

# Cellular criticality

Sergio A. Cannas



Universidad  
Nacional  
de Córdoba

I F E G

Statistical Mechanics for Complexity 2023  
80<sup>th</sup> birthday of C. Tsallis celebration

## Collaborators

- Dante R. Chialvo

Universidad Nacional de San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentina (CONICET)

- Orlando Billoni

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba , Argentina (IFEG-CONICET)

- Nahuel Zamponi

Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medicine, USA

- Emiliano Zamponi

University of Colorado-Boulder, USA

# MITOCHONDRIA

- Set of tubular shaped organelles (mitochondrion) found in the cells of most eukaryotic organisms.

# MITOCHONDRIA

- Set of tubular shaped organelles (mitochondrion) found in the cells of most eukaryotic organisms.
- Main function: ATP (adenosine triphosphate) generation

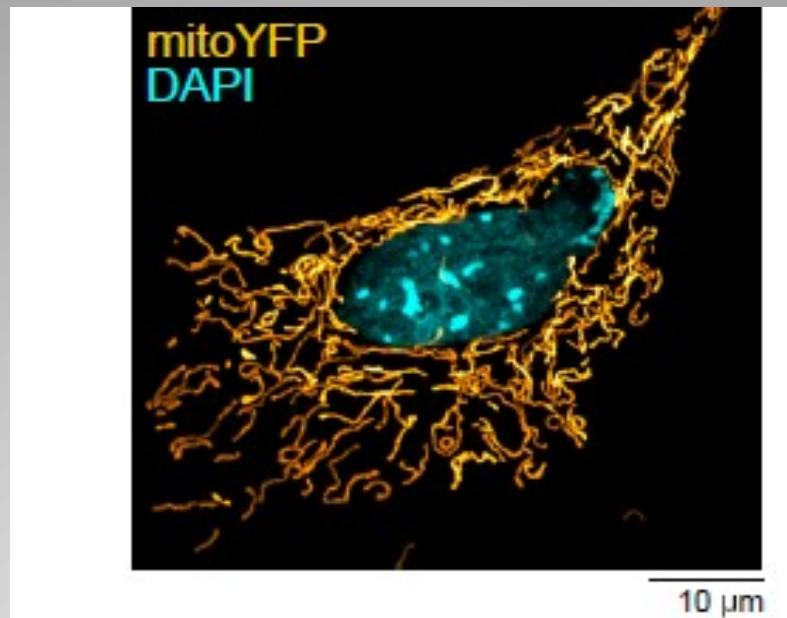
# MITOCHONDRIA

- Set of tubular shaped organelles (mitochondrion) found in the cells of most eukaryotic organisms.
- **Main function:** ATP (adenosine triphosphate) generation
- **Origin** (endosymbiotic theory): symbiosis between prokaryotic cells (bacteria) and a primitive eukaryotic cell that started about 2.3 billion years ago.

# MITOCHONDRIA

- Set of tubular shaped organelles (mitochondrion) found in the cells of most eukaryotic organisms.
- **Main function:** ATP (adenosine triphosphate) generation
- **Origin** (endosymbiotic theory): symbiosis between prokaryotic cells (bacteria) and a primitive eukaryotic cell that started about 2.3 billion years ago.
- **Other functions:** participate of several cellular processes, such as apoptosis (programmed cell death), phospholipids synthesis, regulation of membrane potential, etc..

## MORPHOLOGY



# AGENTS BASED MODEL: MEAN FIELD

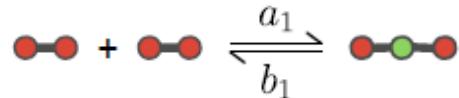
OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

 PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

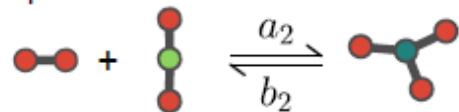
## Emergence of the Mitochondrial Reticulum from Fission and Fusion Dynamics

Valerii M. Sukhorukov<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Daniel Dikov<sup>3,4</sup>, Andreas S. Reichert<sup>3,4</sup>, Michael Meyer-Hermann<sup>1,5\*</sup>

tip-to-tip:



tip-to-side:



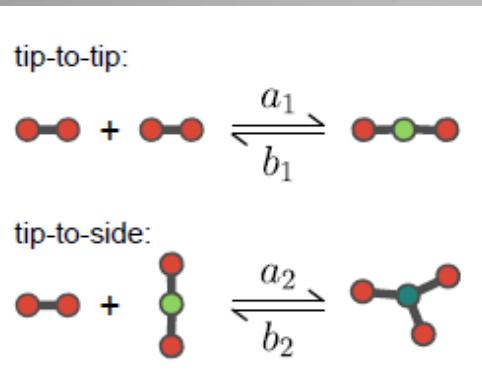
# AGENTS BASED MODEL: MEAN FIELD

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

 PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

## Emergence of the Mitochondrial Reticulum from Fission and Fusion Dynamics

Valerii M. Sukhorukov<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Daniel Dikov<sup>3,4</sup>, Andreas S. Reichert<sup>3,4</sup>, Michael Meyer-Hermann<sup>1,5\*</sup>



$X_k$  : nodes with degree  $k = 1, 2, 3$

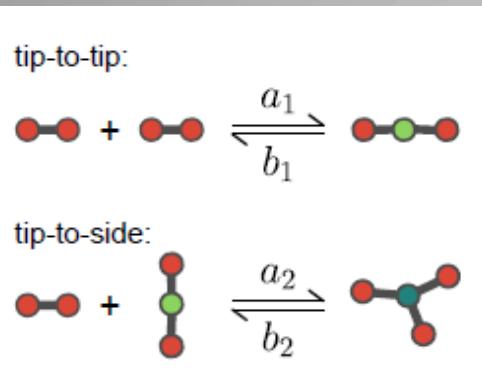
# AGENTS BASED MODEL: MEAN FIELD

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

 PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

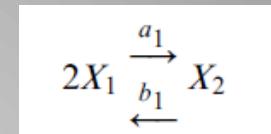
## Emergence of the Mitochondrial Reticulum from Fission and Fusion Dynamics

Valerii M. Sukhorukov<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Daniel Dikov<sup>3,4</sup>, Andreas S. Reichert<sup>3,4</sup>, Michael Meyer-Hermann<sup>1,5\*</sup>

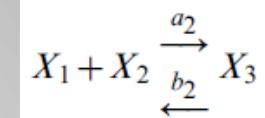


$X_k$  : nodes with degree  $k = 1, 2, 3$

tip-to-tip fusion ( $a_1$ ) and fission ( $b_1$ ):



tip-to-side fusion ( $a_2$ ) and fission ( $b_2$ ):



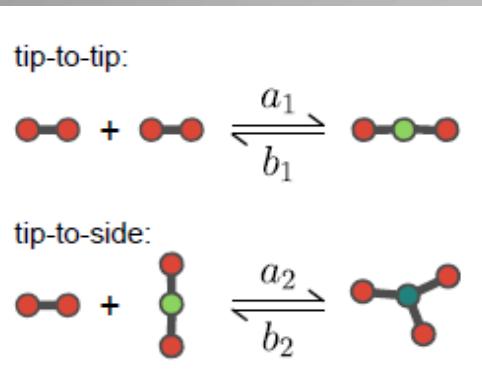
# AGENTS BASED MODEL: MEAN FIELD

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

 PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

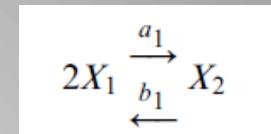
## Emergence of the Mitochondrial Reticulum from Fission and Fusion Dynamics

Valerii M. Sukhorukov<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Daniel Dikov<sup>3,4</sup>, Andreas S. Reichert<sup>3,4</sup>, Michael Meyer-Hermann<sup>1,5\*</sup>

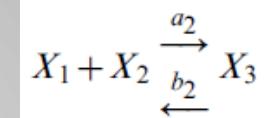


$X_k$  : nodes with degree  $k = 1, 2, 3$

tip-to-tip fusion ( $a_1$ ) and fission ( $b_1$ ):



tip-to-side fusion ( $a_2$ ) and fission ( $b_2$ ):



$$b_2 = (3/2)b_1 \equiv (3/2)b$$

$$c_1 \equiv a_1/b \text{ and } c_2 \equiv a_2/b$$

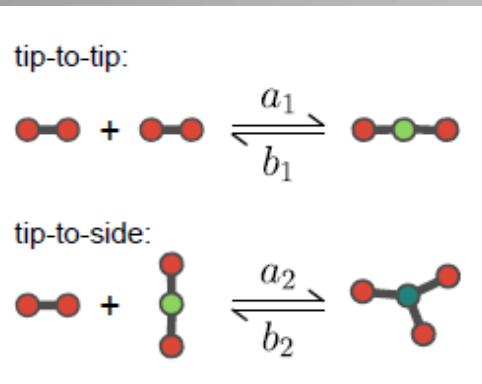
# AGENTS BASED MODEL: MEAN FIELD

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

 PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

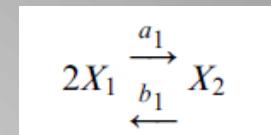
## Emergence of the Mitochondrial Reticulum from Fission and Fusion Dynamics

Valerii M. Sukhorukov<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Daniel Dikov<sup>3,4</sup>, Andreas S. Reichert<sup>3,4</sup>, Michael Meyer-Hermann<sup>1,5\*</sup>

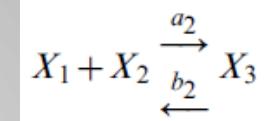


$X_k$  : nodes with degree  $k = 1, 2, 3$

tip-to-tip fusion ( $a_1$ ) and fission ( $b_1$ ):

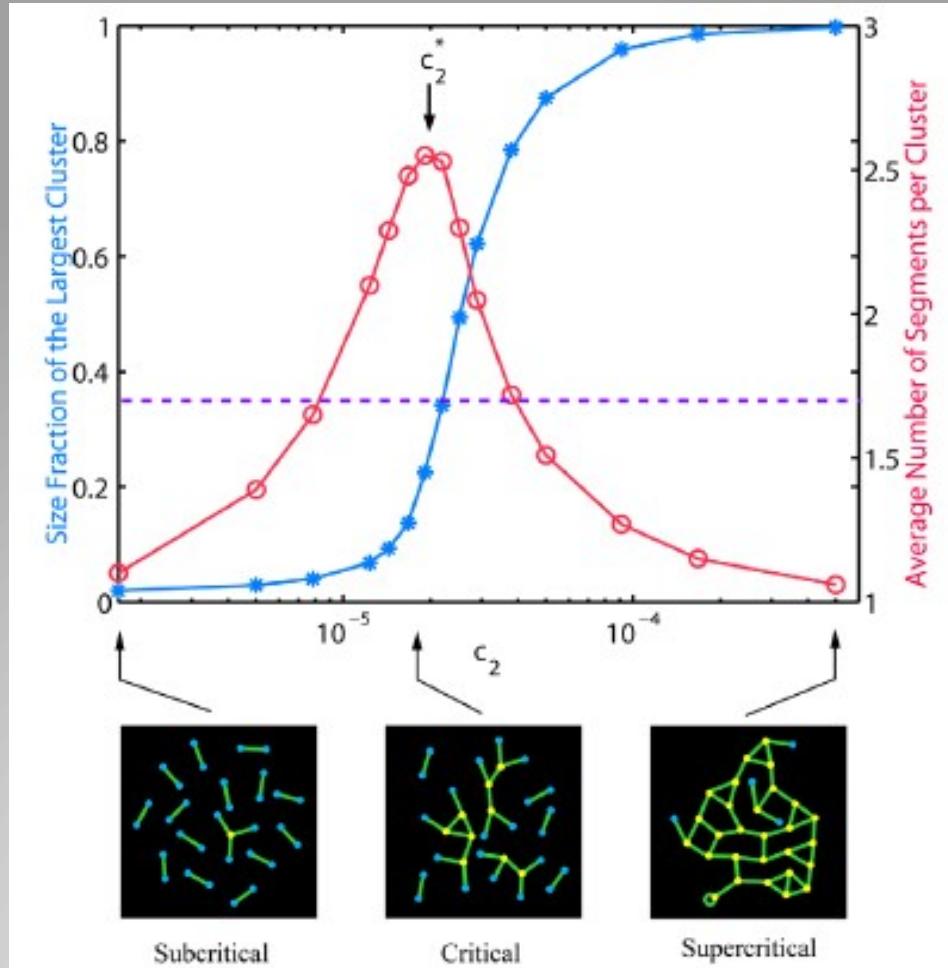


tip-to-side fusion ( $a_2$ ) and fission ( $b_2$ ):



$$b_2 = (3/2)b_1 \equiv (3/2)b \quad c_1 \equiv a_1/b \text{ and } c_2 \equiv a_2/b$$

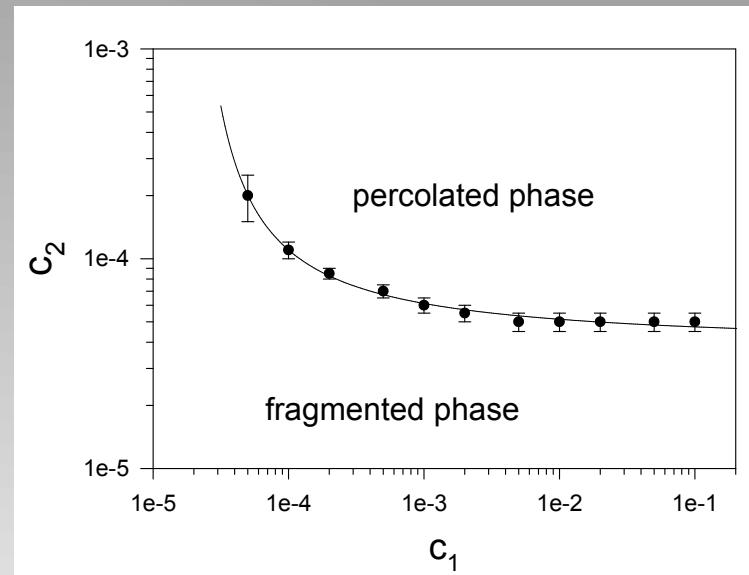
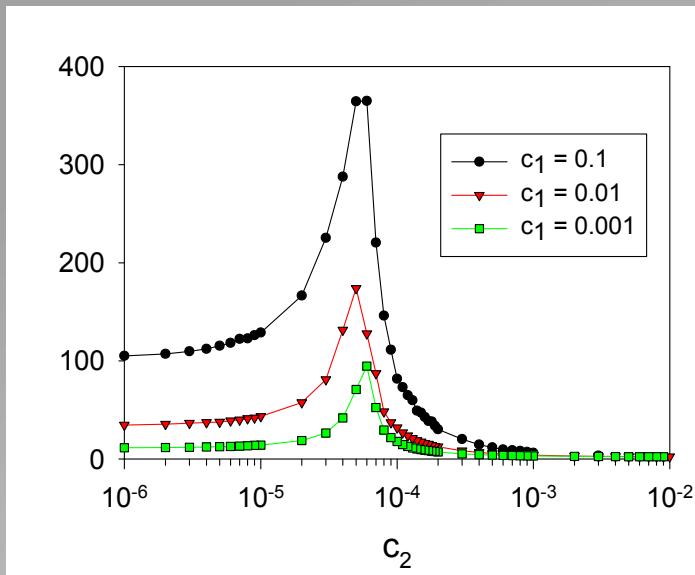
Dynamics: Gillespie algorithm with  $N_e$  dimers



$$c_1 = 0.1 \quad - \quad N_e = 3 \times 10^4$$

## PHASE DIAGRAM

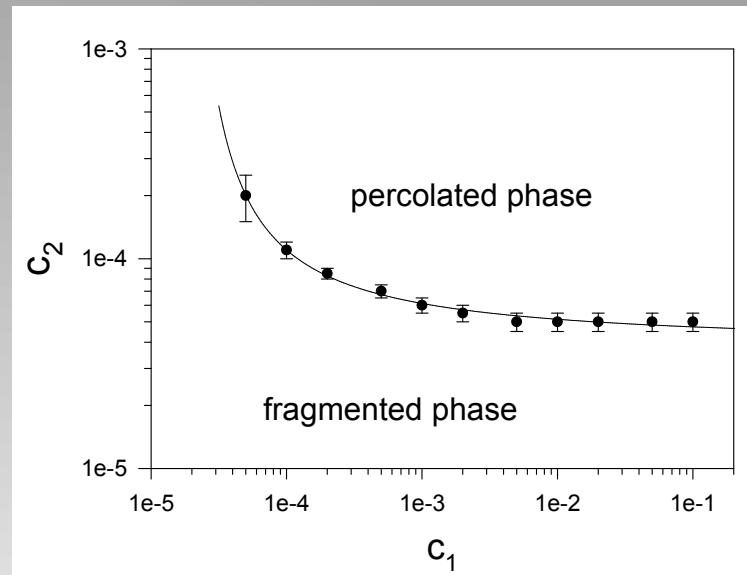
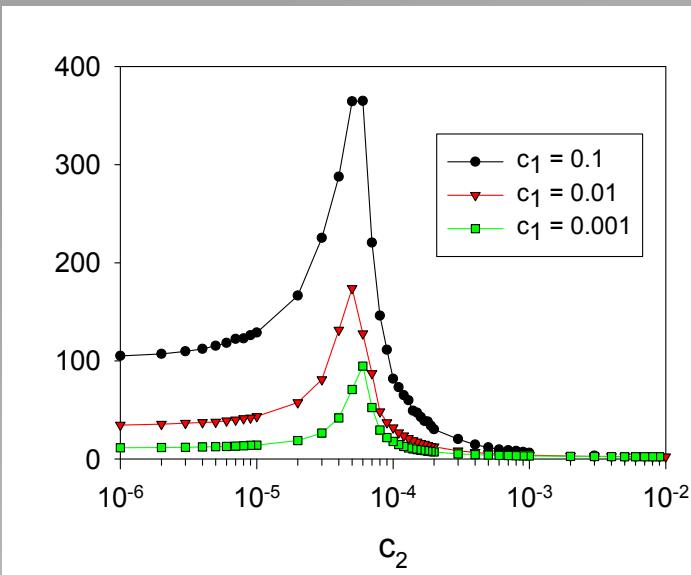
$$N_e = 15000$$



$$\langle s \rangle = \frac{\sum'_s N_s s^2}{\sum'_s N_s s}$$

## PHASE DIAGRAM

$$N_e = 15000$$

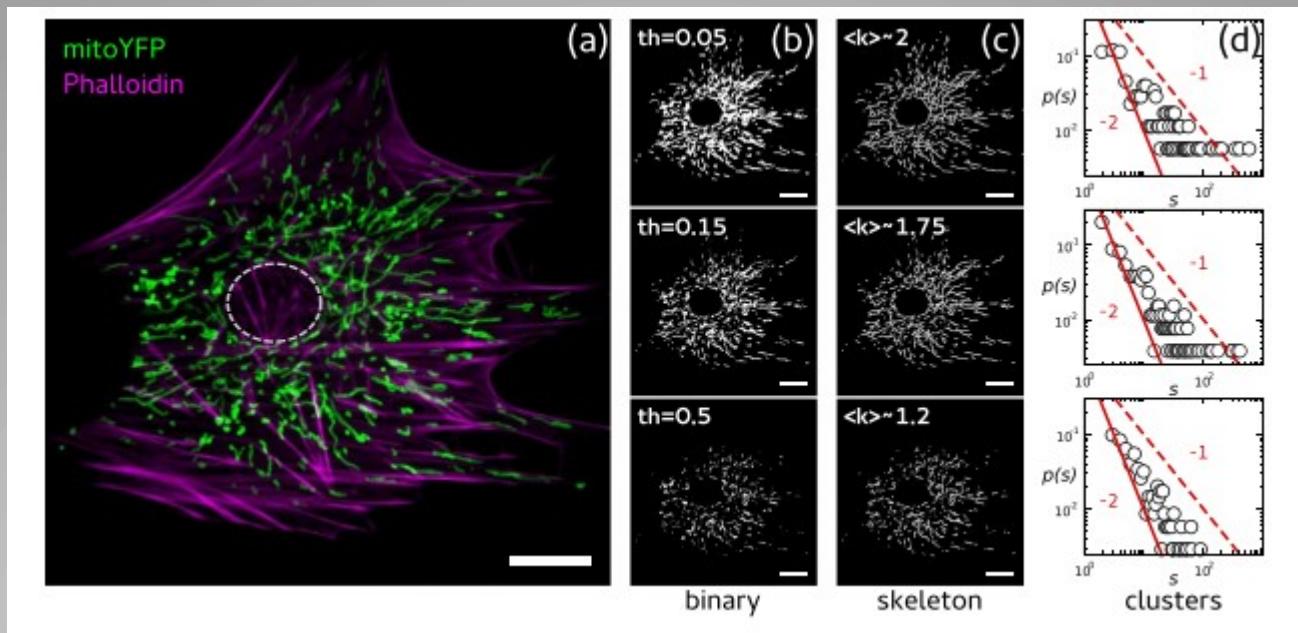


$$\langle s \rangle = \frac{\sum'_s N_s s^2}{\sum'_s N_s s}$$

In which part of this phase diagram might real mitochondria be located?

## EXPERIMENTS

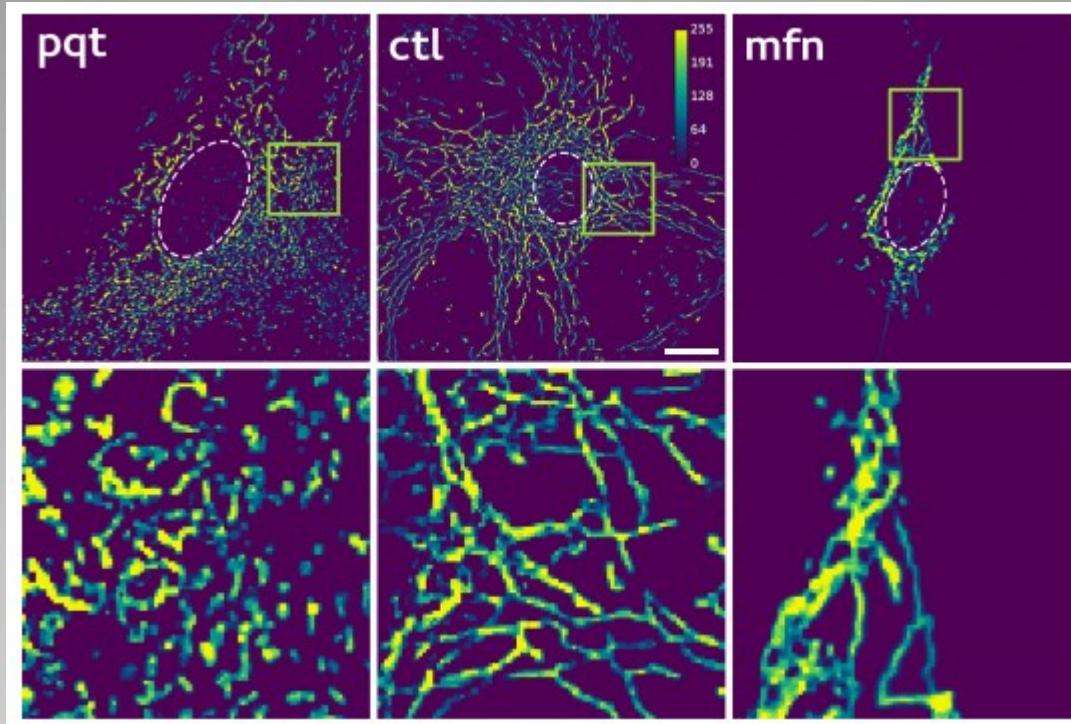
- Imaging using confocal microscopy on genetically modified cells: mouse embryonic fibroblasts



N. Zamponi, E. Zamponi, S.A. Cannas, O.V. Billoni, P. Helguera, D. R. Chialvo, Scientific Reports **8**, 363 (2018)

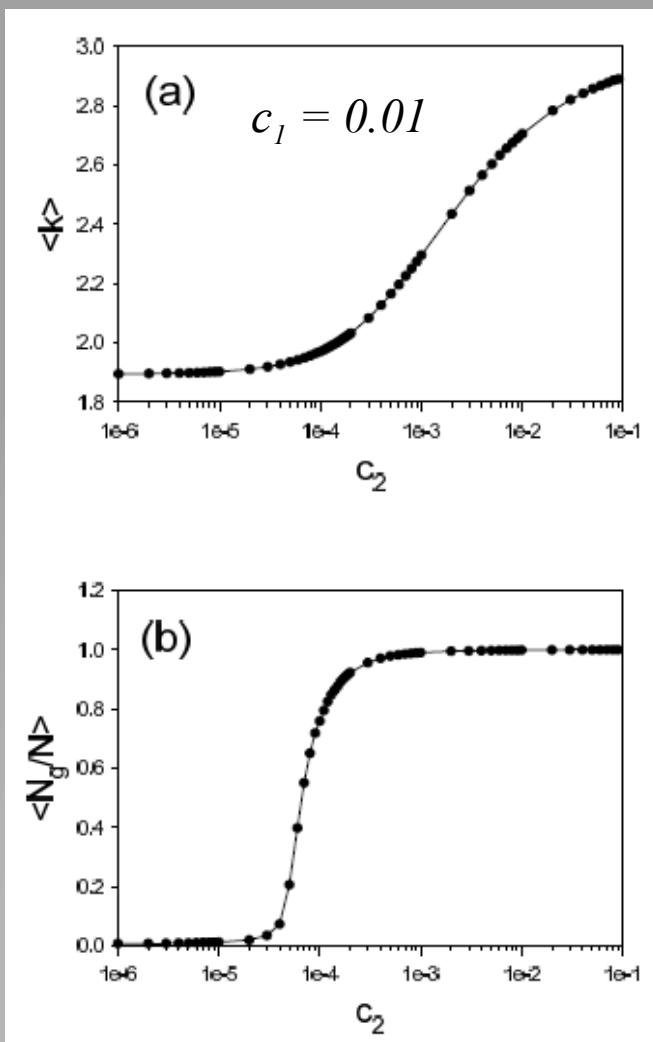
## Morphology manipulation: treatments

- **Paraquat (pqt): promotes fission**
- **Mitofusin (mfn): promotes fusion**

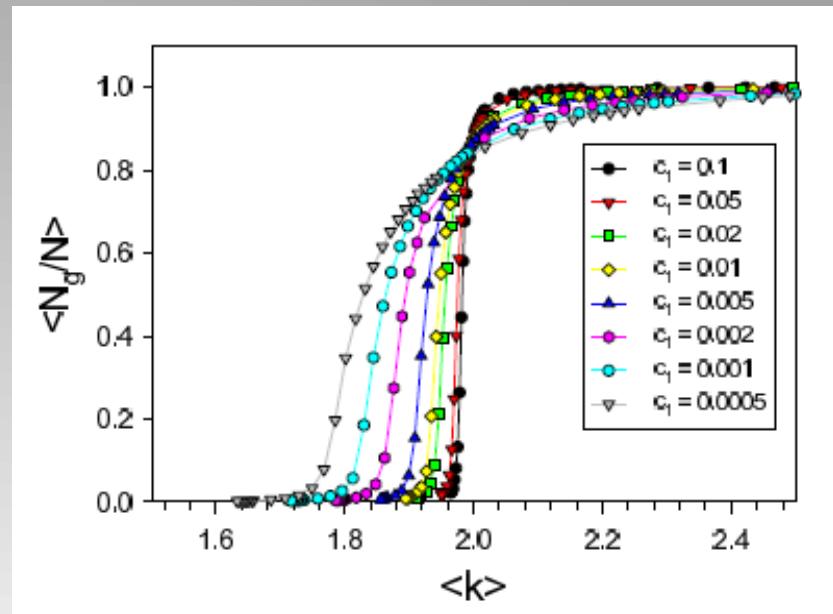
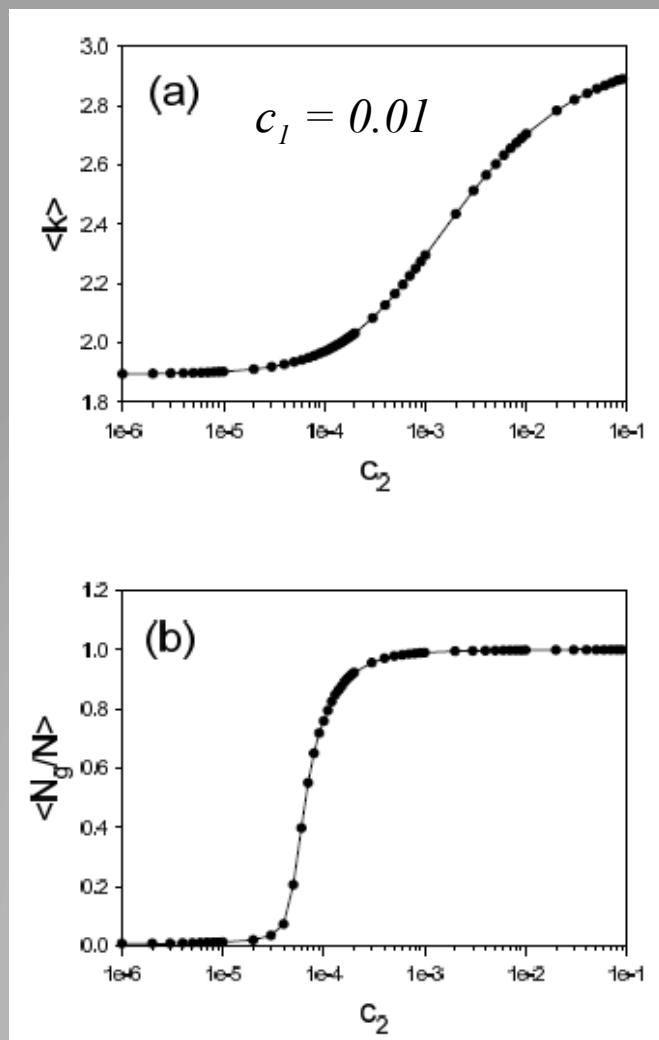


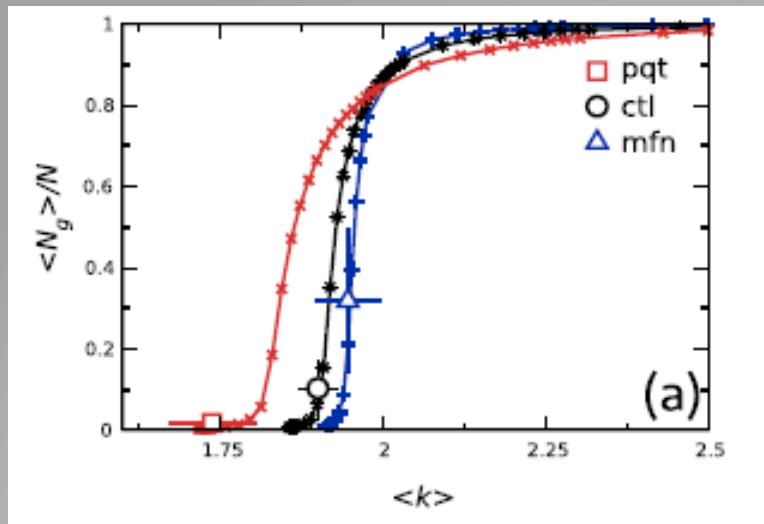
N. Zamponi, E. Zamponi, S.A. Cannas, O.V. Billoni, P. Helguera, D. R. Chialvo, Scientific Reports **8**, 363 (2018)

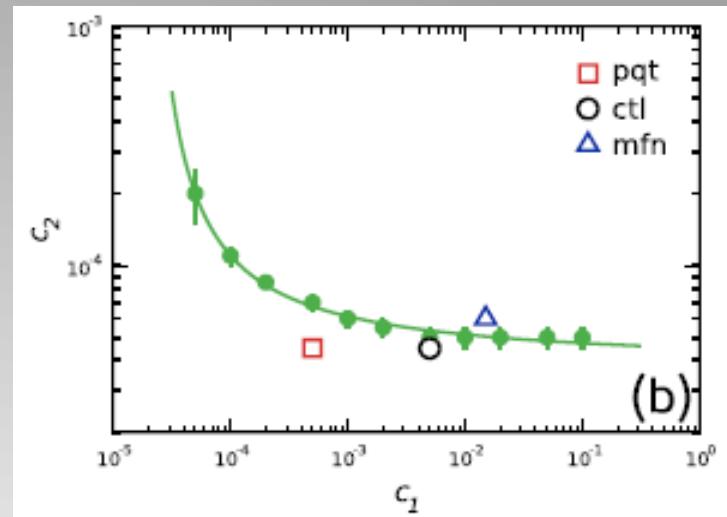
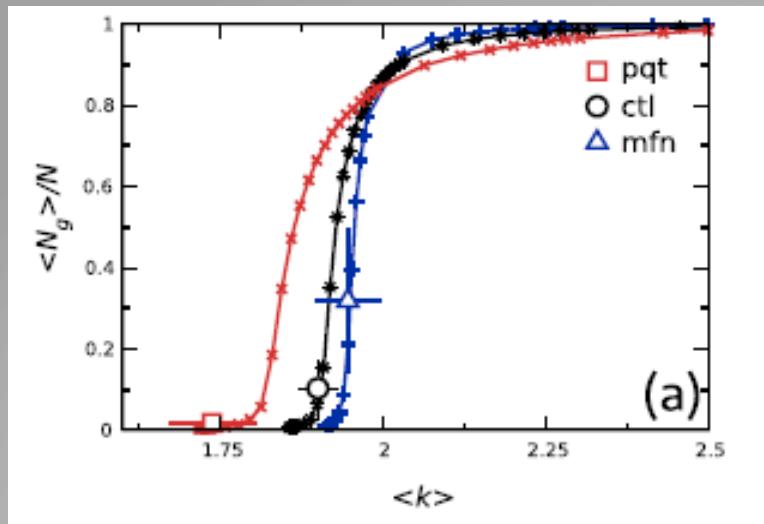
## MEAN FIELD MODEL



## MEAN FIELD MODEL







N. Zamponi, E. Zamponi, S.A. Cannas, O.V. Billoni, P. Helguera, D. R. Chialvo, Scientific Reports **8**, 363 (2018)

## QUESTIONS:

- Do the fusion/fission mechanism really generate criticality? **Finite size scaling?**

## QUESTIONS:

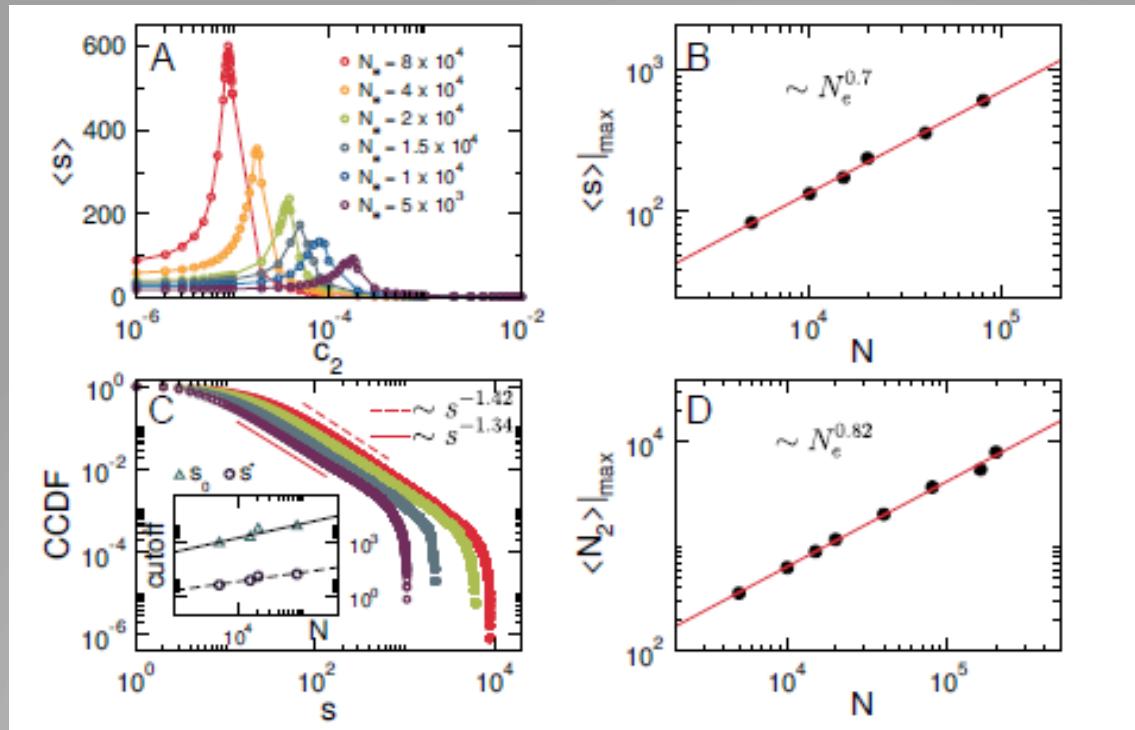
- Do the fusion/fission mechanism really generate criticality? **Finite size scaling?**
- Universality class?

## QUESTIONS:

- Do the fusion/fission mechanism really generate criticality? **Finite size scaling?**
- Universality class?
- What happens in finite dimension?

## Mean field model: finite size scaling

$$c_l = 0.01$$



$$\max \langle s \rangle \sim N^{\nu - d}$$

$$\max \langle N_2 \rangle \sim N^{df/d}$$

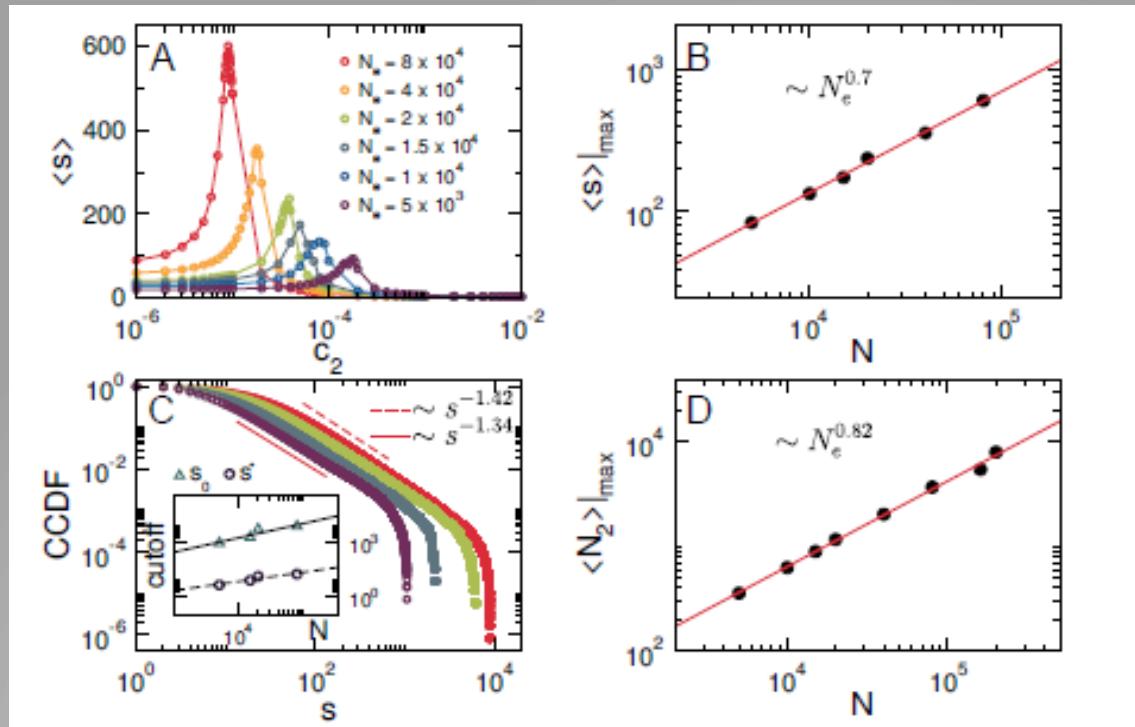
$$n_s \sim s^{-\tau} \exp(-s/s^*)$$

$$CCDF(s) = \sum_{s' \geq s} n_{s'}$$

$$CCDF \sim s^{-(\tau-1)} \exp(-s/s^*)$$

## Mean field model: finite size scaling

$$c_l = 0.01$$



$\tau = 2.38 \pm 0.04$  (MF standard perc.: 2.5)

$\gamma/vd = 0.70 \pm 0.01$  (MF standard perc.: 1/3)

$d_f/d = 0.82 \pm 0.01$  (MF standard perc.: 2/3)

$$\max \langle s \rangle \sim N^{\gamma/vd}$$

$$\max \langle s_2 \rangle \sim N^{d_f/d}$$

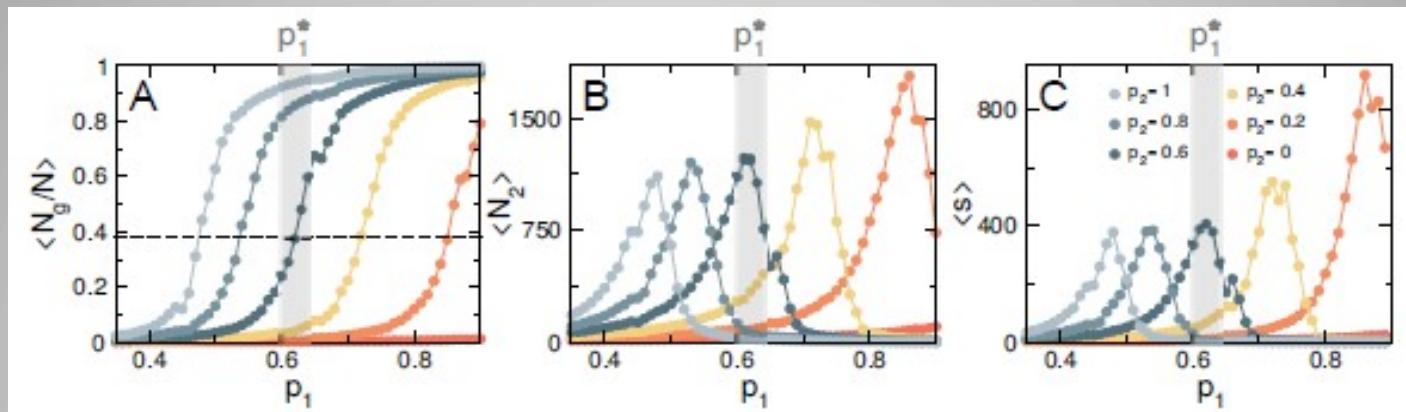
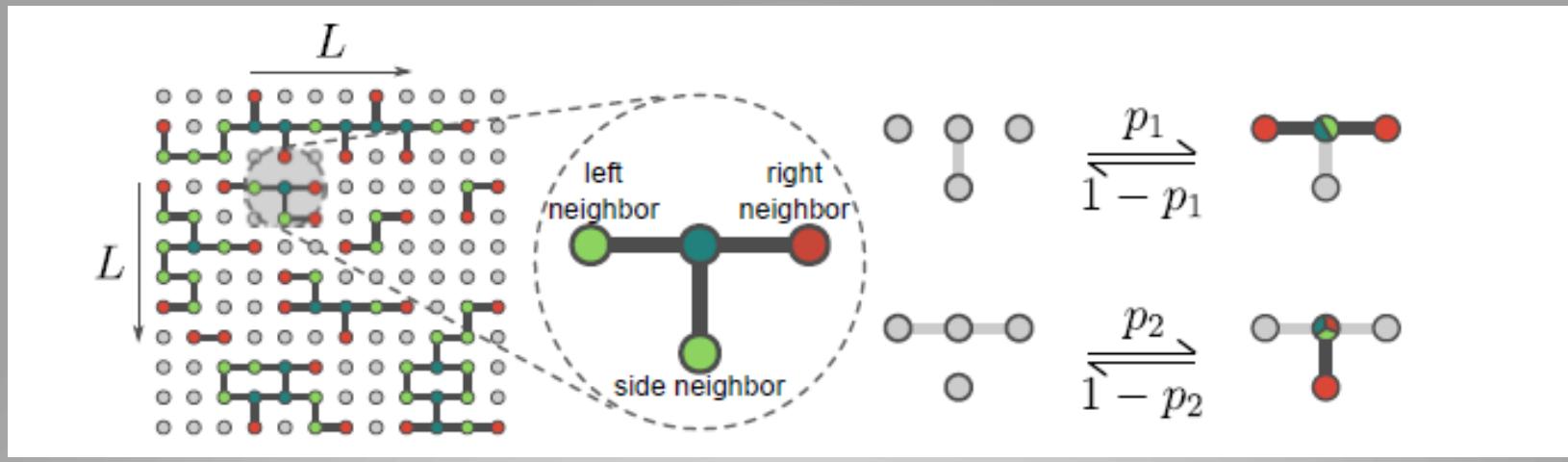
$$n_s \sim s^{-\tau} \exp(-s/s^*)$$

$$CCDF(s) = \sum_{s' \geq s} n_{s'}$$

$$CCDF \sim s^{-(\tau-1)} \exp(-s/s^*)$$

$$CCDF(s) \approx 1 + \theta(s - s_0) s^{-\tau+1} e^{-s/s^*}$$

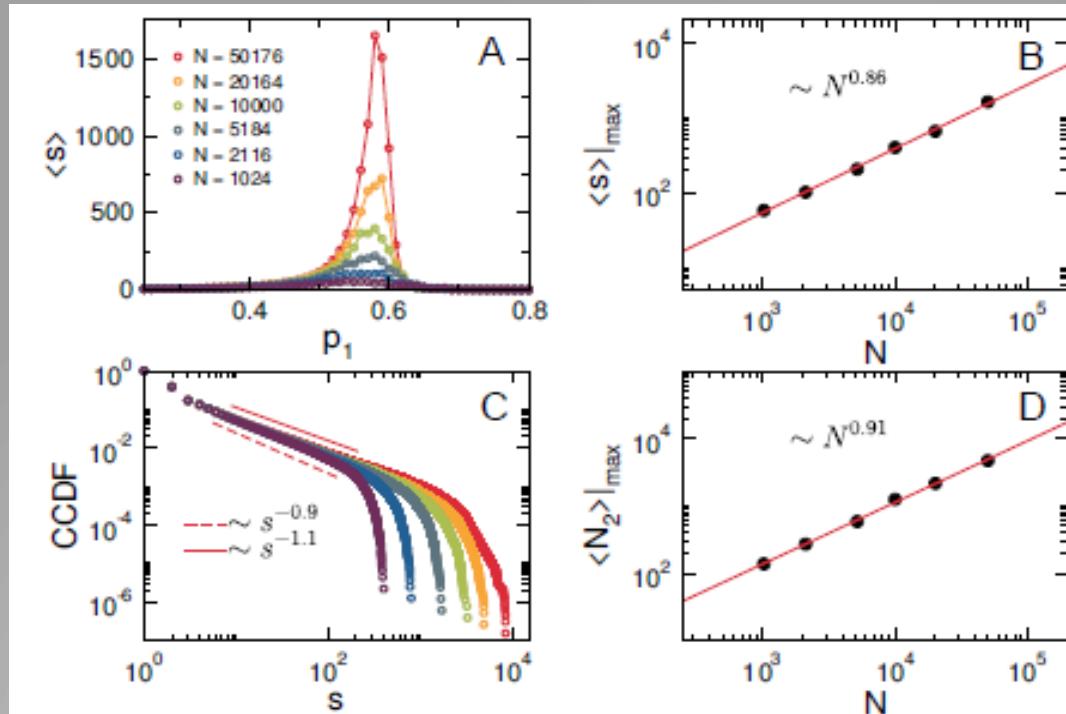
## Spatially explicit model (2D)



$$N = 10^4$$

## Spatially explicit model: finite size scaling

$$p_2 = 0.7$$



$$\tau = 2.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ (2D standard perc.: 2.055)}$$

$$\gamma/vd = 0.86 \pm 0.02 \text{ (2D standard perc.: 0.896)}$$

$$d_f/d = 0.91 \pm 0.02 \text{ (2D standard perc.: 0.948)}$$

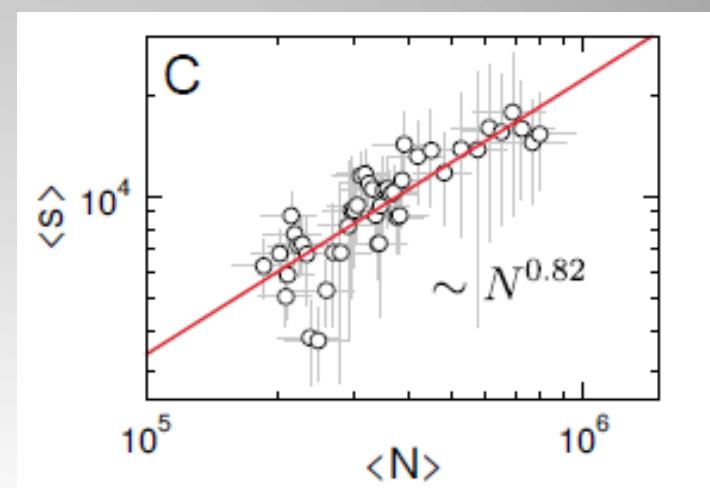
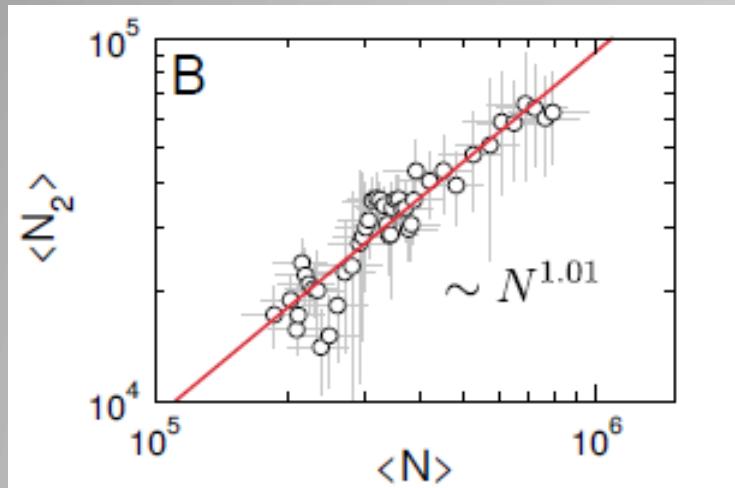
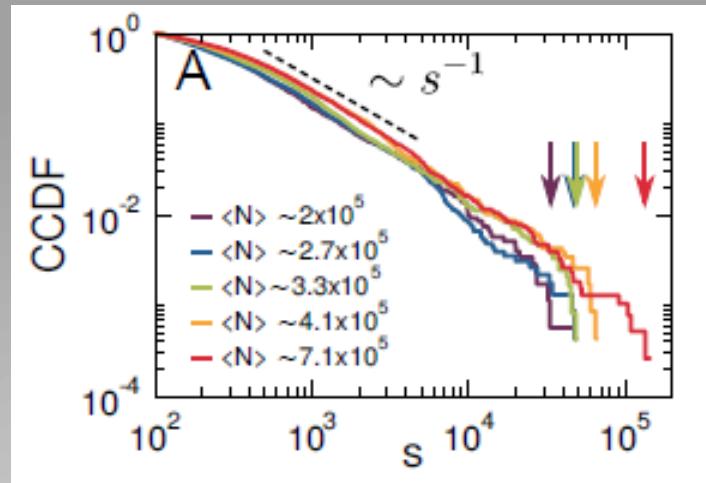
$$\max \langle s \rangle \sim N^{\gamma/vd}$$

$$\max \langle N_2 \rangle \sim N^{df/d}$$

$$n_s \sim s^{-\tau} \exp(-s/s^*)$$

$$CCDF \sim s^{-(\tau-1)} \exp(-s/s^*)$$

## Real mitochondria: finite size scaling



	$\tau$	$\gamma/vd$	$d_f/d$
Mean field standard perc.	$5/2 = 2.5$	$1/3 \approx 0.33..$	$2/3 \approx 0.66..$
Mean field directed perc.	3	1/2	1/2
Mean field model	$2.38 \pm 0.04$	$0.7 \pm 0.01$	$0.82 \pm 0.01$
3D standard perc.	2.15	0.67	0.84
2D standard perc.	$187/91 \approx 2.055$	$43/48 \approx 0.896$	$91/96 \approx 0.948$
2D directed perc.	$\approx 2.66$	$\approx 1.07$	$\approx 0.60$
2D model	$2.0 \pm 0.1$	$0.86 \pm 0.02$	$0.91 \pm 0.02$
Experiments	$2.01 \pm 0.01$	$0.82 \pm 0.08$	$1.01 \pm 0.06$

# Conclusions

- Fission/fusion balance in the microscopic dynamics puts mitochondria into a percolation like critical point.

# Conclusions

- Fission/fusion balance in the microscopic dynamics puts mitochondria into a percolation like critical point.
- Moving away from criticality leads mitochondria (and therefore the cell) to a pathological state.

# Conclusions

- Fission/fusion balance in the microscopic dynamics puts mitochondria into a percolation like critical point.
- Moving away from criticality leads mitochondria (and therefore the cell) to a pathological state.
- Mitochondrial critical point belongs to the standard percolation universality class.

N. Zamponi, E. Zamponi, S.A. Cannas, O.V. Billoni, P. Helguera, D. R. Chialvo, *Mitochondrial network complexity emerges from fission/fusion dynamics*, Scientific Reports **8**, 363 (2018)

N. Zamponi, E. Zamponi, S.A. Cannas, D. R. Chialvo, *Universal dynamics of mitochondrial networks: a finite-size scaling analysis*, Scientific Reports **12**, 17074 (2022)

Happy Birthday  
Constantino!