

# Phase Separation Memory

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# Intracellular Spatial Patterns

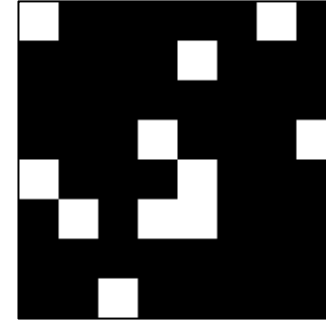
- Cells often possess internal gradients (asymmetric distribution)
  - Common in development and motility
  - Can be generated from signals, or in absence of external input
- Usually assumed to be caused by genetic or signaling networks
- Many proteins involved in spatial patterns have hallmarks of phase separation
  - Turing Processes
  - Auto regulatory feedback of proteins

# Protein Phase Separation and Intrinsically Disordered Domains

- Many spatially regulated proteins form aggregates or liquid like droplets
  - Liquid droplets can merge into larger droplets
- Often mediated by “intrinsically disordered domains”
  - Enriched in transcription factors, polymerases, RNA binding proteins
  - Often mediated by charge
  - Dysregulation linked to several disease states

# Modeling Spatial Memory using Phase Separation

- proteins move randomly to unoccupied positions with reaction rate based on number of neighbors
- reaction rate



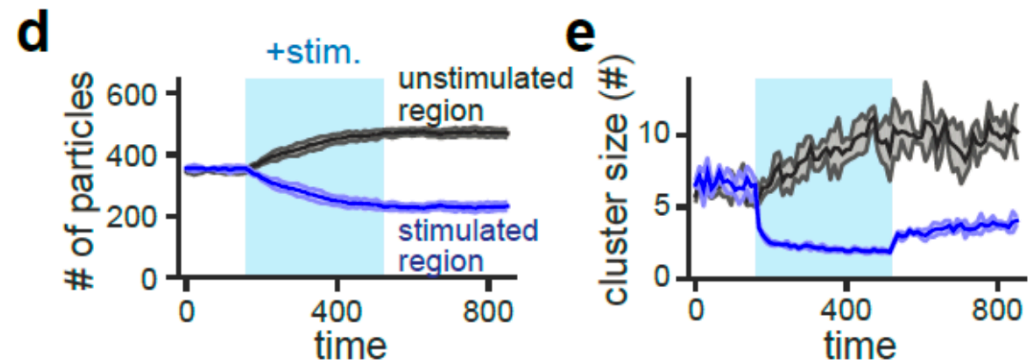
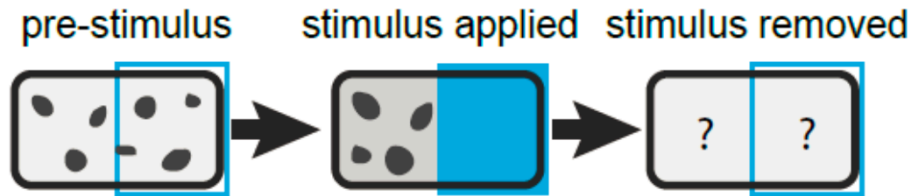
$$k = k_0 * e^{\frac{\Delta E * n_{lost}}{\theta(x,y,t)}}$$

$\Delta E$  = interaction energy = 1  
 $n_{lost}$  = number of bonds broken  
 $\theta(x, y, t)$  = temperature-like stimulus  
 $k_0$  = constant = 1

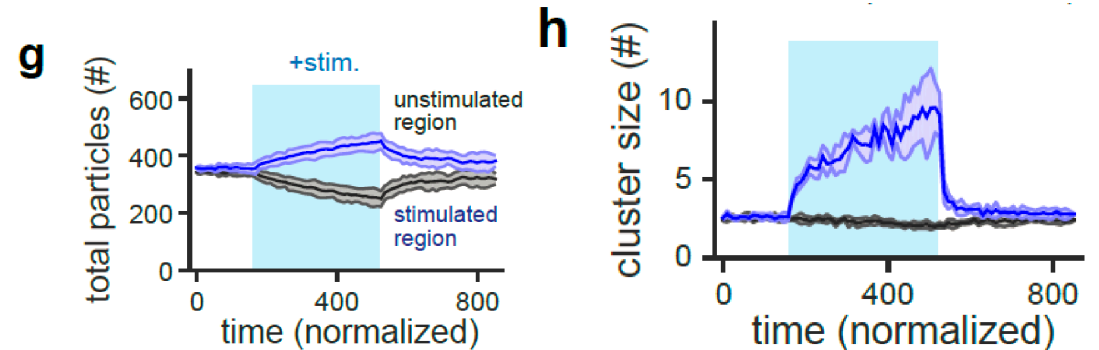
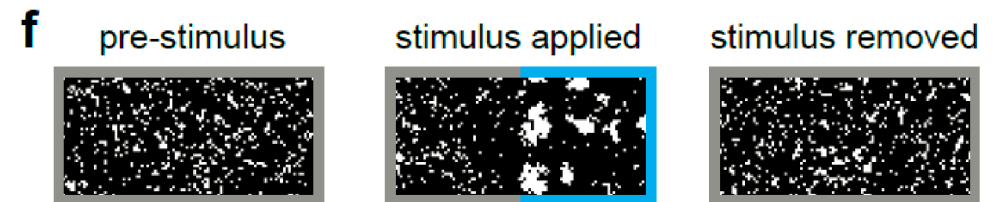
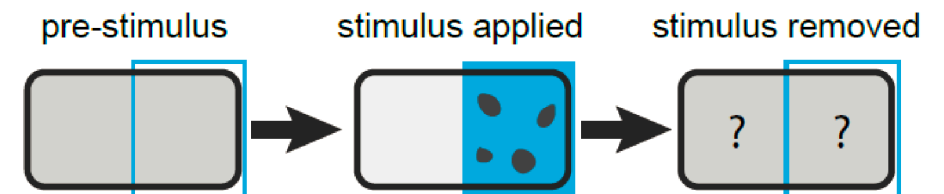
- $r$  = random number in  $(0,1]$
- move if  $k > r$

# Persistent asymmetry of cluster dissociation

**b** mathematical model of stimulus-induced disassembly: **persistent spatial polarization**



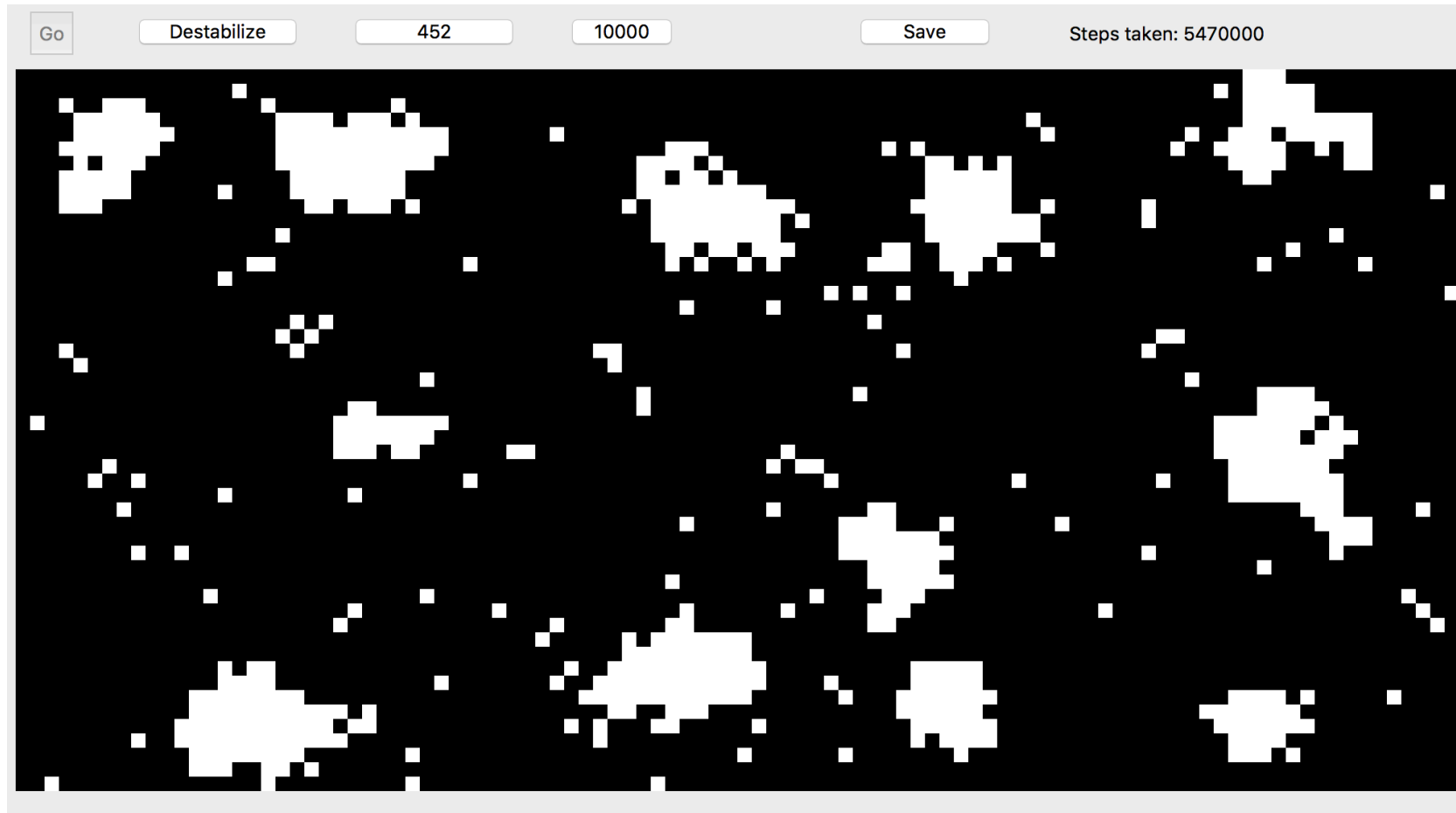
**e** stimulus-induced clustering: **no spatial memory**



# Implementation

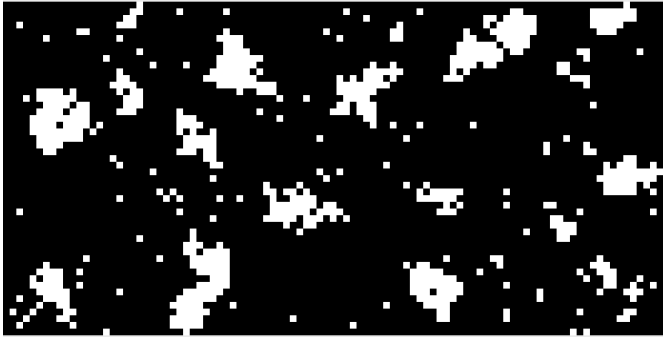
- Recreated model using python/Scipy
  - Numpy arrays for performance
- Created interactive GUI to visualize and allow interaction with model
- Parameters can be tuned and results recorded
  - Destabilize  $\theta(x, y, t) = 1 \rightarrow \theta(x, y, t) = 2$
  - Stabilize  $\theta(x, y, t) = 2 \rightarrow \theta(x, y, t) = 1$

# Classic Phase Separation Behavior

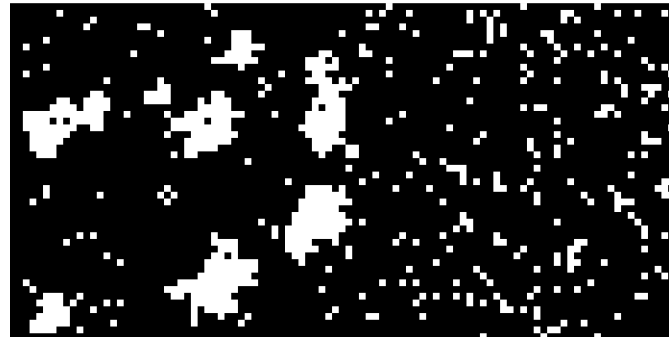


- Long-term model simulation ( $>5 \times 10^6$ ) show Ostwald ripening
  - small droplets dissolve and reassemble to become stable large droplets

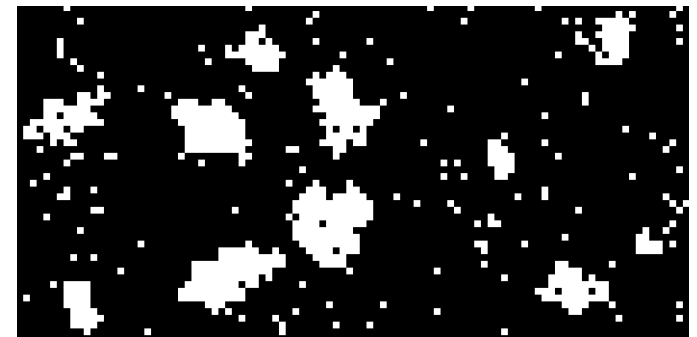
# Persistent asymmetry after stimulus-induced disassembly



pre-stimulus



stimulus applied



stimulus removed