



F *impl, NETADIS!*

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My Way



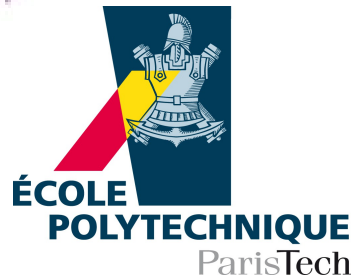
- *BS in Applied Physics and Mathematics*
- *MS-1 Theoretical Physics*



- *Stage - Virus Evolution Models*



- *MS-2 Theoretical Physics and Applications/ Complex Systems*



- *Stage - Modeling of Cell Metabolism*



- *PhD, Applications of Stat. Physics and Inf. Theory in Biology*



Plan

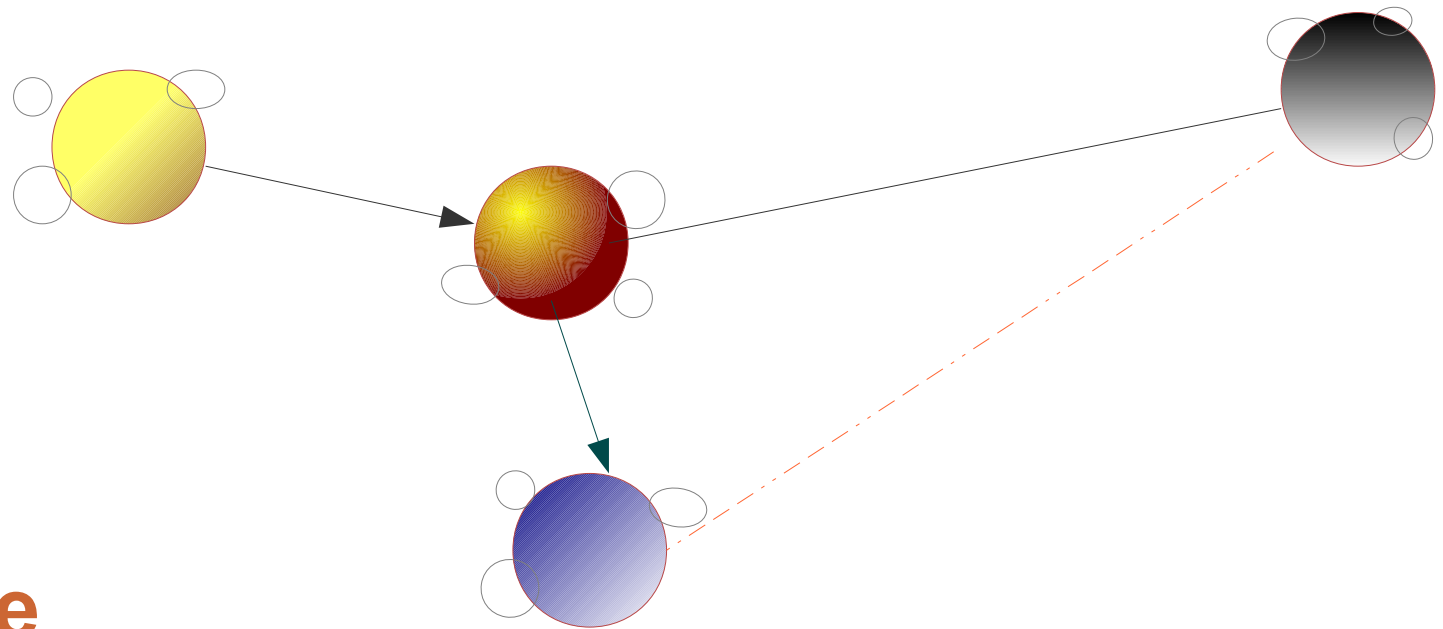
- *Project*
- *Model*
- *State of The Art*
- *Next Steps*



Project

Regulatory Control in Metabolic Networks

Advisers: Enzo Marinari, Andrea De Martino



+ noise



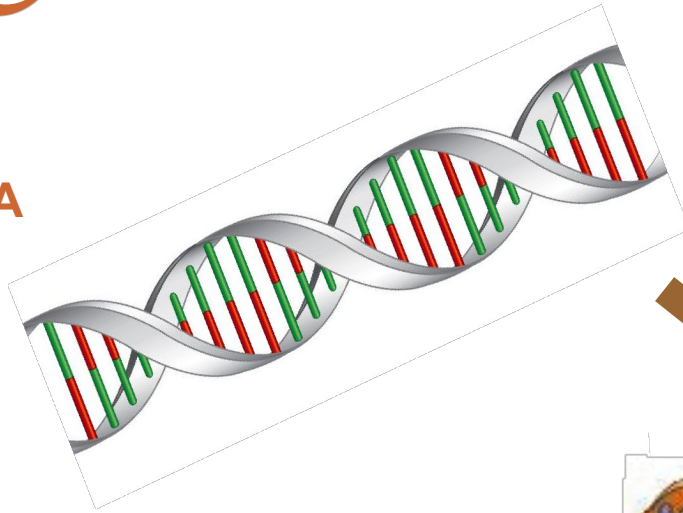
Questions ?

- Why certain biological channels work *optimally*?
- What is the *optimal concentration* of objects that the given channel of interaction transfer **maximum amount of information**?
- What is the *optimal channel* of interaction that for given concentrations of objects transfers **maximum amount of information**?

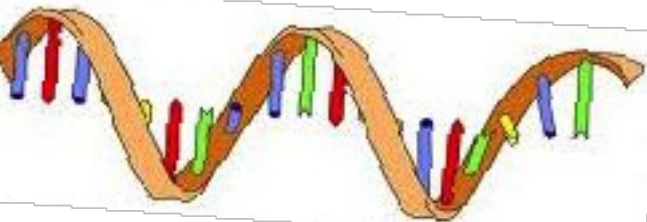


Channel

DNA

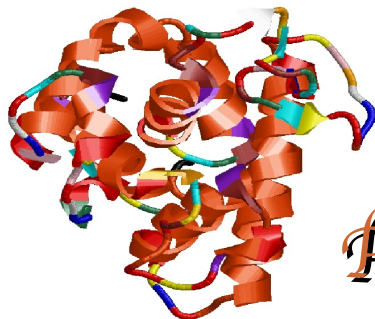


Transcription



mRNA

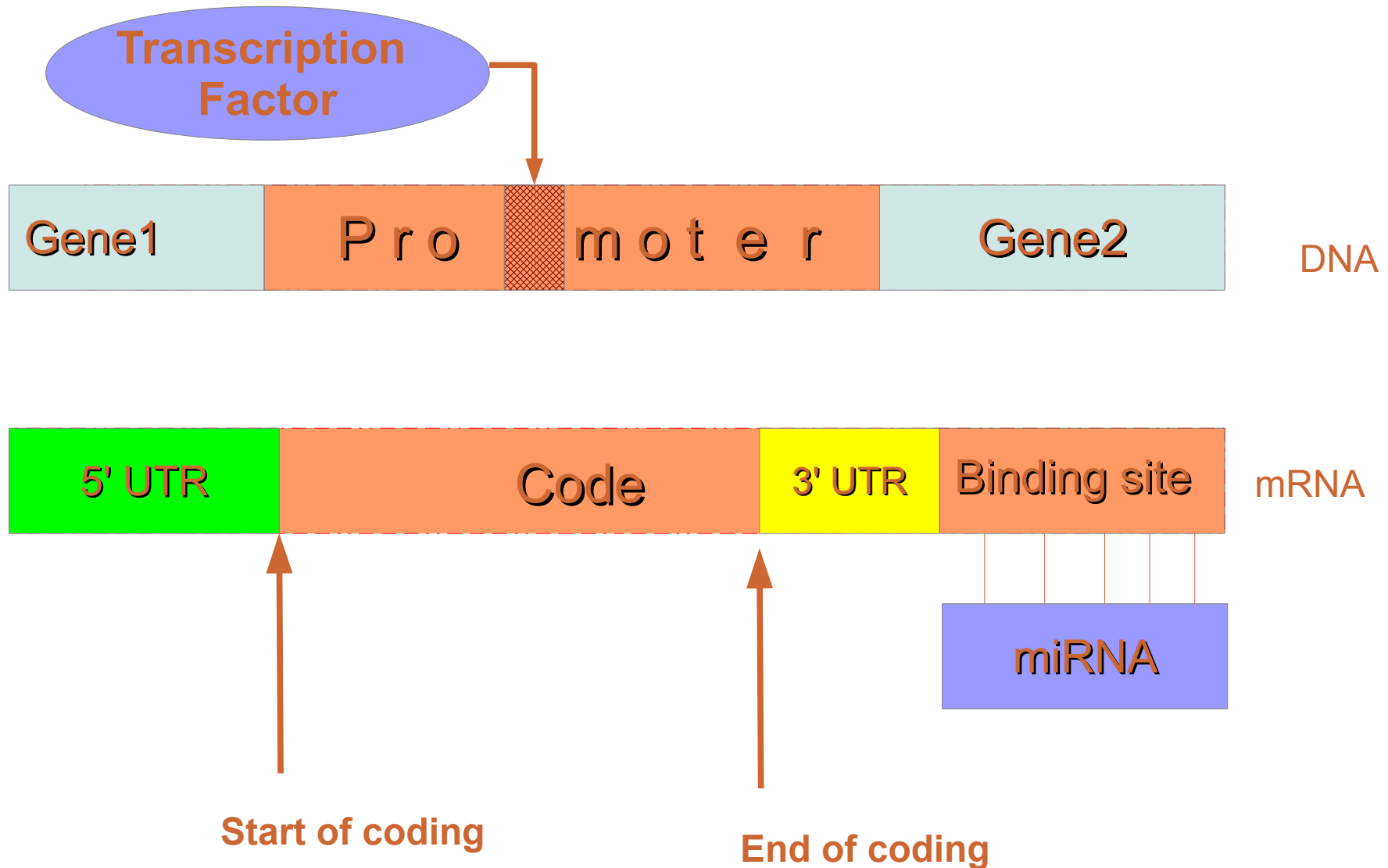
Translation



Protein

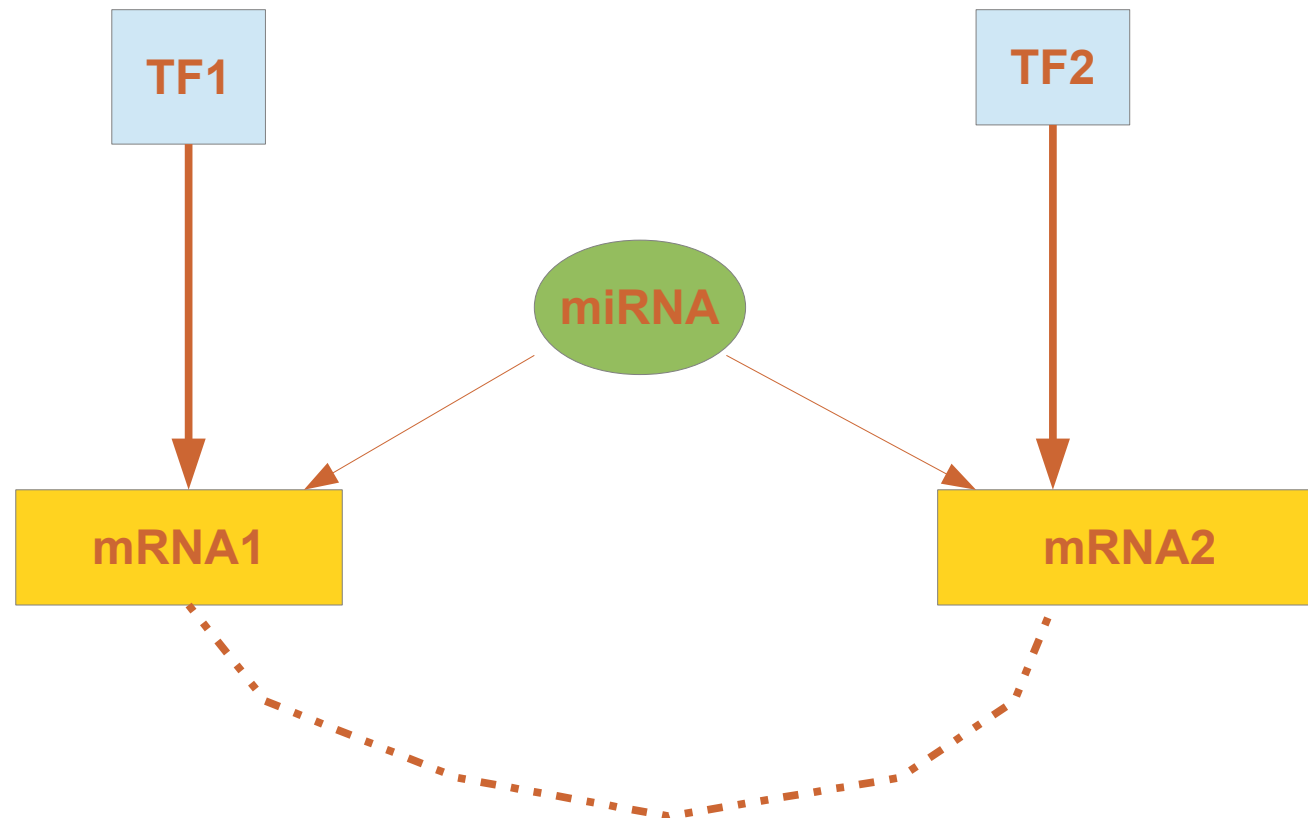


Regulation





Model



Ref: Matteo Figliuzzi, Enzo Marinari, Andrea De Martino, MicroRNAs as a selective, post-transcriptional channel of communication between ceRNAs: a steady state theory
To appear in Biophys J

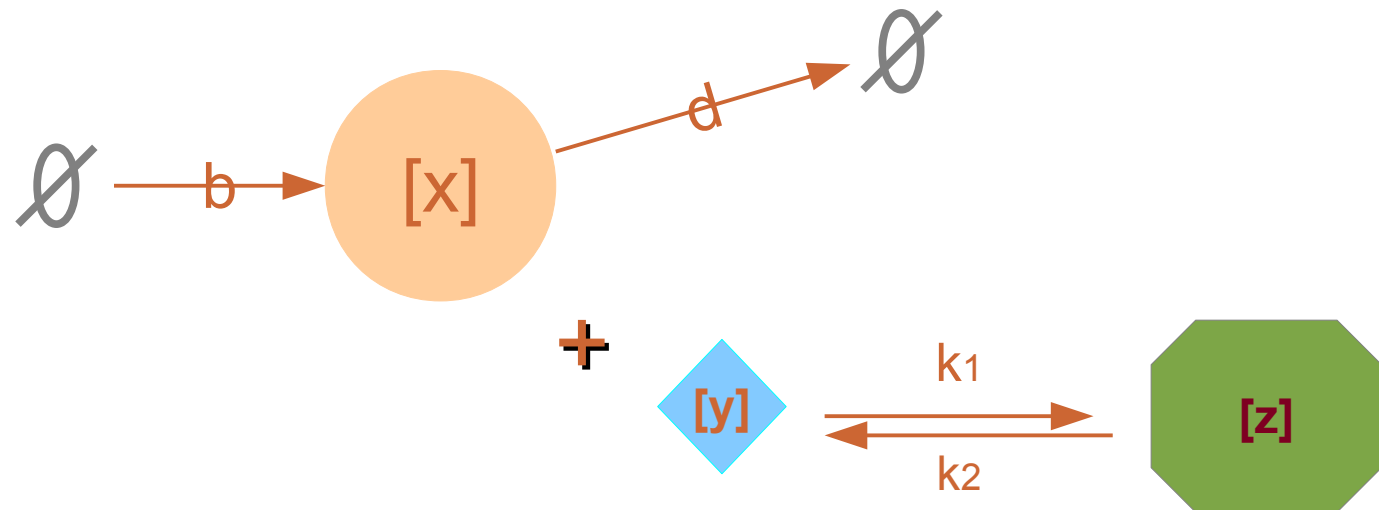


State of The Art

- 1. ODE Approach and Steady State Analyses*
- 2. Noise Integration*
- 3. Information Theory*
- 4. Optimization*



ODE Approach and Steady State Analyses

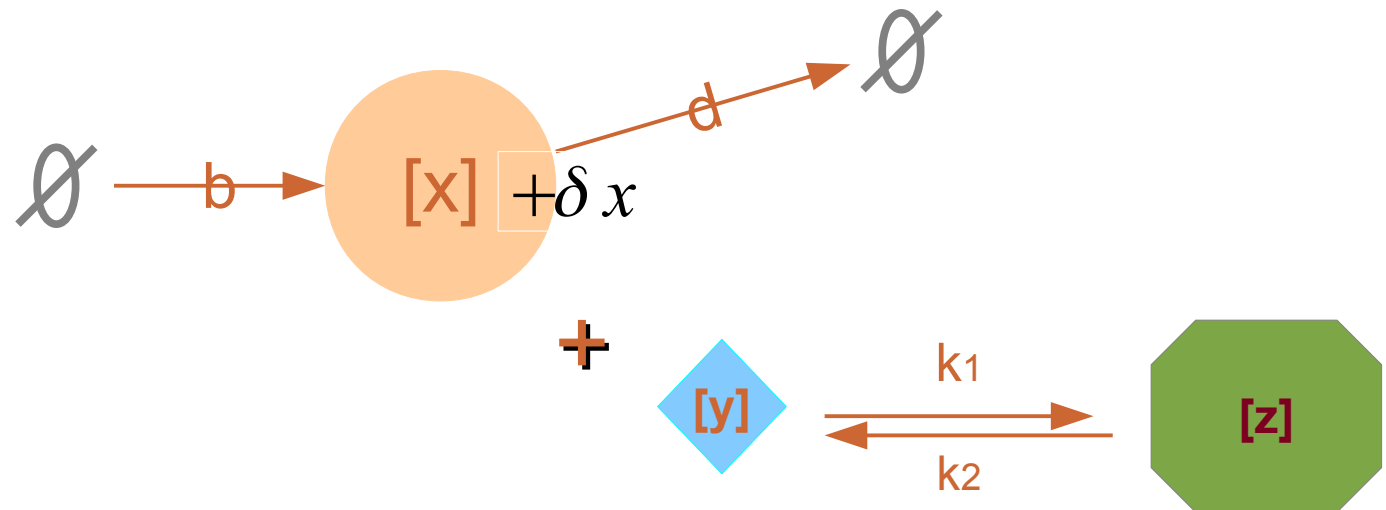


$$\frac{d[x]}{dt} = \overset{\substack{\text{creation} \\ \downarrow}}{b} - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{degradation}}}{d}[x] - \underset{\substack{\swarrow \\ \text{complex coupling}}}{k_1}[x][y] + \underset{\substack{\searrow \\ \text{complex decoupling}}}{k_2}[z]$$

Ref: Matteo Figliuzzi, Enzo Marinari, Andrea De Martino, MicroRNAs as a selective, post-transcriptional channel of communication between ceRNAs: a steady state theory, To appear in Biophy J



Noise Integration



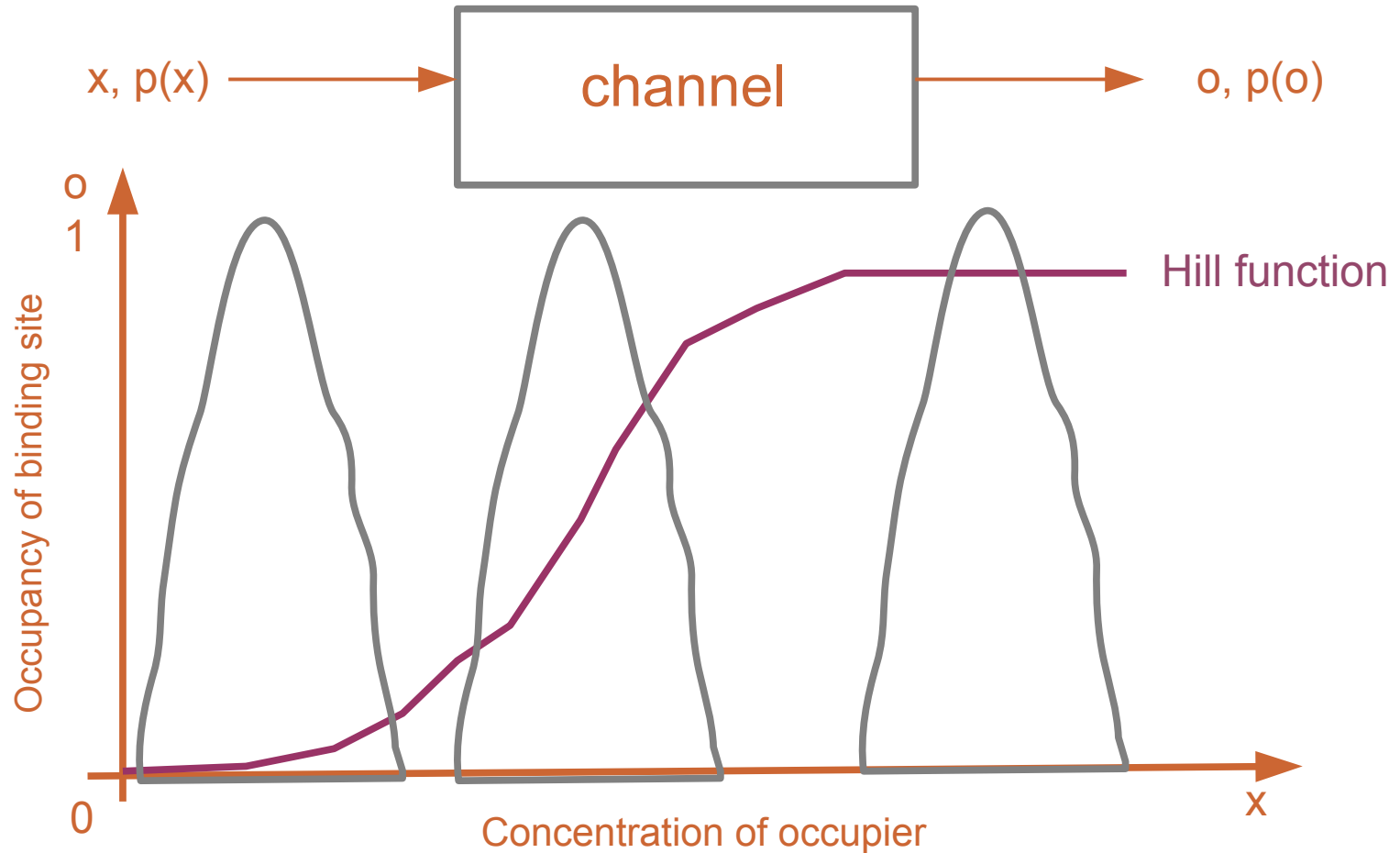
$$\frac{d[x]}{dt} = b - d[x] - k_1[x][y] + k_2[z] + \zeta_x$$

noise

Ref: Gasper Tkacik and Aleksandra M. Walczak, Information transmission in genetic Regulatory network, J Phys Condes Matt 23 (2011)



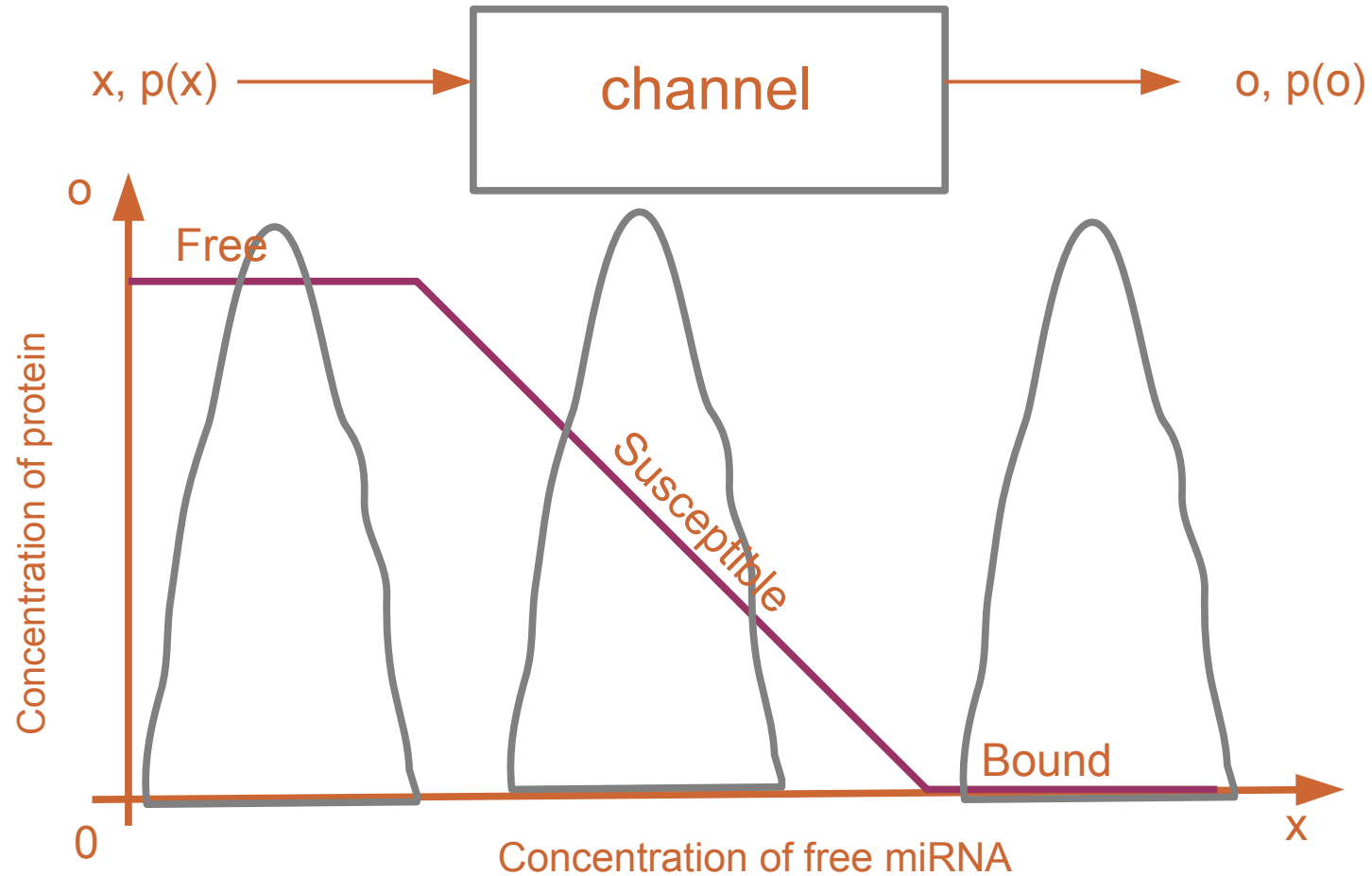
Noise Integration



Ref: Gasper Tkacik and Aleksandra M. Walczak, Information transmission in genetic Regulatory network, , J Phys Condes Matt 23 (2011)



Noise Integration



Ref: Matteo Figliuzzi, Enzo Marinari, Andrea De Martino, MicroRNAs as a selective, post-transcriptional channel of communication between ceRNAs: a steady state theory Biophys J, 2013



Information Theory

Information

= knowledge

= loss of uncertainty

Entropy

$$S = - \int dx p(x) \log_2 p(x)$$

Entropy

Probability distribution

Ref: Shannon, Information Theory, Mathematical Theory Of communications, bell Sys Tech J 27: 379 & 623, 1948



Mutual Information



Question: How much our *uncertainty* about output o *reduces* by knowing input x ?

$$I(x; o) = \int dp(x) (S[p(o)] - S[p(o/x)])$$

↑
mutual information

↑
input variable
prob. dist.

↑
output variable
prob. dist.

↑
conditional prob. describing
 $x \rightarrow o$ regulatory element

Ref: Gasper Tkacik and Aleksandra M. Walczak, Information transmission in genetic Regulatory network, , J Phys Condens Matt 23 (2011)



Optimization



Channel

Input

Ref: Gasper Tkacik and Aleksandra M. Walczak, Information transmission in genetic Regulatory network, , J Phys Condes Matt 23 (2011)



Optimization

Entropy for the **Gaussian** distribution is:

$$S_{Gaussian} = \log_2 \sqrt{2\pi e \sigma^2}$$

variance

Using Lagrange multiplier methods one can show that **when the noise is Gaussian and additive**, then **information** transmission is **maximized** at fixed input variance when input is drawn from a **Gaussian distribution**.

Ref: Gasper Tkacik and Aleksandra M. Walczak, Information transmission in genetic Regulatory network, , J Phys Condes Matt 23 (2011)



Next Steps...

Develop the cRNA Model

add noise

optimize

calculate I

switch?

Attend to schools/ conferences/ meetings

NETADIS

NETADIS

Spin Glass Theory

Inf Theory

Struct glasses

Bayes inf and learning

Random Graphs

Attend to the courses of La Sapienza



Secondary

Norges Teknisk-Naturvitenskapelige

Politecnico di Torino

Kings College

École Normale Supérieure

ICTP

Technischen Universität Berlin

Université Paris-Sud

Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan



Thank you!