

turbo introduction to Kappa/BNGL

why rules are great









try Kappa!

http://www.pps.jussieu.fr/~jkrivine/ binaires/Telechargements/ Outils_danalyses_et_de_simulation.html

forget about rules!

energy as syntax

energy-oriented modelling/programming - more <u>structured</u> approach

- as in structured programming
- esp. well suited for combinatorial molecular network for which:
- no structure means no analysis possible ...
- more physically realistic
- less parameter-hungry

example: an allosteric Ising model

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an allosteric Ising model

an allosteric model of the E. Coli flagellar switch (with ANC-style energy)

- a ring of 2-state protomers P(f):
 - [favoured] f=0=inactive (counter clockwise)
 - [disfavoured] f=1=active (clockwise)
- potential bindees CheY that favour f=1

combinatorics & nn

CheY(s~p) might bind any P, which means an astonishing ~ 10²⁰ different configurations (that is the number of species one would need in a speciescentric approach)

we are going to write the Hamiltonian/ energy of the system – a sum of 3 different contributions

all terms are nn=<u>nearest neighbour</u>

Energy landscaping - i

a <u>P conformational term</u> whereby it is said that P prefers conformation 0 E(P(f~0)) < E(P(f~1)) convention: lower energy = more favoured

Energy landscaping - ii

a <u>CheY-P binding term</u> whereby we say that if bound to pho'ed CheY, P prefers conformation 1

E(P(f~0,s!1),CheY(s~p!1)) > E(P(f~0,s!1),CheY(s~p!1))

nb: this term overlaps with the first one $E(P((f\sim 0/1)))$

Energy landscaping - iii

an <u>lsing penalty term</u> for n.-neighbours not being in the same conformation which will "spread conformation"

$$E(P(f \sim 1, x!1), P(y!1, f \sim 0)) =$$

$$E(P(f \sim 0, x!1), P(y!1, f \sim 1)) >$$

$$E(P(f \sim 0, x!1), P(y!1, f \sim 0)) =$$

$$E(P(f \sim 1, x!1), P(y!1, f \sim 1))$$

dynamics ii - rules

10 reversible rules

2 binds

P-CheY binding: CheY needs to be pho'ed & prefers conformation P(f~1) by a factor of 10 'bind 0' P(f~0,s), CheY(s~p) <-> P(f~0,s!1), CheY(s~p!1)@1,10 'bind 1' P(f~1,s), CheY(s~p) <-> P(f~1,s!1), CheY(s~p!1)@1,1

8 flips (aka conformational change) ### 4 P flips without CheY - note that P(f~0) is favoured 2/1 'flip 000' P(f~0,y!1),P(x!1,f~0,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~0) <-> P(f~0,y!1),P(x!1,f~1,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~0)@1,200 'flip 100' P(f~1,y!1),P(x!1,f~0,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~0) <-> P(f~1,y!1),P(x!1,f~1,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~0)@1,2 'flip 001' P(f~0,y!1),P(x!1,f~0,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~1) <-> P(f~0,y!1),P(x!1,f~1,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~1)@1,2 'flip 101' P(f~1,y!1),P(x!1,f~0,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~1) <-> P(f~1,y!1),P(x!1,f~1,y!2,s),P(x!2,f~1)@100,2

10/1/2010 cs.ka sample=0.3000t.u



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conformation spread

The lower curve - tracking the Ising energy of the ring stays low at all time

despite fraction of inactive P's ranging in
 [0,1] depending on nb of CheY-Ps

NB: a Duke, Bray, Le Novere model; does not need a regular and/or permanent lattice

home run!

- more physically realistic: seems to fit really well in this case (see Ref)
- less parameter-frenzy:
 - 10 reversible rules
 - 8 energy terms = 2 flips + (2+4) binds
 - 16 independent choices of kinetic rates "time scales"
- more structured approach: it really shines!
- esp. well suited for combinatorial molecular networks: 10²⁰!