

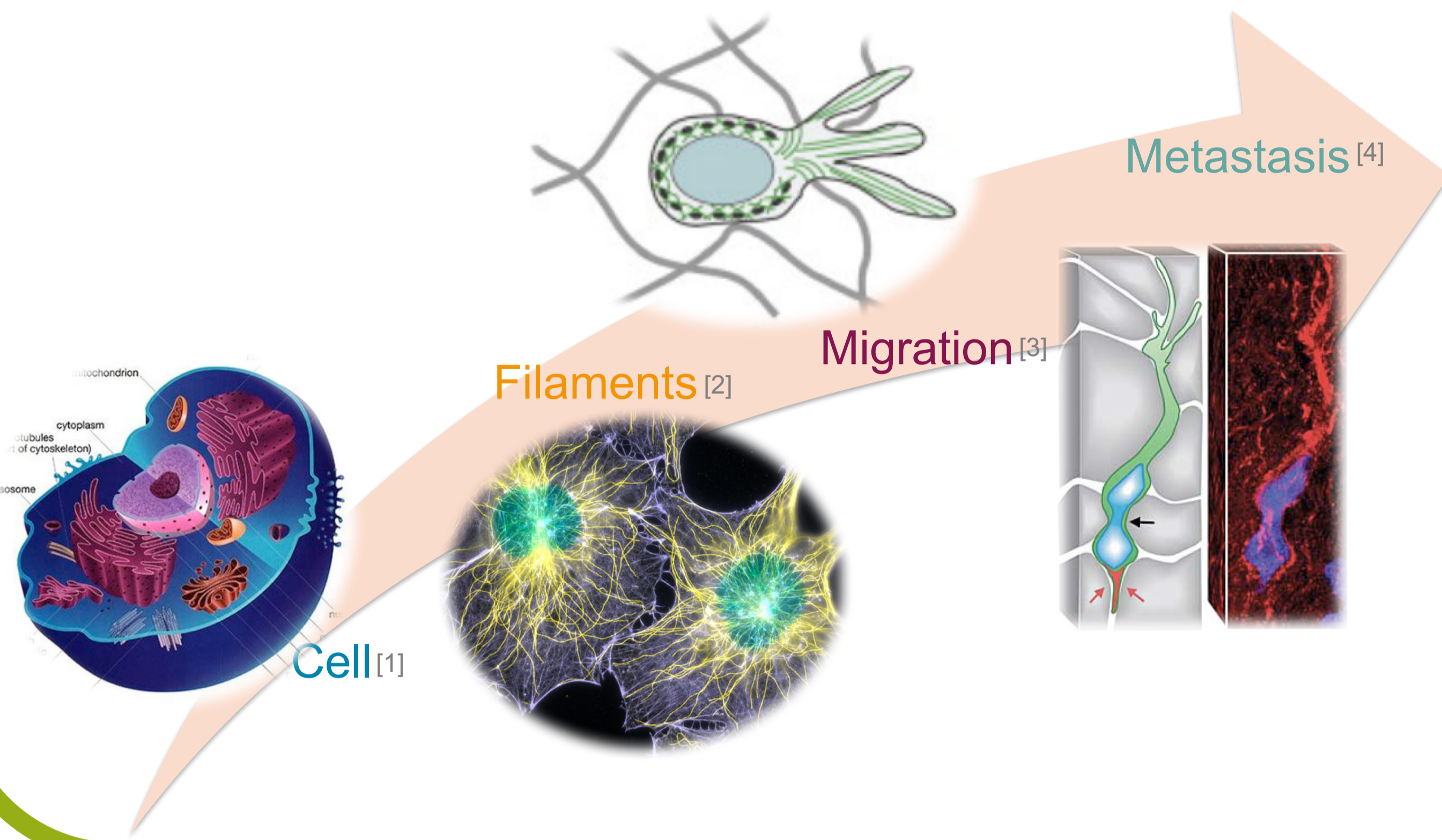
CYTOPLASM STIFFNESS CAN REVERSE NUCLEAR PLASTICITY IN LAMIN-DEFICIENT CELLS

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1. FRAMEWORK

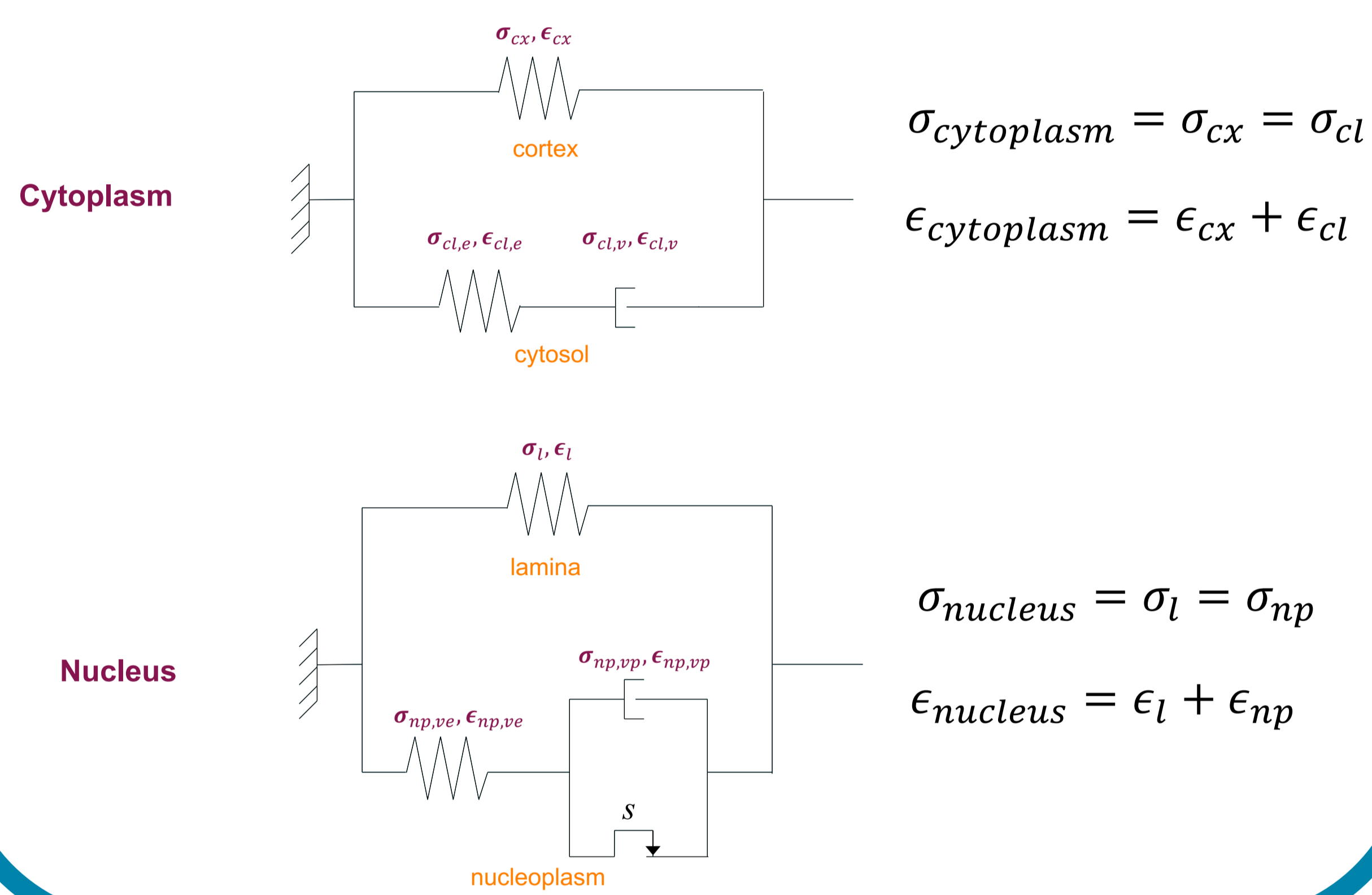


The ability of cells to migrate is a foundation of life, but also of cancer metastasis...

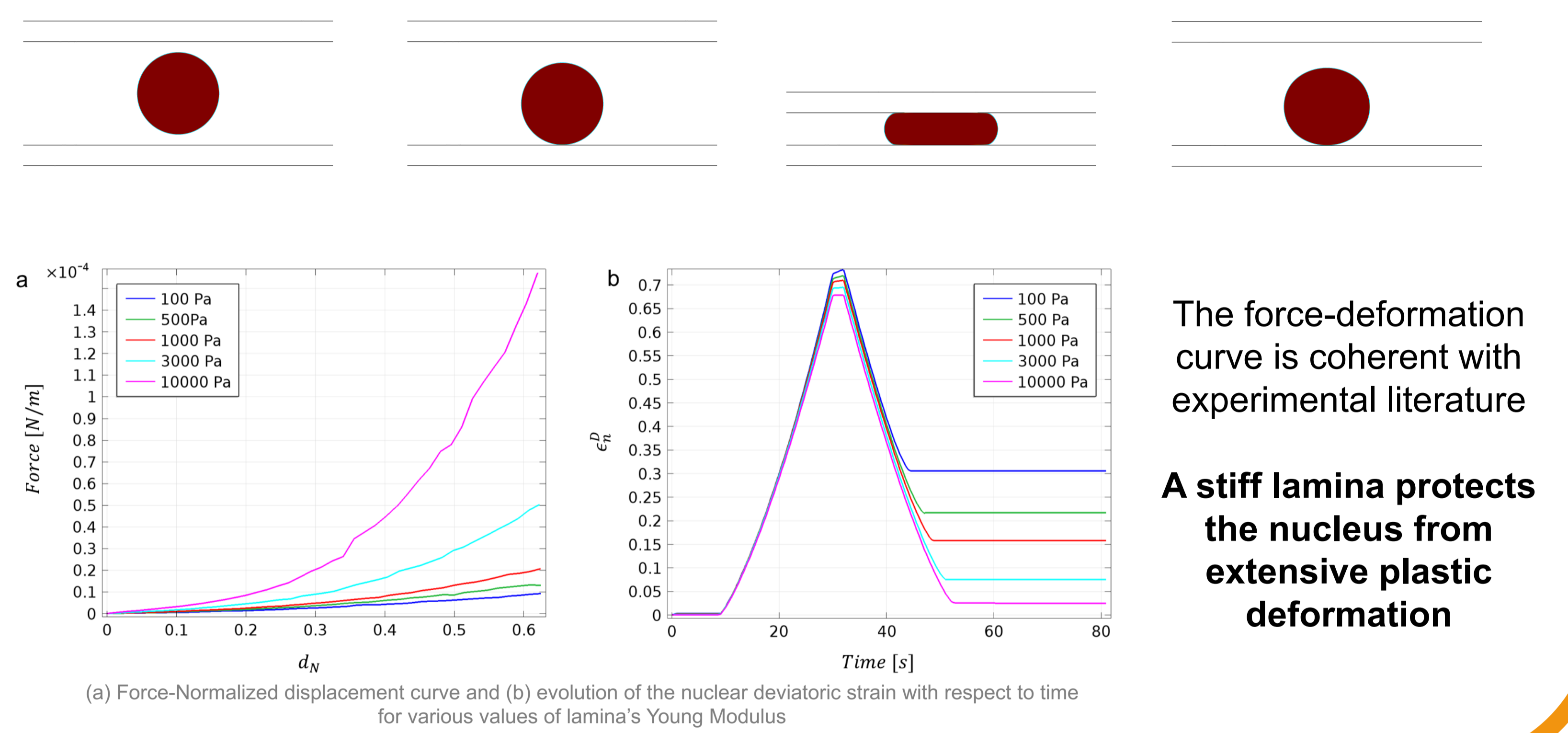
The **nucleus** being the **stiffest** and largest organelle in the cell, it is a regulator of its migratory behaviour. Moreover, **nuclear plasticity** has been observed [5], potentially facilitating the passage through constrictions once the first one is overcome.

Necessity to study more precisely **nuclear mechanics** and its **interplay with the cytoplasm**

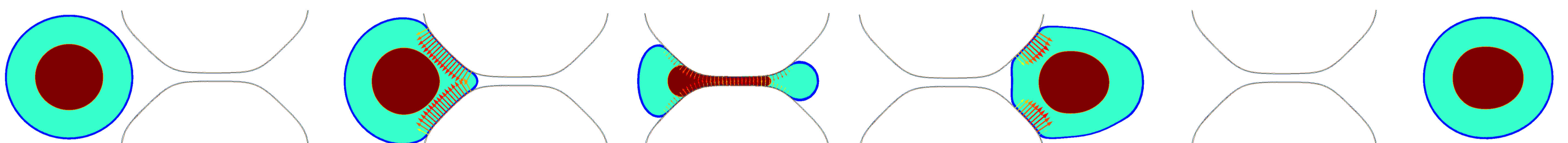
2. RHEOLOGICAL MODELS



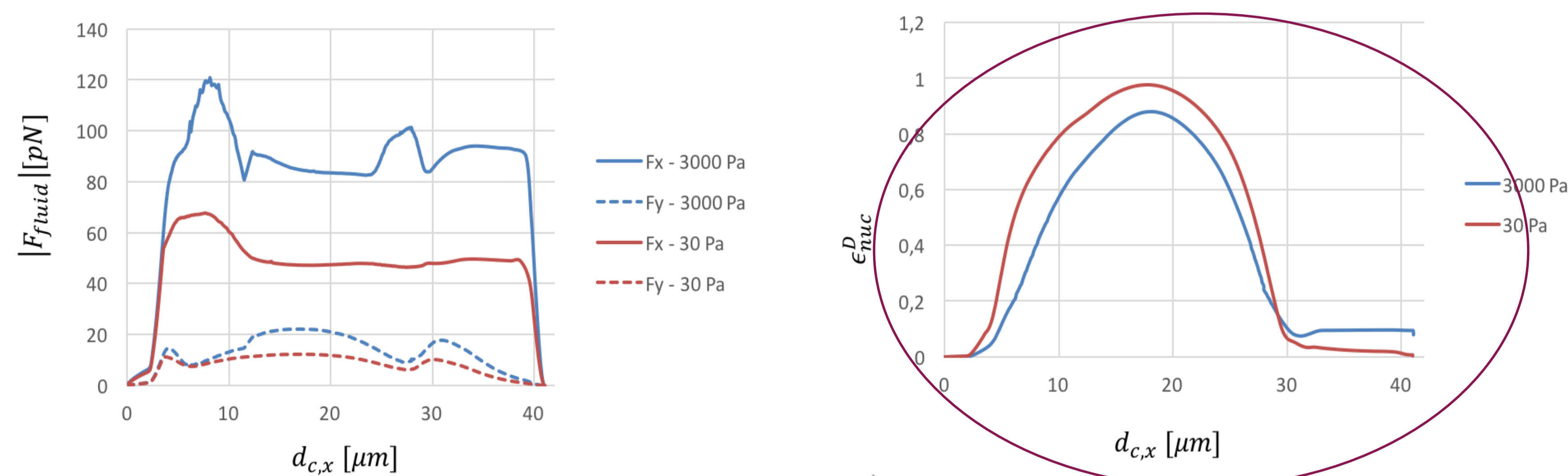
3. RESULTS : COMPRESSION TEST



3. RESULTS : PERFUSION TEST



The cell passively flows through a 1µm-wide micro-constriction under the action of a fluid flow



The cytoplasm "pulls" on the softened nucleus and reverses the plastic deformation

Significant mechanical interplay between the nucleus and the cytoplasm

[1] Teresa Audesirk & Audesirk, Gerald. *Biology life on earth* (5th ed) (1999). Upper Saddle River, N.J Prentice Hall

[2] 1st Place in 2003 Nikon Photomicrography Competition, Dr. Torsten Wittmann

[3] Lämmermann, Tim, and Michael Sixt. "Mechanical Modes of 'Amoeboid' Cell Migration." *Current Opinion in Cell Biology* 21.5 (2009): 636-644. *NCBI PubMed*. Web.

[4] Columbia University Medical Center (2009)

[5] Pajeroski, J. David et al. "Physical Plasticity of the Nucleus in Stem Cell Differentiation." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 104.40 (2007): 15619-15624. *PubMed Central*. Web.