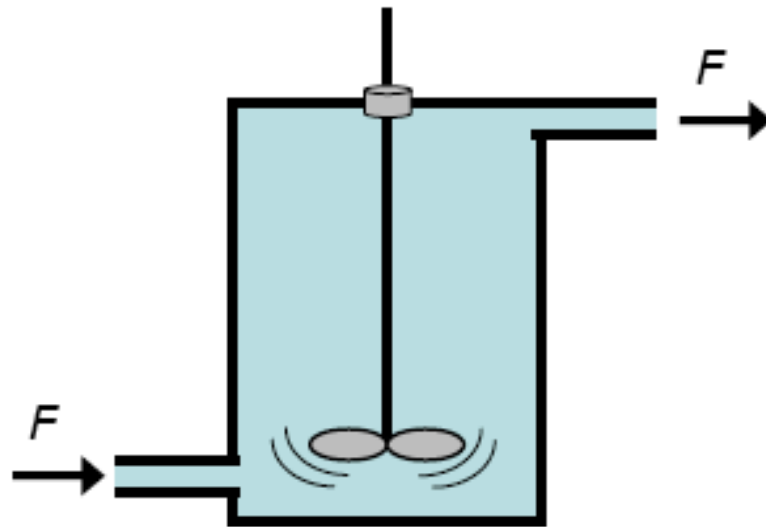


Case Study: Cell Cycle Control Mechanism

Chemostat



F = flow rate (L/s)

V = volume (L)

$M(T)$ = microbe density (#/L)

$N(T)$ = nutrient concen (mol/L)

T = time (s)

$$\frac{dM}{dT} = \frac{N}{K + N} \cdot rM - \frac{F}{V} M, \quad \frac{dN}{dT} = -\alpha \frac{N}{K + N} \cdot rM + \frac{F}{V} (N_o - N)$$

r = max repro rate,

α = conversion factor,

K = nutrient concen at half-max
repro rate

N_o = nutrient concen in feed

Chemostat

$$\frac{dM}{dT} = \frac{N}{K+N} \cdot rM - \frac{F}{V}M, \quad \frac{dN}{dT} = -\alpha \frac{N}{K+N} \cdot rM + \frac{F}{V}(N_o - N)$$

$$\text{Let } x(t) = \frac{\alpha M(T)}{K}, \quad y(t) = \frac{N(T)}{K}, \quad t = rT$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{xy}{1+y} - \phi x, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{xy}{1+y} + \phi(y_o - y)$$

$$\text{where } \phi = \frac{F}{rV}, \quad y_o = \frac{N_o}{K} \quad (\text{dimensionless})$$

Chemostat

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{xy}{1+y} - \phi x, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{xy}{1+y} + \phi(y_0 - y)$$

Nullclines: $\dot{x} = 0$: $x = 0$ or $y = \frac{\phi}{1-\phi}$

$$\dot{y} = 0: x = \phi \frac{(y_0 - y)(1 + y)}{y}$$



Chemostat

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{xy}{1+y} - \phi x, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{xy}{1+y} + \phi(y_0 - y)$$

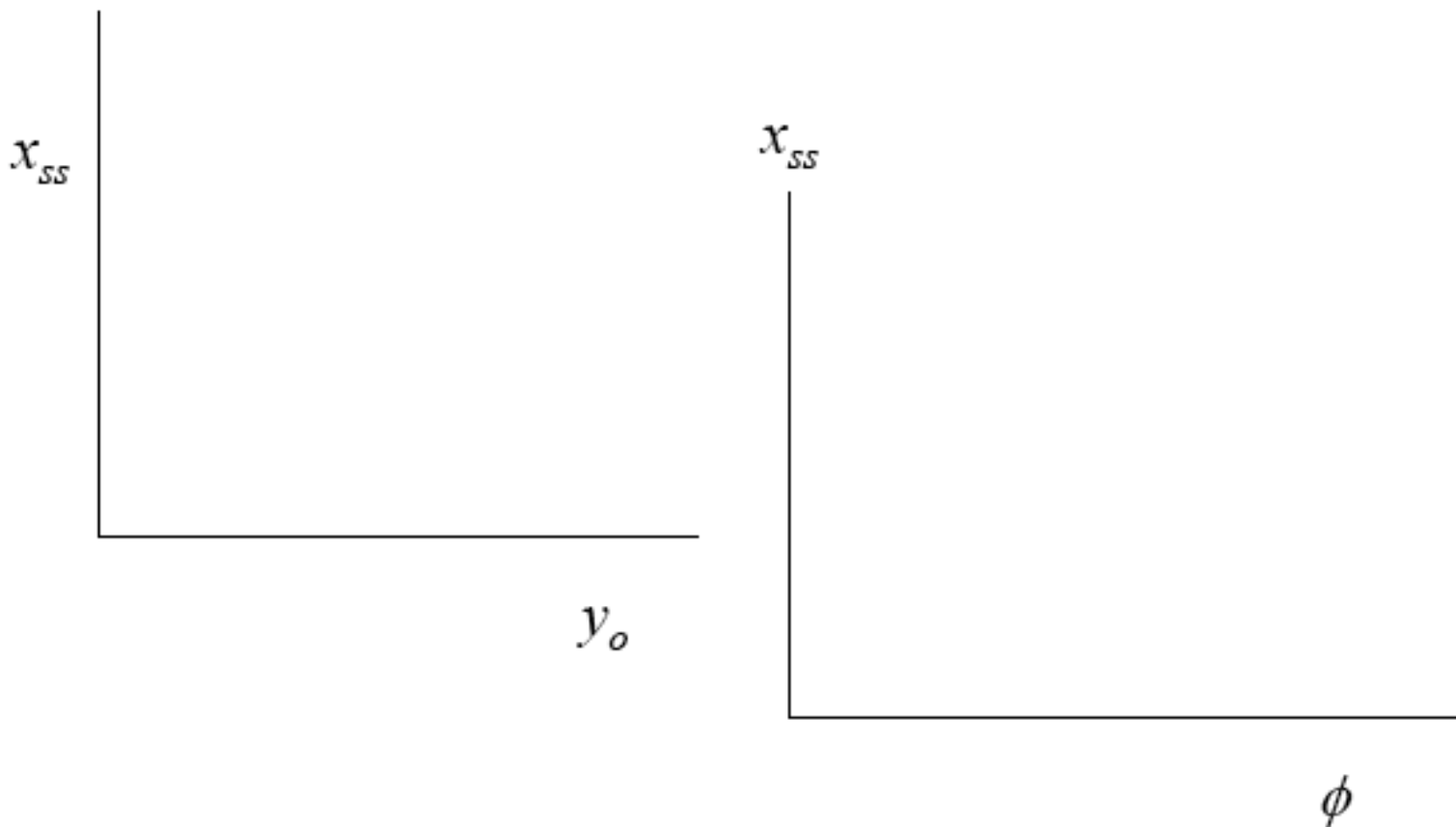
Steady states: (i) $x = 0, y = y_0$

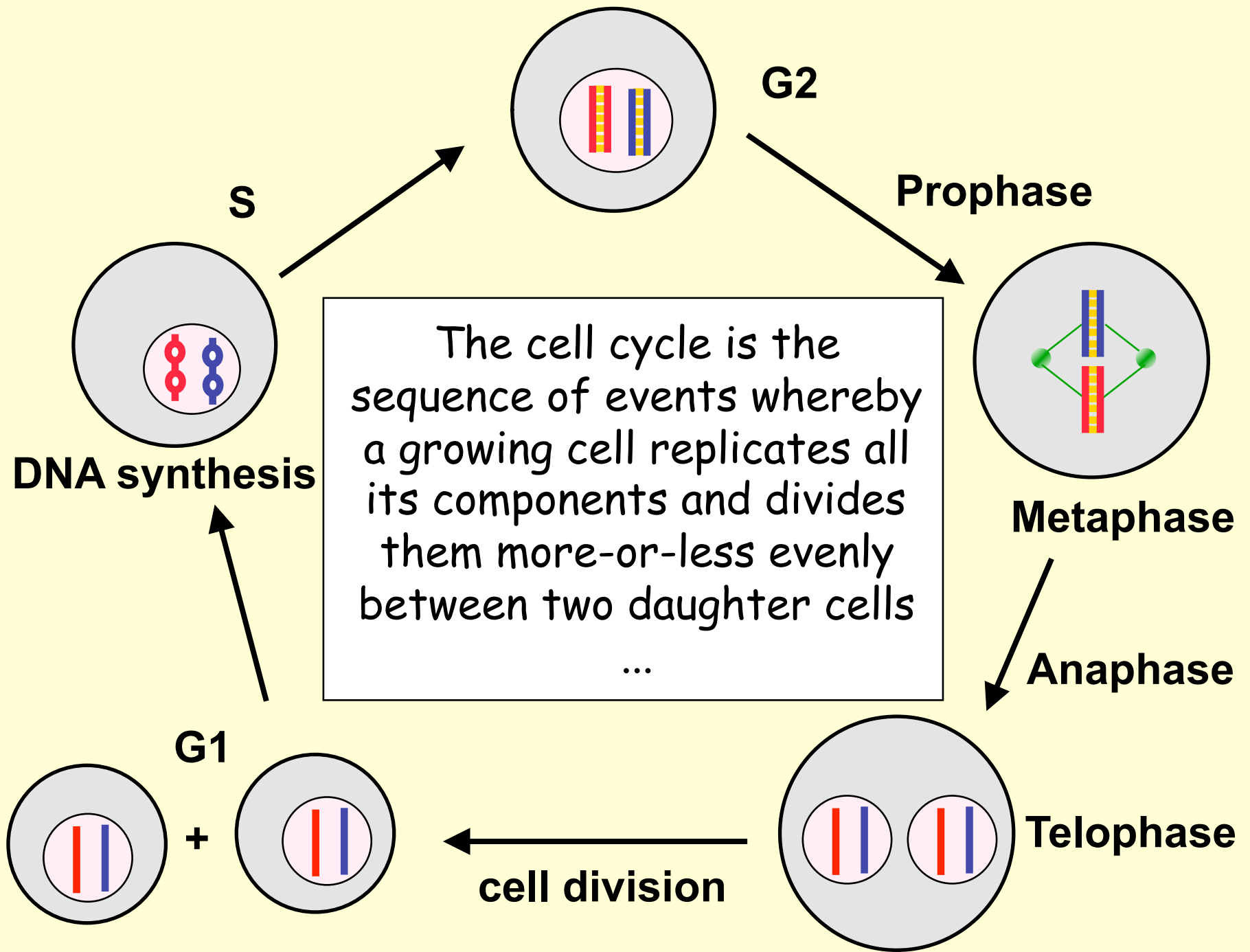
(ii) $x = y_0 - \frac{\phi}{1-\phi}, y = \frac{\phi}{1-\phi}$

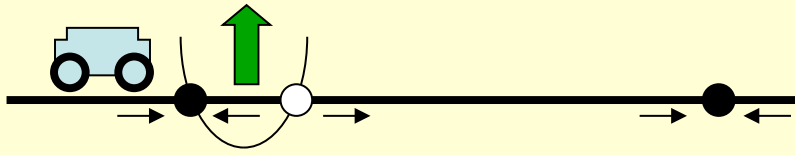


Chemostat

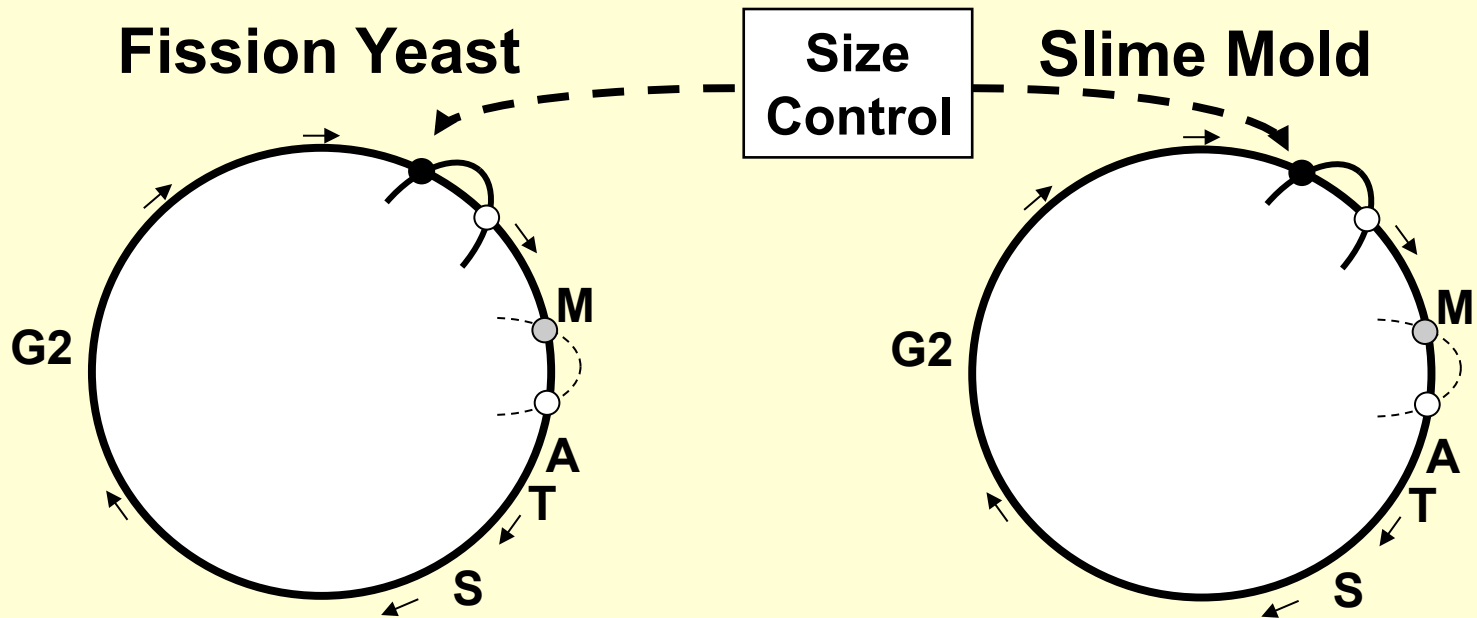
One-parameter Bifurcation Diagrams



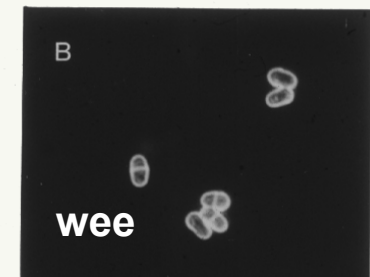
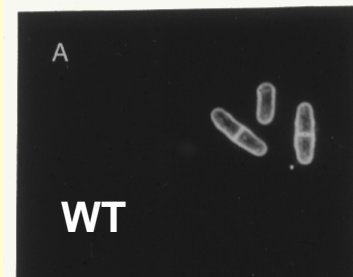
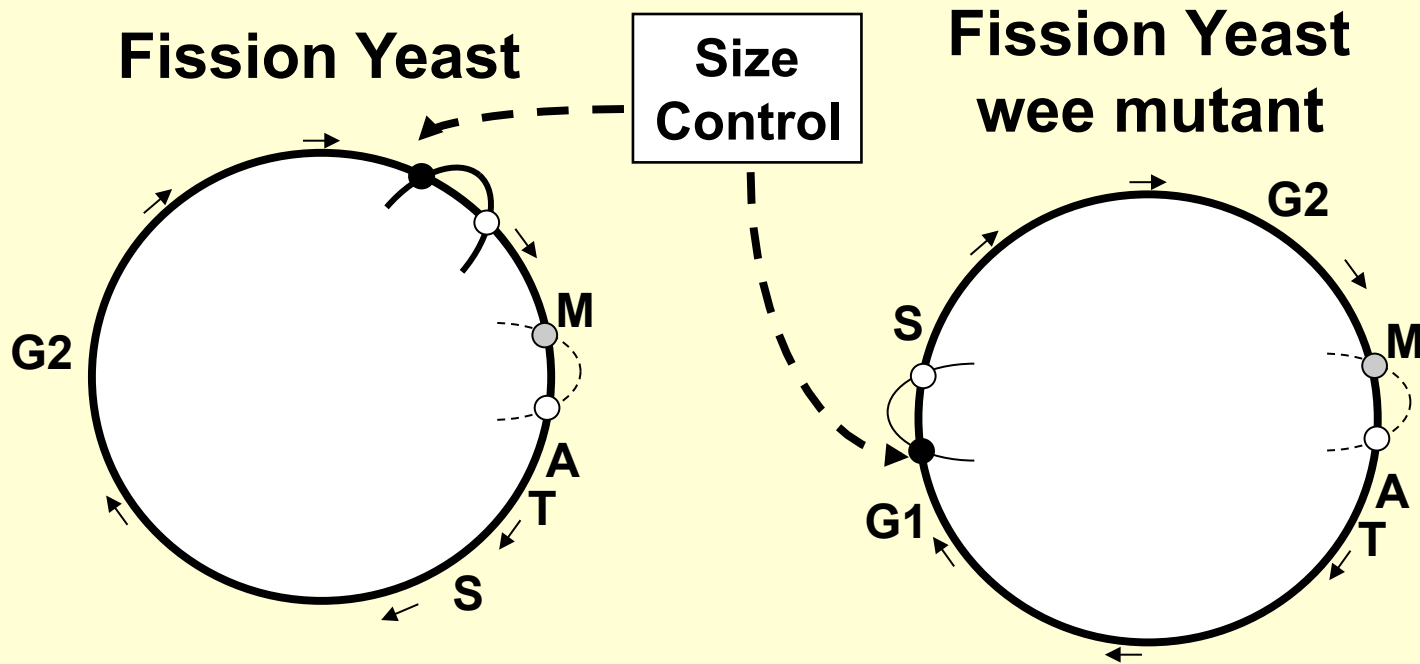




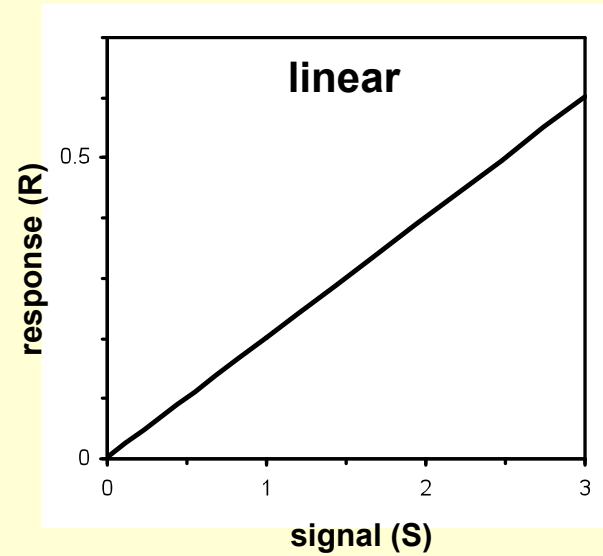
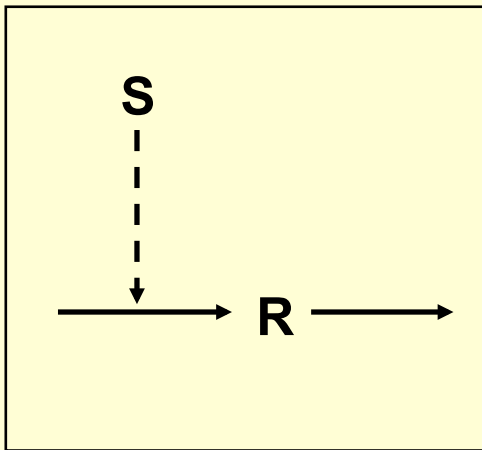
Diversity of Cell Cycle Organization



Diversity of Cell Cycle Organization



Gene Expression

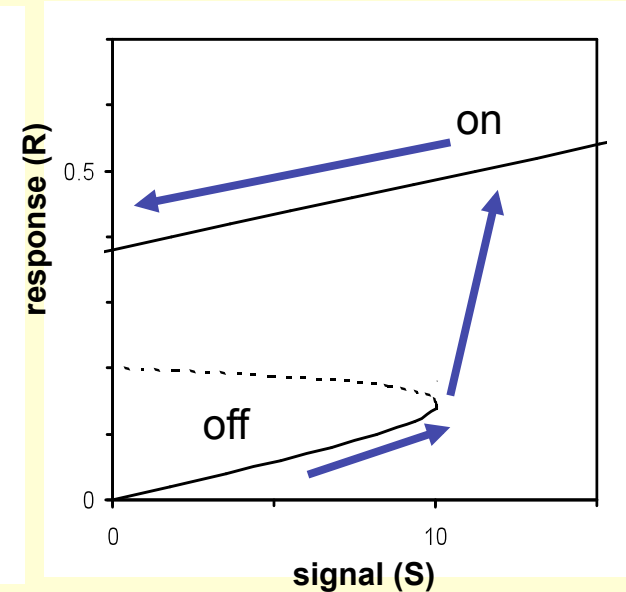
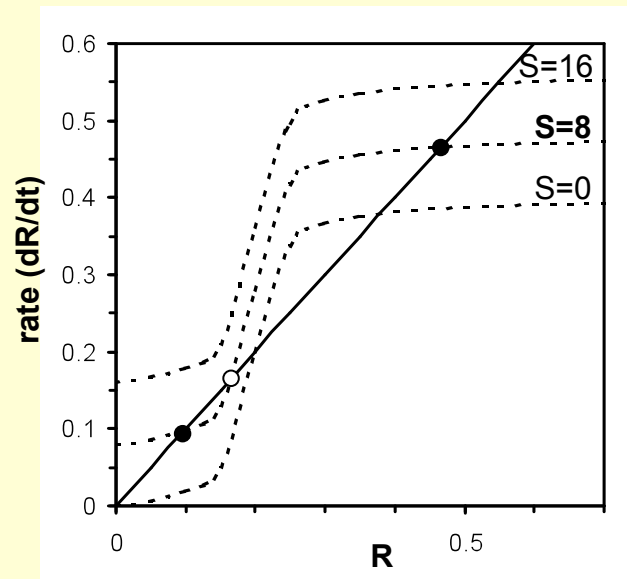
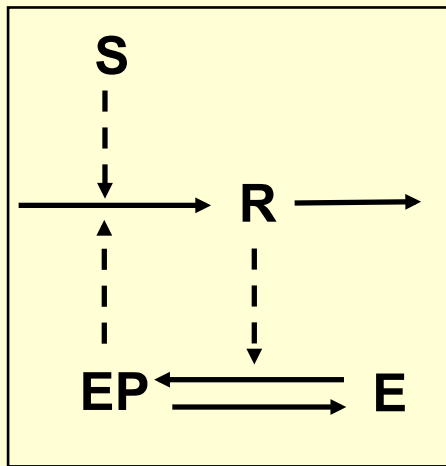


$$\frac{dR}{dt} = k_1 S - k_2 R = 0$$

$$R_{ss} = \frac{k_1 S}{k_2}$$

Signal-Response
Curve

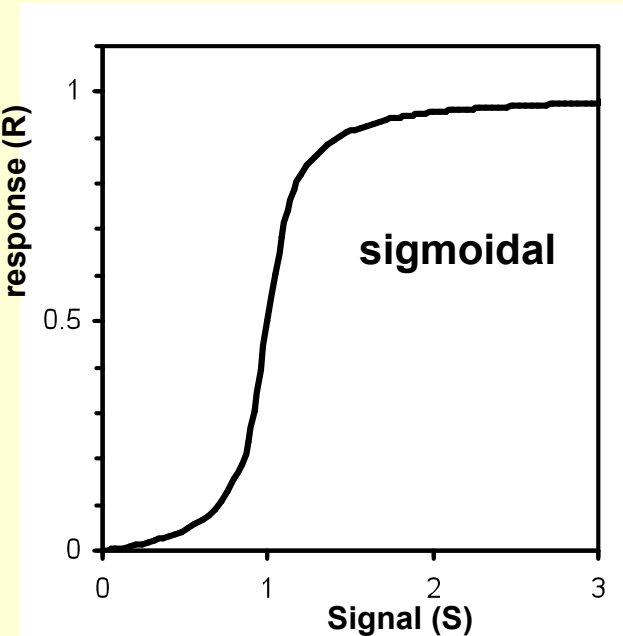
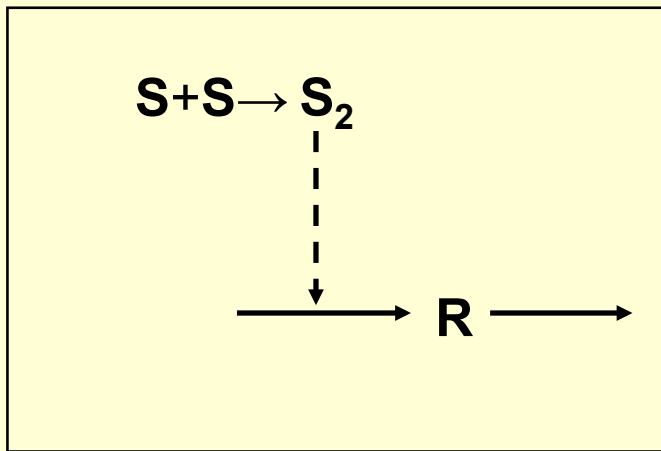
Protein Synthesis: Positive Feedback



Bistability

Griffith, J Theor Biol (1968)

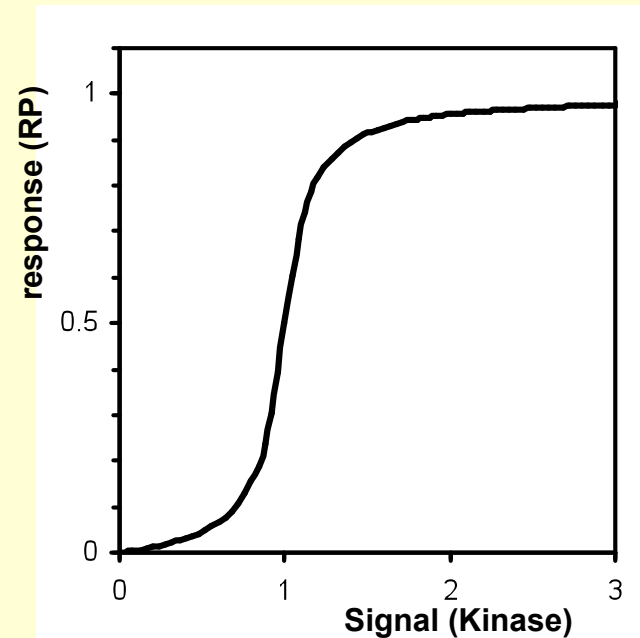
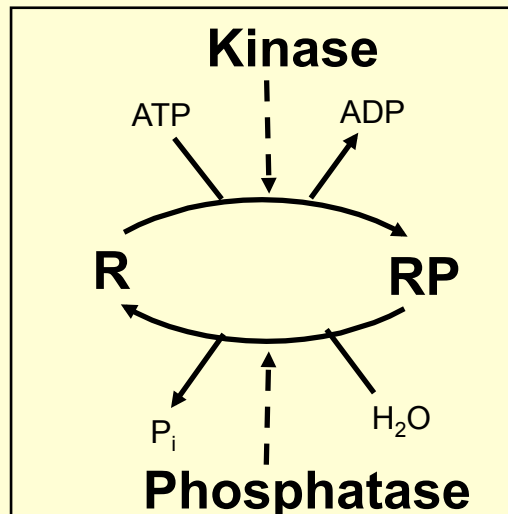
Cooperative Binding



$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{k_1 S^2}{K_d^2 + S^2} - k_2 R = 0$$

$$R_{ss} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \frac{S^2}{K_d^2 + S^2}$$

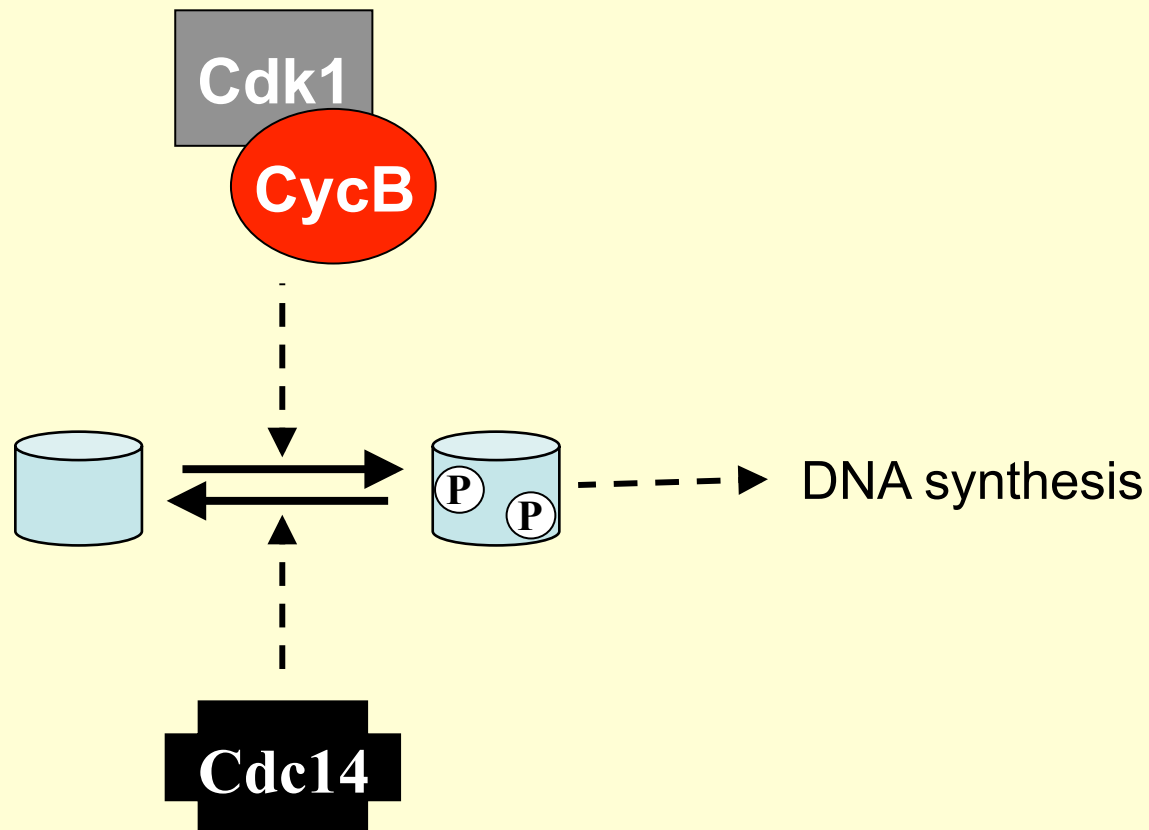
Protein Phosphorylation



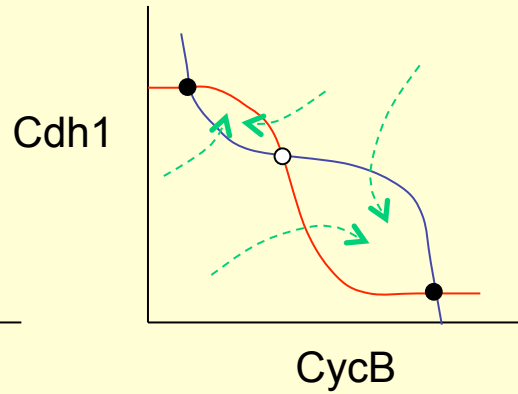
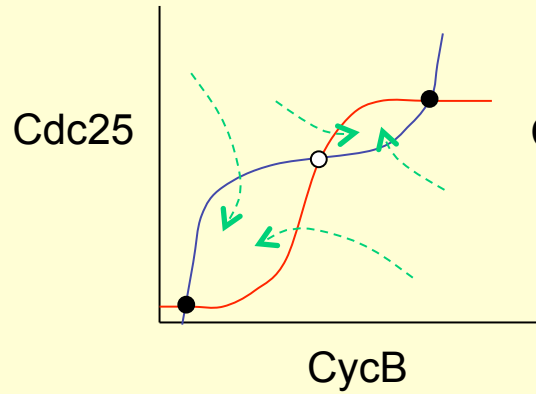
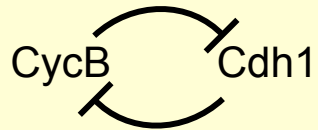
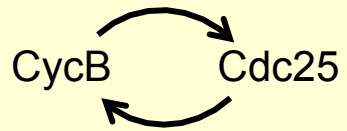
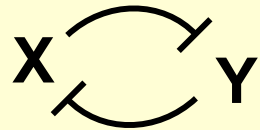
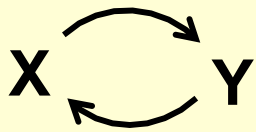
$$\frac{dR_P}{dt} = \frac{k_1 S (R_T - R_P)}{K_{m1} + R_T - R_P} - \frac{k_2 R_P}{K_{m2} + R_P} = 0$$

Goldbeter & Koshland, PNAS (1981)

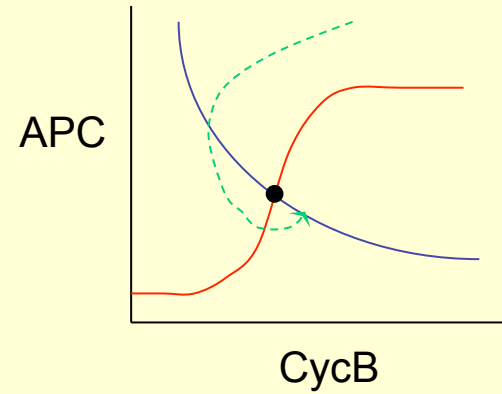
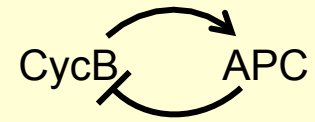
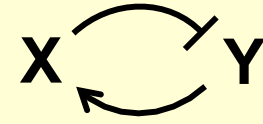
Universal Control Mechanism for the Eukaryotic Cell Cycle

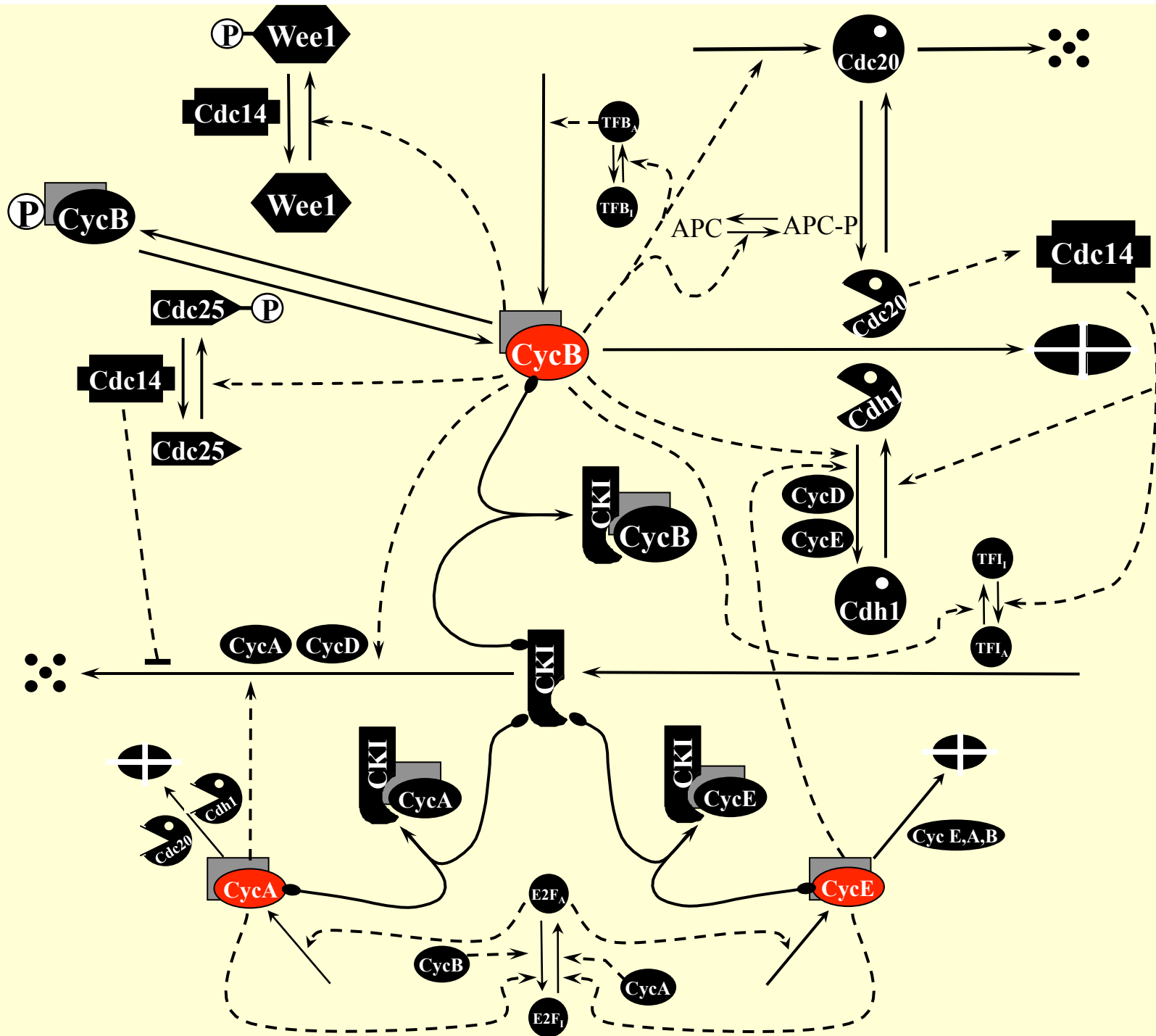


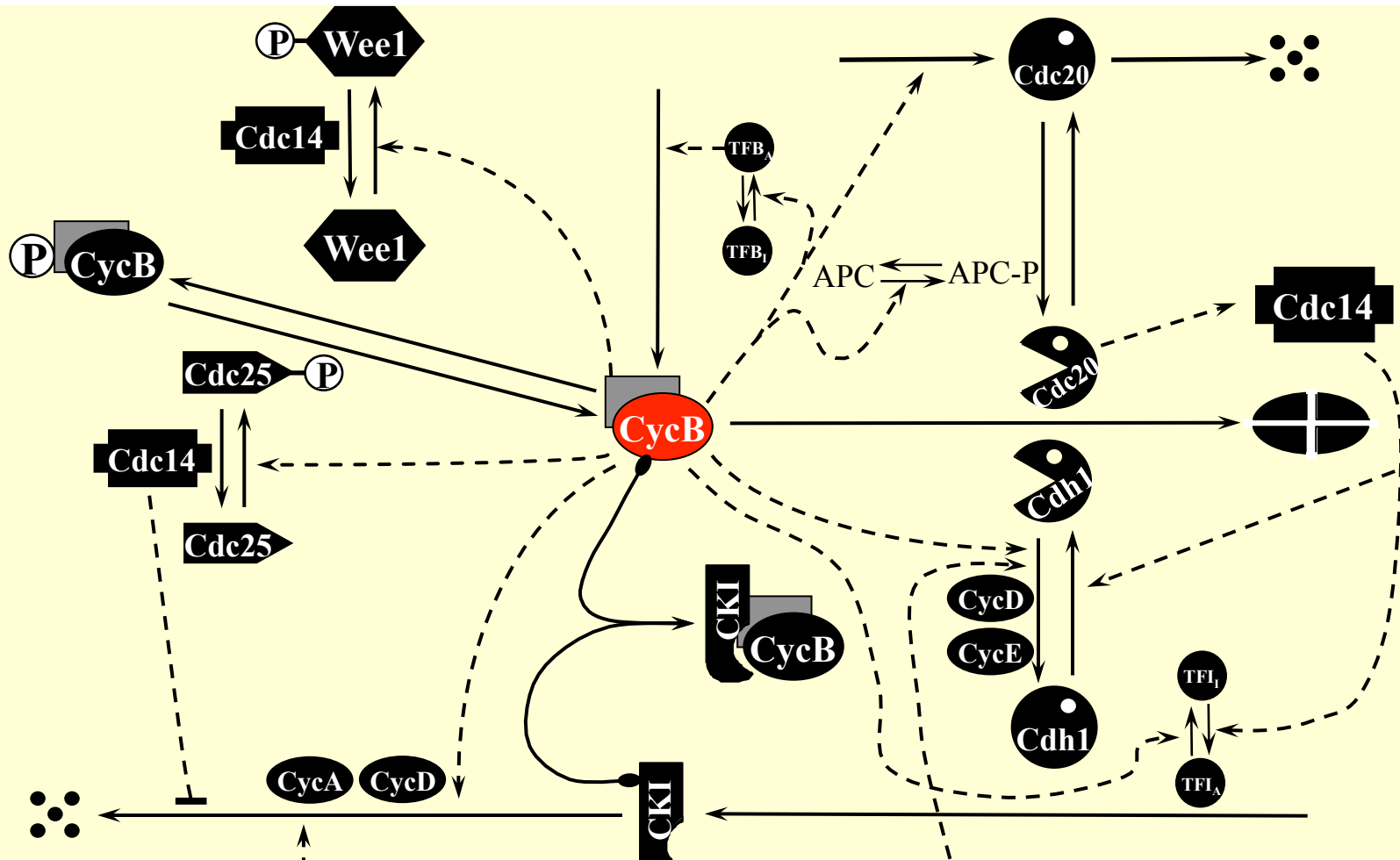
Toggle Switches



Homeostasis







$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d[\text{CycB}]}{dt} = & k_1 [\text{TFB}_A] - (k_2 + k_3 [\text{Cdh1}] + k_4 [\text{Cdc20}]) [\text{CycB}] \\
 & - k_5 [\text{Wee1}] [\text{CycB}] + k_6 [\text{Cdc25} \sim \text{P}] [\text{CycB} \sim \text{P}] \\
 & - k_7 [\text{CKI}] [\text{CycB}] + k_8 [\text{CKI}:\text{CycB}]
 \end{aligned}$$

E2F₁

Detailed Simulations

Modeling the Budding Yeast Cell Cycle

Home

Introduction

Overview

Mathematical Model

Mutants

Downloads & Tools

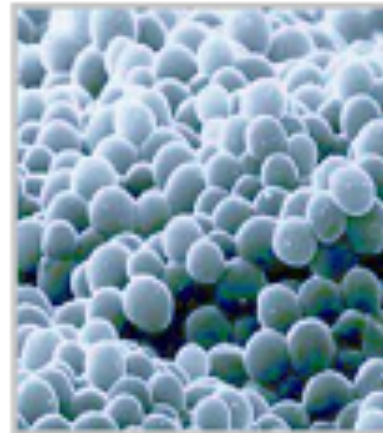
Simulate the Model

Other Models

Literature

Who We Are

Welcome to the Budding Yeast Cell Cycle Homepage

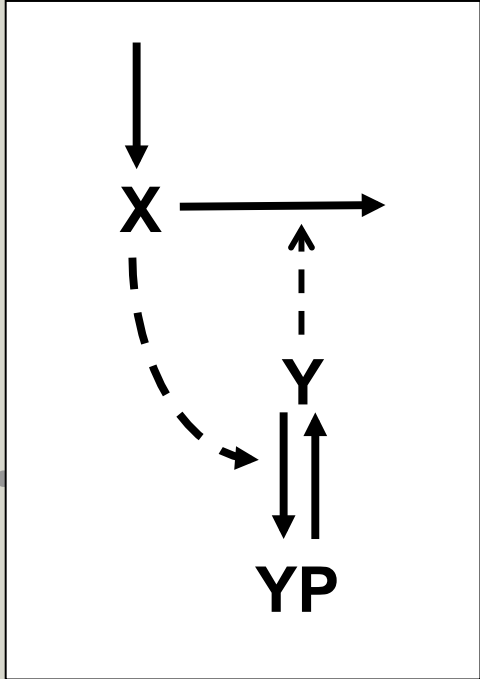
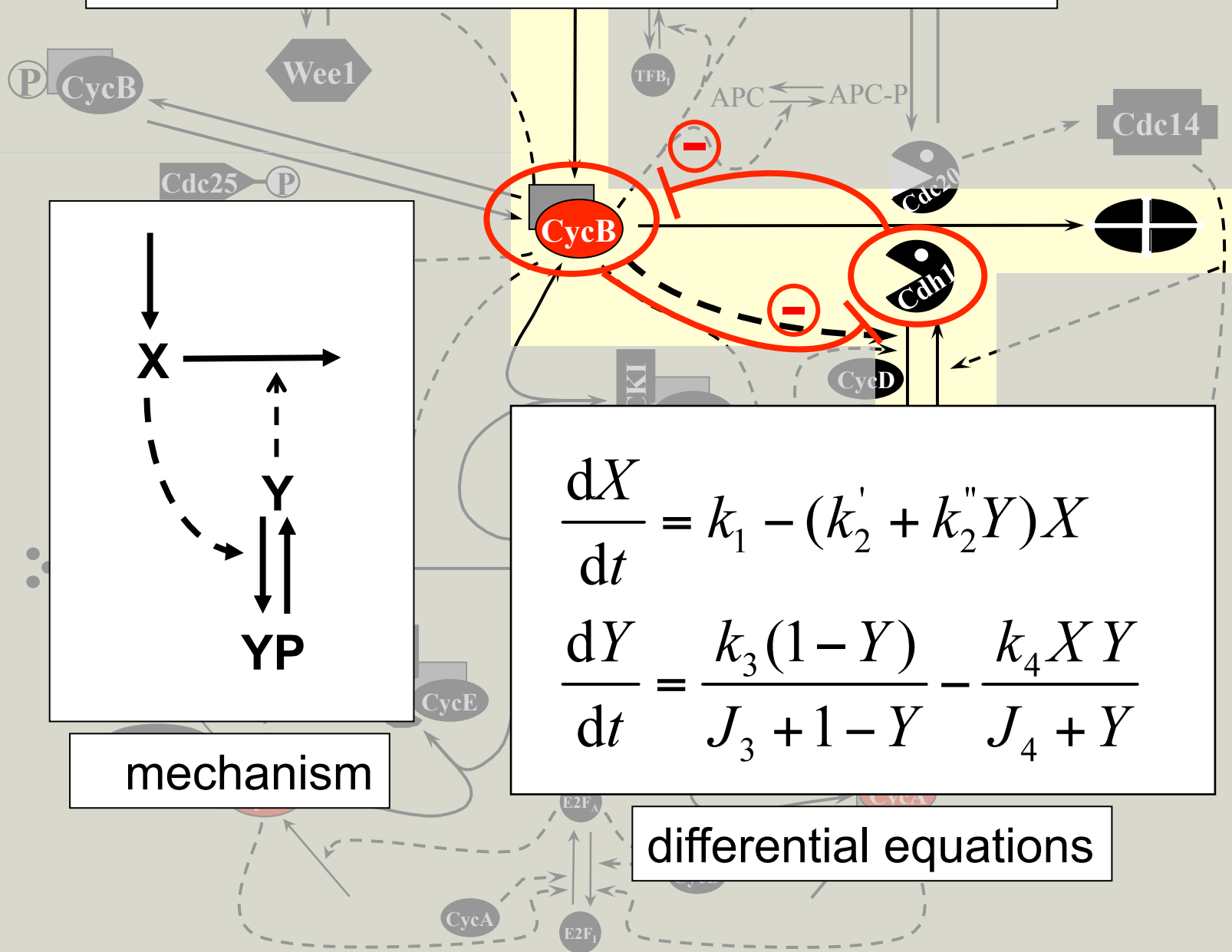


<http://mpf.biol.vt.edu>

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General Principles



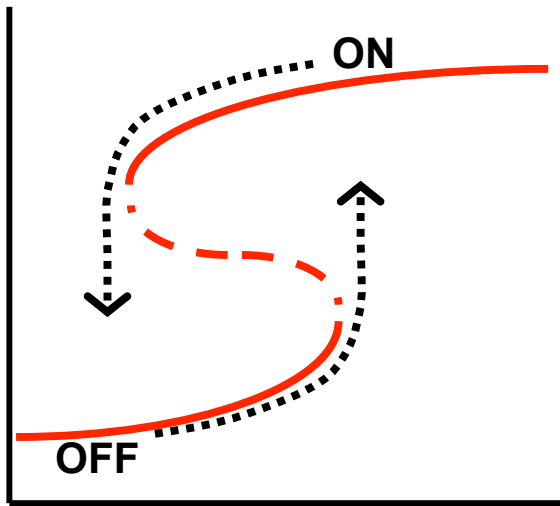
mechanism

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = k_1 - (k_2' + k_2''Y)X$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{k_3(1-Y)}{J_3 + 1 - Y} - \frac{k_4XY}{J_4 + Y}$$

differential equations

CycB-dep kinase



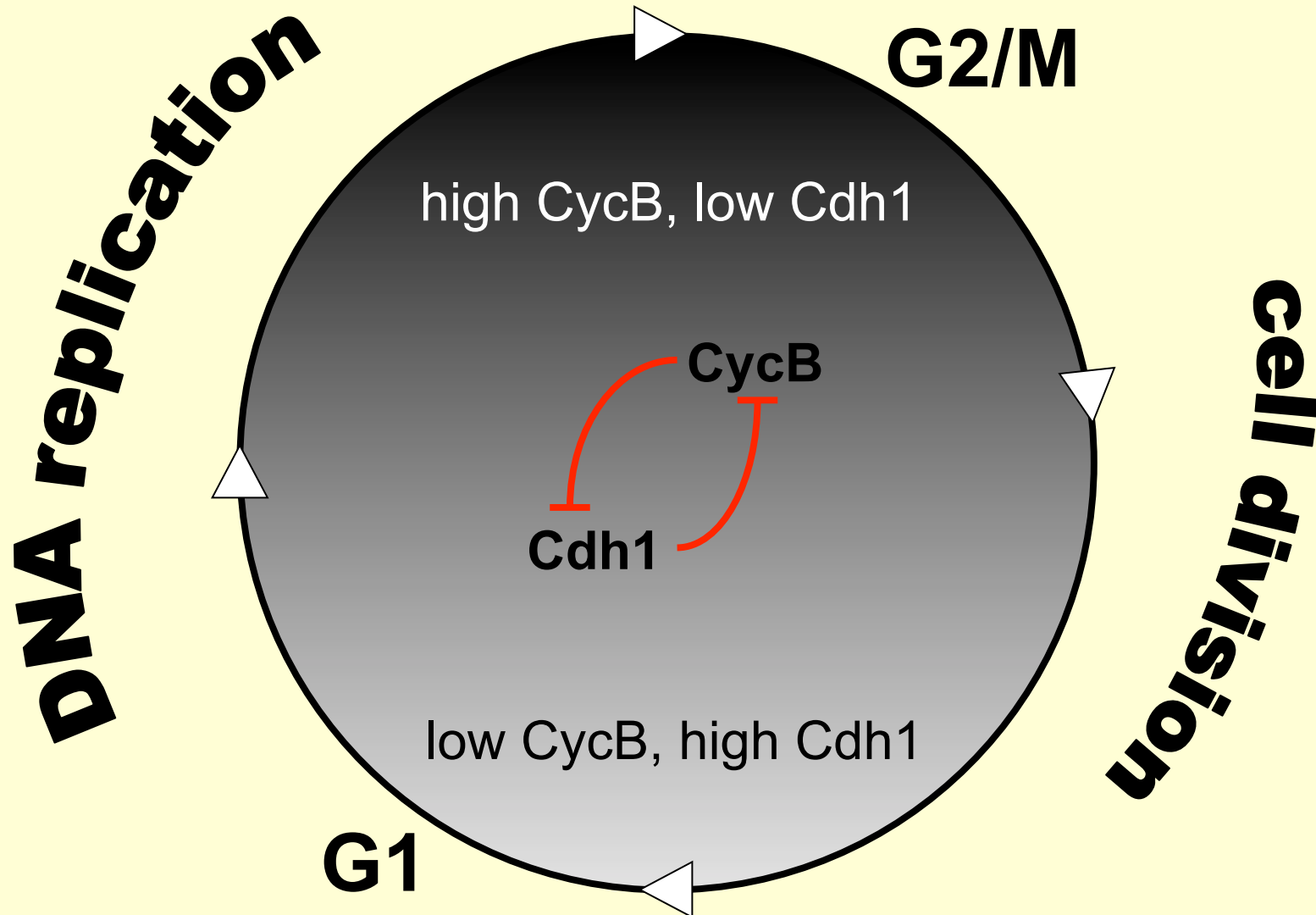
ρ , parameter

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = k_1 S - (k_1' + k_2'' Y) X$$

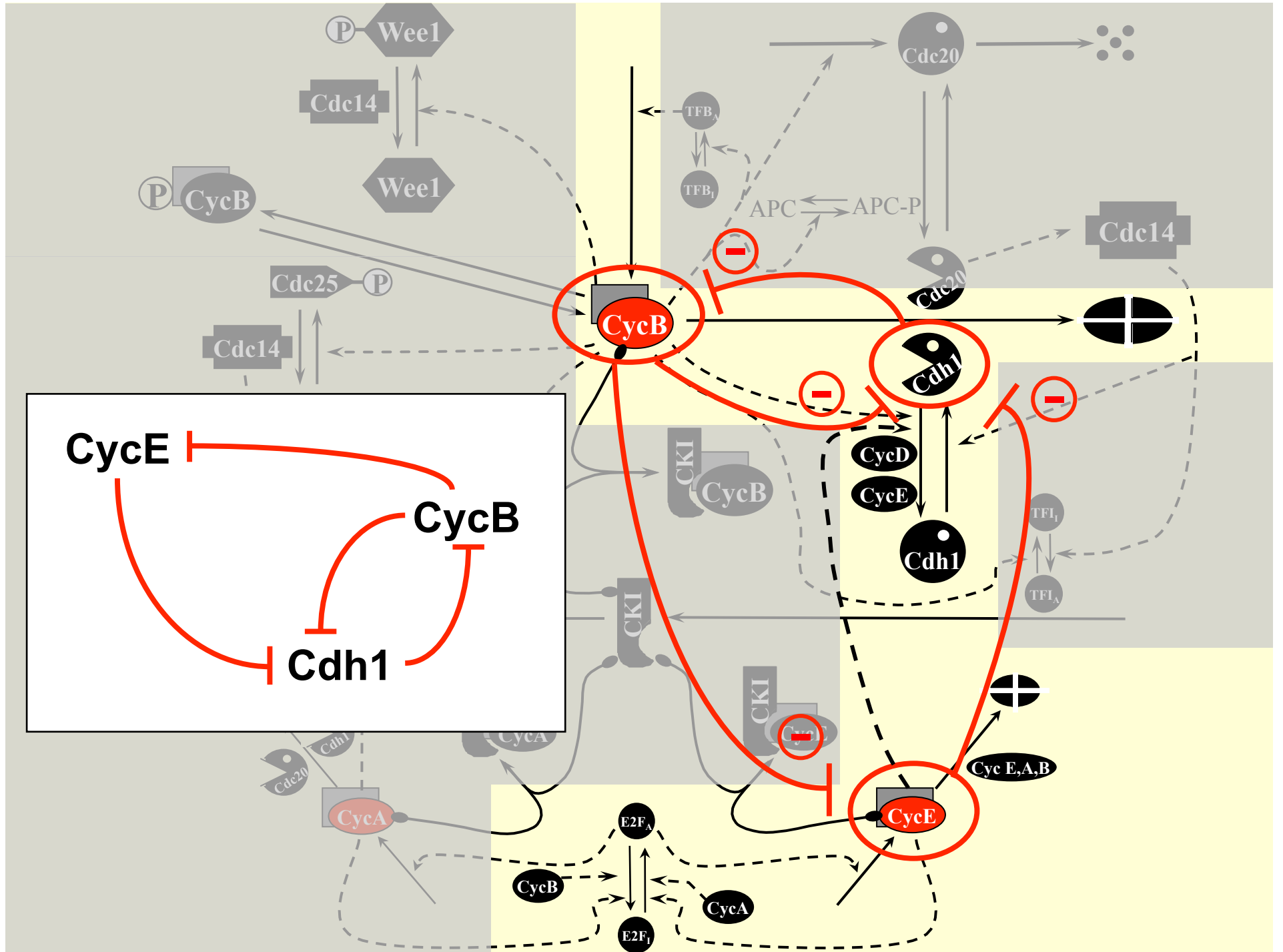
$$\frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{k_3 A(1-Y)}{J_3 + 1 - Y} - \frac{k_4 X Y}{J_4 + Y}$$

differential equations

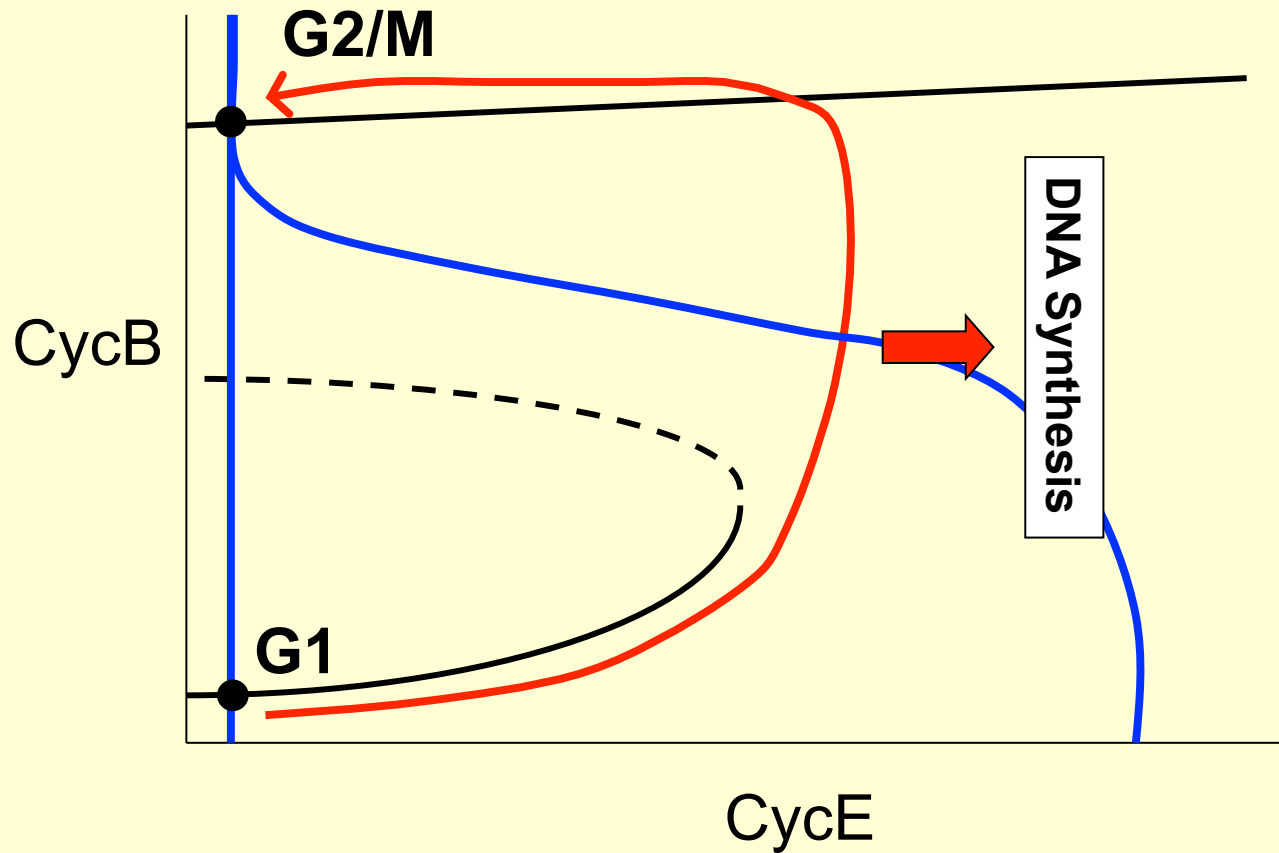
Cell Cycle Regulation

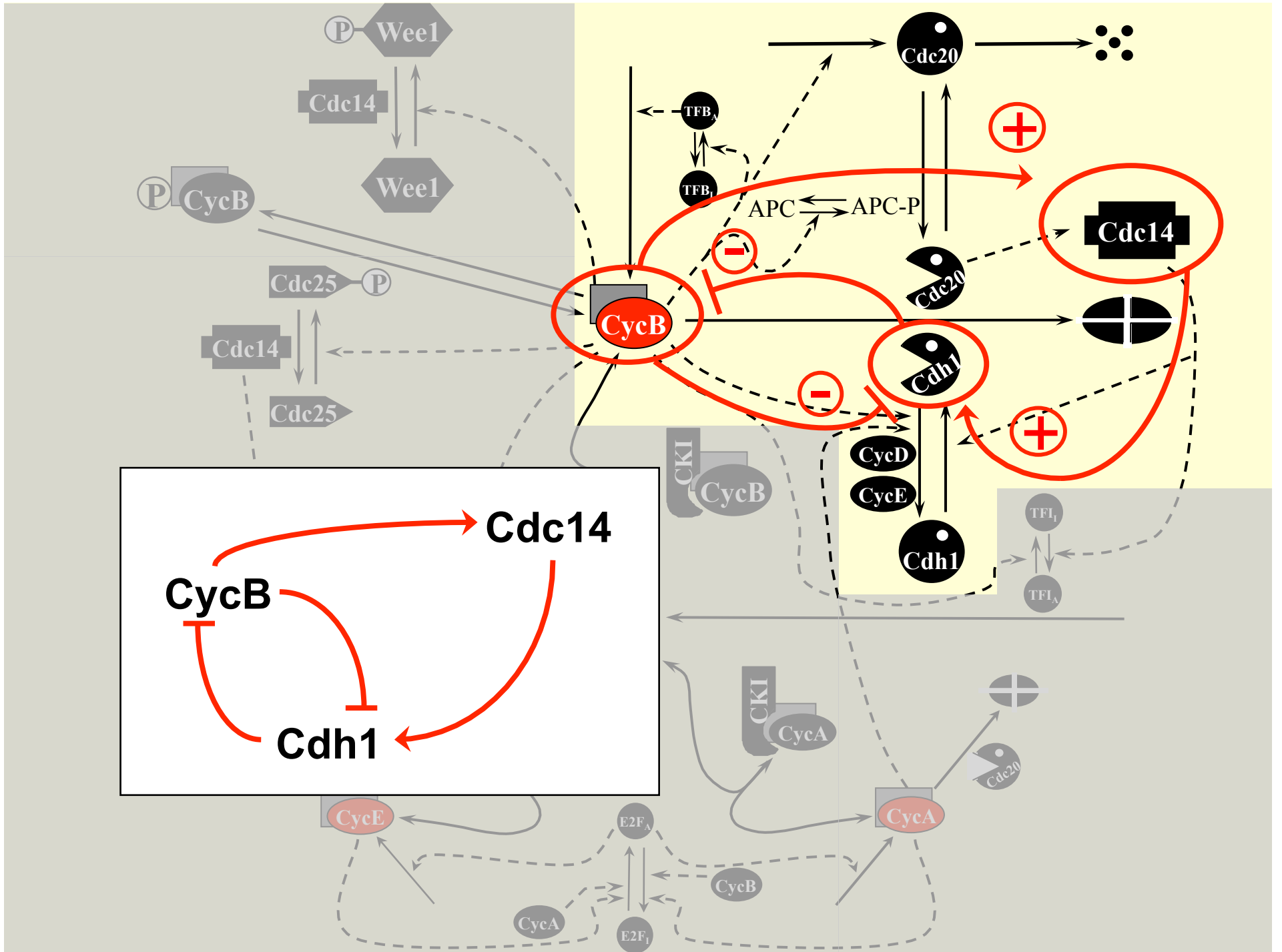


What mechanisms flip the switch up and down?



Entry





Exit

