

# Deciphering the origins of cell behavior

March 31 2015

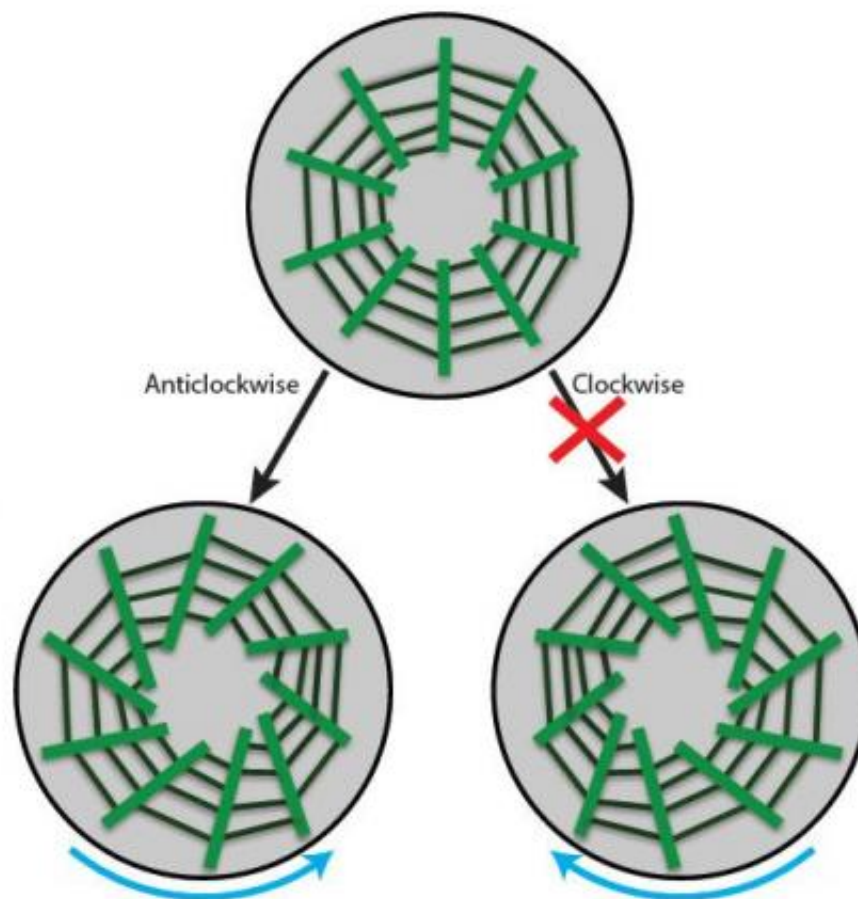


Figure 1: Schematic showing Left-Right (L-R) asymmetry can develop by actin cytoskeleton (green) dynamics. Remarkably, the actin cytoskeleton always assembles into the anticlockwise orientation, but never achieves the clockwise "mirror" orientation. This internal organization allows the cell to distinguish left from right. Credit: Mechanobiology Institute, National University of Singapore

Researchers at the Mechanobiology Institute, National University of Singapore, have made significant advances in our understanding of cellular biology; providing evidence that the inherent 'handedness' of molecular structures directs the behavior of individual cells and confers them the ability to sense the difference between left and right. This work is published in *Nature Cell Biology*.

## Cellular decision making

Our bodies are made up of hundreds of different types of cells, each of which performs a unique and highly specialized task. Traditionally, the ability of cells to specialize in a given function was attributed to its genetic code. However, it is becoming increasingly clear that cells do not simply live by a set of inherited or pre-determined instructions. Instead, 'cellular decisions' are made dynamically, much like humans make decisions based on the information provided to us by our senses.

Although cells do not have the ability to see or hear, they do possess sensory structures that allow them to detect and measure various environmental stimuli. The application of mechanical force to the cell, for example, will be felt and the cell will respond accordingly. One of the most prominent cellular responses is to change shape and this property is reflected in the varying shapes of [specialised cells](#).

Cellular senses have been attributed to various force-sensing cellular structures such as the cytoskeleton. This [structure](#) differs significantly from its namesake, the human skeleton, by being highly dynamic and playing roles in addition to the provision of structural support. For example, this network of molecular filaments or cables also generates internal forces that drive shape changes and even motility. As the cytoskeleton develops, individual protein filaments grow and shrink. They bundle together to form thicker fibres, and they move or contract. Each of these processes is collectively known as 'cytoskeleton dynamics'.

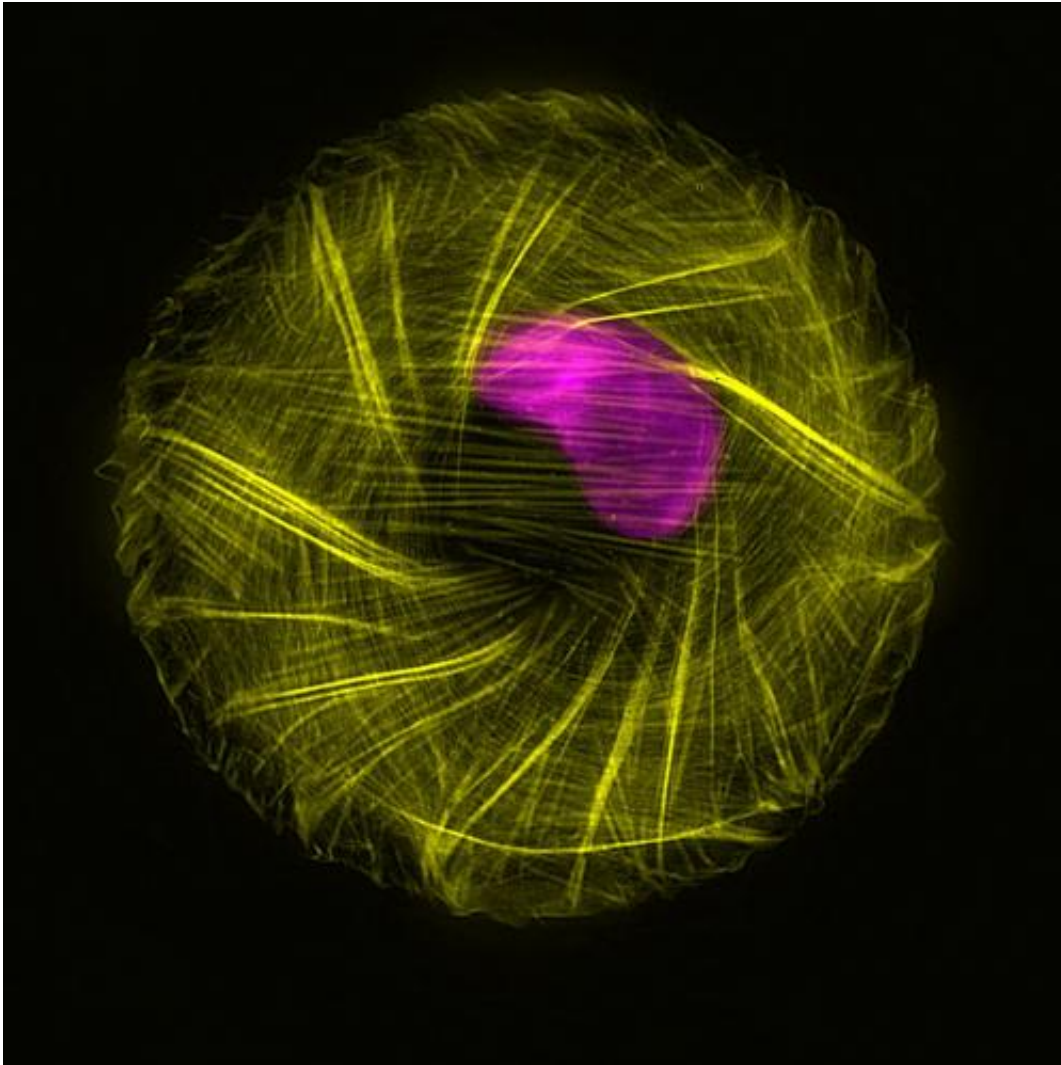


Figure 2: The cytoskeleton (yellow) surrounds the nucleus (purple), displaying L-R asymmetry during cytoskeletal organization. Credit: Mechanobiology Institute, National University of Singapore

The question that has long intrigued scientists is how cytoskeleton dynamics can direct the behaviour of different cell types. To investigate this, MBI researchers Professor Alexander Bershadsky and Dr Tee Yee Han, in collaboration with researchers from the USA and Israel, observed the cytoskeleton in cells that were confined to a small circular

area, using a technique known as "micro-patterning". This prevented the cells from changing shape and thus provided the researchers an unhindered view of [cytoskeleton](#) dynamics.

## **A surprising find**

What was detected came as a surprise to the researchers. A pronounced left-right asymmetry was observed during cytoskeletal organisation. This asymmetry, which appeared as a whirlpool, with filaments moving anticlockwise inside the cell, was found to originate from the inherent twist that is present in individual actin filaments. This helical twist occurs naturally as individual actin proteins join together to form the long actin cables that make up overall structure. This seemingly simple property has profound consequences as it suggests that the asymmetry of a single protein is translated to the asymmetric behaviour of a whole cell. This is akin to the twist of a screw or bolt directing the function or behaviour of the machine in which it is placed.

The ability of cells to distinguish between left and right is a phenomenon that continues to fascinate scientists. It is clear from this study that the asymmetry inherent in molecular structures can define the behaviour of whole cells, and this provides new insight into the ability of cells to 'make decisions' based on the mechanical properties of its environment. However, these findings also raise fascinating questions as to whether the same phenomenon can influence the formation and function of our organs, or even affect organism behaviour. Indeed relatively simple biological systems, such as cells grown on defined patterns, display a pronounced asymmetry in their movement. At the other extreme, brain function and human cognition is dependent on the asymmetric behaviour of nerve [cells](#). The possibility that the inherent asymmetry of [molecular structures](#) can define cell, tissue or even organism behaviour will undoubtedly drive further studies for years to come.

**More information:** Tee YH. et al, Cellular chirality arising from the self-organization of the actin cytoskeleton. *Nature Cell Biology*; [DOI: 10.1038/ncb3137](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncb3137)

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