

# Analysis of a single soybean microtubule's persistence length

Mitra Shojania Feizabadi\*, Jimmy Barrientos, Carly Winton

Department of Physics, Seton Hall University, South Orange, USA

Email: \*[shojanmi@shu.edu](mailto:shojanmi@shu.edu)

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## ABSTRACT

**In this study, we have reported for the first time the persistence length of a single soybean microtubule *in vitro*. The measurement is based on analysis of thermal bending of a single soybean microtubule. Similar to mammalian microtubules, the length dependency of the persistence length was also observed for this species of plant microtubule. The identification of two intrinsic aspects of plant microtubules: the persistence length and the compositional structure in terms of variety of beta tubulin isotypes, and the potential correlation between these two factors, provides evidence for the functionality mechanism of plant microtubules. In this work, these two fundamental factors have been further discussed for our case study: single soybean microtubule.**

**Keywords:** Microtubule; Soybean; Persistence Length;  $\beta$  Tubulin Isotype

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Microtubules are key components of the cytoskeleton. In connection with other intracellular components, they are involved in many functions ranging from cell division, cell shape, chromosome movement during mitosis, and intracellular transport [1,2]. These hollow shaped polymers are dynamic and their unique mechanical and dynamic properties generate structure and forces that are essential to support the cellular functions [3,4]. The evidence indicates that mammalian and plant microtubules are distinguished from one another in terms of their involvements in intracellular functionality. For example unlike mammalian microtubules, plant microtubules are less engaged in intracellular transportation, while having a major role in cell expansion and cell shape. Further, microtubules are the dominant component of the plasma

membrane in plant cells while actin filaments play a similar role in mammalian cells, which indicates the key role of microtubules in plants' cell [5-8].

Microtubules are composed of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  tubulins. These bio filaments are intrinsically dynamic polymers that express a non-equilibrium behavior called dynamic instability, where they randomly switch between a growing and a shrinking phase, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. This dynamic is recognized by the following parameters: growing and shrinking rates, which represent assembly and disassembly rates during the phases of growth and shrinkage, and the frequency of catastrophe and frequency of rescue, which represent the recurrence of switching from growing to shrinking and vice versa, respectively. Microtubules' dynamic instability, which has been the subject of many studies, has been confirmed both in mammalian and plant microtubules [4,9-13].

While this dynamic is common, the results of study by Moore *et al.* have shown that parameters of dynamic instability are different between plant and neural mammalian microtubules [7]. In that study, supported by the results of a study conducted by Panda *et al.* that indicates that microtubule dynamics are regulated by different isotype composition, different dynamic characterization of plant microtubules has been also associated with different isoforms from which microtubule is structured [7, 14]. Later, the correlation between dynamic instability and compositional structure was again confirmed by the reported result of a study conducted by Newton *et al.* [15]. This study focused on measuring dynamic parameters of specific non-neural mammalian microtubules polymerized from HeLa Cell tubulin *in vitro*, and reported different dynamic parameters and a slower dynamic instability as compared with Bovine brain microtubules. In addition, they reported that, unlike Bovine brain, HeLa Cell microtubules consist of a significantly different  $\beta$  tubulin isotype distribution, and concluded that the slower dynamic instability can be a result of the diverse tubulin distribution.

\*Corresponding author.

Different dynamic parameters of plant and mammalian microtubules are not the only factor which distinguishes them from one another. It is also notable that plant and mammalian microtubules show different sensitivity while interacting with anti-mitotic drugs. Different pharmacological properties across different mammalian microtubules and plant microtubules have also been associated with their diverse protein and compositional structure [16]. For example, the resistance to docetaxel in some of the breast cancer (MCF7) cells has been associated with the alteration of  $\beta$  tubulin isotypes in the structure of MCF7 microtubules [17-20].

Many multi-dimensional research studies have been conducted to further clarify the differences between mammalian and plant microtubules. In these studies, however, more weight has been given to researches focused on dynamics of microtubules. In light of evidence provided by the outcomes of these studies the major differences between mammalian and plant microtubules are revealed. However, a number of questions are still open for further investigation concerning the better understanding of mechanical properties of microtubules in mammalian and non-mammalian microtubules.

Rigidity of microtubules is one of the mechanical properties dominant in functionality of a cell. The rigidity of neural microtubules has been measured by different methods [21-30]. The recent result of our study, on rigidity of a single microtubule polymerized from MCF7 tubulin with different beta tubulin structure, indicated a slight difference in rigidity of a single Bovine brain microtubule as a sample of neural microtubule, and MCF7 microtubule as a sample of non-neural microtubule, with different structural composition [31].

To further advance our knowledge about plant microtubules, the focus of this study is to measure the persistence length of a single soybean microtubule *in vitro* as species of a plant microtubule with different tubulin diversity in its structure, as compared to mammalian microtubules. Similar to our previous study, we chose to measure the rigidity of a single soybean microtubule based on monitoring the fluctuation of an individual microtubule in response to temperature, implementing the image analysis techniques.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

### 2.1. Sample Preparation

Microtubules were polymerized from soybean tubulin (Cytoskeleton, Denver, CO, Cat. TP005). As indicated, the tubulin is 90% purified in this kit. The tubulin at 5 mg/ml was polymerized via incubation in BRB80 (80 mM PIPES, pH 7.0, 0.5 mM EGTA, and 1 mM  $MgCl_2$ , and 1.0 mM GTP with 10% Glycerol) at 37°C. We observed the nucleation development and polymerization of

soybean tubulin in a real-time sequence of 30 minutes.

To make an appropriate contrast, we also polymerized Bovine brain tubulin at 5 mg/ml (Cytoskeleton, Denver, CO, Cat. TL238). The tubulin purification in this kit is 99%, with 10% Glycerol at the 37°C, and observed on a regular basis over time.

10 mg/ml BSA was used to inhibit the microtubules from adhering to glass surfaces. To make a sample of polymerized microtubule after incubation, a few microliters, usually between 5  $\mu$ l to 7  $\mu$ l, of this solution were pipetted onto a microscope slide (75  $\times$  25  $\times$  1 mm), with a 22  $\times$  22 mm cover slip (thickness No.1) placed on top. Pressure was applied to the top of the coverslip to reduce the thickness. The result was a solution depth of less than 4 micrometers. This state constrained the microtubules to move only in two dimensions. The edges of the coverslip were sealed by hot candle wax to avoid any fluid evaporation. All the experiments were conducted at room temperature (24°C - 25°C).

### 2.2. Video Enhanced Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy and Image Analysis

We visualized the samples using a differential interference contrast (DIC) microscope (Diphot 200, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a 100X oil-immersion objective lens (NA = 1.25). The images and videos were recorded with a Sentech USB 2.0 camera (USA). The digitalized images were then taken at a rate of 1 frame every 10 s.

The images were then analyzed by Image J (Rasband, W. S., Image J, US National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA, <http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/>, 1997-2009). This software was used to adjust the enhance contrast between an individual microtubule and the background. It was used also to measure and monitor the coordinates of points along an individual microtubule in real time as part of the steps required for measuring the persistence length. The visualized soybean microtubules had lengths ranging from 15 to 21  $\mu$ m.

### 2.3. Mode Analysis and Bending Rigidity

As expressed in the introduction, the rigidity of a single microtubule has been measured and reported through different methods. In our study we implemented a method introduced by Gittes *et al.* [21]. In this approach, the bending rigidity of a single microtubule is calculated by analyzing the shape fluctuation using the Fourier decomposition method. The method includes the estimation of errors correlated to the measurements. Following this method and to measure the length of a single microtubule, we first need to specify  $M + 1$  points along each individual microtubule. The pixel coordinates for each point are  $(x_m, y_m)$ . The length of each segment is determined

using the following equation:

$$\Delta S_m = \left[ (x_{m+1} - x_m)^2 + (y_{m+1} - y_m)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

The tangent angle at each point will be found using the equation

$$\theta(S_m) = \tan^{-1} \left[ (y_{m+1} - y_m) / (x_{m+1} - x_m) \right] \quad (2)$$

The length of a microtubule can be calculated by:

$$L = \sum_{m=1}^M \Delta S_m \quad (3)$$

Since the fluctuations occur freely, the tangent angle can be decomposed to a large number of cosine Fourier modes:

$$\theta(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \theta_n(s) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} S\right) \quad (4)$$

where  $a_n$  are the amplitudes. A single microtubule has an intrinsic curvature:

$$\theta_0(s) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^0 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} S\right) \quad (5)$$

where  $a_n^0$  is the mode amplitude corresponding to the filament intrinsic curvature. Therefore the mean amplitude is not zero.

The bending energy of a curved microtubule can be calculated by:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k \int_0^L \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial S} - \frac{\partial \theta_0}{\partial S} \right)^2 ds \quad (6)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \right)^2 (a_n^0 - a_n)^2 \quad (7)$$

where  $k = k_B \times T$  and  $k_B$  is Boltzmann's Constant,  $T$  is the temperature, and  $L_p$  is the persistence length. Also based on the equi-partition theorem  $\langle U \rangle = 1/2 k_B T$ , we can calculate the persistence length based on:

$$L_p = \frac{L^2}{n^2 \pi^2 \text{Var}(a_n)} \quad (8)$$

where

$$\text{Var}(a_n) = \left\langle (a_n - a_n^0)^2 \right\rangle \quad (9)$$

The Fourier coefficients can be calculated as:

$$a_n \cong \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sum_{k=1}^N \theta_k S_k \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} S_k^{mid}\right) \quad (10)$$

where

$$S_k^{mid} = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 + \dots + \Delta S_{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta S_k \quad (11)$$

As explained by Gittes, the measured length of a

microtubule consists of an error due to the quality of our images, which is associated to the microscope resolution as well as the sample preparation. The uncertainty in measuring a length can also be associated to the possible drift of microtubules in the sample during the recording of the videos taken from our different samples. The uncertainty in microtubules' length can be obtained from the deviation from the real position along a microtubule. It can be expressed by a random distance  $\epsilon$ , and the error in estimating the filament length can be calculated as:

$$L' = \sum_{k=1}^N \Delta S_k \cong \sum_{k=1}^N \Delta S_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\epsilon_{k+1} - \epsilon_k}{\Delta S_0} \right)^2 \right] \quad (12)$$

And

$$\frac{L'}{L} \cong 1 - \frac{\langle \epsilon_k^2 \rangle}{\Delta S_0^2} \quad (13)$$

The technique to calculate  $\langle \epsilon_k \rangle$  is explicitly explained in Gittes [21]. In brief, it can be shown that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(a_n) &= \left( \frac{L}{n\pi} \right)^2 \frac{1}{L_p} + \frac{4}{L} \langle \epsilon_k^2 \rangle \left[ 1 + (M-1) \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{2M}\right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

and the  $\langle \epsilon_k^2 \rangle$  can be calculated by the least-square curve fitting of  $\text{Var}(a_n)$  as a function of  $n$ . This error is different from one microtubule to another. In our study this error is measured and discussed in the following section.

### 3. RESULTS

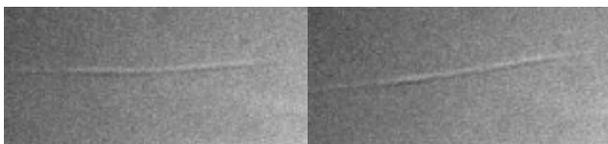
To measure the persistence length of a single soybean microtubule *in vitro*, we incubated soybean tubulin with 10% Glycerol at 37°C and noticed that the time required for polymerization of soybean tubulin to reach to a typical length beyond 15 μm is longer than the time for Bovine brain tubulin at the same experimental condition. Bovine brain tubulin with 10% Glycerol can be polymerized to long microtubules after incubation for 30 minutes. In contrast, we didn't observe any signs of polymerization initiation after 30 minutes of incubation in soybean samples. The focus of this study was not measuring the polymerization and dynamic parameters of a single soybean microtubule. However, we observed that soybean microtubules with longer length are reachable after incubation for two hours. Also, as compared with Bovine brain, the samples of soybean microtubules were much less populated, although tubulin was polymerized from the concentration of 5 mg/ml. All this evidence supports the hypothesis that the nucleation and polymerization specifications of a soybean microtubule are different from those in Bovine brain. Therefore, as we observed, single soybean microtubules could freely fluctuate in response to the temperature in our samples without further dilution.

So, unlike similar previous studies in measuring the flexural rigidity of microtubules, our microtubule samples were not stabilized, or the samples were not diluted with an antimetabolic stabilizer agent such as paclitaxel. **Figure 1** shows a single soybean microtubule viewed in one of our samples. The same soybean microtubule is viewed again in a different frame of the movie taken from the same sample. The two frames located side by side clearly show the bending of soybean microtubules. This is a small bending as in general microtubules are stiff.

To illustrate the microtubules' shape and monitor the deflection as a result of their response to the temperature, several points were selected along single microtubules, and the positions of digitalized points were monitored over time. To be consistent with the Gittes method in selecting the number of the digitalized points along a single microtubule, we assured that the length of each segment between two points did not exceed 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . As explained by Gittes *et al.*, for stiff bio-filaments such as microtubules that show small curvature as a result of thermal fluctuations, this segment length is appropriate to precisely reflect the bending. Therefore, as we set the limit for the average segment length to be almost 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , we selected 7 points ( $n = 1, \dots, 7$ ) along an individual microtubule in our different samples. The coordinates associated to the positions of these points were recorded every 10 seconds. In this study we calculated the persistence length of seven individual soybean microtubules with different lengths.

The length of each microtubule and the error associated to each microtubule's length were calculated implementing **Eqs.3** and **13**. The Fourier coefficients,  $a_n = a_1, \dots, a_4$ , and as a last step the persistence length of the single microtubule, were obtained using **Eqs.8-10**. The results are summarized in **Table 1**.

In calculating the persistence length, the behavior of the variance of each mode was observed to be random, which indicates that our measurement was not associated with experimental noise. The typical behavior of the variance of modes that is expressed in **Figure 2** shows an initial reduction in its value (solid dots) before rising. As the variance does not express a monotonic increase, the

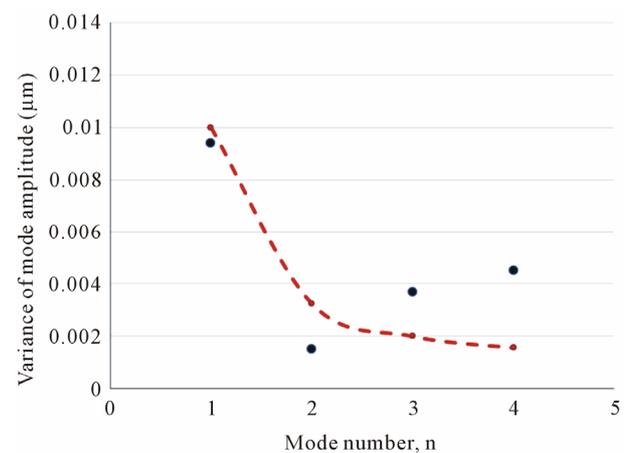


**Figure 1.** Represents two images of a single soybean microtubule *in vitro* taken by DIC microscopy at two different times. The above image consists of two selected images to demonstrate the shape of thermal fluctuations of a single microtubule in the field of view of the microscope.

**Table 1.** Persistence length of soybean microtubules with the different length between 15.71  $\mu\text{m}$  - 20.07  $\mu\text{m}$  polymerized from pure soybean tubulin in the presence of 10% Glycerol in 27°C measured from thermal fluctuations in shape method is estimated. In the second row, the value of the persistence length calculated from the first mode is expressed. Considering **Eq.12**, the relative difference between true length and the measured length can be calculated as  $\frac{(L-L')}{L'} = \frac{\langle \varepsilon_k^2 \rangle}{\Delta \varepsilon_0^2}$ . The  $\langle \varepsilon_k^2 \rangle$  can be

calculated by the least-square curve fitting of  $\text{Var}(a_n)$  as a function of  $n$  as can be expressed in **Figure 2**. Also, as explained, the overall average segment length  $\Delta S_0$  is 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . The average of the length difference for our seven samples is 0.06%. This percent difference is ignorable and has no significant effect on measuring the persistence length.

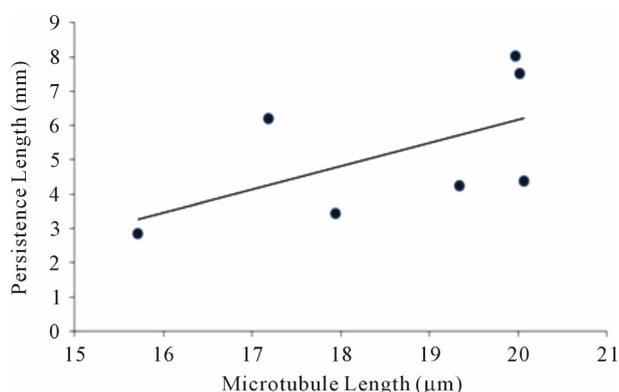
MT Length ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Persistence Length Mode 1 (mm)
15.71	2.84
17.19	6.19
17.94	3.42
19.34	4.23
19.97	8.02
20.07	4.38
20.02	7.51



**Figure 2.** Solid dots: the variance of mode amplitude versus mode numbers. The dashed curve is the least square fit of **Eq.14** essential for measuring errors in microtubules' length. The random behavior of the variance indicates that the bending is due to the microtubules' thermal fluctuations.

bending is related to the thermal fluctuations and not experimental noise.

Also, as expressed in **Table 1**, we measured the persistence length of seven soybean microtubules with the length between of 15  $\mu\text{m}$  - 21  $\mu\text{m}$  and obtained a persistence length between 2.8 mm - 8 mm. The length dependency of persistence length and the linear fit is shown in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3.** The solid dots represent the persistence length of 7 soybean microtubules plotted as a function of the length of each microtubule and the solid line is the linear fit.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

While microtubules have been subject of many studies, the focus of many of the biomechanical researches has been on mammalian and neural microtubules rather than plant microtubules. To date, we know of many similarities among plant and mammalian microtubules such as stochastic behavior that can be observed in the dynamic of both types of microtubules [7,32]. However, plant microtubules are distinguished from mammalian microtubules in different areas, such as their unique pharmacological properties, different dynamic parameters, or different interaction with MAP [33]. Many of these contrasts are associated to significant differences and diversity of tubulin isotypes in the structure of plant microtubules as compared to mammalian microtubules.

The functional diversity of plant microtubules still needs to be further investigated from other perspectives. We chose to study one of the important mechanical properties of plant microtubules by examining the rigidity of a single soybean microtubule *in vitro*. Soybean microtubules are significant because they have a unique compositional structure in terms of  $\beta$  tubulin isotypes. Although the  $\beta$  tubulin isotype structure of soybean tubulin has not been accurately reported, the existence of three different beta isotypes ( $\beta$ -I,  $\beta$ -II and pGE23) is confirmed [34]. In comparison with a mammalian neural tubulin such as Bovine Brain with 3%  $\beta$ -I, 58%  $\beta$ -II, 25%  $\beta$ -III, and 13%  $\beta$ -IV, or a non-neural mammalian tubulin such as MCF7 cell tubulin with 22%  $\beta$ -I, 0%  $\beta$ -II, 51%  $\beta$ -III, and 24%  $\beta$ -IV, soybean tubulin has a different structural composition. As we run a parallel experiment with Bovine Brain tubulin, in the first step we noticed polymerization differences between these two types of tubulin (unpublished results).

We measured the persistence length of 7 single soybean microtubules with different lengths *in vitro*, through a thermally driven fluctuation method in curvature. As

reflected in **Table 1**, the experimental error associated with the length of each single soybean microtubule is small. Therefore, the variation in calculated persistence length is not significant. The estimated persistence length for soybean microtubules shows a length dependency as expressed in **Figure 3**. The average persistence length obtained from the first mode is 5.22 mm. This value is higher than the average persistence length we measured in our previous study for the MCF7 and bovine brain microtubules under the same experimental condition [31]. In contrast with our previous study, the soybean microtubules' length changes broadly between 15 - 10  $\mu$ m in our different exponential samples. Considering the length dependency of the persistence length of microtubules, the higher value of the average persistence length can be linked to the fact that length of microtubules changes up to 4.5  $\mu$ m from one another. The different value of the persistence length in soybean microtubules can be associated to the different beta isotype structure of soybean microtubules. So far, many differences in functionality of plant microtubules, ranging from their dynamic characters to their mechanism of interacting with anti-mitotic drugs, are linked to the existence of different beta tubulin isotypes in their structure. It is reasonable that differences in the rigidity of soybean microtubules can also be caused by these compositional differences. In addition, the origin of the difference between persistence length in Bovine brain, MCF7, and soybean microtubules can be associated with the different number of proto-filaments in the structure of a single soybean microtubule as compared to mammalian microtubules. While the architecture of soybean microtubules in terms of the number of proto-filament still needs to be investigated, the higher value of the persistence length can be the result of the higher number of protofilaments in the structure of microtubules. Another possible source of differences in rigidity can be correlated to the existence of the impurity in soybean tubulin used in this experiment. The Kit of soybean tubulin consisted of tubulin with 90% purification. The existence of impurity, including MAPs, can cause a difference in persistence length as compared with those in the Bovine brain percentage of purification.

This study measures the persistence length of a single soybean microtubule as one of the plant species. This measurement can support the distinguished role of  $\beta$  tubulin isotypes' compositional diversity in the functional diversity of microtubules, which is not limited to the change in dynamic characters, but includes the mechanical properties as well.

One of the features distinguishing plants is the cell walls. Unlike animals in which actin filaments are involved in cell shape and plasma membrane, microtubules are dominant elements in plasma membrane in plant cells [35,36]. The persistence length of a single soybean's

microtubules measured in this study and the length dependency observed in this study can be significant for development of the plant cell walls and therefore plant cell shape.

Our results suggest that the diversity in the compositional structure of microtubules can not only regulate the dynamic of microtubules, but affect the mechanical properties as well, and support the fundamental differences between plant and mammalian microtubules which are required for their different functionality. While this study was conducted *in vitro*, for a better understanding of mechanical properties of soybean microtubules, further experiments are required to measure this rigidity *in vivo*. The results can be further confirmed by implementing different methods such as measuring the thermal fluctuation of grafted microtubules or optical trapping techniques. Applying different methods of measuring the persistence length together with examining the structure of soybean microtubules by the method of electron microscopy can reveal the possible source of differences among soybean and other microtubules [37].

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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