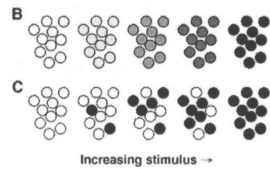


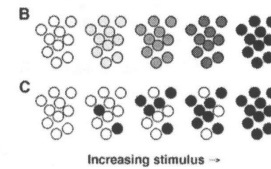
# MAPK signaling in Population versus Individual oocytes



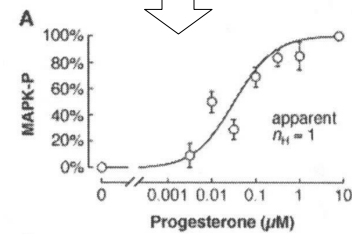
Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

28-1

# MAPK signaling in Population versus Individual oocytes



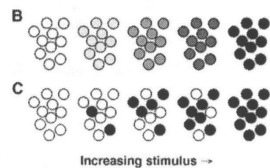
Population response is not switch-like



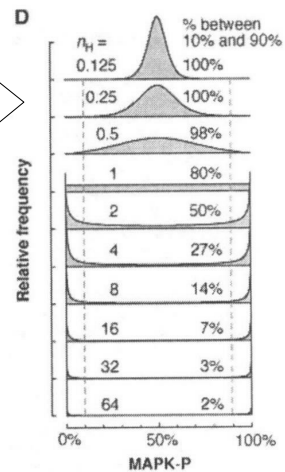
Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

28-2

# MAPK signaling in Population versus Individual oocytes



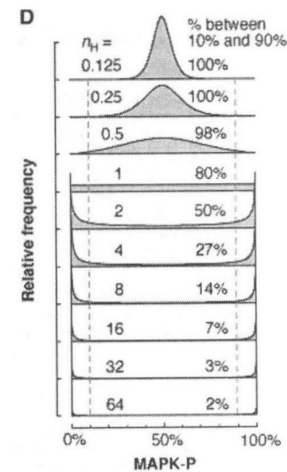
Model of individual oocyte response...  
Oocytes are incubated with half-maximal stimulus  
Individual cells are assumed to have same  $n_H$ , but members of the population have different  $EC_{50}$



Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

28-3

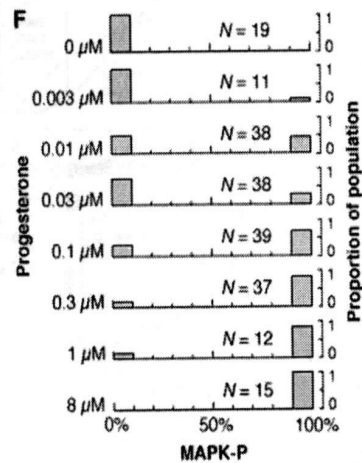
# Experiments: Individual oocytes



Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

29-1

### Experiments: Individual oocytes

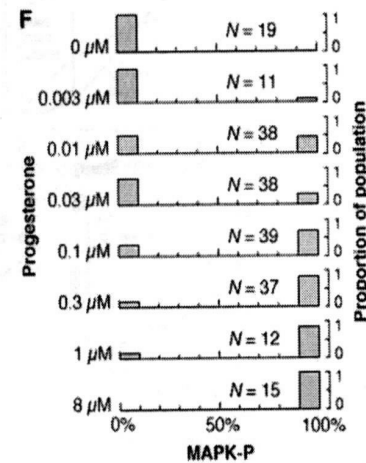


Cumulative MAPK phosphorylation data from N = 209 individual oocytes  
Immunoblots measured both MAPK and MAPK-P and were binned accordingly  
Lower bound on nH was calculated to be 42!! (Up from 4.9 for *in vitro*)

Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

29-2

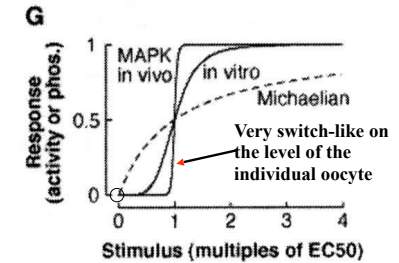
### Experiments: Individual oocytes



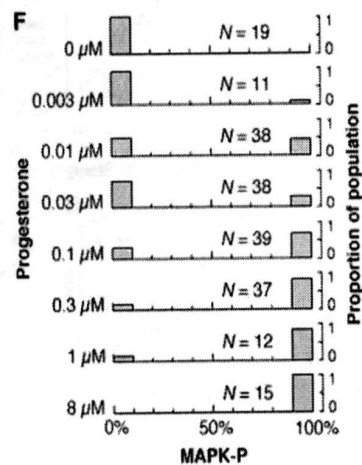
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Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

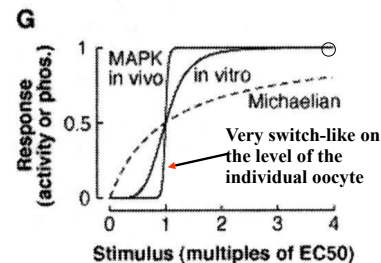
29-3



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Cumulative MAPK phosphorylation data from N = 209 individual oocytes  
Immunoblots measured both MAPK and MAPK-P and were binned accordingly  
Lower bound on nH was calculated to be 42!! (Up from 4.9 for *in vitro*)

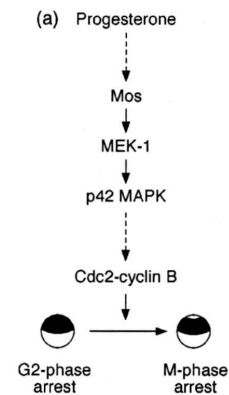


Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

29-4

### Positive feedback: another source of ultrasensitivity?

Something makes intact oocytes much more switch-like than extracts...



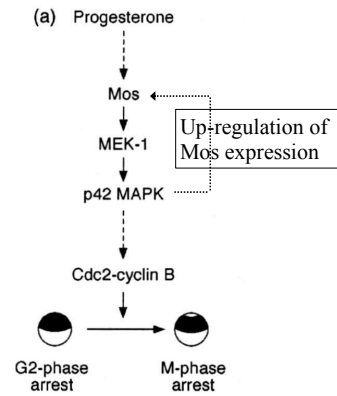
Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

30-1

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Positive feedback



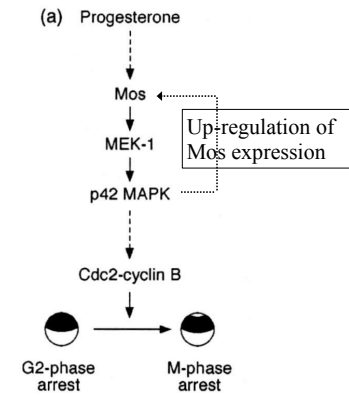
Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

30-2

### Positive feedback: another source of ultrasensitivity?

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Positive feedback  
Break positive feedback and recover behavior of extracts in intact oocytes



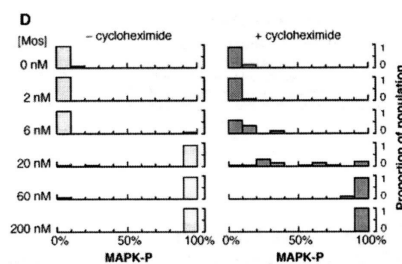
Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

30-3

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Positive feedback  
Break positive feedback and recover behavior of extracts in intact oocytes



Break positive feedback with cyclohexamide  
Results imply a  $nH = 3$ , which is similar to that seen in extracts

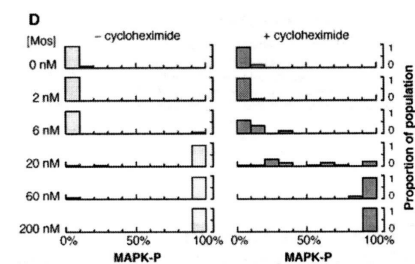
Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

30-4

### Positive feedback: another source of ultrasensitivity?

Something makes intact oocytes much more switch-like than extracts...

Positive feedback  
Break positive feedback and recover behavior of extracts in intact oocytes  
Positive feedback is another source of ultrasensitivity

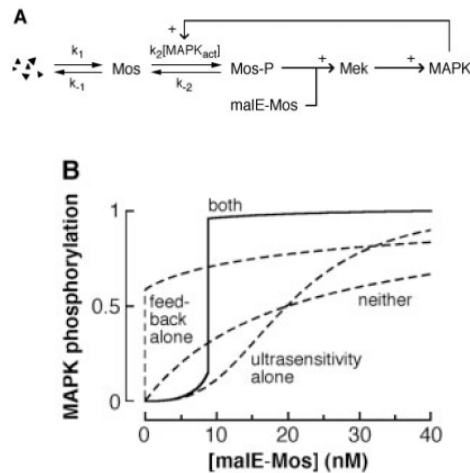


Break positive feedback with cyclohexamide  
Results imply a  $nH = 3$ , which is similar to that seen in extracts

Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

30-5

*positive feedback & a switch-like response*



Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

31

*Switches & more: bistability and irreversibility*

switches – but, note that they are reversible...  
Recall, oocyte maturation is irreversible

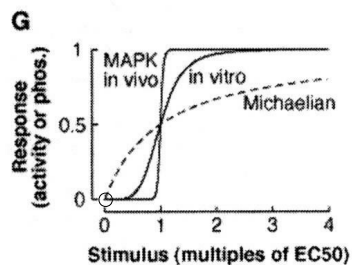
Monostable:  
Switch-like instead of  
graded

Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

32-1

*Switches & more: bistability and irreversibility*

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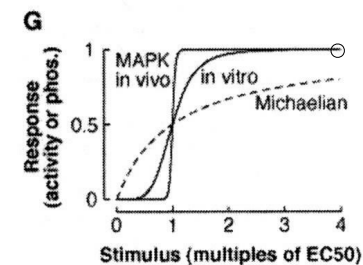
Monostable:  
Switch-like instead of  
graded

Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

32-2

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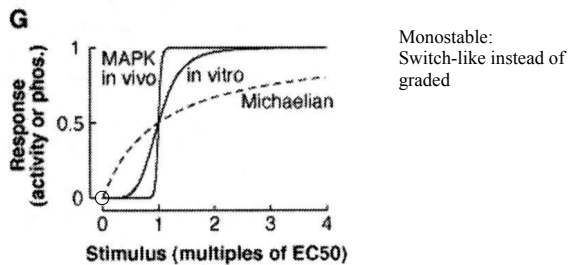
Monostable:  
Switch-like instead of  
graded

Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

32-3

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Recall, oocyte maturation is irreversible



Ferrell, J. and Machleder, E. (1998) *Science* 280, 895-898.

32-4

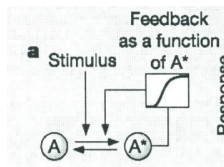
### *Question*

Can positive feedback driven by an ultrasensitive cascade confer more properties?

Bistability?  
Hysteresis?  
Irreversibility?

33

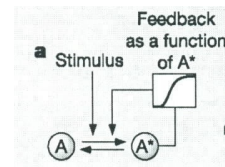
### *Model of positive feedback + ultrasensitivity*



Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-1

### *Model of positive feedback + ultrasensitivity*

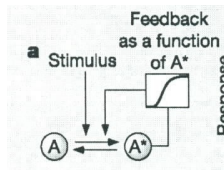


$$\frac{d[A^*]}{dt} = \{\text{stimulus} \times ([A_{\text{tot}}] - [A^*])\} + f \frac{[A^*]^n}{K^n + [A^*]^n} - k_{\text{inact}}[A^*]$$

Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-2

### Model of positive feedback + ultrasensitivity



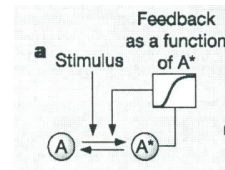
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also

Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-3

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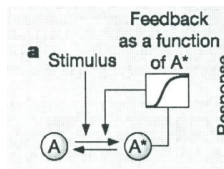
also

Forward reaction due to direct interaction with stimulus

Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-4

### Model of positive feedback + ultrasensitivity



$$\frac{d[A^*]}{dt} = \{\text{stimulus} \times ([A_{\text{tot}}] - [A^*])\} + f \frac{[A^*]^n}{K^n + [A^*]^n} - k_{\text{inact}}[A^*]$$

also

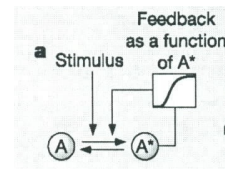
Forward reaction due to direct interaction with stimulus

Positive feedback reaction, nonlinear

Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-5

### Model of positive feedback + ultrasensitivity



$$\frac{d[A^*]}{dt} = \{\text{stimulus} \times ([A_{\text{tot}}] - [A^*])\} + f \frac{[A^*]^n}{K^n + [A^*]^n} - k_{\text{inact}}[A^*]$$

also

Reverse reaction

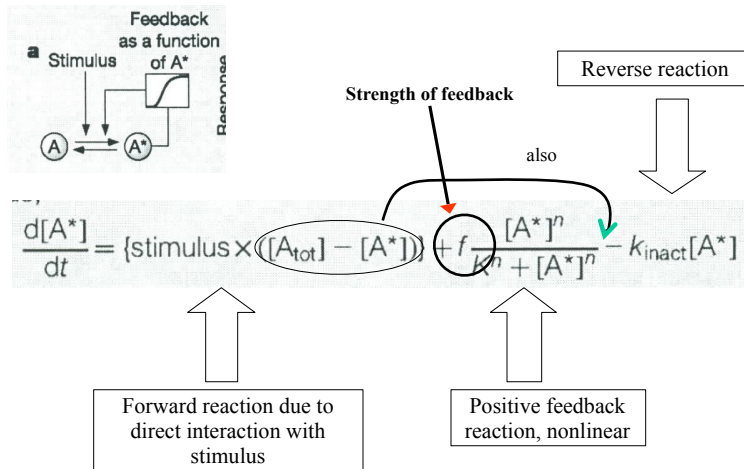
Forward reaction due to direct interaction with stimulus

Positive feedback reaction, nonlinear

Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-6

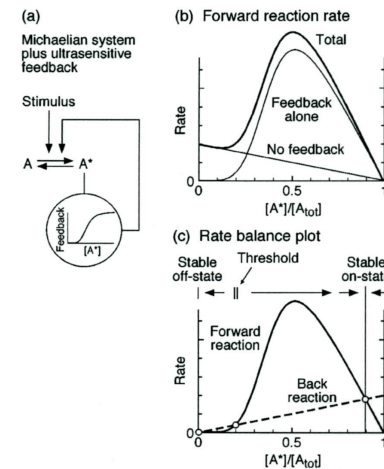
## Model of positive feedback + ultrasensitivity



Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

34-7

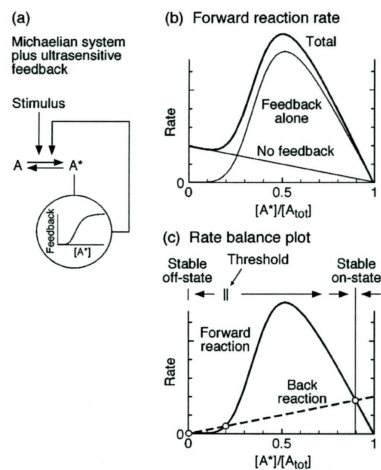
## Rate balance plots



Ferrell, J. and Xiong, W. (2001) *Chaos*. 11(1), 227-236.

35-1

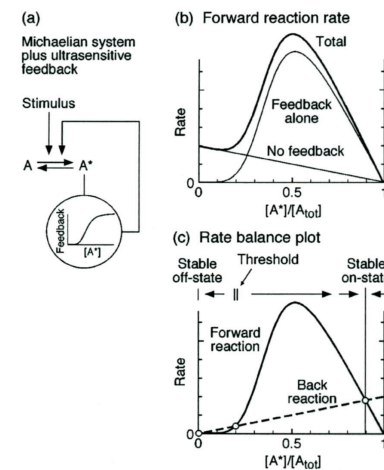
## Rate balance plots



Ferrell, J. and Xiong, W. (2001) *Chaos*. 11(1), 227-236.

35-2

## Rate balance plots



Ferrell, J. and Xiong, W. (2001) *Chaos*. 11(1), 227-236.

35-3

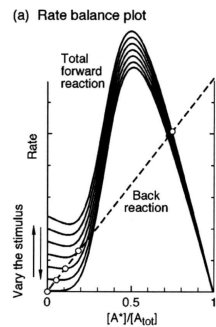
Two components of forward rate:

Direct stimulus activation

Nonlinear feedback

Rate balance plot shows three steady states for a given stimulus (here, the direct activation contribution is small)

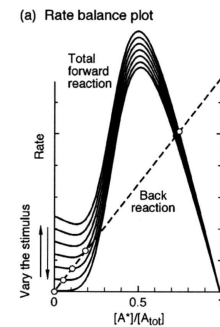
### Rate balance plot for different stimulus doses



Ferrell, J. and Xiong, W. (2001) *Chaos*. 11(1), 227-236.

36-1

### Rate balance plot for different stimulus doses

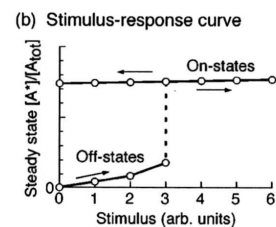
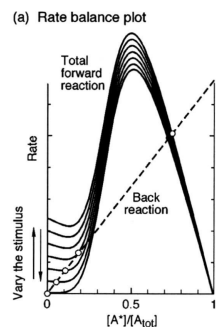


Note that the stable off-state moves with the stimulus  
Once the stable on-state has been attained, original stimulus is not necessary to maintain the activation

Ferrell, J. and Xiong, W. (2001) *Chaos*. 11(1), 227-236.

36-2

### Rate balance plot for different stimulus doses

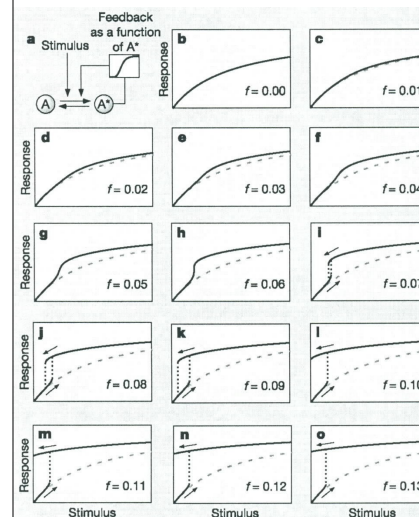


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Ferrell, J. and Xiong, W. (2001) *Chaos*. 11(1), 227-236.

36-3

### Feedback strength ( $f$ )



As  $f$  increases...  
b-h, monostable system becomes more switch-like  
i-k, bistable system exhibits hysteresis  
l-o, hysteresis loop expands beyond zero stimulus point... system is irreversible

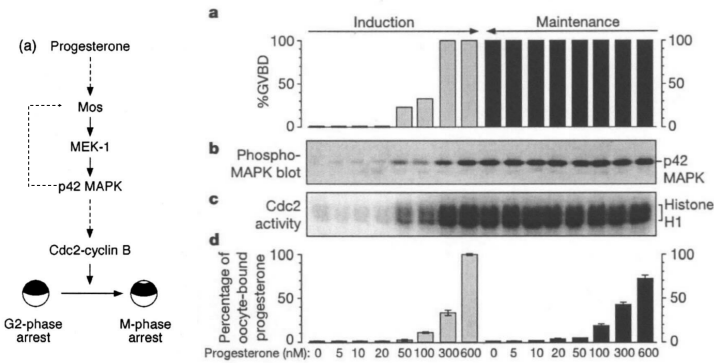
Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465

37



### Memory module governs cell-fate decision

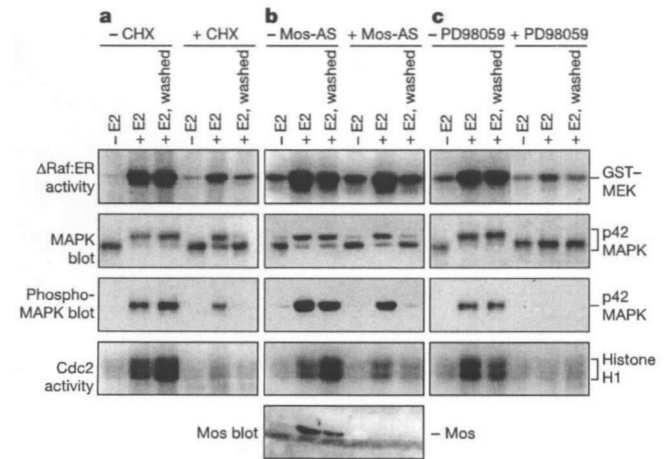
## Induction of oocytes with progesterone leads to irreversible cell fate induction



Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

38

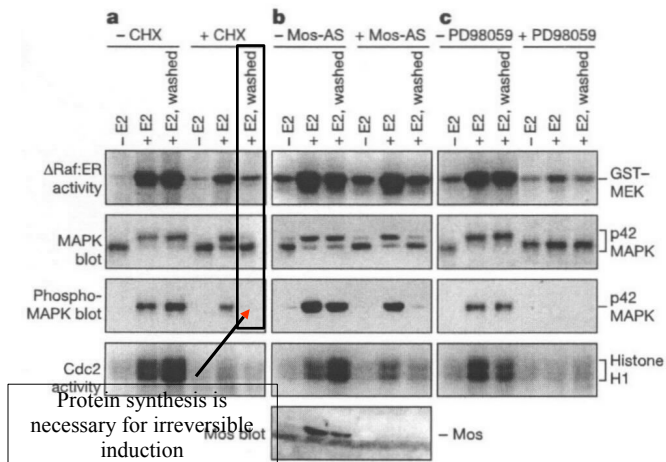
### Memory module governs cell-fate decision



Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

39-1

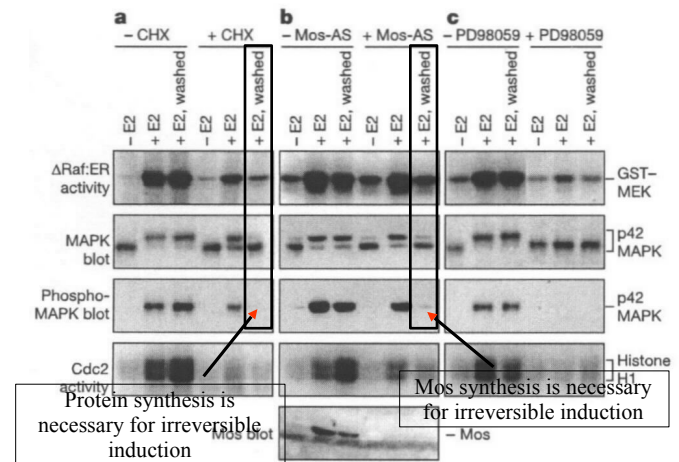
### Memory module governs cell-fate decision



Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

39-2

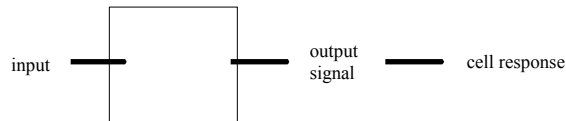
### Memory module governs cell-fate decision



Xiong, W. and Ferrell, J. (2003) *Nature*. 426, 460-465.

39-3

### *Quick synopsis*



Need for switches and hysteresis

A common signal transduction protocol

Ultrasensitivity (graded input into switch output)

Bistability (2 possible steady states for some inputs)

Hysteresis (turn ON, but cannot turn back OFF)

Switches ubiquitous? What about dynamics?

40

### *MAP kinase cascades are not always switches*

Mammalian cells (ERK) -- Blenis et. al. MCB 2005.

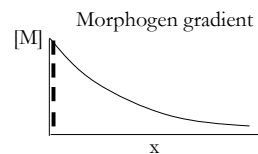
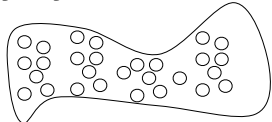
Yeast (Fus3, Kss1) -- Brent et. al. Nature 2005.

Why isn't it always a switch? Some responses are analog (migration) others are switches (death).

41

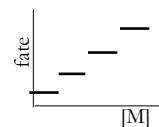
## The need for “lockable switches”: multicellular patterning

Spatial patterns in cell fate choices



\* *development,*  
\* *tissue engineering.*

\* Discrete fate choices



\* M is present for finite time, but fates “locked”

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