Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology HST.523J: Cell-Matrix Mechanics Prof. Ioannis Yannas

Macroscopic forces generated by cell-matrix interactions

- I. Cells generate forces after becoming attached to a matrix.
- II. How do cells attach to a matrix?
- III. Cell-matrix interactions control the spontaneous closure of wounds in organs.
- IV. What happens when wound closure occurs by induced regeneration?

Integrin Superfamily

INTEGRINS	LIGANDS
β1 Family	
α1β1	Fibrillar collagen, laminin
α2β1	Fibrillar collagen, laminin
α3β1	Fibronectin (RGD), laminin-5, entactin, denatured collagens
α4β1	Fibronectin (LEDV), VCAM-1
α5β1	Fibronectin (RGD)
α6β1	Laminin
α7β1	Laminin
α8β1	Fibronectin, vitronectin
α9β1	Tenascin
αv Family	
ανβ1	Fibronectin (RGD), vitronectin
ανβ3	Vitronectin (RGD), fibronectin, fibrinogen, von Willebrand factor, thrombospondin, denatured collagen
ανβ5	Fibronectin (RGD), vitronectin
ανβ6	Fibronetcin, tenascin
Other ECM Integrins	
αΙΙbβ3	Same as αvβ3
α6β4	Laminin
β2 Family	
α _м β2	ICAM-1, iC3b, fibrinogen, factor X
α_β2	ICAM-1, 2, and 3
α _x β2	iC3b, fibrinogen

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See Figures 3 through 11 in Sethi K.K., I.V. Yannas, V. Mudera, M. Eastwood, C. McFarland, and R.A. Brown. "Evidence for sequential utilization of fibronectin, vitronectin, and collagen during fibroblast-mediated collagen contraction." *Wound Repair Regen*. 2002 Nov-Dec;10(6):397-408.

Available in full-text version at PubMed (http://www.pubmed.org).