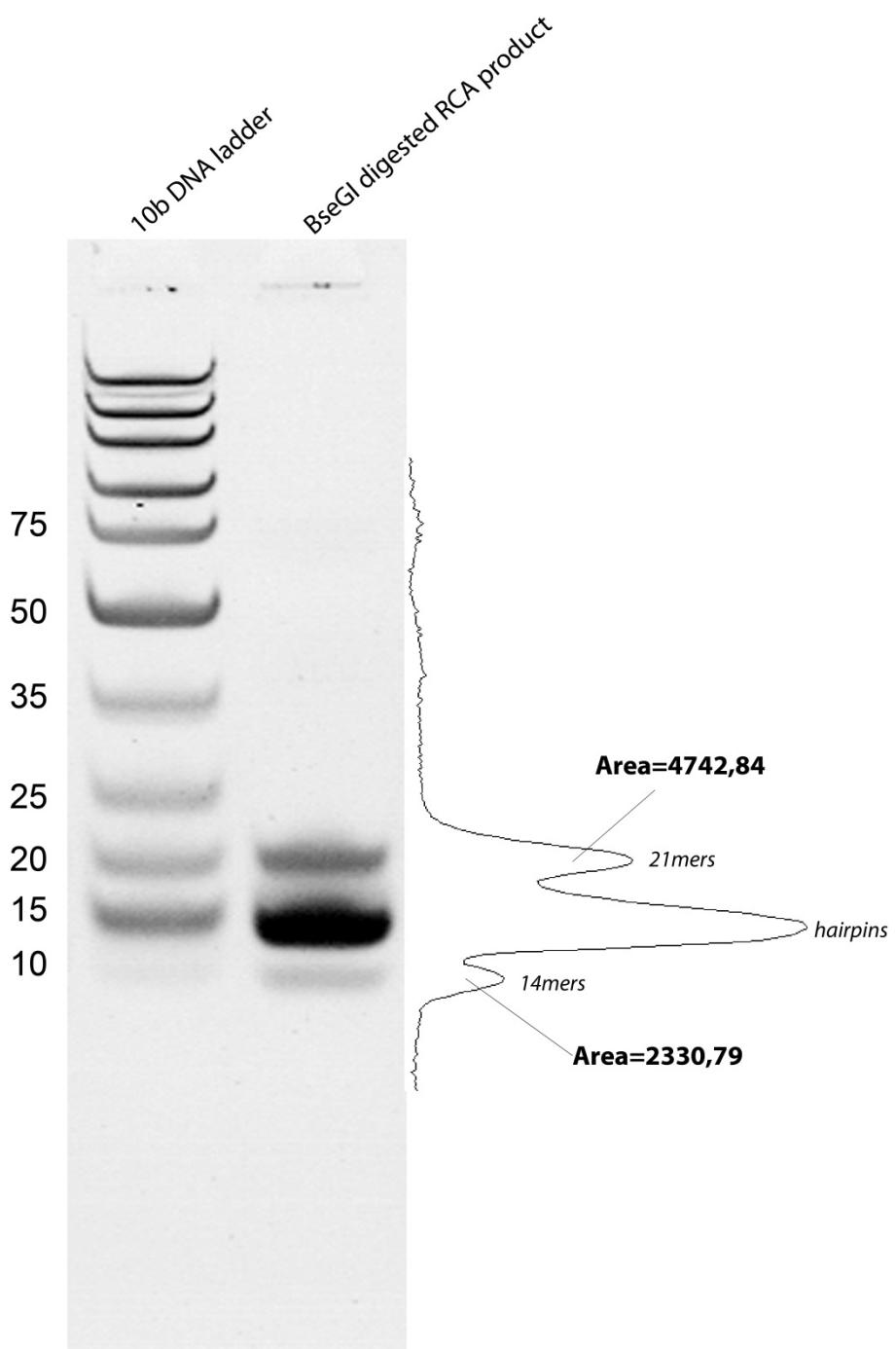
Supplementary Figure 1: Workflow for the technique.



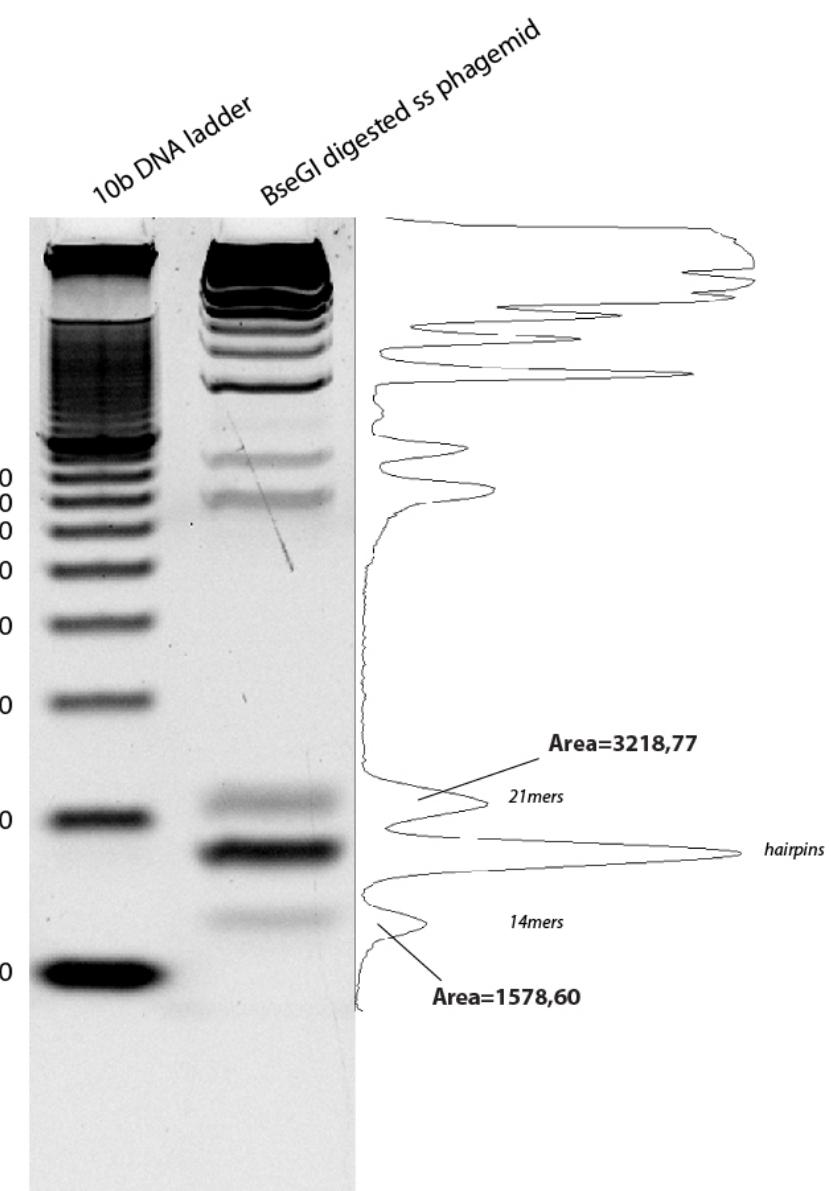
Supplementary Figure 2: Agarose gel electrophoresis of single stranded pBluescript SK II(-) containing CP recovered from phage particles (third lane). The recovered ss phagemid is usually 20 times more than the VCSM13 helper phage DNA.



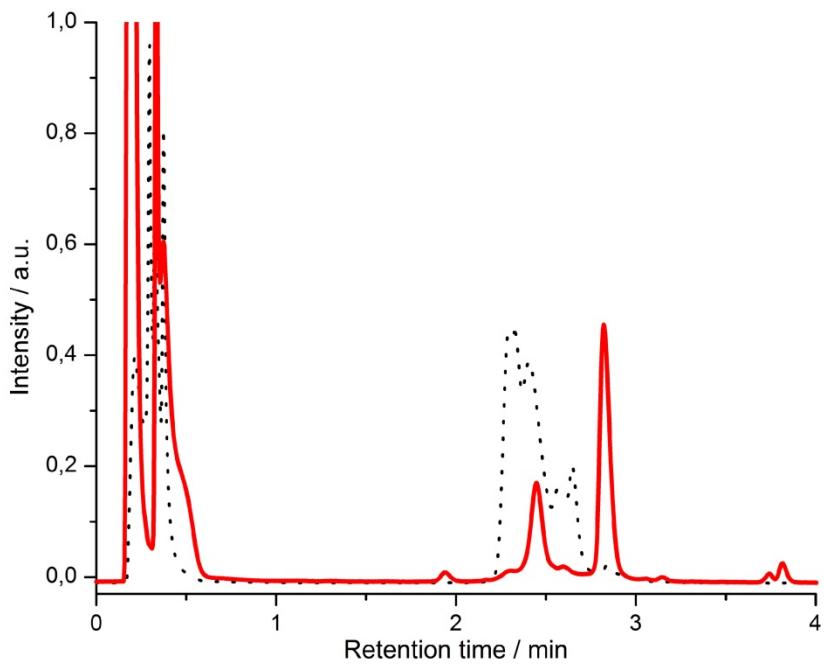
Supplementary Figure 3: Full picture of gel shown in fig. 2.



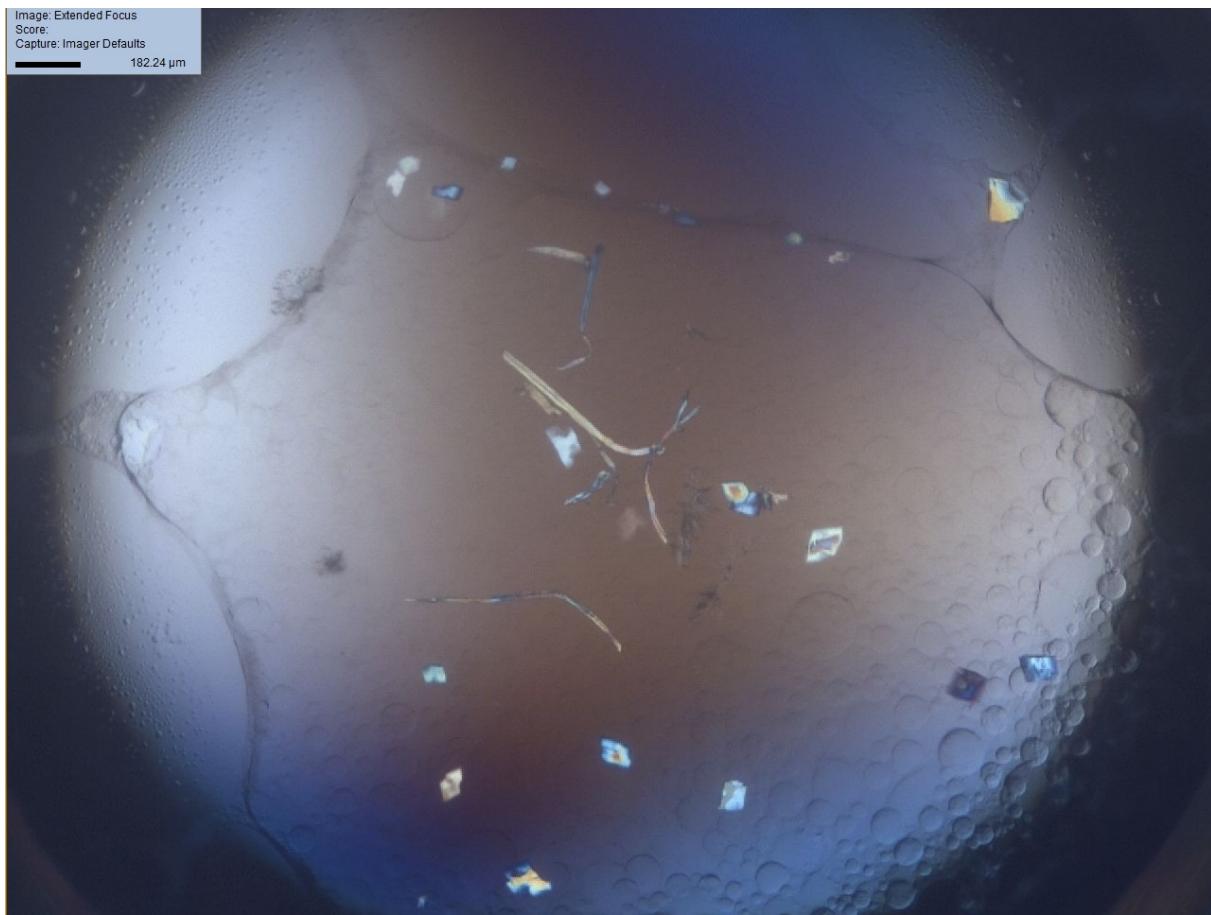
Supplementary Figure 4: Intensity evaluation of CP oligos from RCA product BseGI digestion:
Polyacrylamide gel of the BseGI digested RCA product has been analyzed by using ImageJ. The areas corresponding to the intensities of the bands show that the 21mers and the 14mers are in a ratio of 1:2. This value confirms the stoichiometry of the oligonucleotides (four 21mers for a total of 84 nucleobases, three 14mers for a total of 42 nucleobases).



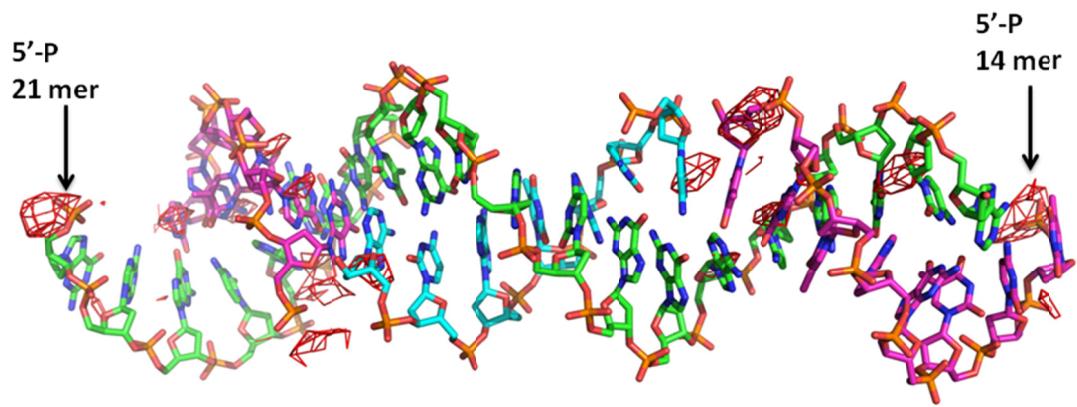
Supplementary Figure 5: Intensity evaluation of CP oligos from ss phagemid BseGI digestion: Polyacrylamide gel of the BseGI digested ss phagemid has been analyzed by using ImageJ. The areas corresponding to the intensities of the bands show that the 21mers and the 14mers are in a ratio of 1:2. This value confirms the stoichiometry of the oligonucleotides (four 21mers for a total of 84 nucleobases, three 14mers for a total of 42 nucleobases).



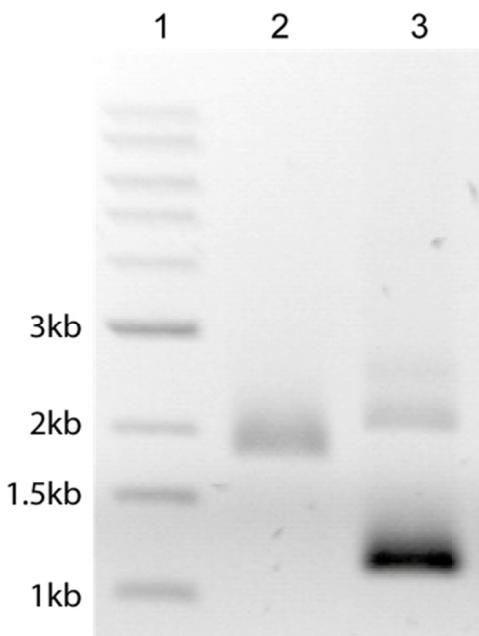
Supplementary Figure 6: Full picture of HPLC shown in Figure 3a. Hairpins have a low retention into the column and flow through it. The synthetic oligonucleotide mixture shows impurities which run at low retention time.



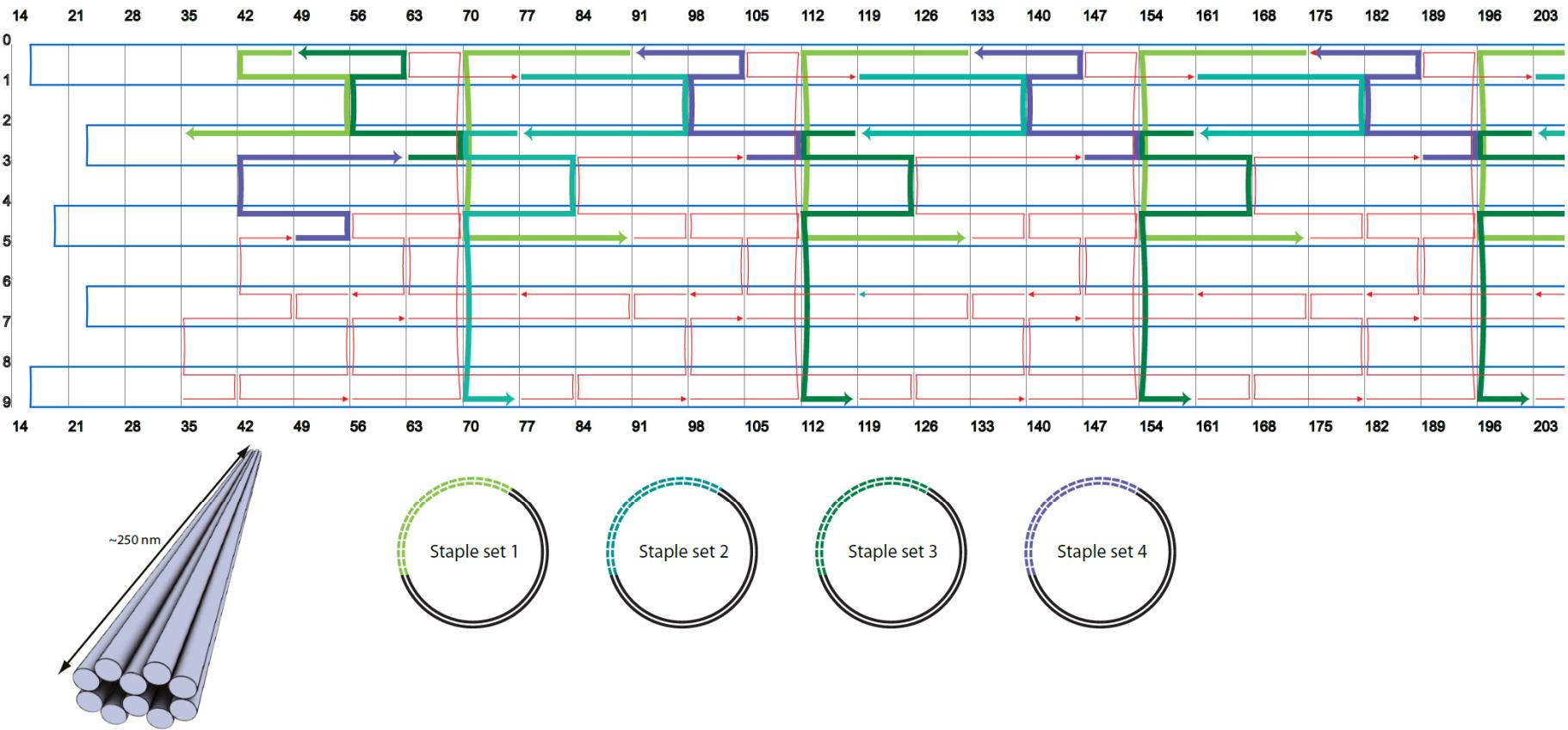
Supplementary Figure 7: Optical image of a drop with tensegrity triangles. The rhombohedral shape and the scale are visible.



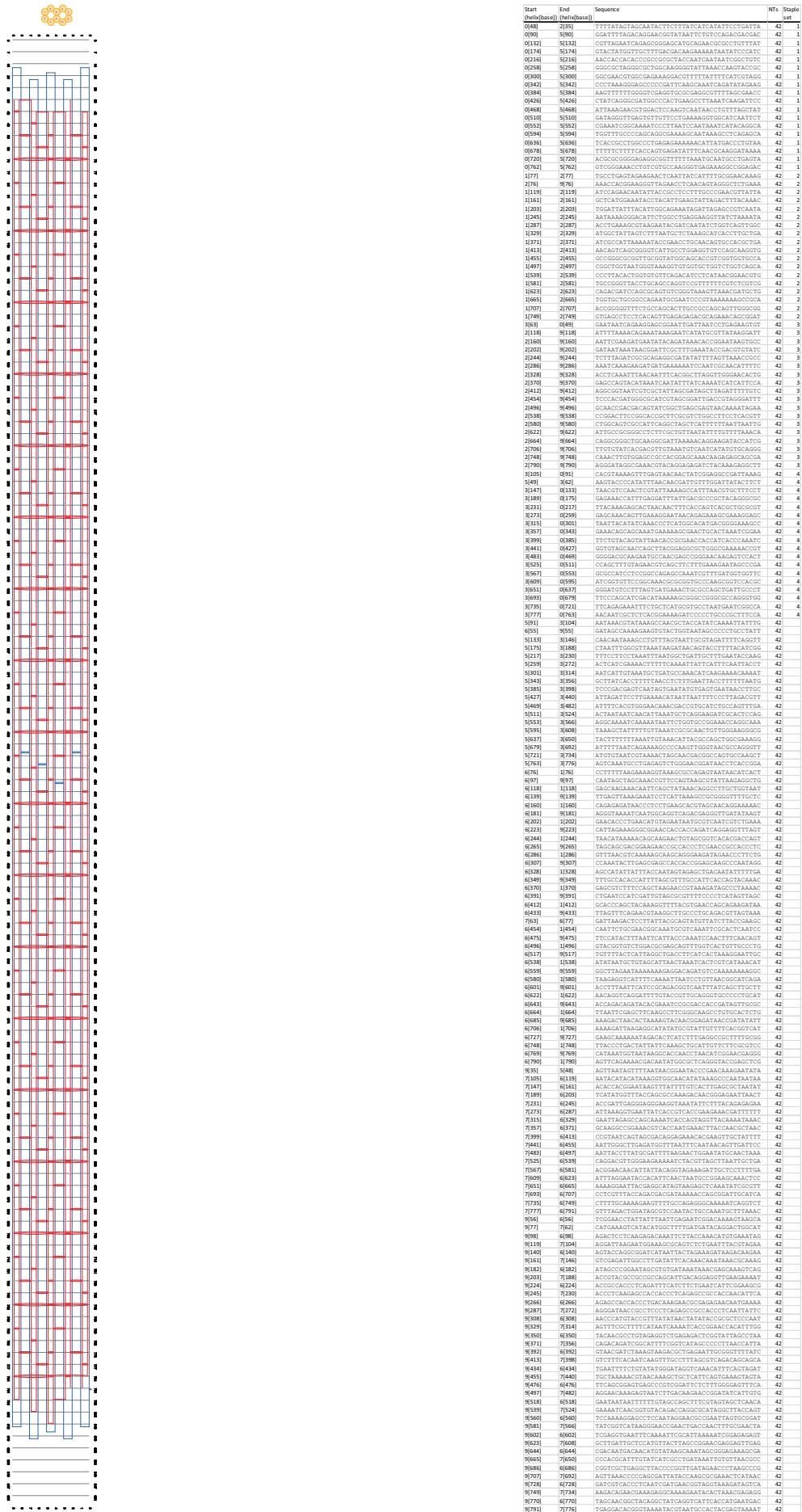
Supplementary Figure 8: Initial difference map contoured at 3 sigma covering the final model. The DNA crystal is built up by three oligonucleotides in a 3:3:1 ratio of 14:21:21-mers colored in magenta:green:cyan respectively (Figure 3B). This picture shows the asymmetric unit selected as in 3GBI (Seeman et al). Initial refinement of the Seeman 3GBI structure resulted in this initial difference map here contoured at 3 sigma covering the entire model. This initial difference map highlighted the non-modeled 5-prime phosphate groups present in the MOSIC generated DNA oligonucleotides and absent from the 3GBI oligos and model. The 5-prime phosphates were subsequently modeled and the picture shows our final model (4B8D).



Supplementary Figure 9: Agarose gel electrophoresis of single stranded pBluescript SK II(-) containing staple set 1 recovered from phage particles (lane 3) compared to 1 kb ladder (lane 1) and single-stranded M13 (lane 2). The recovered ssDNA phagemid is usually 20 times more than the VCSM13 helper phage DNA.

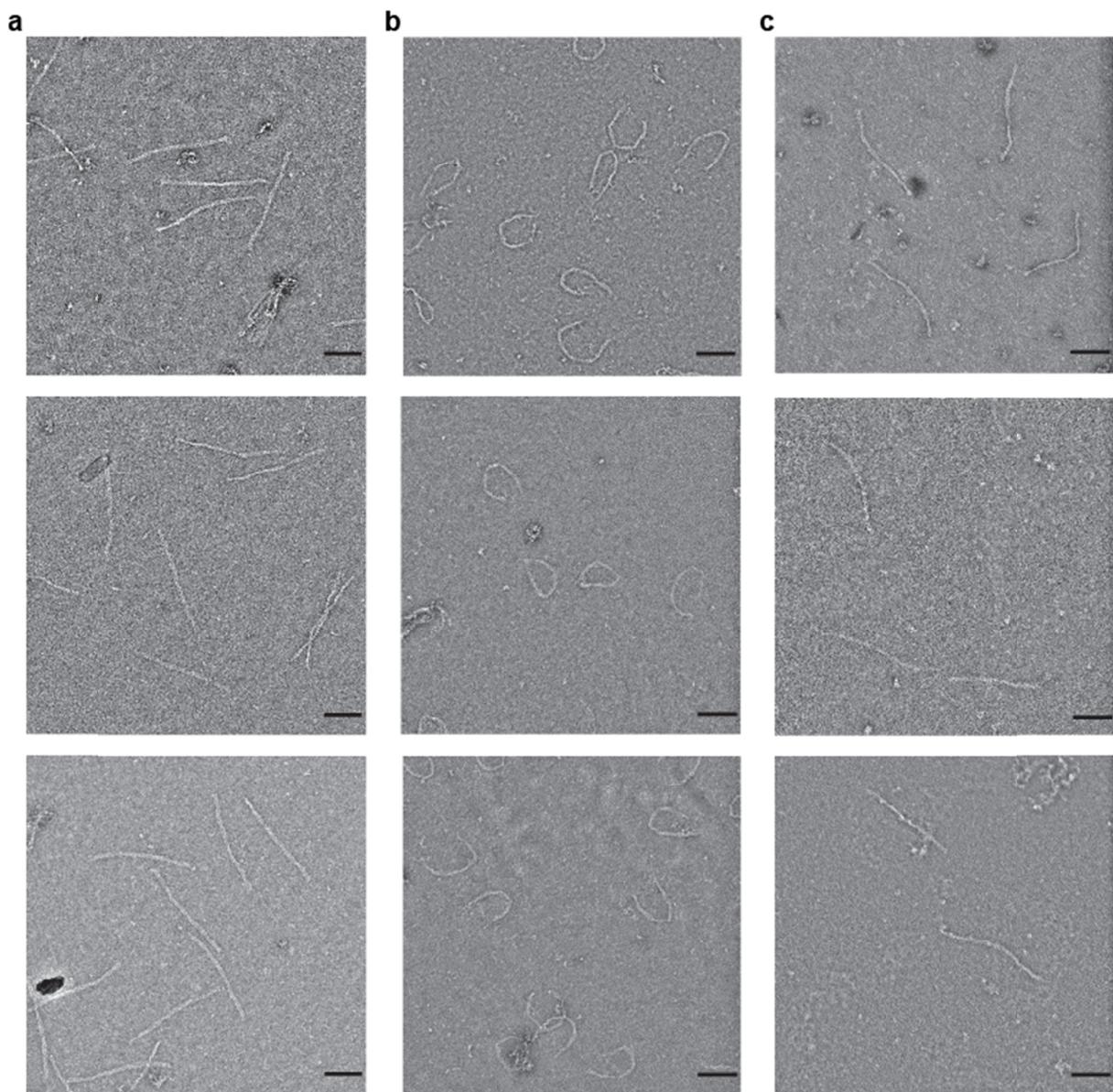


Supplementary Figure 10: Schematic representation and partial caDNAno design of 10 HB with designation of the 4 staple set pseudogenes. Design diagram truncated to the right. Full design in S13.

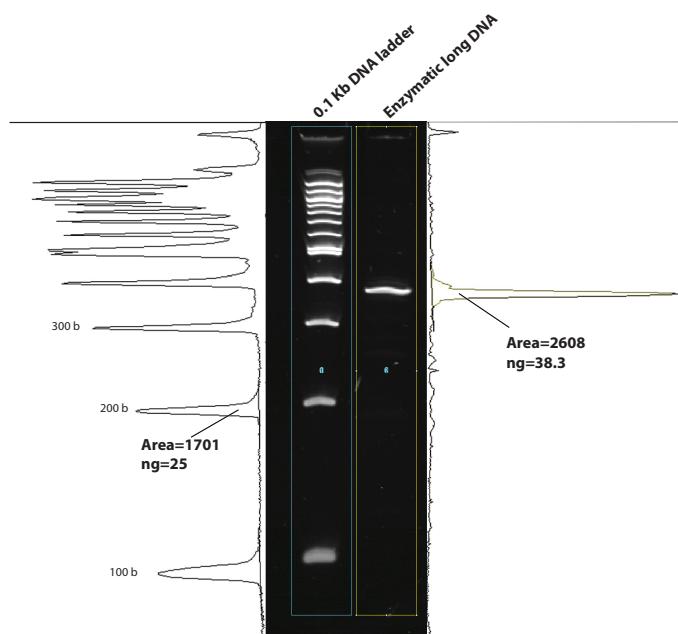


Supplementary
Figure 11: Full design of 10HB used in demonstration of staple production. Distribution of staple-sets is explained in S12.

(Not optimized
for printing,
zoom in pdf
viewer)



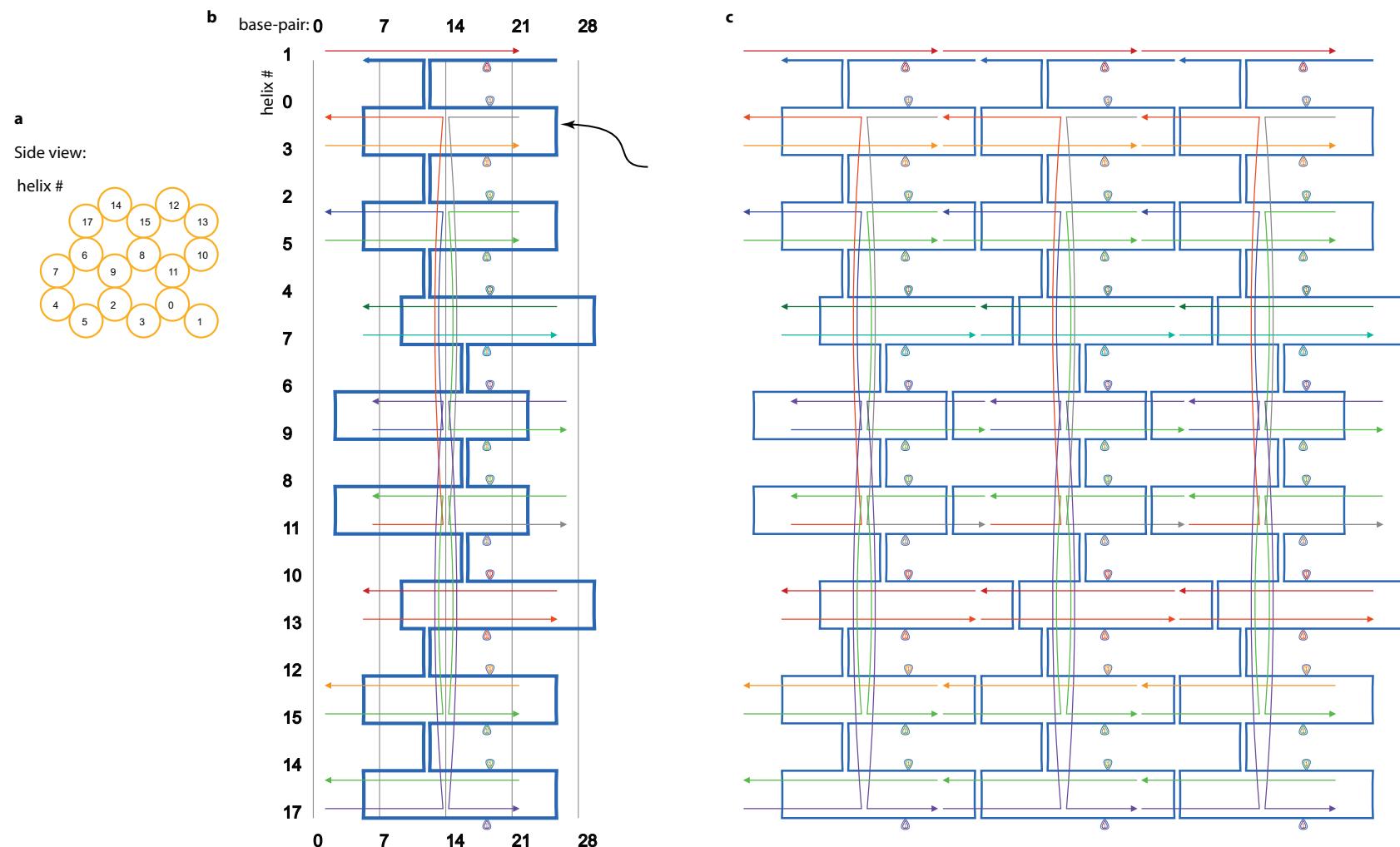
Supplementary Figure 12: TEM images of 10 helix bundle **a**: after addition of 180 synthetic staple strands (full set). **b**: lacking 72 staple strands **c**: after addition of lacking 72 staple strands produced by MOSIC, scale bars 100 nm.



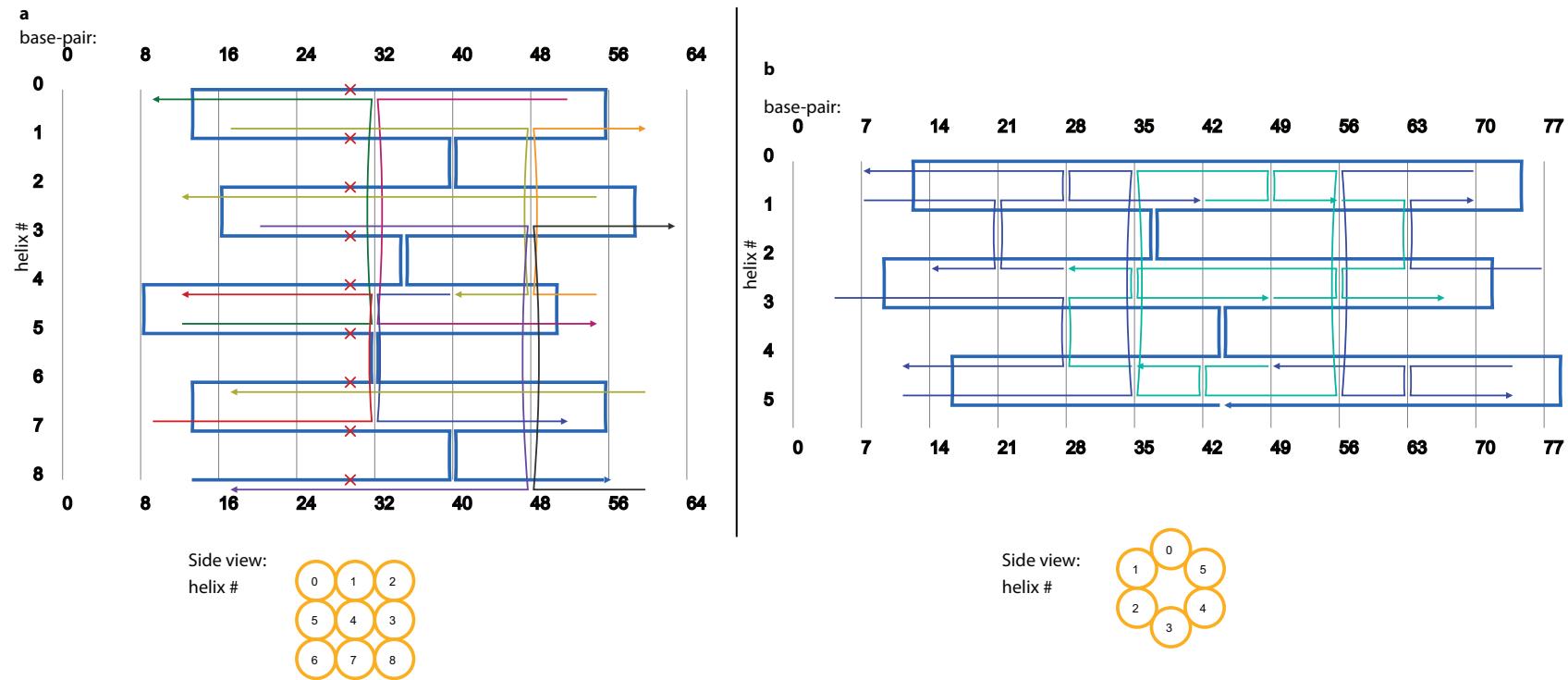
Long ODN MOSIC reactions	Consumables	units/ μg of DNA	\$/unit	\$/\mu\text{g} of DNA
Plasmid extraction	PLASMID PURIFICATION MINI KIT (Omega Bio-Tek)	1 test kit reaction	0.74	0.039
Linearization	GEL EXTRACTION KIT (Omega Bio-Tek)	1 test kit reaction	1.9	0.100
Linearization	Bsal-HF (NEB)	1.41 units	0.05	0.071
Ligation	T4 ligase (Fermentas)	0.26 units	0.14	0.036
Nicking	Nb.BsrDI/Nt.BspQI (NEB)	2.6 units	0.05	0.260
Rolling Circle Amplification	phi29 DNA polymerase (Fermentas)	10.5 units	0.15	1.575
Rolling Circle Amplification	T4 gene 32 protein (NEB)	2.1 μg	0.568	1.193
Rolling Circle Amplification	dNTPs mix (Fermentas)	21 nmol	0.0076	0.160
Final digestion	BseGI (Fermentas)	42 units	0.035	0.147
Plastic ¹	tubes, pipettes tips (VWR), C18 cartridges (Waters)	/	/	0.462
Manual labor ²	2,5 hrs of hands-on work	/	40 \$/hr	5.250
total cost (\$/$\mu\text{g}$ of DNA)				9.923
Synthetic ODN cost (\$/$\mu\text{g}$ of DNA)				up to 295.2

[1] 15 mL centrifuge tube (1), PCR tubes (5), 1,5 mL tubes (5), 0.1-200 μl pipette tips, Sep-Pak C18 cartridges
[2] Excluding incubation times, approximate cost of post-doc in Sweden per hour, including social fees and indirect costs

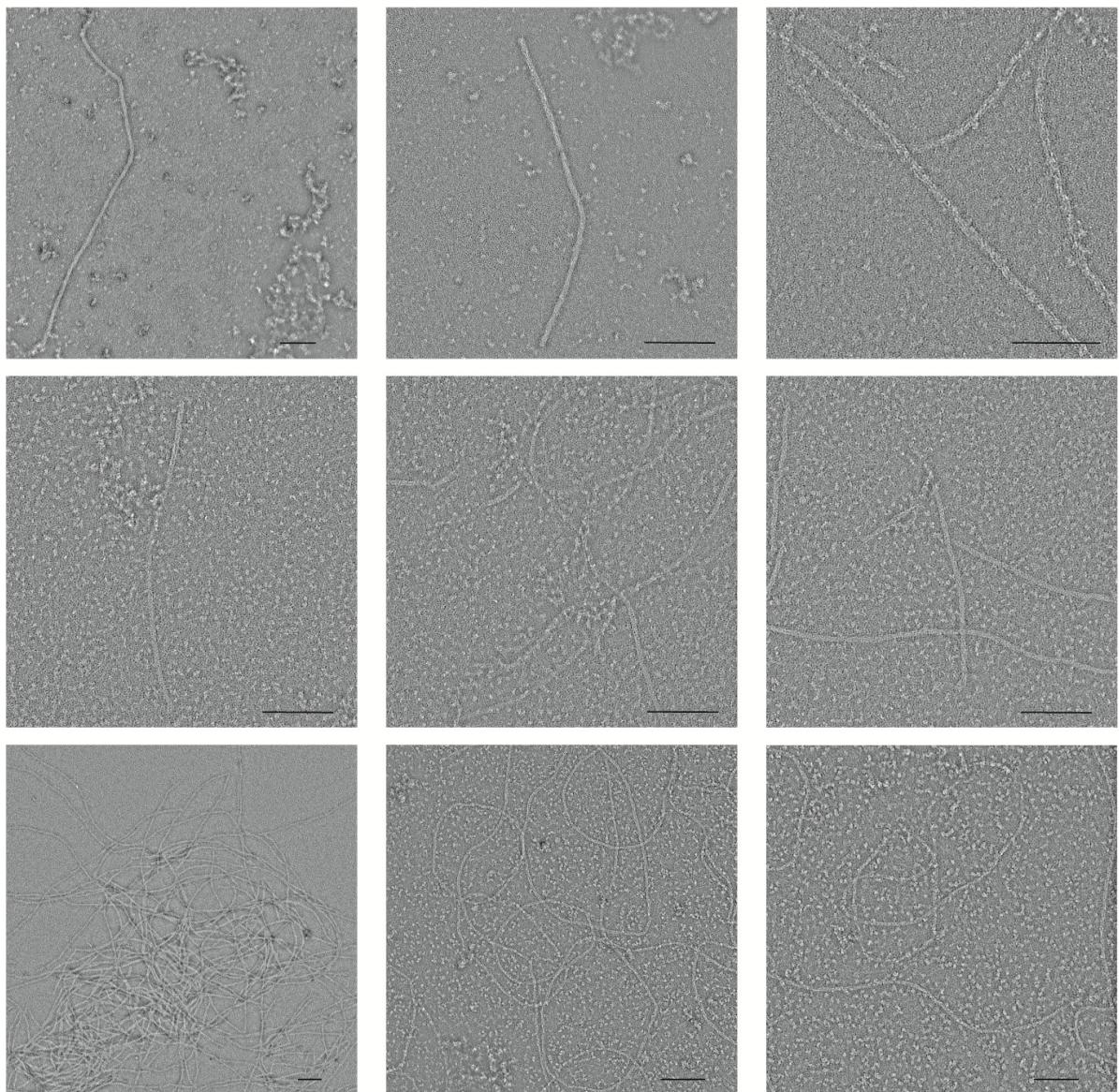
Supplementary Figure 13: Yield and cost calculation of the 378nt long ODN produced by the MOSIC method. **Top:** The intensities of the 0.1 Kb DNA ladder (lane 1) were measured by imageJ and used as standard for approximately measuring the final yield obtained from BseGI digestion of RCA product (lane 2). **Bottom:** Cost calculation for total *variable* or running costs (not including start-up costs for initial gene-synthesis of about 0.8 USD/base) per μg of long ODN produced by the MOSIC method. The total cost at 9.92 USD/ μg is 15-30 times lower compared with a quote for the same sequence synthetically produced at 1476 USD / 5-10 μg from a commercial vendor. Enzyme and dNTP costs are based on list prices for small, standard research level, quantities.



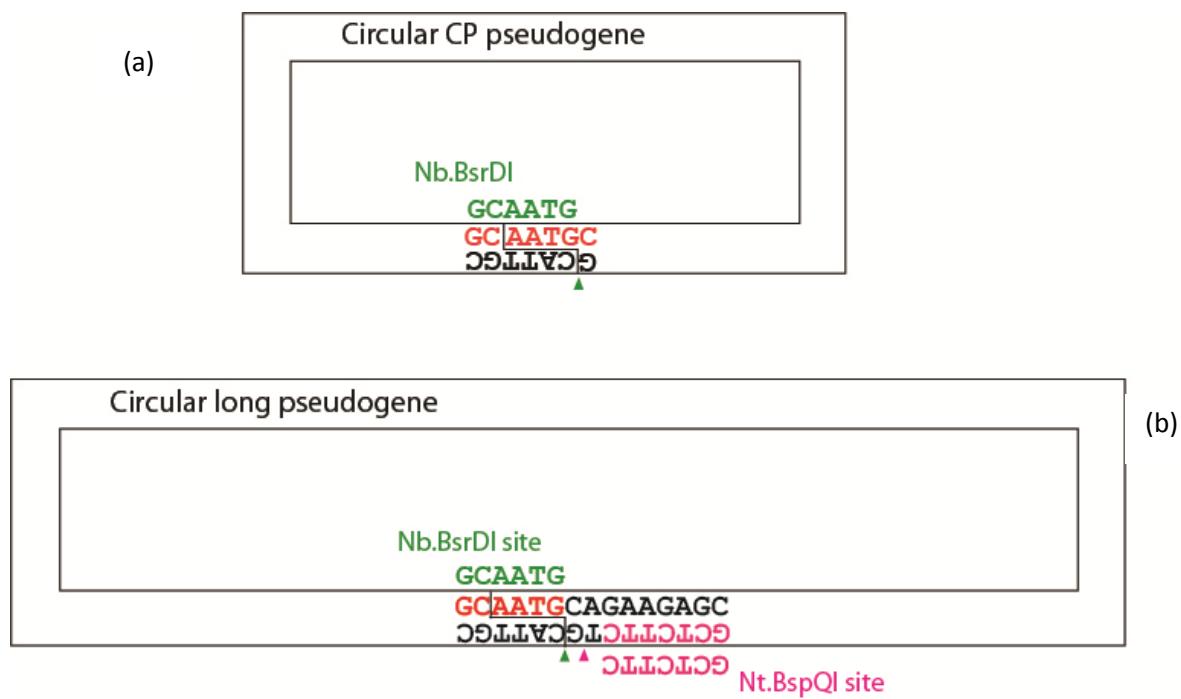
Supplementary Figure 14: Design of the 17 helix bundle (17HB) ultra-small DNA-origami polymerizing brick. **a** Side view showing the arrangement of helices. **b** DNA origami design diagram. The 378 bases long MOSIC oligo (black arrow) is used as a scaffold. As multiple ultra-small origamis encounter each other, the protruding 4 bases of each staple oligo acts as a sticky ends leading to the formation of linear, periodic, 17HB nano-tube polymers.



Supplementary Figure 15: Designs of the 9-, **a**, and 6-, **b**, helix-bundle (9HB and 6HB) ultra-small DNA-origami polymerizing bricks folded from the 378 nt long MOSIC oligo. Similar polymerization schemes as the ones in **S14-c** were used to form nanotubes.



Supplementary Figure 16: TEM images of 17-, (top), 9-, (middle), 6-, (bottom), helix bundle ultra small DNA origami polymers folded by using the 378 nt long MOSIC oligo as scaffold, scale bars 100 nm.



Supplementary Figure 17: Schematic representation of the circular crystal pseudogene (a) and long ODN pseudogene (b) to highlight the nicking sites after ligation.

CGTCTCACATTGCATAATTCATCCGCGGAAGCGCGGATGAAGAGCAGCCTGTACGGACATCACATCCGCGCG
 AAGCGCGGATGTGGAGCAGCCTGTACGGACATCACATCCGCGGAAGCGCGGATGTGCTGTGACTCTGAT
 ATCCGCGCGAAGCGCGGATGGCACACCGTACACCGTACACCGTACATCCGCGGAAGCGCGGATGACTCTGAT
 GTGGCTGCCATCCGCGCGAAGCGCGGATGGCGAGCAGCCTGTACGGACATCACATCCGCGGAAGCGCGGAT
 GTGTCTGATGTGGCTGCCATCCGCGCGAAGCGCGGATGGCATAATTGCATTGGAGACG

Supplementary Table 1: Complete sequence of crystal pseudogene (CP). The pseudogene includes the hairpin sequences (highlighted in grey), and the BsmBI restriction site (highlighted in turquoise).

17 Helix bundle ultra-small origami staples	NTs
1 CCGGTTTCGGGGTATTGACG	22
2 CGGGTATTATAGGGTGCCTAA	23
3 TATGCCACCGATAAAGTTCTGC	22
4 ATGAGCACTGATACATCGAGTAT	23
5 TTCTTTGTTCCAAGAACGTT	22
6 TGAGAGTTTCGCCCCATTCCCT	22
7 AAGATTTCTAATCAACAGCGGT	22
8 ATATACGGATCATGTCGCCCTT	23
9 CCGCTCATTTACCCCTAAATG	21
10 CTGAGAGTGGTGATGCCCTCT	23
11 TGCTTCAATCGAAATGTTGGC	21
12 GAAGATCACTTATATTGATGCT	22
13 AAAGAAAACGCTGGTAAAGTAA	22
14 TCACCCAGAAAAGGAAGATTGC	22
15 GTTTGTATGAGTCATAAACCC	21
16 TTTTGCAGCATTATTCAACCTT	22
17 ATTCCATTTCCGTACATTCAA	21
9 Helix-bundle ultra-small origami staples	
1 ATTCCCTTTTGCAGCAATCAAATATGATCCGCTCATCCTT	43
2 CCAGAAACGCTGGTAAAGTAAACATTTCACAATAAC	38
3 AGAGTATGAGTATTCAAGATGCTGAAGATCAGTTGGTAGGA	42
4 GAGTGGTTACATCTAAATGCTTCAATGGGAAATGCGTATTATCCGTATTGACG	57
5 CCTGAGAAATATGTCGGTGCACCGAAC	28
6 AGATGAGCGTGTGCGTCAC	19
7 GAGAGTTTCGCCCCGAAGTTGCCCTCCTGTTTGCCCTT	41
8 ATGATTGTTTATTCTAAATACATTAAACGTTTCCAAATG	42
9 CCTAGCACTTTAAAGTCTGCGATCTCACACCGGTA	41
10 CGGGCACTTTCAATATTGAAAAGCAC	27
6 Helix-bundle ultra-small origami staples	
1 GAGACAAAAGGAAGAGTATGAGTATTGATTCCAATGCTCAT	42
2 ATCCGATGCCACTTTCGGGGCTCACCGTCGCC	35
3 TTTCCGTAGAAACGCTGGTGTGACGCCGAGCACT	35
4 TTAAAGAGAACGTACTGGAT	21
5 GCCTTCCCTGTTAAATGTGACATCAAATATGT	35
6 TTATTCATTGAAATAACCCCTGATA	25
7 CTCAACAACGAGTGAAGATGCTGAAGATCAATTTC	35
8 TTTTCTAAATCACGGAACCCC	22
9 CGGGCGTTGGGTGCGGGTAA	21
10 AATGCTTGAGAGTTTCGCCCCGATTCTGCTATGTTTA	41
11 GATCCTTAATAATCTTTT	21
12 TATTGCGCGGTATTATCCGTATAAGTAAGGTACATCCAACA	45

378 nt long ODN pseudogene (the final 378 nt ODN sequence is marked in yellow):

GGTCTCACATTGCATAATTACATCCGCGGAACCGGGATGTTCCGGCGTCAATACGGGATAATACCGC
 GCCACATAGCAGAACTTTAAAGTGTCTCATCATTGAAAACGTTCTCGGGGGGAAACTCTCAAGGA
 TCTTACCGCTGTTGAGATCCAGTTCGATGTAACCCACTCGTGCACCCAACTGATCTTCAGCATCTTT
 ACTTTACCAAGCGTTCTGGGTGAGCAAAACAGGAAGGCAAAATGCCGAAAAAGGGATAAGGGC
 GACACGGAAATGTTGAATACTCATACTCTTCTTTCAATATTATTGAAGCATTATCAGGGTTATT
 GTCTCATGAGCGGATACATATTGAATGTATTAGAAAATAACAAATAGGGGTTCCGCGCACATT
 CCCCGAAAAGTGCATCCGCGGAACCGGGATGCAGCTTCTGCATTGGAGACC

Supplementary Table 2 Sequences used in production and verification of the 378 nt long ODN.

Supplementary Table 3: Data collection and refinement statistics (molecular replacement)

DNA-x001	
Data collection	
Space group	H3 (146)
Cell dimensions a, b, c (Å) α, β, γ (°)	106.44, 106.44, 95.15 90, 90, 120
Resolution (Å)	42.3-4.79(5.05-4.79) *
R_{merge}	0.052(0.801)
$I / \sigma I$	16.3(2.3)
Completeness (%)	99.9(100)
Redundancy	5.8(5.8)
Refinement	
Resolution (Å)	42.3-4.79
No. reflections	1980
$R_{\text{work}} / R_{\text{free}}$	0.185 / 0.205
No. atoms	
Nucleic acid	863
Ligand/ion	0
Water	0
B -factors	(Ask for input)
Nucleic acid	20
Ligand/ion	0
Water	0
R.m.s. deviations	
Bond lengths (Å)	0.01
Bond angles (°)	2.46

*Number of xtals for each structure should be noted in footnote. *Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell.

[AU: Equations defining various R -values are standard and hence are no longer defined in the footnotes.]

[AU: Ramachandran statistics should be in Methods section at the end of Refinement subsection.]

[AU: Wavelength of data collection, temperature and beamline should all be in Methods section.]

```

1#!/usr/bin/env python
2# encoding: utf-8
3
4# Python standard libraries
5import string
6import os
7import sys
8
9"""
10Created by Bjorn Hogberg in 2012
11Provides the geneAssembler class that performs the
12low-level gene assembly of oligos with hairpins between.
13"""
14
15class newGene():
16
17    def __init__(self, initSequence=[]):
18        self.sequence = initSequence
19
20    def complement(self):
21        return self.complement_to(self.sequence)
22
23    ...
24    def reverse(self, sequence):
25        return sequence[::-1]
26    ...
27
28    def complement_to(self, sequence):
29        """Returns the wc-complement to the sequence"""
30        comp = {
31            'a': 'T', 'A': 'T', 'c': 'G', 'C': 'G',
32            'g': 'C', 'G': 'C', 't': 'A', 'T': 'A'}
33        temp_c = ''
34        for letter in sequence:
35            if letter in comp:
36                temp_c = temp_c + comp[letter]
37        return temp_c[::-1]
38
39    def appendSequence(self, sequenceToAppend=''):
40        """Appends sequence to the pseudogene"""
41        if len(sequenceToAppend)==0:
42            print 'Warning: appended sequence empty'
43        self.sequence+=list(sequenceToAppend)
44
45
46    # This variable contains the loopside sequence and the
47    # actual GAA loop:
48
49    #
50    #      loopside|restriction site
51    #      A           |           | NN   |
52    #      / \ G C G C - G G   A T G - N N   S t a p l e   N /
53    #      A           . . . . . .
54    #      \ / C G C G - C C   T A C - S t a p l e   N-1 - - -
55    #      G
56    #
57    #
58    #
59    LoopsidSeq = 'GCGCGAAGCGC'
60
61    def appendHairpin(self):
62        # Store the last and next-to-last bases to
63        # create NN
64        #
65        #      loopside|restriction site | Cut
66        #      A           |           | NN   |
67        #      / \ C G C - G G   A T G - N N   S t a p l e   N /
68        #      A           . . . . . .
69        #      \ / C G C G - C C   T A C - S t a p l e   N-1 - - -
70        #      G           |
71        #                  Cut
72        #
73        #
74        NN=self.complement_to(self.sequence[-2:])
75        self.appendSequence('CATCC')
76        self.appendSequence(self.LoopsidSeq)
77        self.appendSequence('GGATG')
78        self.appendSequence(NN)
79
80
81    def cleanSeq(input):
82        """Reads a sequence and stores only bases"""
83        upper = {
84            'a': 'A', 'A': 'A', 'c': 'C', 'C': 'C',
85            'g': 'G', 'G': 'G', 't': 'T', 'T': 'T'
86            }
87        tempSeq = ''
88        for letter in input:
89            if letter in upper:
90                tempSeq = tempSeq + upper[letter]
91        return tempSeq
92
93#
94# READ THE LIST OF OLIGOS FROM THE FILE PASSED AS ARGUMENT
95#
96fileName=sys.argv[1]
97print 'Opening oligo file {0}'.format(fileName)
98inFile=file(fileName,'r')
99oligos=[]
100i=0
101for line in inFile:
102    i+=1
103    oligos.append(cleanSeq(line))
104    if oligos[i-1].count('GGATG')>0:
105        print 'Warning! Sequence GGATG found'
106        print 'in oligo on line {0}'.format(i)
107    if oligos[i-1].count('CATCC')>0:
108        print 'Warning! Sequence CATCC found'
109        print 'in oligo on line {0}'.format(i)
110inFile.close()
111
112
113"""
114 Restriction enzyme recognition sequence for the
115 circularization protocol, in this example HindIII.
116 Needs to be replaced if sequence is present in the oligos.
117 """
118 circRestrict='AAGCTT'
119
120"""
121 Nicking enzyme recognition sequence. Sequence of the
122 strand that is nicked. In this example, Nb_BsrDI.
123 Needs to be replaced if sequence is present in the oligos.
124 """
125 nickEnzyme='CATTGC'
126
127#
128# INITIALIZE THE newGene CLASS AND START ADDING THE
129# OLIGOS TO BUILD UP THE PSEUDOGENE
130#
131 pgene=newGene()
132
133 pgene.appendSequence(circRestrict)
134 pgene.appendHairpin()
135
136 for oligo in oligos:
137     pgene.appendSequence(oligo)
138     pgene.appendHairpin()
139
140 pgene.appendSequence(nickEnzyme)
141 pgene.appendSequence(circRestrict)
142
143 if ''.join(pgene.sequence).count(circRestrict) > 2 or \
144     ''.join(pgene.sequence).count(
145         pgene.complement_to(circRestrict)) > 2:
146     print 'Warning! The circularization restriction site'
147     print 'seems to be present within the oligo region.'
148
149 if ''.join(pgene.sequence).count(nickEnzyme) > 1 or \
150     ''.join(pgene.sequence).count(
151         pgene.complement_to(nickEnzyme)) > 1:
152     print 'Warning! The nicking site seems to be present'
153     print 'within the oligo region.'
154
155
156 outFile=file('pseudogene_output.txt', 'w')
157 outFile.write(''.join(pgene.sequence))
158 outFile.close()
159 print 'Pseudogene written successfully.'
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
```

Supplementary Note 1 Python code used to assemble a pseudogene out of a list of oligonucleotides in a text file.