



Boolean modelling of regulatory network data ^{S28}

Mathias Wajnberg, Jesper Romers, Sebastian Thieme, Marcus Krantz
Theoretical Biophysics, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany
mathias.wajnberg@hu-berlin.de



Summary

- quick qualitative simulation without need for parameterisation, rate laws or initial conditions
- regulatory network representation with a state oriented approach using the "rxncon" language
- update rules are automatically generated from reaction and contingency definitions
- unique mapping of a rxncon model to a boolean model with unique outcome --> allows network validation
- simulatable with R library "BoolNet"

Modelling steps

Example:

- two proteins A and B build a complex, if B is phosphorylated
- this reaction shall be reversible

I. rxncon language*:

$A_{[bsB]}_ppi_B_{[bsA]}; ! B_{[(r)]}\{-p\}$
 $A_{[bsB]}_ppi_B_{[bsA]}$

II. Rule based representation**:

$A(bsB) + B(bsA, r \sim p) \rightarrow A(bsB!1).B(bsA!1, r \sim p)$
 $A(bsB!1).B(bsA!1) \rightarrow A(bsB) + B(bsA)$

II. Boolean rules:

$A_{[bsB]}_ppi_B_{[bsA]} = B_{[(r)]}\{-p\}$
 $A_{[bsB]}_ppi_B_{[bsA]} = 1$
 $A_{[bsB]} \sim B_{[bsB]} = (A_{[bsB]}_ppi_B_{[bsA]} \text{ AND } A_{[bsB]} \sim 0 \text{ AND } B_{[bsA]} \sim 0)$
 $\text{OR } (A_{[bsB]} \sim B_{[bsB]} \text{ AND NOT}(A_{[bsB]}_ppi_B_{[bsA]}))$

Step 1 ↓

Step 2 ↓

Assumptions during the process:

Step 1:

- single molecule level with mutually exclusive states
- here, the binding protein B must be phosphorylated and cannot have another modification on that residue
- source states are consumed, product state are produced, contingencies are constant

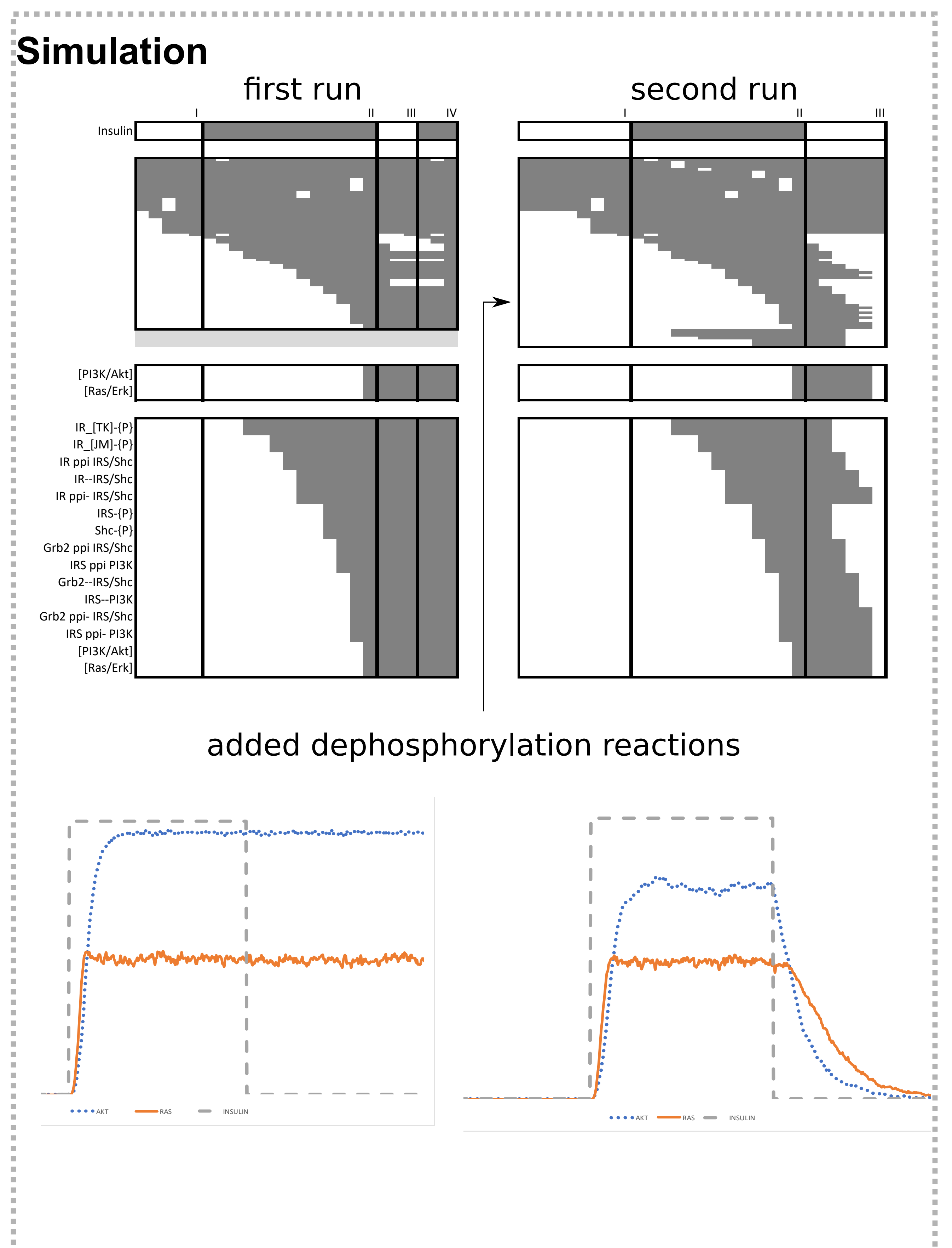
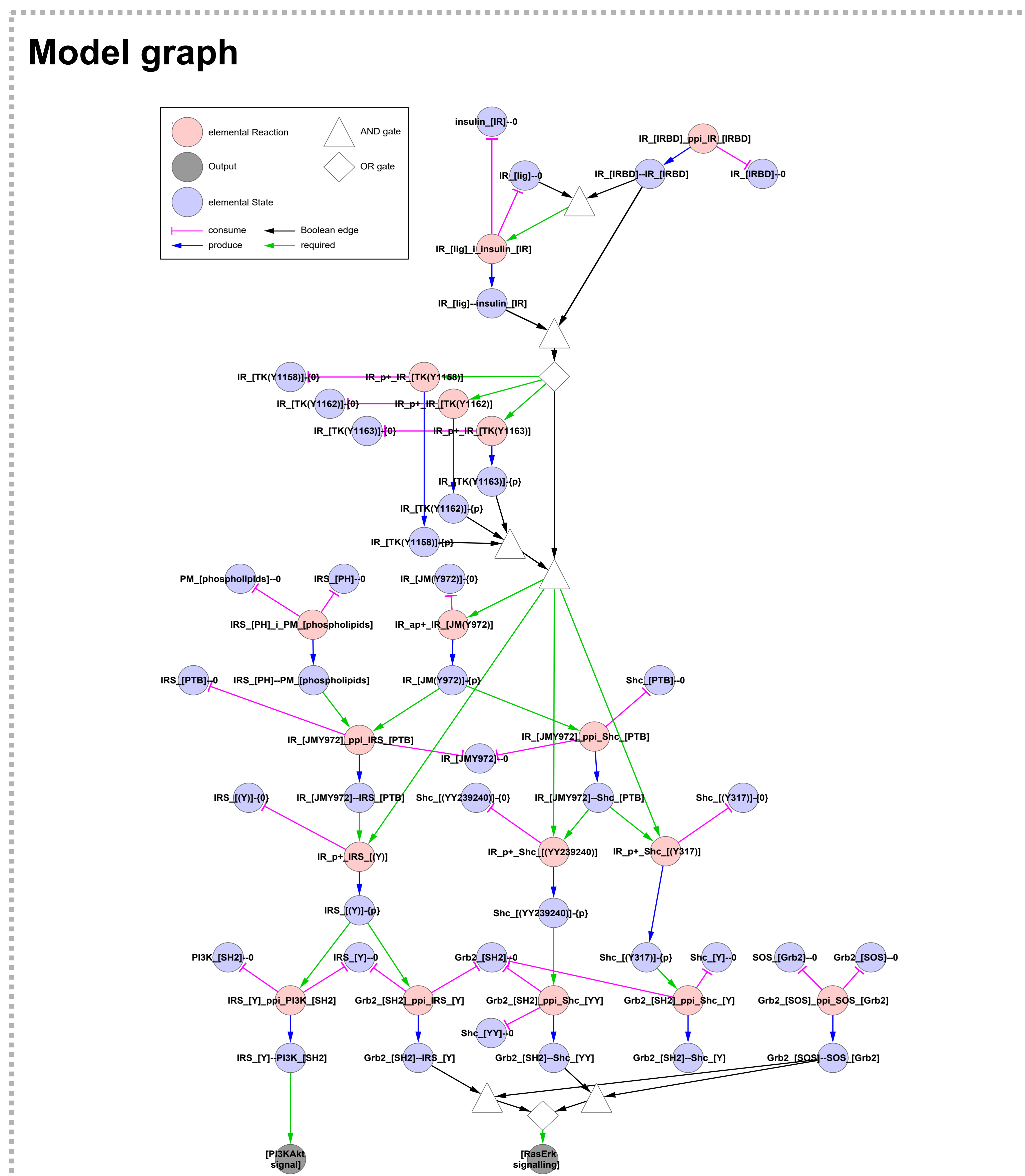
Step 2:

- $x_i(t+1) = b_i(x(t))$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ x := gene, b := rule, t := time
- system wide level, states not mutually exclusive
 - multiple instances and configurations of components
- here, we lose the information which B is the phosphorylated one. Considered is whether the reaction can take place in the current or the next time-step
 - > time smoothing
- reactions become active (true) when contingencies are fulfilled
- states become true when forward reactions and their source states are true
- states remain true when no reverse/degradative reactions are true

source state, contingency state, product state

For more information on these steps see: * poster S24, Marcus Krantz
** poster S27, Jesper Romers

Simulation: human insulin pathway



Read more:

- C. Müssel, M. Hopfensitz and H. A. Kestler. BoolNet - an R package for generation, reconstruction and analysis of Boolean networks. Bioinformatics, 26(10):13781380, 2010
- Romers J., Thieme S., et al; Using rxncon to develop rule based models. Submitted