

Focal Adhesion Mechanotransduction: Cellular Response to Nanoscale Mechanical Factors



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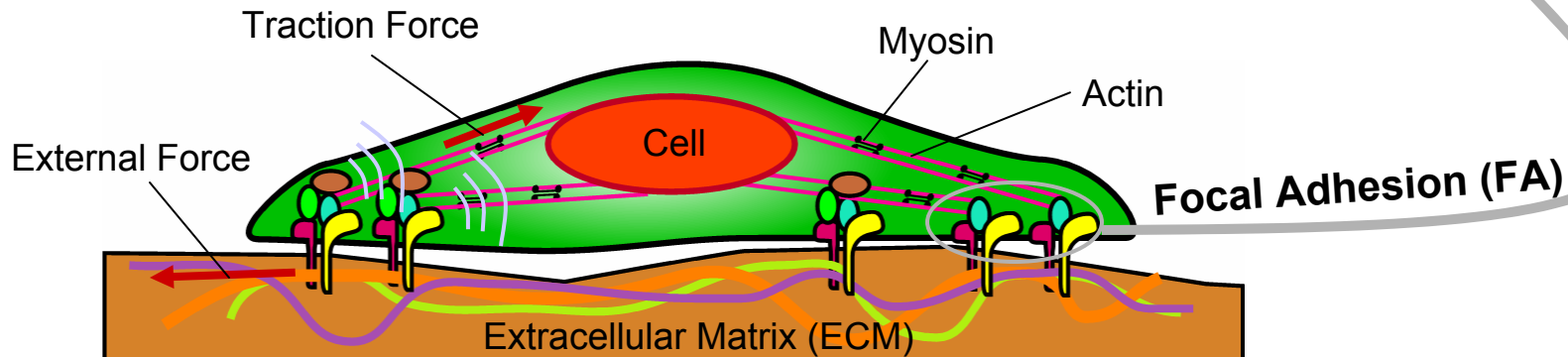
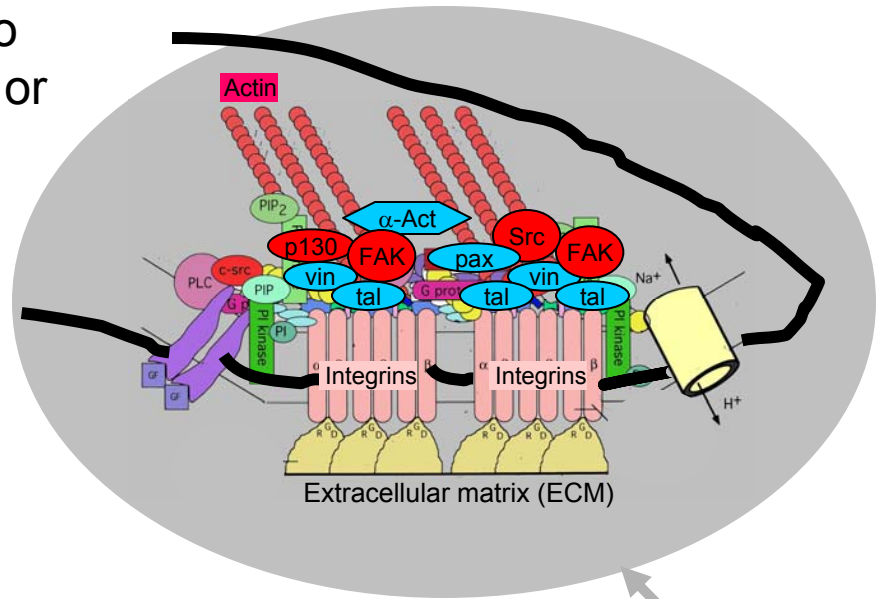
Mechanotransduction at Focal Adhesions

Focal adhesions are force sensitive integrin-receptor complexes (100 nm – 1 μm).

Structural proteins link integrins to actin to develop traction force for cellular migration or contraction

Signaling proteins activated with integrin-matrix binding and force

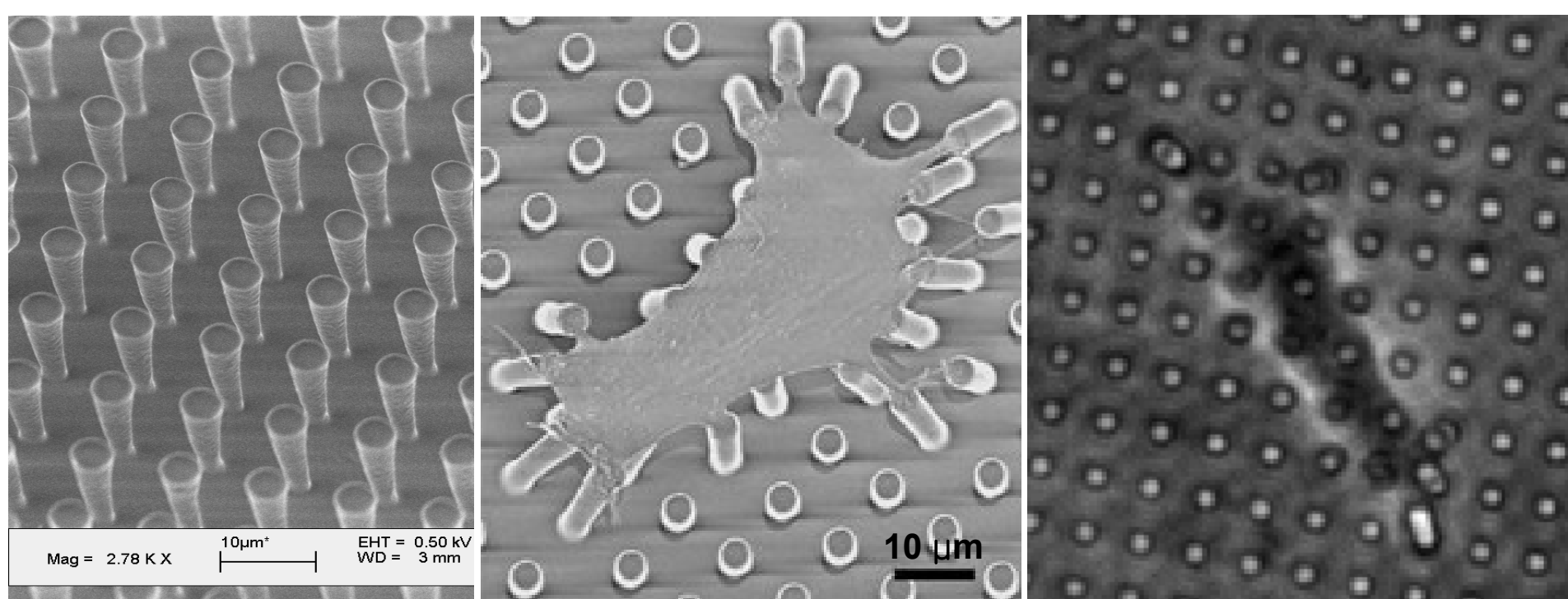
Traction forces or external forces are transduced into biological signals that can regulate cell function



Traction Force Sensor Array

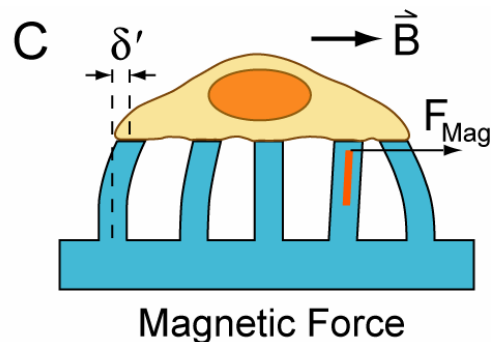
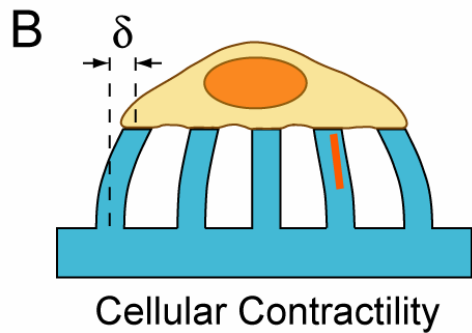
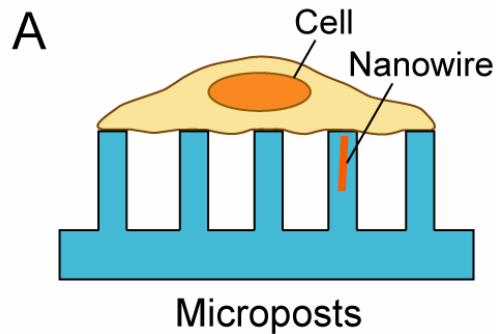
Arrays of flexible microposts to measure traction forces

Made with soft lithography of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)



3-µm diameter, 10-µm height
microposts

Magnetic Microposts



Sensor and Actuator System

- Measure traction forces with microposts

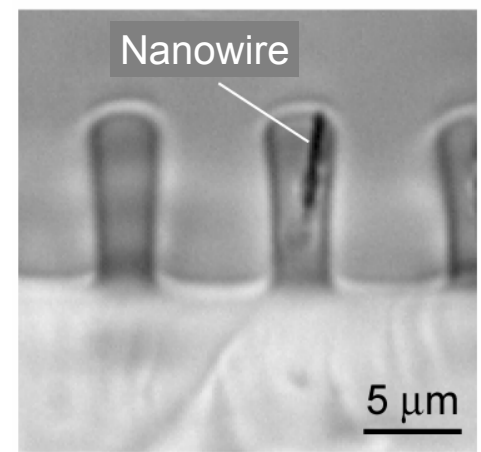
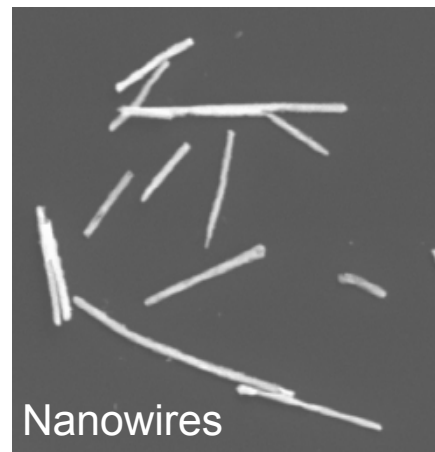
$$F_{tr} = K\delta = \left(\frac{3\pi E^d}{64L^3} \right) \delta$$

- Apply forces with magnetic nanowires

$$\tau = \mu_{\perp} \cdot B \quad F_{Mag} = \frac{3\tau(L + L_w)}{2(L^2 + L_w L + L_w^2)}$$

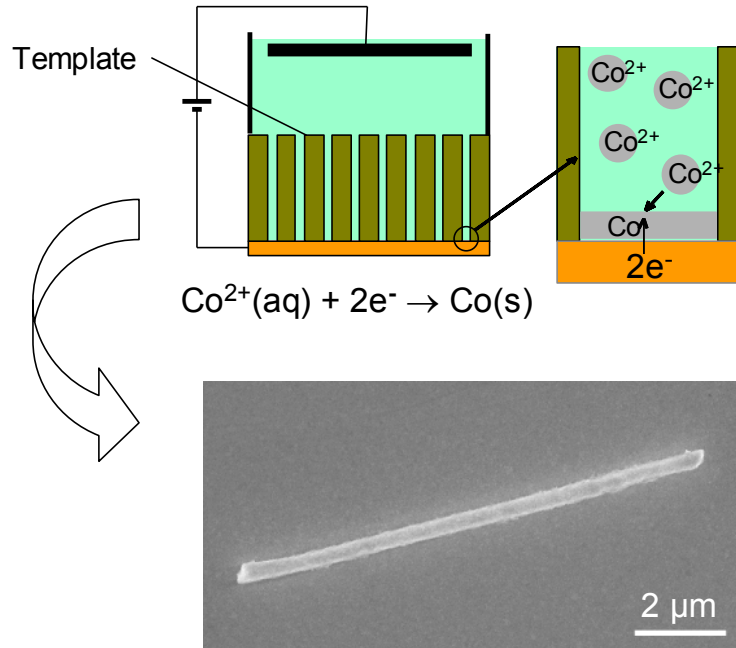
Cobalt Nanowires

- 300 nm diameter, 5-7 μm long
- High magnetic moment (μ) along long axis

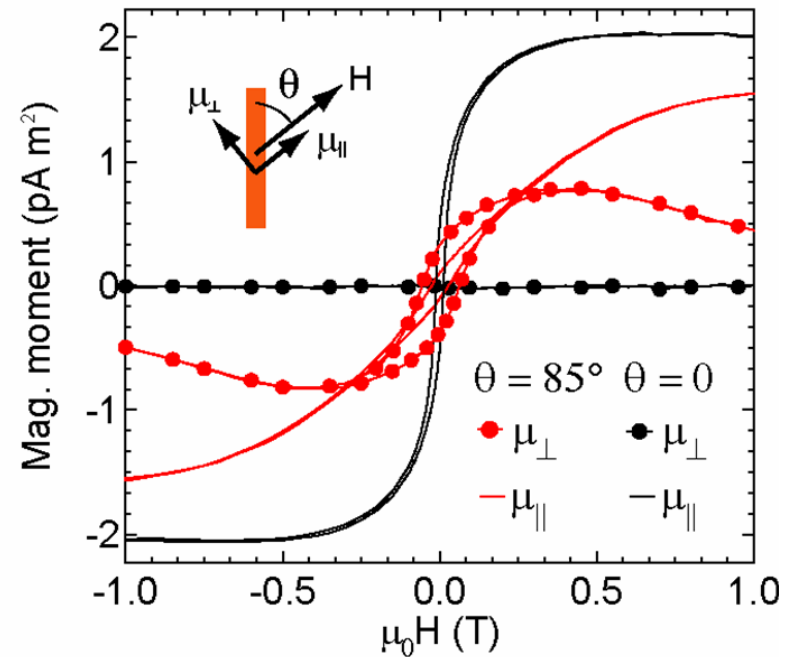


Magnetic Nanowires

Cobalt Electrodeposition



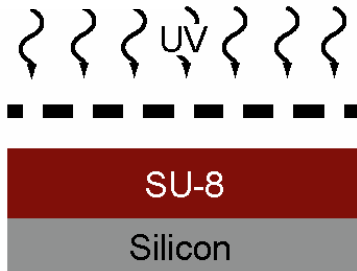
Vibrating Sample Magnetometer



Fabrication

Nanowires magnetically embedded into PDMS mold

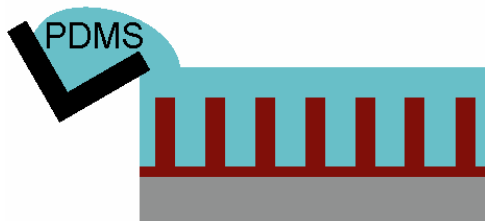
1. Lithography



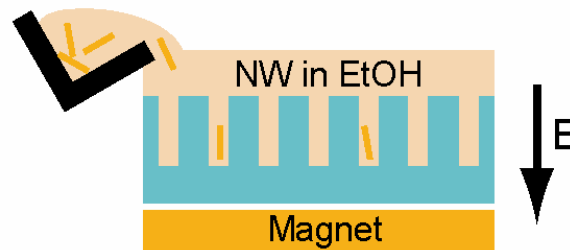
2. Develop



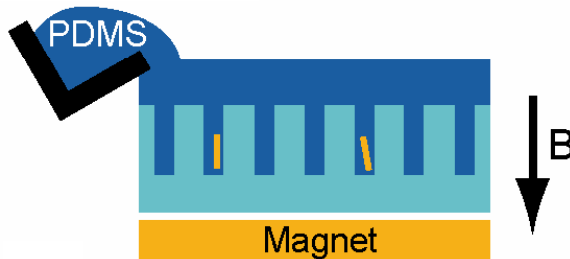
3. Cast in PDMS



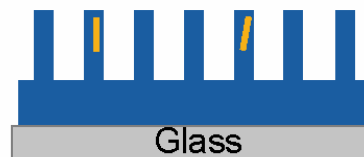
4. Deposit Nanowires



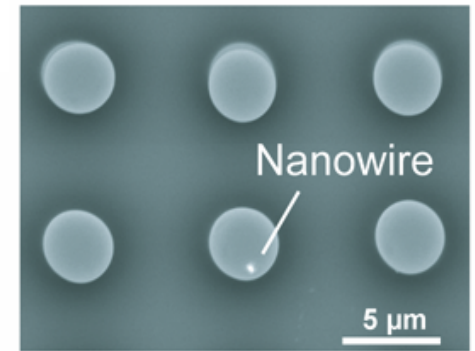
5. Encase in PDMS



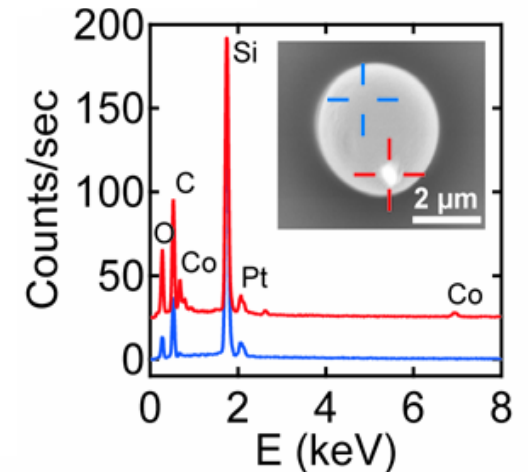
6. Release



SEM Image

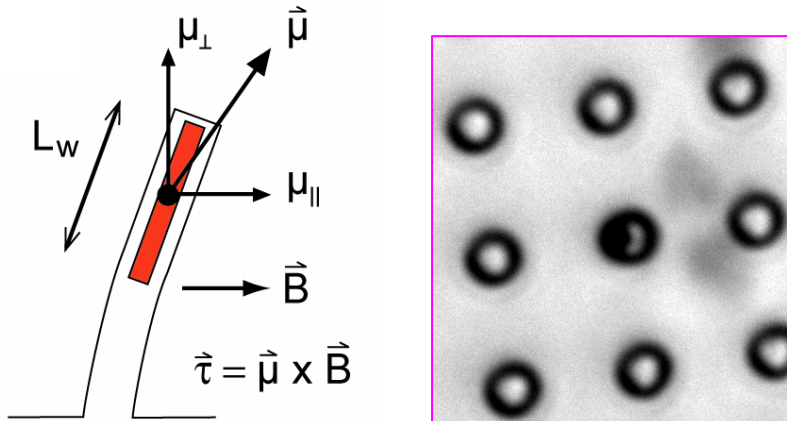


EDS Measurement

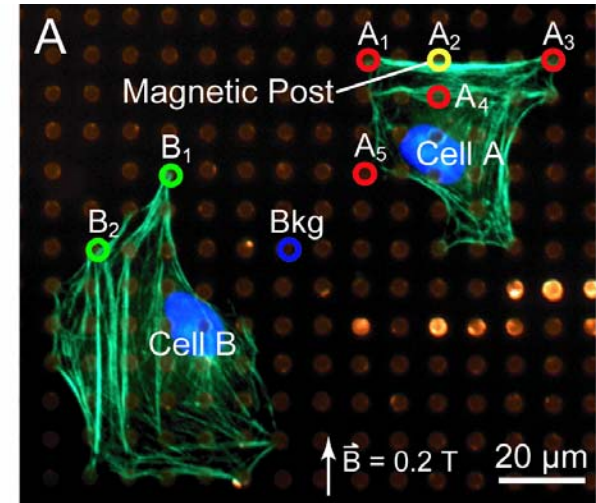


Magnetic Stimulation

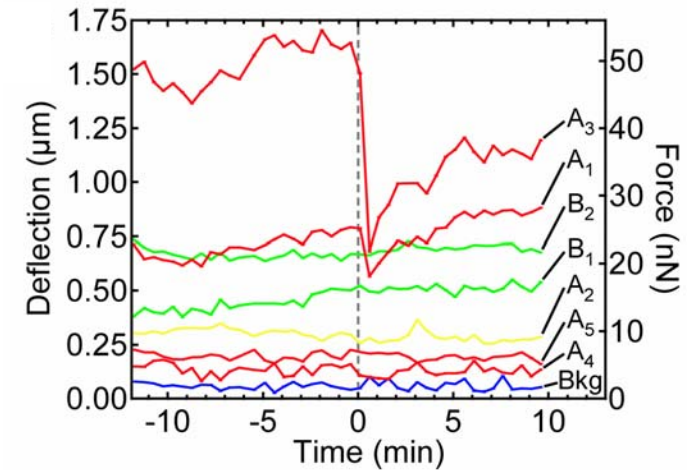
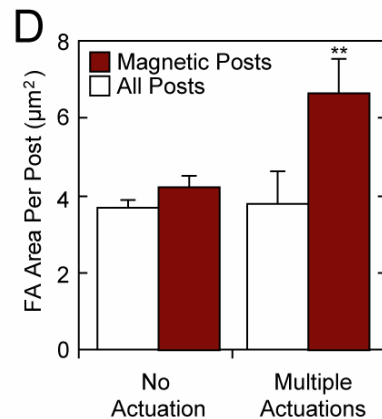
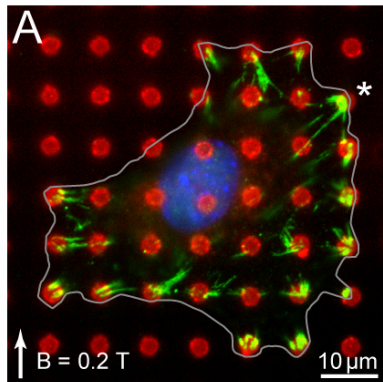
Magnetic actuation for external force



Stimulation relaxes traction forces

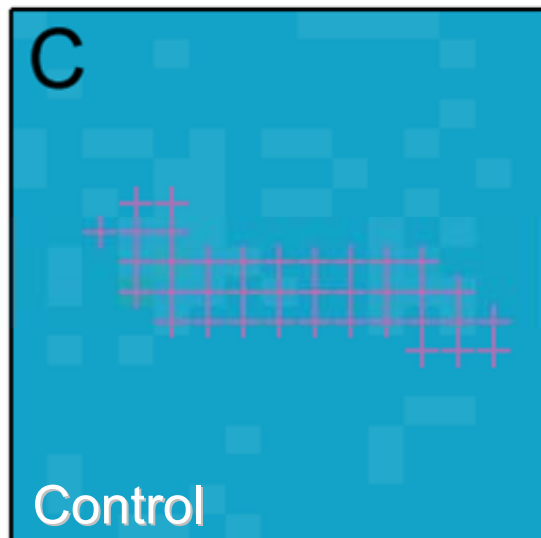
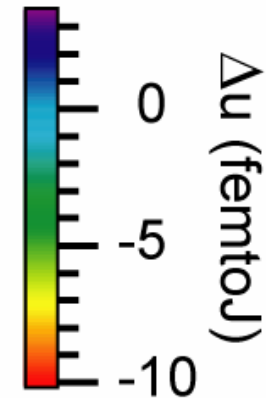
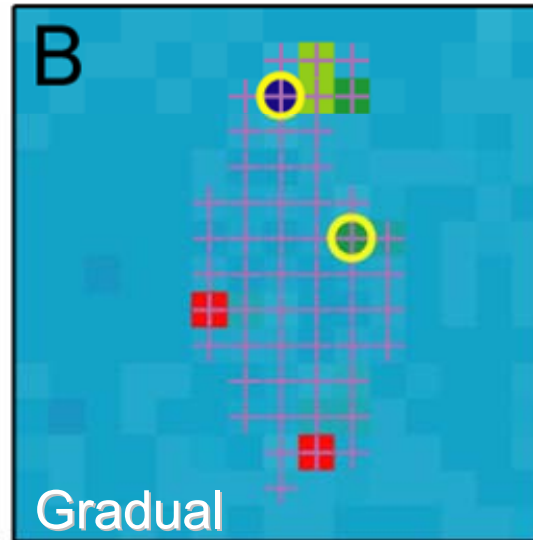
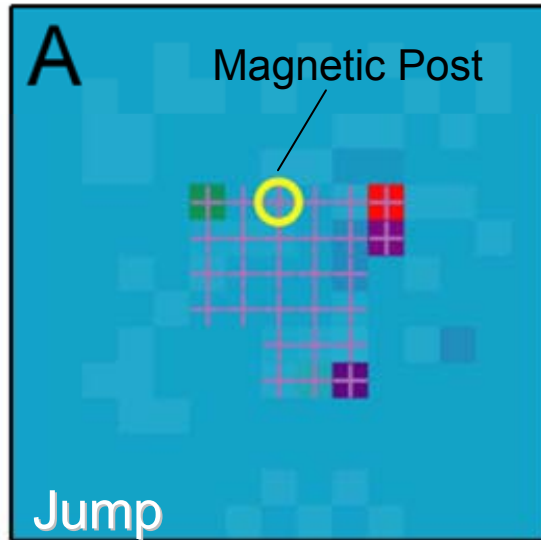


Focal adhesion protein recruitment



Spatial Response

Relaxation occurs at remote sites along cell periphery but not at interior posts



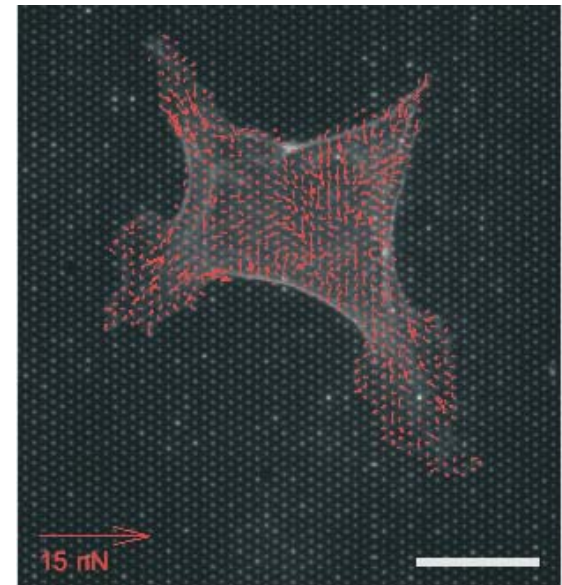
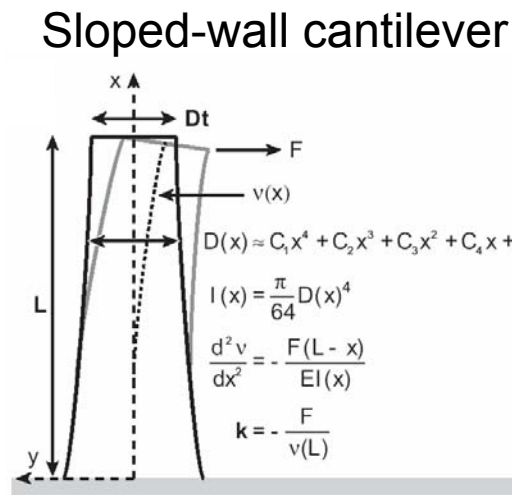
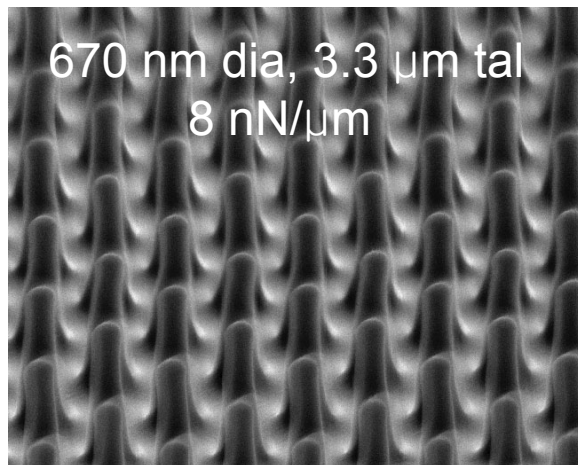
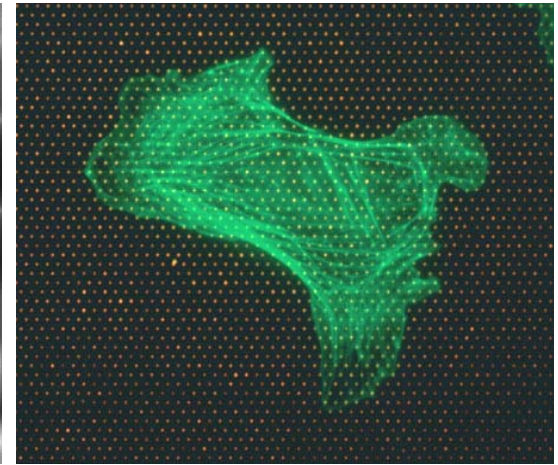
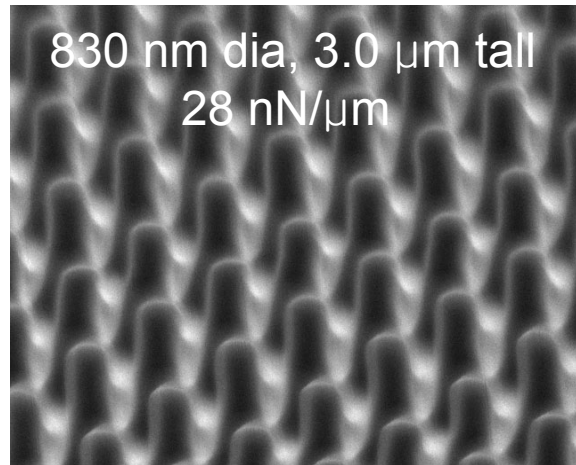
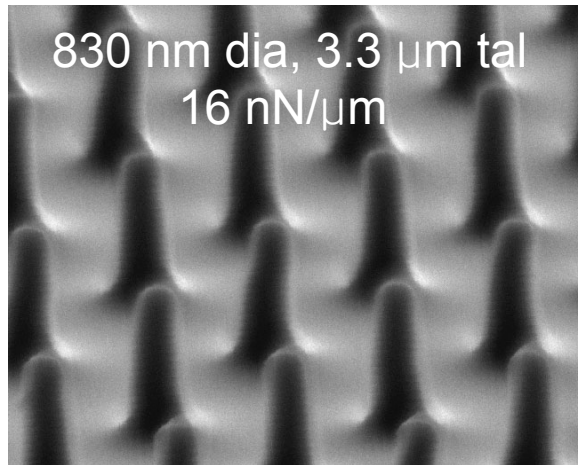
Binomial Analysis:

Edge posts have significant loss versus interior posts ($p < 0.05$)

Post local to magnetic posts have no significant difference to distal posts ($p > 0.25$)

Nanoposts

High Spatial Resolution of Traction Forces



Acknowledgements

A network diagram with red nodes and green connections, with a blue highlight in the center. The nodes are arranged in a grid-like pattern, and the connections are dense and multi-colored (green, yellow, blue). The background is black with a grid of red dots.

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Aimi Ahmad Shukri

Collaborators:

Christopher S. Chen (UPenn)

Daniel H. Reich (JHU)

SUPPORT:

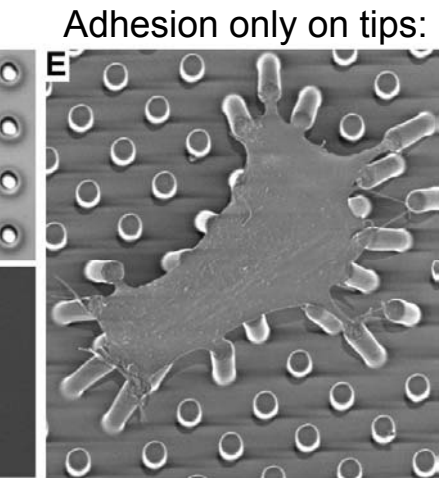
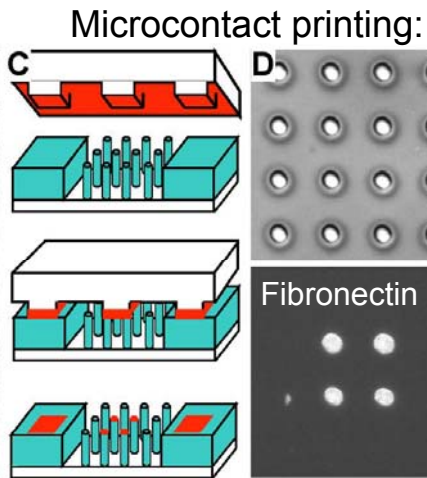
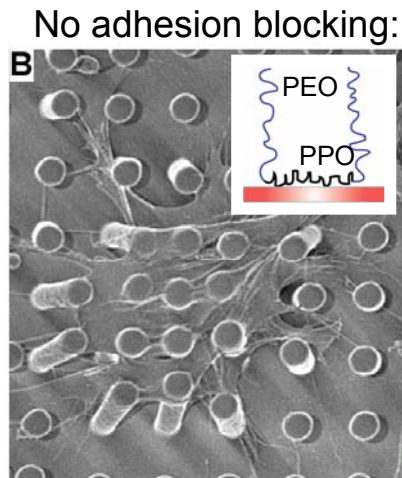
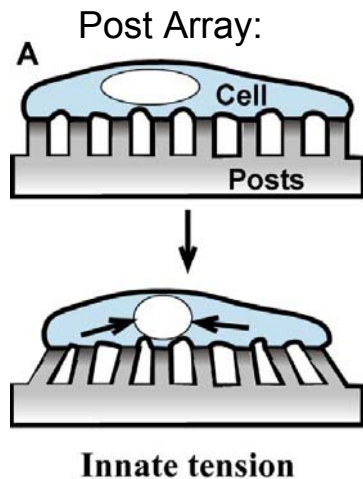
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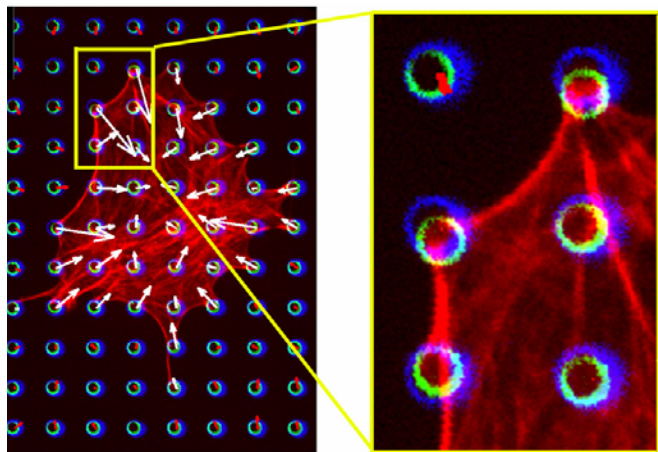
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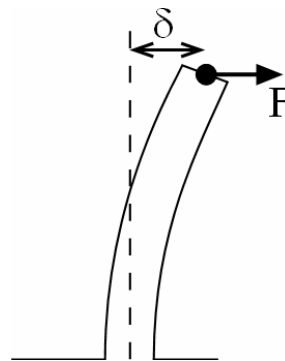
Micropost Force Sensors



Measurements:



Posts deflects as simple cantilever springs:



$$F = K\delta = \left(\frac{3\pi E d^4}{64L^3} \right) \delta$$

- F ... Cellular Force
- K ... Spring Stiffness (32 nN/ μm)
- δ ... Displacement
- E ... Elasticity Modulus of PDMS
- d ... Post diameter (3 μm dia)
- L ... Post Length (10 μm)