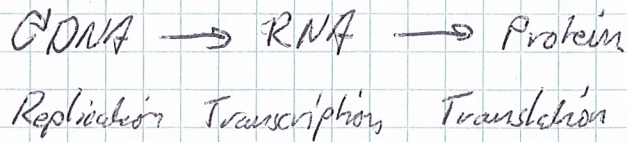


Gene regulation

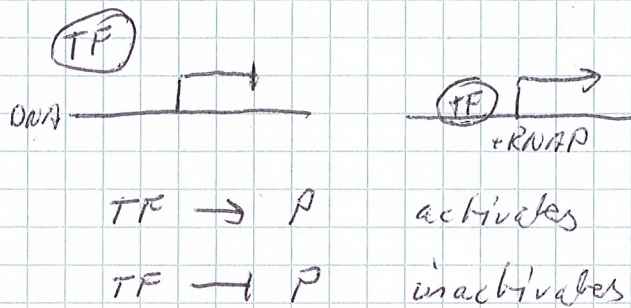
"Test" mass action
 $\emptyset \rightleftharpoons X$
 $A+A \rightleftharpoons C$

* Central dogma of molecular biology



* Regulation

- Proteins (transcription factors) regulate transcription



- RNA regulates RNA (siRNA, miRNA)
- Other ways...

The "expression state" which genes are active can define cell type.

(ex) Jacob Monod 1961 (lac operon)



lac operon

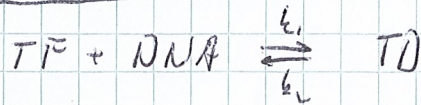
Sea Urchin

Bodean plant-flare

(ex) Bodean lac-operon

LR	IPTG ₁	Lac Operon
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

Michaelis-Menten



$$DNA + TD = 1$$

$$\text{Equilibrium: } TD = \frac{k_1}{k_2} TF \cdot DNA = \frac{k_1}{k_2} TF (1 - TD)$$

$$TD \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{k_2} TF\right) = \frac{k_1}{k_2} TF$$

$$TD = \frac{TF}{K + TF} \quad K = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$

Relative amount in bound state

$$\frac{TD}{TD + DNA}$$

Fraction of time TF bound

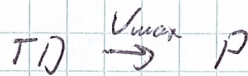
Also:

$$DNA = 1 - TD = \frac{K}{K + TF}$$

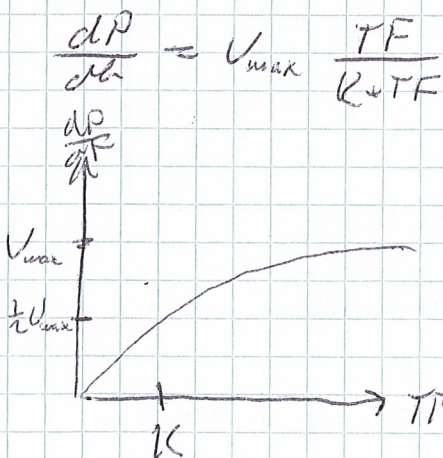
Fraction of time with unbound DNA.

Transcription

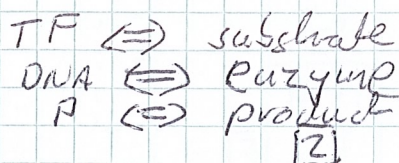
- TF activator



V_{max} transcription rate at bound state (TD)



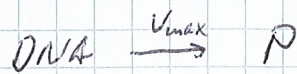
Compare enzyme kinetics



Difference?

TD or TF+DNA
after transcription?

- TF repressor



transcription at unbound state (DNA)

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = v_{\max} \frac{K}{K + TF}$$



Also combination possible, e.g. leakage

* Slow "response" for Michaelis Menten

Rate changes slowly when altering TF concentrations

e.g. "off" $0.1 v_{\max} = \frac{v_{\max} TF}{K + TF}$ $TF \sim \frac{K}{9}$

"on" $0.9 v_{\max} = \frac{v_{\max} TF}{K + TF}$ $TF \sim 9K$

81-fold change needed to switch between on/off state

* Hill equation

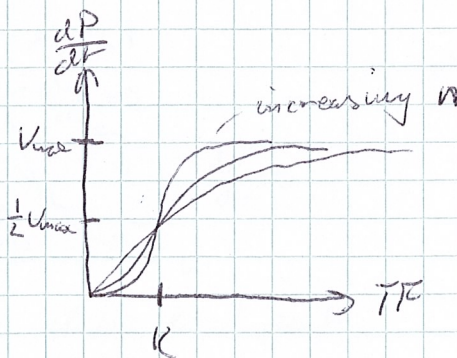
Common "development" of M-M formalism

- Activation

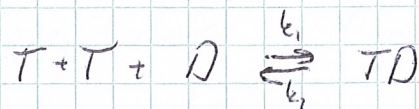
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = v_{\max} \frac{TF^n}{K^n + TF^n}$$

K - Hill constant

n - Hill coefficient



(ex) Two transcription factors bind

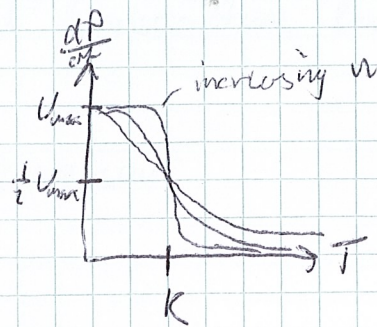


equilibrium $TD = K' T^2 D = K' T^2 (1 - TD)$

$$TD = \frac{T^2}{K^2 + T^2}$$

- Hill repression

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = v_{max} \frac{K^n}{K^n + T^n}$$



* What about translation (RNA \rightarrow Protein)

Transcription rate limiting.

Translation typically:

- (i) left out i.e. $\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{vT}{k+T}$ (protein)
- (ii) modelled simplistically $\frac{dP}{dt} = kR$ (RNA)

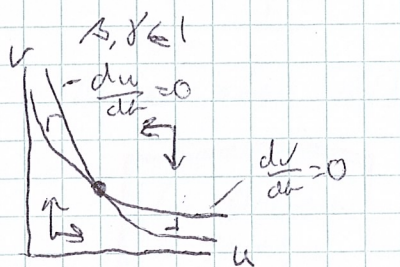
ex Bistable switch (computer exercise)

$$u \rightleftharpoons v \quad \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\alpha_1}{1+v^\beta} - u$$

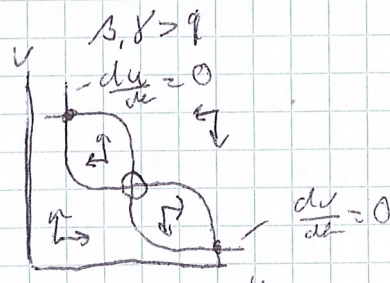
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\alpha_2}{1+u^\delta} - v$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow u = \frac{\alpha_1}{1+v^\beta}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v = \frac{\alpha_2}{1+u^\delta}$$



One stable fixed point

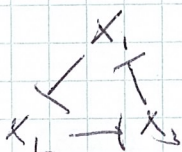


Three fixed points, two stable

Bistable switch

Bistable switch

ex Repressilator (computer exercise)



$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha}{1+p_1^n} - m_2$$

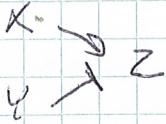
$$\frac{dp_2}{dt} = \beta m_2 - \beta p_2$$

- oscillations possible

repressilator slide

* Combining input from several transcription factors

(ex) activator and repressor



$$P_{x, \text{bound}} = \frac{x}{K_1 + x} = \frac{x/K_1}{1 + x/K_1}$$

$$P_{y, \text{unbound}} = \frac{K_2}{K_2 + y} = \frac{1}{1 + y/K_2}$$

Assume independent:

$$P_{x \text{ bound AND } y \text{ unbound}} = P_{x \text{ bound}} \cdot P_{y \text{ unbound}} =$$

$$= \frac{x/K_1}{1 + x/K_1 + y/K_2 + x \cdot y / (K_1 \cdot K_2)}$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = v_{\text{max}} \cdot P_{x \text{ AND } y \text{ ub}}$$

activator
repressor

(ex) lac operon

Transcription if not only CR present

$$P_{\text{transcription}} = \frac{v_{\text{max}} (1 + k_1 I + k_3 I \cdot R)}{1 + k_1 I + k_2 R + k_3 I \cdot R}$$

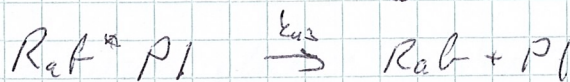
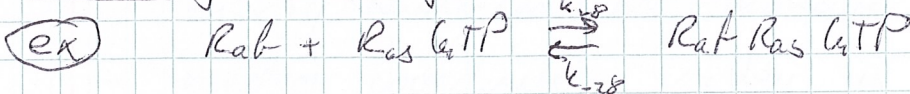
Note also different rates possible.

lac operon
MM

lac operon
experimental

slides on
cooperativity

* Modelling of large networks



$$\frac{dR_{ab}}{dt} = ?$$

(ex)

(1) (2) $\frac{dS_{small}}{dt} = ?$

EGF
network

TGF β
network