

Genetic network modeling and identification

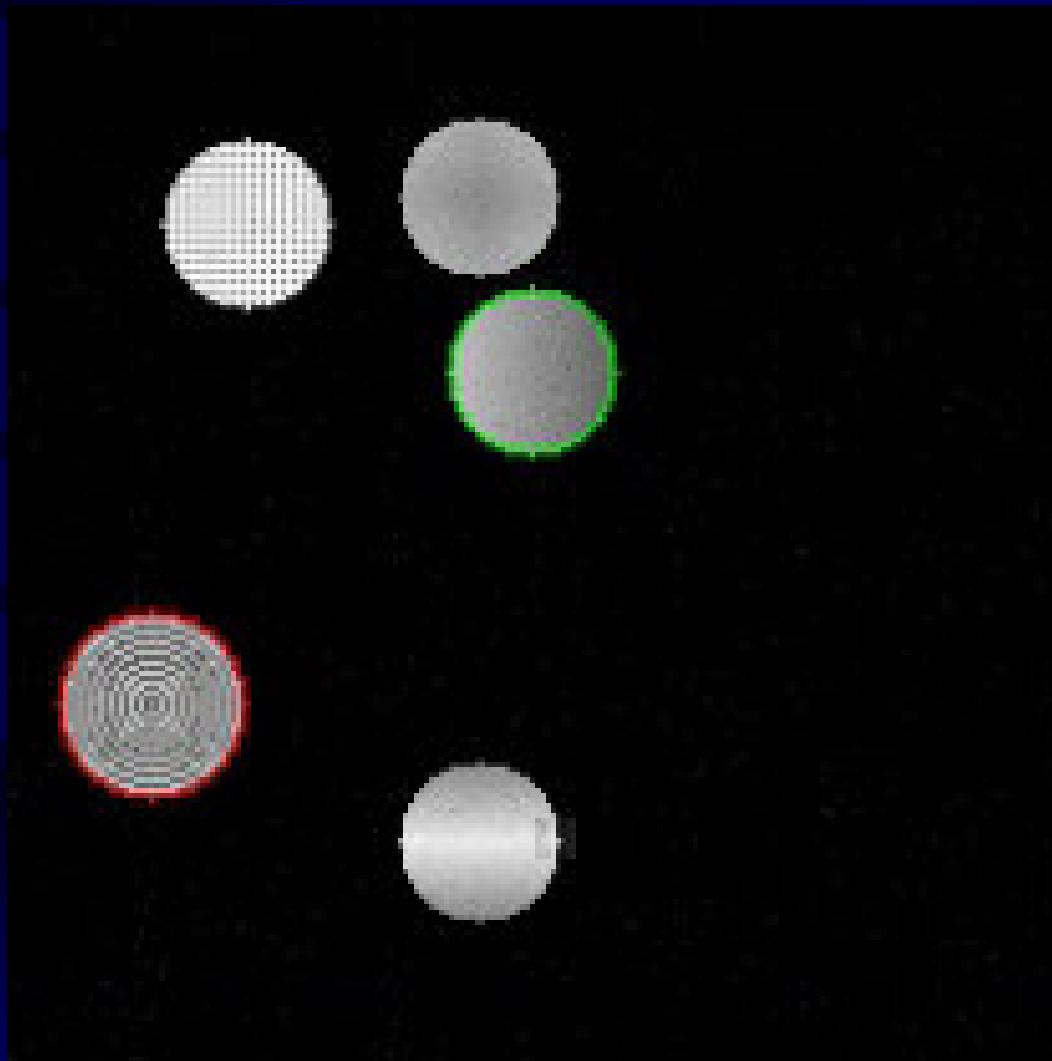
Junior Barrera
BIOINFO-USP

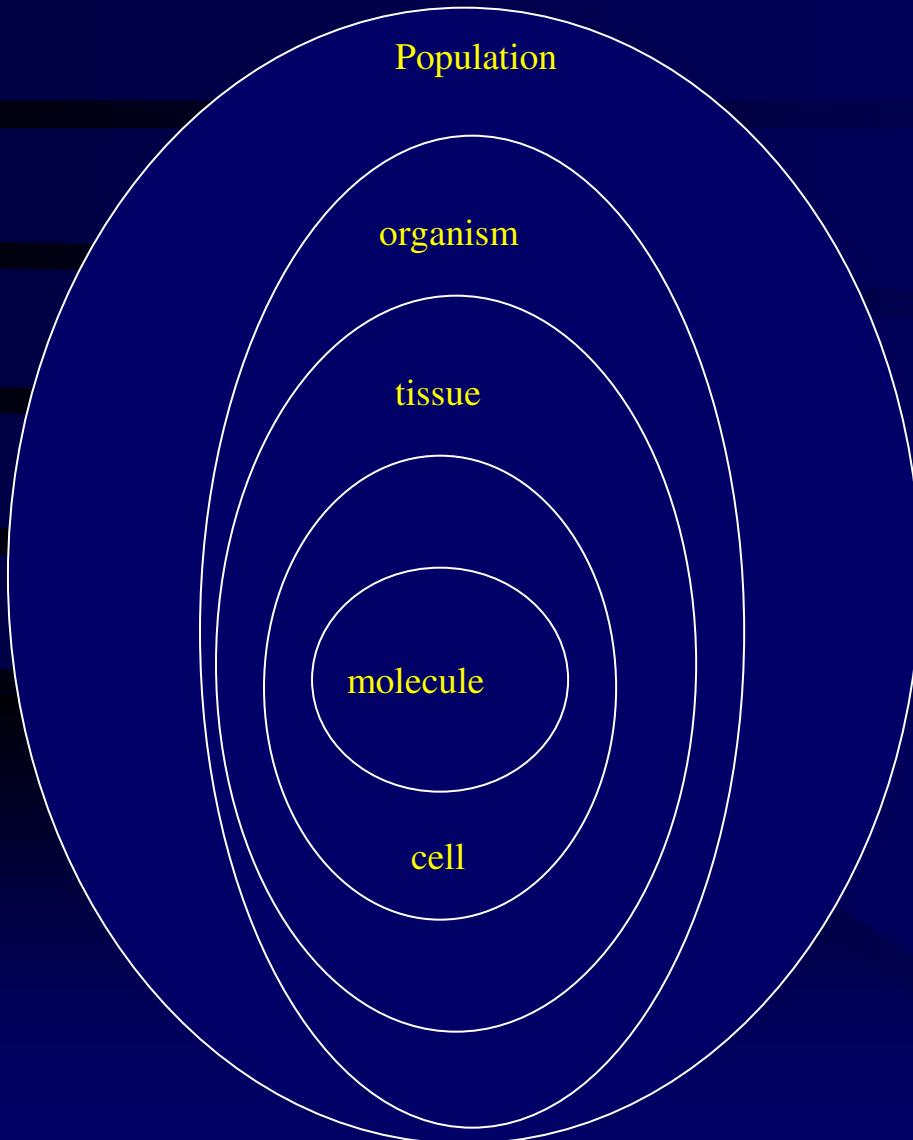
Layout

- Introduction
- Dynamical systems
- System identification
- Knowledge discovery in biology

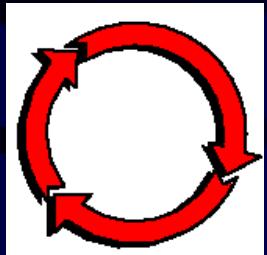
Introduction

Dynamical System

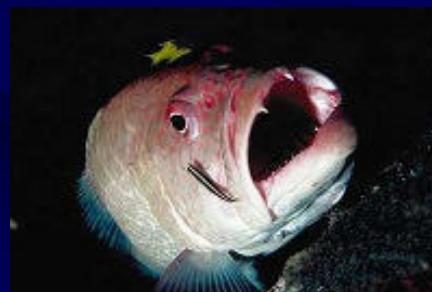




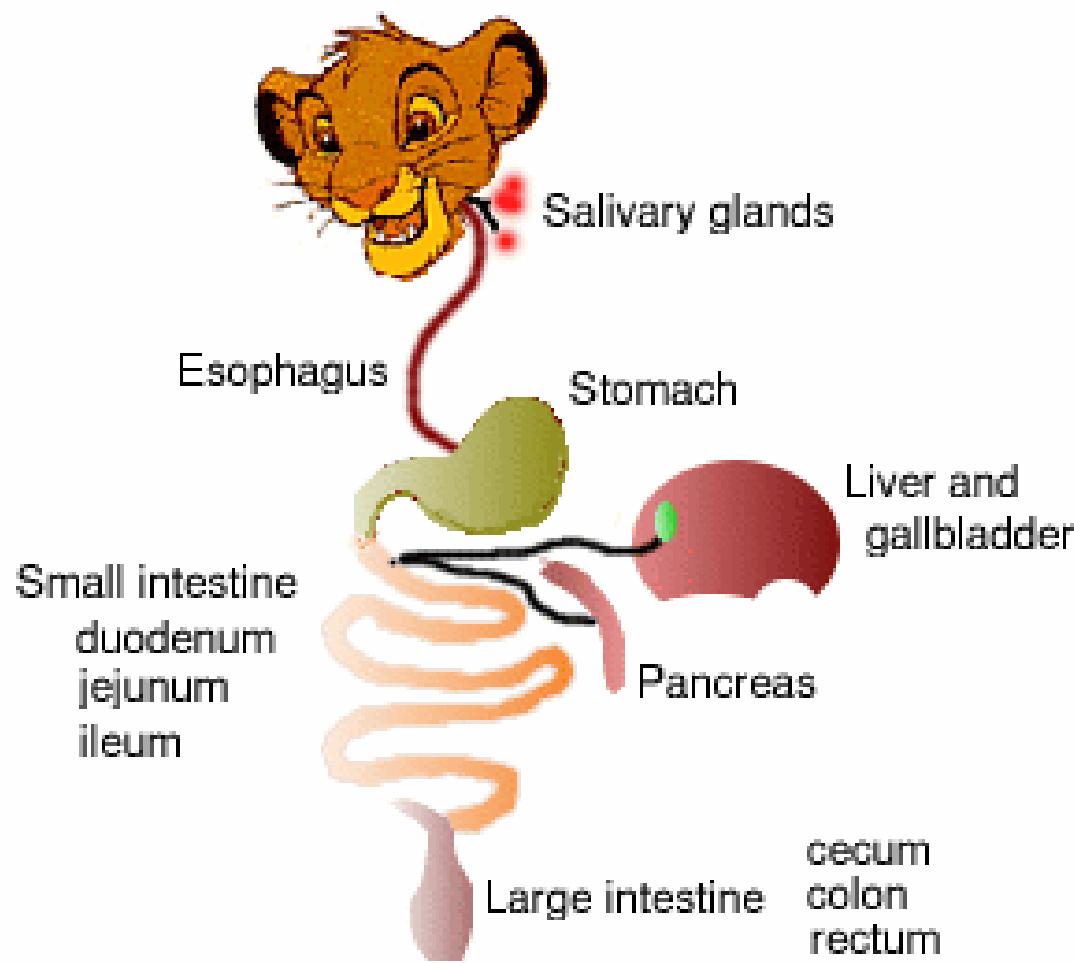
Biological Phenomena are
multi-scale, dynamical and,
in many cases, measurable



Ecological System

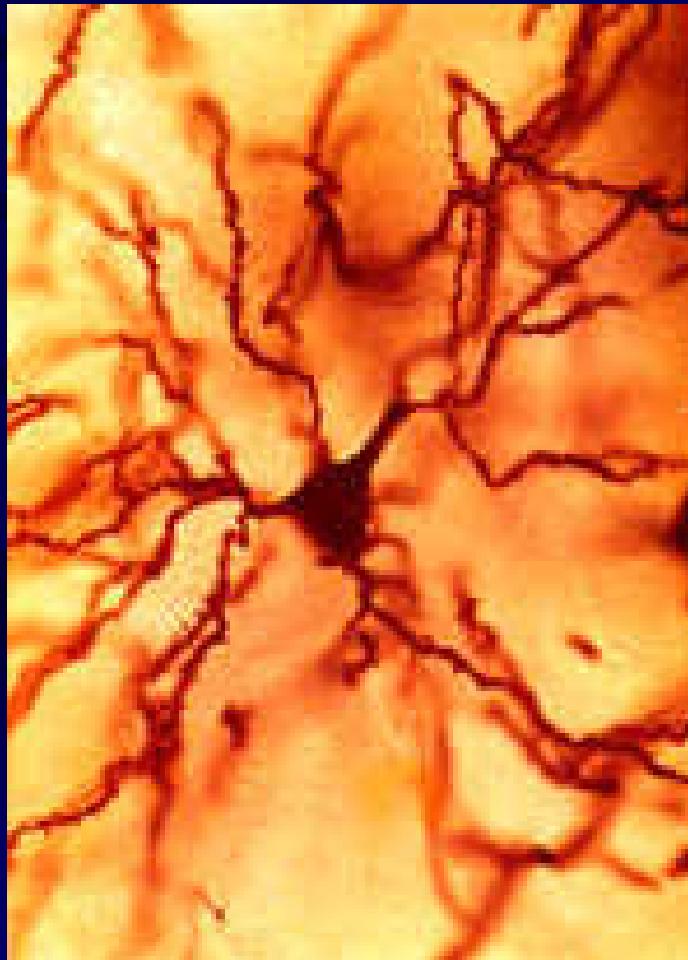


Digestive System

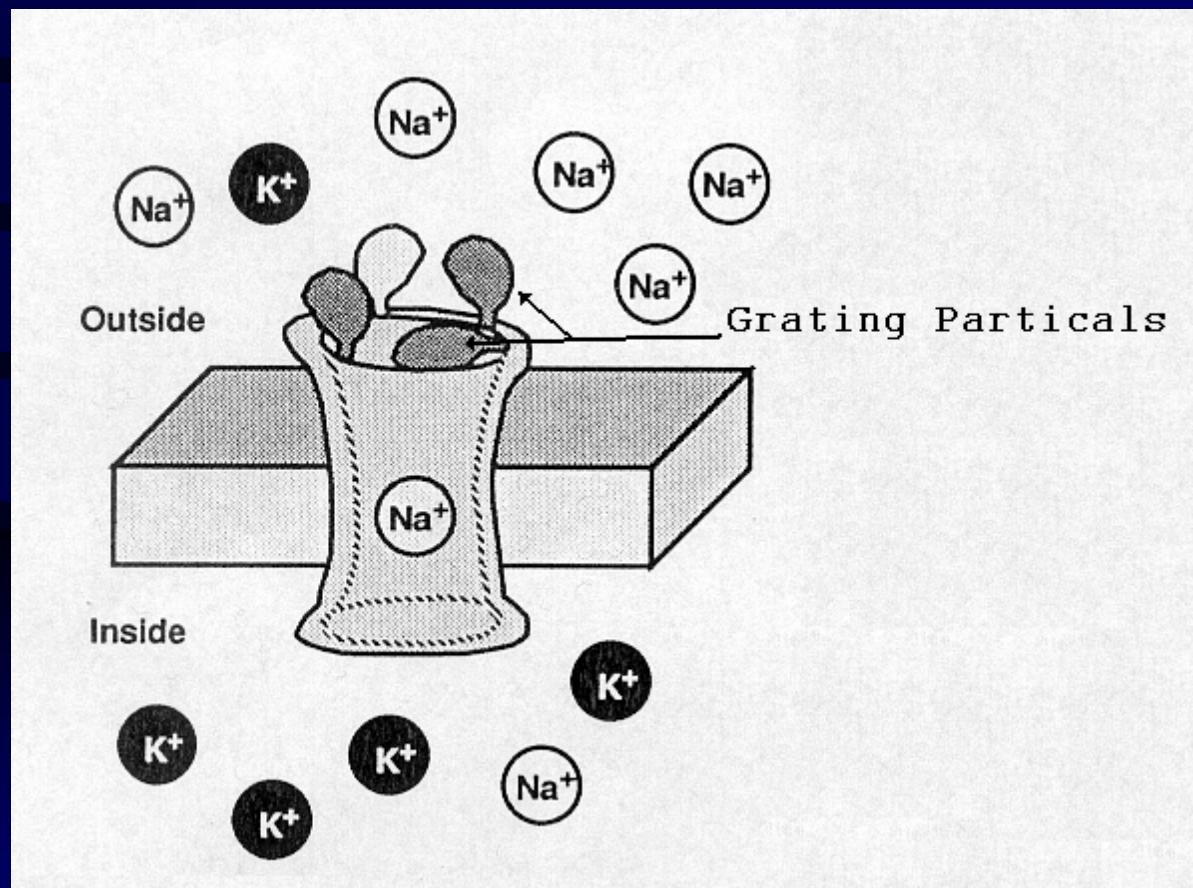


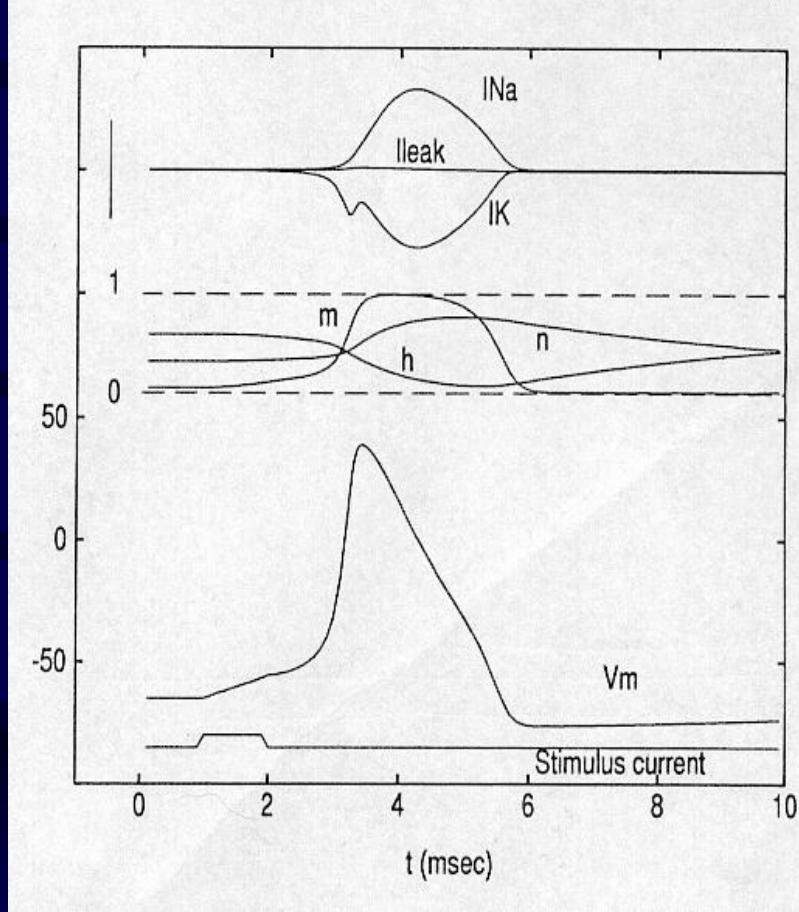
Neuron

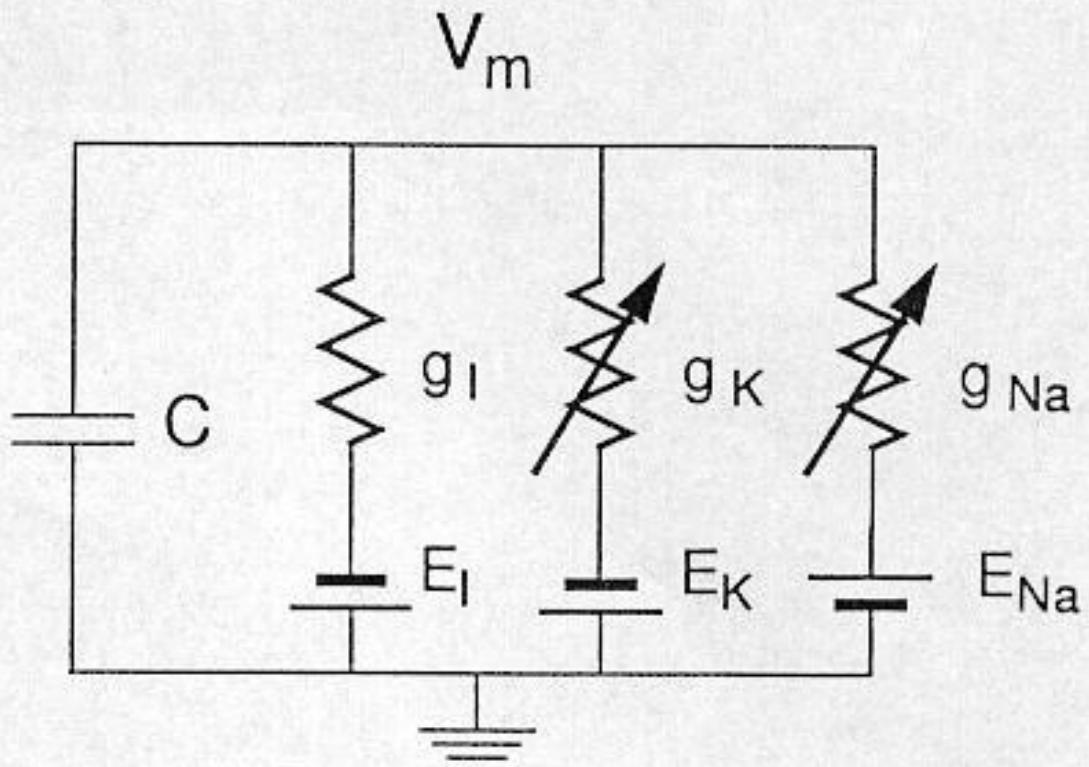
The key unit of living beings for electric signal processing



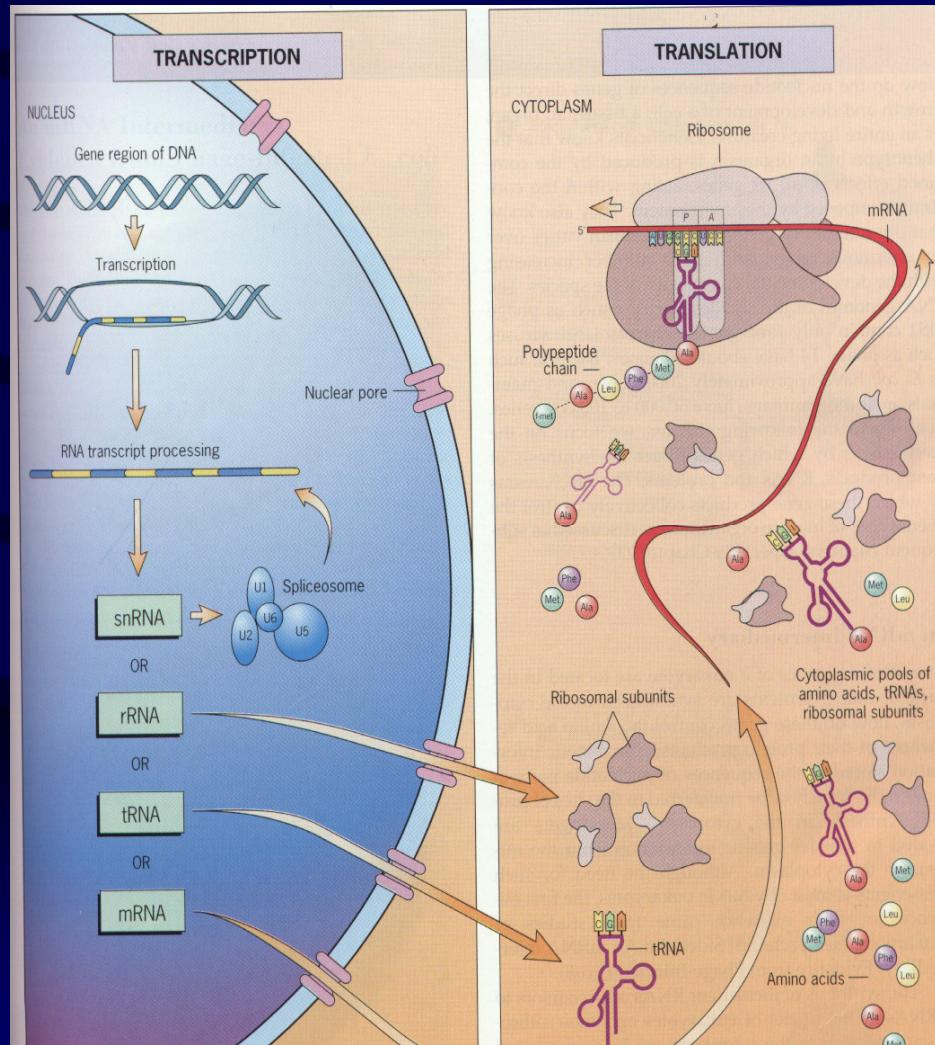
Nobel Prize in Medicine 1963: Hodgkin - Huxley







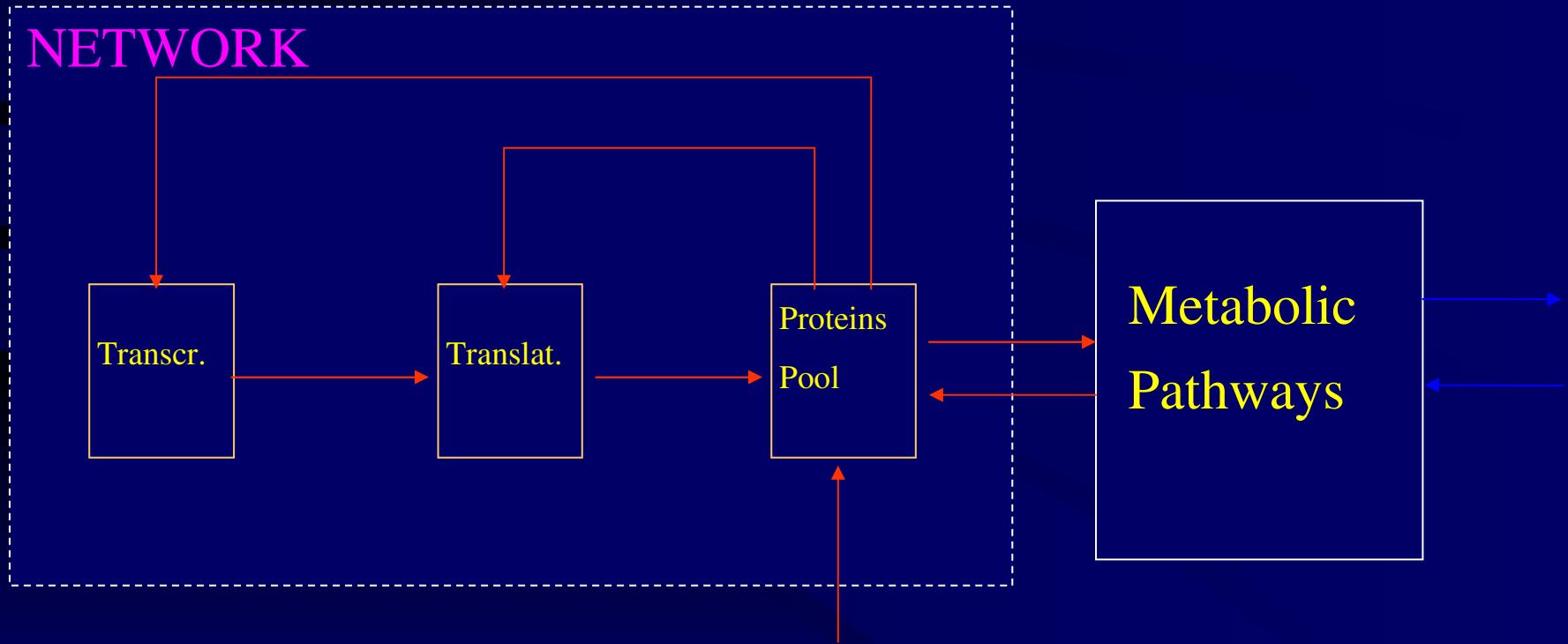
Molecular Biology



Cell

■ peptide
■ non peptide

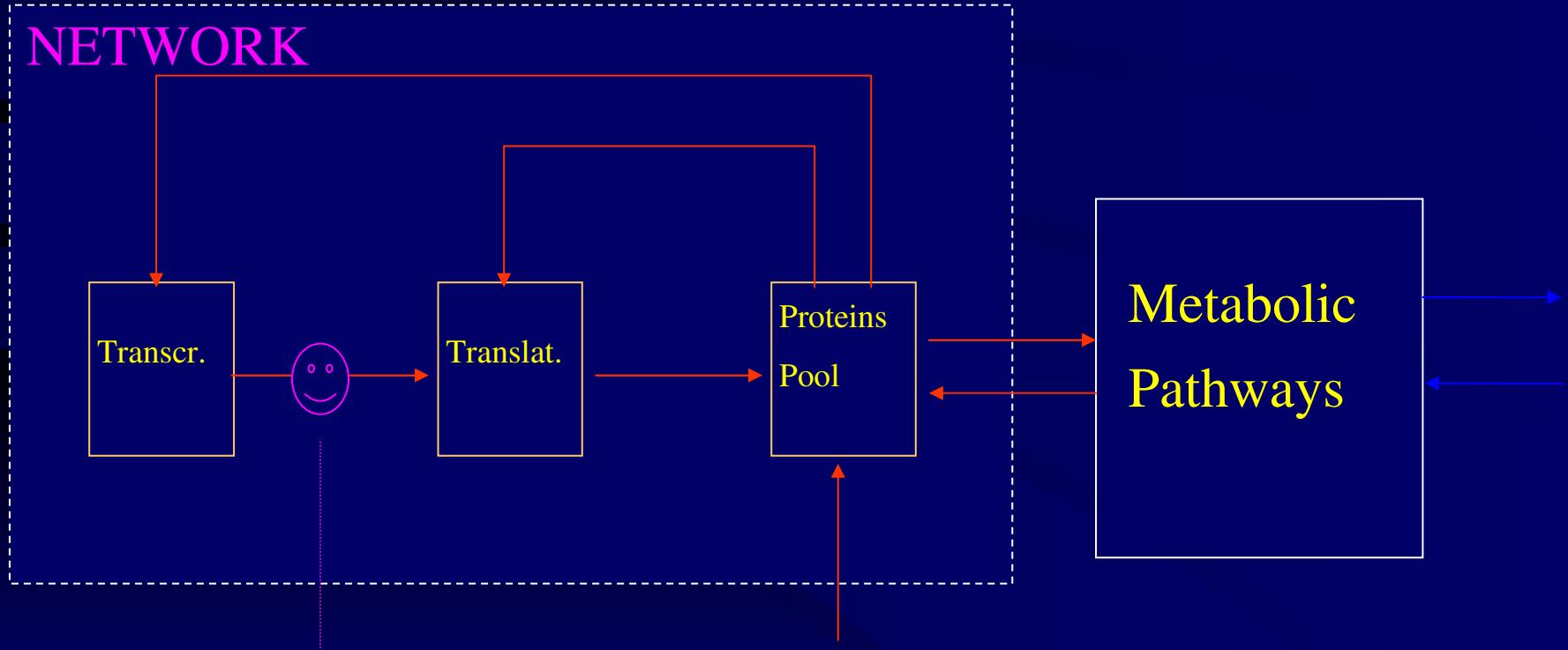
GENES NETWORK



Cell

■ peptide
■ non peptide

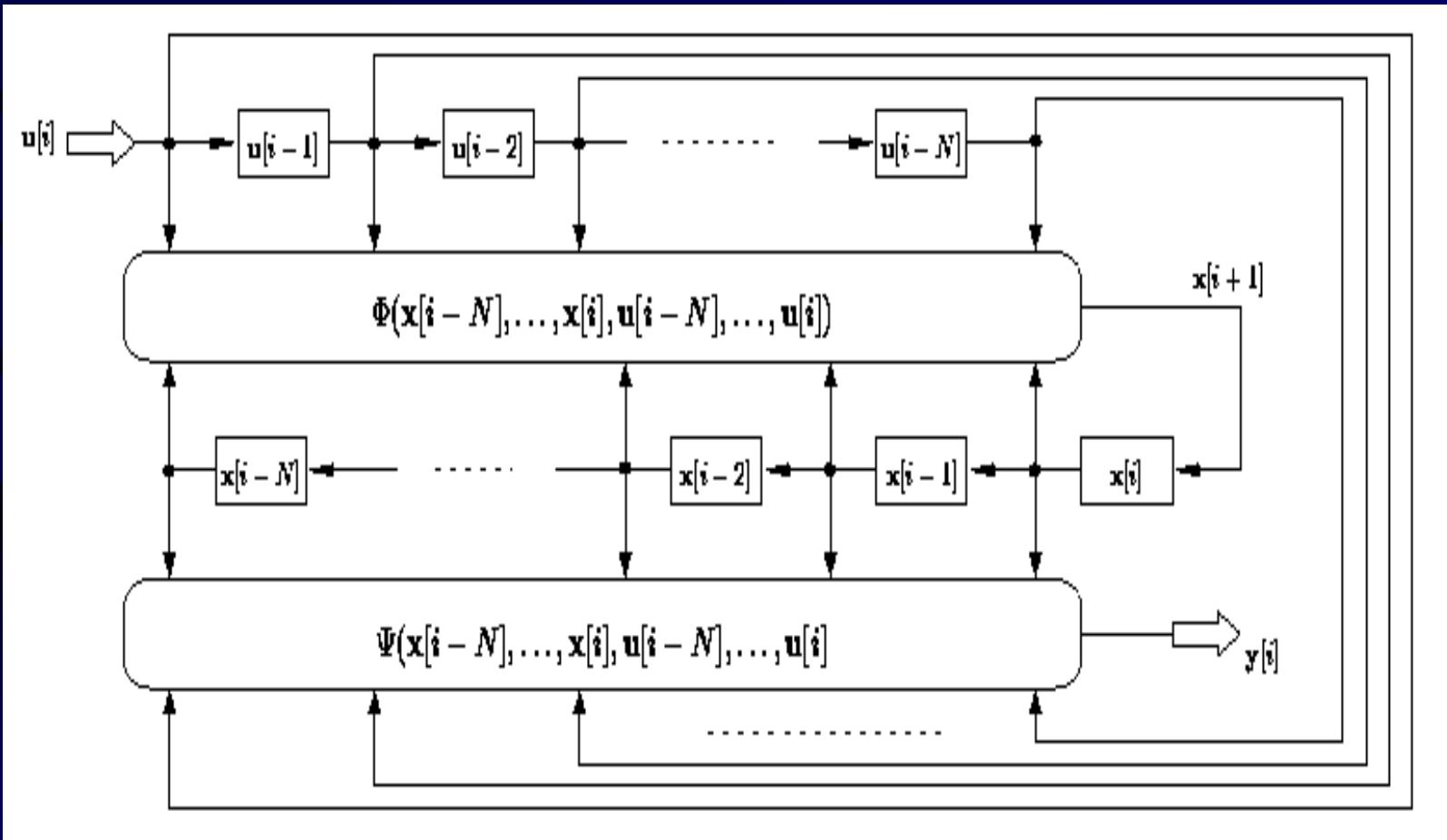
GENES NETWORK



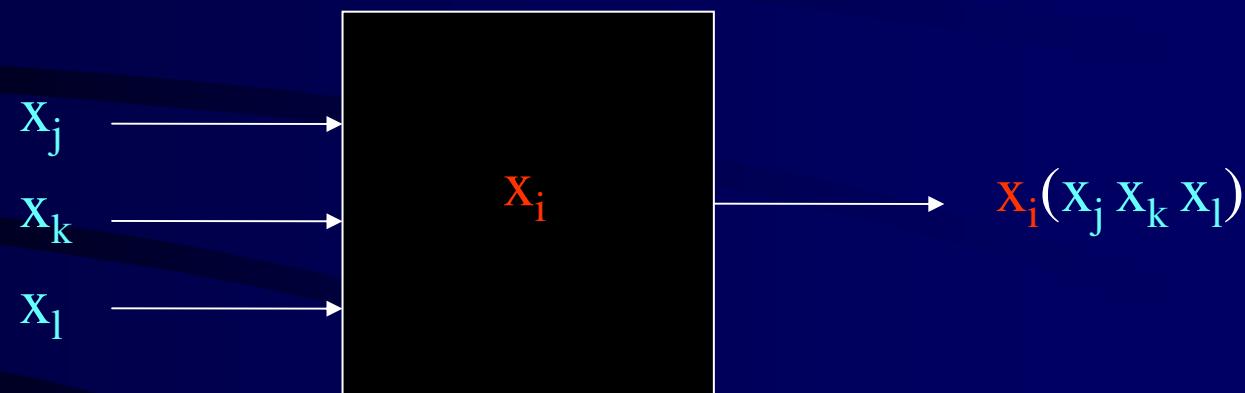
microarray

Dynamical System

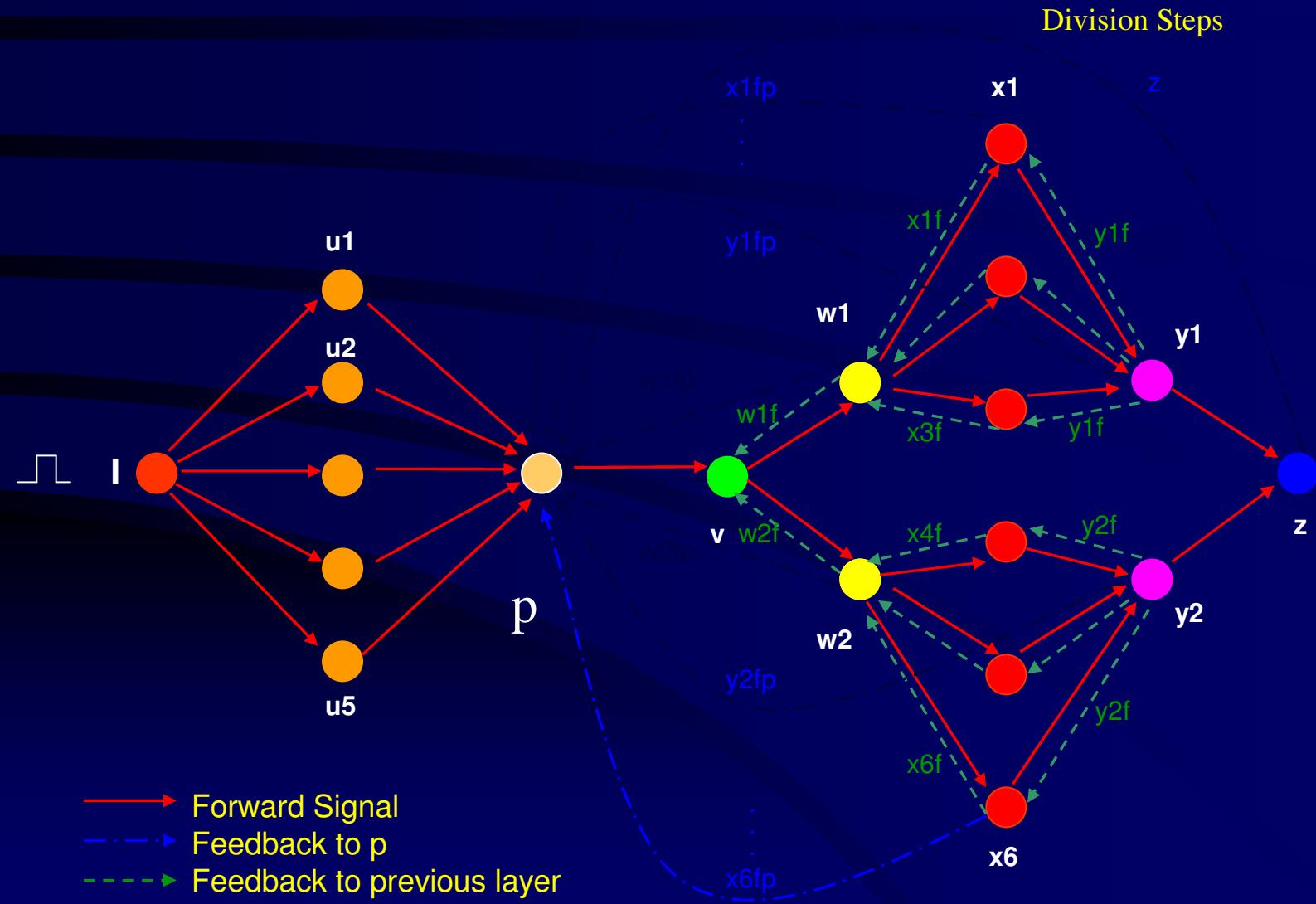
Graphical Interpretation



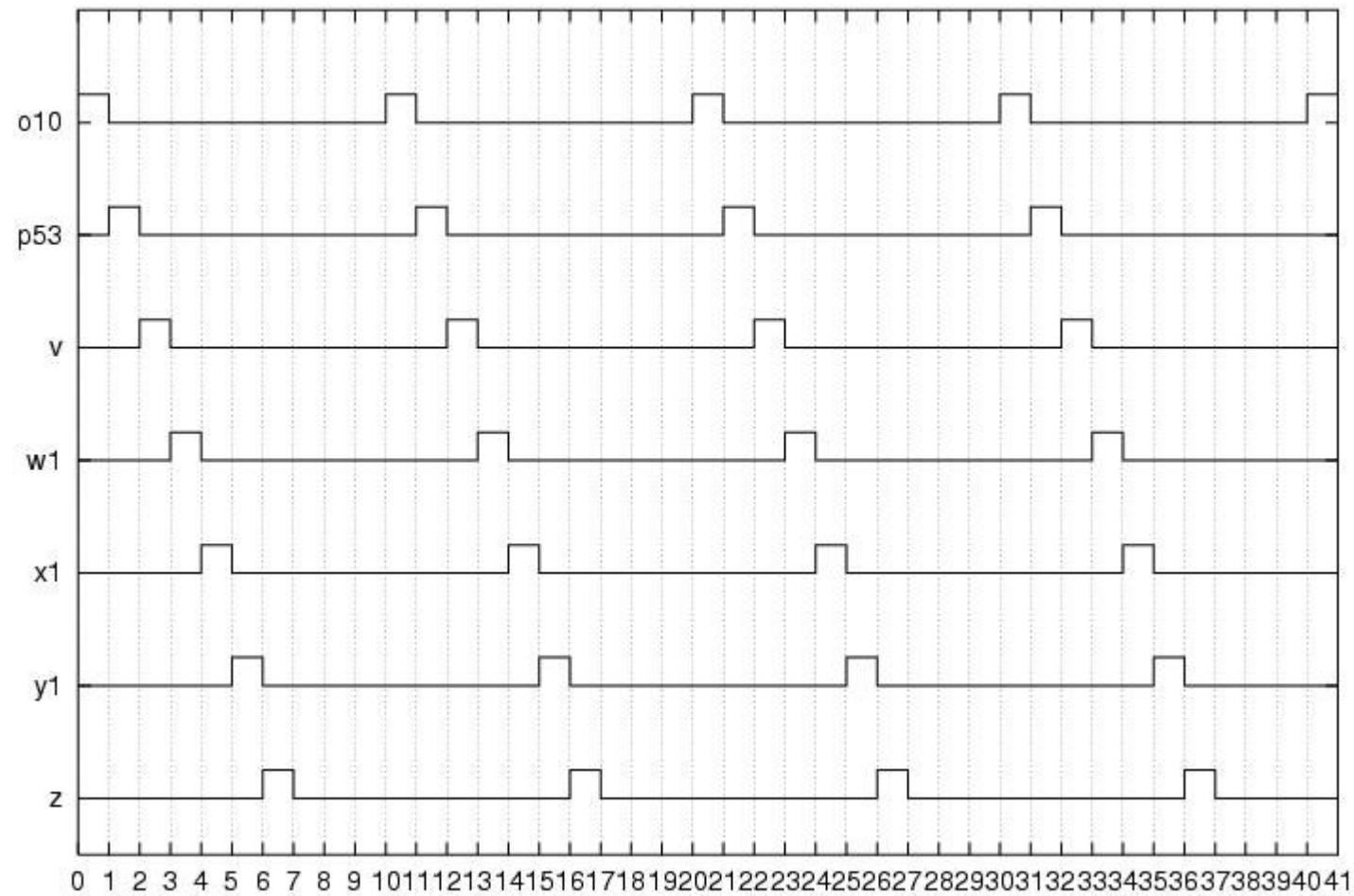
Deterministic System



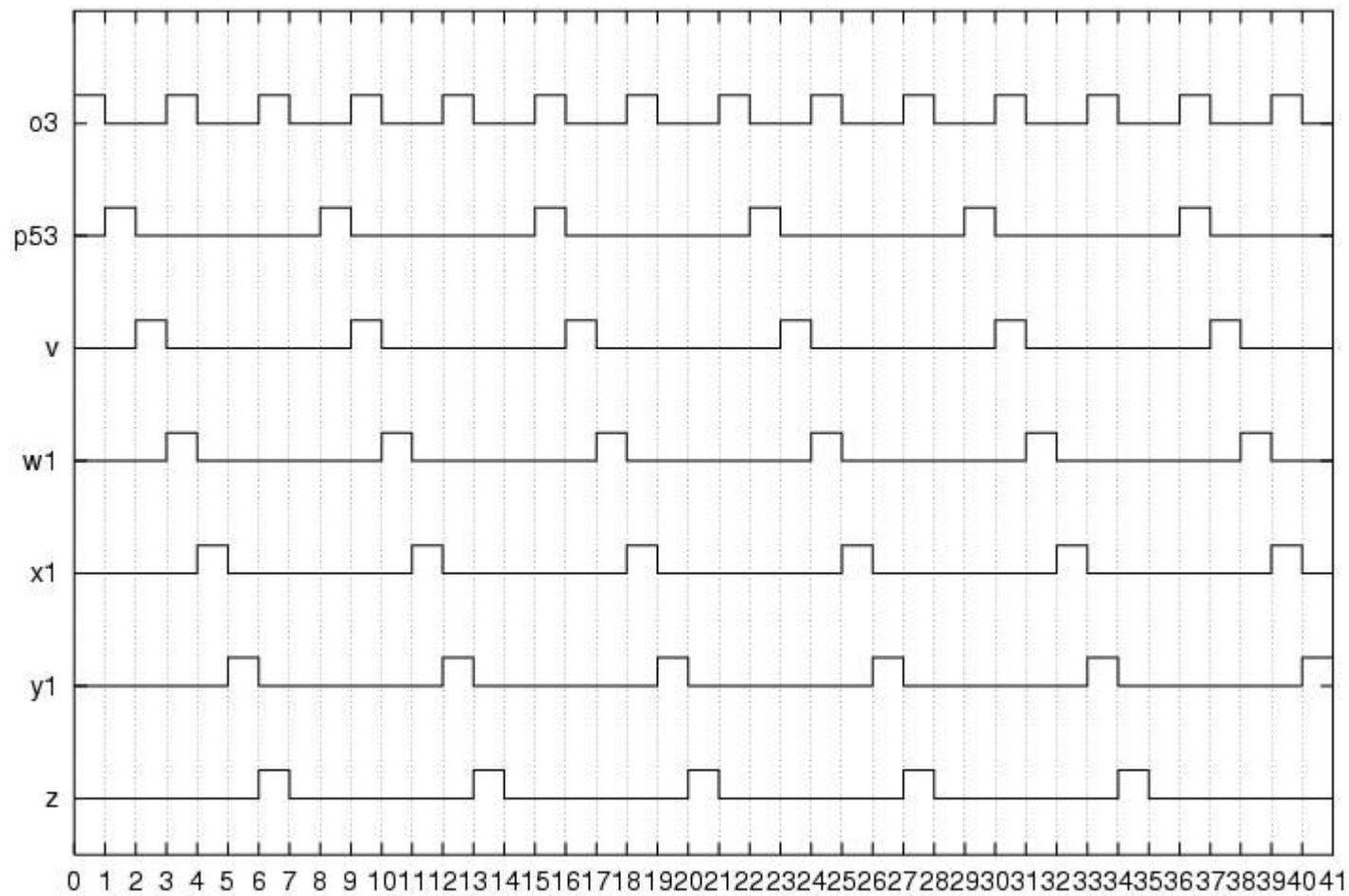
Cell Cycle Modeling



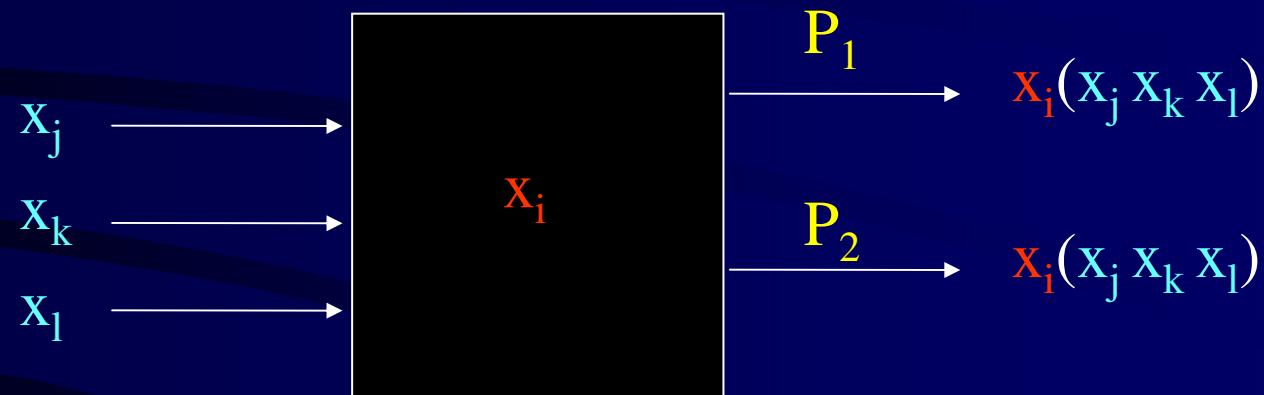
Oscilador de Período 10: FUNCIONAMENTO GERAL (parte_B-t4A-o10.sim)



Oscilador de Periodo 3: FUNCIONAMENTO GERAL (parte_B-t4A-o3.sim)



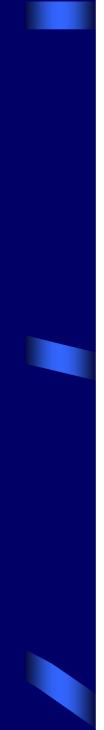
Stochastic System



$$P_1 + P_2 = 1$$

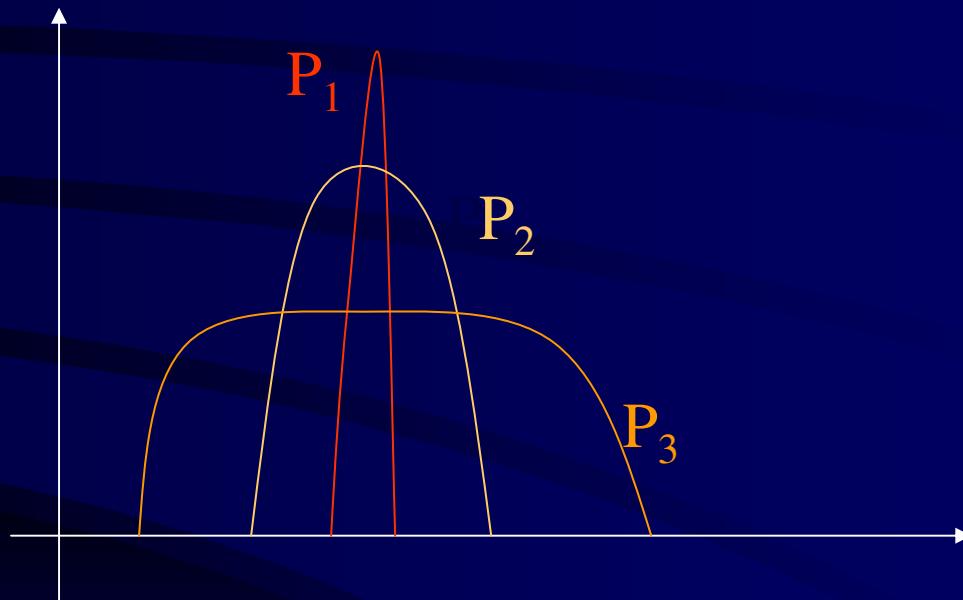
Almost deterministic system: $P_1 \gg P_2$

System Identification



Entropy

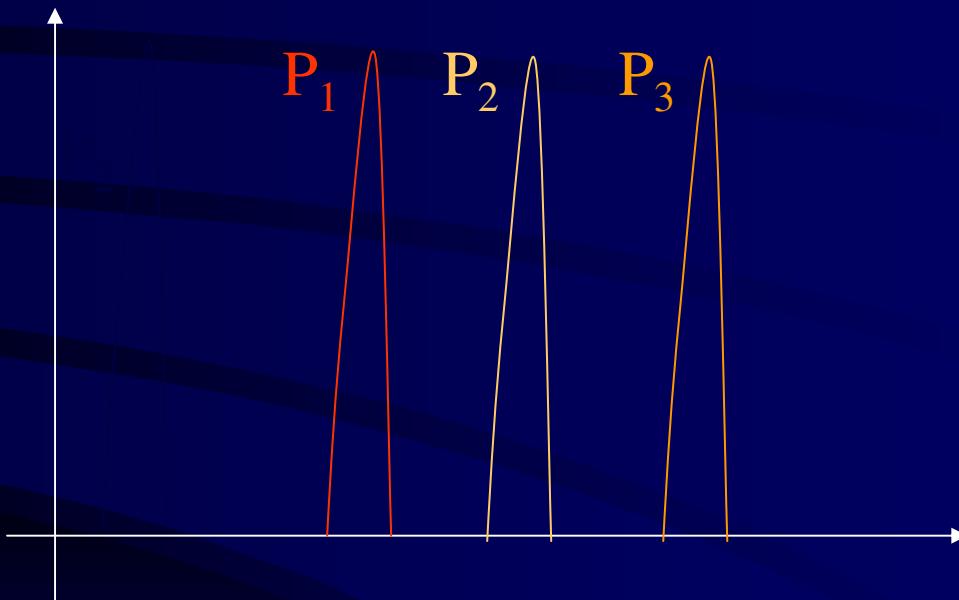
$$H(P) = -\sum p_i \log p_i$$



$$H(P_1) < H(P_2) < H(P_3)$$

Entropy

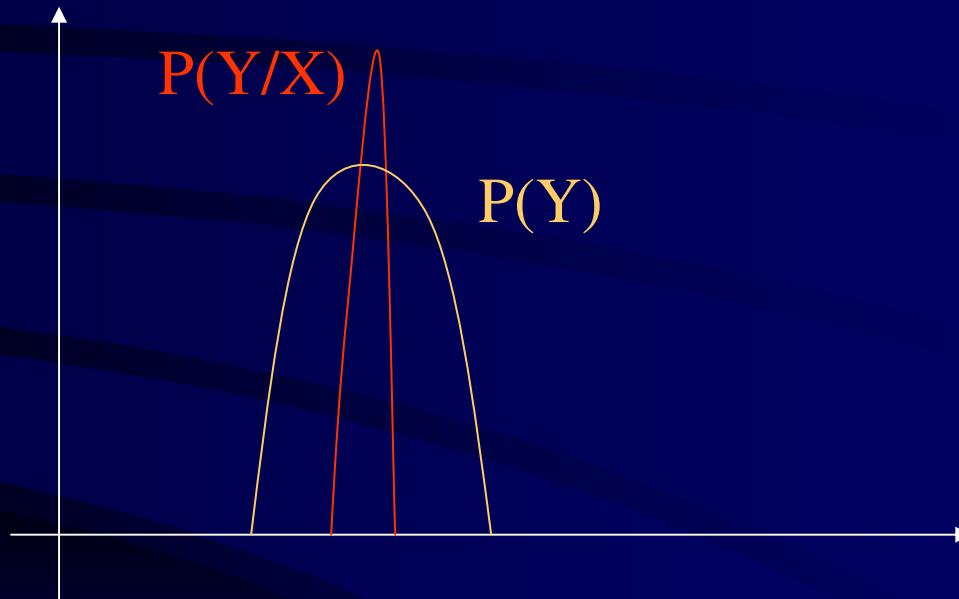
$$H(P) = -\sum p_i \log p_i$$



$$H(P_1) = H(P_2) = H(P_3)$$

Mutual information

$$I(X, Y) = H(Y) - H(Y | X)$$



$$H(Y/X) < H(Y)$$

Mean conditional entropy

$$E[H(Y/X)] = -\sum P(X) \sum P(Y/X) \cdot \log(P(Y/X)).$$

Mean mutual information

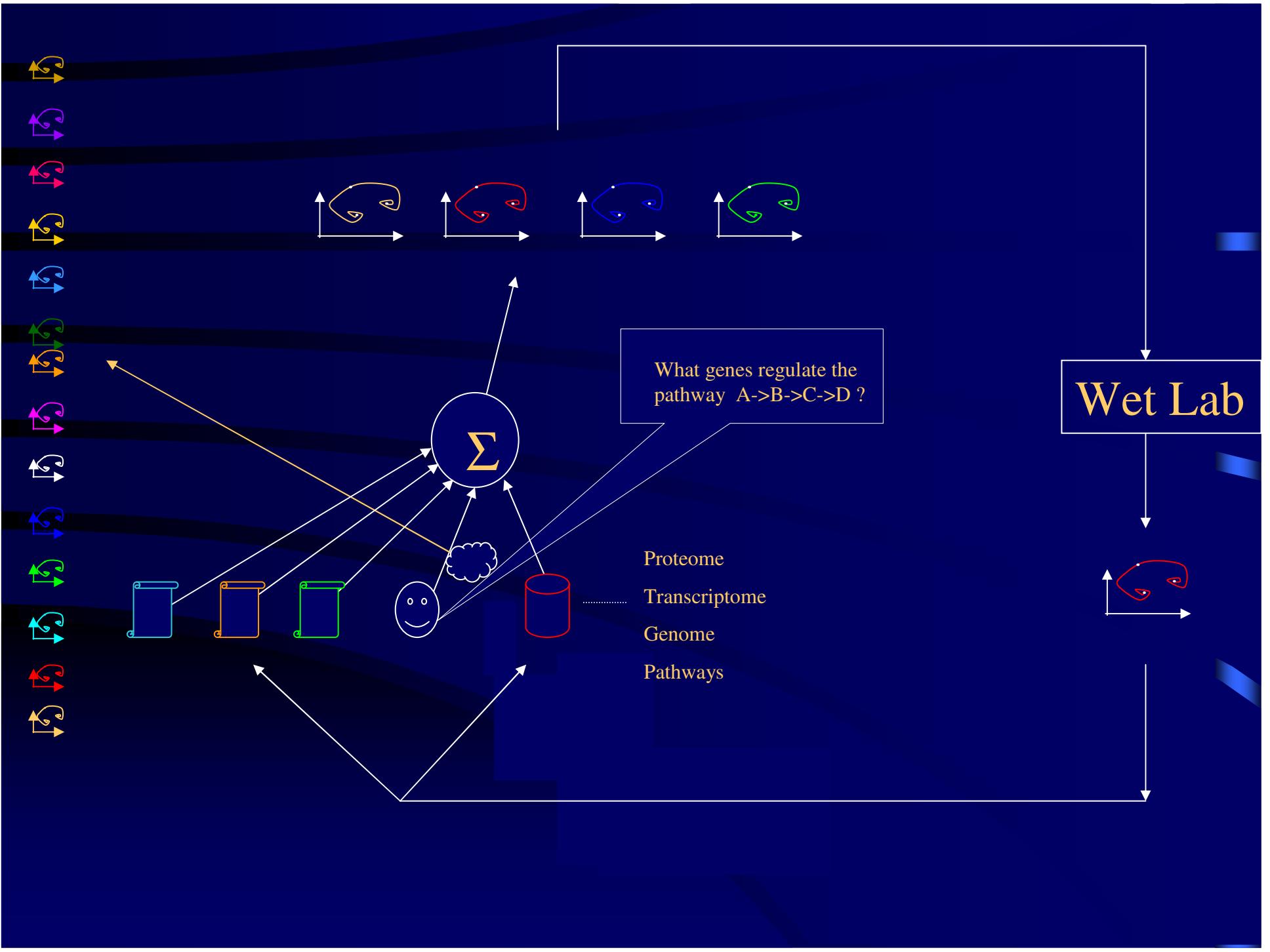
$$E[I(X,Y)] = H(Y) - E[H(Y/X)]$$

Mean mutual information estimation

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

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

Knowledge discovery in Biology



The life cycle of the malaria parasite

