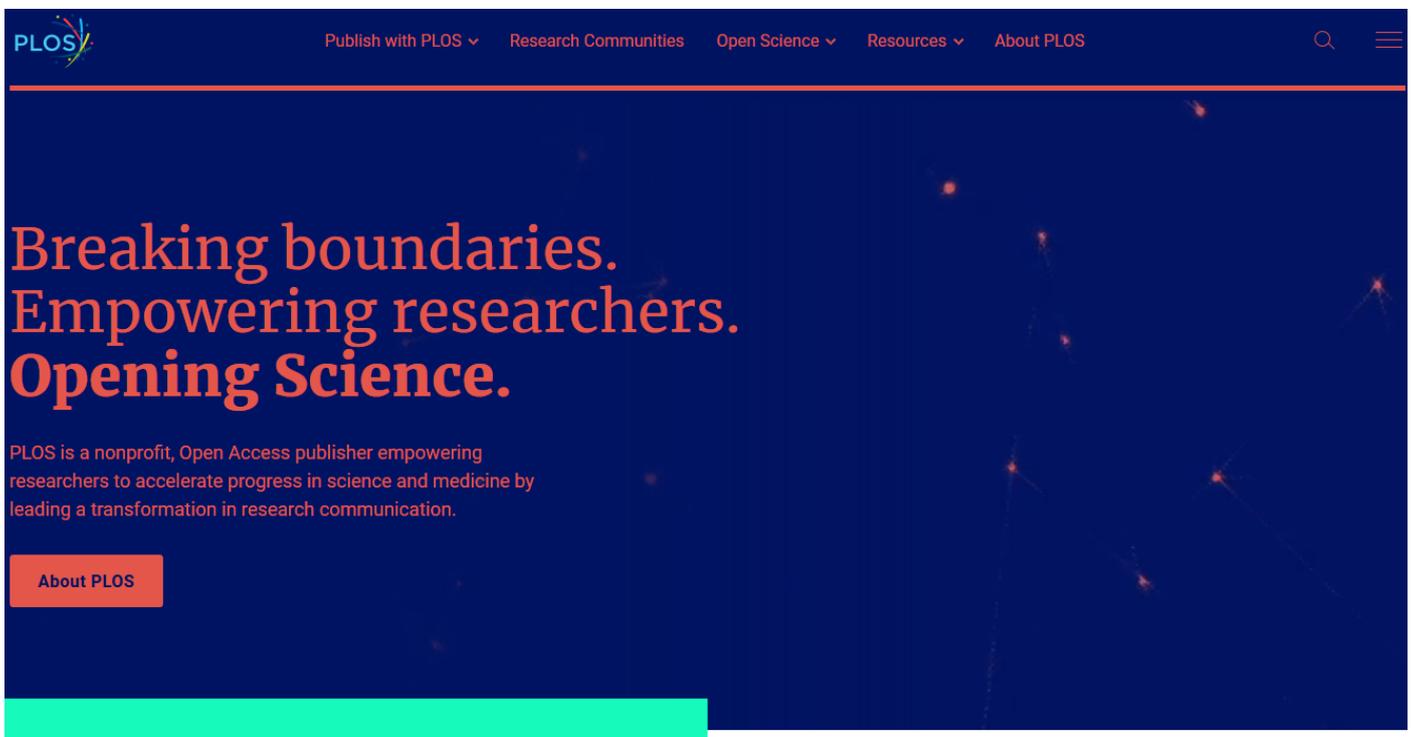




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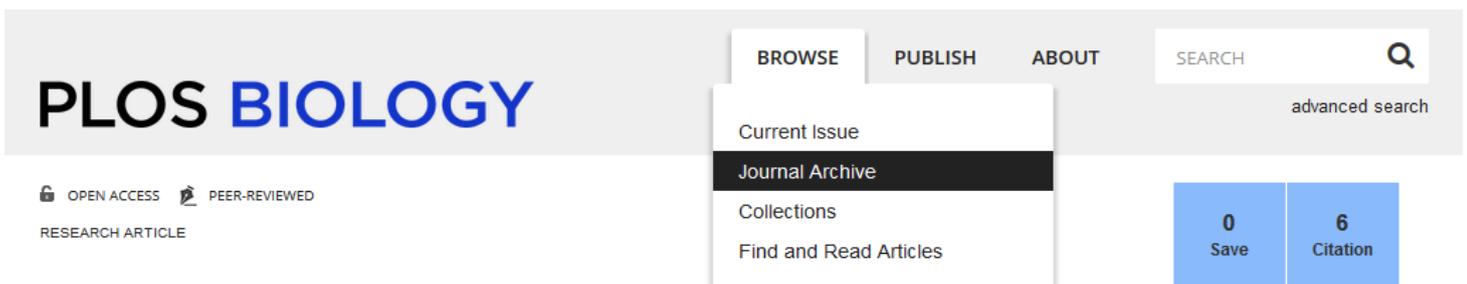
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La page des résultats s'affiche et permet de filtrer la recherche par revue, auteur, date de publication...

Journal

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- Feature (1)
- Synopsis (1)

Author

- Marie-France Carlier (3)

Results:

Sizes of actin networks sharing a common environment are determined by the relative rates of assembly
Adrien Antkowiak, Audrey Guillotin, Micaela Boiero Sanders, Jessica Colombo, Renaud Vincentelli, Alphée Michelot
Research Article | published 10 Jun 2019 PLOS Biology
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000317>
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Essay | published 21 May 2013 PLOS Biology
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1001561>
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sizes of actin networks sharing a common environment are determined by the relative rates of assembly

Adrien Antkowiak, Audrey Guillotin, Micaela Boiero Sanders, Jessica Colombo, Renaud Vincentelli, Alphée Michelot

Version 2 Published: June 10, 2019 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000317>

Article Authors Metrics Comments Media Coverage

Abstract

Introduction
Results
Discussion
Material and methods
Supporting information
Acknowledgments
References

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Figures

Abstract

Within the cytoplasm of a single cell, several actin networks can coexist with distinct sizes, geometries, and protein compositions. These actin networks assemble in competition for a limited pool of proteins present in a common cellular environment. To predict how two distinct networks of actin filaments control this balance, the simultaneous assembly of actin-related protein 2/3 (Arp2/3)-branched networks and formin-linear networks of actin filaments around polystyrene microbeads was investigated with a range of actin accessory proteins (profilin, capping protein, actin-depolymerizing factor [ADF]/cofilin, and tropomyosin). Accessory proteins generally affected actin assembly rates for the distinct networks differently. These effects at the scale of individual actin networks were surprisingly not always correlated with corresponding loss-of-function phenotypes in cells. However, our observations agreed with a global interpretation, which compared relative actin assembly rates of individual actin networks. This work supports a general model in which the size of distinct actin networks is determined by their relative capacity to assemble in a common and competing environment.

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