

**Light-driven soft matter systems:
from light-powered DNA nanomachines and optogenetics to optofluidics and
optical particle patterning**

Damien Baigl

*UMR 8640 PASTEUR, Department of Chemistry, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France
damien.baigl@ens.fr*

We optically actuate various biological and synthetic systems by exploiting their intrinsic soft matter properties. Encoding structural information (DNA origami), biological function (encoded or conjugated protein) or physico-chemical reactivity (reagents, nanoparticles) in these systems allows us to regulate the resulting functionality in a robust, programmable and highly dynamic manner. For instance, we use photocontrol of DNA compaction [1-3] to regulate the activity of encoded [4,5] or conjugated [6,7] proteins while photoreversible DNA hybridization/melting is applied to control the assembly/disassembly of DNA nanostructures by light at a constant temperature [8]. In the presence of photosensitive surfactants, we optically modulate interfacial energies [9] to control the flow and mixing behaviors in microfluidic devices [10,11] (light-driven microfluidics [12]) as well as to manipulate discrete drops [9,13] (digital optofluidics) and liquid marbles [14]. We also use light to address particle deposition from evaporating suspension drops, therefore controlling the so-called coffee-ring effect [15] or guiding particles into desired patterns [16]. I will show how the simple visual inspection of a stain left after the evaporation of a drop containing proteins allows us to detect a pathogenic mutation, thus constituting a new concept for fast and low-cost diagnostics [17]. Finally I will show a highly original way to manipulate liquids with portable permanent magnets and without any magnetosensitive particles by exploiting a new concept we call “paramagnetofluidics” [18].

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