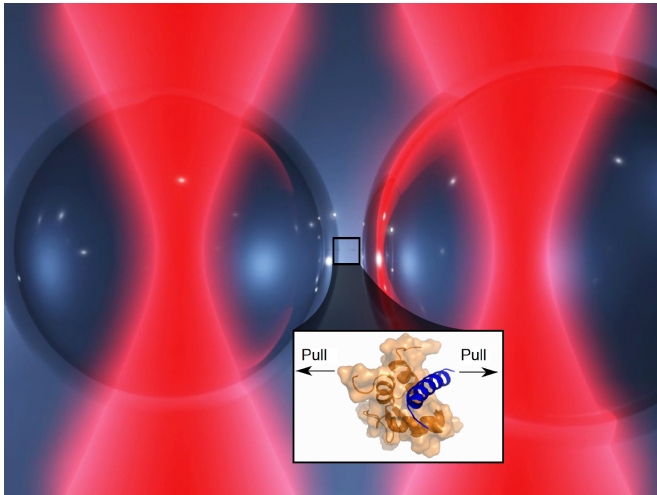


Optical tweezers unveil a secret of muscle power

24 January 2017



Two laser beams hold tiny glass beads in a position very close to each other. One end of the protein complex is fixed on the surface of the left bead, the other end on the right. If the laser moves the glass beads apart, the protein molecules are forced to stretch and the forces can be measured. Credit: Marco Grison / TUM

Our hearts beat a life long. With every beat our heart muscle contracts and expands. How this can work throughout an entire life remains largely a mystery. Researchers at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) have now measured the forces acting between the building blocks titin and γ -actinin which stabilize the muscle.

The [human body](#) is a never-ending construction site: Proteins are permanently being decomposed and replaced. But this perpetual reconstruction does not inhibit the body's functionality. The heart keeps beating, respiration does not halt, we can rely on our eyes and ears around the clock.

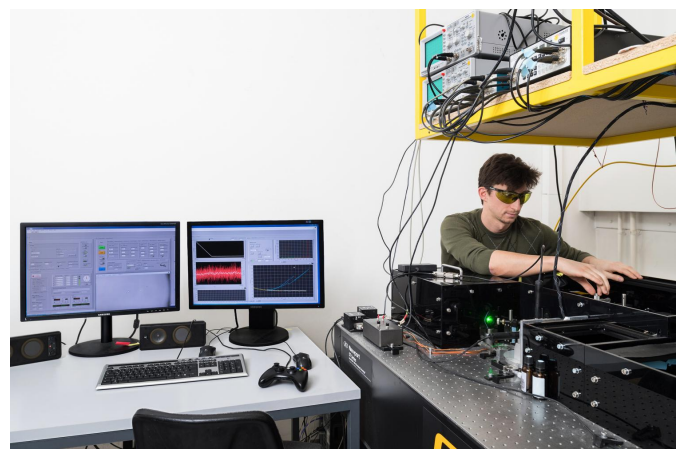
How the body manages to keep together the [protein](#) strands in muscles even while individual [building blocks](#) are replaced has preoccupied Prof. Matthias Rief for many years. "There must be

forces that stabilize the individual chains, the filaments. Otherwise, muscles would fall apart. But, until now, nobody has tracked down the source of these forces," reports the chair of the Department of Biophysics at TU Munich. In collaboration with his team, he has now deciphered the secret behind the cohesion of muscles.

Optical tweezers decipher the bonding forces

As it turns out, two proteins are responsible for allowing muscles to expand without falling apart. The first is titin, the longest protein in the human body. The second is γ -actinin, which anchors titin to the [muscle](#) tissue.

The TUM researchers studied the interactions between these proteins using a specially developed apparatus: The "[optical tweezers](#)" fill a 20-square meter room in the basement of the institute. There are laser sources, optics, cameras and monitors. The heart of the facility is a measuring chamber filled with a fluid and small globules of glass. The titin and γ -actinin molecules stick to the surface of these globules. Pairs of [laser beams](#) that penetrate the measuring cell catch one globule each to hold them fast.



Marco Grison uses 'optical tweezers' to measure the forces between the protein molecules. Credit: Uli Benz / TUM

A network gives strength

"Using the laser beams we can position the globules close enough to each other that the two proteins can interlink," explains Marco Grison, who is researching the bonding between the muscle building blocks in the context of his doctoral dissertation. "In a second step, we increase the distance between the laser beams and, thereby, between the globules, until the proteins are stretched to their limit. The bonding force between titin and α -actinin can then be calculated from this distance."

The protein bond can resist a force of five piconewtons—which corresponds roughly to one billionth the weight of a bar of chocolate. "This result left us very surprised," recalls Rief. "Such small forces should not be able to hold a muscle together for long."

And yet, the protein link is the key to understanding: In muscles, each titin strand is held by up to seven α -actinin proteins. This was determined by the structural biologists at the University of Vienna, with whom the Munich researchers are collaborating. This increases the force seven-fold. Enough to allow the heart to beat and even decompose and replace individual molecular chains—right alongside normal operation, so to speak.

Repairs during normal operation

"In total, the bonds are sufficient to stabilize the muscle," explains Rief. "The protein network is not only stable, but also extremely dynamic. Our measurements show that the proteins release their bond when they are pulled apart. But, as soon as the stretching force abates they reconnect." This affinity of protein molecules for one another ensures that muscles do not tear, but rather revert to their original form after being stretched.

This tight bond between the proteins is not limited to the heart. The interaction between titin and α -actinin stabilizes all muscles when they are stretched—regardless of whether during breathing, walking, grasping or laughing.

Basic research for future medicine

Patients may one day profit from these results: "The basic research provides the basis for understanding genetic ailments like muscular dystrophy and [congestive heart failure](#)," sums up Rief. "That could help doctors and pharmacologists develop new therapies."

More information: Marco Grison et al, α -Actinin/titin interaction: A dynamic and mechanically stable cluster of bonds in the muscle Z-disk, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2017). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1612681114](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1612681114)

Provided by Technical University Munich

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