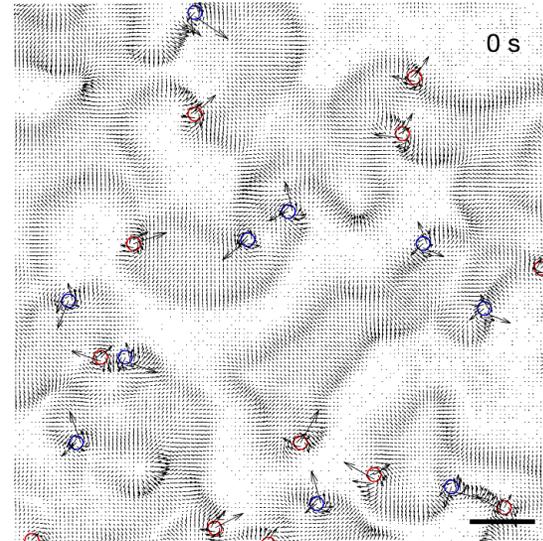
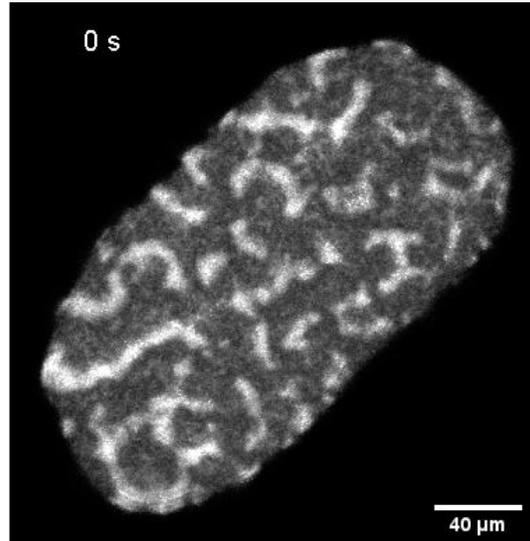


Topological dynamics in the membrane of a living cell



Pearson Miller, Tzer Han Tan, Jinghui Liu, Melis Tekant, Jörn Dunkel, Nikta Fakhri
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

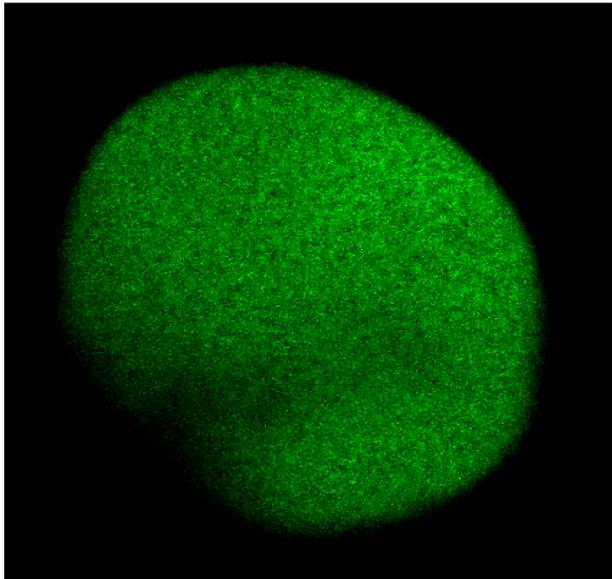
The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis

How do organisms know how to form complex spatial structures?

Reaction-Diffusion

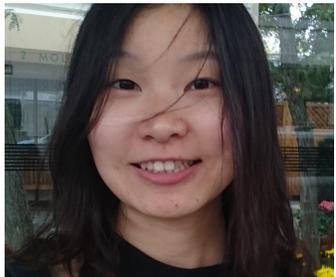
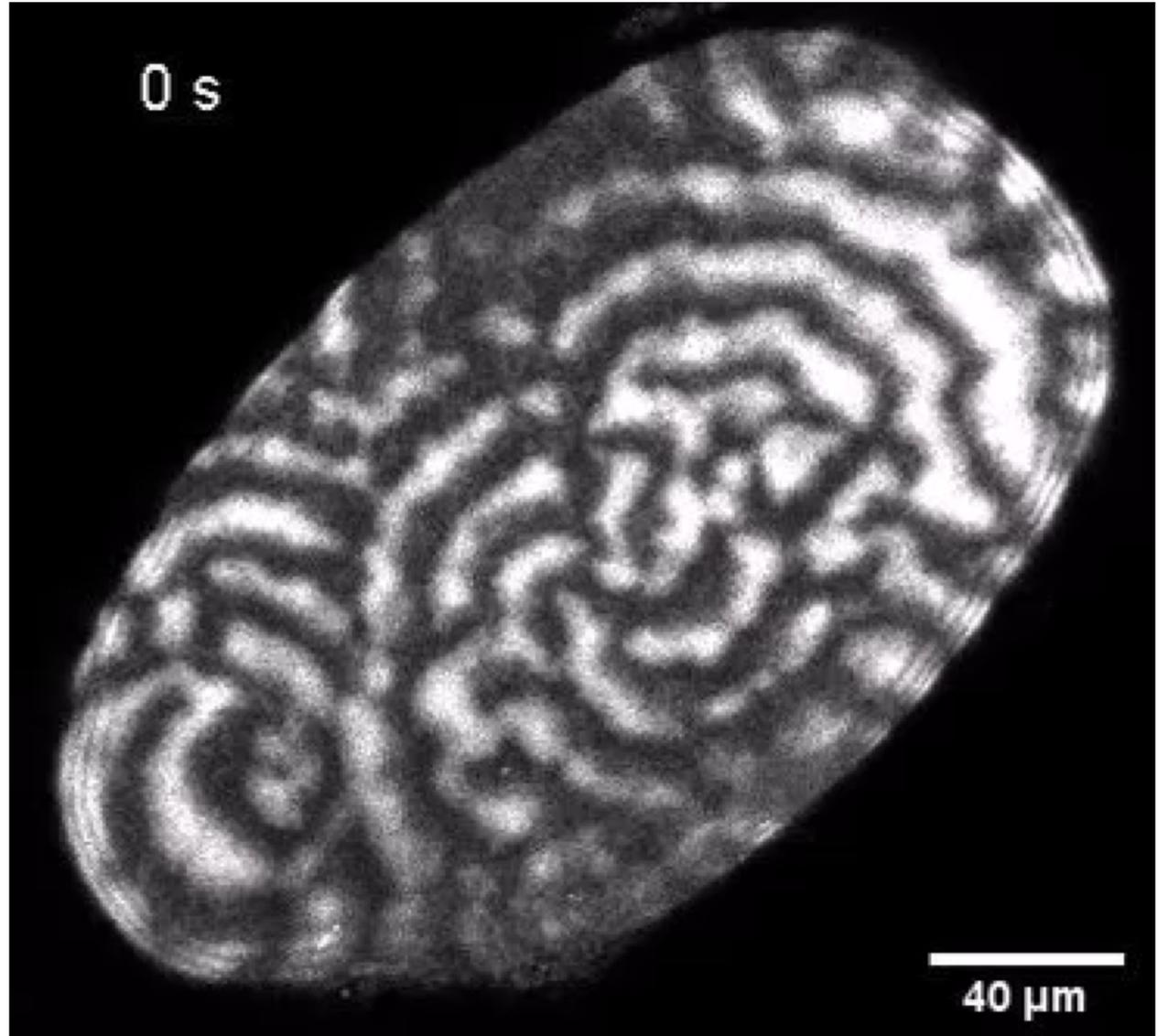
$$\partial_t \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{D} \nabla^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{q})$$

Chemical pattern formation
coordinates mechanical growth



(Image from Center for Genomic Regulation)

Reaction-diffusion waves in starfish oocytes



Jinghui Liu

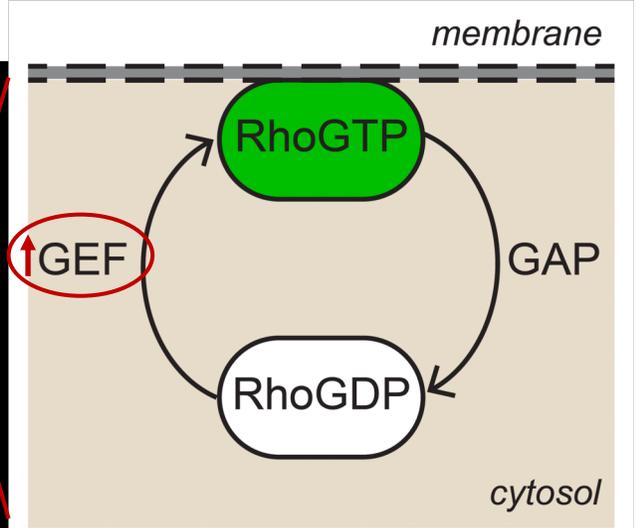
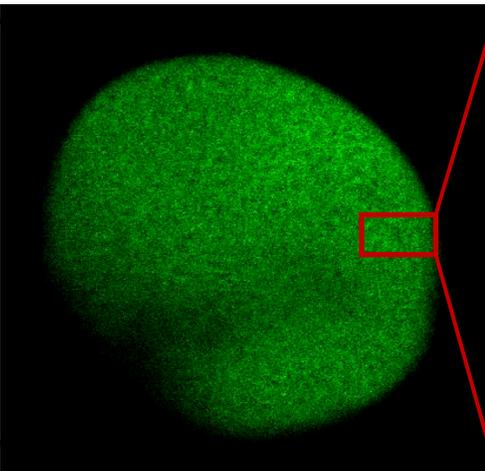


Tzer Han Tan



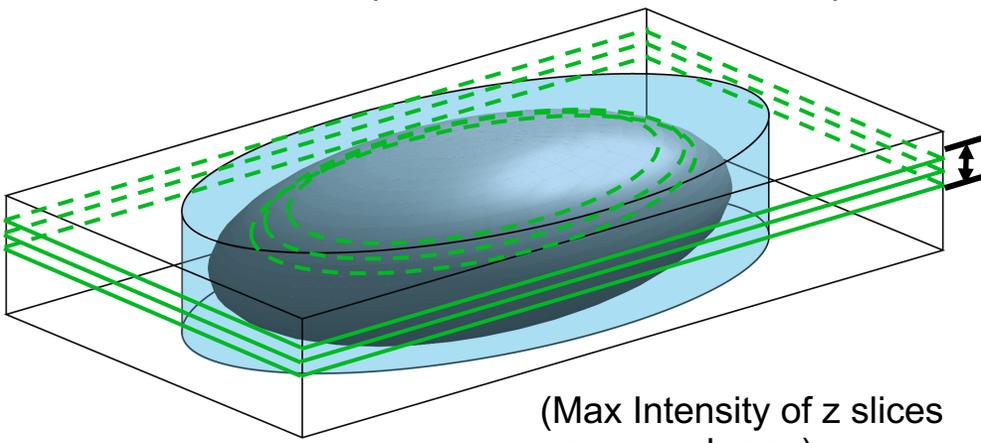
Melis Tekant

Experiments: *In vivo* self-sustained biochemical wave Rho-GTP patterns on oocyte membrane

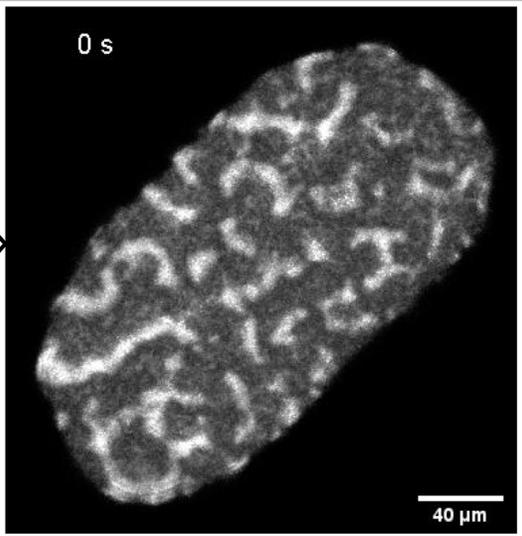


Highly conserved pathway, but poorly understood!

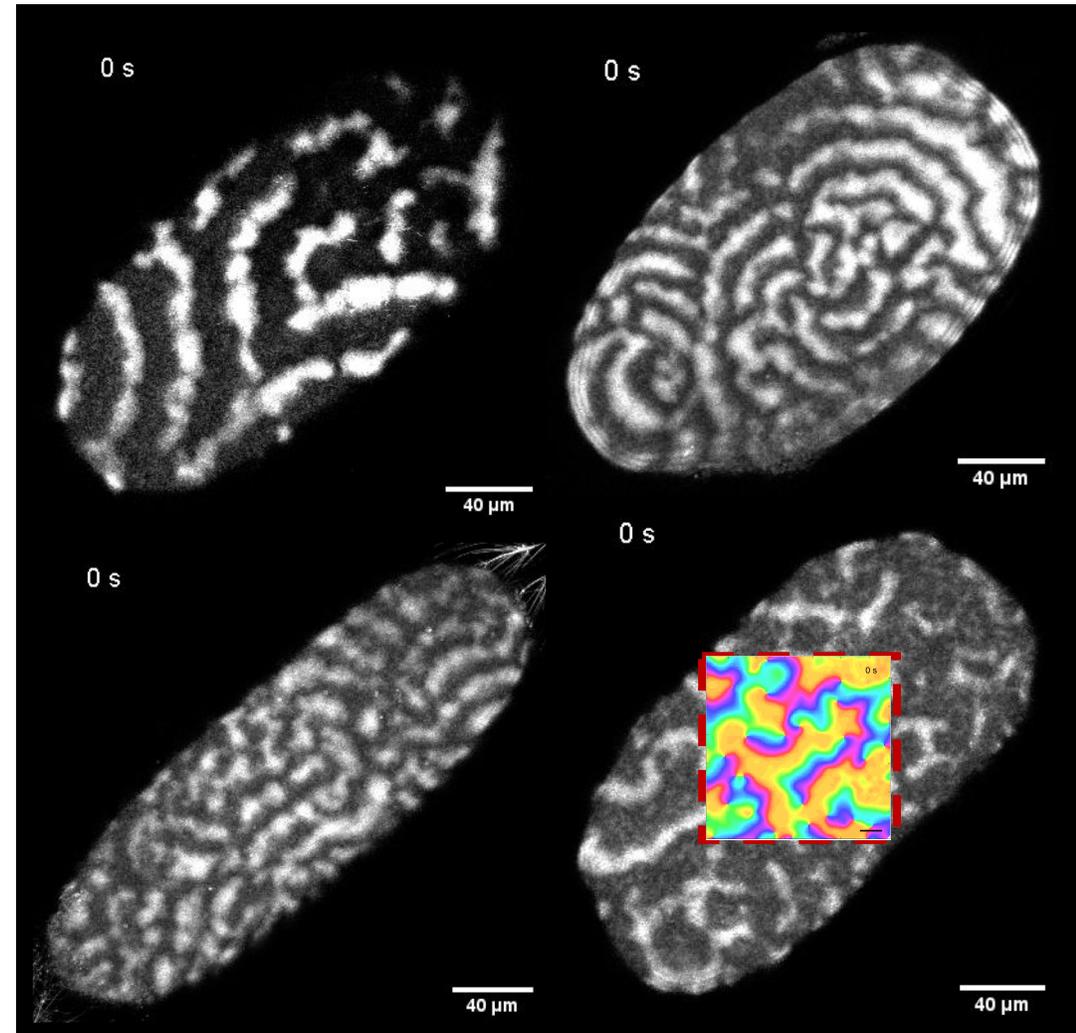
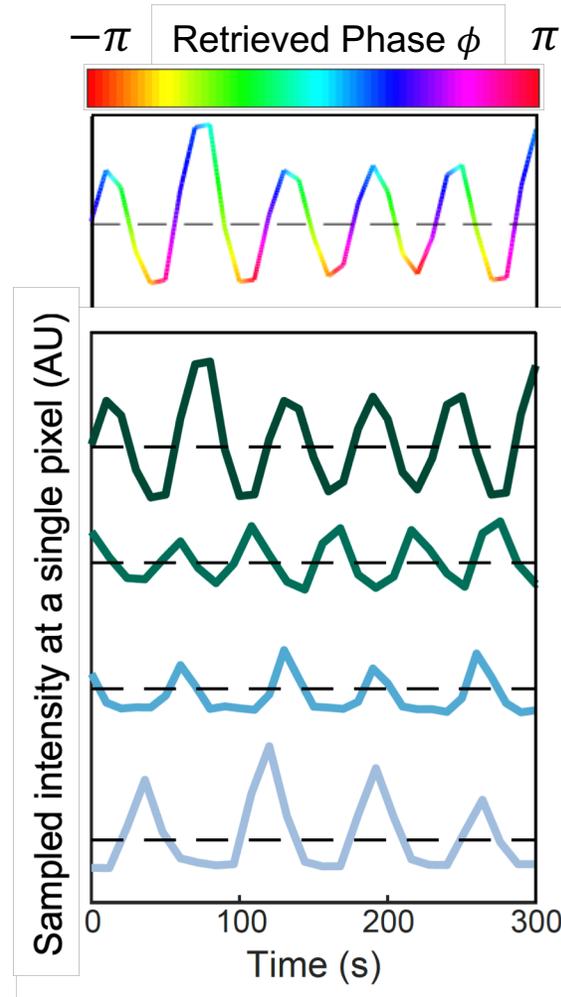
PDMS Chamber (Fused with sea water)



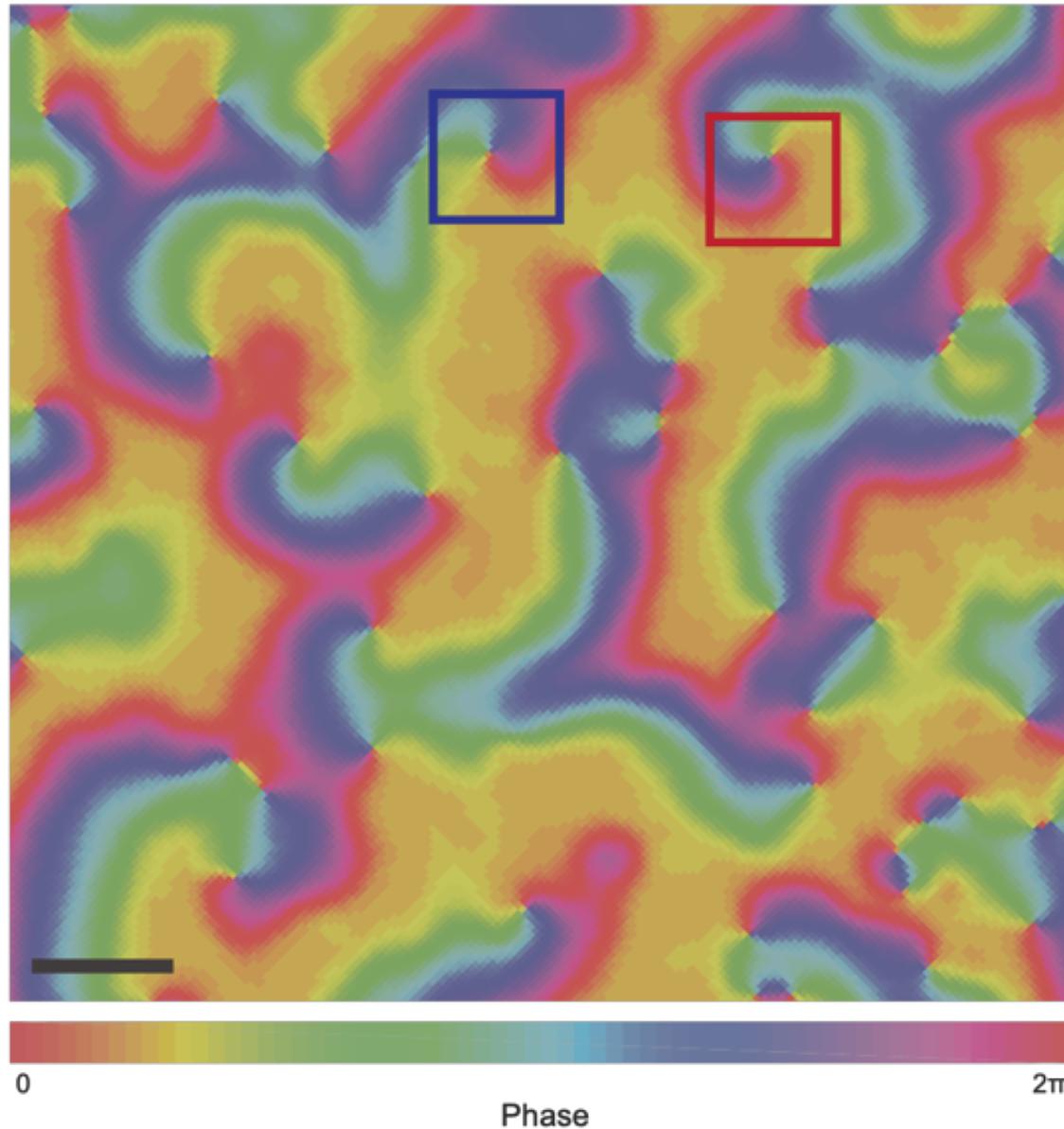
(Max Intensity of z slices near membrane)



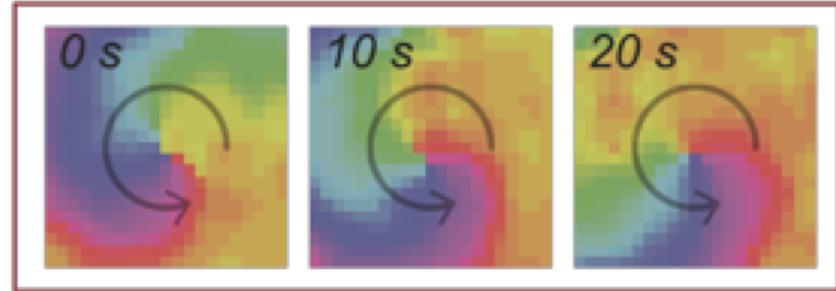
Analyze steady state Rho-GTP waves with reconstructed phase field



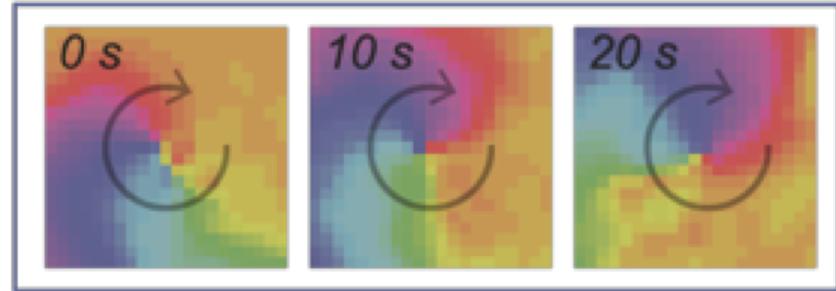
Spiral waves as topological defects



+1
Defect

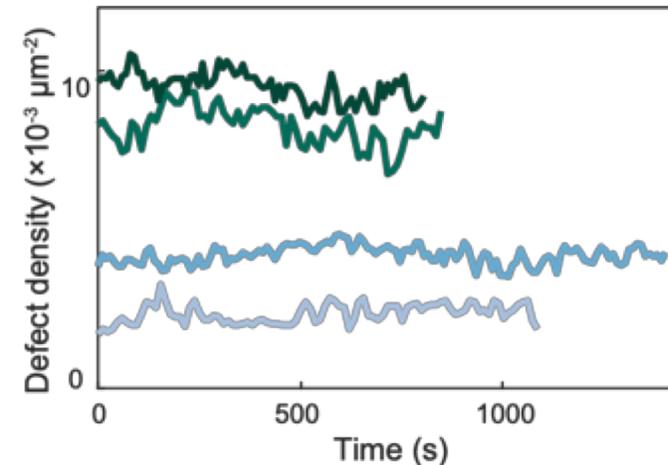


-1
Defect



$$\text{Winding number: } 2\pi I = \oint_C \nabla\Phi \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Defects created/annihilated in pairs

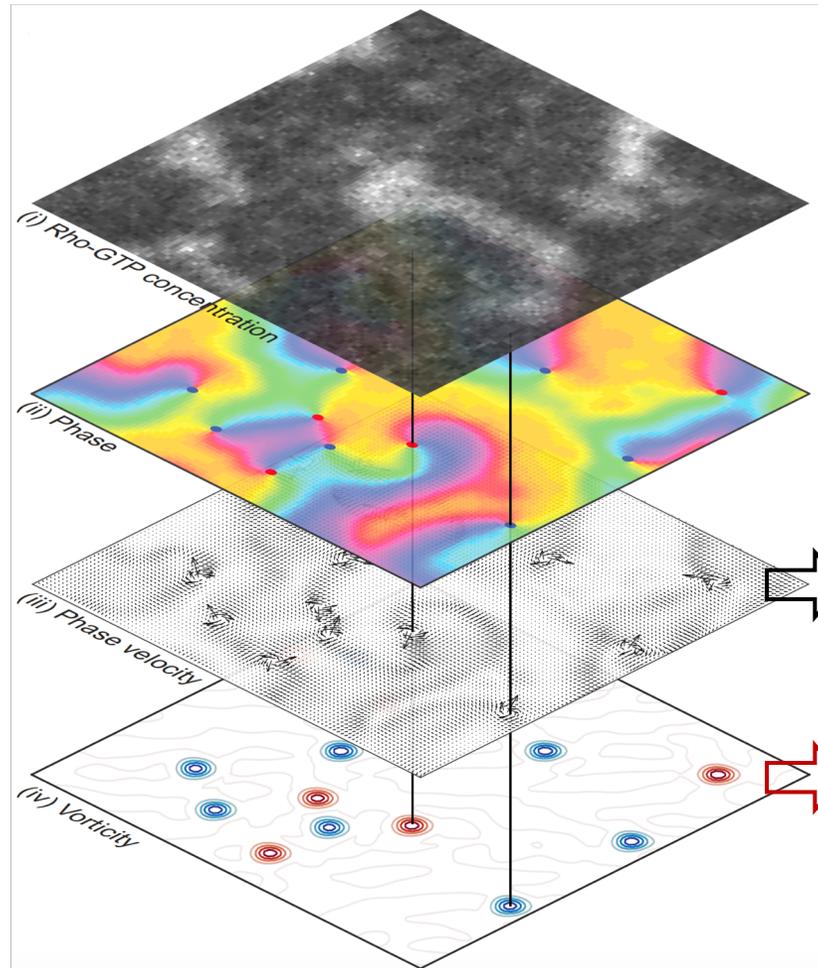


Scale bar: 10 μm

Global analysis: Defects in phase field could be mapped to vortices in phase velocity field

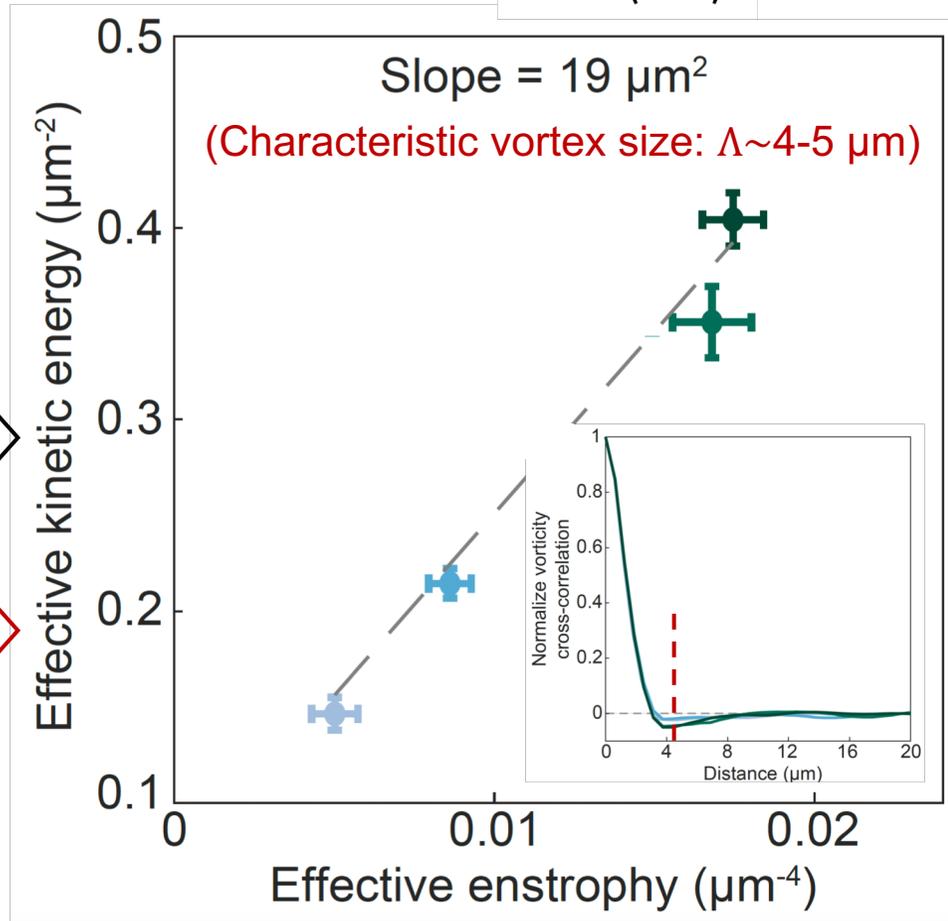
$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla\phi$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \nabla \times \mathbf{v}$$

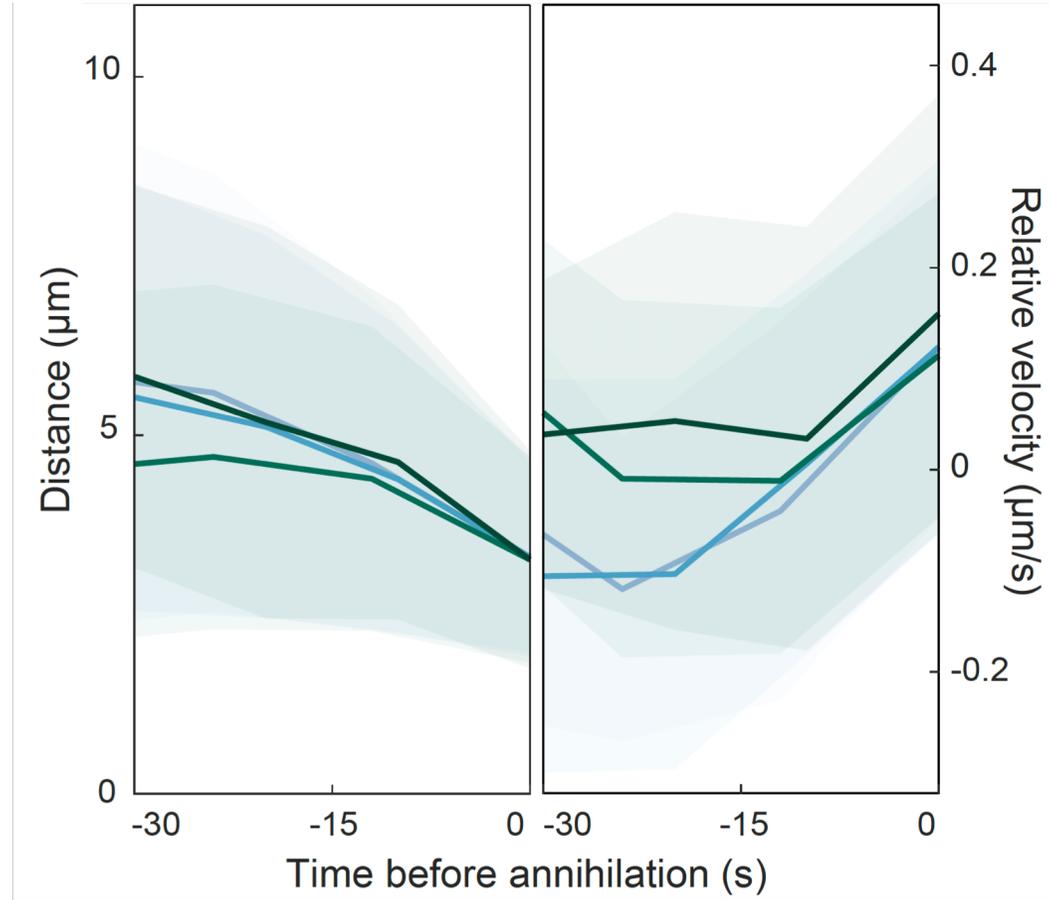
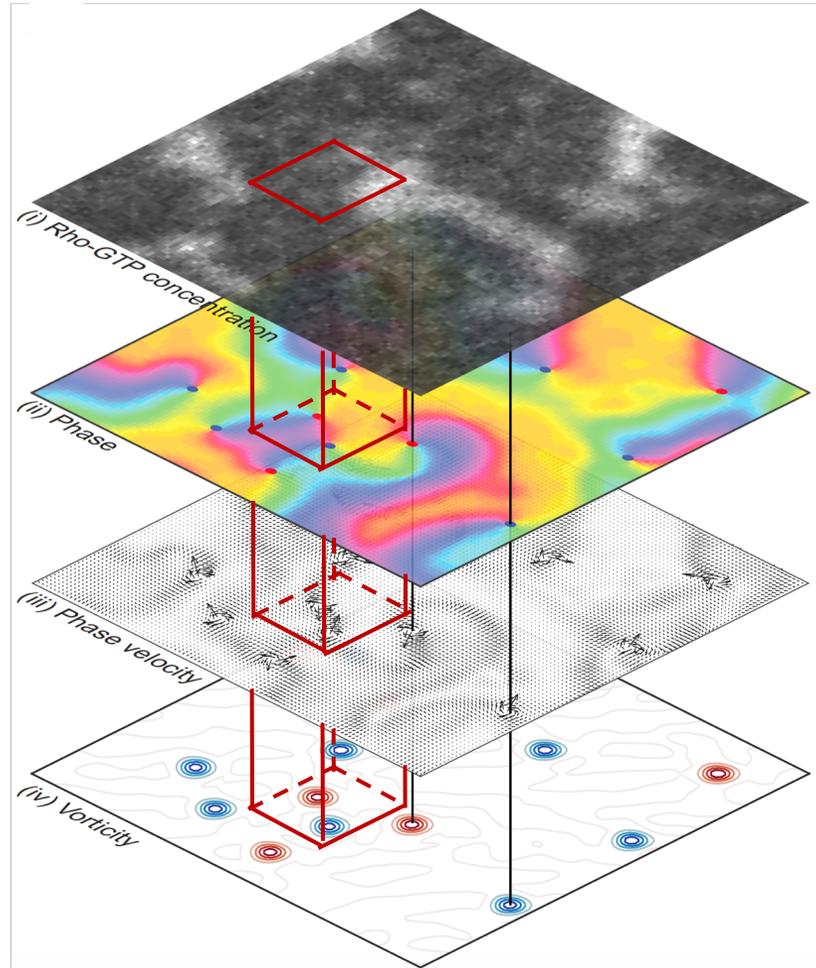


Effective kinetic energy: $\bar{E} = \langle |\vec{V}_\phi|^2 \rangle$

Effective enstrophy: $\bar{\Omega} = \langle \omega^2 \rangle$ $\omega = \nabla \times \vec{V}_\phi$



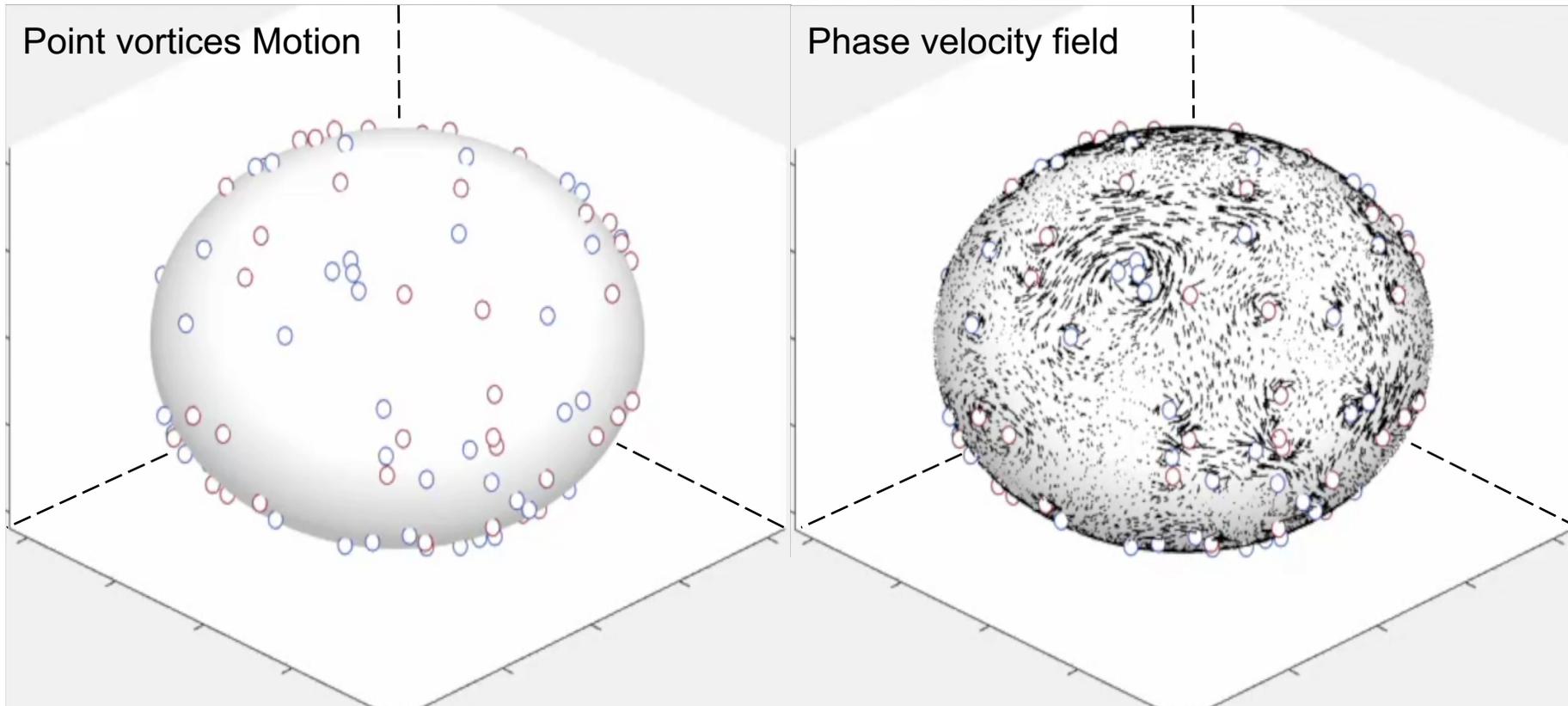
Local analysis: Self-sustained Rho-GTP wave patterns exhibit generic vortex-vortex interaction



A minimal Helmholtz-Onsager point-vortex model correctly captures Rho-GTP waves vortex statistics

Could statistical laws from passive systems apply for vortex-vortex interaction in Rho-GTP waves?

Point-vortex model: $H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$ Blue: $I = +1$, Red: $I = -1$.
(Positive/Negative Circulations)

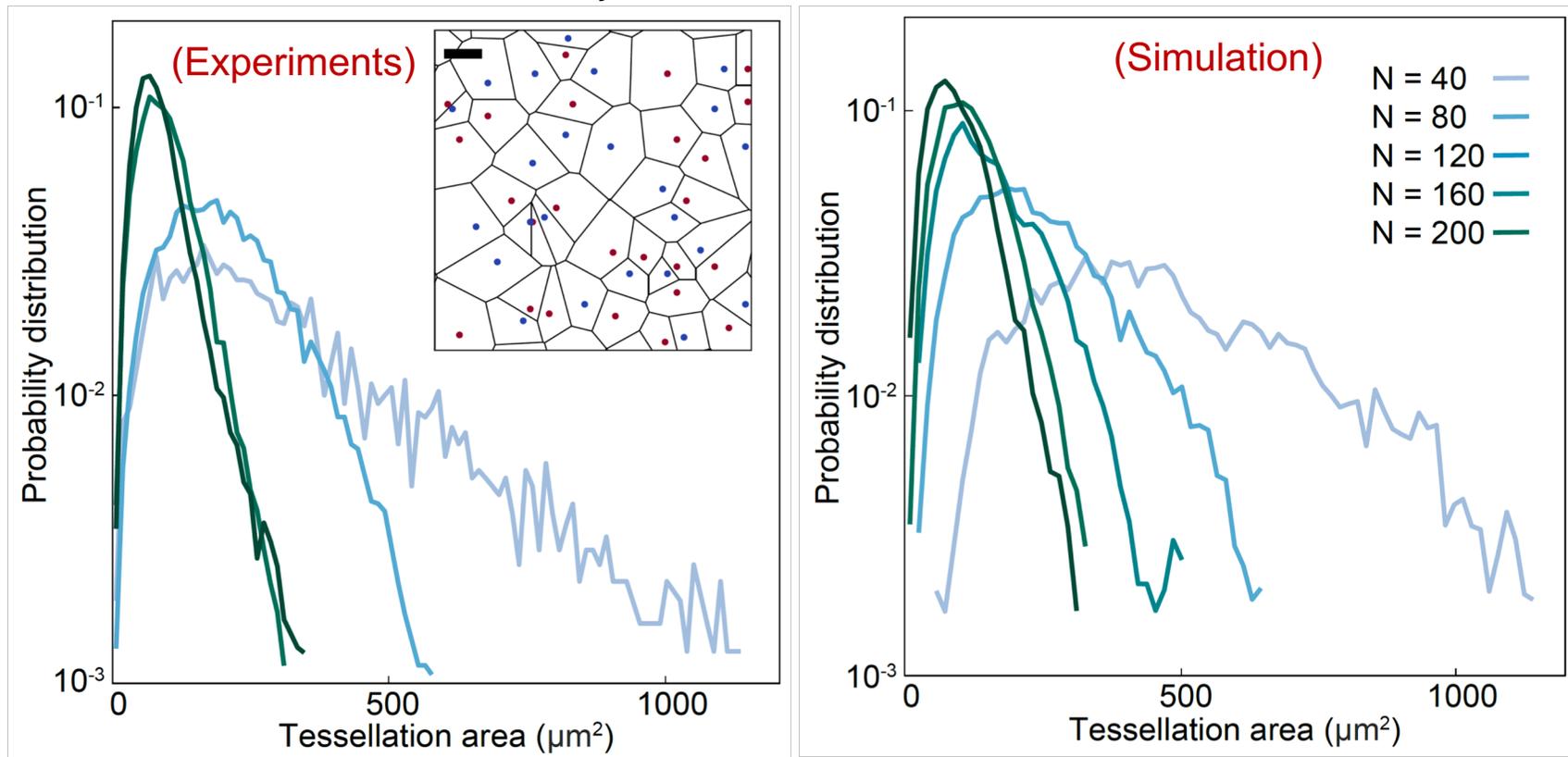


A minimal Helmholtz-Onsager point-vortex model correctly captures Rho-GTP waves vortex statistics

Could statistical model from passive systems apply for vortex-vortex interaction in Rho-GTP waves?

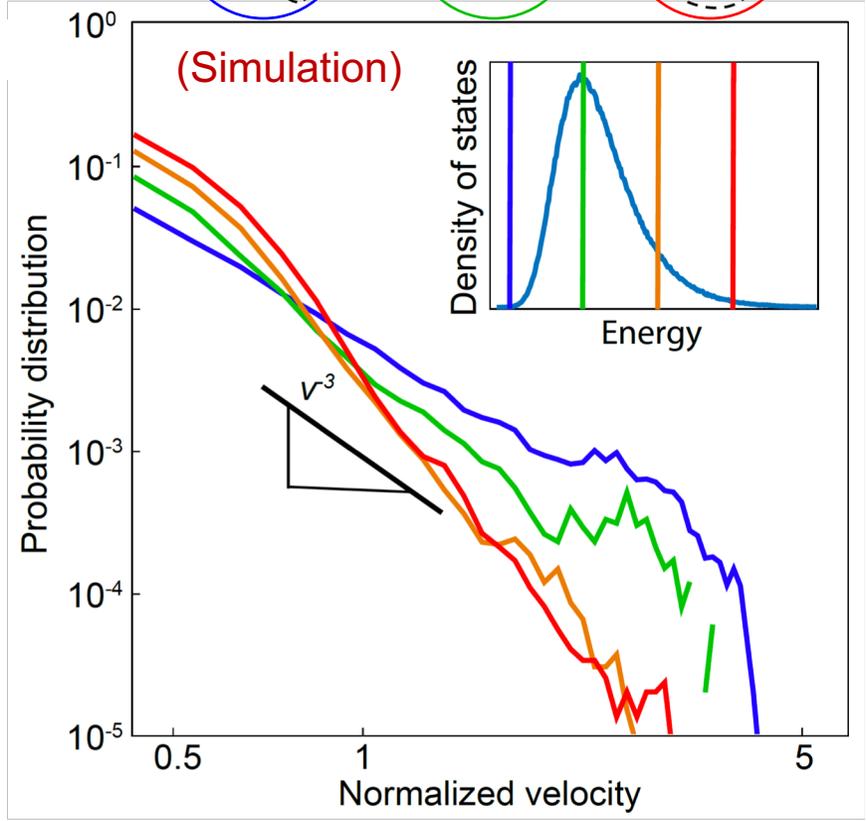
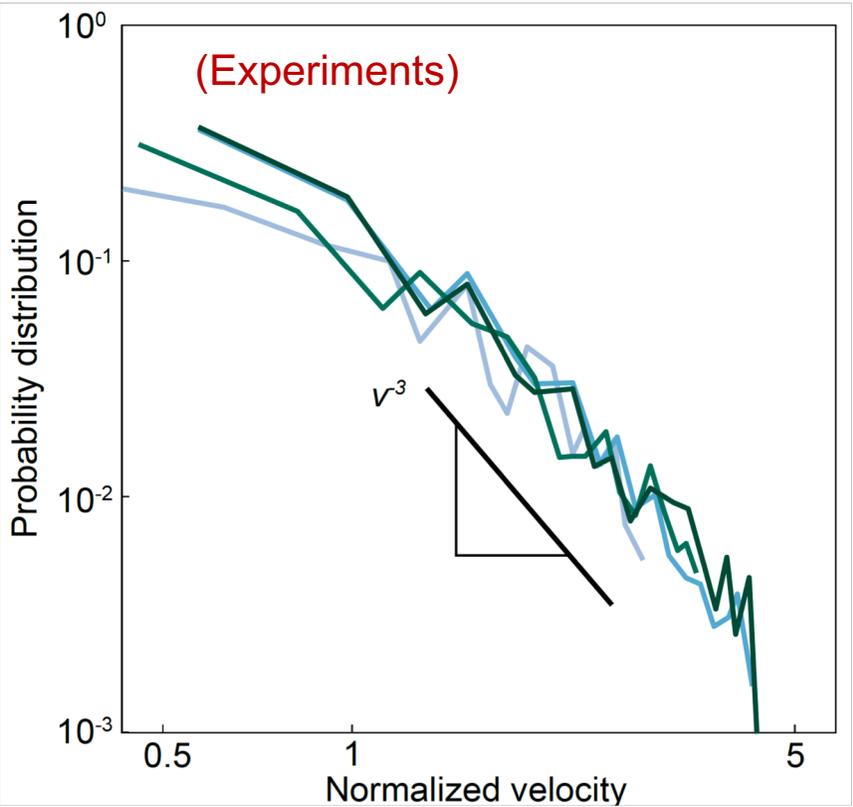
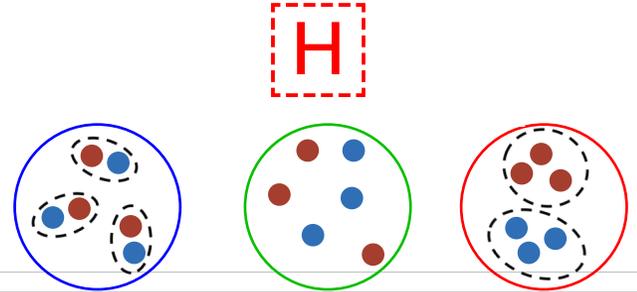
Point-vortex model:
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$

Blue: $I = +1$, Red: $I = -1$.
(Positive/Negative Circulations)



In vivo Rho-GTP waves can be understood in terms of generic 2D vortex-vortex interaction at criticality

Point-vortex model:
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$

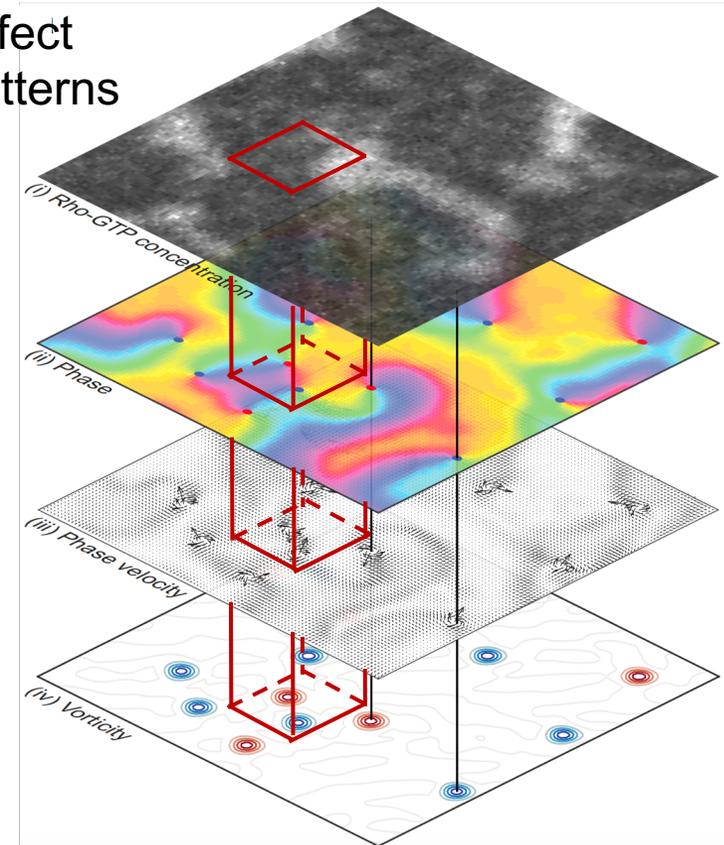


Interpretation:
At criticality, model vortices are randomly distributed over domain.

Consistent scaling suggest absence of effective independence of spirals

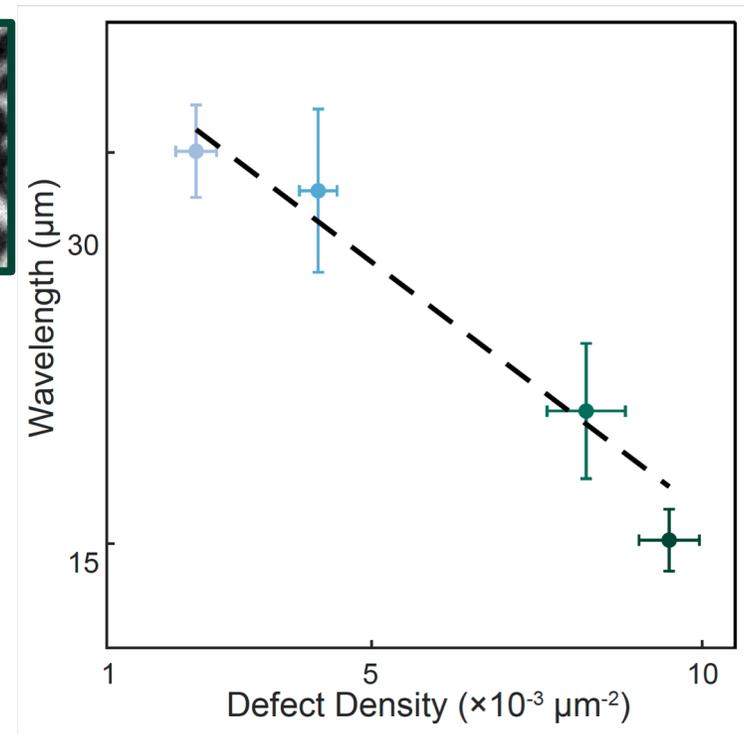
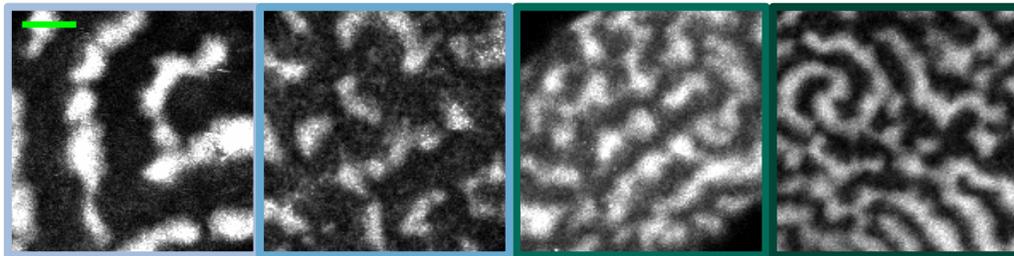
Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

- Our analysis revealed a class of topological defect dynamics underlying *in vivo* Rho-GTP wave patterns



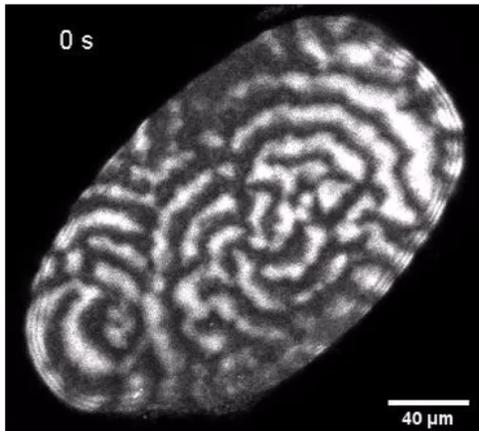
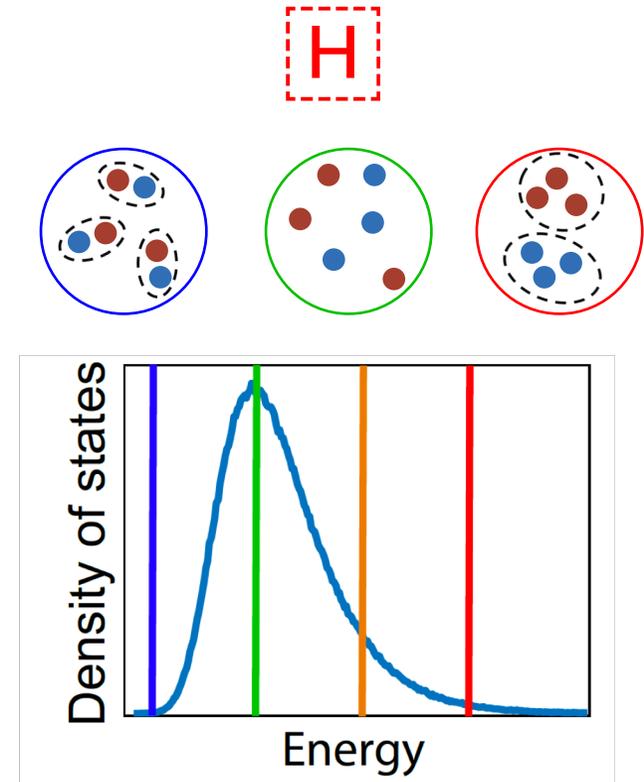
Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

- Our analysis revealed a class of topological turbulence underlying *in vivo* Rho-GTP wave patterns
- Rho-GTP waves are tuned to different “states” in phase space when varying GEF level



Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

- Our analysis revealed a class of topological turbulence underlying *in vivo* Rho-GTP wave patterns
- Rho-GTP waves are tuned to different “states” in phase space when varying GEF level
- Minimal model suggests a near-critical organization for *in vivo* membrane waves



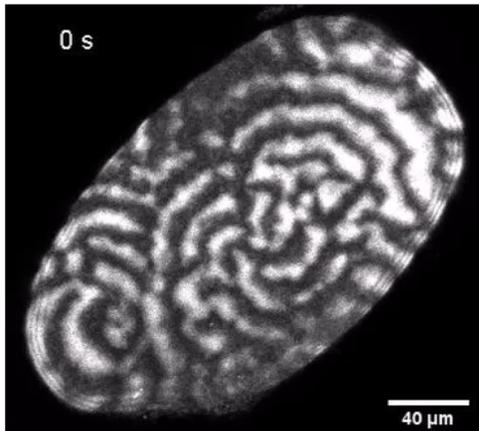
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$

Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

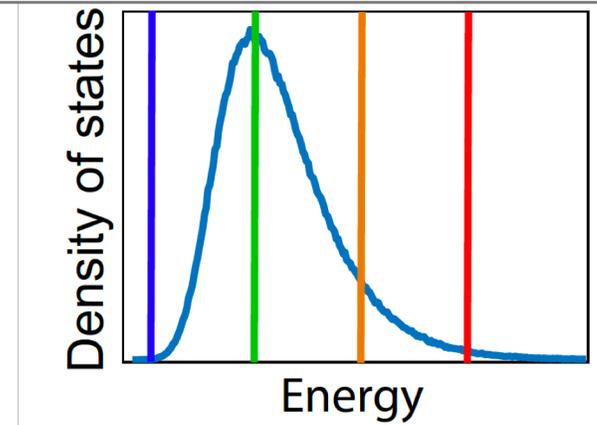
- Our analysis revealed a class of topological turbulence

Future Directions:

- Effects of non-uniform geometry on wave patterns?
- Active deformation: is there chemo-mechanical feedback?
- Continuum models: can we derive observed scaling behavior?



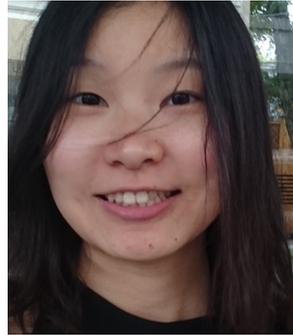
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$



Acknowledgements



Tzer Han Tan



Jinghui Liu



Melis Tekant



Prof. Jörn Dunkel



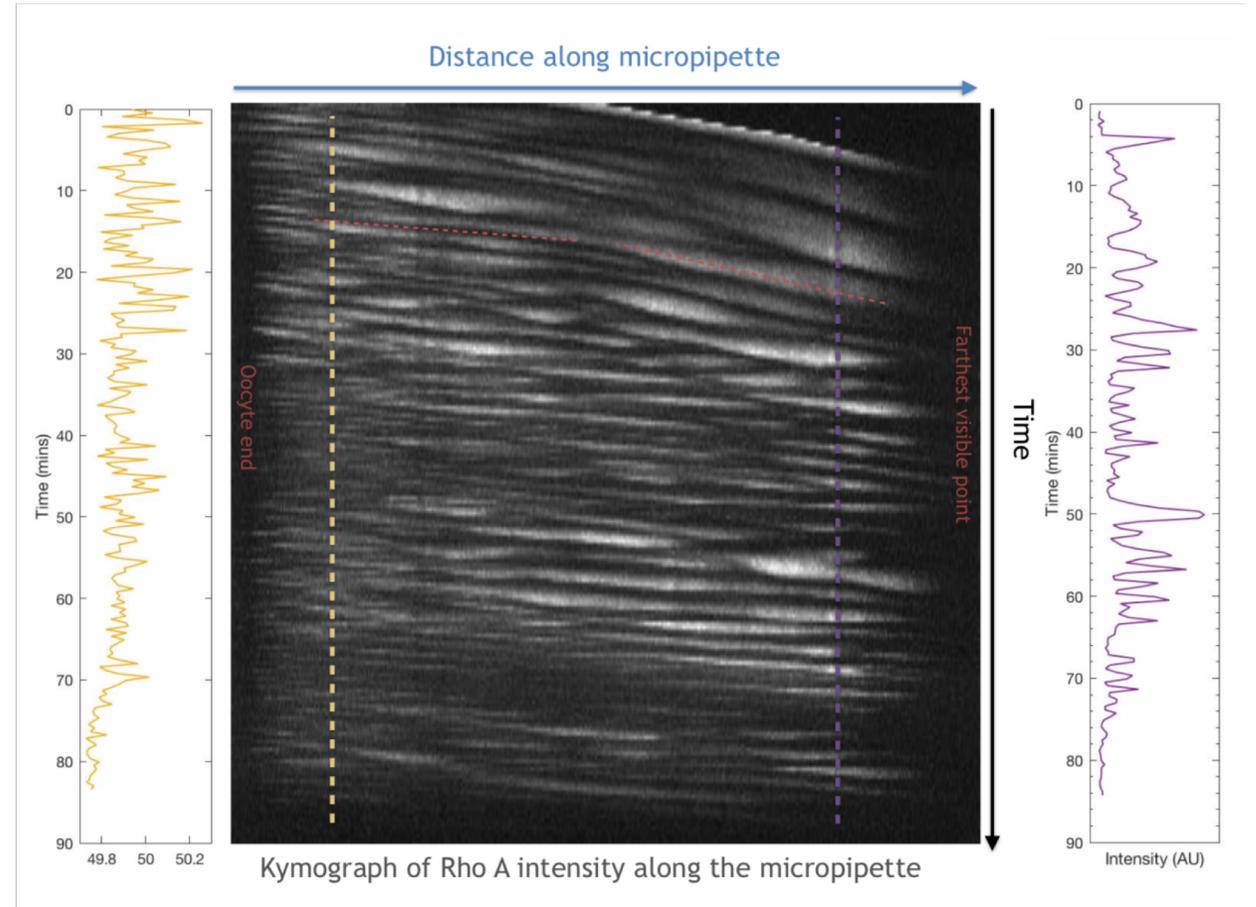
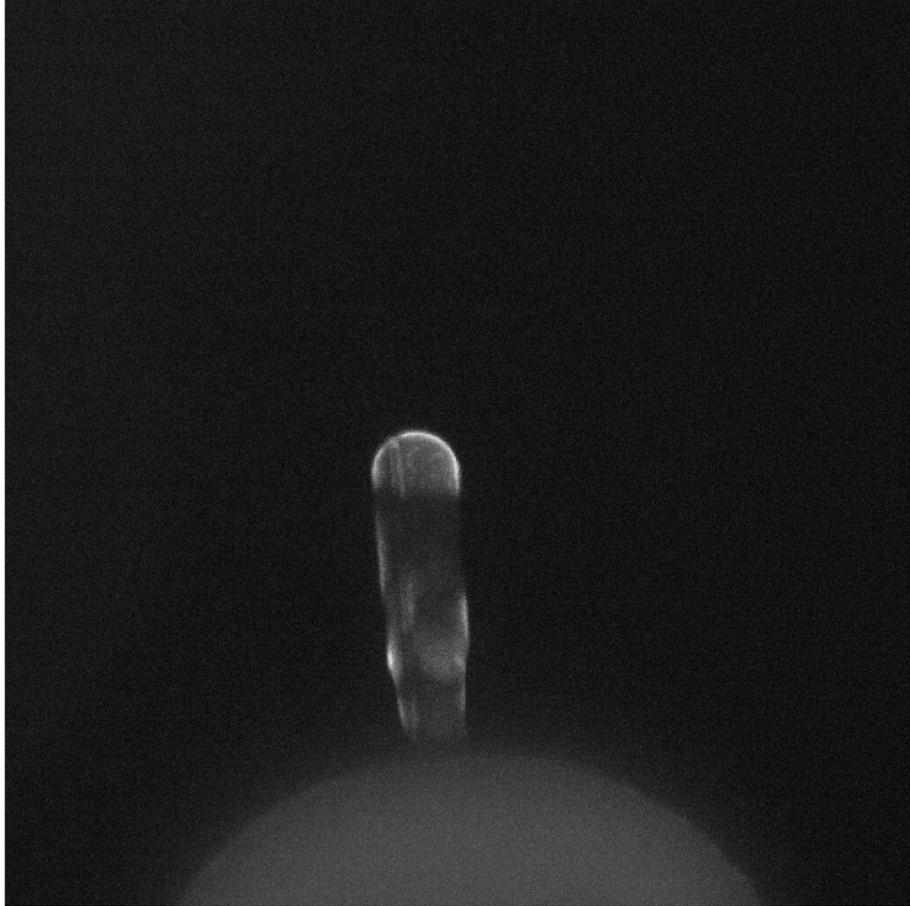
Prof. Nikta Fakhri

Please send us feedback!

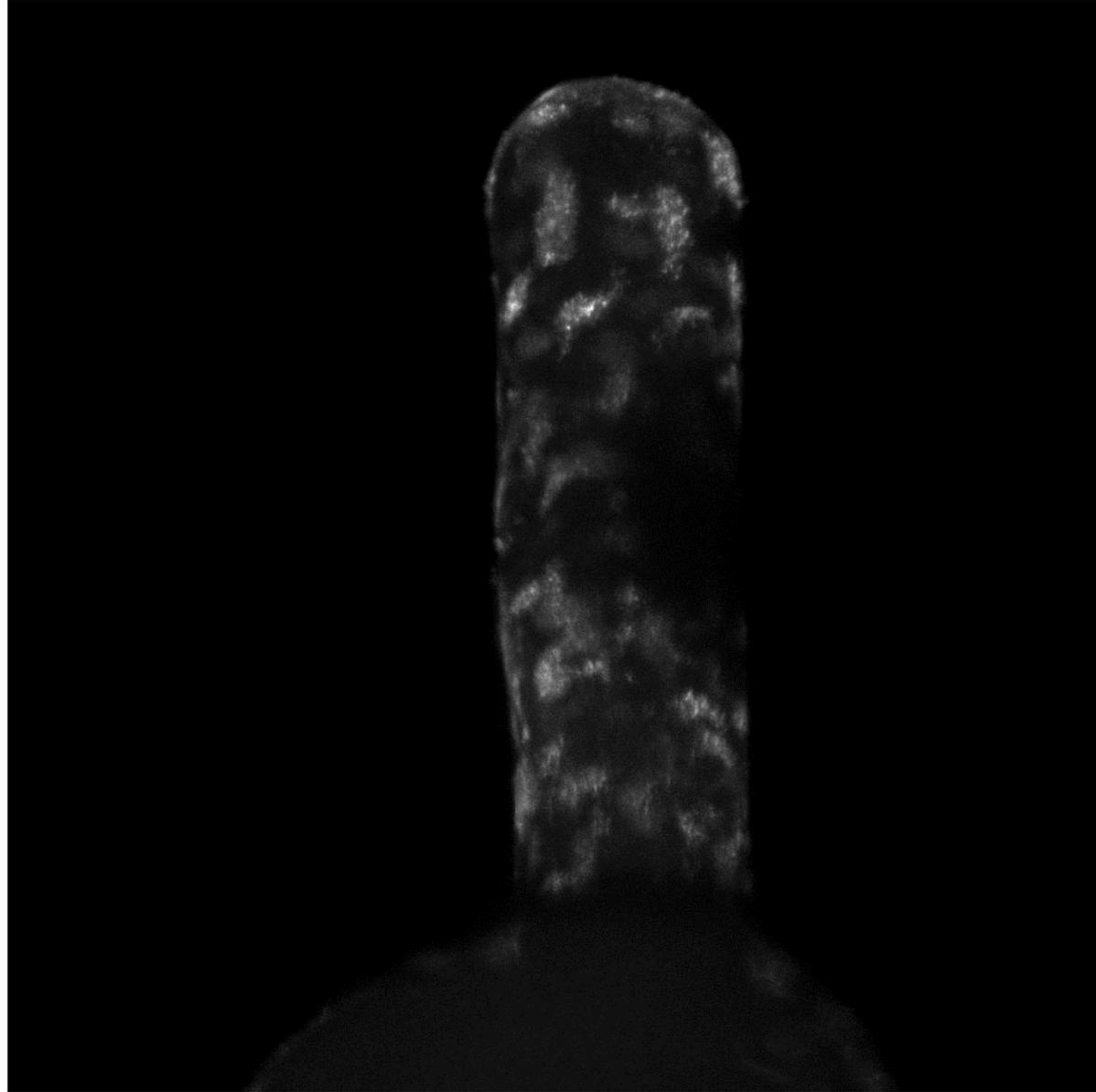


TH Tan¹, J Liu¹, PW Miller¹, M Tekant, J Dunkel*, N Fakhri* 2019. (Submitted)

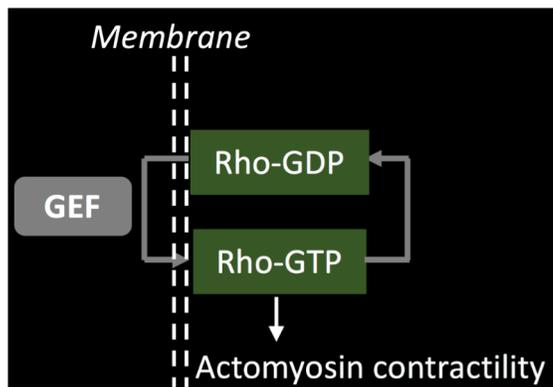
Spiral Waves on a Changing Domain



Spiral Waves on a Changing Domain



In green: Rho-GTP



Increasing GEF expression level

