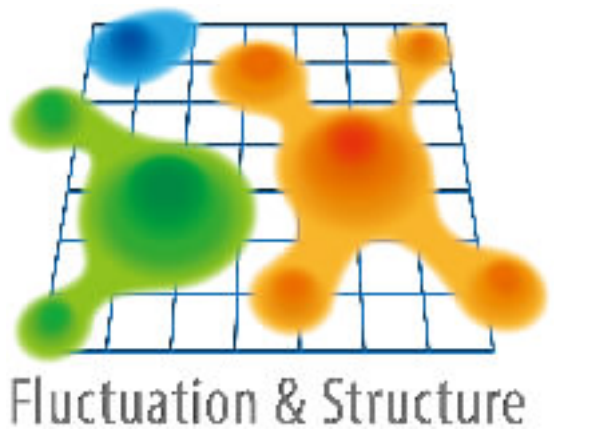


Membrane Shape Transformation Induced by Banana-Shaped Proteins

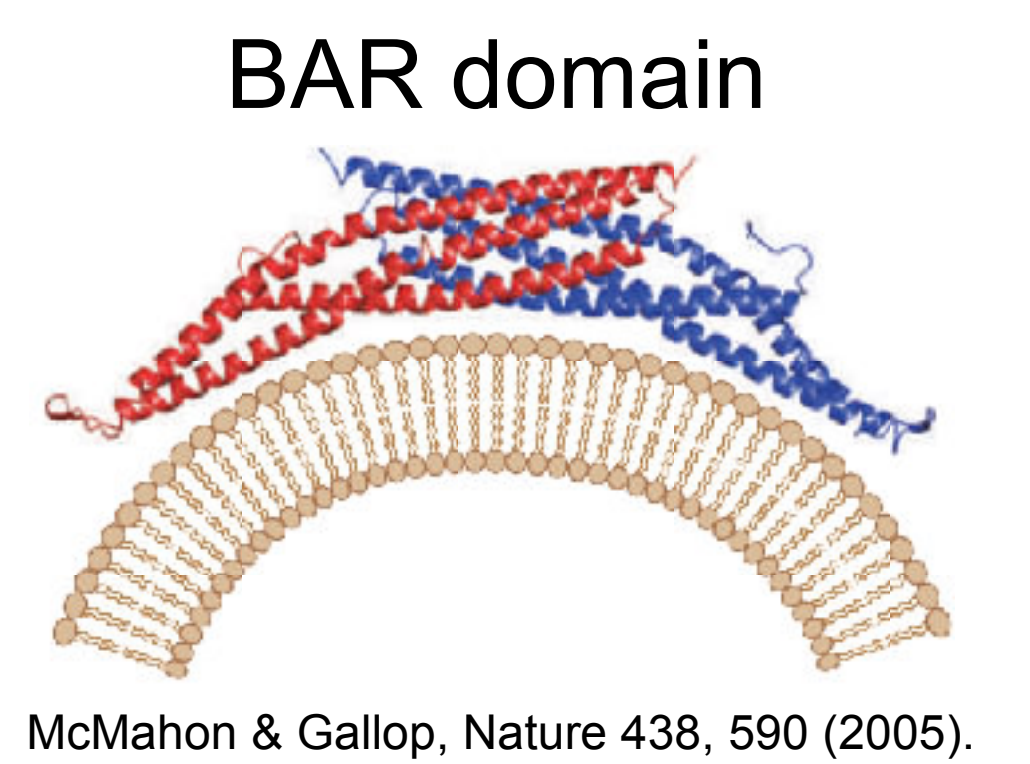


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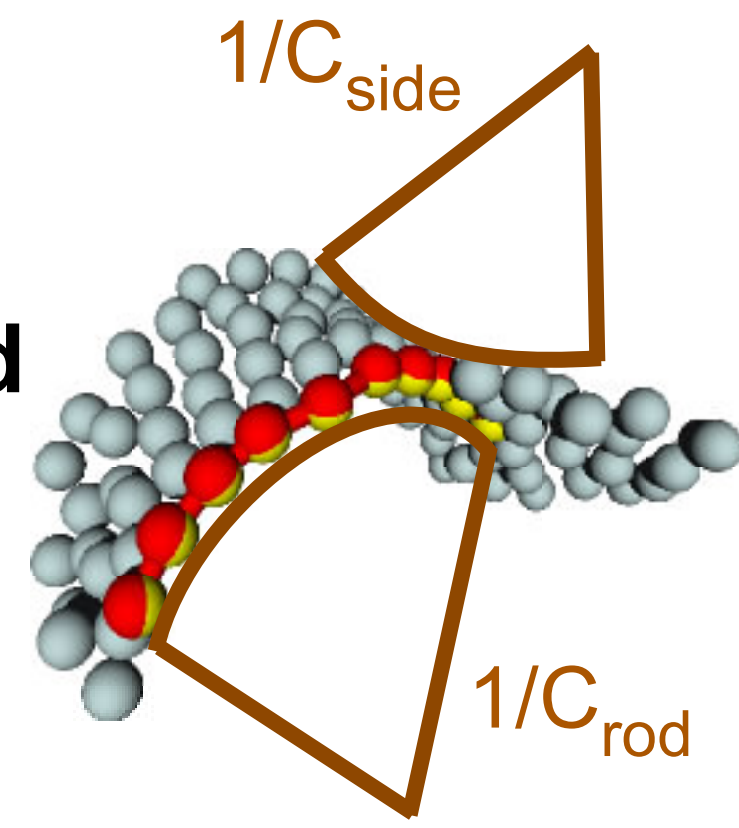


Shape deformations of biomembranes are controlled by various proteins. Many of these proteins contain a binding module known as the BAR (Bin-Amphiphysin-Rvs) domain, which consists of a banana-shaped dimer. We have revealed anisotropic spontaneous curvatures of banana-shaped domains induce assembly of the protein rods and change membrane shapes using implicit-solvent meshless membrane simulations. A small spontaneous curvature perpendicular to the rod stabilizes an percolated network structure and alters the tubulation dynamics.



Membrane and Protein Models

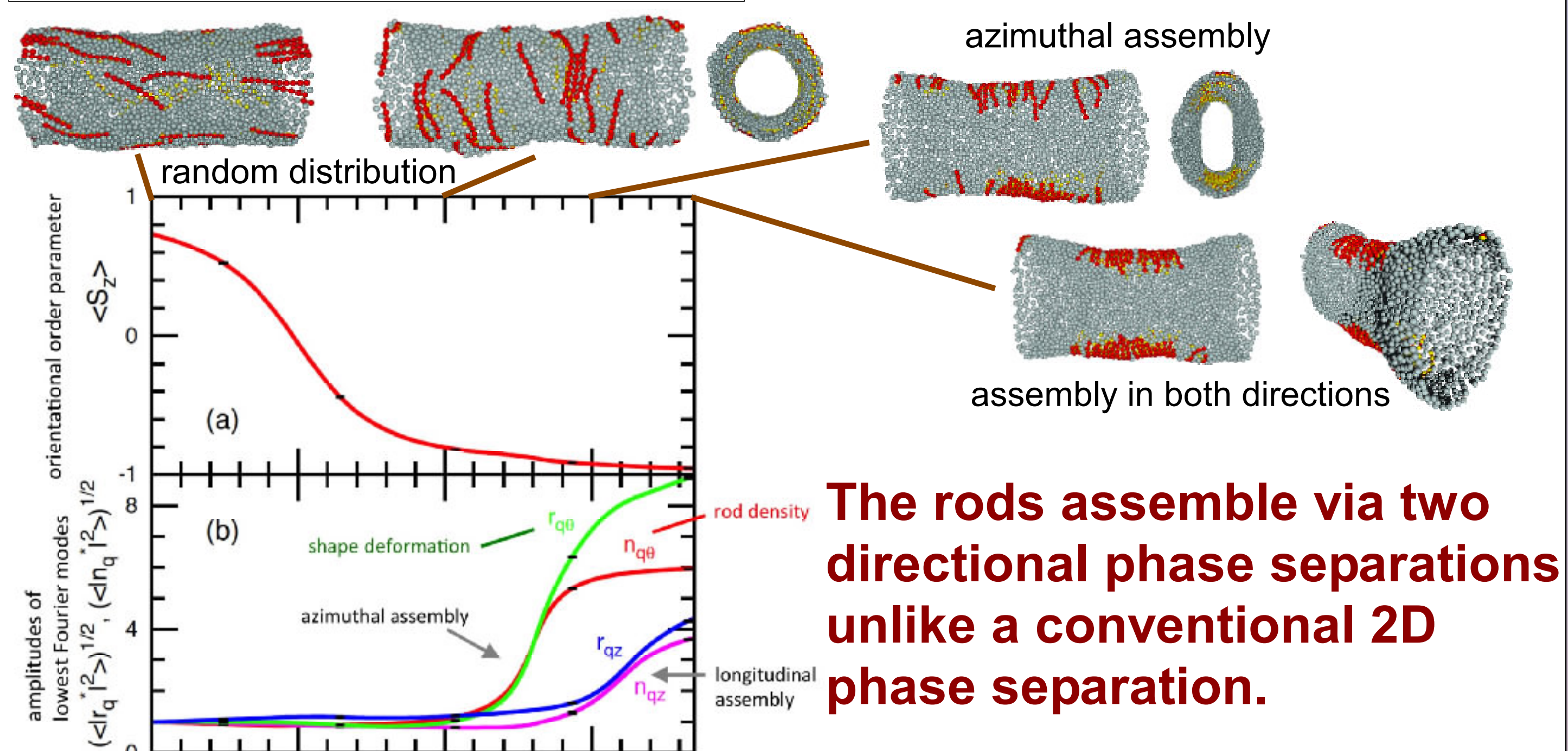
Membrane particles, which have orientational degrees of freedom, self-assemble to form one-layer membrane. A protein rod is modeled by a linear chain of membrane particles. No direct attractive interactions are taken between the rods. The rods are assembled by membrane-mediated interactions.



Self-Assembly of Protein Rods [1,2] ($c_{\text{side}} = 0$)

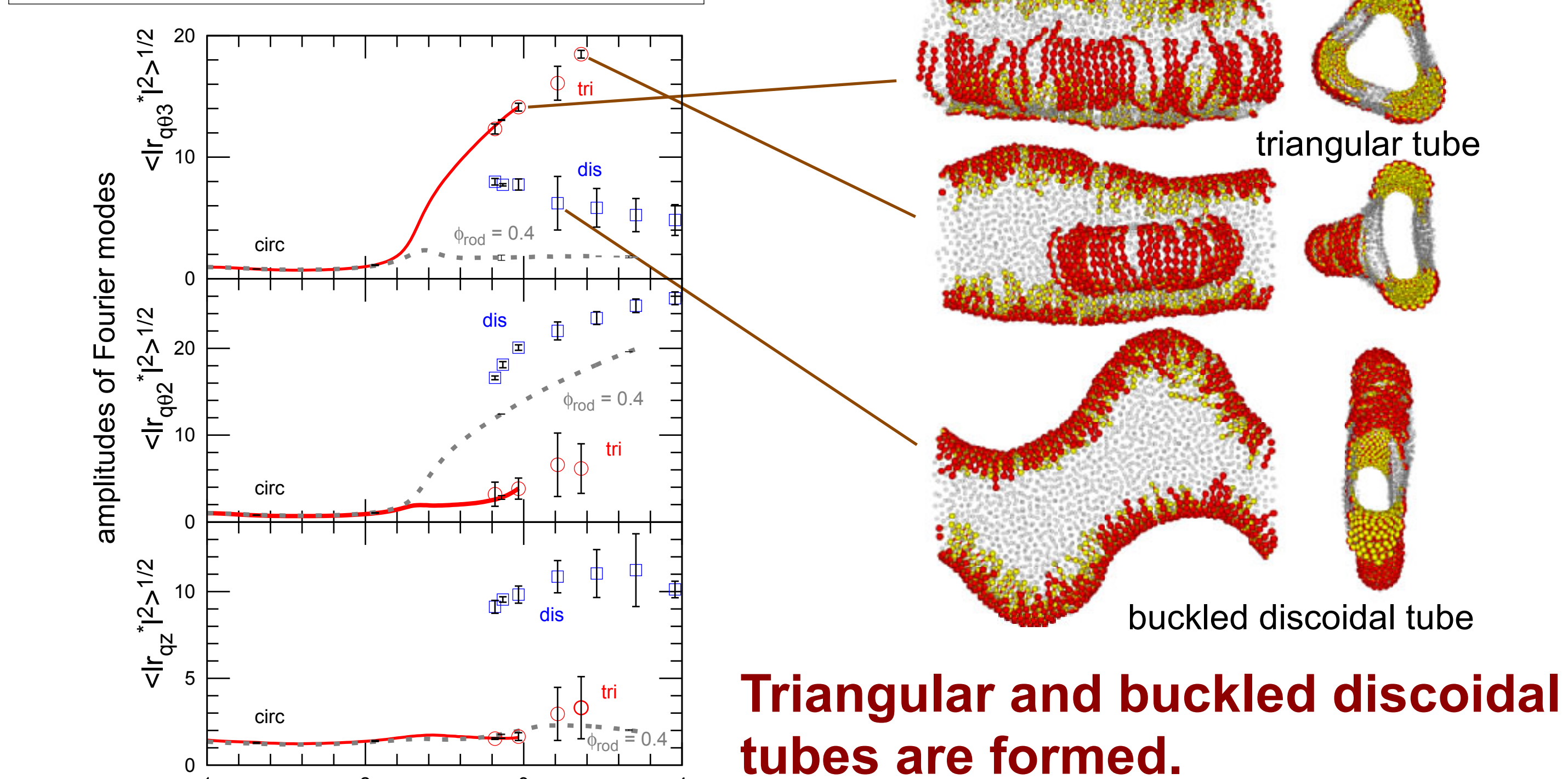
Membrane tube

Low rod density $\phi_{\text{rod}} = 0.166$



The rods assemble via two directional phase separations unlike a conventional 2D phase separation.

High rod density $\phi_{\text{rod}} = 0.5$

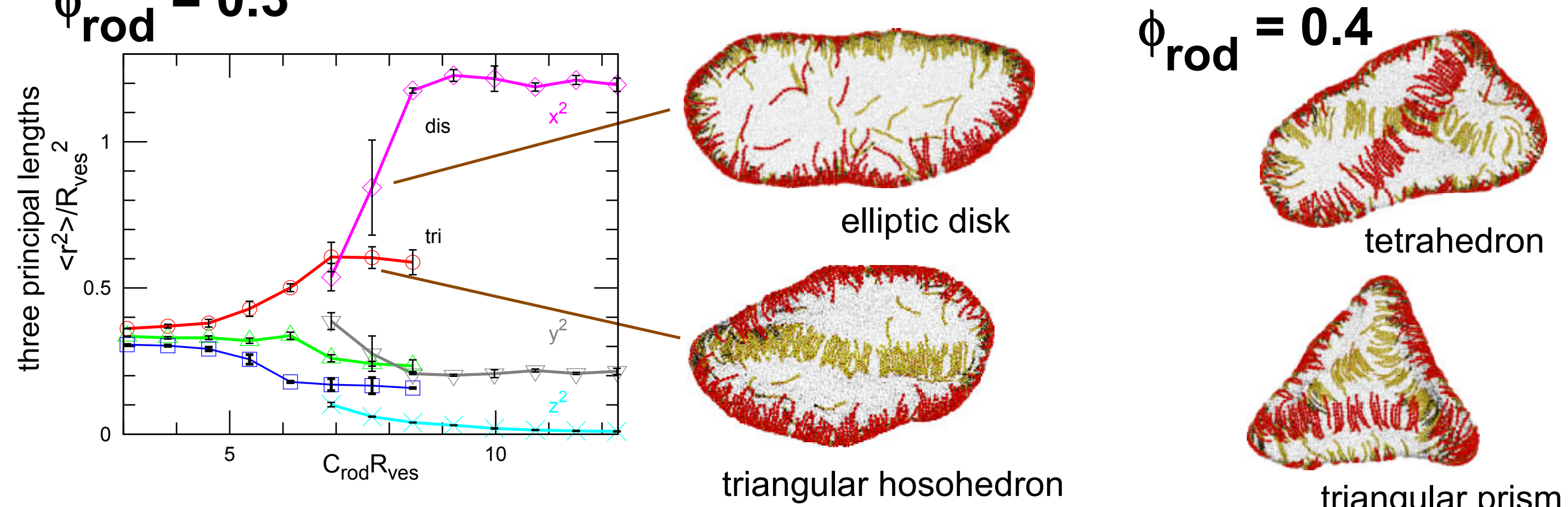


Triangular and buckled discoidal tubes are formed.

Vesicle

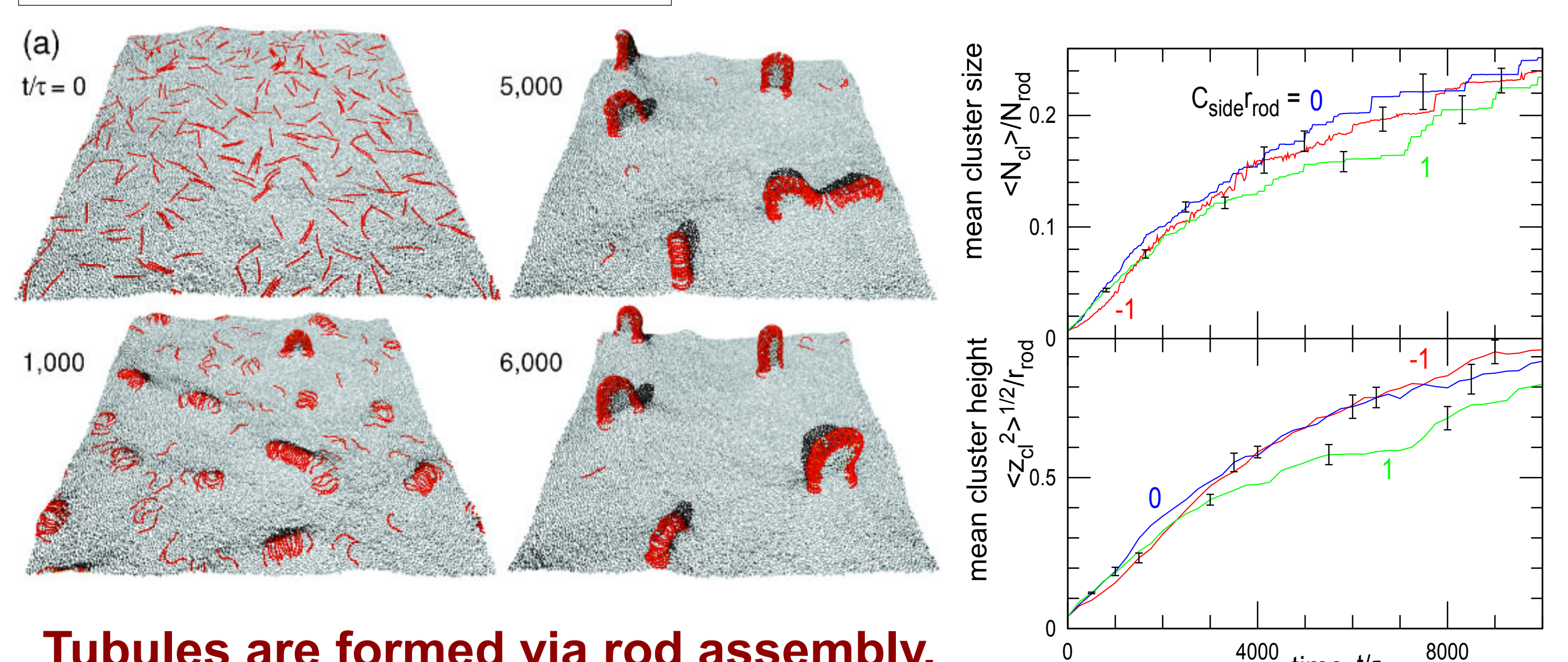
 $\phi_{\text{rod}} = 0.3$

Polyhedral vesicles are formed.



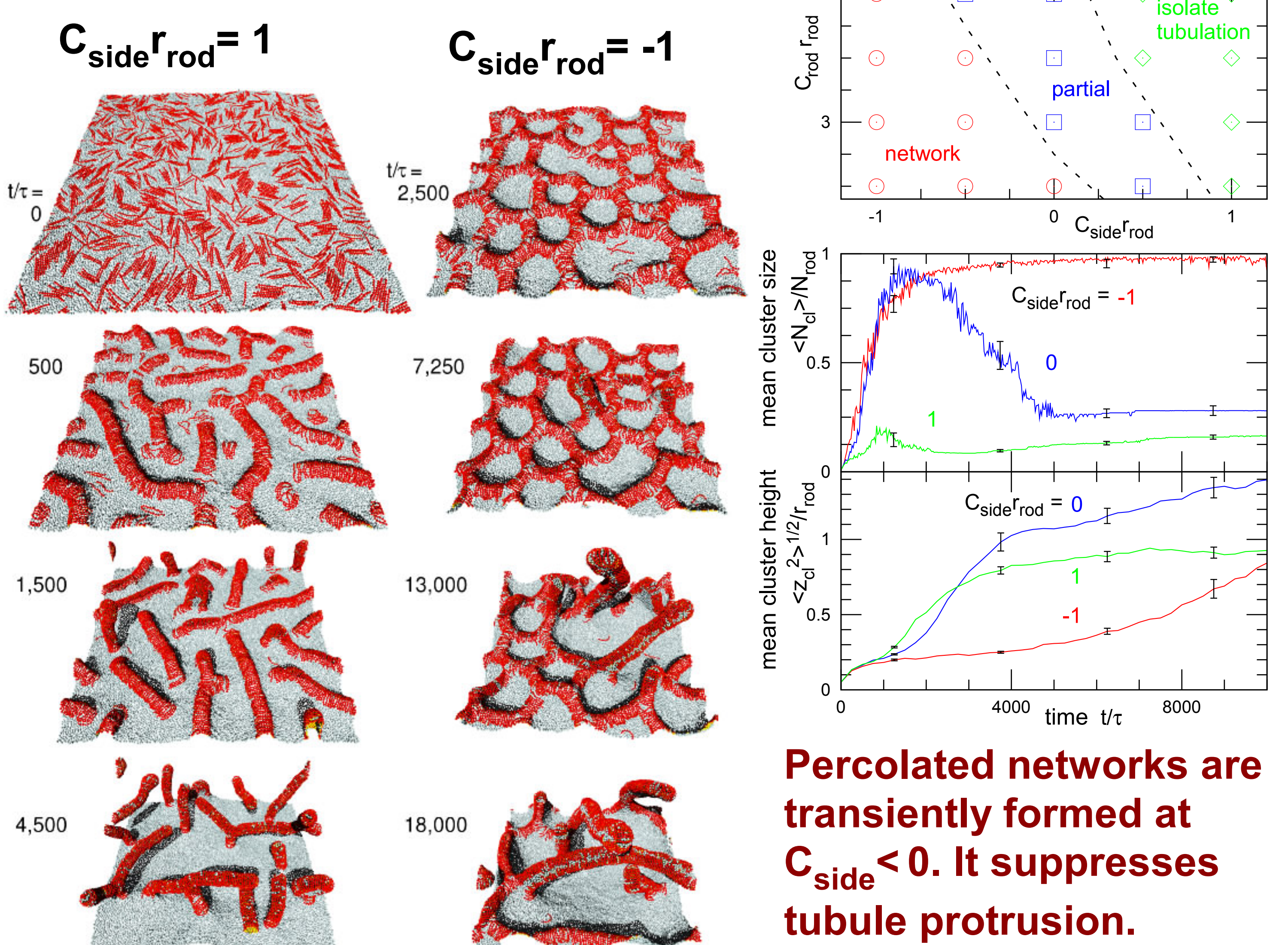
Tubulation from Flat Membrane [3]

Low rod density $\phi_{\text{rod}} = 0.1$



**Tubules are formed via rod assembly.
A little dependence on C_{side} .**

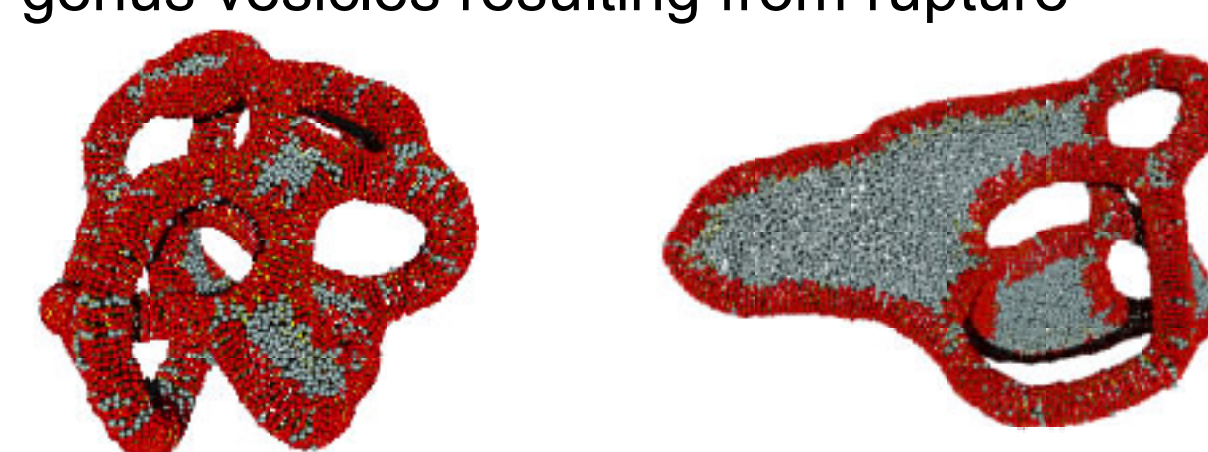
High rod density $\phi_{\text{rod}} = 0.4$



Percolated networks are transiently formed at $C_{\text{side}} < 0$. It suppresses tubule protrusion.

Membrane Rupture [4]

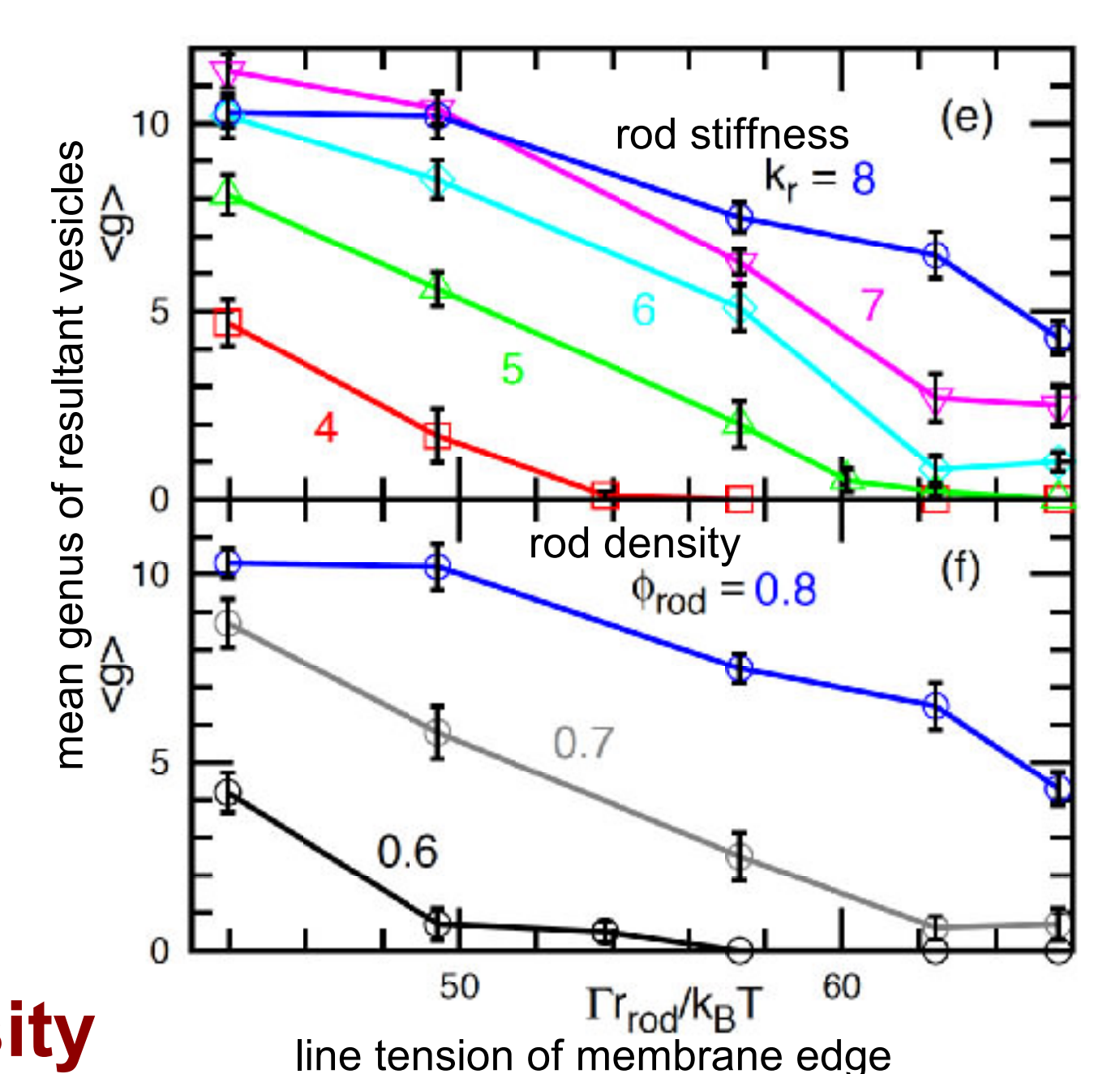
high-genus vesicles resulting from rupture



inside out at negative rod curvature



Vesicles are ruptured for high density of stiff proteins, rapid protein adhesion, and/or low edge tension.



- [1] H. Noguchi, EPL 108, 48001 (2014). [3] H. Noguchi, Sci. Rep. 6, 20935 (2016).
[2] H. Noguchi, J. Chem. Phys. 143, 243109 (2015). [4] H. Noguchi, Phys. Rev. E 93, 052404 (2016).