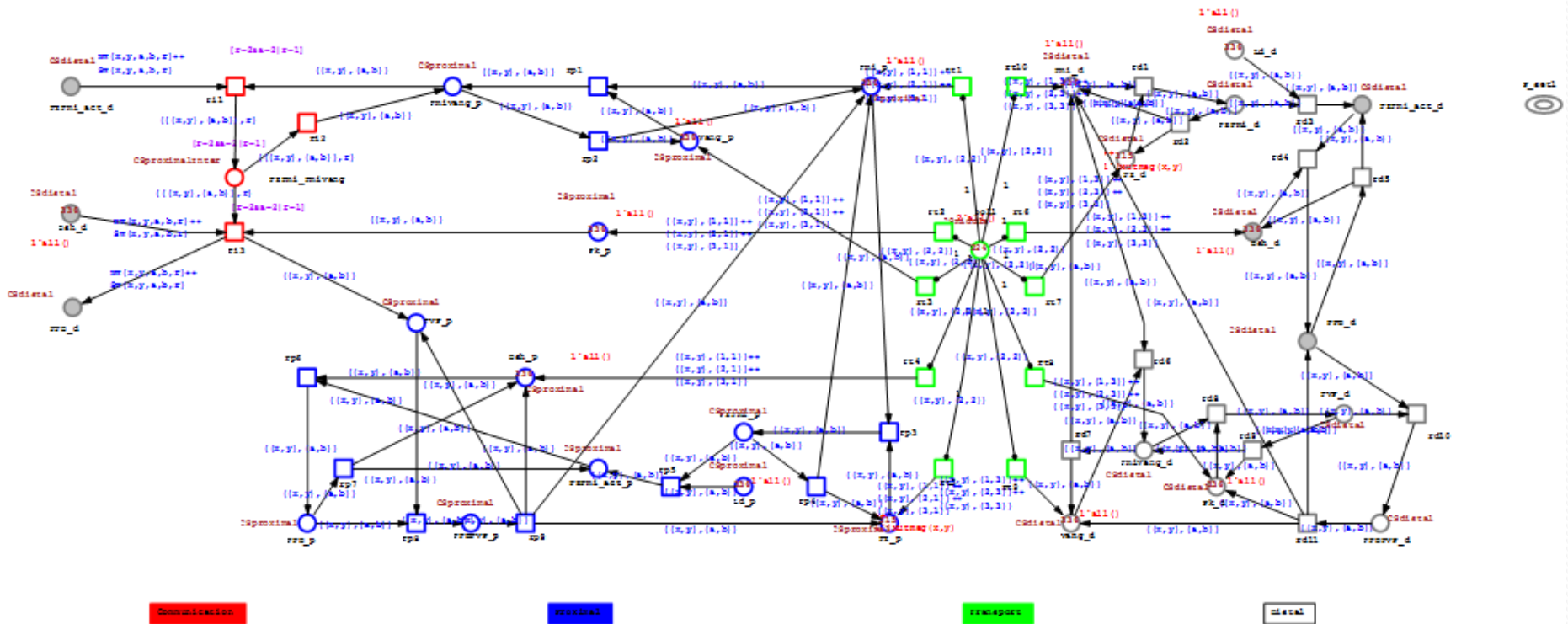


Multiscale modeling

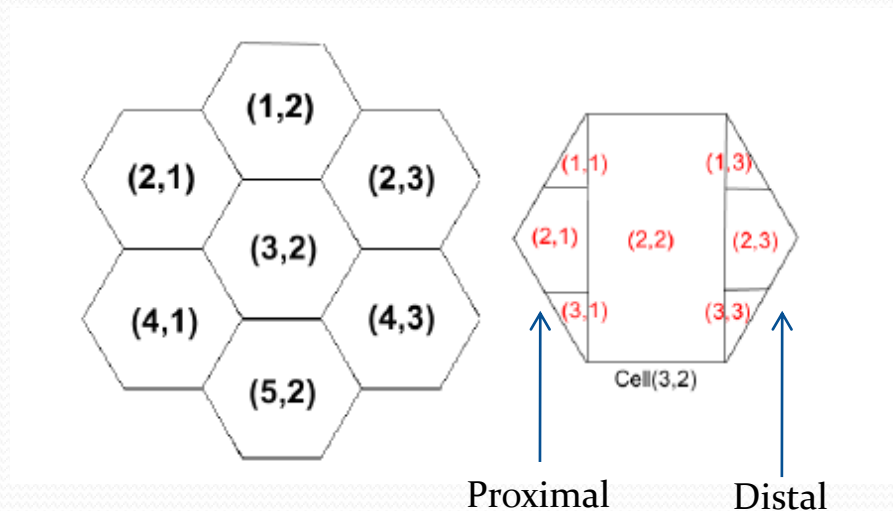
Analysis tools

Fly wing model



Fly wing model

- Concentration of a particular protein complex (FFD) influence hair growth
- Discriminate the cells by FFD concentration behaviour in both proximal (left) and distant (right) compartments



Clustering

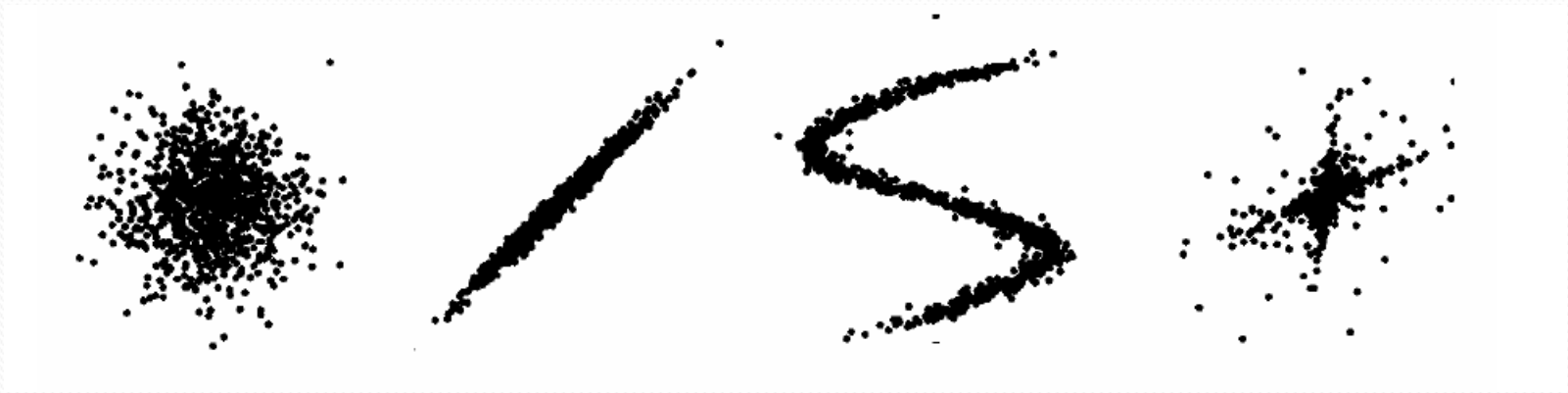
- Clustering is the process of grouping a set of objects in groups called *clusters*
- Object belonging to the same cluster have high similarity
- Objects belonging to different clusters have low similarity

Time Series Clustering

- The curve can be represented as a vector v app a R^n of time points
- N (the number of time points) is usually very large
- We apply Principal Component Analysis to reduce the space (by looking at the most important time points)
- $R^n \rightarrow R^m$ (where $m \ll n$)

Clustering

- Classic clustering techniques can usually recognize spherical shapes
- But the clusters can be difficult to recognize:
 - Different shapes
 - Different sizes



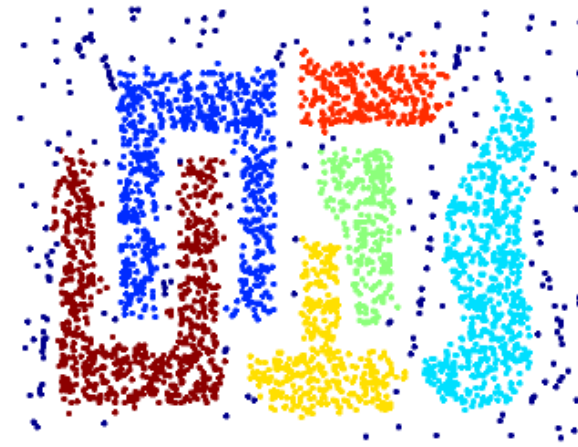
Density-Based Clustering

- Detects “*dense areas*” of space
- Can detect clusters of arbitrary shape
- Needs two parameters to define density:
 - *Eps*: radius of the neighborhood
 - *MinPts*: min number of points to form a cluster

Density-Based Clustering

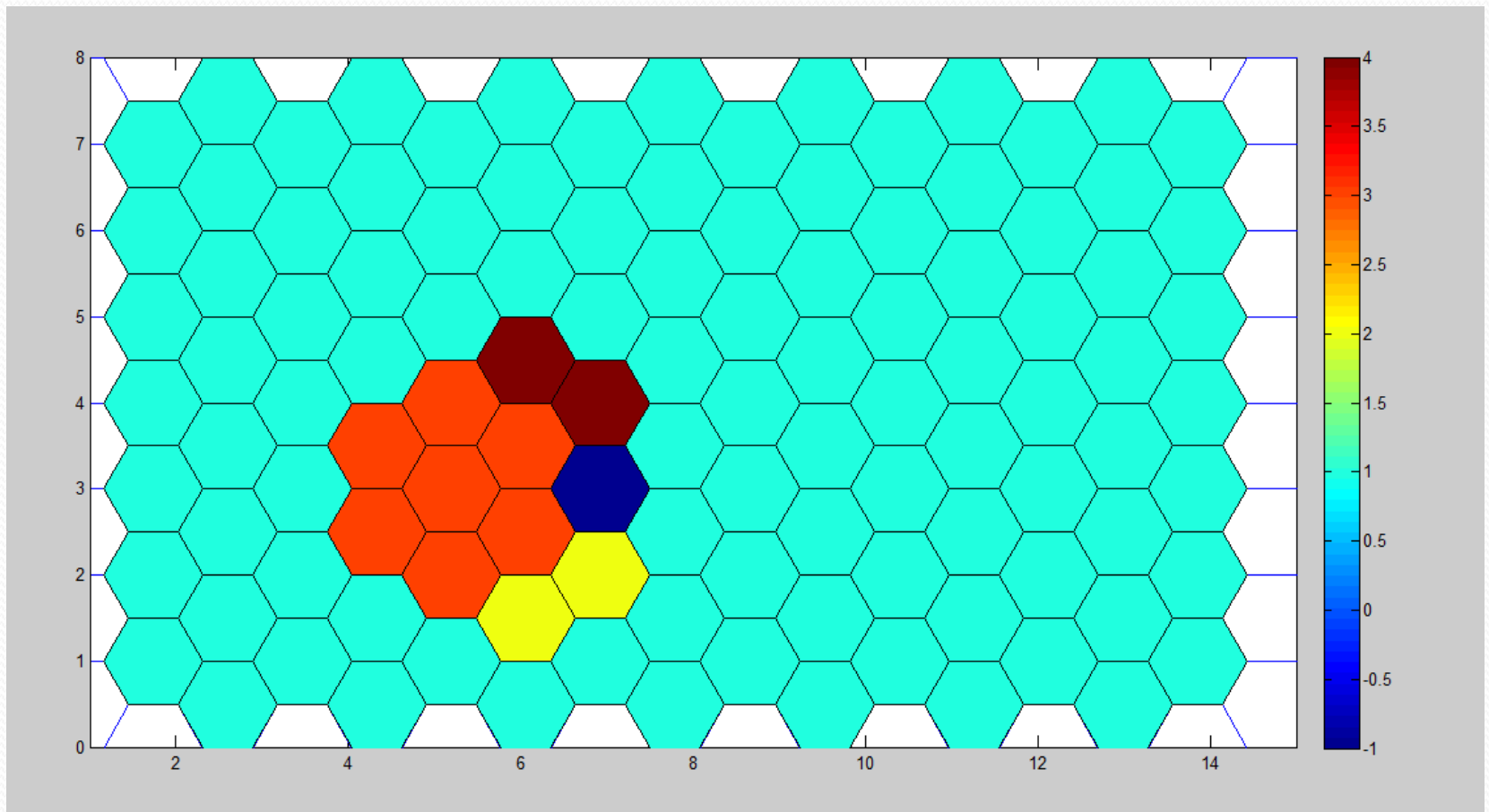


Original Points

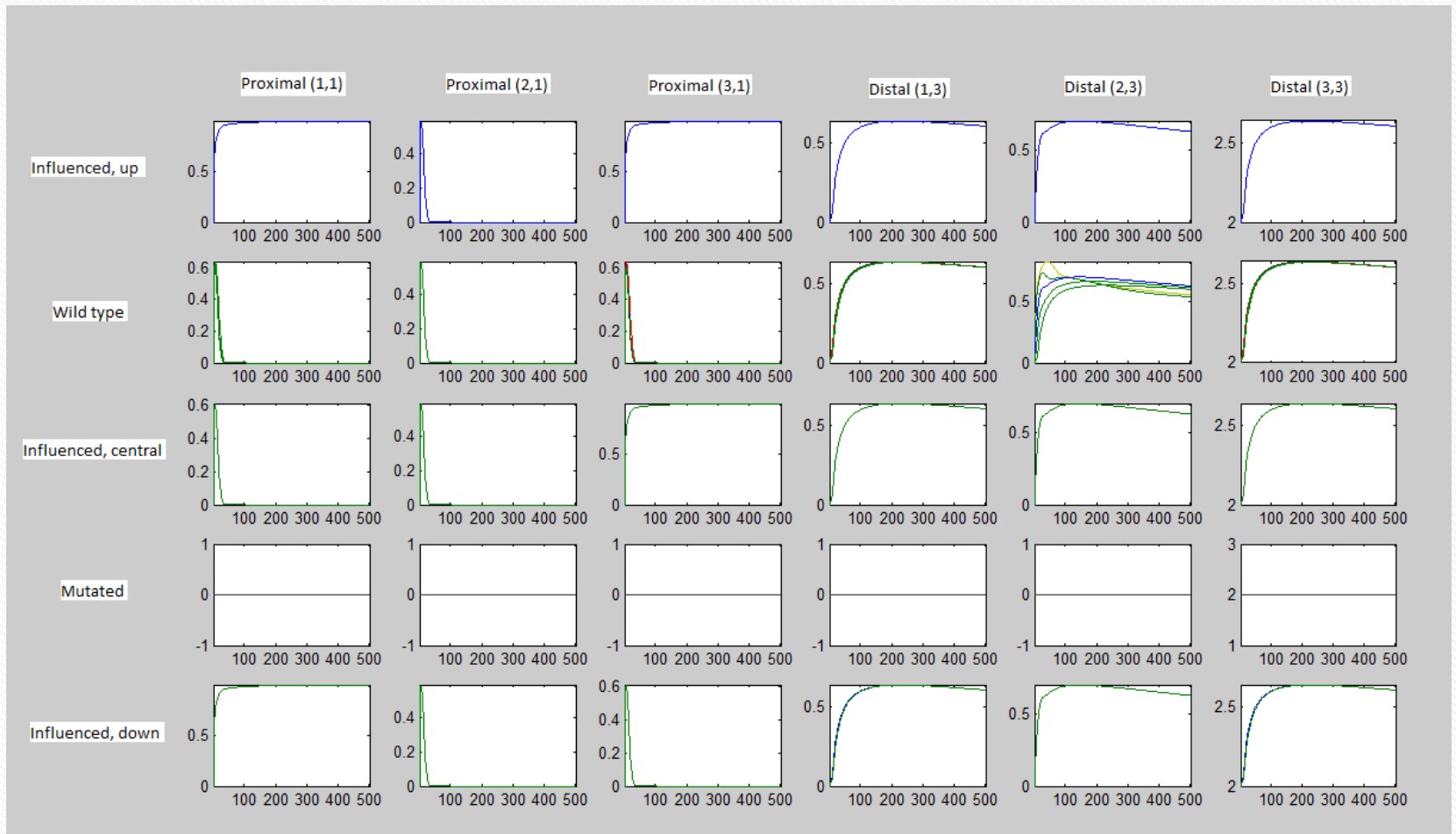


Clusters

Mutated Tissue Result



Mutated Tissue Result



From time series to temporal logic

- Temporal logics are formal languages used to describe time series
- PLTLc: Probabilistic Linear Time Logic with constraints
- We can describe the behaviour of a curve (both wet lab or simulation trace)
- Ex. $P=? [d(\text{Protein}) > 0 \cup (G(d(\text{Protein}) < 0))]$
“The concentration of Protein rises then falls”

Automatically Generated Descriptions

- How can we characterize a cluster of time series with PLTLc?
 - The PLTLc description must be general enough to include all the curves belonging to the same cluster
 - The description must be specific enough to differentiate time series belonging to different clusters



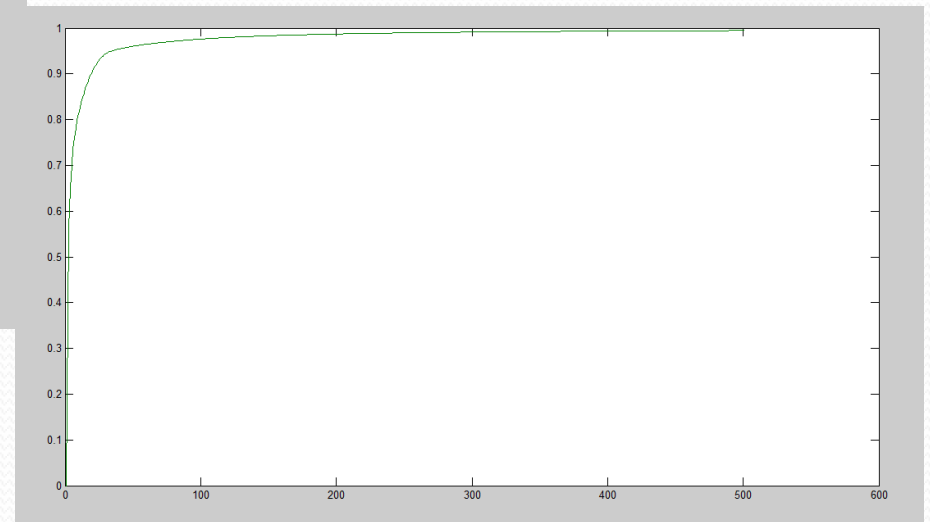
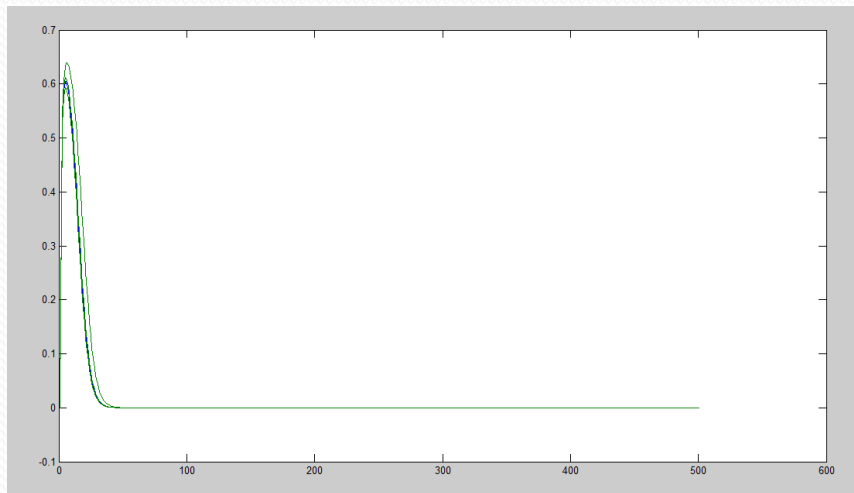
- We are looking for the least general description which discriminates between different clusters

Automatically Generated Descriptions

- 3 steps characterization:
 - Derivative trend - different behaviour or time shifts
 - Extrema (min and max points) - different peaks
 - Steady state - different activation level

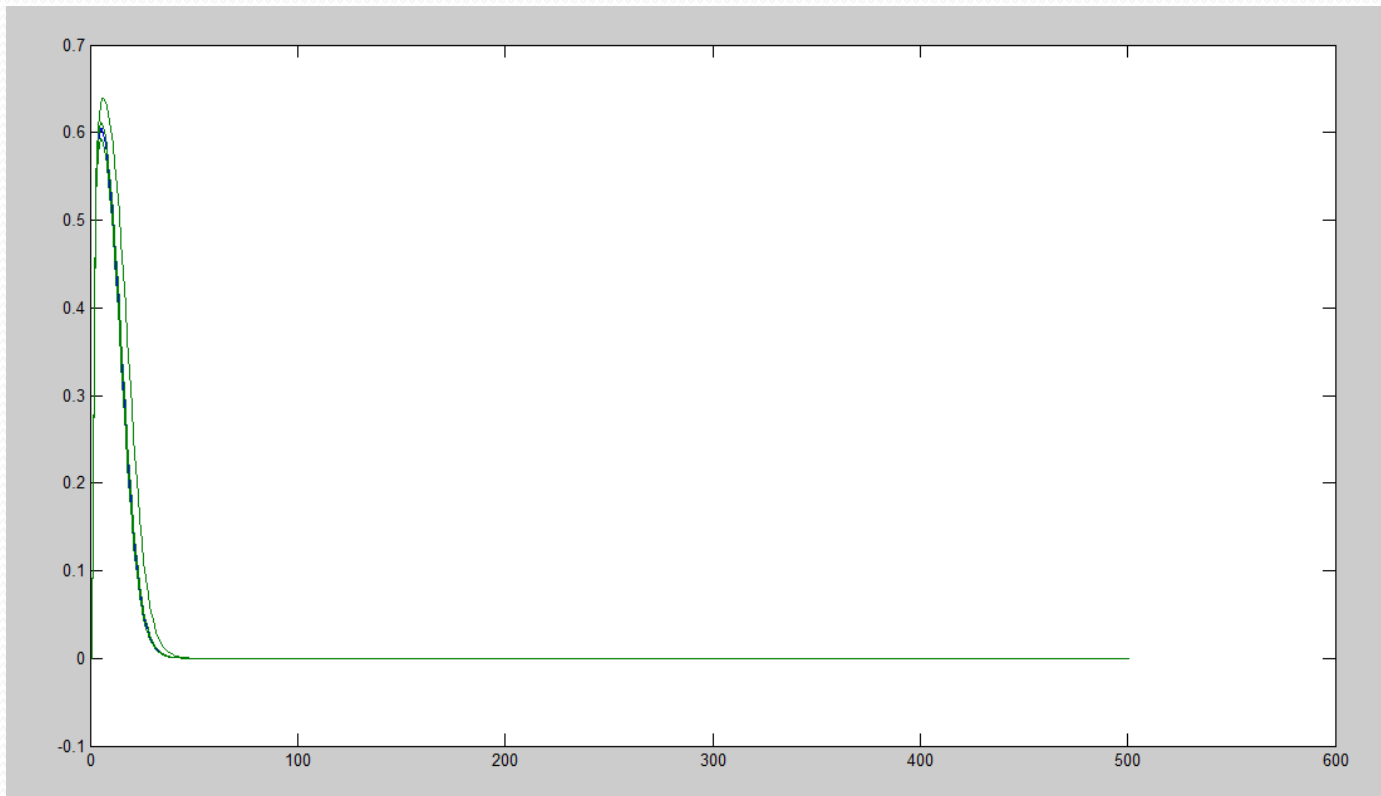
Automatically Generated Descriptions

$P=? [d[FFD]> 0.01 \cup (d[FFD]> -0.01 \wedge d[FFD]< 0.01 \cup (d[FFD]< -0.01 \cup (d[FFD]> -0.01 \wedge d[FFD]< 0.01)))]$



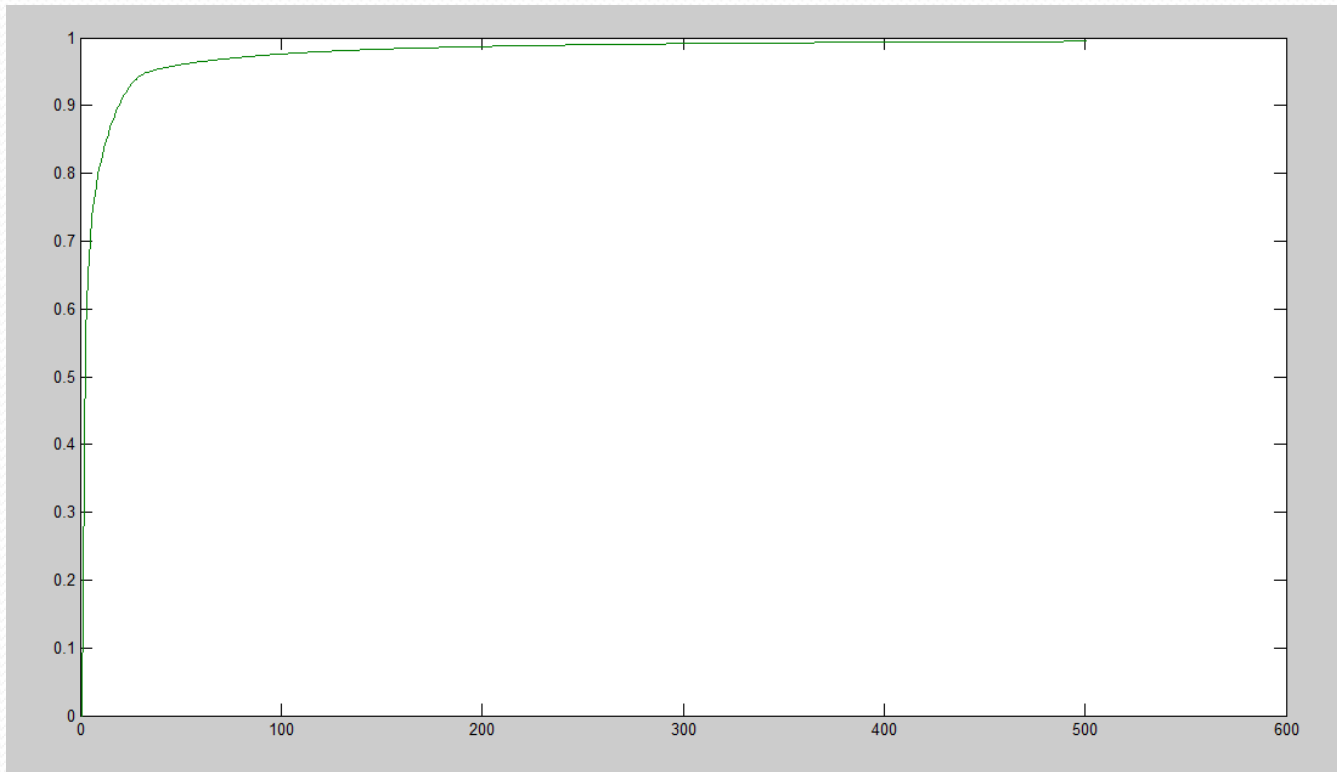
$P=? [d[FFD]> 0.01 \cup (d[FFD]> -0.01 \wedge d[FFD]< 0.01)]$

Automatically Generated Descriptions



$P=? [F([FFD] \geq 0.59355 \wedge [FFD] \leq 0.63943 \wedge Time \geq 4 \wedge Time \leq 7) \wedge d[FFD] > 0.01 \cup (d[FFD] > -0.01 \wedge d[FFD] < 0.01 \cup (d[FFD] < -0.01 \cup (d[FFD] > -0.01 \wedge d[FFD] < 0.01)))]$

Automatically Generated Descriptions



$P=? [d[\text{FFD}] > 0.01 \cup (d[\text{FFD}] > -0.01 \wedge d[\text{FFD}] < 0.01 \wedge G([\text{FFD}] \geq 0.94 \wedge [\text{FFD}] \leq 1))]$