

1. Vertex methods for monolayer formation from cell aggregates

Due to external mechanical stimuli and genetic information, cells have the ability to adapt and self-organise. The reorganisation and intercalation events are in fact mechanism to relax the forces, and allow necessary shape formations during for instance embryo morphogenesis or wound healing. A three-dimensional vertex computational model for the analysis of multicellular systems will be studied. This model will be used to study the ability of cells to form monolayers (extended flat tissues) from general three-dimensional cell aggregates.

References

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