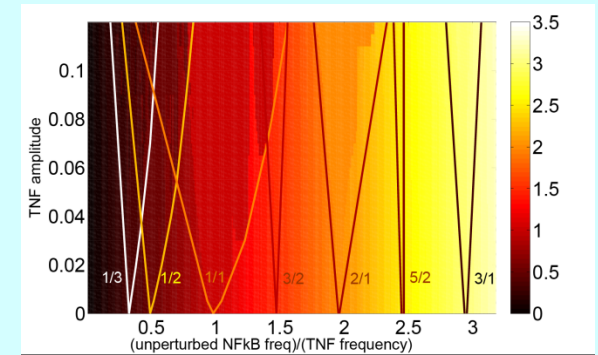
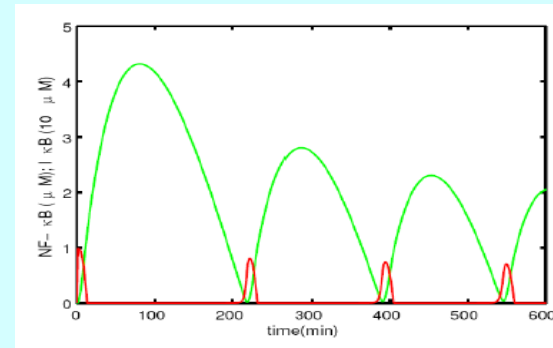
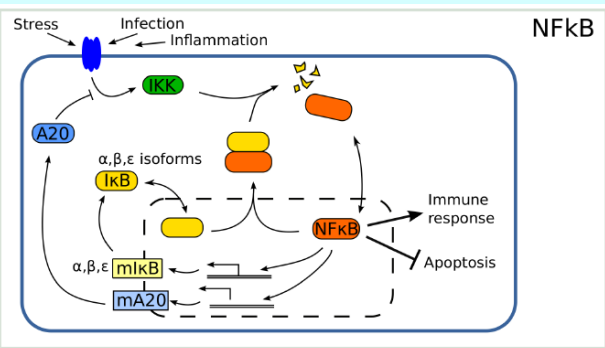


Coupled Oscillators and Arnold Tongues in Cell Dynamics

AV60, Rome , 22 Sep 2014
Mogens H. Jensen, Niels Bohr Institute



1. Two oscillators couple:

One internal to one external:

Arnold tongues or entrainment !

2. Biological oscillations: Cell cycle, circadian, calcium, embryos, proteins (DNA damage)

3. Oscillations of a protein density inside a cell: regulated by negative feed-back loops (NF- κ B, p53, Wnt proteins):
DNA damage, inflammation, embryo segmentation.

4. An external (cytokine or protein) oscillation coupled to internal oscillation: Oscillations synchronize (entrain)
Arnold tongues \rightarrow Chaotic attractors

5. Pulsatile extracellular signaling:

A way to control cell dynamics ?

A way to control embryo segmentation ?

6. Distinguish a non-linear from a linear, noisy systems:

Occurrences of Arnold tongues ?

Collaborators:

- Sandeep Krishna, Uri Alon, Namiko Mitarai, Leo Kadanoff,

M.H. Jensen and S. Krishna, “Inducing phase-locking and chaos in cellular oscillators by modulating the driving stimuli”, FEBS Letters 586, 1664-1668 (2012).

N. Mitarai, U. Alon and M.H. Jensen, “Entrainment of linear and non-linear system under noise”, Chaos, 23, 023125 (2013)

Leo Kadanoff and M.H. Jensen, “Global and Local: Synchronization and Emergence”, Review (2012)

Oscillations: S. Pigolotti, L. Pedersen, B. Mengel, A. Trusina, P. Jensen, P. Yde, S. Chakraborty, S. Semsey, A. Hunziker, K. Moss, J. Juul.....

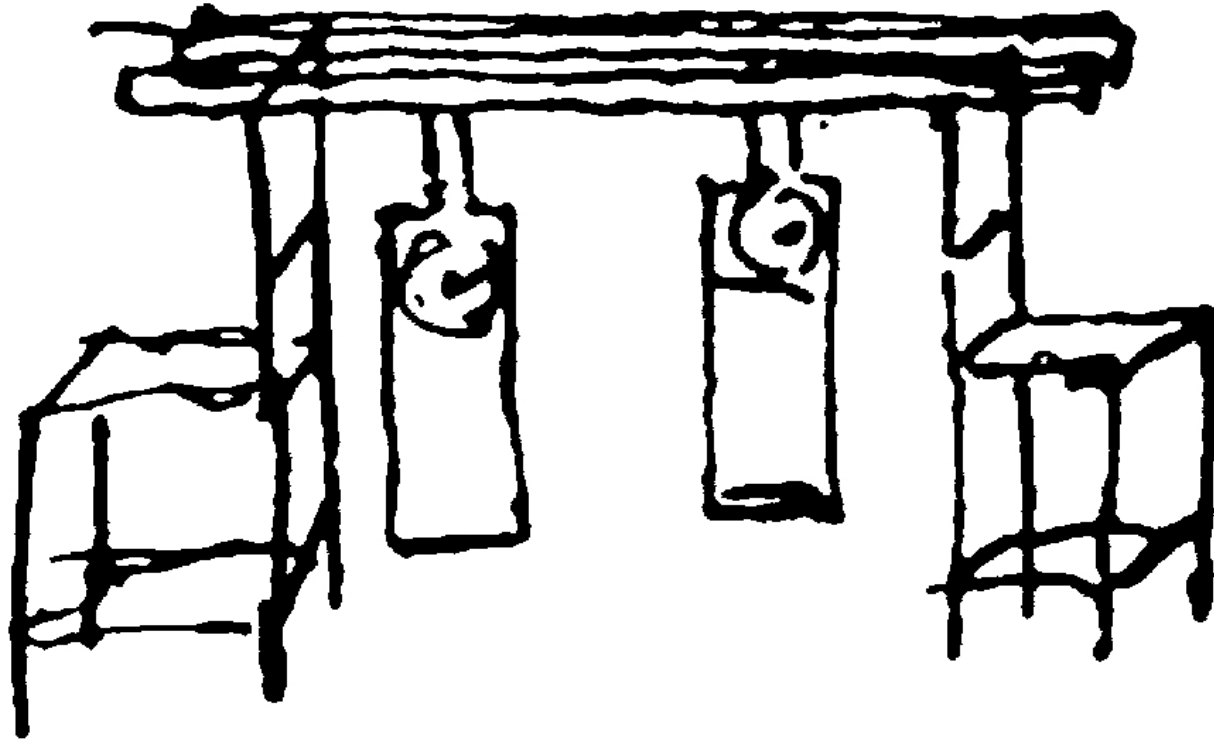
Congratulations Angelo !!

It has been a FANTASTIC experience to collaborate with you

Yours knowledge about dynamical systems and physics is truly amazing

You are a true scholar !

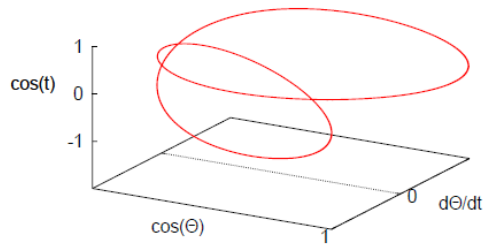
Synchronization of two oscillators



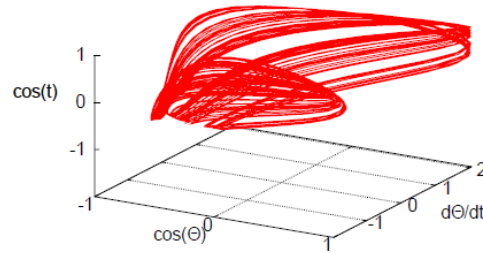
Huygens' clocks 1665

Three different non-linear dynamics

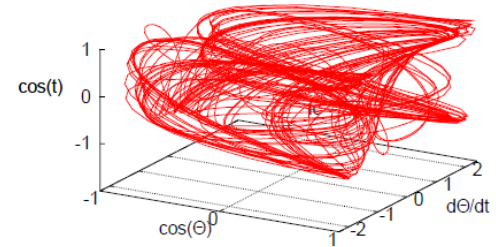
Periodic



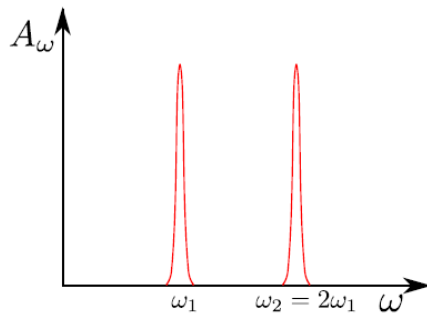
Quasiperiodic



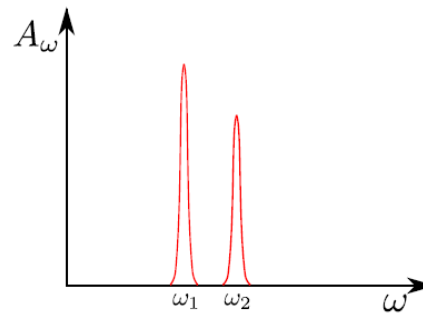
Chaotic



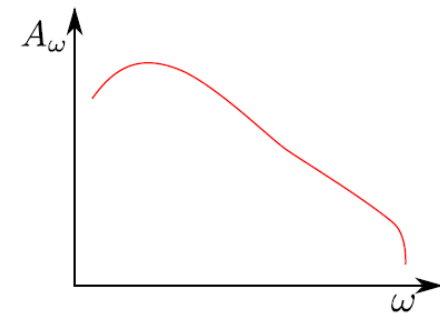
Periodic



Quasiperiodic

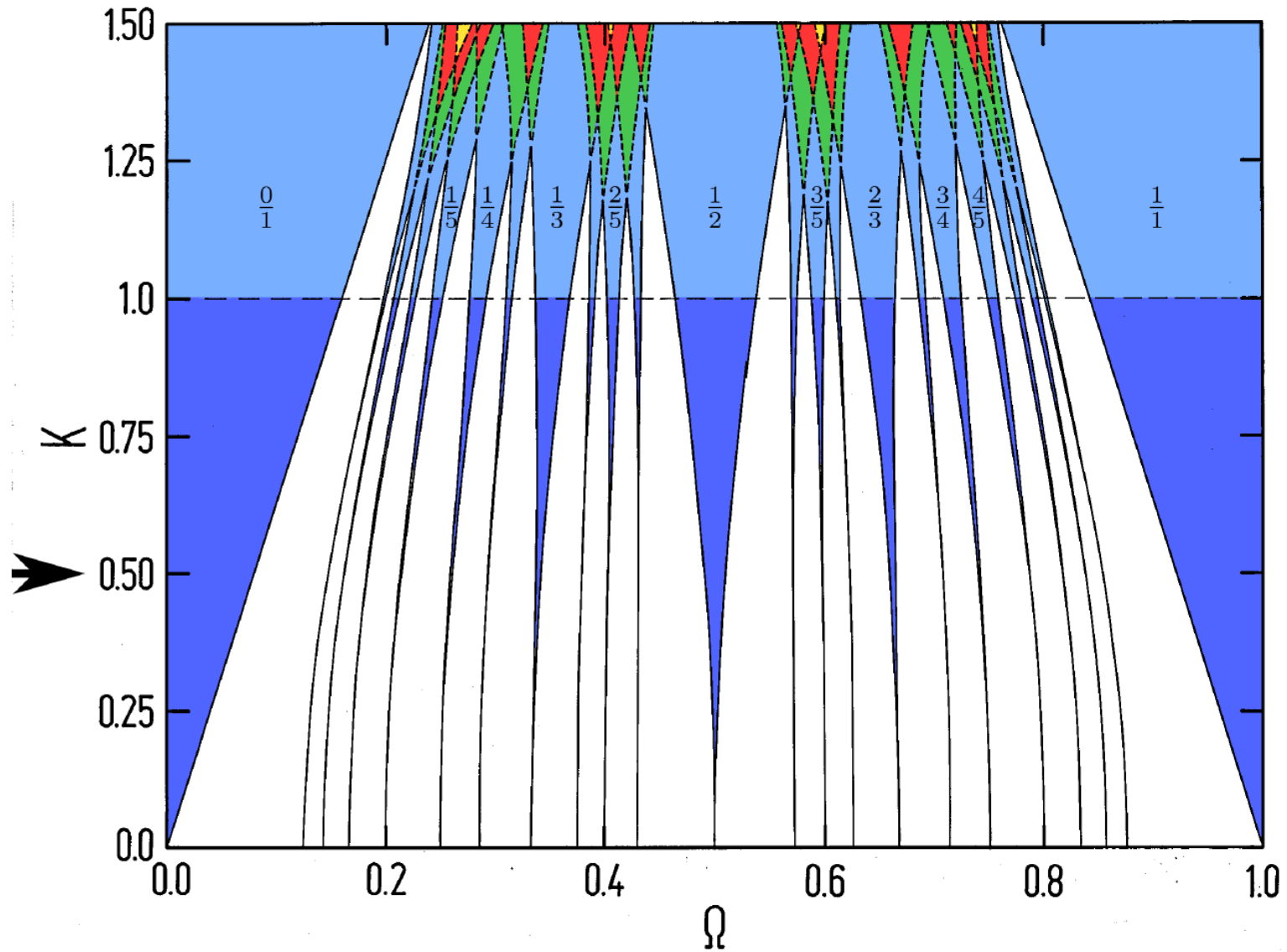


Chaotic

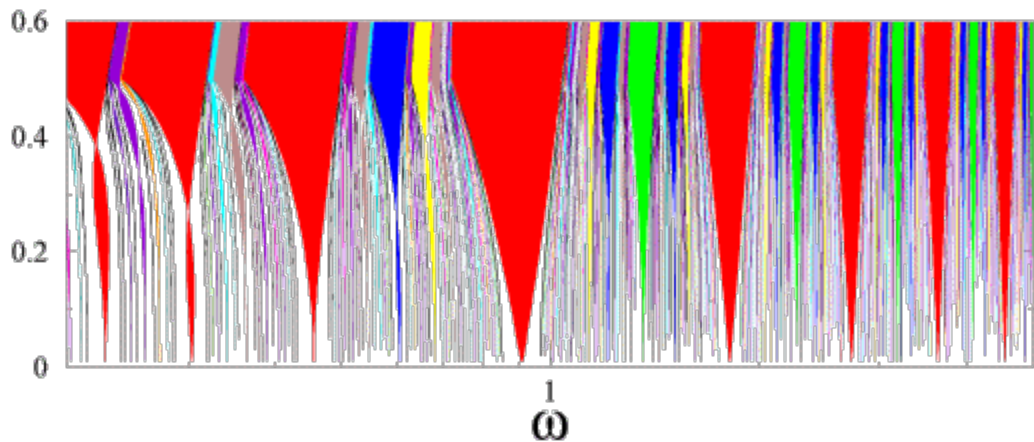
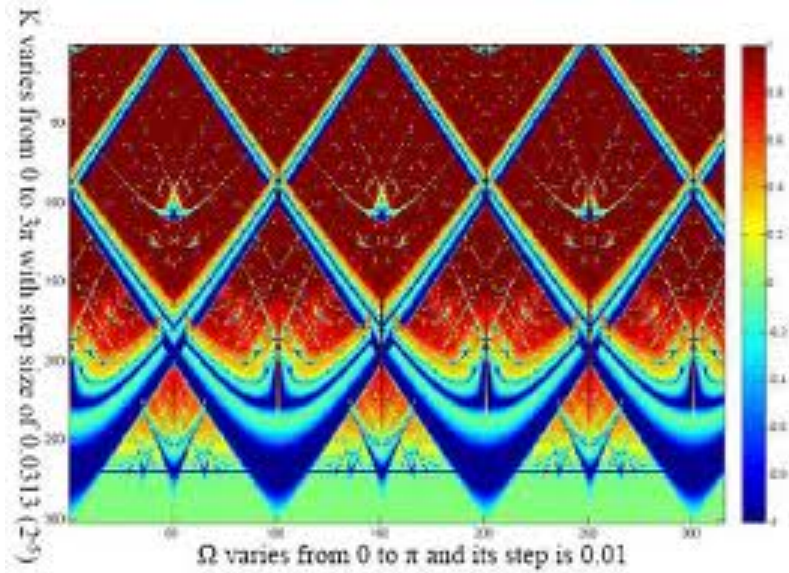
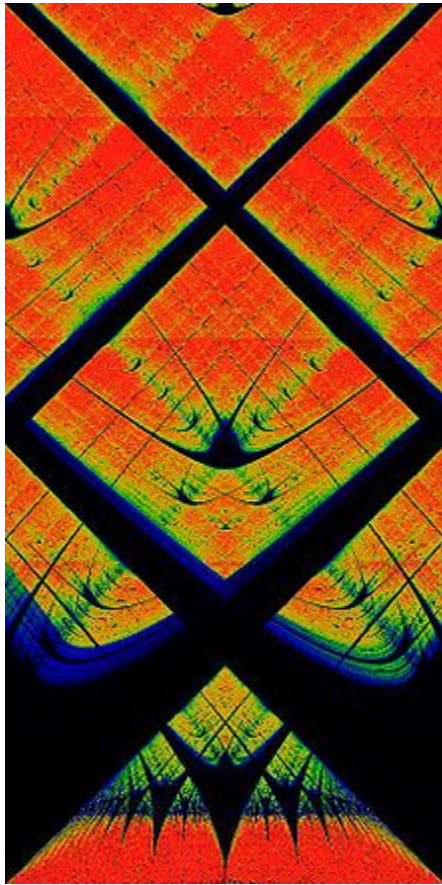


Two coupled oscillators: Arnold tongues

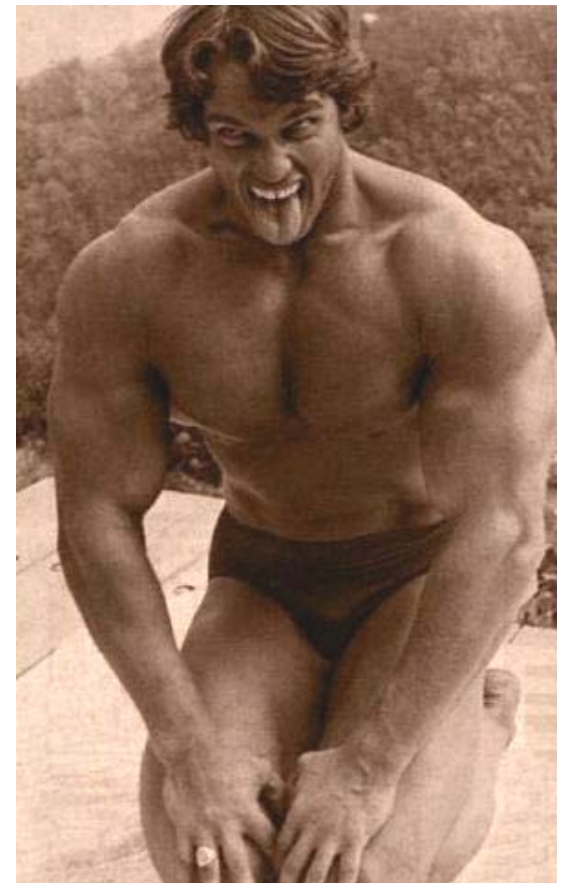
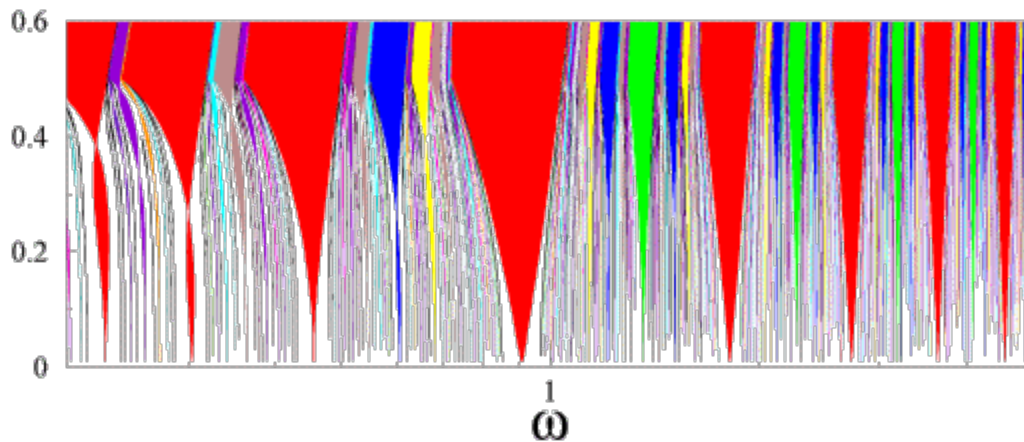
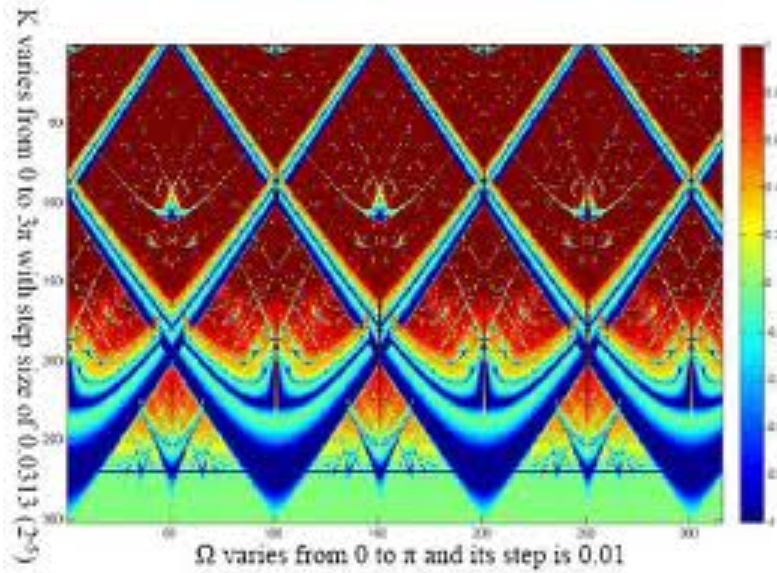
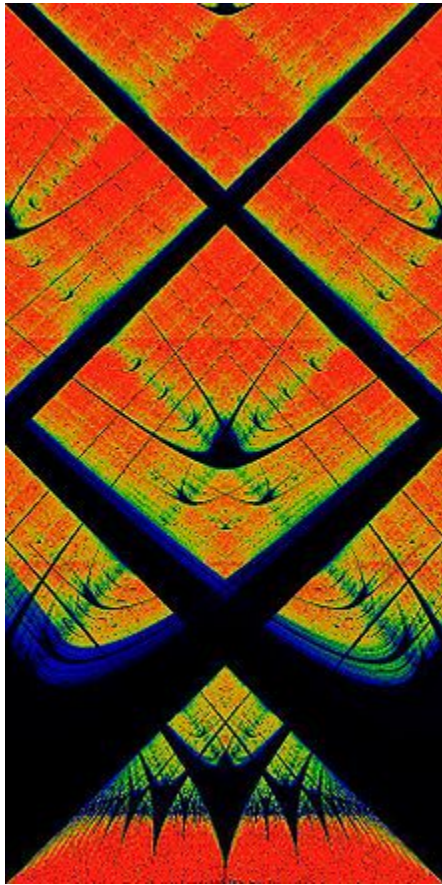
$$\omega/\Omega = P/Q$$



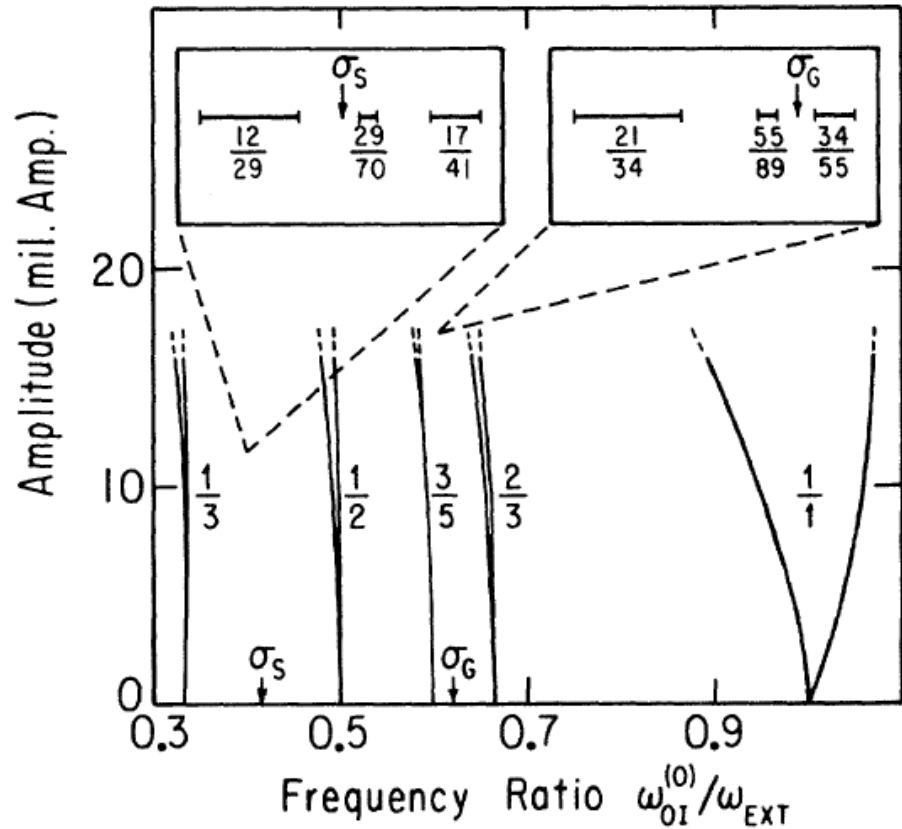
Examples of Arnold tongues !



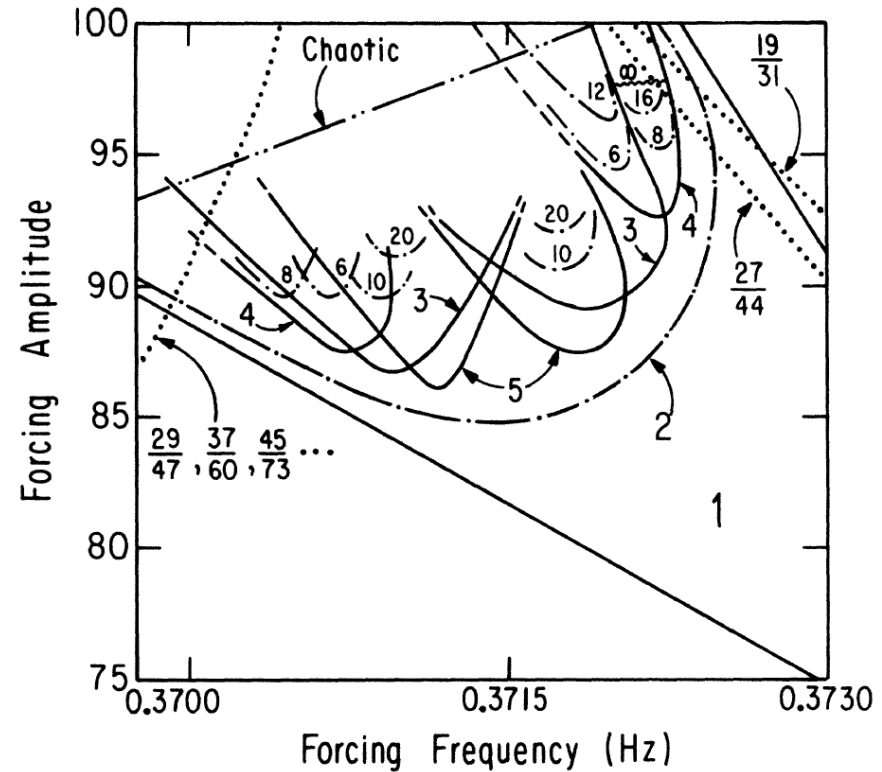
Examples of Arnold tongues !



Chicago basement convection !

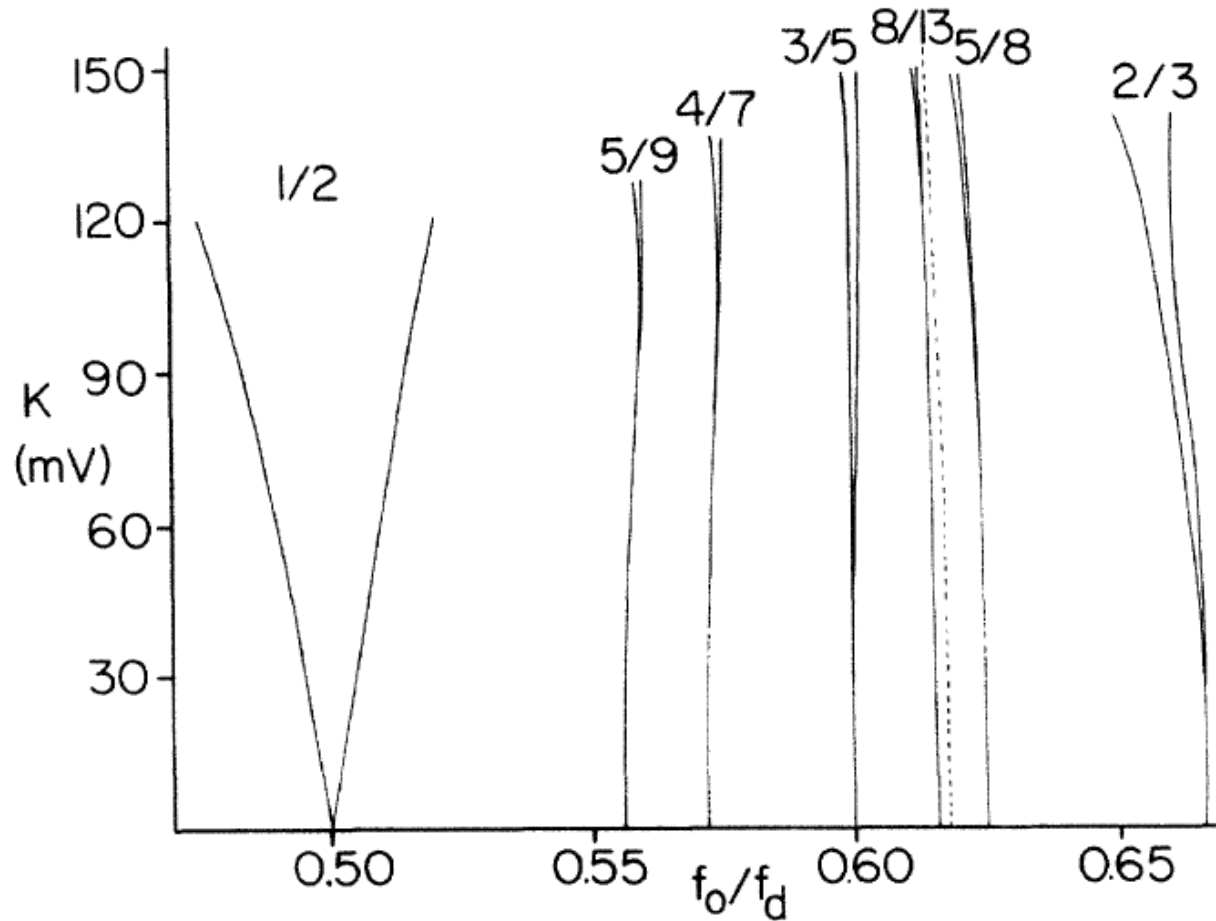


Stavans, Heslot, Libchaber



Glazier, Jensen, Libchaber, Stavans

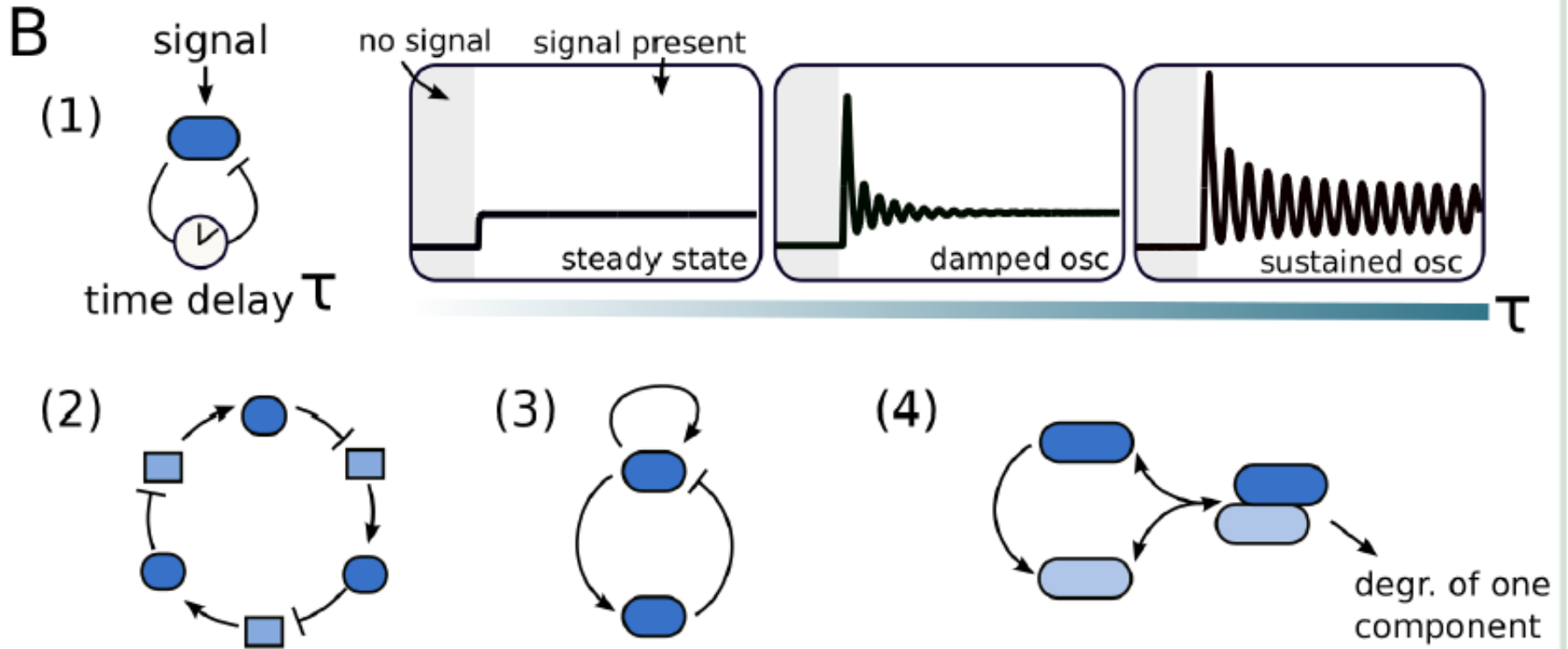
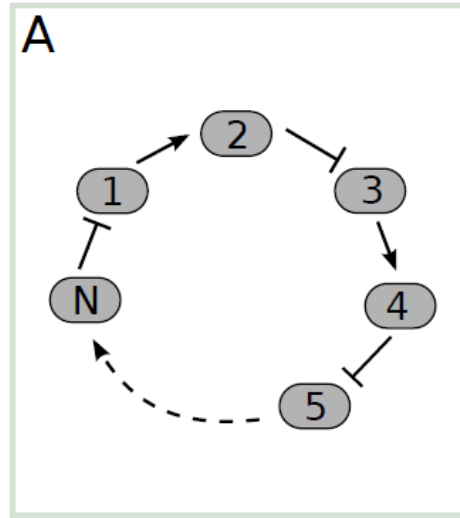
Electronic system, Gwinn, Westervelt, Harvard



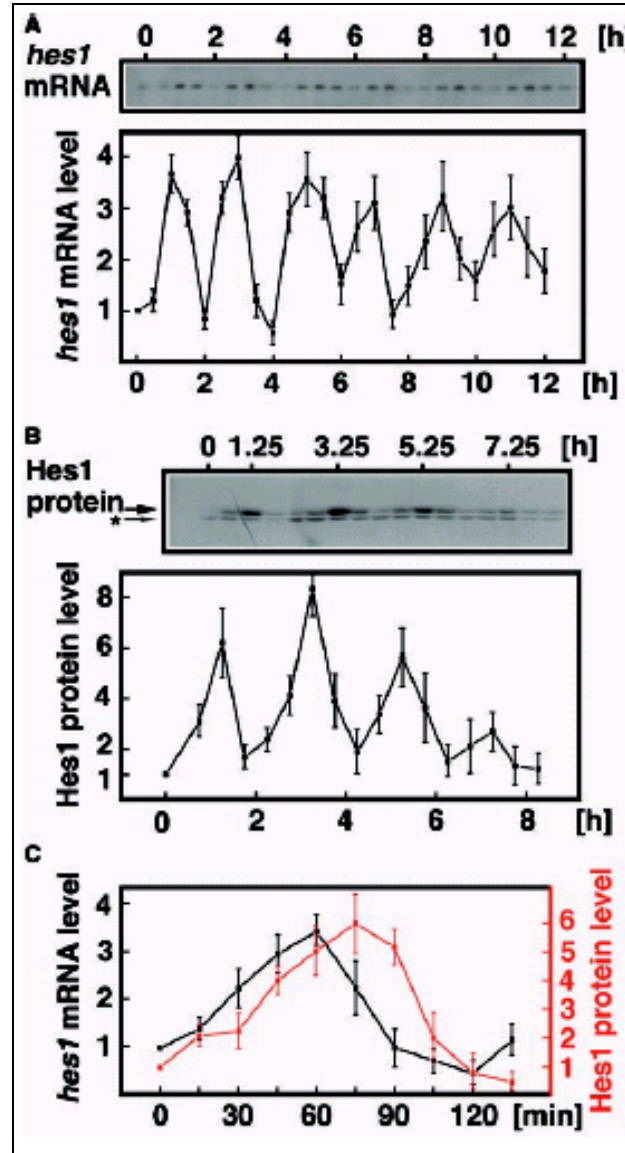
What about biology – many oscillators !

- Cell cycles
- Circadian clocks
- Calcium oscillators
- Embryos
- Pace maker cells
- Protein oscillations (DNA damage)
- Population dynamics

Basic oscillator: Negative Feed-Back loops:

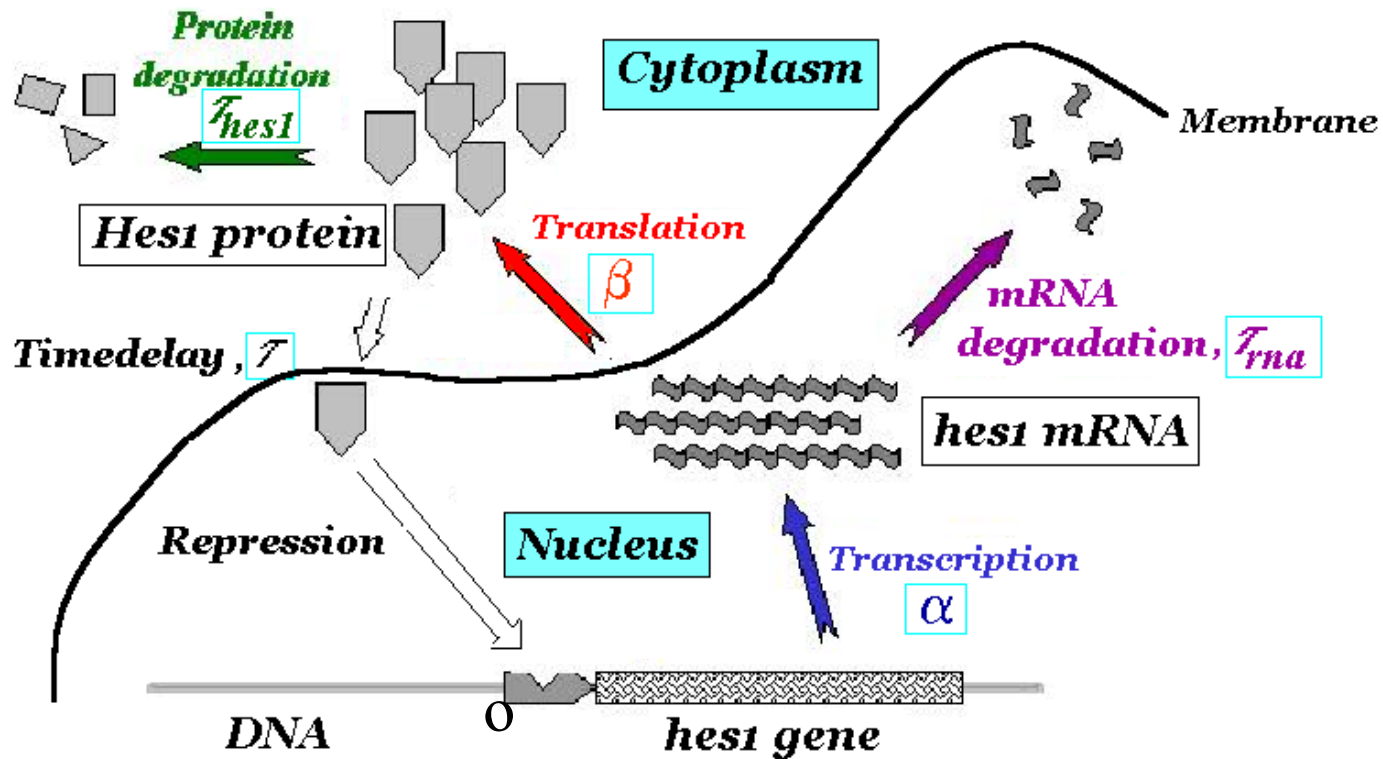


'Typical' Oscillating data: Hes1 - segmentation



(Hirata et al, 2002)

Simplest negative feed-back loop: Hes1



$$\frac{d[mRNA]}{dt} = \alpha \cdot [o_{free}] - \frac{[mRNA(t)]}{\tau_{rna}}$$

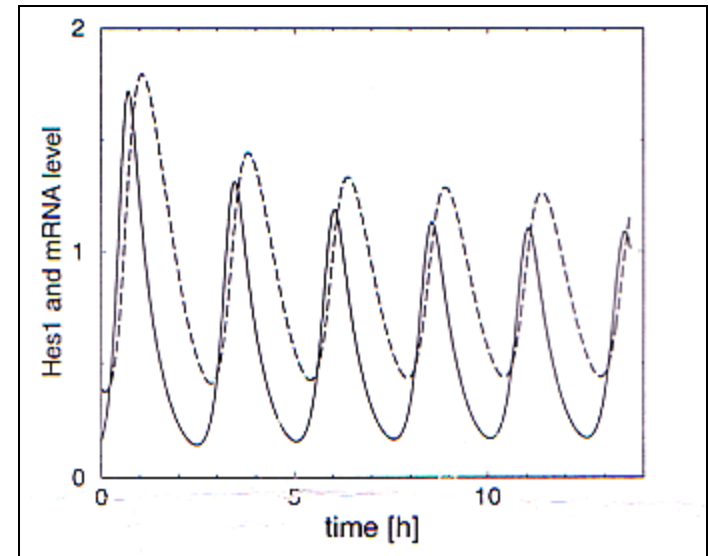
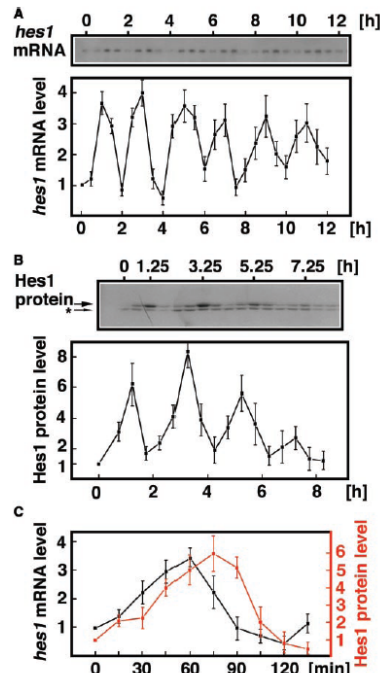
$$\frac{d[Hes1]}{dt} = \beta \cdot [mRNA(t)] - \frac{[Hes1(t)]}{\tau_{hes1}}$$

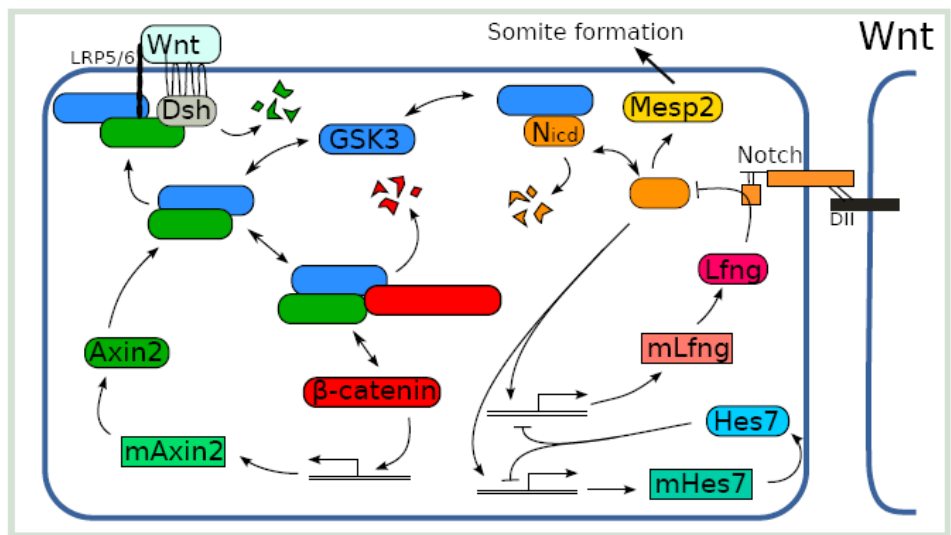
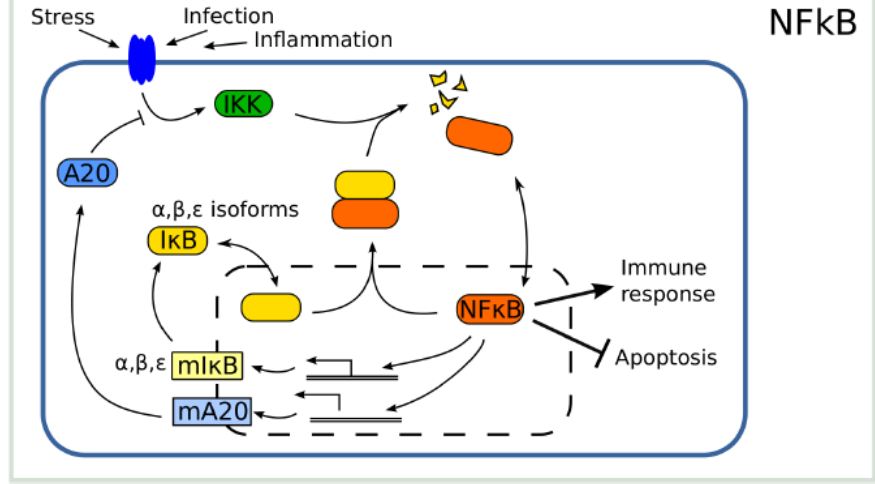
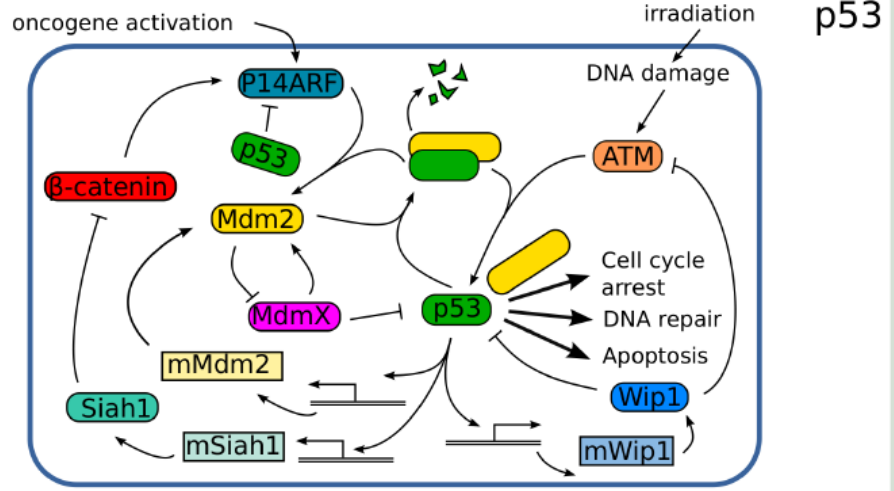
$$\frac{d[mRNA]}{dt} = \alpha \cdot \frac{K_M}{K_M + [Hes1(t - \tau)]^n} - \frac{[mRNA(t)]}{\tau_{rna}}$$

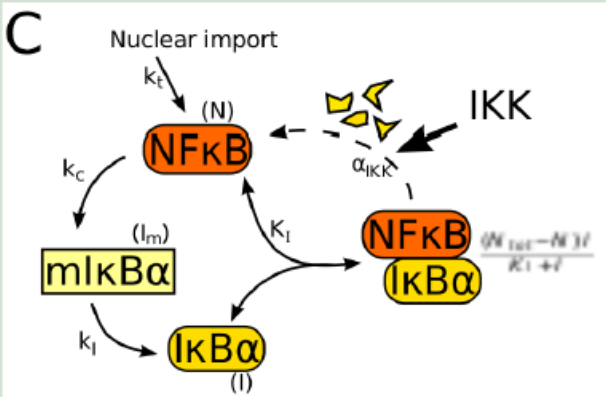
$$\frac{d[Hes1]}{dt} = \beta \cdot [mRNA(t)] - \frac{[Hes1(t)]}{\tau_{hes1}}$$

- Dashed curve [Hes1]
- Solid curve [mRNA]

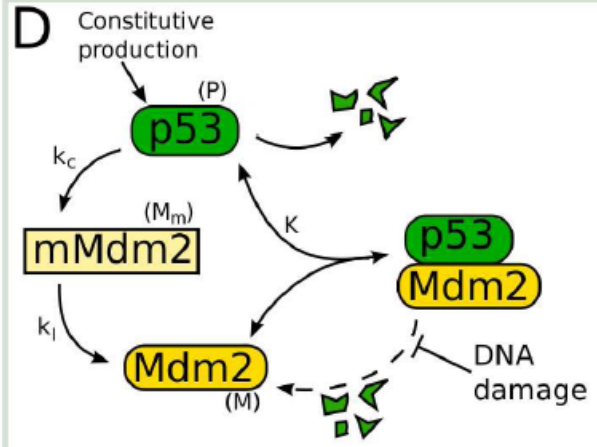
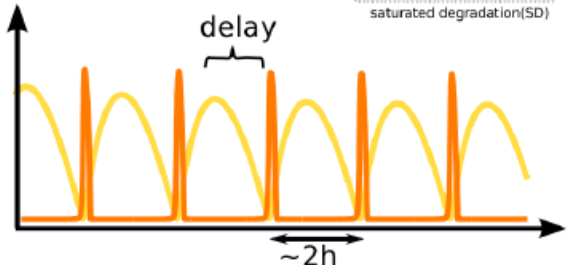
- $\tau_{rna} = 24.1$ min
- $\tau_{hes1} = 22.3$ min
- $\tau = 24$ min
- $\alpha = 20 [R]_0 \text{ min}^{-1}$
- $\beta = 1/20 \text{ min}^{-1}$
- $K_M = (0.1 [R]_0)^n$
- $n = 4$



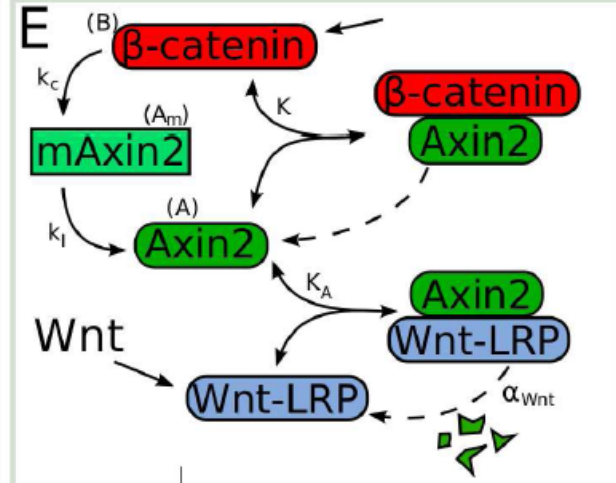
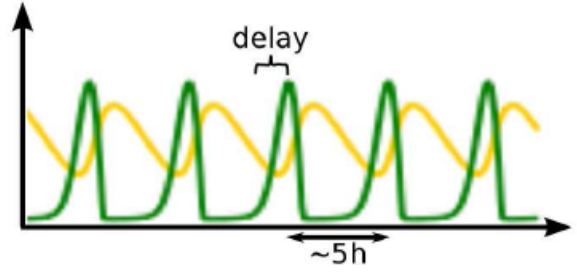




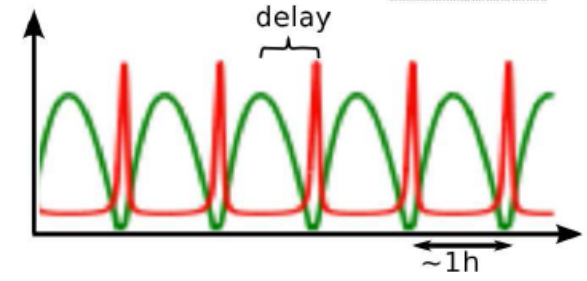
	Production	Degradation
$\frac{dN}{dt} =$	$k_t \frac{(N_{tot} - N) K_I}{K_I + I}$	$\delta \frac{I N}{K_N + N}$
$\frac{dI_m}{dt} =$	$k_c N^2$	βI_m
$\frac{dI}{dt} =$	$k_I I_m$	$\alpha_{IKK} \frac{(N_{tot} - N) I}{K_I + I}$ saturated degradation (SD)



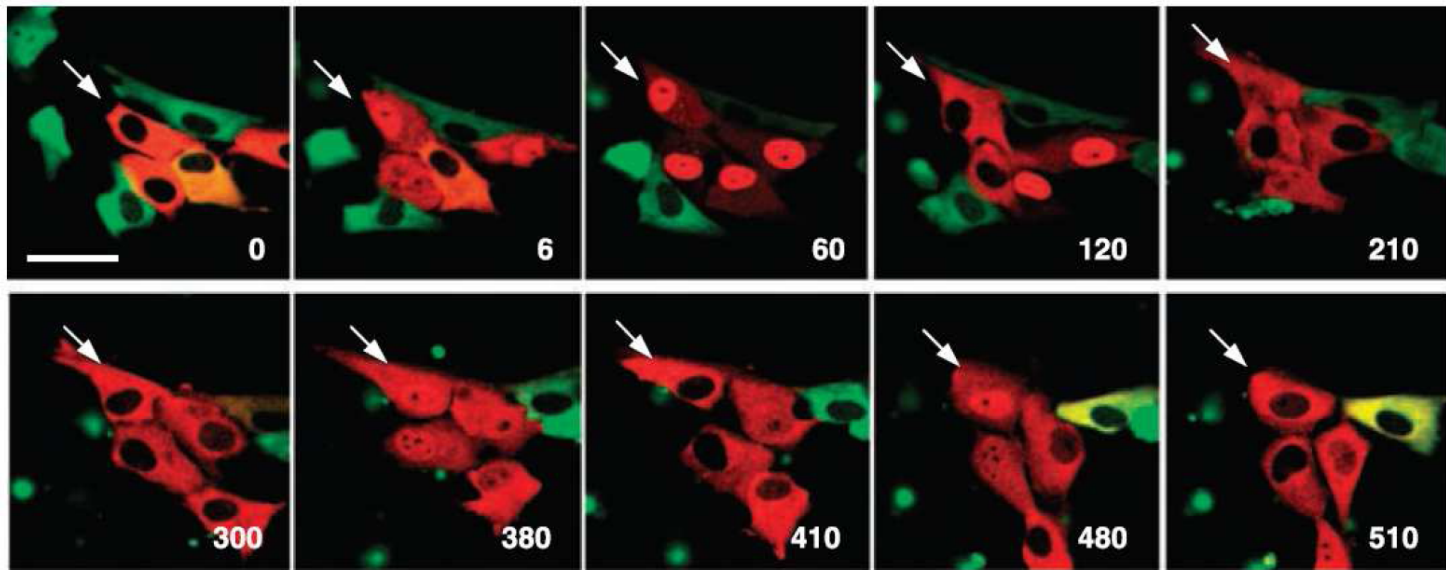
	Production	Degradation
$\frac{dP}{dt} =$	k_s	$\delta M \frac{P}{K + P}$ SD
$\frac{dM_m}{dt} =$	$k_c P^2$	βM_m
$\frac{dM}{dt} =$	$k_I M_m$	αM



	Production	Degradation
$\frac{dB}{dt} =$	k_s	$\delta B \frac{A}{K_A + A}$
$\frac{dA_m}{dt} =$	$k_c B^2$	βA_m
$\frac{dA}{dt} =$	$k_I A_m$	$\alpha_{Wnt} \frac{A}{K_A + A}$ SD



'Direct' observations of oscillations in nucleus



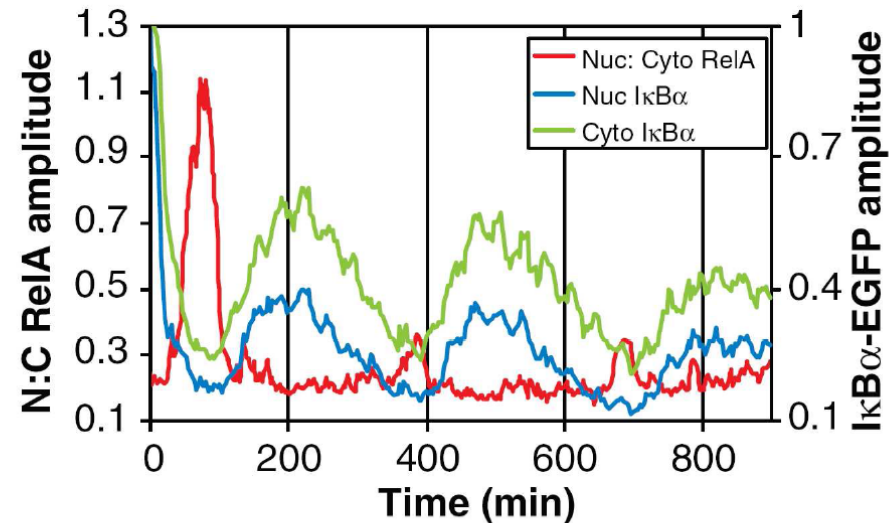
Oscillations in the nuclear localization of an NF- κ B transcription factor in human cells

Nelson et al. (2004) *Science* 306, 704.

The NF- κ B System in Mammalian Cells

- NF- κ B family: dimeric transcription factors
- Regulates immune response, inflammation, apoptosis
- Over 150 triggering signals, over 150 targets
- Each NF- κ B has a partner inhibitor I κ B
- Fluorescence imaging of NF- κ B and I κ B in human S-type neuroblastoma cells.

Nelson et al. (2004) *Science* 306, 704.

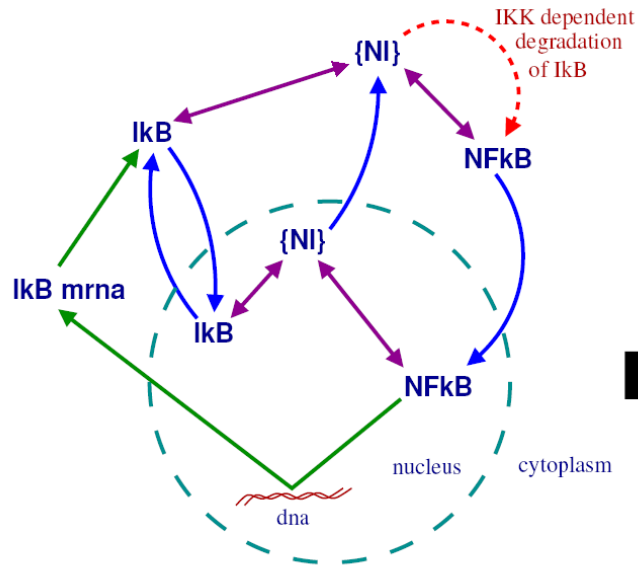


How does the network produce oscillations?

Why does the cell need the oscillations?

Reduction of the NF- κ B system

7-variable model

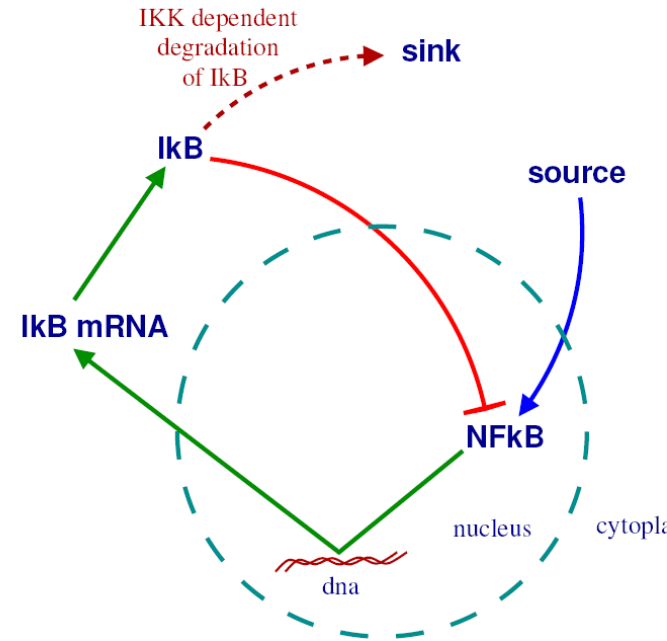


- \longleftrightarrow complex formation/dissociation
- \rightarrow transport into/out of nucleus
- \rightarrow transcription & translation

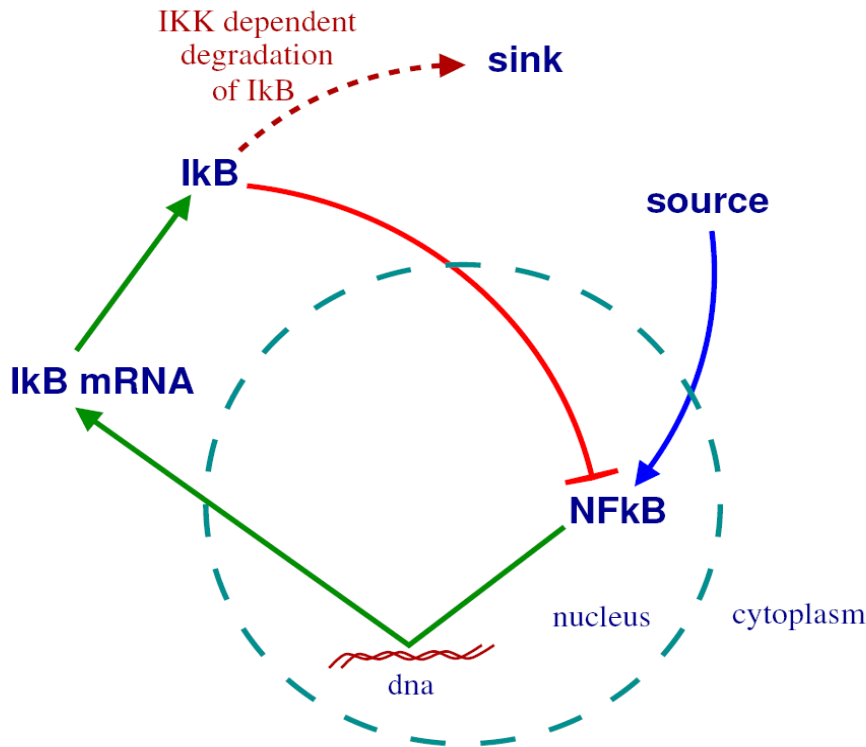
Remove very slow transport reactions
Assume complexes are in equilibrium

Assume certain concentrations
ratios are constant

3-variable model



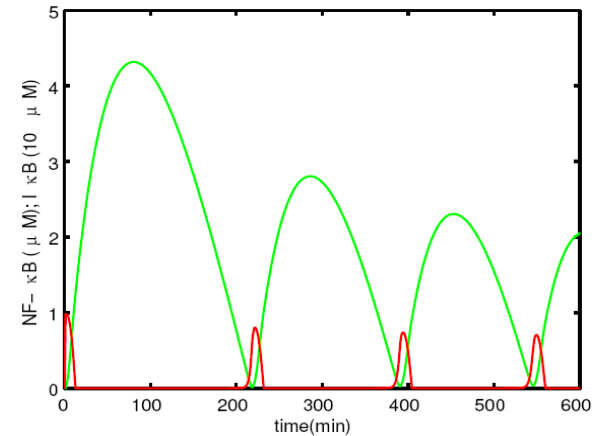
Simple Model for Protein Oscillations



$$\frac{dN_n}{dt} = A \frac{(1 - N_n)}{\epsilon + I} - B \frac{IN_n}{\delta + N_n},$$

$$\frac{dI_m}{dt} = N_n^2 - I_m,$$

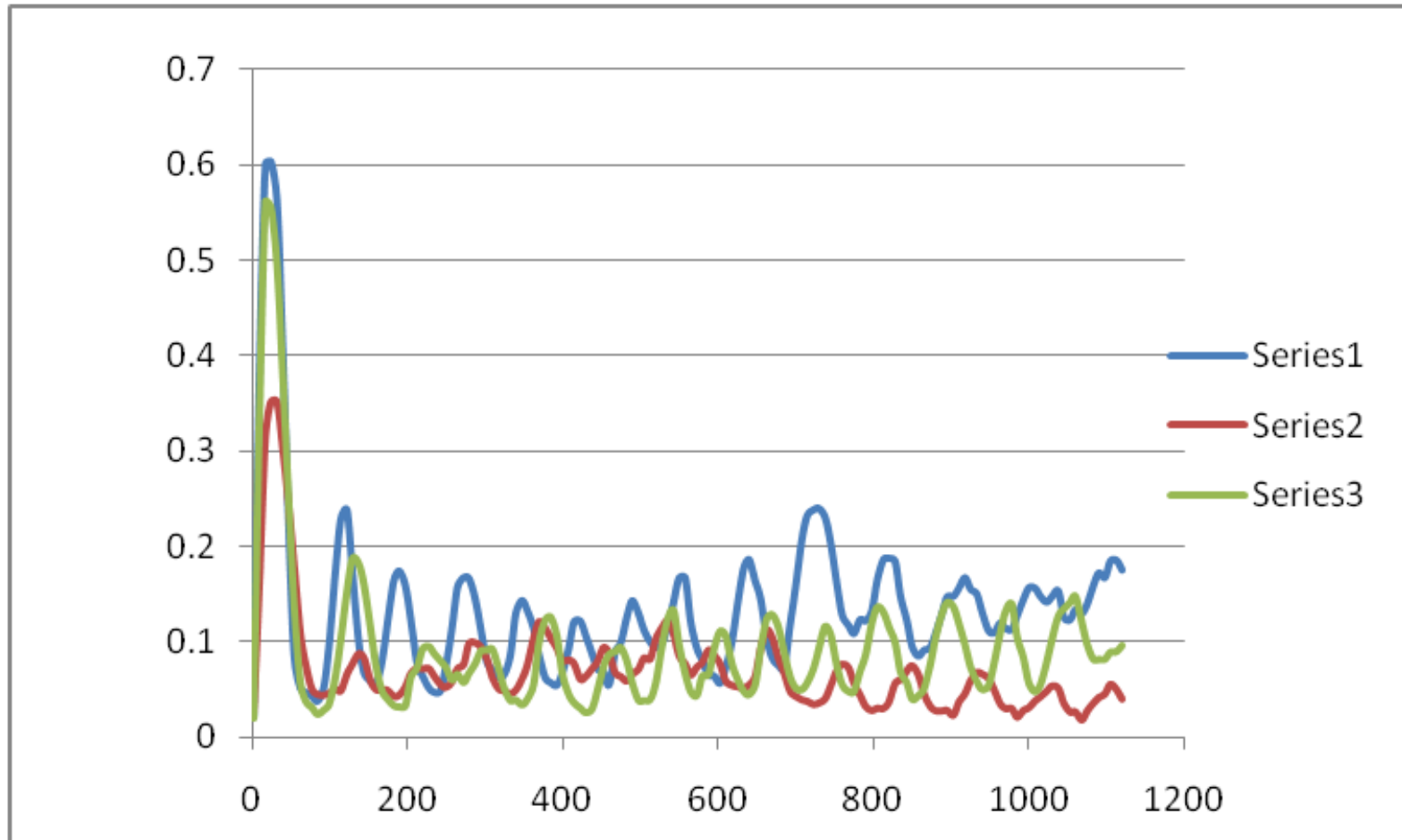
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = I_m - C \frac{(1 - N_n)I}{\epsilon + I}.$$



$$A = 0.007, B = 954.5, C = 0.035,$$

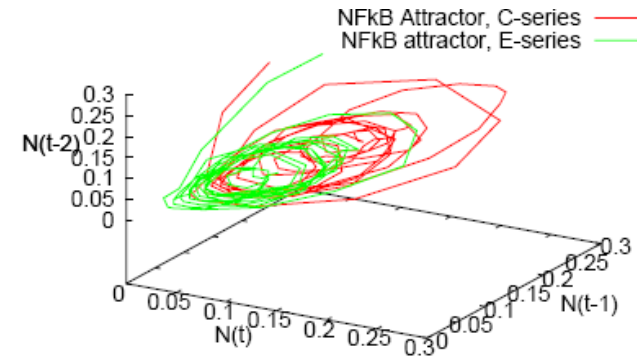
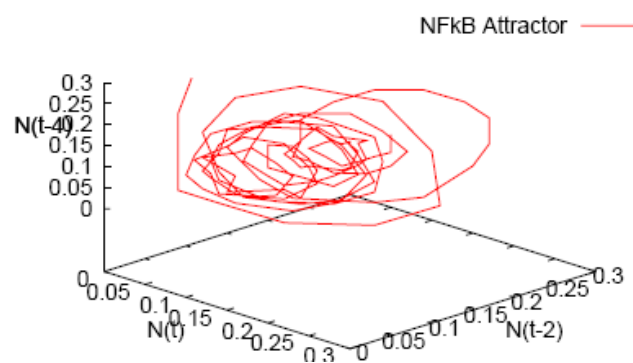
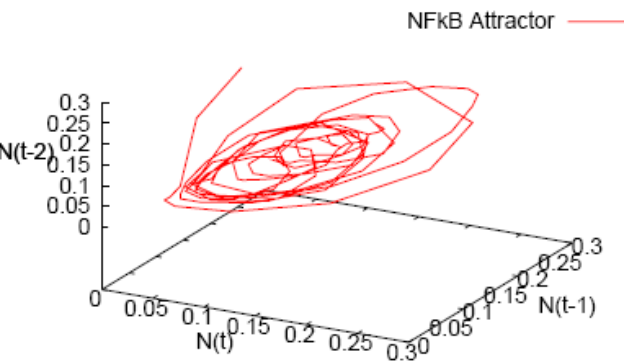
$$\delta = 0.029, \epsilon = 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

Oscillations of protein densities in a single cell



(M. Covert, Stanford, unpublished)
(Savas Tay, Zurich)

Embedded attractors: Chaos ??



Externally 'forced' NF- κ B system

External modulation of TNF cytokine signal

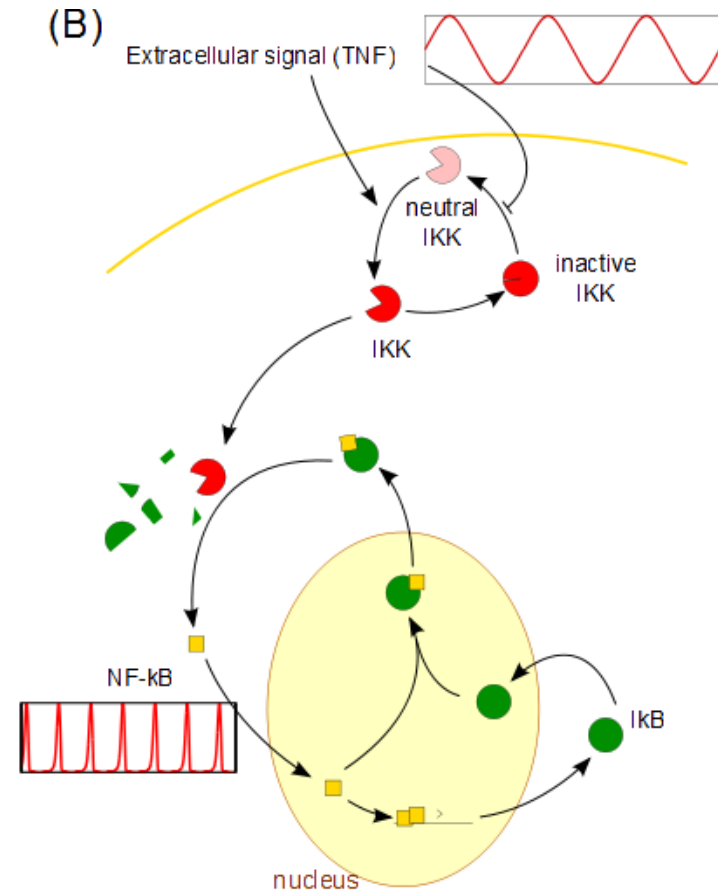
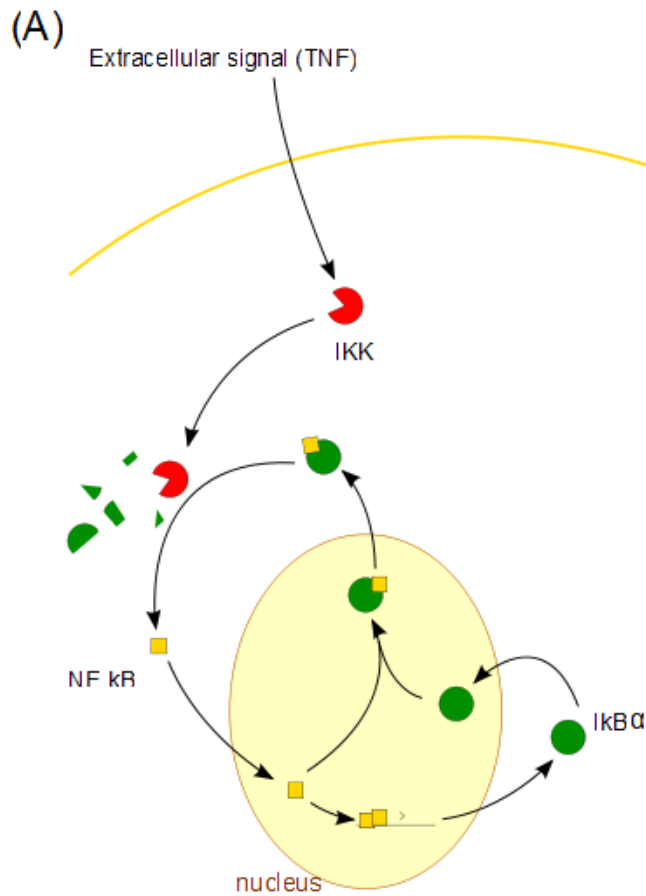
→ Transformed into IKK signal (C)

Arnold tongues:

Can **synchronize** the dynamics of a single cell:

Maybe a way to control **DNA damage/DNA repair**

Externally 'forced' NF- κ B system



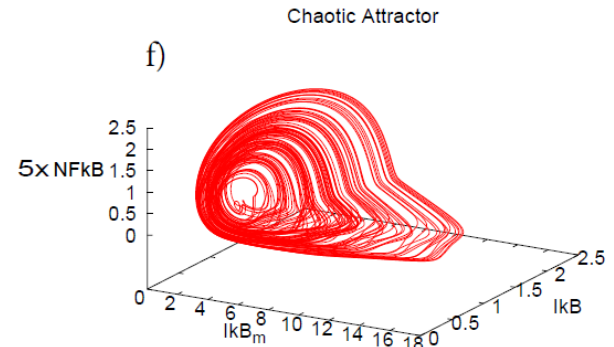
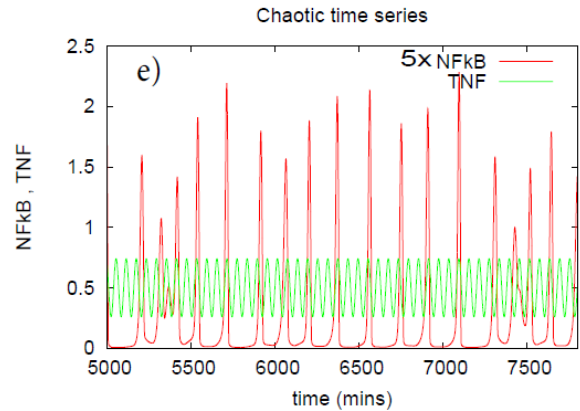
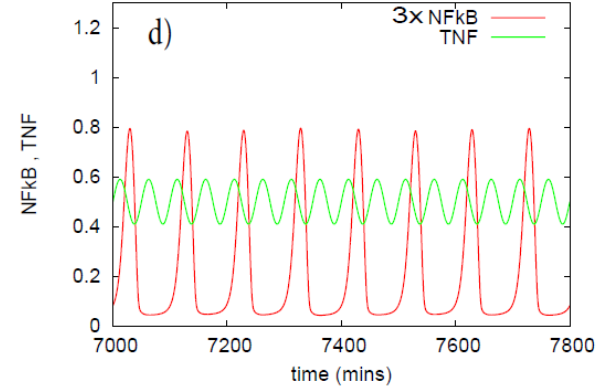
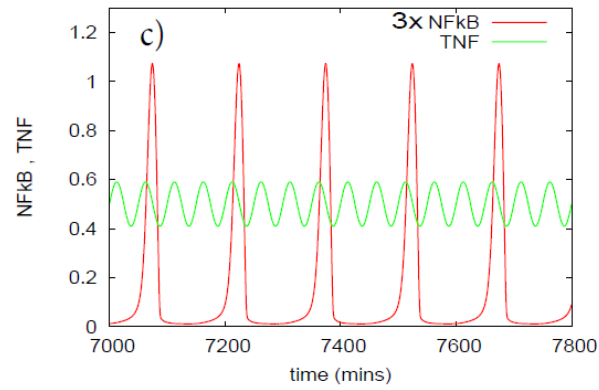
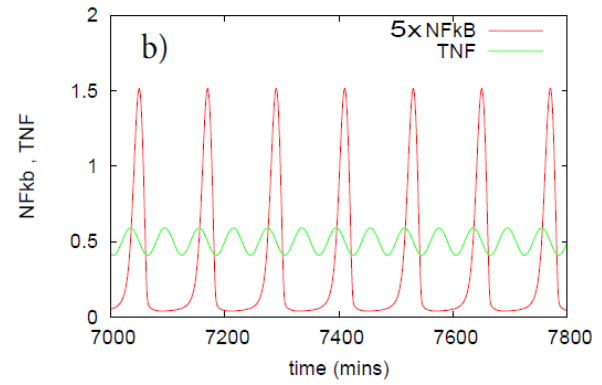
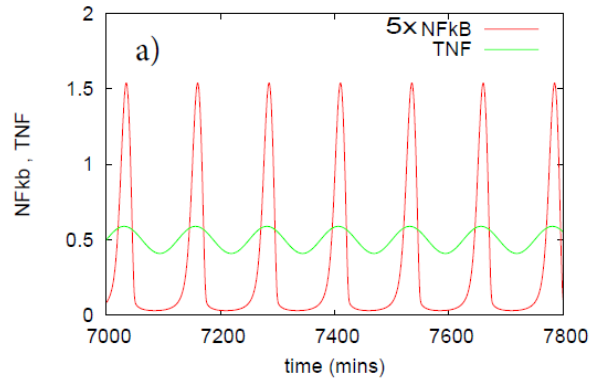
(S. Krishna, MHJ)

NF κ B model, driven by TNF:

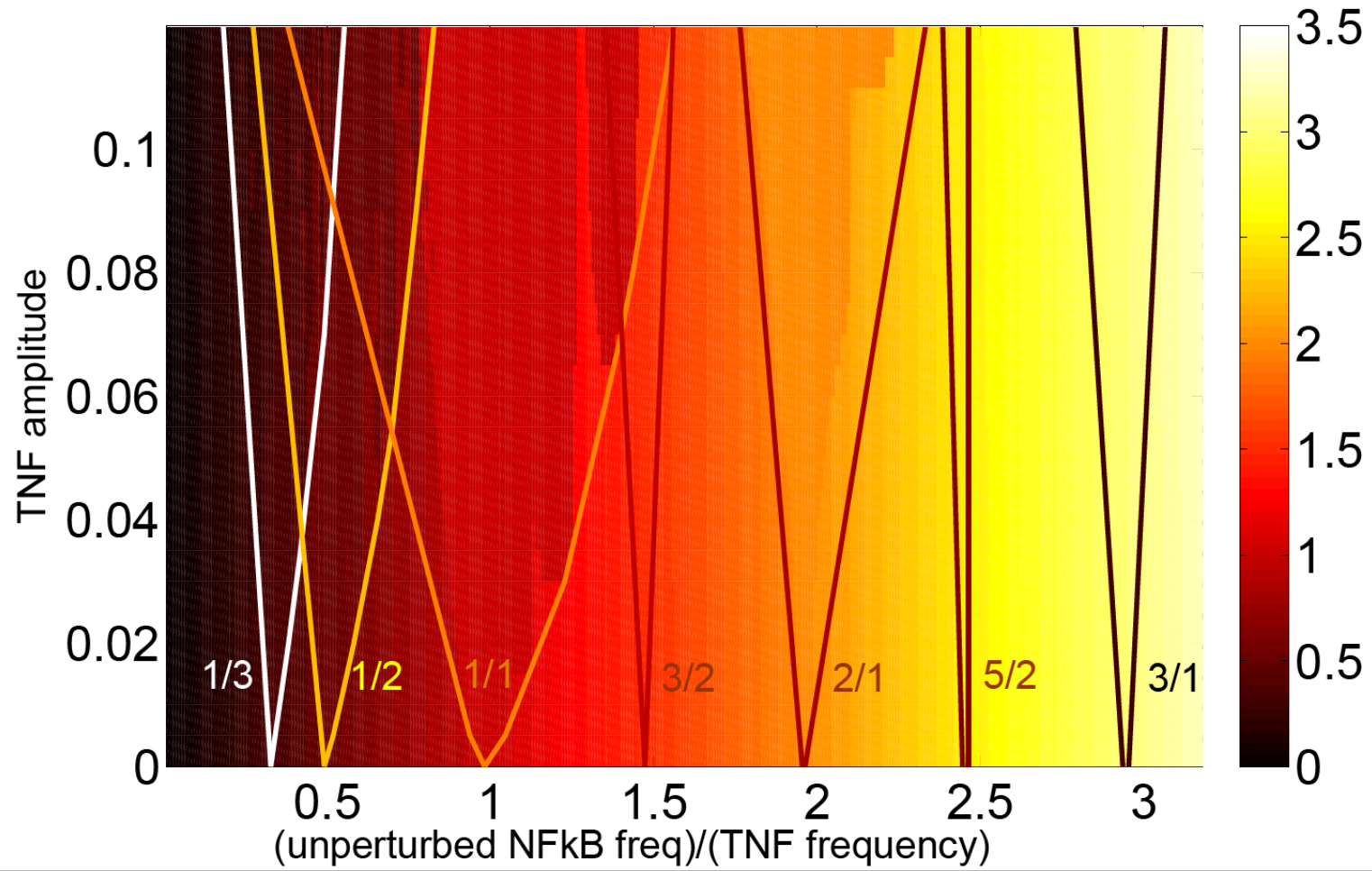
$$\begin{aligned} \text{NF}\kappa\text{B} \quad \frac{dN_n}{dt} &= k_{Nin}(N_{tot} - N_n) \frac{K_I}{K_I + I} - k_{lin}I \frac{N_n}{K_N + N_n} \\ \frac{dI_m}{dt} &= k_t N_n^2 - \gamma_m I_m \\ \text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha \quad \frac{dI}{dt} &= k_{tl} I_m - \alpha [\text{IKK}]_a (N_{tot} - N_n) \frac{I}{K_I + I} \\ \text{IKK} \quad \frac{d[\text{IKK}]_a}{dt} &= k_a [\text{TNF}] ([\text{IKK}]_{tot} - [\text{IKK}]_a - [\text{IKK}]_i) - k_i [\text{IKK}]_a \\ \text{TNF} \quad \frac{d[\text{IKK}]_i}{dt} &= k_i [\text{IKK}]_a - k_p [\text{IKK}]_i \frac{k_{A20}}{k_{A20} + [\text{A20}][\text{TNF}]} \\ \text{A20} \end{aligned}$$

IKK, TNF, A20: Ashall, Rand, White, et al.... Science (2009)

Sinusoidal TNF stimulus

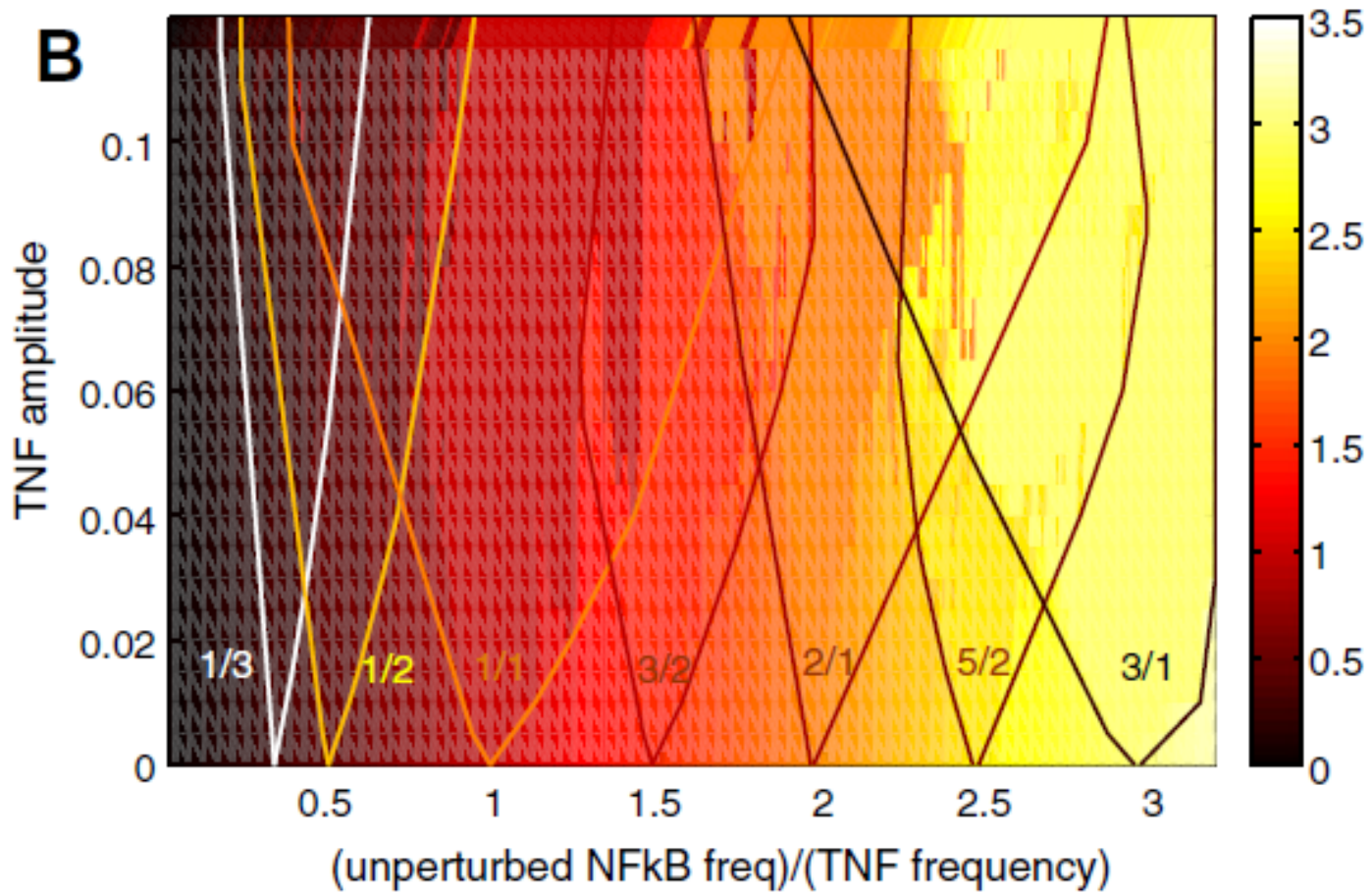


Arnold tongues for NF-kB/TNF system

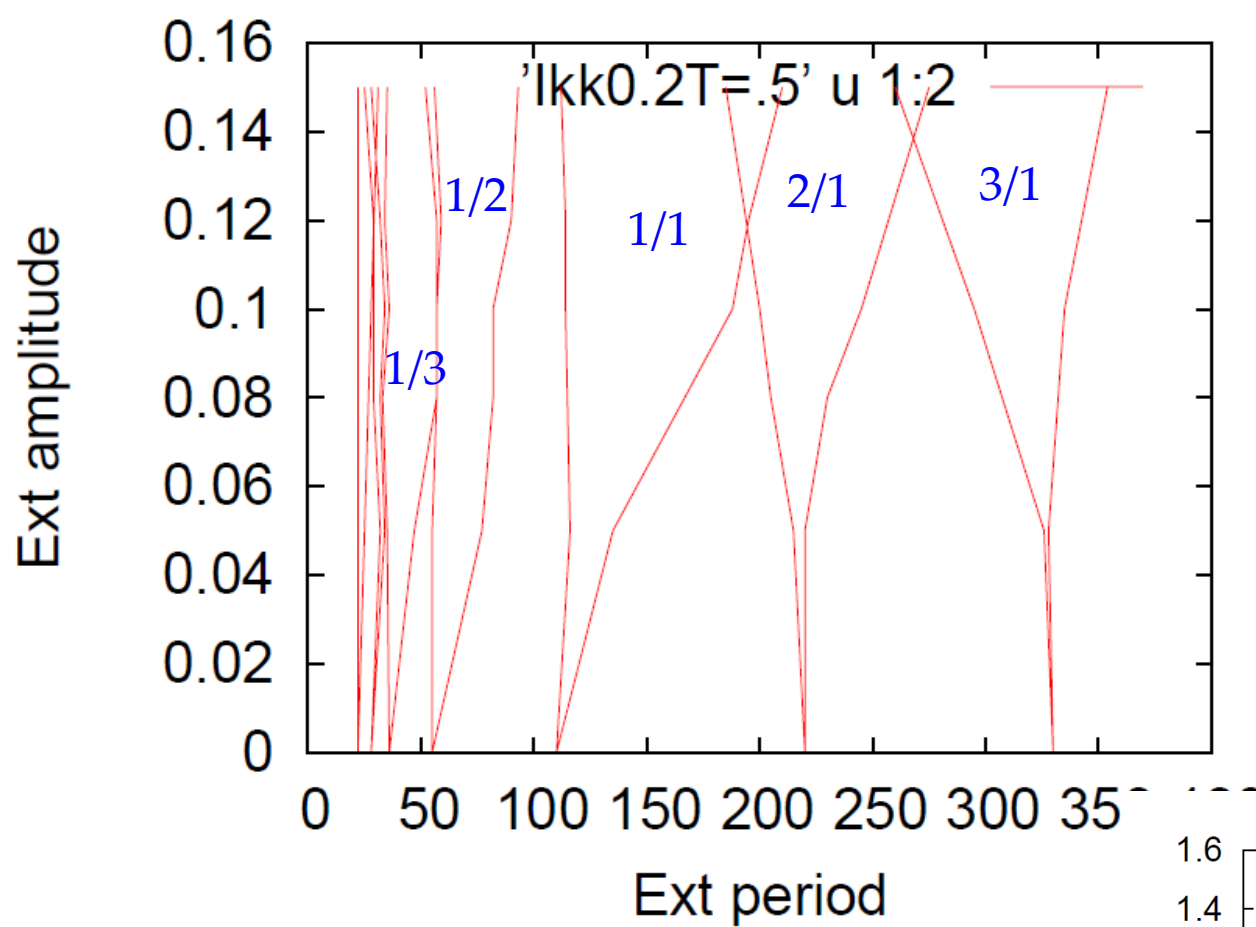


External sine wave

(Savas Tay, Zurich,
- several tongues)



External square wave

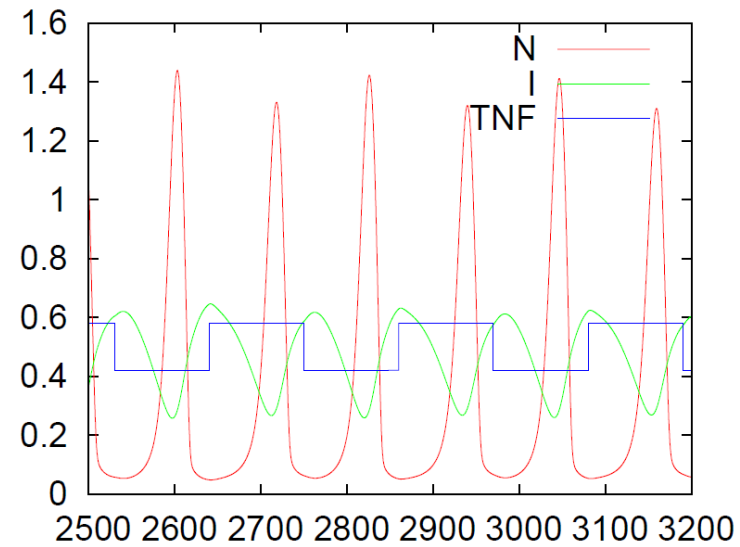


Square external TNF wave

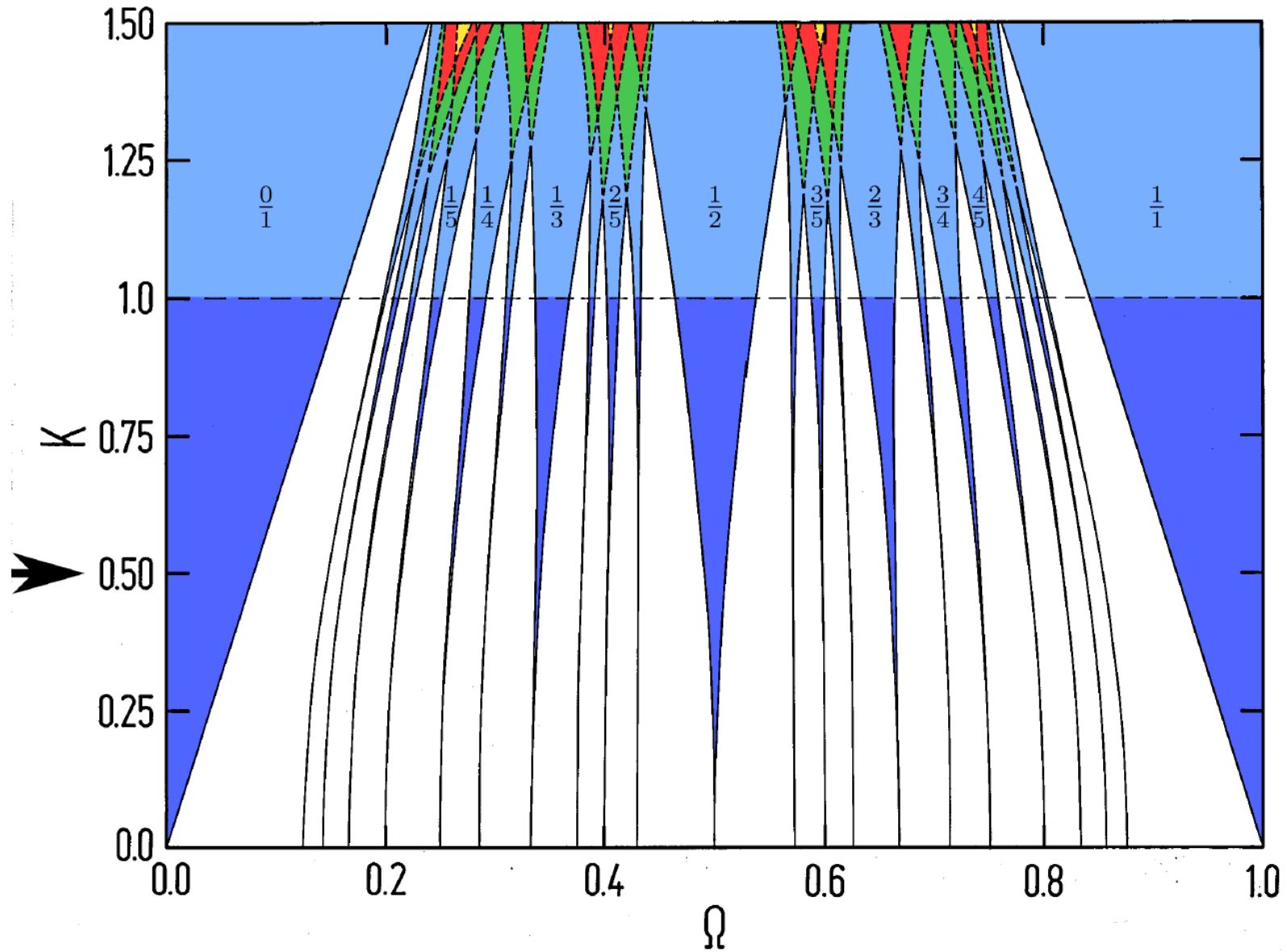
$$\frac{dN_n}{dt} = A \frac{(1 - N_n)}{\epsilon + I} - B \frac{IN_n}{\delta + N_n},$$

$$\frac{dI_m}{dt} = N_n^2 - I_m,$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = I_m - C \frac{(1 - N_n)I}{\epsilon + I}.$$



Two coupled oscillators: Arnold tongues



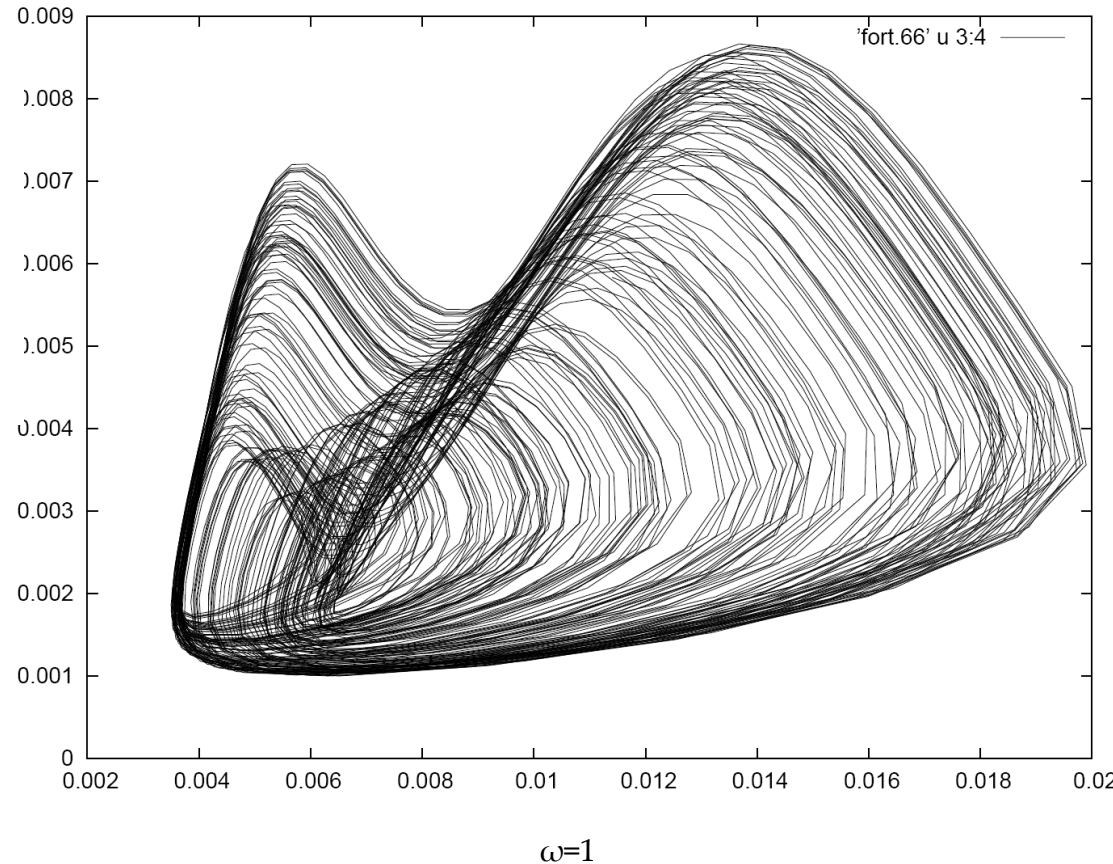
Strange attractor of periodically 'forced' NF-κB system

$$\frac{dN_n}{dt} = A \frac{(1 - N_n)}{\epsilon + I} - B \frac{IN_n}{\delta + N_n},$$

$$\frac{dI_m}{dt} = N_n^2 - I_m,$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = I_m - C \frac{(1 - N_n)I}{\epsilon + I}.$$

$$C \rightarrow C(1 + \sin 2\pi\omega t)$$

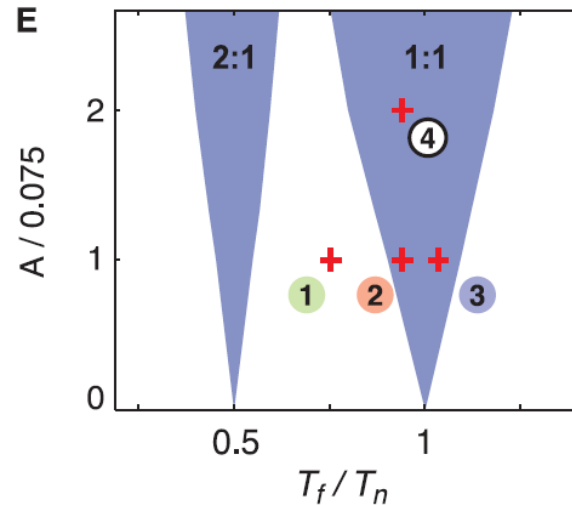
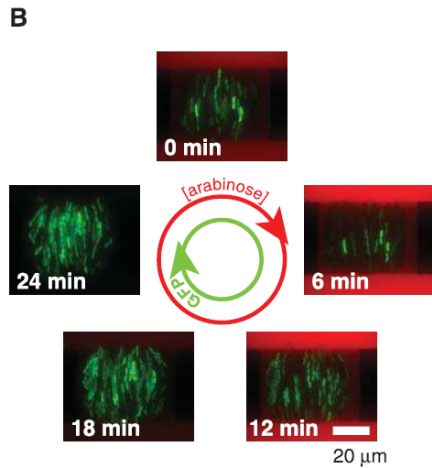
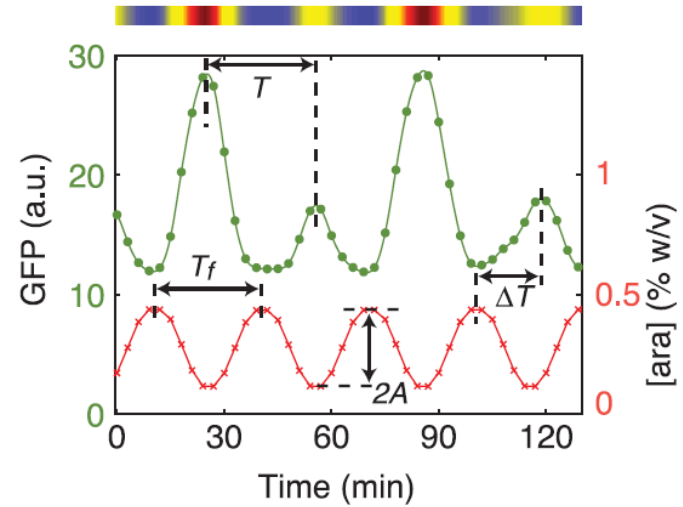
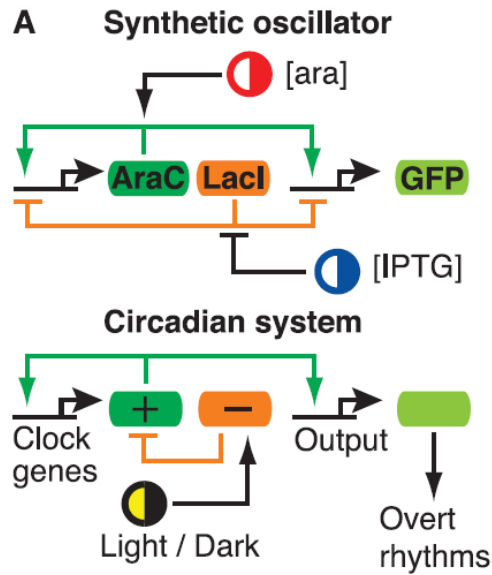


$$A = 0.007, B = 954.5, C = 0.035,$$

(2-3 hour period)

$$\delta = 0.029 \text{ and } \epsilon = 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

Populations of genetic oscillators



Jeff Hasty et al, Science 2011

Entrainment regions

Cell cycle and circadian clock

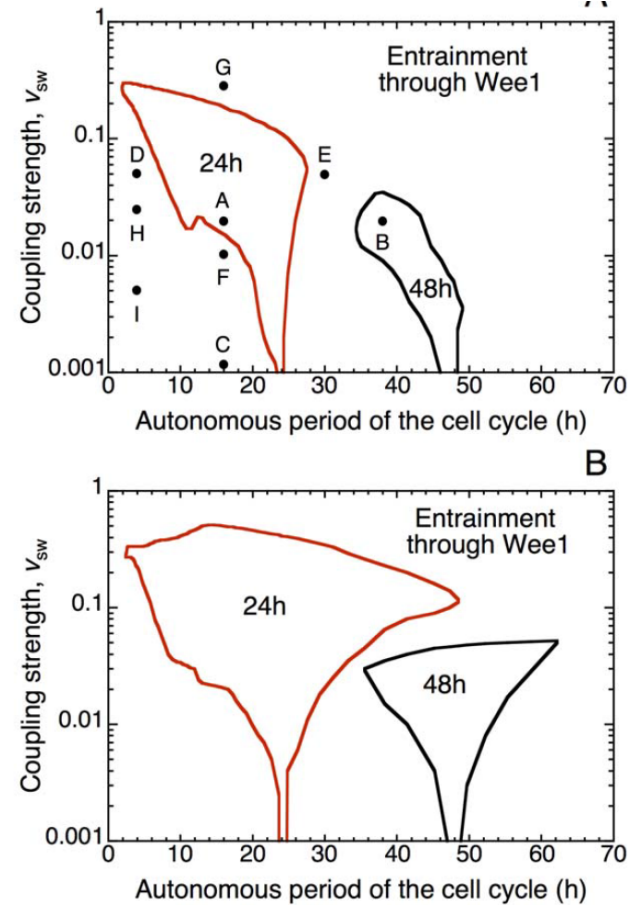
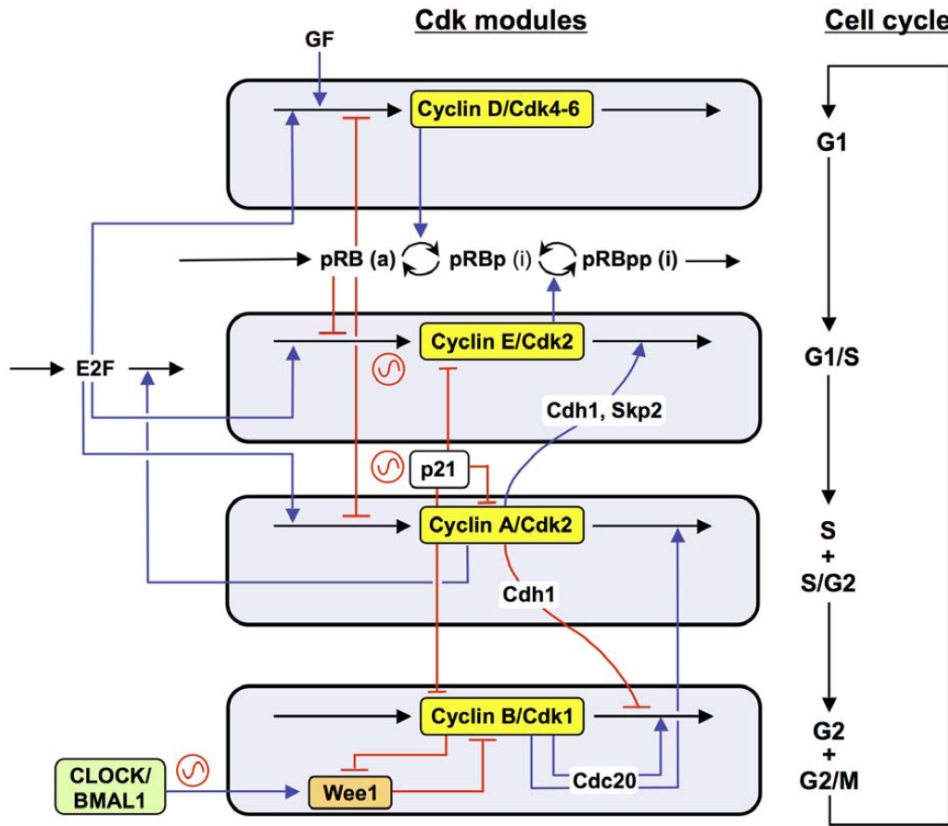
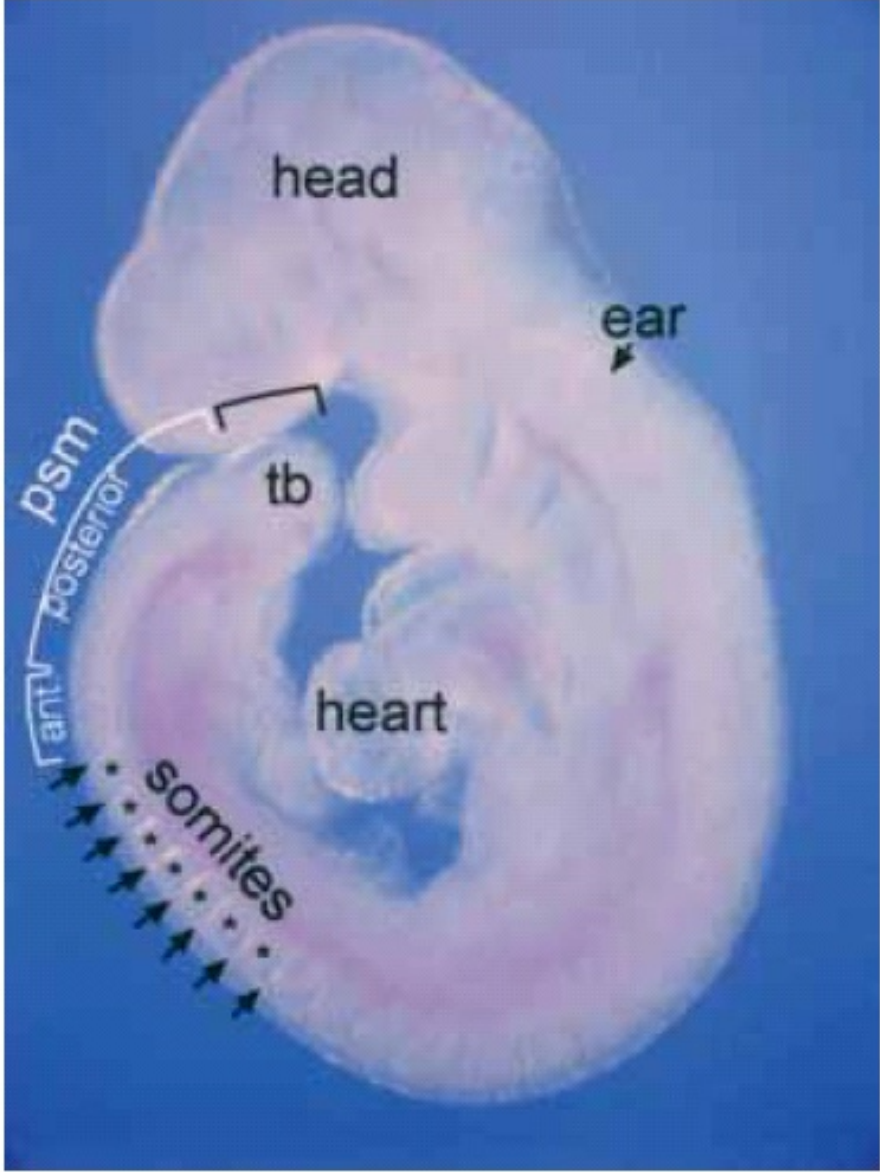
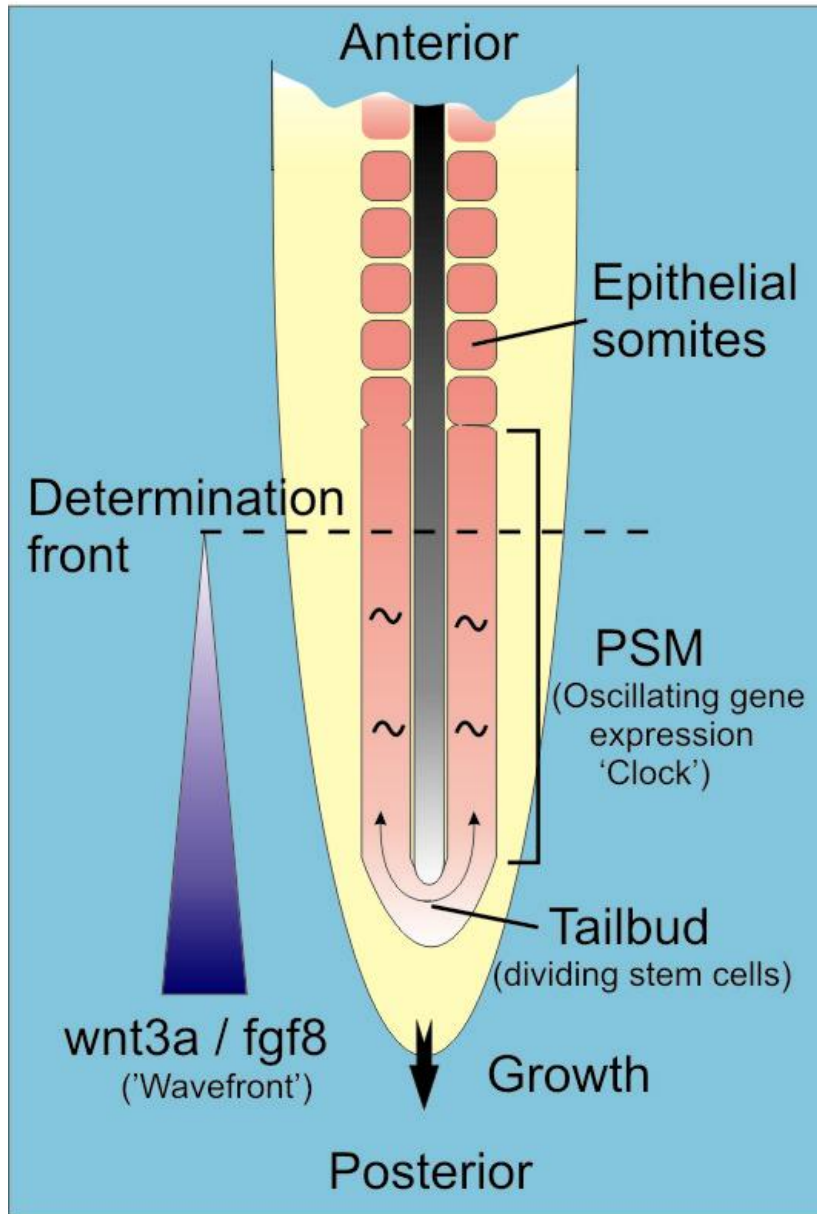


Figure 4. Domains of entrainment of the cell cycle by the circadian clock via circadian control of the kinase Wee1. The





A clock and wavefront

(Cooke and Zeeman 1976)

The presomitic mesoderm (PSM) segments anterior-posterior as somites bud off from the anterior end

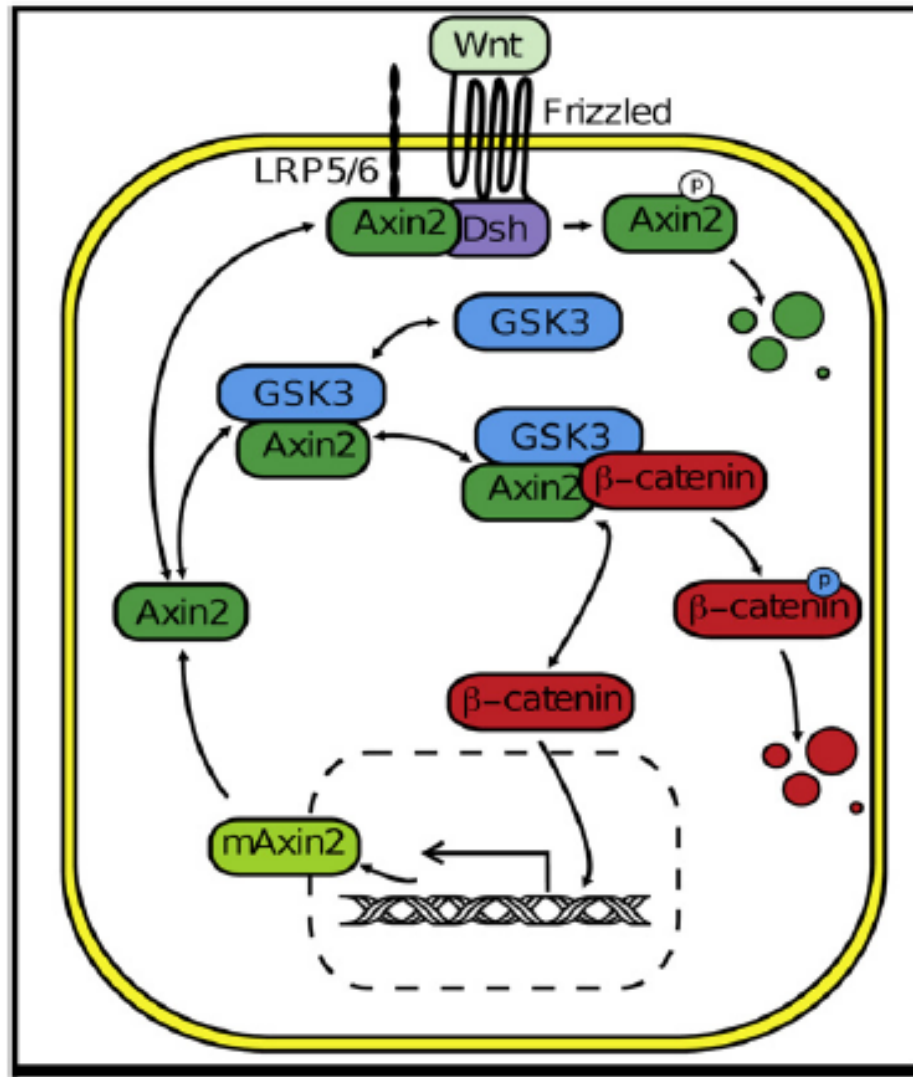
Dividing stem cells in the tailbud supply cells to posterior PSM and elongates the embryo

PSM cells have locally synchronized oscillating expression patterns with periods matching somite formation (90 min in chick) – **Clock**

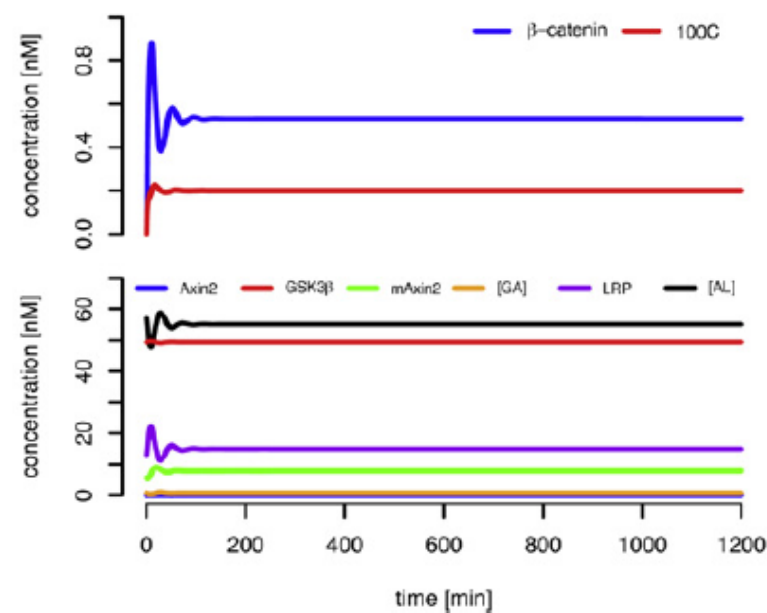
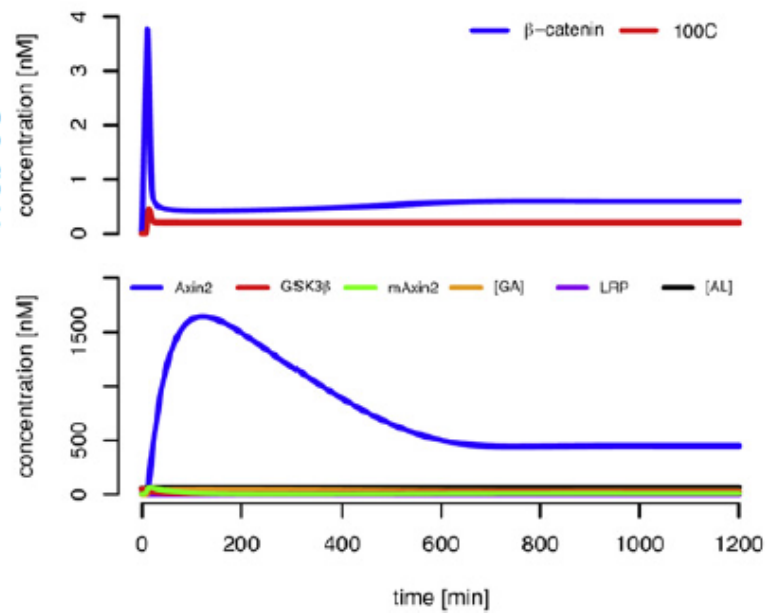
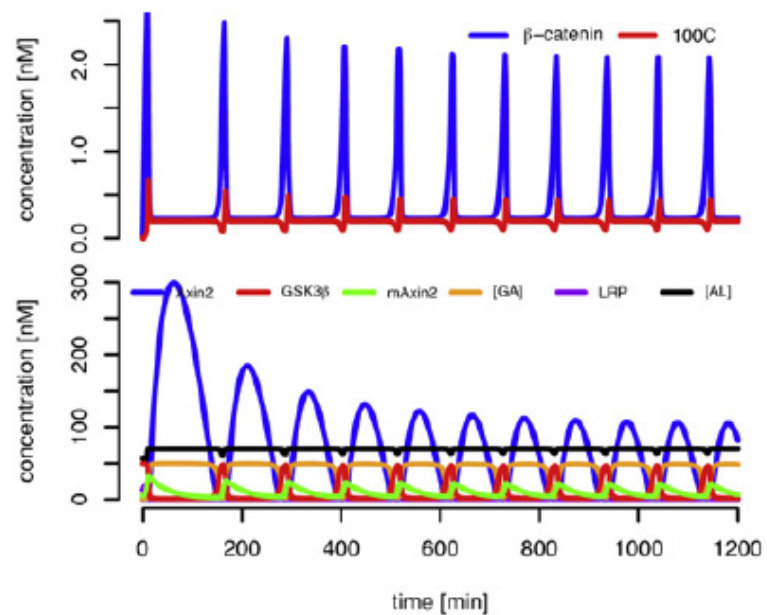
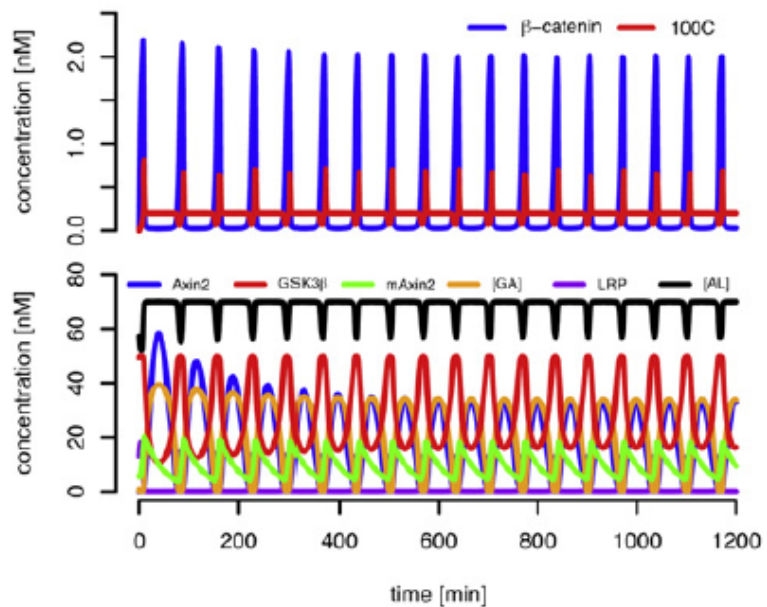
A morphogen gradient (**Wavefront**) determines onset of segmentation program

Clock determines susceptibility to **wavefront**, which ensures groupwise incorporation into somites

The Wnt systems



Goldbeter,
Pourquie



External periodic variation of Wnt:

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = k_s - \delta B \frac{A}{K + A},$$

$$\frac{dA_m}{dt} = k_c B^2 - \beta A_m,$$

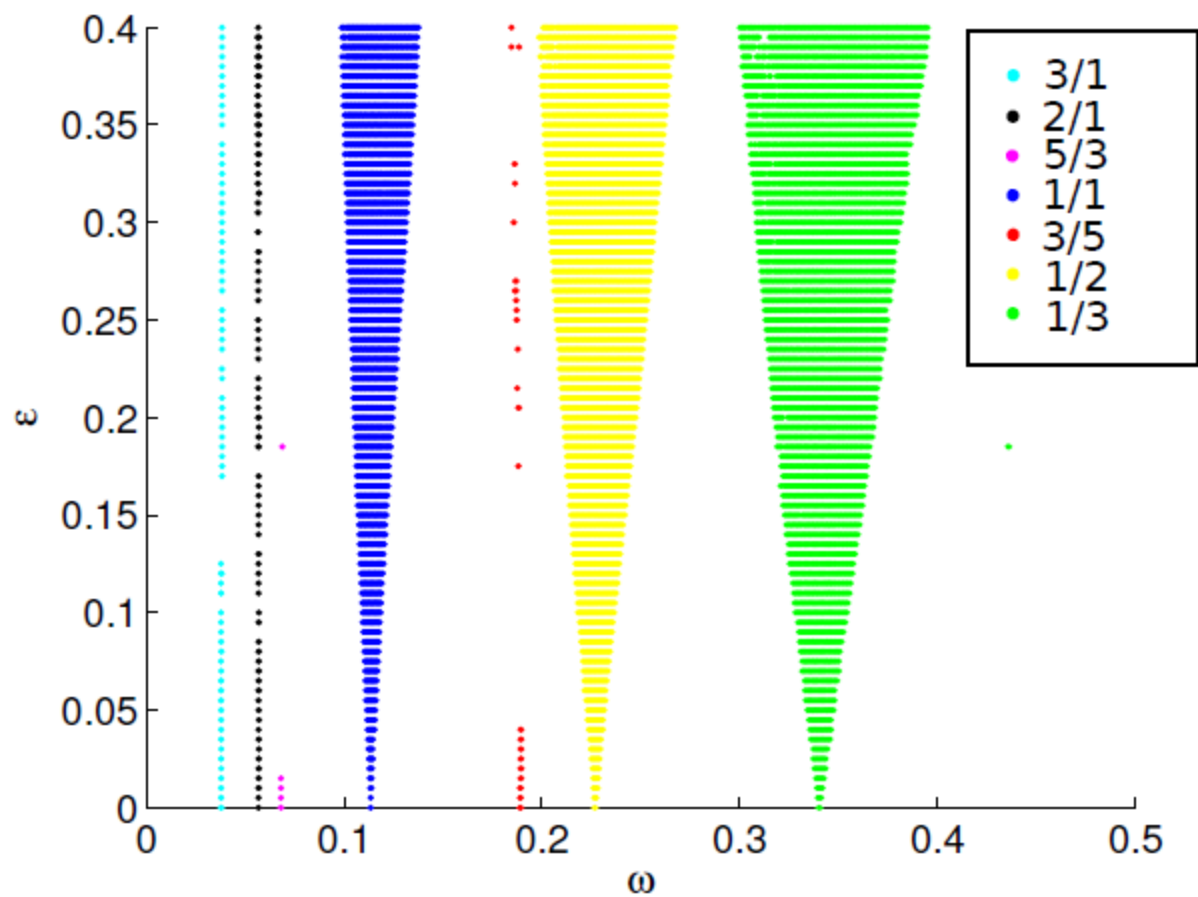
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = k_l A_m - (1 + \epsilon \cos(\omega t)) \cdot \alpha_{Wnt} \frac{A}{K_A + A} + \epsilon \cos(\omega t).$$

1) Additive

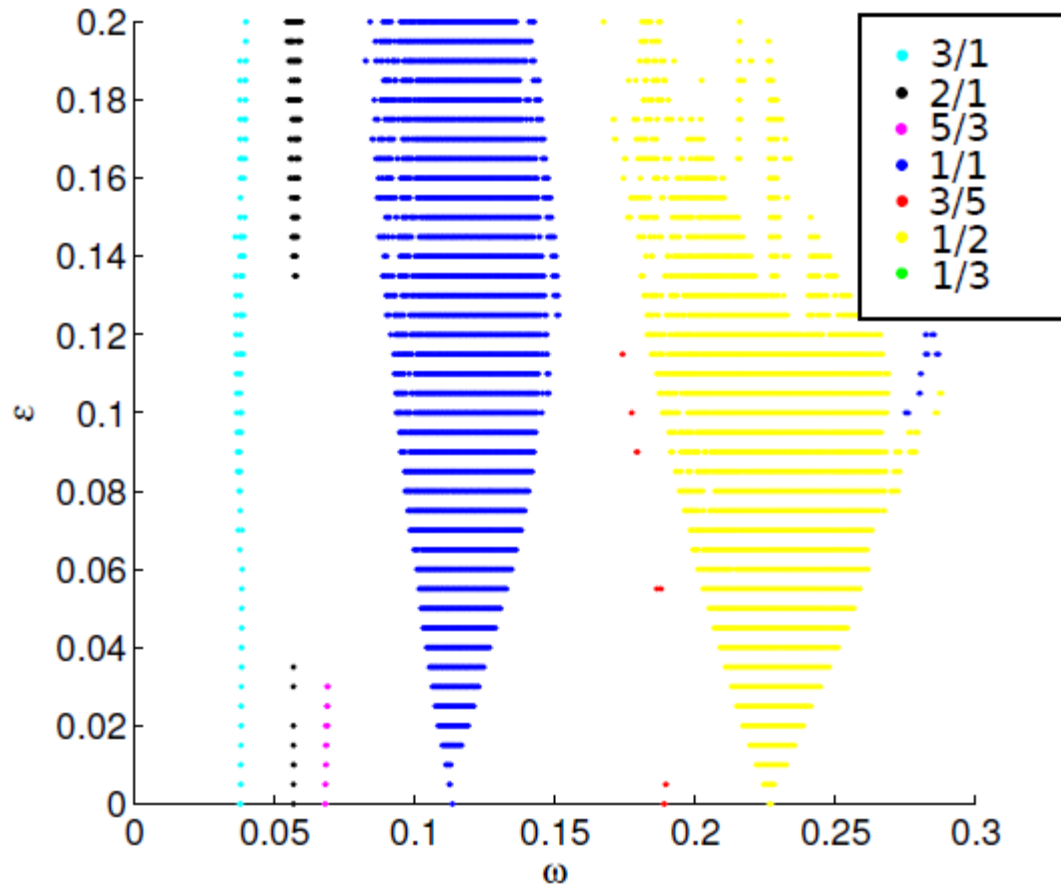
2) Multiplicative (biologically realistic)

(Jonas Juul, preliminary results)

Additive Variation

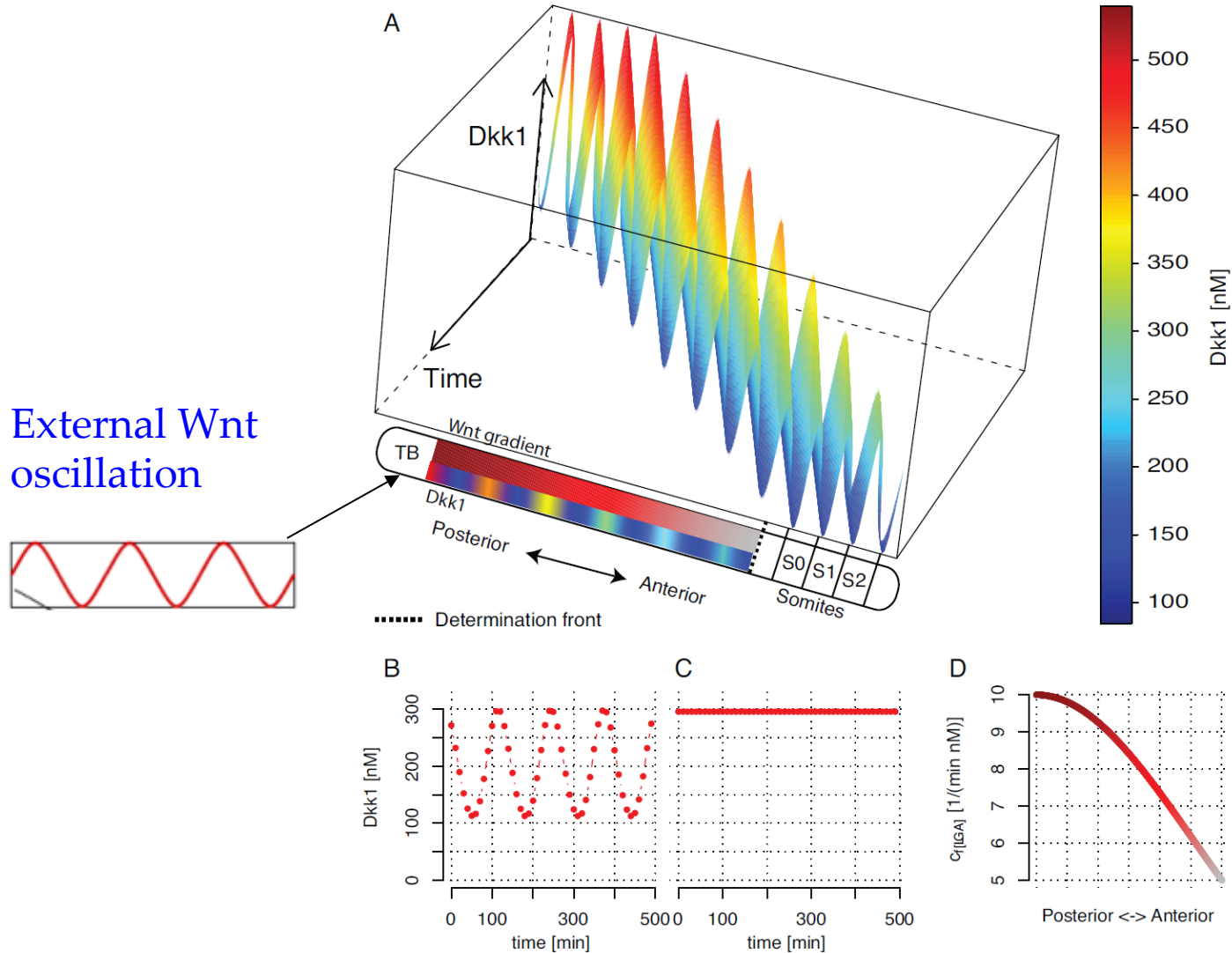


Multiplicative Variation

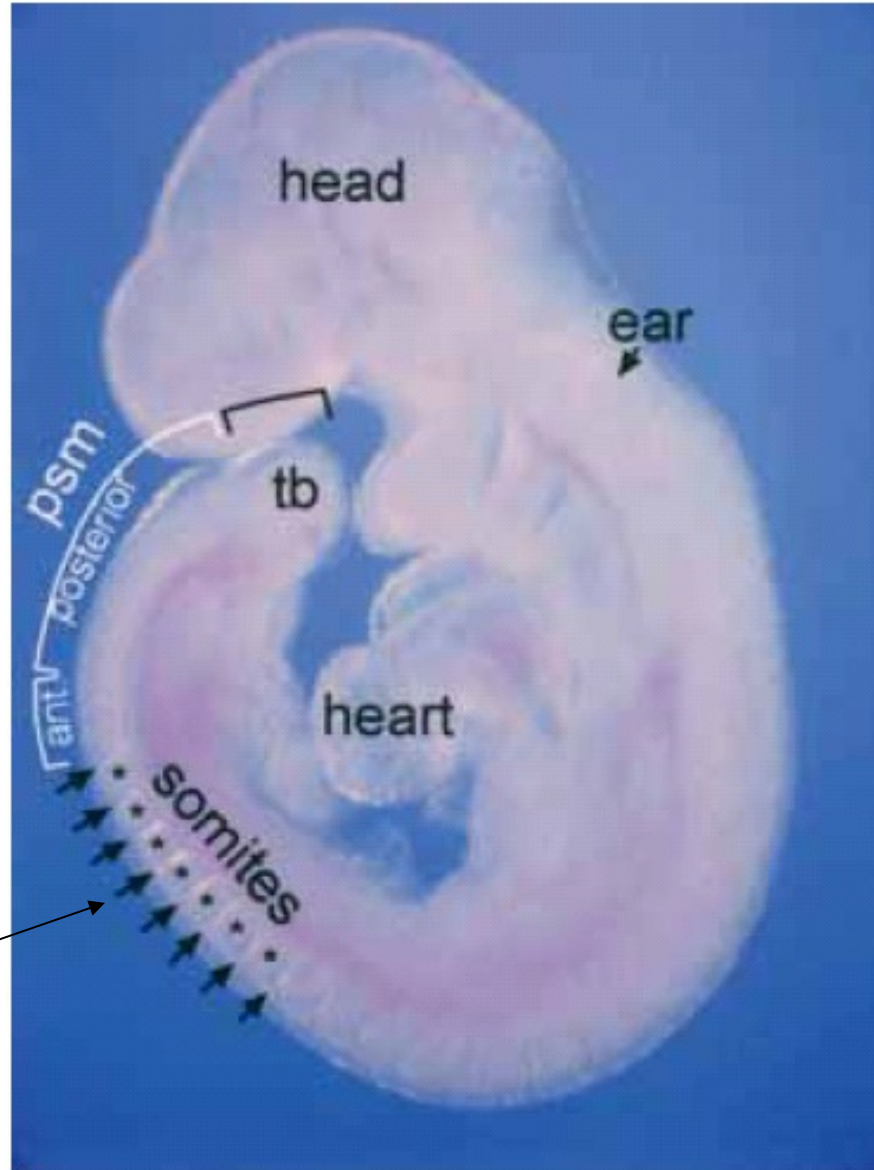


Question: Could the presence of Arnold tongues change periodicity and structure of somites !?

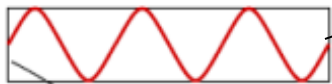
Spatial gradient of Wnt:



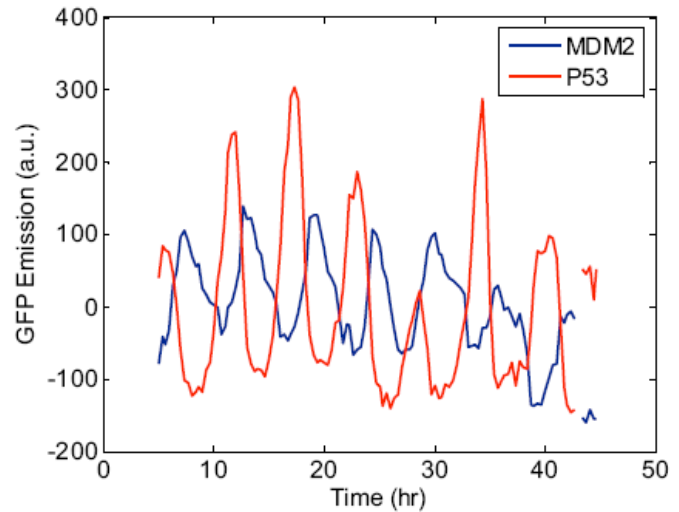
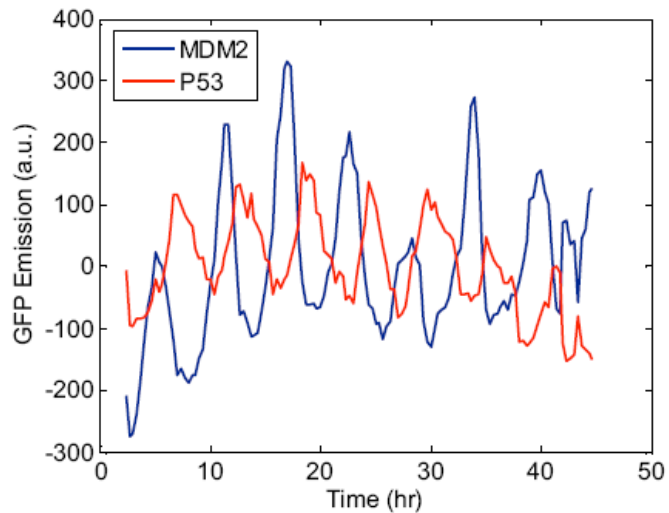
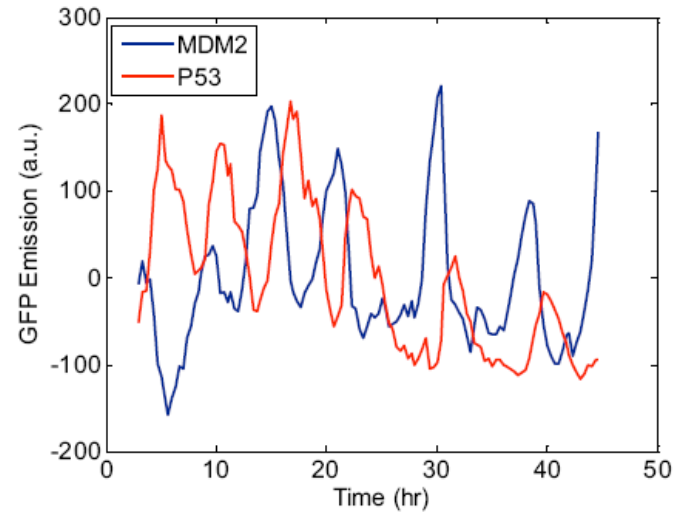
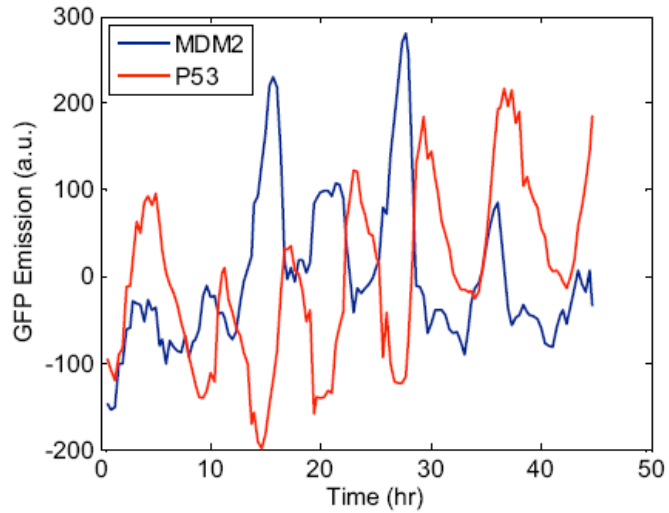
A 'new' periodic structure of somites in embryos ?



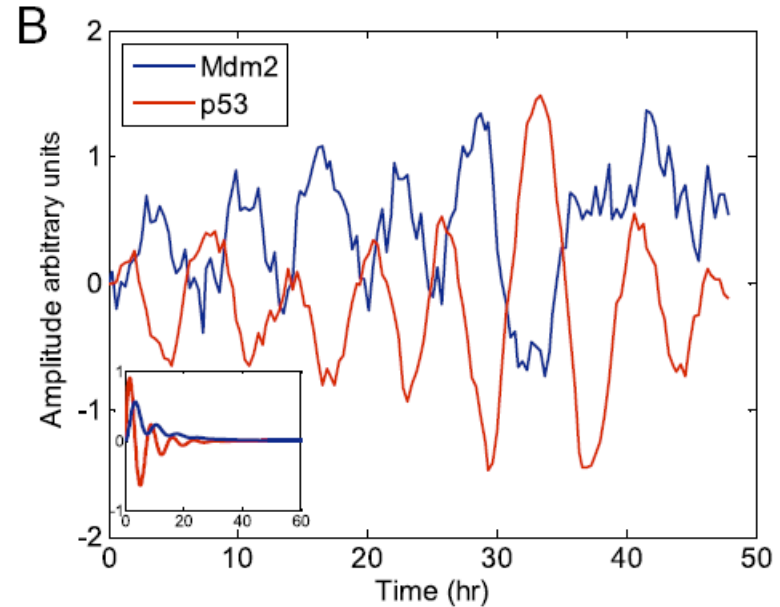
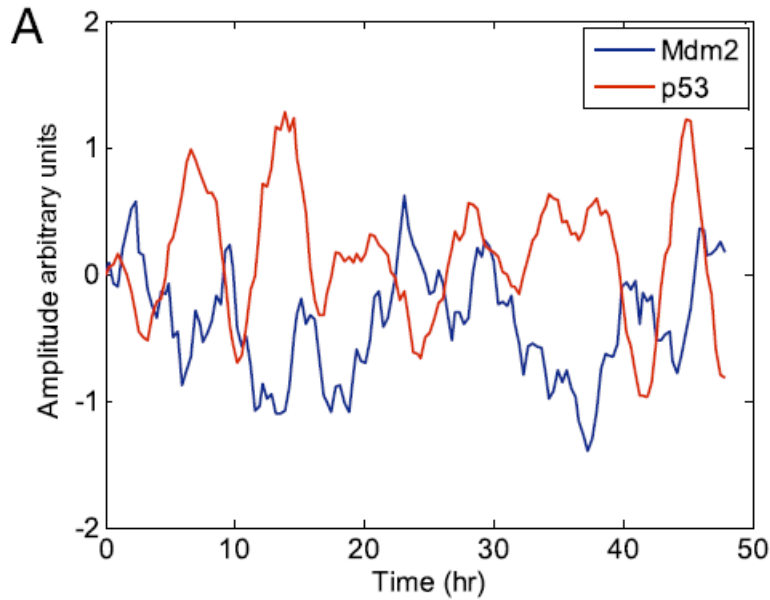
External Wnt oscillation



p53 oscillations: Apoptosis



Stochastic simulations of linear noise induced model



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a_{xy}y - a_{xx}x + N_1$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a_{yx}x - a_{yy}y + N_2$$

$$A_{xy} = -0.8 ; A_{yx} = 0.8$$

Linear system: Stable with complex eigenvalues

Noise can induce oscillations !

By applying external oscillation and see if one observed Arnold tongues or not:

Distinguish between linear and non-linear system

(Uri Alon, Namiko Mitarai, MHJ)