

Translation Initiation Modeling

and its application in sRNA target prediction

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TBI

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Motivation

Modeling Translation Initiation

Model Validation

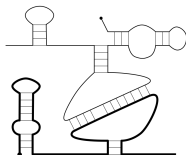
Application

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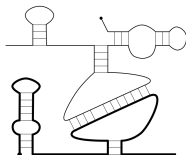
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- mRNA stabilization, mRNA decay, translation inhibition



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- Many sRNAs are known (e.g. > 40 in e.coli).
- Just for a few of them targets are identified.

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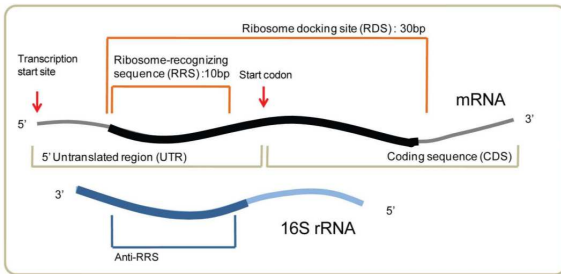
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Solutions:

- model chaperon activity
- consider conservation
- model functional effect of the binding interaction

Modeling Translation Initiation



(Na et al., BMC Systems Biology, 2010)

- Ribosome-recognizing sequence (RRS) corresponds with Shine-Dalgarno sequence $\rightarrow \Delta G_R$
- *START*-Codon $tRNA^{fMet}$ anti-codon (3'-UAC-5') interaction $\rightarrow \Delta G_R$
- opening energy of the Ribosome docking site (RDS) $\rightarrow P_{Ex}$

Modeling Translation Initiation

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- $m_T = \frac{m^*}{P_{Ex}} + m_R$
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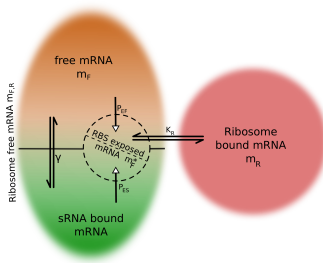
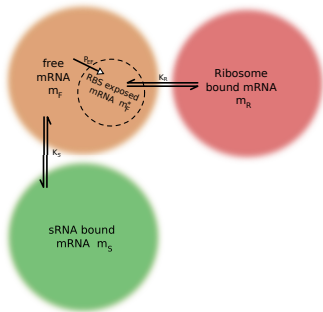
- $P_C = \frac{m_R}{m_T} = \frac{\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4K_R^2 P_{Ex}^2 \frac{R_T}{n} m_T}}{2K_R P_{Ex} m_T}$

with $\alpha = 1 + K_R \cdot P_{Ex} \cdot \frac{R_T}{n} + K_R \cdot P_{Ex} \cdot m_T$

Incorporating sRNA

overlap sRNA-BS and RDS

no overlap sRNA-BS and RDS



$$\frac{dm_S}{dt} = -k_r^S \cdot m_S + k_f^S \cdot m_F \cdot s_F = 0$$

$$\frac{dm_R}{dt} = -k_r^R \cdot m_R + k_f^R \cdot m_F^* \cdot R_F = 0$$

Incorporating sRNA

overlap sRNA-BS and RDS

$$m_F = m_T - m_R - m_s \quad (1)$$

$$m_F^* = P_{EF} m_F \quad (2)$$

no overlap sRNA-BS and RDS

$$m_{F,R} = m_T - m_R \quad (3)$$

$$m_{F,R}^* = P_{EF}\gamma m_{F,R} + P_{ES}(1 - \gamma)m_{F,R} \quad \text{with} \quad \gamma = \frac{m_{F,s}}{m_s} \quad (4)$$

Incorporating sRNA

overlap sRNA-BS and RDS

$$\begin{aligned} & (m_R(-1 + K_R(m_R - m_T)nP_{EF}) + K_R(-m_R + m_T)P_{EF}R_T) \\ & (K_S m_R + K_R P_{EF}(-m_R n + R_T)) - K_R K_S m_R P_{EF}(-m_R n + R_T) s_T = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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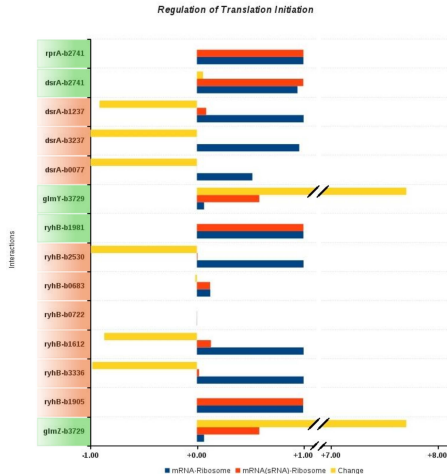
$$\begin{aligned} & m_T(K_S m_R^2 s_T + K_R m_R(m_R - m_T)(m_R n - R_T))(-1 + K_S m_T)(P_{EF} - P_{ES}) + K_S(P_{EF} - 3P_{ES})s_T - \\ & K_R^2(m_R - m_T)^2(-m_R n + R_T)^2((P_{EF} - P_{ES})(P_{EF} - (2 + K_S m_T)P_{ES}) + K_S(P_{EF} - 2P_{ES})P_{ES}s_T) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Measure for Translation Initiation Rate

$$P_c = \frac{m_R}{m_T} \quad (3)$$

Results Positive Regulated Genes

- Example of calculated changes for some known Interactions



Results GcvB

Results known targets

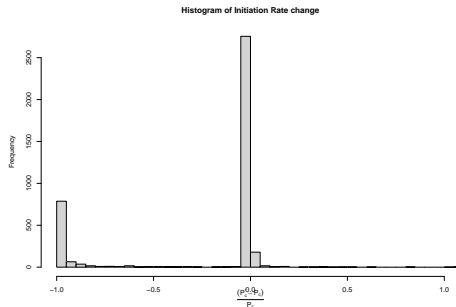
Target	Change
b4208	-0.99
b1243	-0.71
b3544	-0.98
b0655	-0.99
b2310	-0.99
b3460	-0.96
b3458	-0.97
b3774	-0.95
b3203	-0.98

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Distribution all genes



Target Prediction in *Bordetella pertussis*

- *Bordetella pertussis* (WT and Hfq-) in log and stat phase
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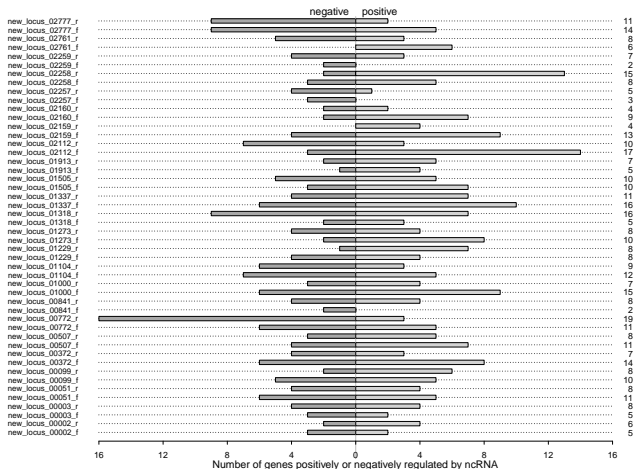
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- Translation Initiation Model applied to all this combinations

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Summary

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- A mathematical model of translation initiation under the influence of sRNA binding.
 - Using the information about thermodynamic binding properties sRNA-mRNA, mRNA-Ribosome (RNAplex, RNAup) and the stoichiometry of this reaction (RNAseq).
 - Summarizing this integrated information in a comprehensible measure: the relative change of Translation Initiation.
- Future
- Experimental validation (quantitative/qualitative) of calculated changes in Translation Initiation.

thx

THANKS TO EVERY BODY AT THE TBI FOR FRUITFUL
DISCUSSIONS AND SUPPORT.

AND THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.