

Direct observation of kinesin stepping by optical trapping interferometry

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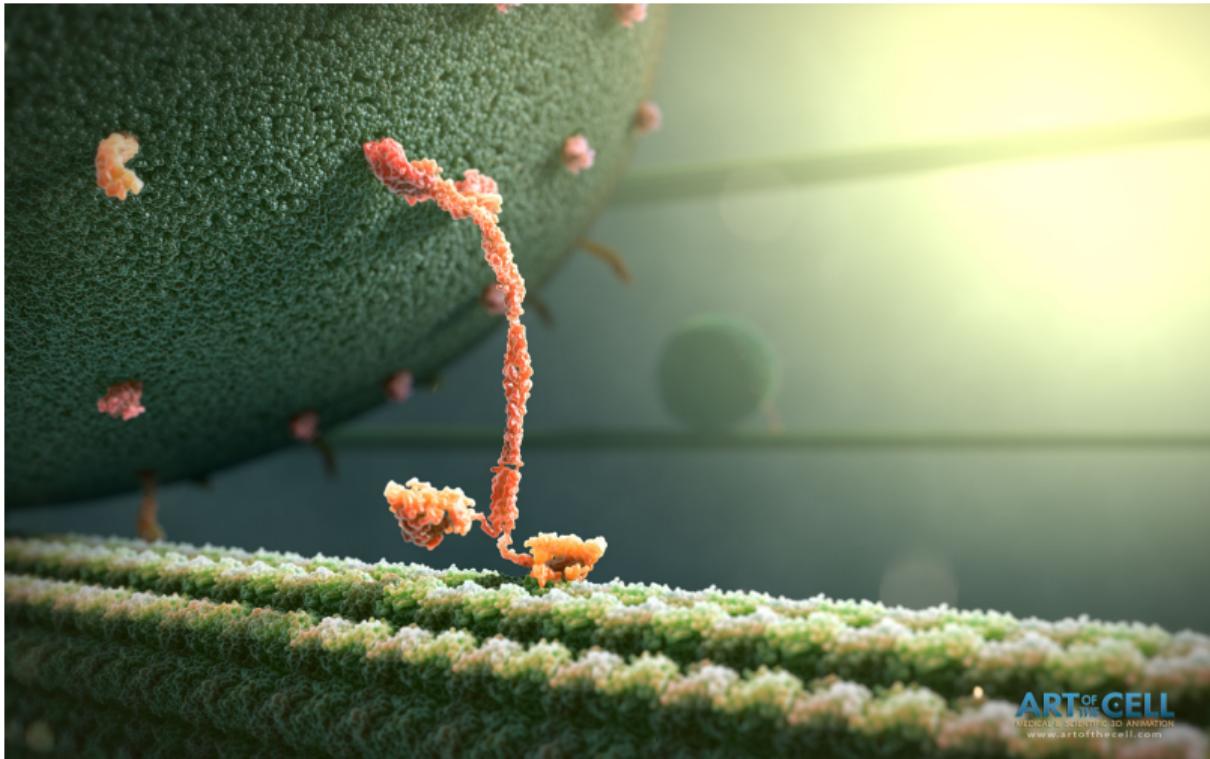
- Optical trapping interferometry
- Kinesin as a molecular motor
- Measurement calibration
- Processing of the data to see the stepwidth

Motivation

Do biological motors move with regular steps?

- are there even steps?
- is the movement continuous or discontinuous?
- is the stepsize constant?

Kinesin walking



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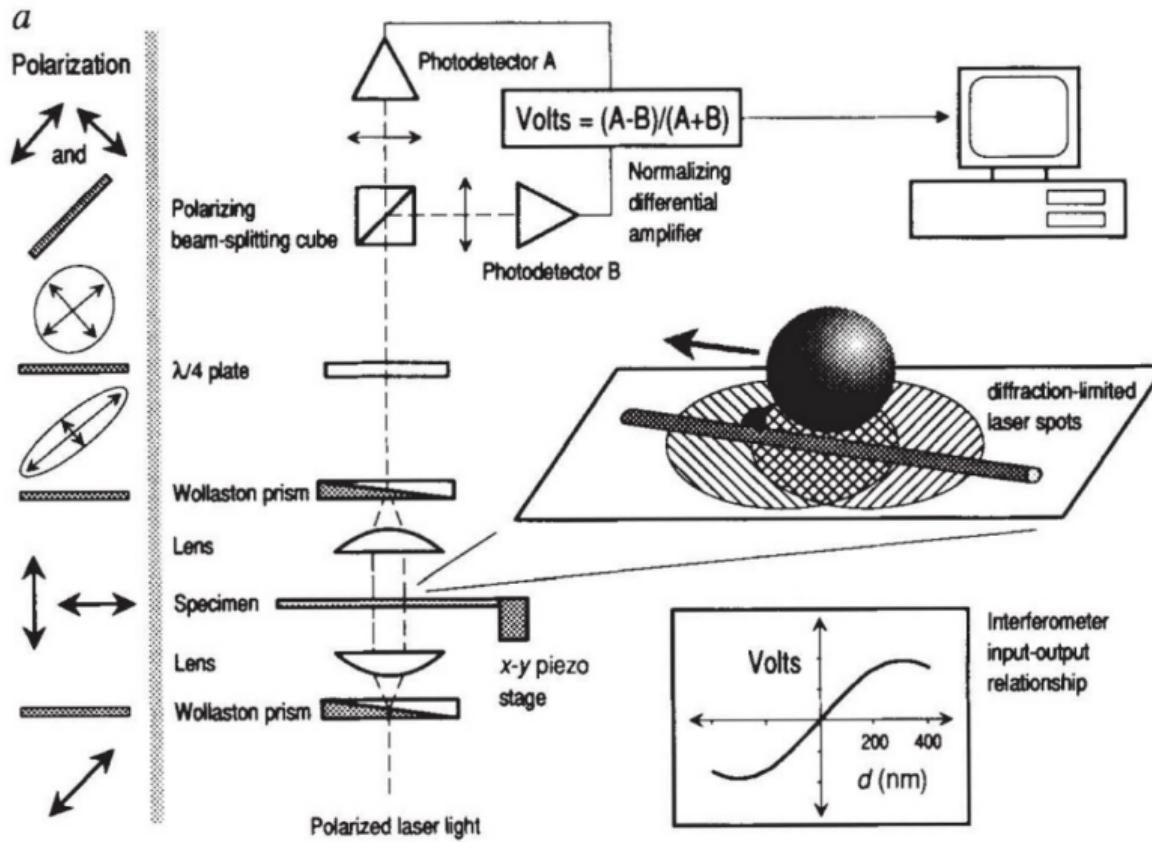
<https://www.artofthecell.com/well-you-can-tell-by-the-way-i-use-my-walk/>

Silica beads

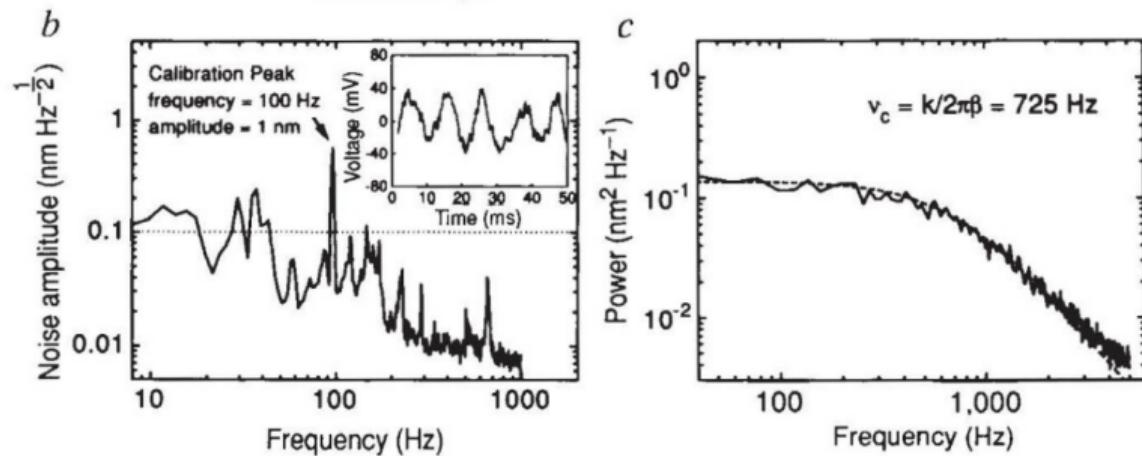


¹reference: <https://www.healthline.com/health/digestive-health/what-happens-if-you-eat-silica-gel>

Optical trapping interferometer

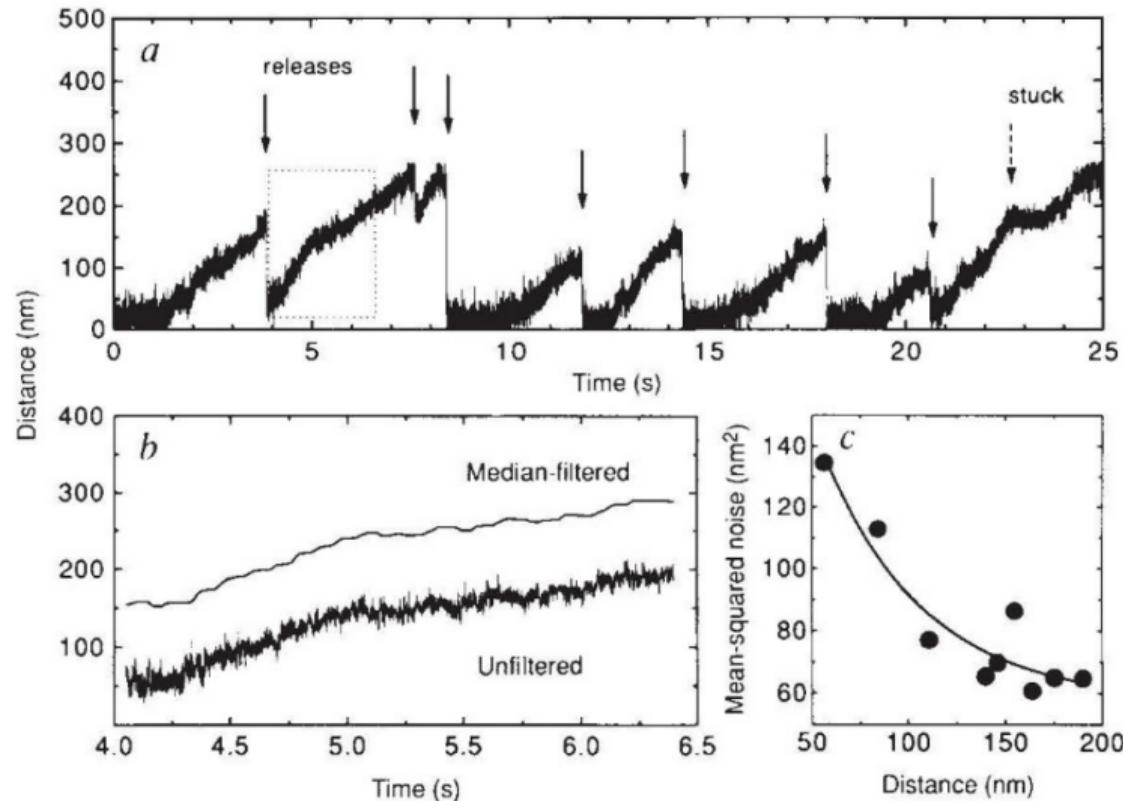


Calibration of the noise and force



- b. Spectral noise density of signal and noise
- c. Force calibration to find k

Measurement in the time domain



Three regimes for experiment

Low-load regime

$P = 17mW \rightarrow$ trapping force linear: $F = 0pN$ (middle) to $F = 1.5pN$ (edge detector zone)
ATP concentration $c = 10\mu M$

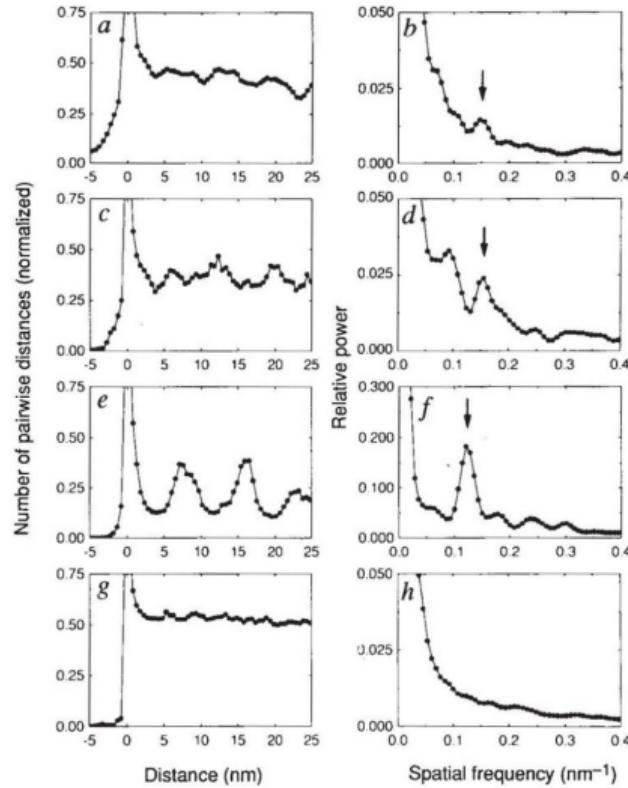
High-load regime

$P = 58mW \rightarrow$ trapping force linear: $F = 0pN$ (middle) to $F = 5pN$ (edge detector zone)
ATP concentration $c = 500\mu M$ (saturation level)

Low-ATP regime

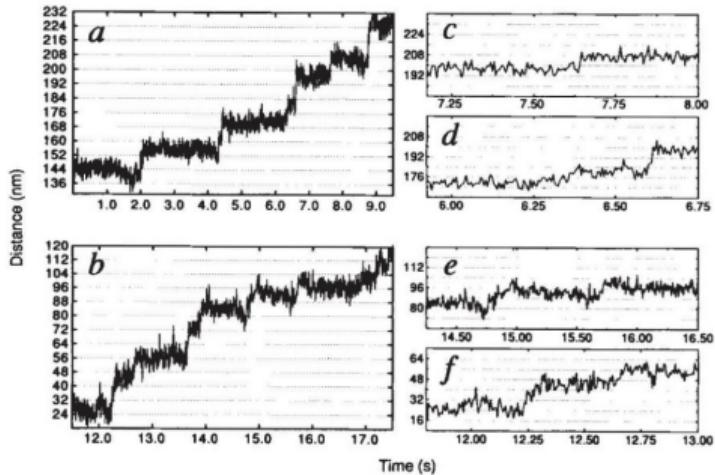
$P = 17mW \rightarrow$ trapping force linear: $F = 0pN$ (middle) to $F = 1.5pN$ (edge detector zone)
ATP concentration $c = 1$ or $2\mu M$

Low-load regime



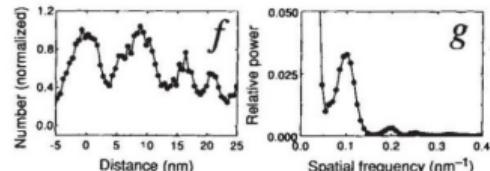
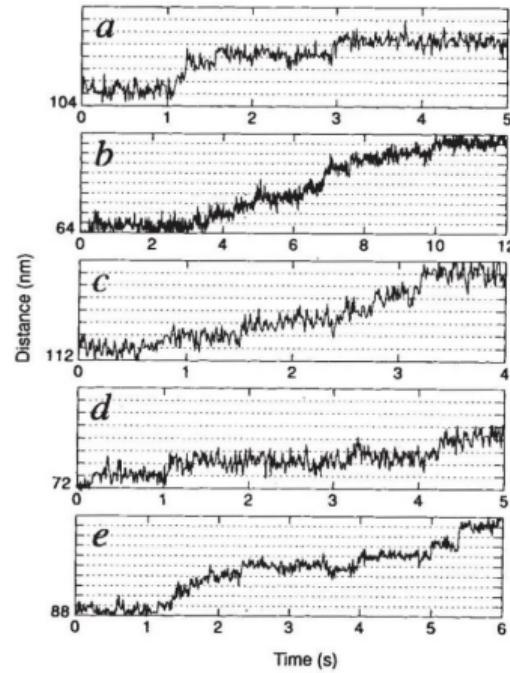
- Bin width = 0.5nm
- Left column: pairwise distribution function (PDF)
- Right column: FFT of PDF, averaged for 17 records from 10 diff. beads
- periodicity $6.7 \pm 0.2\text{nm}$

High-load regime



- $8 \pm 2\text{nm}$ from time trace for small steps
- double steps 17nm

Low-ATP regime



- 10-point jumping average for data taken at 1kHz
- periodicity $8.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ nm}$