Accepted Manuscript

Rolling adhesion of cell in shear flow: a theoretical model

Long Li, Hui Tang, Jizeng Wang, Ji Lin, Haimin Yao

PII:S0022-5096(18)30288-6DOI:10.1016/j.jmps.2018.07.013Reference:MPS 3392

To appear in: Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids

Received date:5 April 2018Revised date:7 June 2018Accepted date:15 July 2018

Please cite this article as: Long Li, Hui Tang, Jizeng Wang, Ji Lin, Haimin Yao, Rolling adhesion of cell in shear flow: a theoretical model, *Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.jmps.2018.07.013

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Rolling adhesion of cell in shear flow: a theoretical model

Long Li^{1,2}, Hui Tang¹, Jizeng Wang², Ji Lin¹, Haimin Yao^{1,*}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China

²Key Laboratory of Mechanics on Disaster and Environment in Western China, Ministry of Education, College of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu 730000, China

Abstract

Adhesion between cells and blood vessel wall plays an essential role in many biological processes such as immune response and cancer metastasis. Unlike the other adhesion processes taking place in relatively quiescent milieu, cells in blood vessel tend to be subjected to hydrodynamic impact from the blood flow. Understanding the kinetic response of cells to the blood flow helps in shedding light on the related biological processes. In this paper, a theoretical model is established to depict the kinetic behavior of a cell in shear flow by equating cell adhesion, which is mediated by ligand-receptor reactions, as speed-dependent inter-surface interaction in combination with the kinetics of a rolling object. Our results indicate that the steady state of the cell depends on the shear rate of the flow. In a flow with relatively low shear rate, the cell would finally rest on the vessel wall. If the shear rate is sufficiently high, the cell would be rolling at a steady speed on the wall. In a flow with intermediate shear rate, the cell would either rest or roll at a steady speed on the vessel, depending on its initial status. These predictions are verified by Monte Carlo simulations and are also consistent with the 'bistability' phenomenon of the rolling cell as reported in literature. Our findings not only shed light on the mechanics of adhesive rolling of cells on vessel wall but also have potential applications in the design of biomedical systems such as microscopic carriers for drug delivery in blood circulation.

Keywords: cell mechanics; cell adhesion; adhesion hysteresis; bistability; shear rate

^{*} To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: mmhyao@polyu.edu.hk

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7177373

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7177373

Daneshyari.com