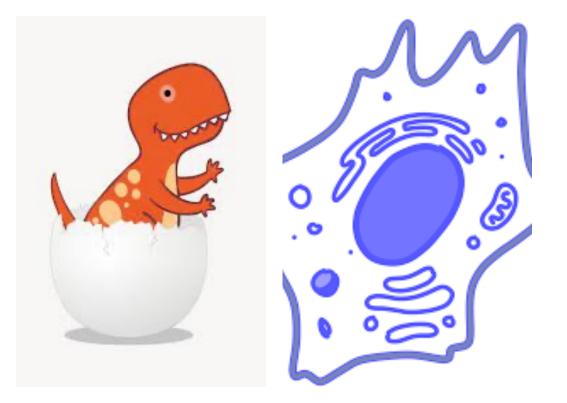
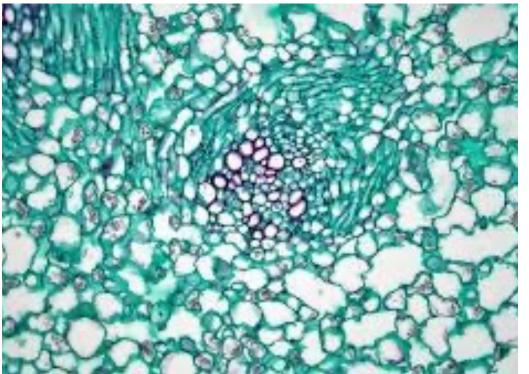
Morning of Theoretical Physics Trinity Term 2024

Statistical Physics of Living Systems Julia Yeomans

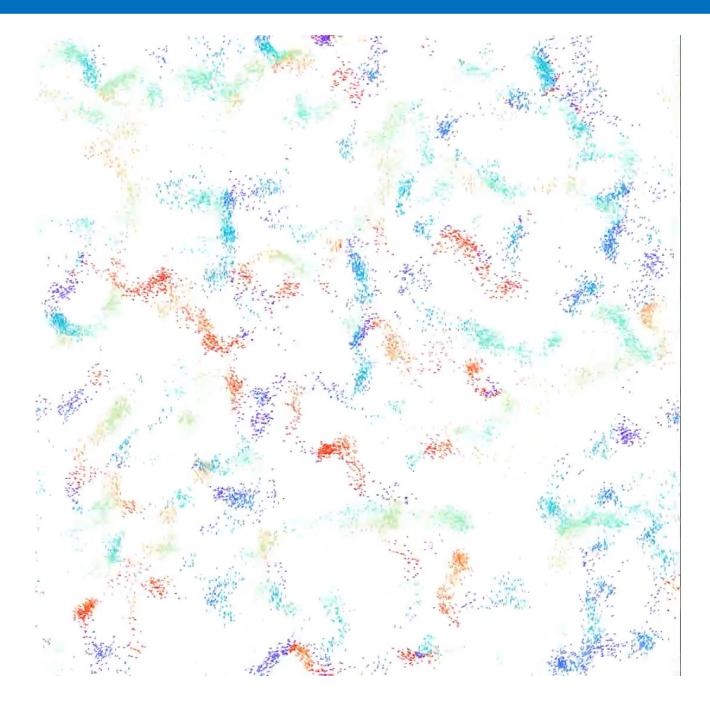






- Active matter
- How do single cells move?
- How do confluent cell layers move?
- How do cells move in vivo?

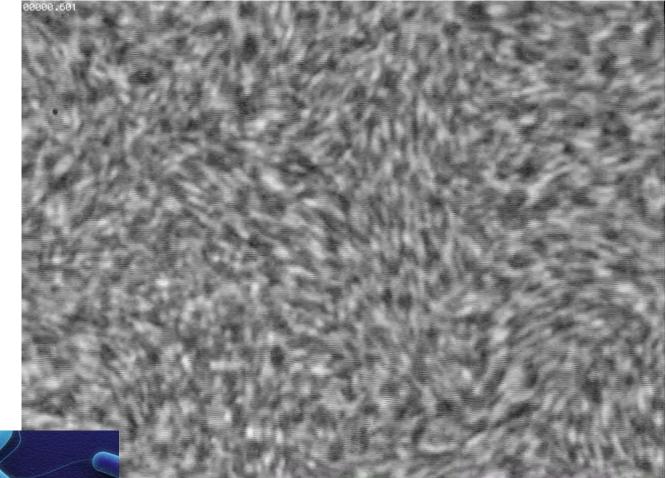
The Vicsek model



Flocking: starlings

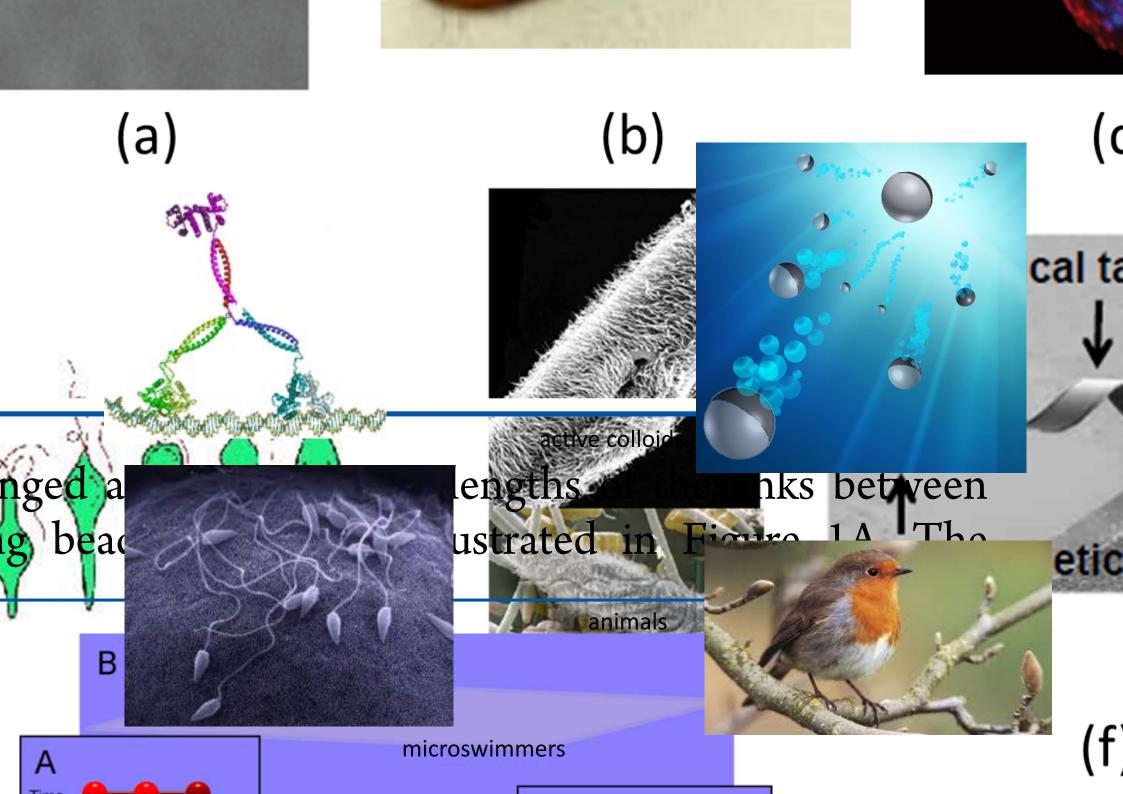


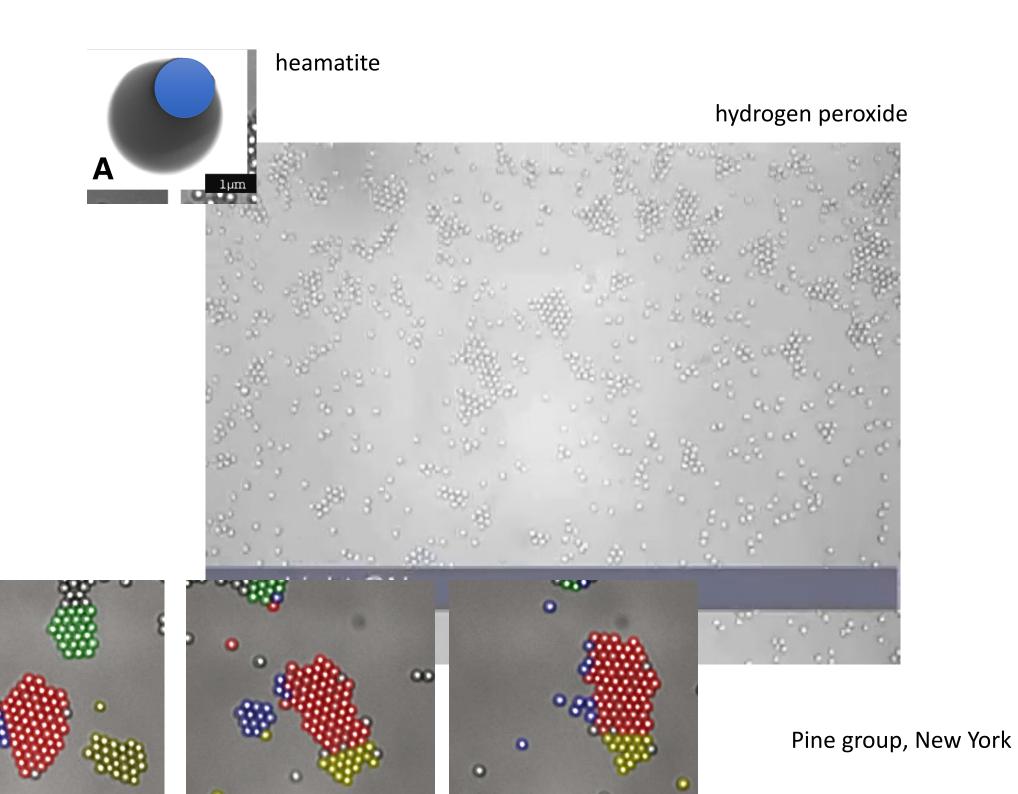
Active turbulence: bacteria

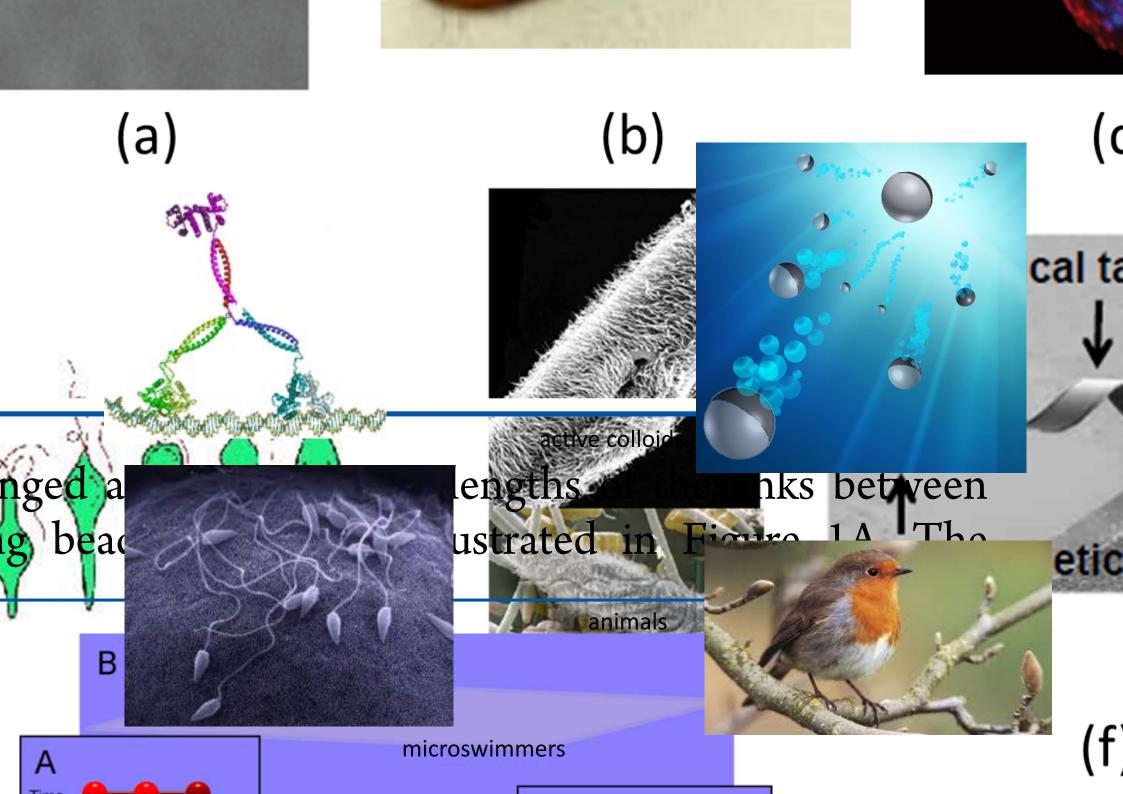




Dense suspension of microswimmers







"Living matter evades the decay to equilibrium" Schrodinger

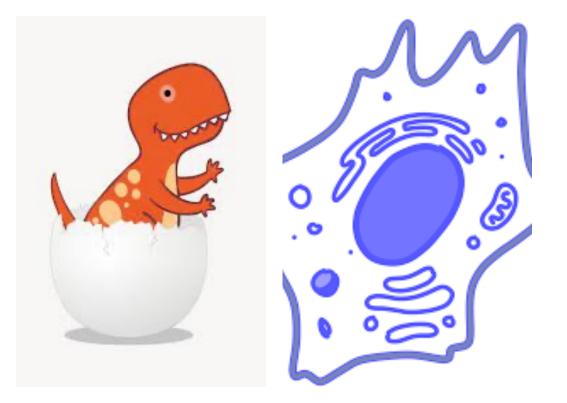
"Living matter evades the decay to equilibrium"

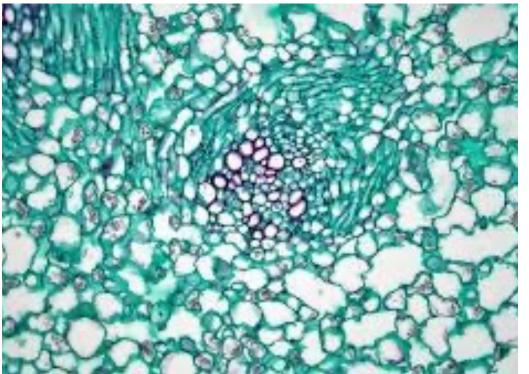
Schrodinger



"Living matter evades the decay to equilibrium" Schrodinger

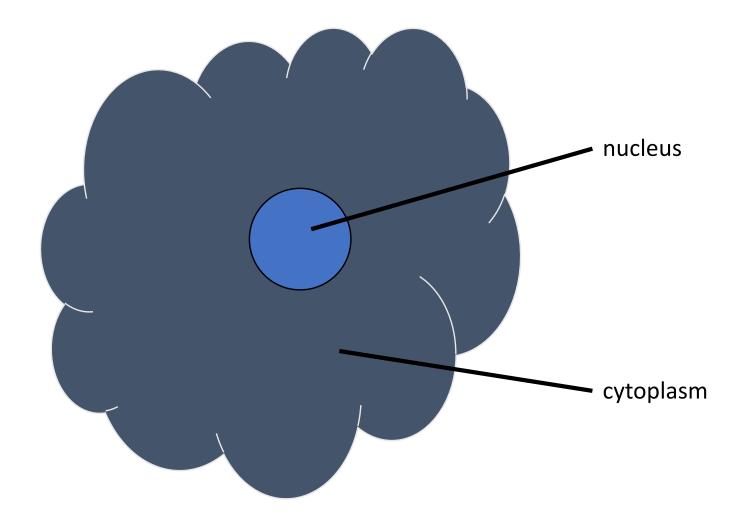




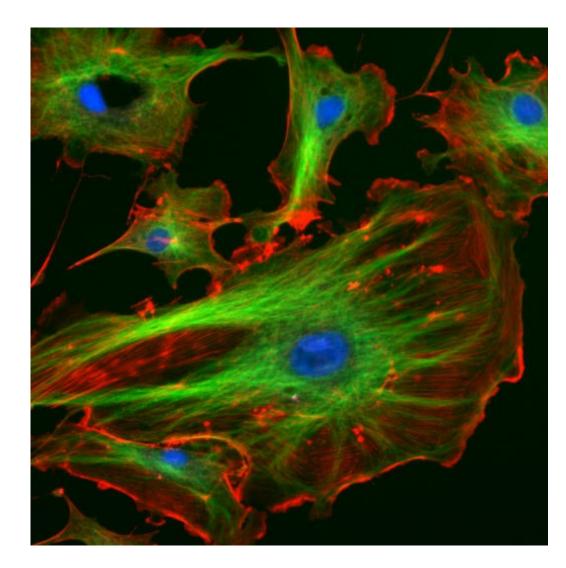


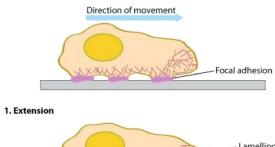
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Eukaryotic cells circa the middle of the 20th century



How do individual cells move?



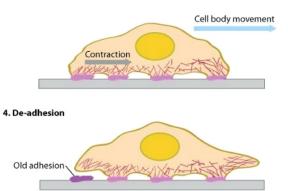




2. Adhesion



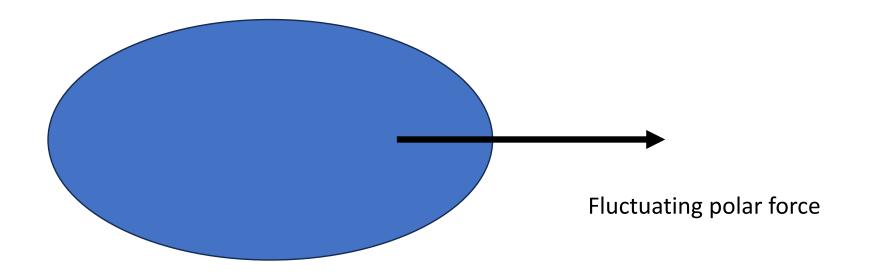
3. Translocation



Red: focal adhesions Green: actin filaments Blue: nucleus

Ladoux and Nicholas Rep Prog Phys 2012

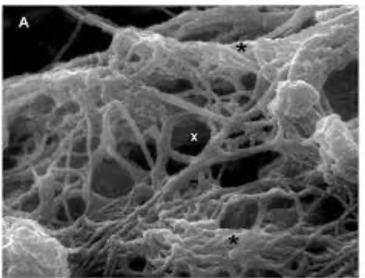
How do individual cells move?



Surface tension or contractile forces to preserve shape

persistent random walk

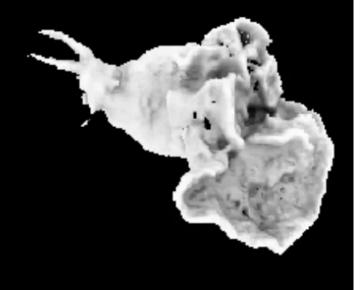
Extra-cellular matrix



2 um

White blood cells moving through an extra-cellular matrix

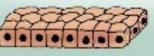
UCSF scientists are using new **3D microscopes** to discover how white blood cells move.



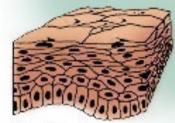
Epithelial cells



Simple squamous

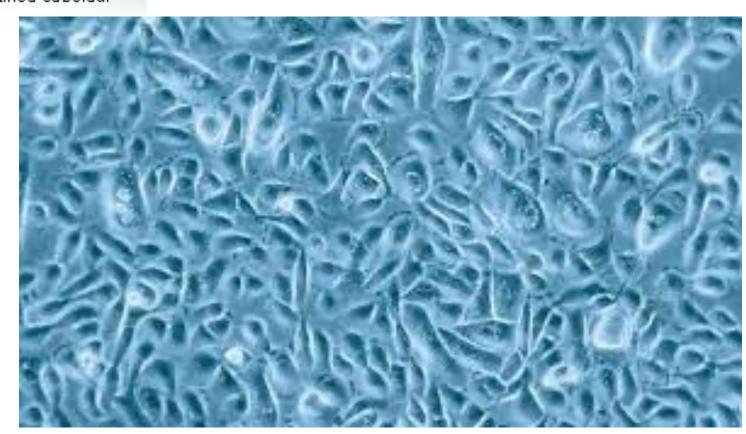


Simple cuboidal



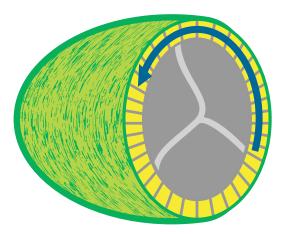
Stratified squamous

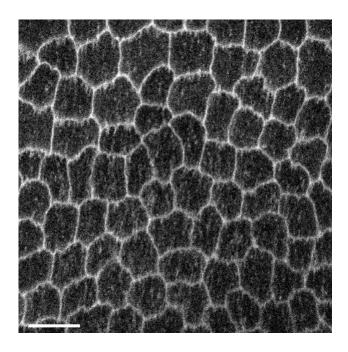


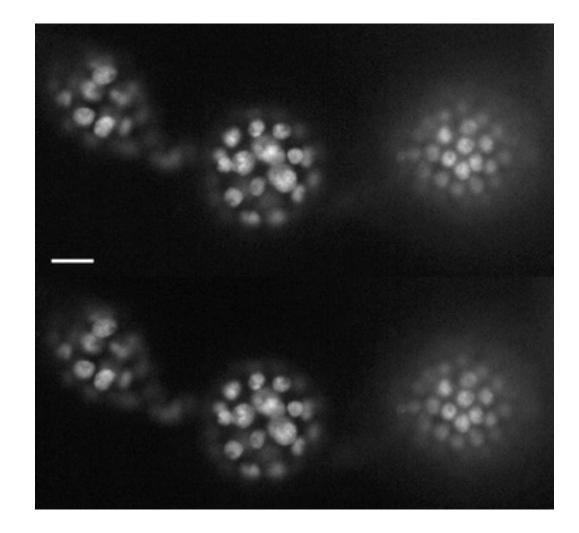


How do layers of cells move? Flocking

Egg chamber rotation

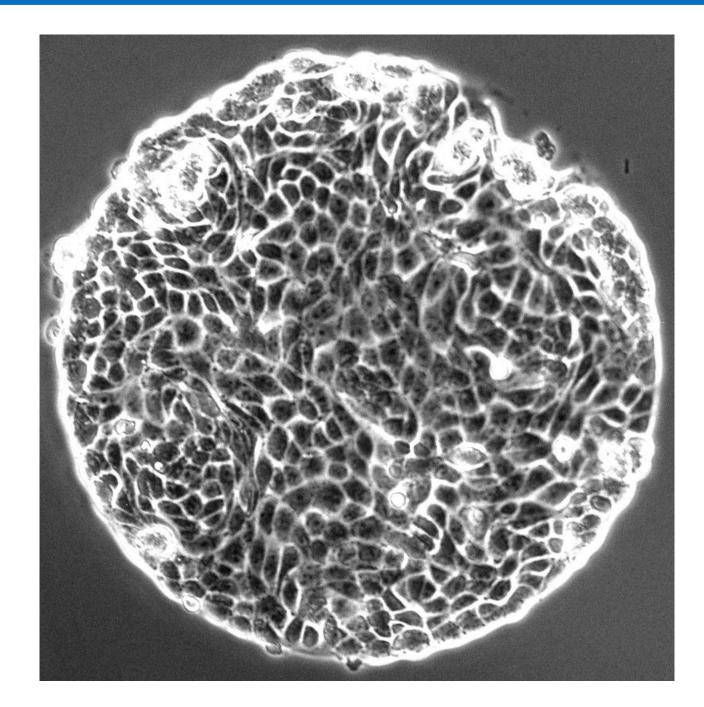




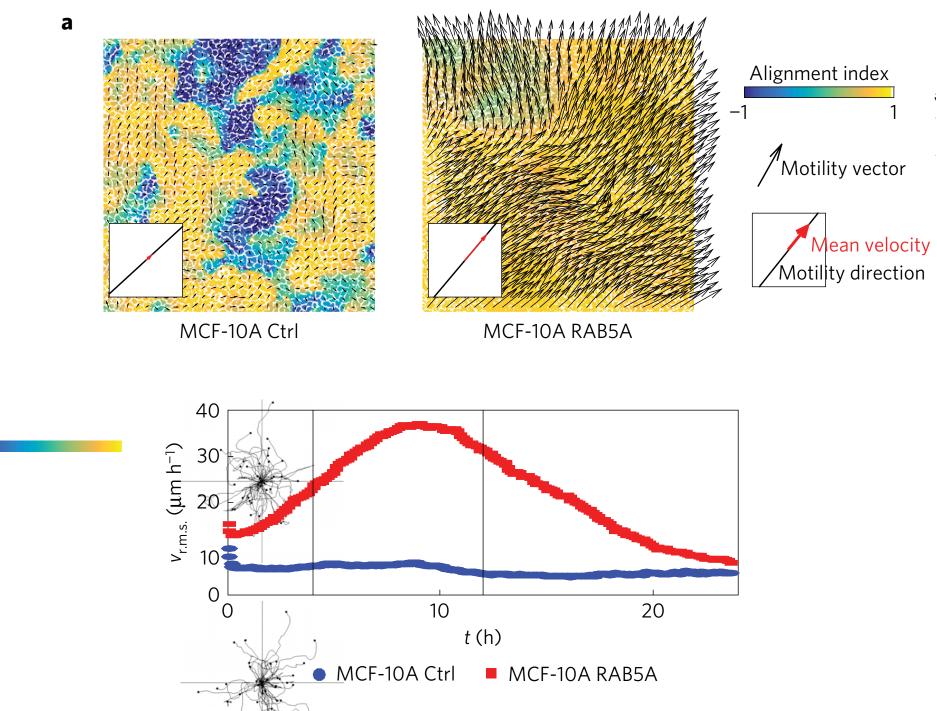


Cetera et al. Nature Comms. 5, 5511 (2014)

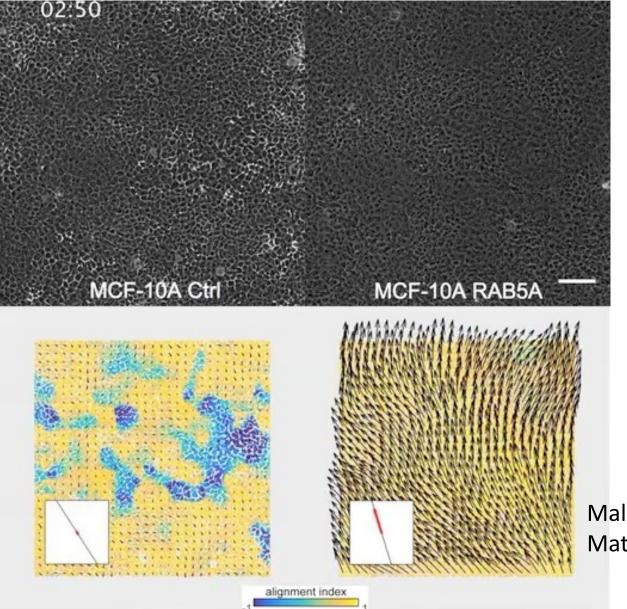
How do layers of cells move Active turbulence



Malinverno et al Nature Materials 16 (2017)

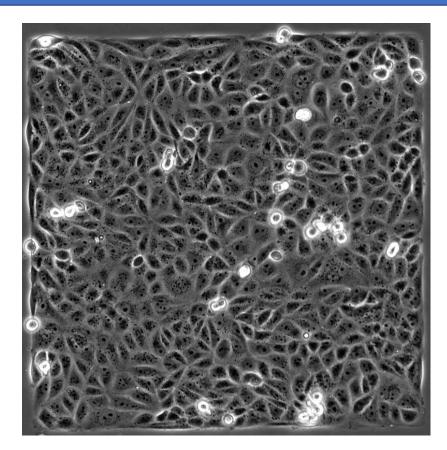


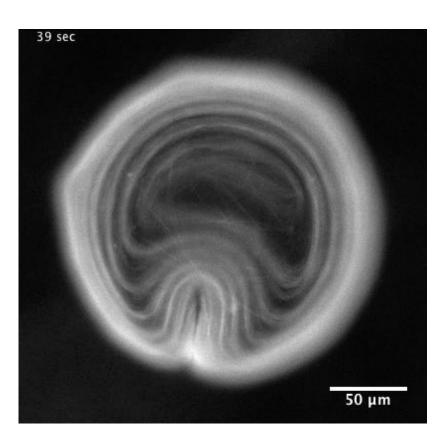
Transition from active turbulence to flocking



Malinverno et al Nature Materials 16 (2017)

Confined active matter



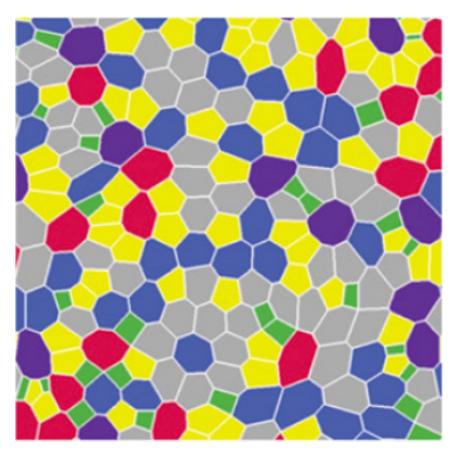


Opathalage et al PNAS 116, 4788 (2019)

How do epithelial cells move?

- 1. Jamming
- 2. Flocking
- 3. Active turbulence
- 4. Coherent flow in confinement

Vertex model



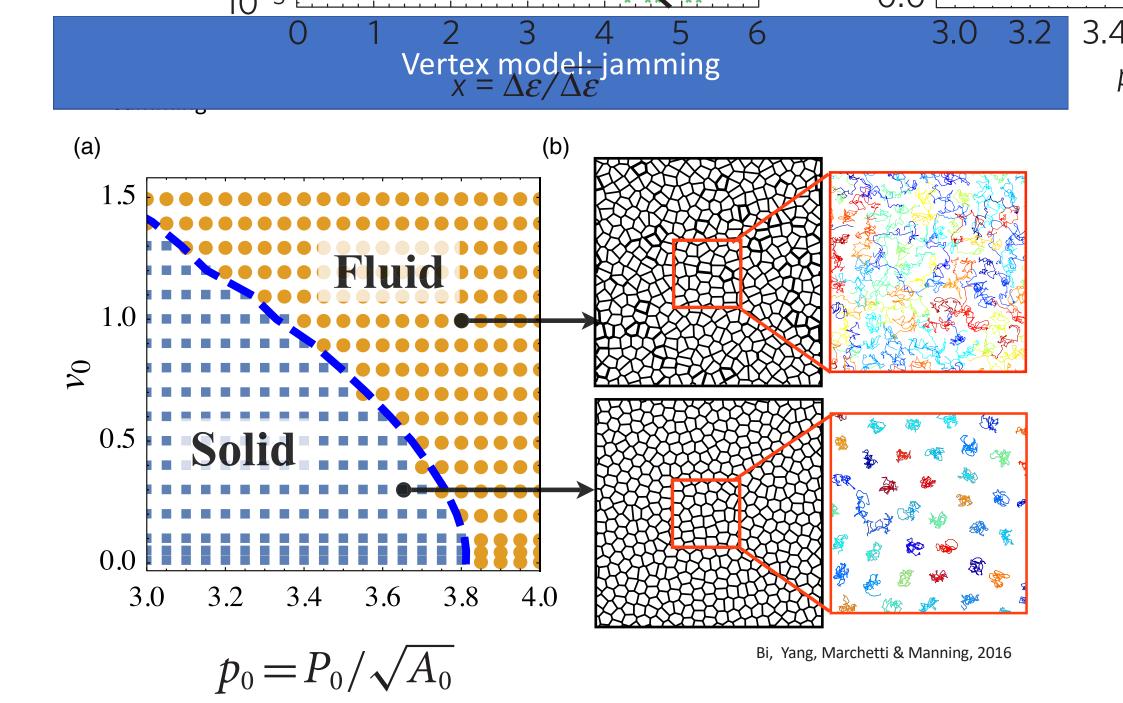
Farhadifar et al. Curr. Biol. (2007)

$$E_{\rm VM} = \sum_{c} \left[\frac{1}{2} k_A (A_c - A_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_P (P_c - P_0)^2 \right]$$

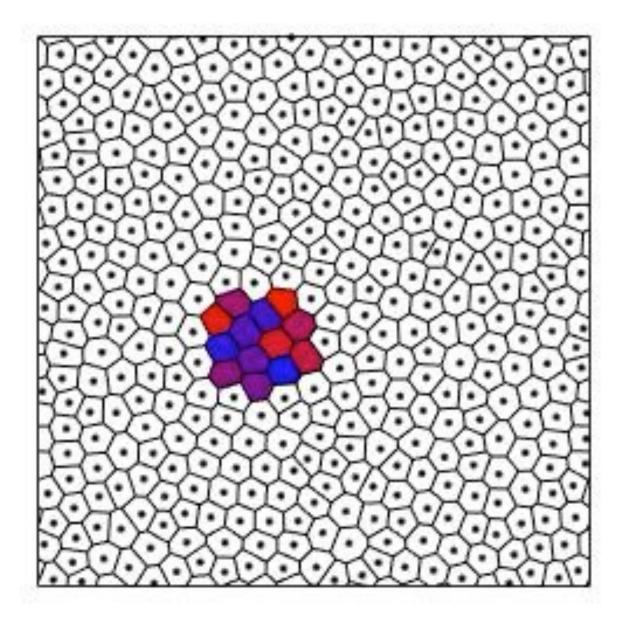
area term perimeter term



Jan Rozman



Vertex model: flocking



If two cells come into contact they tend to move away from each other – cells prefer to move into free space colony expansion / wound healing

Polarisation tends to point away from the direction of greatest cell-cell overlap

Cells within a colony are much less likely to form lamellopodia

Strength of the polarization decreases with increasing cell-cell overlap

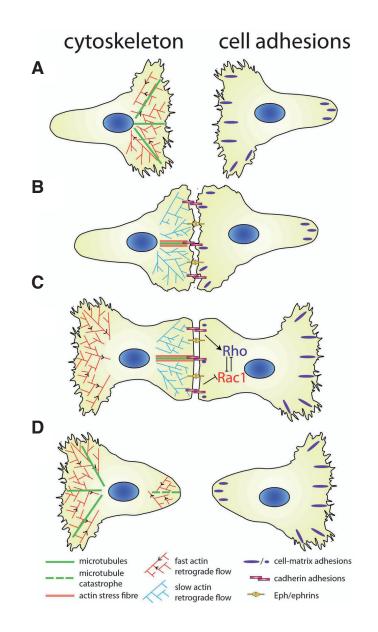
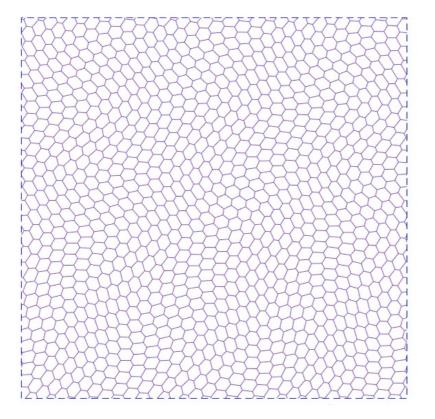
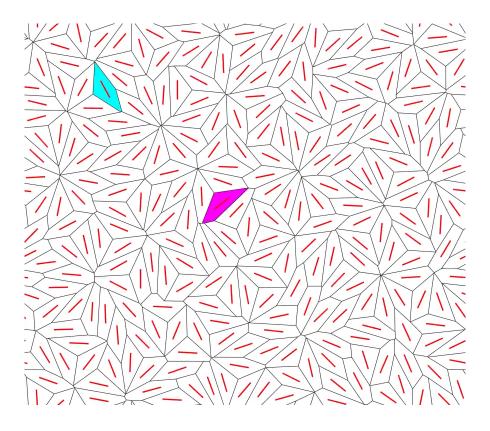


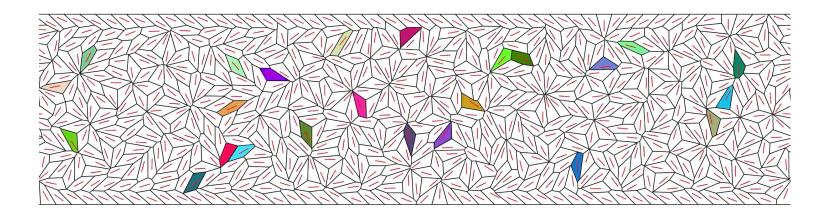
Fig from Int. J. Dev. Biol. 62: 5-13 (2018)

Vertex model: active turbulence





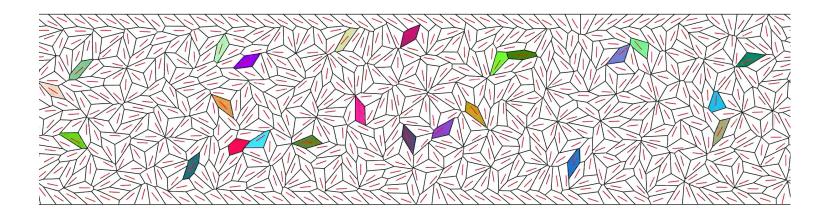
Vertex model: confined flows



Dissipation by substrate friction

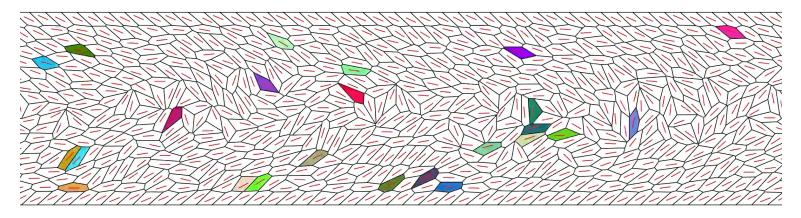
 $\eta \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \mathbf{f}_i$

Vertex model: confined flows



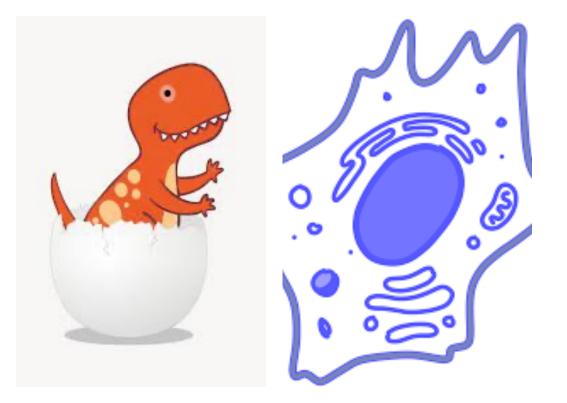
Dissipation by substrate friction

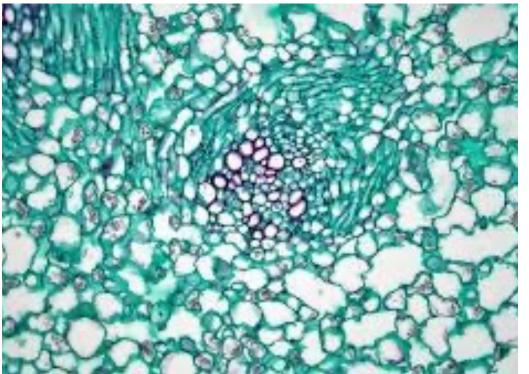
 $\eta \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \mathbf{f}_i$



Dissipation by viscosity

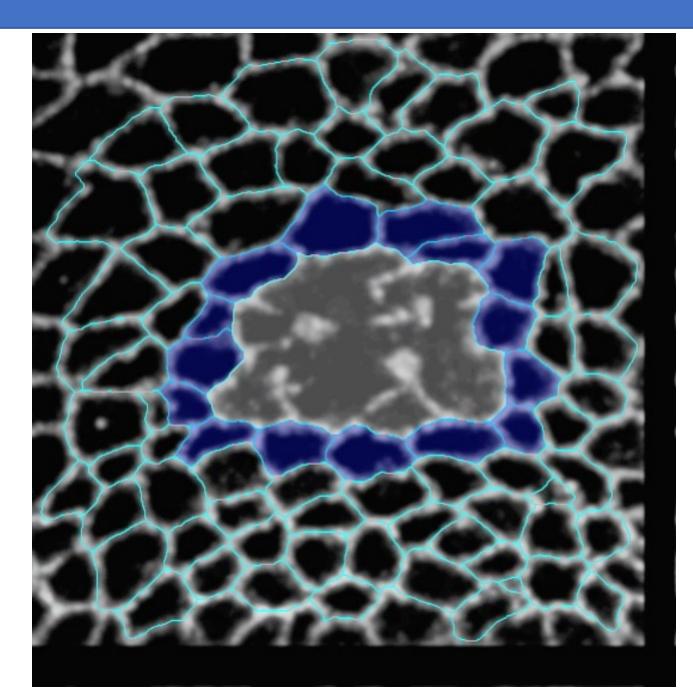
$$\eta \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i + \xi \sum_{S_i} (\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_j) = \mathbf{f}_i$$

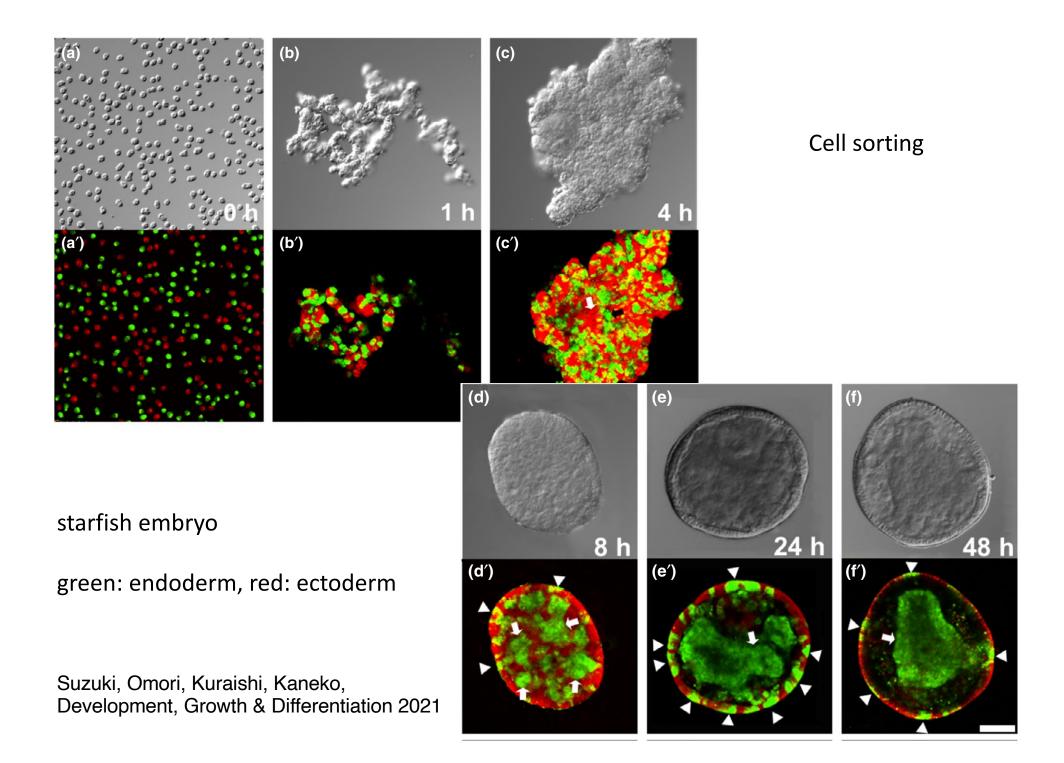




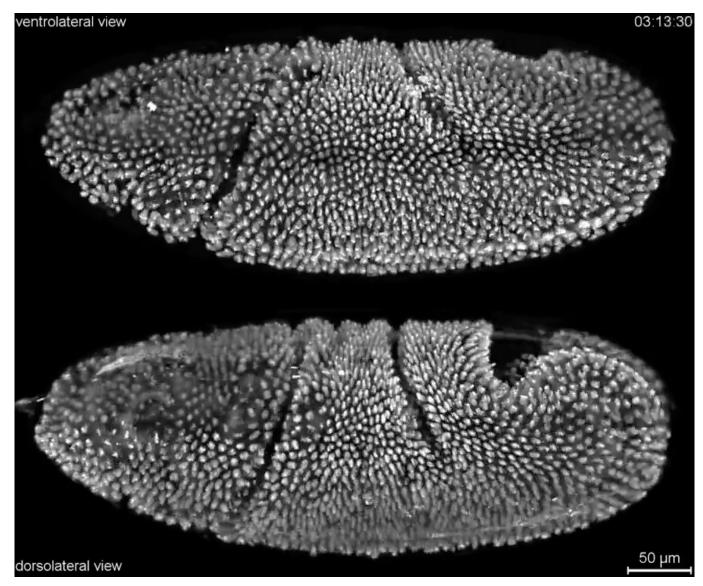
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Wound healing





Drosophila development



Tomer et al, Nature Methods 2012 light sheet microscopy



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Movie S2a

In toto live imaging of mouse development from gastrulation to early organogenesis