

# Oscilacije jezgre pokretane dineinima

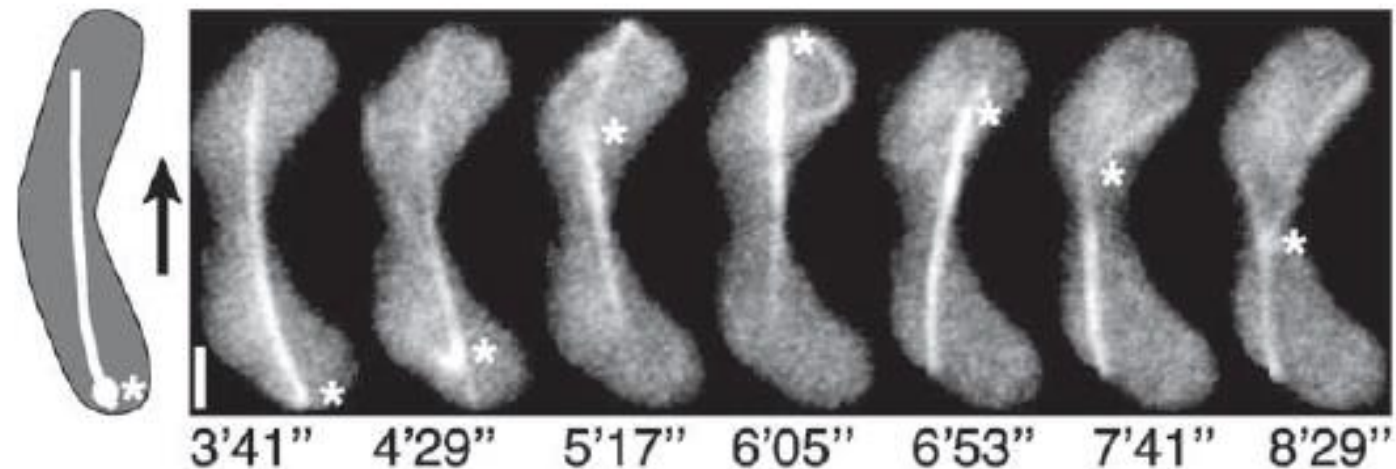
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AGNEZA BOSILJ

MENTOR: IZV. PROF. DR. SC. NENAD PAVIN

# Biološka motivacija

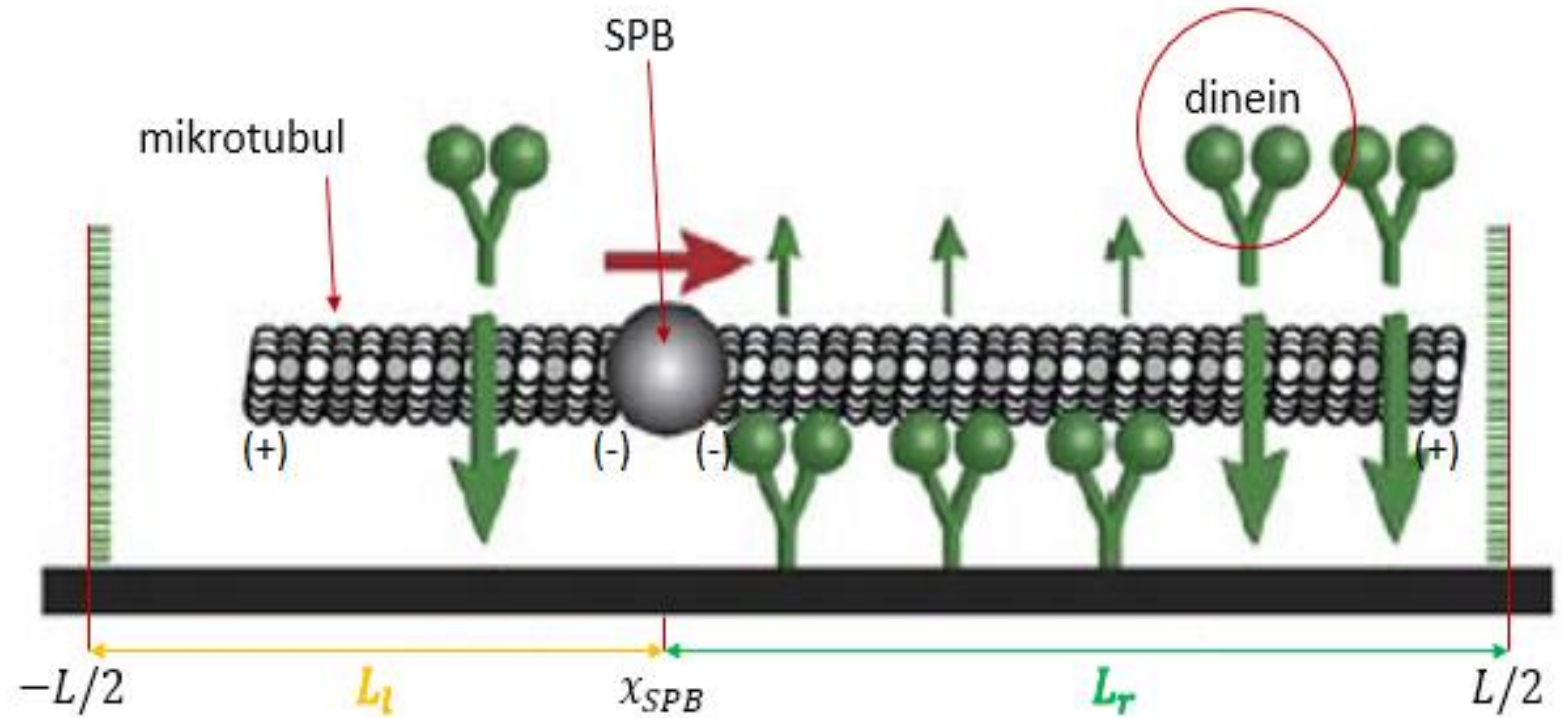
- razmnožavanje bioloških organizama uključuje miješanje genetskog materijala tijekom mejoze
- miješanje i rekombinacija kromosoma zahtijeva koordinirano gibanje stanične jezgre (*kvasac S. pombe*)



Vogel SK, Pavin N, Maghelli N, Jülicher F, Tolić-Nørrelykke IM (2009) Self-organization of dynein motors generates meiotic nuclear oscillations. PLoS Biol 7(4):e1000087. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000087

# Promatrani biološki sustav

- SPB (engl. *spindle pole body*)
- dineini (proteinski motori)
- mikrotubuli



# Definicija modela

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- dinamika mikrotubula:  $\frac{dL_{l,r}}{dt} = v_{s,g}$
- dinamika SPB-a u *overdamped* režimu:  $\xi \frac{dx_{SPB}}{dt} = F_l + F_r$
- sile koje dineini vrše na mikrotubule:  $F_{l,r} = N_{l,r} f_{l,r}$

## DINAMIKA MOTORA

- linearna veza sila-brzina za dineine:

$$v = v_0(\pm 1 + f_{l,r}/f_0)$$

- linearne gustoće dineina spojenih na mikrotubule:

$$n_{l,r} = N_{l,r}/L_{l,r}$$

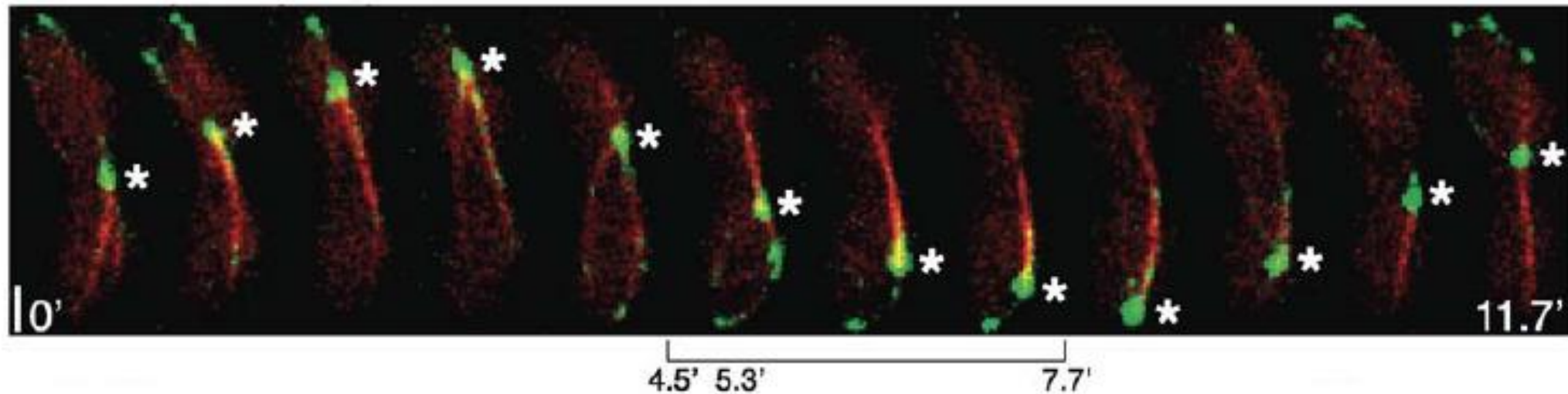
- kinetičke jednačbe za linearne gustoće dineina:

$$\frac{dn_{l,r}}{dt} = k_{on}c - k_{off}(\mp f_{l,r})n_{l,r}$$

## DINAMIKA MOTORA

- brzina odvajanja dineina ovisna o opterećenju:

$$k_{off}(f) = k_0 \exp(f/f_c)$$



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# Rješenja modela

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$$\frac{dL_{l,r}}{dt} = v_{s,g} \quad \longrightarrow \quad L_{l,r} = L/2 \pm x_{SPB}$$

- brzina motora u odnosu na mikrotubule, tj. SPB:

$$v = -v_{SPB} = -\frac{dx_{SPB}}{dt}$$

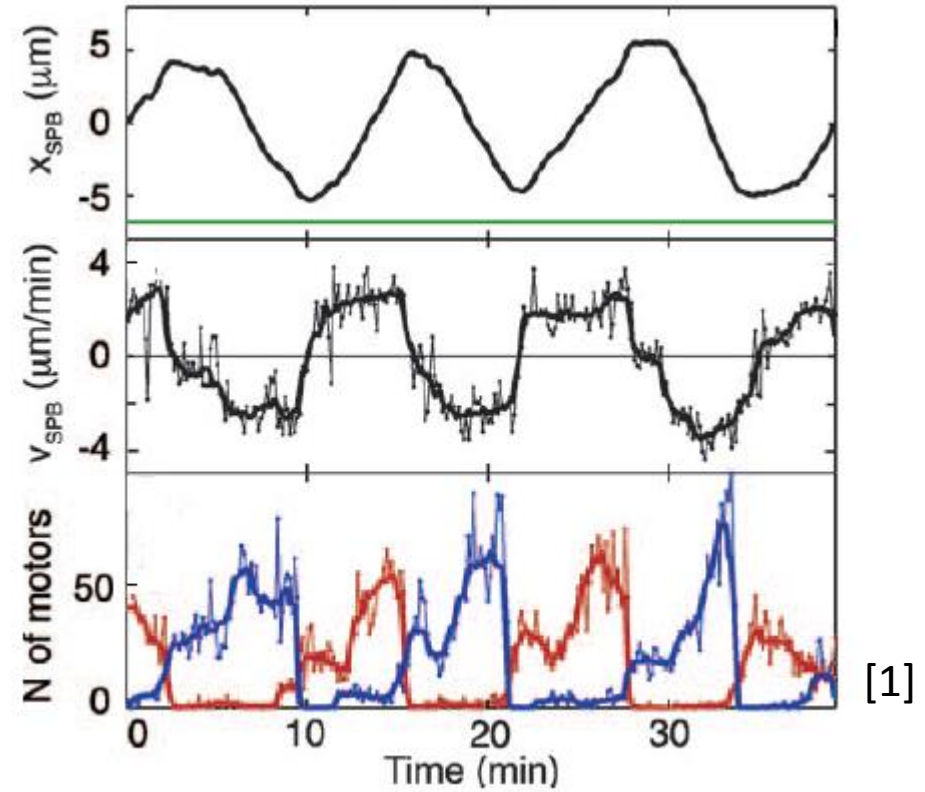
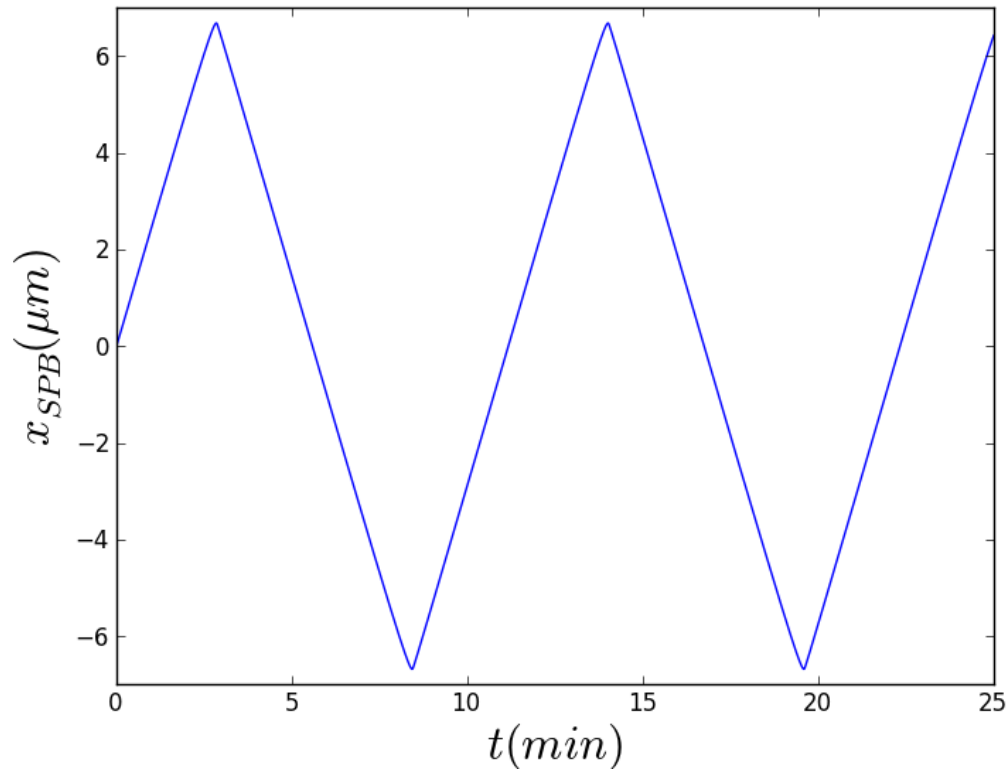
$$\frac{dx_{SPB}}{dt} = \frac{v_0 f_0 \left[ n_r \left( \frac{L}{2} - x_{SPB} \right) - n_l \left( \frac{L}{2} + x_{SPB} \right) \right]}{\xi v_0 + f_0 \left[ n_r \left( \frac{L}{2} - x_{SPB} \right) + n_l \left( \frac{L}{2} + x_{SPB} \right) \right]}$$

$$\frac{dn_r}{dt} = k_{on}c - n_r k_0 \exp \left\{ \frac{f_0}{f_c} \left[ 1 - \frac{f_0 \left( n_r \left( \frac{L}{2} - x_{SPB} \right) - n_l \left( \frac{L}{2} + x_{SPB} \right) \right)}{\xi v_0 + f_0 \left( n_r \left( \frac{L}{2} - x_{SPB} \right) + n_l \left( \frac{L}{2} + x_{SPB} \right) \right)} \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{dn_l}{dt} = k_{on}c - n_l k_0 \exp \left\{ \frac{f_0}{f_c} \left[ 1 + \frac{f_0 \left( n_r \left( \frac{L}{2} - x_{SPB} \right) - n_l \left( \frac{L}{2} + x_{SPB} \right) \right)}{\xi v_0 + f_0 \left( n_r \left( \frac{L}{2} - x_{SPB} \right) + n_l \left( \frac{L}{2} + x_{SPB} \right) \right)} \right] \right\}$$

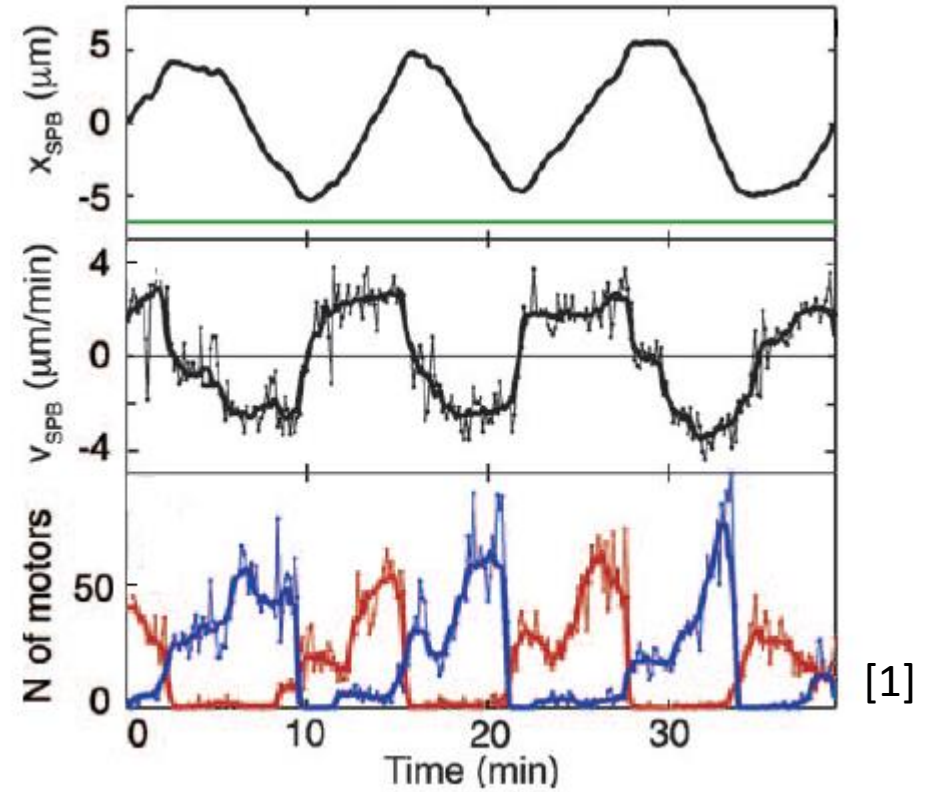
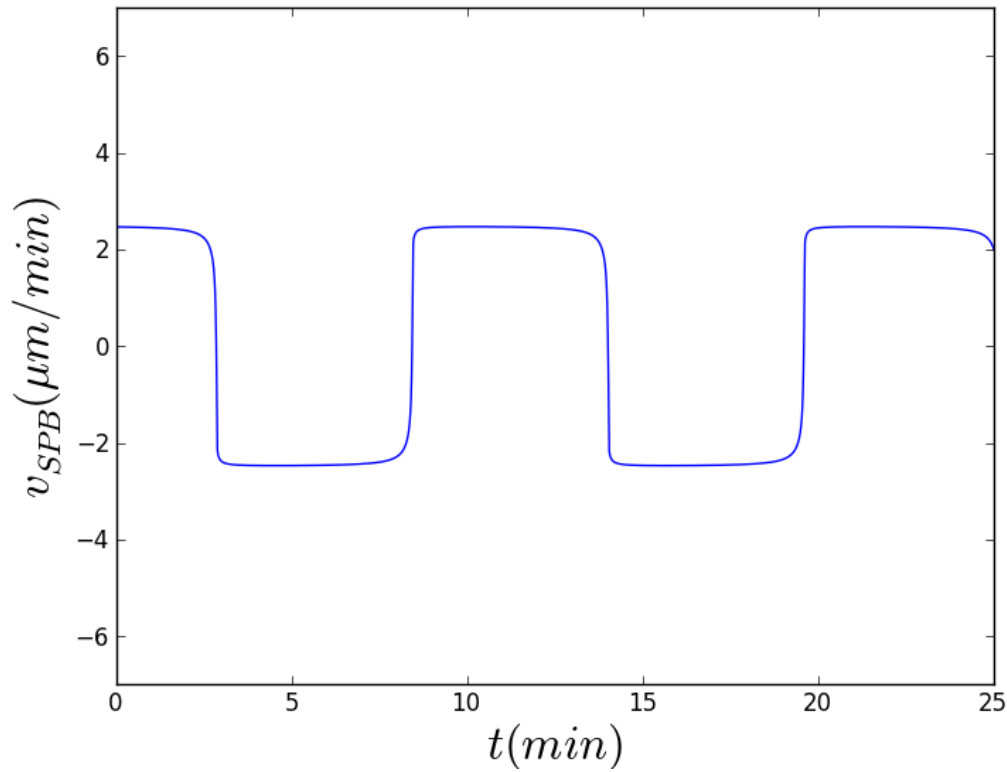


# Rješenja modela



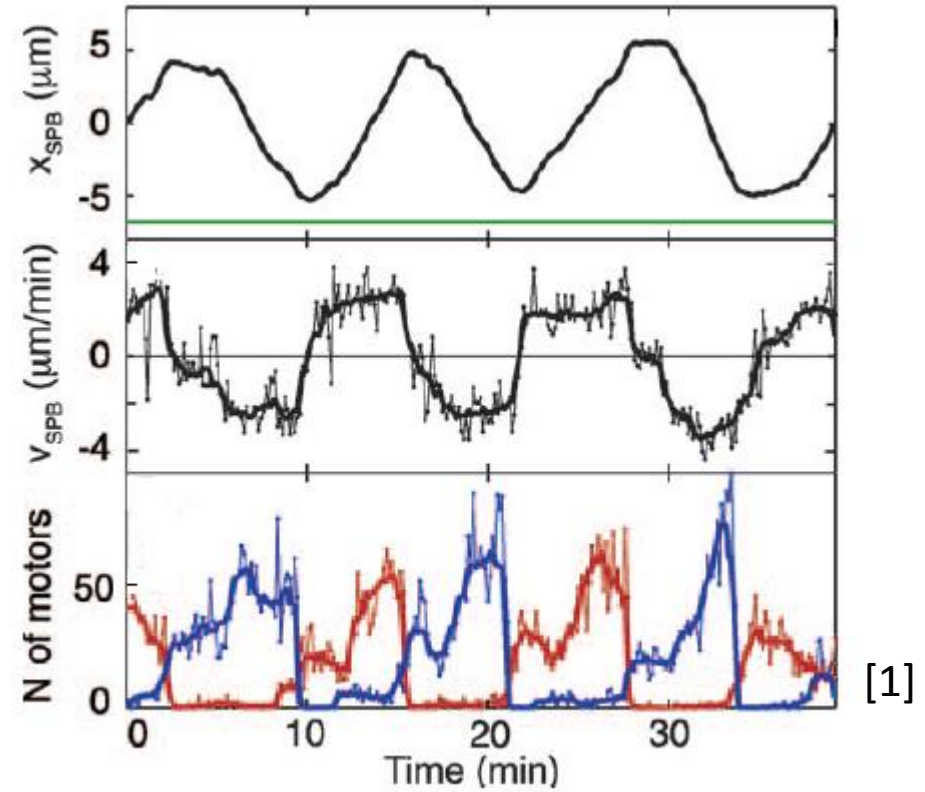
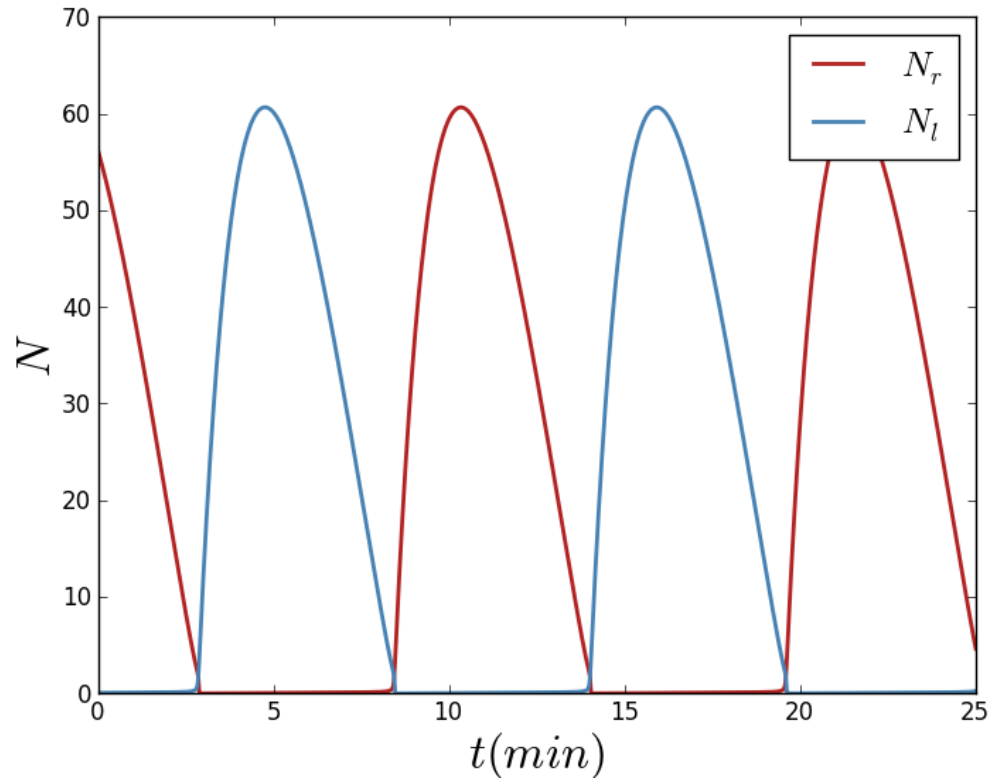
$L$	$v_0$	$f_0$	$k_{on}c$	$k_0$	$f_c$	$\xi$
$14\mu m$	$2.5\mu m/min$	$7pN$	$0.1\mu m^{-1}s^{-1}$	$0.01s^{-1}$	$2pN$	$100pNs\mu m^{-1}$

# Rješenja modela



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# Rješenja modela



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# Parametarski prostor

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- nelinearni dinamički sustavi koji ovise o parametrima mogu pokazivati vrlo složena ponašanja u slučaju promjene nekog parametra
- analizom linearne stabilnosti dobivamo više informacija o ponašanju sustava u slučaju variranja parametara

## Analiza linearne stabilnosti

- za sistem dan sa:  
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= f_1(x, y, z) \\ \dot{y} &= f_2(x, y, z) \\ \dot{z} &= f_3(x, y, z)\end{aligned}$$
- potrebno je pronaći fiksnu točku:  $(\dot{x} = 0, \dot{y} = 0, \dot{z} = 0) \longrightarrow (x^*, y^*, z^*)$

- uvodimo male perturbacije:

$$x(t) = x^* + \hat{x}(t)$$

$$y(t) = y^* + \hat{y}(t)$$

$$z(t) = z^* + \hat{z}(t)$$

- Taylorovim razvojem novih diferencijalnih jednadžbi oko fiksne točke do 1. reda dobivamo:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}(t) \\ \hat{y}(t) \\ \hat{z}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \bigg|_{F.P.} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}(t) \\ \hat{y}(t) \\ \hat{z}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

- općenito rješenje linearnog sustava diferencijalnih jednačbi dano je oblikom:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}(t) \\ \hat{y}(t) \\ \hat{z}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}^{(1)} \\ \hat{y}^{(1)} \\ \hat{z}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} + \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}^{(2)} \\ \hat{y}^{(2)} \\ \hat{z}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_2 t} + \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}^{(3)} \\ \hat{y}^{(3)} \\ \hat{z}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_3 t}$$

## Hopfova bifurkacija

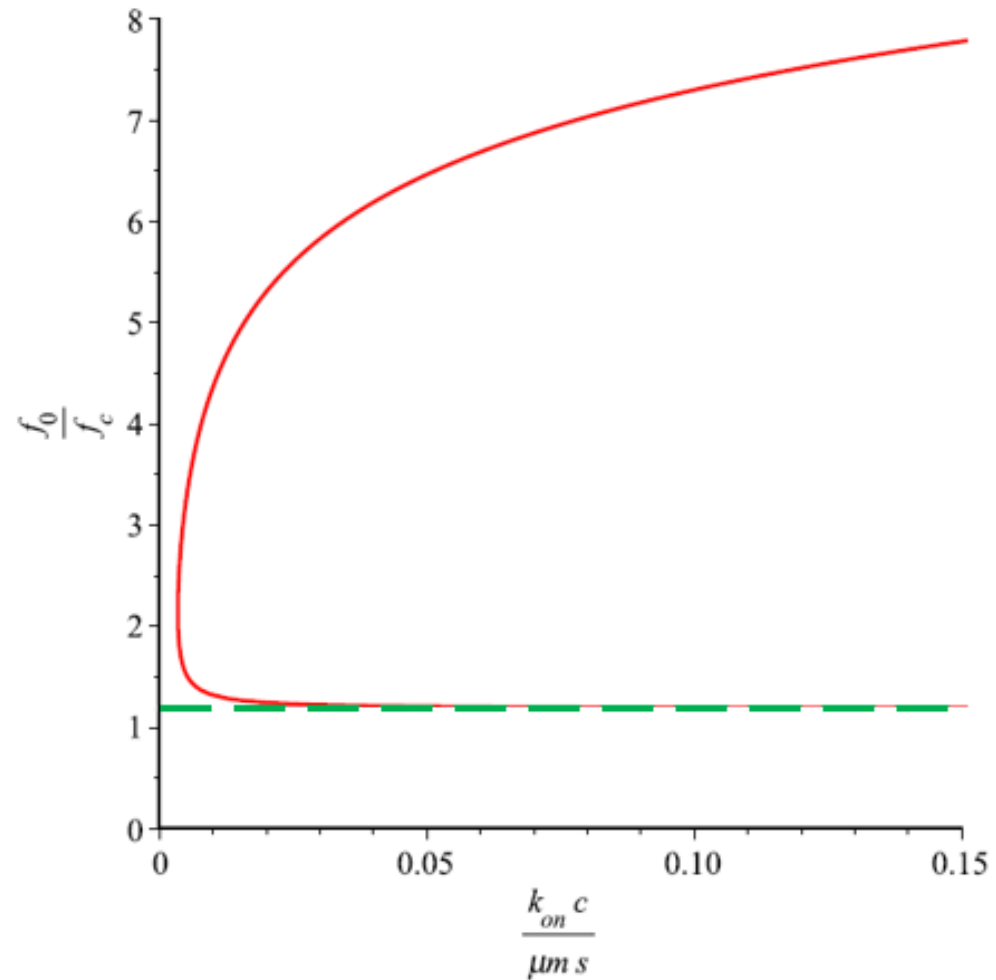
(Poincaré–Andronov–Hopf bifurcation [2])

- pojavu ili nestajanje periodične orbite tijekom lokalne promjene u svojstvima stabilnosti fiksne točke nazivamo Hopfovom bifurkacijom
- za pojavu Hopfove bifurkacije nužno je da sve svojstvene vrijednosti imaju negativni realni dio osim para čisto kompleksno konjugiranih svojstvenih vrijednosti

$$\lambda_1 \rightarrow -\alpha \quad \lambda_{2,3} \rightarrow \pm i\beta$$

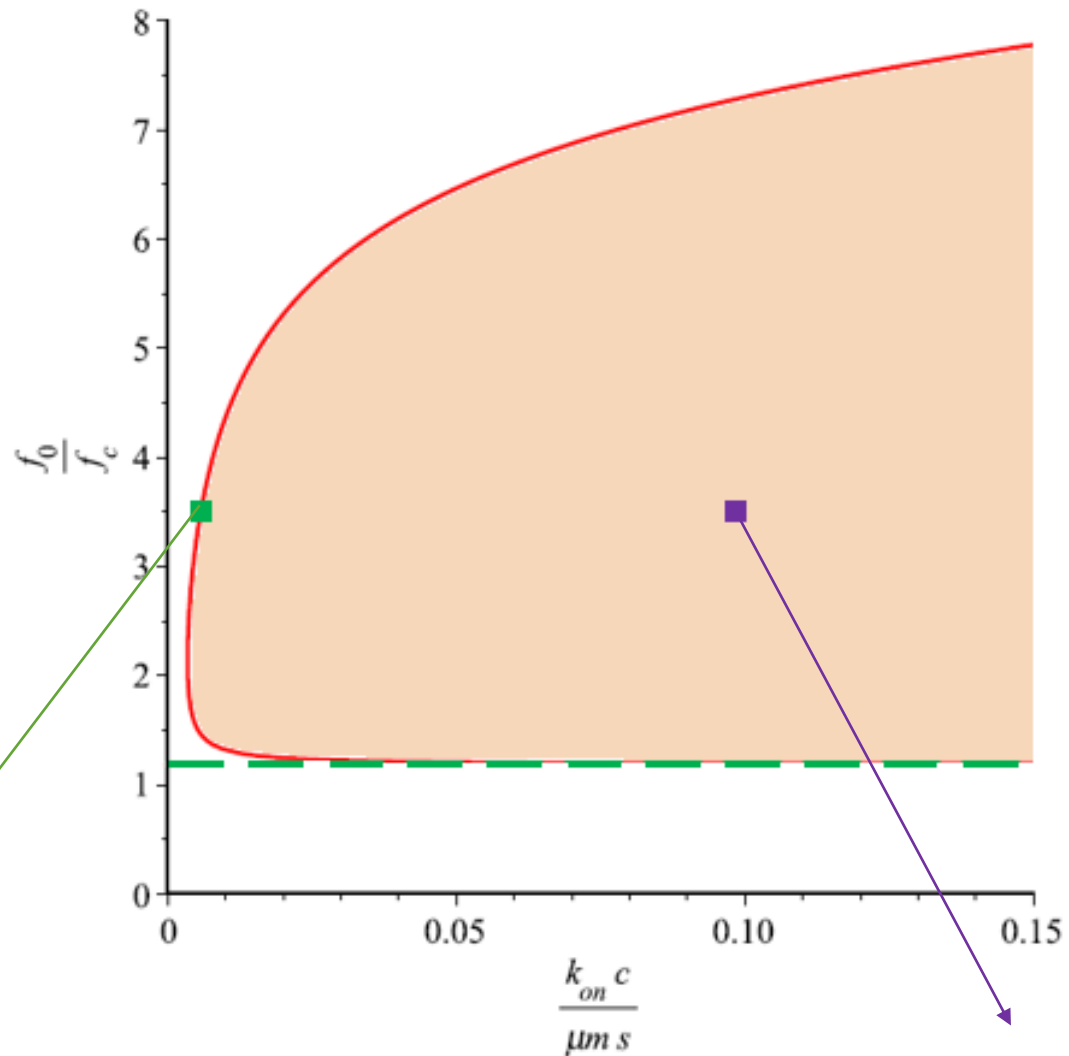
PARAMETAR	OPIS	IZNOS	IZVOR
$L$	duljina stanice	$14\mu m$	mjereno
$v_0$	brzina u odsutnosti sile	$2.5\mu m/min$	mjereno
$f_0$	sila otpora	$7pN$	[1]
$k_{on}c$	brzina prijanjanja po jedinici duljine	$0.1\mu m^{-1}s^{-1}$ (0.08 – 10)	varijabilno
$k_0$	brzina odvajanja u odsutnosti opterećenja	$0.01s^{-1}$ (0.001 – 0.1)	varijabilno
$f_c$	karakteristična sila	$2pN$	varijabilno
$\xi$	koeficijent trenja	$100pNs\mu m^{-1}$	[1]

# Rezultati analize





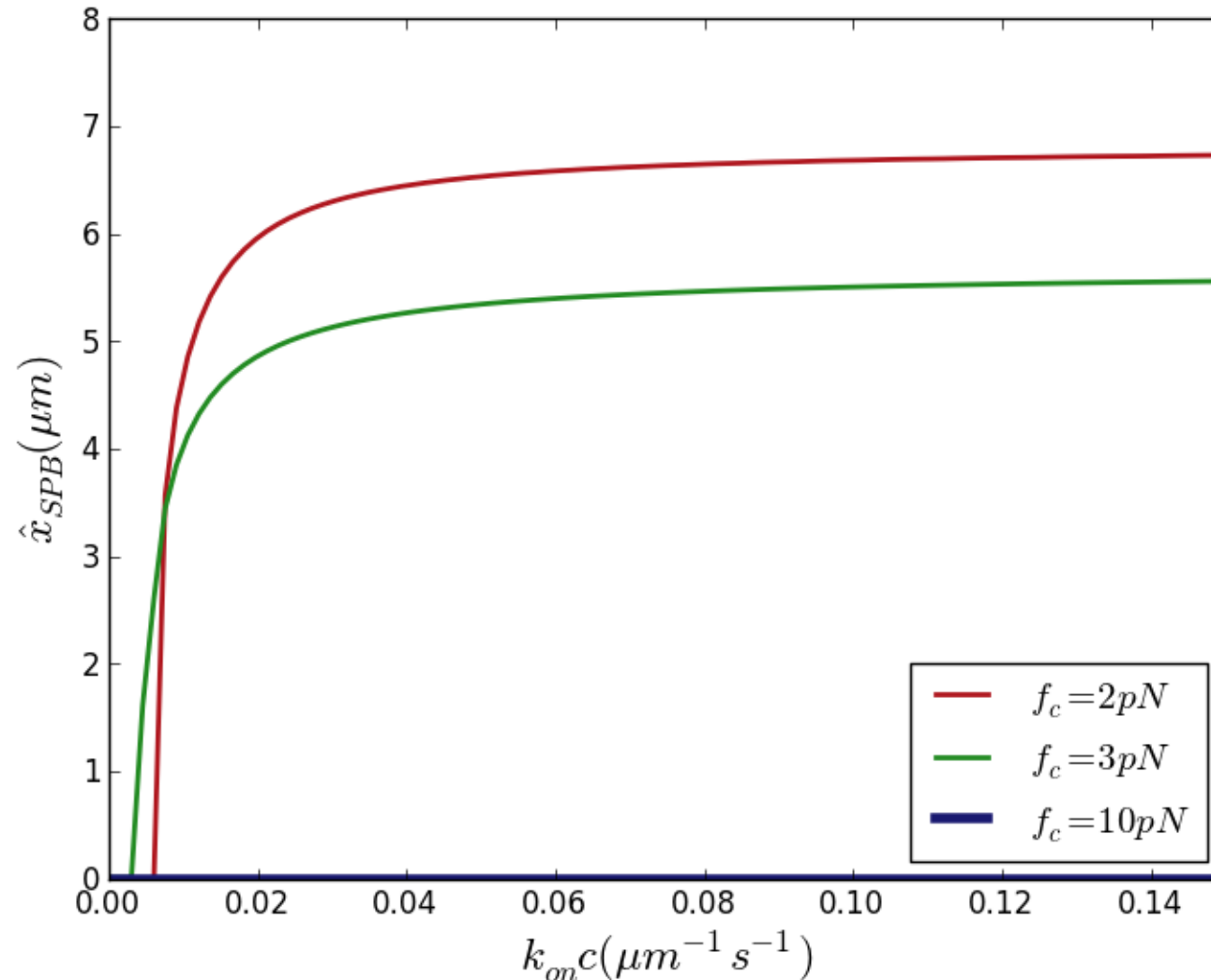
# Rezultati analize



$$k_{on}c = 0.00567 \mu m^{-1} s^{-1}$$

$L$	$v_0$	$f_0$	$k_{on}c$	$k_0$	$f_c$	$\xi$
$14 \mu m$	$2.5 \mu m / min$	$7 pN$	$0.1 \mu m^{-1} s^{-1}$	$0.01 s^{-1}$	$2 pN$	$100 pN s \mu m^{-1}$

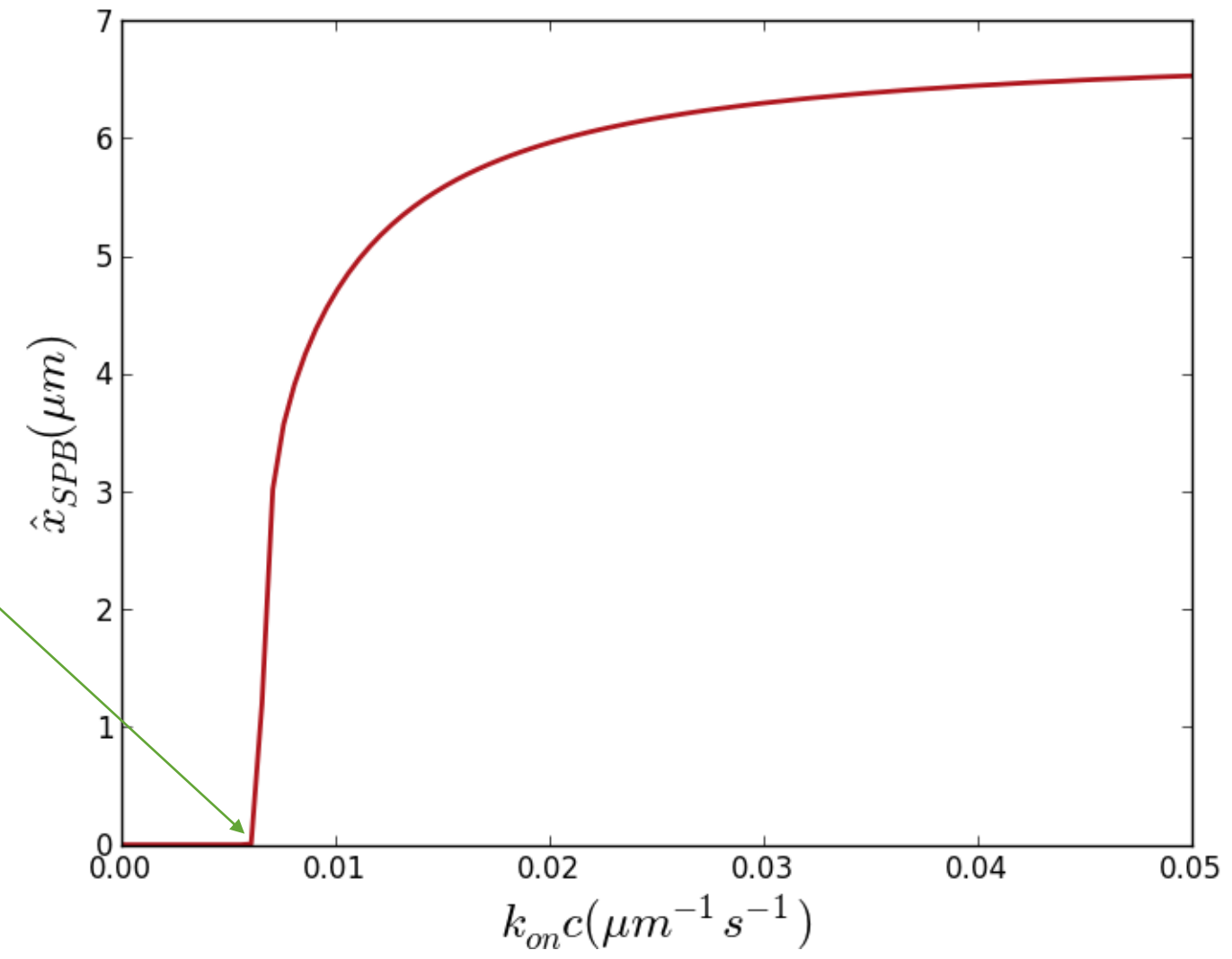
Ovisnost amplitude oscilacija  $\hat{x}_{SPB}$  o promjeni parametra  $k_{on}c$  za odabrane vrijednosti parametra  $f_c$ :



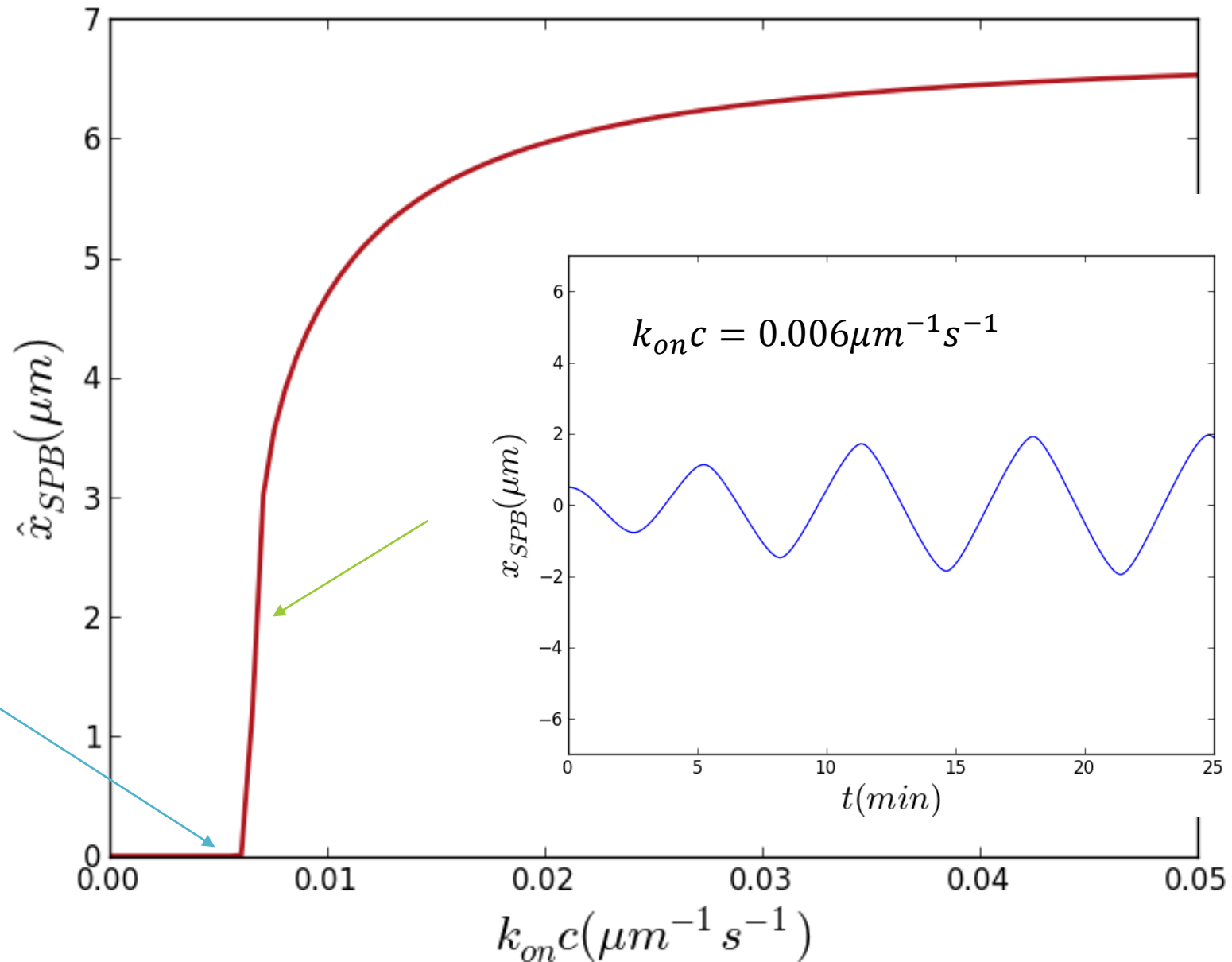
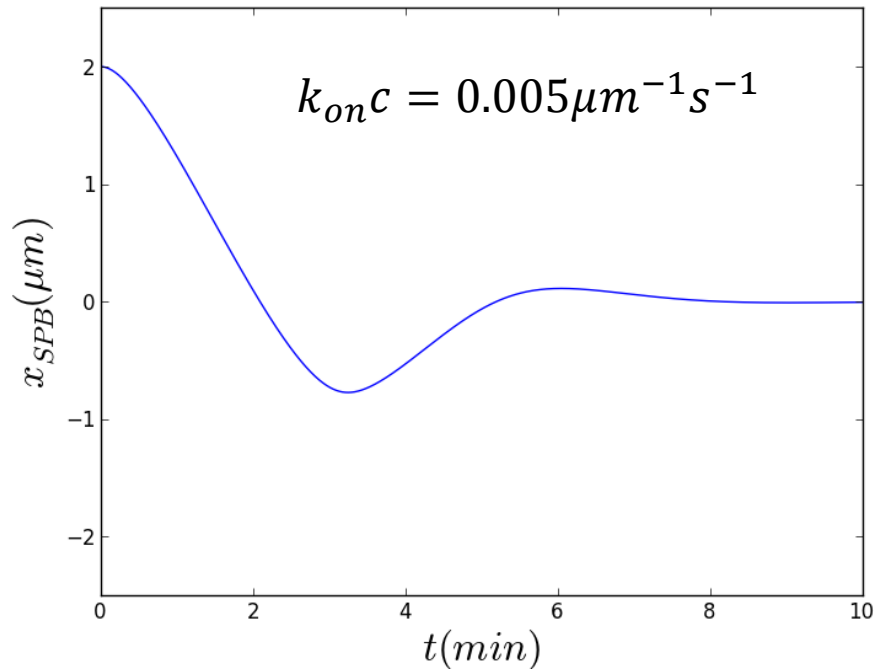
$L$	$v_0$	$f_0$	$k_0$	$f_c$	$\xi$
$14\mu m$	$2.5\mu/min$	$7pN$	$0.01s^{-1}$	$2pN$	$100pNs\mu m^{-1}$

Bifurkacijska vrijednost:

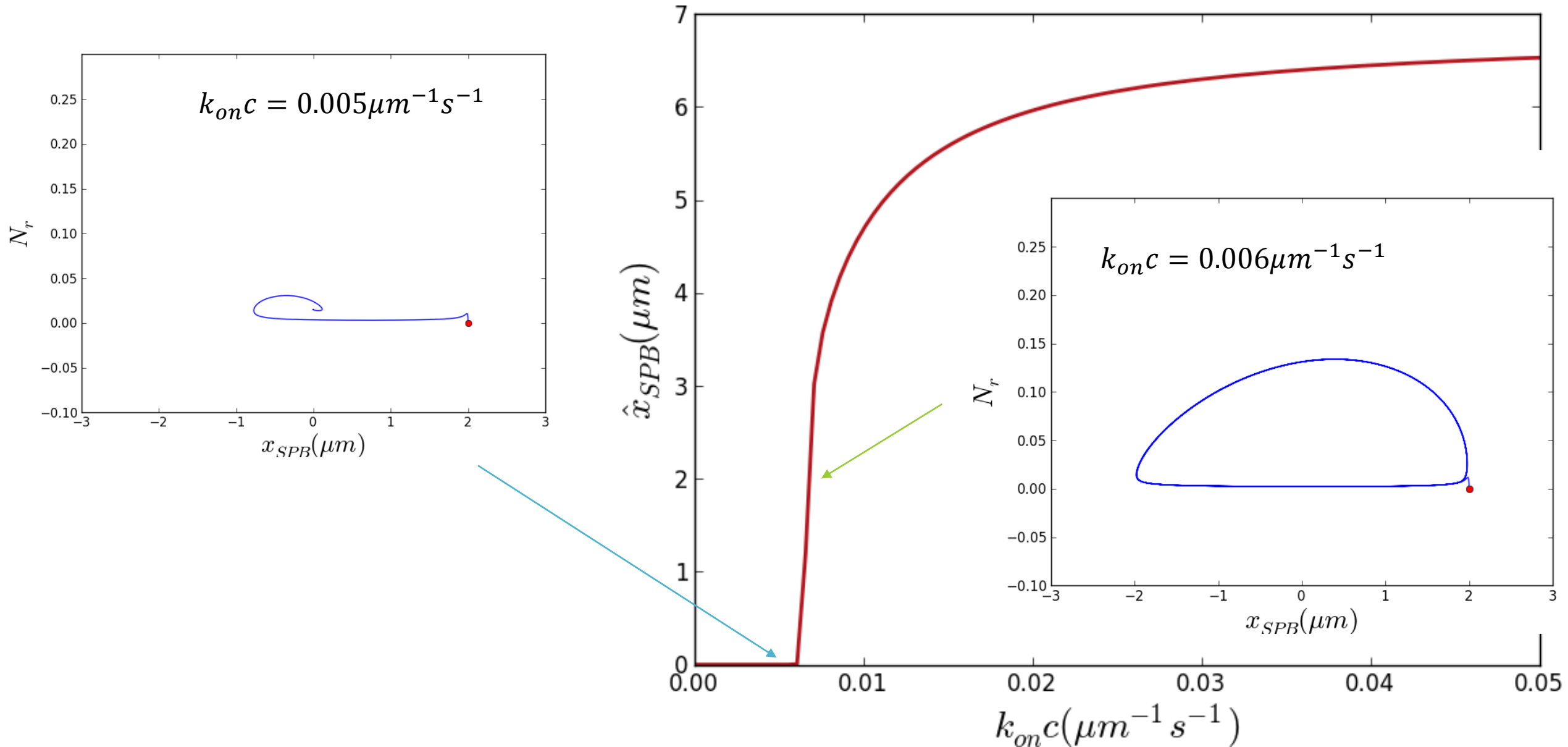
$$k_{on}c = 0.00567\mu m^{-1}s^{-1}$$



# Promjena režima oscilacija s prelaskom preko bifurkacijske vrijednosti



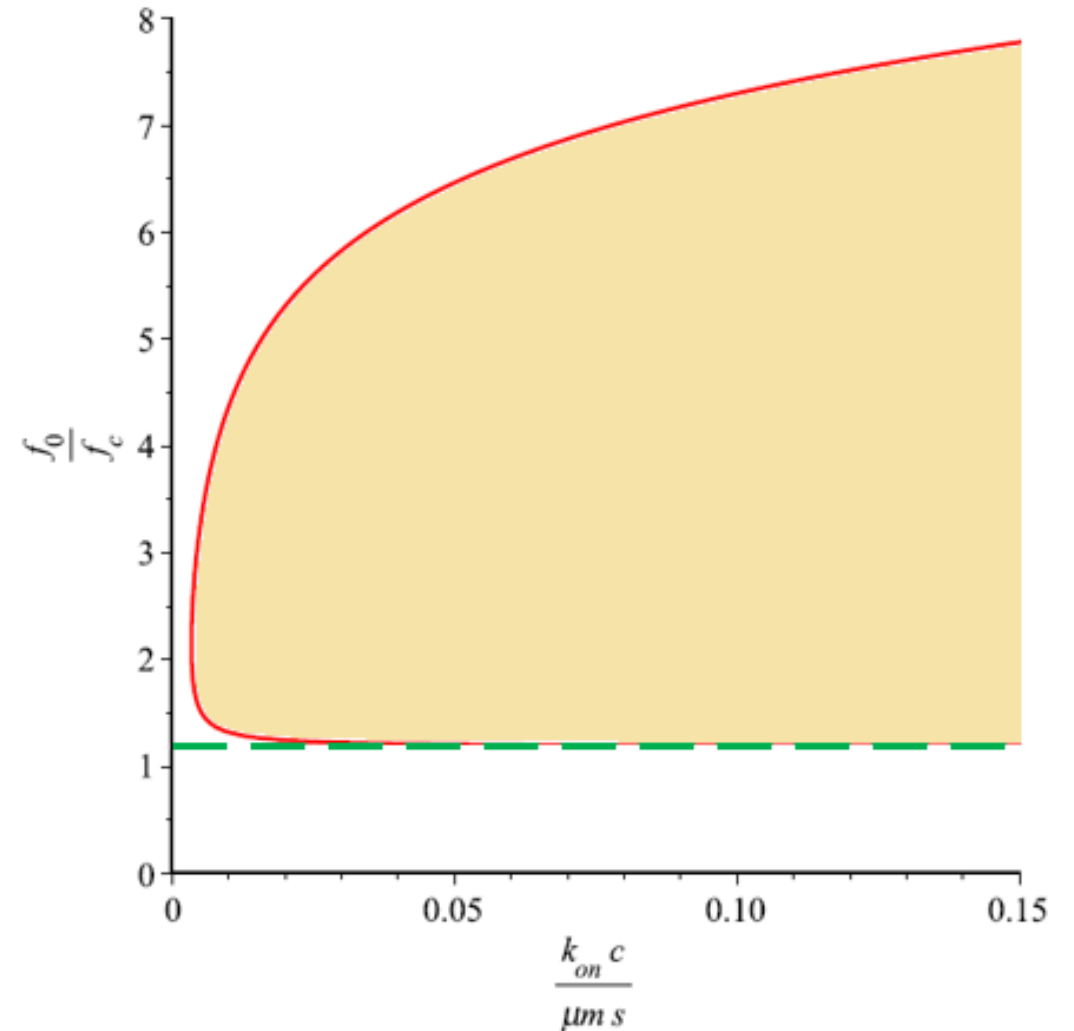
# Razvoj *limit cyclea* s prelaskom preko bifurkacijske vrijednosti



# Zaključak

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- linearnom analizom stabilnosti dobivene su teorijske vrijednosti parametara  $k_{on}c$  i  $f_c$  koje uvrštene u model daju stabilna periodička rješenja



# Literatura

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[1] Vogel SK, Pavin N, Maghelli N, Jülicher F, Tolić-Nørrelykke IM (2009) Self-organization of dynein motors generates meiotic nuclear oscillations. PLoS Biol 7(4):e1000087.

doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000087

[2] Marsden JE, McCracken M (1976) The Hopf bifurcation and its applications. Springer-Verlag New York Inc.

# Zahvala!

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Zahvaljujem mentoru izv. prof. dr. sc. Nenadu Pavinu za svu pomoć pri izradi ovog rada!