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Phase separation in pore-spanning membranes induced by differences in surface adhesion†

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Lipid domains in plasma membranes act as molecular sorting platforms for e.g., signalling processes. In model membranes, such as freestanding or supported bilayers, some lipid domains with defined chemical composition, lipid packing and physical behaviour can be reproduced. However, *in vivo*, the plasma membrane experiences a proteinaceous scaffold underneath, which can sort, compartmentalize and recruit components within the membrane. The influence of such scaffolds on the phase behaviour of lipid membranes has been barely studied. Here, we investigated the partial attachment of a membrane to a support and its influence on the phase behaviour using pore-spanning membranes (PSMs). PSMs were prepared on SiO_{x=1-2} functionalized silicon substrates with 1.2 μm-sized pores by spreading giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs) composed of DOPC/sphingomyelin (1:1) with different cholesterol concentrations. Using two different fluorophores, PSMs were visualized by fluorescence microscopy allowing us to distinguish between different membrane phases, a gel (*l_β*), a liquid ordered (*l_o*), and a liquid disordered (*l_d*) phase. At low cholesterol concentrations, coexistence of *l_β* and *l_d* was found, while at higher cholesterol concentrations, coexistence of *l_o* and *l_d* was predominant. Below the mixing temperature, determined by temperature scans, the more ordered phase was always found in the freestanding PSMs, whereas the *l_d*-phase was present in the supported PSMs. We attribute this lipid sorting to a stronger adhesion of the *l_d*-phase lipids to the underlying scaffold. The difference in adhesion alters the phase behaviour from a nominal DOPC/sphingomyelin (1:1) mixture to a DOPC/sphingomyelin (1:2–1:4) mixture compared to phase diagrams obtained from GUVs highlighting the importance of differential adhesive surfaces on lipid domain formation.

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Introduction

The organisation of the plasma membrane of eukaryotic living cells crosses length scales of a few nanometres to several micrometres. The function of the plasma membrane *i.e.*, the formation of a dielectric barrier to the outside and the exchange of information with the environment heavily relies on the participating lipids and their spatiotemporal organisation. Since the seminal paper of Simons and Ikonen,¹ particular lipid domains within the plasma membrane, so-called ‘lipid rafts’ have gained superior attention.² A plethora of studies has been published elucidating the dynamic heterogeneity of raft domains *in vitro* and *in vivo*.³ *In vivo*, raft domains are described as highly dynamic structures with diameters of 10–200 nm

enriched in sphingolipids and cholesterol.⁴ They are discussed to be involved in cellular processes like signalling, apoptosis, protein organisation, endocytosis and adhesion.^{1,5,6} Owing to their small size and their dynamics, they are however difficult to visualize *in vivo*.⁷

Hence, the majority of studies was performed using artificial membranes such as giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs), multilamellar vesicles or supported lipid bilayers (SLBs), with lipid compositions resembling the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane. These membranes are composed of ternary mixtures of a high melting lipid such as sphingomyelin (SM) or 1,2-dipalmitoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DPPC) and cholesterol (Chol) and a low melting lipid such as 1,2-dioleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC) or 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POPC).^{4,8–13} Phase diagrams of such ternary lipid mixtures have been obtained for GUVs by means of fluorescence microscopy,^{14,15} for multilamellar vesicles using NMR spectroscopy,¹⁶ while SLBs were investigated by atomic force microscopy.⁸ The obtained ternary phase diagrams show a coexistent region of two liquid phases, a liquid-ordered (*l_o*-) and a liquid-disordered (*l_d*-) phase. The *l_o*-phase is enriched in

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Chol and the high melting temperature lipid, while the l_d -phase is enriched in the low melting temperature lipid. As an example, the composition of the l_o - and l_d -phase for the typical phase-separated DOPC/SM/Chol (2:2:1) mixture with SM_{egg} has been calculated using the ternary phase diagram obtained from GUVs with tie lines¹⁷ to be $l_o(\text{DOPC}/\text{SM}_{\text{egg}}/\text{Chol}) = 9.5:55:35.5$ (n/n) and $l_d(\text{DOPC}/\text{SM}_{\text{egg}}/\text{Chol}) = 70.5:25:4.5$ (n/n). The l_d -phase has loose lateral lipid packing, acyl chains with gauche kinks, and fast lateral diffusion. In contrast, the l_o -phase is characterised by tight lipid packing and a high degree of order, but still significant lateral diffusion.¹⁸ Even though l_o -domains have similarities to raft domains, their size and physical properties are different from the domains found in the plasma membrane.^{7,10}

One significant difference between the *in vivo* situation and artificial membranes is the fact that in model membranes, such as GUVs or SLBs, the bilayer is either completely freestanding (GUVs) or entirely attached to a solid substrate (SLBs). However, *in vivo* the plasma membrane is only partly freestanding. A large part of the membrane is linked to other cell structures such as cell–cell junctions, focal adhesions, and the cytoskeleton.¹⁹ These linkages greatly influence the mobility and organisation of the membrane components as shown by Schneider *et al.*²⁰ They found that the diffusion of phospholipids and sphingolipids is considerably hindered in the plasma membranes of cells, while in giant plasma membrane vesicles (GPMVs) derived from these cells, the diffusion was unhindered due to the missing actin cytoskeleton.

To investigate the impact of the cytoskeleton on the phase behaviour of GUVs, Liu *et al.*²¹ polymerized an F-actin network on the GUV membranes inducing phase separation of initially homogenous vesicles. Honigmann *et al.*²² pinned an F-actin network to l_o/l_d -phase-separated SLBs *via* streptavidin–biotin linkages, which significantly altered the lipid domain structure. Along these lines, several groups investigated the influence of an underlying pre-patterned substrate on the phase behaviour of phase-separated SLBs.²³ Patterning was either realized physically using different surface topographies^{24–26} or chemically with different polymer coatings. By using a patterning of polymers with either a saturated or an unsaturated lipid, the binding of particular lipids to the surface was altered leading to the recruitment of certain membrane components.^{27,28} Alternatively, Morigaki and coworkers^{29–31} used polymers that were partially or fully removed in confined areas to control membrane adhesion to the surface. They found that the l_o -phase is localized in areas without polymer coating and the l_d -phase in areas with partial polymer coating. The results demonstrate that the differential adhesion of the membrane to a support alters its phase behaviour. These findings imply that not only the membrane but its local adhesion to the cytoskeleton considerably impacts the lateral organisation of the plasma membrane *in vivo*. However, compared to SLBs, the plasma membrane is composed of freestanding bilayer areas with an only partial attachment to the underlying scaffold.

To mimic such situation, a membrane model, where a bilayer only partially experiences a support is highly desirable and can be generated by using pore-spanning membranes (PSMs).³² In this system, a membrane with an underlying

nano- to micrometre-sized scaffold providing freestanding (f-PSMs) as well as supported (s-PSMs) bilayer areas is generated in a planar geometry readily accessible by fluorescence microscopy.^{19,33–42} As yet, PSMs composed of PC/SM/Chol have been formed on gold functionalized pore rims, and hence, owing to the quenching of the fluorescence by the gold layer, s-PSMs could not be fluorescently observed lacking the information about l_o/l_d -phase separation of the entire PSM.^{43,44} To overcome this drawback, we here make use of SiO_{x=1–2} functionalized porous silicon substrates³³ in combination with two fluorescent (l_d - and l_o -) markers allowing the visualization of f-PSMs and s-PSMs. Our results on DOPC/SM/Chol PSMs with different Chol contents highlight the importance of the differences in adhesion of particular membrane lipids considerably altering the phase behaviour.

Materials and methods

Materials

1,2-Dioleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC), sphingomyelin from porcine brain (SM_{porc}, the fatty acid distribution can be found in the ESI[†]), and TopFluor cholesterol (BODIPY-Chol) were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids (Alabaster, AL, USA). Cholesterol (Chol) and sulforhodamine-1,2-dihexanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (TexRed-DHPE) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (Taufkirchen, Germany). Silicon monoxide granules (4–8 mm) were purchased from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Porous silicon nitride substrates were received from Aquamarijn (Zutphen, The Netherlands).

Preparation of giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs)

Phase-separated liquid ordered (l_o)/liquid disordered (l_d) GUVs were prepared by the electroformation method. Lipids dissolved in chloroform (0.1 mg) were deposited on preheated indium tin oxide coverslips and the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure at 55 °C. The molar ratio of the lipids was DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol with different Chol molar concentrations ranging from $n_{\text{Chol}} = 0–0.5$ (DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol, $0.5[n_{\text{Chol}}/2]:0.5[n_{\text{Chol}}/2]:n_{\text{Chol}}$). To label the l_d -phase, 0.5% of DOPC was replaced by TexRed-DHPE and to label the l_o -phase, 0.5% of Chol was replaced by BODIPY-Chol. Electroformation was performed in sucrose solution (2 mL, 300 mM), applying a sinusoidal voltage of 1.6 V and 12 Hz at 55 °C for 2.5 hours. GUVs were stored at room temperature for up to 3 days.

Functionalization of porous substrates

Porous silicon nitride substrates with a pore radius of 0.6 μm were functionalized with a 30 nm SiO_{x=1–2}-layer. SiO was evaporated at a deposition rate of 0.3 nm s^{−1} on top of the substrates (Bal-Tec Med020; Oerlikon Balzers, Liechtenstein). Before use, the substrates were stored in a 55 °C heated water bath for 1 h resulting in a mixture of SiO and SiO₂.³³

Preparation of pore-spanning membranes (PSMs)

The functionalized substrates were rinsed with ethanol, ultra-pure H₂O and phosphate buffered saline (PBS, 1.5 mM KH₂PO₄,



8.1 mM Na₂HPO₄, 2.7 mM KCl, 136 mM NaCl, pH 7.4). After rinsing, they were placed into a PBS-filled (1 mL) temperature-controlled chamber⁴⁵ and heated up to 55 °C. 75 μL of the GUV solution was added through a 5 mL pipette tip filled with PBS at 55 °C. This procedure partially separates the GUVs filled with sucrose from other lipid material. After 10 min of incubation, PSMs have been formed.

Fluorescence microscopy of PSMs

PSMs were analysed with a confocal laser scanning microscope (FV 1200 Olympus, Hamburg, Germany) equipped with a cooled GaAsP-PMT detector and a water immersion objective (LPUMPlan N 60×/1.0 NA Olympus, Hamburg, Germany). BODIPY-Chol was excited at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488$ nm and emission was collected with a band-pass filter from $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 505\text{--}540$ nm. TexRed-DHPE was excited at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 561$ nm and the emission was collected with a band-pass filter from $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{--}675$ nm. Each image was taken within 4.36 s (filter mode: Kalman 2× line). The presented fluorescence images were processed with a mean 3×3 filter. For the temperature-dependent measurements, T was adjusted between 25–55 °C with a heating or cooling velocity of 0.2 K s^{-1} . Once the temperature was constant, the membrane patch was equilibrated for 1 min prior to image acquisition. Heating and cooling cycles were performed.

From the fluorescence micrographs, temperature dependent curves were obtained, from which the mixing temperature T_M was extracted. A detailed description of the analysis of the fluorescence micrographs of PSMs as a function of temperature is given in the ESI† (Fig. S1 and S2).

Results and discussion

To investigate the phase behaviour of liquid ordered (l_o)/liquid disordered (l_d) coexisting phases in membranes on porous substrates dependent on the Chol content and temperature, PSMs were generated on SiO_{x=1–2} functionalized substrates by GUV spreading. GUVs composed of a 1 : 1 mixture of DOPC and SM_{porc} with various amounts of Chol (0–50 mol%) were spread on porous silicon substrates with 0.6 μm pore radius and a surface porosity of 39–44% (Fig. S3, ESI†) at 55 °C. Afterwards, the PSMs were cooled down slowly to room temperature to reach equilibrium conditions. This procedure is different from a study, where we used phase-separated PSMs on SiO_{x=1–2} functionalized porous surfaces obtained by rapid cooling resulting in kinetically trapped domains.³³ A different procedure was also used by Sumitomo *et al.*,³⁸ who spread DOPC/DPPC/Chol (30 : 40 : 30) bilayers on porous SiO₂ substrates with the help of CaCl₂. They observed lipid domains in the 10 μm regime with a partial change in fluorescence over time also suggesting a non-equilibrium state. We observed the obtained PSMs using two different fluorescent lipids. The l_d -phase was visualized with sulforhodamine-1,2-dihexanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (TexRed-DHPE, l_d -phase marker)^{46,47} and the l_o -phase with TopFluor cholesterol (BODIPY-Chol, l_o -phase marker).^{47,48} The phase behaviour of the PSMs was

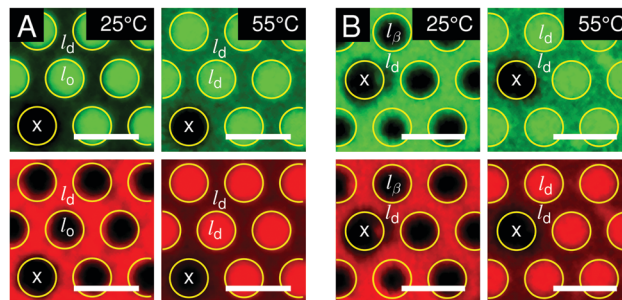


Fig. 1 Fluorescence micrographs of PSMs at 25 °C and 55 °C. Images in the upper row show the BODIPY-Chol fluorescence, while images in the lower row show the TexRed-DHPE fluorescence. (A) PSMs composed of DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (41.5 : 41.5 : 17). (B) PSMs composed of DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (50 : 50 : 0). The gel phase l_β , the liquid ordered phase l_o and the liquid disordered phase l_d are assigned to the f-PSM and s-PSM according to the partition of the two fluorophores TexRed-DHPE and BODIPY-Chol. The pore structure of the underlying substrate is given by yellow circles. An uncovered pore is marked by an x. Scale bars: 2 μm.

observed by fluorescence microscopy at different temperatures covering the range ($T = 25\text{--}55$ °C) in which mixing/demixing of the membranes is expected.

Fig. 1 shows typical fluorescence micrographs of PSMs with BODIPY-Chol (green) and TexRed-DHPE (red) at $T = 25$ °C and $T = 55$ °C. In all images the regions of the freestanding PSMs (f-PSMs) can be distinguished from the supported PSMs (s-PSMs). The background intensity $I_{\text{Background}}$ (ESI†) was determined from an uncovered pore, which is indicated with “x” in the images. In Fig. 1A, PSMs with a lipid composition of DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (41.5 : 41.5 : 17) are depicted. At 25 °C, the PSM is phase-separated into an l_o -phase indicated by the green BODIPY-Chol fluorescence, while the l_d -phase is visualized by the red TexRed-DHPE dye. From the fluorescence images at 25 °C it can be concluded that the l_o -phase is only found in the f-PSMs, while the s-PSMs are only composed of l_d -phase. At 55 °C, both fluorophores are co-localized and distributed equally in both parts of the membranes, the s-PSMs and f-PSMs, respectively. Overall, the fluorescence intensity of the s-PSMs is diminished compared to that of the f-PSMs owing to partial fluorescence quenching on the SiO_{x=1–2} surface, which can be readily seen if homogeneous pure DOPC membranes are formed on the porous substrates (Fig. S4, ESI†) and which has been also shown previously for other non-phase separated lipid compositions.³³

For the lipid composition DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (50 : 50 : 0), a different scenario is observed (Fig. 1B). While the membrane is in a completely mixed state at 55 °C, two phases can be distinguished at 25 °C. Again, the s-PSMs are only composed of l_d -phase indicated by the red TexRed-DHPE fluorescence. However, the f-PSMs contain an area, in which both fluorophores are excluded, which can be readily visualized by an overlay of both fluorescence images (Fig. S5, ESI†). Even though these areas appear black, the fluorescence images at 55 °C unambiguously show that f-PSMs are present (Fig. 1B, right). We assign these membrane areas lacking both fluorophores to a gel phase (l_β).^{47,49} From ternary phase diagrams of DOPC/SM/Chol, it is known that a gel phase occurs at low Chol and high SM concentrations.^{10,47,50–54}



As the three detectable phases were clearly assigned by the two different fluorophores, we next asked the question how the Chol content influences the phase behaviour of the PSMs. We systematically varied the Chol content in the membranes, while keeping the DOPC/SM ratio constant to 1:1. We determined the transition temperature (T_M) of mixing/demixing by monitoring fluorescence images as a function of temperature. The TexRed-DHPE fluorescence intensity was used to extract quantitative information from the images, as TexRed-DHPE is known to partition to almost 100% in the l_d -phase.^{46,47} In a previous study, we moreover analysed whether the chosen l_d -phase marker alters the phase behaviour of ternary lipid mixtures, which turned out to be not the case.⁵⁵ In contrast, labelling the l_o -phase of model membranes is much more limited. We have chosen the well-studied BODIPY-Chol, which is known to partition into the l_o -phase in model membrane systems with about 50–80%.^{3,48} Other fluorophores, which have been shown to partition in ordered phases of giant plasma membrane vesicles and plasma membranes partition, however in the l_d -phase in model membrane systems.^{56–58} BODIPY-Chol was used to unambiguously distinguish between the l_β - and l_o -phase in the demixed state. However, owing to its only moderate partition in the l_o -phase, it was not suited to determine the mixing temperature T_M . To determine T_M , the ratio of the TexRed-DHPE fluorescence intensities of the f-PSM ($I_{f\text{-PSM}}$) and s-PSM ($I_{s\text{-PSM}}$) were monitored. The analysis is described in detail in the ESI† (Fig. S1 and S2). The intensity ratios were plotted vs. temperature. To ensure that the system is in thermodynamic equilibrium, we performed heating-cooling cycles indicating only a small hysteresis (Fig. S6, ESI†).

An example of a phase transition curve is shown in Fig. 2. A PSM composed of DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (46:46:8) is heated up from 25 °C to 55 °C. The fluorescence micrographs (Fig. 2A and B) at $T = 25$ °C clearly indicate that both fluorophores are excluded from the f-PSMs meaning that the f-PSMs are in the l_β -phase (Fig. S7, ESI†). The TexRed-DHPE fluorescence was observed in the s-PSMs representing the l_d -phase. At 55 °C (Fig. 2A), a homogeneous distribution of the TexRed-DHPE fluorophores in the f-PSM and in the s-PSM was observed. Within a Chol concentration range of about 0–10 mol%, an l_β -phase was identified in the demixed membrane state. All corresponding $I_{f\text{-PSM}}/I_{s\text{-PSM}}(T)$ curves show a sigmoidal behaviour. A sigmoidal Boltzmann function (eqn (1)):⁵⁹

$$\frac{I_{f\text{-PSM}}}{I_{s\text{-PSM}}}(T) = \frac{I_{\text{rel}, T=25^\circ\text{C}} - I_{\text{rel}, T=55^\circ\text{C}}}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{T - T_M}{dT}\right)} + I_{\text{rel}, T=55^\circ\text{C}} \quad (1)$$

was fit to the data. $I_{\text{rel}, T=25^\circ\text{C}}$ and $I_{\text{rel}, T=55^\circ\text{C}}$ are the relative fluorescence intensities at 25 and 55 °C, respectively; dT is the range in which the transition occurs and T_M the temperature at half-maximum of $I_{f\text{-PSM}}/I_{s\text{-PSM}}$. In case of the lipid composition shown in Fig. 2, a $T_M = 40.7$ °C was determined (Fig. 2C). The phase separation near T_M is shown in an overlay of the two fluorophores (Fig. S7, ESI†).

If the Chol concentration is increased above 10 mol%, the f-PSMs are composed of the l_o -phase instead of the l_β -phase.

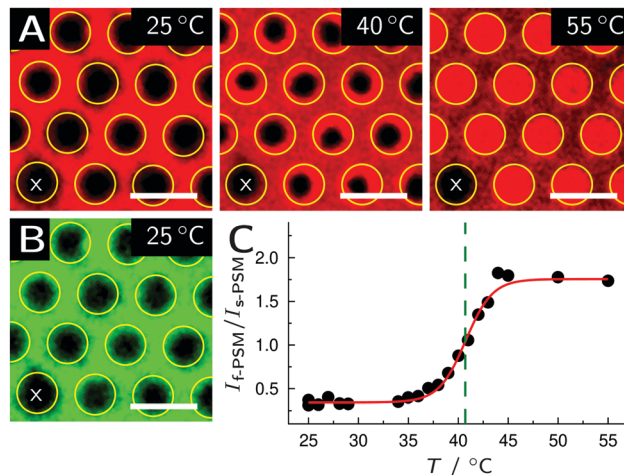


Fig. 2 Fluorescence micrographs of a PSM composed of DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (46:46:8) obtained at different temperatures. The underlying porous array of the substrate is given by yellow circles and the non-membrane covered pore is marked with an x. (A) The TexRed-DHPE fluorescence images at $T = 25$, 40 and 55 °C show the phase transition from an l_β/l_d -phase-separated membrane to a homogeneous l_d -phase. (B) The BODIPY-Chol fluorescence image at $T = 25$ °C indicates that the PSM phase-separates into an l_β - and l_d -phase. Scale bars: 2 μm . (C) Relative fluorescence intensity as a function of temperature (black circles). Eqn (1) was fit to the data (red solid line) resulting in $dT = 1.35$ °C and in $T_M = 40.7$ °C shown as green dashed line.

A PSM composed of DOPC/SM_{porc}/Chol (42.5:42.5:15) is shown in Fig. 3. At 25 °C, TexRed-DHPE is excluded from the f-PSMs, while BODIPY-Chol is enriched proving the existence of the l_o -phase in the f-PSMs (Fig. 3A and B, 25 °C). TexRed-DHPE fluorescence is observed in the s-PSMs labelling the l_d -phase. From the corresponding $I_{f\text{-PSM}}/I_{s\text{-PSM}}(T)$ curve (Fig. 3C), $T_M = 39.1$ °C was obtained. Within a Chol concentration range of about 10–50 mol% we always observed an l_o - and l_d -phase in the demixed state.

Independent of whether the transition from l_o/l_d to l_d or from l_β/l_d to l_d was observed, both phases, l_β/l_d (Fig. 2A, 40 °C) or l_o/l_d (Fig. 3A, 40 °C) coexist in the f-PSMs during the transition. At this stage, l_β - or l_o -domains become discernible, even though the time resolution was not sufficient to resolve the circular appearance of such domains in the f-PSMs that we have visualized previously.⁴⁴ Circular domains are indicative of a significant line tension, which has been determined by Schuille and coworkers for a similar lipid composition (DOPC/SM C_{18:0}/Chol, 2:2:1) to be 1.2 pN.⁶⁰ Tsai and Feigensohn⁶¹ later demonstrated that an increase in the Chol content slightly reduces the line tension in such membrane mixtures. We found the described behaviour of the membranes for Chol concentrations of 0–18 mol%. However, at larger Chol concentrations, the transition regime became substantially broader.

An example is given in Fig. 4 for a Chol concentration of 25 mol%. While the fluorescence micrographs still unambiguously indicate the presence of l_o - and l_d -phase at 25 °C, no l_o/l_d coexisting phase is observed in the f-PSMs during the phase transition (Fig. 4A, 45 °C). From the $I_{f\text{-PSM}}/I_{s\text{-PSM}}(T)$ curve (Fig. 4C), a $T_M = 45.7$ °C was determined, even though it cannot



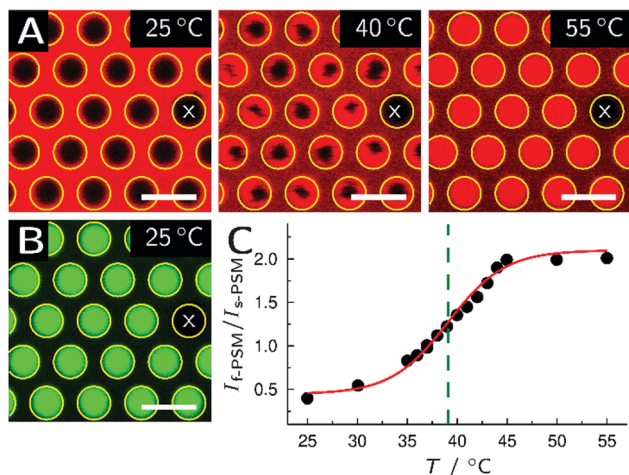


Fig. 3 Fluorescence micrographs of a PSM composed of DOPC/ SM_{porc} /Chol (42.5:42.5:15) obtained at different temperatures. The pores of the substrate are encircled in yellow and a non-membrane covered pore is marked with an x. (A) The TexRed-DHPE fluorescence images at $T = 25, 40$ and 55 °C show the phase transition from the l_o/l_d -phase-separated membrane to a homogeneous l_d -phase. (B) The BODIPY-Chol fluorescence image at $T = 25$ °C indicates that the PSM phase-separates into an l_o and l_d -phase. Scale bars: 2 μm . (C) Relative fluorescence intensity (black circles) as a function of temperature. Eqn (1) was fit to the data (red solid line) resulting in $dT = 2.85$ °C and in $T_M = 39.1$ °C, which is shown as green dashed line.

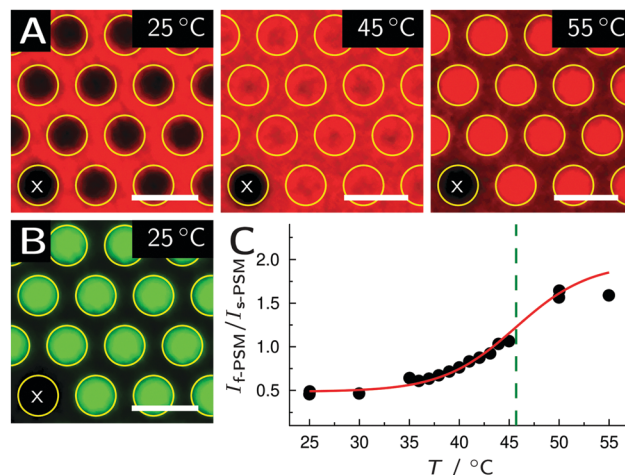


Fig. 4 Fluorescence micrographs of a PSM composed of DOPC/ SM_{porc} /Chol (37.5:37.5:25) obtained at different temperatures. The underlying porous array of the substrate is marked with yellow circles and a non-membrane spanned pore is marked with an x. (A) The TexRed-DHPE fluorescence images at $T = 25, 45$ and 55 °C demonstrate the phase transition from the l_o/l_d -phase-separated membrane to a homogeneous l_d -phase, without a visualization of phase separation within the f-PSM. (B) The BODIPY-Chol fluorescence image at $T = 25$ °C indicates that the PSM phase-separates into an l_o and l_d -phase. Scale bars: 2 μm . (C) Relative fluorescence intensity (black circles) as a function of temperature. Eqn (1) was fit to the data (red solid line) resulting in $dT = 3.70$ °C and in $T_M = 45.7$ °C shown as green dashed line.

be ruled out that the transition is more complex and might contain a second non-resolved transition.

We analysed 22 different Chol concentrations. When the membrane is heated up or cooled down, it passes the transition temperature T_M , which results in a coexistence of l_o/l_d - or l_β/l_d -phases within the PSMs below T_M independent of the lipid composition. The s-PSMs remain always in the l_d -phase independent of temperature. The T_M values are plotted as a function of Chol concentration in a partial phase diagram (Fig. 5A). In a Chol range of 0–8 mol%, only a phase separation between l_β - and l_d -phase was found below T_M . At a Chol concentration ≥ 11 mol%, only l_o/l_d -phase separation was detected. At Chol concentrations of 9–10 mol%, both types of phase separation were observed. This uncertainty is probably a result of the compositional heterogeneity of the GUVs of up to 5% if obtained by electroformation.^{52,62–64} The largest Chol concentration under investigation was 50 mol%, which is still well below the maximum of soluble Chol that was determined to be 66 mol% in DOPC membranes.^{65,66}

Ternary phase diagrams composed of PC, SM and Chol have been determined for model membranes such as small vesicles and GUVs as well as for SLBs.⁶⁷ In case of small vesicles and GUVs, the membranes do not experience any adhesion. However, if GUVs adhere with each other, and the system is driven towards the demixing transition, Gordon *et al.*⁶⁸ found that phase separation invariably occurs first in the adhered region, which they discuss in terms of suppression of thermal shape fluctuations in these regions. In case of SLBs, the membranes experience a homogeneous adhesion, if the surface itself is not patterned, and membrane fluctuations are fully suppressed. In this study, membranes were prepared with two different

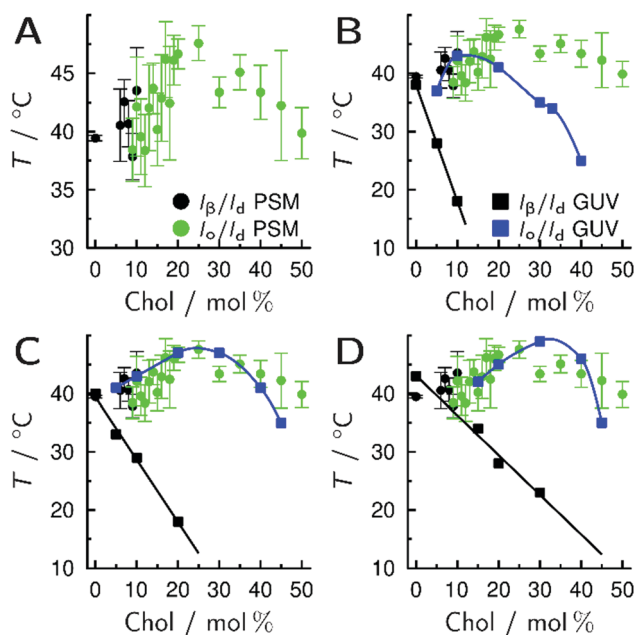


Fig. 5 (A) Partial phase diagram for PSMs composed of DOPC/ SM_{porc} /Chol with a constant ratio of DOPC and SM_{porc} (1:1). Black symbols show the mean T_M values of the l_β/l_d to l_d transitions and green symbols are the mean T_M values for the l_o/l_d to l_d transitions. The error bars represent the standard deviation of the mean values. Comparison of the phase boundaries obtained for PSMs with those obtained for GUVs for a lipid mixture of (B) DOPC/ $SM_{C16:0}$ (1:1), (C) DOPC/ $SM_{C16:0}$ (1:2) and (D) DOPC/ $SM_{C16:0}$ (1:4). Data were taken from Veatch and Keller.⁵⁰



micrometre-sized areas, a freestanding membrane part, where the lipids do not experience adhesion to a substrate and a supported part, where the lipids are in contact to the $\text{SiO}_{x=1-2}$ support. These different adhesion areas influence the distribution of the lipids in the entire membrane, *i.e.*, lipid sorting as a function of surface adhesion energy occurs. Membrane fluctuations in the f-PSMs can be neglected as the lateral membrane tension is with about 1 mN m^{-1} or larger^{32,69,70} at least one to two orders of magnitude larger than lateral membrane tensions found in GUVs.⁷¹ The influence of surface adhesion on the distribution of lipids is most obvious in the example presented in Fig. 1A. Below T_M , only l_d -phase is observed in the s-PSMs, while there is only l_o -phase in the f-PSMs.

Such reorganisation and preferential localization of certain lipid phases as a function of a difference in surface adhesion has been described previously by Sarmiento *et al.*⁷² using surface adhered GUVs. Lipowsky *et al.*^{73,74} treated this phenomenon theoretically relating the phase diagram of a binary DPPC/Chol mixture to the surface adhesion energies (affinity contrast). Our observation clearly demonstrates that the interaction of the l_d -phase lipids with the support is stronger than that of the l_o -phase lipids and leads to lipid sorting as a function of a partial interaction with the support. Two aspects need to be considered to explain this finding.

By AFM indentation experiments, we have shown previously that, owing to the fact that PSMs experience two different adhesive surfaces, the adhesion strength of the lipids to the solid substrate (s-PSMs) greatly influences the lateral pre-stress in the f-PSMs.⁶⁹ To investigate how the adhesion of the two different lipid types, l_o -phase lipids and l_d -phase lipids, influences the lateral membrane tension, which is the surface free energy per unit area, in the f-PSMs, we performed AFM indentation experiments as described previously.^{75,76} We indented f-PSMs composed of only DOPC mimicking the l_d -phase and f-PSMs composed of $\text{SM}_{\text{porc}}/\text{Chol}$ (60:40) resembling the l_o -phase. For DOPC, a mean membrane tension of $10.5 \pm 4.3 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$ was determined, while on $\text{SM}_{\text{porc}}/\text{Chol}$ membranes a slightly lower mean membrane tension of $6.7 \pm 4.0 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$ was found (Fig. S8, ESI†). This result implies that the l_d -phase lipids adhere more strongly to the $\text{SiO}_{x=1-2}$ surface than the l_o -phase lipids consistent with our observation that the l_d -phase lipids are preferentially localized in the s-PSMs and the l_o -phase lipids in the f-PSMs.

A second aspect that needs to be considered is the surface roughness of the $\text{SiO}_{x=1-2}$ substrate. We determined a mean surface roughness of $\text{rms} = 0.49 \pm 0.03 \text{ nm}$ by means of atomic force micrographs.³³ Even though the surface roughness is in the sub-nanometre regime, the lipid bilayer has to adopt to the underlying structure. This process is energetically less costly in case of a membrane composed of l_d -phase lipids as these membranes have a lower bending stiffness than membranes composed of l_o -phase lipids.⁷⁷⁻⁷⁹ On the molecular scale, the more ordered structure of the individual lipid tails in the l_o -phase will favour a position of the l_o -phase lipids on the smooth water surface (f-PSMs) compared to the rough $\text{SiO}_{x=1-2}$ substrate (s-PSMs).

If we compare the l_o fraction in GUVs calculated according to the ternary phase diagram provided by Bezyplekina *et al.*¹⁷ with that

found in our PSMs (Fig. S9, ESI†), which is basically determined by the surface porosity (Fig. S3, ESI†), we clearly see that the l_o fraction in GUVs increases with increasing Chol content, while it remains constant in PSMs. However, we cannot rule out that nanometre-sized l_o domains are present in the s-PSMs, which are not resolvable by optical microscopy. We analysed the maximum fluorescence change ($I_{\text{rel}, T=55^\circ\text{C}} - I_{\text{rel}, T=25^\circ\text{C}}$) for l_o/l_d -coexisting phases in PSMs and found that it decreases in the range of a Chol content = 10–50% (Fig. S9, ESI†), which might indicate that nanometre-sized l_o -phase domains with excluded TexRed-DHPE dye are located in the s-PSMs diminishing the relative fluorescence intensity at $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Furthermore, we compare the observed partial phase diagram (Fig. 5A) obtained for a nominal DOPC/ SM_{porc} (1:1) with those obtained by Veatch and Keller⁵⁰ (Fig. 5B–D) derived from GUVs, which are freestanding membranes. They used a mixture composed of DOPC/SM with a synthetic SM $\text{C}_{16:0}$, while we used SM_{porc} , which is mainly (70%) composed of saturated SM with SM $\text{C}_{18:0}$ as the major component (49%). 20% of the SM is a mono-unsaturated SM $\text{C}_{24:1}$ (see ESI†), which is known to prevent domain segregation.⁸⁰ Even though the SM composition is different from the one used by Veatch and Keller, we clearly see a trend in the phase boundaries as a function of Chol concentration. The phase boundaries for a DOPC/SM ratio of 1:1 derived from GUVs do not match our results (Fig. 5B). If SM $\text{C}_{24:1}$ significantly contributed to the phase transition temperatures T_M , we would expect to see decreased T_M values instead of increased ones. A better match is found for DOPC/SM (1:2) (Fig. 5C) and DOPC/SM (1:4) (Fig. 5D) ratios. This finding suggests that lipid sorting occurs, resulting in a change in the DOPC/SM ratio. It agrees with the observation that the s-PSMs are enriched in fluid phase DOPC lipids. As the overall lipid composition is constant, the ratio of DOPC/SM is locally shifted to larger SM concentrations in the f-PSMs.^{53,81}

Another observation is that the lipid mixtures with a Chol content of 50 mol% are still phase-separated, which is not observed for freestanding membranes in GUVs. For example, by means of fluorescence resonance energy transfer experiments, Petruzielo *et al.*⁸² found phase separation in DOPC/ SM_{brain} multilamellar vesicles with up to 40 mol% of Chol. Carravilla *et al.*⁸³ visualized phase separation by Laurdan in GUVs also only up to 40 mol% of Chol. The same limit was observed for membranes attached to a solid support. Lipid bilayers composed of DOPC/ $\text{SM}_{\text{egg}}/\text{Chol}$ fully adhered to a support showed phase separation up to a Chol content of 40 mol%.⁸

Our results show that ternary phase diagrams derived from simple lipid compositions only partially reproduce the nano-scale heterogeneity of eukaryotic plasma membranes. It is the cytoskeletal scaffold underneath the membrane providing different adhesive areas that also contributes significantly to the phase behaviour of a lipid bilayer.

Conclusions

While a number of studies have explored the coexistence of lipid phases in model membrane systems, less attention has



been drawn to an underlying patterned structure influencing the phase behaviour of such membranes. By using pore-spanning membranes, a well-defined nano- to micrometre-sized scaffold can be attached to a freestanding membrane allowing one to systematically investigate its influence on the phase behaviour of lipid bilayers. Even though this model system is still simplistic, it provides valuable information about organisation principles that control sorting and compartmentalization of lipids in biomembranes. Differences in adhesion of particular lipids within the membrane alters the phase behaviour considerably giving rise to a rich phase diagram with a variety of domain sizes with different physical properties. This is prerequisite for the dynamic interplay of lipid domains as they occur during signalling processes.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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