LIQUID-LIQUID PHASE TRANSITIONS IN RNA-PEPTIDE MIXTURES: A BALANCE OF COMPETING ENTROPIES

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Membraneless organelles (MLOs) are biological liquid-liquid phase separation (LLPS) highly exploited both in the cell nucleus and cytosol in order to maintain homeostasis^[1-2]. Nonetheless, the physical mechanisms driving their formation are not fully understood. In this study, we investigate the formation of MLOs in the proximity of the LLPS boundary using a simplified molecular system composed of independent unstructured RNA chains, to which we progressively add cationic peptides. We quantify the molecular aggregation states on both sides of the phase boundary, and show that our observations match the predictions obtained by balancing the competing entropy losses involved in the compression of the RNA chains and in the non-uniform peptide distribution.

1. Model system

We consider mixtures of oppositely charged **model polymers** Polyanion PolyU

2. Experimental outline

We explored the phase behaviour of PolyU chains in increasing peptide concentration C_{Peptide}

IV



Confocal Microscopy



Dipartimento

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Motivation









Through light scattering we quantitatively measure molecular quantities and stochiometric ratios in both phases

5. Entropic interplay

Numerical model is built on four main assumptions based on experimental data



Mech

atistical



Electrostatic binding energy difference betweeen condensate and dilute phase ≈ 0

Conformational entropy reduction in compacted RNA coils $S_{center of mass, s} > S_{center of mass, d}$ $S_{RNA, s}(P) < (S_{RNA, d} \approx S_{RNA, s}^{0})$ $\downarrow LLPS$

Positional entropy reduction + conformational entropy gain in demixing $S_{P1} > S_{P2}$

Peptide distribution entropy reduction in demixing

The model quantitatively predicts the threshold and the molecular partitioning





Integrating LS data with **confocal measurements** of **dense phase volumes fraction** ϕ_d

allowed to define an **experimental phase diagram**



Complex coacervate onset is regulated by local charge ratio and driven by an entropic balance involving polyelectrolytes interactions, conformations and distribution

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