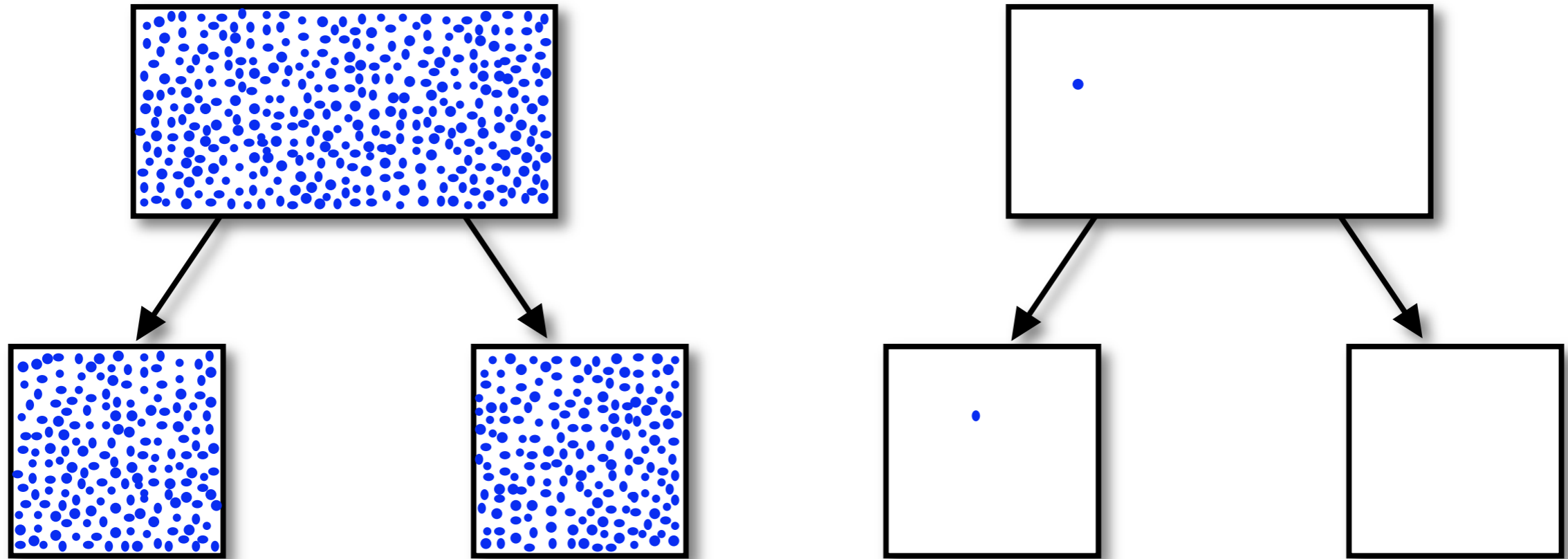


# V13 Stochastische Effekte & Diffusion

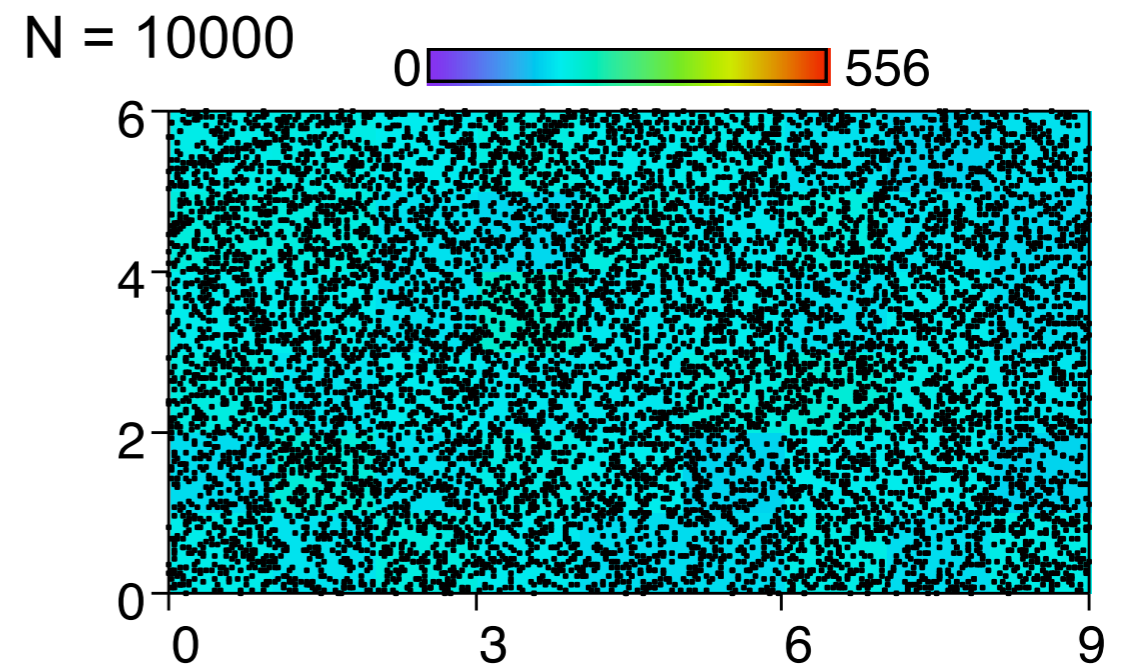
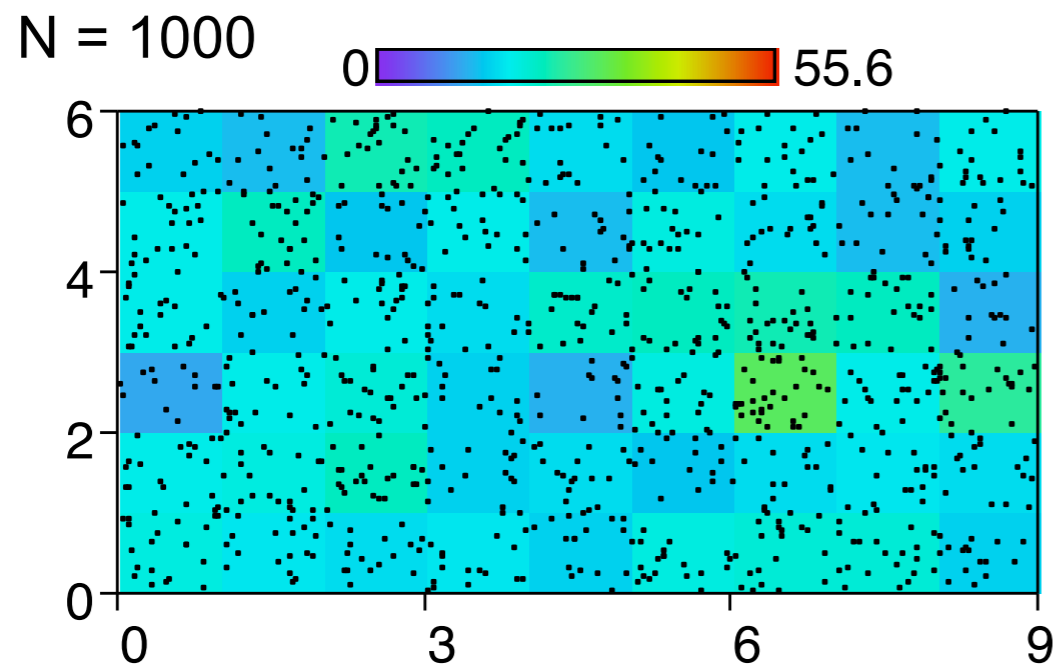
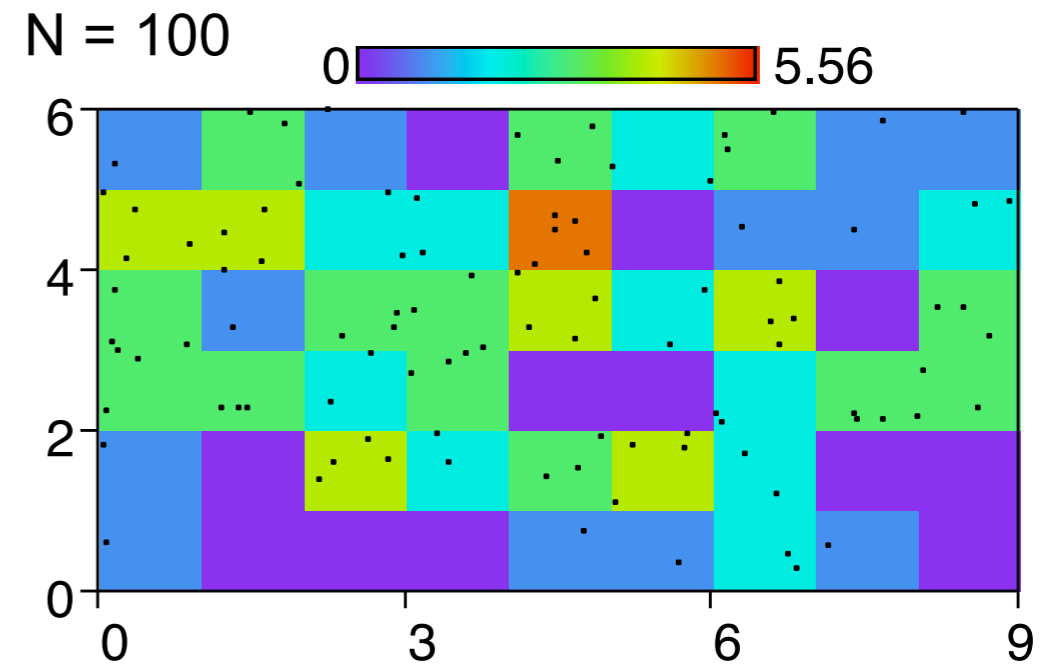
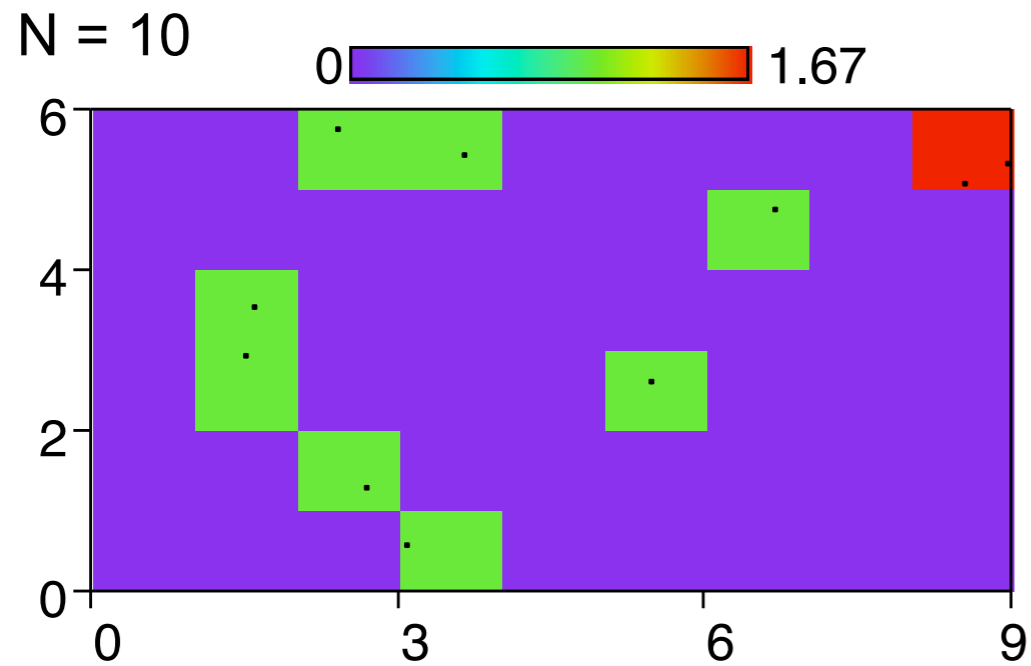


$$\text{Dichte} = \frac{\text{ununterscheidbare Teilchen}}{\text{Volumen}}$$

# Klausur-relevanter Vorlesungsstoff

Vorlesung	Folien
1	14-23, 27, 35,
2	6-44
3	4-23, 26, 35-48
4	14, 22
5	1-34, 39, 41
6	1-11, 15-36
7	5-6, 9-12, 16-18,
8	9-36
9	6, 12-16, 26-28
10	1, 4, 7-9
11	8-10, 13
12	3-8, 16-18, 31-33, 38
13	4, 22, 24-28, 30-31

# Dichtefluktuationen



# Poisson-Verteilung

Betrachte Kontinuum  $w$  mit im Mittel  $\lambda$  Ereignissen pro Einheitsintervall  $\Delta w$

Annahmen:

- i) Seltenheit:  $\ll 1$  Ereignisse in  $[w, w+\Delta w]$ , höchstens ein Ereignis
- ii) Proportionalität:  $\langle N \rangle = \lambda \Delta w$
- iii) Geschichtslosigkeit (Markov-Prozess)

Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass  $k$  Ereignisse pro Einheitszeitintervall auftreten:

$$p_k = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

Mittelwert:  $\langle k \rangle = \sum k p_k = \lambda$

Varianz:  $\sigma^2 = \sum p_k (k - \langle k \rangle)^2 = \lambda$

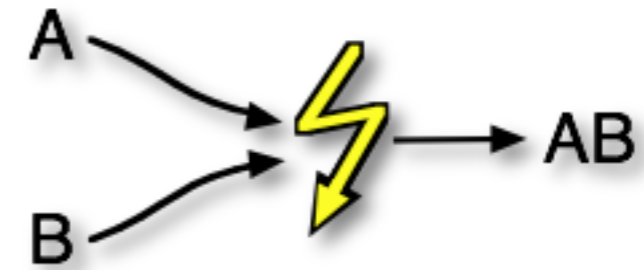
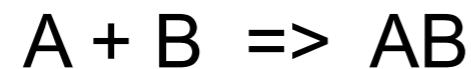
Relative Streuung (Fehler):  $\frac{\Delta k}{k} = \frac{\sigma}{\langle k \rangle} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$

Mittlere Teilchenzahl	100	1000	1 Mol
relative Unsicherheit	10%	3%	1e-12



# Reaktionen im Teilchenbild

Assoziation:



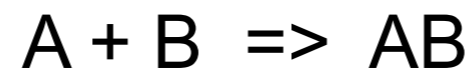
Kontinuierliche Ratengleichung:  $\frac{d[AB]}{dt} = k[A][B]$

Anzahl neuer AB in  $V$  während  $\Delta t$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta N_{AB} &= \frac{d[AB]}{dt} V \Delta t \\ &= k_{AB} \frac{N_A}{V} \frac{N_B}{V} V \Delta t \\ &= \frac{k_{AB} \Delta t}{V} N_A N_B \\ &= P_{AB} N_A N_B\end{aligned}$$

Reaktionsrate  $k_{AB} \Rightarrow$  Reaktionswahrscheinlichkeit  $P_{AB}$

# Direkte Implementierung



```
Continuous_AB.py
# continuous association of A and B

# parameter
tEnd = 5.0
dt = 0.01
volume = 100.0

# rate and probability
kAB = 1.0
prob = kAB * dt / volume

# initial conditions: particle numbers
A = 1000
B = 1000
AB = 0

# convert to densities
A = A/volume
B = B/volume
AB = AB/volume

# main loop
t = 0.0
print t, "\t", A, "\t", B, "\t", AB

while(t<tEnd):
    dAB = dt * kAB * A * B

    AB += dAB
    A -= dAB
    B -= dAB

    # increment time and output
    t += dt
    print t, "\t", A, "\t", B, "\t", AB
```

```
Stochastic_AB.py
# Stochastic association of A + B => AB

import random

# parameter
tEnd = 5.0
dt = 0.01
volume = 100.0

# rate and probability
kAB = 1.0
prob = kAB * dt / volume

# initial conditions
A = 1000
B = 1000
AB = 0

# main loop
t = 0.0
print t, "\t", A/volume, "\t", B/volume, "\t", AB/volume

while(t<tEnd):
    dAB = 0
    # check for every pair A, B
    for ia in xrange(A):
        for ib in xrange(B):
            r = random.random()
            if (r < prob):
                dAB+=1

    AB += dAB
    A -= dAB
    B -= dAB

    # increment time and output
    t += dt
    print t, "\t", A/volume, "\t", B/volume, "\t", AB/volume
```

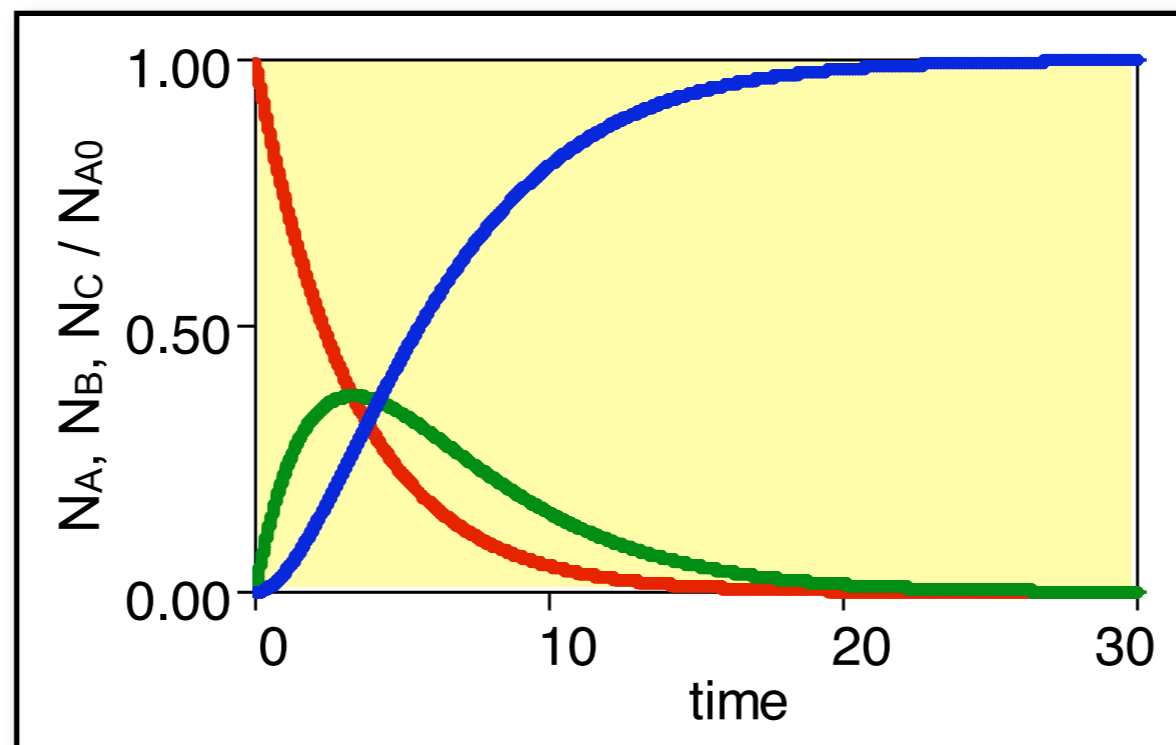
Achtung: didaktische Implementierungen!

# Beispiel: Reaktions-Kette



Raten:  $\frac{dA}{dt} = -k_1 A$        $\frac{dB}{dt} = k_1 A - k_2 B$        $\frac{dC}{dt} = k_2 B$

Zeitentwicklung aus den kontinuierlichen Raten:



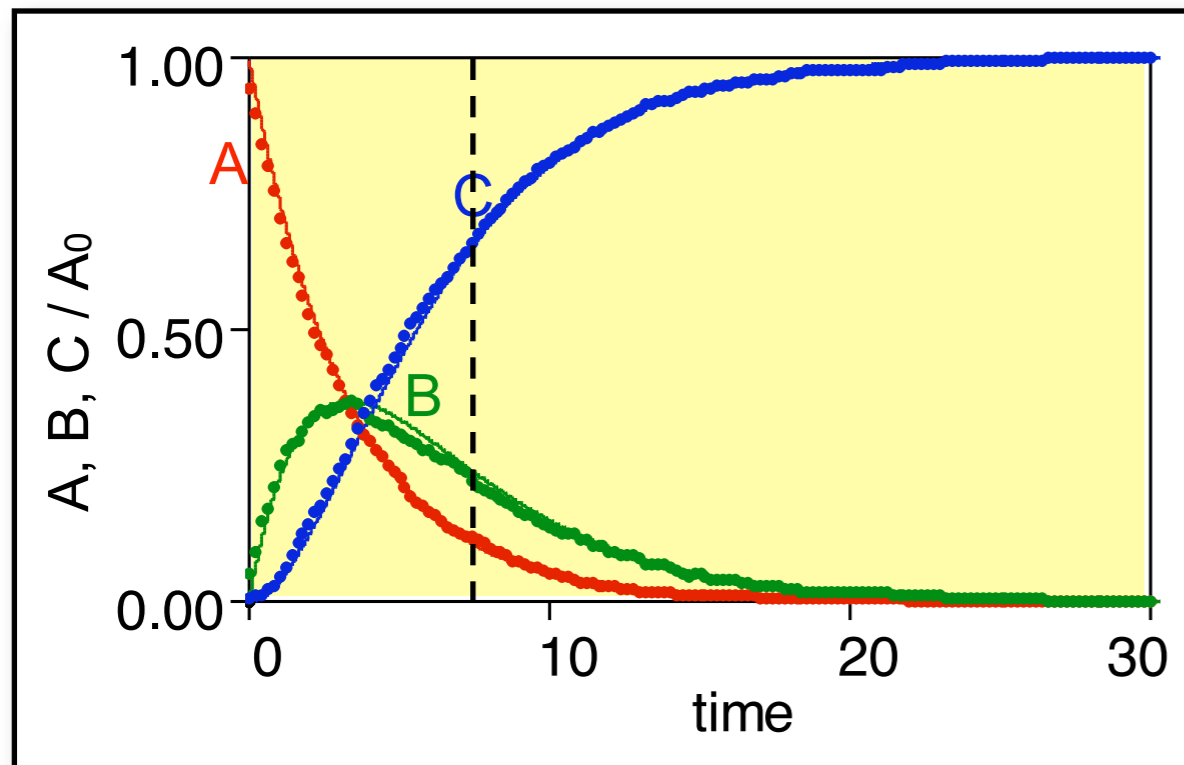
$$k_1 = k_2 = 0.3$$

# Stochastische Simulation

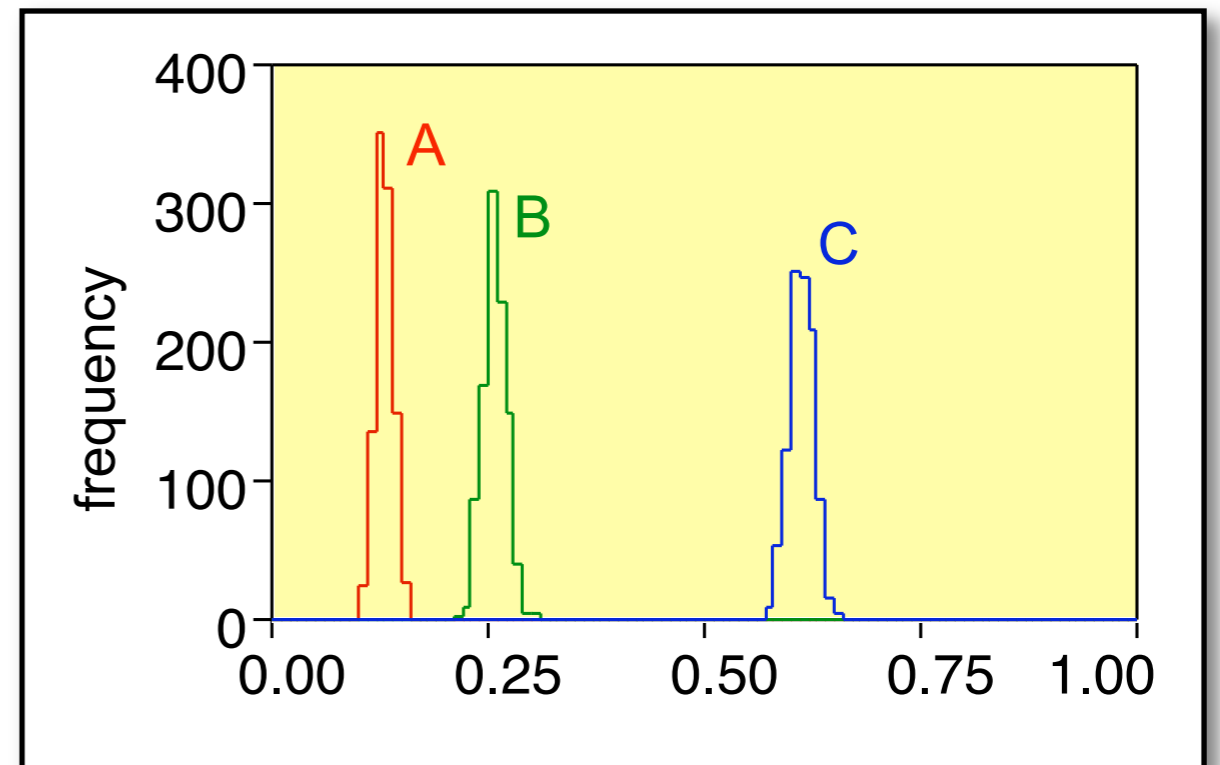


$A_0 = 1000$  Teilchen bei  $t = 0$

$t = 7$



$k_1 = k_2 = 0.3$

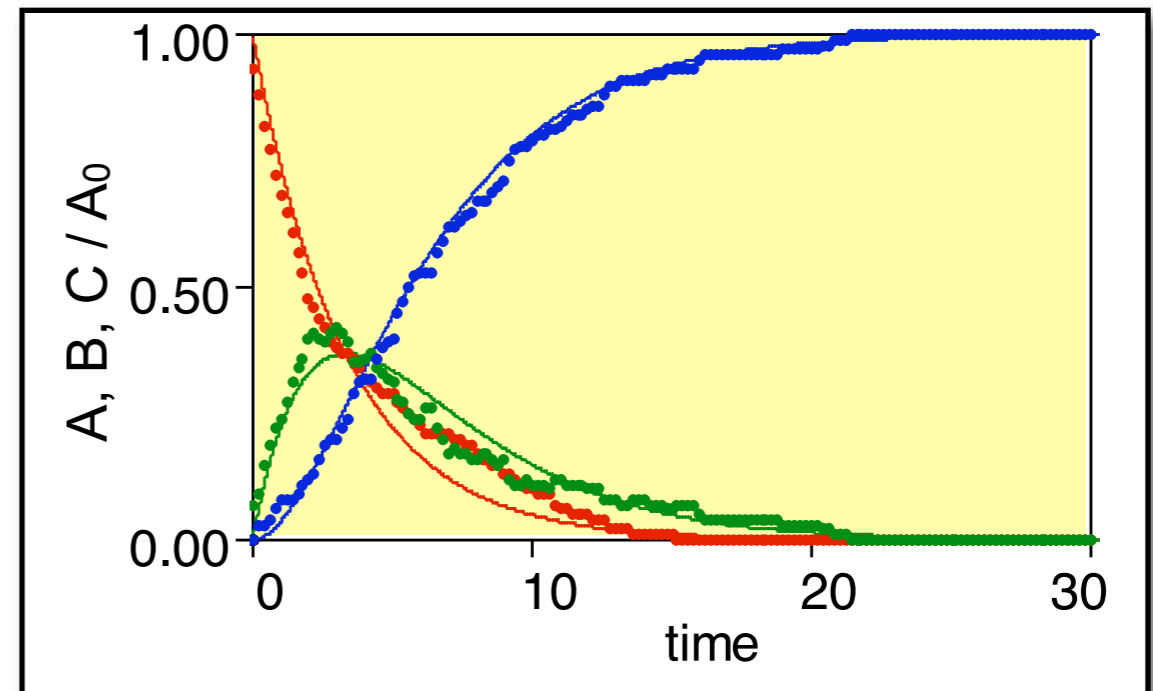
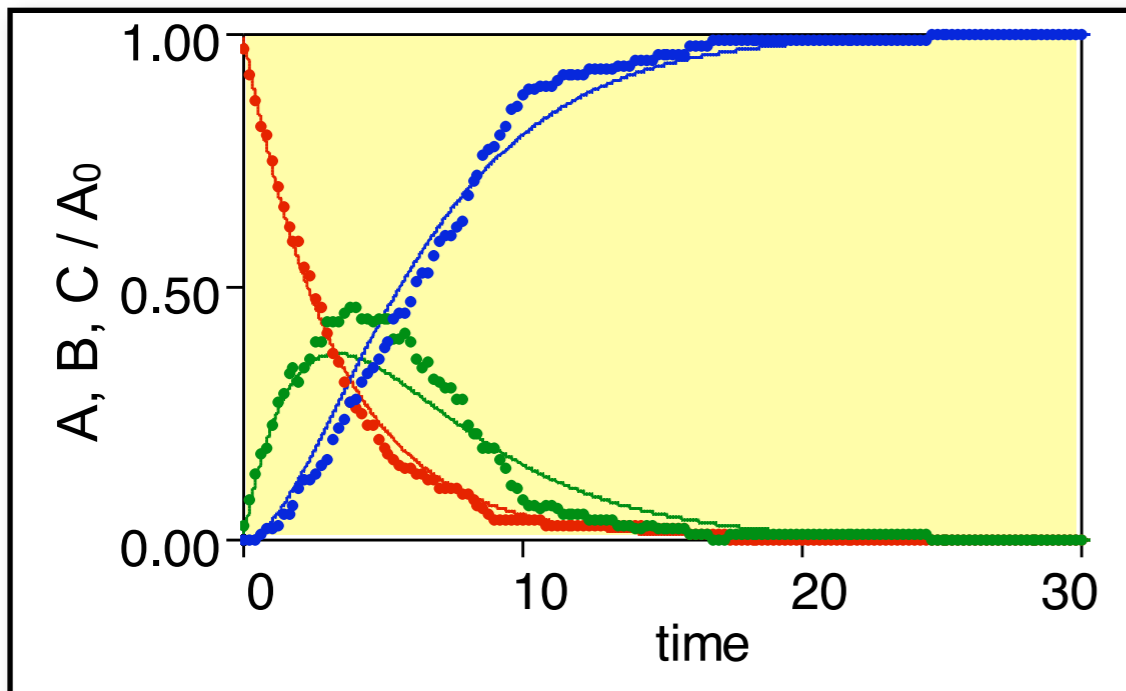
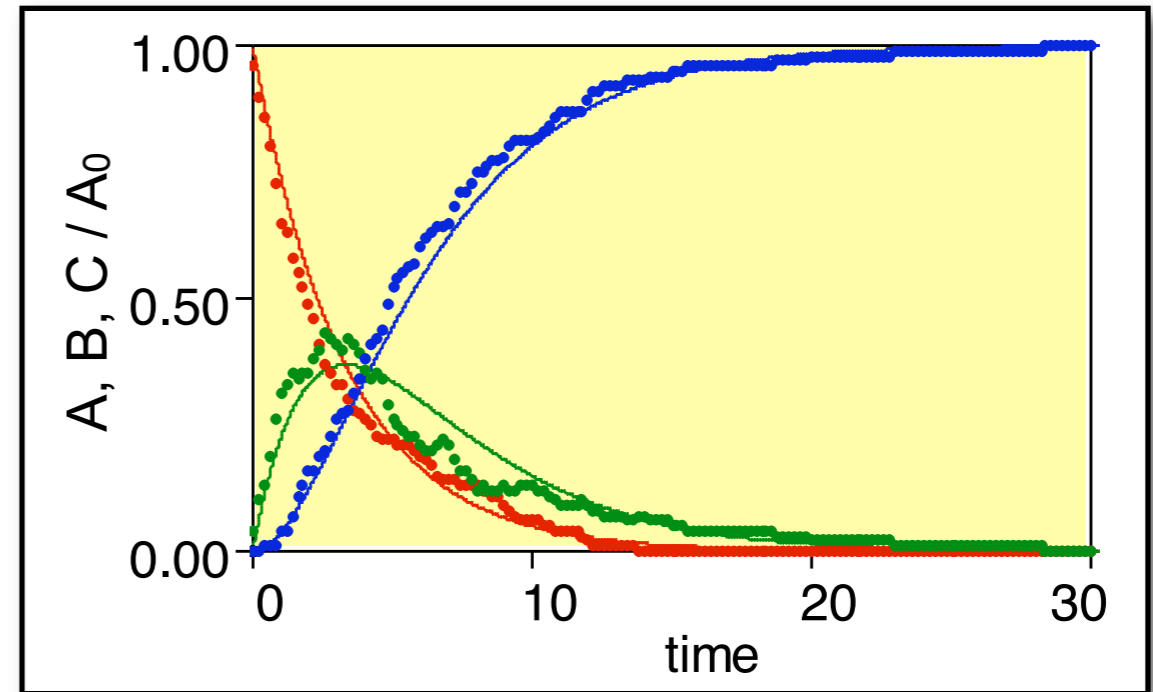
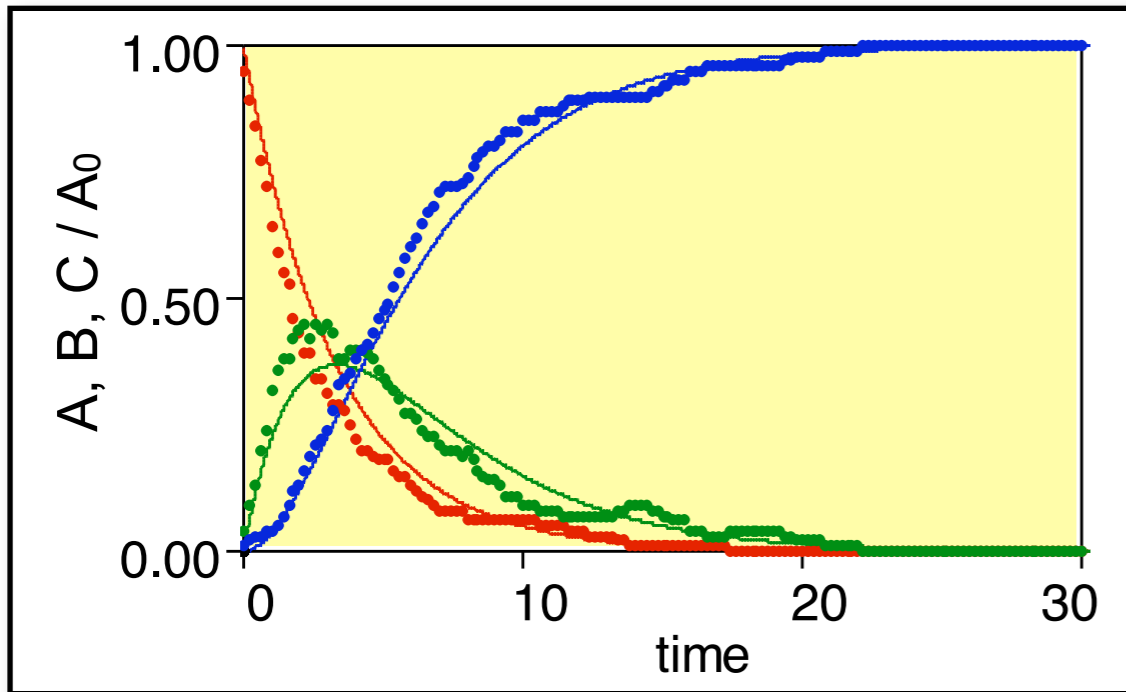


Werte bei  $t = 7$  (1000 Läufe)

=> Fluktuationen

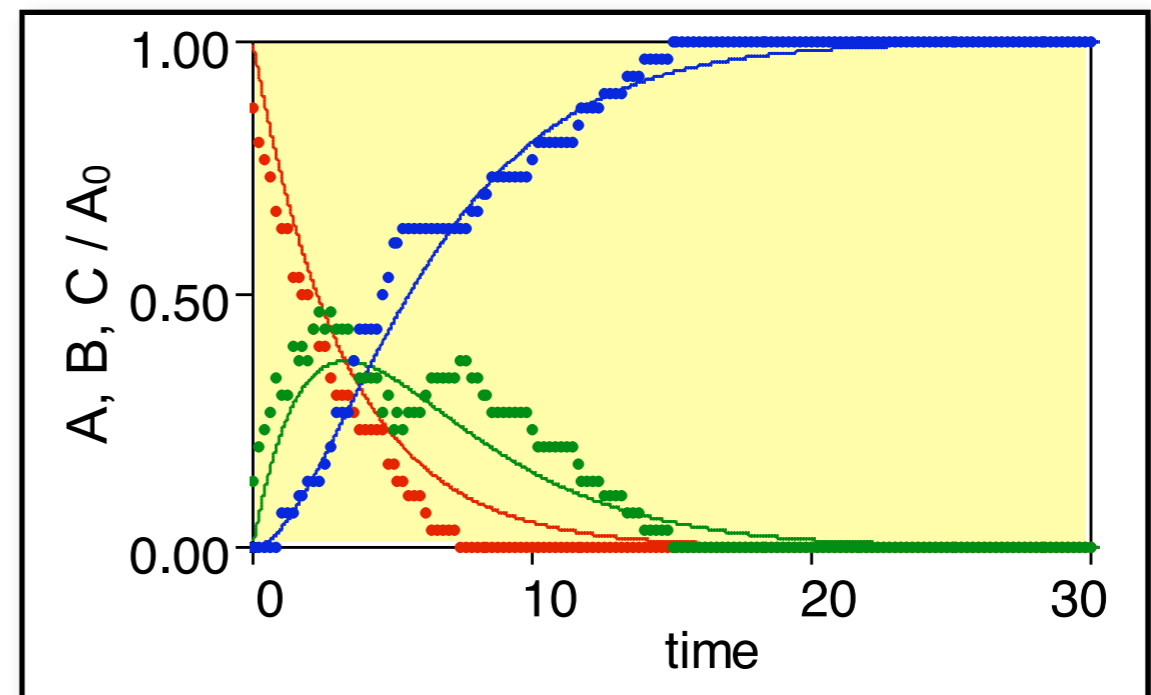
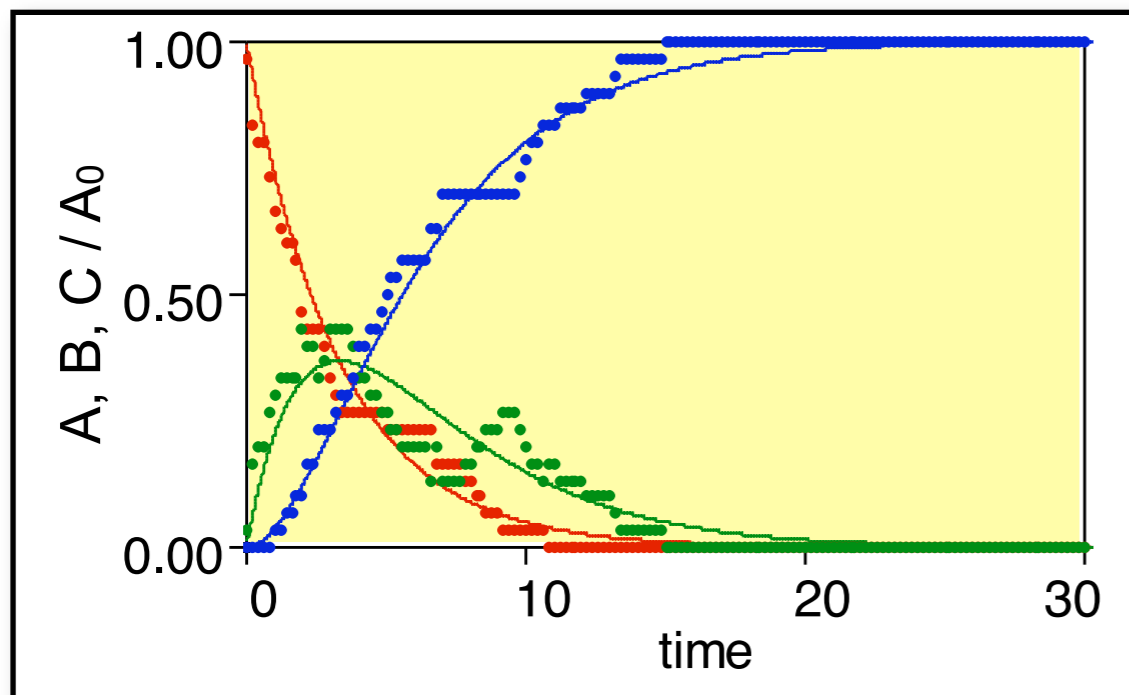
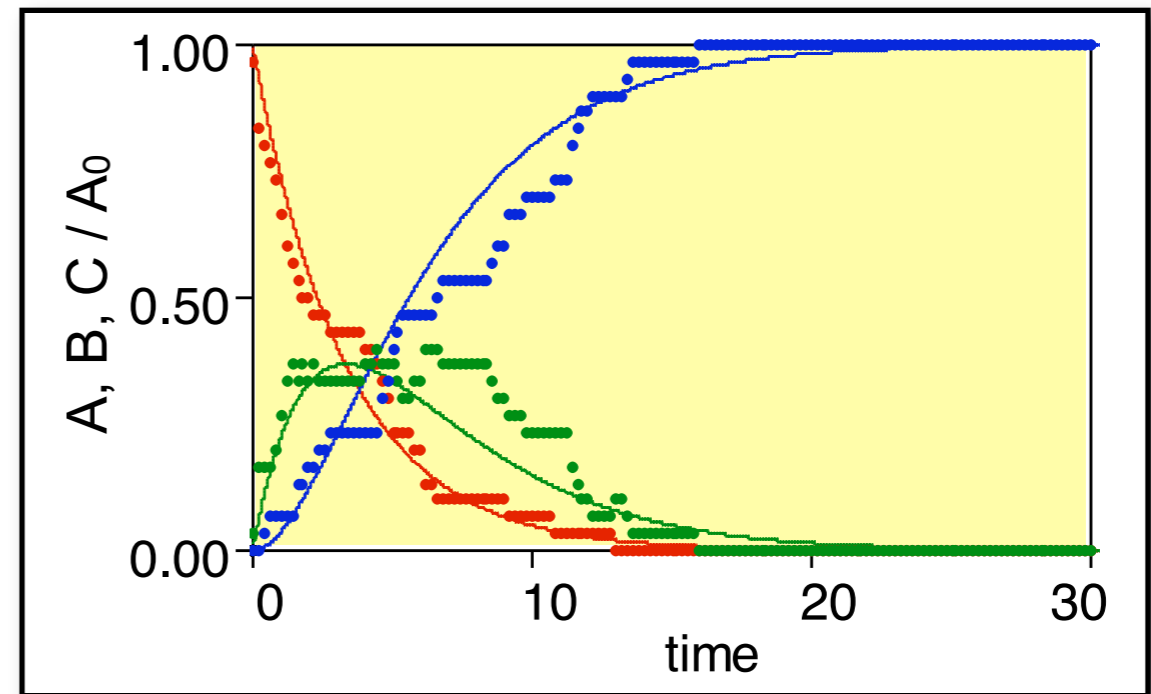
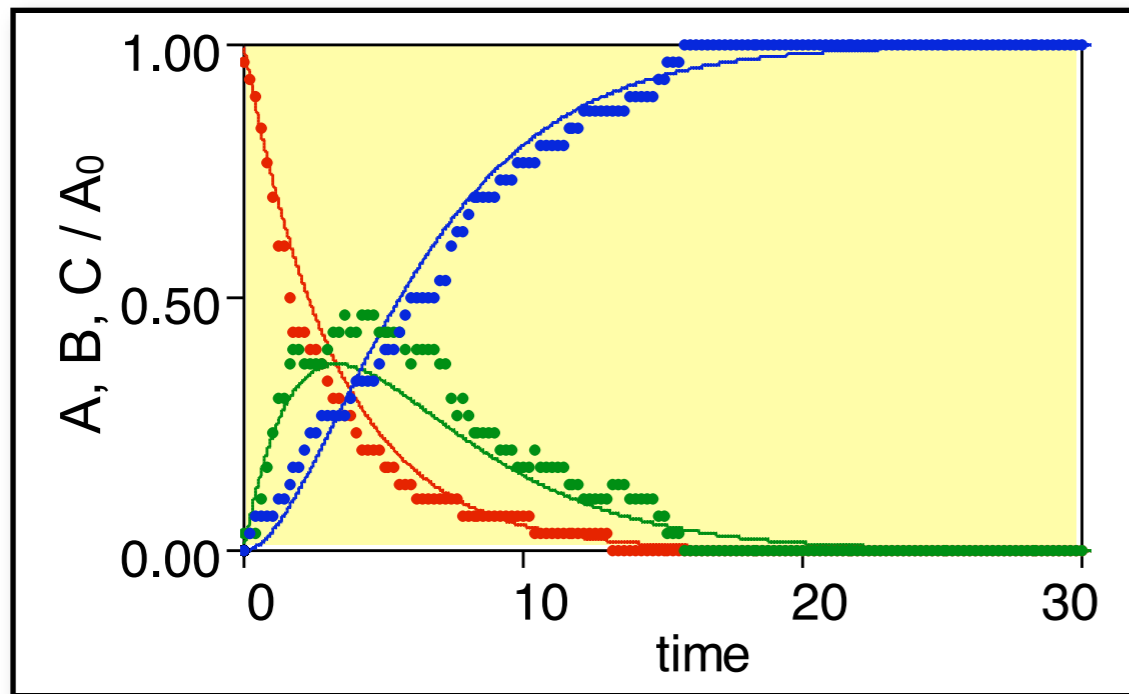
# Weniger Teilchen => Mehr Rauschen

$A_0 = 100$



# Noch weniger Teilchen

$A_0 = 30$



# Varianz vs. Teilchenanzahl

Poisson:

relative Abweichung  $\propto 1/\sqrt{N}$

1000 Simulationsläufe,  
Werte sichern bei  $t = 7$ .

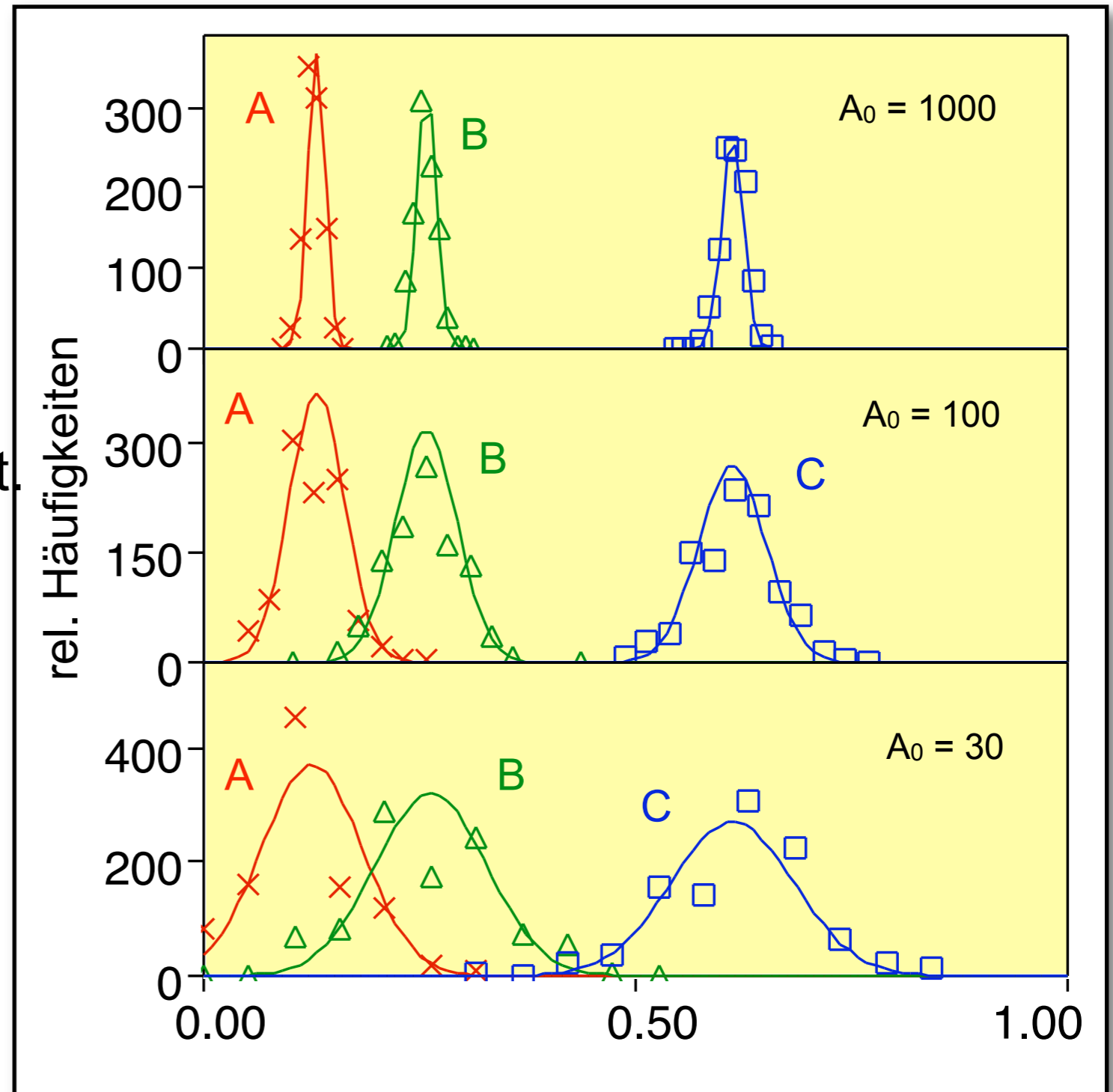
Fit der Verteilung mit Gaussvert.  
(Normalverteilung)

$$g(x) = \exp \left[ -\frac{(x - \langle x \rangle)^2}{w/\sqrt{A_0}} \right]$$

$$\langle A \rangle = 0.13, \quad w_A = 0.45$$

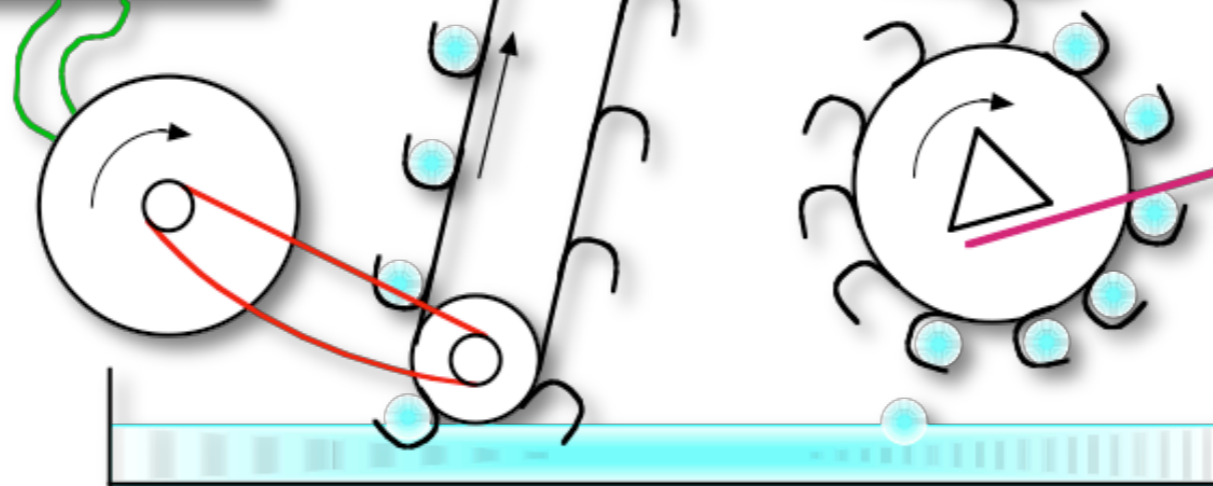
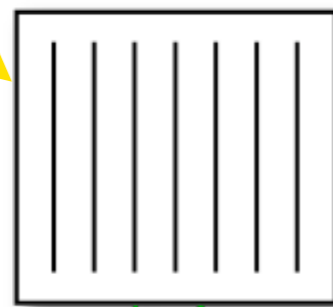
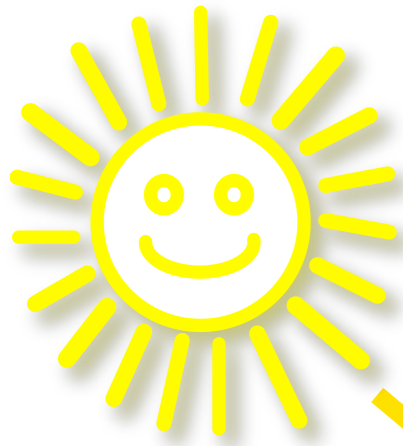
$$\langle B \rangle = 0.26, \quad w_B = 0.55$$

$$\langle C \rangle = 0.61, \quad w_C = 0.45$$



# Photosynthese ist...

...die Umwandlung von Lichtenergie in chemische Energie  
(einer der wichtigsten Prozesse weltweit)



biologischer Überblick

Stochastische Simulation aus einzelnen Reaktionen

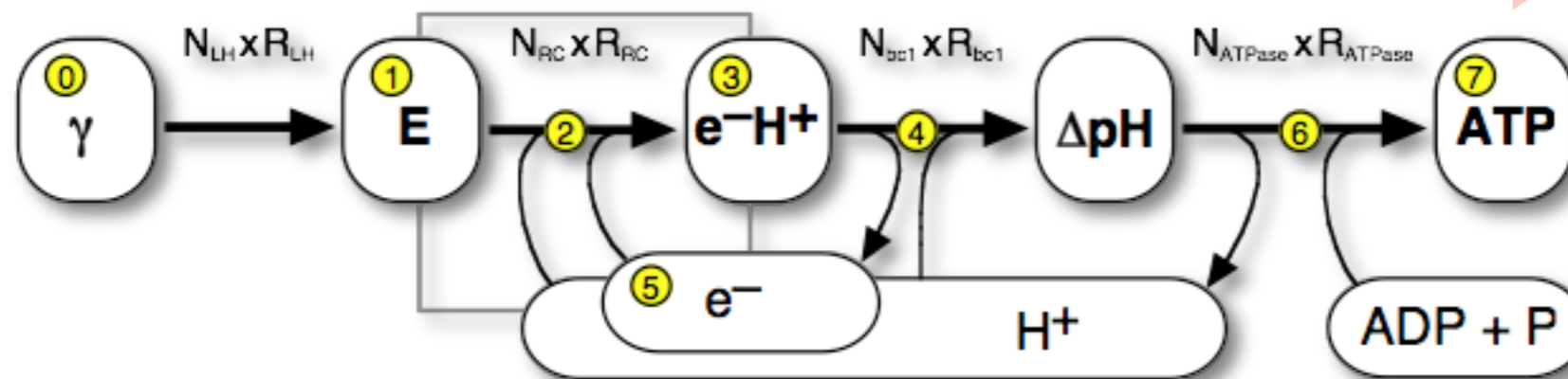
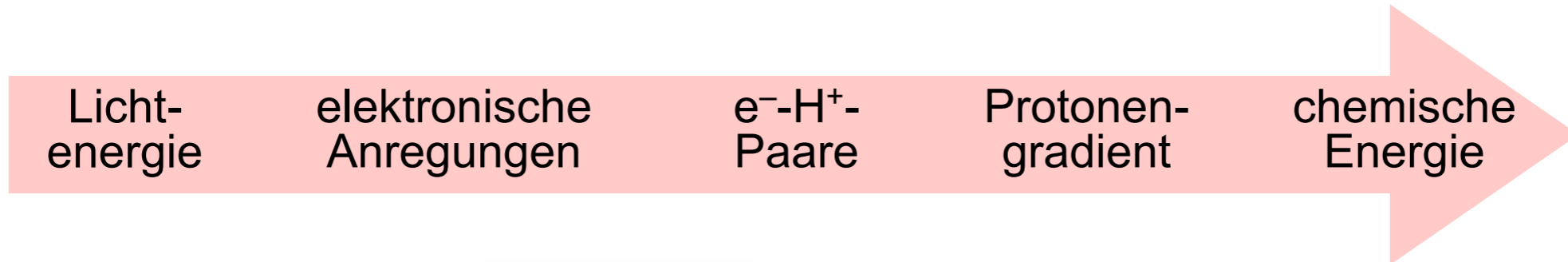
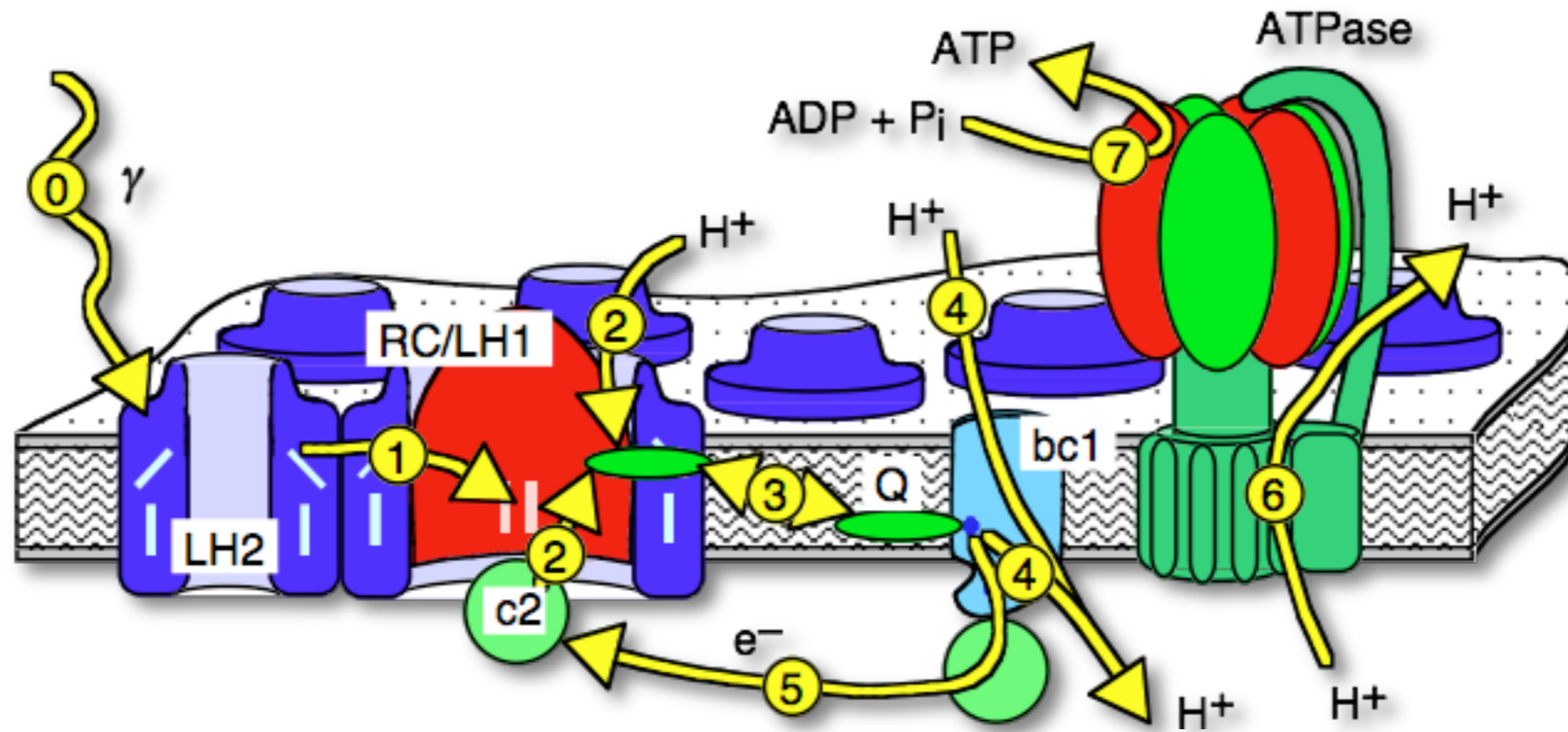
=> Unterschiede zu Gillespie?

=> Reihenfolge von Näherung und Simulation

Vesiweb



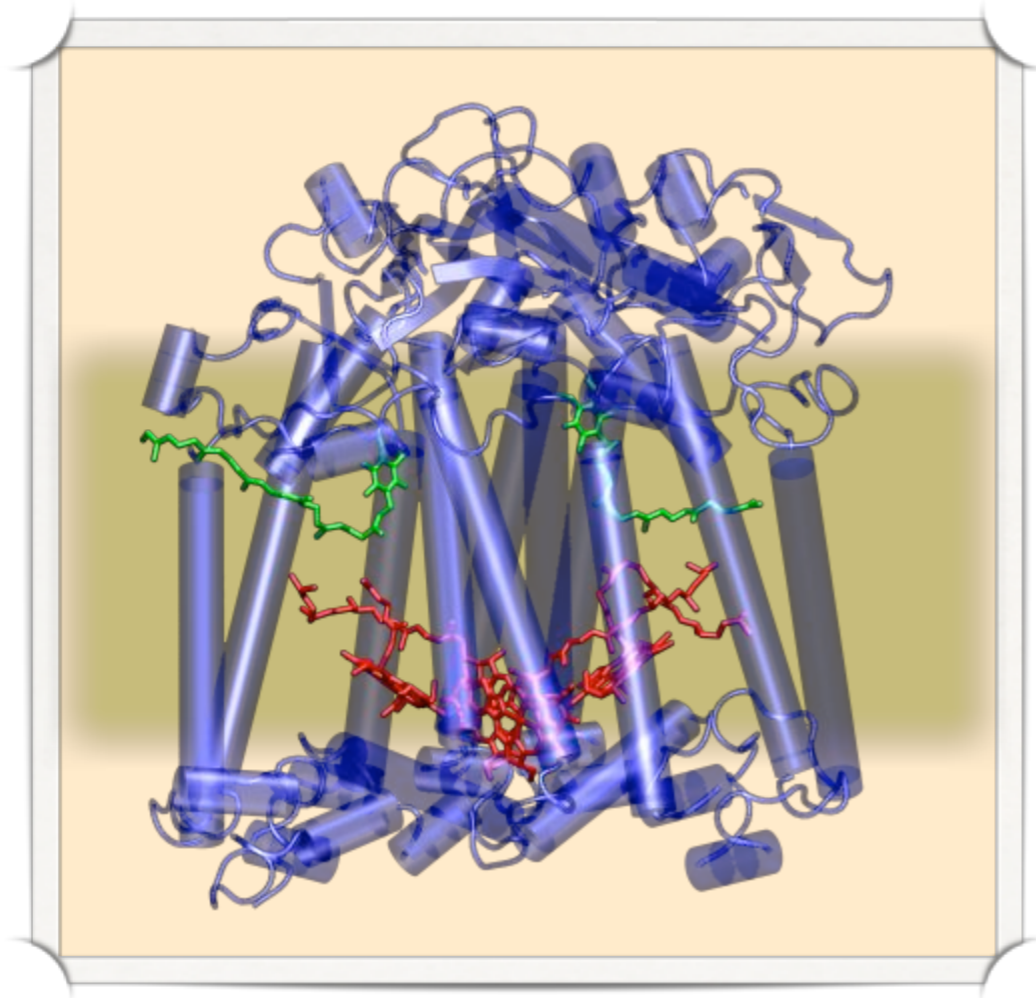
# Photosynthese in *Rb. sphaeroides*



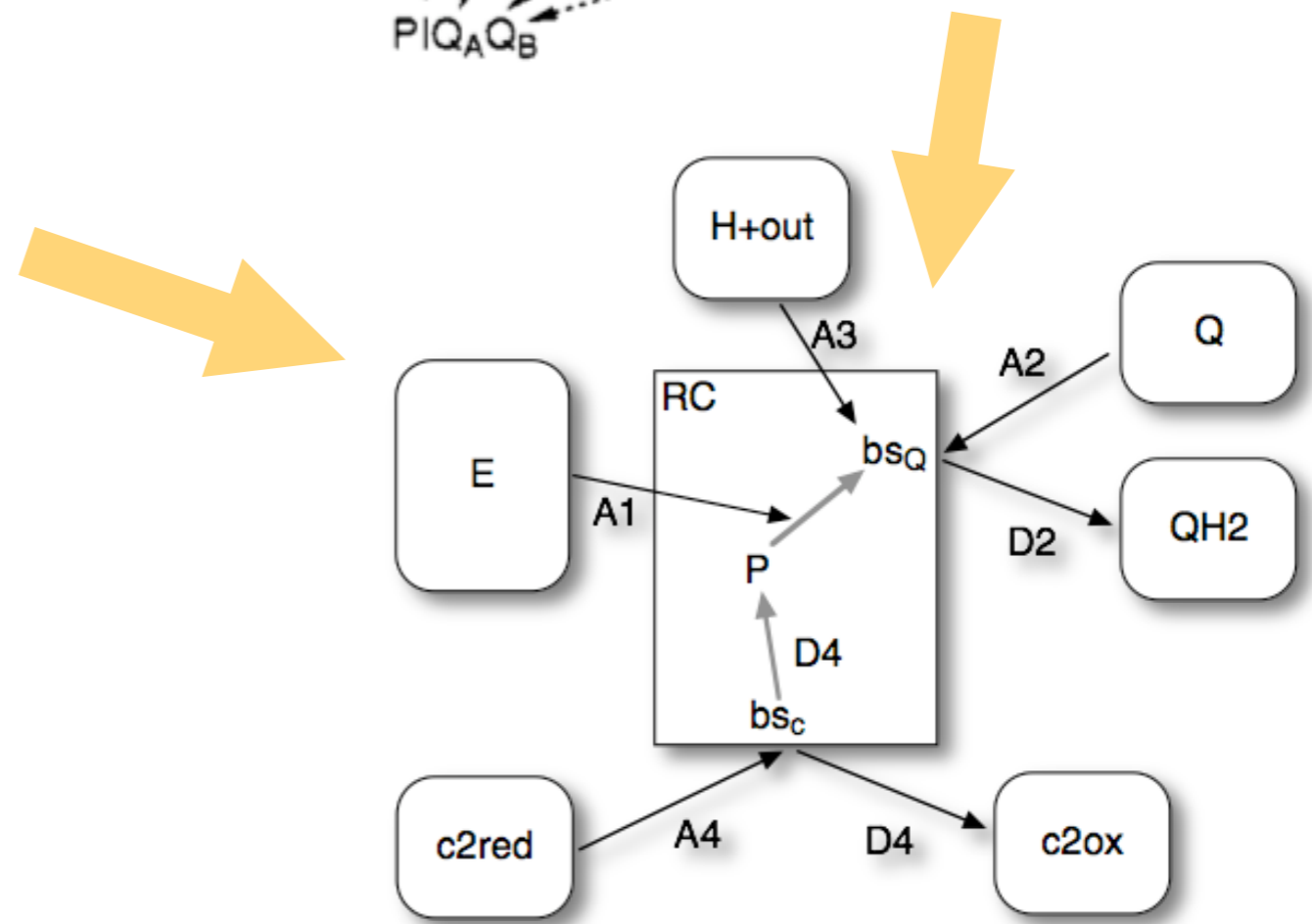
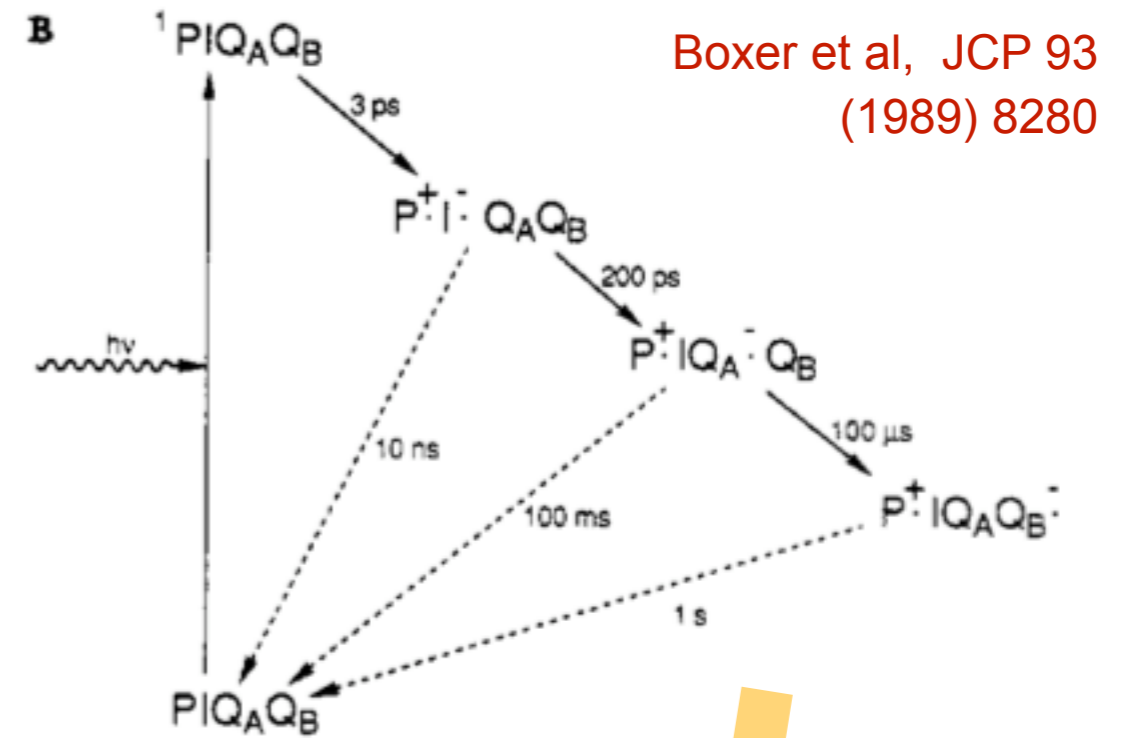


# Modellierung der Proteine

RC: Photon =>  
Ladungstrennung



1AIJ.pdb





# Stochastische Reaktionen

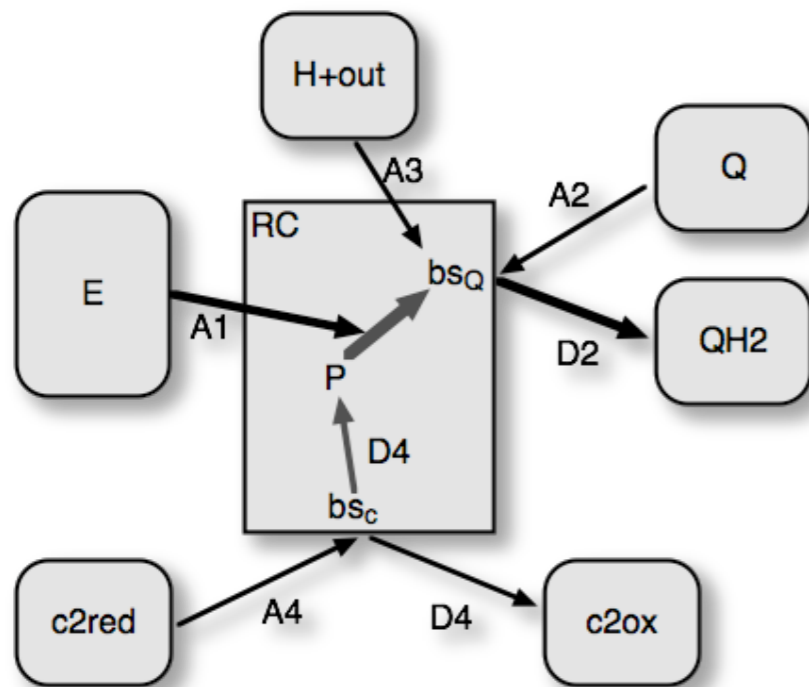
Wenn BS frei ist  $\Rightarrow$  Assoziation möglich:  $BS + X \Rightarrow BS:X$

1) sind alle Bedingungen erfüllt?

2) chemische Reaktionskinetik:

Reaktionsrate: 
$$\frac{d[BS:X]}{dt} = k_{on} [BS] [X]$$

Bindungs-W.keit pro BS: 
$$P_{on} = k_{on} [X] \Delta t$$



for each timestep  $\Delta t$ :  
for each reaction:  
conditions fulfilled?  
determine probability:  
perform reaction

Geyer, Lauck, Helms, J Biotech 129 (2007) 212

# Bsp: Elektronentransfer im RC

```
// R1: transfers an electron to the Quinone
// using the energy from an exciton{
if (bs_Q && (e_P == 1)
&& (e_Q == 0) &&
((He_Q == 0) || (He_Q == 1))) {
if (LHPoolp-
>take_out(LH_kon)) {
e_P = 0; e_Q = 1;
writeInternals();
}
}
}
```

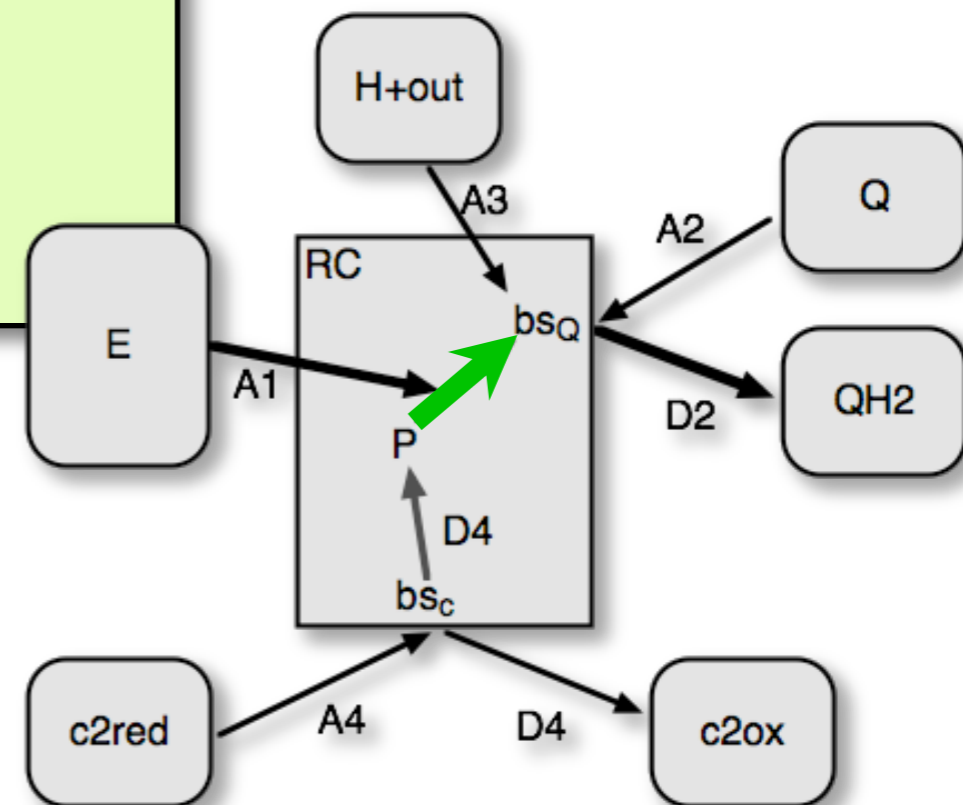
Bedingungen?

Wahrscheinlichkeit?

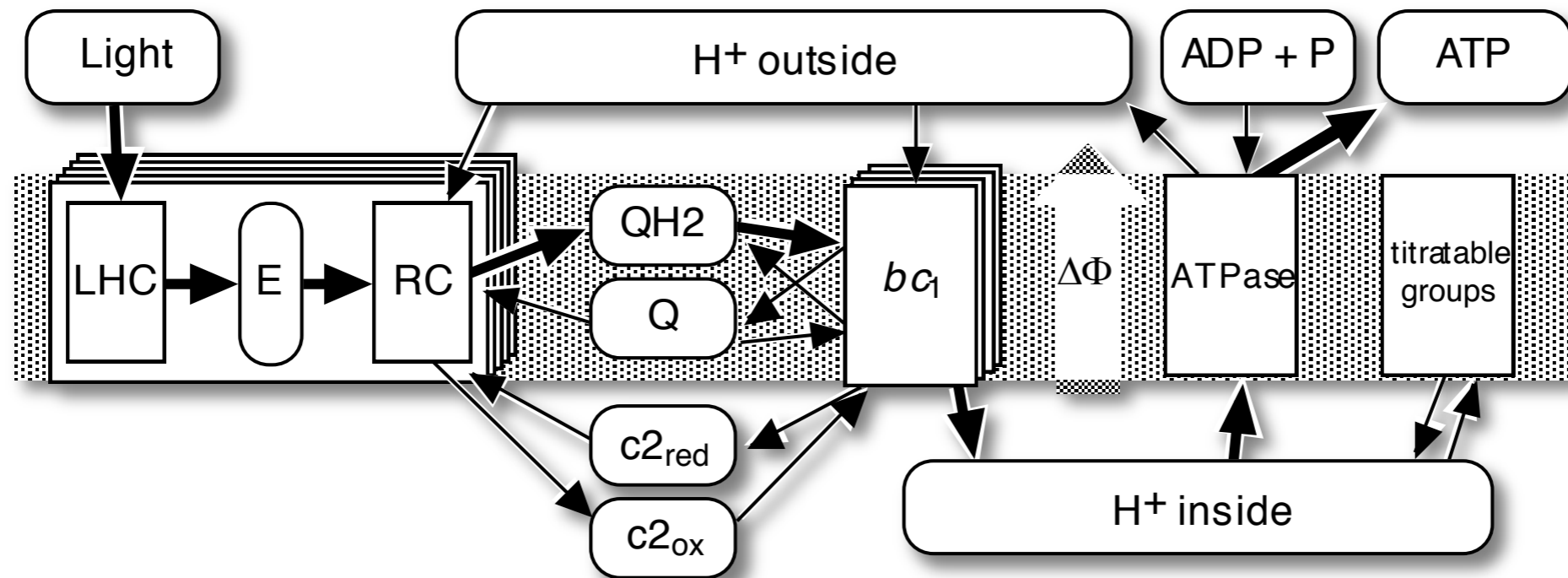
Reaktion!

Protein = {BS; Reaktionen(Zustand)}

Geyer, Lauck, Helms, J Biotech 129 (2007) 212



# "Pools-and-Proteins"-Modell



## 40 aktive Proteine

- unabhängig voneinander
- stochastische Reaktionen mit je 1 Molekül
- Anzahl wie auf dem Vesikel

## 19 passive Pools

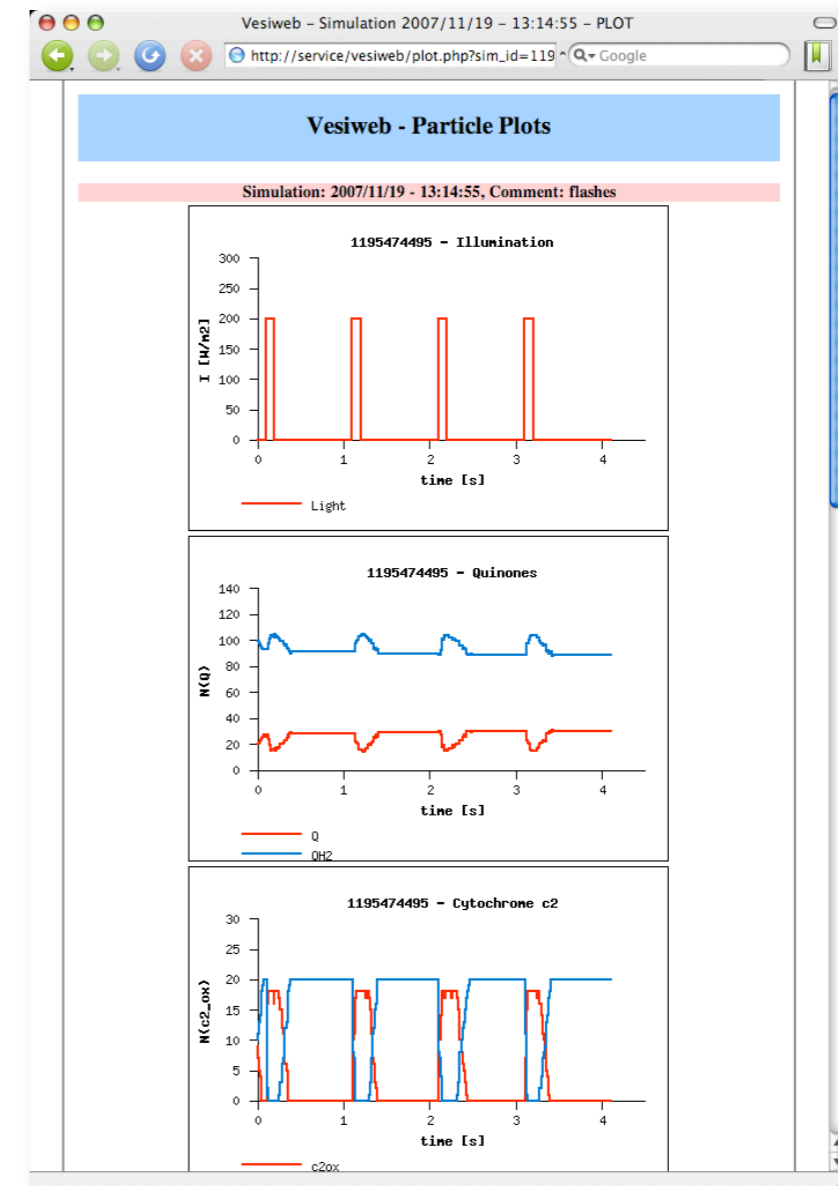
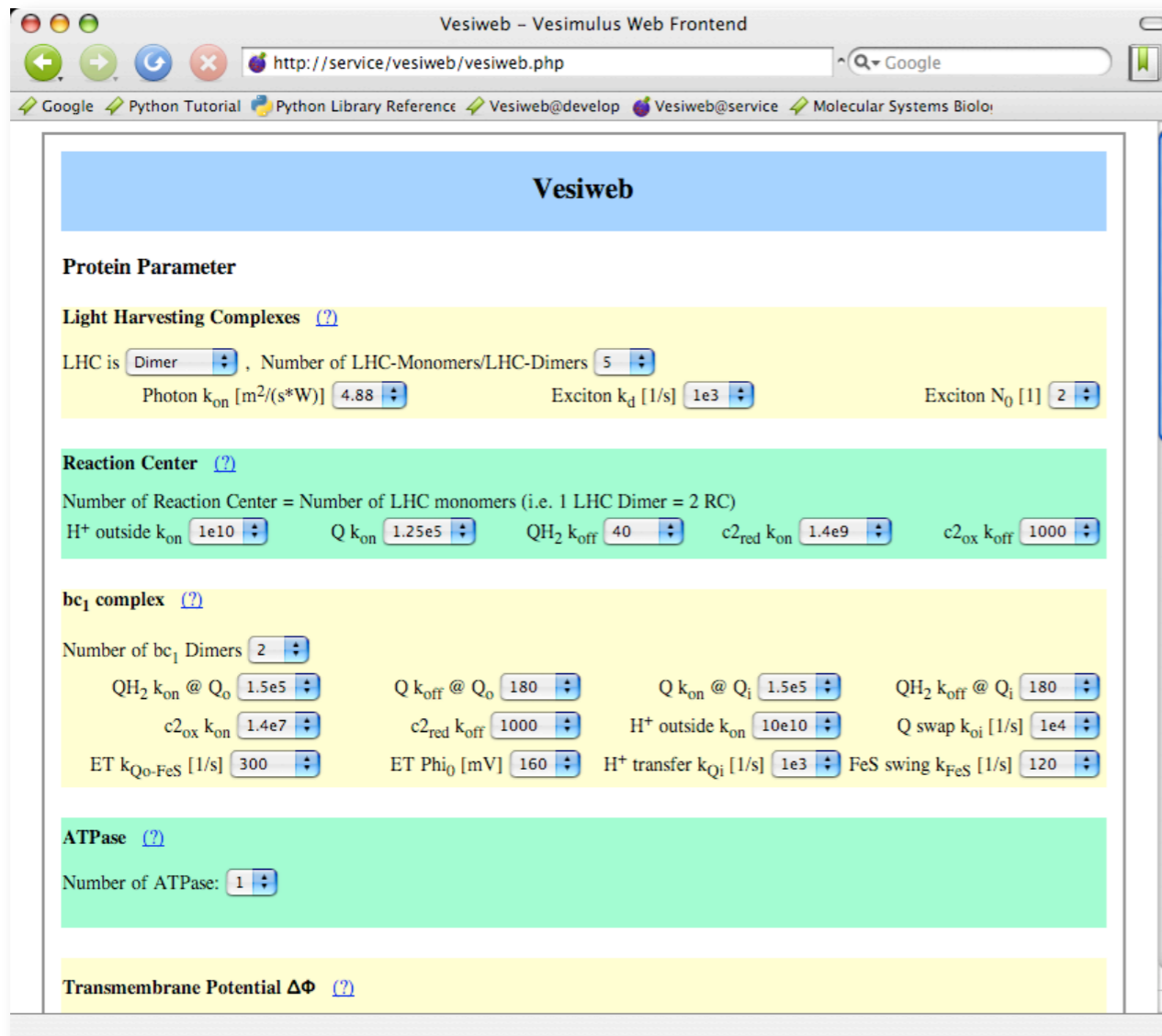
- ein Pool pro Metabolit
- hier: Diffusion ist schnell

Verbindungen definieren das biologische System  
=> Pfade als "emergent behavior"

Geyer, Lauck, Helms, J Biotech 129 (2007) 212

# Web Interface

Simulationen über Konfigurationsdatei oder web-interface @ [service.bioinformatik.uni-saarland.de/vesiweb](http://service.bioinformatik.uni-saarland.de/vesiweb)

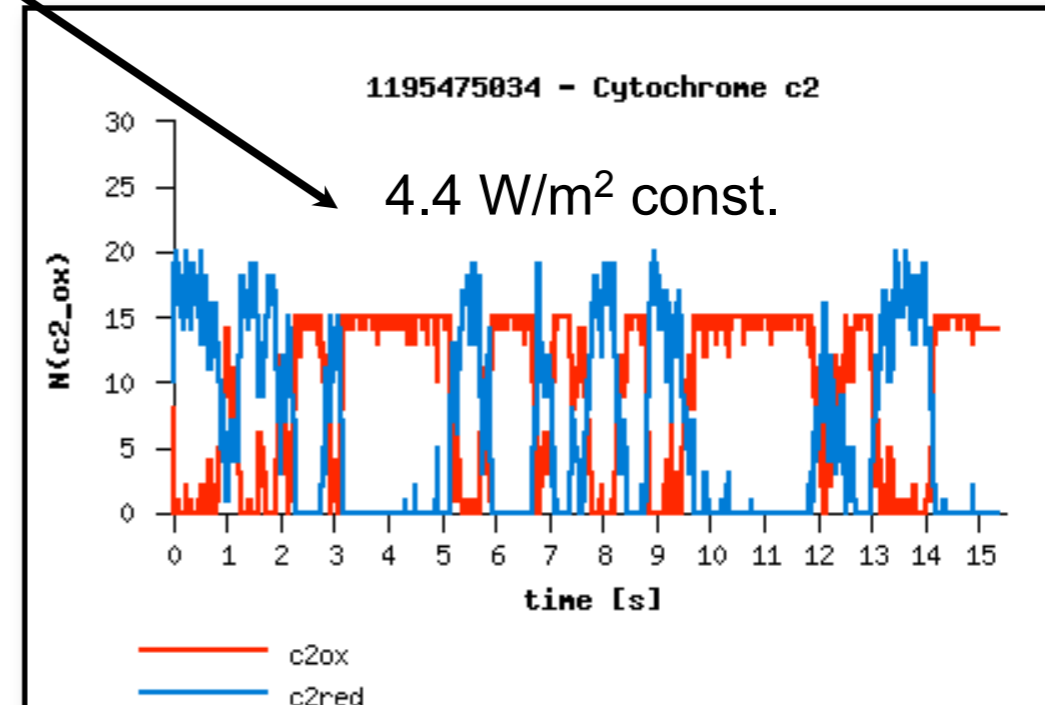
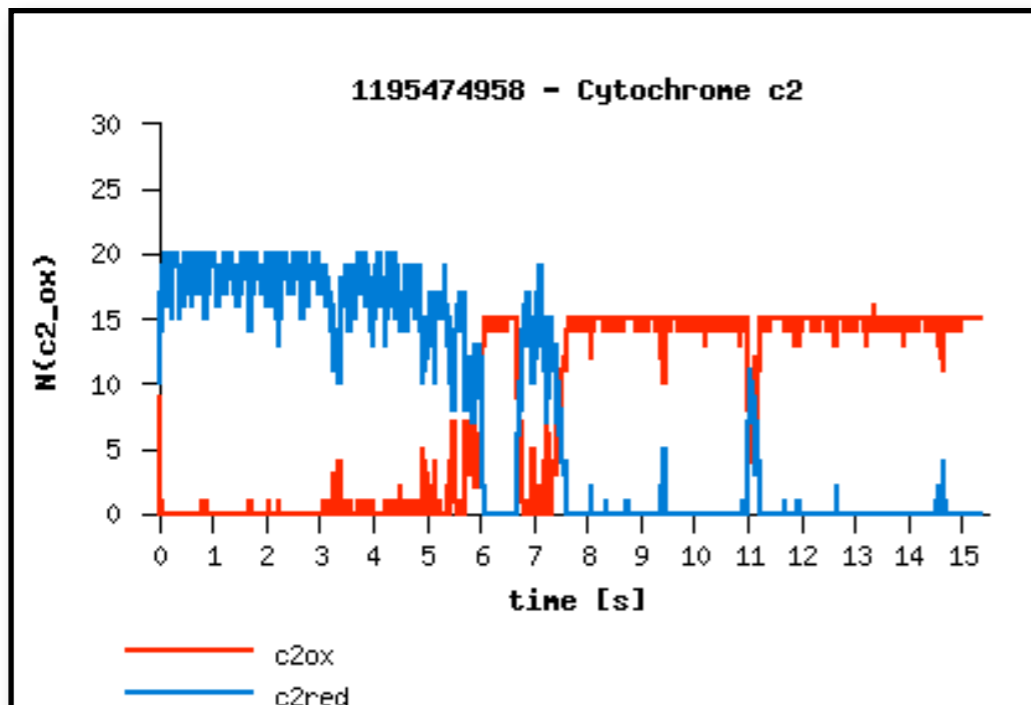
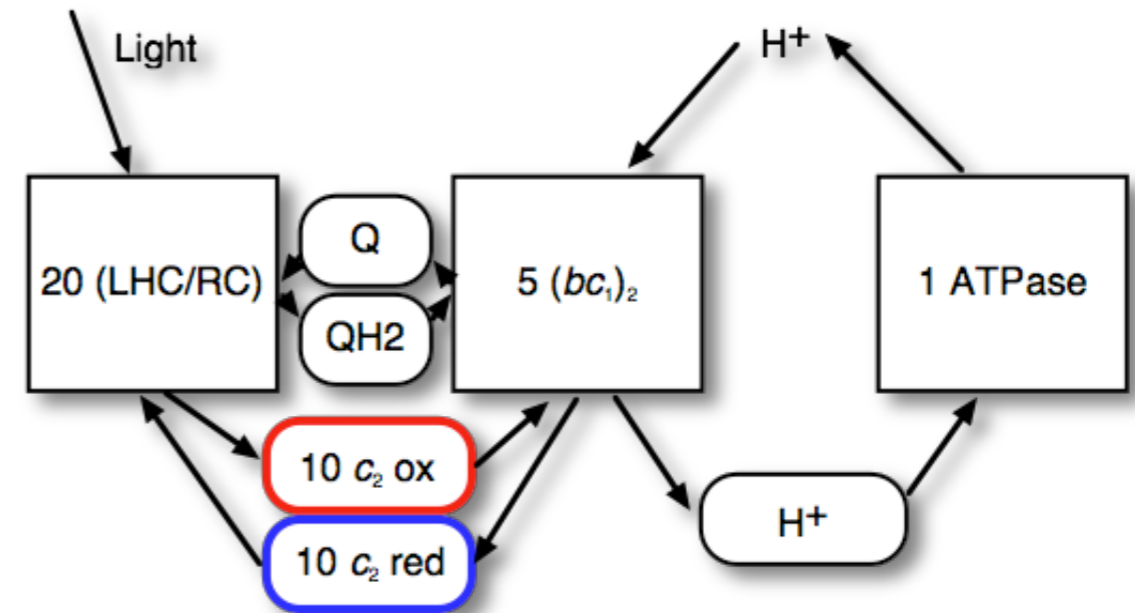
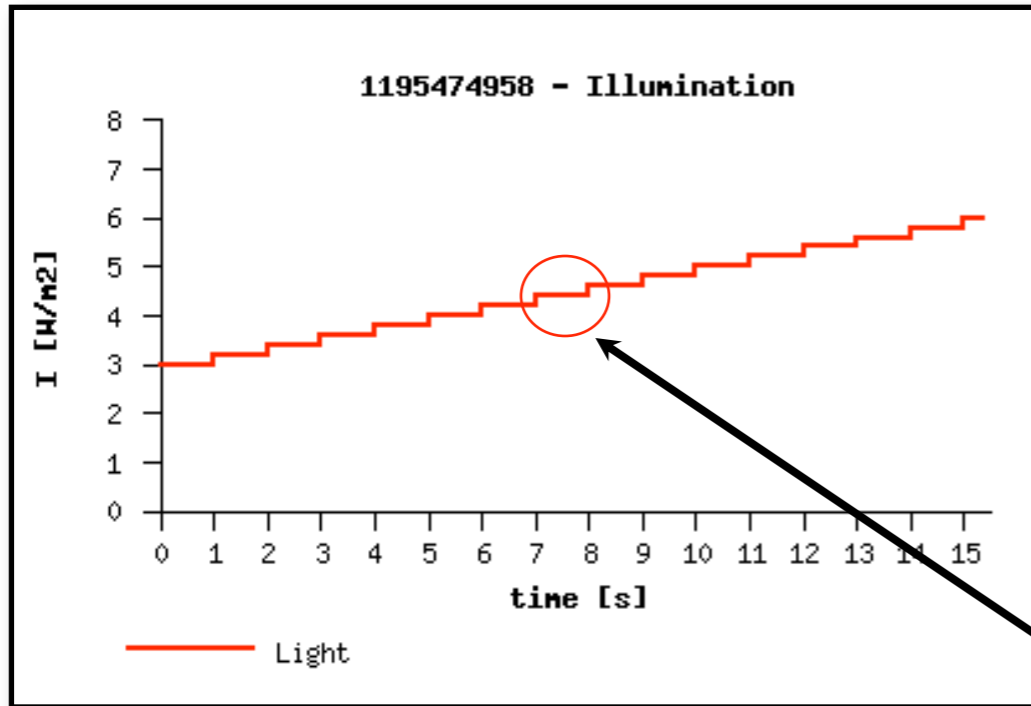


- Verstehen der Prozesse
- Modell-Verifikation + Parametrisierung gegen Experimente

[Florian Lauck. T.G., 2006]

# Stochastische Effekte

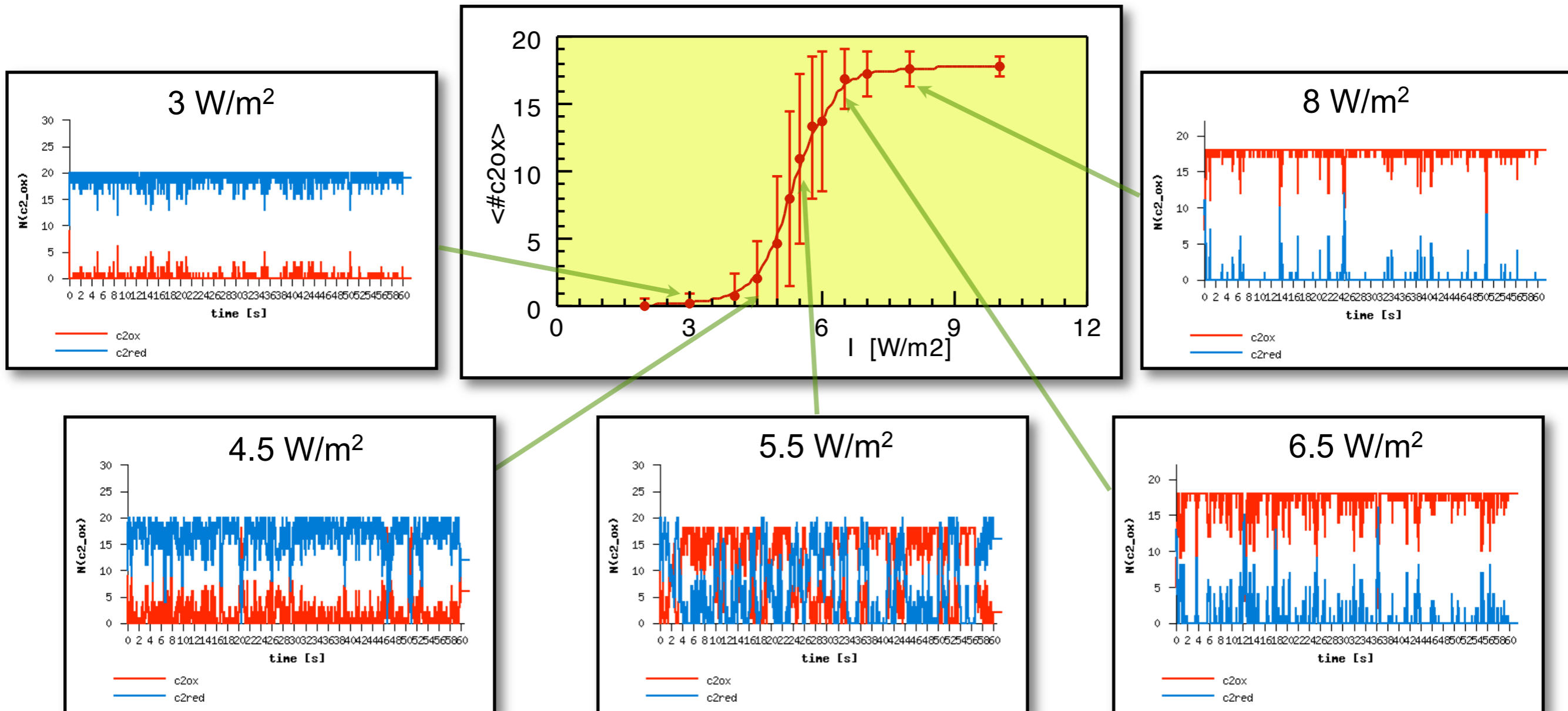
Oxidationszustand des Cytochrom *c*-Pools bei kontinuierlicher Beleuchtung





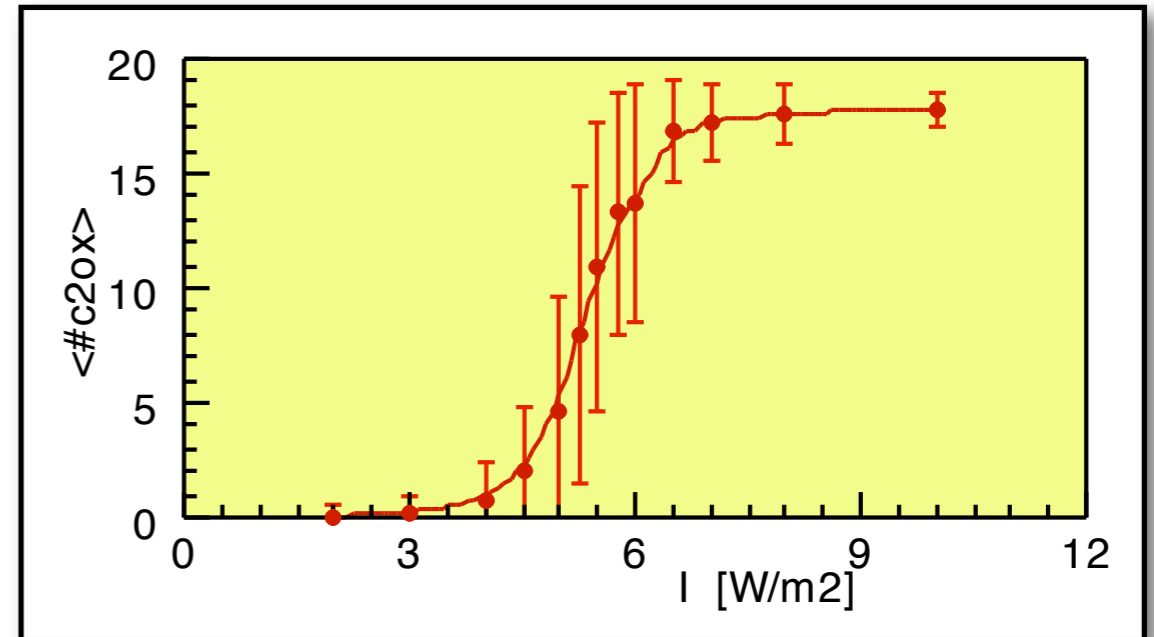
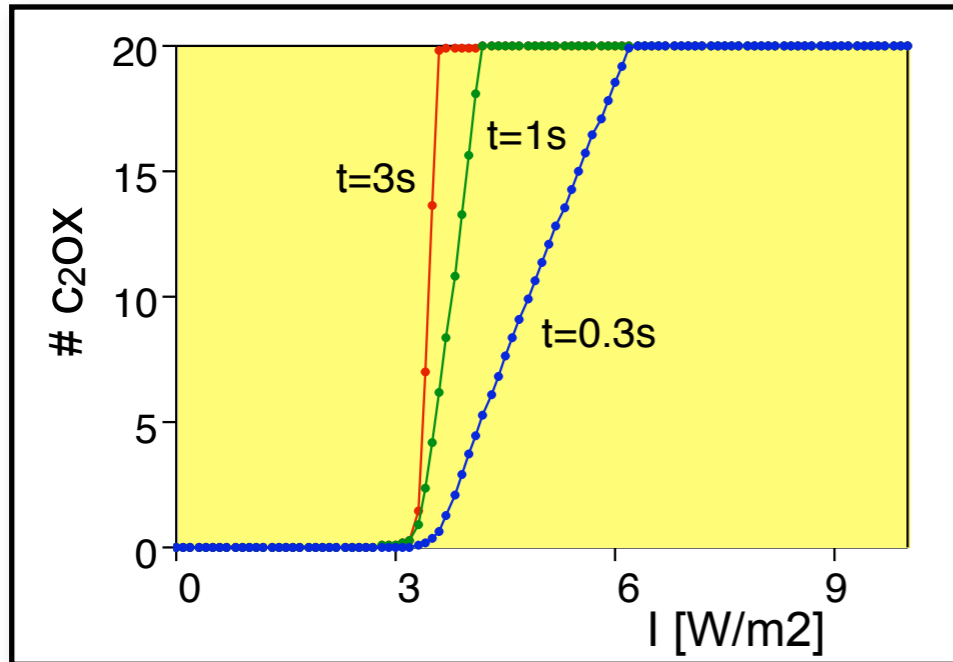
# Steady State $\Leftrightarrow$ Fluktuationen

60 Sek. bei konstanter Beleuchtung mit 10 RC/LHC-Dimeren und 4 bc1-Dimeren  
=> Oxidationszustand des Cytochrom *c*-Pools



=> weicher Übergang mit starken Fluktuationen

# Deterministisch vs. Stochastisch



Gleichungen mitteln, dann simulieren <=>

Mehrfach simulieren,  
dann Ergebnisse mitteln

scharfer Übergang

<=>

weicher Übergang  
auch für lange Zeiten

nur numerische Unsicherheiten

<=>

Fluktuationen ≈ Signal

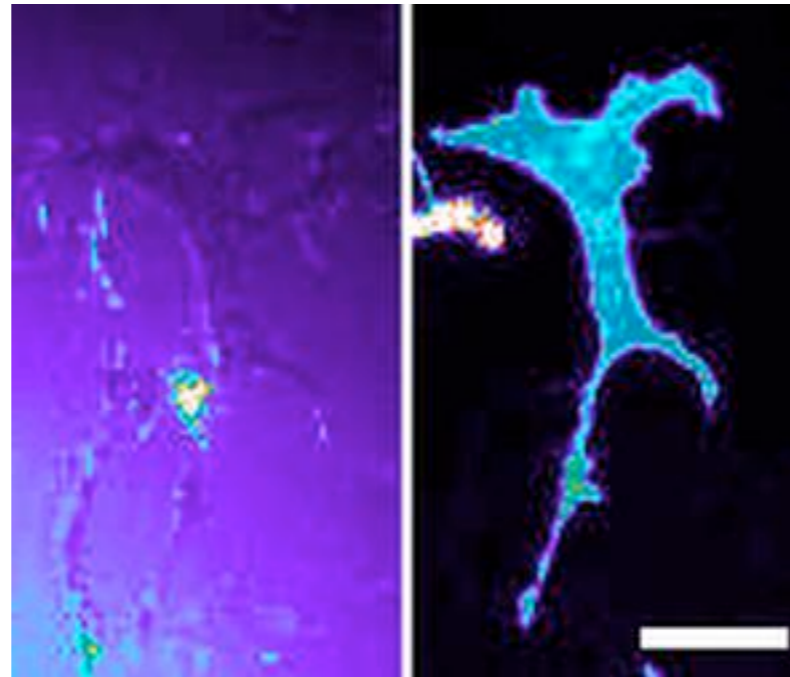
Reproduzierbare Werte

<=>

nur Mittelwert reproduzierbar

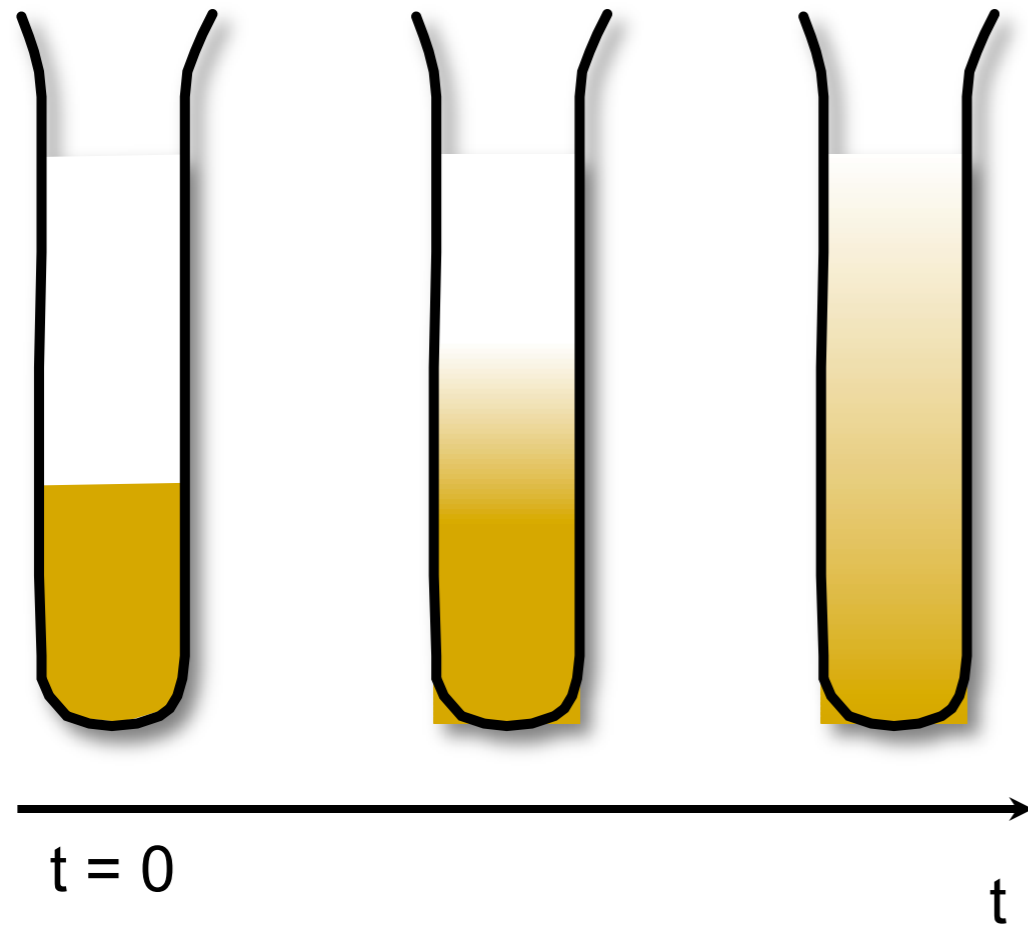
# Prozesse in einer Zelle

Schneider und Haugh "Quantitative elucidation of a distinct spatial gradient-sensing mechanism in fibroblasts", *JCB* 171 (2005) 883



PI 3-kinase signaling in response to a transient PDGF gradient. The video depicts the experiment presented in Fig. 5 A of the paper, with TIRF time courses of the extracellular OG 514-dextran gradient (left) and intracellular CFP-AktPH translocation response (right). A CFP-AktPH-transfected fibroblast was stimulated with a moving PDGF gradient for 21 min, after which a uniform bolus of 10 nM PDGF and subsequently wortmannin were added (additions indicated by the flashing screen). The video plays at 7.5 frames/s (150x speed up). Bar, 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

# Diffusion



Diffusion

=> verschmiert Unterschiede

Entwicklung der ortsabh. Dichte

<=> Diffusionsgleichung

$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\Delta N(\vec{r}, t)}{\Delta V}$$

+ ortsabhängige Quellen und Senken

# Kontinuitätsgleichung

Zwei Beiträge zur Diffusionsgleichung:

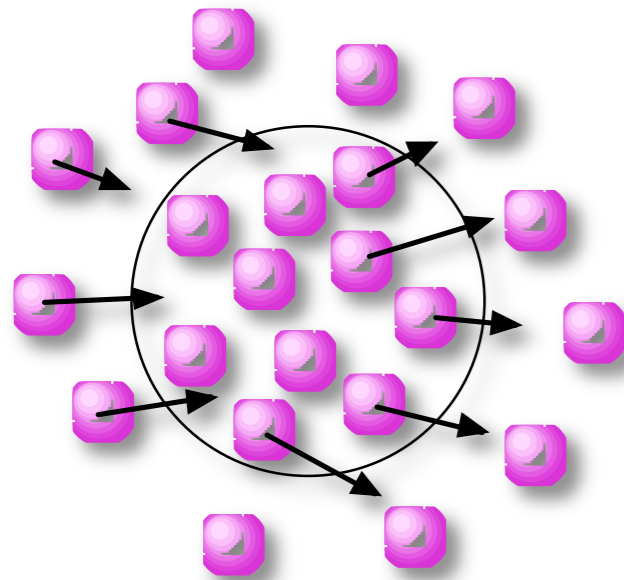
1) Kontinuitätsgleichung: wo bleibt das Material?

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = -\text{div } \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t)$$

Änderung der  
Dichte  $\rho$  bei  $(r, t)$

Divergenz  
des Stromes =

Quellen und  
Senken für  
Teilchen



partielle Ableitung:

=> betrachte nur Änderungen von  $\rho$  in der Zeit an  
einem festgehaltenen Ort  $r$  (nicht:  
Ortsverschiebungen  $r = r(t)$ )

$$\Delta N = N_{\text{in}} - N_{\text{out}} = 3 - 5 = -2$$

# Diffusionsstrom

2) Diffusionsstrom durch Dichteunterschiede (Gradienten) – Fick'sches Gesetz:

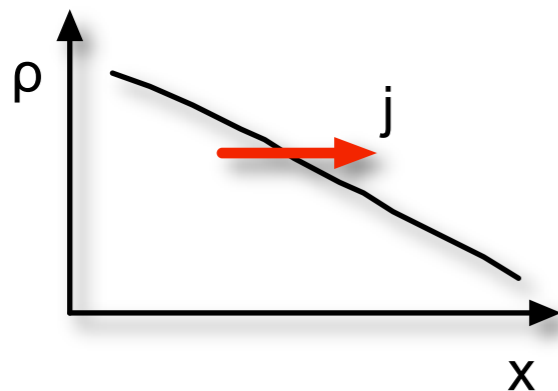
$$\vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = -D \nabla \rho(\vec{r}, t) = -D \text{ grad } \rho(\vec{r}, t)$$

Diffusionsstrom  
bei  $(r, t)$

Strom fließt  
weg von  
hohen Dichten

Diffusions-  
koeffizient

Dichte-  
fluktuationen  
(=Gradienten)

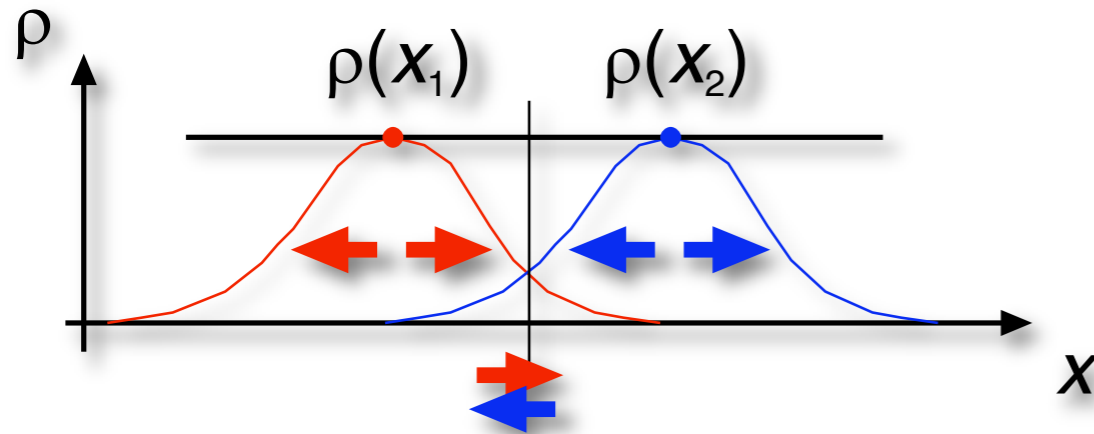


hier: phänomenologischer  
Umrechnungsfaktor von  
Dichteunterschieden in Teilchenströme

# Diffusion mikroskopisch

Ohne externe Kräfte

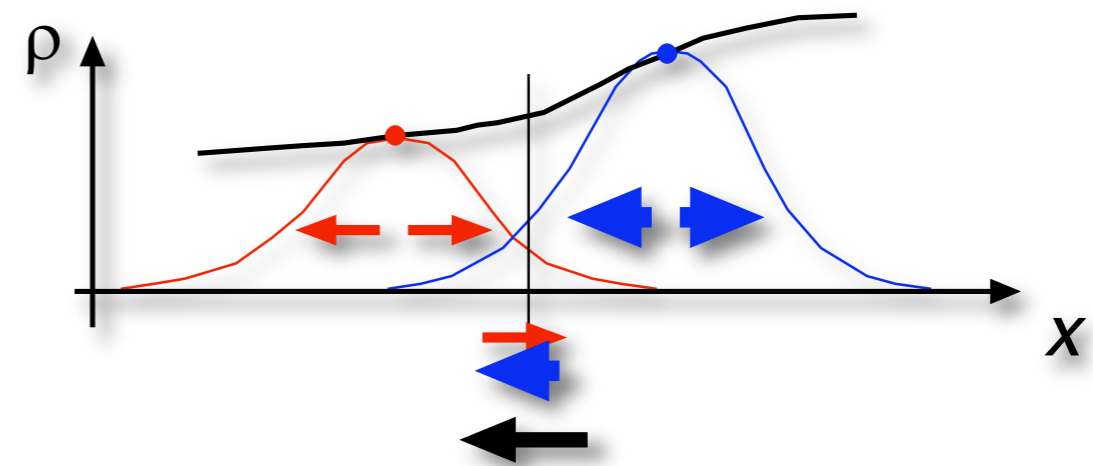
=> Teilchen bewegen sich in alle Richtungen gleich wahrscheinlich  
(Gauss'sche Wahrscheinlichkeit)



$$\rho(x_1) = \rho(x_2) \Rightarrow j_{diff} = 0$$

$$j_{diff} \propto - \frac{\rho(x_2) - \rho(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{dx}$$

Gleiche Dichten an  $x_1$  und  $x_2$ :  
=> gleiche Anzahl Teilchen springt  
von  $x_1 \Rightarrow x_2$  wie von  $x_2 \Rightarrow x_1$



$$\rho(x_1) < \rho(x_2) \Rightarrow j_{diff} < 0$$

Unterschiedliche Dichten:  
=> mehr Teilchen springen  
von  $x_2 \Rightarrow x_1$  als von  $x_1 \Rightarrow x_2$

# Diffusionsgleichung: partielle DGL

Diffusionsstrom

$$\vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = -D \nabla \rho(\vec{r}, t) = -D \text{ grad } \rho(\vec{r}, t)$$

in Kontinuitätsgleichung einsetzen

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = -\text{div } \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t)$$

=> Diffusionsgleichung:

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (-D \nabla \rho(\vec{r}, t)) = D \Delta \rho(\vec{r}, t)$$

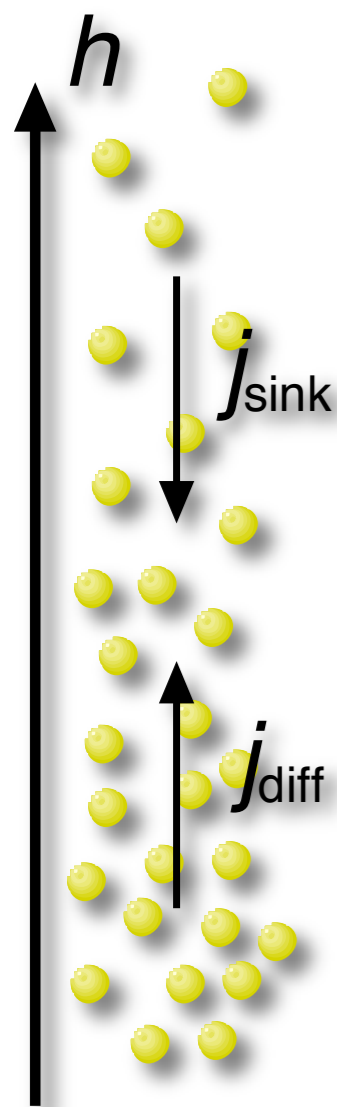
$D(\vec{r}, t) = \text{const}$   
↓

=> Vollständige Beschreibung der zeitabhängigen  
Dichteverteilung  
(ohne externe Kräfte)



# Zur Boltzmann-Verteilung

Diffusion unter dem Einfluß einer externen Kraft (z.B. Schwerkraft)  
=> stationäre Lösung der Diffusionsgleichung



**zwei Beiträge**

Gravitation

=> Moleküle sinken

$$j_{\text{sink}}(h) = v \rho(h) = -\frac{mg}{\gamma} \rho(h)$$

Dichteunterschied  
=> Diffusionsstrom

$$j_{\text{diff}}(h) = -D \frac{d\rho(h)}{dh}$$

stationärer Zustand:  $j_{\text{sink}}(h) + j_{\text{diff}}(h) = 0$

$$\text{Mit } D = \frac{k_B T}{\gamma} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\rho(h)}{dh} = -\frac{mg}{k_B T} \rho(h)$$

$$\rho(h) = \rho_0 \exp\left[-\frac{mgh}{k_B T}\right]$$

stationärer Zustand ist  
unabhängig von  $D$  (aber:  
Relaxationszeit)

# Integration

Bisher: (System von) ODEs

$$\frac{d}{dt}X_i = f_i(X_1, X_2, \dots)$$

- Zeitentwicklung abhängig von den **lokalen** Werten der Systemparameter
- alle Ableitungen nach der Zeit

Jetzt: Diffusionsgl. mit konstantem D:

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = D \Delta \rho(\vec{r}, t)$$

- Zeitentwicklung bestimmt durch **globale** Werte (Verteilungen) der Variablen (gesamte Dichte  $\rho(r)$  nötig für Gradient)
- Ableitungen nach **Zeit und Ort**

# FTCS-Integrator

Diffusionsgleichung mit konstantem D in 1D:

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 \rho(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial x^2}$$

Direkte Implementierung auf einem Gitter  $\{\rho(x_i)\}$  mit Abstand  $\Delta x$ :

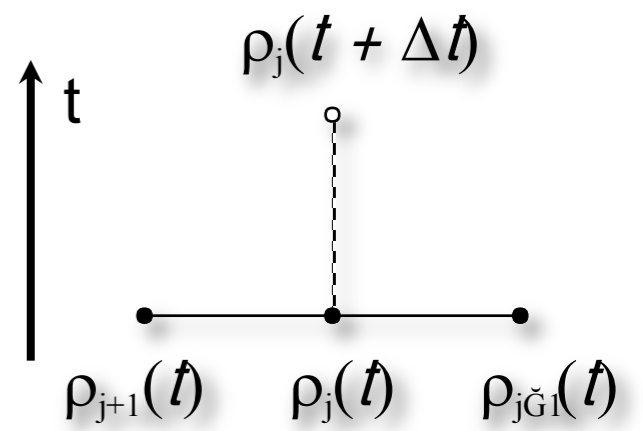
$$\frac{\rho_j(t + \Delta t) - \rho_j(t)}{\Delta t} = D \frac{\rho_{j+1}(t) - 2\rho_j(t) + \rho_{j-1}(t)}{\Delta x^2}$$

Forward in Time

Centered in Space

Propagationsschritt:

$$\rho_j(t + \Delta t) = \rho_j(t) + \Delta t D \frac{\rho_{j+1}(t) - 2\rho_j(t) + \rho_{j-1}(t)}{\Delta x^2}$$



Stabil für:

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{\Delta x^2}{2D}$$

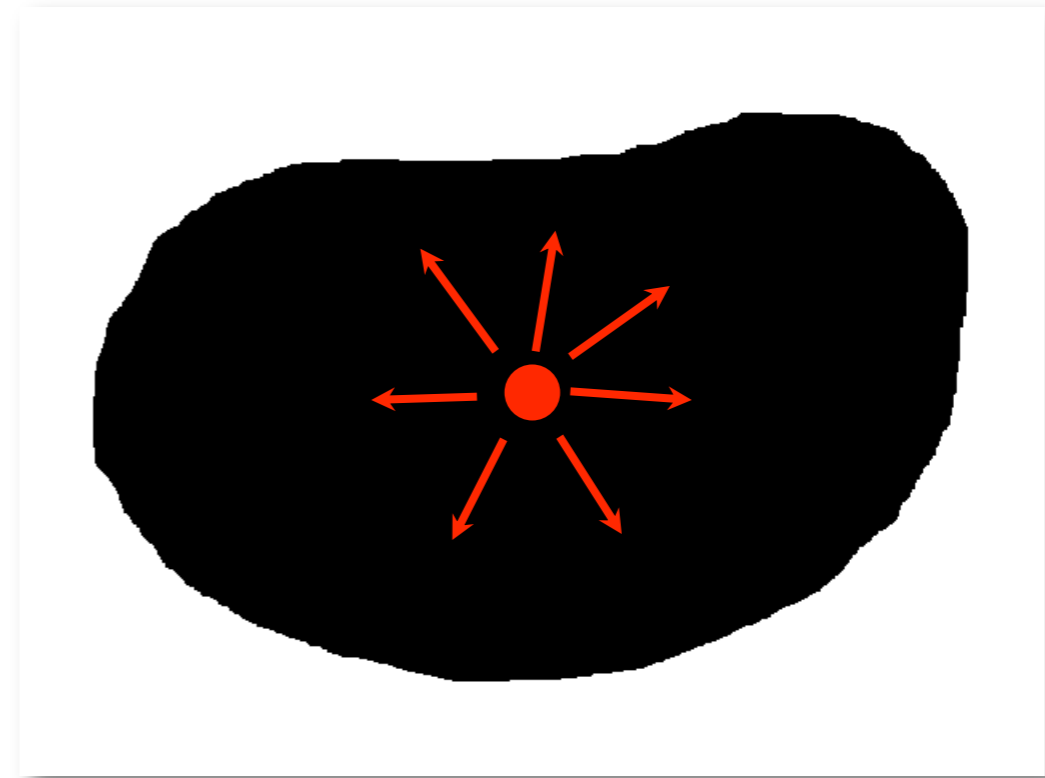
( $\Delta t <$  Diffusionszeit über Abstand  $\Delta x$ )

# Beispiel: Diffusion

Moleküle werden bei  $x_s$  produziert und in der ganzen Zelle abgebaut

Diffusion in beliebiger Geometrie:

=> Einfluß der Wände?



Simulationstool?

Do-It-Yourself

fertige SW

"The Virtual Cell":

- Reaktions-Diffusions-Systeme
- kontinuierliche und stochastische Integration
- frei definierbare Geometrien (Fotos)
- lokales Java-Frontend + Cluster @ NRCAM

Running the Virtual Cell and User Information

http://www.nrcam.uchc.edu/login/login.html

Google Python Tutorial Python Library Reference Vesiweb@develop Vesiweb@service Molecular Systems Biolo! QTYoutube

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### VCell Login

Run the Virtual Cell.

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[Virtual Cell User Documentation](#)

User Guide, Quick Start and Tutorials

---

[Release Notes](#)

Current information on Release and Beta versions.


---

[Technical Requirements](#)

Hardware and software system specific requirements.

## Run the Virtual Cell

Release and Beta Versions



The Virtual Cell requires Java. [Get it Now](#)

---

### Run VCell 4.4

**(Please Note: New Users will need to register when they first run the Virtual Cell Software.)**

### New Features in 4.4

- [nonspatial stochastic modeling](#)
- field data (using images data as input to simulations)
- annotations (MIRIAM compliant)
- better SBML support

download and run a Java frontend

BIOMODEL: Bohnendiffusion (Wed Jun 18 09:04:38 CEST 2008)

File View Server Window BioNetGen Help

Model

Physiology:

aussen

IM

Innen

B

C

A

Applications

Bohndiffusion

Boten-Diffusion

Results

Results

Reactions for Innen

Innen

A

B

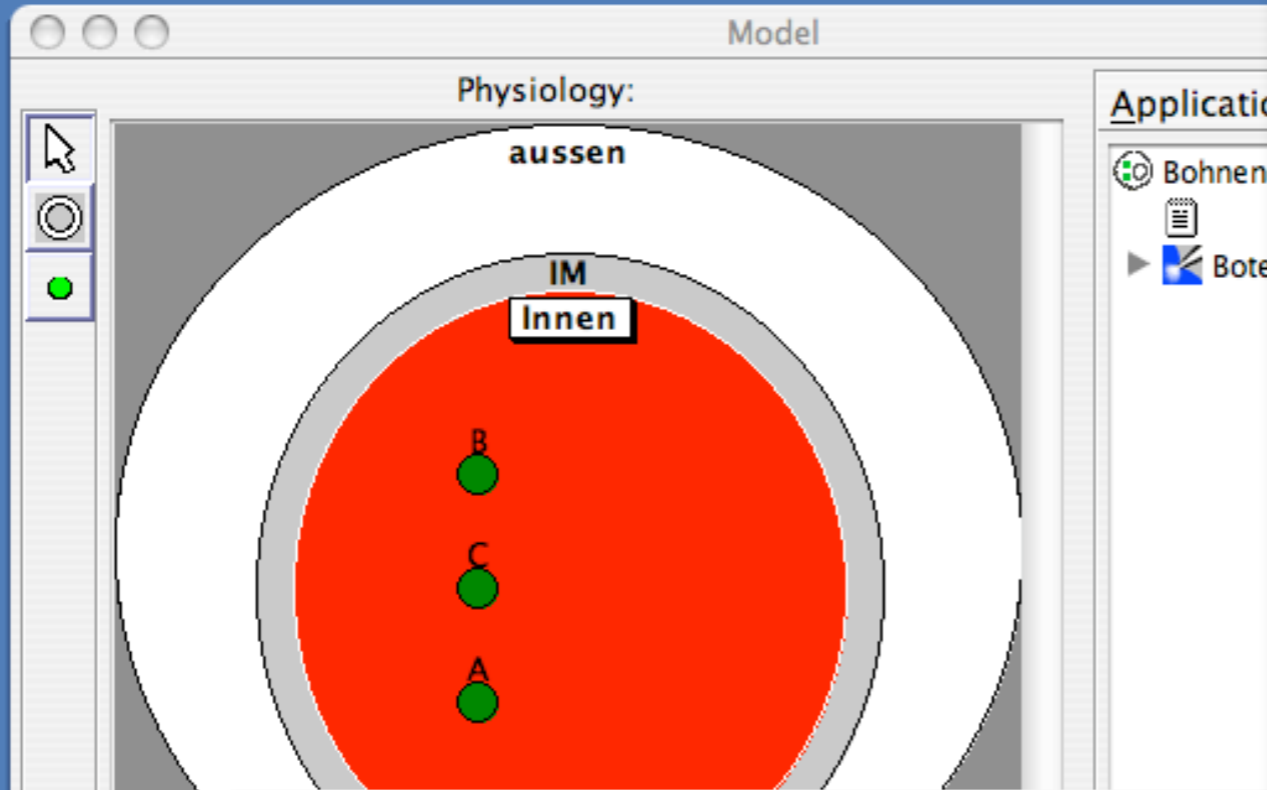
Abbau

C

CONNECTED Server: ms3.vcell.uhc.edu:80 User: tgeyer Java Memory Used: 62MB / 110,2MB 56%

The screenshot displays the BIOMODEL software interface. The main window, titled 'Model', shows a 'Physiology' view with three concentric regions: 'aussen' (outermost, white), 'IM' (middle, grey), and 'Innen' (innermost, red). Three green circles labeled 'A', 'B', and 'C' are positioned vertically within the 'Innen' region. To the right, an 'Applications' panel lists 'Bohndiffusion' and 'Boten-Diffusion'. Below the main window, a 'Reactions for Innen' window shows a reaction network: A (green circle) → B (green circle) → C (green circle). A yellow circle is located between A and B, and a red circle labeled 'Abbau' is located between B and C. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'CONNECTED', server information 'ms3.vcell.uhc.edu:80', user 'tgeyer', and 'Java Memory Used: 62MB / 110,2MB 56%'.





Reaction Kinetics Editor

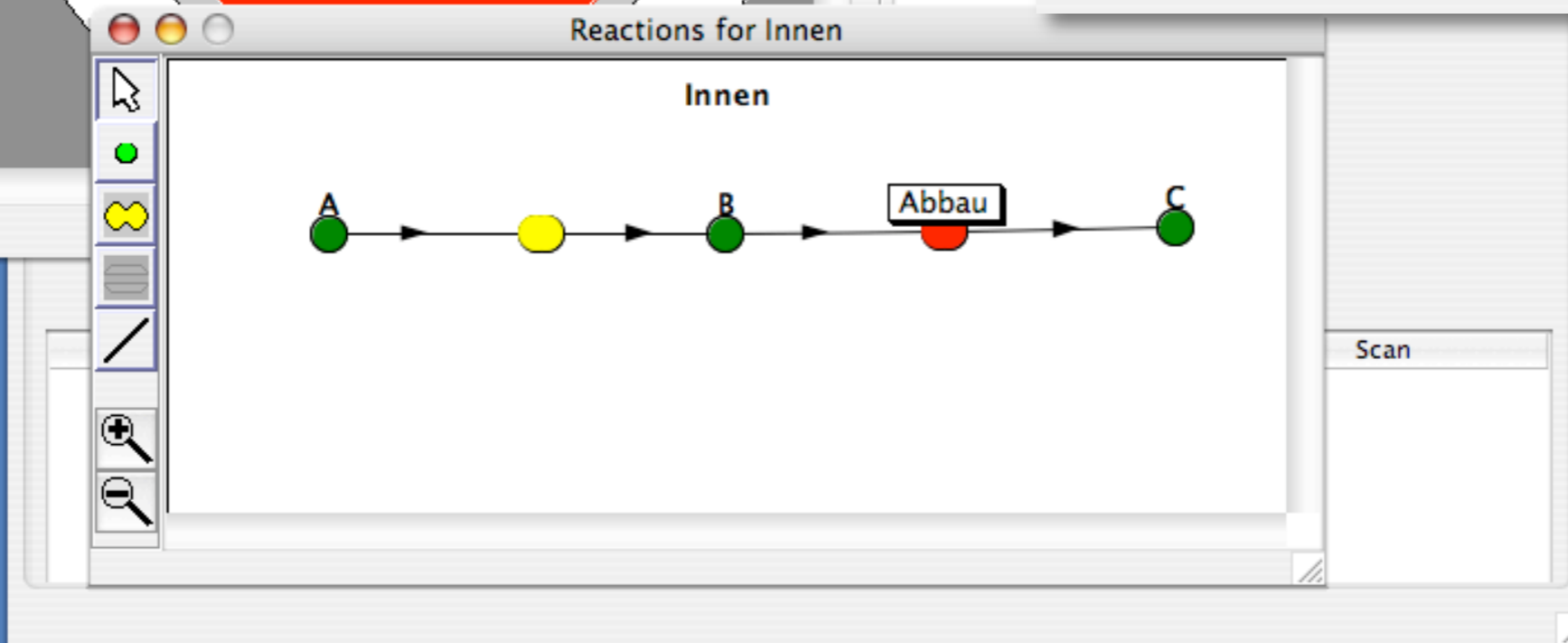
**Stoichiometry**

$$B\_Innen \xrightleftharpoons[Kr]{Kf} C\_Innen$$

**Name:** Abbau Rename

**Kinetic type:** Mass Action [ $\mu\text{M/s}$ ] Convert to [molecules/s]

Description	Name	Expression	Ur
reaction rate	J	$(Kf \cdot B\_Innen - Kr \cdot C\_Innen)$	$\mu\text{M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
forward rate constant	Kf	0.1	$\text{s}^{-1}$
reverse rate constant	Kr	0.0	$\text{s}^{-1}$



APPLICATION: Boten-Diffusion

Reaction Mapping Electrical Mapping View Math **Simulation** Analysis

Name	Last saved	Running status	Results
Lauf1	Wed Jun 18 09:04:38 CES...	<div style="width: 36%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div> 36%	yes

New Edit Copy Delete Run Stop Results

SIMULATION SUMMARY:

Comments:

Spatial: [yes](#)

Time: 

start	end	timestep	output
0.0	250.0	0.1	keep every 10

Sensitivity: [no analysis](#)

Solver: [Finite Volume, Regular Grid](#)

Geometry size: [\(640.0,480.0\) microns](#)

Mesh: [240 x 180 = 43200 elements](#)

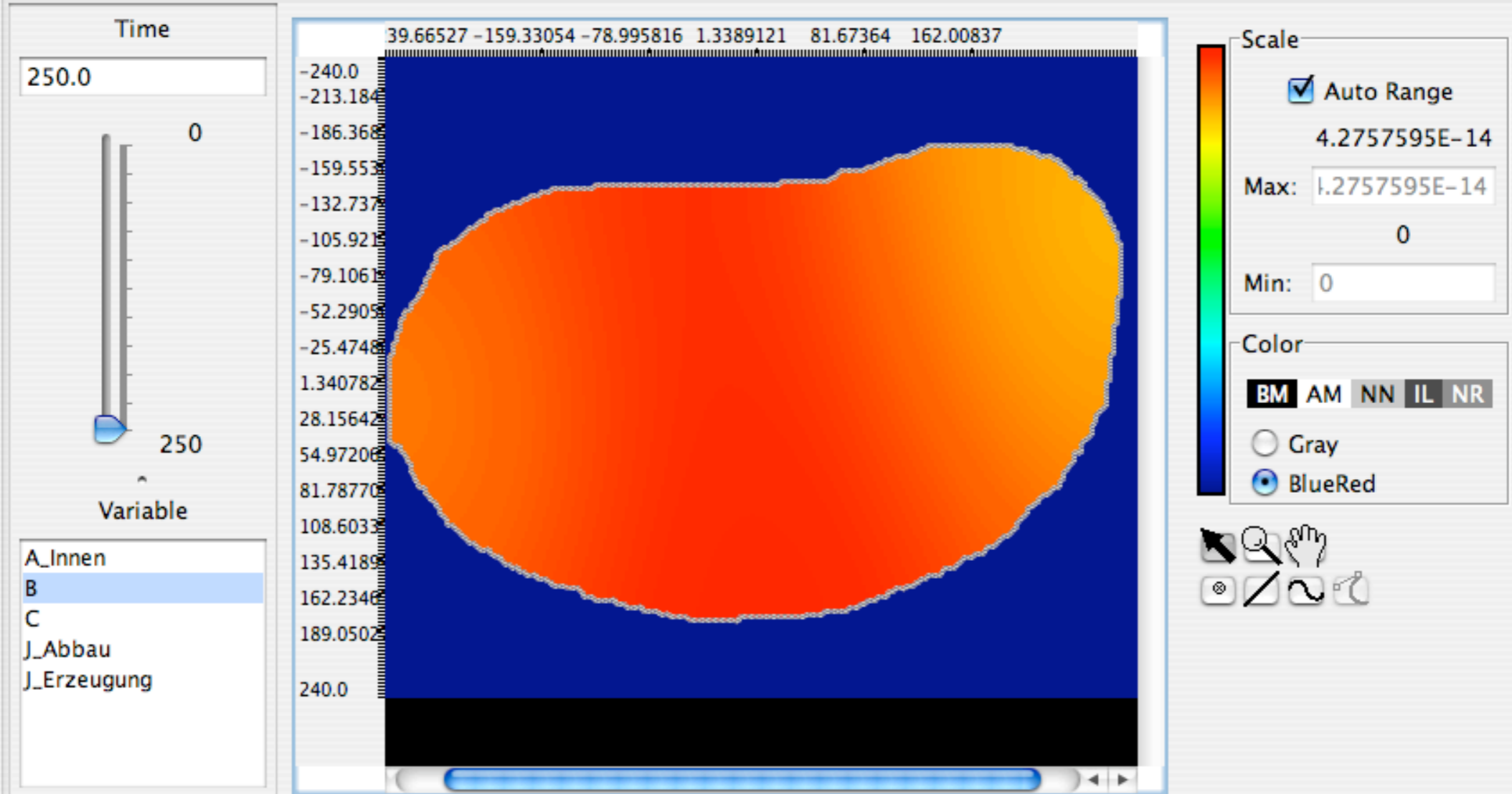
Parameters with values changed from defaults:

Parameter Name	Default Value	Change Value	Scan
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SIMULATION: Lauf1

View Data Export Data



Functions... (25.439331,9.3854749) [129,93] Value = 4.201516380782129E-14

Show Spatial Plot Show Time Plot Show Kymograph Statistics

CONNECTED

Server: ms3.vcell.uhc.edu:80 User: tgeyer

Java Memory Used: 50,3MB / 110,2MB

45%