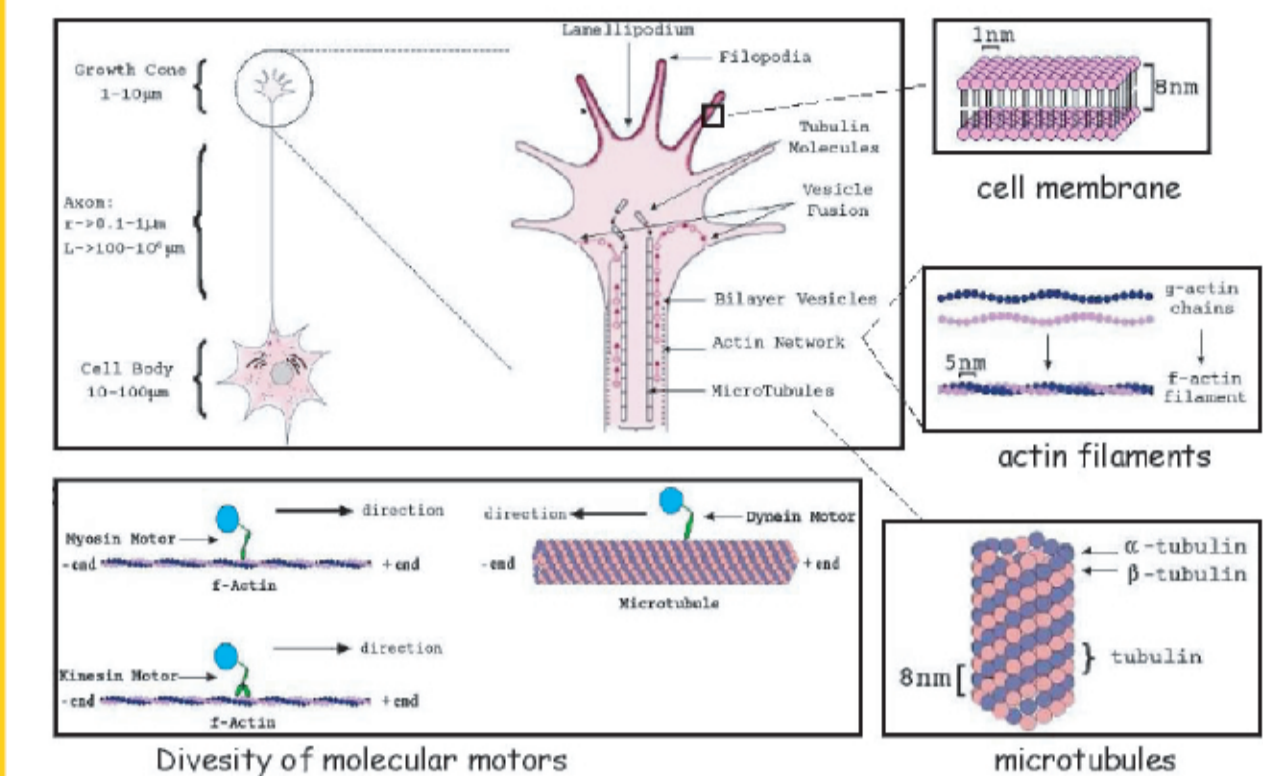


# What happens when you pull on an axon ?

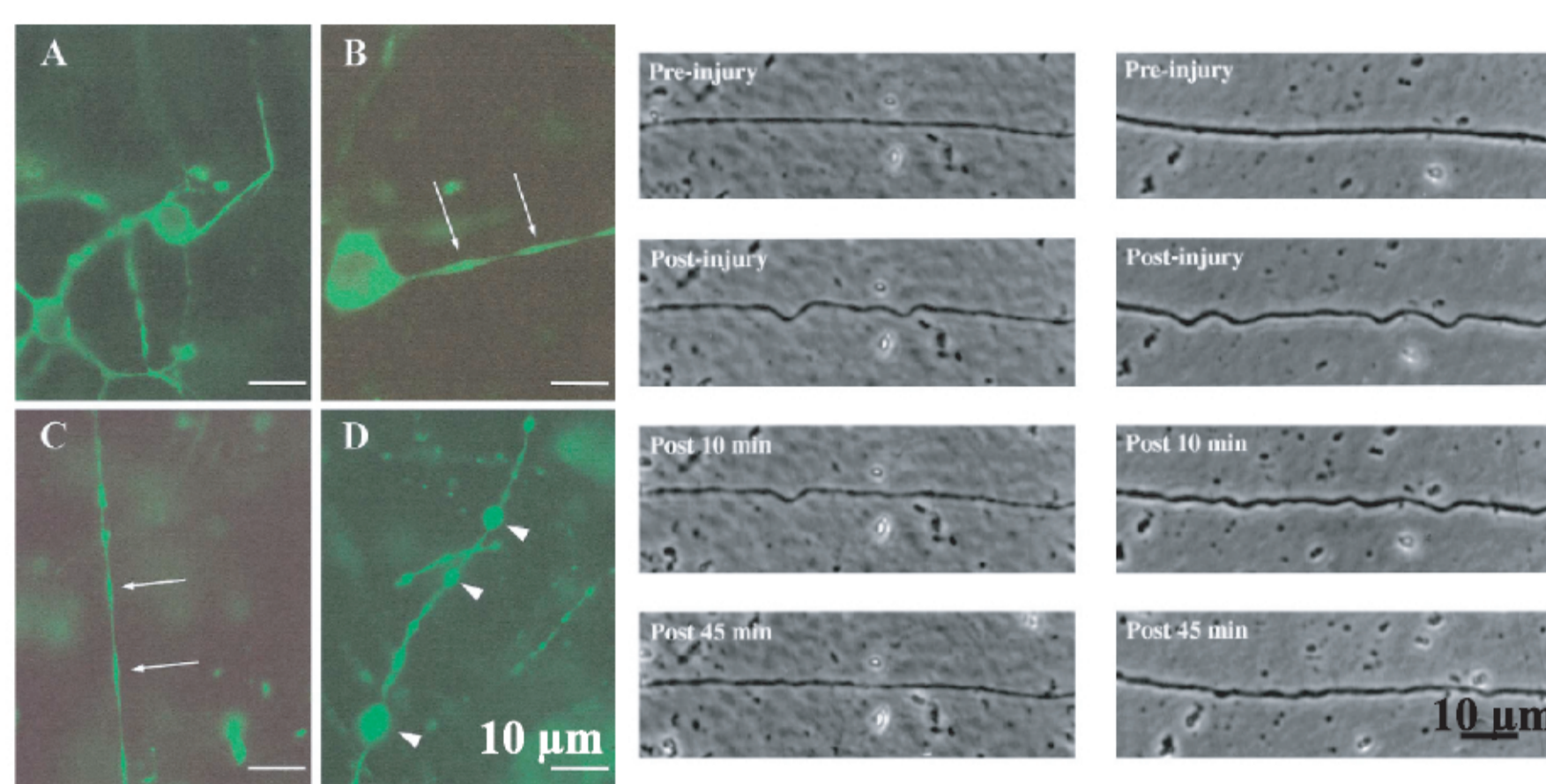
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<sup>3</sup>University of Bayreuth, Germany  
 contact: ctassius@fisica.usach.cl

## 1. Biological system

Neurons and axons basic components:



Morphological anomalies observed under stress:



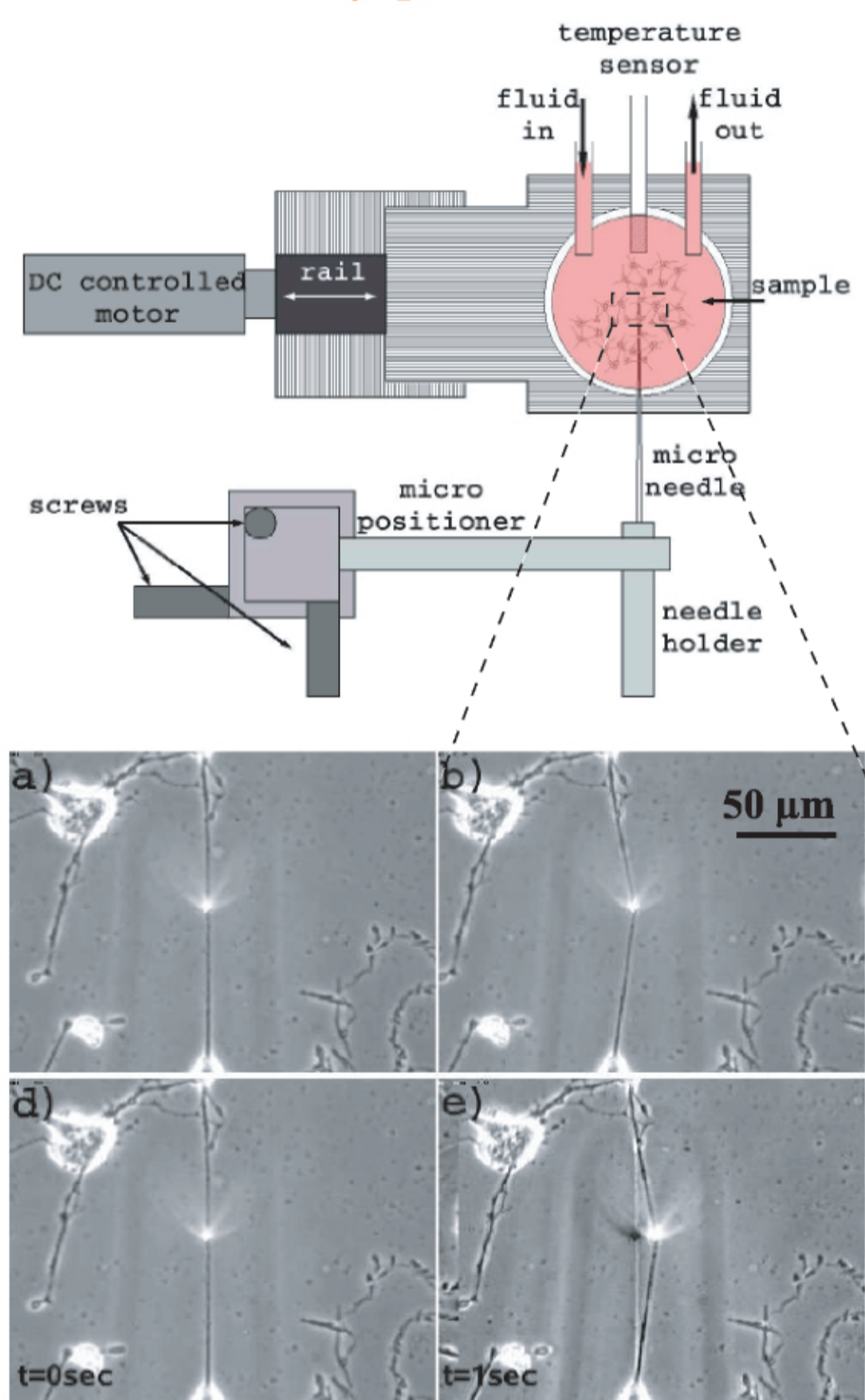
Are we able to probe the mechanical characteristics of axons ?

Oxidative stress induces axonal beading in cultured human brain tissue  
 [Roediger & Armati, 2003]

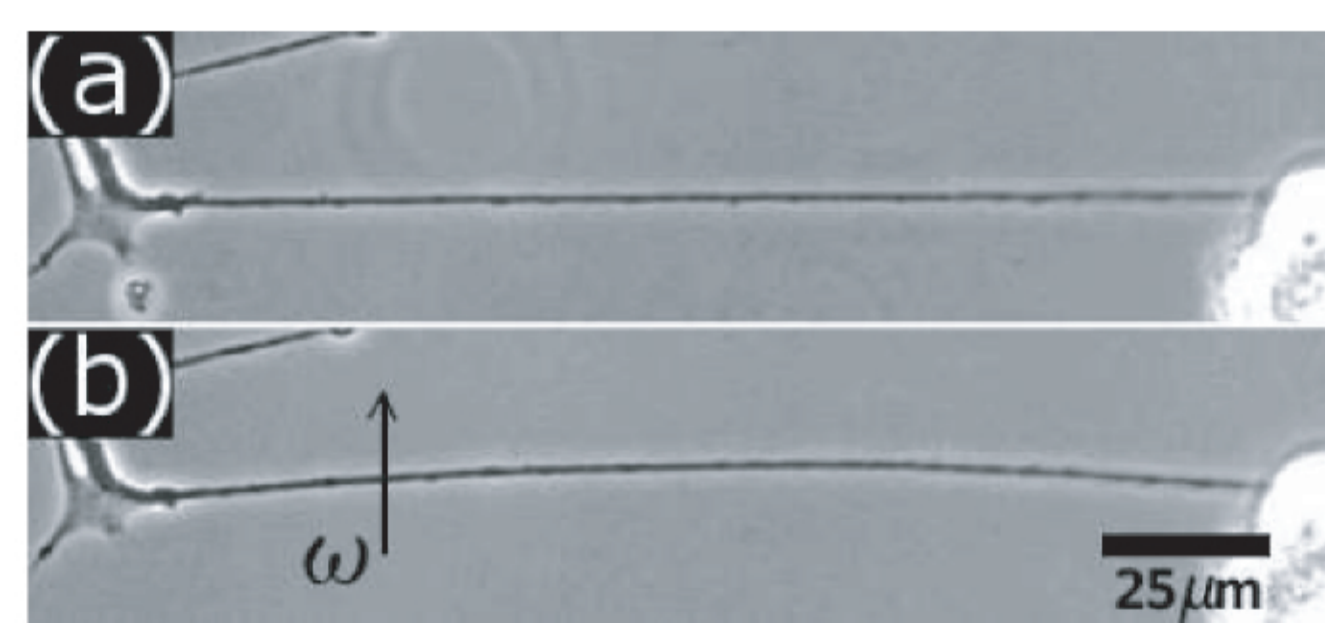
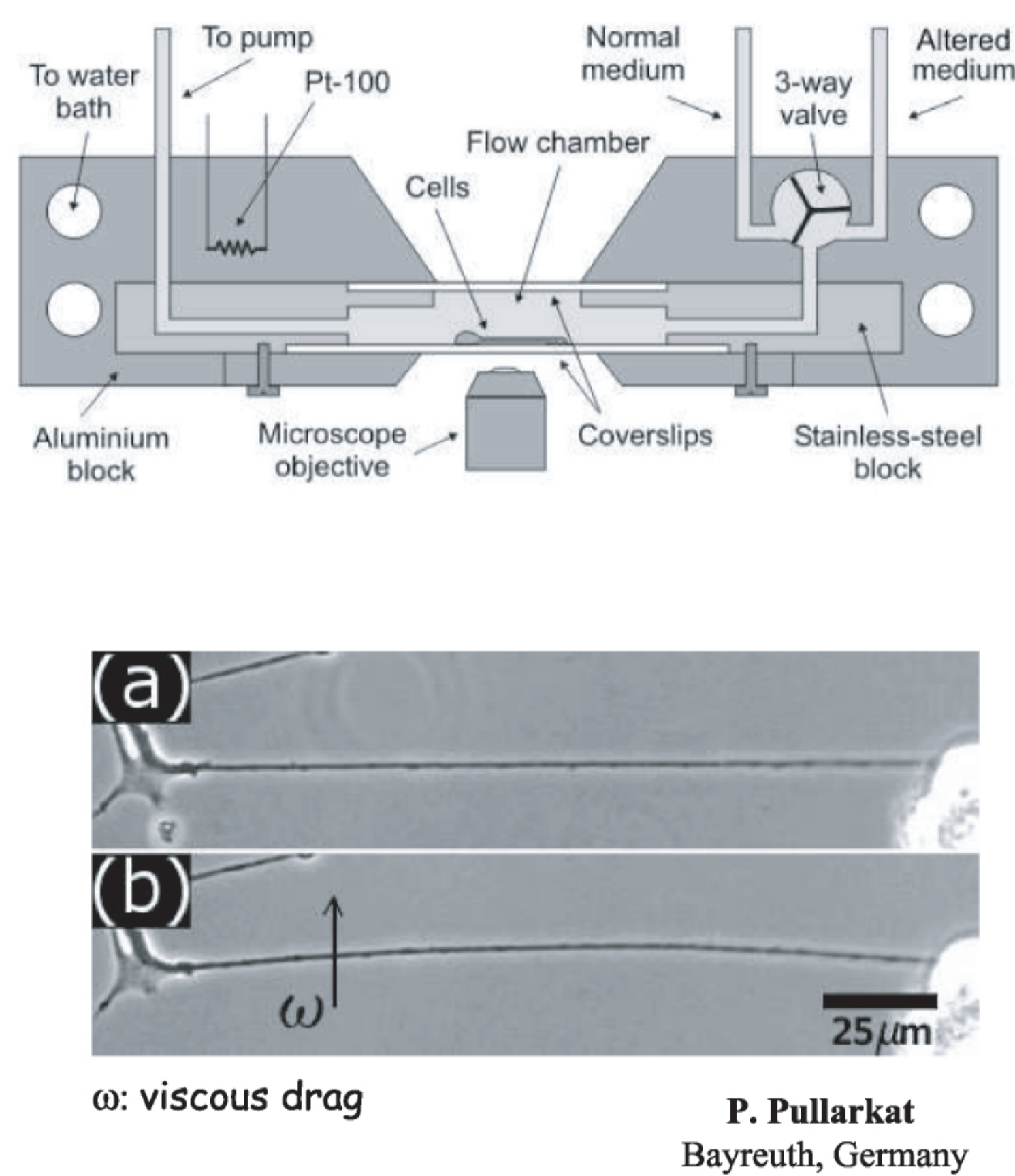
High Tolerance and Delayed Elastic Response of Cultured Axons to Dynamic Stretch Injury  
 [Smith & al., 1999]

## 2. Experimental set-ups

Deformation by glass micro-needles:



Deformation by a hydrodynamic flow:



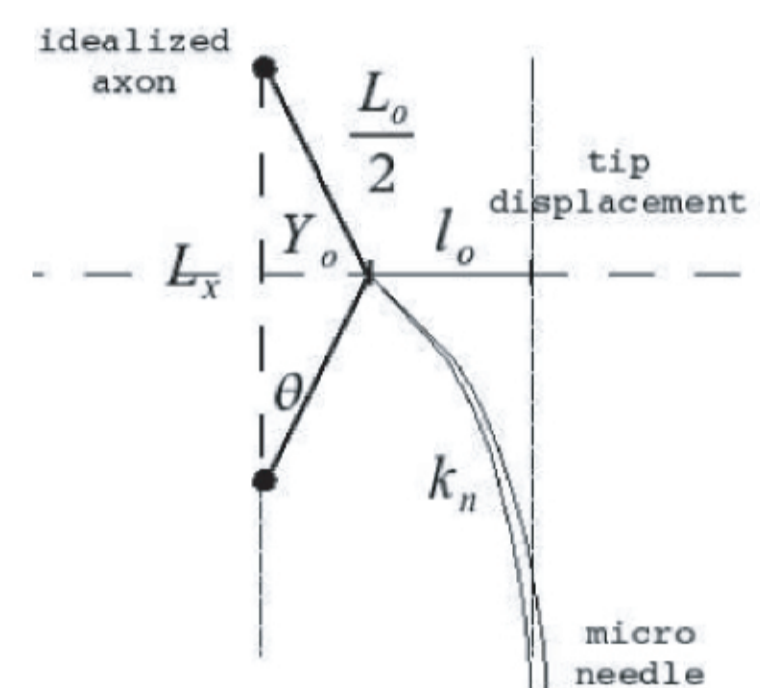
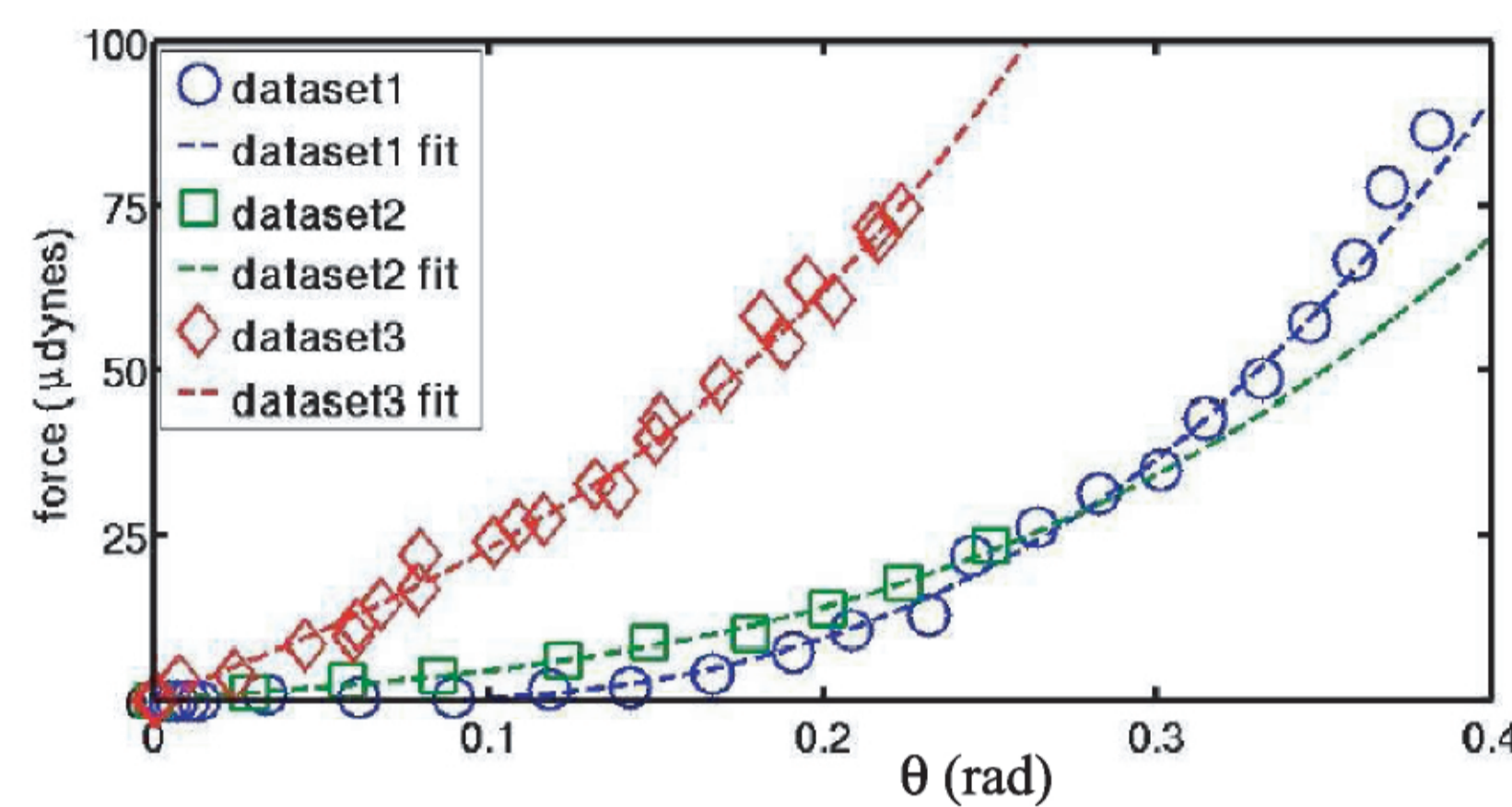
$\omega$ : viscous drag

P. Pullarkat  
 Bayreuth, Germany

## 3. Results

From micro-needle experiments:

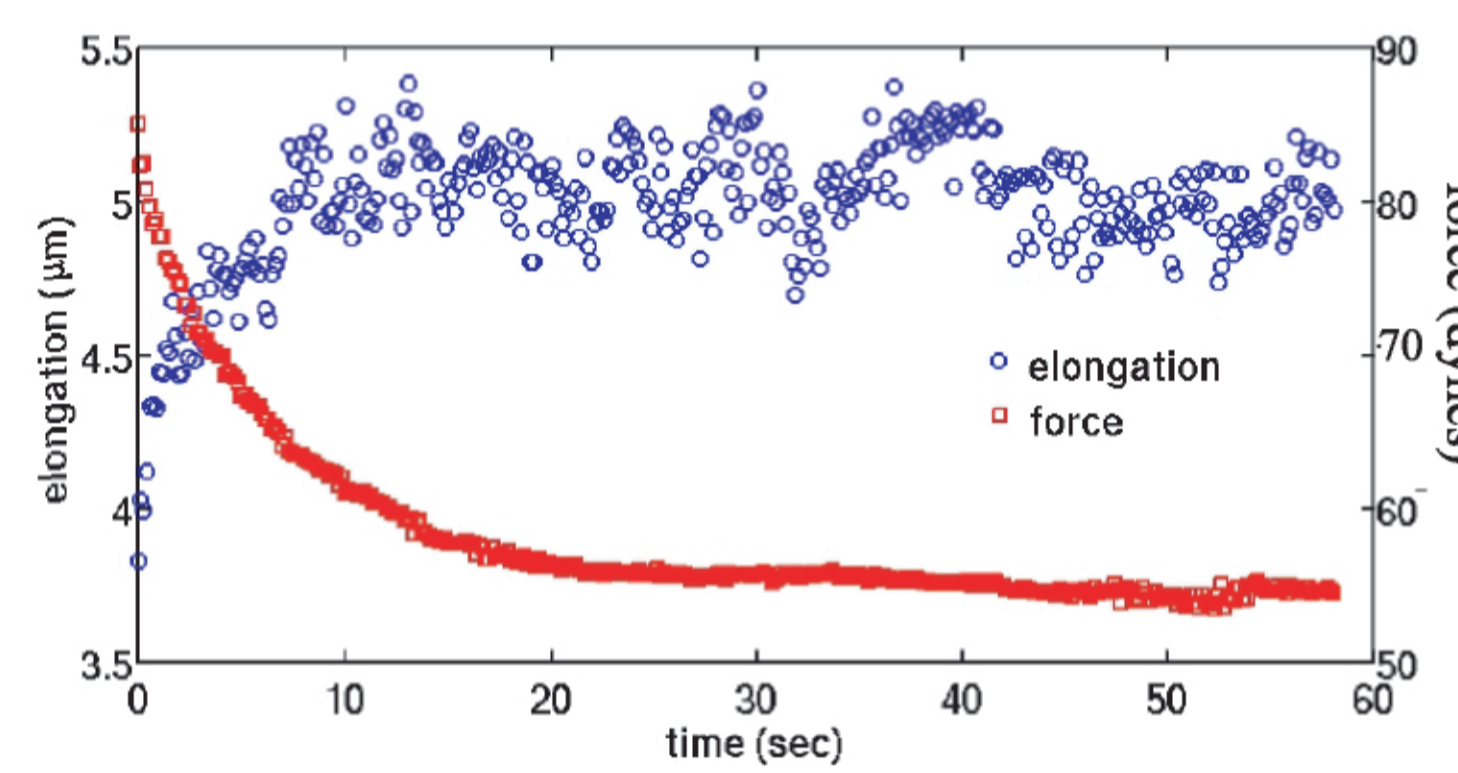
Elastic behavior:  $\tau \sim 1s$



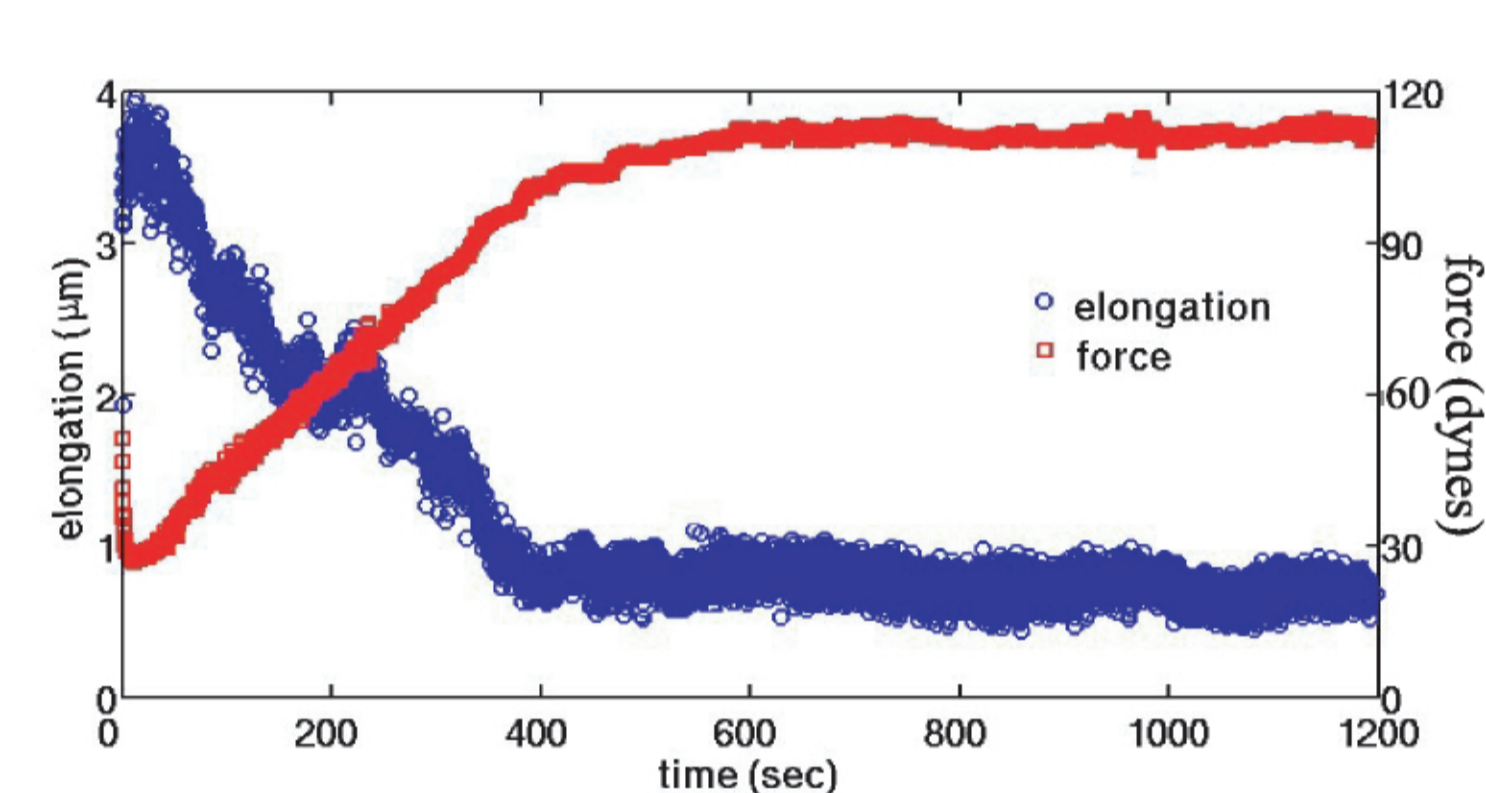
$$F_{needle} = \kappa \frac{L_x}{2} \theta^3 + 2T_0 \theta$$

Excellent fit of experimental data by a relation derived from a Hooke's law hypothesis  $\rightarrow T_0, \kappa$

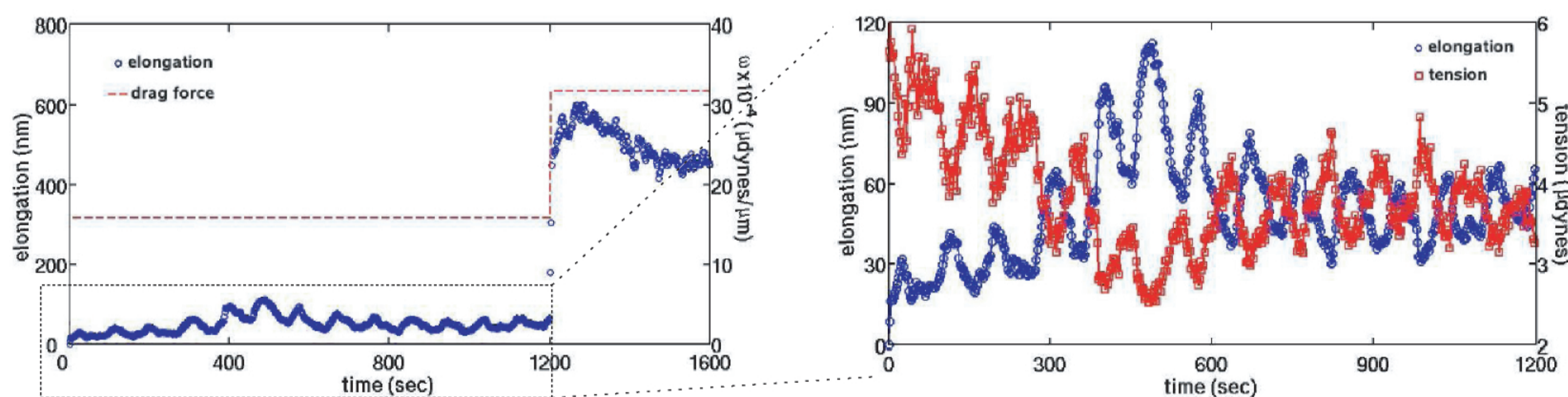
Viscoelastic behavior:  $\tau \sim 10s$



"Active" behavior:  $\tau \sim 100s$



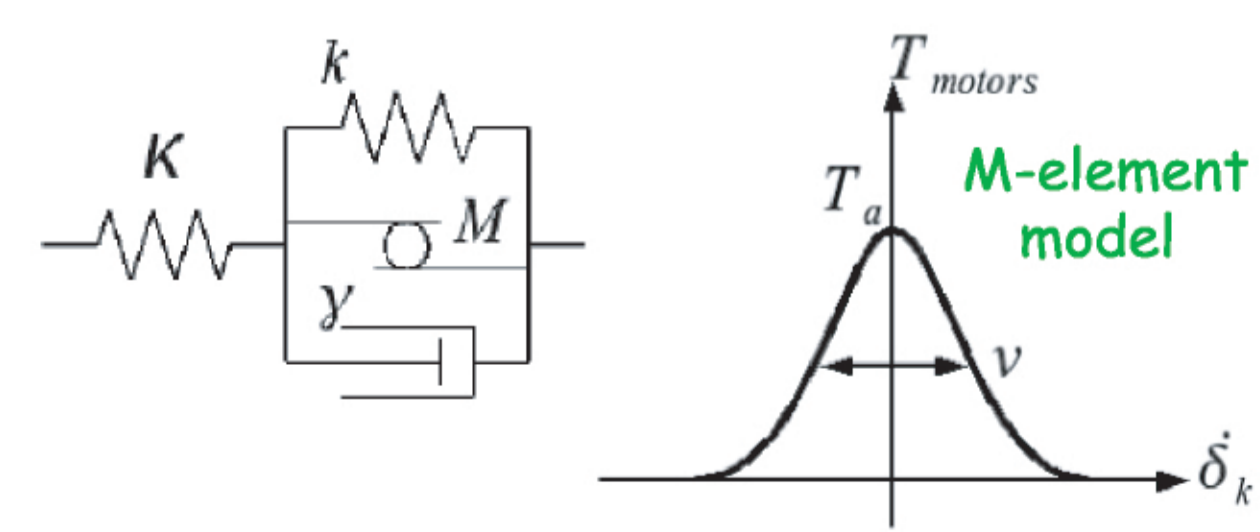
From hydrodynamic flow experiments:



Axon elongation oscillations tuned by intensity of the drag flow

## 4. Model proposed \*

Molecular motors contribution:



Equilibrium equation:

$$\beta \gamma \delta l + T_0 e^{-\beta^2 \delta l^2 / v^2} + k \left( \beta + \frac{k_n}{2\alpha k} \right) \delta l = \frac{k_n}{2\alpha} l_0$$

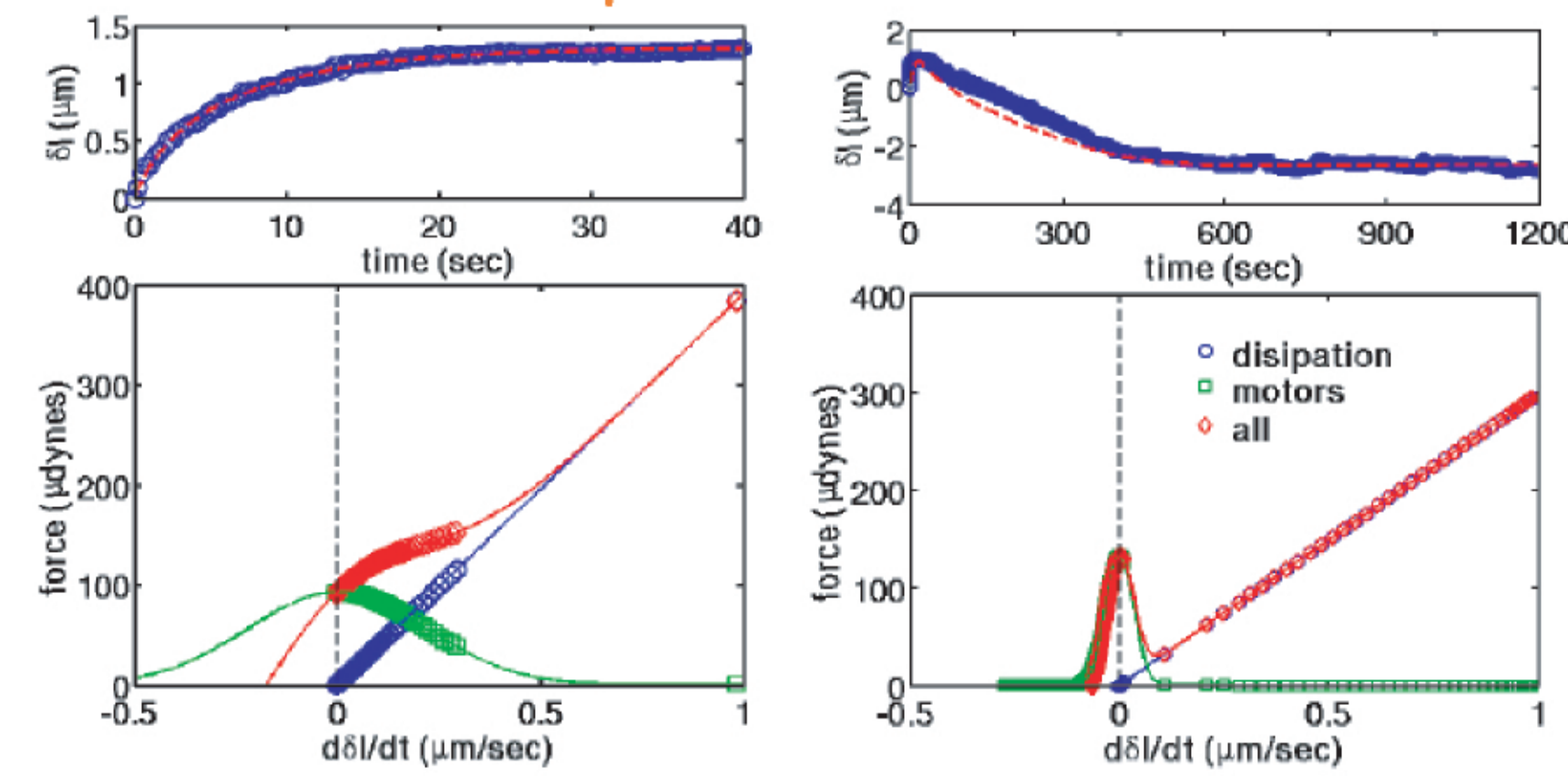
elastic elongation      external load

dissipation      motors contribution

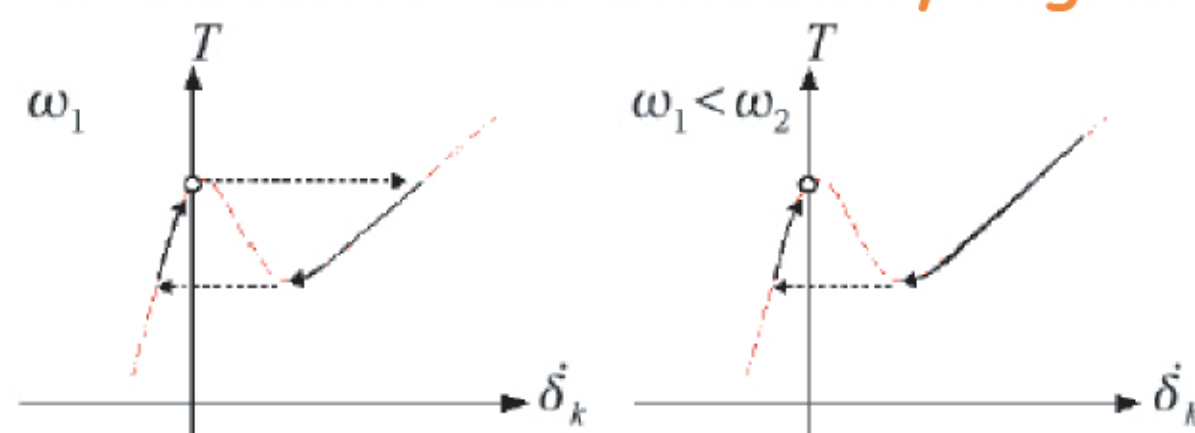
$\alpha = \sin \theta_0$   
 $\beta = (\alpha + k_n / 2\alpha k)$

\*R. Bernal & F. Melo

From visco-elastic passive to "active" behavior:



Existence of an oscillatory regime:



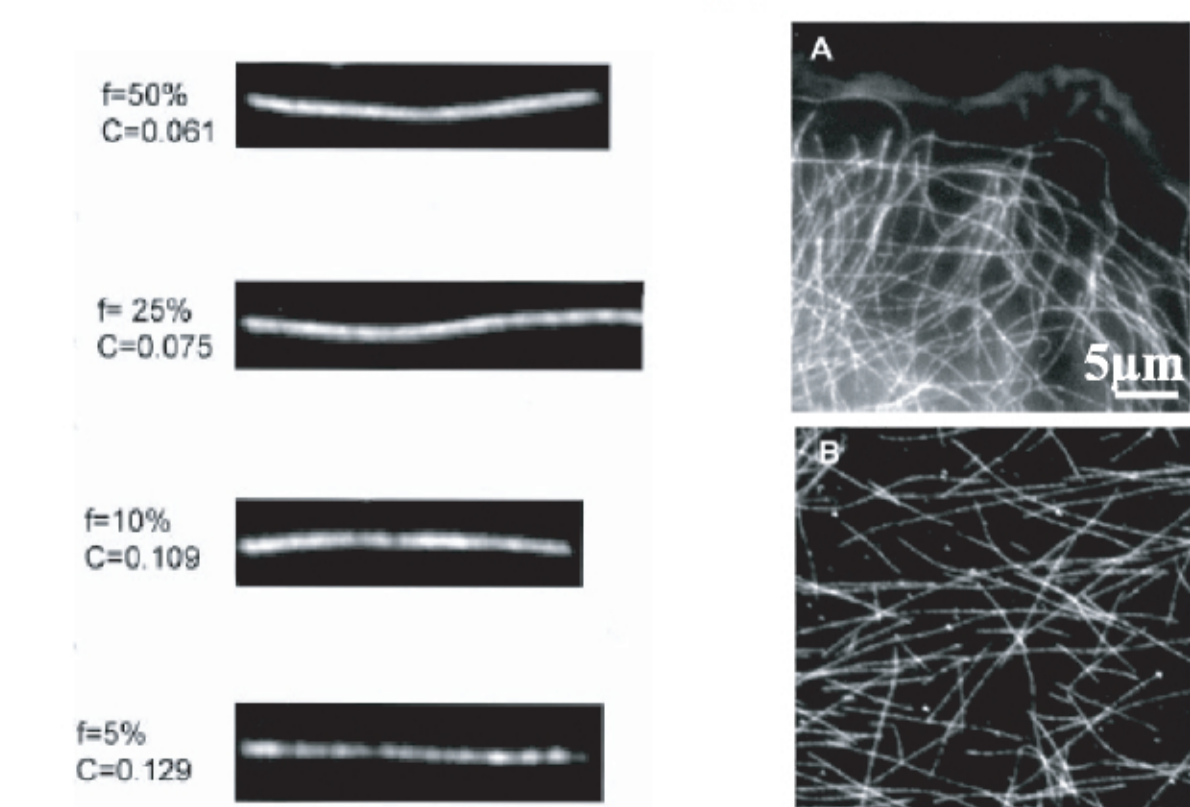
## 5. Perspectives

Can the mechanics of axons be described by a two-state model ?

Do we have alternance of contracted and elongated segments along the axon under this type of applied stress ?

Are we able to measure local deformation along the axon ?

Idea: use of "speckle fluorescence microscopy"



Increase of contrast (C) decreasing fraction of fluorescent markers (f)

How Microtubules Get Fluorescent Speckles  
 [Waterman-Storer & Salmon, 1998]