

Model learning to identify systemic regulators of the peripheral circadian clock

Julien Martinelli



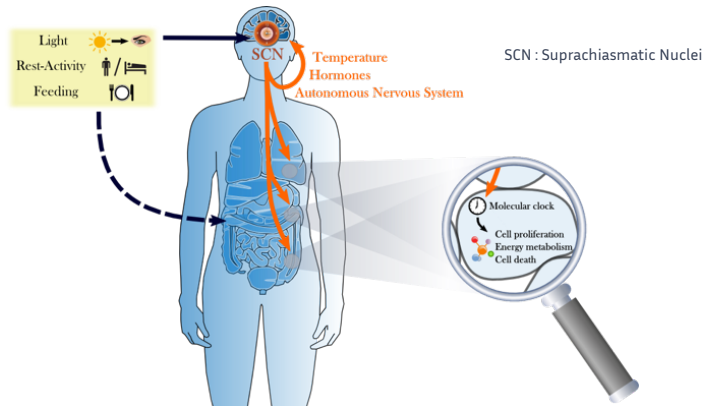
Inserm

La science pour la santé
From science to health



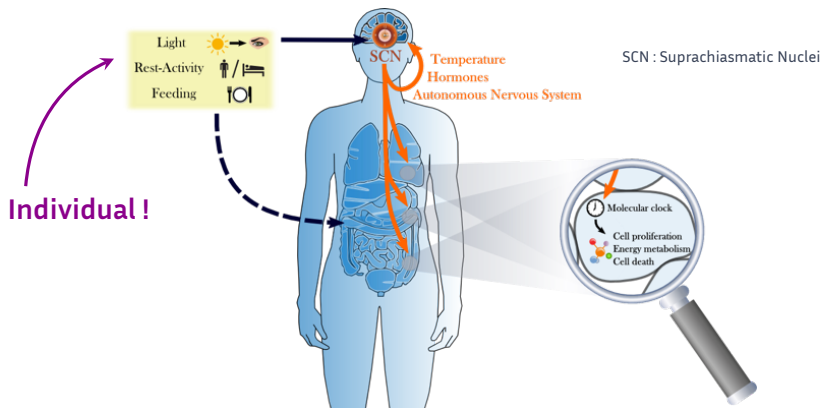
May 17th, 2021

The circadian timing system



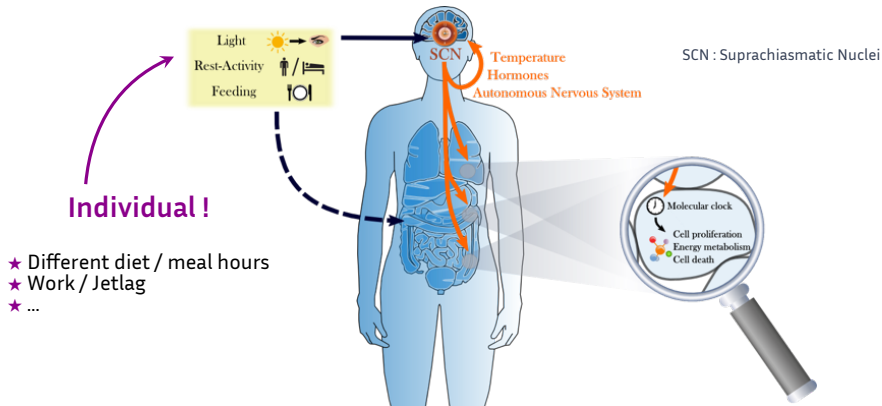
- A master clock acting as an autonomous $\approx 24\text{h}$ -oscillator synchronised by external cues
- This master clock **entrains** the peripheral clocks in the cells *via* physiological signals
- The peripheral clock induces oscillations in key intracellular processes

The circadian timing system



- A master clock acting as an autonomous $\approx 24\text{h}$ -oscillator synchronised by external cues
- This master clock **entrains** the peripheral clocks in the cells *via* physiological signals
- The peripheral clock induces oscillations in key intracellular processes

The circadian timing system



- A master clock acting as an autonomous $\approx 24\text{h}$ -oscillator synchronised by external cues
- This master clock **entrains** the peripheral clocks in the cells *via* physiological signals
- The peripheral clock induces oscillations in key intracellular processes

Clock-induced oscillations in intracellular processes are individual

Repercussions e.g. cancer chronotherapy at the individual level

→ **Precision medicine, but with what data?**

Clock-induced oscillations in intracellular processes are individual

Repercussions e.g. cancer chronotherapy at the individual level

→ **Precision medicine, but with what data?**



Infer the links between measurable variables and the peripheral clock

Clock-induced oscillations in intracellular processes are individual

Repercussions e.g. cancer chronotherapy at the individual level

→ **Precision medicine, but with what data?**

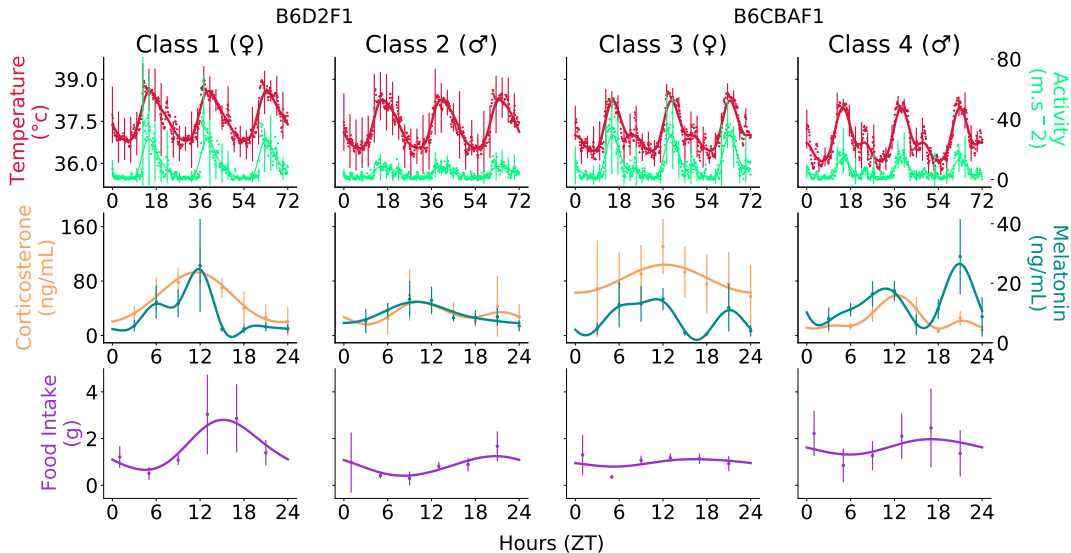


Infer the links between measurable variables and the peripheral clock

Focus on mice: data available both at the systemic and cellular level

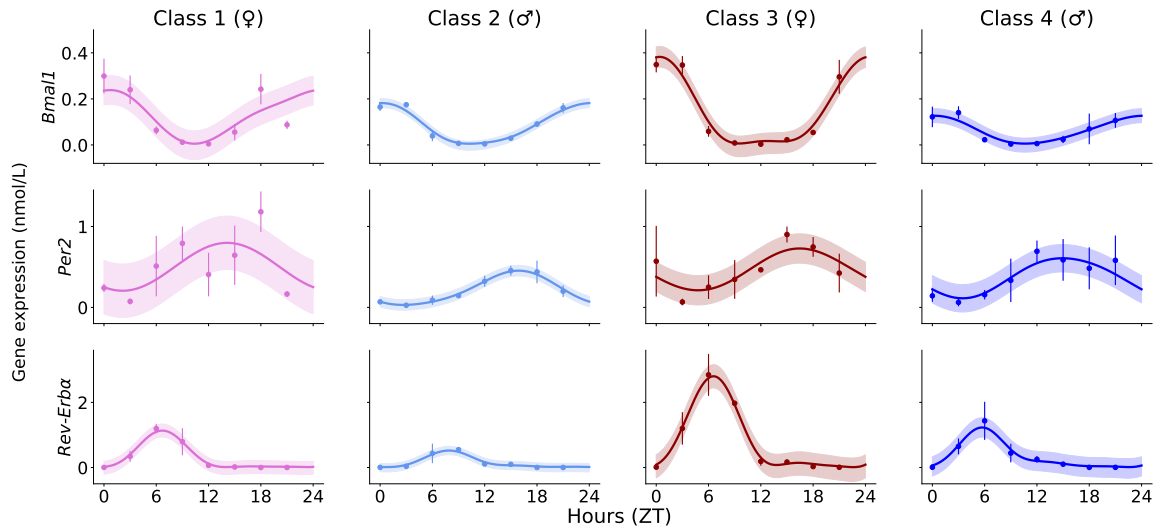


Mouse class systemic regulators data



Gaussian process regression smoothing

Mouse class gene expression data (liver)



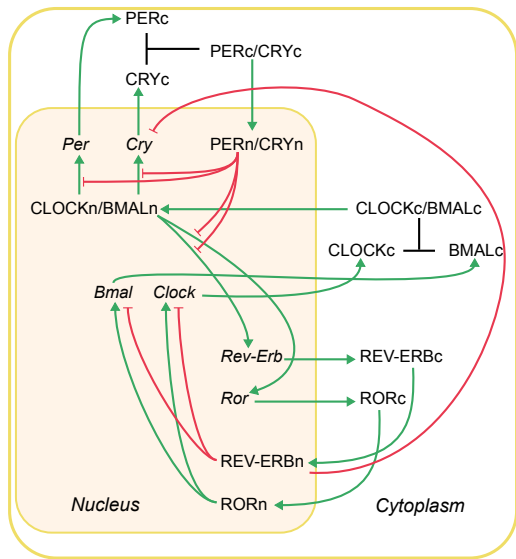
RT-qPCR acquired data. Gaussian process regression smoothing

A new model of the cellular circadian clock

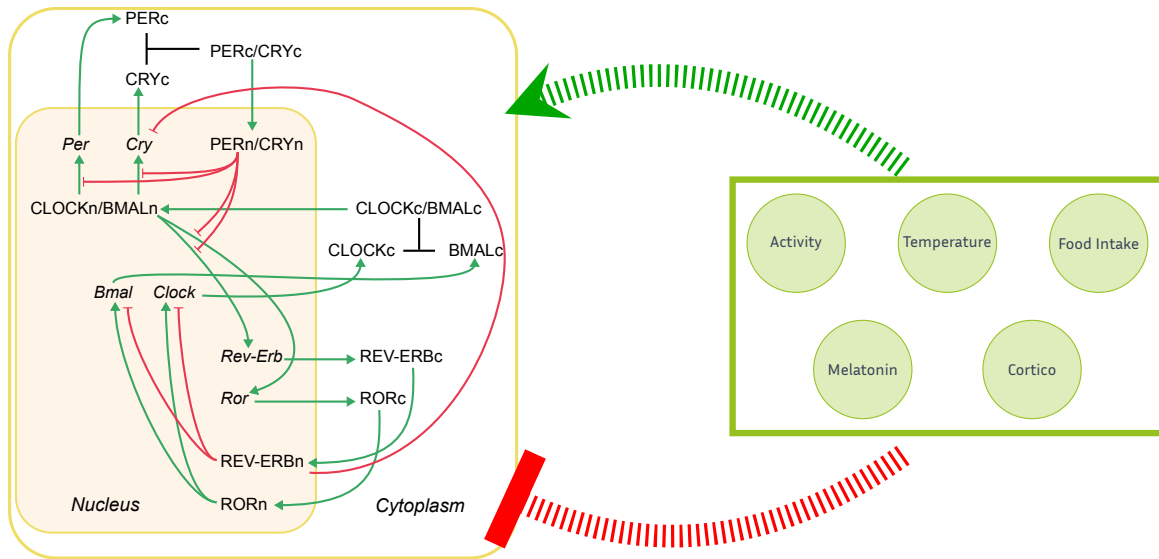
Ordinary differential equations

$$n_{vars} = 18$$

$$n_{params} = 58$$



A new model of the cellular circadian clock



Systemic regulators identification as a regression problem

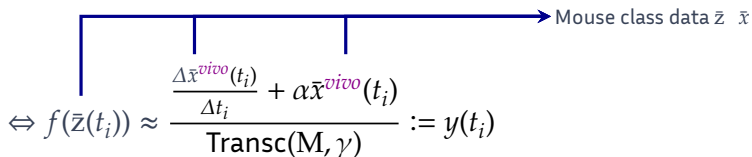
Hypothesis: Multiplicative control of systemic regulators z on gene transcription

$$\frac{dx^{vivo}}{dt} = f(z)V_{\max}\text{Transc}(M, \gamma) - \alpha x^{vivo}$$

Systemic regulators identification as a regression problem

Hypothesis: Multiplicative control of systemic regulators z on gene transcription

$$\frac{dx^{vivo}}{dt} = f(z)V_{\max}\text{Transc}(\mathbf{M}, \gamma) - \alpha x^{vivo}$$



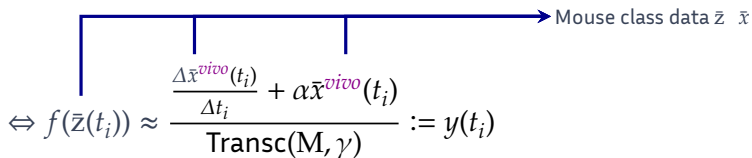
The diagram illustrates the regression problem. A horizontal arrow points from the left to the text "Mouse class data $\bar{z} \quad \bar{x}$ ". Three vertical lines descend from the arrow at different points. The first vertical line connects to the $f(\bar{z}(t_i))$ term in the equation below. The second vertical line connects to the $\bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)$ term. The third vertical line connects to the \bar{x} term in the denominator. The equation is:

$$\Leftrightarrow f(\bar{z}(t_i)) \approx \frac{\frac{\Delta \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\Delta t_i} + \alpha \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\text{Transc}(\mathbf{M}, \gamma)} := y(t_i)$$

Systemic regulators identification as a regression problem

Hypothesis: Multiplicative control of systemic regulators z on gene transcription

$$\frac{dx^{vivo}}{dt} = f(z)V_{\max}\text{Transc}(M, \gamma) - \alpha x^{vivo}$$



The diagram illustrates the regression problem. A horizontal arrow points from the left to the text "Mouse class data $\bar{z} \quad \bar{x}$ ". Three vertical lines descend from the arrow at different points. The first vertical line connects to the term $f(\bar{z}(t_i))$ in the equation below. The second vertical line connects to the term $\frac{\Delta \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\Delta t_i}$ in the numerator of the fraction. The third vertical line connects to the term $\alpha \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)$ in the numerator of the fraction. The equation is:

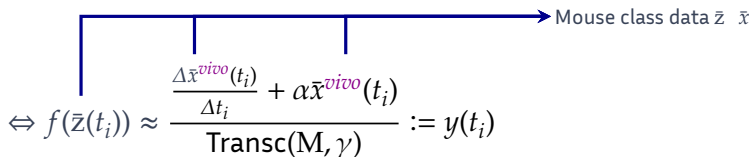
$$\Leftrightarrow f(\bar{z}(t_i)) \approx \frac{\frac{\Delta \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\Delta t_i} + \alpha \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\text{Transc}(M, \gamma)} := y(t_i)$$

Learn f using the samples $\left\{ \left(\bar{z}(t_i), y(t_i) \right) , i = \{1, \dots, N - 1\} \right\}$

Systemic regulators identification as a regression problem

Hypothesis: Multiplicative control of systemic regulators z on gene transcription

$$\frac{dx^{vivo}}{dt} = f(z)V_{\max}\text{Transc}(M, \gamma) - \alpha x^{vivo}$$


$$\Leftrightarrow f(\bar{z}(t_i)) \approx \frac{\frac{\Delta \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\Delta t_i} + \alpha \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\text{Transc}(M, \gamma)} := y(t_i)$$

Learn f using the samples $\{(\bar{z}(t_i), y(t_i)) \mid i = \{1, \dots, N-1\}\}$

Explicit form
(unknown)

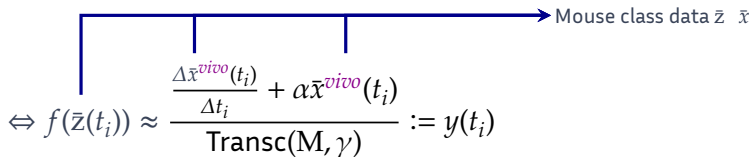


Systemic Regulators

Systemic regulators identification as a regression problem

Hypothesis: Multiplicative control of systemic regulators z on gene transcription

$$\frac{dx^{vivo}}{dt} = f(z)V_{\max}\text{Transc}(M, \gamma) - \alpha x^{vivo}$$


$$\Leftrightarrow f(\bar{z}(t_i)) \approx \frac{\frac{\Delta \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\Delta t_i} + \alpha \bar{x}^{vivo}(t_i)}{\text{Transc}(M, \gamma)} := y(t_i)$$

Learn f using the samples $\{(\bar{z}(t_i), y(t_i)) \mid i = \{1, \dots, N-1\}\}$

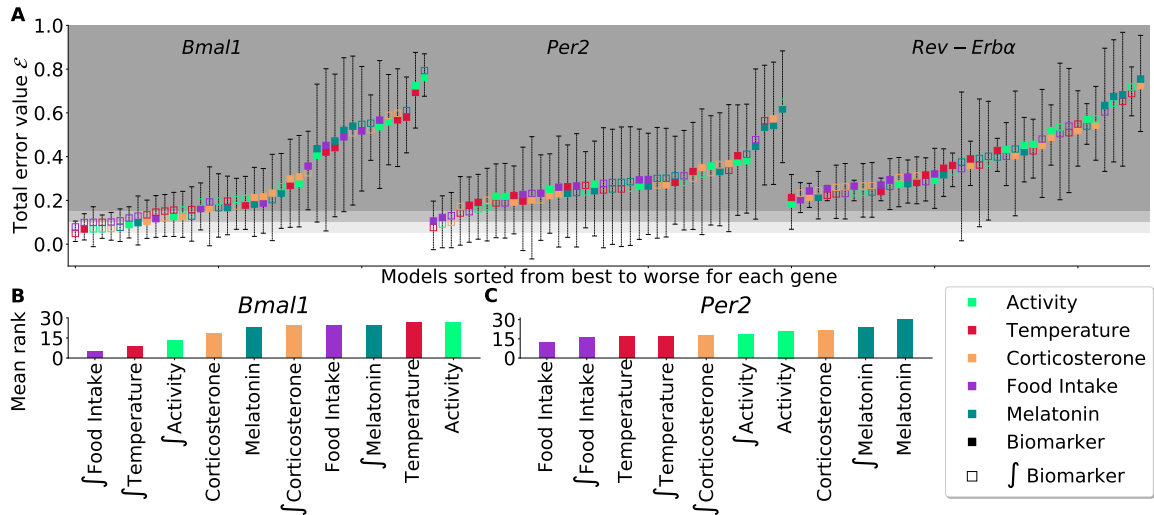
Explicit form
(unknown)



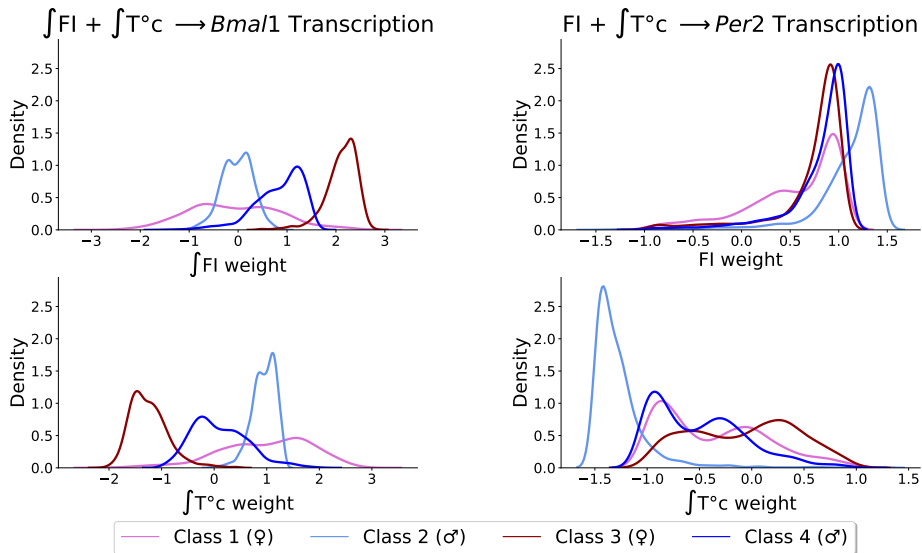
Systemic Regulators

→ We consider linear models to learn f

2-term linear models ranking (lower is better)



Classwise weights analysis for best 2-term models



Want to know more? Paper to appear in *Bioinformatics* (ECCB21 Proceedings)



Julien Martinelli, Sandrine Dulong, Xiao-Mei Li, Michèle Teboul, Sylvain Soliman, Francis Lévi, François Fages, and Annabelle Ballesta. *Model learning to identify systemic regulators of the peripheral circadian clock*. working paper or preprint. Mar. 2021. url: <https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03183579>.