C.
Slime Mold

(*Dictyostelium discoideum*)
"Dicty"

2/1/17

1
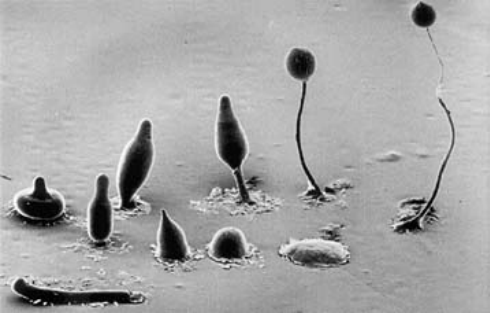
Complete Life Cycle

2/1/17

2
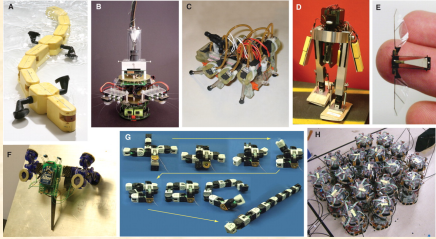
Self-organization in Bio-inspired Robotics

R. Pfeifer et al., Science 318, 1088 -1093 (2007)

Science
AAAS

2/1/17
Published by AAAS

3

Self-copying Robot (2005)

- Hod Lipson, Cornell
- Programmable blocks
- 2 swiveling pyramidal halves
- Magnetic connections
- 10 cm across
- One stack can assemble another

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4

Dicty Videos

- Bonner's videos

- Aggregation

- Life cycle

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5

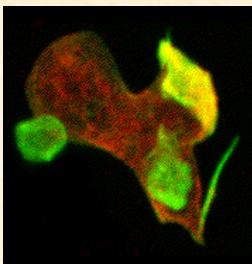## Amoeba Stage

- Single cell
- Lives in soil
- Free moving
- Engulfs food (bacteria)
- Divides asexually

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6

Amoebas

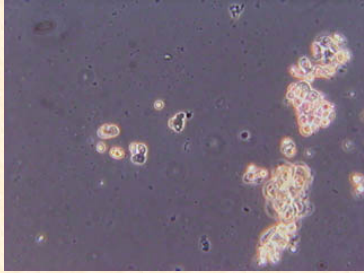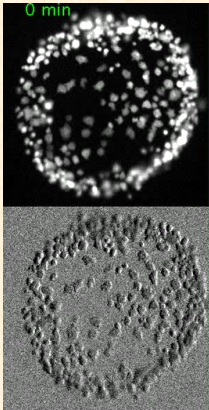2/1/17   7

Aggregation Stage

0 min

- Triggered by exhaustion of food
- Aggregate by *chemotaxis*
- Example: 180 cells
- Time lapse: about 14 hours

Science 21 May 2010: Vol. 328, 1021–1025

2/1/17   8

Aggregation Stage

- Triggered by exhaustion of food
- Aggregate by *chemotaxis*
- Form expanding concentric rings and spirals
- Up to 125 000 individuals

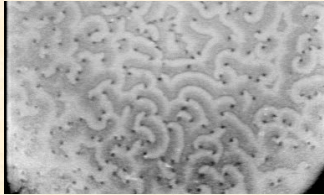2/1/17   9

Spiral Waves

- Spiral accelerate cell aggregation (18 vs. 3 μm/min.)
- Waves propagate 120 – 60 μm/min.
- 1 frame = 36 sec.

2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 10
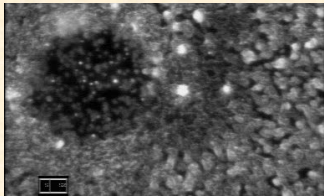
Center of Spiral

- Mechanisms of spiral formation are still unclear
- Involves symmetry breaking
- 1 frame = 10 sec.
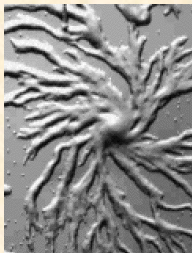
2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 11

Stream Formation Stage

- Streams result from dependence of wave propagation velocity on cell density
- Breaks symmetry
- As density increases, begin to adhere
- Begin to form *mound*

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Mound Stage

- Cells differentiate
- Some form an elongated finger

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13
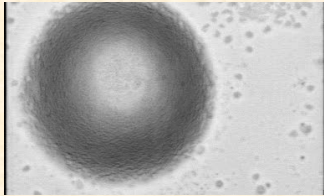
Concentric Waves in Mounds

- Concentric or spiral waves
- Mound comprises 10^3 to 10^5 cells
- Cells begin to differentiate
- 1 frame = 20 sec.

2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 14
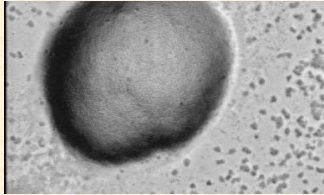
Multiple Centers

- Multiple pacemakers
- Wave fronts mutually extinguish (typical of excitable media)
- One center eventually dominates
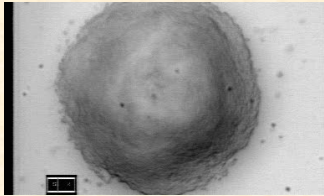
2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 15

Multi-armed Spirals

- This mound has 5 spiral arms
- Up to 10 have been observed

2/1/17   (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München)   16
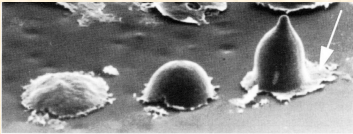
Formation of Acellular Sheath

- Composed of cellulose & a large glycoprotein
- Covers mound and is left behind slug as trail
- Function not entirely understood:
  – protection from nematodes (worms)
  – control of diffusion of signaling molecules

2/1/17   17

Slug Stage

- Prestalk elongates, topples, to form slug
- Behaves as single organism with 10^5 cells
- Migrates; seeks light; seeks or avoids heat
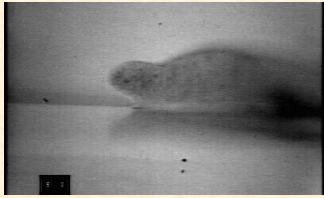- No brain or nervous system

2/1/17   18

Movement of Young Slug

- Time-lapse (1 frame = 10 sec.)
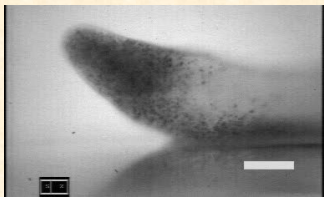- Note periodic up-and-down movement of tip

2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 19

Movement of Older Slug

- Note rotating prestalk cells in tip
- Pile of anterior-like cells on prestalk/prespore boundary
- Scale bar = 50 μm, 1 frame = 5 sec.

2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 20

Migration of Older Slug
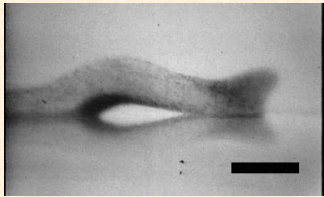

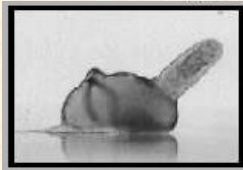- Scale bar = 100 μm, 1 frame = 20 sec.

2/1/17 (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München) 21

Culmination Stage

- Cells differentiate into base, stalk, and spores
- Prestalk cells form rigid bundles of cellulose & die
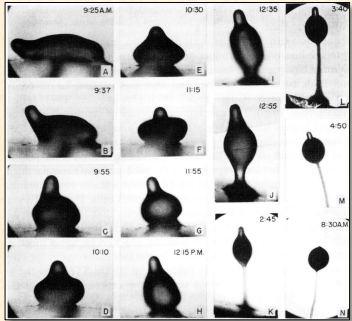- Prespore cells (at end) cover selves with cellulose & become dormant

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Stages of Culmination

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23
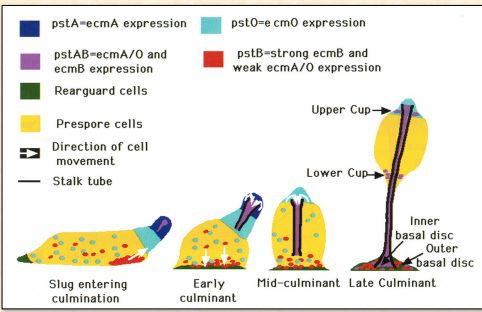
Cell Differentiation at Culmination
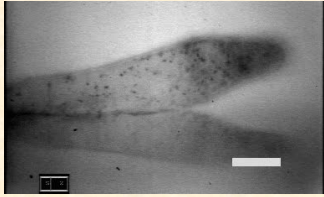

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(figure from Kessin, *Dictyostelium*)

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Early Culmination

- During early culmination all cell in prestalk rotate
- Scale bar = 50 μm, 1 frame = 25 sec.

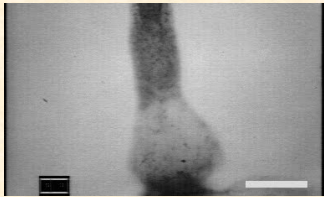2/1/17   (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München)   25

Late Culmination

- Vigorous rotation at prestalk/prespore boundary
- Scale bar = 100 μm, 1 frame = 10 sec.

2/1/17   (video < Zool. Inst., Univ. München)   26
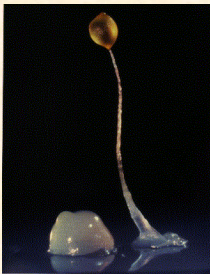
Fruiting Body Stage

- Spores are dispersed
- Wind or animals carry spores to new territory
- If sufficient moisture, spores germinate, release amoebas
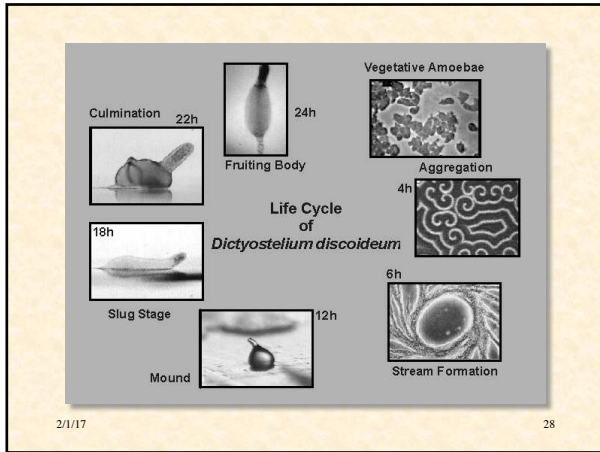- Cycle begins again

2/1/17   27

Life Cycle of *Dictyostelium discoideum*

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Cooperation and Altruism in Dicty

- Cooperation is essential to Dicty signaling and aggregation
- "Altruism" is essential in stalk formation
- How is cooperation encouraged and cheating discouraged?
- In one case the same gene prevents cheating and allows cohesion
- Green-beard genes?

2/1/17

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Microbial Cooperation and Altruism

2/1/17
Published by AAAS   E. Pennisi Science 325, 1196-1199 (2009)

30
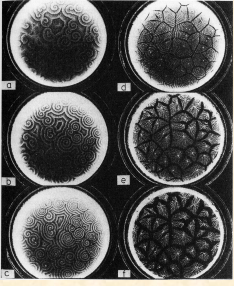
Emergent Patterns
During Aggregation

- a-c. As aggregate, wave lengths shorten
- d. Population divides into disjoint domains
- e-f. Domains contract into "fingers" (streaming stage)

2/1/17   fig. from Solé & Goodwin   31

Belousov-Zhabotinski Reaction

2/1/17   32
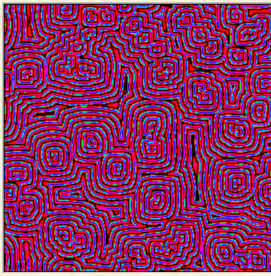
Hodgepodge Machine

2/1/17   33

Demonstration of Hodgepodge Machine

Run NetLogo B-Z Reaction Simulator

or

Run Hodgepodge simulator at CBN
Online Experimentation Center
`<mitpress.mit.edu/books/FLAOH/cbnhtml/java.html>`

2/1/17   34

Universal Properties

- What leads to these expanding rings and spirals in very different systems?
- Under what conditions do these structures form?
- What causes the rotation?
- These are all examples of *excitable media*

2D

2/1/17   35

Slime Mold Solving Maze

- Different slime mold: *Physarum polycephalum*
- Lengths: α1 (41mm), α2 (33), β1 (44), β2 (45)
- AG = food sources
- (a) initial, (b) exploring possible connections (4 hrs), (c) shortest (4 more)

	None	β1	β2	β1, β2
None	2	0	0	0
α1	0	0	0	0
α2	0	5	6	3
α1, α2	0	0	0	3

2/1/17   [fig. < Nakagaki, Yamada & Tóth, *Nature* **407**, 470 (28 September 2000)]   36

Slime Mold-Controlled Robot

- Robot sensors relayed to remote computer
- Light image shines on slime mold
- Slime mold retracts
- Motion tracked and used to control robot
- *Physarum polycephalum*

2/1/17   (Klaus-Peter Zauner, University of Southampton, UK, 2006)   37
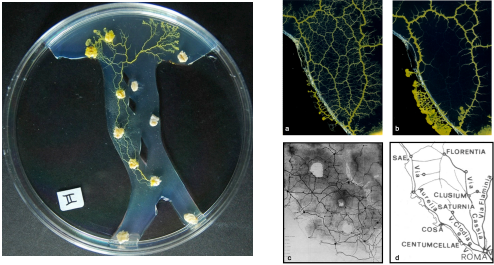

Slime Mold Computation of Roman Road Network

2/1/17   Strano, Adamatzky & Jones, *Int. J. Nanotech. & Mol. Comp.*, in press   38