

ENFINIA™ DNA

How We Make 7 kb in 6 Days

In just 6 business days, we can create linear DNA up to 7 kb in length — without conventional cell-based cloning. Our patented cell-free cloning technology involves 0 plasmids, 0 transformed cells, 0 selections on antibiotics, 0 picked colonies, and 0 prepped plasmids to quickly and reliably deliver high-quality, sequence-perfect DNA.



WHAT WE DO:

Make linear DNA up to 7 kb in length as fast as 6 business days.

Our process, powered by our unique and proprietary technology, sets us apart from other DNA suppliers. It enables the production of long, complex, linear DNA without relying on cells — or the lengthy timelines required for their growth.

In our end-to-end cell-free DNA manufacturing process, we use synthetic oligonucleotides to generate short double-stranded (ds) DNA blocks. These blocks are fragments of the full-length target DNA sequence you ordered. The blocks are screened individually for quality before gene assembly.

Blocks are assembled into full-length gene or multi-gene constructs (up to 7 kb in length) and sequenced. We then use a proprietary process to identify, isolate, and replicate a single perfect molecular clone with the correct full-length DNA sequence.

This results in a 95% pure population of sequence-perfect DNA for each sequence ordered, with a short 46 bp and 42 bp adapter sequence appended to the 5' and 3' ends, respectively. Before shipment, we perform next-generation sequencing (NGS) to validate the purity, accuracy, and length of each DNA sequence ordered. This automated, miniaturized method generates NGS-verified, high-complexity linear DNA up to 7 kb, ready for downstream use with minimal cloning. This allows researchers to save days to weeks of time building DNA for various applications, including viral vector transfection and *in vitro* transcription for mRNA synthesis.



WHAT WE DON'T DO:

We will never ship you low-quality, low-accuracy linear DNA or linear DNA that has been cloned in cells.

While clonal gene synthesis suppliers may produce multi-kb DNA by synthesizing and assembling fragments of your full-length target sequence, they do not use a cell-free workflow: These fragments are assembled *in vitro*, cloned into a plasmid, and transformed into competent cells followed by a multi-day selection, screening, and sequencing workflow. This approach often takes longer as complexity increases (hairpins, homopolymers, repeats low/high %GC content).

