

# A Multiscale approach to study the mechanisms of filopodia mechanotransduction and their role in guiding cell motility

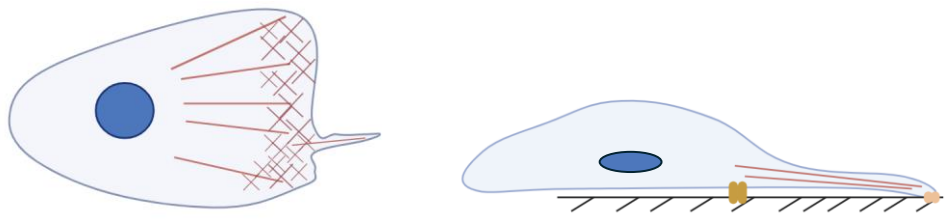


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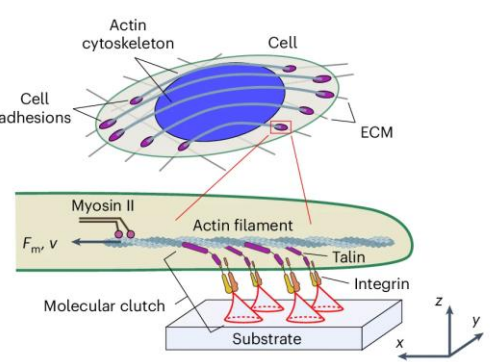
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**SZBL** Shenzhen Bay Laboratory 深圳湾实验室

## Introduction

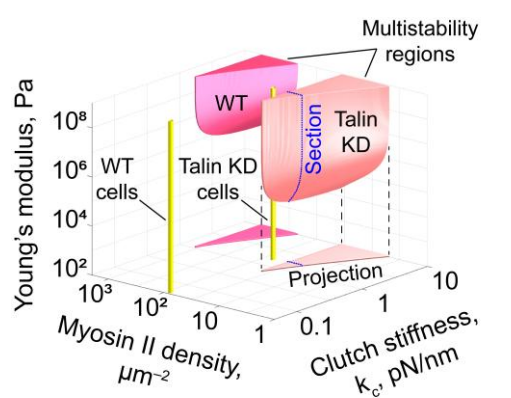


Cells use filopodia to probe extracellular matrix stiffness and initiate the formation of cell adhesions

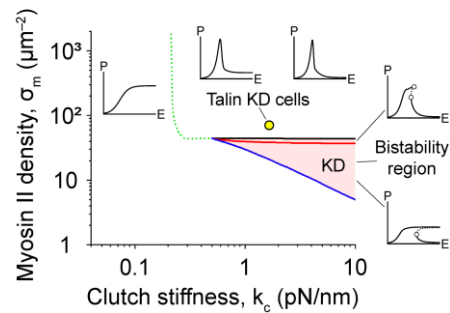
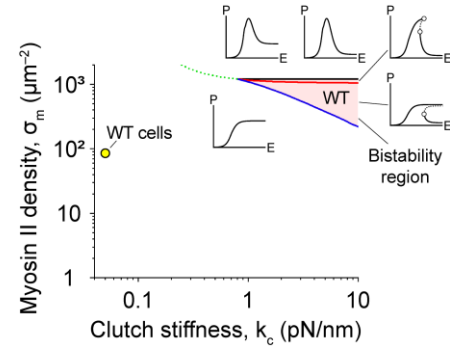


The model can predict diverse dynamic behaviours of cell-adhesion complexes

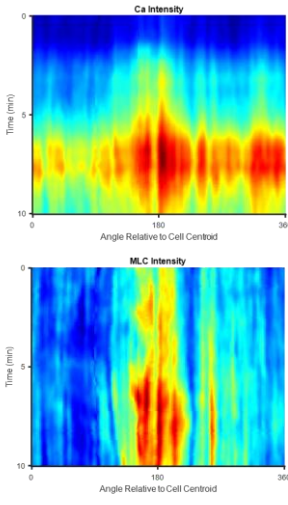
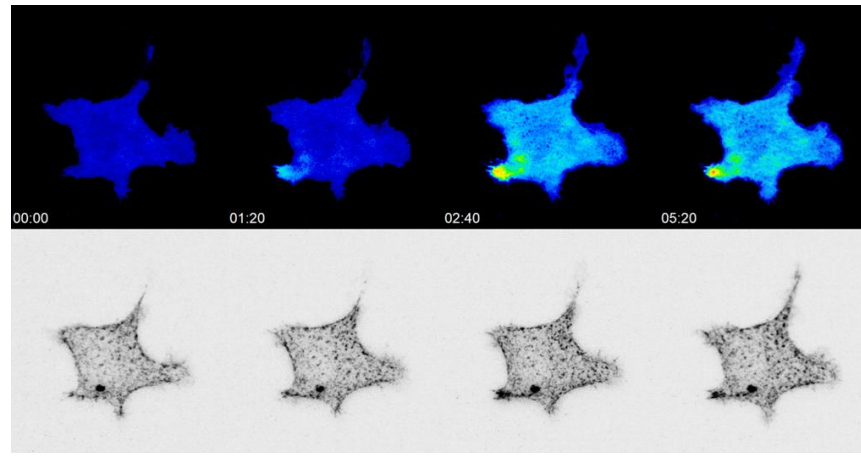
- The rate of molecular-clutch formation
- Adaptor protein elasticity
- Myosin II density



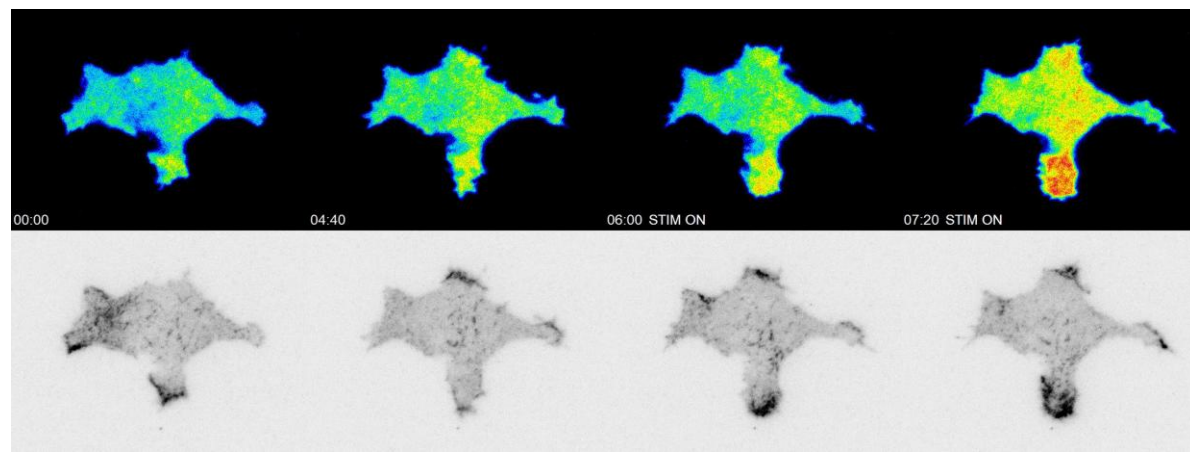
The values of the myosin II density and the rigidity of the intracellular part of molecular clutches can strongly influence cell behaviour



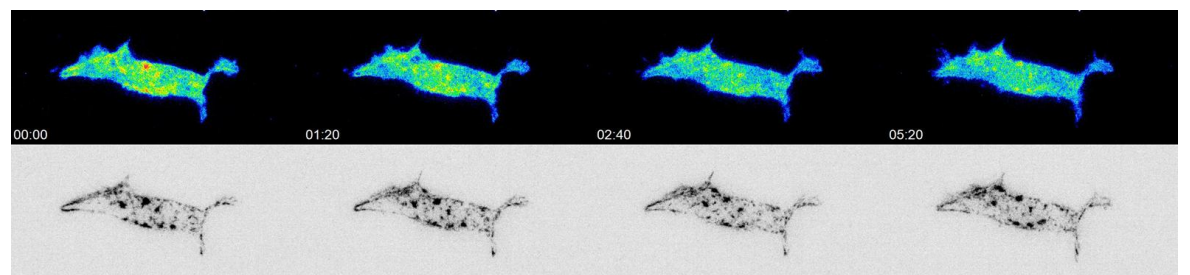
## Results



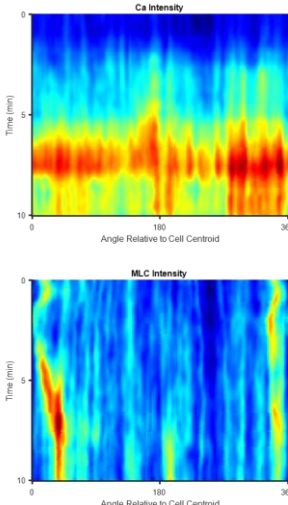
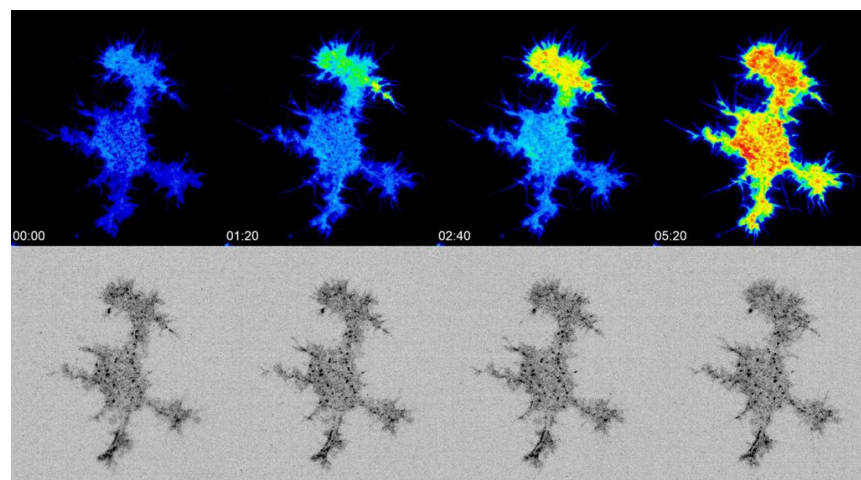
Force-induced calcium activation caused the myosin II polymerization towards the force-pulling direction



Without applied force, light-controlled calcium activation led to similar myosin II polymerisation



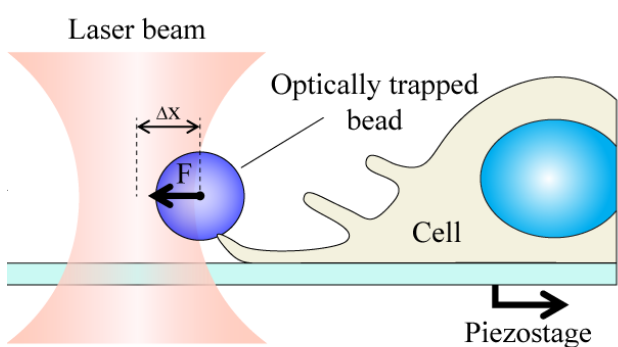
In the calcium depletion buffer, with calcium chelator reagent Bapta-Am, local calcium signal activation disappeared and no more local myosin II polymerization in the force stretching direction



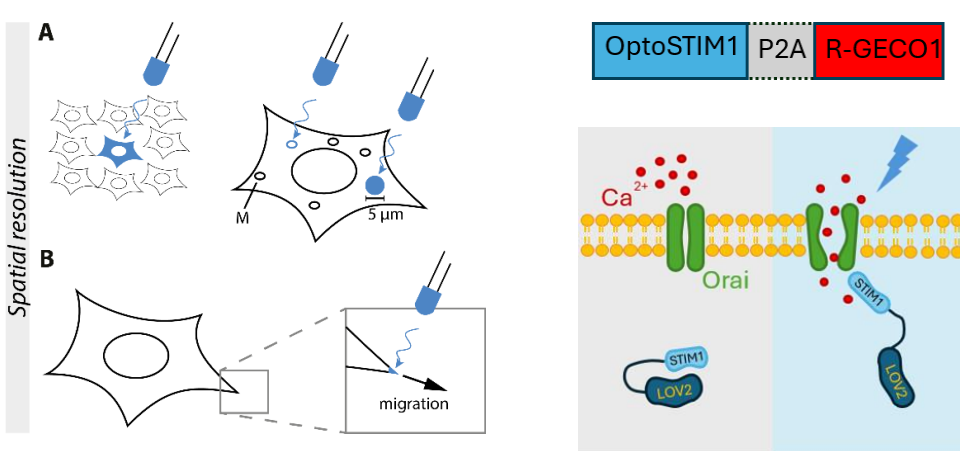
Myosin II polymerization was blocked in the direction of stretching force with the Rho-associated protein kinase (ROCK) inhibitor Y-27632

## Methods

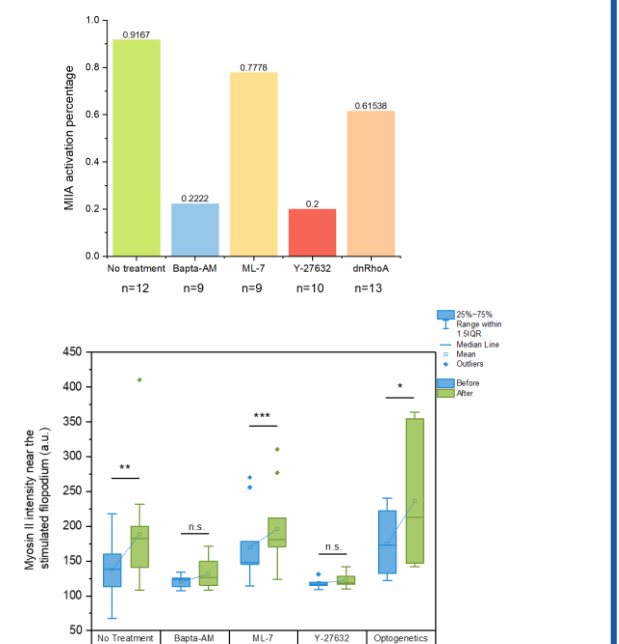
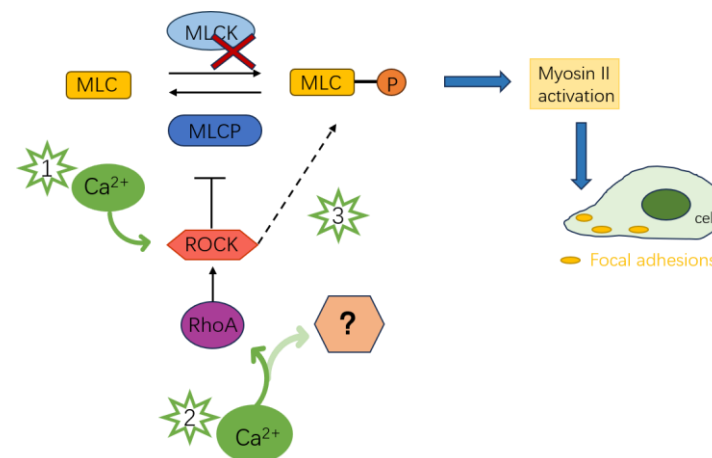
**Optical tweezer** to apply external mechanical force



**Optogenetics** to give light stimulation making calcium channels open



## Summary



## Model

