

Méthodes Formelles pour la Biologie des Systèmes

La Cellule, un Calculateur Analogique Chimique

François Fages

Project-Team Lifeware

<http://lifeware.inria.fr/>

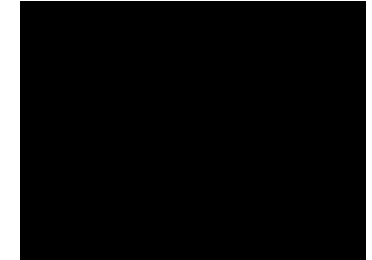
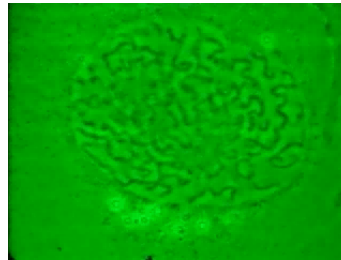
Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et Automatique

Inria Saclay – Ile de France

Cells compute

but it's an analog world
[Sauro Kim 2013 Nature]

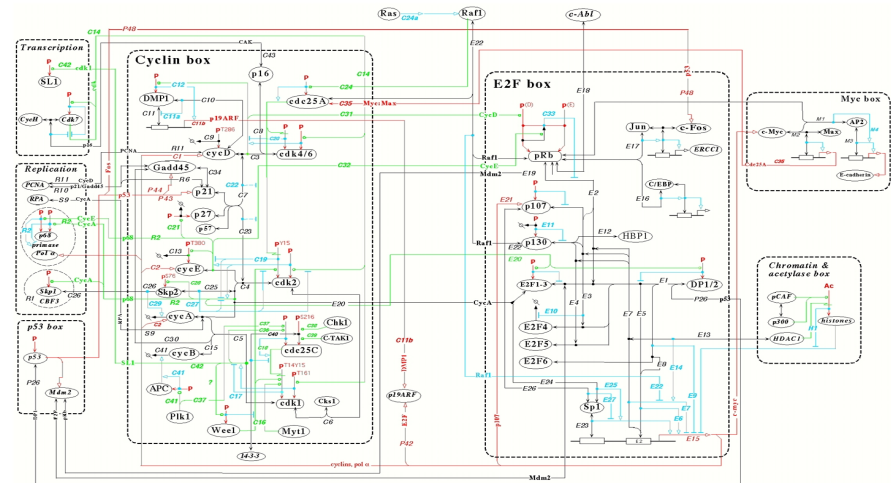
- Cells process information from external signals
 - noise filtering, ultrasensitivity
 - analog-digital conversion
- Make decisions
 - metabolism
 - cell division
 - differentiation
 - migration



- Control process execution
 - cell cycle progression
 - DNA repair
 - homeostasis

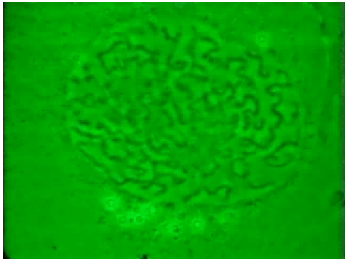
Chemical Reaction Networks (CRN)

- DNA Genes: digital expression
- RNAs
- Proteins: analog computation



Systems Biology

It's not only the genetics



“Systems Biology aims at systems-level understanding which requires a set of principles and methodologies that links the behaviors of molecules to systems characteristics and functions.”

H. Kitano, ICSB 2000

- After end of Human Genome Project (2001)
- Analyze (post-)genomic data: RNA, proteins
- Data produced with high-throughput technologies
- Databases GO, KEGG, BioCyc, etc.
- Understand and predict the behaviors of large networks of genes, RNAs, proteins
- Systems Biology Markup Language (SBML, CellML): model exchange format
- Model repositories: e.g. `biomodels.net` thousands of models
- Modelling & analysis software (Cytoscape, Copasi, Biocham, Kappa,...)
- Simulation of a whole-cell *mycoplasma genitalium* [Karr Covert et al 12]

2 “Bioinformatics” :
tools for processing biological data
science of data processing in cells

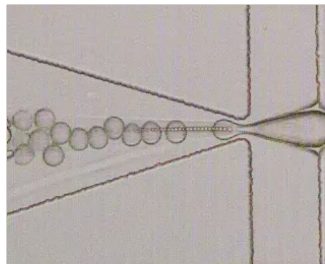
Synthetic Biology

Mostly digital circuits with DNA

- slow
- pb interference

Implement useful functions

- in living cells (bacteria, yeast,...)
 - MIT BioBrick standard biological part, IGEM competition since 2004
 - production of Artemisin in yeast (Berkeley Univ., SANOFI)
 - oscillators [Elowitz Leibler 2000 nature], switches [Weiss et al 2012]
- *in vitro*
 - DNA computing: DNA Strand Displacement [Qian Winfree 2011 science]
 - protein analog computing [Sarpeshkar 2014 Nature]
- in artificial vesicles (non living DNA-free)
 - enzymatic biosensors [Courbet Amar Fages Renard Molina 2018 Mol Sys Biol]



- Few analog circuits
- fast enzymatic reactions
- pb sensitivity to reaction rate

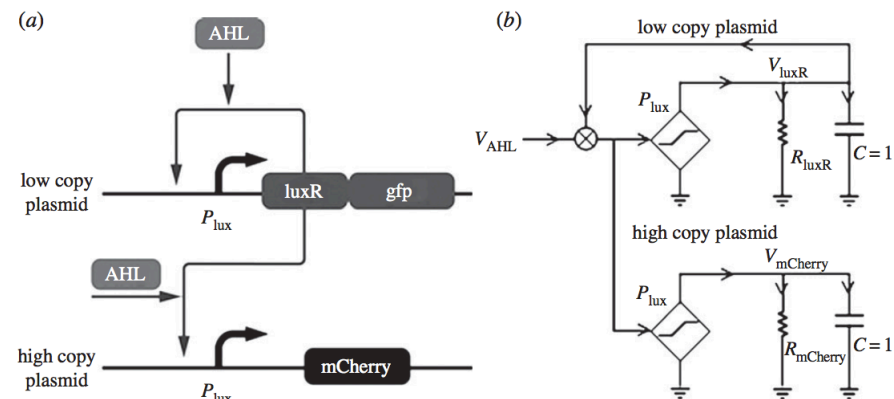
Analog vs Digital Synthetic Biology

[Sarpeshkar 2014 Nature]

- continuous values, e.g. $[0,1]$
- many bits per variable
- rich basis functions (ODE solutions)
- sensitivity to kinetic parameters
- robust at final signal
- discrete values, e.g. $\{0,1\}$
- one bit per variable
- poor basis functions (Boolean)
- no or less sensitivity to kinetics
- robust in every signal

Bioelectronics interpretation:

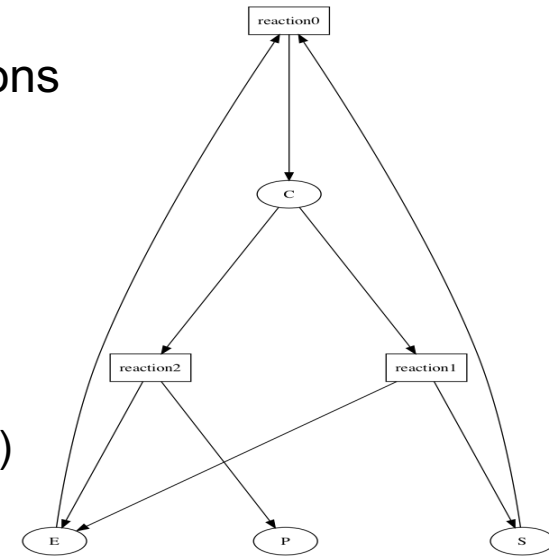
- molecular flux as current
- flux balance as Kirchhoff current law
- enzyme concentration as voltage
- thermodynamic energy balance as Kirchhoff voltage law



Chemical Reaction Networks (CRNs)

CRN structure: network of reactants, products, and reactions

- $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$
- $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$
- not necessarily mass balanced
- synthesis reactions $_ \rightarrow A$
- degradation reactions $A \rightarrow _$
- **hypergraph of reactions** (bipartite species-reaction graph)



CRN dynamics: several interpretations

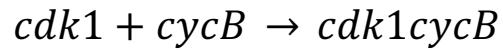
- differential equations, continuous-time Markov chains, Petri net, Boolean net

CRN theory [Feinberg77]: interplay between CRN structure and CRN dynamics

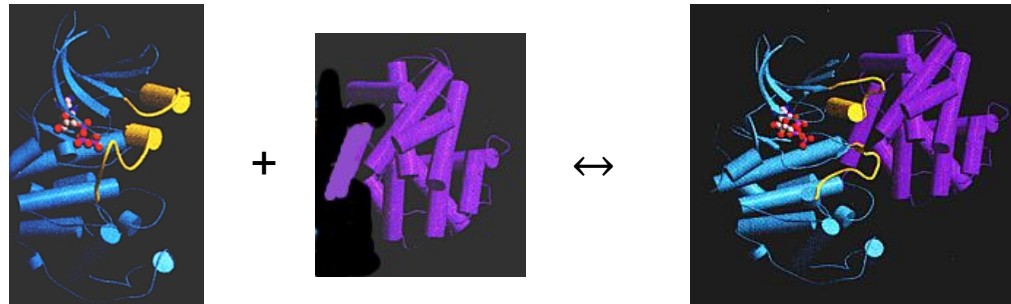
- static analysis of steady states, stable states, oscillations,...
- reductions by quasi-steady state (QSS) and quasi-equilibrium (QE) approximations
- Turing completeness and computational complexity of CRNs

Formal Biochemical Reactions

- Binding, complexation:

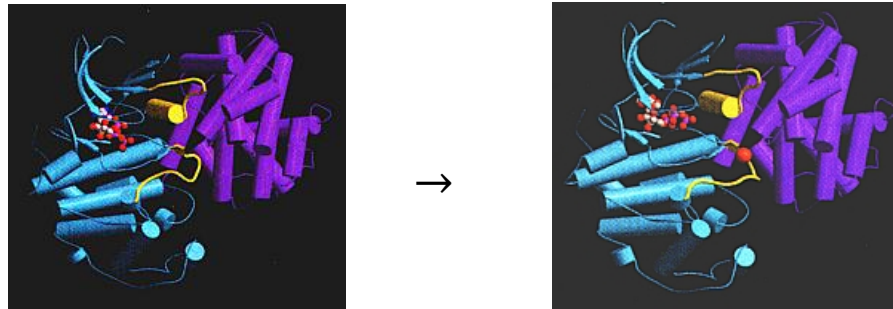


- Unbinding, decomplexation:



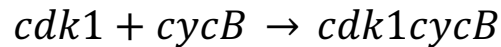
Formal Biochemical Reactions

- Binding, complexation: $A + B \rightarrow C$
 $cdk1 + cycB \rightarrow cdk1cycB$
- Unbinding, decomplexation: $A \rightarrow B + C$
- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport: $A \rightarrow B$
 $cdk1cycB \rightarrow cdk1cycBp$



Formal Biochemical Reactions

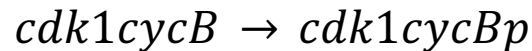
- Binding, complexation:



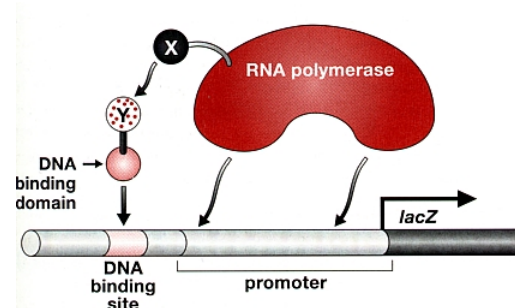
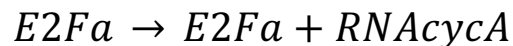
- Unbinding, decomplexation:



- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport: $A \rightarrow B$



- Gene expression, synthesis:



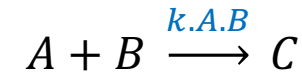
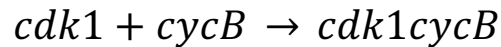
Formal Biochemical Reactions

- Binding, complexation: $A + B \rightarrow C$
 $cdk1 + cycB \rightarrow cdk1cycB$
- Unbinding, decomplexation: $A \rightarrow B + C$
- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport: $A \rightarrow B$
 $cdk1cycB \rightarrow cdk1cycBp$
- Gene expression, synthesis: $A \rightarrow A + B$
 $E2Fa \rightarrow E2Fa + RNAcycA$
- Degradation: $A \rightarrow -$

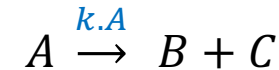
Biochemical Reaction Rates

Time matters

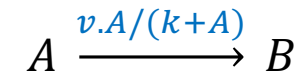
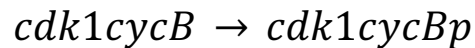
- Binding, complexation:



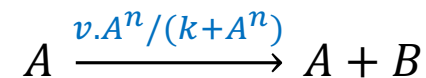
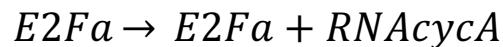
- Unbinding, decomplexation:



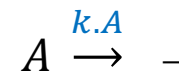
- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport:



- Gene expression, synthesis:



- Degradation:



Biochemical Reaction Rates

- Binding, complexation:

$$cdk1 + cycB \rightarrow cdk1cycB$$

$$A + B \xrightarrow{k \cdot A \cdot B} C$$
- Unbinding, decomplexation:

$$A \xrightarrow{k \cdot A} B + C$$
- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport:

$$cdk1cycB \rightarrow cdk1cycBp$$

$$A \xrightarrow{v \cdot A / (k + A)} B$$
- Gene expression, synthesis:

$$E2Fa \rightarrow E2Fa + RNAcycA$$

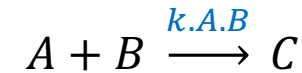
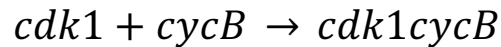
$$A \xrightarrow{v \cdot A^n / (k + A^n)} A + B$$
- Degradation:

$$A \xrightarrow{k \cdot A} -$$

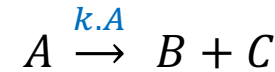
Mass action law kinetics

Biochemical Reaction Rates

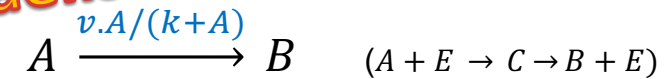
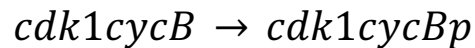
- Binding, complexation:



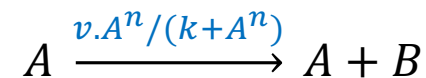
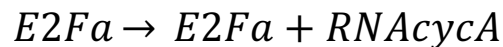
- Unbinding, decomplexation:



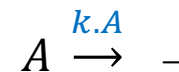
- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport:



- Gene expression, synthesis:



- Degradation:

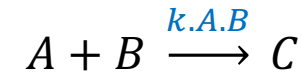
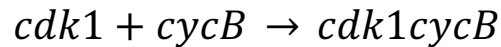


Mass action law kinetics

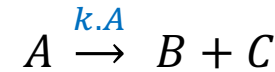
Michaelis Menten kinetics

Biochemical Reaction Rates

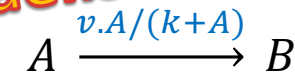
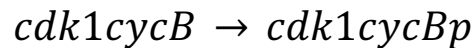
- Binding, complexation:



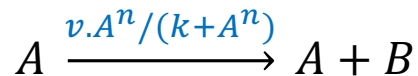
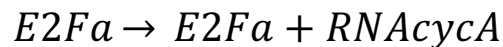
- Unbinding, decomplexation:



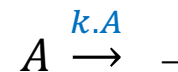
- Transformation, phosphorylation, transport:



- Gene expression, synthesis:



- Degradation:



Mass action law kinetics

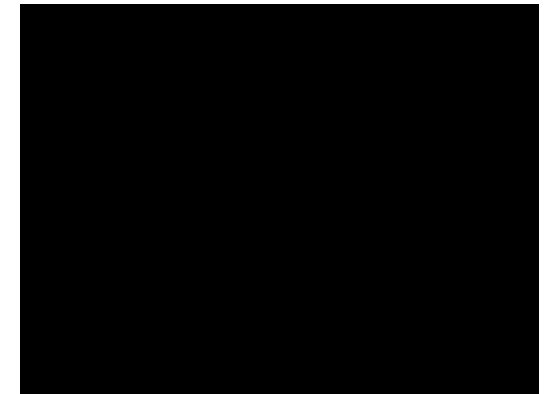
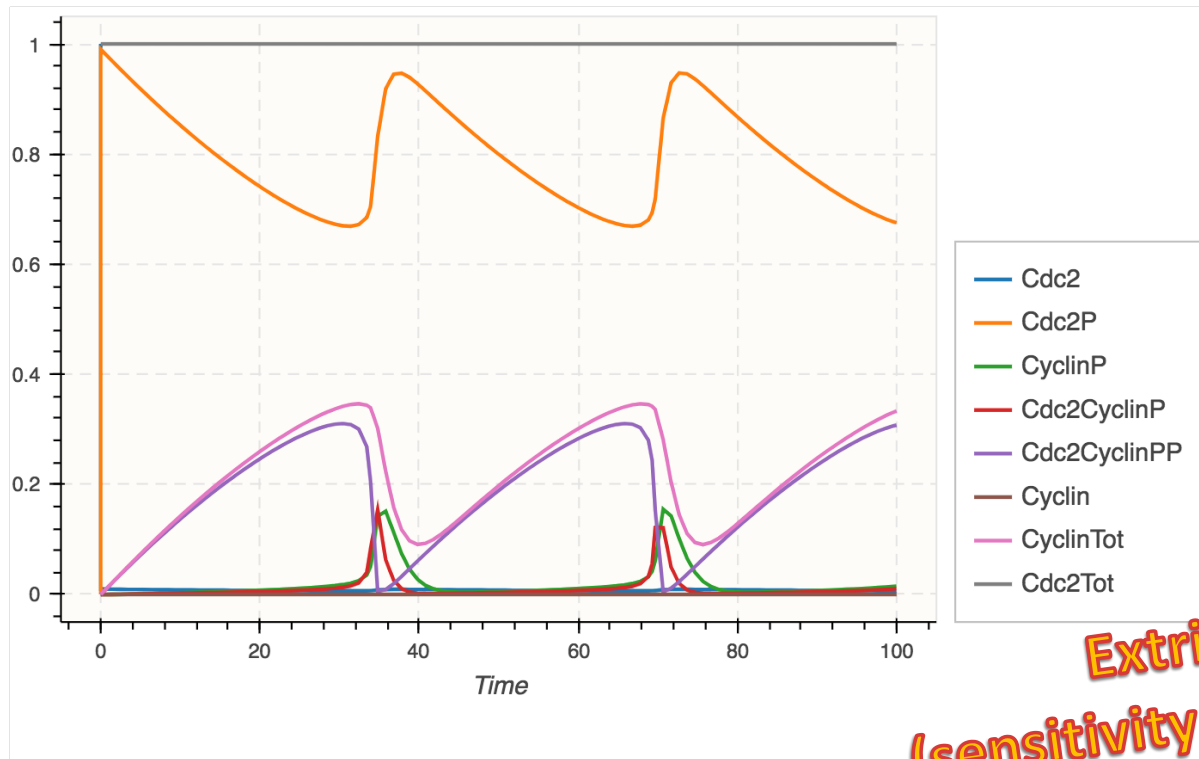
Michaelis Menten kinetics

Hill kinetics: switch like behavior

Several Semantics $A + B \xrightarrow{k.A.B} C$

Continuous semantics: concentrations, continuous time evolution

Ordinary differential equations (ODE) $\frac{dA}{dt} = -k.A.B$ $\frac{dB}{dt} = -k.A.B$ $\frac{dC}{dt} = k.A.B$



**Extrinsic variability
(sensitivity to parameter change)**

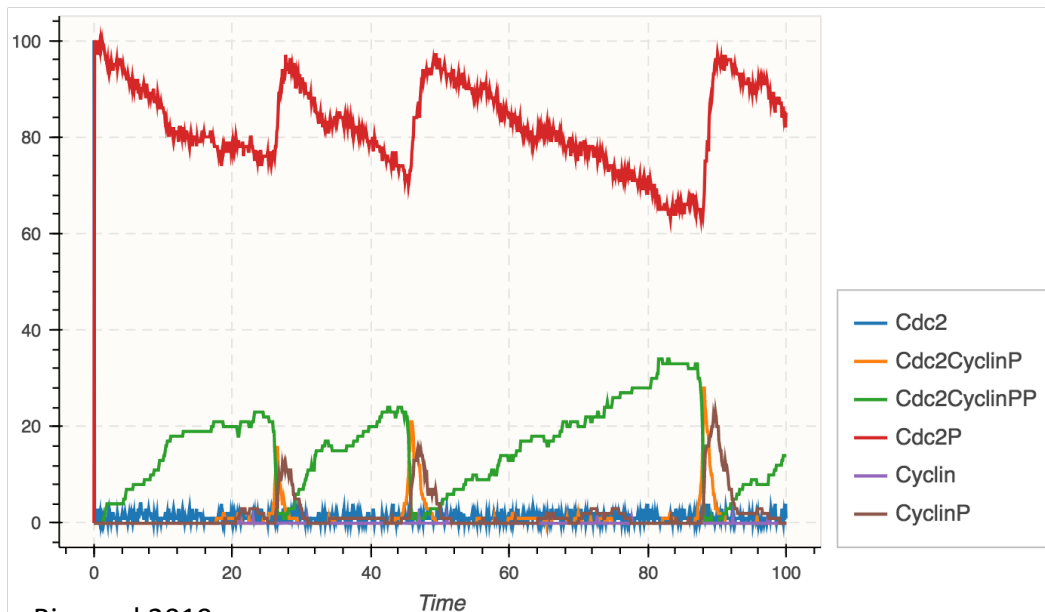
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Stochastic semantics: numbers of molecules, probability and time of transition

Continuous Time Markov Chain (CTMC) $A, B \xrightarrow{p(S_i), t(S_i)} C++, A--, B--$



**Intrinsic variability
(with same genetic and
epigenetic parameters)**

Several Semantics $A + B \xrightarrow{k.A.B} C$

Continuous semantics: concentrations, continuous time evolution

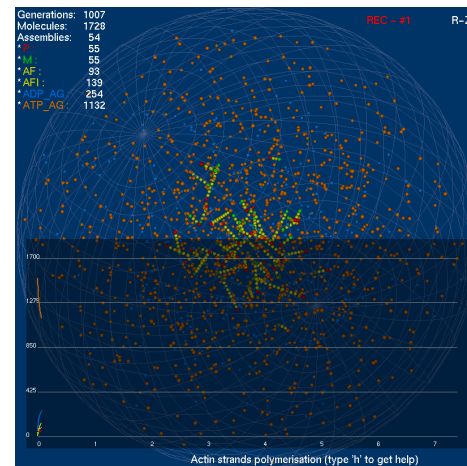
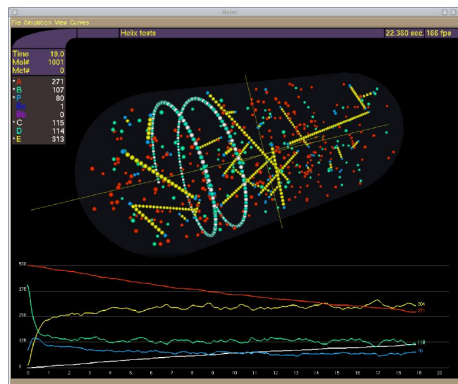
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Continuous Time Markov Chain (CTMC) $A, B \xrightarrow{p(S_i), t(S_i)} C++, A--, B--$

Multi-agent simulation: numbers of molecules, space, **diffusion** speed, affinity

Random walk (ex. Hsim simulator [Amar 04])



Several Semantics $A + B \xrightarrow{k.A.B} C$

Continuous semantics: concentrations, continuous time evolution

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Stochastic semantics: numbers of molecules, probability and time of transition

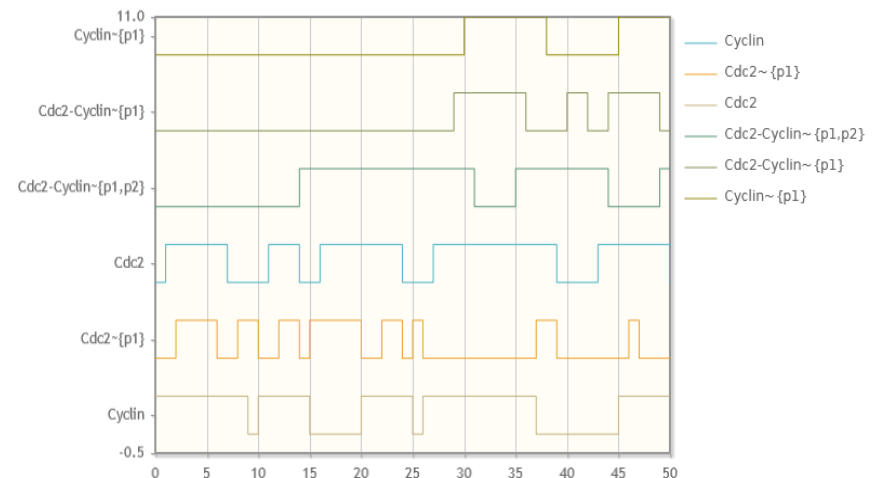
Continuous Time Markov Chain (CTMC) $A, B \xrightarrow{p(S_i), t(S_i)} C++, A--, B--$

Petri net semantics: numbers of molecules

Multiset rewriting

CHAM [Berry Boudol 90] [Banatre Le Metayer 86]

$A, B \rightarrow C++, A--, B--$



Several Semantics $A + B \xrightarrow{k.A.B} C$

Continuous semantics: concentrations, continuous time evolution

Ordinary differential equations (ODE) $\frac{dA}{dt} = -k.A.B$ $\frac{dB}{dt} = -k.A.B$ $\frac{dC}{dt} = k.A.B$

Stochastic semantics: numbers of molecules, probability and time of transition

Continuous Time Markov Chain (CTMC) $A, B \xrightarrow{p(S_i), t(S_i)} C++, A--, B--$

Petri net semantics: numbers of molecules

$A, B \rightarrow C++, A--, B--$

Multiset rewriting

CHAM [Berry Boudol 90] [Banatre Le Metayer 86]

Boolean semantics: presence/absence

$A \wedge B \rightarrow C \wedge \neg A \wedge \neg B$

Asynchronous transition system

$A \wedge B \rightarrow C \wedge A \wedge \neg B$

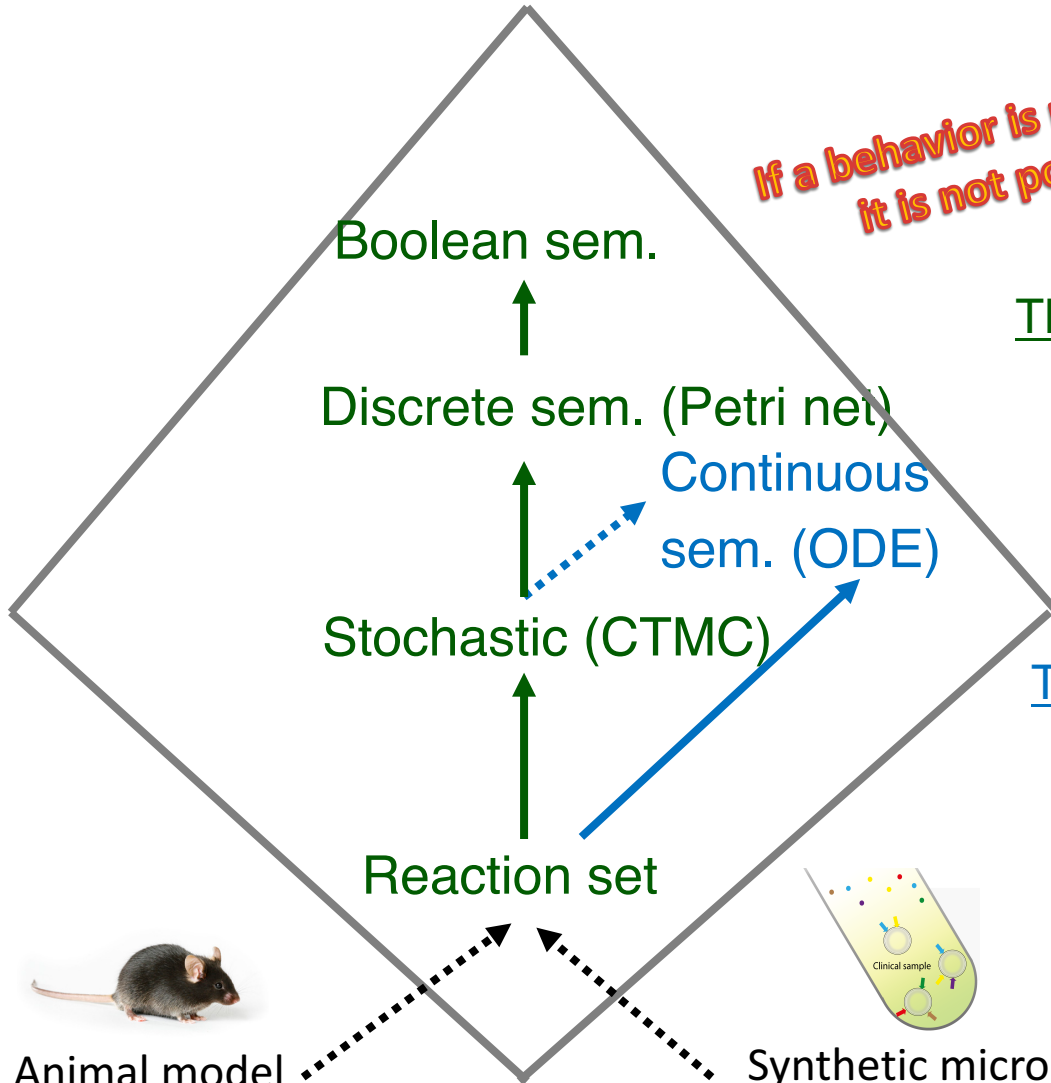
Symbolic model-checking

$A \wedge B \rightarrow C \wedge \neg A \wedge B$

$A \wedge B \rightarrow C \wedge A \wedge B$

Hierarchy of Semantics

**If a behavior is not possible in the Boolean semantics
it is not possible in the stochastic semantics
for any reaction rates**



Thm. (abstract interpretation \uparrow)
Galois connections between the
syntactical, stochastic, Petri net
and Boolean trace semantics

[Fages Soliman Theoretical Computer Science 2008]

Thm. (approximation $\dashv\dashv$) For large
numbers of molecules the
ODE semantics approximates
the *mean* stochastic behavior

[Gillespie 1971 Kurtz 1978]

**Model cell-to-cell variability
Intrinsic and extrinsic variability**

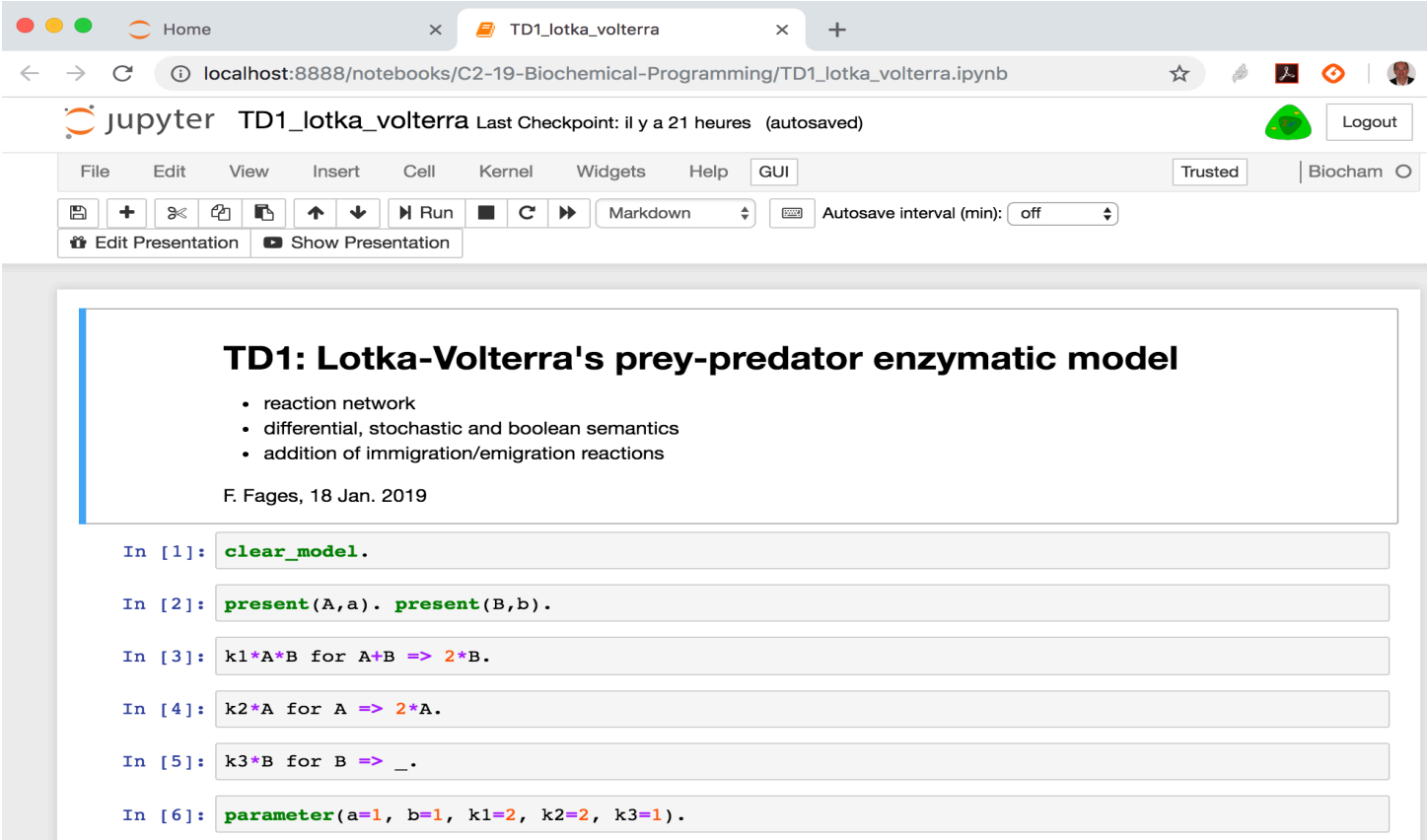
Animal model

Bioregul 2019

Synthetic microreactor

Practical Work TD1: Lotka-Volterra Enzymatic CRN

BIOCHAM-4: version online <http://lifeware.inria.fr/biocham4/online/>



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser. The browser tab is titled "TD1_lotka_volterra" and the address bar shows "localhost:8888/notebooks/C2-19-Biochemical-Programming/TD1_lotka_volterra.ipynb". The Jupyter interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help, GUI), a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution, and a "Trusted" status indicator. The notebook content is displayed in a large white box with a blue border on the left. It features a title "TD1: Lotka-Volterra's prey-predator enzymatic model", a bulleted list of topics, a date "F. Fages, 18 Jan. 2019", and six input cells containing code for model setup.

TD1: Lotka-Volterra's prey-predator enzymatic model

- reaction network
- differential, stochastic and boolean semantics
- addition of immigration/emigration reactions

F. Fages, 18 Jan. 2019

```
In [1]: clear_model.
```

```
In [2]: present(A, a). present(B, b).
```

```
In [3]: k1*A*B for A+B => 2*B.
```

```
In [4]: k2*A for A => 2*A.
```

```
In [5]: k3*B for B => _.
```

```
In [6]: parameter(a=1, b=1, k1=2, k2=2, k3=1).
```