Does delay constructively influence the dynamics of genetic networks?

William Ott Department of Mathematics University of Houston

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Inspiration: synthetic biology



Stricker et alli, Nature 456, 516 (2008)

Delay and stochasticity in metastable systems

- Origins
- Modeling hierarchies
- Delay stabilizes metastable states
 - Numerical results
 - Symbolic stochastic modeling
- Impact of the cell cycle



Protein production as a queueing system



Josić et alli, PCB (2011)

Modeling hierarchies



- Schlicht-Winkler: theoretical foundation for delay SSA
- Delay chemical Langevin equations
 - Brett-Galla: derivation via generating functionals
 - Ott et alli: quantitative results

Genetic switch: Co-repressive toggle



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\alpha}{c^b + y(t-\tau)^b} - \gamma x$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\alpha}{c^b + x(t-\tau)^b} - \gamma y$$



Transcriptional delay stabilizes bistable gene networks



Transcriptional delay stabilizes bistable gene networks



Delay-induced rubber band effect



3-states model





Spatial transition mechanics change with delay



Y → X

Production Queue

Modeling frameworks



Concentration effect for metastable systems

- Transitions most likely occur just after cell division
- Transcriptional delay intensifies this concentration effect
- Binomial partitioning primary cause



Veliz-Cuba et alli (2016)

Robustness: an excitable system



Veliz-Cuba et alli (2016)

3-states model with teleportation



Veliz-Cuba et alli (2016)

Next steps

- Large deviations for processes with delay
 - Optimal transition pathways
 - Importance sampling
 - Transition rates
 - Work underway (e.g. Schwartz, Billings et alli, PRE (2015))

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