

# Multi-scale Models of Pattern Formation with Process Algebra

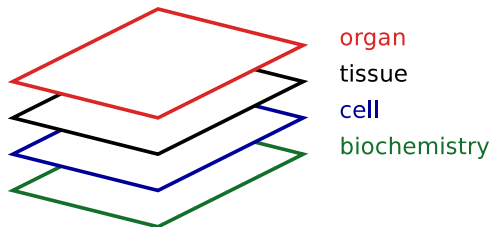
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Stirling, 6th of July 2010

## Multi-scale Modelling



- Each layer has a current state;
- Biochemistry drives the action, it's timing and likelihood;
- Information flows bottom up;
- We want to focus on one layer at a time, abstracting away from the other layers.

## Motivations

We want to study *pattern formation* in biological systems with the theory of process algebra and automated reasoning.

### **What is pattern formation?**

An area with equivalent and uniformly distributed cells, produces transient or steady complex forms and functions.

### **Why do we care?**

Development of organs and limbs, tumour growth, basic mechanisms are preserved in different animals.

## Morphogenesis (1950s)

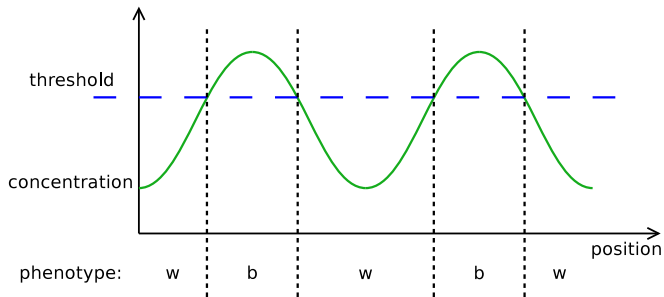
Key assumption: there is a direct dependence between a phenotype and the concentration of one or more chemicals (*morphogens*) at a certain position.

Key elements for morphogenesis (Turing 1952):

- 1 Two or more chemical species (activator and inhibitor);
- 2 Different rates of diffusion for the species;
- 3 Chemical interactions.

A combination of these factors can result in chemical patterns.

## Concentration and Tissue Phenotypes



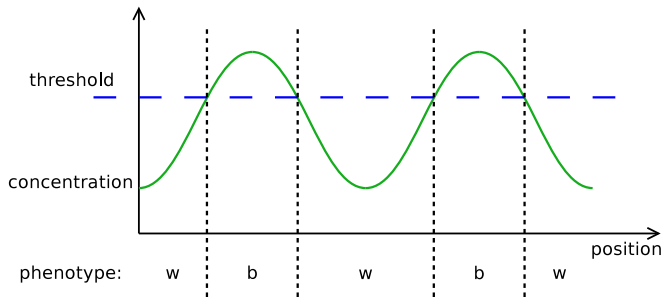
## Formalisation of mathematical models with process algebra

We use features from other process algebras that have been proved effective in modelling biological systems. Mainly from PEPA and Bio-PEPA [Hillston 1996, Ciocchetta and Hillston 2008].

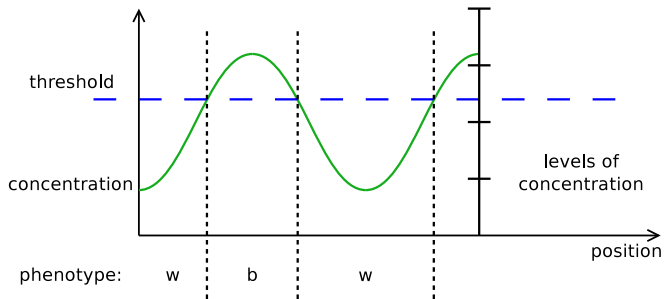
To mention a few:

- multiway synchronisation;
- functional rates;
- processes as levels of concentration;
- parsimony, i.e. absence of unnecessary constructs in the language.

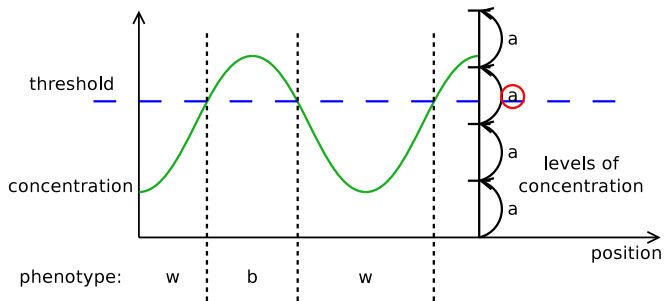
## Concentration and Tissue Phenotypes



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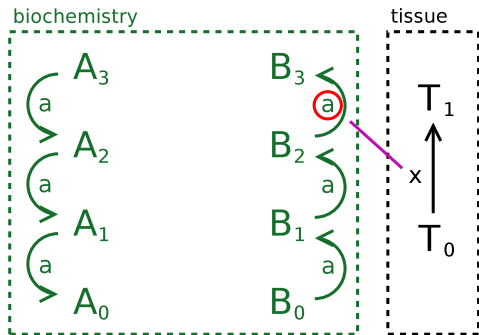
# The Synchronisation Issue

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3 &\triangleq a.A_2 \\
 A_2 &\triangleq a.A_1 \\
 A_1 &\triangleq a.A_0 \\
 A_0 &\triangleq \text{nil}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_3 &\triangleq \text{nil} \\
 B_2 &\triangleq a.B_3 \\
 B_1 &\triangleq a.B_2 \\
 B_0 &\triangleq a.B_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1 &\triangleq \text{nil} \\
 T_0 &\triangleq x.T_1
 \end{aligned}$$

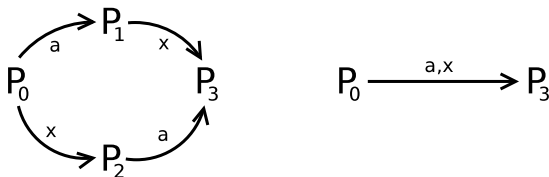
$$(A_3 \boxtimes_{\{a\}} B_0) \boxtimes_{\{x\}} T_0$$



## Interleaving and Filtering

$a$  and  $x$  are not two different actions, but **the same action** seen from different layers of abstraction.

Thus, we avoid interleaving and compress different names of the same action on a single label.



Which requires a filtering of the labels of the transition system, to focus on a layer of abstraction.



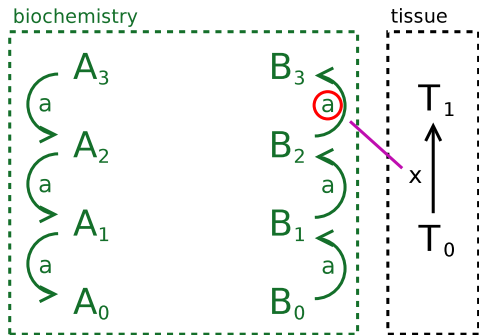
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$$B_2 \triangleq a[x].B_3$$

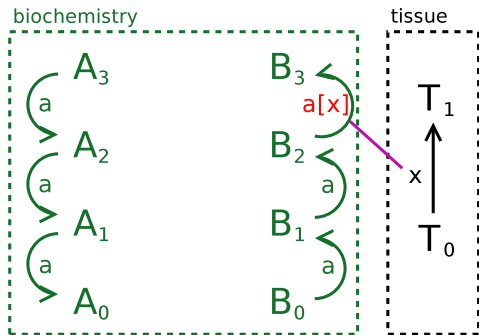
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$$B_0 \triangleq a.B_1$$

$$T_1 \triangleq \text{nil}$$

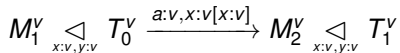
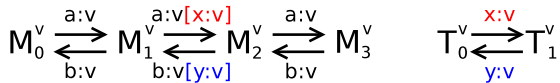
$$T_0 \triangleq x.T_1$$

$$(A_3 \begin{smallmatrix} \boxtimes \\ \{a\} \end{smallmatrix} B_0) \begin{smallmatrix} \triangleleft \\ \{x\} \end{smallmatrix} T_0$$



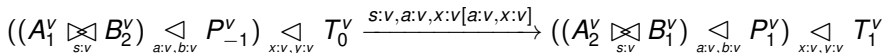
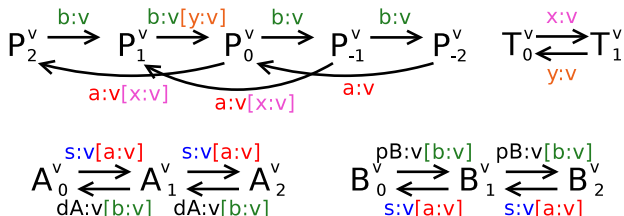
## Example 1

Tissue changes when morphogen passes the threshold.



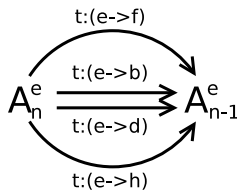
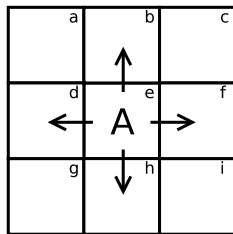
## Example 2

Tissue changes when the concentration of A becomes more than the concentration of B.



## Example 3

Use of space: many actions have the same effect.



Sequential Component:

$$S ::= nil \mid \mathcal{L}'[\mathcal{L}''].C^v \mid S + S$$

Constant Definition:

$$C^v \triangleq S$$

Model Component:

$$P ::= P \boxtimes_{\mathcal{L}} P \mid P \triangleleft_{\mathcal{L}'} C^v \mid C^v$$

Other details:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &::= \emptyset \mid \mathcal{L}' & \mathcal{L}' &::= a:m \mid a:m, \mathcal{L}' & \mathcal{L}'' &::= \emptyset \mid a:m \\ m &::= v \mid (v \rightarrow v) & v &::= (z, z, z) \end{aligned}$$

## Regular Cooperation

$$\frac{P_1 \xrightarrow{A[\mathcal{E}]} P_3 \quad P_2 \xrightarrow{B[\mathcal{F}]} P_4}{P_1 \boxtimes_{\mathcal{L}} P_2 \xrightarrow{A \cup B[\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{F}]} P_3 \boxtimes_{\mathcal{L}} P_4}, \mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{L} \neq \emptyset$$

## Hook Synchronisation

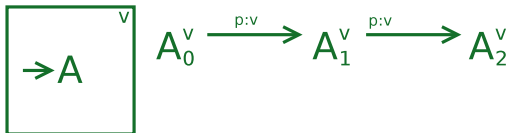
$$\frac{P_1 \xrightarrow{A[\mathcal{E}]} P_2 \quad C'_i \xrightarrow{B[\mathcal{F}]} C''_i}{P_1 \triangleleft_{\mathcal{L}} C'_i \xrightarrow{A \cup B[\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{F}]} P_2 \triangleleft_{\mathcal{L}} C''_i}, B[\mathcal{F}] \text{ cond}$$

$B[\mathcal{F}] \text{ cond}$ : given  $C'_i \triangleq B_1[\mathcal{F}_1].C'_1 + B_2[\mathcal{F}_2].C'_2 + \dots + B_n[\mathcal{F}_n].C'_n$ , let  $B$  be a  $B_i$  in  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$  such that  $B_i \subseteq \mathcal{E}$  and  $B_i \subseteq \mathcal{L}$  (i.e.  $B_i \subseteq \mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{L}$ ) and there is no  $B_j$  in  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$  with larger cardinality than  $B_i$  such that  $B_j \subseteq \mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{L}$ .

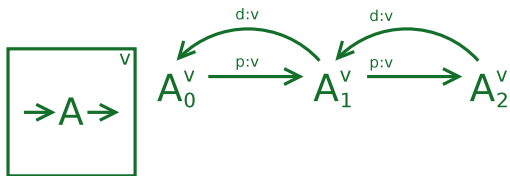
## Example 4 - Building up

$$\boxed{A}^v \quad A_0^v \quad A_1^v \quad A_2^v$$

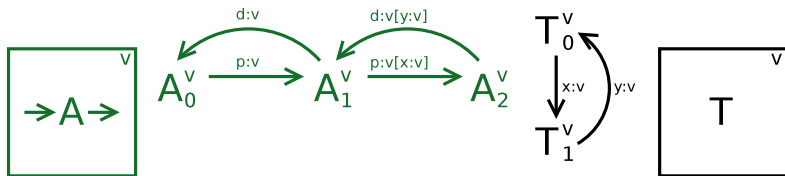
## Example 4 - Building up



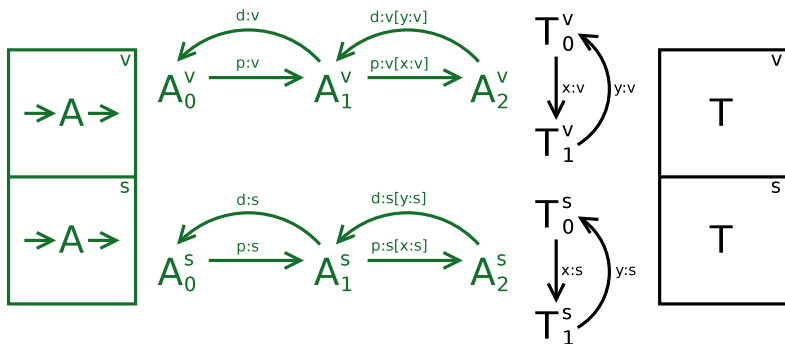
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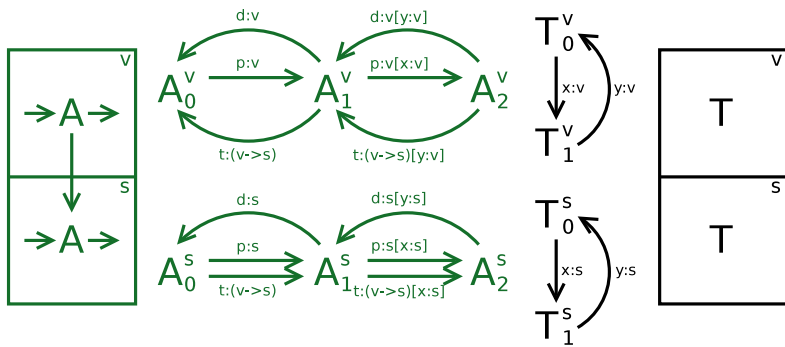
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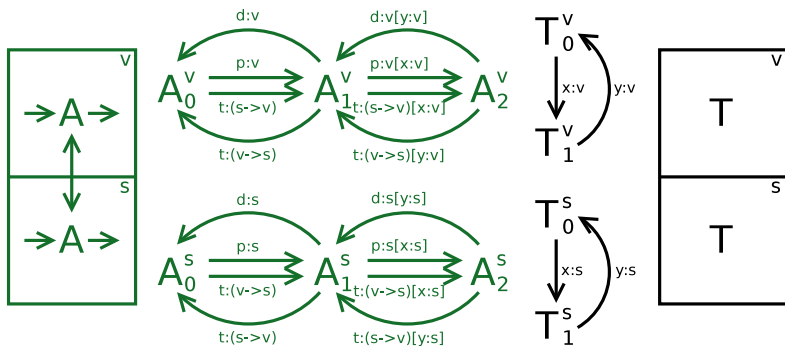
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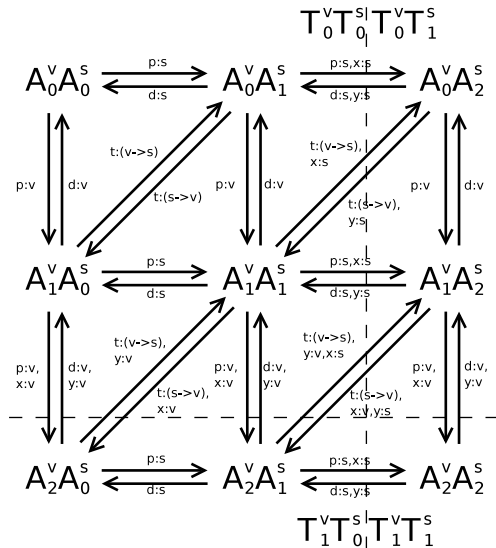
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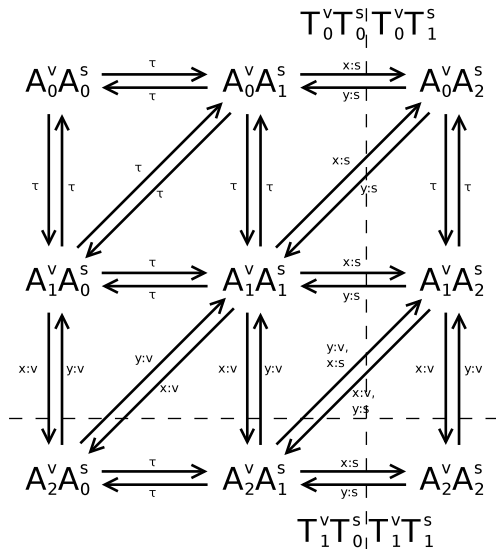
## Example 4 - Processes



## Example 4 - temporary LTS



# Example 4 - Filtered LTS



## Conclusions

### Done:

- definition of a non stochastic version of PAH that generates LTS;
- extension of PAH to support functional rates and to generate stochastic LTS;
- abstract machine for PAH and proved soundness, completeness and termination with respect to the operational semantics;
- abstract machine implemented in OCaml, along with a bisimulation minimisation algorithm.

### Planned:

- export models in PRISM;
- identification of suitable bisimulations and their implementation;
- model rewriting to simulate growth or other spatial modifications.