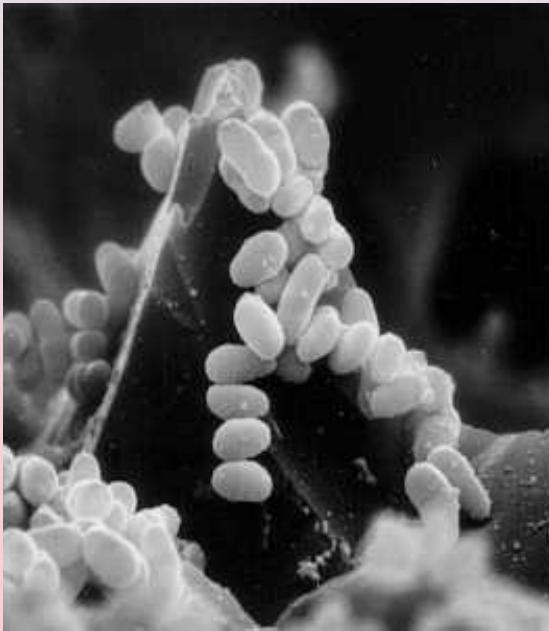


Wolfgang Wiechert
Lehrstuhl für Simulationstechnik
FB 11/12:
Maschinenbau/E-Technik/Informatik
Universität Siegen

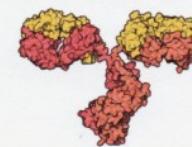
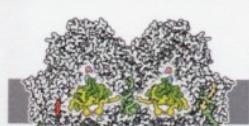
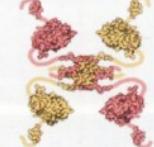
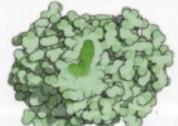
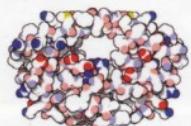
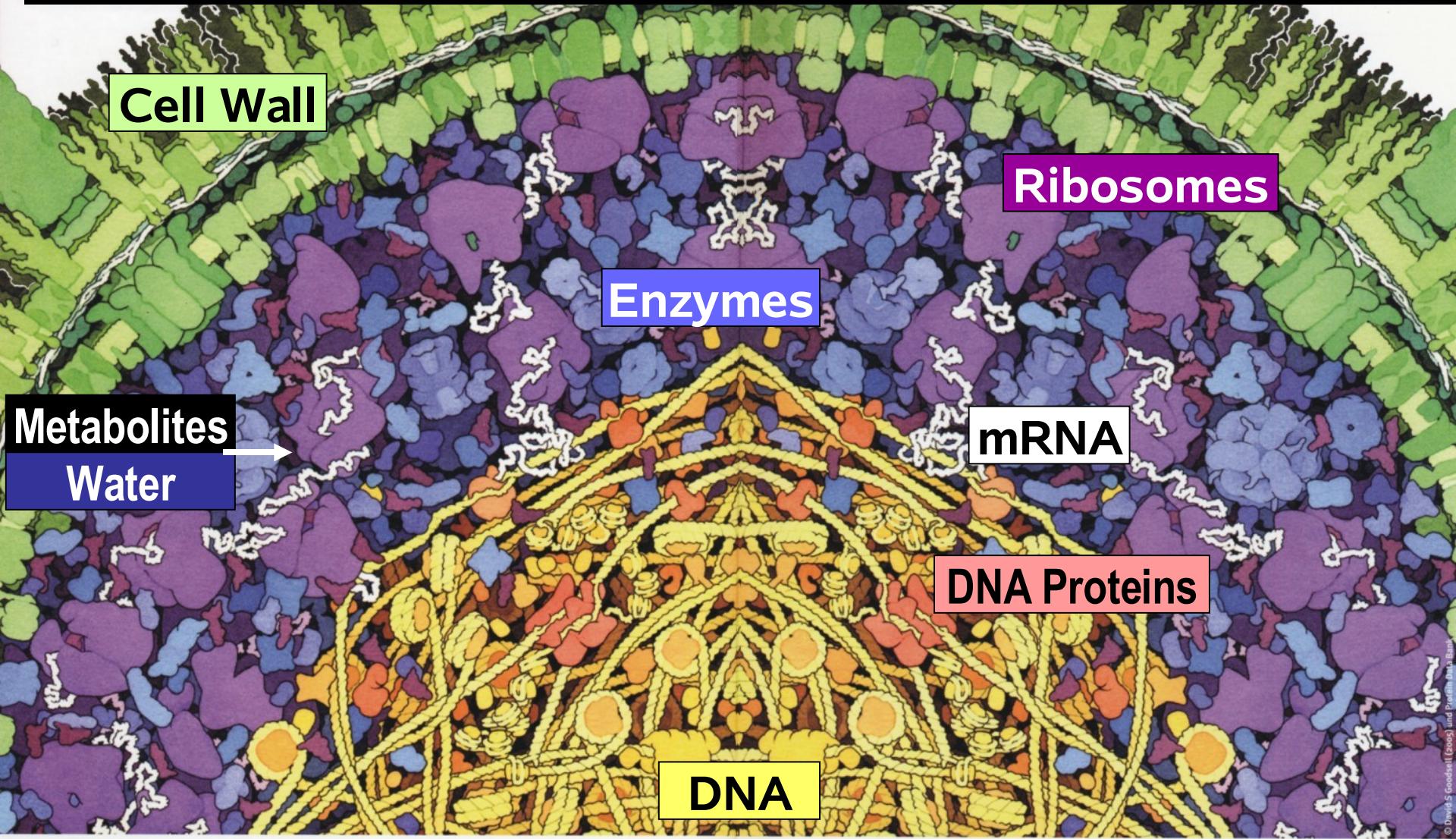


Modellierung und Simulation zellulärer Netzwerke



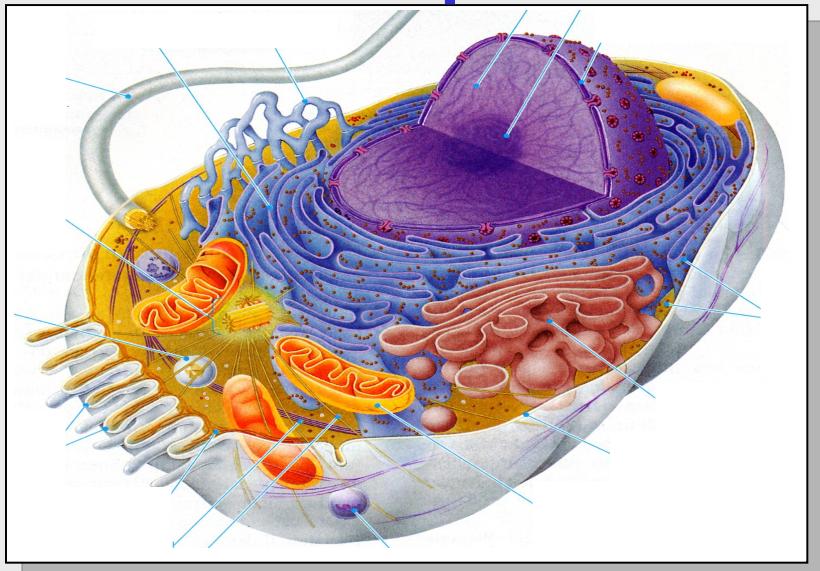
- **Größenskalen**
- **Partikelmodelle**
- **Stochastische Modelle**
- **Räumlich verteilte Modelle**
- **Räumlich homogene Modelle**
- **Stöchiometrische Modelle**

Cells are Bags of Macromolecules

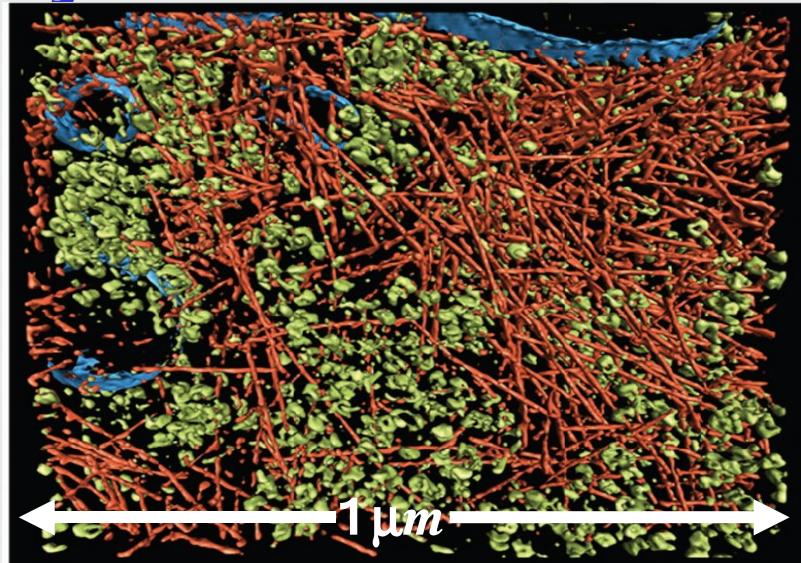


Spatial Structure of Cells

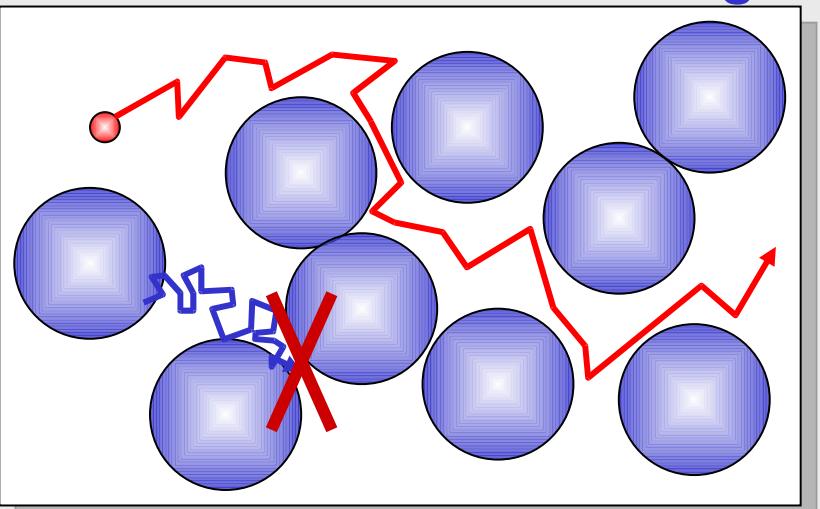
Cellular Compartments



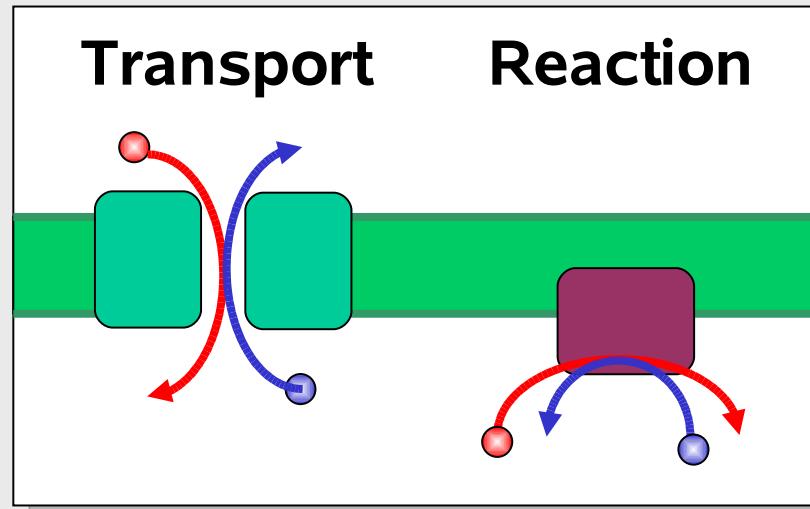
Cytoskeleton



Macromolecular Crowding

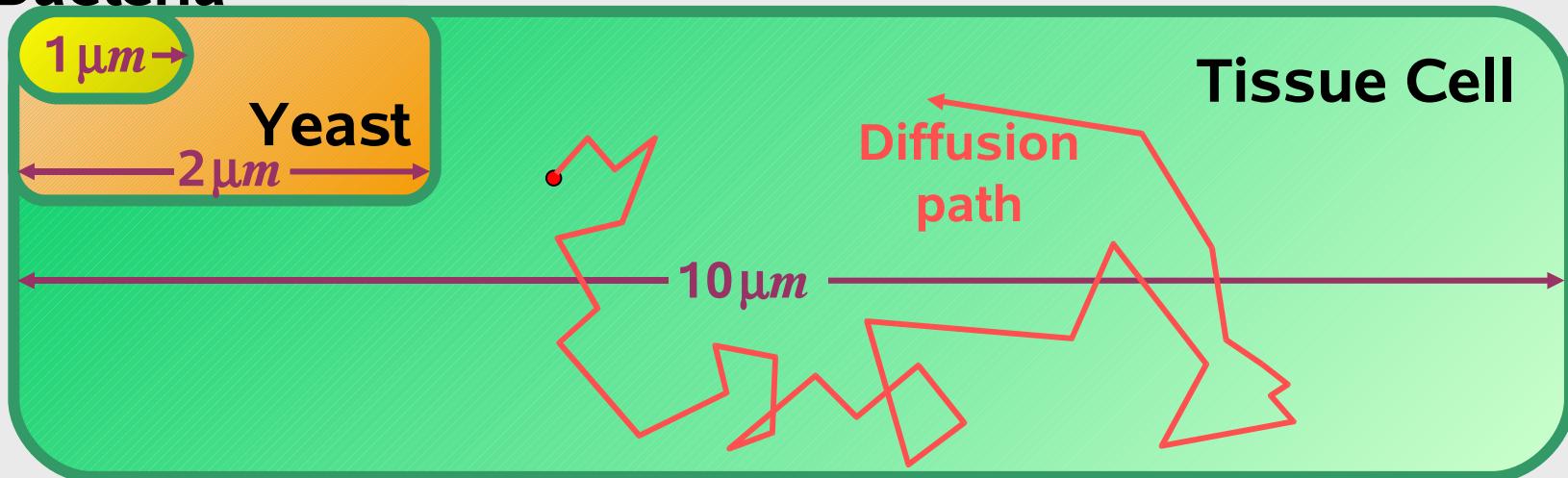


Membrane Processes



Cellular Processes are driven by Molecular Motion

Bacteria



Diffusion time of small molecules in water: $D \sim 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}$



Crowded environment (hypothetical) : $D \sim 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}$

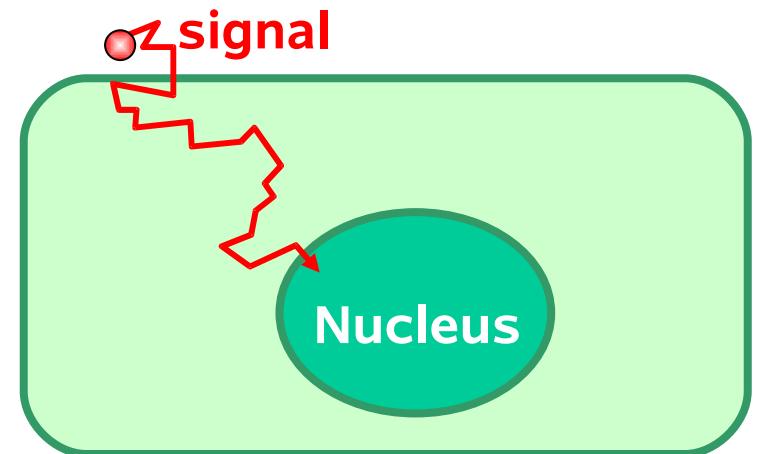


Consequences for cell modeling

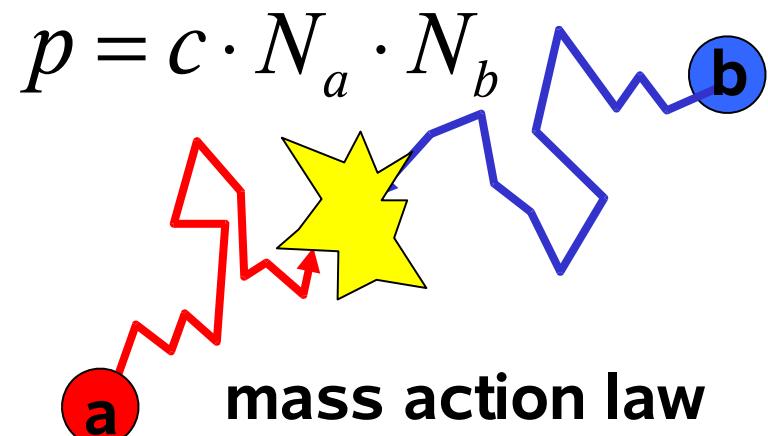
1. Space and diffusion is an issue even for tiny cells
2. Stochastic phenomena are to be expected
3. Reactions interact with diffusion processes

Stochastic Phenomena in Cells

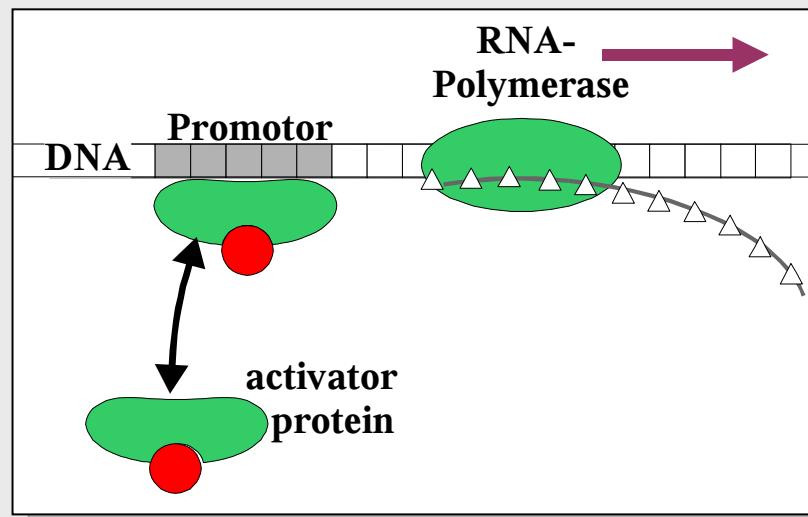
Small particle numbers



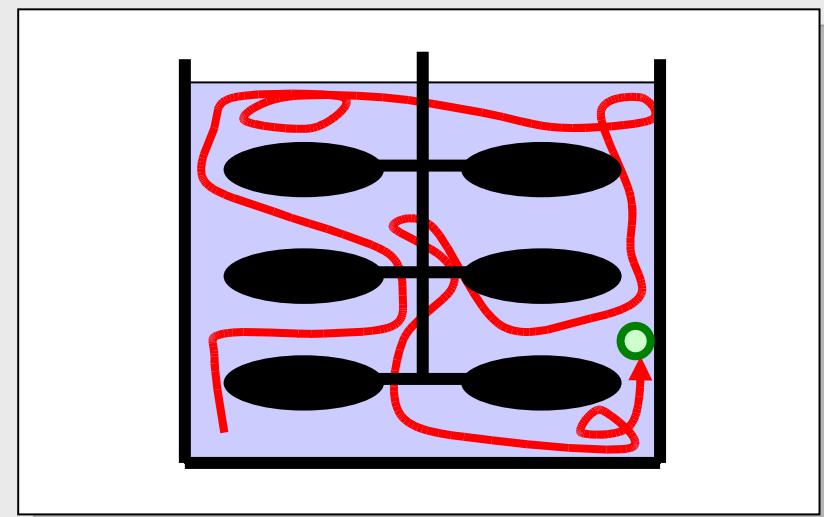
Nonlinearities



Rare molecular events

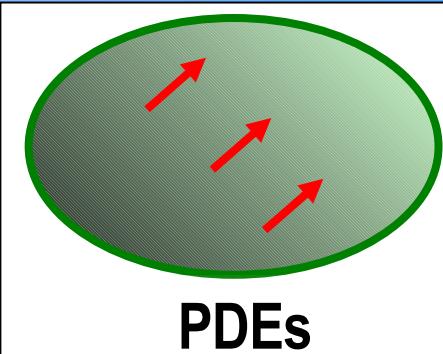


Environmental noise



Scales of Cellular Network Modelling

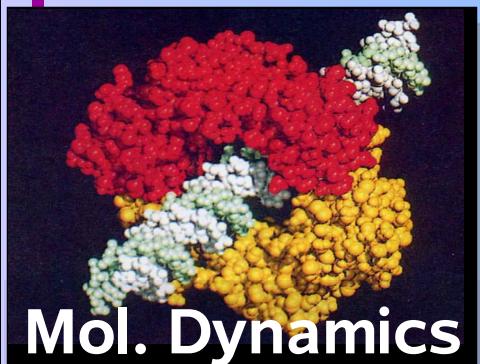
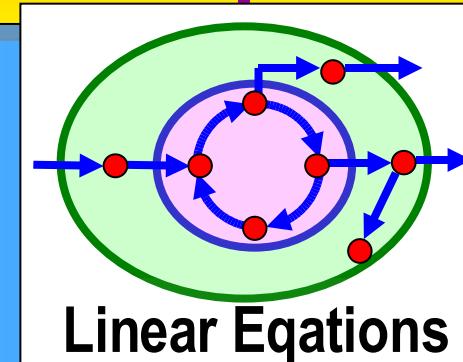
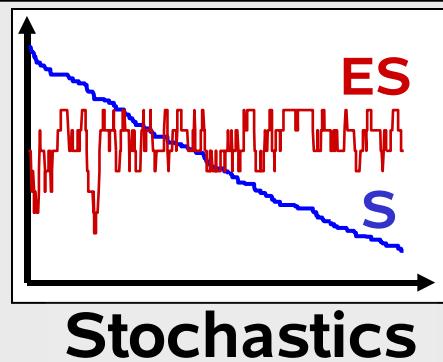
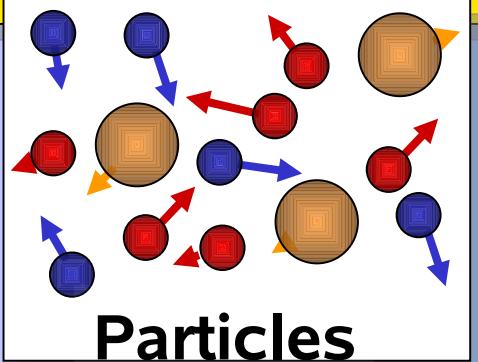
Knowledge
increasing



A grey box containing a red rectangle labeled S with a downward arrow labeled v . To the right is the equation $\dot{S} = u - v$ and a graph showing a sigmoidal curve v versus S .

ODEs

Spatial Scales

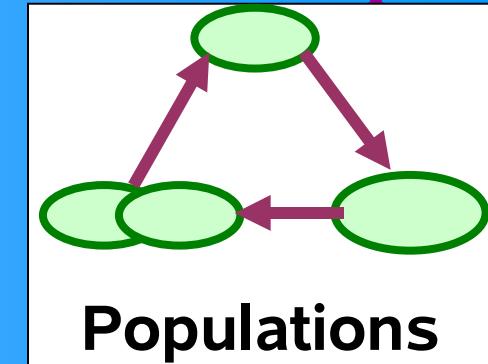


Computational Effort

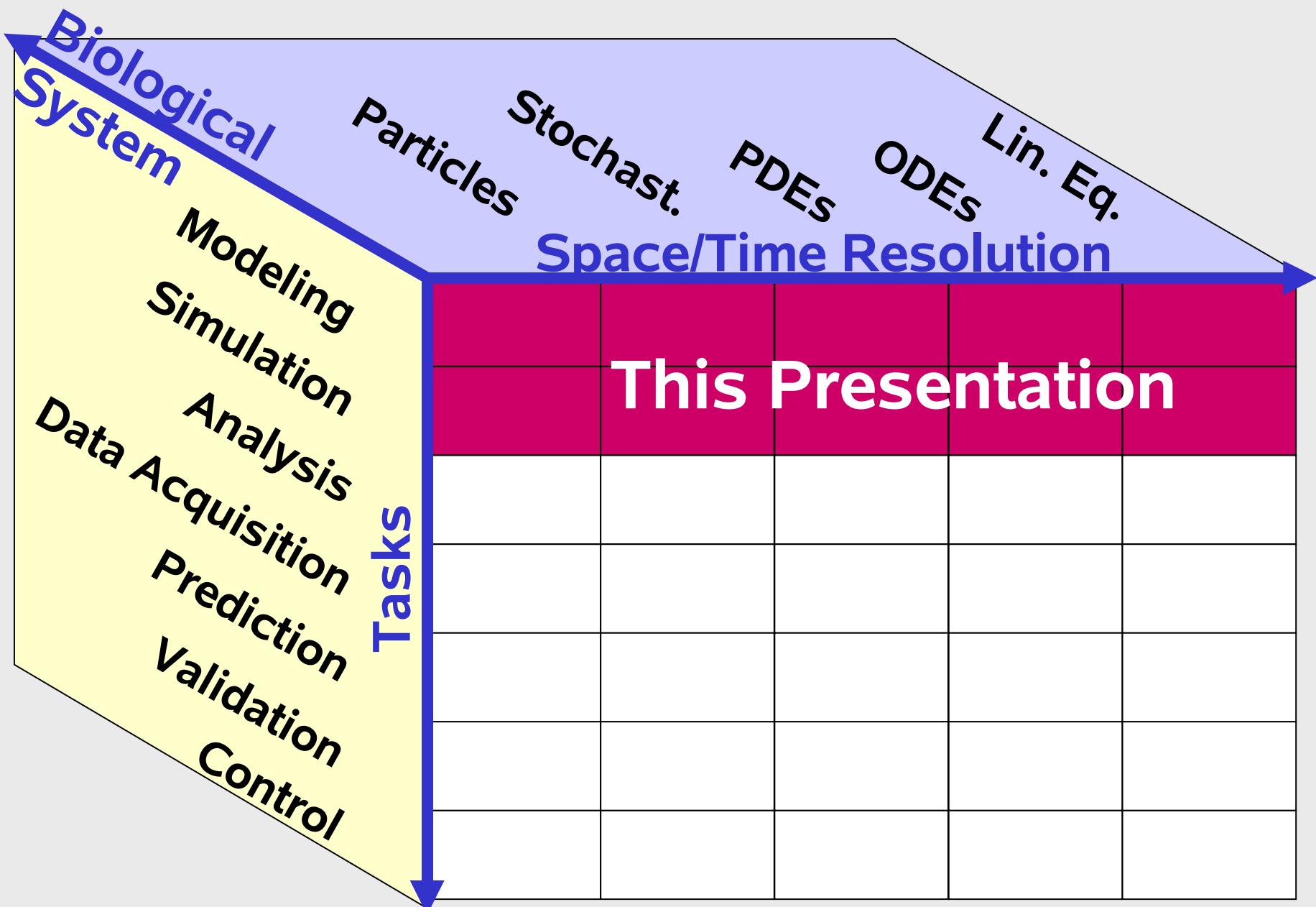
increasing

increasing

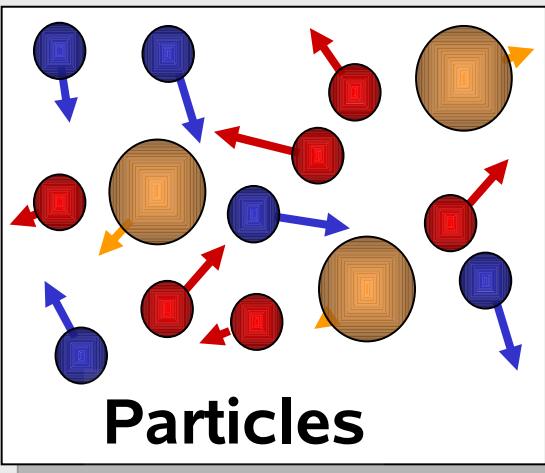
Available Software Tools



Dimensions of Modeling and Simulation

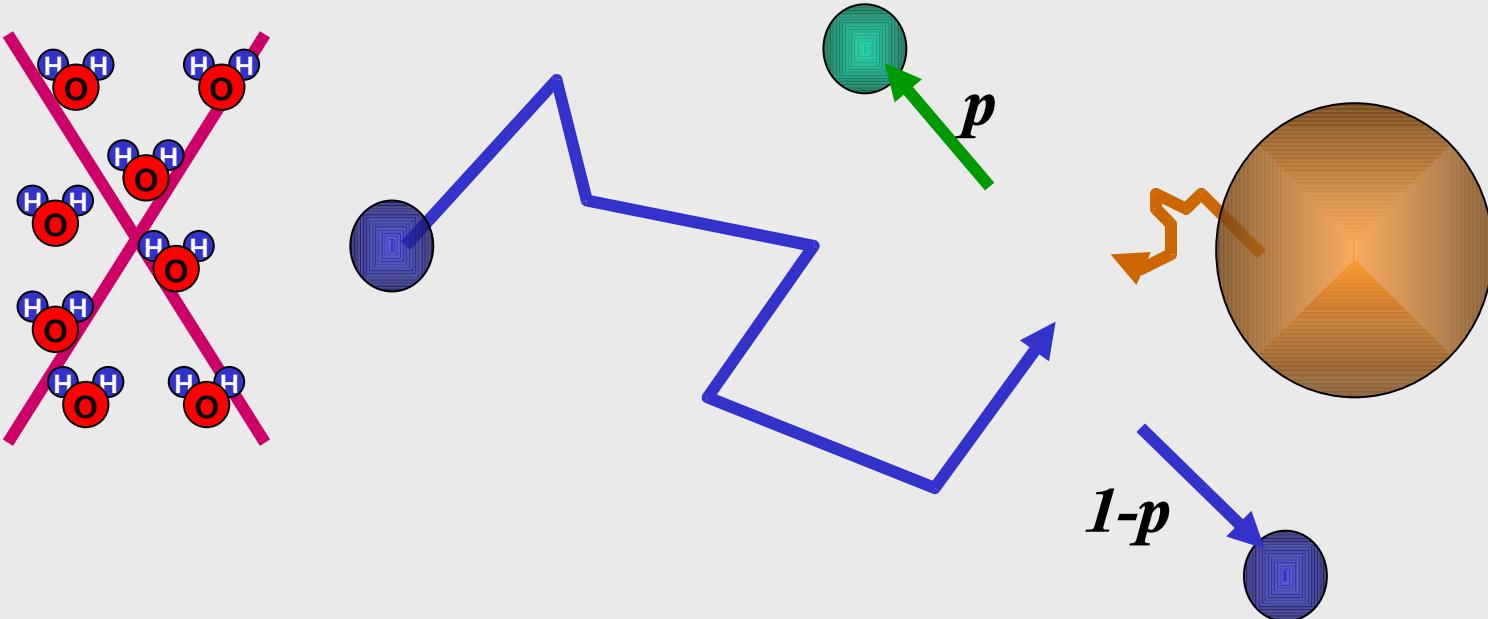


Particle Approach



Principles

- molecules are discrete particles
- water & other small molecules not considered
- stochastic particle motion
- probability laws for chemical reaction

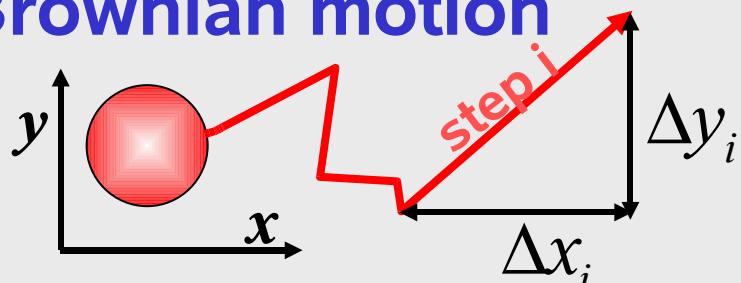


Brownian Dynamics

Principles

- Point particles
- Continuous space
- Discrete time step Δt
- Brownian motion law
- Reaction modeled

Brownian motion

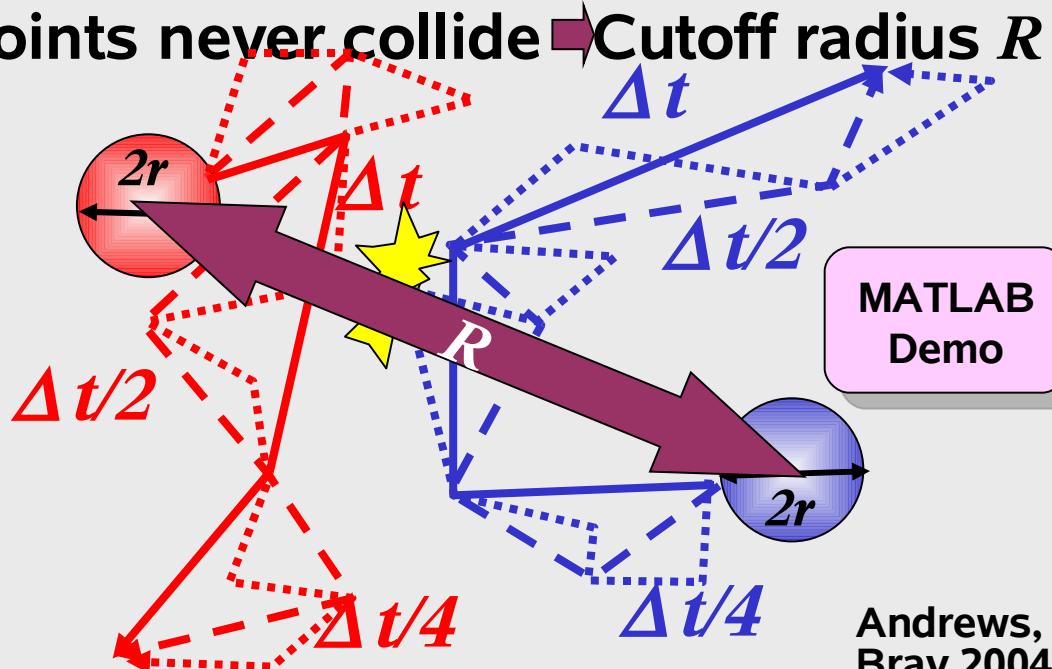


normally distributed random number

$$\Delta x_i = \sqrt{2D \cdot \Delta t} \cdot n(0,1), \quad i = 1, \dots, t/\Delta t$$

Reaction modeling

Points never collide \rightarrow Cutoff radius R



Andrews,
Bray 2004

Consistent approximation of
reaction probability w.r.t. Δt
possible from Fokker Planck eqn.

Consistent diffusion step size for $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{Var}\left[\sum_i \Delta x_i\right] = \sum_i \text{Var}[\Delta x_i] = \left(\sqrt{2D \cdot \Delta t}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_i 1 = 2D \cdot \Delta t \cdot t/\Delta t = 2Dt$$

Example: Intracellular Signaling

Steroid Hormones

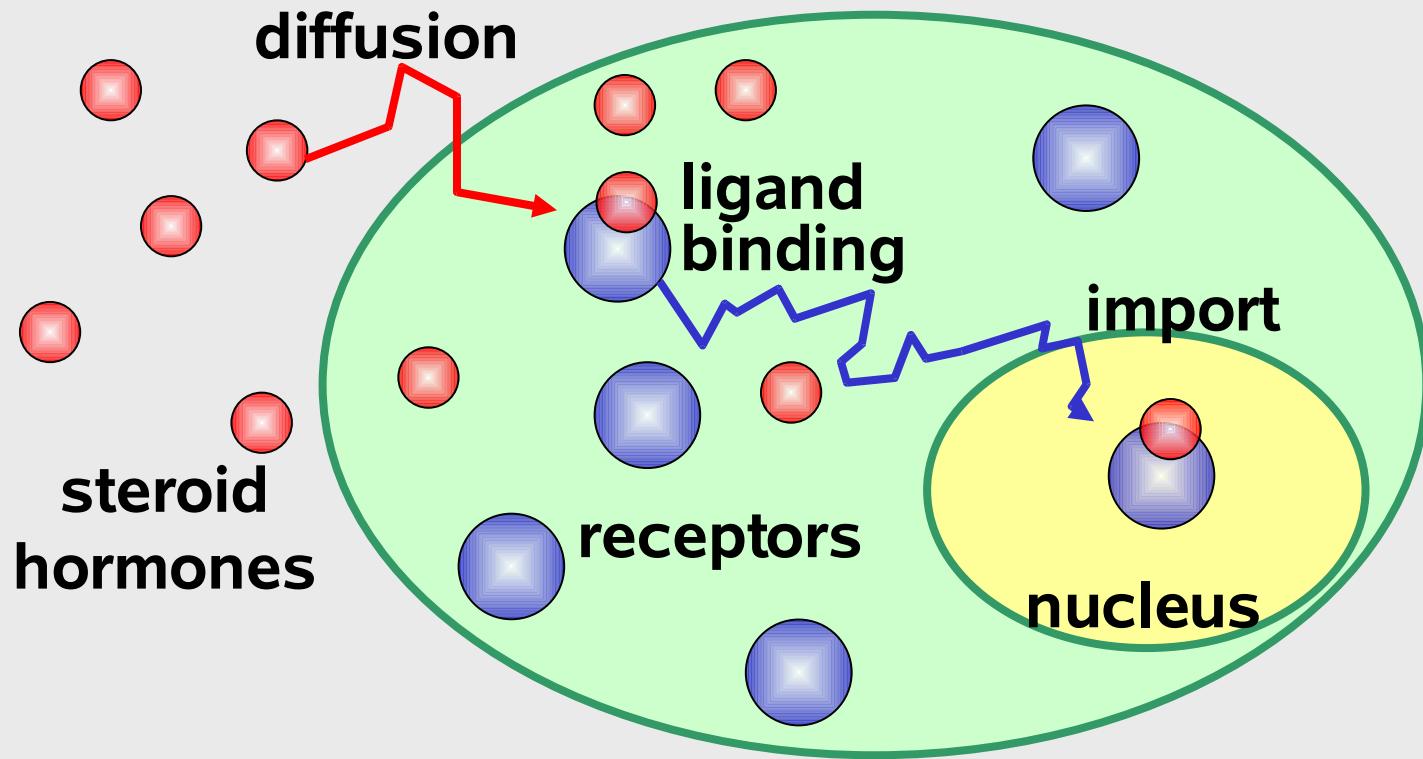
Hormones involved in male phenotype development and maintenance

Characteristics

- small molecule number
- nonlinear binding step
- long diffusion length
- first passage time important

Steroid Hormone Pathway

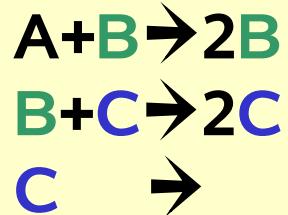
Lapin, Reuss 2006



Video

Example: Chemical Lotka Volterra System

Reaction equations

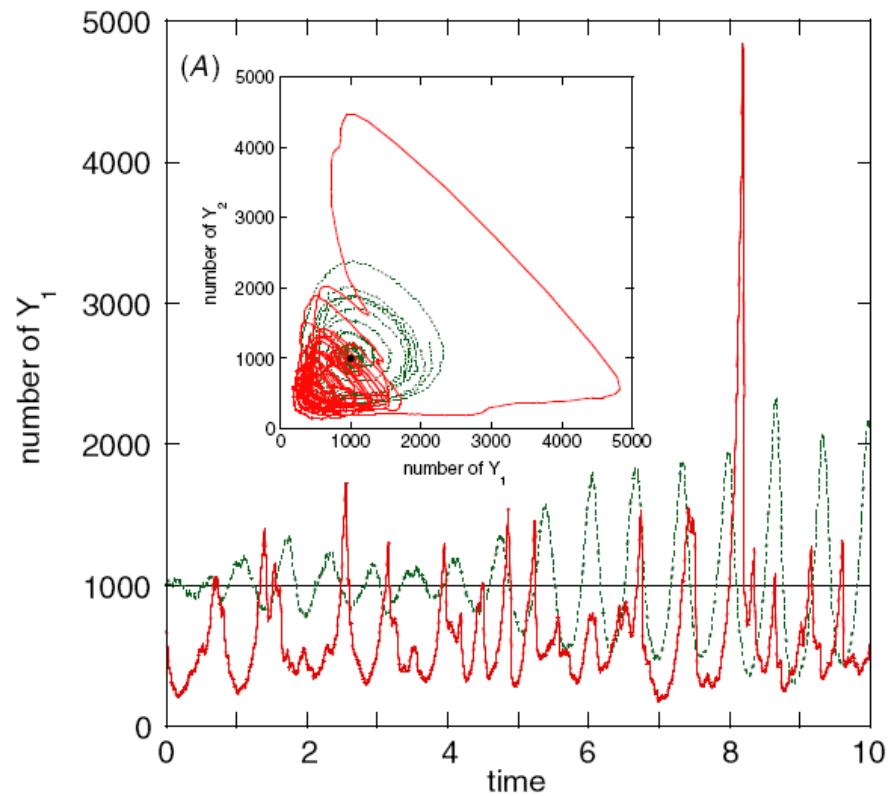


A – feed
B – prey
C – predator

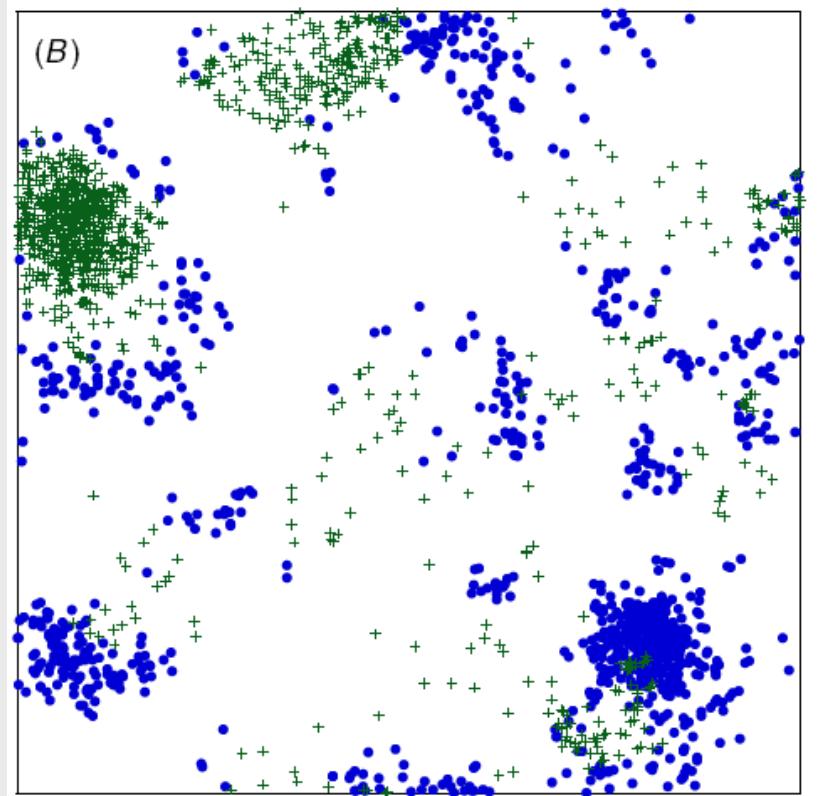
(kept constant)
(growing on A)
(growing on B)

Andrews, Bray 2004

Time course



Spatial distribution



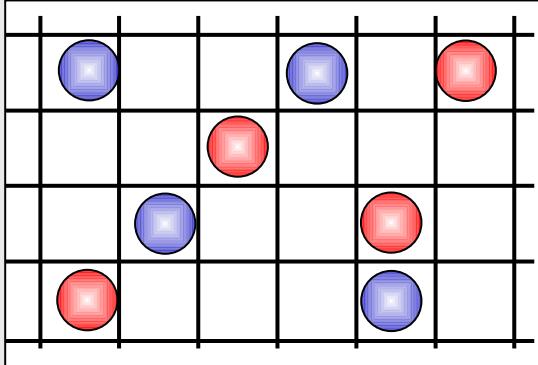
Cellular Automata Approaches

Principles

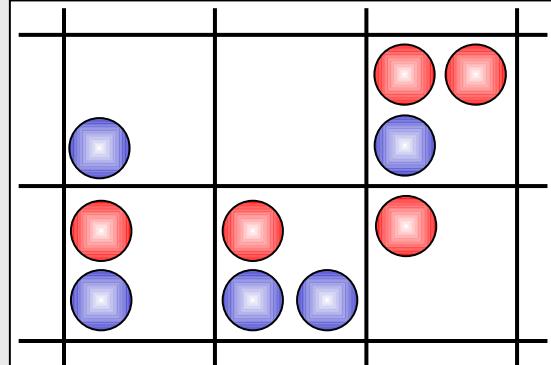
- Discrete space ΔV
- Discrete time Δt
- Particles occupy cells
- Stochastic rules for cell transitions
- Reaction modeled

Two variants

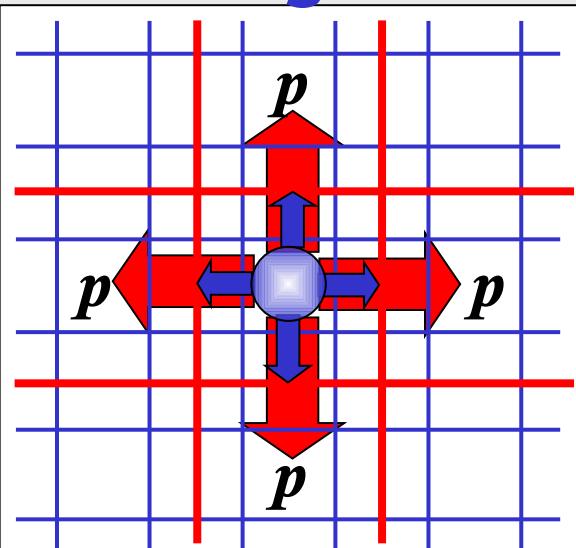
one particle per cell



many particles per cell



Consistent diffusion modeling



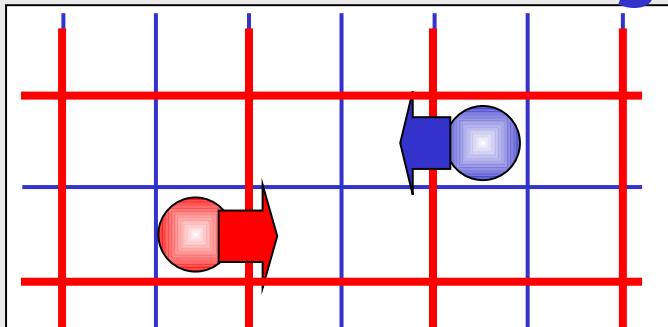
Result for
1D Lattice gas

$$p = p(\Delta t, \Delta x)$$

$$\frac{p}{1-p} = 2D \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$

Szopard, Drosz 1998

Consistent reaction modeling

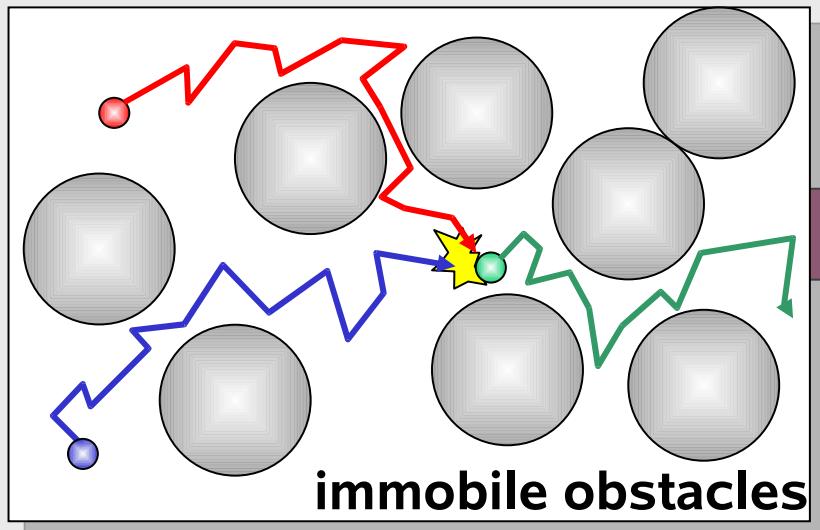


Reaction probability
depends on grid size

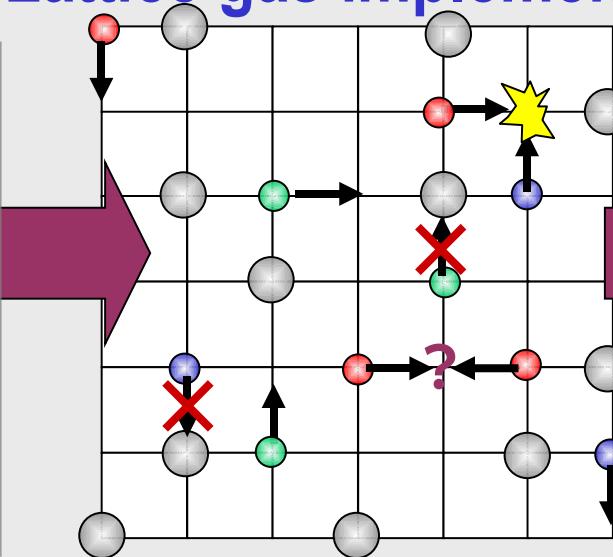
Stundzia, Lumsden 1996

Example: Macromolecular Crowding

Macromolecular Crowding

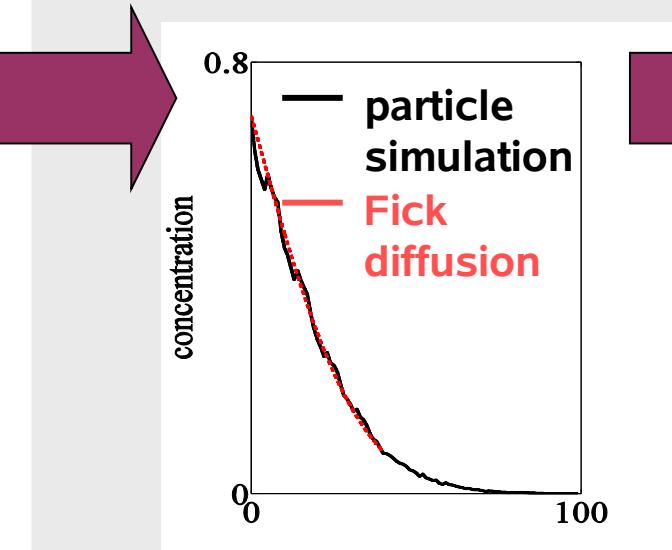
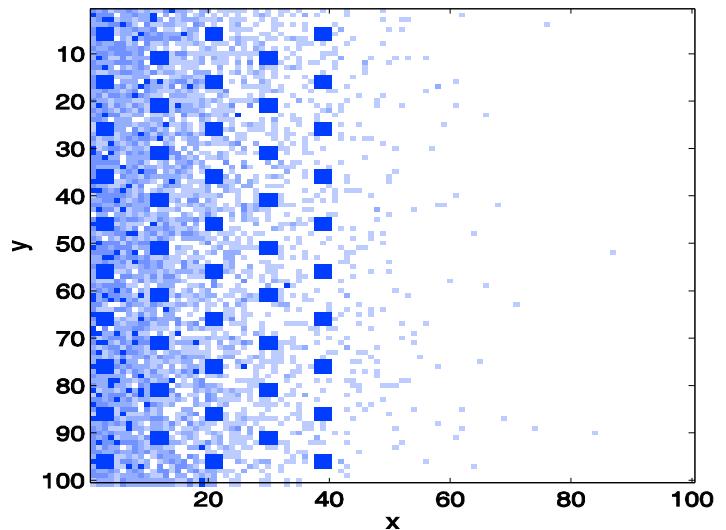


Lattice gas implementation



Fractal Kinetics
Schnell, Turner 2004

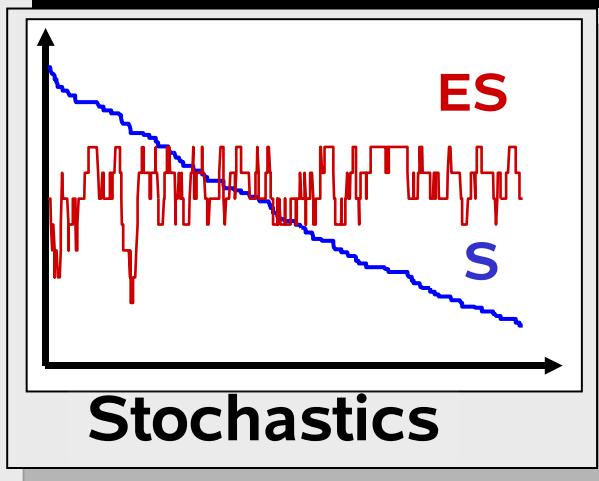
Hindered diffusion



Effective Diffusion Coefficient
Buschmann 2004
Lipkow 2005

video

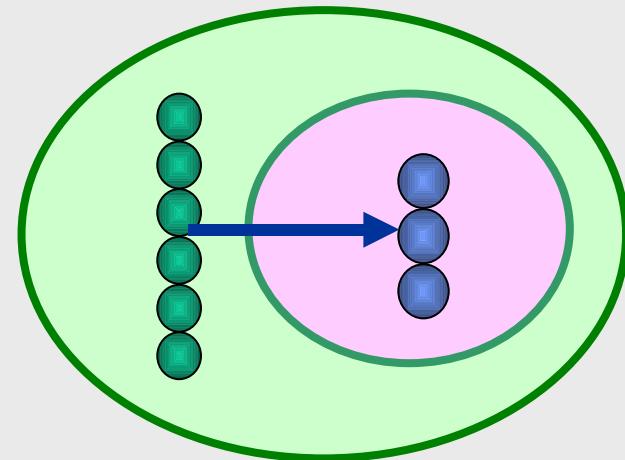
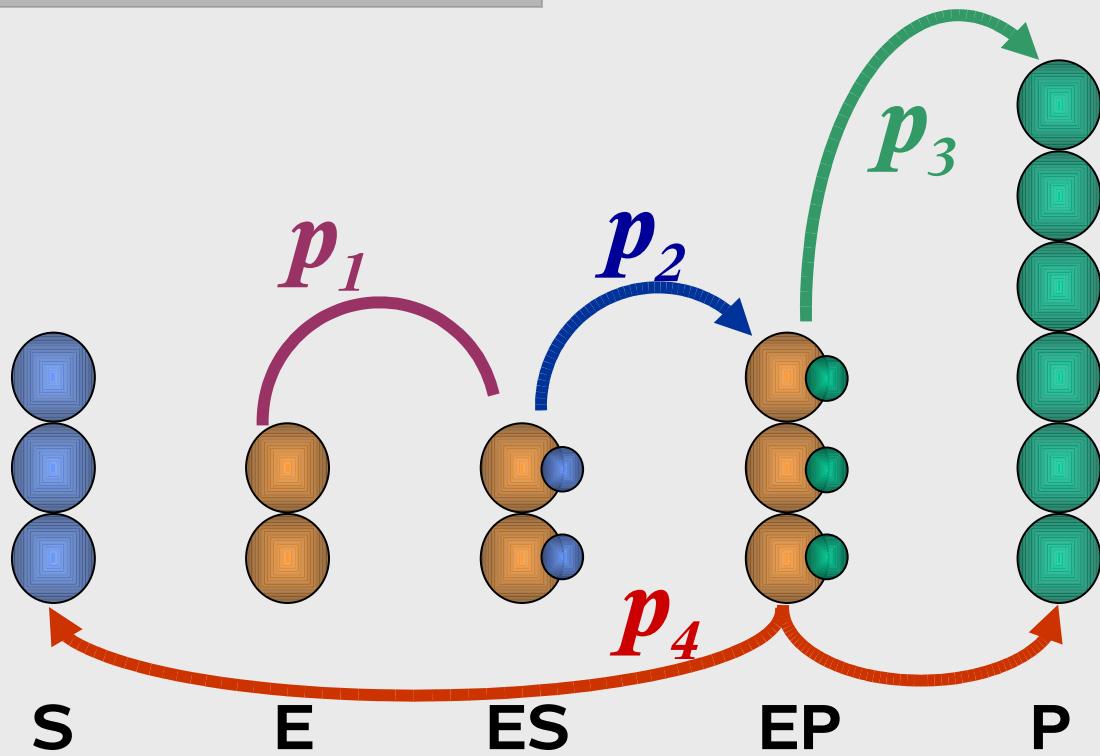
Spatially homogeneous Stochastic Models



Principles

- integer number of molecules
- spatially homogeneous
- probability laws for chemical reaction

Stochastics



MATLAB
demo

Gillespie's Stochastic Simulation Algorithm (SSA)

Principles

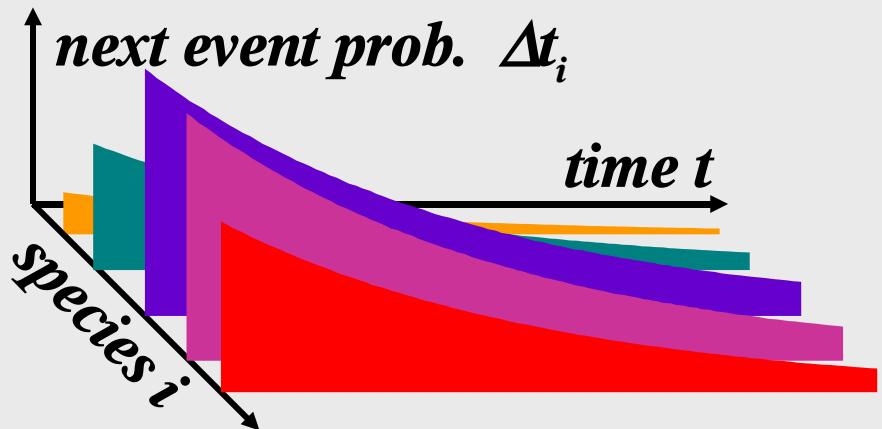
- Species $1, \dots, N$
- Discrete state vector x
- Propensity functions $a_i(x)$:
Reaction probability per time
- Stoichiometry vectors v_i
- Discrete event time stepping

Next reaction event for specie i

Asuming that no other event happens until time Δt , i.e. $a_i(x) = \text{const.}$

$$\Delta t_i : a_i \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^N a_j \cdot \Delta t\right)$$

exponential distribution



Exactness property

SSA computes an exact realization of the process with given propensities.

Algorithm

Initialize $t \leftarrow t_0$ and $x \leftarrow x_0$

loop

Evaluate $a_i(x)$, $i=1, \dots, N$

Sample from Δt_i

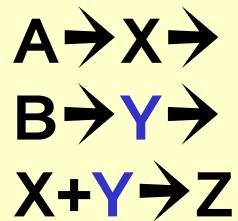
Compute $I = \arg \min \Delta t_i$

$t \leftarrow t + \Delta t_I$ and $x \leftarrow x + v_i$

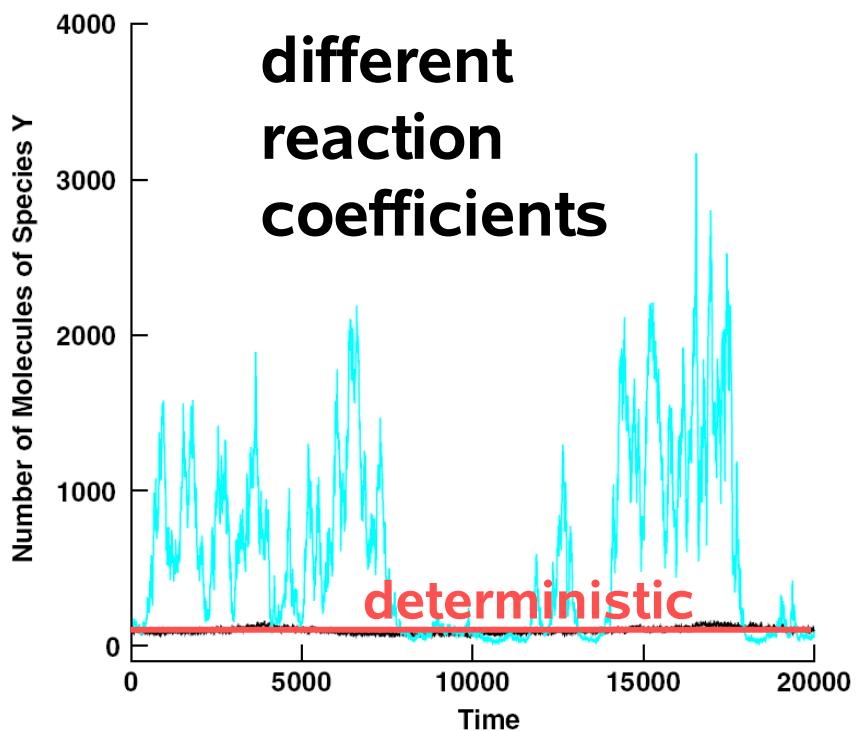
end loop

Example: Nonlinear Reactions

Monostable system

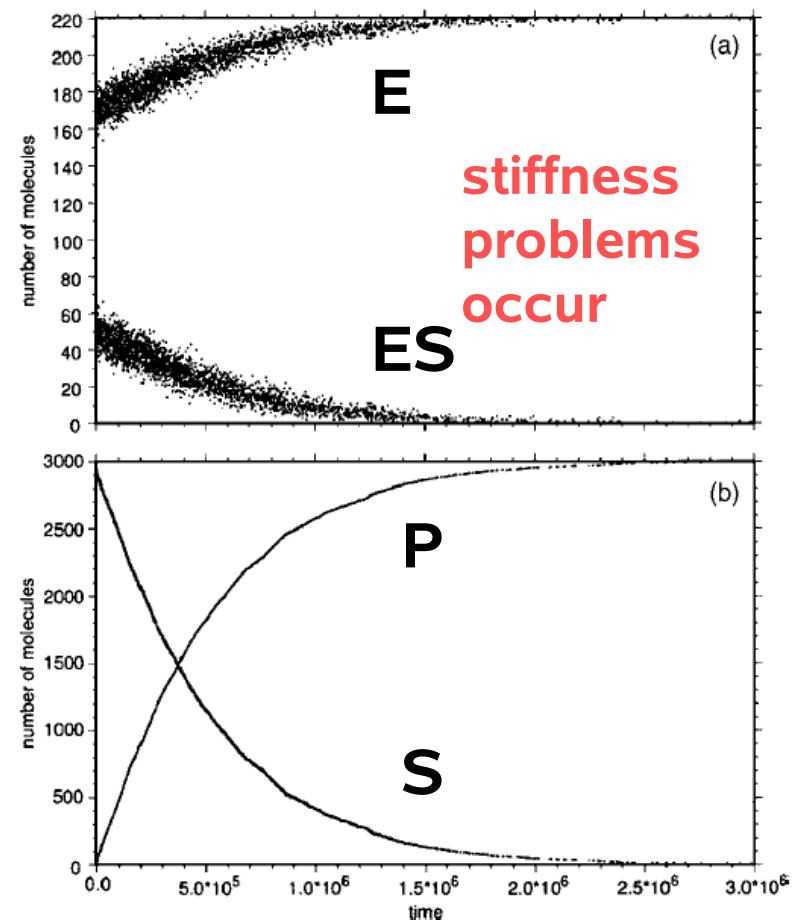


A,B – constant reservoirs
X,Y – proteins
Z – dimer



Samad, 2005

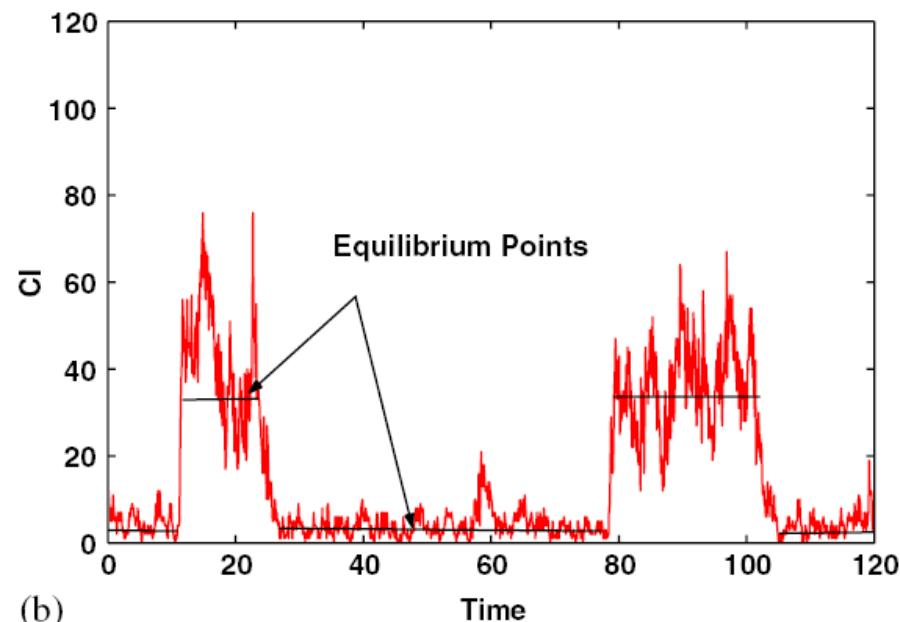
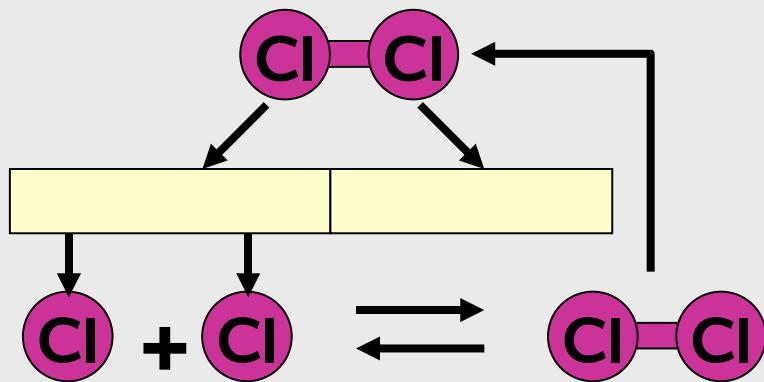
Michaelis Menten system



Cao, 2005

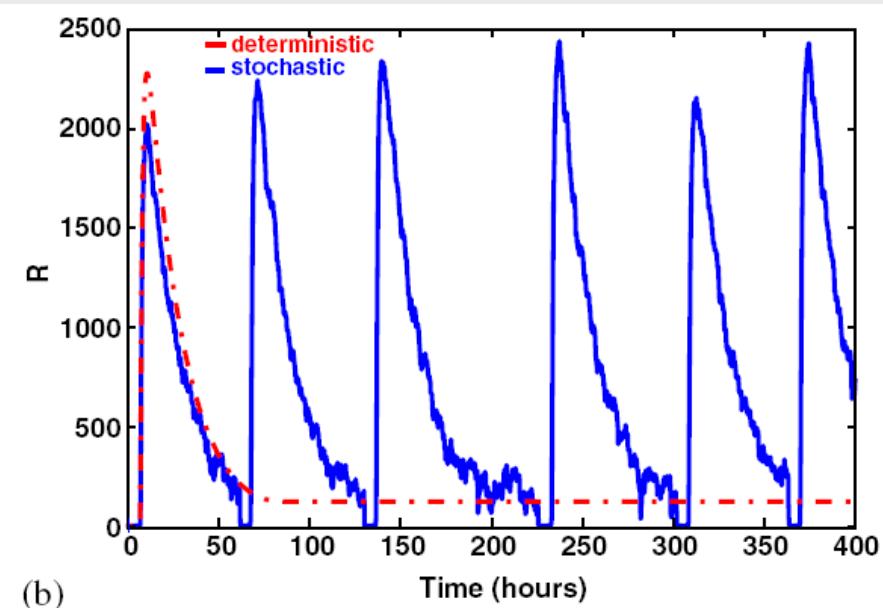
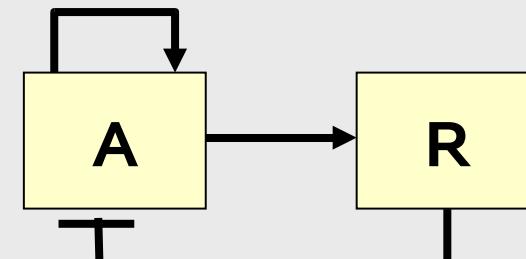
Example: Genetic Regulation

Genetic switch



Samad, 2005

Circadian oscillator



Samad, 2005

Improvements to Gillespie's Algorithm

Speedup

- next reaction method
- tau leaping
- chemical Langevin SDE
- classical reaction ODE

Gibson,
Bruck 2000
Gillespie
2001
Gillespie
2000

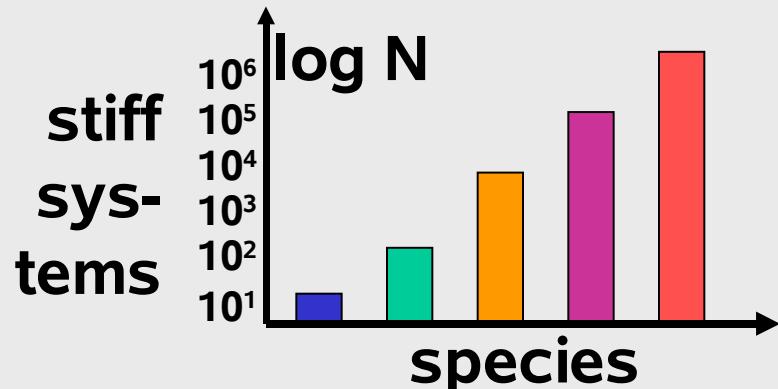


Poisson distribution (discrete)
large particle numbers
Normal distribution (continuous)
expectations + $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$
deterministic model (ODE)

Precision & Stability

- higher order methods
- implicit tau leaping
- slow reaction method

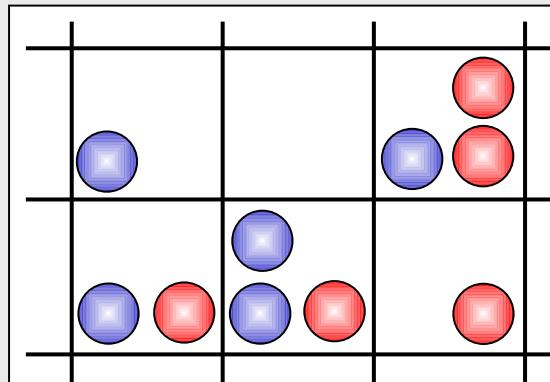
Cao 2006
Rathinam
2003
Cao 2005



Space

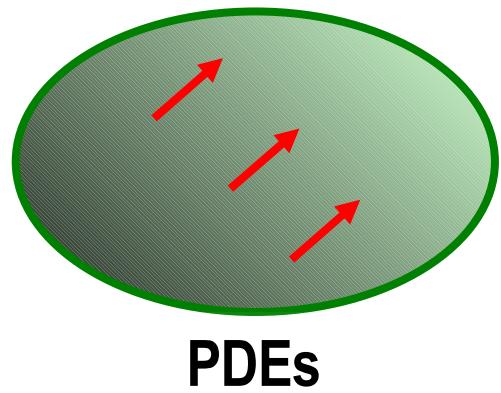
- consistent spatial discretization with SSA
- classical diffusion reaction PDE

Elf,
Ehren-
berg
2004
Kholo-
denko
2006



expectations
+ $\Delta T \rightarrow 0$
+ $\Delta V \rightarrow 0$
deterministic
model (PDE)

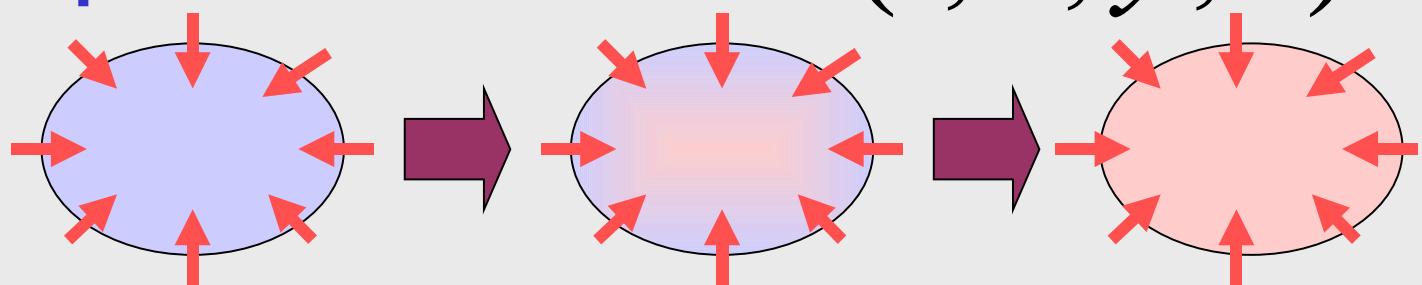
PDE Models



Principles

- species given by concentrations
- spatio-temporal distribution
- diffusion model (particle average)
- reaction model (particle average)

Spatio-temporal concentration $c(t, x, y, z)$



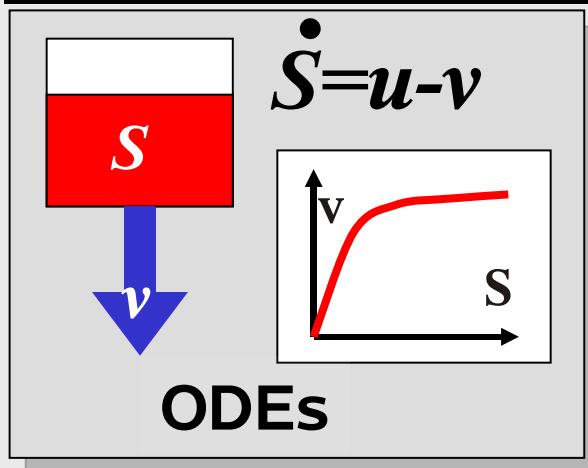
Reaction
Diffusion
Equation

$$\dot{c} = \text{temporal change}$$

$$\nabla \left(D \cdot \nabla c \right) + \text{diffusion flow}$$

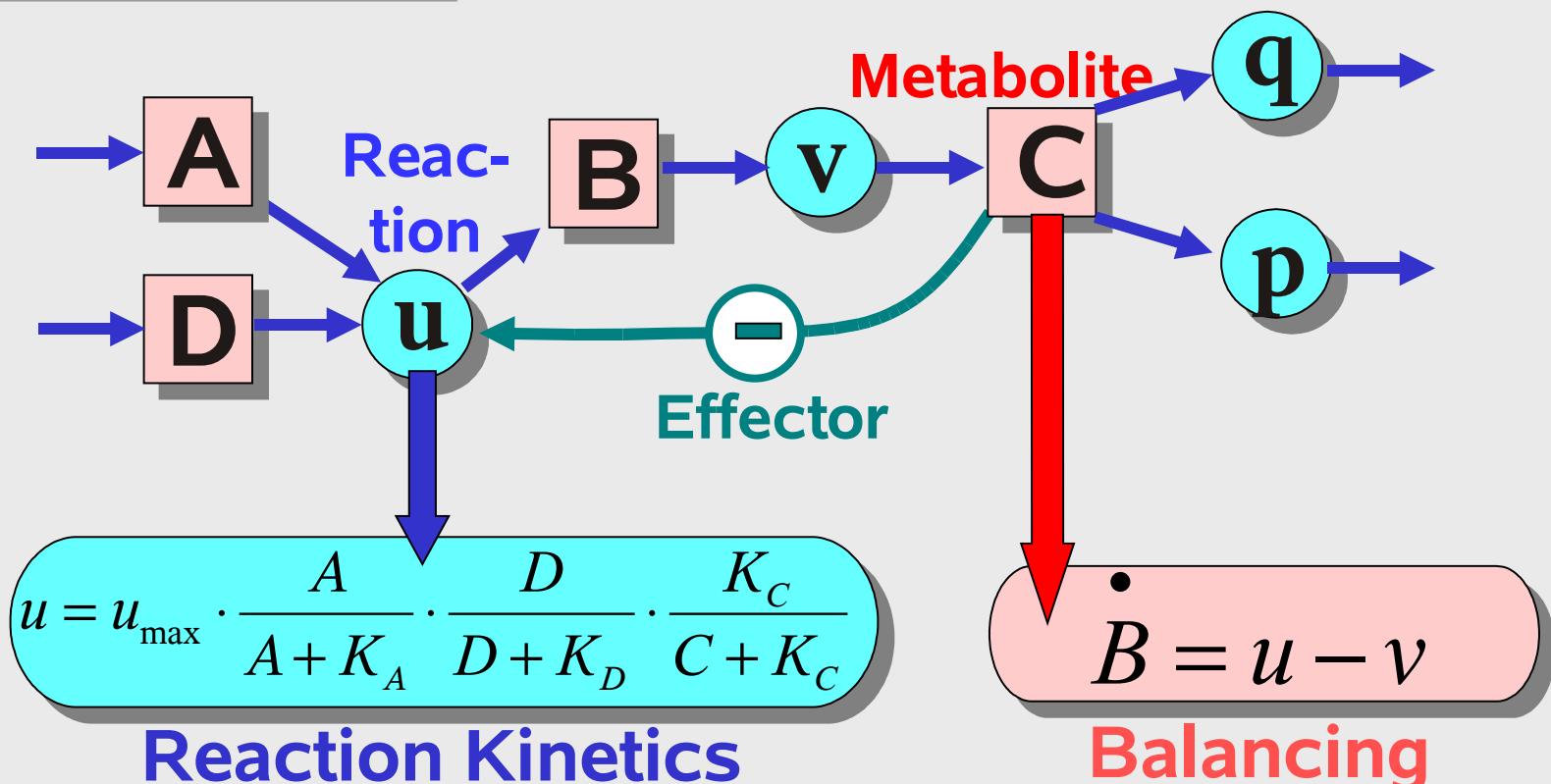
$$r(c) \quad \text{reaction}$$

ODE Models



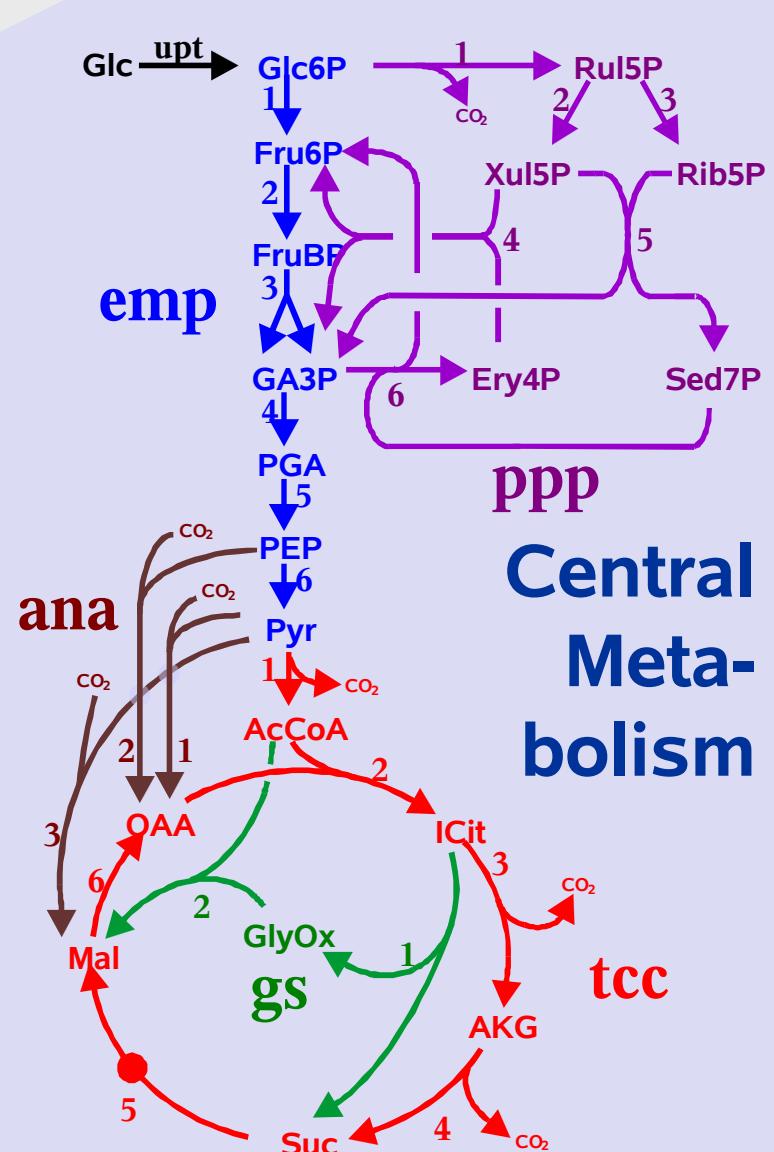
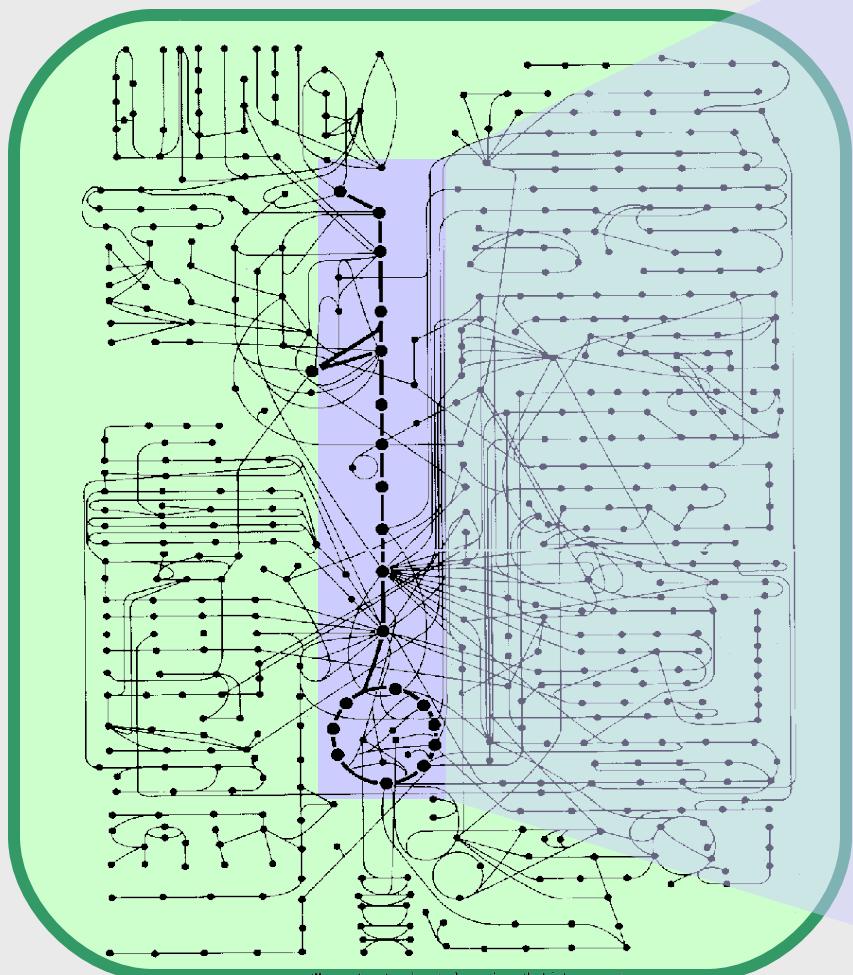
Principles

- homogeneous concentrations
- biochemical reaction network
- enzyme kinetic reaction models
- balance equations



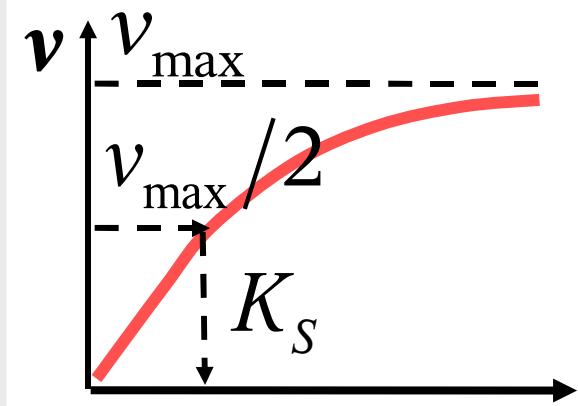
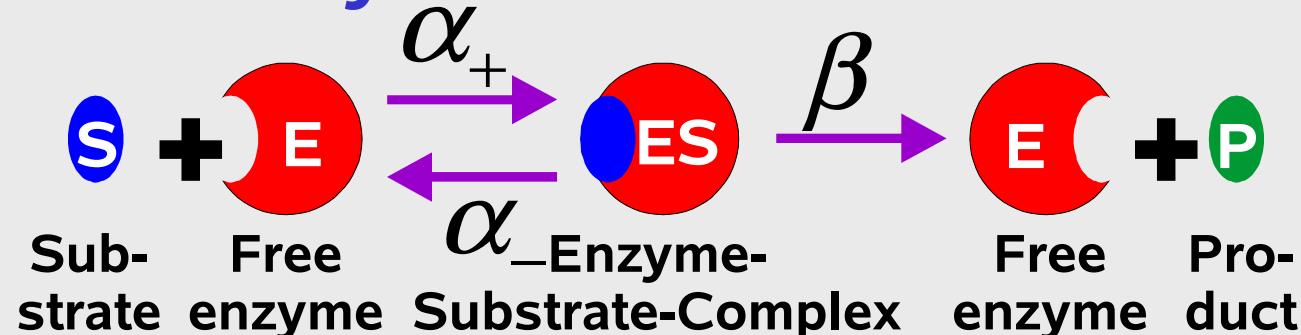
Genome Scale Networks and Central Pathways

Total:
> 1000 Reactions



Quasi Stationary Reaction Kinetics

Michaelis Menten Model of an enzyme reaction



Assumptions

1. Large particle number
2. Spatial homogeneity
3. Slowly changing substrate concentration
4. Substrate binding fast compared to reaction

$$\alpha_+, \alpha_- \gg \beta$$

Quasi stationary rate

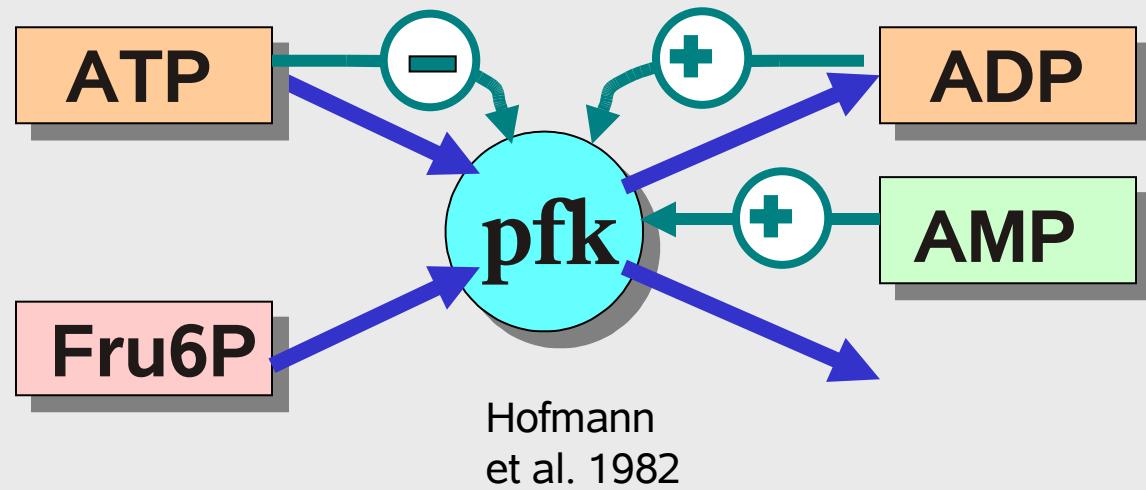
$$v(S) = E_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{S}{S + \frac{\alpha_- + \beta}{\alpha_+}}$$
$$= v_{\max} \cdot \frac{S}{S + K_S}$$

Michaelis
Menten
Kinetics

Many other reaction mechanisms are known.

Reaktion Kinetic Data

Simplified Phosphofructo-kinase-Model



Kinetics of PFK

$$v(F6P, ATP, ADP, AMP) = v_{\max} \cdot \dots \quad \text{Enzyme activity}$$

$$\frac{ATP}{ATP + K_{ATPS} \left[1 + \frac{ADP}{K_{ADPC}} \right]} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + L_O / \left[1 + \frac{F6P}{K_{F6P}} \right]^8} \cdot \dots$$

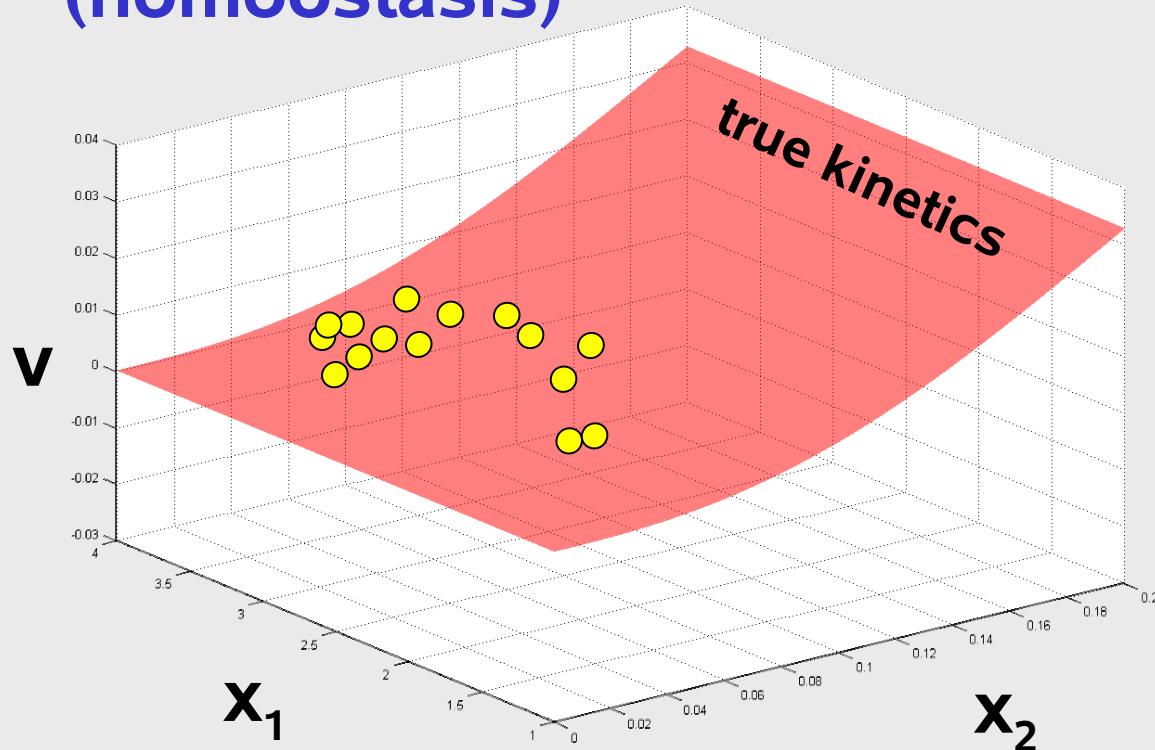
10 kinetic Parameters

$$\frac{F6P + K_{F6PS} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{ATP}{K_{ATP1}} + \frac{ADP}{K_{ADP2}} + \frac{AMP}{K_{AMP2}} \right]}{\left[1 + \frac{ADP}{K_{ADP1}} + \frac{AMP}{K_{AMP1}} \right]}$$

Number of parameters increases faster than number of reactants.

Approximate Kinetic Formats

Typical *in vivo* concentrations (homöostasis)



Requirements for approximations

- biologically reasonable
- nonlinear
- good approximation properties
- one parameter per reactant/effectort
- good computational properties

Proposed kinetic formats

- power laws Savageau, Voit
- lin-log Heijnen
- fuzzy Liao

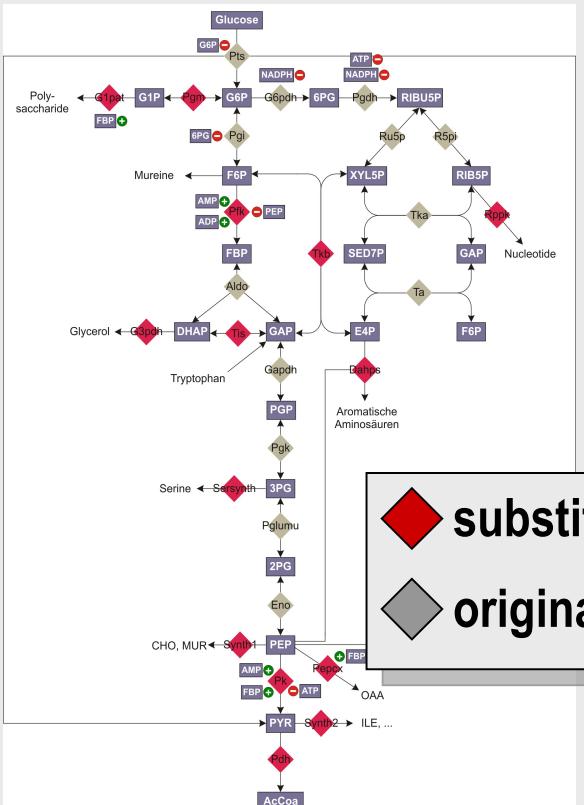
- generic Wiechert
- convenience Klipp

Example: Substitution of Kinetic Terms

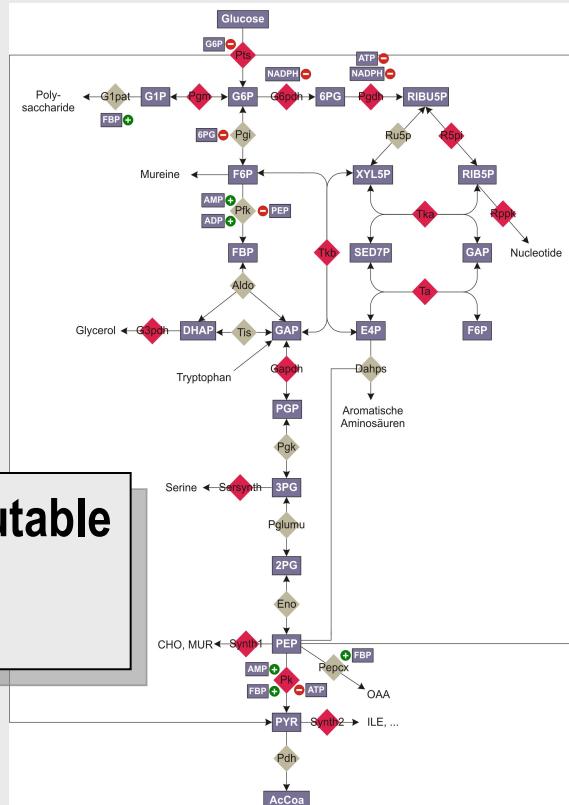
Substituting kinetic terms in an *E. coli* model
original model has 116 parameters

Chassagnole 2004

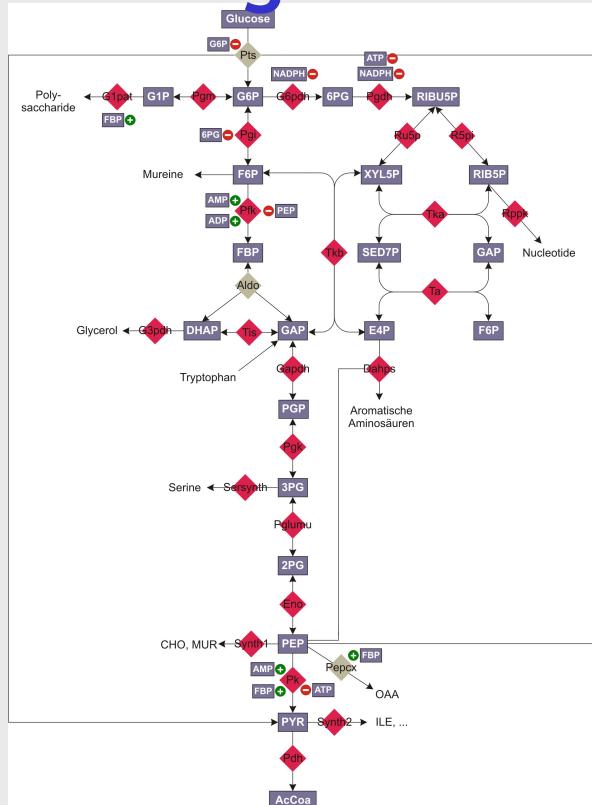
Power Law



Generic



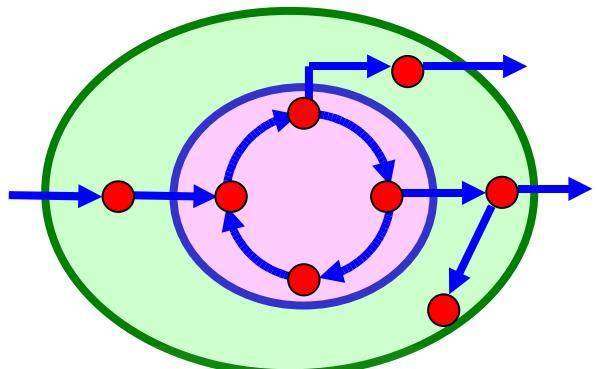
Lin-Log



All simplified models reproduce the same experimental data.

Hadlich 2007

Stoichiometric Models

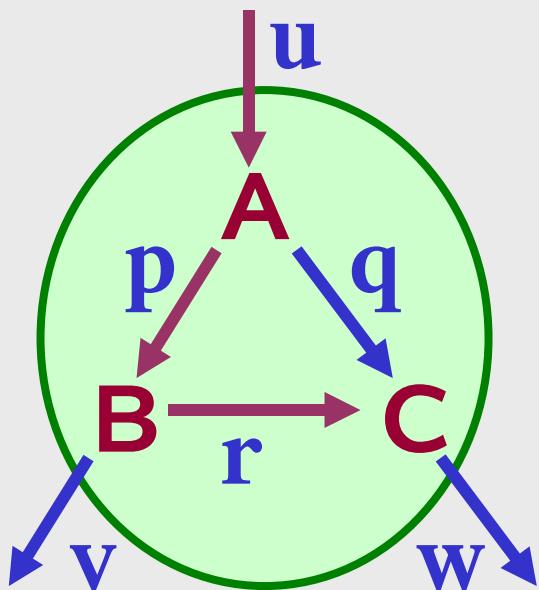


Linear Equations

Principles

- spatially homogeneous
- steady state (constant fluxes)
- reduced to metabolic fluxes

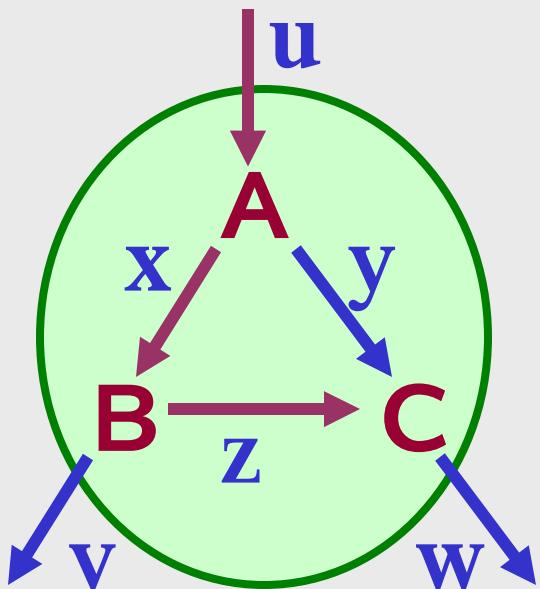
Stoichiometry



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & . & . & -1 & -1 & . \\ . & -1 & . & 1 & . & -1 \\ . & . & -1 & . & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \\ p \\ q \\ r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$N \quad \cdot \quad V = 0$

Stoichiometrically Feasible Fluxes



Stoichiometry:

$$A: y = u - x$$

$$B: v = x - z$$

$$C: w = y + z$$

$$= u - x + z$$

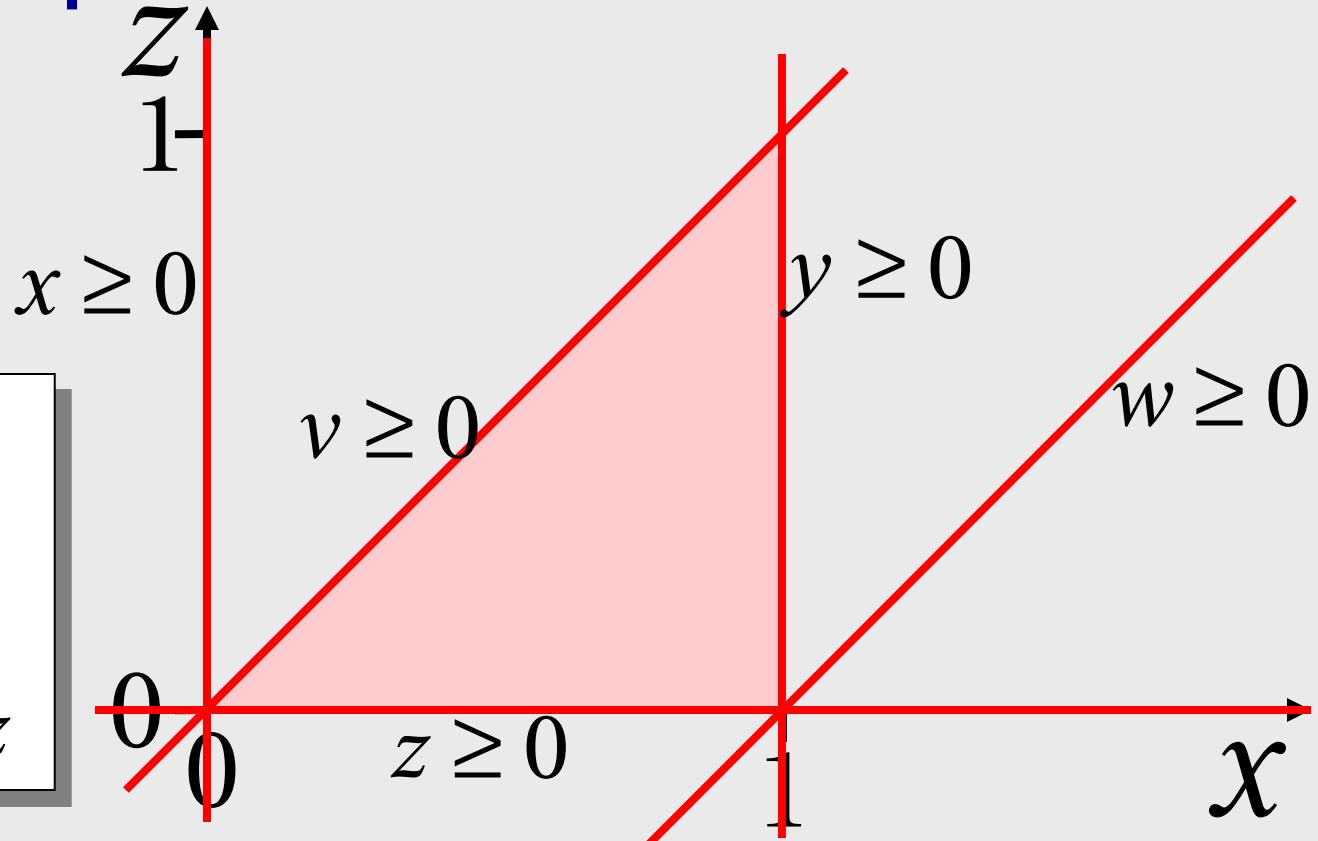
Relative fluxes:

$$u = 1$$

Unidirectionality :

$$v, w, x, y, z \geq 0$$

Space of feasible fluxes :

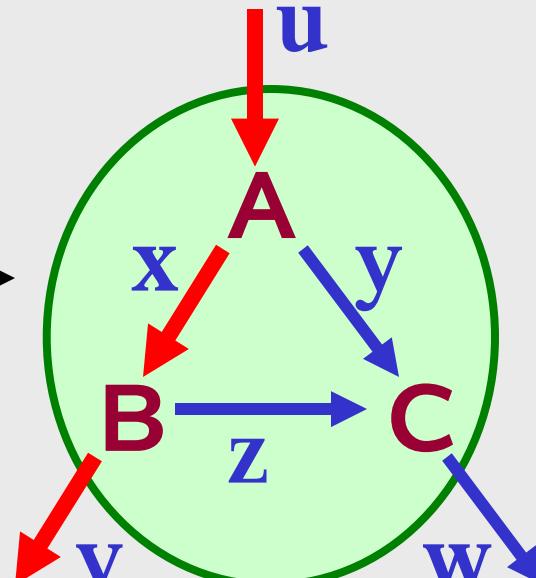
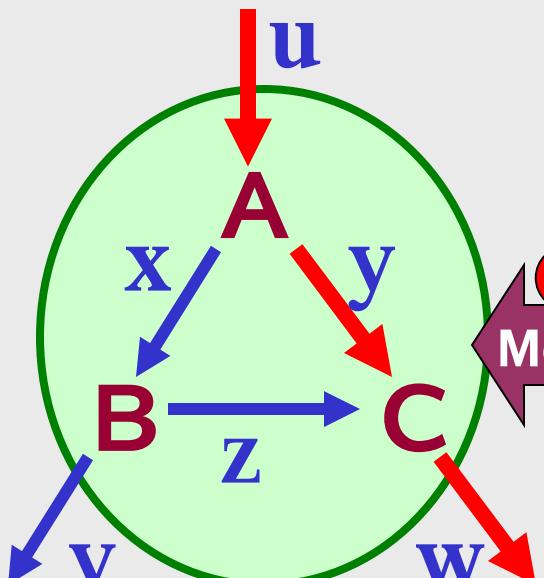
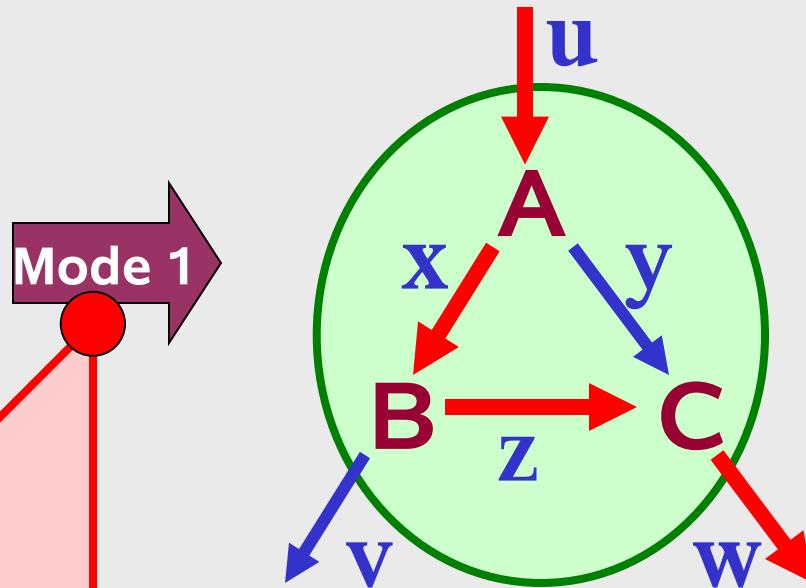


Flux Balance Analysis: Extremal Fluxes

Goal

Maximize or minimize a certain flux.

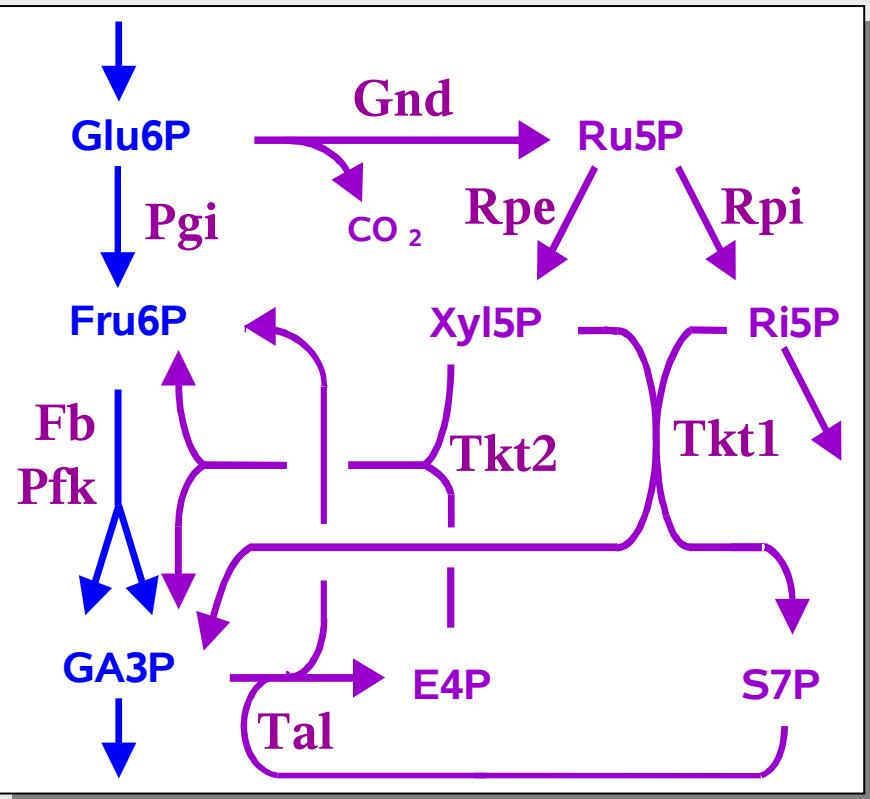
Space of feasible fluxes :



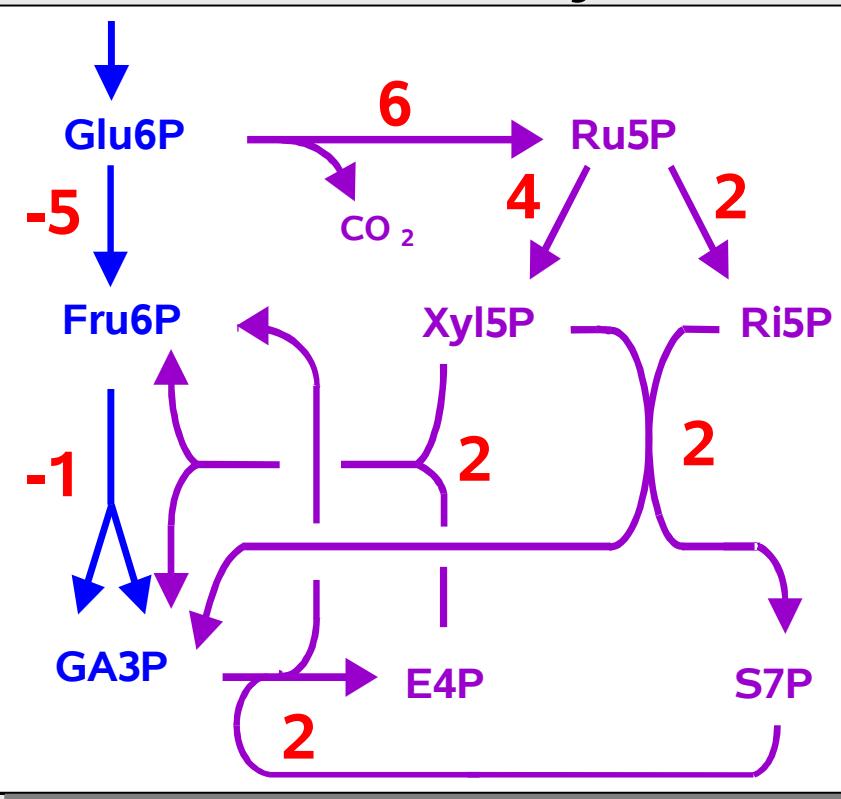
Schuster et al. 1999
Edwards, Palsson 1998

Example: Sugar Metabolism

Reactions and Pools



Mode 6: „PPP Cycle“



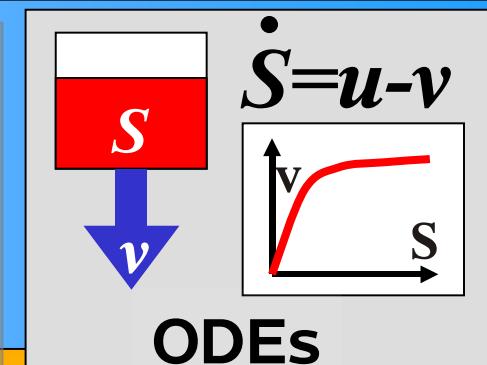
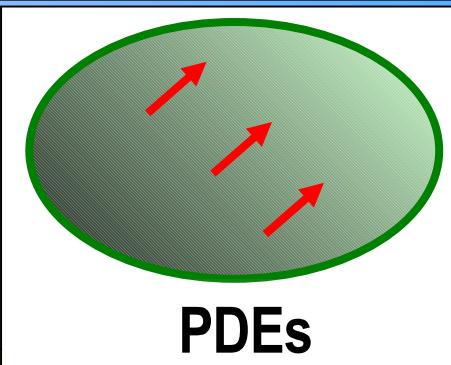
Applications

- Maximal Yields
- Screening
- Funct. Genomics

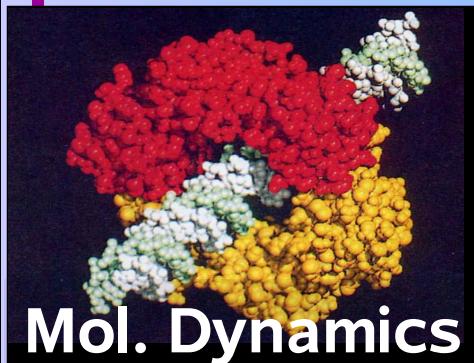
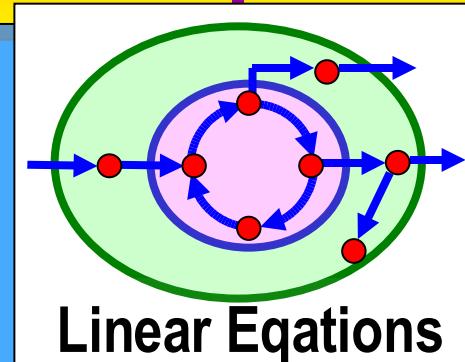
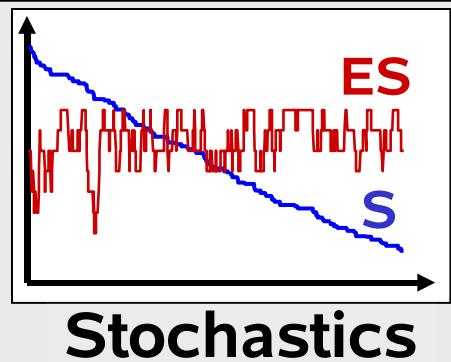
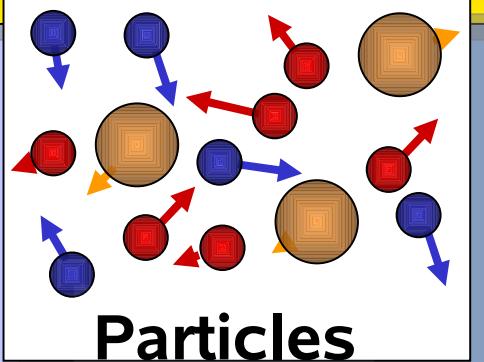
Schuster et al. 2000

- Knockout Targets
- Drug Targets

Scales of Cellular Network Modelling



Spatial Scales



Mol. Dynamics

How to reduce the effort ?
How to obtain the data ?
How to validate the model ?
How to predict experiments ?

