

MODELLING AND ANALYSIS OF BIOCHEMICAL NETWORKS WITH TIME PETRI NETS

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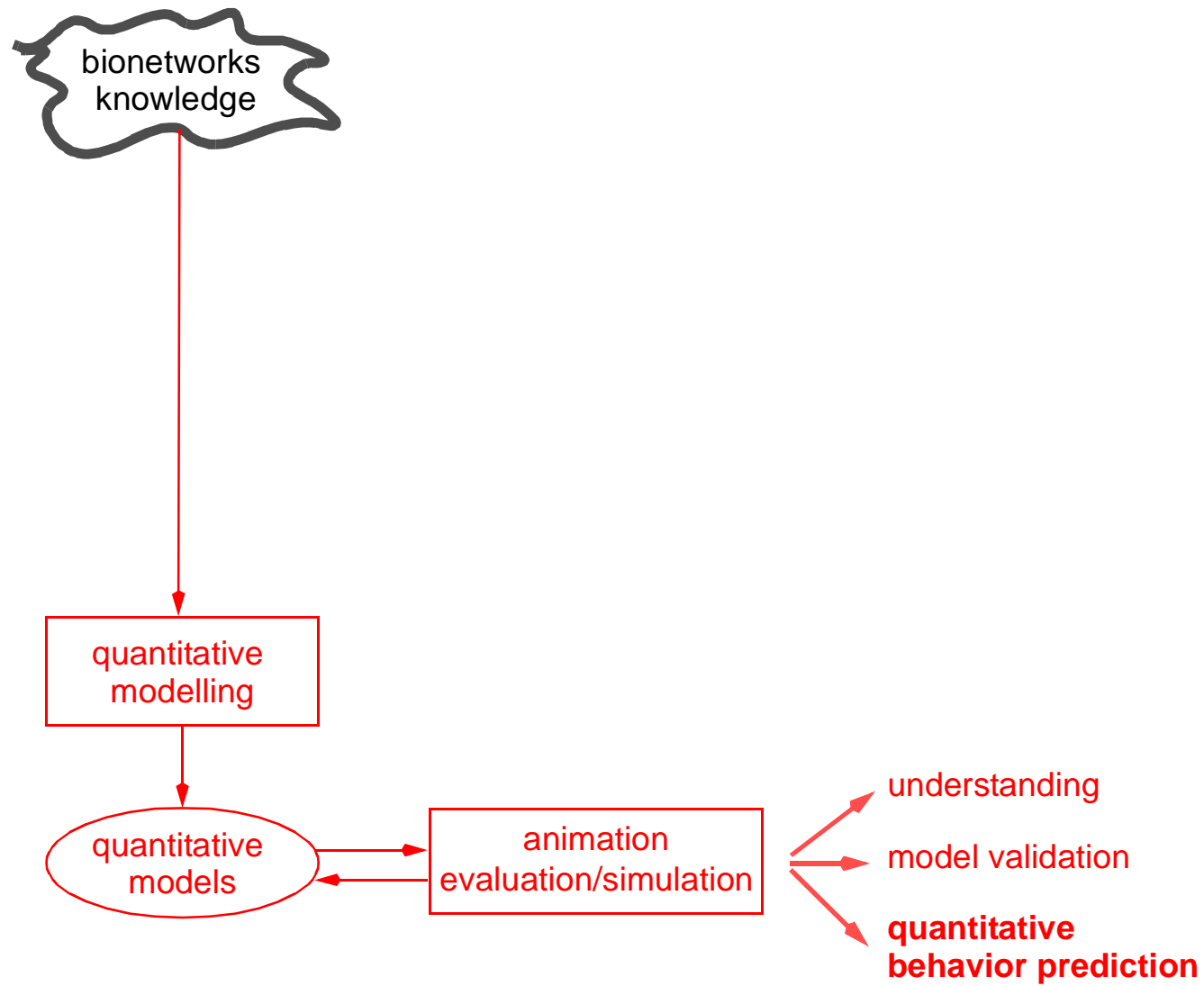
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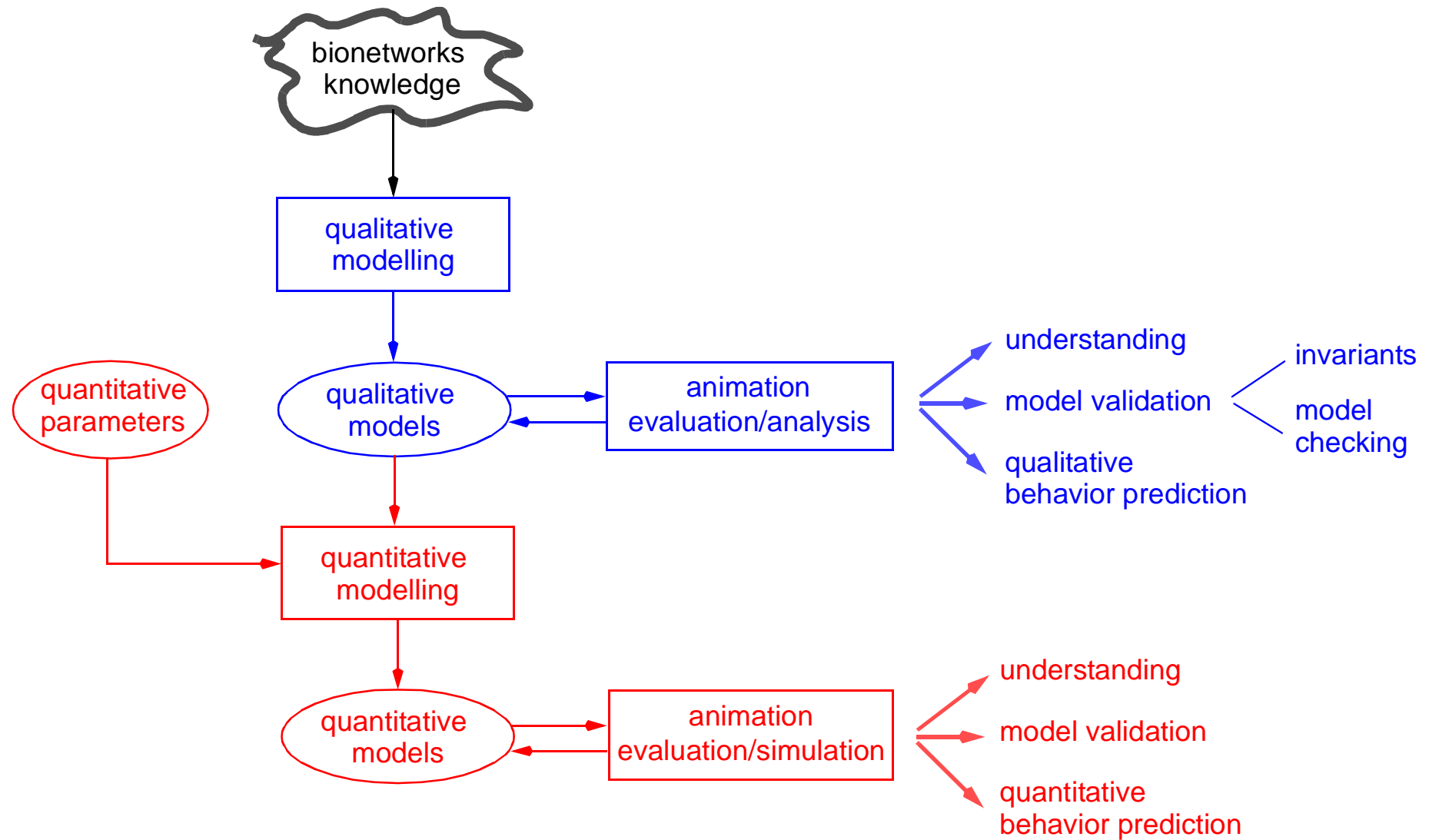
Monika Heiner

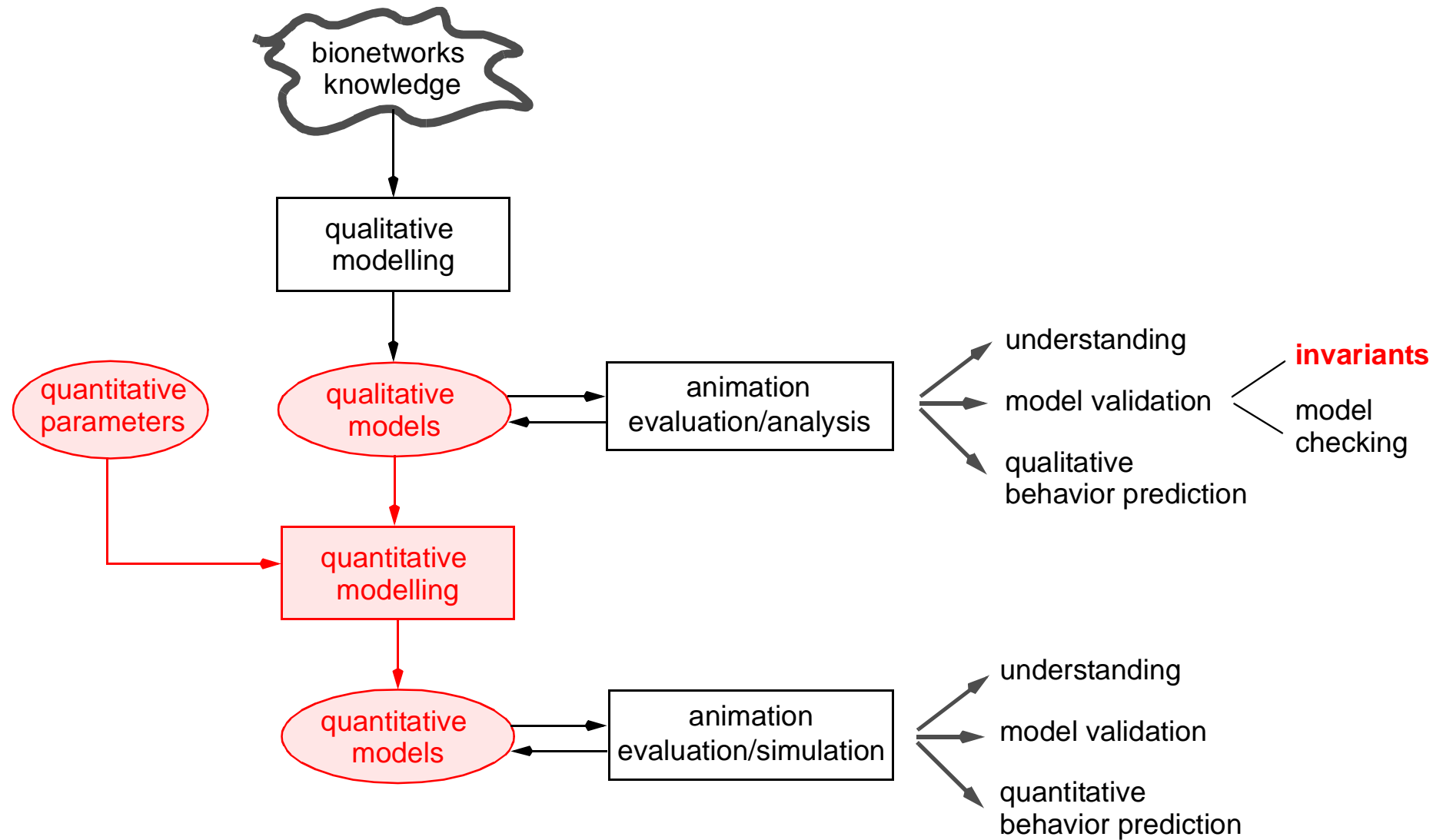
Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus, Dep. of CS

Ina Koch

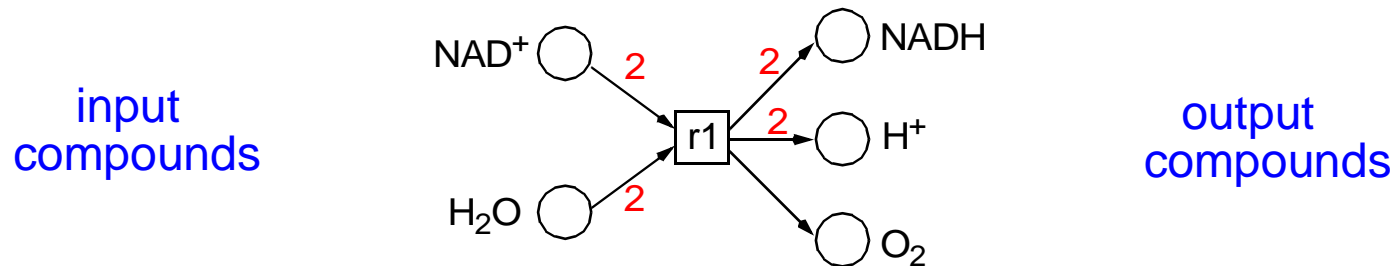
Technical University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Dep. of Bioinformatics



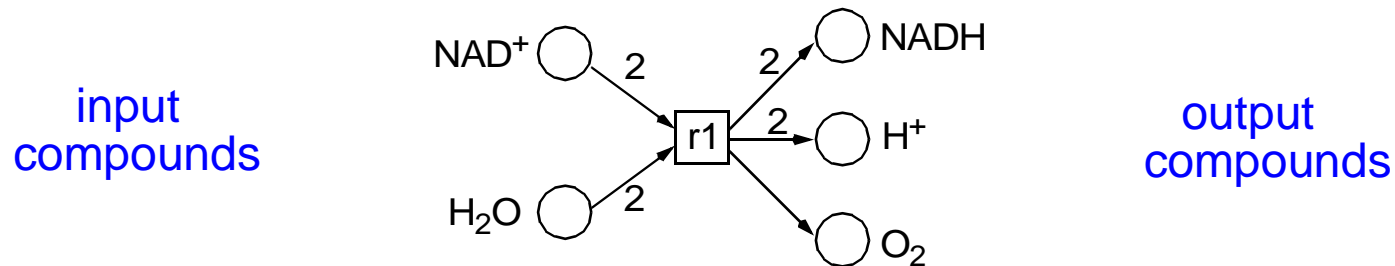
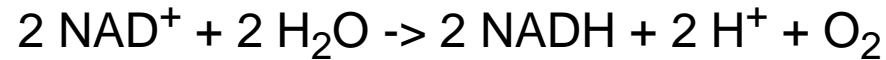




□ chemical reactions → atomic actions → Petri net transitions

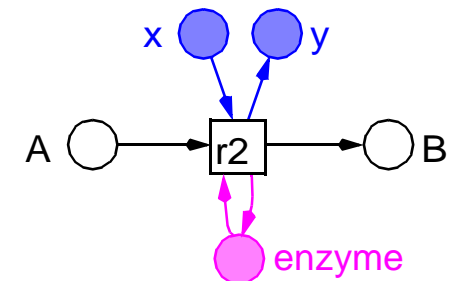


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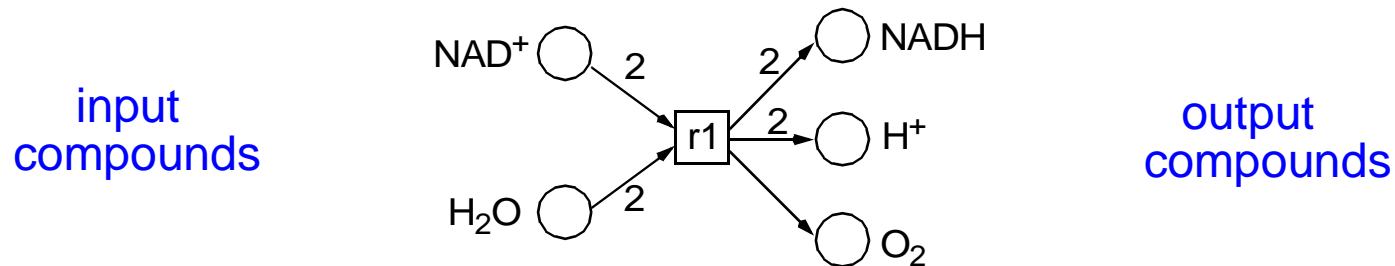
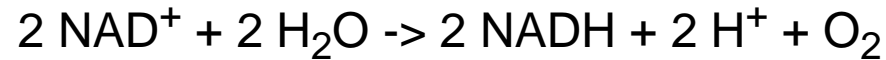


□ chemical compounds → Petri net places

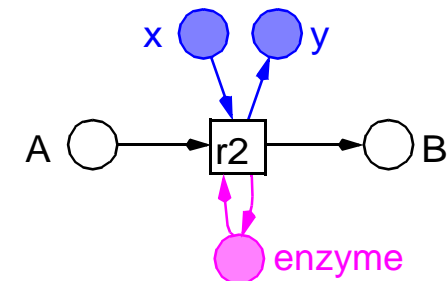
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primary compounds - auxiliary compounds, ubiquitous → fusion nodes - catalyzing compounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - metabolites - e. g. electron carrier - enzymes |
|---|--|



- chemical reactions → atomic actions → Petri net transitions



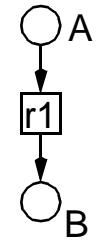
- chemical compounds → Petri net places
 - primary compounds
 - auxiliary compounds, ubiquitous → fusion nodes
 - catalyzing compounds
 - metabolites
 - e. g. electron carrier
 - enzymes



- stoichiometric relations → Petri net arc multiplicities

- compounds distribution → marking

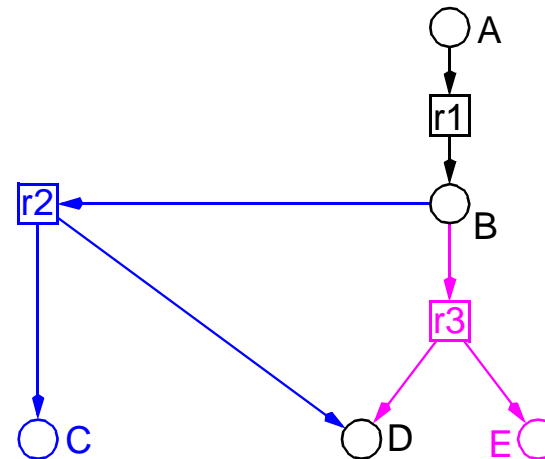
r1: A -> B



r1: A -> B

r2: B -> C + D

r3: B -> D + E



-> *alternative reactions*

r1: A -> B

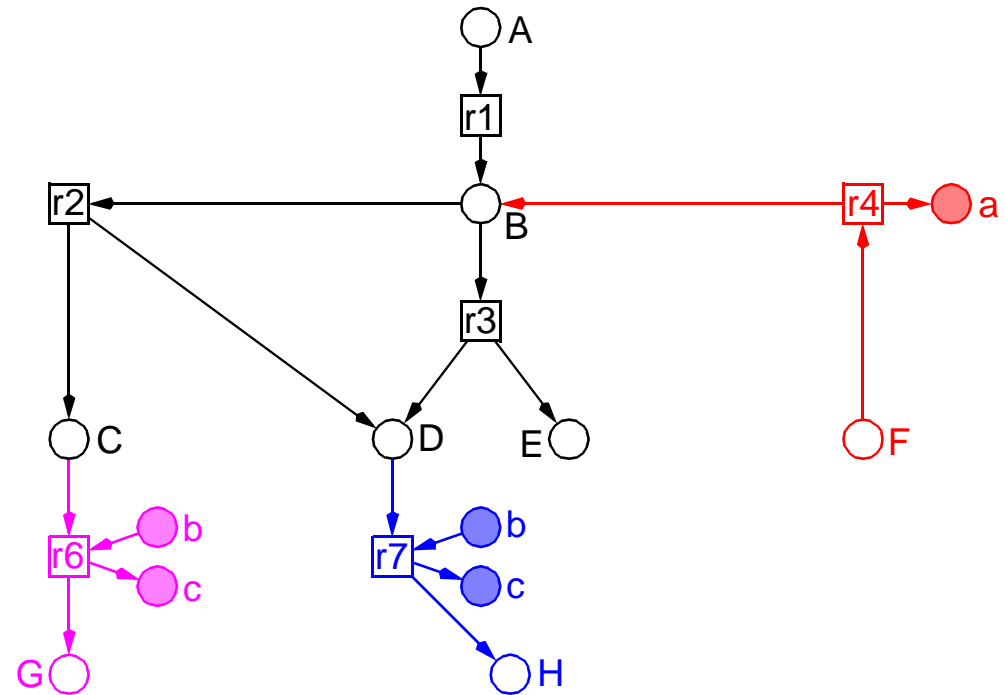
r2: B -> C + D

r3: B -> D + E

r4: F -> B + a

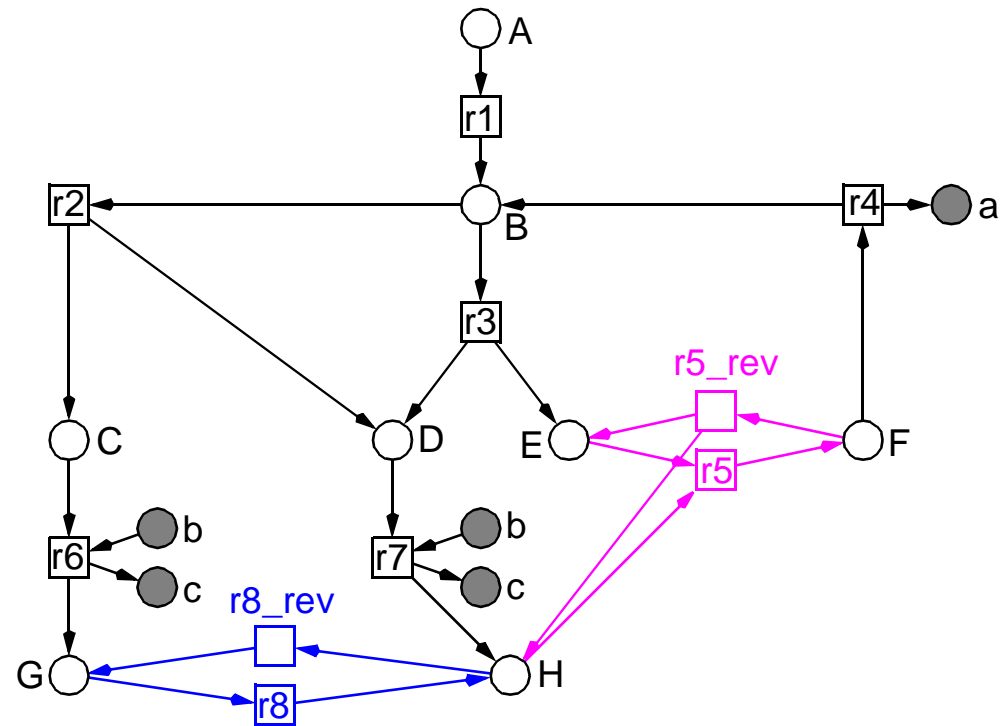
r6: C + b -> G + c

r7: D + b -> H + c



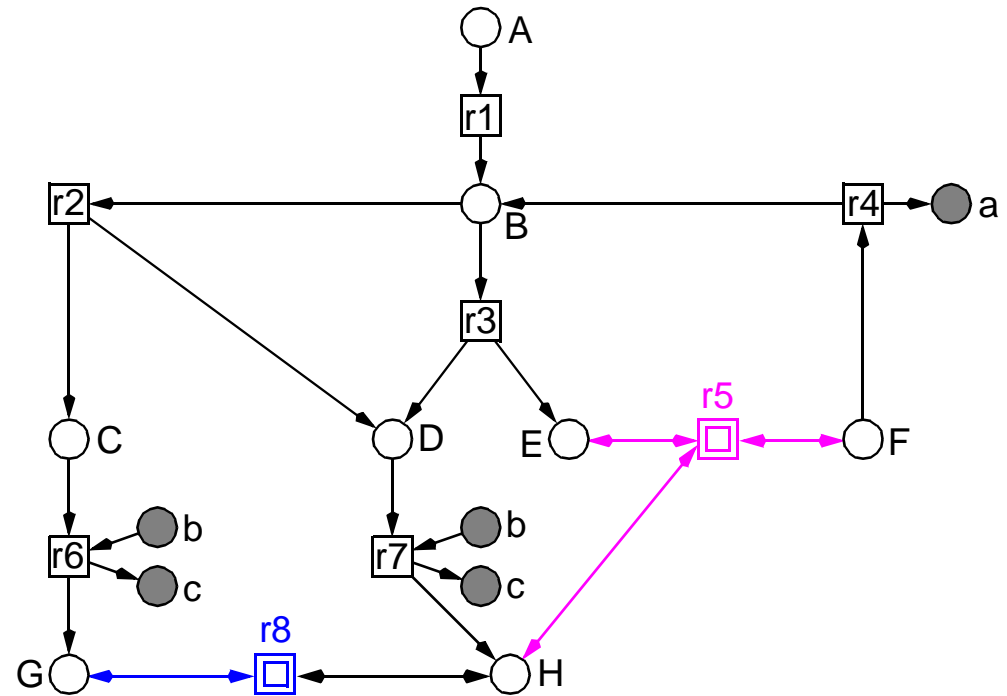
-> concurrent reactions

- r1: $A \rightarrow B$
- r2: $B \rightarrow C + D$
- r3: $B \rightarrow D + E$
- r4: $F \rightarrow B + a$
- r5: $E + H \leftrightarrow F$
- r6: $C + b \rightarrow G + c$
- r7: $D + b \rightarrow H + c$
- r8: $H \leftrightarrow G$



-> reversible reactions

- r1: $A \rightarrow B$
- r2: $B \rightarrow C + D$
- r3: $B \rightarrow D + E$
- r4: $F \rightarrow B + a$
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- r8: $H \leftrightarrow G$



-> reversible reactions
- hierarchical nodes

r1: $A \rightarrow B$

r2: $B \rightarrow C + D$

r3: $B \rightarrow D + E$

r4: $F \rightarrow B + a$

r5: $E + H \leftrightarrow F$

r6: $C + b \rightarrow G + c$

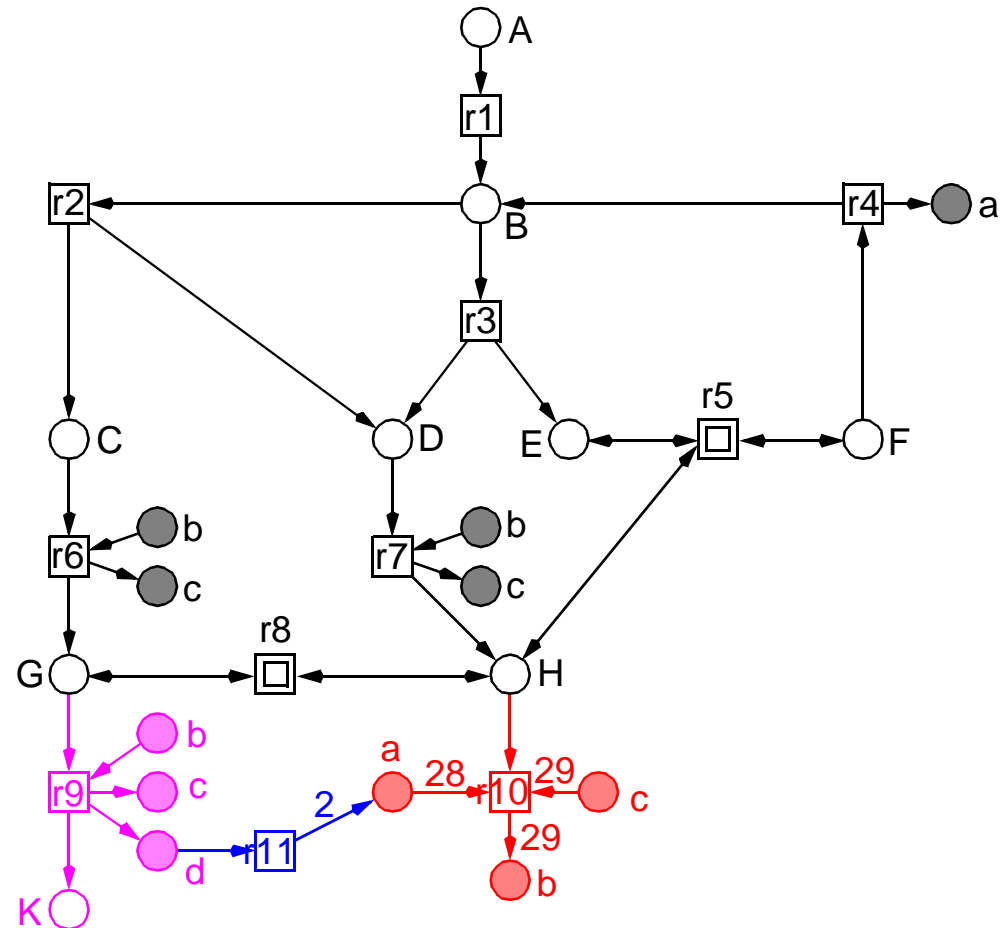
r7: $D + b \rightarrow H + c$

r8: $H \leftrightarrow G$

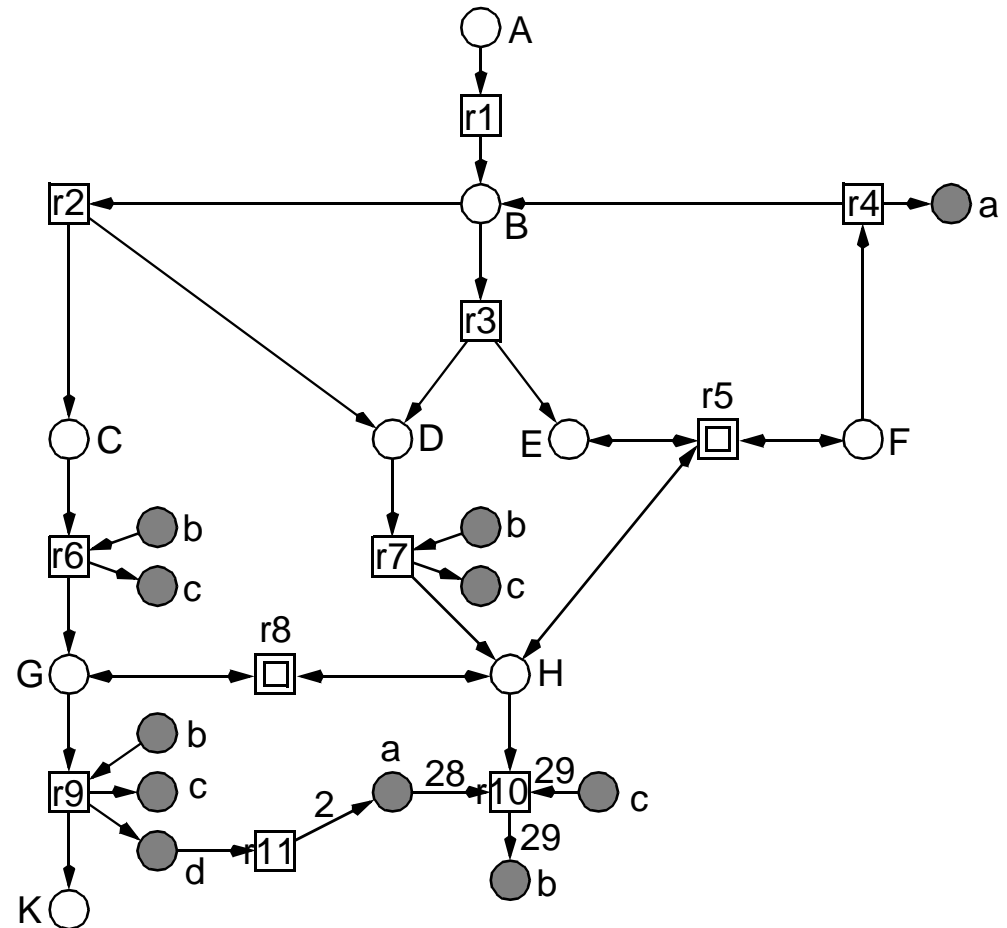
r9: $G + b \rightarrow K + c + d$

r10: $H + 28a + 29c \rightarrow 29b$

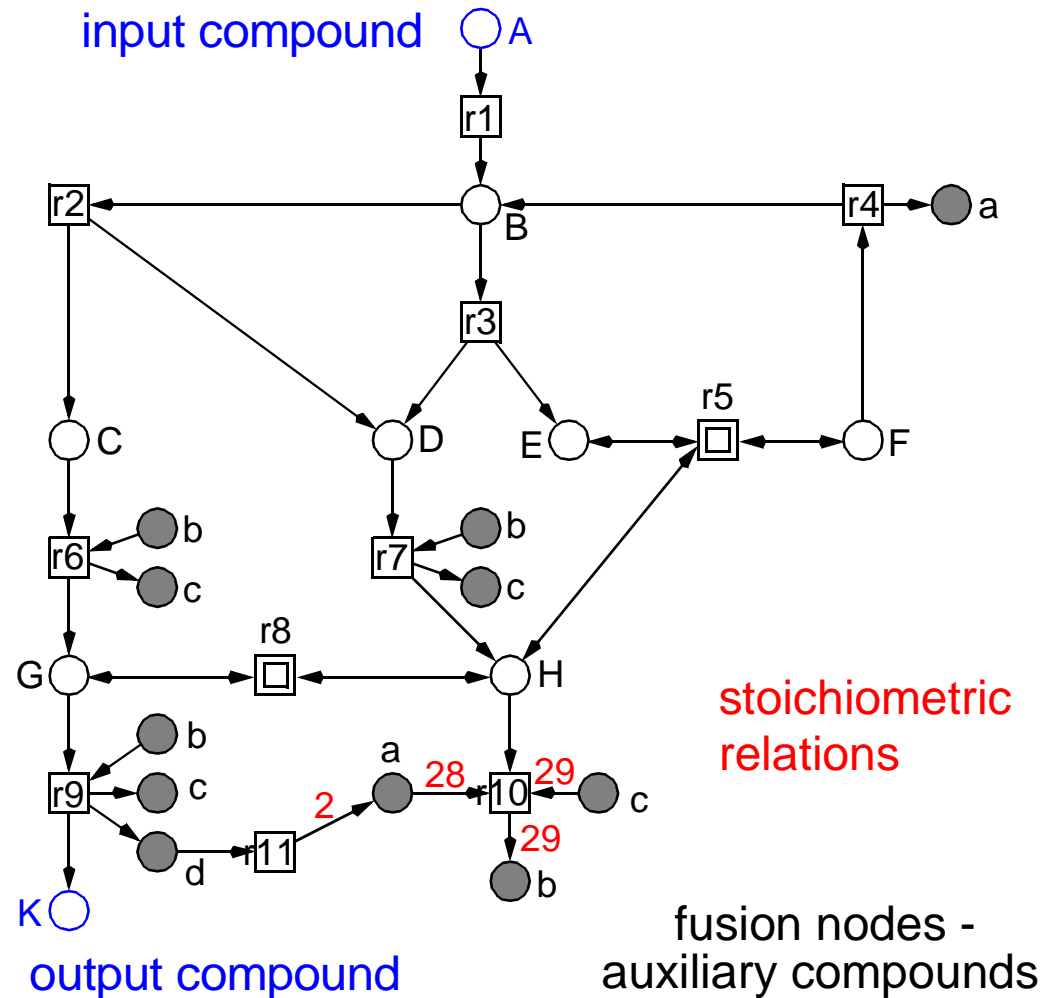
r11: $d \rightarrow 2a$



- r1: $A \rightarrow B$
- r2: $B \rightarrow C + D$
- r3: $B \rightarrow D + E$
- r4: $F \rightarrow B + a$
- r5: $E + H \leftrightarrow F$
- r6: $C + b \rightarrow G + c$
- r7: $D + b \rightarrow H + c$
- r8: $H \leftrightarrow G$
- r9: $G + b \rightarrow K + c + d$
- r10: $H + 28a + 29c \rightarrow 29b$
- r11: $d \rightarrow 2a$



- r1: $A \rightarrow B$
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- r7: $D + b \rightarrow H + c$
- r8: $H \leftrightarrow G$
- r9: $G + b \rightarrow K + c + d$
- r10: $H + 28a + 29c \rightarrow 29b$
- r11: $d \rightarrow 2a$



- ❑ networks of chemical reactions

- ❑ **biologically interpreted Petri net**
 - > *partial order sequences of chemical reactions*
 - *transforming input into output compounds*
 - *respecting the given stoichiometric relations*

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❑ network structure

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

❑ typical (structural) properties

INA

ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
DTP	CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S				
N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	N				

❑ networks of chemical reactions

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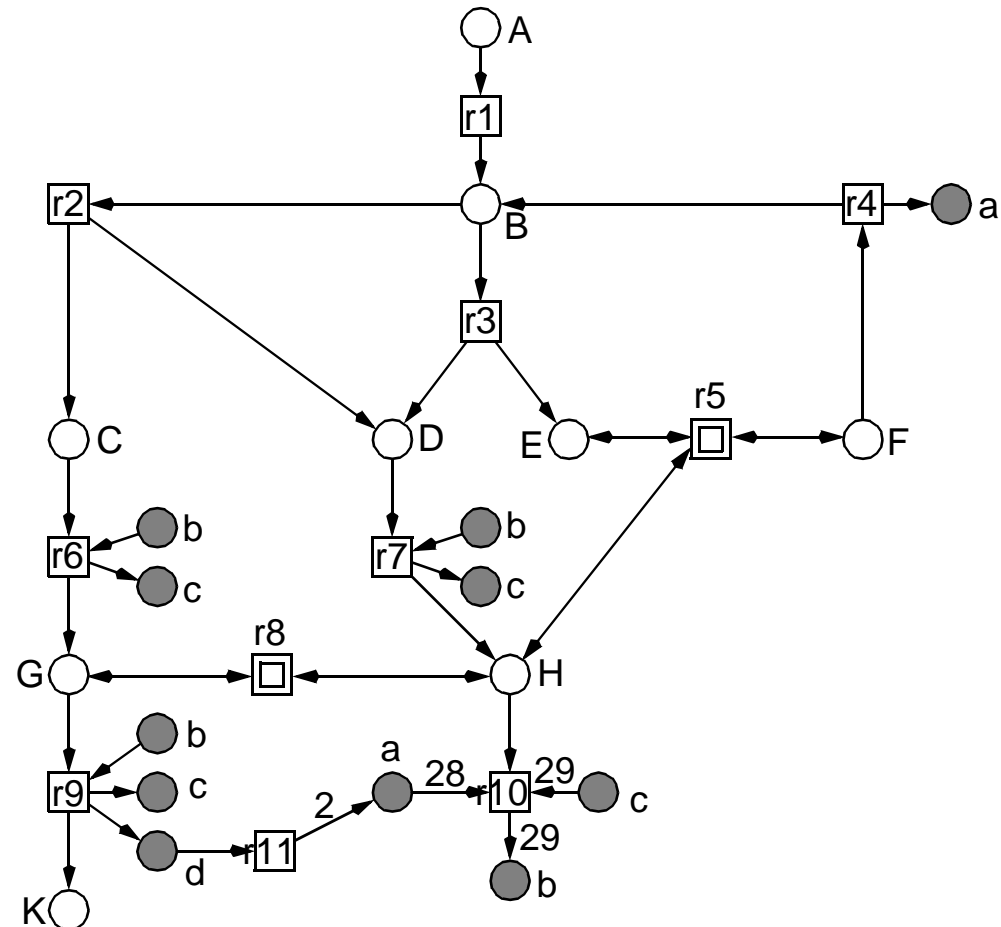
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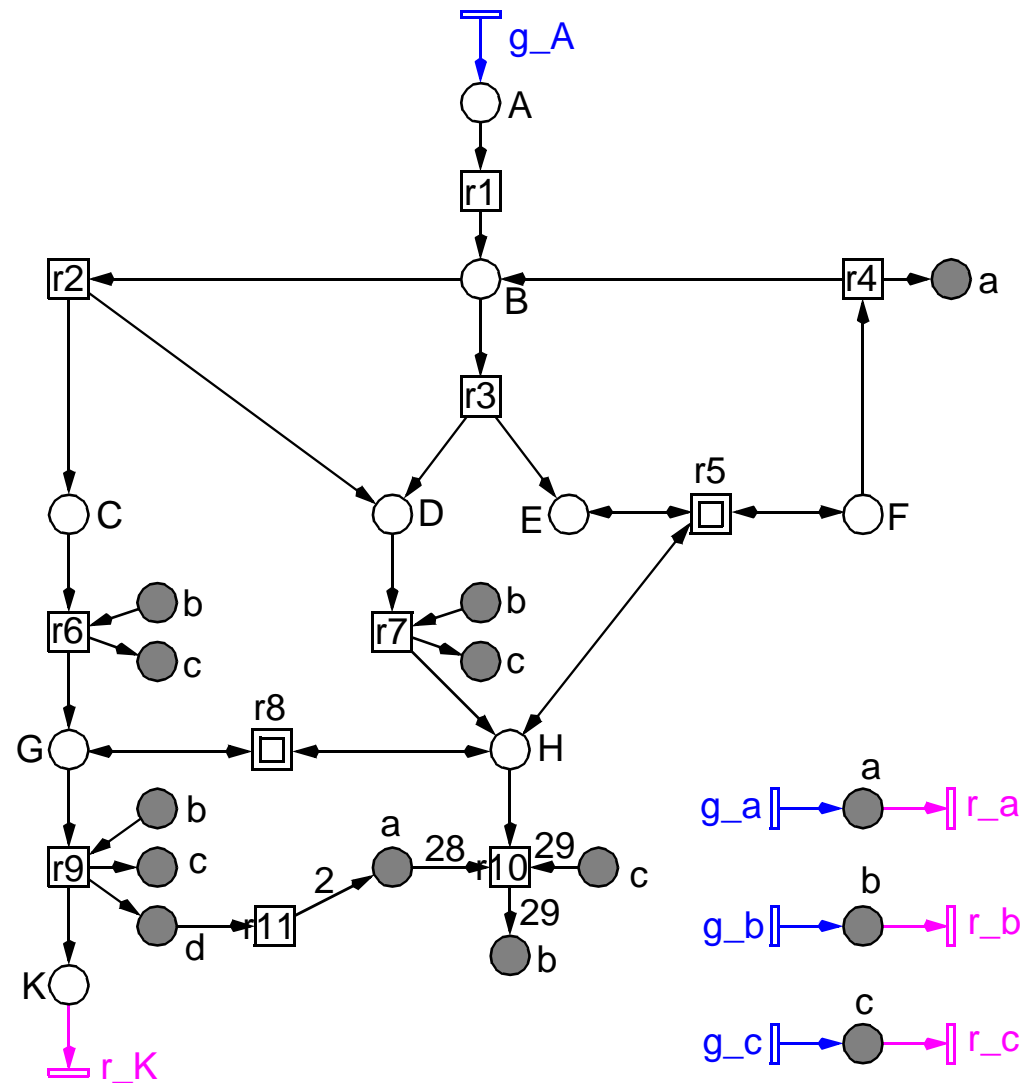
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INA																			
ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES			
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N			
DTP	CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S							
N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	N							

- ❑ to animate the model
 - > infinite substance flow
 - > deeper insights
- ❑ to validate the model
 - > consistency criteria
- ❑ steady flow
 - > input substances
 - > output substances
- ❑ auxiliary substances
 - > as much as necessary
- ❑ **minimal assumptions**



- input substances
 - > *generating pre-transitions*
- output substances
 - > *consuming post-transitions*
- auxiliary substances
 - > *both*
- no boundary places, but boundary transitions
- transitions without pre-places
 - > *live*
 - > *all post-places are unbounded*
 - > *all places simultaneously unbounded (?)*



□ steady state behavior

- > all possible flows preserving the given compounds distribution
- > empty marking reproduction
- > elementary modes = minimal T-invariants

□ consistency criteria -> pathways analysis

- > CTI
- > no minimal T-invariant without biological interpretation
- > no known biological behaviour without corresponding T-invariant

□ typical properties

INA

ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DTP	CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S				
?	N	Y	N	N	?	N	?	n	n	y	Y	N				

↑
how to prove ?

- Lautenbach, 1973

- T-invariants

-> *multisets of transitions*

-> *integer solutions of $Cx = 0, x \neq 0, x \geq 0$*

- minimal T-invariants

-> *there is no T-invariant with a smaller support*

-> *sets of transitions*

-> *gcd of all entries is 1*

- any T-invariant is a non-negative integer linear combination of minimal ones

-> *multiplication with a positive integer*

-> *addition*

-> *Division by gcd*

- Covered by T-Invariants (CTI)

-> *each transition belongs to a T-invariant*

trivial min. T-invariants (5)

- boundary transitions of auxiliary compounds

-> (g_a, r_a) , (g_b, r_b) ,
 (g_c, r_c)

- reversible reactions

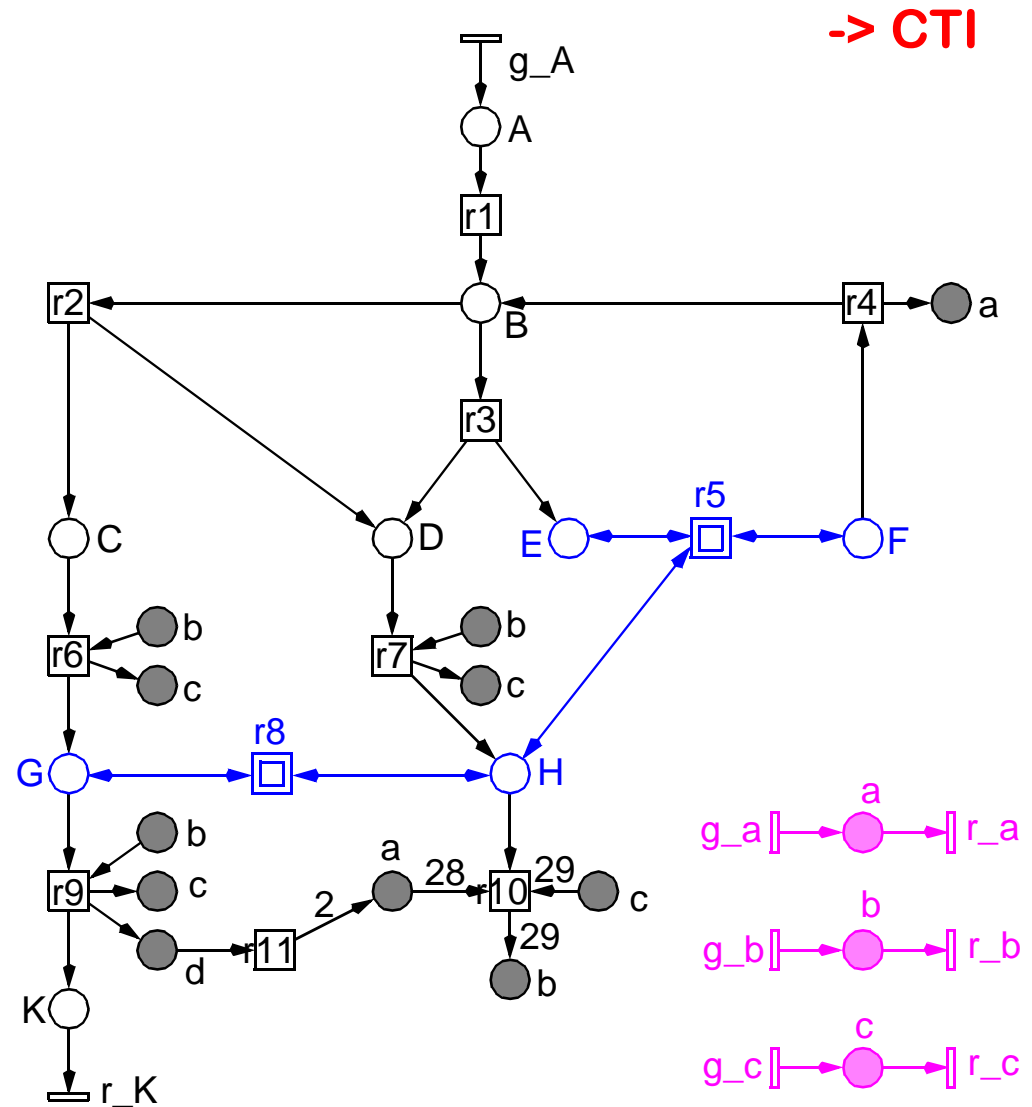
-> (r_5, r_{5_rev}) , (r_8, r_{8_rev})

non-trivial min. T-invariants (7)

- covering boundary transitions of input / output compounds

-> *i/o-T-invariants*

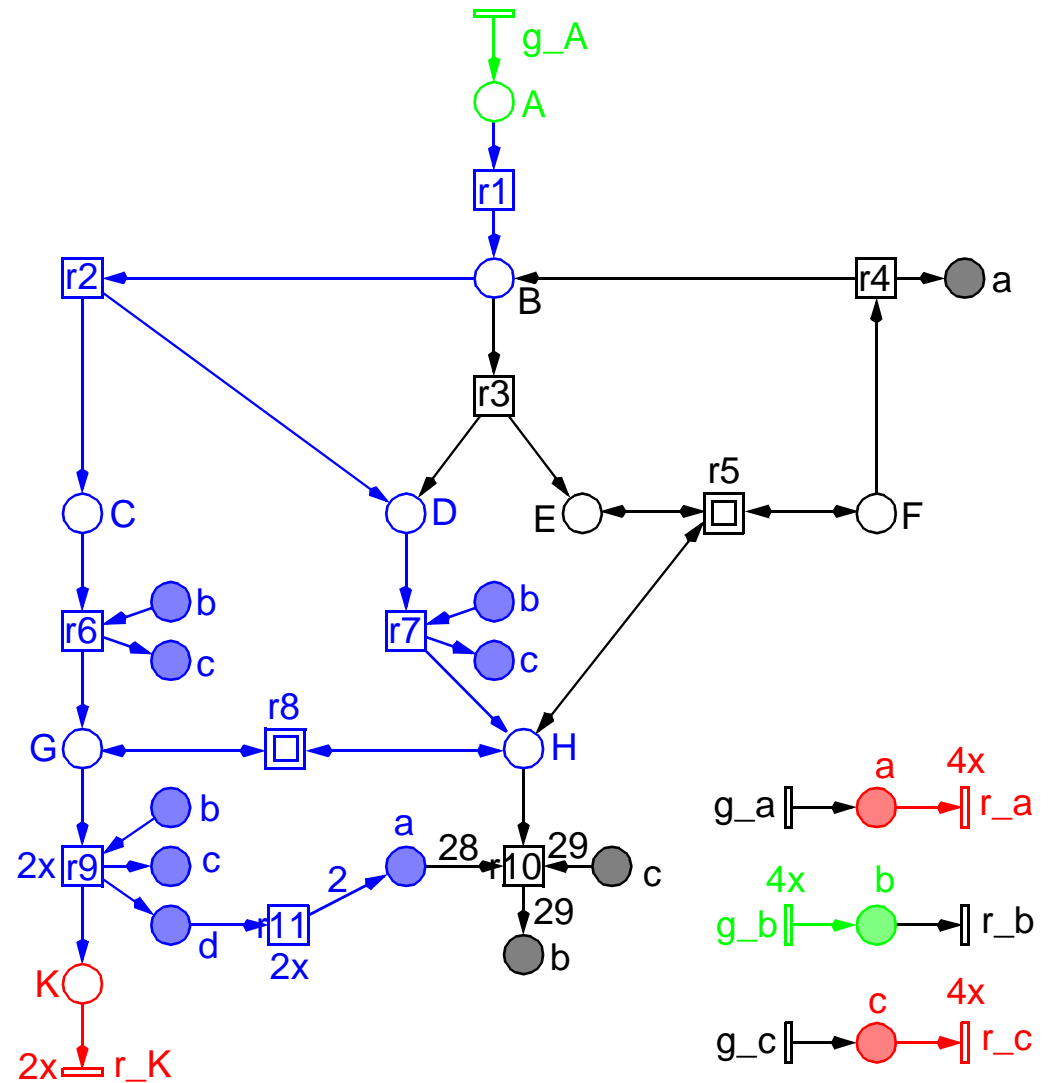
- inner cycles



□ i/o-T-invariant, example

12		0.r1	:	1
		1.r2	:	1,
		3.r8_rev	:	1,
		4.r6	:	1,
		5.r7	:	1,
		9.r9	:	2,
		12.r11	:	2,
		13.g_A	:	1,
		14.r_K	:	2,
		15.g_b	:	4,
		18.r_c	:	4,
		20.r_a	:	4

□ sum equation



□ Parikh vector

- > *state-reproducing transition sequence (partial order) of transitions occurring one after the other*
- > *relative transition firing rates of transitions occurring permanently & concurrently*

□ relative transition firing rates

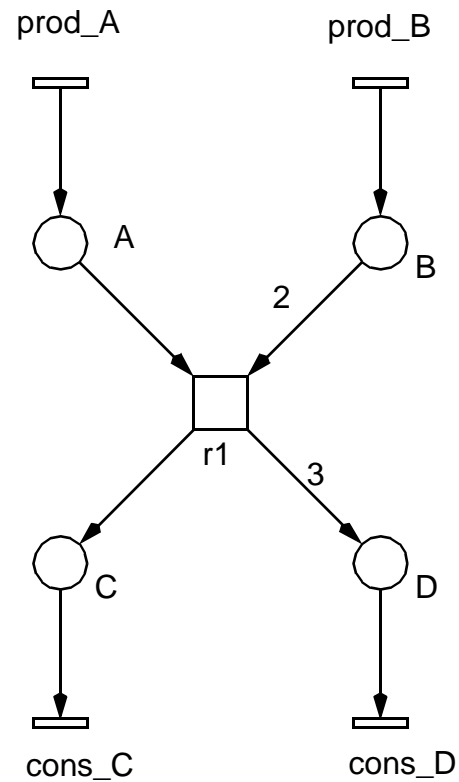
- > *may be implemented by transition firing times*
 - *constant*
 - *interval*

□ quantitative model

- > *qualitative model + firing times reflecting the firing rates*
- > *time-dependent model*

□ claim

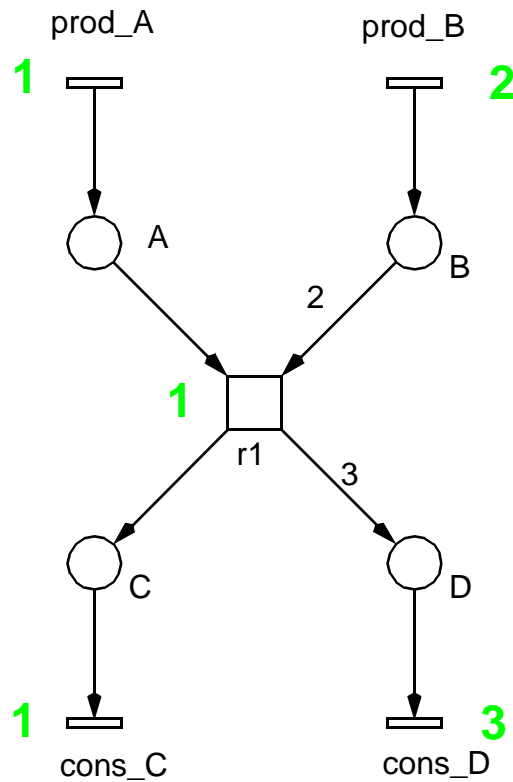
- > *transformation preserves all possible behavior (= minimal T-invariants)*



-> properties as time-less net

INA

ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S					
N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N					

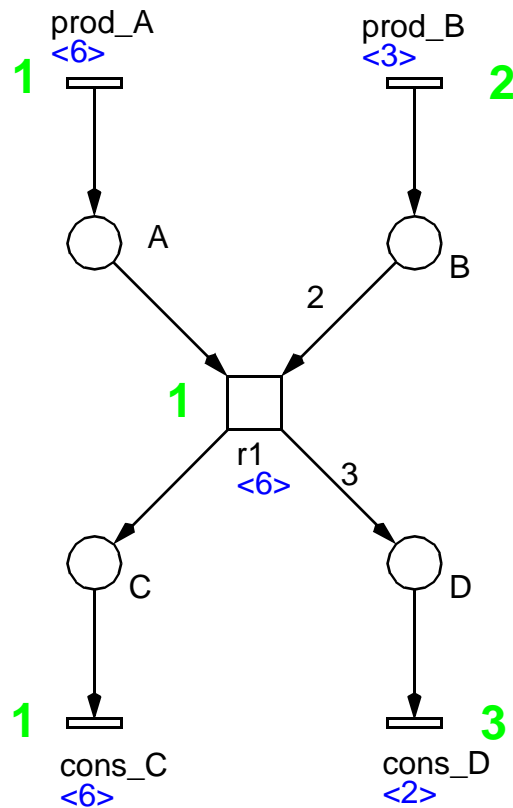


T-INVARIANTE

-> properties as time-less net

INA

ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S					
N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N					

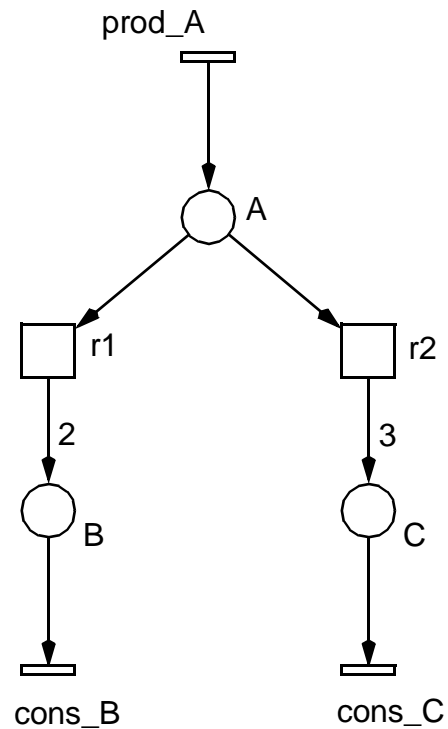


T-INVARIANTE

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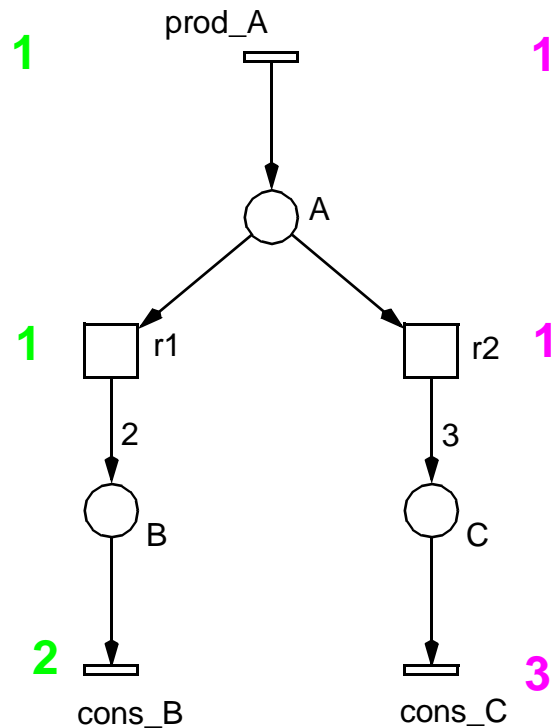
ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S					
N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N					



-> properties as time-less net

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ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S					
N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N					

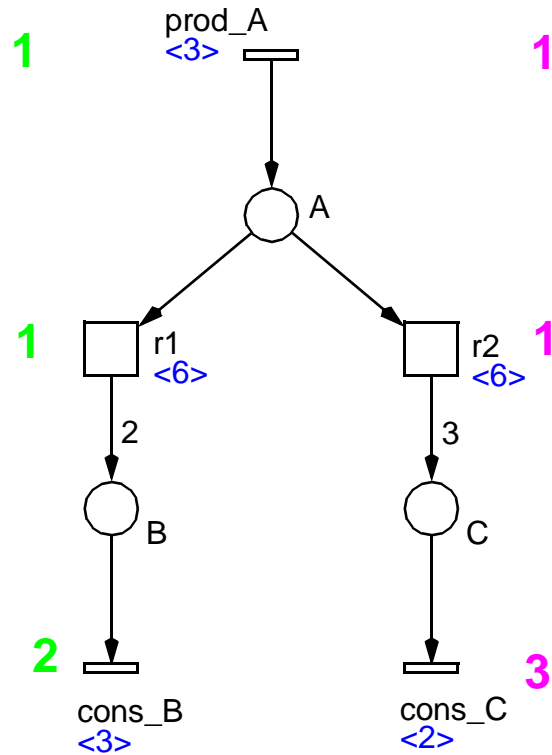


T-INVARIANTE1
T-INVARIANTE2

-> properties as time-less net

INA

ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S					
N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N					



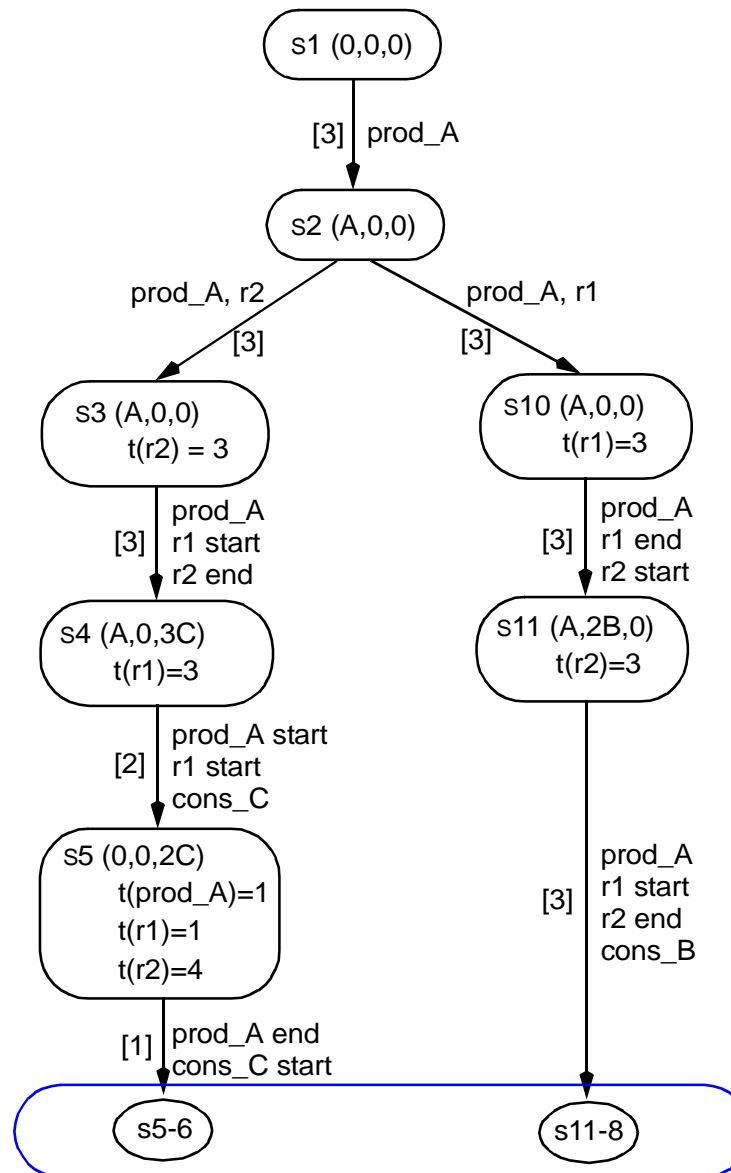
T-INVARIANTE1
T-INVARIANTE2

-> properties as time net

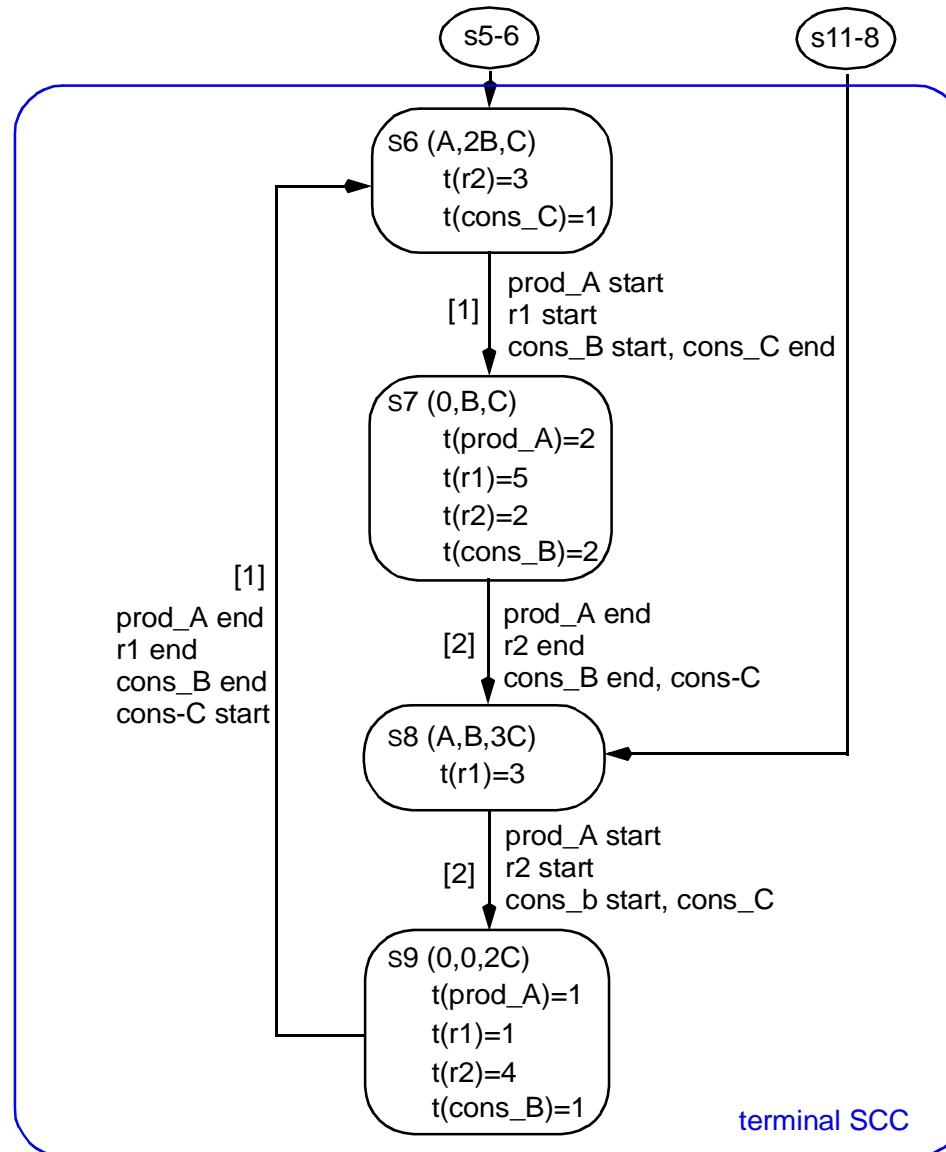
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ORD	HOM	NBM	PUR	CSV	SCF	CON	SC	Ft0	tF0	Fp0	pF0	MG	SM	FC	EFC	ES
N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CPI	CTI	B	SB	REV	DSt	BSt	DTr	DCF	L	LV	L&S					
N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N					

□ transient state

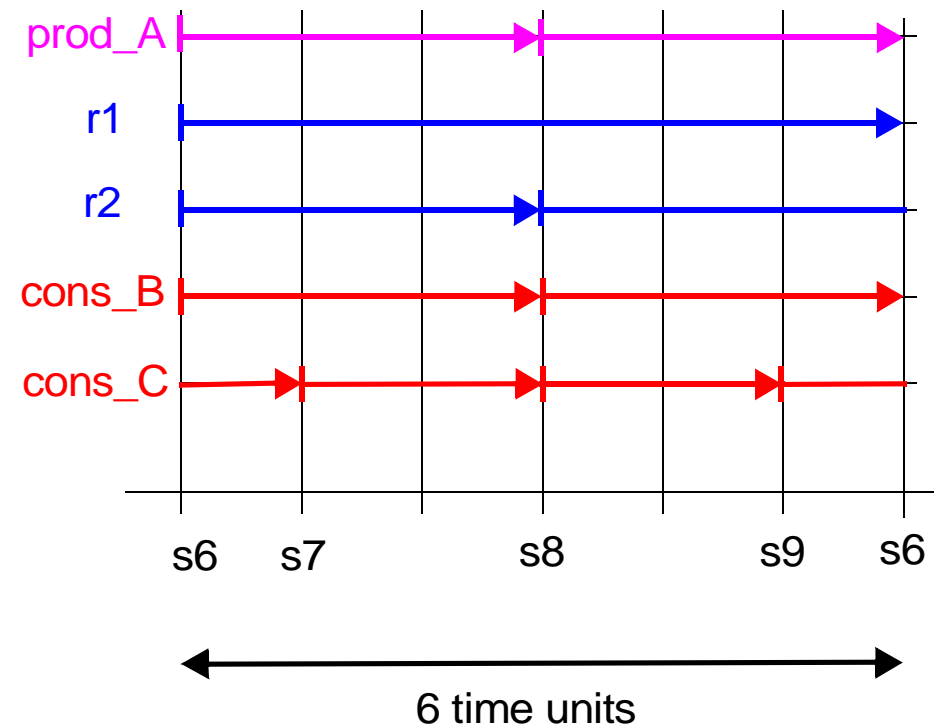


□ steady state



- ❑ contains all transitions
 - > *always running*
 - > *start / end at different time points*
- ❑ contains all minimal t-invariants
- ❑ timing diagram
- ❑ relative transition firing rates

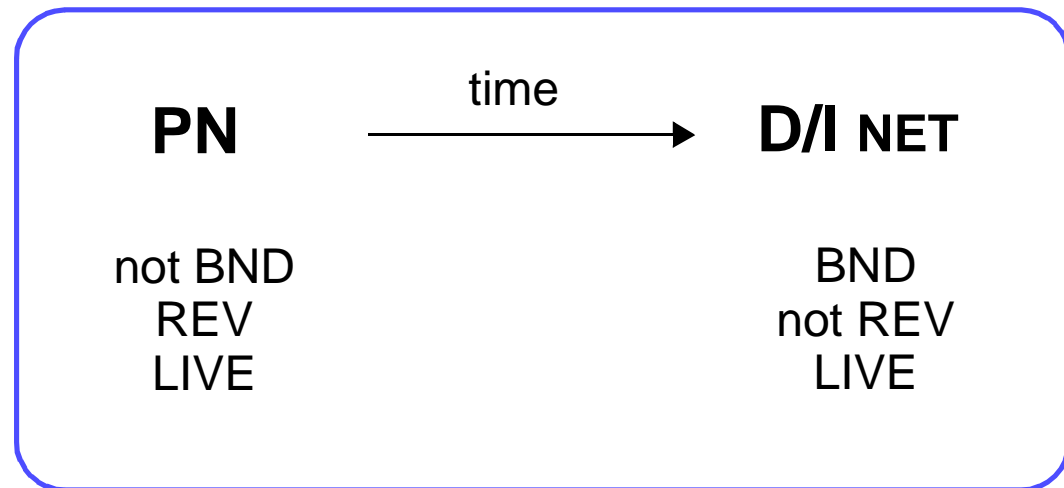
prod_A	:	1	+		:	1
r1	:	1	r2	:	1	
cons_B	:	2	cons_C	:	3	



- ❑ CTI,
but not CPI

- ❑ transient state
 - > *initial behaviour*
to reach steady state
 - > *not REV*
 - > *generally, not DCF*

- ❑ steady state behaviour
 - > *terminal scc*
 - > *here, BND*
 - > *here, DCF*



- ❑ if the timed model is bounded,
but the reachability graph **does not fit into memory** ?
- ❑ if the timed model is (still) **unbounded** ?

interval time Petri net
 initial marking / state
 finite transition word w

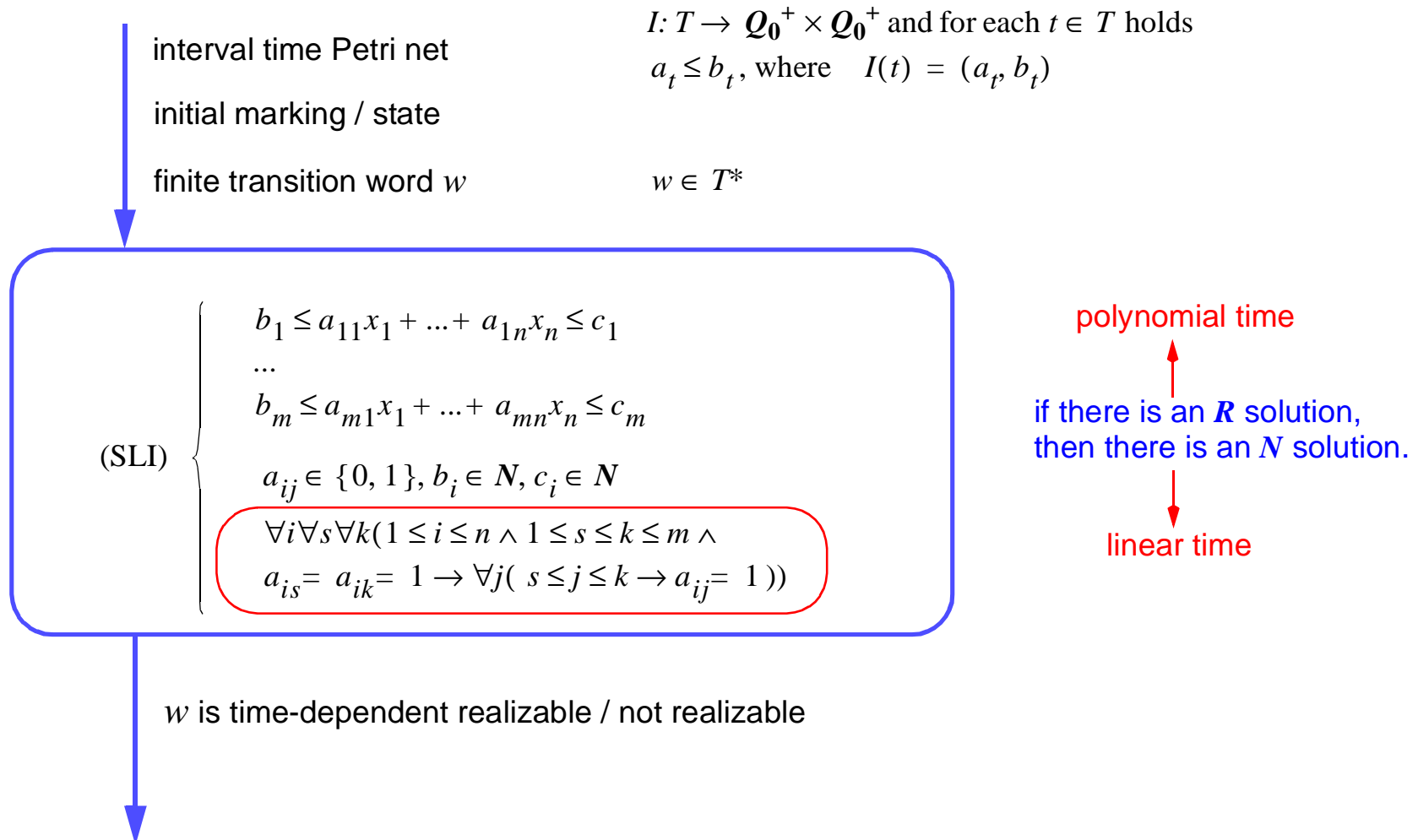
$I: T \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_0^+ \times \mathcal{Q}_0^+$ and for each $t \in T$ holds
 $a_t \leq b_t$, where $I(t) = (a_t, b_t)$

$w \in T^*$

(SLI) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 \leq a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \leq c_1 \\ \dots \\ b_m \leq a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \leq c_m \\ a_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, b_i \in \mathbf{N}, c_i \in \mathbf{N} \\ \forall i \forall s \forall k (1 \leq i \leq n \wedge 1 \leq s \leq k \leq m \wedge \\ a_{is} = a_{ik} = 1 \rightarrow \forall j (s \leq j \leq k \rightarrow a_{ij} = 1)) \end{array} \right.$

if there is an \mathbf{R} solution,
 then there is an \mathbf{N} solution.

w is time-dependent realizable / not realizable



interval time Petri net

initial marking / state

finite transition word w

$I: T \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_0^+ \times \mathcal{Q}_0^+$ and for each $t \in T$ holds
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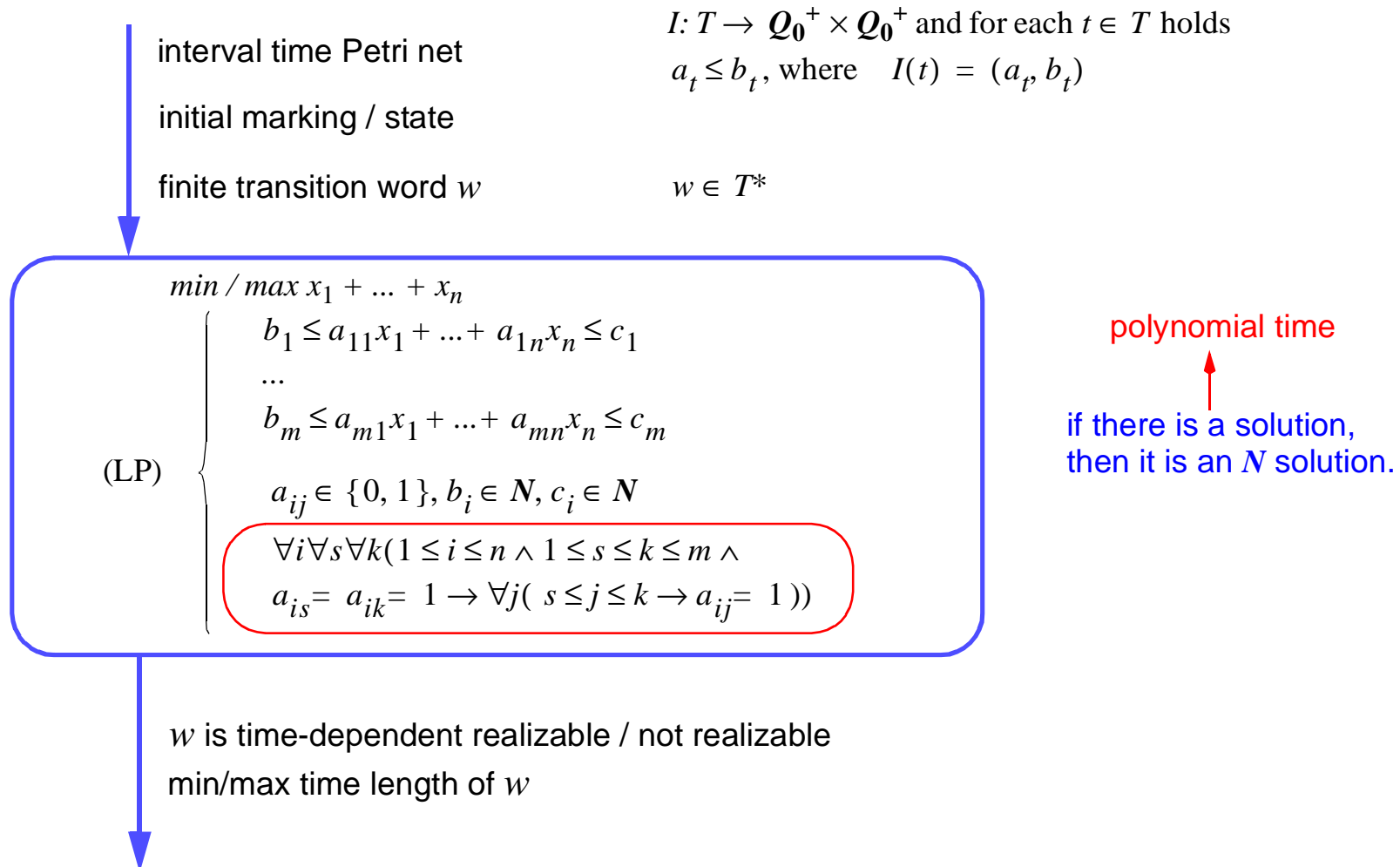
min / max $x_1 + \dots + x_n$

(LP) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 \leq a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \leq c_1 \\ \dots \\ b_m \leq a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \leq c_m \\ a_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, b_i \in \mathcal{N}, c_i \in \mathcal{N} \\ \forall i \forall s \forall k (1 \leq i \leq n \wedge 1 \leq s \leq k \leq m \wedge \\ a_{is} = a_{ik} = 1 \rightarrow \forall j (s \leq j \leq k \rightarrow a_{ij} = 1)) \end{array} \right.$

if there is a solution,
 then it is an \mathcal{N} solution.

w is time-dependent realizable / not realizable

min/max time length of w



□ structural technique

- > *parametric description*
- > *no state space construction*
- > *works also for infinite systems*

□ given : full set of the transitions' time windows + transition sequence, esp. a (min.) T-invariant

- > *time-dependent realisability*
 - > *in the steady state*
 - > *validation of transformation step*
- > *shortest and longest time length*
- > *measurement approximation*
- > *time windows of the recurrent pathways (processes)*

□ given: partial set of the transitions' time windows + transition sequence, esp. a (min.) T-invariant

- > *which time windows guarantee realizability ?*

❑ carbon metabolism in potato tuber

-> 17 P / 25 T

- > *stiochiometric relations*
- > *non-ordinary place/transition net*
- > *many reversible reactions*

❑ 19 t-invariants

- > *7 trivial ones*
- > *12 i/o invariants*

❑ comparison

- > *calculated firing rates*
- > *published kinetic parameters*

not finished yet

❑ expected results

- > *hints* for open experiments to get reliable kinetic parameters
- > *validated* model of the steady state behavior



- ❑ **extensions**
 - > *read arcs*
 - > *inhibitor arcs !?*

- ❑ **efficient computation of minimal invariants**
 - > *compositional / step-wise refinement approach ?*

- ❑ **analysis of bounded, but not safe non-ordinary nets with inhibitor arcs**
 - > *huge state spaces, beyond exponential growth (?)*
 - > *smaller, bounded version of case study 2 $\geq 10^{10}$ states (IDD-based mc tool)*

- ❑ **analysis of unbounded nets**
 - > *besides T-invariant analysis and LP-based time evaluation ?*

- ❑ **model checking**
 - > *relevant properties ?*

THANKS !