

Modeling Complex Material Properties

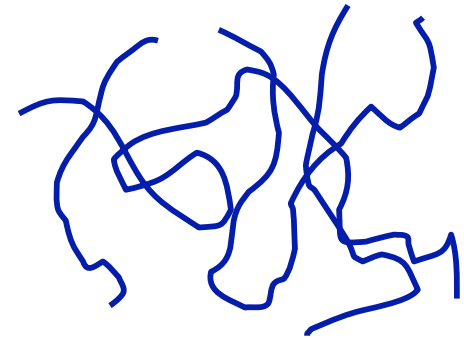
Continuum

bending plate



Microstructural

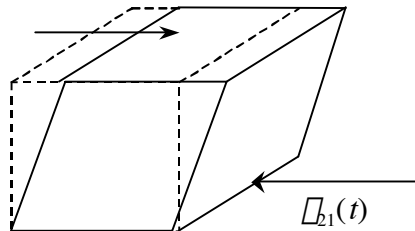
entangled polymer



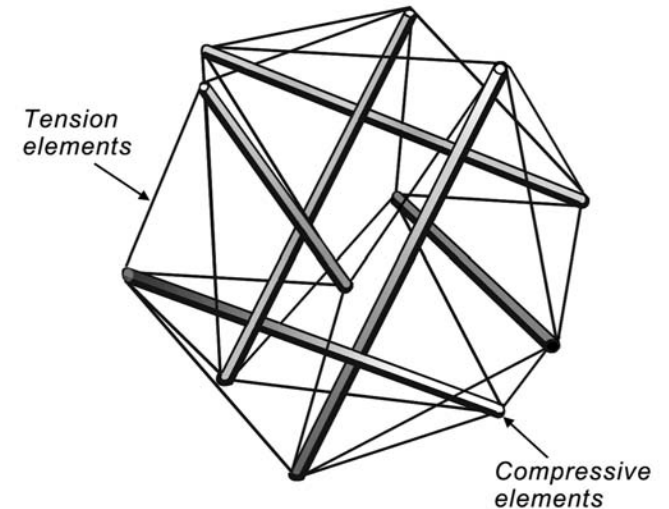
Constitutive relations and
force balance



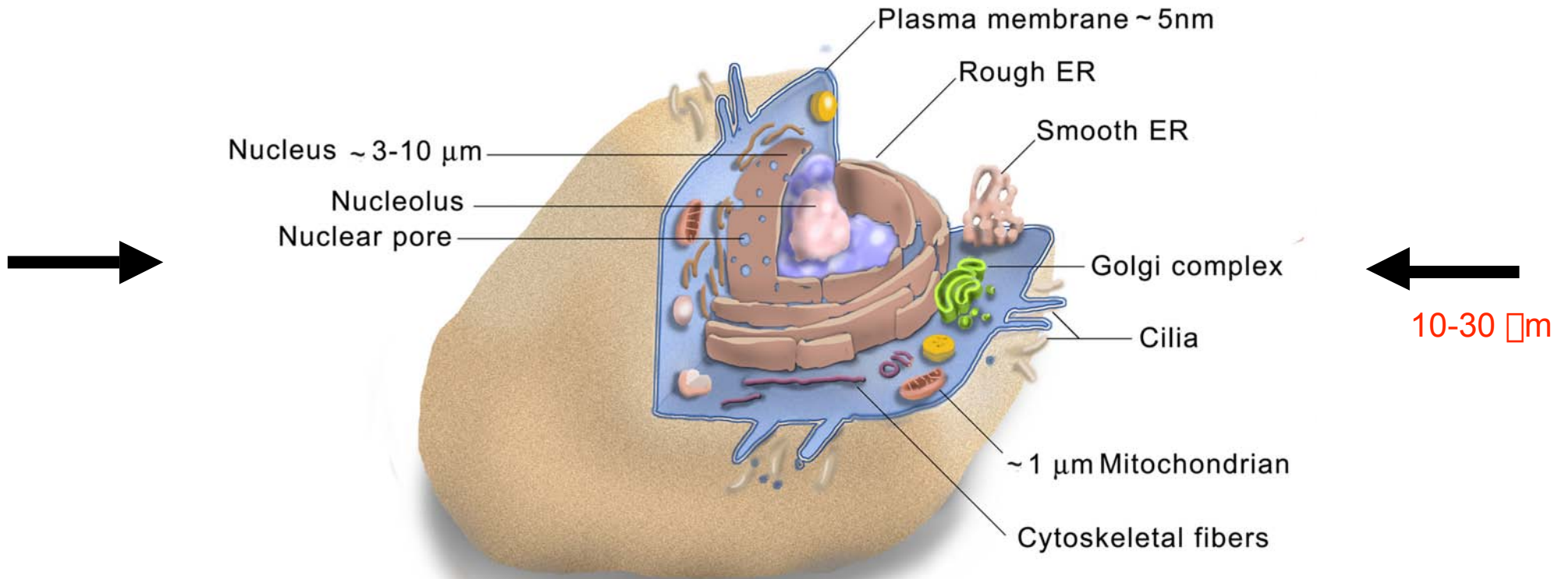
*Viscoelastic or poroelastic
solid*



strut model



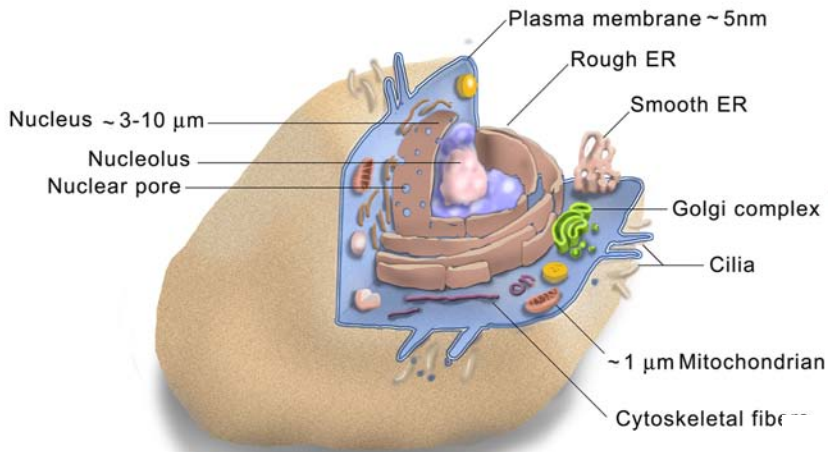
Typical Eukaryotic Cell



1 μm = 10^{-6} m
1 nm = 10^{-9} m
1 \AA = 10^{-10} m

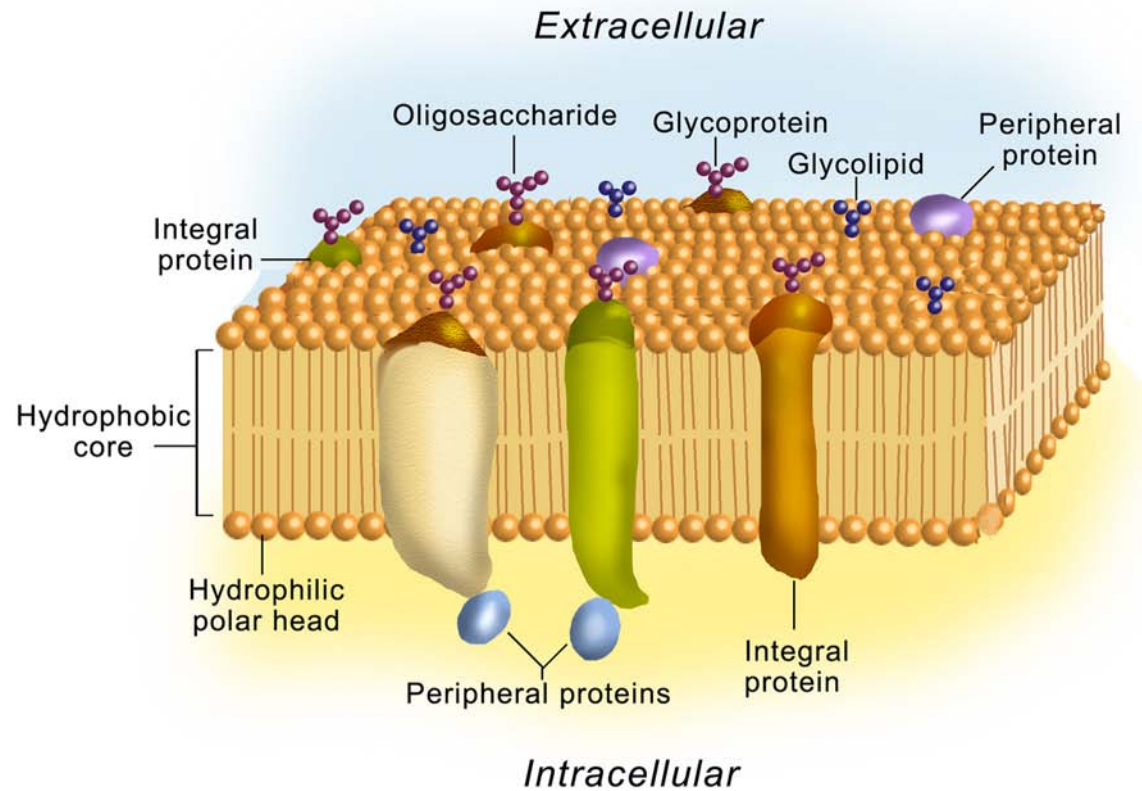
Plasma Membrane

Plasma Membrane



2-D Elastic Plate

~5 nm



Cytoskeleton

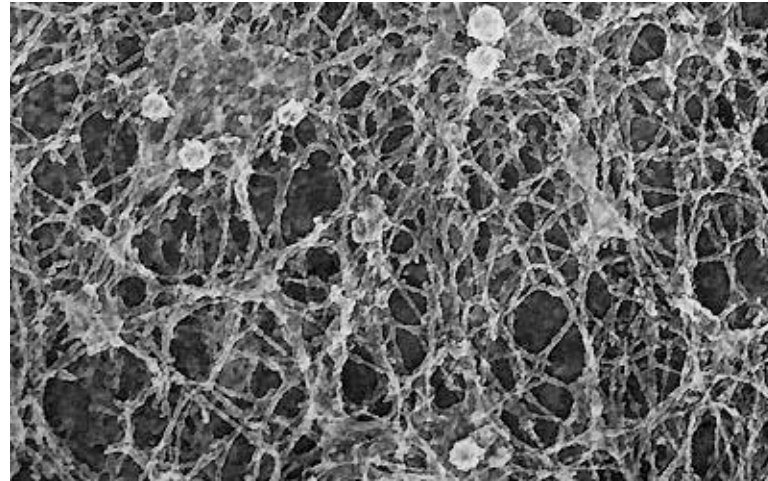
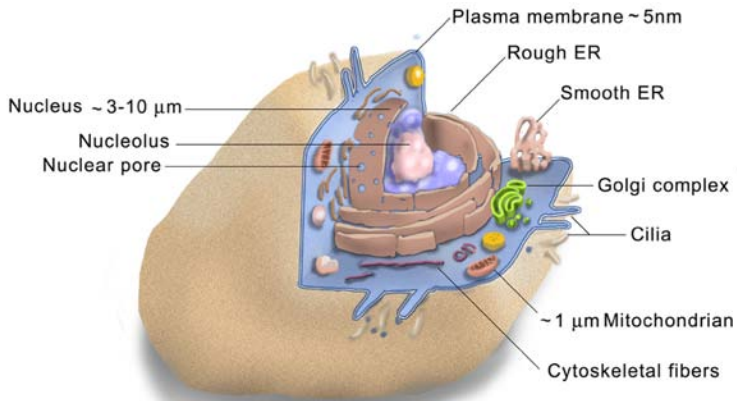
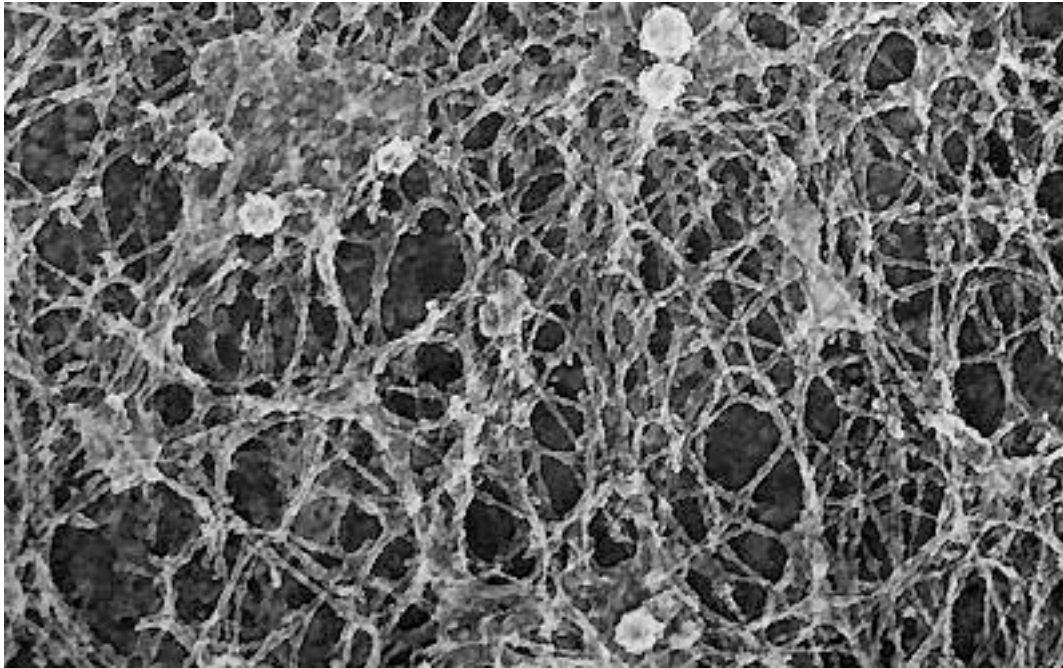


Photo from J. Hartwig

Cytoskeletal
fibers

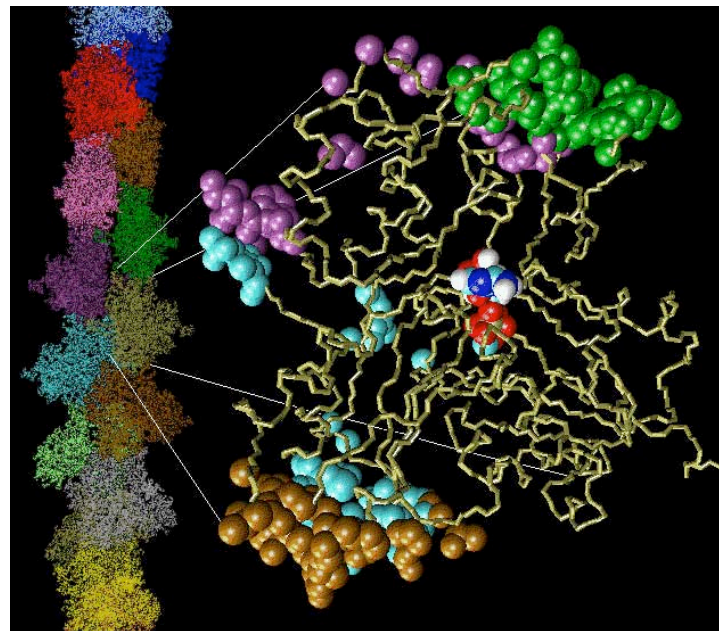
	Diameter (nm)	Persistence Length (μm)
actin	6-8	15
microtubule	10	60,000
intermediate filament	20-25	1-3

“rigidity” \swarrow



When stressed, cells form stress fibers, mediated by a variety of **actin-binding proteins**.

TEM of cytoskeleton, Hartwick, <http://expmed.bwh.harvard.edu>

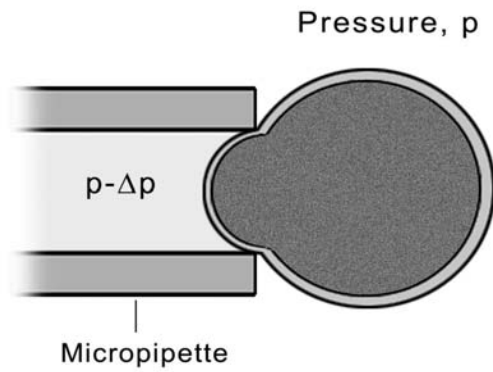


Actin filament: a force of 10 pN supported by a single actin filament ($E \sim 10^9$ Pa) produces a strain of $\sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$!!)

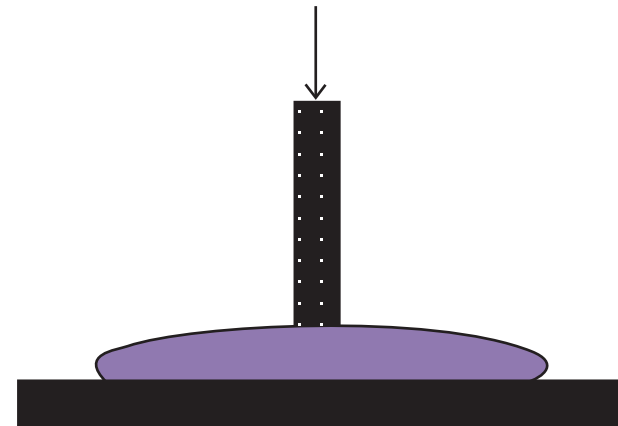
Structure of actin, <http://www.scripps.edu/mb/wriggers/projects/actin/>

Measuring Complex Material Properties

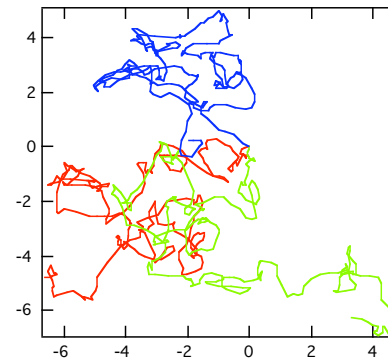
Aspiration



Cell Poking



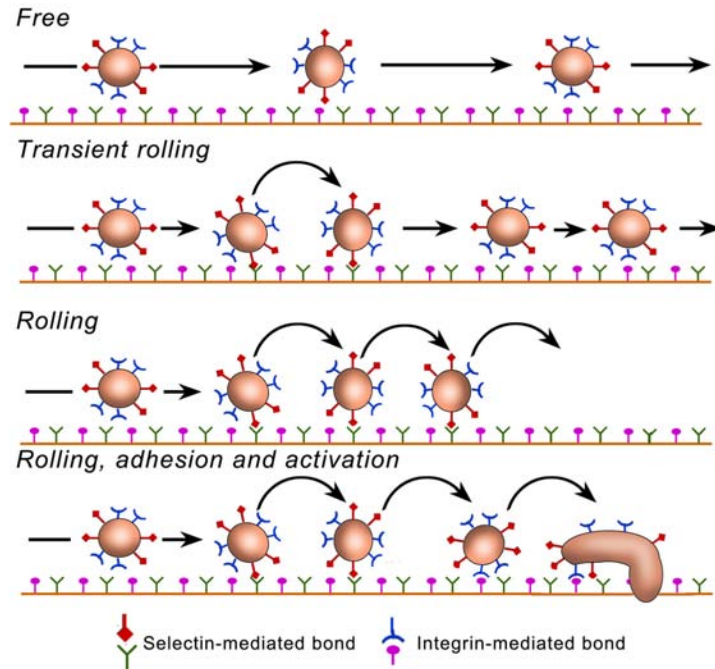
Thermal tracers



Cell Adhesion

Molecular properties in cell adhesion: a physical and engineering perspective

Chase E. Orsello, Douglas A. Lauffenburger and Daniel A. Hammer



Physical forces effect bond association/dissociation

Finite contact times

Cell deformation