

On diagonal

$$i=1$$

$$j=1$$

$$I_{i,j} = 1$$

$$\alpha_{P, P_{GFP}} = \alpha^0 \cdot \frac{k_r^n}{k_r^n + \frac{[Cd1]^{n/2}}{[Cd1]^{n/2}}}$$

$$= \alpha^0 \cdot \frac{k_r^n}{k_r^n + 1}$$

Not the same as concentration  
 $\neq$  No  $I_{ij}$

$$= \alpha^0 \cdot \frac{k_r^n}{k_r^n + [Cd1]^n \cdot I_{i,j} \cdot \frac{[Cd1]^{n/2}}{[Cd1]^{n/2}}}$$

$$= \alpha^0 \cdot \frac{k_r^n}{k_r^n + [Cd1]^n \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$$

Off diagonal

$$i=1$$

$$j=2$$

$I_{i,j} = 0 \rightarrow$  there should be no modulation

$$I_{j,i} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_0 \cdot \alpha_{i,i} \cdot \alpha_{ij} \cdot \alpha_{jj} \cdot \alpha_{ji}$$

$\downarrow$

$$k_r^n$$

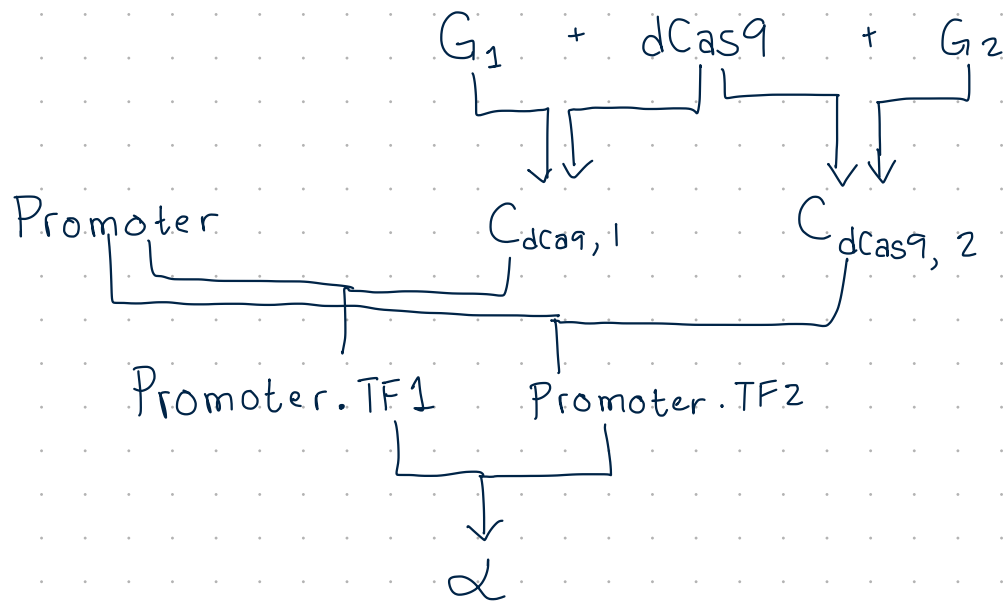
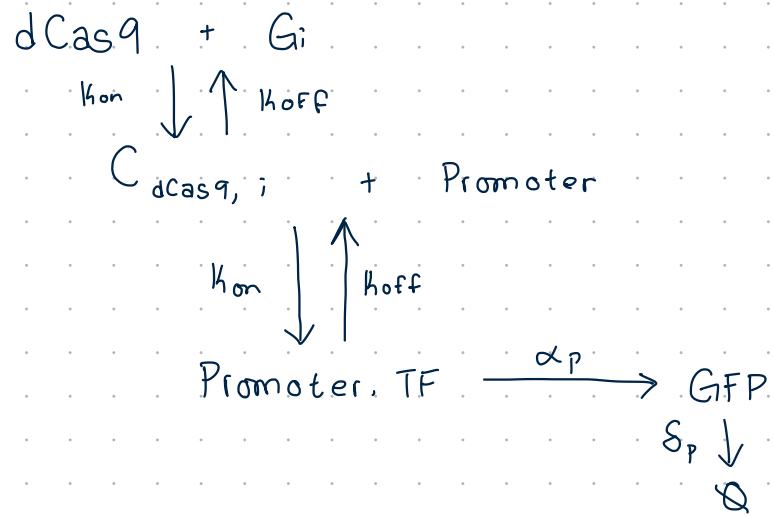
$$\frac{k_r^n}{k_r^n + [Cdi]^n \cdot I_{i,j} \cdot \frac{[Cdi]^{n/2}}{[Cdi]^{n/2}}}$$

high  $i$  & high  $j$

$\epsilon$

$$\epsilon + [Cdi]^n \cdot 0 \cdot 1$$

Re-deriving the Hill equation with multiplexing



$$\begin{array}{c|ccc}
 & j=1 & j=2 & j=3 \\
 \hline
 i=1 & 1 & 0 & 0.5 \\
 i=2 & 0 & 1 & -0.5 \\
 i=3 & 0.5 & -0.5 & 1
 \end{array}$$

Doesn't necessarily have to be symmetrical

On diagonal

$$i=1$$

$$j=1$$

$$I_{ij} = 1$$

$$u_1 = 1 \cdot [P_{d1}]$$

$$g = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{[P_{d1}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d1}] + 1}} + 1$$

only good for activation

Off diagonal

No interaction

(1 & 2)

$$j=1$$

$$j=2$$

$$u_1 = (1 \cdot [P_{d1}]) + (0 \cdot [P_{d2}])$$

$$u_2 = (0 \cdot [P_{d1}]) + (1 \cdot [P_{d2}])$$

$$g = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{[P_{d1}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d1}] + 1}} + 1 \right) \cdot \left( \frac{[P_{d2}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d2}] + 1}} + 1 \right)$$

Synergy

(1 & 3)

$$j=1$$

$$j=3$$

$$u_1 = (1 \cdot [P_{d1}]) + (0.5 \cdot [P_{d3}])$$

$$u_3 = (0.5 \cdot [P_{d1}]) + (1 \cdot [P_{d3}])$$

$$g = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{[P_{d1}] \cdot 0.5 [P_{d3}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d1}] \cdot 0.5 [P_{d3}] + 1}} + 1 \right) \cdot \left( \frac{[P_{d3}] \cdot 0.5 [P_{d1}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d3}] \cdot 0.5 [P_{d1}] + 1}} + 1 \right)$$

Interference

(2 & 3)

$$j=2$$

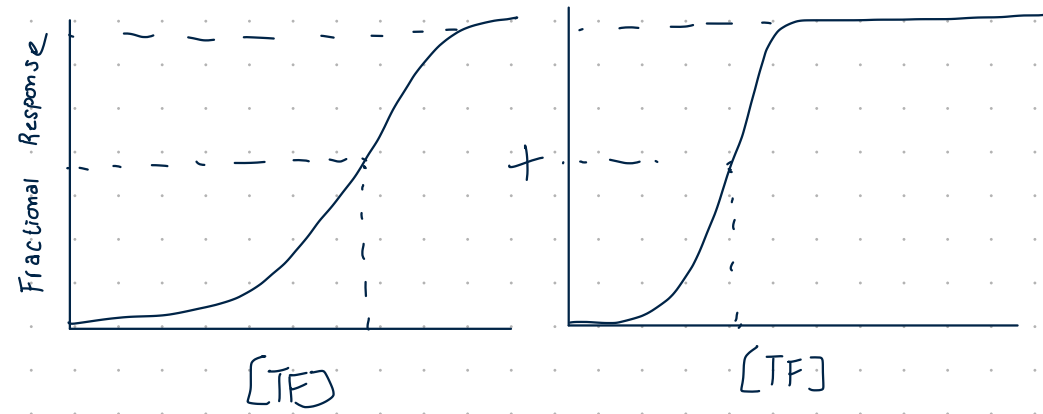
$$j=3$$

$$u_2 = (1 \cdot [P_{d2}]) + (-0.5 \cdot [P_{d3}])$$

$$u_3 = (-0.5 \cdot [P_{d2}]) + (1 \cdot [P_{d3}])$$

$$g = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{[P_{d2}] \cdot -0.5 [P_{d3}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d2}] \cdot -0.5 [P_{d3}] + 1}} + 1 \right) \cdot \left( \frac{[P_{d3}] \cdot -0.5 [P_{d2}]}{\sqrt{[P_{d3}] \cdot -0.5 [P_{d2}] + 1}} + 1 \right)$$

# How to model multiplexed CRISRa



Is RNAP bound to Promoter

Yes

No

Is TF1 bound to its binding site

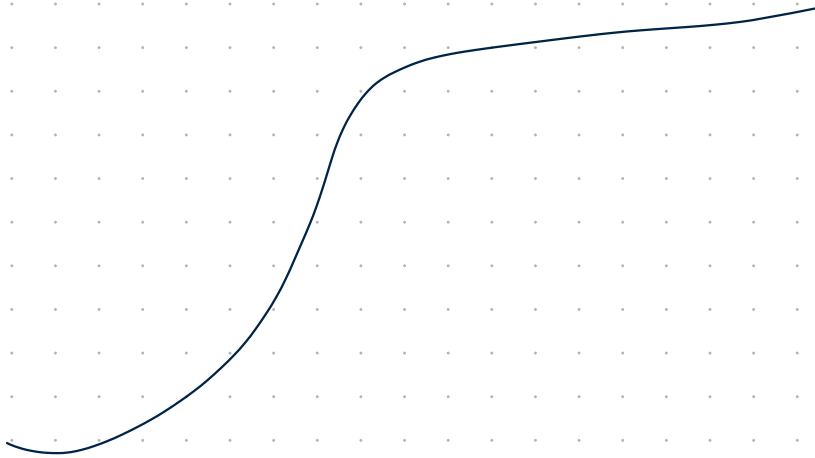
Yes

No

Yes

No

$n_R$  = # of RNAP molecules available for binding =  $[RNAP]$ ?  
 $n_1$  = " TF1 "



$$\alpha_{\text{GFP}} = \alpha^0 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n g_i$$

$$g_i = \sum_{j=1}^n 1 \cdot \frac{(k_r \cdot I_{ij})^n}{(k_r \cdot I_{ij})^n + \frac{[C_{d1}]^{n/2}}{[C_{d2}]^{n/2}}}$$

✓ ✓

1	0	0.5
0	1	0.5
0.5	0.5	1

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$k_r$

$$g_{GFP} = g_1 \cdot g_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1^2 + 1}} + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2^2 + 1}} + 1 \right) \cdot$$

$$u_1 = 1 \cdot [Pd_1] + -0,5 \cdot [Pd_3]$$

$$u_2 = 1 \cdot [Pd_2] + -0,5 \cdot [Pd_1]$$