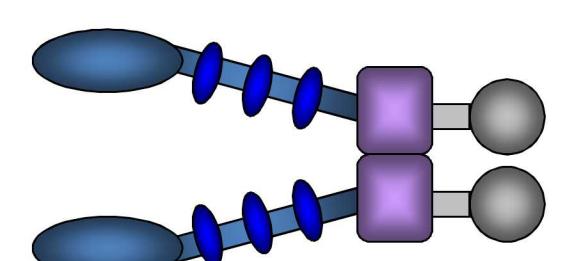


# Extrusion of unilamellar lipid nanotubes by kinesin-powered microtubule filaments

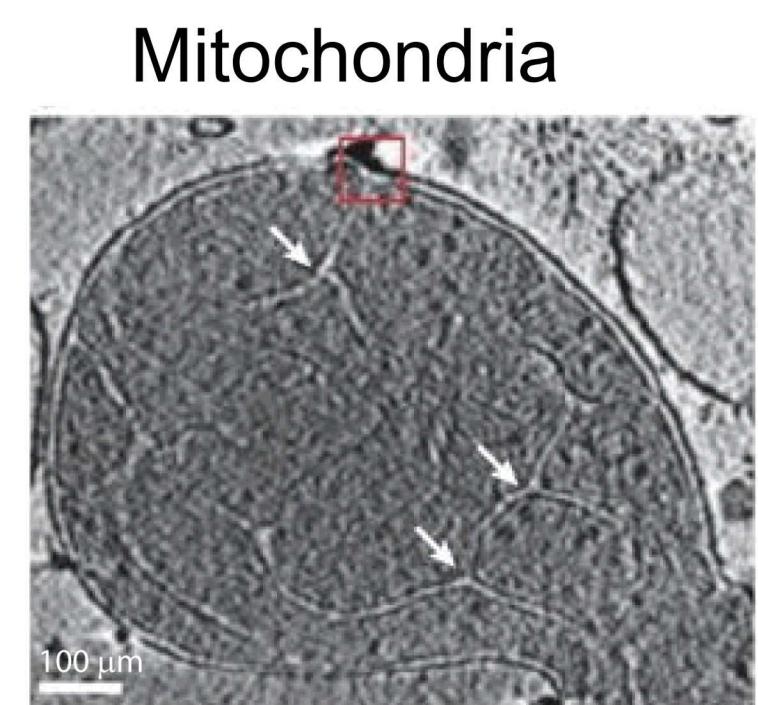
## Introduction

Cytoskeletal filaments and motor proteins (kinesin and myosin) are involved in lipid vesicle transportation and membrane reorganization.

Myosin II (muscle myosin)  
linear motor

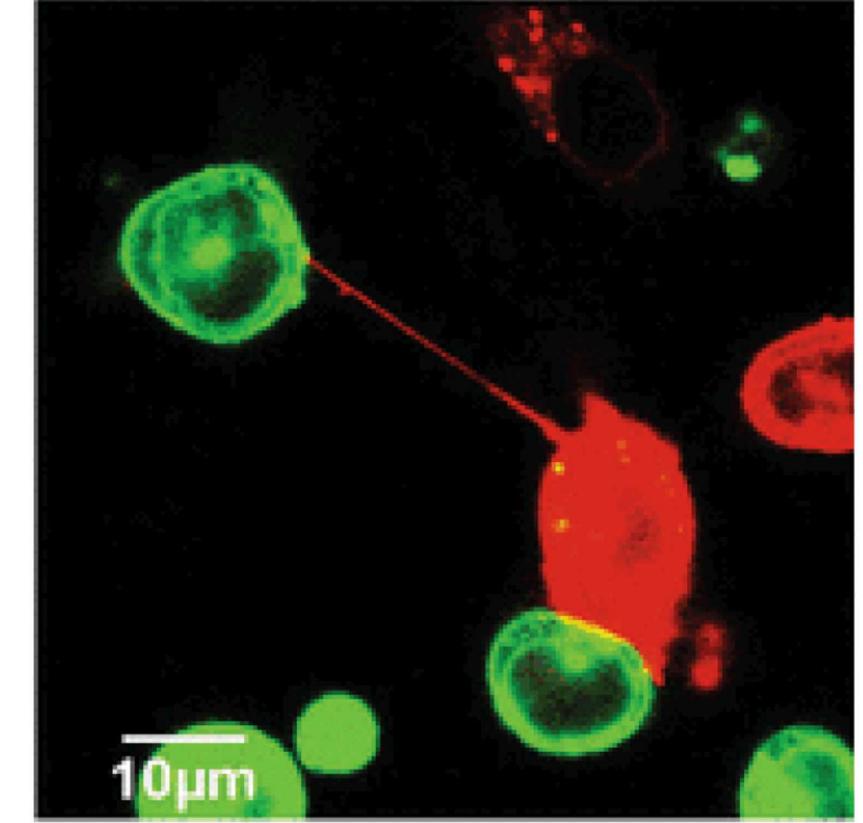


Lipid nanotubes in Nature



Voeltz et al., (2007) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*

Lipid nanotubes  
in murine B-cells

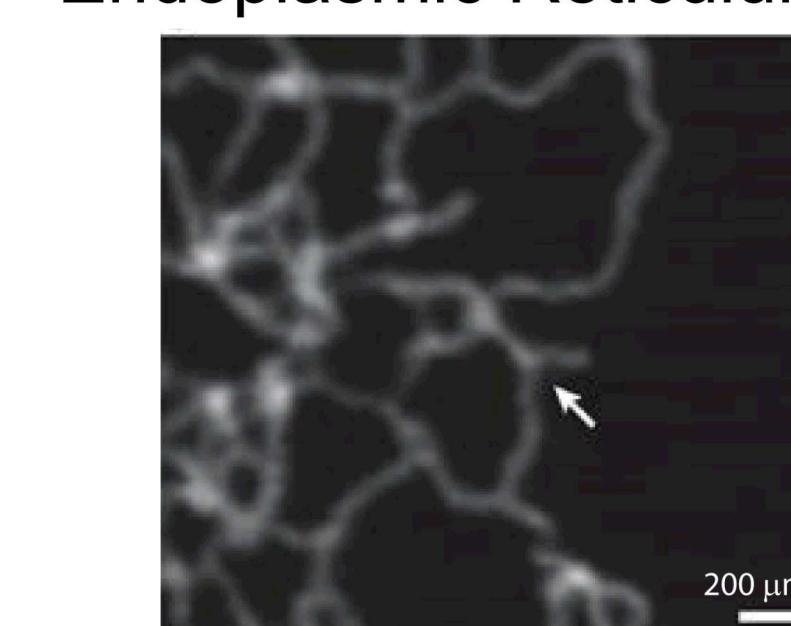


Molnár et al., (2016) *Cell and Mol. Life Sciences*

Kinesin (conventional)  
linear motor

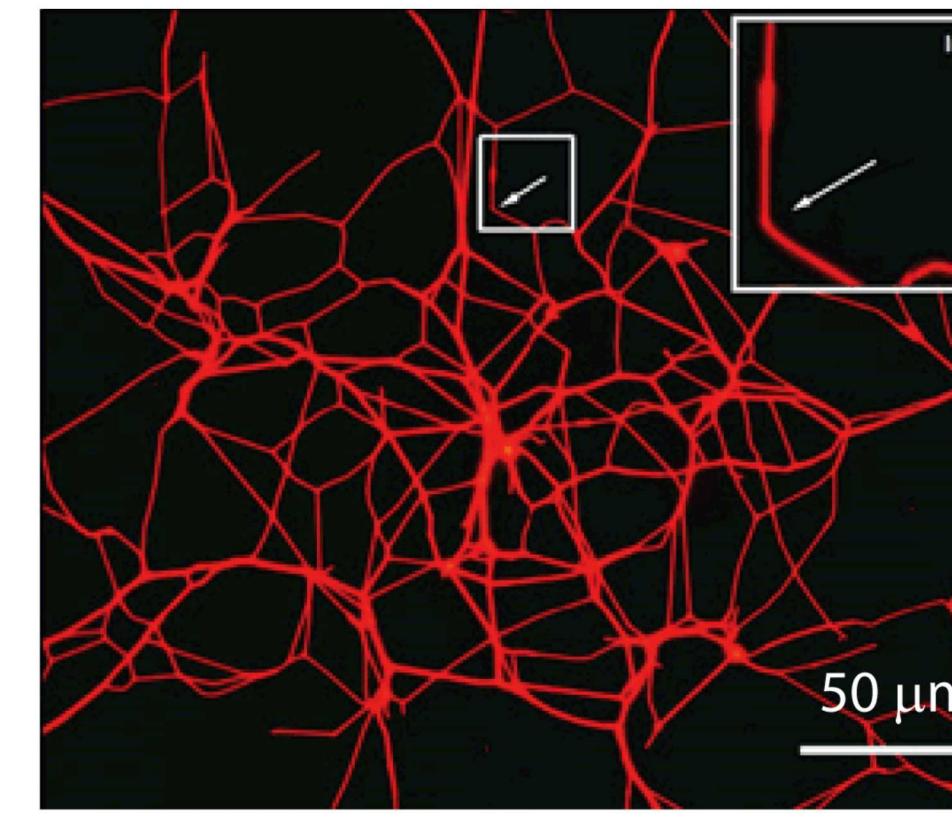


Mitochondria



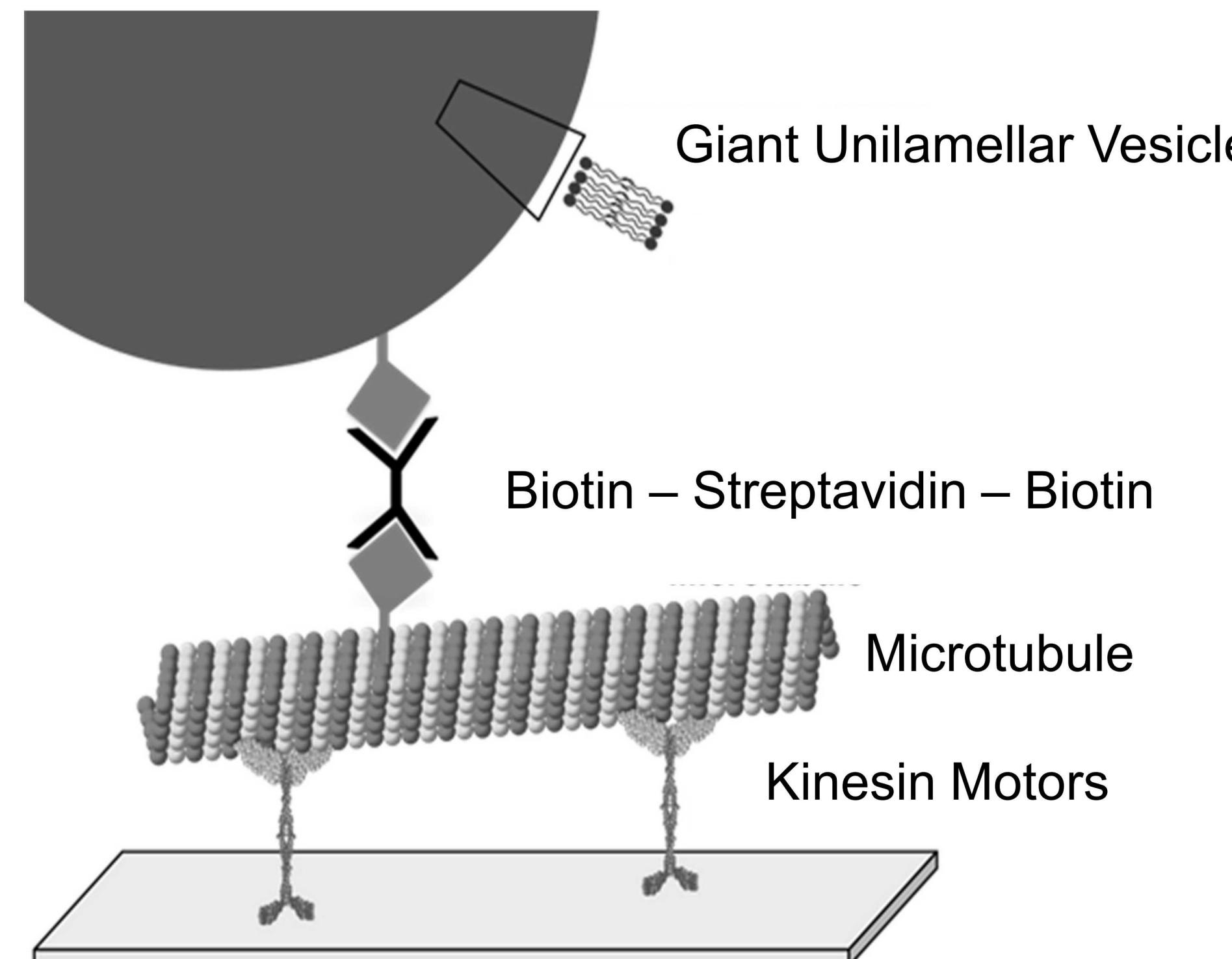
Voeltz et al., (2007) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*

Lipid nanotubes in vitro



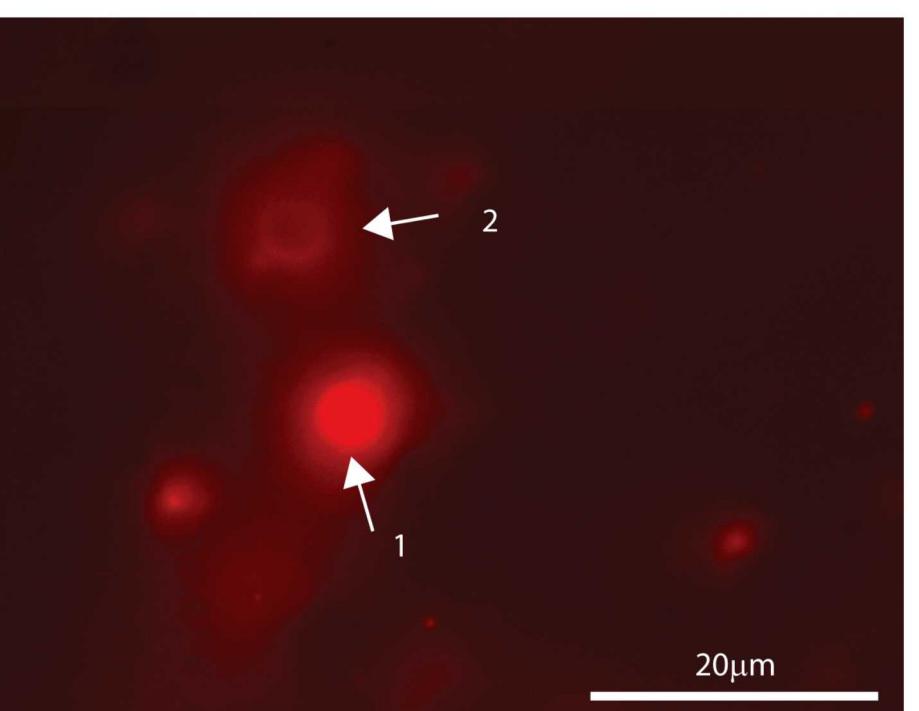
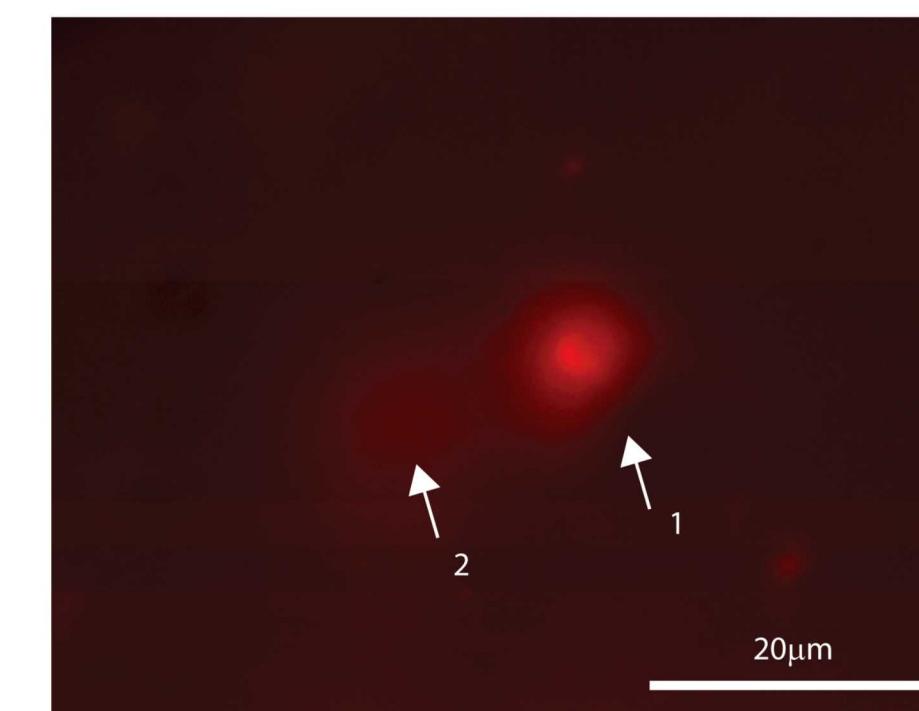
Bouxsein et al., (2013) *Langmuir*

## Methods

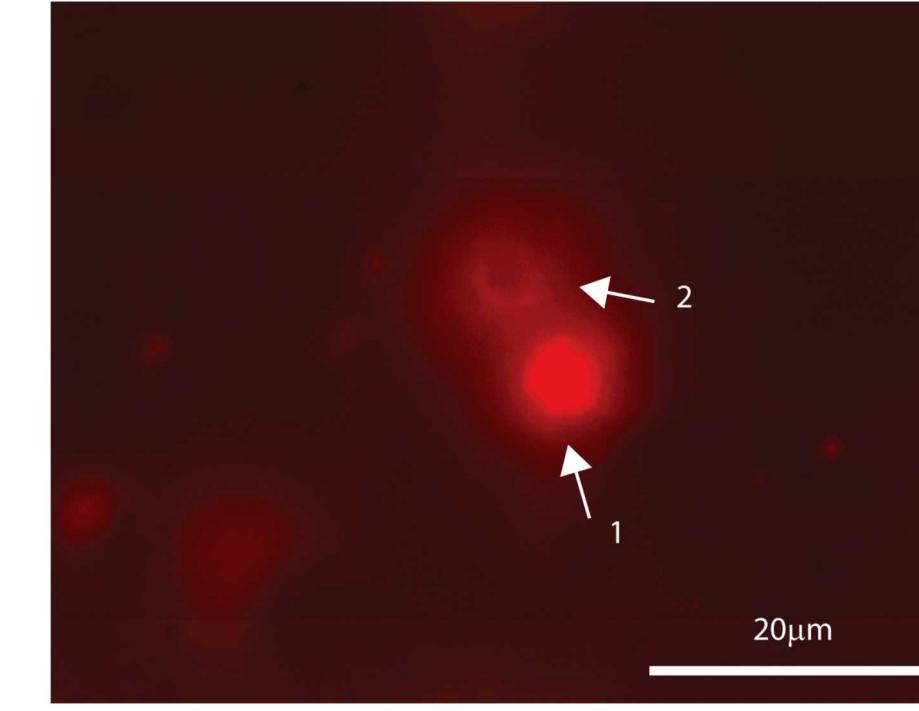


## Results

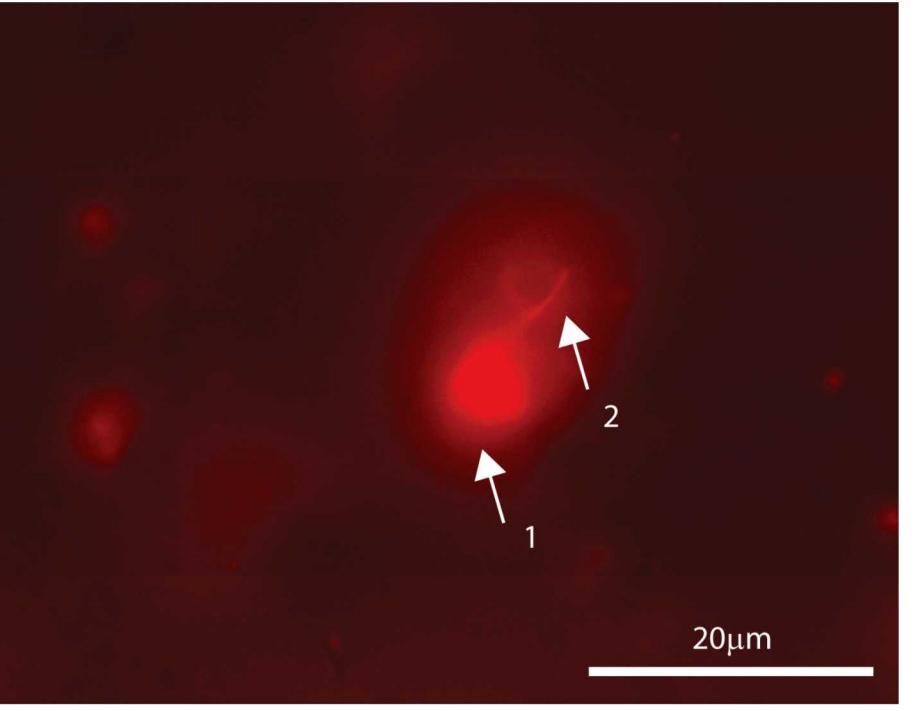
Can lipid nanotube networks be fabricated from GUVs?  
t=0s



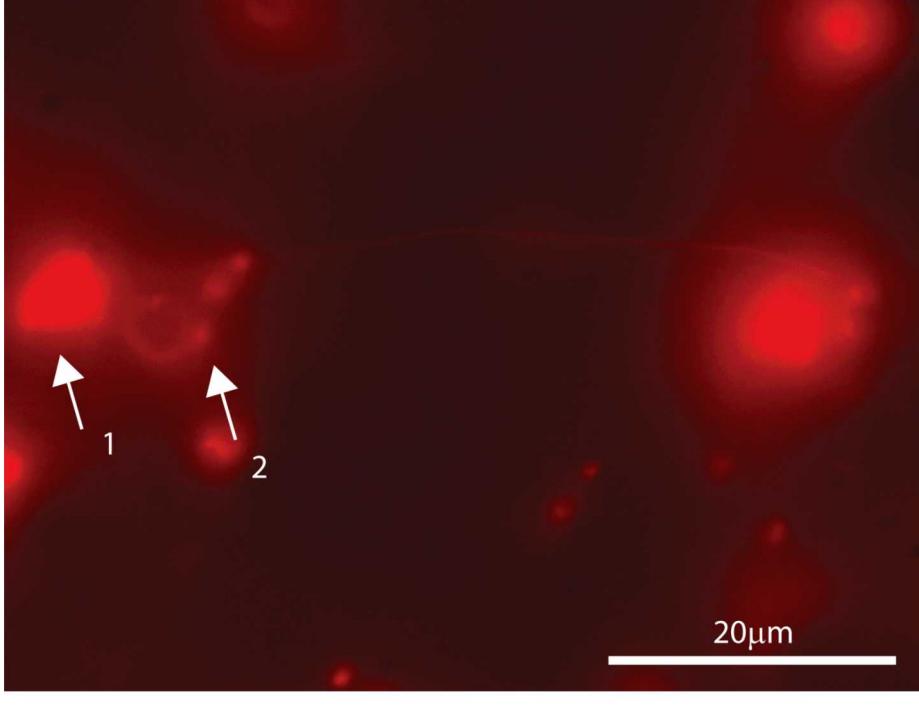
t=230s



t=260s

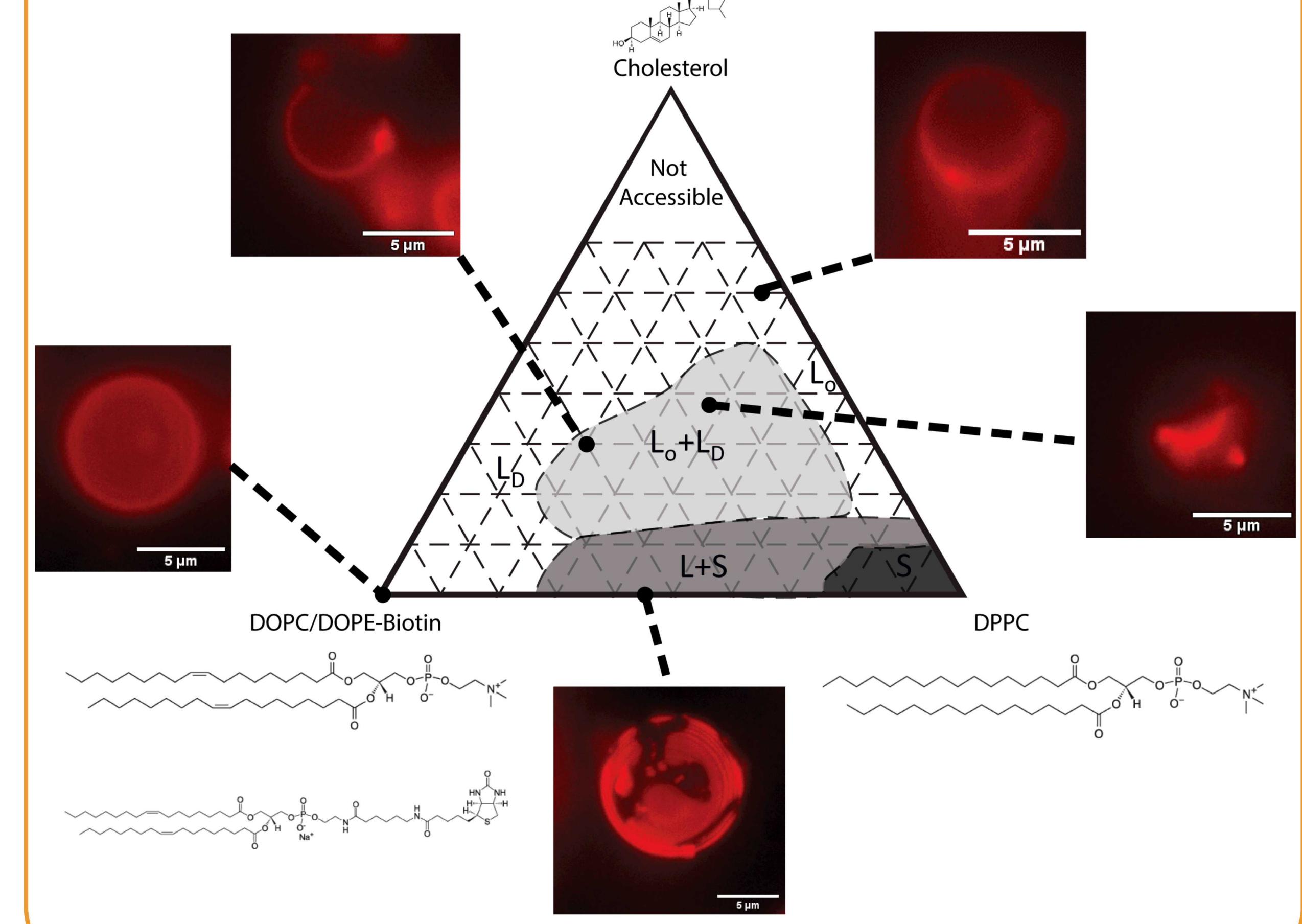


t=600s



Microtubule motility drives aggregation of GUVs to form  
Lipid nanotube networks

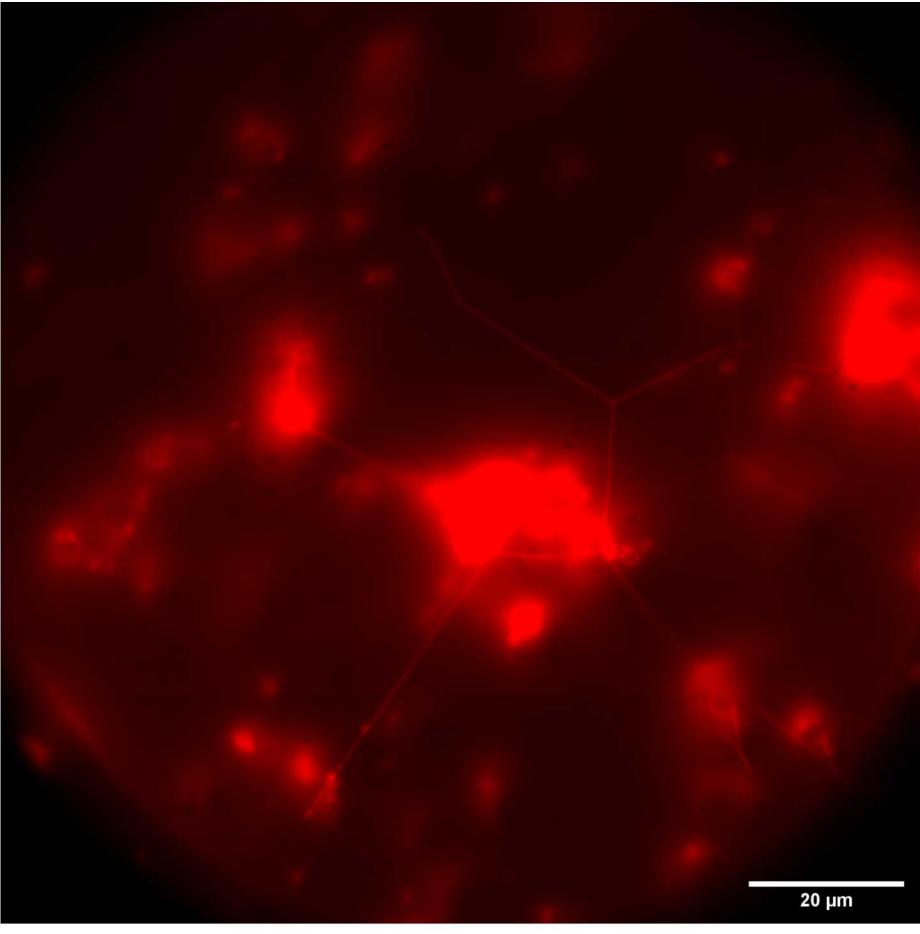
Will lipid membrane phase behavior affect nanotubes?



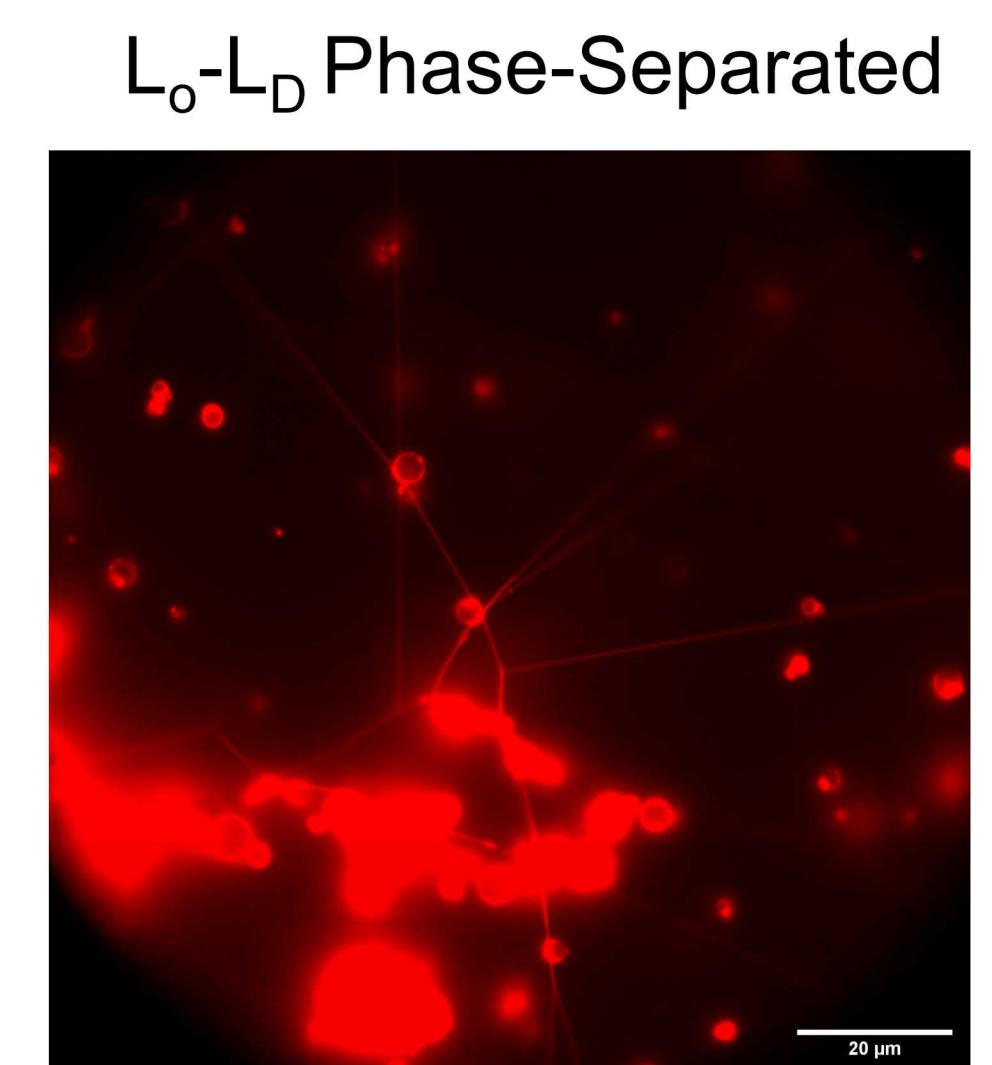
## Results

The phase-behavior of the lipid membrane changes the phenotype of nanotubes. Liquid and liquid disordered phase Tubes are thin and branched, while liquid-ordered phase tubes Are thick and straight.

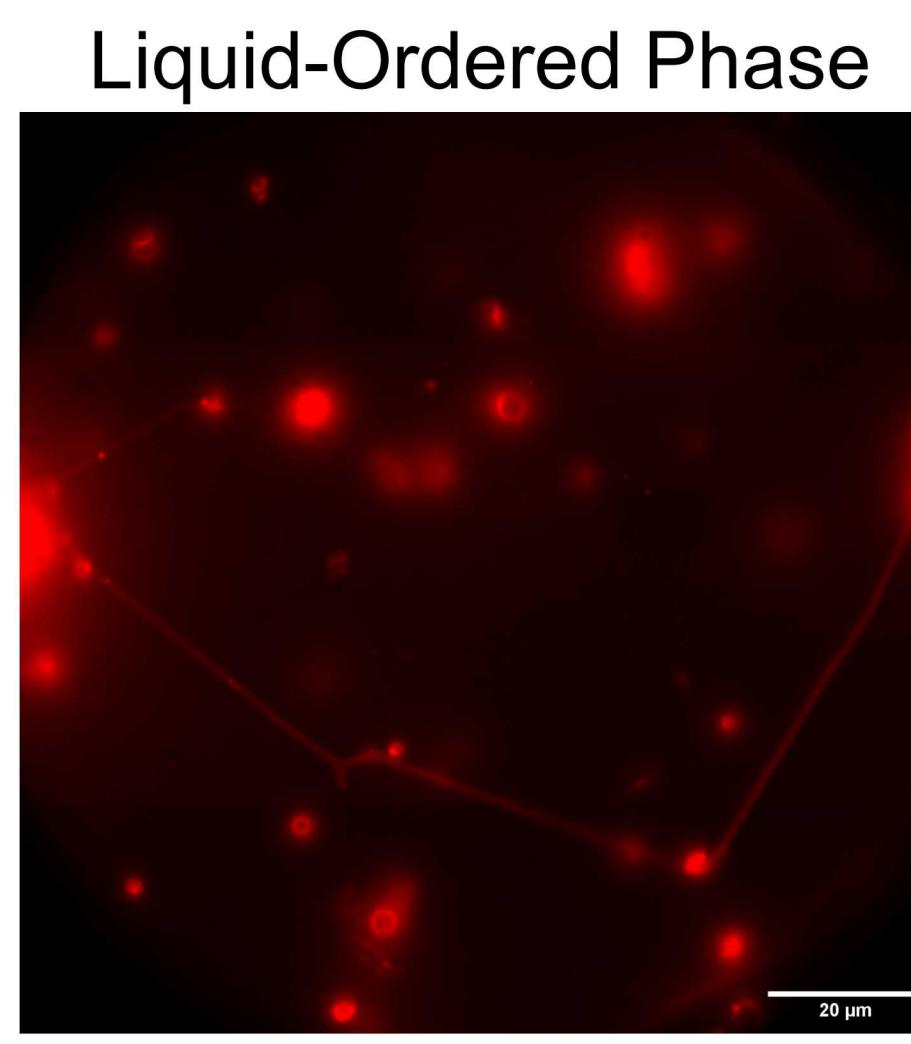
Liquid-Disordered Phase



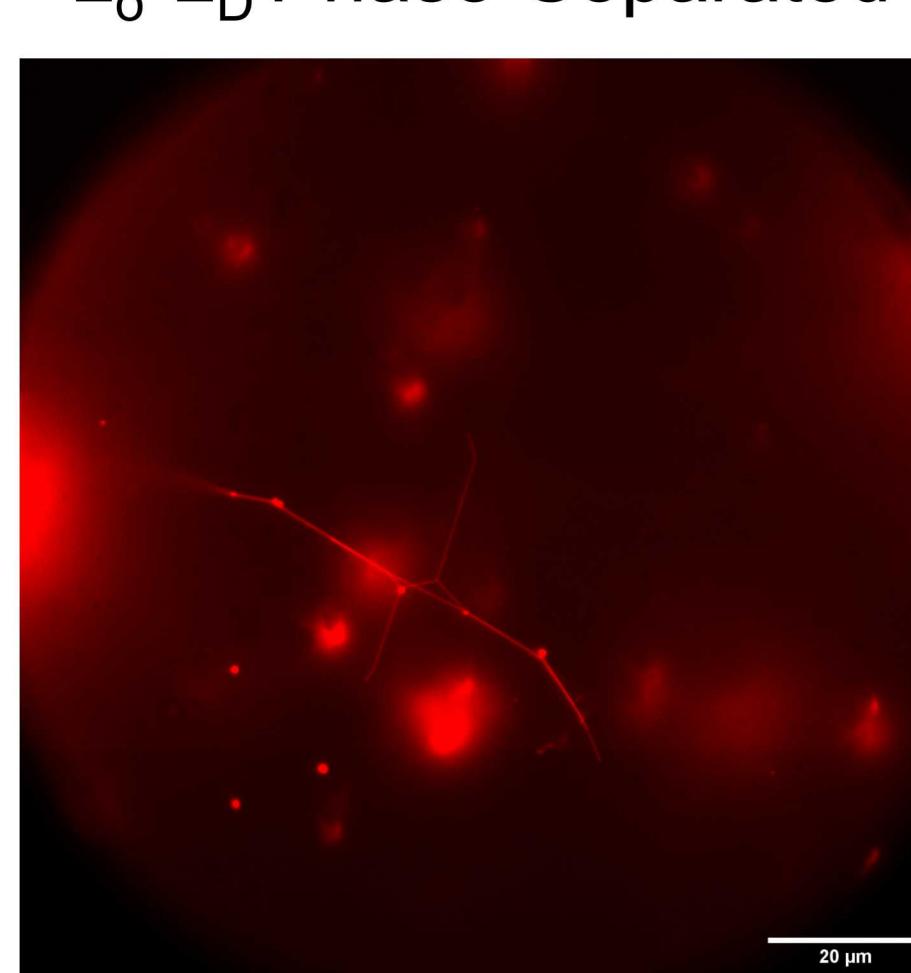
95% DOPC



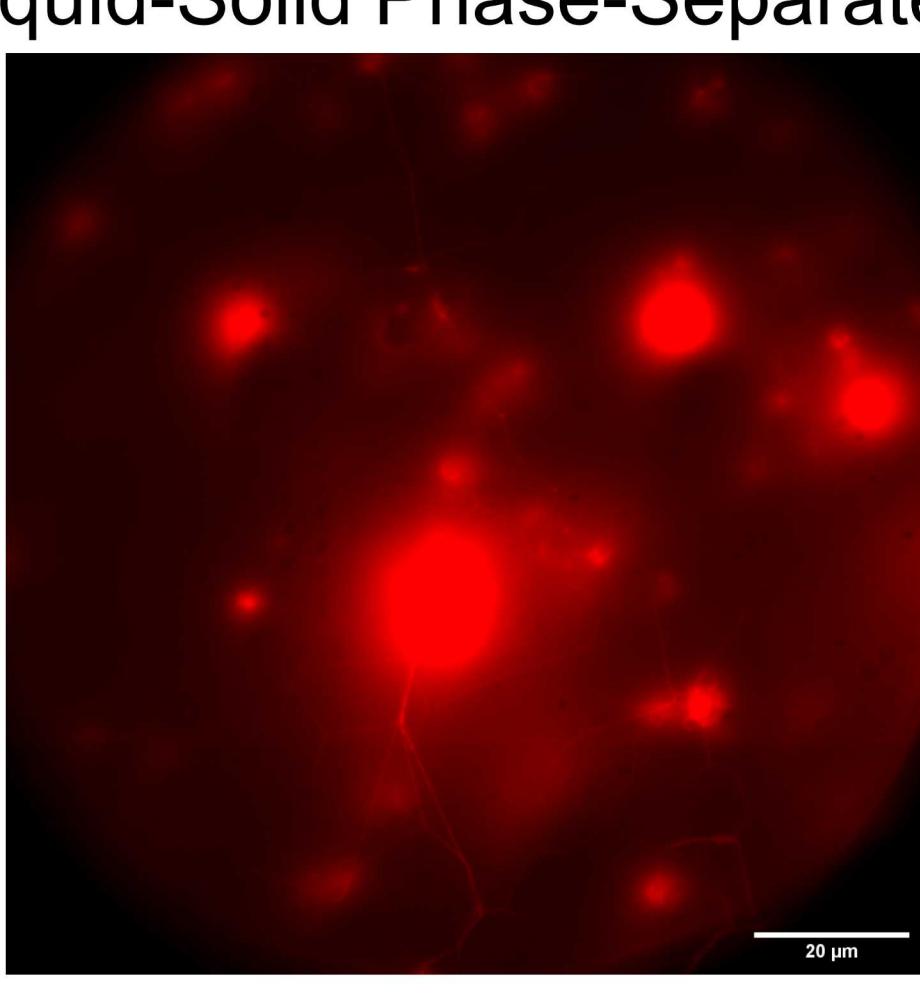
L<sub>O</sub>-L<sub>D</sub> Phase-Separated



60% Cholesterol

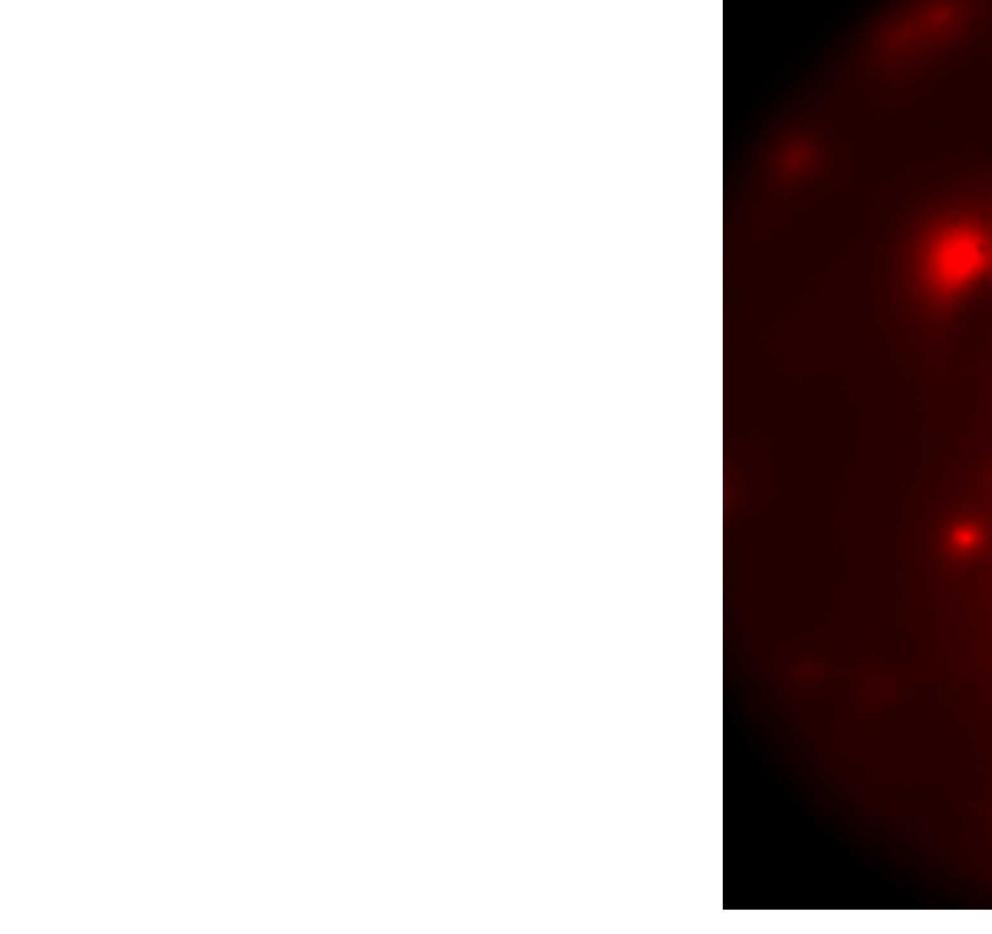


L<sub>O</sub>-L<sub>D</sub> Phase-Separated



45% DOPC

Liquid-Solid Phase-Separated



50% DOPC

## Conclusion

- Large lipid nanotube networks observed in liquid phase membranes.
- Liquid-disordered phase nanotubes were observed to be thin.
- Liquid-ordered phase nanotubes were observed to be thick approximately 3 times thicker than liquid-disordered tubes.