

# Design of PGNs for malaria parasite and cell cycle control systems

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# Layout

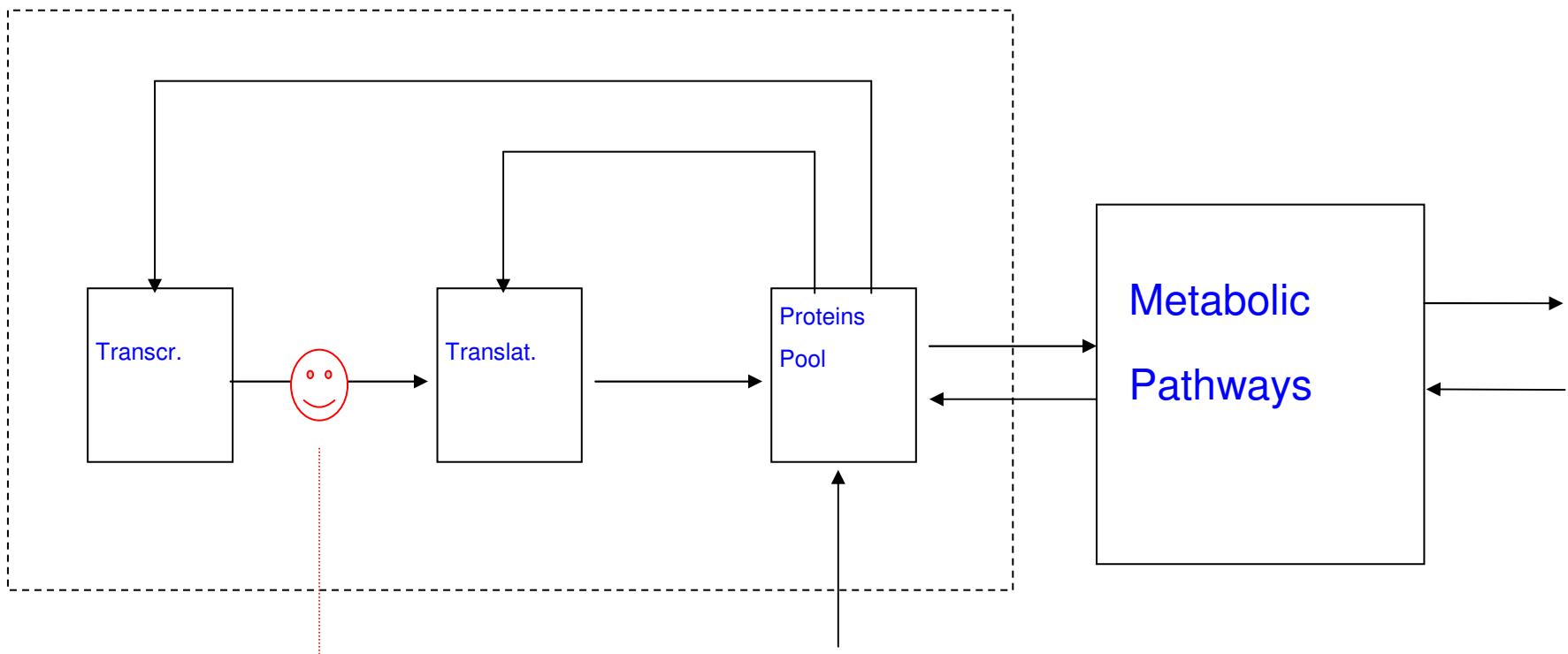
- Introduction
- Probabilistic genetic network (PGN)
- Cell cycle regulation
- Design of PGN from data
- Malaria parasite

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# Regulatory System

## GENES NETWORK



microarray

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**GENE is a  
NON LINEAR STOCHASTIC GATE**

**Expression of a Gene depends on  
Activator and Inhibitory Signals**

**SYSTEM: built by compiling these gates**

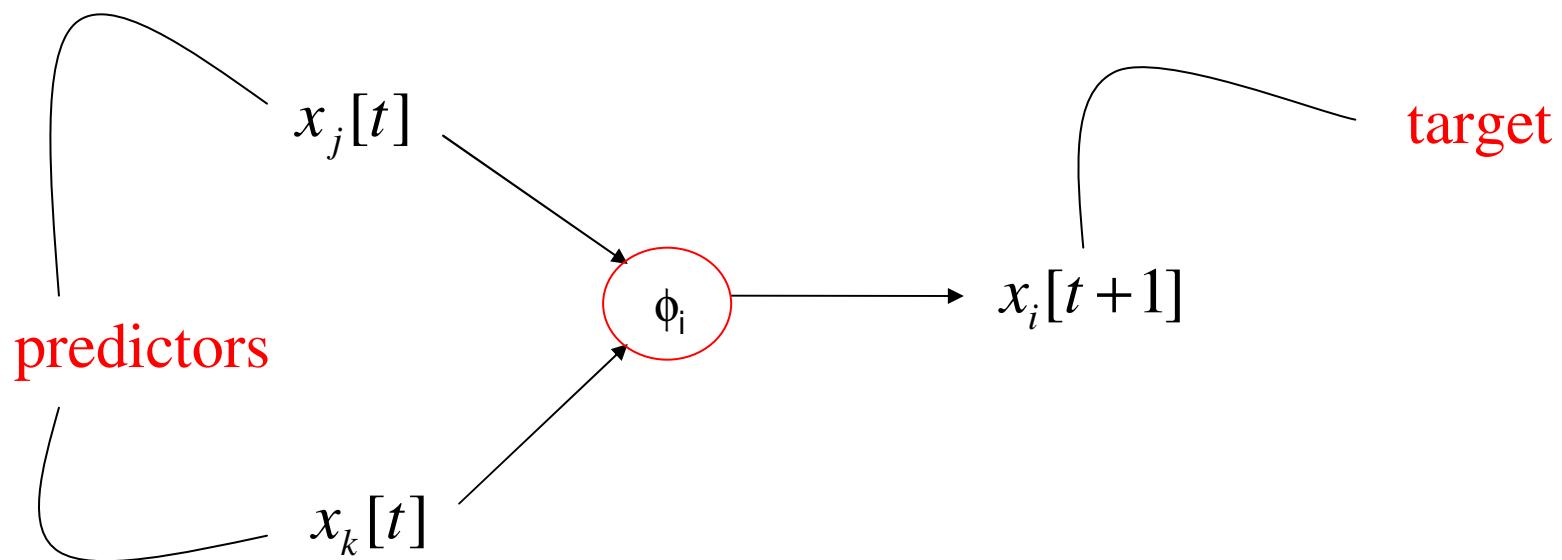
Expression of gene i at time t:  $x_i[t] \in \{-1, 0, +1\}$

State of the regulatory network at time t:  $x[t] = \begin{bmatrix} x_1[t] \\ x_2[t] \\ \vdots \\ x_n[t] \end{bmatrix}$

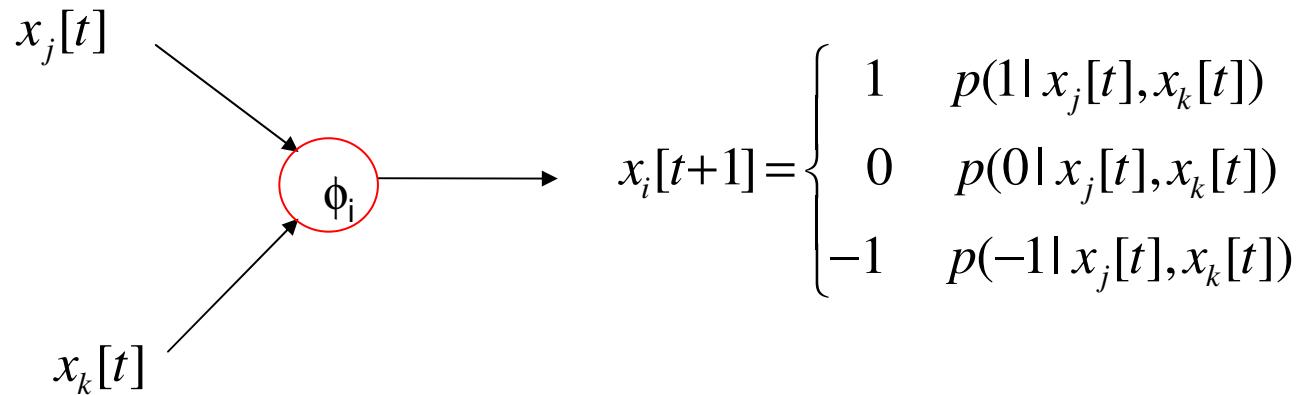
Network dynamics:  $x[t+1] = \phi(x[t])$

$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_i[t+1] = \phi_i(x[t])$$



# Probabilistic Genetic Network (PGN)



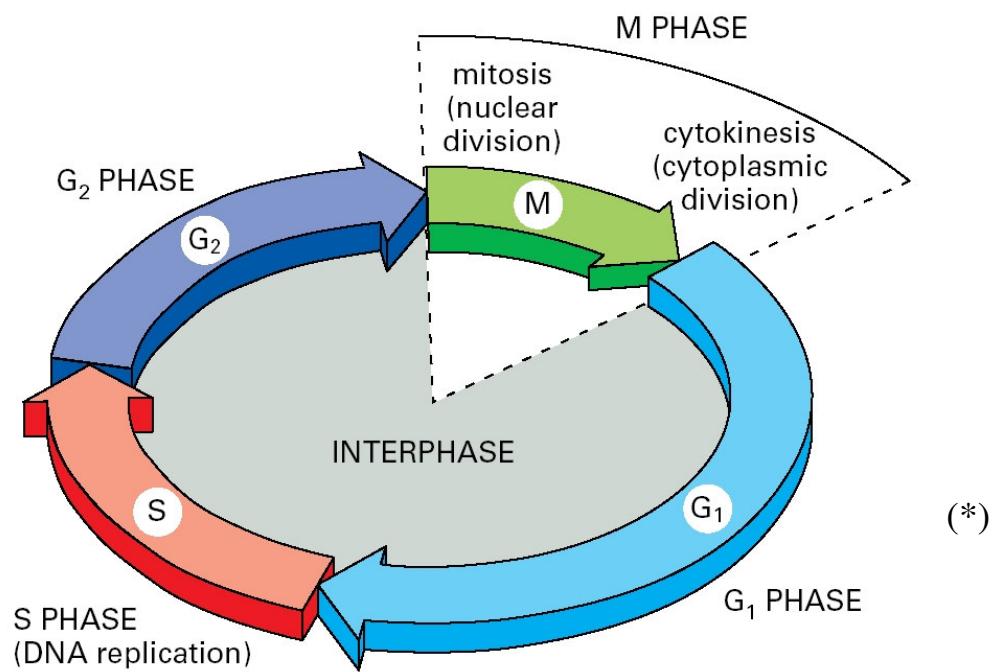
$\exists y, z, w \in \{-1, 0, 1\}, y \neq z \neq w:$

$$p(y|x_j[t], x_k[t]) \gg p(z|x_j[t], x_k[t]) + p(w|x_j[t], x_k[t])$$

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# Phases of the Cell Cycle



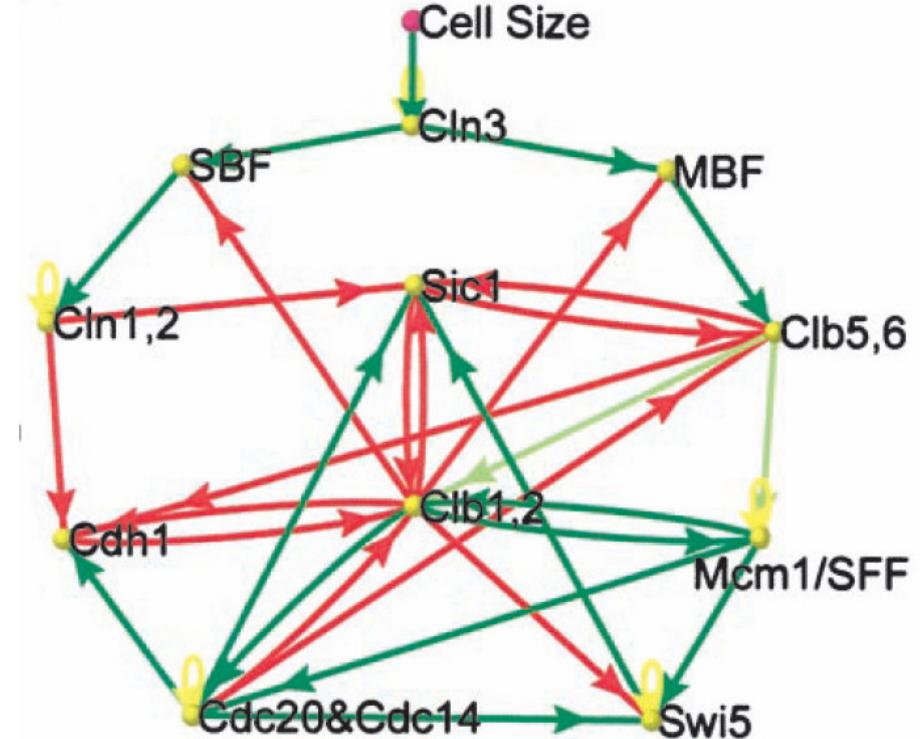
# Model: architecture and dynamics

Li, 2004.

## Transition Function

$$S_i(t+1) = \begin{cases} 1, & \sum_j a_{ij} S_j(t) > 0 \\ 0, & \sum_j a_{ij} S_j(t) < 0 \\ S_i(t), & \sum_j a_{ij} S_j(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

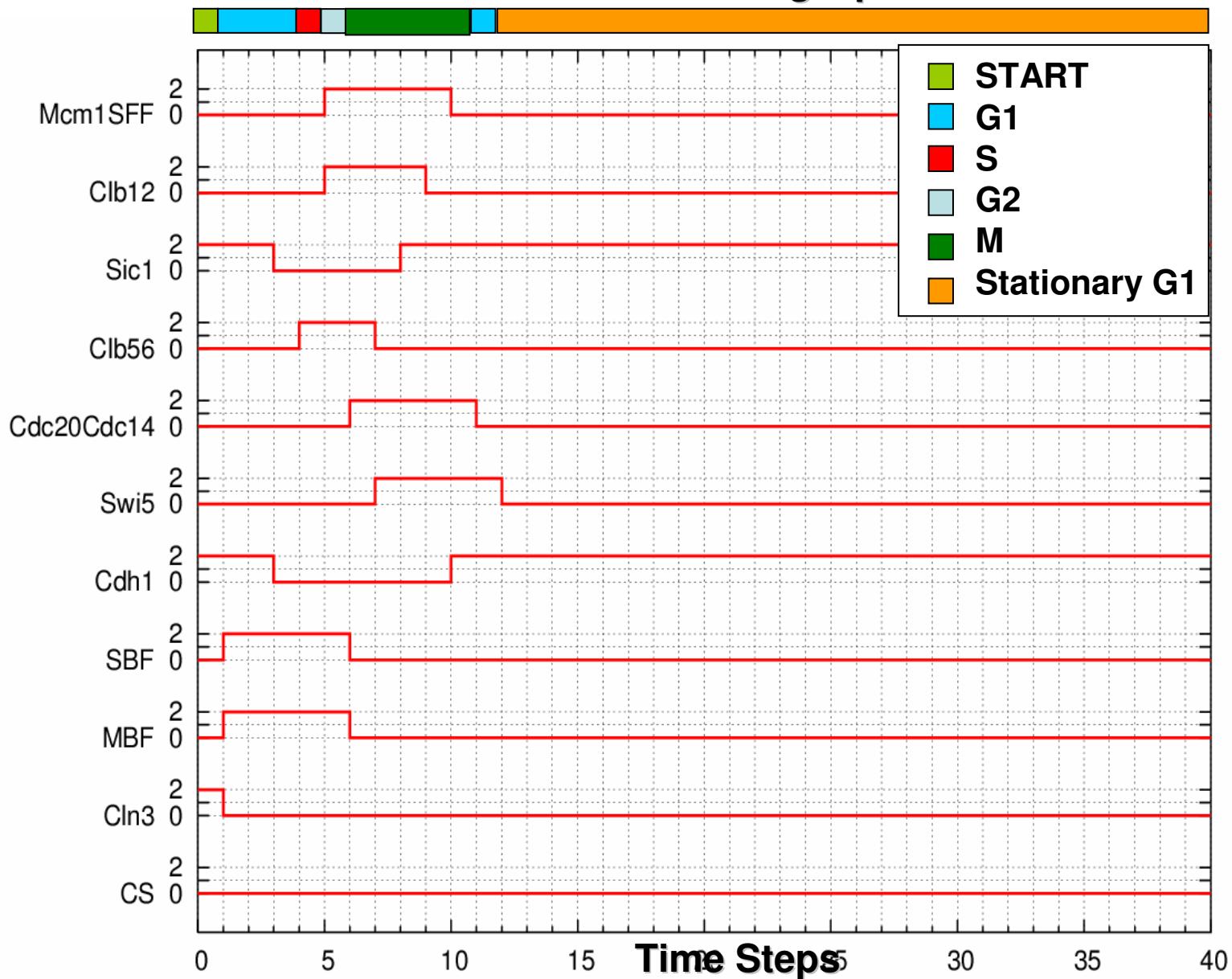
$a_{ij} = a_g$  green arrow from  $i$  to  $j$   
 $a_{ij} = a_r$  red arrow from  $i$  to  $j$



Simulation parameters:  $a_g = -a_r = 1$

# Deterministic

**One single pulse of  $CS = 2$  at  $t = -1$**



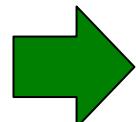
**Binary**

1 → 2

0 → 0

**3 Levels (0, 1, 2)**

$\sum_j a_{ij} S_j(0)$	$S_j(t+1)$	
	$S_j(t) = 0$	$S_j(t) = 1$
⋮	⋮	⋮
3	1	1
2	1	1
1	1	1
0	0	1
-1	0	0
-2	0	0
-3	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮



$\sum_j a_{ij} S_j(0)$	$y_j(t+1)$			
	$S_j(t) = 0$	$S_j(t) = 1$	$S_j(t) = 2$	
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
3	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2
0	0	1	2	2
-1	0	0	0	1
-2	0	0	0	0
-3	0	0	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

# Stochastic Transition Function

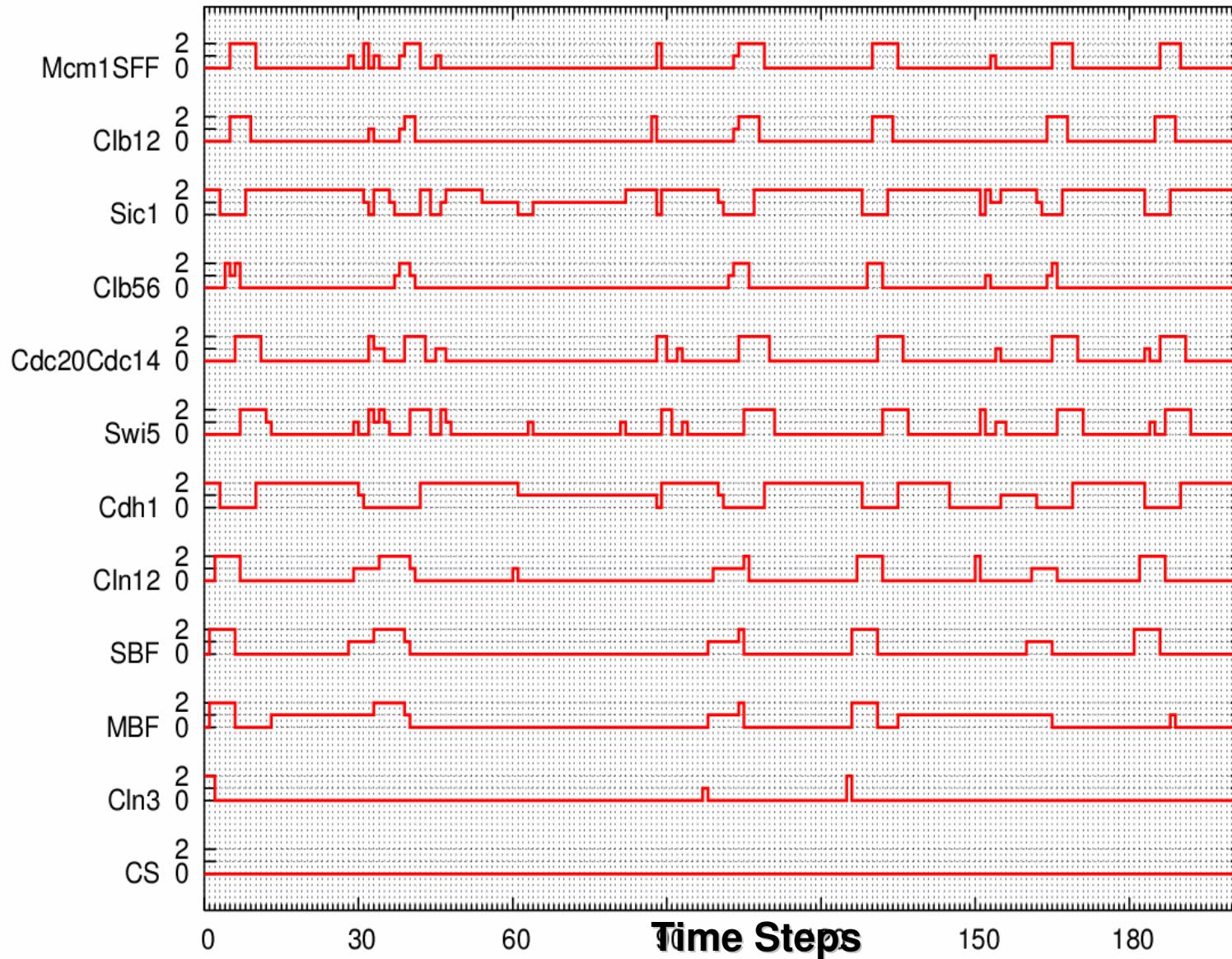
$\sum_j a_{ij} S_j(0)$	$y_j(t+1)$		
	$S_j(t) = 0$	$S_j(t) = 1$	$S_j(t) = 2$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
3	2	2	2
2	2	2	2
1	1	2	2
0	0	1	2
-1	0	0	1
-2	0	0	0
-3	0	0	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$x_i(t+1) = \begin{cases} y_i(t+1) & \text{with } P = 0.99 \\ a & \text{with } P = 0.005 \\ b & \text{with } P = 0.005 \end{cases}$$

where  $a, b \in \{0, 1, 2\} - \{y_i(t+1)\}$

## PGN with $P = 0.99$

**One single pulse of  $CS = 2$  at  $t = -1$**



# Our gene model

Total input signal driving a generic variable

$$x_i(t) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \quad (1 \leq i \leq N)$$

$$d_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ji}^k x_j(t-k)$$

**Driving function** for  $x_i$

$m$ : memory of the system

$a_{ji}^k$ : weight for variable  $x_j$  at time  $t - k$

# Our gene model

$$y_i(t+1) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } d_i(t) \geq th_{i2} \\ 1 & \text{if } th_{i1} \leq d_i(t) \leq th_{i2} \\ 0 & \text{if } d_i(t) < th_{i1} \end{cases}$$

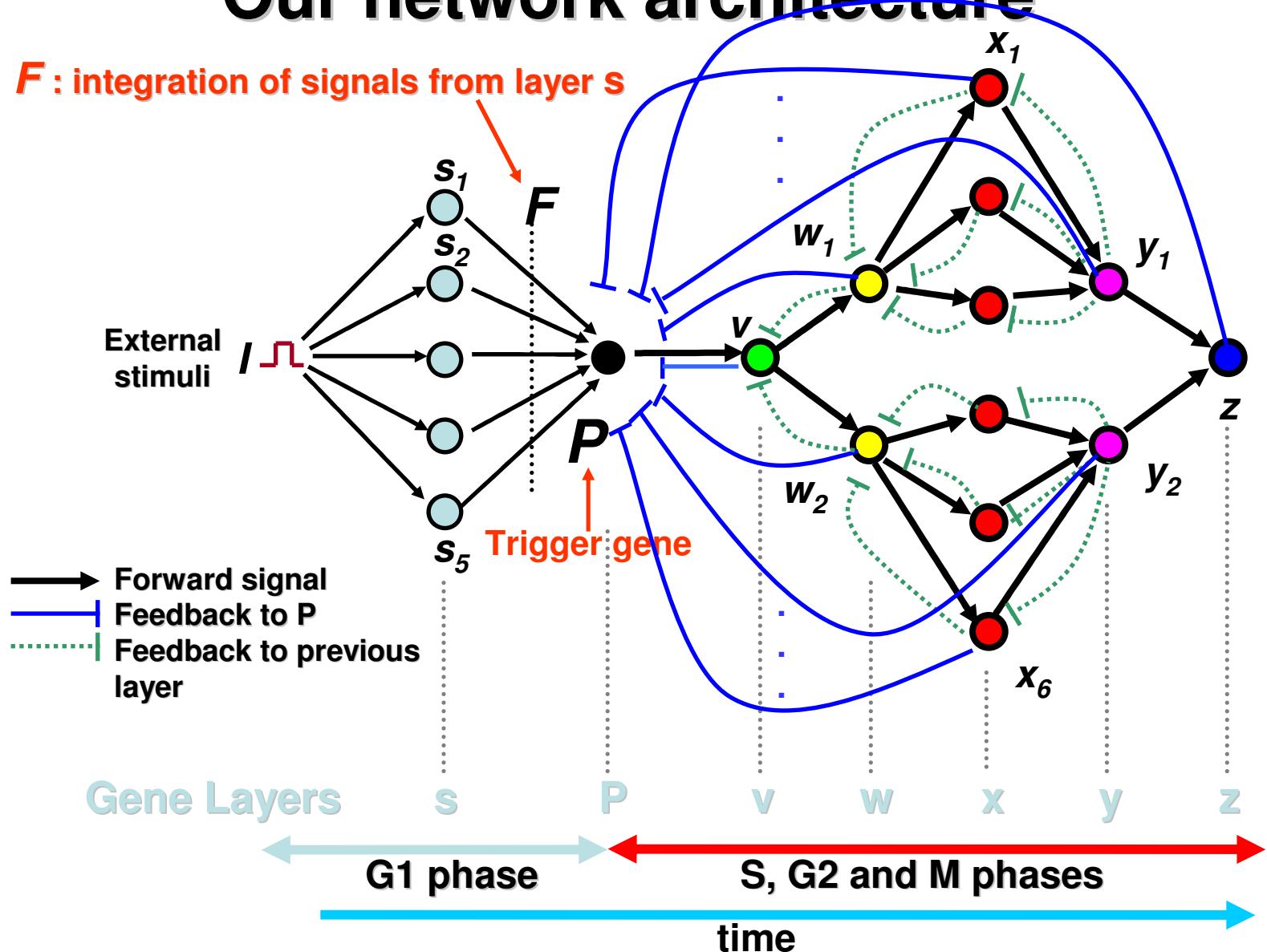
**Stochastic  
Transition  
Function**

$$x_i(t) = \begin{cases} y_i(t) & \text{with } P \approx 1 \\ a & \text{with } (1 - P)/2 \\ b & \text{with } (1 - P)/2. \end{cases}$$

$$a, b \in \{0, 1, 2\} - \{y_i(t)\}$$

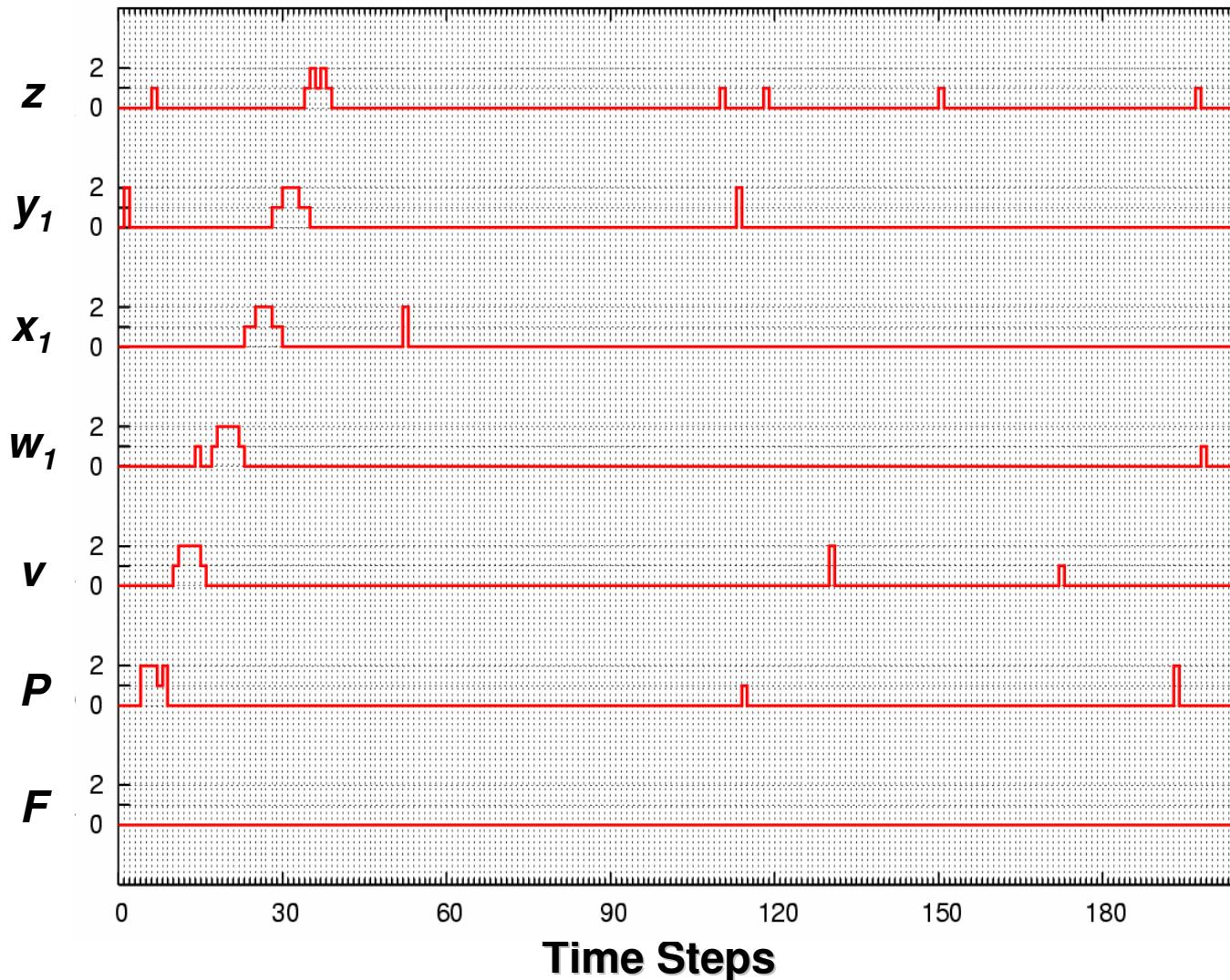
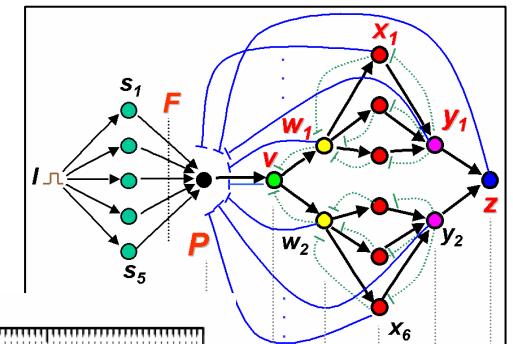
# Our network architecture

**F**: integration of signals from layer S



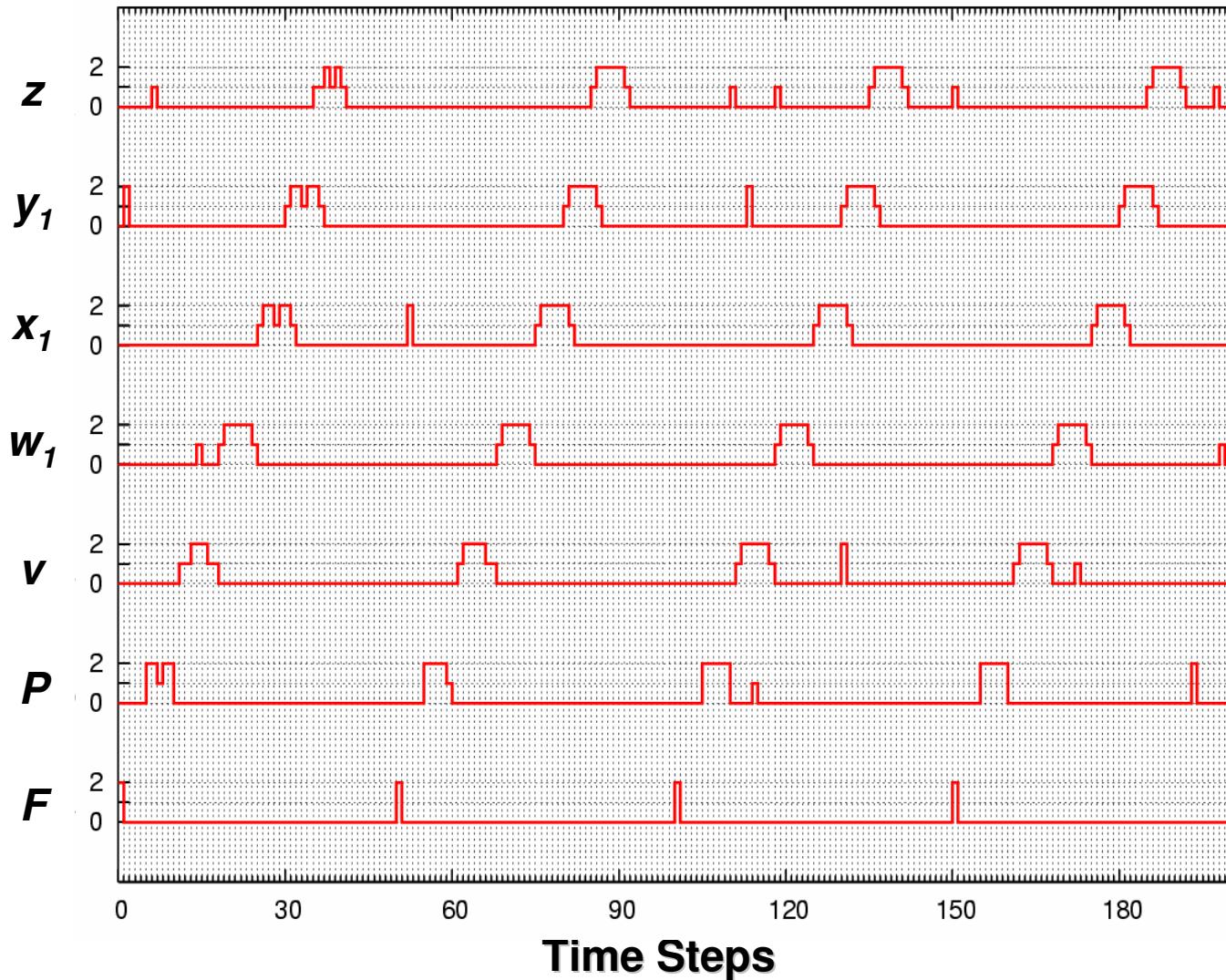
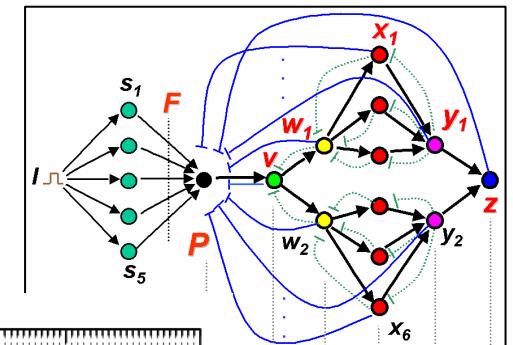
# PGN with $P = 0.99$

One single pulse of  $F = 2$  at  $t = -1$



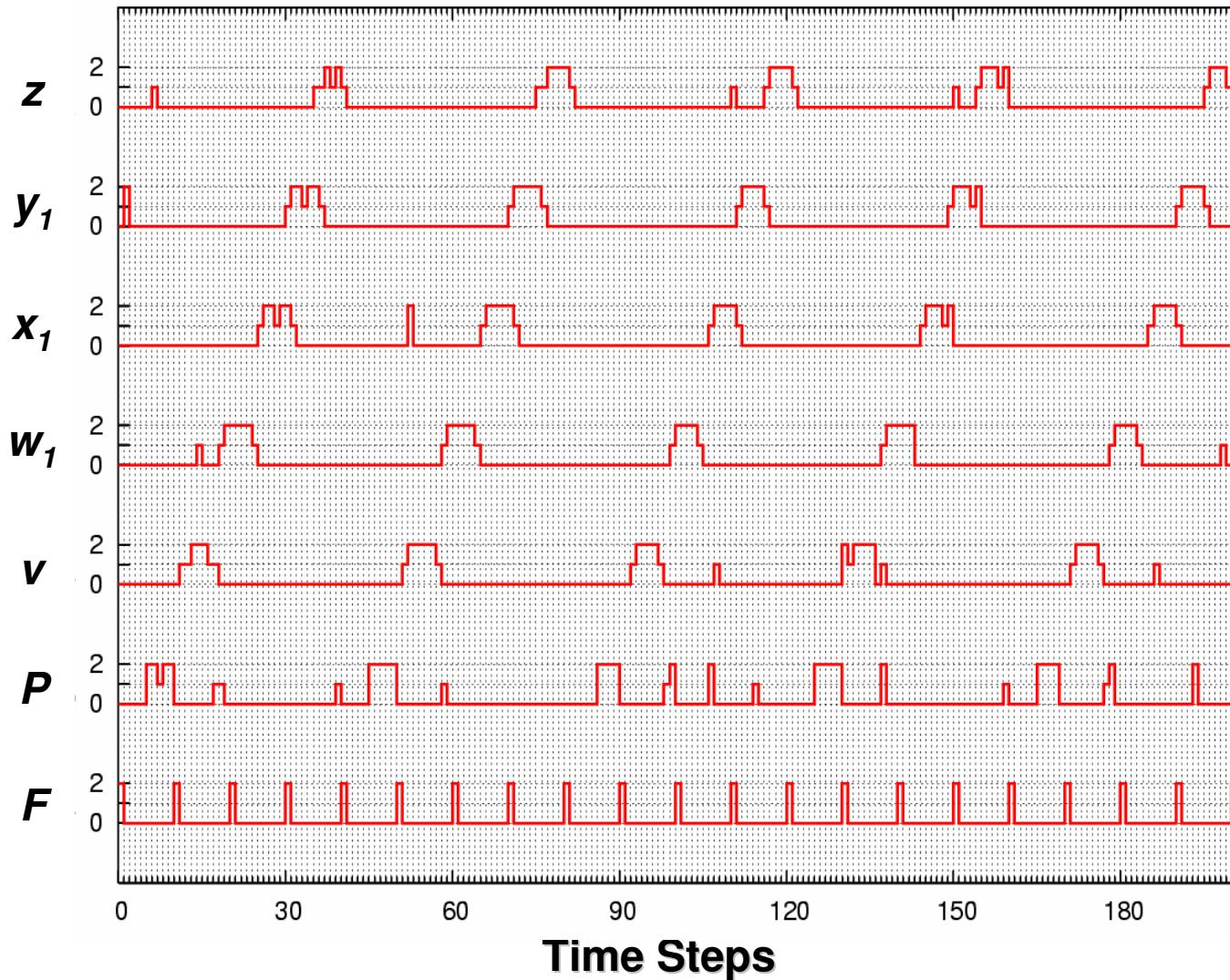
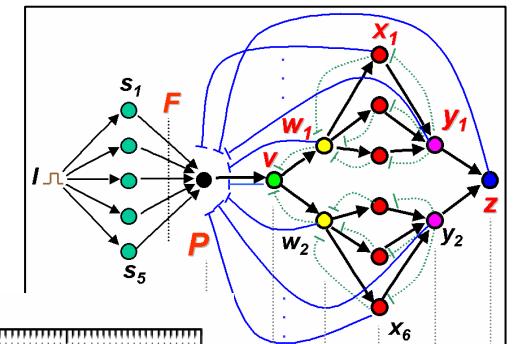
# PGN with $P = 0.99$

Signal  $F$  = period 50 oscillator



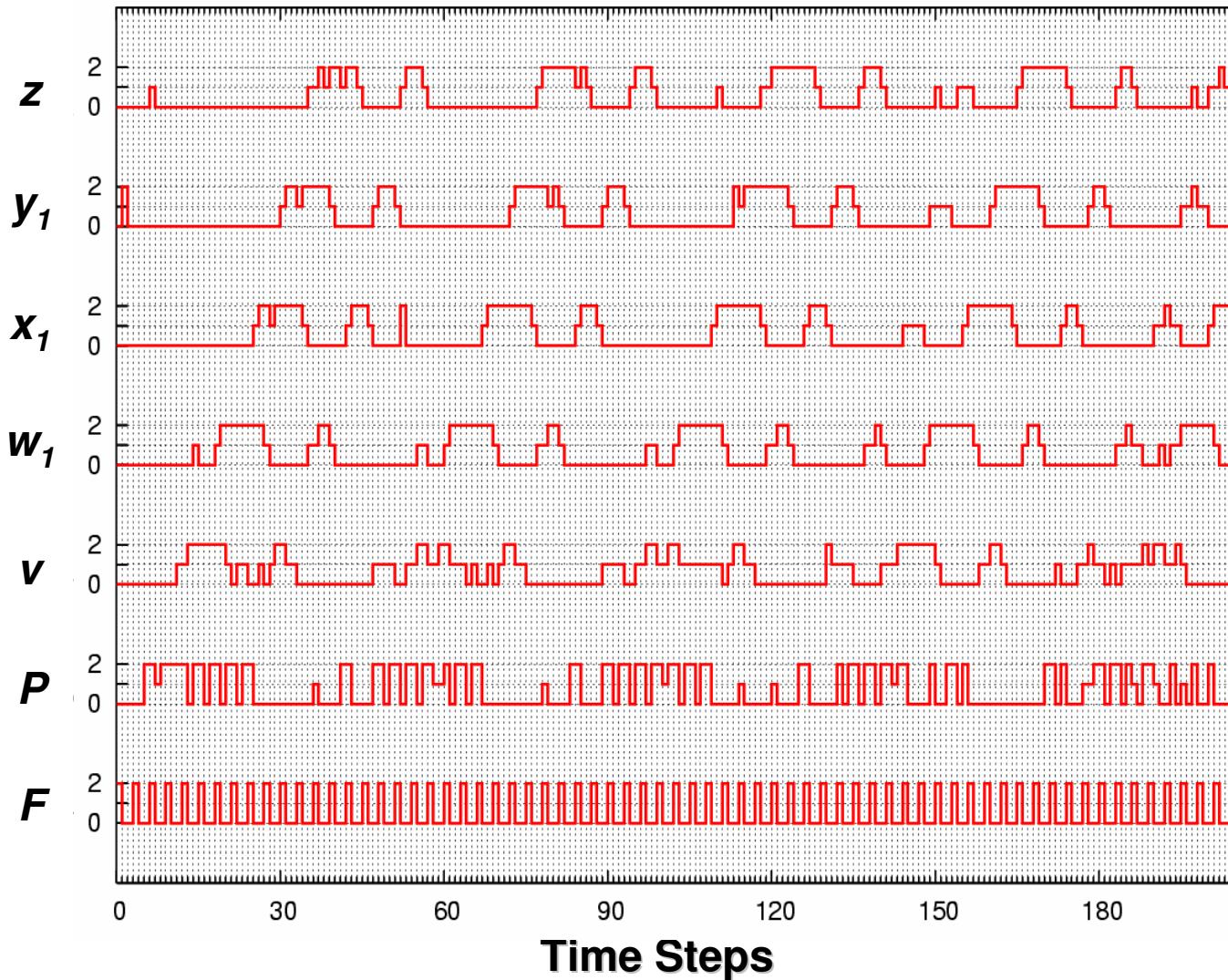
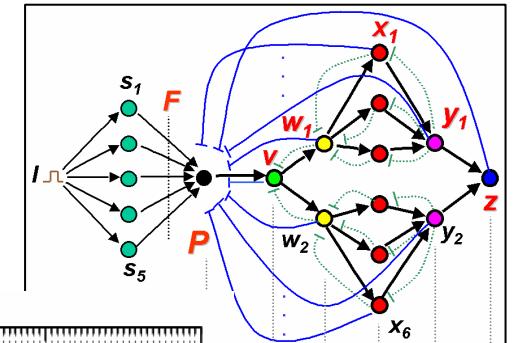
# PGN with $P = 0.99$

Signal  $F$  = period 10 oscillator



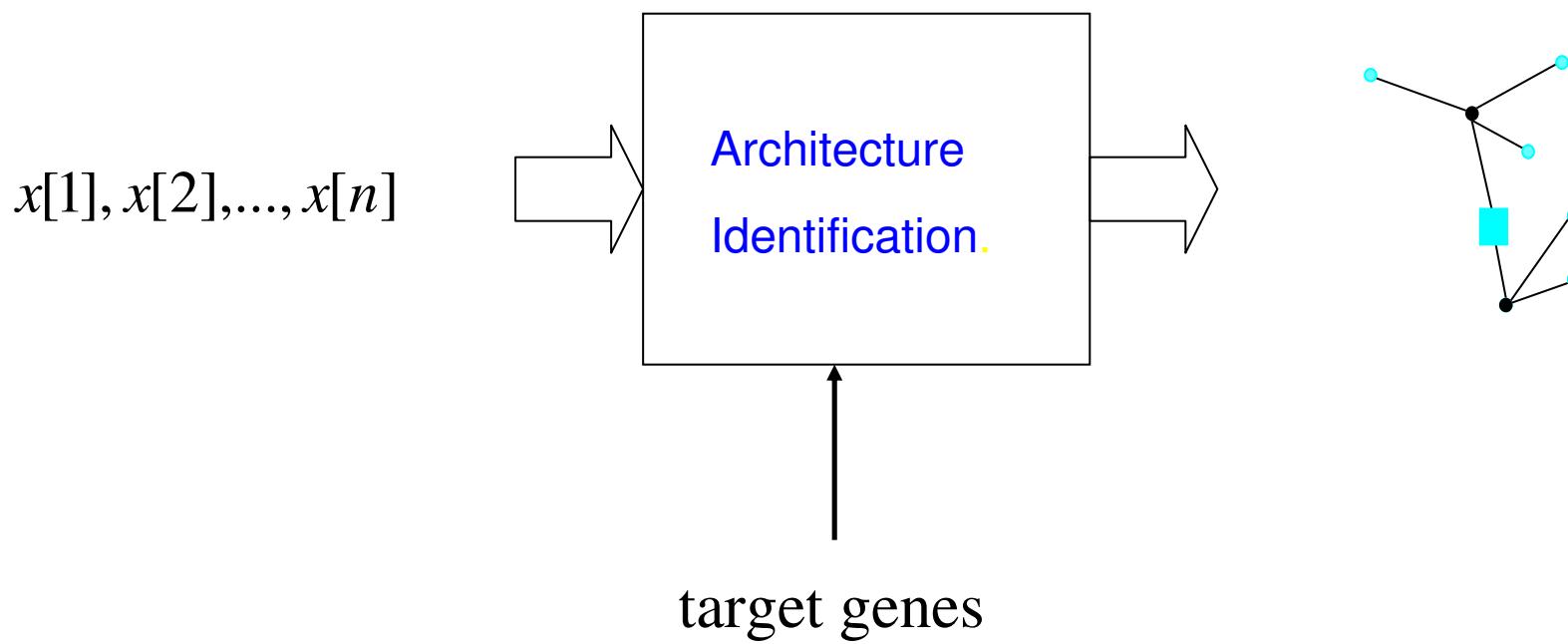
# PGN with $P = 0.99$

Signal  $F$  = period 3 oscillator



# Layout

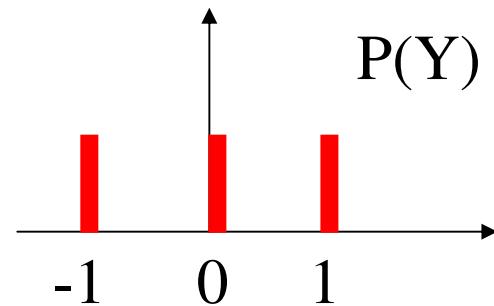
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## Distribution of Y

$$P : \{-1,0,1\} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

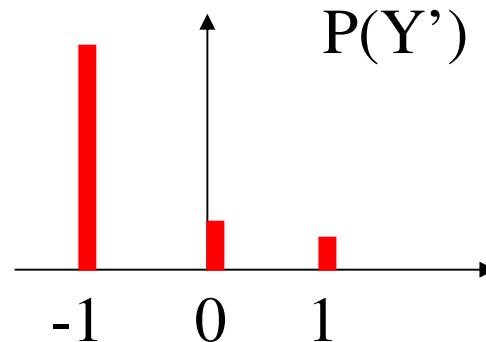
$$\sum_{y \in \{-1,0,1\}} P(y) = 1$$



## Entropy

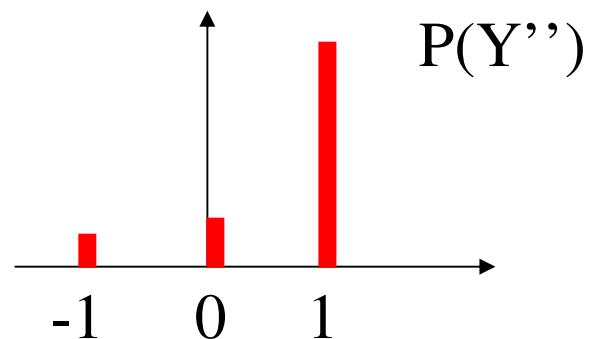
$$H(Y) = - \sum_{y \in \{-1,0,1\}} P(y) \log P(y)$$

$$H(Y) > H(Y') \quad H(Y') = H(Y'')$$



## Mutual information

$$I(X, Y) = H(Y) - H(Y | X) \geq 0$$



## Mean conditional entropy

$$E[H(Y|X)] = -\sum P(X) \sum P(Y|X) \log(P(Y|X))$$

## Mean mutual information

$$E[I(X,Y)] = H(Y) - E[H(Y|X)]$$

## Mean mutual information estimation

$$\hat{E}[H(Y|X)] = -\sum \hat{P}(X) \sum \hat{P}(Y|X) \log(\hat{P}(Y|X)).$$

$$\hat{E}[I(X,Y)] = H(\hat{Y}) - \hat{E}[H(Y|X)]$$

## Estimation of $P(Y|X)$

$Y$ : the target gene at  $t+1$ , that is,  $Y = x_i[t+1]$

$X$ : the predictors at  $t$ , that is,  $X = (x_j[t], x_k[t])$

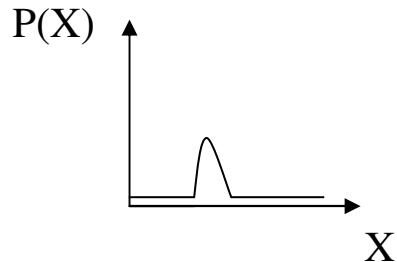
For a fixed parameter  $n$

If  $\#(X=(a,b)) \geq n$ , then  $\hat{P}(Y=c | X=(a,b)) = \frac{\#((Y=c) \wedge X=(a,b))}{\#(X=(a,b))}$

If  $\#(X=(a,b)) < n$ , then  $\hat{P}(Y | X=(a,b))$  is uniform

## Estimation of P(X) for a fixed parameter n

$$X = (x_j[t], x_k[t])$$



$$N^+ = \sum_{\#(X=(a,b)) \geq n, \forall (a,b)} \#(X = (a,b))$$

$$N^- = \sum_{\#(X=(a,b)) < n, \forall (a,b)} \#(X = (a,b))$$

If  $\#(X=(a,b)) \geq n$ , then

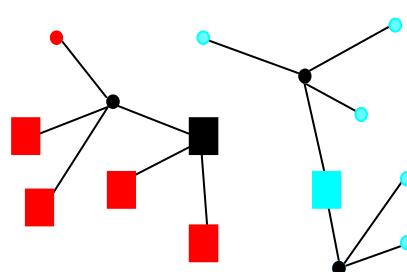
$$\hat{P}(X = (a,b)) = \frac{N^+}{N^- + N^+} \times \frac{\#(X = (a,b))}{N^+}$$

If  $\#(X=(a,b)) < n$ , then

$$\hat{P}(X = (a,b)) = \frac{N^-}{N^- + N^+} \times \frac{1}{3^2 - |\{(a,b) : \#(X = (a,b)) \geq n\}|}$$

## Buiding Interaction Graphes

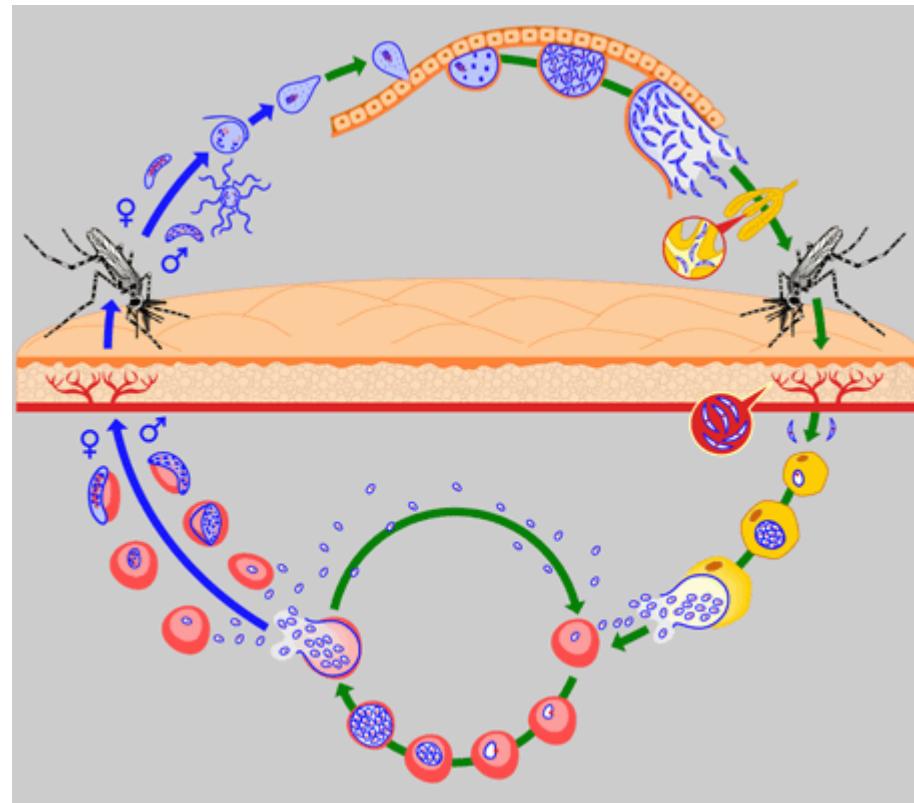
- For each target gene, rank the couples of all genes by their estimated mutual information and sample size;
- When two mutual information are equal, the one estimated from a larger sample comes first;
- Choose the best couples;
- Design the interaction graph



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# The life cycle of the malaria parasite



CAMDA, 2004

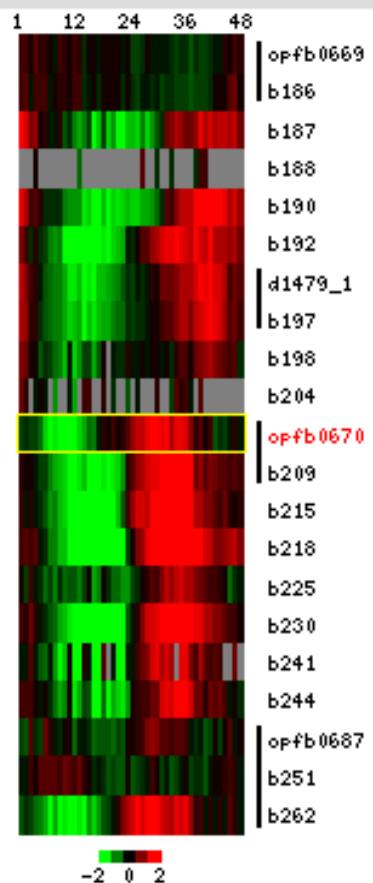
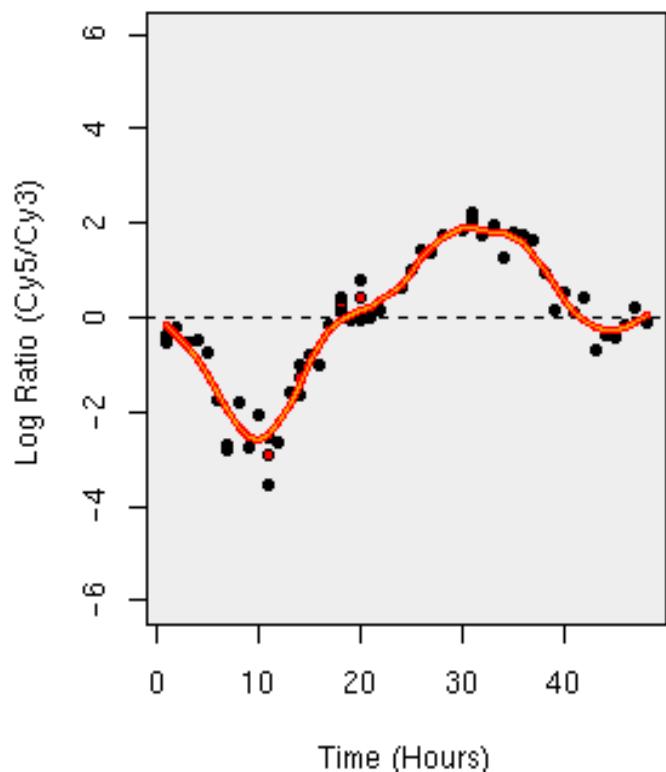
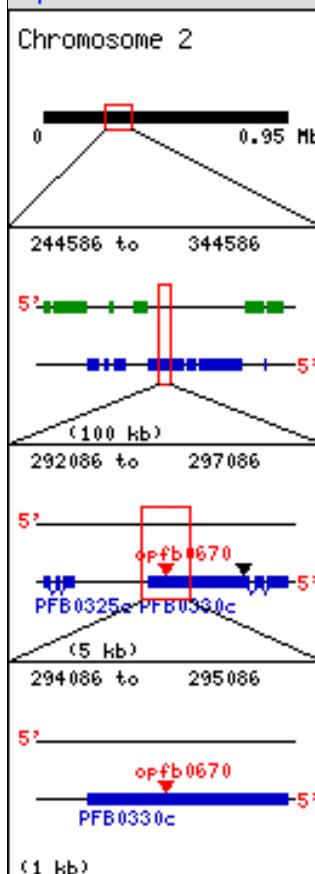
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## DeRisi Lab Malaria Transcriptome Database

November 1, 2004

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OligoID	Status	Maximum Hour	Minimum Hour	Amplitude (log2)	Score (%)	Phase (-Pi to +Pi)	CGH %3D7	Avg. Med. Intensity
opfb0670	UNIQUE	30	10	4.5	87	0.06	89	3211.57



← OLIGO →

PlasmoDB ID Description

PFB0330c cysteine protease, putative

Oligo Sequence

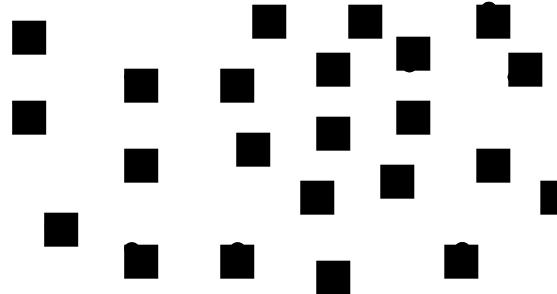
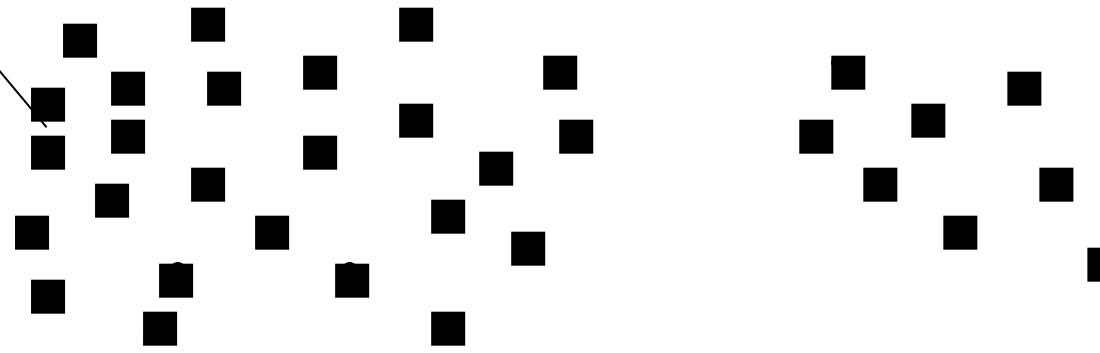
BLAST @ PlasmoDB

5'

CTGCCCAAGATGAGCCACCTACTGATAATGTAGAATCACAAGCAGAAAATAACAAAAAAACAGAAATTAA

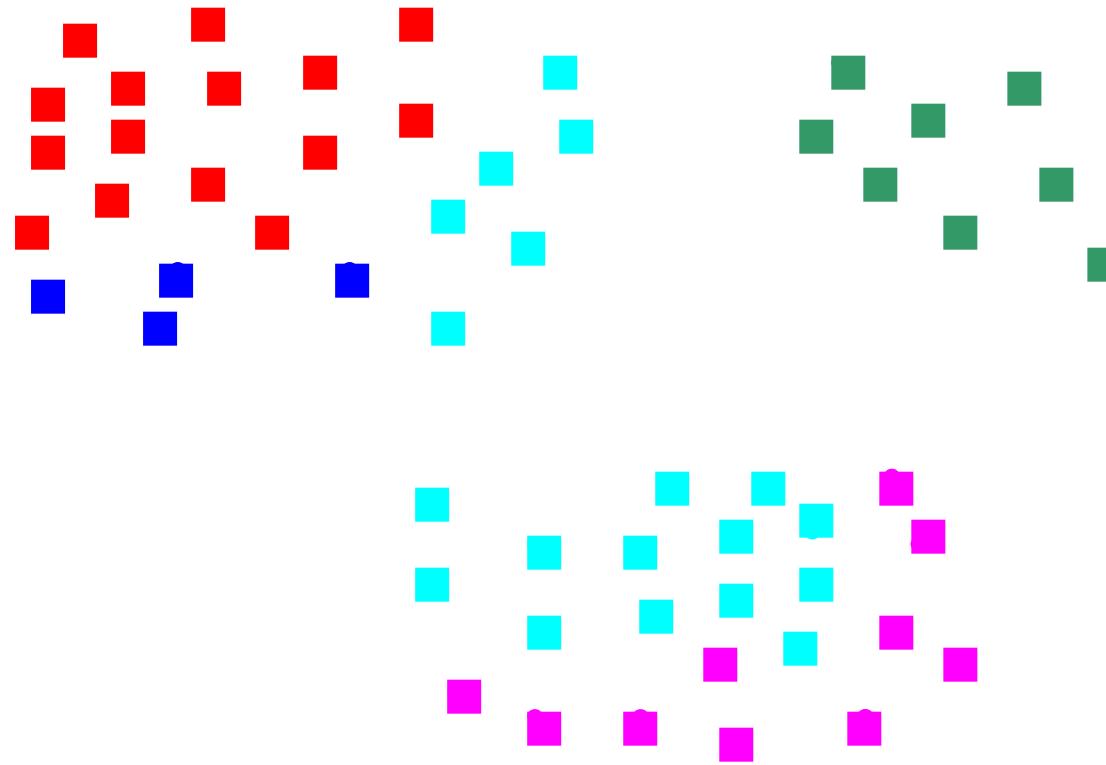
# Malaria parasite genes with almost sinusoidal signals

Sinusoidal  
signals



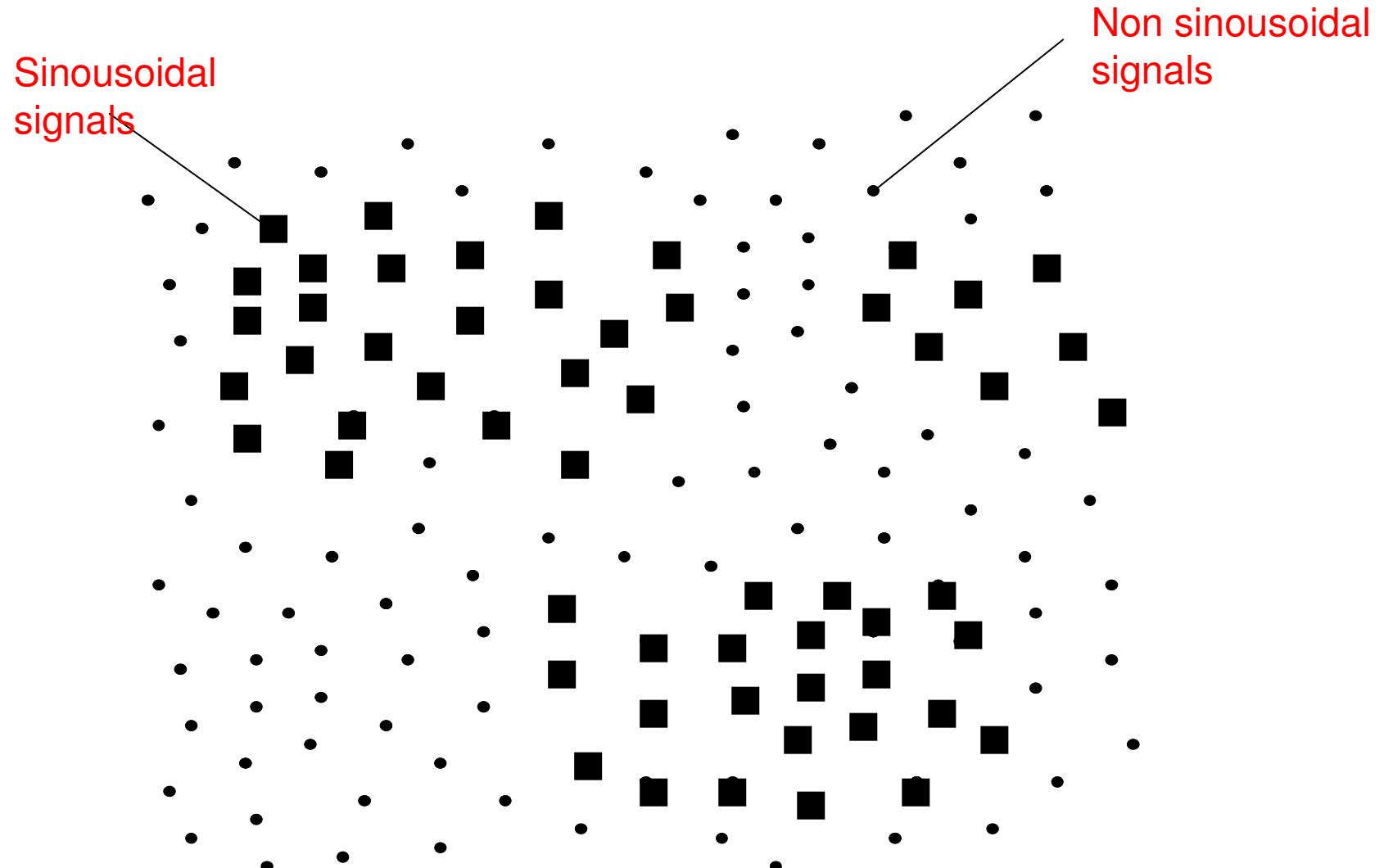
DeRisi, 2003.

# Functional Classification

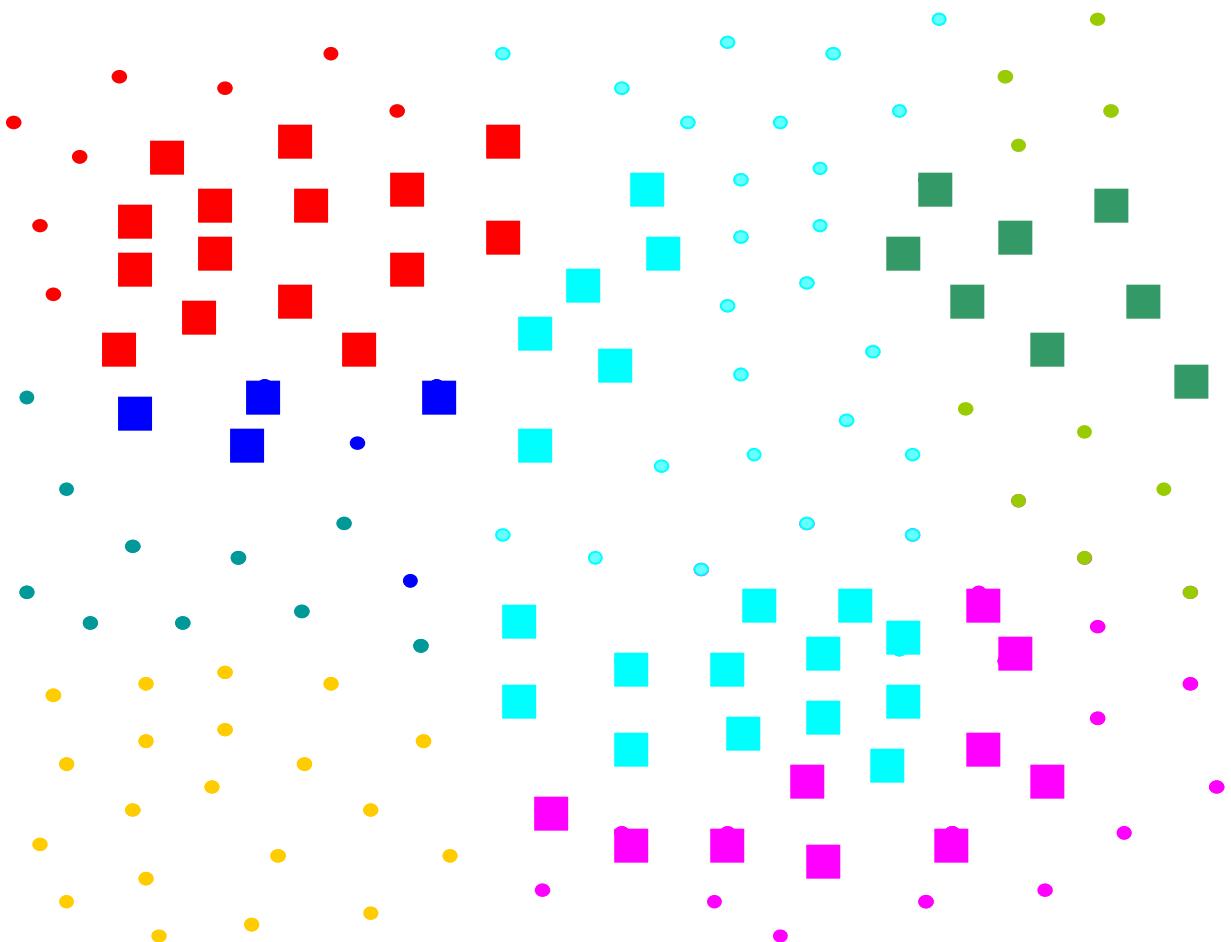


DeRisi, 2003.

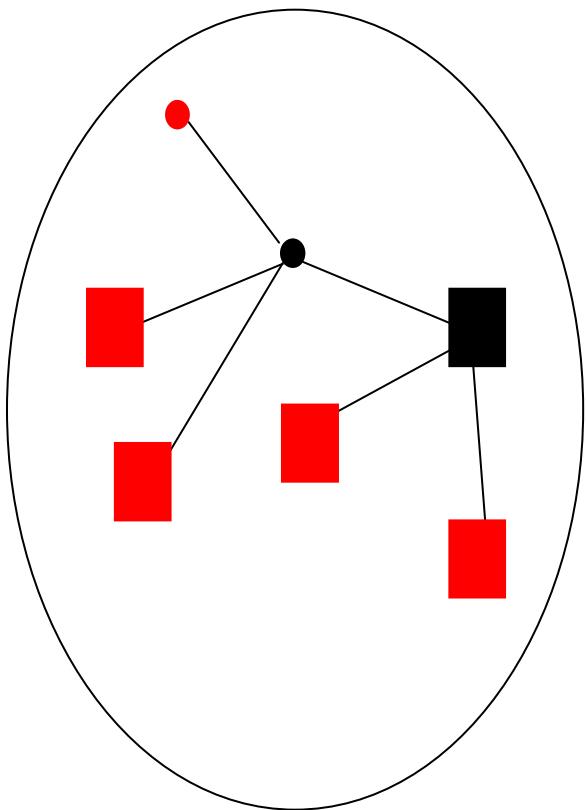
# Malaria parasite genes



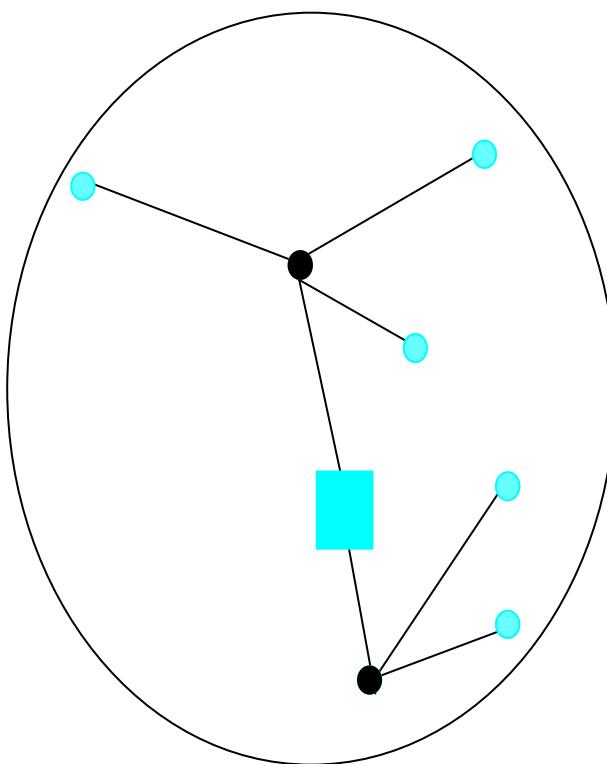
# Functional Classification



# Interaction Graph

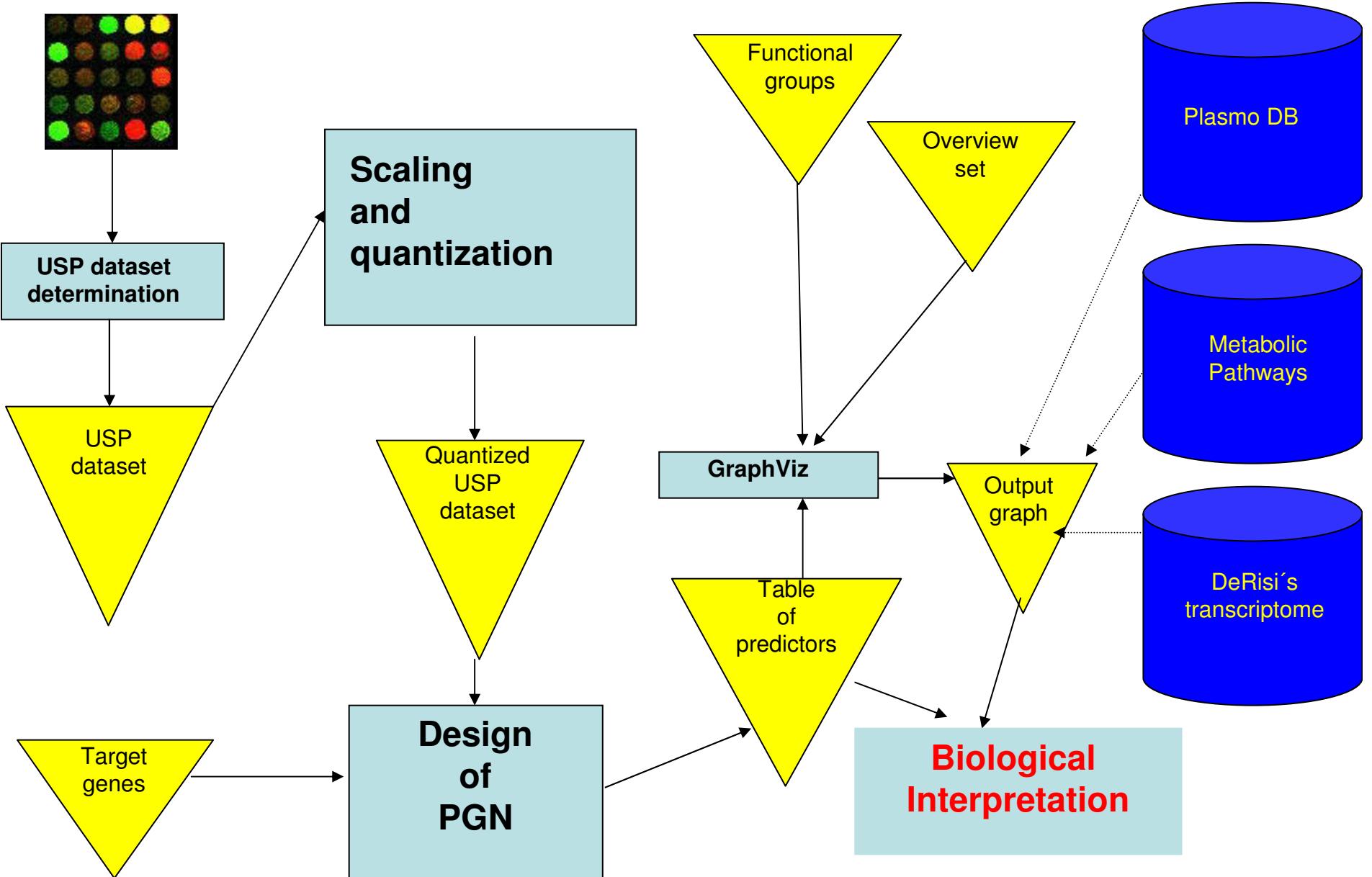


Glycolysis

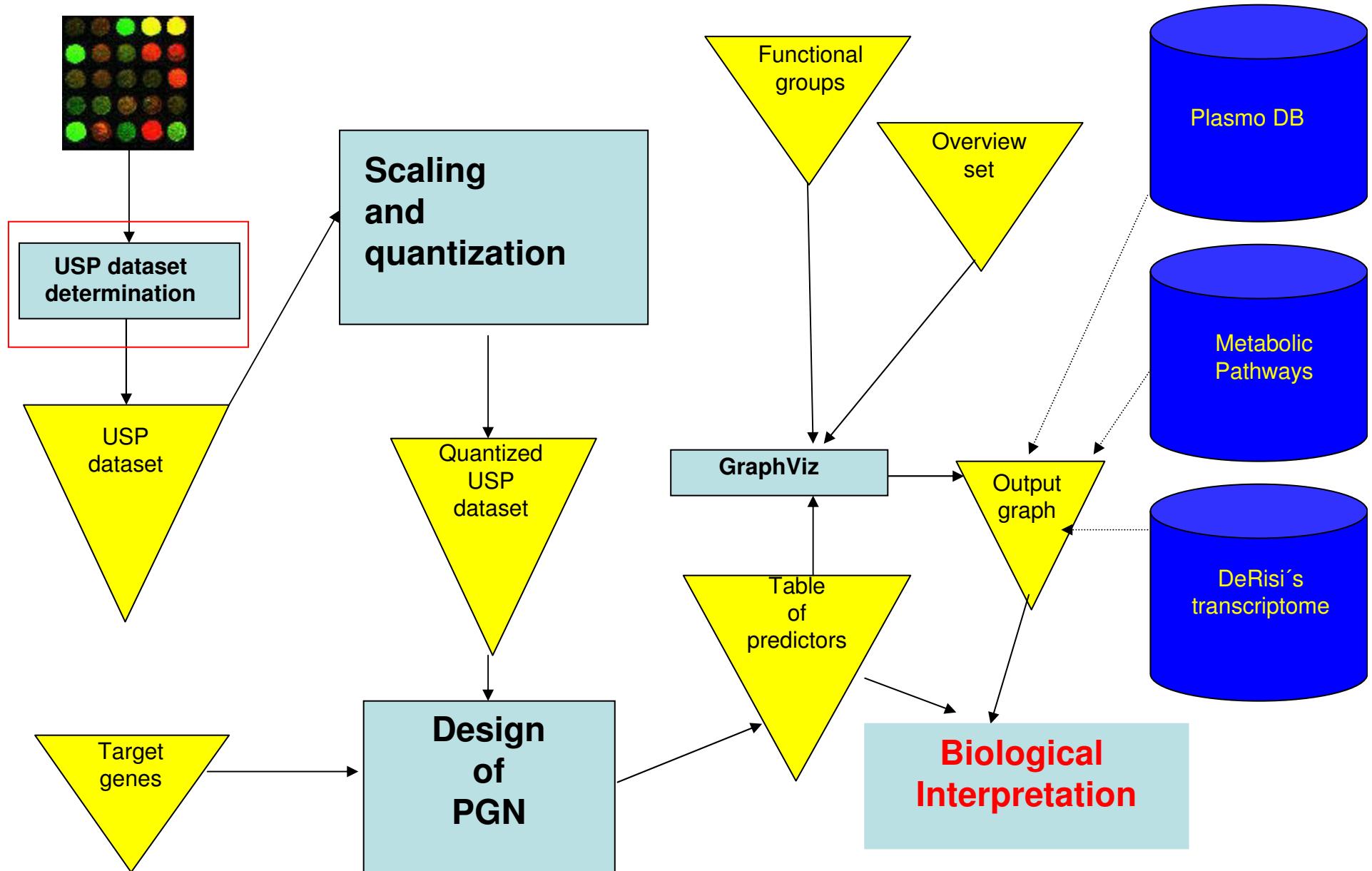


Apicoplast

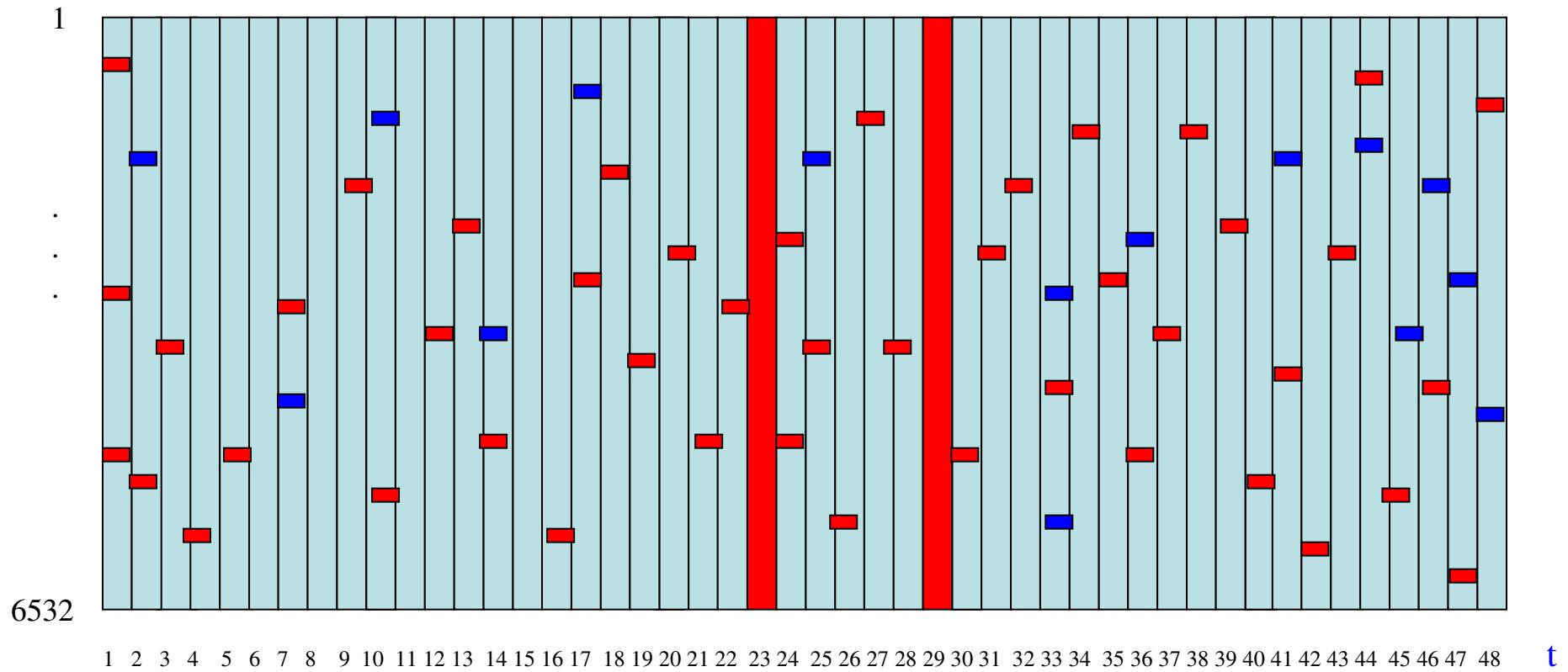
# System architecture



# System architecture



Genes



Good spots



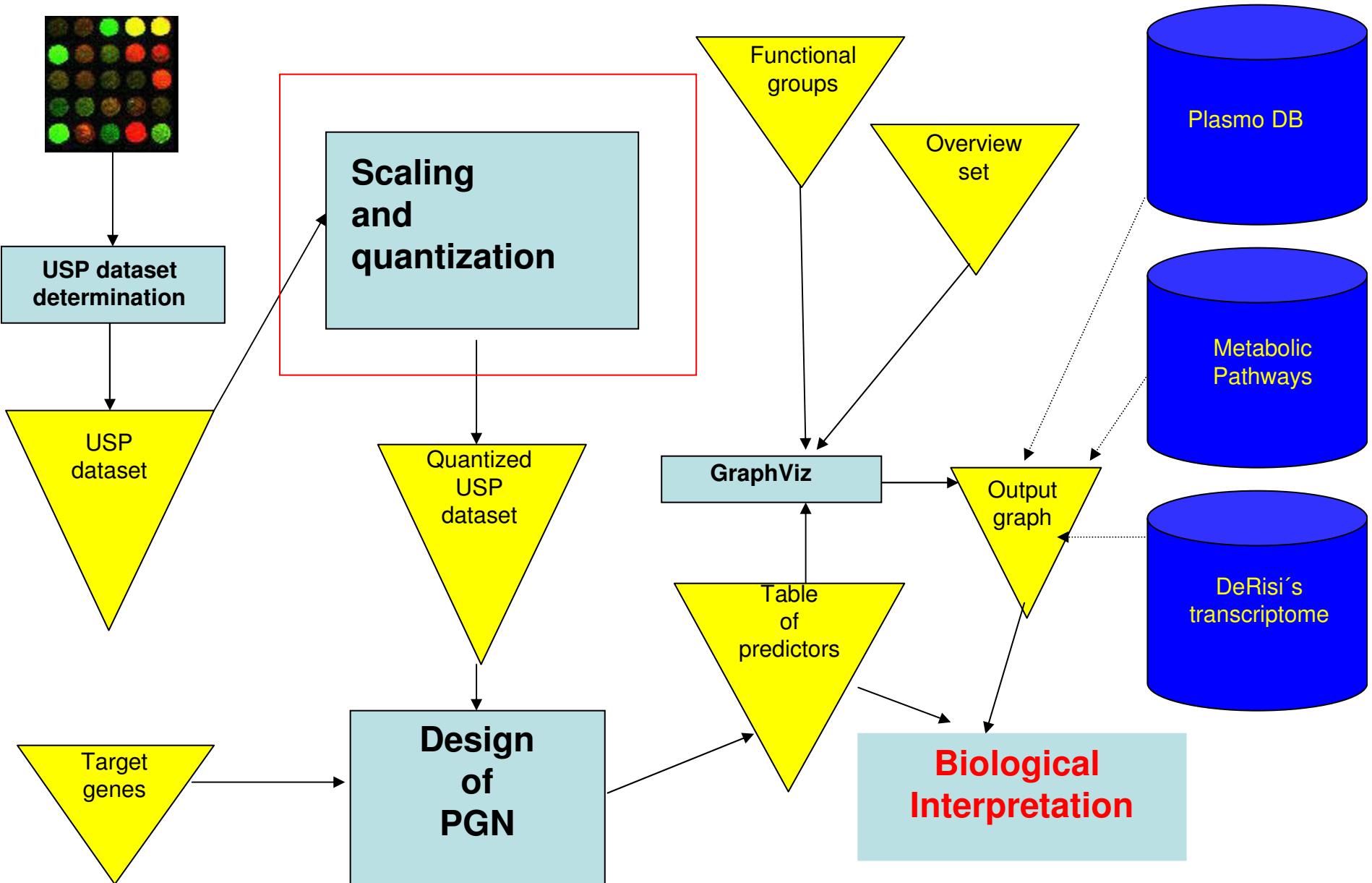
Weak spots



Bad spots

**NO INTERPOLATION**

# System architecture



## Scaling

For each i, estimate the mean  $\hat{E}[x_i[t]]$   
and standard desviation  $\hat{\sigma}[x_i[t]]$   
of the spots

## Scale normalization of the spots

$$n_i[t] = \frac{x_i[t] - \hat{E}[x_i[t]]}{\hat{\sigma}[x_i[t]]}$$

# Quantization

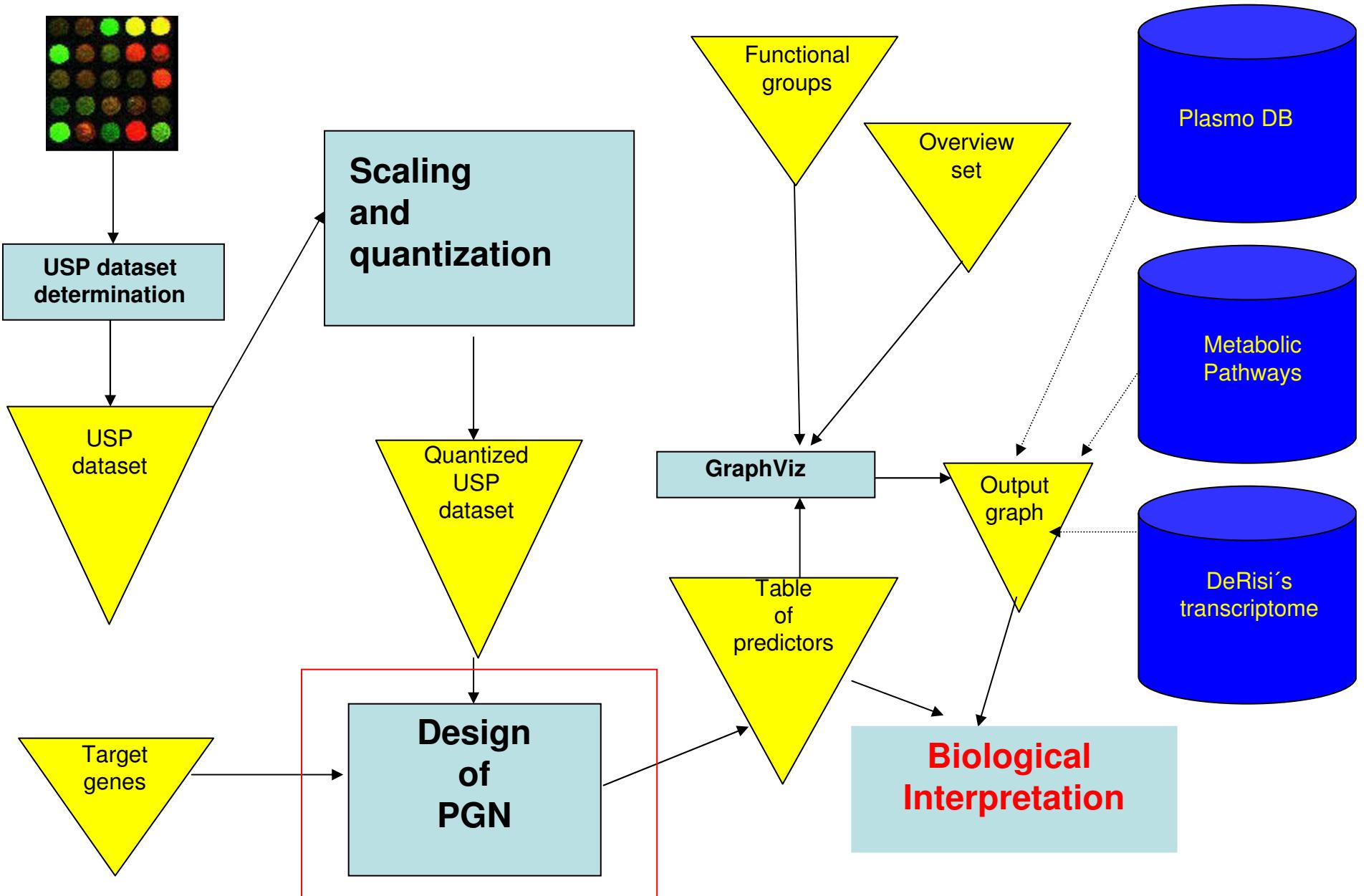
Let  $n_i^+[t]$  and  $n_i^-[t]$  denote, respectively, the normalized signals greater and lower than zero at t.

If  $n_i^+[t] > \hat{E}[n_i^+[t]]$ , then  $x_i[t] = +1$

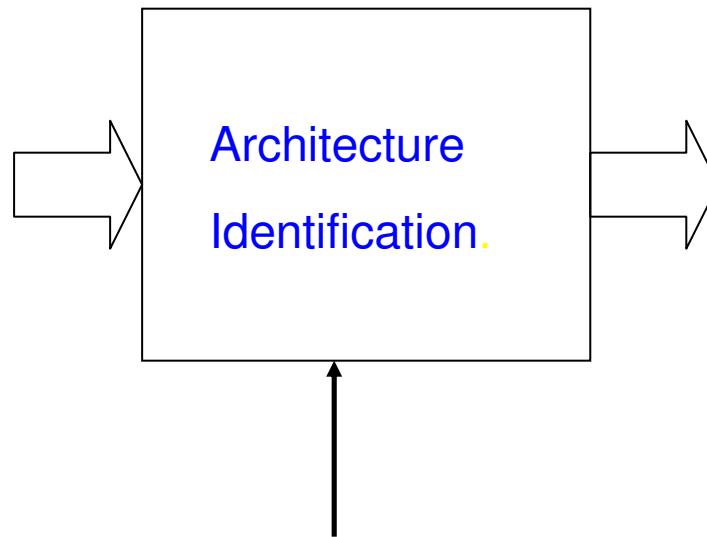
If  $n_i^-[t] \geq \hat{E}[n_i^-[t]]$  and  $n_i^+[t] \leq \hat{E}[n_i^+[t]]$ , then  $x_i[t] = 0$

If  $n_i^-[t] < \hat{E}[n_i^-[t]]$ , then  $x_i[t] = -1$

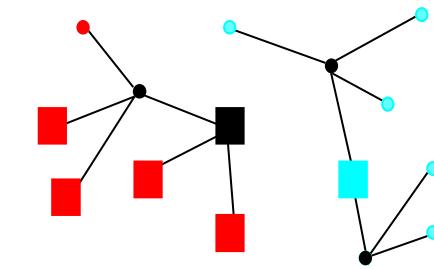
# System architecture



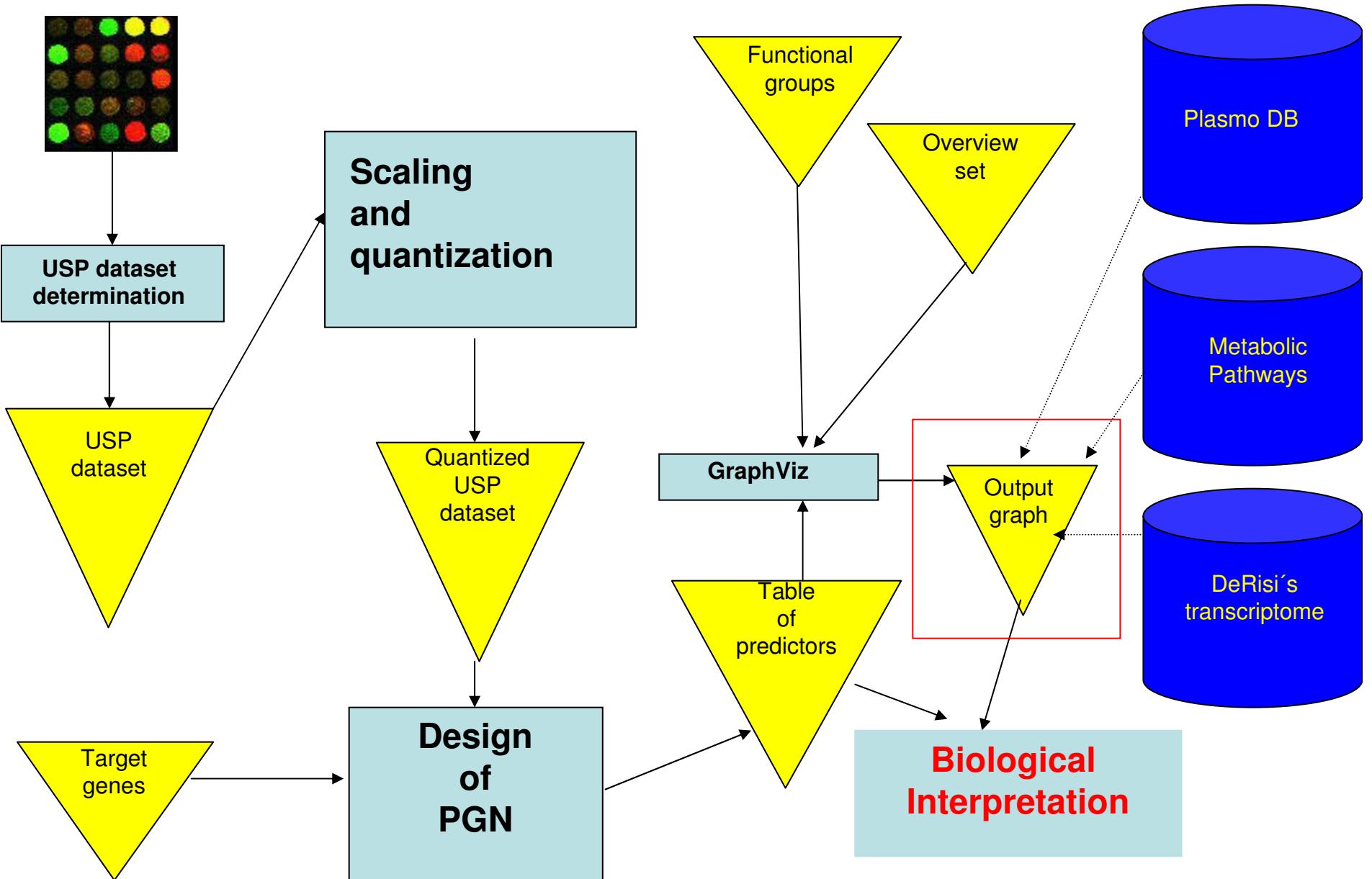
$x[1], x[2], \dots, x[48]$



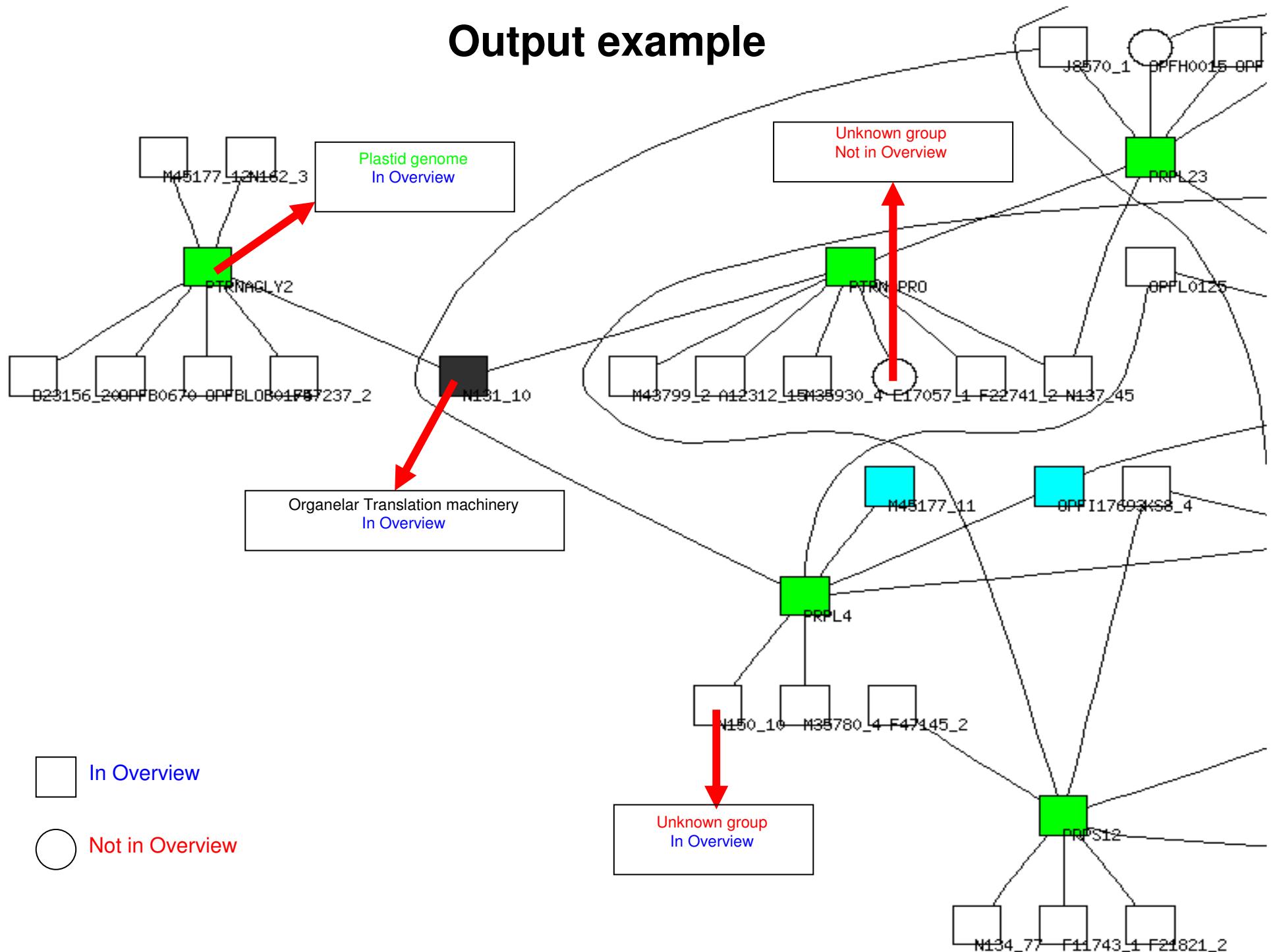
target genes



# System architecture



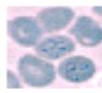
# Output example



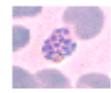
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# OPFB0670

[PlasmoDB](#)[Metabolic Pathway](#)[Derisi Lab](#)



# *P. falciparum* PFB0330c



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## *Plasmodium falciparum* / CHR 2 / PFB0330c

cysteine protease, putative

### Summary view

[Add this gene to your History](#)

Annotation	Protein	Expression	Sequence
<a href="#">Curated Annotation</a>	<a href="#">PDB structures</a>	<a href="#">Microarrays</a>	<a href="#">DNA (graphic)</a>
<a href="#">UserComments</a>	<a href="#">Structural Models</a>	<a href="#">Developmental series</a>	<a href="#">Exons</a>
<a href="#">GO Process</a>	<a href="#">Features (graphic)</a>	<a href="#">(clone array)</a>	<a href="#">SNPs</a>
<a href="#">GO Component</a>	<a href="#">Pfam</a>	<a href="#">Developmental series</a>	<a href="#">mRNA/RNA sequence</a>
<a href="#">GO Function</a>	<a href="#">PROSITE</a>	<a href="#">(Affy array)</a>	<a href="#">Protein sequence</a>
<a href="#">EC number</a>	<a href="#">TM domains</a>	<a href="#">Developmental series</a>	
<a href="#">RefSeqs</a>	<a href="#">SignalP</a>	<a href="#">(glass slide array)</a>	
<a href="#">Metabolic Pathways</a>	<a href="#">PlasmoAP</a>	<a href="#">Proteomics (graphic)</a>	
<a href="#">MR4 Reagents</a>	<a href="#">Motifs (graphic)</a>	<a href="#">Mass spec. data</a>	
<a href="#">Ortholog Group</a>	<a href="#">Motifs</a>		
<a href="#">Ortholog Views</a>	<a href="#">Proteomics (graphic)</a>		
<a href="#">Orthologs</a>	<a href="#">Mass spec. data</a>		
<a href="#">BLASTP non-Pf (graphic)</a>			
<a href="#">BLASTP other (graphic)</a>			
<a href="#">BLASTP NRDB</a>			

### Annotation

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#### Curated Annotation

\*\*\* None \*\*\*

# *P. falciparum* Gene: PFB0330c

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ID: PFB0330C

Comment:

This gene was predicted and reviewed manually for the Oct. 3, 2002 Nature publication by Gardner et al. This gene has at least one intron

Superclasses: [Genes](#) -> [UNCLASSIFIED](#)

Chromosome: Chromosome 2

Map Position (centisomes): [31.287](#) [click to view in chromosome browser]

Map Position (nucleotides): 296,317 -> 297,583

Products: [cysteine protease, putative](#)

Gene-Reaction Schematic: [?](#)



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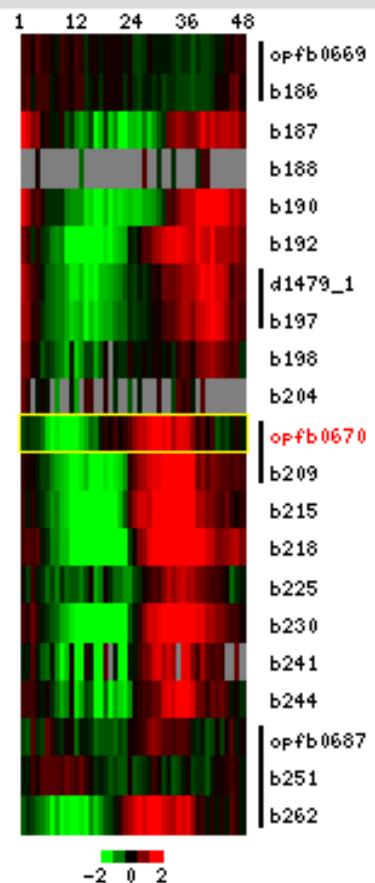
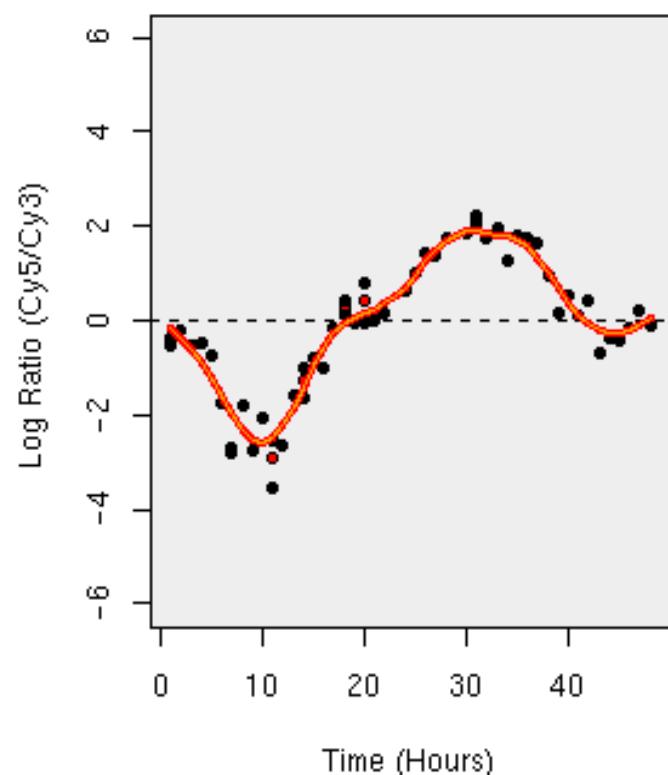
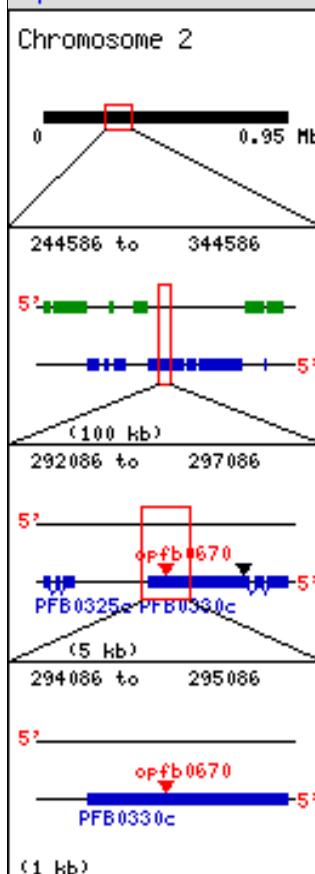
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## DeRisi Lab Malaria Transcriptome Database

November 1, 2004

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OligoID	Status	Maximum Hour	Minimum Hour	Amplitude (log2)	Score (%)	Phase (-Pi to +Pi)	CGH %3D7	Avg. Med. Intensity
opfb0670	UNIQUE	30	10	4.5	87	0.06	89	3211.57



← OLIGO →

PlasmoDB ID Description

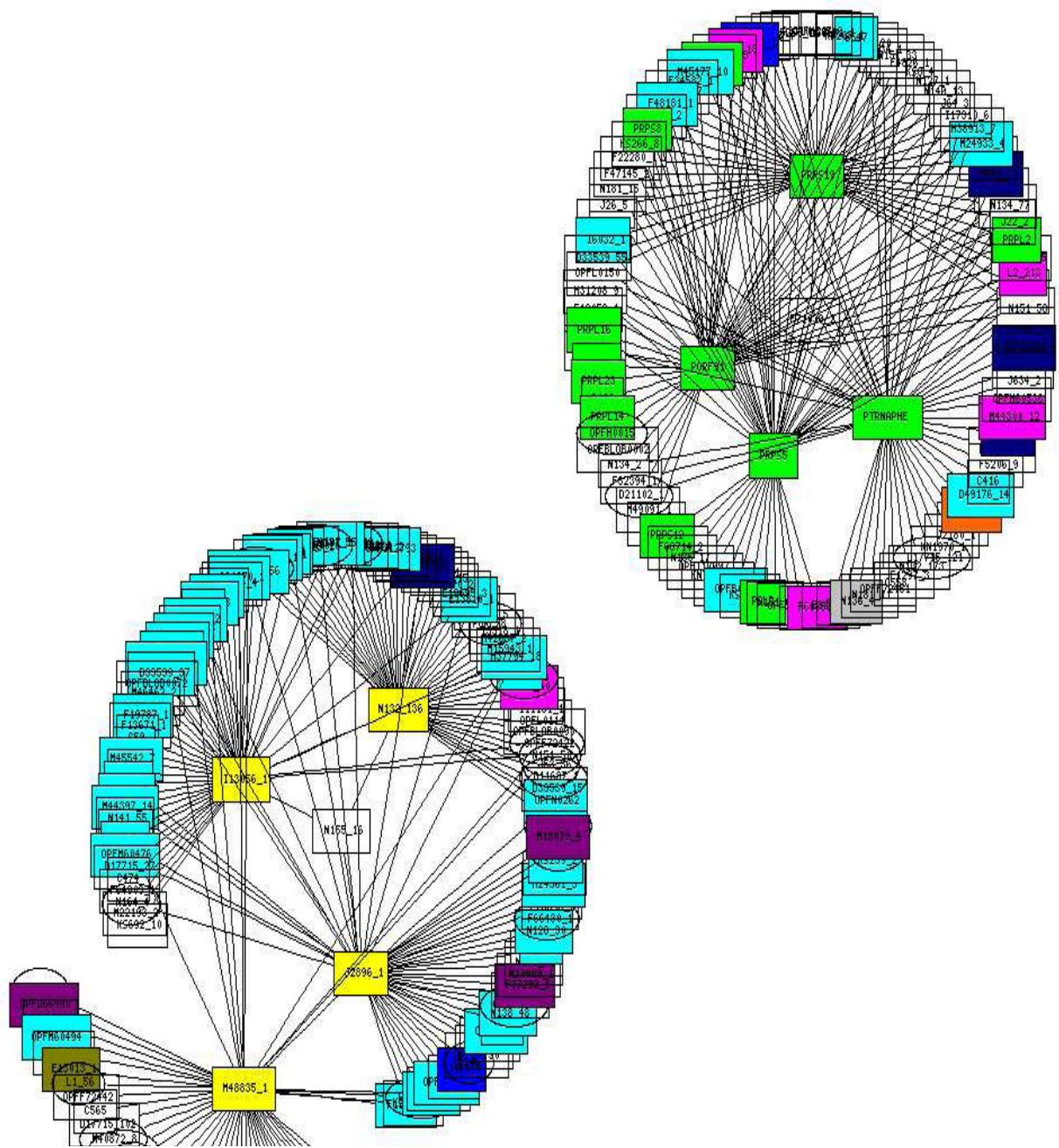
PFB0330c cysteine protease, putative

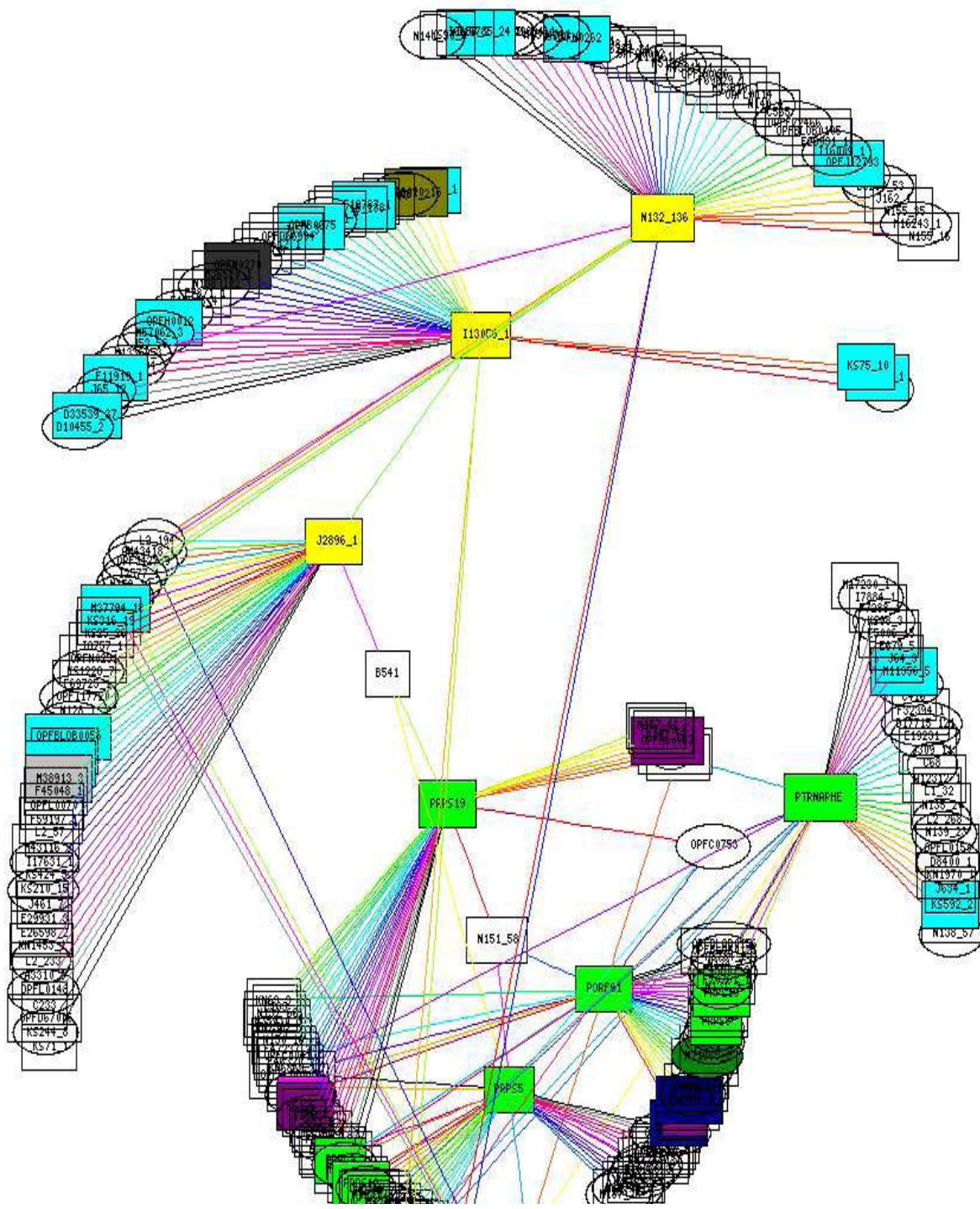
Oligo Sequence

5'

CTGCCCAAGATGAGCCACCTACTGATAATGTAGAATCACAAGCAGAAAATAACAAAAAAACAGAAATTAA

BLAST @ PlasmoDB







J. Barrera, R.M. Cesar Jr., C. P. Pereira, D. Martins,  
R. Z. Vencio, E. F. Merino, M. M. Yamamoto

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