

Combining Autosmooth and Alternating Regression for the Estimation of S-System Parameters

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1 Abstract

Two recently published methods are combined for the task of generating an S-system model of a biochemical pathway based on time series data of metabolite concentrations: *Autosmooth* [1] for smoothing the raw time course data and estimation of slopes and *alternating regression* [2] for the actual estimation of the model parameters. The results show that this method improves the identification of the dynamic model of the metabolic pathway when compared with previous techniques based on direct estimation from the systems of nonlinear differential equations.

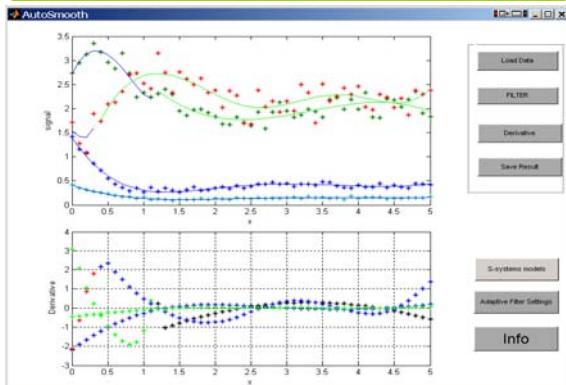
2 Introduction

An important challenge in systems biology is the dynamic modeling and optimization of metabolic networks. This task relies on the availability of accurate time course data of metabolite concentrations in living cells generated by methods of modern molecular biology such as in vivo nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). The use of Biochemical Systems Theory and, in particular, the S-systems modeling framework, reduces the model building to a parameter estimation task. This requires the numerical solution of a system of nonlinear differential equations, which is both difficult and computationally expensive.

3 Methods

Autosmooth [1]

- Separates noise from signal
- Estimates slopes of the signal
- Based on Eilers' extension of the Whittaker filter
- Uses information-theoretic error function
- Able to handle time-varying error structures



Autosmooth can be downloaded from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/autosmooth>

S-systems

One equation for each metabolite X_i ($i=1 \dots n$)

$$\dot{X}_i = \alpha_i \prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{g_{ij}} - \beta_i \prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{h_{ij}}$$

Labels: Rate constants, Kinetic orders, Production term, Degradation term, Metabolite concentrations

Decoupling

n coupled differential equations $\iff n \times n$ algebraic equations

$$S_i(t_k) \approx \alpha_i \prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{g_{ij}}(t_k) - \beta_i \prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{h_{ij}}(t_k)$$

Labels: Slope, Production term, Degradation term

Alternating Regression [2]

- Cycles between two phases of multiple linear regression (alternating between estimating production term and degradation term parameters)
- Computationally fast due to multilinearity
- Dependence on initial parameter estimations

4 Results Procedure

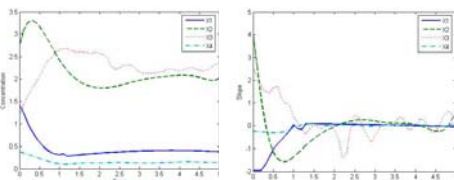
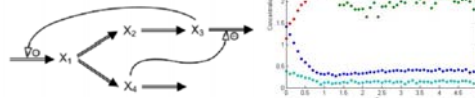
Generate synthetic data

Autosmooth

Alternating Regression

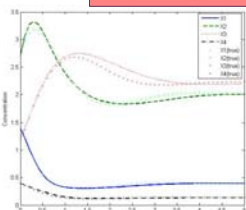
Simulate resulting network

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_1 &= 12X_3^{-0.8} - 10X_1^{0.5} & X_1(t_0) &= 1.4 \\ \dot{X}_2 &= 8X_1^{0.5} - 3X_2^{0.75} & X_2(t_0) &= 2.7 \\ \dot{X}_3 &= 3X_2^{0.75} - 5X_3^{0.5}X_4^{0.2} & X_3(t_0) &= 1.2 \\ \dot{X}_4 &= 2X_1^{0.5} - 6X_4^{0.8} & X_4(t_0) &= 0.4 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_1 &= (2.07 + 61.57i)X_3^{0.065i} - (2.17 + 61.61i)X_1^{-0.05i} \\ \dot{X}_2 &= (5.33 + 0.35i)X_1^{1.11-0.53i} - (0.21 + 0.54i)X_2^{1.70-0.94i} \\ \dot{X}_3 &= (-1.70 + 165.64i)X_2^{-0.02i} - (-1.80 + 165.63i)X_3^0X_4^0 \\ \dot{X}_4 &= (-0.19 + 31.86i)X_1^{-0.01i} - (1.15 + 31.85i)X_4^{0.02i} \end{aligned}$$

Complex parameter values make no biochemical sense



Summary

Data Points	Slopes	Alternating Regression Results	
		Parameter Values	Curve Fit
Exact	Exact	Converge to true values	Perfect
Noisy	Exact	Converge to true values (as long as σ is small enough)	Perfect
Exact	Autosmooth	Converge to different values	Perfect
Noisy	Autosmooth	Converge to complex values	Reasonable
Autosmooth	Autosmooth	Converge to complex values	Reasonable

5 Conclusions

- Autosmooth and alternating regression perform very well in a noise-free environment, but adding noise leads to difficulties
- Qualitative predictions about the behavior of the system under different conditions are possible
- Manual fitting may improve the results
- Parameter estimation is still the bottleneck in metabolic modeling using a top-down approach

References

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- Chou I, Martens H, Voit E. *Theor Biol Med Model* **2006**, 3:25.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge financial support by projects DynaMo (PTDC/EEA-ACR/69530/2006, FCT) and MaGiC (IE02ID01004, INESC-ID).