



Editorial

40th Anniversary Issue: Reflections on papers from the archive on “Mechanobiology”



Mechanobiology is an interdisciplinary field that concerns the relationships between a cell and its environment. It explores the complex molecular and biophysical interactions that take place at the cell and sub-cellular levels in relation to the extracellular matrix in the context of healthy and diseased tissues of the body. Measurements on such short length and time scales between a cell and its surroundings represent major challenges for research. A special section on the topic appeared in the Journal in 2005 (Volume 27, Issue 9). Edited by A.S.G. Curtis and M. Riehle, the section features the pioneering work of Curtis and his colleagues to ascertain the traction forces exerted by individual cells on a substrate, and how surface topography may be used to direct cellular behaviours in terms of cell growth, migration and differentiation. The use of bioreactors to exert physical forces on cells, and thereby induce deformation of the cytoskeleton by means of physical phenomena, such as electromagnetic interactions, piezoelectric effects and fluid flows in order to stimulate cells on biomaterial substrates and within 3D scaffolds, has been the subject of intense research in recent years. Mechanobiology plays an important role in tissue remodelling and pathophysiology. Its role in the context of wound healing, in particular, is the subject of an invited contribution elsewhere in this special issue.

This selection of papers from the archive is intended to highlight studies on this emerging topic that have appeared in the Journal in the past 20 years. These works examine the properties and structure of the cytoskeleton and the cellular responses to deformation and flow by a process known as *mechanotransduction*. The papers were identified using key words such as *cytoskeleton dynamics*, *membrane dynamics*, *mechanosignaling*, *genome regulation*, *cell development*, *pathogenesis*, *cell physiology*, *cell differentiation* and *disease*. They range from basic studies on the intrinsic mechanical properties of the cell and sub-cellular components, numerical modelling of deformation and fluid displacement within tissues subjected to load, and the apparatus used to apply those deformations and assess the responses of cells and tissues under controlled conditions within bioreactor systems in vitro. The potential for researchers to exploit such techniques for screening purposes is explored in several papers that investigate the mechanical properties of the cells of the immune system, model the intracellular properties of cells and examine the uptake of nanoparticles by cancer cells – studies that may lead

eventually to new techniques and therapies to diagnose and treat cancer.

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Further reading

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