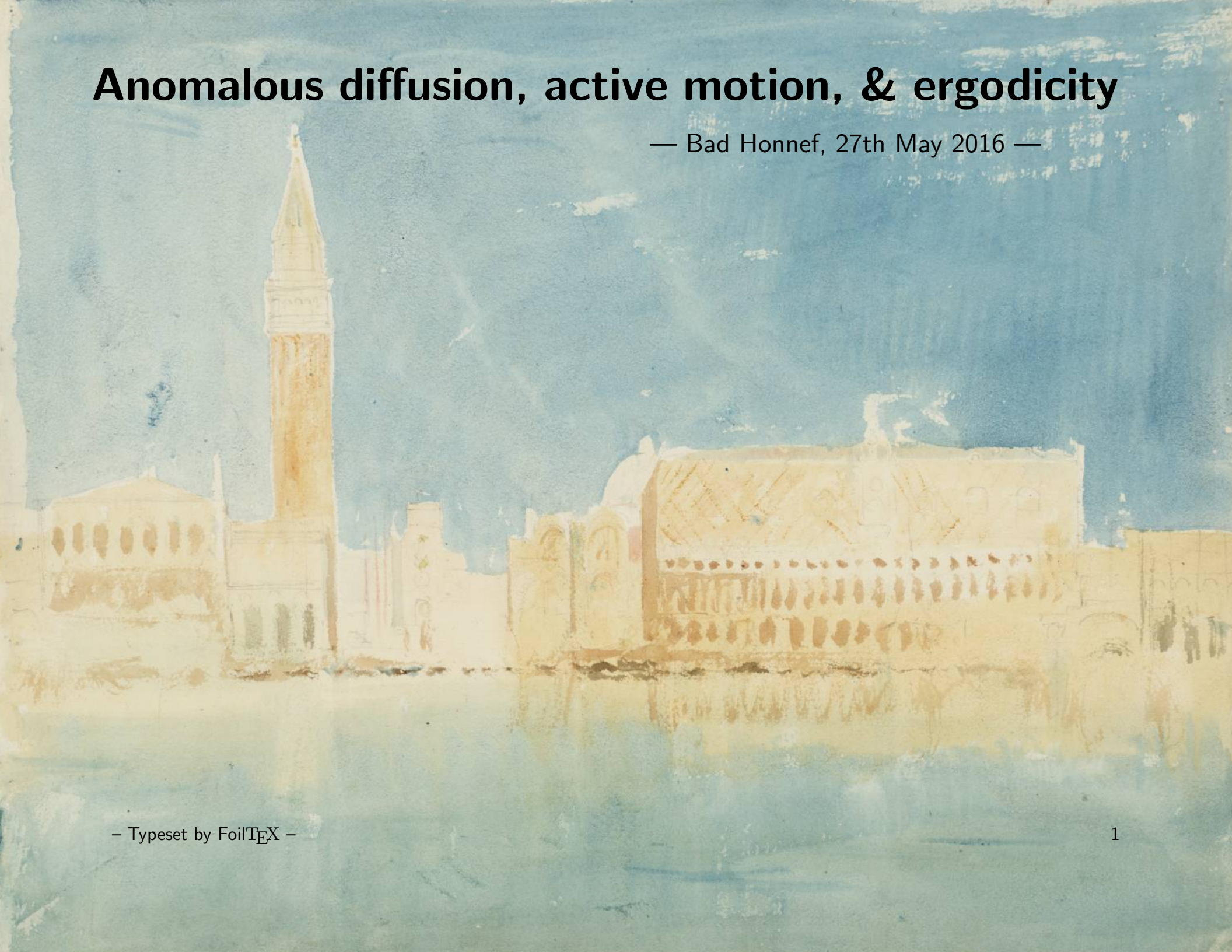


Anomalous diffusion, active motion, & ergodicity

— Bad Honnef, 27th May 2016 —



HARRY M. GOETZ *presents* The JAMES FENIMORE COOPER *Classic*

'THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS'



**RANDOLPH
SCOTT**



**BINNIE
BARNES**



**HENRY
WILCOXON**

with
**BRUCE CABOT • HEATHER ANGEL • PHILIP REED
ROBERT BARRAT • HUGH BUCKLER • WILLARD ROBERTSON**

Produced by EDWARD SMALL • Directed by George B. Seitz • A Republic Picture Released by United Artists

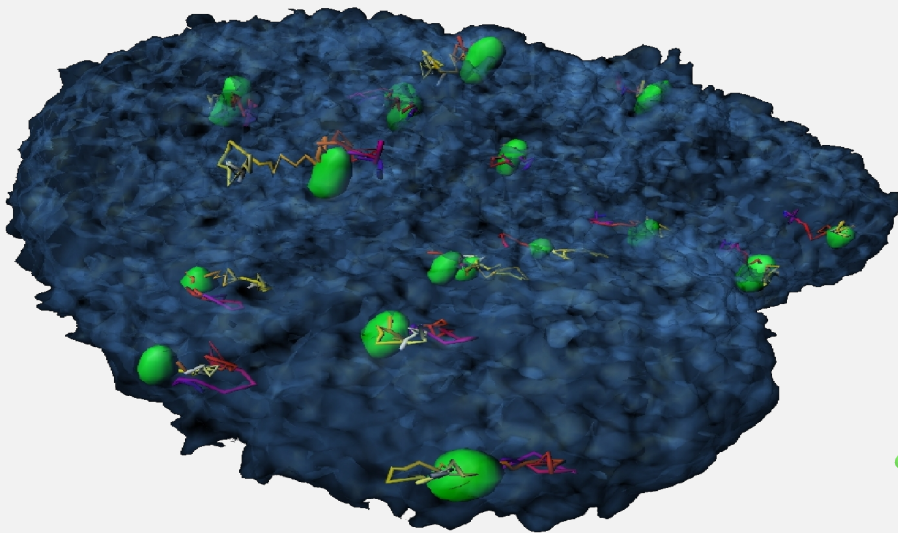


Single particle tracking provides unprecedented insight

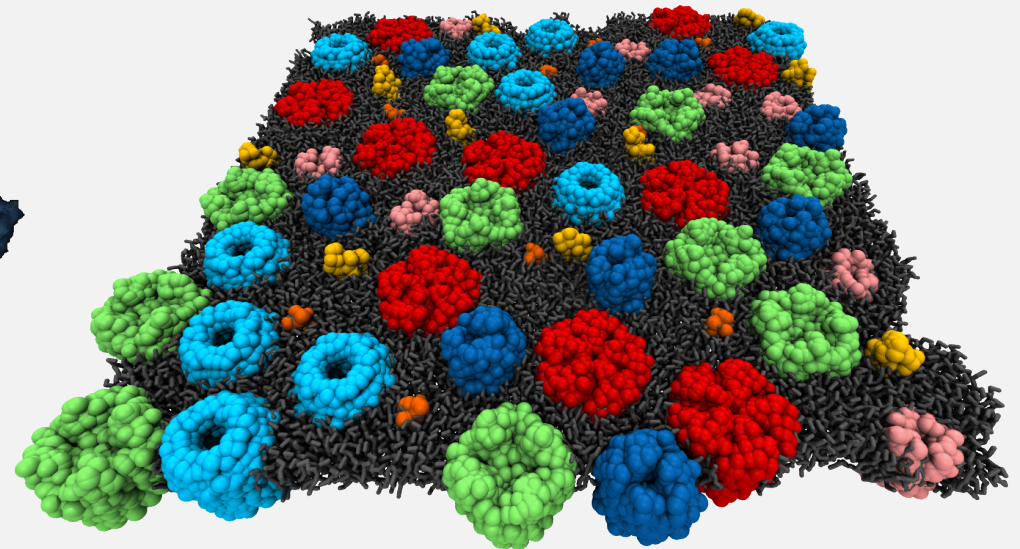
Superresolution microscopy & supercomputing provide time series $\mathbf{r}(t)$

↪ insight into the dynamics of complex systems such as living cells

↪ need for quantitative understanding & new physical concepts (non-ergodic & ageing dynamics)

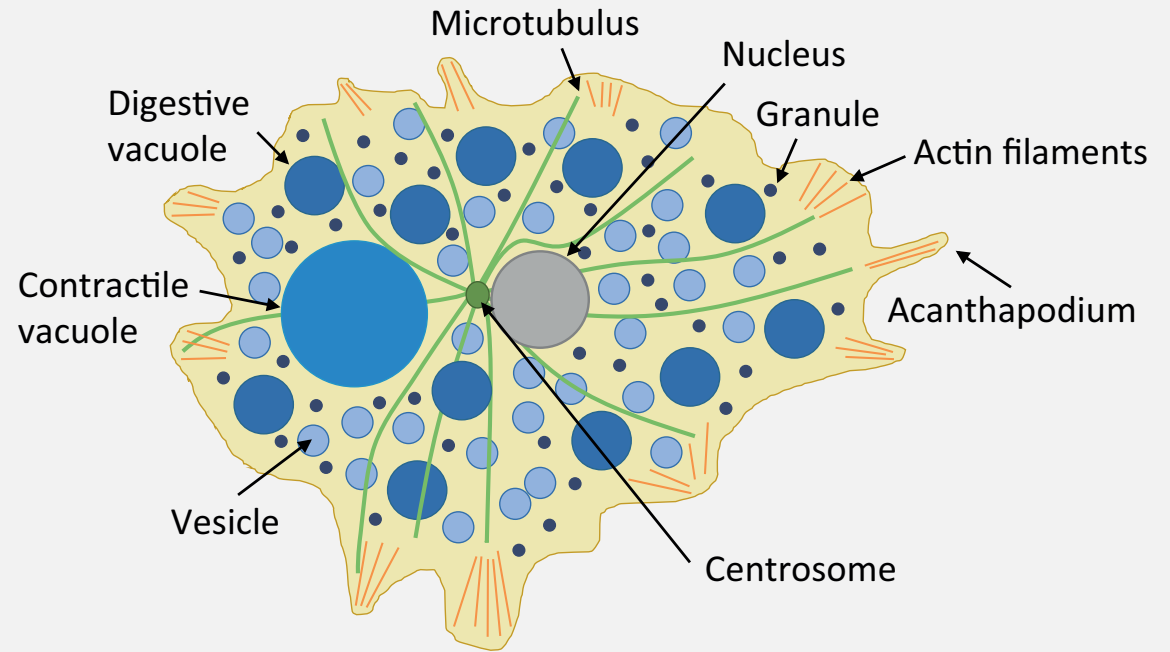
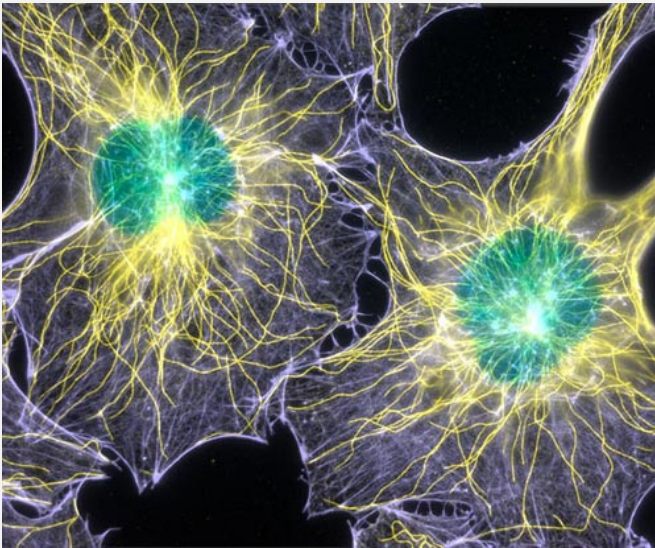
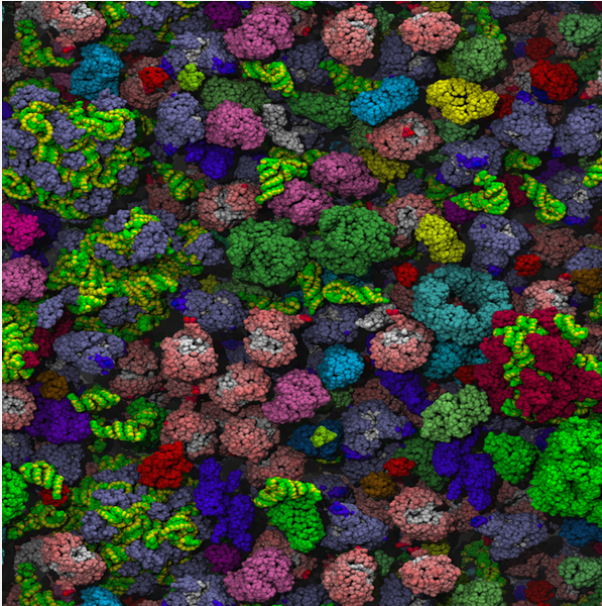


Courtesy Yuval Garini

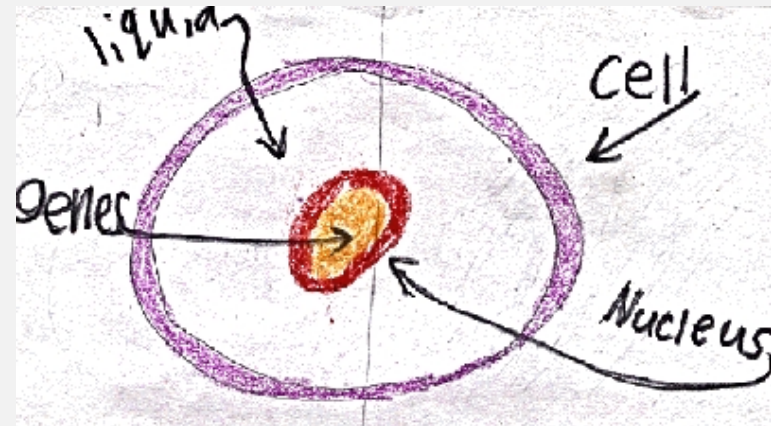


Courtesy Matti Javanainen

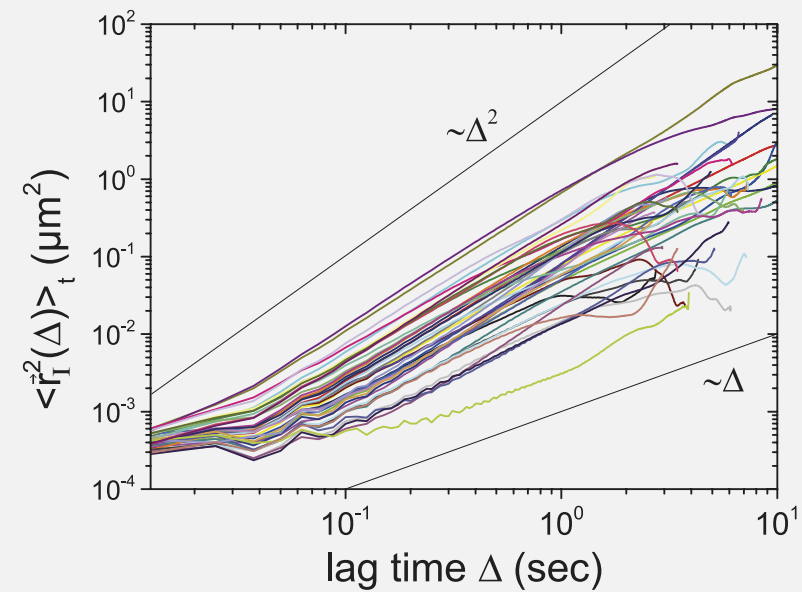
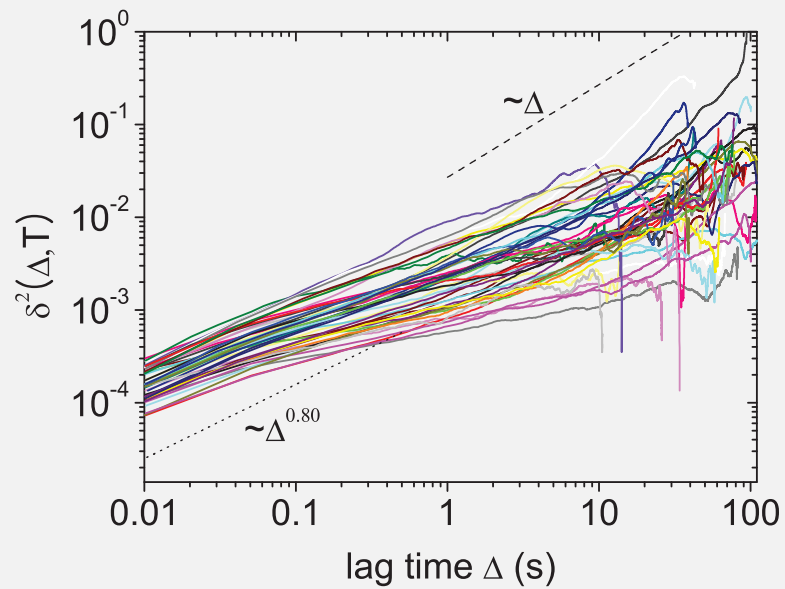
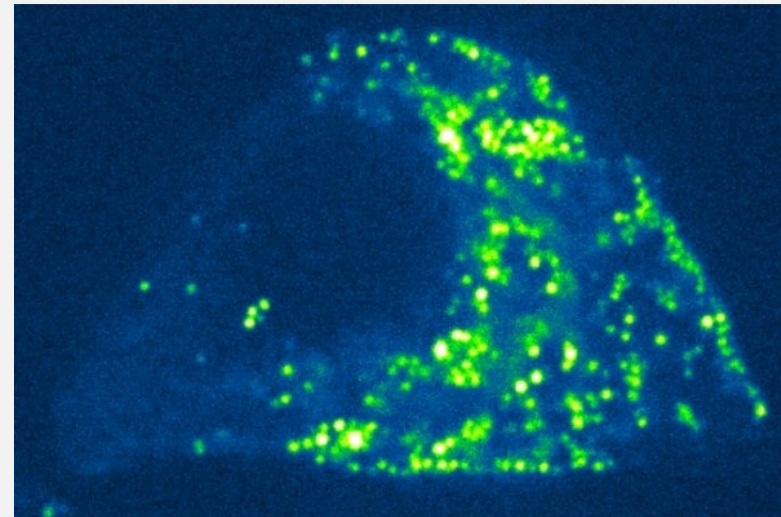
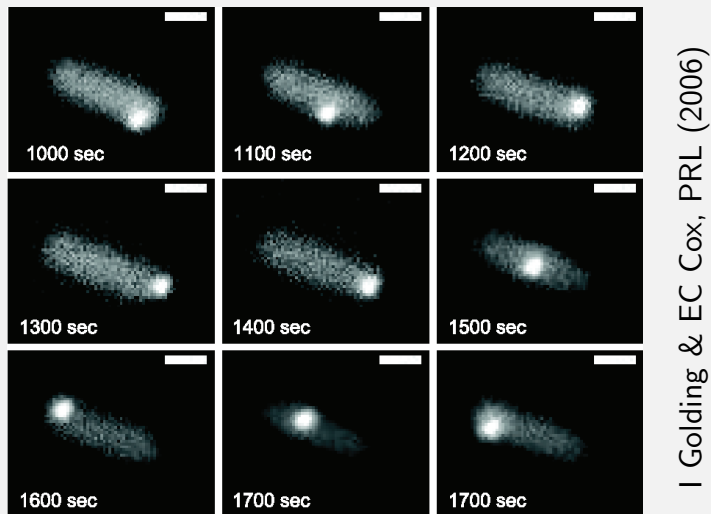
Superdense & supercrowded environments in living cells



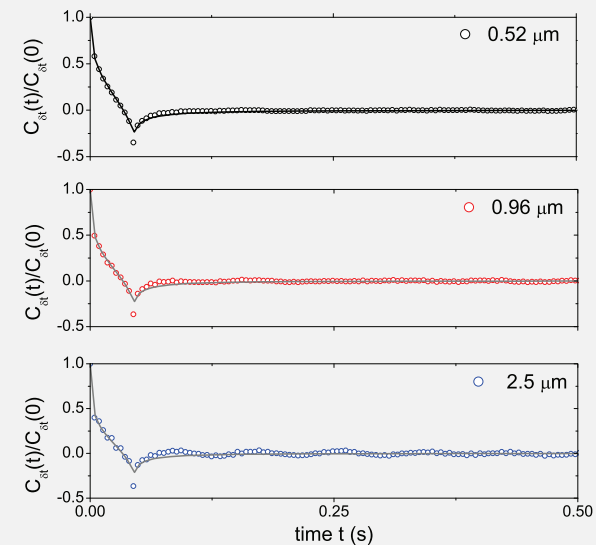
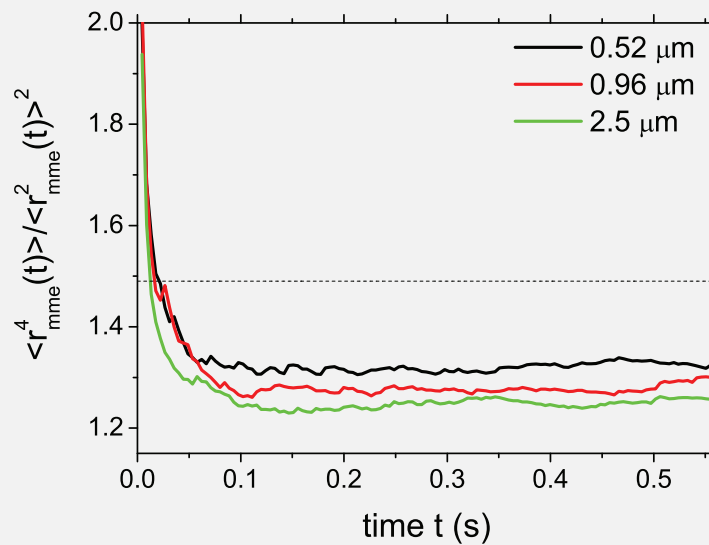
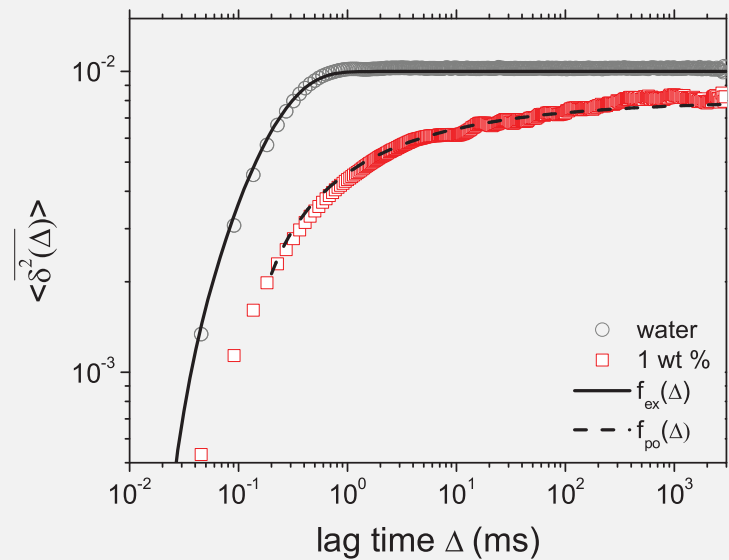
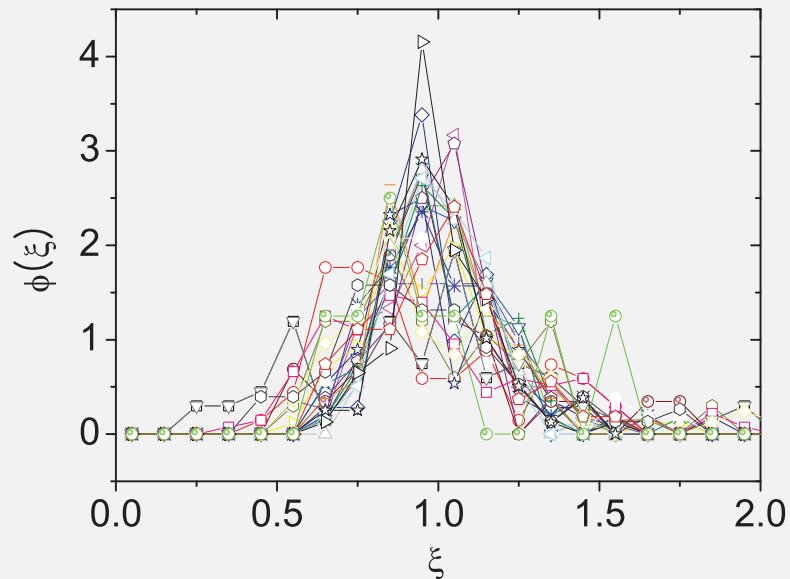
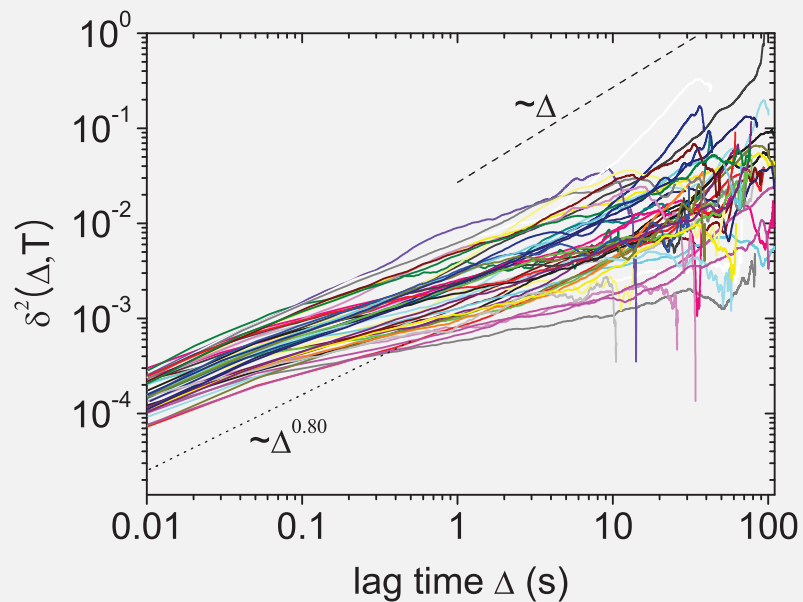
Supercrowded [JF Revere, JH Jeon, H Bao, M Leippe, RM & C Selhuber-Unkel, Sci Rep (2015)]



In vivo anomalous diffusion of submicron tracers

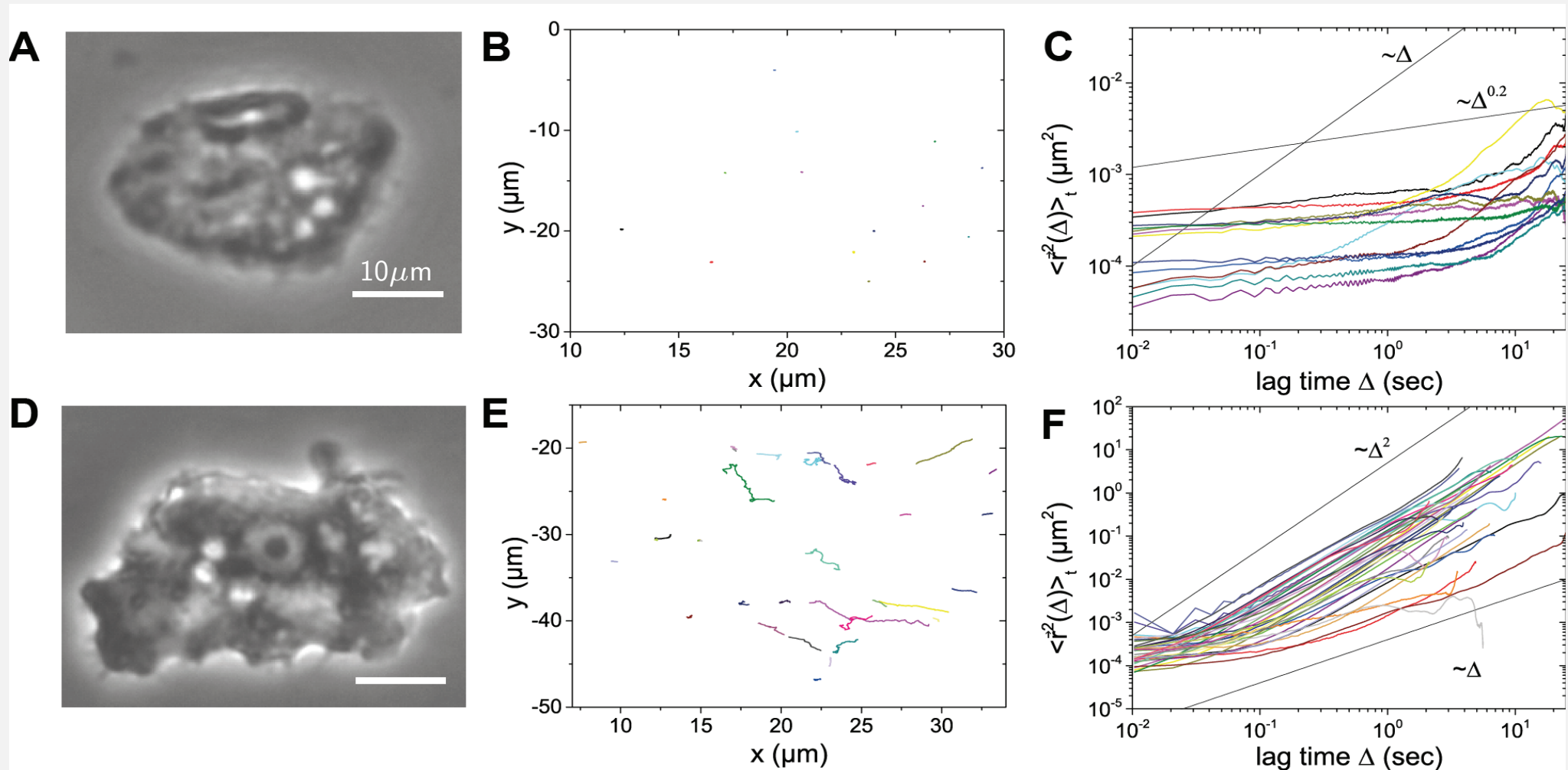


Passive motion of submicron tracers is viscoelastic



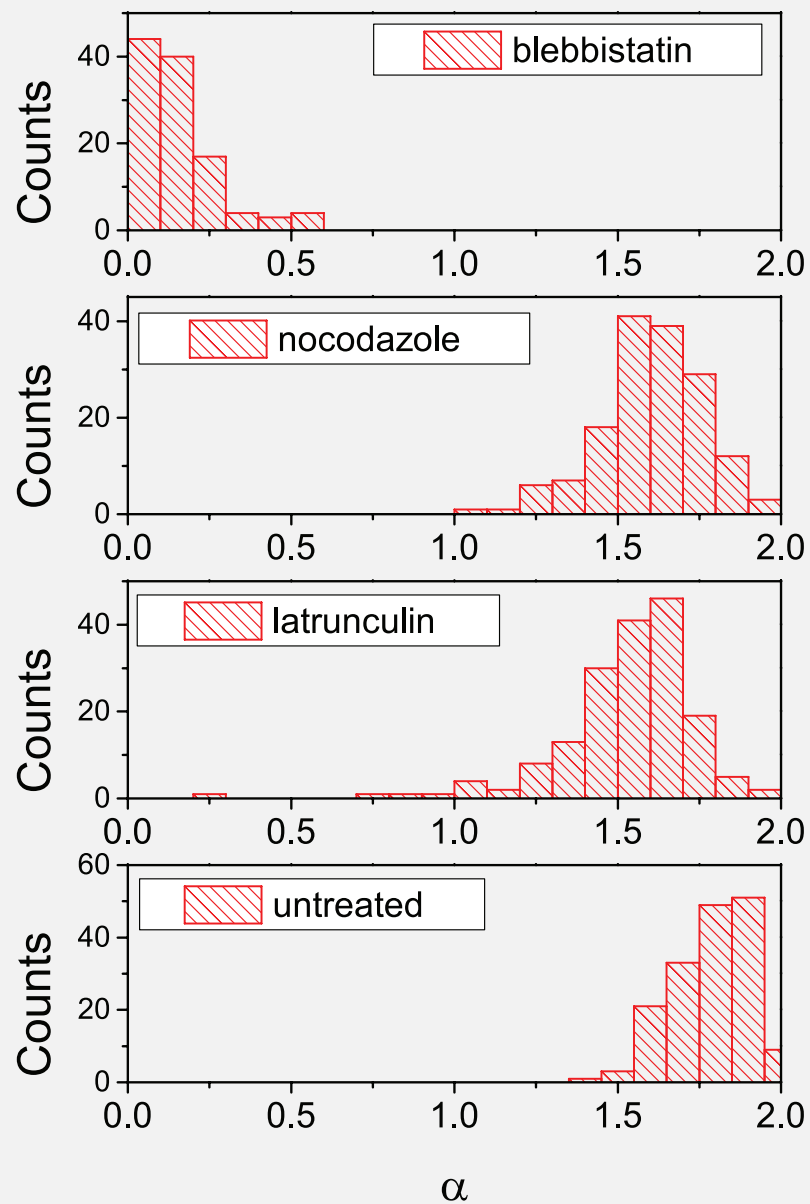
JH Jeon, . . . L Oddershede & RM, PRL (2011); JH Jeon, N Leijnse, L Oddershede & RM, NJP (2013)

Superdiffusion in living *Acanthamoeba castellani*



Blebbistatin treated cells: A-C right after treatment; D-F 1 h after treatment

Superdiffusion in living *Acanthamoeba castellani*



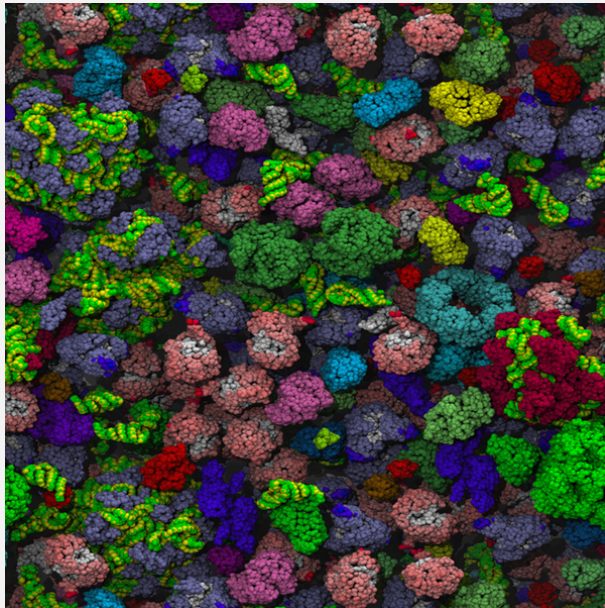
inhibits myosin II motors

depolymerises microtubules

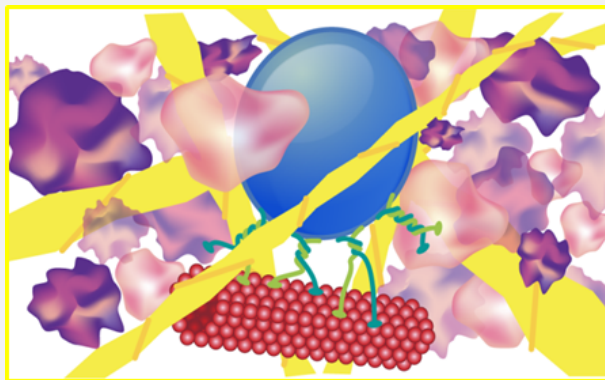
inhibits actin polymerisation

↪ motors cause superdiffusion

Molecular motor transport in living biological cells

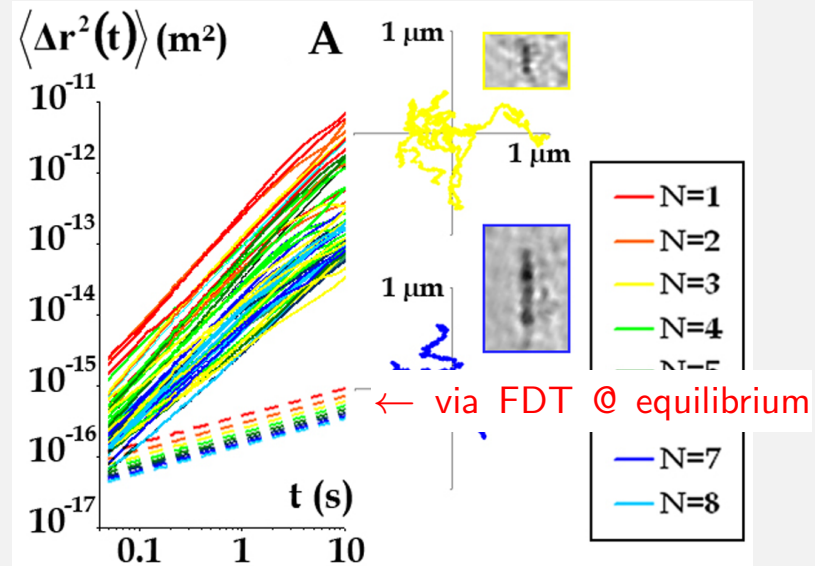


SR McGuffee & AH Elcock, PLoS Comp Biol (2010)

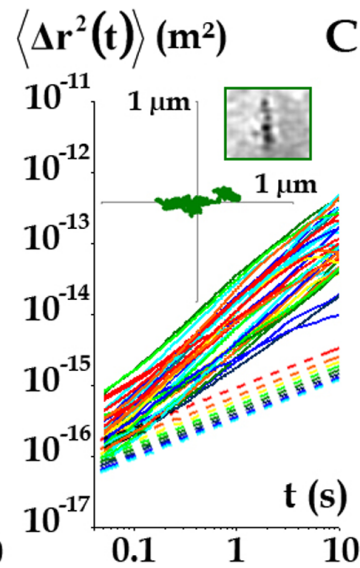
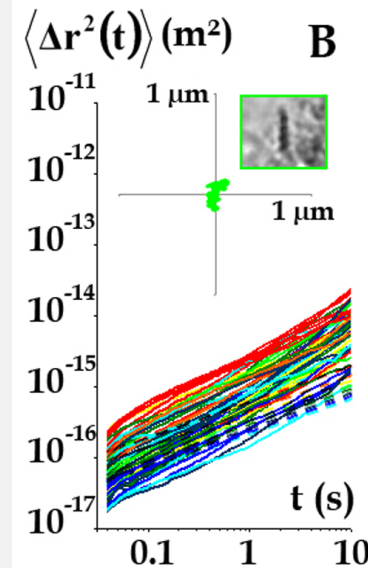


Courtesy S Granick

Intact cytoskeleton



Actin filaments only



Microtubules only

D Robert, TH Nguyen, F Gallet & C Wilhelm, PLoS Comp Biol (2010)

Molecular motor transport in living biological cells

Experimentally established:

Passive subdiffusion

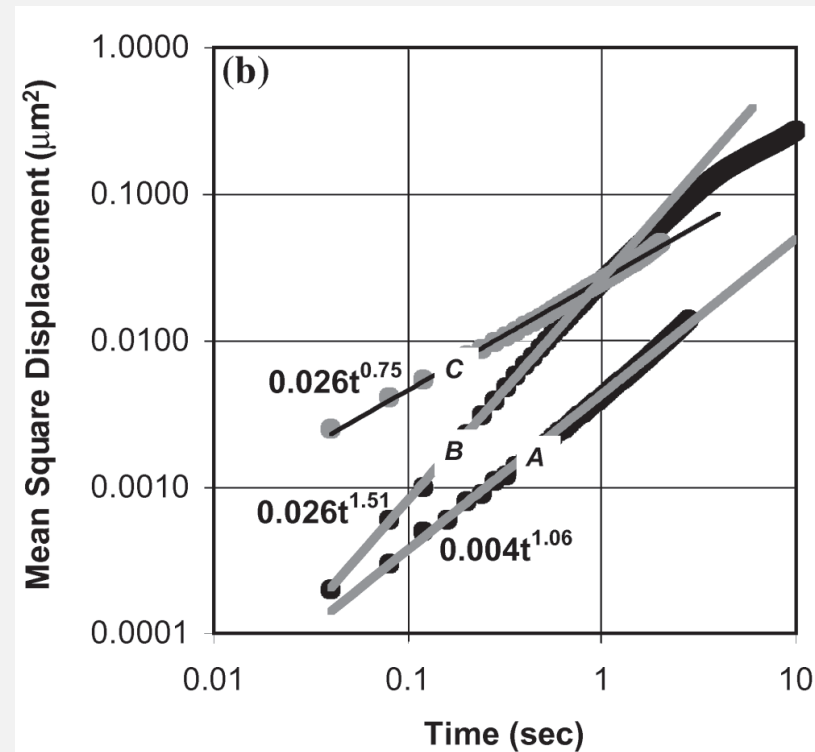
$$\langle \delta \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle = \langle \mathbf{r}(t)^2 \rangle - \langle \mathbf{r}(t) \rangle^2 \simeq t^\alpha$$

with $0 < \alpha < 1$

Active superdiffusion

$$\langle \delta \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle \simeq t^\beta, \quad 1 < \beta < 2$$

Exponents are connected: $\beta = 2\alpha$

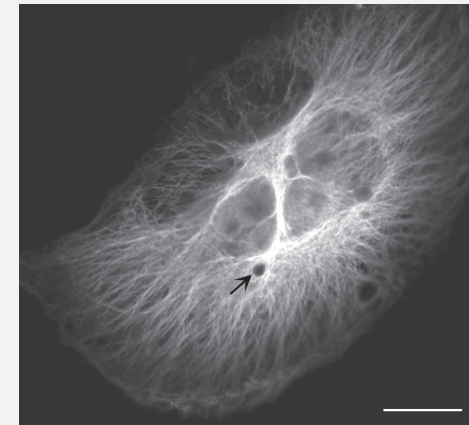


A: blebbistatin—no microtubules
B: motor transport
C: Passive lipid granule motion

A Caspi, R Granek & M Elbaum, PRL (2000)

Viscoelastic medium with complex modulus
(microrheology):

$$G^*(\omega) \simeq (i\omega)^\alpha$$



Molecular motor in crowded viscoelastic environment

x : motor position

y : cargo position

k : spring constant

U : 2-state ratchet

$\zeta(t)$: ratchet config

f_0 : external load

$\xi(t), \xi_c(t)$: fGn

$\eta_c(t) \simeq \eta_\alpha/t^\alpha$

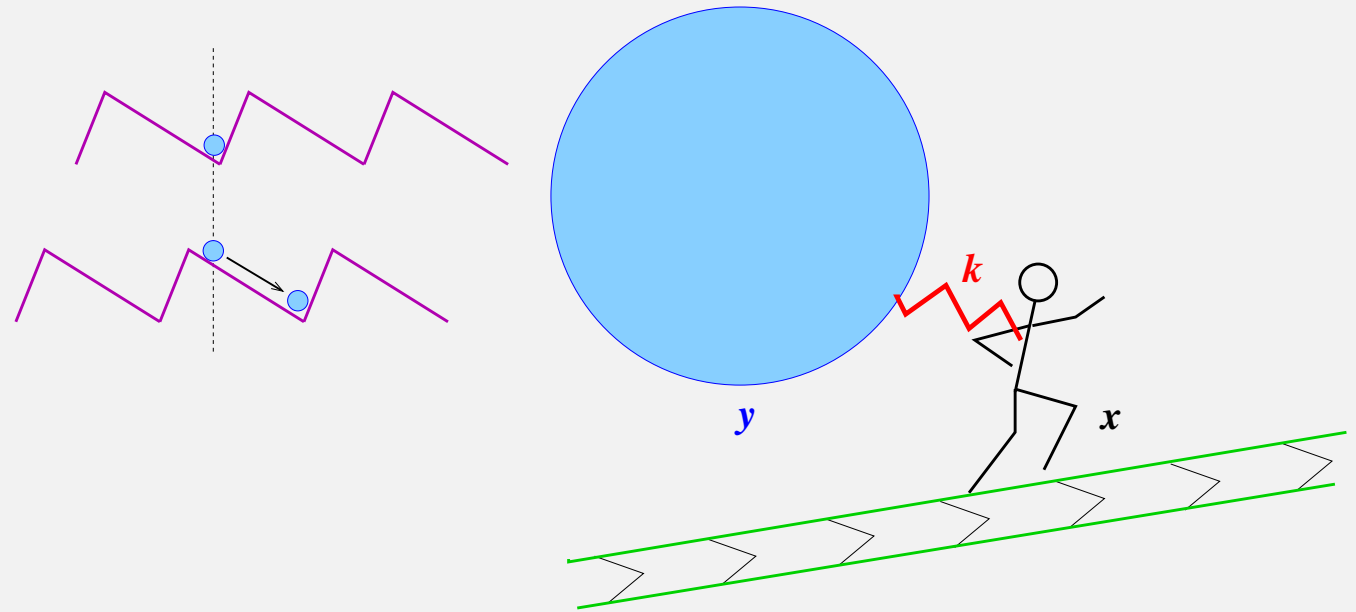
Equations of motion:

$$\int_0^t \eta_c(t-t') \dot{y}(t') dt' = -k(y-x) + \xi_c(t)$$

$$\int_0^t \eta(t-t') \dot{x}(t') dt' = k(y-x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U(x, \zeta(t)) - f_0 + \xi(t)$$

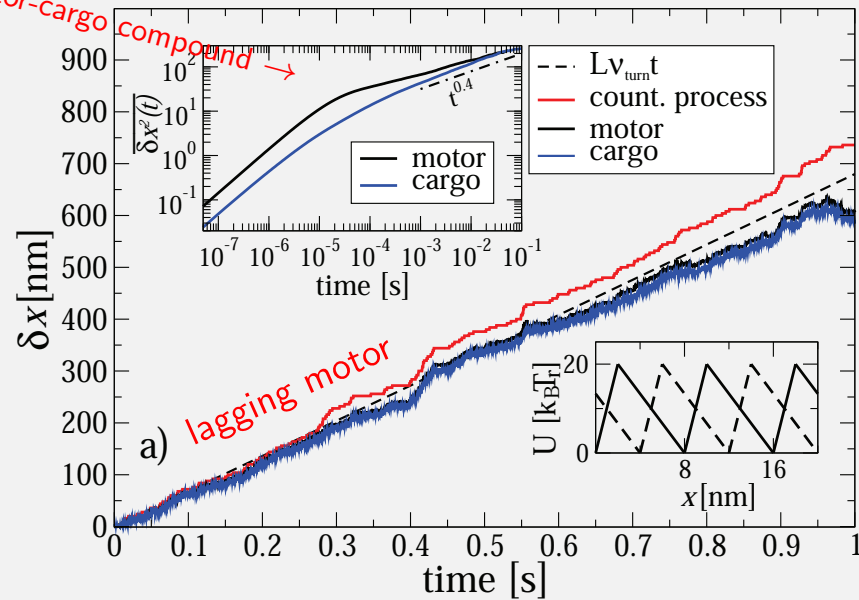
Free cargo motion ($D_c = k_B T / \eta_c$ & $D_\alpha = k_B T / \eta_\alpha$):

$$\langle y^2(t) \rangle = 2D_c t E_{1-\alpha,2} \left(- \left[\frac{t}{\tau_{\text{in}}} \right]^{1-\alpha} \right) \simeq \begin{cases} 2D_c t, & t \ll \tau_{\text{in}} \\ 2D_\alpha t^\alpha / \Gamma(1+\alpha), & t \gg \tau_{\text{in}} \end{cases}$$

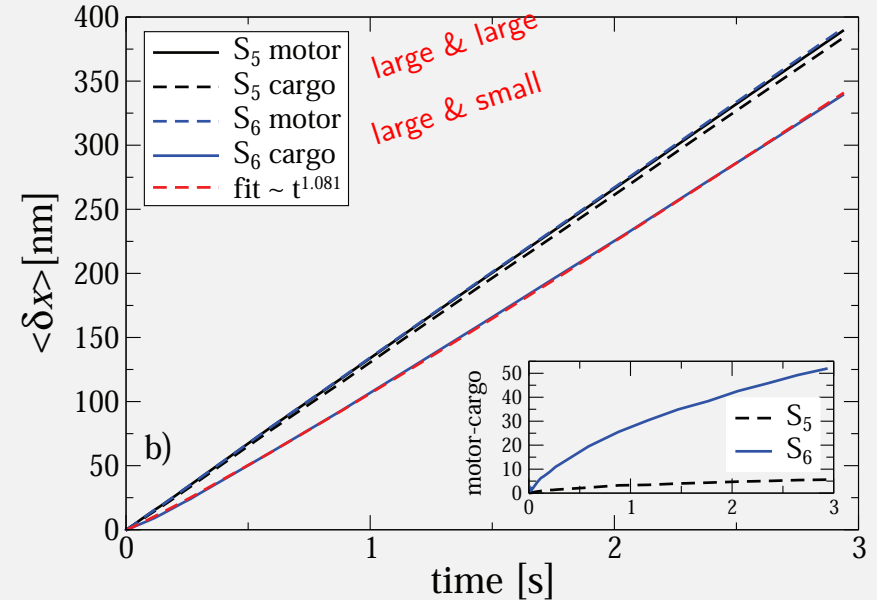
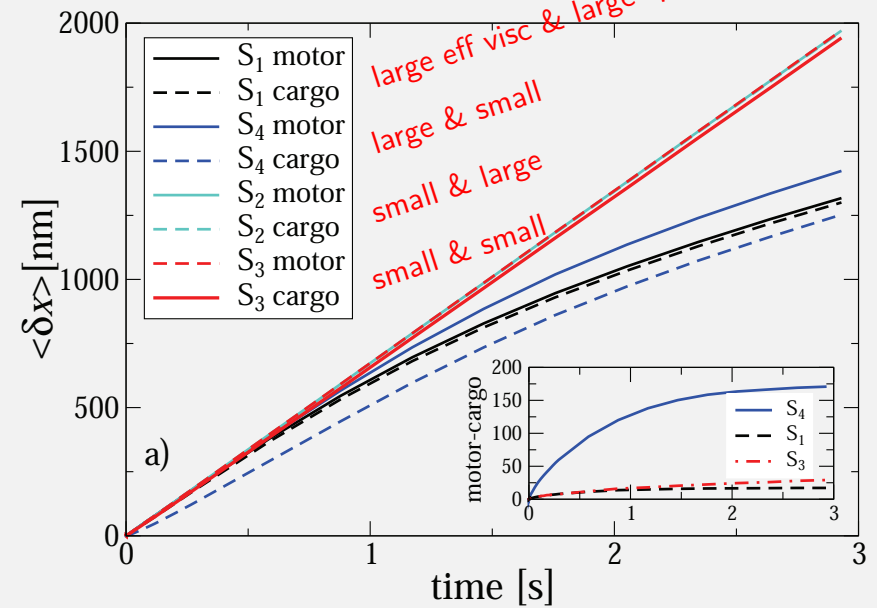
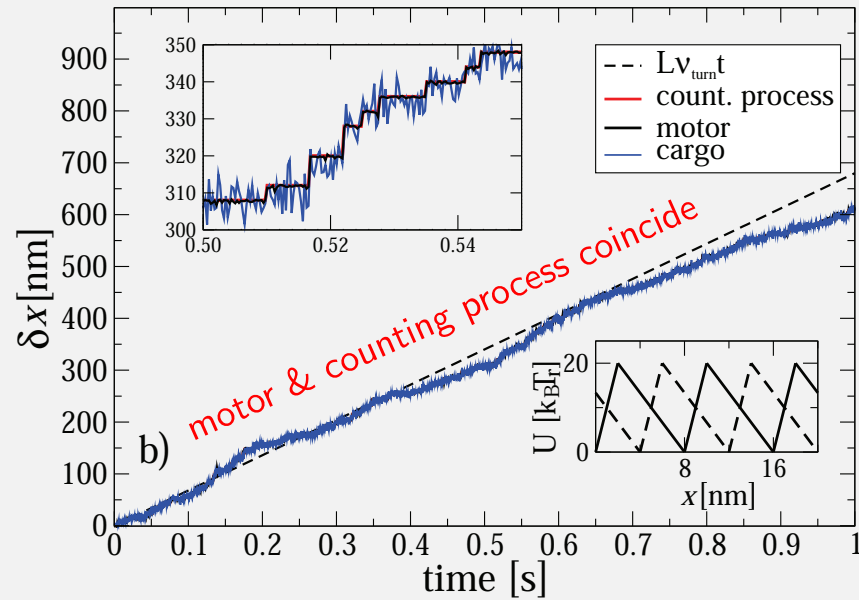


Molecular motor in crowded viscoelastic environment

Large effective viscosity (S1)



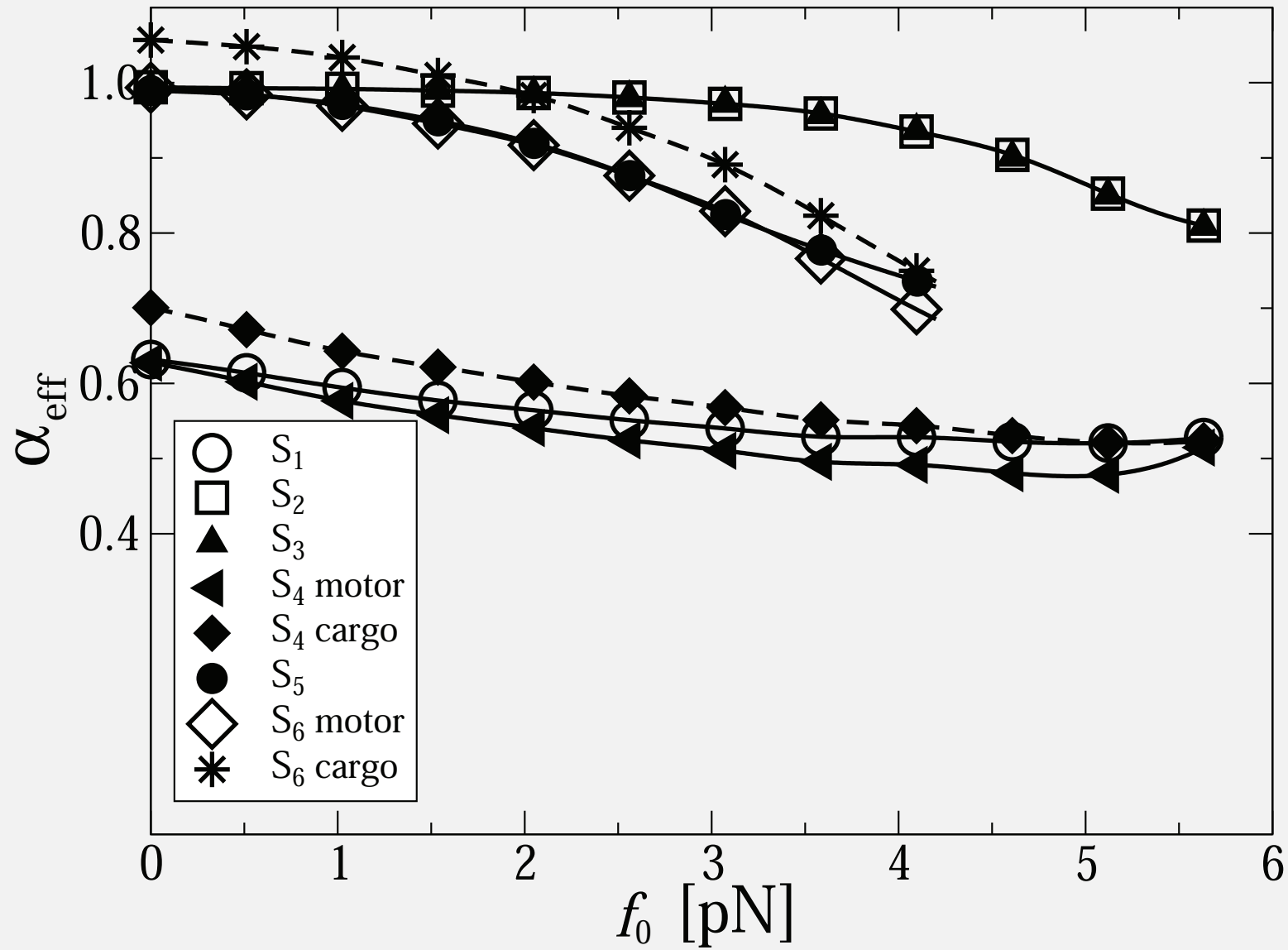
Small effective viscosity (S2)



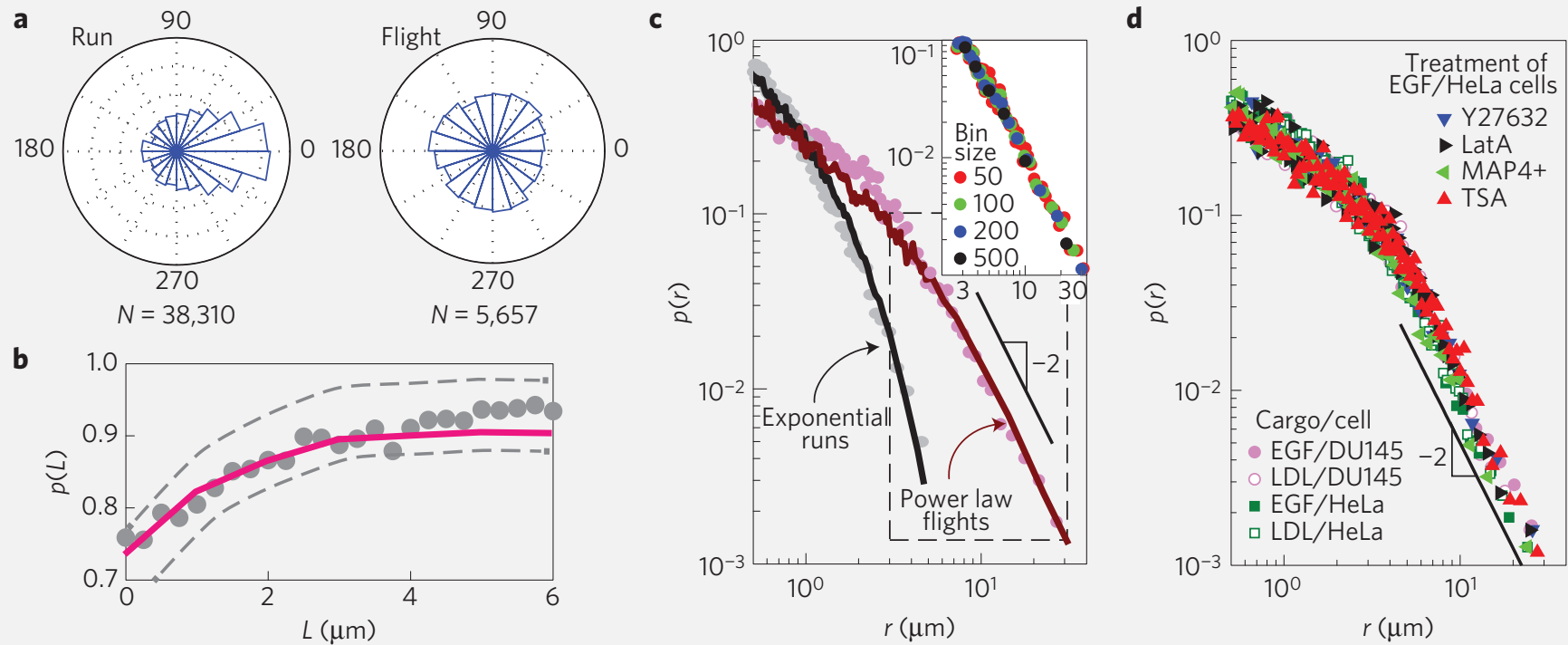
High turnover frequency

Low turnover frequency

Molecular motor in crowded viscoelastic environment



Lévy walks of molecular motors in living cells

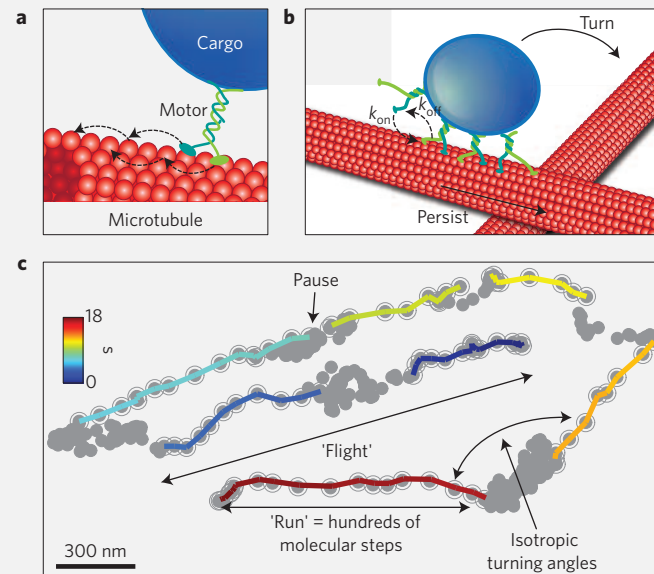


Run: motor motion on microtubule for $1/k_{\text{off}}$

Flight: consecutive runs persisting in direction

↪ search optimisation

K Chen, B Wang & S Granick, Nat Mat (2015)



Ultraweak ergodicity breaking of Lévy walks

$$\langle x^2(t) \rangle \sim \frac{2(\alpha - 1)}{(3 - \alpha)(2 - \alpha)} t^{3-\alpha} \sim (\alpha - 1) \overline{\delta^2(t)}, \quad 1 < \alpha < 2$$

Time averaged MSD

$$\overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} = \frac{1}{T - \Delta} \int_0^{T-\Delta} \left(x(t + \Delta) - x(t) \right)^2 dt$$

$$\overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} \sim 2 \left(\frac{(1 + \Delta)^{3-\alpha} - 1}{(3 - \alpha)(2 - \alpha)} - \frac{\Delta}{2 - \alpha} \right) + \left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{3} \left[\frac{\Delta}{T} \right]^3 - \alpha \left[\frac{\Delta}{T} \right]^2 \right) T^{3-\alpha}$$

Linear response for constant external force f ($0 < \alpha < 2$):

$$\langle x(t) \rangle \sim \beta f \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} t^2, & 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2-\alpha} t^{3-\alpha}, & 1 < \alpha < 2 \end{cases} \quad \langle x(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \beta f \langle x^2(t) \rangle$$

Single particle tracking on macroscopic scales



Smoluchowski search picture: a centenary

Search rate for a particle with diffusivity D_{3d} to find an immobile target of radius a (assuming immediate binding):

$$k_{\text{on}}^S = 4\pi D_{3d}a$$

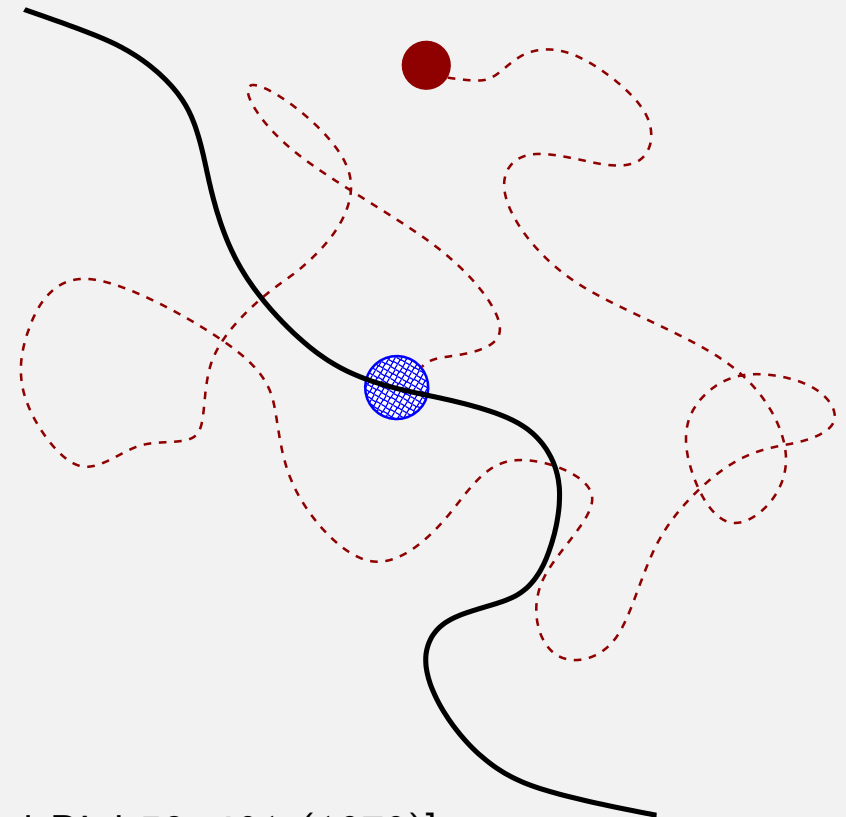
Protein-DNA interaction: $a \approx \{\text{few bp}\} \approx 1\text{nm}$
 $D_{3d} \approx 10\mu\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$ (typically $\varnothing_{\text{TF}} \approx 5\text{nm}$):

$$k_{\text{on}}^S \approx \frac{10^8}{(\text{mol/l}) \times \text{sec}}$$

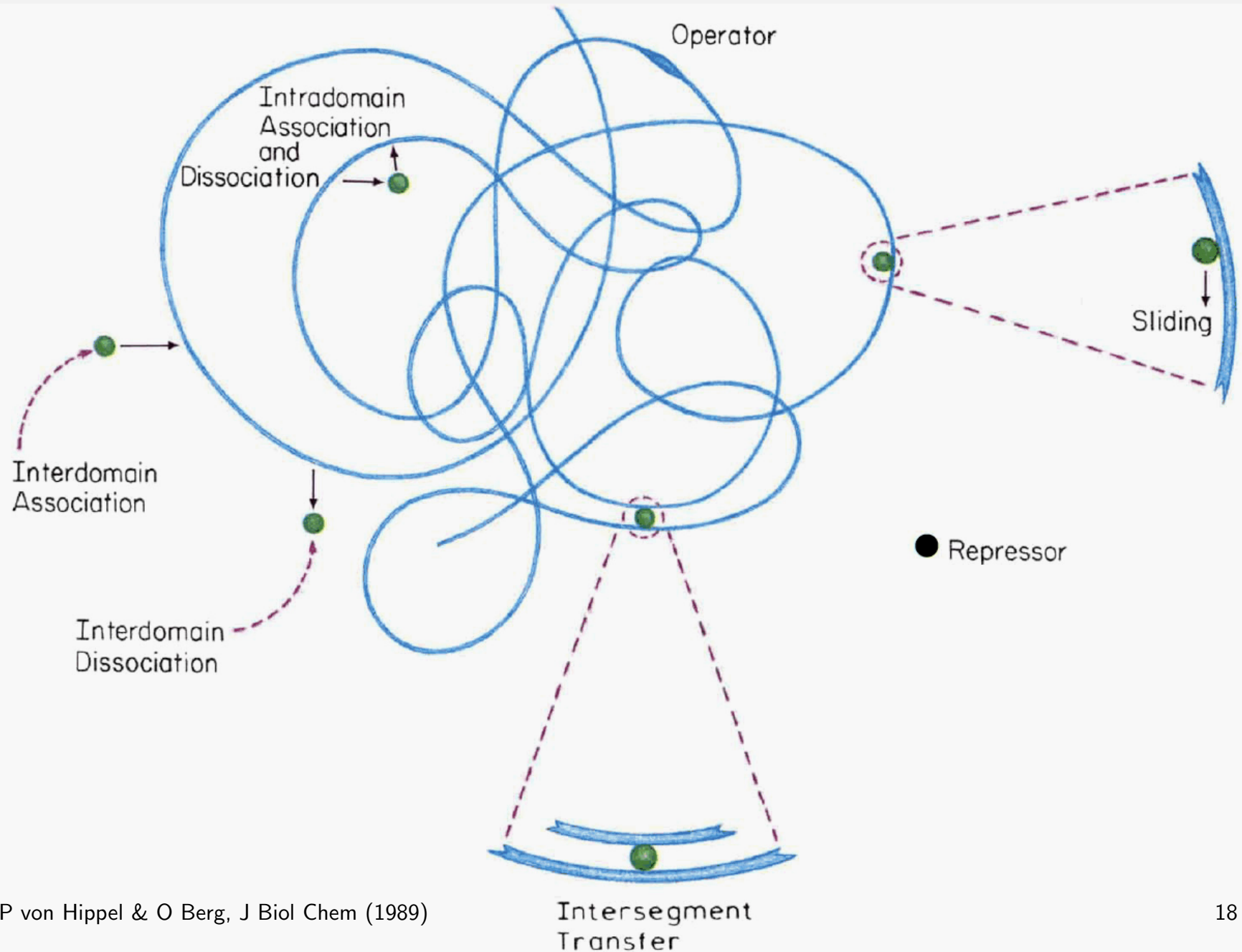
Lac repressor [AD Riggs, S Bourgeois, M Cohn, J Mol Biol 53, 401 (1970)]:

$$k_{\text{on}} \approx \frac{10^{10}}{(\text{mol/l}) \times \text{sec}}$$

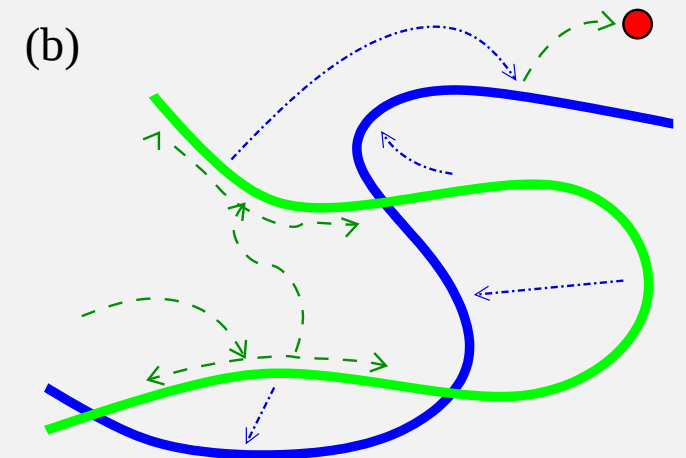
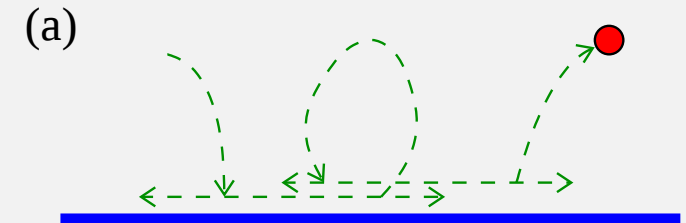
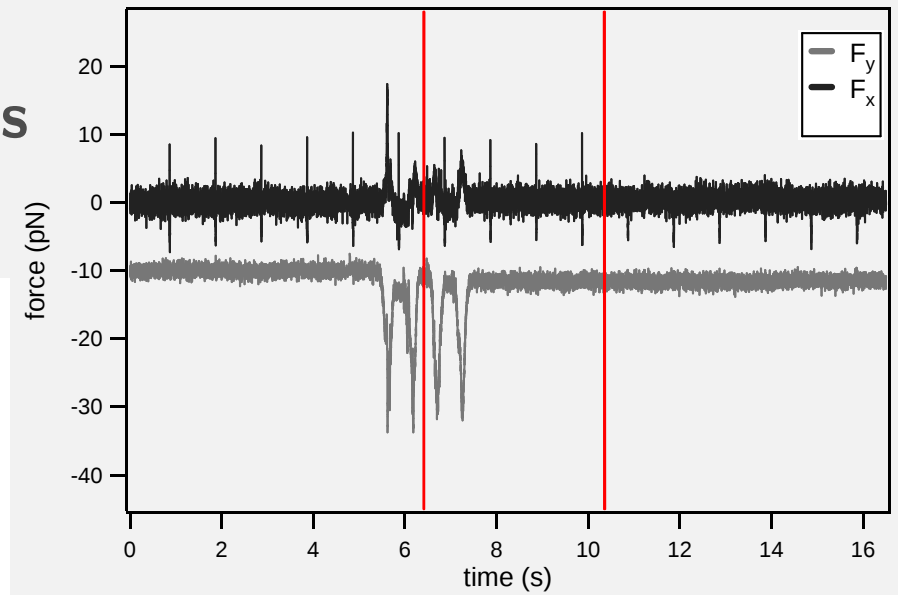
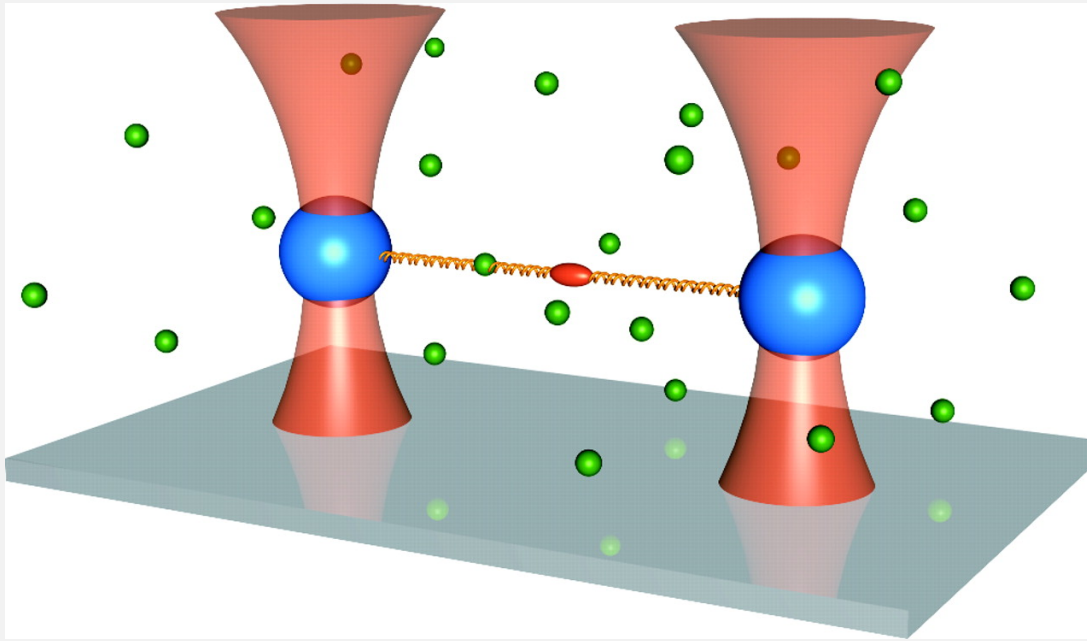
→ Facilitated diffusion picture



Facilitated diffusion: the Berg-von Hippel model



The rôle of DNA conformations

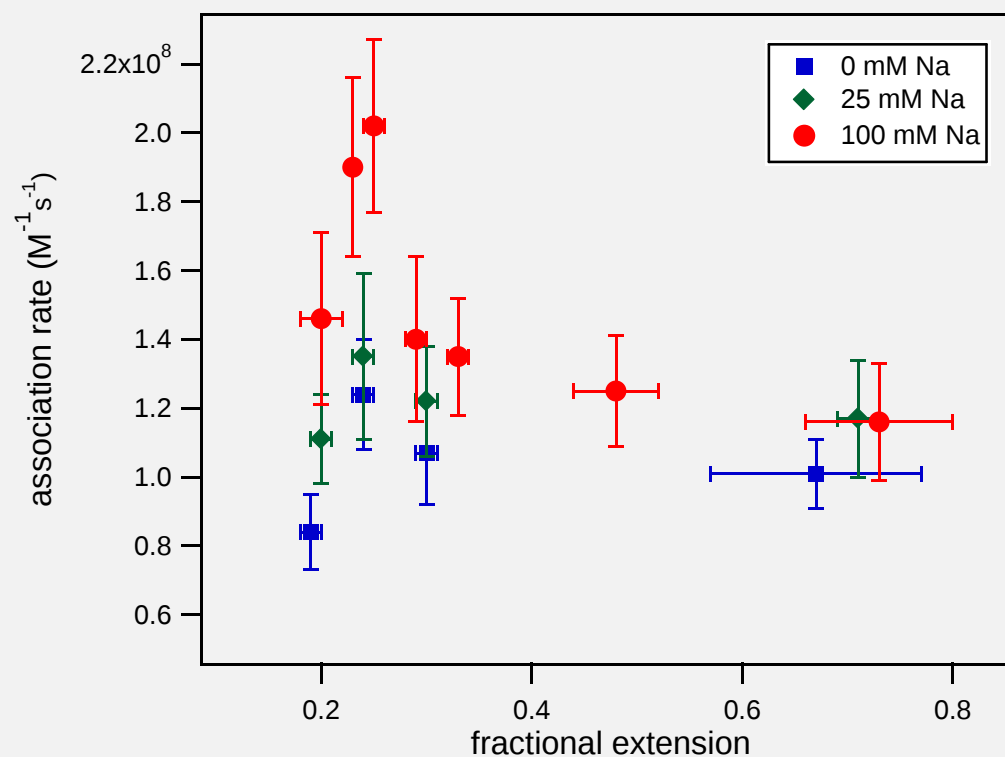
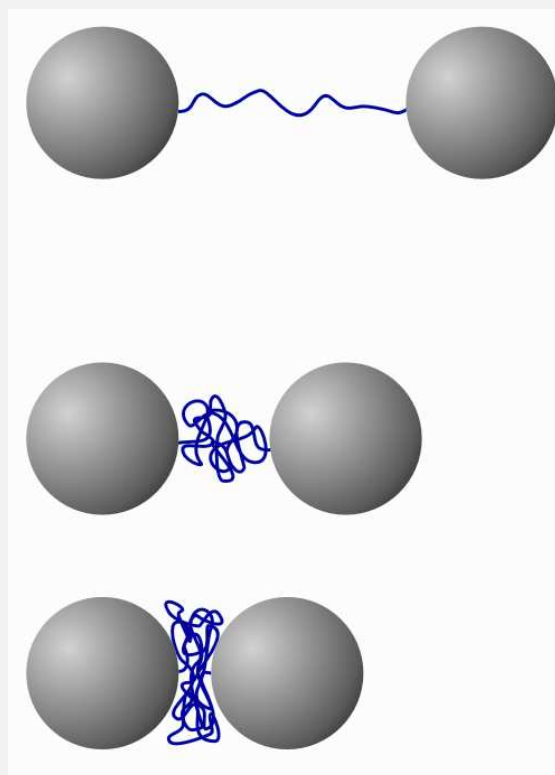


pCco5 plasmid DNA: $6538\text{bp} \approx 2.2\mu\text{m} \approx 45\ell_p$
 [comp λ DNA 48.5kbp]

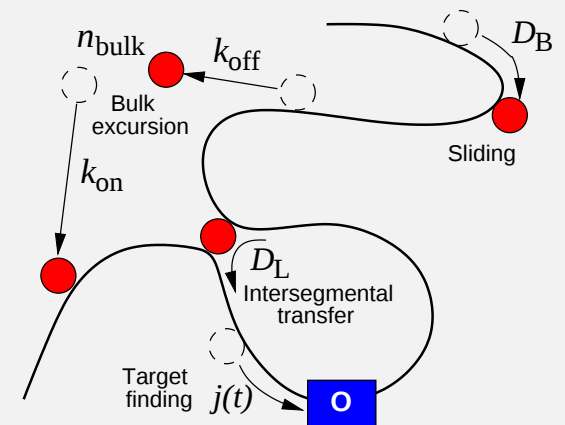
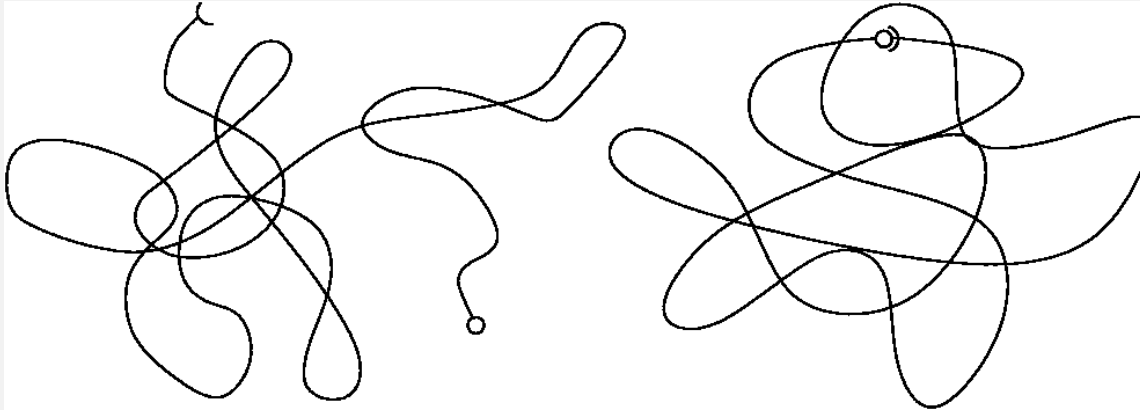
More compact DNA conformations speed up the search

[NaCl]	$k_{\text{on}}^{\text{straight}}$ [Ms]	$l_{\text{sl}}^{\text{eff}}$ [bp]	$1/\sqrt{l_{\text{DNA}}}$ [bp]	ℓ_p [bp]	R_{theory}	R_{measured}
0 mM	0.8×10^8	195	518	188	1.18	1.3 ± 0.2
25 mM	1.0×10^8	250	485	175	1.23	1.1 ± 0.2
100 mM	1.0×10^8	250	150	159	1.67	1.7 ± 0.3
150 mM	0.9×10^9	15.5	120	153	1.15	1.3 ± 0.4

$R = k_{\text{on}}^{\text{max}} / k_{\text{on}}^{\text{straight}}$: enhancement ratio of attachment rates @ max and straight configuration)



Length stored in a polymer loop

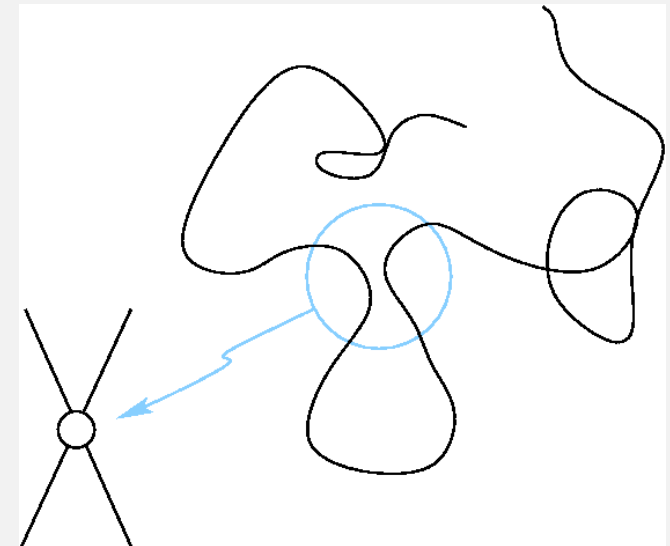


Cyclization is returning random walk ($t \div \ell$):

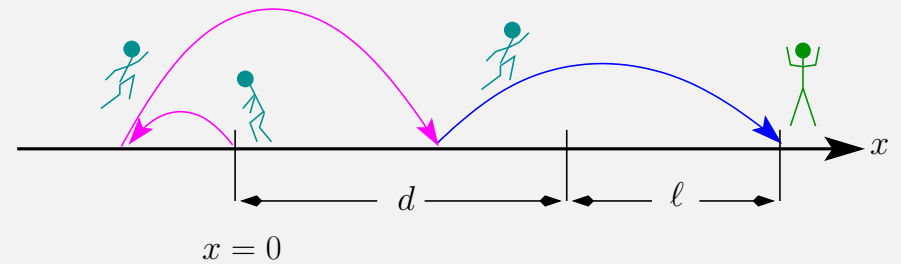
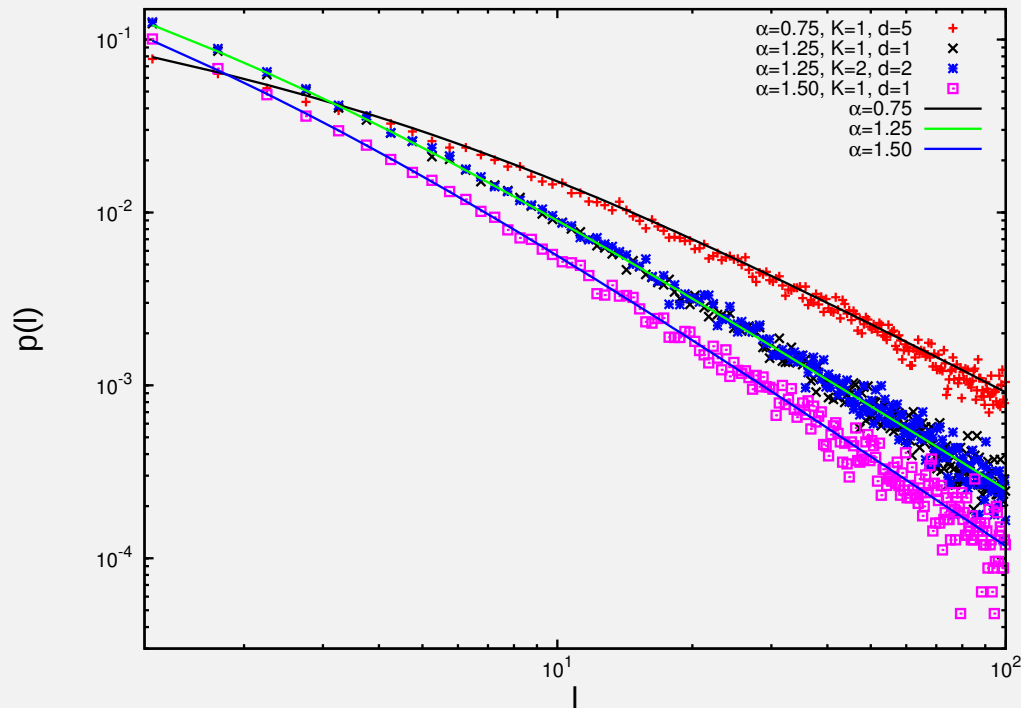
$$p(\ell) \sim \begin{cases} \ell^{-d/2} & \text{phantom chain} \\ \ell^{-d\nu-(\gamma-1)} & \text{SAW, } \nu \approx \frac{3}{5}, \gamma \approx \frac{7}{6} \end{cases}$$

Probability for contact is more restrictive:

$$p(\ell) \sim \ell^{-d\nu+\sigma_4} \sim \ell^{-1-1.2} \leadsto \langle \ell^2 \rangle \rightarrow \infty$$



Overshooting the target: Leapovers



$$\lambda(x) \simeq |x|^{-\alpha-1}$$

$$\wp_{\text{fp}}(\tau) \sim \frac{d^{\alpha/2}}{\alpha \sqrt{\pi K^{(\alpha)}} \Gamma(\alpha/2)} \tau^{-3/2} \quad \text{First passage: Sparre Andersen universality}$$

$$\wp_l(\ell) = \frac{\sin(\pi\alpha/2)}{\pi} \frac{d^{\alpha/2}}{\ell^{\alpha/2}(d+\ell)} \curvearrowright \langle \ell \rangle \rightarrow \infty \quad \forall \alpha \quad \text{Leapover length}$$

Optimal target search *in vitro*

Lévy flight comp /w $\lambda(x) \simeq |x|^{-1-\alpha} \therefore \alpha = 1.2$ (3D SAW) $\wedge \alpha = 0.5$ (3D RW):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} n(x, t) = \left(D_B \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + D_L \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial |x|^\alpha} - k_{\text{off}} \right) n(x, t) + k_{\text{on}} n_{\text{bulk}} - j(t) \delta(x)$$

Relevant time scales: unbinding: k_{off}^{-1}

turnover between diffusion mechanisms:

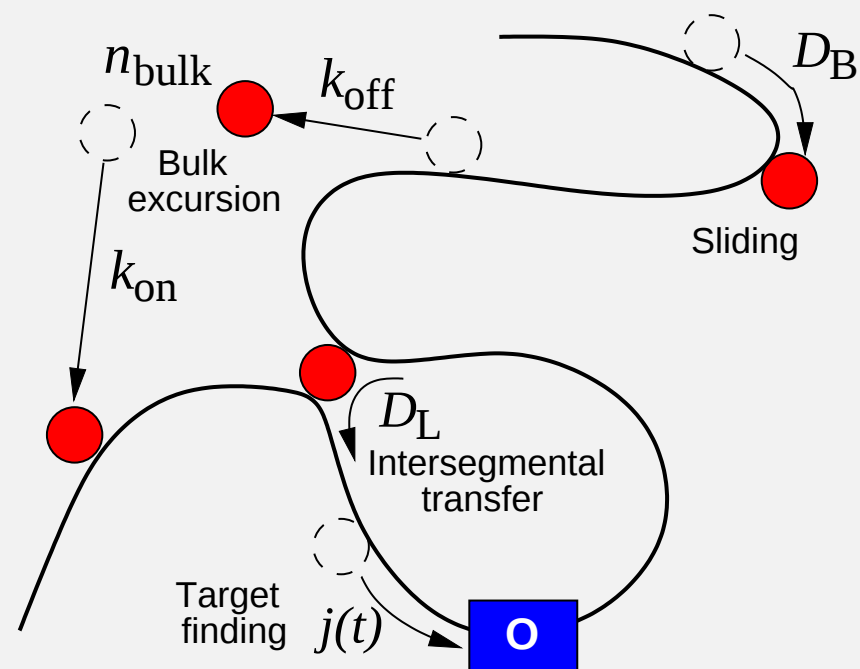
$$\tau_{\text{BL}} \equiv (D_B^\alpha / D_L^2)^{1/(2-\alpha)} \text{ diffusion}$$

Number of absorbed particles:

$$J(t) = \int_0^t j(t') dt'$$

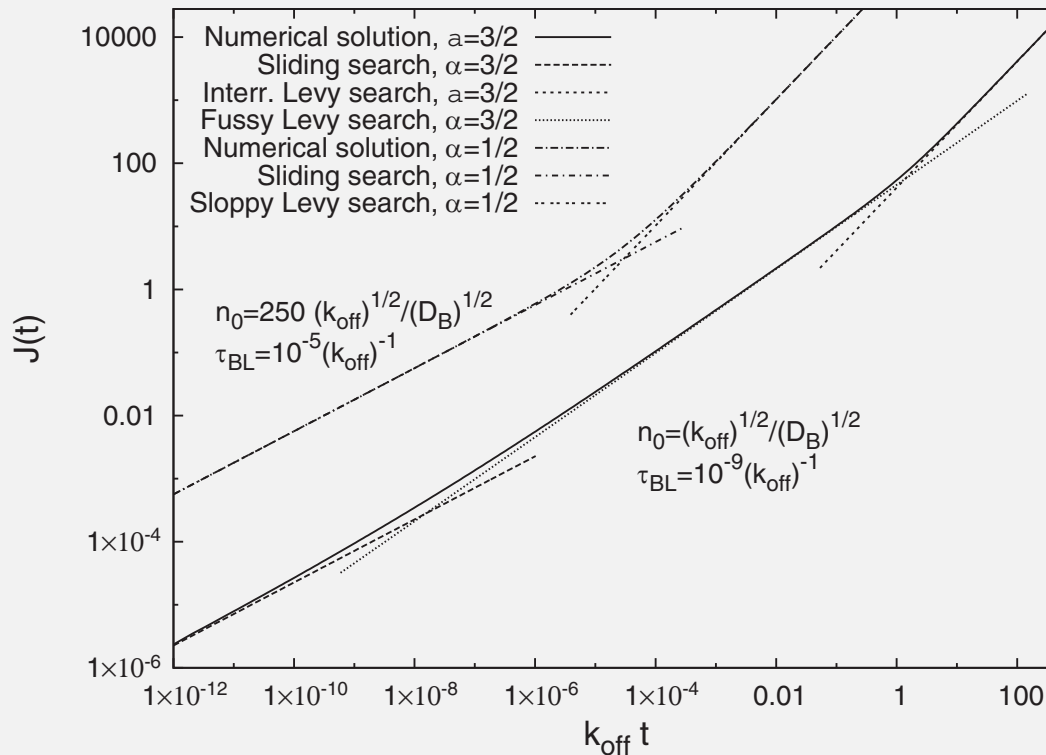
Survival of target site (N = protein number):

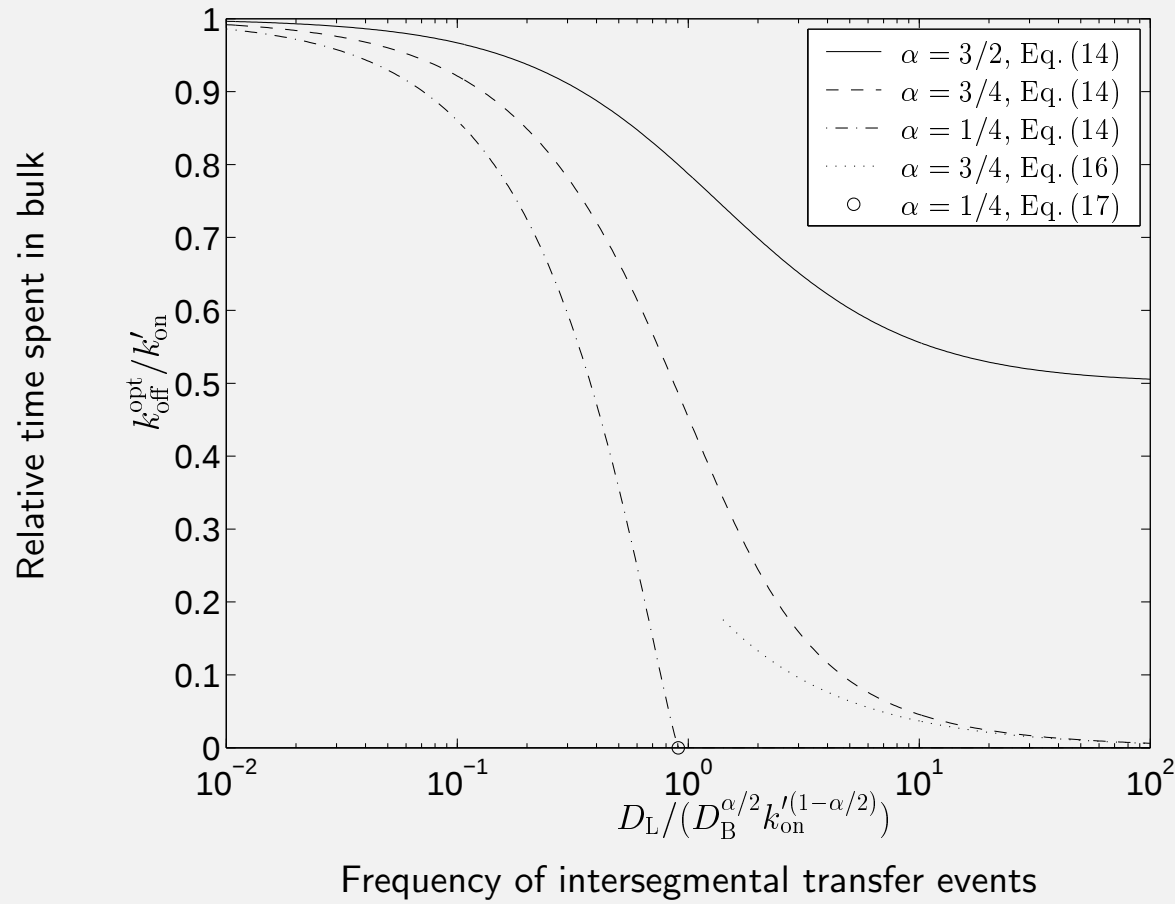
$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{surv}}(t) &= (1 - J(t)/N)^N \\ &\rightarrow \exp\{-J(t)\} \end{aligned}$$



Optimal target search *in vitro*

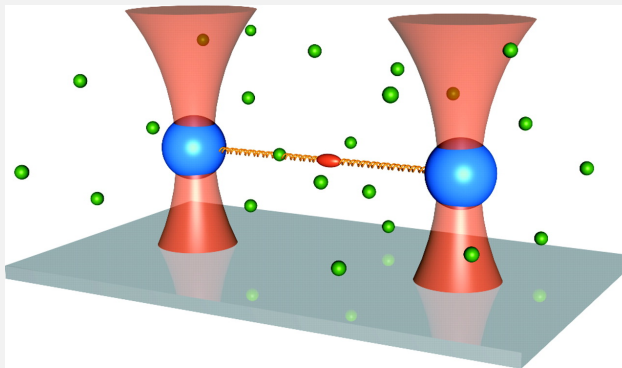
Regime	$0 < \alpha < 1$	$1 < \alpha < 2$	$J \sim (t/\tau_i)^{\gamma_i}$
$t \ll \{\tau_{BL}, k_{off}^{-1}\}$	Sliding	Sliding	$\gamma_1 = 1/2$
$\tau_{BL} \ll t \ll k_{off}^{-1}$	Sloppy Lévy	Fussy Lévy	$\gamma_3 = 1 \mid \gamma_2 = \alpha^{-1}$
$\tau_{BL} \ll k_{off}^{-1} \ll t$	Sloppy Lévy	Int. Lévy	$\gamma_3 = 1 \mid \gamma_4 = 1$
$\{t, \tau_{BL}\} \gg k_{off}^{-1}$	Int. Sliding	Int. Sliding	$\gamma_5 = 1$





Regime	$1 < \alpha < 2$	$0 < \alpha < 1$
$D_L \rightarrow 0$	$k_{\text{off}}^{\text{opt}} = k'_{\text{on}}$	
$D_L \rightarrow \infty$	$k_{\text{off}}^{\text{opt}} = (\alpha - 1)k'_{\text{on}}$	$k_{\text{off}}^{\text{opt}} \rightarrow 0, D_L \rightarrow \infty, 1/2 < \alpha < 1$ $k_{\text{off}}^{\text{opt}} = 0, D_L < \infty, 0 < \alpha < 1/2$

Spatiotemporal gene regulation by diffusing regulatory proteins

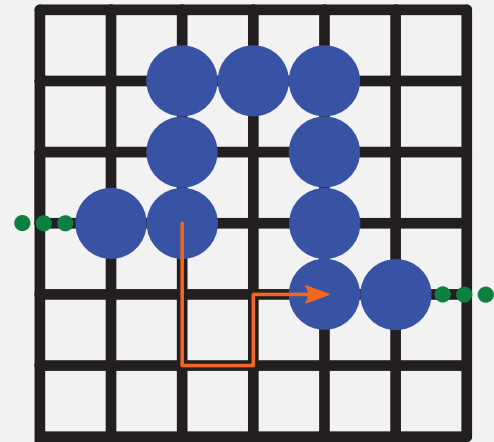


← **DNA conformations**

B van den Broek, S-M Kalisch, MA Lomholt,
RM & GJL Wuite, PNAS (2008)

MA Lomholt, B van den Broek, S-M Kalisch,
GJL Wuite & RM, PNAS (2009)

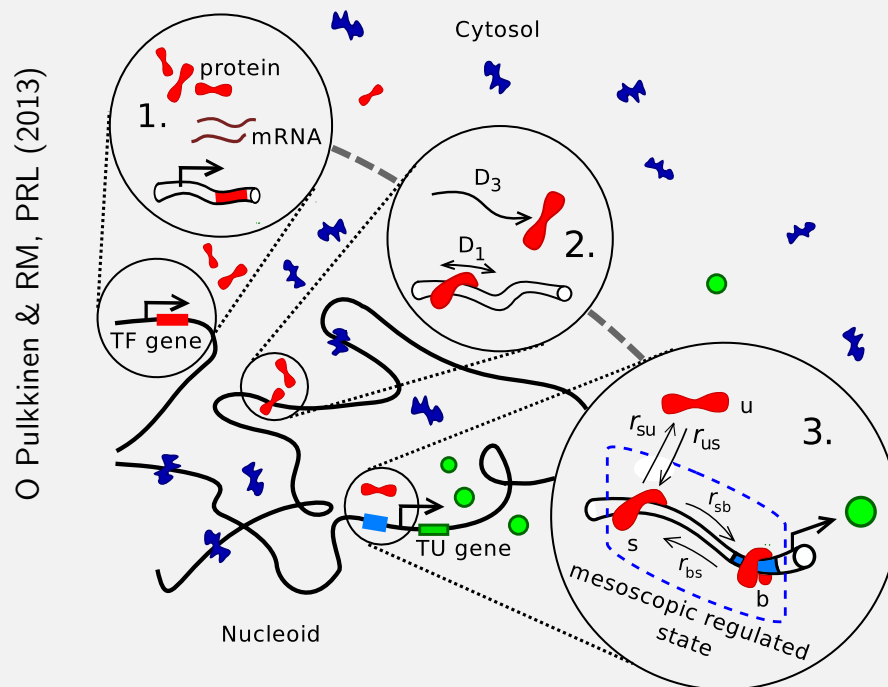
In vivo facilitated diffusion →



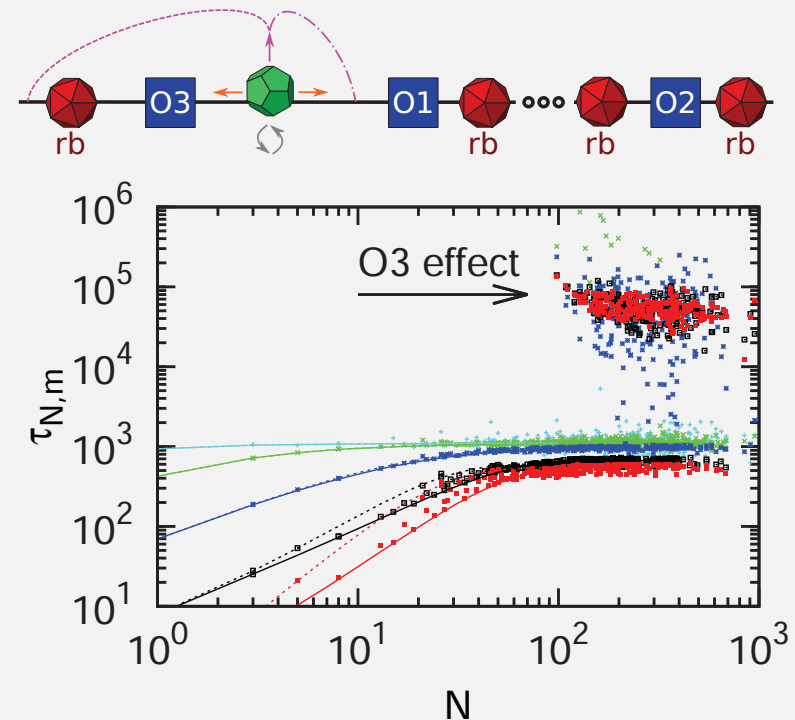
M Bauer & RM, PLoS ONE (2013)

Gene-gene talk: distance matters

Real sequence effects



O Pulkkinen & RM, PRL (2013)



M Bauer & RM, Sci Rep (2015)

Membranes can be supercrowded

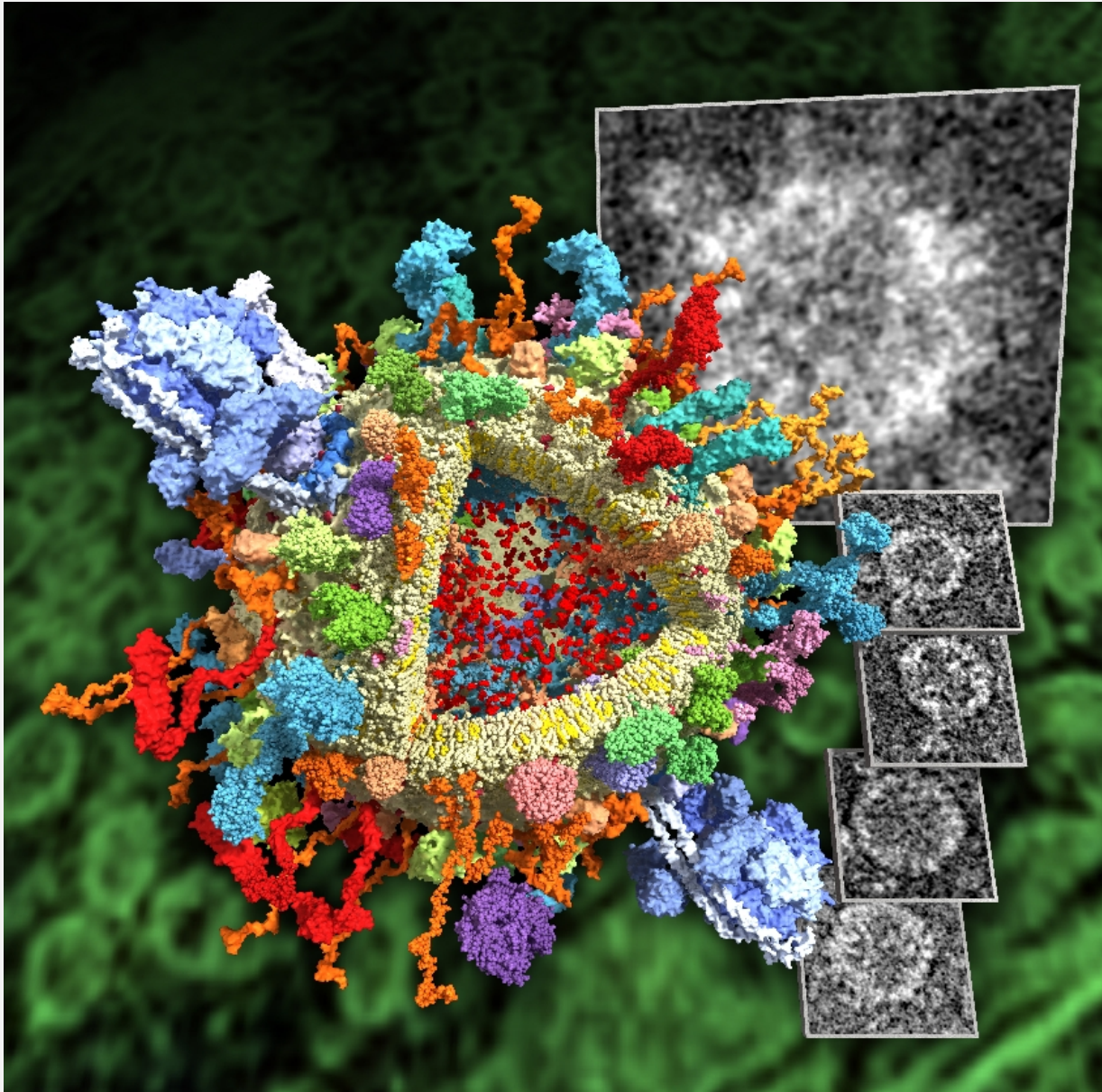
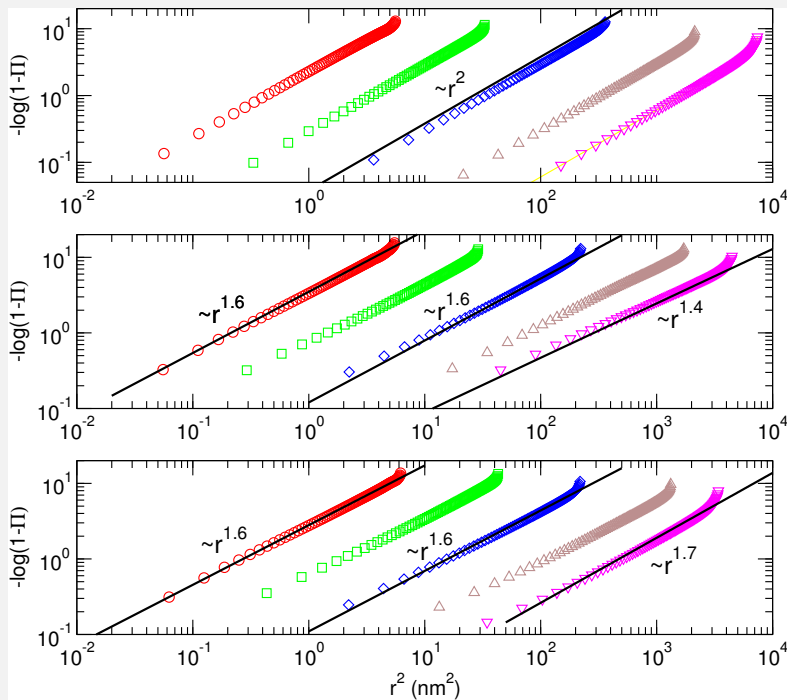
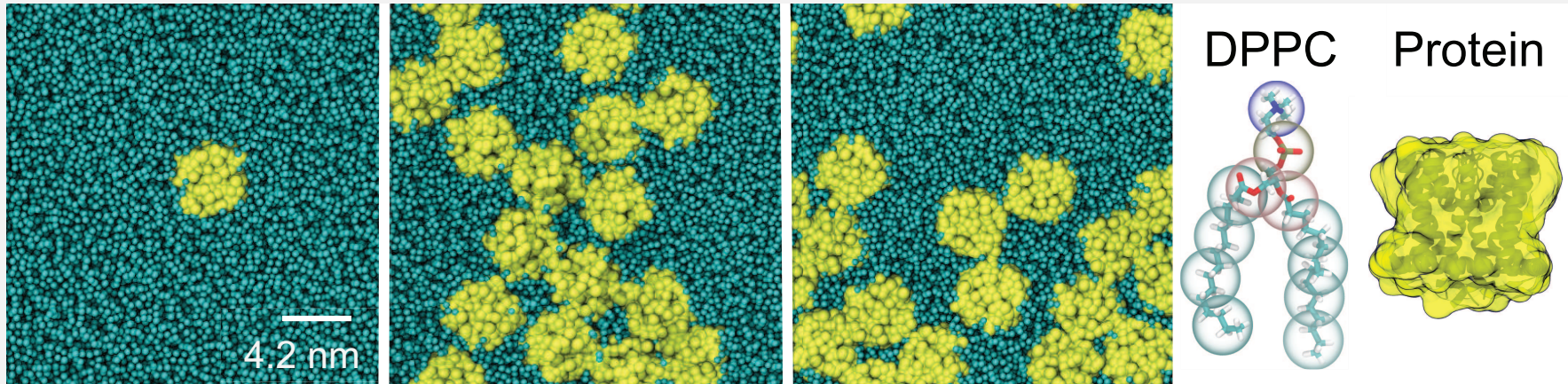


Figure courtesy Helmut Grubmüller

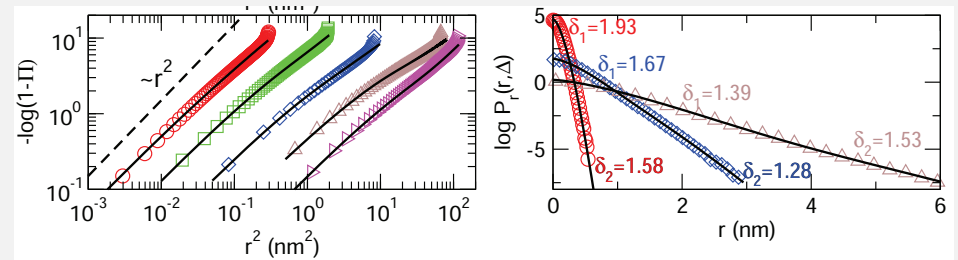
Crowding in membranes: non-Gaussian lipid/protein diffusion



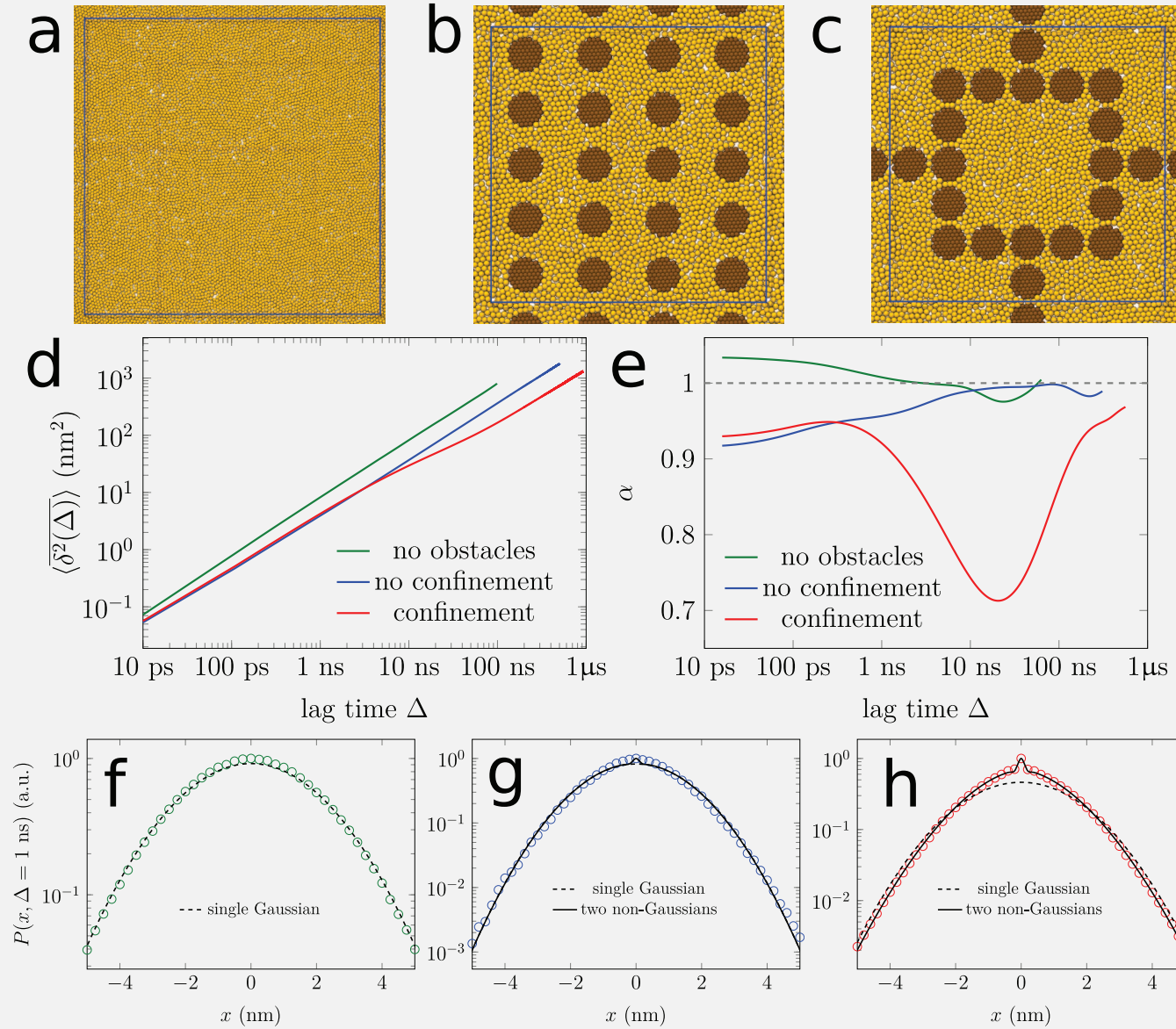
Dilute membrane: $P(r, t)$ Gauss

Crowded membrane ($\delta \approx 1.3 \dots 1.7$):

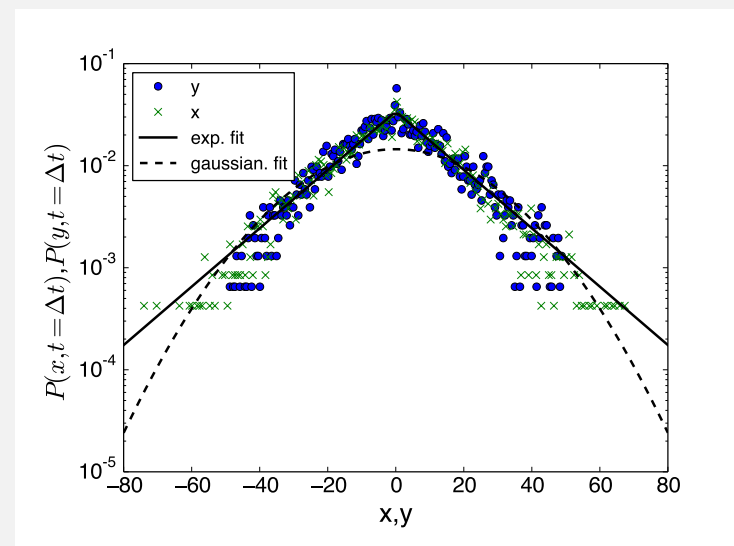
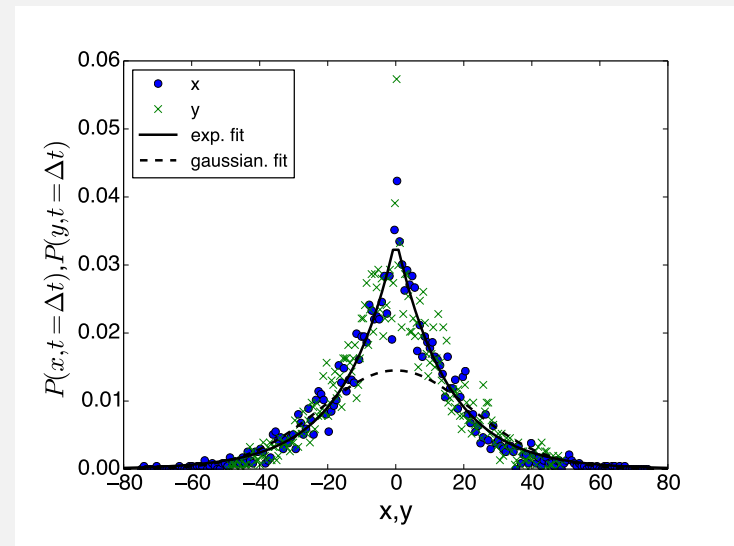
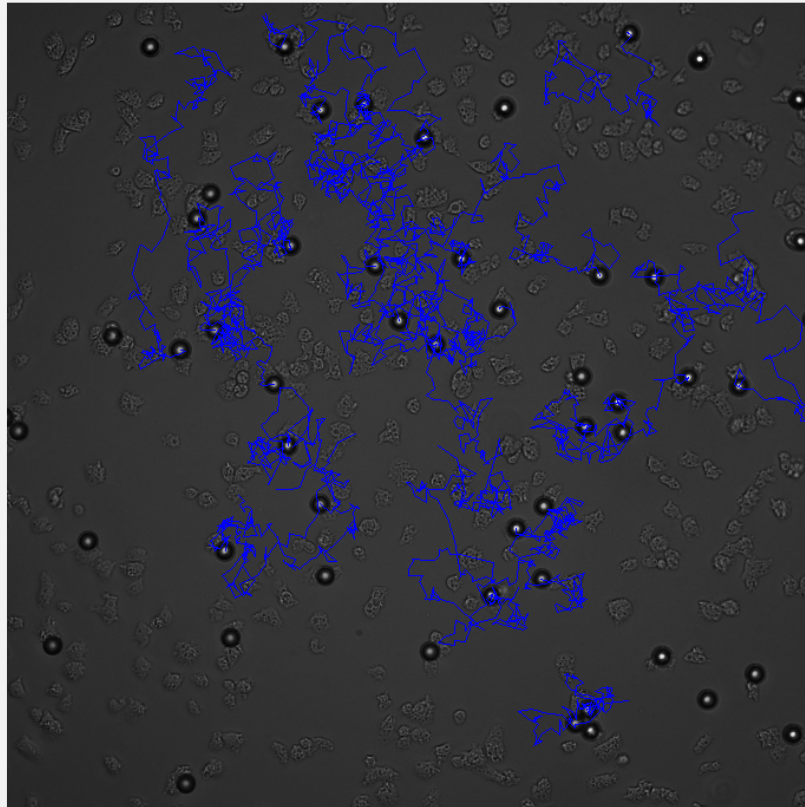
$$P(r, t) \propto \exp \left(- \left[\frac{r}{ct^{\alpha/2}} \right]^\delta \right)$$



Crowding in membranes: confinement in argon system



Brownian but not Gaussian diffusion of eukaryotic cells



Journal of Physics A's new Biological Modelling section

Journal of Physics A
Mathematical and Theoretical

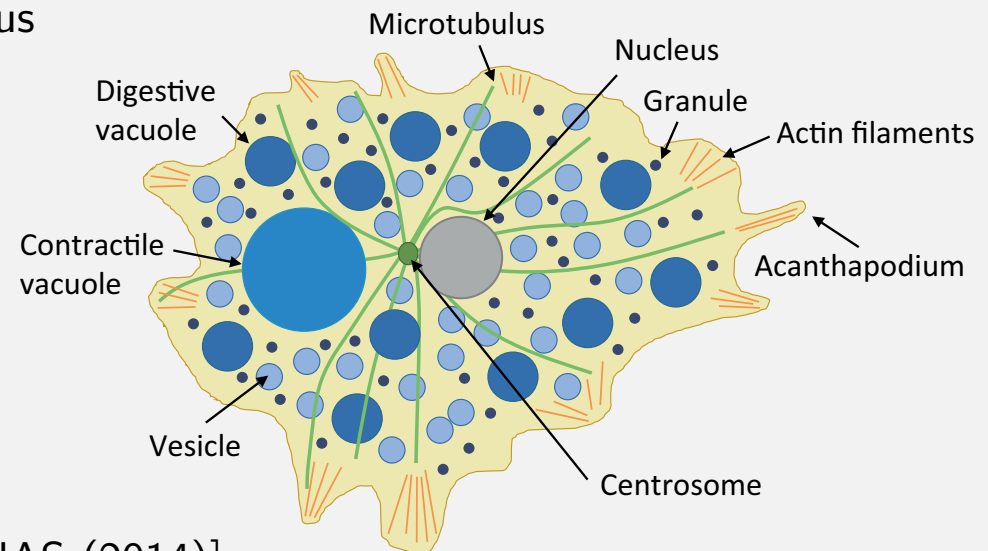
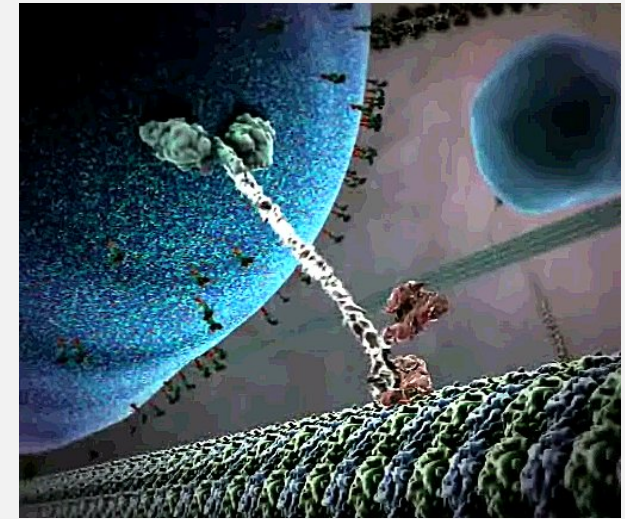
Biological Modelling

For anything interesting too mathematical for Biophys J, Phys Biol, or J Theoret Biol, or not general enough for PRL or NJP ...

Suggestions for topical reviews & special issues are welcome

Σummary

- I Cells are crowded (superdense/supercrowded)
- II Passive motion of tracers: subdiffusion
- III Superdiffusion due to active motion and/or cytoplasmic flow
- IIII Motor-cargo transport: normal or anomalous
- IIII Lévy flights as approximate model in facilitated diffusion
- IIII Optimisation of search process by non-local transfer mechanism
- IIII More on Lévy intermittent search on Vladimir Palyulin's poster [also VV Palyulin, AV Chechkin & RM, PNAS (2014)]



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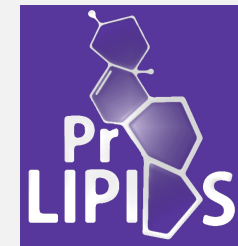
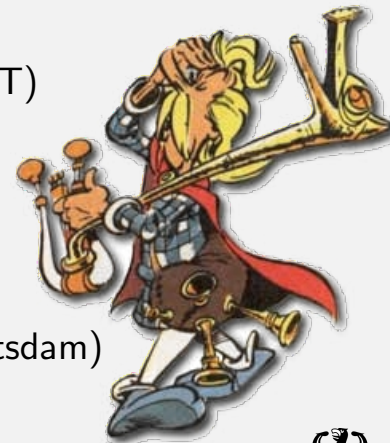
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