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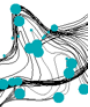
Formal Methods & Tools.

**Scalable Multi-core Model Checking:
Technology & Applications of Brute Force
Part IV: Biology**

Jaco van de Pol
30, 31 October 2014

VTSA 2014, Luxembourg

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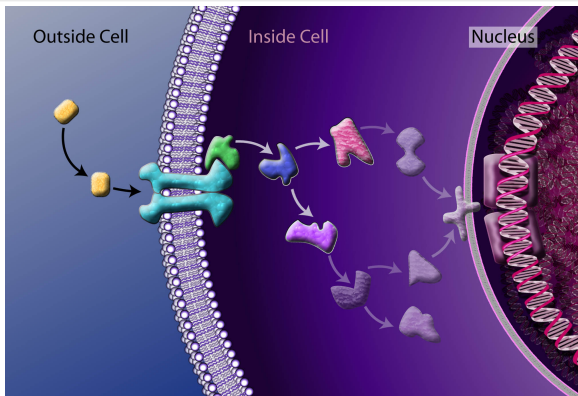
1 Modeling Signaling Networks in Cell Biology

2 ANIMO: Interactive Modeling and Analysis

3 In Silico Experiment: Osteoarthritis



Signaling Pathway in Cell Biology



Kinase pathways: spreading the Phosphor token

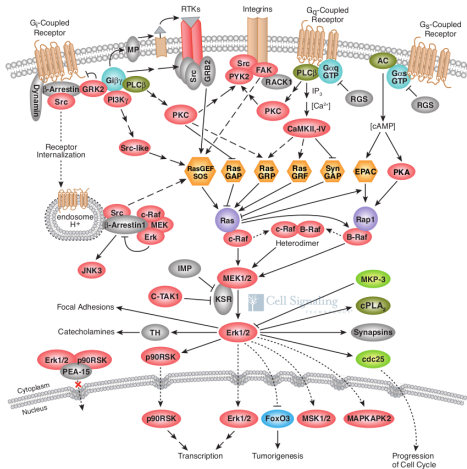
- ▶ Biochemical equilibrium reactions:



- ▶ Simplify to one interaction (here activation): $\text{E} \longrightarrow \text{S}$

Signaling Network in Cell Biology

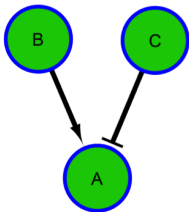
G-Protein Coupled Receptor Signaling to MAPK/ERK



Complex network dynamics

- ▶ Node interactions:
 - ▶ activation
 - ▶ inhibition
- ▶ Crosstalk and Feedback
- ▶ Ultimate questions:
 - ▶ understand & control
 - ▶ key to finding a cure of “system” diseases
 - ▶ cancer, diabetes, arthritis

How to model signaling networks?



Mathematical models (ODE)

[Gillespie '77]

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = k_1 \cdot B - k_2 \cdot C - k_3 \cdot A$$

- ▶ A, B, C are molecule concentrations
- ▶ k_1, k_2, k_3 are kinetic parameters
- ▶ Precise, strong tools (simulation, stability)
- ▶ Difficult, too many parameters are unknown

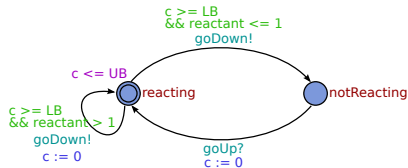
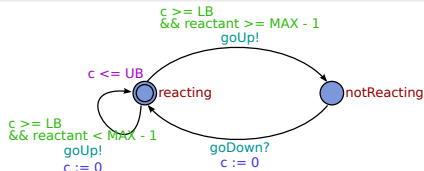
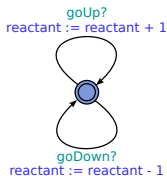
Boolean networks

[Kauffman '69]

$$B \wedge \neg C \implies A$$

- ▶ Easy to handle, biologically relevant
- ▶ No timing, no concentrations at all
- ▶ So how to execute this?

Simplified version of Timed Automata



Basic modeling ideas

- ▶ Discretized activity levels
- ▶ Clocks constrained by upperbound and lowerbound
- ▶ Activation/Deactivation is communicated over channels

Using Networks of Timed Automata

Modeling Assumptions

- ▶ Every reactant is modeled by a Timed Automaton
- ▶ It maintains a **discrete activation level**: $\left\lfloor \frac{\text{active}}{\text{active} + \text{inactive}} \right\rfloor$
- ▶ Clocks trigger when the activation level goes up or down
- ▶ Activation/Inhibition: broadcast communication between automata

time T depends on activation levels: $L[r_1][r_2]$ and $U[r_1][r_2]$

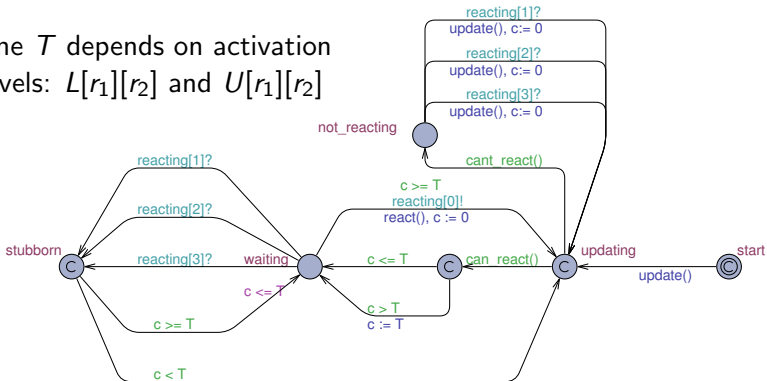


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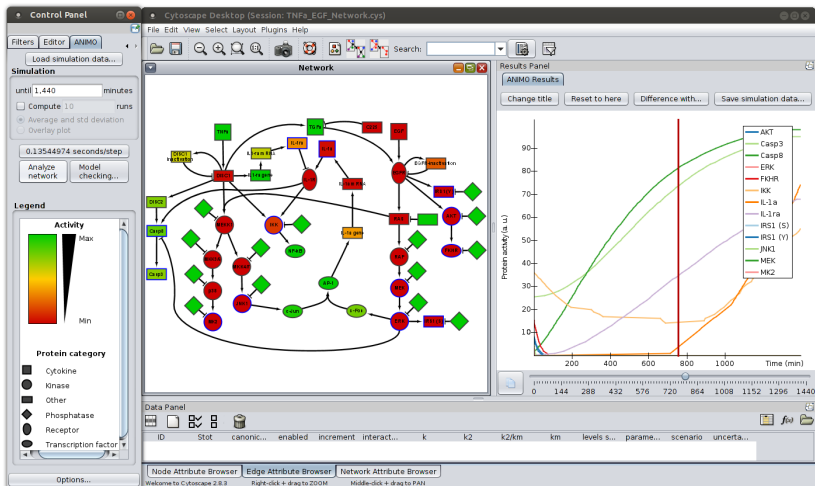
2 ANIMO: Interactive Modeling and Analysis

3 In Silico Experiment: Osteoarthritis



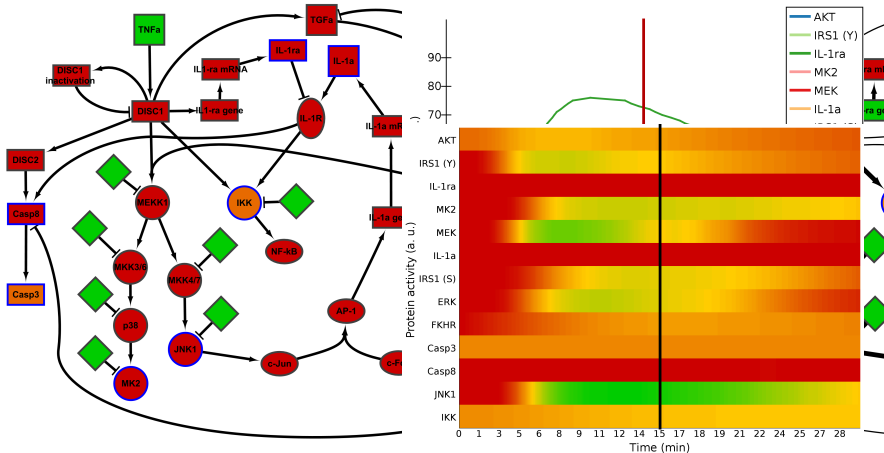
ANIMO: Analysis of Networks by Interactive Modeling

SCHIVO, SCHOLMA, KARPERIEN, LANGERAK, vdPOL, POST, URQUIDI, VET, WANDERS,
(FMT, HMI, BioENG) [BIBE'12] [GENE'13] [J-BHI'14]



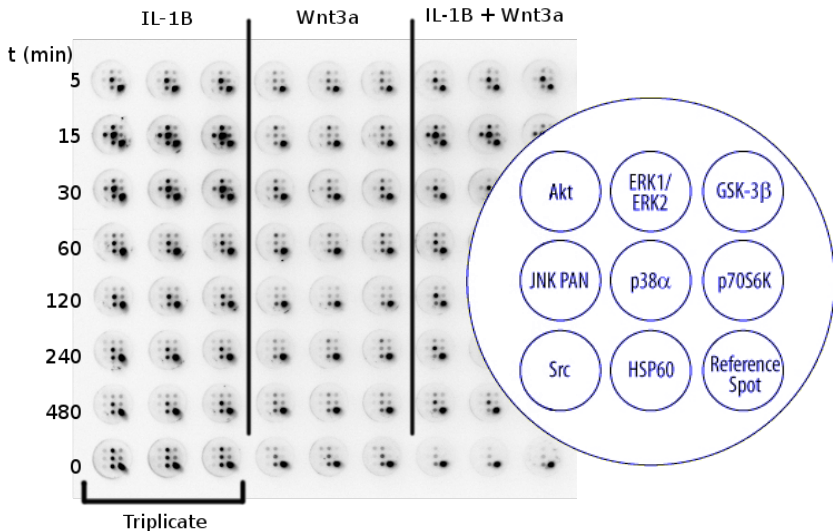
ANIMO is a Cytoscape plugin, running UPPAAL in the background

ANIMO workflow



Draw topology, initial conditions, and investigate the behaviour
 Node colors/edges show activation level; **view as graphs, heatmap.**

Model Validation by Wet-Lab Experiments



Phosphorylation of proteins in **human chondrocytes**:
Time series under three experimental conditions.

Validation by Wet-Lab Experiments

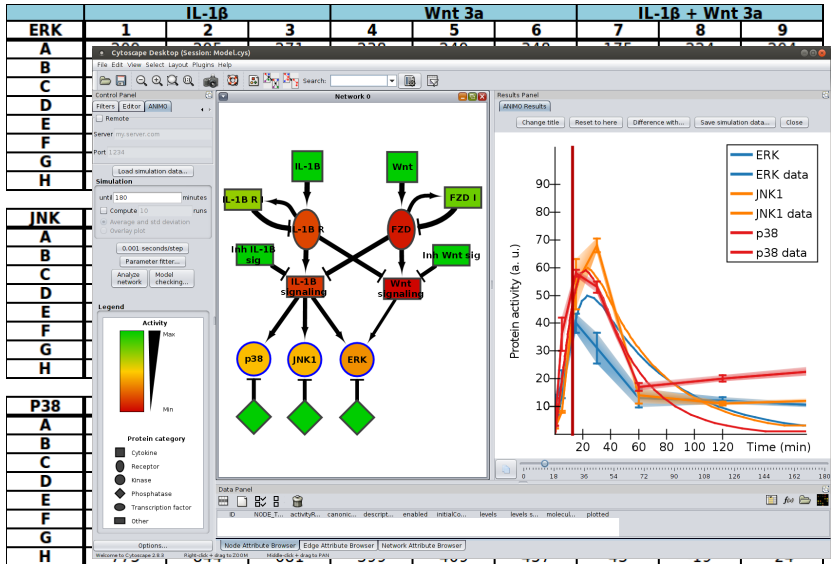


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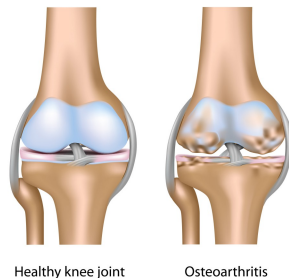
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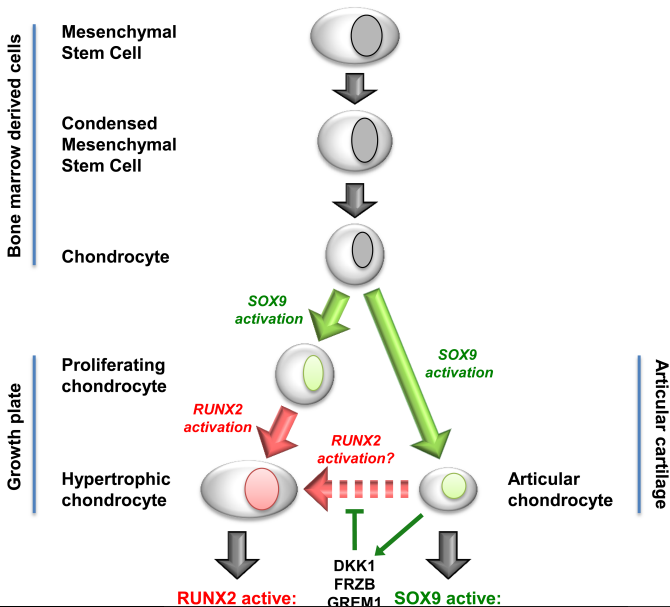
Osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis

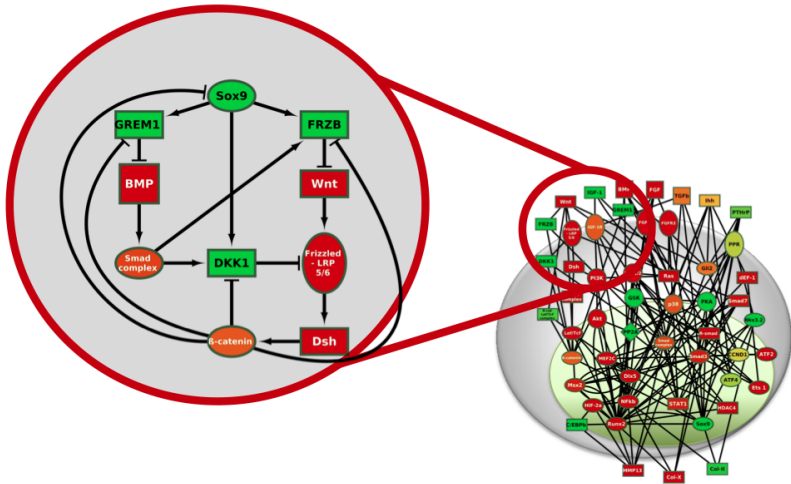
- ▶ Mesenchymal stem cells can differentiate to
 - ▶ either Osteoblasts (bone)
 - ▶ or Chondrocytes (cartilage)
- ▶ Osteoarthritis: articular cartilage dries, wears out, forms bone
- ▶ Pain in “bone-to-bone” joints
- ▶ 60% of the population (> 65 years) will show symptoms
- ▶ Characterized by transcription factors: SOX9 or RUNX2



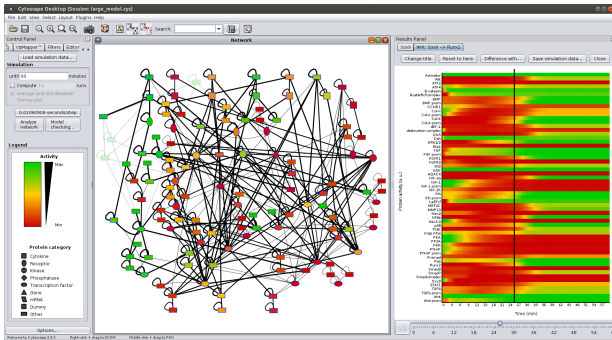
Development of Chondrocyte (cell fate)



ECHO: the Executable Chondrocyte



Put ECHO in ANIMO



Size

- ▶ 7 inputs
- ▶ 123 nodes
- ▶ 354 links
- ▶ Sox9, Runx2 as output

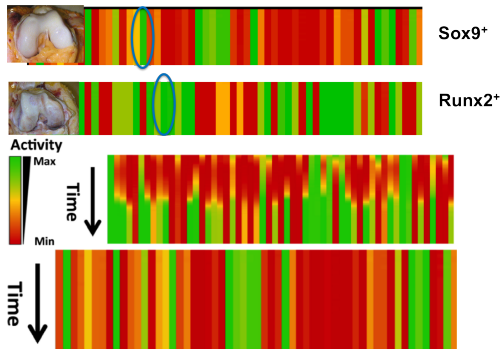
Starting point: Boolean Network
Kerkhofs et al (U Leuven), PLoS One 7(4), 2012

Validation by simulating results from literature

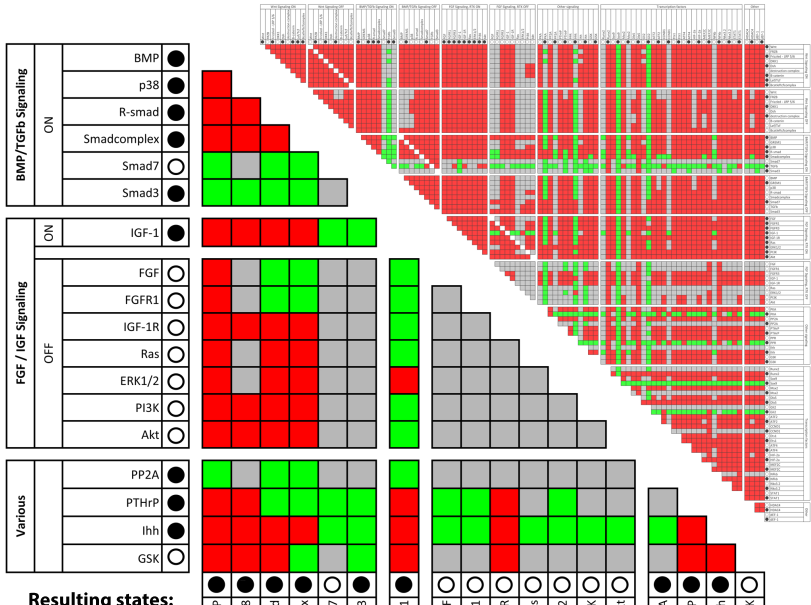
Basic validation by simulation

- ▶ Exhaustive / Monte Carlo simulation with 3^7 input conditions
- ▶ Knock-out or overexpress individual nodes in the network

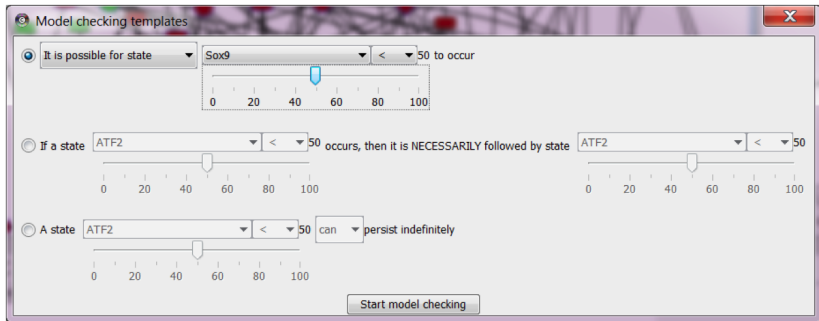
- ▶ There are only two stable states (SOX9 and RUNX2)
- ▶ WNT protein pushes SOX9 stable states to RUNX2
- ▶ DKK, FRZB and GREM stabilize healthy cartilage



In search for new knowledge: parameter sweeps



Multi-core Model Checking for Biological Applications?

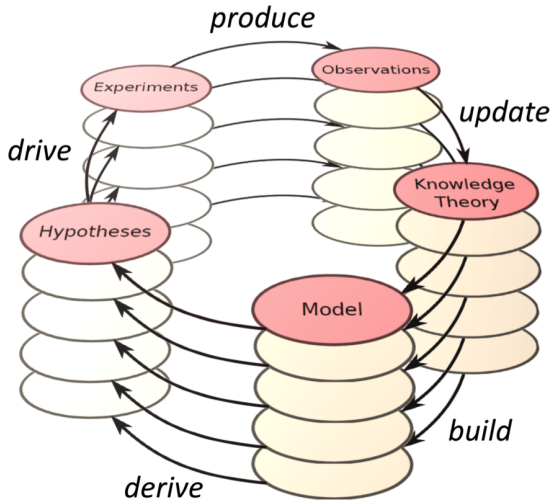


Key questions

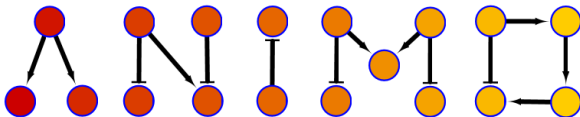
(biological relevant answers)

- ▶ Which input combination/series causes a switch $\text{RUNX2} \rightarrow \text{SOX9}$
- ▶ Which interactions should be inhibited to prevent $\text{SOX9} \rightarrow \text{RUNX2}$

The Empirical Research Cycle/Spiral



Literature on ANIMO



Signaling Networks in Biology

- ▶ <http://fmt.cs.utwente.nl/tools/animo/>
- ▶ Stefano Schivo, Jetse Scholma, B. Wanders, R. Urquidi, P. van der Vet, M. Karperien, R. Langerak, J. van de Pol, J.N. Post, (BIBE'12, J-BHI'14)
Modelling biological pathway dynamics with Timed Automata
- ▶ Jetse Scholma, Stefano Schivo, R. Urquidi, J. van de Pol, M. Karperien, J. Post, GENE 533 (2013)
Biological networks 101: computational modeling for molecular biologists
- ▶ Stefano Schivo, Jetse Scholma, Marcel Karperien, Janine N. Post, Jaco van de Pol, Rom Langerak, (SynCoP 2014)
Setting Parameters for Biological Models With ANIMO