

BLOT-DROPLET INTERACTION OF BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES

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In order to understand hierarchical organization of complex biomolecules in condensed phases new approaches able to treat collective effects arising from many-body interactions in cells have to be developed, e.g. blot and droplet terms are introduced in [1] to consider bioparticle interactions. We present three-level collective self-organization model based on introduction of five distinct interaction potentials. This model is realized in the "Multilevel organization model" GPL-licensed application [2]. The most essential difference between the proposed model and traditional hybrid potentials lies into treatment of pairwise potentials between organization levels, which includes interaction of given bioparticle with more complex "higher" and more primitive "lower" levels of bioparticles [3].

Our approach could be formulated in Hamilton formalism if we introduce the following Hamiltonian using simplified multi-index (bold-emphasized) notation:

$$H = \sum \mathbf{p}^2/2m + \sum_{\mathbf{L}} U^{\mathbf{L}} + \sum_{\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{D}} U^{\mathbf{L}+1} + \sum_{\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{P}} U^{\mathbf{L}-1} + \sum_{\mathbf{P}} U^{\mathbf{P}} + \sum_{\mathbf{D}} U^{\mathbf{D}},$$

where $\mathbf{p}$ is the quasimomentum, U is the interaction potential between current level particles and: $U^{\mathbf{L}}$ — themselves, $U^{\mathbf{L}+1}$ — particles at higher level, $U^{\mathbf{L}-1}$ — particles at lower level, $U^{\mathbf{P}}$ — "parent" particles at lower level, $U^{\mathbf{D}}$ — "child" particles at higher level; $\mathbf{P}$ — denotes group of "parents", $\mathbf{D}$ — of "children", $\mathbf{L}$ — group of particles at current level, $\mathbf{L}-1$ — group of particles at lower level, $\mathbf{L}+1$ — group of particles at higher level.

Various combinations of these five potentials give explosive number of collective dynamics and lead to different patterns of self-organization in a multilevel space (Fig. 1). Introduction of higher-level particles allow taking into account new properties arising from collective interactions.

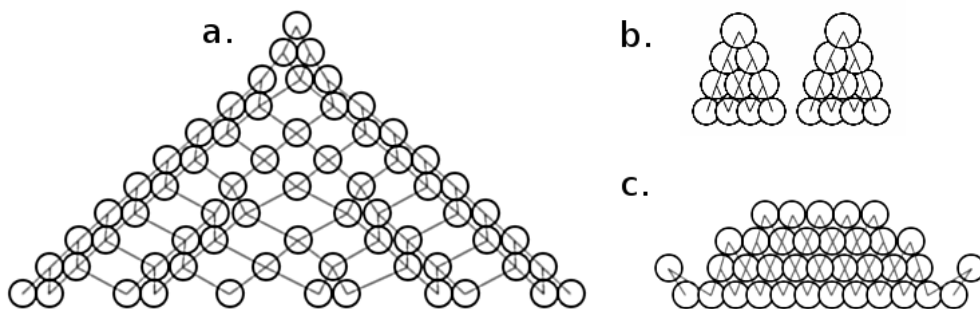


Fig. 1. Multilevel self-organized systems with (a) repulsion from upper level $L+1$, (b) recursive inheritance of radius with radius increment, (c) repulsion from lower level $L-1$.

The proposed model is ready to handle physical description of multi-level organization of bioparticles, e.g. organization of histones in chromatin, where biologists have already introduced multi-index-like notations (H3.3, H2A.Bbd) for variable histone forms [4].

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