

Noise Can Induce Bimodality in Positive Transcriptional Feedback Loops Without Bistability

Tsz-Leung To and Narendra Maheshri

Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
(*Science*, 2010)

Carles Boix

- ▶ Bistable response explained by deterministic models.
- ▶ Seek to determine the role of noise in bimodality in cell populations.
- ▶ *Can noise induce bimodality in positive feedback loops?*

A possible explanation for switch-like bistability:

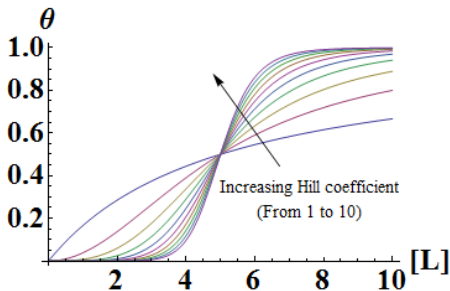
Hill Equation for fraction of occupied binding sites Θ , ligand concentration $[L]$, and dissociation constant K_d :

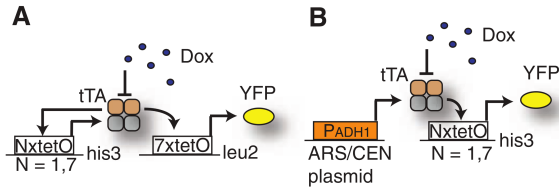
$$\Theta = \frac{[L]^n}{K_d + [L]^n}$$

A possible explanation for switch-like bistability:

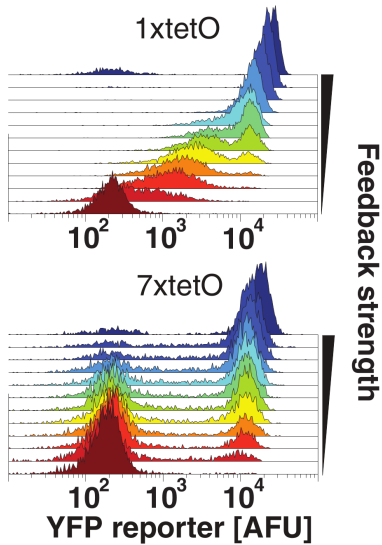
Hill Equation for fraction of occupied binding sites Θ , ligand concentration $[L]$, and dissociation constant K_d :

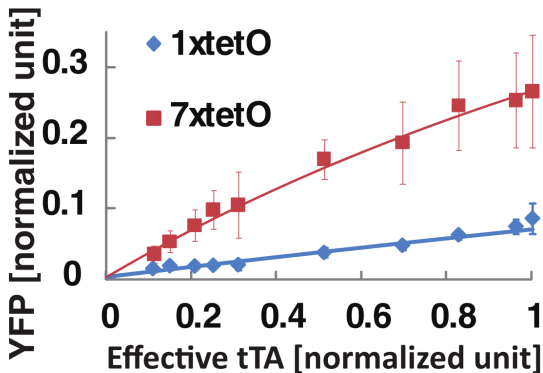
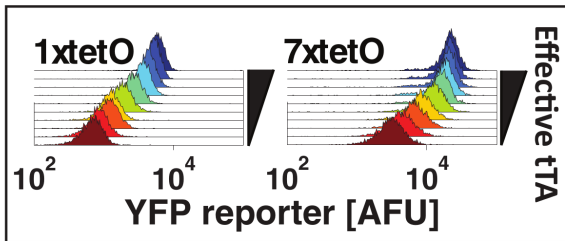
$$\Theta = \frac{[L]^n}{K_d + [L]^n}$$





Closed-loop and open-loop systems





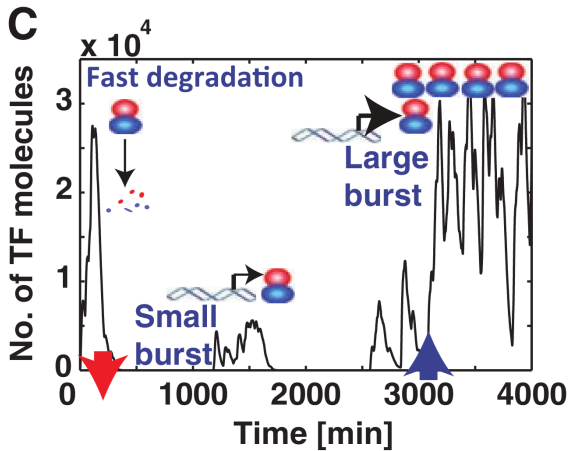
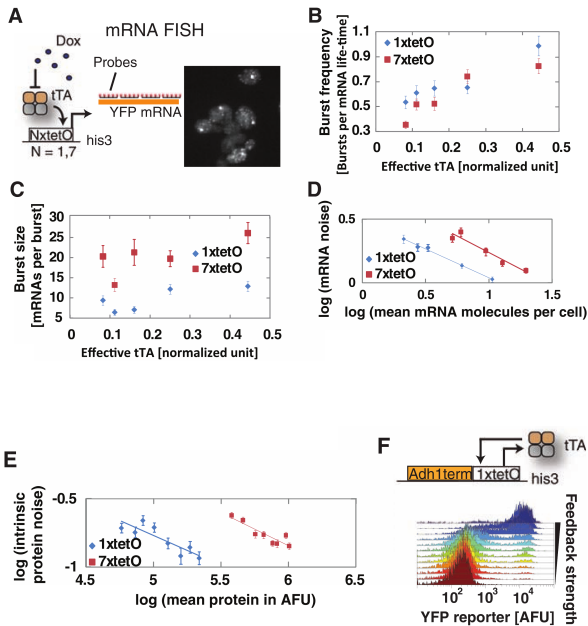


Figure : Simulation of transcriptional noise



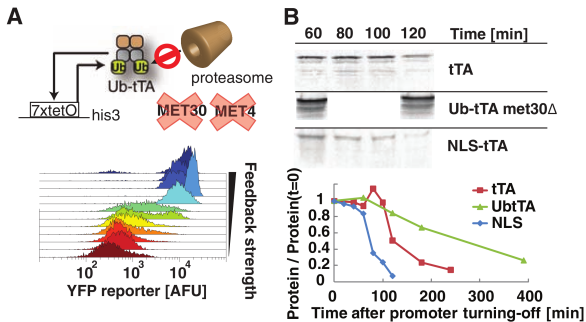
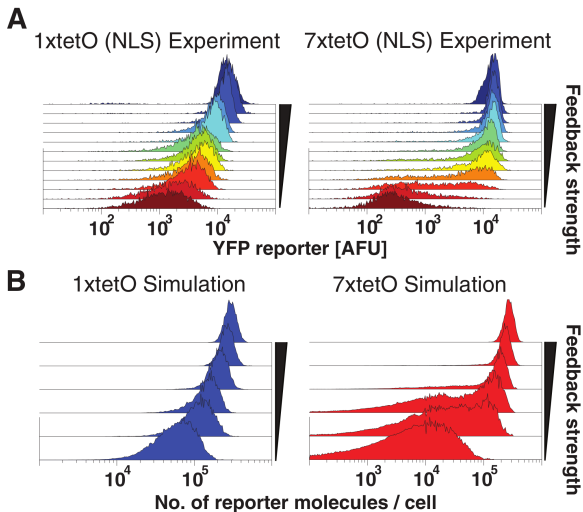


Figure : Test of model by stabilizing TF



- ▶ Noise can induce bimodality.
- ▶ System relies on having large and infrequent bursts of transcription.
- ▶ The 7xtetO has high sensitivity high noise.
- ▶ Can achieve this by having a unstable TF. For example, $t_{1/2} \approx 15$ minutes.