

Monday, May 27, 16:15**Room CE 6****Dr. Martin Lenz****Senior CNRS researcher, Université
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Why does actomyosin contract?



The motion of living cells is largely due to the interaction of semi-flexible actin filaments (F-actin) and myosin molecular motors. It is often assumed that the relative sliding of these two components is sufficient to account for all actomyosin-based motion. While this is correct in our highly organized striated muscle, we question the application of this dogma to less ordered actomyosin systems, thus reexamining a cornerstone of our understanding of cellular motion.