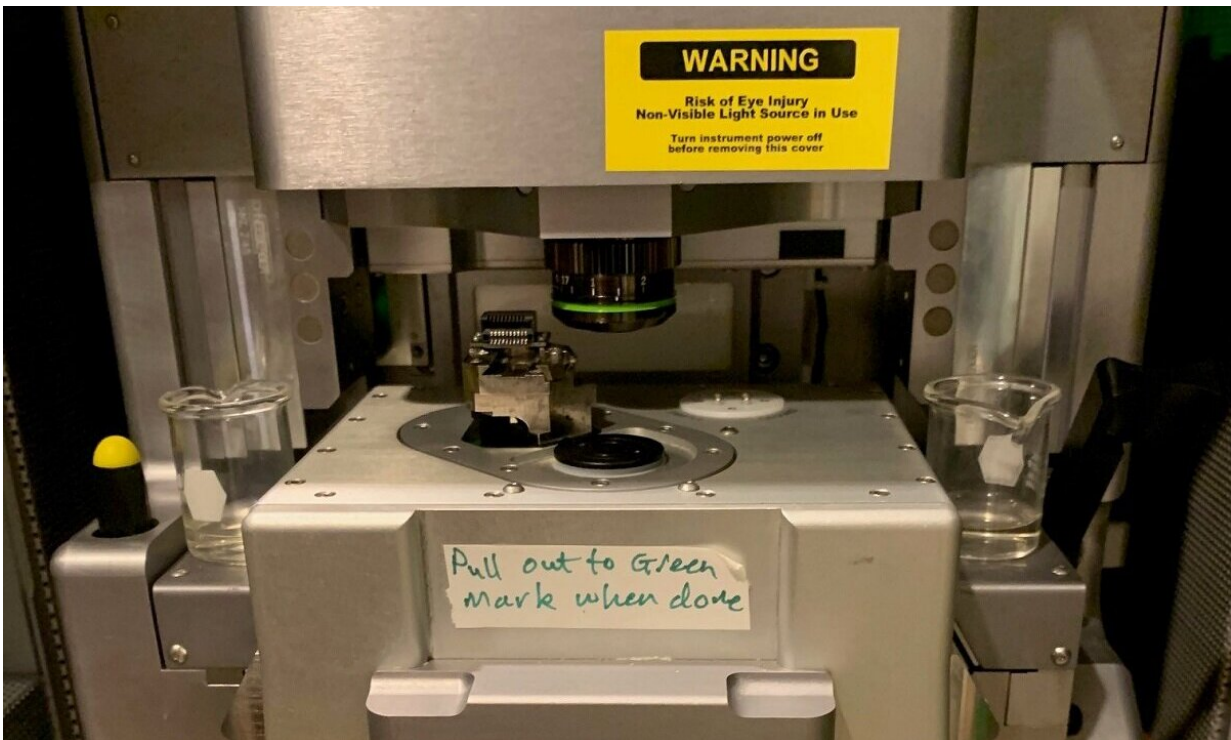


# A microscopic topographic map of cellular function

June 13 2019, by Eric Stann

---



Gavin King worked with Linda Randall, professor emerita of biochemistry. Randall verified the transportation function of E.coli cells outside of their natural environment. Once verified, the samples were sent to King where King's team used an atomic force microscope, pictured here, to study the movement of the E.coli proteins. Credit: University of Missouri

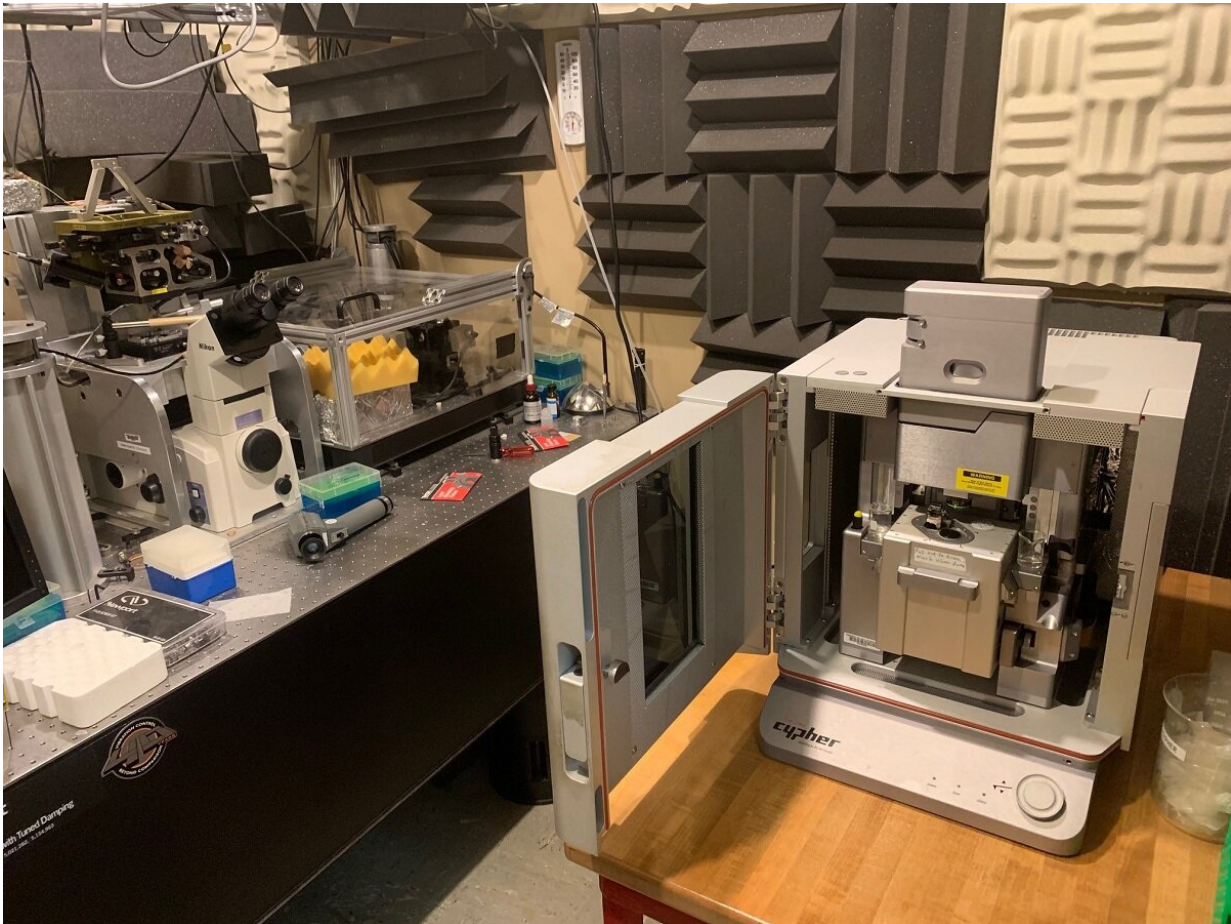
The flow of traffic through our nation's highways and byways is

meticulously mapped and studied, but less is known about how materials in cells travel. Now, a team of researchers at the University of Missouri is challenging prior theories about how material leaves the inside of an E.coli cell. This discovery could have important implications for how we treat diseases.

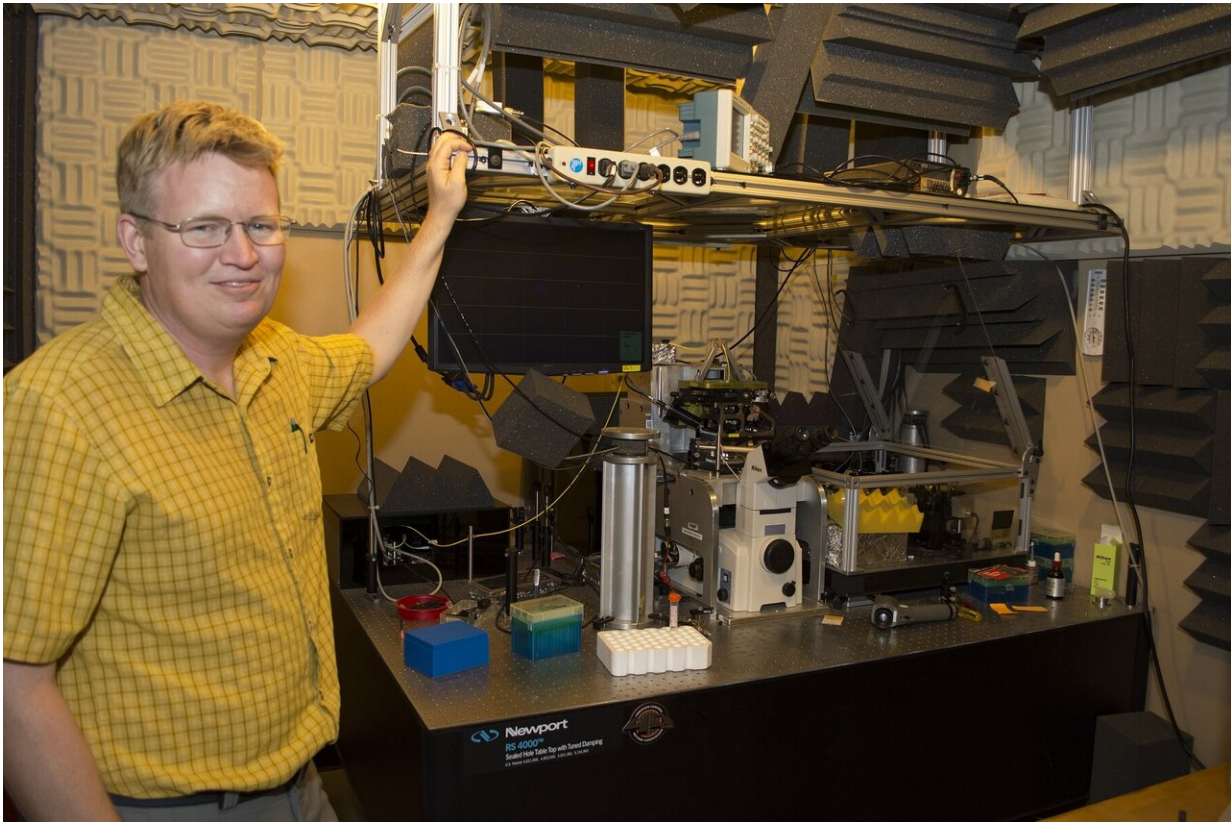
"Proteins are like vehicles that can carry information and materials in cells," said Gavin King, an associate professor of physics in the MU College of Arts and Science and joint associate professor of biochemistry. "We focused on the cells of E.coli, which have two membranes. We observed that when proteins exit the cell's [inner membrane](#), the cell adjusts the way it transfers the [protein](#) through the channel depending on the type of protein being transported."

King worked with Linda Randall, professor emerita of biochemistry. Randall verified the transportation function of E.coli cells outside of their natural environment. Once verified, the samples were sent to King where King's team used an [atomic force microscope](#) to study the movement of the E.coli proteins. Unlike previous studies where proteins were frozen, the atomic force microscope allows researchers to observe the proteins moving in a fluid environment that closely resembles their natural environment.

"Before our study there were two ways of describing how proteins moved across the [cell membrane](#)—either a piston-like movement similar to a car's engine, or a more perpetual motion known as the Brownian ratchet," King said. "Neither model accounted for the differences based on the type of protein being transported. Just as different types of vehicles move differently so do different types of proteins. The maps we made to depict the proteins' movement suggest nature might be more complex than previously thought."



Gavin King and a team of scientists used this atomic force microscope, bottom right, to study the movement of the E.coli proteins. Unlike previous studies where proteins were frozen, the atomic force microscope allows researchers to observe the proteins moving in a fluid environment that closely resembles their natural environment. Credit: University of Missouri



A team of researchers including Gavin King is challenging prior theories about how material leaves the inside of an E.coli cell. This discovery could have important implications for how we treat diseases. Credit: University of Missouri

These findings provide [basic knowledge](#) on how a cell sends and receives material and information. For instance, a drug can pass through membranes in order to affect a cell, and similarly, some information must pass through membrane channels to exit the cell. While other cells besides E.coli may not have E.coli's exact protein transportation system, King said a similar system exists in all cells.

The study, "Direct visualization of the E. coli Sec translocase engaging precursor proteins in lipid bilayers," was published in *Science Advances*.

**More information:** Raghavendar Reddy Sanganna Gari et al, Direct visualization of the E. coli Sec translocase engaging precursor proteins in lipid bilayers, *Science Advances* (2019). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aav9404](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aav9404)

Provided by University of Missouri-Columbia

Citation: A microscopic topographic map of cellular function (2019, June 13) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-06-microscopic-topographic-cellular-function.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.