Brownian Motion in Cells Description (BMC)

1. Note that there is NO eating or drinking in the 111-Lab anywhere, except in rooms 282 & 286 LeConte on the bench with the BLUE stripe around it. Thank You the Staff.

This is a Biophysics experiment. Small particles suspended in a liquid wiggle around furiously. It took the mind of Albert Einstein to change this from a curious observation to an important evidence for the then controversial atomic theory of matter. Einstein realized that the random motions (called Brownian motion) could be explained by the molecular kinetic theory. In 1905, Einstein published a paper that predicted a relationship between the mean-squared magnitude of Brownian excursions and the size of molecules. Now all that remained was to do the experiment. Jean Perrin won the Nobel Prize in 1926 for his work confirming Einstein’s hypothesis.

Perrin’s experimental confirmation of Einstein’s equation was an important piece of evidence to help settle a debate about the nature of matter that had begun nearly 2000 years earlier in the time of Democritus and Anaxagoras. Since then, a thorough understanding of Brownian motion has become essential for diverse fields ranging from polymer physics to biophysics, aerodynamics to statistical mechanics, and even stock option pricing.

Thank you to Professor Jan T Liphardt for his ideas for this experiment. This experiment has also been made possible by the generous donations from the Stanford Research Systems to the University of California at Berkeley Physics 111-Laboratory. Thank you very much.

1. Pre-requisites: Microsoft Windows, Matlab knowledge
2. Days Alloted for the Experiment: 7
3. Consecutive days: No

To get a copy of the Full Lab Write-up click on each link below and print separately

I. Brownian Motion in Cells (current page)
II. Simulating Brownian Motion [1]
III. Experimental Procedures [2]
IV. BMC Software [3]

This lab will be graded 30% on theory, 30% on technique, and 40% on analysis. For more information, see the Advanced Lab Syllabus [4].

Comments: E-mail Don Orlando [5]

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Before the 1st Day of Lab

Complete the following before your scheduled start date of the experiment:

1. View the video on Brownian Motion in Cells.
2. Read this document all the way through and skim the other wiki pages for this lab.
3. Complete the BMC Pre Lab and Evaluation sheets. Print it out, then turn it in filled out with your answers. The Pre-Lab must be printed separately. Discuss the experiment and pre-lab questions with any faculty member or GSI and get it signed off by that faculty member or GSI. Turn in the signed pre-lab sheet with your lab report.
4. Decide which combinations of bead size, viscosity, and solute you will use in your Investigation I. Effect of particle size and fluid properties on Brownian motion.
5. Before you make observations with the microscope, you will Run the Simulating Brownian Motion in Matlab exercise and be prepared to discuss the ways of visualizing and analyzing particle motion. A sample simulation script is provided. Show your simulation results and the answers to the following questions to a GSI or professor before you start. Copy the folder "Brownian Motion Software" on the ‘C’ drive to your ‘My Documents’ folder and run it there.
6. Last day of the experiment please fill out the Experiment Evaluation.

Run the ‘Brownian Motion in Matlab’ exercise.

1. NOTE: To close the program windows just X out the camera window, it will close ALL windows.
Intracellular Transport

The second part of this experiment consists of observing the motion of particles inside a living cell. Cells transport food, waste, information, etc. in membrane-bound vesicles, which are visible under a light microscope. An old-fashioned view of a cell was that it is a “bag of water” containing various enzymes in which matter is transported passively by diffusion. Though diffusion is an important mechanism, it is too slow and random for long-distance transport and directing materials where they are most needed, especially in larger cells. It is now understood that cells have highly developed and intricate mechanisms for directed transport of materials.

Most motions within and of cells involve two components, a cytoskeletal fiber that serves as a track, and a **motor protein**, that does the work. The motor molecule uses energy from the hydrolysis of one ATP molecule to bind to the fiber, bend to pull itself along the fiber, and release, all of which constitutes one “step.” For an animation of this stepping process, see this [movie animation].

The eukaryotic cytoskeleton. Actin filaments are shown in red, microtubules in green, and the nuclei are in blue.

## Objectives

- **Learn what real experimental physics is about.
- Learn the synergy between experimental and theoretical work.
- Learn to use pieces of equipment that are commonly used in research.
- Learn how measurements are performed, analyzed, and interpreted.
- Learn how to present your work and results.
- Learn problem solving strategies.
- Learn how to manage and organize your time.

## Introduction

### Brownian Motion

If you have ever looked at an aqueous sample through a microscope, you have probably noticed that every small particle you see wiggles about continuously. Robert Brown, a British botanist, was not the first person to observe these motions, but perhaps the first person to recognize the significance of this observation. Experiments quickly established the basic features of these movements. Among other things, the magnitude of the fluctuations depended on the size of the particle, and there was no difference between “live” objects, such as plant pollen, and things such as rock dust. Apparently, finely crushed pieces of an Egyptian mummy also displayed these fluctuations.

Brown noted: “The movements arose neither from currents in the fluid, nor from its gradual evaporation, but belonged to the particle itself.

This effect may have remained a curiosity had it not been for A. Einstein and M. Smoluchowski. They realized that these particle movements made perfect sense in the context of the then developing kinetic theory of fluids. If matter is composed of atoms that collide frequently with other atoms, they reasoned, then even relatively large objects such as pollen grains would exhibit random movements. This last sentence contains the ingredients for several Nobel prizes!

Indeed, Einstein’s interpretation of Brownian motion as the outcome of continuous bombardment by atoms immediately suggested a direct test of the atomic theory of matter. J. Perrin received the 1926 Nobel Prize for validating Einstein’s predictions, thus confirming the atomic theory of matter.

Since then, the field has exploded; a thorough understanding of Brownian motion is essential for everything from polymer physics to biophysics, aerodynamics, and statistical mechanics. One of the aims of this lab is to directly reproduce the experiments of J. Perrin that led to his Nobel Prize. A translation of the key work is included in the reprint folder. Have a look – he used latex spheres, and we will use polystyrene spheres; otherwise the experiments will be identical. In addition to reproducing Perrin’s results, you will probe further by looking at the effect of varying solvent molecule size.

The eukaryotic cytoskeleton. Actin filaments are shown in red, microtubules in green, and the nuclei are in blue.
Virtually all cell types exhibit directed intracellular transport, but some cell types are particularly suitable for transport studies. Fish-scale pigment cells work well, since a large fraction of the cargoes that are transported are pigmented and thus easy to observe—the disadvantage is that you would need to bring a living fish into lab as a source of these cells. For convenience, we will use epidermal cells from onion bulbs that you can easily acquire in a grocery store. With some care, a single layer of cells can be peeled off from an inner section of the onion bulb and mounted flat on a slide.

In this experiment, we will be viewing the movement of vesicles within the cytoplasm of onion epidermal cells, shown above as they appear in bright-field and dark-field microscopy. The layers you see in an onion bulb develop into leaves when it sprouts. Both sides of the leaf are covered with an epidermis consisting of brick-shaped cells, each with a cell wall and cell membrane on the outside. Most of the interior of the cell is filled with a clear fluid vacuole that functions in storage and in maintenance of hydrostatic pressure essential to the stiffness of the plant (the difference between crisp lettuce and wilted lettuce). The cytoplasm, containing all of the other cell contents, occurs in a thin layer between the cell membrane and the vacuole, and in thin extensions through the vacuole called transvacuolar strands. It is within the cytoplasm that you will be observing directed transport of vesicles by an actin-based mechanism. These vesicles are spherical or rod-shaped organelles such as mitochondria, spherosomes, and peroxisomes, ranging in size from 0.5 to 3 microns. The diagram of an onion cell below shows the location of the cell wall, cytoplasm and vesicles in a typical cell; you will not be able to see much of the endoplasmic reticulum or the vacuole depicted because of their transparency. Under the microscope, you will notice the vesicles are located just along the edges of the cell, or near the top and bottom surface if you focus up and down. When you see a narrow band of moving vesicles in the center of the cell, it is located in a transvacuolar strand, which may be a handy place to study motion.

In plant cells, vesicles are transported along actin fibers by myosin motor molecules. An actin filament is composed of two intertwined actin chains, about 7 nm in diameter. An actin fiber is considered structurally polar, having a (+) end and a (-) end, and most myosin motors move only towards the (+) end of the actin fiber. In order to reverse the direction of a vesicle's motion, the vesicle must grab on to another actin fiber oriented in the opposite direction. There are at least eighteen described classes of myosin, of which three, myosin VIII, XI, and XII are found in plant cells. Some myosins are processive, meaning that they remain bound to an actin fiber as they move step-by-step along it (analagous to the movie animation of kinesin). Other myosins are non-processive, releasing from the actin fiber after each step. Myosin II found in muscle cells is non-processive, as illustrated in this video animation. In the muscle functional unit, there are many myosin motors acting together, so there are always some attached to the actin fiber. The myosin XI responsible for transport of plant cell vesicles is the fastest myosin known and is processive. It is not certain how many myosin molecules are attached to the surface of a vesicle or how many of those are active at one time in pulling the vesicle along an actin fiber.

In some plant cells and algal cells, a large-scale streaming motion of the cytoplasm is observed, logically called cytoplasmic streaming. This bulk flow is believed to be caused by myosin motors pulling the extensive endoplasmic reticulum along actin fibers lining the cell membrane. Many other vesicles are then dragged along with the endoplasmic reticulum. Lodish and Berk, et al. provide a detailed explanation of this process and a video of cytoplasmic streaming in the pond weed Elodea can be viewed here. In your observations of vesicles in onion epidermal cells, you should distinguish between the random Brownian motion of vesicles that are unattached (or at least not actively moving along) actin filaments, the directed transport of vesicles by attached myosin motors, and possibly (though we are not sure this really happens in onions) bulk flow of vesicles in cytoplasmic streaming.
1. 0.47g Primary Blue # DS02B (High density Sample)
2. 1.0g PolyStyrene # PS04N
3. 6.0g PS(2%DVB) # PS06N
4. 10.0g P(2%DVB) PolyStyrene # PS07N
5. Saline solution (contact lens solution)
6. One fresh Onion that you purchase
7. 3” x 1” Microscope slides
8. Coverslips
9. Glycerol (as a solvent)
10. polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) (As a solvent)
11. Deionized water
12. Micropipettes (10-100μL, 100-1000μL) and pipette tips
13. Plastic vials with lids to mix solutions

Description: Many proteins may be easily and stably absorbed to hydrophobic, non-functionalized microspheres. Divinylbenzene (DVB) confers additional solvent and heat resistance to the crosslinked spheres. PS and P(S/DVB) microspheres are available in four standard amounts.

You will prepare wet mount slides of polystyrene beads and onion epidermis peels to view on the light microscope pictured above. This is an inverted compound microscope, called inverted because the lenses are below the stage and the light source above, just the opposite of a standard compound microscope. The microscope is outfitted with four objective lenses: 5x, 10x, 20x, and 40x. The most challenging technique you will learn is the proper adjustment of the condenser turret and diaphragms to achieve good bright-field Koehler illumination and dark-field illumination. It is worth learning this technique carefully, as it makes a big difference in the contrast and sharpness of your image. Aside from initial calibration and occasional high-power measurements, you will find the 20x objective and dark-field illumination most useful.

Once you have a specimen in good view through the eyepieces of the microscope, you’ll use the CCD camera on the left side to transfer images to the computer. The particle tracker software will let you see a small part of the field of view of the microscope, and process movies live to identify particles and track them. Once you have fine tuned the microscope settings and software settings to get the software to track interesting particles and ignore artifacts and non-moving ones, you can start saving data to the hard drive. A dataset will consist of a set of x- and y-positions of a particle in each frame captured (at about 20 frames per second), for as many particles as were found. You can get diffusion coefficients from the software also, but keep in mind they are only valid for particles experiencing Brownian motion without any bulk flow.

Experiment Timeline

By the end of your first day in the lab

1. Create a directory on the C drive of the Brownian motion experiment computer with your names (e.g. C:\JohnDoe_JaneDoe). Copy the folder C:\BMC_Code to your Directory you just created. U: drive, 111 Lab Share, also has a copy of this folder. It is located at "U:\Advanced Lab Share\Experiment Folders\BMC" Remember to save a copy and all your data to "My Documents" or your "Desktop" each day to ensure it is backed up and so it will be available on any other computer you log onto in the 111-Lab.

To execute the software go to =>

C:\BMC_Code\Brownian Motion Software\BMC Code Student Version\BrownianApplication\bin\Debug\BrownianApplication.exe

Then click on the Control Window; then Camera Go; to exit program, X out the Control Window and all windows should close.

2. Learn how to simulate and analyze Brownian motion of single particles using Matlab. Carry out the Simulating Brownian Motion exercise by copying Matlab code from the wiki page and pasting it into the Command Window in Matlab to generate the plots and analysis shown.

3. After you understand how the Brownian-motion simulation works, adjust the parameters of the simulation to reflect the actual experimental conditions you chose above to generate simulated data that will be useful predictions to compare with your results.

By the end of your second day in the lab

4. Complete the Calibration and Testing section of the lab to work out all of the techniques you will need.
5. Complete the Improving the Particle Tracker section of the lab.
7. Get your Mid-Lab BMC Pre Lab and Evaluation signed off. This should be the end of day 2.
By the end of days 3 - 4
8. Complete your first investigation, Effect of particle size and fluid properties on Brownian motion.
9. Make a slide of onion epidermal cells and conduct some preliminary observations. Decide on the research questions you want to investigate and write down your plan for the project.

By the end of days 5 - 6
10. Complete your investigation of intracellular movement in onion epidermal cells.

After day 6
11. Analyze your data.

Calibration and Testing
Before taking data in your first investigation, you must calibrate the microscope and learn the experimental techniques involving pipetting, microscopy, and data-taking.

Your first slide preparation of 10 μm beads will be used to determine the conversion from pixels in the image to μm on the actual specimen. This calibration must be done separately for each sample and objective lens.

For testing purposes, you will make a slide of 1 μm beads in water, set up dark-field illumination on the microscope, and experiment with settings of the lighting, focus, and particle tracker software to successfully track beads and save data on particle motion. Setting up bright-field Kohler illumination and dark-field illumination requires careful alignment and some practice, but this will pay off later in the quality of your images and data.

To perform the Calibration and Testing part of this lab, follow the instructions provide on the Experimental Procedures page.

Improving the Particle Tracker
The particle tracker software provided works fine for tracking small beads, but for tracking larger beads, above 1 μm, and for observing intracellular transport in living cells with lots of non-moving structures visible, it may not work as well at tracking particles of interest and ignoring artifacts in the sample. There are many algorithms useful in filtering images, identifying particles, and tracking them from frame to frame. It is often useful to customize the tracking software depending on the type of motion and sample observed. In this lab there is no longer any need to modify the code.

Before proceeding with experiments, you should learn more about how the software filters images and identifies the center of a tracked particle. You can no longer modify the code.

Investigation I. Effect of particle size and fluid properties on Brownian motion

Developing your Experiment
This section is devoted to improving your experimental setup. The things listed below will improve your data collection but are not needed for all the data that you collect. Feel free to intersperse them with data-taking if you become frustrated.

Choosing good experimental conditions
There are three experimental parameters that you can control: the diameter of the test particles (the particles that will experience Brownian motion and be knocked around in the solution), the molecule that will provide the viscous solution (the solute), and the viscosity of the solution. We will assume temperature remains constant so it will not be one of the parameters.

To properly test Einstein’s relation you should test at least three different viscosities. We suggest that for most of the experiment you use a particle size between 0.44 μm and 2 μm. If you go as small as 100 nm, particles become difficult to detect (though still possible with good alignment of the optics), and at above 2 μm, they do not move around as much. To track large particles such as the 2 μm particles or larger, you will need to build the control algorithm discussed above to get sub-pixel accuracy.

To determine the effect of solvent molecule size on Brownian motion, you should run one of your experimental viscosity/particle size conditions with two different solvents – one made of small solvent molecules (such as glycerol with a molecular weight of 92) and another with large molecules (such as polyvinylpyrrolidone with an MW of 380,000). On the macro scale, the solutions you make up will have the same bulk viscosity as measured, for example, by dropping a ball bearing through a column of the liquid. But the size and structure of the solute molecules may be important on the nanoscale. If somebody handed you a vial of 100 nm particles suspended in either PVP or glycerol, could you experimentally determine which solvent was used by looking at the Brownian motion?

Feel free to choose whatever experimental conditions you find interesting (explain why you chose them), but the recommended investigation is to try three different viscosities with one particle size and one solute, also one test with a much larger particle size (maybe 3.8 μm) and one test with a different solute (PVP or glycerol, whichever one you were not using before).

The microscope is an expensive and complicated piece of laboratory equipment. Before making any slides or viewing them in the microscope, read the Experimental Procedures page.
Analyzing Brownian Motion of Micro-Beads

Data Analysis: Brownian Motion

In the first part of the data analysis, let’s see if Einstein was right. Conceptually, the simplest thing to do is to sum over many particle trajectories to obtain a mean squared displacement, and to fit that directly to $\langle [x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)]^2 \rangle = 2D\Delta t$.

Another method is described in Grier’s particle tracking primer,[46] their Eq. 16, and involves constructing a histogram of particle displacements for some fixed time interval, and then fitting this histogram to the expected Gaussian distribution. Of course, since you are using the same input data for both methods, your two estimates of $D$ should be comparable.

Now, calculate the value of the diffusion coefficient $D$ for each of the solutions and particle sizes you observed. Explain how you reached this value and what sources of error affected the result. How does your experimentally observed value differ from theoretical predictions? What factors does $D$ depend on?

Here are some follow up questions:

- What relationship do you observe between viscosity, particle size, and diffusion coefficient?
- What is a Newtonian fluid?
- Are we really in the “inertia-less” regime? Why or why not?
- Can the exponential term in Langevin’s general solution be neglected in your experiments? Why or why not?
- Imagine a particle diffusing not in an isotropic material, but in a mesh or network of some sort. Would it make sense to describe this process in terms of Einstein-Langevin diffusion?
- What would happen if your particles interacted through some potential?
- What is meant by viscous coupling? Is this something you need to take into account?
- Are your particle trajectories auto-correlated or cross-correlated? Over what timescales? What might lead to correlations?

Optional Statistical Considerations: Correlations

The starting point for our simulations was the assumption that we are in the over-damped limit, or the inertia-less regime. The benefit of this assumption is that we can generate trajectories very easily, by repeatedly querying a random number generator, and summing those displacements to find the overall trajectory. Of course, just because it’s convenient doesn’t mean it’s true: do the particle trajectories you observed display any correlations? Our simulated trajectories should not, by construction.

How do we quantify possible correlations in a real or simulated particle trajectory? The concept of auto-correlation was invented to quantify the degree to which a particle’s trajectory in the $i$’th time interval depends on some preceding time interval. If you are familiar with Markov chains then these concepts will be second nature. The autocorrelation is defined as:

$$corr(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_{i+k} - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Unfortunately there are a very large number of different ways of implementing this function, depending on how rollover is handled and so forth. But mathematically, the expression is simple - leaving normalization aside, we have:

$$corr(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \cdot x_{i+k}$$

which makes sense - the product of two identical numbers (corresponding to two perfectly correlated positions) will evaluate to a maximum. Subtracting the mean value, and dividing by $N^2$ variance, yields the correlation coefficient, a number that ranges from 1 (perfectly correlated) to 0 (uncorrelated). The concept of cross-correlation, we, is an immediate extension of the concept of autocorrelation. There is a more practical discussion of computing the cross- and autocorrelation sequences in the last section of the Simulating Brownian Motion in Matlab web pages.

In an ideal world, your experimental particle trajectories should not display any auto- or cross-correlations. In the real world, however, there are many different potential sources for such correlations.

Investigation II. Intracellular Movement in Onion Cells

We want to analyze intracellular transport within plant cells. Onions are ideal for this experiment due to their unique concentric-shelled structure. They have membranes in between each cell which are both resilient and made of a layer which is precisely one cell thick. This makes them both easy and beautiful to observe with a microscope.

Initially, you will be ignorant of both the viscosity and exact particle size. You will, however, be able to determine these quantities experimentally throughout the course of this experiment.

Cellular Motion

After observing the onion under proper optics you will quickly see that there is a lot of interesting activity. The particles exhibiting the most motion are generally called granules and may consist of either vesicles [47] or mitochondria [48]. You should see at least two types of motion inside the cell: namely, Brownian motion and active transport. Active transport can consist of motion along tightly defined paths in which a single particle is being transported, or it can consist of cytoplasmic streaming in which a large number of particles flow behind a large moving object such as an organelle.

You should make an effort to describe, both quantitatively and qualitatively, all of these modes of transport. The questions below are intended to get you thinking about the investigation and help you plan on what you are going to analyze during the course of the investigation.

For (non-Brownian) active transport, a good thing to measure would be the velocity. You should note however that in this system the velocity can be quite complex.

- How fast are particles moving?
- In which directions?
- How consistent are particles’ velocities in a particular region?
Analysis: Intracellular Transport

This is a rather open investigation in terms of the analysis portion. You can choose to conduct your investigation by answering the analysis questions in Option A, or you can design your own investigation by choosing Option B. Do not however take this as an excuse to do no work. You will be graded on the quality of your findings.

**Option A**

Molecular motors

- What is their average velocity? How do the velocities due to active transport compare to the velocities you observed in your experiments involving Brownian Motion? (You may wish to plot a histogram of particle velocities you observe).

- What is the amount of work needed to transport a vesicle from the perimeter of the cell to the center? (You can calculate this quantity based on Stokes Law using the particle size and viscosity of the cytosol that you have already determined).

- Read through the literature to determine the amount of energy that is released when ATP is hydrolyzed to ADP. Compare this quantity to the amount of work needed to transport a vesicle from the perimeter of the cell to the center.

- Calculate the minimum number of myosin motors required to transport a vesicle from the perimeter of the cell to its center. (Each powerstroke consumes the energy involved in converting a single molecule of ATP to ADP, remember to correct for the efficiency of the myosin motors).

**Option B**

Find some aspect of intracellular transport you find interesting. Write up a proposal containing what you wish to investigate and how you will conduct your investigation. Decide on some questions that you are going to answer.

When you are ready, show your proposal to your professor for approval and then begin to conduct your investigation.

**References**


2. L. Fauchex and A. Libchaber, “*Constrained Brownian Motion*,” Physical Review E 49, 5158-5163(1994). This paper is a must read and helps uncover the details of the underlying physics.

3. D. Murphy, Fundamentals of Light Microscopy and Electronic imaging, Wiley (2001). More than you ever wanted to know about microscopes. The sections on Koehler illumination (page 6) and dark-field microscopy (page 112) are particularly relevant.

4. For Axiovert 100/135/135 M Microscopes

5. For Axiovert 200

6. For Axiovert 100/135/135 M Microscopes

7. Vol 372, 8 December 1994 pp. 515-518. Good overview, but details on myosin are limited to a few types that had been studied at that time.


12. W. H. Freeman and Company. This is an introductory biology textbook, so gives a good overview, but may not be as authoritative as some of the primary sources listed here.

13. The European Molecular Biology Organization


16. Nature Vol 372, 8 December 1994 pp. 515-518. Good overview, but details on myosin are limited to a few types that had been studied at that time.

17. Searchable Page.


23. A Brief Account of Microscopic Observations.

24. Bangs Laboratories, Inc. “Colloid Data Sheet.”


33. A Brief Account of Microscopic Observations.

34. Bangs Laboratories, Inc. “Colloid Data Sheet.”


42. Zeiss Basic Standard Microscope Manual.

43. A Brief Account of Microscopic Observations.

44. Bangs Laboratories, Inc. “Colloid Data Sheet.”

45. Paul Langevin’s 1908 Paper “On the Theory of Brownian Motion.”
