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Abstract

The DNA double-strand recognition, as well as the ability to manipulate its structure open a multitude of ways to make DNA useful for molecular electronics. We recently reported a breakthrough in measuring charge transport in DNA (*Nature Nanotechnology* 2020) in a special configuration. This finding is of great importance by itself for understanding electricity in DNA in particular, and for molecular electronics in general. However, it also paves the way for the design of new ultra-sensitive detectors for DNA and RNA. Addressing these challenges is at the heart of early detection of cancer, pathogens, emergency medicine as well as for pandemics like the COVID-19.

References

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