

# Cargo transport by catch bonded motors in optical trapping assays

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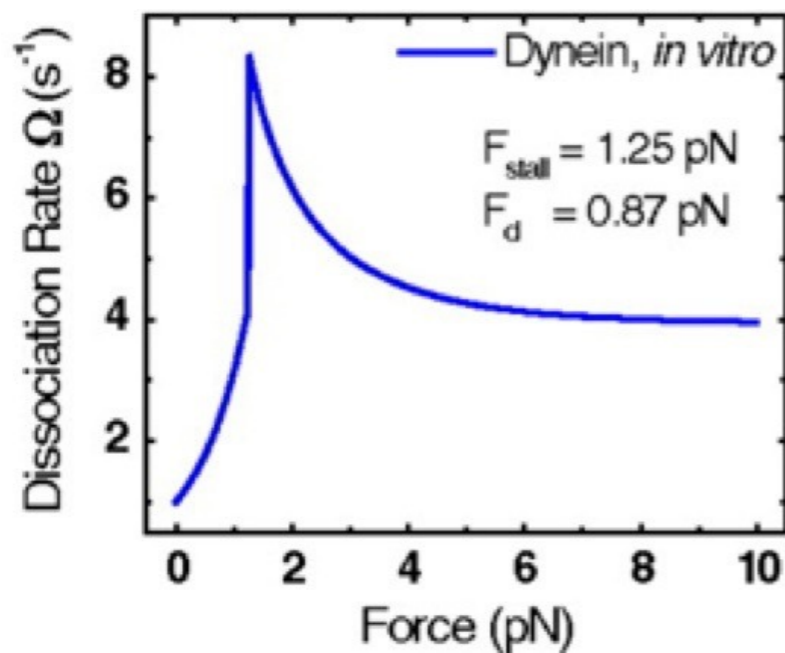
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# Catchbonding

## Protein-ligand binding when subject to force:

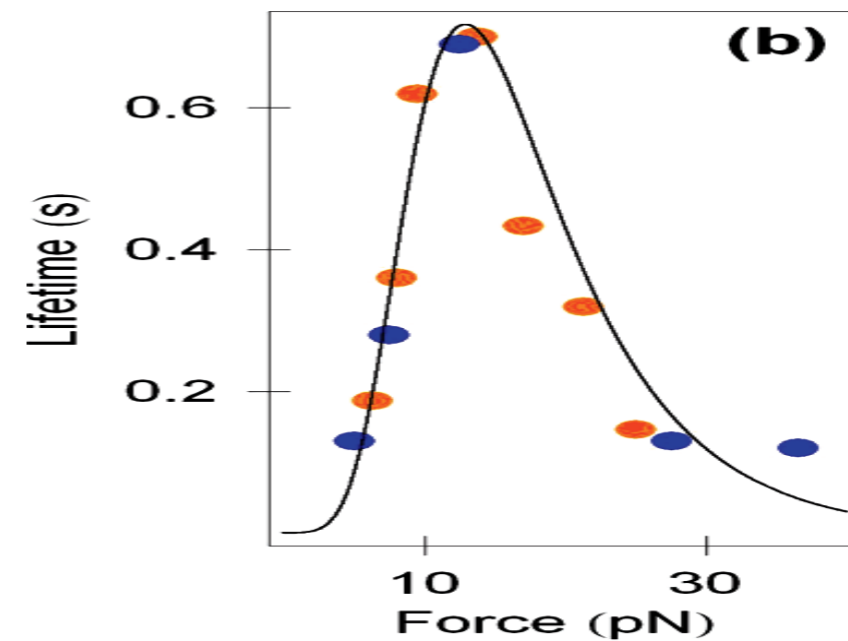
**Catch Bond** : Increase in Force  $\rightarrow$  Bond lifetime increases (unbinding rate decreases)

**Slip Bond** : Increase in Force  $\rightarrow$  Bond lifetime decreases



Binding of Dynein motor to MT filament

Kunwar et.al, PNAS (2011)



P-selectin binding to endothelial cells

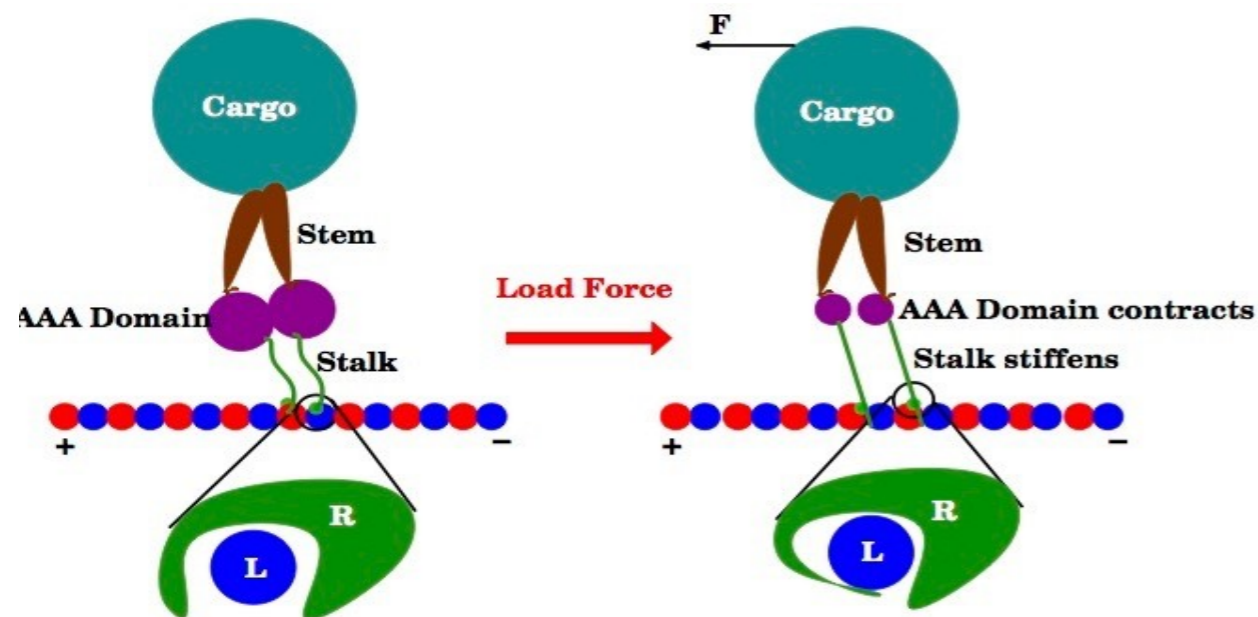
Prezhdo et.al, Acc. Chem. Res (2013)

# Modeling catchbond in dynein motor

## Threshold Force Bond Deformation (TFBD) model

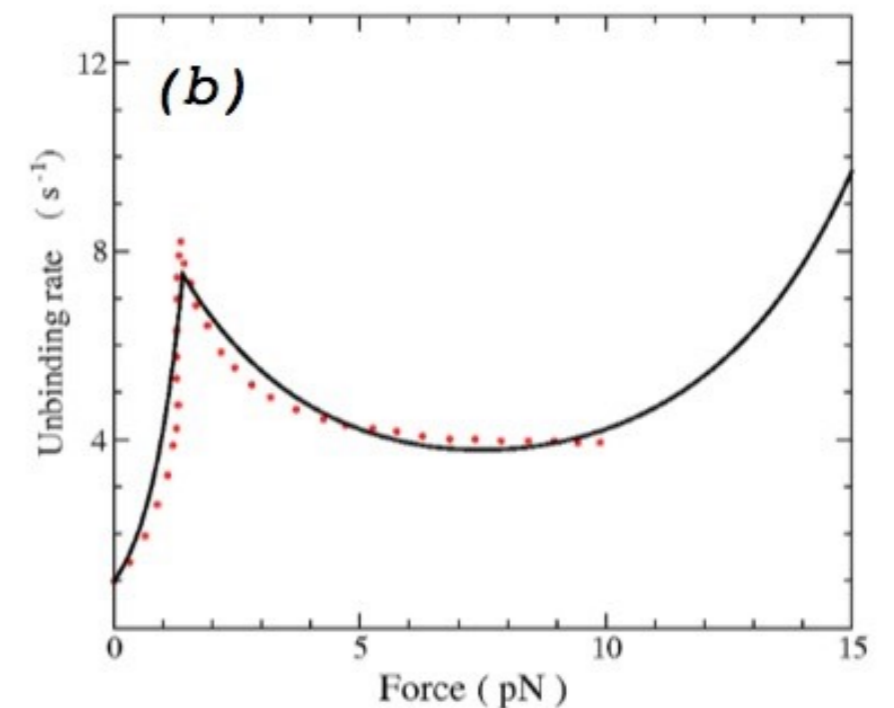
- Allosteric deformation results in catchbonding
- Catch-bonding activates beyond a threshold force

Unbinding rate:  $\varepsilon(f) = \varepsilon_0 \exp[-E_d(f) + f/f_d]$



$$E_d(f) = \Theta(f - f_m) \alpha \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{f - f_m}{f_o}\right) \right]$$

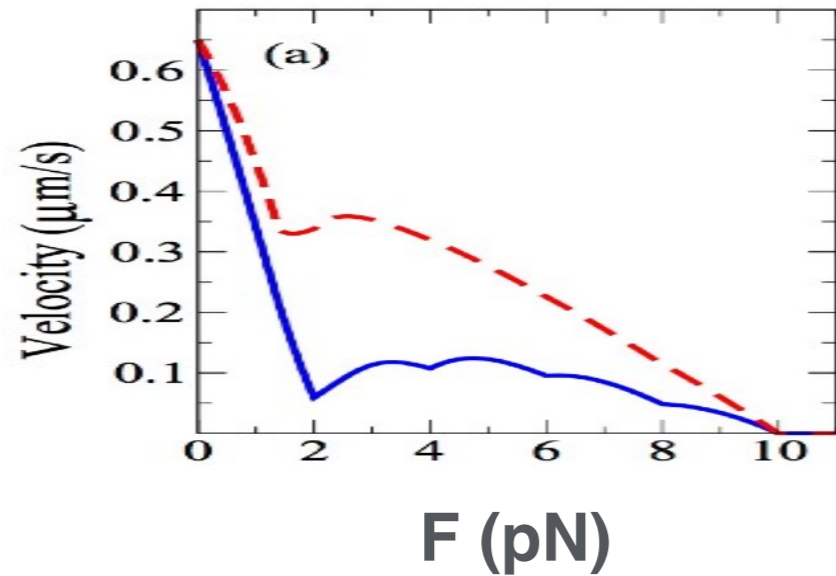
A. Nair, S. Chandel, M. Mitra, SM & A Chaudhuri  
PRE (2016)



Experiment: Kunwar, et.al , PNAS (2011)

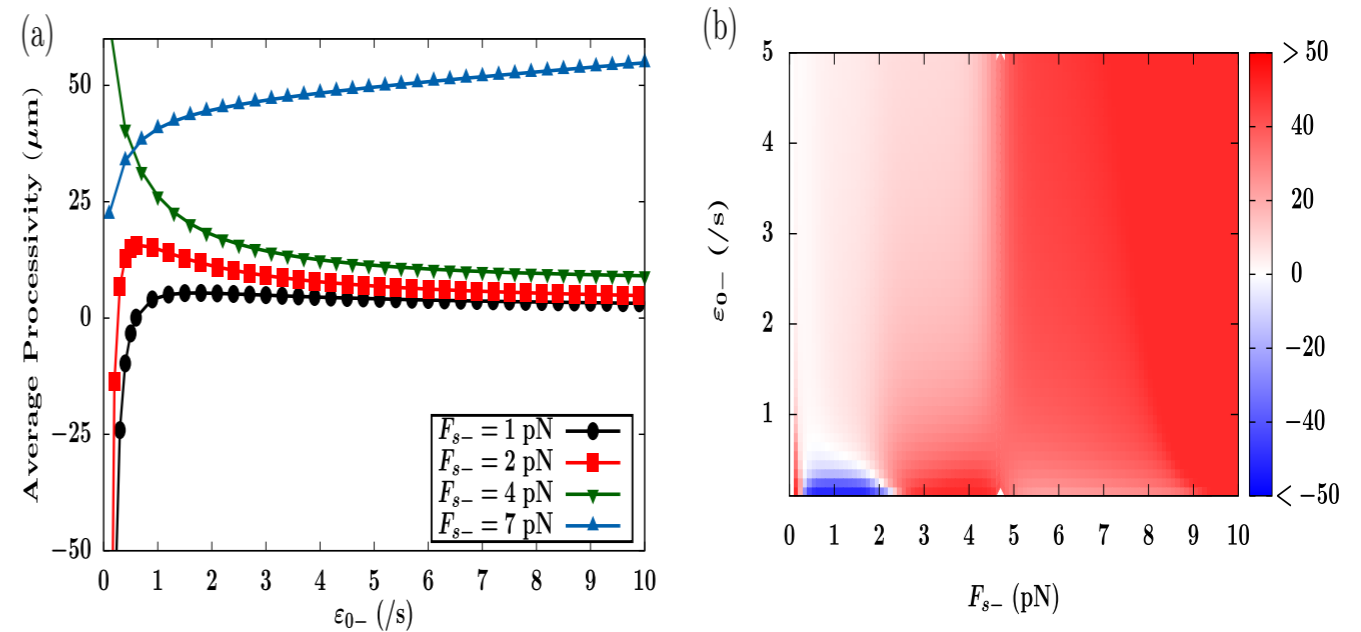
# Manifestation of catchbond within cell

- Anamolous Unidirectional transport

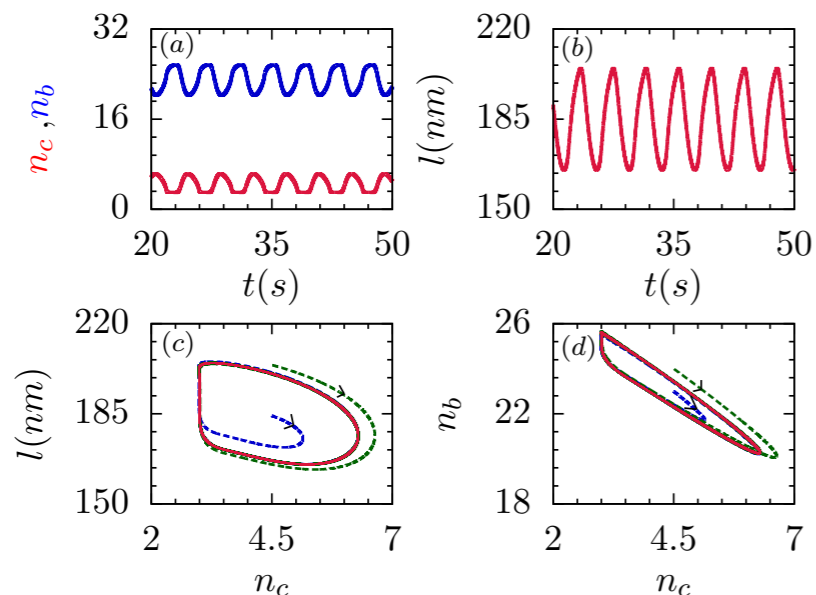


A.Nair, S. Chandel, M.K. Mitra, SM & A. Chaudhuri (PRE, 2016)

- Regulation of bidirectional transport & resolution of Paradox of Codependence



Puri et.al . Phys. Rev. Res (2019)

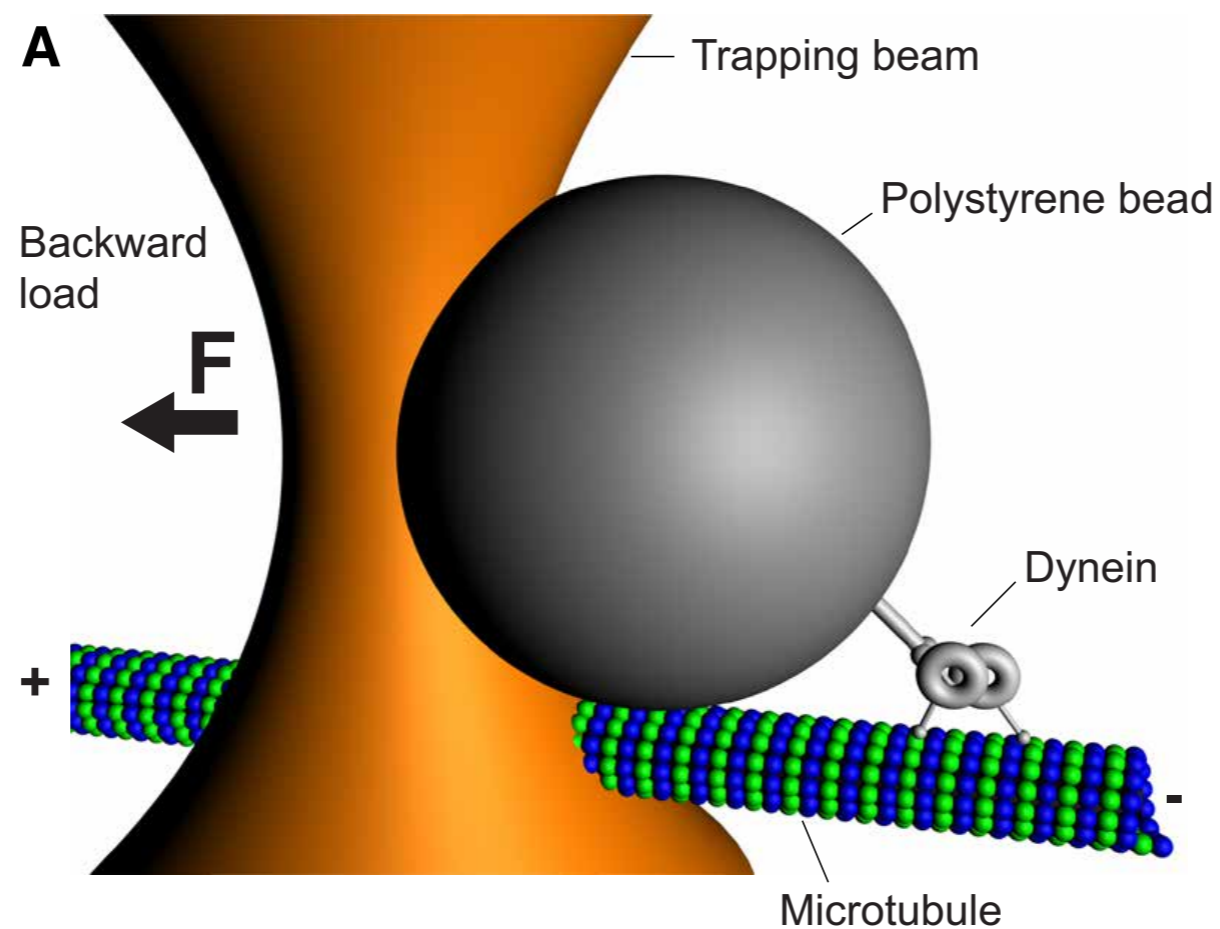


- Generation of spontaneous oscillation in motor-filament complexes

N. Sundararajan, S. Guha, M.K. Mitra & SM (Biophys. J, 2021)

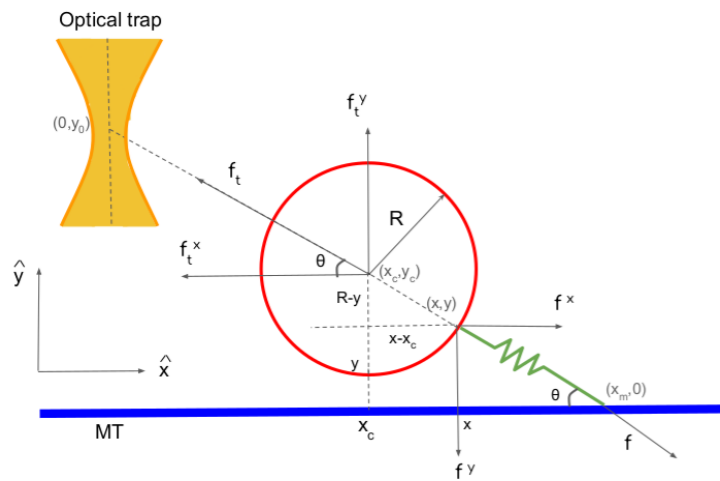
# QUESTION

- How does catchbonding affect transport characteristics in optical trapping assay (**Variable force ensemble**) ?



# Cellular cargo transport in optical trap

## 2D schematic



Force balance :

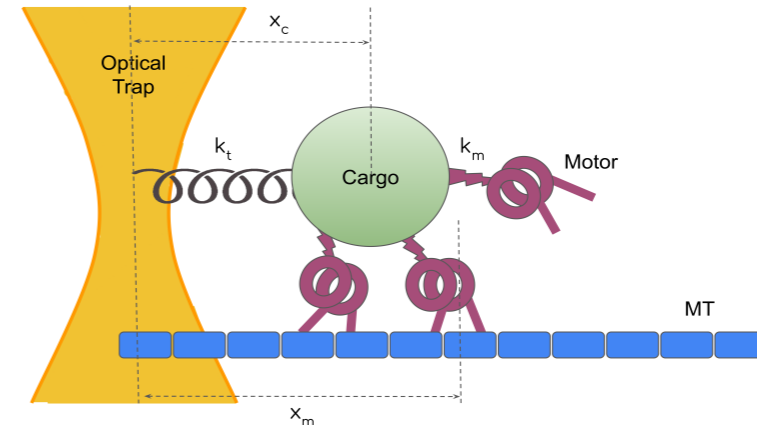
$$k_t x_c = k_m \Theta(l_m - l_0) \left[ (x_m - x) - l_0 \frac{(x - x_c)}{R} \right]$$

$$k_t (y_0 - y_c) = k_m \Theta(l_m - l_0) \left[ y - l_0 \frac{(y_c - y)}{R} \right]$$

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = R^2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x_m - x} = \frac{y_c}{x_m - x_c}$$

## 1D schematic



Force balance :  $k_t x_c = \Theta(x_m - x_c - l_0) k_m (x_m - x_c - l_0)$

Force on motor :  $f(t) = k_t x_c(t) = \Theta(v_0 t - l_0) f_s \left[ 1 - \exp \left( - \frac{k_t k_m (v_0 t - l_0)}{(k_t + k_m) f_s} \right) \right]$

Survival probability distribution:  $S(t) = \exp \left[ - \int_0^t \epsilon dt' \right]$

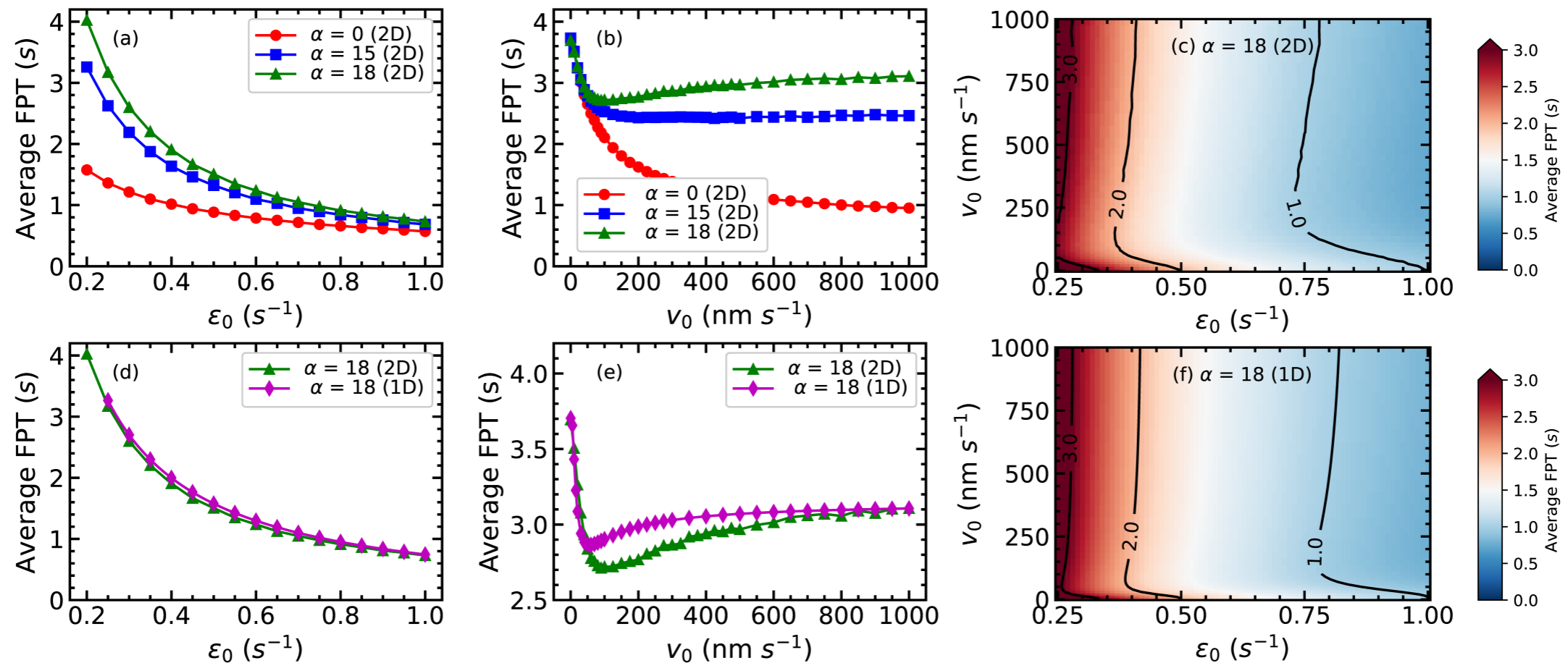
First passage time distribution :  $F(t) = - \frac{dS}{dt}$

### Assumptions:

- Linear Force-Velocity Relation :  $v_m = v_0 (1 - f/f_s)$
- Zero backward velocity in superstall condition

# Transport by single motor in optical trap

## Average First Passage time

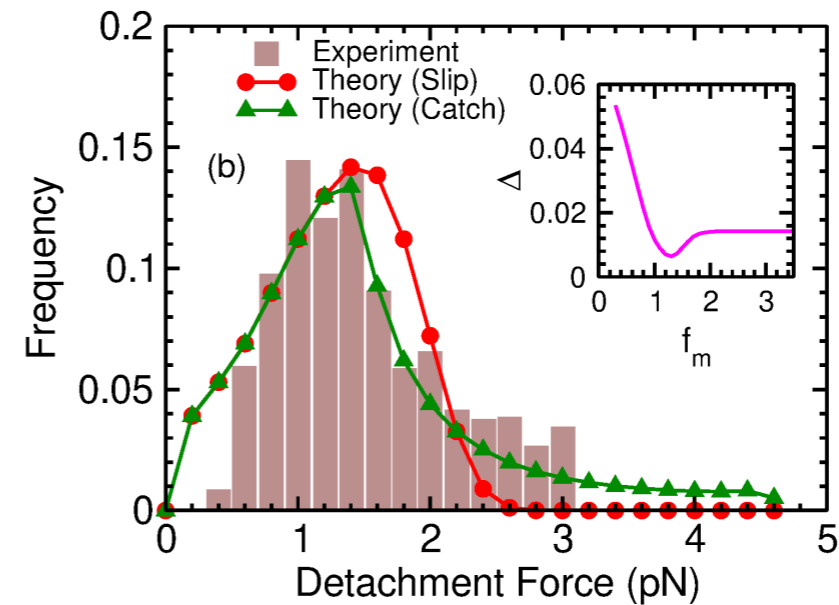
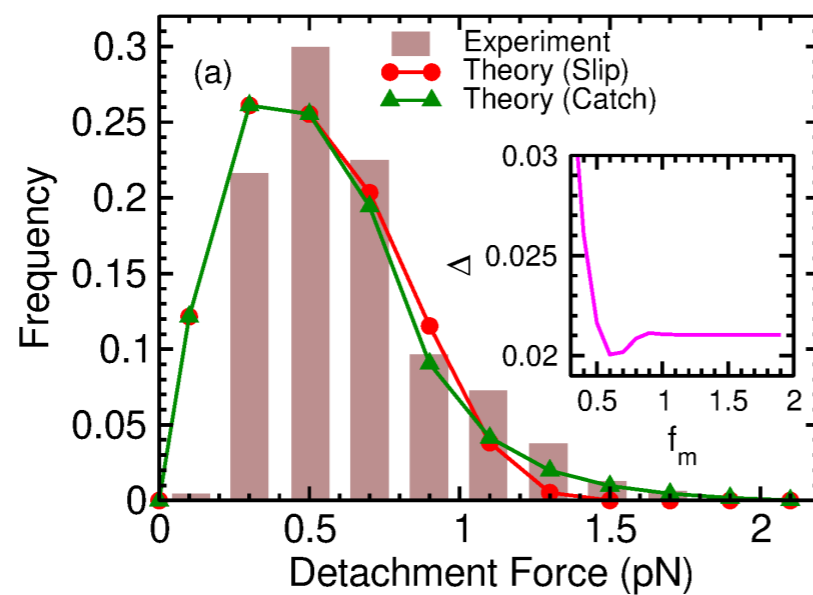


- Non-monotonic behaviour of FPT as a function of  $v$

# Detachment force distribution

## Comparison between theory and experiments

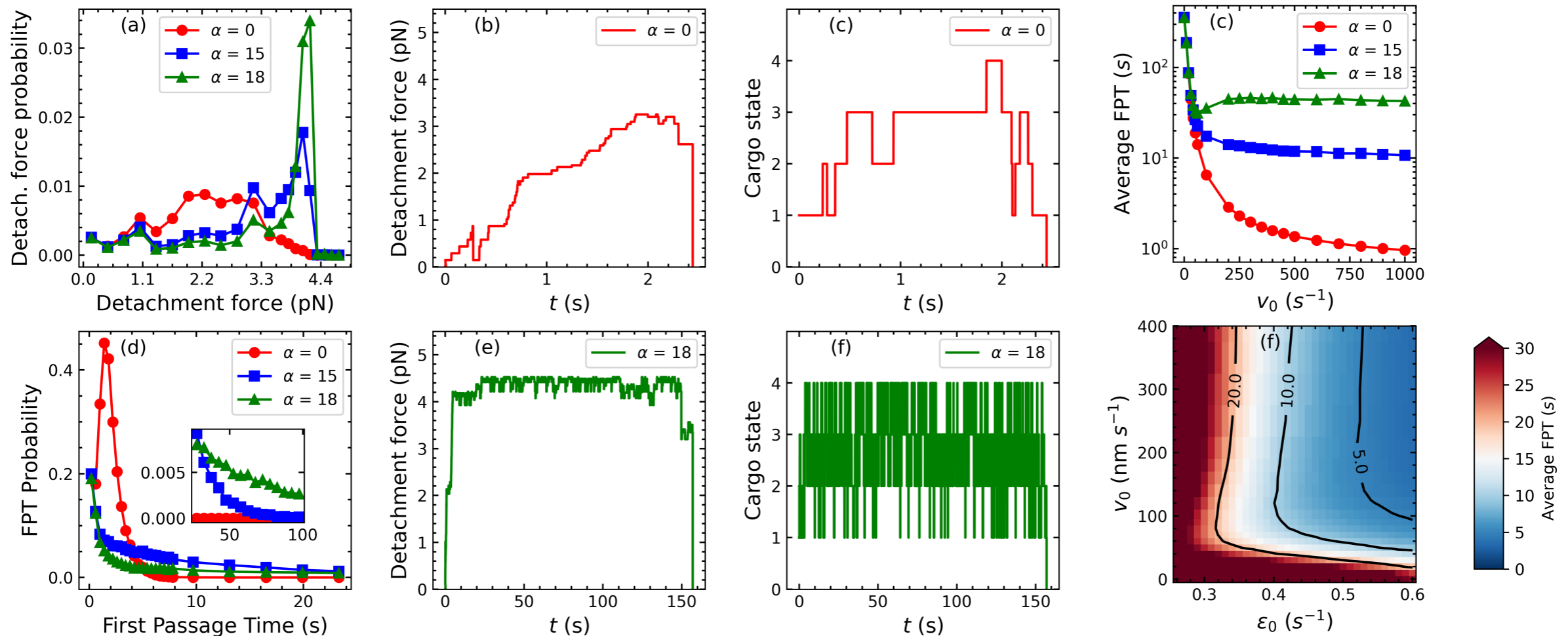
Brenner et.al , Sci. Adv. 6 (2020)



- Theoretical distribution which incorporates catchbonding exhibits good match with the experimental curve
- The catchbond force scale  $f_m$  has to be lower than maximum stall force  $f_s$
- Provides an estimate of the catchbond force scale  $f_m$  :  
( Obtained from least square fit of deviations from experimental curve )

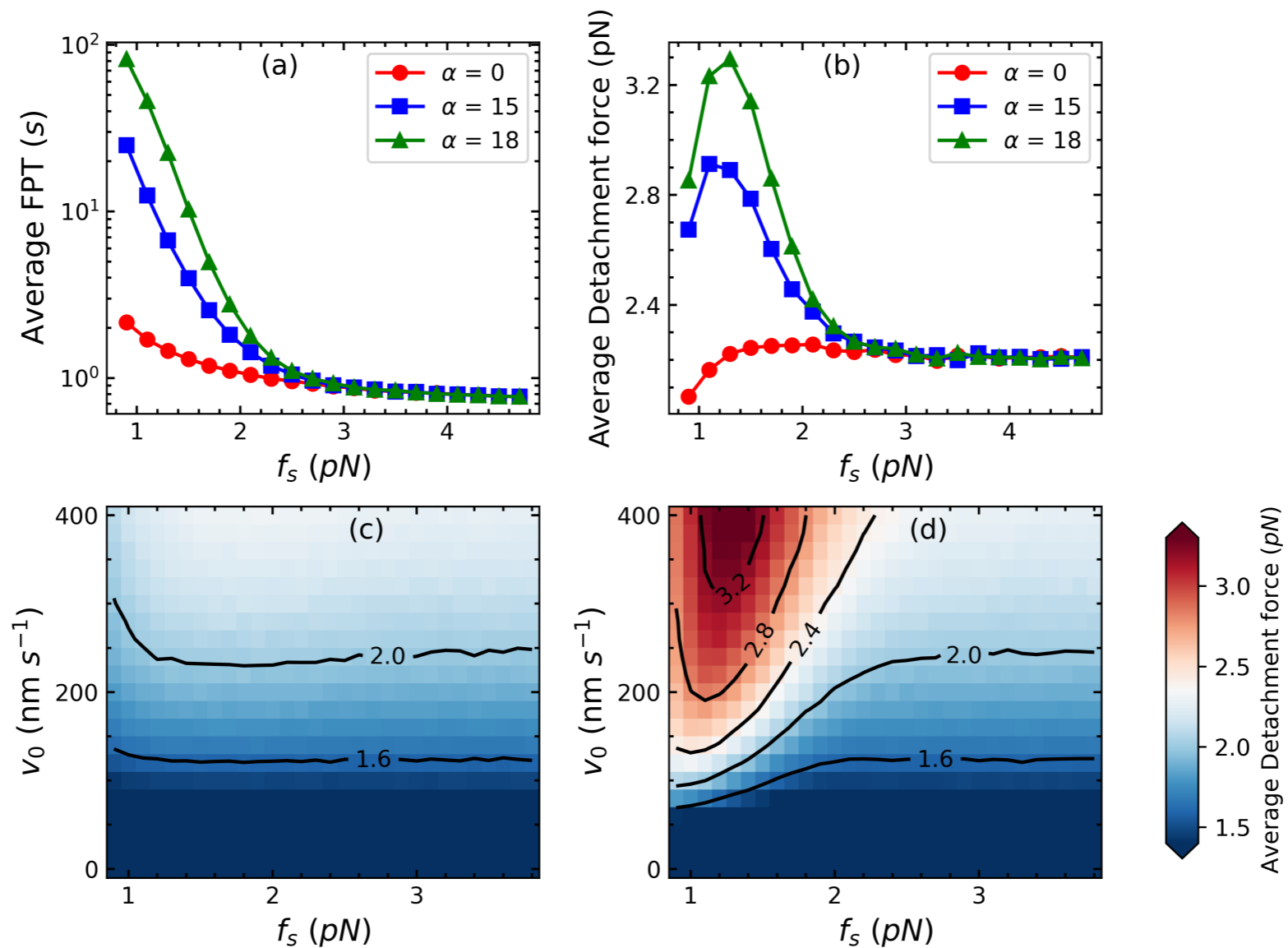


# Effects of catch bond on transport by multiple motors



- Catchbonding leads to higher FPT
- Non-monotonic behaviour of FPT as a function of motor velocity

# Effects of varying stall force on average FPT & detachment force



- **Non-monotonic behaviour of FPT as a function of stall force**

# SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

- Catchbonding provides means for regulating transport & manifests itself in transport characteristics in optical trapping assays.
- Non-monotonic behaviour of FPT as a function of velocity & stall force
- Model with catchbond exhibits good match with experimental detachment force characteristics
- Provides a way of estimating the catchbond force scale  $f_m$

**N. Sundararajan, S. Guha , SM & M. Mitra, *Soft Matter*, 20, 566 (2024)**

**How stochastic (un)binding of motors attached to bead in optical trap can be utilized to function as stochastic heat engine ?**