## Project: Discrete Repressilator

(Reference: "A synthetic oscillatory network of transcriptional regulators", Elowitz and Leibler, *Nature*  $2000.^{1}$  ) Suppose there is a gene called Y. The concentration of its product is denoted y, in units of proteins per cell, where y is measured in thousands. Suppose there are y(i) proteins at minute i, and suppose that proteins are produced at a constant rate  $\alpha_0$  and degraded at a rate d. Then y obeys

$$y(i+1) = \alpha_0 - dy(i). \tag{1}$$

Now suppose that gene Y is repressed by the product of another gene X. Then y obeys

$$y(i+1) = \frac{\alpha}{1 + x(i-\tau)^n} + \alpha_0 - dy(i)$$
 (2)

where  $\alpha$  can be thought of as the repression strength, n is a coefficient<sup>2</sup> that controls the nonlinearity of X's effect on Y, and  $\tau$  is a non-negative integer that introduces a time-delay. That is, the behavior of y at timepoint i+1 is sensitive to the concentration of x at some past timepoint,  $i-\tau$ . (This is a simplified way to account for the time required before Y "feels" the effect of X, due to processes such as transcription, translation, and gene regulatory processes).

Suppose  $\alpha_0 = 1$  and d = 0.1. First consider only Model (1):

- a. According to your intuition, what concentrations are *steady states*, meaning that if the concentration y had that value at time i = 0, then it would remain at that value?
- b. Sketch your intuition for the population y(t) from a starting population y(0) = 0.2.

Now consider Model (2), and suppose  $\alpha=2$  and n=4 and  $\tau=3$ :

- c. Suppose (for the time being) that x is present at a constant concentration of 2. According to your intuition, what concentrations of y are steady states?
- d. If x is not present (x = 0), according to your intuition, what concentrations of y are steady states?

Now consider the "repressilator" circuit. In this circuit, three genes X, Y, and Z are "wired" in a repressive cycle (each gene is repressed by the one upstream). Develop the equations to describe the concentrations of x, y, and z over time. Write code to solve the dynamical system, and answer the following questions:

- e. Generate time series of the populations for a few starting populations x(0), y(0), z(0). Does it match your intuition?
  - Hint: How to code it to deal with the time delay, especially at the beginning of the simulation?
- f. Can you find a set of parameters and initial conditions that shows a damped oscillation?
- g. Can you find a set of parameters and initial conditions that shows a persistent oscillation?
- h. Can you find a set of parameters and initial conditions that shows no oscillation?
- i. Can you find a set of parameters and initial conditions that shows the species oscillating in phase? Or, out of phase? Or any other types of behavior?
- j. Choose one of the following parameters:  $\alpha$ ,  $\tau$ , n. For your chosen parameter, investigate the behavior of the system for a range of parameter values. State in words the effect your parameter has on the system's oscillations. (Bonus challenge: Is there a neat and tidy way to graph your parameter's effect?)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Note that the original work uses a continuous-time model.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>often called a *Hill coefficient*