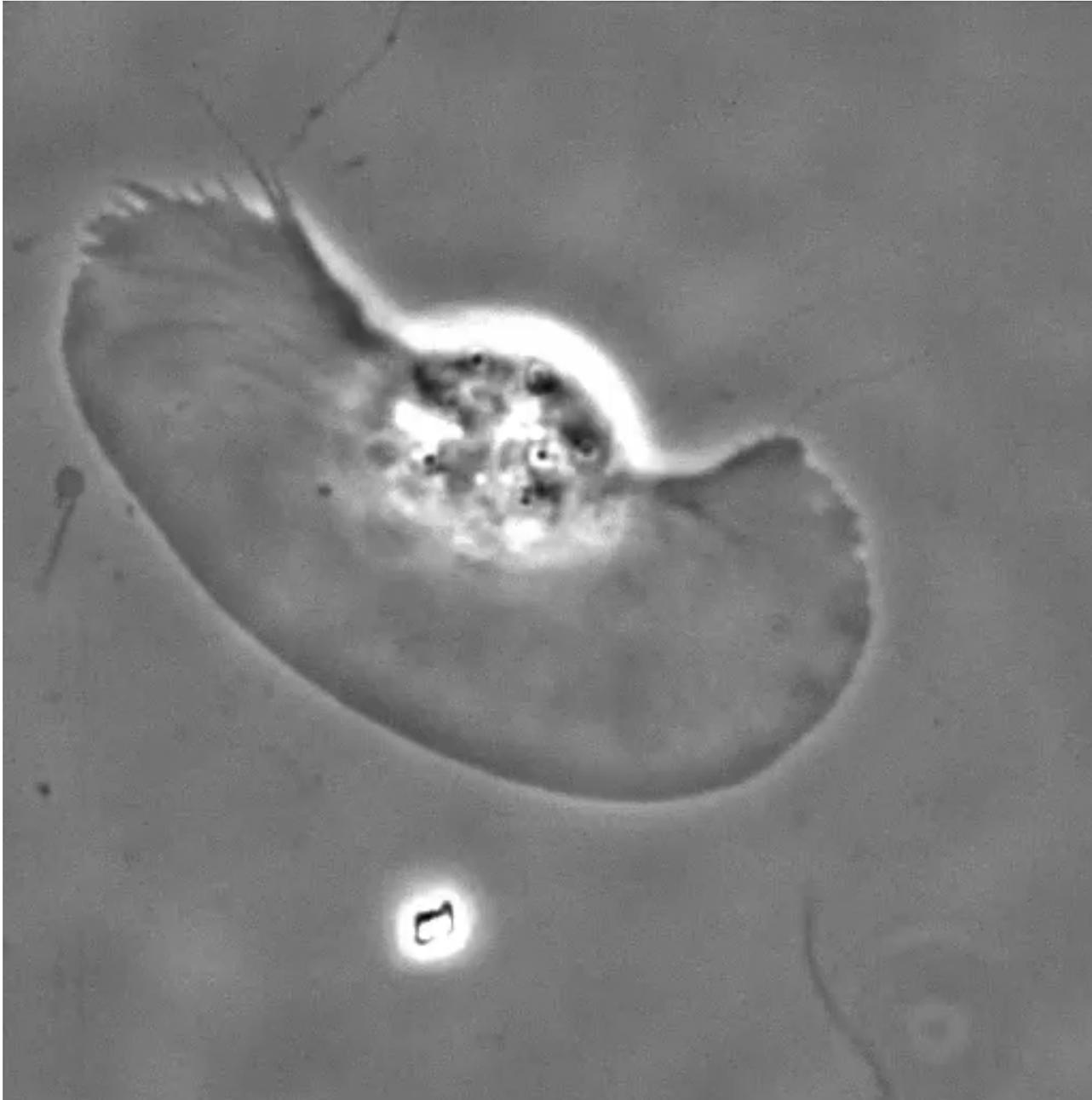


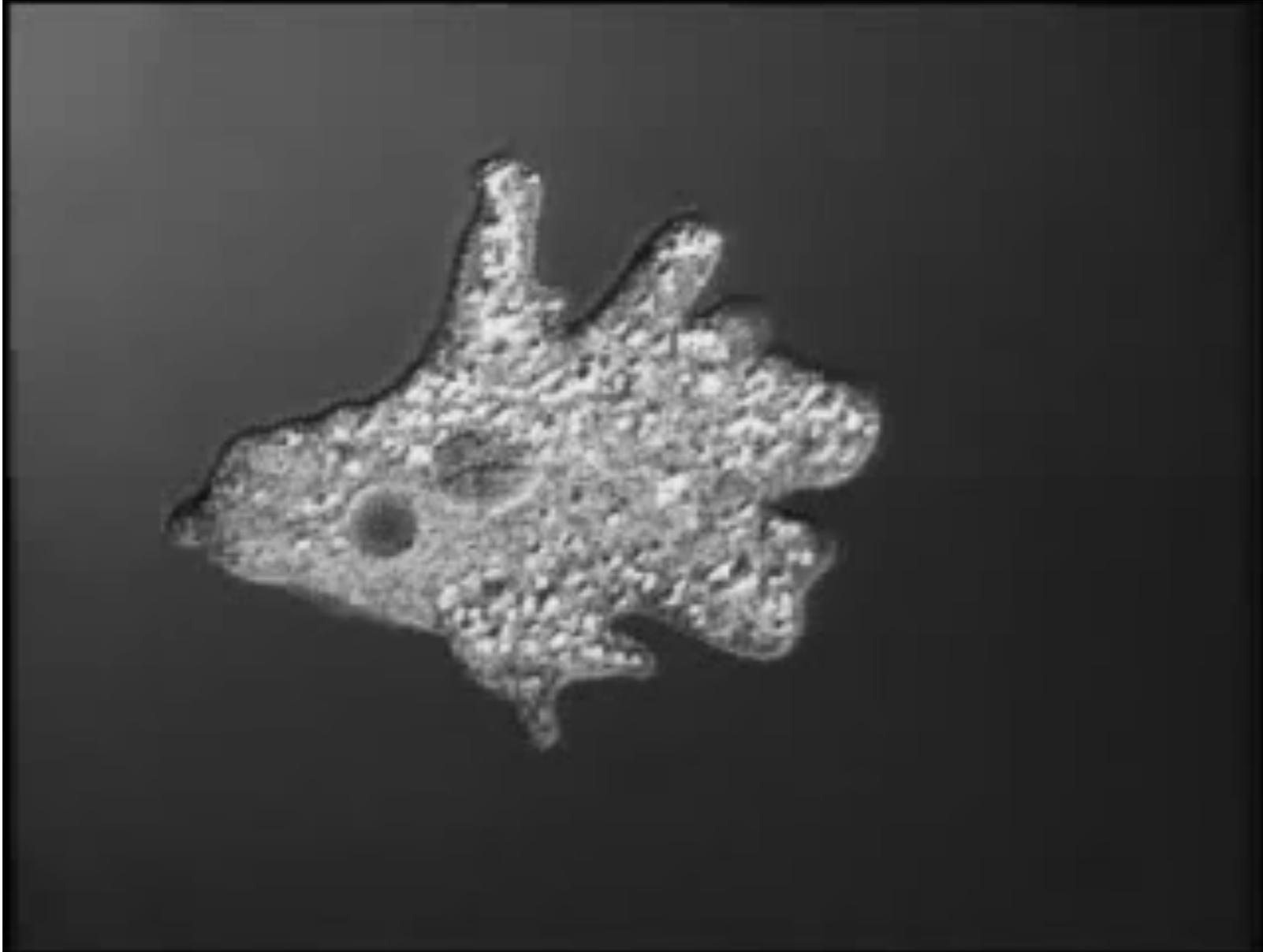
# Cell motion



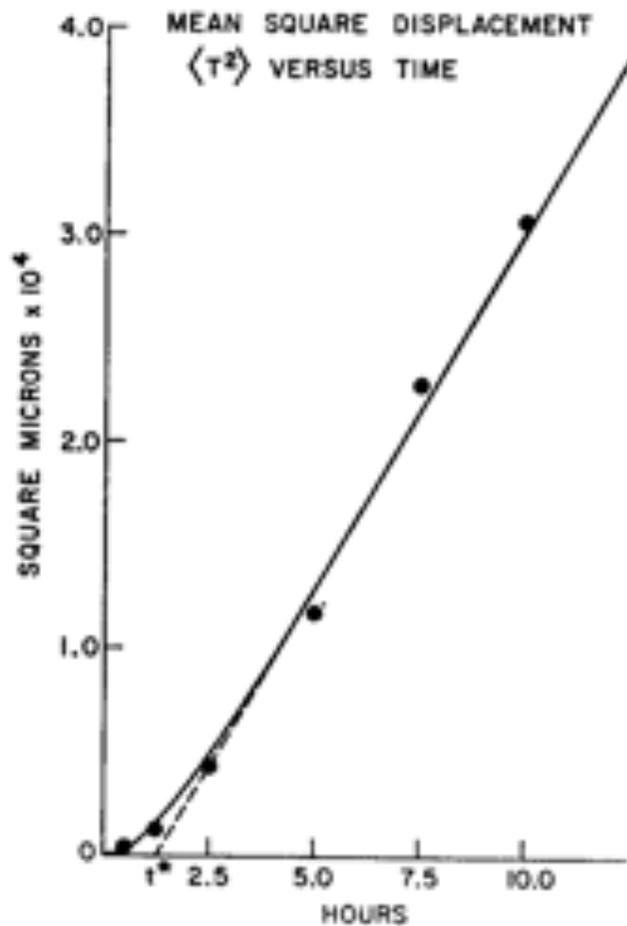
Keratocytes

lamellipodium

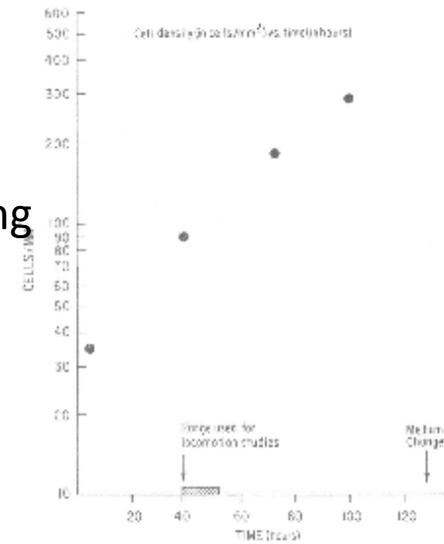
Crawling amoeba (pseudopodia).



# Cell motion as persistent random motion



Exponential growth (doubling time  $\sim 30$  h)



Time

$$\langle T^2 \rangle = 4D^* (t - t^*(1 - \exp(-t/t^*)))$$

for large  $t$ ,

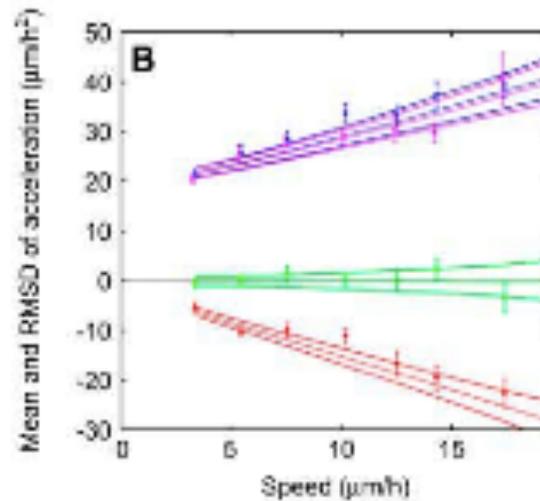
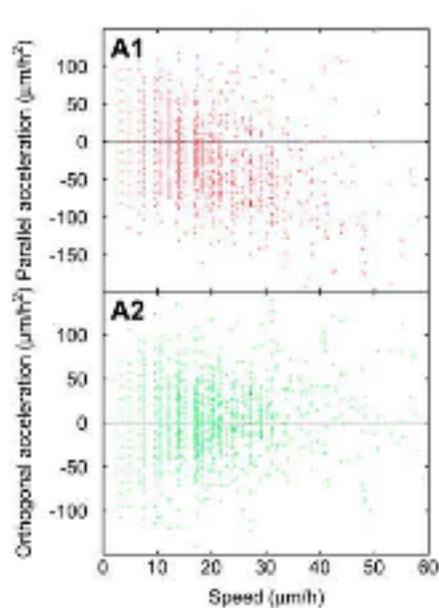
$$\langle T^2 \rangle = 4D^*(t - t^*).$$

Mouse fibroblasts

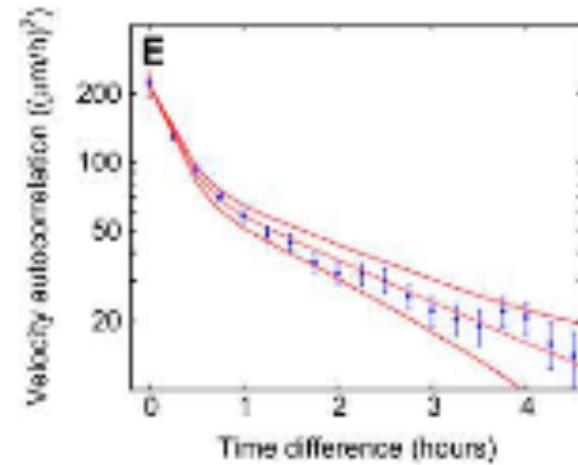
Gail and Boone, Biophys J (1970)

# A refined random motion model

(Selmeczi et al, Biophys J 2005)



Mean of both components and MSD



Two exponentials in  $\langle v(0)v(t) \rangle$

Acceleration ( $//$  or  $\perp$  to  $v$ )

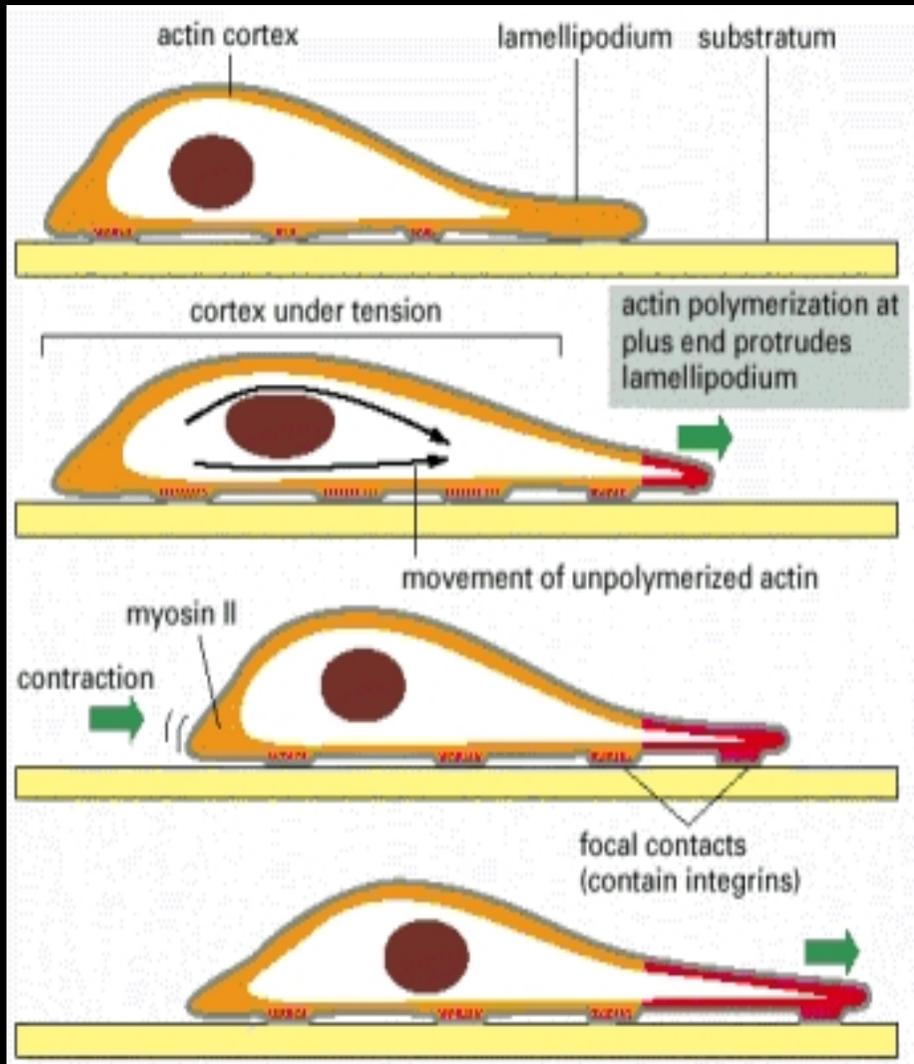
$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\beta\mathbf{v} + \alpha^2 \int_{-\infty}^t dt' \exp[-\gamma(t-t')] \mathbf{v}(t') + \sigma(|\mathbf{v}|) \xi(t)$$

-Memory kernel

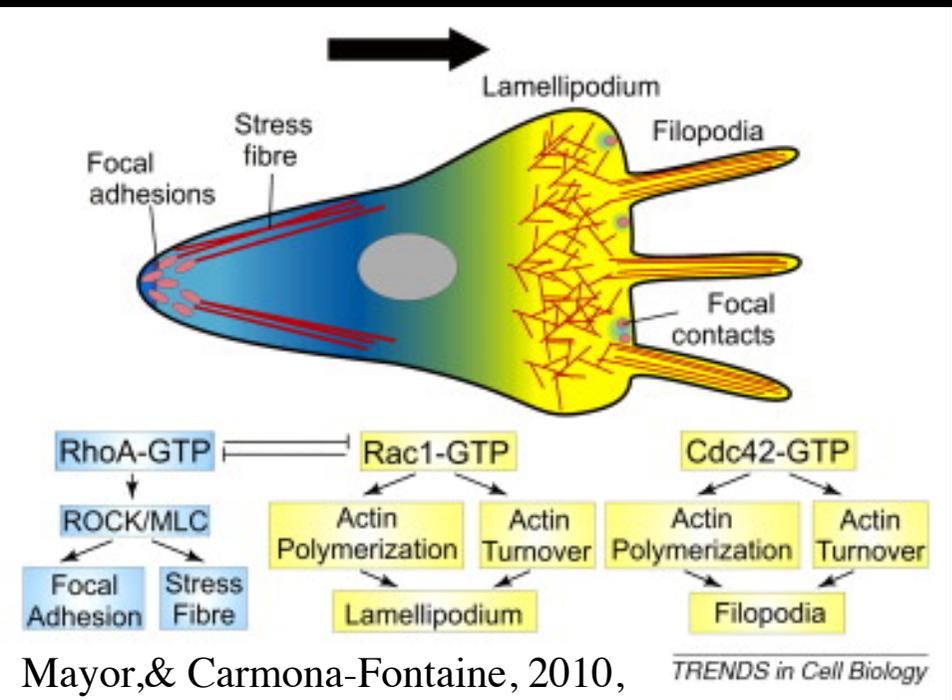
-Velocity dependent noise  $\sigma(\mathbf{v}) = s_0 + s_1 v$

	HeCaT
$\alpha$ (1/h)	1.5
$\beta$ , respectively $\beta_0$ (1/h)	4.1
$\beta_1$ (1/ $\mu\text{m}$ )	-
$\gamma$ (1/h)	1.0
$\sigma_0$ ( $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}^{1/2}$ )	11
$\sigma_{  }$ (1/h <sup>1/2</sup> )	1.3
$\sigma_{\perp}$ (1/h <sup>1/2</sup> )	1.3

# Basic view



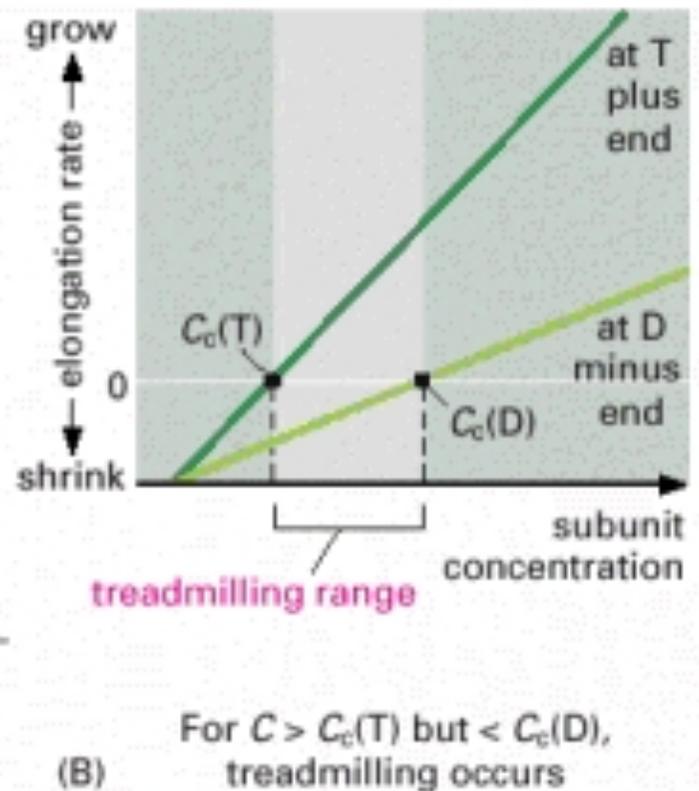
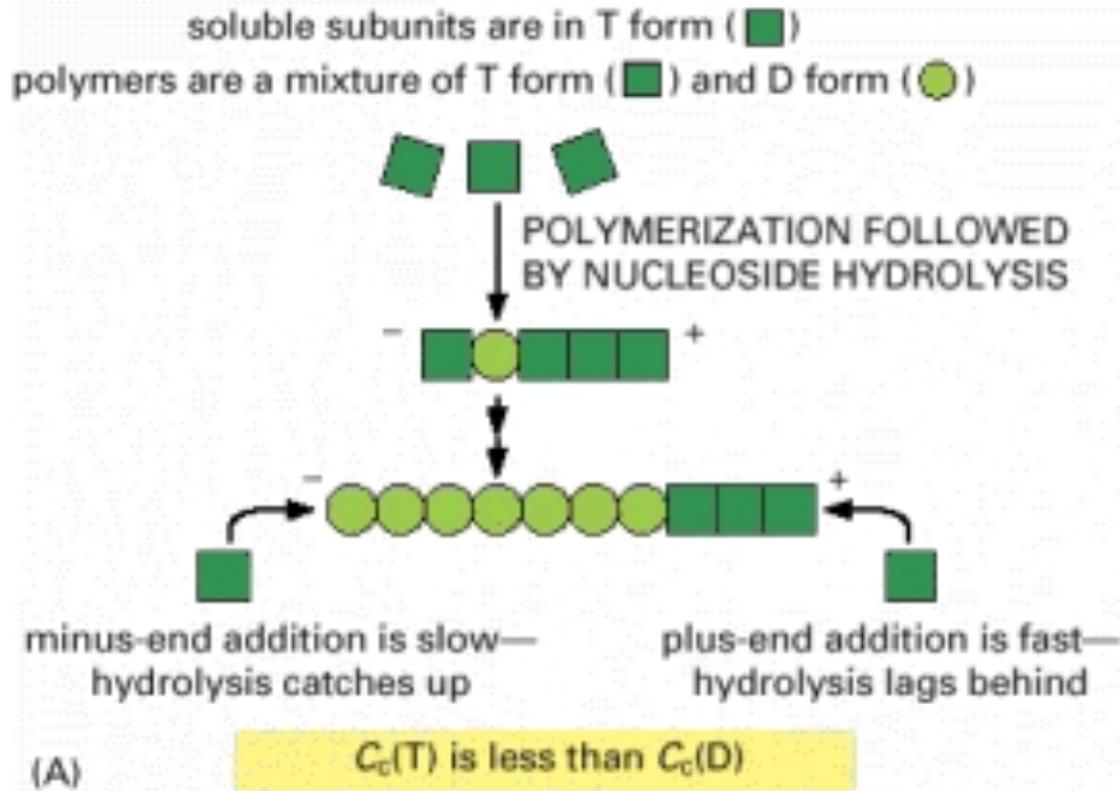
MBC, Alberts et al



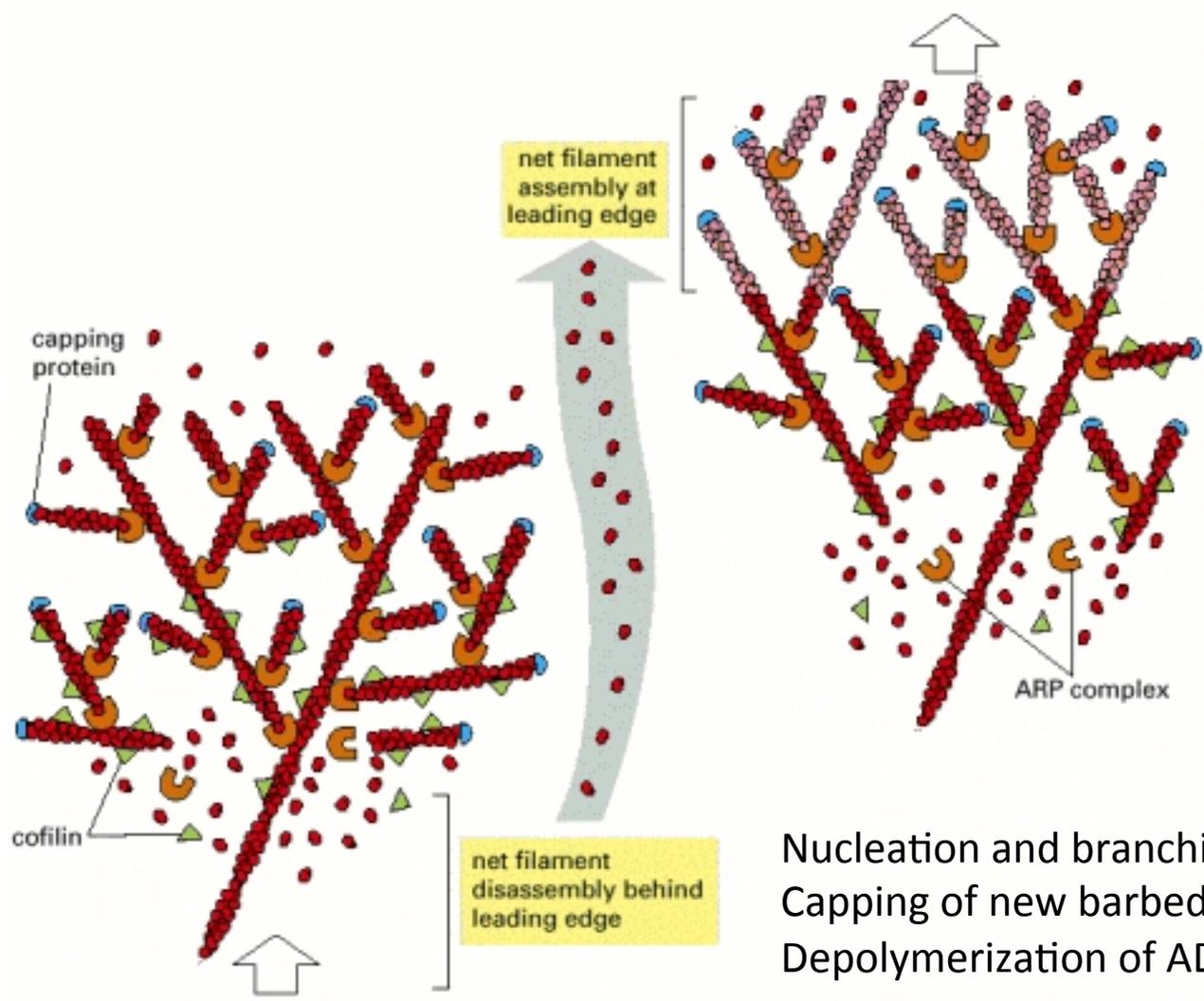
Many interesting questions:

- establishment of polarity
- propulsion mechanism
- origin of stochasticity,
- ...

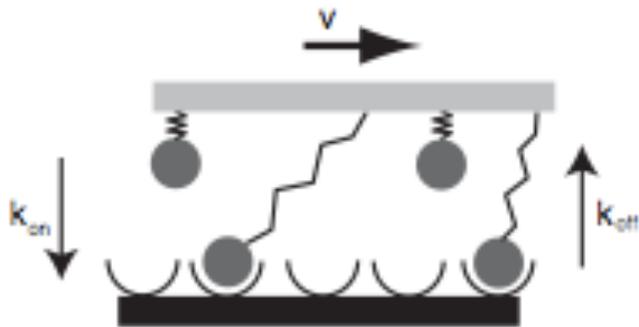
# F-actin treadmilling in vitro



**Model for treadmilling of the actin meshwork at the leading edge  
(Alberts et al, MCB)**



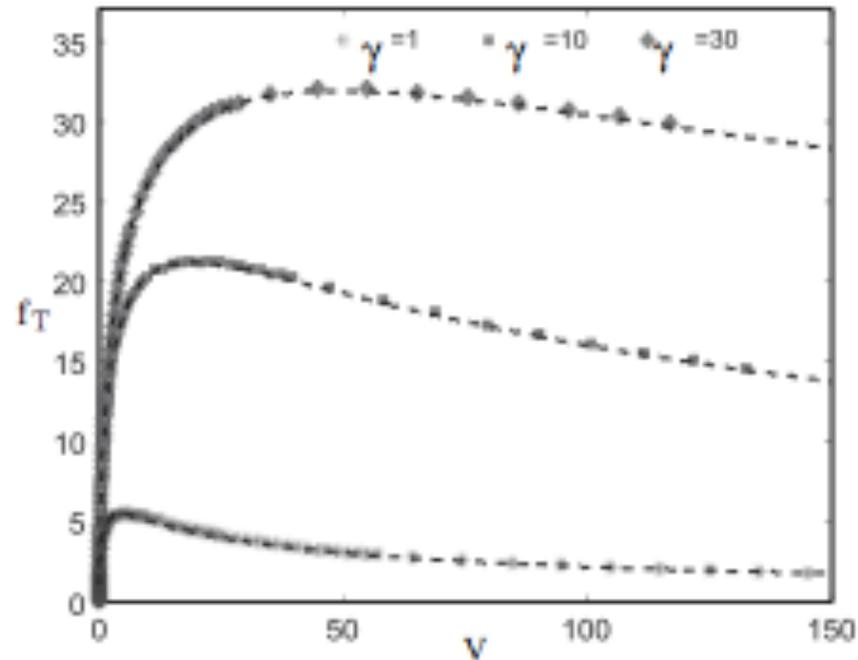
# Propulsive force from adhesion and retrograde flow



$$V = rv/k_0$$

$$\frac{rF_T}{\kappa} = N_t \frac{M(1/V)}{E_1(1/V) + (V/\gamma)e^{-1/V}}$$

$$E_1(x) = \int_0^{\infty} dy e^{-xy}, \quad M(x) = \int_0^{\infty} dy y e^{-xy}$$

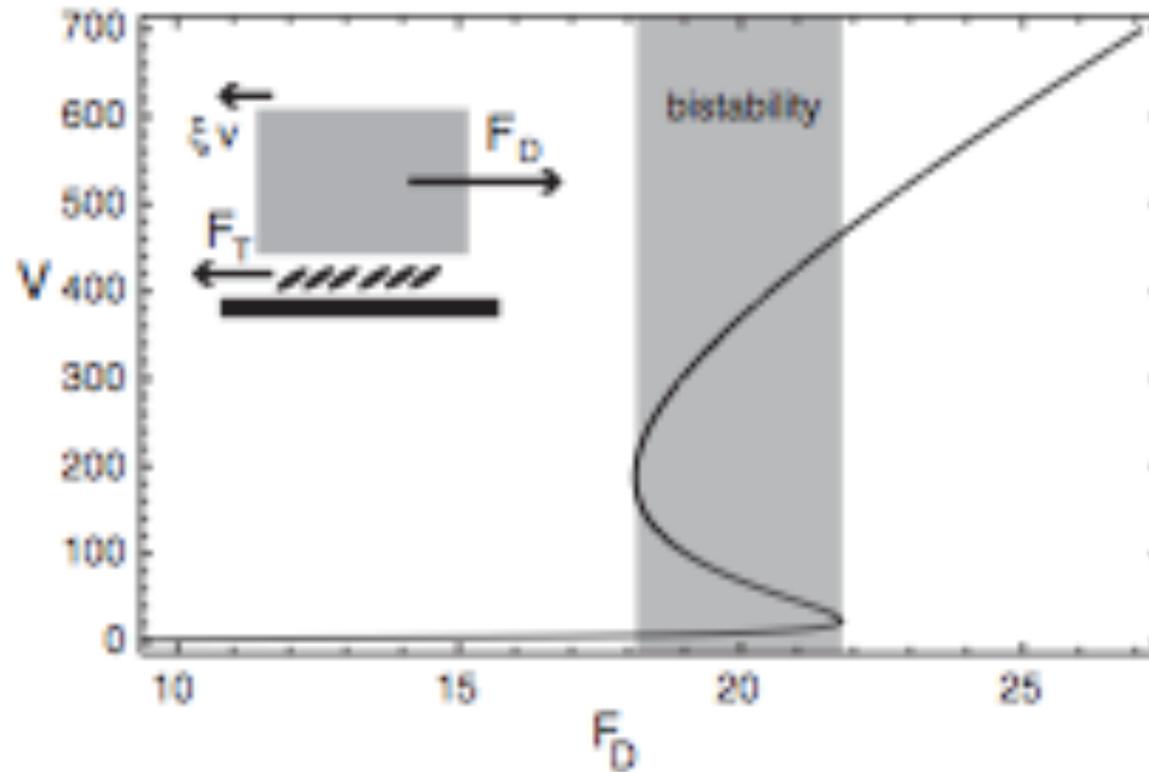


Biphasic relation : the traction force  
 -increases for slow velocities  
 -decreases for large velocities

Schwarz and Safran, Rev Mod Phys (2013)

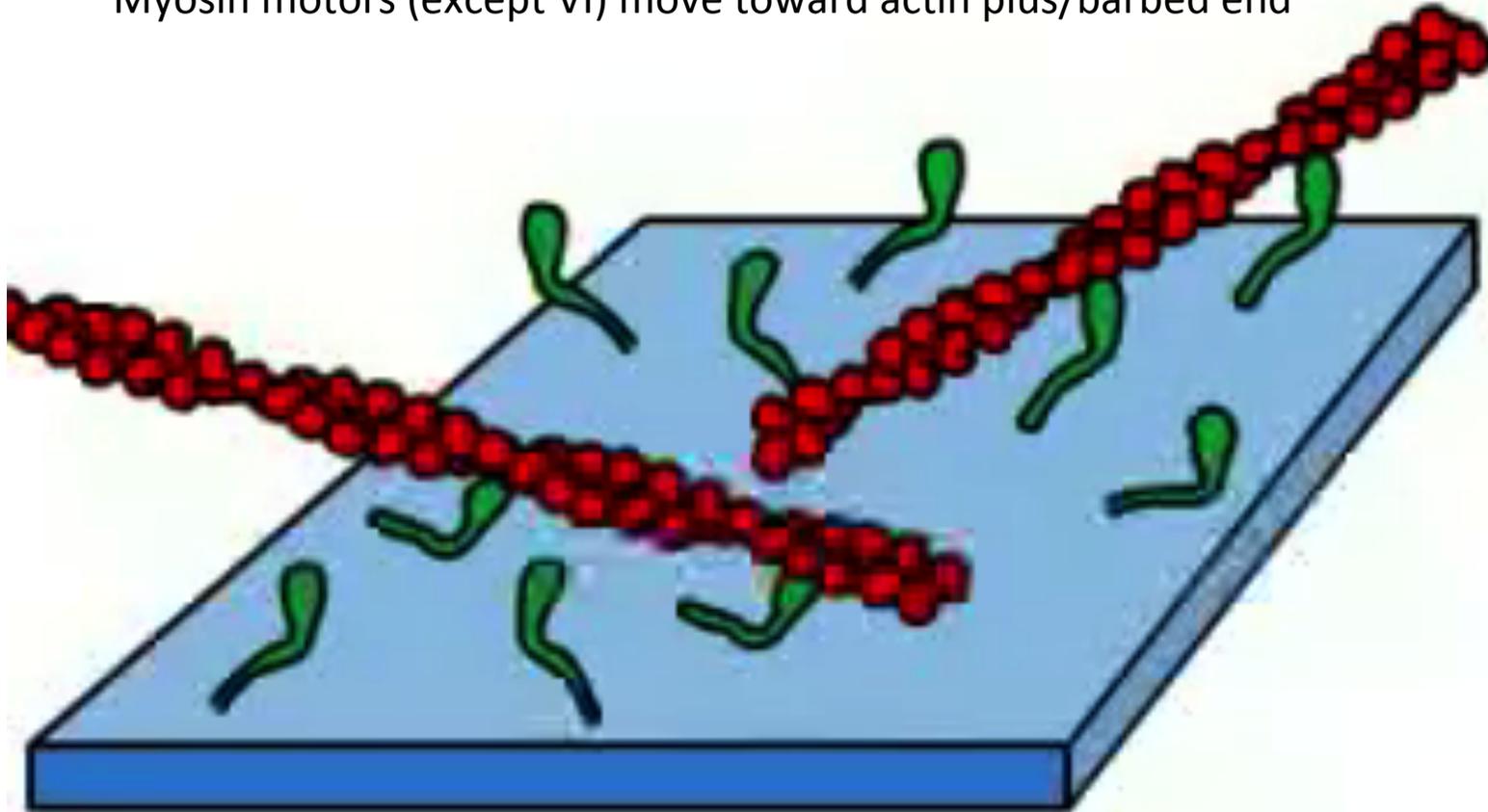
# Stick-slip behavior

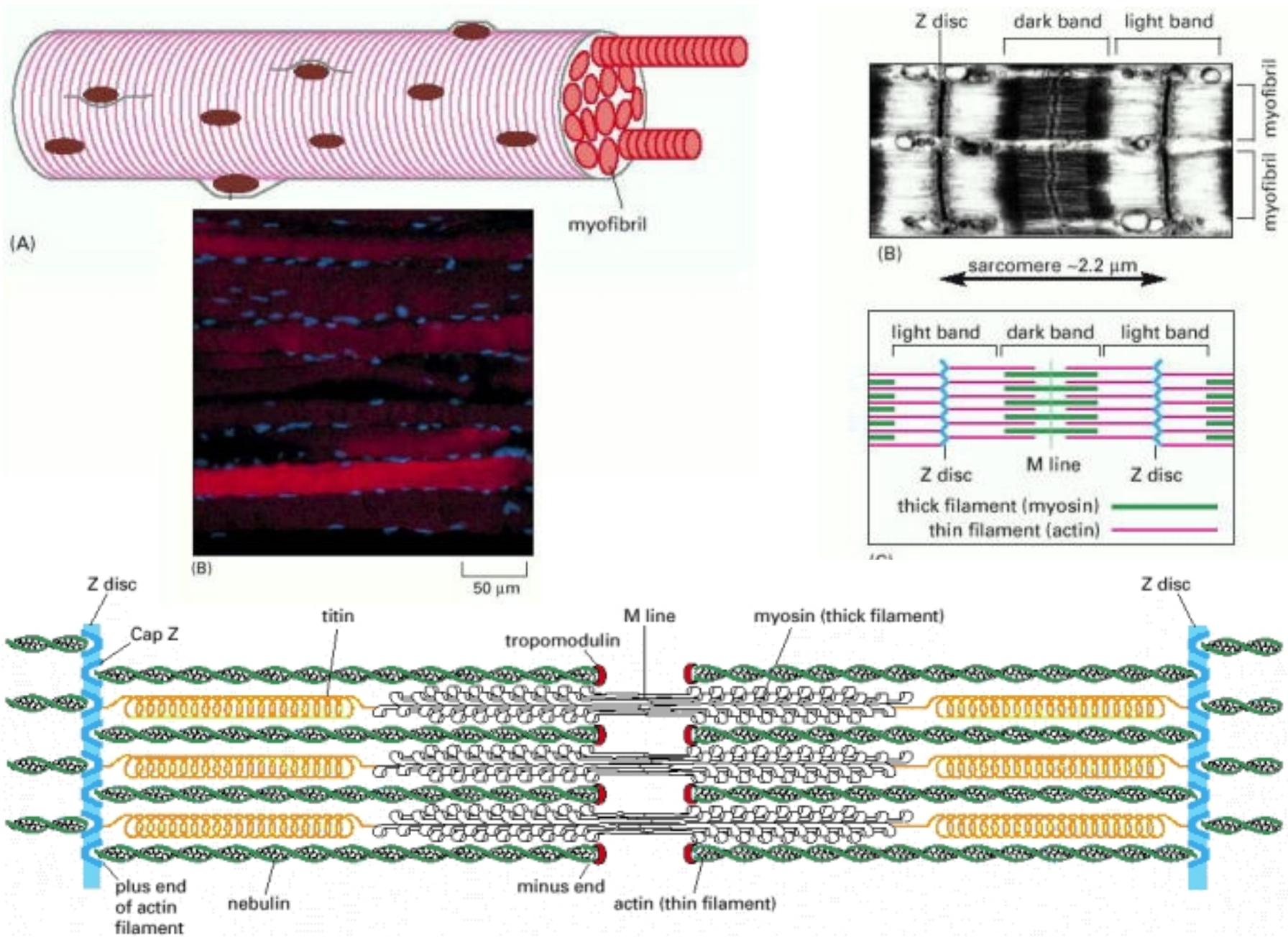
$$F_D = F_T(v) + \xi v$$



## Actin filaments on a surface covered by myosin

Myosin motors (except VI) move toward actin plus/barbed end



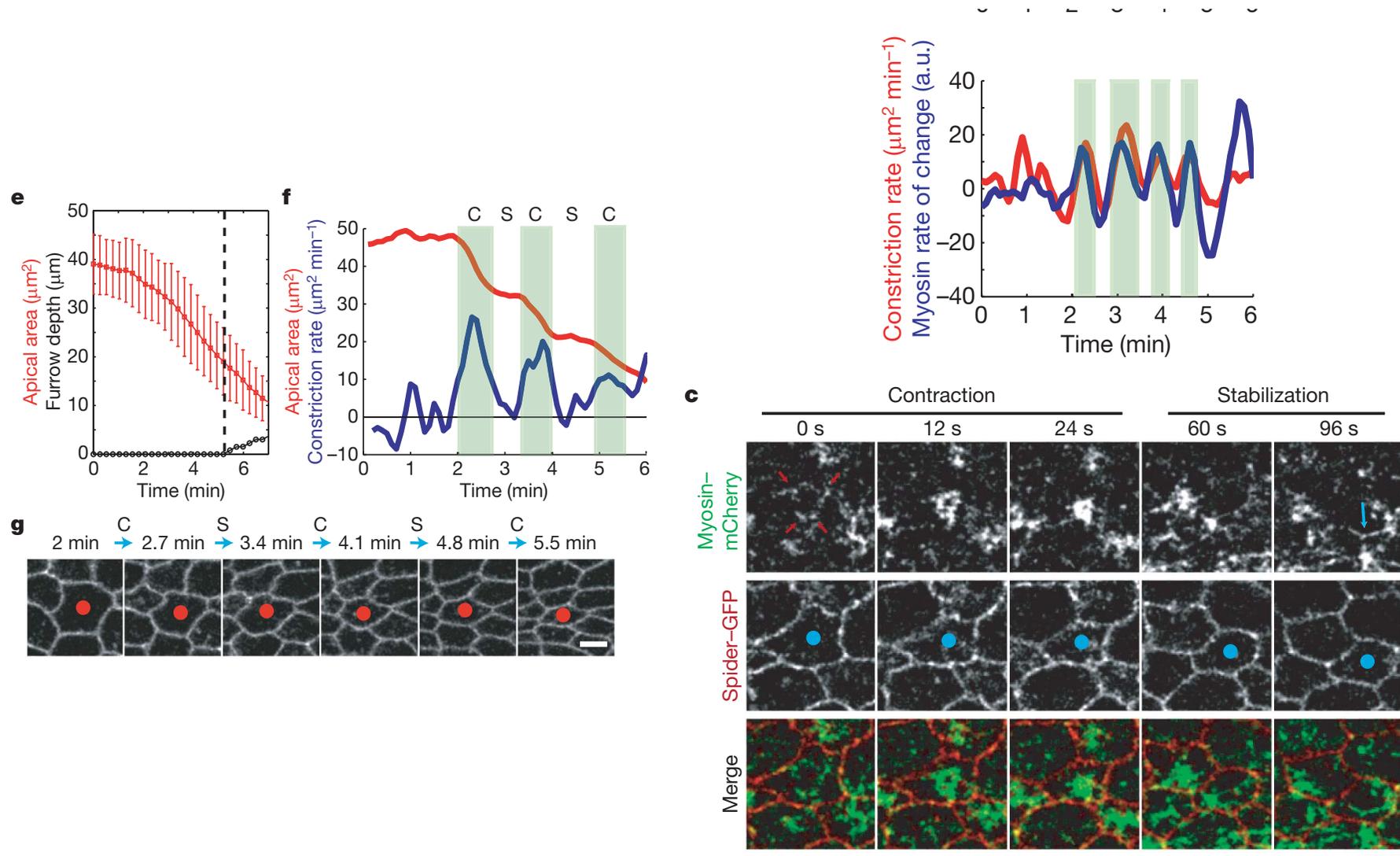


Skeletal muscle cell and sarcomeres (Alberts et al, MCB)

# Pulsed contractions of an actin–myosin network drive apical constriction

Adam C. Martin<sup>1,2</sup>, Matthias Kaschube<sup>3,4</sup> & Eric F. Wieschaus<sup>1,2</sup>

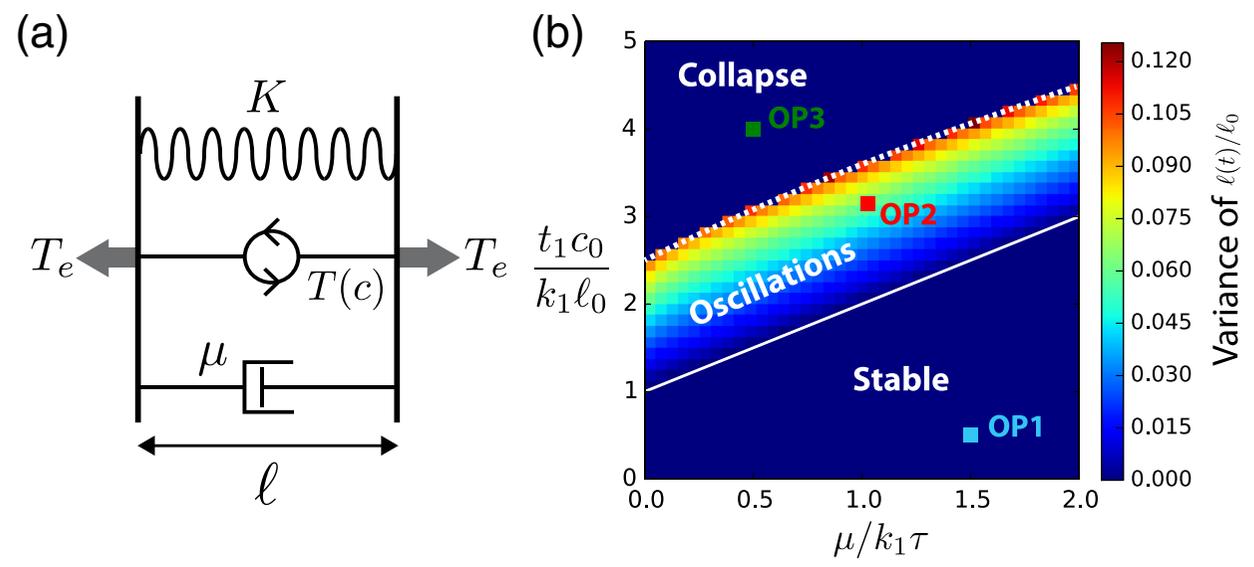
NATURE | Vol 457 | 22 January 2009



# Spontaneous Oscillations of Elastic Contractile Materials with Turnover

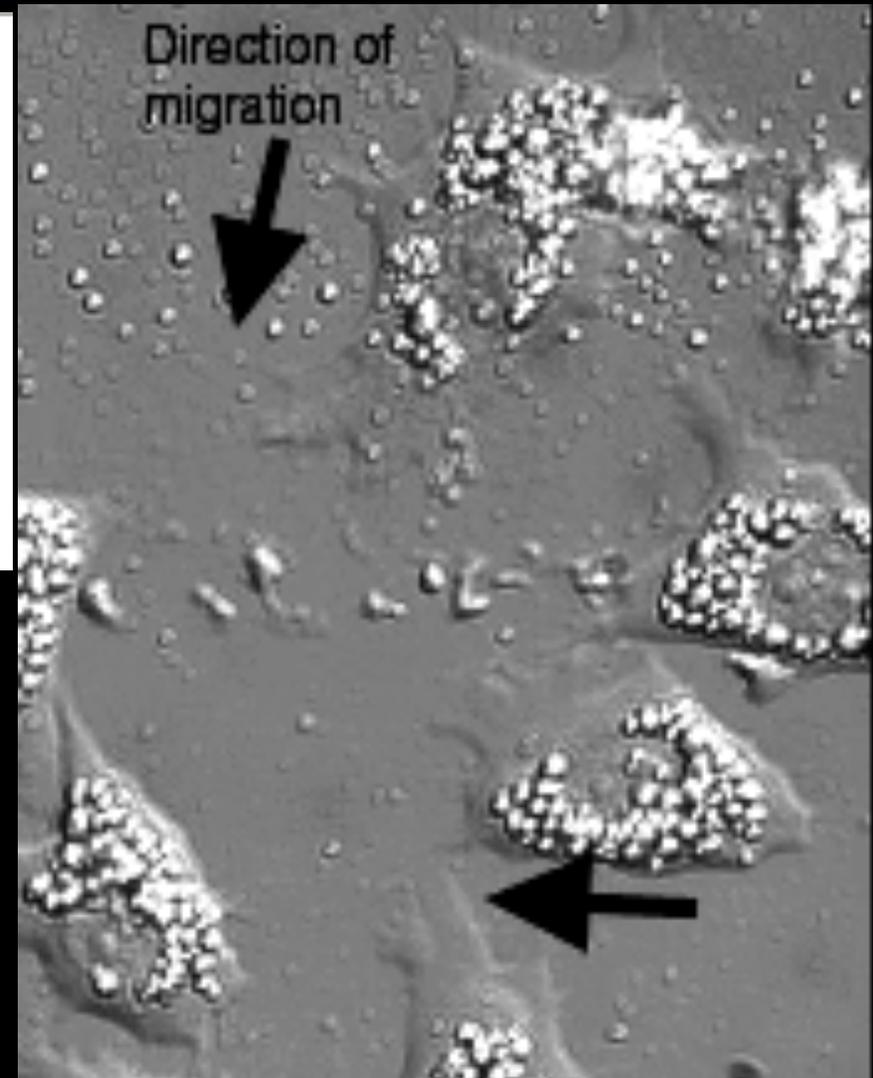
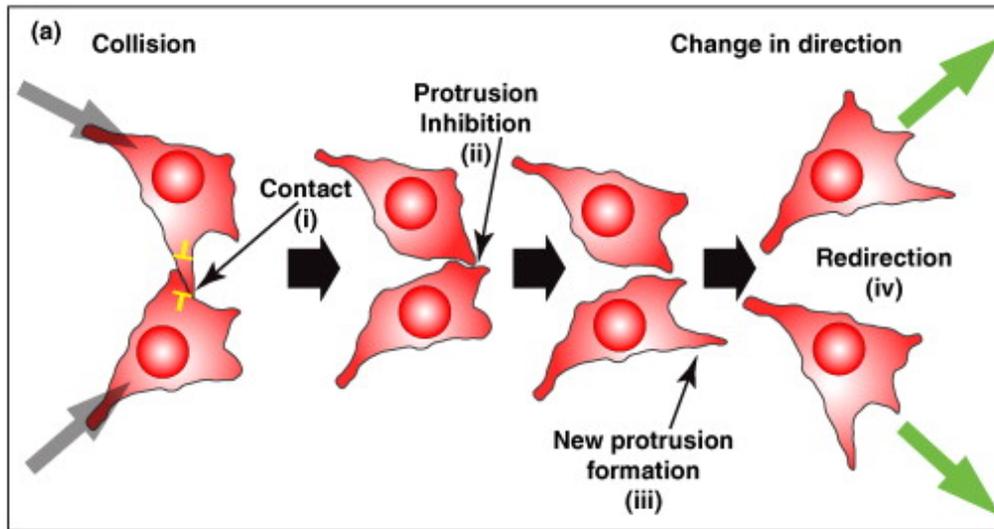
Kai Dierkes,<sup>1,2</sup> Angughali Sumi,<sup>1,2</sup> Jérôme Solon,<sup>1,2</sup> and Guillaume Salbreux<sup>3</sup>

PRL **113**, 148102 (2014)



# Interacting cells : contact inhibition of locomotion

L Loeb (1921), Abercrombie and Heaysman (1953),...



Mayor & Carmona-Fontaine,  
Nature 2008, Trends CB 2010

Signalling vs mechanical interactions