

Computational systems biophysics in health and disease at the molecular, cellular, and cell-population levels

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1998-2004: Physics & Biology (Postdoc at Princeton U/HHMI & Rockefeller U.)
2004-2008: Computational Biology (Lab Head & Asst. Member at MSKCC)
2008-: Biophysics (Ikerbasque Prof. at U. Basque Country)

Goal:

To understand and **accurately** predict the molecular, cellular, and cell-population behavior in terms of the interactions of the components and *vice versa*

Outline:

- Relevance of quantitative biophysical models
- Molecular level:
 - lac operon
 - DNA looping, macromolecular assembly, and gene regulation
 - phage-λ
 - RXR
- Cellular level:
 - TGF-beta pathway
- Cell-population level:
 - T-cell apoptosis
 - Accurate diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia

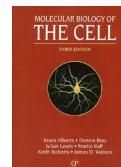
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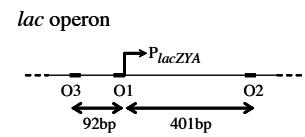
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A physicist getting into biology: read the Alberts, let's model the lac operon

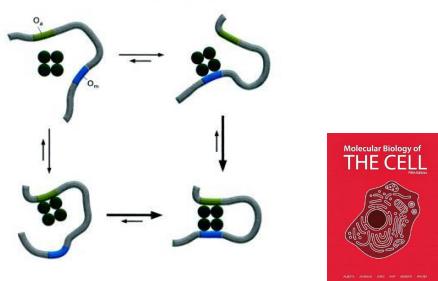


Molecular Biology of
THE CELL, 3rd ed
(1994)



How come that O2 and O3 increase the repression level by a factor 60?
Increase in the repressor local concentration around O1?
But O2 and O3 are 10 and 300 times weaker than O1!

Intuitive idea:

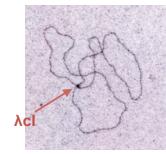


Vilar & Leibler, J. Mol. Biol. 2003
Figure from Alberts et al., Molecular Biology of THE CELL, 5th ed (2008)

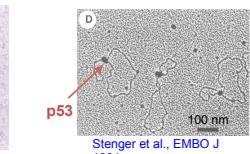
DNA looping



Griffith et al., 1999

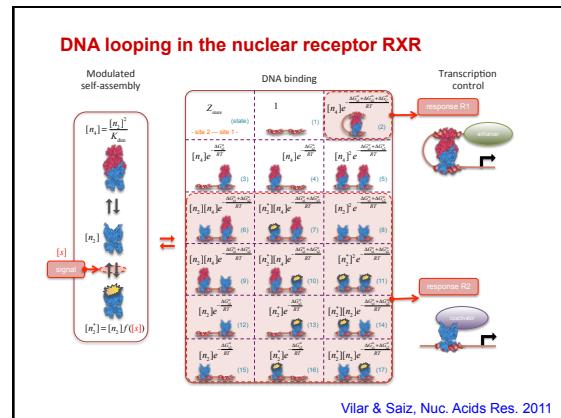
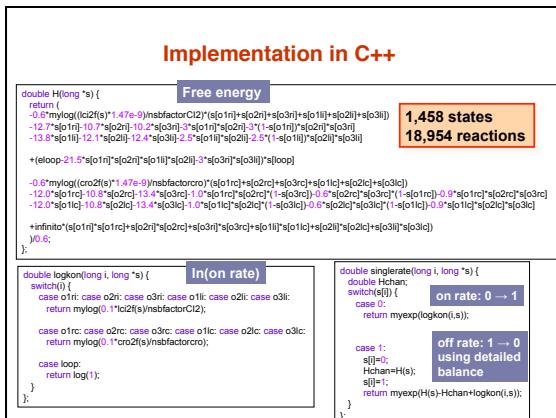
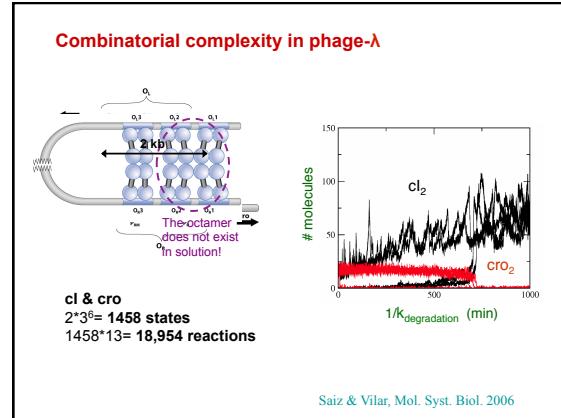
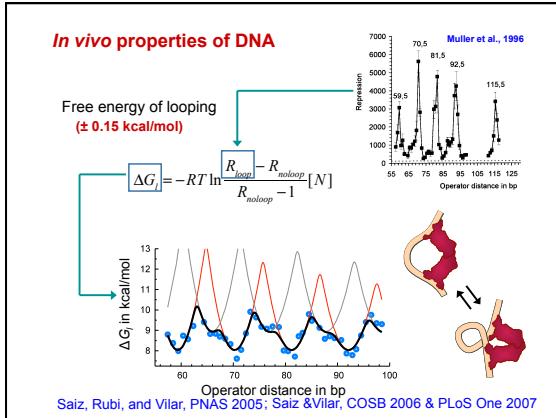
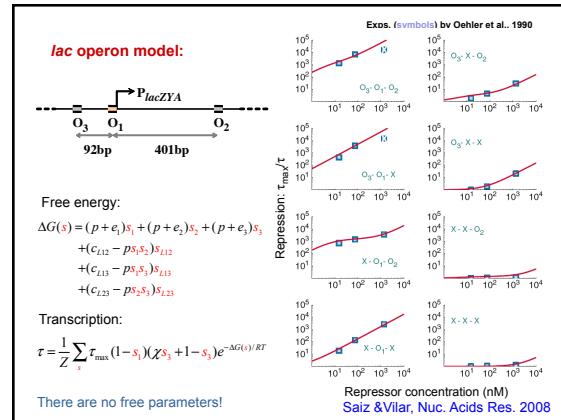
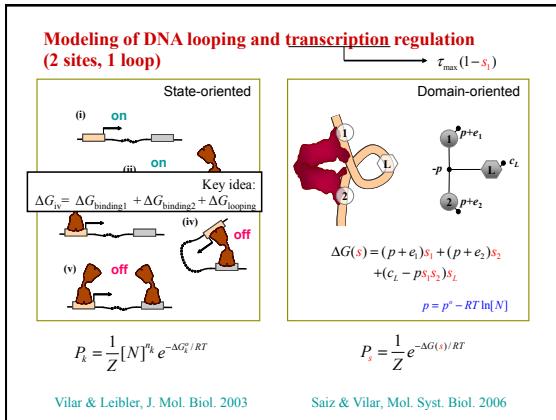


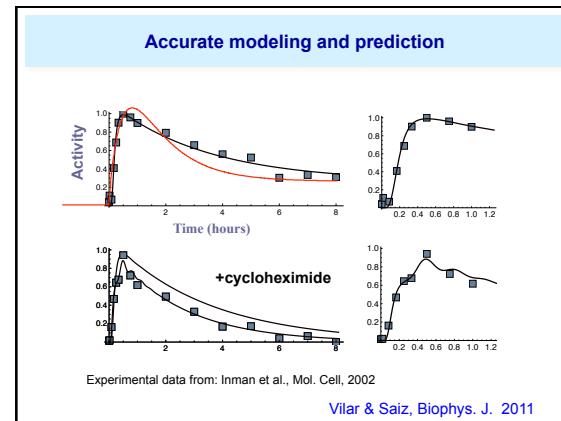
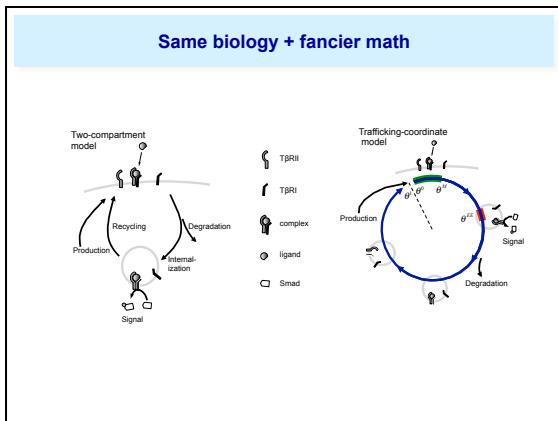
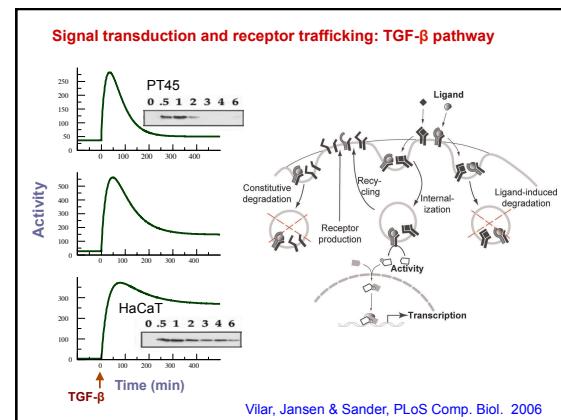
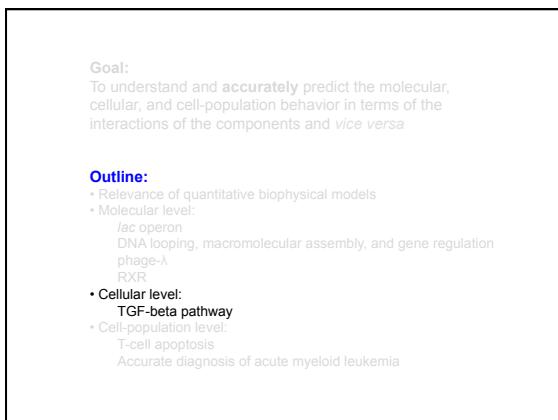
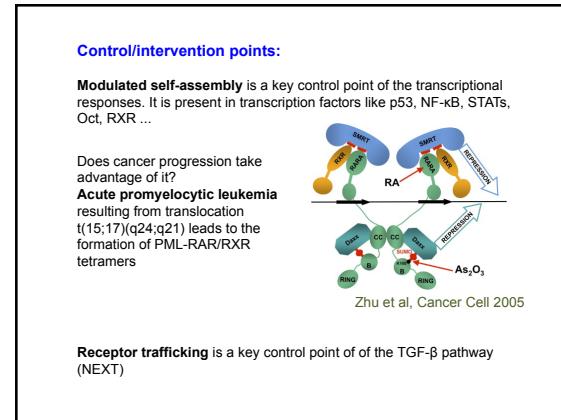
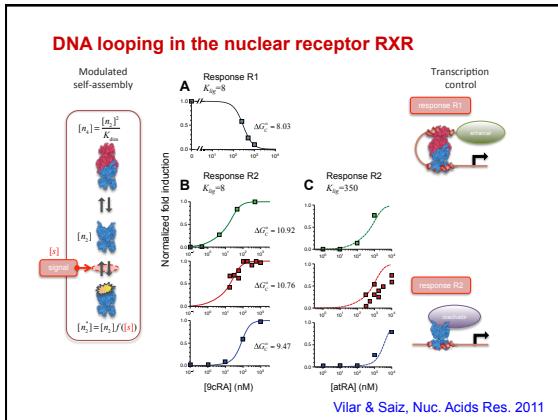
Revet et al., 1999

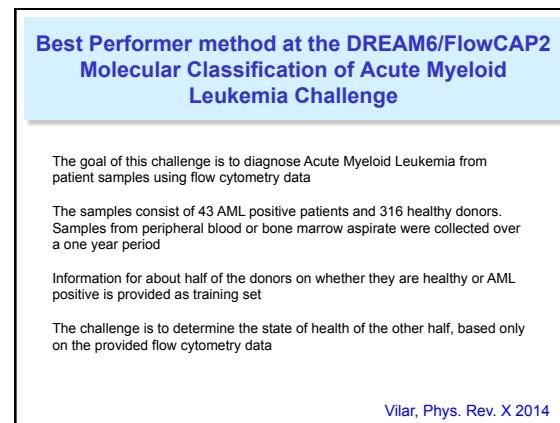
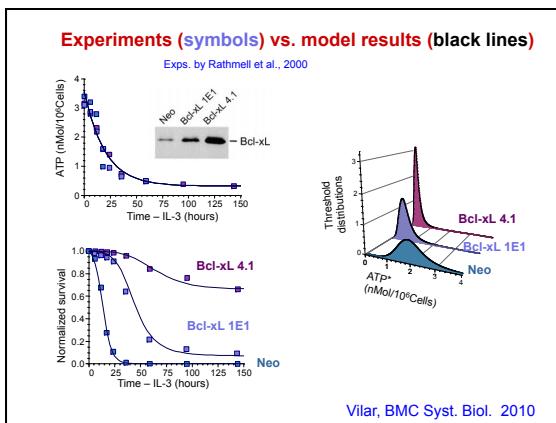
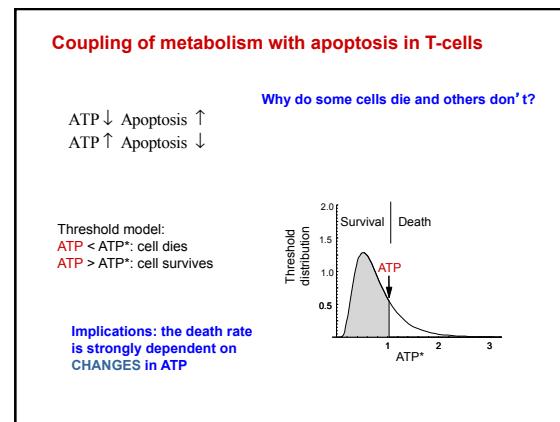
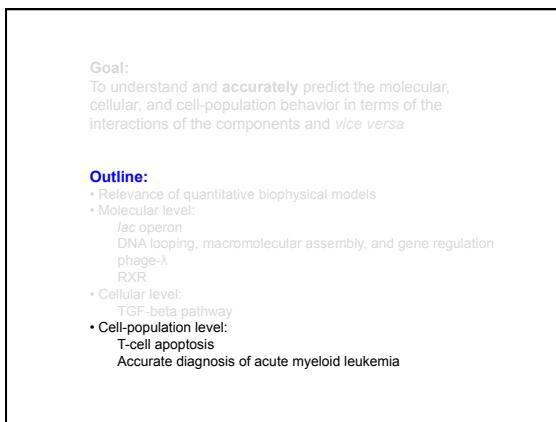
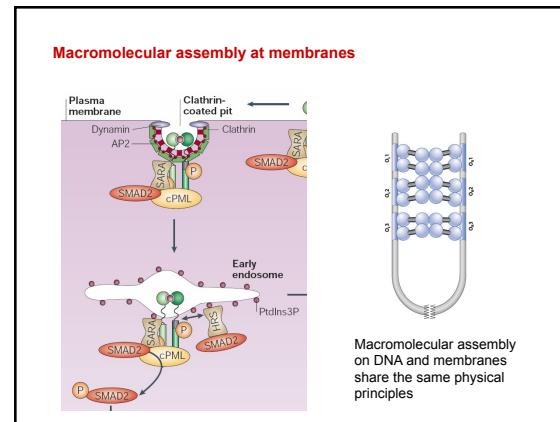
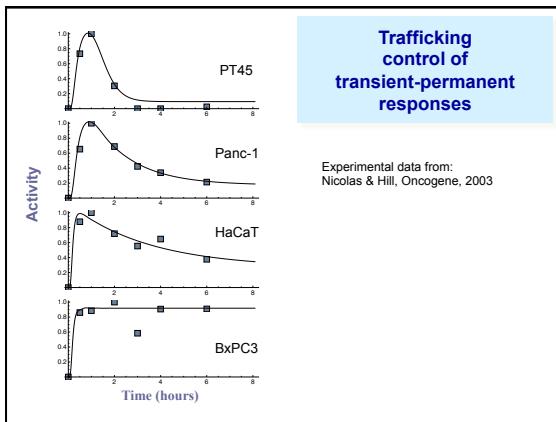


Stenger et al., EMBO J
1994

- **Bacteria:** lac, ara, gal... (~200 bp)
- **Viruses:** λ-phage (~2,000 bp)
- **Eukaryotes:** transcription (~5,000 bp)
p53, NF-κB, RXR
mating type switching (~100,000 bp)
(telomere)T-loops (~10,000bp)



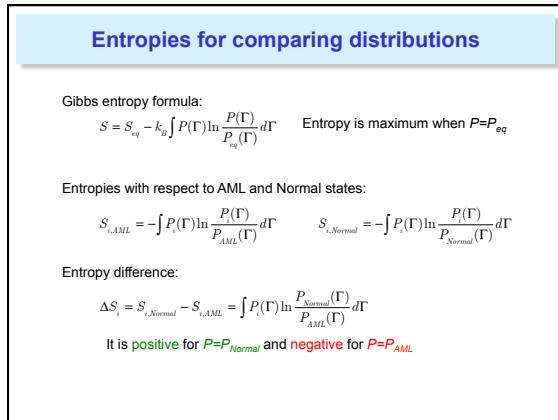




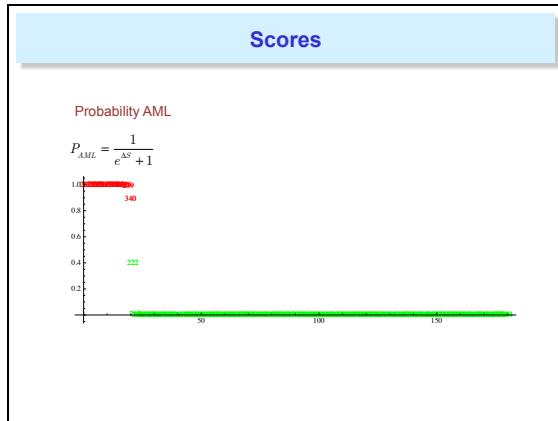
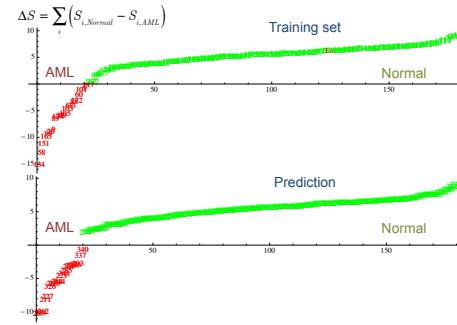
	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5
Tube 1	IgG1-FITC	IgG1-PE	CD45-ECD	IgG1-PC5	IgG1-PC7
Tube 2	Kappa-FITC	Lambda-PE	CD45-ECD	CD19-PC5	CD20-PC7
Tube 3	CD7-FITC	CD4-PE	CD45-ECD	CD8-PC5	CD2-PC7
Tube 4	CD15-FITC	CD13-PE	CD45-ECD	CD16-PC5	CD56-PC7
Tube 5	CD14-FITC	CD11c-PE	CD45-ECD	CD64-PC5	CD33-PC7
Tube 6	HLA-DR-FITC	CD117-PE	CD45-ECD	CD34-PC5	CD38-PC7
Tube 7	CD5-FITC	CD19-PE	CD45-ECD	CD3-PC5	CD10-PC7
Tube 8	Non Specific				

Key points to distinguish between **AML** and **Normal** cases:

- 1) How to look at the distributions
- 2) What to look at



4D entropies (FL 2,3,4,5),(FL 1,2,3,4)x(Tb 3,4,5,6)



Take-home messages:

Piecing back together all the genetic, biochemical, molecular, and structural information into a physiologically relevant description of the cell, needs "constructive" methods.

Computational biophysics has emerged as a promising tool for transforming molecular detail into a more integrated form of understanding complex behavior.

Having a global view of the processes involved and their effects through all relevant levels of biological organization is crucial to identify and characterize the **key control elements** of the system.