
Calculation of vibration modes of mechanical waves on microtubules presented like strings and bars

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Abstract: The study describes a physical model of vibrating microtubules in living cells, presented as strings and bars. Calculated are proper-frequencies of first four vibration modes of transverse and longitudinal waves on microtubules. For microtubules with length 1-30 μ m and shear modulus 5.0×10^6 N/m² the proper-frequencies of standing transverse waves fall in diapason of 1×10^3 - 5×10^7 Hz. For microtubules with same length and Young's modulus 10^8 - 10^9 N/m² the proper-frequencies of standing longitudinal waves fall in diapason of 5×10^6 - 3×10^9 Hz. These calculated diapasons of frequencies overlap with experimentally registered diapasons of frequencies of mechanical and electric vibrations in bacteria, yeast cells, erythrocytes, infuzorii and soma cells. Some theoretical problems related to the present model are discussed.

Keywords: Microtubules, String, Bar, Frequency, Transverse, Longitudinal, Waves

1. Introduction

The living cells and their structures have vibrations in all frequency diapason - mechanical, acoustical, electrical, electromagnetic, ultraviolet, infrared and visible [1, 2, 3, 4]. By vibration, the living cells can transfer mass, energy and information (signals) between them and inside [5, 6]. Endogenous mechanical and electromechanical vibrations of some cell structures like membranes and microtubules may have fundamental function in organization of living organisms, including intensity of biochemical reactions, cell growth and building of morphological structures, cellular transport, long range control of cellular functions and sensor functions in cells [7, 8, 9, 10, 11]. The microtubules determine the topology of the cells during the entire cell cycle [12, 13]. Certain authors attribute the participation of microtubules in the logical functions of the brain and consciousness [14, 15]. The possibility that microtubules carry power and information by mechanical and electromechanical vibration of their building macromolecules is under investigation. In this regard various theoretical models have been made, connecting the modes of measured vibrations emitted by the cells with the function of the microtubules. In the same sense, the aim of this study is i) to calculate the modes of mechanical

vibrations in microtubules, using model in which they are presented as strings and bars and ii) to compare the calculated frequencies with experimentally measured frequencies of mechanical and electromechanical vibrations and signals emitted from living cells.

2. Experimentally Registered Mechanical and Electrical Vibrations and Signals Emitted from Living Cells

The experimentally registered vibrations and signals are received predominantly on some type of cells (bacteria, yeast, infuzorii, erythrocytes and soma cells). Experimentally measured frequencies of mechanical and electrical vibration in these types of cells don't exceed 10^7 Hz, despite of that the calculated frequencies in theoretical models of other authors reach till to 10^{11} Hz [7, 16, 17, 18]. However, the external electric and electromagnetic fields (microwaves) with frequencies 10^5 - 10^{11} Hz have clear expressed non-thermal biological effect on cells, tissues and organisms [19, 20, 21] showing that the cells and their structures are capable of absorbing and resonate the vibration in this frequency range.

2.1. Bacterial Cells

Matsuhashi et al. [22] have measured production of sound waves by bacterial cells and the response of bacterial cells to sound. Some bacterial cells like *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptococcus lauceliedis* gr: *B* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are very sensitive to vibrations in the range of 9000-9045 Hz. The bacteria *E. coli* death after 60 minutes treatment at vibrations with frequency 9000 Hz [23]. A frequency about 9 kHz has lethal effect on bacteriophages [9]. Reguera [4] has discussed the role of mechanical (acoustic) vibration on microbial cell-cell communications, and arises the hypothesis that these vibrations can be base of informational exchange (signals) between living cells.

2.2. Yeast Cells

Pokorný et al. [17] have suggested that the metabolic processes drive microtubules in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to vibrate at MHz frequencies. A subsequent paper reported weak narrowband electrical signals from these cells at frequencies between 8-9 MHz.

Local nanomechanical membrane motion with amplitude of oscillations 3-4 nm of yeast cells was measured by Pelling et al. [24]. They found oscillations fall in the frequency range of 0.9 -1.6 kHz. These frequencies were temperature dependent. The temperature, which modulates the metabolic activity of the cells and its intracellular vibrations, affected the specific frequencies, but not the intensity of the yeast's oscillatory motion. After application of sodium azide, which switches off ATP production in the mitochondria, but does not change the mechanical properties of the cell membrane, the cells do not display oscillatory motion.

Later, Cifra et al. [25] have measured local nanomechanical oscillations of synchronized yeast cells (cold sensitive beta-tubulin mutant of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) in the range of 0- 3 kHz. The same authors have measured electrical oscillations of these cells in the frequency bandwidth from 1280 to 1400 Hz. The authors supposed that, if the vibrations are excited in the cytoskeleton, they may cause vibration of the cell membrane, because of the bonding of cytoskeleton to the cell membrane. Jelínek et al. [27] discussed the possibility of using of device to detect electromagnetic emission of yeast cells at frequency of about 42 GHz.

Pokorný et al. [3] have measured on the synchronized yeast cells (cold sensitive beta-tubulin mutant) mechanical vibrations of the yeast membranes, at about 800 Hz at the temperature of 28°-30°C. The same authors have detected electrical oscillations in the frequency range of 400-1600 Hz in synchronized and non-synchronized yeast cells.

2.3. Erythrocytes

Nanoscale oscillations of membranes of human erythrocytes with frequency up to 30 Hz were measured by point dark spectroscopy [27, 28, 29]. The dominant component of membrane fluctuations is metabolically

excited and depends on a dynamic mechanochemical coupling of the membrane-skeleton network [30]. Oscillations of the membrane of erythrocytes are correlated in a certain time period and conditioned by energy supply (from intracellular MgATP). The actin's ATPase, located at the end of short actin filament in spectrin submembrane skeleton, is responsible for the MgATP stimulation of red blood cell fluctuations. Mechanism of transformation of chemical to vibration energy is not yet revealed. Levin and Korenstein [27] conclude that the low frequency fluctuations of the cell membrane in erythrocytes may be a general property of all living cells. Interactions between red blood cells up to a distance of about 1 μm were observed by Rowlands [31]. These interactions are metabolically dependent and are weakened or disappears if the cell membrane is disorganized or if the quasi-static membrane potential is considerably lowered.

2.4. Infuzorii

Mechanical vibrations in diapason of 1.2-7.2 kHz can rupture the cell structures of infuzorii *Paramecium caudatus*, *P. bursaria*, *P. solkensi*, *P. aurelia* and *P. trichium* [32]. In review paper of Romanoff [9] is shown that there is a resonance mechanism of influence of the mechanical and acoustic vibrations on the cell structures of infuzorii.

3. Effects of Electromagnetic Fields on Microtubules and Cells

3.1. Effect of External Electric Field on Microtubules

Kirson et al. [33] have showed that the electric vibrations with frequencies about 10^5 Hz can disrupt the mitotic spindle of the soma cells. The organization of the mitotic spindle in the cytokinetic phase of cell division can be disturbed by external electric field with intensity of 100-200V/m and frequency of 100-300 kHz, accordingly data by Kirson et al. [34] and Cucullo et al. [35]. The forces exerted by the external field on tubulin-heterodimers prevent their correct orientation and attraction to the close vicinity of the tip and, therefore disrupt polymerization of microtubules. The cells (e.g. melanoma cells) are arrested in mitosis by external electric field and/or the cells are disintegrated [3]. Minoura and Muto [36] have showed that the electric signals with intensity of electric field 5×10^4 - 1.9×10^5 V/m and frequencies of 1×10^4 - 3×10^5 Hz can oriented microtubules parallel to the field line, because of the high dipole moment induced along their long axis.

3.2. Effect of Microwaves on Microtubules and Cells

Microwaves are part of the electromagnetic spectrum ranging in frequency from 3×10^8 to 3×10^{11} Hz. This non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation is absorbed at molecular level and manifests as changes in vibration energy of the molecules or heat [19, 20, 21]. The non-thermal absorption of microwaves is a resonant that is consequence

of the resonant interaction of the electromagnetic field with the intrinsic cell and tissue oscillators. There are many experiments which indicate electrodynamic activity of variety of cells, expecting the microtubules to be the source of this activity [37, 38]. Because of the microtubule's subunits (tubulin-heterodimers) are elementary electric dipoles, the vibration of microtubules generate electromagnetic field around space [39]. Instead of that the radiation rate of the single cell is lower than 10^{-20} W, the interactions of external electromagnetic field with cell's oscillators have macroscopic biological effects on cells membranes, tissues and whole organisms in frequencies between 30GHz and 80GHz [19, 20, 40]. For example, microwaves in the frequency diapason of 54-76 GHz affect conductance, capacitance and ion transport across lipid bilayer of cell's membranes as well as the ionic channel current in cells [41]. At 41.8 GHz the microwaves affect growth rate of yeast cells [21]. The mechanism of action of external electromagnetic field on cells could be based on forced-vibration of free ions on both sides of plasma cell membrane [42].

4. Some Structural, Elastic, Electric and Vibration Characteristics of Microtubules

Microtubules are the main constituents of the cellular cytoskeleton together with microtubule associated proteins, intermediary and actin filaments. Microtubules are dynamical instability structures because of it leads to reorganization of the cytoskeleton and therefore cellular morphology and functions. However, in highly differentiated cells like neurons there is a stable population of cytoskeletal microtubules. In most cells the majority of microtubules emanate from a microtubule-organizing center (centrioles) and radiates to the membrane and other structures of cells [12, 13]. Microtubules are cylindrical polymers composed from tubulin dimers molecules with protein density $\sim 1250 \text{ kg/m}^3$ [43]. Porter et al. [18] have calculated the microtubules density to be about 1000 kg/m^3 . Each tubulin subunit is an 8 nm by 4 nm by 5 nm heterodimer which consists of two slightly different classes of 55,000 dalton monomers known as alpha and beta tubulin [44, 45]. The tubulin dimer subunits within microtubules are arranged in a hexagonal lattice. Microtubules cylinder are comprised of 13 longitudinal protofilaments. They resemble hollow tubes with 15 nm inner and 25 nm of outer diameter [46]. Microtubules are rigid polymers that contribute the mechanical and elastic properties of cells. Microtubules resist various internal and external forces to maintain cell shape and they support motor proteins to generate the force required for cell movement and changes in shape. The most important elastic characteristics of single microtubule are rupture stress modulus, about $0.4\text{-}0.5 \text{ N/m}^2$ [47, 18]; shear stress modulus, in the range of $5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ [48, 49];

shear modulus between microtubules in intact cells, about 10^3 N/m^2 [50]; Young's modulus, between $10^6\text{-}10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ [48, 50]; flexural rigidity of microtubules $(34\text{-}62) \times 10^{-24} \text{ Nm}^2$ [51], elastic coefficients of microtubules, in the range of $10^2\text{-}4.5 \text{ N/m}$ [18], bending modulus for individual microtubules $7 \times 10^{-23} \text{ Nm}^2$ [50]; average midpoint bending stiffness of intact cells $7 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}$ [50], spring constant, about 0.1 N/m [52, 53] and others. Microtubules have an anisotropic structure, because of the longitudinal interactions between alpha and beta tubulin-subunits. Along protofilaments the microtubules are relatively stronger than the lateral interactions (in circumferential direction). As a consequence of this anisotropic structure the ratio between Young's modulus and shear modulus of microtubules varies between $10\text{-}10^6$ folds [48, 54; 55]. Some microtubules are over a hundred microns long, while others are only a single microns or even shorter [56, 57]. The persistent length of microtubules is about 6mm [58]. The microtubules high stiffness on length scales associated with the cell size aids in their role of maintaining mechanical stability of the cell. Microtubules are highly polar structures. Minoura and Mito [36] infer from dielectric measurements a net charge of tubulin's molecules to be 10-20 negative electron's charges per tubulin-dimer, which corresponds to $3250e^- - 32500e^-$ charges per μm length of the microtubules. Stracke et al. [59] estimate the lower linear charge density of tubulin molecules to be minimum $280 \text{ e}^-/\mu\text{m}$. Each tubulin-subunit has an electrical dipole moment of 1740 Debye. These high charge density and dipole moment of microtubules allows an active directional control of microtubules by internal and external electric fields [55, 60].

Microtubules have many static, dynamic and vibration properties. Firstly, Frohlich [7] suggested that by means of strong fluctuations of membrane electrical field and its coupling with the highly polarizable membrane and cell structure, typical vibration with frequencies related to optical phonons would lie in the GHz-THz region. Later, many investigators like Sirenko et al. [16], Pokorny et al. [17], Porter et al. [18], using others theoretical models, have calculated the modes of mechanical and electromechanical vibrations (longitudinal, radial and torsion) in the microtubules to fall in the range of $10^7\text{-}10^{11} \text{ Hz}$, with velocities of phonons in the range of $100\text{-}1300 \text{ m/s}$, and wavelength in the range of $10^{-5}\text{-}10^{-9} \text{ m}$ [16, 17, 18]. One problem exists, that the predicted frequencies in these theoretical models still await experimental confirmation. The other problem is, that the calculated modes of vibrations and corresponding frequencies differs some orders of magnitude from experimentally measured mechanical and electrical vibration in cells (predominantly, in bacteria, yeast cells and erythrocytes). The registered mechanical vibrations fall mainly in low-frequency diapason of $30\text{-}10^6 \text{ Hz}$ [61, 62], while the registered electromechanical vibrations fall predominantly in high-frequency diapason of $10^7\text{-}10^{10} \text{ Hz}$ and over [17, 26, 37, 62].

5. Models and Modeling

Various approximations and models have been used to determine microtubule vibration modes [63, 64]. In more models, the microtubules are presented as a cylinder, cylindrical shells or tube [53, 64]. Amos [65] and Pokorný et al. [17] used model of microtubules as a lattice of monomers, while the other authors like Metz et al. [66] and Porter et al. [18] used model of microtubules as a lattice of dimers. Using the elastic and electric characteristics of microtubules and tubulin-dimers, predominantly the stretching, longitudinal, torsional, breathing and beam-bending modes are calculated [17, 63, 67]. Saha et al. [68] considers the possibility of stochastic resonance in tubulin- dimers. Because of viscosity of cytoplasm the excited vibrations dissipate part of energy, which tend to damp out the vibrations [69].

From most common physical observations, because of the time of relaxation of water molecules is about 10-13s [52], the viscous damping of microtubules vibrations would depend on the difference between the frequency of vibration of microtubules and the frequency of relaxation of the water molecules. This means that with the approaching of the vibration frequencies of the microtubules to the frequency of relaxation of the water molecules, the viscous damping will increase. Longitudinal (axial) modes are expected to have the lowest viscous damping due to smallest displacement of surrounding water, which is present *in vivo*, and viscoelastic transition of cellular water [64]. However, the experimentally registered cell vibration modes in the range of 30 -10⁷ Hz show that viscous dumping is not able to dissipate fully vibration of the cells in this relatively low-frequency diapason. The lack of experimentally registered vibrations over 10⁷ Hz perhaps, is due to viscous dumping, but it is possible that the cells do not have enough energy to cause vibration of this frequency. For example, radiations of cells with microwaves at 30-80 GHz (which lead to non-thermal effects in cells) have shown that the cell structures can vibrate in this frequency diapason in the presence of sufficiently intensive energy source.

Our model represent a classical model, based on theory of mechanical vibrations of string and bars, by which can be calculated the natural frequencies of vibration and standing waves modes [70] on the tubules. In the model is not taken under consideration the viscous dumping of vibrations.

Arguments that allow us to present microtubules by strings and bars are connected to their geometric and elastic characteristics: i/ the big persistent length of microtubules, about 6mm [58]; ii/ the big ratio between length and external diameter of microtubules. For example: the ratio between length of microtubules, equals to minimum and maximum length of eukaryotic cells (1- 30μm) and external (outer) diameter of microtubules (25 nm) is 10² -10³ fold; iii) microtubules are presented like fixed to the membrane or

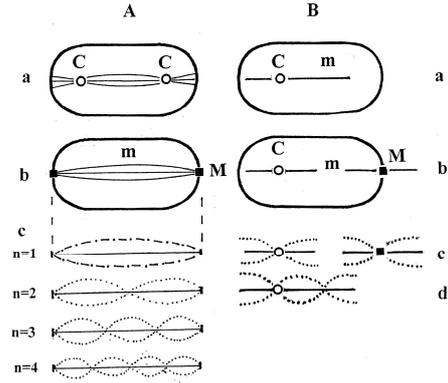


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of microtubules in cells like strings and bars: A(a,b)-microtubules fixed to microtubules-organizing center (centrioles) or to membrane of the cells; A(c)- scheme of standing waves on microtubules for 1, 2, 3 and 4 mode; B(a,b)-microtubules fixed to the microtubule-organizing center (centriole) or to the membrane; B(c,d)-scheme of standing waves on microtubule-bar. Figure legend: C-centriole, M-membrane, m-microtubules.

microtubule-organizing center (centrioles) [71] anisotropic strings and bars with length- L(m), surface area of S (m²), shear modulus of Fsh (N/m²), Young's modulus of Fy (N/m²) and density of ρ (kg/m³)- Fig. 1.

The role of vibrator, which excite vibration of microtubules, can be every one from the commonly accepted and discussed in the scientific literature energizing source of the microtubules - mechanical vibration and electric field of the membrane, efflux of energy from mitochondria to microtubules, external mechanical and electromagnetic waves, ATP sources and others [64].

Accordingly Newton's equation [70, 72] the speed of a wave v (m/s) of excited vibrations on string and bar is equals to:

$$v=(F/\rho)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where F is the elastic modulus of the string or bar.

For transverse waves, the elastic modulus F is equals to the shear modulus Fsh and Eq.(1) gives the form.

$$v=(Fsh/\rho)^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

For longitudinal waves, the elastic modulus F is equals to the Young's modulus Fy and Eq.(1) gives the form:

$$v=(Fy/\rho)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

The relation among the speed of the waves v(m/s), the wavelength λ(m) and frequency f(Hz) of vibration is given by the ratio:

$$\lambda=v/f \quad (4)$$

To simplicity the model we consider harmonic (sinusoidal) waves on microtubules, which vibrate independently each from other.

6. Theory and Calculation of Vibration Modes of Transverse Waves on String and Bar

6.1. Theory of Transverse Waves on Microtubules-String

Let us consider that the microtubules are presented as strings. The waves traveling to the strings will be particularly reflected to solid walls and a large fraction of the energy will be reflected. As a result, a standing waves will be formed with nodes (the points of zero motion) placed on solid walls -membranes or centrioles of the cell (see Fig.1). When the vibrator, pushes in resonance with the wave pulses on the strings, a large standing waves will be formed. Our purpose is to calculate the vibration modes and corresponding proper frequencies of standing transverse waves traveling to the microtubule-string. Let us now consider that the cells and resonating microtubules have the same length equals to L(m), accordingly Fig.1A(a, b).The distance between adjacent nodes is $\lambda/2$. As a result, the strings can resonate when its length (L) is equal a whole number (n) of half wavelengths ($\lambda/2$) long:

$$L=n\lambda/2 \text{ where } n=1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (5)$$

Since the wavelength is related to the frequency by Eq. 4, we see at once that a string of fixed length (L) will resonate with resonant frequencies (f, Hz) as function of mode (n) given by relation:

$$f(n) =v/(2L/n)=n(v/2L) \text{ where } n=1, 2, 3 \text{ etc. is mode's number} \quad (6)$$

In Equation (6) the speed of waves v (m/s) is computed by Eq.2. The first four vibration modes on strings are indicated in part 'c' of Fig.1A.

6.2. Theory of Transverse Waves on Microtubules-Bar.

Let us now consider that the microtubules are presented as bars. If a bar clamped at its center is struck at its end, as shown in Fig.1B(b), the microtubule-bar will vibrate. The mode of vibration is indicated in part 'c' of Fig.1B. The center of the bar must be a node, because it is tightly clamped in place. Since the ends of the bar are not held rigidly, we expect antinodes near them. If we assume the ends to be antinodes, the length of the bar L(m) is one-half wavelength $\lambda/2$, because of the distance between two successive antinodes is $\lambda/2$. Knowing that $\lambda= 2L$, we could calculate the frequency f (Hz) of vibration of the bar, if the speed of waves (computed by Eq.2) is equals to v(m/s):

$$f=v/2L \quad (7)$$

If the bar had been clamped as in Figure 1B(a), at a distance L/4 from its end, the vibration would have appeared as in part 'd' of Fig.1B. Once again, the ends would approximate antinodes, and the clamp point would be a node. In this case $\lambda=L$ and the frequency of vibration can be given

by the relation:

$$f=v/L \quad (8)$$

6.3. Calculation of Vibration Modes of Standing Transverse Waves on Microtubules Presented as Strings and Bars. Comparison with Experimental Data

Because of many experimental data for mechanical vibration are made on yeast cells, we give the length of microtubules to be in order of length of this type of cells. Accordingly Tyson et al. [73] the length of yeast at birth varied in interval of 5-14 μm , while the length of yeast at division is between 10-28 μm . Accordingly Fantes [74] the mean diameter of yeast cells is 3.5 μm . In our model we gives the length of microtubules L(m) to fall in window of 1-30 μm .

The microtubules-strings can resonate when its length (L) is equal a whole number (n) of half wavelengths ($\lambda/2$) long, accordingly equation $L=n \lambda/2$. On Figure 1A(c) are shown wavelength of standing waves on microtubules for modes n=1, n=2, n=3 and n=4. (For n=1 the wavelength is $\lambda=2L$; for n=2 the wavelength is $\lambda=L$; for n=3 the wavelength is $\lambda=2L/3$ and for n=4 the wavelength is $\lambda=L/2$).

Giving in the mind that length of strings is equal to 1-30 μm , for n=1 the calculated wavelength will be:

$$\lambda=2L=(2-60)\mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

For transverse waves, the elastic modulus is equals to shear modulus $F_{sh}= 5.0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ [48, 49]. For density of microtubules $\rho = 1250 \text{ kg/m}^3$ the speed of waves on strings and bars will be in interval of:

$$v=(F_{sh}/\rho)^{1/2}=(6.324 \times 10^2 - 28.3)\text{m/s} \quad (10)$$

where the speed $6.324 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$ corresponds to low value of shear modulus $F_{sh}= 5.0 \text{ N/m}^2$ and the speed 28.3 m/s corresponds to high value of shear modulus $F_{sh}=1 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$.

For $\lambda =2L$ for first mode n=1 of strings and bar clamped at its center, the resonant frequencies f(n) given by Eq.6 will be in interval given by the equation:

$$f(1)=v/2L=(6.324 \times 10^2/\lambda - 28.3/\lambda)\text{m/s} \quad (11)$$

For $\lambda =2\mu\text{m}$, the calculated frequencies fall in the interval of:

$$f(1)=(3.162 \times 10^4 - 1.415 \times 10^7)\text{Hz} \quad (12)$$

For $\lambda =60\mu\text{m}$, the calculated frequencies fall in the interval of:

$$f(1)=(1.054 \times 10^3 - 4.714 \times 10^5)\text{Hz} \quad (13)$$

For bar clamped at a distance L/4 from its end, the diapason of frequencies will be 2 fold higher than for strings i.e.:

$$f(1)=(6.324 \times 10^4 - 2.83 \times 10^7)\text{Hz} \quad (14)$$

and

$$f(1)=(2.108 \times 10^3 - 9.428 \times 10^5) \text{ Hz} \quad (15)$$

For modes $n=2, 3, 4$ of strings, the calculated frequencies $f(2), f(3)$ and $f(4)$ will be 2, 3 and 4 fold higher than the basic frequency- $f(1)$. The all calculated vibration modes and corresponding frequencies of transverse waves for first four modes for strings and bars are given in Table 1.

For modes $n=1, 2, 3, 4$ and low shear modulus of $F_{sh}=5.0 \text{ N/m}^2$, the calculated on Table 1 interval of frequencies ($1 \times 10^3 - 3 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$) of transverse waves overlaps with experimentally registered interval of frequencies ($10^3 - 10^4 \text{ Hz}$) of mechanical and electric vibrations from bacteria, yeast and infuzorii [3, 4, 9, 23, 24, 25, 32, 61]. The calculated interval of frequencies includes also the frequencies ($1 \times 10^4 - 3 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$) of external electric signals and fields (with intensity $5 \times 10^4 - 1.9 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m}$) that can disrupt the mitotic spindle of the cells in the cytokinetic phase of cell division [33, 34, 35, 36]. Indeed, the tubulin-subunits has minimum electric charge equals to ten electron charges $q = 10e^-$ and rupture modulus of $F_r = 0.4-0.5 \text{ N/m}^2$ [18, 47].

Table 1. Calculation of vibration modes and proper-frequencies of standing transverse waves on microtubules-strings and bars

Mode number n	Shear modulus 5.0 N/m^2 (speed of waves $6.32 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$)		Shear modulus $1 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ (speed of waves 28.2 m/s)	
	For $L=1 \mu\text{m}$	For $L=30 \mu\text{m}$	For $L=1 \mu\text{m}$	For $L=30 \mu\text{m}$
	($\lambda=2 \mu\text{m}$)	($\lambda=60 \mu\text{m}$)	($\lambda=2 \mu\text{m}$)	($\lambda=60 \mu\text{m}$)
1.	$3.14 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$	$1.05 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$	$1.41 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$	$4.75 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$
2.	$6.32 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$	$2.10 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$	$2.87 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$	$9.50 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$
3.	$9.48 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$	$3.15 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$	$4.24 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$	$14.25 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$
4.	$12.65 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$	$4.20 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$	$5.66 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$	$19.00 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$

The mitotic spindle can be disrupted if the ratio between electric force (F_e) acting on tubulin-dimers with surface area of $s = 2.0 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m}^2$ (or acting on single microtubules with surface area of $S = 6.25 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}^2$) is higher than value of rupture modulus F_r i.e. must be met inequalities: i) $F_e/s > F_r$ and ii) $F_e/S > F_r$.

The electric force (F_e) is equals to product between electric charge ($q, \text{ C}$) of tubulin-dimers ($q = 10e^- = 16 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$) and intensity of external electric field ($E \sim 200 \text{ V/m}$), acting on microtubules i.e: $F_e = qE = 3.2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ N}$. For calculated electric force $F_e \sim 3.2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ N}$, the ratio between the force and surface area of tubulin-dimer F_e/s (and ration between the force and surface area of microtubules F_e/S) fall in the interval of $F/S - F/s = 0.512 - 20 \text{ N/m}^2$. The comparison shows that the equations i) and ii) are valid, i.e. $F/S \approx F_r \approx 0.512 \text{ N/m}^2$ and $F/s = 20 \text{ N/m}^2 > F_r$. The equations i) and ii) show than the intensity of external electric field is sufficient to disrupt microtubules. The frequency of external destroying electric field ($5.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$) is near to the frequency ($3 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$) of calculated mechanical vibration of microtubules.

The assumption of a number of authors [7, 8, 9, 10] that the vibrations of microtubules may act on intensity of biochemical reactions allow as to assume, that the maximum frequencies of mechanical vibration of microtubules don't exceed the maximum frequencies of mechanical vibration of enzyme molecules in cells $\sim 10^7 \text{ Hz}$ [11].

For modes $n=1, 2, 3, 4$ and high shear modulus $F_{sh} = 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$, the calculated on Table 1 interval of frequencies ($5 \times 10^5 - 5 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$) are near to maximum frequencies of mechanical vibration of enzyme molecules $\sim 10^7 \text{ Hz}$ and include the experimentally registered frequencies of electric signals (8-9 MHz) in yeast cells, due to the metabolic processes in yeast [17].

In summary, calculated interval of frequencies of transverse mechanical waves on microtubules fall in relatively low-frequency diapason ($1 \times 10^3 - 5 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$) in which are located the frequencies of the vibrating enzyme molecules. This interval is about $10^4 - 10^8$ folds lower than predicted maximum frequencies of vibrating cell structures and microtubules $\sim 10^{11} \text{ Hz}$, calculated from Fröhlich [7, 8], Sirenko et al. [16], and Cifra et al. [37, 62].

7. Theory and Calculation of Vibration Modes of Longitudinal Waves on String and Bars

7.1. Theory of Longitudinal Waves on Microtubules-Strings

Waves where the motion of the particles is along the direction of wave propagation, is called a longitudinal wave. If a compressive or extensive wave is sent down a string, the wave and its energy are usually reflected at the end of the string. This reflected wave can interfere with the later waves being sent down string from the source. If the proper relation is maintained between the frequency of the driving source oscillating the end of the string and the various parameter parameters of the string, resonance will occur. The resonating cellular membranes or centrioles can play role of driving source. As with resonance on a string, the position of the driving source will be closed to a node. If the other end of the string is fixed solidly to a wall (membrane) or some other cellular object (centriole), that end must also be a node. The resonance motion of the string must then appear as shown in the graphs of Fig.1. The distance between adjacent nodes is $\lambda/2$. Also, at resonance, the strings must be a whole number of half wavelengths long. That is in resonance the ratio between length of string $L(\text{m})$ and wavelength $\lambda(\text{m})$ of standing wave will be:

$$L = n\lambda/2 \quad \text{where } n=1,2,3,4\dots \quad (16)$$

This relation, when combined with the relation between wavelength and frequency ($\lambda=v/f$), tell us at once the string resonance frequencies will be:

$$f(n) = n(v/2L) \quad \text{where } n=1,2,3,4\dots \quad (17)$$

For longitudinal waves the elastic modulus is equals to Young's modulus (Fy) and the speed of waves will be:

$$v = (Fy/\rho)^{1/2} \tag{18}$$

7.2. Theory of Longitudinal Waves on Microtubule-Bar

The elastic bar acts like a very stiff string. The blow on the end of the bar sends a compressive or extensive wave down the bar. This wave is quite complex in form and is actually a large group of waves of various frequencies. The bar will resonate to only certain frequencies and hence it selects the proper frequency to which it will resonate. The wave in the bar must have a node at its center and antinodes at its end. The lowest resonant frequency mode of motion is shown on Fig.1B (c). In this case the bar is one-half wavelength long i.e. $L = \lambda/2$ (Fig.1B (b). If the speed $v(m)$ and wavelength $\lambda(m)$ of waves are known, the frequency of vibration can be computed by ratio:

$$f = v/\lambda = v/2L \tag{19}$$

For longitudinal waves, the elastic modulus is equals to the Young's modulus and the speed of waves will be:

$$v = (Fy/\rho)^{1/2} \tag{20}$$

If the bar had been clamped as in Fig.1B (a), at a distance $L/4$ from its end, the vibration would have appeared as in part 'd' of Fig. 1. Once again, the ends would approximate antinodes, and the clamp point would be a node. In this case $\lambda=L$ and the frequency of vibration can be given by the relation:

$$f = v/L \tag{21}$$

7.3. Calculation of Vibration Modes of Standing Longitudinal Waves on Microtubules Presented as Strings and Bars. Comparison with Experimental Data

Giving in the mind that the Young's modulus of microtubules is in interval of $10^8 - 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ [48, 55] and the density of microtubules is about 1250 kg/ m^3 , we can calculate the diapason of speed of longitudinal waves on strings and bars:

$$v = (Fy/\rho)^{1/2} = (2.828 \times 10^2 - 8.944 \times 10^2) \text{ m/s} \tag{22}$$

In relation (22) the speed $2.828 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$ corresponds to low Young's modulus $1 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$, while the speed $8.944 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$ corresponds to high Young's modulus $1 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ of microtubules.

The strings can resonate when its length (L) is equal a whole number (n) of half wavelengths ($\lambda/2$) long, accordingly equation $L = n \lambda/2$. On Figure 1 are shown microtubules and possible wavelength traveling on them for modes $n=1, 2, 3, 4$. (For $n=1$ the wavelength is $\lambda=2L$; for $n=2$ the wavelength is $\lambda=L$; for $n=3$ the wavelength is $\lambda=2L/3$; for $n=4$ the wavelength is $\lambda=L/2$).

Giving in the mind that the length of strings is equal to

(1-30) μm , for first mode $n=1$ the calculated wavelengths will be:

$$\lambda = 2L = (2.0-60) \mu\text{m} \tag{23}$$

For $n=1$ the resonant frequencies $f(n)$ for strings and bar clamped at its center will be in the interval of:

$$f(1) = v/2L = (2.828 \times 10^2 / \lambda - 8.944 \times 10^2 / \lambda) \text{ m/s} \tag{24}$$

For $\lambda = 2 \mu\text{m}$ the calculated frequencies fall in the interval of:

$$f(1) = (1.414 \times 10^8 - 4.472 \times 10^8) \text{ Hz} \tag{25}$$

For $\lambda = 60 \mu\text{m}$ the calculated frequencies fall in the interval of:

$$f(1) = (4.71 \times 10^6 - 1.49 \times 10^7) \text{ Hz} \tag{26}$$

For bar clamped of a distance $L/4$ from its end, the frequencies will be 2 fold higher i.e.

$$f(1) = (2.828 \times 10^8 - 8.994 \times 10^8) \text{ Hz} \tag{27}$$

and

$$f(1) = (9.42 \times 10^8 - 2.98 \times 10^7) \text{ Hz} \tag{28}$$

For modes of $n=2, 3, 4$ the calculated frequencies $f(2), f(3)$ and $f(4)$ will be 2, 3 and 4 fold higher than basic frequency $f(1)$. The calculated vibration modes and corresponding frequencies of longitudinal waves for first four modes are given on Table 2.

The calculated on Table 1 interval of frequencies ($4.71 \times 10^6 - 1.788 \times 10^9$) Hz overlaps with previously calculated from Pokorny et al.[3, 6, 17] proper-frequencies of microtubule vibrations $f \sim 10^7 - 10^{10}$ Hz. The calculated from us speed of waves and calculated from other authors speed [6, 16, 17] lies in same diapason of 100-1000 m/s.

Table 2. Calculation of vibration modes and proper-frequencies of standing longitudinal waves on microtubules-strings and bars

Mode number	Young's modulus $1 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$ (speed of waves $2.828 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$)		Young's modulus $1 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ (speed of waves $8.944 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$)	
	For $L=1 \mu\text{m}$ ($\lambda=2 \mu\text{m}$)	For $L=30 \mu\text{m}$ ($\lambda=60 \mu\text{m}$)	For $L=1 \mu\text{m}$ ($\lambda=2 \mu\text{m}$)	For $L=30 \mu\text{m}$ ($\lambda=60 \mu\text{m}$)
1.	$1.414 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$	$4.71 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$	$4.472 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$	$1.49 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$
2.	$2.828 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$	$9.42 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$	$8.944 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$	$2.98 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$
3.	$4.242 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$	$1.41 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$	$1.341 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$	$4.47 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$
4.	$5.656 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$	$1.88 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$	$1.788 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$	$5.96 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$

For microtubules with length $30 \mu\text{m}$ (and $\lambda=60 \mu\text{m}$) the calculated frequencies ($4.71 \times 10^6 - 5.96 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$) overlaps with frequencies of electric signals (8-9 MHz) emitted from yeast cells [17, 49].

The recent investigations show that the microtubules interact directly with numerous membrane proteins and form scaffolds. These include proteins as diverse as ion channels,

receptors, ion pumps and others [75]. However, the activity of ion pumps can be regulated by a subset of specifically modified tubulin, namely acetylated tubulin [76]. These show the presence of a possible functional relationship between microtubules and ion channels. The microtubules are associated with the membrane and vibrate with same frequencies with it and respectively, with ion channels in membrane. For example: ion channels allow the movement of ions at rates of the order about 10^7 - 10^9 ions per second [77, 78, 79]. The microtubules have the same frequency of vibration $\sim 2 \times 10^7$ - 2×10^9 Hz.

Coupling mechanism between rate of ion transfer through membrane and frequency of longitudinal microtubule's vibration could be transmembrane electric field with extremely high intensity $\sim 10^6$ - 10^7 V/m, which act simultaneously over microtubules and ion channels in membranes and synchronized their working frequencies.

8. Discussion

The interval of calculated on Table 1 and Table 2 frequencies falls between 10^3 - 10^9 Hz. The frequencies of microtubule's vibration higher than 10^9 Hz can be received for very short bars with length some tubulin-dimer molecules. For example, bar with length of single tubulin-dimer 8×10^{-9} m, Young modulus 10^8 - 10^9 N/m² and speed of longitudinal waves on it 2.828×10^2 - 8.944×10^2 m/s would have vibration frequencies of longitudinal waves in diapason of 10^{10} - 10^{11} Hz. In same diapason fall the Fröhlich frequencies [7, 8] and microwaves $\sim 3 \times 10^8$ to 3×10^{11} Hz [19, 20, 21]. The frequencies lower than 10^3 Hz can be received for very low elastic modulus, equal to values of rupture stress modulus ~ 0.4 - 0.5 N/m² and very long microtubules ~ 10 - 30 μ m. For example, the speed of waves corresponding to rupture stress modulus 0.4 - 0.5 N/m² and density of microtubules 1250 kg/m³ falls in the interval of 1.78×10^{-2} - 2.0×10^{-2} m/s. In this case, the interval of calculated frequencies is 600 - 2000 Hz and overlaps with observed from Pokorný et al. [3] mechanical vibrations (with 800 Hz) yeast membranes and electrical oscillations (with frequency 400 - 1600 Hz) of membrane of synchronized and non-synchronized yeast cells. Thus, the calculated proper-frequencies of theoretical possible transverse waves fall in relatively low frequency diapason of 6×10^2 - 10^7 Hz and overlaps with experimentally registered frequencies (from 30 Hz to 10^7 Hz) of mechanical and electromechanical vibrations in cells (see Fig. 2). The proper-frequencies of theoretical possible longitudinal waves fall in relatively high diapason of 10^6 - 10^{11} Hz and overlap with some experimentally measured and predicted electric vibrations in cells, as well as the frequency of the external electric and electromagnetic fields (10^5 to 3×10^{11} Hz) with non-thermal effects on cells (Figure 2). This interrelationship between elastic modulus, type of vibration and diapason of frequencies could be presented on Scheme 1, and can be explained by the molecular structure of microtubules [37, 62]. The microtubules have an anisotropic structure, because

of the longitudinal interactions between alpha and beta tubulin-subunits. In the propagation of transverse waves on microtubules, whole molecules of tubulin-subunits can be displaced from their equilibrium positions without changing their conformation. Their replacement however may be accompanied with a conformational transition of molecules from α to β state. When whole molecules are displaced without conformational transitions, transverse waves propagate as mechanical waves without the electrical component. If simultaneously with the transversely shift of the molecules of tubulin-subunits perform conformational transitions from α to β state, the transverse waves propagate as mixed type - electromechanical and electrical oscillations.

Scheme 1. Connections between elastic modulus, type of waves and frequency diapason of vibrating microtubules.

SHEAR MODULUS \rightarrow **transverse vibrations** \rightarrow **mechanical and electric waves** \rightarrow **frequency diapason of 6×10^2 - 10^7 Hz.**

YOUNG MODULUS \rightarrow **longitudinal vibrations** \rightarrow **electromagnetic waves** \rightarrow **frequency diapason of 5×10^6 - 10^{11} Hz.**

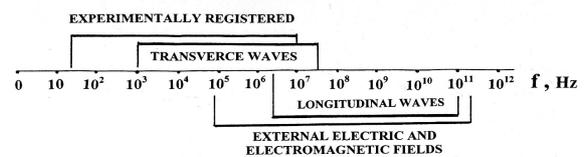


Figure 2. Scaling of calculated and experimentally registered frequencies of vibration in cells (bacteria, yeast, infuzorii and erythrocytes), and frequencies of external electric and electromagnetic fields with non-thermal effects on cells.

Unlike the transverse waves, the longitudinal waves are obviously connected with conformational change of tubulin-heterodimer from α to β state and vibration of dipole moment of heterodimers. Because of the high dipole moment of tubulin molecules, it is possible during their vibration to generate at the same time electrical, electromechanical and electromagnetic oscillations in the space around them.

9. Conclusion

The study describes a physical model of vibrating microtubules in living cells, presented as strings and bars. The calculated modes of transverse and longitudinal waves on microtubules are based on experimentally measured mechanical characteristics of microtubules. The vibrating microtubules can have wide spectrum of physical effects on cellular processes (influence on architecture of the cells, transport of matter, energy and information in membrane and cytoplasm of the cells (and between cells), acceleration of diffusion, biochemical and metabolic processes and others).

The importance of the model due to the possibility to explain different cellular processes, using clear physical model and calculations based on the classical physics.

The proposed model can be future developed, firstly, to develop the participation and effect of microtubules vibration on the mechanism of cell mitosis and dividing of cells by binary, accordingly the scheme given on Fig.1, A (a, b).

Secondly, the proposed model can explain (by flow of energy between vibrating microtubules) the communication between the centrioles and nucleus, the centrioles and mitochondria and between others cellular structures with participation of microtubules and centrioles, accordingly model given on Fig.1 (B, a).

By vibrating microtubules, it can explain (Fig.1, B, b) the communication mechanisms and flow of information between cellular sensor structures (for example, between sensor cilia and centrioles) in photoreceptors, mechanoreceptors and chemo-receptors.

Because of the cellular, tissues and organ architecture depend on microtubules distribution and organization in cytoplasm of the cells, the model can be developed for cell-cell communications and particularly in the case of tumor processes in tissues and organs of the body (Fig.1, B, b).

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