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# Cellular decision making models in yeast

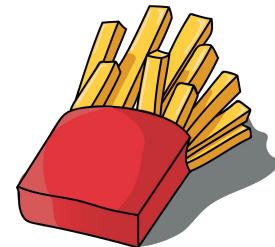
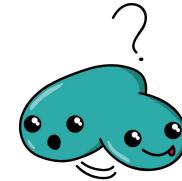
ALDO ESTEFANO ENCARNACIÓN SEGURA



# Cellular decision making

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- Expressed phenotype
  - Foraging
  - Cell differentiation
  - Apoptosis
- *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* sugar consumption dynamics

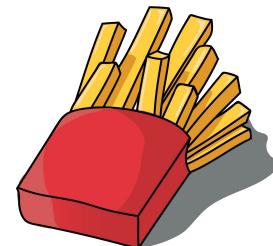
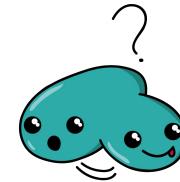




# Model

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- Symmetric, non-specific
- Fit to experimental data
  - Single sugar
  - Mixture
- Bifurcation





# Model

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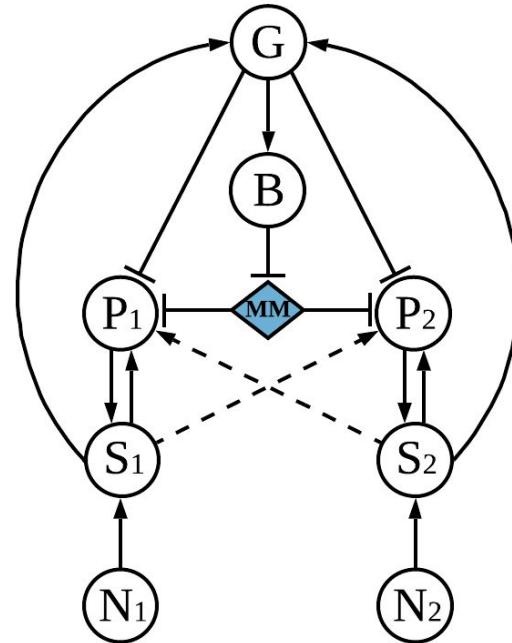
$B \rightarrow$  biomass

$G \rightarrow$  global inhibition signal

$P_i \rightarrow$  metabolic activity

$S_i \rightarrow$  intracellular sugar concentration

$N_i \rightarrow$  extracellular sugar concentration





# Model

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$$\frac{dB}{dt} = V_B \frac{G^2}{K_G^2 + G^2} - Dc y_B B$$

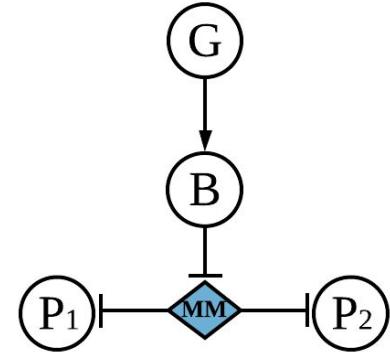
$$\frac{dG}{dt} = Y_1 V_{G_1} S_1 + Y_2 V_{G_2} S_2 - V_B G \frac{G^2}{K_G^2 + G^2}$$

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = -V_{S_i} P_i \frac{N_i^2}{K_{S_i}^2 + N_i^2}$$

$$\frac{dS_i}{dt} = V_{S_i} P_i \frac{N_i^2}{K_{S_i}^2 + N_i^2} - V_{G_i} S_i$$

$$\frac{dP_i}{dt} = V_{P_i} Base_{P_i} - Dc y_{P_i} P_i + V_{P_i} ((MM B) - P_1 - P_2)$$

$$\frac{(S_1 + S_2 K_{SI_1})^2}{(S_1 + S_2 K_{SI_1})^2 + (K_{P_i} (1 + \frac{G}{K_{inh_1}}))^2}$$





# Experimental data

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- Mal12 marked with mCherry
- Gal10 marked with GFP
- Optical density (OD)

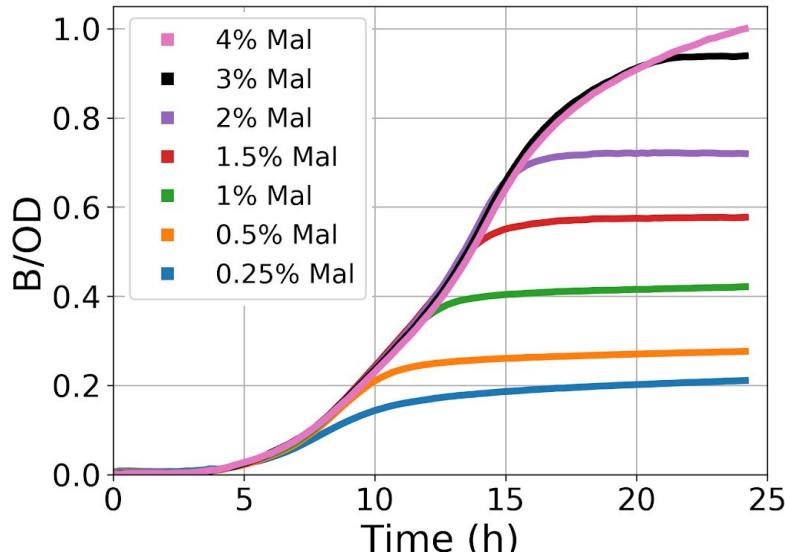
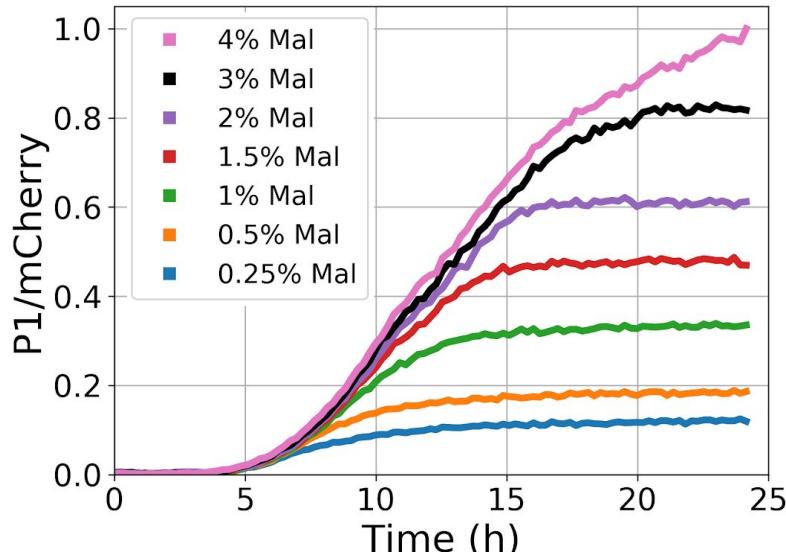
Experiment	Maltose	Galactose
Single sugar	0.25 - 4%	-
Single sugar	-	0.125 - 2%
Sugar mixture	0.25 - 1%	0.125 - 0.5%



# Experimental data

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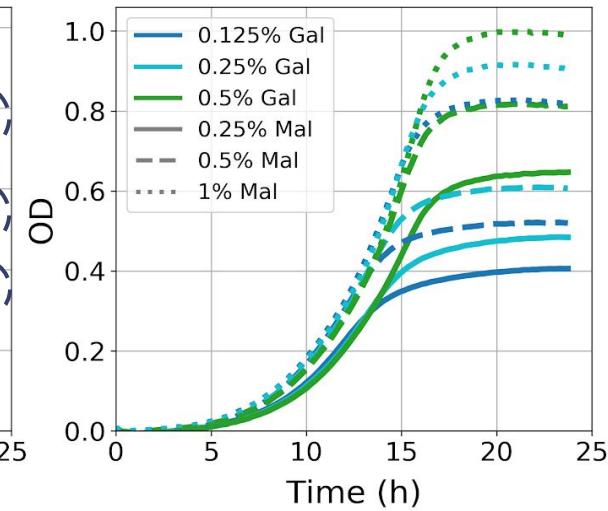
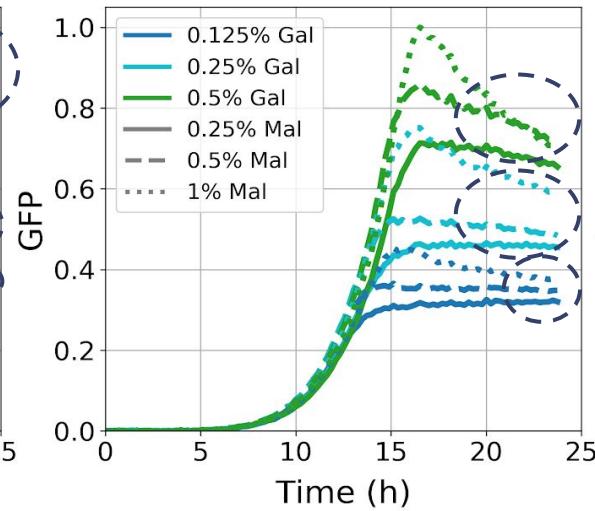
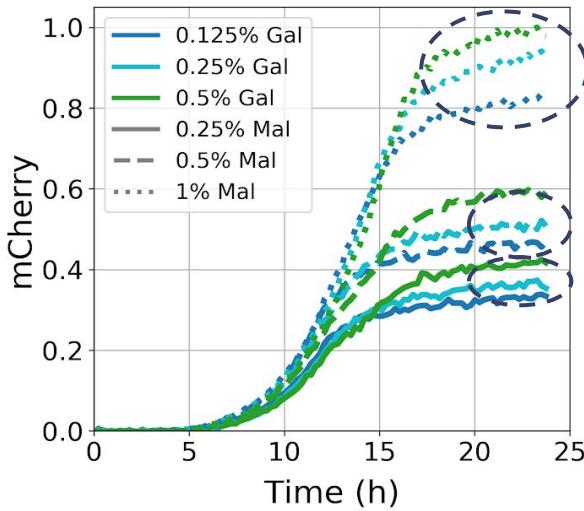
- Maltose





# Experimental data

- Sugar mixture





# Parameterisation

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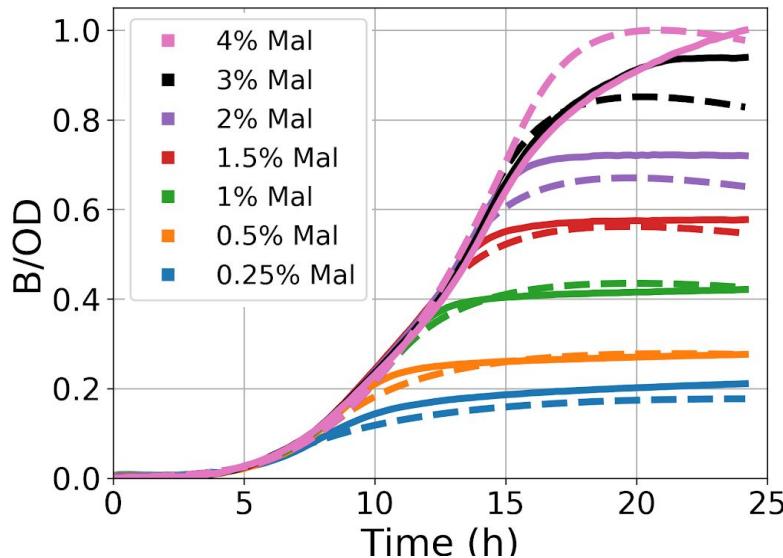
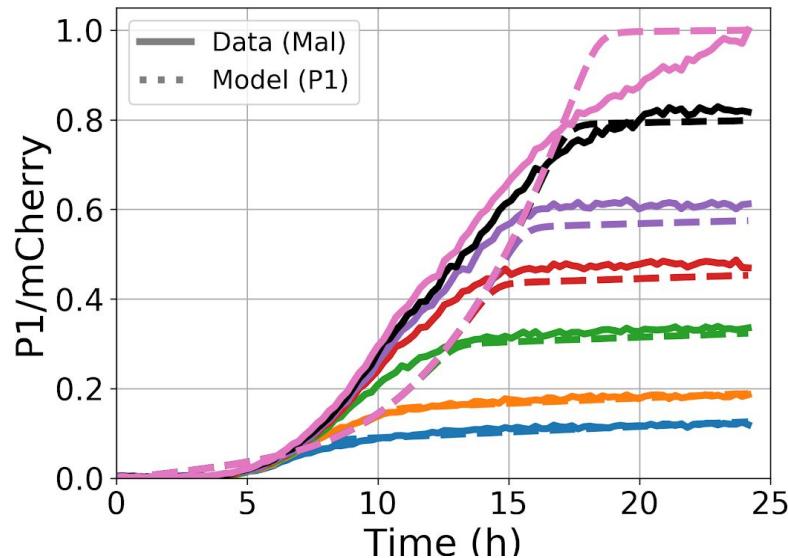
- Parameter values from literature
- Optimisation routine
  - Normalise data and model output
  - Algorithm: `scipy.optimize.minimize(method='L-BFGS-B')`
  - Objective function: weighted RMSE

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{i=1}^m w_{ji}(\hat{x}_{ji} - x_{ji})^2}{c}}$$



# Maltose fitting

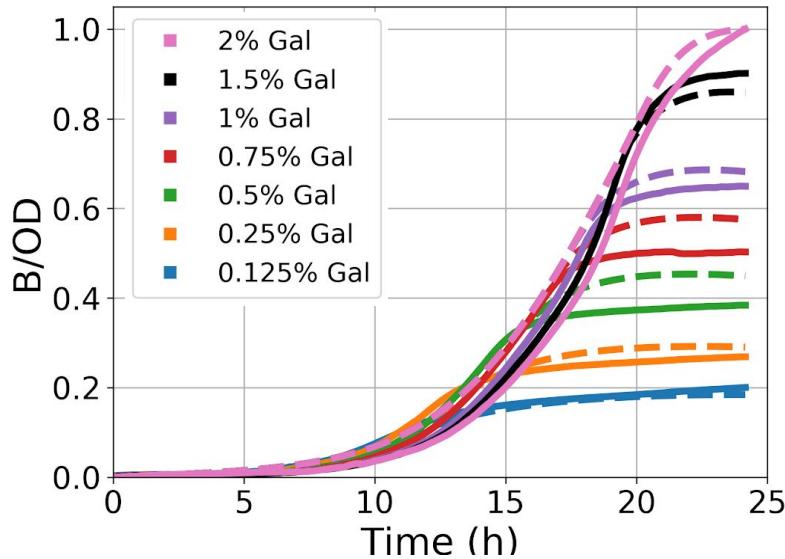
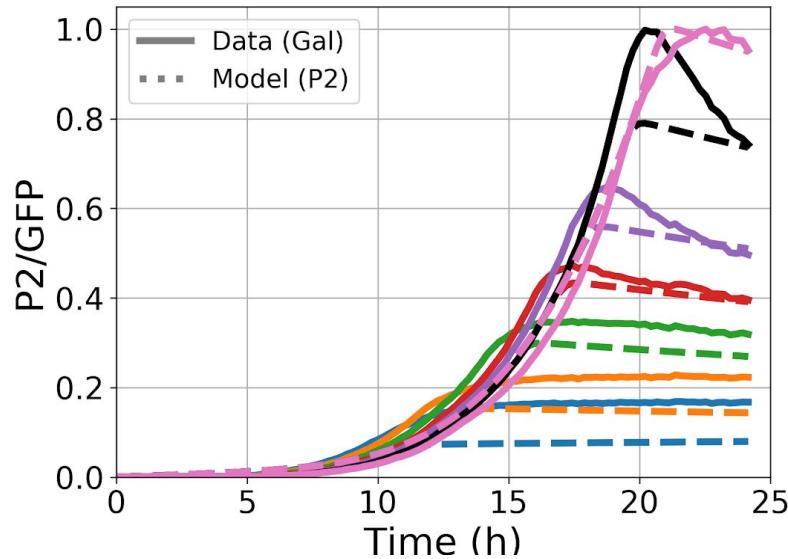
- RMSE: 0.06358





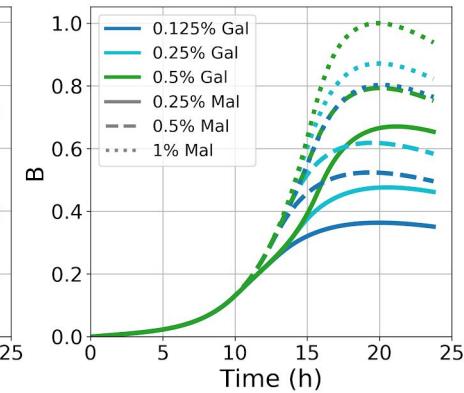
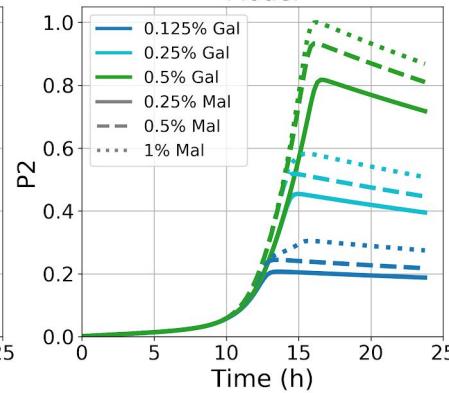
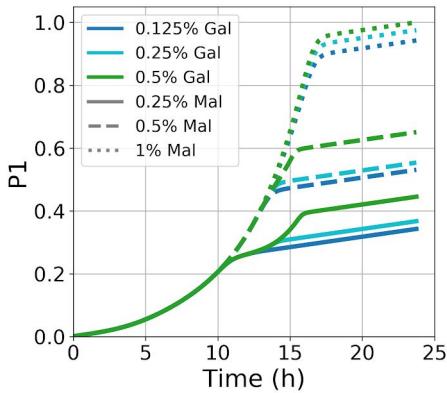
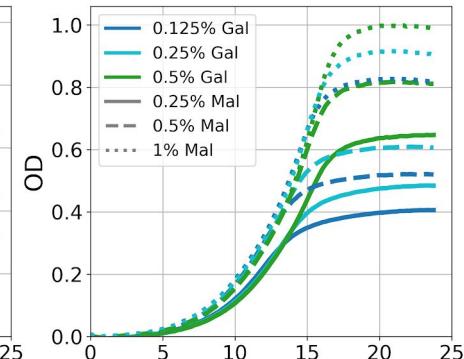
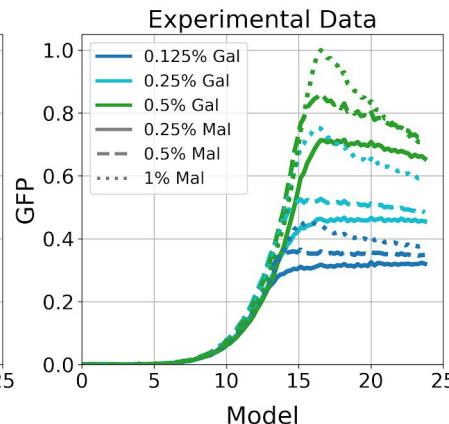
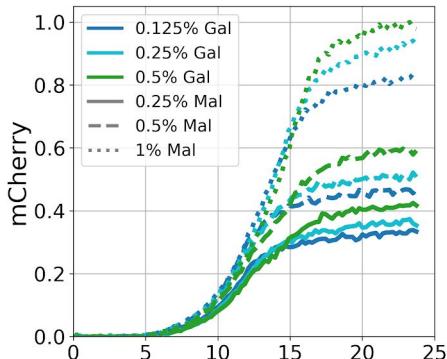
# Galactose fitting

- RMSE: 0.05158





- Sugar mixture fitting PR1
  - RMSE: 0.06591





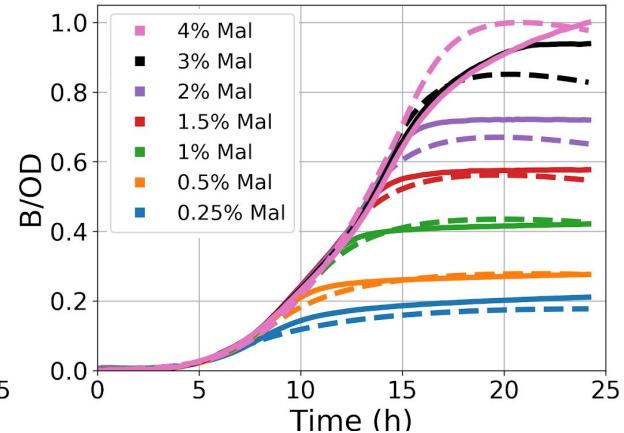
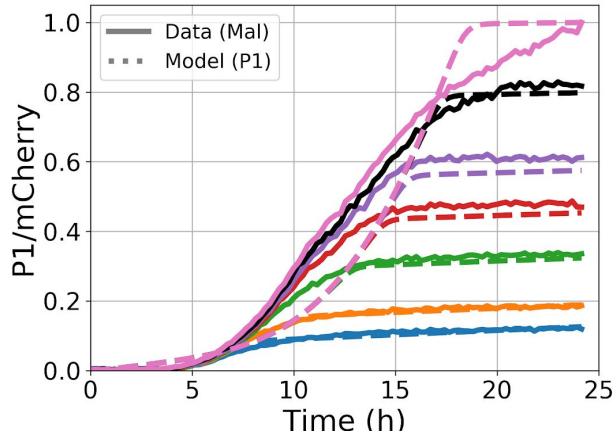
# Single parameter set

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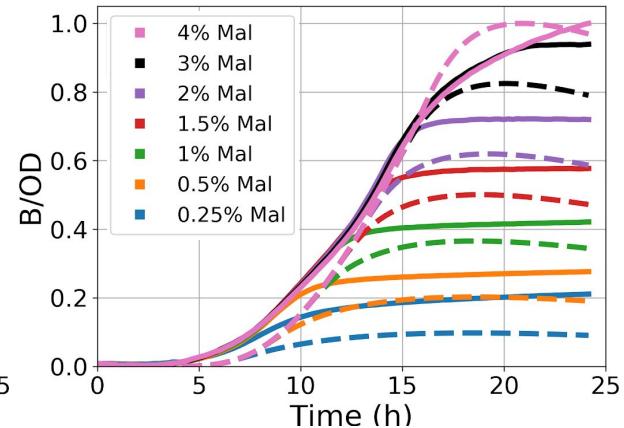
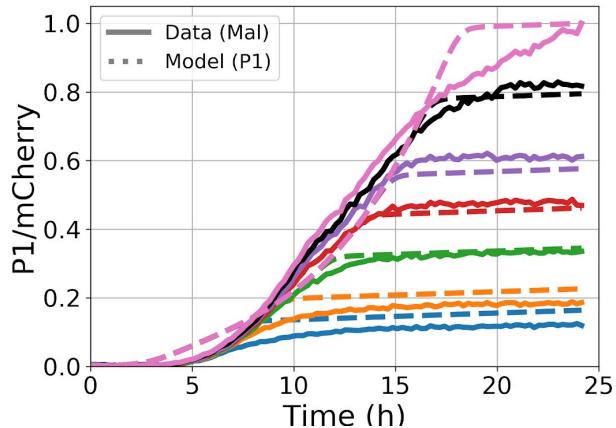
- 3 different parameter sets
- PR1 optimised parameters
  - Modified the DcyB
  - Changed initial conditions



- Maltose
  - Exclusive maltose fit
    - RMSE: 0.0635

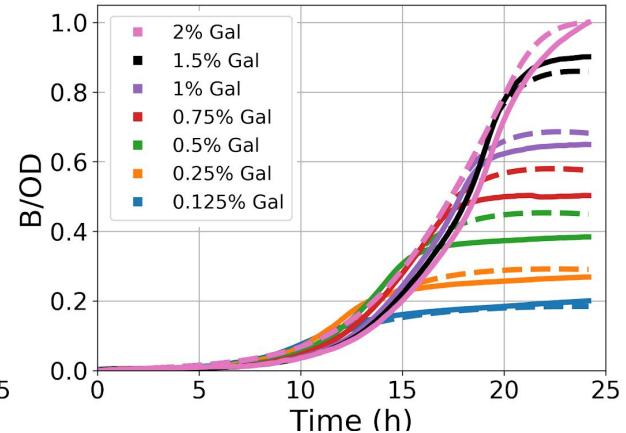
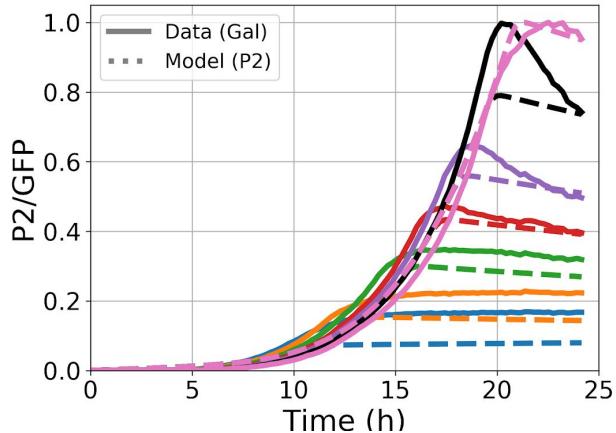


- Modified PR1 parameters
  - RMSE: 0.06764

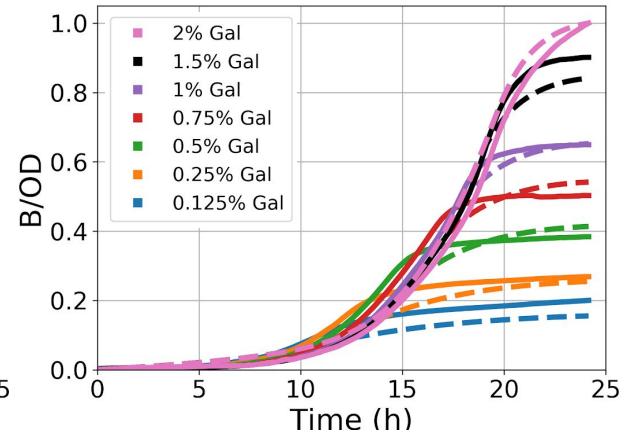
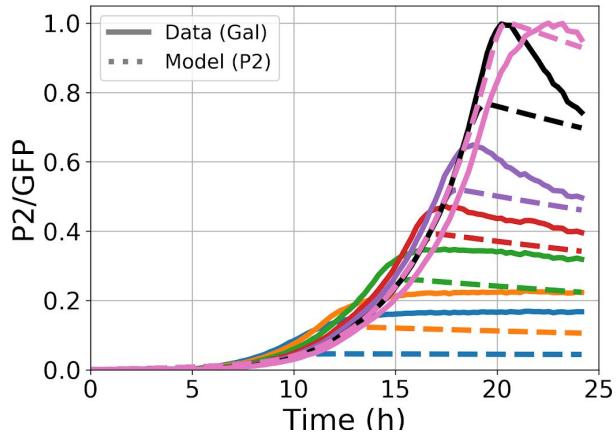




- Galactose
  - Exclusive galactose fit
    - RMSE: 0.05158



- Modified PR1 parameters
  - RMSE: 0.06906

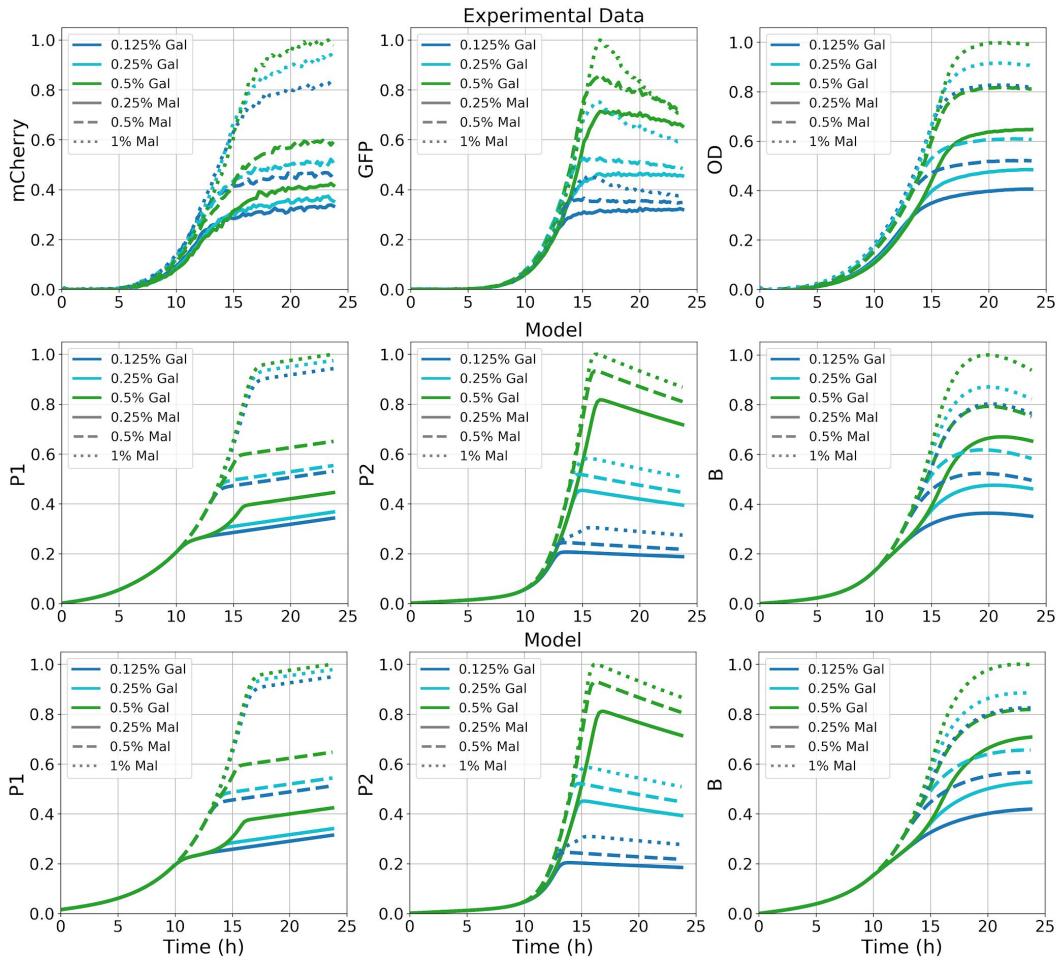




- PR1

- Exclusive PR1 fit
  - RMSE: 0.06591

- Modified PR1 parameters
  - RMSE: 0.06644

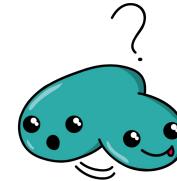




# Bifurcation analysis

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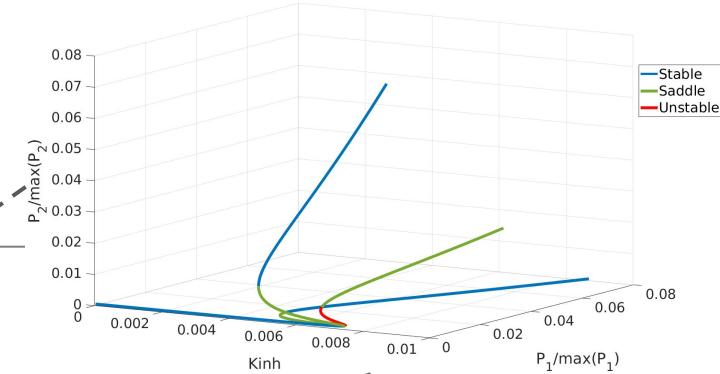
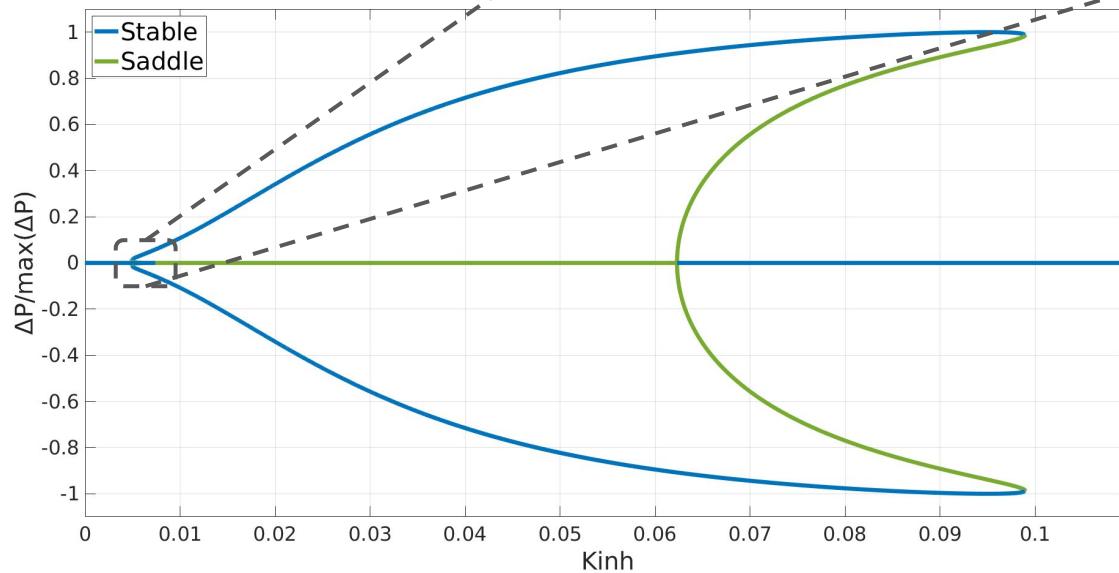
- Equal value alternatives
  - Same parameters (Galactose)
    - Quality/affinity  $\propto 1/K_p$
    - Inhibition strength  $\propto 1/K_{inh}$
- Steady state conditions for Ni





# Bifurcation analysis

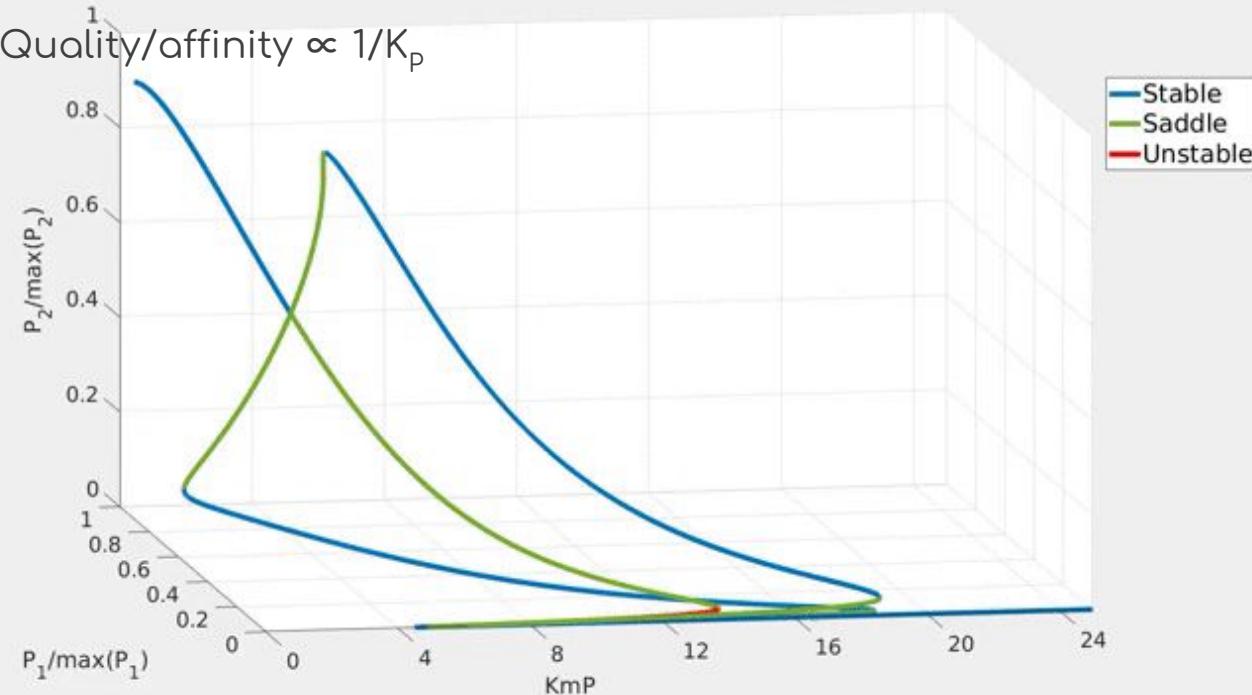
- Inhibition strength  $\propto 1/K_{inh}$





# Bifurcation analysis

- Quality/affinity  $\propto 1/K_p$





# Bifurcation analysis

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- Quality/affinity  $\propto 1/K_p$ 
  - Data fitting  $K_p$  range: 0.01 ~ 0.08
  - Bifurcation  $K_p$  range: 3.5 ~ 19
    - Bifurcation  $K_p$  conditions: Low affinity, Low inhibition
- Inhibition strength  $\propto 1/K_{inh}$ 
  - Data fitting  $K_{inh}$  range: 2.6 ~ 3.6
  - Bifurcation  $K_{inh}$  range: 0.005 ~ 0.1
    - Bifurcation  $K_{inh}$  conditions: High affinity, High inhibition



# Conclusions

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- A relatively simple DM model can reproduce experimental data for several sugar concentrations and different experimental conditions
- The model presents the dynamical behaviour required to better explore the decision making dynamics of the system



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# Questions

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