

Séminaire LIONS



Jeudi 31 janvier 2013 à 11h00, pce. 157, bât. 125

Disordered actomyosin contracts in unexpected ways

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The motion of living cells is in large part due to the interaction of semi-flexible actin filaments (F-actin) and myosin molecular motors, which induce the relative sliding of F-actin. It is often assumed that this simple sliding is sufficient to account for all actomyosin-based motion. While this is correct in our highly organized striated muscle, we question the application of this dogma to less ordered actomyosin systems, thus reexamining a cornerstone of our understanding of cellular motion.