Cytoskeleton dynamics simulation of the red blood cell

Ju Li

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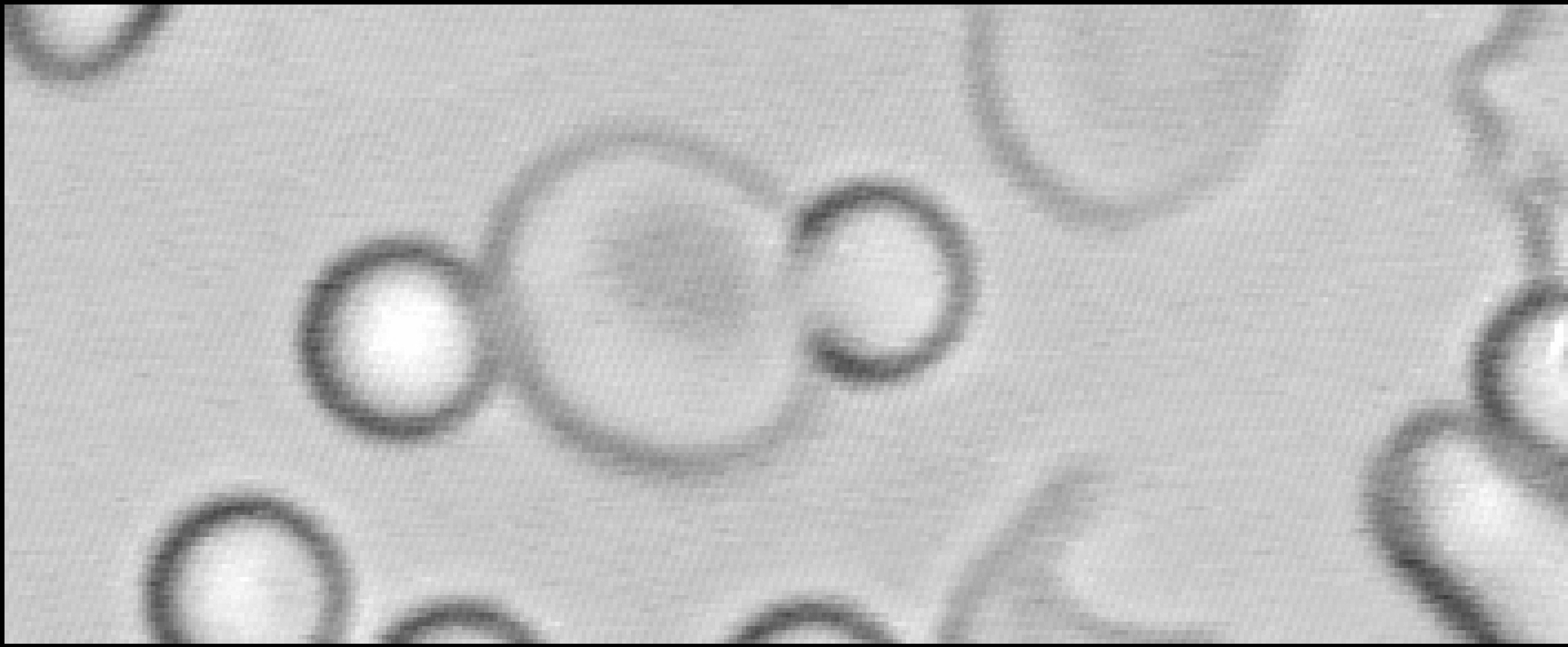
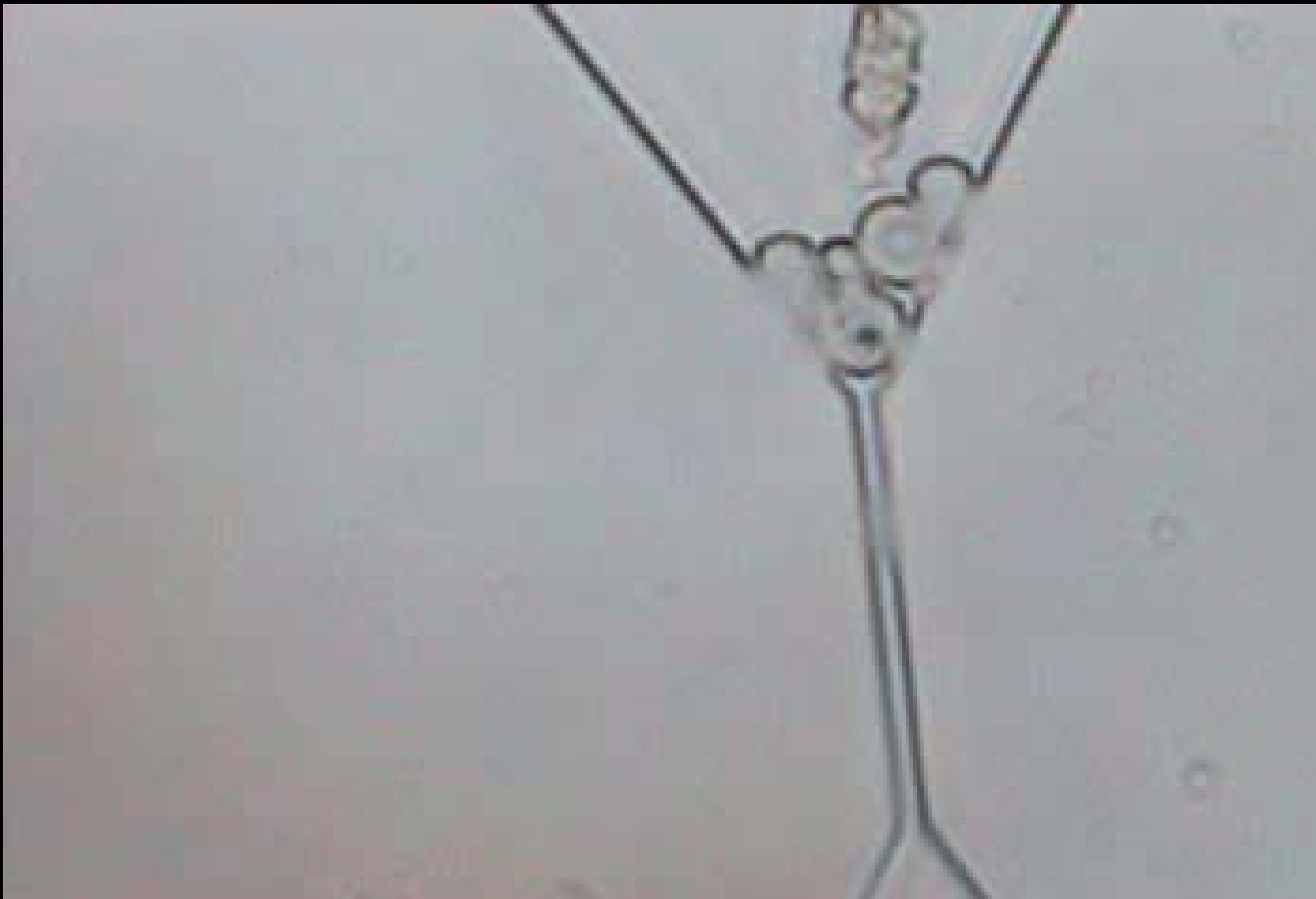
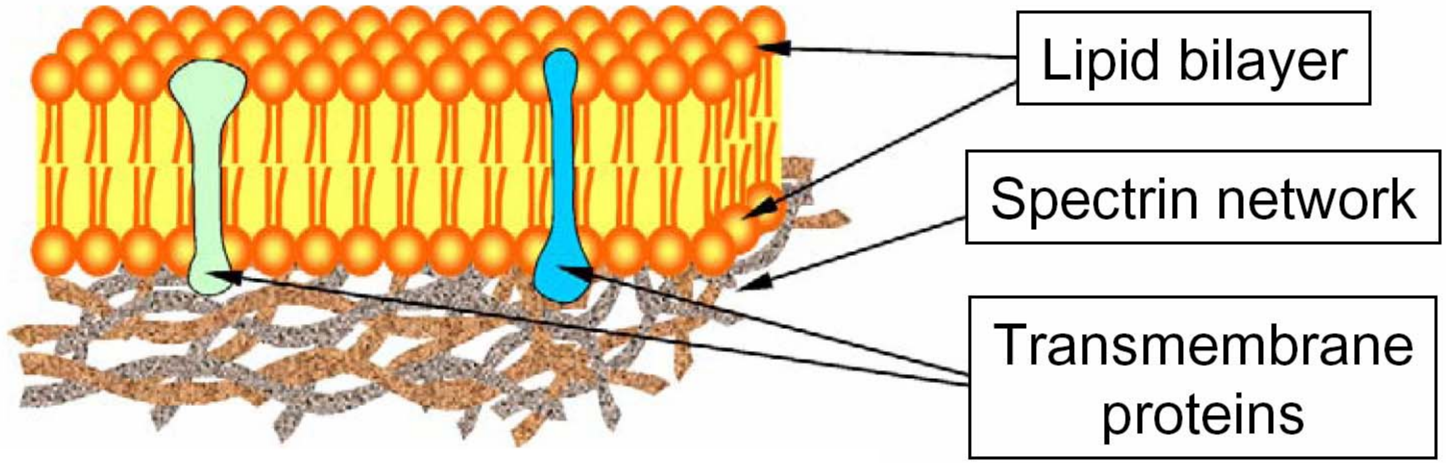
Optical tweezers stretching of healthy human red blood cell

Malaria infected human red blood cell (schizont stage)



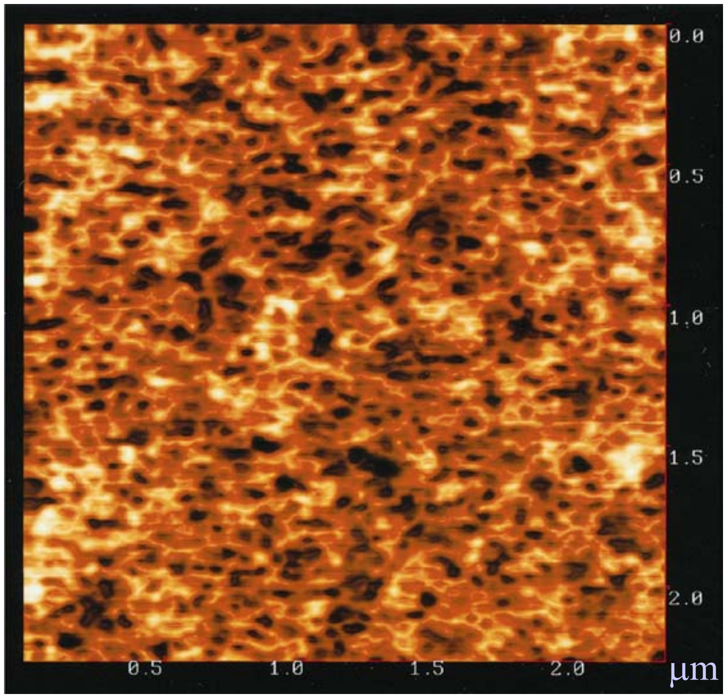
2μm microfluidic channel (amazing fluidity)



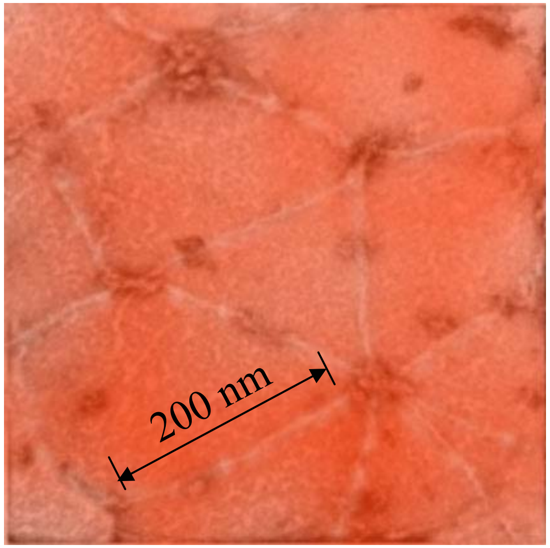


Red blood cell wall

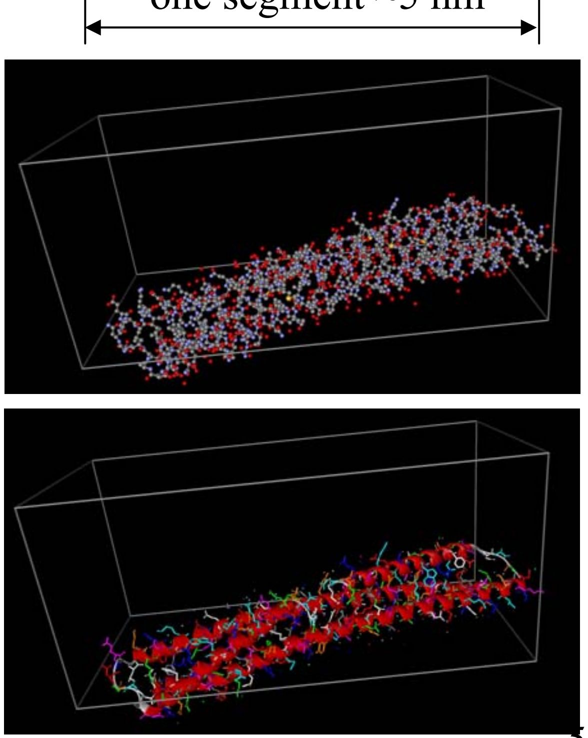
Takeuchi *et al*., *Biophys. J.* **74** (1998) 2171.

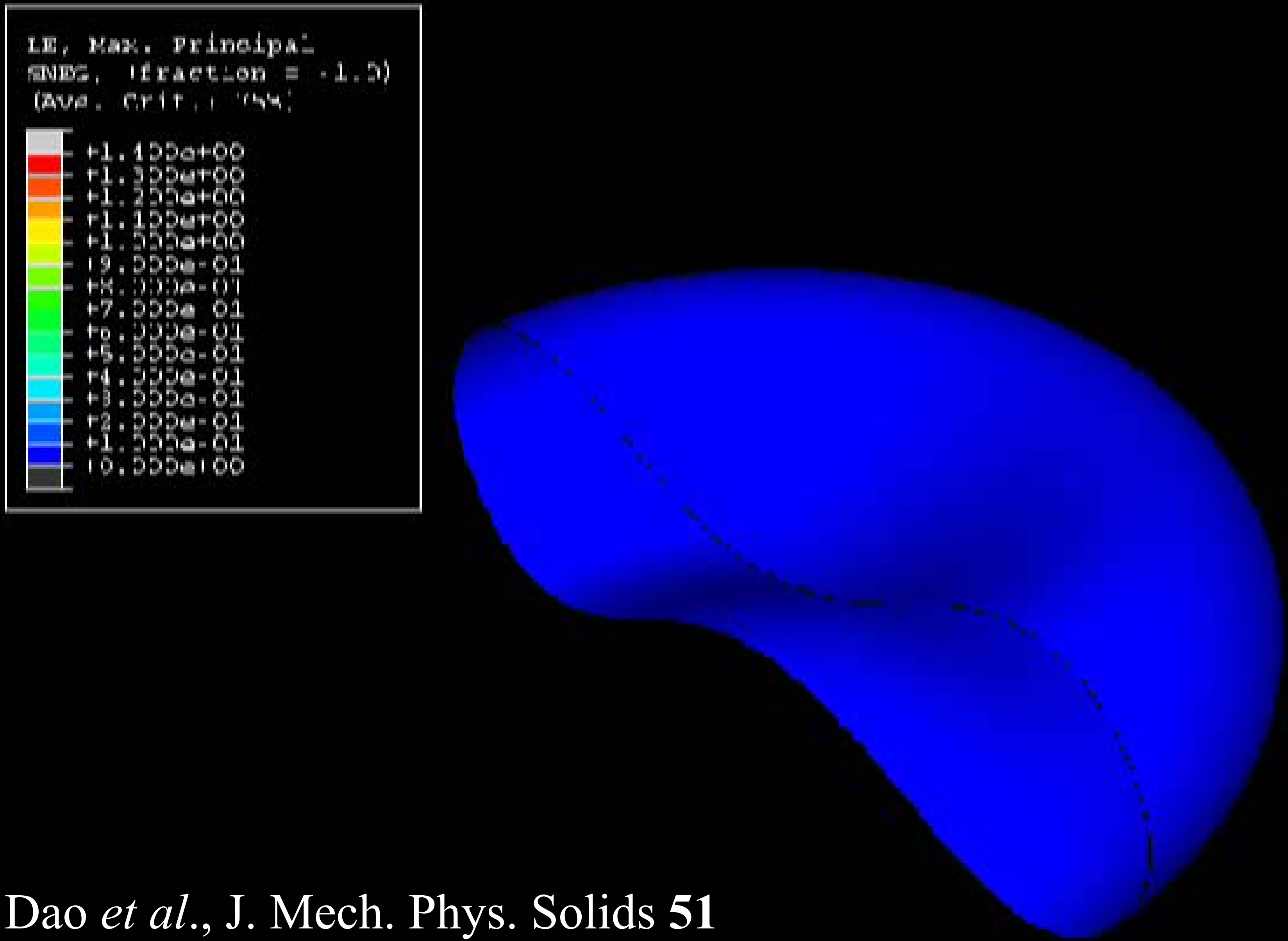


One spectrin tetramer has 39 segments, contour length ~200 nm. Room-temperature length ~80nm due to thermal fluctuations.

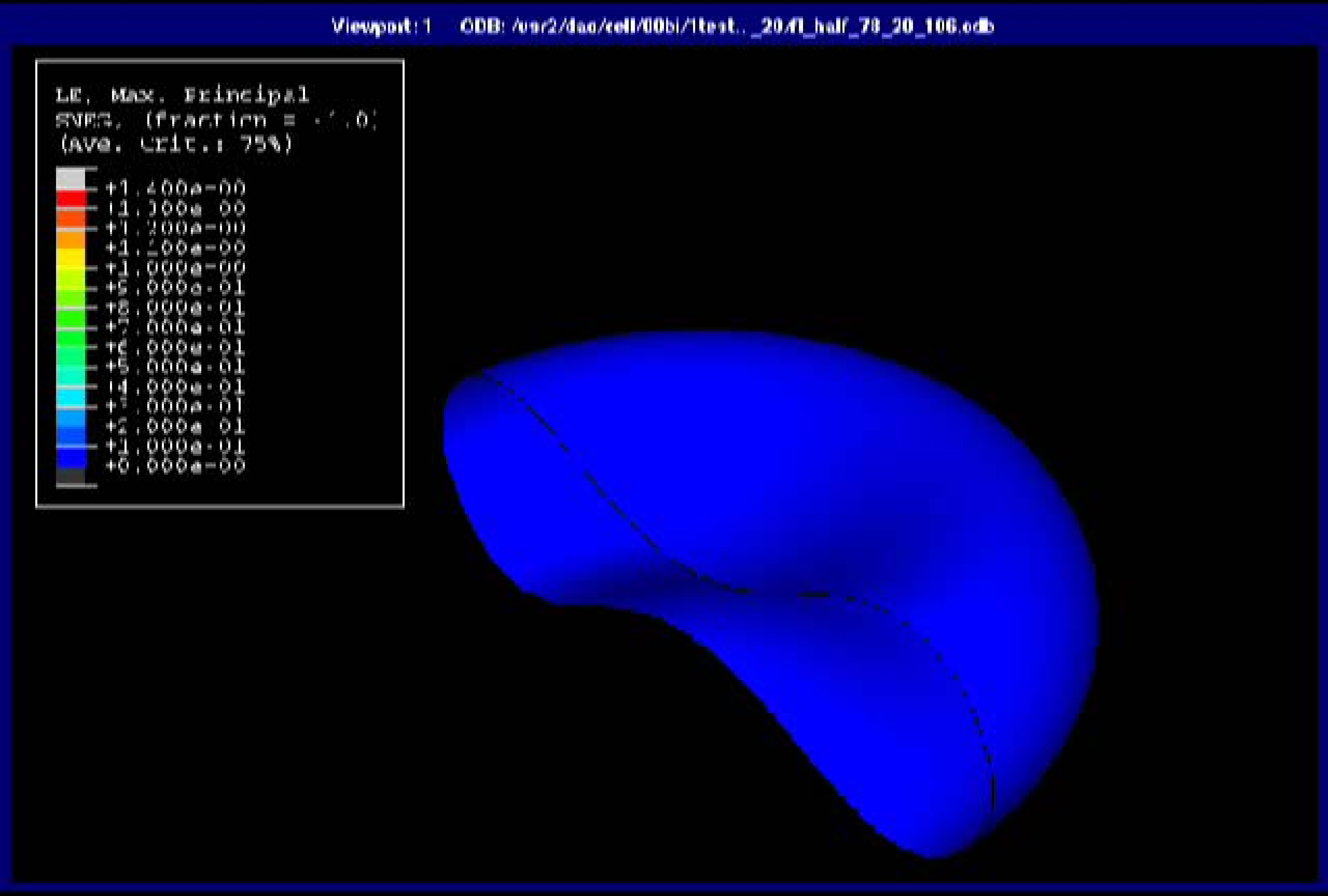


one segment ~5 nm

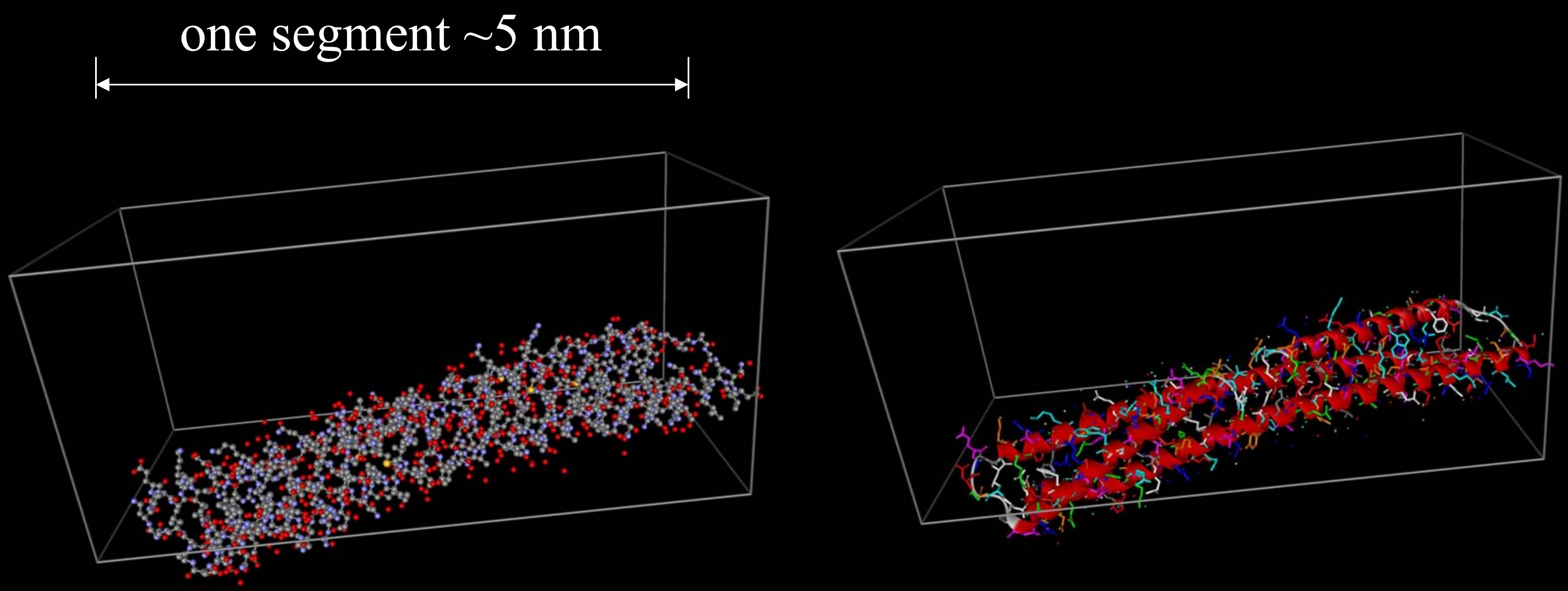




Dao *et al*., J. Mech. Phys. Solids **51** (2003) 2259; *ibid* **53** (2004) 493.

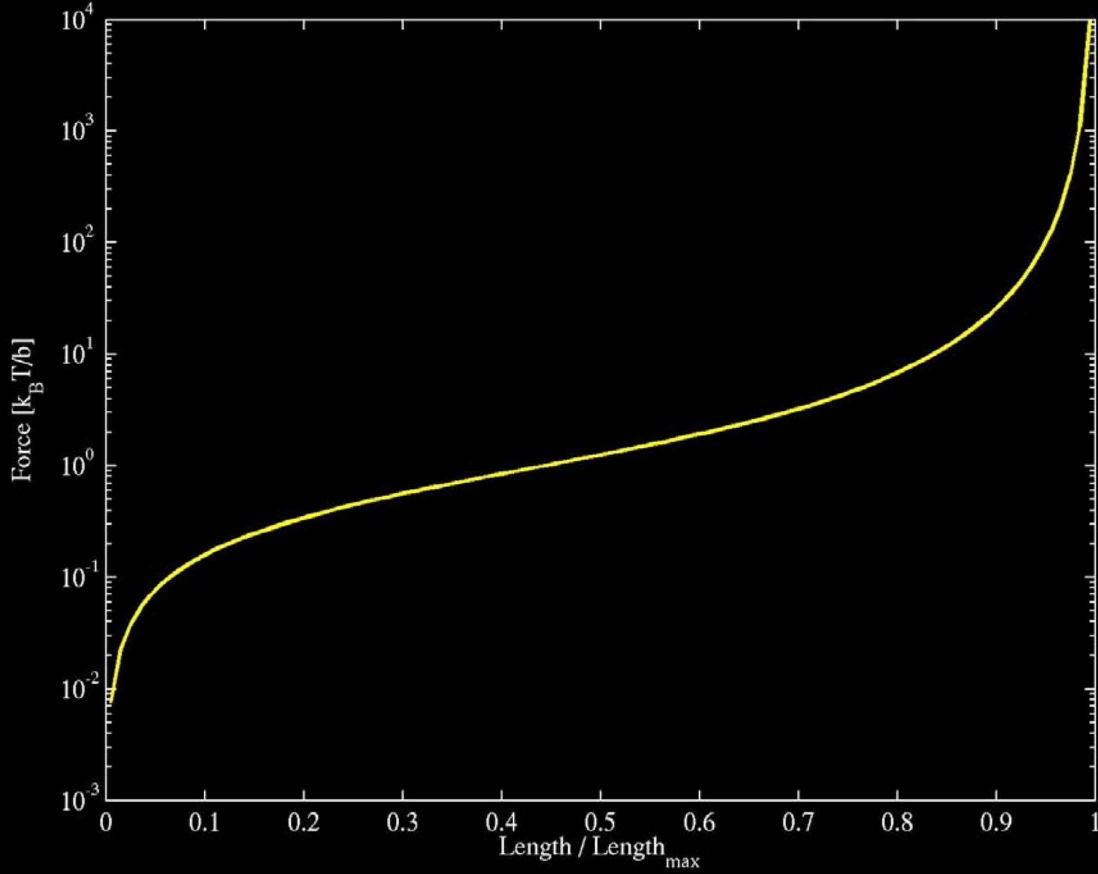

Viewport: 1
LE, Max. Principal
(Ave. Crit.: 75%)
+1.000e+00
+8.000e-01
+7.000e-01
+1.000e-01

Spectrin Elasticity



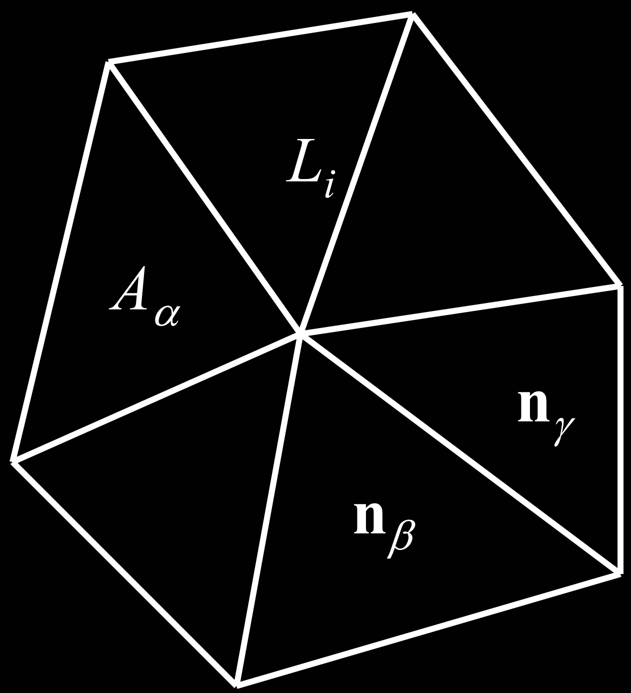
One spectrin tetramer has ~40 segments, contour length ~200 nm.
Room-temperature length ~80nm due to thermal fluctuations.

Worm-like Chain Coarse-Grained Free Energy



$$V_{\mathrm{WLC}}(L) = \frac{k_{\mathrm{B}} T L_{\max}}{4b} \cdot \frac{3x^2 - 2x^3}{1-x}, \quad x \equiv \frac{L}{L_{\max}}$$

Spectrin-Net Level, Whole Red Blood Cell model (Discher, Boal, Boey, 1998)

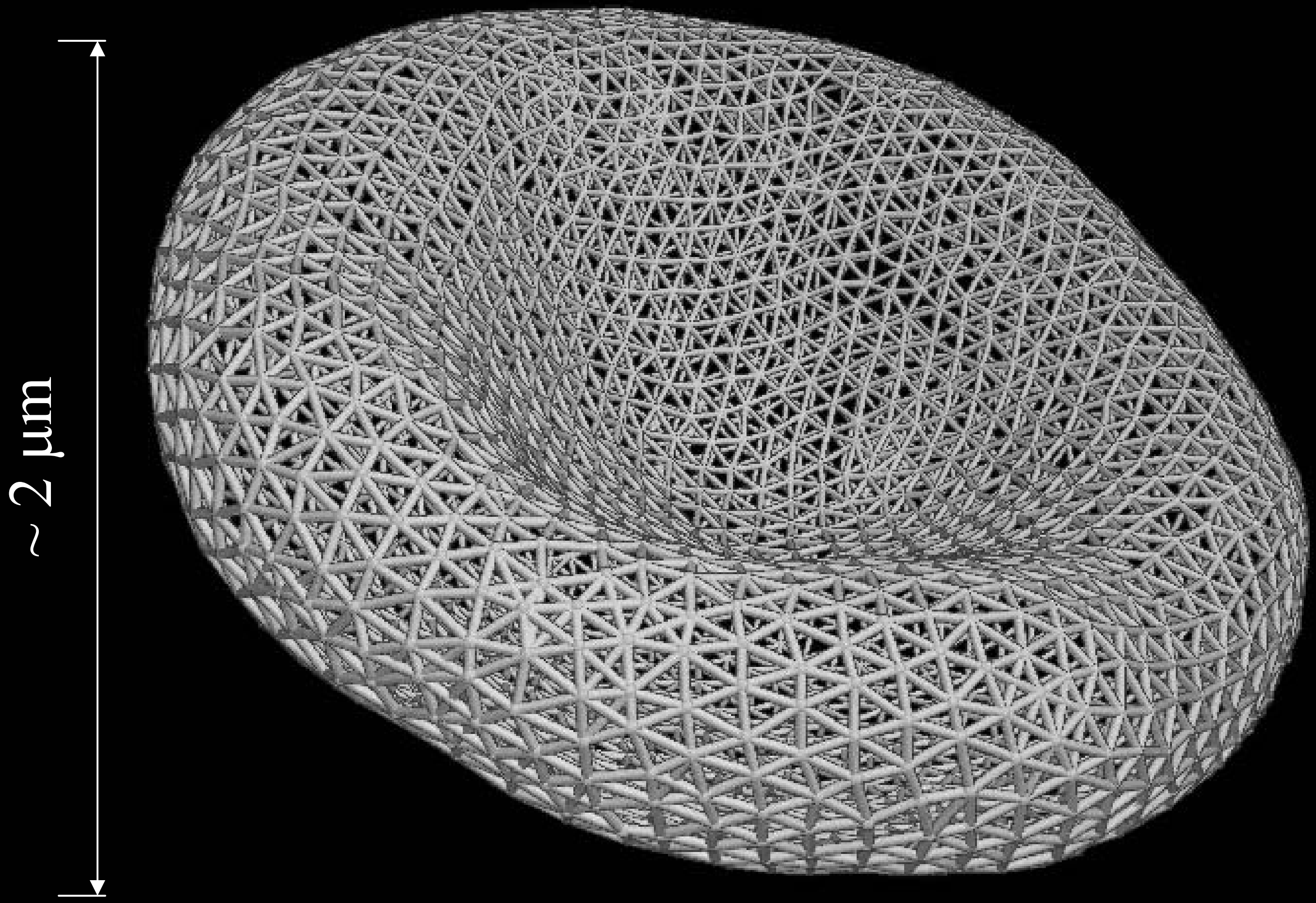


$$V_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i \in \text{spectrin link}} V_{\text{WLC}}(L_i) + \sum_{\alpha \in \text{triangle}} \frac{C}{A_\alpha} + \sum_{\beta,\gamma \in \text{triangle}} K_{\text{bend}}(1 - \mathbf{n}_\beta \cdot \mathbf{n}_\gamma)$$

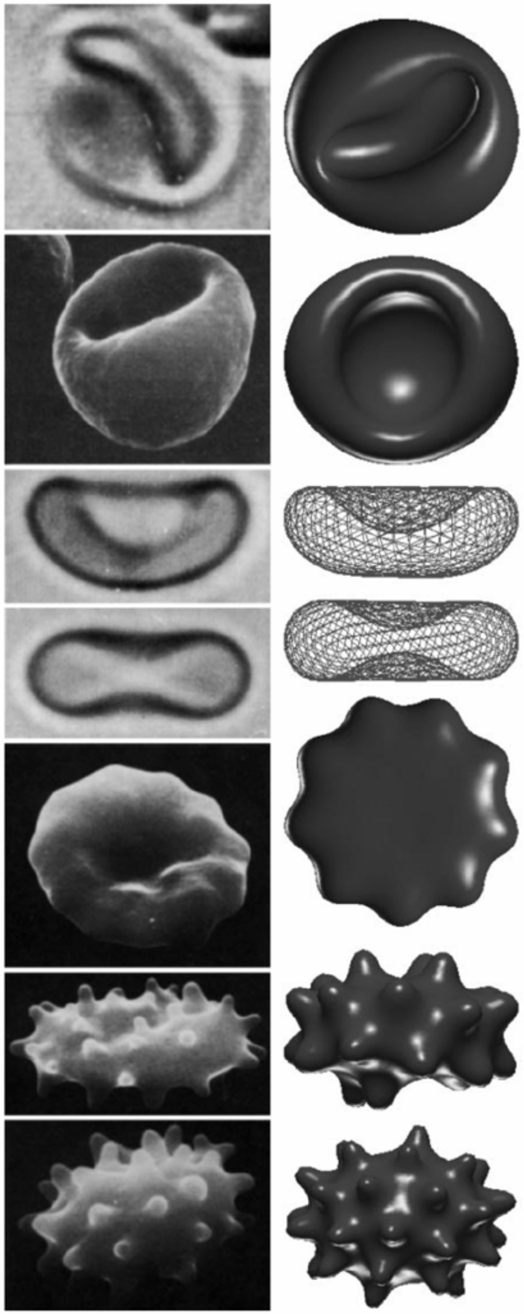
+ total volume constraint + total area constraint

Small Cell Simulation

("volume quench" to get discocyte shape)



2562 vertices



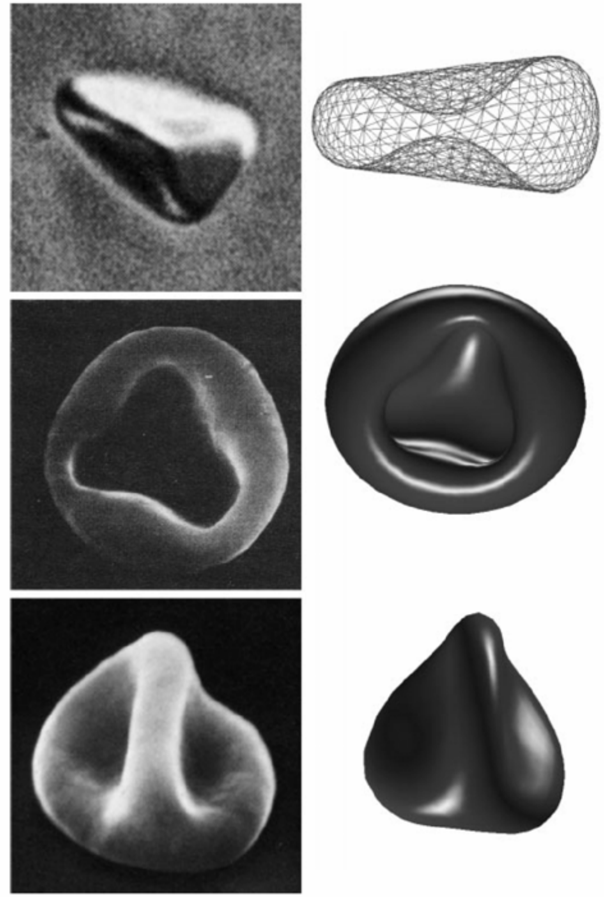


Fig. 2. A sample of observed non-main-sequence shapes, including (top to bottom) nonaxisymmetric discocyte, stomatocyte with triangular mouth, and knizocyte. (*Left*) Laboratory images reproduced with permission from refs. 27 (Copyright 1981, Biophysical Society), 32 (Copyright 1980, Academic Press), and 2 (Copyright 1973, Springer). (*Right*) Minimum-energy shapes calculated from our model with values of v_0 and $\overline{\Delta a_0}$ of 0.989 and 0.215%, 0.950 and −0.858%, and 1.000 and 1.144% (from top to bottom) with all other parameters remaining fixed.

required to make them conform. The shape–free–energy functional that incorporates these two effects is

$$F_{\mathrm{ADE}}[S] = \frac{\kappa_b}{2}\oint_S d\mathcal{A}(2H - C_0)^2 + \frac{\bar{\kappa}}{2}\frac{\pi}{AD^2}(\Delta A - \Delta A_0)^2, \quad \textbf{[1]}$$

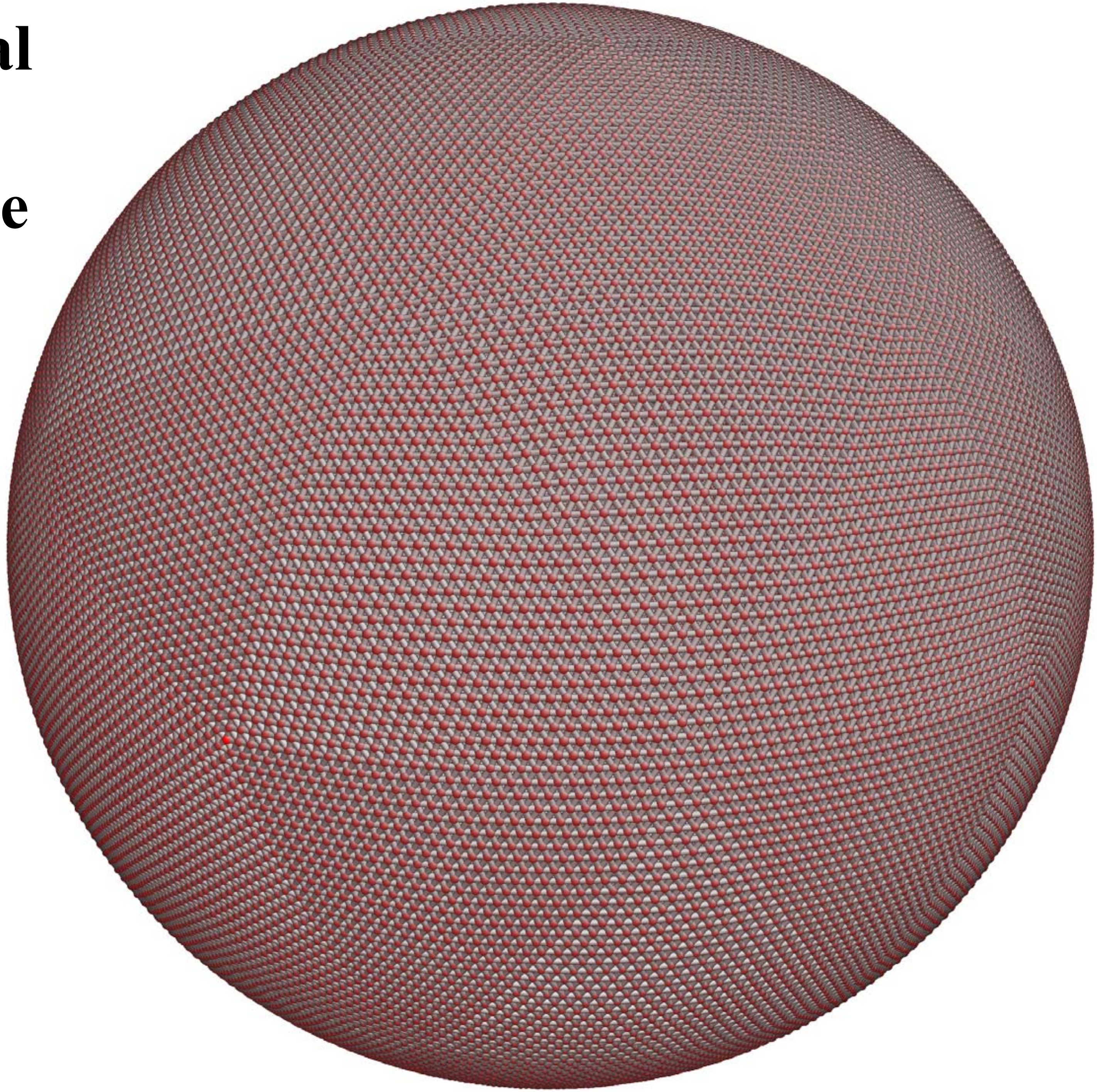
where D is the membrane thickness,‖ A is the membrane area, κ_b

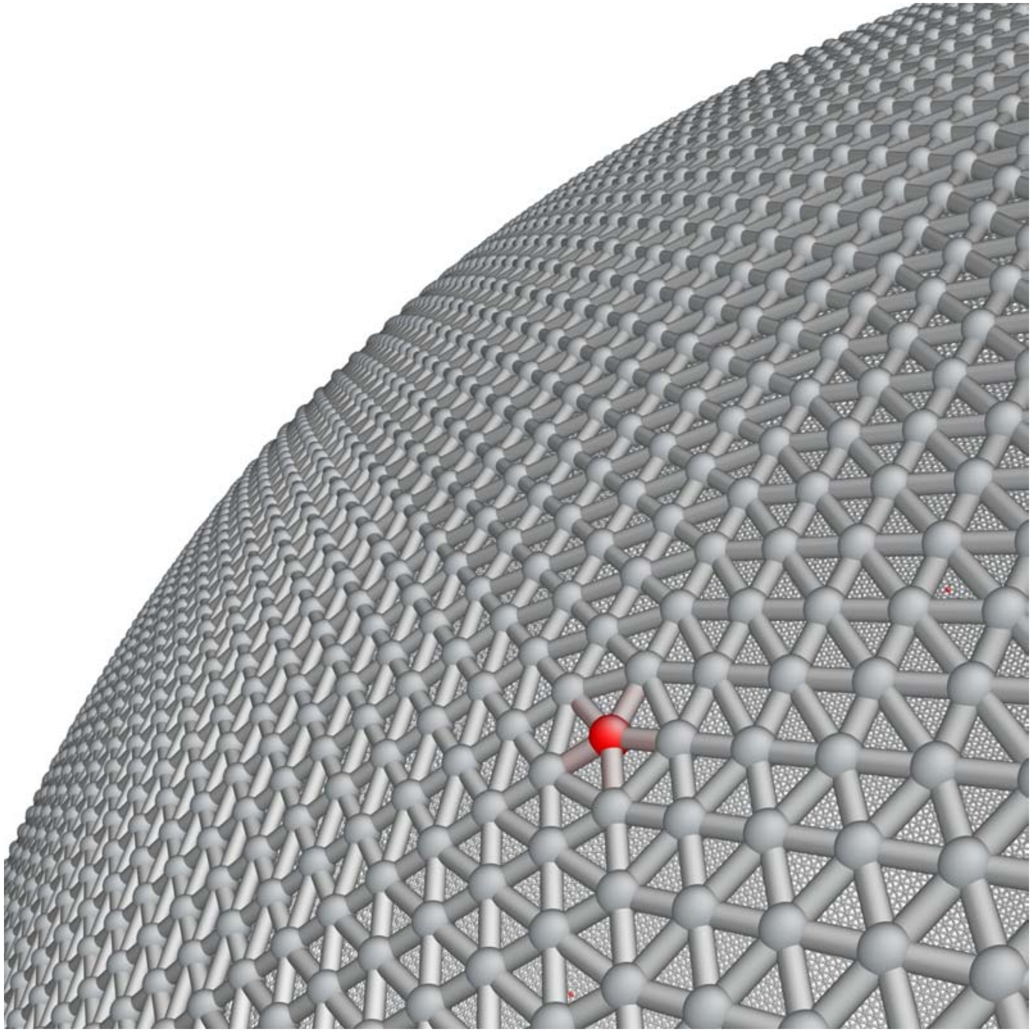
Lim, Wortis, Mukhopadhyay, *PNAS* **99** (2002) 16766

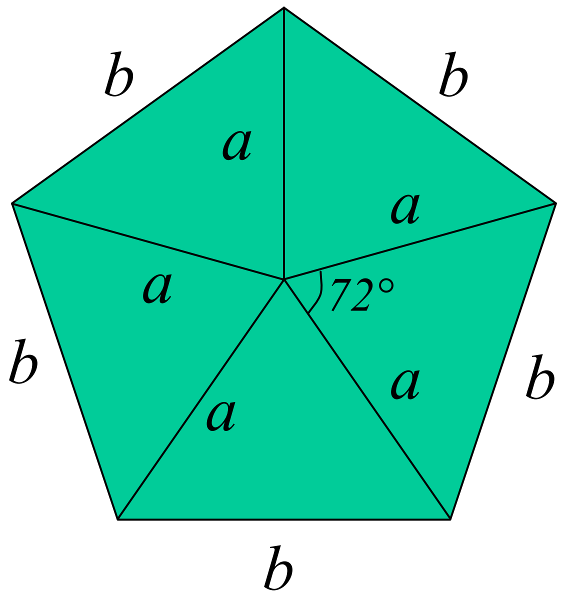
Stomatocyte - discocyte - echinocyte Sequence

spontaneous curvature parameter

Icosahedral network on a sphere



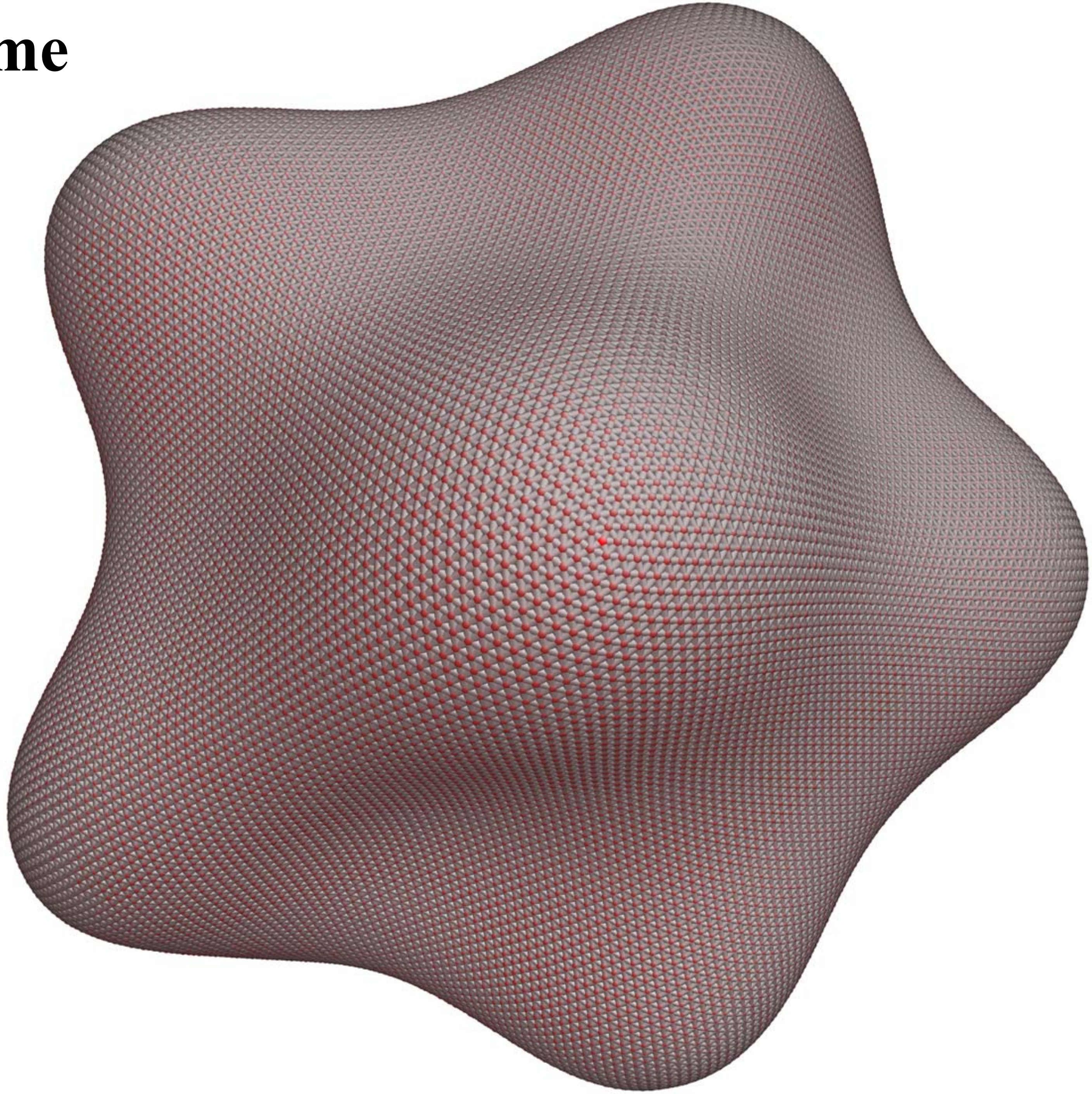




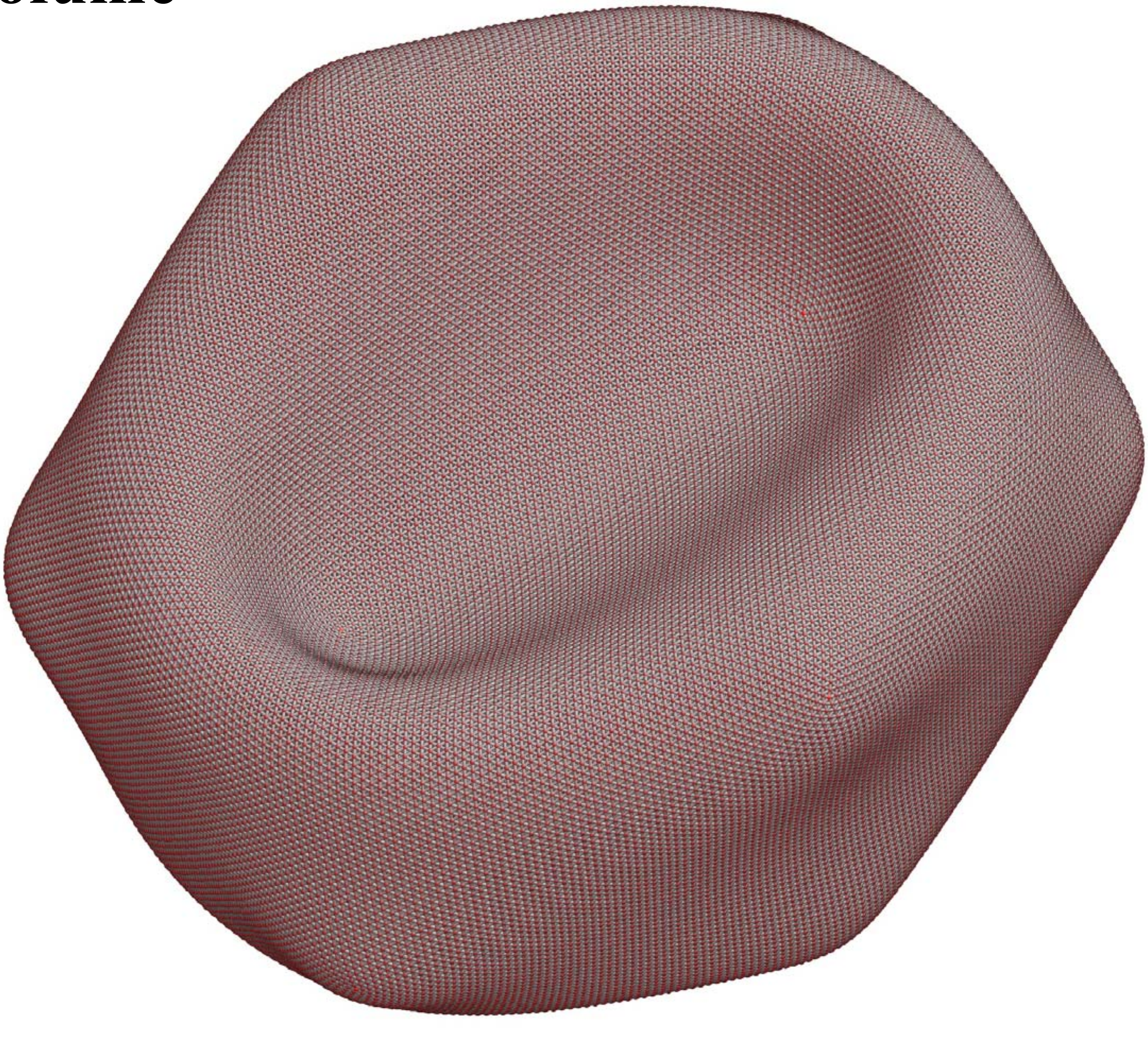
Geometrically Necessary Disinclinations

If each carries disinclination charge 60°, need 12

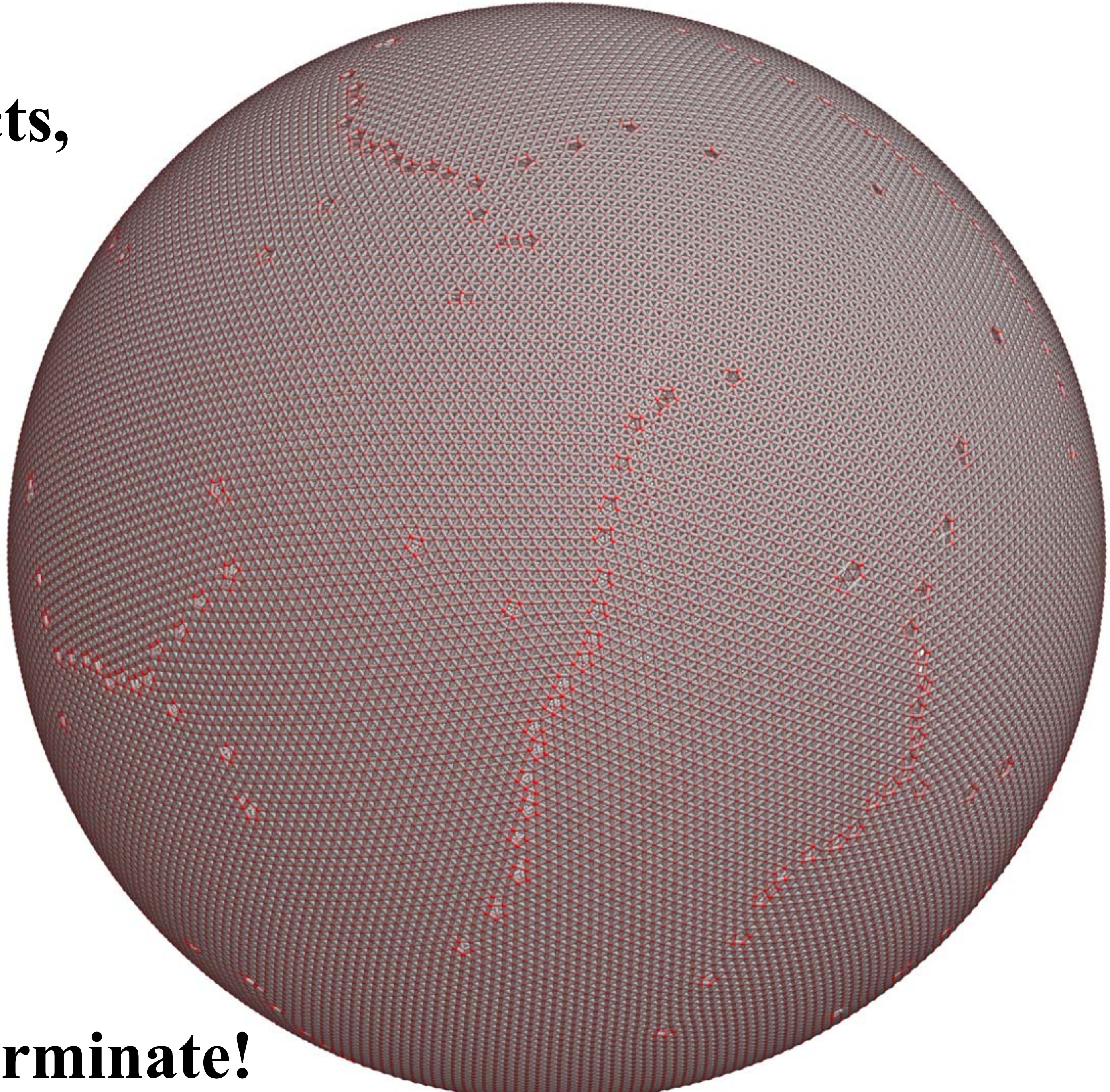
100% volume



60% volume

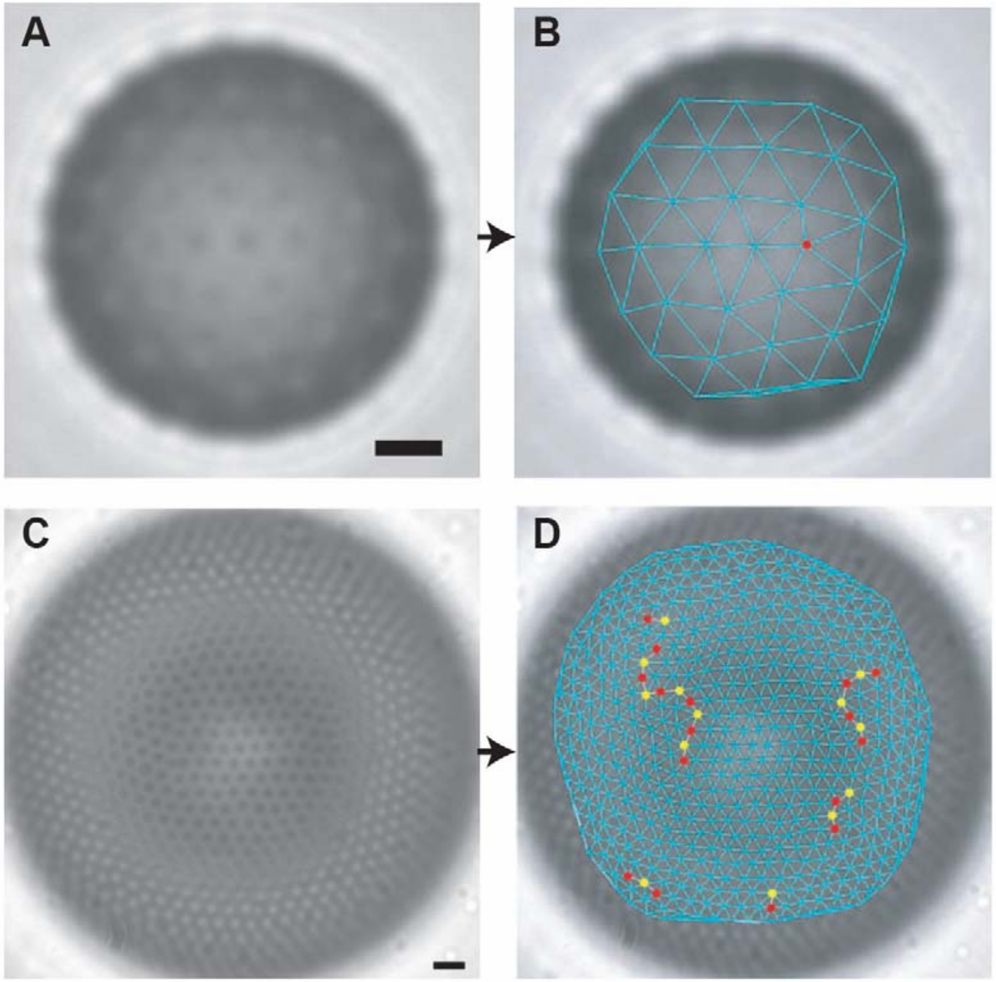


To rid of the shape artifacts, melt and quench the network



GBs freely terminate!

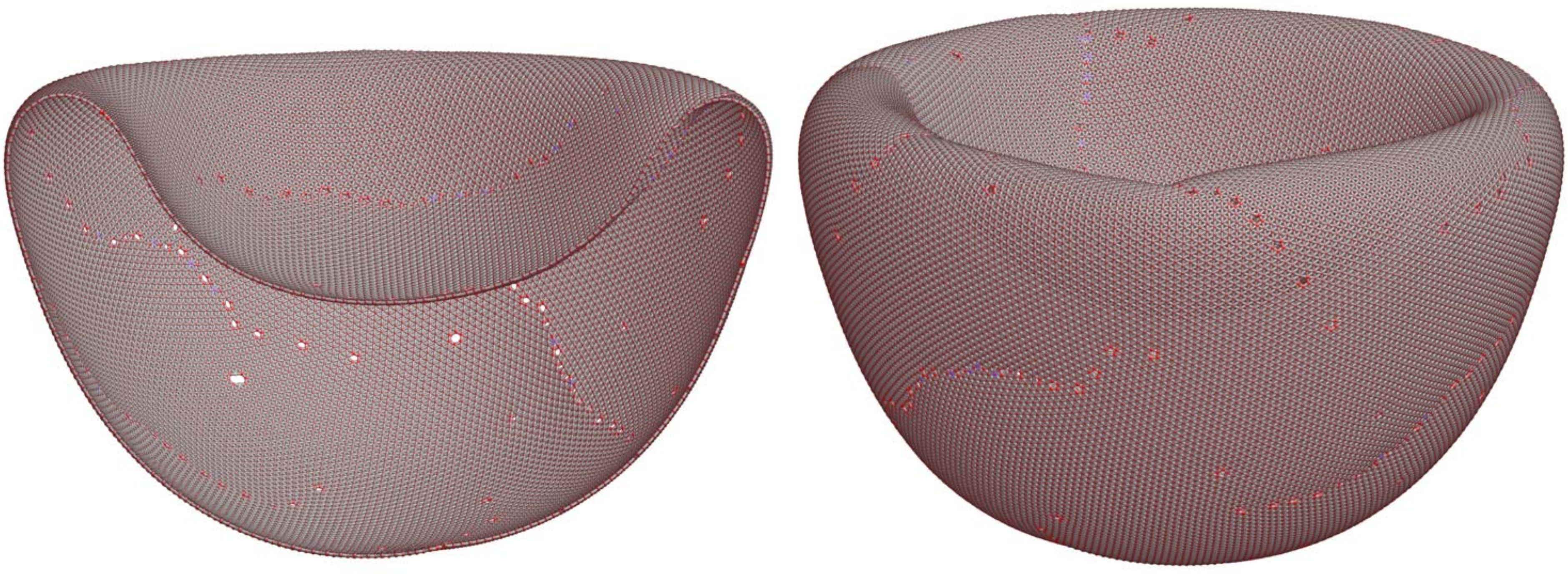
Fig. 1. Light microscope images of particle-coated droplets. Two droplets (**A**) and (**C**) are shown, together with their associated defect structures (**B**) and (**D**). (A) An ~13% portion of a small spherical droplet with radius $R = 12.0\ \mu m$ and mean particle spacing $a = 2.9\ \mu m$ ($R/a = 4.2$), along with the associated triangulation (B). Charge +1(−1) disclinations are shown in red and yellow, respectively. Only one +1 disclination is seen. (C) A cap of spherical colloidal crystal on a water droplet of radius $R = 43.9\ \mu m$ with mean particle spacing $a = 3.1\ \mu m$ ($R/a = 14.3$), along with the associated triangulation (D). In this case the imaged crystal covers ~17% of the surface area of the sphere. Bars [(A) and (C)], 5 μm.



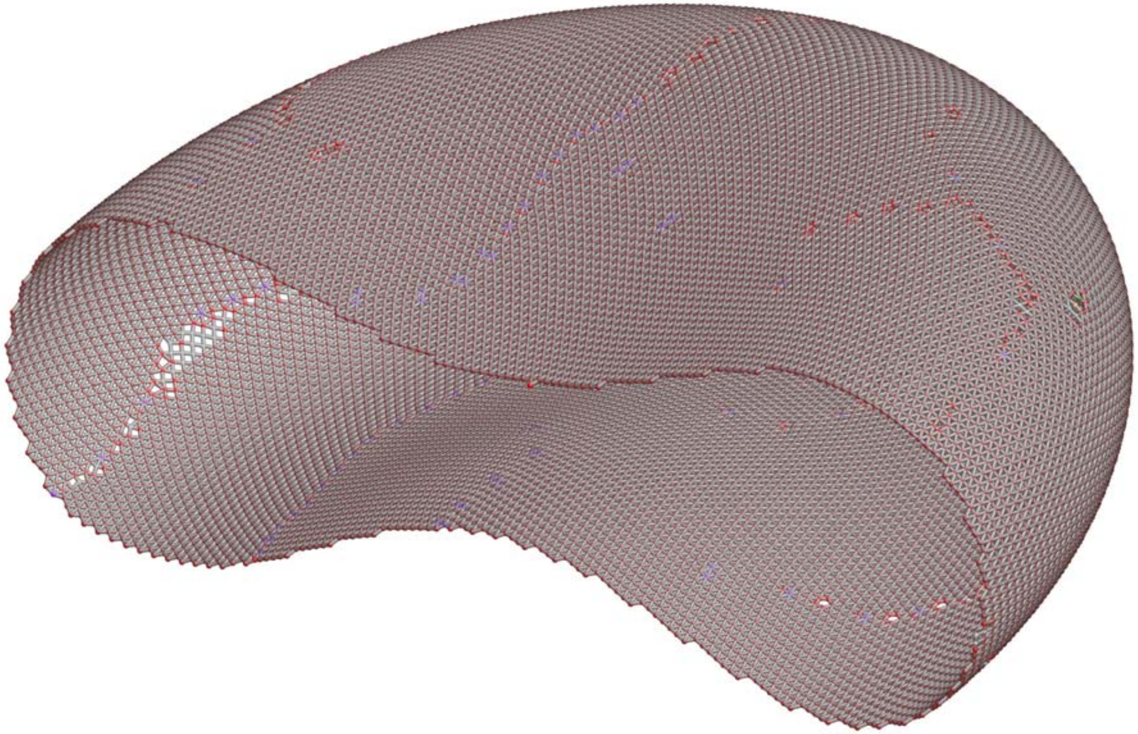
Bausch *et al.*, Science **299** (2003) 1716.

These GBs should be widespread in nature: large viral protein capsids, giant spherical fullerenes, spherical bacterial surface layers, siliceous skeletons of spherical radiolaria (aulosphaera), etc.
Sites for chemical reactions, initiation points for bacterial cell division, influence the mechanical response.

Material reference state
for the in-plane shear energy E_{shear}



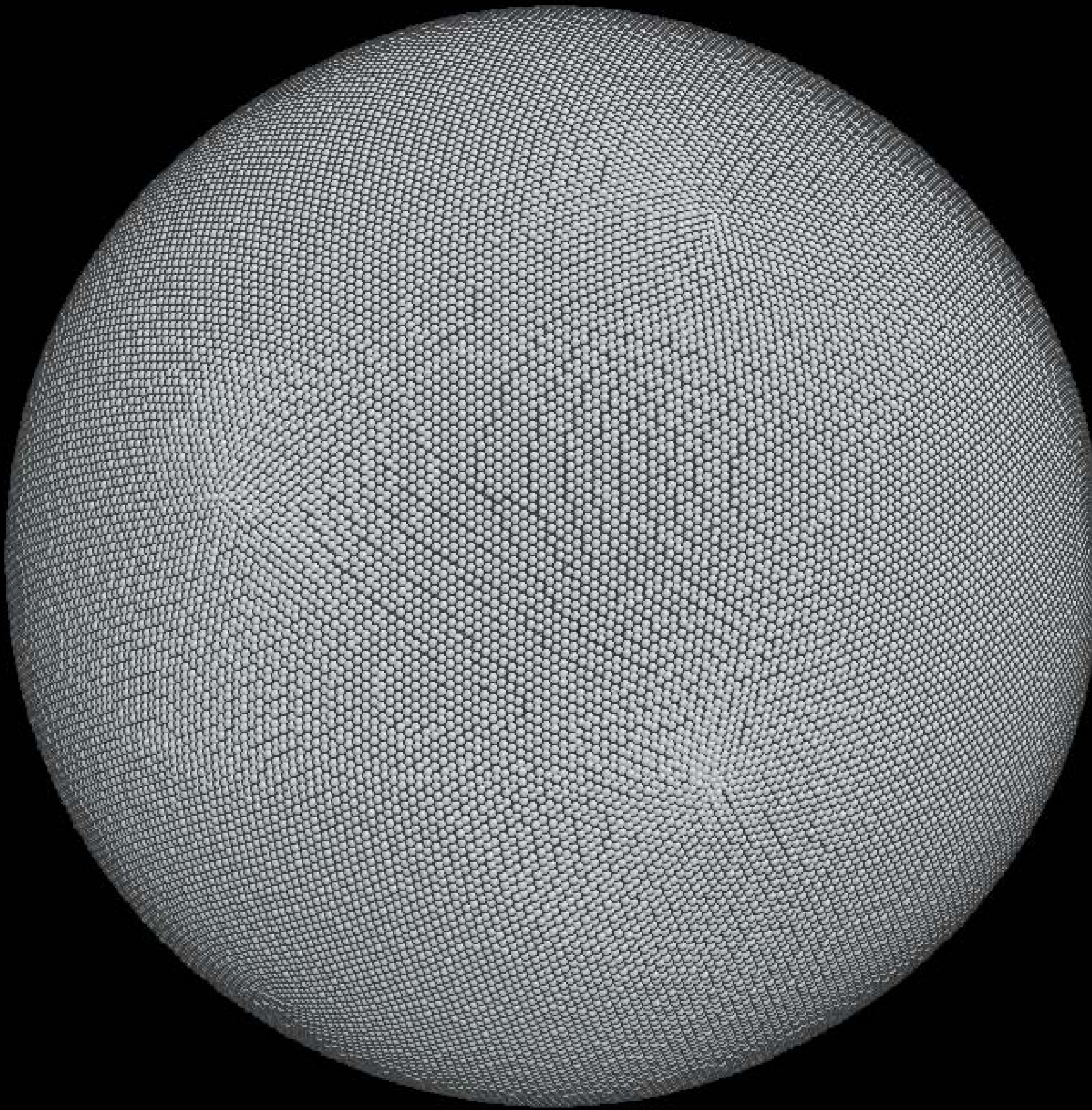
60% volume: **spherical state** as stress-free reference.

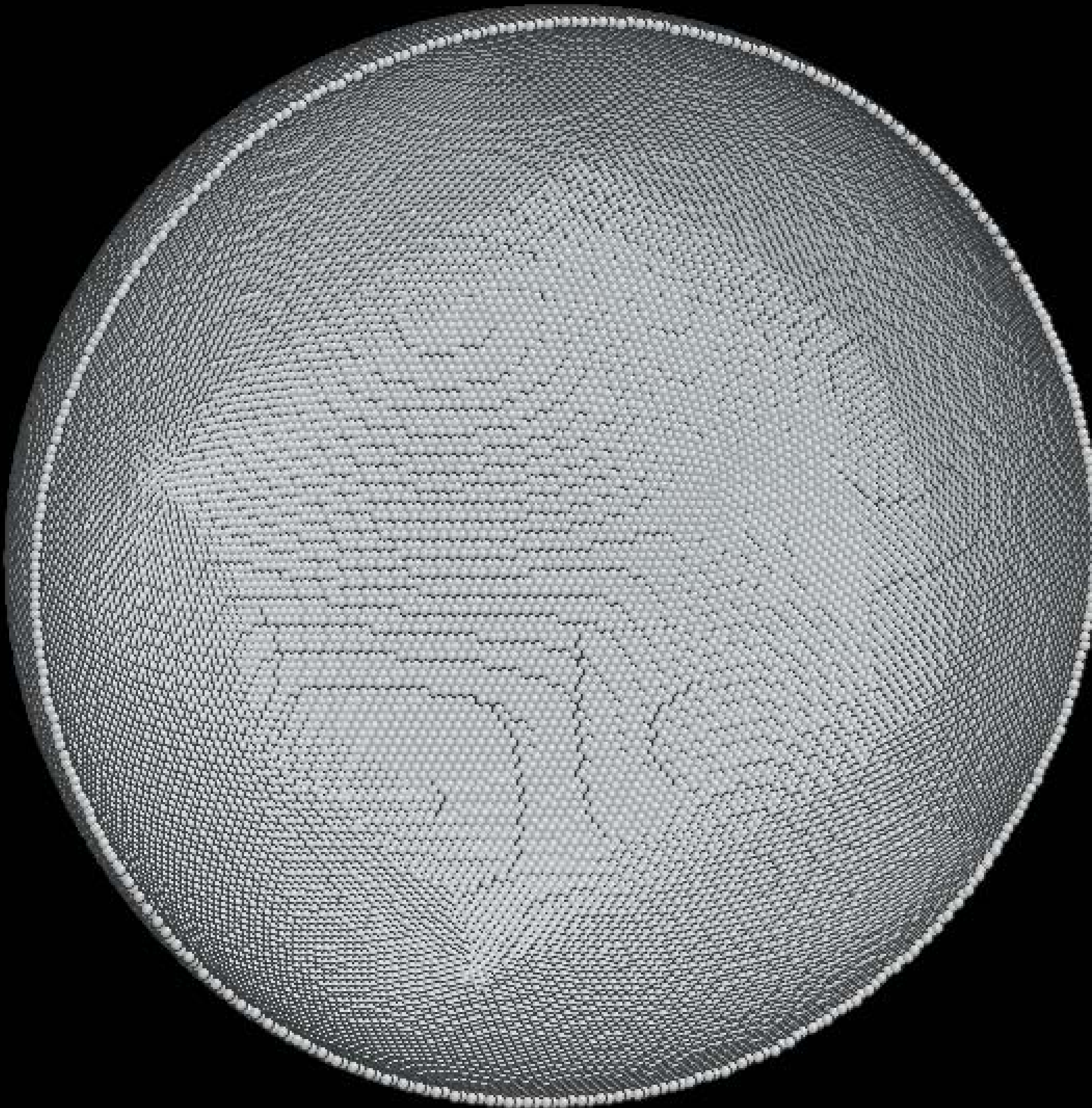


W/ experimental range of parameters and sphere as stress-free reference state, the biconcave shape is only metastable at 60% volume.

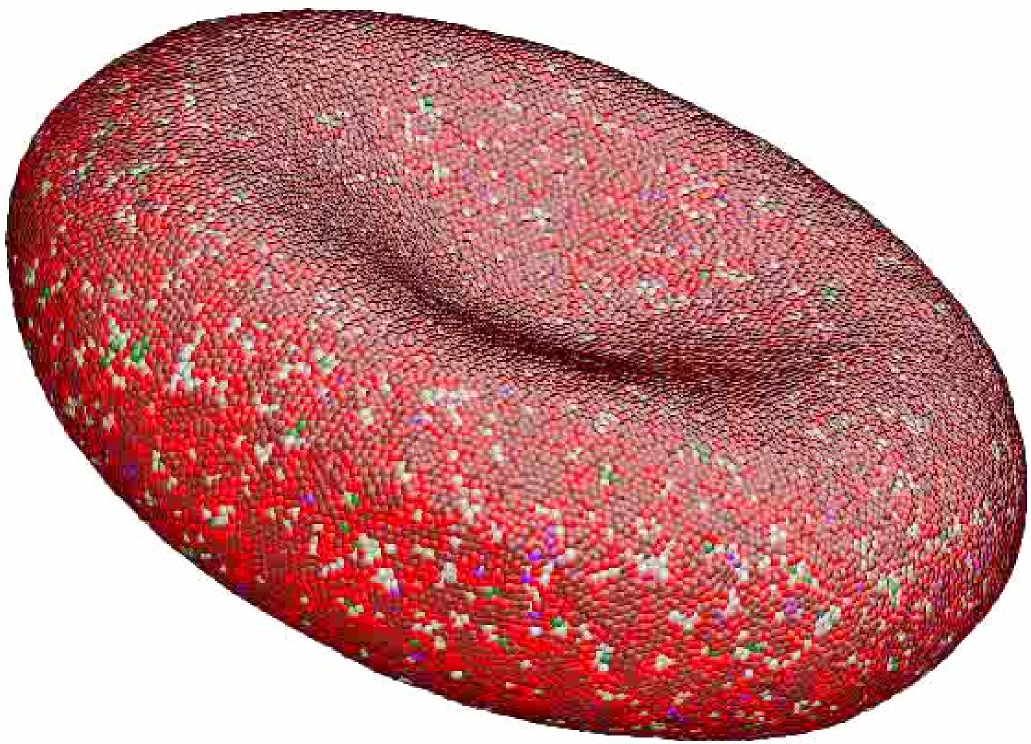
With bending energy E_{bend} only

Canham (1970)
Helfrich (1973)

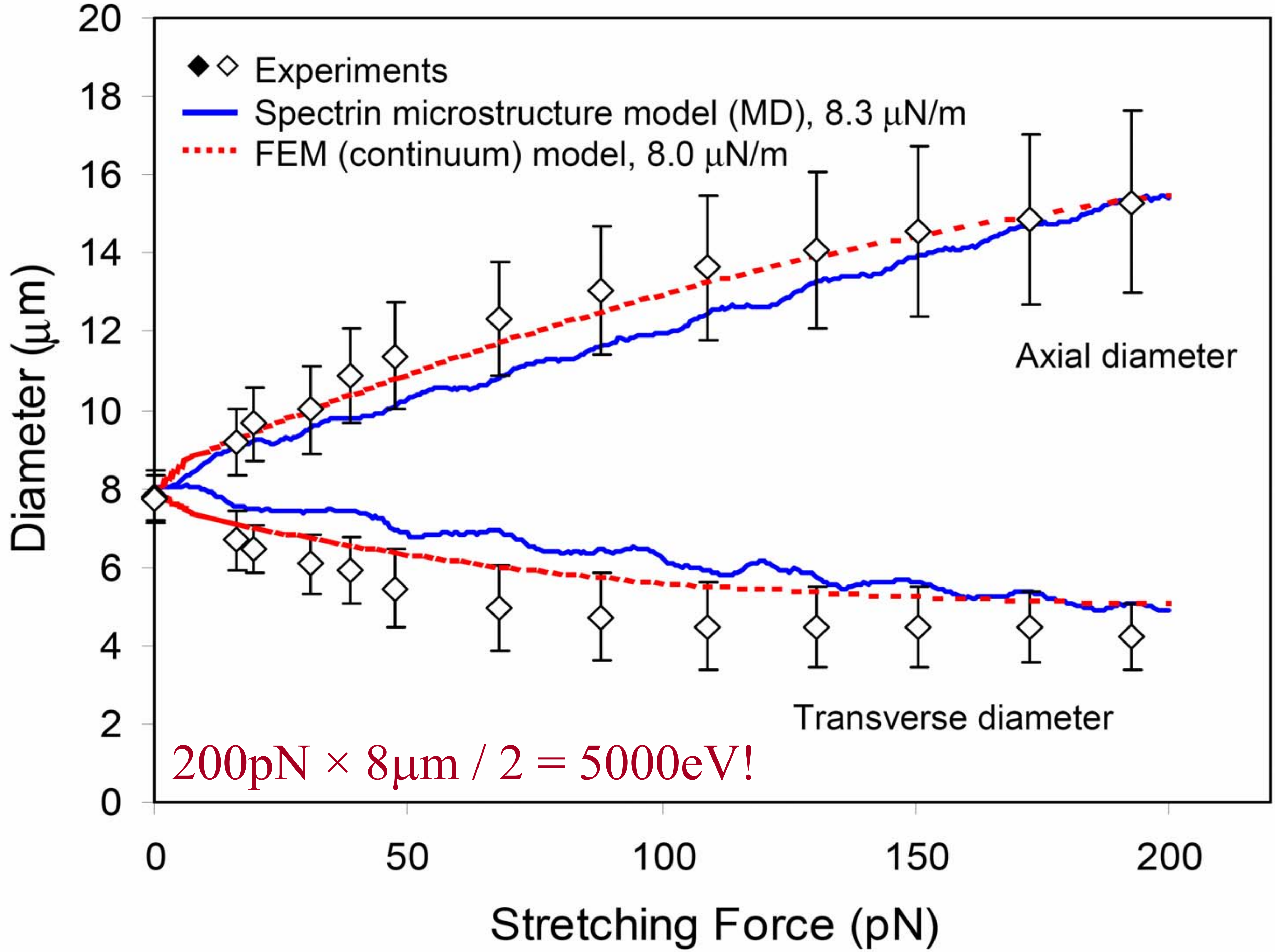




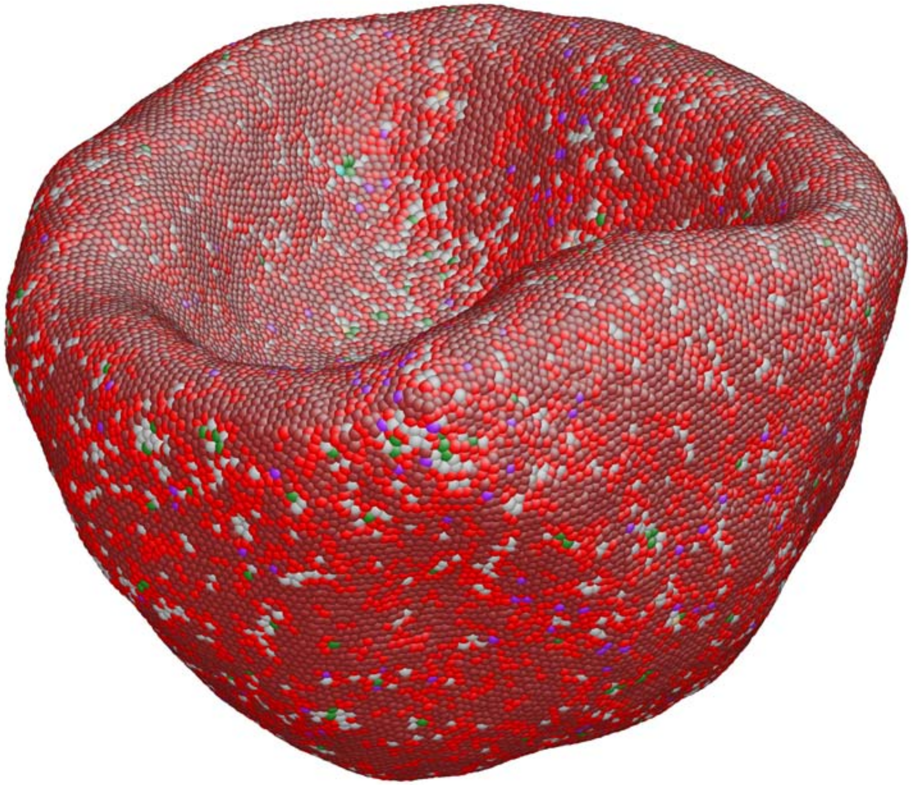
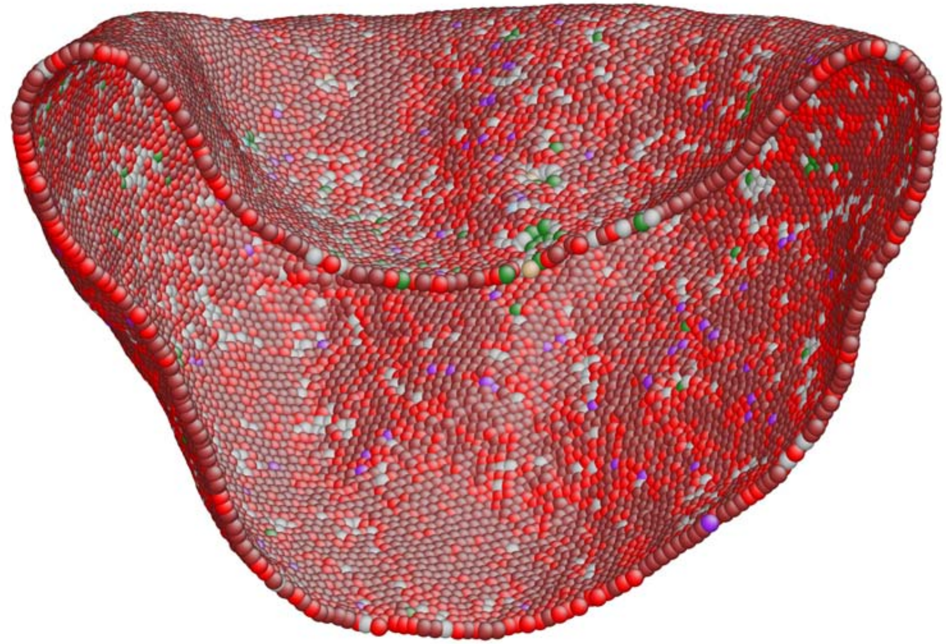
Optical Tweezers Stretching Simulation



Cross Sectional View


Experiments
Spectrin microstructure model (MD), 8.3 μN/m
FEM (continuum) model, 8.0 μN/m
Axial diameter
Transverse diameter
200pN × 8μm / 2 = 5000eV!
Diameter (μm)
Stretching Force (pN)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
0
50
100
150
200

Why is biconcave the stable equilibrium shape?

$E_{\text{bend}} \sim 8\pi\kappa$: $\kappa \sim 2\times10^{-19}$ J $\rightarrow$ $E_{\text{bend}} \sim 30$ eV

$E_{\text{shear}} \sim \mu\varepsilon^2 A$: $\mu \sim 8\mu$N/m, $\varepsilon \sim 0.1$, $A \sim 140\mu m^2$
$\rightarrow$ $E_{\text{shear}} \sim 70$ eV

Material Concept Hypothesis

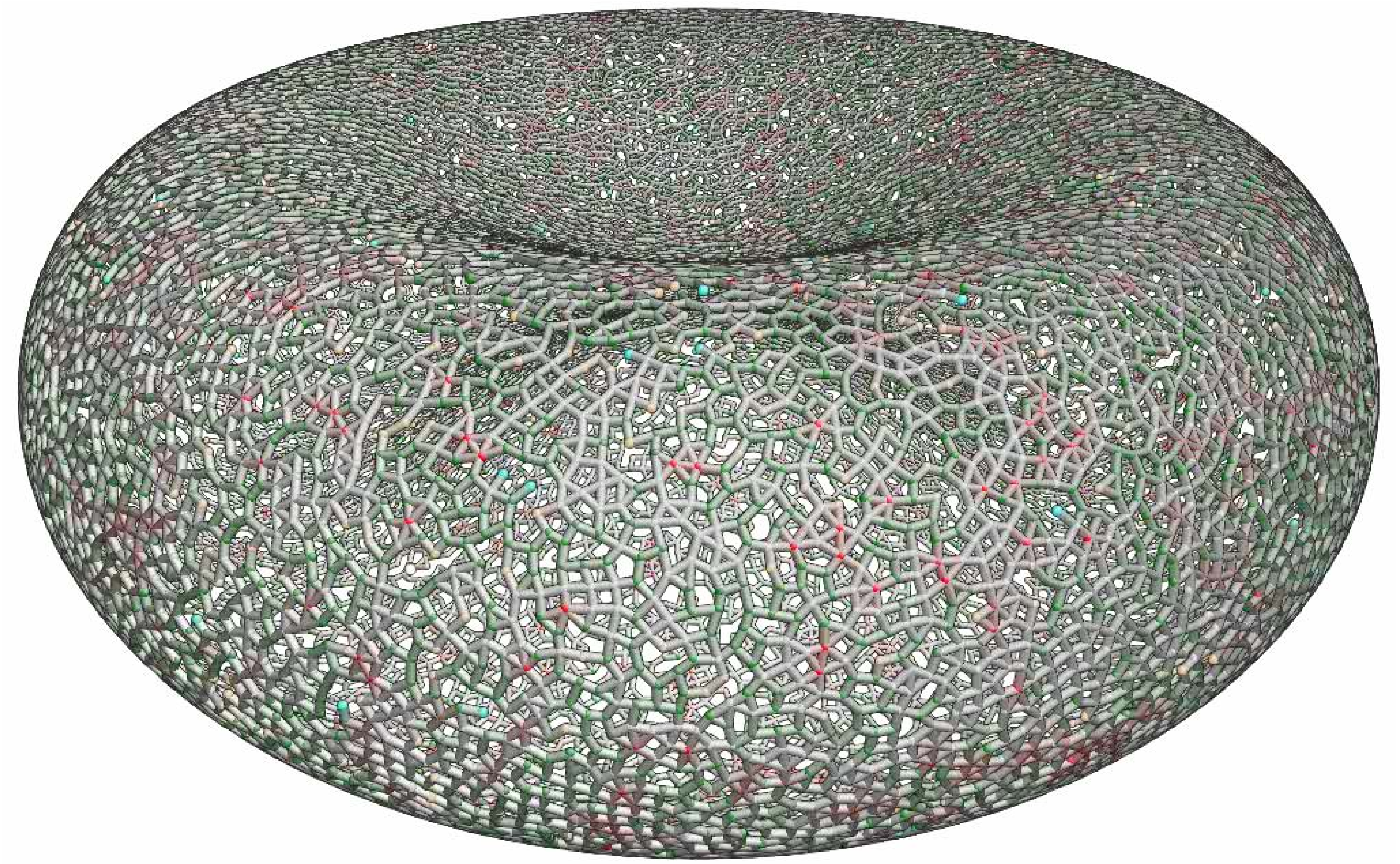
Li, Dao, Lim & Suresh, *Biophys. J.* **88** (2005) 3707.

- In an ideal limit, for any RBC shape, the cytoskeleton will always undergo remodeling in topological connectivity at a slow rate to relax its in-plane *shear* elastic energy to *zero*.

  "liquefaction", "slow-flowing glass"

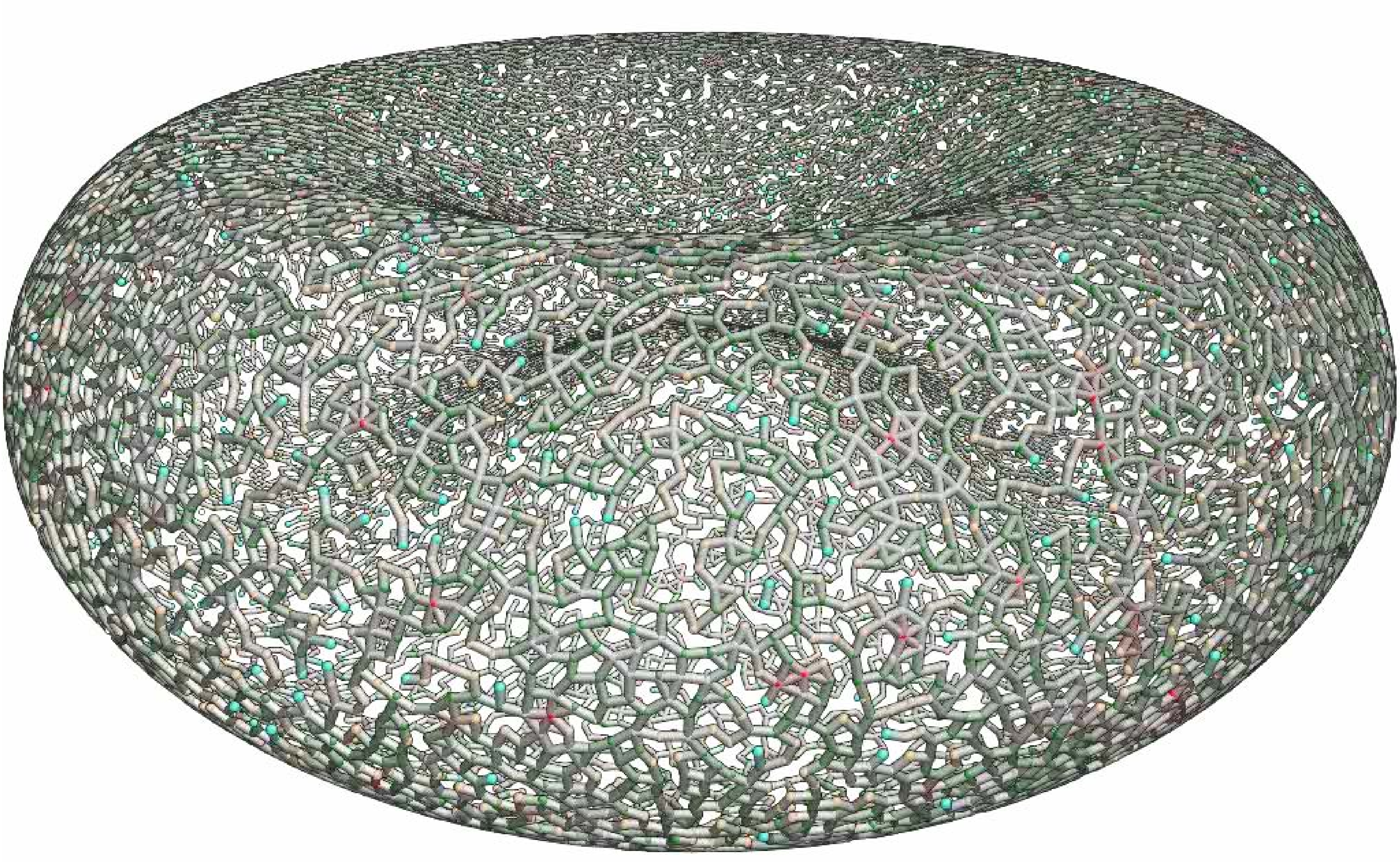
- At the timescale of optical tweezers stretching, the above relaxation is not significant, so large shear energy can be injected temporarily.

Stillinger-Weber liquid on curved surface:



no shear energy can survive long!

RBC cytoskeleton at reduced spectrin density



very large holes start to percolate ...

Extreme Statistics of Cytoskeletal Defects in RBC

	actin#	spectrin#	largest polygon hole
normal	28673	81718	6
degree-4.5	26880	57523	8
degree-4	24372	48012	11
degree-3.5	21504	37416	22
degree-3	18637	26837	35

But this is basically from a “geometrical” simulation
no biophysical basis, yet.

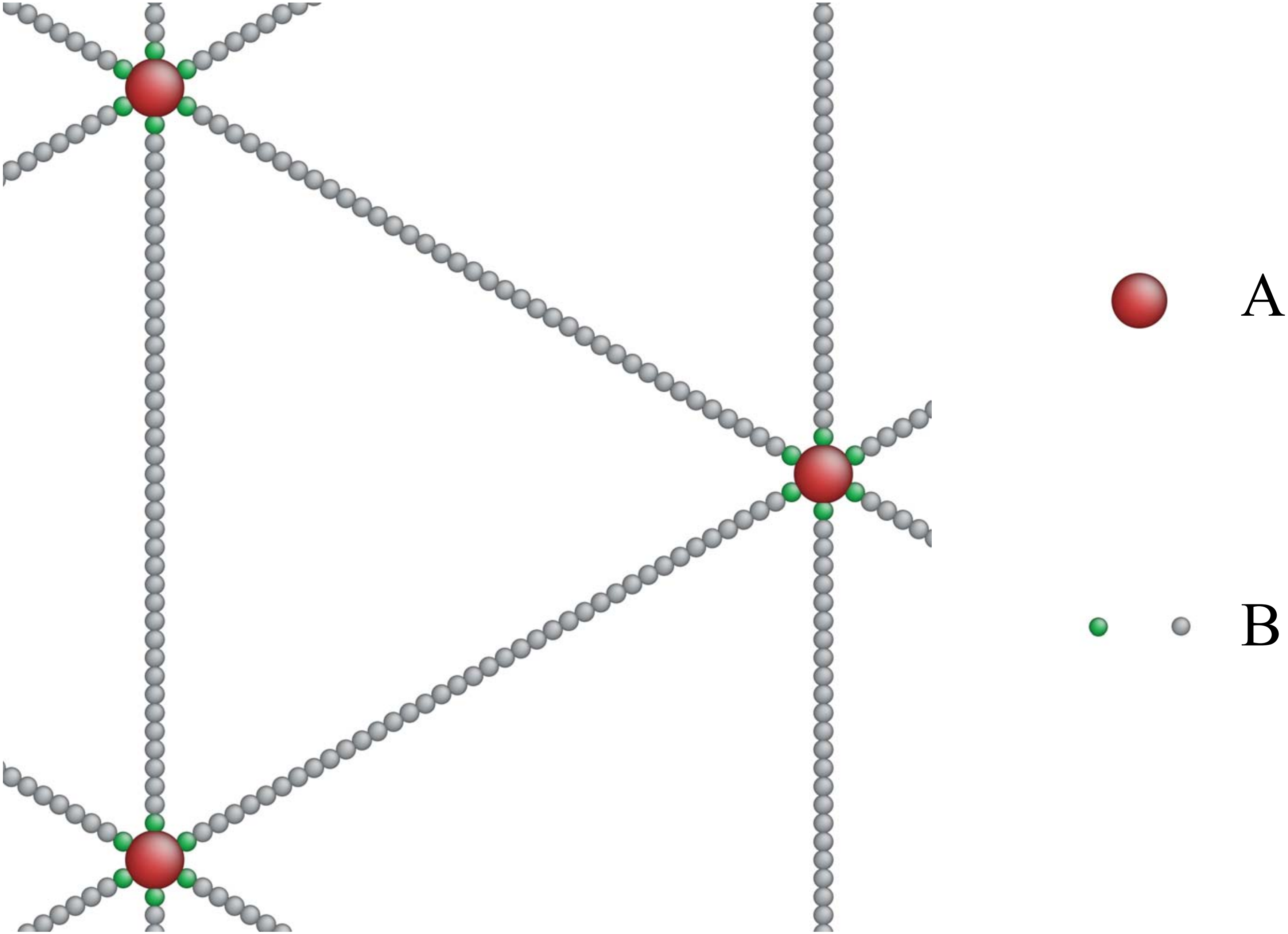
Intermediate Summary

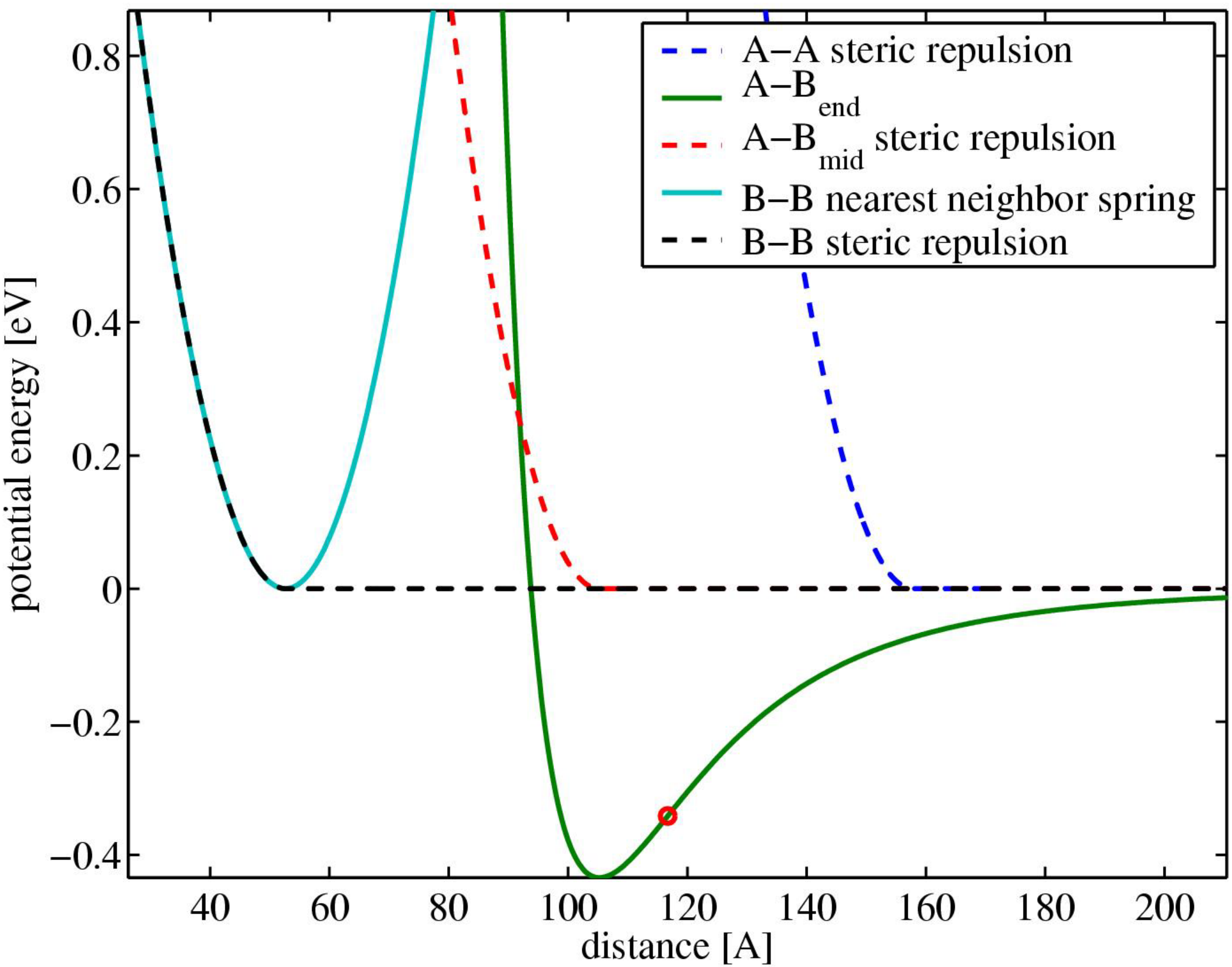
- Spectrin-level and continuum FEM analyses indicate our optical tweezers experiments give approximately the same in-plane shear modulus as micropipette aspiration experiments: $\mu = 5$ to 10×10^{-6} N/m.

- Stabilization of biconcave equilibrium shape strongly suggests the cytoskeleton undergoes slow but constant remodeling topologically to always relax the in-plane shear elastic energy to zero.

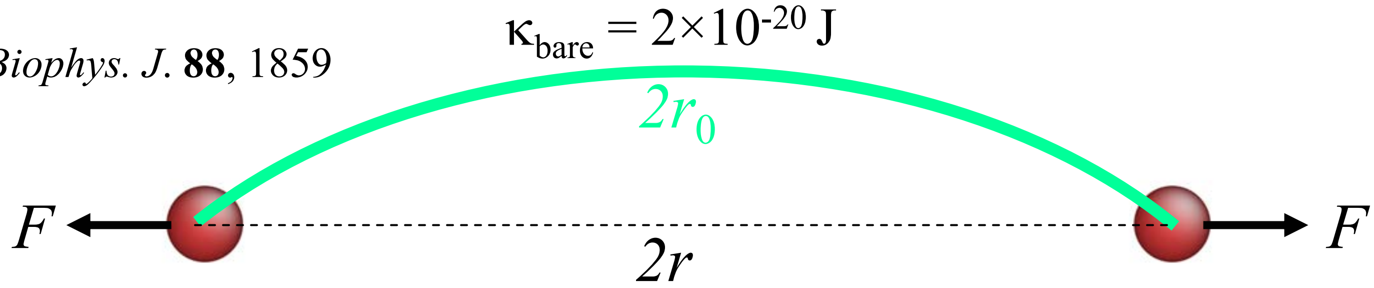
- Connection to single-molecule stretching experiments ("intermolecular potential development").

CGMD model with *breakable* actin-spectrin junction

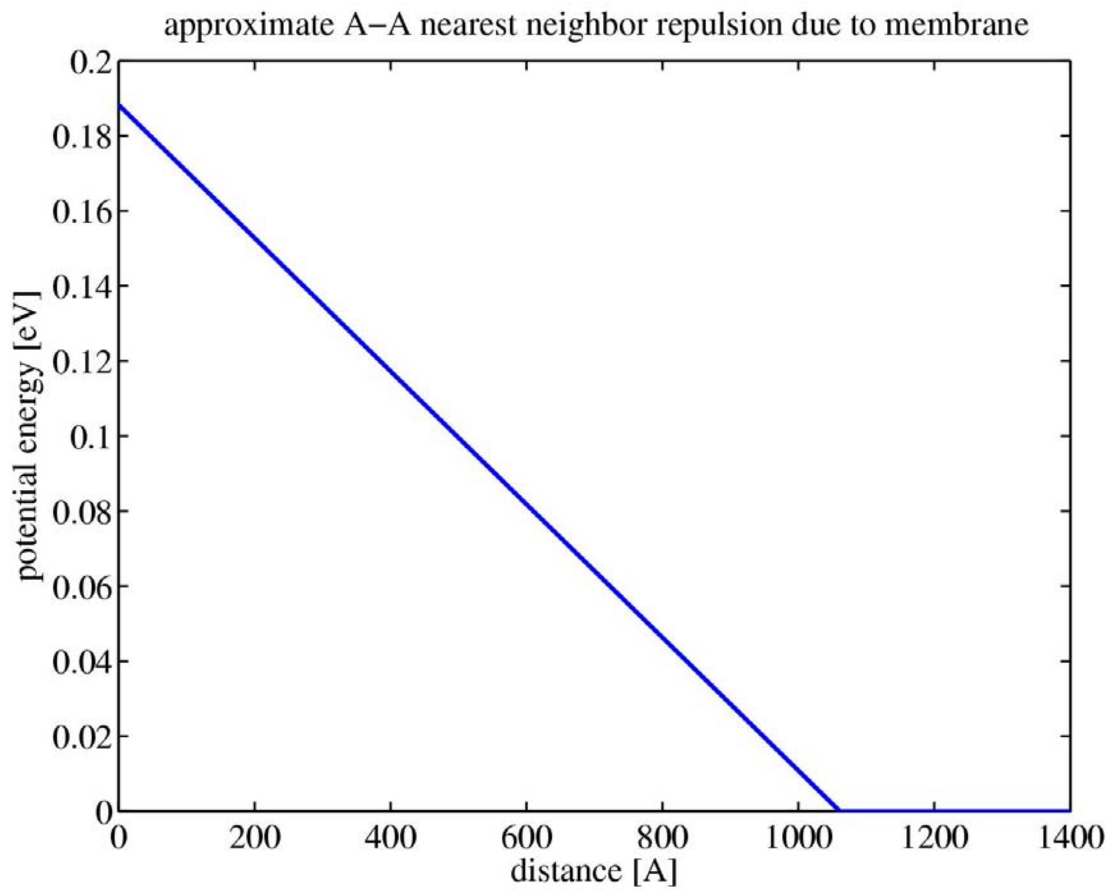



A−A steric repulsion
A−B end
A−B mid steric repulsion
B−B nearest neighbor spring
B−B steric repulsion
potential energy [eV]
distance [A]
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
−0.2
−0.4
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200

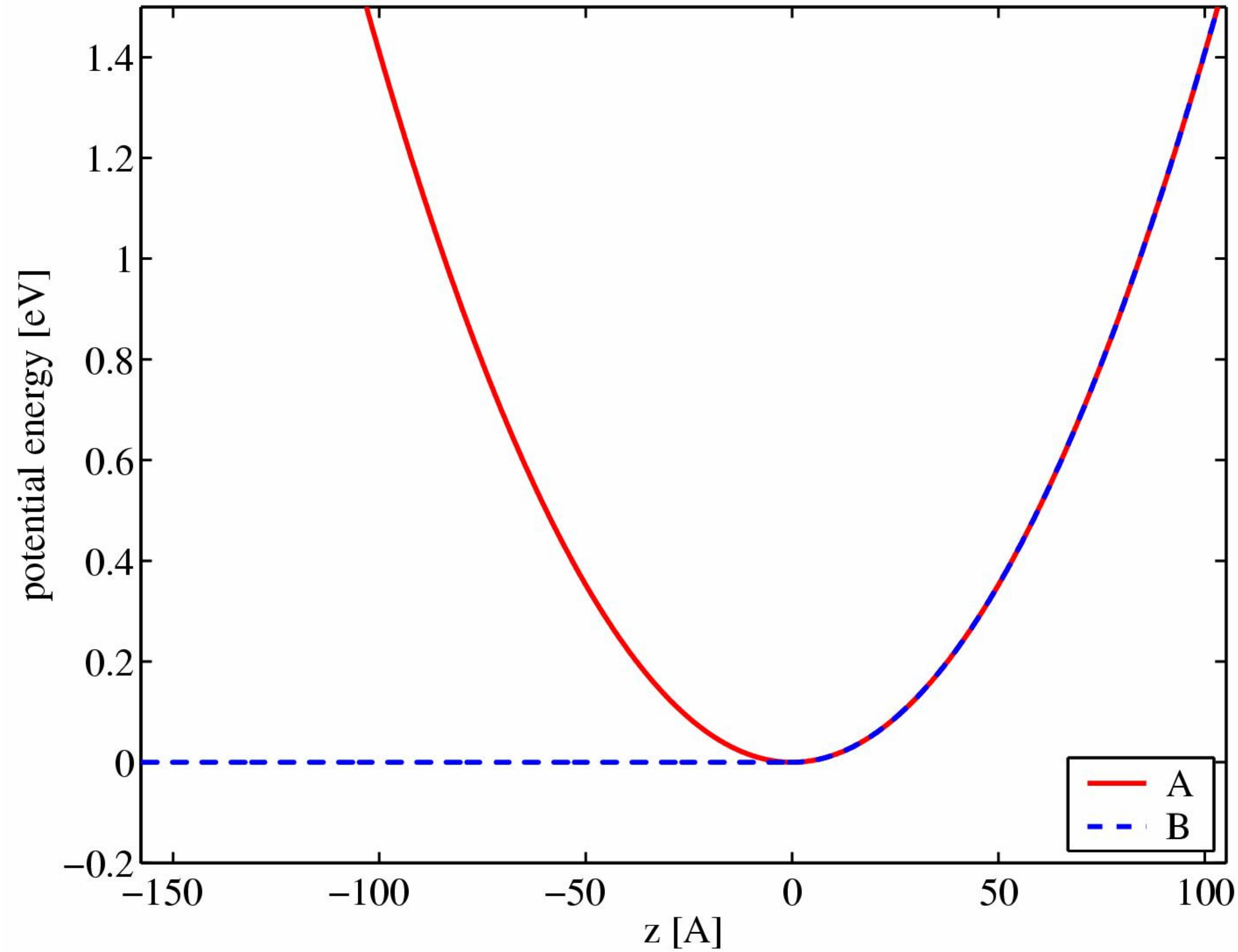
Gov & Safran, *Biophys. J.* **88**, 1859

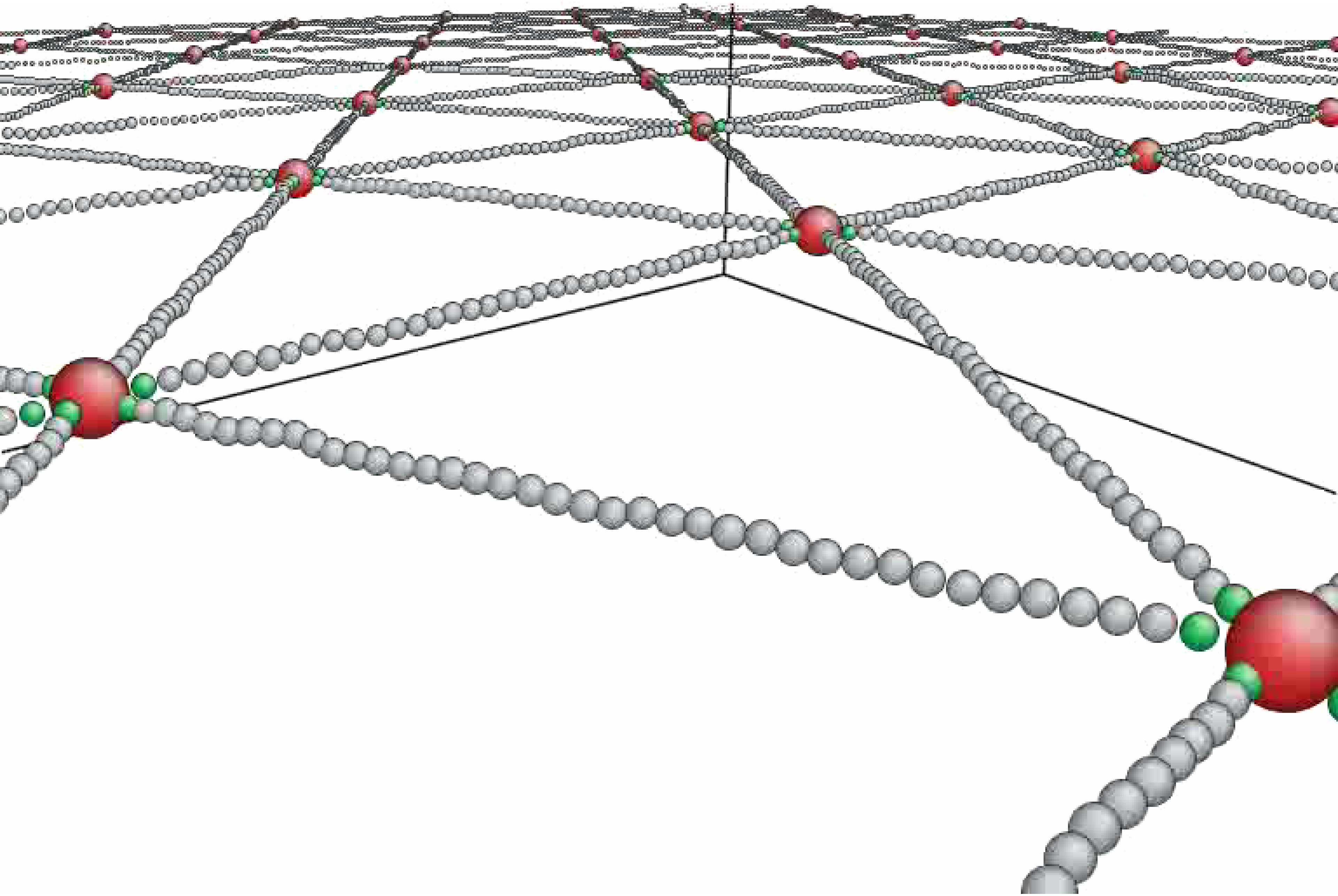


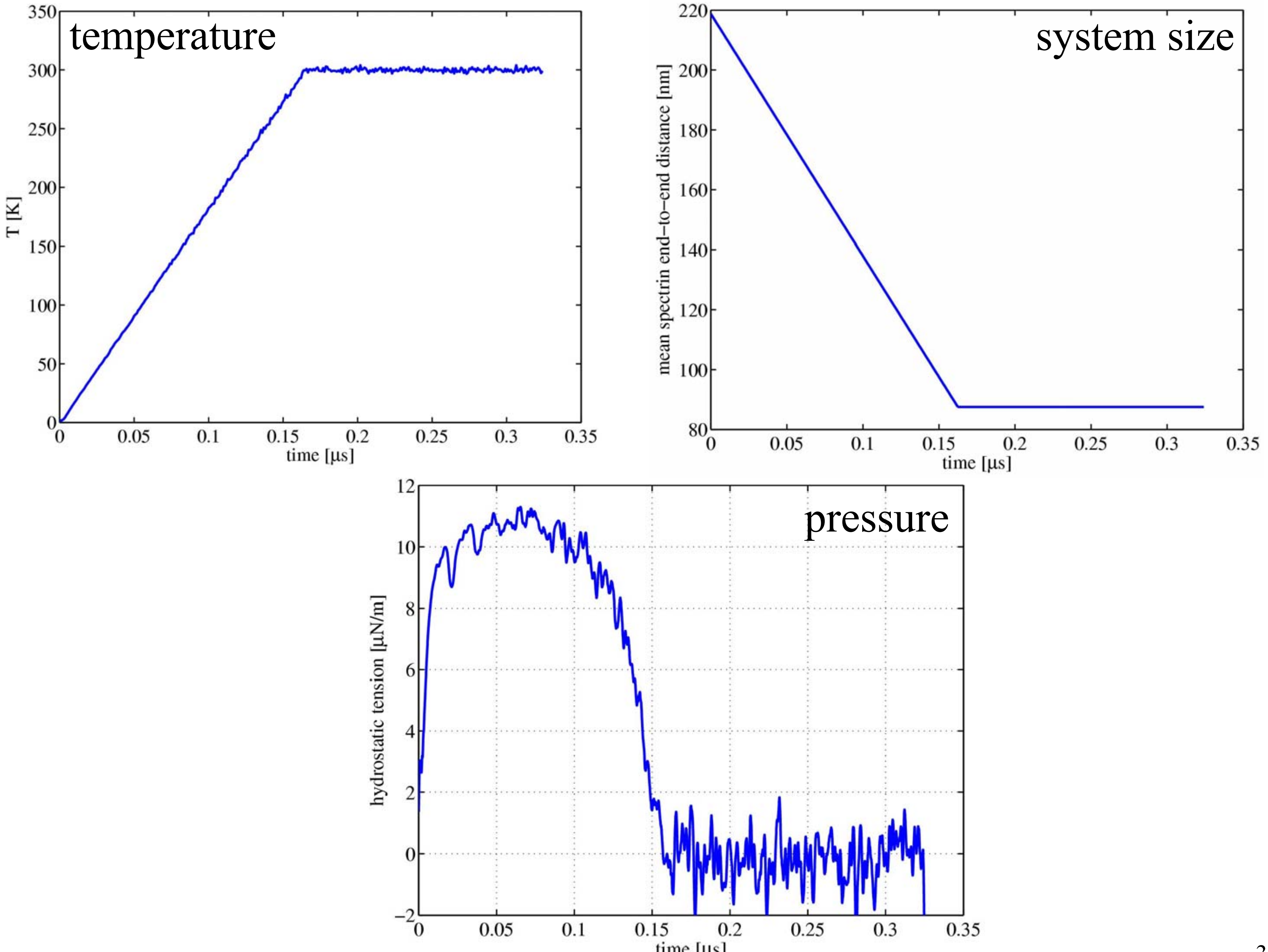
$$F = \alpha \frac{4\pi\kappa_{bare}}{3r_0}, \qquad \alpha \text{ chosen to be } 0.36$$



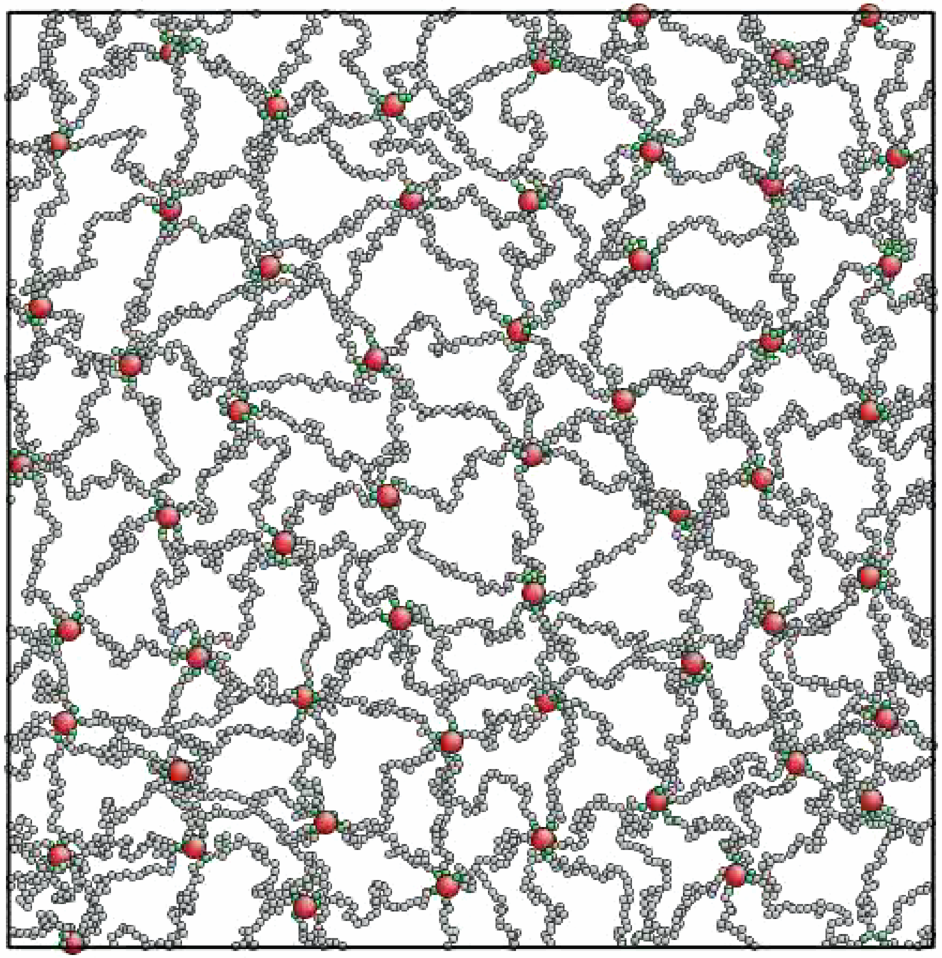
We also put soft ($0.1k_{BB}$) confinement potential on A and B in z to mimic interaction with the membrane without actually simulating the membrane.



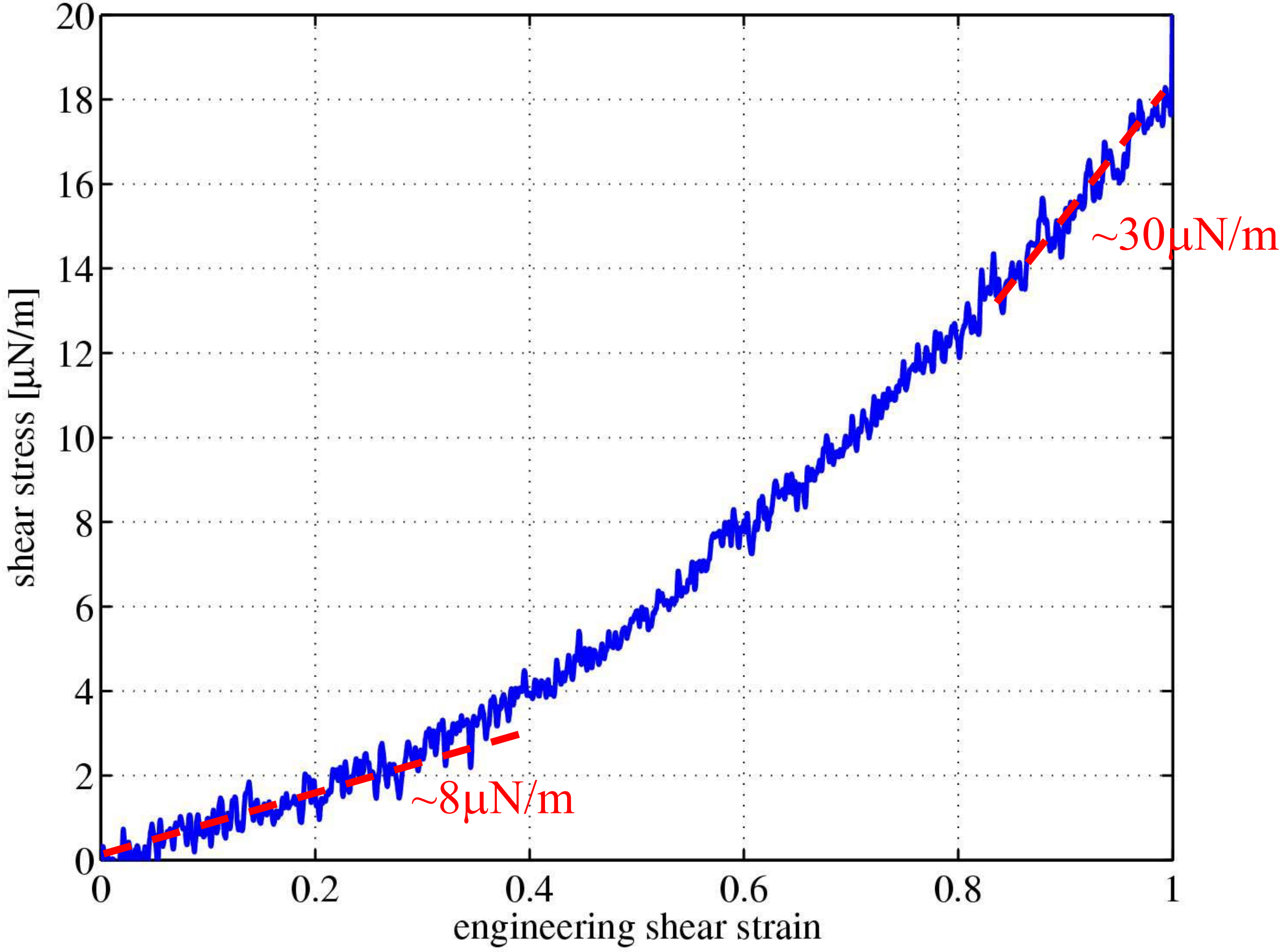



temperature
T [K]
time [µs]
system size
mean spectrin end−to−end distance [nm]
time [µs]
pressure
hydrostatic tension [µN/m]
time [µs]

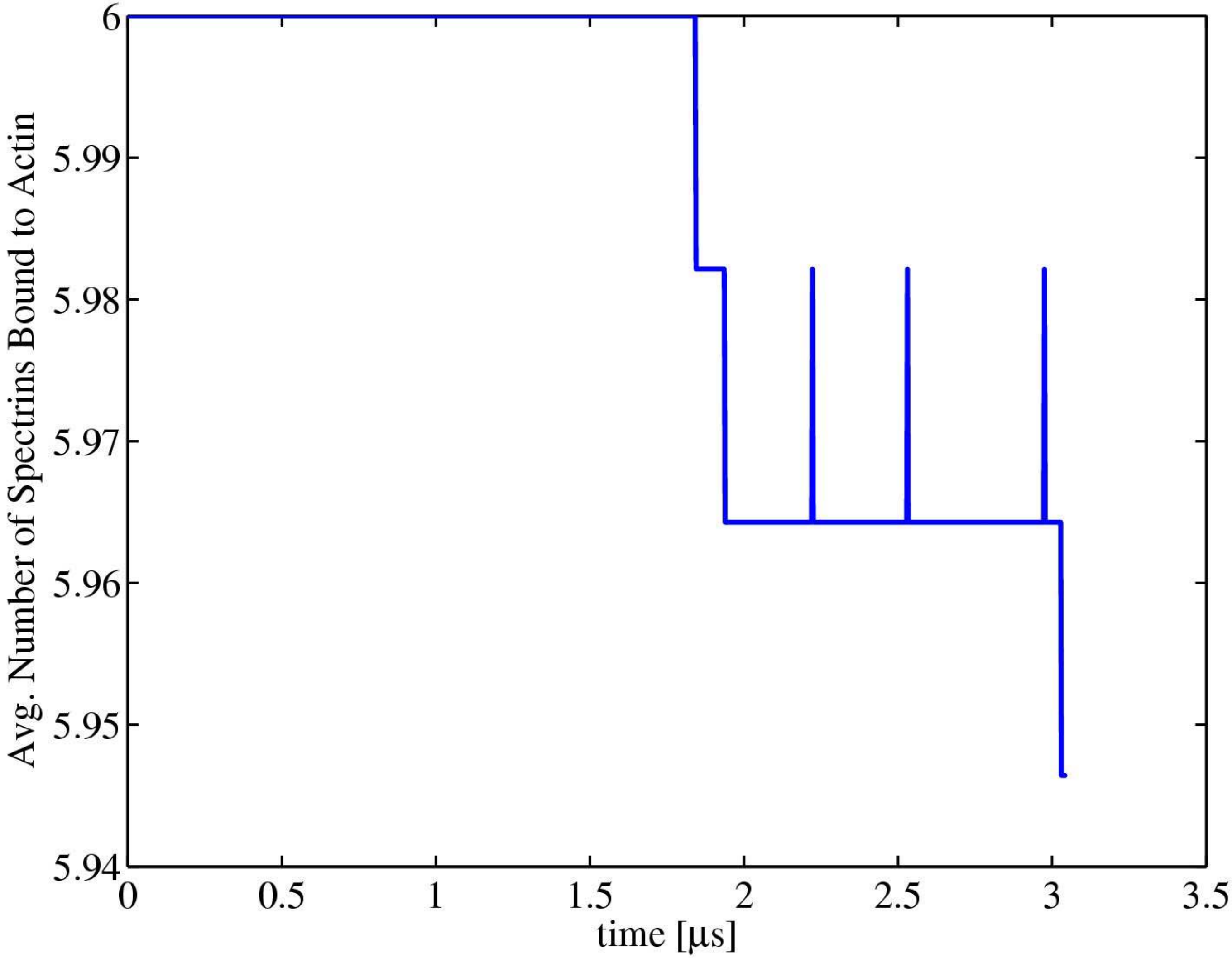
Pure shear deformation at 300K and strain rate 3×10^5/s



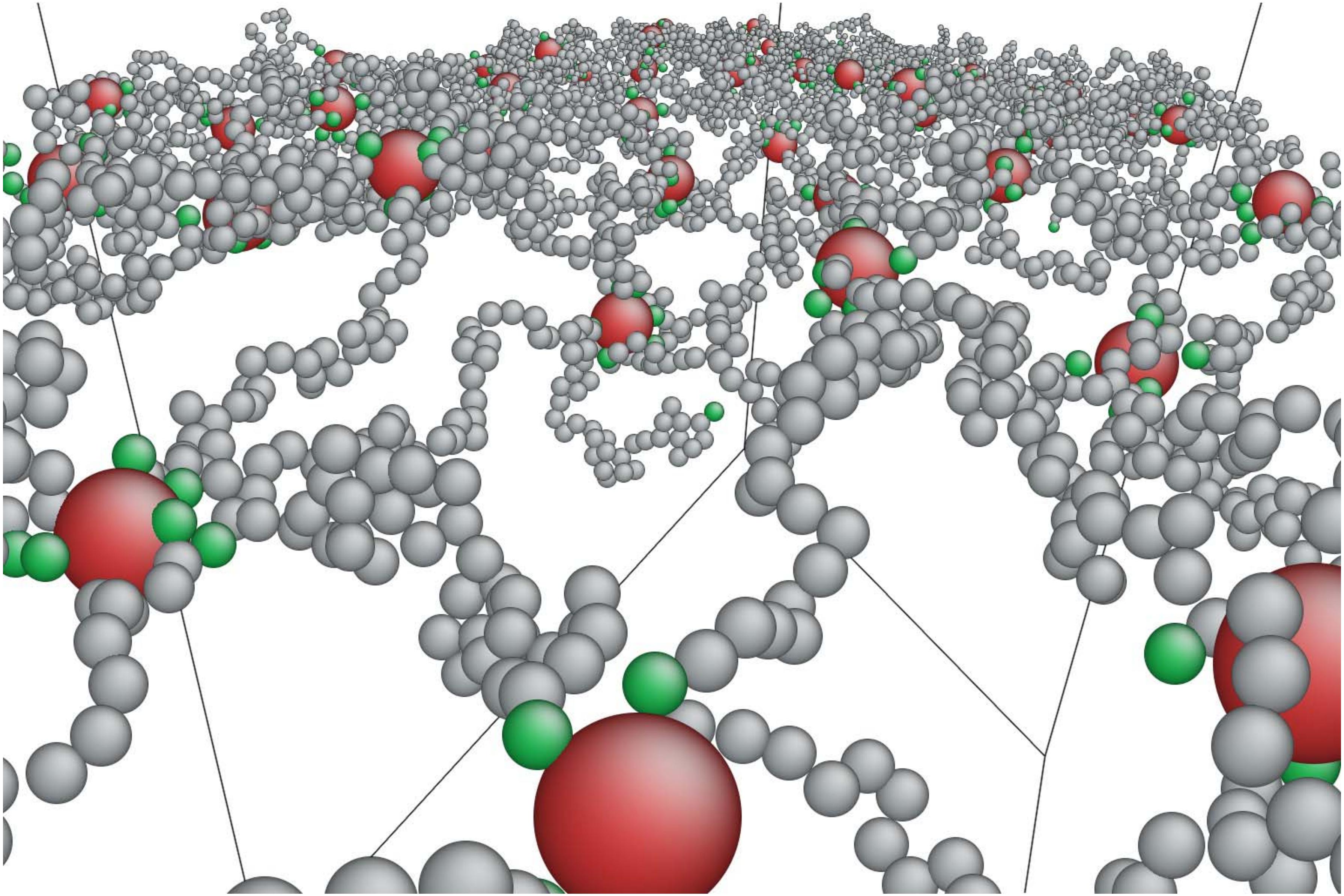
Stress-strain curve at 300K and no ATP

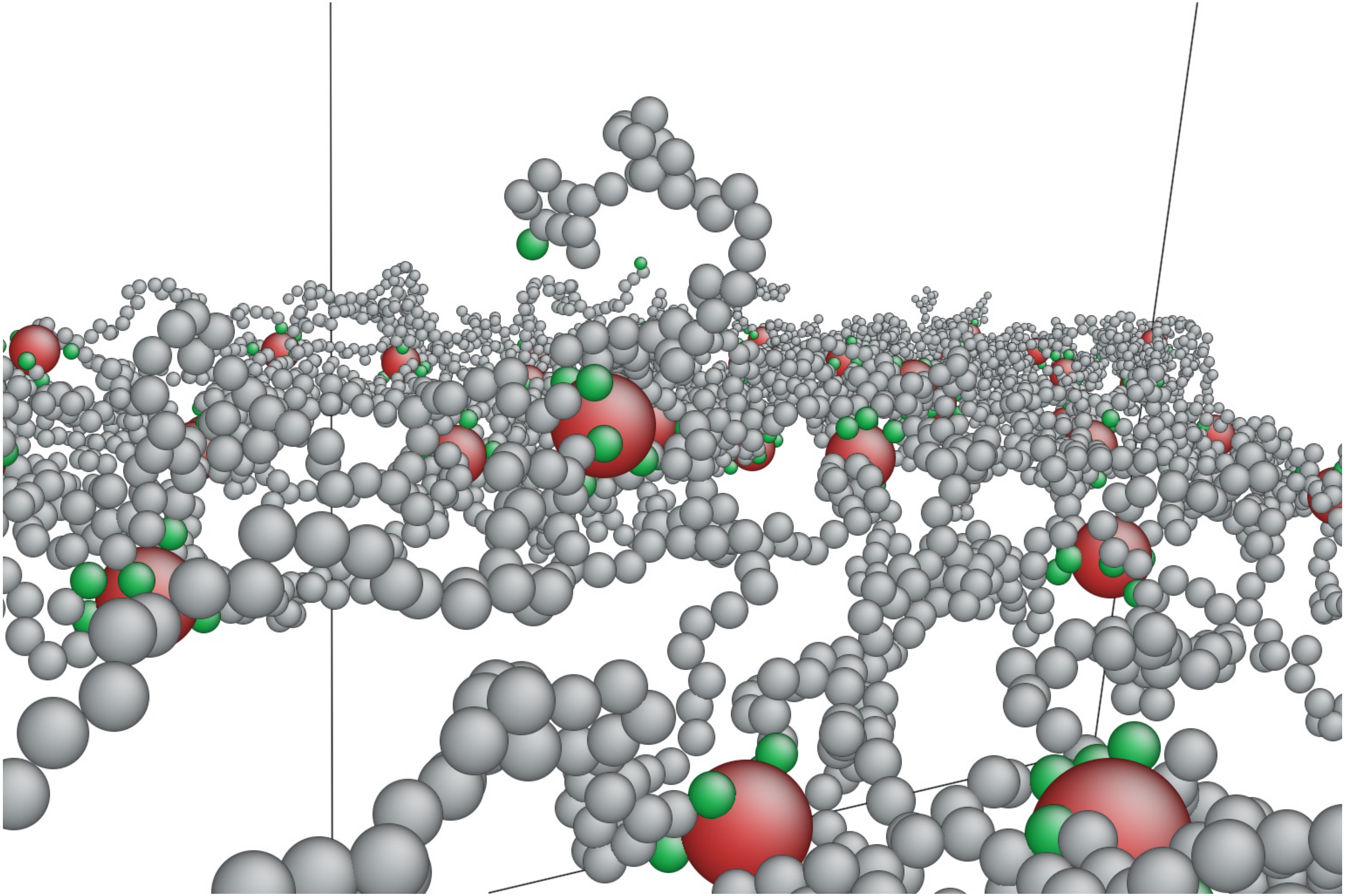


Defect statistics at 300K with no ATP



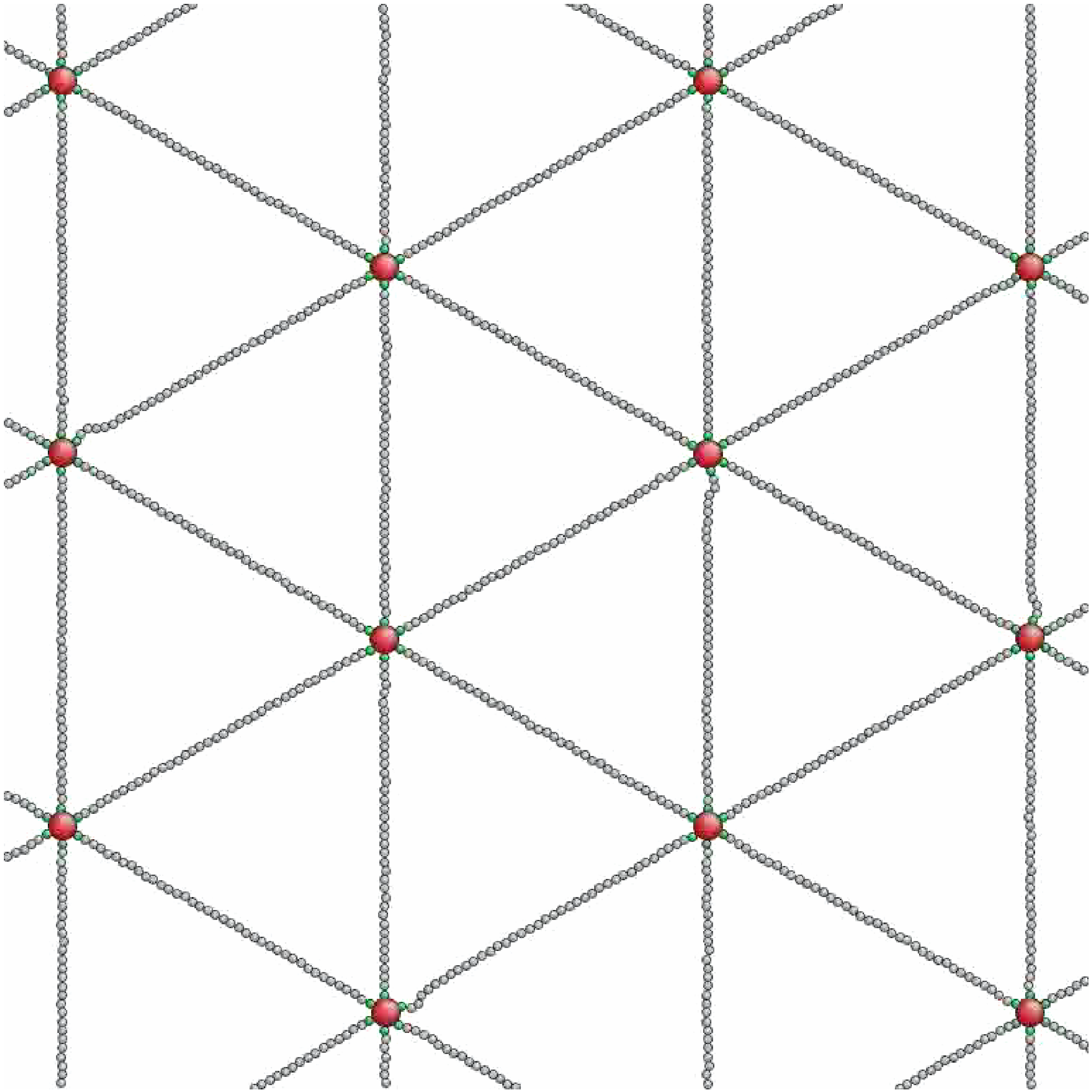
A broken link 5-fold defect



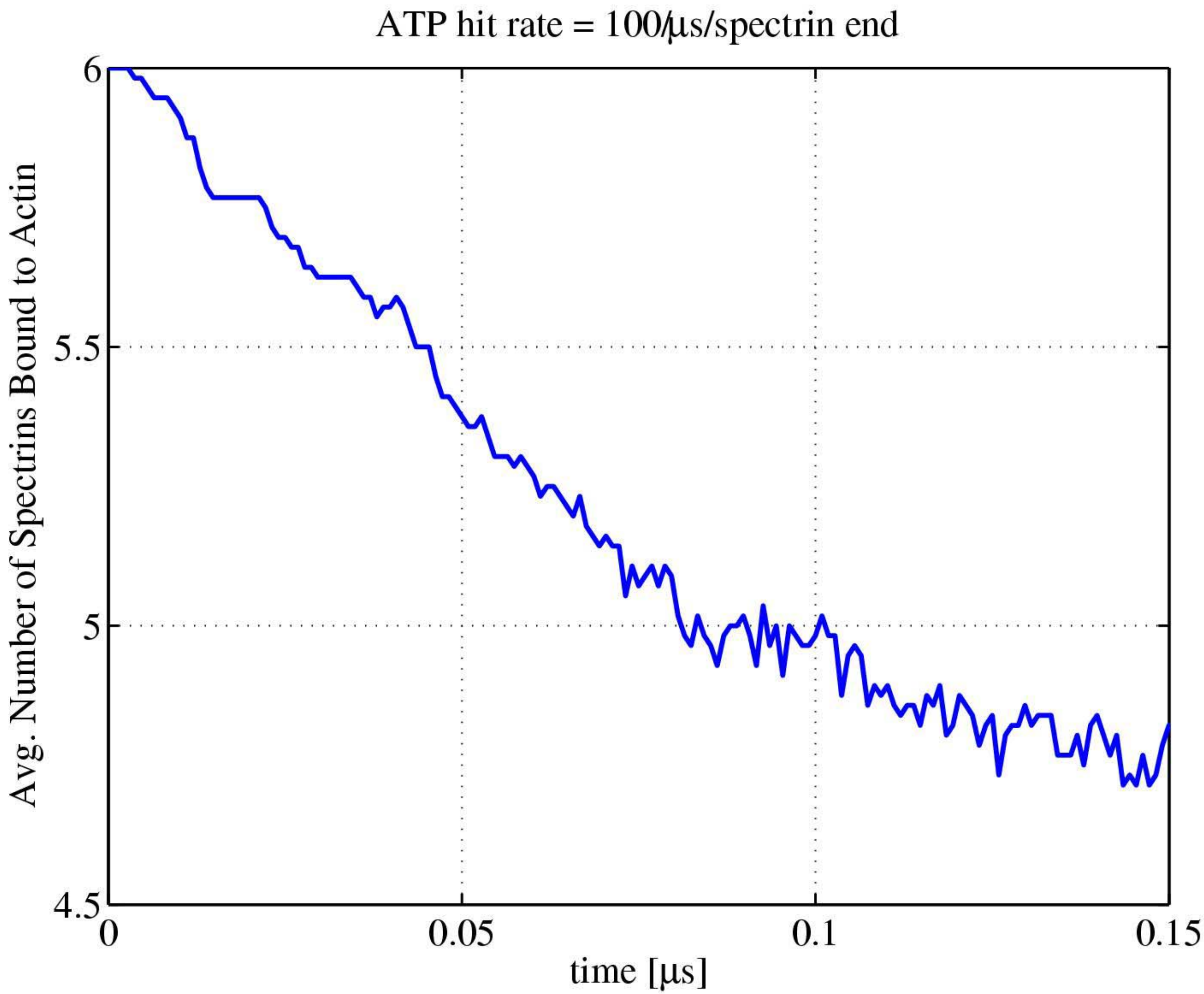


Corrugation due to buckling: elevated / depressed in height

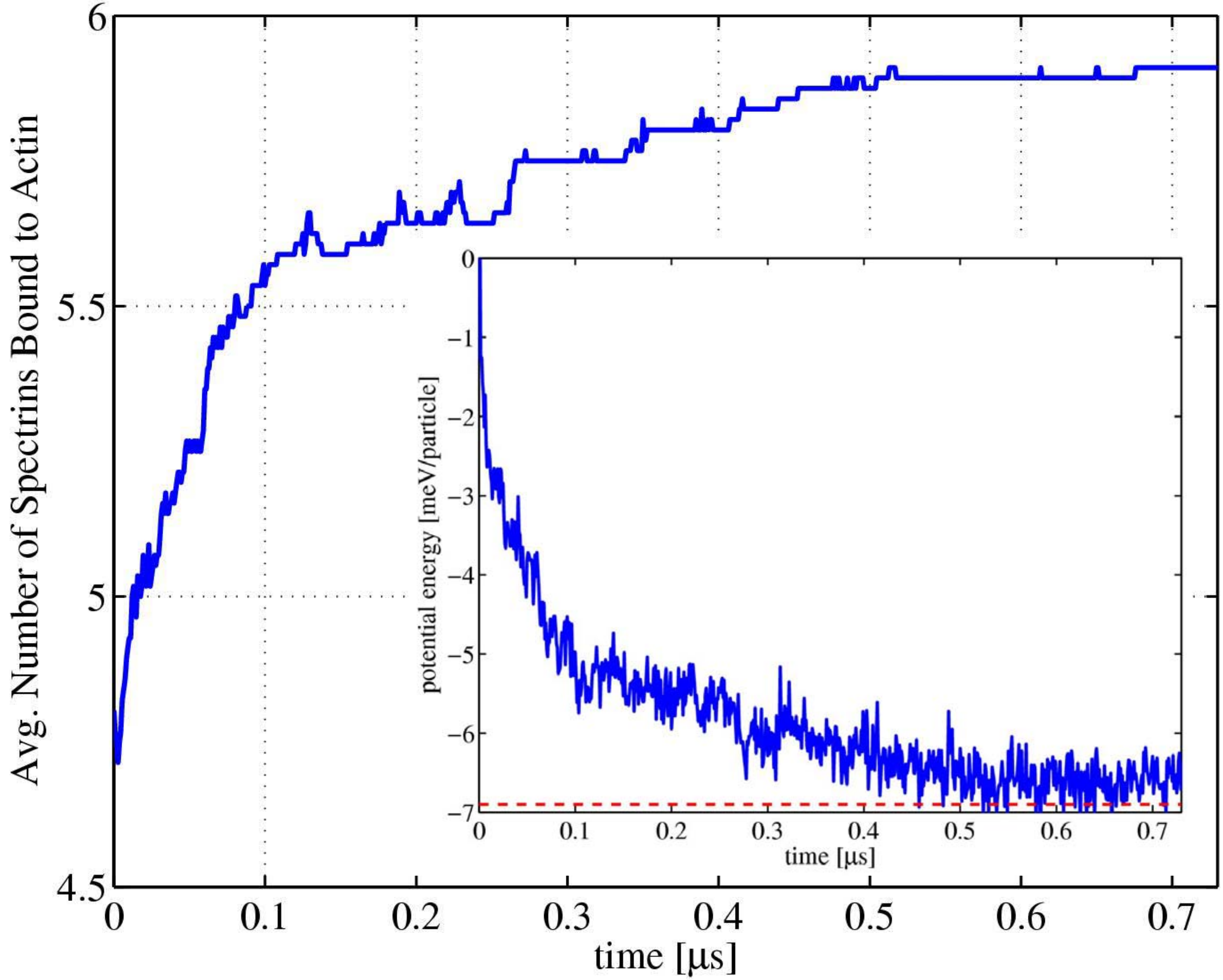
Now add ATP (0.5eV random kinetic energy to green ball): hit rate = 100/μs per spectrin end



Defect statistics at 300K, ATP hit rate 100/μs

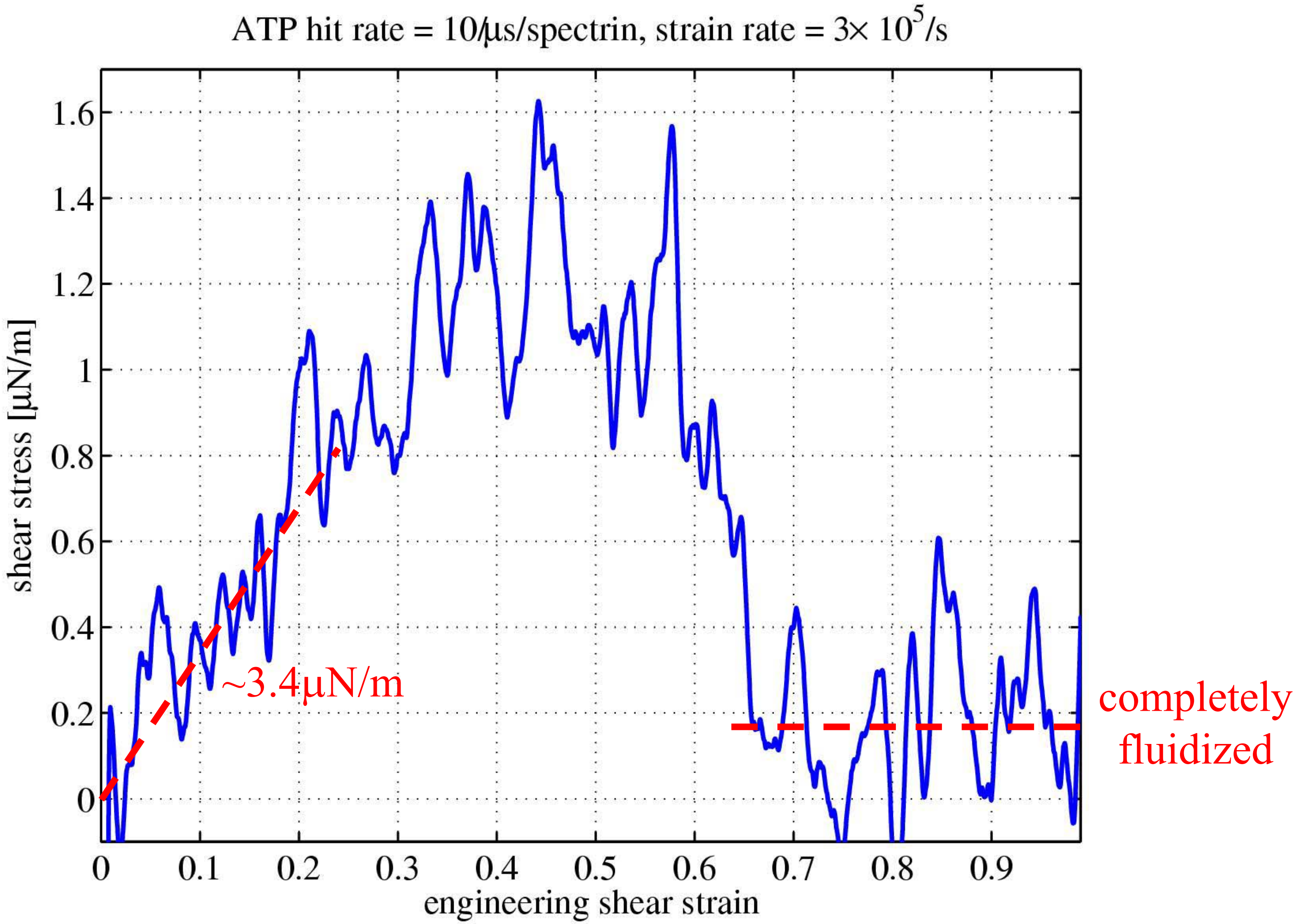


Now turn off ATP hits, "anneal" at 300K…

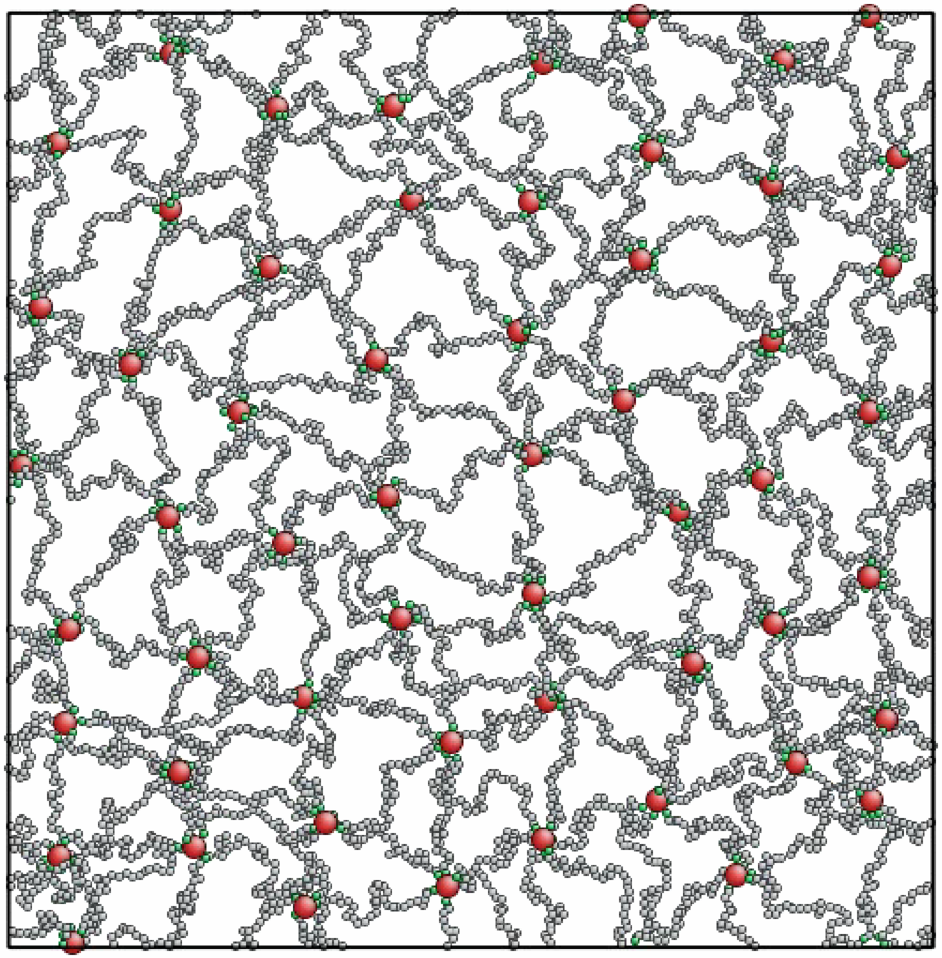


Miraculously, the system recovers, within CGMD simulation timescale.

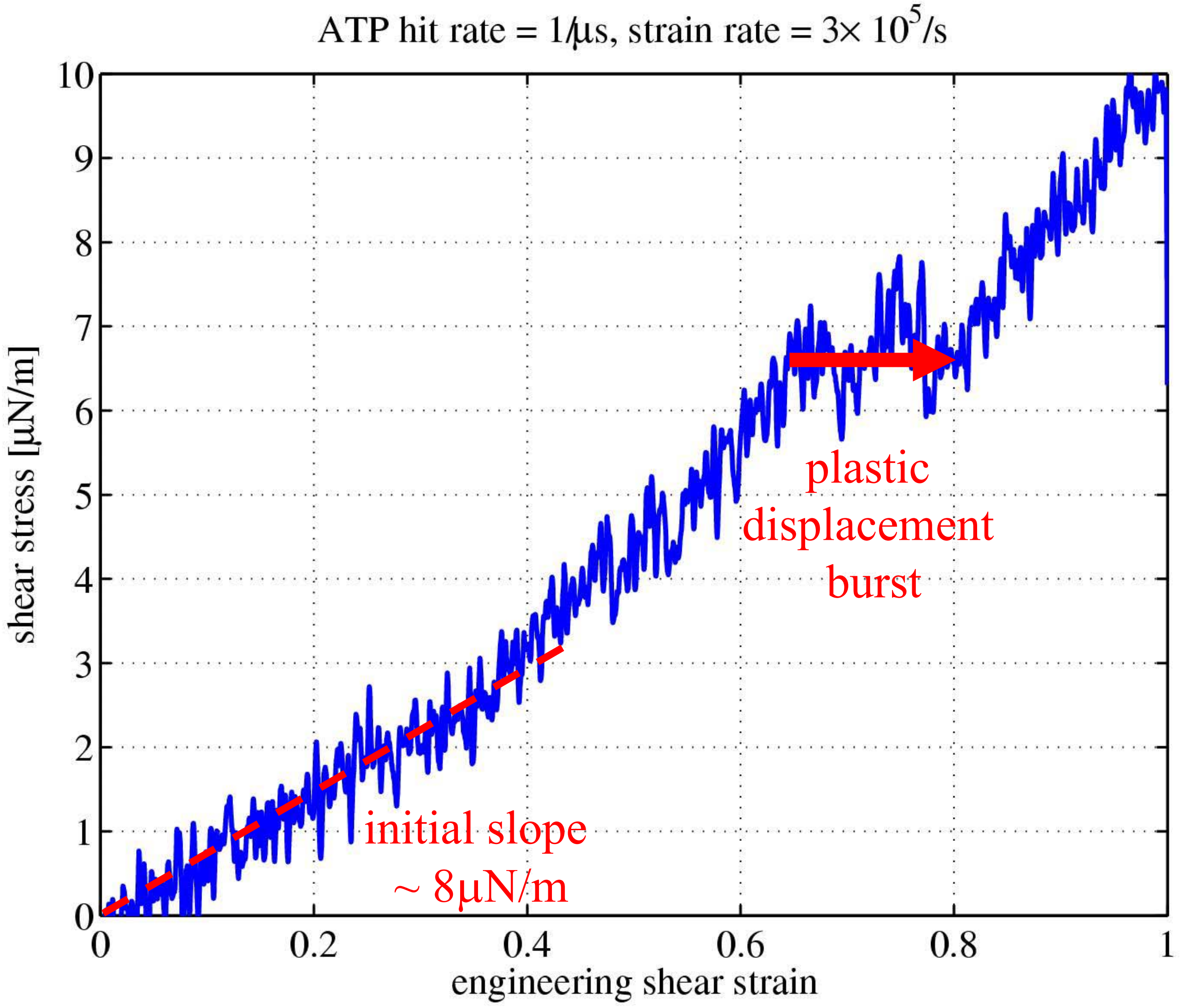
A more reasonable ATP hit rate: 10/μs. Simultaneously, also shear deform.



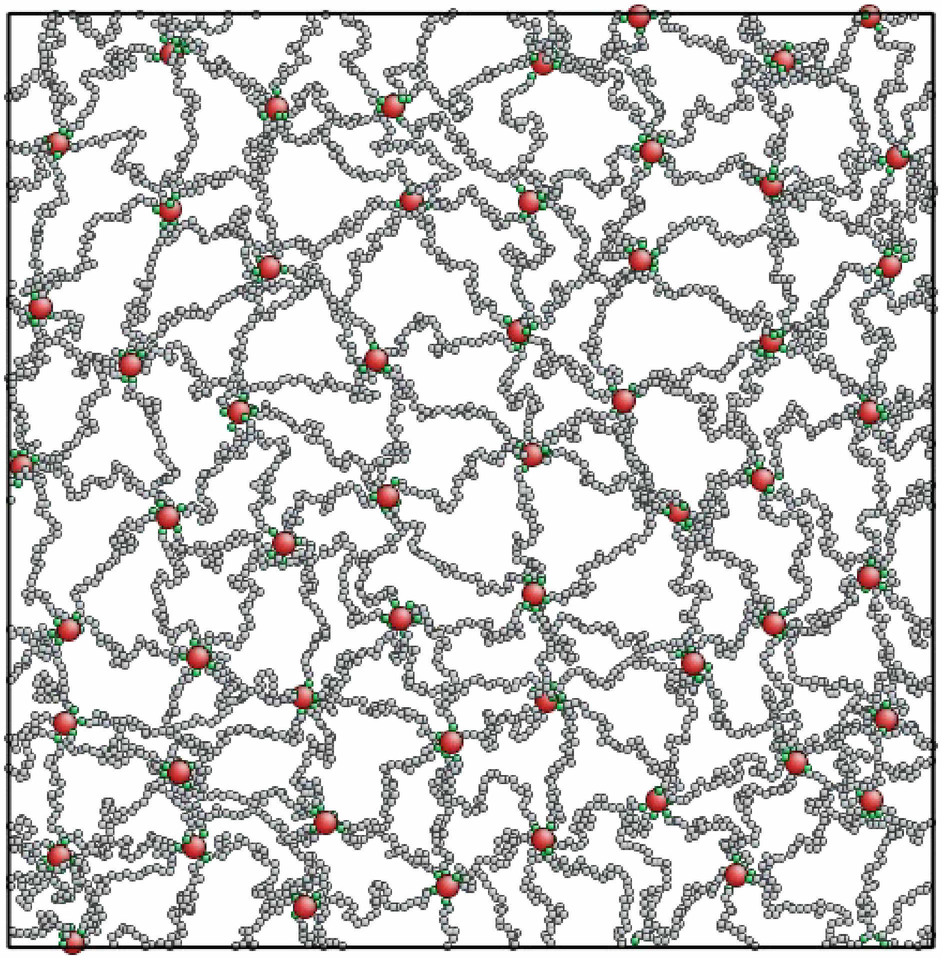
ATP hit rate = 10/μs



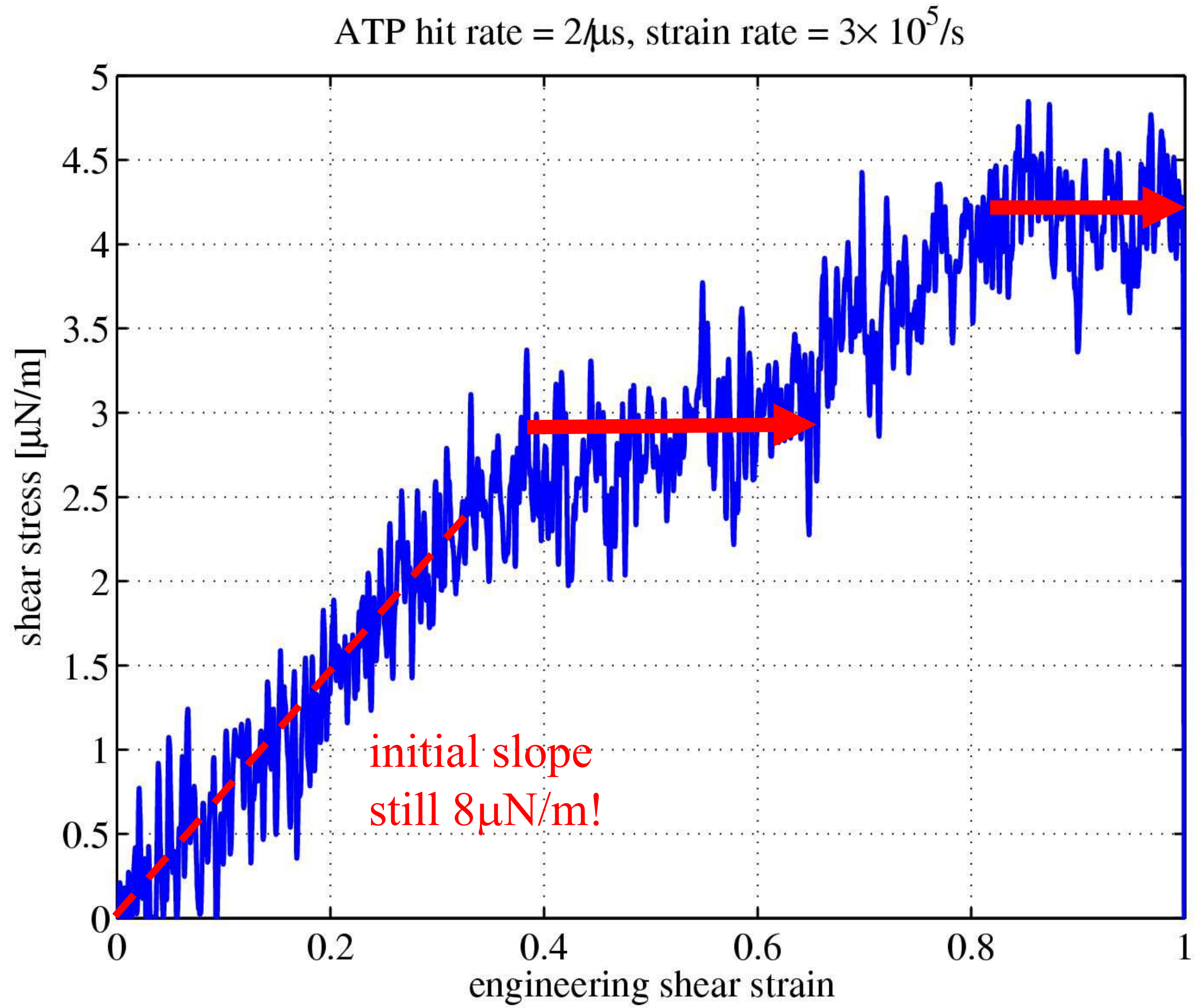
ATP hit rate = 1/μs:



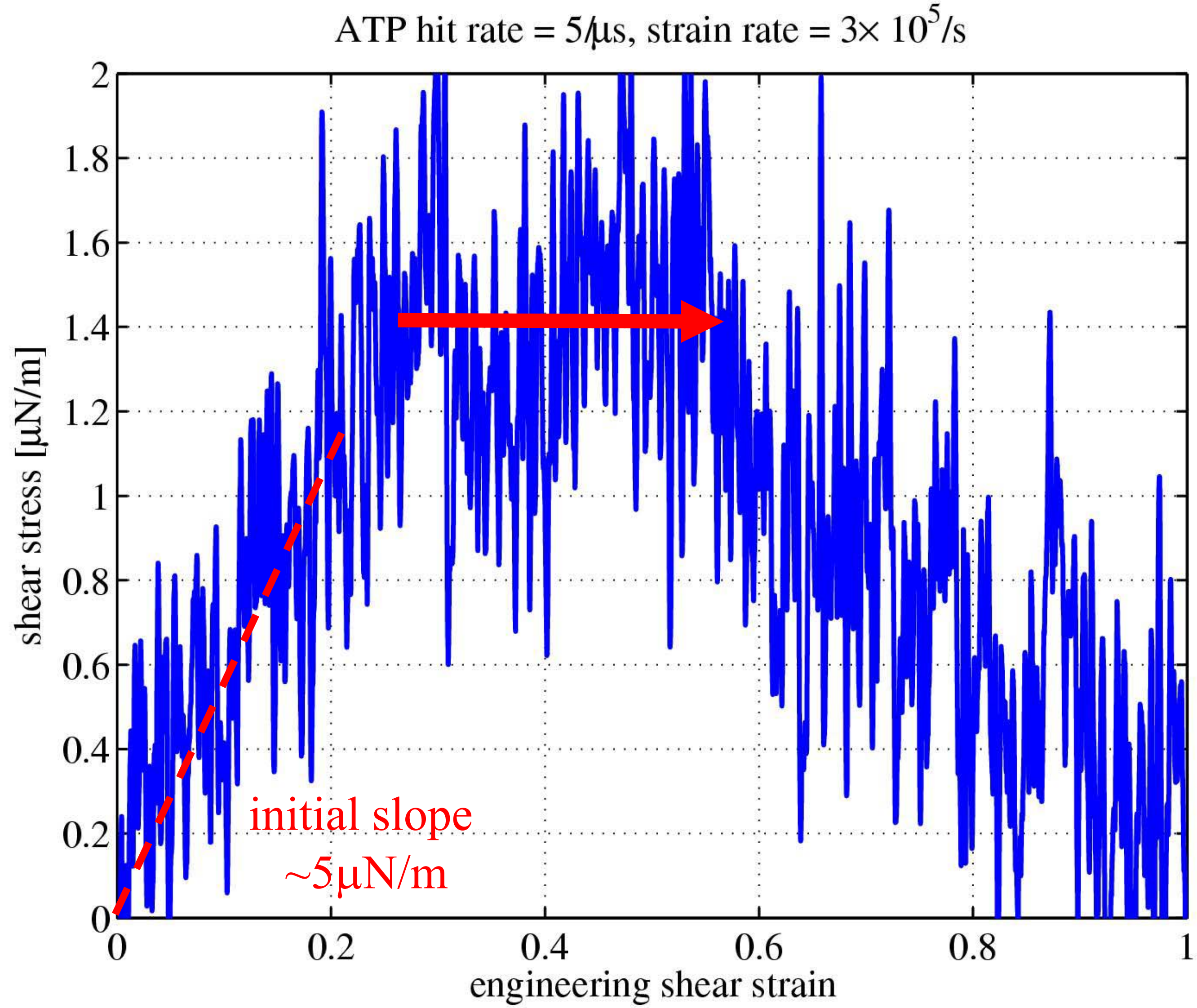
ATP hit rate = 1/μs



ATP hit rate = 2/μs: two plastic displacements… also longer



ATP hit rate = 5/μs: large-strain resistance collapses, manifest global yield



Schematic Model of the RBC Membrane

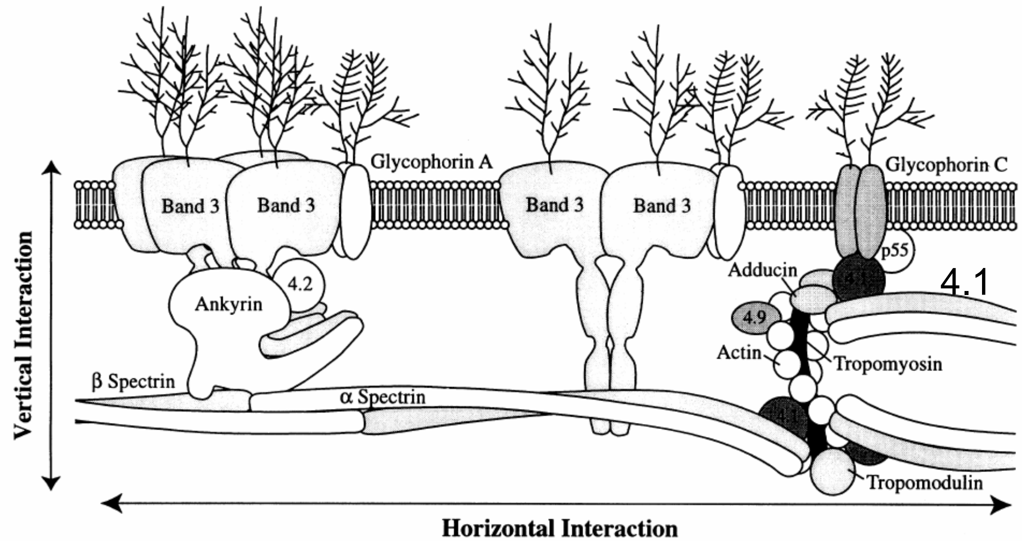
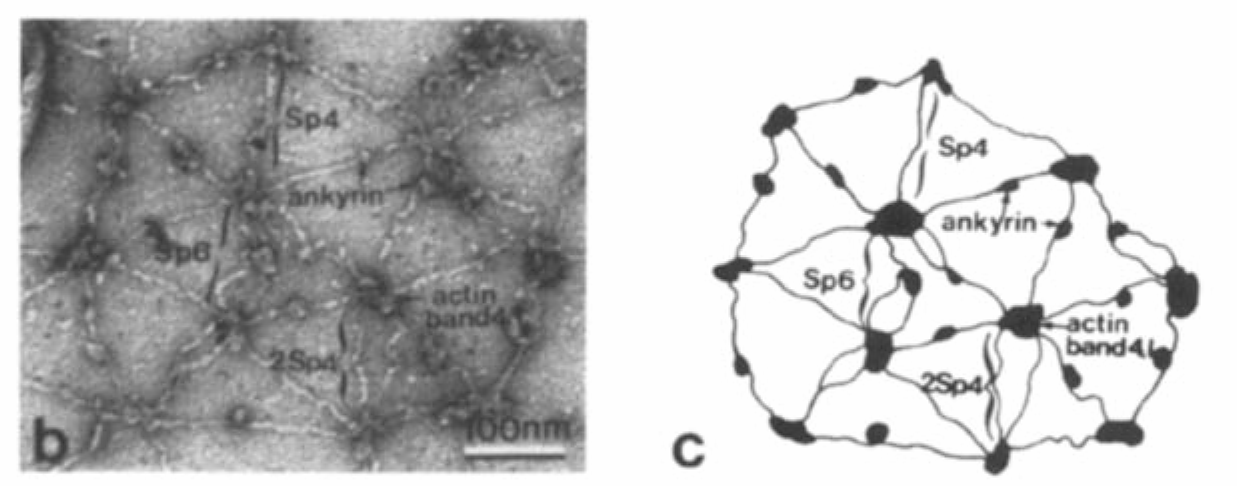


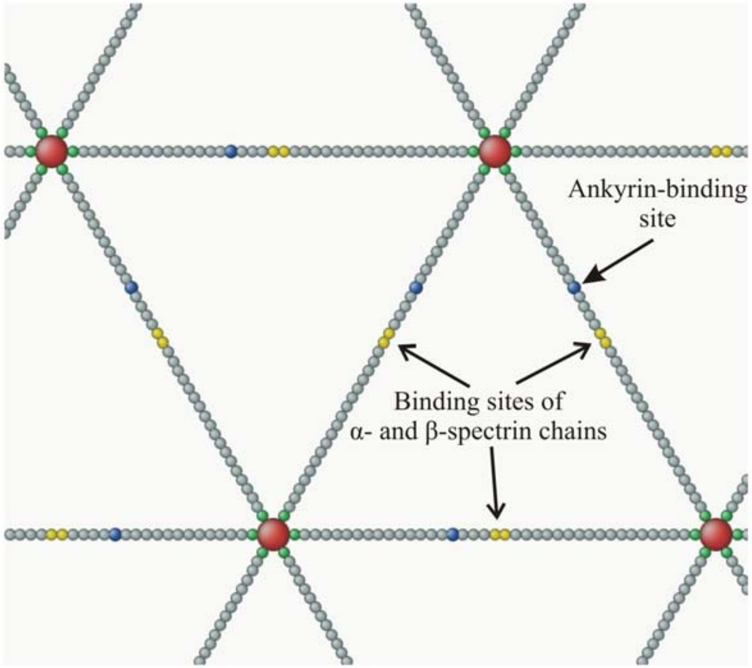
Fig 1. Schematic model of the red cell membrane, with the vertical and horizontal interaction of its components indicated. Estimated frequencies of mutations in different membrane proteins in HS and HE/HPP are as follows. Vertical interaction: hereditary spherocytosis: band 3, ~20%; protein 4.2, ~5%; ankyrin, ~45%; β spectrin, ~30%. Horizontal interaction: hereditary elliptocytosis/hereditary pyropoikilocytosis: β spectrin, ~5%; α spectrin, ~80%; protein 4.1, ~15%. The relative position of the various proteins is correct, but the proteins and lipids are not drawn to scale. Adapted from Lux & Palek (1995).

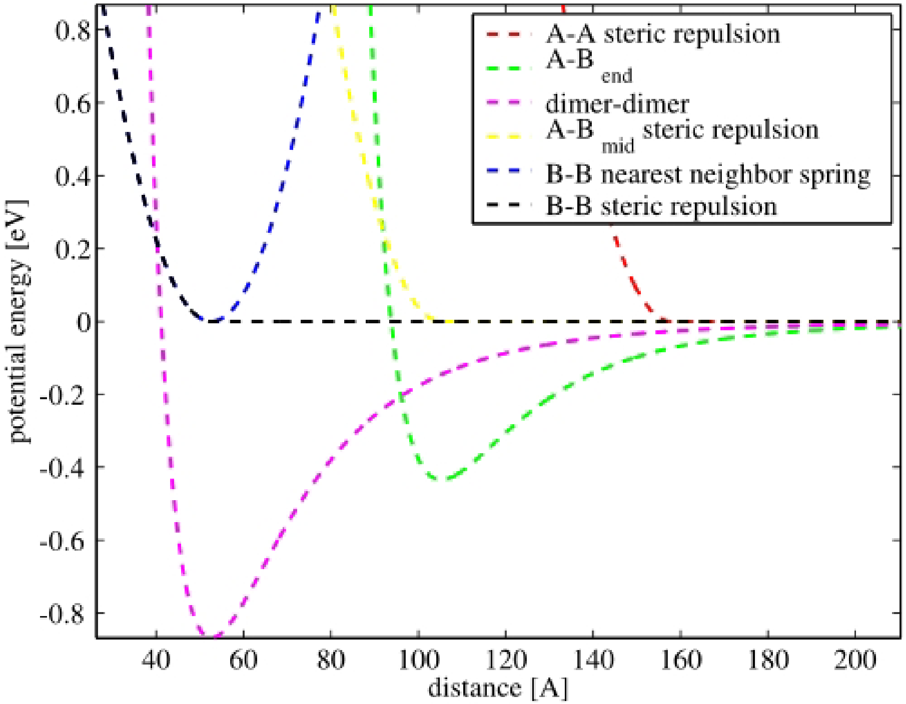
Tse et al. 1999



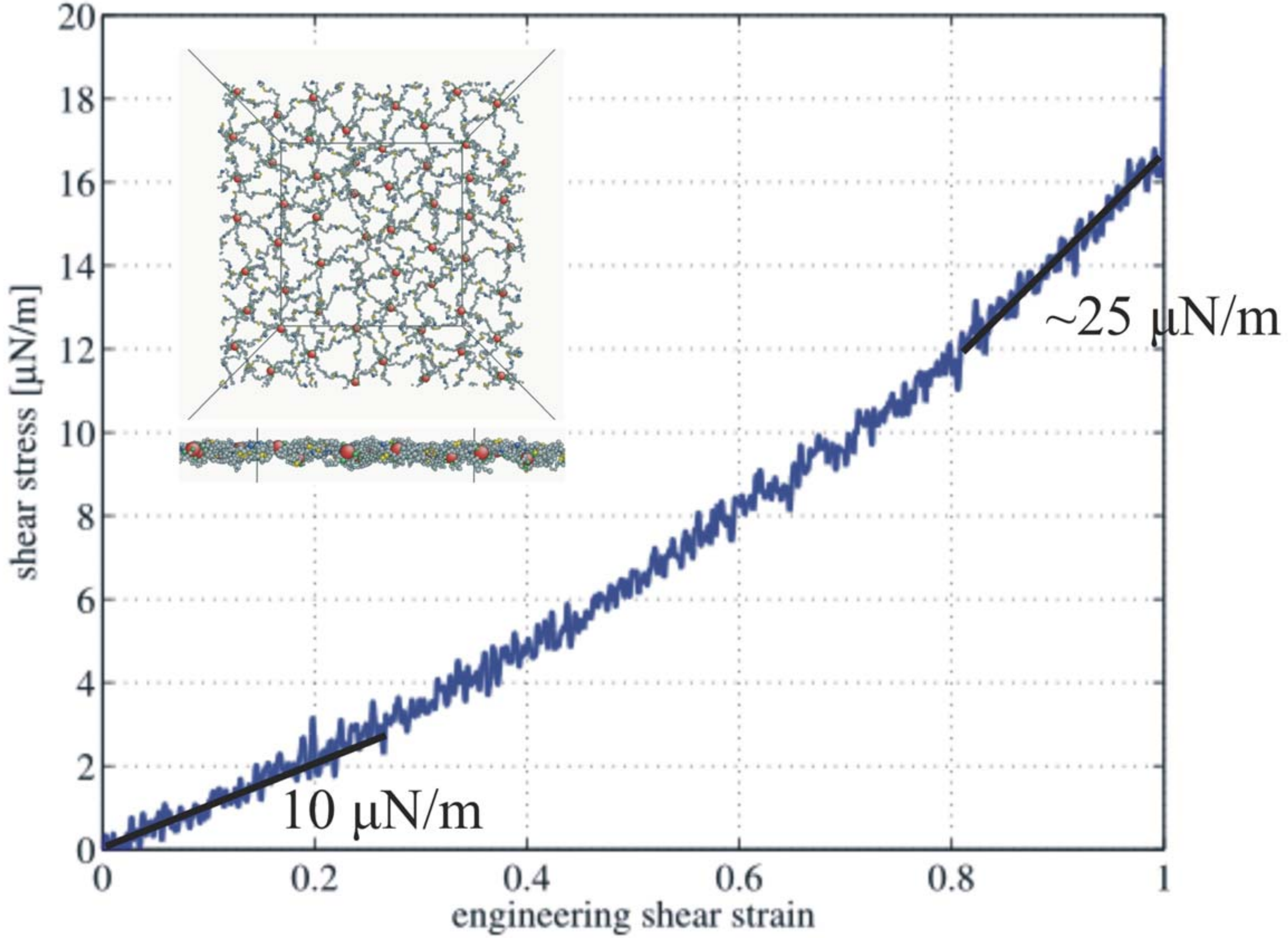
Mohandas and Evans 1994

Coarse Grain Molecular Dynamic Modeling

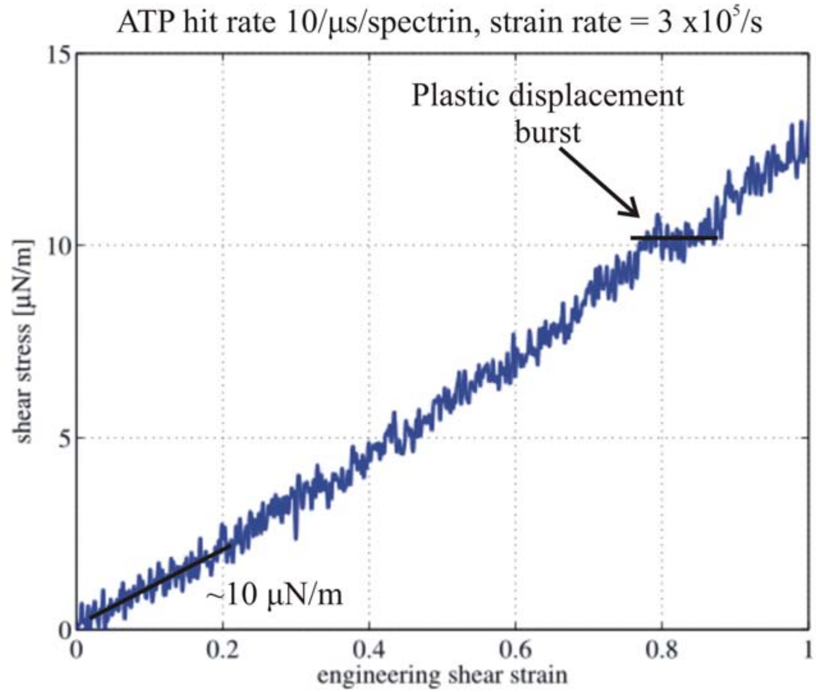


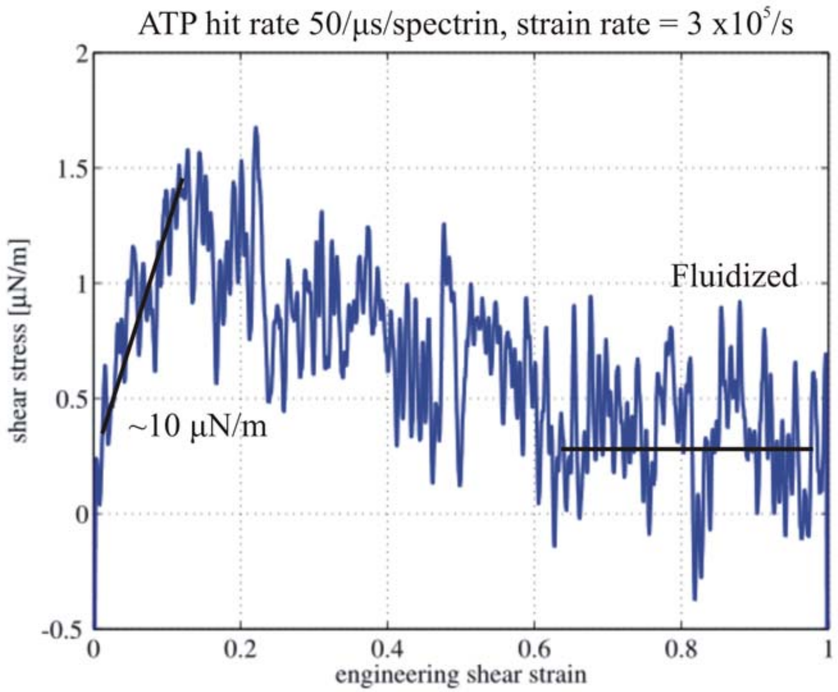


Shear Deformation



Shear Deformation and Promoted Dimer – Dimer Dissociation





Summary

- A minimal CGMD model with *breakable* actin-spectrin junction has been developed, with physically reasonable parameters and behavior.

- ATP hydrolysis is modeled as stochastic kinetic energy transfer. As ATP hit rate rises, we see initiation of plastic displacement excursions, followed by macroscopic yield, and eventually, complete fluidization.

- Practical timescale of CGMD able to simulate recovery.