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# Why I'm always late!

## *PASTA 2005*

Jeremy Bradley Tom Thorne

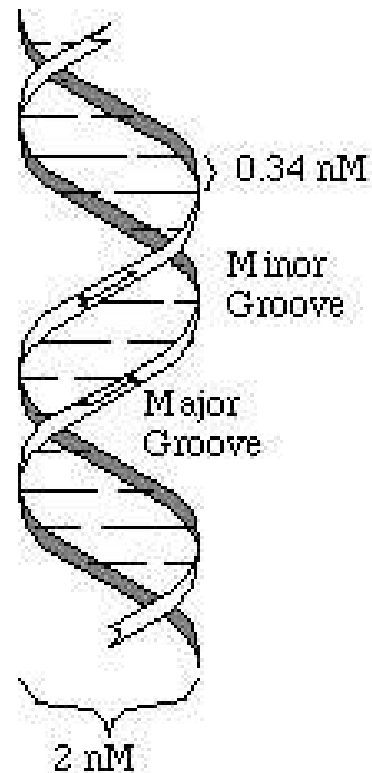
Email: `jb@doc.ic.ac.uk`

Department of Computing, Imperial College London

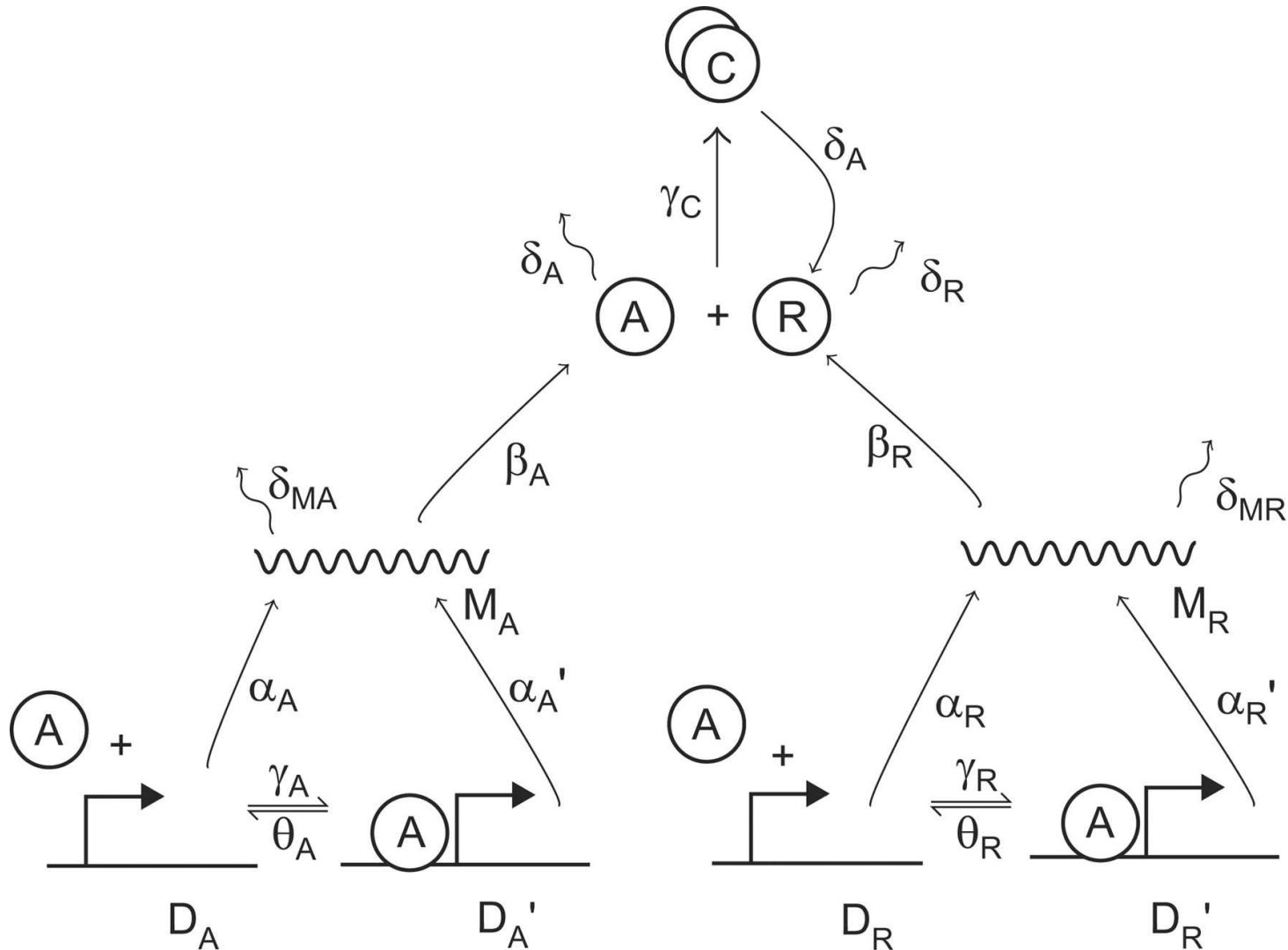
Produced with prosper and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

# Something about genes...

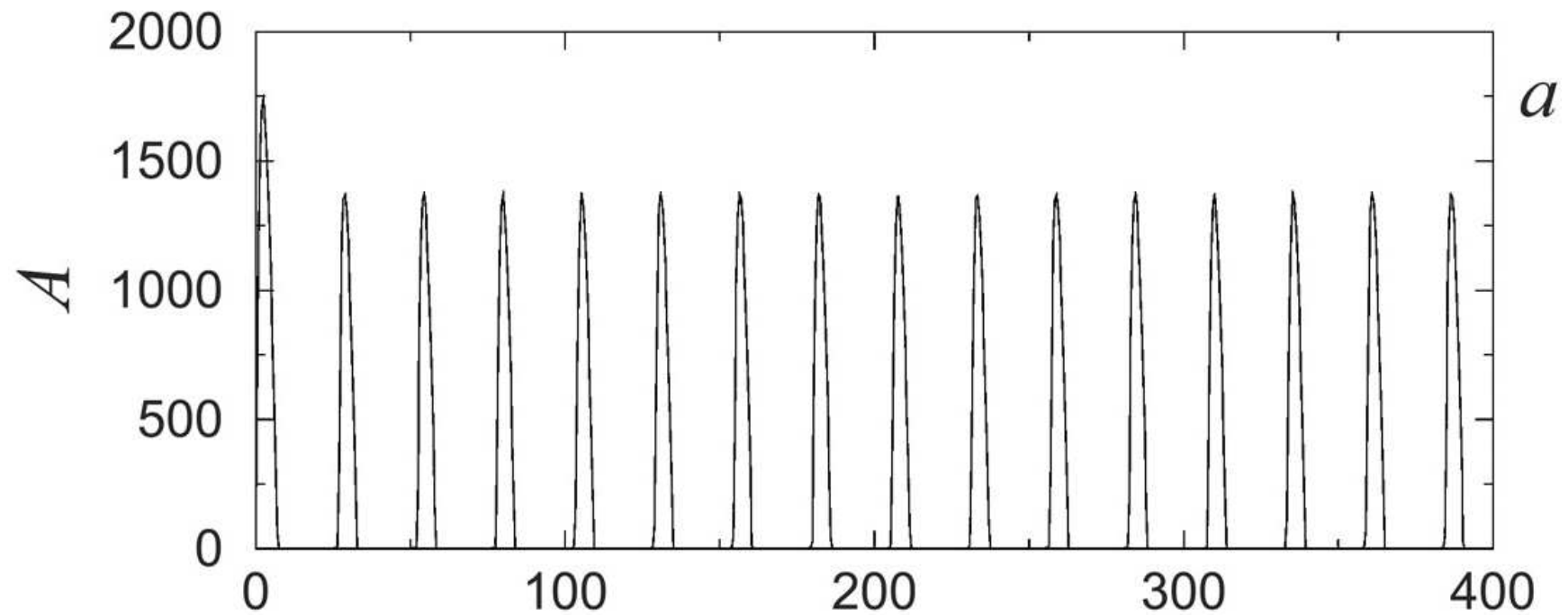
→ DNA → RNA → protein



# Biological Circadian Clock Model



# Vilar oscillations of $A$



# Stochastic $\pi$ -Calculus model

$$D_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{bind}_{A\gamma_A}.AD_A + \tau_{\alpha_A}.(D_A \mid M_A)$$

$$AD_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\theta_A}.(D_A \mid A) + \tau_{\alpha_{A'}}.(AD_A \mid M_A)$$

$$D_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{bind}_{R\gamma_R}.AD_R + \tau_{\alpha_R}.(D_R \mid M_R)$$

$$AD_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\theta_R}.(D_R \mid A) + \tau_{\alpha_{R'}}.(AD_R \mid M_R)$$

$$M_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\delta_{MA}}.\emptyset + \tau_{\beta_A}.(M_A \mid A)$$

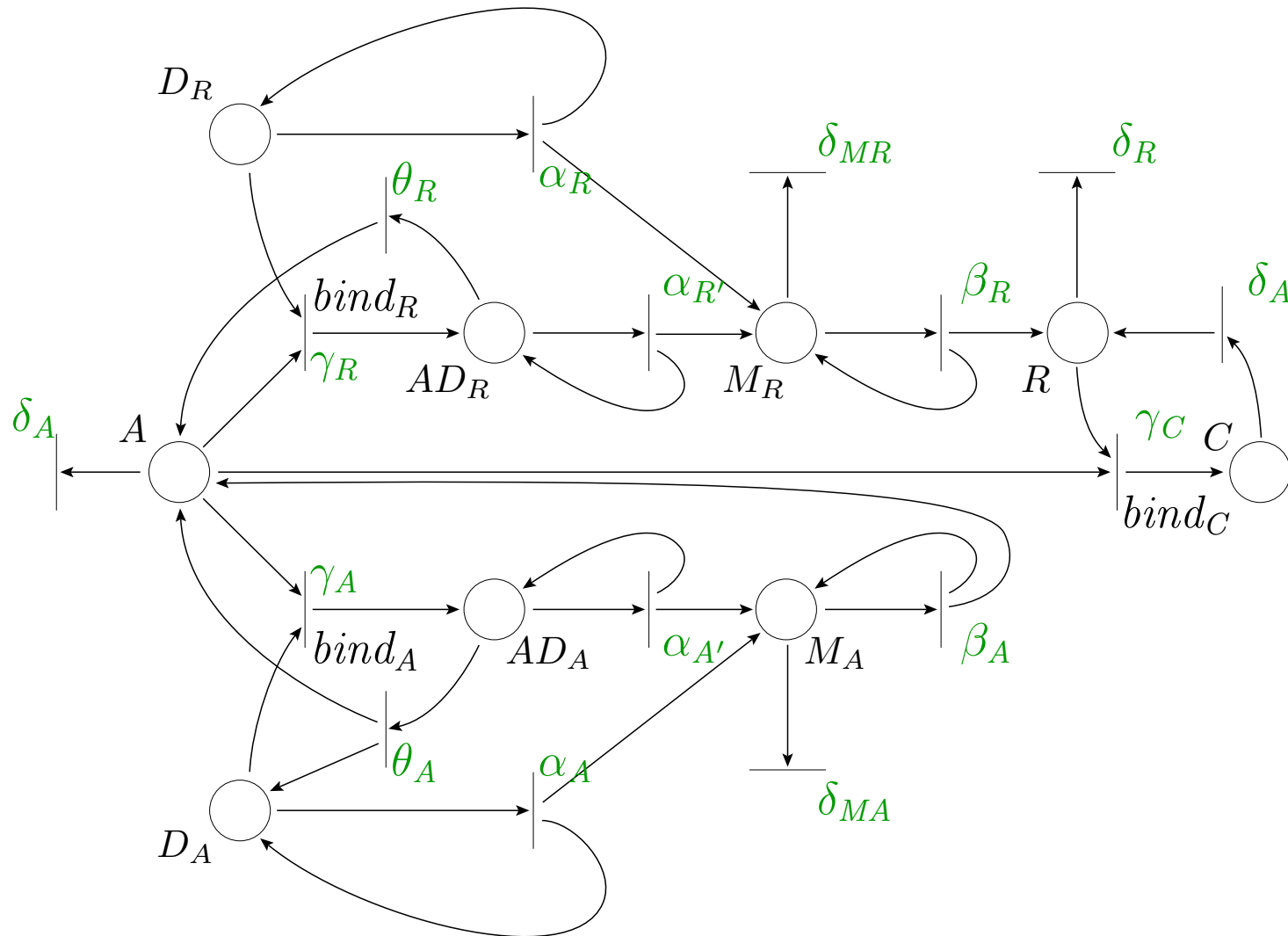
$$M_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\delta_{MR}}.\emptyset + \tau_{\beta_R}.(M_R \mid R)$$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{bind}_{A\gamma_A}}.\emptyset + \overline{\text{bind}_{R\gamma_R}}.\emptyset + \overline{\text{bind}_{C\gamma_C}}.\emptyset + \tau_{\delta_A}.\emptyset$$

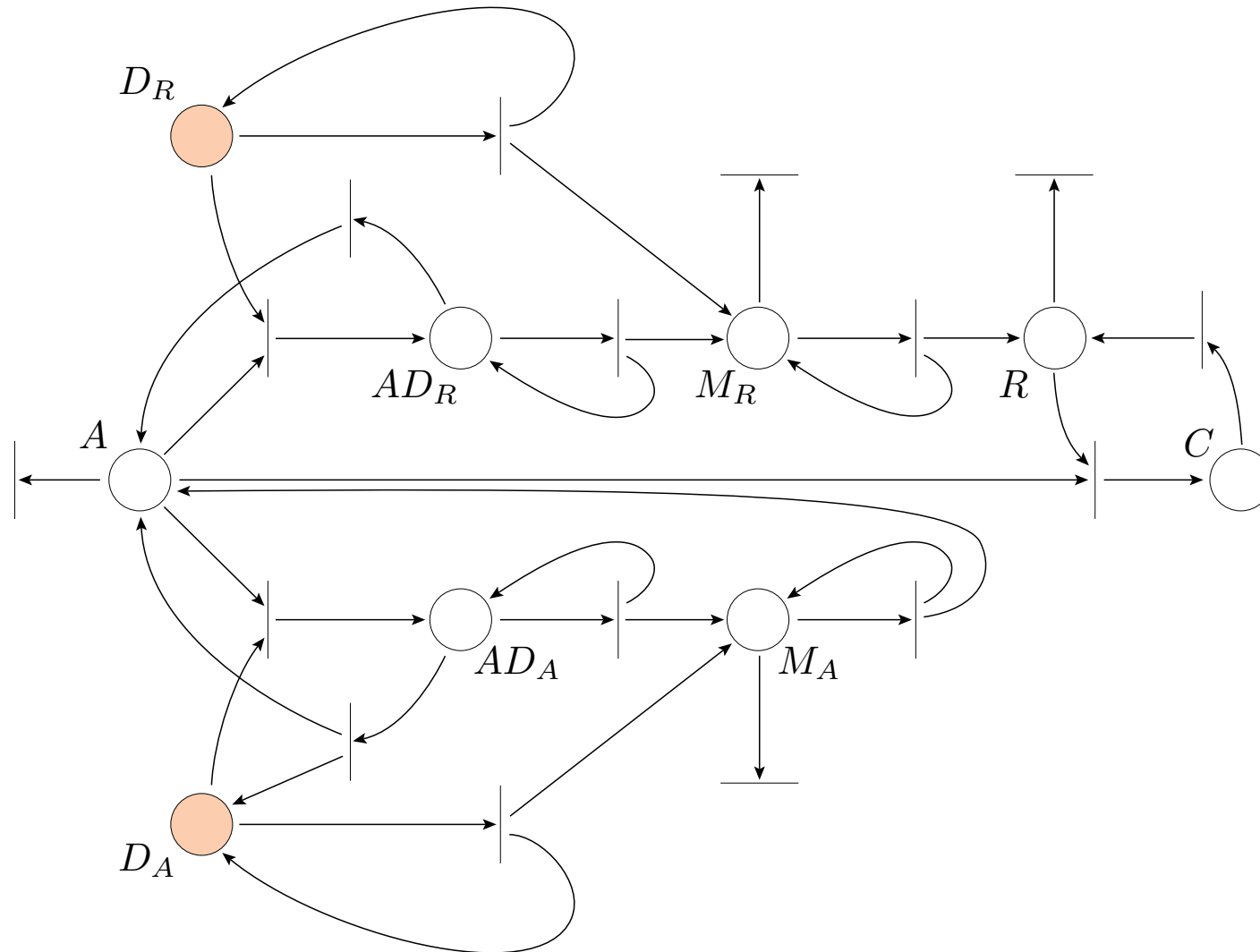
$$R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{bind}_{C\gamma_C}.C + \tau_{\delta_R}.$$

$$C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\delta_A}.R$$

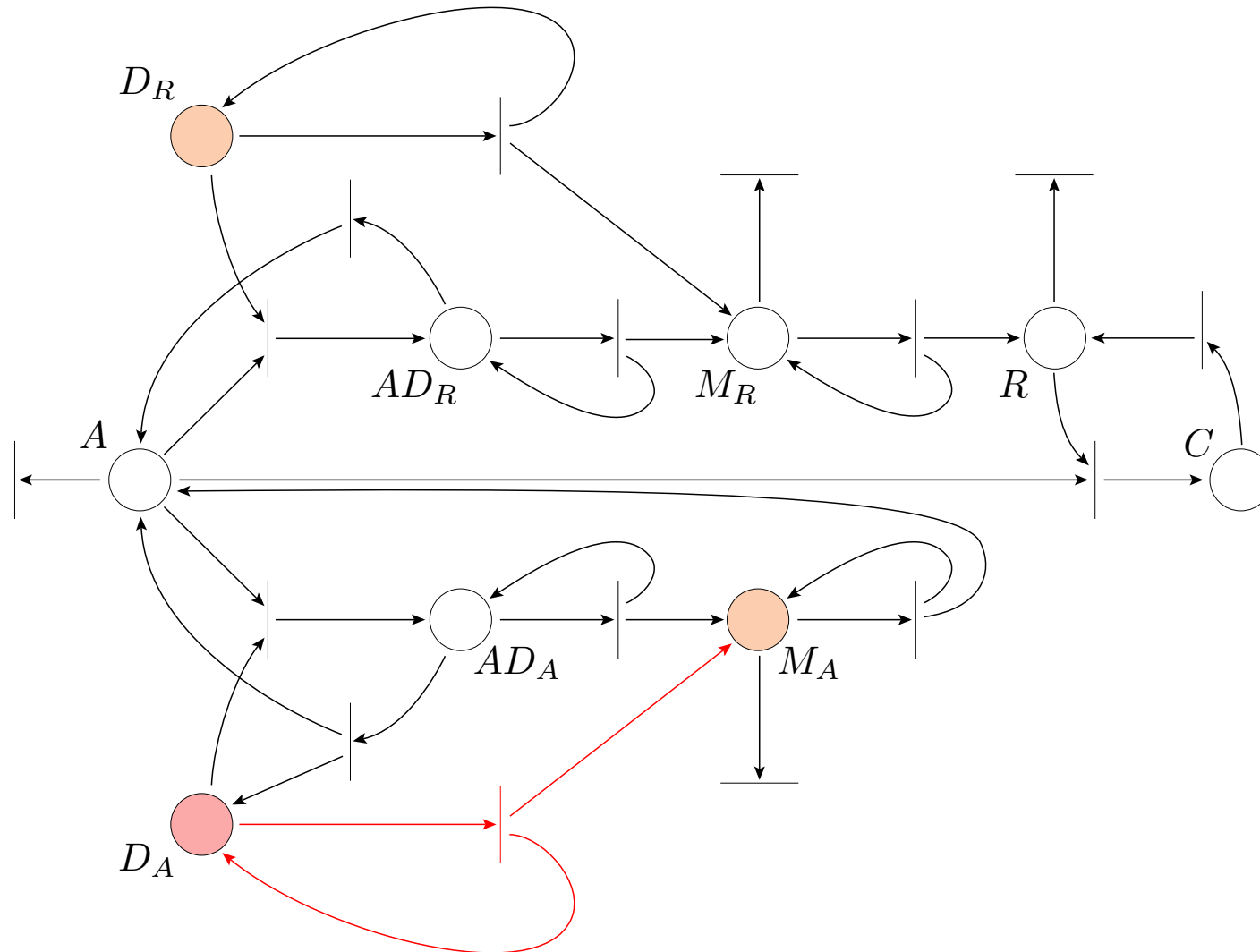
# Circadian clock: as a Petri net!



# Circadian clock: an explanation

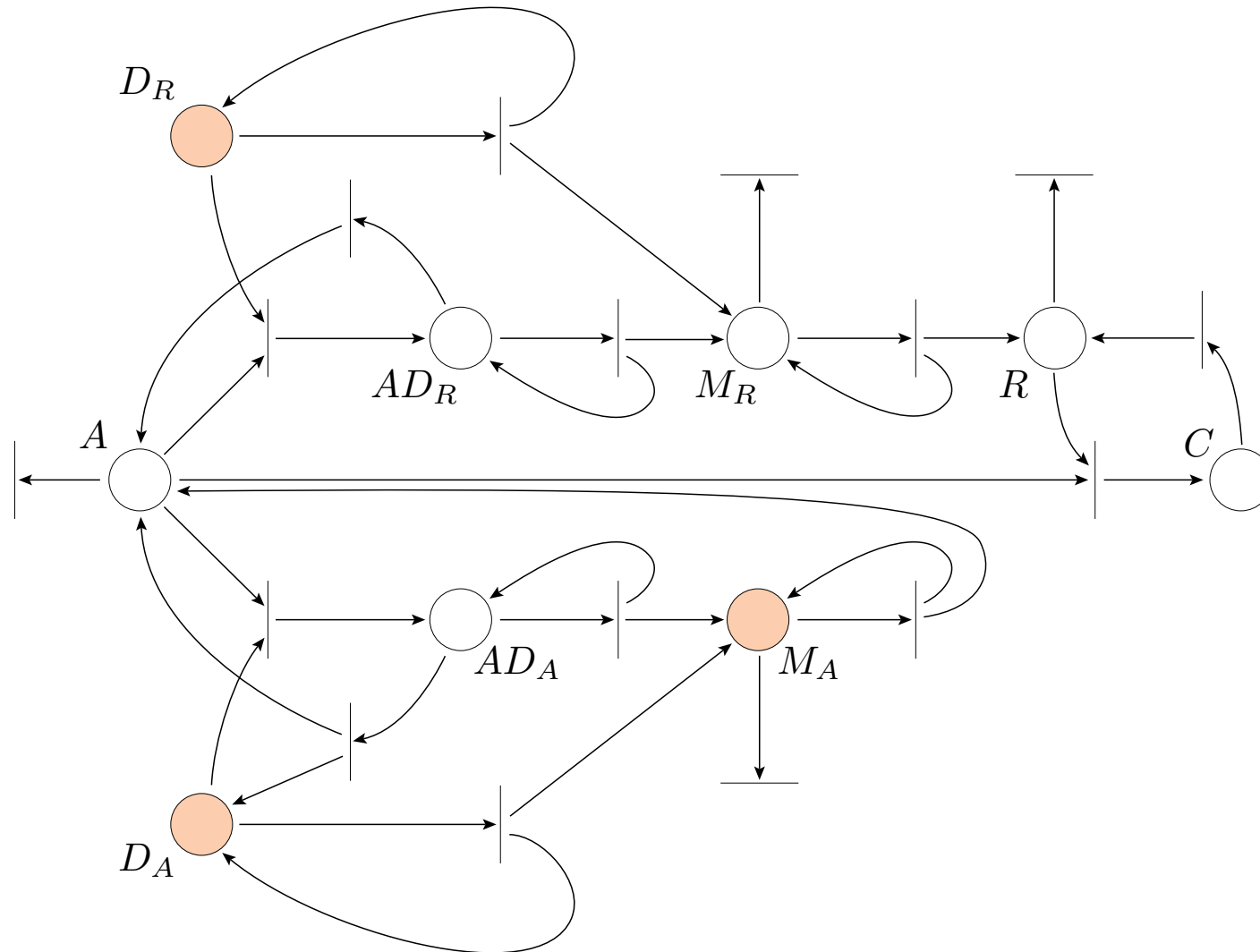


# Circadian clock: an explanation

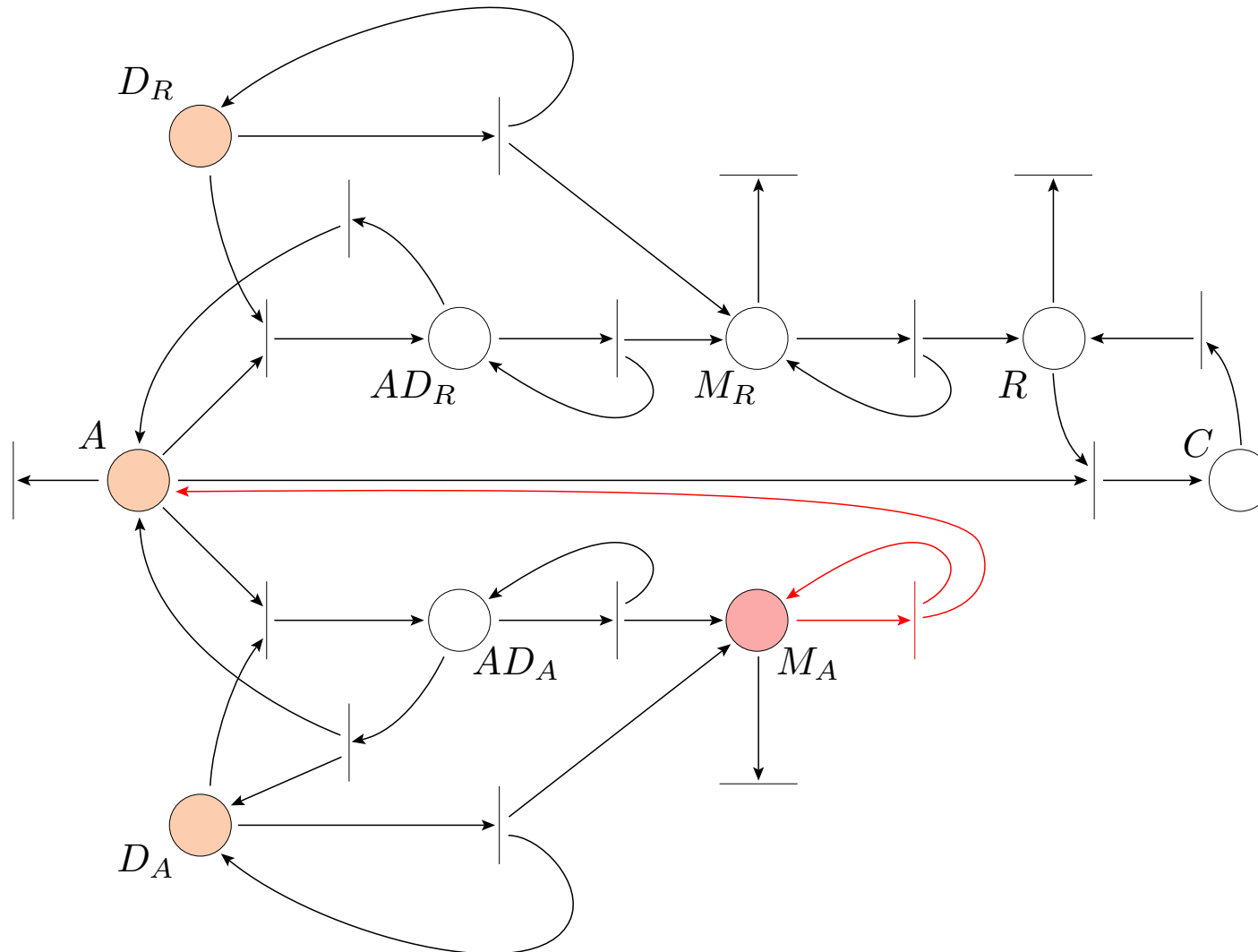




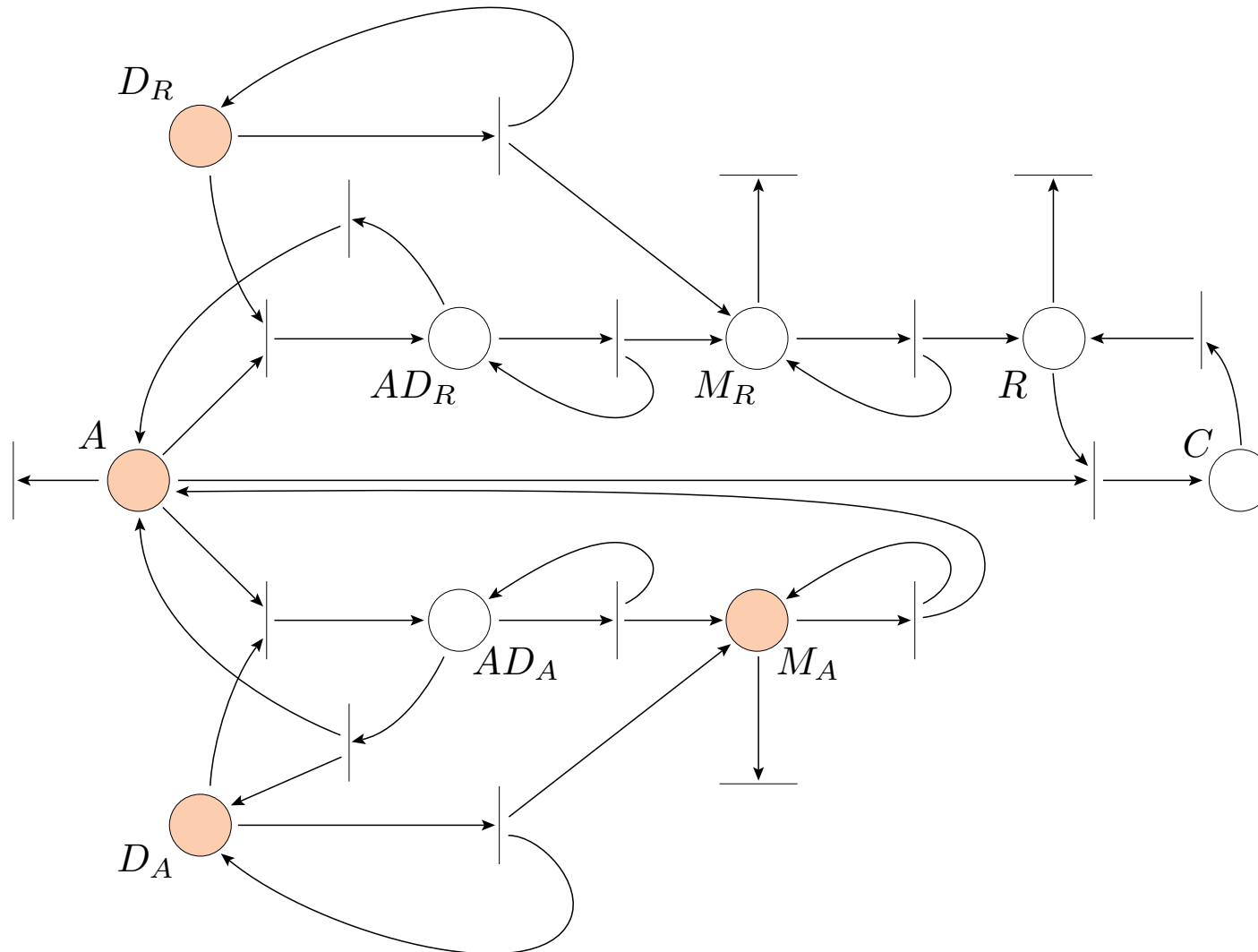
# Circadian clock: an explanation



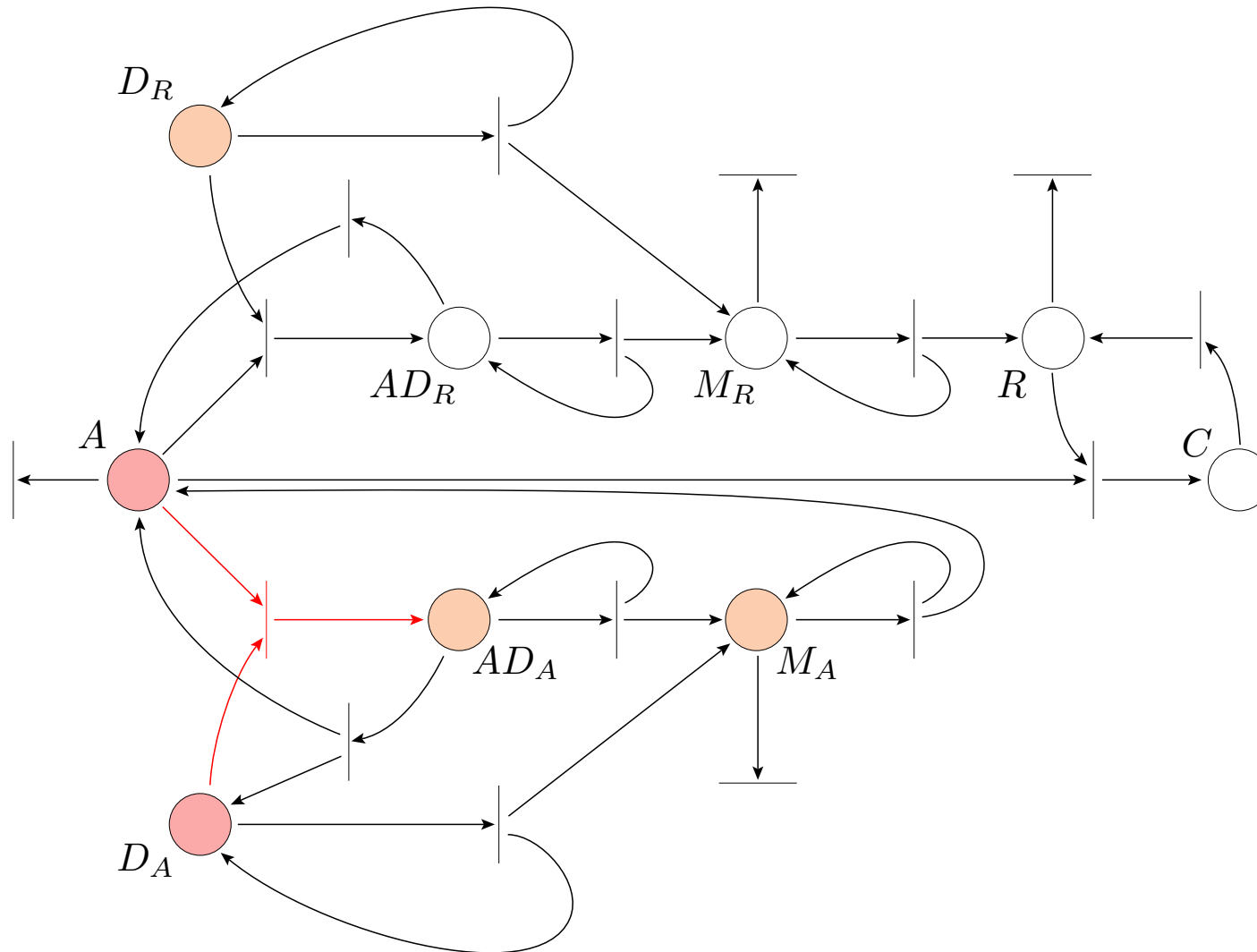
# Circadian clock: an explanation



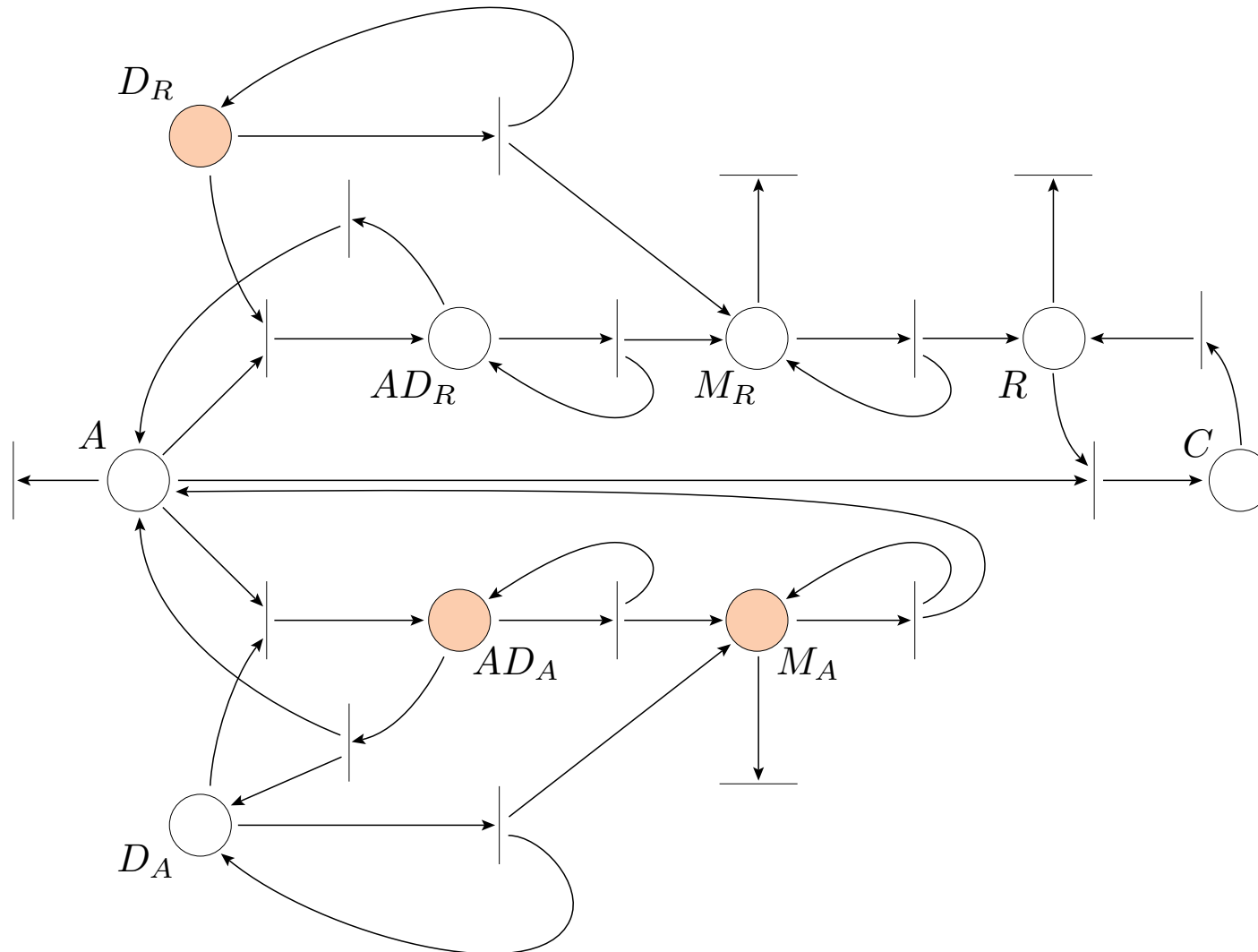
# Circadian clock: an explanation



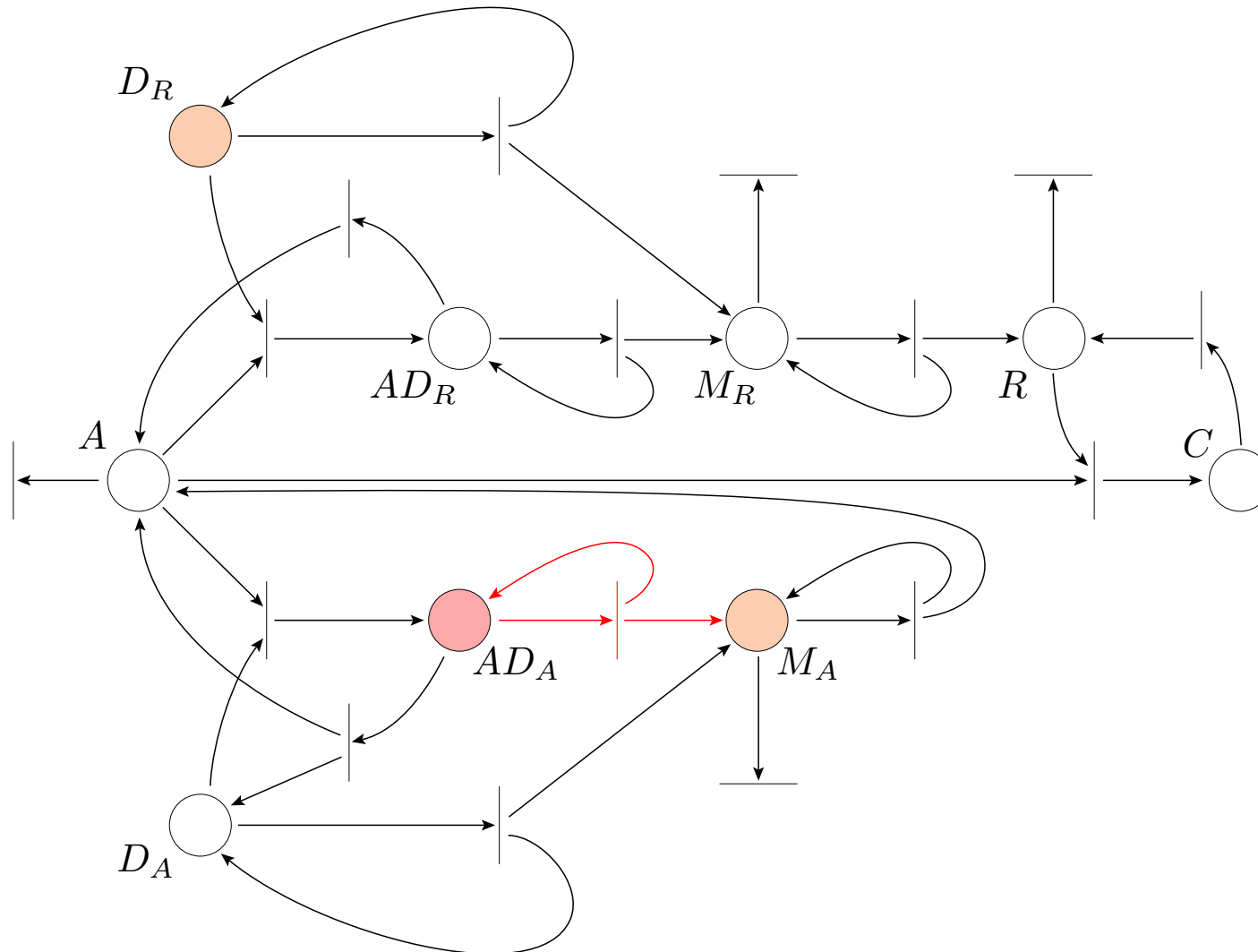
# Circadian clock: an explanation



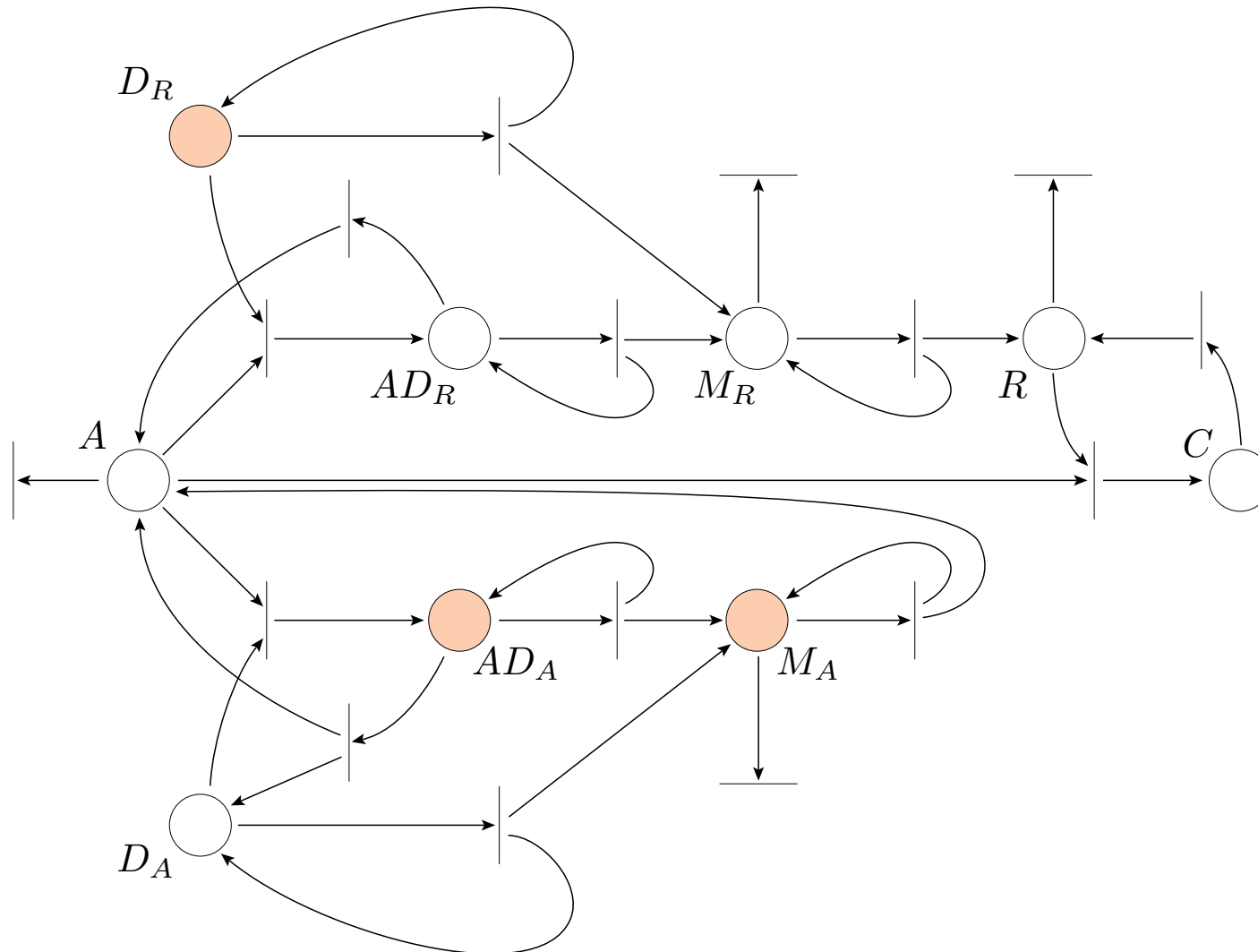
# Circadian clock: an explanation



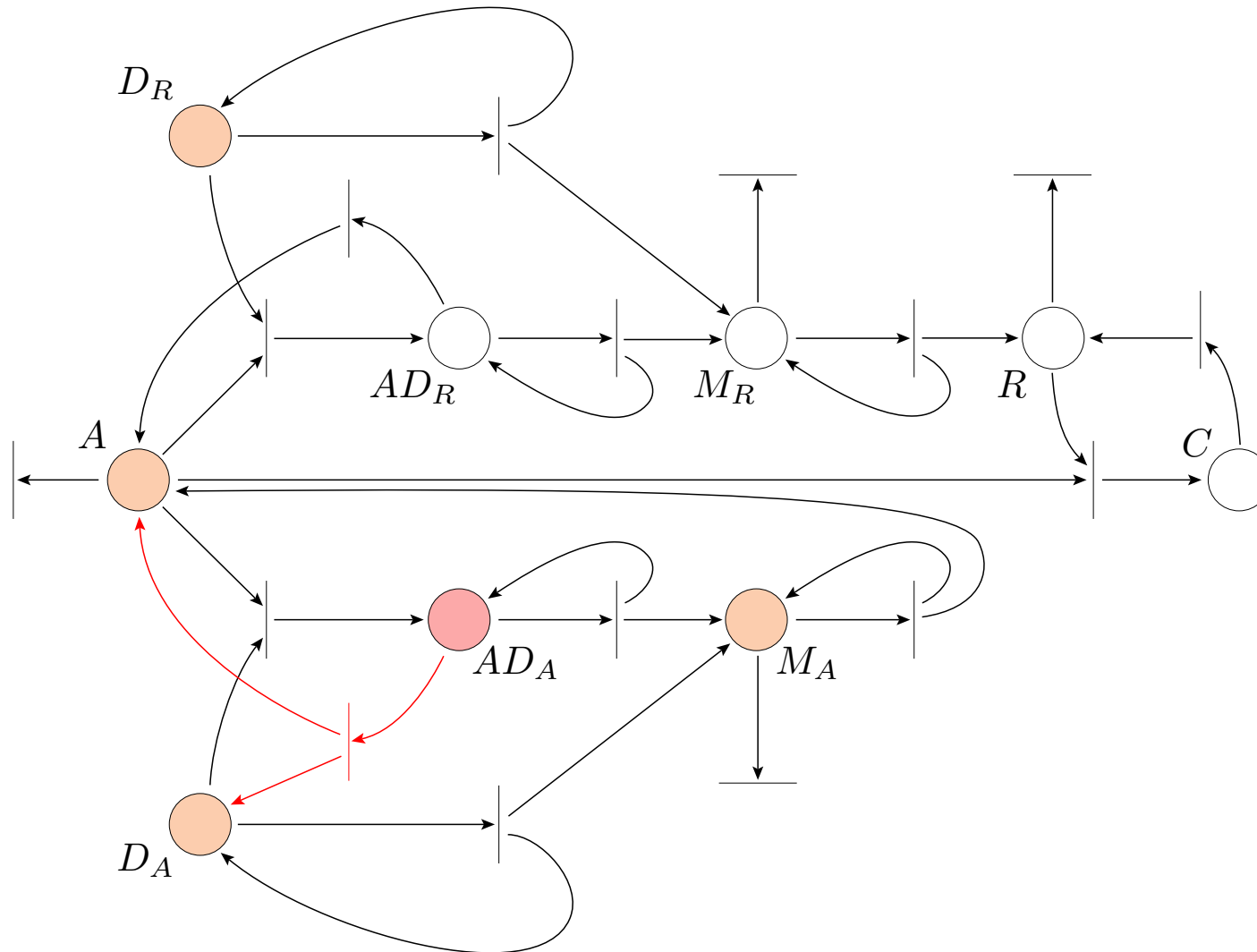
# Circadian clock: an explanation



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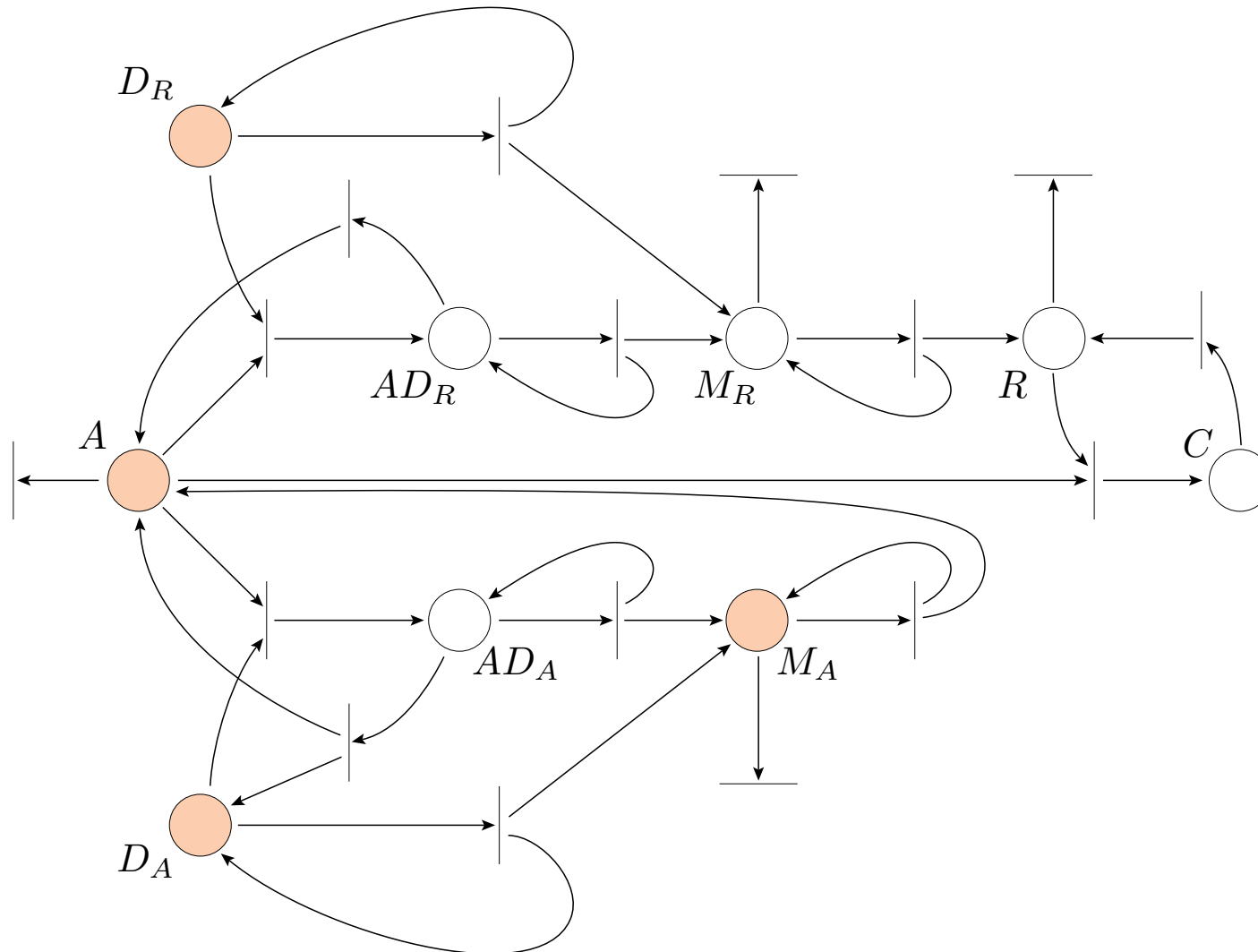


# Circadian clock: an explanation

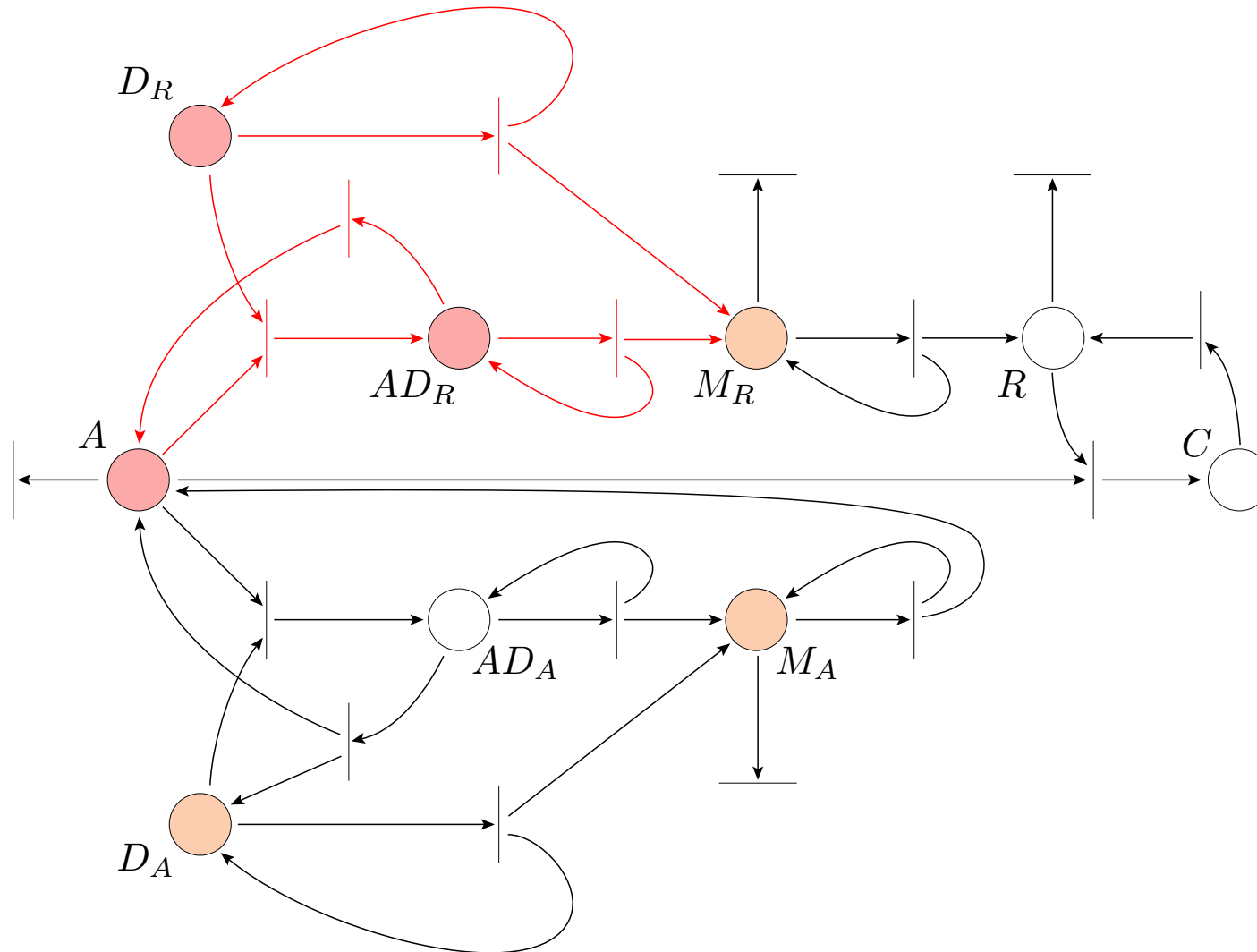




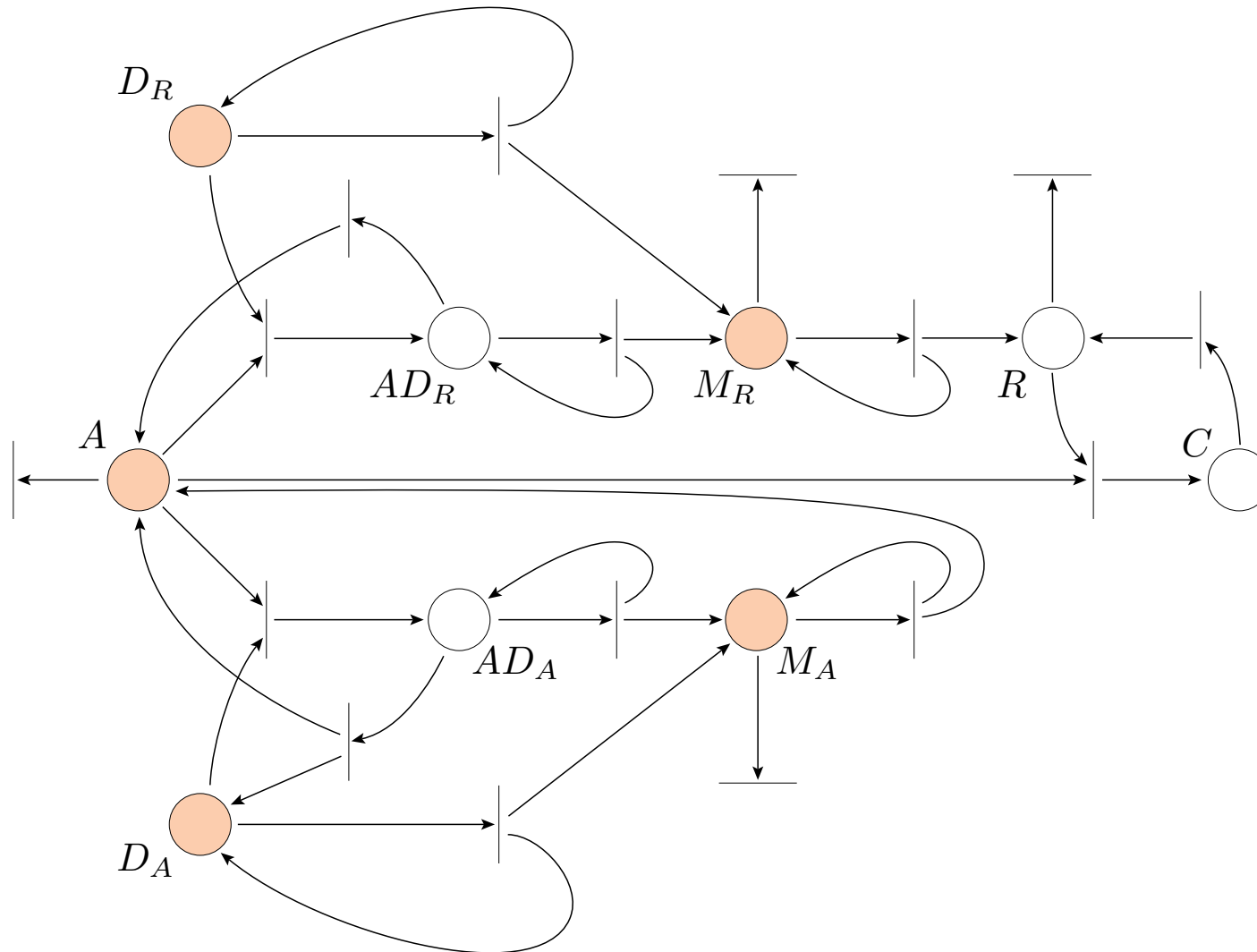
# Circadian clock: an explanation



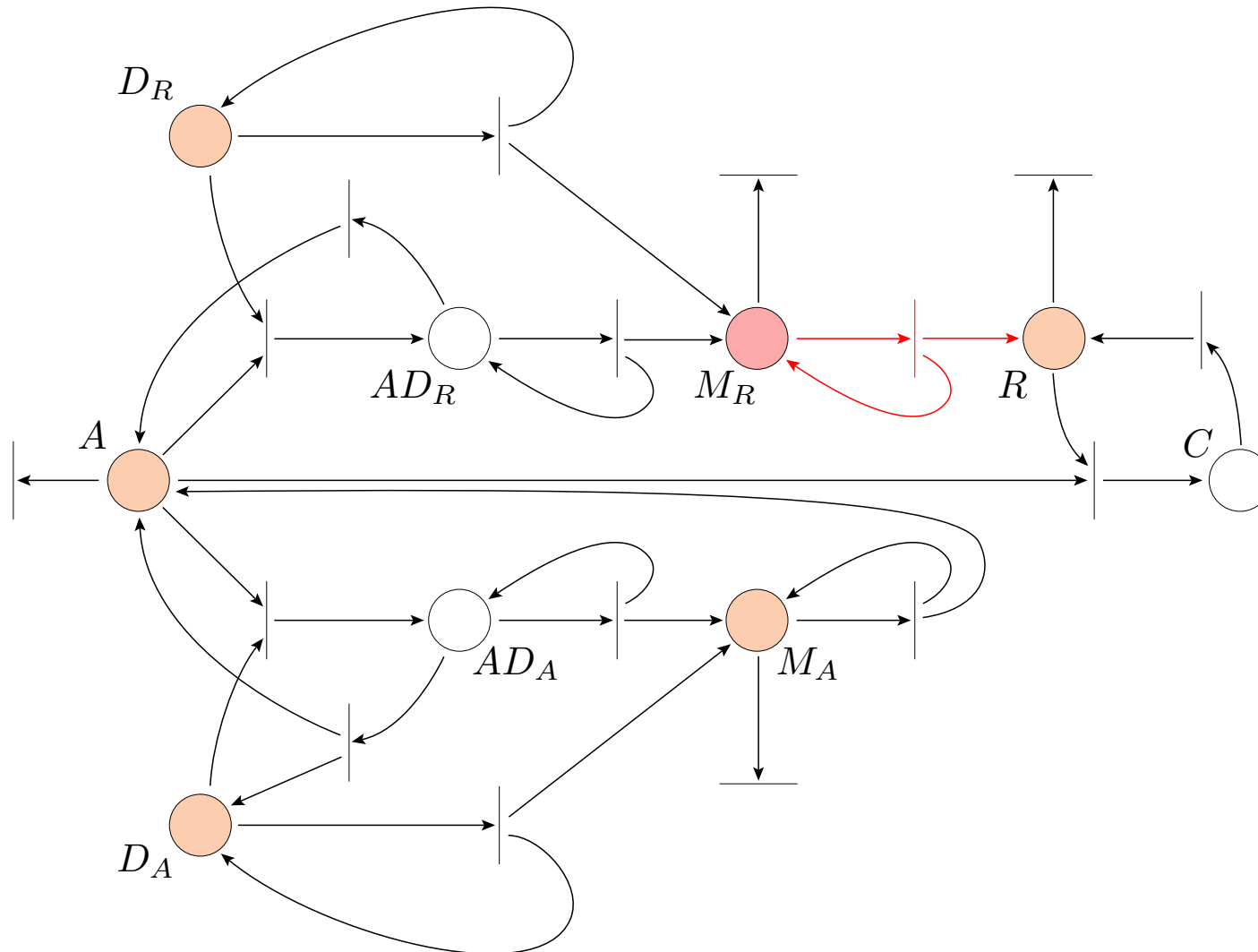
# Circadian clock: an explanation



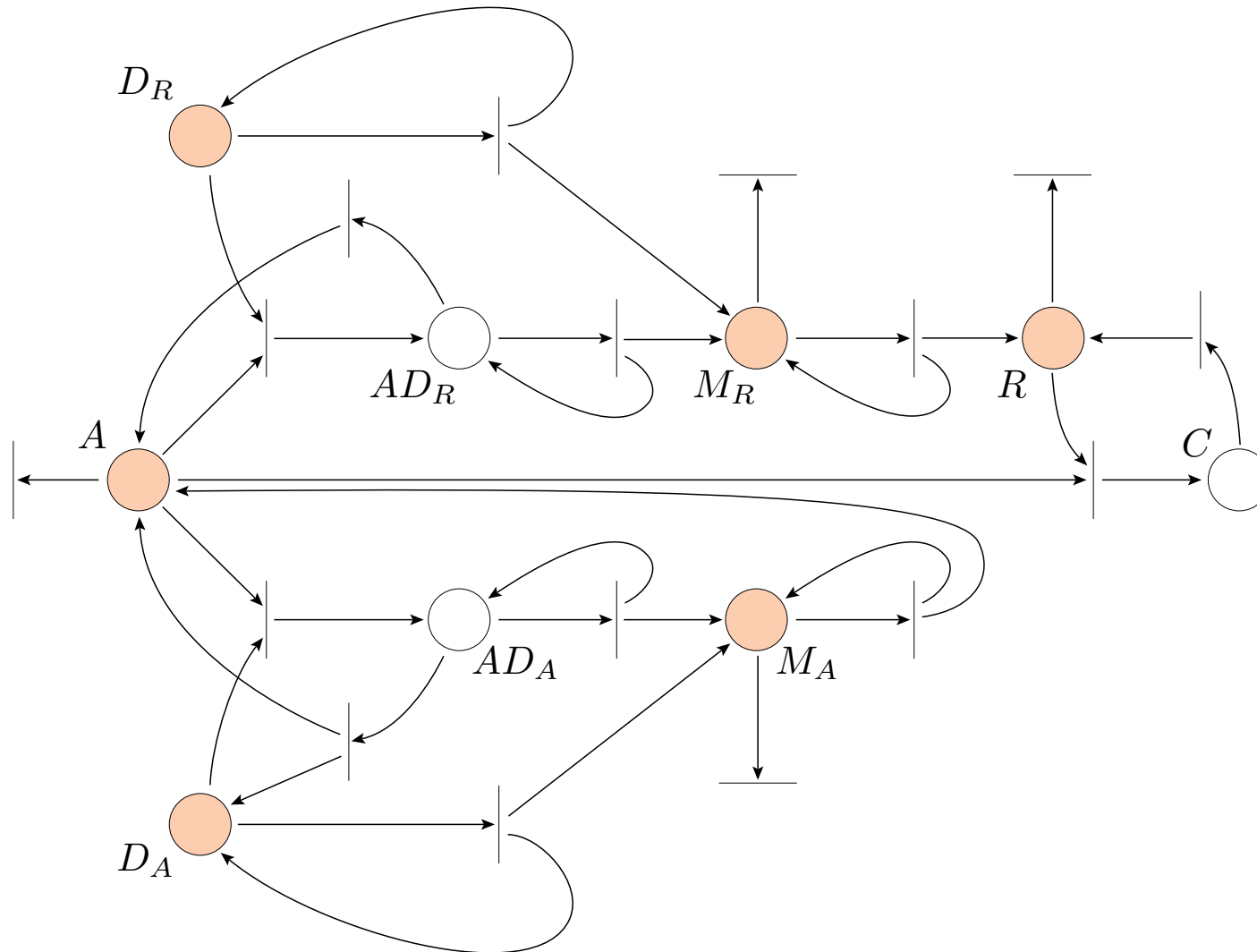
# Circadian clock: an explanation



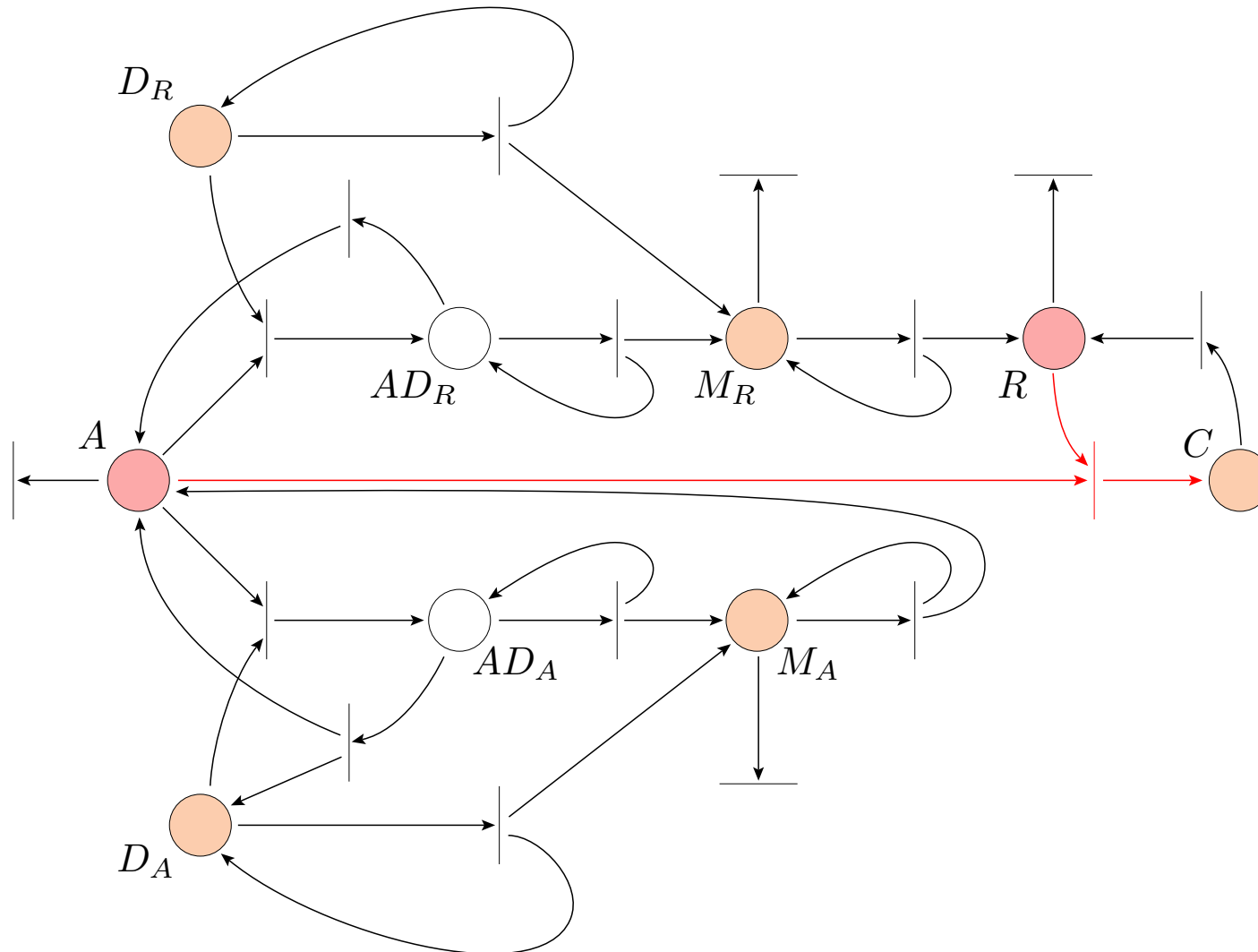
# Circadian clock: an explanation



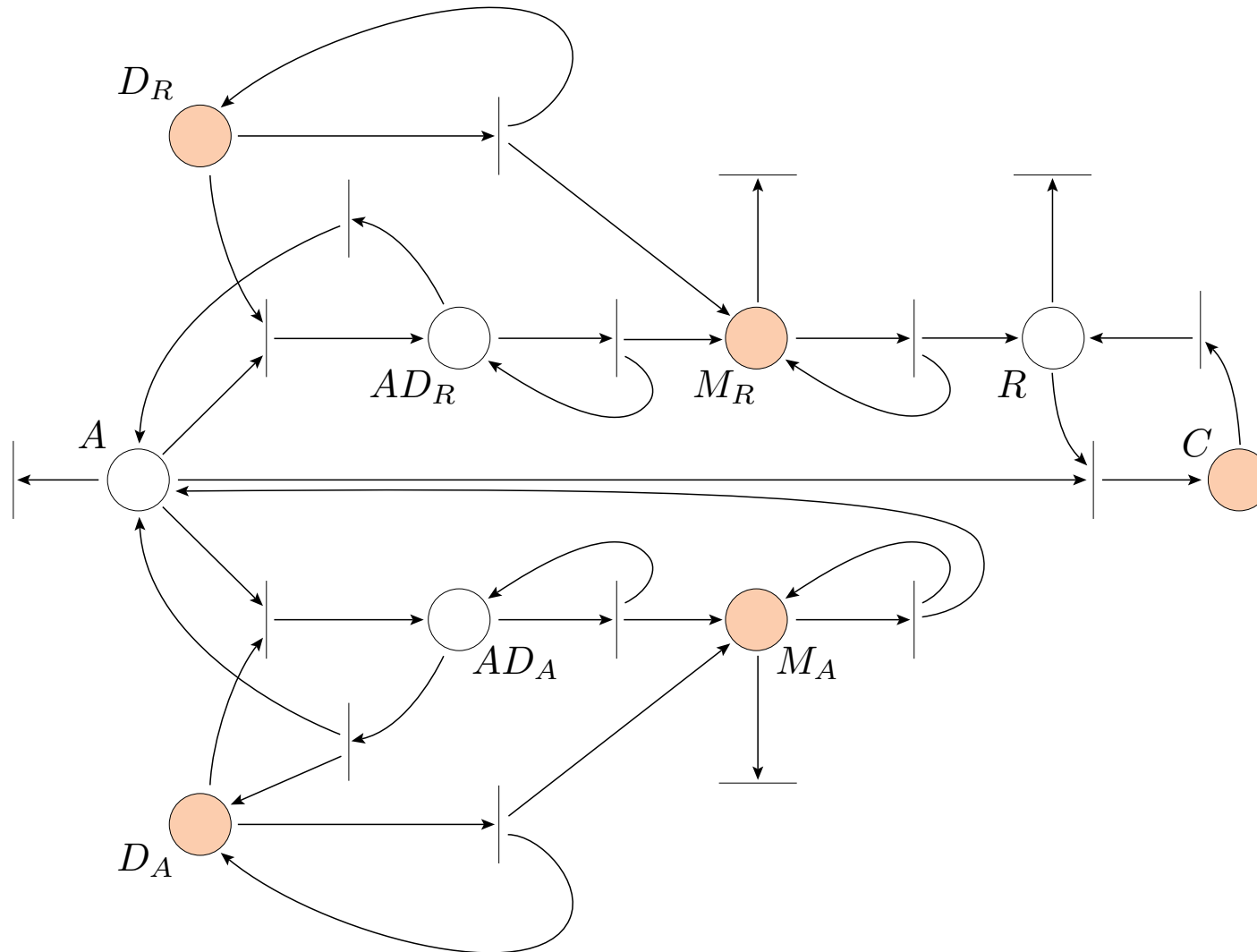
# Circadian clock: an explanation



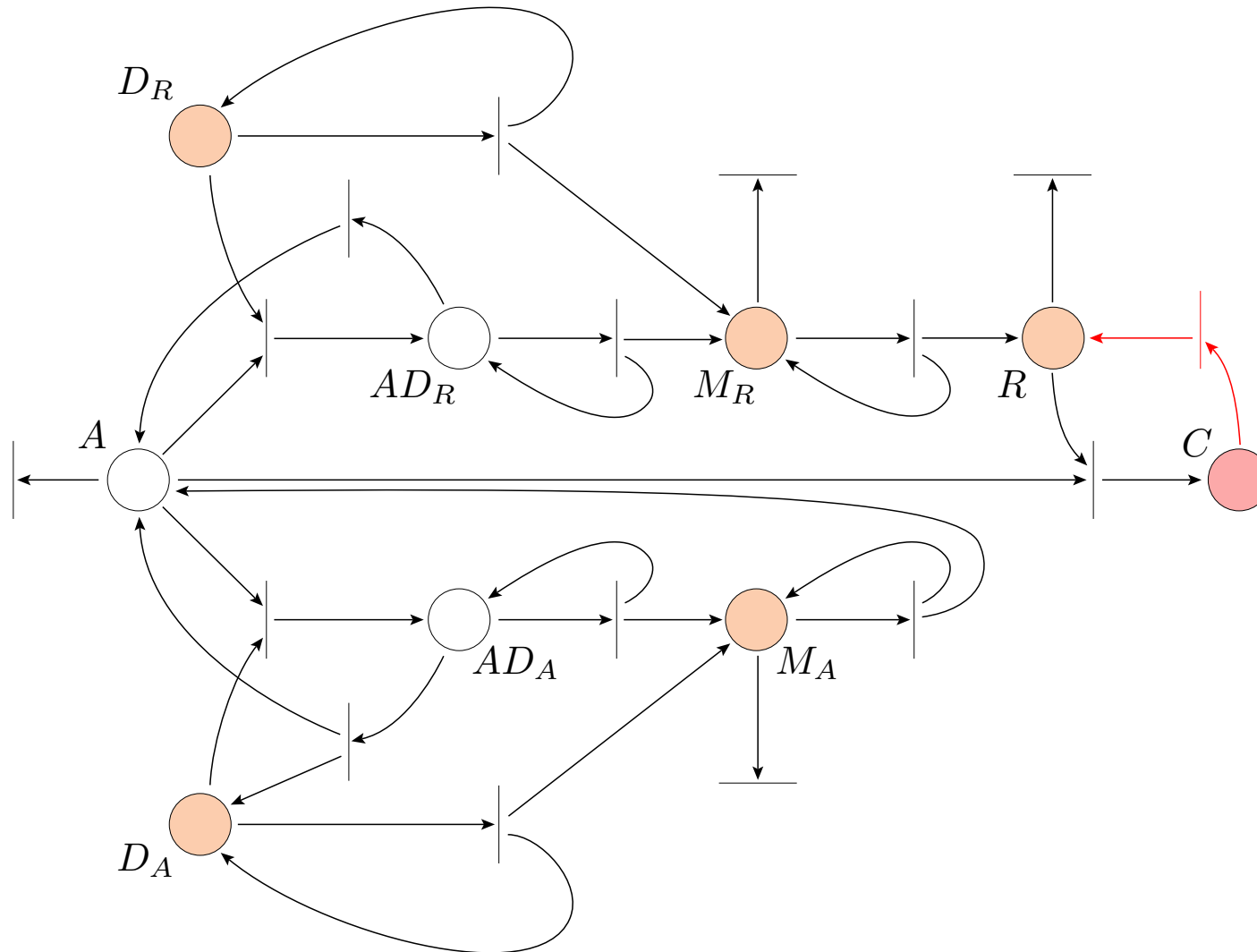
# Circadian clock: an explanation



# Circadian clock: an explanation

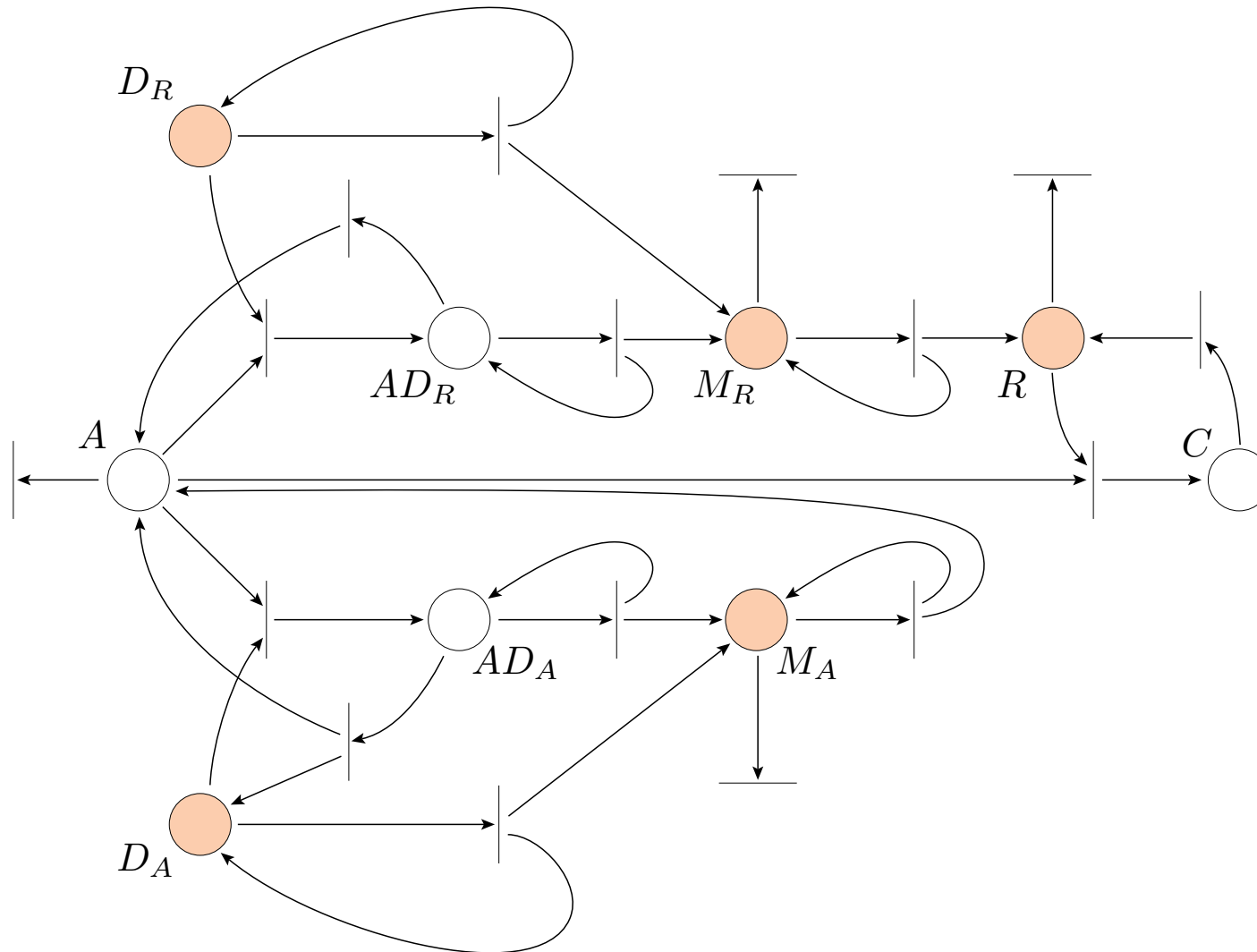


# Circadian clock: an explanation





# Circadian clock: an explanation



# Modelling with $\pi$ -Calculus



# Stochastic $\pi$ -Calculus model

$$D_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{bind}_{A\gamma_A}.AD_A + \tau_{\alpha_A}.(D_A \mid M_A)$$

$$AD_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\theta_A}.(D_A \mid A) + \tau_{\alpha_{A'}}.(AD_A \mid M_A)$$

$$D_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{bind}_{R\gamma_R}.AD_R + \tau_{\alpha_R}.(D_R \mid M_R)$$

$$AD_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\theta_R}.(D_R \mid A) + \tau_{\alpha_{R'}}.(AD_R \mid M_R)$$

$$M_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\delta_{MA}}.\emptyset + \tau_{\beta_A}.(M_A \mid A)$$

$$M_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\delta_{MR}}.\emptyset + \tau_{\beta_R}.(M_R \mid R)$$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{bind}_{A\gamma_A}}.\emptyset + \overline{\text{bind}_{R\gamma_R}}.\emptyset + \overline{\text{bind}_{C\gamma_C}}.\emptyset + \tau_{\delta_A}.\emptyset$$

$$R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{bind}_{C\gamma_C}.C + \tau_{\delta_R}.$$

$$C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau_{\delta_A}.R$$

# PEPA model: Circadian Clock

$$D_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (bind_{AD_A}, \gamma_A).AD_A + (mk_{MA}, \alpha_A).D_A$$

$$AD_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (unbind_{AD_A}, \theta_A).D_A + (mk_{MA}, \alpha_{A'}).AD_A$$

# PEPA model: Circadian Clock

$$D_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{bind}_{AD_A}, \gamma_A).AD_A + (\text{mk}_{MA}, \alpha_A).D_A$$

$$AD_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{unbind}_{AD_A}, \theta_A).D_A + (\text{mk}_{MA}, \alpha_{A'}).AD_A$$

$$M'_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{mk}_{MA}, \top).M_A$$

$$M_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{decay}_{M_A}, \delta_{M_A}).M'_A + (\text{mk}_A, \beta_A).M_A$$

# PEPA model: Circadian Clock

$$D_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (bind_{AD_A}, \gamma_A).AD_A + (mk_{MA}, \alpha_A).D_A$$

$$AD_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (unbind_{AD_A}, \theta_A).D_A + (mk_{MA}, \alpha_{A'}).AD_A$$

$$M'_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (mk_{MA}, \top).M_A$$

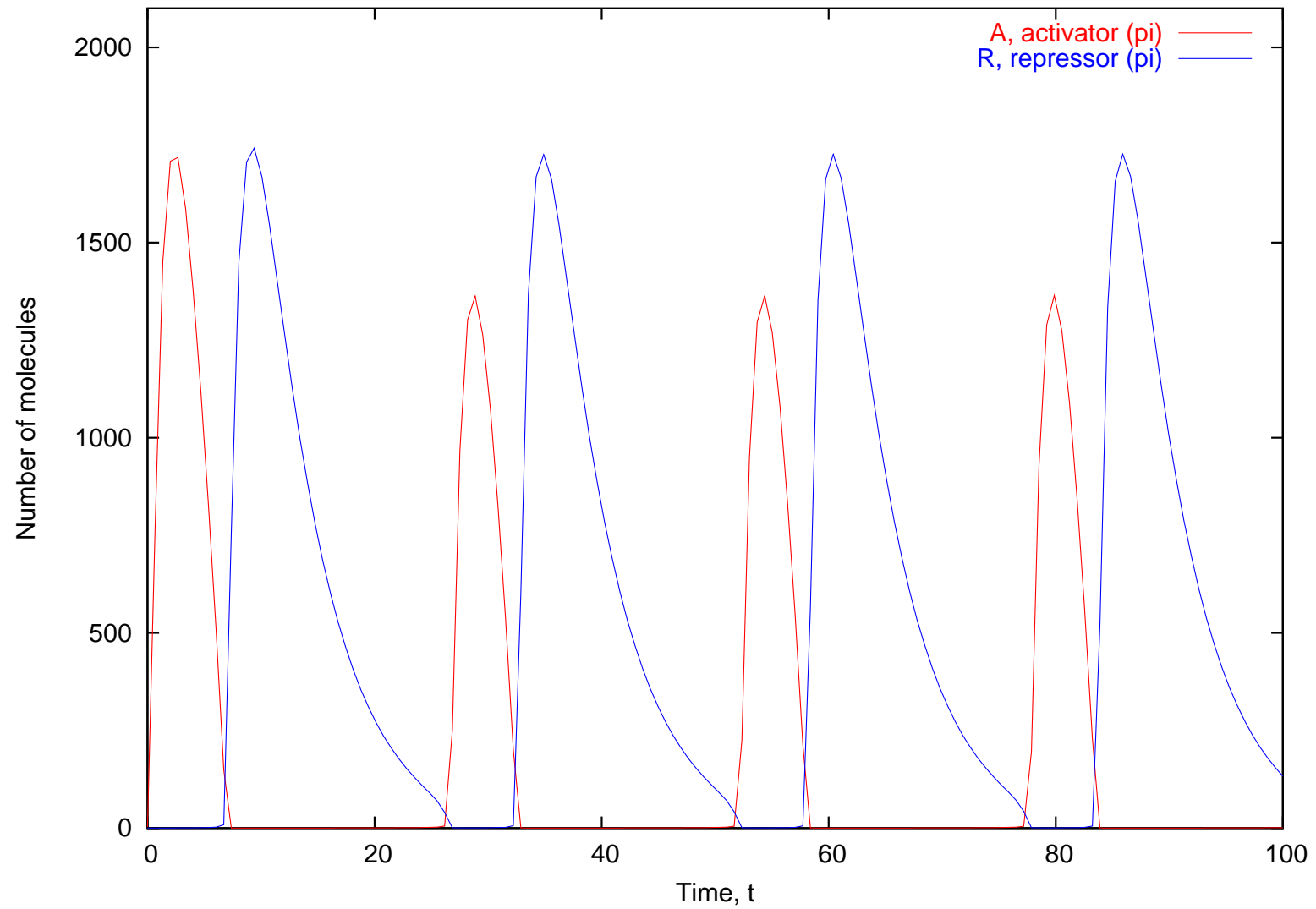
$$M_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (decay_{M_A}, \delta_{M_A}).M'_A + (mk_A, \beta_A).M_A$$

$$A' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (mk_A, \top).A$$

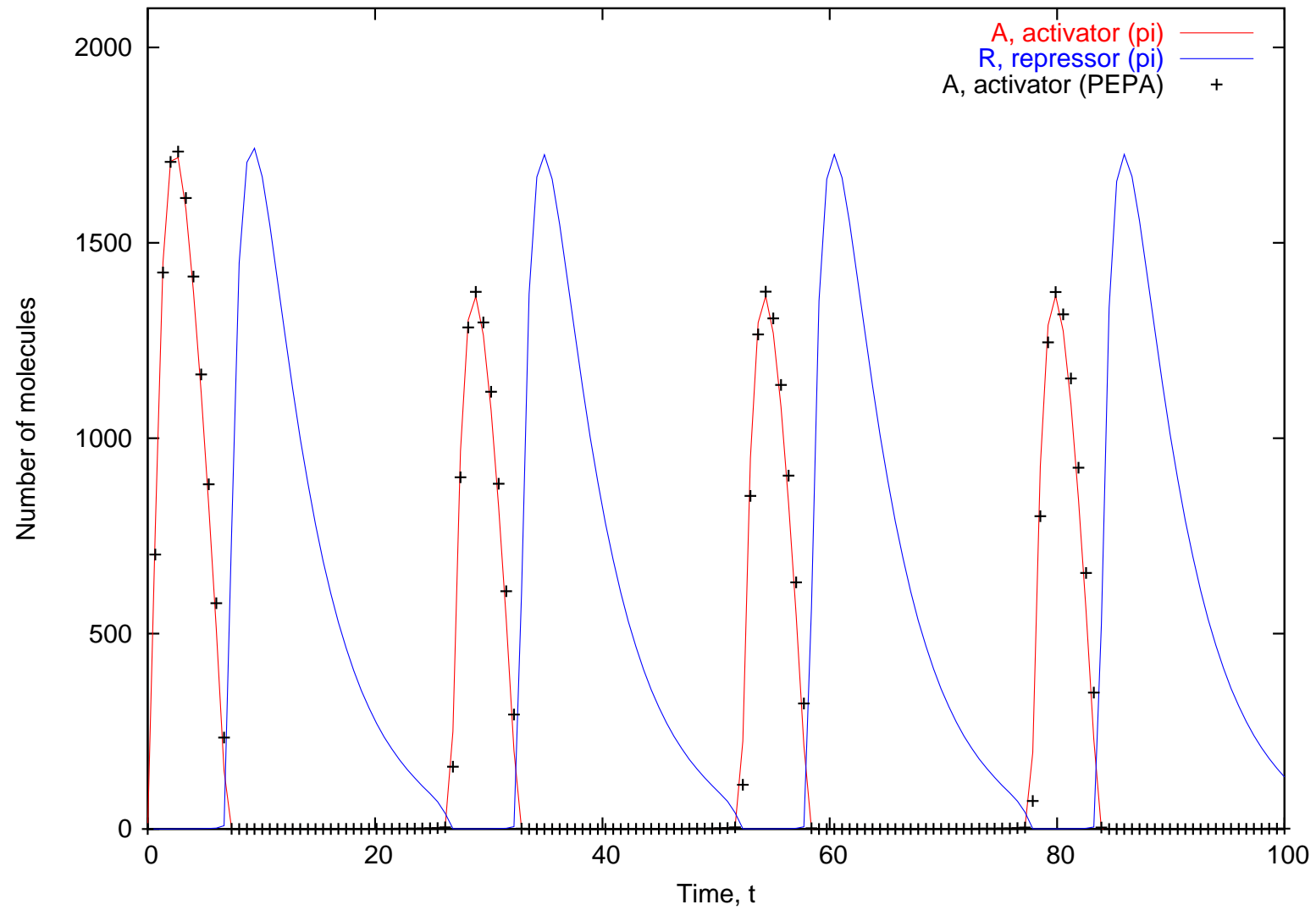
$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (bind_{AD_A}, \gamma_A).AD_A + (bind_{AD_R}, \gamma_R).AD_R \\ + (bind_{AR}, \gamma_C).AC + (decay_A, \delta_A).A'$$

...

# Results: $\pi$ v PEPA

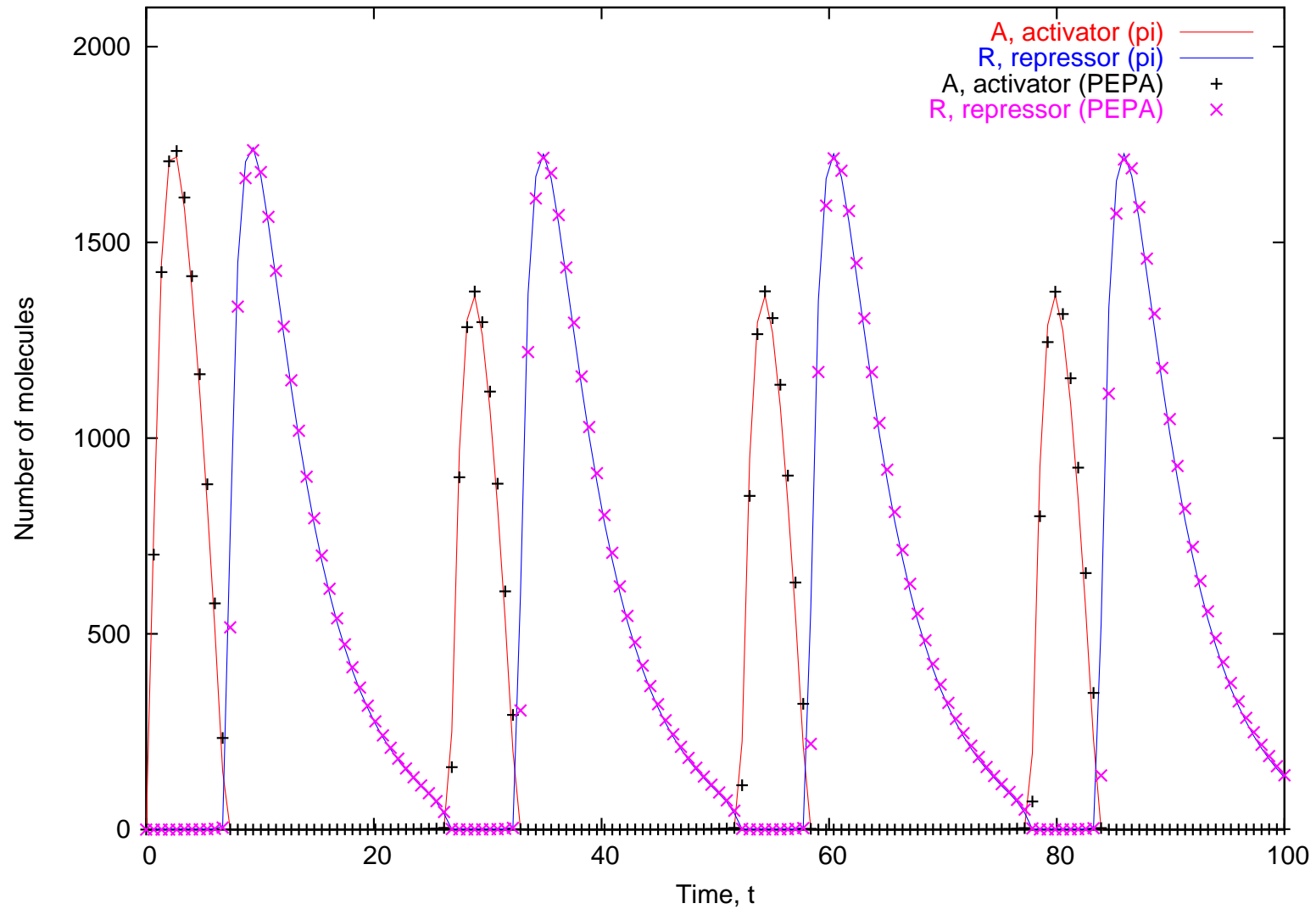


# Results: $\pi$ v PEPA

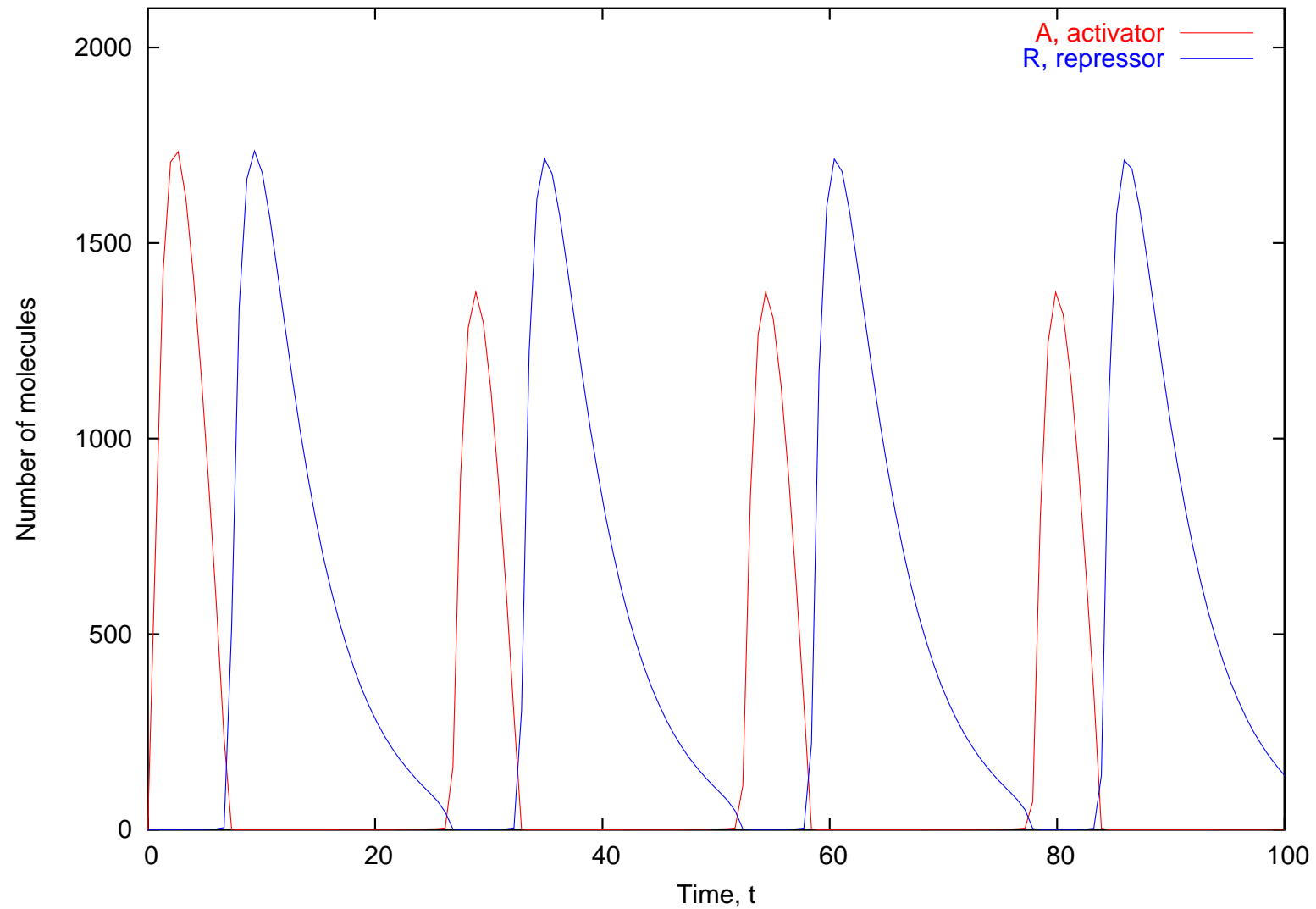




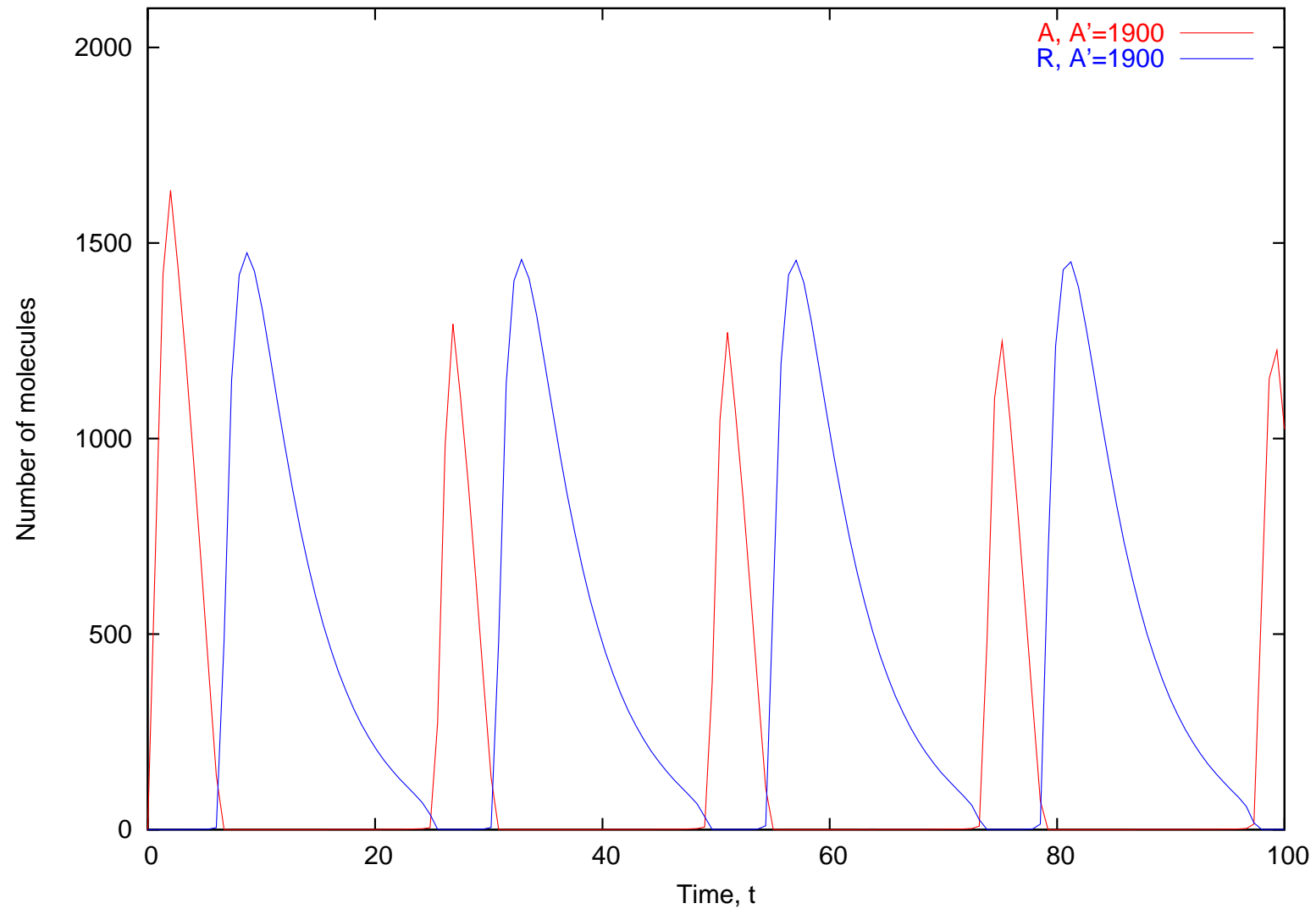
# Results: $\pi$ v PEPA



# Limiting protein A: PEPA



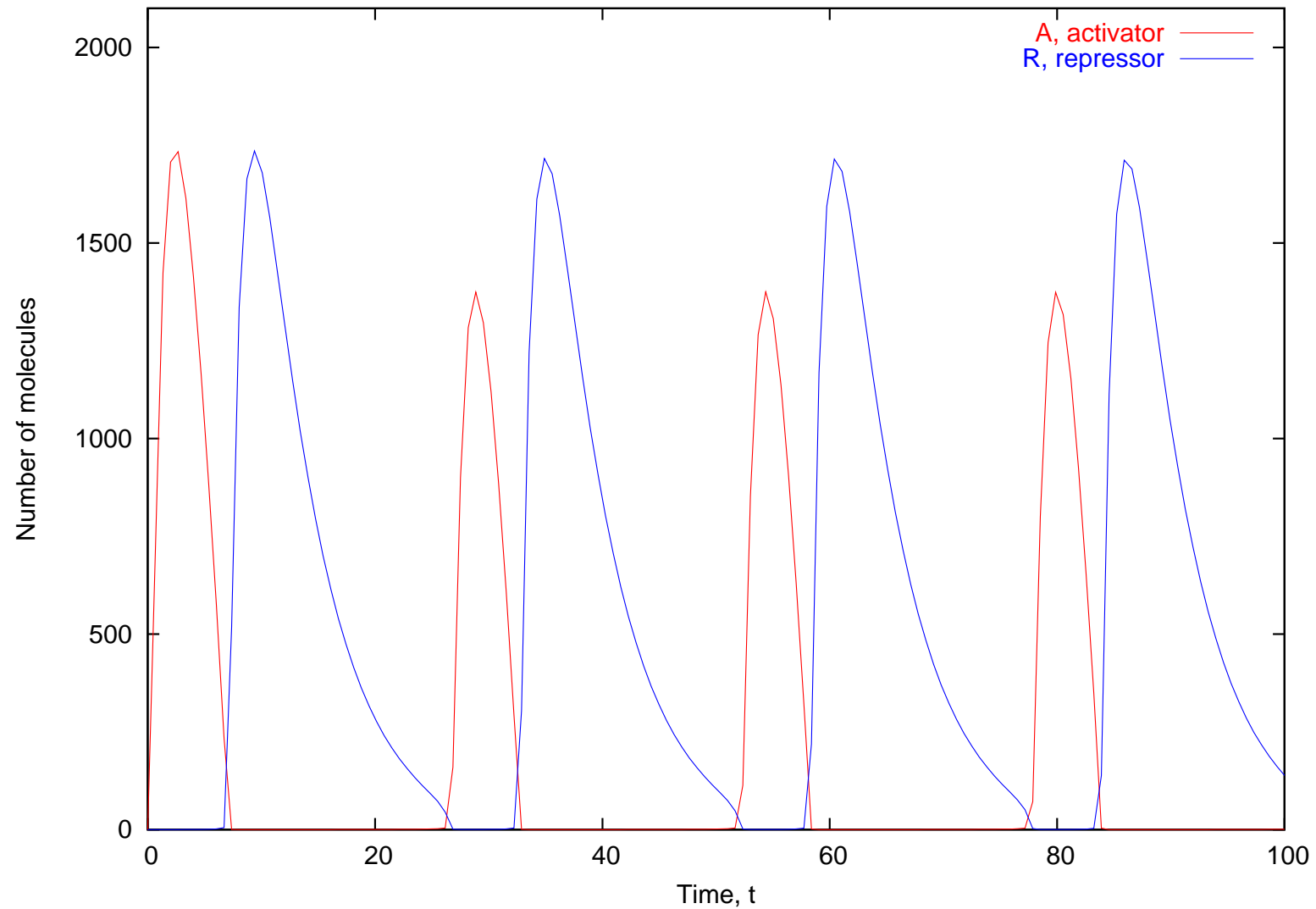
# Limiting protein A: PEPA



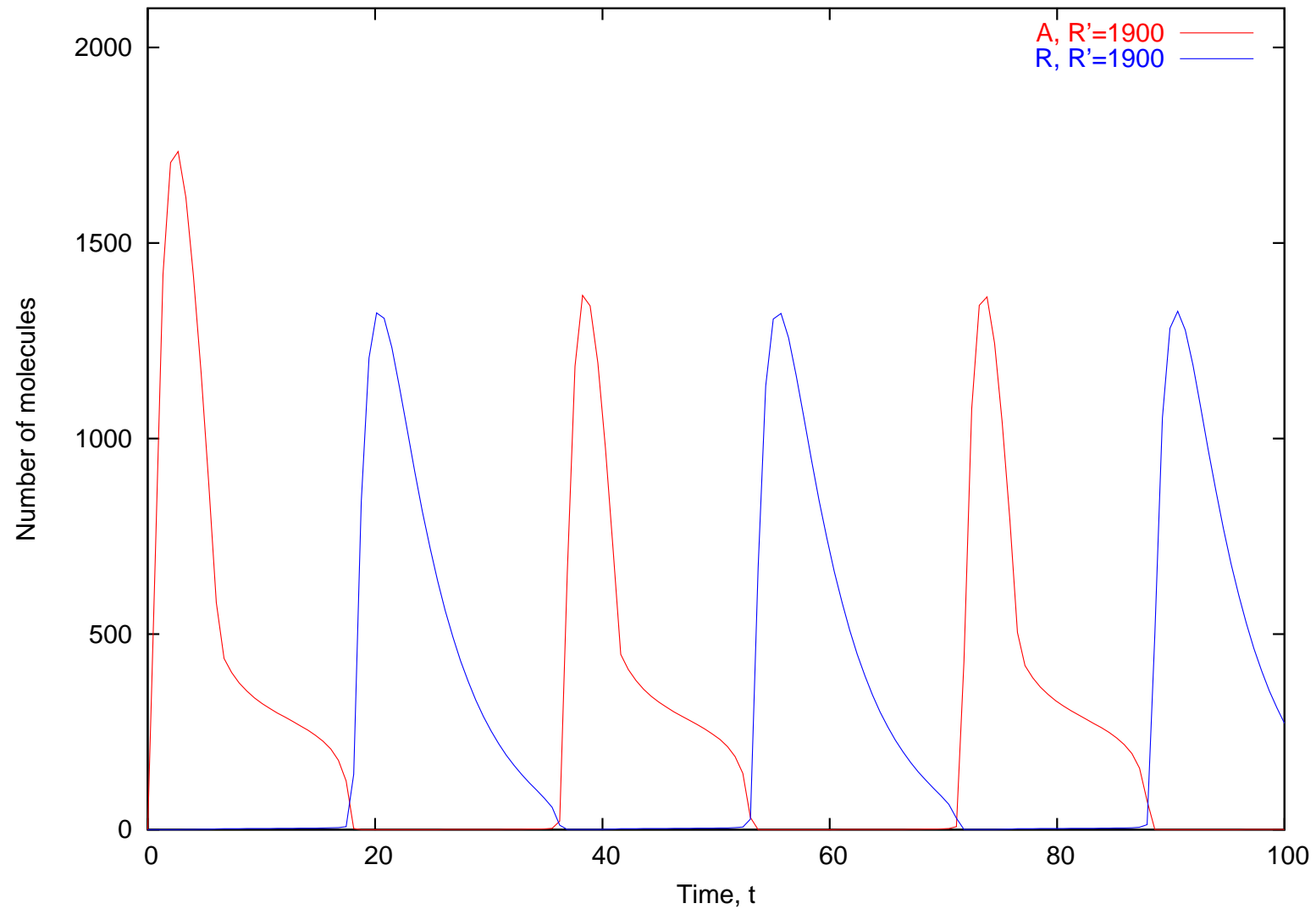
# Question...

- If  $A$  restriction makes the clock fire early:
- ...Why am I late...?
- ...not enough  $R$  perhaps?

# Limiting protein R: PEPA



# Limiting protein R: PEPA



# The Nature of Synchronisation (in Nature)

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- ➔ The type of synchronisation/reaction between sets of molecules determines:
  - ➔ ODE translation
  - ➔ stochastic simulator
- ➔ Synchronisation/reaction rate is affected by:
  - ➔ Location of molecules
  - ➔ Shape of molecules
  - ➔ How molecules are moving during reaction phase

# Synchronisation: Mass action

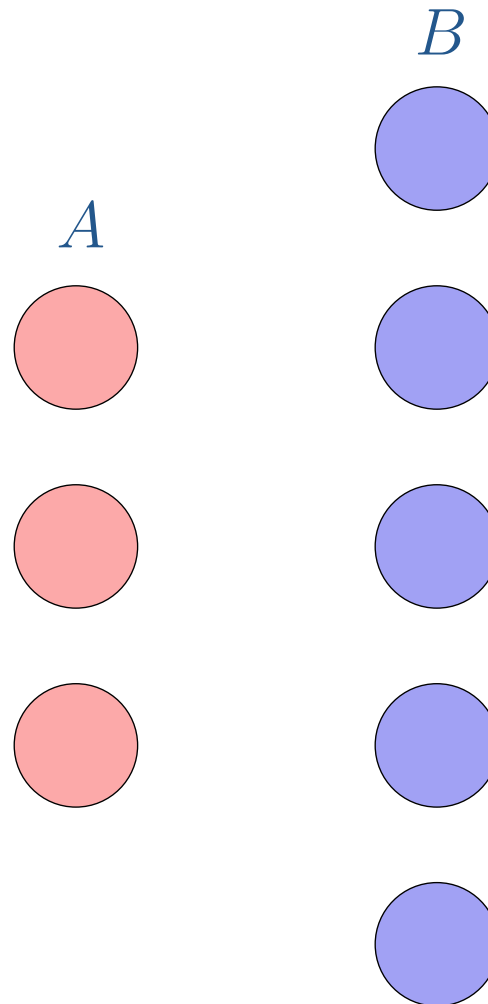
- ➔ Reaction between e.g. well-mixed fluids and gases
- ➔ Molecules diffuse (Brownian motion)
- ➔ Molecules can potentially react with any other co-reagent molecule
- ➔ Example reaction:



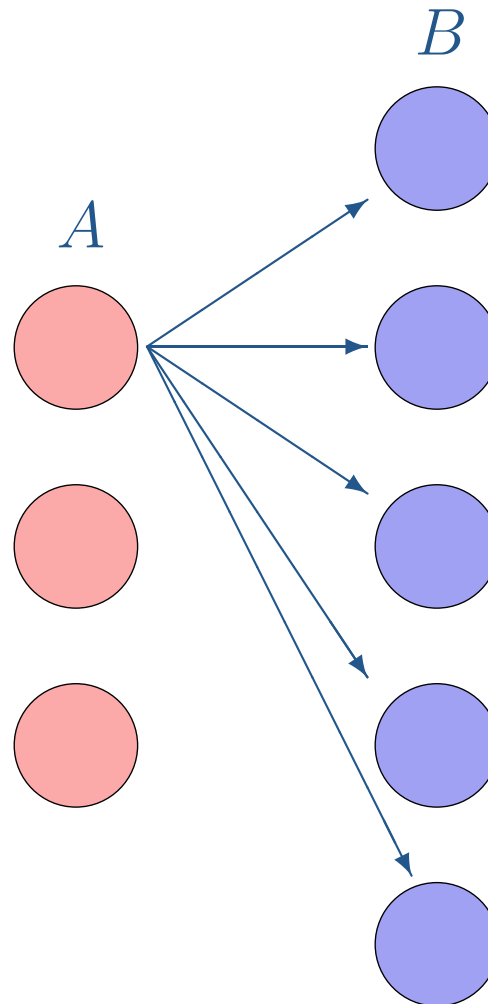
- ➔ Initially  $m$   $A$  molecules,  $n$   $B$  molecules



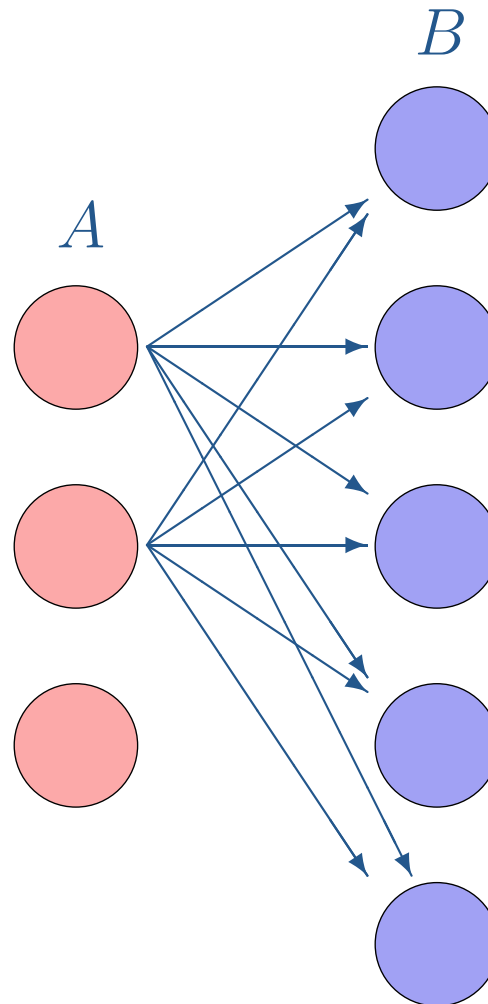
# Synchronisation: Mass action



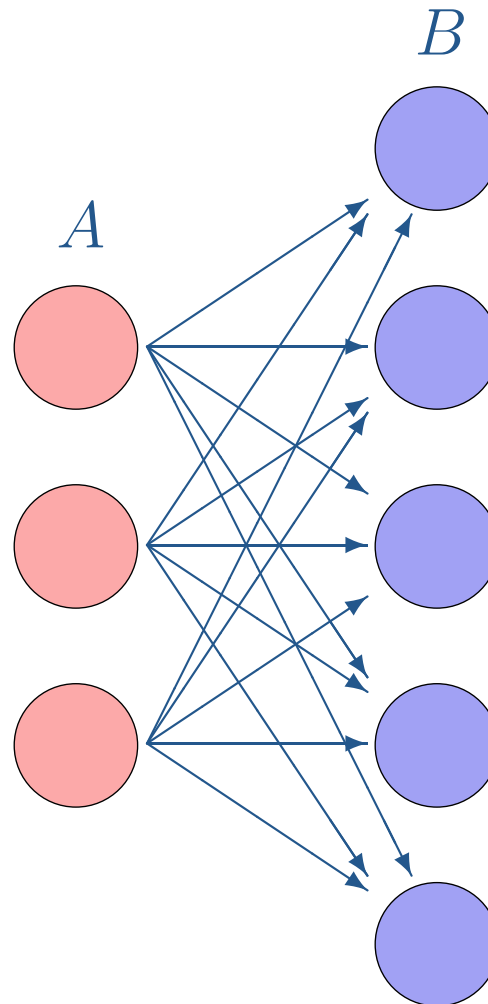
# Synchronisation: Mass action



# Synchronisation: Mass action

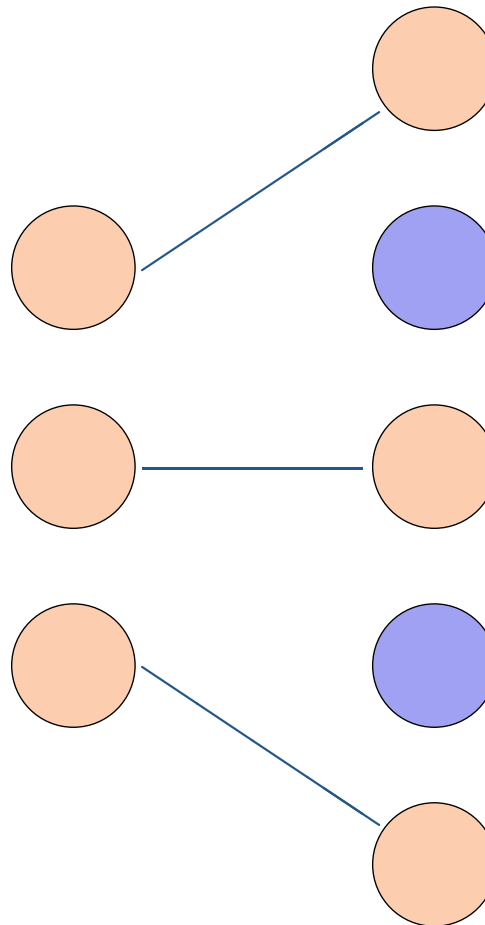


# Synchronisation: Mass action



- ➔ Total number of possible interactions:  $mn$

# Synchronisation: Mass action



➔ Total number of actual  $AB$  products:  $\min(m, n)$

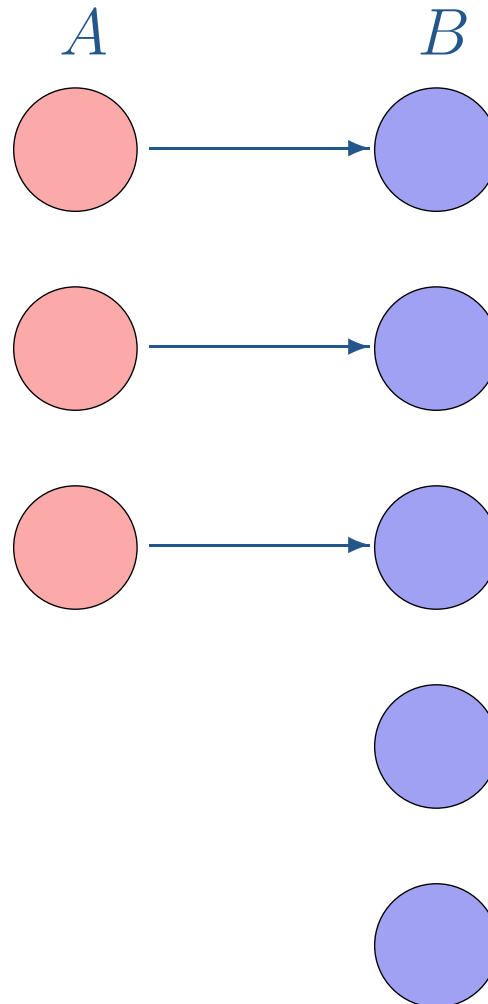
# Synchronisation: Local action

- ➔ Reaction between e.g. surface of two solids, two jellies, two very viscous fluids
- ➔ No molecule diffusion
- ➔ Molecules react with closest local neighbour
- ➔ No reaction competition
- ➔ Example reaction:



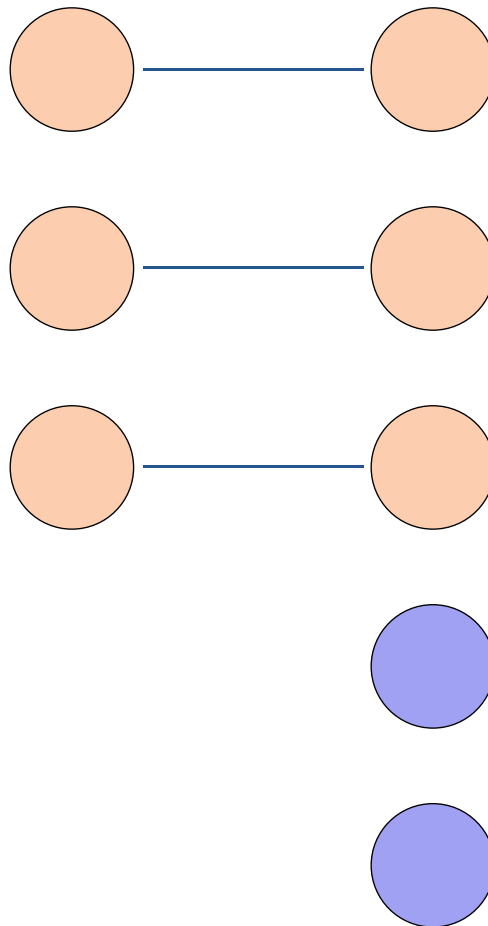
- ➔ Initially  $m$   $A$  molecules,  $n$   $B$  molecules

# Synchronisation: Local action



➔ Total number of possible reactions:  $\min(m, n)$

# Synchronisation: Local action



➔ Total number of  $AB$  products:  $\min(m, n)$



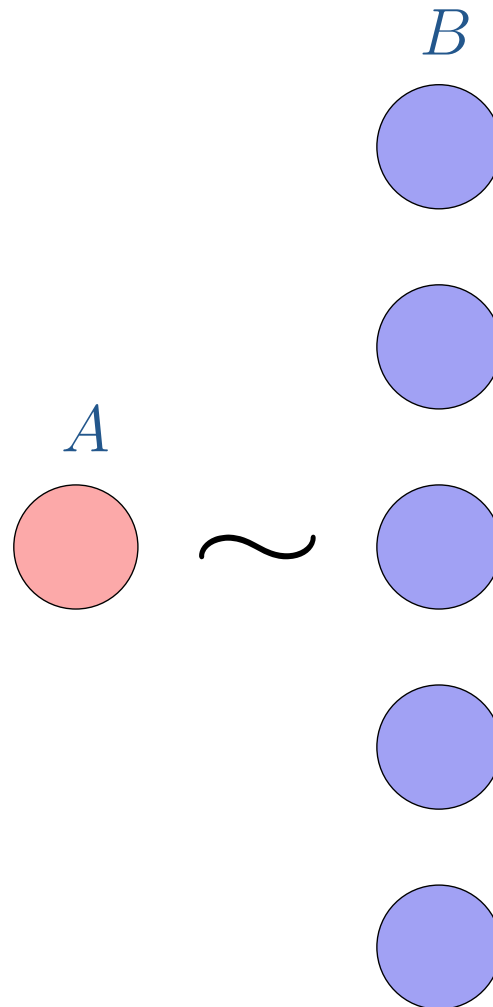
# Synchronisation: Passive action

- ➔ Reaction catalysed by one or more passive molecules
- ➔ Heavily spatially dependent on catalyst shape/configuration
- ➔ Example reaction:



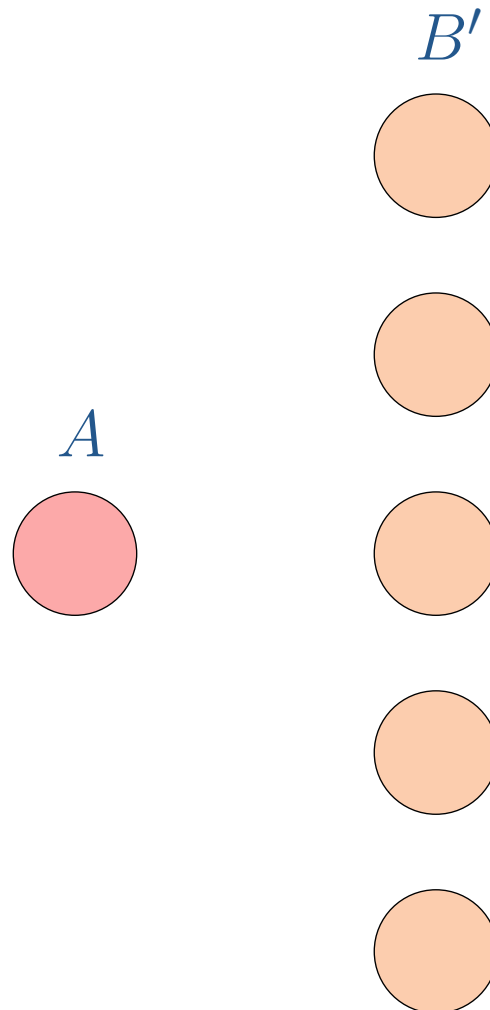
- ➔ Initially 1  $A$  molecule,  $n$   $B$  molecules

# Synchronisation: Passive action



- ➔ Total number of possible reactions:  $I(m > 0) n$

# Synchronisation: Catalyst



➔ Total number of  $B'$  products:  $I(m > 0) n$

# Synchronisation and ODEs

- ➔ For a reaction, starting:  $A + B \xrightarrow{\lambda}$ 
  - ➔ Mass action leads to ODEs of form:

$$\frac{d}{dt}[A] = -\lambda[A][B]$$

- ➔ Local action leads to ODEs of form:

$$\frac{d}{dt}[A] = -\lambda \min([A], [B])$$

- ➔ Passive action leads to ODEs of form:

$$\frac{d}{dt}[A] = -\lambda I([A] > 0) [B]$$

# Synchronisation and SPA

- ➔ Local action maps well onto *active synchronisation* in PEPA

$$Sys \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A[m] \underset{\{a\}}{\boxtimes} B[n]$$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a, \lambda).A'$$

$$B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a, \lambda).B'$$

# Synchronisation and SPA

- ➔ Passive action maps well onto *passive synchronisation* in PEPA

$$Sys \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A[m] \underset{\{a\}}{\boxtimes} B[n]$$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a, \lambda).A'$$

$$B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a, \top).B'$$

- ➔ Mass action, until now, has not been used in SPA world (not TIPP!)