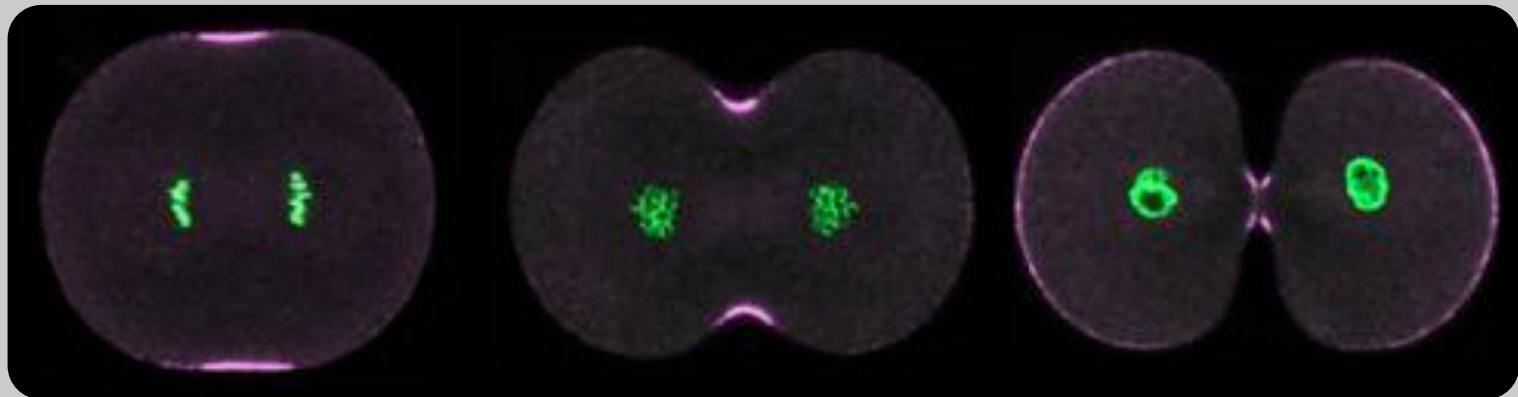


Modeling animal cell cytokinesis



Purple
urchin
zygotes

MyoII
DNA

(G. von
Dassow)

Hervé Turlier

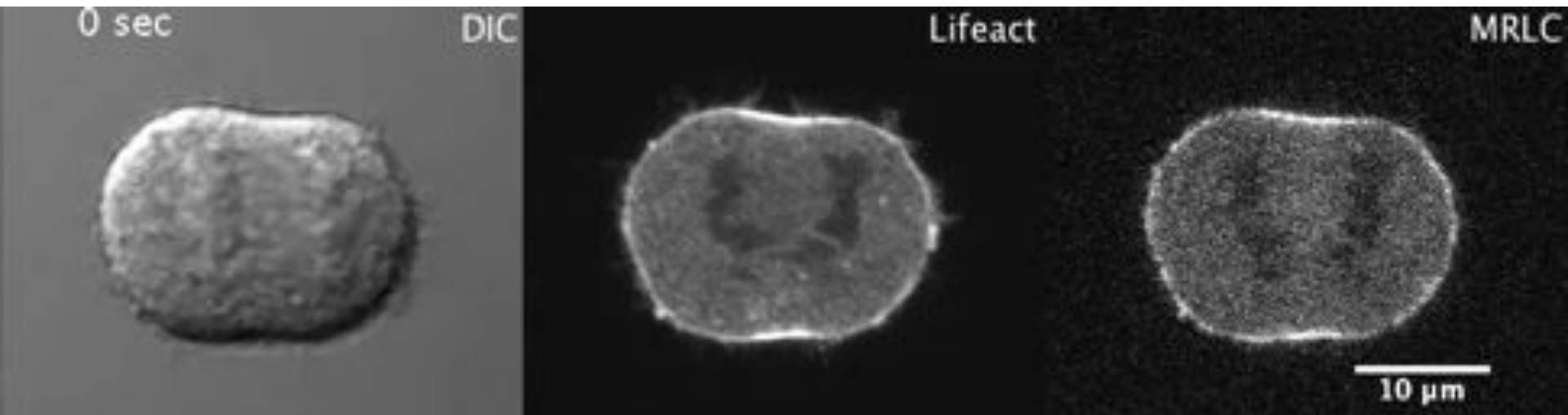
B. Audoly, J. Prost, J-F. Joanny

INTRODUCTION A complex biomechanical process

- ➡ Very biochemical complex process (involving more than **100 proteins**)
- ➡ The cytokinetic process is **very similar between animal cells**

Purely PHYSICAL/MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION?

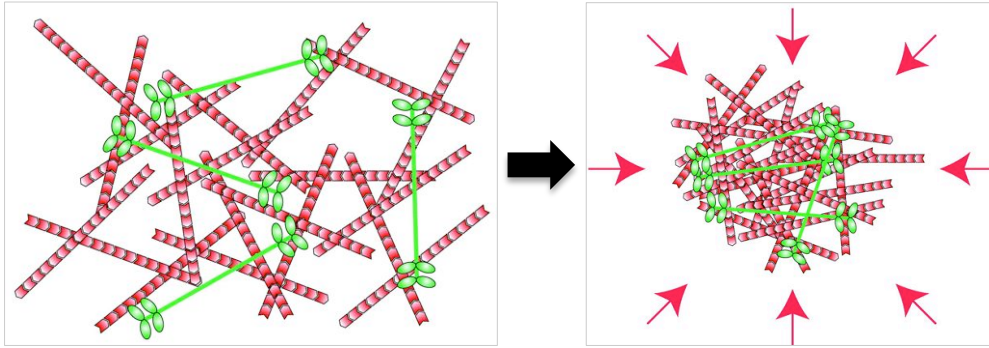
- ➡ Drastic cell surface deformation: fully **non-linear geometry**
- ➡ Forces generation involves essentially the **cytoskeleton : cortex & MTs**
- ➡ **Cell shape** is mainly directed by **cortical elements**



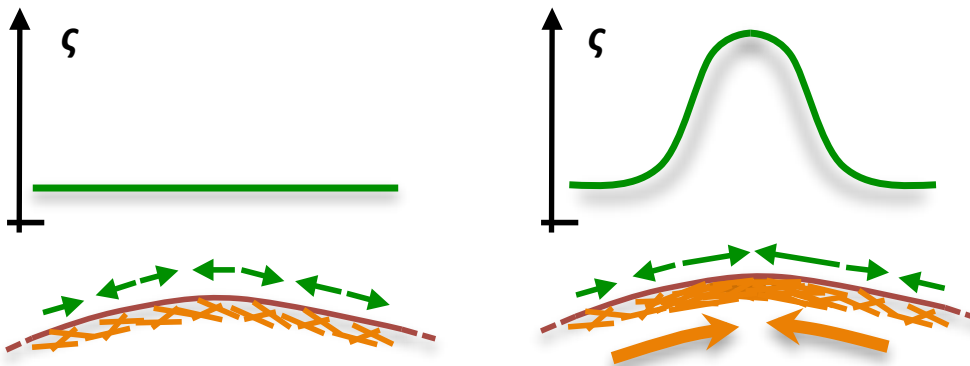
INTRODUCTION Cortical actomyosin gels

Actomyosin gels are active...

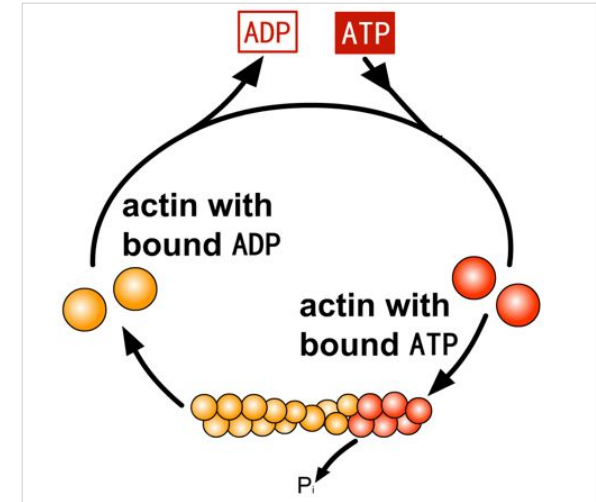
➔ Myosin motors create **contractile stress**



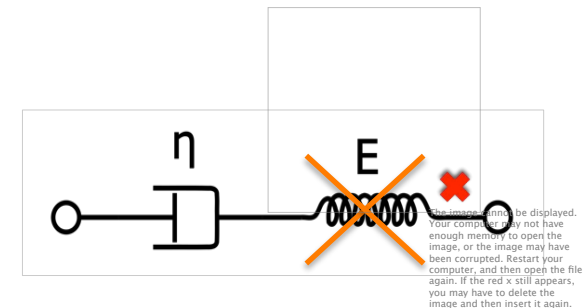
➔ Gradients of contractility can generate flows²



...and under permanent turnover



➔ Actomyosin is essentially viscous



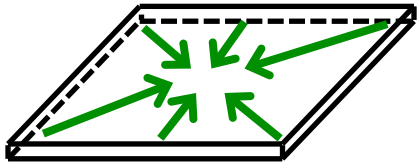
$$\tau_{\text{FRAP}} \approx 30\text{s} \ll \Delta T \approx 5\text{-}30\text{min}$$

² G. Salbreux, J. Prost, JF. Joanny *PRL* 103 2009

MODEL

Visco-active membrane theory of the cortex

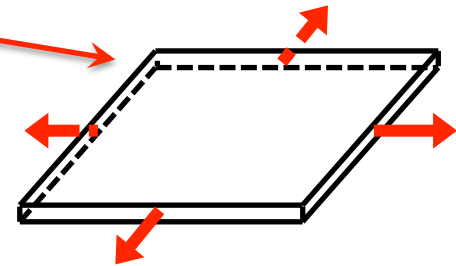
Contractile active term



$$N_s = \frac{e}{2} \zeta \Delta \mu + 2 \eta e (2 d_s + d_\varphi),$$

$$N_\varphi = \frac{e}{2} \zeta \Delta \mu + 2 \eta e (d_s + 2 d_\varphi).$$

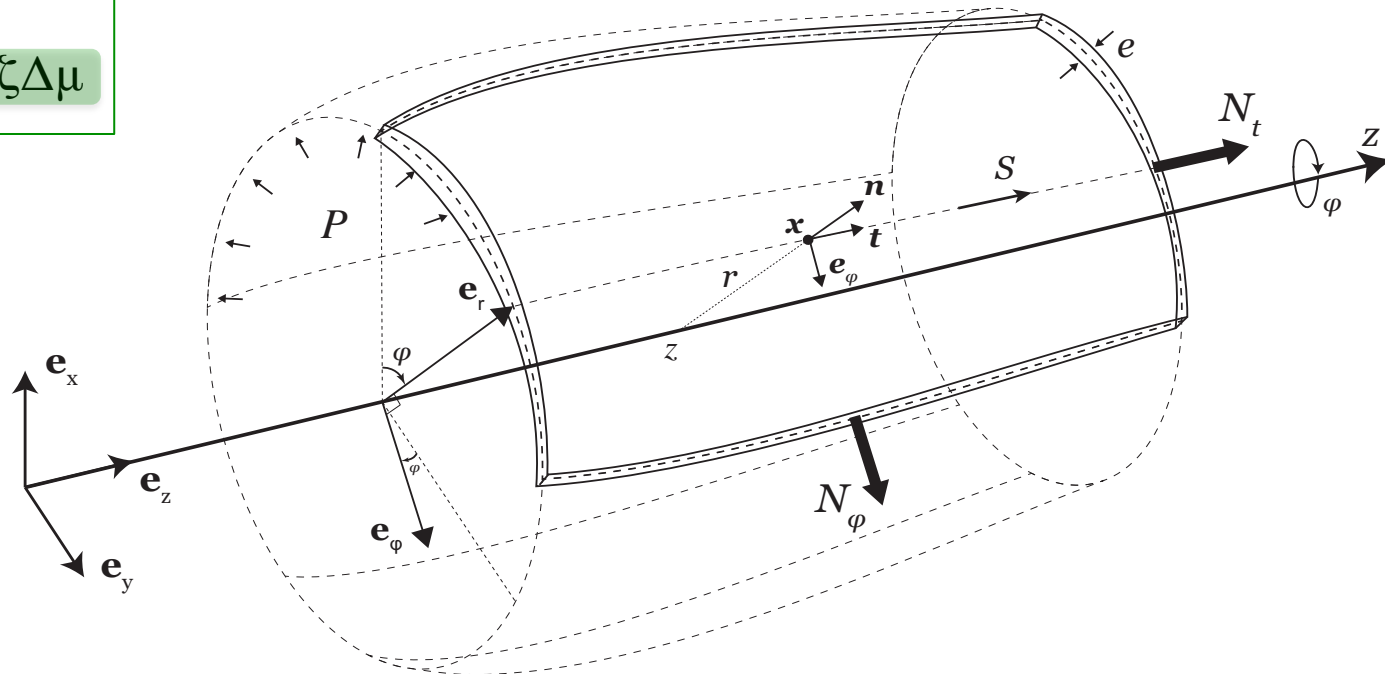
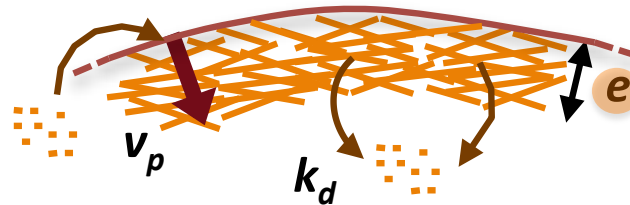
Viscous passive term



RhoA-GTP

↓
ROCK

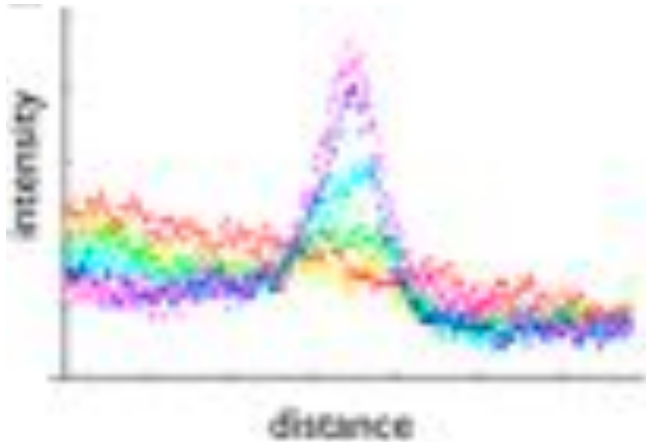
↓
MLCP → $\zeta \Delta \mu$



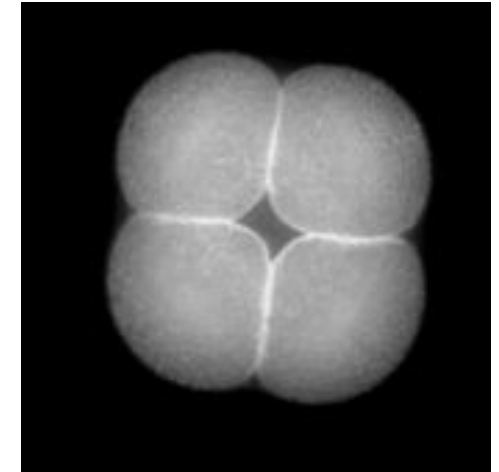
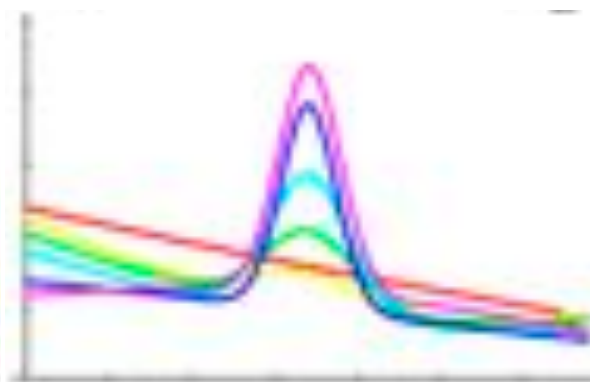
Active RhoA zone is Gaussian

W Bement et al. *JCB*. 170(1) 2005

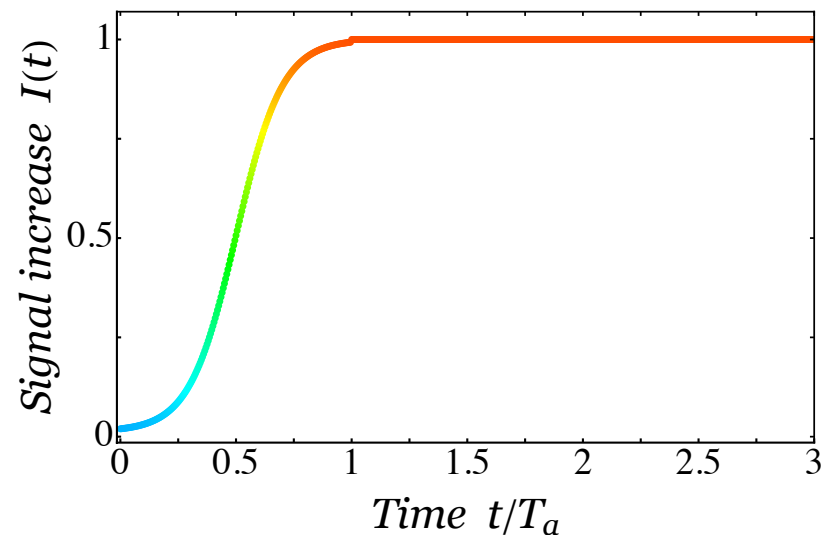
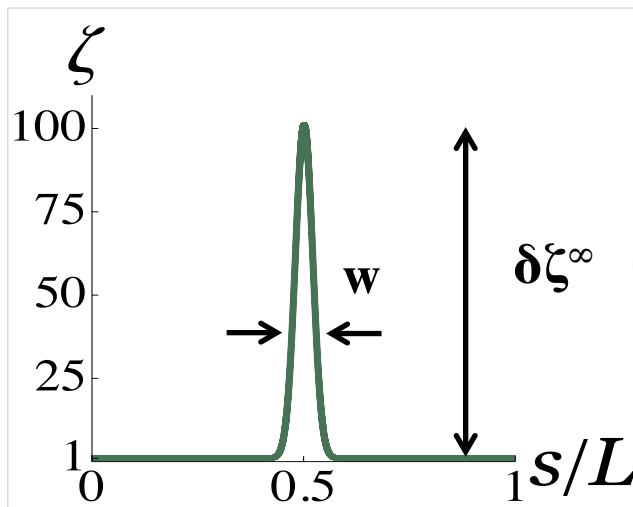
RhoA-GTP raw signal / 2min



Gaussian fit of furrow signal

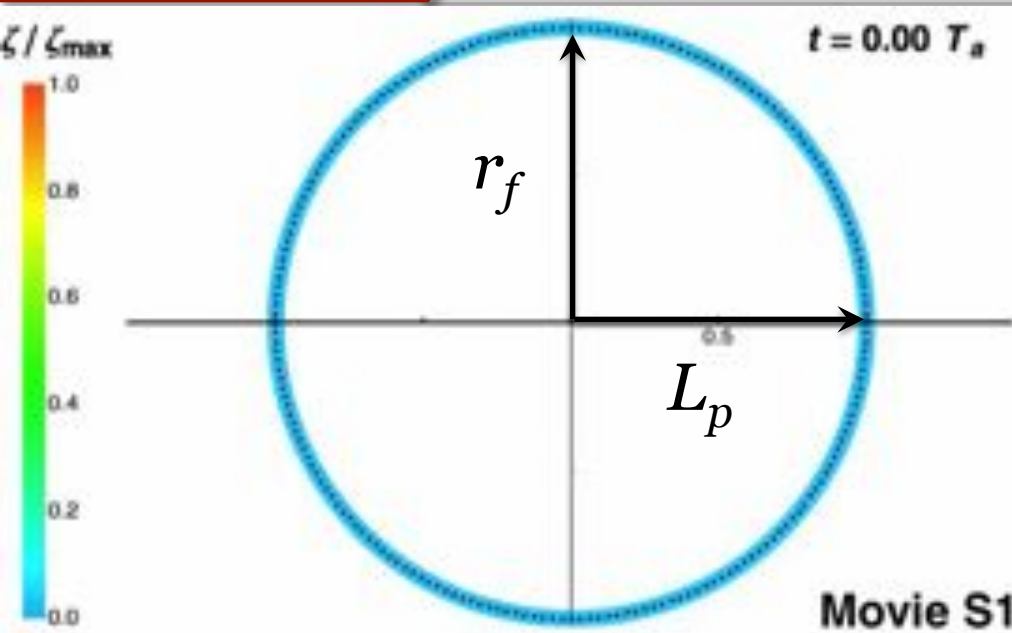


Purple urchin embryo



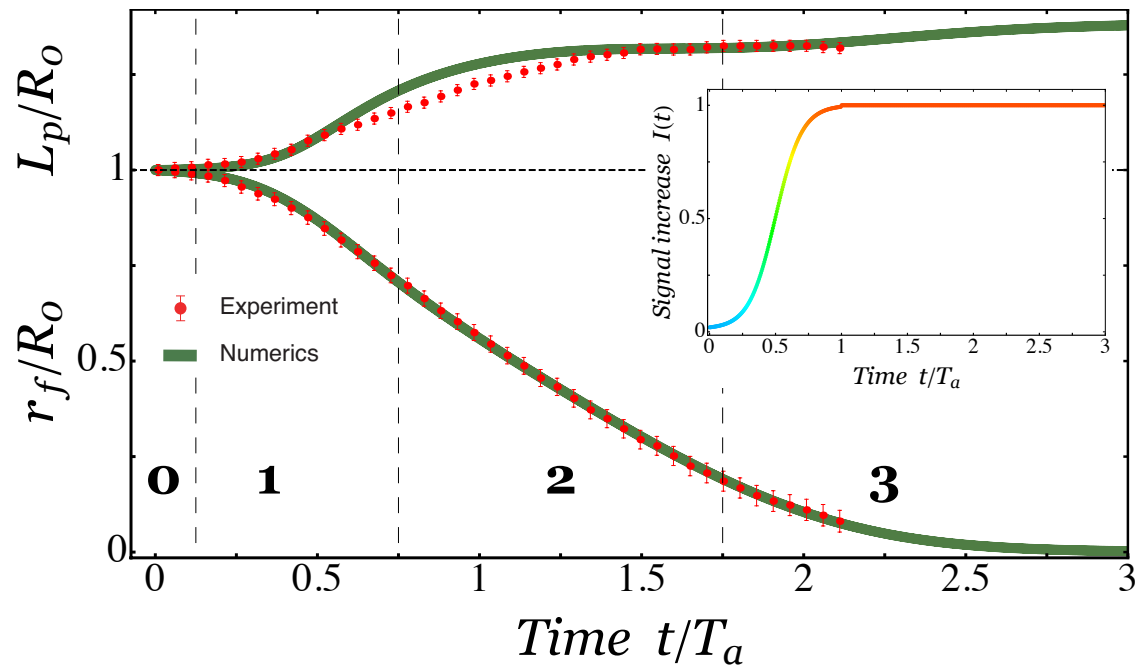
RESULTS

Cortex shape & thickness dynamics



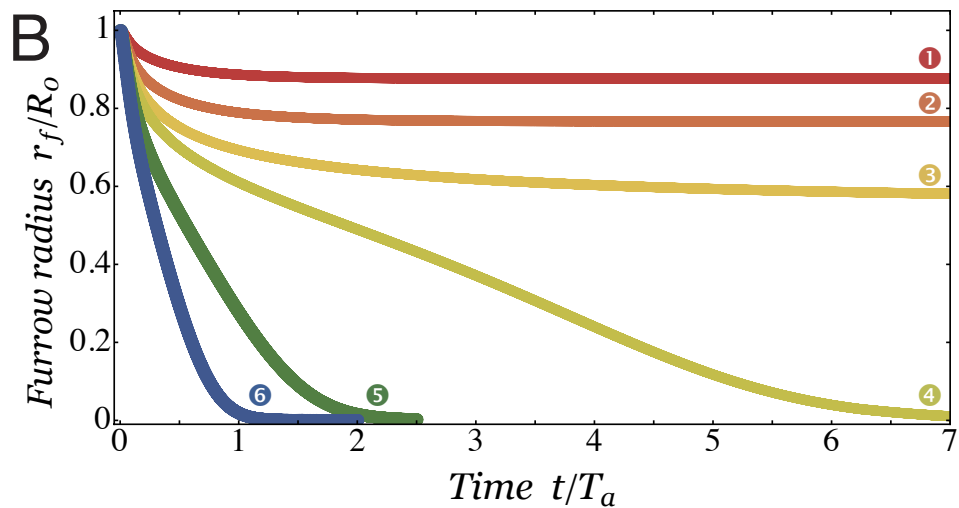
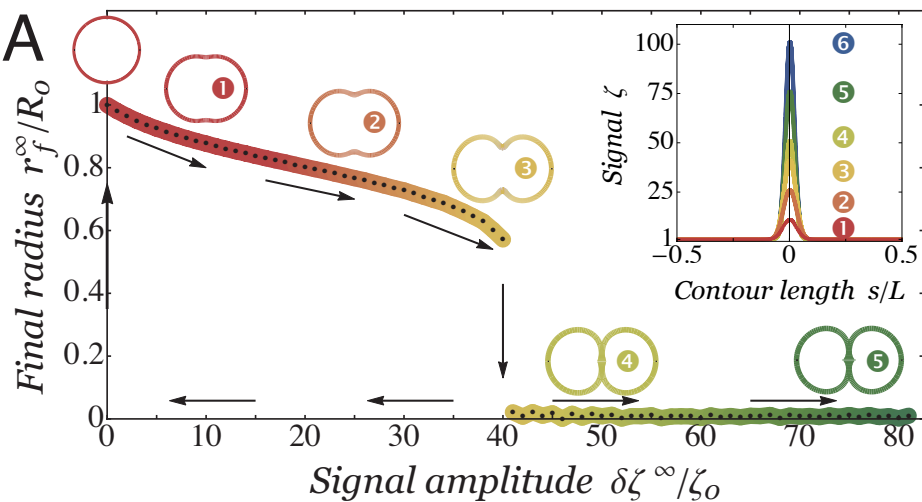
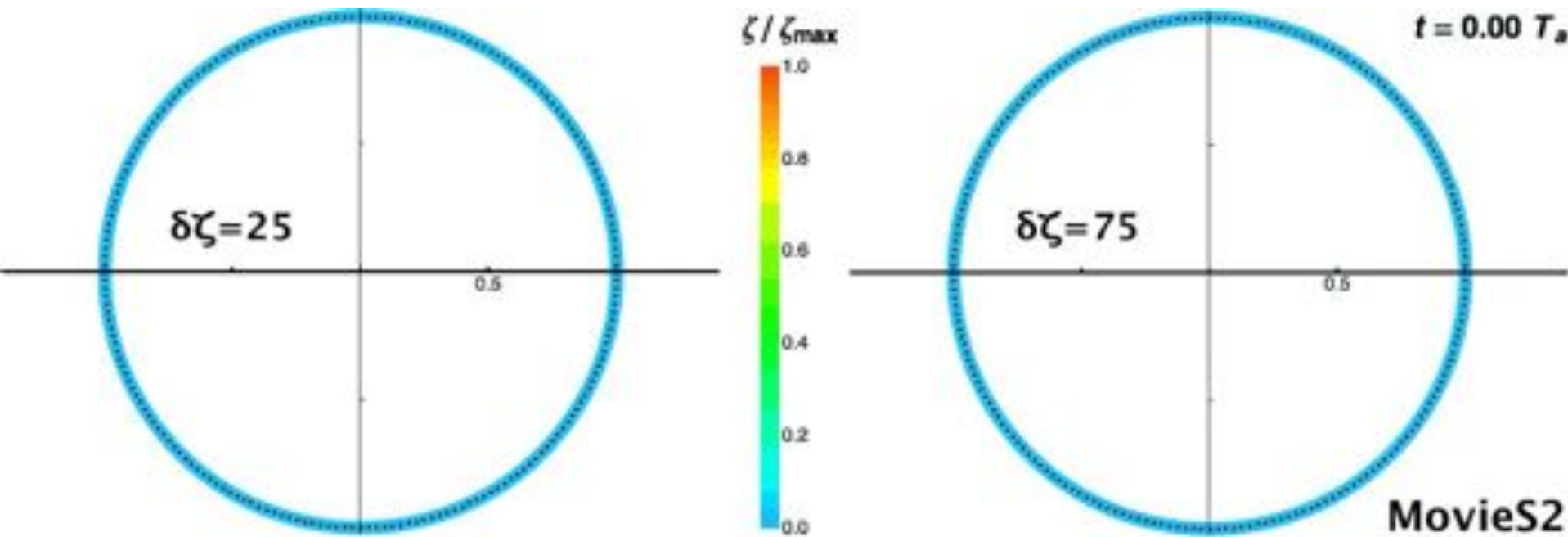
- Lagrangian geometric approach
- Variational solving method based on the principle of virtual works
- Adaptation of *C++DVR code* originally developed for modeling viscous threads¹

ref¹ B. Audoly, N. Clauvelin, P-T. Brun & al. *arXiv:1202.4971v2* 2012



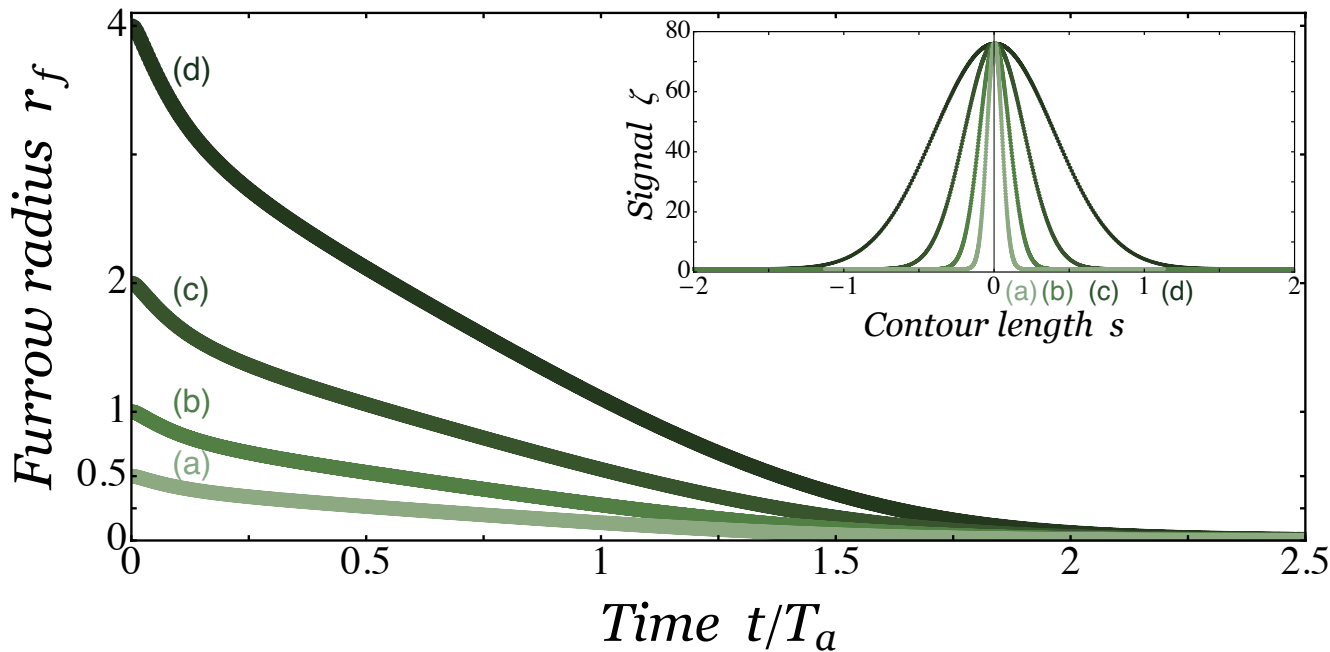
RESULTS

Bifurcation from failure to success of constriction

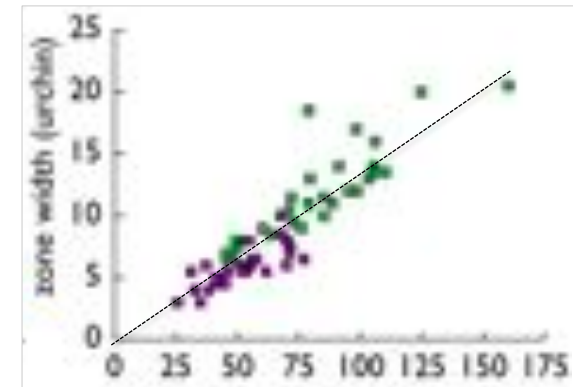


RESULTS

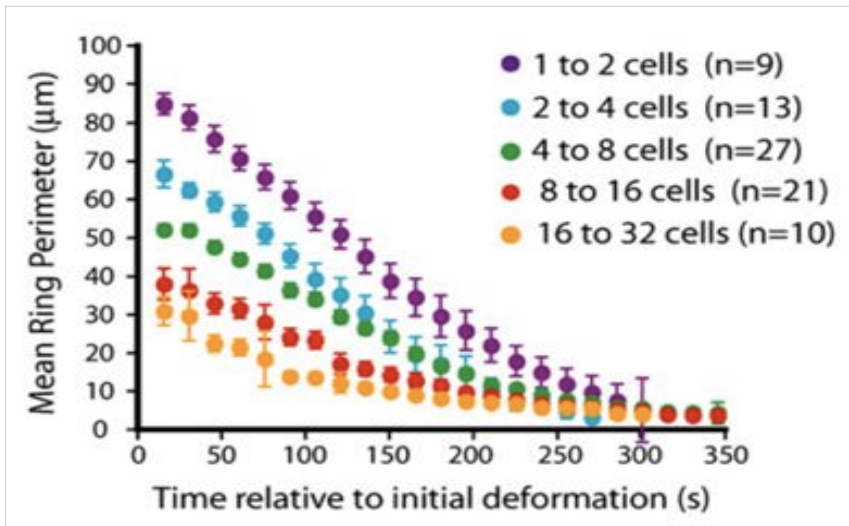
Cytokinesis duration and cell size



$$w \propto R_0$$



W Bement et al. *JCB*. 170(1) 2005



➡ Cytokinesis duration is independant on cell size¹

¹ A. Carvahlo *Cell* 137(5) 2009

CONCLUSION

Let's mutualize our efforts !

To take home message

H Turlier, B Audoly, J Prost, J-F Joanny **Biophysical J.** 2013 (*under review*)

- ➔ The key mechanism of constriction in cytokinesis is
the competition between the furrow and the poles via volume conservation
- ➔ The cytokinesis duration is independent of cell size
- ➔ Mechanics/physics can be very useful to biological modeling
- ➔ A promising and flexible numerical approach to study cell shape
- ➔ Integration of chemical pathways, stochasticity, cell-cell mechanical interactions ...

Acknowledgments

My advisors :

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Jacques Prost (ESPCI)

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Basile Audoly (IJLRDA) *DVR-code*

