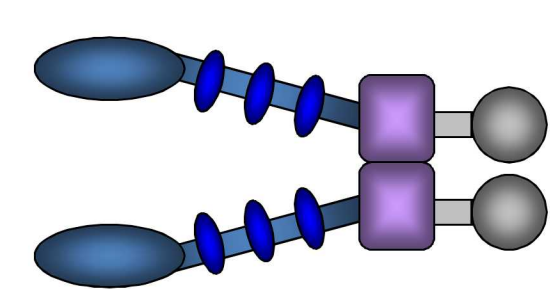


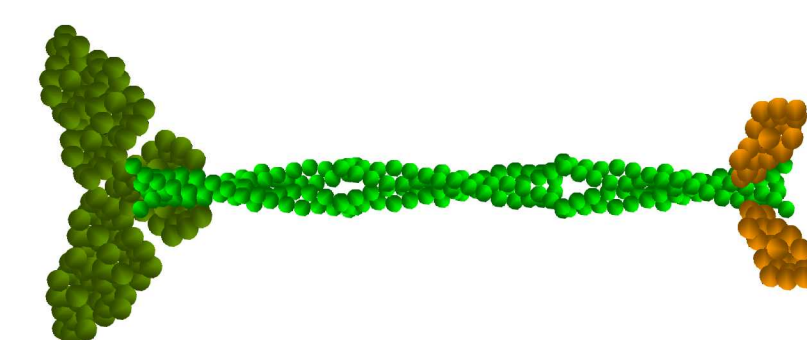
Introduction

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

Myosin II (muscle myosin)
linear motor

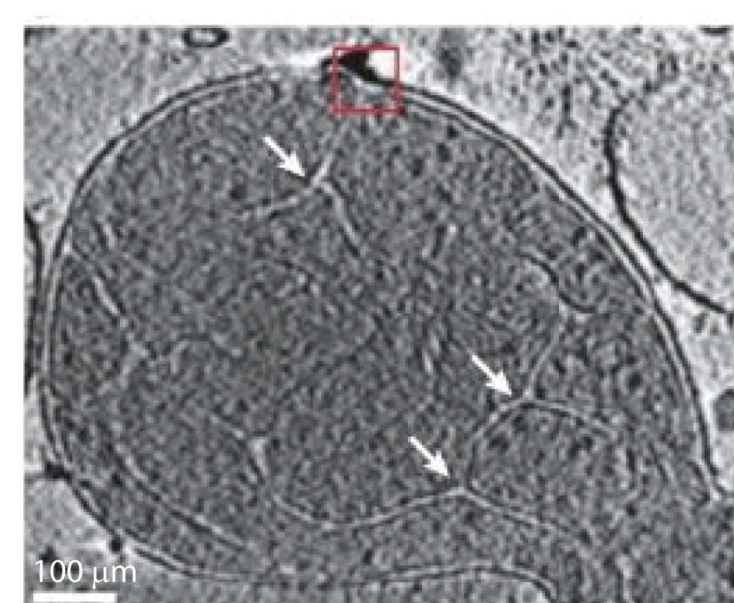


Kinesin (conventional)
linear motor

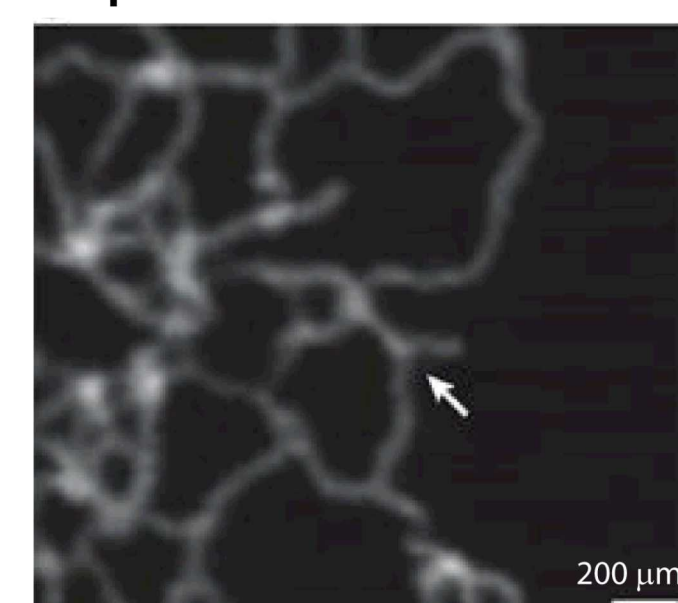


Lipid nanotubes in Nature

Mitochondria



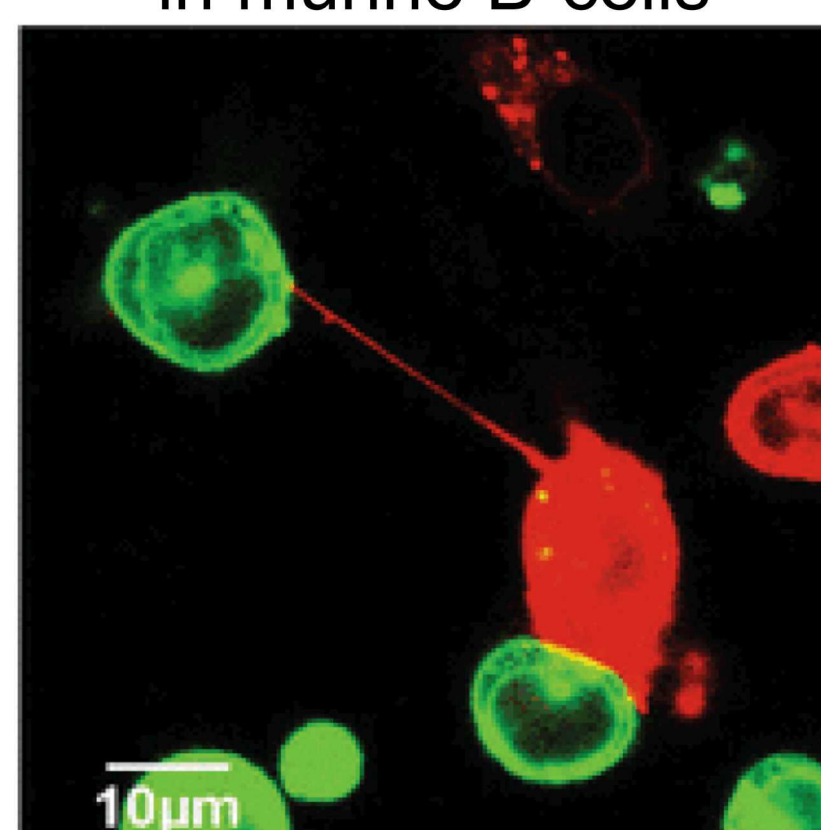
Endoplasmic Reticulum



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

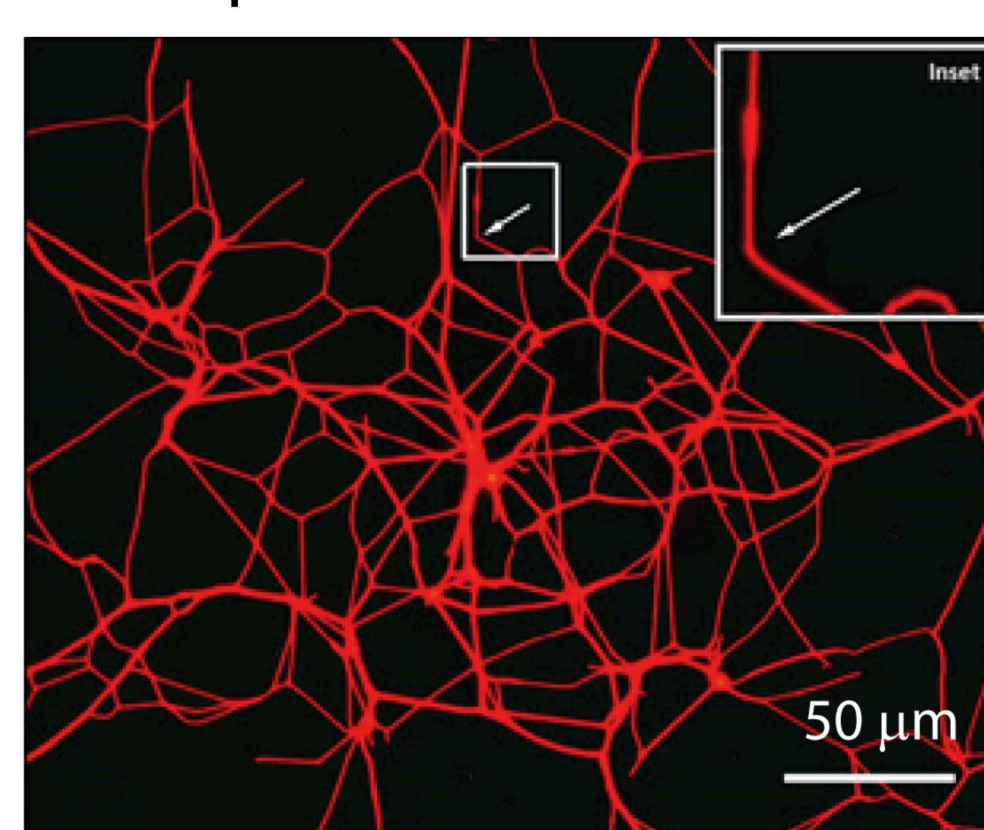
Voeltz et al., (2007) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*

Lipid nanotubes
in murine B-cells



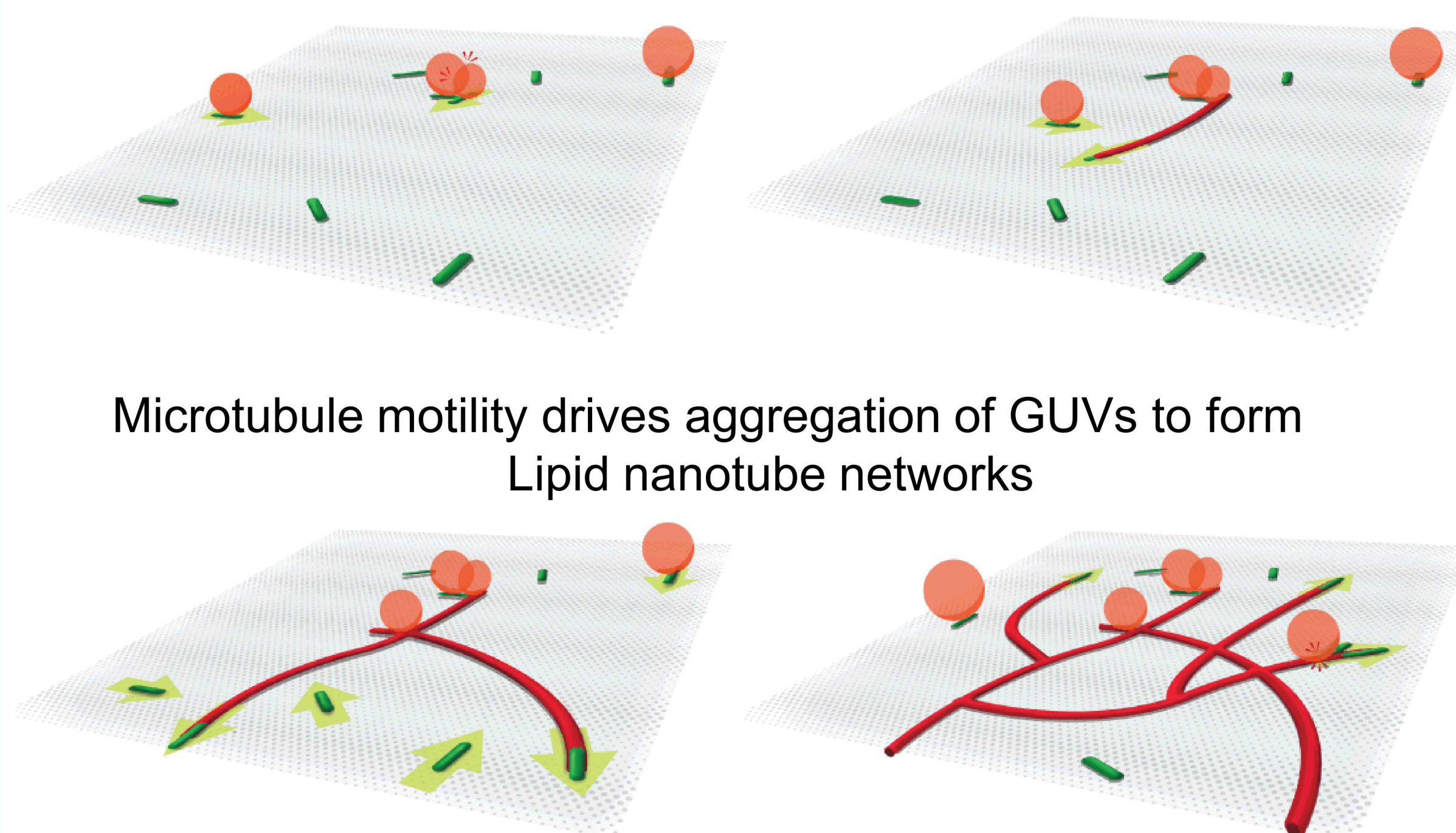
Molnár et al., (2016) *Cell and Mol. Life Sciences*

Lipid nanotubes in vitro



Bouxsein et al., (2013) *Langmuir*

Methods

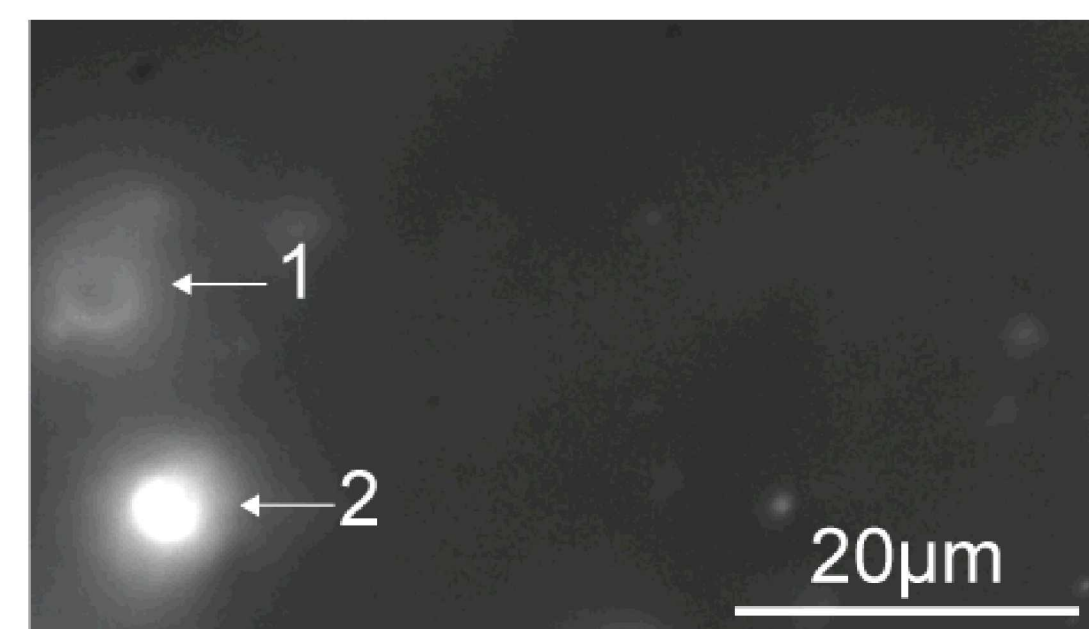


Microtubule motility drives aggregation of GUVs to form
Lipid nanotube networks

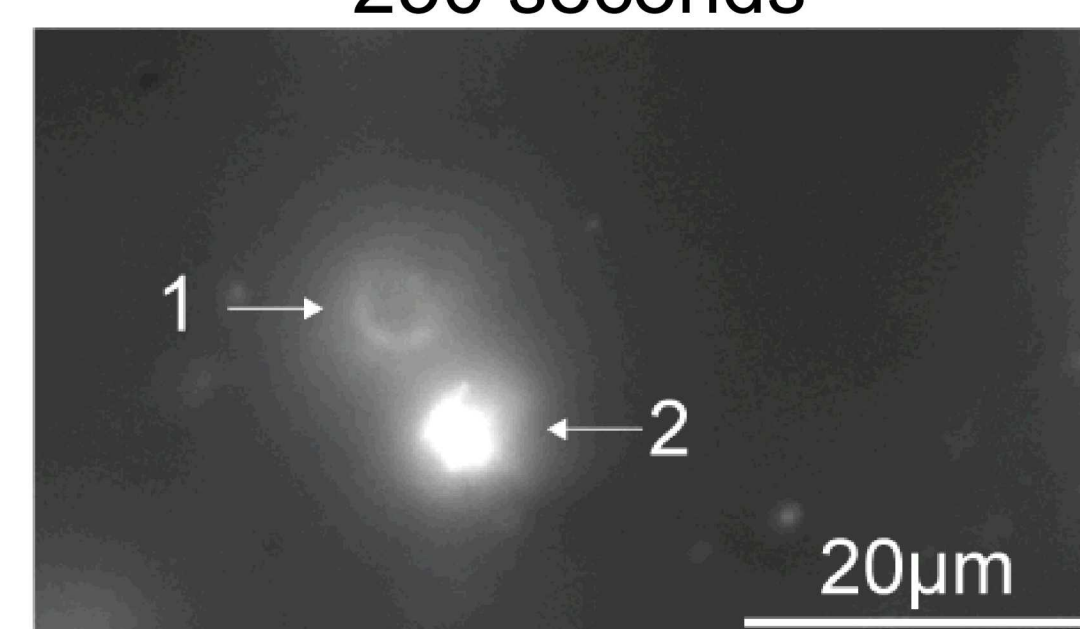
Results

Inverted motility assay can fabricate GUVs into networks

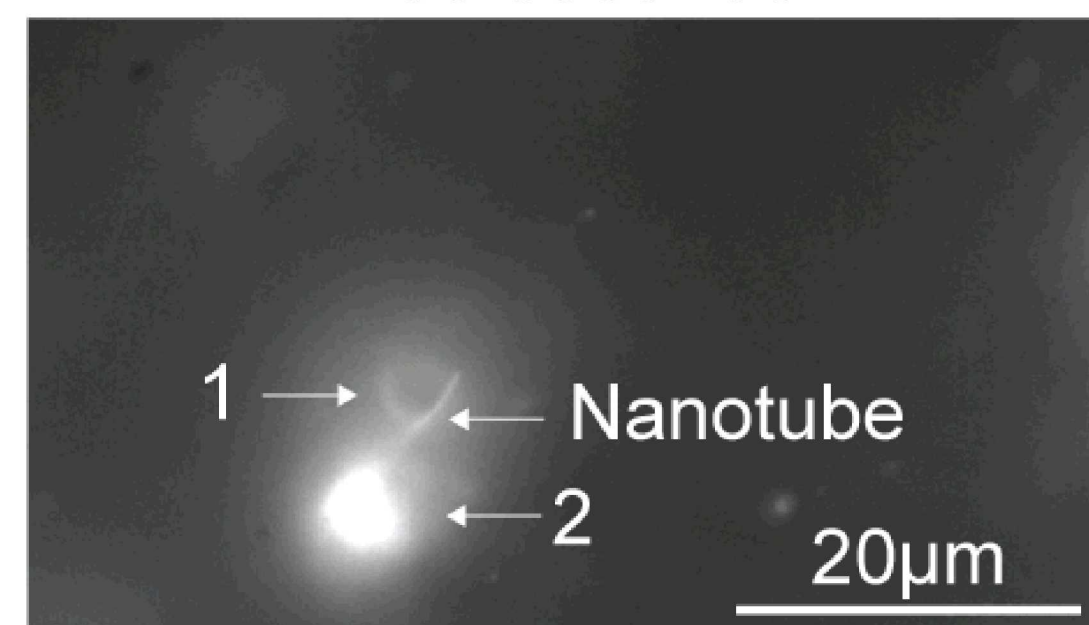
140 seconds



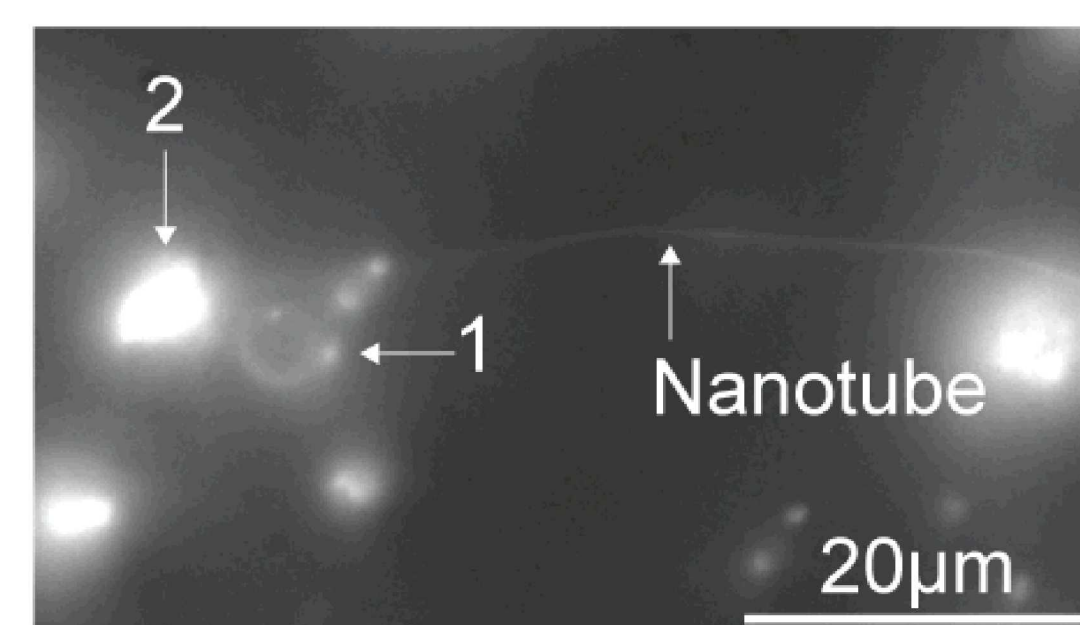
230 seconds



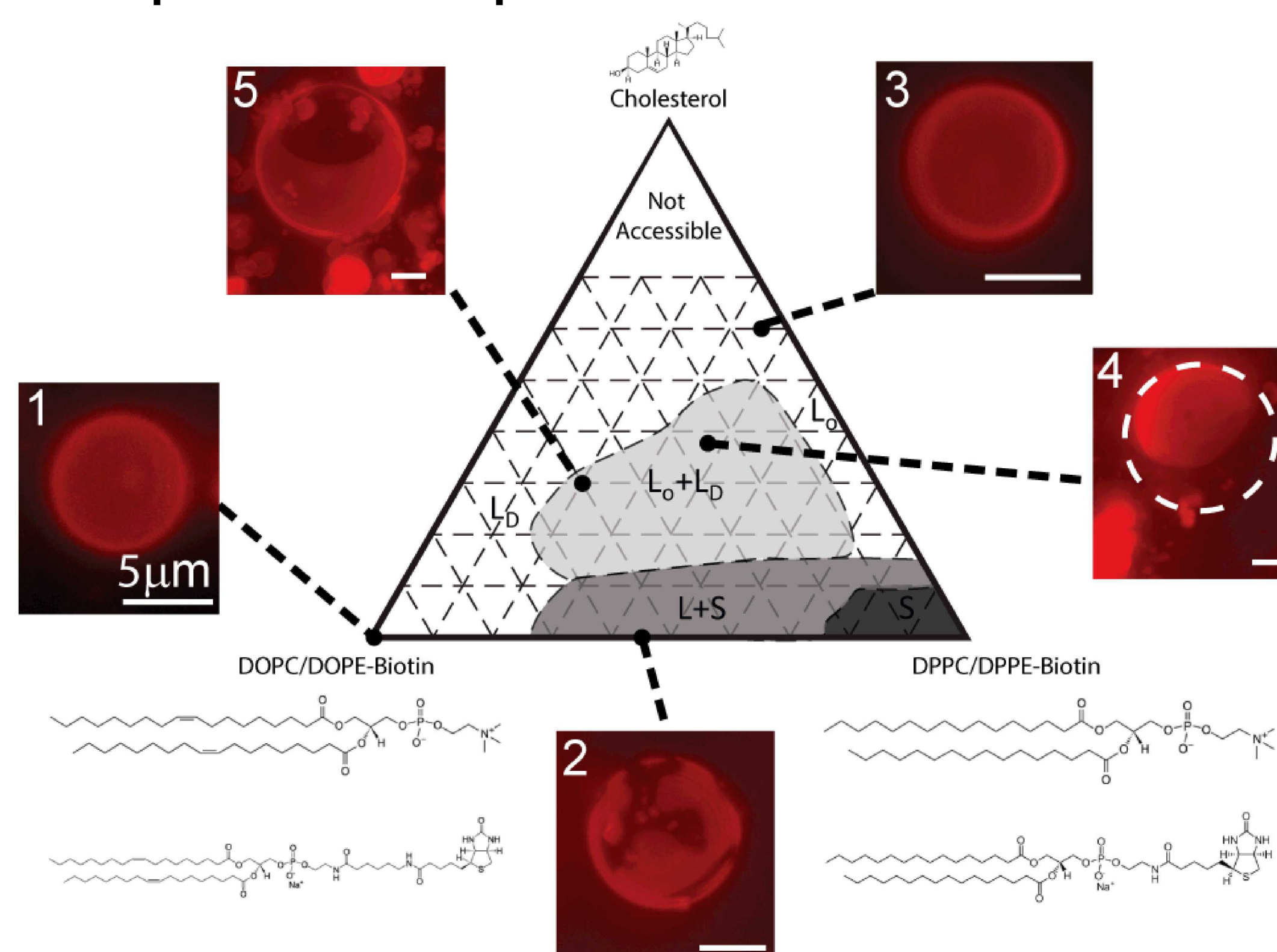
260 seconds



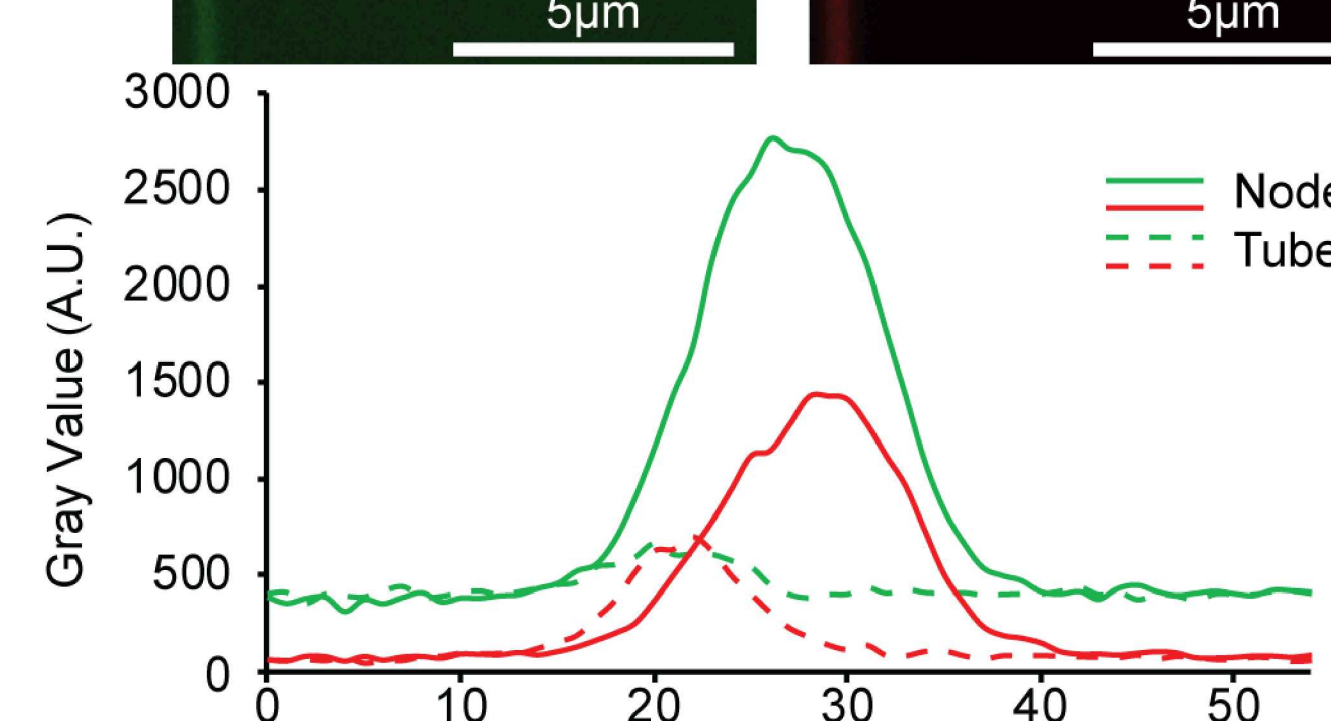
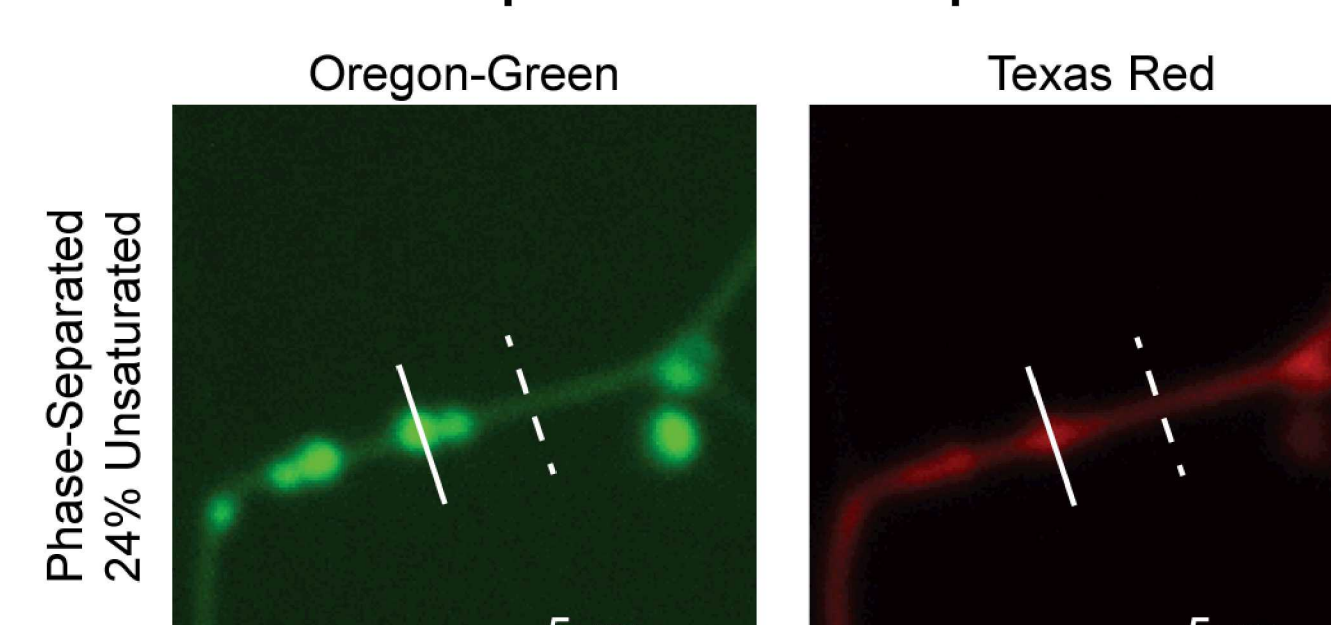
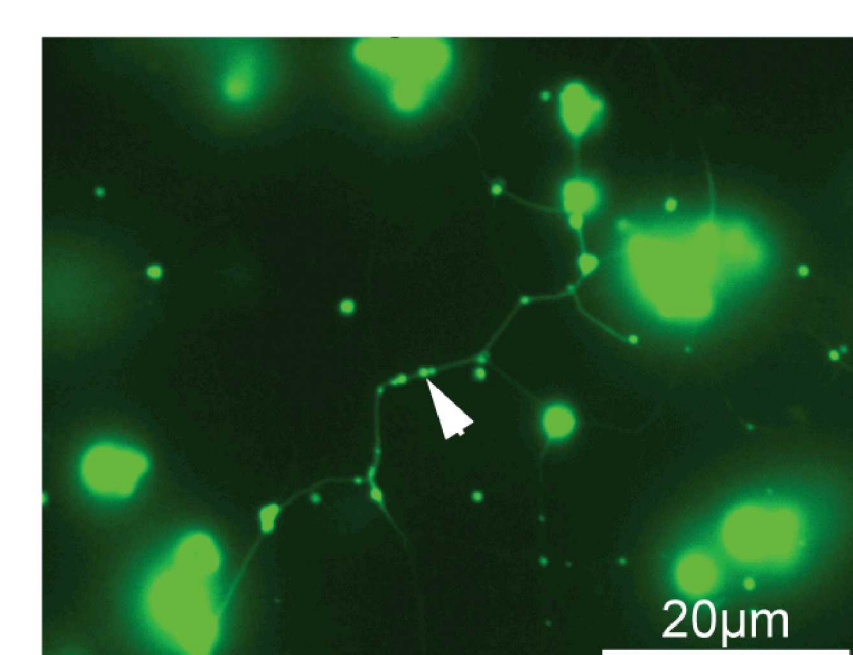
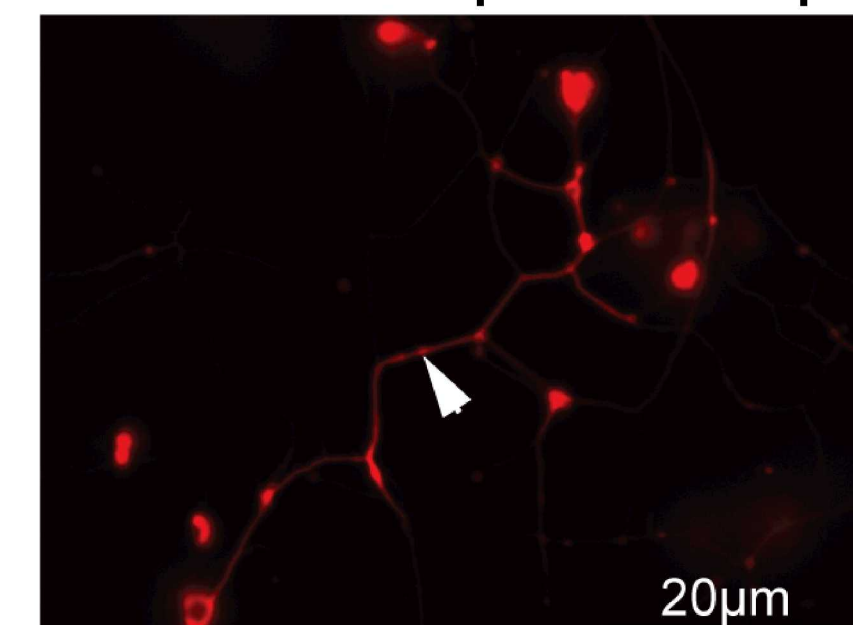
600 seconds



Will lipid membrane phase behavior affect nanotubes?



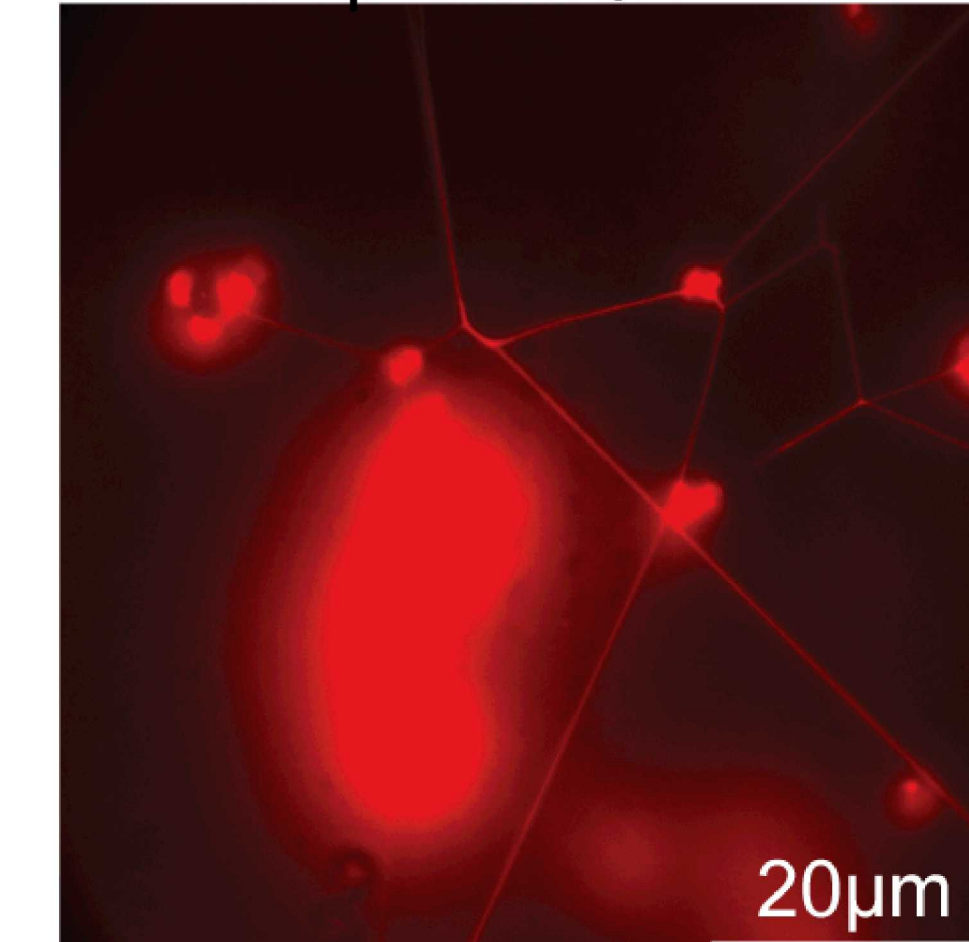
LNTs formed from phase-separated GUVs have nodes
enriched in lipids that partition to the liquid-ordered phase



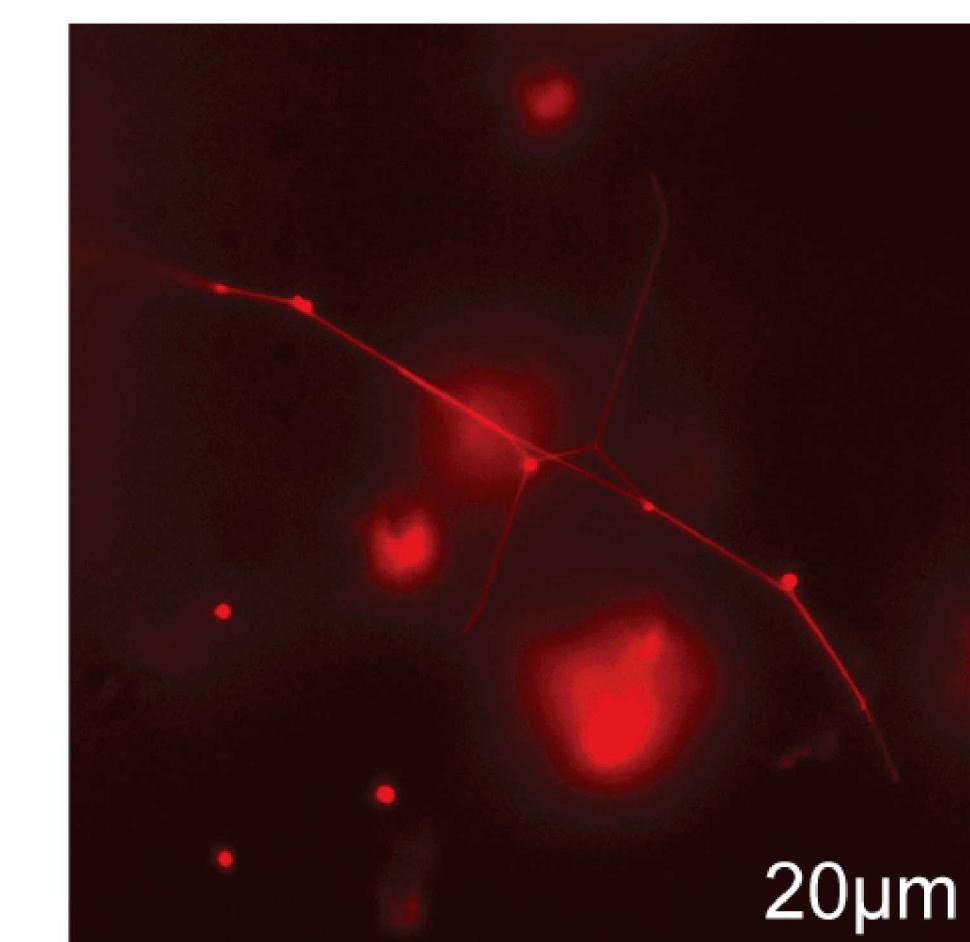
Results

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.

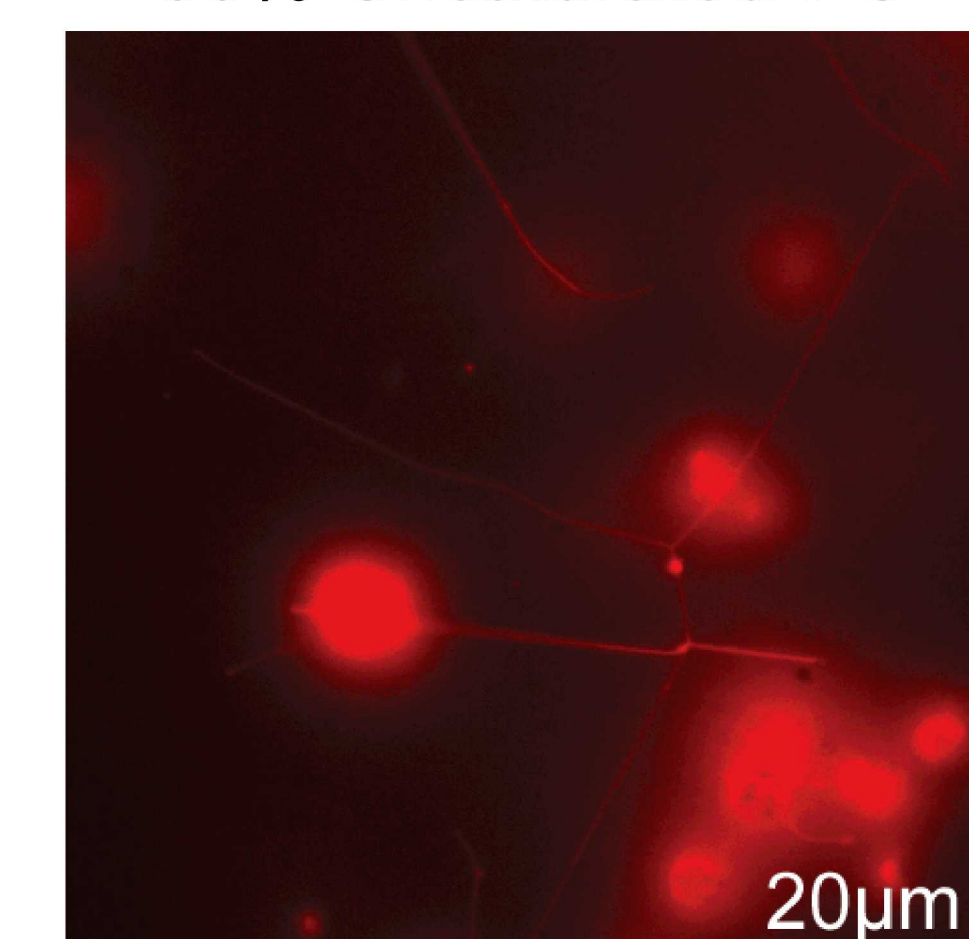
Liquid-Solid PS



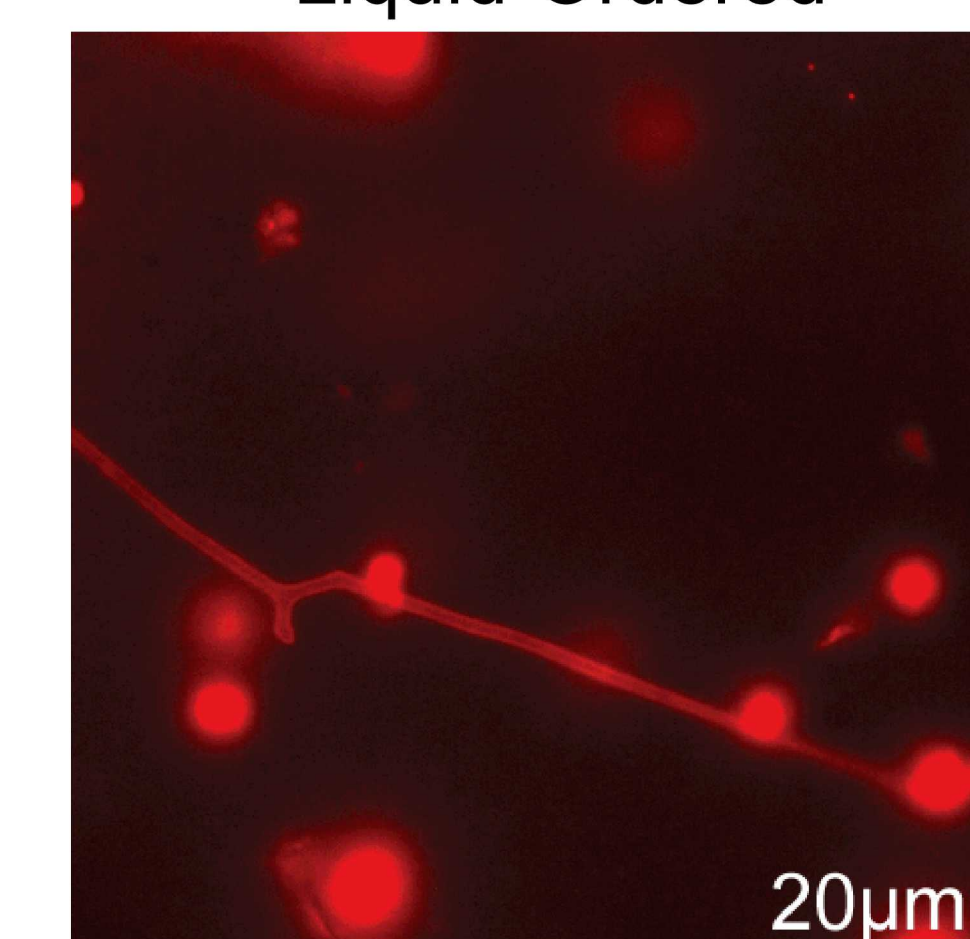
24% Unsaturated-PS



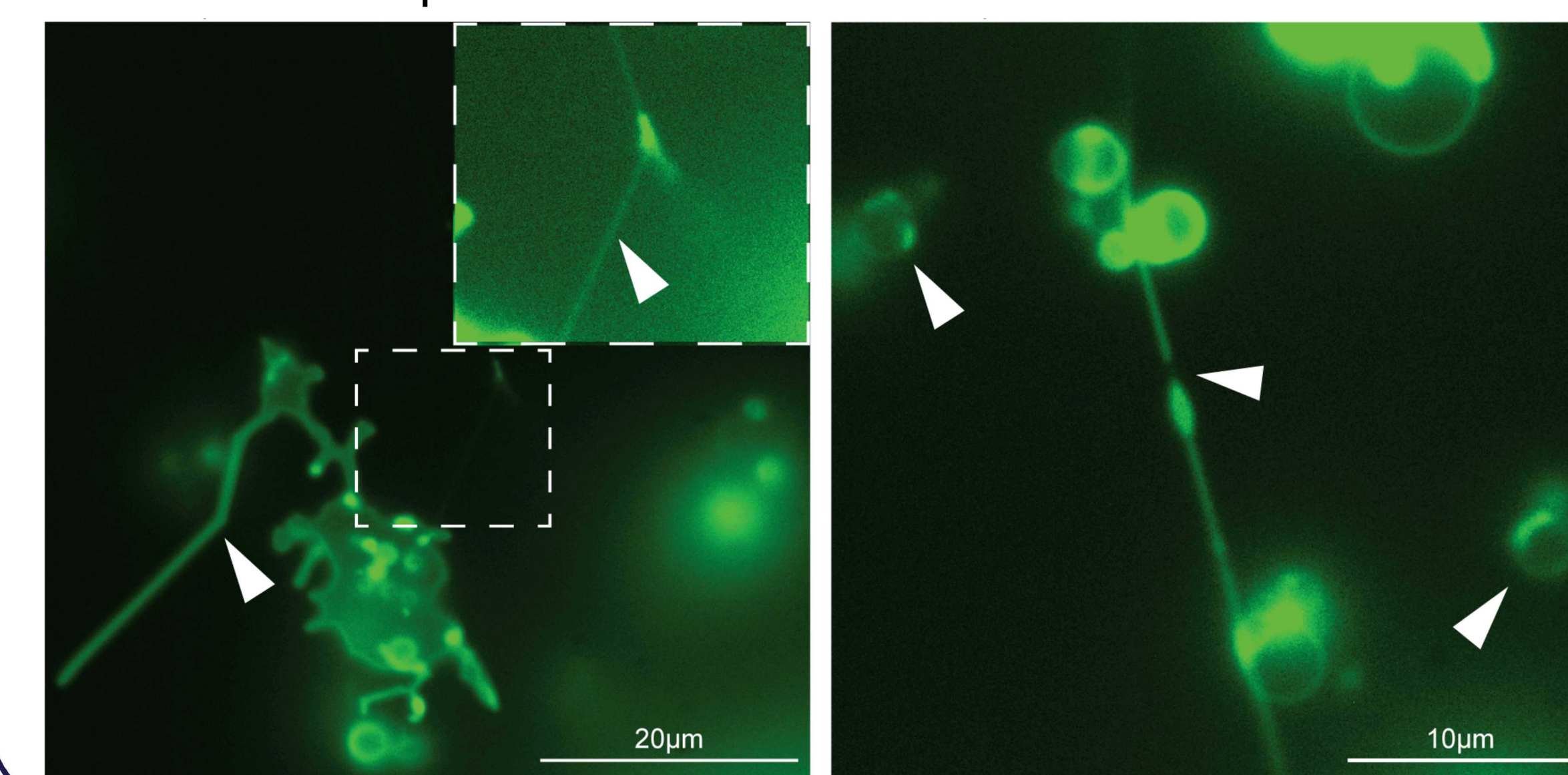
50% Unsaturated-PS



Liquid-Ordered



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.