

# T-61.5110 Modeling biological networks

Exam, March 09, 2010

You are NOT allowed to use calculators or any other additional equipments/material in the exam. Please write your answers in English. Please write carefully so that I can read your writing.

1. Consider the prokaryotic auto-regulation model in Figure 1, which is taken from the course book:  $g$ =gene,  $r$ =transcript,  $P$ =protein,  $P2$ =protein dimer complex (formed of two proteins  $P$ ),  $RNAP$ =RNA polymerase,  $p$ =binding/operator site of  $RNAP$ ,  $q$ =binding/operator site of  $P2$ ;  $RNAP$  can transcribe the gene  $g$  unless  $P2$  blocks the transcription. Construct the corresponding coupled chemical reactions (i.e., reaction network model). Also formulate the model as a Petri net ( $P, T, Pre, Post, M$ ) using the so-called matrix formalism. (6 points)

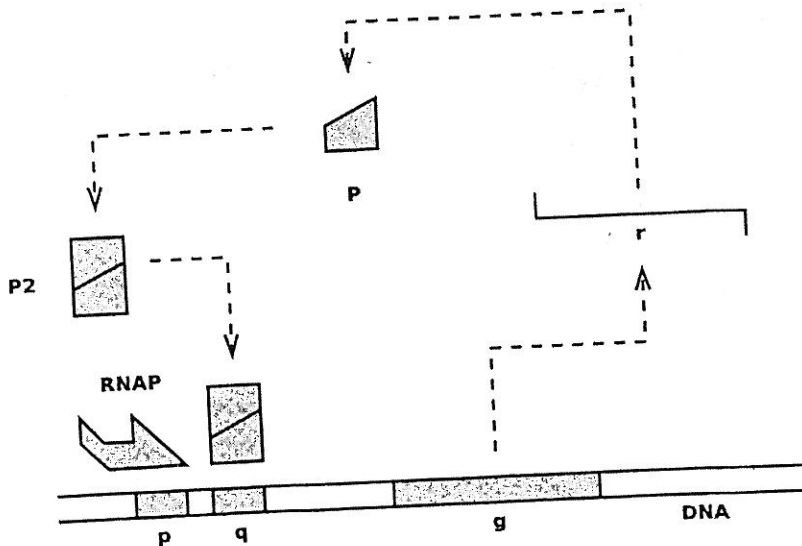


Figure 1: A simplified prokaryotic auto-regulation model.

2. Consider the following (Michaelis-Menten) ODE system

$$\begin{aligned}
 d[S]/dt &= k_2[SE] - k_1[S][E] \\
 d[E]/dt &= (k_2 + k_3)[SE] - k_1[S][E] \\
 d[SE]/dt &= k_1[S][E] - (k_2 + k_3)[SE] \\
 d[P]/dt &= k_3[SE]
 \end{aligned}$$

Use conservation laws via the  $p$ -invariance to reduce the dimension of the system. Also explain why dimensionality reduction for ODEs is useful in general. (6 points)



3. Explain the cross-validation method for choosing an optimal ODE network model structure, given time-series measurements of all variables. (6 points)
4. Explain the Gillespie algorithm for simulating coupled chemical reactions. (You can assume general rate constants  $c_1, \dots, c_v$  and hazard functions  $h_1(\mathbf{x}, c_1), \dots, h_v(\mathbf{x}, c_v)$  for all reactions.) In addition to the Gillespie simulation algorithm itself, briefly explain the connection between Gillespie algorithm and the theory of continuous-time Markov processes. (6 points)
5. Modeling approaches can be categorized into deterministic (e.g. ODEs) and stochastic (e.g. coupled chemical reactions) modeling methods. Briefly discuss benefits and drawbacks of deterministic and stochastic approaches in the context of simulation and modeling of biomolecular systems. (6 points)