

IV Master in Biophysics  
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid  
Oct 26 – Nov 8/2006  
Juan F. Poyatos

# Stochastic dynamics

Evolutionary Systems Biology Lab

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**SPANISH NATIONAL CANCER CENTRE**

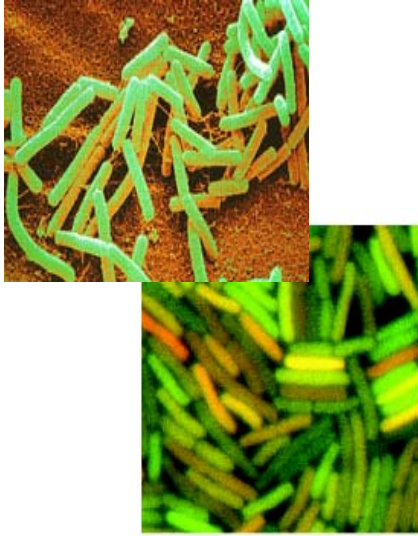


<http://bioinfo.cnio.es/~jpoyatos/>

# day IV



# Prokaryotic gene expression



Noise associated to translational efficiency rather than transcriptional efficiency (translational bursting)

$$\text{Fano} = 1 + \frac{k_P}{\delta_R}$$

Inefficient translation → Less noise

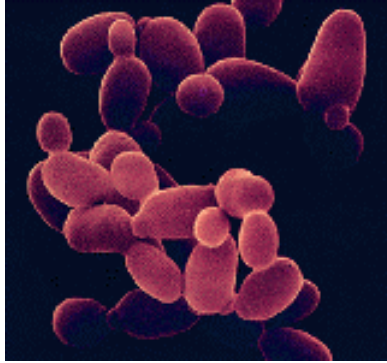
Other sources of variability (external to gene expression): **external noise**

Two reporter strategy: Two (almost) identical fluorescence proteins  
Simultaneously expressed from same promoters.

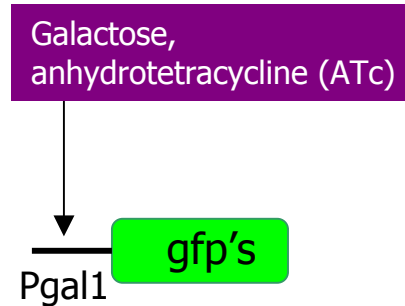
As the rate of transcription decrease protein noise increase from finite-number effects.

Low molecular abundances → limit precision of gene expression

# Eukaryotic gene expression



yeast



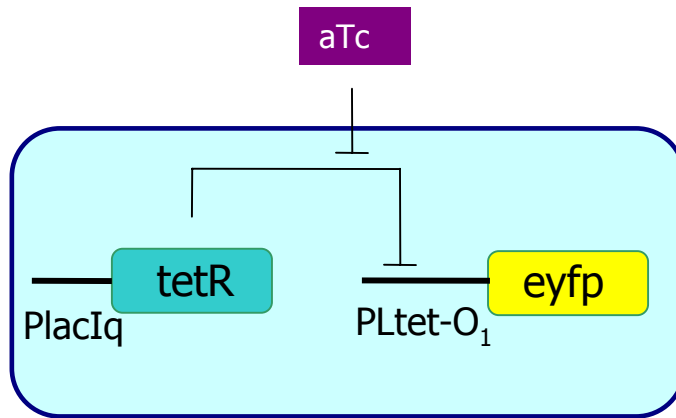
Several strategies  
to modify transcription  
and translation efficiency

Main conclusions:

- translational bursting as in prokaryotes
- **transcriptional bursting**: slow transitions between promoters states: chromatin remodelling, etc. (to be discussed in detail in one of the student presentations)

# Information flow and noise in a genetic cascade

## Circuit 1



INPUT                      anhydrotetracycline (aTc)

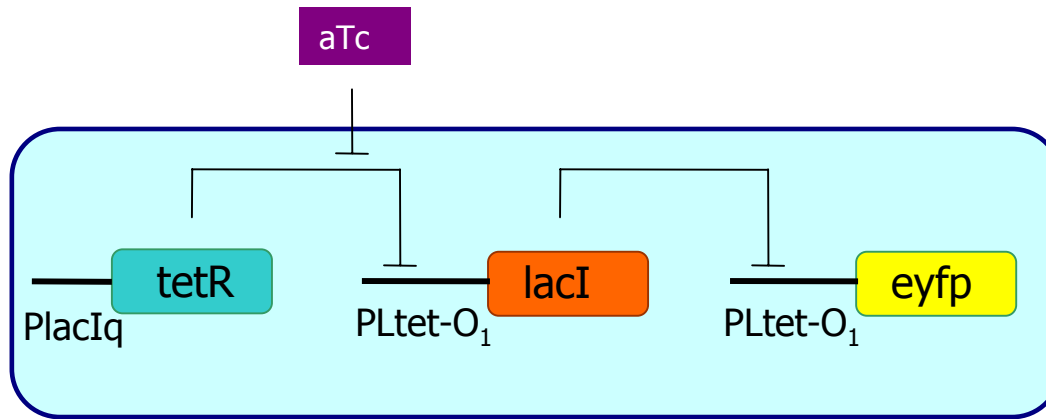
OUTPUT                    enhanced yellow fluorescence protein (EYFP)

Some Details: cell cycle → ~45 min  
30-50 different concentrations of aTc used  
measurements in cytometer

Circuit elements: Tet repressor  
Lac repressor  
λ repressor  
ALL three highly stable proteins → Decay ~ cell cycle time

# Information flow and noise in a genetic cascade

## Circuit 2



INPUT                      anhydrotetracycline (aTc)

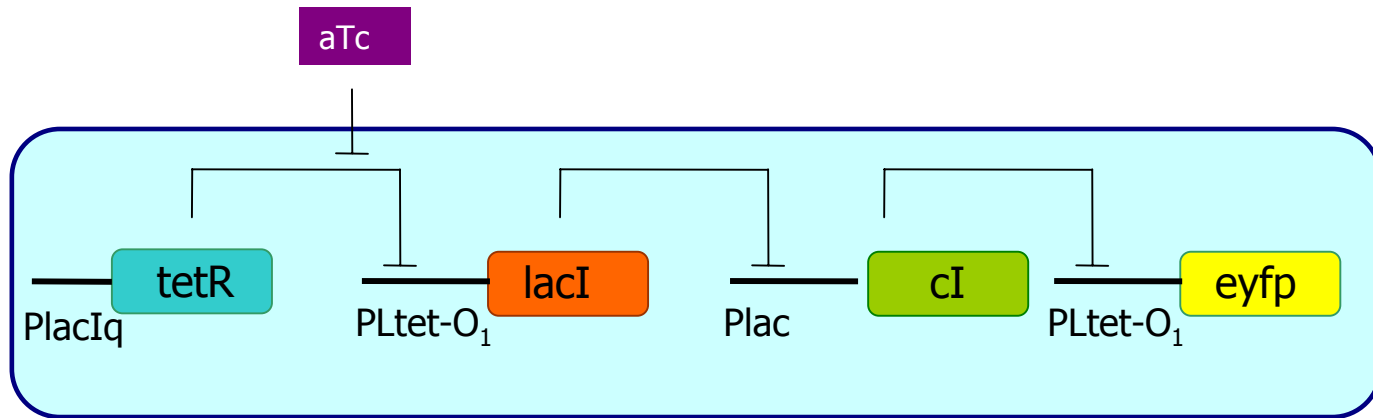
OUTPUT                    enhanced yellow fluorescence protein (EYFP)

Some Details: cell cycle → ~45 min  
30-50 different concentrations of aTc used  
measurements in cytometer

Circuit elements: Tet repressor  
Lac repressor  
λ repressor  
ALL three highly stable proteins → Decay ~ cell cycle time

# Information flow and noise in a genetic cascade

## Circuit 3



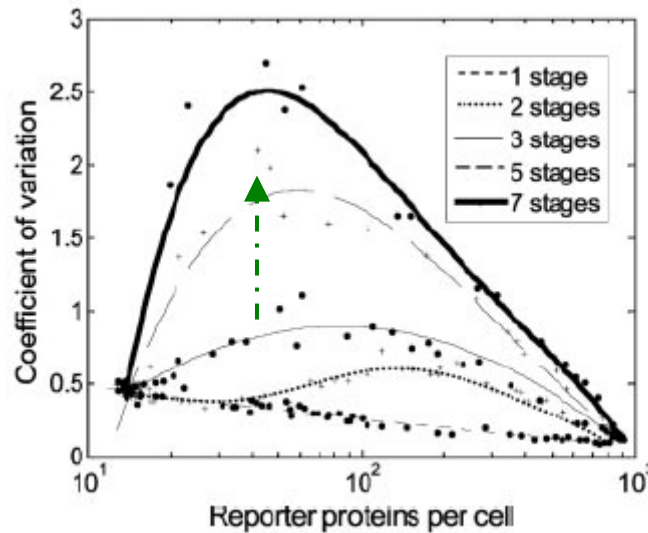
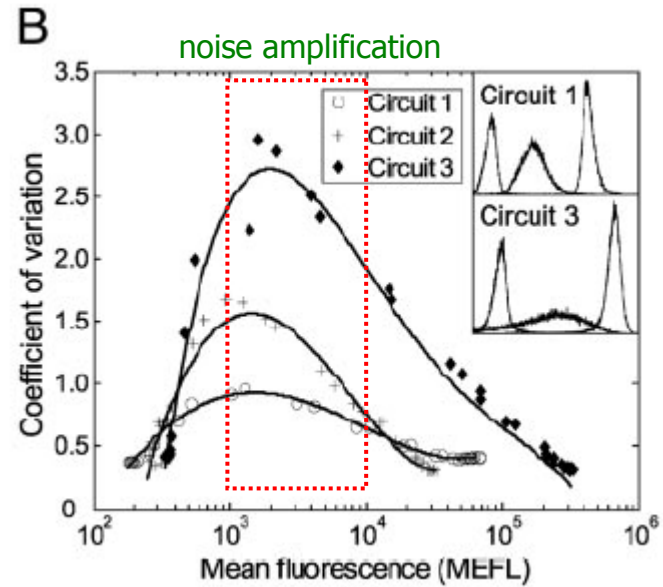
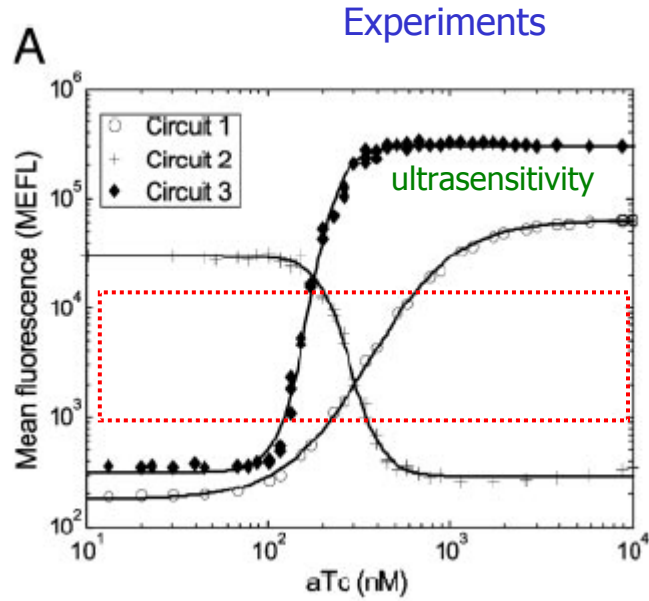
INPUT                      anhydrotetracycline (aTc)

OUTPUT                    enhanced yellow fluorescence protein (EYFP)

Some Details: cell cycle → ~45 min  
30-50 different concentrations of aTc used  
measurements in cytometer

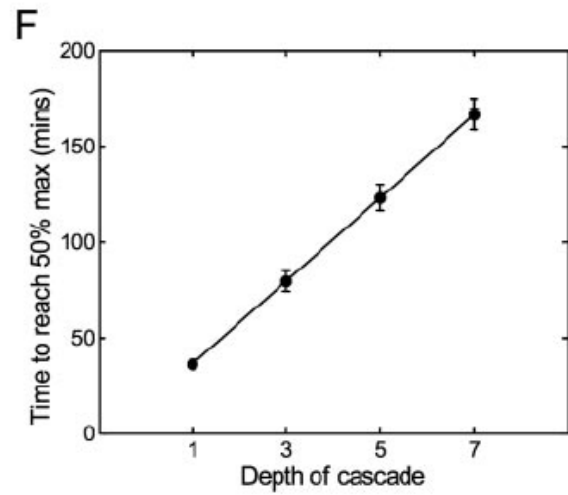
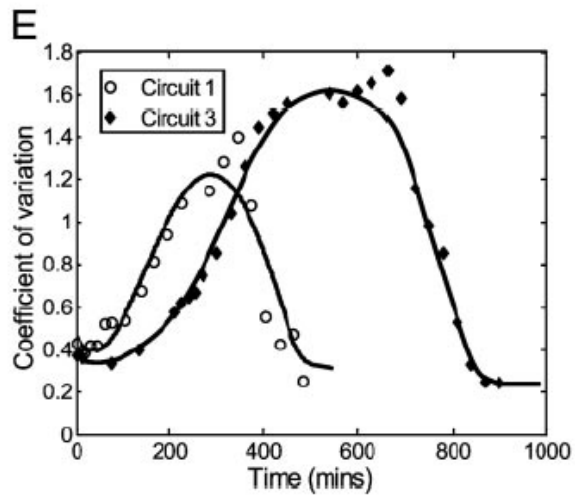
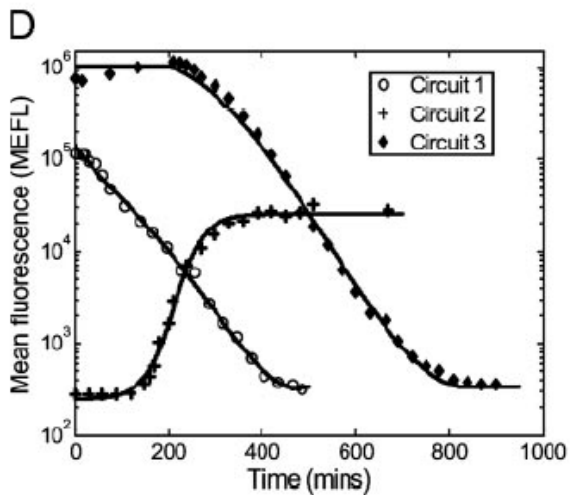
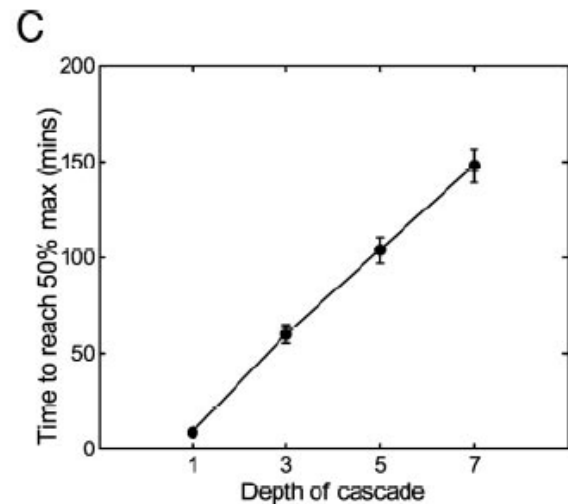
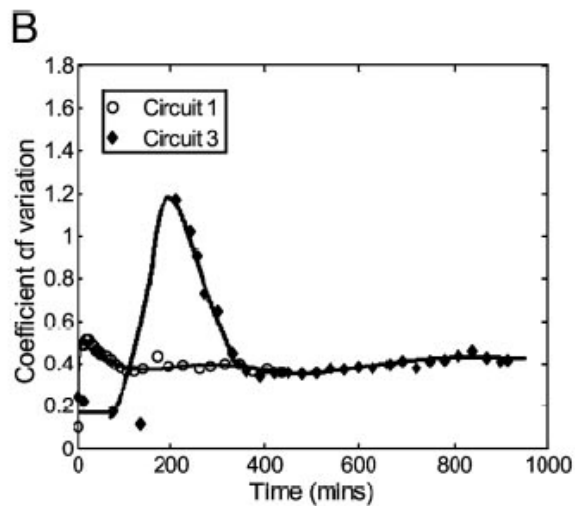
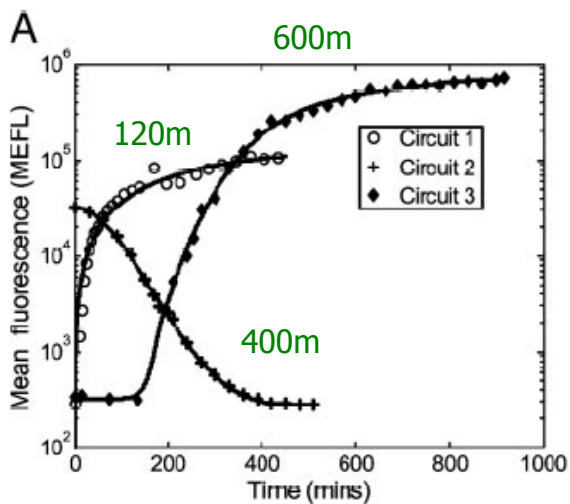
Circuit elements: Tet repressor  
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λ repressor  
ALL three highly stable proteins → Decay ~ cell cycle time

# Steady state transfer curve; ultrasensitivity

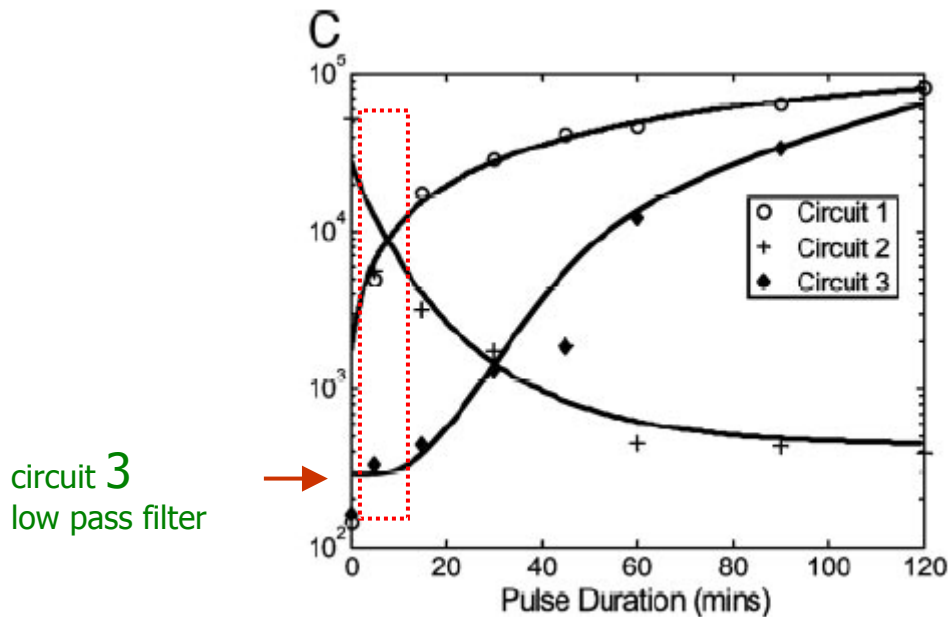
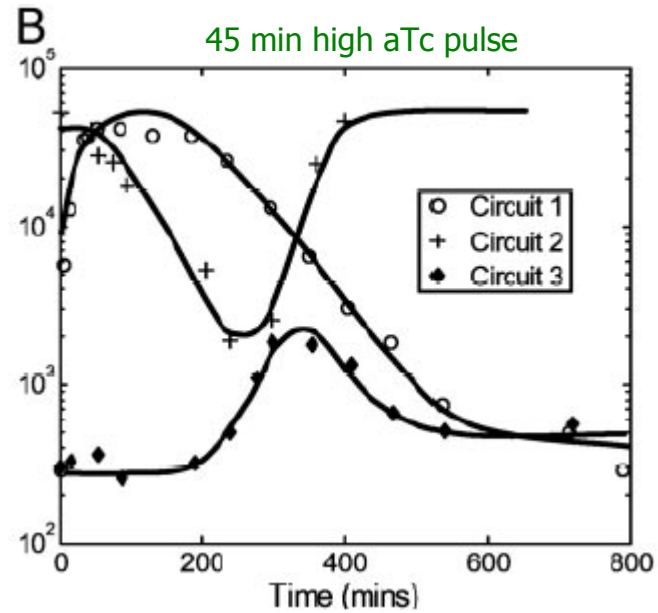
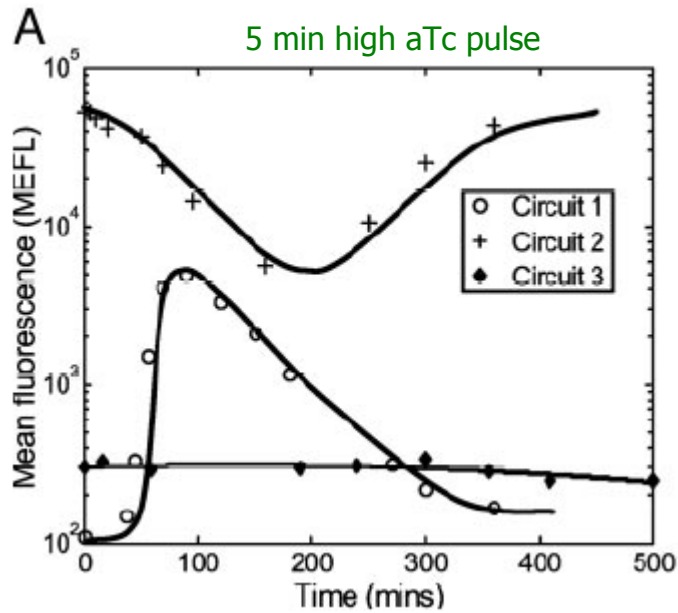




# Delayed response



# Low-pass filtering



## Prokaryotic noise

- Intrinsic noise: Regulation of noise in the expression of a single gene  
Ozbudak E. M. *et al*, Nat. Gen. **31**, 69 (2002)
- Intrinsic/extrinsic noise: Stochastic gene expression in a single cell  
Elowitz M. B. *et al*, Science **297**, 1183 (2002)

## Eukaryotic noise

- Intrinsic noise: Noise in eukaryotic gene expression  
Blake W. J. *et al*, Nature **422**, 633 (2003)
- \* - Intrinsic/extrinsic: Control of stochasticity in eukaryotic gene expression  
Raser J. M. and O'Shea E. K., Science **304**, 1811 (2004)

## Noise flow

- \* - Ultrasensitivity and noise propagation in a synthetic transcriptional cascade  
Hooshangi S. *et al*, PNAS **102**, 3581 (2005)
- \* - Gene regulation at the single-cell level  
Rosenfeld N. *et al*, Science **307**, 1962 (2005)
- Noise propagation in gene networks  
Pedraza J. M., and van Oudenaarden A., Science **307**, 1965 (2005)

iHasta la próxima!

\* student presentation