

Using an RNA-powered nanomotor, **University of Cincinnati** (UC) researchers have successfully developed an artificial pore able to transmit nanoscale material through a membrane. In the study, researchers inserted the modified core of a nanomotor, a microscopic biological machine, into a lipid membrane. The resulting channel enabled them to move both single- and double-stranded DNA through the membrane.

The findings were published in the Sept. issue of Nature Nanotechnology. "The engineered channel could have applications in nano-sensing, gene delivery, drug loading and DNA sequencing," said UC biomedical engineering professor Peixuan Guo, who led the study. Guo and his team derived the nanomotor used in the study from the biological motor of bacteriophage phi29, a virus that infects bacteria . . . [more](#)