

OTTO VON GUERICKE
UNIVERSITÄT
MAGDEBURG

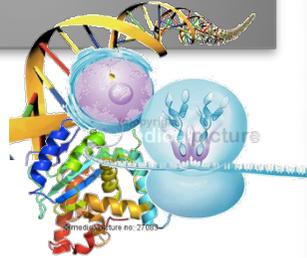
Petri nets for multiscale systems biology, 25TH June 2013, Milano

MODULES & MODEL COMPOSITION & ALGORITHMIC MUTATION

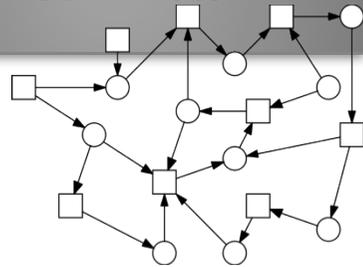
MODULAR MODELLING FRAMEWORK



Modules



Petri Nets



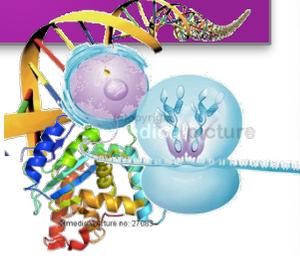
www.BioModelKit.org



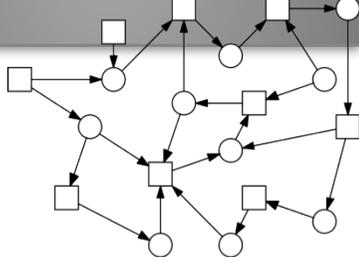
MODULAR MODELLING FRAMEWORK



Modules



Petri Nets



www.BioModelKit.org



- Module design according to natural building blocks (gene, mRNA, protein)
- Description of how a biomolecule operates and executes its function



MODULE TYPES

Molecular Interaction

Protein Module

- Binding and Unbinding Reactions
- Formation and Cleavage of Covalent Bonds
- Conformational Changes

Protein Degradation

- Inactivation
- Internalisation
- Degradation

mRNA Module

- Transcription/Translation
- Processing of RNA
- Binding and Unbinding Reactions
- mRNA Degradation

Gene Module

- Transcriptional Activity
- Binding and Unbinding Reactions
- Covalent Modification

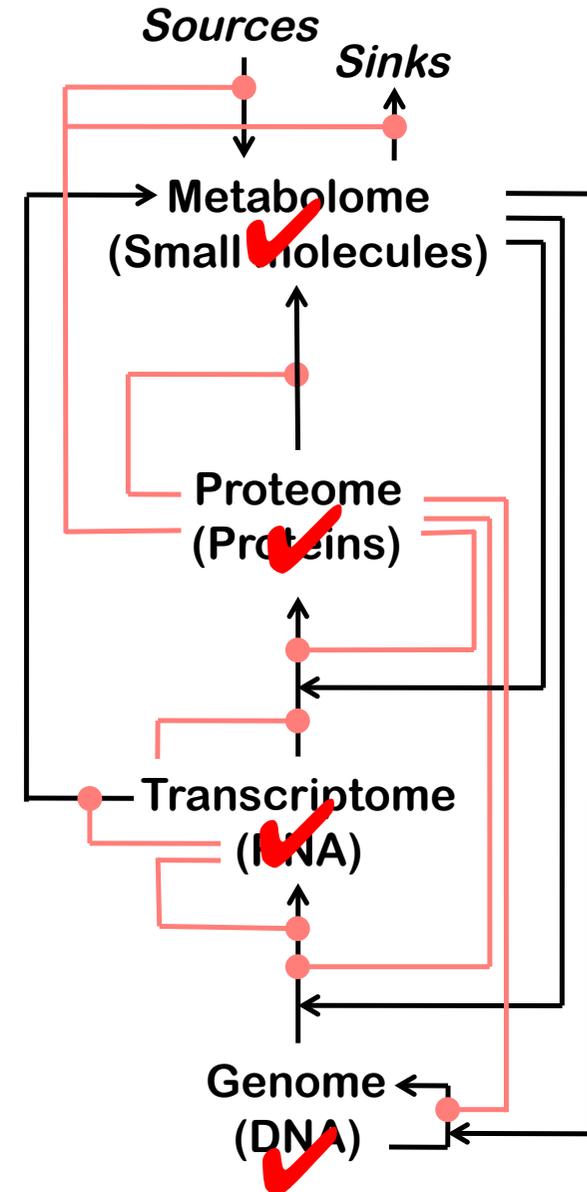
Causal Dependencies

Causal Interaction Modules

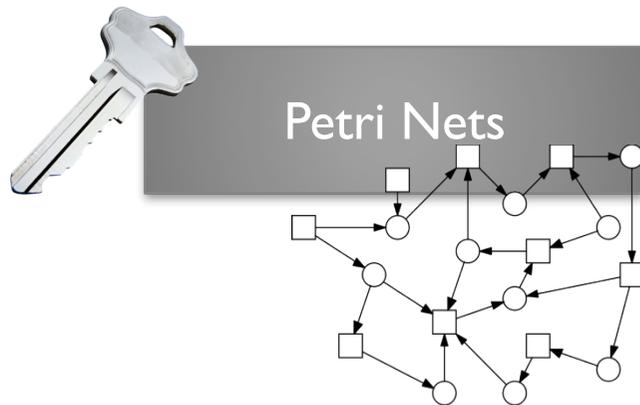
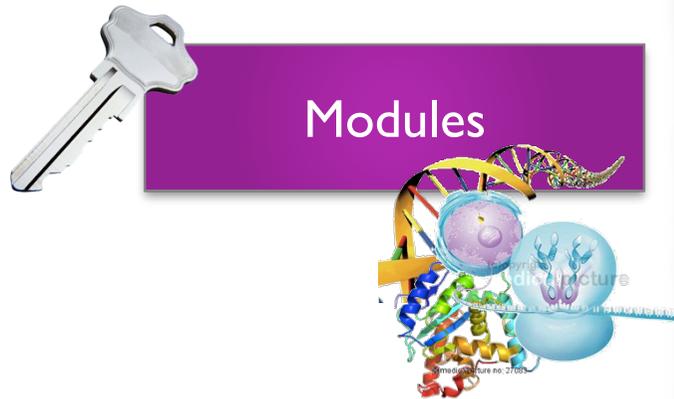
- Causal Influences on Molecular and Cellular Processes

Allelic Influence Module

- Allelic Influences on Molecular and Cellular Processes



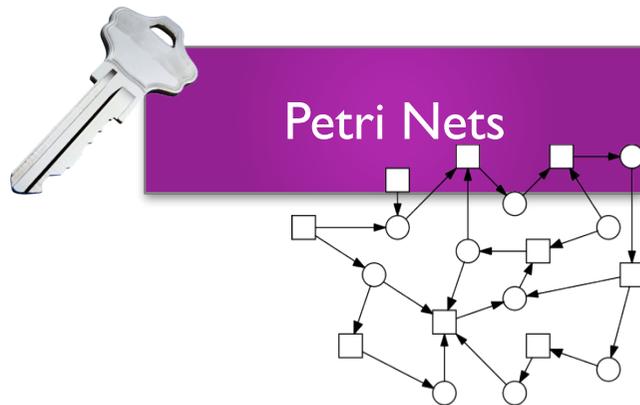
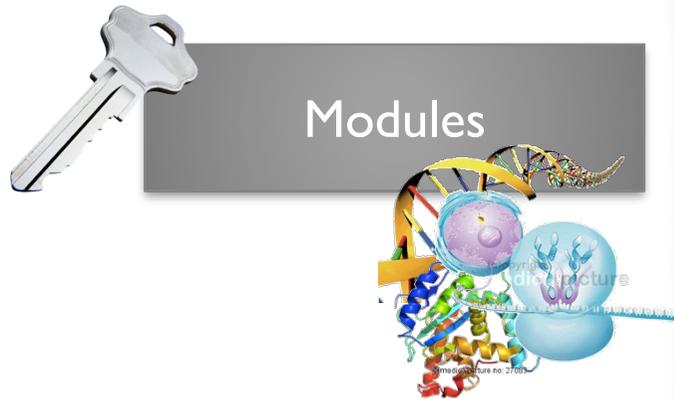
MODULAR MODELLING FRAMEWORK



- Module design according to natural building blocks (gene, mRNA, protein)
- Description of how a biomolecule operates and executes its function
- Modules obey naturally implied structural criteria
- Composition through shared interface subnetwork of interactions



MODULAR MODELLING FRAMEWORK



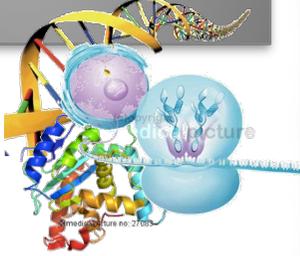
- Formal language with operational semantics
- **What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get Principle**
- Switch between modelling paradigms
- Powerful simulation and analysis tools
- Compatible with SBML and other usual representation styles



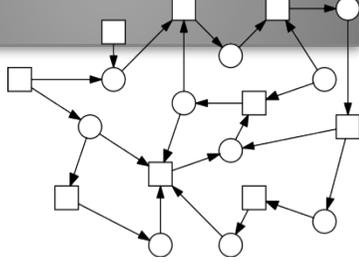
MODULAR MODELLING FRAMEWORK



Modules



Petri Nets



www.BioModelKit.org

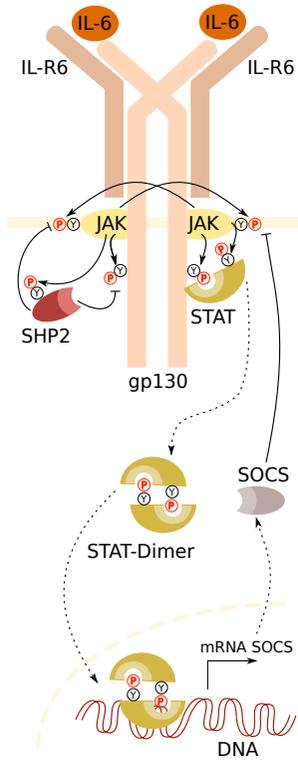


- Organisation of modules
- Explicit assessment of the network structure
- Extension of modules through metadata
- Support of:
 - Module versioning
 - Retrieve modules of interest
 - Automatic networks
 - Algorithmic mutation

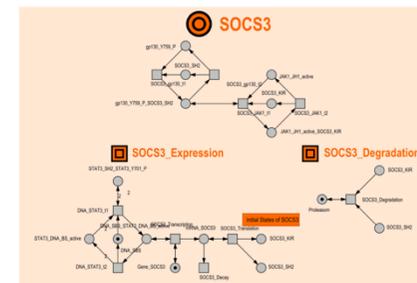
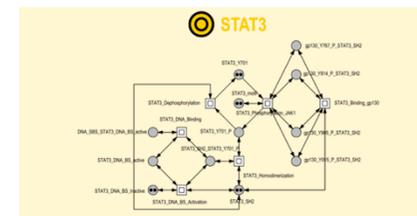
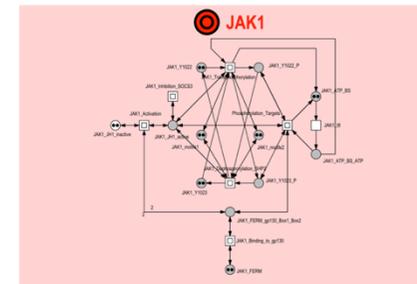
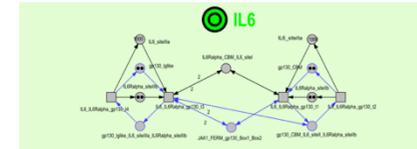
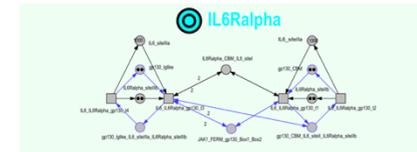
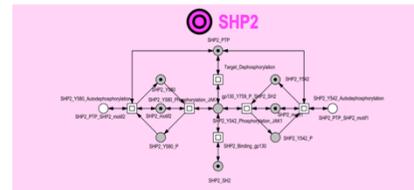
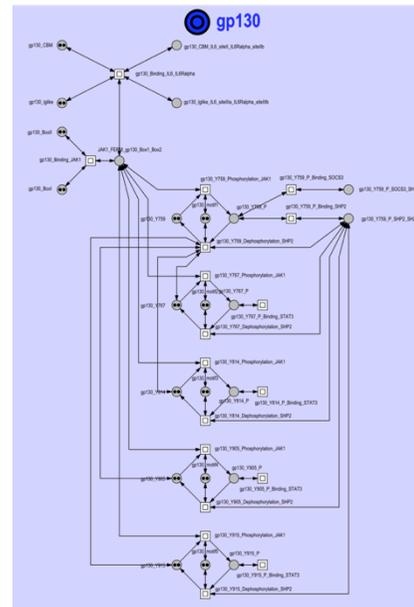
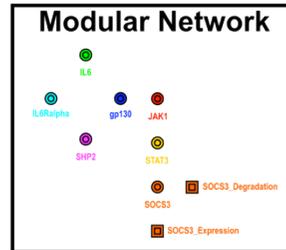


CASE STUDIES

JAK-STAT Signalling

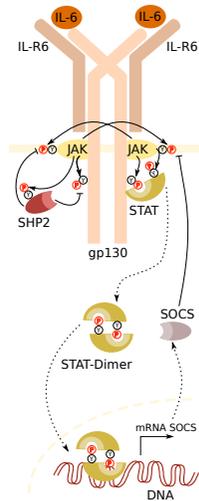


• Modules: 8, Places: 92, Transition: 102, Panels: 58, Nesting Depth: 4



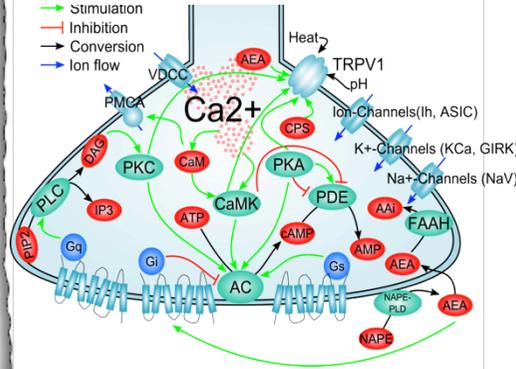
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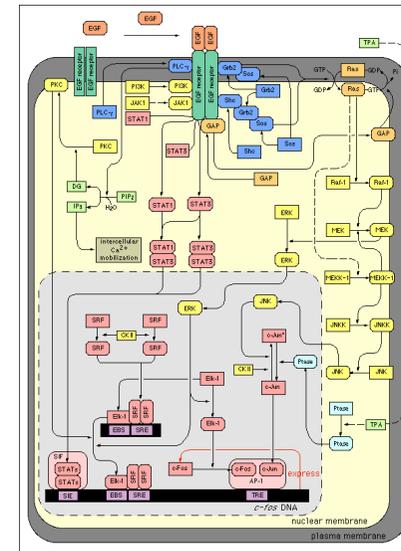
- Modules: 8, Places: 92, Transition: 102, Panels: 58, Nesting Depth: 4

Pain-Signalling



- Modules: 38, Places: 713, Transitions: 775, Panels: 325, Nesting Depth: 4

EGF-Signalling



- Modules: 15 + more (work in progress)

**REUSE
MODULES**



MODULE TYPES

Molecular Interaction

Protein Module

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- Formation and Cleavage of Covalent Bonds
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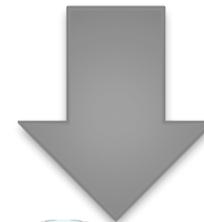
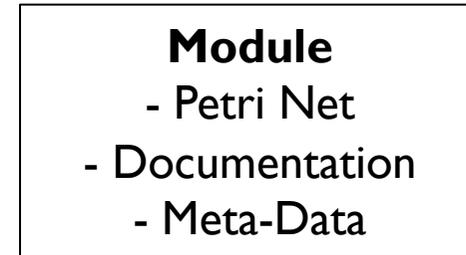
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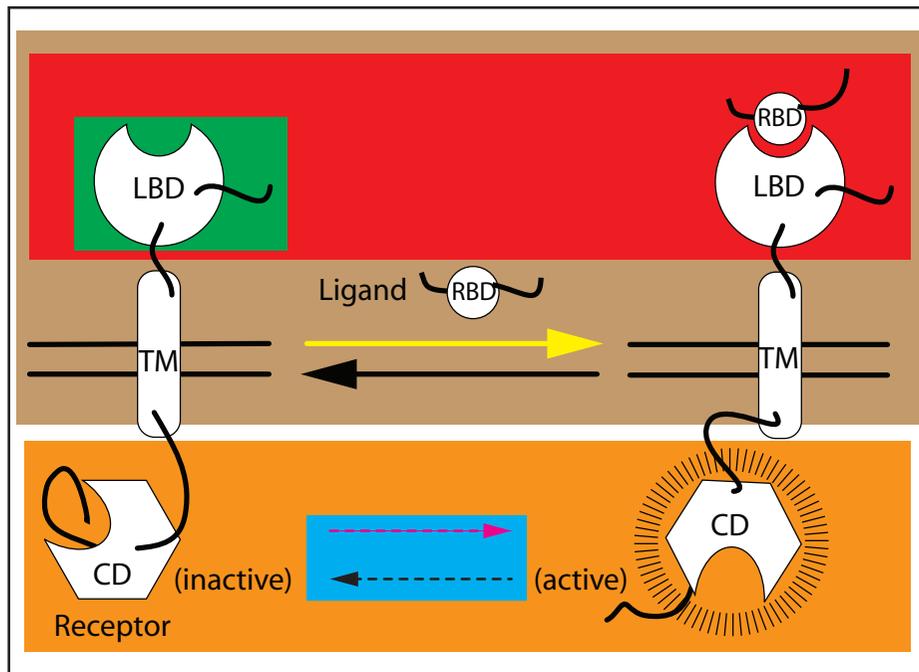


BioModelKit

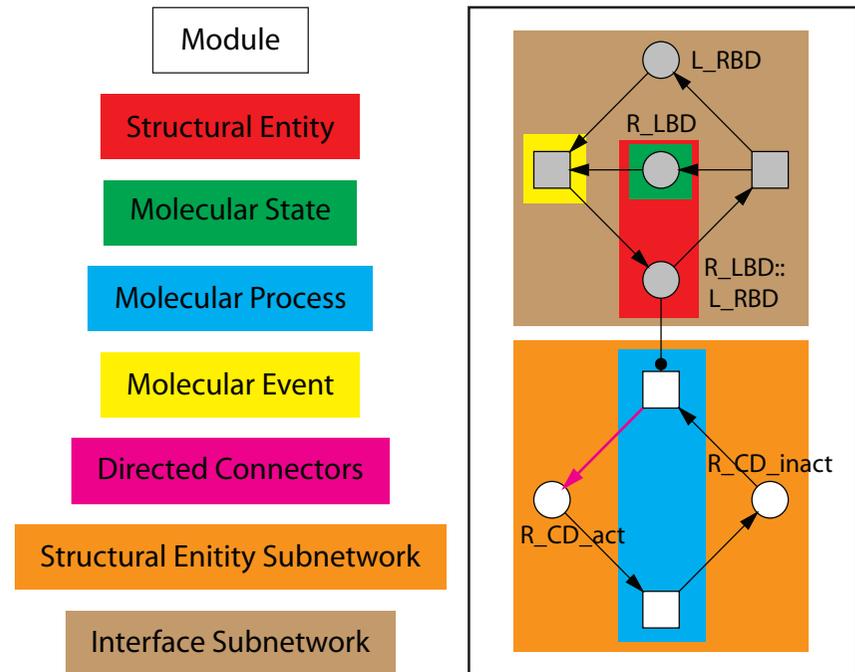


ALGORITHMIC MODEL MUTATION

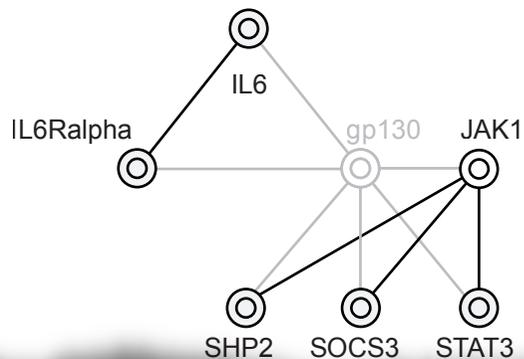
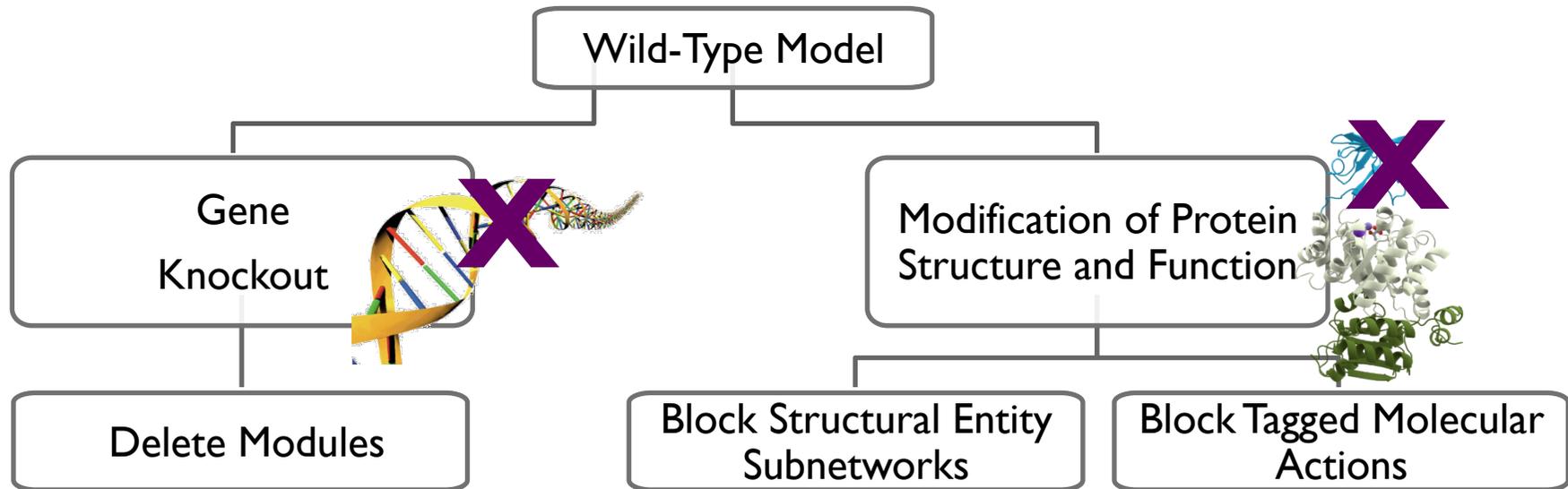
Protein



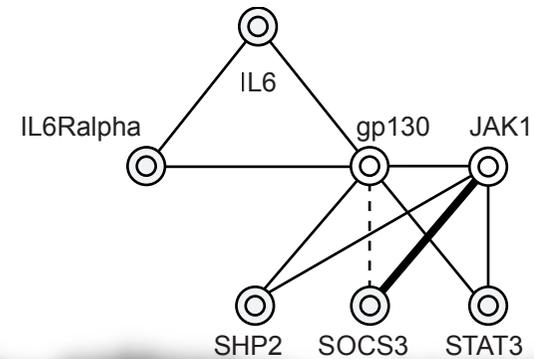
Module



ALGORITHMIC MODEL MUTATION



Interactions not available



**Interactions increased,
weakened, or unchanged**



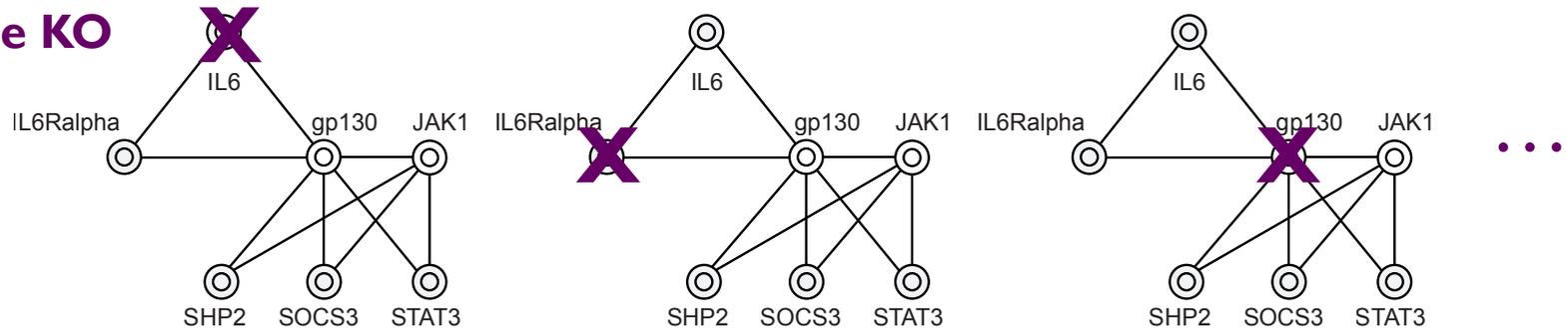
GENE KNOCKOUT

Algorithm 1 Module Knockout

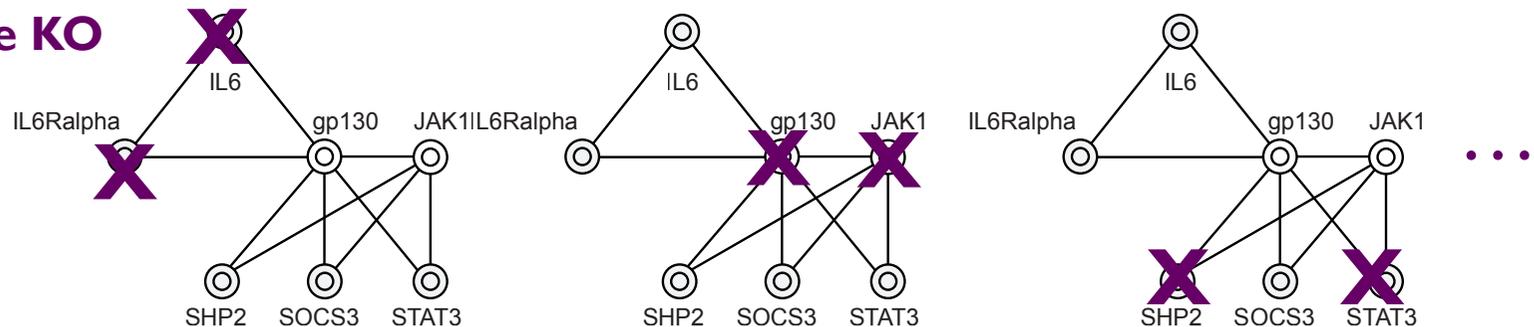
Require: Set of modules $M = \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}$ for the model composition.

- 1: *ComposeModel*(M); ▷ wild-type model
- 2: **for** $i := 1$ **to** n **do**
- 3: $M_{SKO} := M \setminus \{M_i\}$
- 4: *ComposeModel*(M_{SKO}) ▷ single knock-out of module M_i
- 5: **for** $j := i + 1$ **to** n **do**
- 6: $M_{DKO} := M_{SKO} \setminus \{M_j\}$
- 7: *ComposeModel*(M_{DKO}) ▷ double knock-out of modules M_i and M_j
- 8: **end for**
- 9: **end for**

Single KO



Double KO



GENE KNOCKOUT

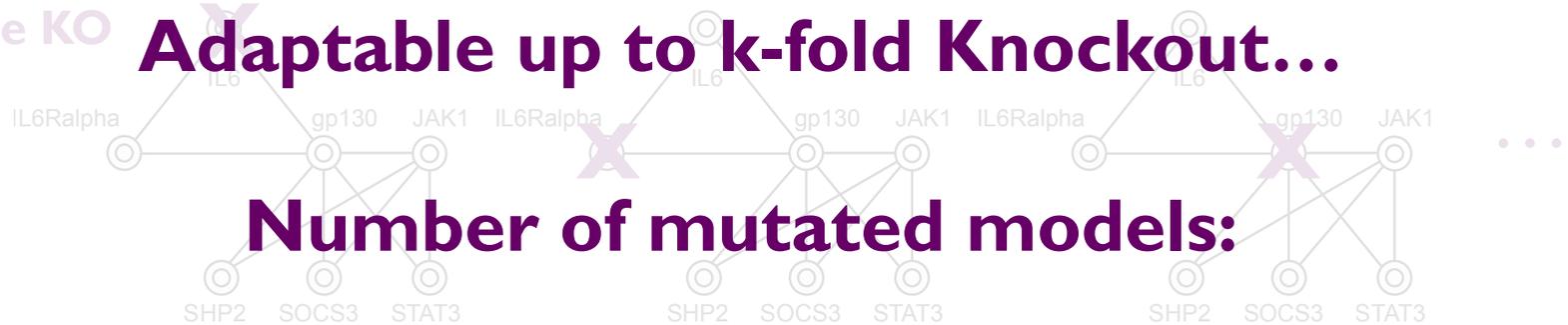
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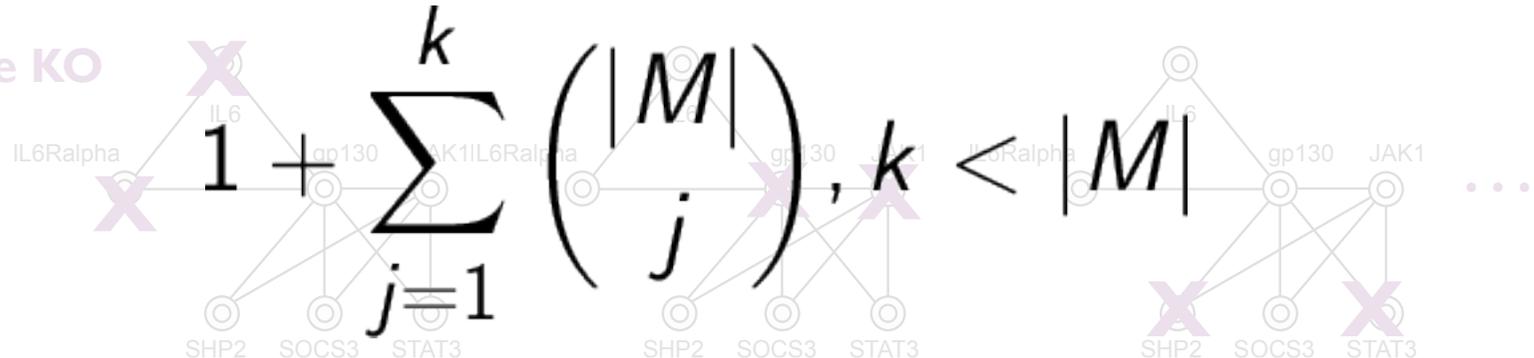
Single KO

Adaptable up to k-fold Knockout...



Number of mutated models:

Double KO



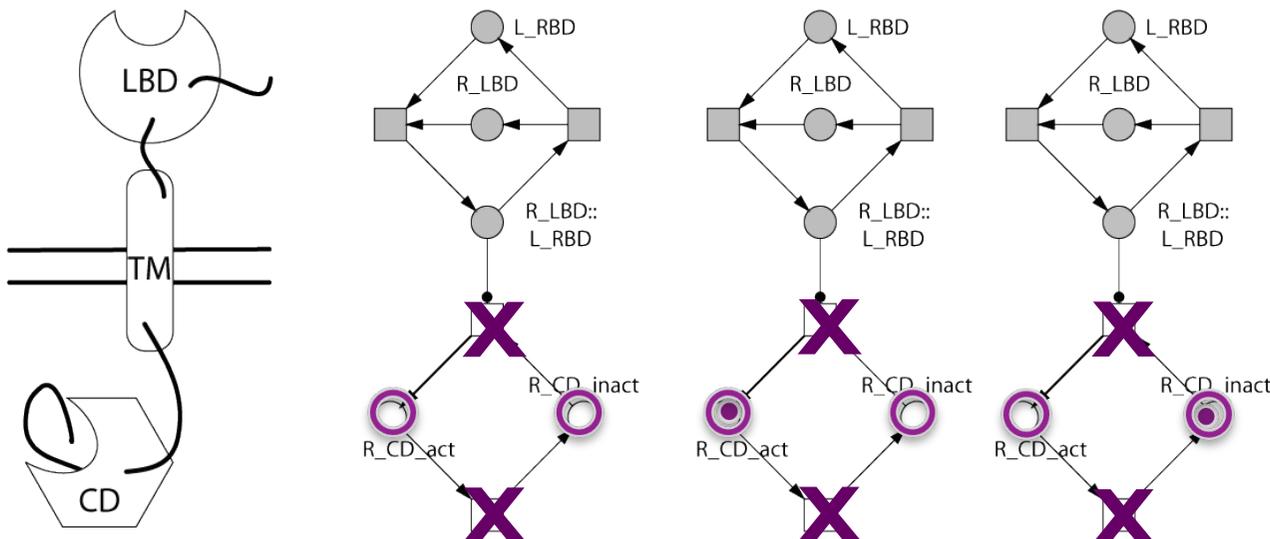
MUTATE STRUCTURAL ENTITY

SUBNETWORKS

Algorithm 2 Deletion of Structural Entity Subnetworks

Require: Set of modules $M = \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}$ with the total set of all structural entity subnetworks $SES := \{SES_1, \dots, SES_s\}$ of M , where $SES_i = [P_i, T_i, F_i, m_0^{P_i}]$.

- 1: *ComposeModel*(M) ▷ wild-type model
- 2: for $i := 1$ to s do ▷ block molecular events of SES_i
- 3: $T_{backup} := T_i$
- 4: $T_i := \emptyset$
- 5: $m_0^{P_i} := 0$
- 6: *ComposeModel*(M) ▷ blocked and empty SES_i
- 7: $k := |P_i|$ ▷ number of elements in P_i
- 8: for $j := 1$ to k do ▷ Vary marking of the blocked SES_i
- 9: $m_0^{P_i}(j) := 1$
- 10: *ComposeModel*(M) ▷ blocked SES_i with place p_j^i marked
- 11: $m_0^{P_i} := 0$
- 12: end for
- 13: $T_i := T_{backup}$
- 14: end for



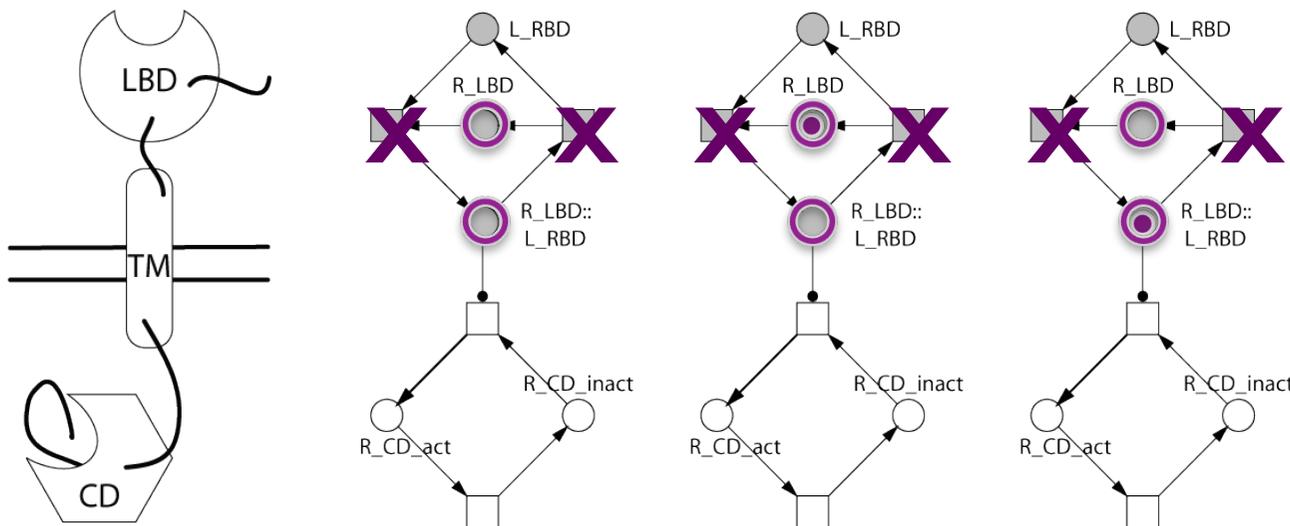
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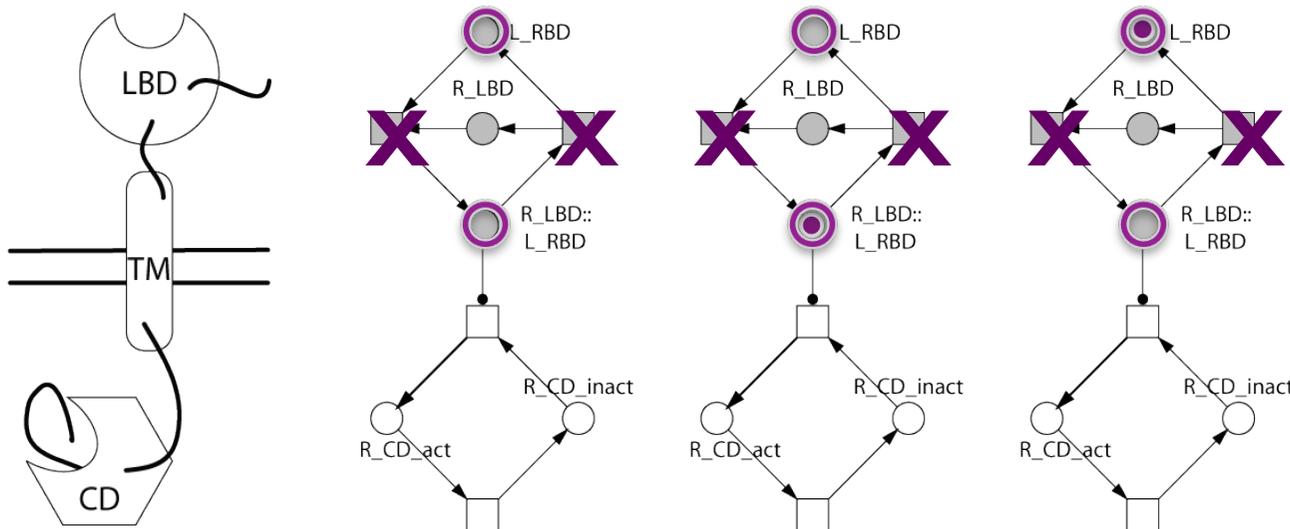
MUTATE STRUCTURAL ENTITY

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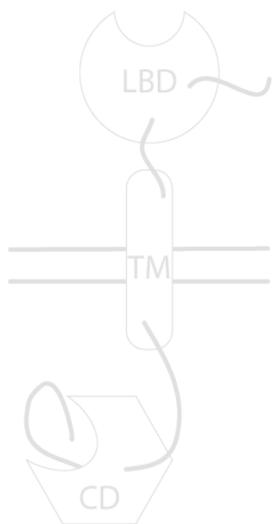
MUTATE STRUCTURAL ENTITY

SUBNETWORKS

Algorithm 2 Deletion of Structural Entity Subnetworks

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- 11: $m_0^{P_i} := 0$
- 12: **end for**
- 13: $T_i := T_{backup}$
- 14: **end for**

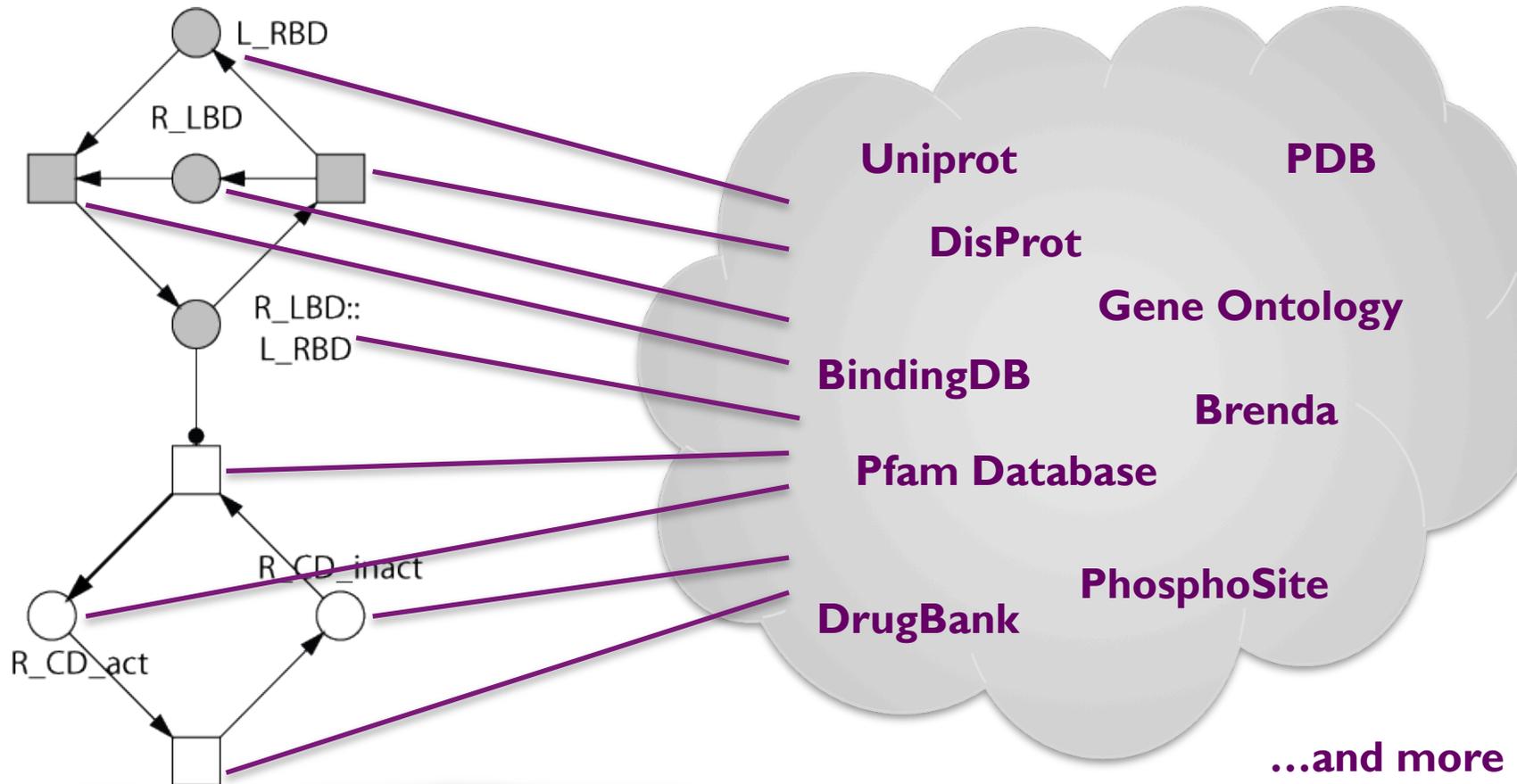


Number of mutated models:

$$1 + |SES| + \sum_{i=1}^{|SES|} |P_i|$$



SWITCH OF SPECIFIC MOLECULAR ACTIONS



Biomodelkit DB stores for each Node Cross-References to other Bio-DBs



SWITCH OF SPECIFIC MOLECULAR ACTIONS

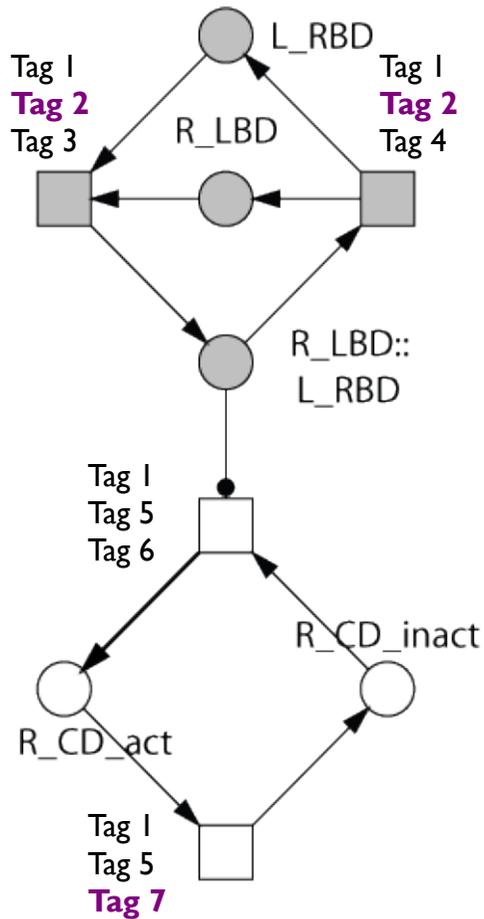
Algorithm 3 Deletion of Transitions based on Metadata-encoded Biological Knowledge

Require: Set of modules $\mathbf{M} = \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}$ with transitions $\mathbf{T} = \{t_1, \dots, t_m\}$,
 set of tags to be used for the mutation $Tag_{mut} = \{tag_{mut,1}, \dots, tag_{mut,l}\}$.

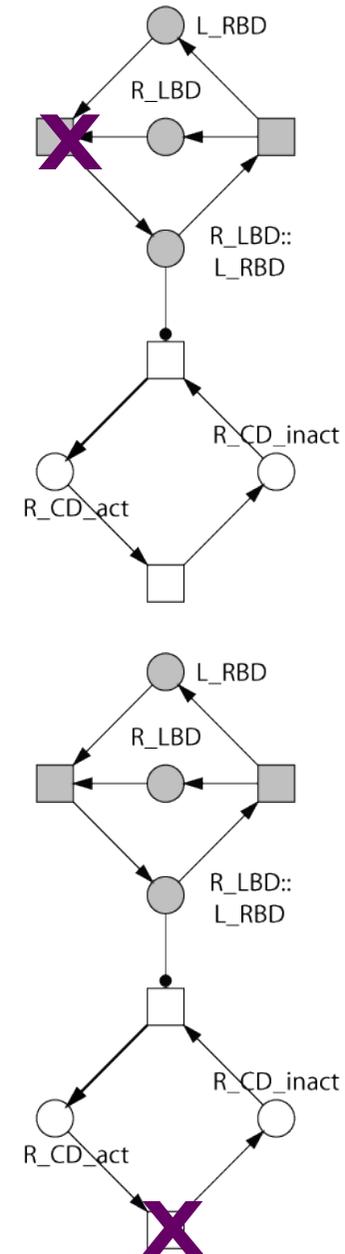
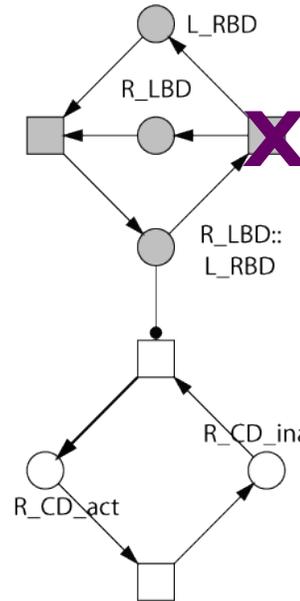
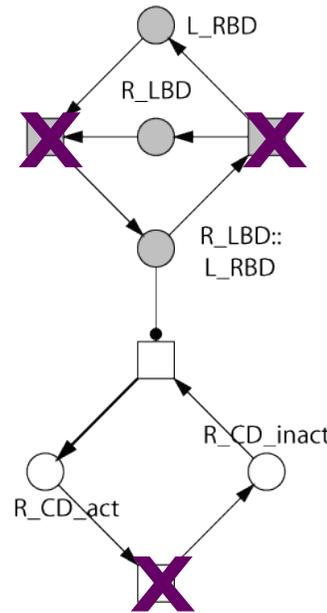
- 1: $Tag_{DB} := \emptyset;$ ▷ set of tags from database
- 2: $\mathbf{T}_{block} := \emptyset$ ▷ set of transitions to mutate
- 3: *ComposeModel*(\mathbf{M}) ▷ wild-type model
- 4: **for all** $t_i \in \mathbf{T}$ **do**
- 5: Select the set of tags $Tag_{DB} := \{tag_{DB,1}, \dots, tag_{DB,k}\}$ of transition t_i from BMKdb
- 6: **if** $Tag_{DB} \cap Tag_{mut} \neq \emptyset$ **then**
- 7: $\mathbf{T}_{block} := \mathbf{T}_{block} \cup \{t_i\}$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for;**
- 10: $k := |\mathbf{T}_{block}|$ ▷ number of elements in \mathbf{T}_{block}
- 11: $\mathbf{M}_{mut} := \mathbf{M}$
- 12: $\mathbf{T}_{mut} := \mathbf{T} \setminus \mathbf{T}_{block}$
- 13: *ComposeModel*(\mathbf{M}_{mut}) ▷ all tagged transitions blocked at once
- 14: **for all** $t_i \in \mathbf{T}_{block}$ **do**
- 15: $\mathbf{M}_{mut} := \mathbf{M}$
- 16: $\mathbf{T}_{mut} := \mathbf{T} \setminus \{t_i\}$
- 17: *ComposeModel*(\mathbf{M}_{mut}) ▷ only one tagged transition blocked at a time
- 18: **for** $j := i + 1$ **to** k **do**
- 19: $\mathbf{T}_{mut} := \mathbf{T}_{mut} \setminus \{t_j\}$
- 20: *ComposeModel*(\mathbf{M}_{mut}) ▷ two tagged transition blocked at a time
- 21: **end for**
- 22: **end for**



SWITCH OF SPECIFIC MOLECULAR ACTIONS

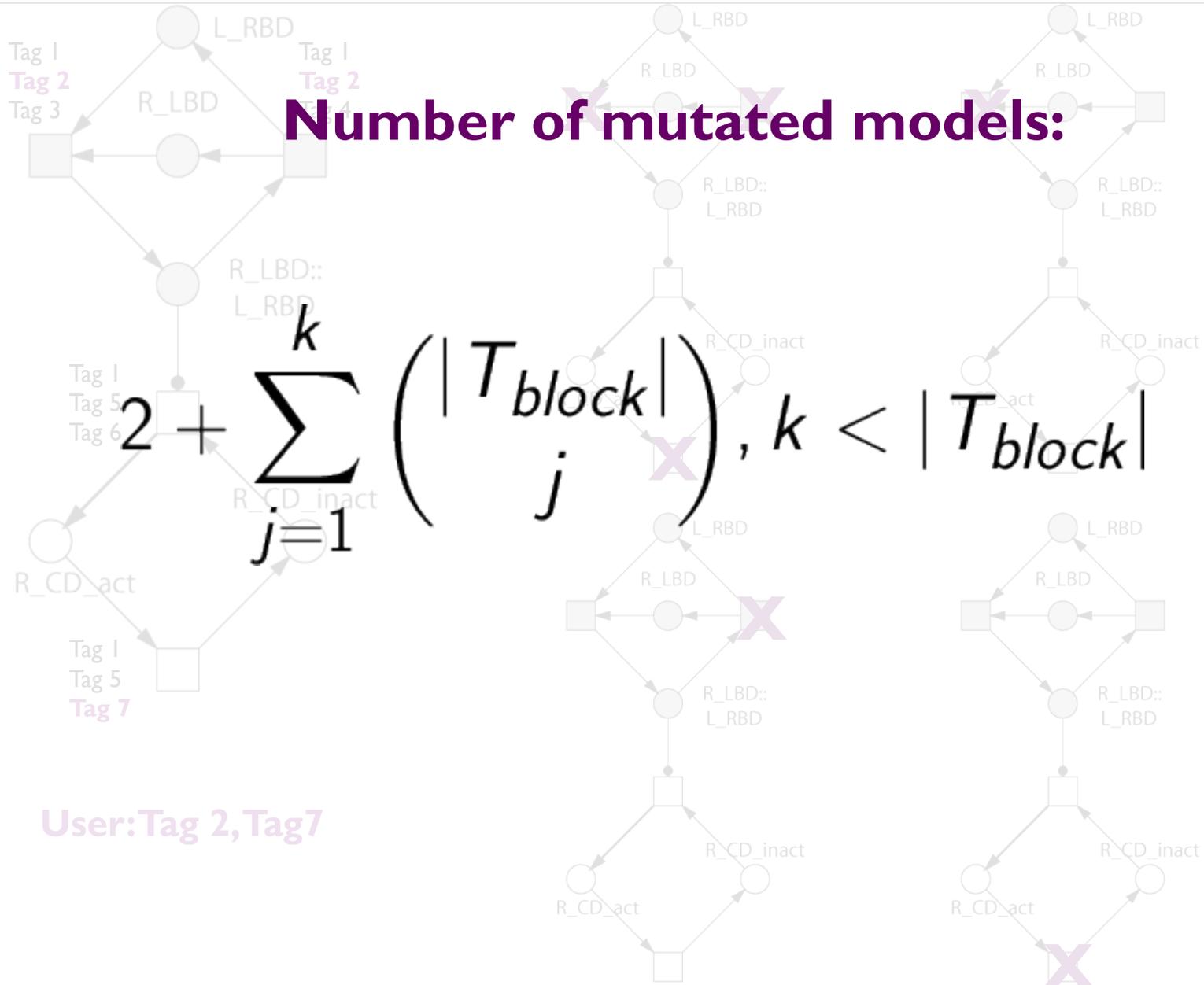


User: Tag 2, Tag 7



SWITCH OF SPECIFIC MOLECULAR ACTIONS

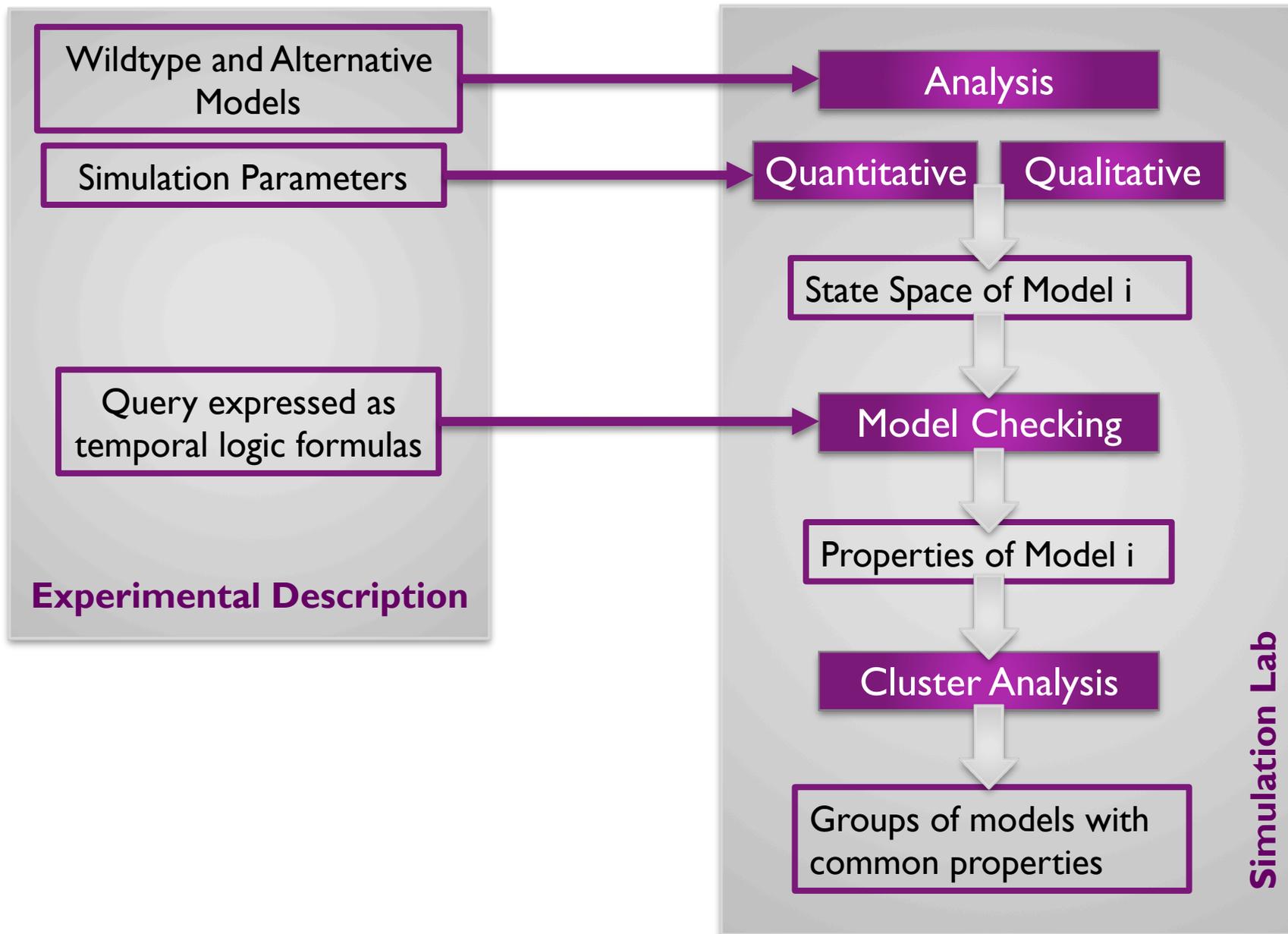
Number of mutated models:



$$2 + \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{|T_{block}|}{j}, k < |T_{block}|$$

User: Tag 2, Tag 7

HIGH-THROUGHPUT MODEL SCREENING

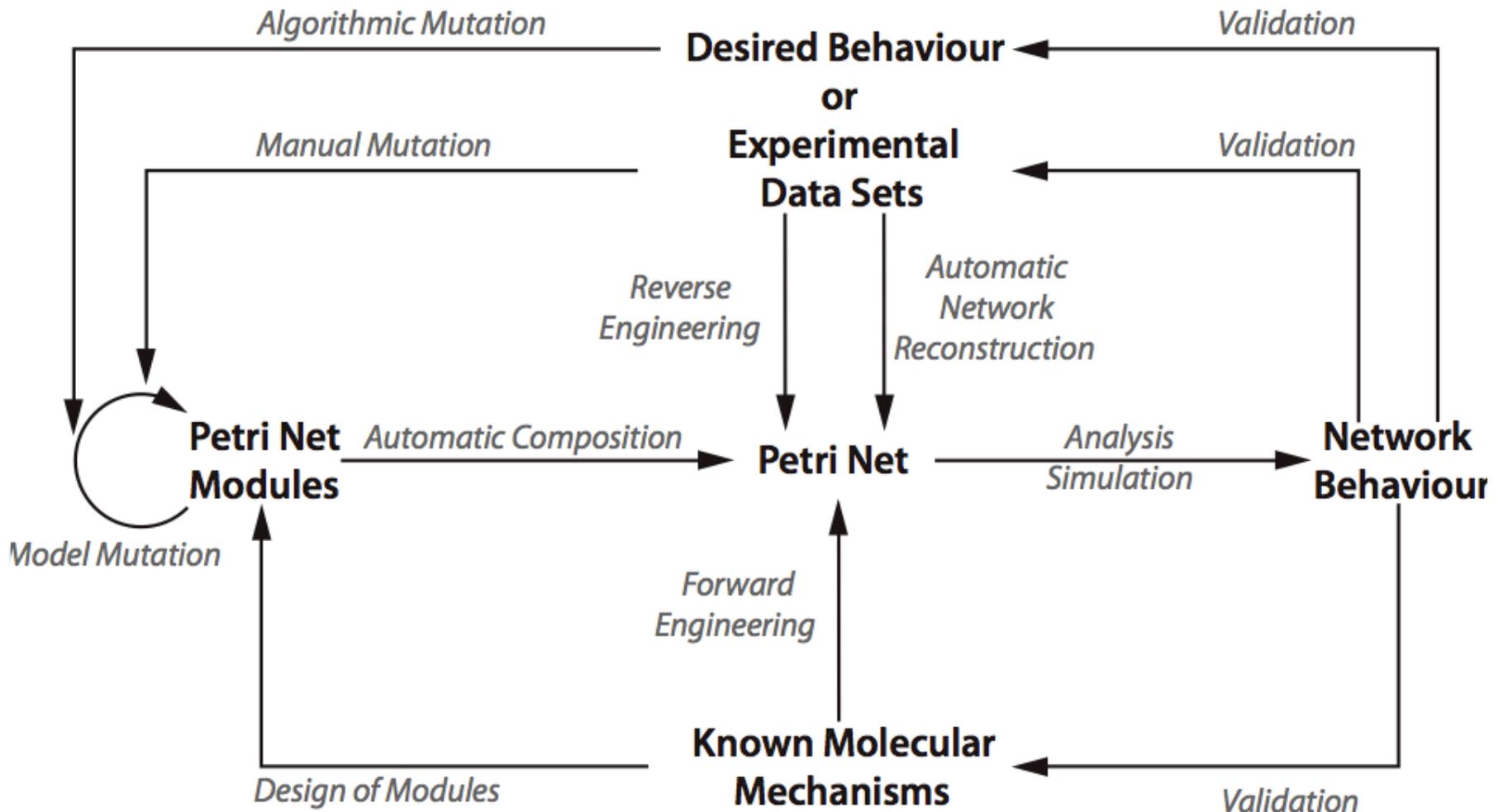


SUM UP...

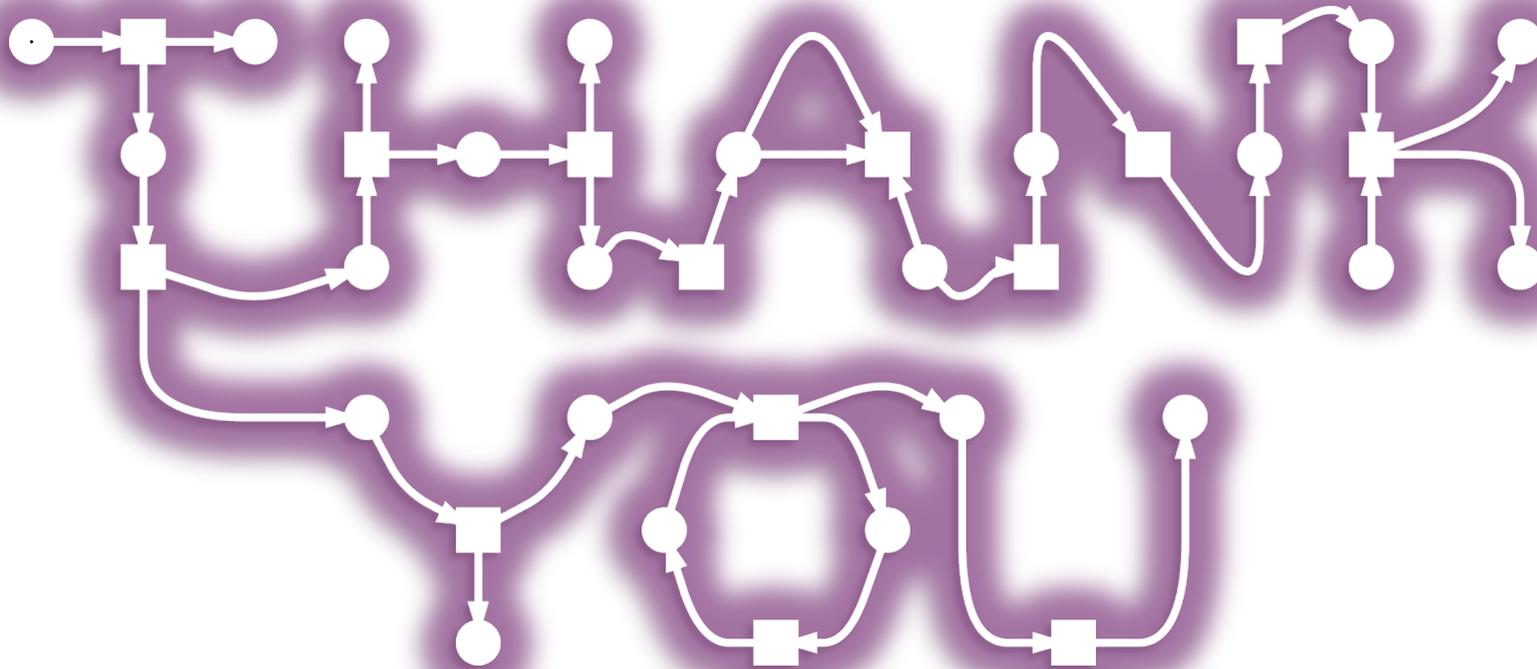
- Key features of the modular modeling concept
 - Purposefully designed modules
 - Petri net formalism
 - BioModelKit DB
 - Algorithmic model mutation
 - HT model screening
- Future Extension
 - Adding spatial information
 - Reengineering of modules
 - Reverse engineering of modules from OMIC data
 - Module reduction
 - ...



SUM UP...



**Powerful and Versatile Framework for
Multiscale
Biomodel Engineering**



- **Cooperation Partners**

- Monika Heiner and Co-Workers, BTU Cottbus
- David Gilbert, Brunel University London
- Fred Scharper and Co-Workers, OvGU Magdeburg
- Tim Hucho, University of Cologne

- **Projects**

- Consortium „Modelling of Pain Switches” 2009-2011
- Consortium „NoPain” 2013-2015

- **Graduate School**

- IMPRS Magdeburg

