Master 2: International Centre for Fundamental Physics

INTERNSHIP PROPOSAL

Laboratory name: Physique et Mécanique des Milieux Hétérogènes, UMR 7636

Internship director' surname: Marcq

E-MAIL: philippe.marcq@espci.fr Phone number: 01 40 79 47 10

Web page: https://blog.espci.fr/pmarcq/

Internship location: laboratoire PMMH, Jussieu, Paris

Thesis possibility after internship: YES Funding: not yet

Pattern formation during Hydra regeneration

 $\textbf{Keywords:} \ \ \mathrm{pattern} \ \ \mathrm{formation}, \ \mathrm{theoretical} \ \ \mathrm{biophysics}, \ \mathrm{mechanobiology}$

Chemical instabilities such as the Turing instability [1] have had a profound impact on our understanding and definition of self-organization. They are fascinating examples of how non-linear interactions of several components can lead to order at a higher level. Chemical instabilities have naturally been proposed to explain the morphogenesis of living organisms through a chemical patterning driven by the diffusion and reaction of morphogens [2].

Hydra vulgaris is a freshwater polyp famous for its regenerative capacities, as virtually any tissue piece amputated from an adult Hydra or even re-aggregated cells can regenerate into a viable organism and do so through a de novo axis definition.

Remarkably, spherically-shaped regenerating Hydra pieces undergo several osmotically-driven oscillations [3] before a Turing-like instability determines the position of the future head of the organism as the local maximum of a morphogen's concentration.

Based on known observational and biochemical data [3,4], the intern will formulate and analyse a reaction-diffusion model on an oscillating sphere, able to recapitulate the first symmetry-breaking of Hydra during the process of its regeneration.



35h 72h 100h

Hydra: a. Image of an adult organism (Courtesy Wikipedia). b. Timelapse images of Hydra regeneration from an aggregate of cells. At 35 h, the sample has a spherical shape whose symmetry is broken by 72 h. Scale: 200 μ m up to 72h, 500 μ m at 100 h. (Courtesy O. Cochet-Escartin).

References

- [1] Turing, A. M., 1952. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 237:37-72.
- [2] Schweisguth, F., and F. Corson, 2019. Developmental Cell 49:659-677
- [3] Kücken, M., et al., 2008. Biophysical Journal 95:978-985.
- [4] Vogg, M. C., et al., 2019. Nature Communications 10 312

Condensed Matter Physics: NO Soft Matter and Biological Physics: YES Quantum Physics: NO Theoretical Physics: YES