

# Information Propagation through cell tissues as a model for active nematic liquid crystals

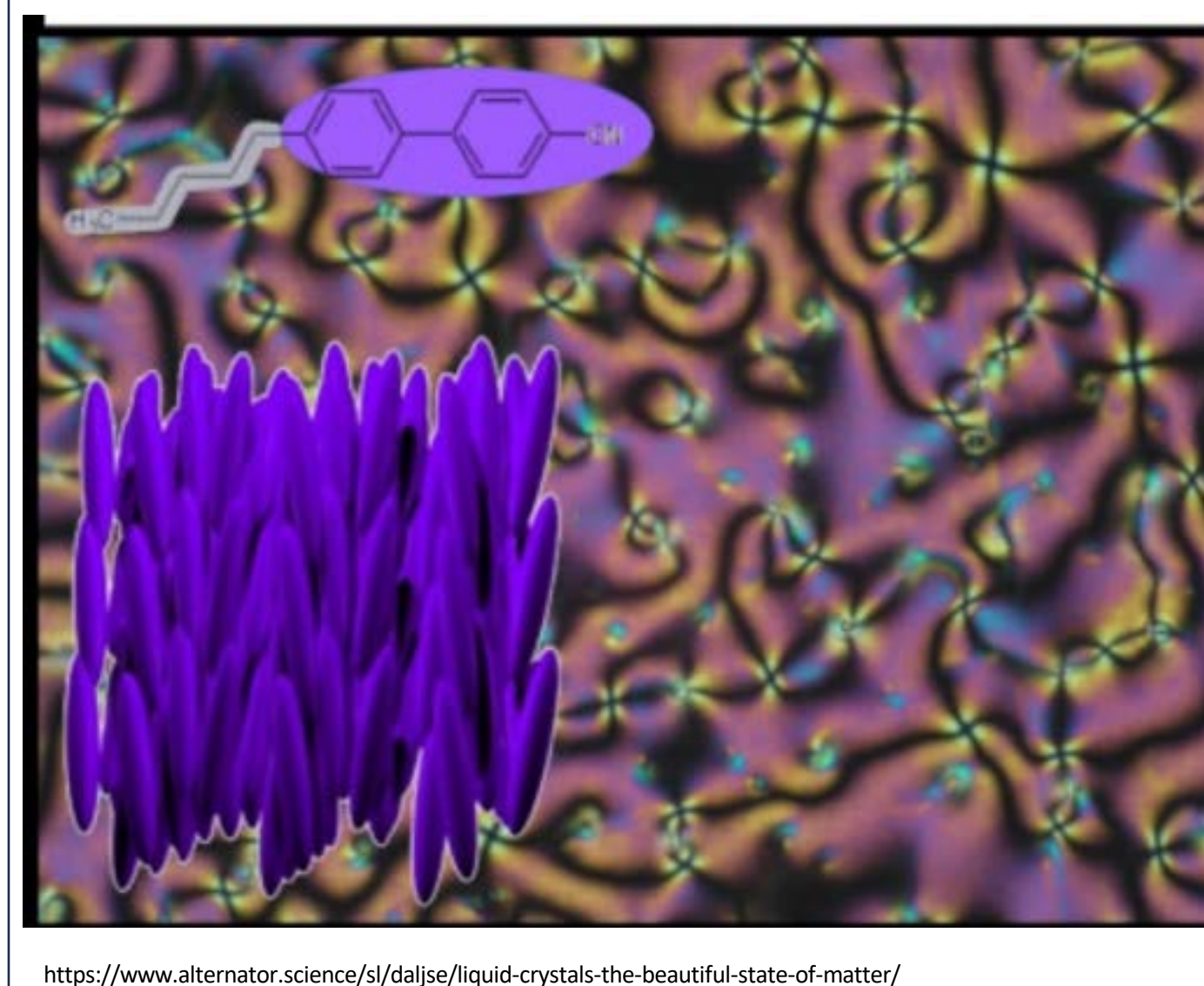
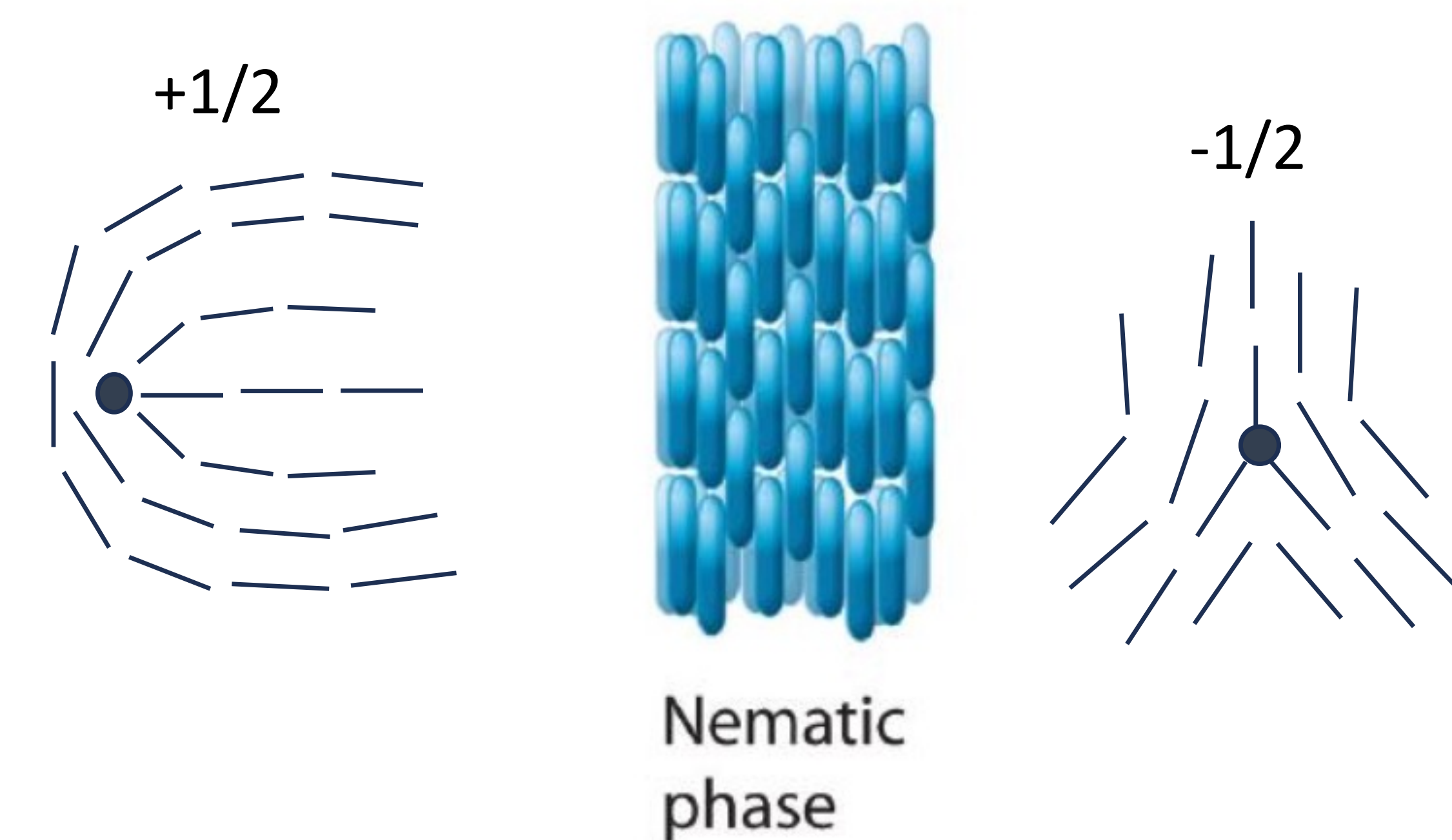
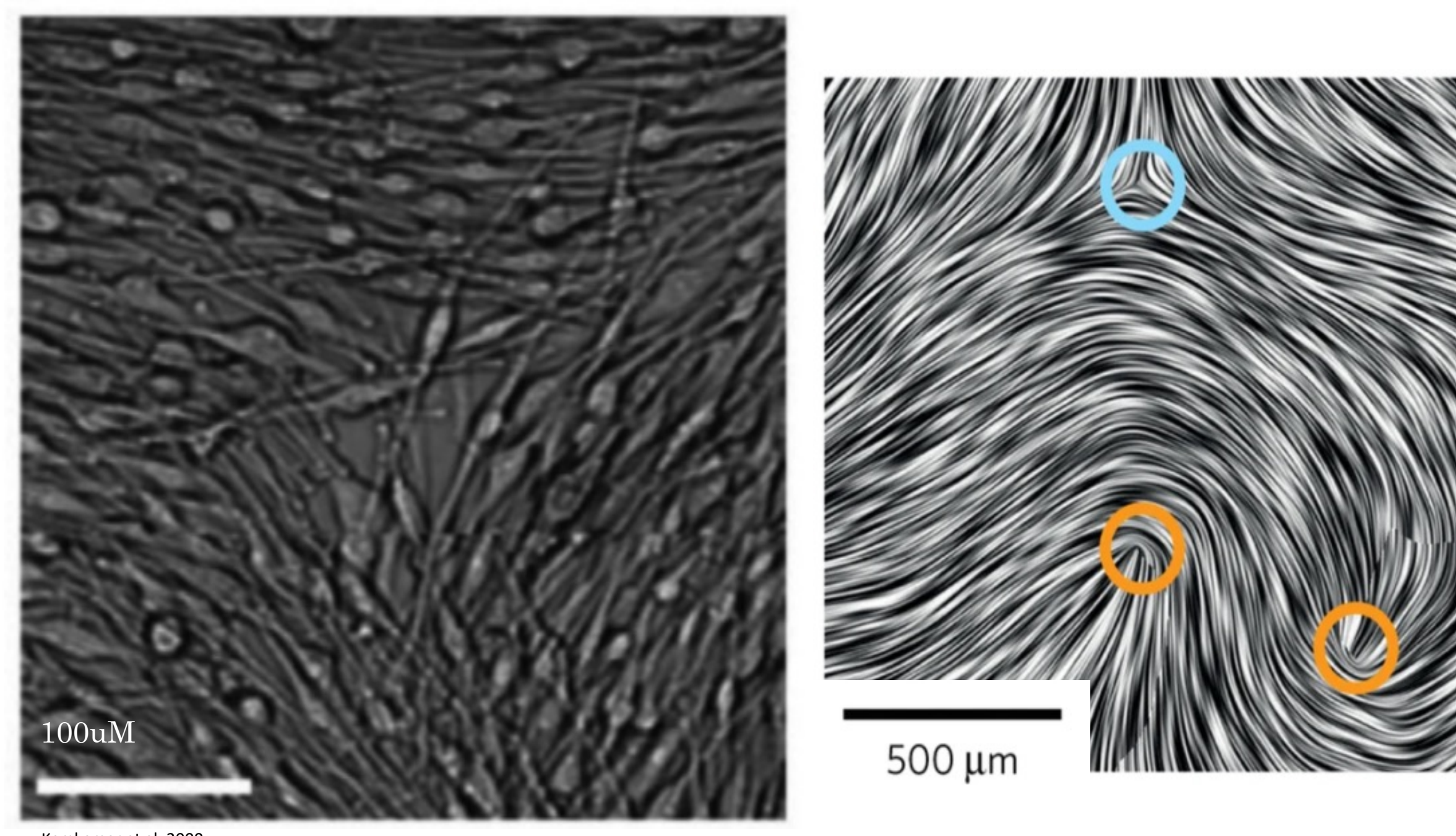


Annemarie Winters and Guillaume Duclos\*

Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA



## Nematic Liquid Crystals

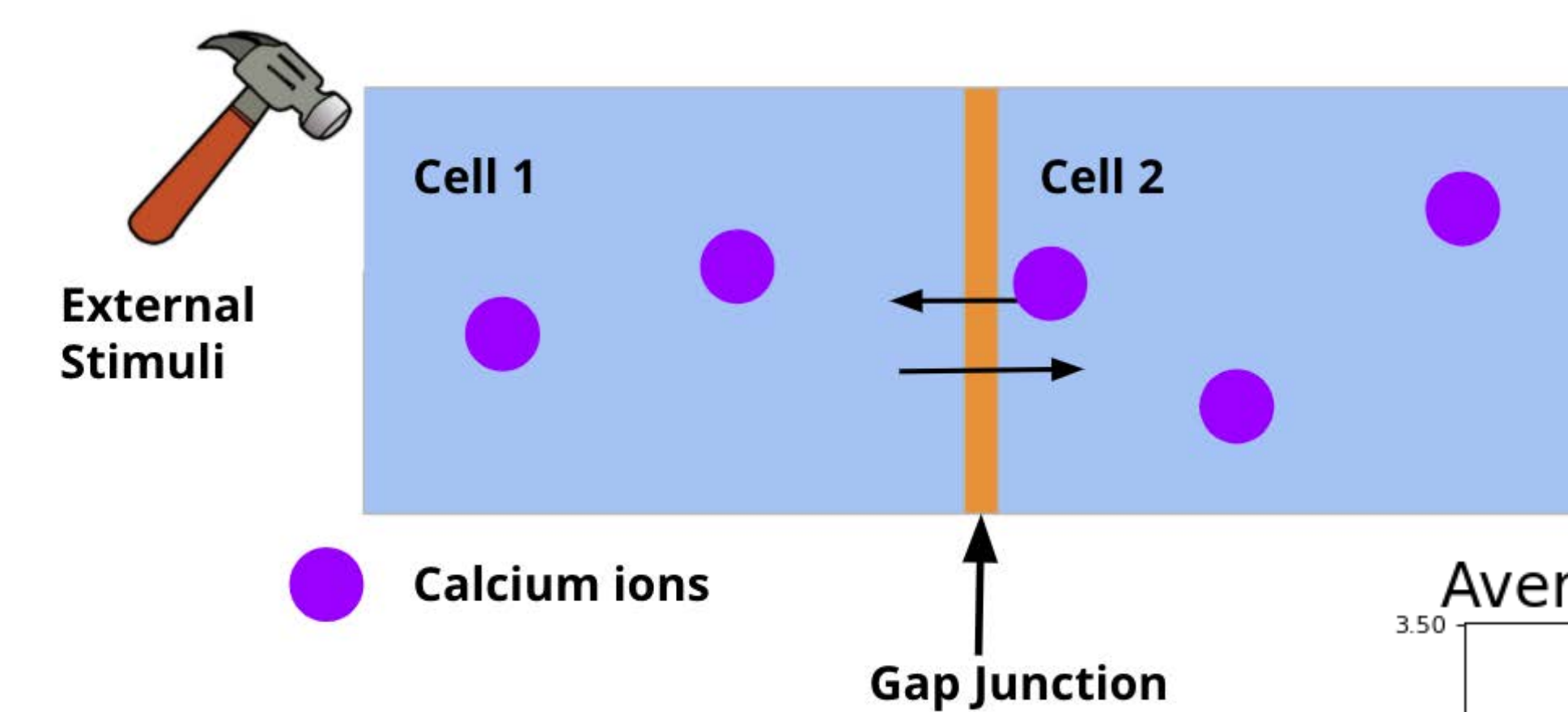


Conventional liquid crystals (LC) are birefringent, meaning that electromagnetic waves propagate at different speeds along or perpendicular to the director of the LC

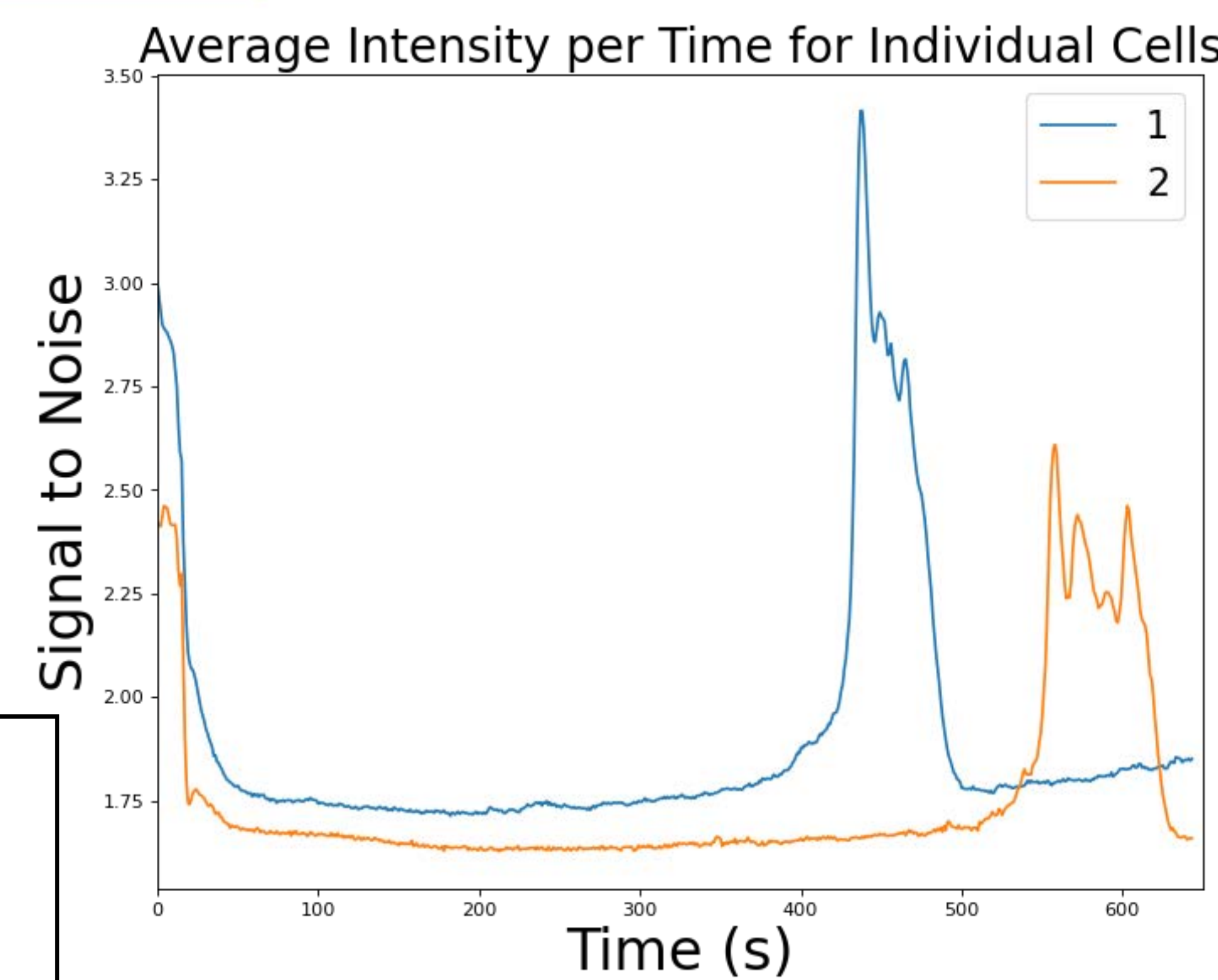
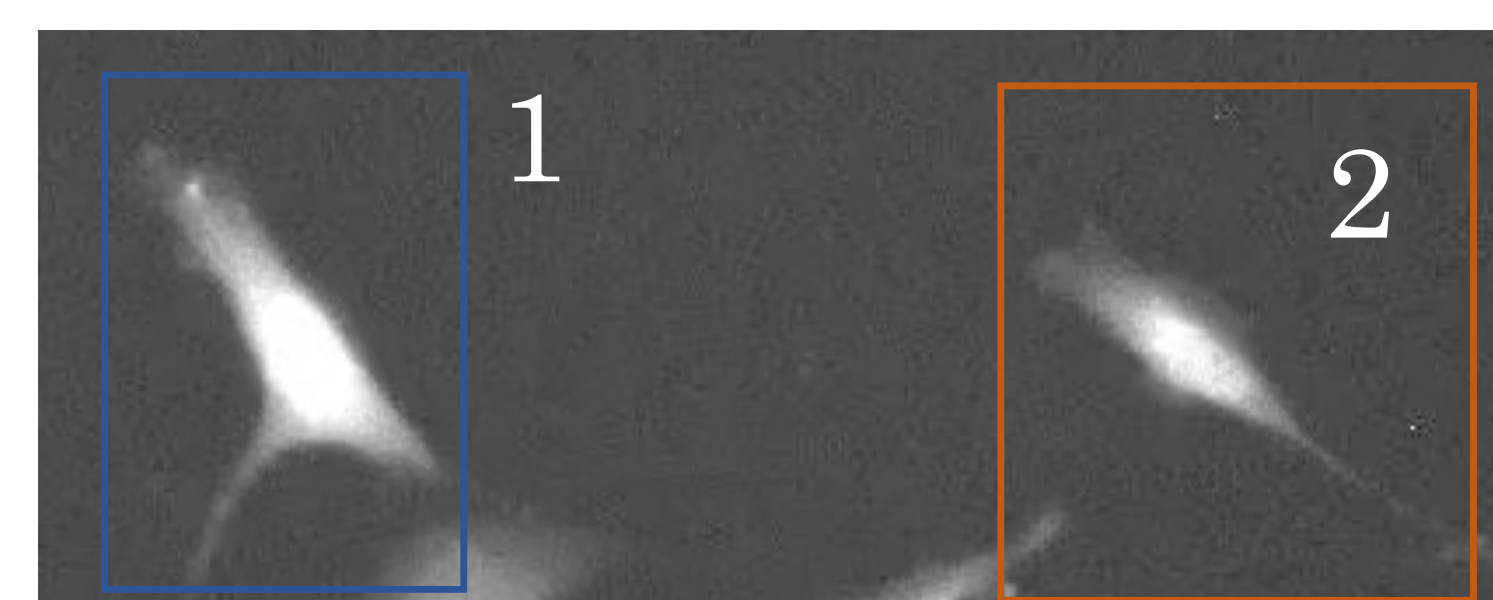
I hypothesize that molecular signals will also propagate anisotropically through dense tissues composed of elongated cells, due to the excess gap junctions along the cell long axis. Consequently, I hypothesize that the architecture of the cellular network will also impact how cells sense and propagate signals.

## Calcium Signaling

External stimuli, such as a flow of ATP or a mechanical stress causes epithelial cells to release calcium ions.

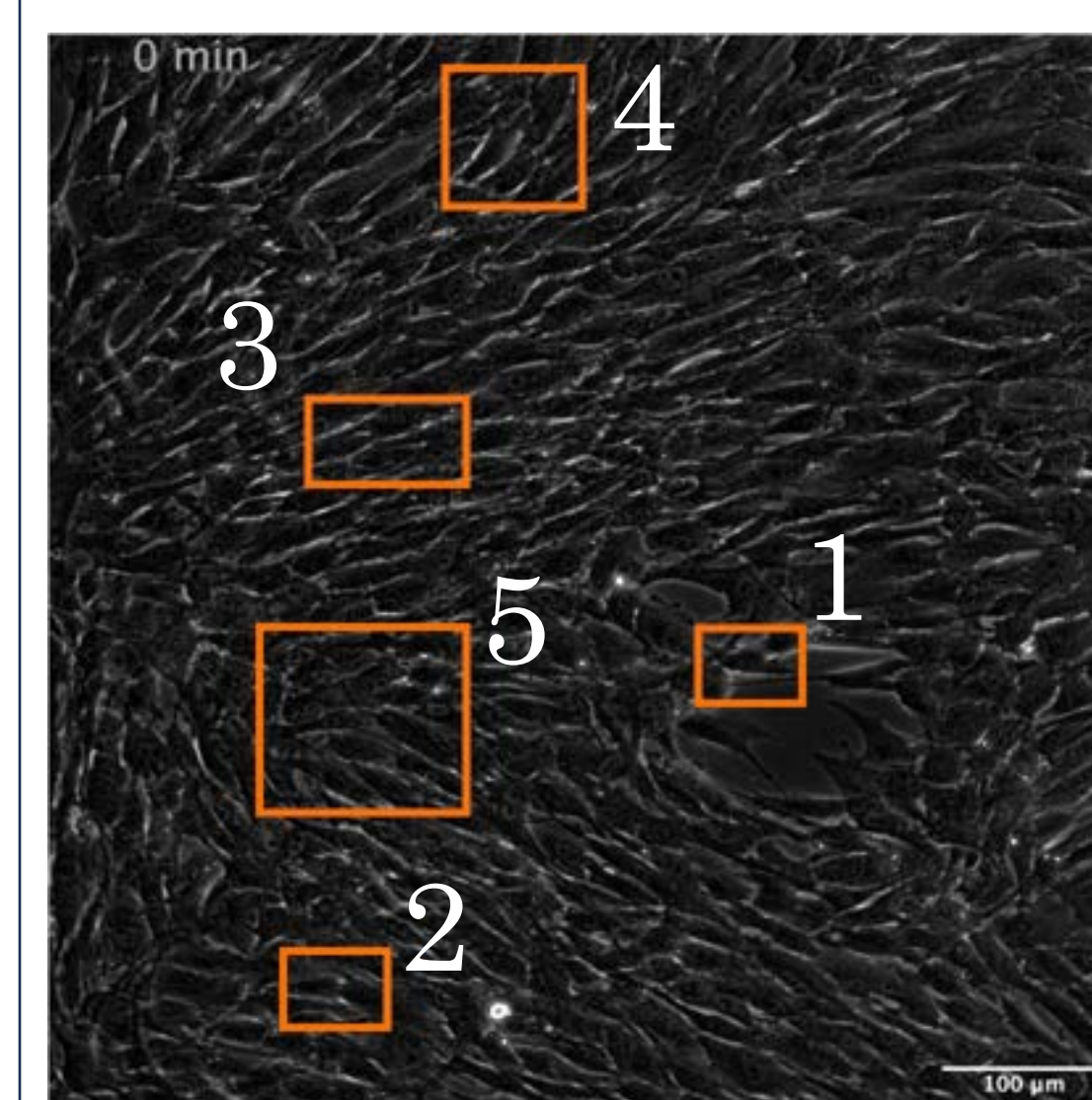


Through fluorescently labeling calcium ions, the movement of ion flow can be tracked through the system, resulting in a quantitative method to analyze information propagation among dense monolayers of tissue.

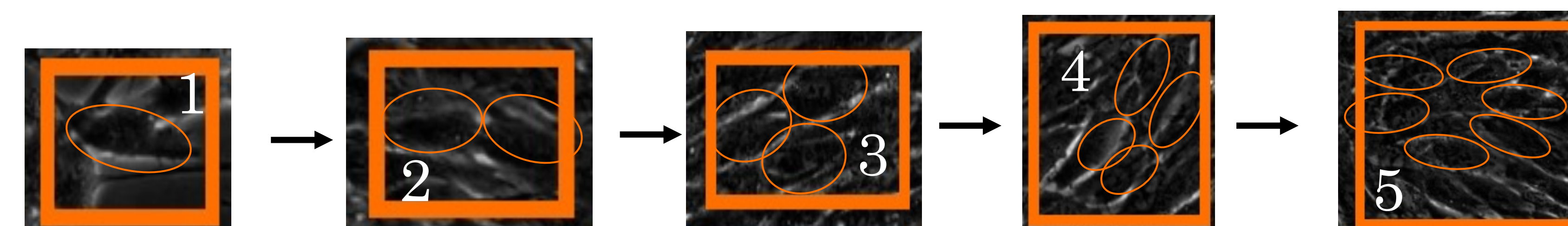
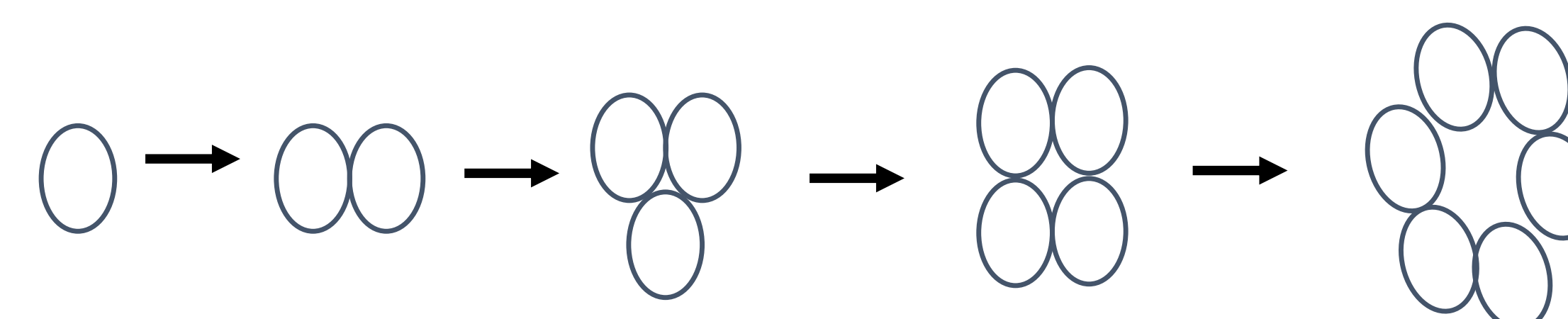


$$\text{Signal to Noise} = \frac{\text{Avg Intensity of the Cell}}{\text{Avg Intensity of the Background}}$$

## Starting Simple

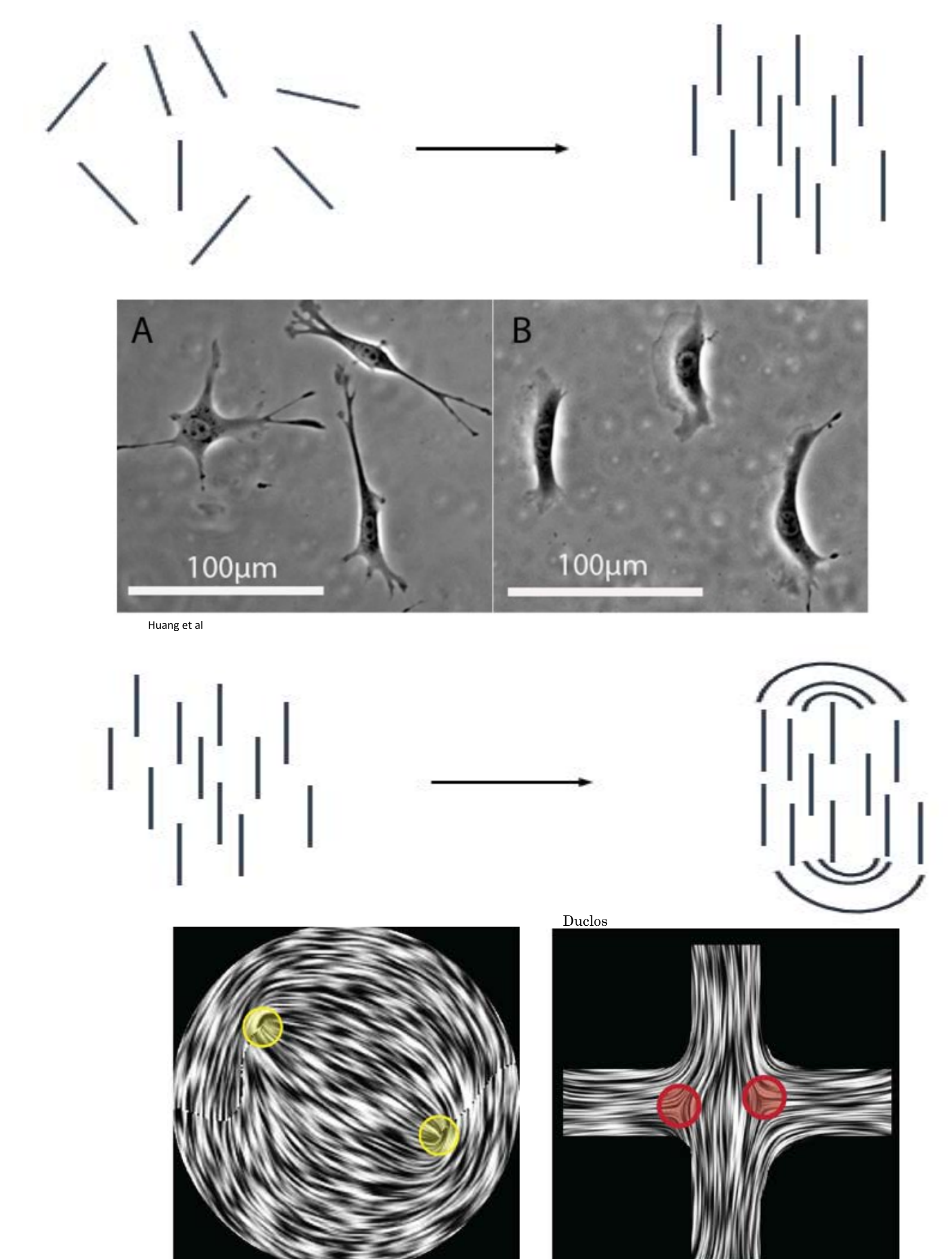


We'll start by slowly increasing network complexity to understand how information is communicated among complex networks. We can build our way up to nematic orientations/defects.



## Biological Networks

Once small-scale networks are understood, we can move toward studying bulk orientations, building our way up to topological defects such as those found in active nematic liquid crystals.



## References

1. Sun et al, Phys. Rev. Lett, 2013
2. Duclos et al, Nature Physics, 2013
3. Saw et al, Nature Physics, 2017

## Acknowledgments

I want to thank the Duclos Lab for being incredibly supportive 😊