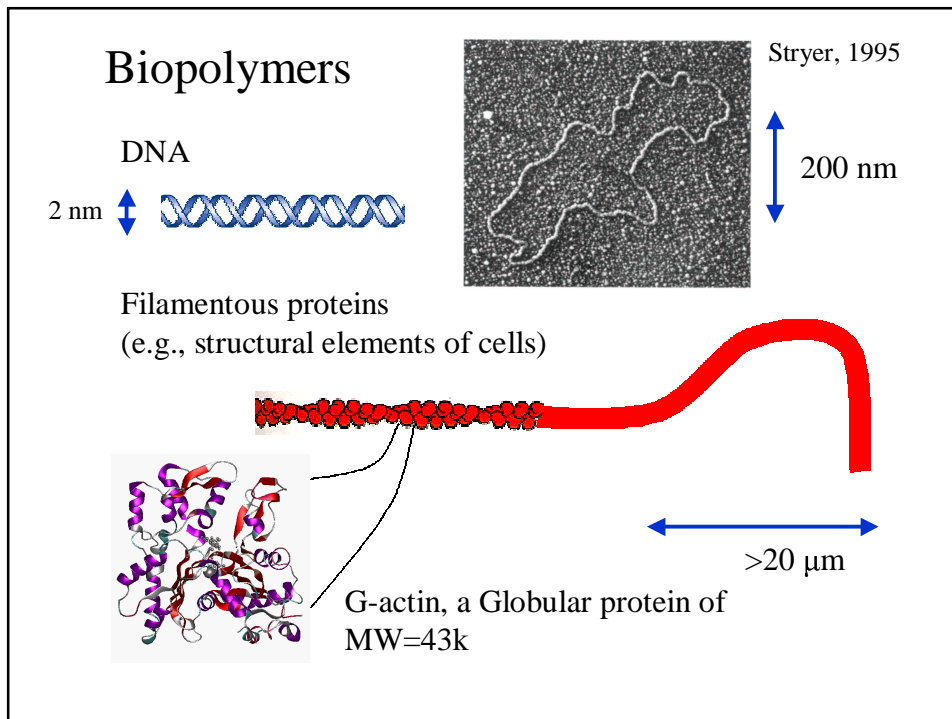
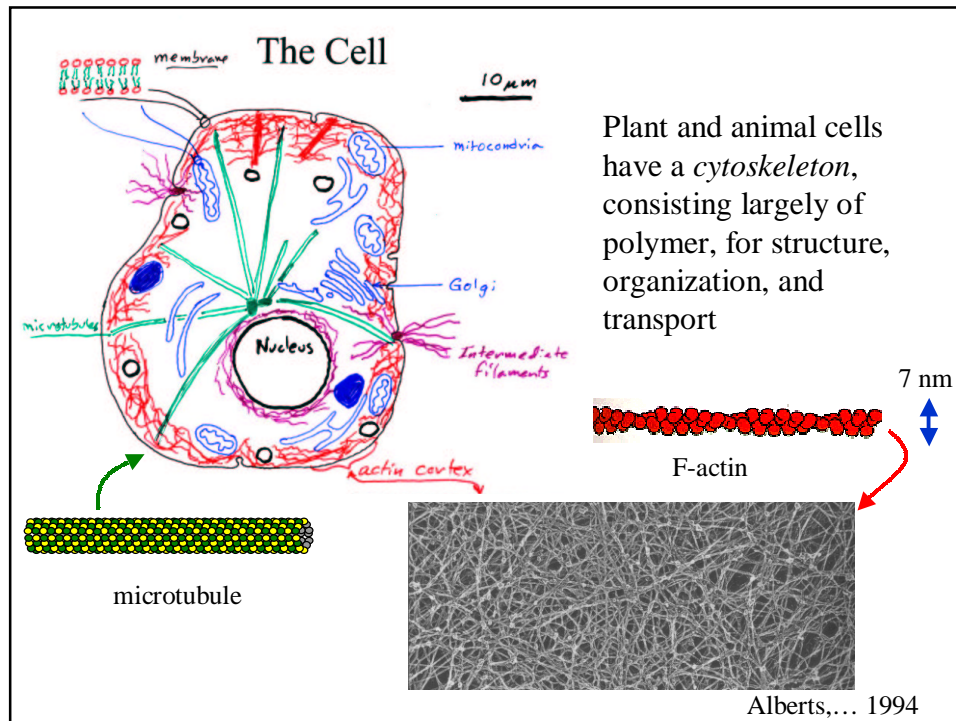


## Polymer physics meets cell biology

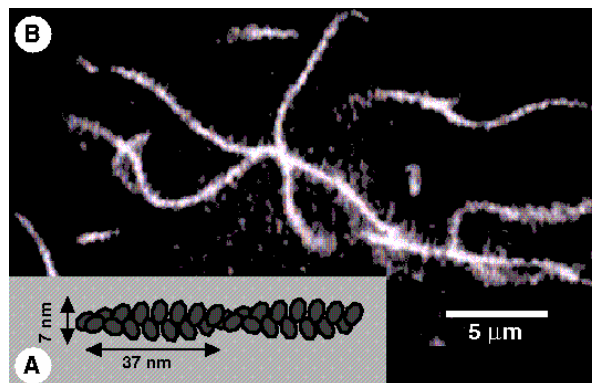
- Polymers (filamentous proteins) in the cell?
- Outline of topics and problems
- Properties and phase behavior in bulk  
Model polymers, biomaterials, ...*novel rheology*
- Single filament properties  
dynamics & response --- a toy problem
- Active gels & force propagation





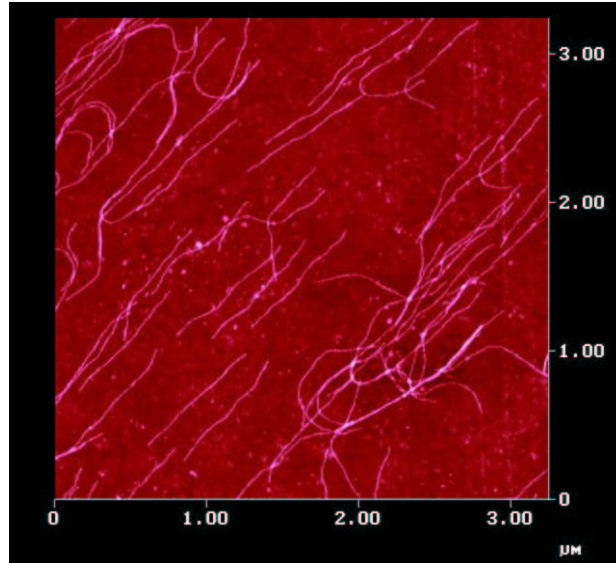
## Why biopolymers?

- SIZE: can visualize basic polymer physics in an optical microscope!



J Kas, P Janmey, 1995

### Viruses (fd, tmv, ...)

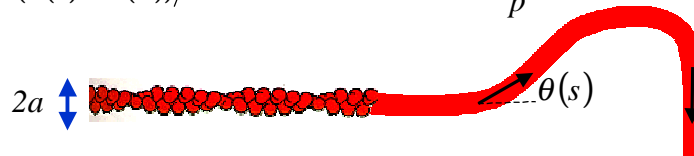


(J Tang)

### Elasticity of *semiflexible* polymers

$$E_{\text{bend}} = \frac{1}{2} \kappa \int \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} \right)^2 ds$$

$$\langle \cos(\theta(s) - \theta(s')) \rangle = e^{-|s-s'|/\ell_p} \quad \text{where} \quad \ell_p = \kappa / kT$$



Expect:  $\kappa \cong Ea^4$

For  $E \cong 10^9$  Pa and  $a \cong 3$  nm,  $\ell_p \cong 10$   $\mu$ m     **Actin**  
 $a \cong 10$  nm,  $\ell_p \cong 1$  mm     **Microtubules**  
 $a \cong 0.2$  nm,  $\ell_p \cong 100$  nm     **DNA**

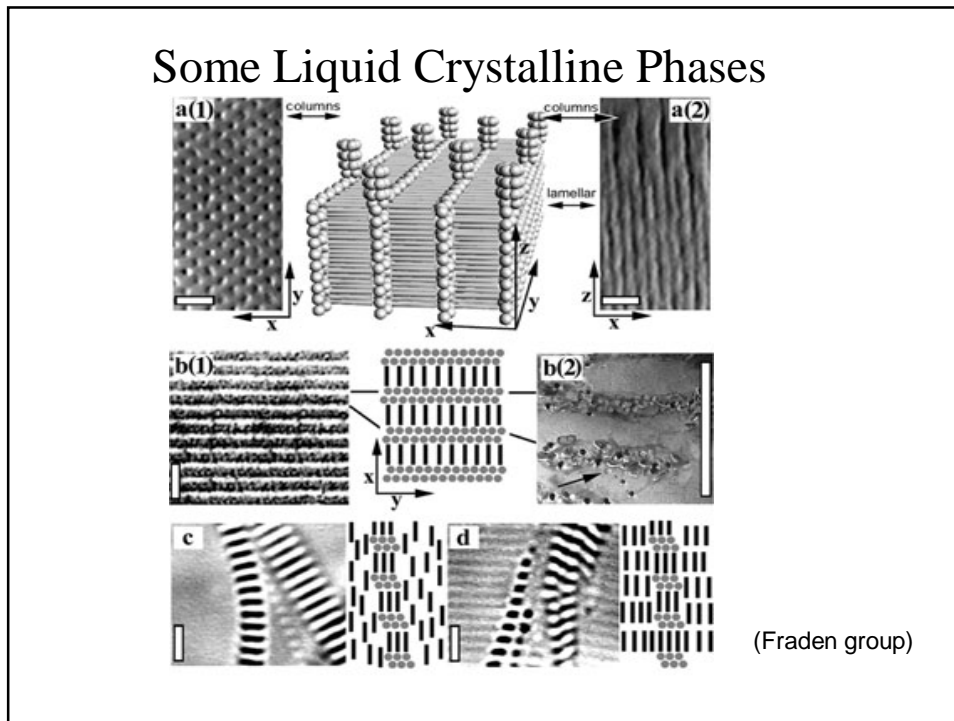
## Topics

- Phase behavior (liquid crystalline phases)  
order from entropy
- Rheology (flow properties, viscoelastic response)  
in Bulk  
*microrheology* (theory and experiment)  
composites of biopolymer + membrane
- Dynamics & response of single filaments
- Geometry of *twist* and *writhe*
- Collapse and condensation of biopolymers
- Active gels! (with molecular motors)
- Force generation, transmission *in vivo*

## When should we have a nematic?

Onsager:

excluded volume of one rod  $v \cong L^2 a$   
concentration for nematic  $\phi \cong a / L \cong a / \ell_p$  (Khokhlov, Semenov)



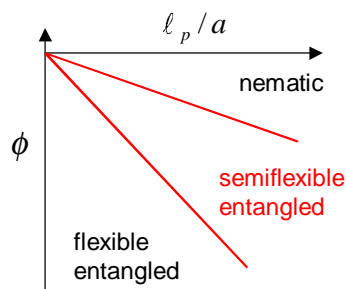
## When should we have a nematic?

Onsager:

excluded volume of one rod  $v \cong L^2 a$   
 concentration for nematic  $\phi \cong a / L \cong a / \ell_p$  (Khokhlov, Semenov)

Isotropic, flexible solution?

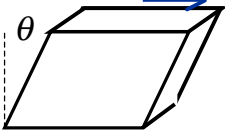
$$\phi \leq (a / \ell_p)^2$$



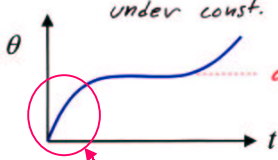
e.g.,  
 DNA  $c = 1-10$  mg/ml  
 F-actin  $c = (0.01) - 2$  mg/ml

## Viscoelasticity of (bio)polymers

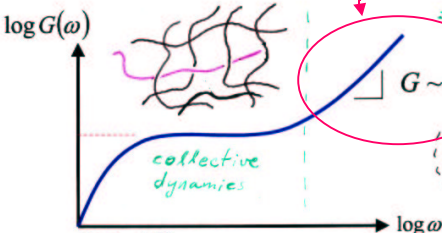
stress  $\sigma = G\theta$




*under const.  $\sigma$*



*single-chain*



$G \sim \omega^2$



The Shear Modulus depends on frequency and time

$G \approx \omega^{3/4}$

Experiments (actin):  
 Gittes, ...; Schnurr, ... '97; Xu, ... '98;  
 Gisler, Weitz '99  
 Theory: Morse '98;  
 Gittes, FCM '98;  
 Pasquali ... '01

## Single-filament dynamics/response: a toy problem

fluctuations

$$E_{\text{bend}} = \frac{kT}{2} \ell_p \int (\nabla^2 u)^2 dx \Rightarrow \langle u_q^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\ell \ell_p q^4}$$

dynamics

$\kappa \nabla^4 u + \zeta \dot{u} = \text{noise}; \quad \zeta = 4\pi\eta / \log(0.6\lambda/a)$

$\Rightarrow \langle u_q(t) u_{-q}(0) \rangle = \langle u_q^2 \rangle e^{-\omega_q t}; \quad \omega_q = \kappa q^4 / \zeta$

projected length fluctuations

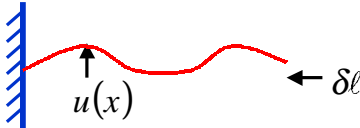
$$\langle [\delta \ell(t) - \delta \ell(0)]^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q, q'} \ell^2 \langle q^2 q'^2 (u_q^2 u_{q'}^2 - u_q(t)^2 u_{q'}(t)^2) \rangle$$

$$= \ell^2 \sum_q q^4 \langle u_q^2 \rangle^2 (1 - e^{-2\omega_q t}) \approx \frac{\ell}{\ell_p^2} \left( \frac{\kappa t}{\zeta} \right)^{3/4}$$

response function and modulus

$$\langle \delta \ell_\omega^2 \rangle = \frac{2kT}{\omega} \text{Im}(\alpha_\omega) \Rightarrow G(\omega) = \rho \frac{\ell}{15\alpha_\omega} - i\omega\eta = \rho kT \frac{\ell_p^2}{15} \left( \frac{-2i\zeta\omega}{\kappa} \right)^{3/4} - i\omega\eta$$

*Morse '98; Gittes ... '98; Pasquali ... '01*



$\delta \ell = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell (\nabla u)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_q \ell^2 q^2 \langle u_q^2 \rangle$

*Granek '97;  
 sims: Gittes ... '98;  
 Everaers ... '99;  
 Pasquali ... '01*

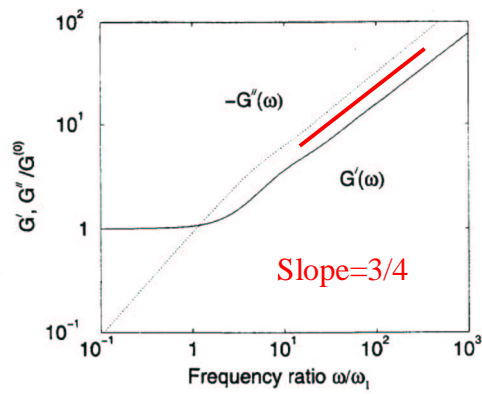
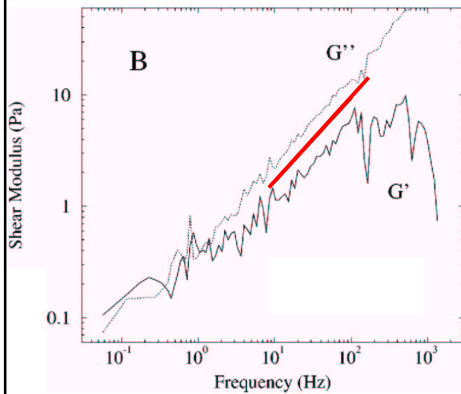
# High $\omega$ rheology

## Experiments

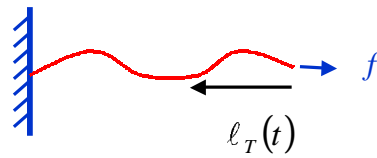
Gittes, ...; Schnurr, ... '97  
 Xu, ... '98;  
 Gisler, Weitz '99

## Theory

Morse '98; Gittes ... '98;  
 Pasquali ... '01



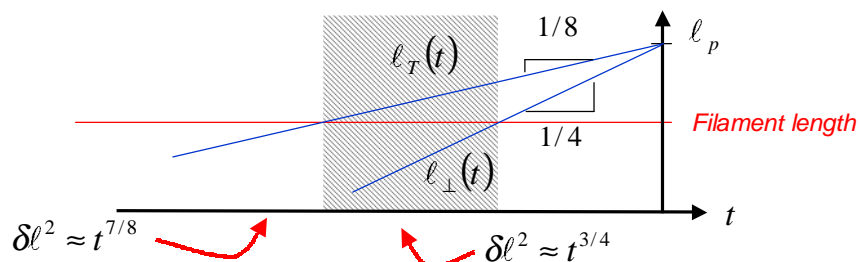
## Tension propagation in the *toy problem*?



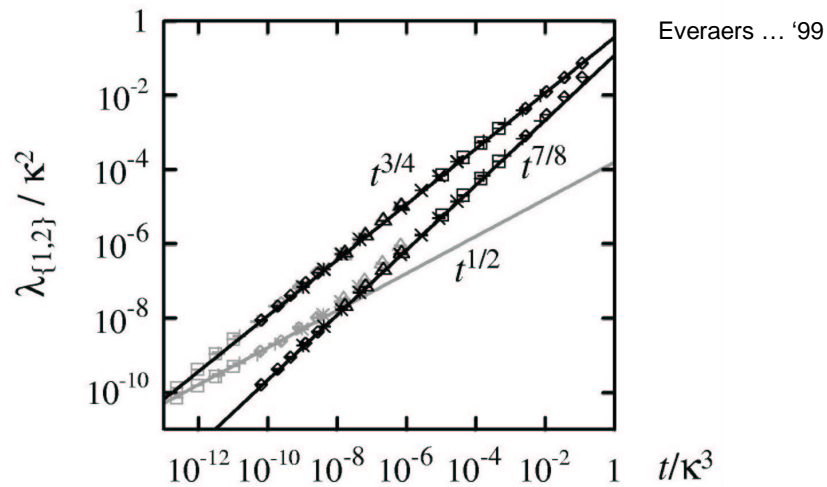
Morse '98;  
 Everaers ... '99

$$l_T(t) \approx \sqrt{l_p l_{\perp}(t)} \approx t^{1/8},$$

$$\text{where } l_{\perp}(t) = (t\kappa/\zeta)^{1/4}$$



## Simulations



## Topics

- Phase behavior (liquid crystalline phases)  
order from entropy
- Rheology (flow properties, viscoelastic response)  
in Bulk  
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