

Process algebras and network motifs 1

- Introduction
 - Goals
 - Methods
 - Motivations
- Review of π-calculus
 - Syntax
 - Structural Equivalence
 - Semantics
 - Stochastics

- Review of Kinetic Proofreading
 - Origins
 - Dynamics
 - Examples
 - Modeling in π-calculus
- Introduction of reflective calculi
 - Syntax
 - Structural Equivalence
 - Semantics
 - A New Approach to Stochastics
 - Modeling in a reflective calculus

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar

Introduction - Goals

- Conducting original research
 - The Questions are more important than the answers
 - Sizing problems
 - Decomposing problems
- Working as a team
 - 'Symmetry of ignorance'
 - Division of labor
 - Communication
- Facility with the analytic tools
 - Process algebras
 - Dynamical systems
- Exposure to the domain
 - Transcription networks
 - Signaling networks

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar

Introduction - Goals

Conducting original research

The Questions are more important t

· Sizing problem

Decompo

Working as

- 'Symmetr Division of
- Commun
- Facility with
 - Process aDynamical systems
- Exposure to the domain
 - Transcription networks
 - Signaling networks

Ex.1: i am not a biologist; i don't even know how much i don't know.

Ex.2: it's been 30 years since i practiced continuous mathematics at the heart of dynamical systems

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar

Introduction - methods

- Work together on a hard problem
 - For which the answer is not yet worked out
- Everyone is a peer
 - We will teach each other
- Get our hands dirty
 - Do the math
 - Build executable models
- Set ambitious goals
 - Drive with concrete deliverables

May 04, 2005

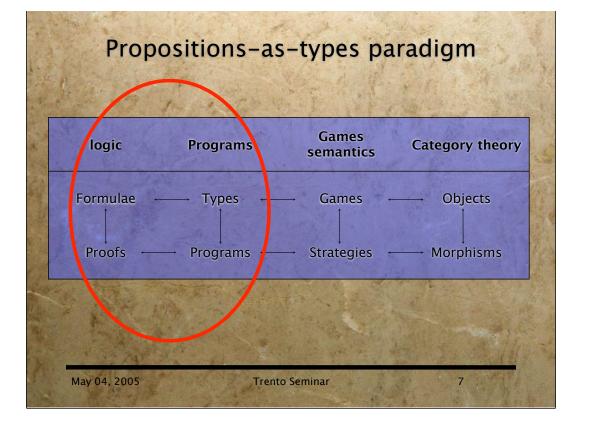
Trento Seminar

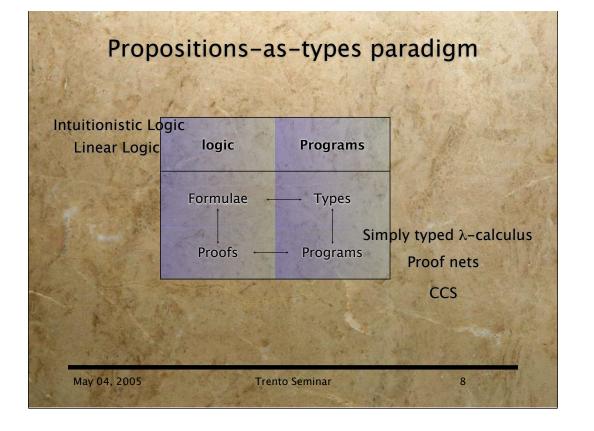
Introduction - motivations

- Biology is transforming itself into a computational science
 - Has yet to absorb the deep messages of computing
- Computing is a young field with some profound things to say to the physical sciences
 - Scale-invariance
 - Proposition-as-types paradigm
- Why network motifs?
- Why kinetic proofreading?

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar





Propositions-as-types paradigm

Deep organizing principle of equality

$$P \approx Q \Leftrightarrow \forall E.P.E \Leftrightarrow Q.E$$

P is effectively the same as Q iff no experiment can distinguish them

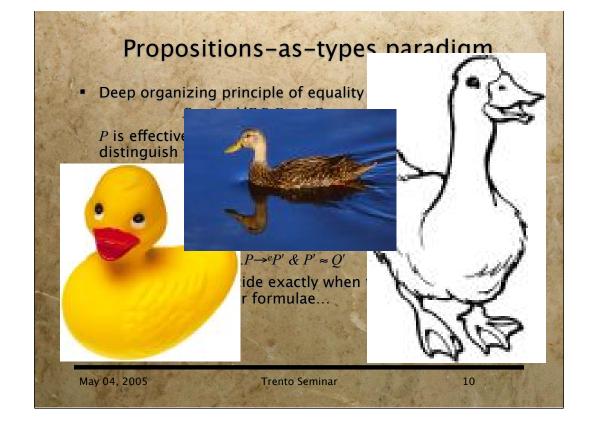
Process algebras refine this notion by 'extending in time'

$$P \approx Q$$
 \Leftrightarrow
 $\forall e.P \rightarrow eP' \Rightarrow \exists Q'.Q \rightarrow eQ' \& P' \approx Q'$
 $\forall e.Q \rightarrow eQ' \Rightarrow \exists P'.P \rightarrow eP' \& P' \approx Q'$

These notions coincide exactly when the experiments E are Hennessy-Milner formulae...

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar



Propositions-as-types paradigm

But this is a scientific principle!

The analytic tools currently brought to bear on the physical sciences are remarkably silent on such matters and yet they have practical implication for a broad range of scientific concerns

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar

Why these biological investigations?

- Why network motifs?
 - Understand the search for organizing principles (and principles of organization) from the eyes of biologists
 - Additionally, there ongoing efforts to find evidence of statistically significant over (and under) representation of certain kinds of networks
- Why kinetic proofreading?
 - Well-understood from a dynamical systems point of view
 - Lots of literature
 - Significant evidence of the occurrence of this phenomena in a wide range of networks

12

May 04, 2005 Trento Seminar

Why these biological investigations?

- A radical proposition: network motifs: types:: networks: programs
- We don't seek individual motifs
 - We seek ensembles of motifs that cohere
 - What is the measure of that coherence?
 - It gives rise to an interesting and useful observation-based equality
 - Where the motifs are the observations
 - And 'interesting' and 'useful' have to do with separation of classes of networks
- Kinetic proofreading is not a single motif it is a scheme of motifs a set of observations

May 04, 2005

Trento Seminar

