



Mathematical Cell Biology Graduate Summer Course
University of British Columbia, May 1-31, 2012
Leah Edelstein-Keshet



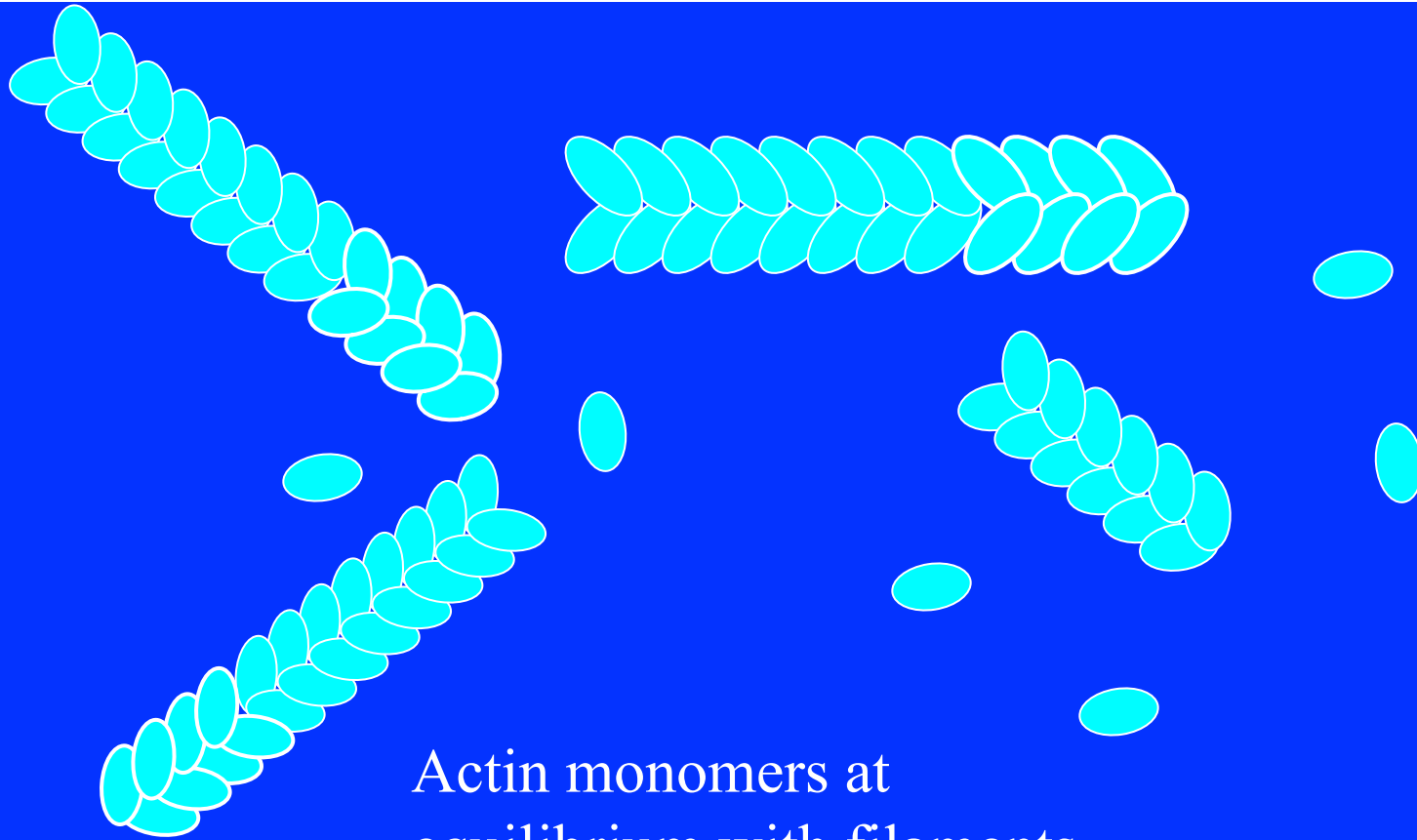
Pacific Institute for the
Mathematical Sciences

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Actin filament length distribution

Models for filament length distributions

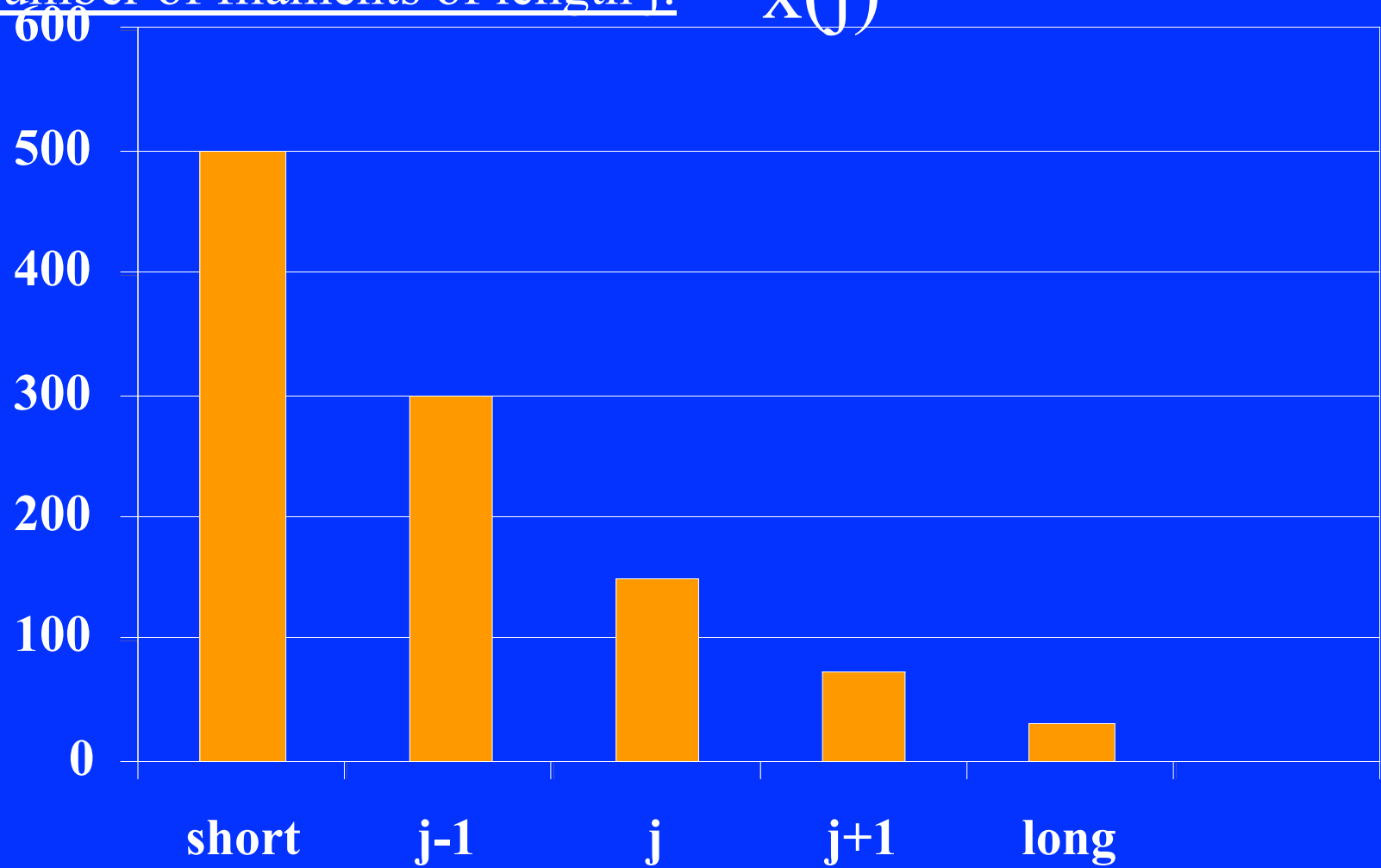
- How are filaments distributed in the lamellipod ?
- How would cutting, capping, and polymerization of the filaments affect this distribution?



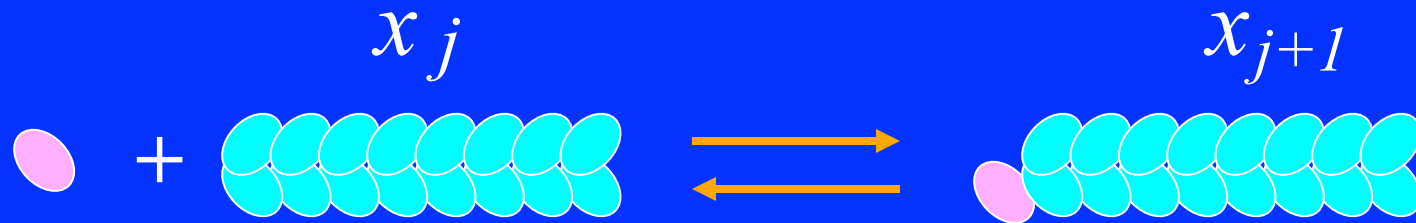
Actin monomers at
equilibrium with filaments
of various lengths

- What is the filament length distribution ?

Number of filaments of length j : $x(j)$



Number of filaments of length j :



$$\frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = \underbrace{k^+ a x_{j-1}}_{\text{Growth of shorter filament}} - \underbrace{(k^- + a k^+) x_j}_{\text{Monomer loss or gain}} + \underbrace{k^- x_{j+1}}_{\text{Shrinking of longer filament}}$$

Growth of
shorter
filament

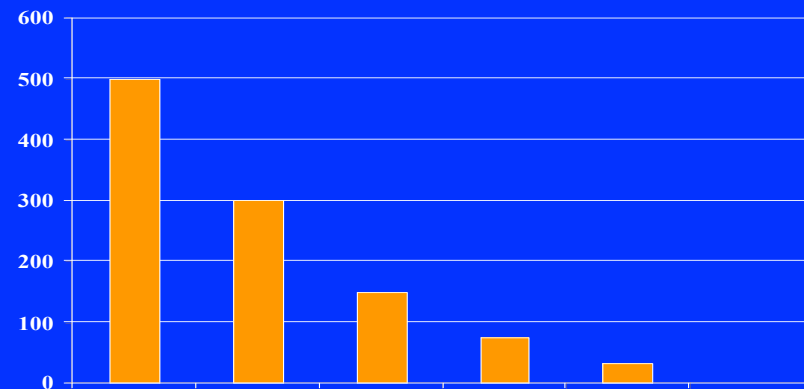
Monomer
loss or gain

Shrinking
of longer
filament

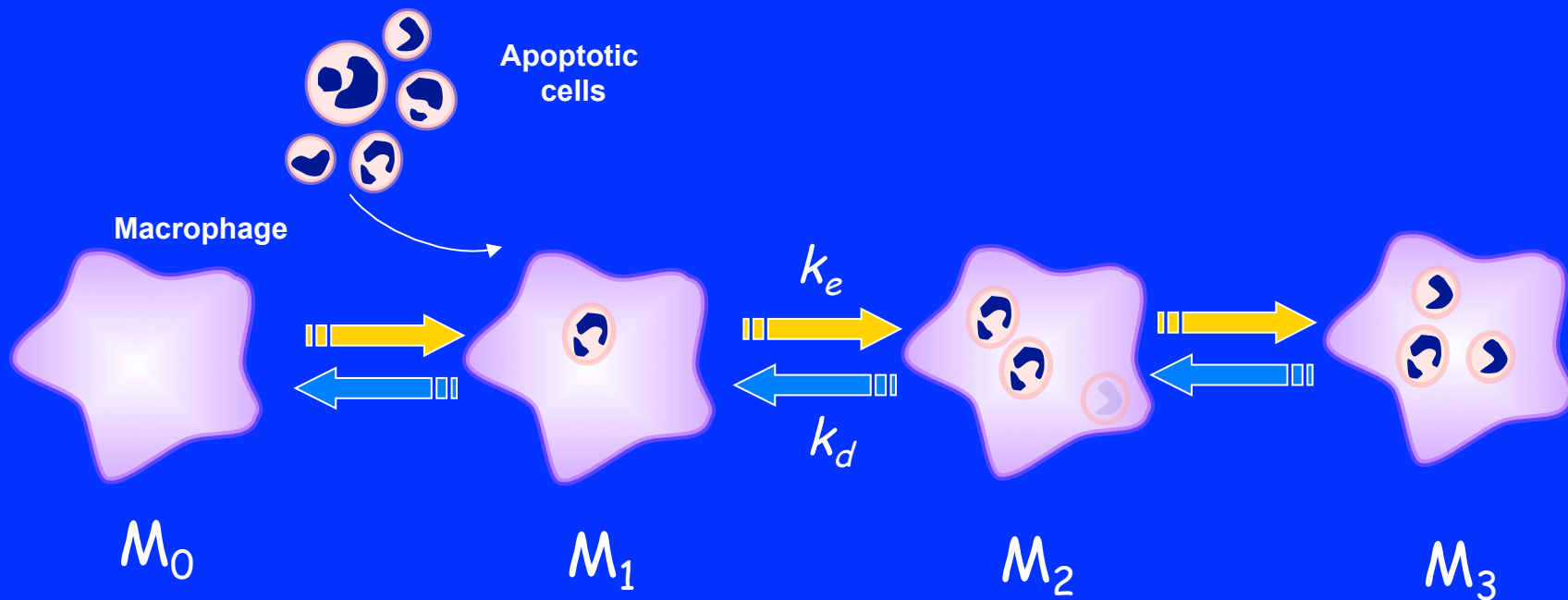
Steady state distribution of filament lengths

$$0 = k^+ a x_{j-1} - (k^- + a k^+) x_j + k^- x_{j+1}$$

For a fixed level of monomer, a , this is a simple linear difference equation. Solutions are exponential distributions



Other applications of same idea



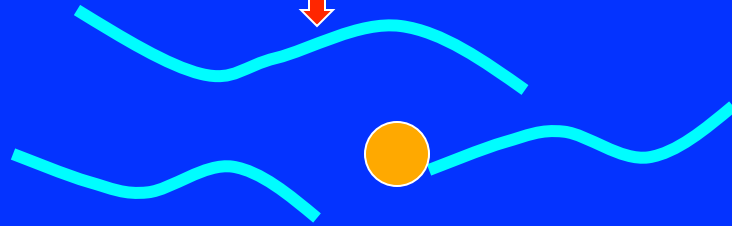
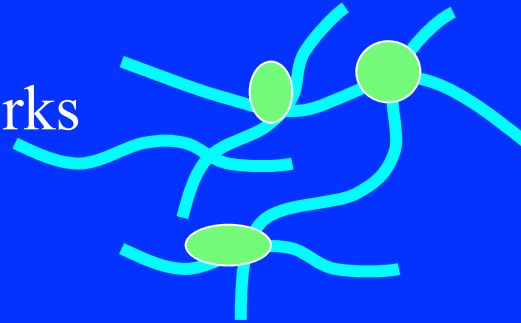
⇒ Engulfment rate k_e

⇐ Digestion rate k_d

Effect of cutting on the Actin filament length distribution

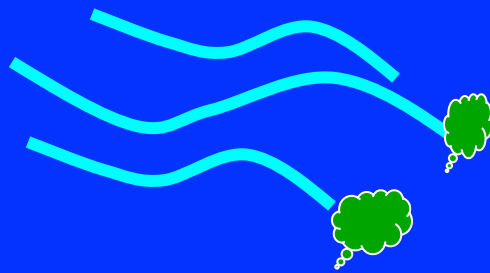
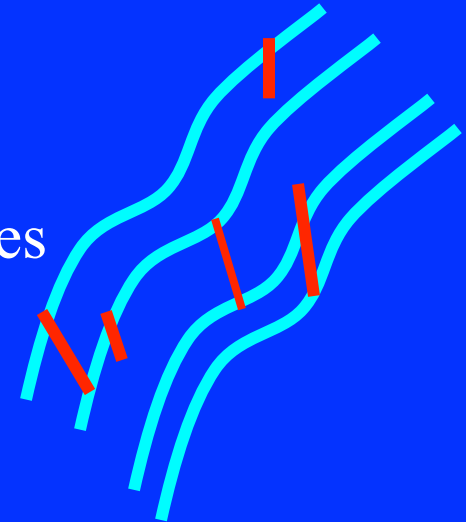
How does the length distribution
change if the filaments are also
being fragmented or chopped up?

Crosslink
into networks



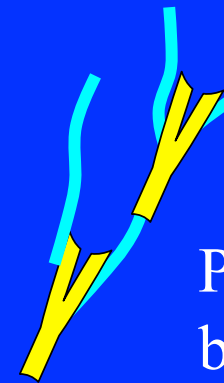
Fragment

Form bundles

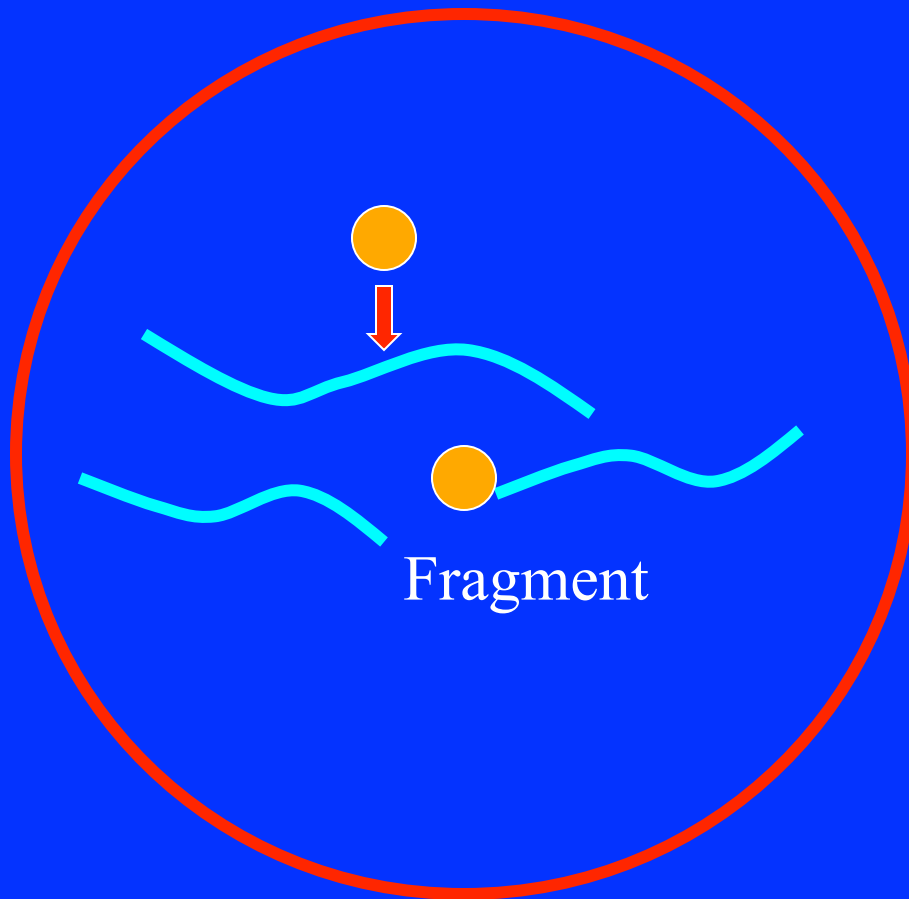


Modify
polymerization
kinetics

Actin Binding Proteins



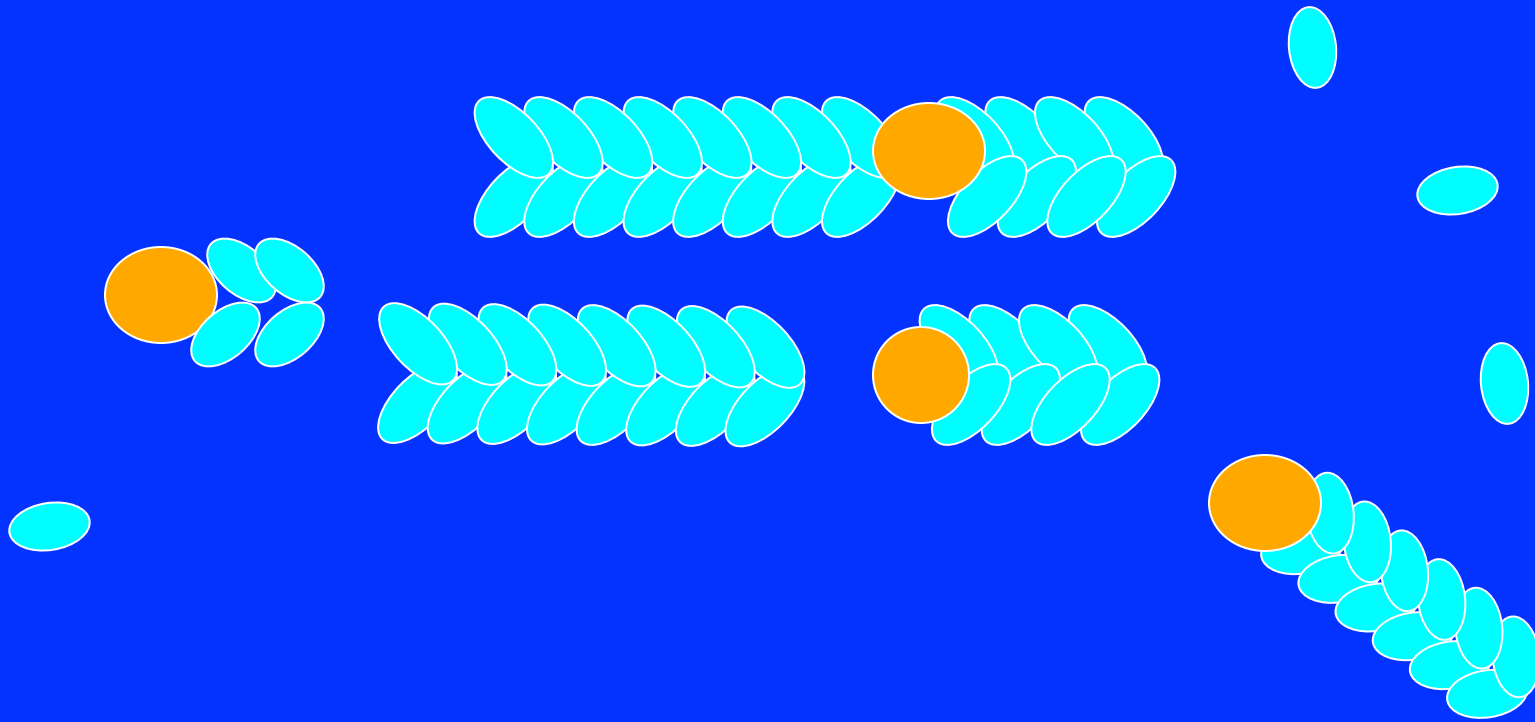
Promote
branching



Types:

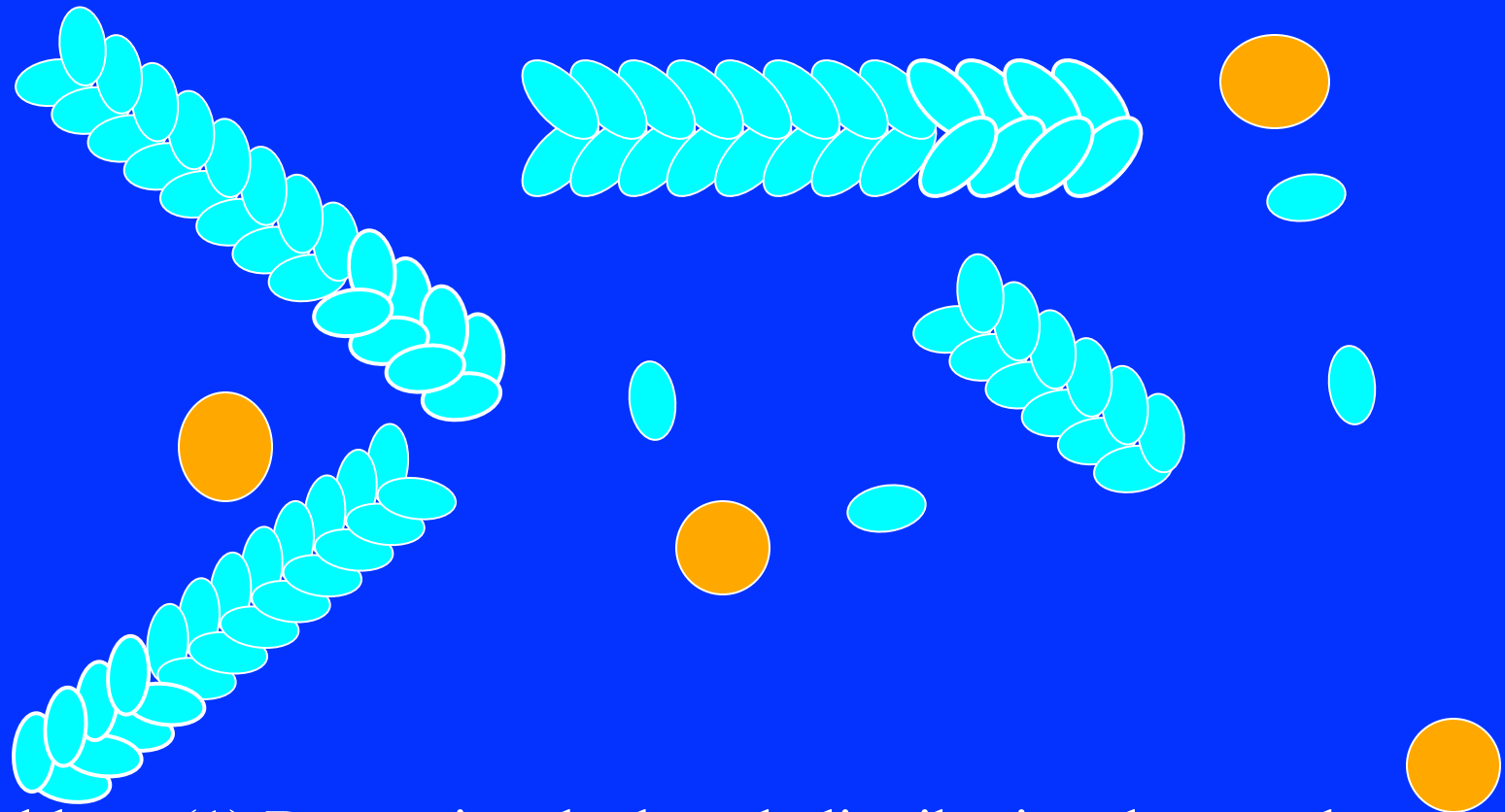
- Gelsolin : cuts a filament and caps its barbed end
- Cofilin: cuts or degrades filament; results in faster depolymerization at the pointed end

Actin Binding Proteins



The effect of Gelsolin is to:

1. Nucleate actin filaments
2. Cap the barbed ends of filaments
3. Break actin filaments



Problem: (1) Determine the length distribution that results from fragmentation alone (2) from fragmentation with the other effects such as capping, nucleating, etc (for gelsolin).

EKE & Ermentrout (1998) Bull Math Biol 60: I: 449-475; II: 477-503

Distribution of filament lengths over a 1D spatial axis in the cell

Goal:

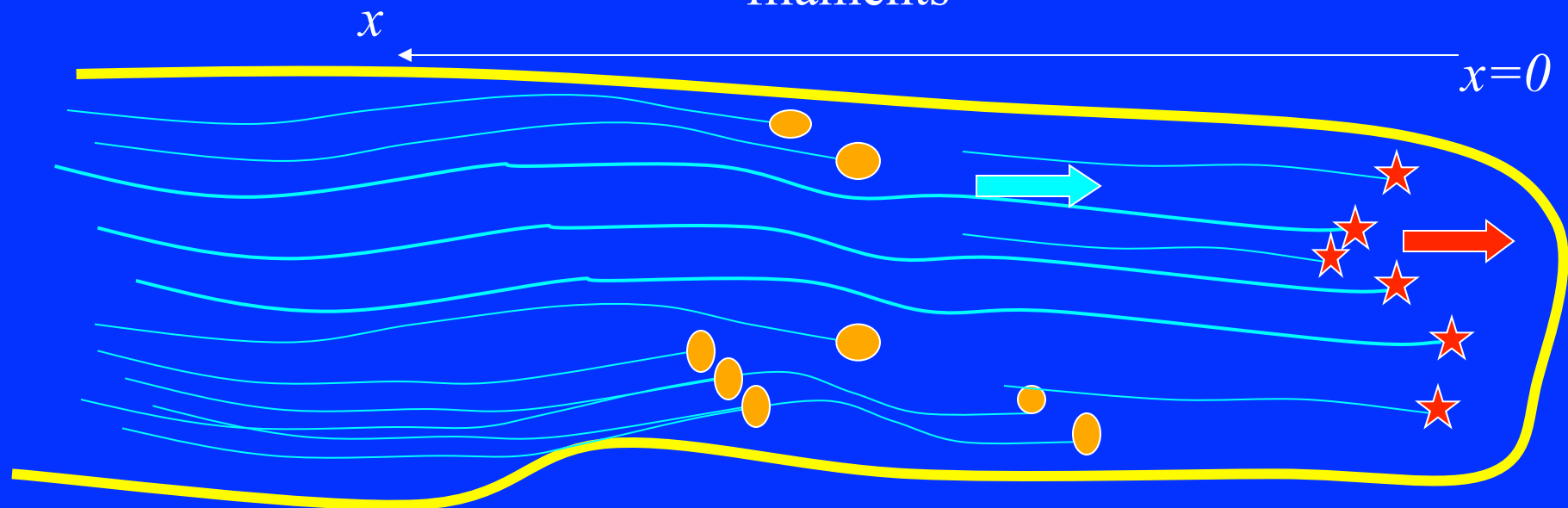
- To use mathematical tools to predict how filaments are distributed in the lamellipod
- To test what a variety of hypotheses about filament cutting and capping imply about this distribution.

Select small piece of edge to get a roughly 1D geometry .

Assume barbed ends at $x=0$

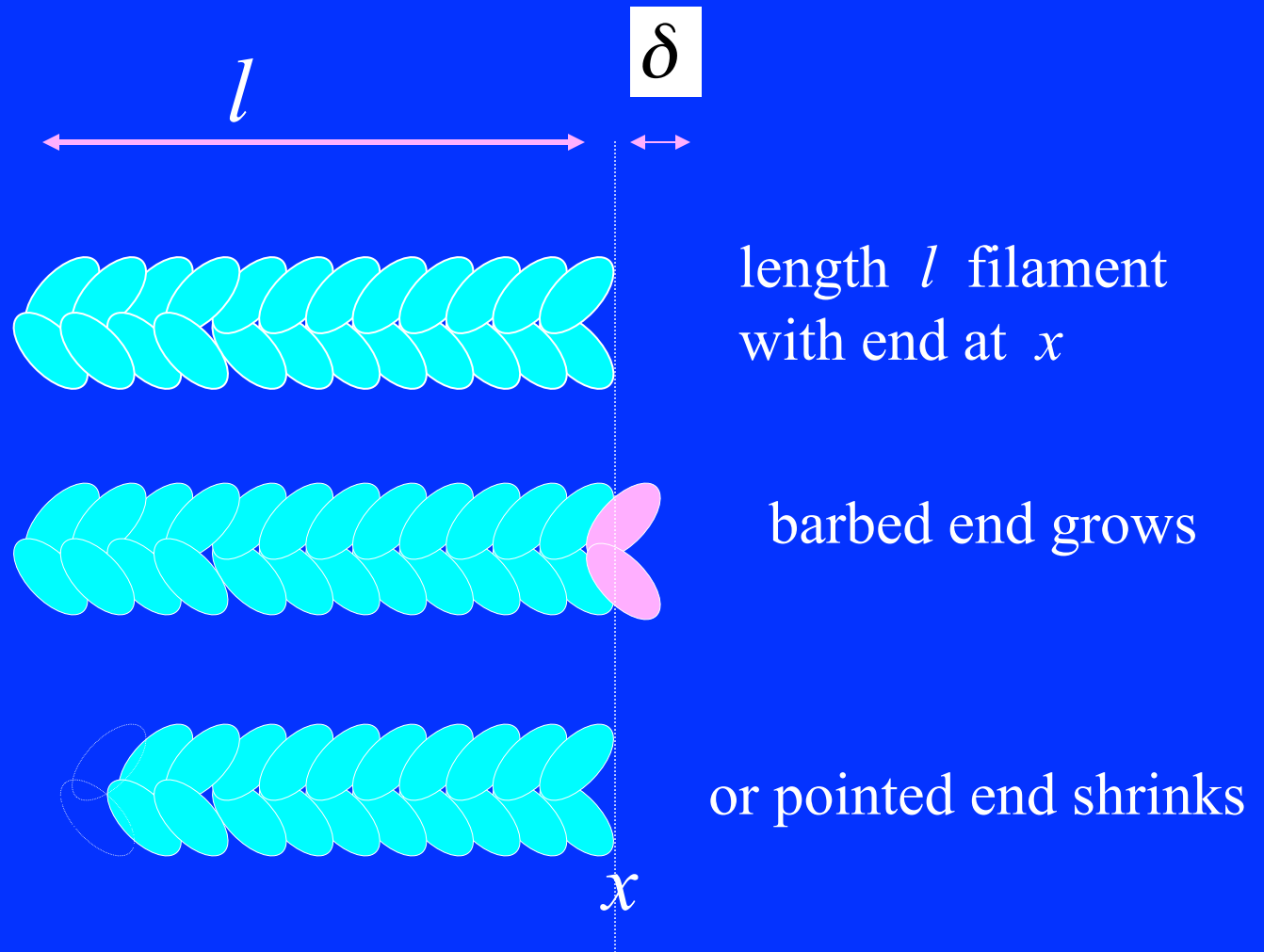
Capped
filaments

Growing
barbed ends

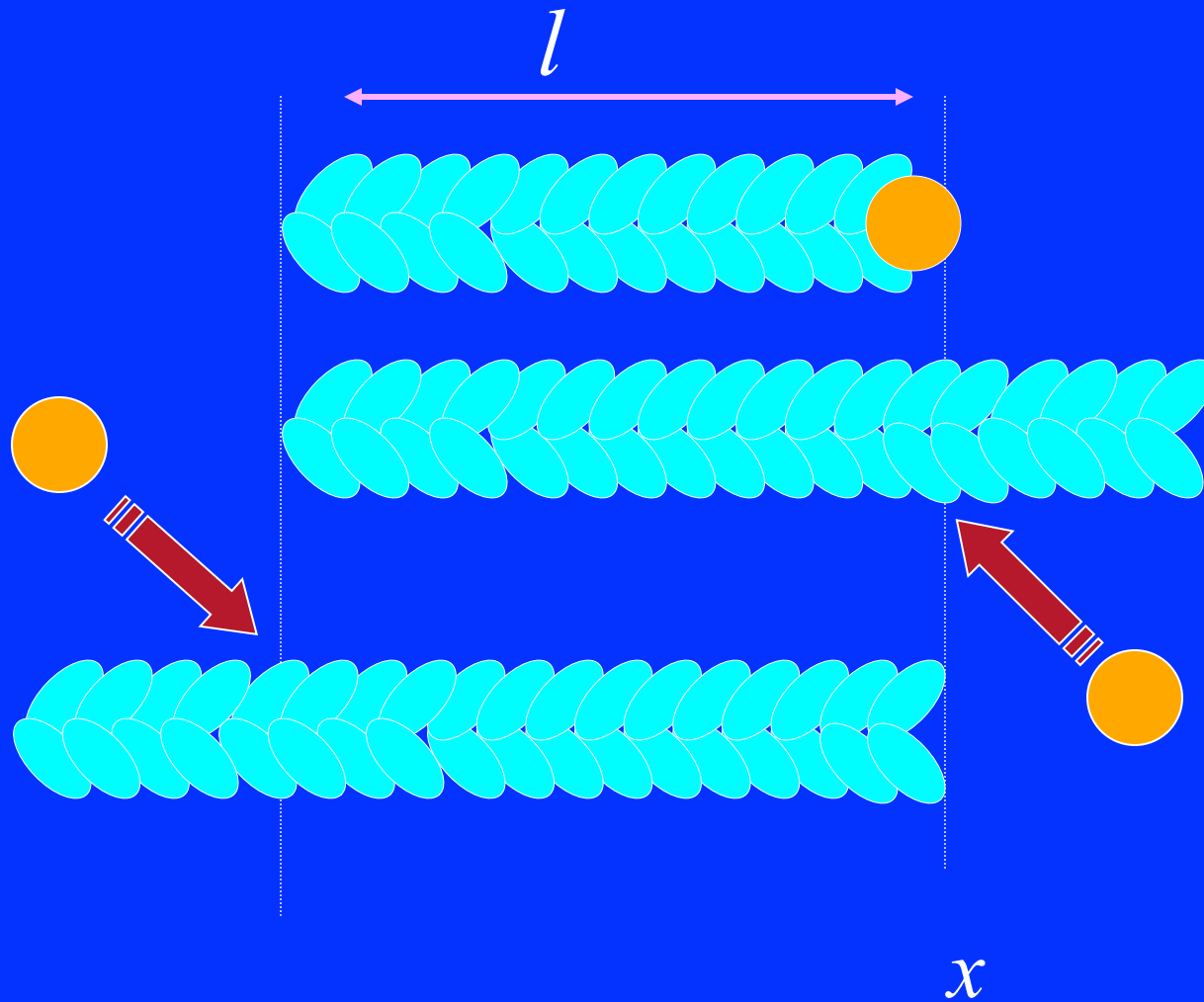


Length-distribution model:

- Growth of filaments at barbed ends
- Fragmentation along length (dependent on ADP-ATP form of actin)
- Capping of loose ends



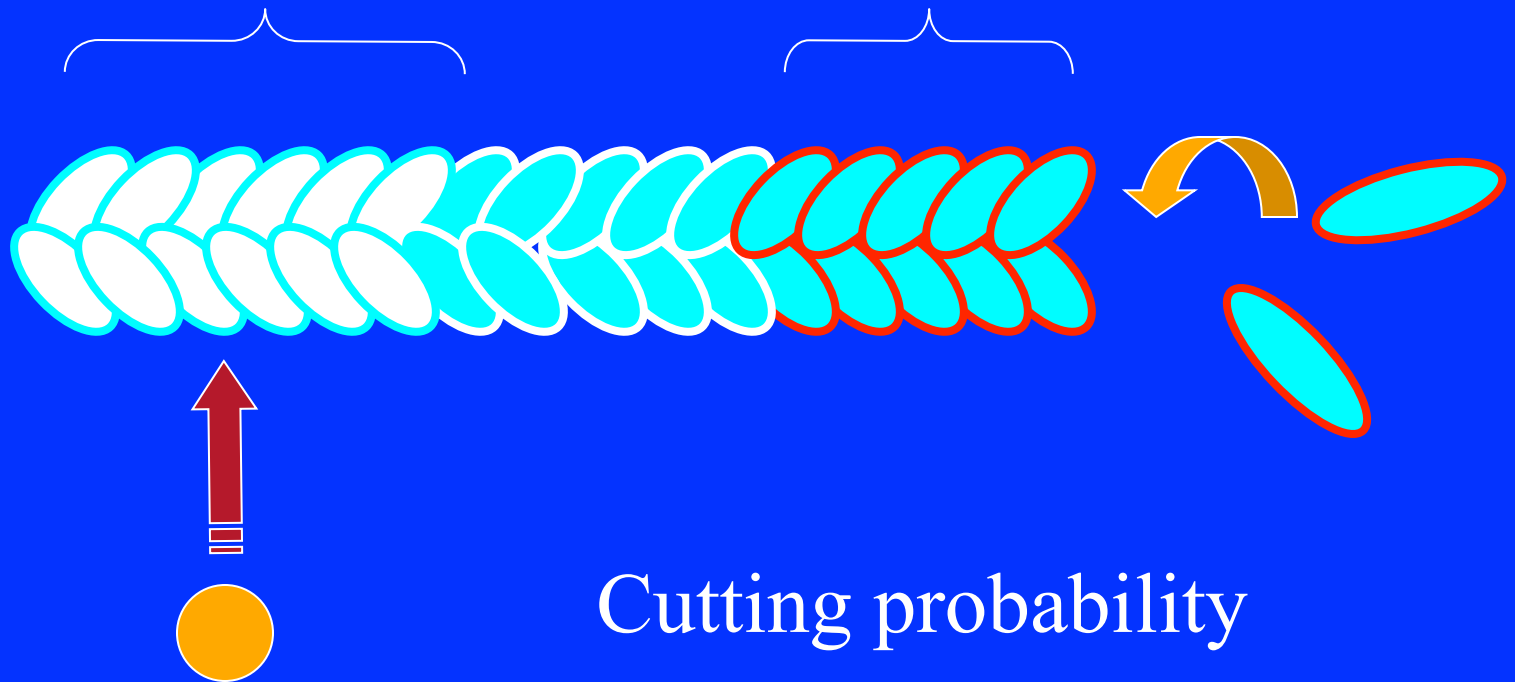
Length changes by loss or gain of monomer: δ



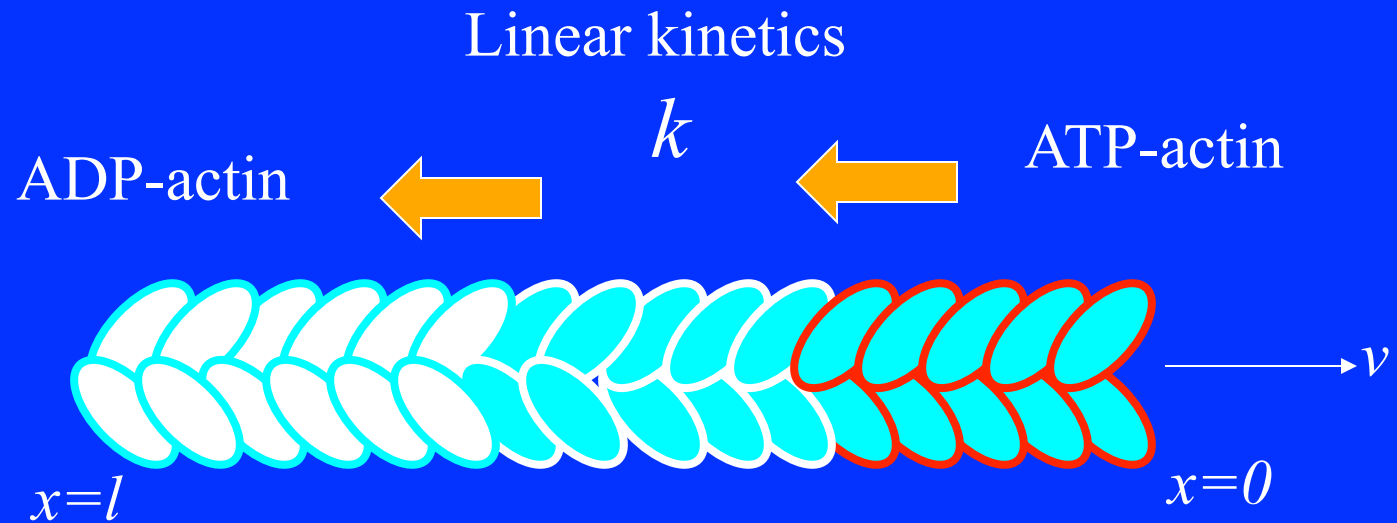
Length changes via cutting at either end

Oldest part of
filament: cutting
most likely.
(ADP-actin)

Newest part of
filament: cutting
least likely.
(ATP-actin)



Cutting probability depends on position



$$P(x) = 1 - e^{(-kx/v)}$$

probability of cutting at x

Let $b(l, t)$ = number of active tips
of length l filaments

$P(l)$ = probability that filament will be
fragmented at distance l from
its end

$$b_a(x, l, t) \begin{cases} \rightarrow b_a(x + \delta, l + \delta, t + dt) & \text{polymerization of barbed end} \\ \rightarrow b_a(x, l - \delta, t + dt) & \text{depolymerization of pointed end} \end{cases}$$

$$b_c(x, l, t) \begin{cases} \rightarrow b_c(x, l - \delta, t + dt) & \text{depolymerization of pointed end} \\ \leftarrow b_a(x + l', l + l', t + dt) & \text{cut and cap active filament} \\ \leftarrow b_c(x + l', l + l', t + dt) & \text{cut and cap capped filament} \\ \leftarrow b_c(x, l + l', t + dt) & \text{cut and cap capped filament} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial b}{\partial l} + P(l)z(l, t) - b(l, t)F(l)$$

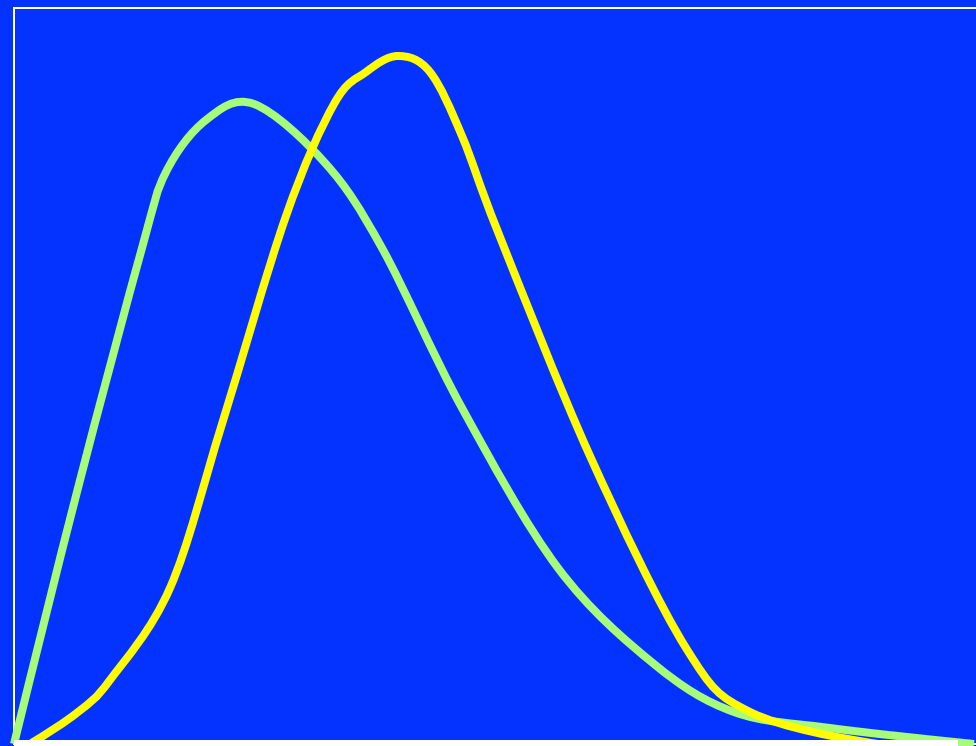
$$c = (v_b - v_p)\delta$$

$$z(l, t) = \int_l^{\infty} b(s, t) ds$$

$$F(l) = \int_0^l P(s) ds$$

Typical solutions

$b(l)$

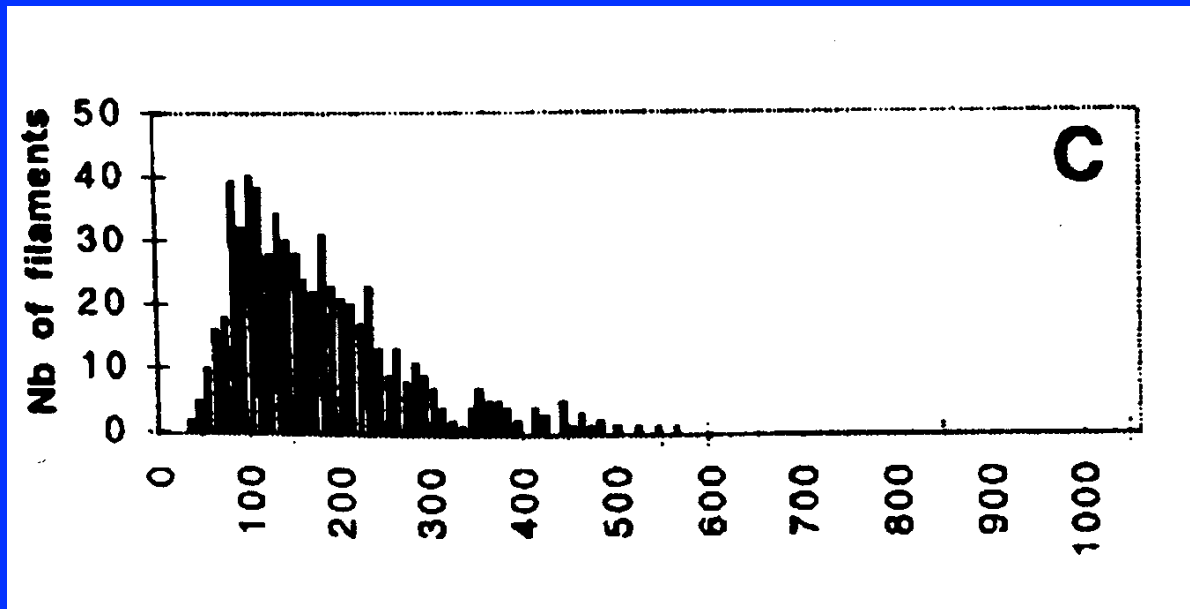


0

Filament length

l

Qualitative comparison with biological data



Filament length distribution within a 1 micron zone at the leading edge of a cell

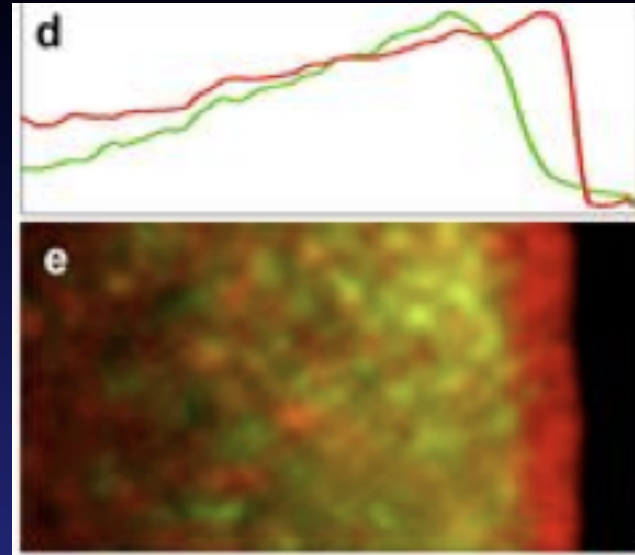
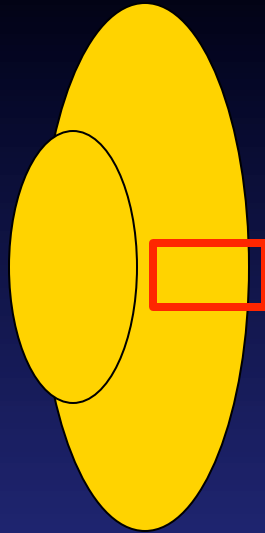
Bailey et al (1999) J Cell Biol 145:331-345

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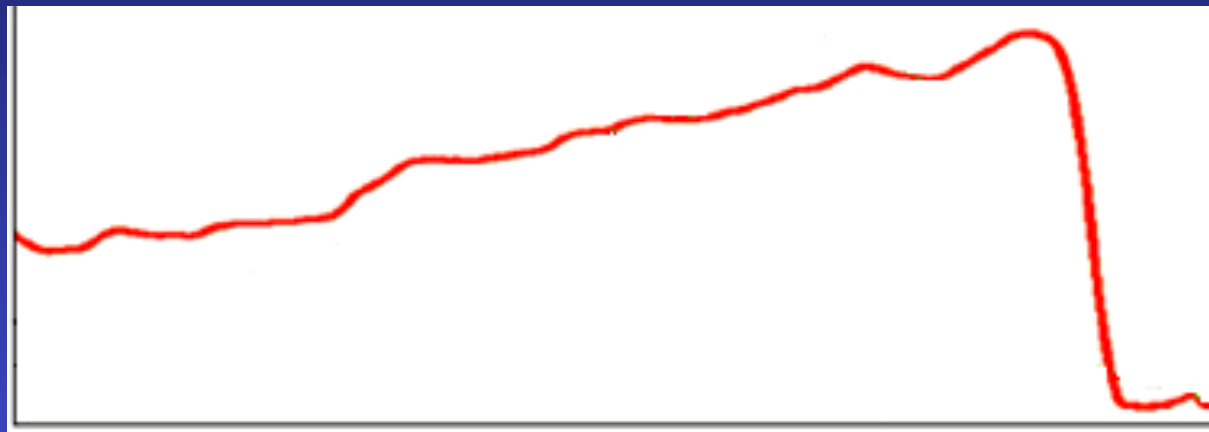
GG. Borisy

J. Cell Biol.,

145(5): 1009-1026, 1999

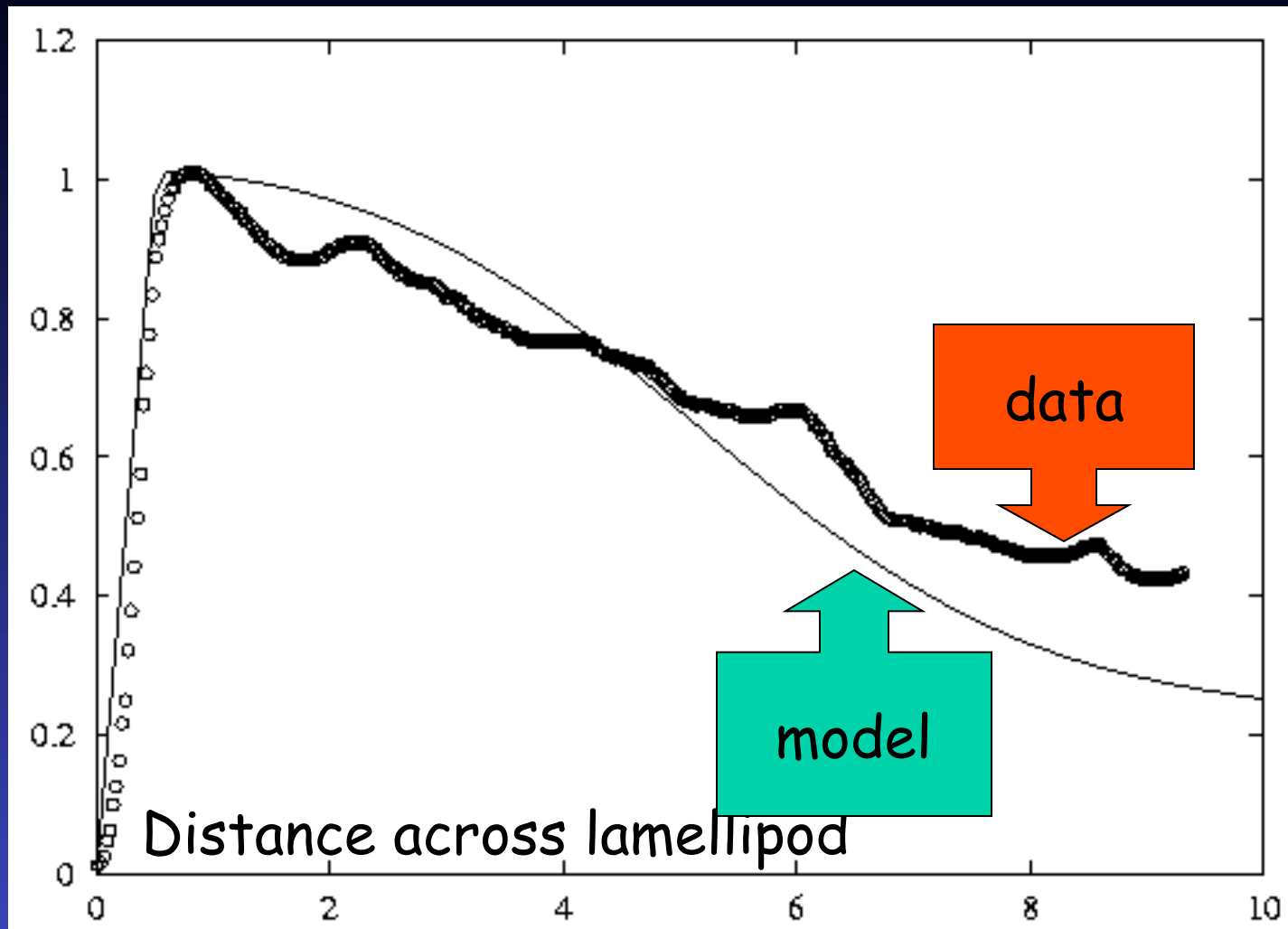


Actin filament density in keratocyte lamellipod



Distance across lamellipod

Actin filament density



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