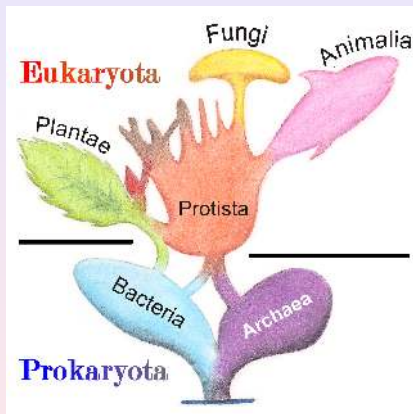
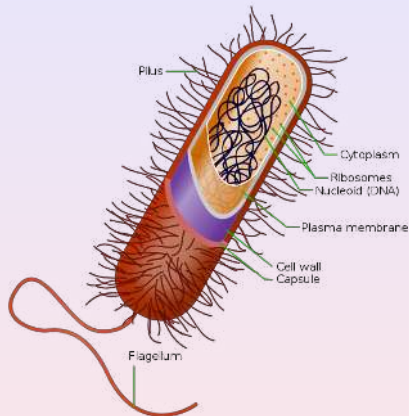


# Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes



From [Wikimedia, Maulucioni y Doridi]

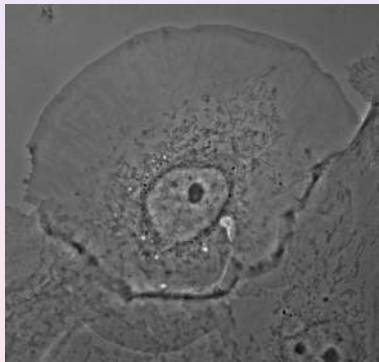


From [Wikimedia, Ali Zifan]

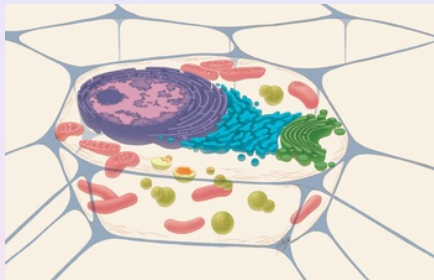
## Prokaryote cell

# Eukaryotes

- Eukaryotic cells



From [Wittmann et al, J. Cell Biol. 161:845 (2003)]

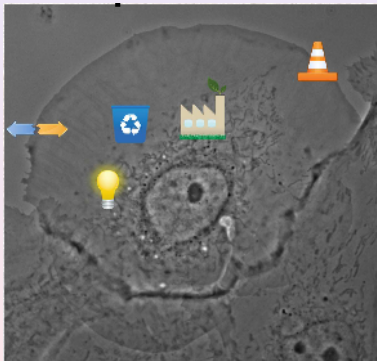


From [Judith Stoffer, NIGMS]

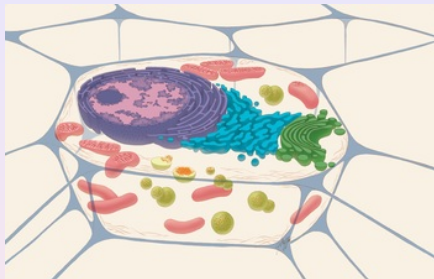


# Eukaryotes

- Need for transport



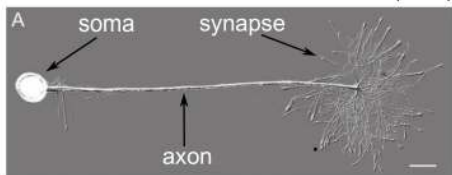
From [Wittmann et al, J. Cell Biol. 161:845 (2003)]



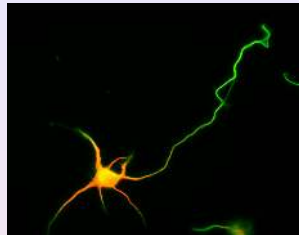
From [Judith Stoffer, NIGMS]

# Intra-cellular transport

Shemesh et al., Traffic **9**, 458 (2008)



- Particular case: the axon
  - up to 1 m in human beings, a few microns for the diameter



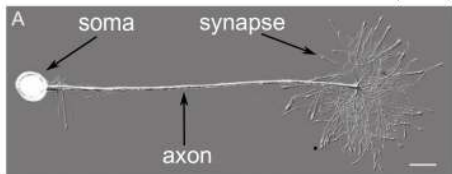
## Hippocampal neuron

From [Dieter Brandner and Ginger Withers]

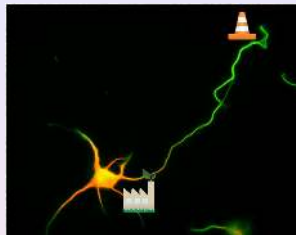
Red = MAP2, Green = MT

# Intra-cellular transport

Shemesh et al., Traffic **9**, 458 (2008)



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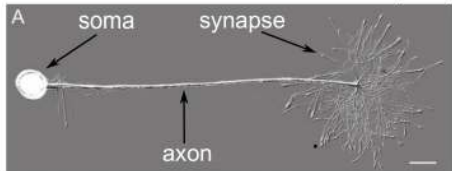
## Hippocampal neuron

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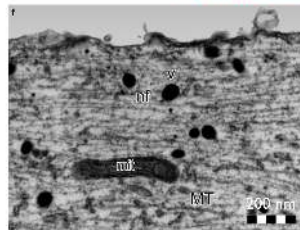
# Intra-cellular transport

Shemesh et al., *Traffic* **9**, 458 (2008)



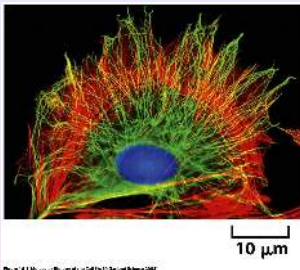
- Particular case: the axon
  - up to 1 m in human beings, a few microns for the diameter
  - crowded environment

v: vesicle  
nf: neurofilament  
mit: mitochondrion  
MT: microtubule



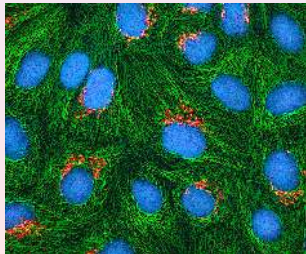
Shemesh & Spira, *Acta Neuropathol* **120**, 209 (2010)

# Cytoskeleton



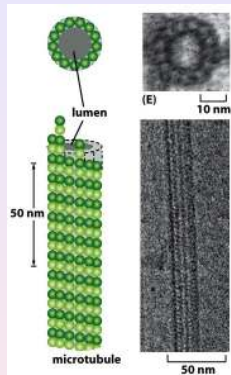
- Green = MT
- Red = Actin
- Blue = DNA

From [Alberts et al, *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 5th ed. (2008)]



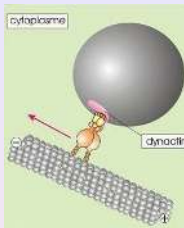
- Green = MT
- Orange = Golgi apparatus
- Cyan = DNA

From NIH, Multiphoton fluorescence image of cultured HeLa cells ]

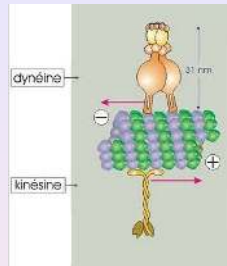


From [Alberts et al, *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 5th ed. (2008)]

# Intracellular transport

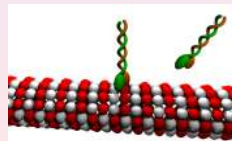
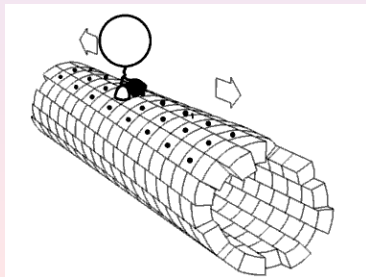


[From  
[www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell\\_diffusion](http://www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell_diffusion)]



[Modified from  
[www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell\\_diffusion](http://www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell_diffusion)]

Microtubules are polarized

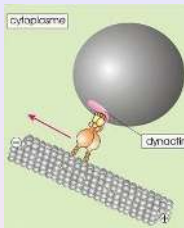


[Modified from a wikipedia  
image by Kebes]

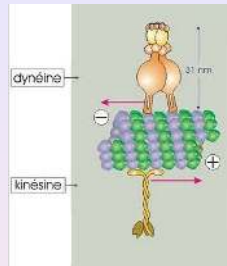
Motors can attach and detach



# Intracellular transport

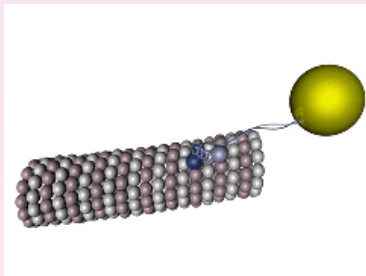


[From  
[www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell\\_diffusion](http://www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell_diffusion)]

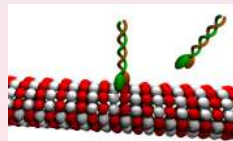


[Modified from  
[www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell\\_diffusion](http://www.ulyse.u-bordeaux.fr/atelier/ikramer/biocell_diffusion)]

Microtubules are polarized



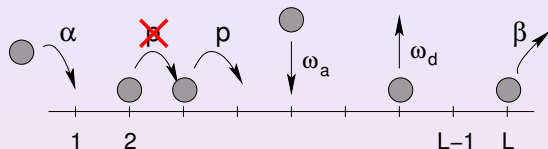
[Modified from a wikipedia  
image by Kebes]



Motors can attach and detach

# Collective effects

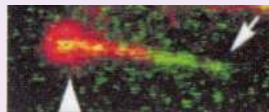
## Cellular automata models with one type of motors



[Lipowsky, Klumpp, & Nieuwenhuizen, P.R.L. (2001)]  
[Parmeggiani, Franosch, & Frey, P.R.L. (2003)]  
[J. Tailleur, M. Evans, & Y. Kafri, P.R.L. (2009)]

### *In vitro*

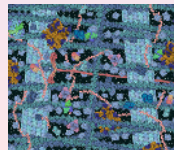
- well suited for motility assays, predicts the experimentally observed bulk localization of high and low density domains



[Nishinari, Okada, Schadschneider, & Chowdhury, P.R.L. (2005)]

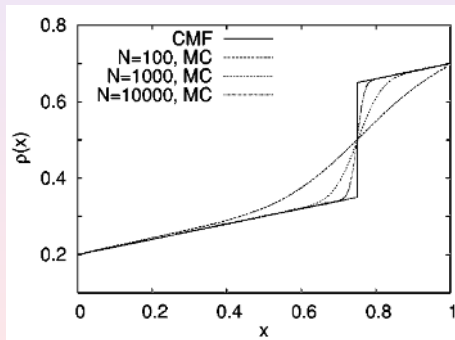
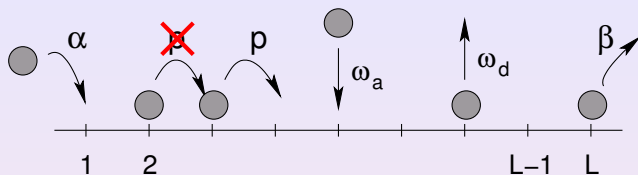
### *In vivo*

- Crowded environment
- No infinite diffusion



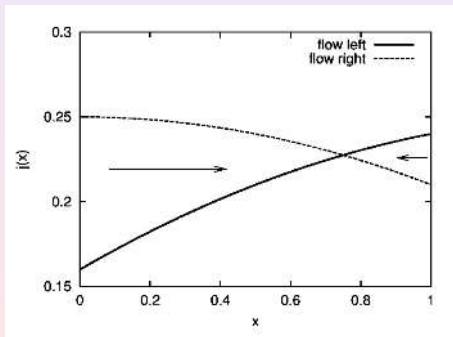
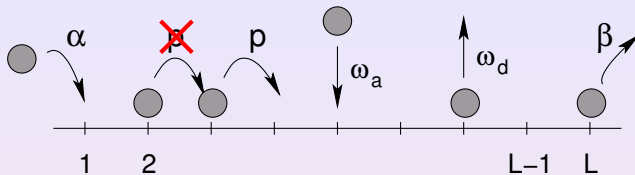
[by Tim Vickers]

# Langmuir kinetics



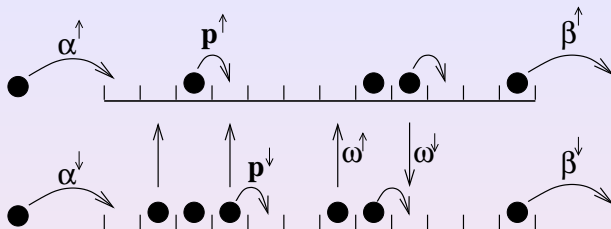
[Evans et al, PRE (2003)]

# Langmuir kinetics



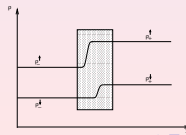
[Evans et al, PRE (2003)]

# Two-lane systems

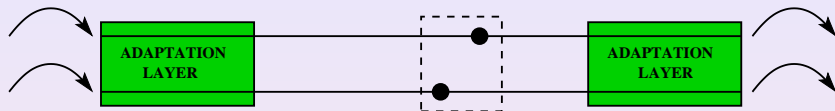


- Weak coupling ( $\omega \sim 1/L$ ) – Molecular motors
  - ➡ [Reichenbach, Frey, & Franosch (2006,2007,2008)]
  - ✓ Mean-field
- Strong coupling ( $\omega \sim 1$ ) – Road traffic
  - ➡ [Schiffmann et al, J. Stat. Mech. (2010)]

✓ Dynamics of pairs of walls



# Adaptation layers



[Schiffmann et al, J. Stat. Mech. (2010)]

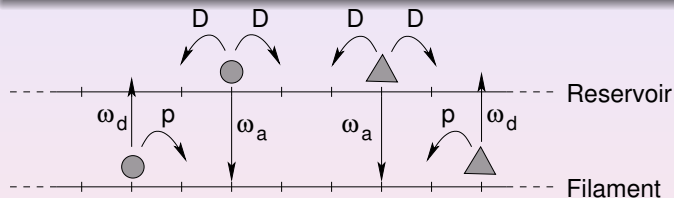
## Adaptation layers

- extend over a non vanishing fraction of the system in the **weak** coupling case
  - ➡ localization in the bulk is possible
- have a finite size in the **strong** coupling case
  - ➡ localization in the bulk is not possible, only in the adaptation layer.

# Collective effects in bidirectional intracellular transport

## Ingredients

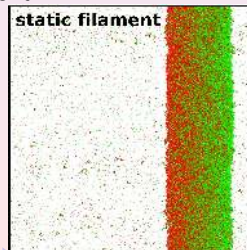
- Two types of complexes going in opposite directions
- Confined diffusion in the surrounding cytoplasm



[M. Ebbinghaus and L. Santen, J. Stat. Mech. (2009)]

## Jamming

- ➔ No transport in thermodynamic limit
- ➔ Offering multiple filaments enhances cluster formation.



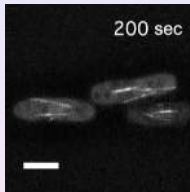
# Intra-cellular traffic - Dynamic instability

MTs exhibit stochastic switching between a shrinking and a growing state



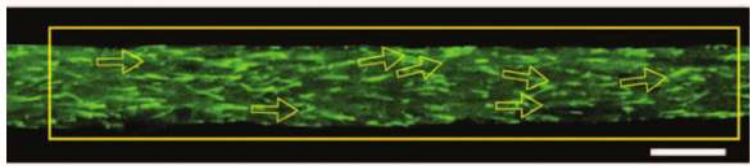
[A. Viel, R. A. Lue and J. Liebler, BioVisions project, <http://multimedia.mcb.harvard.edu>]

Microtubules seen by fluorescence in *S. pombe* (yeast)



Scale bar = 5  $\mu\text{m}$

[M. Erent, D.R. Drummond, R.A. Cross (2012) PLoS ONE 7(2): e30738]



[Shemesh, Erez, Ginzburg, Spira. Traffic (2008)]

1s (video) = 120s (real time)

Scale bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$



# Intra-cellular traffic - Dynamic instability

MTs exhibit stochastic switching between a shrinking and a growing state



[A. Viel, R. A. Lue and J. Liebler, BioVisions project,  
<http://multimedia.mcb.harvard.edu>]

- ☞ Drugs modifying the dynamics of the microtubules induce jams
  - video 1: microtubule dynamics with and without drugs (Paclitaxel)

[*Shemesh and Spira, Acta Neuropathol (2010) 119:235*]

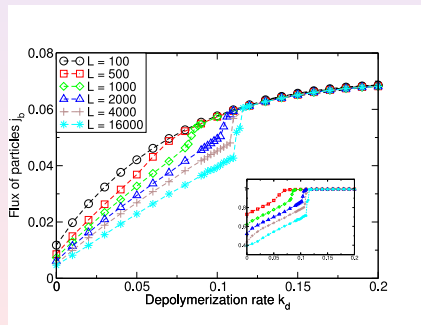
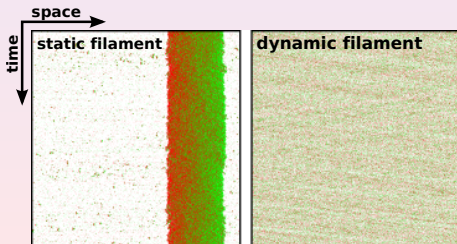
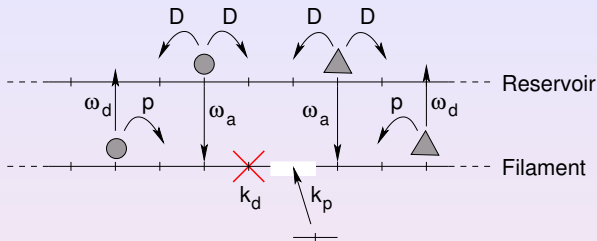
- ☞ Drugs modifying the dynamics of the microtubules induce jams
  - video 2: microtubule dynamics and pinocytotic vesicles transport without drugs

[*Shemesh and Spira, Acta Neuropathol (2010) 119:235*]

- ☞ Drugs modifying the dynamics of the microtubules induce jams
  - video 3: microtubule dynamics and pinocytotic vesicles transport with drugs

[*Shemesh and Spira, Acta Neuropathol (2010) 119:235*]

# Dynamics of the lattice



[Ebbinghaus et al, PRE 82 (2010) 040901]