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## Calcium mediated DNA binding in non-lamellar structures formed by DOPG/glycerol monooleate

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## Abstract

In order to test an encapsulation method of short fragmented DNA (~ 20 - 300 bp), we study the solubilisation in 150 mM solution of NaCl of a cubic phase formed by glycerol monooleate (GMO) with negatively charged dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol (DOPG) up to the level of unilamellar vesicles and, subsequently, the restoration of the cubic phase using  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  cations. We performed small angle X-ray and neutron scattering (SAXS and SANS) to follow structural changes in DOPG/GMO mixtures induced by increasing DOPG content. The cubic phase (Pn3m space group) is preserved up to ~ 11 mol% of DOPG in DOPG/GMO. Above 20 mol%, the SANS curves are typical of unilamellar vesicles. The thickness of the DOPG/GMO lipid bilayer ( $d_L$ ) decreases slightly with increasing fraction of DOPG. The addition of 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  solution shields the electrostatic repulsions of DOPG molecules, increases slightly  $d_L$  and restores the cubic structures in the mixtures up to ~ 37 mol% of DOPG. Zeta potential shows negative surface charge. The analysis of the data provides the radius of the water nano-channels of the formed non-lamellar structures. We discuss their dimensions with respect to DNA binding. In addition,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  mediates DNA – DOPG/GMO binding. The formed hexagonal phase,  $H_{II}$ , binds less of DNA in comparison with cubic phases (~ 6 wt% and ~ 20 wt% of the total amount, respectively). The studied system can be utilized as anionic  $Q_{II}$  delivery vector for genetic material.

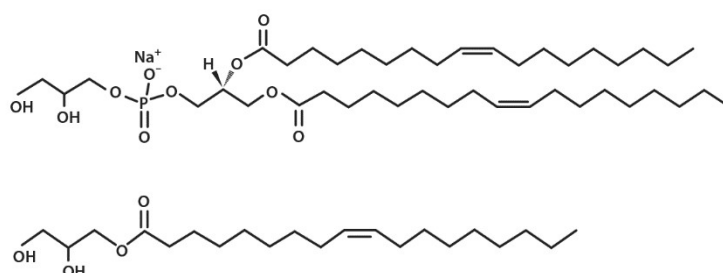
**Keywords:** DNA, DOPG, glycerol monooleate, calcium, SAXS, SANS

## Introduction

Lytropic liquid-crystalline phases formed by the swelling of certain lipids (lipid/surfactant mixtures) when exposed to aqueous environments comprise: one-dimensional lamellar phase ( $L$ ) known as liposomes in excess water; structurally more complex two dimensional columnar hexagonal phases ( $H$ ); and three dimensional cubic phases ( $Q$ ) of symmetries characterized by space groups. Luzzati (1997) pointed out the relevancy and function of cubic phases in biological systems, while Engström and co-workers (1999) proposed cubic phases as carriers for the drug delivery. Bicontinuous inverted cubic phases ( $Q_{II}$ ) consisting of a pair of interpenetrating but noncontacting aqueous channels separated by a single, continuous lipid bilayer attract a particular attention due to their capability to accommodate a drug into both the water phase, and into the hydrophobic matrix (Angelov et al. 2014; Shah et al. 2001; Chen et al. 2014). There are three types of lipid bicontinuous cubic phases: the primitive ( $Im3m$ ), the double diamond ( $Pn3m$ ) and the gyroid ( $Ia3d$ ) (Seddon et al. 1993). It is worth mentioning that micellar cubic phases are studied as drug carriers too (Yaghmur and Rappolt 2013; Galliková et al. 2018; Fong et al. 2020). Potential drug carrier properties of  $Q_{II}$  and inverted hexagonal ( $H_{II}$ ) phases have been investigated following subcutaneous, transdermal, oral, ophthalmic, muconasal and other administrations. An

extensive tabulation of loaded drug molecules, lipid compositions and conditions were reviewed recently (Zhai et al. 2019; Barriga et al. 2019). It is established that cubic phases can accommodate proteins significantly larger than the aqueous channel within which the macromolecule was contained (Angelova et al. 2003; Clogston and Caffrey 2005; Angelov et al. 2017).

In the field of gene therapy, the effective treatment depends on the successful transportation of large polyanionic DNA molecules through the cell membrane. Lipid-based gene delivery vectors facilitate increased uptake of nucleic acids and look promising for gene therapies (Lasic 1997; Chen et al. 2016). However, from the therapeutic point of view, the level of transfection mediated by lipid-based DNA delivery vectors, lipoplexes, has low efficiency. It is well accepted that progress in transfection efficiency requires a full understanding of the roles played by both the physicochemical properties of gene delivery carriers, and cellular processes. The latter represents many complex steps starting with the association of the lipoplex with a cell and ending with successful DNA transcription in the nucleus. The relation between the stereochemistry of used amphiphiles and the resulting morphology of the carrier (Safinya et al. 2014; Hubčík et al. 2015; Uhríková and Pullmannová 2014; Pullmannová et al. 2012) is important for a targeted design of lipoplexes. The formation of lipoplexes is a result of the electrostatic interaction between DNA polyanion and cationic liposomes. The reaction is endothermic and rapid (Barreleiro et al. 2000), resulting in the formation of string-like colloids with an ordered internal structure (Gershon et al. 1993; Koltover et al. 1999). The following microstructures have been identified: (i) the condensed lamellar phase  $L^C$  (Lasic et al. 1997; Rädler et al. 1997); (ii) hexagonal phases  $H_{II}^C$  and  $H_I$  (Koltover et al. 1998; Ewert et al. 2006); (iii) cubic phases (Leal et al. 2010), which were tested as gene delivery carriers.



**Fig. 1.** Structural formulae of dioleoyl phosphatidylglycerol, sodium salt (DOPG) and glycerol monooleate (GMO).

Glycerol monooleate (GMO) (Fig. 1) is the constituent of lipidic cubic phases, with space groups  $Pn3m$ , and  $Ia3d$  (Briggs et al. 1996; Qiu and Caffrey 2000). GMO is non-toxic, biocompatible, biodegradable and used in pharmaceutical formulations. Adjusting the size of the  $Q_{II}$  aqueous nanochannels makes it possible to control their capacity for encapsulating different molecules. Mixtures of GMO and amphiphilic molecules are a way of such tuning (Cherezov et al. 2002; Angelov et al. 2003; Awad et al. 2005; Tyler et al. 2015). Preparation methods of cubic structures for genetic material delivery are under discussion (Zhai et al. 2019;

Chen et al. 2016). In the case of DNA, the rigidity and large size of its strands are the limiting factors in its accommodation to the nanochannels of the lipidic cubic structure (Sarkar et al. 2020).

Short fragmented double or single stranded nucleic acids, such as siRNA miRNA, can easily fit into water nanochannels of the  $Q_{II}$  phase: A systematic study of DNA fragments with increasing length (10 – 1000 bp) encapsulated into cubic phases formed by GMO - cationic lipids showed that the  $Q_{II}$  structure was preserved, although the  $Pn3m$  phase changed into  $Im3m$  for higher amounts of cationic additives ( $1 \leq \text{mol } \% \leq 2$ ) (Sarkar et al. 2020). A successful *in vitro* transfection of siRNA encapsulated within a GMO-cationic lipid network of a cubic structure was reported (Leal et al. 2010; Kim and Leal 2015). It is worth noting that the strands of short fragmented nucleic acids (siRNA, miRNA) are hundred times smaller than DNA, while they show much greater sensitivity for both enzymatic degradation and cationic lipids cytotoxicity. In addition to the promising utilization of cubic phases for encapsulation and delivery of short fragmented nucleic acids as mentioned above, also cubic and hexagonal structures with DNA strands containing thousands of base pairs have been reported recently (Dittrich et al. 2018; Tassler et al. 2019). The presence or formation of intracellular nonlamellar, namely cubic phases, on the DNA delivery path was revealed as an enhancing factor of transfection efficiency (Koynova et al. 2006; Tenchov et al. 2008; Safinya et al. 2014; Liskayová et al. 2019). The fusogenicity of lipoplexes plays a crucial role in transfection rate. The propensity of membranes to fuse correlates with the fraction of inverted phase-forming lipids, and its mechanism is related to the mechanism of lamellar-inverted phase transition (Siegel 1999).

Toxicity of cationic lipids and low stability of lipoplexes in the presence of serum are considered as major limitations for their use in DNA delivery (Filion and Phillips 1998; Balazs and Goodbey 2011). In addition to cationic lipoplexes, also various anionic vehicles for gene delivery have been characterized (Lee and Huang 1996; Tavitian et al. 2002; Resina et al. 2009) and found to be less toxic and useful for *in vivo* applications (Son et al. 2000; Lavigne et al. 2013). Anionic lipoplexes prepared due to DNA interaction with a mixture of negatively charged (DOPG or DOPS) and neutral phospholipid (DOPE) in presence of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  show low cytotoxicity and positive transfection activity *in vitro* on several cell lines (Patil et al. 2004; Srinivasan and Burges 2009; Barrán-Berdón et al. 2014).

In the present paper, we discuss the stability of cubic phases designed for DNA delivery, and their ability to encapsulate DNA. As DNA carriers, we took a mixture of glycerol monooleate (GMO) and negatively charged dioleoyl phosphatidylglycerol (DOPG) (Fig. 1). DNA encapsulation, from the solvent into DOPG/GMO non-lamellar phases, is mediated by the addition of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  cations, which trigger the formation of the cubic phase from the solution of DOPG/GMO unilamellar vesicles (ULVs) in excess water. Awad et al. (2005) introduced the method for transformation of large vesicles into the cubic phase. We used small angle X-ray and neutron scattering (SAXS and SANS, respectively) to follow structural changes. The DNA binding is derived from UV-vis spectroscopy and the surface charge of formed particles was followed by zeta potential measurements.

## Material and Methods

### Chemicals

Phospholipid DOPG (1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphatidylglycerol, sodium salt) was obtained from Avanti Polar Lipids, Inc., USA. GMO (1-monooleyl-*rac*-glycerol) was purchased from Sigma Aldrich, USA. Lyophilized short fragmented salmon sperm DNA (sodium salt, average Mr of nucleotide = 308) was obtained from AppliChem GmbH, Germany. Inorganic salts and solvents were obtained from distributors: NaCl (Lachema, Brno, Czech Republic), CaCl<sub>2</sub> dihydrate (Merck, Germany), chloroform and methanol 99.5% (Slavus, s.r.o., Slovak Republic). The chemicals were of analytical grade and used without further purification. The aqueous solutions were prepared from redistilled water or D<sub>2</sub>O of 99.9 % isotopic purity (Merck, Germany) for SAXS or SANS experiments, respectively.

#### *Preparation of DNA solution*

DNA was dissolved in 150 mM NaCl. The precise value of DNA concentration was determined by spectrophotometry (Hewlett-Packard 8452A diode array spectrophotometer), according to  $c_{DNA} = A_{260} \cdot 4.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g.mL}^{-1}$ , where  $A_{260}$  is the absorbance at wavelength  $\lambda = 260 \text{ nm}$ . The concentration of stock salmon sperm DNA solution was  $9.35 \text{ mg.mL}^{-1}$ . In the remainder of the text the DNA concentration refers to the molar concentration of DNA bases. The purity of DNA was checked by measuring the absorbance  $A_{\lambda}$  at  $\lambda = 230, 260$  and  $280 \text{ nm}$ . The values of  $A_{260}/A_{280} = 1.80$  and  $A_{260}/A_{230} = 2.28$  indicate that the DNA solution was sufficiently pure. Fig. 2a (inset) shows UV-Vis spectrum of DNA.

The length of DNA fragments was determined by micro-capillary electrophoresis using single-channel Qsep 100 Bio-Fragment Analyzer (BiOptic Inc., Taiwan). A disposable pen-shaped cartridge was inserted and other running buffers were loaded according to the manufacturer's instructions (Kerékgyártó et al. 2012). DNA was diluted to concentration of  $89.90 \text{ ng.}\mu\text{L}^{-1}$  for analysis. The run was performed with a standard cartridge with a sample injection protocol of 4 kV for 10 s and separation at 8 kV for 160 s at ambient temperature. The DNA size marker 20 – 1000 bp (BiOptic Inc.) was used for fragment size determination. Samples peaks were visualized using Q-Analyzer software (BiOptic Inc.). The length distribution of the fragments is shown in Fig. 2b, and in more detail, in Fig. S1 (Supplementary material). The analysis revealed a large distribution of size. The relative distribution shows that  $\sim 78 \%$  of the fragments are between 20 and 300 bp, while the number of fragments containing more than 600 bp is under 9 %.

#### *Preparation of samples for SAXS/WAXS experiments*

Weighted amounts of each lipid were dissolved in chloroform:methanol mixture (3:1 vol/vol) to get solutions at precise concentration ( $\sim 0.025 \text{ mg.}\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ ). DOPG/GMO mixtures were prepared by mixing aliquot volumes of lipids to get various DOPG/GMO ratios. Mixtures were carefully dried under a stream of gaseous nitrogen to create a thin lipid film spread uniformly on a glass of vials. The residues of organic solvents were removed under vacuum at 10 Pa for 10 hours. Each sample contained  $\sim 15 \text{ mg}$  of dried lipid mixture, exact mass was controlled gravimetrically. Samples were prepared by hydrating dry lipid films with either only 150 mM

NaCl solution (DOPG/GMO) or addition of CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution (191 mM) (DOPG/GMO + Ca<sup>2+</sup>). DNA - DOPG/GMO + Ca<sup>2+</sup> complexes were prepared similarly by hydrating the DOPG/GMO lipid with the solution of DNA at the lipid/DNA ratio 10 (mol/base) and the solution of CaCl<sub>2</sub>. The final volume of hydrating media in each sample was 650 μL. The molar concentration of calcium cations in each sample of DOPG/GMO + Ca<sup>2+</sup> and DNA - DOPG/GMO + Ca<sup>2+</sup> was 14.7 mM. Samples were prepared at ambient temperature, thoroughly homogenized by vortex mixing and at least 5 times by freezing/thawing cycles. Prior to SAXS measurements, samples were centrifuged and the sediment was transferred into a 1.5 mm diameter capillary tube made of borosilicate glass.

#### *Preparation of samples for SANS experiments*

DOPG/GMO mixtures were hydrated by 150 mM NaCl prepared in D<sub>2</sub>O keeping 1 wt% concentration. The volume of each sample was 2 mL. The samples were homogenized by vortex and repeated freeze-thaw cycles that provided a homogeneous slightly opalescent solution, typical of dispersed lipid vesicles. Part of vesicle dispersion (~ 0.7 mL/sample) was filled into 2 mm quartz cells (Hellma, Germany) and represents the first set of samples. The rest of each DOPG/GMO dispersion was extruded through a polycarbonate filter (Nuclepore Pleasanton, Canada) with pores of 100 nm diameter, using the LiposoFast Basic extruder (Avestin, Ottawa, Canada) fitted with two gas-tight Hamilton syringes (Hamilton, Reno, USA) as described in MacDonald et al. (1991). The samples were subjected to 51 passes through the filter at ambient temperature. The resulting solution displayed only a marginal opalescence which is typical for the dispersion of unilamellar vesicles (ULVs). The exact volume (0.7 mL) of each ULVs dispersion was placed in 2 mm quartz cells and prepared for SANS measurement (second set of samples). The third set of samples represents ULVs of DOPG/GMO with addition of CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution. A small volume of concentrated CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution (1M) was added to ULVs in the cell to reach 15 mM of CaCl<sub>2</sub>. Samples were mixed by vortex and kept at ambient temperature for 4 - 6 hours before measurements.

#### *Zeta potential*

The zeta potential of DOPG/GMO vesicles was measured by the electrophoretic light scattering of particles using a particle size analyzer Litesizer 500 (Anton Paar, Austria). Liposomes at a 1 mg.mL<sup>-1</sup> concentration of the lipid mixture were prepared in a 150 mM of NaCl solution (as described above). DOPG/GMO vesicles were incubated in 15 mM of CaCl<sub>2</sub> during ~ 1 hour before the measurement. The ionic strength of the solution was kept constant. Polycarbonate disposable Omega cuvettes for zeta potential (Anton Paar, Austria) with volume 900 μL were used for measurements at 25 °C. The zeta potential was evaluated with Kalliope software using the Smoluchowski model. For the calculation, a viscosity of  $\eta = 0.8903$  mPa·s, a dielectric constant of  $\epsilon = 78.37$  Fm<sup>-1</sup>, and a refractive index of 1.3303 were assumed. Reported average values of the zeta potential and standard deviations are obtained from 100 measurements for each sample.

#### *Small and wide angle X-ray scattering experiments (SAXS and WAXS)*

SAXS/WAXS synchrotron radiation scattering experiments were performed at the BL11-NCD-SWEET beamline, ALBA Synchrotron, Barcelona (Spain) using linearly

polarized radiation with a wavelength  $\lambda = 0.12$  nm. The capillary samples were placed vertically and thermalized at 20 °C before being exposed to the radiation. An exposure time of 0.5 or 1 s was long enough to obtain SAXS patterns as displayed hereafter. Comparing consecutive images of the same series, we can ensure that the dose corresponding to 1 s of exposure time does not induce any radiation damage in the lipid mixture. CCD Quantum 210r camera was supplied by ADSC for SAXS detection. The WAXS detector was the LX255HS, which was equipped with three cooled CCD modules from Rayonix having a dynamic range of 16 bits. The mentioned exposure time was chosen in order to avoid detector saturation to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio. The raw data were normalized against the incident beam intensity. The  $q$  value of the momentum transfer was calibrated using AgBh for SAXS (Huang et al. 1993) and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (certificate SRM 674b, NIST, U.S.A.) for WAXS. Scattering patterns were evaluated according to the intensity of the incident beam following an exponential model. SAXS diffraction maxima were derived by fitting each peak with a Lorentzian curve and a linear background. The lattice parameters of the cubic phases were evaluated from the slope of a plot  $q_{hkl} = f(\sqrt{h^2+k^2+l^2})$ , where  $q_{hkl}$  is the position of the maximum of each peak and  $h, k$ , and  $l$  are the Miller indices.

The WAXS pattern of all measured samples exhibited one wide, diffuse scattering peak in the range of  $q \sim 10 - 20$  nm<sup>-1</sup>, characteristic of liquid-like carbon chains of lipid molecules. Typical WAXS patterns are shown in the Supplementary material, Fig. S2.

#### *Small-angle neutron scattering experiments (SANS)*

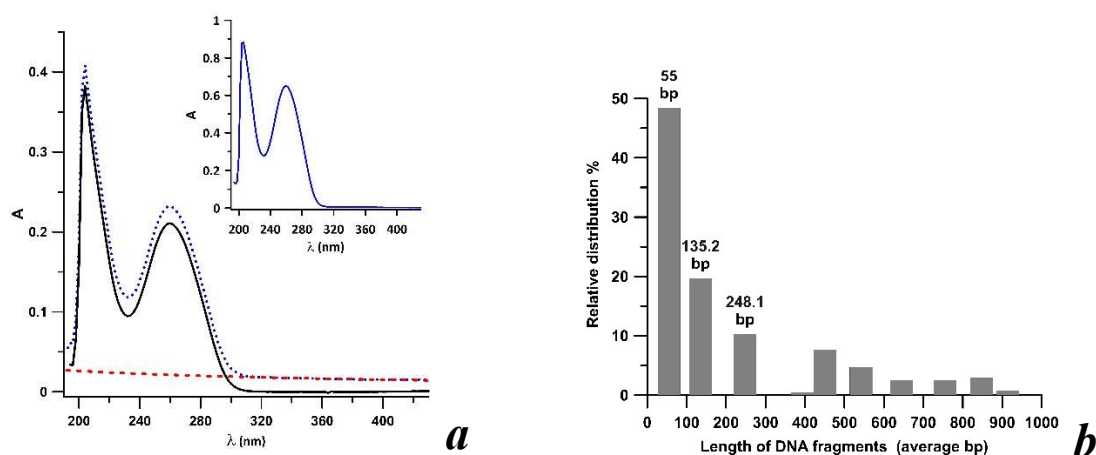
Neutron scattering experiments were performed at the PACE spectrometer of the Orphée reactor (Laboratoire Léon Brillouin, Saclay, France). The scattered intensity  $I(q)$  depends on the momentum transfer  $q = (4\pi/\lambda)\sin(\theta)$ , which depends on the wavelength,  $\lambda$ , of the incident neutron beam and on the scattering angle  $2\theta$ . It covers the domain  $q = 0.07 - 3.1$  nm<sup>-1</sup>. The samples were measured at two sample-to-detector distances, 4.7 and 1.2 m, and the neutron wavelength was  $\lambda = 6$  Å (resolution  $\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 10\%$ ). The temperature of the samples was 20±0.1 °C. The acquisition time for a sample in each position of the detector was 30 min. The normalized SANS intensity,  $I(q)$ , was obtained using the software *Pasinet* provided by LLB. Spectra were corrected for the incoherent background.

#### *UV-Vis spectroscopy*

The binding ability of DOPG/GMO mixtures for DNA was investigated using UV-vis spectroscopy (Hewlett-Packard 8452A diode array spectrophotometer). The supernatant of the samples DNA-DOPG/GMO-Ca<sup>2+</sup> prepared for SAXS was used for the assessment of the amount of bound DNA. The amount of bound DNA was determined from the difference between the total DNA added to the sample and the unbound DNA present in the supernatant. The procedure is described in Lengyel et al. (2011), and briefly: in addition to the fraction of unbound DNA in the supernatant, light scattering lipid aggregates may also be present. The DNA absorption spectrum is superimposed on an exponentially decreasing background due to the scattering of the light by the aggregates.



The light scattering intensity was approximated with a function  $A=a \cdot \lambda^b$  (simplification of Rayleigh scattering), where  $A$  is the absorbance at wavelength  $\lambda$  and  $a$  and  $b$  are constants characterizing the scattering. Numerical values of the constants ( $a$  and  $b$ ) were obtained by nonlinear least-squares approximation of the spectrum in the range of  $\lambda = 330 - 600$  nm, i.e. out of the DNA absorption band. Afterward, the function mentioned above was extrapolated to  $\lambda < 330$  nm. The absorbance  $A_{260}$  at  $\lambda = 260$  nm was obtained after subtraction of the extrapolated scattering function from the measured spectrum. The value of  $A_{260}$  was used to quantify the amount of unbound DNA in the supernatant. An example of the analysis is depicted in Fig. 2a.



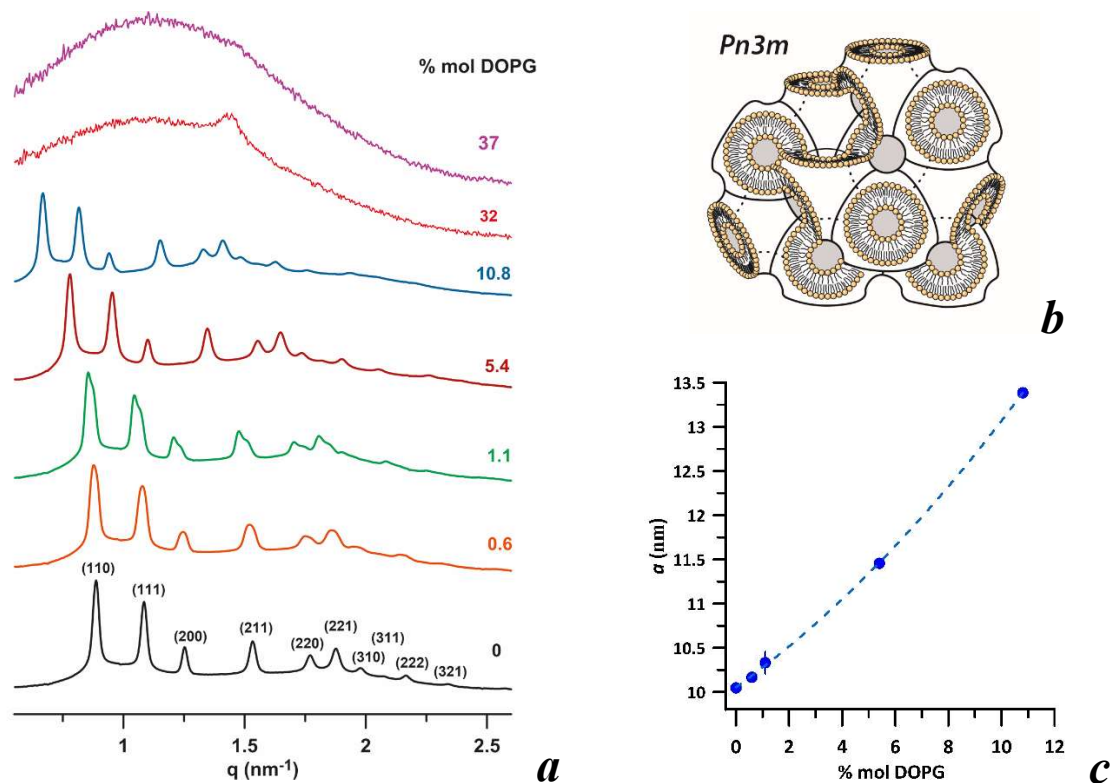
**Fig. 2.** a) UV-Vis spectrum of DNA from supernatant of the sample with DOPG/GMO at 26.8 mol% of DOPG (lipid/DNA=10 mol/base) in 14.7 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (blue dotted line), the extrapolated scattering function  $A_\lambda = a \cdot \lambda^b$  (red dashed line) and the DNA absorption spectrum after the subtraction of the light scattering (black full line). For analysis see e.g. Lengyel et al. (2011). Inset: UV-Vis spectrum of short fragmented salmon sperm DNA in 150 mM NaCl. b) Relative distribution of DNA fragments length (average of bp) determined by micro-capillary electrophoresis.

## Results and discussion

### Structure of DOPG/GMO

Fig. 3a shows selected SAXS patterns of DOPG/GMO mixtures. The content of DOPG (expressed in molar %) in the DOPG/GMO mixtures increases from 0 (pure GMO) to 37 mol%. The peaks of SAXS pattern of GMO are indexed as (110), (111), (200), (211), (220), (221), (310), (311) and (222) at reciprocal spacings in the ratio  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{4}$ ,  $\sqrt{6}$ ,  $\sqrt{8}$ ,  $\sqrt{9}$ ,  $\sqrt{10}$ ,  $\sqrt{11}$ , and  $\sqrt{12}$  and identified as a three-dimensional cubic phase of  $Pn3m$  space group (Fig. 3b). We determined the lattice parameter  $a = 10.04$  nm for GMO hydrated in 0.15 M NaCl at 20 °C (Supplementary material, Fig. S3). GMO in excess of water and laboratory temperature forms a cubic phase of  $Pn3m$  space group with lattice parameter  $a \sim 10$  nm (Briggs et al. 1996; Qiu and Caffrey, 2000; Angelov et al. 2007; Brasnett et al. 2017). Negatively charged DOPG

induces swelling of GMO cubic structure. The lattice parameter increases non-linearly with DOPG content, as displayed in Fig. 3c. DOPG/GMO with 10.8 mol% of DOPG shows  $a \sim 13.4$  nm. At higher content of DOPG ( $\geq 16.1$  mol%), the diffraction peaks of DOPG/GMO disappear and all patterns reduce to a wide peak above the background (Fig. 3a). Additional SAXS patterns of DOPG/GMO with  $16 < \text{DOPG} \leq 100$  mol% are shown in Fig. S4 (Supplementary material).



**Fig. 3.** a) SAXS patterns of DOPG/GMO mixtures prepared at different molar fractions of DOPG (mol %) at 20 °C. Intensities in patterns (0 – 10.8 mol % DOPG) are plotted in logarithmic scale. b) Bicontinuous cubic phase of  $Pn3m$  space group. c) Lattice parameter of DOPG/GMO cubic phase  $Pn3m$  as a function of DOPG molar fraction.

Helfrich (1973) introduced the concept of spontaneous (intrinsic) curvature in membranes. Marsh (1996) has shown that the spontaneous curvature (with radius  $R_0$ ) for the single lipid monolayer can be predicted from the shape of molecules, which favors their specific packing. The intrinsic curvature ( $1/R_0$ ) can be expressed as a function of the value of  $V/A.l$  of the lipid, where  $V$  is the volume of the entire lipid molecule,  $l$  is its length and  $A$  is the area of the lipid head group sitting at the lipid-water interface.  $R_0$  is defined as positive for inverted structures ( $V/A.l > 1$ ) and negative for normal structures ( $V/A.l < 1$ ). For planar structures, i.e. null curvature,  $V/A.l = 1$  and  $1/R_0 = 0$ . In our experiment, DOPG is a bilayer forming lipid (large  $R_0$ ) and GMO is non bilayer (small  $R_0$ ) forming lipid.

The bicontinuous  $Pn3m$  cubic phase (Fig. 3b) is formed by a pair of interpenetrating but noncontacting aqueous channels separated by a single, continuous lipid bilayer. The

structure of bicontinuous cubic phases has been described in terms of Infinite Periodic Minimal Surfaces (IPMS) (Scriven 1976) with proposed models (Luzzati et al. 1993). Assuming distinct water and lipid regions within the elementary cell, the internal structural dimensions can be calculated (Briggs et al. 1996). For a sample of known sample composition, the volume (vol %)  $\Phi_l$  of the lipid phase is expressed in function of the lipid length,  $l$ , and of the lattice parameter  $a$  of the  $Pn3m$  lattice by

$$\Phi_l = 2\sigma \left(\frac{l}{a}\right) + \frac{4\pi\chi}{3} \left(\frac{l}{a}\right)^3 \quad (1)$$

where  $\sigma$  and  $\chi$  are the Euler constants that characterize the minimal surface for each cubic phase ( $\sigma=1.919$  and  $\chi = -2$  for  $Pn3m$  cubic phase) (Turner et al. 1992). The water channel radius,  $r_w$ , can be calculated by

$$r_w = \sqrt{\frac{-\sigma a^2}{2\pi\chi}} - l \quad (2)$$

The  $r_w$  expressed by (2) defines the upper limit of the size of the water channel (Briggs et al. 1996; Gulik et al. 1985). The calculated lipid length,  $l$ , in the cubic phases ( $Pn3m$  and  $Ia3d$ ), detected in the GMO/water system in the range 0 – 90 °C decreases exponentially with temperature (Briggs et al. 1996)

$$l = 1.8e^{-0.0019T} \quad (3)$$

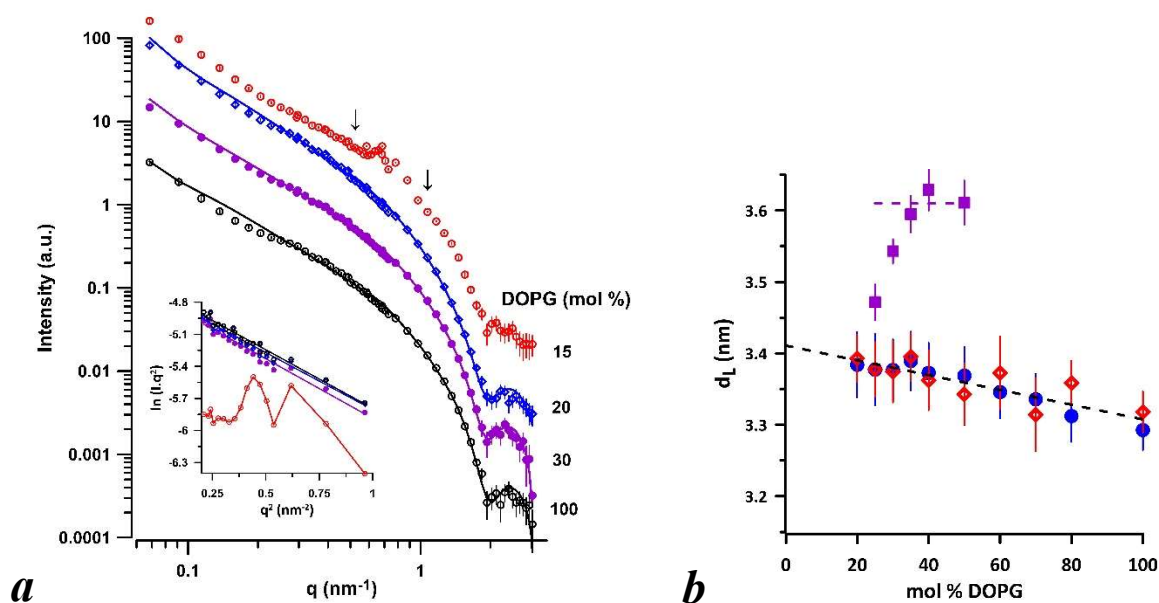
where the units of  $T$  and  $l$  are °C and nm, respectively. Applying expressions (3) and (2), with the value  $a=10.04$  nm extracted from SAXS of our fully hydrated GMO at 20 °C and the lipid length  $l = 1.73$  nm, we evaluate the radius of the water channel  $r_w = 2.19$  nm.

Angelov et al. (2007) evaluated a lattice parameter  $a = 10.36$  nm in the  $Pn3m$  space group for fully hydrated GMO at 20 °C, the lipid length  $l=1.75\pm 0.20$  nm and  $r_w = 2.0\pm 0.2$  nm. The structural parameters were derived from the fitting of SAXS intensities (Angelov et al. 2003). The values of  $r_w$  and  $l$  extracted from our measurements are in accord with these reported data.

Both the increasing fraction of DOPG in DOPG/GMO bilayer and its negative charge affect the curvature of lipid monolayers packed in the cubic structure. Due to electrostatic repulsions between DOPG headgroups, the effective area  $A$  increases, thus inducing the decrease of the curvature of DOPG/GMO monolayer ( $R_0$  increases). The molecule of DOPG with two acyl chains is bulky compared to GMO (Fig. 1). Therefore, the elasticity of the GMO monolayer decreases with increasing fraction of DOPG. These effects result in the observed increase of the lattice parameter  $a$  of  $Pn3m$  phase up to  $a = 13.4$  nm at 10.8 mol % of DOPG. Both the significant increase of lattice parameter and the symmetry of GMO cubic structure are sensitive to charged amphiphilic additives. Addition of less than 1 mol % of negatively charged lipids (DOPG, DOPS, cardiolipin) triggers the  $Pn3m \rightarrow Im3m$  phase transition in lipid mixtures hydrated with water or by an ethane-sulfonic acid buffer (PIPES, 10 mM) (Cherezov et al., 2002; Awad et al., 2005; Tyler et al., 2015). In contrast,  $Pn3m$  phase was stabilized at 0 - 30 % of DOPG in presence of 1 M of NaCl solution (Awad et al., 2005). Our experiments indicate that NaCl at 150 mM concentration stabilizes  $Pn3m$  cubic phase up to ~ 11 mol% of DOPG in DOPG/GMO. At higher content of DOPG ( $\geq 16$  mol%) all SAXS patterns show a wide peak (Fig. 3a, Fig. S4) indicating either very weak or absence of long-range order. Such patterns are congruous either with unilamellar vesicles or with the concept of  $L_3$  phase (Porte

1992; Lei et al. 1997), a sponge like structure formed by lipid bilayers multiconnected over macroscopic distances.

We performed small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) experiments to follow the effect of DOPG on the cubic structure of GMO hydrated by the deuterated solvent (150 mM of NaCl in  $D_2O$ ), taking advantage of the contrast between the coherent neutron-scattering-length densities (SLD) of lipid bilayer and solvent. Fig. 4a shows representative SANS curves of DOPG/GMO at 20 °C. The patterns clearly differ from reported SANS data of sponge  $L_3$  phase detected in hydrated GMO (Angelova et al. 2011). The SANS pattern of GMO with 15 mol % of DOPG (red circles) shows some discontinuities or peaks (in the  $q$ -range between arrows) indicating the presence of different populations in the sample, likely fragments of an ordered structure. Weakly resolved peaks of low intensity do not allow specifying the structure. DOPG/GMO mixtures with higher DOPG content ( $\geq 20$  mol %) show curves typical of polydisperse unilamellar vesicles. The linearity of Kratky – Porod plot of  $\ln(I \cdot q^2)$  vs.  $q^2$ , where  $I(q)$  is the scattered intensity is “a sensitive tool” to detect possible correlations between objects such as oligo- or multi-lamellar vesicles (see e.g. Uhríková et al. 2007). Dependences depicted in Fig. 4 inset, are in spite of the scatter of experimental points linear ( $r^2 \sim 0.97$ ) for DOPG/GMO with DOPG  $\geq 20$  mol %, which is not fulfilled at lower content of DOPG (15 mol%). The experimental  $I(q)$  of DOPG/GMO with DOPG  $\geq 20$  mol % were fitted by the model of polydisperse unilamellar vesicles (with SasView software) with the aim to determine the lipid bilayer thickness.



**Fig. 4.** a) SANS curves of DOPG/GMO mixtures (at 20 °C) prepared at different content of DOPG (mol %). The full lines represent the best-fit results using the model of polydisperse unilamellar vesicles. Curves are shifted along the y-axis for clarity. Inset: Kratky - Porod plot representation of scattering curves. b) The lipid bilayer thickness ( $d_L$ ) as a function of DOPG (mol %) in DOPG/GMO vesicles (empty red diamonds); and the lipid bilayer thickness of unilamellar vesicles (ULVs) prepared by extrusion as described in Material and Methods (full

blue circles). The dashed line represents the linear regression fit of all values. The lipid bilayer thickness ( $d_L$ ) of DOPG/GMO unilamellar vesicles in presence of 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (violet squares).

The model describes a lipid vesicle as a hollow sphere with the shell of lipid bilayer thickness ( $d_L$ ).  $I(q)$  is given by (Guinier and Fournet 1955):

$$I(q) = \frac{\text{scale} \cdot \Delta\rho^2}{V_{\text{shell}}} \left[ \frac{3V_{\text{lip}} j(qR_2)}{qR_2} - \frac{3V_{\text{core}} j(qR_1)}{qR_1} \right]^2 + bcg \quad (4)$$

$$j(x) = \frac{\sin(x) - x \cos(x)}{x^2}$$

where  $V_{\text{shell}}$  is the volume of the shell,  $\text{scale}$  is a scale factor,  $V_{\text{lip}}$  is the total volume of the vesicle with radius  $R_2$ ,  $V_{\text{core}}$  is the volume of the water core with radius  $R_1$ ;  $\Delta\rho$  is the contrast between the scattering length density (SLD) of lipid bilayer and the solvent and  $bcg$  is the background. The lipid bilayer thickness  $d_L$  is given by  $d_L = R_2 - R_1$ . Polydispersity was included in the fit by convolution with a Schulz distribution of diameters. The instrumental resolution,  $\Delta q/q \cong 10\%$  is taken into account.

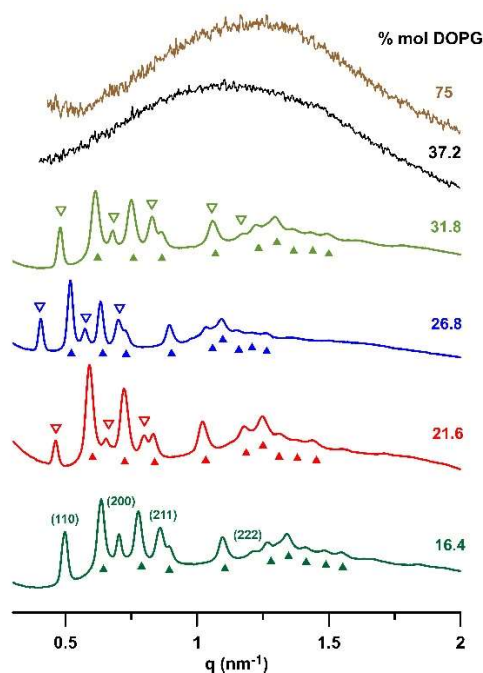
Each DOPG/GMO mixture was measured twice: vesicles formed spontaneously due to the disintegration of the GMO cubic phase and, after the mixture extrusion through polycarbonate filters with pore diameter 100 nm. Results were almost identical, the values of  $d_L$  coinciding within fitting uncertainties. Fig. 4b depicts the dependence of  $d_L$  on the concentration of DOPG (mol %).  $d_L$  decreases smoothly with increasing DOPG molar fraction,  $d_L = -0.001 \cdot \text{mol\% DOPG} + 3.41$  ( $r^2 = 0.896$ ). We find  $d_L = 3.39 \pm 0.04$  nm for 20 mol % of DOPG in DOPG/GMO. The extrapolation of the linear dependence to 0 mol % of DOPG gives  $d_L = 3.41 \pm 0.04$  nm, which fits well with the thickness,  $2l$ , of two GMO monolayers,  $d_L = 2l = 3.46$  nm. On the other hand, the lipid bilayer thickness  $d_L = 3.31 \pm 0.05$  nm is obtained for pure DOPG. The obtained value (within the error) is  $\sim 0.2$ -  $0.3$  nm smaller than the DOPG lipid bilayer thickness  $d_B = 3.63 \pm 0.07$  nm reported by Pan et al. (2012). The difference between the values may result from the difference between the models applied to evaluate the lipid bilayer thickness. In our analysis, lipid and water represent two discrete separated layers (Luzzati's approach). The thickness  $d_B$  is extracted from the scattering length density profiles (SDP) taking data from neutron and X-ray scattering techniques combined with molecular dynamic simulations expressing the volume probability distributions of the lipid molecular components and water molecules in the bilayer (Kučerka et al. 2008). The range  $0 \leq \text{mol\%} \leq 40$  of DOPG in DOPG/GMO mixtures is discussed in the next paragraphs. In this range, the change of the bilayer thickness  $\Delta d_L = d_{L\text{GMO}} - d_{L40\% \text{DOPG}} = 0.04$  nm, where  $d_{L\text{GMO}}$  and  $d_{L40\% \text{DOPG}}$  is the bilayer thickness of GMO and DOPG/GMO with 40 mol% of DOPG, respectively, is at the level of experimental accuracy. The monolayer thickness  $l = d_L/2 = 1.70$  nm can be considered as constant, with an uncertainty  $\pm 0.10$  nm.

Fig. 4b shows that DOPG molecules have very little effect on the thickness of the lipid bilayer of DOPG/GMO mixtures. However, DOPG changes significantly the curvature of water channels of  $Pn3m$  cubic phase in DOPG/GMO system. Assuming a constant lipid monolayer thickness  $l \sim 1.7$  nm, the change of the radius of water channels of  $Pn3m$  phase can be calculated using equation (2). The lattice parameter  $a$  increases from 10.04 nm to 13.40 nm

with the DOPG fraction changing from 0 to 10.8 mol %, respectively. The increase of DOPG content to 10.8 mol % dilates the water channels of  $Pn3m$  phase, changing their radius  $r_w$  from 2.19 to  $\sim 3.50$  nm.

SANS experiments show that DOPG/GMO mixtures with DOPG  $> 15$  mol% form unilamellar vesicles in 150 mM of NaCl. We intend to examine how DNA strands fit into the water channels of the cubic structure. Calcium is used to mediate the binding of DNA polyanion to DOPG/GMO. First, we investigate the effect of  $Ca^{2+}$  on DOPG/GMO mixtures focusing on the concentration range DOPG  $> 15$  mol %.

### Structure of GMO/DOPG + $Ca^{2+}$ mixtures



**Fig. 5.** SAXS patterns of GMO/DOPG mixtures in presence of 14.7 mM of  $Ca^{2+}$ . Full triangles flag peaks of  $Pn3m$  cubic phase. Peak assignment ( $hkl$ ) of  $Im3m$  phase (empty triangles) is displayed in the bottom pattern. In the cases of cubic phases, the intensity is plotted in logarithmic scale.

Fig. 5 shows SAXS patterns of DOPG/GMO mixtures with DOPG  $> 16$  mol% in presence of 14.7 mM of  $CaCl_2$ . The  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration was kept constant in all samples. SAXS shows structures with long-range order up to  $\sim 32$  mol % of DOPG. For higher concentrations, patterns reduce to a broad peak, as depicted in Fig. 5. The peaks were identified as a superposition of two cubic phases. Peaks at reciprocal spacings in the ratio  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{4}$ ,  $\sqrt{6}$ ,  $\sqrt{8}$ ,  $\sqrt{9}$ ,  $\sqrt{10}$ ,  $\sqrt{11}$  and  $\sqrt{12}$  correspond to  $Pn3m$  phase (full triangles), and peaks with spacings in the ratio  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{4}$ ,  $\sqrt{6}$  and  $\sqrt{12}$  were indexed as (110), (200), (211) and (222) reflections of the  $Im3m$  phase (empty triangles). The lattice parameter  $a$  was determined from the slope of the linear dependence of the position of peaks maxima  $q_{(hkl)}$  vs.  $\sqrt{(h^2+k^2+l^2)}$  ( $r^2 > 0.9999$ ) (Supplementary material, Fig. S5). The values of lattice parameters of phases detected in DOPG/GMO –  $Ca^{2+}$  with increasing DOPG content (mol%) are summarized in Table 1.

In an IPMS representation, the  $Pn3m$  and  $Im3m$  phases correspond to the diamond ( $D$ ) and primitive ( $P$ ) surfaces, respectively. In the states of cubic-cubic coexistence, the unit cell dimensions ( $a$ ) of these phases should satisfy the ratio  $a_{Im3m}/a_{Pn3m} = 1.28$  according to the Bonnet transformation between their surfaces (Hyde et al. 1984; Templer 1998). It is interesting to point out that the  $Im3m$  and  $Pn3m$  phases detected in the DOPG/GMO –  $Ca^{2+}$  system comply with this IPMS representation.

The addition of the  $Ca^{2+}$  solution to the DOPG/GMO mixture causes two effects: the fusion of DOPG/GMO vesicles and changes of the membrane curvature. We identified the coexistence of two cubic phases in the concentration range  $\sim 16 - 32$  mol % of DOPG in DOPG/GMO mixtures in presence of  $\sim 15$  mM of  $CaCl_2$ .  $Ca^{2+}$  cations reduce the lateral area per lipid ( $A$ ) by shielding electrostatic repulsion between negatively charged DOPG molecules that in turn allows renewing non-lamellar structures at DOPG fraction  $> 10.8$  mol % (Figure 3). Table 1 shows DOPG/ $Ca^{2+}$  molar ratios expressed in respect to the total amount of  $Ca^{2+}$  ions in the sample. DOPG/ $Ca^{2+}$  increases in the range  $0.7 - 1.1$  with DOPG fraction up to 31.8 mol%. The SAXS pattern of mixtures at content of DOPG  $\geq 37.2$  mol% (DOPG/ $Ca^{2+} \geq 1.3$  in our system) do not show the presence of any ordered structure, e.g., a lamellar or hexagonal phase. We cannot exclude the presence of structures without long-range order causing the increase of the background and weaker peaks of higher orders of  $Q_{II}$  phases. The patterns suggest the transformation of vesicles directly to the cubic phases.

Several mechanisms of structural reorganization underlining a key role of  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration were proposed and discussed by Awad et al. (2005) and Yagmur et al. (2008, 2011). The condensing effect of  $Ca^{2+}$  at the level of polar headgroups up to affecting the acyl chains packing was previously corroborated experimentally and by molecular simulations e.g. (MacDonald and Seelig 1987; Garidel et al. 1997; Arseneault and Lafleur 2006; Filippov et al. 2009; Melcrová et al. 2016). Its quantitative impact on the structural parameters of the bilayer, namely the lipid bilayer thickness and lateral area  $A$ , is not uniform. In addition to the chemical nature, state of the lipid, hydration and temperature it depends also on the cation<sup>2+</sup> concentration (Melcrová et al. 2016; Uhríková et al. 2008; Kučerka et al. 2017; 2021).

**Table 1** Lattice parameters of  $Pn3m$  and  $Im3m$  cubic phases detected in DOPG/GMO -  $Ca^{2+}$  for increasing fractions of DOPG (mol %). Values DOPG/ $Ca^{2+}$  express the ratio of total amounts of DOPG and  $Ca^{2+}$ , respectively, in the sample.

<b>% mol DOPG</b>	<b><u>mol DOPG</u> mol <math>Ca^{2+}</math></b>	<b>Pn3m <math>a</math> (nm)</b>	<b>Im3m <math>a</math> (nm)</b>	<b><u><math>a_{Im3m}</math></u> <u><math>a_{Pn3m}</math></u></b>
<b>16.4</b>	0.7	$14.07 \pm 0.01$	$17.97 \pm 0.05$	1.28
<b>21.6</b>	0.8	$15.13 \pm 0.02$	$19.26 \pm 0.03$	1.27
<b>26.8</b>	1.0	$17.24 \pm 0.03$	$21.92 \pm 0.04$	1.27
<b>31.8</b>	1.1	$14.57 \pm 0.02$	$18.64 \pm 0.03$	1.28

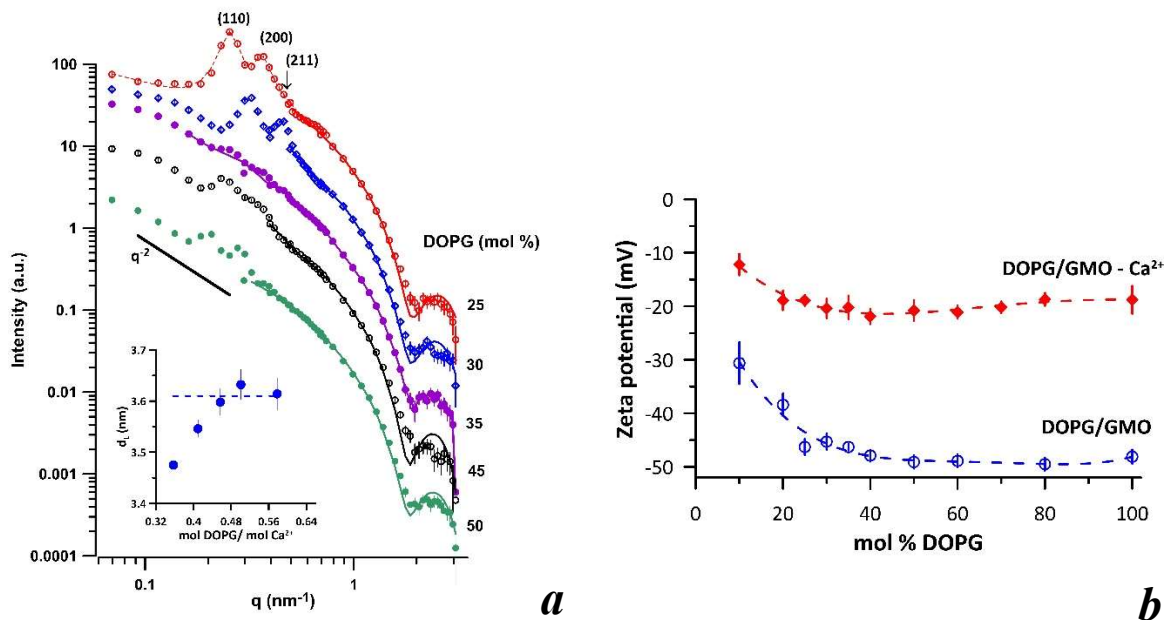
We have performed additional SANS experiments intending to test the conversion of unilamellar vesicles into a cubic structure in DOPG/GMO induced by 15 mM of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . Fig. 6 shows the scattering curves. We identify the conversion vesicle  $\rightarrow$  cubic phase triggered by  $\text{CaCl}_2$  in ULV's dispersion of DOPG/GMO with  $25 \leq \text{mol \% DOPG} \leq 50$ . In addition to the scattering of unilamellar vesicles, we observe discontinuities in the low  $q$  range ( $q < 0.4 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ ) attributed to peaks of a cubic phase. The analysis of low  $q$ -range of SANS curve of DOPG/GMO with 25 mol % of DOPG detected peaks at spacing  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{4}$  and  $\sqrt{6}$  of  $Im3m$  cubic phase with lattice parameter  $a = 34.9 \pm 0.2 \text{ nm}$  (Fig. S6, Supplementary material). The value of  $a$  is bigger in comparison to that detected for  $Im3m$  phase in DOPG/GMO mixture with 25 mol% DOPG examined by SAXS (Table 2). The cubic structure re-building in the DOPG/GMO- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  system depends on many parameters (concentration of each component, temperature, time, mixing etc.) as it follows from kinetic studies (Awad et al. 2005, Yagmour et al. 2008 and 20011). In this case, the molar ratio  $\text{DOPG}/\text{Ca}^{2+} = 0.35$  as well as the length of incubation time of DOPG/GMO in  $\text{CaCl}_2$  solution play a key role. Peaks of a cubic phase are less well resolved, nevertheless evident, also in scattering patterns of the mixtures with  $35 \leq \text{DOPG} \leq 50 \text{ mol \%}$ . The low  $q$ -range of SANS curves was fitted by a model of unilamellar vesicles (described above) to determine the lipid bilayer thickness  $d_L$ . The obtained data are shown in Fig. 4b (full squares).  $d_L$  slightly increases with the DOPG fraction, reaching  $d_L = 3.61 \pm 0.02 \text{ nm}$  at  $\text{DOPG} \geq 35 \text{ mol \%}$ . Fig. 6 inset depicts  $d_L$  as a function of  $\text{DOPG}/\text{Ca}^{2+}$  molar ratio. We attribute this increase of  $d_L$  to condensing effects of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in DOPG/GMO bilayers. Assuming the monolayer thickness  $l = d_L/2 = 1.81 \text{ nm}$ , allow us to express the radius of water channels in cubic phases using eq. (2). We found  $r_w$  ranging between  $\sim 3.7 - 4.9 \text{ nm}$  (with an uncertainty  $\pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ ) in both phases ( $\sigma = 1.919$  and  $2.345$ ;  $\chi = -2$  and  $-4$  for  $Pn3m$  and  $Im3m$ , respectively) (Turner et al. 1992).

SANS curves of DOPG/GMO –  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  mixtures with  $\text{DOPG} \geq 60 \text{ mol\%}$  are shown in Fig. S7 (Supplementary material). High content of DOPG ( $\text{DOPG}/\text{GMO} \geq 1.5 \text{ mol/mol}$ ) affects the curvature of the bilayer. DOPG molecules with two acyl chains and their area per lipid  $\sim 2.5$ -times larger than GMO (Pan et al. 2012; Angelov et al. 1999) promote lamellar packing ( $R_0$  increases). Indeed, the patterns differ from those shown in Fig. 6. We do not observe any peaks in the low  $q$ -range. A peak observed at  $q \sim 1.1 \text{ nm}^{-1}$  indicates a structure with the periodicity  $d \sim 2\pi/q = 5.7 \text{ nm}$ . We attribute it to a phase formed by DOPG/GMO -  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  multilamellar vesicles. Therefore, the model of unilamellar vesicles is not plausible for the analysis of the neutron scattering curves of DOPG/GMO -  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  with  $\text{DOPG} \geq 60 \text{ mol \%}$ .

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions screen the repulsion between DOPG's what in turn promotes structural reorganization. Isothermal titration experiments have shown that the binding saturation of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions in bilayers of PC/PG (and DOPC/DOPS) vesicles is reached at electroneutrality which was found at molar ratio  $\text{PG}/\text{Ca}^{2+} \sim 2$  in a solution at low ionic strength (Arseneault and Lafleur 2006; Graber et al. 2017). However, the proportion of negatively charged lipid within the membrane as well as the bulk NaCl concentration have a significant impact on the fraction of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  associated with the membrane. While the presence of negatively charged lipid can enhance the surface concentration of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  up to several orders with respect to the bulk concentration, high content of salts in the solution screen charges which leads to a decrease in the enrichment of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  near the membrane. Thus, the point of saturation/electroneutrality



differs from that predicted for nominal charges (Arseneault and Lafleur 2006; Seelig 1990; Ekerdt and Papahadjopoulos 1982; Sinn et al. 2006; Pullmannová et al. 2012). The knowledge of the DOPG/GMO surface charge in a  $\text{CaCl}_2$  solution in our experimental conditions can help to assess the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  effect. Electrophoresis does not reveal the direct surface potential, but the electrical potential at the shear plane ( $\sim 0.2$  nm), i.e. the zeta potential ( $\xi$ ). However, its values reflect the surface potential of vesicles in solution (Huster et al. 2000). Fig. 6b depicts the dependence of zeta potential of DOPG/GMO vesicles in 150 mM of NaCl. As expected, values of  $\xi$  decrease with increasing DOPG fraction, reaching a constant value  $\xi = -48.9 \pm 0.6$  mV for DOPG  $\geq 50$  mol%. Zeta potential measurements intended to assess  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding to negatively charged DOPG/GMO vesicles and as such we performed measurements in a short time span after ULV's preparation ( $< 2.5$  hours) to minimize the aggregation effect leading to formation of  $Q_{II}$  phases. 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  screens surface charges of DOPG, and zeta potential increases by  $\sim +30$  mV. However, the surface charge of vesicles remains negative. The nominal charge ratio DOPG/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (mol/mol) expressed from total amounts of DOPG and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , respectively, in the sample ranges between  $\sim 0.2 - 1.1$  (Tab. 1 and Fig. 6, inset). These values indicate the excess of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in our samples (supposing neutrality at DOPG: $\text{Ca}^{2+} = 2$  mol/mol) and evidently do not reflect real surface charge. The obtained zeta potential data underline the role of ionic strength in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding, however the structural specificity resulting from DOPG/GMO membrane can play an important role for  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding as well. The complexity of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding to lipid bilayers of different compositions were discussed recently in Melcrová et al. (2016); Kučerka et al. (2021) (and references therein).

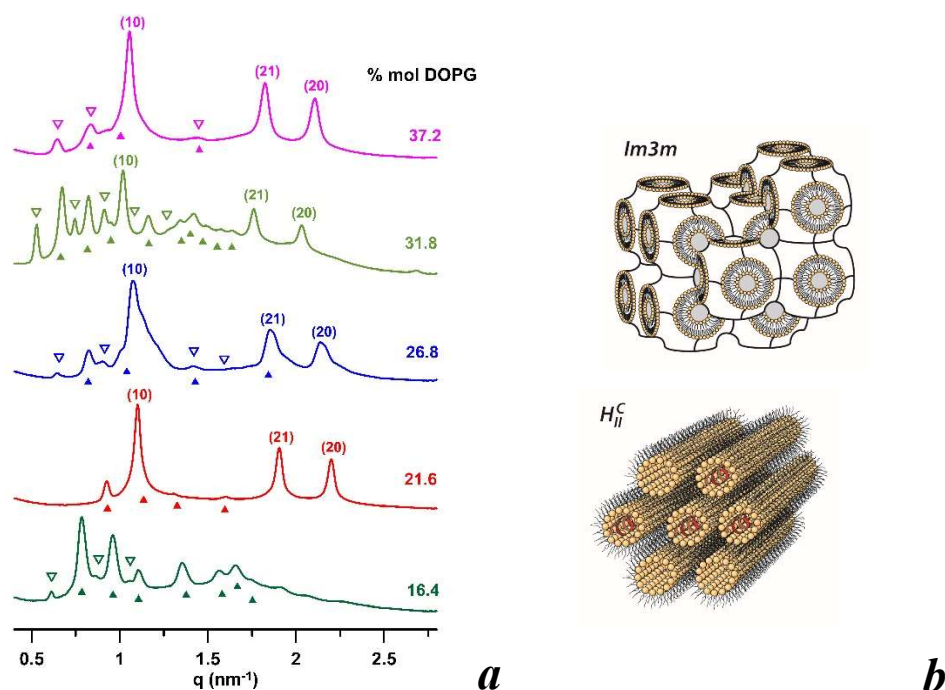


**Fig. 6.** a) SANS curves of unilamellar vesicles of DOPG/GMO prepared by extrusion and incubated in 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . Full lines represent the best fit applying a model of ULV's in  $q$ -range  $> 0.45 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ . Low  $q$ -range was fitted as a superposition of three Lorentzians and

exponentially decreasing background (dashed line). The black straight line shows the  $q^{-2}$  decay behaviour characteristic for a bilayer form factor. Inset: The lipid bilayer thickness  $d_L$  derived from ULV's and expressed as a function of DOPG/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  molar ratio in DOPG/GMO –  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  with  $25 \leq \text{DOPG mol \%} \leq 50$ . Values DOPG/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  express the ratio of total amounts of DOPG and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , respectively, in the sample. b) Zeta potential of ULV's vesicles of DOPG/GMO (blue circles) and DOPG/GMO in 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (red diamonds) as a function of DOPG mol%. Zeta potential measurements were performed in a time span  $< 2.5$  hours after ULV's preparation to minimize the effect of aggregation.

### Structure of DNA - GMO/DOPG + $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ mixtures

The accommodation of DNA into the aqueous channels of cubic phases implies two problems: the radius of the water channels must be large enough to fit a hydrated DNA strand of diameter  $\sim 2.6$  nm (Mandelkern et al. 1981; Koltover et al. 1998), and the bendability of DNA strands. Our experiments show that DOPG modulates the radius of water channels in cubic phases. In addition, we utilized the transformation vesicle  $\rightarrow$  cubic phase induced by  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  for DNA binding. In the following experiment, hydrated DOPG/GMO mixtures prepared at DOPG  $> 15$  mol% were homogenized and consecutively mixed and incubated with DNA+ $\text{CaCl}_2$ .



**Fig. 7.** a) SAXS patterns of DNA – DOPG/GMO mixtures with  $16.4 \leq \text{DOPG mol \%} \leq 37.2$ , lipid:DNA = 10 mol/base in presence of 14.7 mM of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (20 °C) Full and empty triangles flag peaks of  $Pn3m$  and  $Im3m$  cubic phase, respectively. Peaks of  $H_{II}$  phase are indexed with  $(hk)$  maxima. Intensities are plotted in logarithmic scale. b) Bicontinuous cubic phase of  $Im3m$  space group and condensed inverted hexagonal phase  $H_{II}^C$ .

Fig. 7 shows diffractograms of structures occurring in mixtures DNA-DOPG/GMO-Ca<sup>2+</sup> with a DOPG content 16.4 ≤ mol % ≤ 37.2. Two cubic phases, of *Pn3m* and *Im3m* space group, are identified in the mixture with 16.4 mol % of DOPG. The structure is similar to the system of DOPG/GMO-Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Instead, the DNA binding modulates the structure of complexes prepared at higher content of DOPG: a two-dimensional hexagonal phase *H<sub>II</sub>* is the dominant phase for DOPG/GMO containing 21.6 mol% of DOPG, in Ca<sup>2+</sup> solution. Peaks with (*hk*) maxima are observed at reciprocal spacing 1,  $\sqrt{3}$ , and 2 with the lattice parameter  $a_H$  following  $q(hk) = (4\pi/a_H \cdot \sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 - hk}$ , where  $h$  and  $k$  are Miller indices. The SAXS pattern also shows a few additional peaks at spacing  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{4}$ , and  $\sqrt{6}$  identified as reflections of the *Pn3m* space group. The pattern of the mixture DNA-DOPG/GMO-Ca<sup>2+</sup> with 26.8 mol% of DOPG shows the superposition of three phases. Peaks of the hexagonal phase *H<sub>II</sub>* are superposed to peaks assigned to cubic phases *Pn3m* and *Im3m*. Note, the right-hand side asymmetry of the *H(10)* peak, and less evident right-hand side shoulder of *H(21)* and *H(20)* indicate either the presence of two hexagonal phases with slightly different lattice parameters or/and an overlap with peaks of cubic phases. The pattern of the mixture DNA-DOPG/GMO-Ca<sup>2+</sup> with 31.8 mol% of DOPG is well described by the three structures. Fig. S8 (Supplementary material) shows an example of evaluation of the lattice parameters of each phase. They are summarized in Table 2. The lattice parameters of cubic phases are smaller than those of DOPG/GMO – Ca<sup>2+</sup> listed in Table 1. The changes of lattice parameters are depicted in Fig. S9 (Supplementary material). The cubic phases shrink due to DNA binding mediated by Ca<sup>2+</sup>. However, the two cubic phases change their dimensions synchronously as the ratio of their lattice parameters  $a_{Im3m}/a_{Pn3m}$  is close to the Bonnet relationship ( $a_{Im3m}/a_{Pn3m} = 1.28$ ). Supposing the constant length  $l \sim 1.81$  nm of DOPG/GMO-Ca<sup>2+</sup> monolayer, the radii of the water channels of the cubic phases are  $r_w \sim 1.9 - 3.4$  nm, meaning a space large enough for hydrated DNA strands. *H<sub>II</sub>* phase is dominant in all mixtures with DOPG ≥ 21.6 mol%. The lattice parameter,  $a_H$ , of lipid tubules arranged in hexagonal symmetry changes slightly with DOPG content,  $a_H \sim 6.6 - 7.1$  nm. From the geometry of hexagonally packed tubules, the approximate radius of the water core is given by  $r_{Hw} = (a_H - 2l)/2$ . Application to the range of  $a_H$ , yields  $r_{Hw} \sim 1.5 - 1.7$  nm, a value that fits to accommodate hydrated DNA with radius  $r_{DNA} \sim 1.3$  nm. The inverted condensed hexagonal phase *H<sub>II</sub><sup>C</sup>* with  $r_{Hw} \sim 1.4$  nm was reported as a structure with DNA strands inserted in the tubules formed by a mixture of cationic and neutral lipid molecules, arranged in hexagonal symmetry (Koltover et al. 1998). Our short analysis shows that lattice parameters of all detected non-lamellar phases (*H<sub>II</sub>*, *Pn3m* and *Im3m*) are large enough to accommodate DNA strands in their water channels. The transition of bicontinuous *Ia3d* cubic phase into *H<sub>II</sub>* induced by short fragmented DNA was previously reported (Leal et al. 2013). The authors hypothesized that stacked DNA fragments longer than the cubic unit cell length disfavor the highly curved channels of *Q<sub>II</sub>* and thus stimulate the *Q<sub>II</sub>* → *H<sub>II</sub>* phase transition.

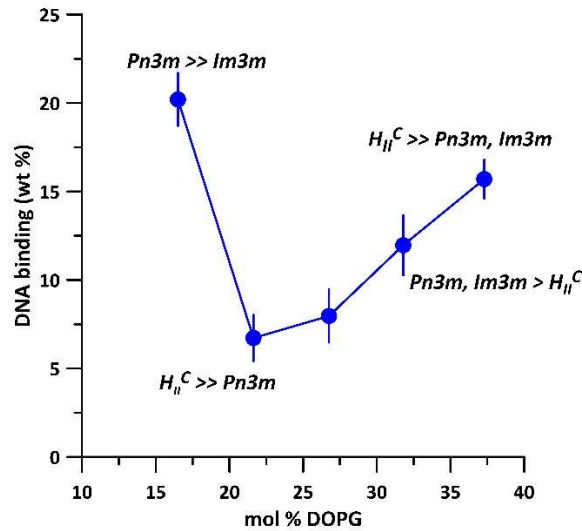
**Table 2** The lattice parameters of the hexagonal *H<sub>II</sub>* phase and cubic phases (*Pn3m* and *Im3m*) detected in DNA – DOPG/GMO – Ca<sup>2+</sup> mixtures

% mol DOPG	<i>H<sub>II</sub></i> $a_H$ (nm)	<i>Pn3m</i> $a$ (nm)	<i>Im3m</i> $a$ (nm)	$\frac{a_{Im3m}}{a_{Pn3m}}$
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<b>16.4</b>		$11.36 \pm 0.01$	$14.54 \pm 0.05$	1.28
<b>21.6</b>	$6.59 \pm 0.02$	$9.61 \pm 0.01$		
<b>26.8</b>	$6.77 \pm 0.03$	$10.76 \pm 0.03$	$13.92 \pm 0.04$	1.29
<b>31.8</b>	$7.14 \pm 0.03$	$13.25 \pm 0.05$	$16.93 \pm 0.03$	1.28
<b>37.2</b>	$6.89 \pm 0.03$	$10.96 \pm 0.20$	$13.67 \pm 0.07$	1.23

### ***DNA binding***

Cubic phases of lipid systems are associated with high viscosity. Macroscopically, in aqueous solutions, they form transparent separated gel-like particles frequently attached to the less hydrophilic surface of the sample container. Lipid mixtures or DNA-lipid complexes of  $H_{II}$  structure form macroscopically a fine white precipitate. In our experiments, part of DNA was trapped in the formed lipid structures. Instead, unbound DNA remains in the aqueous medium of supernatant easily separable by centrifugation (see Material and Methods). Fig. 8 shows the amount of DNA (in wt%) bound in non-lamellar structures of DOPG/GMO –  $Ca^{2+}$  mixtures with DOPG content  $16.4 \leq \text{mol \%} \leq 37.2$ . The  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration was the same in all samples. Our analysis shows that DNA binding varies between  $\sim 7$  to 20 wt% of total DNA in the sample, which represents 70 – 200  $\mu\text{g}$  of nucleic acid trapped in  $\sim 15$  mg of lipid mixture forming non-lamellar structures. Interestingly, the amount of bound nucleic acid does not show monotonic dependence on DOPG content. We can discriminate the structures identified in DNA-DOPG/GMO –  $Ca^{2+}$  mixtures (Fig. 7). The relative intensity of the peaks (their area) is proportional to the amount of each phase present in the volume of the sample. Therefore, the relative amounts of each phase can be evaluated. In the mixture at 16.4 mol% of DOPG, the  $Pn3m$  cubic phase is dominant (Fig. 7). The  $Im3m$  phase is also present in this mixture, but in a much smaller amount. Fig. 8 shows that the highest amount ( $\sim 20$  %) of bound DNA is observed in the mixture with 16.4 mol% of DOPG, for which the  $Pn3m$  cubic phase is dominant.  $H_{II}$  phase (or condensed  $H_{II}^C$ ) is present in all mixtures with DOPG  $\geq 21.6$  mol %. Actually, the  $H_{II}$  phase is the dominant structure in the mixture with 21.6 mol % of DOPG. A few additional peaks in the SAXS pattern were identified as  $Pn3m$  cubic phase, although in tiny quantity.



**Fig. 8.** DNA binding into non-lamellar structures of DOPG/GMO mixtures at different fractions of DOPG (mol %). The complexes were prepared in 15 mM of  $CaCl_2$  and 150 mM of NaCl. The amount of bound DNA (in wt%) is expressed in respect to the total mass of DNA in the sample. The ratios indicate proportionality of individual phases assessed from the relative intensity of the peaks following Fig. 7.

Alongside, UV-vis analysis shows rather low binding of DNA ( $\sim 7\%$ ) into  $H_{II}$  phase. The mixtures with DOPG  $\geq 26.8$  mol% show the presence of cubic phases ( $Pn3m$  and  $Im3m$ ) in addition to  $H_{II}$ . The fraction of DNA bound in these structures increases up to  $\sim 16\%$ . The mixture with 31.8 mol % of DOPG shows cubic phases as dominant structures. We found the ratio 65:35 from the sum of intensities of peaks of the cubic phases ( $Pn3m$ ,  $Im3m$ ) and  $H_{II}$  phase. To summarize, our experiment reveals higher binding for DNA into cubic structures ( $Pn3m$ ,  $Im3m$ ) in comparison to  $H_{II}$  phase.

The precise location of the DNA strands within structures of non-lamellar phases was not determined in this experimental study. Our analysis shows that the radii ( $r_w$ ) of water channels existing within cubic structures exceed significantly the radius of hydrated DNA ( $r_{DNA}$ ), while the radius  $r_{Hw}$  of water tubules of  $H_{II}$  phase is only slightly larger than  $r_{DNA}$ . For cubic phases detected in DOPG/GMO –  $Ca^{2+}$  (without DNA)  $r_w$  can be  $\sim 3.5$ -times larger than  $r_{DNA}$ . An alternative analysis of structural dimensions of cubic phases is based on a geometric approach (Gulik et al. 1985; Mariani et al. 1988). In this analysis, the inverse bicontinuous phases are described as forming networks of water filled rods of finite length. In  $Pn3m$  the rods form a tetrahedral network (4 rods per vertex); in  $Im3m$  the network is cubic (6 rods per vertex). The length of each rod,  $l_r$ , can be calculated as  $l_r = \Lambda a$ , where  $\Lambda$  is the length of the rod expressed as a fraction of the unit cell length ( $\Lambda = \sqrt{3}/2$  or 1 for  $Pn3m$  or  $Im3m$ , respectively) (for illustration, see Fig. 4 in Mariani et al. 1988). Using the geometric approach, the radius of water channels,  $r_w$ , was found to be  $\sim 0.1$  nm smaller in comparison to IPMS approach (Briggs et al. 1996). Applying this knowledge to lattice parameters listed in Table 2, one can estimate the length of water channels,  $l_r$ , ranging from  $\sim 12$  up to  $\sim 22$  nm in cubic phases formed by DOPG/GMO-  $Ca^{2+}$ . Classic studies revealed double-stranded DNA to behave as a semiflexible polymer, characterized by a bending persistence length  $\sim 45 \pm 5$  nm ( $\sim 150$  bp) (Mandelkern et

al. 1981). However, recent experimental findings indicate greatly enhanced flexibility and twistability of short fragmented DNA (~ 100 bp) exceeding significantly the theoretical prediction (Cloutier and Widom 2005). Fig. 2b shows the relative distribution of the length of fragments of DNA used in this experiment. Fragments of 20 – 100 bp, with the average ~ 55 bp represent almost ~ 50 % of the DNA content. This short analysis shows that DNA used in our experiment can be “accommodated” in aqueous channels of nonlamellar structures even if assuming its linear conformation with the length 0.33 nm/base pair (Mandelkern et al. 1981). We found ~7 – 20 % of total DNA bound within non-lamellar structures and observed significant structural changes due to the interaction of DNA with DOPG/GMO in presence of 15 mM of CaCl<sub>2</sub>. Lattice parameters of cubic phases shrink reducing  $r_w$  suggesting an active role of Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions in DNA – DOPG/GMO binding. However, zeta potential measurements revealed that 15 mM of CaCl<sub>2</sub> screens only partly the negative surface charge of DOPG/GMO vesicles under condition of high ionic strength. According to our experimental protocol, DNA was incubated in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution prior to mixing with DOPG/GMO vesicles. We hypothesize its binding into aqueous channels concurrently with non-lamellar structure formation. Zeta potential shows changes at the level of experimental uncertainty due to DNA binding (Fig. S10, Supplementary material). The quantity of bound DNA is rather low, which can be attributed to low concentration of CaCl<sub>2</sub>. The CaCl<sub>2</sub> concentration, 15 mM, was selected on previously reported transfection experiments using Ca<sup>2+</sup> mediated DNA binding in anionic lipoplexes (Patil et al. 2004; Srinivasan and Burgess 2009; Barrán-Berdón et al. 2014)

The positive charge of lipoplexes after DNA complexation is generally considered to be necessary to ensure the association of lipoplexes with cell membranes. However, the positive charge of lipoplexes is not an absolute requirement for effective lipofection (Resina et al. 2009) and negative zeta potential values of lipoplexes were reported to be beneficial for *in vivo* applications (Lee and Huang 1996; Son et al. 2000; Tavitian et al. 2002). Anionic lipid-based complexes prepared with DOPG, nucleic acid and Ca<sup>2+</sup> were reported as non-toxic and efficient transfecting *in vitro* agents in various cell lines (Patil et al. 2004; Srinivasan and Burgess 2009; Kapoor and Burgess 2012). Anionic formulations are useful also in lipofection of cells that are hard to transfect, such as neurons and macrophages (Kelly et al. 2011; Thakor et al. 2009).

## Conclusions

Our experiments focused on the efficiency of non-lamellar, particularly cubic phases, to encapsulate short fragmented DNA. The solubilization of GMO cubic phase by negatively charged DOPG up to the level of unilamellar vesicles and consecutively, reversal formation of cubic phase using Ca<sup>2+</sup> cations was tested as a method for DNA encapsulation. The cubic structure swells with increasing content of DOPG. SAXS shows that the cubic structure (*Pn3m*) is dominant and preserved up to ~ 11 mol% of DOPG in DOPG/GMO mixtures hydrated by 150 mM NaCl. The high ionic strength screens partly the electrostatic repulsion between DOPG molecules. However, the cubic structure degrades for higher content of DOPG. SANS scattering profiles of DOPG/GMO with DOPG ≥ 20 mol% are typical for unilamellar vesicles. The thickness of the DOPG/GMO lipid bilayer ( $d_L$ ) decreases slightly with increasing fraction

of DOPG. The addition of a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  solution shields the electrostatic repulsions of DOPG molecules and thereby the curvature of DOPG/GMO membrane increases. As a result, cubic structures are restored in DOPG/GMO mixtures with DOPG up to  $\sim 37$  mol% upon addition of 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . The combination of structural parameters extracted from both SAXS and SANS gives the radius of water nanochannels of  $Q_{II}$  phases, which were evaluated in respect to DNA accommodation. Zeta potential measurements have shown that 15 mM of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  do not screen completely the negative surface charge of DOPG/GMO and complexes are anionic.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  was used as a mediator for DNA – DOPG/GMO binding. We find that a hexagonal phase  $H_{II}$  was formed in addition to cubic phases  $Pn3m$  and  $Im3m$ . The higher amount of DNA bounds in a network of cubic structures as compared to the  $H_{II}$  phase in the formed anionic lipoplexes

In summary, the lipoplexes of DOPG/GMO –  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  with DOPG < 50 mol% prepared under conditions of physiologically relevant ionic strength (150 mM) and low  $\text{CaCl}_2$  concentration are anionic. As shown, lattice parameters of formed non-lamellar structures offer enough room to accommodate short fragmented nucleic acids.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions play a dual role: they stimulate nucleic acid binding and also promote and stabilize the formation of non-lamellar phase. Non-lamellar, particularly cubic phases have been reported as promising gene delivery vectors due to their ability to protect nucleic acids against their degradation in plasma, and easier internalization in the cell supported by the propensity of  $Q_{II}$  for pore formation. To the best of our knowledge anionic lipoplexes of  $Q_{II}$  structure have never been tested for transfection efficiency. The findings of this study may be useful in designing a delivery vector based on low toxicity anionic lipids.

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Graphical Abstract:

