

Seminar

Active yielding and the connection to nuclear spatial organisation and cell state transitions

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The collective behaviour and spatial organisation of out-of-equilibrium systems play a crucial role in a wide range of biological processes, including dynamical transitions in subcellular assemblies. Specifically, nuclear spatial organisation undergoes significant changes during cellstate transitions, which are key events underlying development, tissue maintenance and the onset of disease. Of particular interest in this regard, mechanically induced cellular de-differentiation is characterised by a change in dynamics from arrested states to randomised or fluidised states in nuclear spatial organisation. Here, altered confinement geometry appears to play a key role. These observed structural reorganisations may underpin changes in biological behaviour, motivating an investigation of dynamical states in dense assemblies of self-propelled active particles. We show that a fluidisation transition occurs in these actively driven assemblies and that it resembles the yielding transition in amorphous solids subjected to cyclic shear deformation. In particular, a detailed analogy holds at large but finite persistence times, in terms of a dependence on the initial state, the presence of driving induced annealing, a diverging timescale at the transition, and a discontinuous onset of the flowing state, consistent with recent suggestions. The geometry of confinement has a striking influence on the critical deformation at which the transition occurs, with evidence suggesting that differences in boundary curvature are key. I conclude with a brief discussion of ongoing experimental to better integrate and bioinformatic efforts data characterising cell populations, by considering more detailed model definitions, and by investigating signatures of state transitions in highdimensional data.

Friday, Jun 27th 2025 14:00 Hrs (Tea / Coffee 13:45 Hrs) Auditorium, TIFRH