Spatiotemporal Principles of Genetic Circuit Design

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Interdisciplinary Computing & Complex BioSystems (ICOS) research group



School of Computing ICOS in-silico Lab

Centre for Biosystems Science and Engineering

ICOS wet Lab

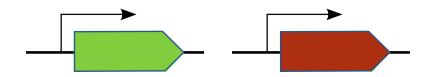


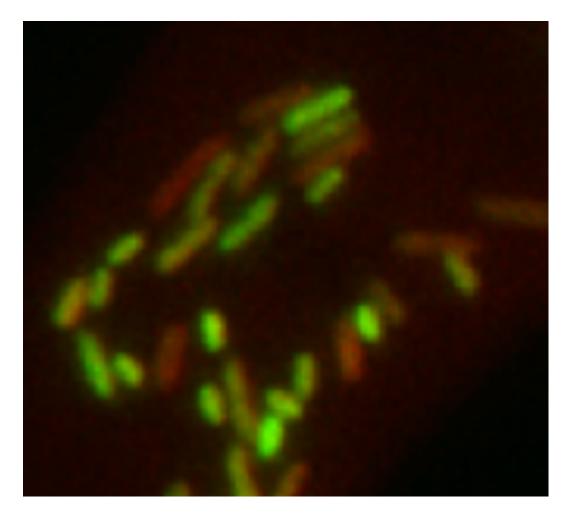






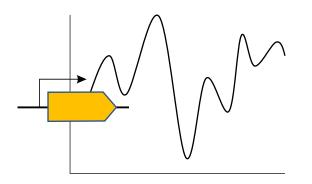


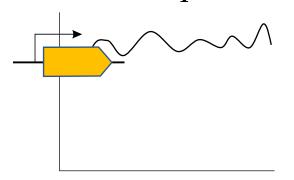




Noisy promoter

Noise-less promoter





- Fluctuations in gene expression over time due to the so-called bursting effect.
- Noise is a problem considering the electric engineering framework.
- Is noise noisy?

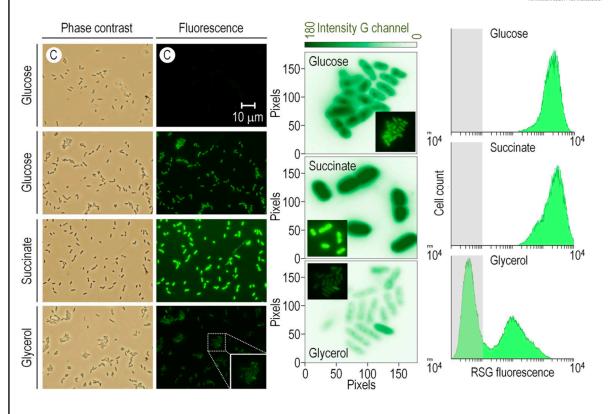


The Glycerol-Dependent Metabolic Persistence of *Pseudomonas putida* KT2440 Reflects the Regulatory Logic of the GlpR Repressor

Pablo I. Nikel,^a Francisco J. Romero-Campero,^b Joshua A. Zeidman,^c Ángel Goñi-Moreno,^a Víctor de Lorenzo^a

Systems and Synthetic Biology Program, Centro Nacional de Biotecnología (CNB-CSIC), Madrid, Spain®; Department of Computer Science an Universidad de Sevilla, Seville, Spain®; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USAc

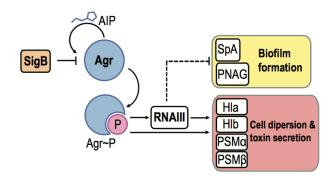


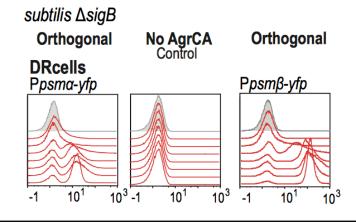


Cell differentiation defines acute and chronic infection cell types in **Staphylococcus aureus**

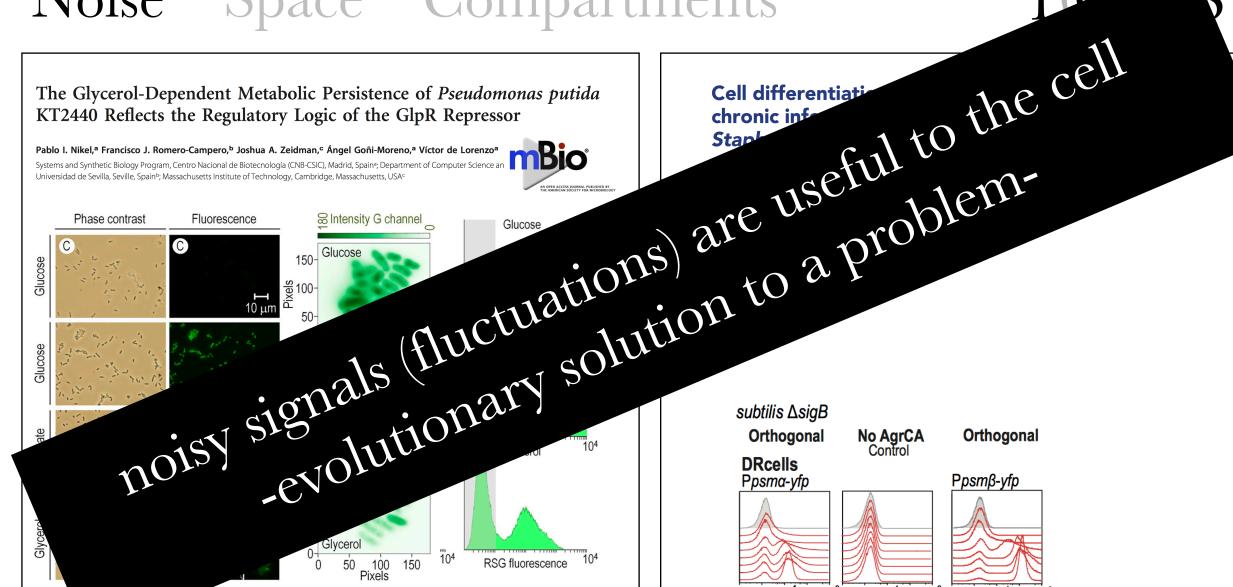


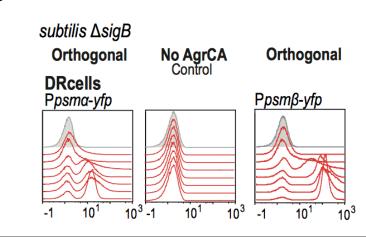
Juan-Carlos García-Betancur^{1,2}, Angel Goñi-Moreno³, Thomas Horger⁴, Melanie Schott⁵, Malvika Sharan¹, Julian Eikmeier^{1,2}, Barbara Wohlmuth⁴, Alma Zernecke⁵, Knut Ohlsen¹, Christina Kuttler⁴, Daniel Lopez^{1,2,6*}





RSG fluorescence



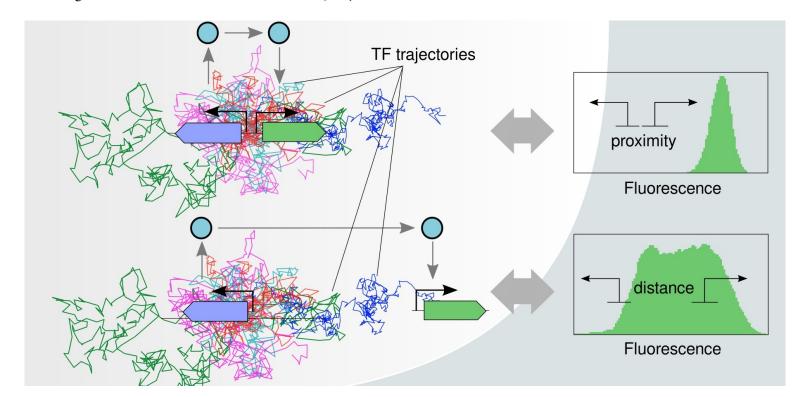




Synthetic Biology-

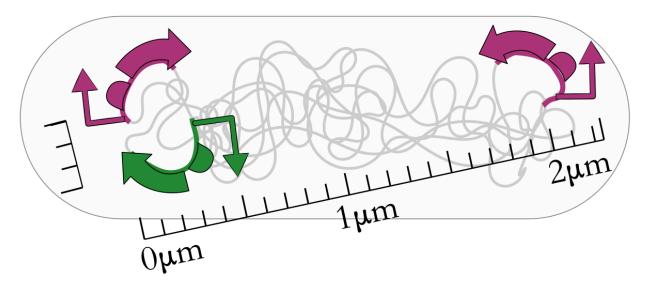
Research Article pubs.acs.org/synthbio

- Deconvolution of Gene Expression Noise into Spatial Dynamics of
- 2 Transcription Factor—Promoter Interplay
- 3 Ángel Goñi-Moreno,† Ilaria Benedetti, Juhyun Kim, and Víctor de Lorenzo*®



- Gene expression
 noise correlated to
 intracellular distance.
- Expression sharp when components close.
- Expression noisy when promoters far.
- Reusability of designs!



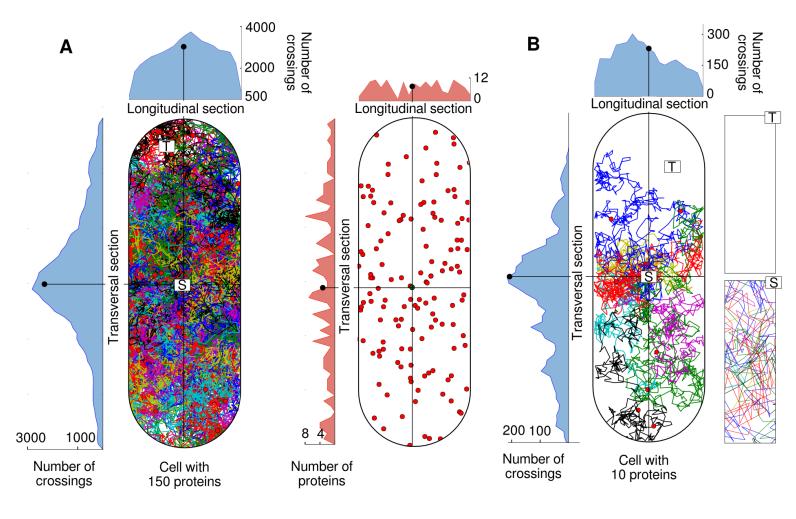


"An intriguing question is whether inter-genetic distance has been exploited as a tool by evolution to fine tune systems to deploy beneficial phenotypes. The corresponding challenge is then to embed spatial constraints as engineering principles to improve the design-build-test-learn lifecycle."





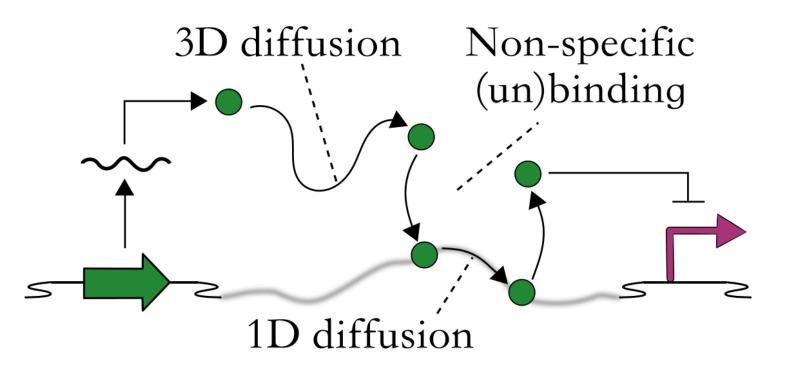
- Mathematical models
 were not ready to
 embed spatial
 constraints.
- Low TF numbers are needed to maximize fluctuations at longer distances.
- TF time-point distribution vs. time-lapse trajectories.



High TF numbers

Low TF numbers





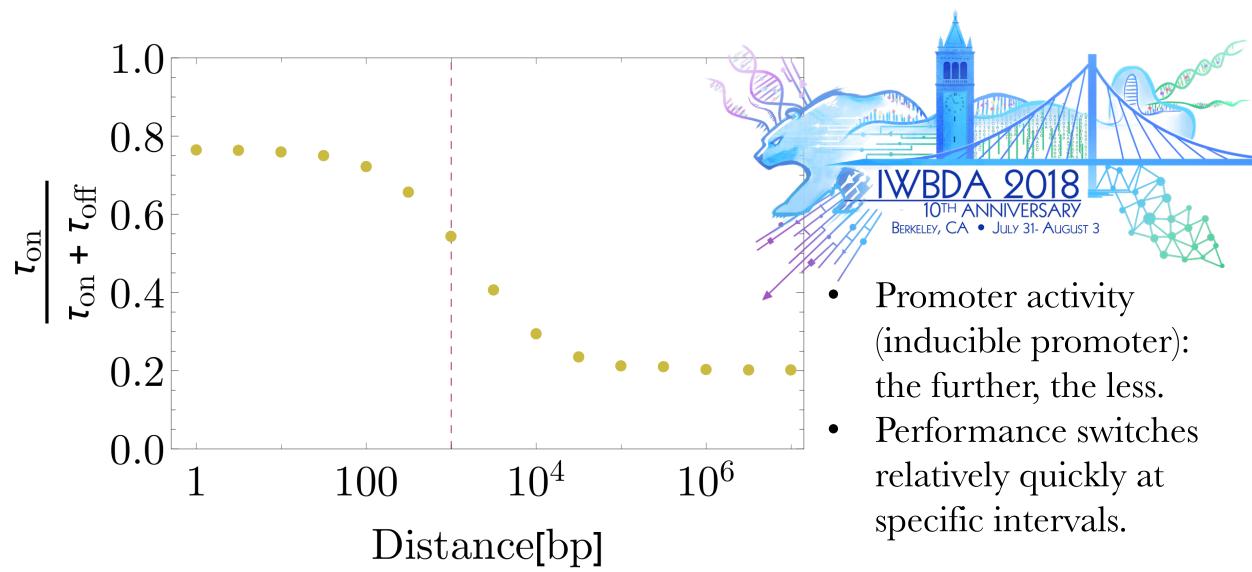
TF remains bound:

- 1D sliding
- Low searching time
- Unlikely at long distances

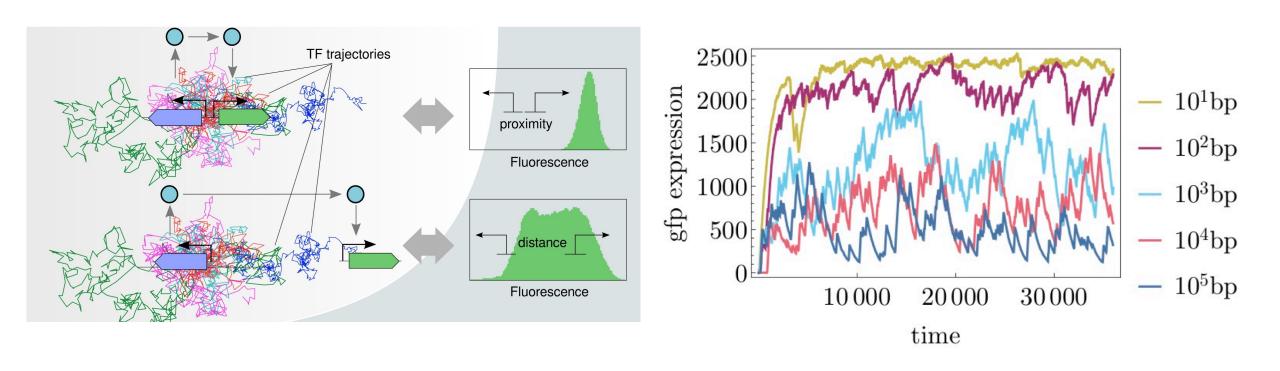
TF unbinds into bulk:

- 3D diffusion
- Slow(er) searching time
- Reach long distances









- The model can now reproduce the experiments by changing ONLY space between components. All other rates untouched.
- Noise patterns are not just random fluctuations!

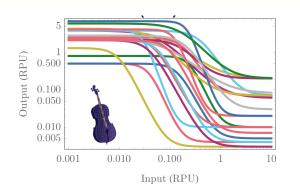


SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

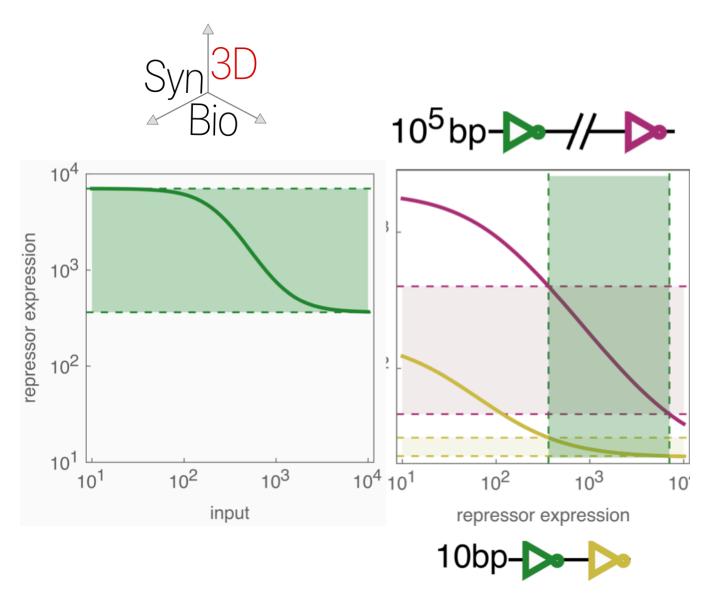
Genetic circuit design automation

Alec A. K. Nielsen, ¹ Bryan S. Der, ^{1,2} Jonghyeon Shin, ¹ Prashant Vaidyanathan, ² Vanya Paralanov, ³ Elizabeth A. Strychalski, ³ David Ross, ³ Douglas Densmore, ² Christopher A. Voigt^{1*}

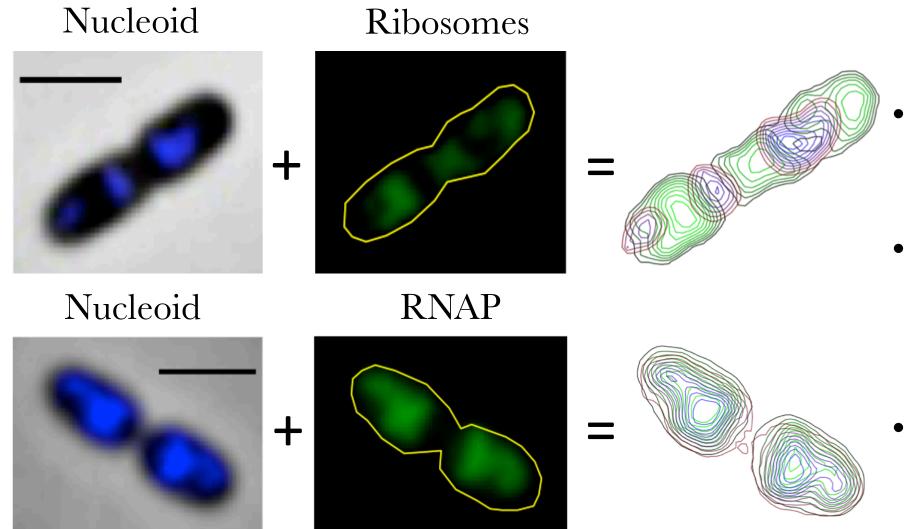
Nielsen *et al.* Science 352 (2016)



- Engineer performance through spatial constraints.
- Flexible dataset! Make compatible pairs by moving parts around.







- Are transcription and translation coupled?
- How this affects the 1D vs 3D movement of the TFs?
- Is RNA diffusion a relevant factor?

The team:



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Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council





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"All science is either physics or stamp collecting."

Ernest Rutherford, physicist, born August 30, 1871

