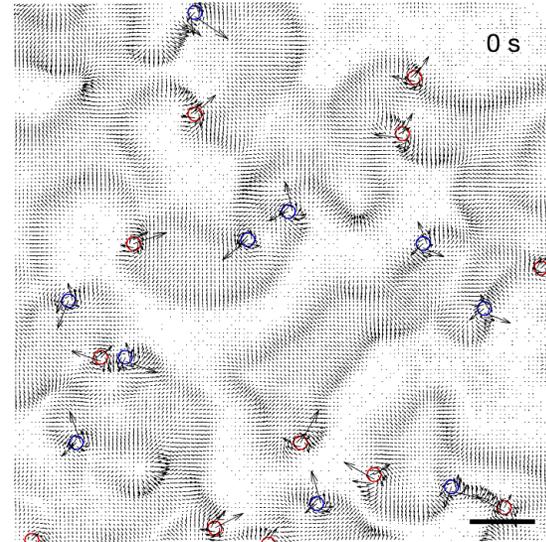
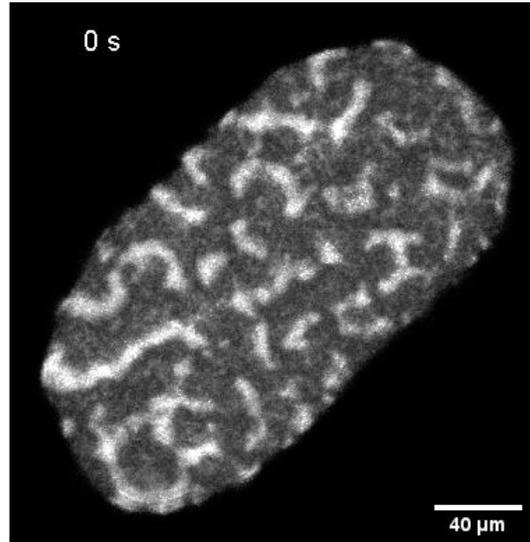


# Topological dynamics in the membrane of a living cell



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

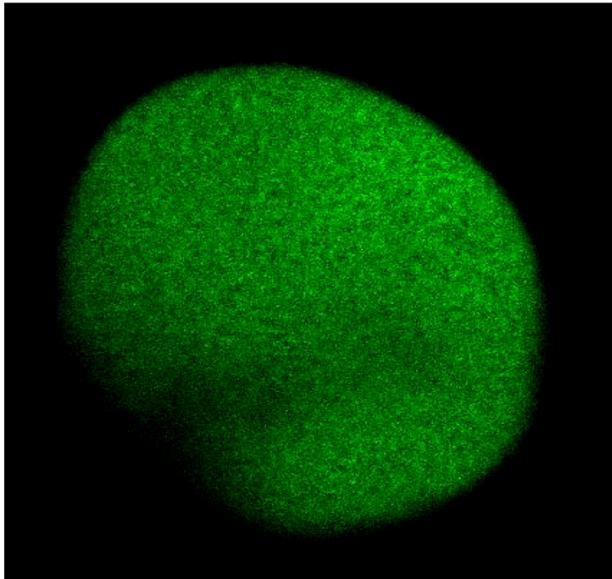
# The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis

How do organisms know how to form complex spatial structures?

Reaction-Diffusion

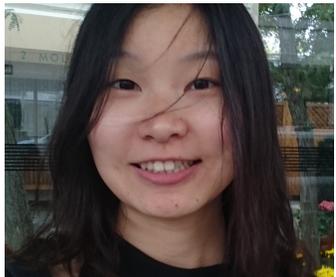
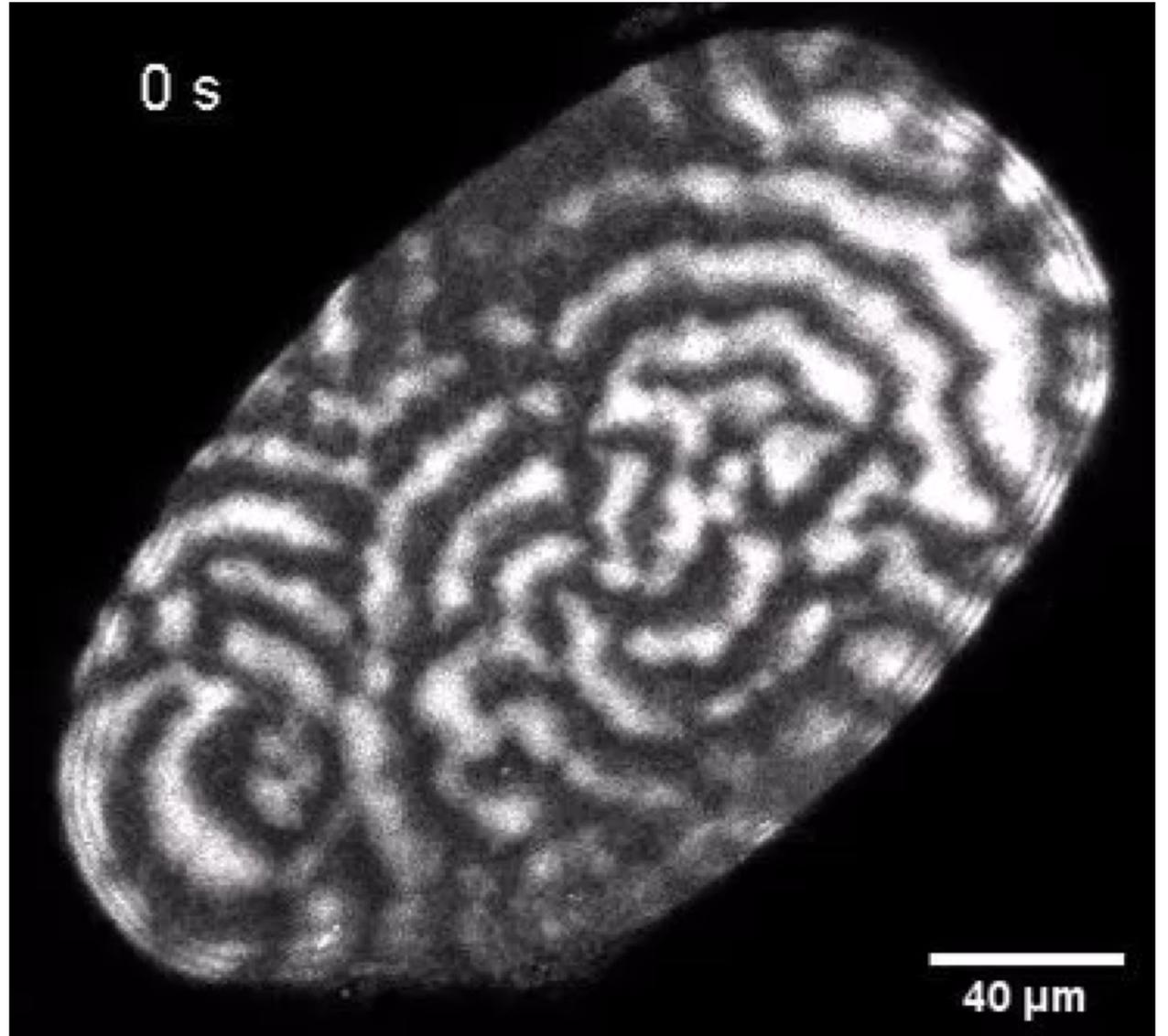
$$\partial_t \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{D} \nabla^2 \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{q})$$

Chemical pattern formation  
coordinates mechanical growth



(Image from Center for Genomic Regulation)

# Reaction-diffusion waves in starfish oocytes



*Jinghui Liu*

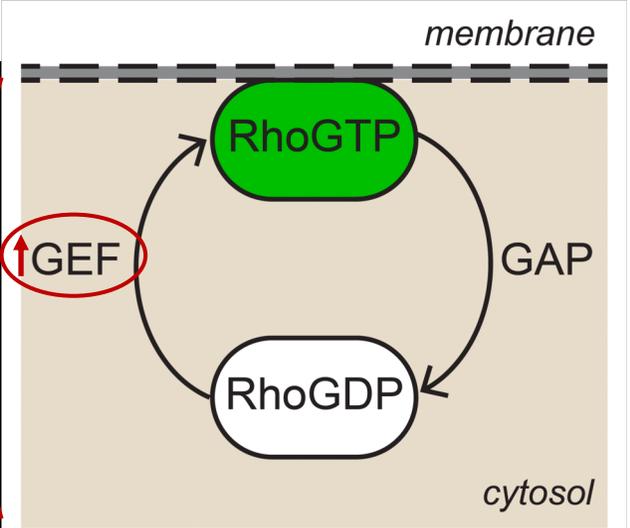
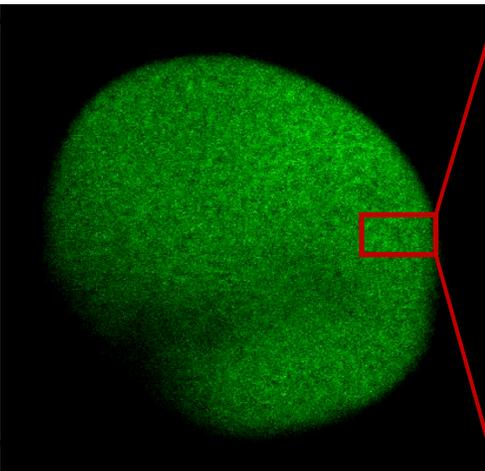


*Tzer Han Tan*



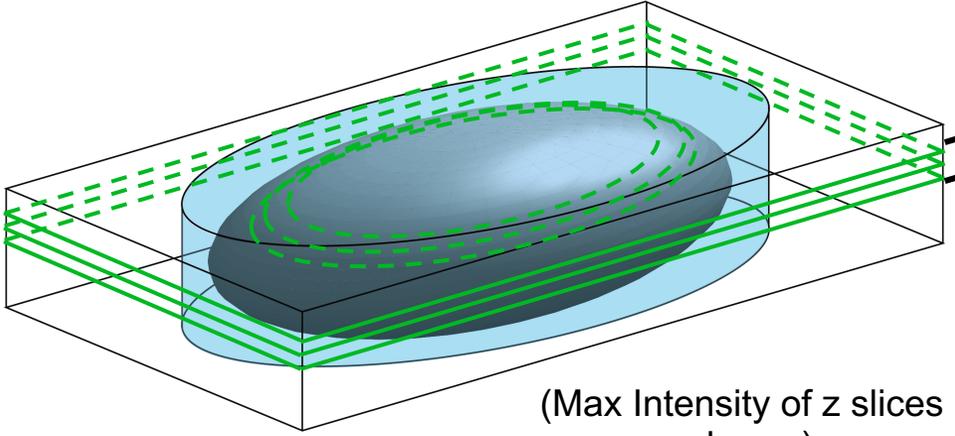
*Melis Tekant*

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

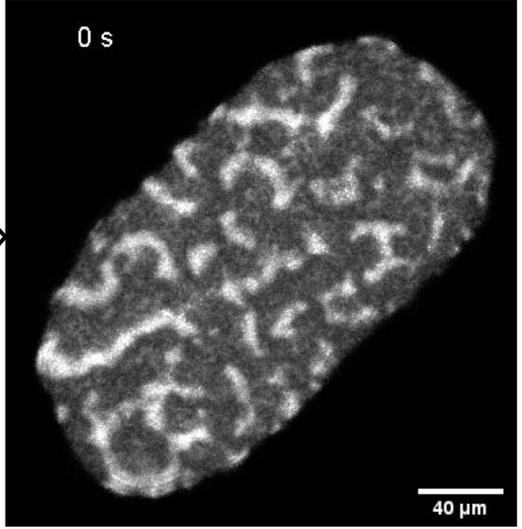


Highly conserved pathway, but poorly understood!

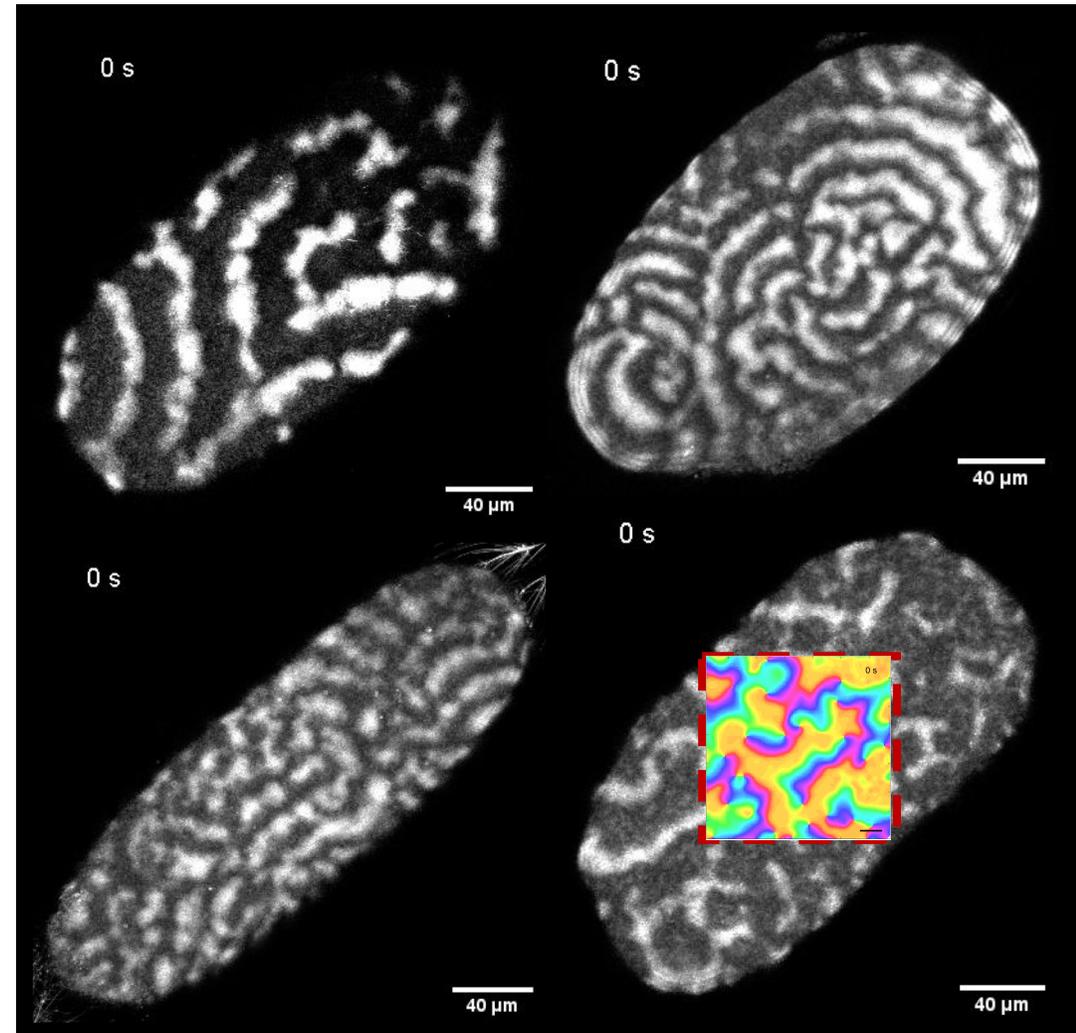
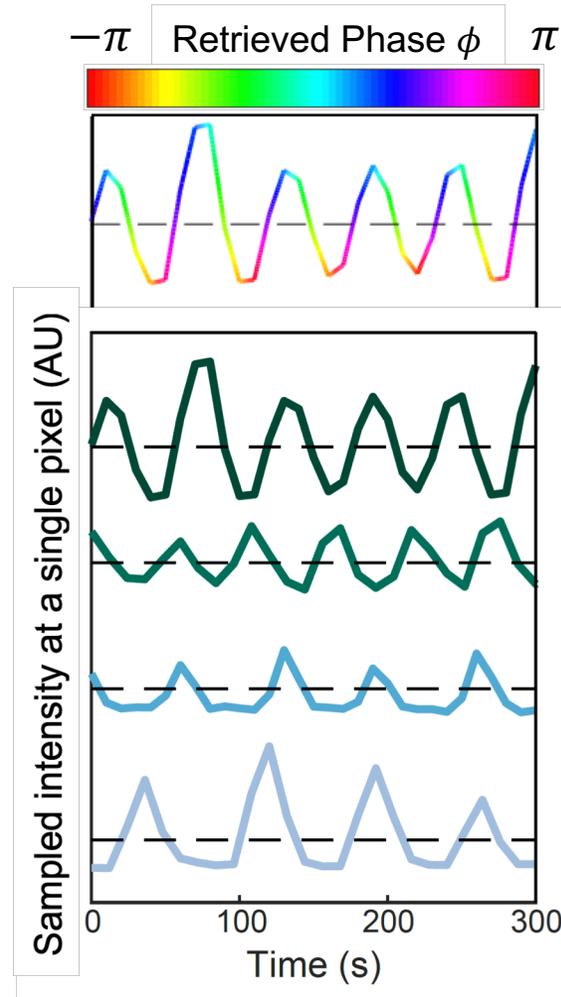
PDMS Chamber (Fused with sea water)



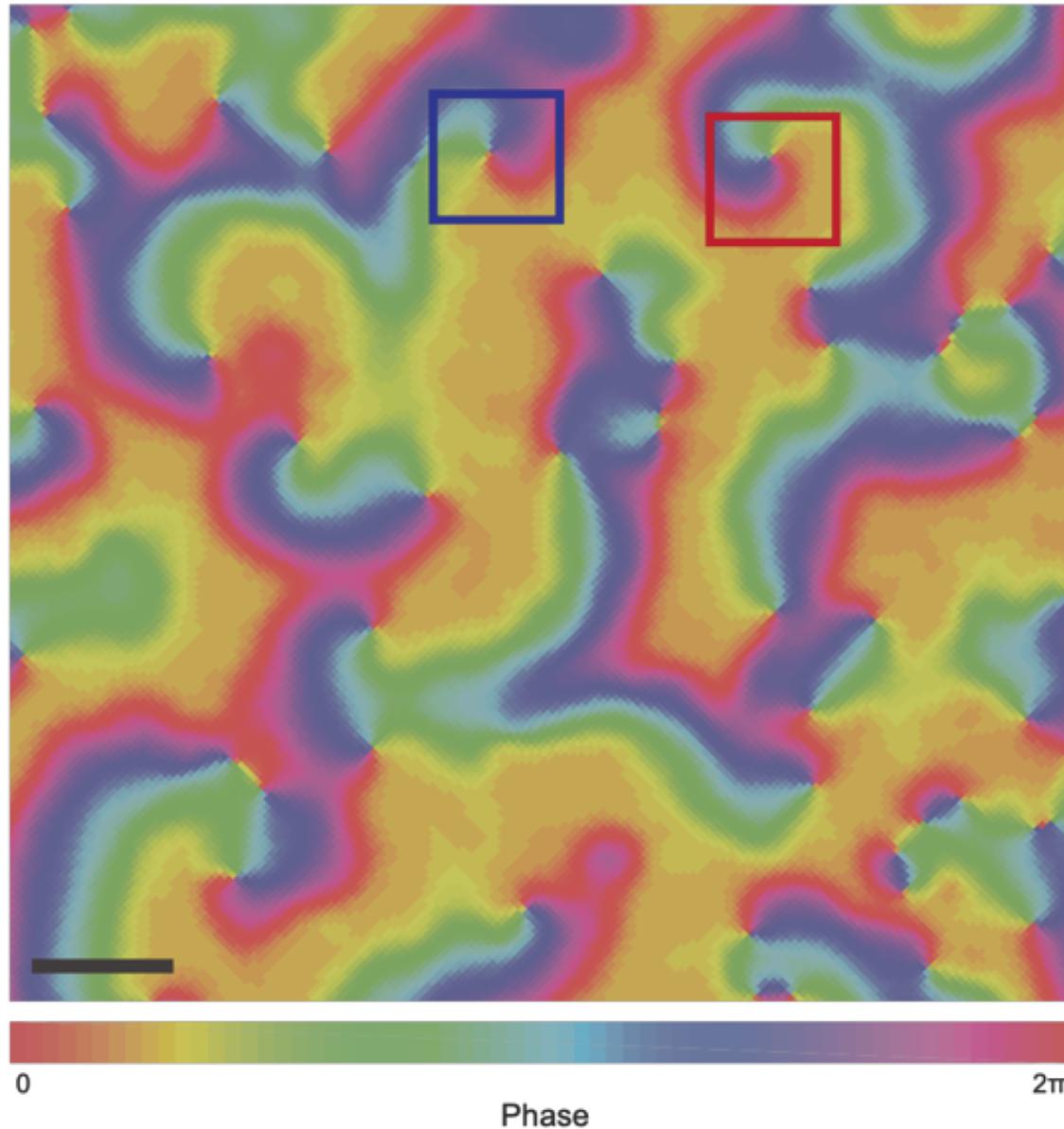
(Max Intensity of z slices near membrane)



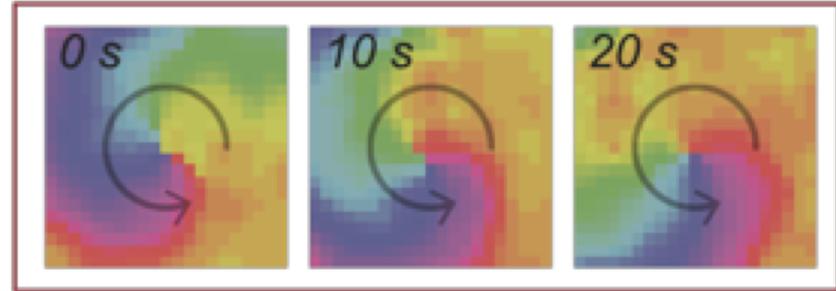
# Analyze steady state Rho-GTP waves with reconstructed phase field



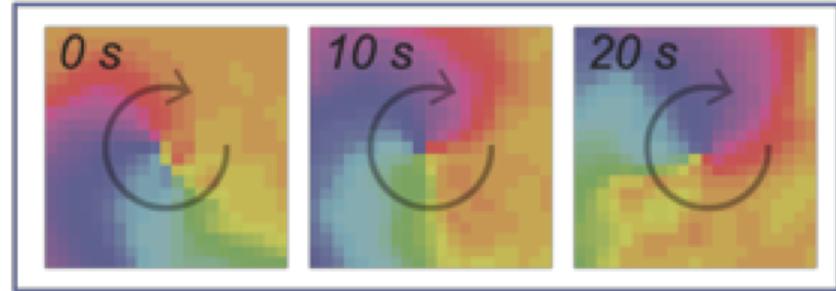
# Spiral waves as topological defects



+1  
Defect

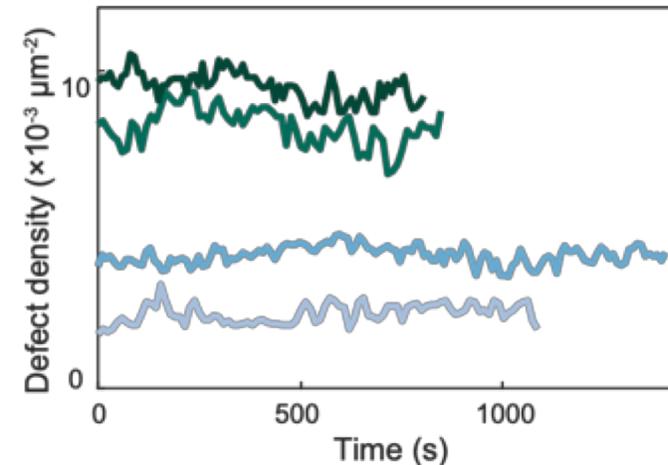


-1  
Defect



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

Defects created/annihilated in pairs

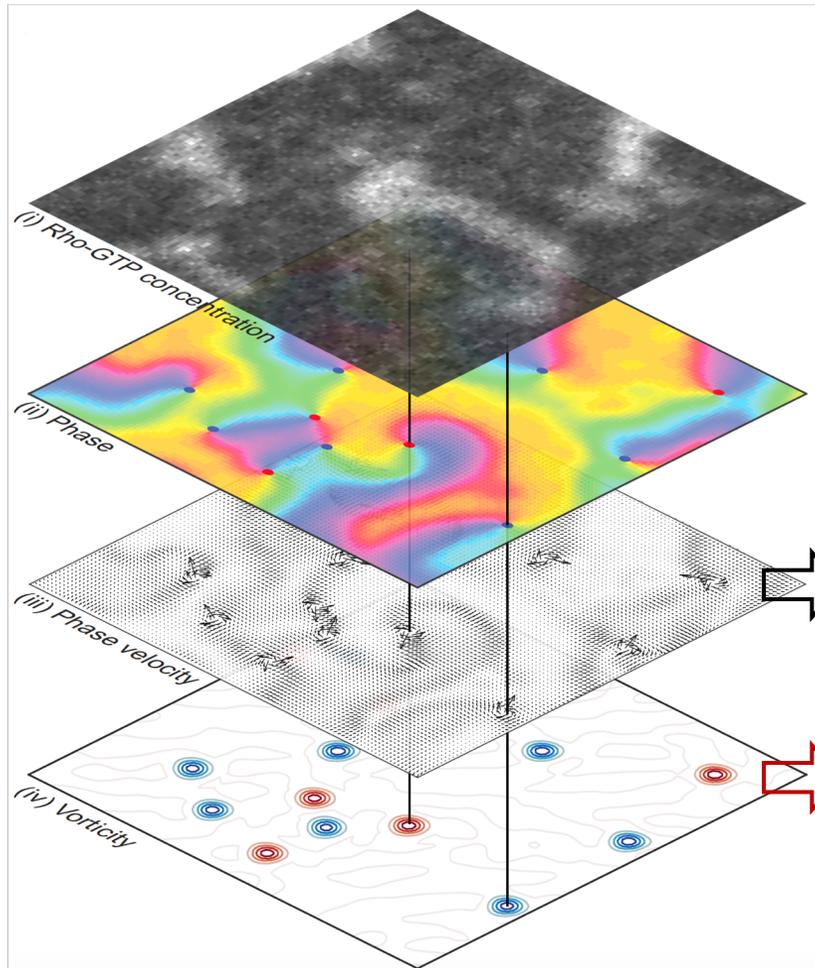


Scale bar: 10  $\mu\text{m}$

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

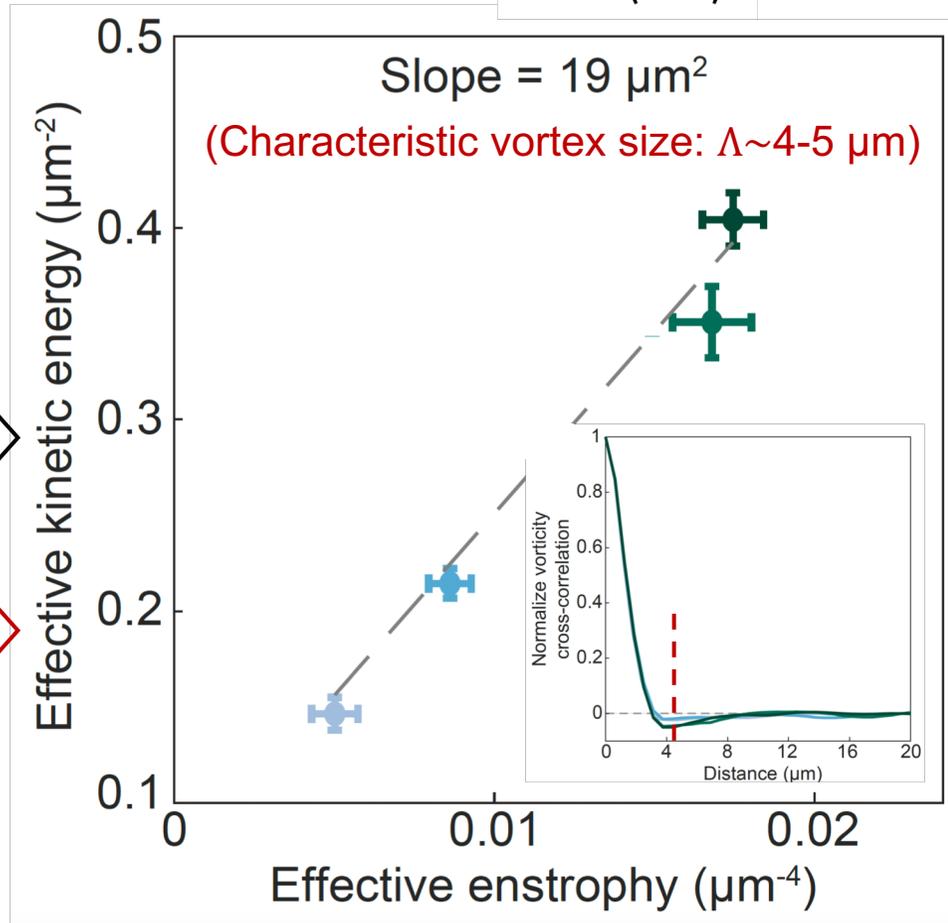
$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla\phi$$

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

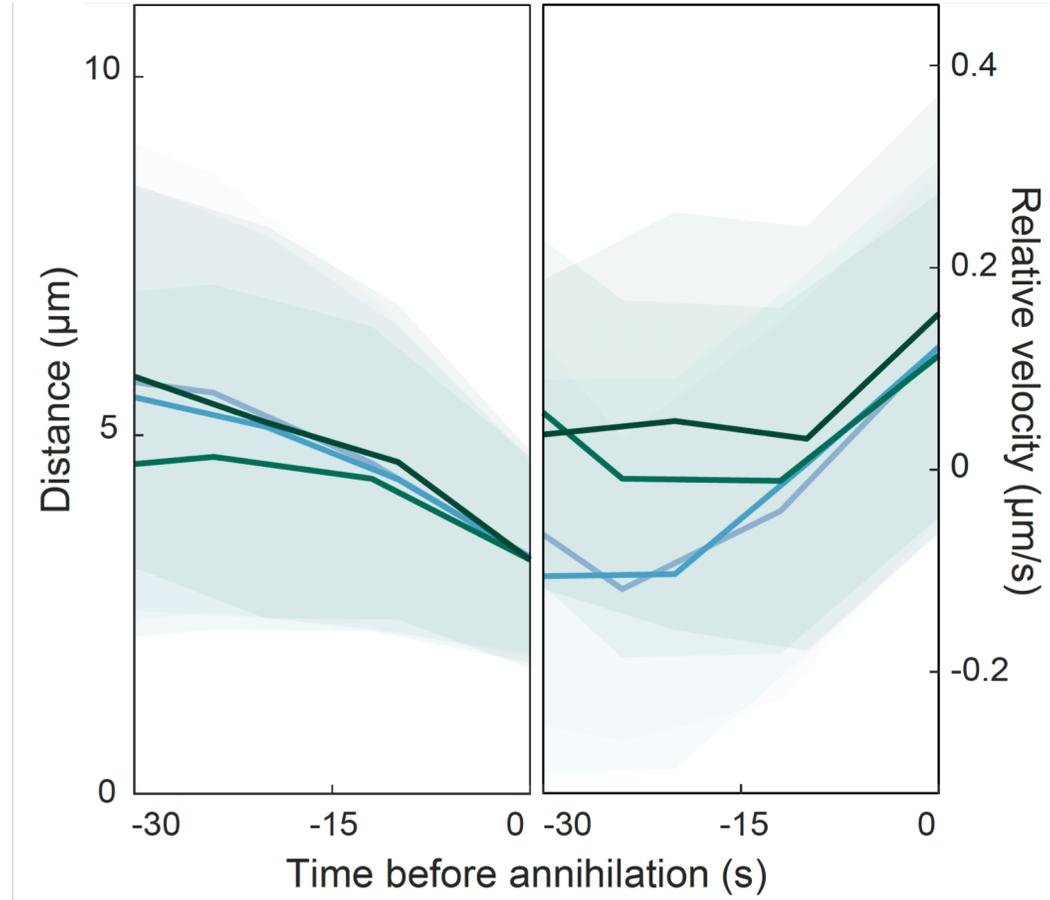
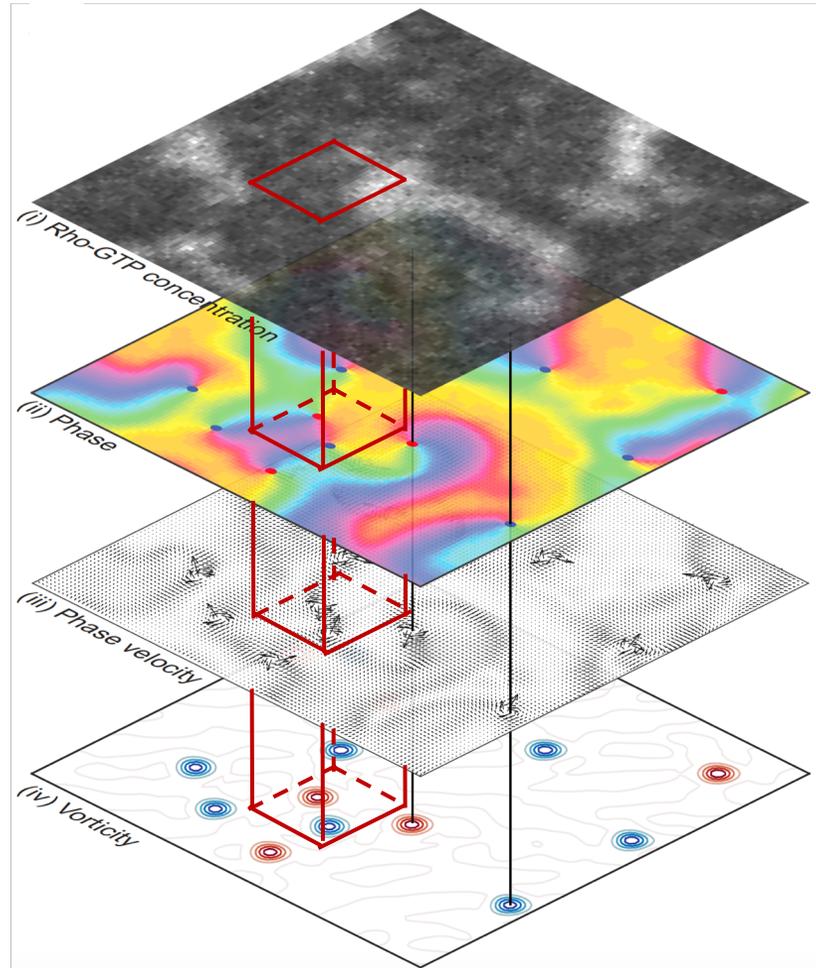


Effective kinetic energy:  $\bar{E} = \langle |\vec{V}_\phi|^2 \rangle$

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



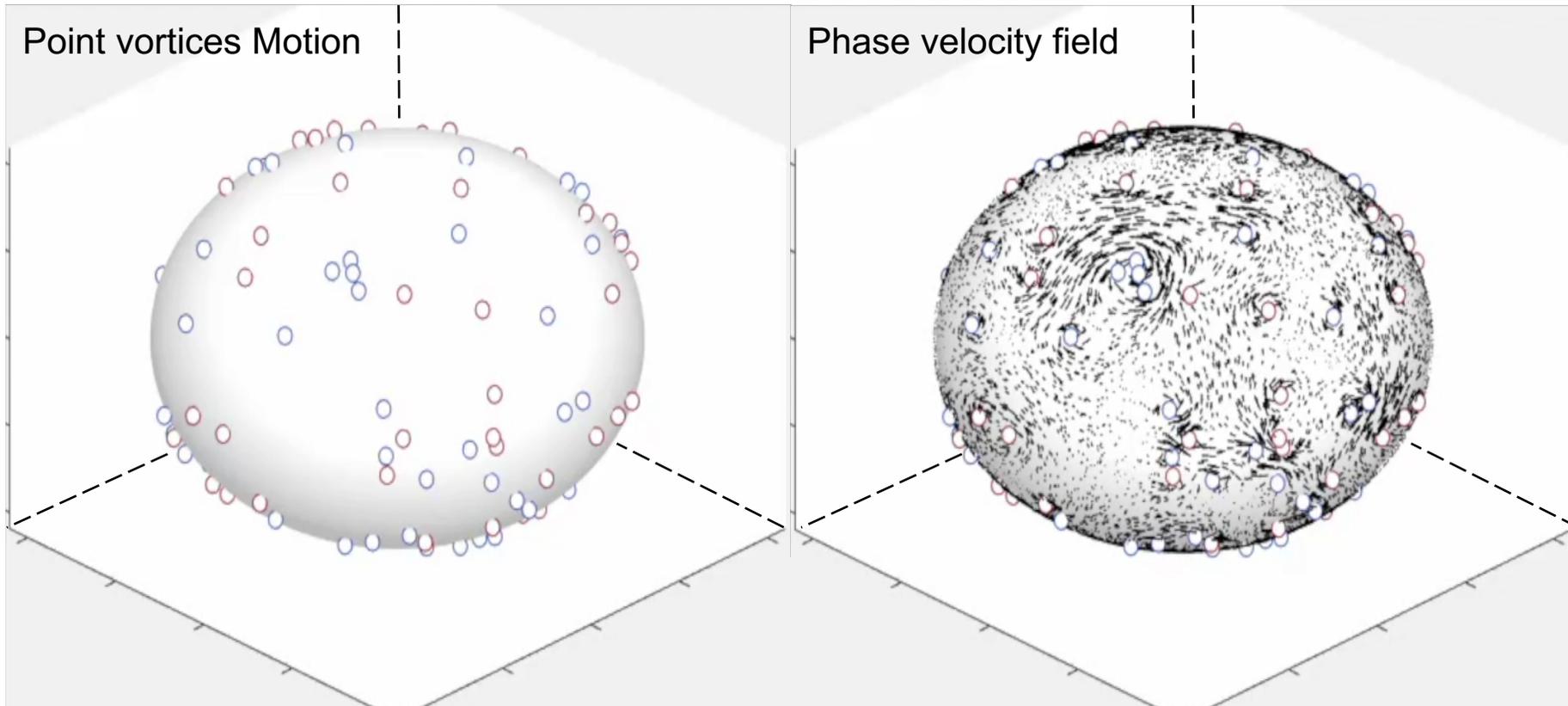
# Local analysis: Self-sustained Rho-GTP wave patterns exhibit generic vortex-vortex interaction



# 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)

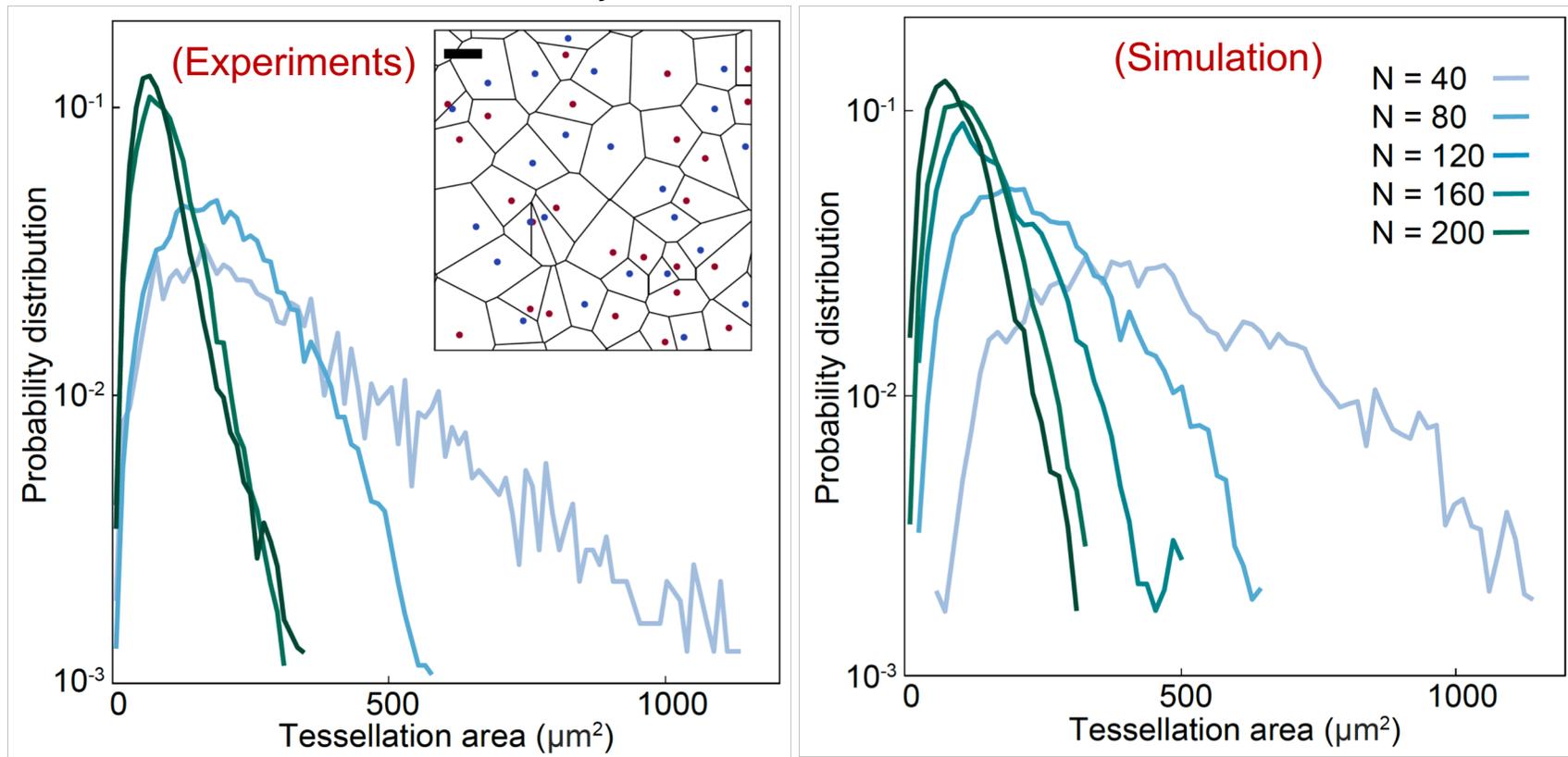


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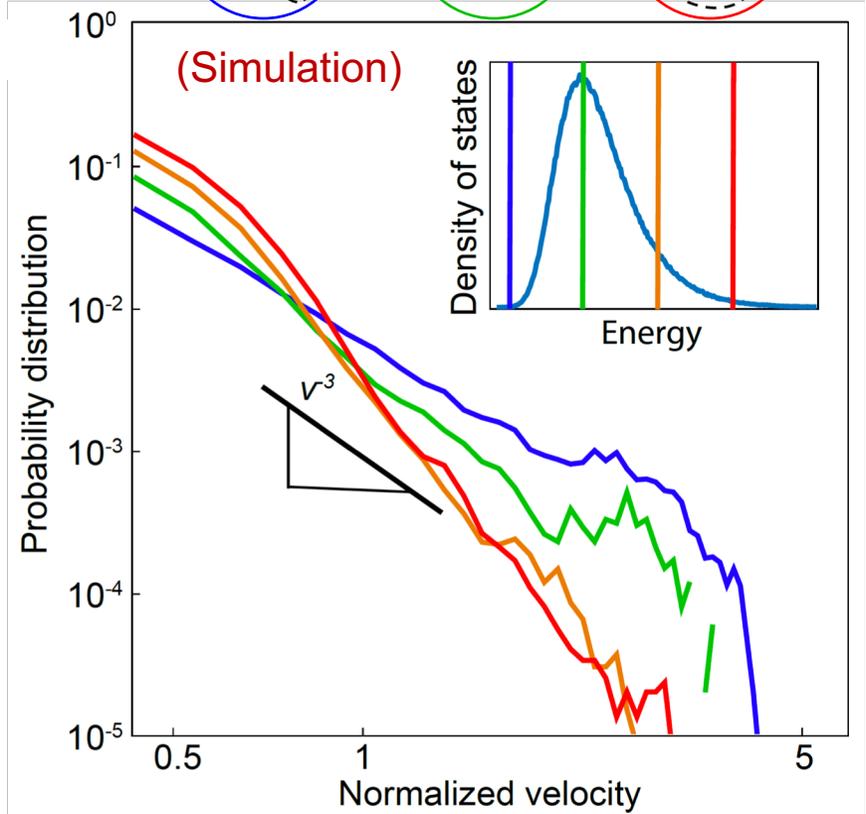
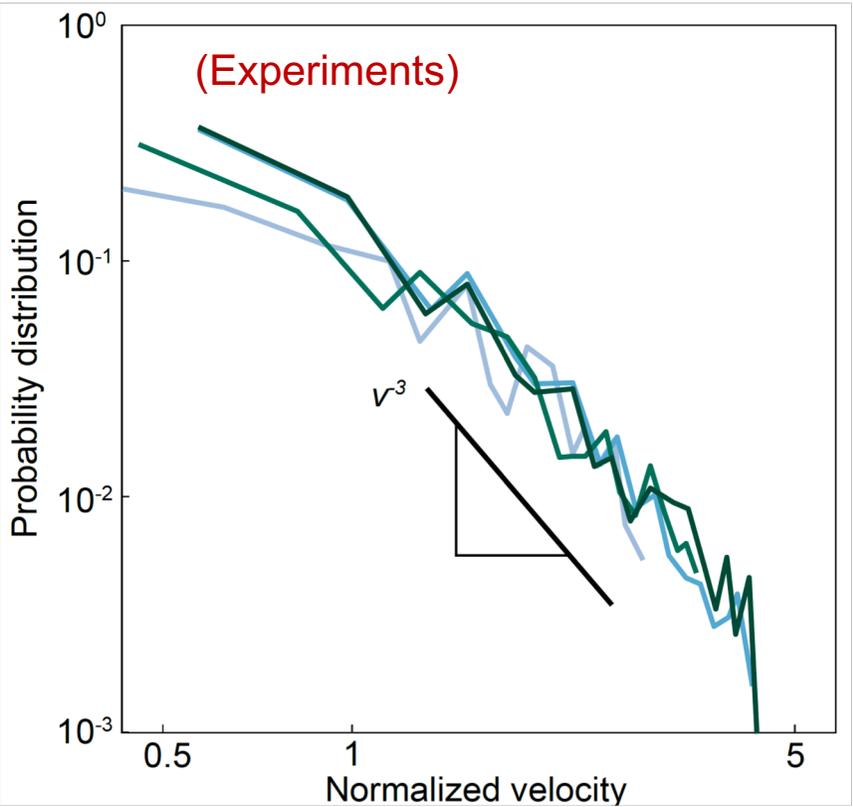
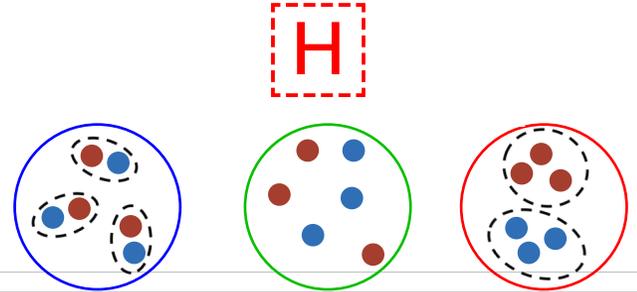
Point-vortex model: 
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$

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

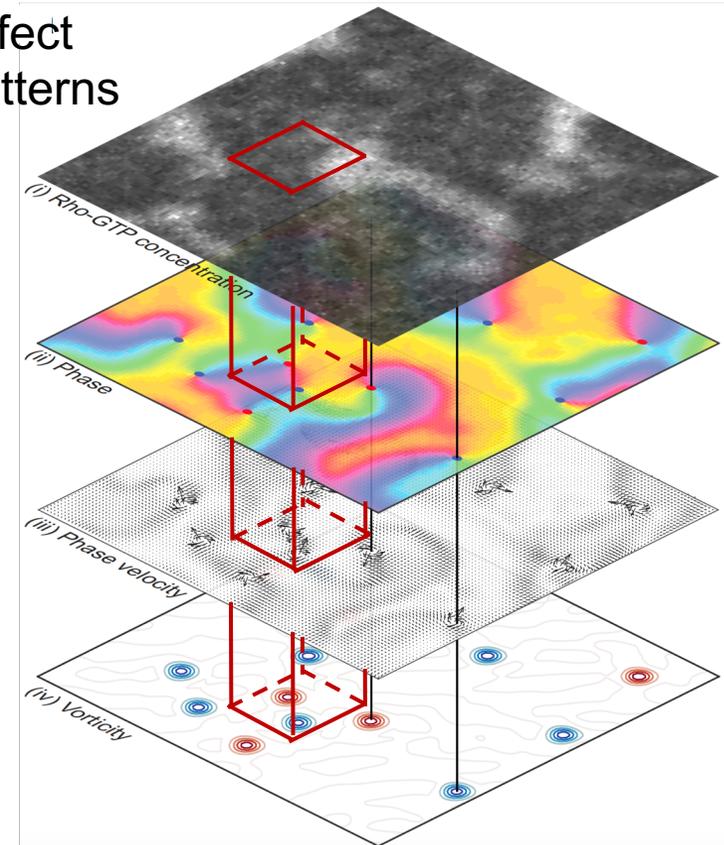


Interpretation:  
At criticality, model vortices are randomly distributed over domain.

Consistent scaling suggest absence of effective independence of spirals

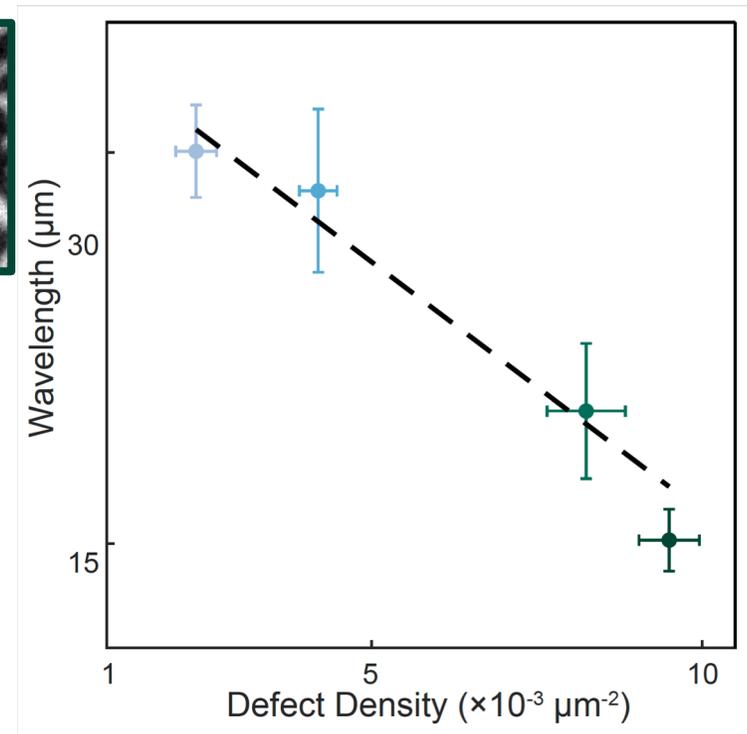
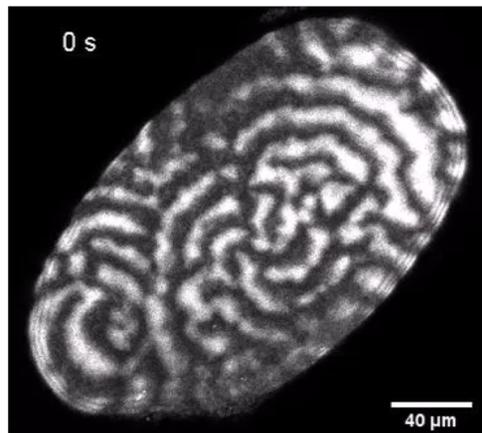
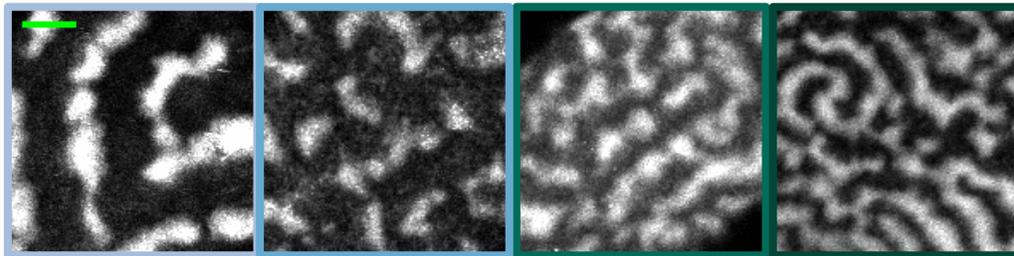
# Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

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



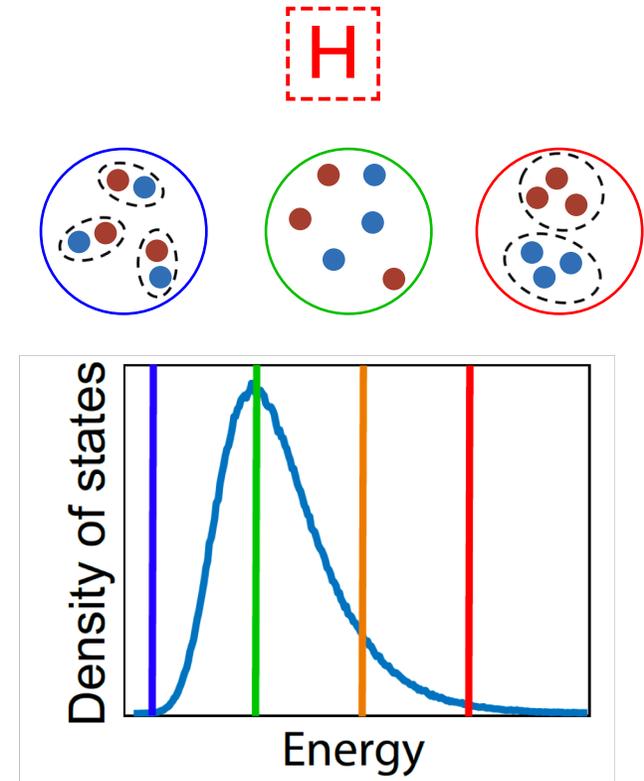
# Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

- 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



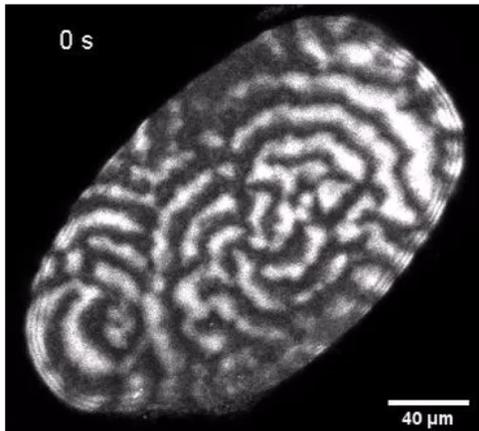
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$

# Conclusion: What are the takeaways?

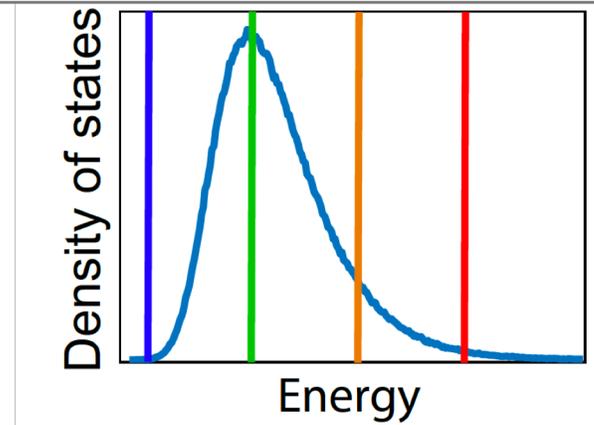
- Our analysis revealed a class of topological turbulence

## 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?



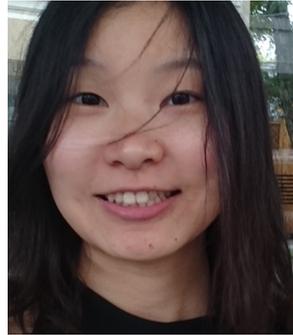
$$H = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} I_i I_j \ln |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$$



## Acknowledgements



Tzer Han Tan



Jinghui Liu



Melis Tekant



Prof. Jörn Dunkel



Prof. Nikta Fakhri

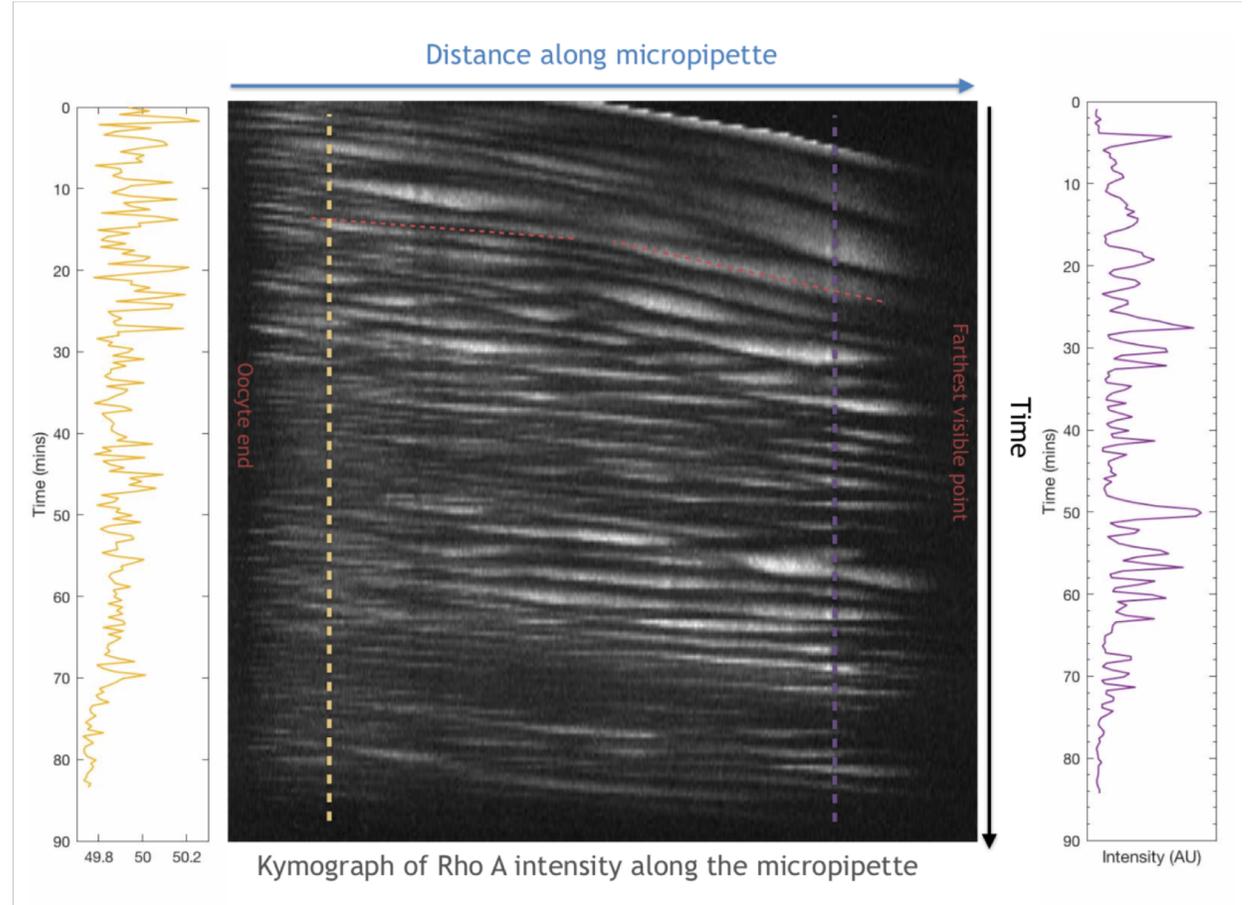
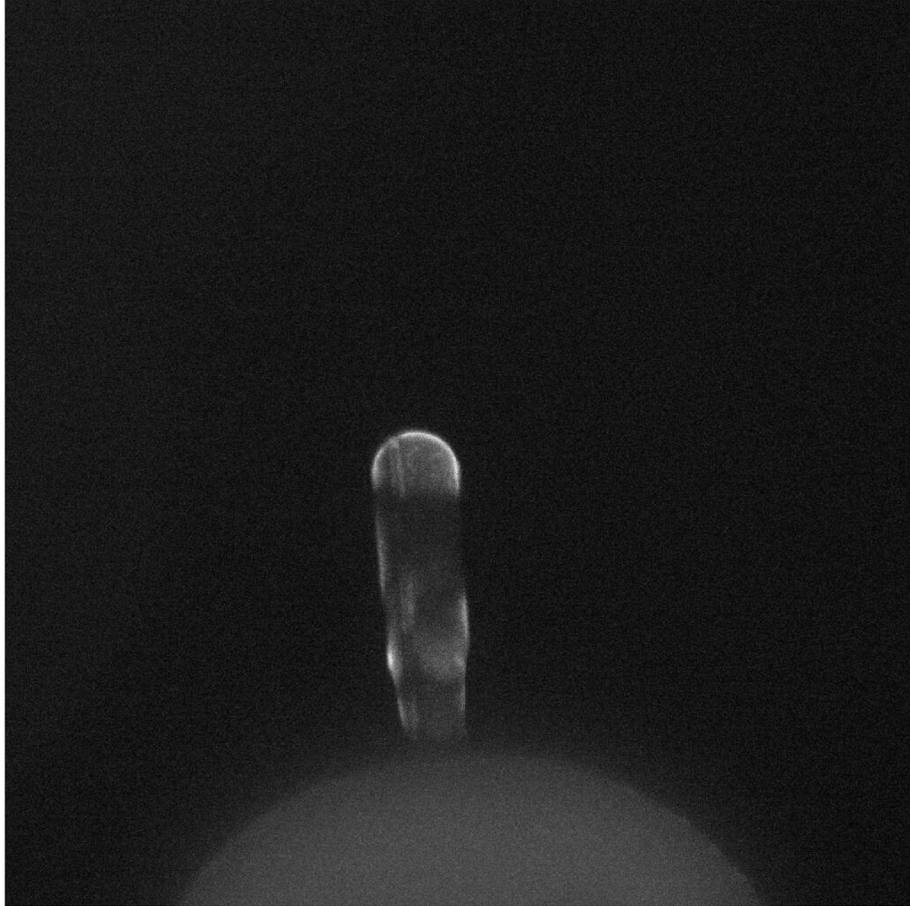
Please send us feedback!



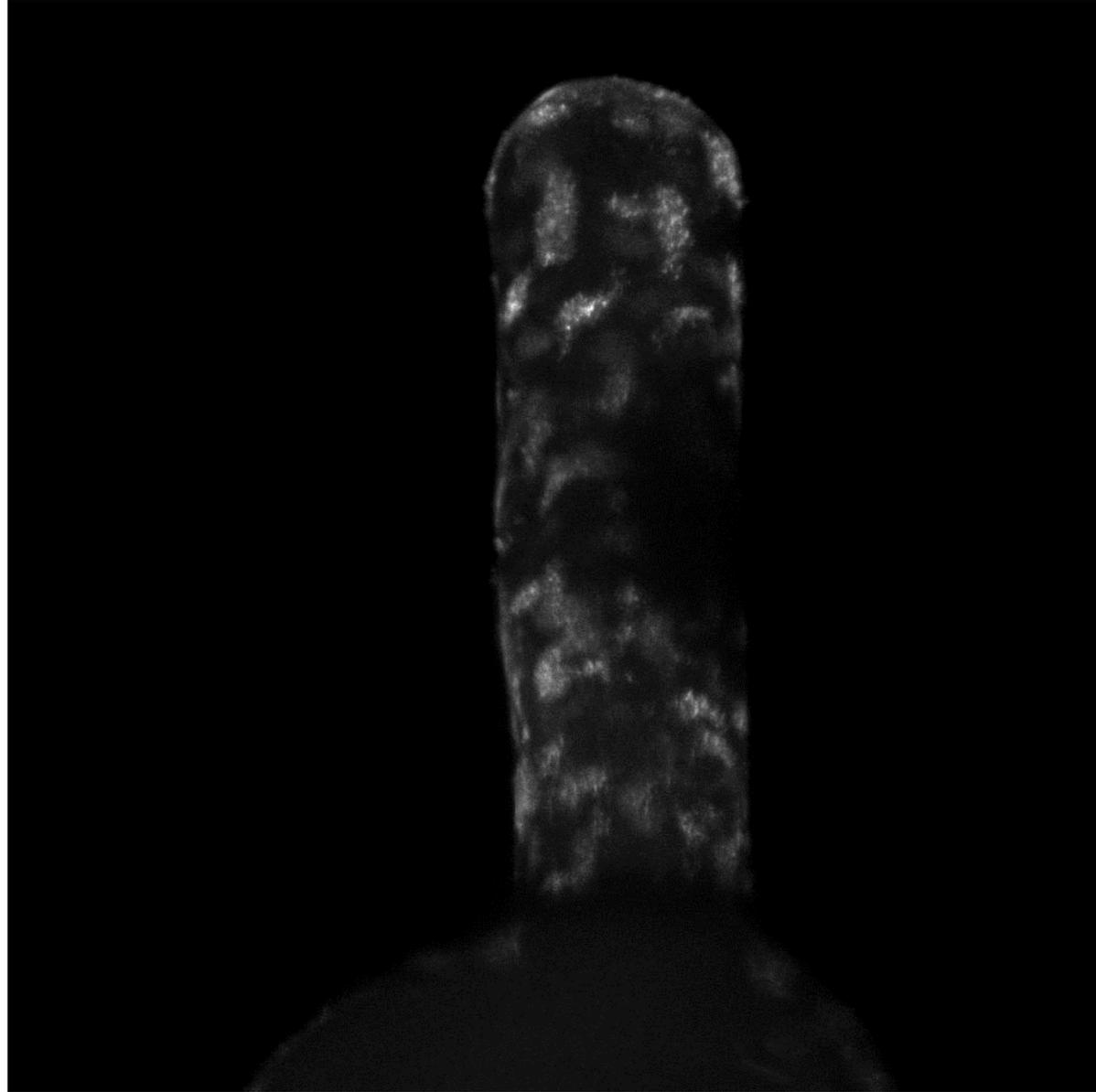
TH Tan<sup>1</sup>, J Liu<sup>1</sup>, PW Miller<sup>1</sup>, M Tekant, J Dunkel\*, N Fakhri\* 2019. (Submitted)



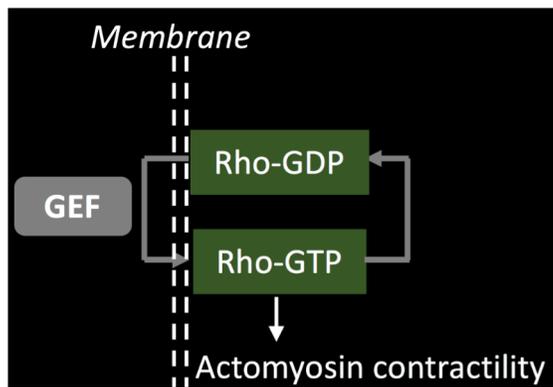
# Spiral Waves on a Changing Domain



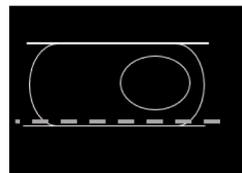
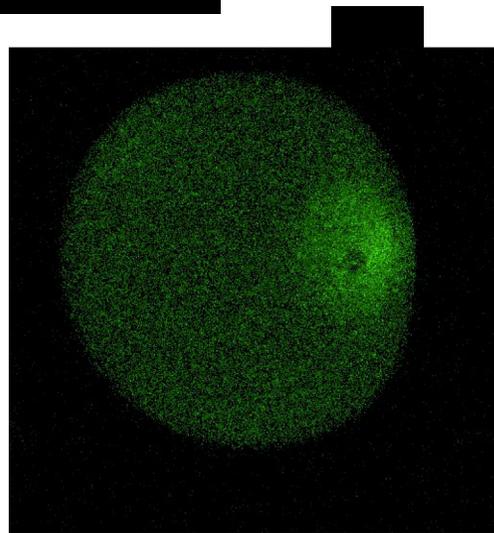
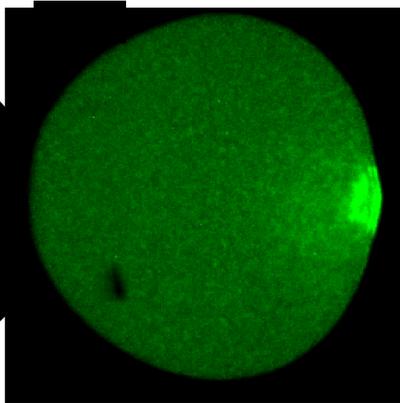
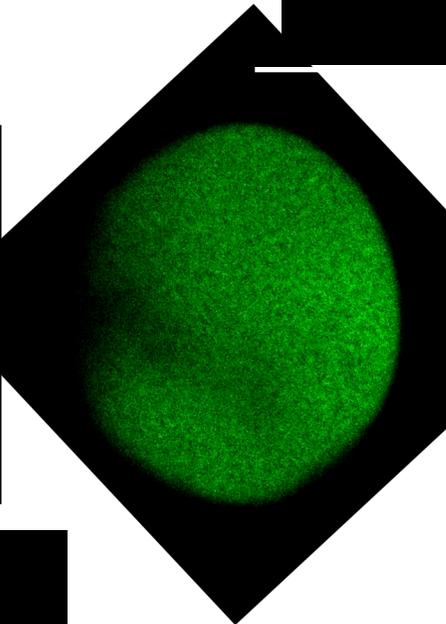
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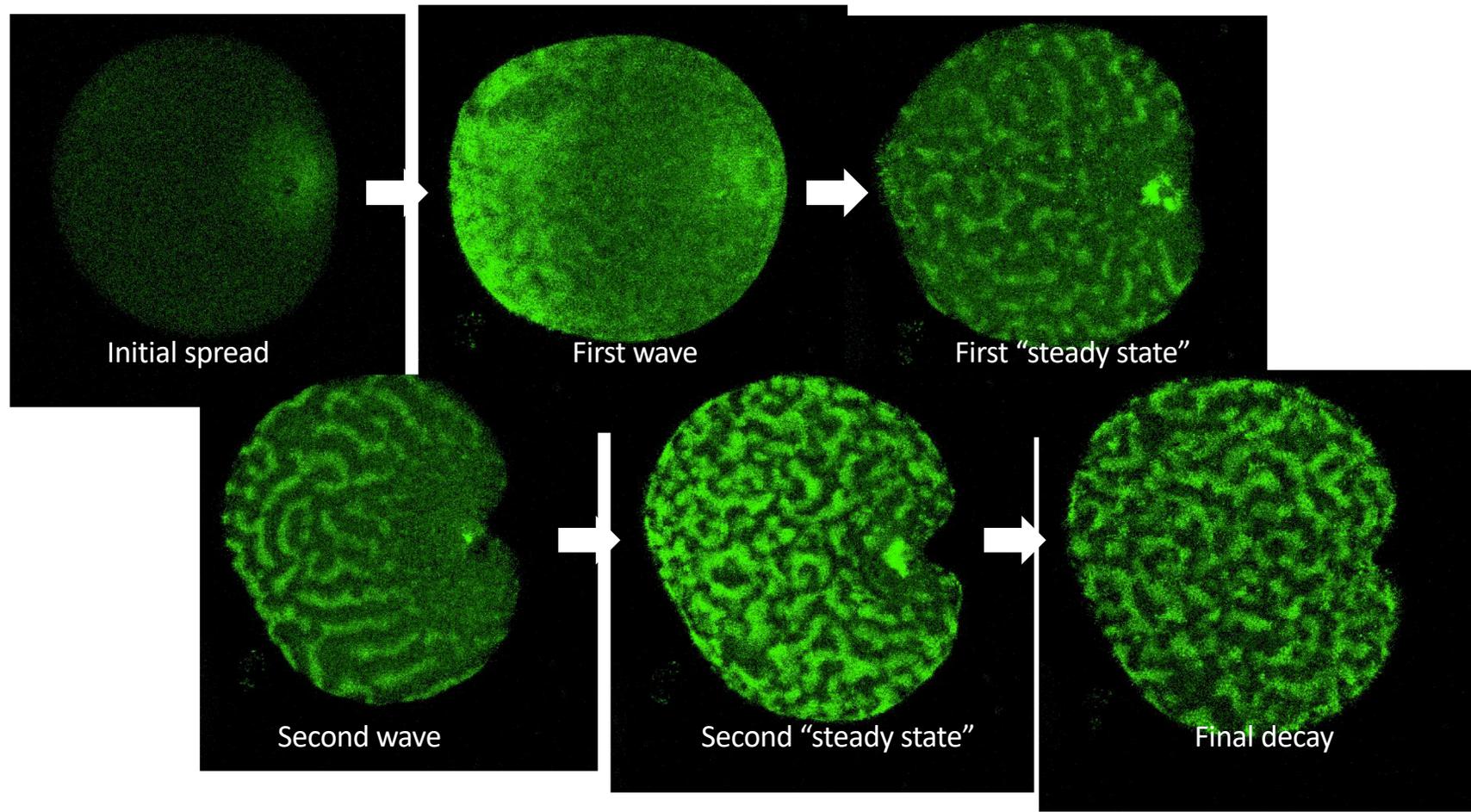


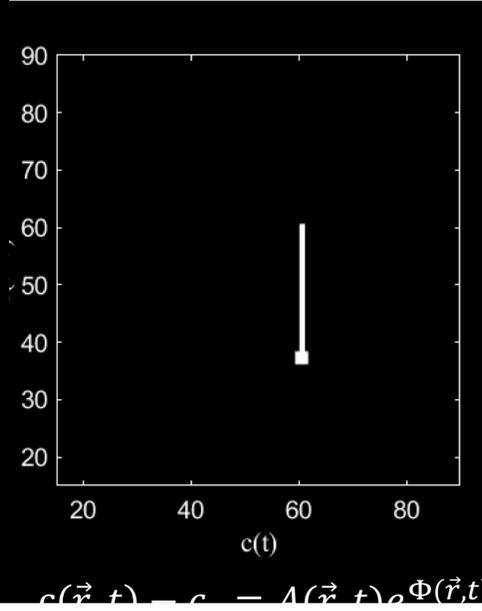
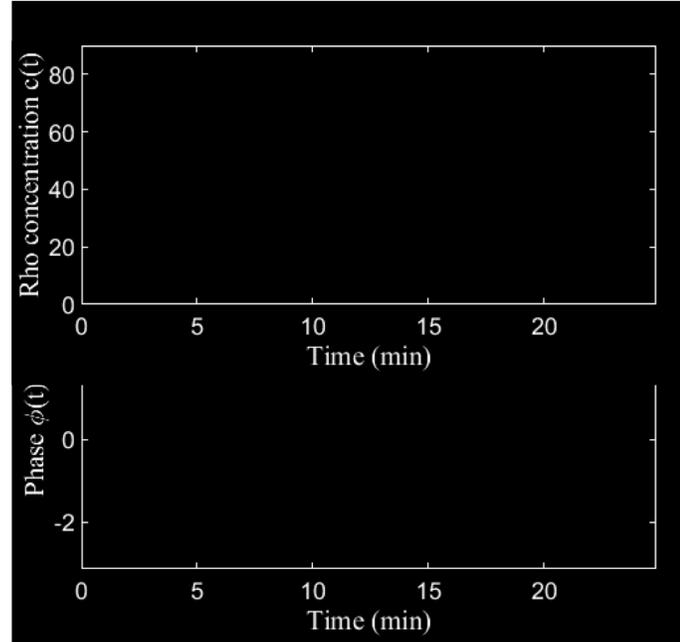
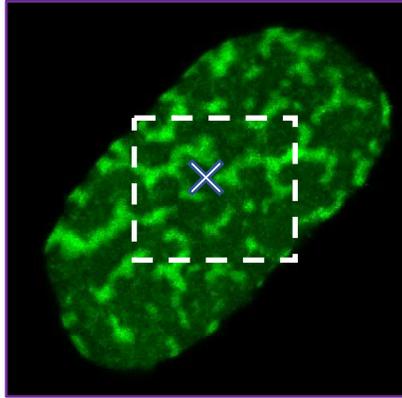
*In green: Rho-GTP*



*Increasing GEF expression level*







$$c(\vec{r}, t) = c_0 + A(\vec{r}, t) e^{i\phi(\vec{r}, t)}$$