

LadHyX Seminar – November 13th, 10:45

Martin Lenz
(LPTMS, Université Paris-Saclay)

Transient contacts between filaments impart its elasticity to branched actin

The biologically crucial elasticity of actin networks is usually understood as an interplay between the bending and stretching of its filaments. This point of view however fails when applied to the weakly coordinated branched actin networks found throughout the cell. Through experiments and theory, we show that their elasticity crucially involves reversible contacts between their filaments. These contacts can in turn be controlled through filament entanglement during network growth to regulate the final properties of the network. These properties could be key to understanding how moving cells dynamically adapt their cytoskeleton to their environment.