

Cell biology: new insights into the life of microtubules

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Every second, around 25 million cell divisions take place in our bodies. This process is driven by microtubule filaments which continually grow and shrink. A new study shows how so-called motor proteins in the cytosol can control their dynamics.

The cytoskeleton plays a central role in the process of <u>cell division</u>. It is composed in large part of <u>protein filaments</u> known as microtubules, which also help determine the size, shape and mobility of a cell. In a new study, Ludwig Maximilian University biophysicist Erwin Frey and his colleagues Anna Melbinger and Louis Reese have used a theoretical model to show how cells control the construction and breakdown of microtubules. The dy-namics of this process affect how cells divide, and how they maintain the cytoskeleton. In particular, it is responsible for regulating the size and shape of the <u>mitotic spindle</u>.

Theoretical modeling has now revealed that the regulation of microtubule length relies on the length of the filament itself: The longer the filament the more <u>motor proteins</u> can attach to it. These all move towards the 'plus end' of the microtubule and tend to pile up as they do so. Upon arrival at the plus-end they shorten the filament. In parallel, new microtubule building blocks bind to precisely the same 'plus end' through spontaneous polymerization from the surrounding <u>cytosol</u>, and the filament grows.

It has now been demonstrated that such interplay between growth and length-dependent shrinkage indeed results in the maintenance of a



precisely regulated microtubule length. This kind of length regulation might be essential for many intracellular tasks which depend on microtubules of a certain length.

More information: Microtubule Length Regulation by Molecular Motors, Anna Melbinger, Louis Reese, and Erwin Frey, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 108, 258104 (2012). Published online June 22, 2012

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