

DYNAMIC MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION OF CIRCADIAN CLOCK

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International Workshop on Hybrid Systems
Modeling, Simulation and Optimization
May 14-16, 2008
Koç University, Istanbul

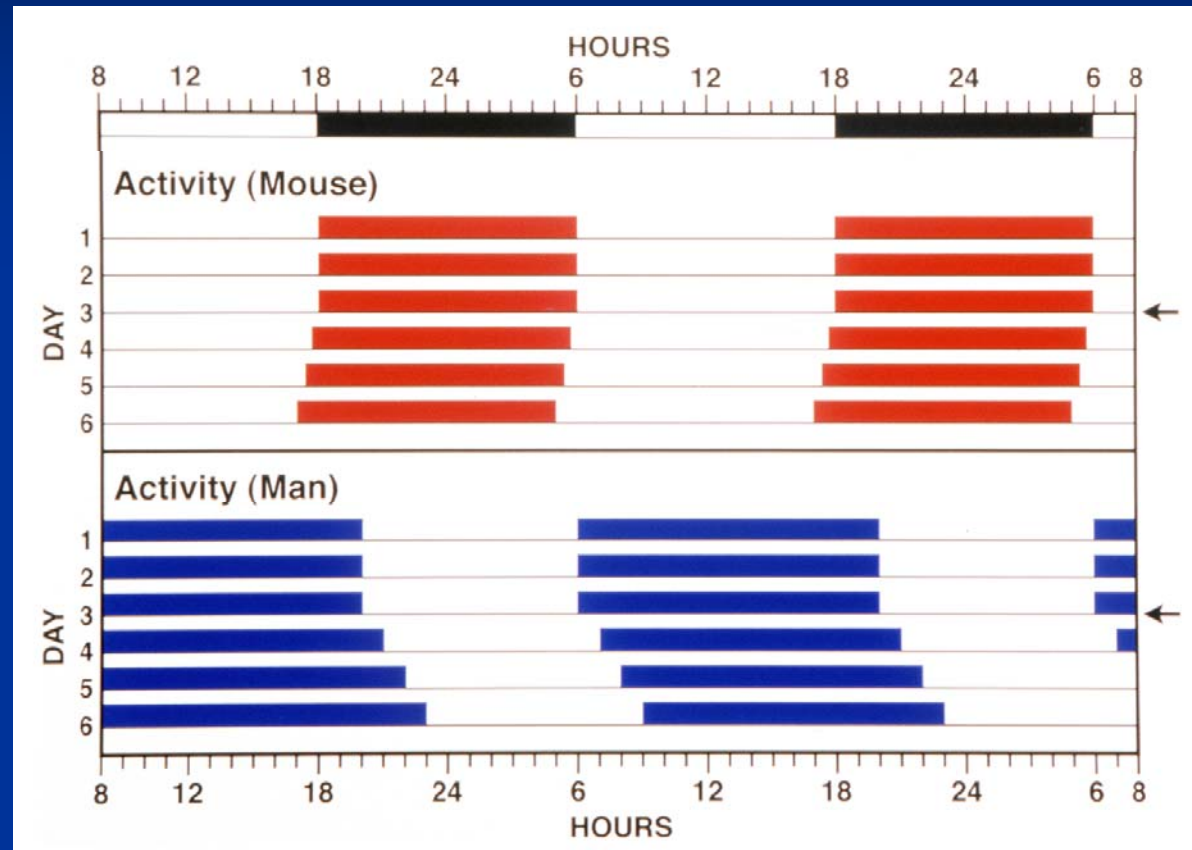
Biological Clock and Circadian Clock

A **clock** is a mechanical or an electronic device that measures time.

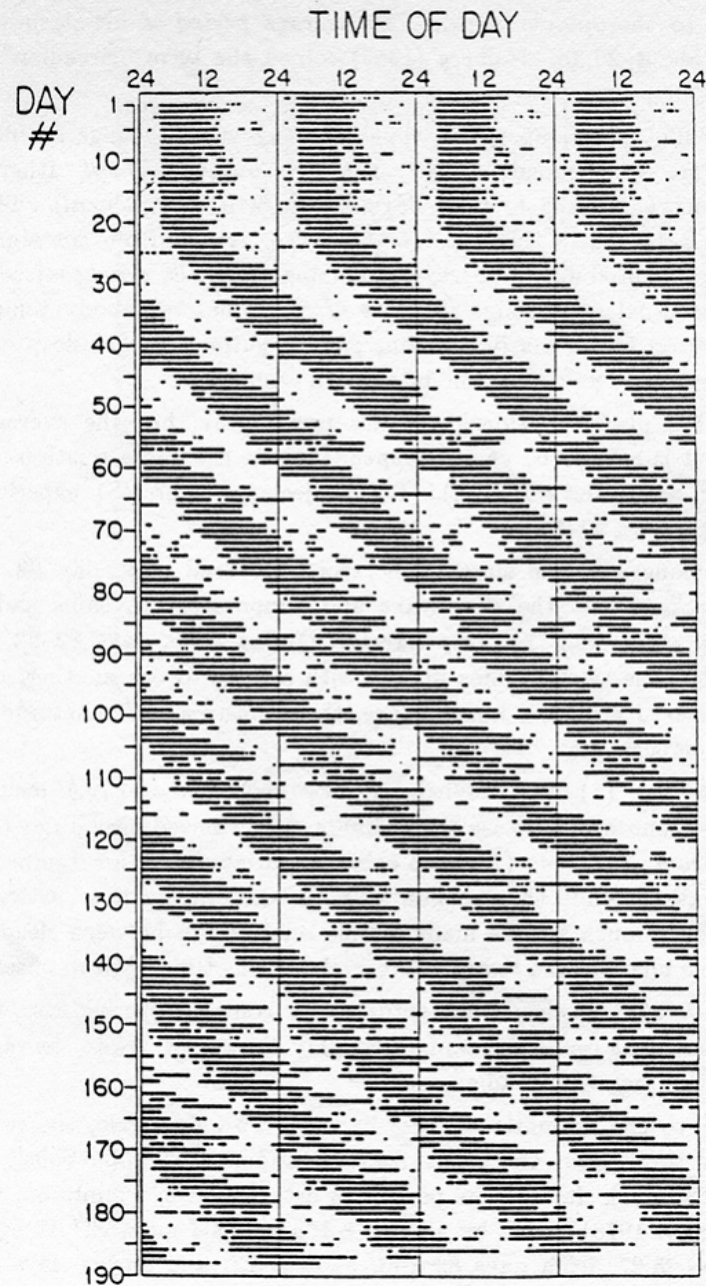
There are several such systems in nature. However, the most pervasive clock in biology is the one like the clock we use in our daily lives, that is, the clock that measures the time of day. This is the clock that is often referred to as the “**Biological Clock**”. In fact, its more precise name is the “**Circadian Clock**”.

Circadian = circa (about) + dies (day)

CIRCADIAN PLOT



Circadian Rhythm of Body Temperature in Man



Circadian Rhythm

- It is the oscillation with the periodicity of about a day (*circa dies*) in the biochemical, physiological and behavioral functions of organisms; $t \approx 25$ hrs (human); 23.7 hrs (mouse)
- It is generated by an innate time keeping mechanism (“biological clock”) independent of external input.
- The circadian clock is synchronized with the solar clock by light. In mammals the input to the clock is through the eye.

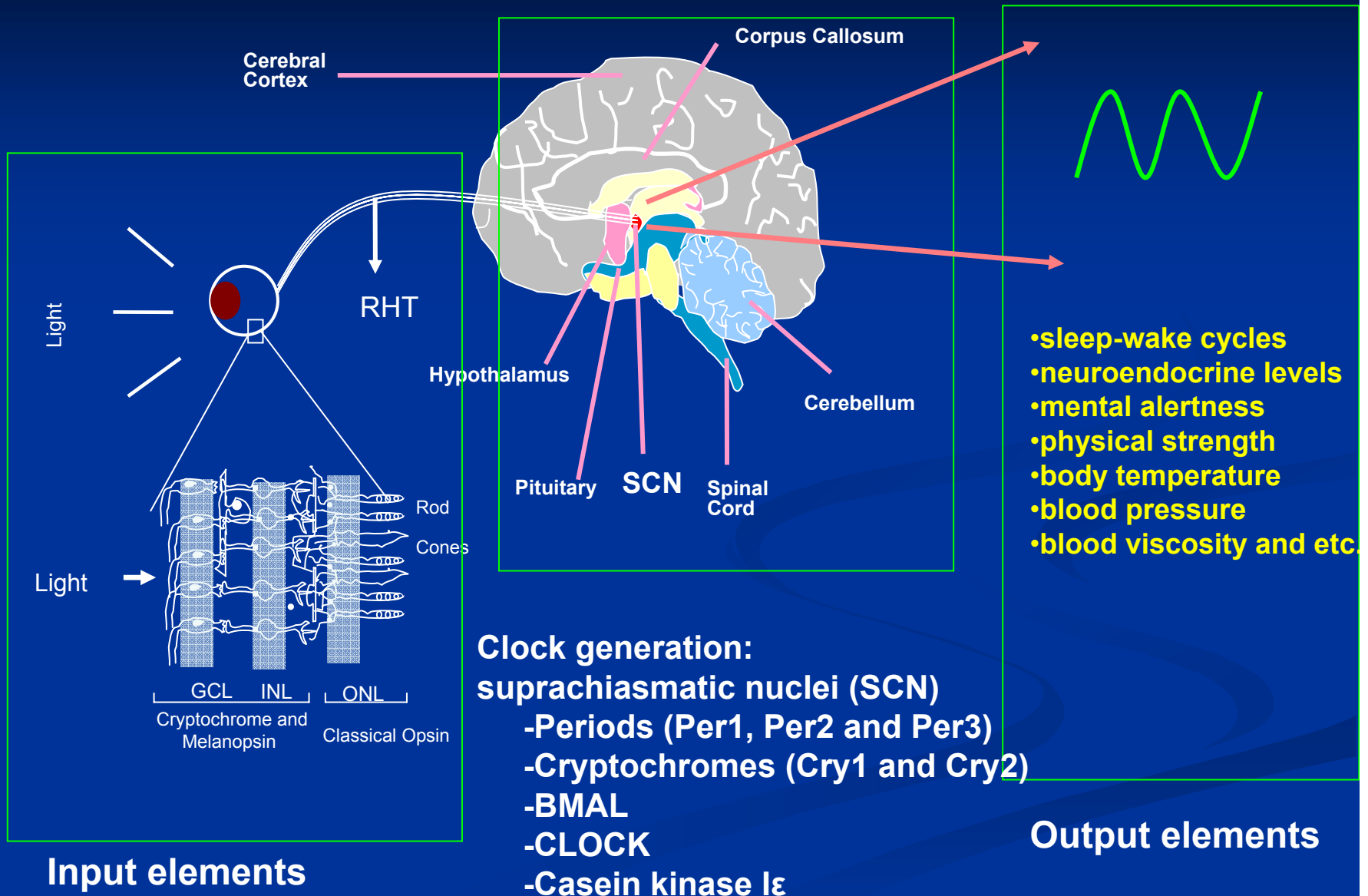
Why is the Circadian Clock Important :

Chronotherapy: Administering anticancer drugs at specific times of day for optimal efficacy

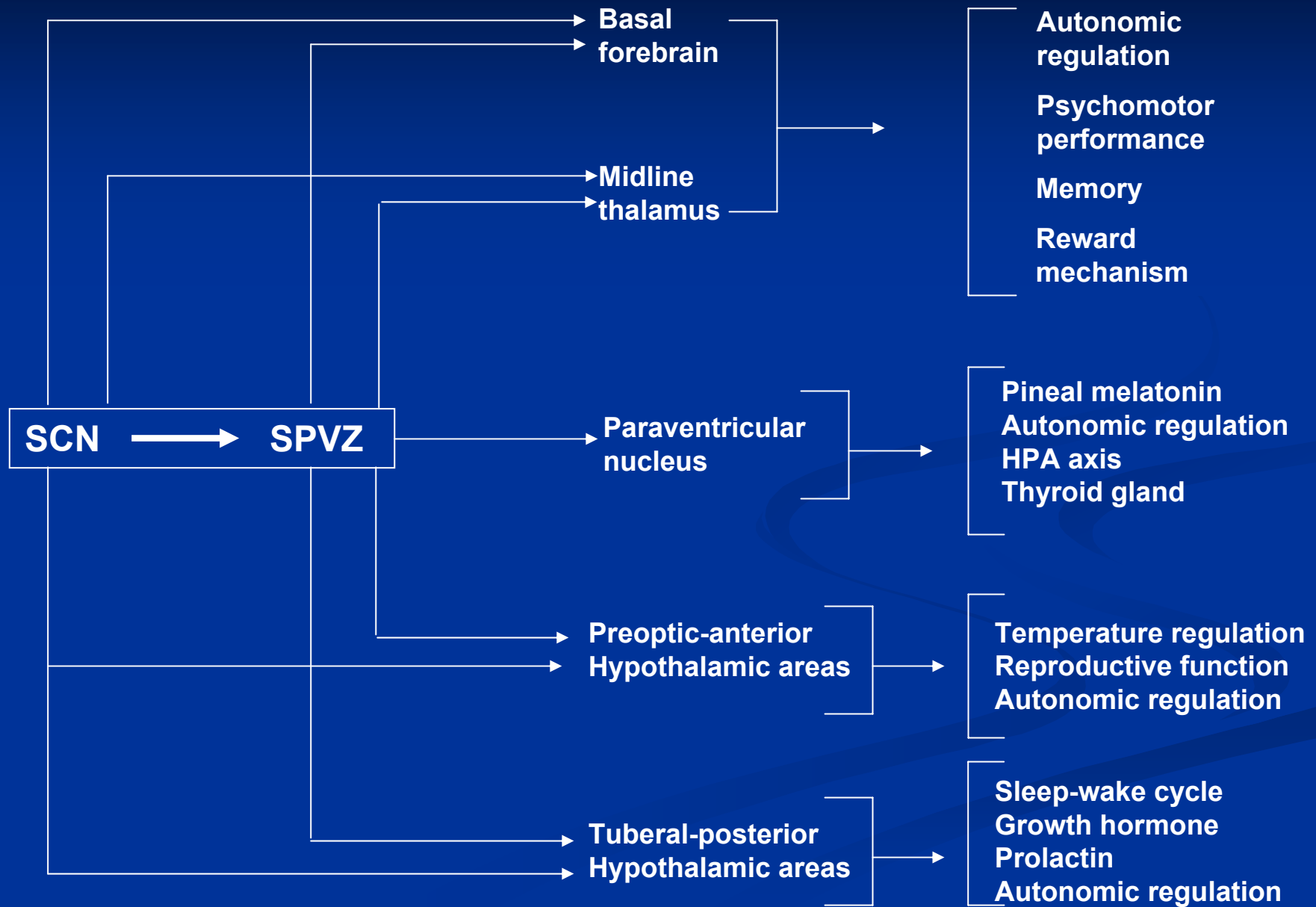
Treatment of Ovarian Cancer with **Cisplatin (C)** and **Doxorubicin (D)**

Group	Time of Drug Delivery	5-Year Survival
1	Random	0%
2	D : 6:00 C: 18:00	11%
3	C: 6:00 D : 18:00	44%

Understanding Mechanism of Biological Clock in Human

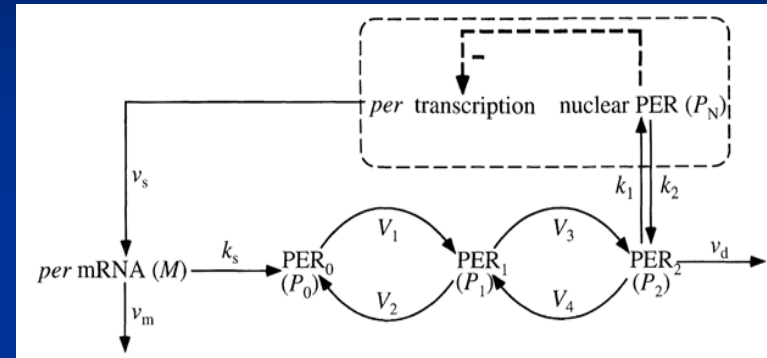


SCN= suprachiasmatic nuclei
SPVZ=subparaventricular zone



MOLECULAR CLOCKS

- **Drosophila**



Goldbeter A. (1995) Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 261: 319-324

- **Neurospora**

Loros J.J. & Dunlap J.C. (2001) Annu. Rev. Physiol. 63: 757-794

- **Bacteria**

Mori T. & Johnson C.H. (2001) Semin. Cell Dev. Biol. 12: 271-278

- **Plants**

Roden L.C. & Carre I.A. (2001) Semin. Cell Dev. Biol. 12:305-315

OTHER MODELS

■ Mouse

- Antoch M. et al. (1997) Cell 89:4 655-667

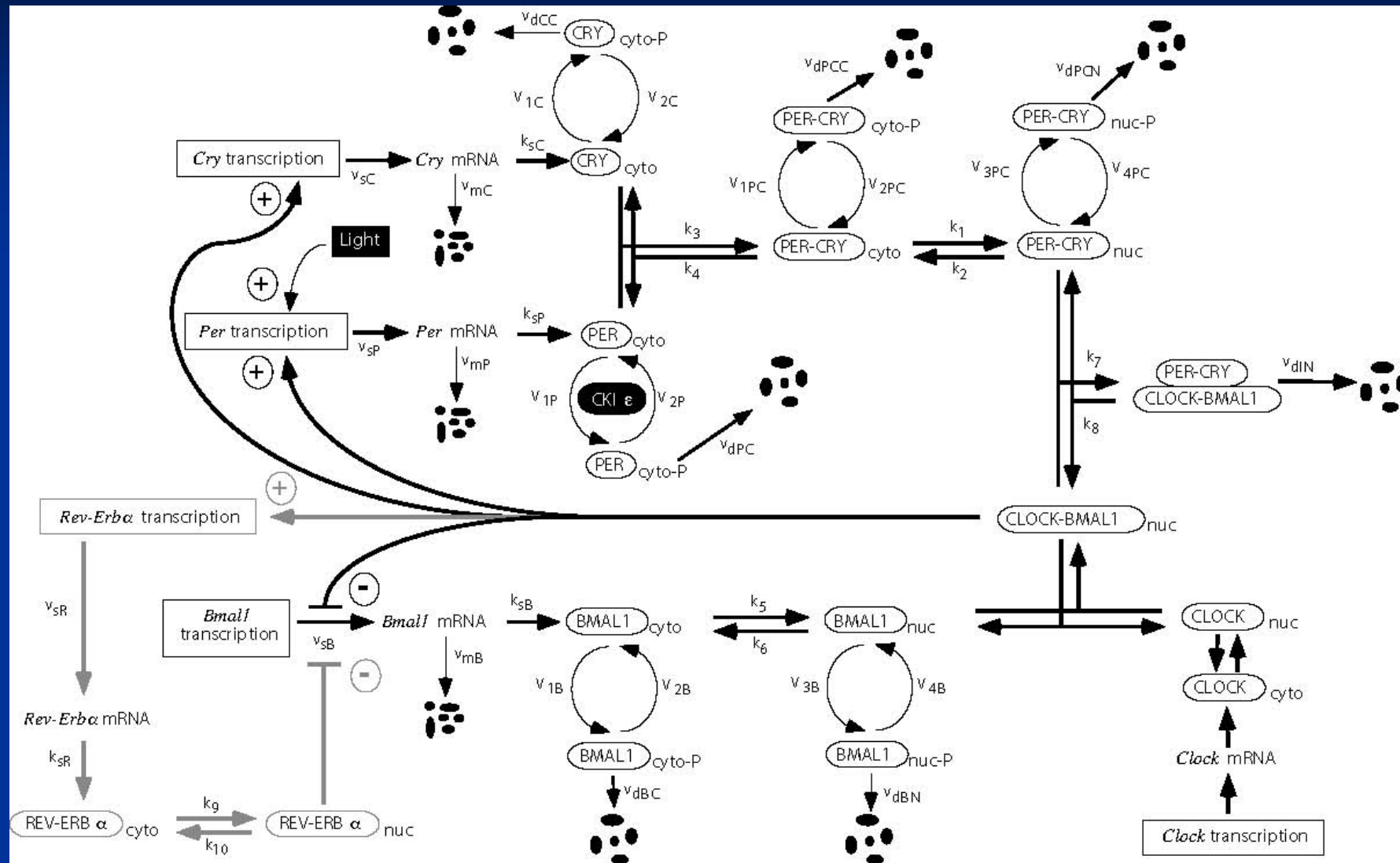
■ Mammalian

- Leloup, J.L. & Goldbeter A. (2003) PNAS 100:12 7051-7056
- Forger D.B. & Peskin C.S. (2003) PNAS 100:25 14806-14811

■ Recently Human

- Sancar A (2008) Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 15: 234-235

A DYNAMIC NETWORK MODEL



Leloup, J.L. & Goldbeter A. (2003) PNAS 100:12 7051-7056

$$\frac{dM_P}{dt} = V_{SP} \frac{B_N^n}{K_{AP}^n + B_N^n} - V_{mP} \frac{M_P}{K_{mP} + M_P} - k_{dmp} M_P$$

MODEL

- Model by

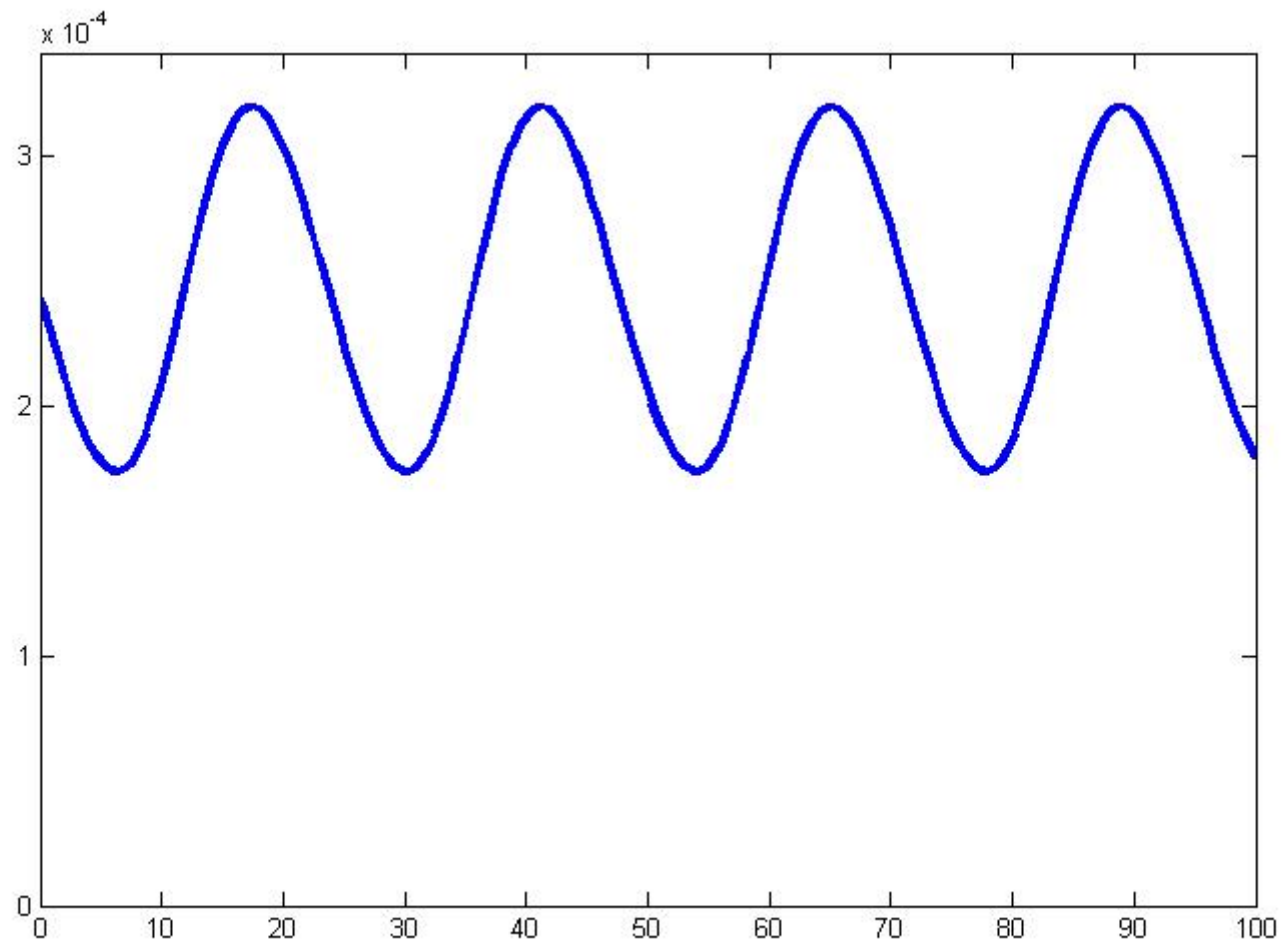
- Forger D.B. & Peskin C.S. (2003) PNAS 100:25 14806-14811

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$$

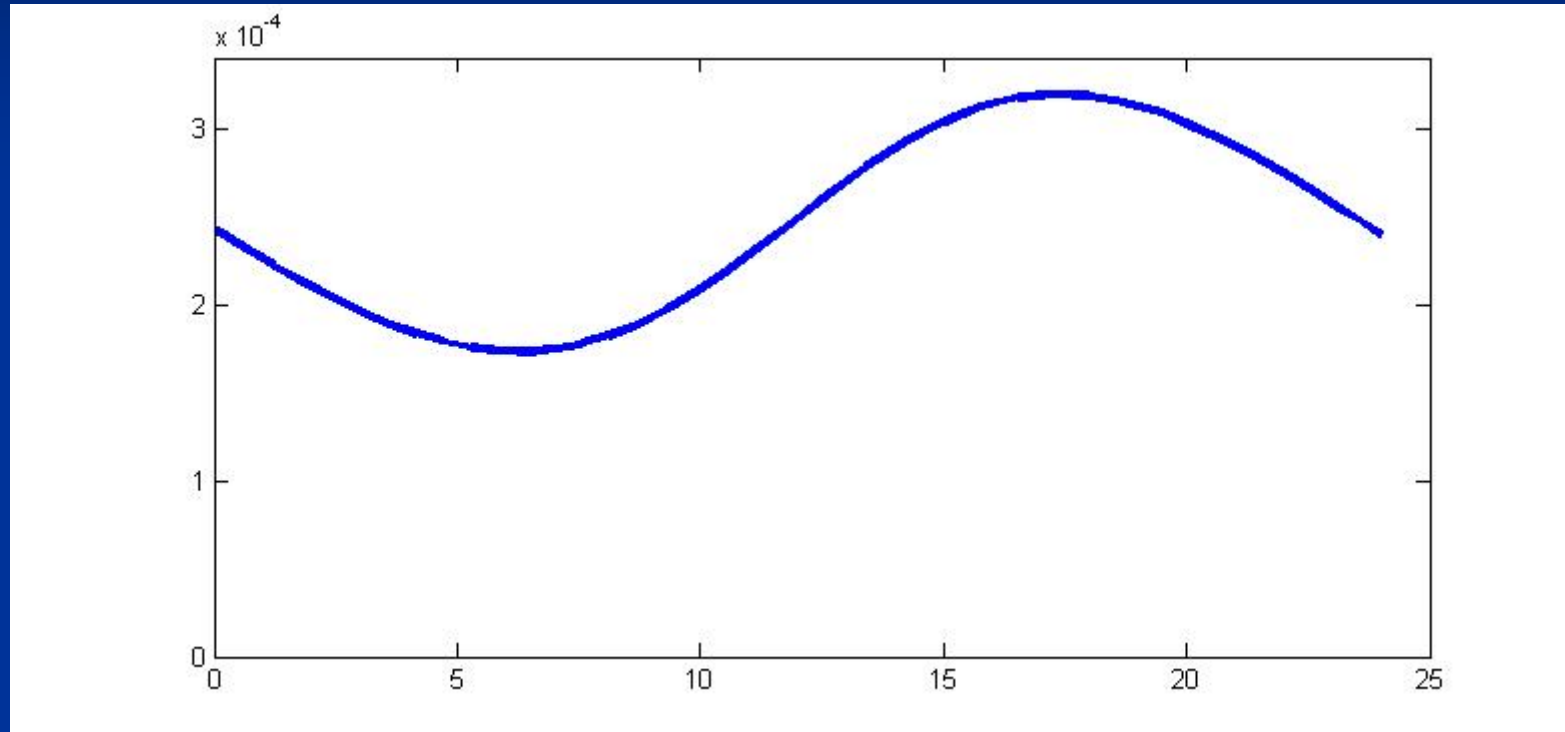
$$x_i = \sum_j \sum_{k \in V_{ij}} v_{jk} x_j - \sum_j \sum_{k \in V_{ji}} v_{jk} x_j$$

- 73 ODEs (mostly linear), 2 Algebraic Equations
- 74 variables
- Solved using MATLAB

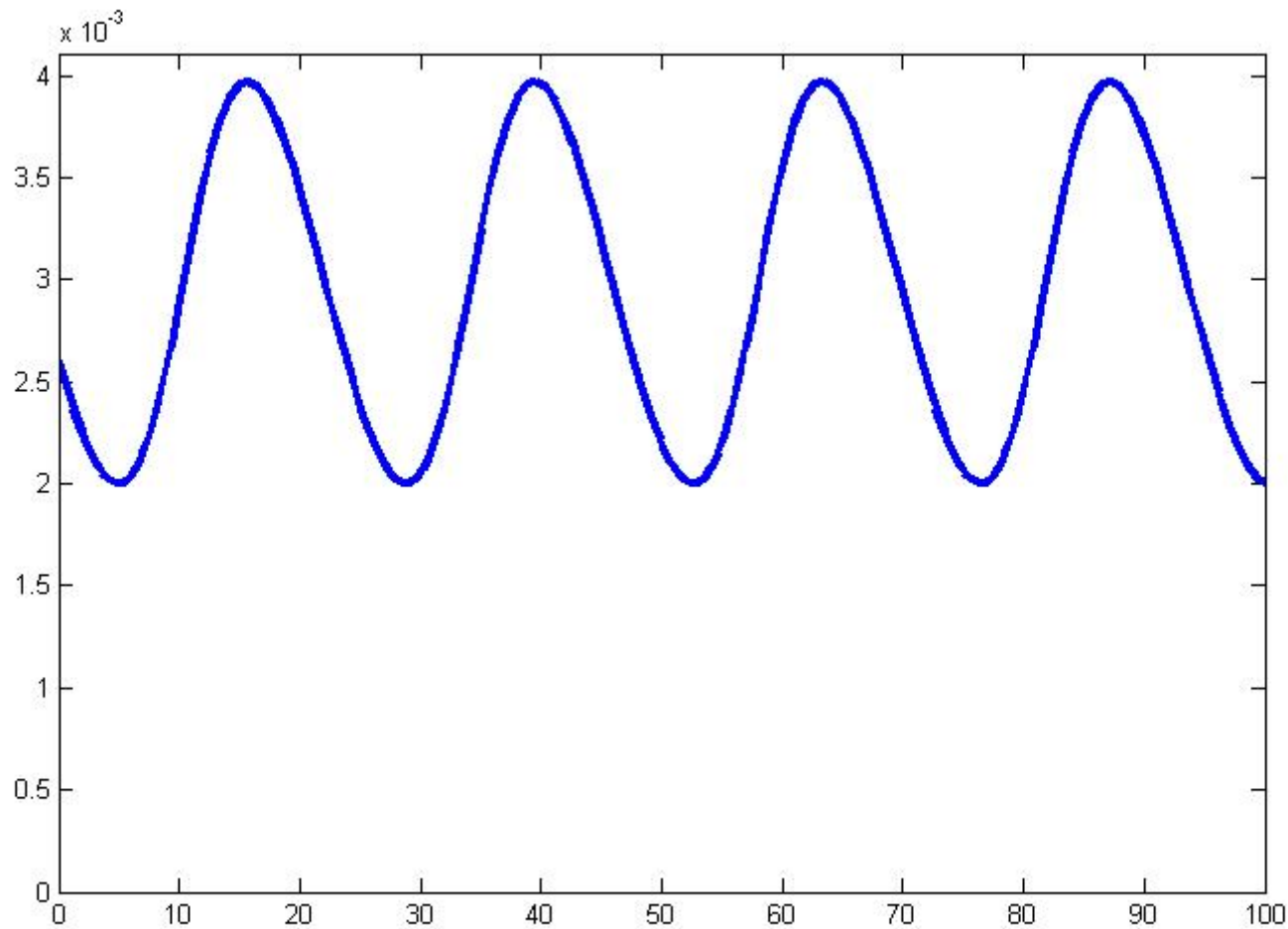
PER PROFILE – 100 hrs



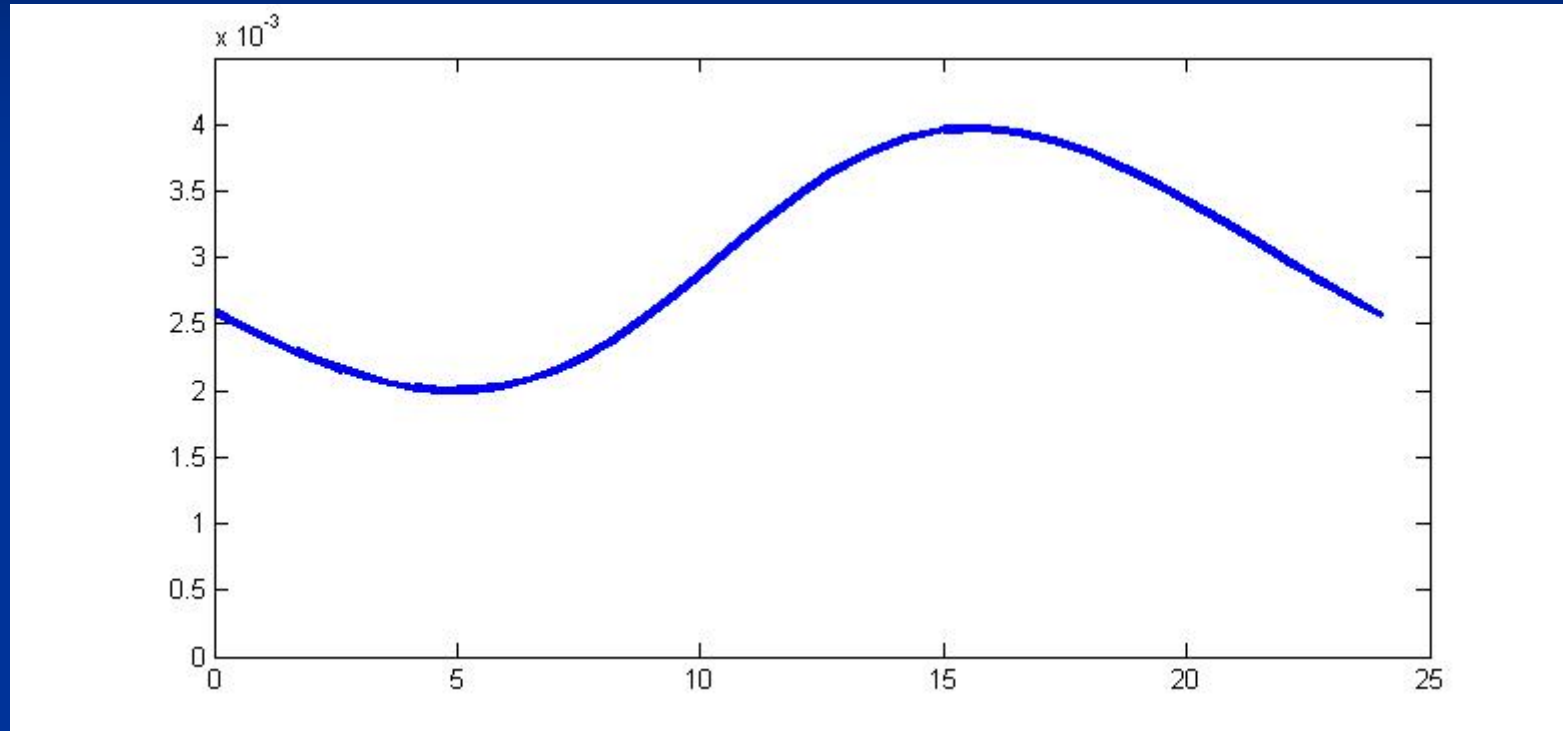
PER PROFILE – 24 hrs



CRY PROFILE – 100 hrs



CRY PROFILE – 24 hrs



OBSERVATIONS

- The dynamic model published by Forger & Peskin (2003) is reasonably accurate to capture the oscillatory behavior of mammalian circadian clock
- Need to do more parameter estimation studies for better fit
- *Introduce discrete switches to understand the effect of regulatory agents*

CONCLUSIONS

- Circadian Clock
 - A very important mechanism for humans
 - A new therapeutic target for many disease
- Dynamic Models
 - There are several available “good” models
 - Due to complexity and interaction of circadian rhythm with all biological processes, these models will continue to get larger
- Therapeutic Target
 - CRY
 - No crystal structure
 - Homology based structural model

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Aziz Sancar, UNC-Chapel Hill
- M. Emre Ozdemir, EPFL, PhD Candidate
- Pelin Armutlu, MS, Koc University,
Southwestern Medical Center, PhD Candidate

- IBM SUR Award for computing infrastructure
- Turkish Academy of Sciences for
experimental support