

## Lab 5: How much work is involved in Active Transport? Classifying Motion and Examining Work in Onion Cells.

### Introduction

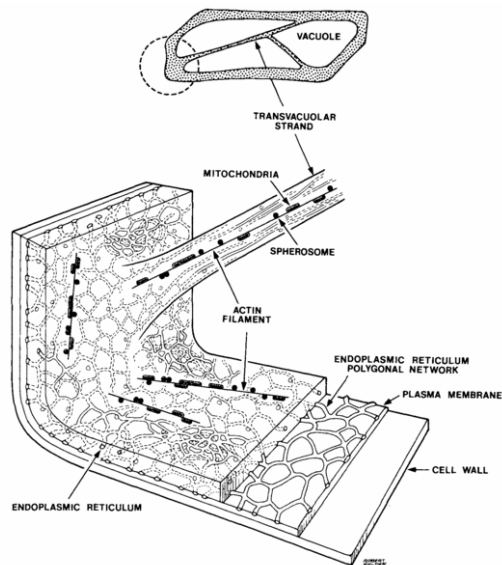
Plant cells store information, food, and waste in small bubbles called vesicles. These vesicles are transported throughout cells using a combination of mechanisms. They move throughout cells utilizing random motion, as we have studied previously. Diffusion is far too slow a mechanism to transport important materials over long distances though, so cells have developed a series of complex mechanisms for directed motion. In many cells, motor proteins transport vesicles along pathways framed by cytoskeletal fiber. One such process involves vesicles being transported by myosin motors along actin filaments. Another involves kinesin motors carrying vesicles along microtubules. Directed motion is also observed in a process called cytoplasmic streaming, where the vesicles and other material inside a cell moves due to a fluid flow.

All of these types of motion can be observed in onion cells. Therefore, onion cells are a cheap and simple experimental subject that allows us to make several interesting observations. By looking at individual onion cells, we can make both qualitative and quantitative observations about the different types of motion. Moreover, analysis of the work required to move the vesicle, based on terminal speed and energy required for ATP hydrolysis (23 kJ/mole), together with the step size and efficiency of the motor, can give us insight into the effective viscosity and probable structure of the cytosol (intracellular medium).

### Investigation

In order to observe motion inside of individual onion cells, we must first prepare a slide with one layer of onion cells. Fortunately, this is somewhat easy to do. To do this, cut down to the center of the onion. Activity in the onion cells is dependent on distance from the surface of the onion, and the center seems to be more active. Once you have a layer of onion close to the center, peel the lower cell membrane off of it. The cell membrane is relatively strong, and is made up of a single layer of cells. Put a few drops of saline solution down on a slide, place your onion membrane down, and then put a few more drops of saline solution down. Cover it with a slide cover, and blot the remaining saline solution. Keep in mind that onions are actually alive, but when you cut into it and mount the membrane on a slide, the cells will slowly die. The lifespan of cells in these slides is around 30 minutes. You might not observe cell activity on the first try; sometimes it will be necessary to try another section of the onion, or even another onion.

Once you have successfully prepared an onion slide, look around to observe all the activity in the cells. You can explore different layers within the cells by changing the focus of the microscope. Most of the interesting activity will be happening at the top or bottom layer of cells. Find regions where vesicles appear to be moving randomly, and compare them to regions where vesicles appear to be directed somehow. Take a video or two (be sure to note and record the average frame rate for the video as recorded by VirtualDub) that show both apparently random and apparently directed motion. Track both using particle tracking in ImageJ and analyze the two groups of motion using the techniques we have developed so far in the lab. Before you leave ImageJ, also measure the SIZE of the vesicles (you will need this if you begin working toward the diffusion constant or resistive forces).

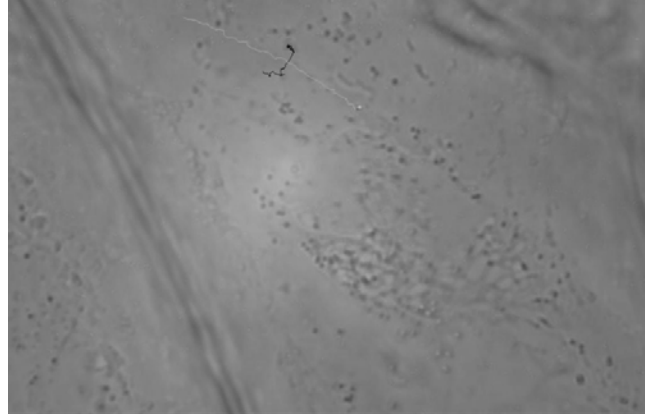


Interpretation

After you have observed the motion both quantitatively and qualitatively, you should be able to make some interesting statements about the motion of vesicles in cells.

- Is the apparently random motion of vesicles really random or is it confined? Or does vesicle motion look random because vesicles fall off of their “tracks” frequently?
- Where do random motion and active transport occur in cells?
- How do the velocities of vesicles moving randomly and actively differ?
- What is the advantage cells gain in utilizing both random motion and active transport of vesicles? When is active transport advantageous, when random motion?
- Once you have found the average speed for the group of vesicles experiencing directed motion, you can do an analysis of energetic concerns and make some quantitative statements about the rate of ATP hydrolyzation and the effective viscosity of the cytosol. From the effective viscosity of the cytosol, what can you conclude about the nature and structure of the cytosol? Here are some numbers and equations that might help:

**Imaging Vesicles in an Onion Skin.** Image of vesicles, small dots, in an onion cell—two of these vesicles have been tracked over the course of the video, showing light and dark paths.



- Average size of a myosin motor 'step' = 10 nm, stepping along an actin filament.
- Average size of a kinesin motor 'step' = 8 nm, stepping across/along a tubulin dimer.
- One 'step' for a motor is equivalent to 1 ATP hydrolyzation cycle (23 kJ/mole).
- For both myosin motors and kinesin, the efficiency (work produced ÷ energy consumed) is 60%<sup>1</sup>.
- As you will learn in class shortly, since the vesicle does not change speed, the work being put in (produced by the motor) is being consumed (dissipated) by the viscous resistance within the cytosol.
- For P = Power, W = Work, t = time interval, E = Energy of one ATP cycle, # = number of ATP cycles, R = rate of ATP hydrolyzation, e = efficiency, F = force, d = displacement, v = speed of vesicle, s = step size, μ = viscosity, and r = vesicle radius, the following are true:

$$e = \frac{W_{produced}}{E_{consumed}} = \frac{P_{produce} d}{P_{consumed}}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{\# \cdot E}{t} = R \cdot E$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{F \cdot d}{t} = F \cdot v$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{\# \cdot s}{t} = R \cdot s$$

$$F^{Viscous} = -6\pi\mu r v$$

- For comparison, the viscosity of DI water is 8.6\*10<sup>-2</sup> Pa-s at room temperature (27 °C).

<sup>1</sup> This is AMAZINGLY better than most macroscopic motors, which have an efficiency of about 30%.