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Nota di contenuto	Part I. The non-equilibrium nature of living systems -- 1.1 Introduction -- 1.2 Equilibrium and non-equilibrium thermodynamics and statistical physics -- 1.3 Organization and evolution of life -- 1.4 The physics of biomolecules -- 1.5 The physics of proteins: The special role of water. Folding, unfolding and misfolding. Active sites, allostery. Molecular motors (e.g. flagellar motor) and the use of free energy. Protein-protein interactions and their role in cell signaling -- 1.6 Physics of DNA and RNA: Electrostatics, folding, unfolding, topology, geometry, accessibility. Protein-DNA interactions and chromatin structure -- 1.7 Physics of metabolism: Energy production and charge transport. Network analysis. Bacterial growth laws. Mitochondrial structure and function -- 1.8 Physics of Cytoskeletal proteins. Polymerization kinetics and applications to actin and microtubules. Nucleation dynamics. Kinesin, Dynein and Myosin as non-equilibrium walkers -- 1.9 Physics of Viruses -- Part II. The Physics of the Cell -- 2.1 Physics of the cell membrane: real and model membranes, Helfrich free energy. Embedded protein, including surface receptors. Membrane fusion and

fission, application to viral entry, endo- and exo-cytosis -- 2.2 Dynamics in the cell. Transport via passive diffusion versus active transport. Targeting to organelles via molecular signals. Scaffolds and compartments for chemical reaction control. The cytoskeletal network and its role in cell mechanics -- 2.3 Genetic networks. Transcriptional dynamics, examples from phage and bacteria. Control of translation, for example via small RNAs. Role of chromatin structure for eukaryotic systems -- 2.4 Signal transduction: Receptor subtypes (GPCR, Tyrosine kinase, ion channels) and kinetics. Phosphorelay in the Map Kinase pathway. Second messenger dynamics, including amplification in e.g. calcium signaling. Adaptation and chemotaxis in bacteria -- Part III. The Physics of the Organism -- 3.1 Cell division – DNA replication. Bacteria cell size determination, contractile ring placement and dynamics; Eukaryotic cell division mitotic spindle, cell cycle checkpoints -- 3.2 DNA damage and repair, chromosome instability, damage checkpoints, telomere dynamics and chromosome instability -- 3.3 Cell motion types of bacterial motion: swimming versus gliding. Crawling of eukaryotic cells; adhesion complexes, active forces due to contraction and polymerization. Chemotaxis and durotaxis -- 3.4 Cellular decisions sporulation in *Bacillus*, *Dictyostelium*. Stem cells versus differentiated cells. Landscapes in non-equilibrium systems. The origins of multicellularity.

Sommario/riassunto

This is a graduate-level introduction to quantitative concepts and methods in the science of living systems. It relies on a systems approach for understanding the physical principles operating in biology. Physical phenomena are treated at the appropriate spatio-temporal scale and phenomenological equations are used in order to reflect the system of interest. Biological details enter to the degree necessary for understanding specific processes, but in many cases the approach is not reductionist. This is in line with the approach taken by physics to many other complex systems. The book bridges the gap between graduate students' general physics courses and research papers published in professional journals. It gives students the foundations needed for independent research in biological physics and for working in collaborations aimed at quantitative biology and biomedical research. Also included are modern mathematical and theoretical physics methods, giving the student a broad knowledge of tools that can shed light on the sophisticated mechanisms brought forth by evolution in biological systems. The content covers many aspects that have been the focus of active research over the past twenty years, reflecting the authors' experience as leading researchers and teachers in this field.
