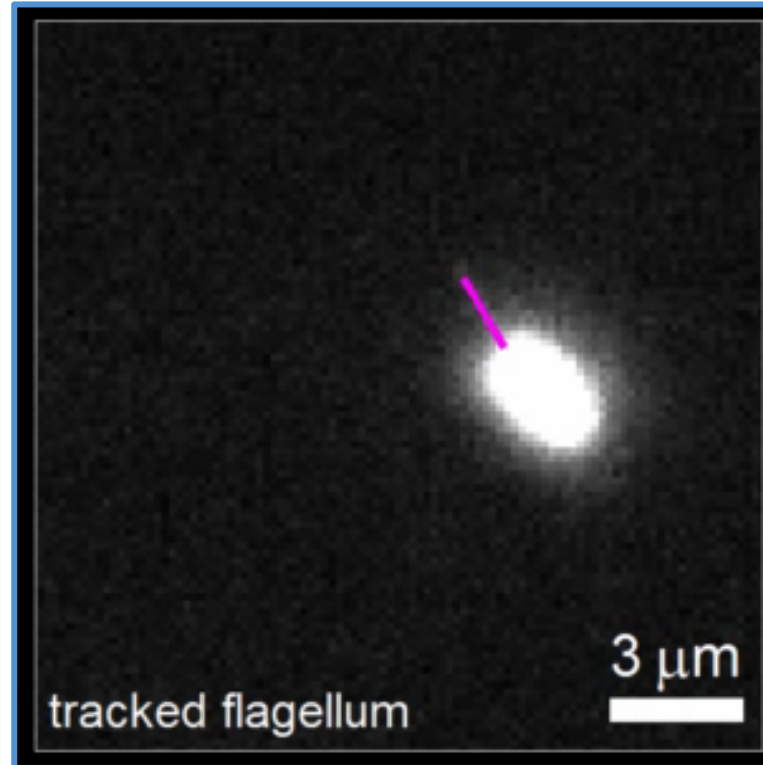


From failure to function:

Flagellar buckling reorients marine bacteria



Son, Guasto, & Stocker, *Nat Phys* 2013

Jeff Guasto

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

Tufts University

Acknowledgements



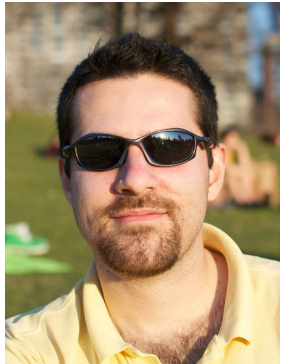
Roman Stocker, MIT



Kwangmin Son, MIT



Roberto Rusconi, MIT



F. Menolascina, MIT



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Jerry Gollub, HC



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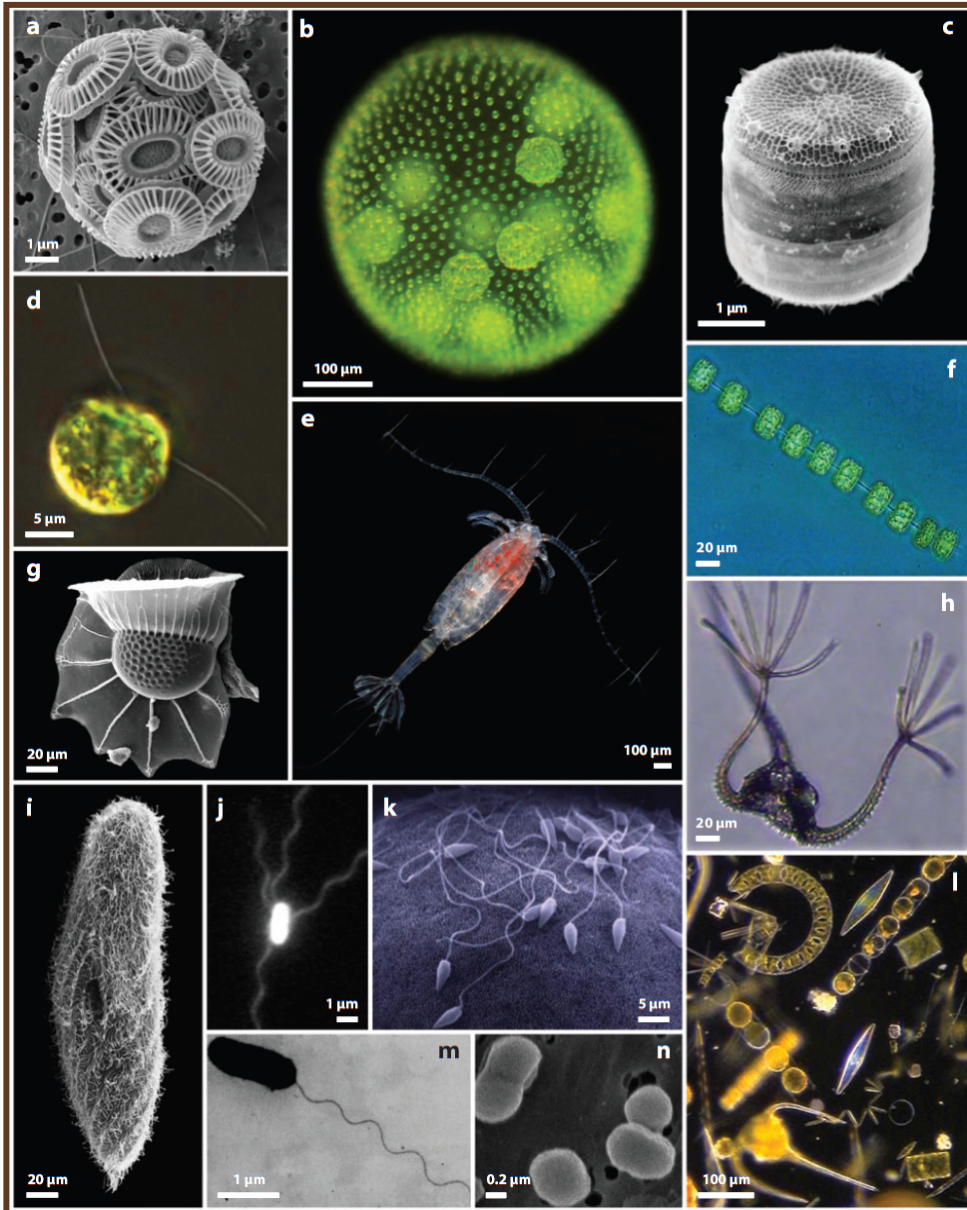
**Massachusetts
Institute of
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Haverford



The prevalence of flagellar motility



The Scallop Theorem

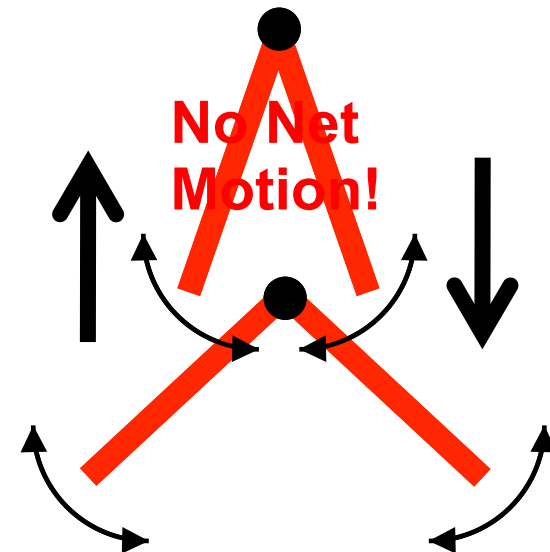
Purcell, Am J Phys 1977



Navier - Stokes:

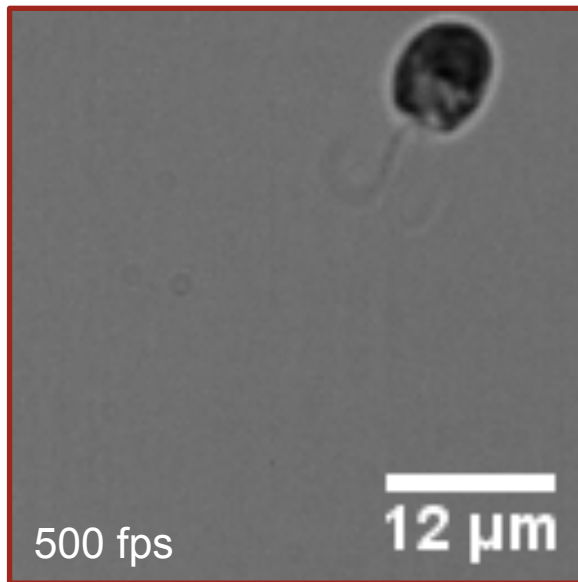
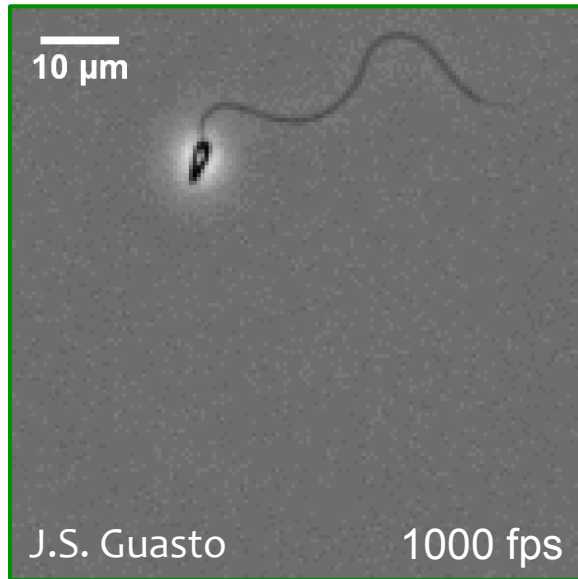
$$-\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \vec{v} = \cancel{\rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}} + \cancel{\rho (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v}}$$

If $Q \ll 1$:

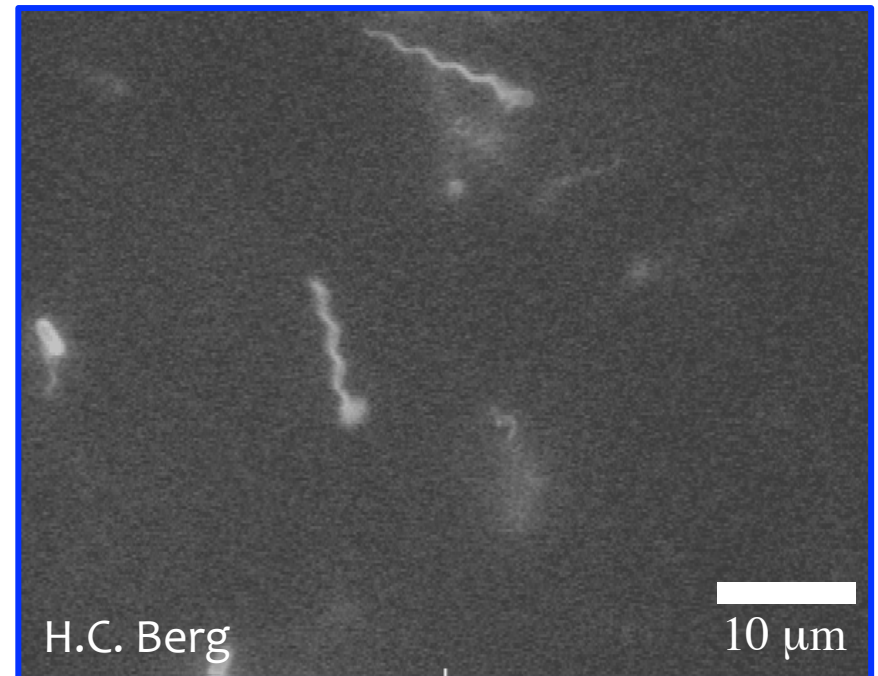
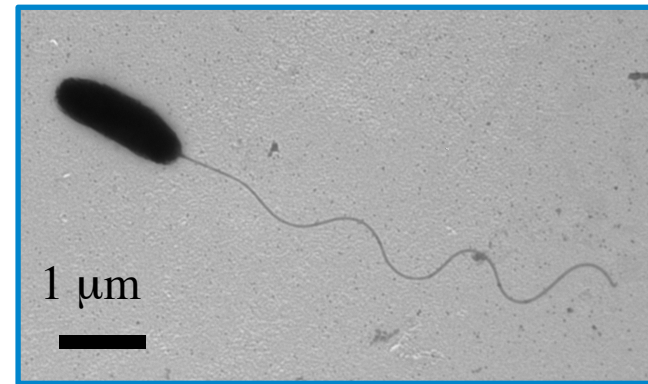


Nature's solutions for motility

- Flexible flagella (eukaryotes)

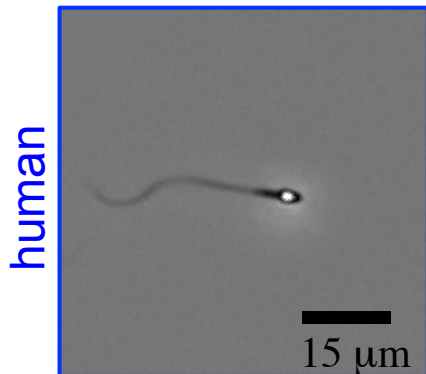
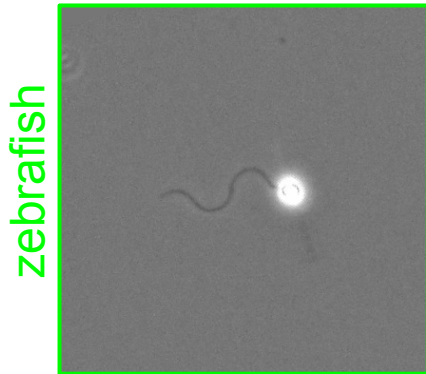
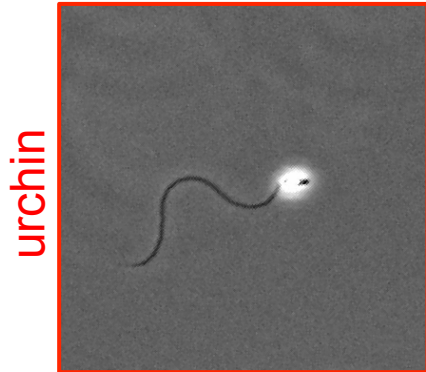


- Rigid flagella (prokaryotes)

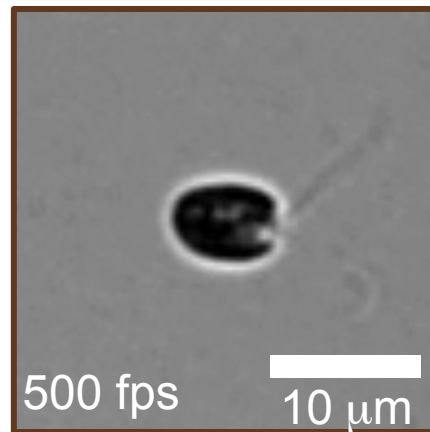
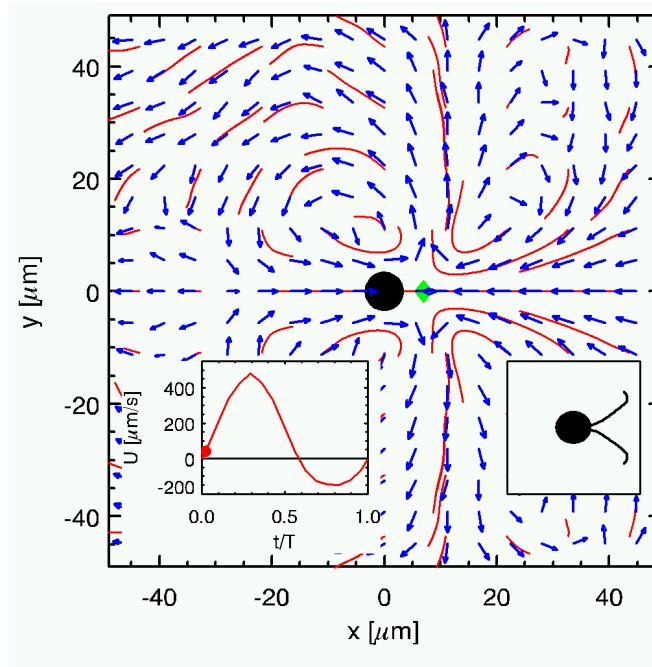


Mechanics of flagellar propulsion

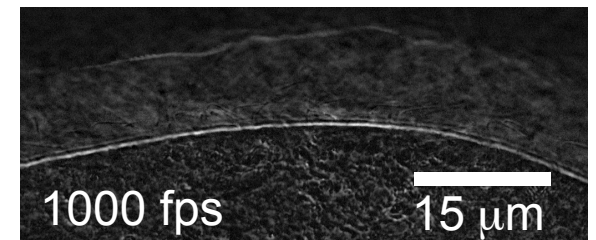
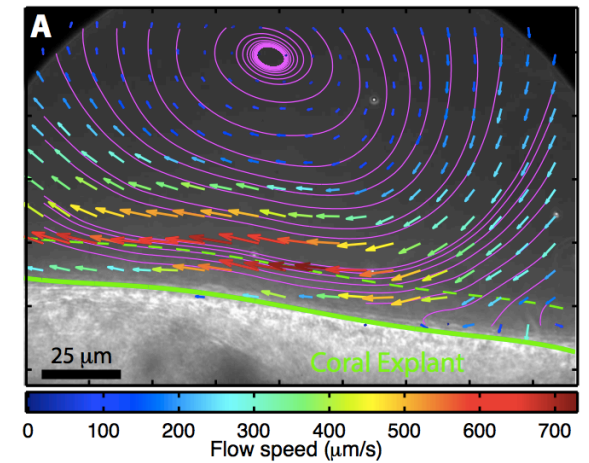
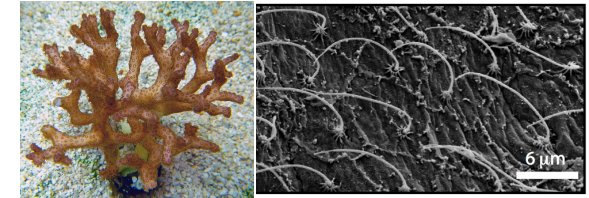
Flagellar Kinematics



Single Cell Propulsion



Coral Ciliary Flows

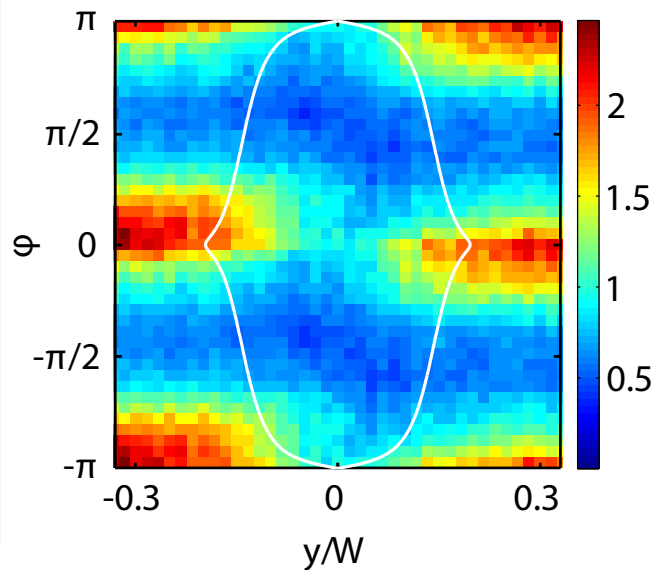
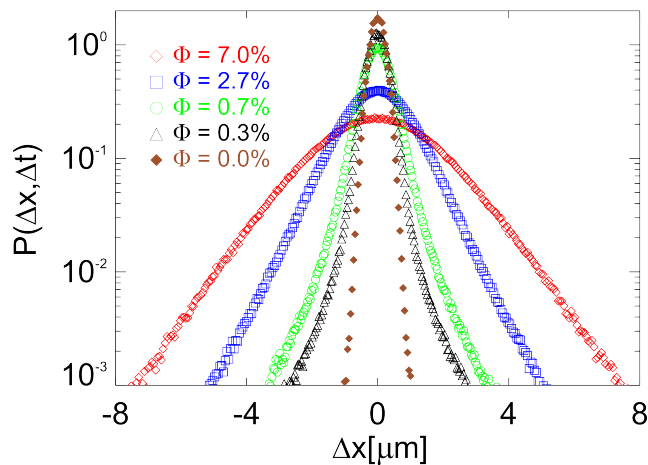
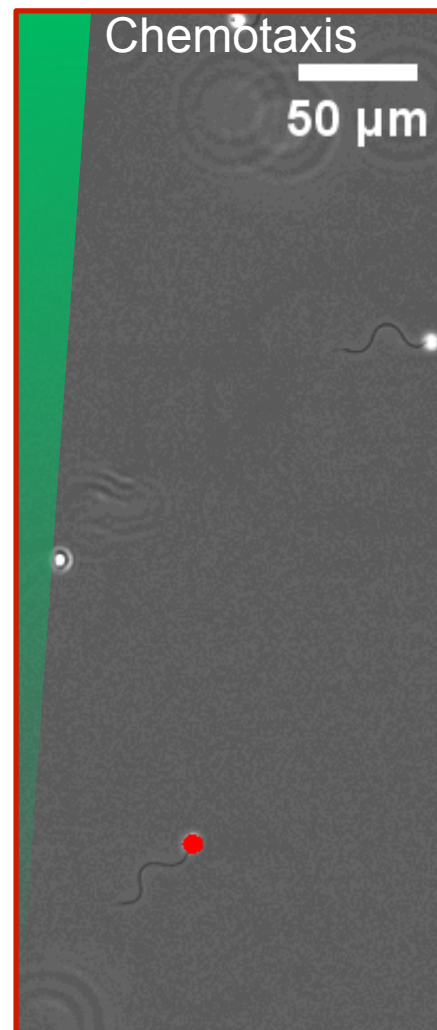
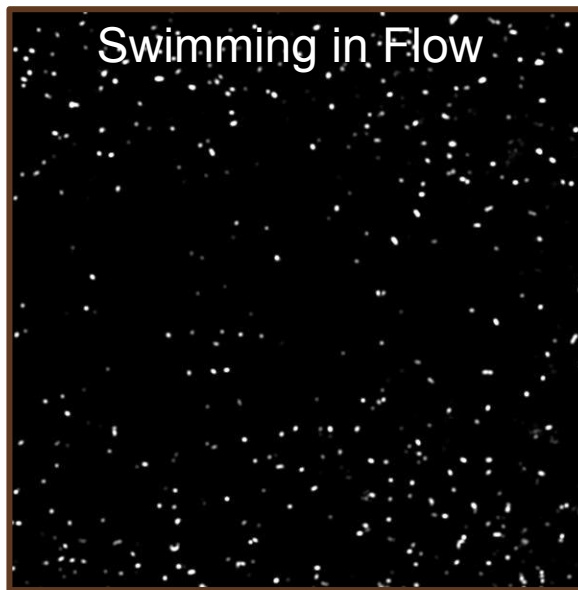
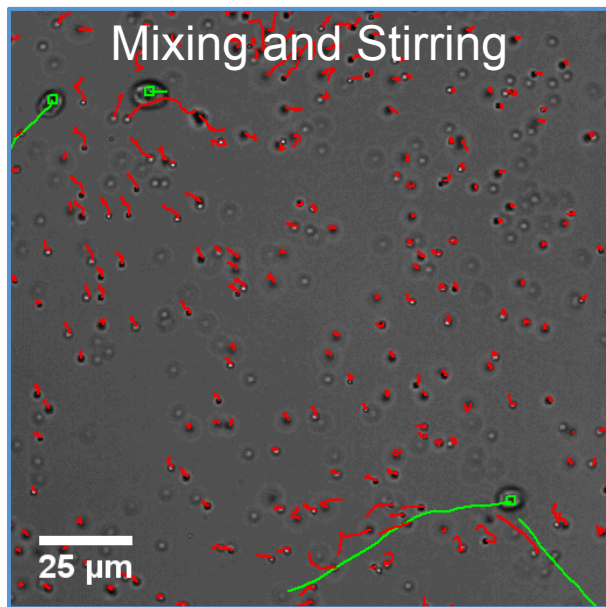


Son, Guasto, & Stocker, *Nat Phys* 2013

Guasto, Johnson, & Gollub, *PRL* 2010

Shapiro et al, *in review* 2014

Transport processes in active suspensions



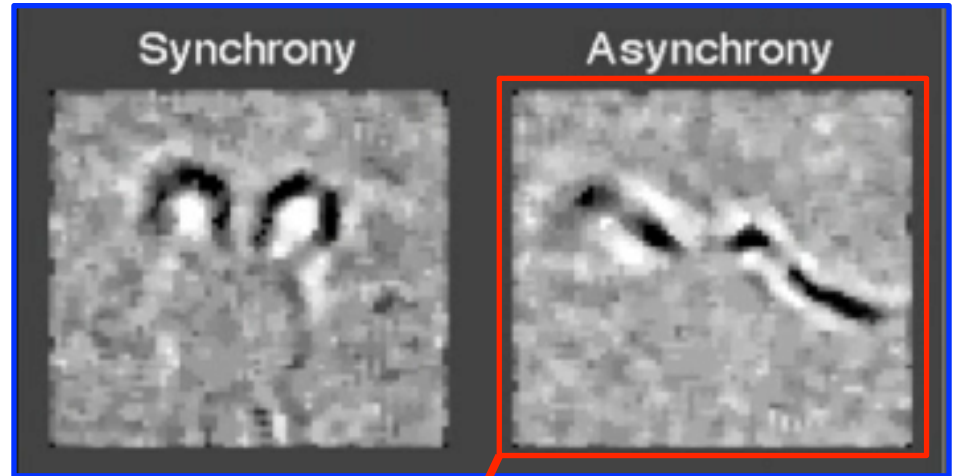
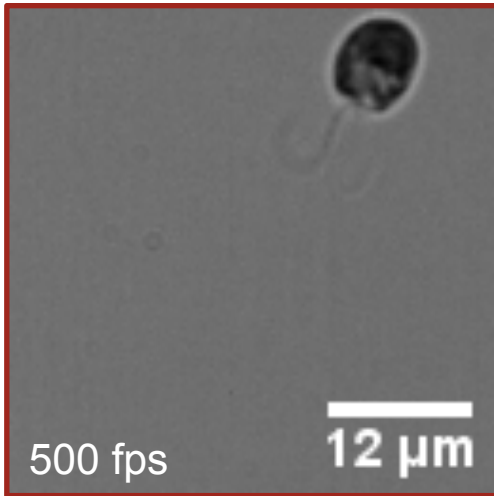
Kurtuldu et al, PNAS 2011

Leptos et al, PRL 2009

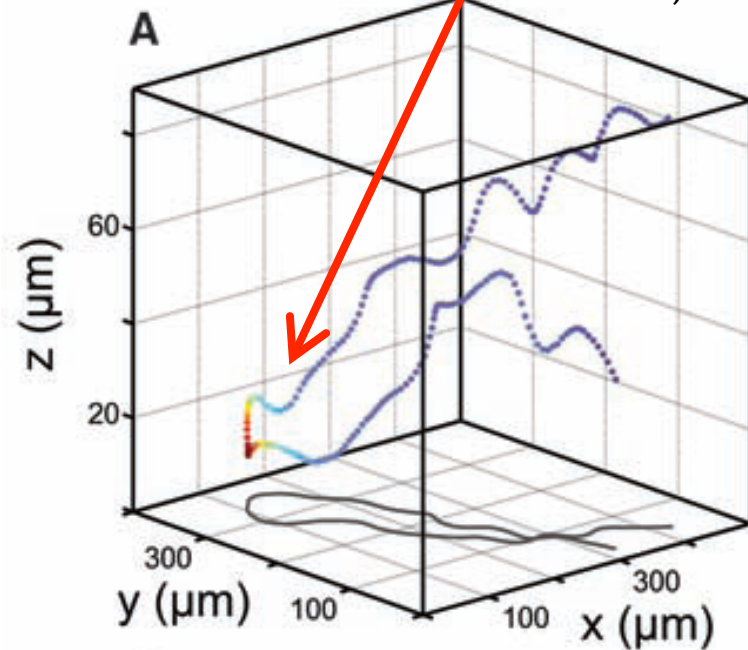
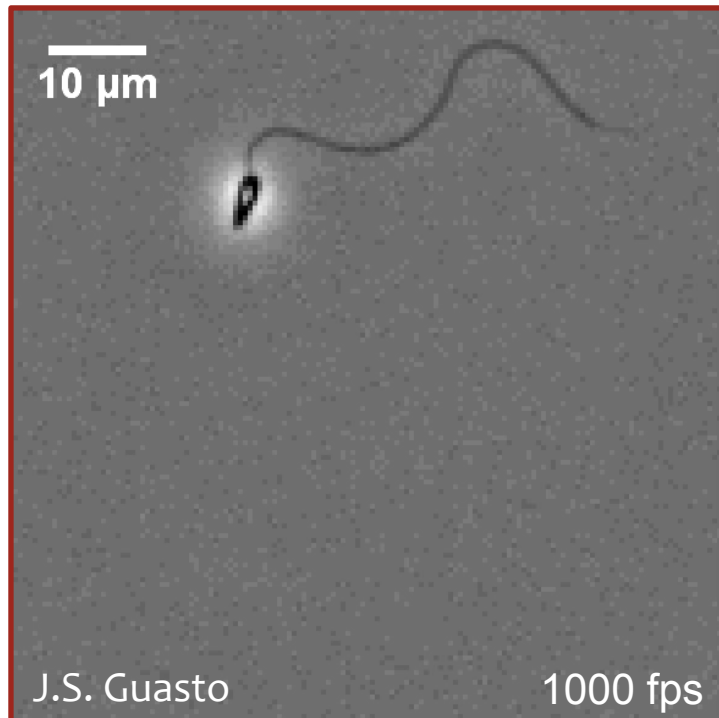
Rusconi, Guasto, & Stocker, Nat Phys 2014

Propulsion is only half of the story ...

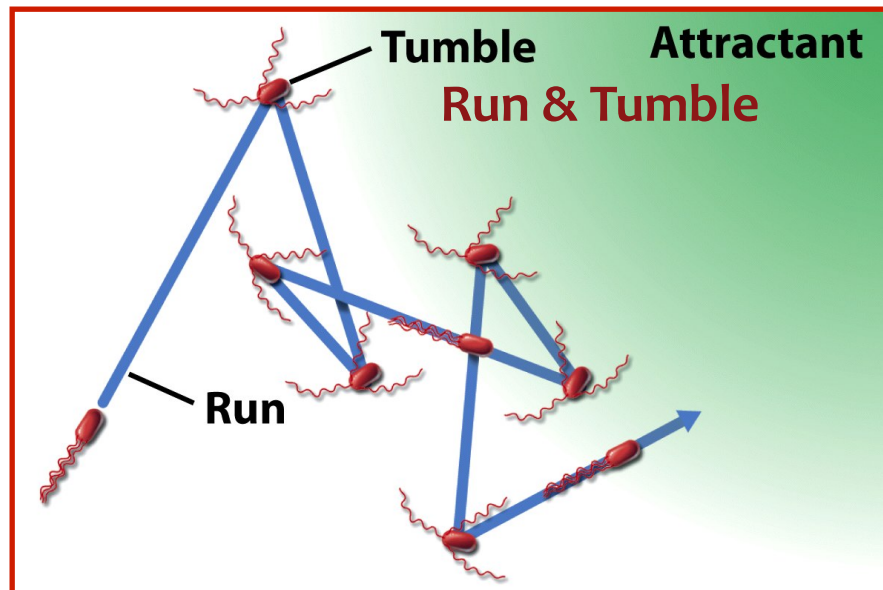
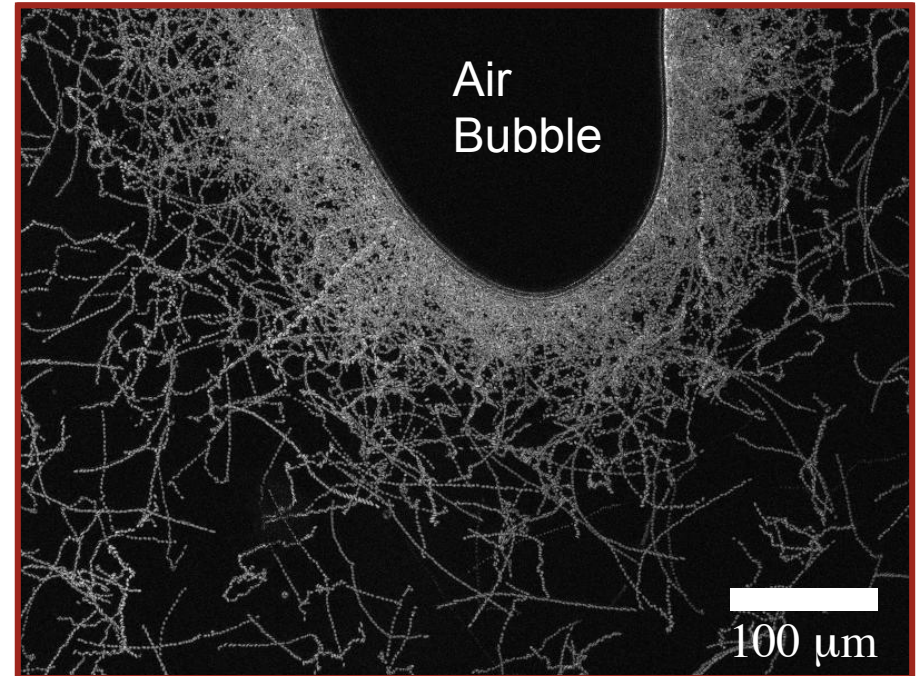
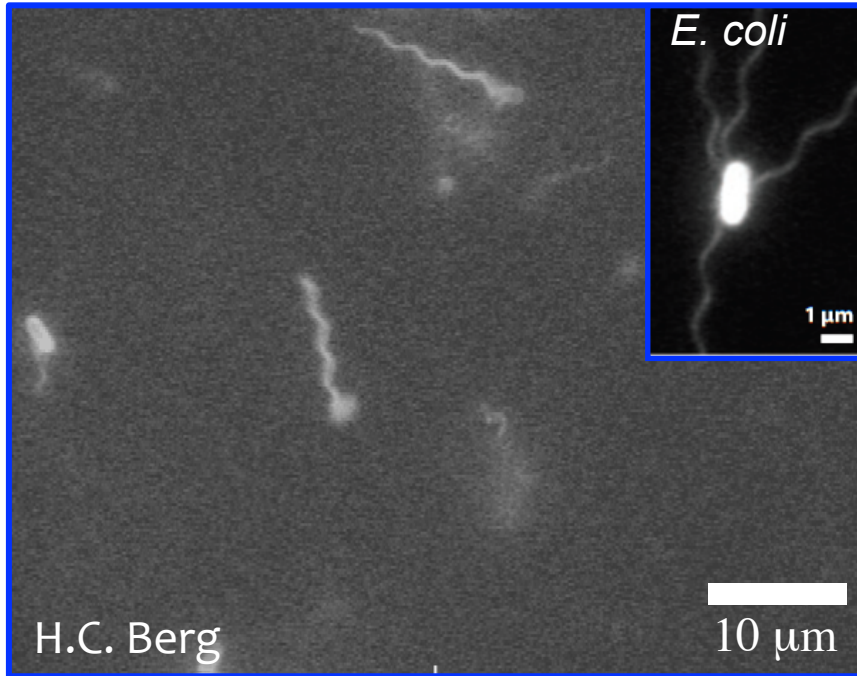
Guasto et al, PRL 2010



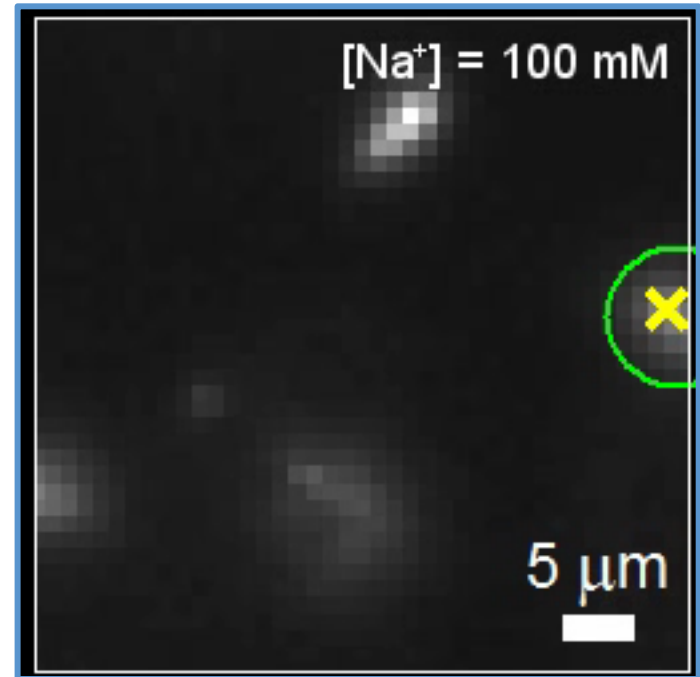
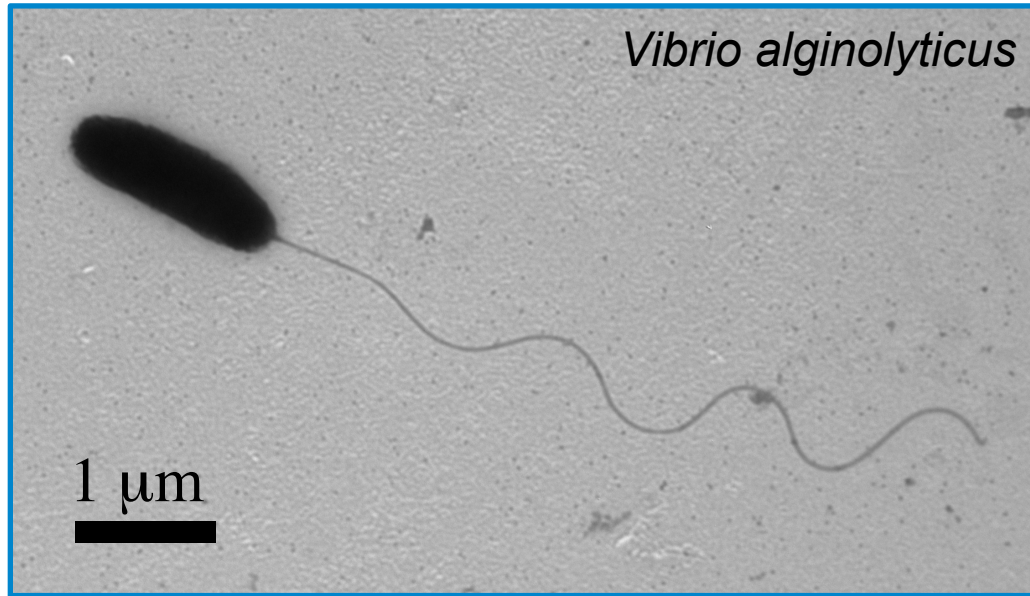
Polin et al, Science 2009



Turning is crucial for bacterial survival strategies

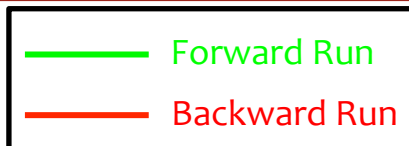
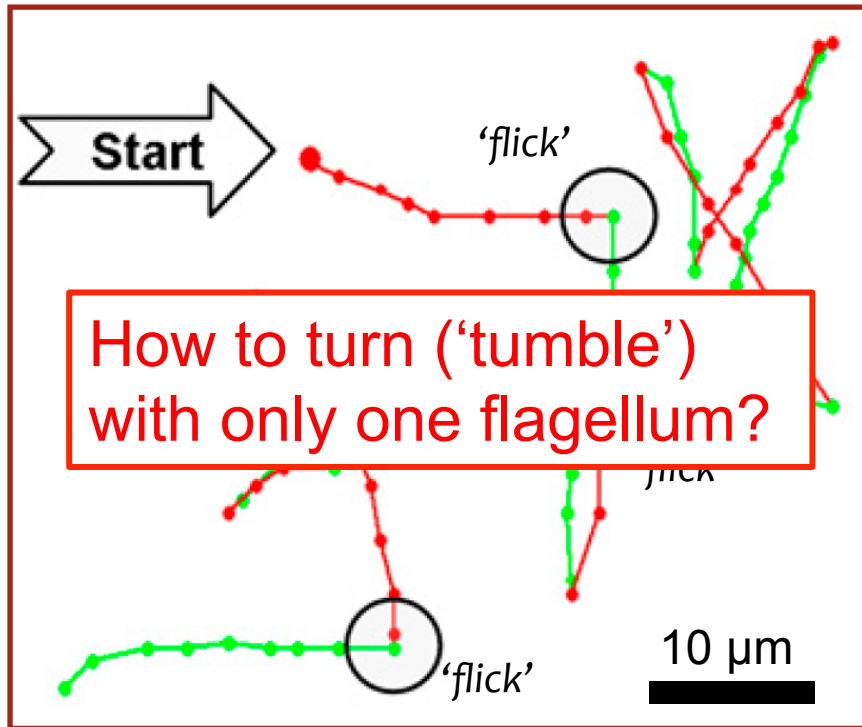


Many bacteria have only *one* flagellum

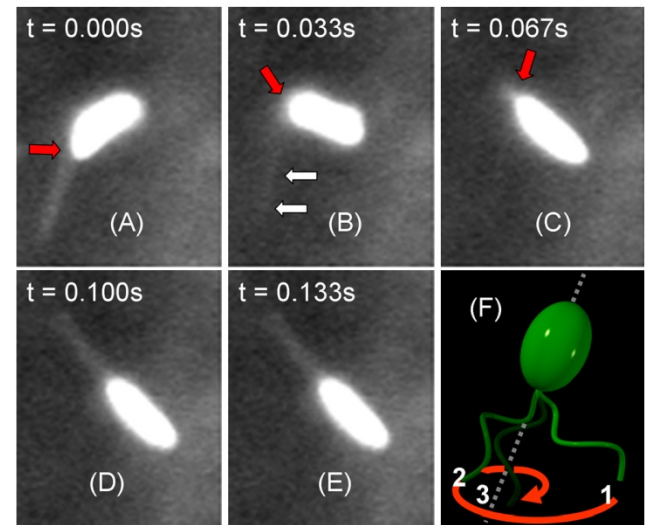
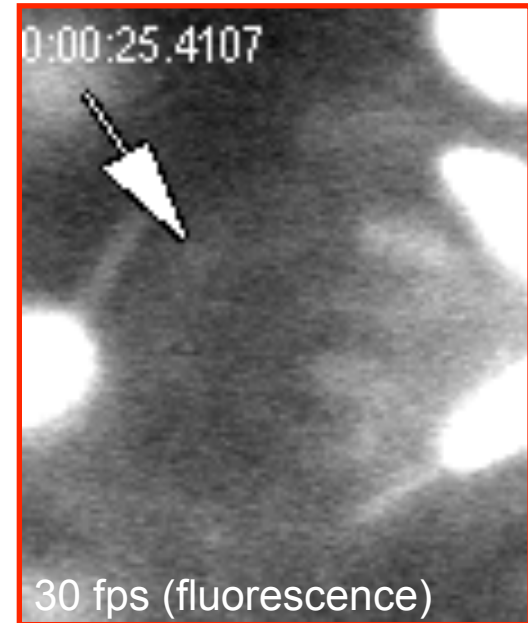


- **95%** of marine bacteria:
 - *Vibrio alginolyticus*
 - *Vibrio cholerae*
 - *Shewanella putrefaciens*
 - *Pseudoalteromonas haloplanktis*
- Previous view:
 - Cells **only** swim **forward and backward** ('run and reverse') via rotary motor control

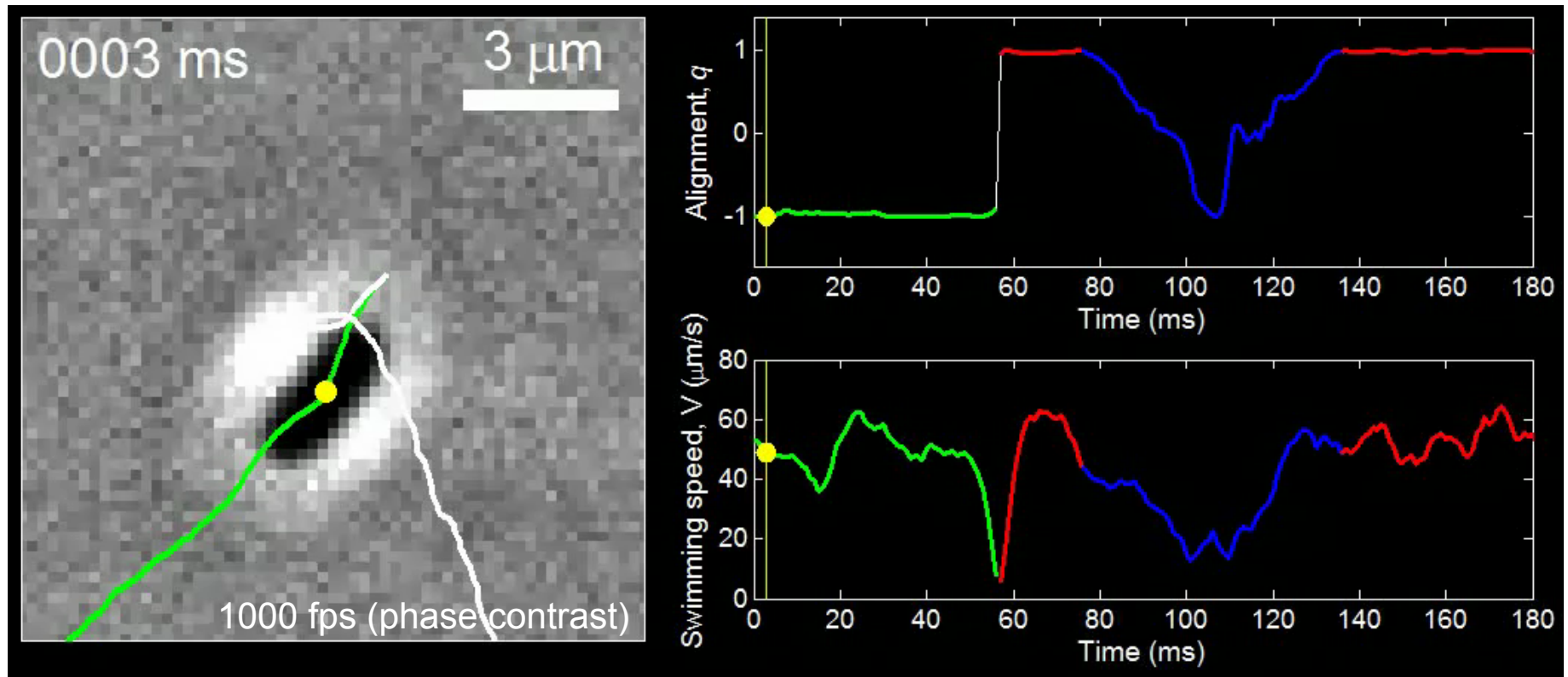
Run, reverse, & flick motility



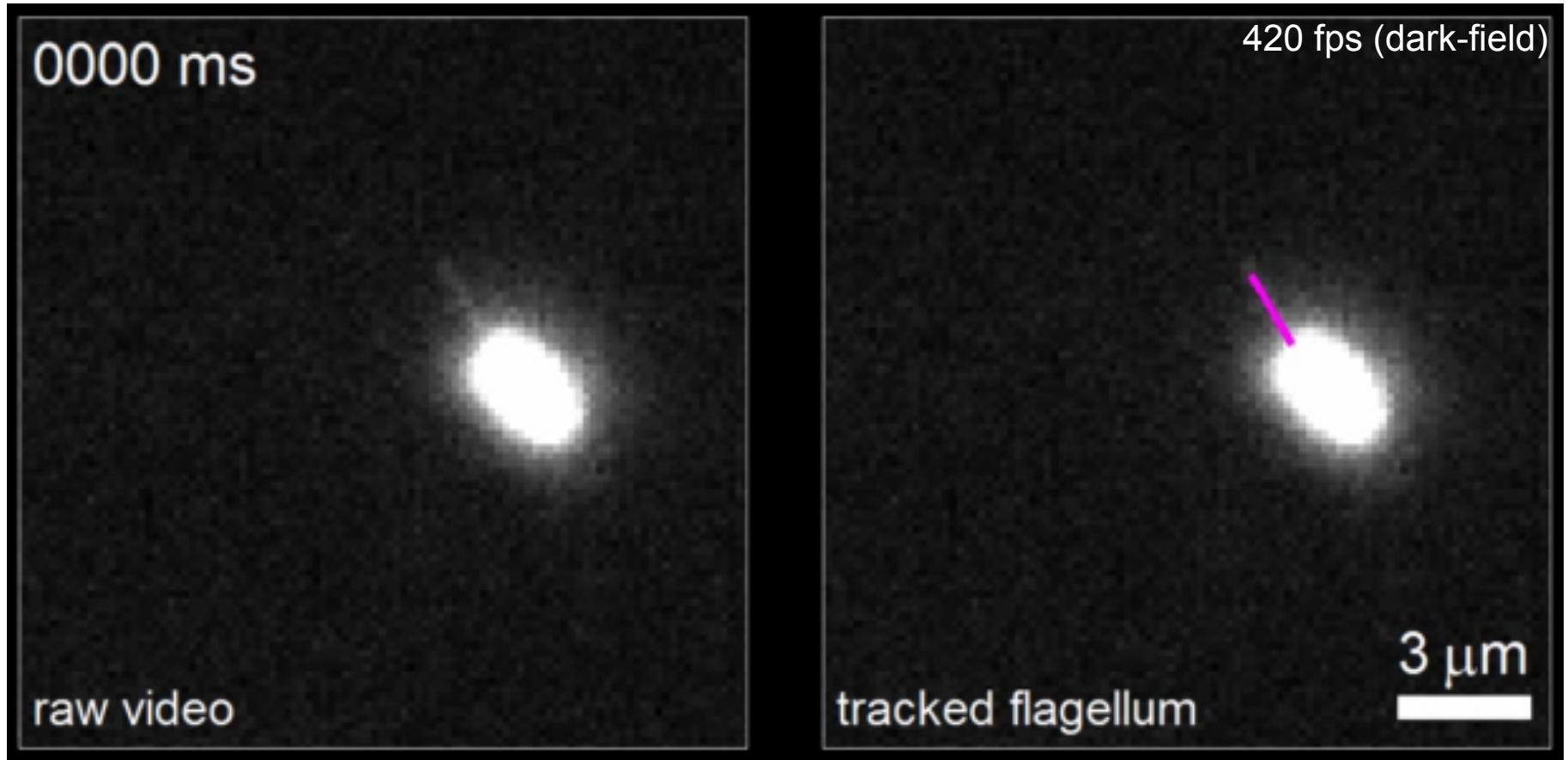
Xie et al, PNAS 2011
 Stocker, PNAS 2011



Cells swim forward prior to 'flick'

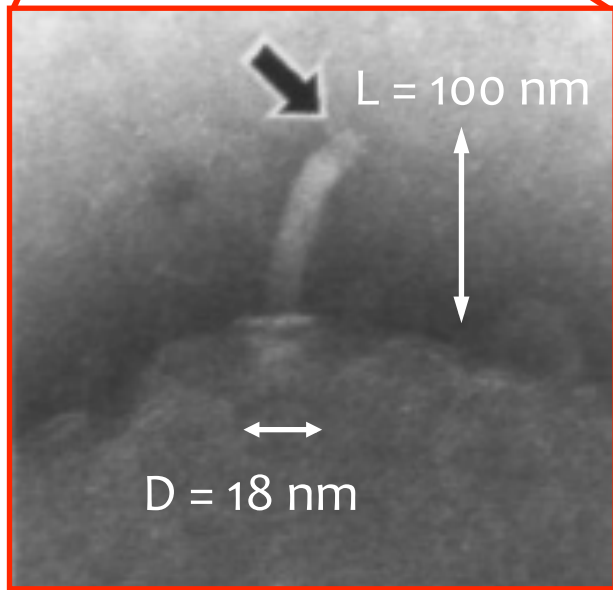
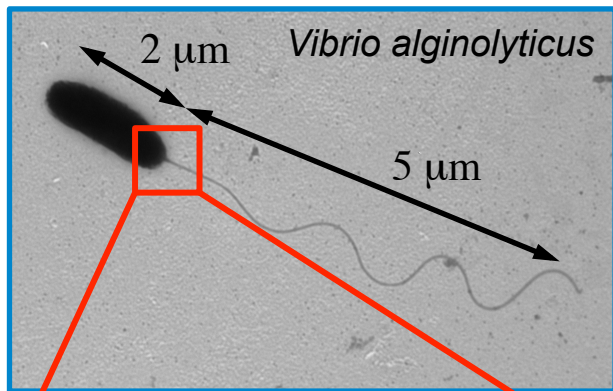


Flagellar bending concentrated at base

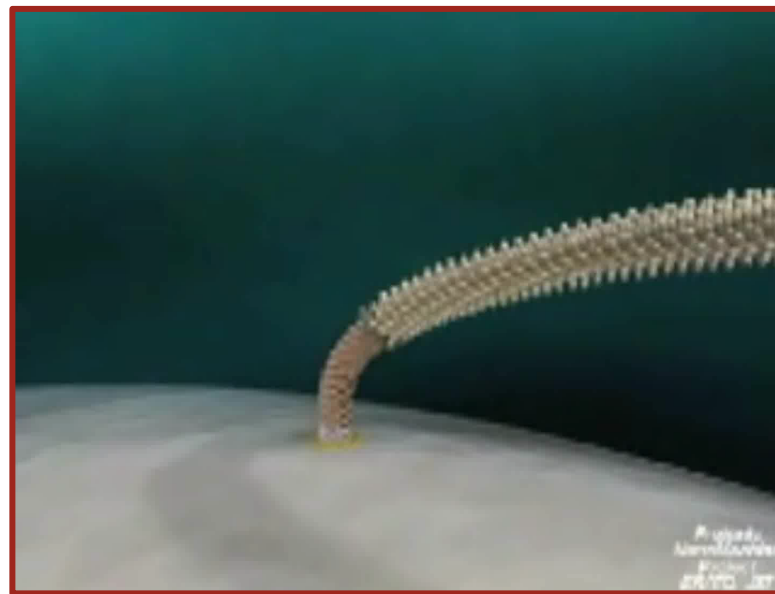
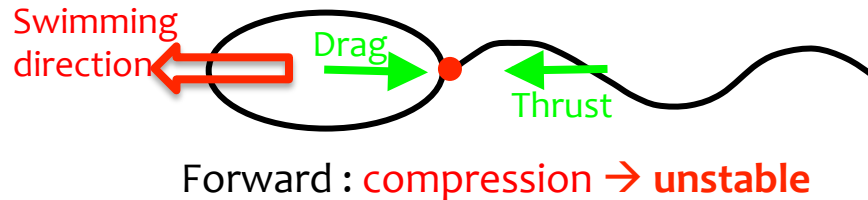
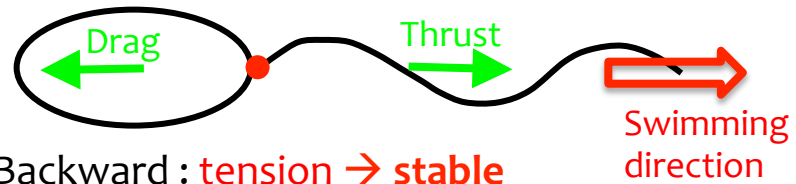


- 20 nm diameter flagellum

Forward swimming implies compression



Nishioka et al, 1998



H.C. Berg

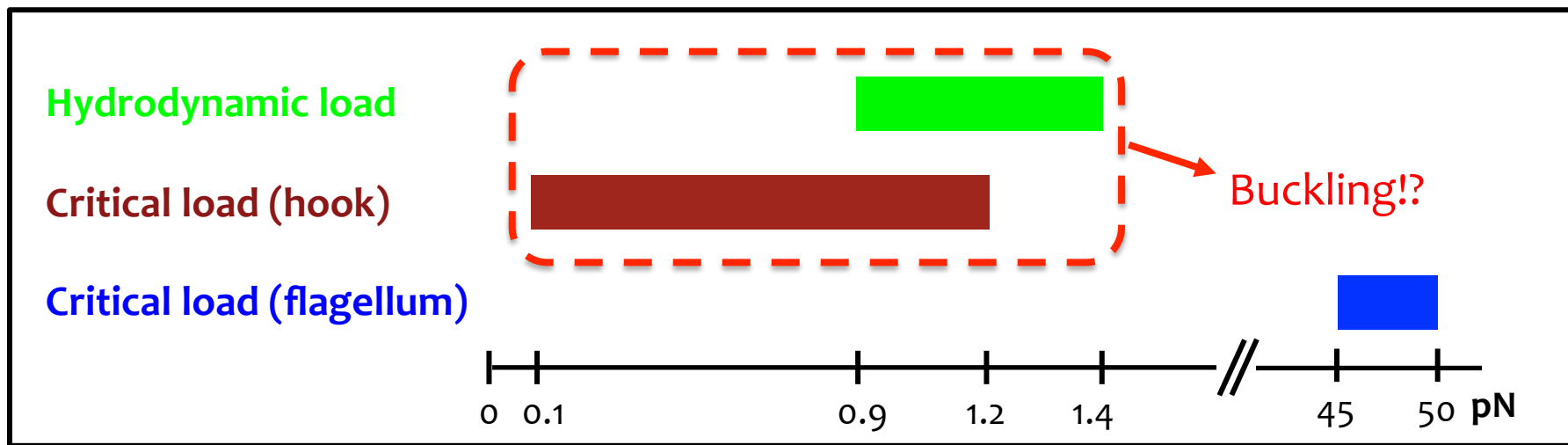
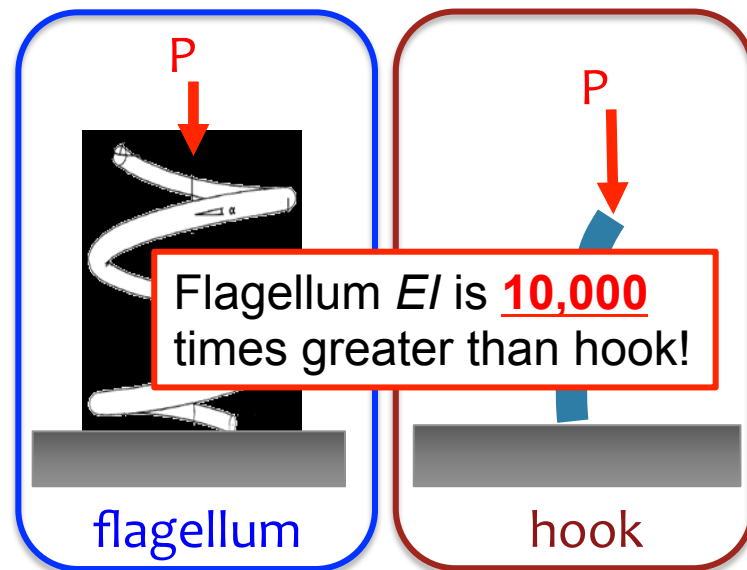
Turning by buckling

- Hydrodynamic load:

$$P_{visc} \sim \mu a V$$

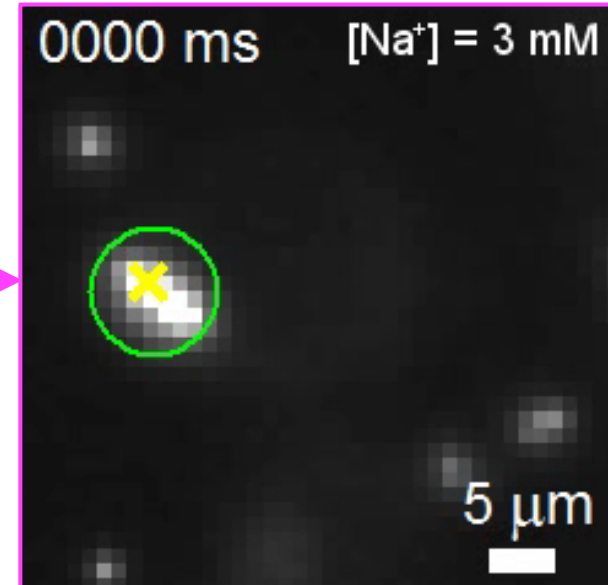
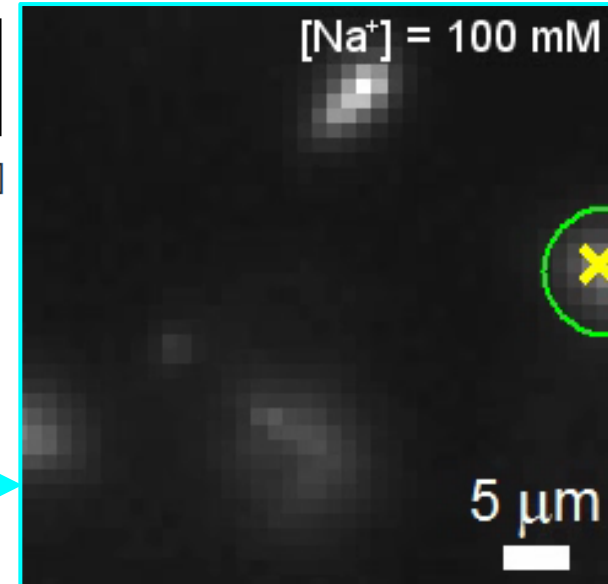
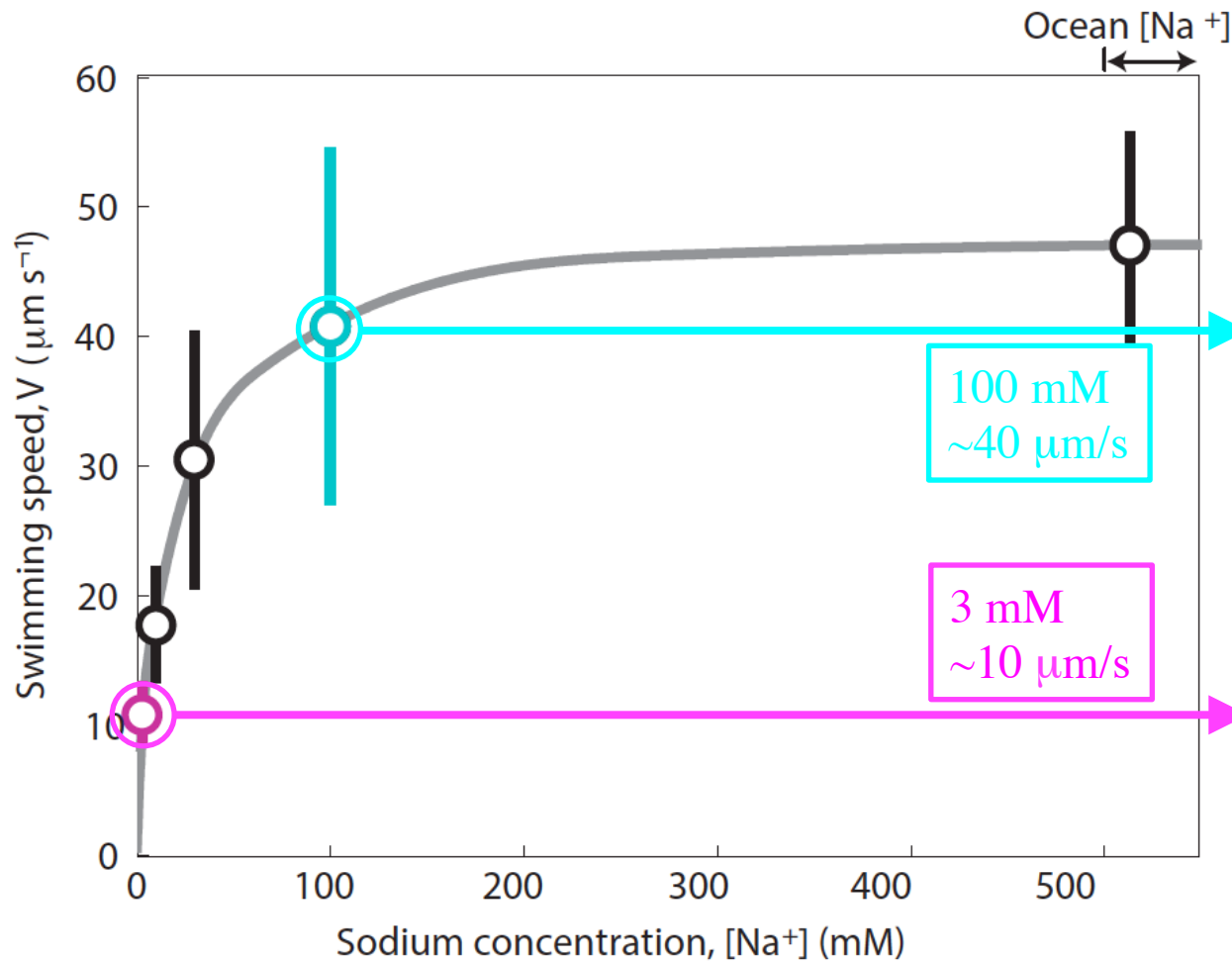
- Critical buckling load:

$$P_{cr} \sim \frac{EI}{L^2}$$

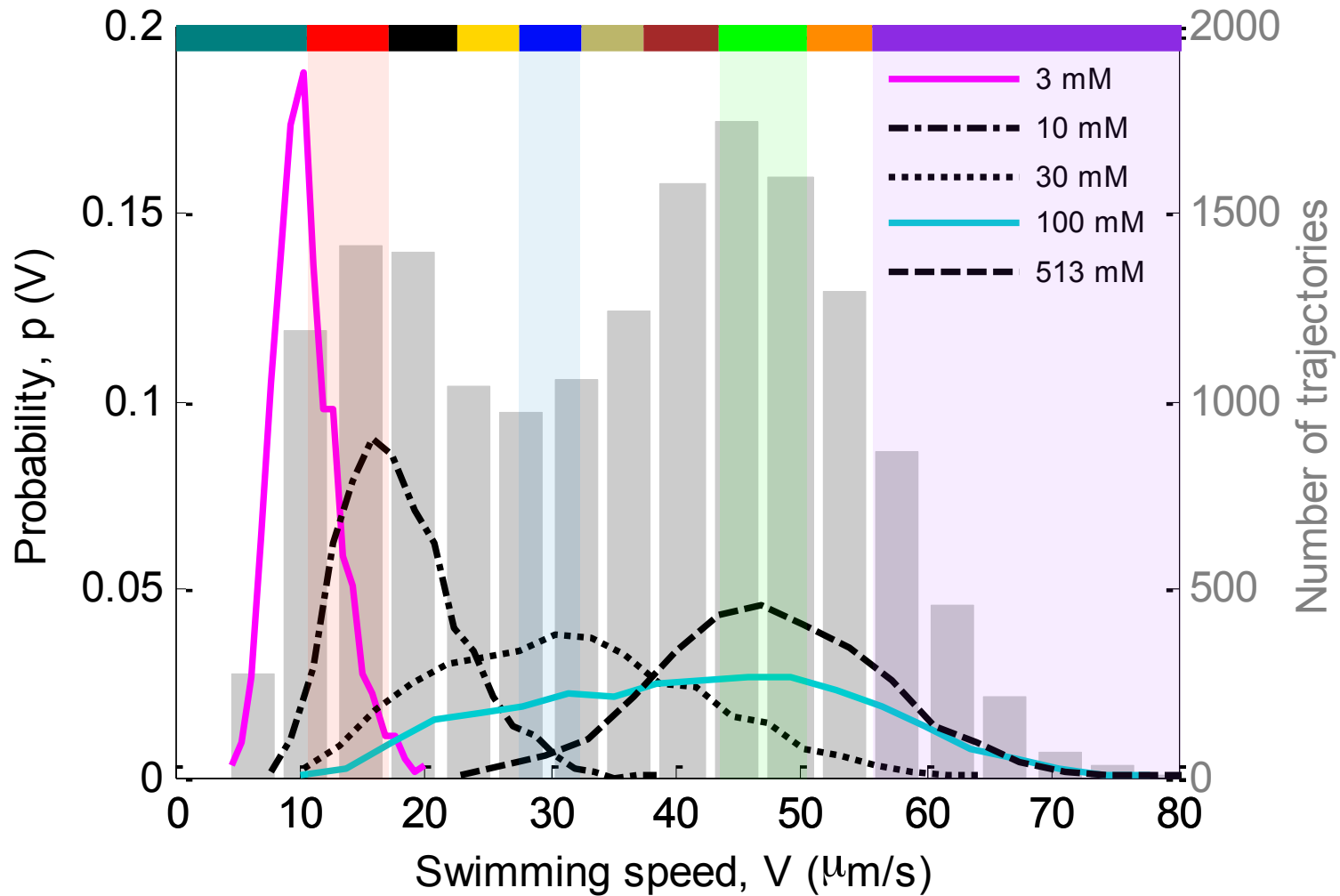


Slow down bacteria to test for buckling

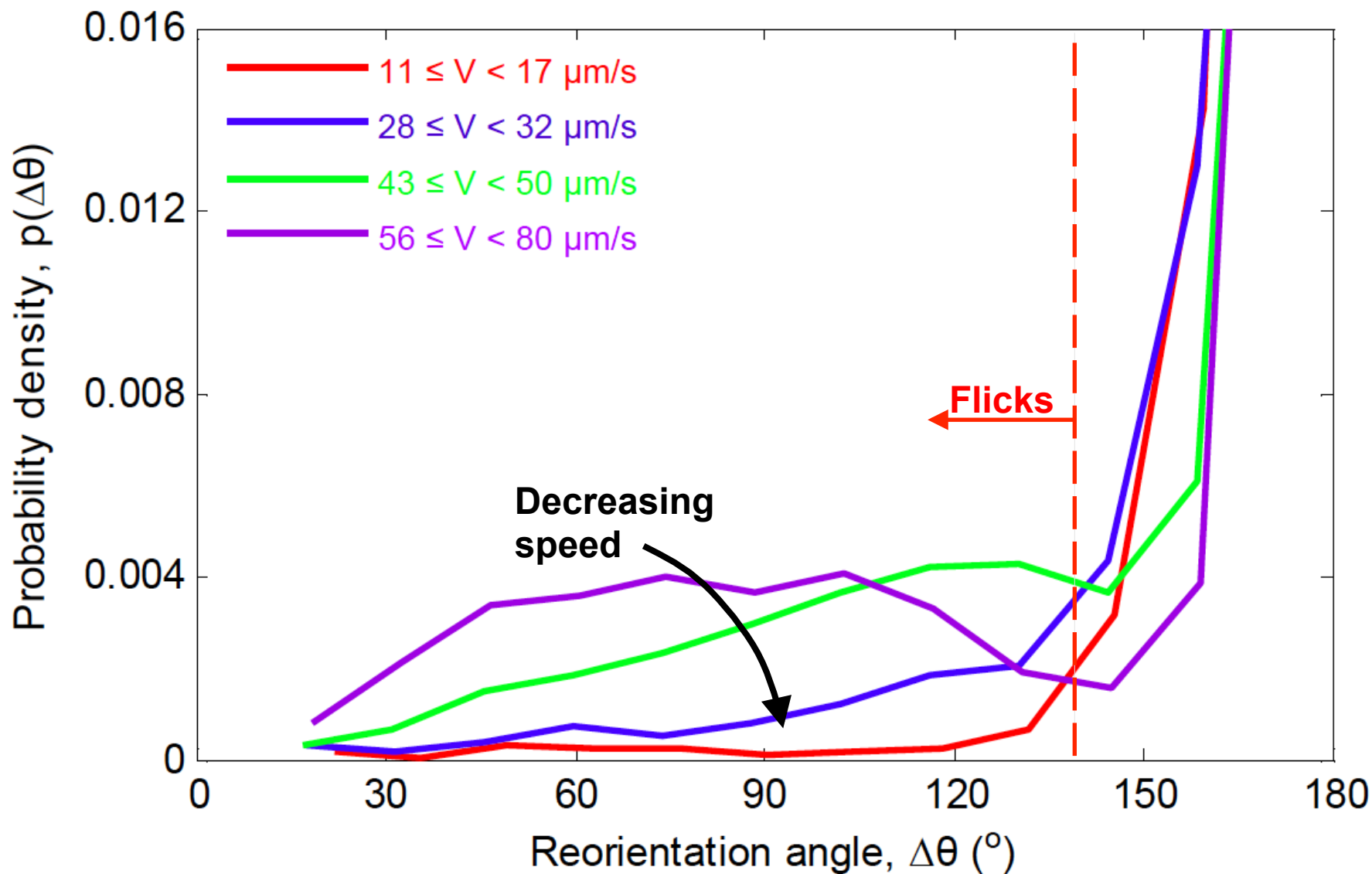
Swimming speed ↓ → Hydrodynamic load ↓ → Flicks ↓



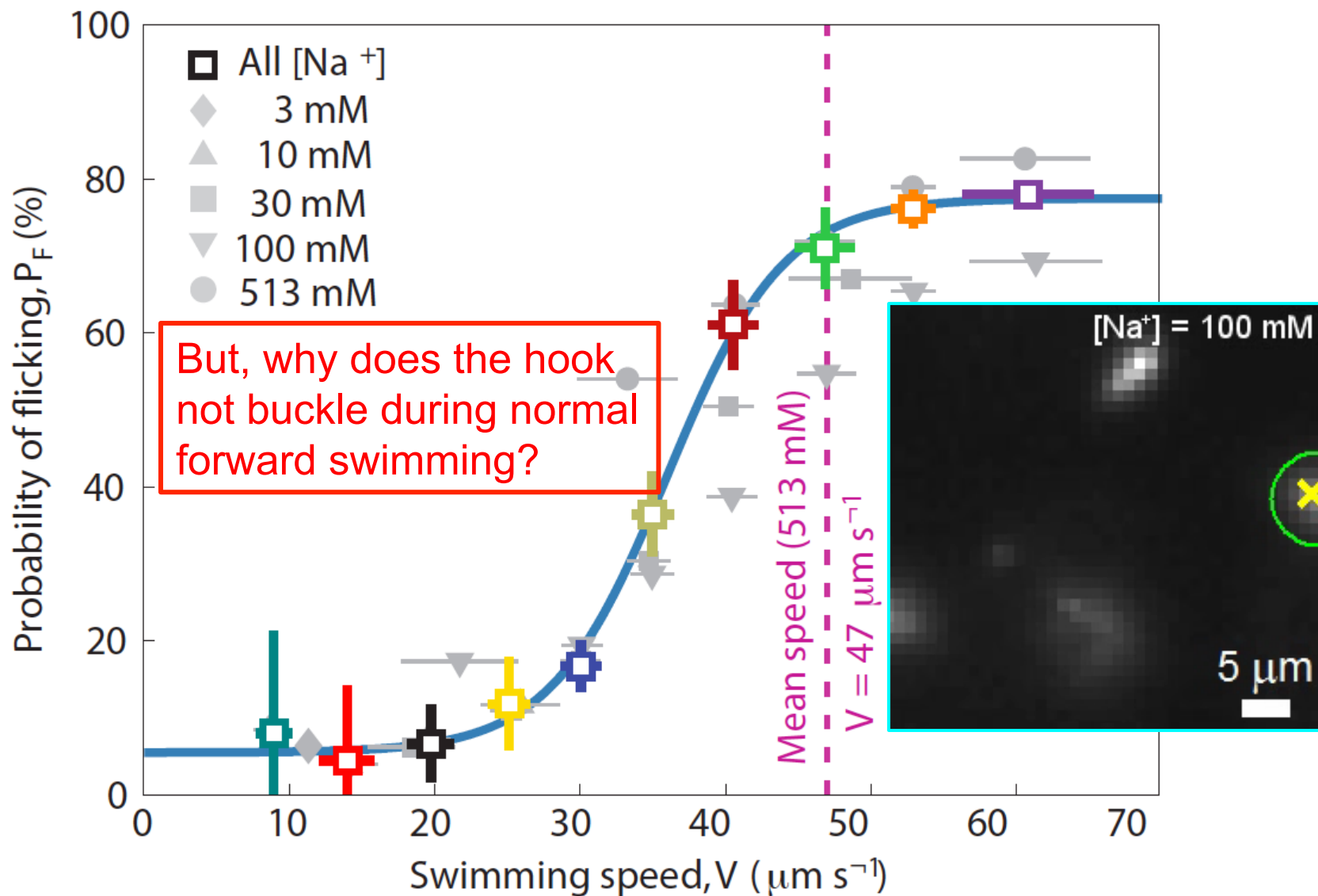
Swimming speed distribution



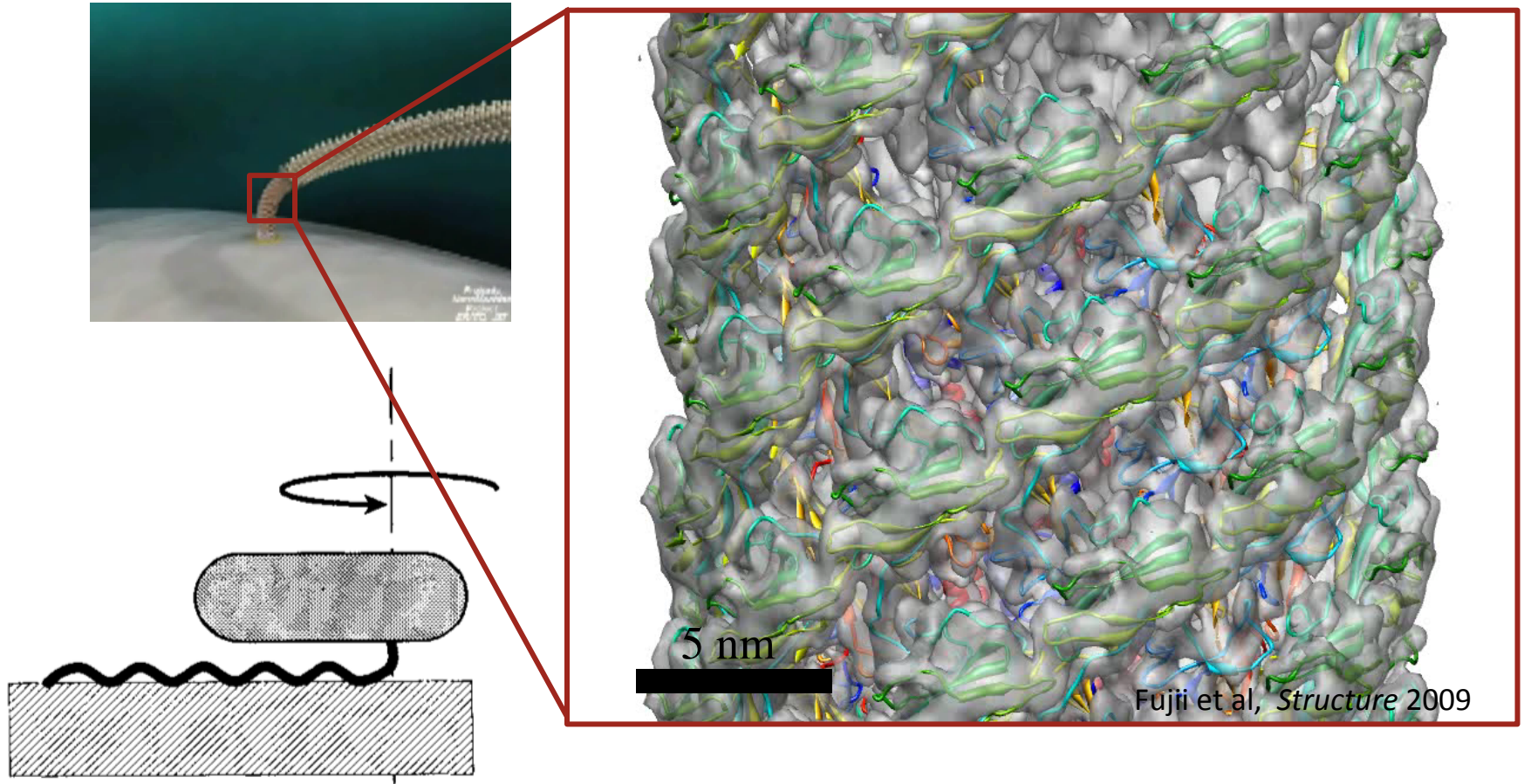
Slowing down suppresses turning



Transition between turning states

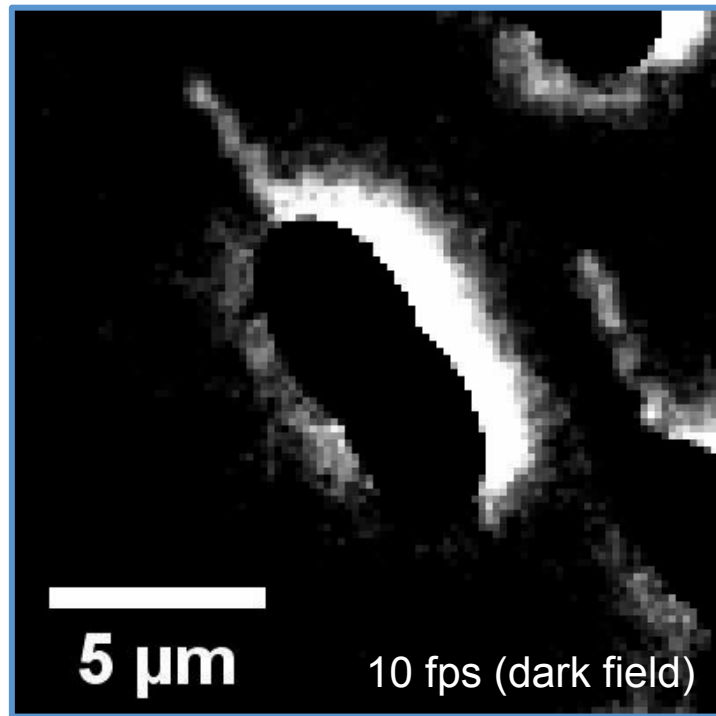


Twisting stiffens the hook



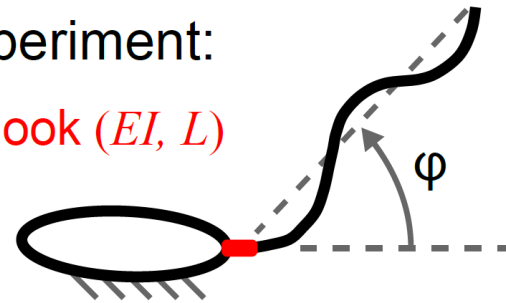
- During **normal swimming the hook is twisted**
 - it 'locks up' beyond a half turn (Block & Berg, *Nature* 1991)
- Spaces between protofilaments compress under torsional load
 - ***EI* likely increases** (Samatey et al, *Nature* 2004)

Estimating hook stiffness – relaxed hook



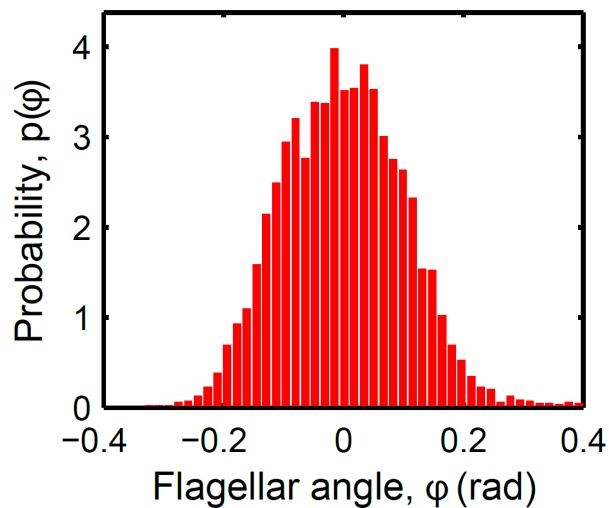
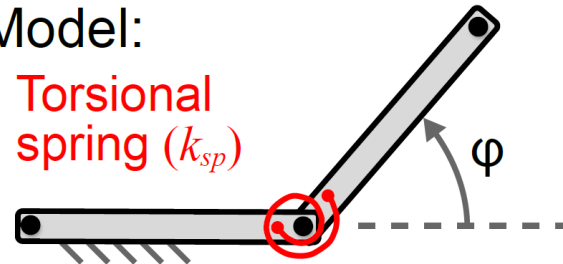
Experiment:

Hook (EI, L)



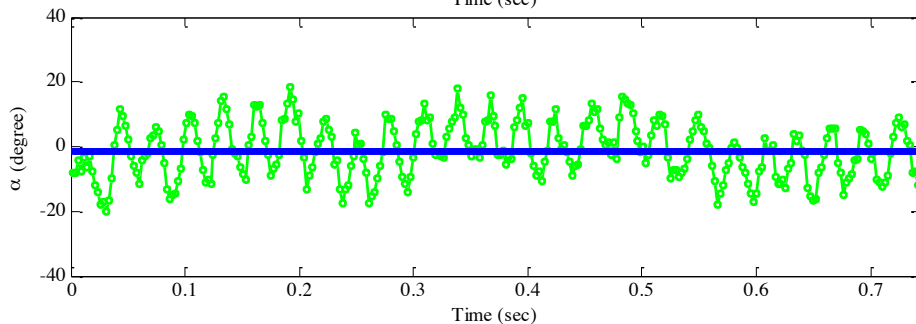
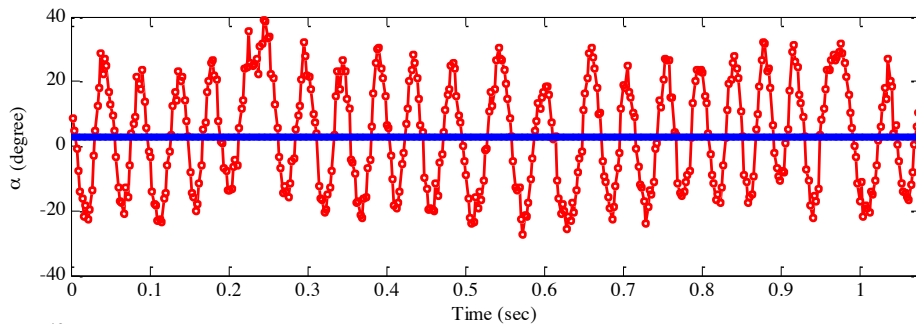
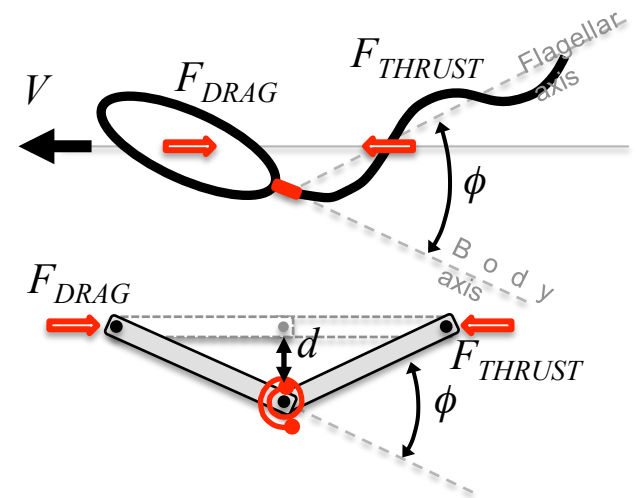
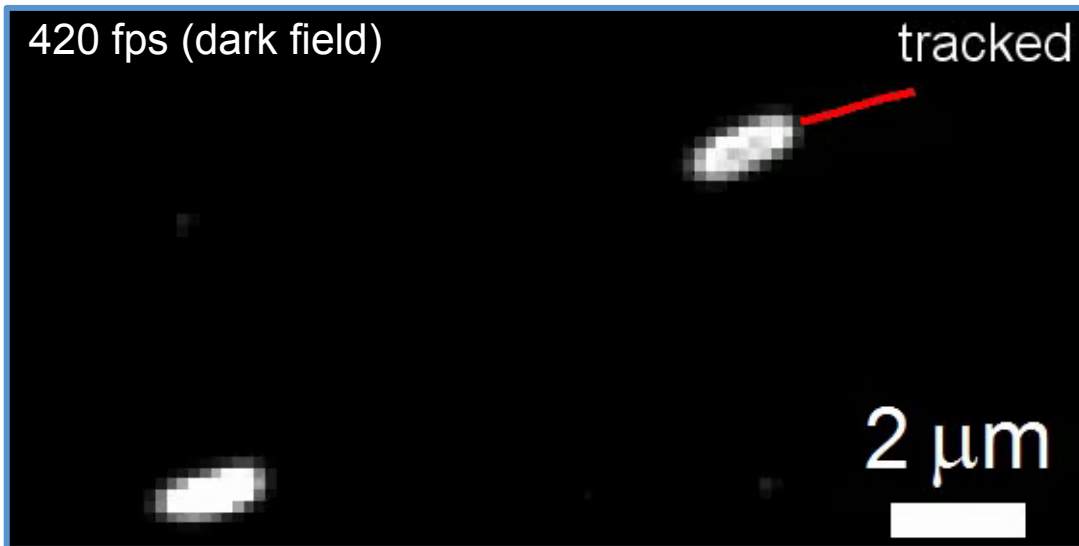
Model:

Torsional spring (k_{sp})



$$EI_{RELAX} = \frac{k_B T}{\langle \phi^2 \rangle} L \approx 3.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ Nm}^2$$

Estimating hook stiffness – stiffened hook

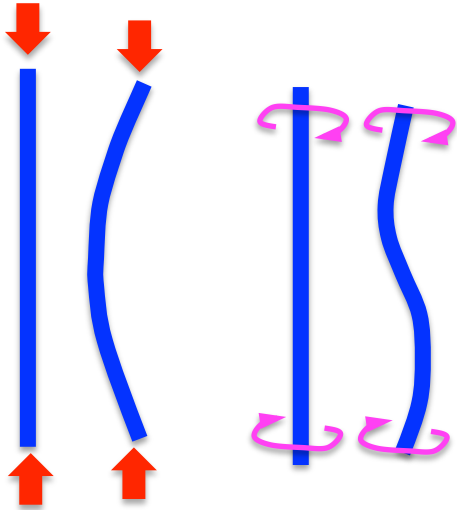


~10x Higher!!

$$EI_{LOADED} = \frac{F_{DRAG} d}{(\phi_F - \phi_B)} L \approx 2.2 \times 10^{-25} \text{ Nm}^2$$

Hook stability near a turn

compression torsion

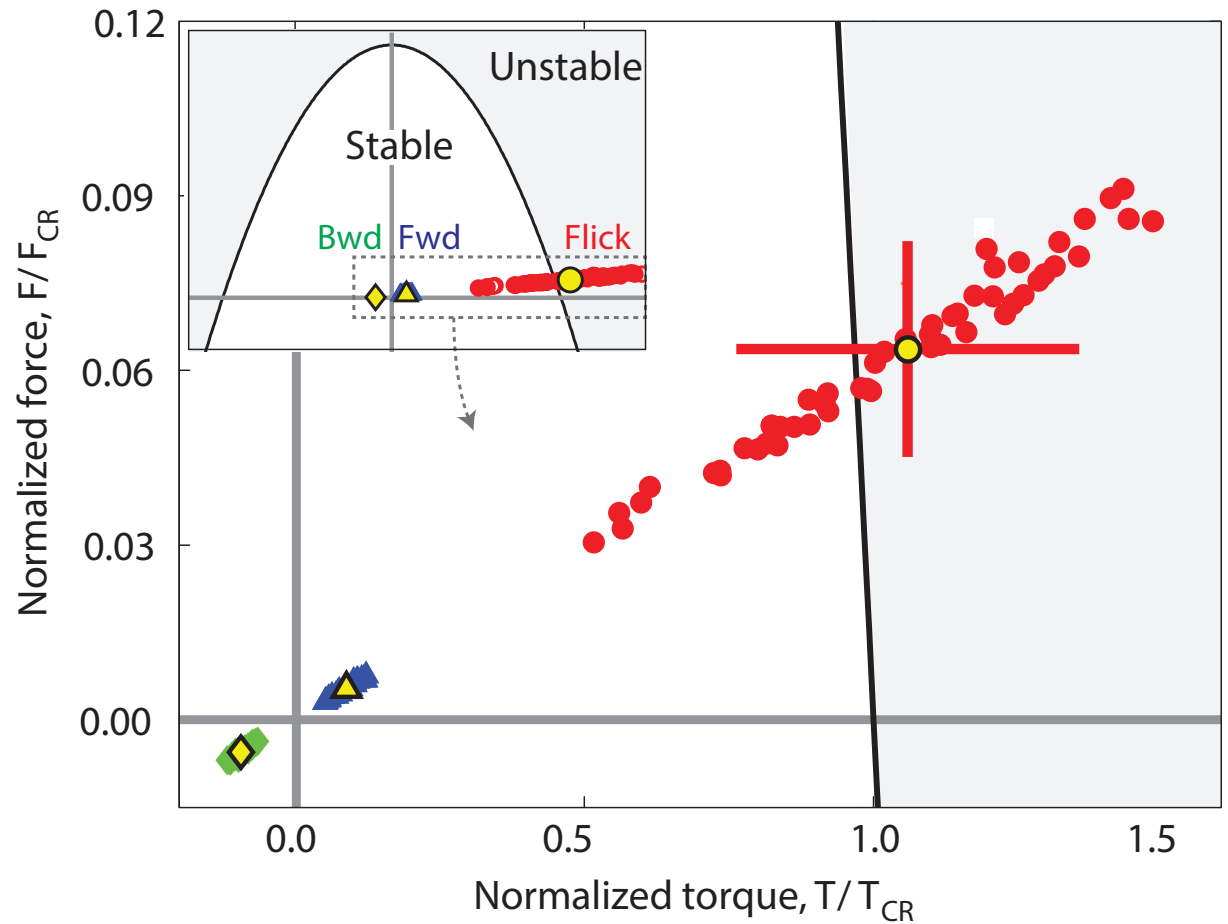


$$F_{CR} = \pi^2 \frac{EI}{L^2} \quad T_{CR} = 2\pi \frac{EI}{L}$$

$$\frac{F}{F_{CR}} + \left(\frac{T}{T_{CR}} \right)^2 \leq 1$$

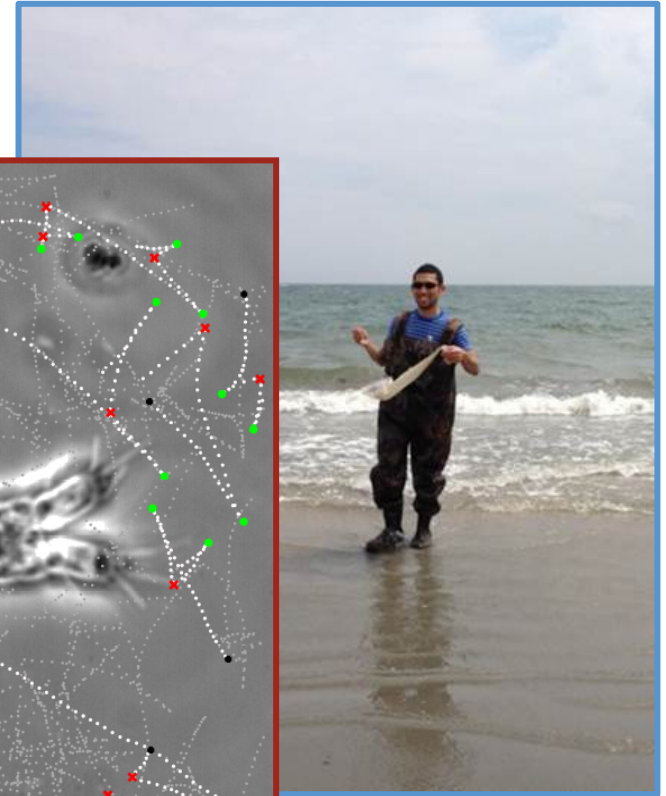
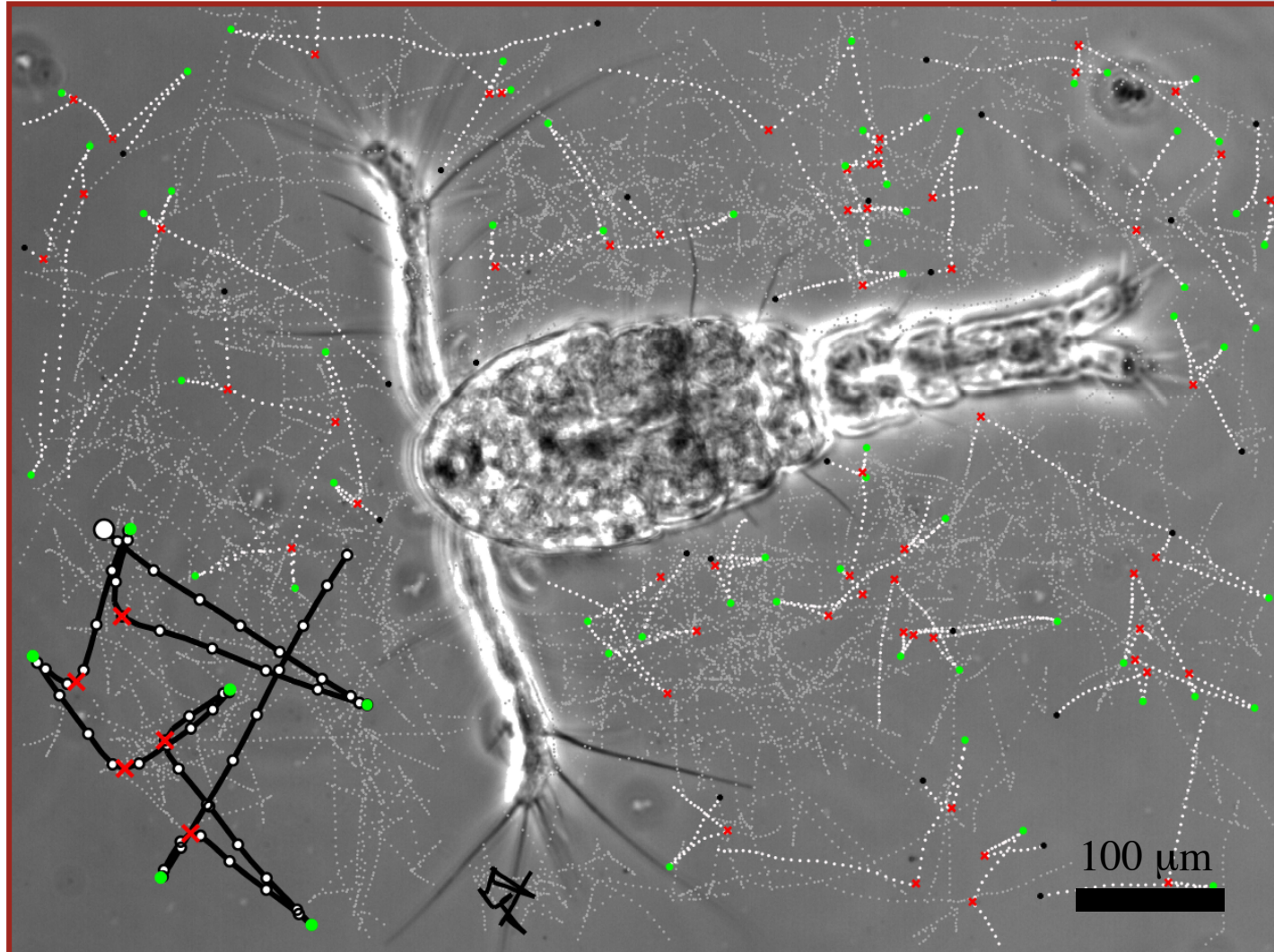
Timoshenko, 1961

Note: for Euler buckling, critical forces/torques depend only upon EI , not upon GJ .



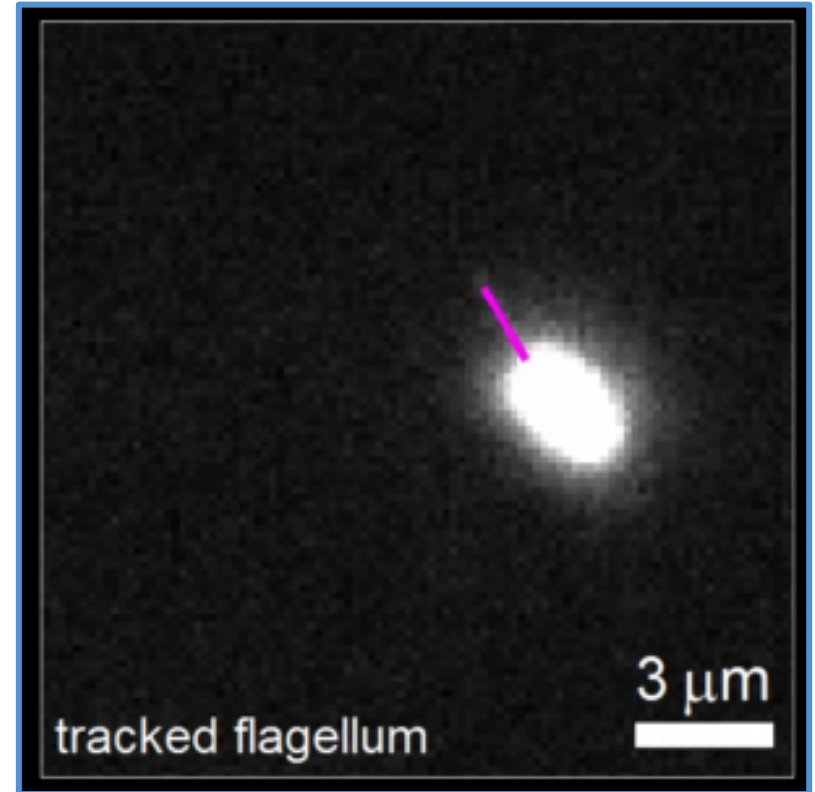
Turning by buckling may be ubiquitous

- Observed in 60-70% of cells



Turning by buckling

- **Ubiquitous** amongst monotrichous bacteria
- **Biologically cheap** mechanism in bacterial locomotion
- **Functional failure** in engineered microsystems and robotics
→ **under-actuated dynamics**



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Bacteria can exploit a flagellar buckling instability to change direction

Kwangmin Son¹, Jeffrey S. Guasto²* and Roman Stocker^{2*}