

## TITRE : Curved protein-mediated membrane reshaping

**DIRECTEUR de Stage : Feng-Ching Tsai (P. Bassereau team)**

**Email:** [feng-ching.tsai@curie.fr](mailto:feng-ching.tsai@curie.fr)

**Website:** <https://fctsai.com/>

**Ce stage peut être poursuivi en thèse : OUI**

**Si oui, la thèse est-elle financée : NON**

**SUJET du stage :**

It is vital for cells to generate transport vesicles inside the cells via a process called **endocytosis**. These vesicles allow cells to transport nutrients or proteins to different organelles to fulfill specific cellular functions. To generate these vesicles, mechanically, a small patch of a membrane is deformed into a spherical bud. This bud is connected to the donor membrane via a narrow tubular neck. To generate a vesicle, the neck is cut to detach the bud from the donor membrane (Fig. 1A). A rich set of cell biology studies have shown that many proteins are involved in the process of generating transport vesicles in cells. Here, we are interested to understand how a **curved membrane protein called sorting nexin 9 (SNX9)** contributes to vesicle generation. On the plasma membrane, SNX9 has been shown to be recruited to the membrane neck (Fig. 1A). Furthermore, a recent cell biology study suggested that SNX9 can constrict the membrane neck. However, there is no direct evidence supporting this hypothesis.

In this project, we aim to reveal **physical mechanisms** underlying SNX9-mediated membrane remodeling by using **biophysical methods** and in a quantitative manner. We will establish a **cell-free system** using purified SNX9 and artificial model membranes. To generate membrane geometry like that of the cellular tubular neck, we will pull **membrane nanotubes from giant membrane vesicles using optical tweezers** (Fig. 1B). We will measure **forces** applied by SNX9 on the tubes using optical tweezers and we will correlate tube radius and SNX9 density on the tube using confocal laser scanning microscopy.

