

Nematic order and topological defects in cell layers

Some cell types have a naturally elongated shape and spontaneously develop nematic order. There is increasing evidence that topological defects in cell alignment affect cell dynamics, cell organization and even morphogenesis.

We use micro-patterned ridges to induce topological defects and distortions in monolayers of 3T3 fibroblasts. This simple tool constitutes a useful platform to characterize various properties of the cell monolayers. For example, we characterize the cell organization and dynamics around topological defects. We show how cells tend to migrate towards the center of $+1$ defects with a behavior that depends on cell-substrate adhesion. Once the cells have reached high surface density, we then detach the cell layer from the substrate to form a thin free-floating sheet. We verify that as cells detach, the nematic order parameter decreases and the cells' contraction is higher along the nematic director. We use this concept to program Gaussian curvature in the detached fibroblast layers, thus demonstrating the possibility to control the final shape of the cell layers through 2-D alignment.



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Link provided via email