

# WORMLIKE CHAINS

$s=0$

$s=L$   
 $\vec{t}(s)$

- THIN ELASTIC FILAMENTS
  - Young's modulus
  - Bending Energy / Length =  $\frac{1}{2} E \frac{I}{R^2}$ 
    - radius of curvature
    - 2nd moment of inertia

- PERSISTENCE LENGTH

$$\langle \vec{t}(s) \cdot \vec{t}(s+\Delta s) \rangle = \exp \left[ -\frac{\Delta s T}{EI} \right]$$

$$\frac{EI}{\Delta s T} = l_p \quad \text{persistence length}$$

- BENDING ENERGY

$$\frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Length}} = \frac{\Delta s T l_p}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{t}}{\partial s} \right)^2$$

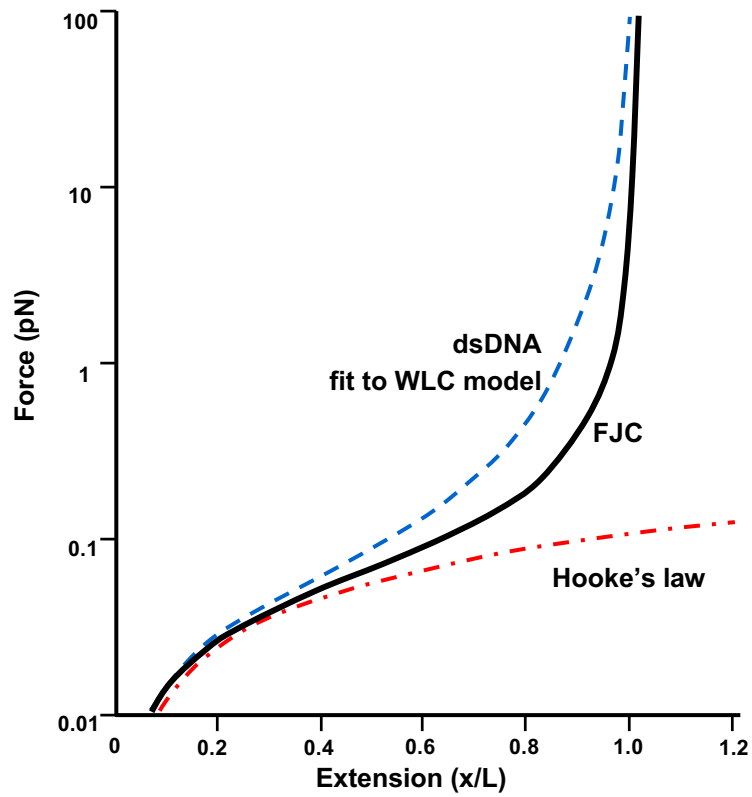
$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{k_F/2}$

- RELATION OF WLC & FJC

$$\langle \underline{R} \cdot \underline{R} \rangle_{\text{WLC}} = 2 l_p^2 \left[ \frac{L}{l_p} + \exp \left( -\frac{L}{l_p} \right) - 1 \right]$$

rigid  $l_p/L \gg 1$        $\langle R^2 \rangle \rightarrow L^2$

flexible  $l_p/L \ll 1$        $\langle R^2 \rangle \rightarrow 2 l_p L \Rightarrow l_p = \frac{b}{2}$  ↓ Kuhn step



After Bustamante et al., *Current Opinion in Structural Biology*, 2001

Graph (Figure 2.) removed due to copyright considerations

$$\text{WLC} \quad U = \int_0^L \frac{kT \ell_p}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \underline{t}(s)}{\partial s} \right)^2 ds$$

Difficult in general to solve...

Marko & Siggia (1995): limits for  $\ell_p/L \ll 1$ 

trick: equipartition of energy

$$\text{small force} \quad f_z \approx \frac{3}{2} \frac{kT}{\ell_p} \left( \frac{\langle z \rangle}{L} \right)$$

$$\text{large force} \quad f_z \approx \frac{1}{4} \frac{kT}{\ell_p} \left( 1 - \frac{\langle z \rangle}{L} \right)^{-2}$$

$$\text{interpolation} \quad f_z = \frac{kT}{\ell_p} \left[ \frac{1}{4 \left( 1 - \frac{\langle z \rangle}{L} \right)^2} + \frac{\langle z \rangle}{L} - \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

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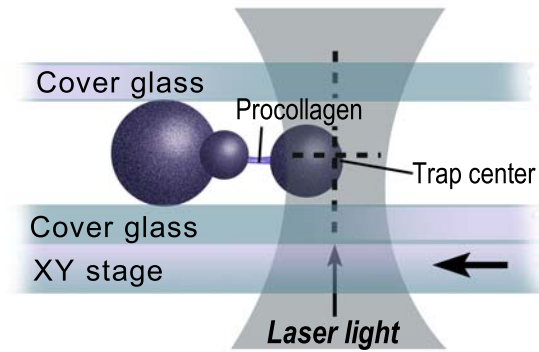
See Figures 1, 2, and 3 and Table 1 in Isambert, Herve, et al.

"Flexibility of Actin Filaments Derived from Thermal Fluctuations."

*Journal of Biological Chemistry* 270 (19) 12 May 1995, 11437-11444.

After Fig. 1 and 2 in Sun, Y. et al. "Mechanical Properties of Single Type II Collagen Molecule."  
Paper No: 0082, 48th Annual Meeting of the Orthopaedic Research Society.

### Stretching a procollagen II molecule with an optical tweezers



### The force-extension curve of a single collagen II

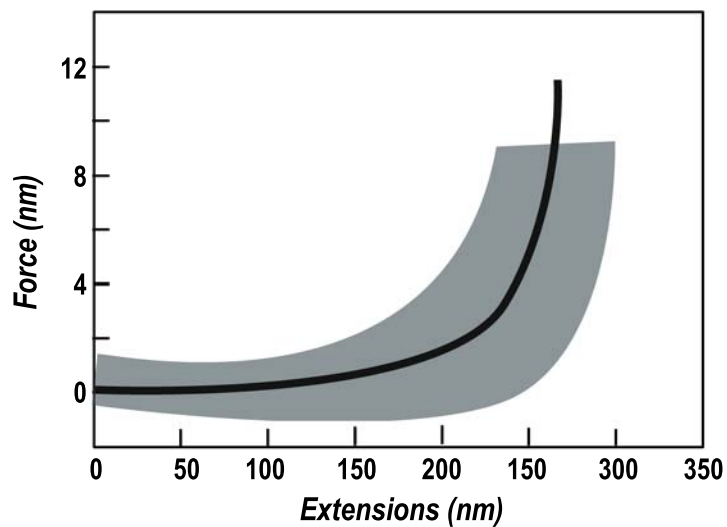


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Figure 1 in Fujii, T. et al. "Mechanical Properties of Single Hyaluronan Molecules."  
Paper No: 0390, 48th Annual Meeting of the Orthopaedic Research Society.

# Modeling Extreme Extension: Ising Model

*Cizeau & Viovy 1997*

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Figure 1 in Leger, J. F. et al. "RecA binding to a single double-stranded DNA molecule: A possible role of DNA conformational fluctuations."

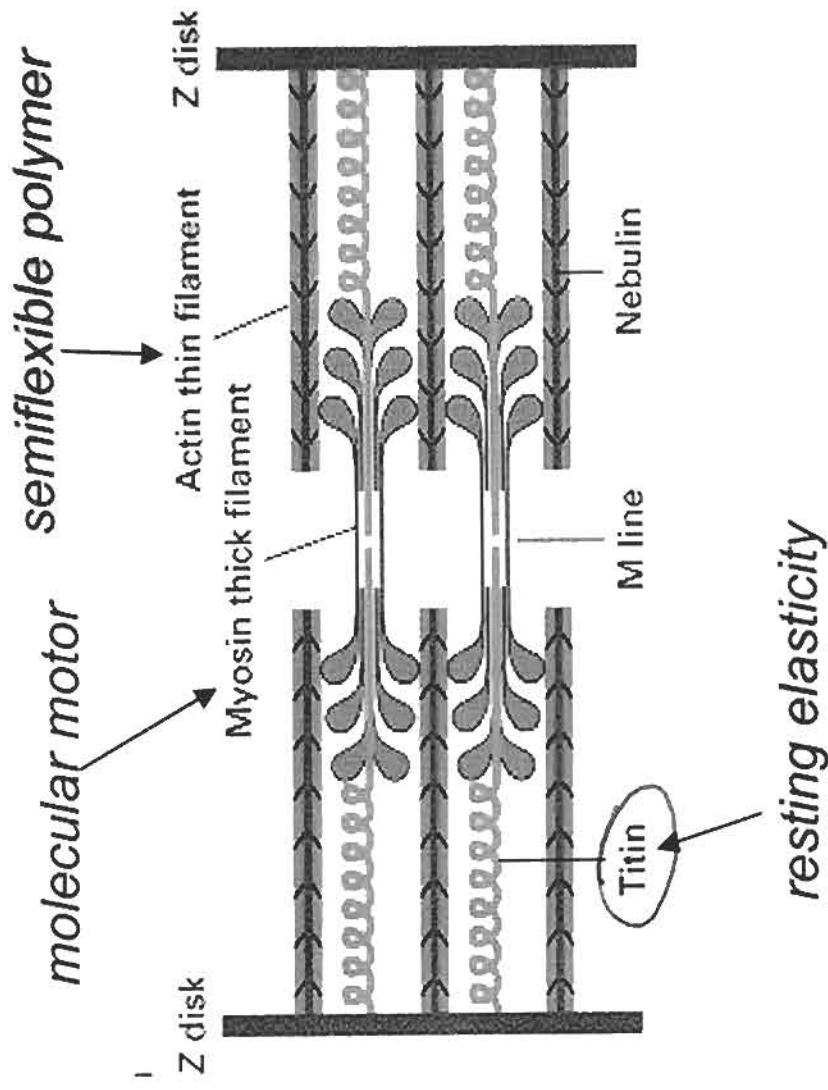
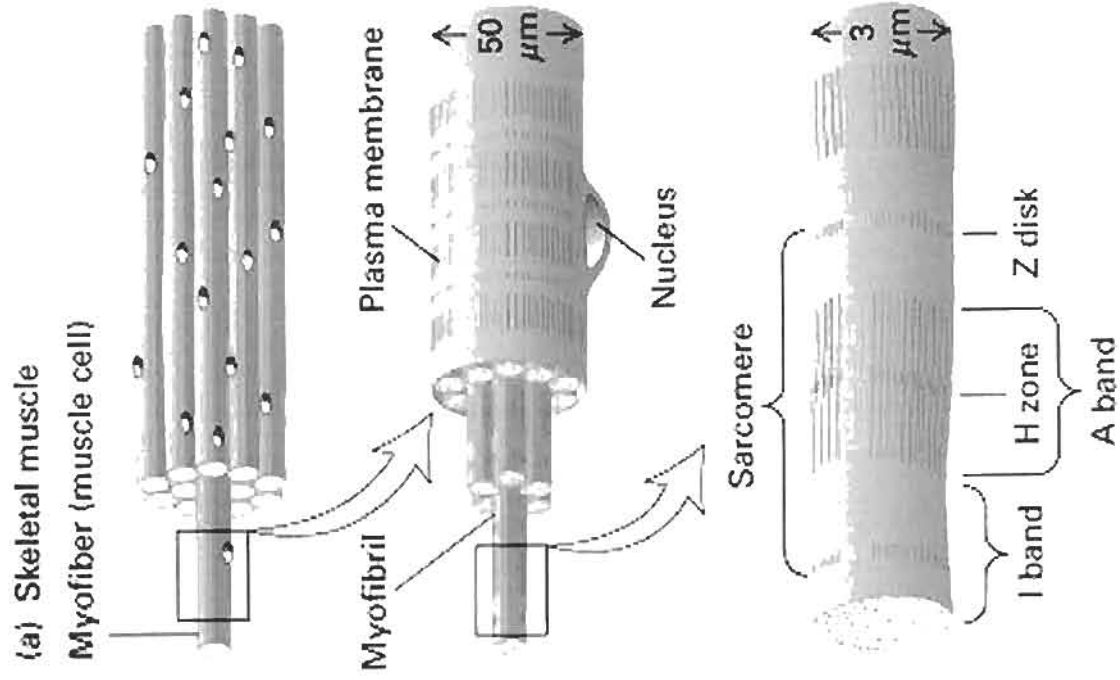
*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA - Biophysics* **95** (Oct 1998) pp. 12295-12299.

Images removed due to copyright considerations.

Bennink, Martin L. et al. "Unfolding individual nucleosomes by stretching single chromatin fibers with optical tweezers." *Nature Structural Biology* **8** (7) July 2001.



# Muscles



# Pulling on Titin

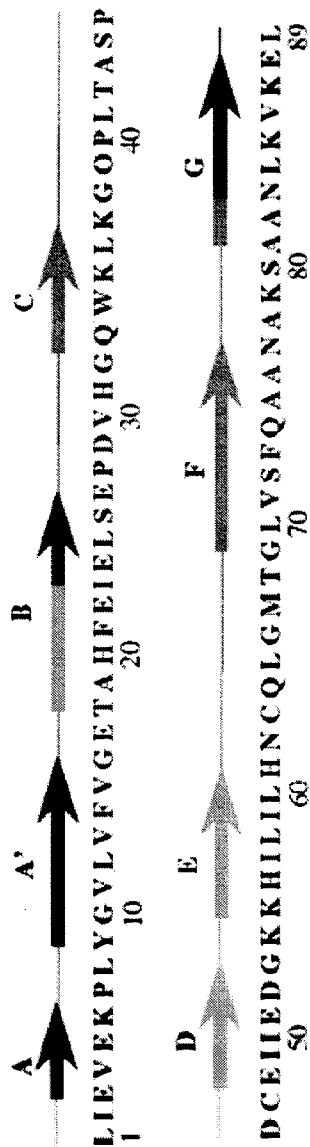
"Sawtooth profile"

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Figure 1 in Marszalek, Piotr E., et al. "Mechanical unfolding intermediates in titin modules." Nature 402, 100-103 (04 Nov 1999).

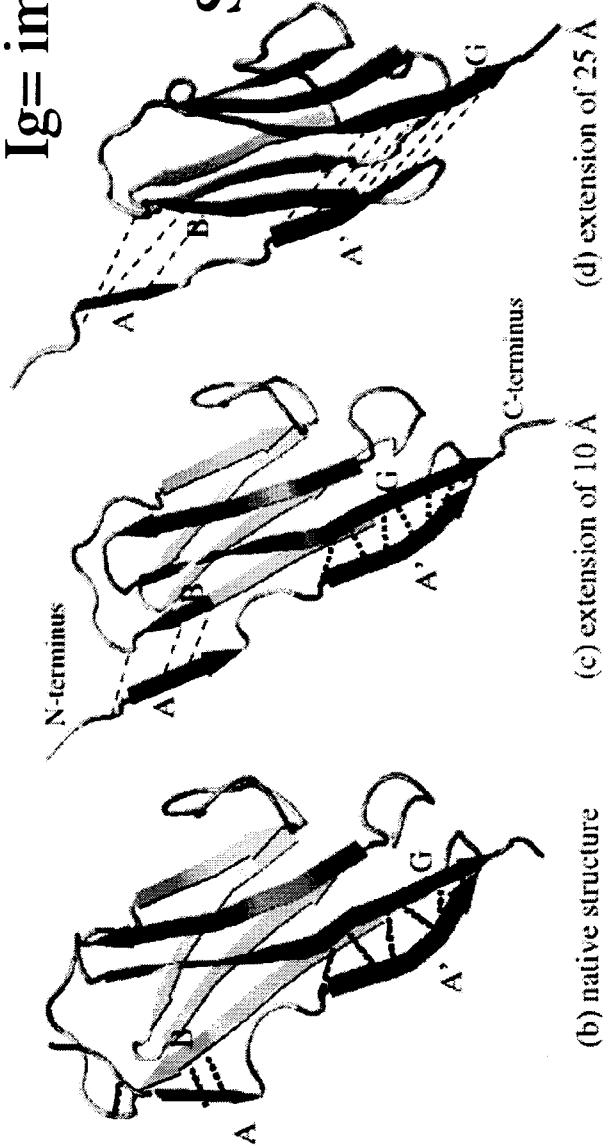
# Importance of Ig Domains Titin

<http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/titinIg/>



(a) sequence and secondary structure

Ig= immunoglobulin domains



Several hydrogen bonds

Images removed due to copyright considerations.

Figures 2 and 3 in Oberhauser, Andres F., et al. "The molecular elasticity of the extracellular matrix protein tenascin." *Nature* 393 (1998 May 14) 181-5.

# Assembly of actin at the leading edge of migrating cells

