(Some) Numbers and Maths in Biology

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http://bionumbers.hms.harvard.edu/

B10NUMB3R5

THE DATABASE OF USEFUL BIOLOGICAL NUMBERS

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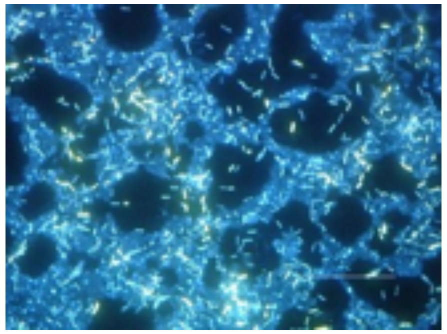
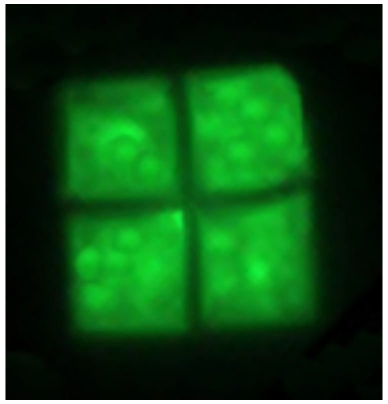
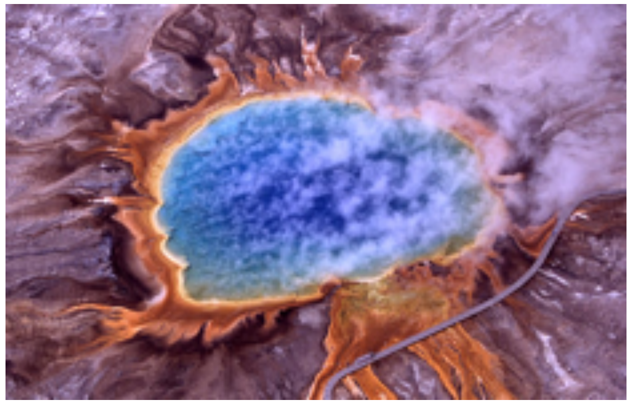
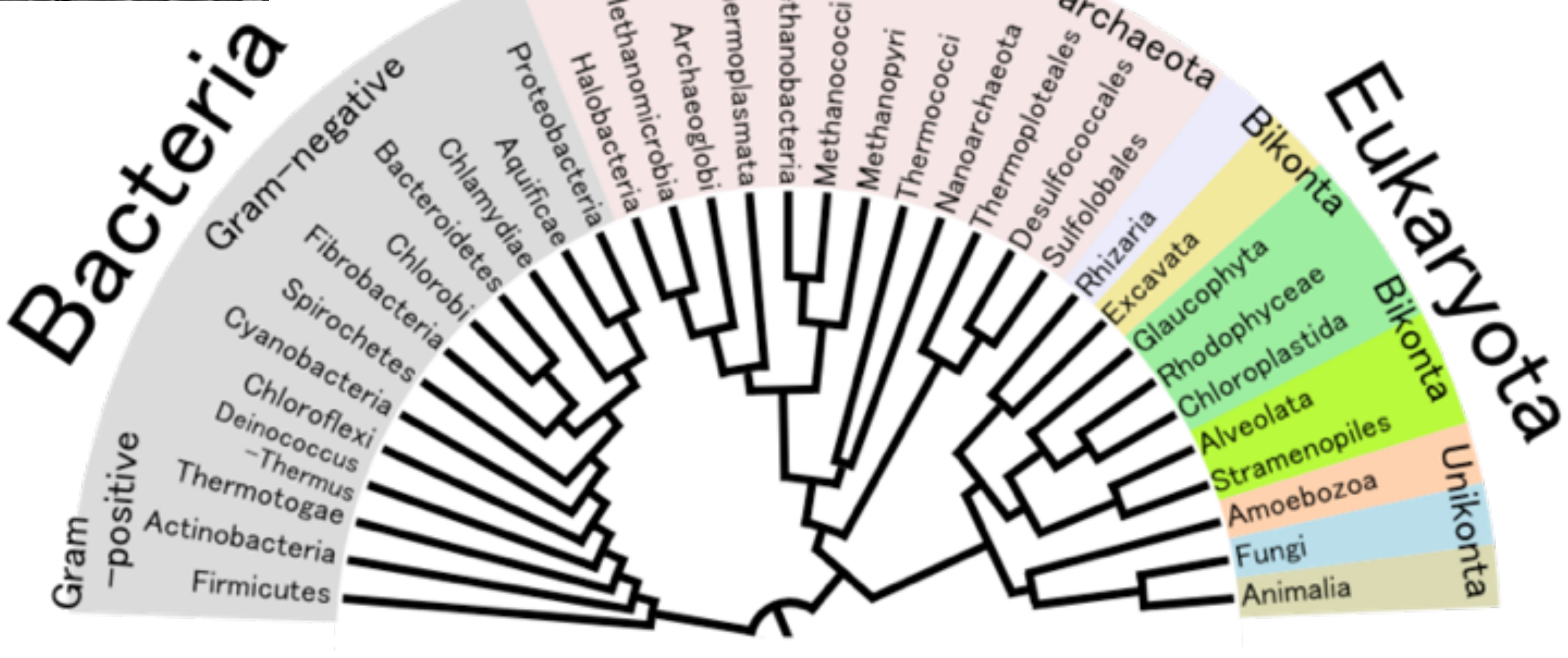
Phylogenetic tree









source: wiki

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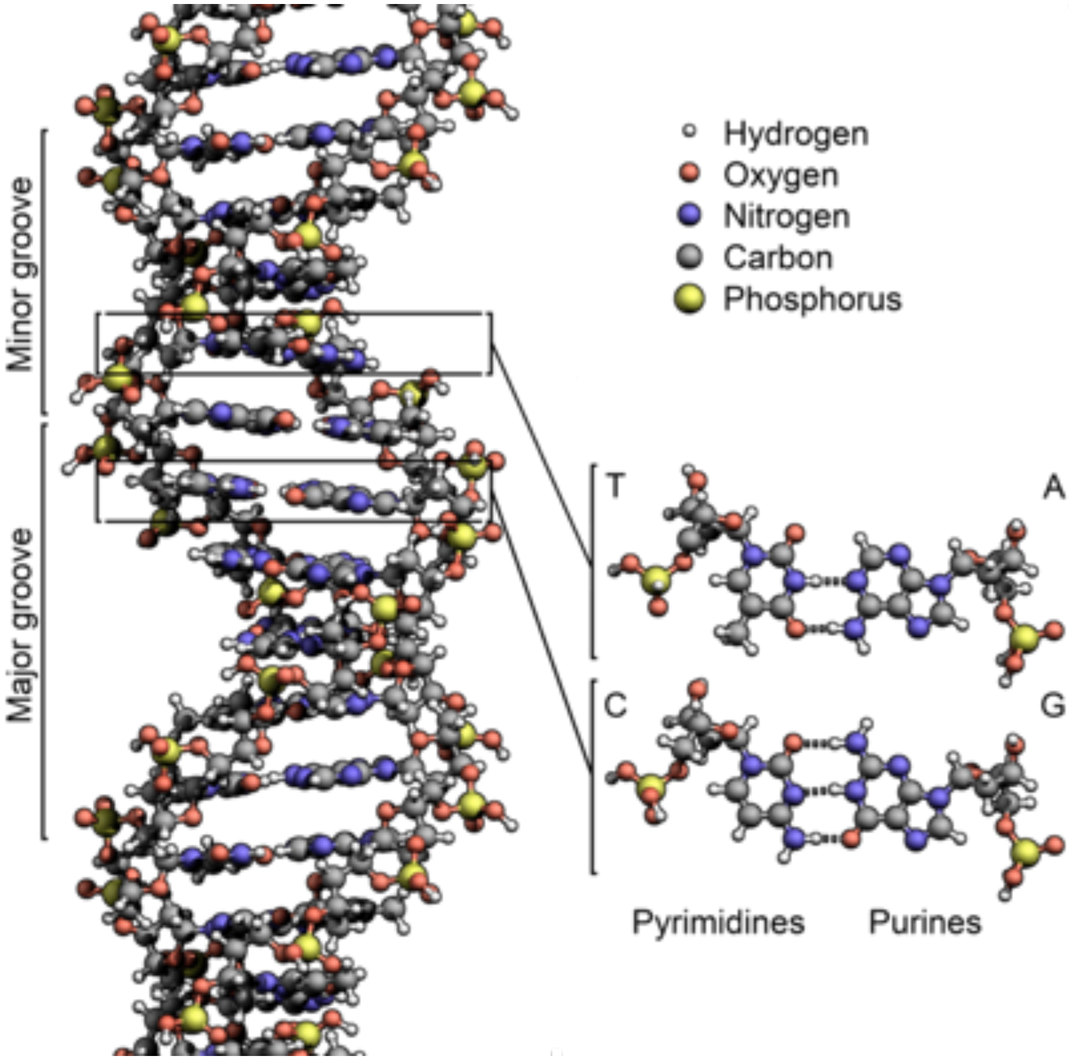
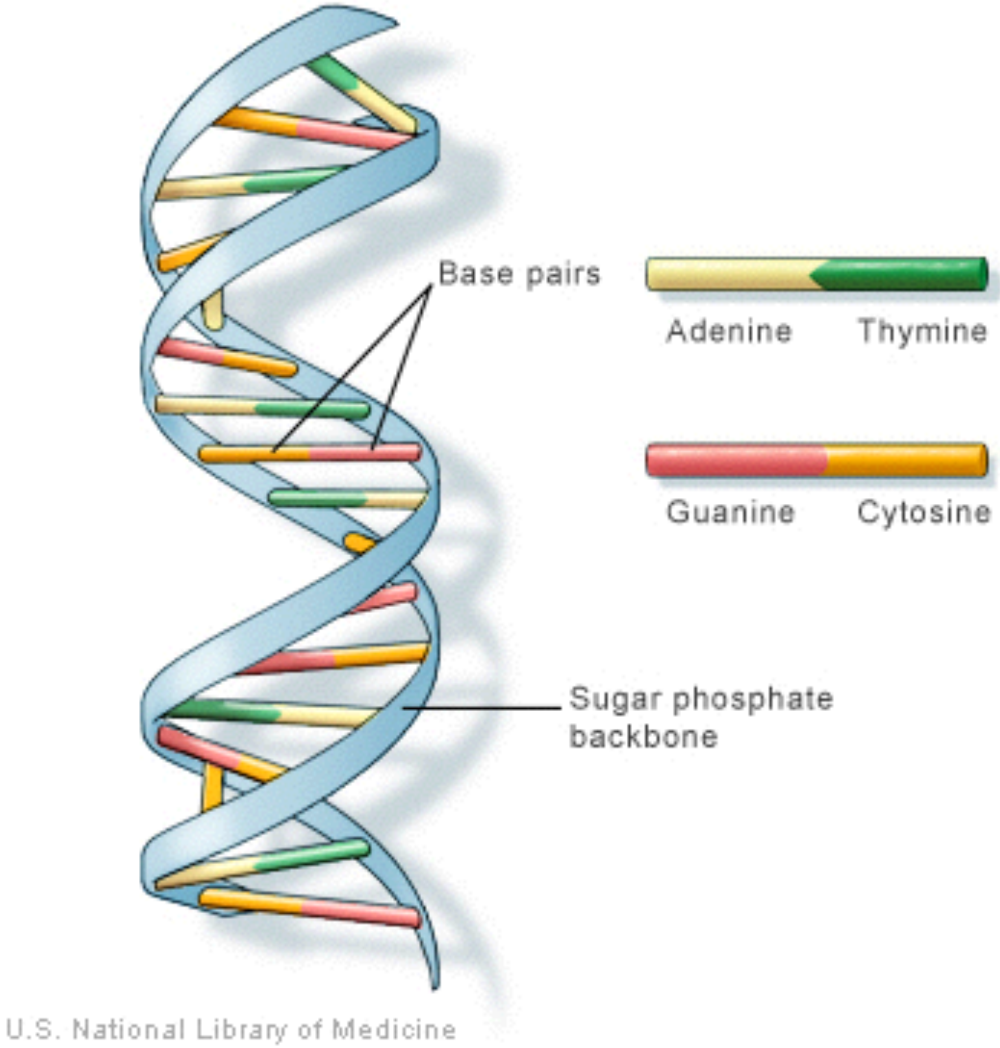
DNA



source: wiki



http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/handbook/basics/dna

- DNA contour length in bacteria: ~1.5mm
- Length of DNA in nucleus of mammals: ~ 2-3m

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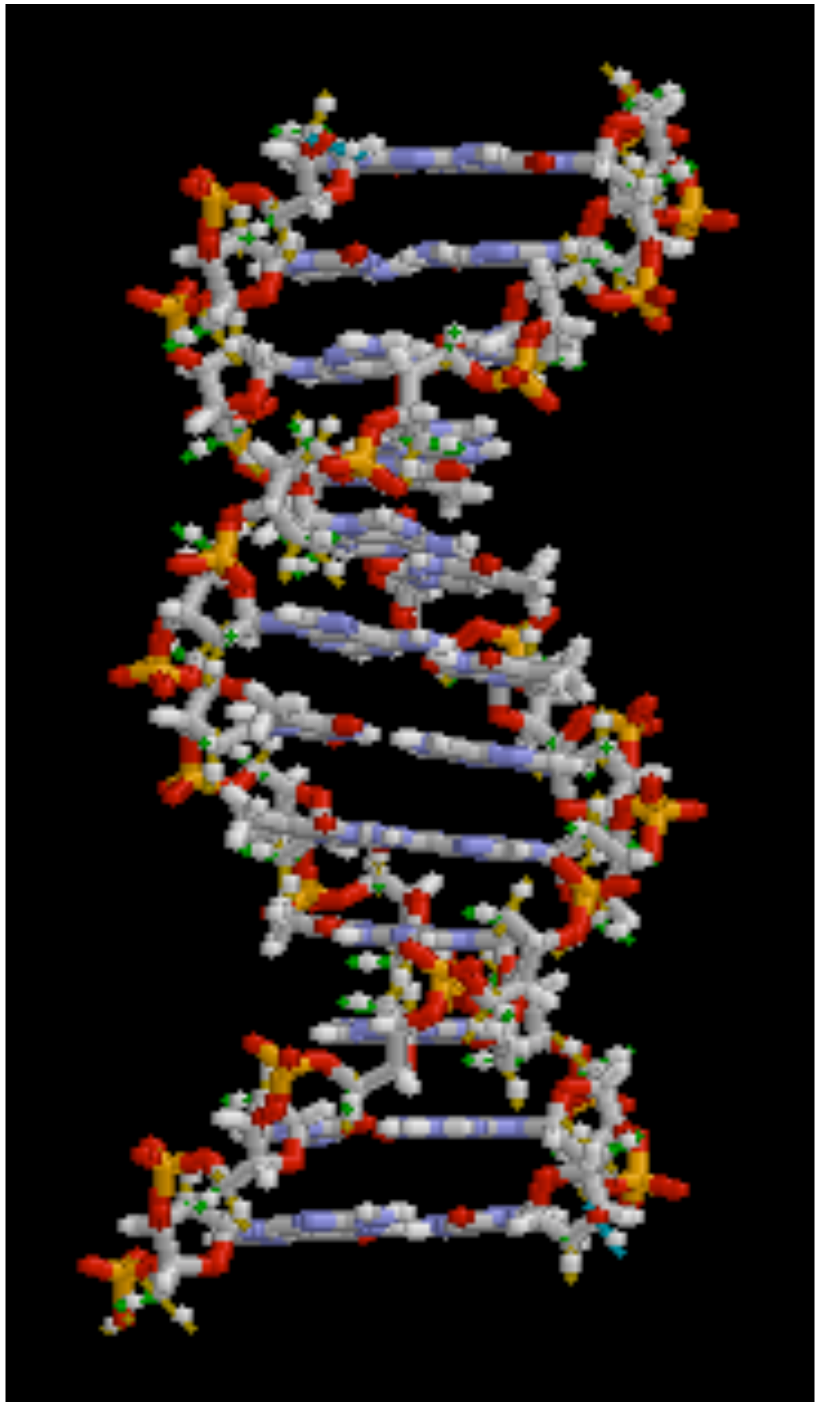
DNA = biopolymer pair



~ 3m per cell

~ 10^14 cells/human

> max. distance between Earth and Pluto (~50 AU = 7.5 x 10^12 m)

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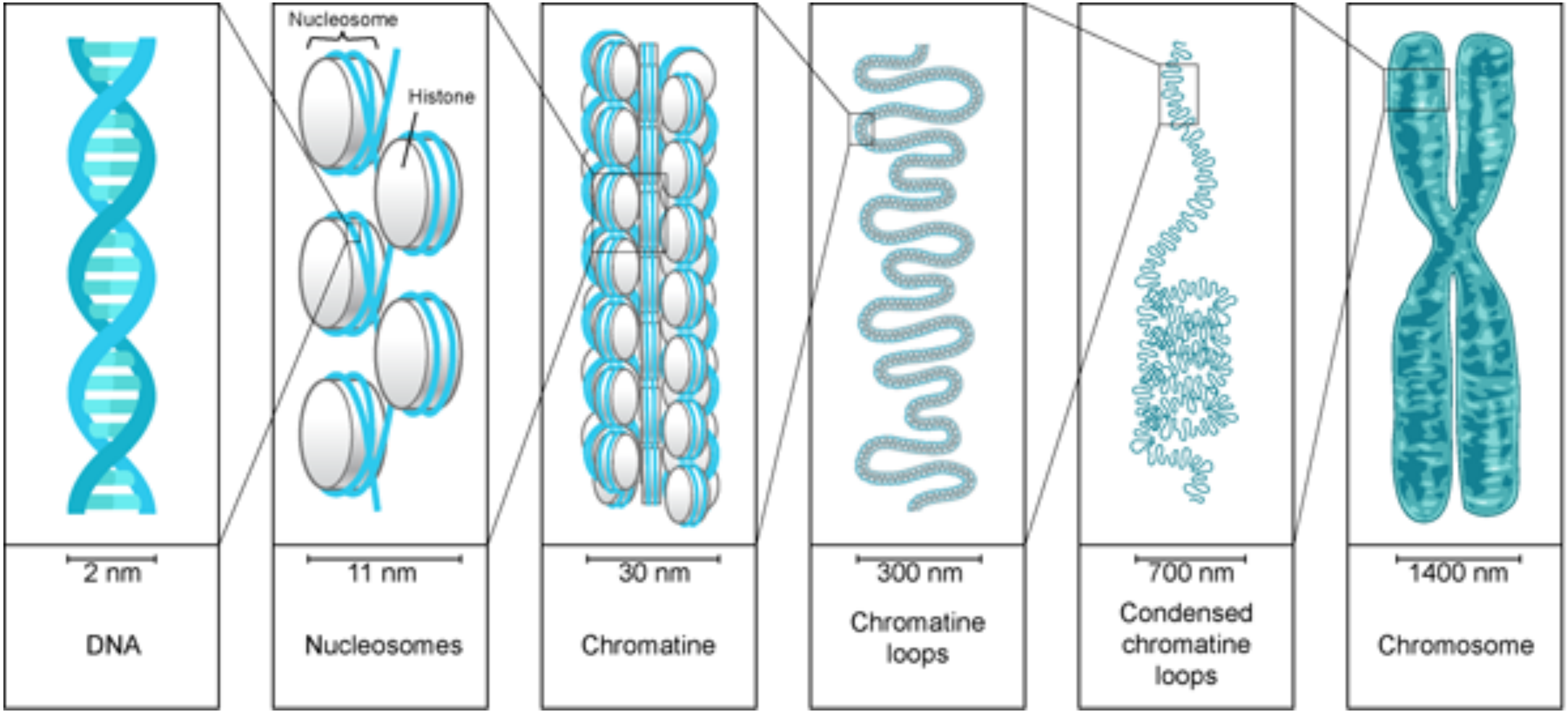
DNA packaging in eukaryotes



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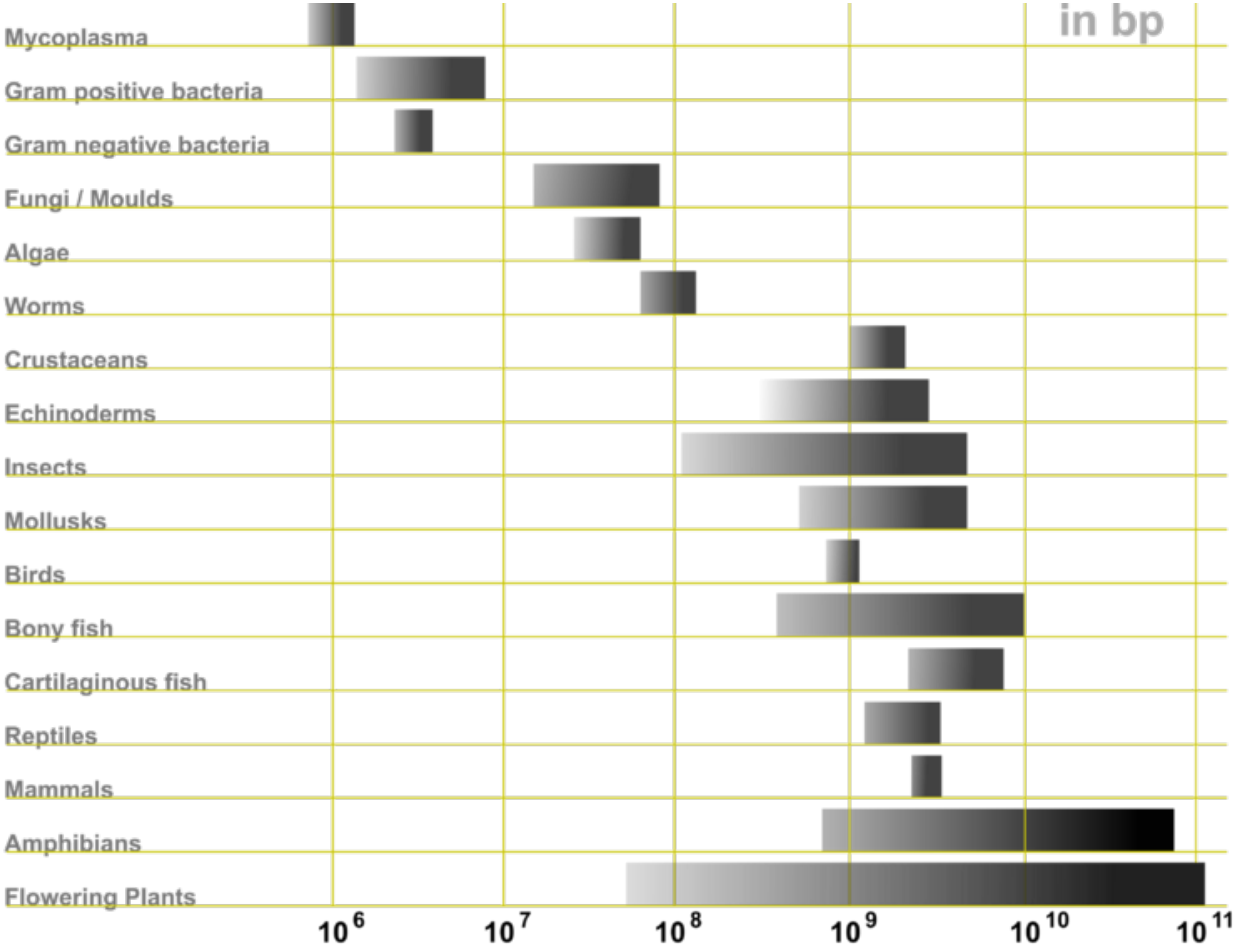

source: wiki

mass $1\text{pg} = 978\text{Mb}$

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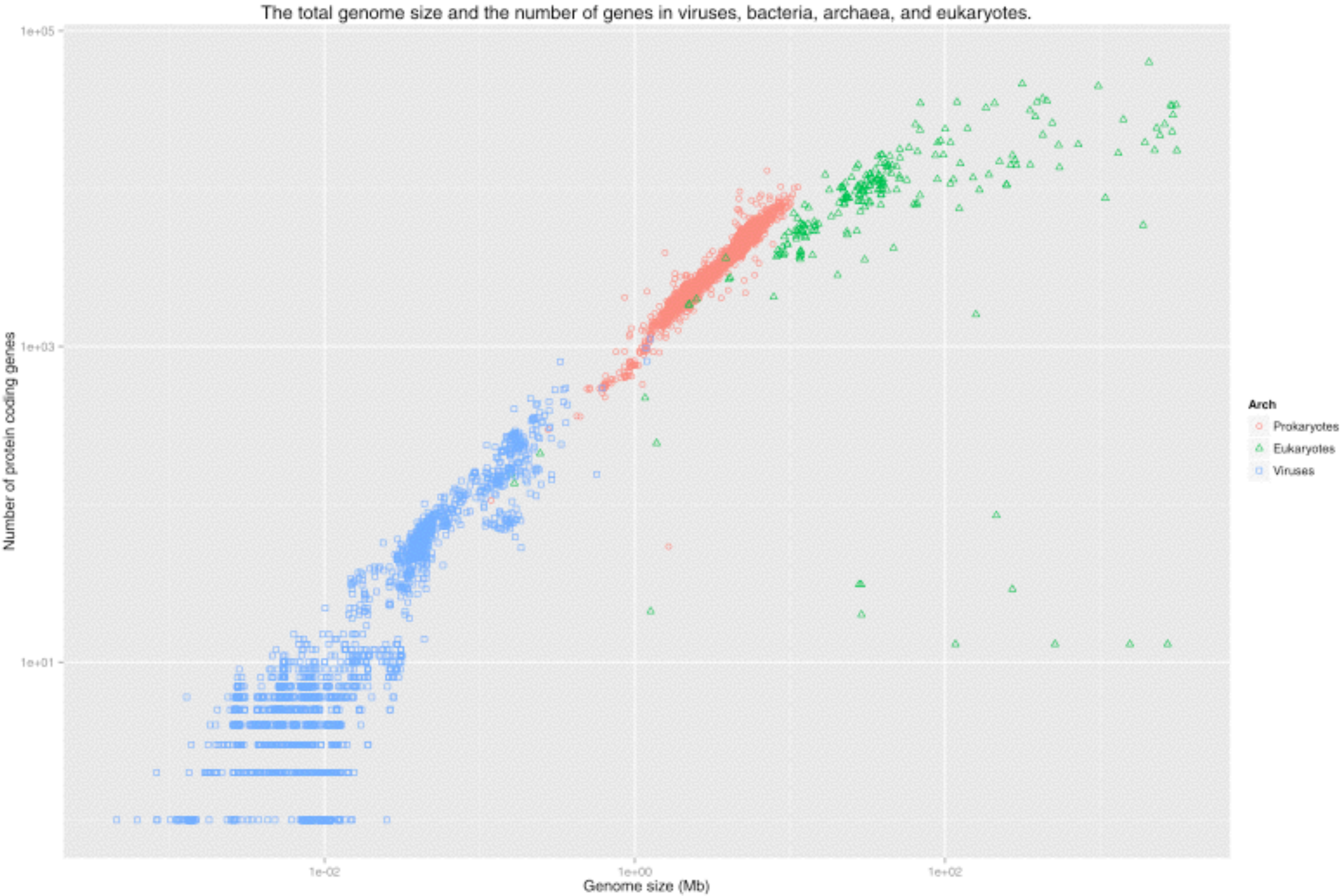

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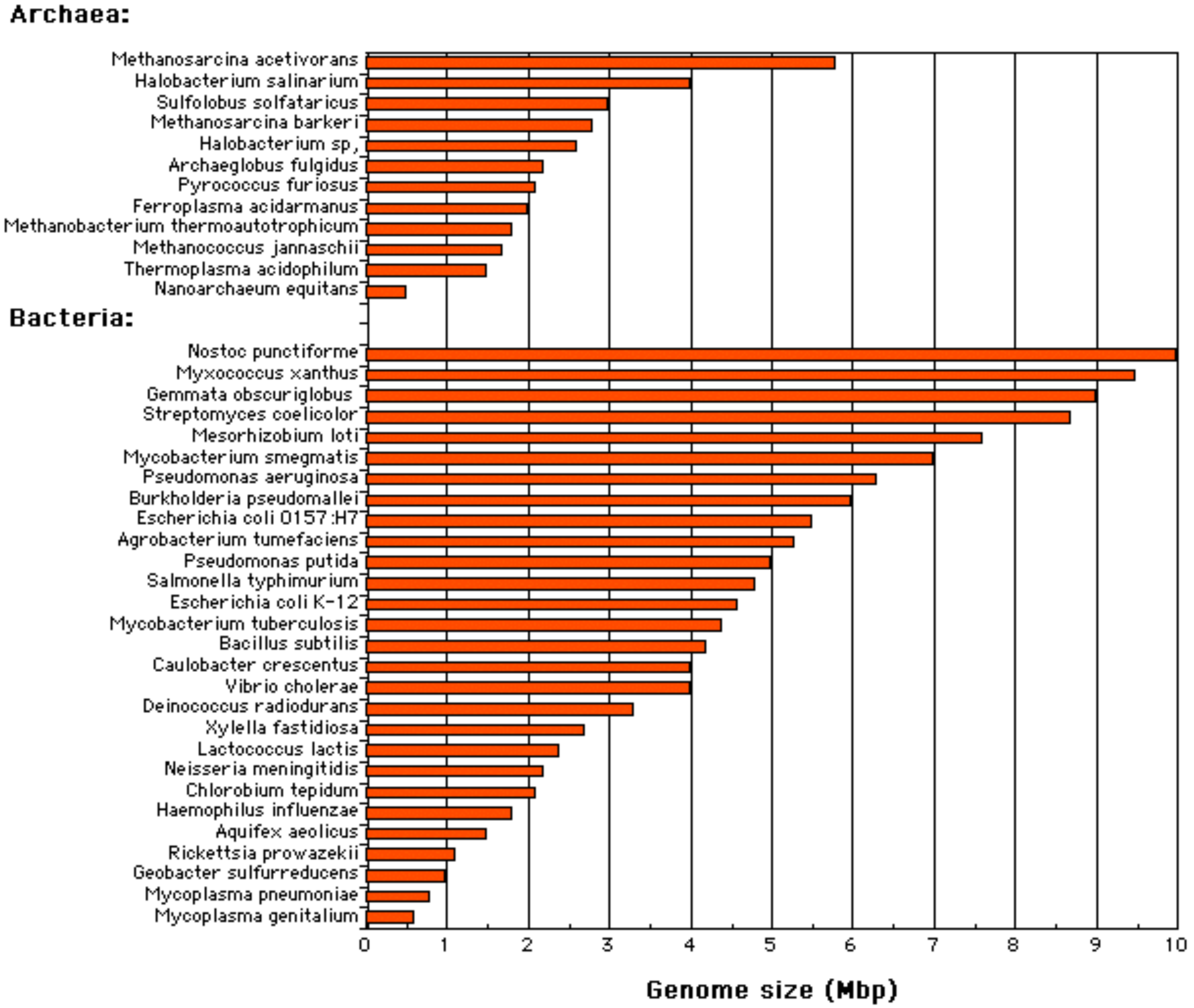
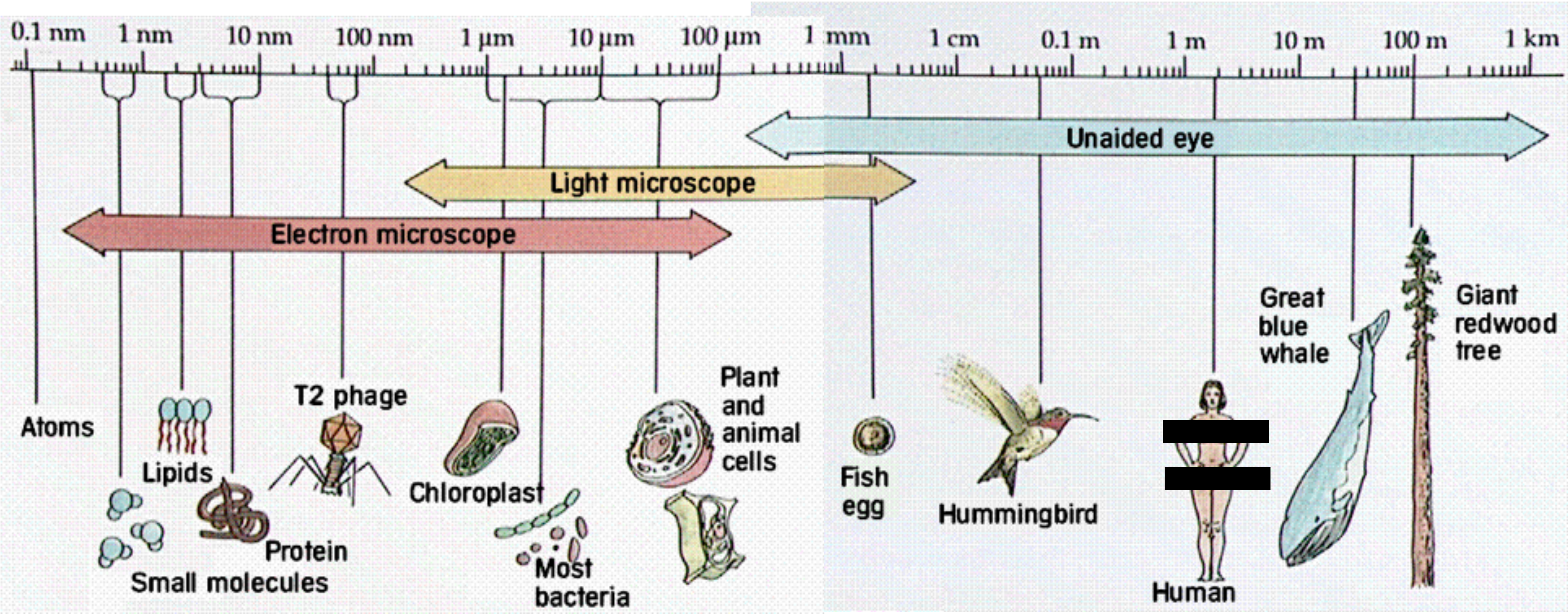
Prokaryotes



http://www.sci.sdsu.edu/~smaloy/MicrobialGenetics/topics/chroms-genes-prots/genomes.html

Typical length scales



[redacted]

http://www2.estrellamountain.edu/faculty/farabee/BIOBK/biobookcell2.html

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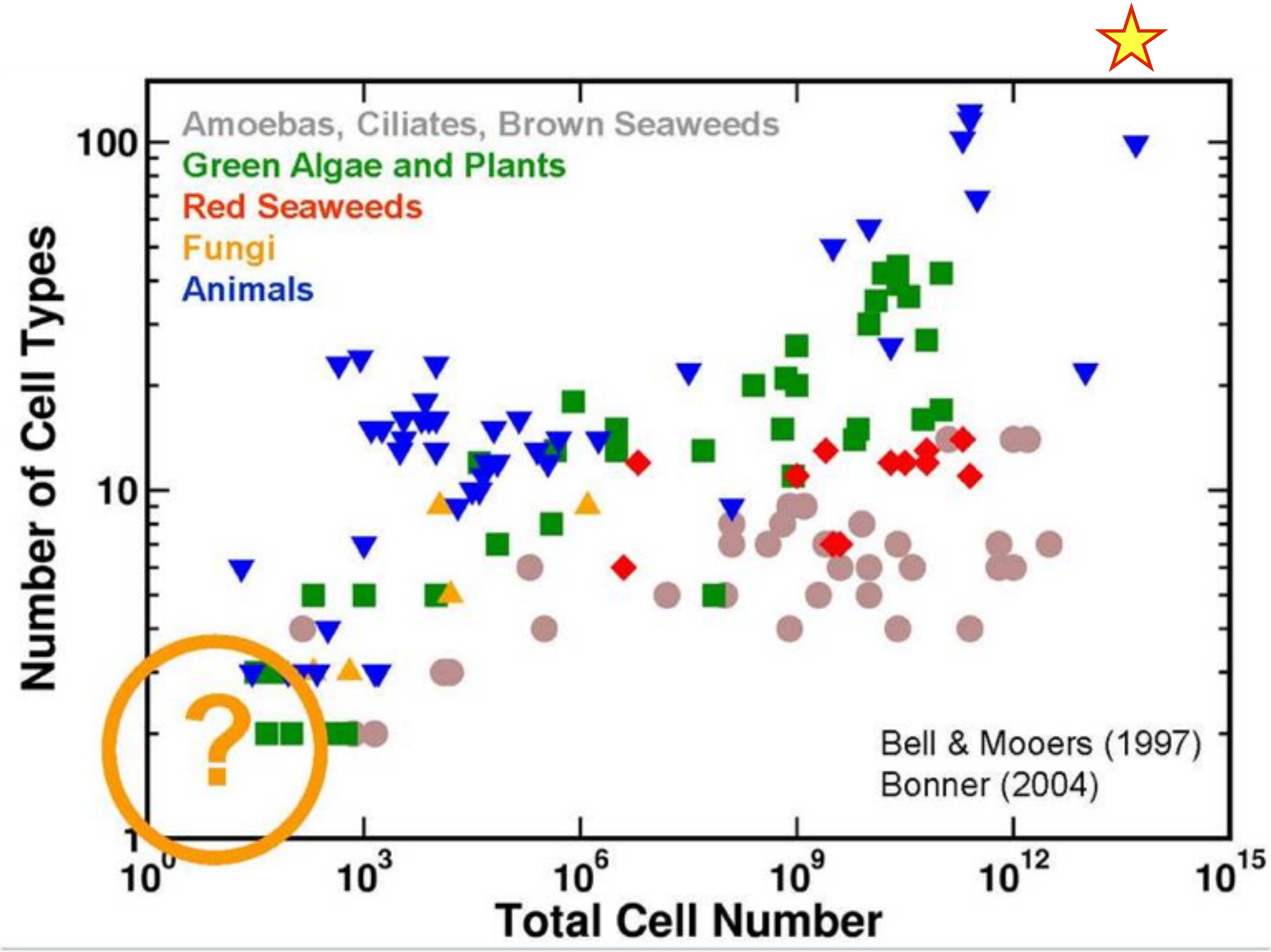
Species estimates

- estimated number of eukaryotic species on Earth: 8.7 million (Nature, 2011)
- undiscovered: 86% land spec & 91%marine spec
- ~ 300,000 plant species
- prokaryotic biomass ~ eukaryotic biomass
- oldest known fossilized prokaryotes from 3.5 billion years ago

Size-Complexity relation



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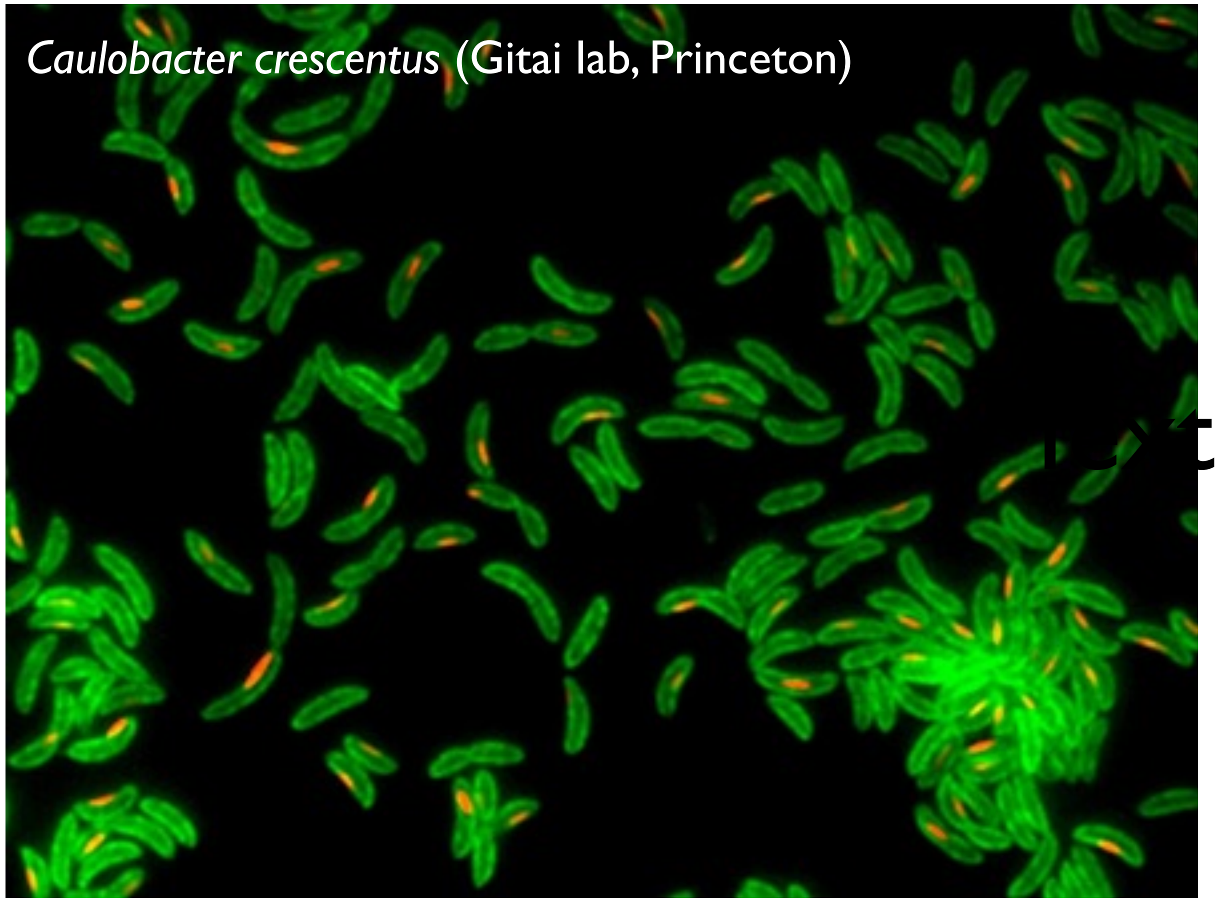
Unicellular organisms

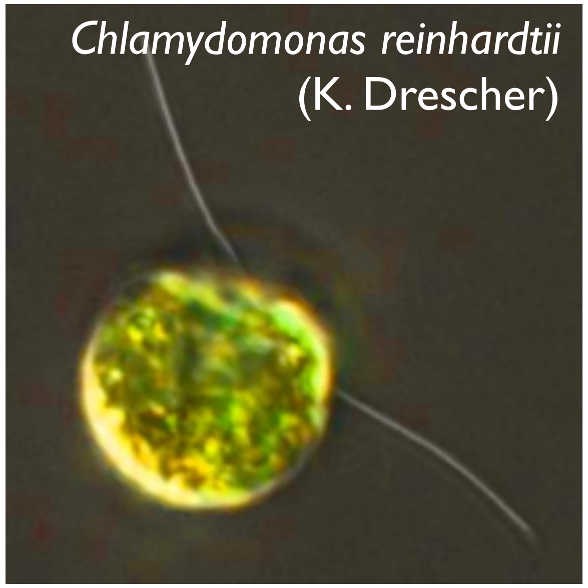
Bacteria



Caulobacter crescentus (Gitai lab, Princeton)

size ~ 1µm
doubling time ~ 2h

Algae



Chlamydomonas reinhardtii
(K. Drescher)

size ~ 10µm
doubling time ~ 5-8h

Amoeba

size ~ 1mm
doubling time ~ 1d

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evolution from unicellular to multicellular ?

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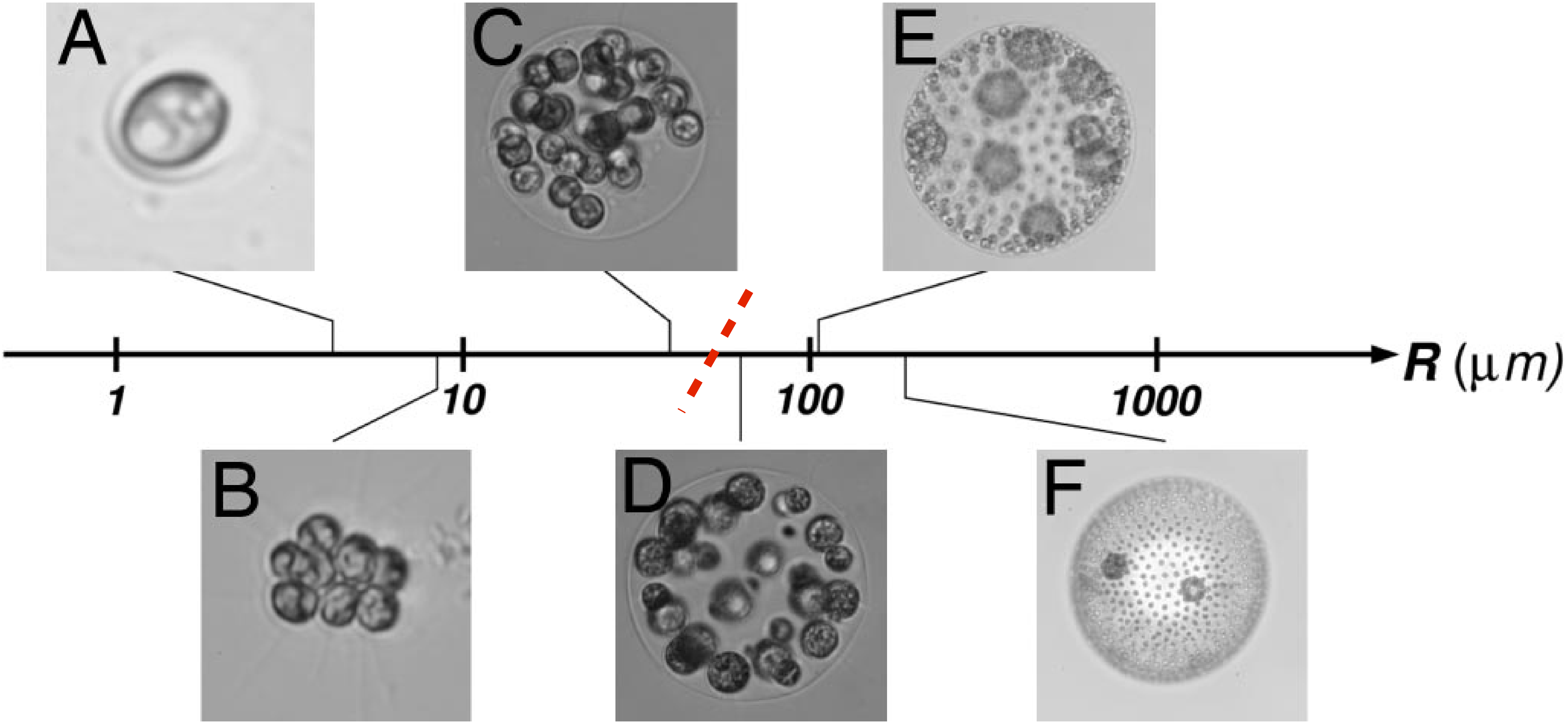
Evolution of multicellularity

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

Eudorina elegans

Volvox carteri



Gonum pectorale

Pleodorina californica

Volvox aureus

Short et al, PNAS 2013

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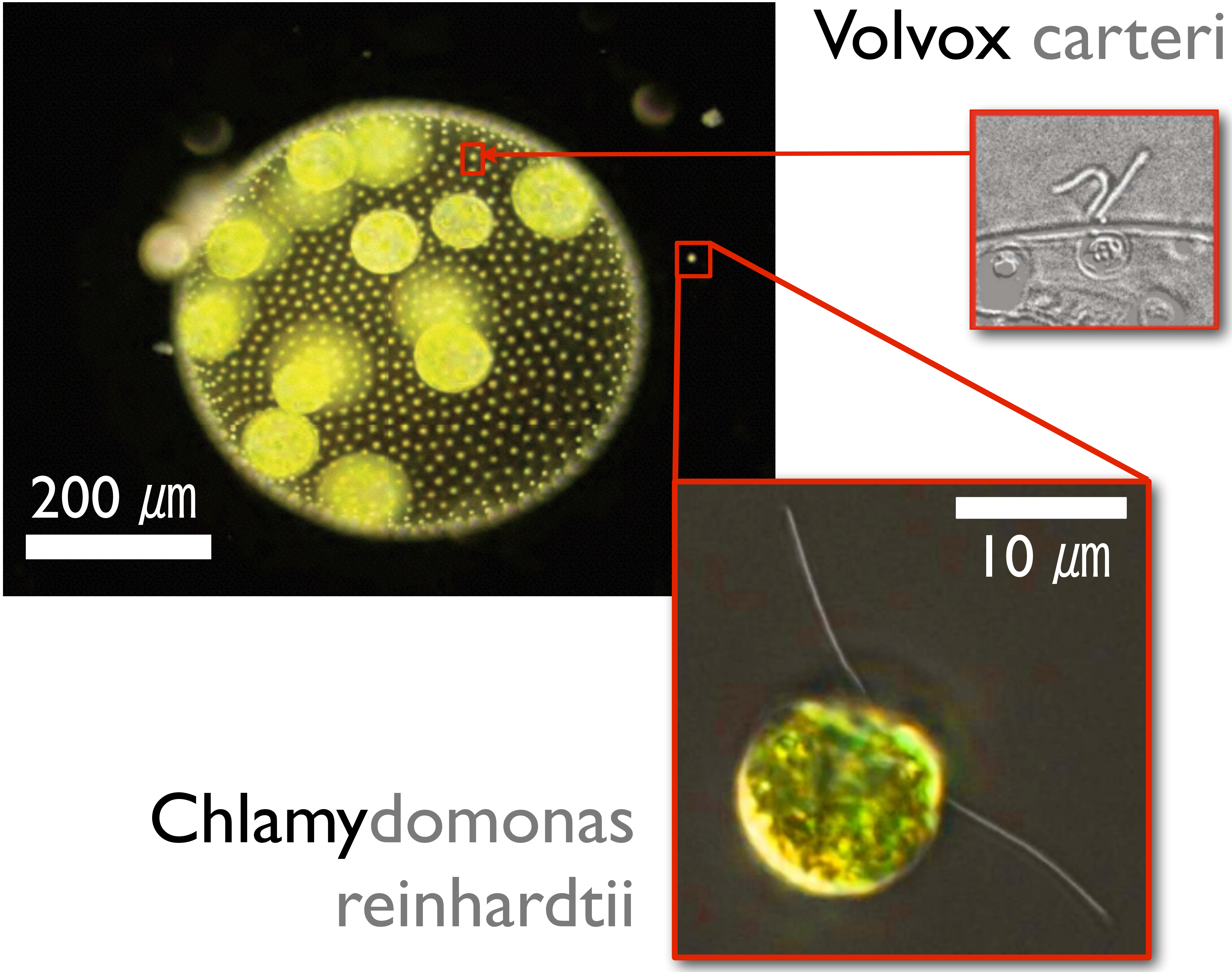
Volvox carteri



Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

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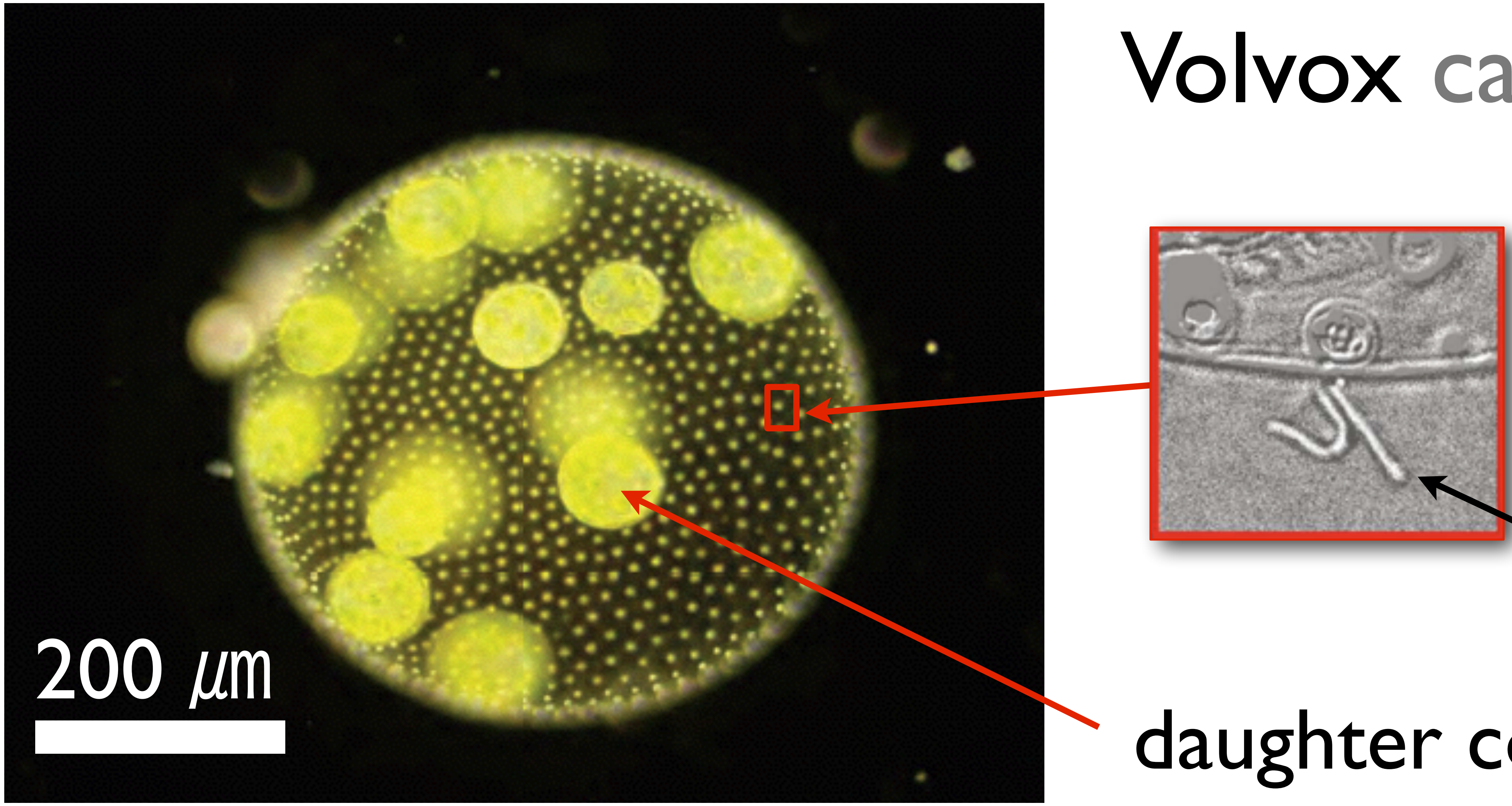
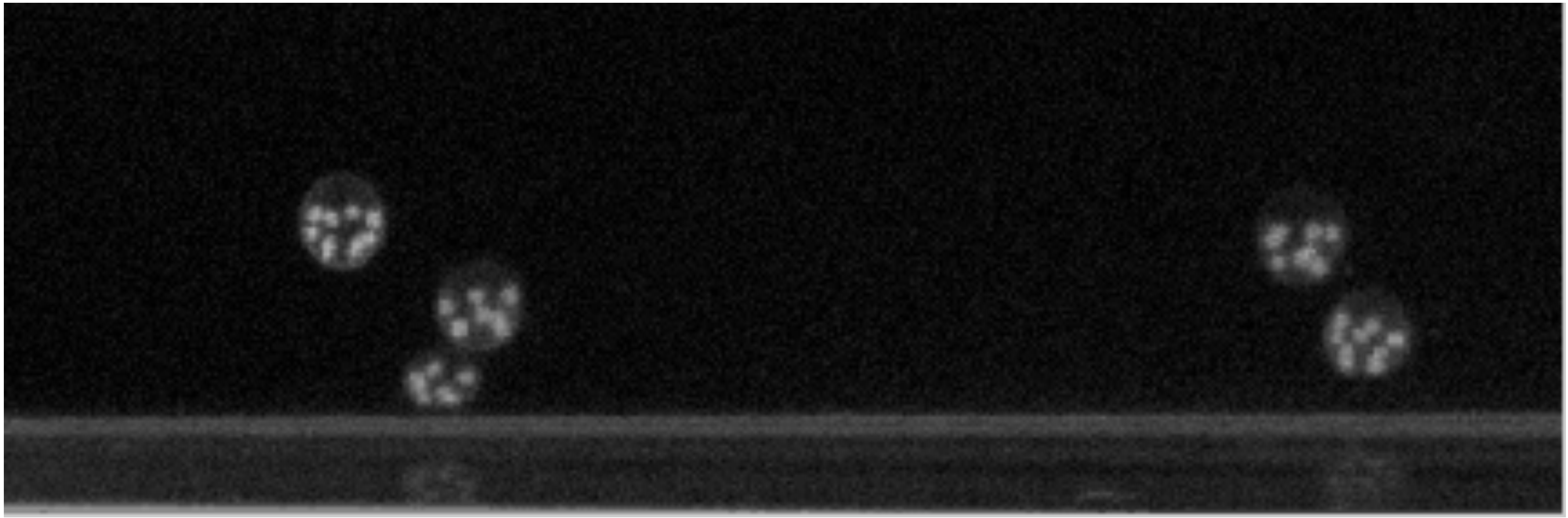
Volvox carteri



somatic cell

cilia

daughter colony



Drescher et al (2010) PRL

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how do organisms
achieve locomotion ?

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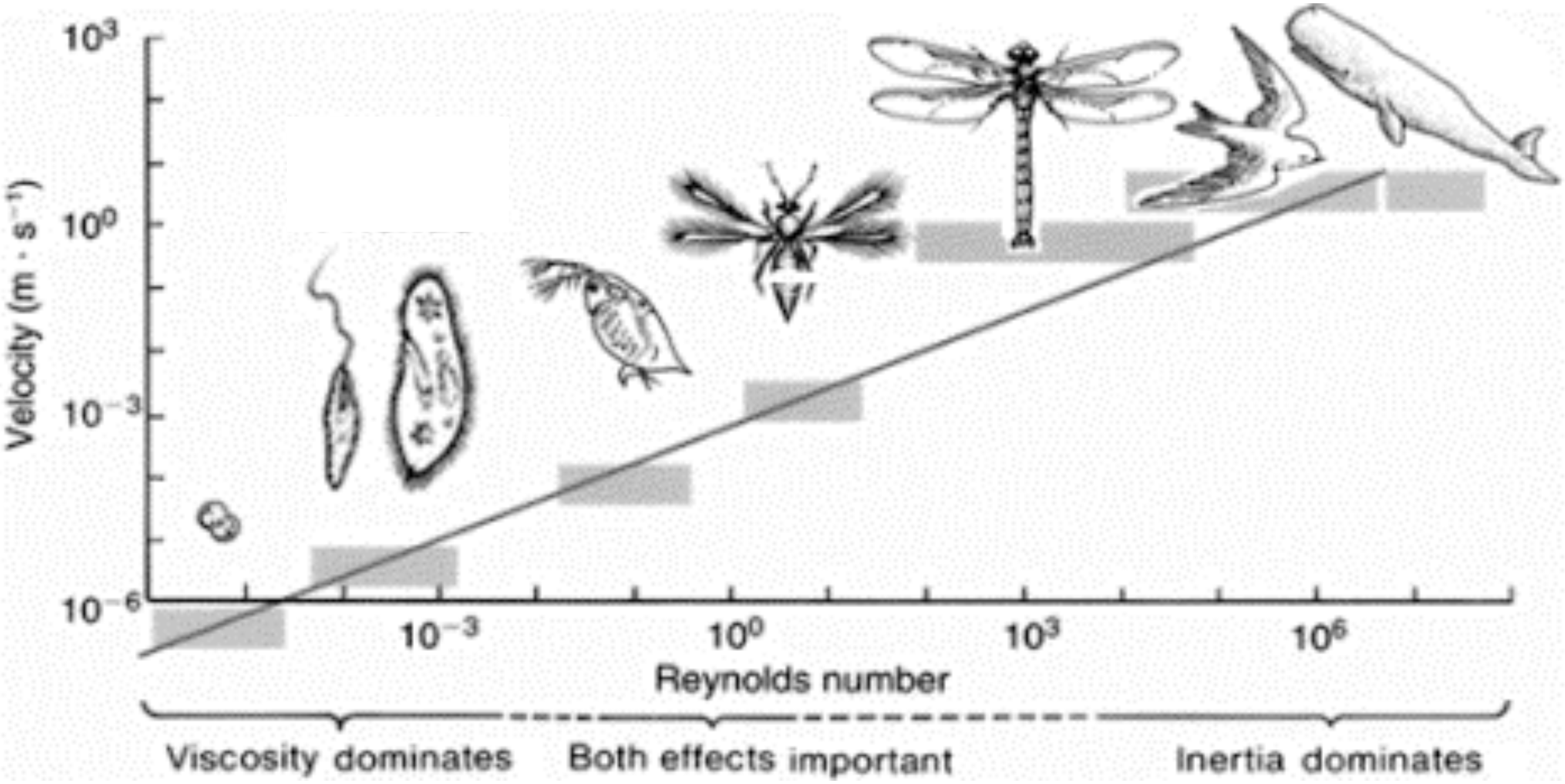
Reynolds numbers

$$Re = \frac{\rho U L}{\mu} = \frac{U L}{\nu}$$



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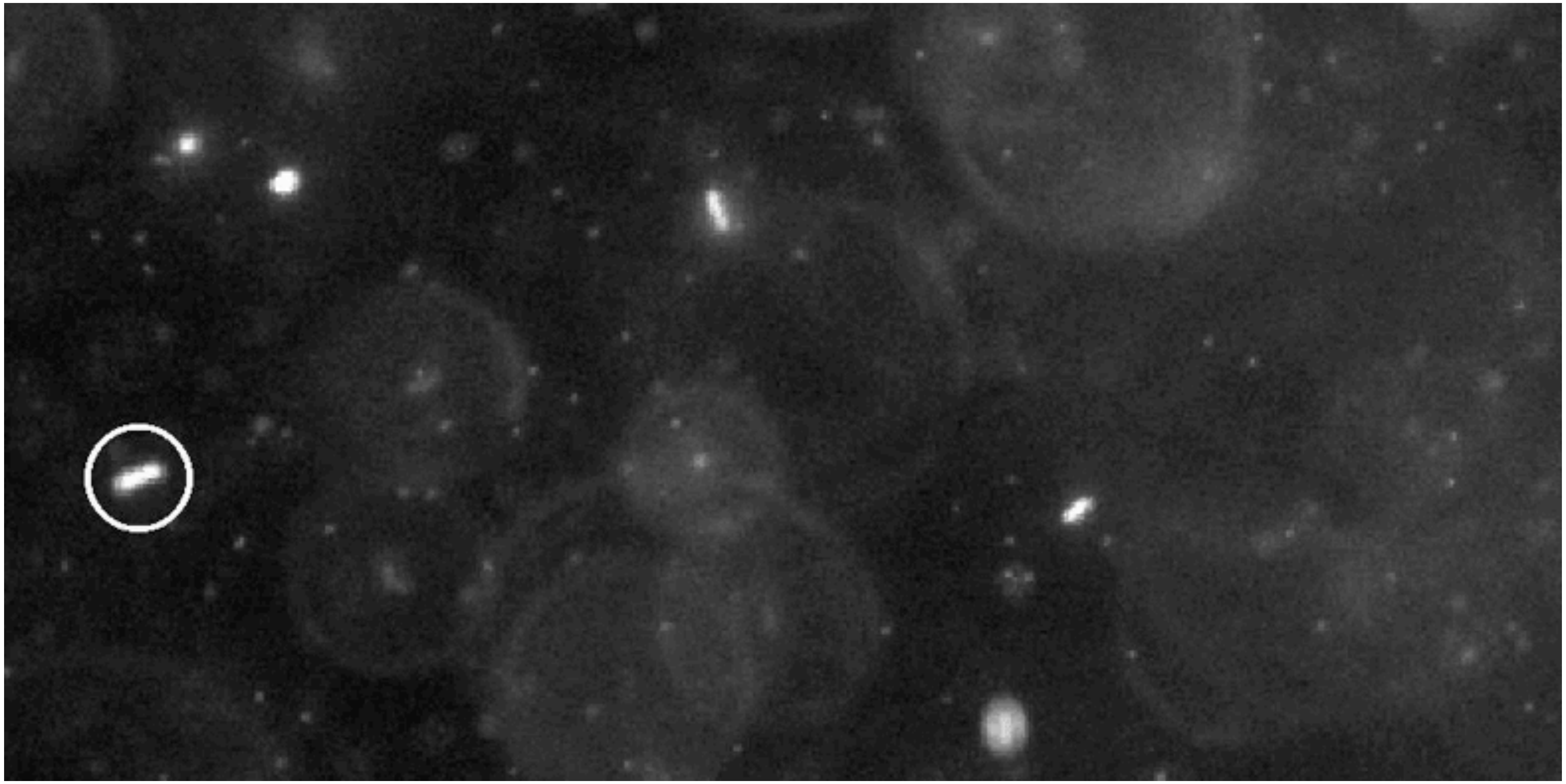
E.coli (non-tumbling HCB 437)



Drescher, Dunkel, Ganguly, Cisneros, Goldstein (2011) PNAS

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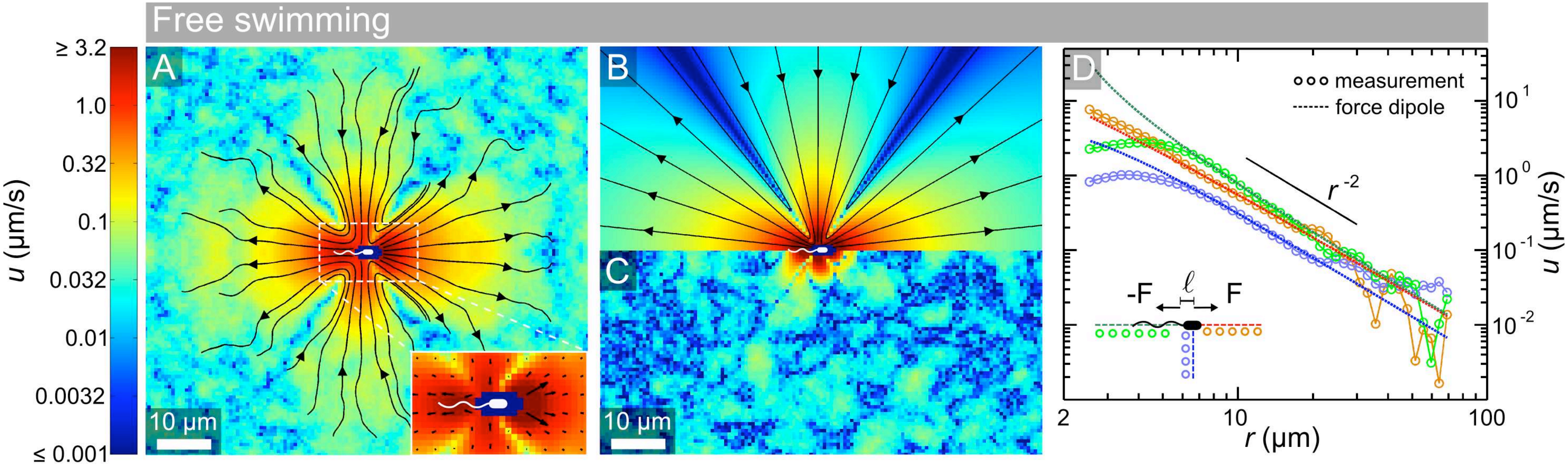
E.coli (non-tumbling HCB 437)



$$\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{A}{|\boldsymbol{r}|^2}\left[3(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}.\hat{\boldsymbol{d}})^2 - 1\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \quad A = \frac{\ell F}{8\pi\eta}, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{r}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{|\boldsymbol{r}|}$$

$$V_0 = 22 \pm 5 \ \ \mu\text{m/s}$$

$$\ell = 1.9 \ \mu\text{m}$$

$$F = 0.42 \ \text{pN}$$

Drescher, Dunkel, Ganguly, Cisneros, Goldstein (2011) PNAS

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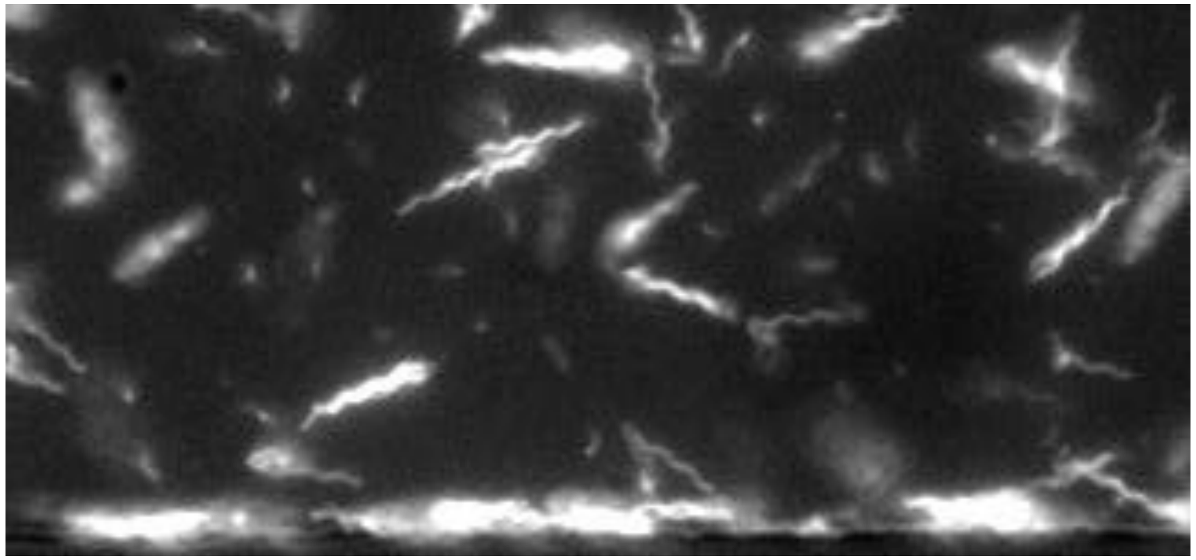
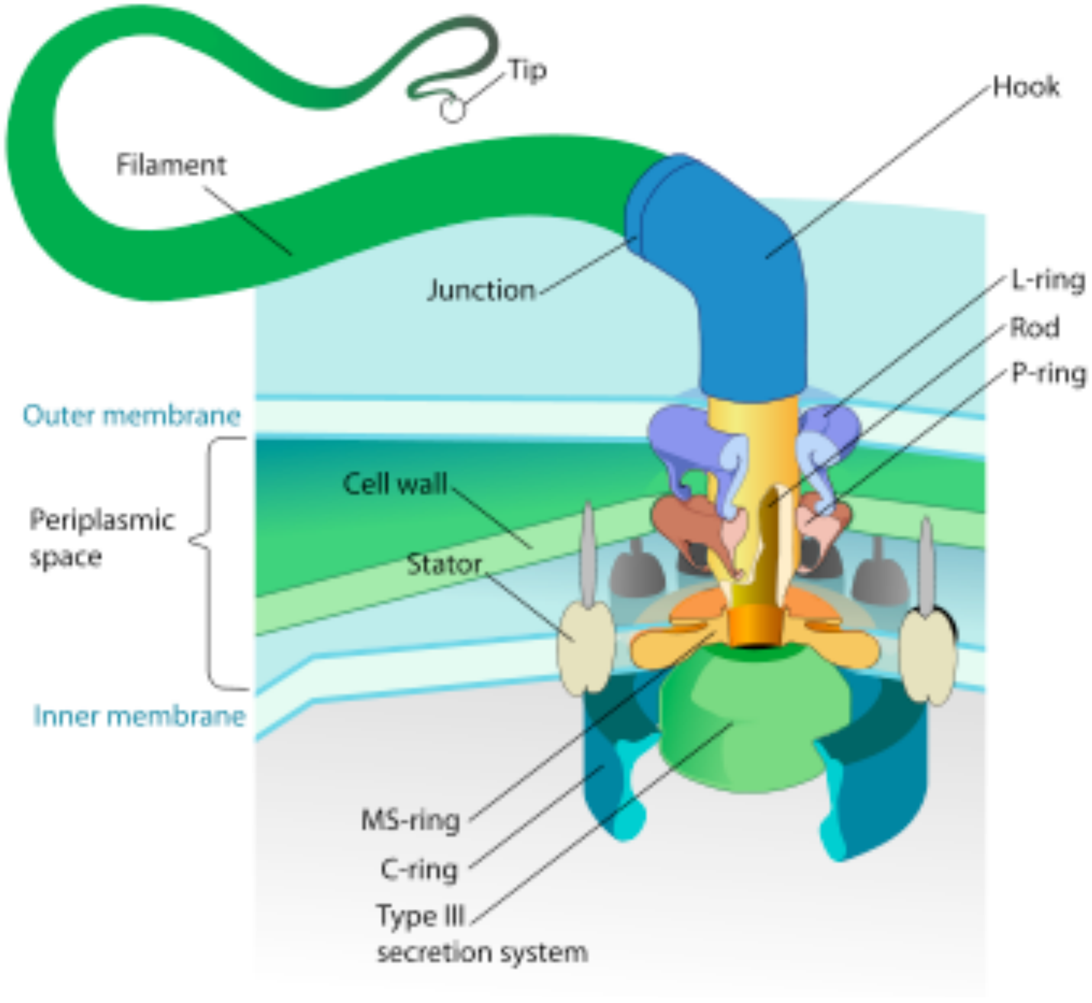
Bacterial motors

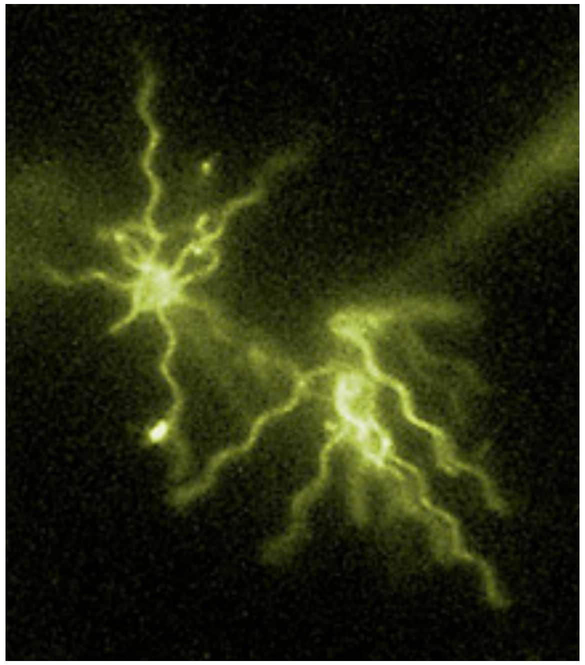
movie: V. Kantsler



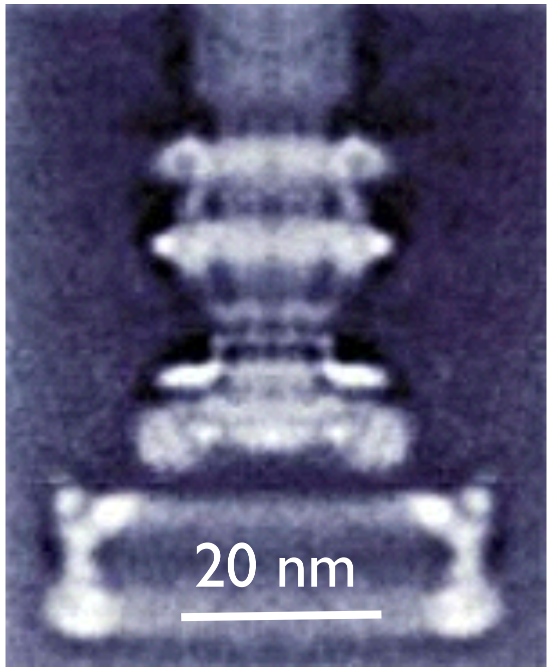
~20 parts



source: wiki



Berg (1999) Physics Today



Chen et al (2011) EMBO Journal

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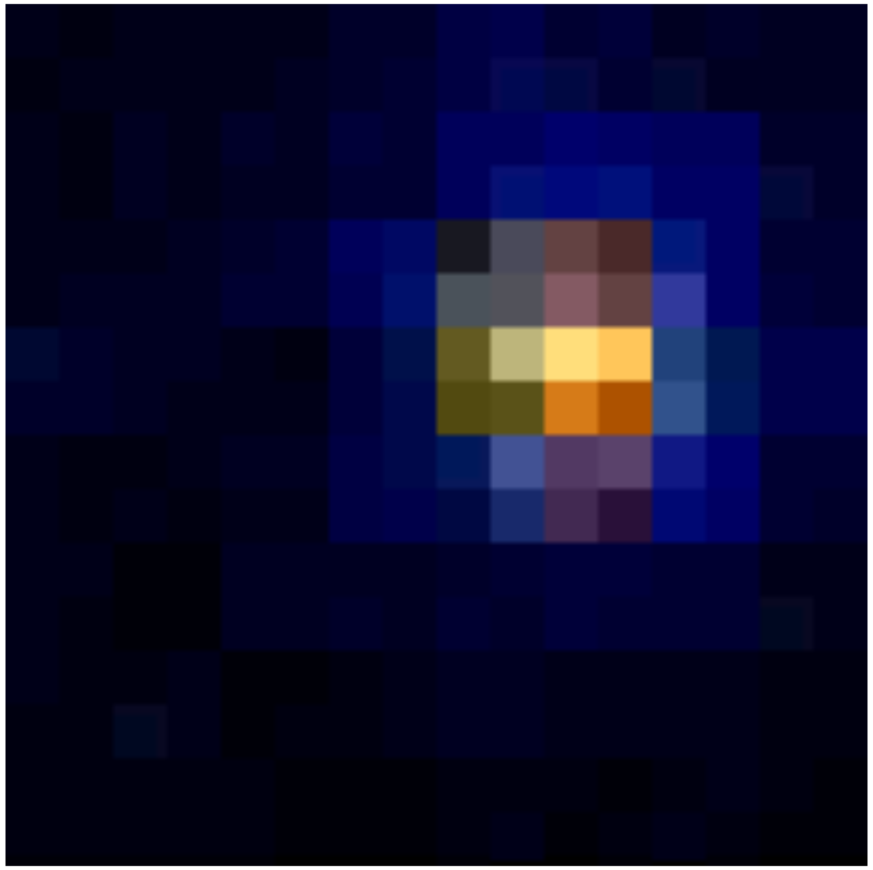
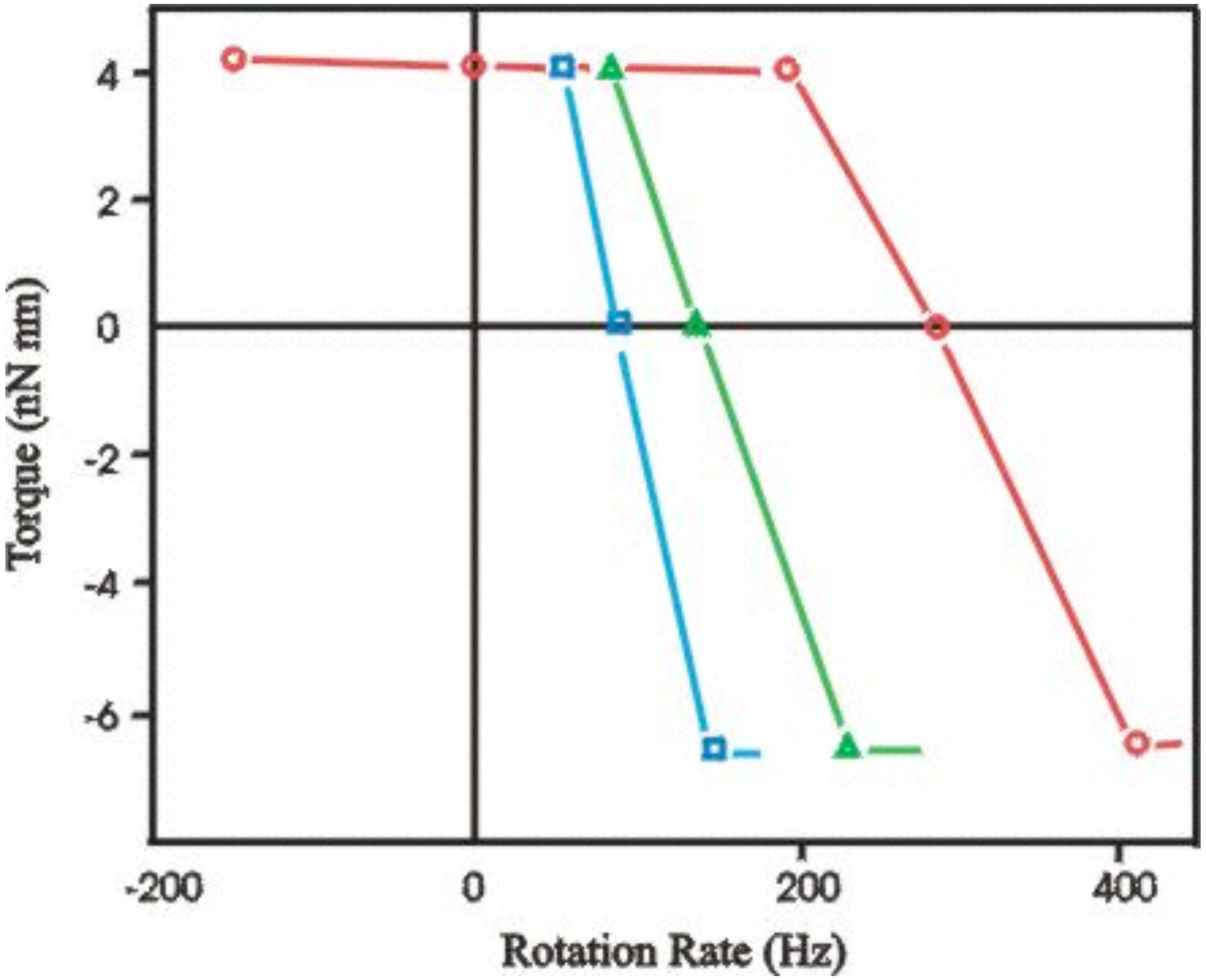
Torque-speed relation



200 nm fluorescent bead attached to a flagellar motor
26 steps per revolution
30x slower than real time
2400 frames per second
position resolution ~5 nm



Berry group, Oxford

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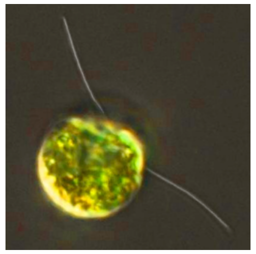
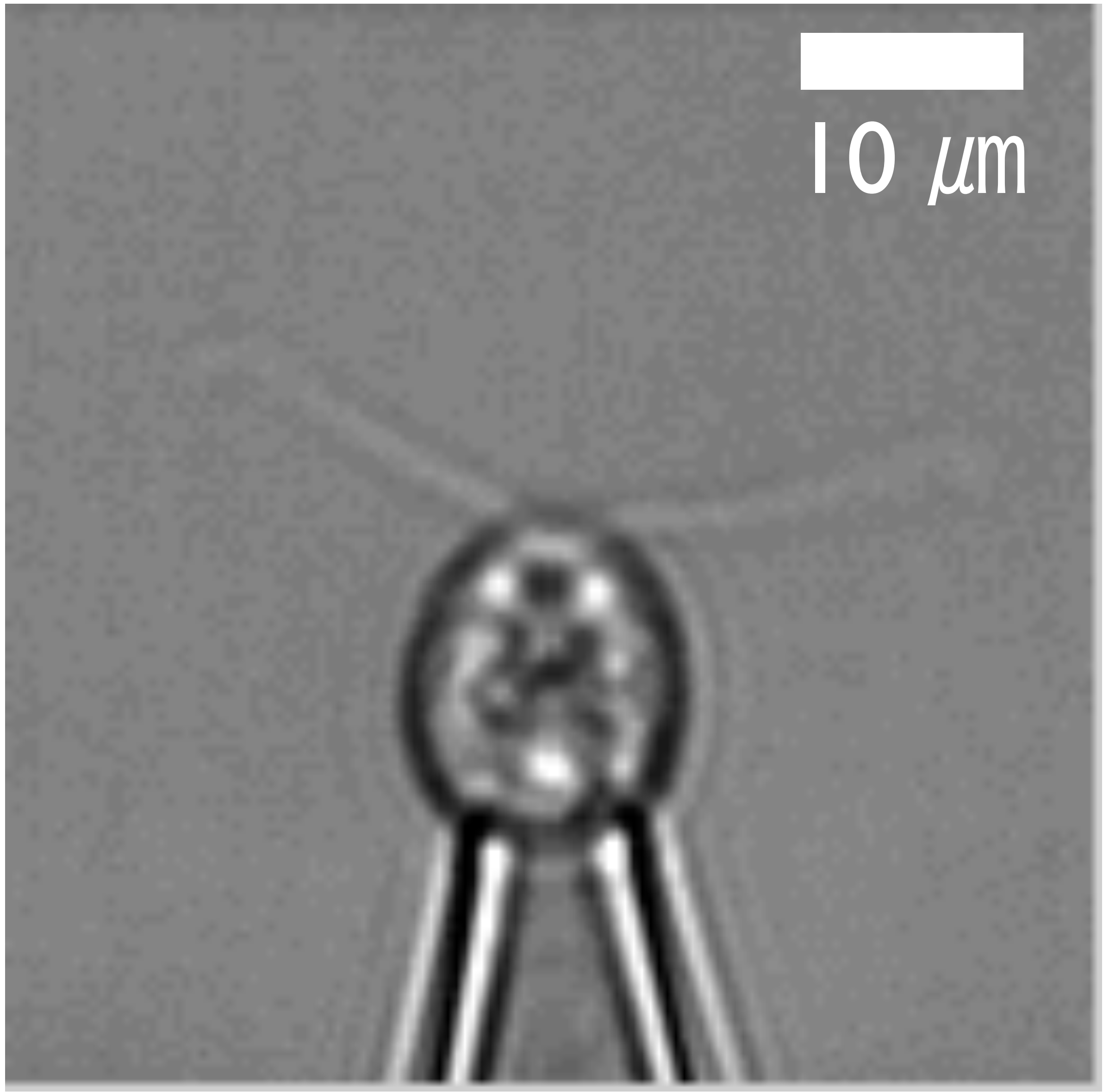
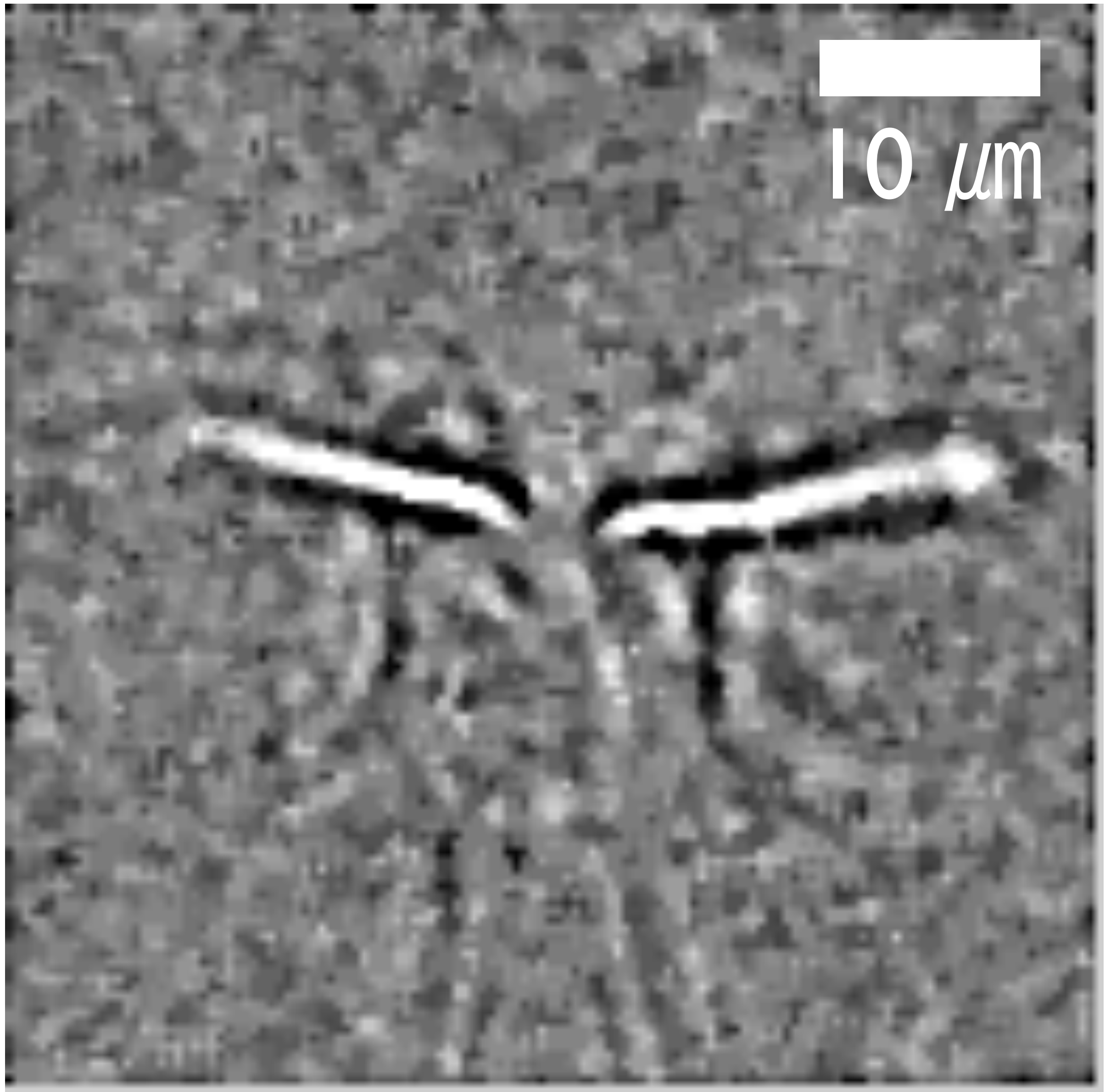
Chlamydomonas alga







~ 50 beats / sec

speed ~100 μm/s

Goldstein et al (2011) PRL

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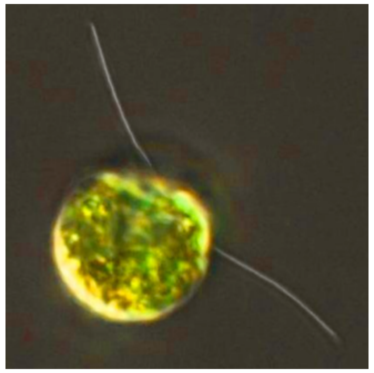
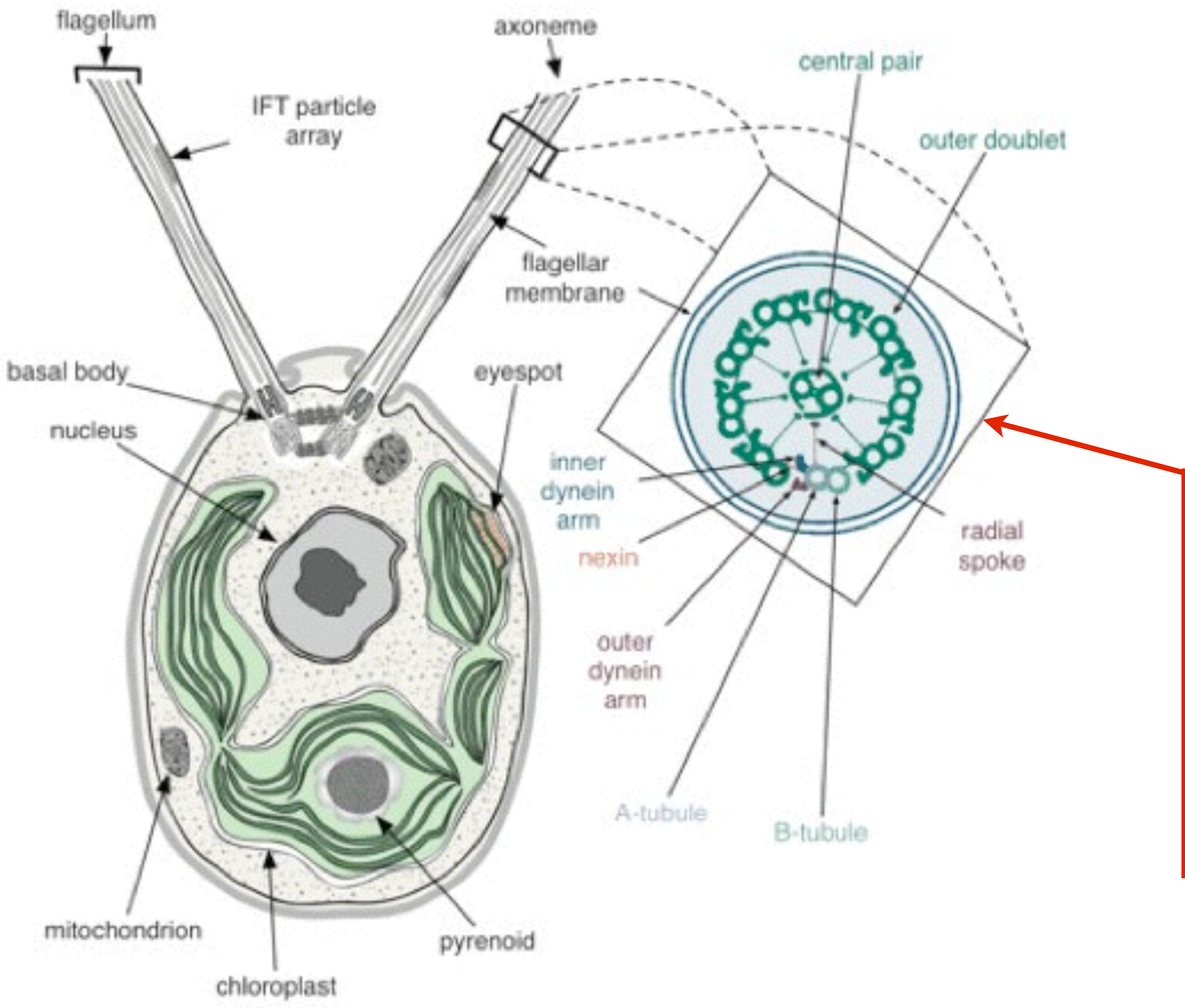
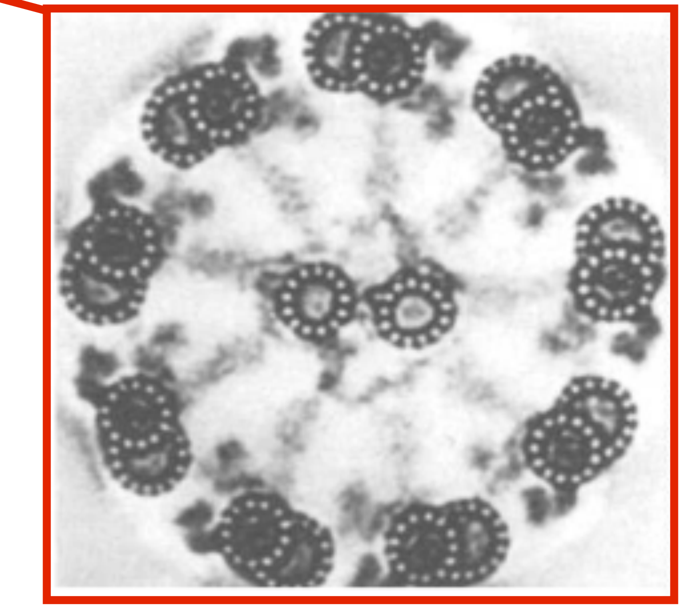
Chlamy







Merchant et al (2007) Science

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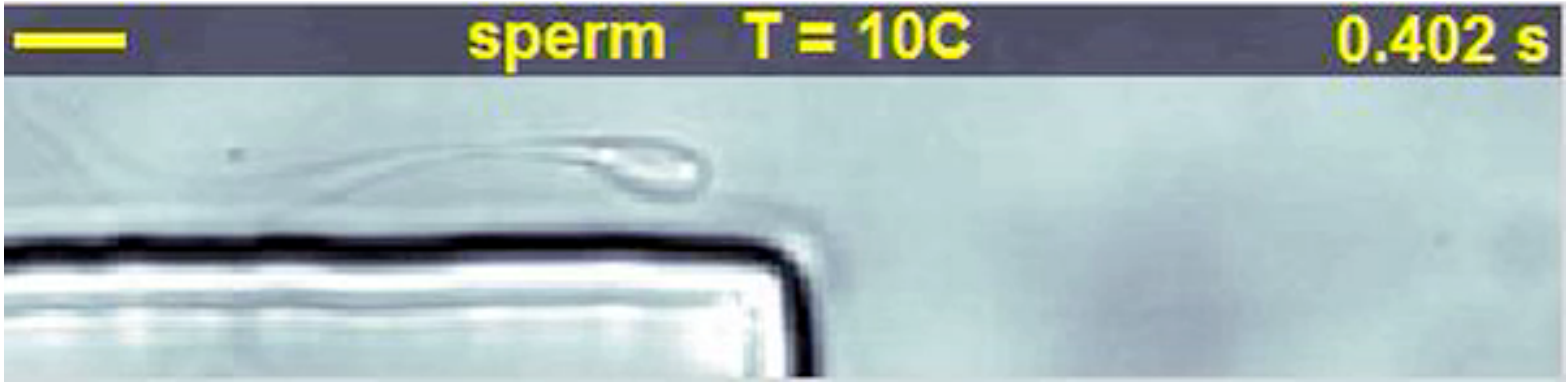
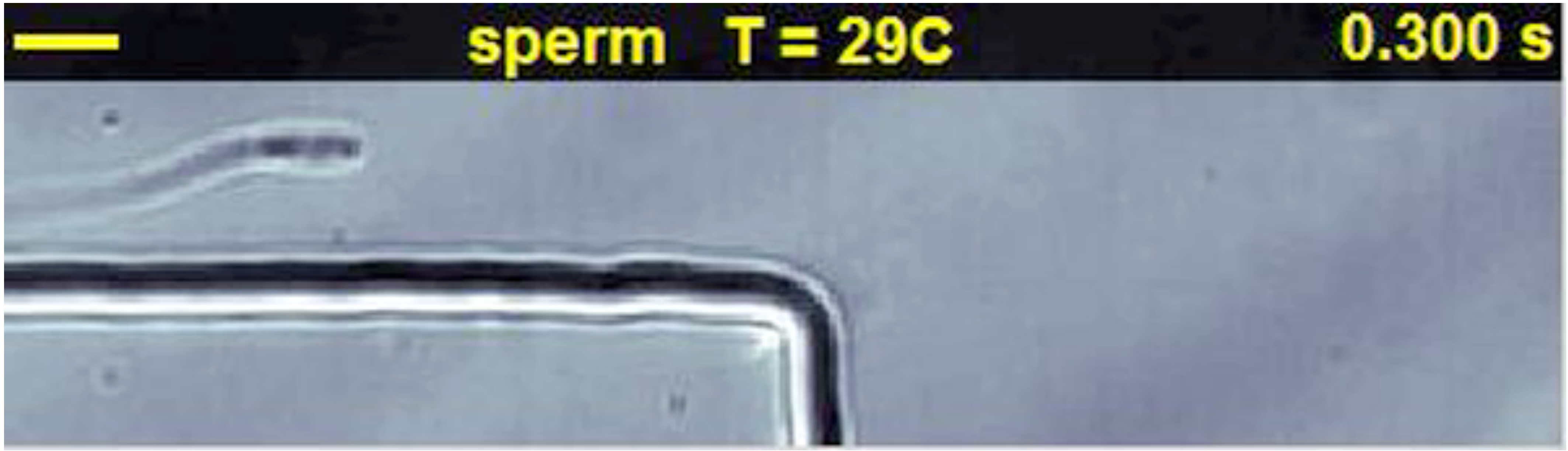
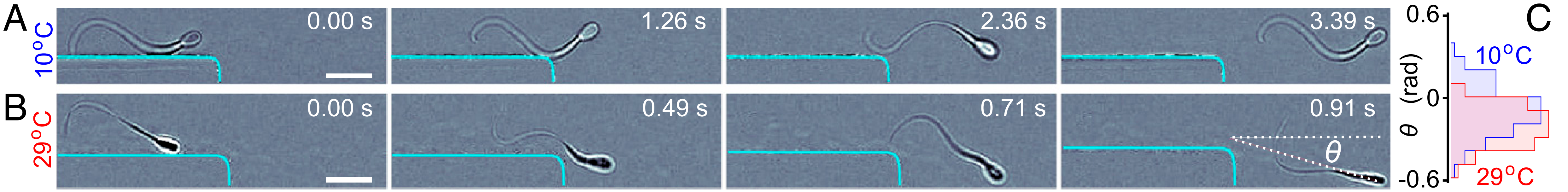
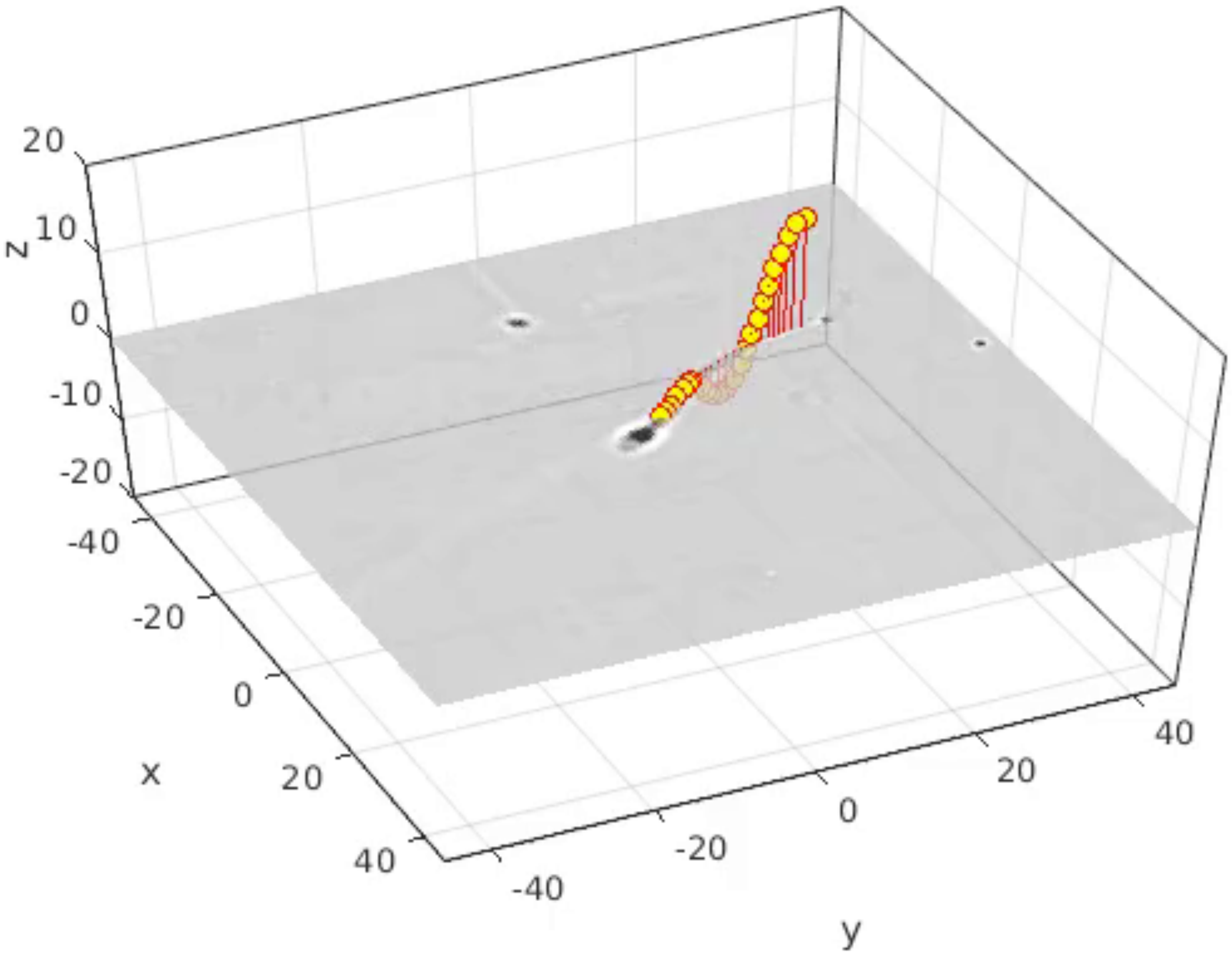
Sperm near surfaces







Kantsler, Dunkel, Polin, Goldstein (2012) PNAS



PNAS 2015

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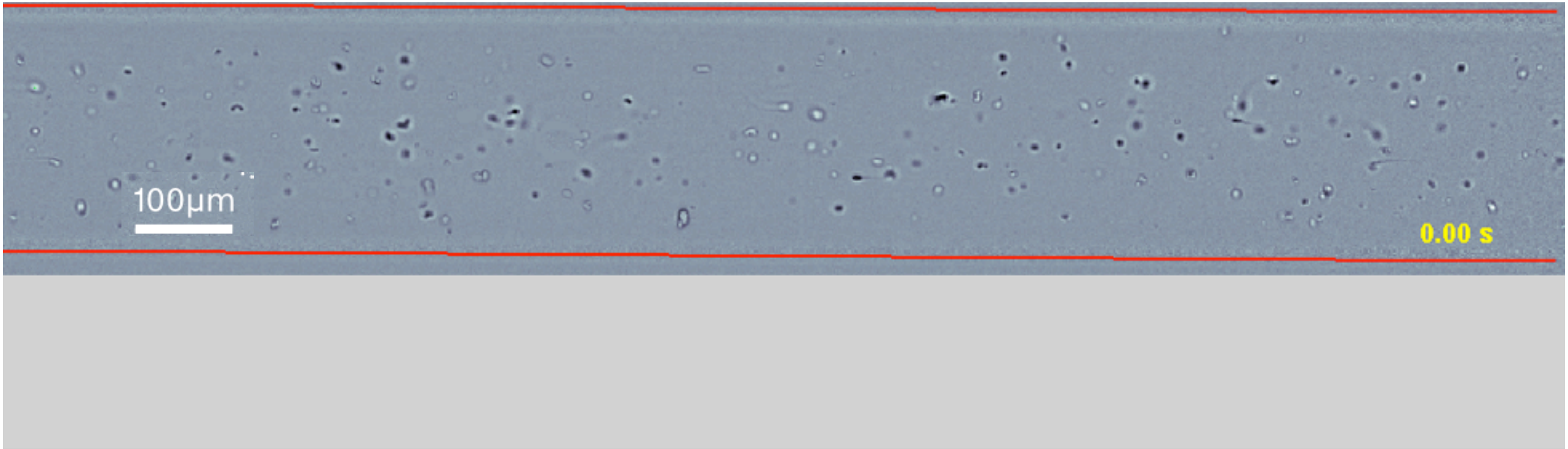
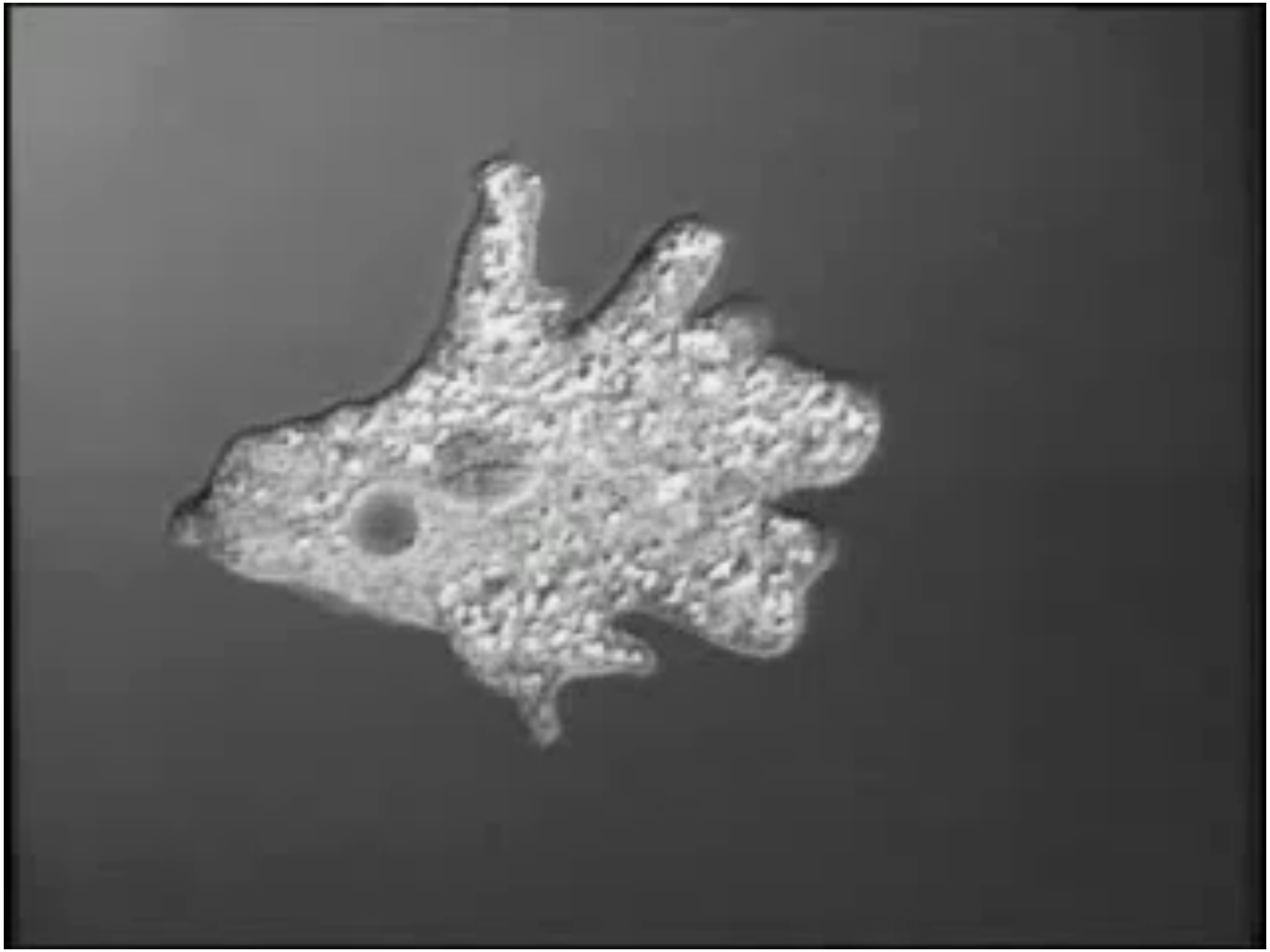
Surface + shear flow

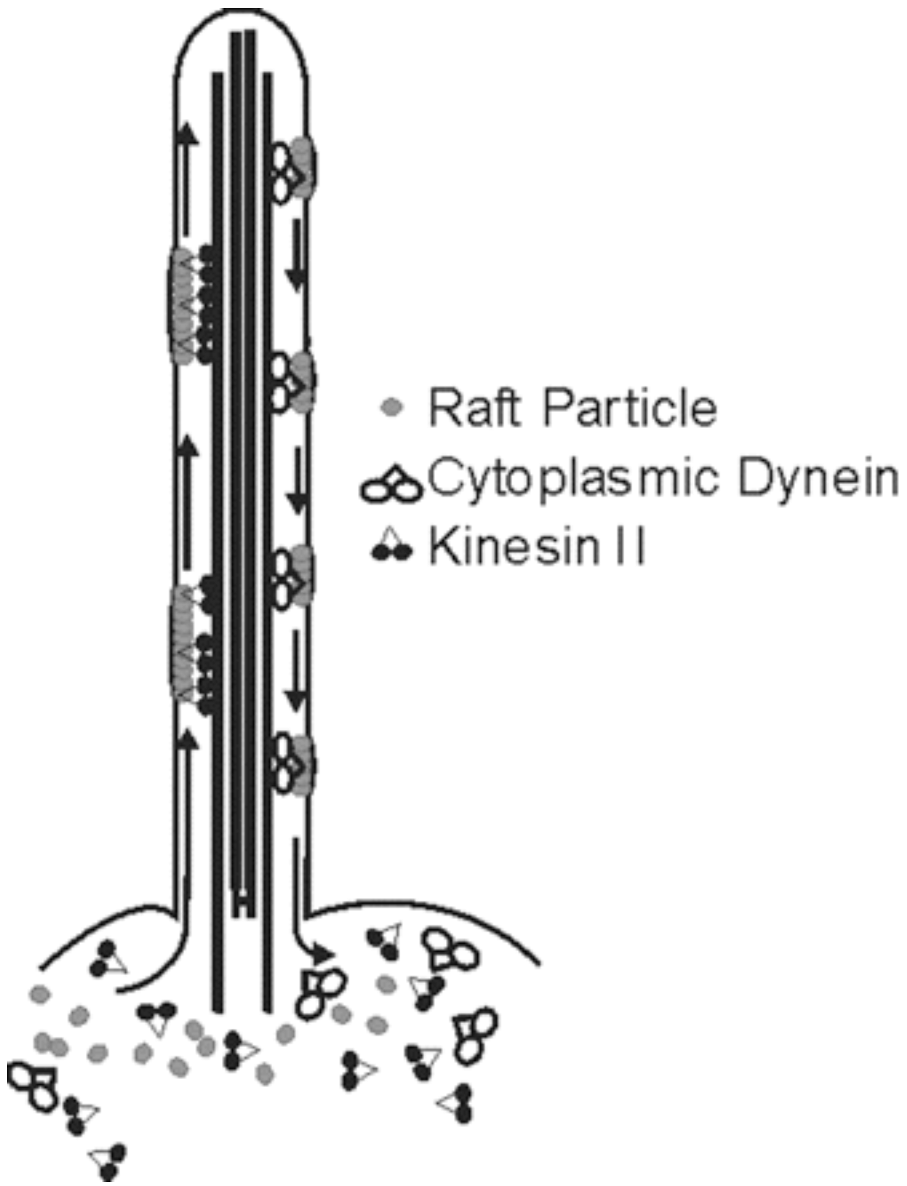


Kantsler et al 2014 (elife)

Amoeba

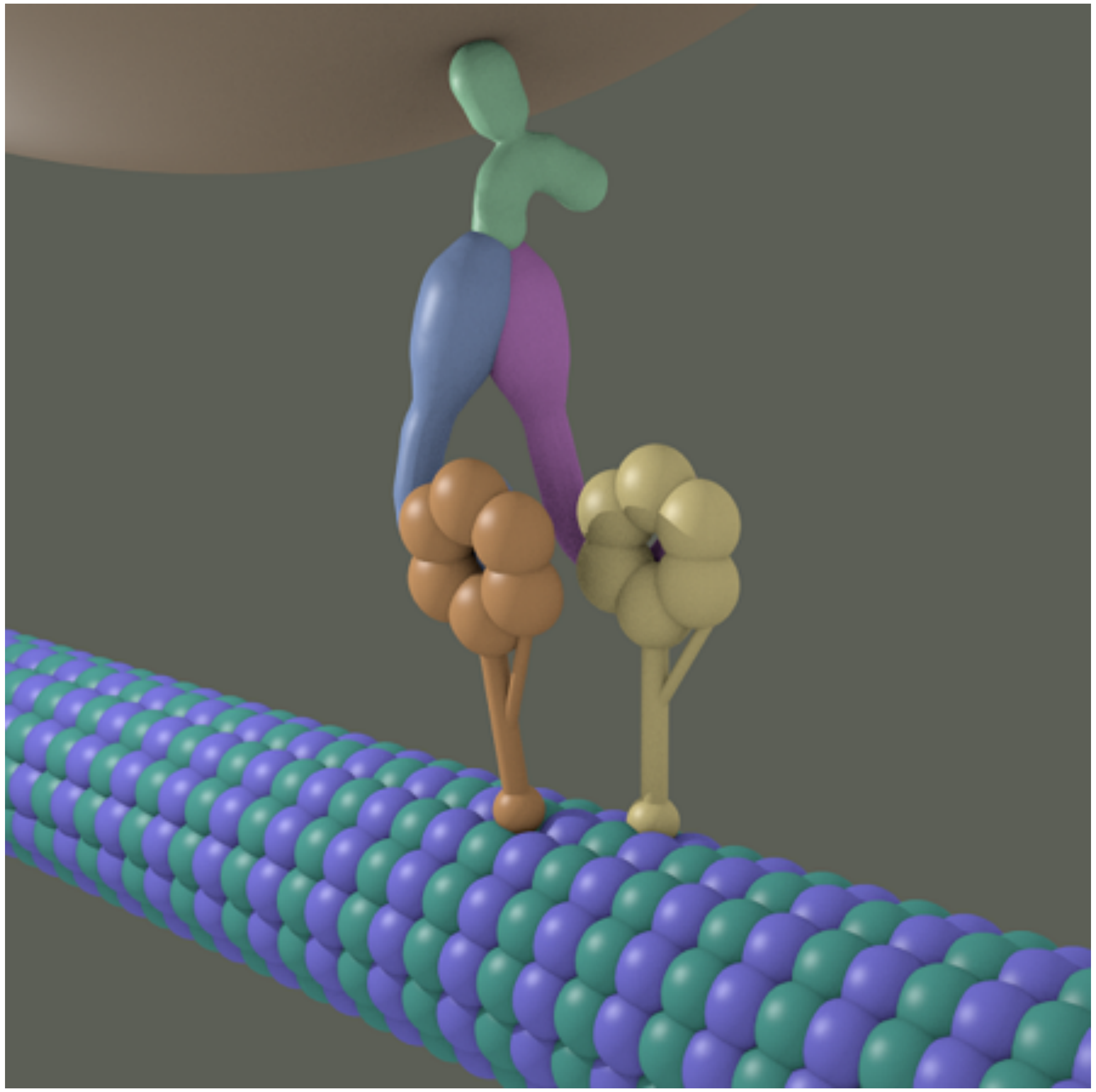


Eukaryotic motors



http://www.plantphysiol.org/content/127/4/1500/F4.expansion.html

Sketch: dynein molecule carrying cargo down a microtubule



Yildiz lab, Berkeley

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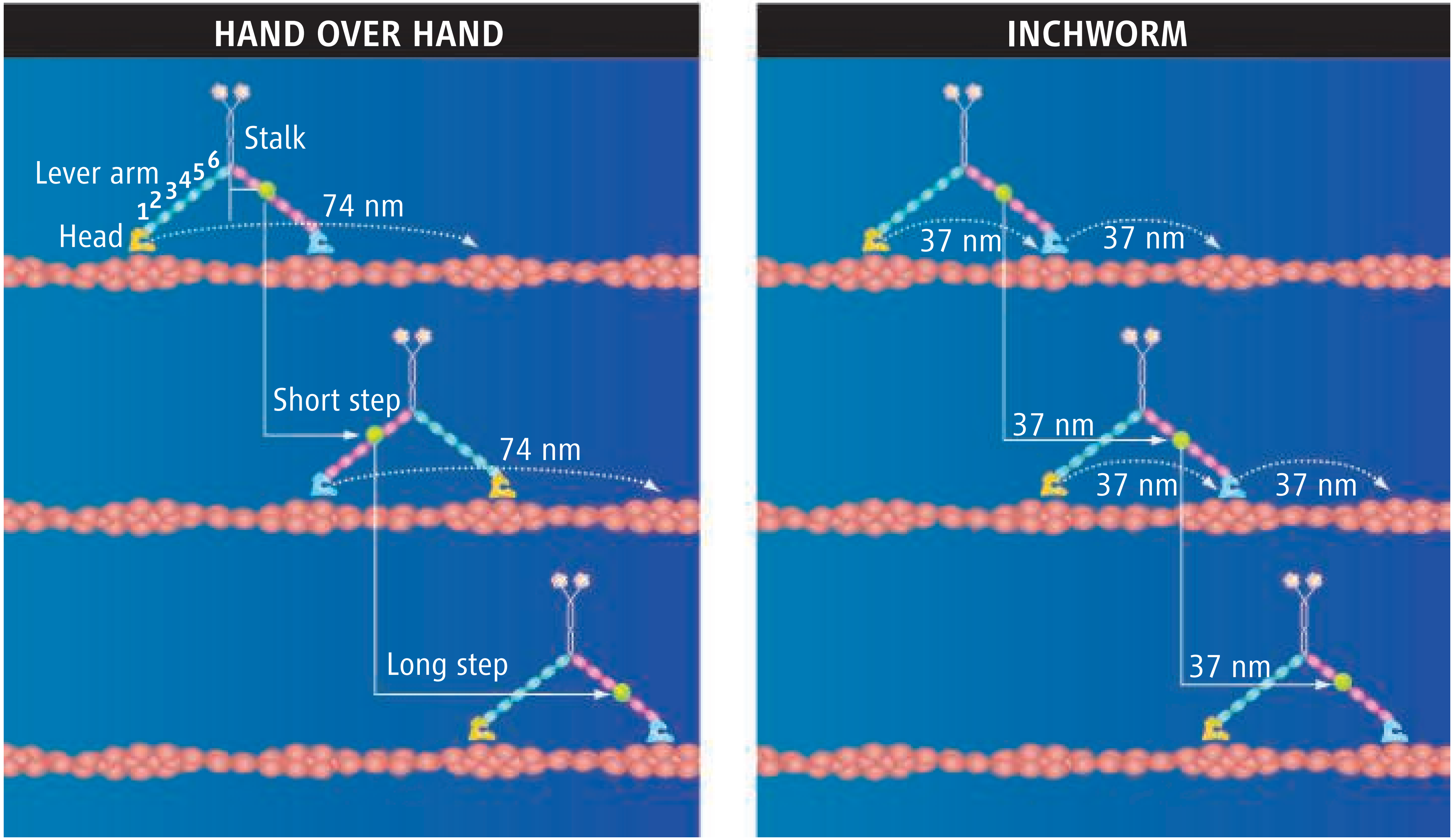
Walking modes



Myosin V: Walking or inchworming? Predicted movement for the heads and a dye molecule label (green dot) on the lever arm in the hand-over-hand model **(left)** and the inchworm model (**right**). The FIONA assay has revealed that myosin V, along with kinesin and myosin VI, walks hand-over-hand.

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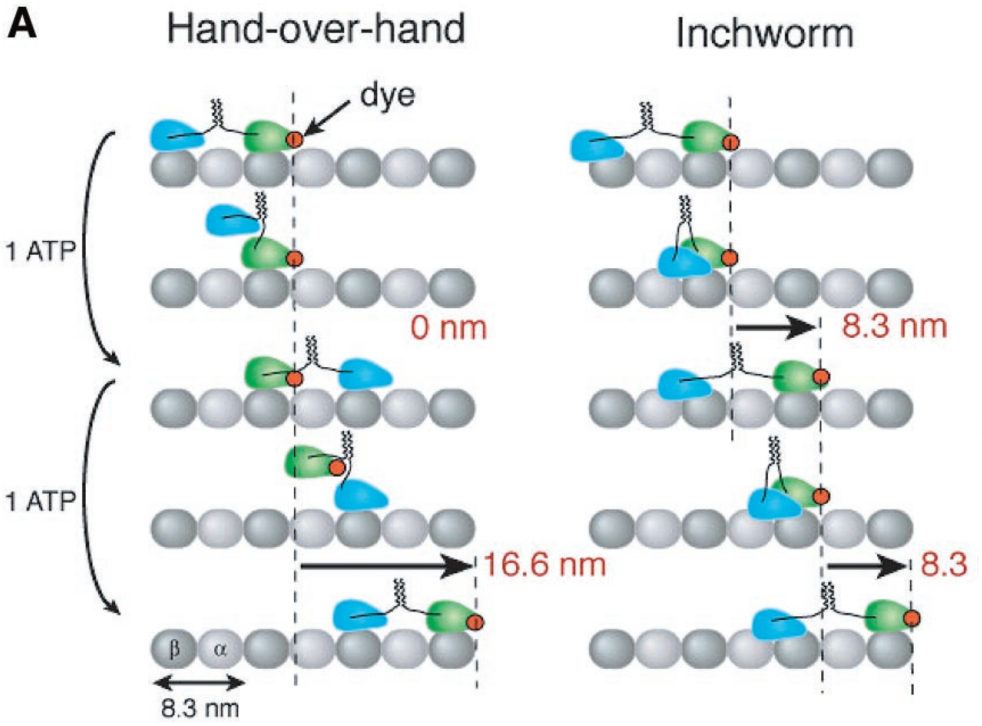
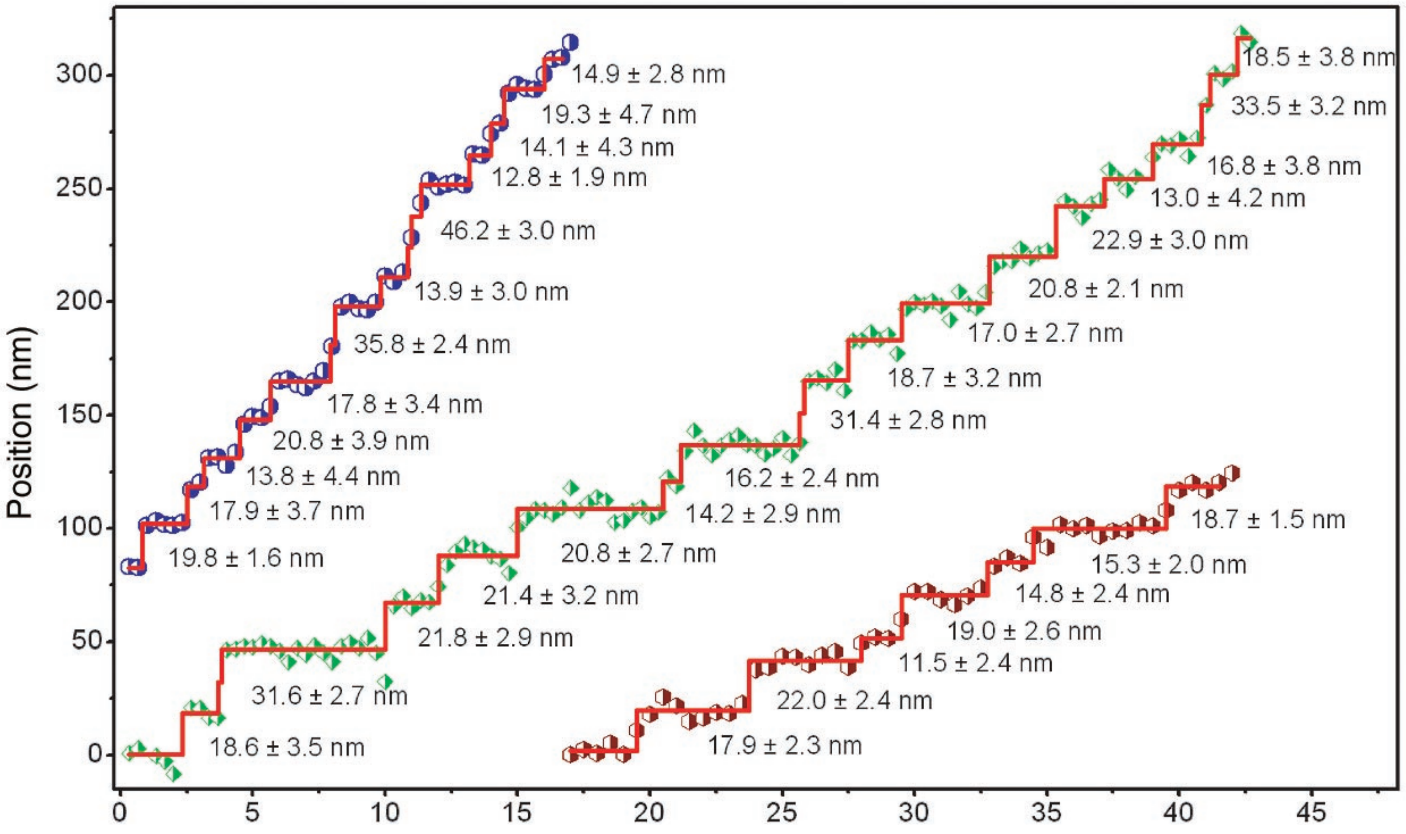
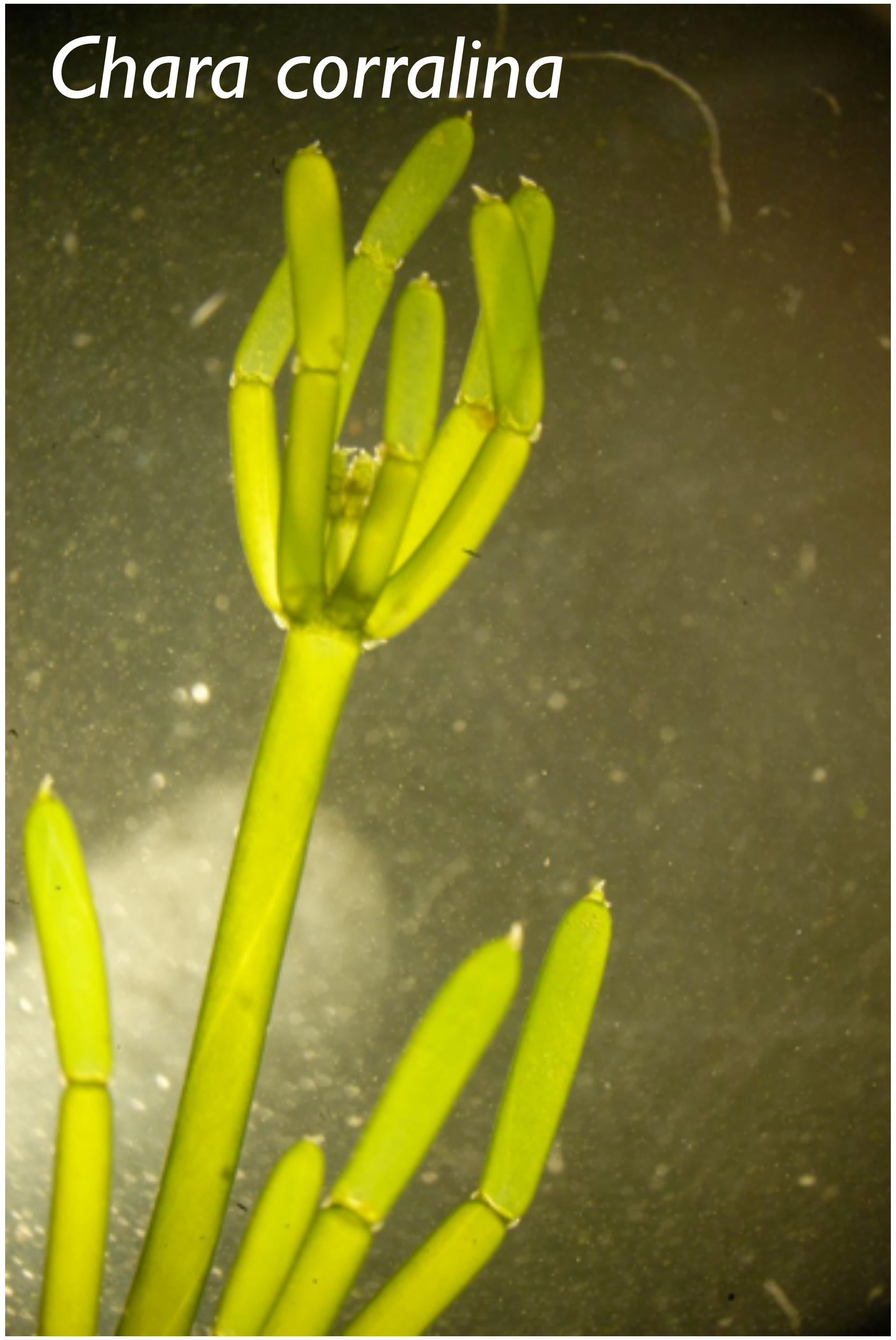
Kinesin walks hand-over-hand





Yildiz et al (2005) Science

Intracellular transport



http://damtp.cam.ac.uk/user/gold/movies.html

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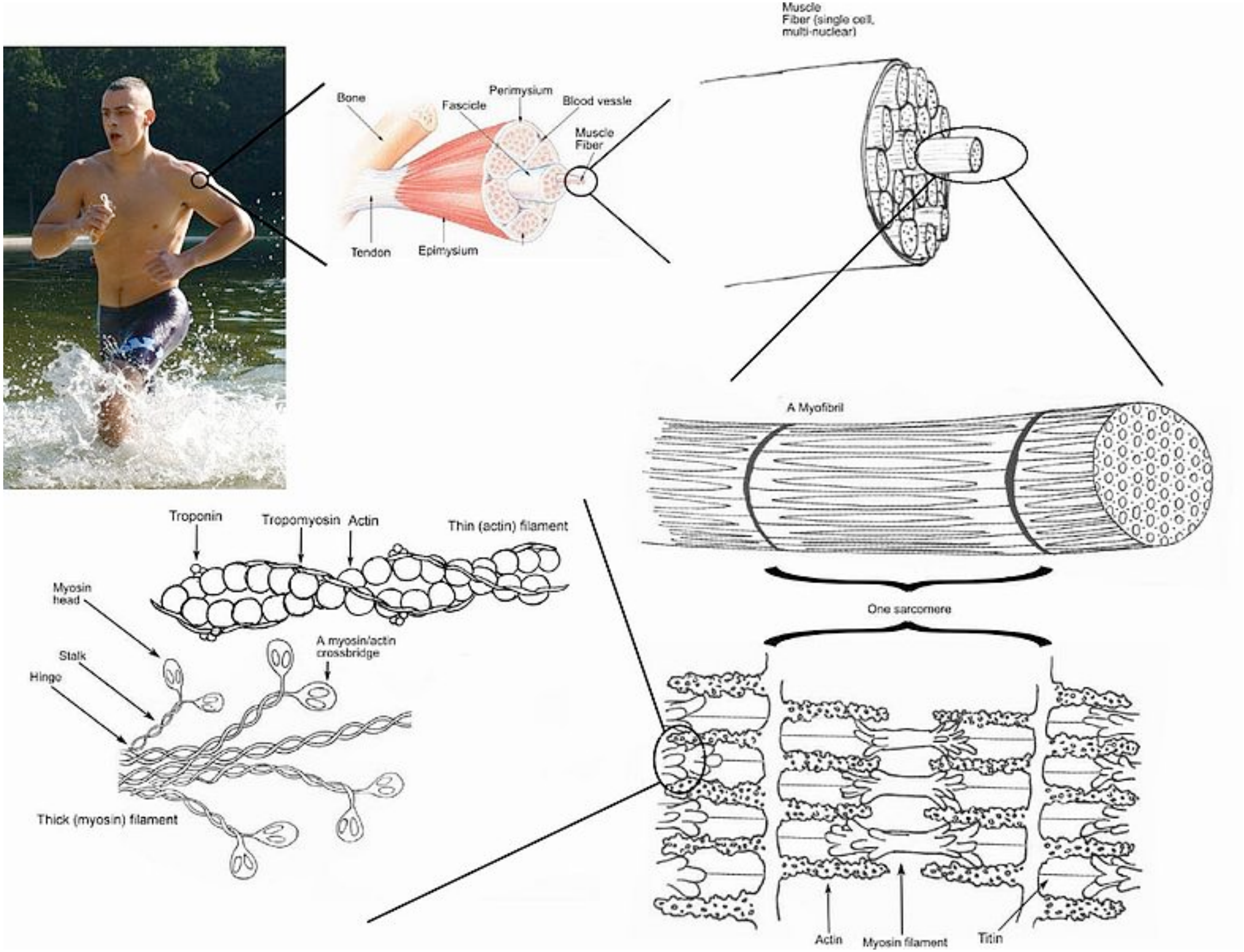
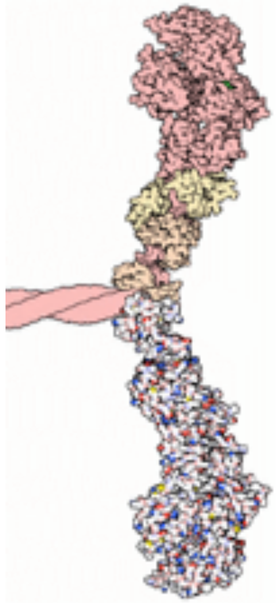

Muscle
Fiber (single cell,
multi-nuclear)
Bone
Fascicle
Perimysium
Blood vessle
Muscle
Fiber
Tendon
Epimysium
A Myofibril
One sarcomere
Actin
Myosin filament
Titin
Troponin
Tropomyosin
Actin
Thin (actin) filament
Myosin
head
Stalk
Hinge
A myosin/actin
crossbridge
Thick (myosin) filament

wiki

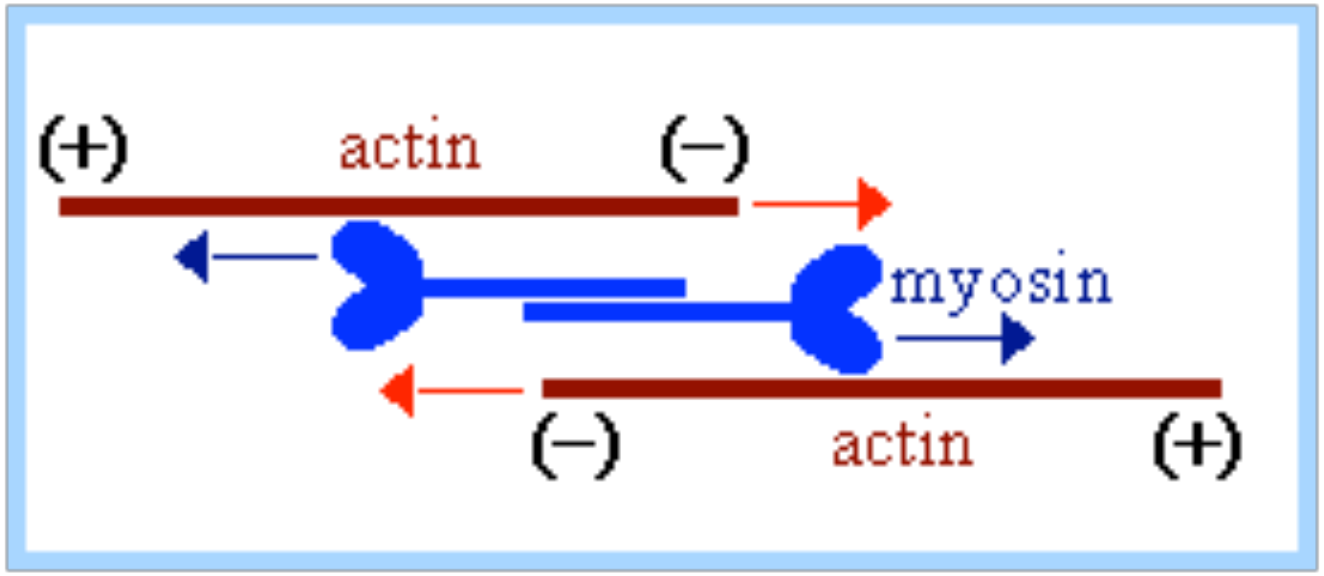
Actin-Myosin

Myosin

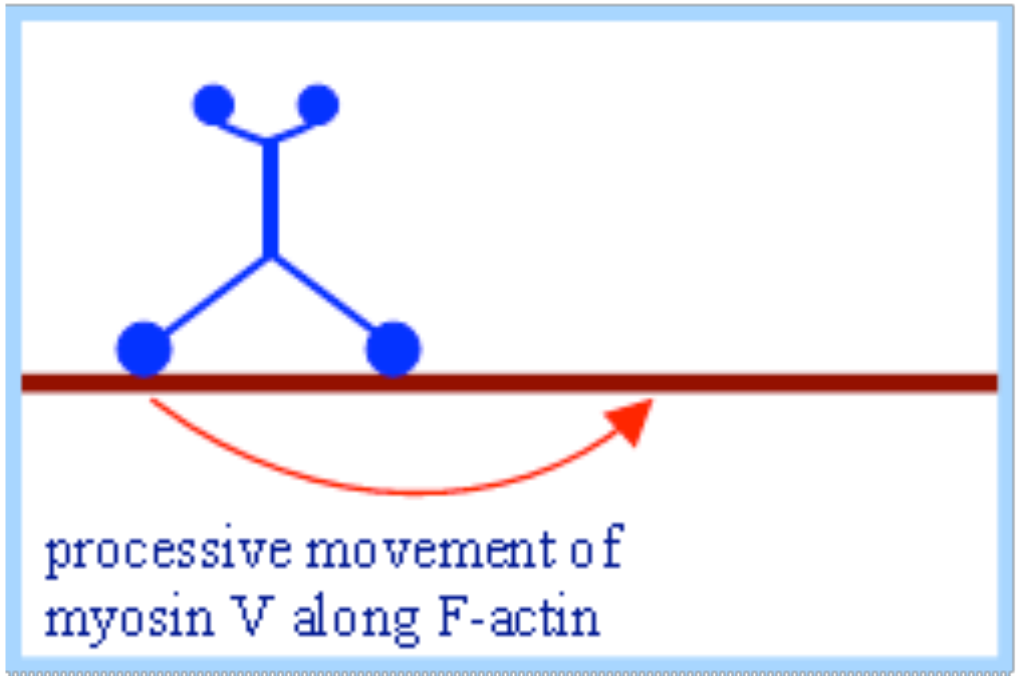


F-Actin

helical filament



myosin-II



myosin-V

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our lecture course:

generic models of
micro-motors

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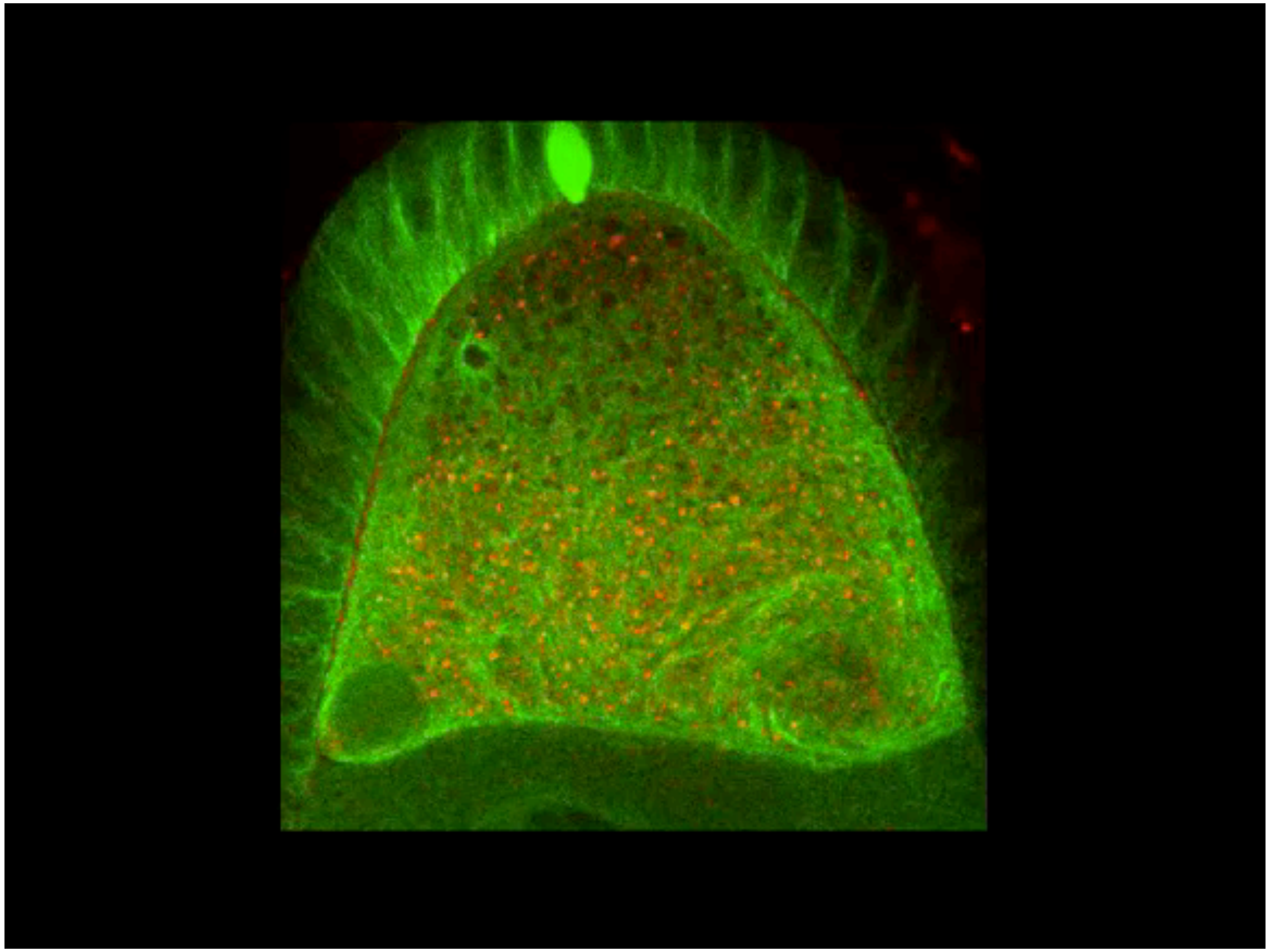
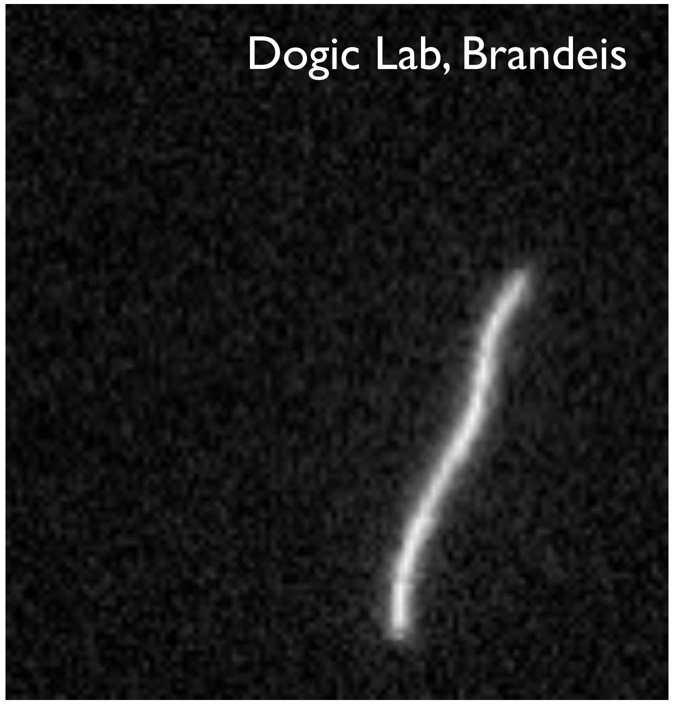
Polymers & filaments (D=1)

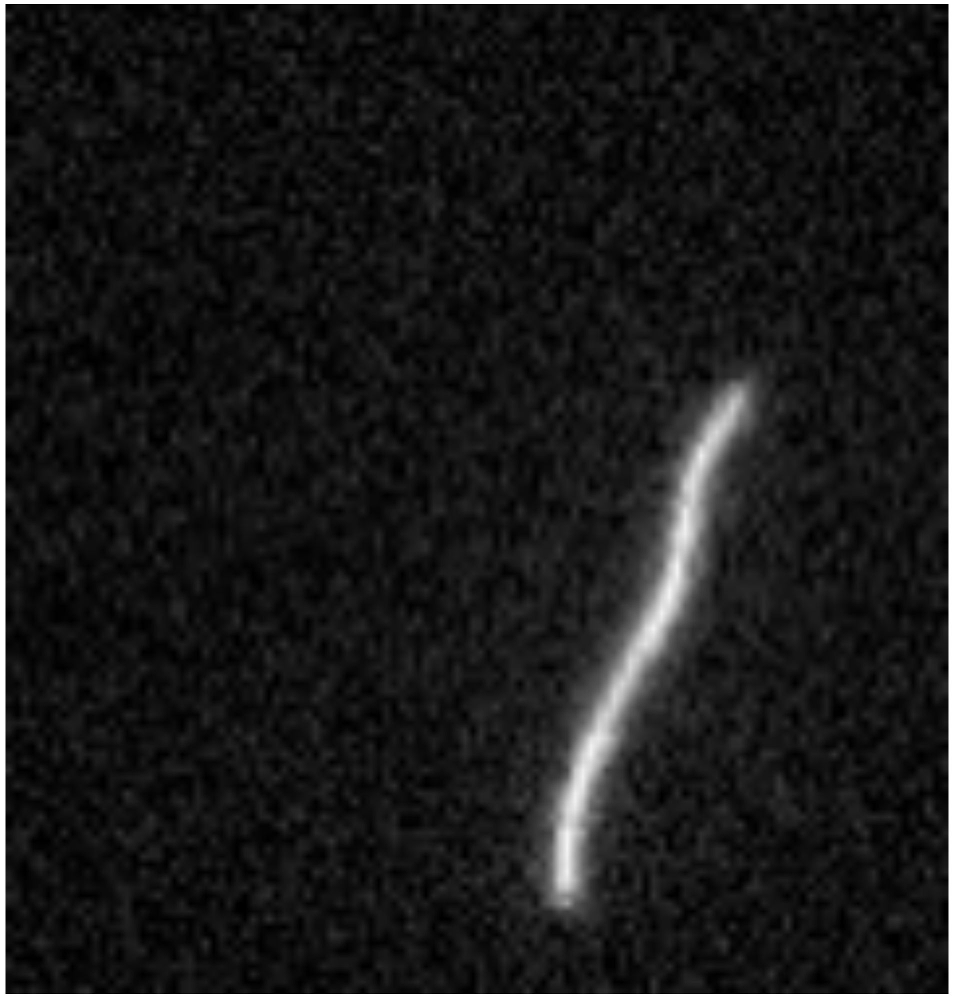


Drosophila oocyte

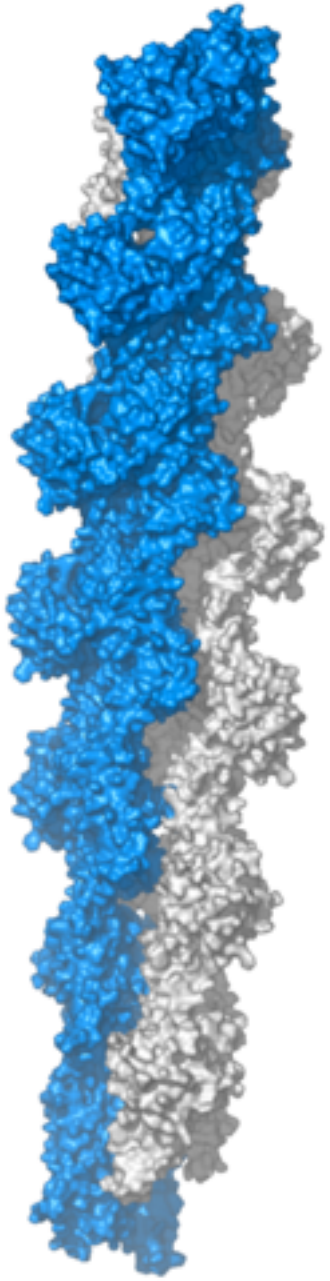


Physical parameters (e.g. bending rigidity) from fluctuation analysis

Actin in 2D



Dogic Lab (Brandeis)



F-Actin

helical filament

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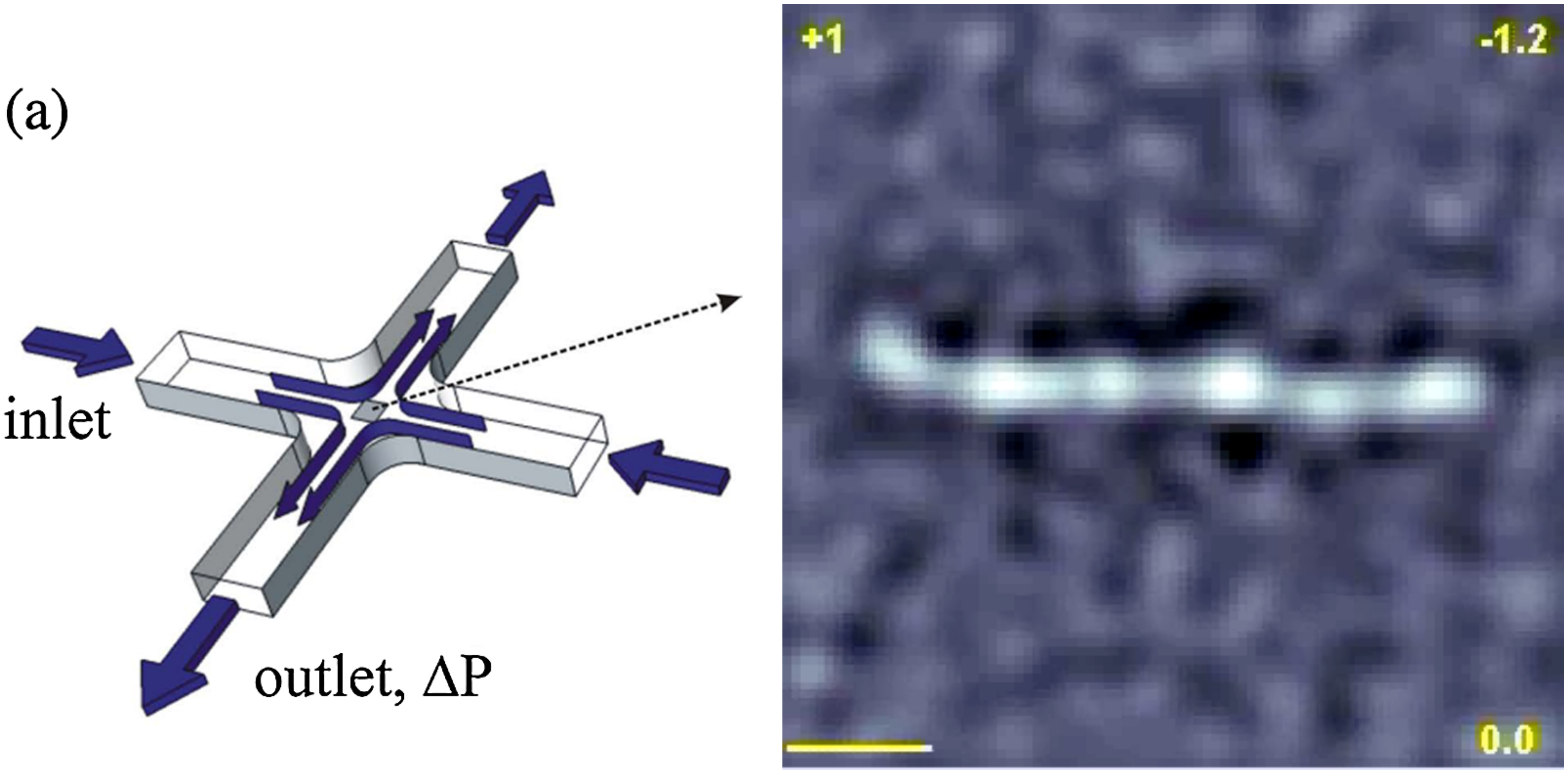
Actin in flow



Kantsler & Goldstein (2012) PRL

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our lecture course:

- polymer models
- how to relate fluctuations to mechanical properties

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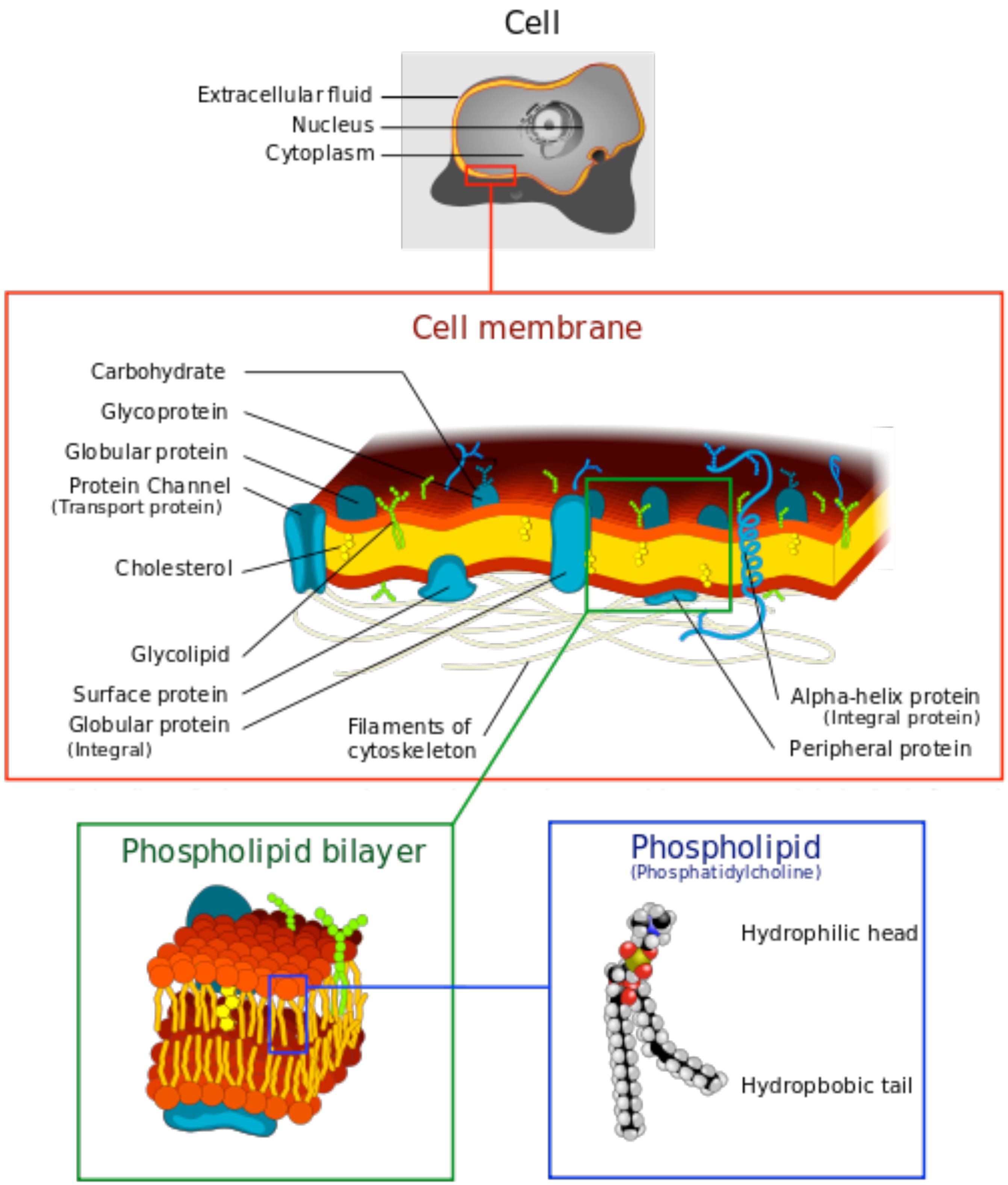
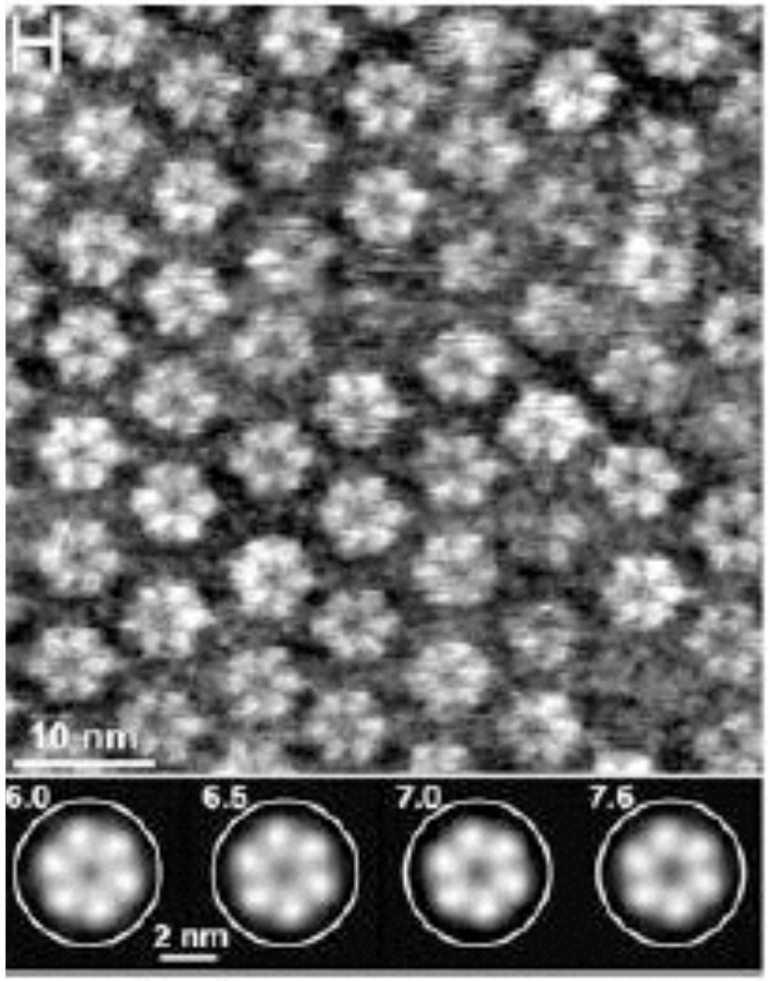
Cell membranes (D=2)





http://www.sbmp-itn.eu/sbmps/research_method/

source: wiki

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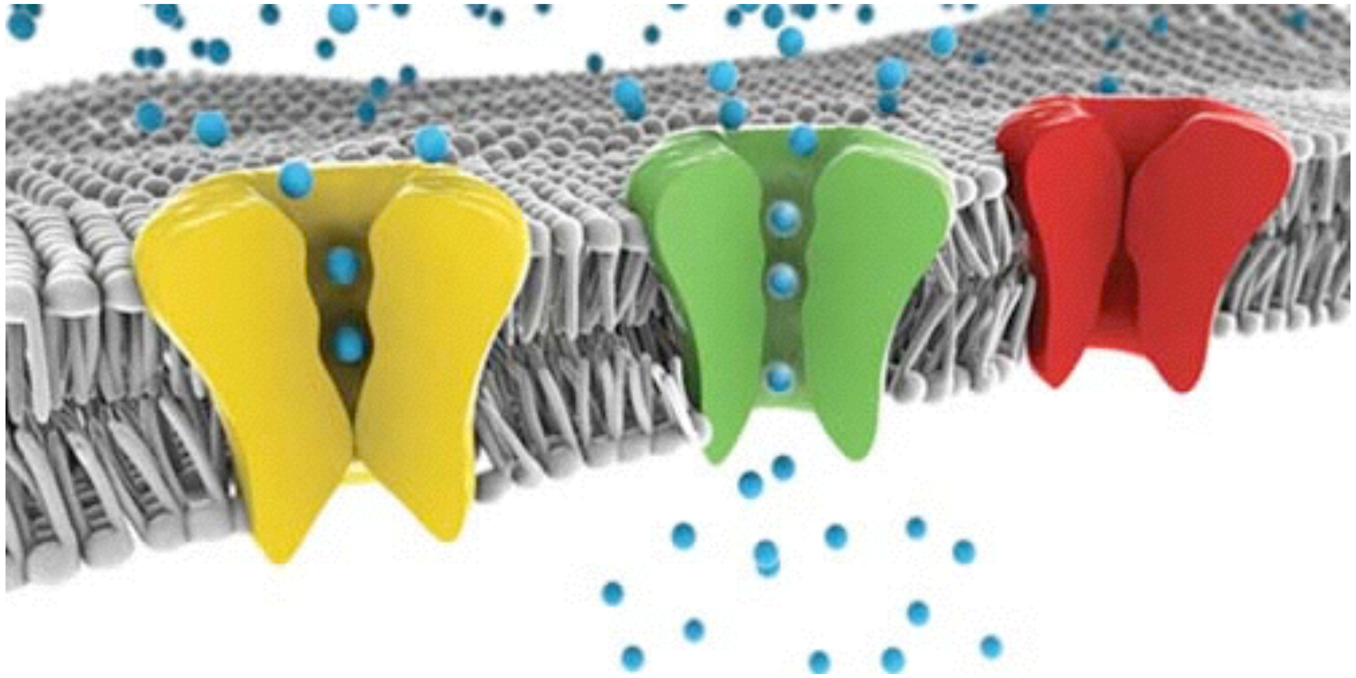
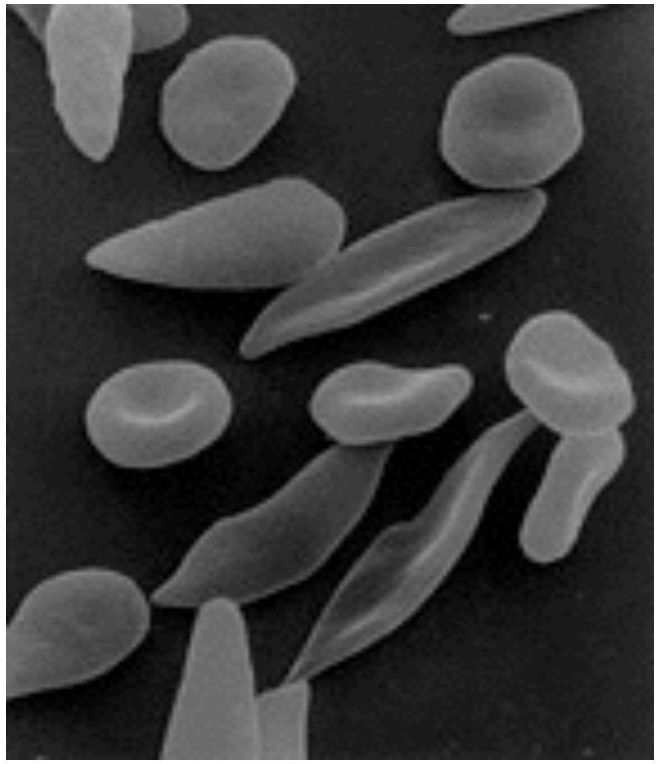
Cell membranes (D=2)

transport:
stochastic
escape problems

Illustration by J.P. Cartailler. Copyright 2007, Symmation LLC.



shape:
differential
geometry



red blood cells
affected by
sickle-cell disease

source: wiki

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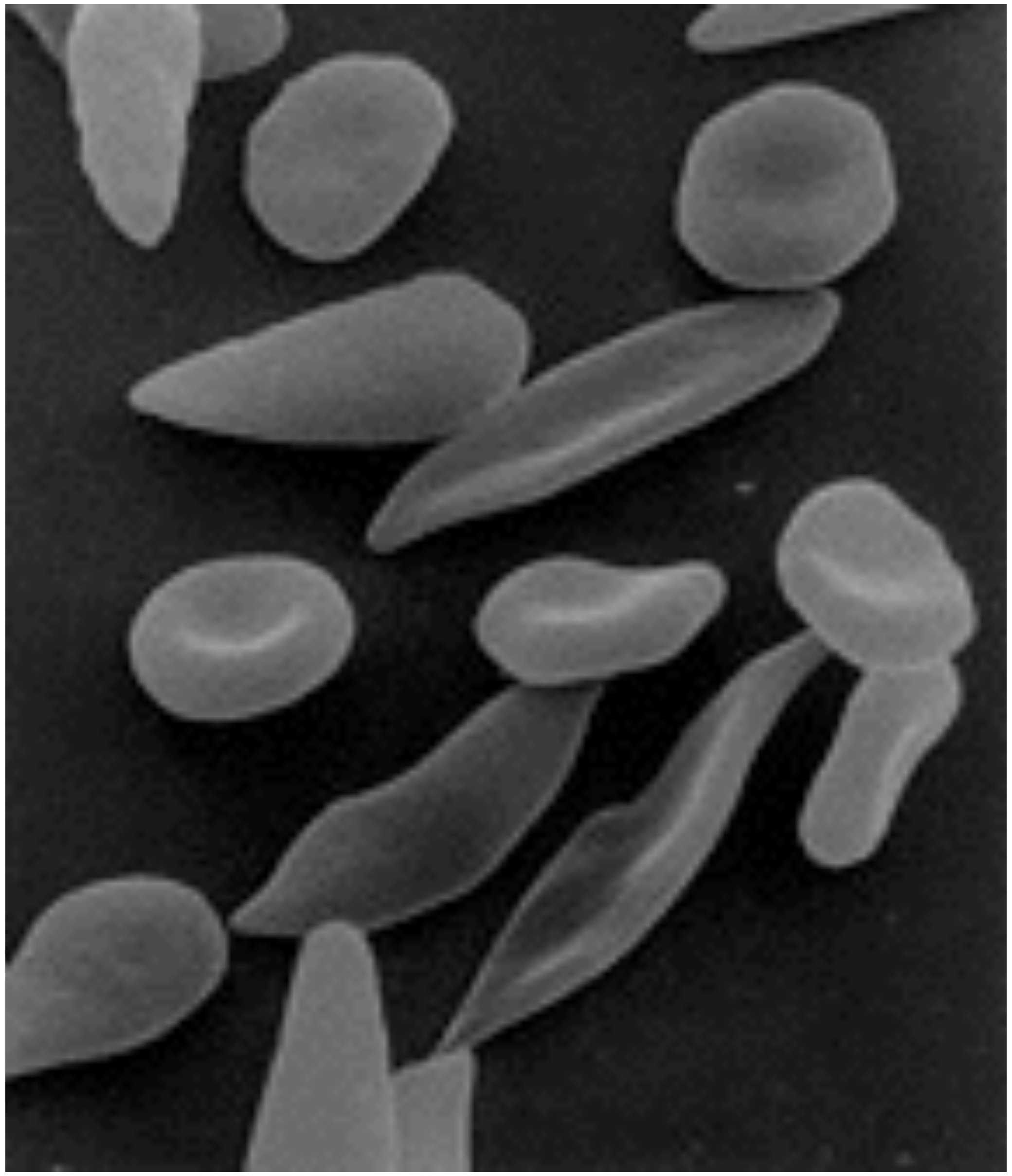
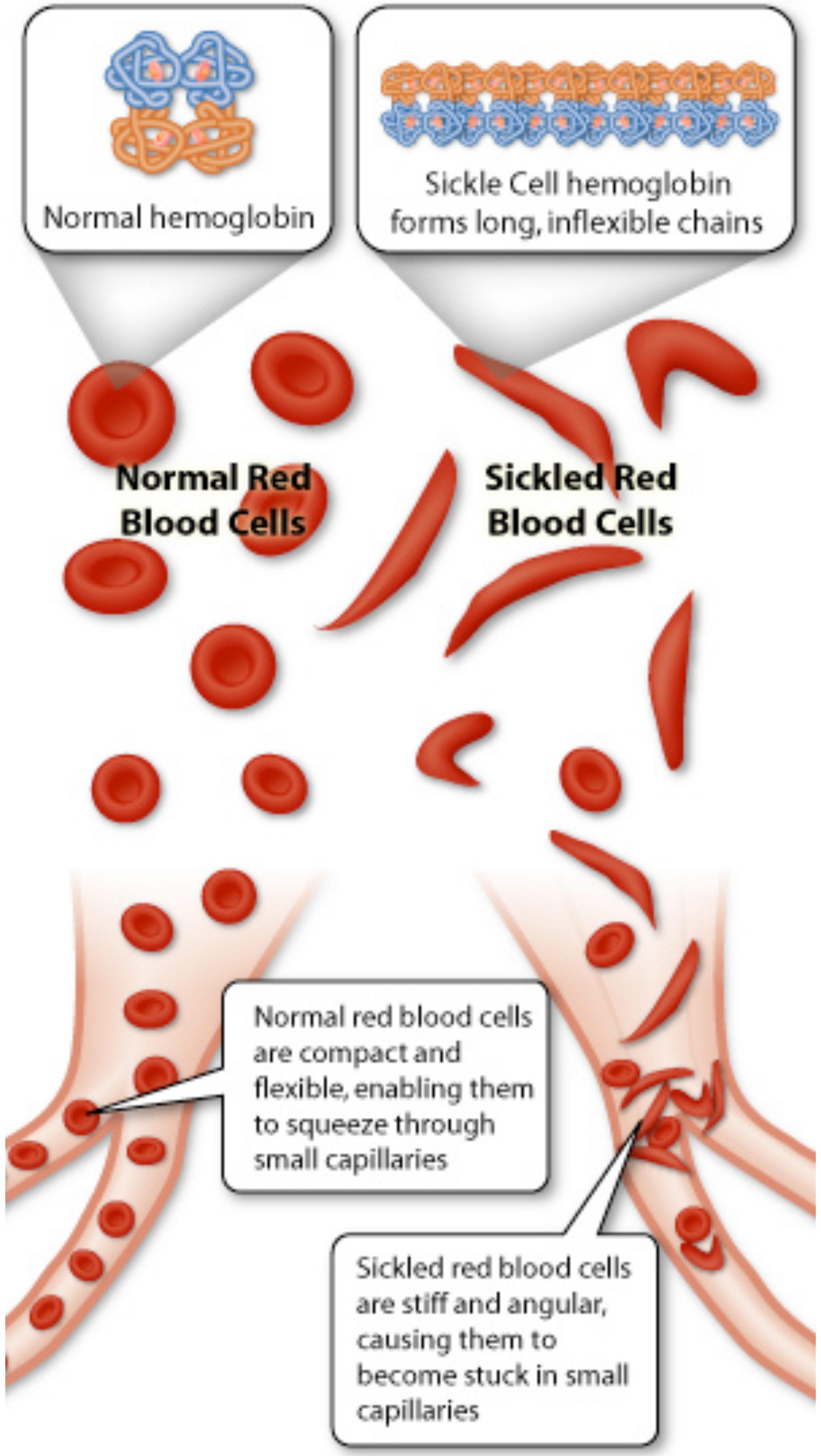
Blood cells: shape & function

source: wiki



red blood cells affected by sickle-cell disease



Normal red blood cells are compact and flexible, enabling them to squeeze through small capillaries

Sickled red blood cells are stiff and angular, causing them to become stuck in small capillaries

http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/

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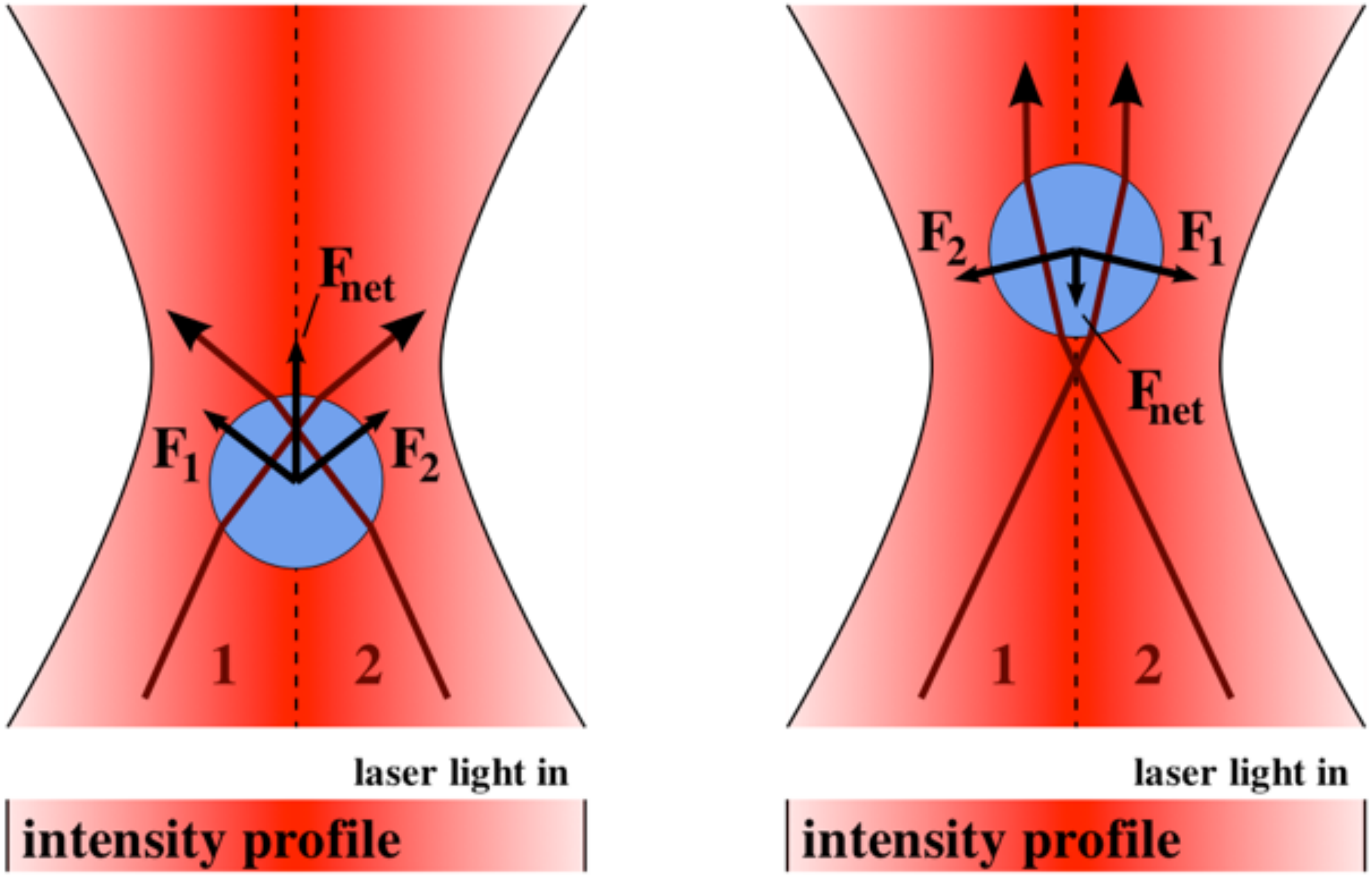
Optical tweezer

source: wiki



http://www.nature.com/ncomms/journal/v4/n4/extref/ncomms2786-s1.swf

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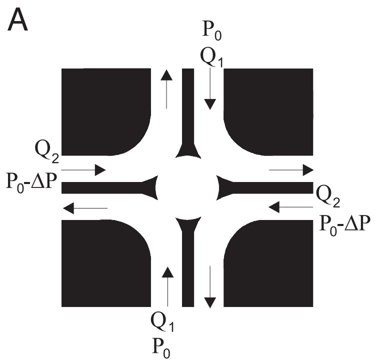
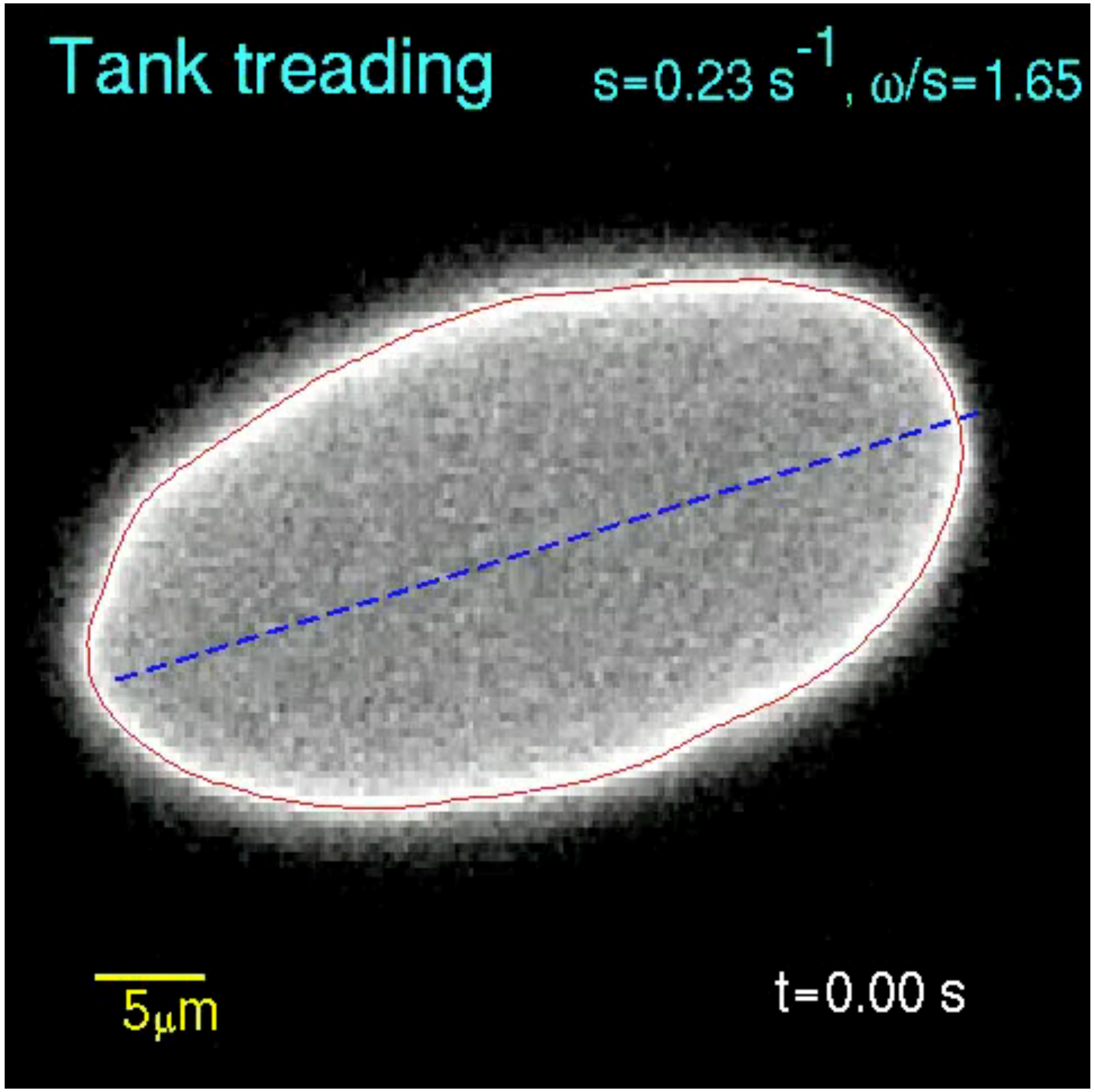
Dynamics of a vesicle in general flow

J. Deschamps, V. Kantsler, E. Segre, and V. Steinberg[1]

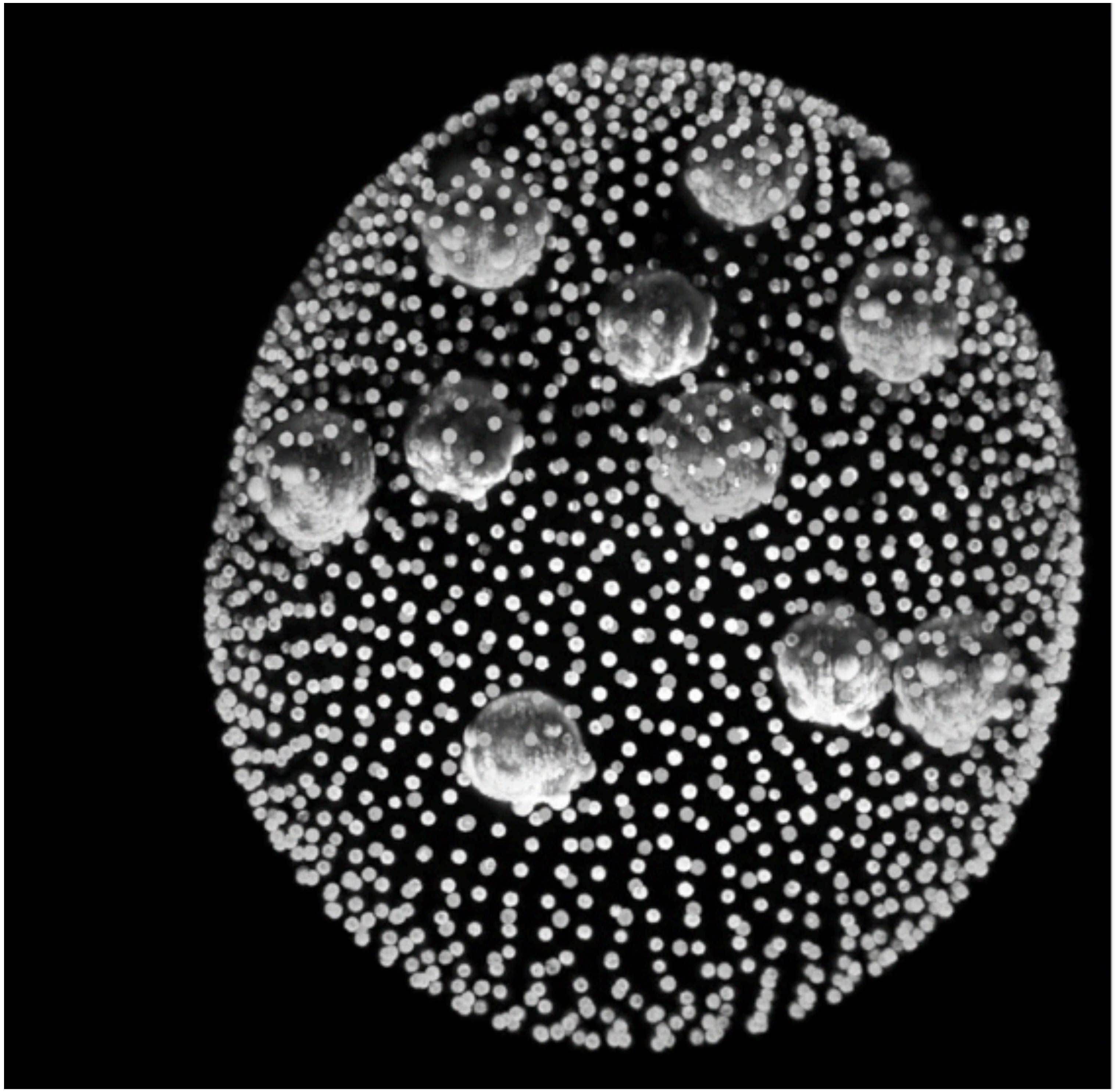
Department of Physics of Complex Systems, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, 76100 Israel

11444–11447 | PNAS | **July 14, 2009** | vol. 106 | no. 28





Volvox inversion



http://www.damtp.cam.ac.uk/user/gold/movies.html

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our lecture course:

- ‘differential geometry’ of membranes

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Stationary patterns

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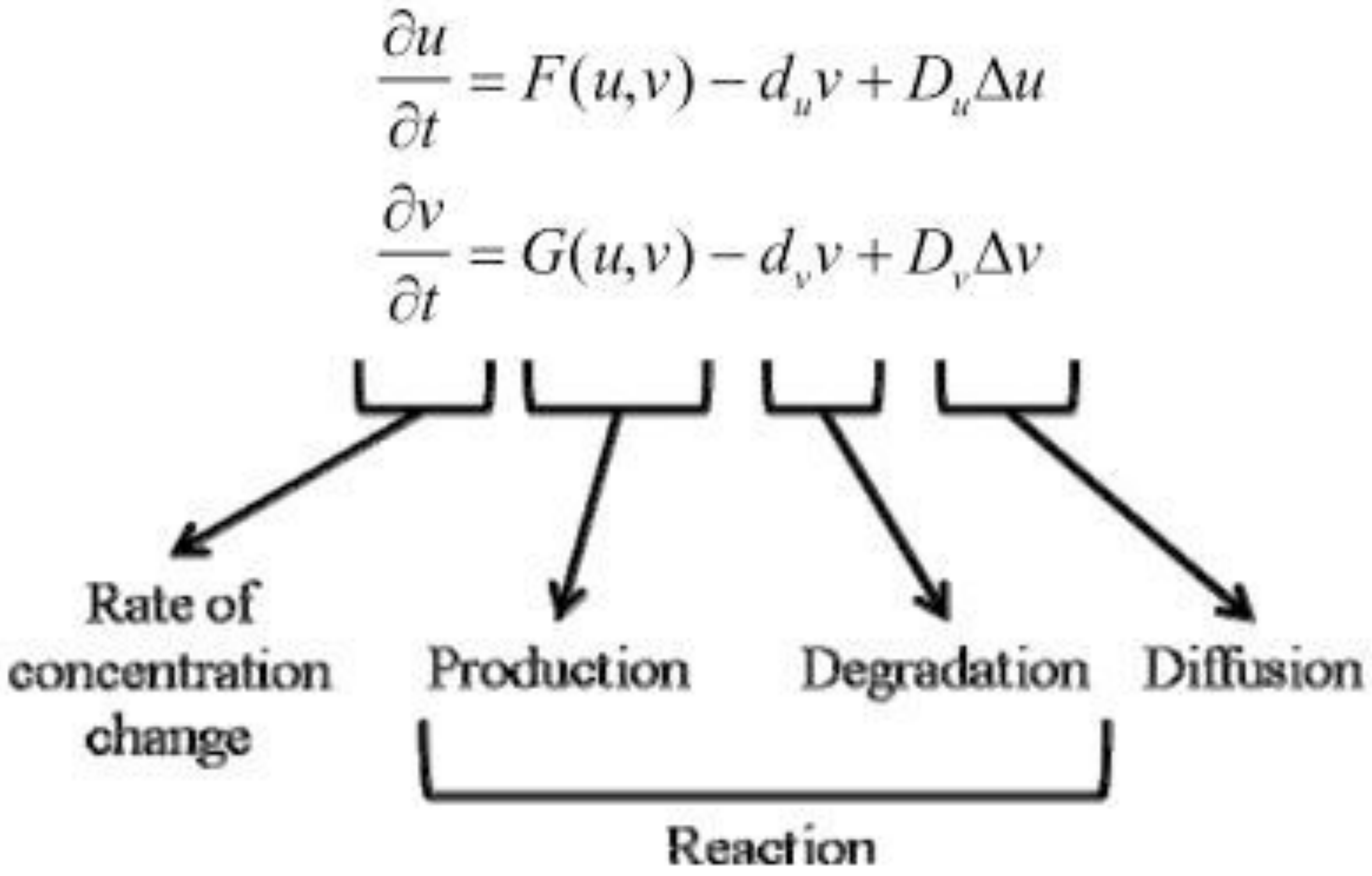
Turing model



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = F(u,v) - d_u v + D_u \Delta u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = G(u,v) - d_v v + D_v \Delta v$$

Rate of concentration change

Production

Degradation

Diffusion

Reaction

A. M. Turing. **The chemical basis of morphogenesis.** *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. London. B* **327**, 37–72 (1952)

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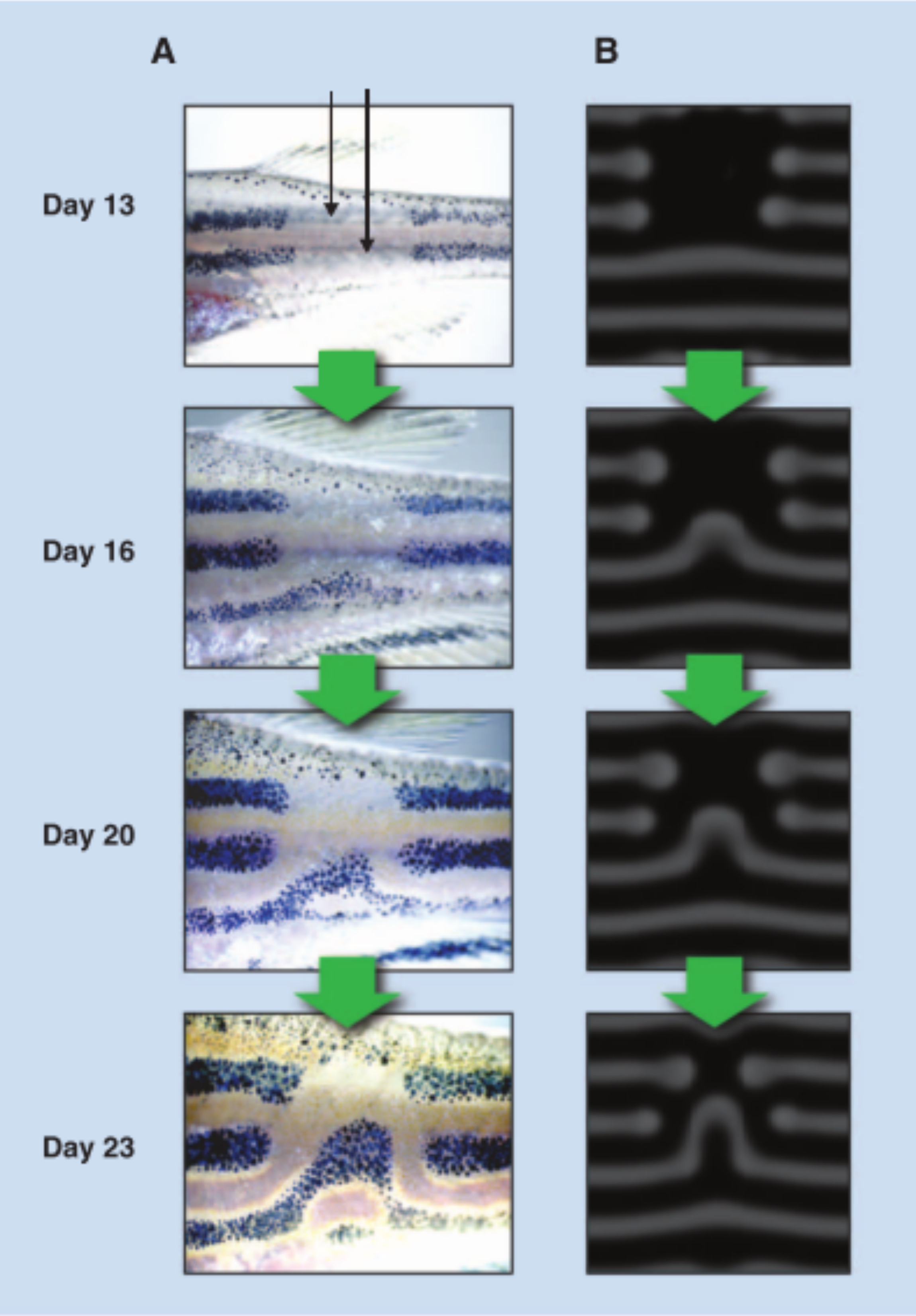
wiki

The matching of zebrafish stripe formation and a Turing model



Kondo S, & Miura T (2010). Reaction-diffusion model as a framework for understanding biological pattern formation. *Science, 329* (5999), 1616-20

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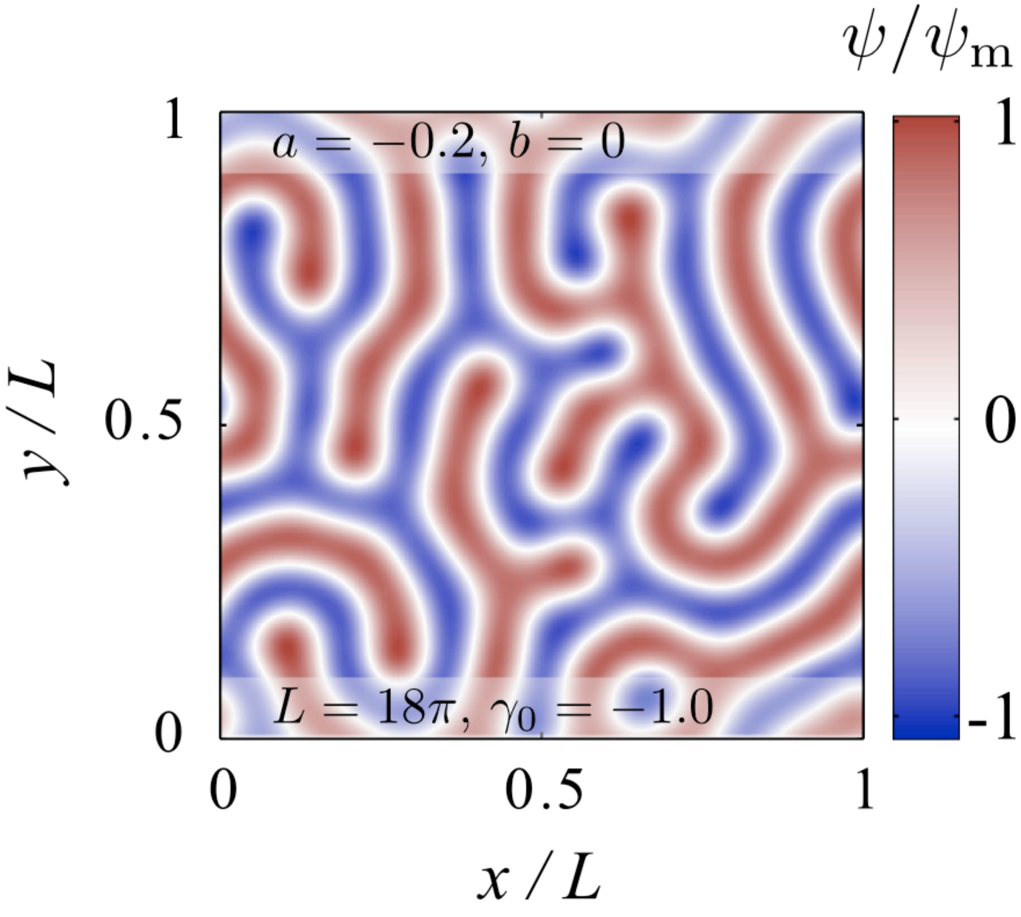
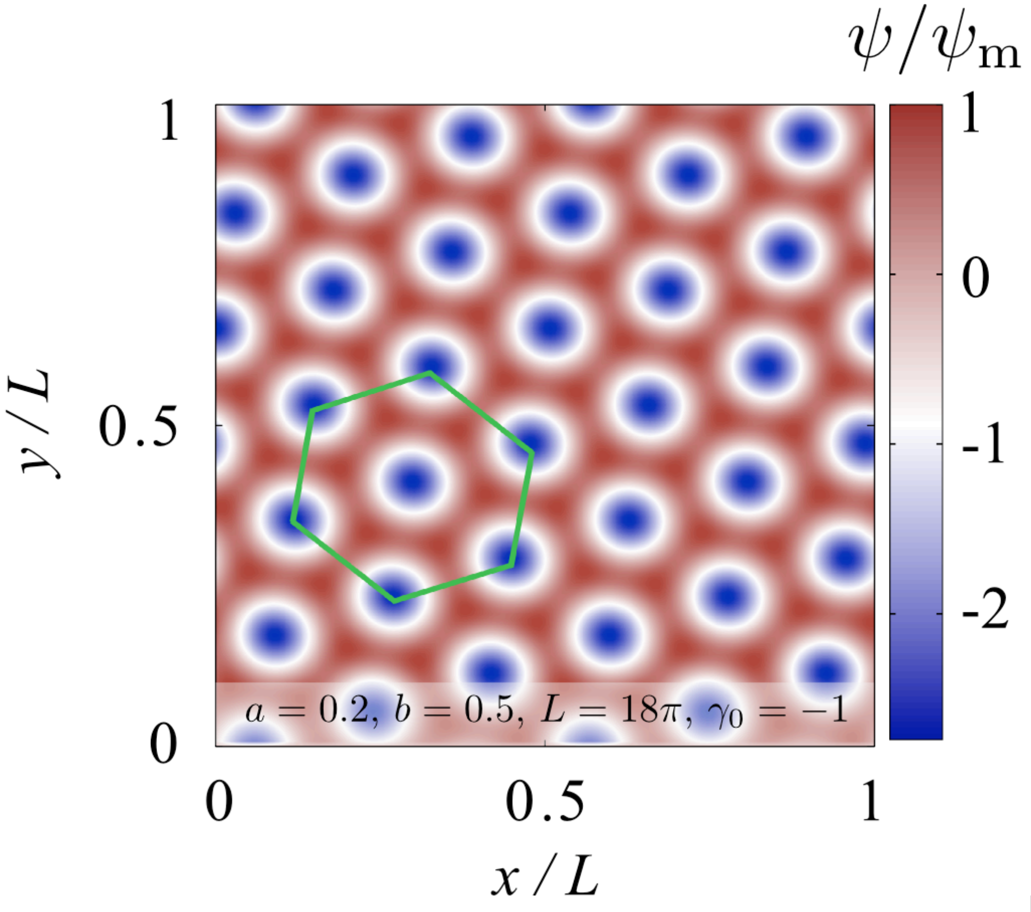
Scalar field theory

2d Swift-Hohenberg model

$$\partial_t \psi = -U'(\psi) + \gamma_0 \nabla^2 \psi - \gamma_2 (\nabla^2)^2 \psi$$

$$U(\psi) = \frac{a}{2}\psi^2 + \frac{b}{3}\psi^3 + \frac{c}{4}\psi^4$$



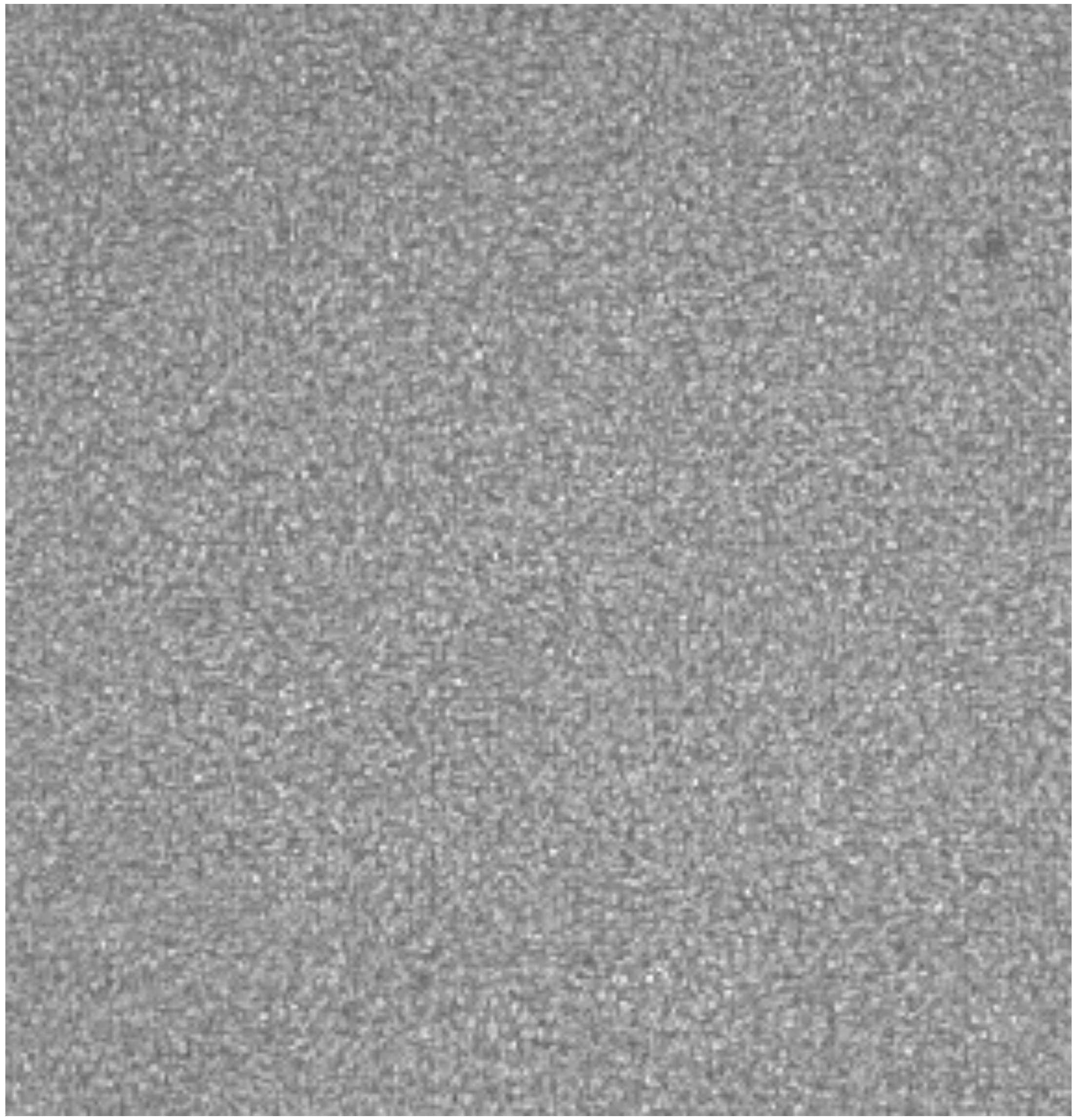


Active patterns

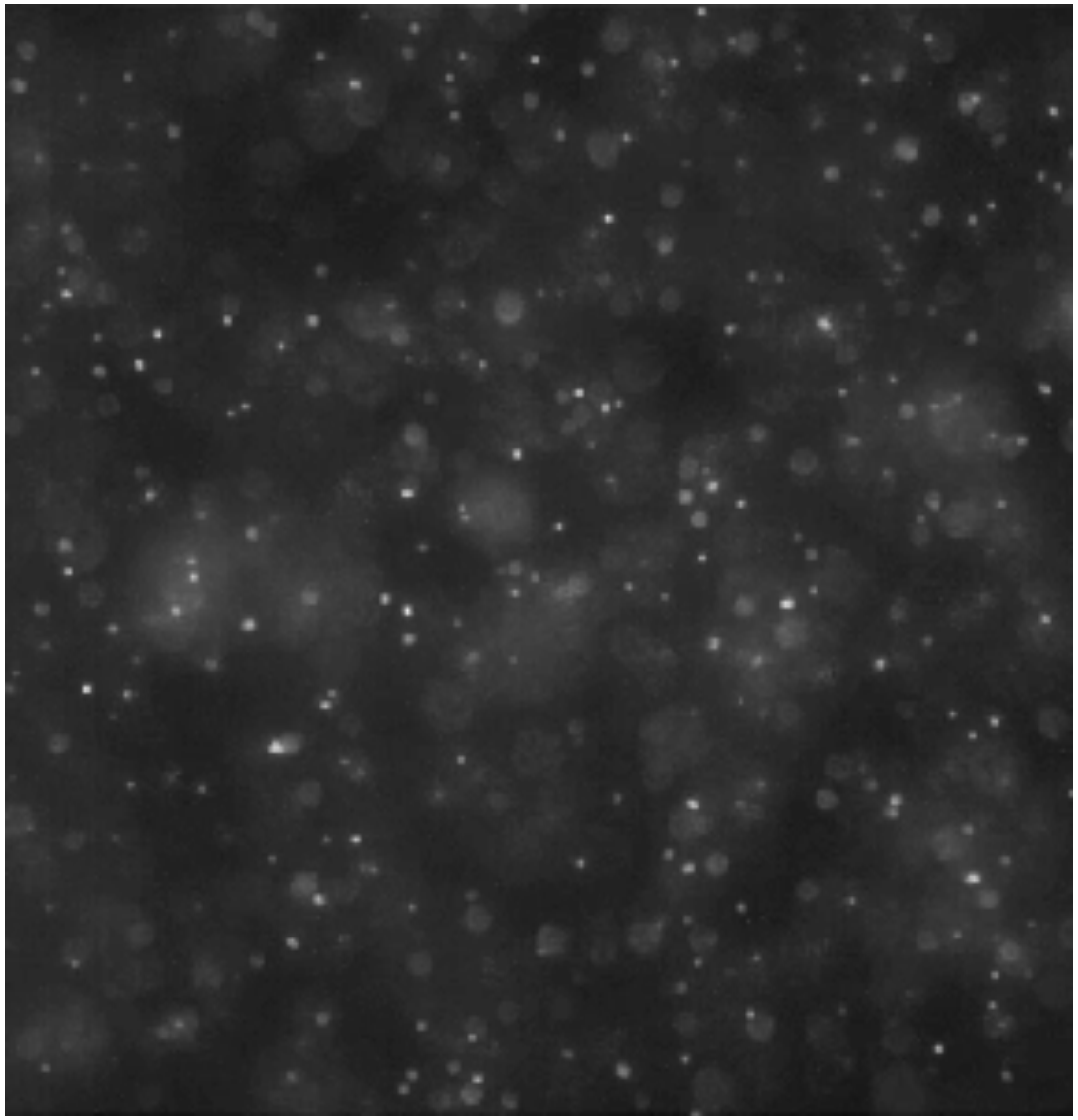
PRL (2013)

B. subtilis

tracer



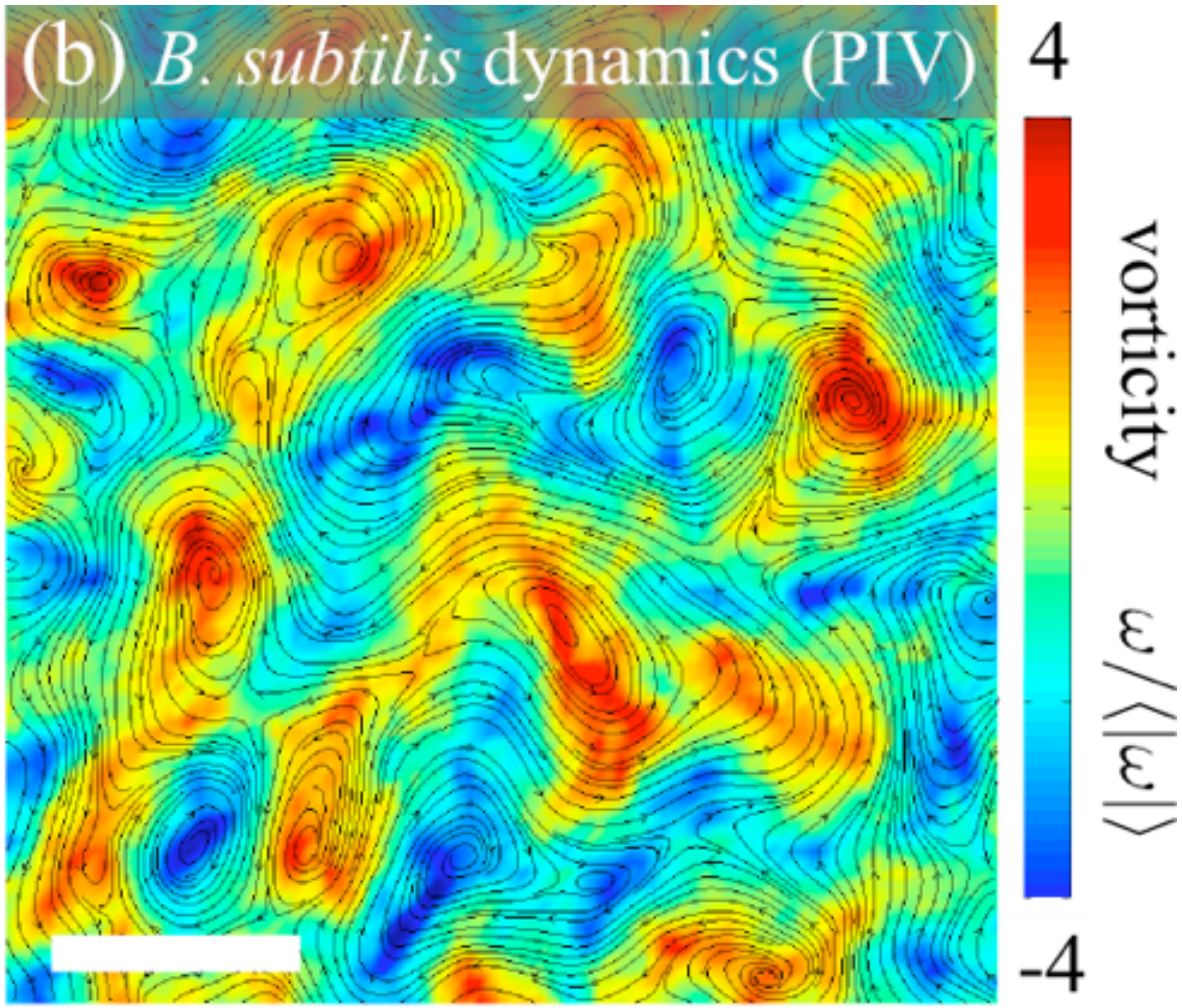
bright field



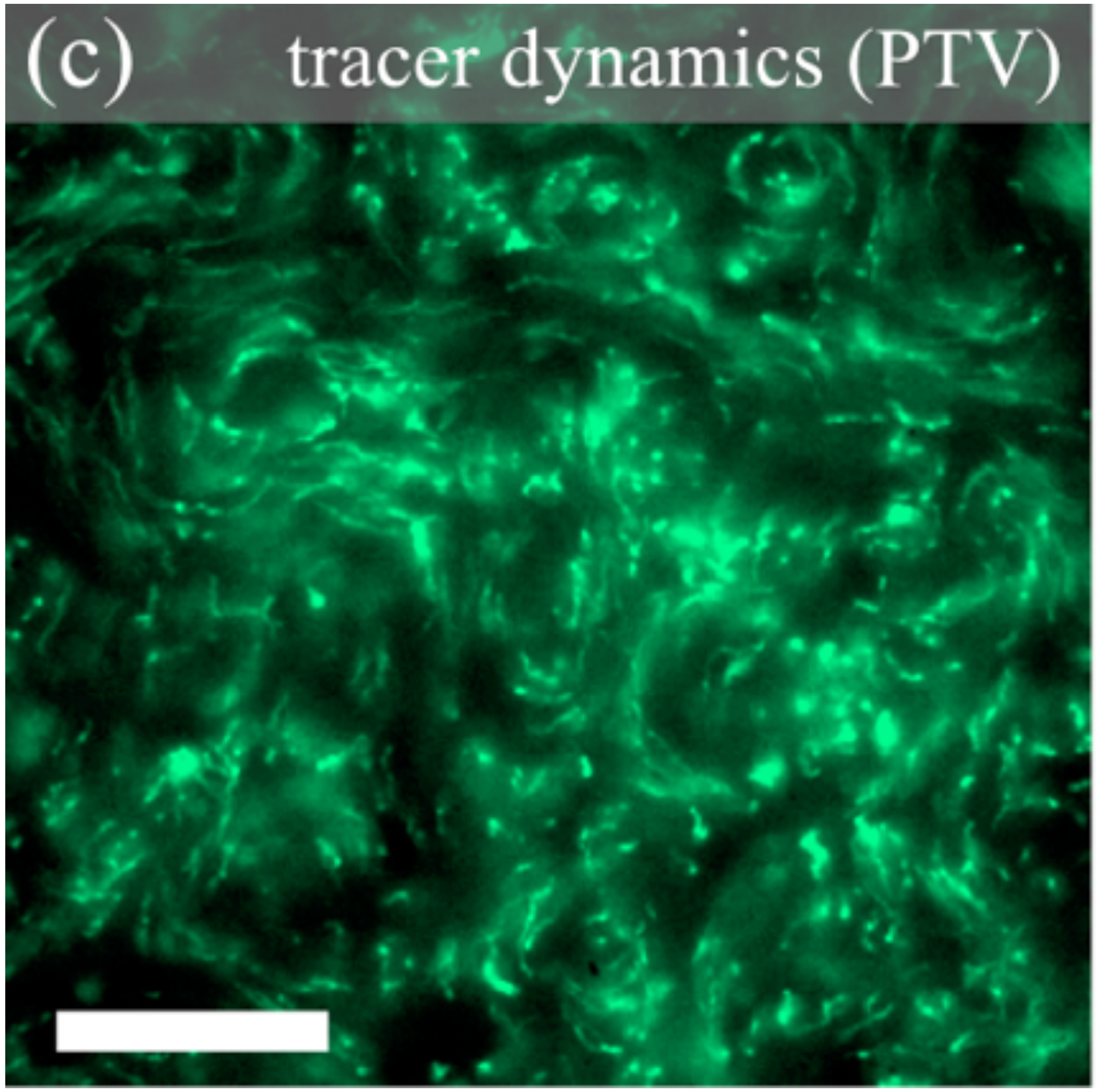
fluorescence

3D bacterial suspension

PRL (2013)



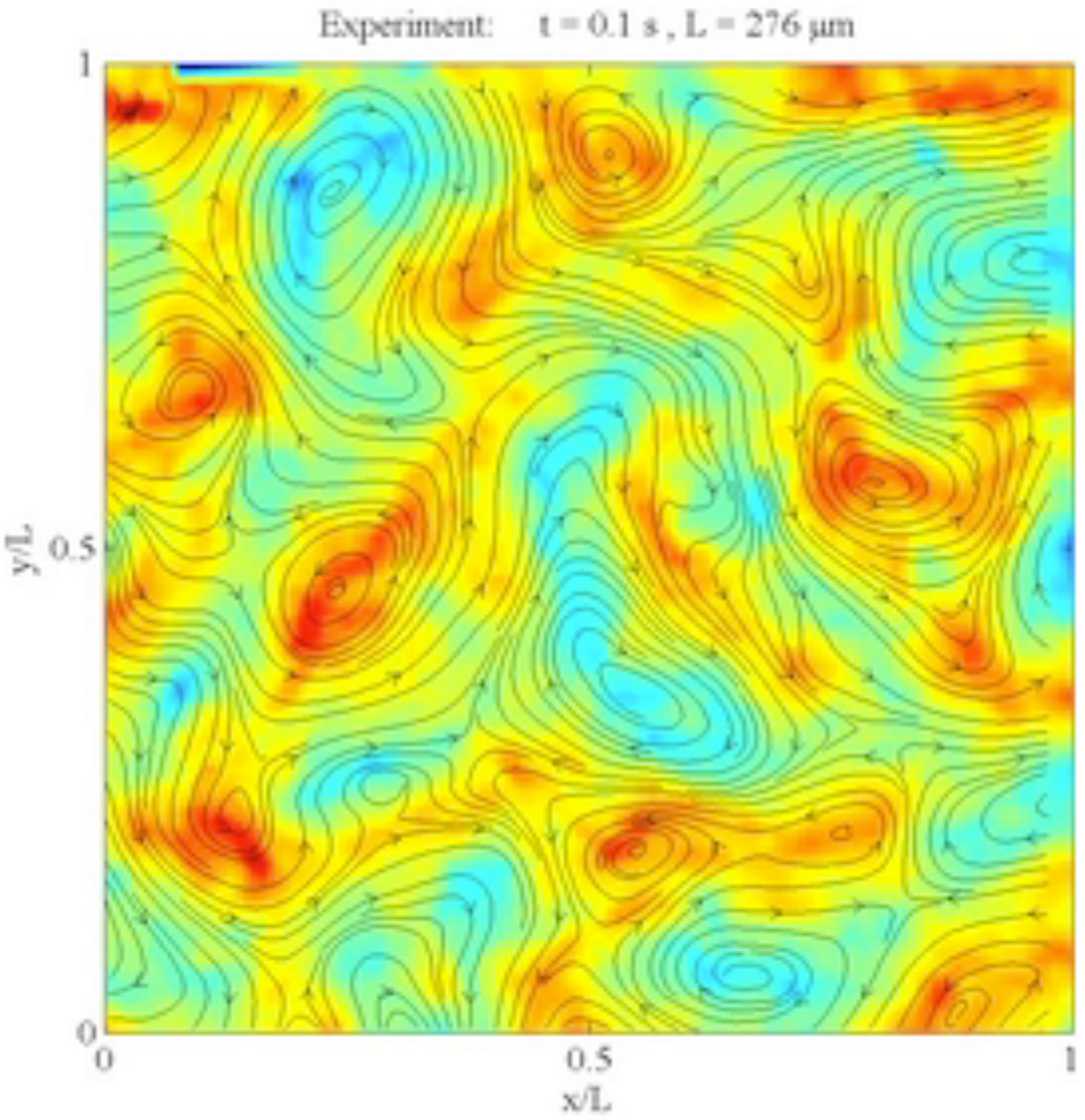
bright field



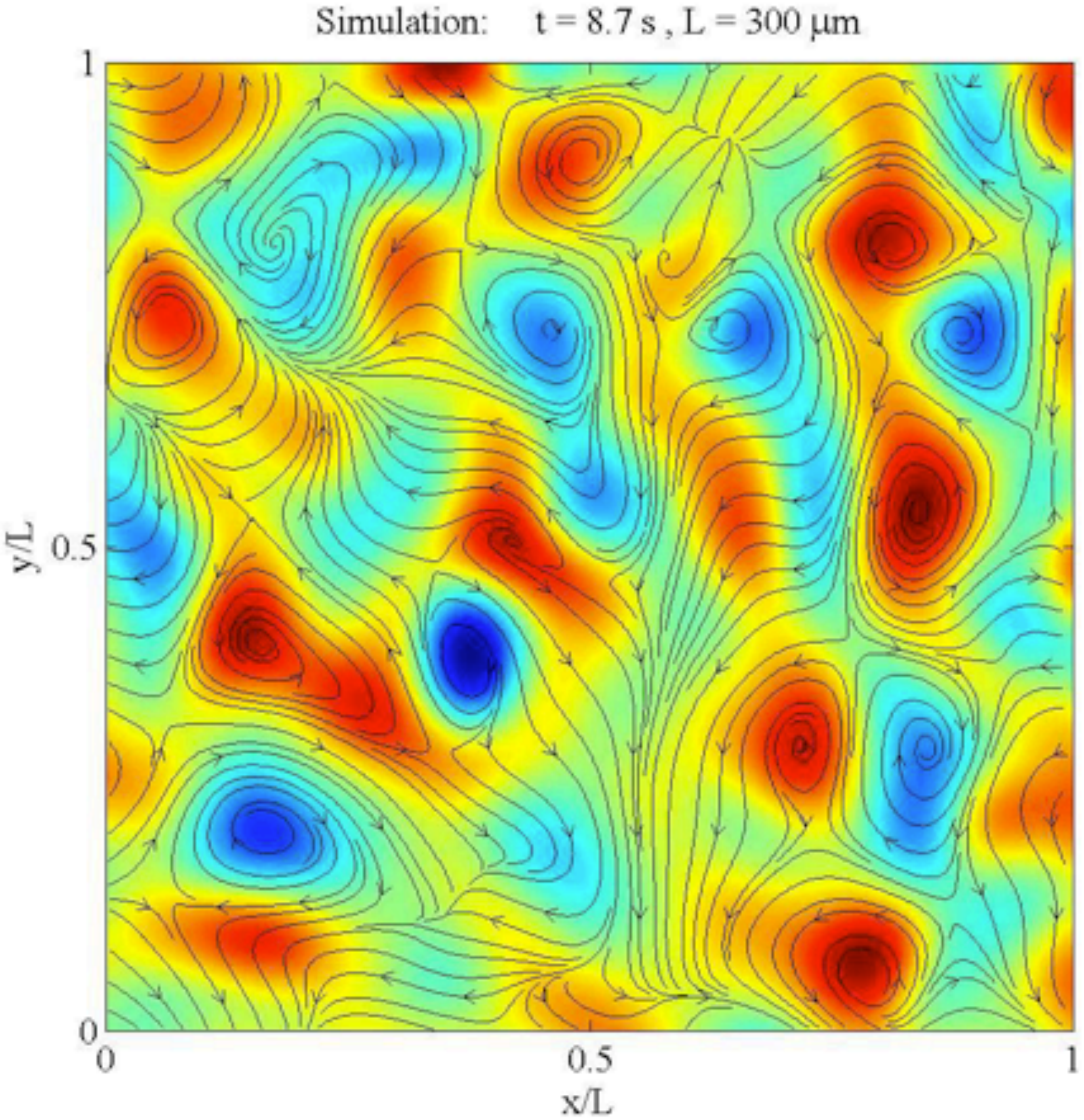
fluorescence

3D suspension

PRL (2013)



Experiment:
quasi-2D slice



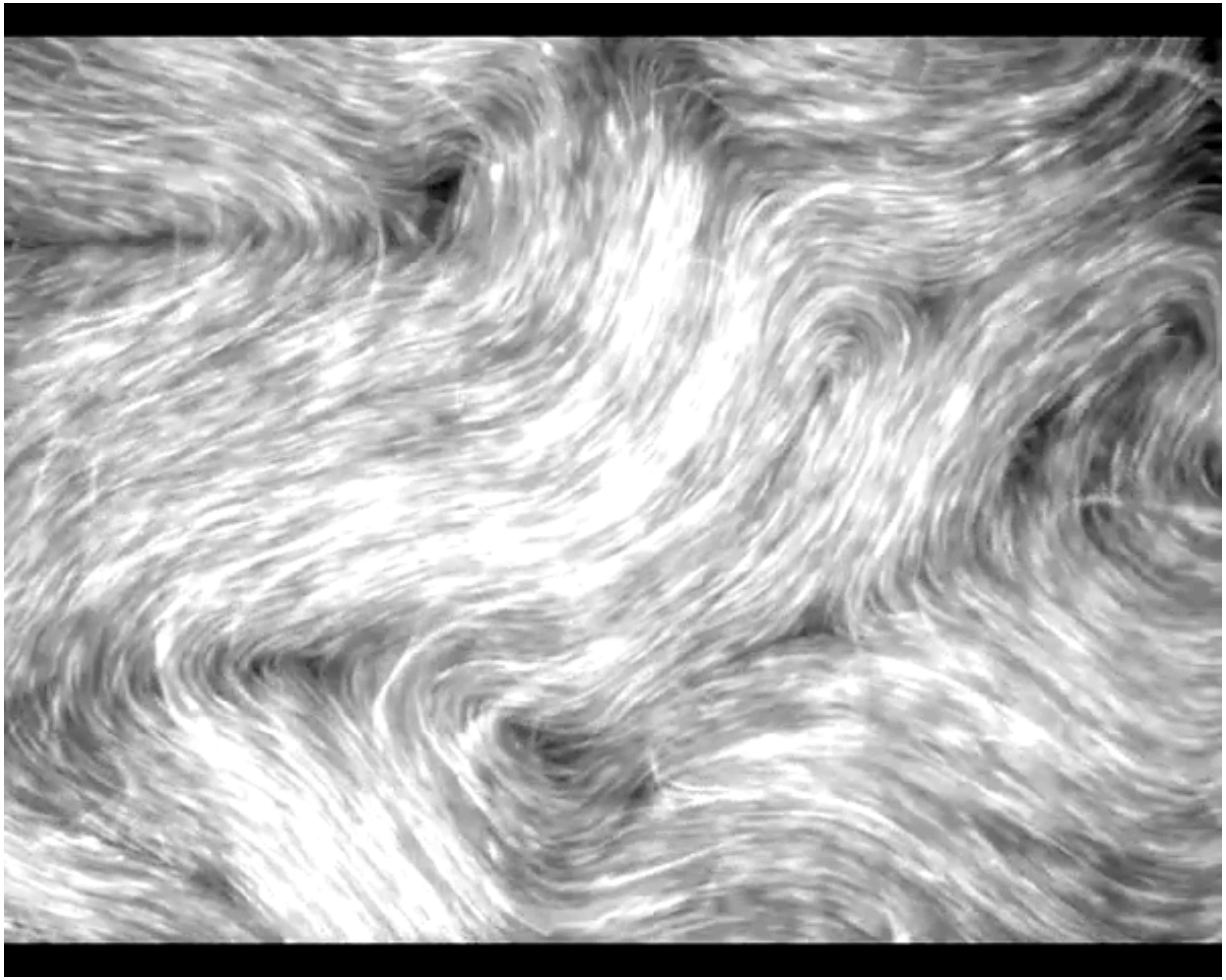
Theory:
2D slice

Vector field theory

incompressibility $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v} = 0$

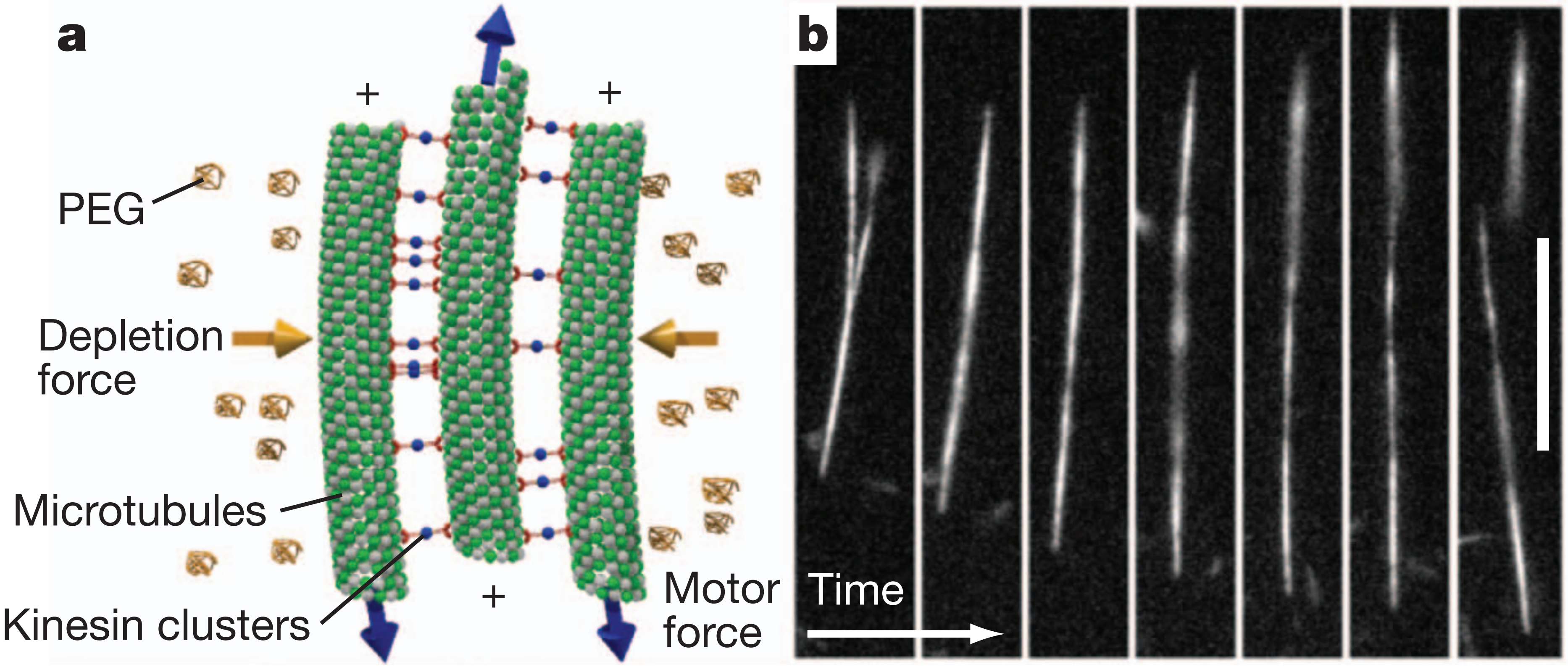
$$(\partial_t + \lambda_0 \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \nabla)\boldsymbol{v} = -\nabla(p + \lambda_1 \boldsymbol{v}^2) - (\beta \boldsymbol{v}^2 + \alpha)\boldsymbol{v} + \\ + \Gamma_0 \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{v} - \Gamma_2 (\nabla^2)^2 \boldsymbol{v}$$

Active nematics



Dogic lab (Brandeis) Nature 2012

Active nematics



Dogic lab (Brandeis) Nature 2012

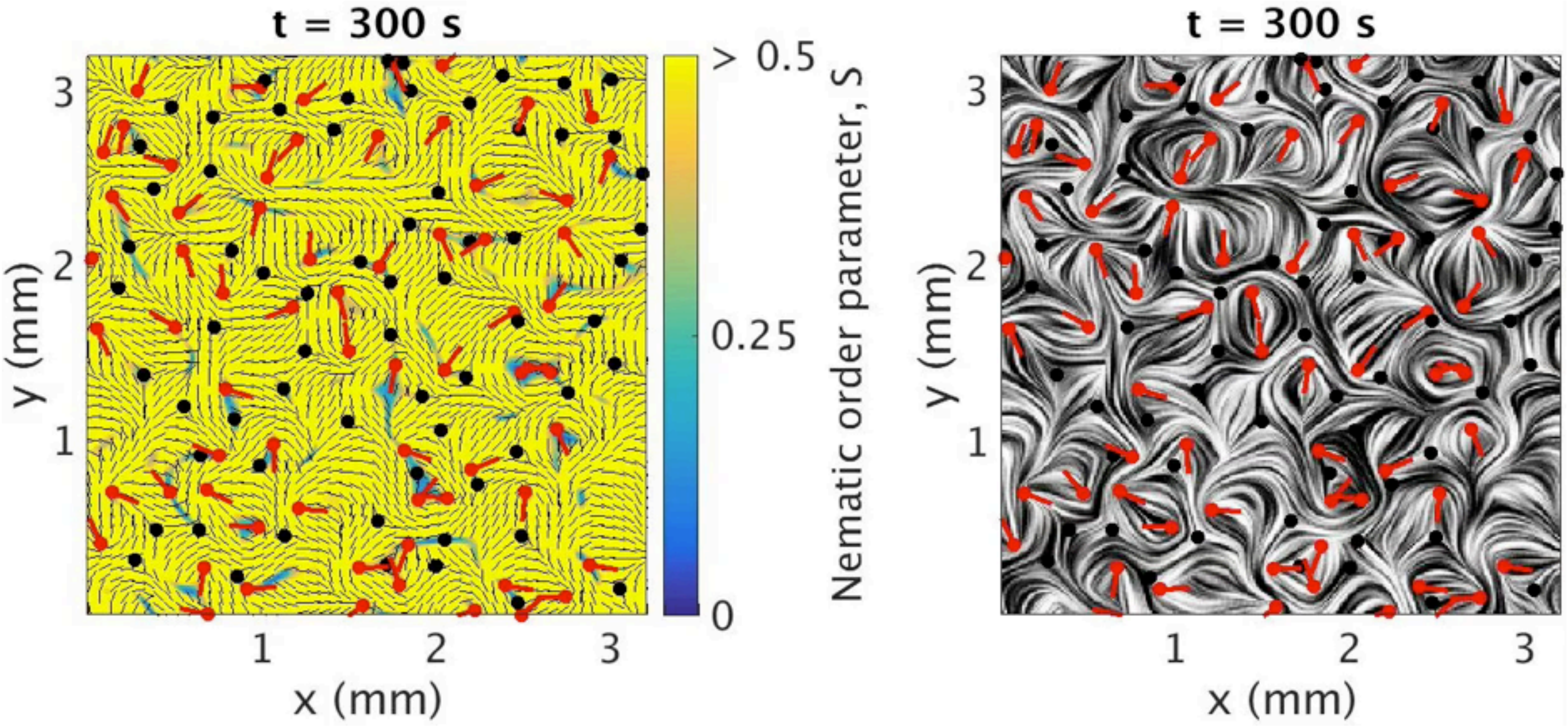
no head or tail ⇒ Q-tensor order-parameter

$$Q_{ij} = Q_{ji} \, , \qquad \mathrm{Tr}\, Q = 0 \qquad Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} .$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{\lambda^2 + \mu^2}, \qquad \Lambda^{\pm} = \pm \Delta$$

$$\partial_t Q_{ij} + \partial_k (v_k Q_{ij}) = -\frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta Q_{ij}}$$

$$v_k \;=\; D\,\partial_n Q_{nk}$$



biological networks

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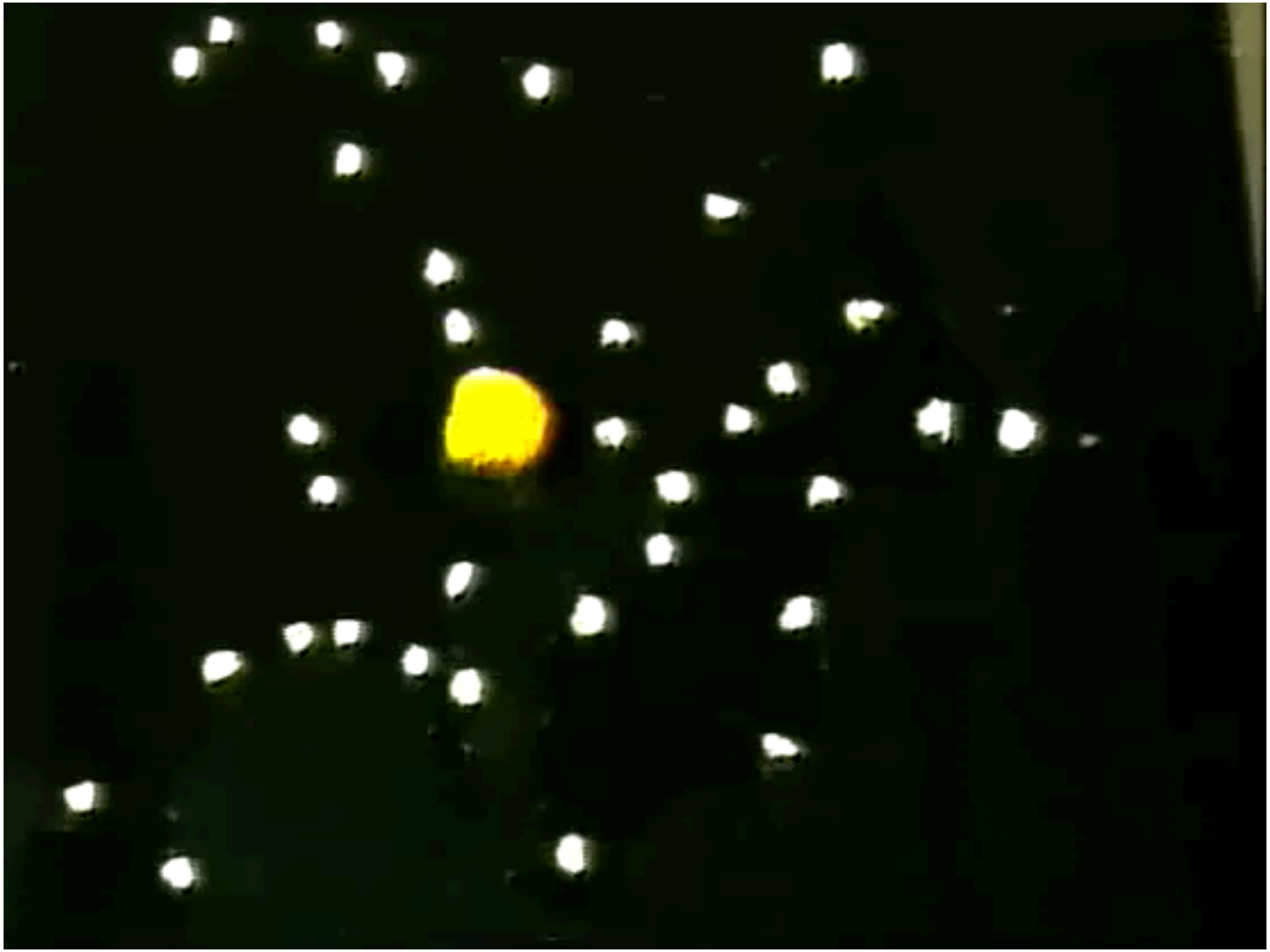
Tokyo rail network by *Physarum plasmodium*



Tero et al (2010) Science

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