

Dynamic Partitioning for Hybrid Simulation

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Stochastic mass action

➤ Stochastic reaction rates

- ▶ Kinetic constant: volume when order > 1
- ▶ Combinatorial term

$$R_r = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_{i,r} X_i \xrightarrow{k_r} \sum_{i=1}^M \beta_{i,r} X_i$$
$$\lambda_r(X) = \frac{k_r}{V^{\sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_{i,r} - 1}} \prod_{i=1}^M \frac{X_i!}{(X_i - \alpha_{i,r})!}$$
$$\lambda(X) = \sum_r \lambda_r(X)$$

➤ Jump process dynamics

- ▶ Instantaneous reactions
- ▶ Next instant of reaction
- ▶ Next reaction

$$0 \leq s < \tau : X_{t=s} = X_{t=0}$$
$$P_X(\tau > s) = e^{-\lambda(X)s}$$
$$P(X_{t=\tau} = X_{t=0} + \gamma_r) = \frac{\lambda_r(X_{t=0})}{\lambda(X_{t=0})}$$

Solution methods

➤ Formal derivation

- ▶ Delbruck 1940, Bartholomey 58,59,62
- ▶ McQuarrie 1963, 64
- ▶ Peccoud & Ycart Theoretical Population Biology 1995
- ▶ Not practical but the most simplistic models

➤ Numerical solutions

- ▶ $P(X_t)$ solution of the master equation
- ▶ Tractable when the state space is finite and small (10^7 states)
- ▶ Cost is a function of the state space size
- ▶ Finite state projection algorithm (Munsky 2006)

➤ Simulations

- ▶ Gillespie 1976, 1977
- ▶ Not exact – only estimates
- ▶ Cost is a function (a^2) of accuracy (a) and intensity
- ▶ Rare events can be missed
- ▶ Impractical for stiff systems

Fast and slow reactions

➤ Not all reactions are alike

- ▶ Reactions between molecules in large numbers
 - Deterministic mass action
 - Well approximated by ODEs
- ▶ All other reactions
 - Stochastic
 - Discrete event simulation

➤ Partitioning

- ▶ Conditions
 - (1): Validity
 - (2): Efficiency
- ▶ Iterative process
- ▶ Dynamic: after every event

$$R = D \cup C$$

$$\forall R_j \in C: \begin{cases} (1): X_i > \gamma * |v_{j,i}| \\ (2): \lambda_j X > \Lambda * \lambda_{\max} \end{cases}$$

Hybrid simulation

$$dX_i = \sum_{j:R_j \in C} v_{j,i} \lambda_j(X) dt$$

$$P(\tau) = \lambda_{tot}(X(t+\tau)) \exp\left(\int_t^{t+\tau} \lambda_{tot}(X(t')) dt'\right)$$

$$\lambda_{tot}(X(t)) = \sum_{j:R_j \in D} \lambda_j(X(t))$$

$$P(j | \tau) = \frac{\lambda_j(X(t+\tau))}{\lambda_{tot}(X(t+\tau))}$$

with $x \sim E(1)$, $\tau : x = \int_t^{t+\tau} \lambda_{tot}(X(t')) dt'$

with $u \sim U(0, \lambda_{tot}(X(t+\tau)))$, $I_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } R_k \in D \\ 0 & \text{if } R_k \in C \end{cases}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \lambda_k(X(t+\tau)) I_k \leq u \leq \sum_{k=1}^j \lambda_k(X(t+\tau)) I_k$$

Performance

Model	Virtual Time	<i>Stochastic</i>		<i>Hybrid</i>		<i>S/H*</i>	
		Avg. # Events	CPU Time	Avg. # Events	CPU Time	Avg. # Events	CPU Time
HIV-1 Tat <i>Dim</i> sort	1e+06 sec	561415	0.576328	4300.79	0.0652696	130.54	8.83
HIV-1 Tat <i>Mid</i> sort	1e+06 sec	4.83371e+06	4.97246	23869.7	0.359591	202.5	13.83
Intracellular viral infection	200 days	3.13796e+06	2.11551	1249.66	0.0398304	2511.05	53.11
Cycle test ($\Theta = 1000$)	100 sec	162068	0.109848	27.613	0.00267859	5869.26	41.01
Crystallization ($\Theta = 10^6$)	100 sec	454551	0.206052	110.105	0.00202239	4128.34	101.89

*S/H = Stochastic/Hybrid relative reduction in simulation cost

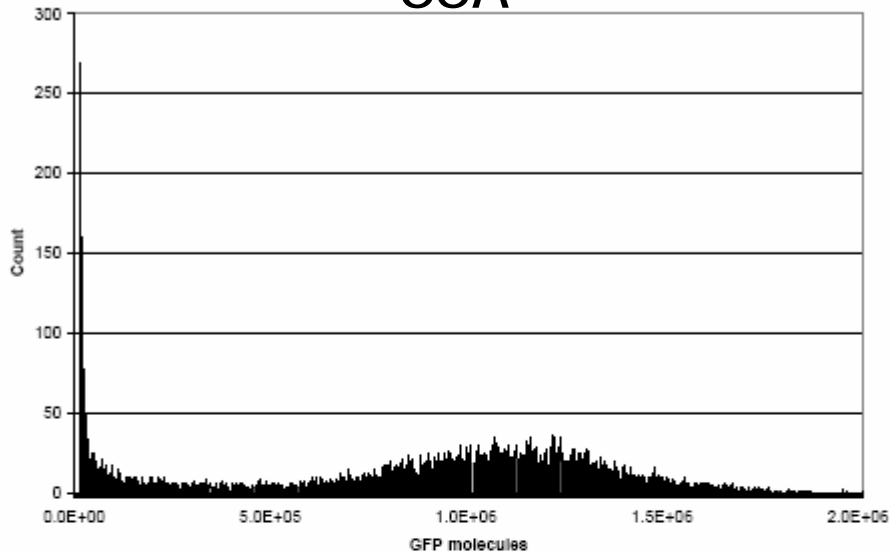
HIV-1 Tat transactivation

- ▶ Positive feed-back loop
- ▶ ODE is bistable
- ▶ Stochastic is bimodal

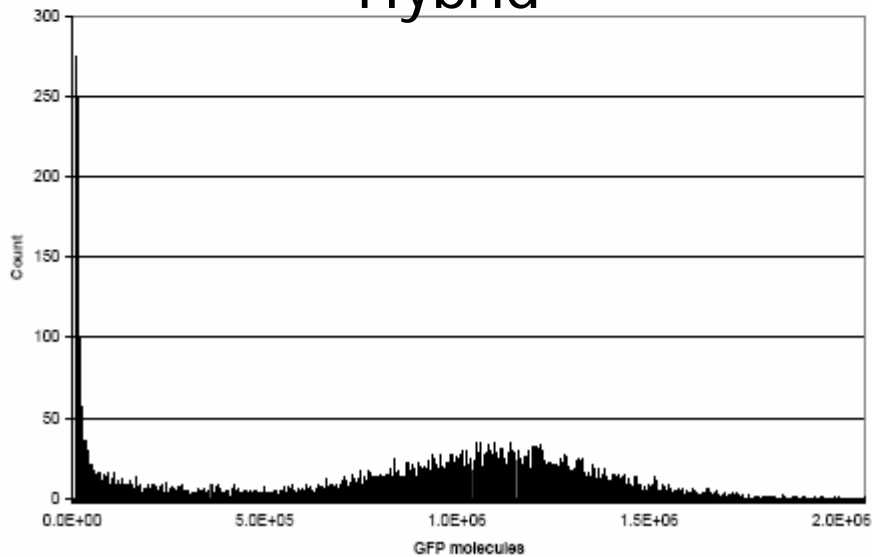
- ▶ Bursts of Tat expression

- ▶ Change of regime

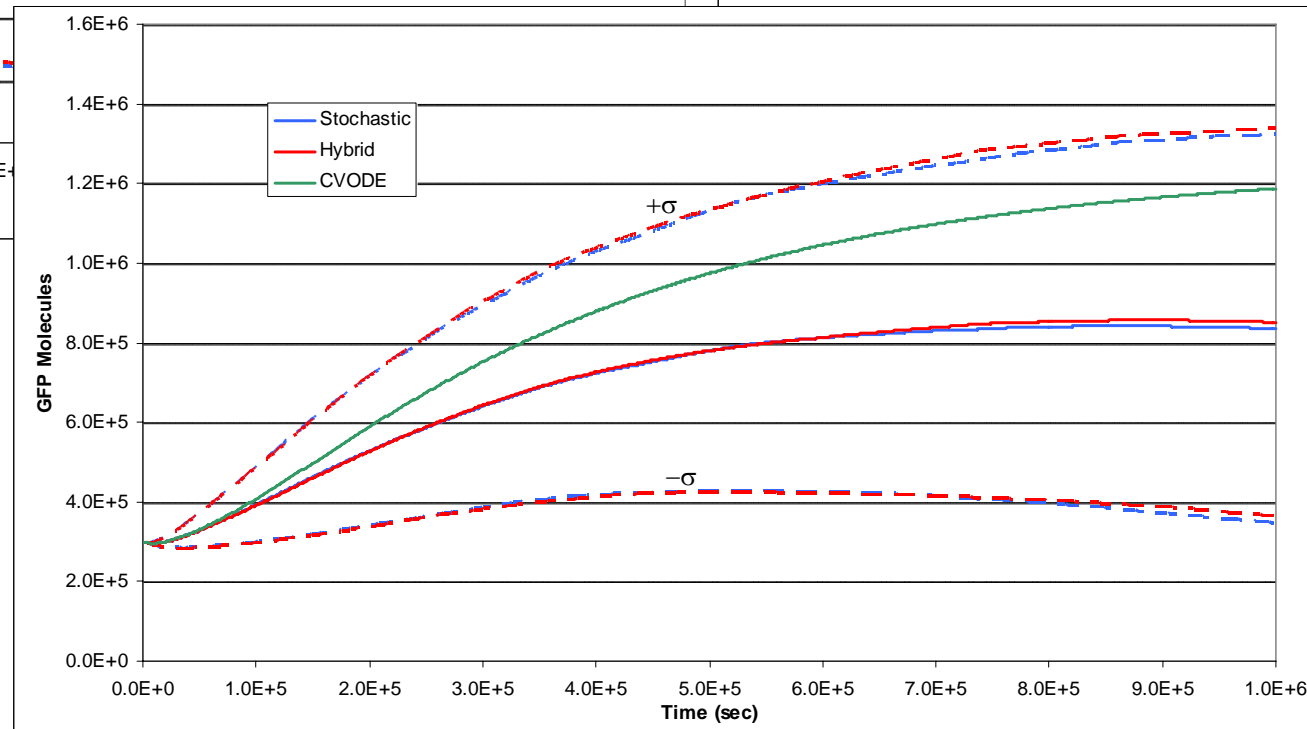
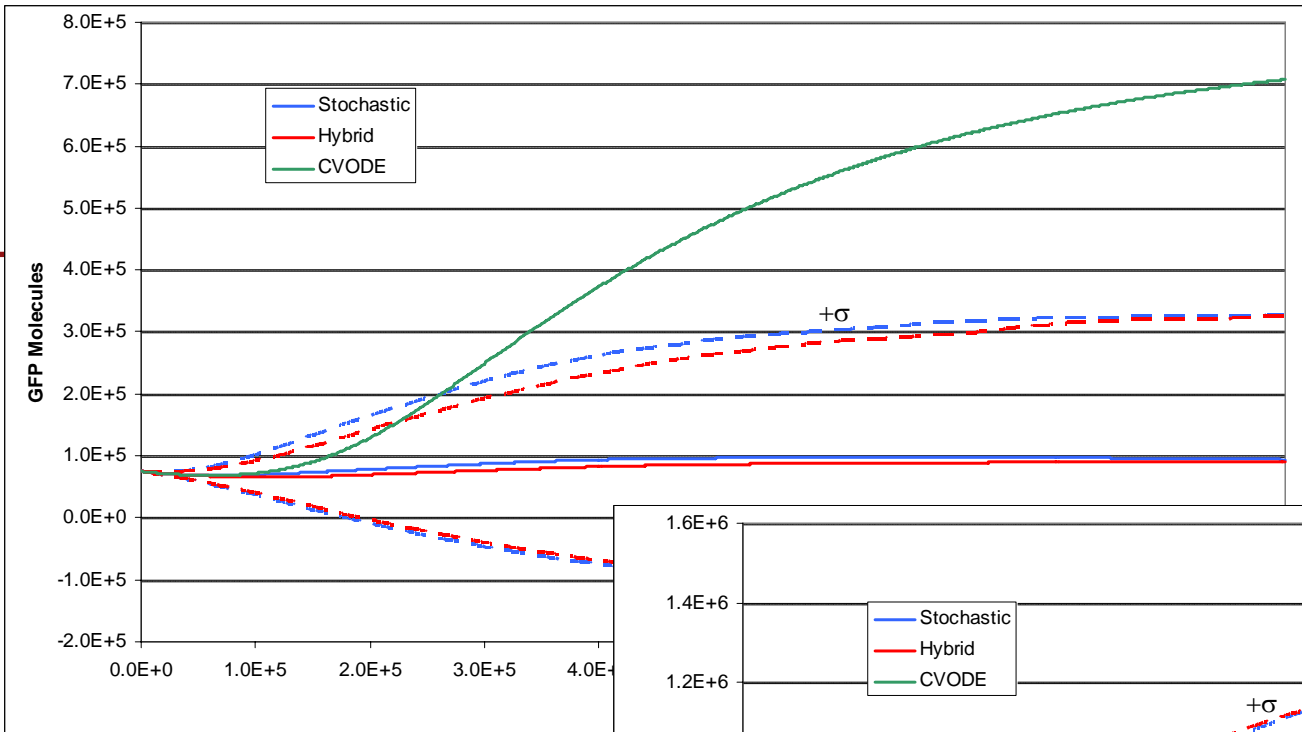
SSA



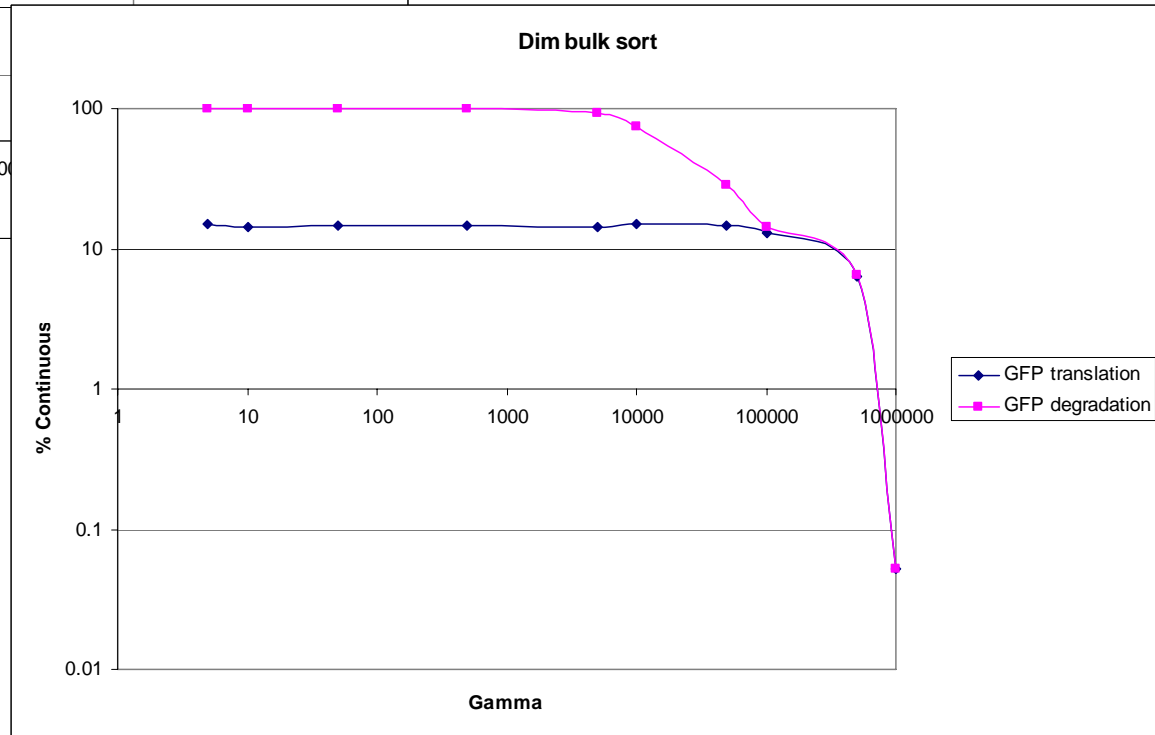
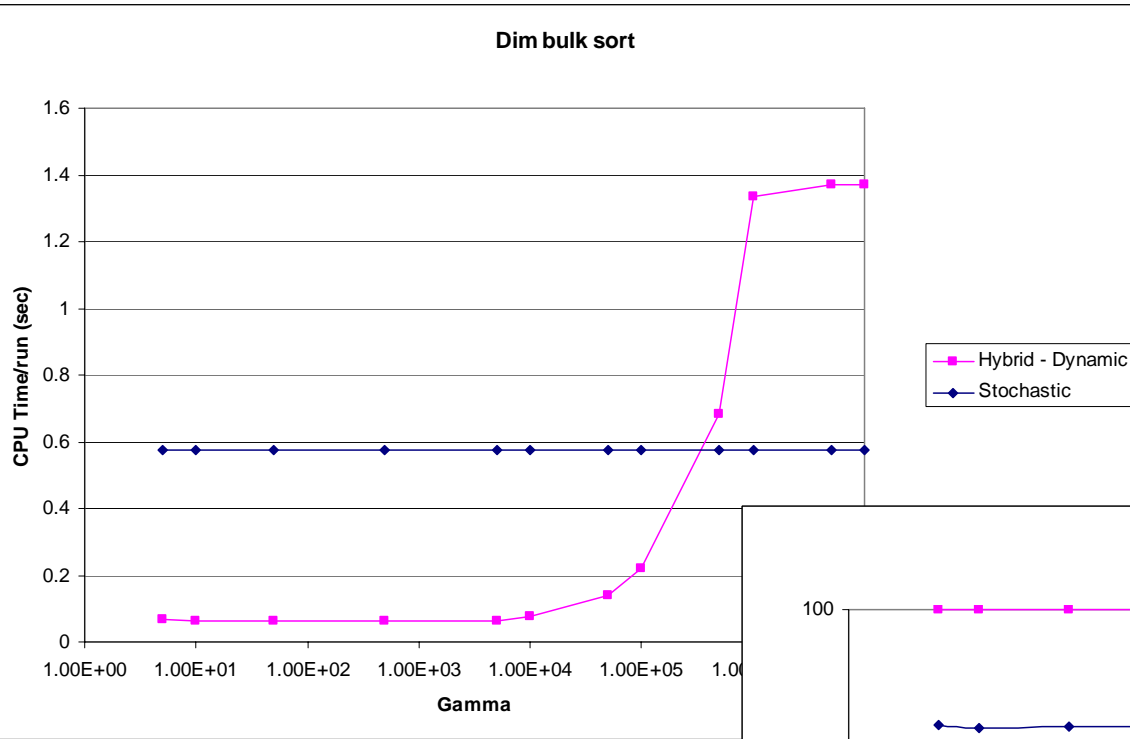
Hybrid



HIV-1 Tat



Parameter sensitivity



Software

➤ Applications

- ▶ Stiff systems:
 - Gene networks and metabolic pathways
 - Bistable systems changing regimes
- ▶ Universal simulation engine

➤ Current status

- ▶ Published online in Bioinformatics (09/05/2006)
- ▶ Command line interface (Win/Linux)
- ▶ I/O with text files
- ▶ www.mobius.uiuc.edu/bioinfo06/

➤ Plans

- ▶ Make it SBML compatible
- ▶ Make it available in various modeling environments
 - **Copasi**
 - **SimBiology**
 - **SBW**

Credits

➤ Collaborators

- ▶ UIUC/CSL
 - **Bill Sanders,**
 - **Mark Griffith,**
 - **Tod Courtney**
- ▶ Princeton:
 - **Leor Weinberger**

➤ Funding

- ▶ Pioneer Hi-Bred Int'l, Inc.
- ▶ Virginia Bioinformatics Institute

