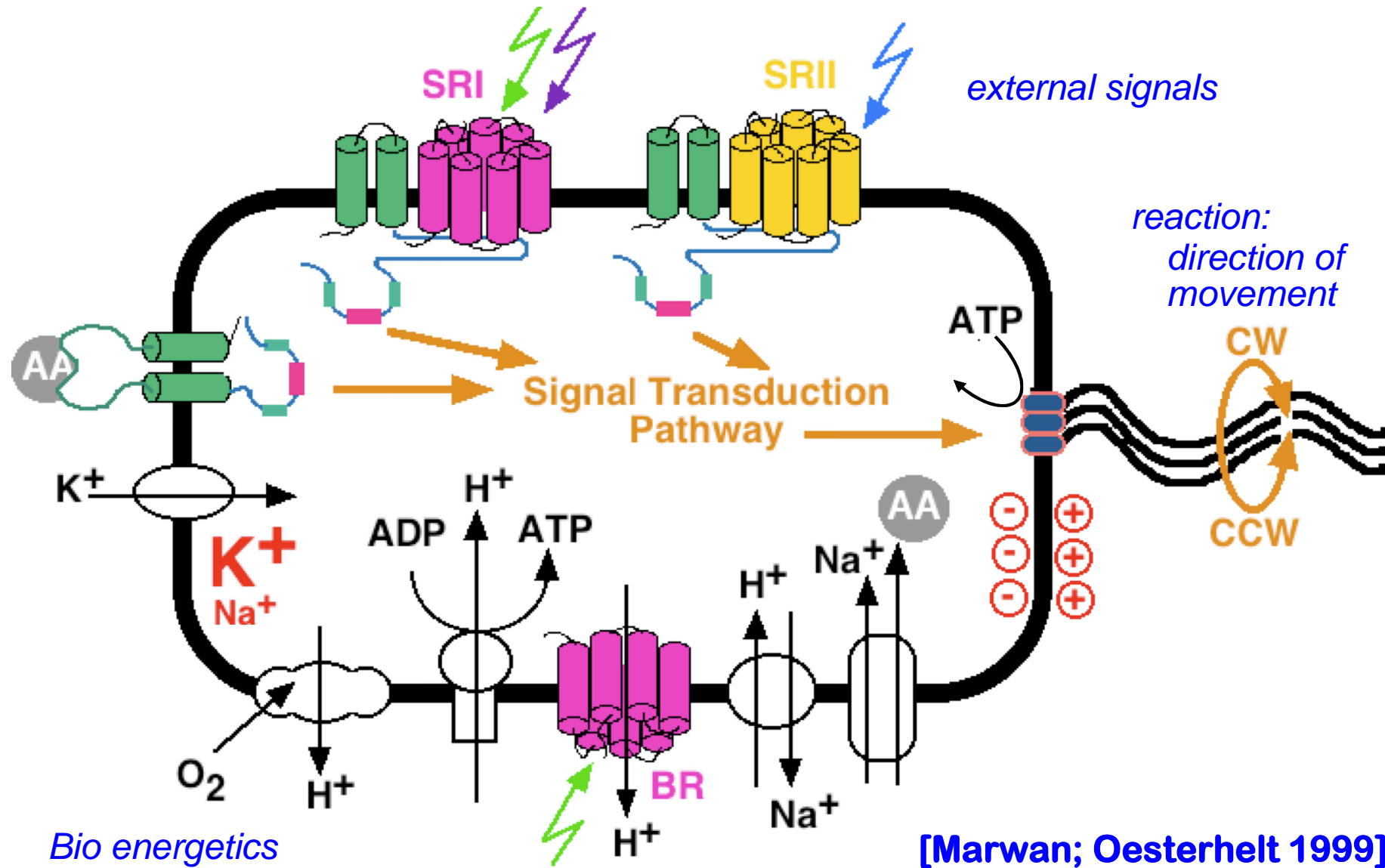


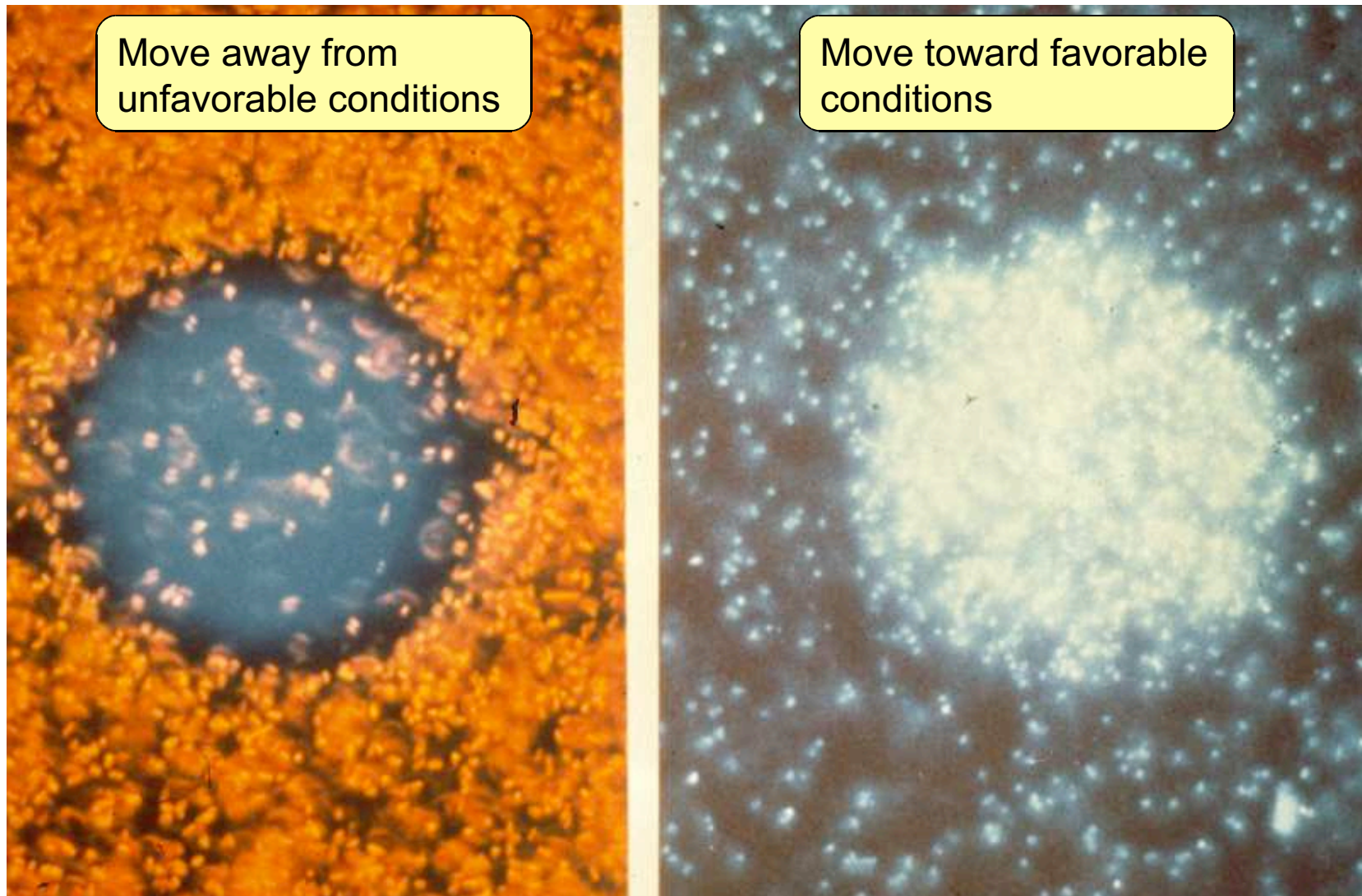
BIOMODEL ENGINEERING FOR SYSTEMS AND SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

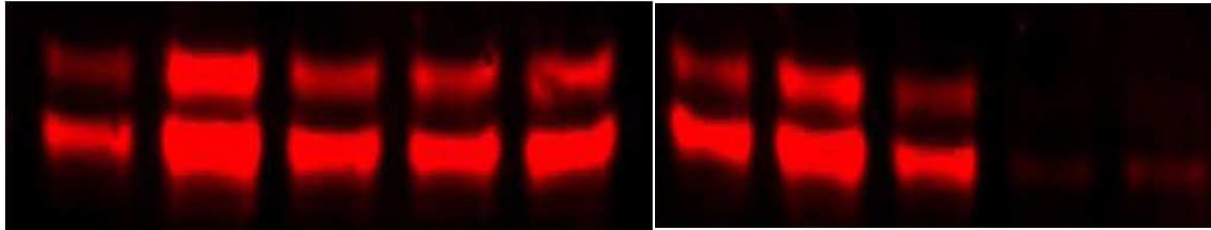
MONIKA HEINER

BRANDENBURG TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY COTTBUS-SENFTENBERG
COMPUTER SCIENCE INSTITUTE

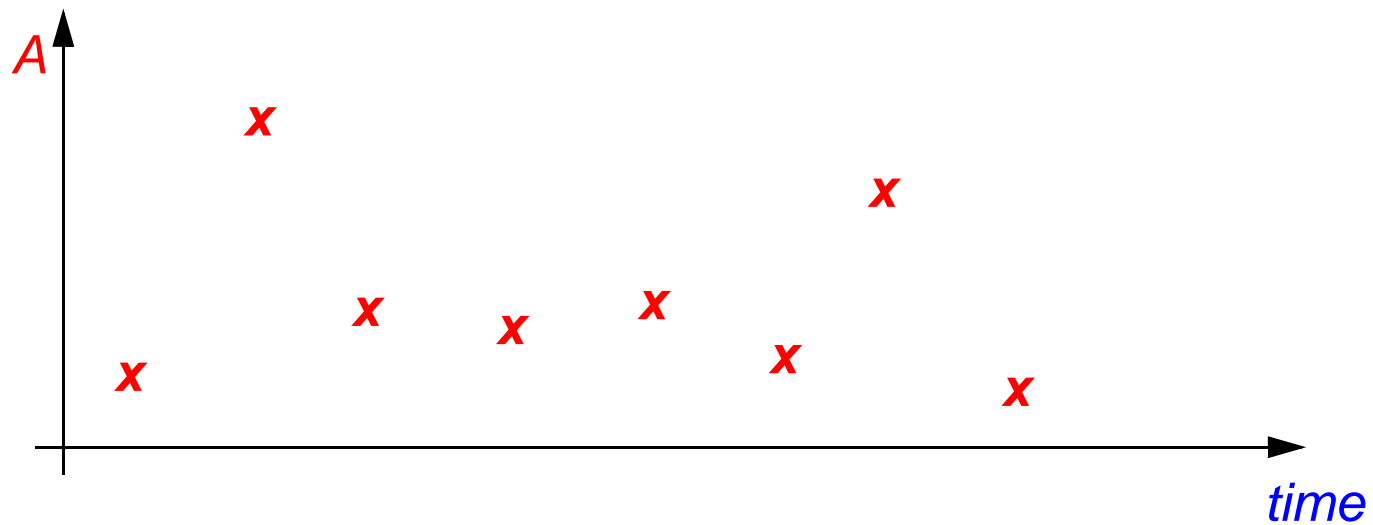
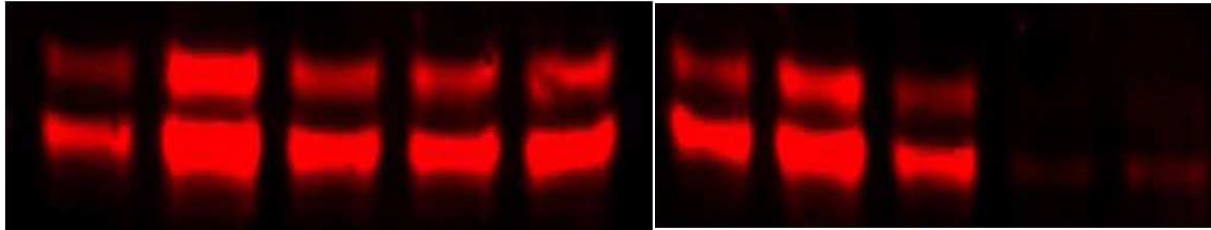
SYSTEMS BIOLOGY

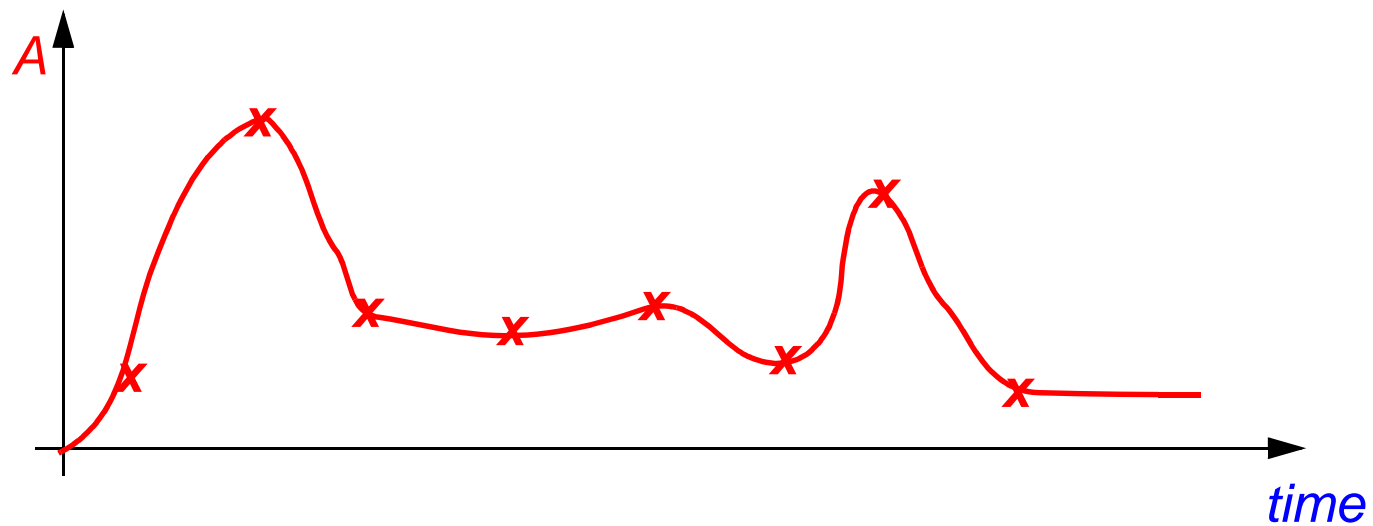
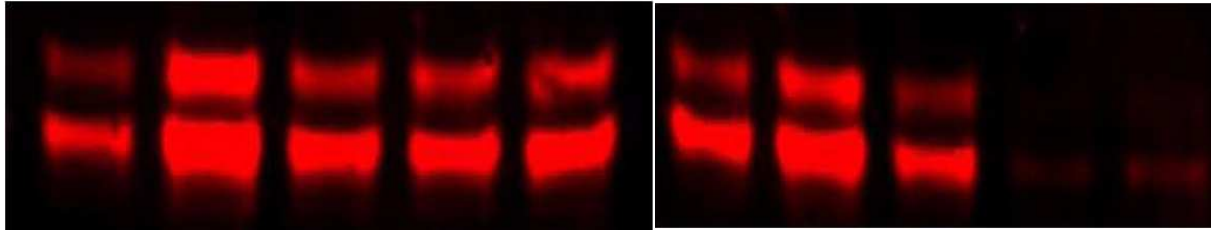


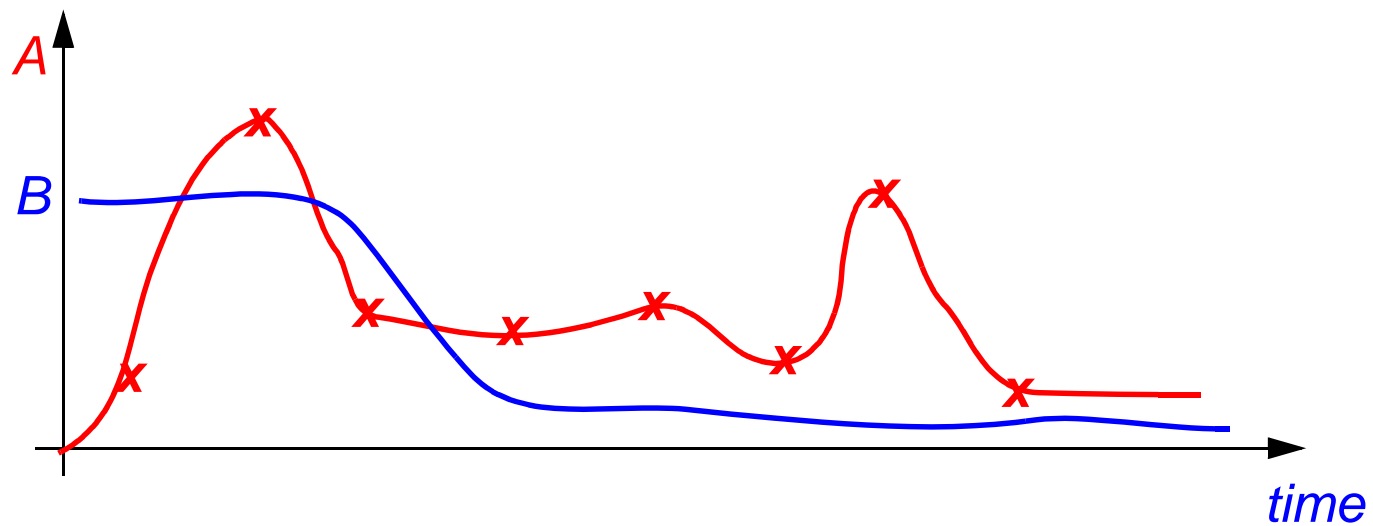
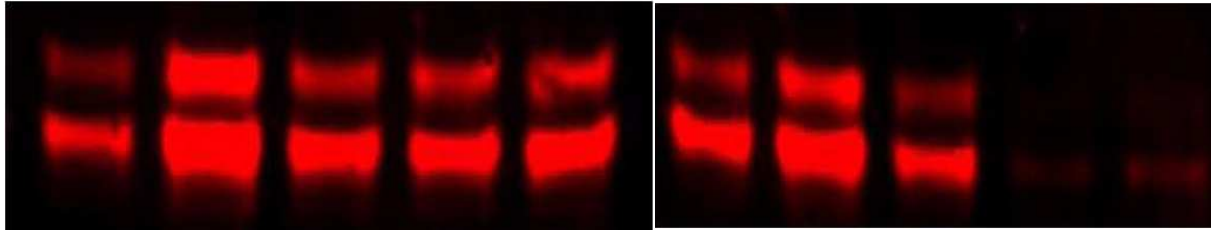


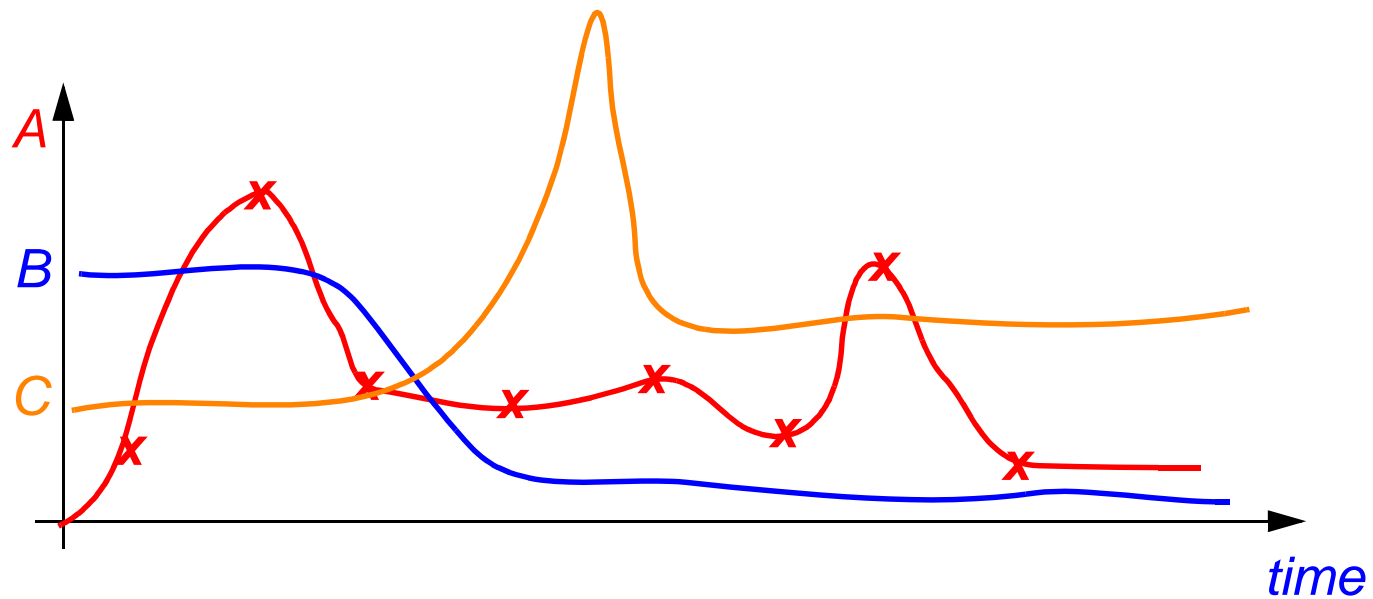
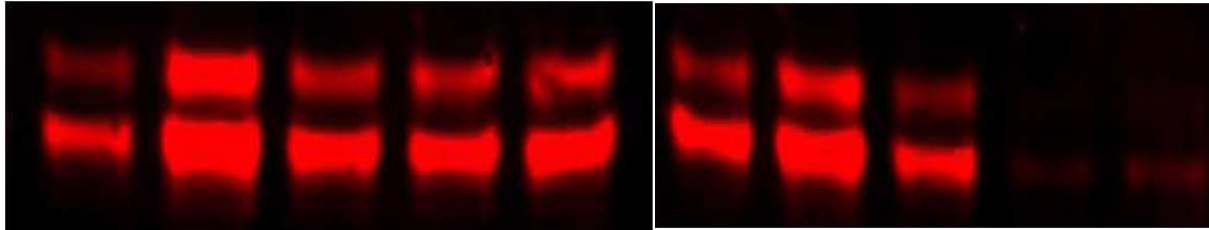


colours distorted









❑ Qualitative

Protein A rises, then falls before rising again.

Protein B starts decreasing after the first peak of A until it reaches its steady state.

Protein C peaks between the two peaks of A.

☐ Qualitative

Protein A rises, then falls before rising again.

Protein B starts decreasing after the first peak of A until it reaches its steady state.

Protein C peaks between the two peaks of A.

☐ Semi-qualitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration.

☐ Qualitative

Protein A rises, then falls before rising again.

Protein B starts decreasing after the first peak of A until it reaches its steady state.

Protein C peaks between the two peaks of A.

☐ Semi-qualitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration.

☐ Semi-quantitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration at 60 minutes.

☐ Qualitative

Protein A rises, then falls before rising again.

Protein B starts decreasing after the first peak of A until it reaches its steady state.

Protein C peaks between the two peaks of A.

☐ Semi-qualitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration.

☐ Semi-quantitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration at 60 minutes.

☐ Quantitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 100 microMol at 60 minutes.

☐ Qualitative

Protein A rises, then falls before rising again.

Protein B starts decreasing after the first peak of A until it reaches its steady state.

Protein C peaks between the two peaks of A.

☐ Semi-qualitative

Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration.

☐ Semi-quantitative

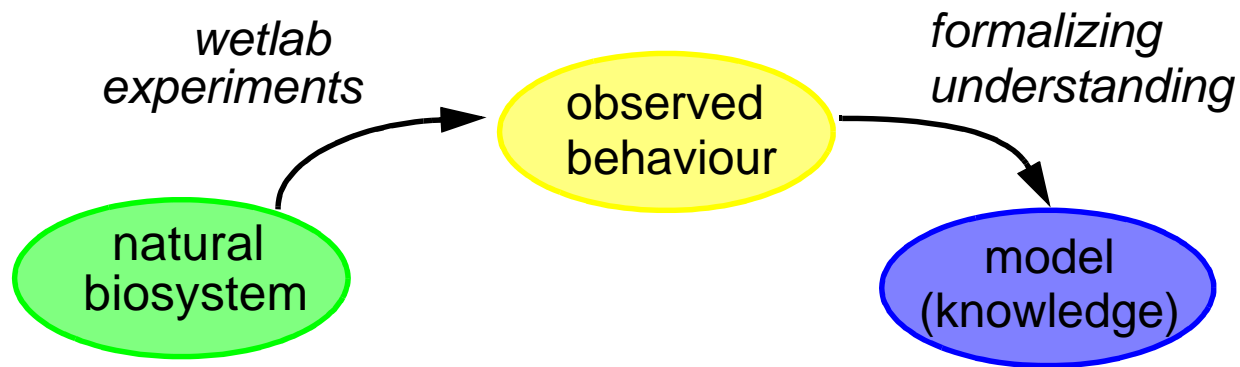
Protein rises then falls to less than 50% of its peak concentration at 60 minutes.

☐ Quantitative

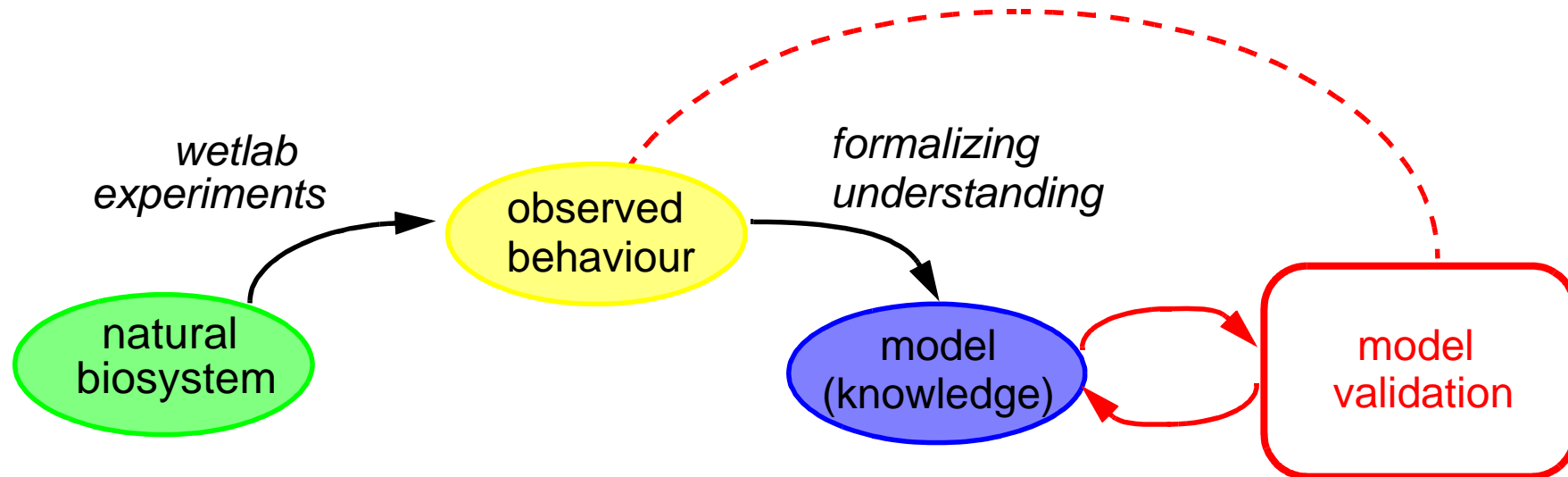
Protein rises then falls to less than 100 microMol at 60 minutes.

Models explaining these observations ?

MODELLING = FORMAL KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION

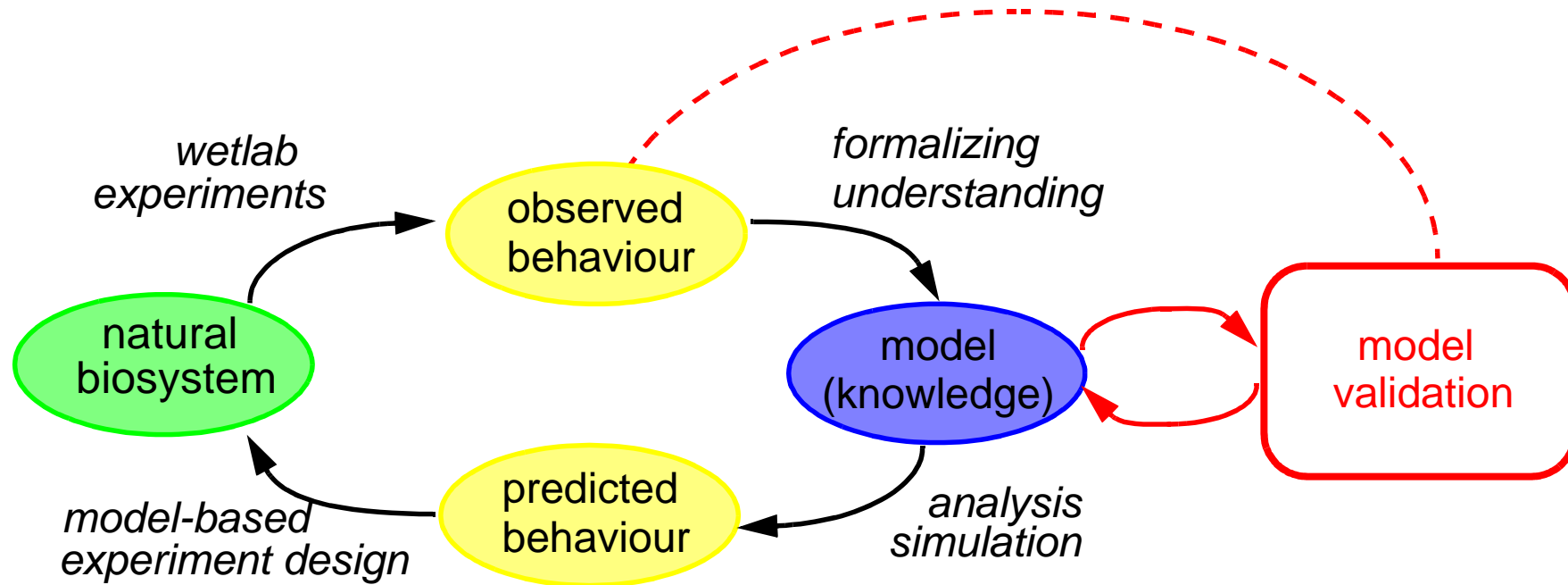


MODELLING = FORMAL KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION



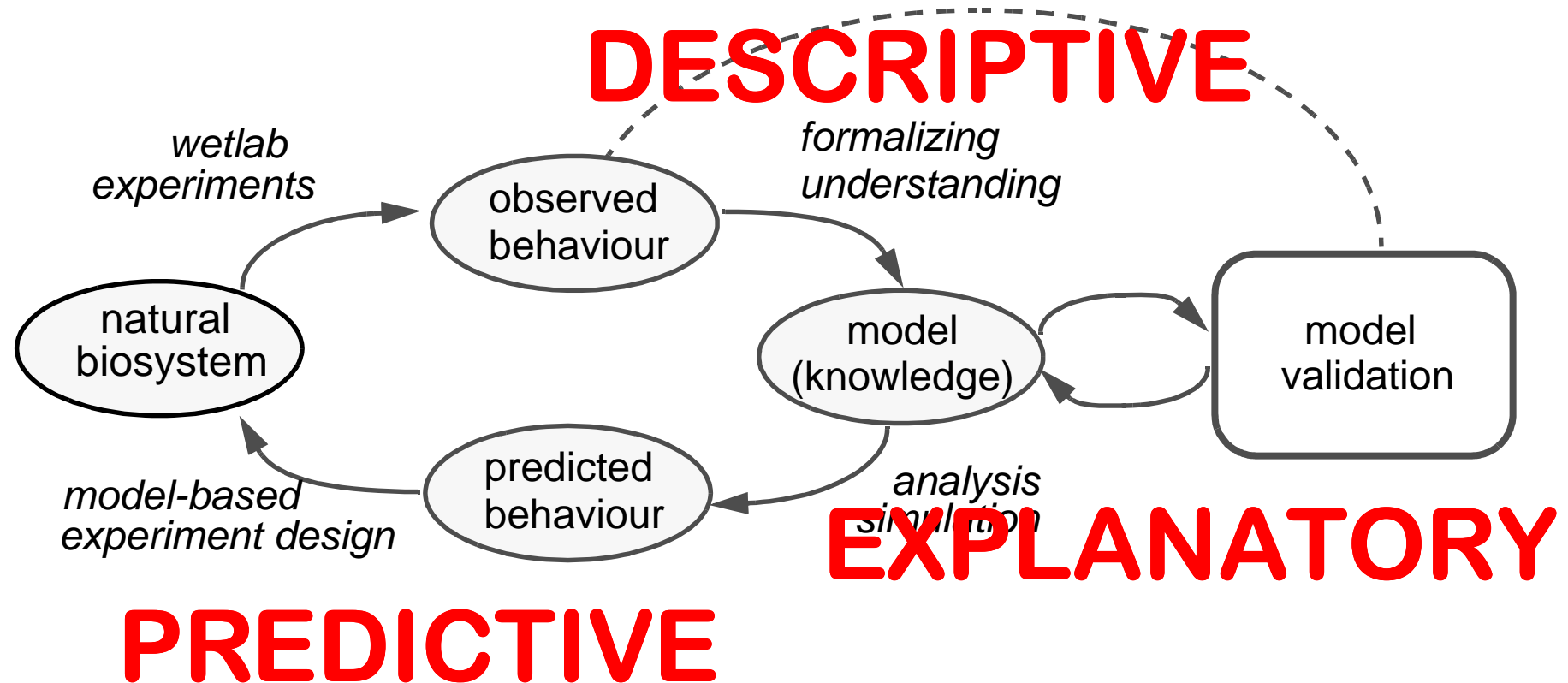
MODEL VALIDATION = CONFIDENCE INCREASE

MODELLING = FORMAL KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION



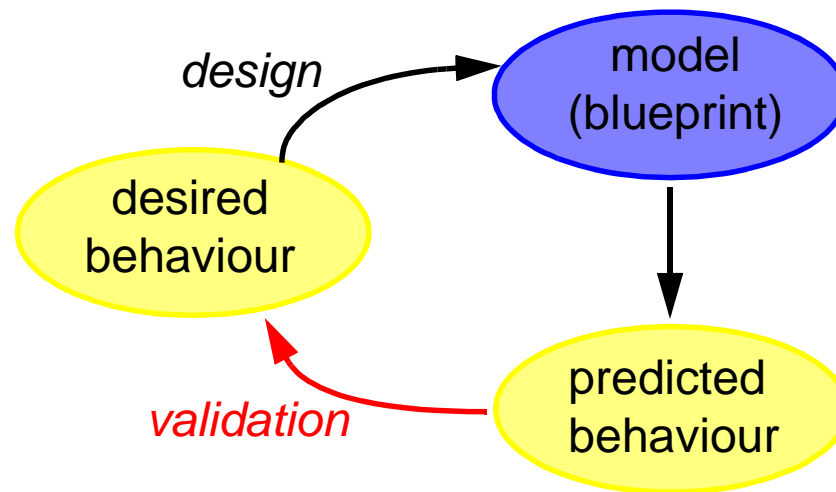
MODEL VALIDATION = CONFIDENCE INCREASE

MODELLING = FORMAL KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION

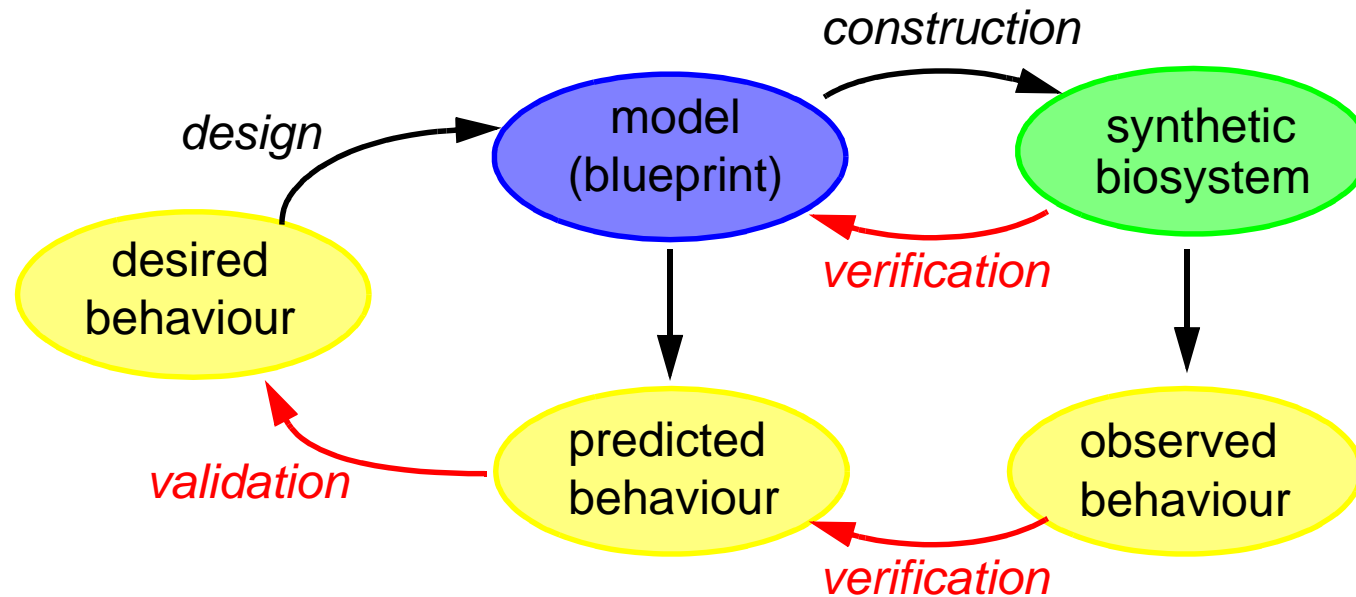


MODEL VALIDATION = CONFIDENCE INCREASE

MODELLING = BLUEPRINT FOR SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

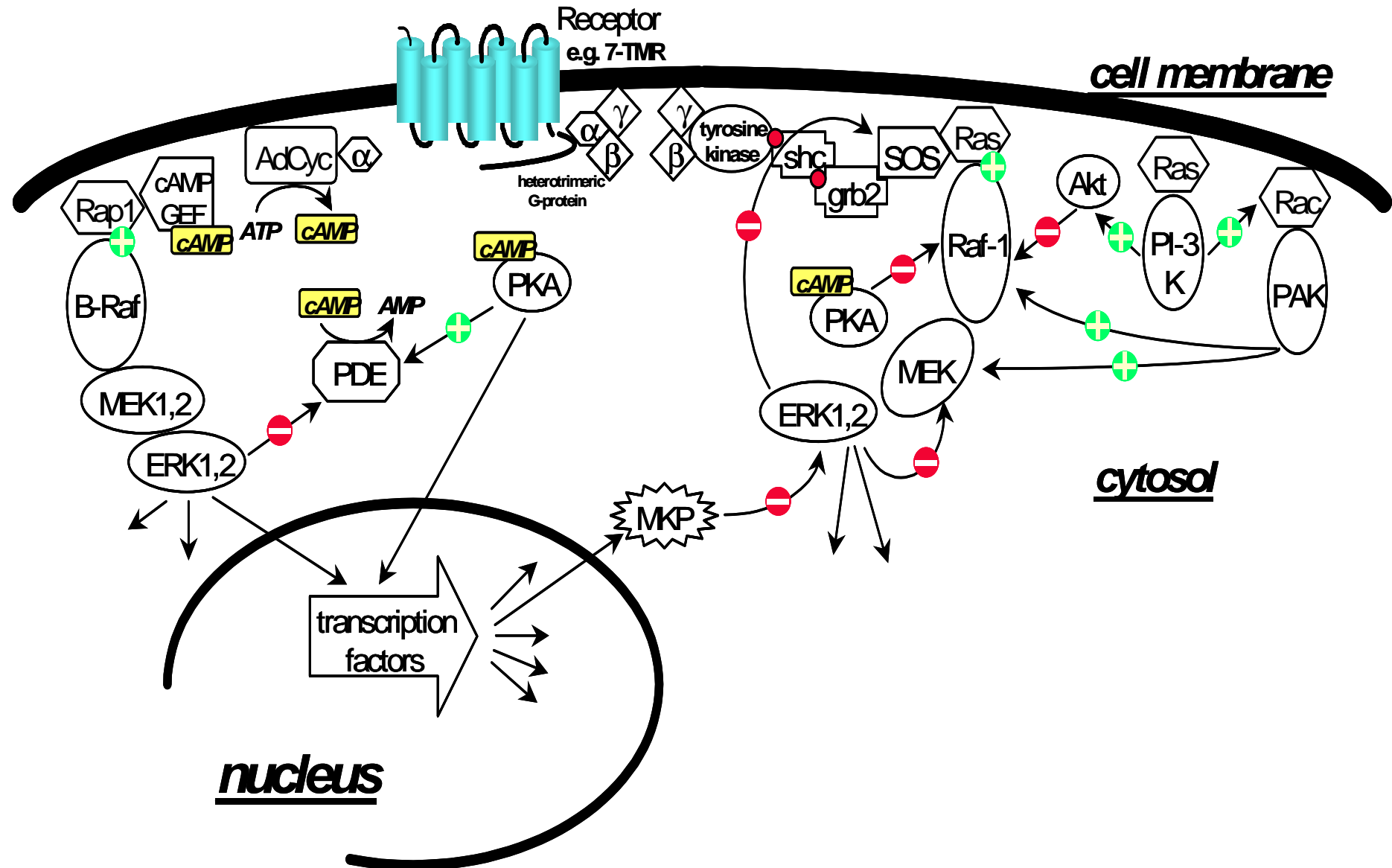


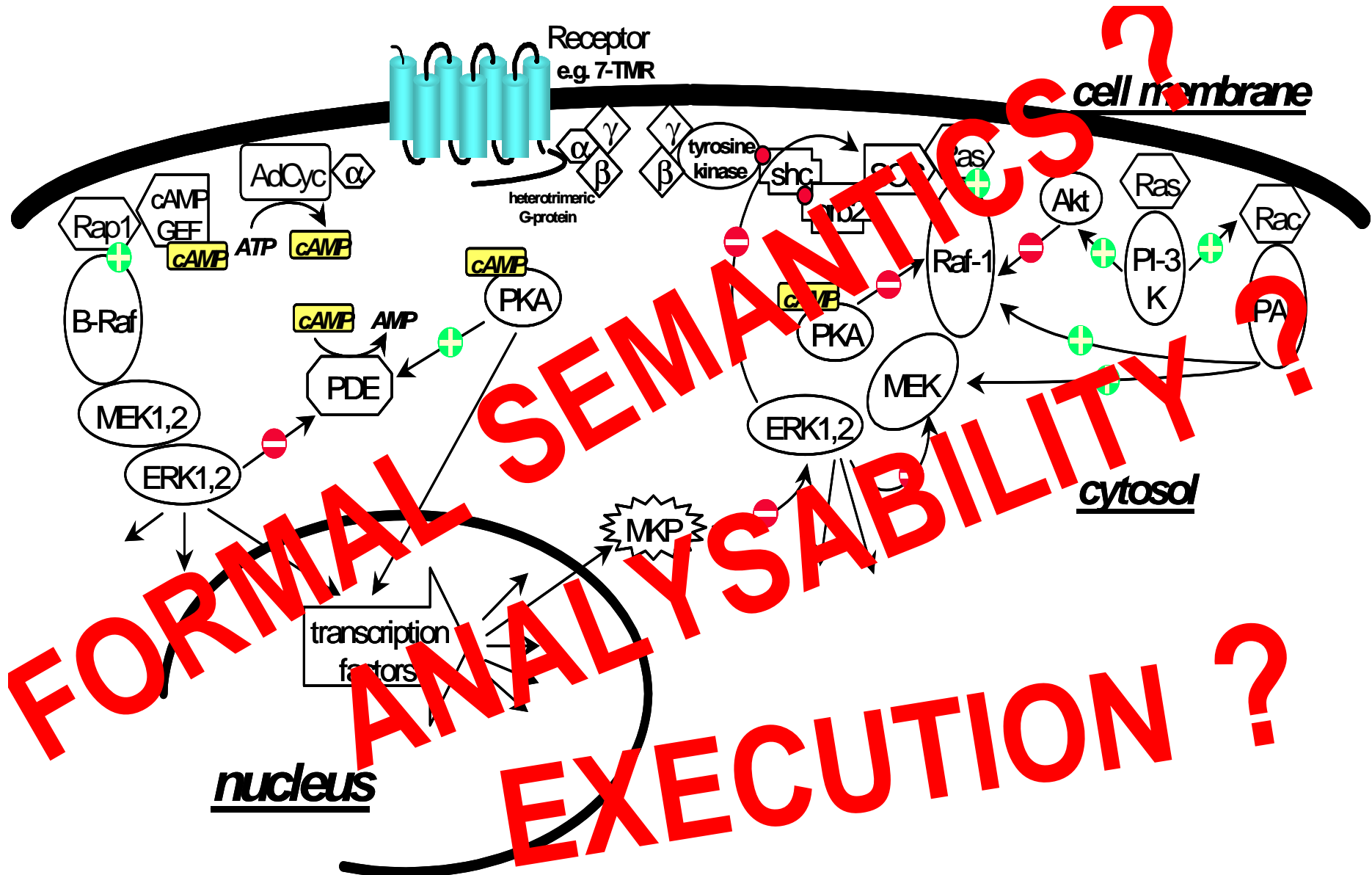
MODELLING = BLUEPRINT FOR SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION



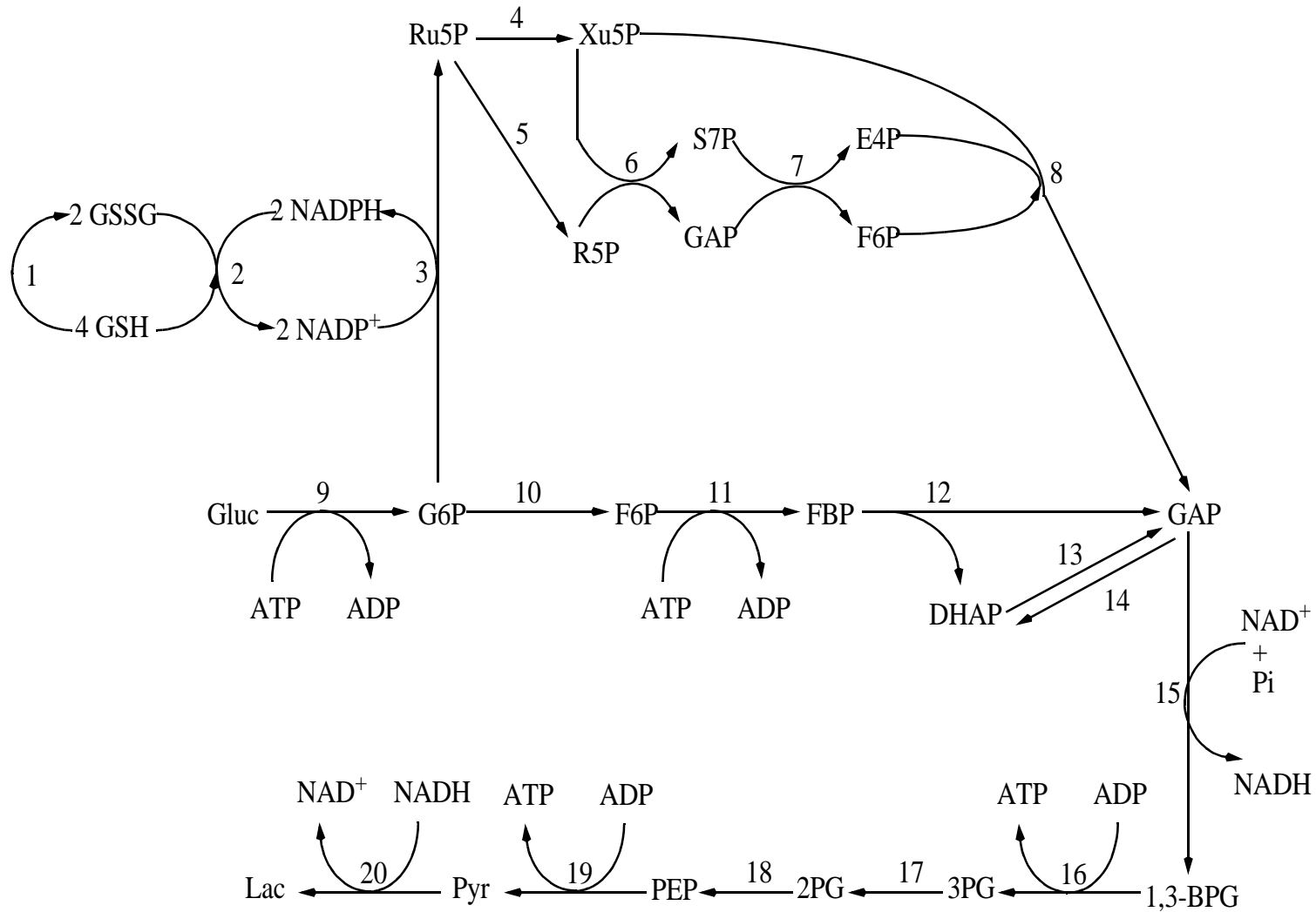
RELIABLE AND ROBUST ENGINEERING REQUIRES VERIFIED MODELS

WHAT KIND OF MODEL SHOULD BE USED? (BIOCHEMICAL NETWORKS)

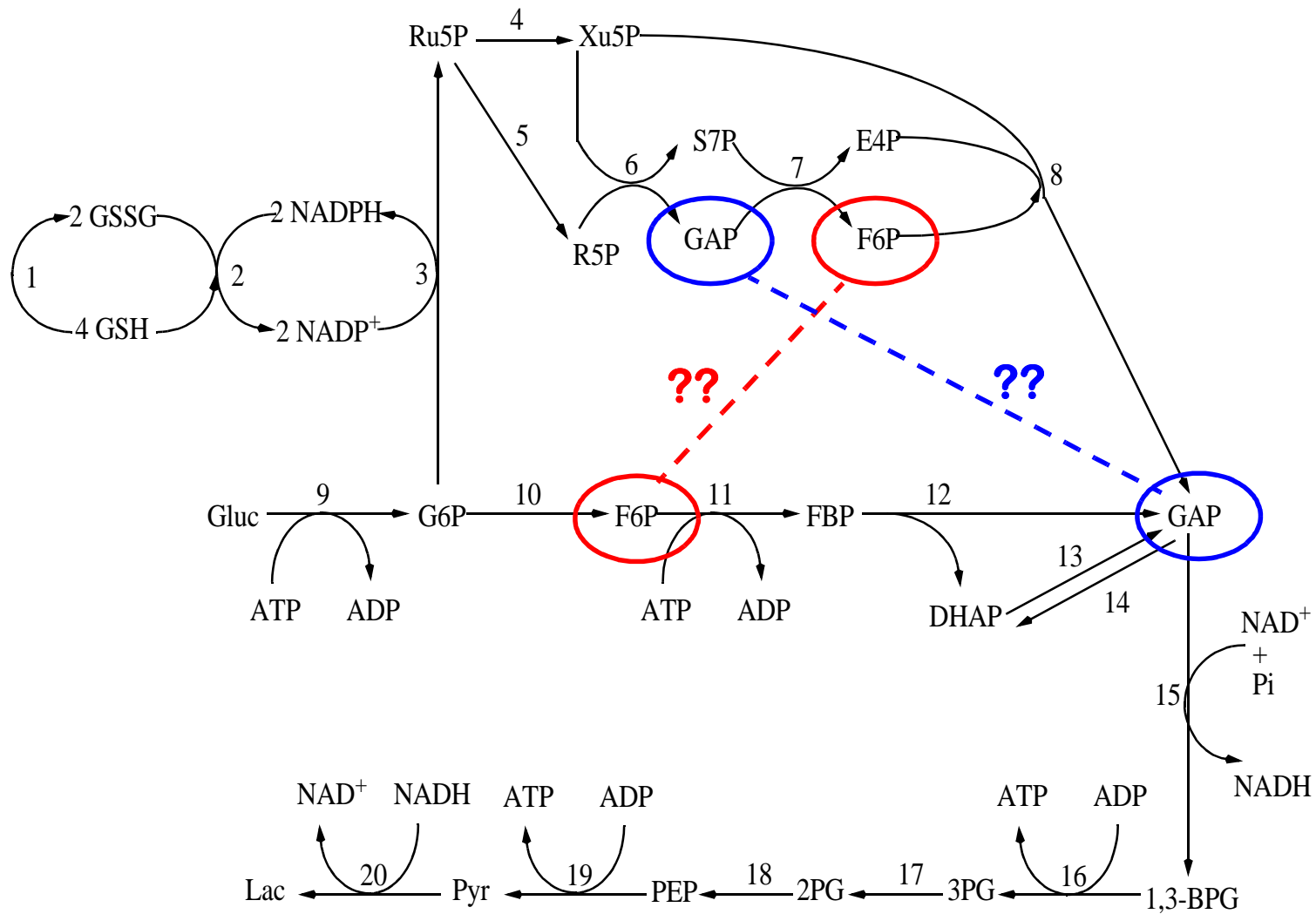




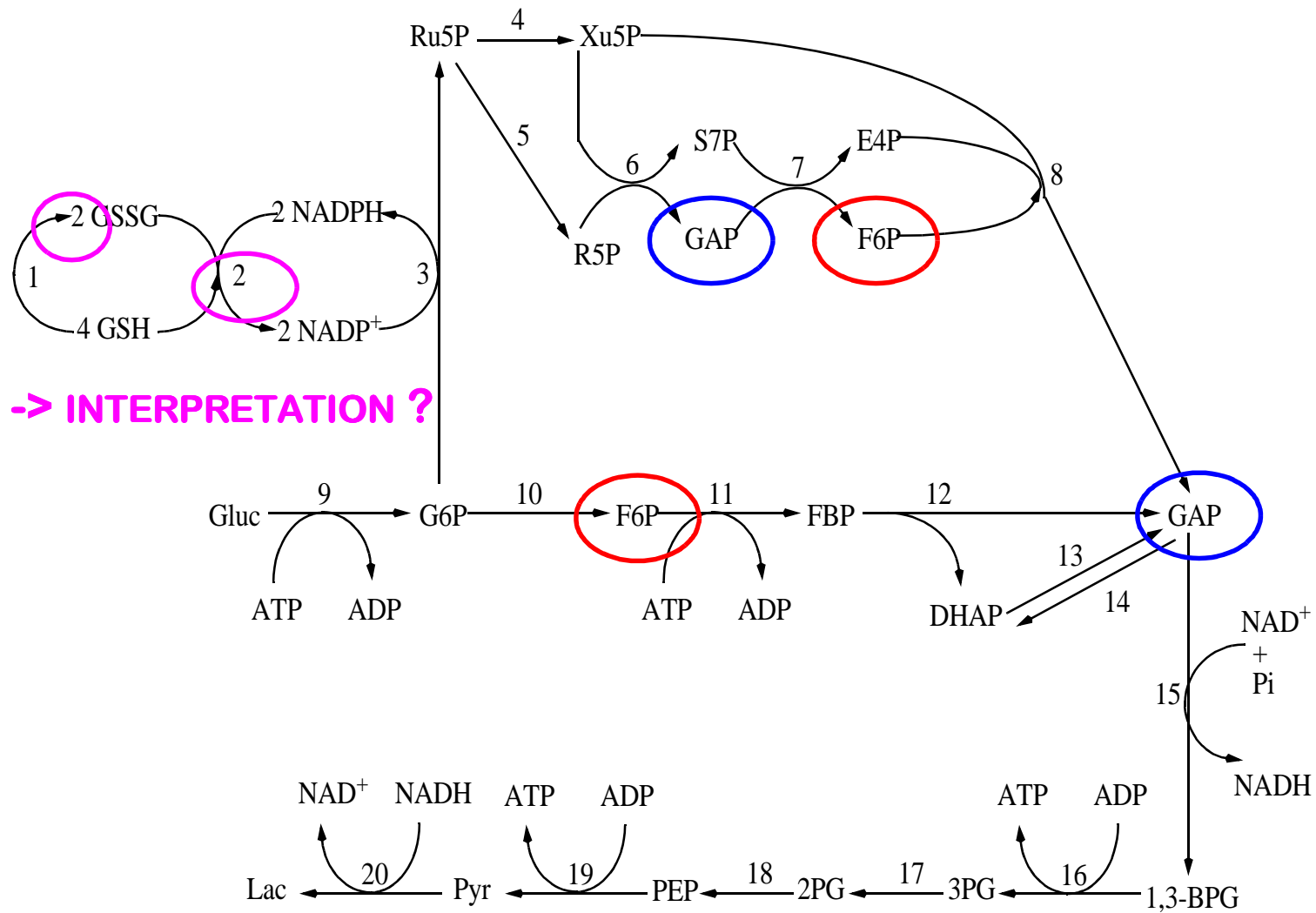
[Reddy 1993]



[Reddy 1993]



[Reddy 1993]



-> INTERPRETATION ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\alpha}{dt} &= -v_1 \\
 \frac{dSte2}{dt} &= -v_2 + v_3 - v_5 \\
 \frac{dSte2_{active}}{dt} &= v_2 - v_3 - v_4 \\
 \frac{dSst2_{active}}{dt} &= v_{46} - v_{47} \\
 \frac{dG\alpha\beta\gamma}{dt} &= -v_6 + v_9 \\
 \frac{dG\alpha GTP}{dt} &= v_6 - v_7 - v_8 \\
 \frac{dG\alpha GDP}{dt} &= v_7 + v_8 - v_9 \\
 \frac{dG\beta\gamma}{dt} &= v_6 - v_9 - v_{10} + v_{11} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 &\quad - v_{42} + v_{43} \\
 \frac{dSte5}{dt} &= -v_{12} + v_{13} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 \frac{dSte11}{dt} &= -v_{12} + v_{13} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 \frac{dSte7}{dt} &= -v_{14} + v_{15} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 \frac{dFus3}{dt} &= -v_{14} + v_{15} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} - v_{29} \\
 &\quad + v_{30} + v_{33} \\
 \frac{dSte20}{dt} &= -v_{18} + v_{19} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_1 &= \alpha[t] \cdot Bar1_{active}[t] \cdot k_1 \\
 v_2 &= Ste2[t] \cdot \alpha[t] \cdot k_2 \\
 v_3 &= Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot k_3 \\
 v_4 &= Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot k_4 \\
 v_5 &= Ste2[t] \cdot k_5 \\
 v_6 &= Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot G\alpha\beta\gamma[t] \cdot k_6 \\
 v_7 &= G\alpha GTP[t] \cdot k_7 \\
 v_8 &= G\alpha GTP[t] \cdot Sst2_{active}[t] \cdot k_8 \\
 v_9 &= G\alpha GDP[t] \cdot G\beta\gamma[t] \cdot k_9 \\
 v_{10} &= G\beta\gamma[t] \cdot C[t] \cdot k_{10} \\
 v_{11} &= D[t] \cdot k_{11} \\
 v_{12} &= Ste5[t] \cdot Ste11[t] \cdot k_{12} \\
 v_{13} &= A[t] \cdot k_{13} \\
 v_{14} &= Ste7[t] \cdot Fus3[t] \cdot k_{14} \\
 v_{15} &= B[t] \cdot k_{15} \\
 v_{16} &= A[t] \cdot B[t] \cdot k_{16} \\
 v_{17} &= C[t] \cdot k_{17} \\
 v_{18} &= D[t] \cdot Ste20[t] \cdot k_{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\alpha}{dt} &= -v_1 \\
 \frac{dSte2}{dt} &= -v_2 + v_3 - v_5 \\
 \frac{dSte2_{active}}{dt} &= v_2 - v_3 - v_4 \\
 \frac{dSst2_{active}}{dt} &= v_{46} - v_{47} \\
 \frac{dGa\beta\gamma}{dt} &= -v_6 + v_9 \\
 \frac{dGaGTP}{dt} &= v_6 - v_7 - v_8 \\
 \frac{dGaGDP}{dt} &= v_7 + v_8 - v_9 \\
 \frac{dG\beta\gamma}{dt} &= v_6 - v_9 - v_{10} + v_{11} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 &\quad - v_{42} + v_{43} \\
 \frac{dSte5}{dt} &= -v_{12} + v_{13} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 \frac{dSte11}{dt} &= -v_{12} + v_{13} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 \frac{dA}{dt} &= -v_{14} + v_{15} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 \frac{dFus3}{dt} &= -v_{14} + v_{15} + v_{17} + v_{21} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} - v_{29} \\
 &\quad + v_{30} + v_{33} \\
 \frac{dSte20}{dt} &= -v_{18} + v_{19} - v_{20} + v_{23} + v_{25} + v_{27} + v_{32} \\
 v_1 &= \alpha[t] \cdot Bar1_{active}[t] \cdot k_1 \\
 v_2 &= Ste2[t] \cdot \alpha[t] \cdot k_2 \\
 v_3 &= Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot k_3 \\
 v_4 &= Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot k_4 \\
 v_5 &= Ste2[t] \cdot k_5 \\
 v_6 &= Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot Ga\beta\gamma[t] \cdot k_6 \\
 v_7 &= GaGTP[t] \cdot k_7 \\
 v_8 &= GaGTP[t] \cdot Ste2_{active}[t] \cdot k_8 \\
 v_9 &= GaGDP[t] \cdot G\beta\gamma[t] \cdot k_9 \\
 v_{10} &= G\beta\gamma[t] \cdot C[t] \cdot k_{10} \\
 v_{11} &= D[t] \cdot k_{11} \\
 v_{12} &= Ste5[t] \cdot Ste11[t] \cdot k_{12} \\
 v_{13} &= A[t] \cdot k_{13} \\
 v_{14} &= Ste7[t] \cdot Fus3[t] \cdot k_{14} \\
 v_{15} &= B[t] \cdot k_{15} \\
 v_{16} &= C[t] \cdot E[t] \cdot k_{16} \\
 v_{17} &= C[t] \cdot k_{17} \\
 v_{18} &= D[t] \cdot Ste20[t] \cdot k_{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

❑ knowledge

-> **PROBLEM 1**

- > *uncertain*
- > *growing, changing*
- > *distributed over independent data bases, papers, journals, . . .*

❑ knowledge

-> **PROBLEM 1**

- > *uncertain*
- > *growing, changing*
- > *distributed over independent data bases, papers, journals, . . .*

❑ various, mostly ambiguous representations

-> **PROBLEM 2**

- > *verbose descriptions*
- > *diverse graphical representations*
- > *contradictory and / or fuzzy statements*

❑ knowledge

-> **PROBLEM 1**

- > *uncertain*
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❑ various, mostly ambiguous representations

-> **PROBLEM 2**

- > *verbose descriptions*
- > *diverse graphical representations*
- > *contradictory and / or fuzzy statements*

❑ network structure

-> **PROBLEM 3**

- > *tend to grow fast*
- > *dense, apparently unstructured*
- > *hard to read*

❑ knowledge

-> **PROBLEM 1**

- > *uncertain*
- > *growing, changing*
- > *distributed over independent data bases, papers, journals, . . .*

❑ various, mostly ambiguous representations

-> **PROBLEM 2**

- > *verbose descriptions*
- > *use graphical representation*
- > *contradictory and / or fuzzy statements*

❑ network structure

-> **PROBLEM 3**

- > *tend to grow fast*
- > *dense, apparently unstructured*
- > *hard to read*

MODELS ARE

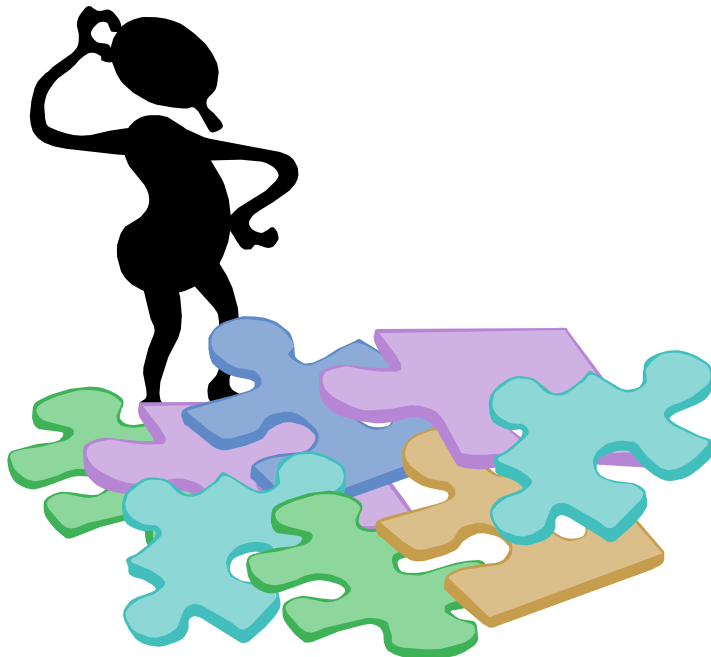
PATCHWORKS

FULL OF ASSUMPTIONS





- ❑ **readable & unambiguous**
-> *fault avoidant model construction*
- ❑ **various abstraction levels**
- ❑ **locality - causality - concurrency**
- ❑ **compositional**



- ❑ **readable & unambiguous**

- > *fault avoidant model construction*

- ❑ **various abstraction levels**

- ❑ **locality - causality - concurrency**

- ❑ **compositional**

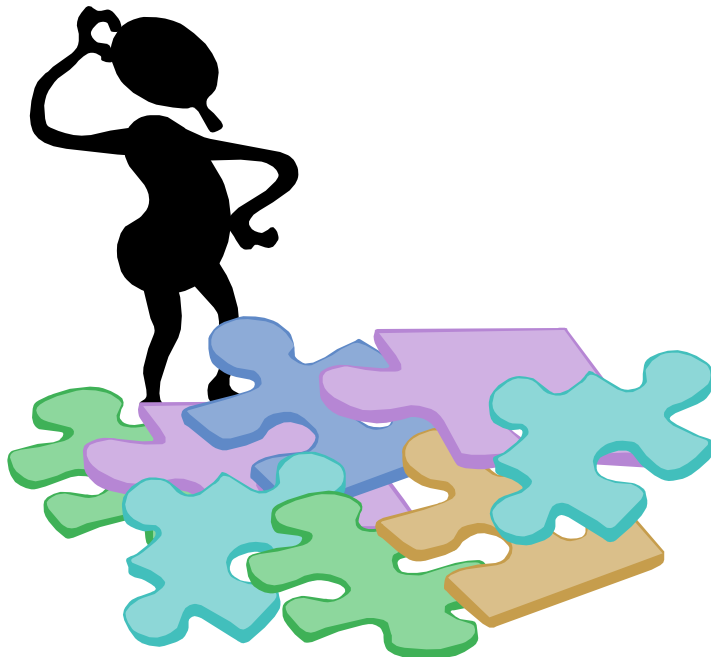
- ❑ **executable**

- > *to experience the model, spec. causality*

- ❑ **analysable, with unifying power**

- > *formal = mathematical representations*

- > *high-level description for various analysis approaches*



- ❑ **readable & unambiguous**

- > *fault avoidant model construction*

- ❑ **various abstraction levels**

- ❑ **locality - causality - concurrency**

- ❑ **compositional**

- ❑ **executable**

- > *to experience the model, spec. causality*

- ❑ **analysable, with unifying power**

- > *formal = mathematical representations*

- > *high-level description for various analysis approaches*

- ❑ **AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE**

- > *how many model types do we need ?*

MODELLING
=
ABSTRACTION

- ❑ **hierarchical organisation of components -> model variables**

genes, molecules, organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organisms

- ❑ **functionality of atomic events**

chemical reactions with/out stoichiometry, conformational change, transport, . . .

- ❑ **hierarchical organisation of components -> model variables**

genes, molecules, organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organisms

- ❑ **functionality of atomic events**

chemical reactions with/out stoichiometry, conformational change, transport, . . .

- ❑ **time**

qualitative versus quantitative models

- ❑ **individual vs population behaviour**

- ❑ **hierarchical organisation of components -> model variables**

genes, molecules, organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organisms

- ❑ **functionality of atomic events**

chemical reactions with/out stoichiometry, conformational change, transport, . . .

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qualitative versus quantitative models

- ❑ **individual vs population behaviour**

- ❑ **(hierarchical) space**

- ❑ **hierarchical organisation of components -> model variables**

genes, molecules, organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organisms

- ❑ **functionality of atomic events**

chemical reactions with/out stoichiometry, conformational change, transport, . . .

- ❑ **time**

qualitative versus quantitative models

- ❑ **individual vs population behaviour**

- ❑ **(hierarchical) space**

- ❑ **shape and volume of components**

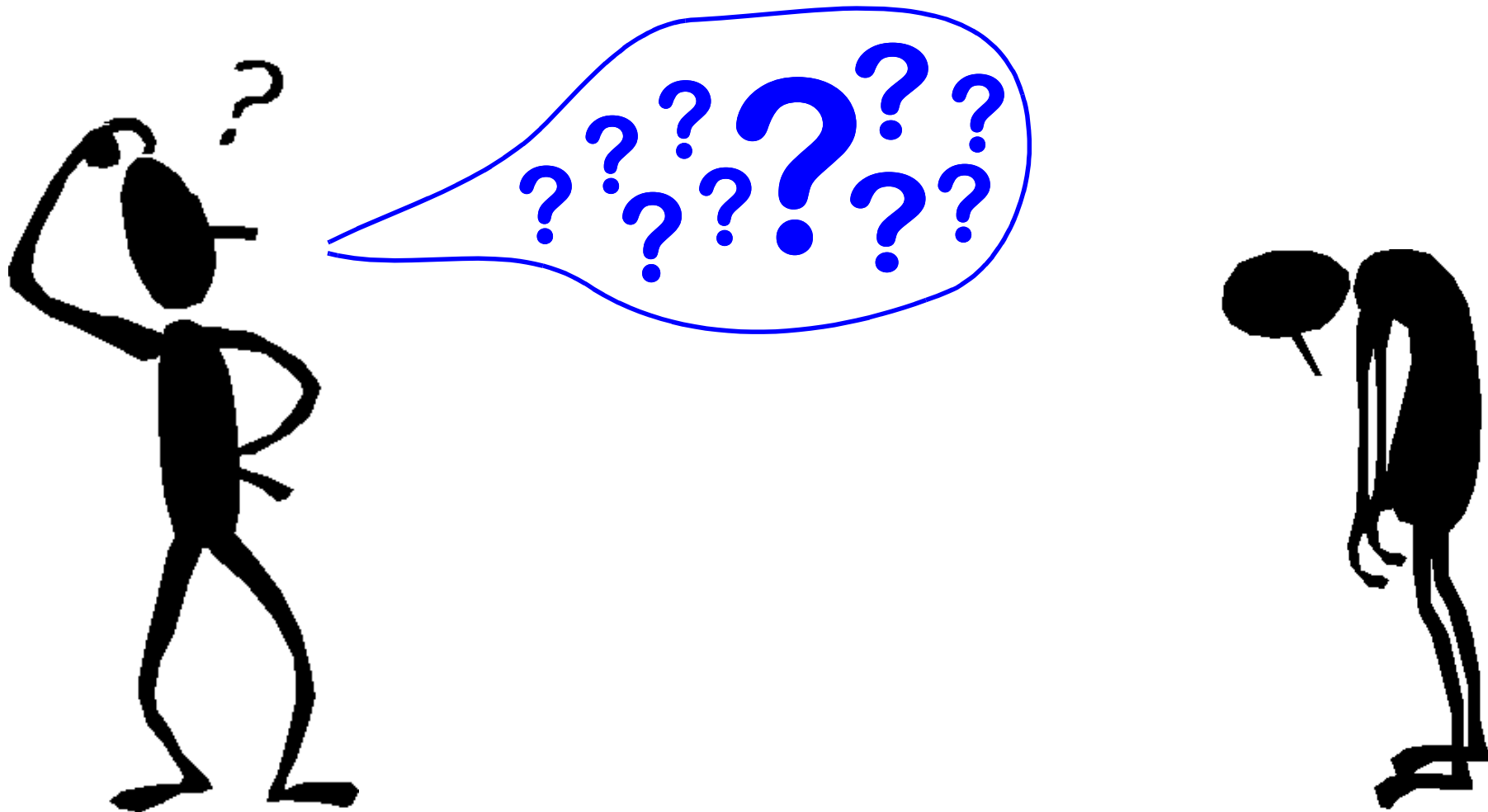
- ❑ **biosystem development**

A USE CASE (LET'S LOOK IN THE FUTURE)

MEDICAL TREATMENT



MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 1- TRIAL-AND-ERROR DRUG PRESCRIPTION**



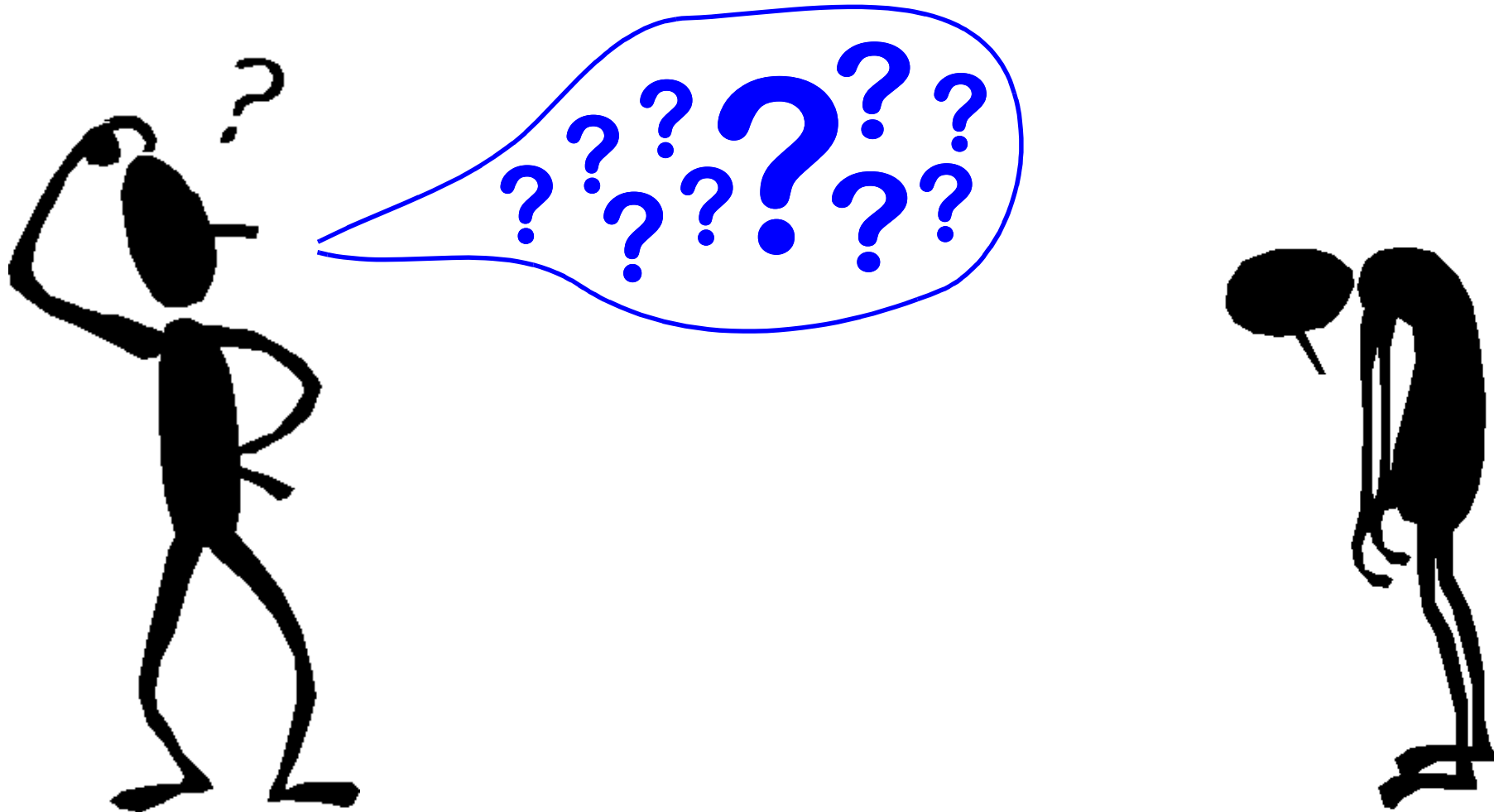
MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 1- TRIAL-AND-ERROR DRUG PRESCRIPTION**



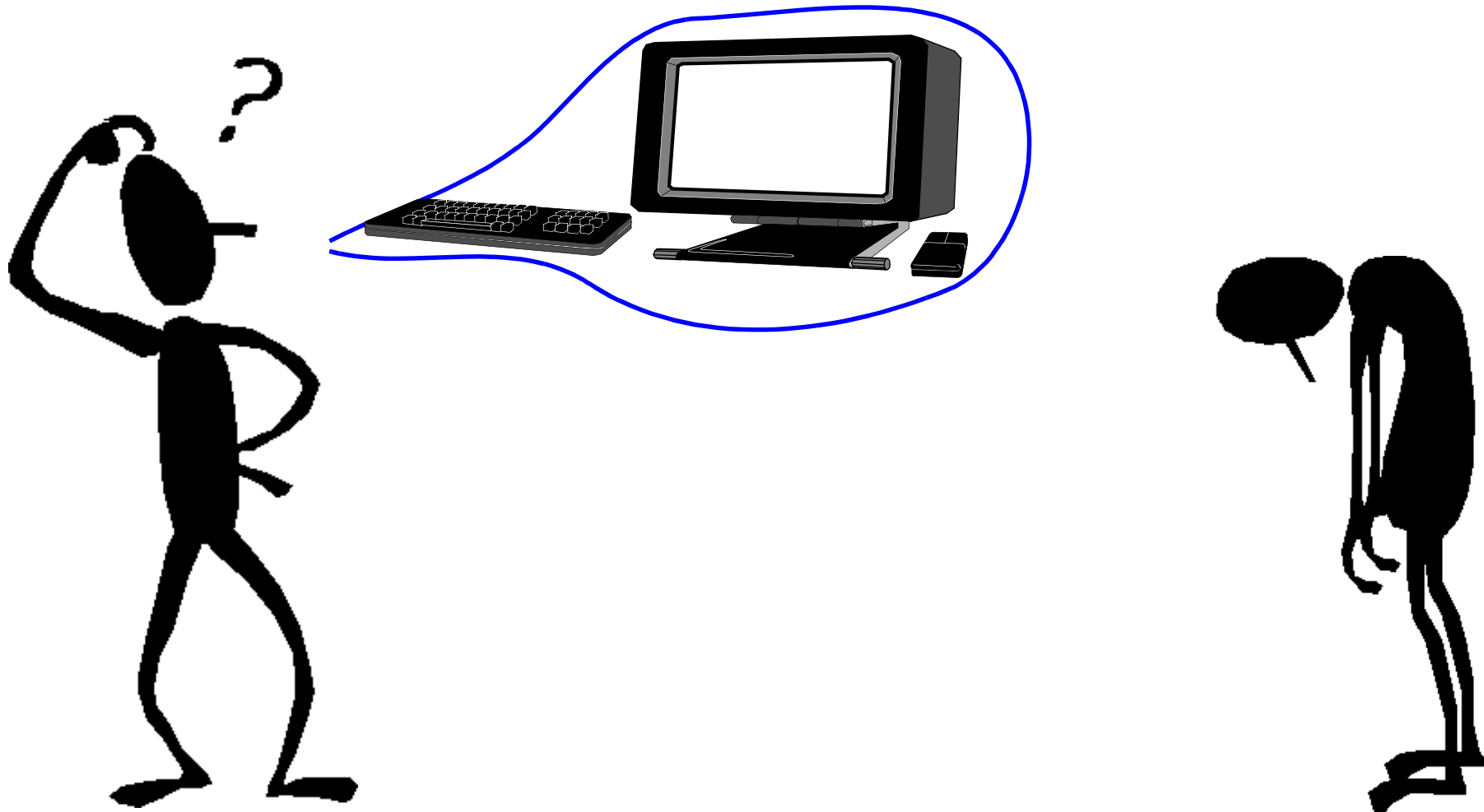
MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 1- TRIAL-AND-ERROR DRUG PRESCRIPTION**



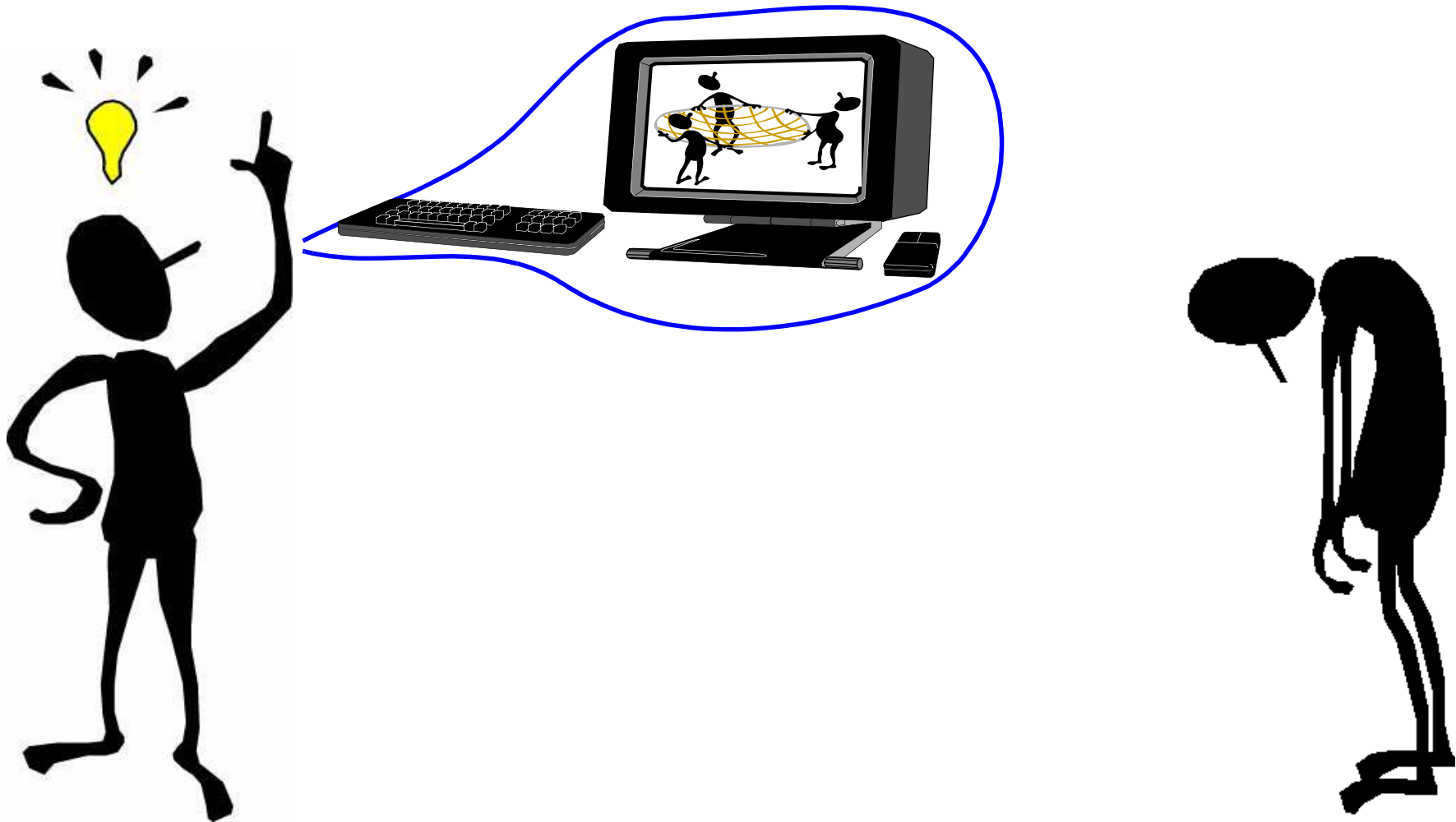
MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 2**



MEDICAL TREATMENT, APPROACH 2 - MODEL-BASED DRUG PRESCRIPTION



MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 2 - MODEL-BASED DRUG PRESCRIPTION**



MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 2 - MODEL-BASED DRUG PRESCRIPTION**



MEDICAL TREATMENT, **APPROACH 2 - MODEL-BASED DRUG PRESCRIPTION**

