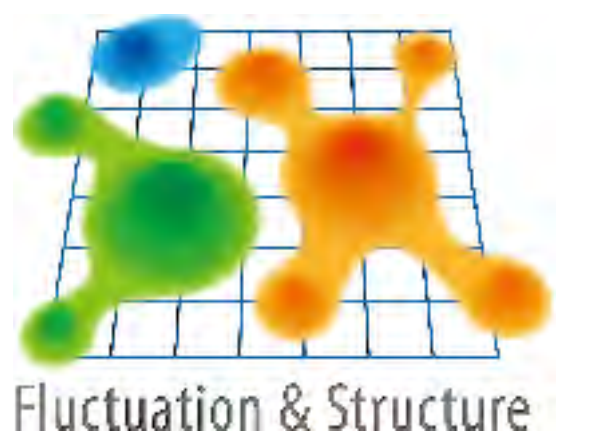


Membrane Shape Transformation Induced by Banana-Shaped Proteins

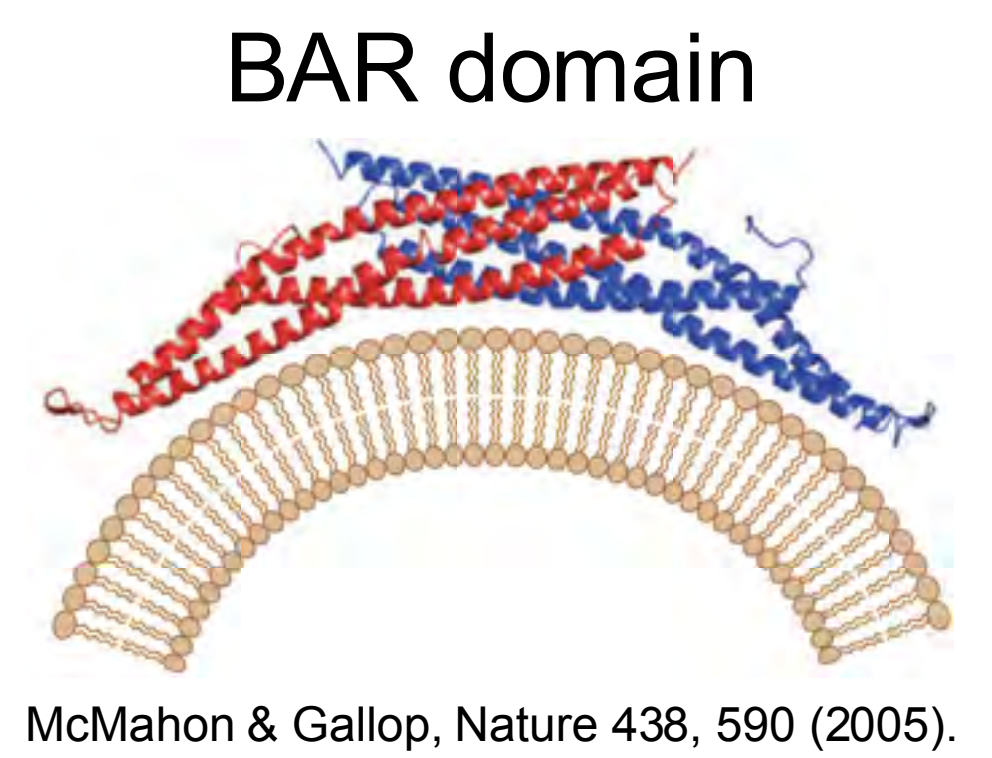


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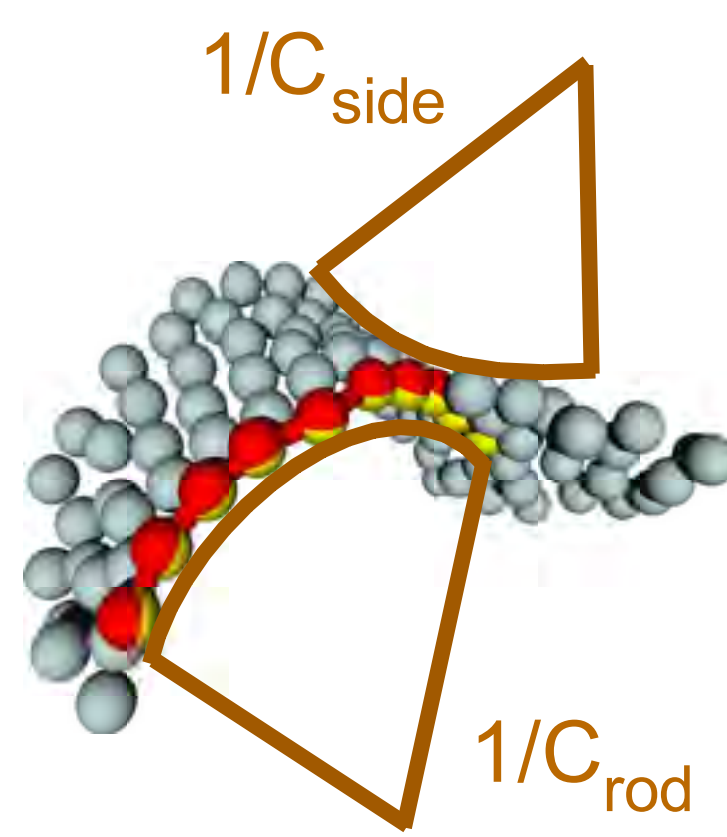


Shape deformations of biomembranes are controlled by various proteins. Many of these proteins contain a binding module known as the BAR (Bin-Amphiphysin-Rvs) domain, which consists of a banana-shaped dimer. We have revealed anisotropic spontaneous curvatures of banana-shaped domains induce assembly of the protein rods and change membrane shapes using implicit-solvent meshless membrane simulations. The protein rods cooperatively induce tubulation as well as formation of percolated rod networks, striped bumps, polygonal tubes, and polyhedral vesicles [1-6].



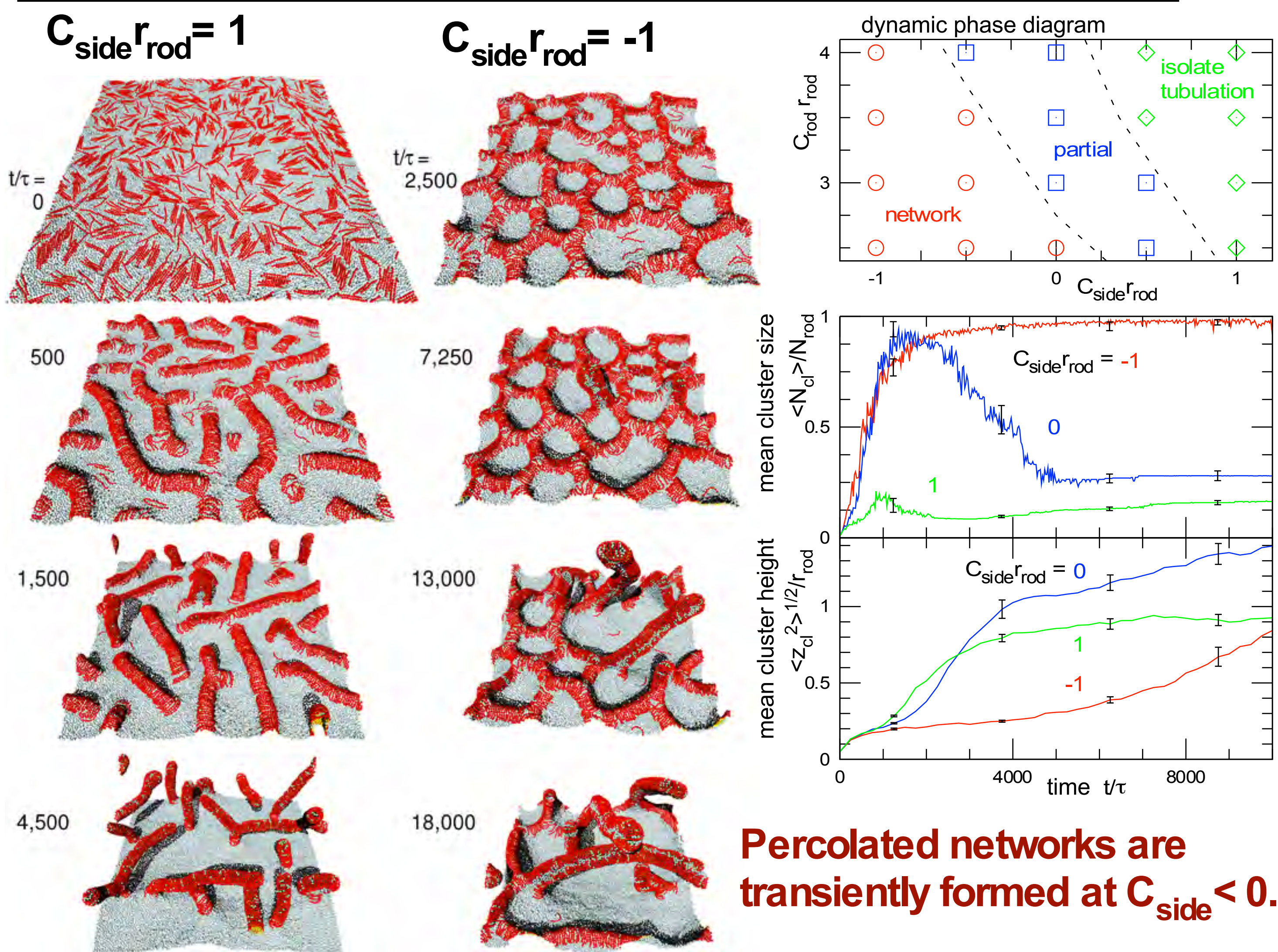
Membrane and Protein Models

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.

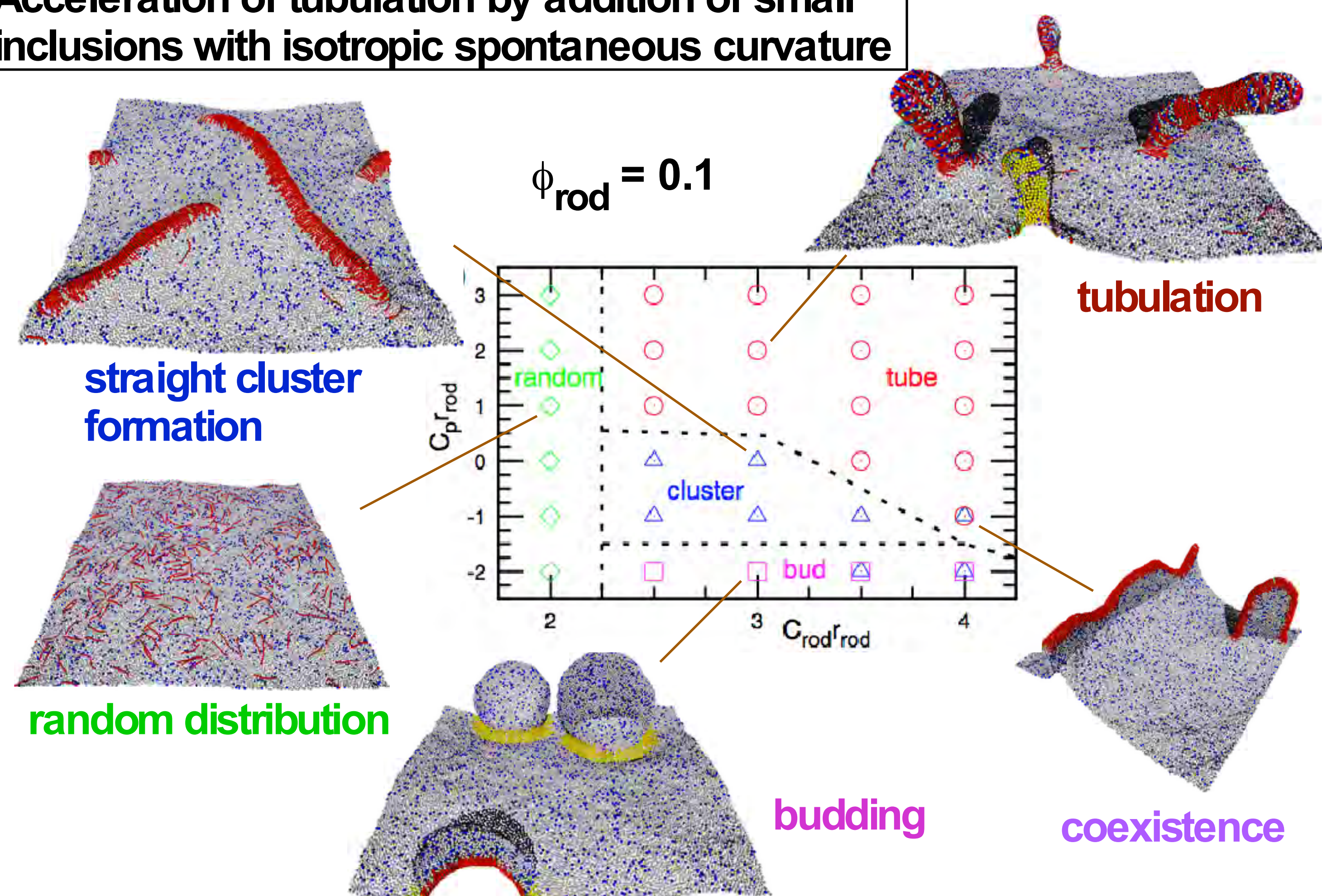


Tubulation from Flat Membrane [3,6]

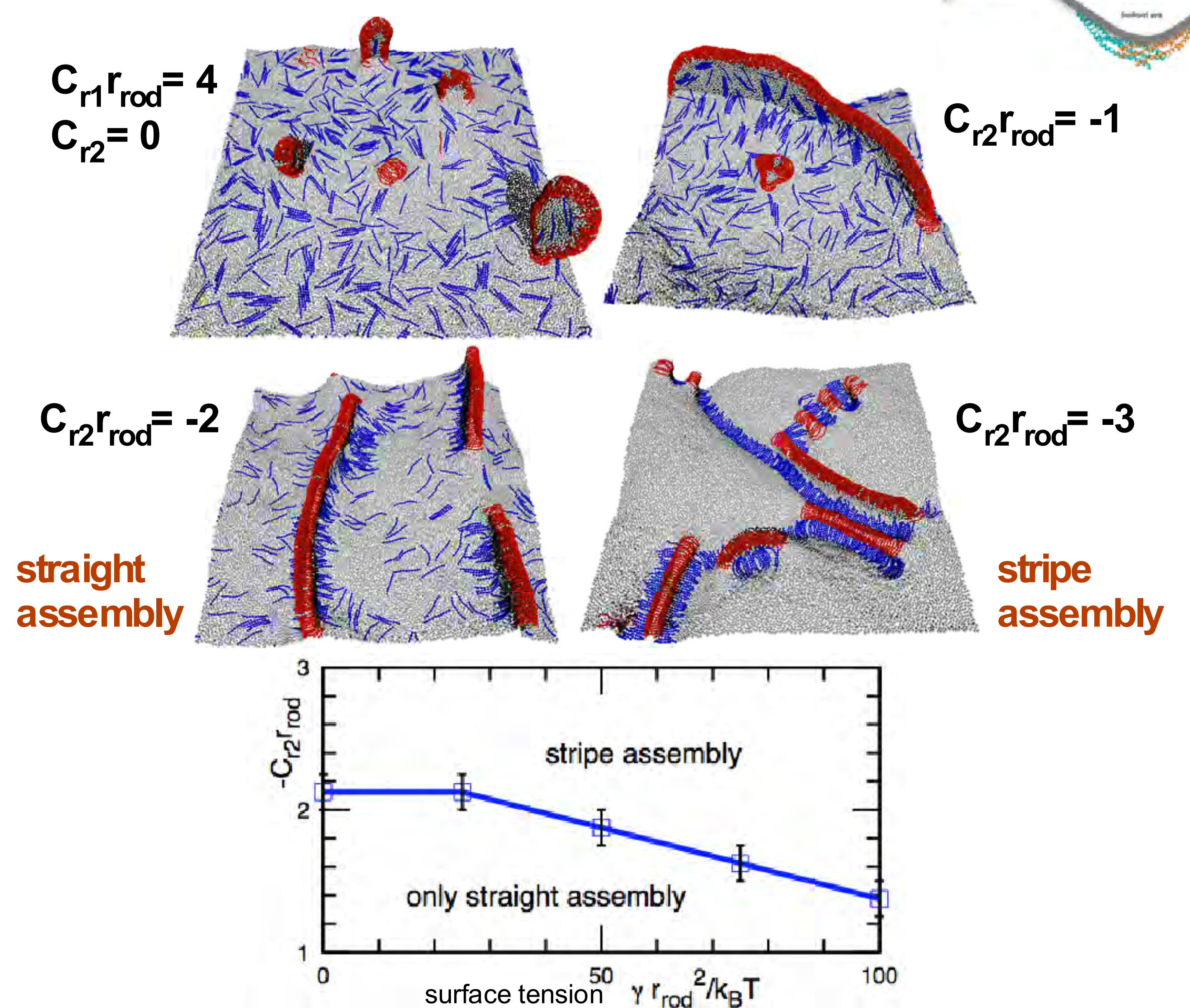
Tubulation via percolated network at high rod density $\phi_{\text{rod}} = 0.4$



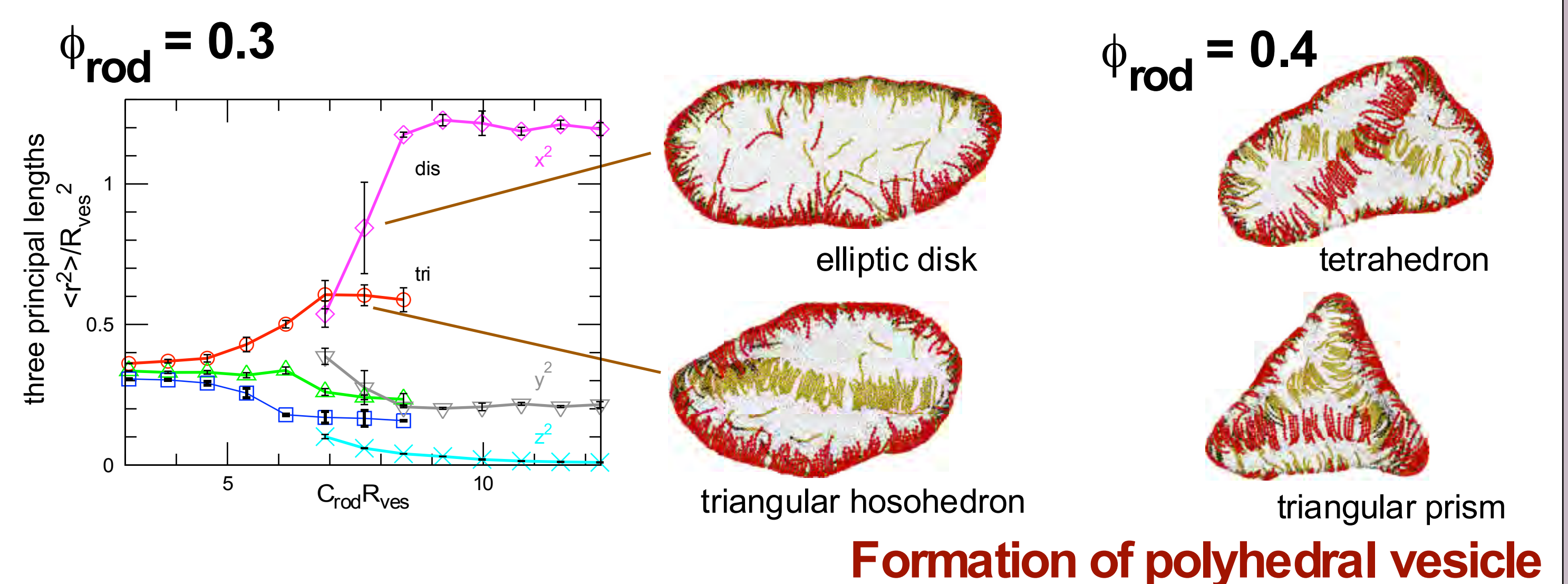
Acceleration of tubulation by addition of small inclusions with isotropic spontaneous curvature



Membrane Structures Induced by Two Types of Protein Rods [5]



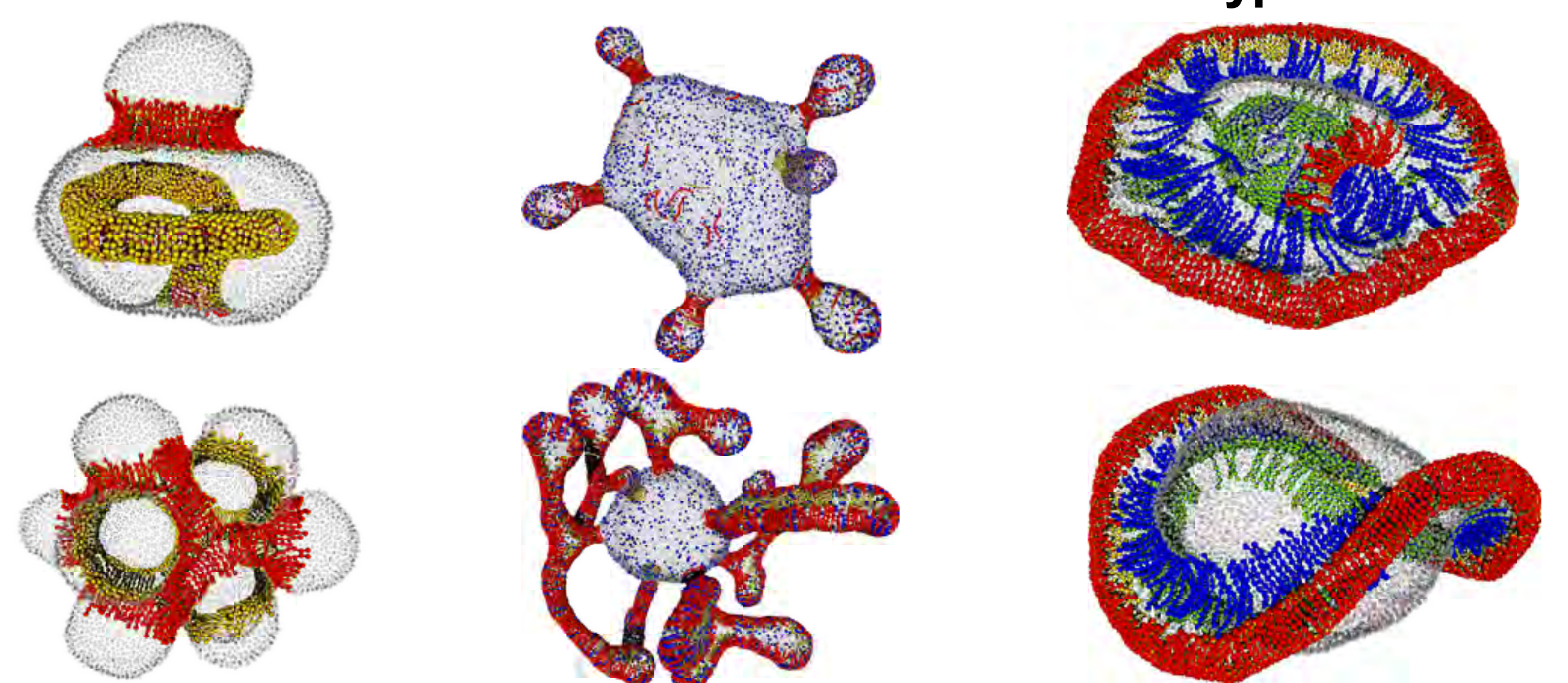
Rod Self-assembly on Vesicle [1-6]



rods of negative side curvature

rods with isotropic inclusions

two types of rods



[1] H. Noguchi, EPL **108**, 48001 (2014).

[3] H. Noguchi, Sci. Rep. **6**, 20935 (2016).

[5] H. Noguchi and J.-B. Fournier, Soft Matter, **13**, 4099 (2017).

[2] H. Noguchi, J. Chem. Phys. **143**, 243109 (2015).

[4] H. Noguchi, Phys. Rev. E **93**, 052404 (2016).

[6] H. Noguchi, Soft Matter, **13**, 7771 (2017).