

Homogeneous??

Cells in 3D matrix

) U X U H V U H P R Y H G G X H V R F R S \ U J K W L H V M F V I R Q V

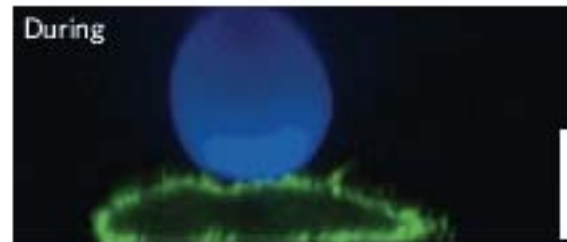
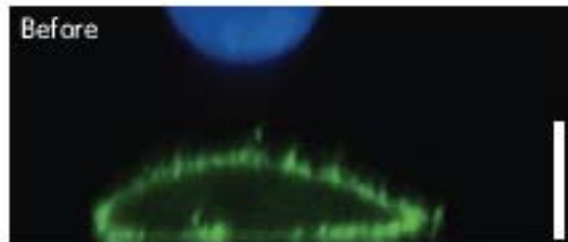
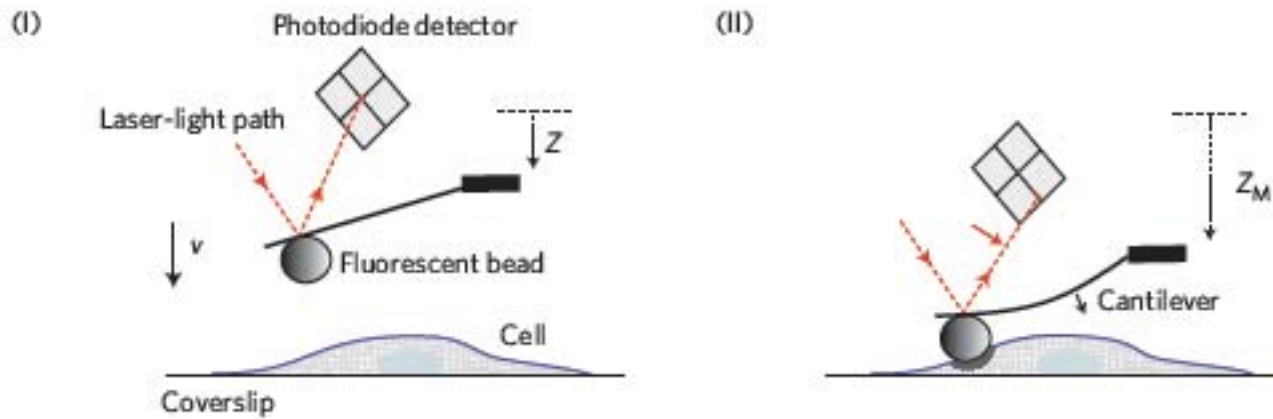
MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells migrating inside a collagen gel.

- Dense cortical actin with myosin.
- Cross-linkers more homogeneously distributed

Rajagopalan, unpublished

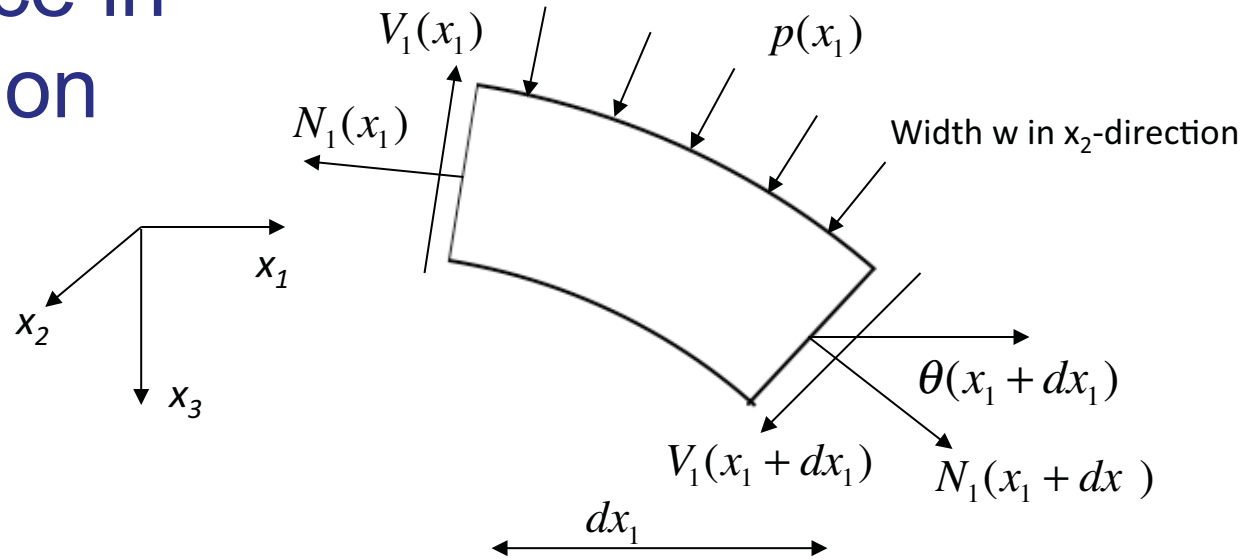
Indentation by a microsphere

Importance of the cortex



Courtesy of Macmillan Publishers Limited. Used with permission.
Source: Moendarbary, Emad, et al. "The Cytoplasm of Living Cells Behaves as a Poroelastic Material." *1 DIMXUH O DIMMUDY* 12, no. 3 (2013): 253-61.

Force balance in the x_3 direction



$$\theta(x_1) \approx \partial u_3 / \partial x_1$$

$$V = \int_0^h \sigma_{13} dx_3$$

$$p dx_1 - V_1(x_1) - N_1(x_1)\theta(x_1) + V_1(x_1 + dx_1) + N_1(x_1 + dx_1)\theta(x_1 + dx_1) = 0$$

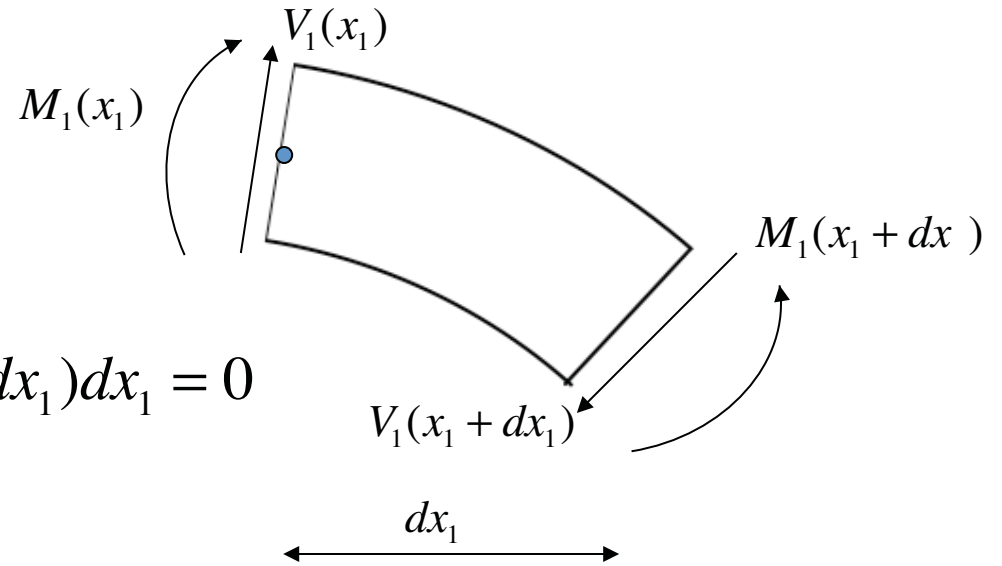
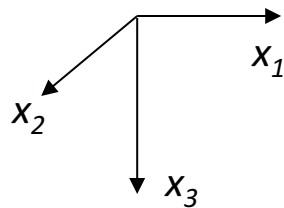
Use Taylor expansions for V_1 and $N_1\theta_1$

$$V_1(x_1 + dx_1) = V_1(x_1) + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} dx$$

Combine and divide by dx_1 :

$$p(x_1) + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (N_1\theta_1) = p(x_1) + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left[N_1 \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] = 0$$

Moment (torque) balance about the x_2 axis



$$-M_1(x_1) + (M_1 + \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1) - V_1(x_1 + dx_1) dx_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x_1} = V_1(x_1)$$

$$M_1(x_1) = -K'_b \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1^2}$$

$$p - K'_b \frac{\partial^4 u_3}{\partial x_1^4} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(N_1 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) = 0 \quad \text{in 1D}$$

Full governing equations for linear deformations, and the reduced forms for bending or tension dominance

Bending stiffness

Membrane tension

$$K_b' \left(\frac{\partial^4 u_3}{\partial x_1^4} \right) - N \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1^2} \right) - p = 0$$

$$\frac{\text{Bending}}{\text{Tension}} \propto \frac{K_b' \bar{u} / \lambda^4}{N \bar{u} / \lambda^2} \propto \frac{K_b'}{N \lambda^2} \gg 1$$

$$\frac{K_b'}{N \lambda^2} \ll 1$$

$$K_b' \left(\frac{\partial^4 u_3}{\partial x_1^4} \right) = p$$

$$p = -N \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \cong N \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)$$

u = displacement

p = pressure difference

N = membrane tension

R = radius of curvature

x = spatial coordinate

λ = characteristic length

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20.310J / 3.053J / 6.024J / 2.797J Molecular, Cellular, and Tissue Biomechanics
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