



7-30-2009

Calculation of free energies in fluid membranes subject to heterogeneous curvature fields

Neeraj J. Agrawal

University of Pennsylvania, jneeraj@seas.upenn.edu

Ravi Radhakrishnan

University of Pennsylvania, rradhak@seas.upenn.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.upenn.edu/be_papers

Recommended Citation

Agrawal, N. J., & Radhakrishnan, R. (2009). Calculation of free energies in fluid membranes subject to heterogeneous curvature fields. Retrieved from http://repository.upenn.edu/be_papers/147

Copyright American Physical Society.

Reprinted from:

Calculation of free energies in fluid membranes subject to heterogeneous curvature fields Neeraj J. Agrawal and Ravi Radhakrishnan, *Phys. Rev. E* 80, 011925 (2009), DOI:10.1103/PhysRevE.80.011925

Publisher URL: <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevE.80.011925>

This paper is posted at Scholarly Commons. http://repository.upenn.edu/be_papers/147

For more information, please contact libraryrepository@pobox.upenn.edu.

Calculation of free energies in fluid membranes subject to heterogeneous curvature fields

Abstract

We present a computational methodology for incorporating thermal effects and calculating relative free energies for elastic fluid membranes subject to spatially dependent intrinsic curvature fields using the method of thermodynamic integration. Based on a simple model for the intrinsic curvature imposed only in a localized region of the membrane, we employ thermodynamic integration to calculate the free-energy change as a function of increasing strength of the intrinsic curvature field and a thermodynamic cycle to compute free-energy changes for different sizes of the localized region. By explicitly computing the free-energy changes and by quantifying the loss of entropy accompanied with increasing membrane deformation, we show that the membrane stiffness increases with increasing intrinsic field, thereby, renormalizing the membrane bending rigidity. The second main conclusion of this work is that the entropy of the membrane decreases with increasing size of the localized region subject to the curvature field. Our results help to quantify the free-energy change when a planar membrane deforms under the influence of curvature-inducing proteins at a finite temperature.

Comments

Copyright American Physical Society.

Reprinted from:

Calculation of free energies in fluid membranes subject to heterogeneous curvature fields Neeraj J. Agrawal and Ravi Radhakrishnan, *Phys. Rev. E* 80, 011925 (2009), DOI:10.1103/PhysRevE.80.011925

Publisher URL: <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevE.80.011925>

Calculation of free energies in fluid membranes subject to heterogeneous curvature fields

Neeraj J. Agrawal¹ and Ravi Radhakrishnan^{1,2,*}

¹*Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, 240 Skirkanich Hall, 210 South 33rd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA*

²*Department of Bioengineering, University of Pennsylvania, 240 Skirkanich Hall, 210 South 33rd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA*

(Received 17 April 2009; revised manuscript received 27 June 2009; published 30 July 2009)

We present a computational methodology for incorporating thermal effects and calculating relative free energies for elastic fluid membranes subject to spatially dependent intrinsic curvature fields using the method of thermodynamic integration. Based on a simple model for the intrinsic curvature imposed only in a localized region of the membrane, we employ thermodynamic integration to calculate the free-energy change as a function of increasing strength of the intrinsic curvature field and a thermodynamic cycle to compute free-energy changes for different sizes of the localized region. By explicitly computing the free-energy changes and by quantifying the loss of entropy accompanied with increasing membrane deformation, we show that the membrane stiffness increases with increasing intrinsic field, thereby, renormalizing the membrane bending rigidity. The second main conclusion of this work is that the entropy of the membrane decreases with increasing size of the localized region subject to the curvature field. Our results help to quantify the free-energy change when a planar membrane deforms under the influence of curvature-inducing proteins at a finite temperature.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevE.80.011925](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.80.011925)

PACS number(s): 87.17.Aa, 87.16.dj

I. INTRODUCTION

Cell-membrane deformations are often orchestrated by protein-membrane interactions [1,2], which mediate several intracellular trafficking events [3–5]. Accordingly, theoretical modeling and experimental study of membranes and protein-membrane interactions at multiple resolutions is a central objective in biophysics [6–13]. In this paper, we employ phenomenological theories based on generalized elasticity (see below) [14,15] in order to describe mesoscopic (at the $\sim \mu\text{m}$ resolution) behavior of membranes, membrane undulations, and curvature modulations [16–20]. These models have been extensively employed and specific choices of the governing equations (e.g., the form for membrane free energy) have been validated based on experimental studies. Hence, at the mesoscopic scales such models are considered reliable; however, a major challenge has been in tailoring them for the quantification of free energies.

In a classic article, Helfrich [21] described the elastic energy of a fluid membrane by the Hamiltonian,

$$E = \int \int \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (H - H_0)^2 + \bar{\kappa} K \right] dA + \sigma (|A - A_{flat}|), \quad (1)$$

where A is the total area of the membrane, dA is the differential area element, A_{flat} is the projected area of the membrane patch on a plane, and H and K are the mean curvature and the Gaussian curvature of the membrane, respectively. The membrane Hamiltonian depends on the frame tension σ , the bending rigidity κ , the splay modulus $\bar{\kappa}$, and the intrinsic curvature field H_0 . Considering only those membrane shapes for which the overall membrane topology does not change,

the contribution of Gaussian curvature to the Helfrich Hamiltonian is a constant. Within the Helfrich Hamiltonian, the effect of protein-induced curvature is treated through the H_0 term [22] which, in general, is a spatially varying function. To make the analytical and numerical calculations tractable, we only consider small deformations of the membrane, in which case, the membrane shape can be represented in a Monge or a Cartesian gauge as $z = z(x, y)$. The resulting Helfrich Hamiltonian obtained by simplifying the expressions for the mean curvature and the differential area element in Eq. (1) is given by [22]

$$E = \int \int \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla^2 z - H_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\kappa}{4} H_0^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} \right) (\nabla z)^2 \right] dx dy. \quad (2)$$

In previous studies, the Hamiltonian described in Eq. (2) with $H_0 = 0$ has been employed to describe various membrane-related phenomena. Lin and Brown [16] performed dynamics simulations accounting for implicit hydrodynamic coupling between the membrane and the surrounding solvent in the presence of cytoskeletal interactions. Reister-Gottfried *et al.* [17] extended this methodology to account for the Brownian dynamics of the proteins on the fluctuating membrane. Veksler and Gov [23] analyzed the problem of membrane protrusions and protein phase separation by including additional terms in Eq. (2) to account for the protein concentration field. Seifert *et al.* [12] minimized Helfrich Hamiltonian given by Eq. (1) for nonzero values of H_0 at zero temperature to calculate the phase diagram for vesicle shape transformations. Although these works have highlighted the applicability of Helfrich Hamiltonian in a variety of membrane-related processes, calculating the free-energy change associated with these processes has remained a challenge.

*rradhak@seas.upenn.edu

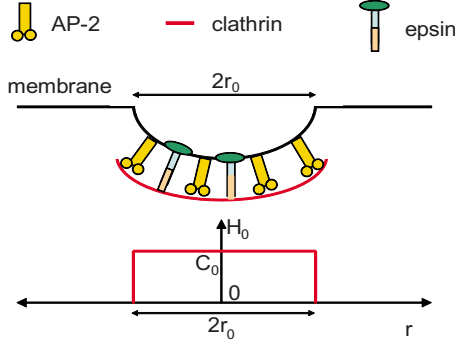


FIG. 1. (Color online) A depiction of membrane vesiculation in the presence of the clathrin-coat assembly. The lower panel depicts the form of spontaneous curvature function H_0 , corresponding to a region of induced curvature of linear extent r_0 .

The calculation of the free energy of a freely fluctuating membrane with zero-spontaneous curvature within the Helfrich Hamiltonian can be accomplished analytically using a quasiharmonic analysis of the Fourier modes [16,18,24,25]. However, using the same approach, calculating the free energy when the membrane is subject to nonzero and spatially varying H_0 becomes analytically intractable [25]. In such a case, a robust numerical method is desirable because the ability to compute free-energy changes enables the prediction of relative stabilities of different states using which several critical questions can be addressed; these include the quantification of the free-energy change when a planar membrane deforms under the influence of curvature-inducing proteins at a finite temperature, the role of membrane entropy in mediating interactions between curvature-inducing proteins [26], etc. It is our goal in this paper to present a simulation methodology capable of addressing these questions. Calculation of free-energy changes associated with reversible thermodynamic processes have been described extensively for molecular systems [27,28]. We employ the rigorous and popular method of thermodynamic integration (TI) [27] to calculate the free-energy change along a coupling parameter characterizing the Hamiltonian. Such a method has recently been applied within classical field-based simulations of polymer solutions [29].

We demonstrate the applicability in a model system of membrane deformations caused by a static (i.e., nondiffusing) heterogeneous curvature field. The model is characterized by a radially symmetric mean curvature field on the membrane over a localized region characterized by a linear extent r_0 (Fig. 1). The value of H_0 is taken to be zero in membrane regions falling outside the localized region. Thus, the induced curvature field is described by

$$H_0 = C_0 \Gamma(r_0), \quad (3)$$

where $\Gamma(r_0)$ is a function that it is unity within a circular domain (centered at zero) of radius r_0 and zero, otherwise, and r_0 is the linear extent (radius) of the curvature-field projected on the x - y plane. For the sake of illustration, we choose $C_0 = 0.04$ 1/nm (magnitude of the intrinsic curvature employed in our recent work reporting the bioenergetics of clathrin-coated vesicular bud formation [30]). We calculate

the free-energy change of the membrane as a function of the extent of the curvature field (r_0) as well as the magnitude of the curvature field (C_0). We also present a quasiharmonic analysis of a simplified (one-dimensional analog) membrane system with nonzero intrinsic curvature to validate the trends uncovered by our free-energy calculations.

II. METHODS

A. TI along C_0

For a system whose energy depends on a coupling parameter λ , the partition function can be written as [27,29]

$$Q(\lambda) = c \int \exp[-\beta E(\lambda)] dr^N, \quad (4)$$

where, c is a constant. Since the Helmholtz free energy $F = -k_B T \ln Q$, the derivative of the free energy with respect to λ can be written as

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} \right)_{N,V,T} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln Q, \quad (5)$$

yielding,

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} \right)_{N,V,T} = \left\langle \frac{\partial E}{\partial \lambda} \right\rangle_{\lambda}. \quad (6)$$

In Eqs. (2) and (3), when C_0 is set to zero, we recover a planar membrane while for nonzero values of C_0 , we obtain the desired state of the curvilinear membrane. We also note that the energy functional [Eq. (2)] is differentiable with respect to C_0 but not differentiable with respect to r_0 . Hence, to compute the free-energy changes, we choose C_0 as the thermodynamic integration variable [i.e., as the coupling parameter λ in Eq. (6)] to obtain

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial C_0} = \left\langle \frac{\partial E}{\partial C_0} \right\rangle_{C_0}. \quad (7)$$

Using the expression for E from Eq. (2), we obtain

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial C_0} = \left\langle \Gamma(r_0) \kappa \int \int \left\{ -[\nabla^2 z - C_0 \Gamma(r_0)] + \left(\frac{C_0}{2} \right) \times (\nabla z)^2 \right\} dx dy \right\rangle_{C_0}, \quad (8)$$

Upon integration along C_0 , this yields

$$F(C_0, r_0) - F(0, r_0) = \int_0^{C_0} \left\langle \Gamma(r_0) \kappa \int \int \left\{ -[\nabla^2 z - C_0 \Gamma(r_0)] + \left(\frac{C_0}{2} \right) (\nabla z)^2 \right\} dx dy \right\rangle_{C_0} dC_0. \quad (9)$$

Here, $F(C_0, r_0) - F(0, r_0)$ is the free-energy change as derived from the partition function in Eq. (4), where the energy is defined in Eq. (2). However, we are interested in the deformation free energy F_0 , with reference to a state where $H_0 = 0$, which can be calculated from the relationship, (see Appendix A)

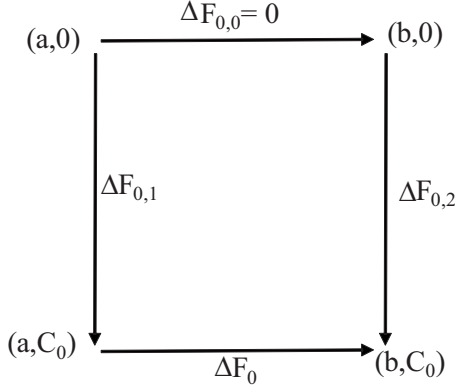


FIG. 2. Thermodynamic cycle to calculate ΔF_0 : $\Delta F_0 = -\Delta F_{0,1} + \Delta F_{0,0} + \Delta F_{0,2}$. a and b are the extent of the curvature-induced regions (r_0 values), while C_0 is the magnitude of the curvature. $\Delta F_{0,1}$ and $\Delta F_{0,2}$ are computed using Eq. (9).

$$F_0 = F + \langle E_0 \rangle - \langle E \rangle, \quad (10)$$

where E_0 is defined as

$$E_0 = \int \int \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla^2 z)^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} (\nabla z)^2 \right] dx dy. \quad (11)$$

Thus, $\Delta F_0 = F_0(C_0, r_0) - F_0(0, r_0)$ gives the deformation free-energy change for a given extent of the localized region r_0 (such as the size of the clathrin coat, see Fig. 1), when C_0 is varied. To calculate the free energy as a function of r_0 for a fixed C_0 , we employ a thermodynamic cycle defined in Fig. 2. In this cycle, $\Delta F_{0,1}$ and $\Delta F_{0,2}$ required to deform a planar membrane to $H_0 = C_0 \Gamma(r_0 = a)$ and $H_0 = C_0 \Gamma(r_0 = b)$, respectively, are calculated through Eqs. (9) and (10).

B. Simulation protocol

The equilibrium sampling of membrane conformations according to the Boltzmann distribution for a given value of C_0 is performed using the time-dependent Ginzburg Landau (TDGL) simulations, using a protocol employed in our previous work [8,22]. In this protocol, we generate new membrane configurations from existing ones by numerically integrating the equation

$$\frac{\partial z(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -M \frac{\delta E}{\delta z} + \xi(\mathbf{r}, t), \quad (12)$$

where,

$$\frac{\delta E}{\delta z} = \kappa H_0 (\nabla z \cdot \nabla H_0) + \left(\frac{\kappa}{2} H_0^2 + \sigma \right) \nabla^2 z - \kappa \nabla^4 z + \kappa \nabla^2 H_0. \quad (13)$$

In Eq. (12), t represents a fictitious time, M is a scalar mobility term, and ξ is the thermal noise term, which is drawn randomly from a Gaussian distribution with zero mean and with variance depending on the temperature T , i.e., $\langle \xi(\mathbf{r}, t) \rangle = 0$ and $\langle \xi(\mathbf{r}, t) \xi(\mathbf{r}', t') \rangle = 2k_B T M \delta(t-t') \delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')$. This ensures that membrane configurations generated by Eq. (12) are consistent with the canonical ensemble with probability $\propto \exp(-E/k_B T)$.

TABLE I. Parameters employed in different systems.

System	Length ^a (nm)	κ ^b ($k_B T$)	σ (μ N/m)
I	250	20	0
II	250	50	0
III	250	50	3.0
IV	500	50	3.0

^aLength L of the membrane is discretized into 50 grid points for all systems.

^bTemperature of 300 K is set for all systems.

Our simulations are performed for a system size of $L \times L$ in x, y dimensions, respectively, with periodic boundary conditions implemented in the xy plane. The length parameters (L values) for the different systems we have considered are summarized in Table I. For each system, the membrane is discretized using a 50×50 set of spatial grid points in the xy plane, each with a fixed grid length of $h = L/50$ nm. All the derivatives on the right-hand side of Eq. (13) are approximated using a second-order centered-difference scheme. TDGL equations are then integrated in time using an explicit Euler scheme [31]. The time step of integration δt is set to be 1 ps based on the linear stability analysis (see Appendix C). We choose a value of $M (= 2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s/kg})$ such that the normalized membrane height autocorrelation $\langle z(t)z(0) \rangle / \langle z^2 \rangle$ obtained in our simulations (when $C_0 = 0$, i.e., for system II in Table I) matches closely (see Appendix B and Fig. 8) with that obtained using the Oseen tensor formalism [33] (in which M is a spatially varying tensorial quantity). The latter incorporates hydrodynamic interactions and represents membrane dynamics in an infinite surrounding fluid in the Stokes regime [16]. Additionally, we note that our results for the equilibrium properties are independent of the value of mobility term M [22]. TDGL integration is performed for 200 million steps (i.e., 0.2 ms). The first 50 million steps are regarded as equilibration steps and are not included in computing the thermodynamic properties.

By carrying out TDGL simulations with the parameters listed in Table I, the values of the integrand on the right-hand side of Eq. (9) for different values of C_0 are computed (C_0 is varied from 0 to 0.04 in increments of 0.005 1/nm). Hence, for each value of r_0 , in total, nine independent TDGL simulations are performed with different values of C_0 . The integral on the right-hand side of Eq. (9) is then computed from these nine values using the trapezoidal rule [31]. The process is repeated for $r_0 = 10, 20,$ and 30 nm. For each value of r_0 , the mean energy of the membrane $\langle E_0 \rangle$ [defined in Eq. (11)] for $C_0 = 0.04$ 1/nm is also computed from the TDGL sampling. Standard deviation (for the estimation of error bars) is computed by processing four separate blocks from two independent simulations, each block corresponding to 75 million steps of integration [28,34].

III. RESULTS

A. Calculation of membrane free energy

We report our numerical results for the free-energy changes obtained using thermodynamic integration. As evi-

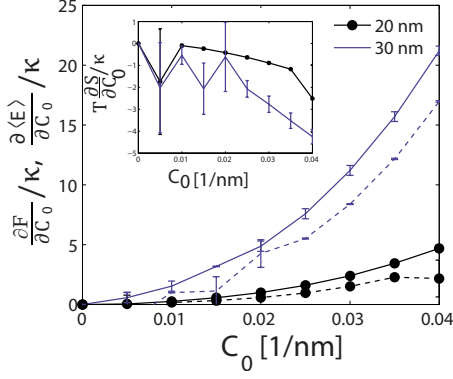


FIG. 3. (Color online) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial C_0}$ (solid lines) and $\frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial C_0}$ (dotted lines) plotted for two values of $r_0=20$ nm and 30 nm for system II. The inset shows $T \frac{\partial S}{\partial C_0}$ as a function of C_0 . Error bars, where not visible, are smaller than the symbols.

dent from Fig. 3, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial C_0}$ increases with increasing value of C_0 implying that the free energy of the membrane F increases with increasing magnitude of C_0 . Furthermore, for a larger extent r_0 , the increase in free energy is larger for a same change in C_0 . In Fig. 3, we also depict the calculated values of $(\frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial C_0})_{r_0}$ for different values of C_0 , r_0 . The quantity $\frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial C_0} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial C_0}$ derived from these two plots yields the entropic contributions $T \frac{\partial S}{\partial C_0}$, which are plotted in the inset of Fig. 3. As evident from these figures, the entropy of the membrane decreases as C_0 increases, with the decrease more prominent for larger values of r_0 .

Using the thermodynamic cycle shown in Fig. 2, we also calculate the membrane deformation free-energy change as a function of the extent of r_0 . Since we are interested in computing the deformation free-energy change (Appendix A) with respect to a planar membrane (i.e., $H_0=0$), we compute the mean energy $\langle E_0 \rangle$ with respect to planar membrane, where E_0 is defined in Eq. (11). The change in the deformation free energy (F_0), the mean deformation energy (E_0), and the entropy (TS) with respect to a planar membrane are plotted in Figs. 4–6, respectively, for the four different systems listed in Table I. The deformation free energy of the membrane increases as the extent of the curvature field r_0 increases. Furthermore, changes in the nondimensional defor-

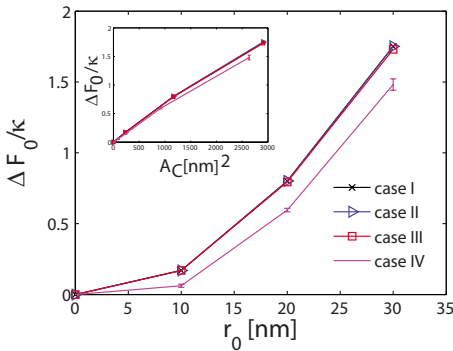


FIG. 4. (Color online) Membrane free-energy change as a function of r_0 . Error bars, where not visible, are smaller than the symbols.

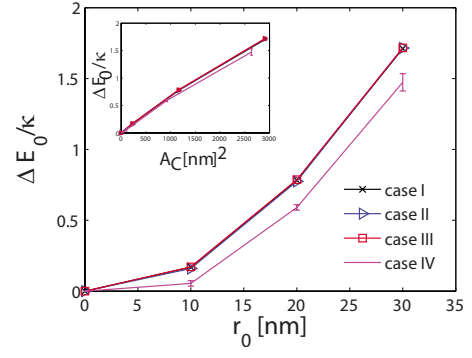


FIG. 5. (Color online) Membrane energy change as a function of r_0 . Error bars, where not visible, are smaller than the symbols.

mation free energy F_0/κ and mean deformation energy E_0/κ are similar for the first three systems in Table I. Thus, for the parameter values considered in this work, $\Delta F_0/\kappa$ and $\Delta E_0/\kappa$ depend only weakly on membrane bending rigidity κ and membrane frame tension σ . Insets in Figs. 4 and 5 depict the variation in $\Delta F_0/\kappa$ and $\Delta E_0/\kappa$ with the area of the localized region subject to the curvature field A_c defined as

$$A_C = \int \int \Gamma(r_0) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla z)^2 \right] dx dy. \quad (14)$$

This trend is almost linear demonstrating that membrane free energy is a linear function of A_C , for small deformations considered here. Interestingly, the increase in $\Delta F_0/\kappa$ is smaller for the larger membrane size. Noting that the difference in the entropy change for different sizes of membrane is small, the changes in $\Delta F_0/\kappa$ values are a reflection of the changes in $\Delta E_0/\kappa$.

To further dissect the calculated dependence of E_0/κ on L , we note that the Eq. (11) can be written in discrete form as

$$E_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{N^2} \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla_i^2 z)^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} (\nabla_i z)^2 \right] h^2, \quad (15)$$

where ∇_i^2 and ∇_i are the Laplace and the gradient operator evaluated at grid point i . Between systems III and IV, the number of grid points remains the same, while the grid length h increases by a factor of 2. Since the total number of degrees of freedom remains the same, the total energy from

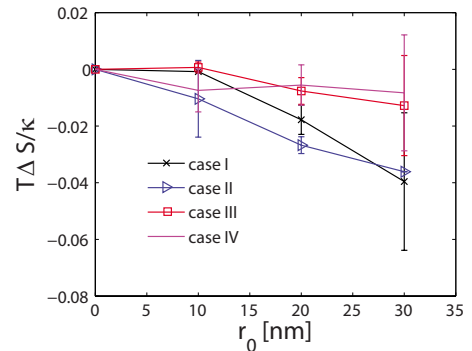


FIG. 6. (Color online) Membrane entropy change as a function of r_0 .

equipartition is also the same. This implies that the terms $(\nabla^2 z)^2$ and $(\nabla z)^2$ are smaller in system IV relative to system III in order to compensate for increasing h . For $\Delta E_0 = E_0(C_0=0.04, r_0=30) - E_0(0,0)$, the region of the membrane subject to the curvature contributes the most to the ΔE_0 term. Hence, ΔE_0 can be approximated in discrete form as

$$\Delta E_0 = \sum_{i=1}^M \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla_i^2 z)^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} (\nabla_i z)^2 \right] h^2, \quad (16)$$

where the summation now is only over the grid points subject to the curvature field, which is smaller for the larger system size (i.e., system IV) resulting in a smaller value of ΔE_0 . The same conclusion can be reached if the step size h remains same, while the total number of grid points N change. Hence, we expect that a larger membrane would have a smaller increase in the free energy when subject to a fixed curvature region of size r_0 , rationalizing the trend in Fig. 4.

B. Quasiharmonic analysis for a model membrane with nonzero curvature

Fourier series has traditionally been the preferred basis set representing the modes of the thermally undulating membrane. In the absence of the H_0 term, the Fourier modes decouple [16] and the Helfrich energy is simply the addition of harmonic contributions from the Fourier coefficients. However, the Fourier coefficients are not the natural basis when the membrane is subject to an intrinsic curvature field, as shown by several researchers [18,25]. In particular, Wallace *et al.* [18] and Divet *et al.* [25] solved the Helfrich Hamiltonian when the intrinsic curvature is proportional to the membrane concentration of curvature-inducing species. In such scenarios, the membrane Hamiltonian involves coupling between the membrane height and membrane composition. In the presence of a heterogeneous curvature field, it is also evident that the Hamiltonian in Eq. (2) with nonzero H_0 is not diagonalized in Fourier space [35] due to cross terms (mode mixing). This feature is easily appreciated in a one-dimensional analog to the Helfrich model [choosing $H_0 = C_0 \Gamma(x_0/2)$] by expressing the membrane undulation of the form [35]

$$z(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{q=1} a_q \cos(qx) + \sum_{q=1} b_q \sin(qx), \quad (17)$$

where $q=2\pi m/L$, m is an integer such that $0 < m \leq L/h$, and a_q and b_q are the Fourier coefficients. Differentiating E twice with respect to a_q , we obtain the stiffness (rigidity) associated with the q th sine mode [35]

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial a_q^2} = \left[\frac{\kappa L q^4}{2} + \frac{\sigma L q^2}{2} \right] + \frac{\kappa C_0^2 q^2 x_0}{4} - \frac{\kappa C_0^2 q}{4} \sin(qx_0). \quad (18)$$

In order to determine whether the dependence of the effective stiffness with x_0 , we evaluate

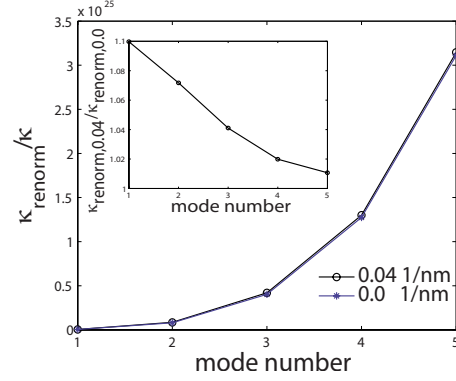


FIG. 7. (Color online) Renormalized stiffness associated with the eigenmodes of a one-dimensional model membrane for $C_0 = 0.0$ 1/nm (asterisk) and $C_0 = 0.04$ 1/nm (circle). We construct a stiffness matrix K associated with the cosine modes with wave number q ranging from $2\pi/L$ to $10\pi/L$; i.e., we have restricted our analysis to first five cosine modes [35]. Eigenvalues of this matrix denote the renormalized stiffness κ_{renorm} of the system. We plot the κ_{renorm} as a function of the mode number for $C_0 = 0$ and $C_0(x_0/2) = 0.04$ 1/nm, where $x_0 = 60$ nm. The inset depicts the ratio of κ_{renorm} when $C_0 = 0.04$ to κ_{renorm} when $C_0 = 0.0$. In generating these plots, we have employed $L = 250$ nm, $x_0 = 60$ nm, and $\sigma = 0$ N/m.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial a_q^2} \right) = \frac{\kappa C_0^2 q^2}{4} [1 - \cos(qx_0)]. \quad (19)$$

Since the right-hand side is always positive, the effective stiffness ($\kappa_{renorm,q}$) of every sine mode q increases (or remains constant) with increasing x_0 . Differentiating Eq. (18) with respect to C_0 , we obtain

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial C_0} \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial a_q^2} \right) = \frac{\kappa C_0 q}{2} [qx_0 - \sin(qx_0)]. \quad (20)$$

Since the function $y - \sin(y)$ is always positive for $y > 0$, the right-hand side is always positive, which indicates that the effective stiffness of the sine mode q increases with increasing C_0 . These trends are illustrated in Fig. 7. Our results show that the membrane stiffness increases (and hence the fluctuations of the membrane and thereby the quasiharmonic entropy decreases) with increasing intrinsic membrane curvature H_0 . This provides the rationale for the similar trend quantifying the loss of entropy with increasing membrane deformation we have computed using the numerical TI calculations in Fig. 6.

As discussed by Kozlov [26], many previous analyses accounting only for the membrane energy have showed that in the biologically relevant cases, deformation related forces are repulsive and should in fact prevent—rather than promote—the formation of protein domains. Moreover, Kozlov postulates that the restriction of undulation (i.e., the reduction in quasiharmonic entropy) by curvature-inducing proteins could lead to attractive forces favoring the formation of protein domains. We note that for the systems we have explored, we have quantified the free-energy changes (and the entropic effects) and conclude that even though the contribution of the entropic effects $|T\Delta S|$ to the overall change in the bending free energy is small ($\sim 5\%$), the entropic effects are com-

parable in magnitude to a few $k_B T$. Hence, as postulated by Kozlov [26], such forces can indeed provide the basis for the formation of protein domains which are ubiquitous in intracellular signaling and trafficking mechanisms.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge funding from the National Science Foundation through Grants No. CBET-0730955 and No. CBET-853389 and from the National Institutes of Health through Grant No. 1R01EB006818. Computational resources were provided in part by the National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure under Grant No. MCB060006.

APPENDIX A: CHANGE OF REFERENCE STATE

F is the free energy as defined by the partition function,

$$Q = c \int \exp[-\beta E] dr^N, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where the energy is defined in Eq. (2). Hence, the system entropy can be written as

$$S = \frac{\langle E \rangle - F}{T}. \quad (\text{A2})$$

Since we are interested in the deformation free energy with reference to $H_0=0$, we define the membrane deformation energy with this reference state as

$$E_0 = \int \int \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla^2 z)^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} (\nabla z)^2 \right] dx dy. \quad (\text{A3})$$

Hence, the ensemble average of the deformation energy is given by

$$\langle E_0 \rangle = \int E_0 e^{-\beta E} dr^N. \quad (\text{A4})$$

$\langle E_0 \rangle$ accounts for the energy required to deform the membrane from a planar state to a curved state and the energy contribution due to thermal fluctuations around a reference state of nonzero H_0 . Adding the entropic contributions to $\langle E_0 \rangle$ gives the deformation free energy with respect to nonzero H_0 ,

$$F_0 = \langle E_0 \rangle - TS. \quad (\text{A5})$$

Using Eq. (A2), we get

$$F_0 = F + \langle E_0 \rangle - \langle E \rangle. \quad (\text{A6})$$

APPENDIX B: MOBILITY TERM M

For a membrane fluctuating in an infinite surrounding fluid, the membrane dynamics can be expressed as [16]

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{r}' \left[\Lambda(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \frac{\delta E}{\delta z} \right] + \xi(\mathbf{r}, t), \quad (\text{B1})$$

where $\Lambda(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') = 1/8\pi\eta |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$ is the diagonal part of the Oseen tensor [33] and η is the viscosity of the surrounding

fluid. Using the membrane Hamiltonian for a planar membrane (with zero-spontaneous curvature),

$$E = \int \int \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla^2 z)^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} (\nabla z)^2 \right] dx dy, \quad (\text{B2})$$

Lin and Brown [16] showed that the normalized membrane height autocorrelation obeys

$$\frac{\langle z(t)z(0) \rangle}{\langle z^2 \rangle} = \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\kappa k^4 + \sigma k^2)^{-1} e^{-t/\tau_{\mathbf{k}}}}{\sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\kappa k^4 + \sigma k^2)^{-1}}, \quad (\text{B3})$$

where $\mathbf{k} = (m, n)2\pi/L$ is the wave vector and $\tau_{\mathbf{k}}$ is the characteristic decay time of k th mode and is given by

$$\tau_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{4\eta k}{\kappa k^4 + \sigma k^2}. \quad (\text{B4})$$

The values of wave vector are restricted by $-N/2 < m, n \leq N/2$, where N is the number of grids along each direction. For the membrane dynamics given by

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = -M \frac{\delta E}{\delta z} + \xi(\mathbf{r}, t), \quad (\text{B5})$$

where M is the scalar mobility term, the normalized membrane height autocorrelation follows:

$$\frac{\langle z(t)z(0) \rangle}{\langle z^2 \rangle} = \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\kappa k^4 + \sigma k^2)^{-1} e^{-t/\Omega_{\mathbf{k}}}}{\sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\kappa k^4 + \sigma k^2)^{-1}}. \quad (\text{B6})$$

$\Omega_{\mathbf{k}}$ is the characteristic decay time of k th mode and is given by

$$\Omega_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{M(\kappa k^4 + \sigma k^2)}. \quad (\text{B7})$$

We fit M such that the autocorrelation given by Eq. (B6) matches with that of Eq. (B3) (see Fig. 8). We find that $M = 2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s/kg}$ yields a good agreement between the membrane height autocorrelation predicted by Eqs. (B3) and (B6).

APPENDIX C: LINEAR STABILITY ANALYSIS

We integrate the TDGL equation numerically using the explicit Euler scheme. The upper bound on the time integration step is dictated by the problem and the spatial grid size so as to ensure numerical stability of the explicit scheme, i.e., boundedness of the numerical solution. We use the matrix method [31] to find a δt , which leads to bounded solution when membrane is discretized in spatial units of length h . We can write the discretized equation for each spatial grid point as

$$z_j^{n+1} = z_j^n + f(z_{j+i}^n) \delta t + g(H_j) \delta t, \quad (\text{C1})$$

where the subscript refers to the spatial grid and superscript refers to the temporal step. $g(H_j)$ is the nonhomogeneous

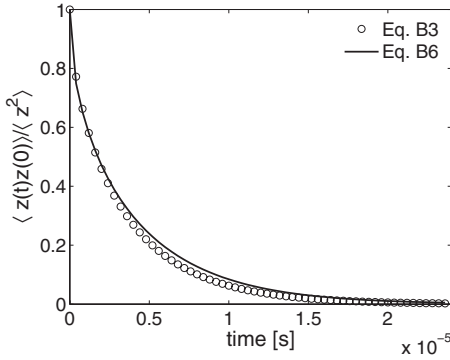


FIG. 8. Membrane height autocorrelation according to Eqs. (B6) and (B3). Here we have employed $\eta=3.475 \times 10^{-3}$ kg/m-s (average viscosity of water (extracellular medium) and the cytoplasm [32]), $\kappa=50k_B T$, and $\sigma=0$ N/m. The data are based on a discrete membrane patch of size 250×250 nm² membrane patch with grids of 5×5 nm².

part of TDGL, which arises from the $\nabla^2 H$ term. We can write this equation in the matrix form as

$$\mathbf{z}^{n+1} = \mathbf{I}\mathbf{z}^n + \mathbf{C}\mathbf{z}^n + \mathbf{B}, \quad (\text{C2})$$

i.e.,

$$\mathbf{z}^{n+1} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}^n + \mathbf{B}. \quad (\text{C3})$$

The matrix \mathbf{A} is dependent on h , δt , and the specific problem and is referred to as the *amplification matrix*. The eigenvalues of this matrix \mathbf{A} dictate the numerical stability of the scheme as outlined in Ref. [31]. We note that the solution at $(n+1)$ th step is

$$\mathbf{z}^{n+1} = \prod_{j=1}^{n+1} \mathbf{A}^j \mathbf{z}^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \left(\prod_{j=i}^{i-1} \mathbf{A}^j \right) \mathbf{B}. \quad (\text{C4})$$

Replacing $\prod_{j=1}^{n+1} \mathbf{A}^j$ in diagonal form using the eigenvector matrix \mathbf{v} and eigenvalue matrix λ , i.e.,

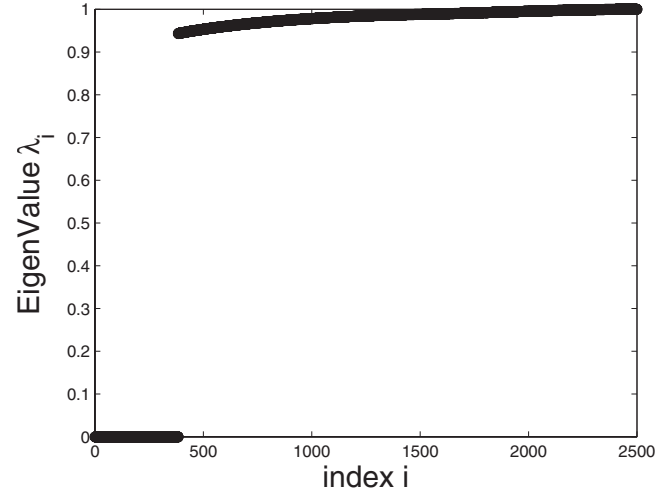


FIG. 9. Eigenvalue spectrum for system II. We have employed $h=5$ nm and $\delta t=1 \times 10^{-12}$ s.

$$\prod_{j=1}^{n+1} \mathbf{A}^j = \mathbf{v}^T \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda \right) \mathbf{v}, \quad (\text{C5})$$

we get

$$\mathbf{z}^{n+1} = \mathbf{v}^T \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda^j \right) \mathbf{v} \mathbf{z}^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \left(\prod_{j=i}^{i-1} \lambda^j \right) \mathbf{B}. \quad (\text{C6})$$

For numerical stability, each of the eigenvalue λ_i of the matrix \mathbf{A} should be bounded by $[-1, 1]$; more specifically, they should obey $0 \leq \lambda_i \leq 1$ for steady-bounded decay and $-1 \leq \lambda_i \leq 0$ for oscillatory-bounded decay. For all other values of λ_i , the solution diverges. Decreasing the step size h reduces the allowed value of δt . In Fig. 9, we plot the eigenvalues for the integration time step $\delta t=1$ ps showing that all the eigenvalues are less than one.

-
- [1] H. T. McMahon and J. L. Gallop, *Nature (London)* **438**, 590 (2005).
 [2] J. Zimmerberg and M. M. Kozlov, *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **7**, 9 (2006).
 [3] S. Oved and Y. Yarden, *Nature (London)* **416**, 133 (2002).
 [4] A. A. Schmidt, *Nature (London)* **419**, 347 (2002).
 [5] T. Kirchhausen, *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **1**, 187 (2000).
 [6] T. Chou, K. S. Kim, and G. Oster, *Biophys. J.* **80**, 1075 (2001).
 [7] B. J. Reynwar *et al.*, *Nature (London)* **447**, 461 (2007).
 [8] S.-J. E. Lee *et al.*, *Trends Immunol.* **23**, 500 (2002).
 [9] S. J. Marrink, A. H. deVries, and A. E. Mark, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **108**, 750 (2004).
 [10] J. T. Groves, *Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.* **58**, 697 (2007).
 [11] J. C. Neto *et al.*, *Biophys. J.* **91**, 1108 (2006).
 [12] U. Seifert, K. Berndl, and R. Lipowsky, *Phys. Rev. A* **44**, 1182 (1991).
 [13] P. D. Blood and G. A. Voth, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **103**, 15068 (2006).
 [14] D. R. Nelson, T. Piran, and S. Weinberg, *Statistical Mechanics of Membranes and Surfaces* (World Scientific, River Edge, NJ, 2004).
 [15] S. A. Safran, *Statistical Thermodynamics of Surfaces, Interfaces, and Membranes* (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1994).
 [16] Lawrence C.-L. Lin and F. L. H. Brown, *Phys. Rev. E* **72**, 011910 (2005).
 [17] E. Reister-Gottfried, S. M. Leitenberger, and U. Seifert, *Phys. Rev. E* **75**, 011908 (2007).
 [18] E. J. Wallace, N. M. Hooper, and P. D. Olmsted, *Biophys. J.* **88**, 4072 (2005).
 [19] N. Dan *et al.*, *J. Phys. II* **4**, 1713 (1994).
 [20] T. R. Weikl, *Europhys. Lett.* **54**, 547 (2001).
 [21] W. Helfrich, *Z. Naturforsch. C* **28**, 693 (1973).
 [22] N. J. Agrawal, J. Weinstein, and R. Radhakrishnan, *Mol. Phys.*

- 106**, 1913 (2008).
- [23] A. Veksler and N. S. Gov, *Biophys. J.* **93**, 3798 (2007).
- [24] F. Brochard and J. F. Lennon, *J. Phys. (France)* **36**, 1035 (1975).
- [25] F. Divet, G. Danker, and C. Misbah, *Phys. Rev. E* **72**, 041901 (2005).
- [26] M. M. Kozlov, *Nature (London)* **447**, 387 (2007).
- [27] D. Frenkel and B. Smit, *Understanding Molecular Simulations: From Algorithms to Applications* (Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1996).
- [28] M. P. Allen and D. J. Tildesley, *Computer Simulation of Liquids* (Oxford Science, Oxford, 1987).
- [29] E. M. Lennon, K. Katsov, and G. H. Fredrickson, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101**, 138302 (2008).
- [30] N. J. Agrawal *et al.* (unpublished).
- [31] J. D. Hoffman, *Numerical Methods for Engineers and Scientists* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1992).
- [32] Lawrence C.-L. Lin and F. L. H. Brown, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2**, 472 (2006).
- [33] M. Doi, *Introduction to Polymer Physics* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996).
- [34] M. Lawrenz, R. Baron, and J. A. McCammon, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **5**, 1106 (2009).
- [35] See EPAPS Document No. E-PLLEE8-80-163907 for additional information on Sec. **III B**. For more information on EPAPS, see <http://www.aip.org/pubservs/epaps.html>.