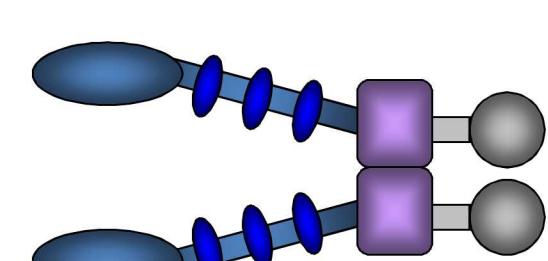


## Introduction

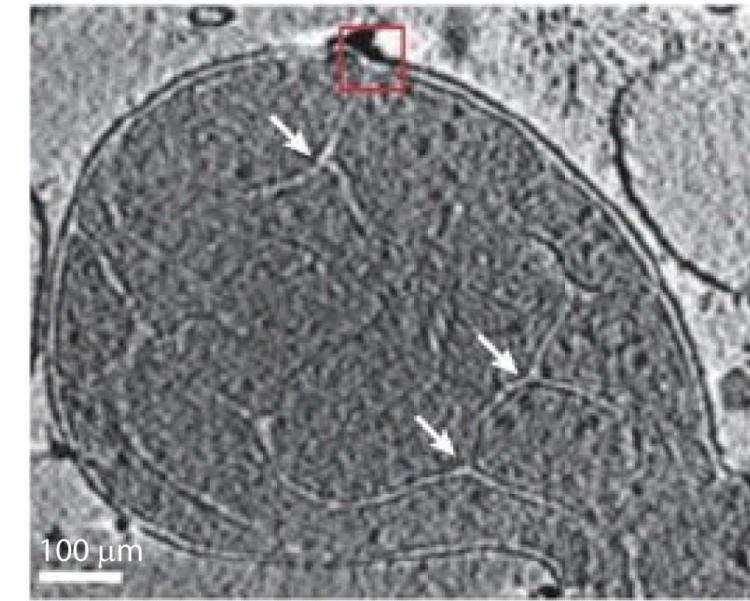
Cytoskeletal filaments and motor proteins (kinesin and myosin) are involved in lipid vesicle transportation and membrane reorganization.

Myosin II (muscle myosin)  
linear motor



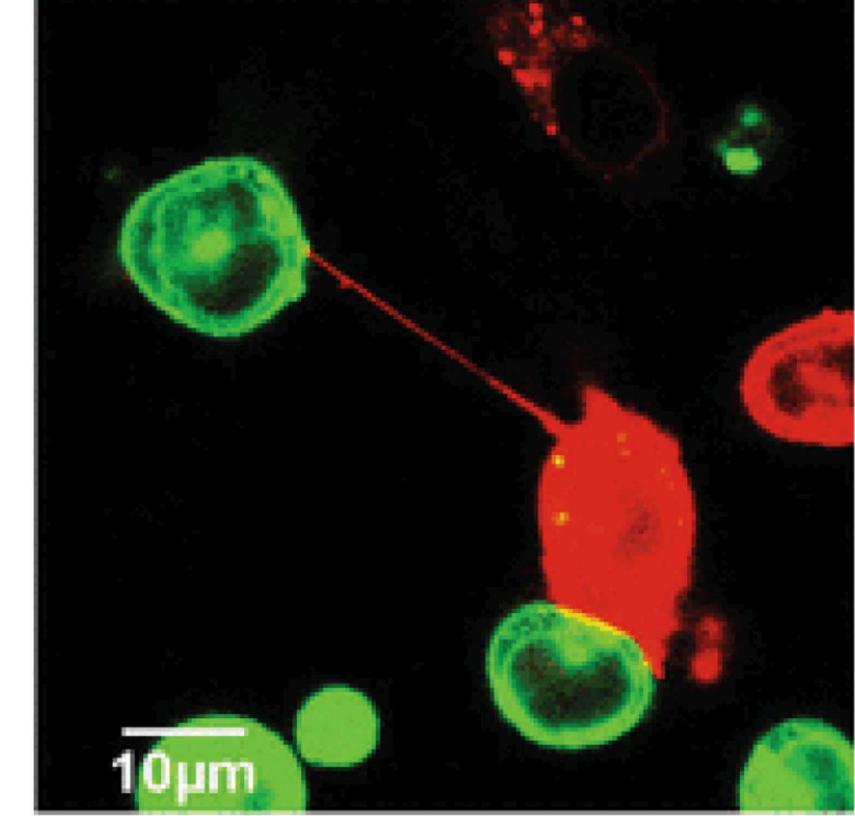
Lipid nanotubes in Nature

Mitochondria



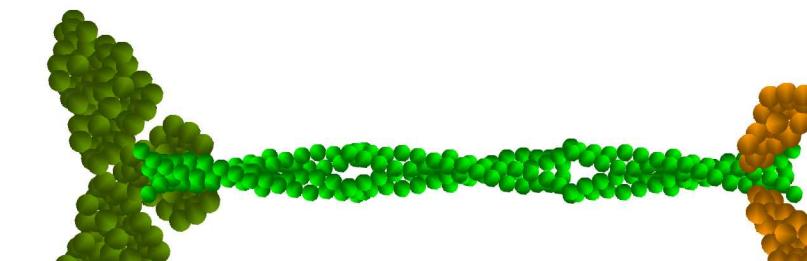
Voeltz et al., (2007) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*

Lipid nanotubes  
in murine B-cells

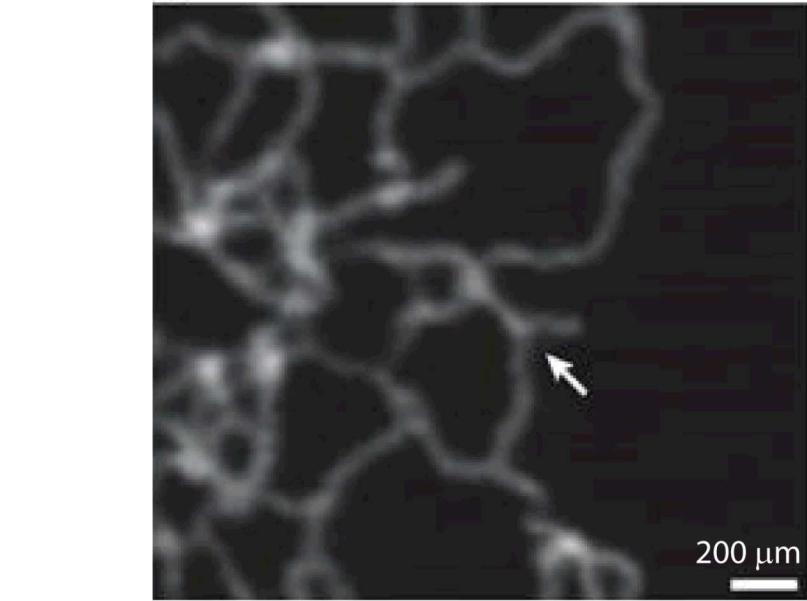


Molnár et al., (2016) *Cell and Mol. Life Sciences*

Kinesin (conventional)  
linear motor

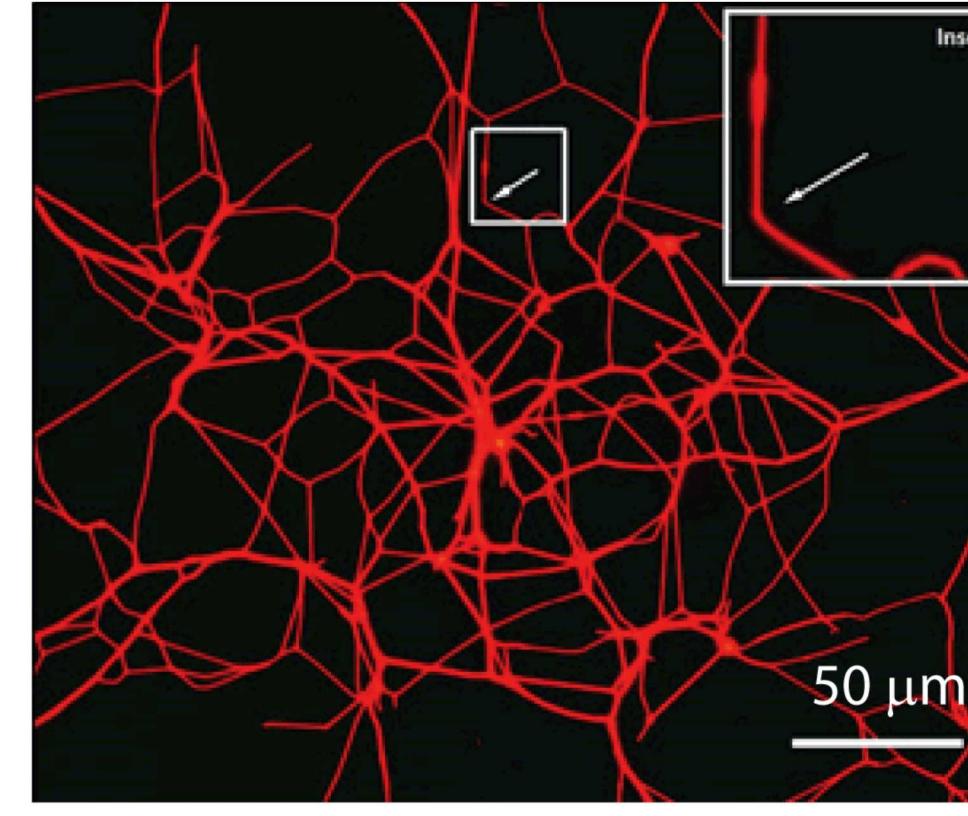


Endoplasmic Reticulum



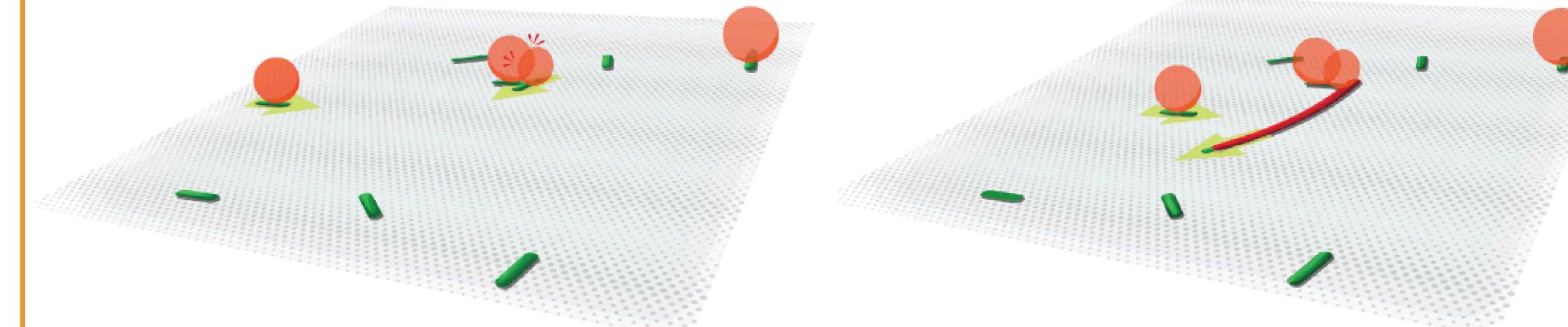
Voeltz et al., (2007) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*

Lipid nanotubes in vitro

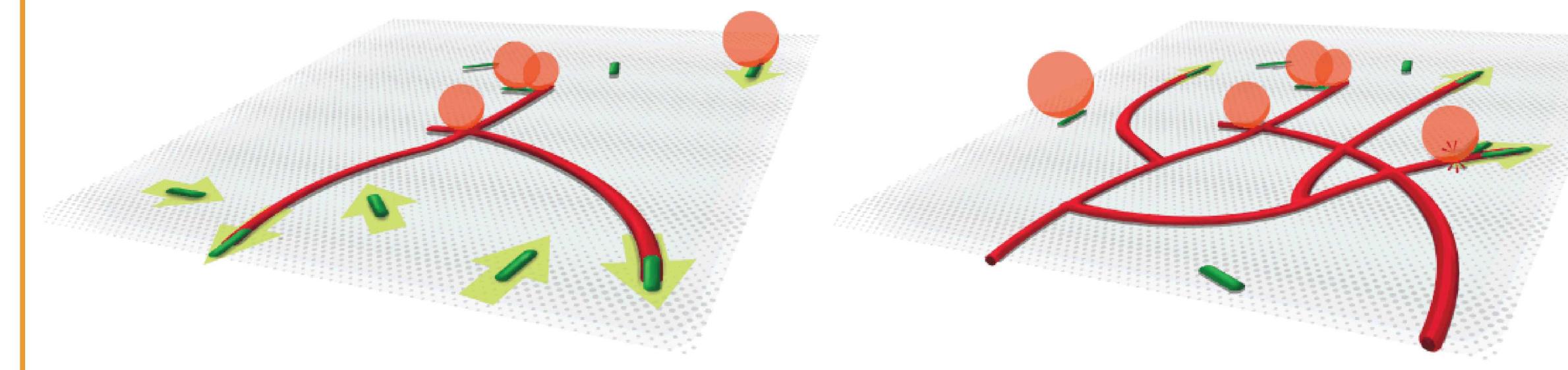


Bouxsein et al., (2013) *Langmuir*

## Methods

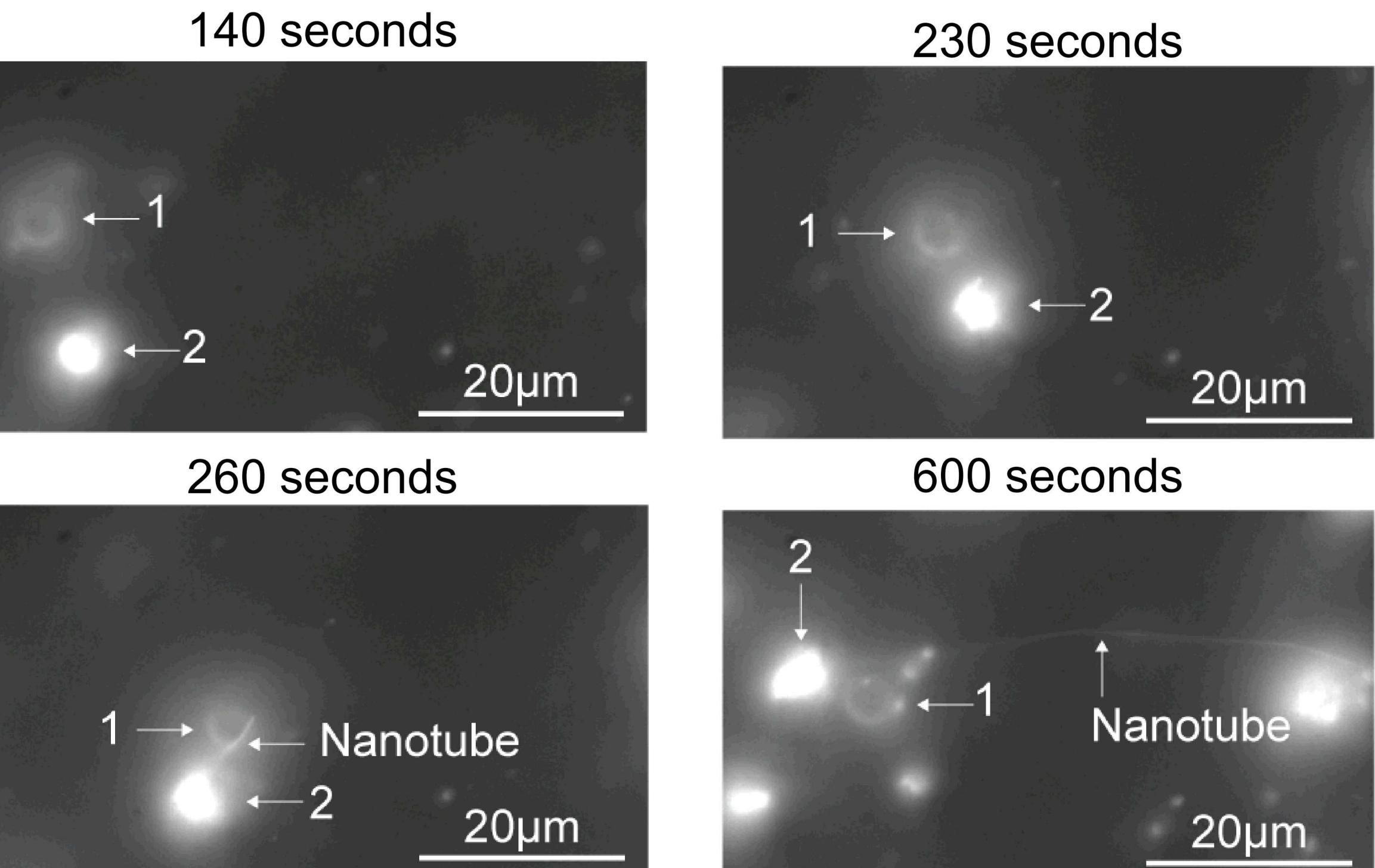


Microtubule motility drives aggregation of GUVs to form  
Lipid nanotube networks

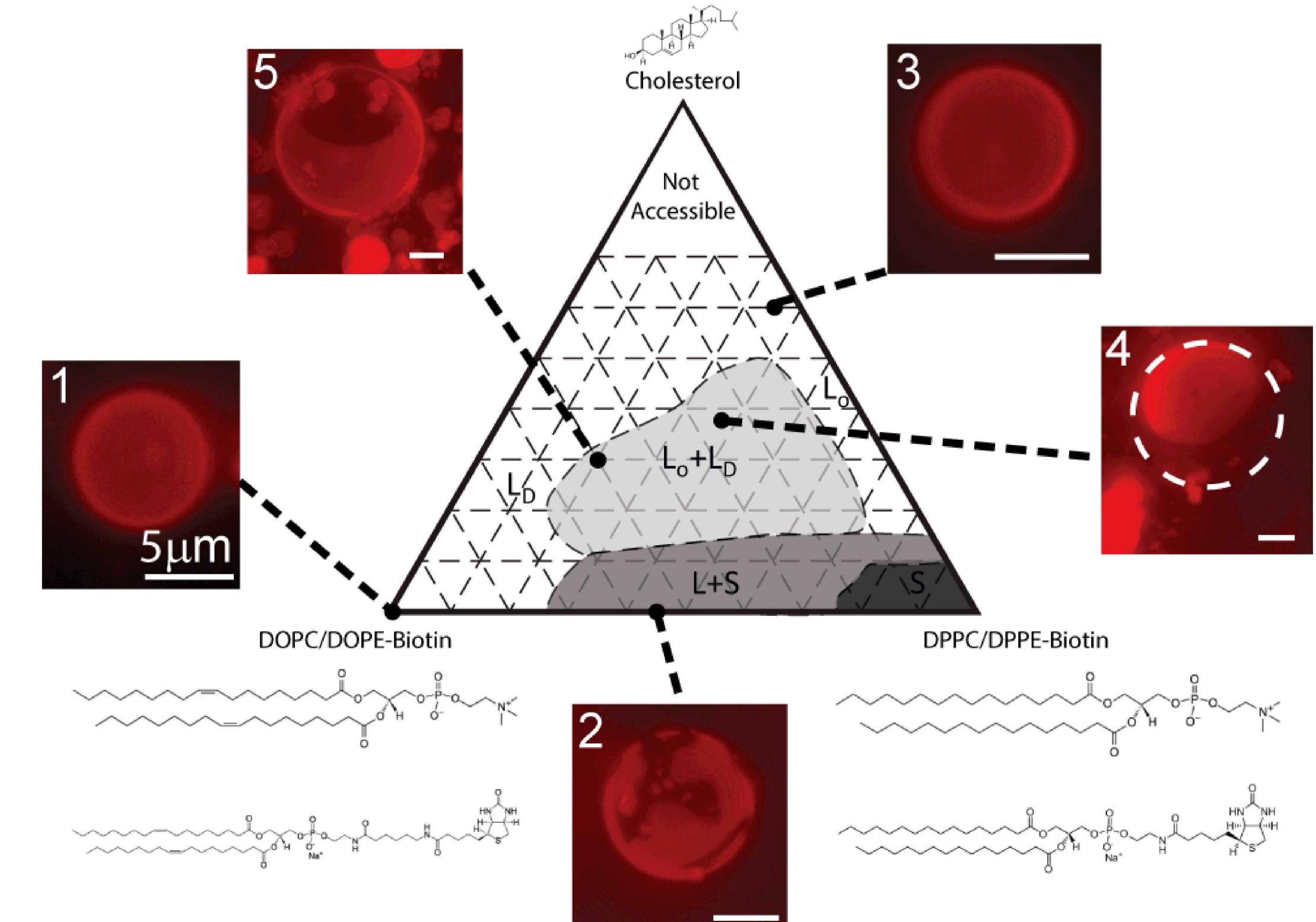


## Results

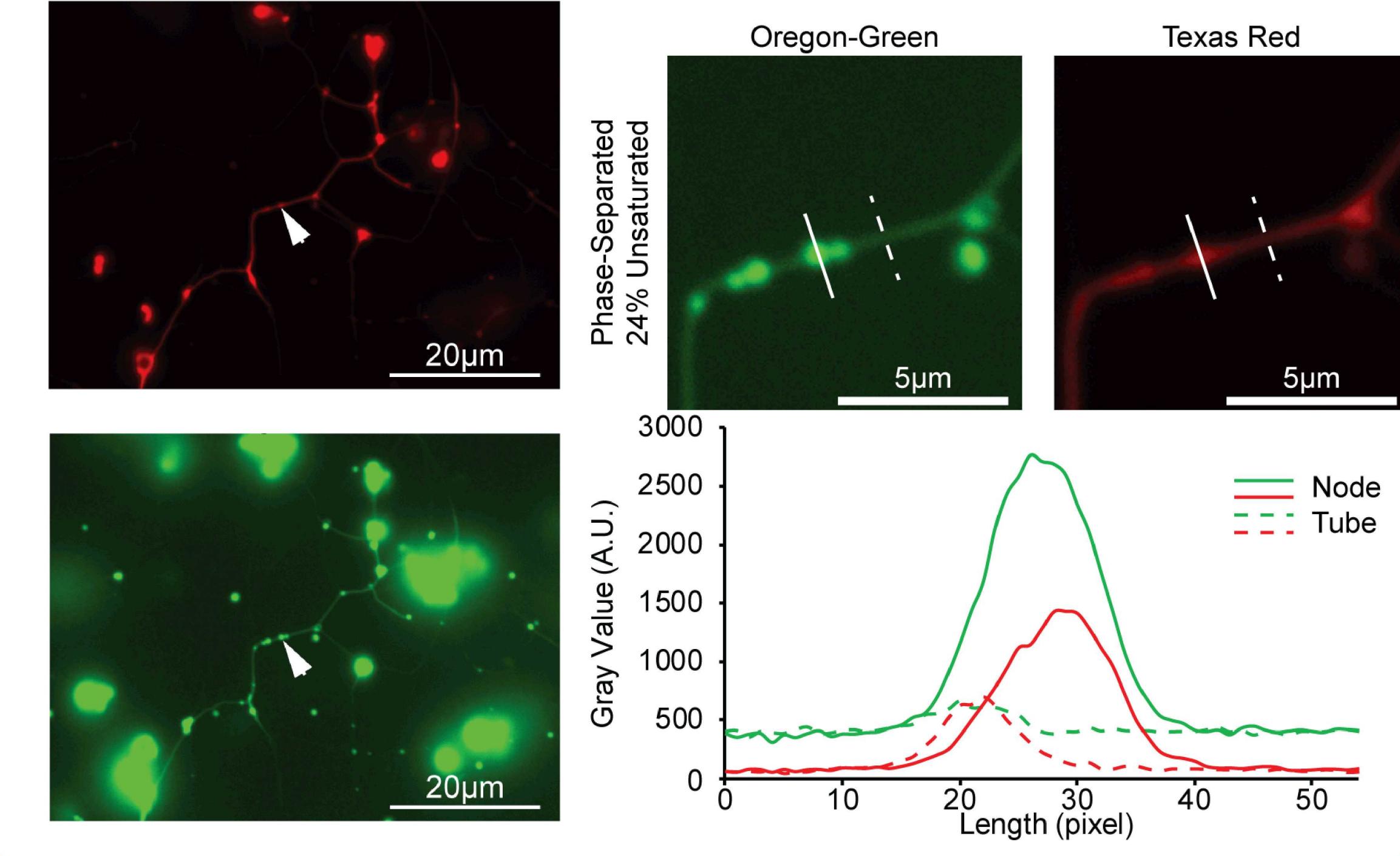
### Inverted motility assay can fabricate GUVs into networks



### Will lipid membrane phase behavior affect nanotubes?

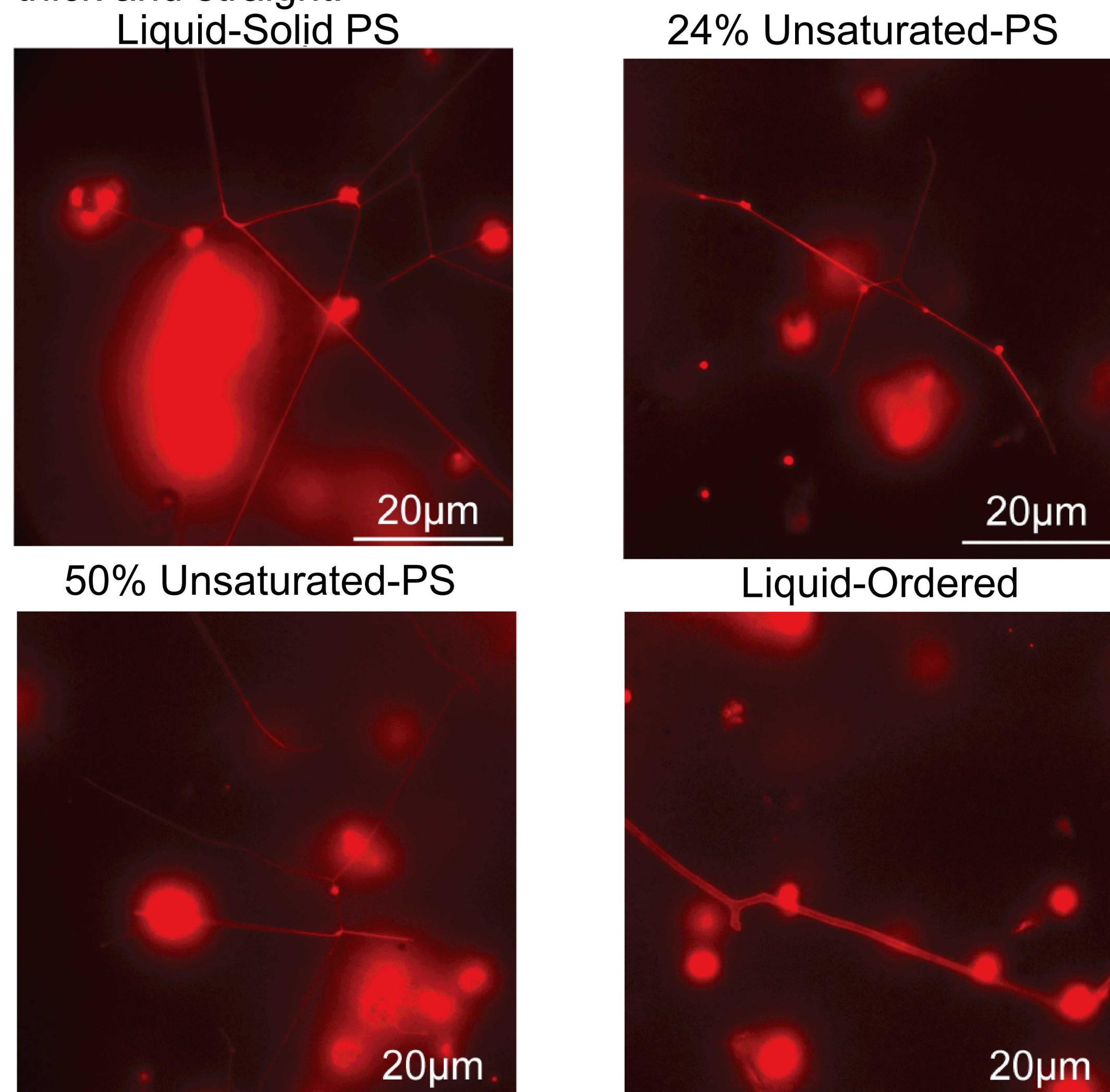


LNTs formed from phase-separated GUVs have nodes enriched in lipids that partition to the liquid-ordered phase

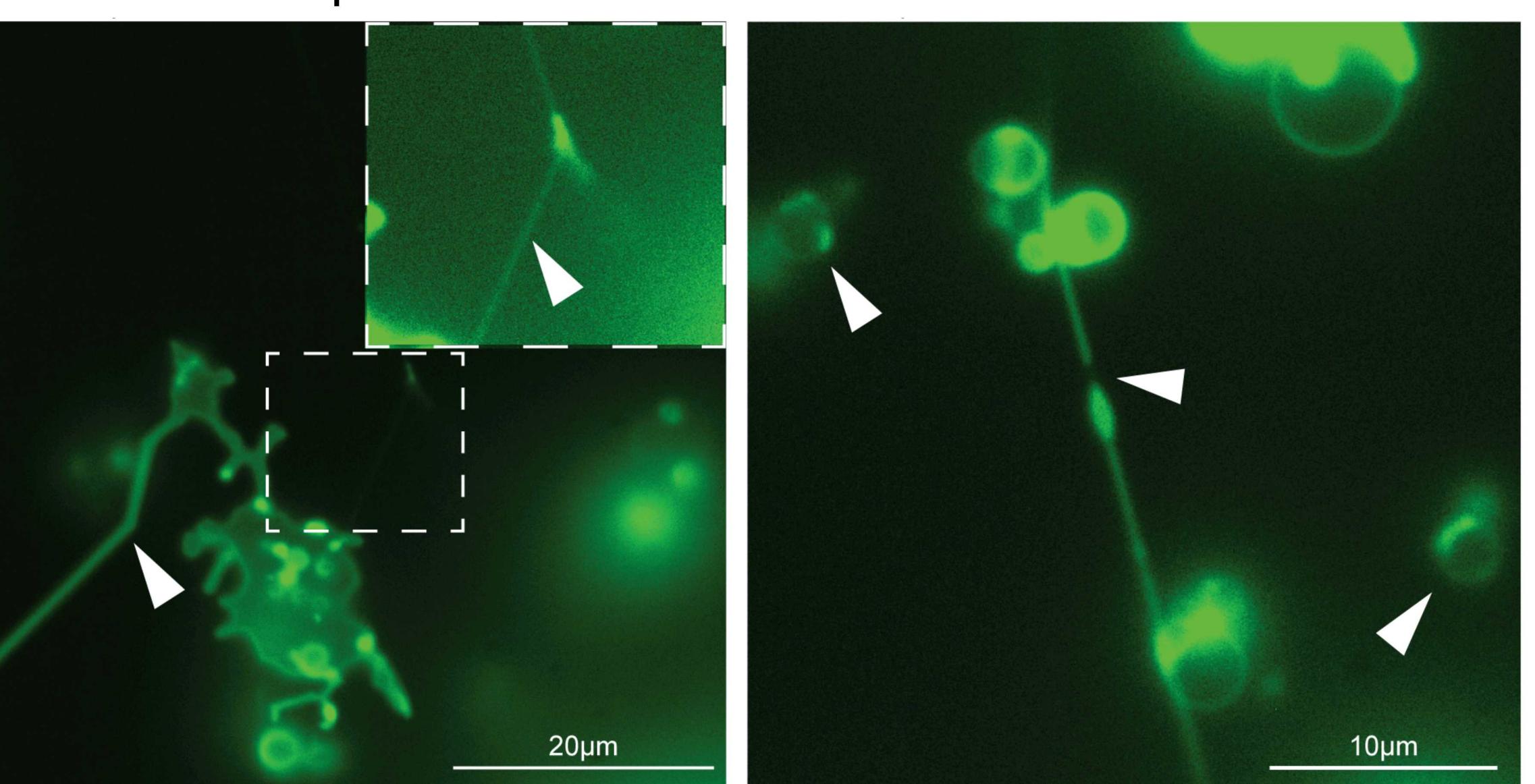


## Results

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.



LNTs from both phases can be extruded from phase-separated GUVs. Phase-separation can occur within LNTs



## 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.