# Mechanism and function of stochastic pulse regulation

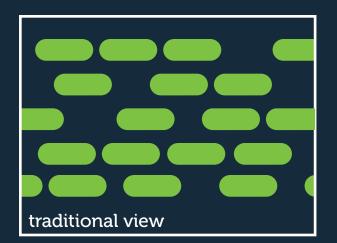
Stephanie Unna, Locke Lab.



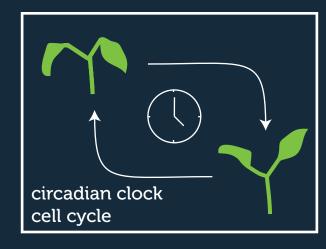
# Gene expression is noisy

even under constant environmental conditions

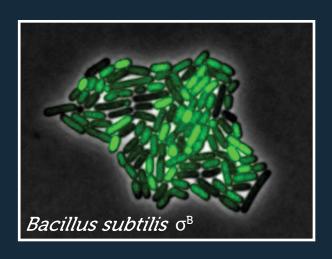
equilibration



oscillation



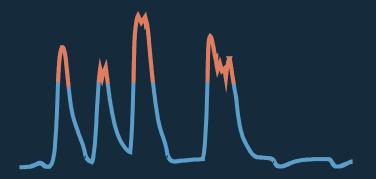
stochastic



# Noise is functionally important

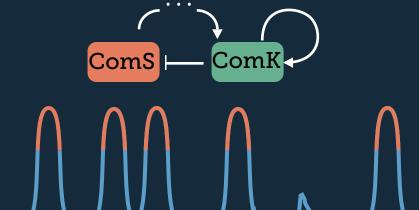


- Circuit
  - stochastic
  - threshold
  - positive feedback
- Persistence *E. coli* 
  - HipBA toxin/antitoxin
  - antibiotic resistance



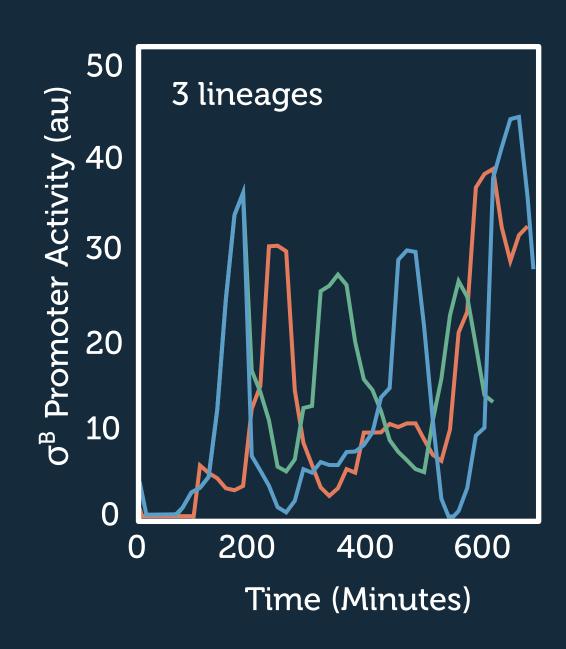


- Characteristic response
- Circuit:
  - stochastic process
  - threshold
  - fast/slow feedback
- Bacterial competence



### A different kind of noise

stochastic pulsing

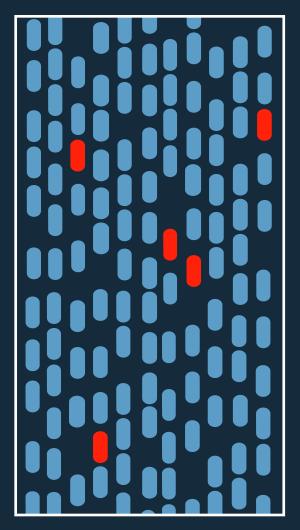


Bacillus subtilis P<sub>σB</sub>-yfp energy stress 40μg/L MPA

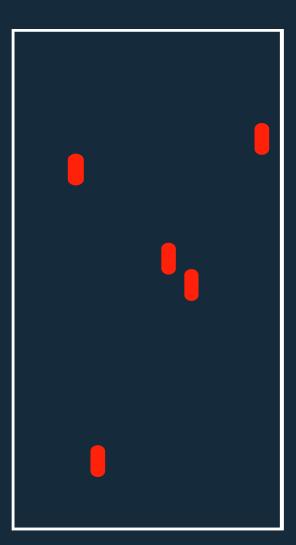
Locke et al. Science, 2011

# What is the role of stochastic pulsing?

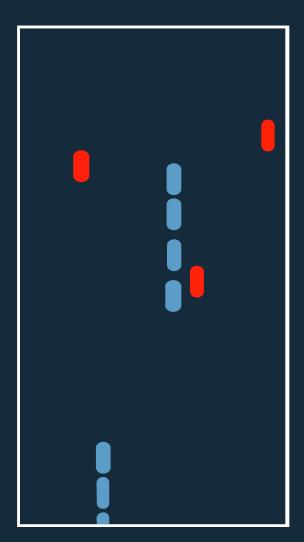
Bet-hedging in an uncertain environment



Optimal growth conditions

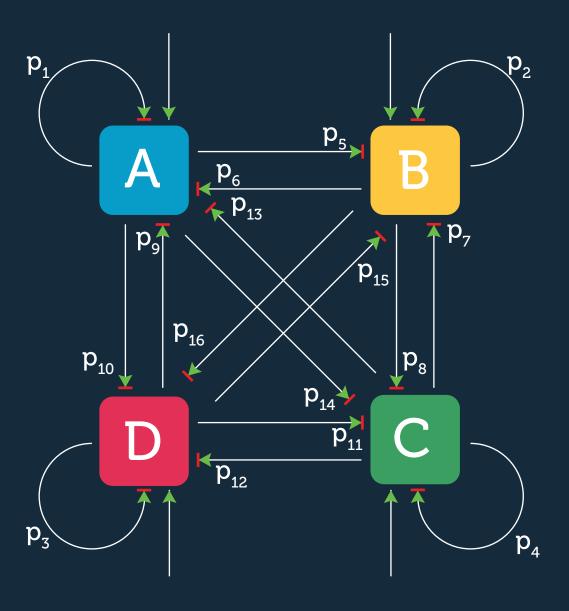


Catastrophic event



Optimal growth conditions

# Modelling a gene regulatory network



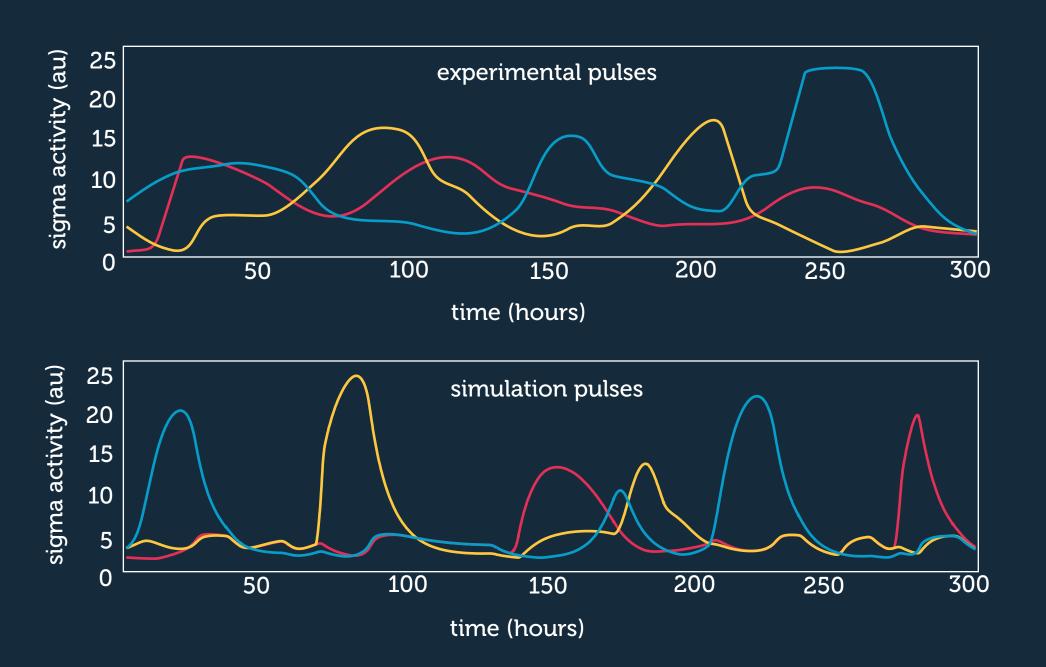
Interactions between genes define network

$$N = \{p_1p_2p_3p_4...p_{16}\}$$

### For each path, p:

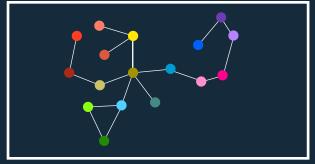
<ul><li>present / absent</li></ul>	{bool.}
• activation / repression	{bool.}
<ul> <li>response curve</li> </ul>	{real}
• lag	{real}

# Simulating network interactions



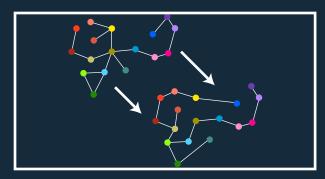
# Emulating biological evolution

#### 1. Initiation



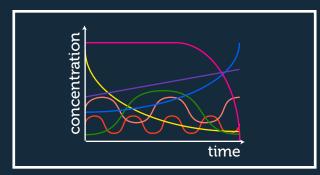
generate random networks

### 4. Reproduction



mutations, recombination and clonal reproduction

#### 2. Simulation



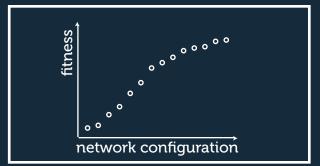
run simulations to get timeseries of gene concentrations

### 5. Evolve



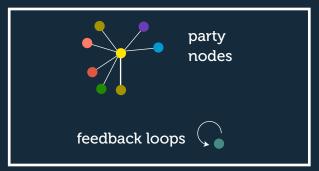
repeat steps 2 - 4 over many generations

#### 3. Fitness



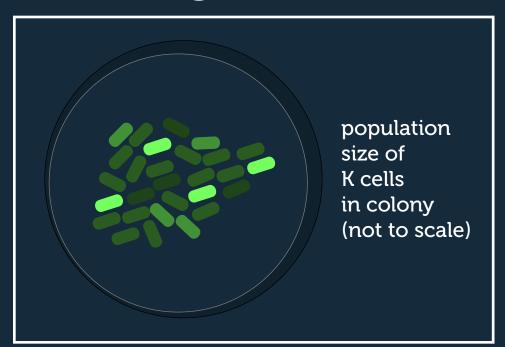
rank all networks according to fitness of output (choose function)

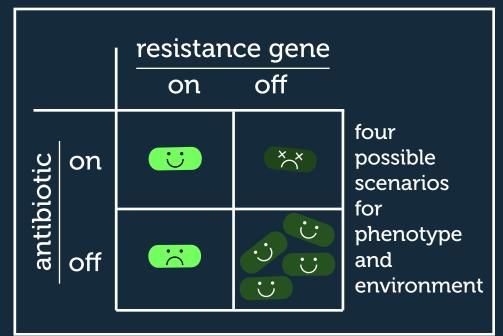
### 6. Analysis

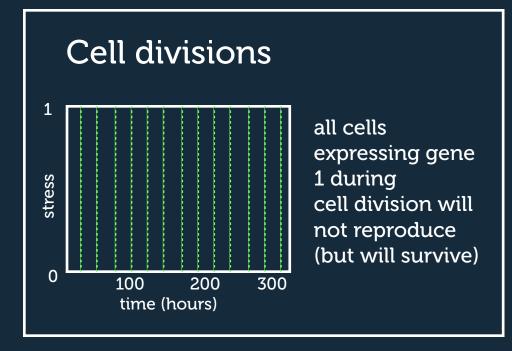


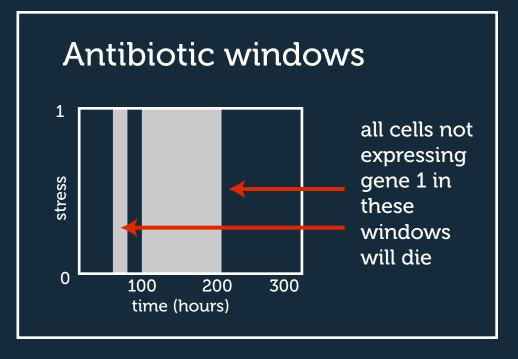
look for common themes in evolved networks

# Testing for bet-hedging



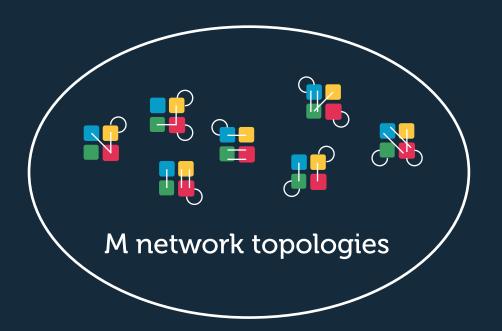






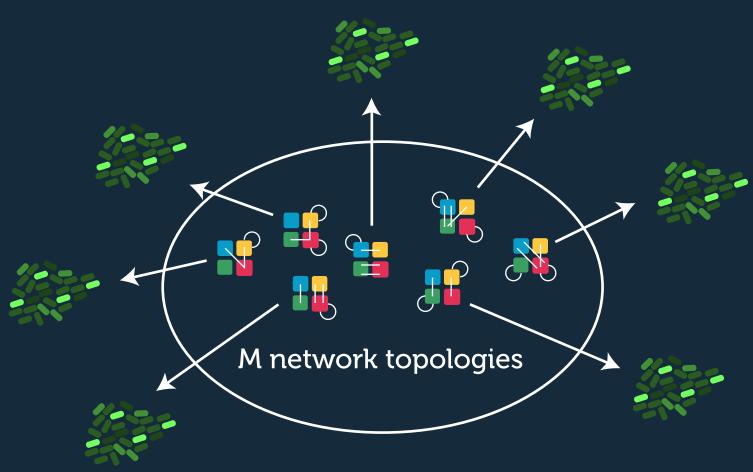
# This is all very slow

For each generation:



# This is all very slow

For each generation:

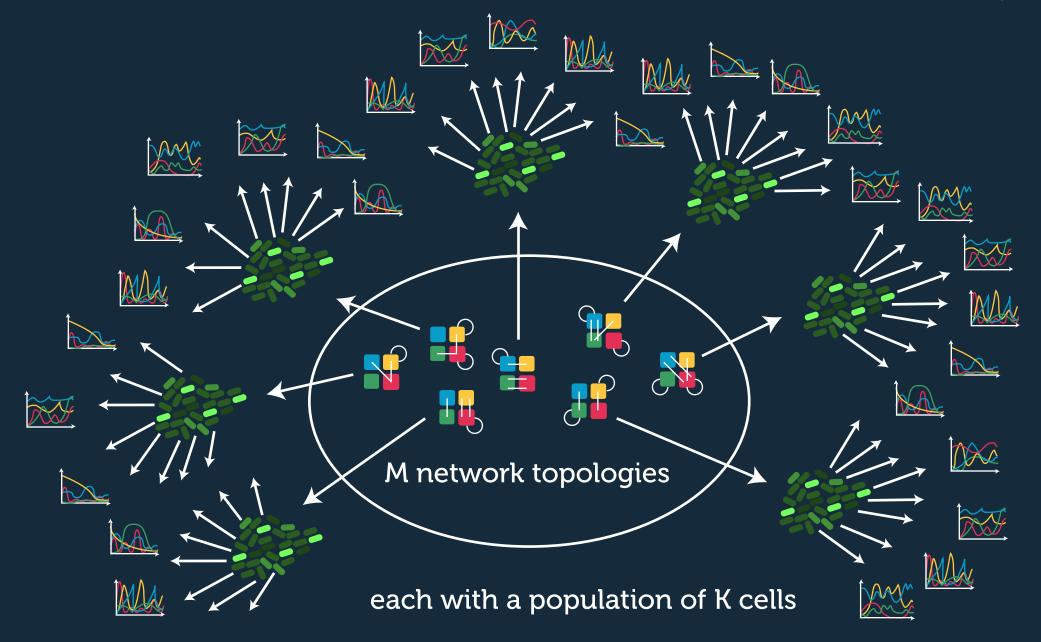


each with a population of K cells

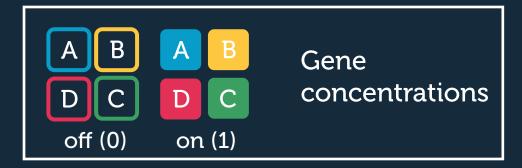
# This is all very slow

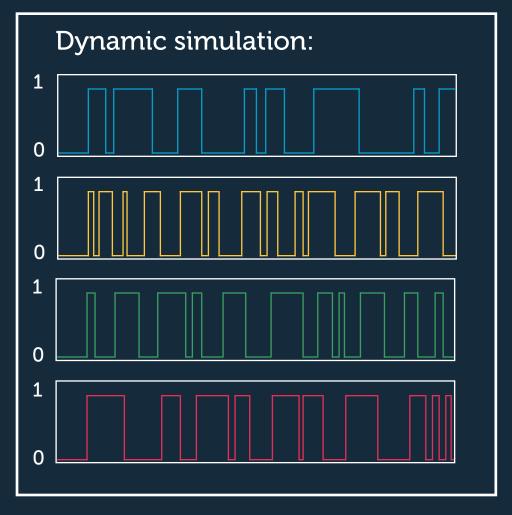
For each generation:

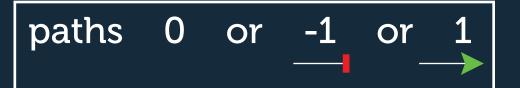
each with multiple dynamic simulations over a few days

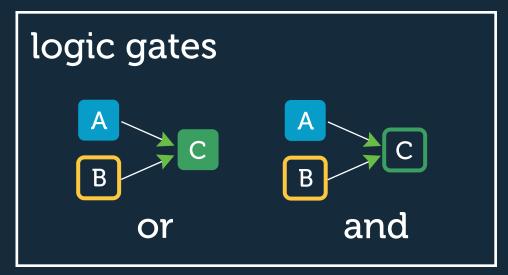


# Boolean Approach







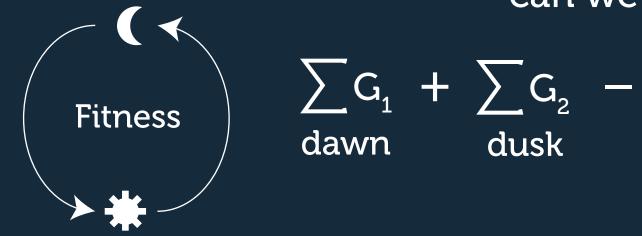


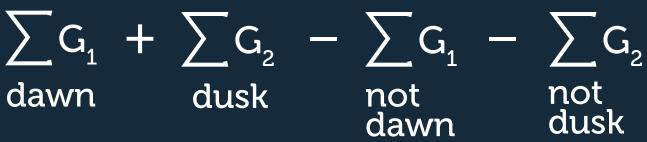
0 < lag < 60 minutes

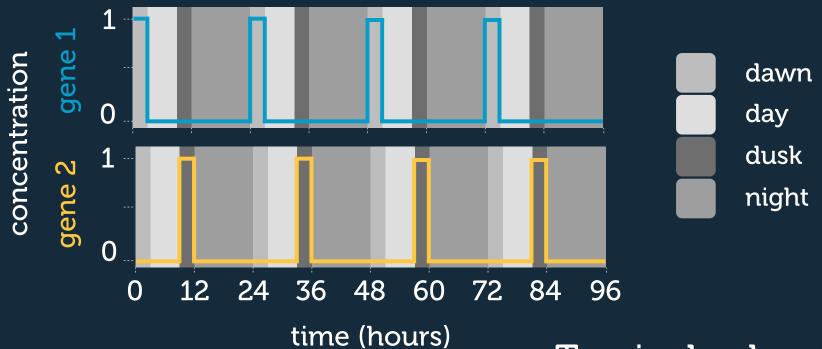
environmental signal and response

# Validating the boolean approach

can we evolve a clock?

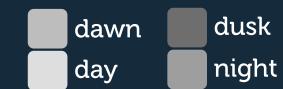


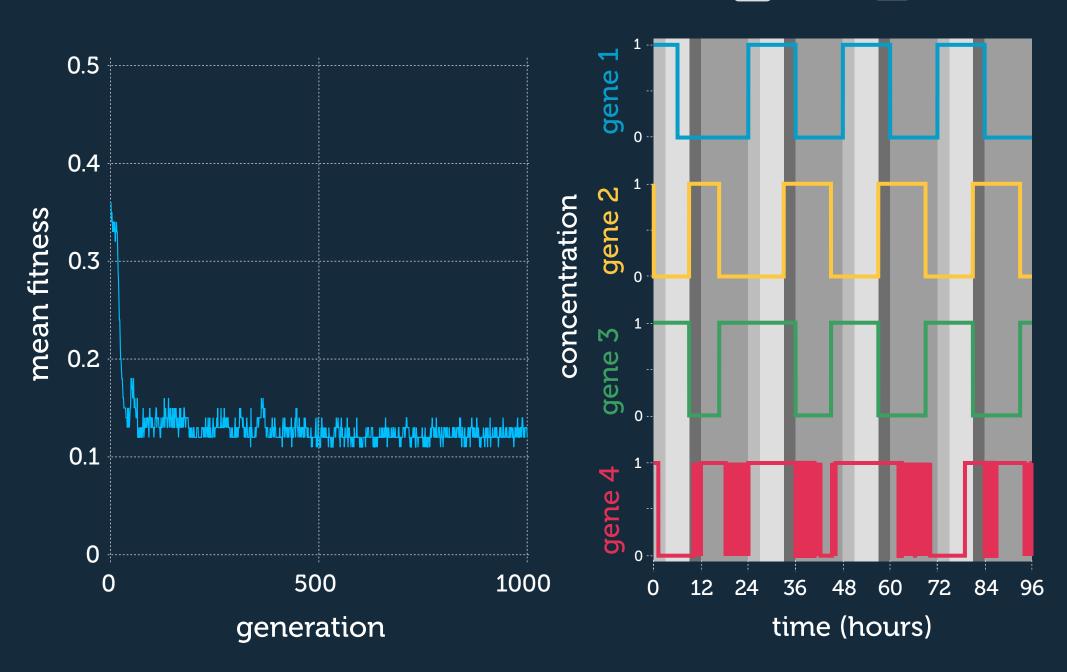




Troein, Locke et al., 2009

# Genetic algorithm





## Summary and next steps

### Done

- Constructed a generic framework for network evolution
- Established novel boolean network evolution system
- Written GA and fitness functions
- Evolved a clock (sort of)

### Doing

- Try starting with networks that are already clocks
- Try starting with networks that evolved in the clock evolution paper

### To do

- Change the environmental input pattern
- Look at the interplay between sensory and anticipatory pathways

# Acknowledgements



James Locke

Carl Troein

Locke Lab

Thanks for listening

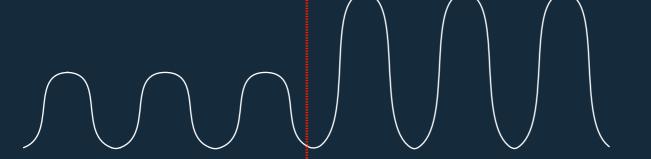
# Bet-hedging requires whole colony



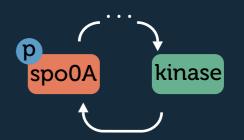
Multiple stochastic simulations for every generation (slow)

### Pulse modulation

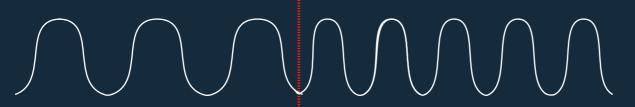
Amplitude modulated (AM)



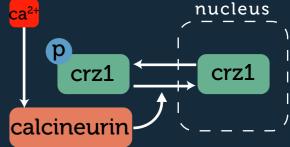
Bacillus subtilis spo0A



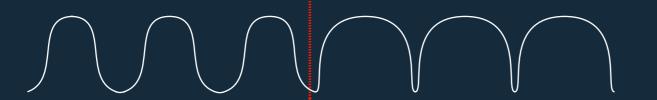
Frequency modulated (FM)



Yeast Crz1



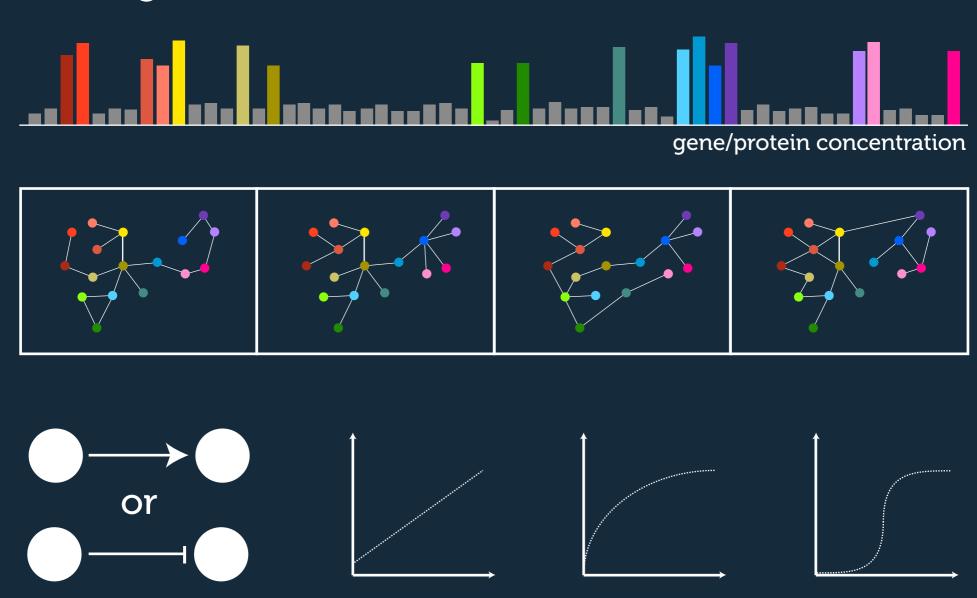
Duration modulated (DM)



?

# Approach

inferring networks from data



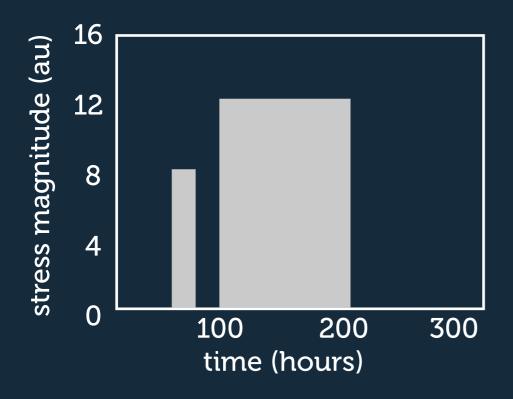
response curves

# Testing for bet-hedging



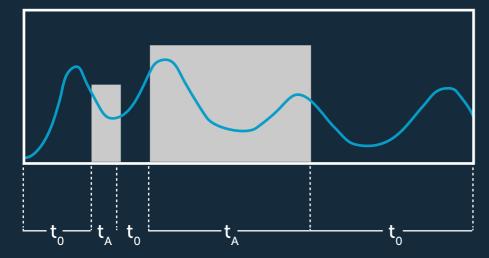






antibiotic resistance gene

- (a) severe cost for no/low expression during stress
- (b) slight cost for expression otherwise (slowed growth)

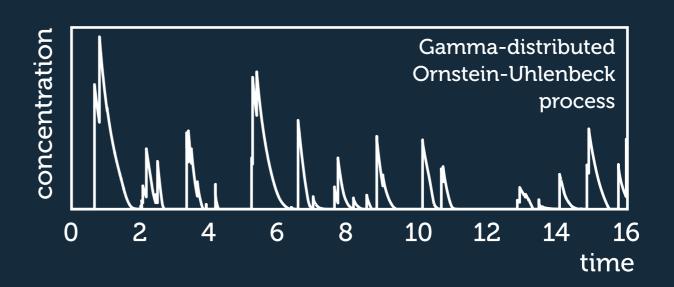


Fitness will be proportional to:

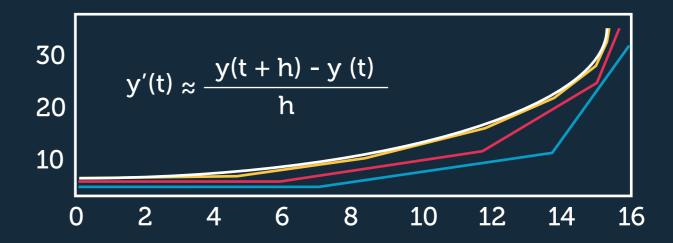
(a) 
$$\int_{t_A} G_1$$
 (b)  $-\int_{t_0} G_1$ 

# Bet-hedging requires stochasticity

Option 1: Discretise and solve piecewise



Option 2: Create an SDDE solver



Option 3: Simulate transcription and translation using SDE solver with no lag.