- Biology 427 Biomechanics Lecture 12. Molecular motors
- Recap vibrations
- •Motility at the cellular and sub-cellular level
- Diversity of molecular motors
- •The fundamental problem of converting chemical energy into mechanical energy.
- Converting mechanical energy into motion
- •Myosin the basis of movement with muscle.



How does the motion (x) change as we input a force near resonance? A sample demonstration in Mathematica.



#### Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: axonal transport





## Processive motors transport cargo



Drew Berry, 2013

#### Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: cilia and flagella

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_3.jpeg)

### Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: cell division

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

images from von Dassow et al. Friday Harbor Labs

#### Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: muscle

![](_page_7_Figure_1.jpeg)

images from von Dassow et al. Friday Harbor Labs

# One myosin to stand in for all

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: three motor proteins use the energy of ATP hydrolysis

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

Kinesin: mostly + directed Dynein: mostly - directed Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: three motor proteins use the energy of ATP hydrolysis

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

ATP ~ 0.7 nm ADP ~ 0.7 nm P ~ 0.1 nm 5.46 10<sup>4</sup> J/mol

9 10<sup>-20</sup> J

## Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: measure mechanics and kinematics at this tiny scale

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

**Cover Glass** 

![](_page_11_Picture_4.jpeg)

## Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: measure mechanics and kinematics at this tiny scale

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

Some images adapted from Viegal et al, 1998, 1999 and Howard, 2001

Motility at the cellular and sub cellular level: three motor proteins use the energy of ATP hydrolysis

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

If the step length of a motor protein is 8 nm and it has all of the energy of ATP hydrolysis available, how much force can it generate?

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)