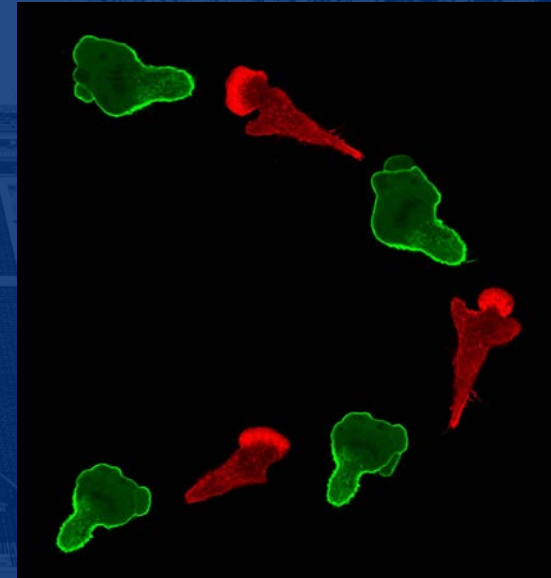




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# Cell and Tissue Engineering

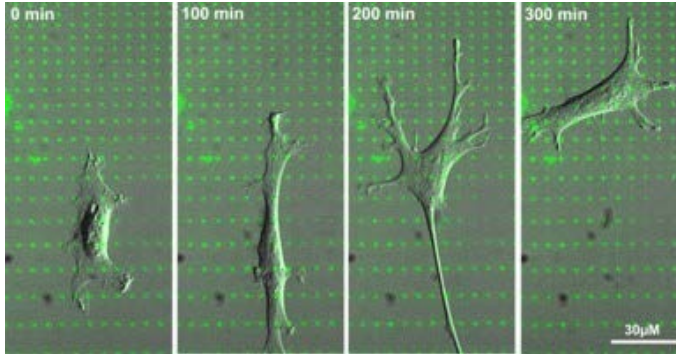
## Cell Adhesion, Part 1



Martin Bergert,  
Max Planck Institute for Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics

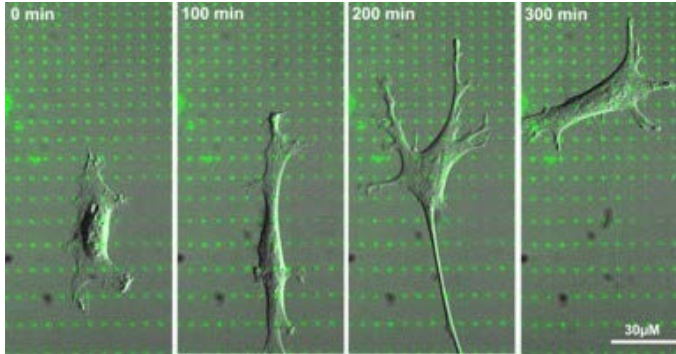
# Why is cell adhesion so important?

## Haptotaxis

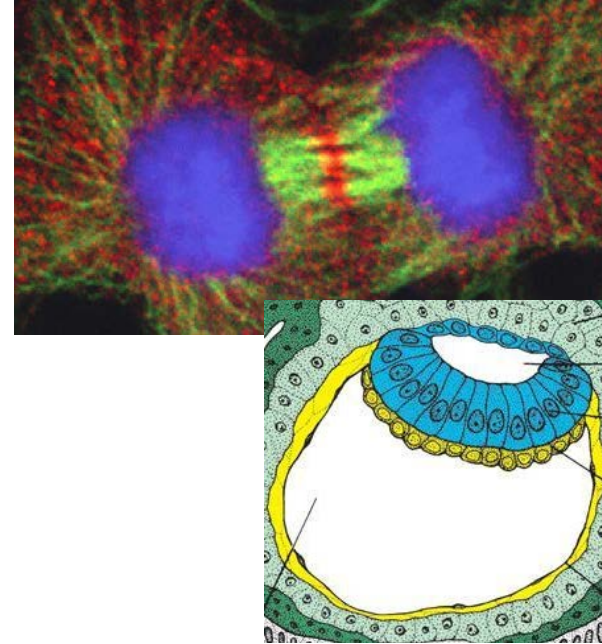


# Why is cell adhesion so important?

## Haptotaxis

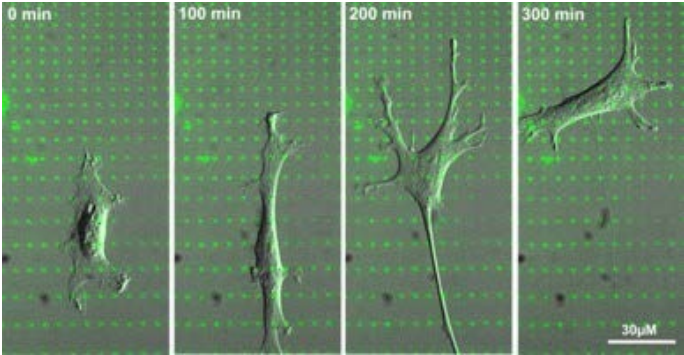


## Cell-cell adhesion

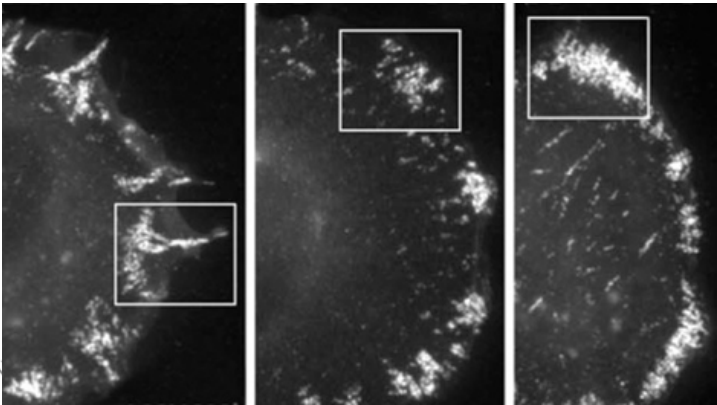


# Why is cell adhesion so important?

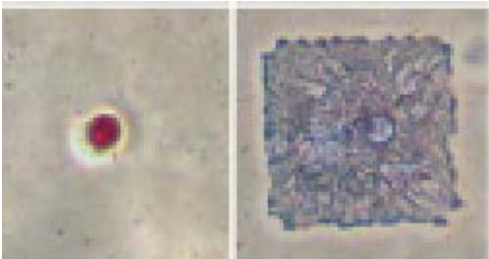
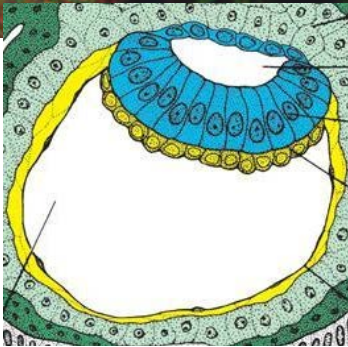
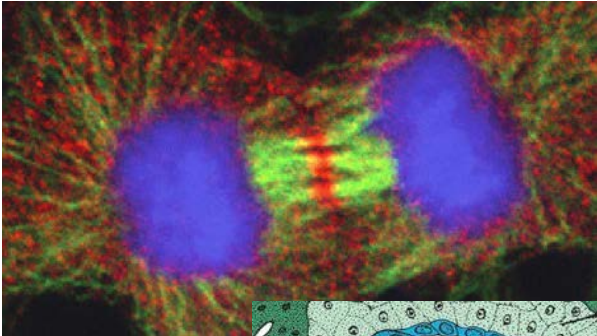
## Haptotaxis



## Cell-matrix adhesion



## Cell-cell adhesion



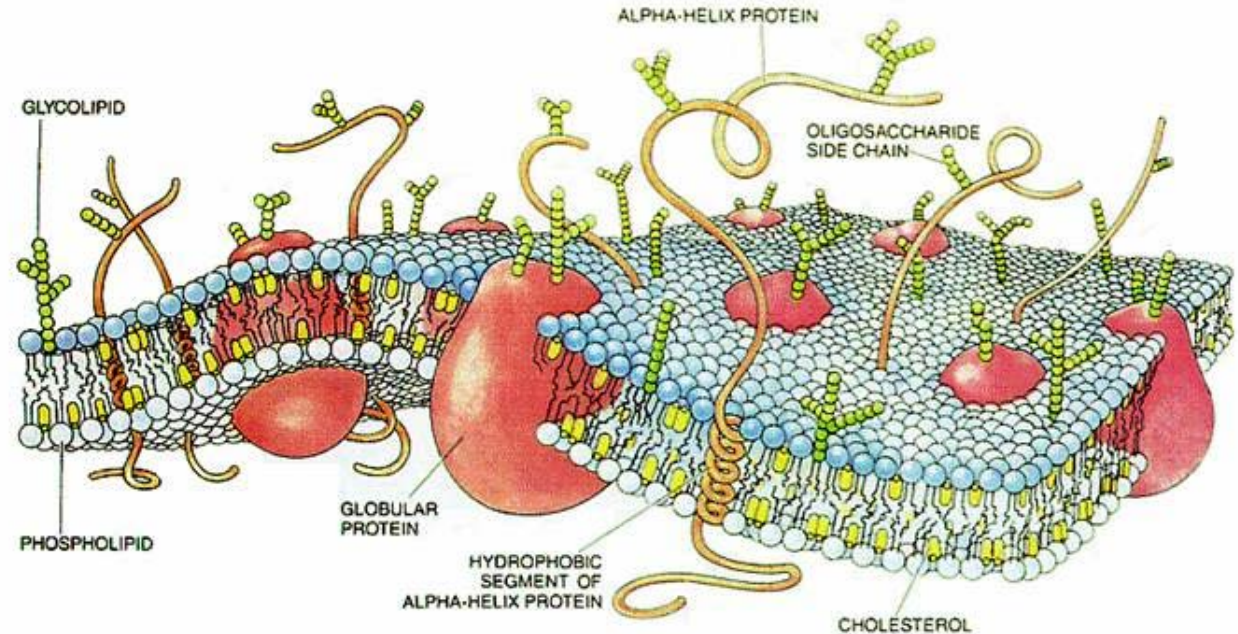


# Cell adhesion happens near the cell membrane

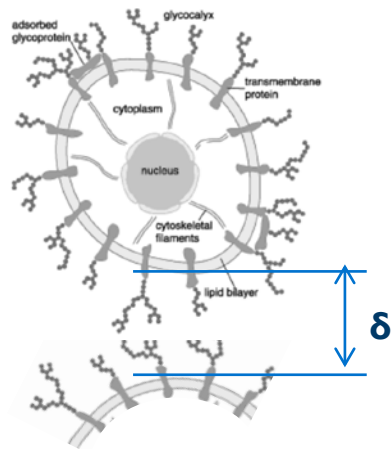
5% carbohydrate

50% protein

45% lipid (abundant anionic phospholipid phosphatidylserine give the membrane a net negative charge)



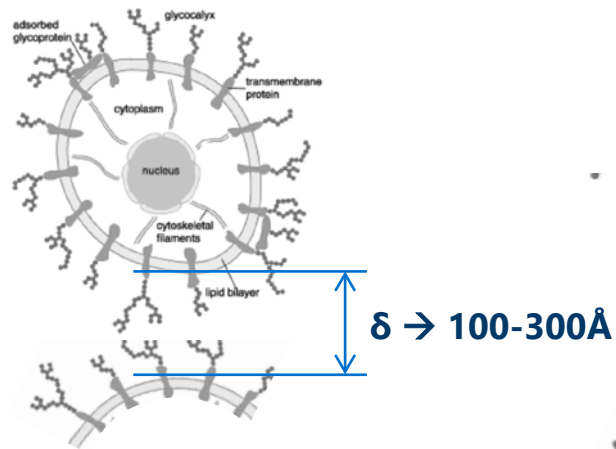
# Mechanics of cell adhesion



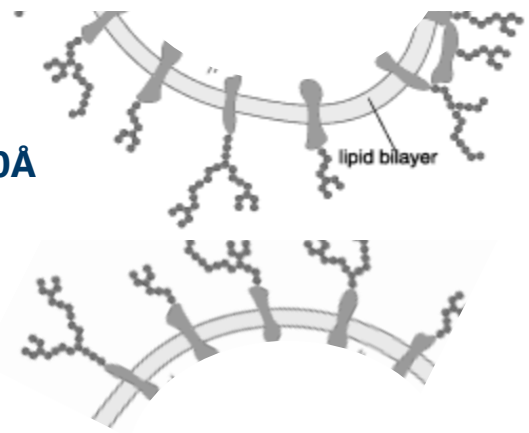
Poly(L-lysine)



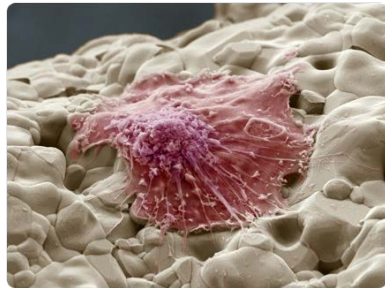
# Mechanics of cell adhesion



- Repulsive forces
- Charge
  - Osmotic imbalance
  - Compression of surface molecules

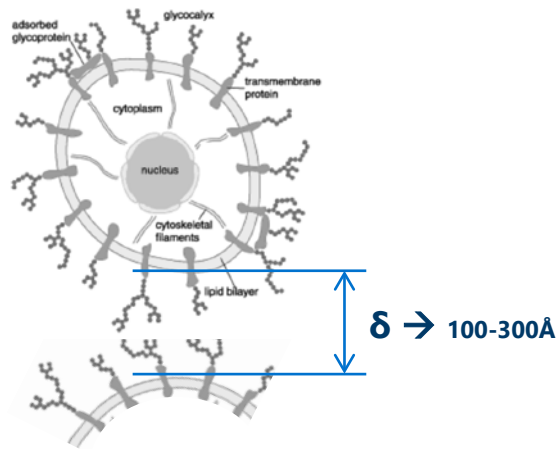


Poly(L-lysine)

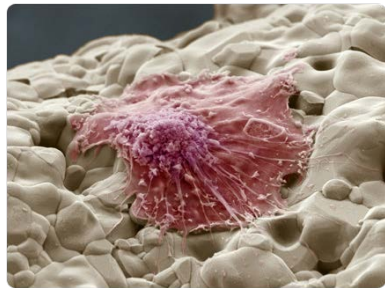


- Attractive force
- van der Waals ( $>200\text{\AA}$ )
  - $\sim 1000\text{dynes/cm}^2$

# Mechanics of cell adhesion



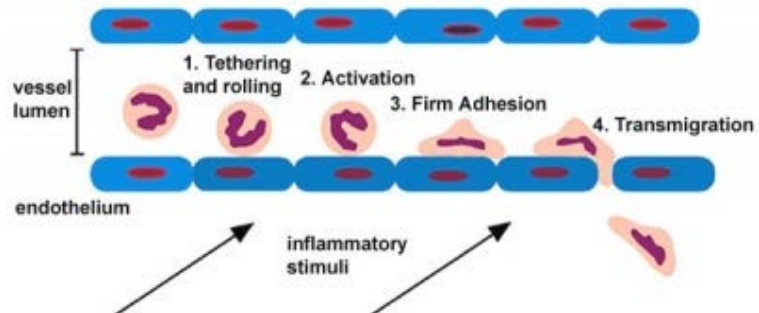
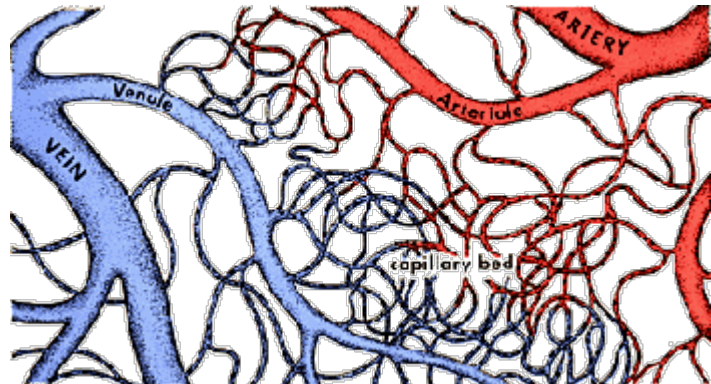
Poly(L-lysine)



Attractive force  
 van der Waals ( $>200\text{\AA}$ )  
 $\sim 1000\text{dynes/cm}^2$

Shear force in venule  
 $\sim 1-10\text{dynes/cm}^2$

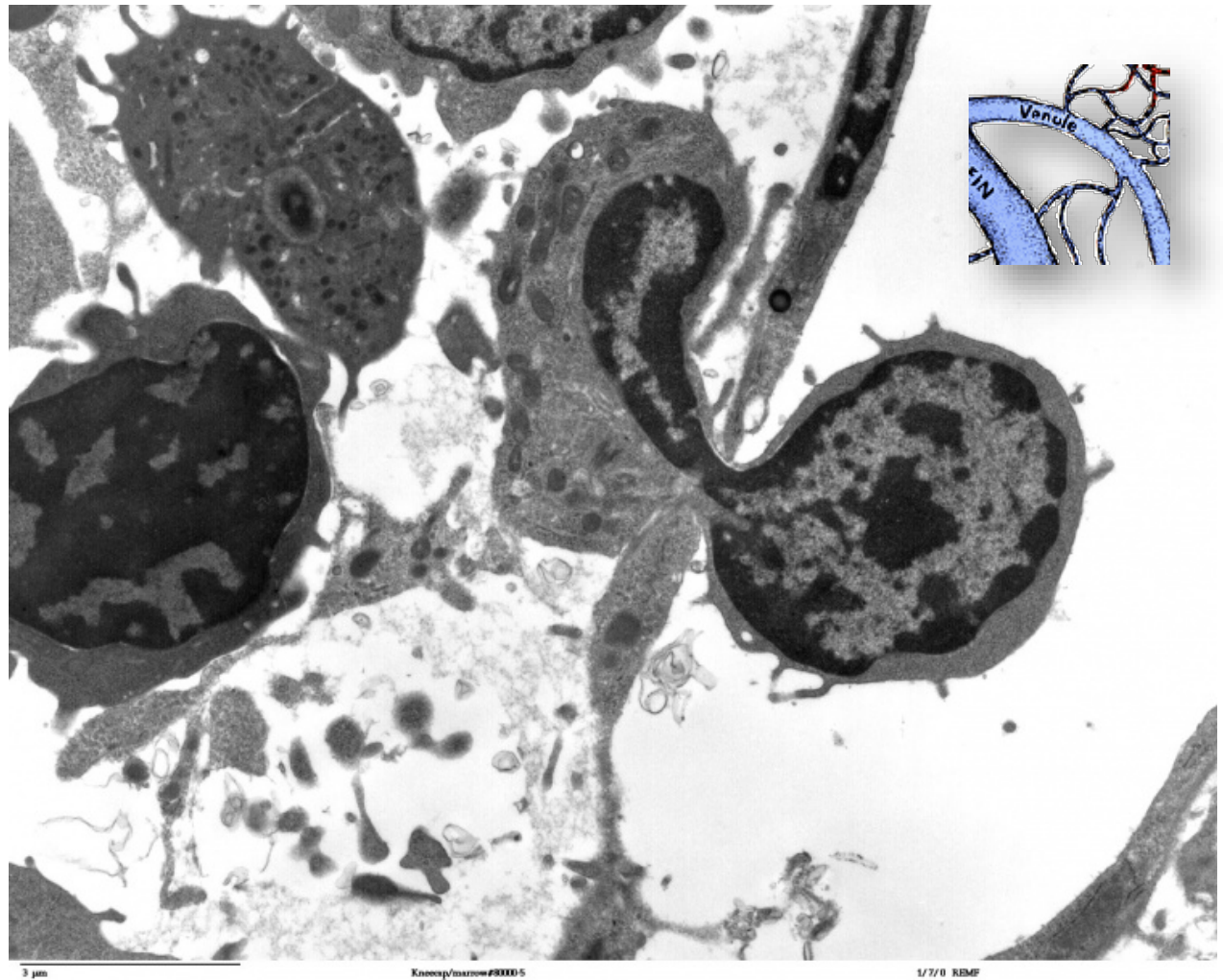
Shear force in arterioles  
 $\sim 10,000\text{dynes/cm}^2$



## Leukocyte adhesion cascade

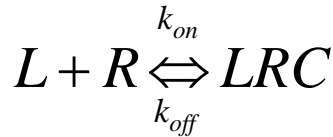
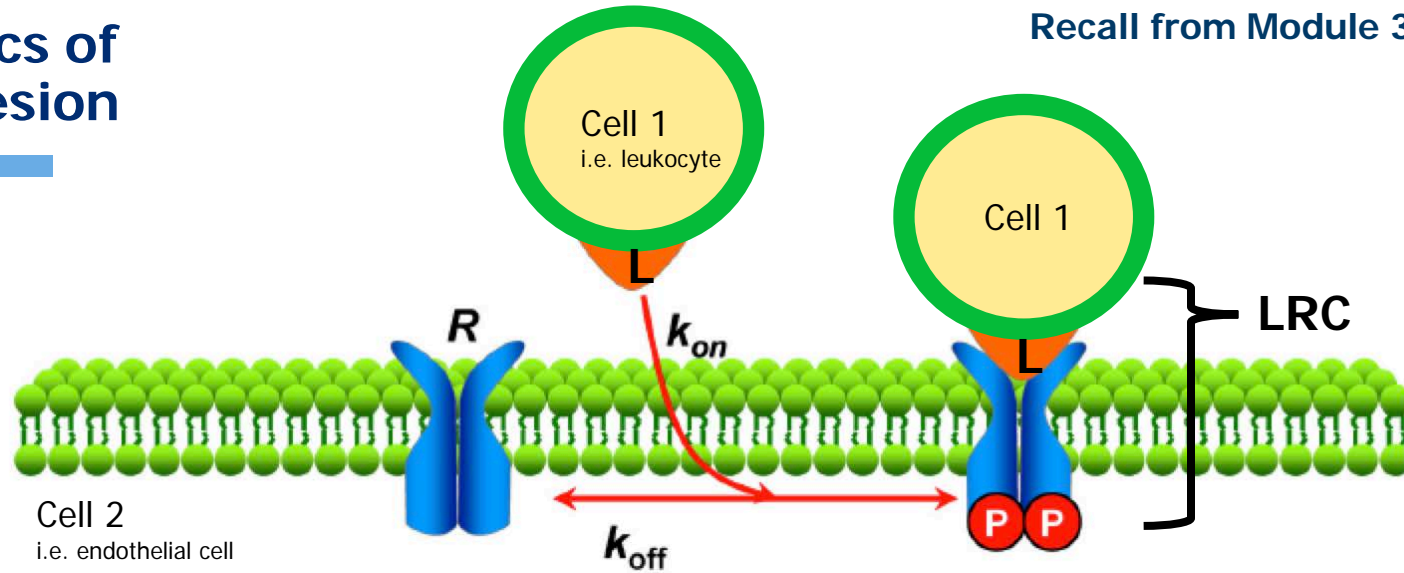


# Cell extravasation



# Mechanics of cell adhesion

Recall from Module 3!



$$\frac{[L][R]}{[LRC]} = \frac{k_{off}}{k_{on}} = K_d = \frac{1}{K_a}$$

$k_{on}$  – forward rate constant

$k_{off}$  – reverse rate constant

$K_d$  – dissociation equilibrium constant

$K_a$  – association equilibrium constant

# Bond strength estimations

## Tensile strength for affinity bonds

$\delta$ (Å)	$K_d$ (M)	F ( $\mu$ dyn/molecule)
10	$10^{-6}$	6
1	$10^{-12}$	120



# Bond strength estimations

## Tensile strength for affinity bonds

$\delta$ (Å)	$K_d$ (M)	F ( $\mu$ dyn/molecule)
10	$10^{-6}$	6
1	$10^{-12}$	120

Assume

- 1) average bond of  $40\mu$ dyne/molecule
- 2) Bonds spaced  $1\mu$ m apart on the cell surface

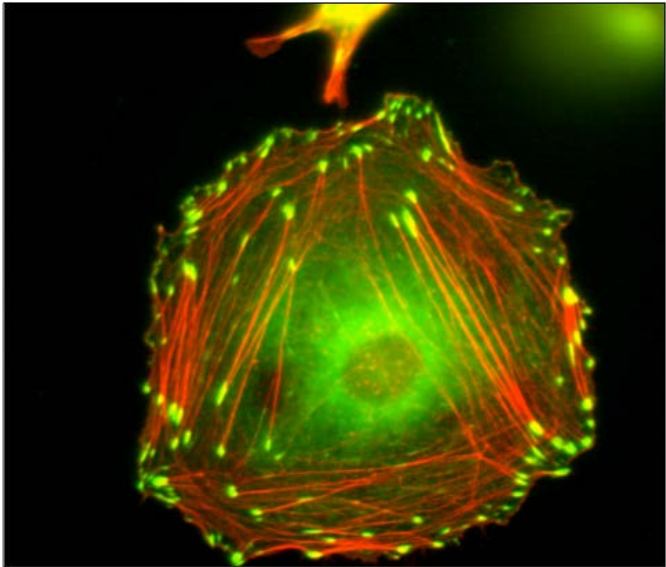
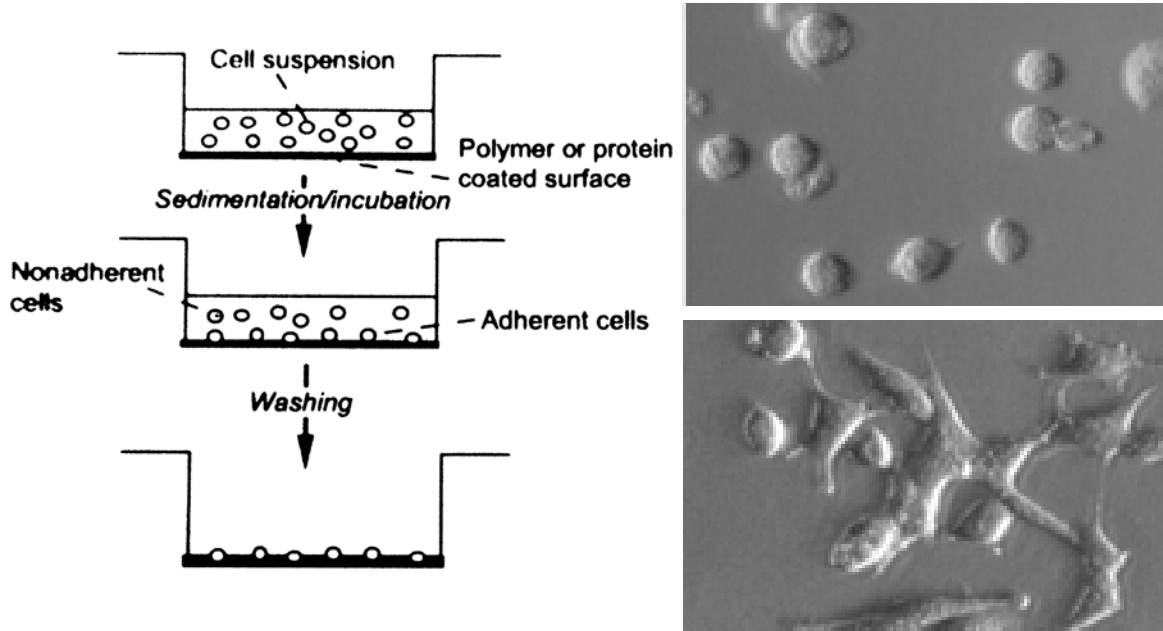
4,000dyn/cm<sup>2</sup> produced  
from specific binding





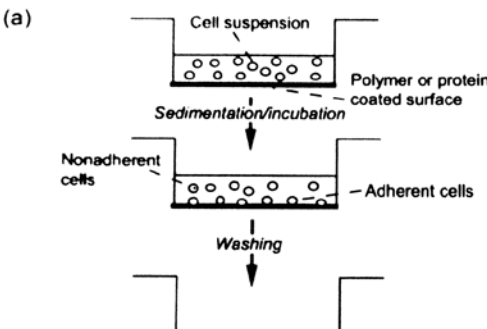
# Methods for measuring cell adhesion

## Sedimentation-detachment

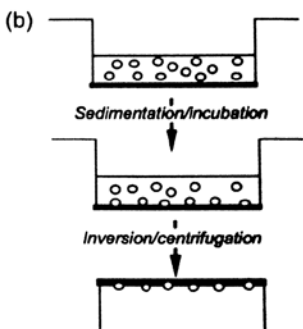


# Methods for measuring cell adhesion

## Sedimentation-detachment

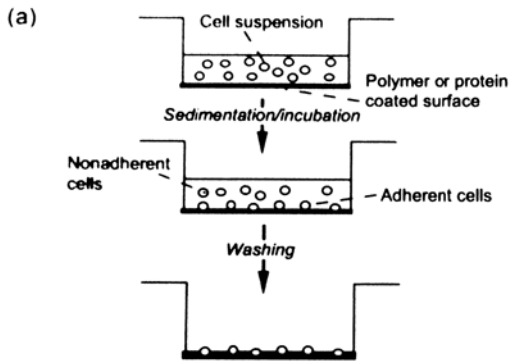


## Centrifugation

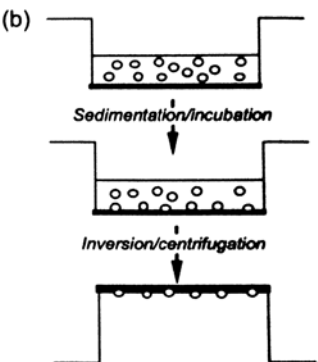


# Methods for measuring cell adhesion

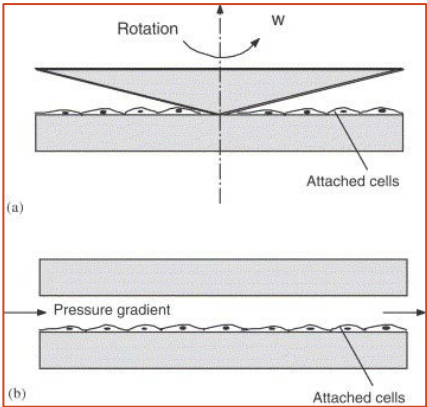
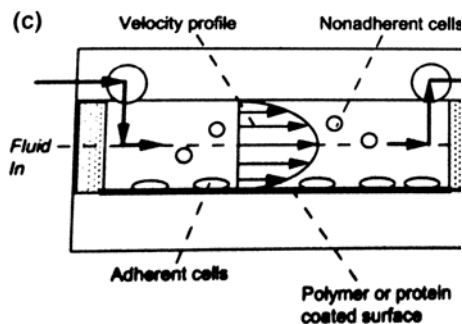
## Sedimentation-detachment



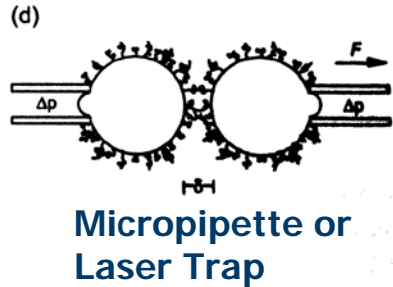
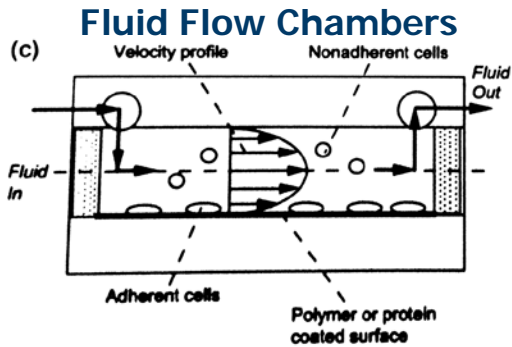
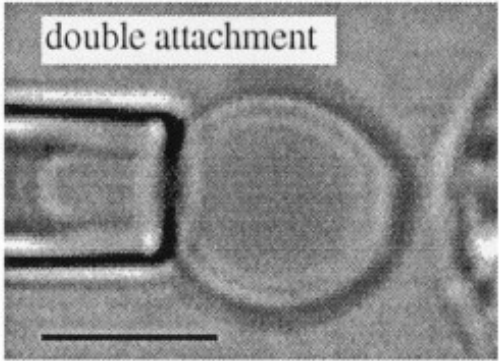
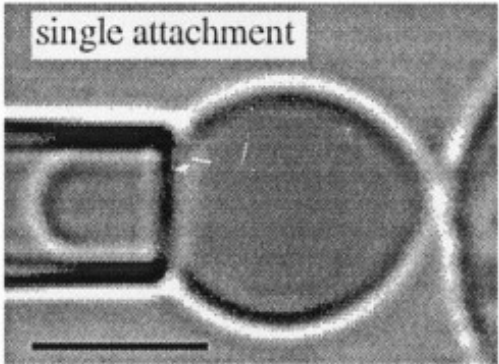
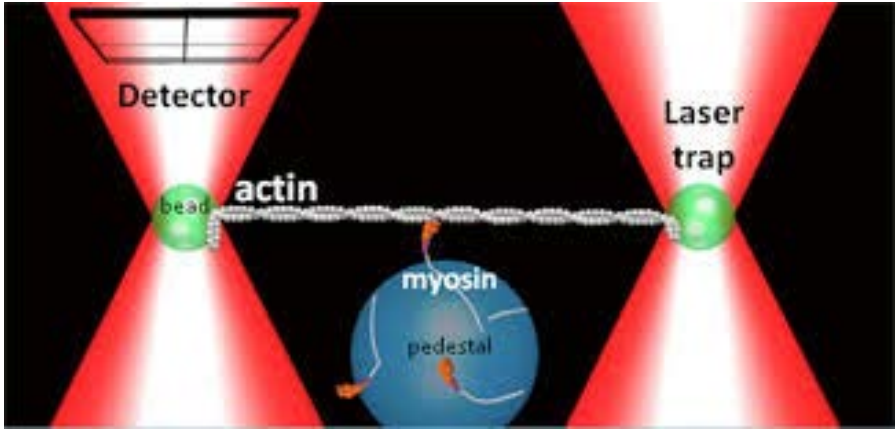
## Centrifugation



## Fluid flow chambers



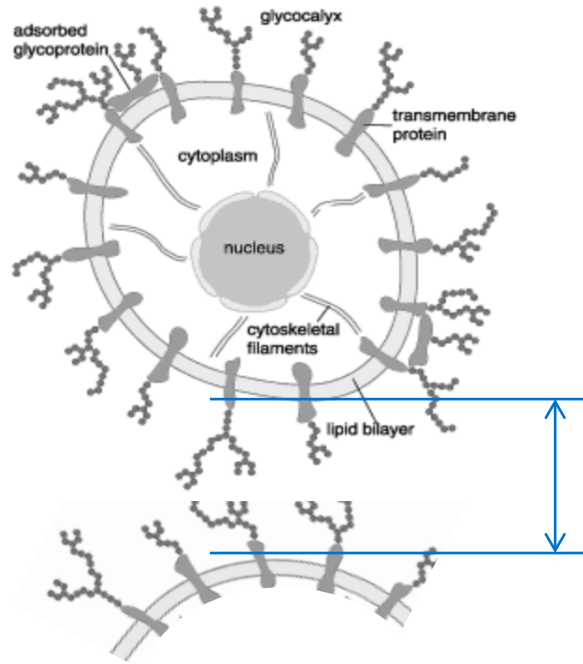
# Methods for measuring cell adhesion



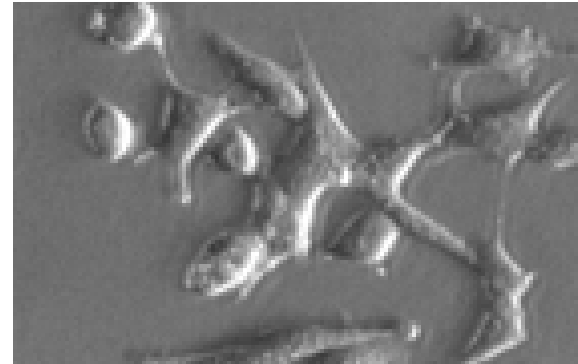
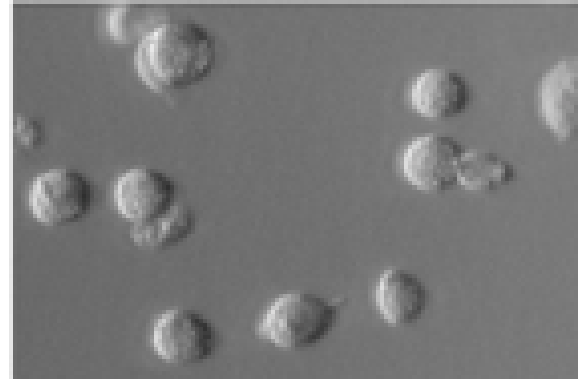


# Rewind and review

## Forming a bond



## Measuring adhesion and bond strength





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