

# Life at the Single-Cell Level

Michael Elowitz  
HHMI/Caltech

# Bacterial cells



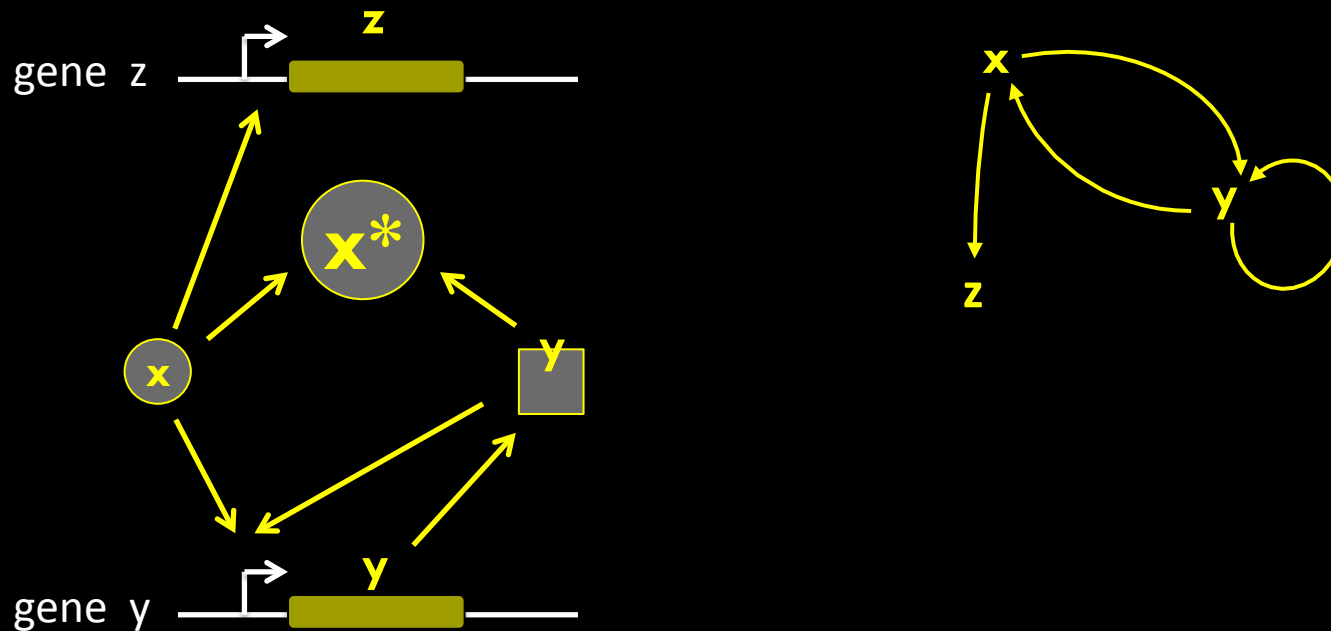
Consider a small rod-shaped  
bacterium



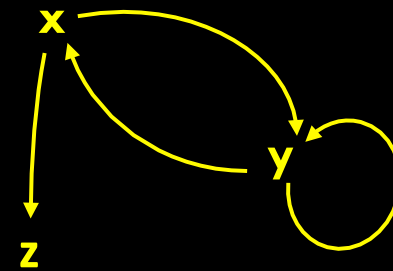
Consider a small rod-shaped  
bacterium



# Gene circuits involve specific interactions between genes and proteins

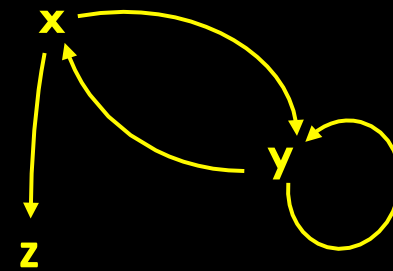


Gene circuits involve specific interactions between genes and proteins



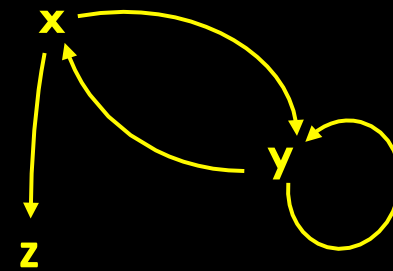
# Difficulties in Understanding Gene Circuits

- Circuits are dynamic



# Difficulties in Understanding Gene Circuits

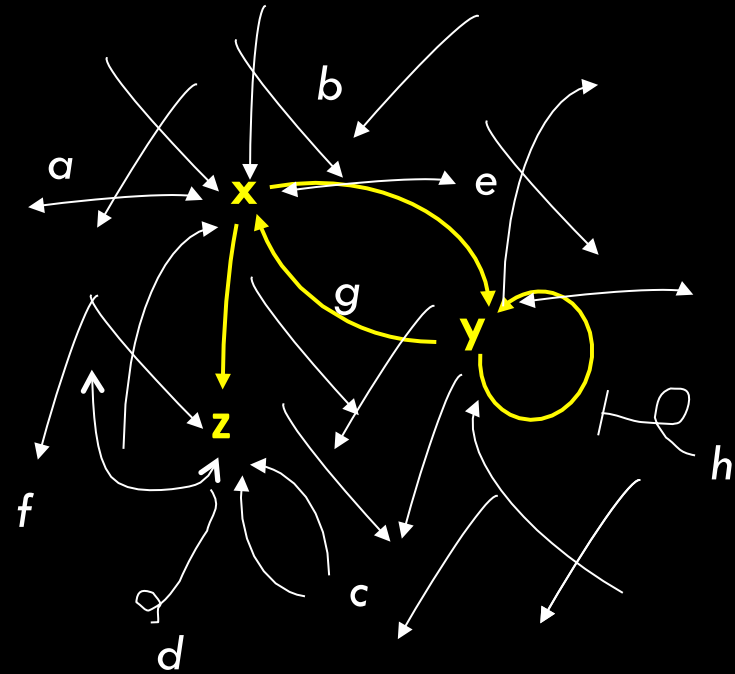
- Circuits are dynamic
- Circuits are “noisy”





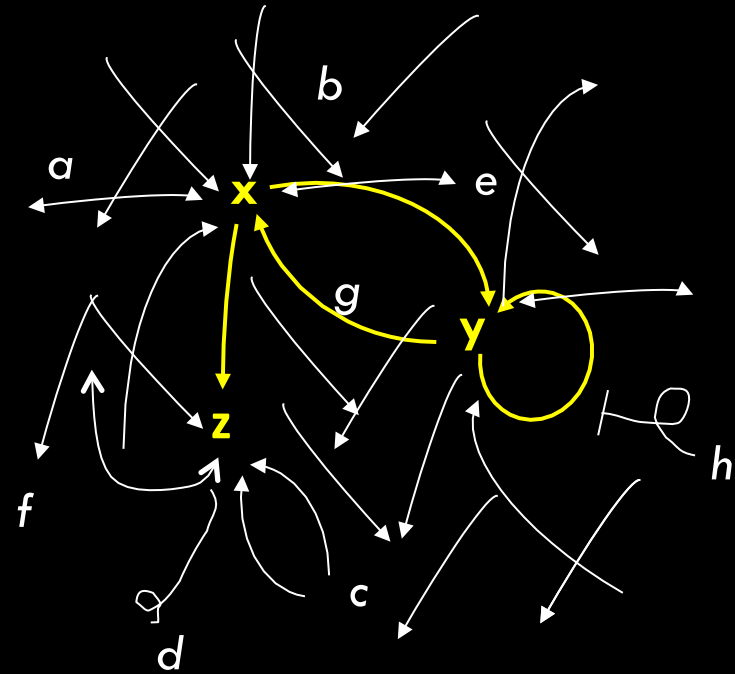
# Difficulties in Understanding Gene Circuits

- Circuits are dynamic
- Circuits are “noisy”
- Circuit are complex

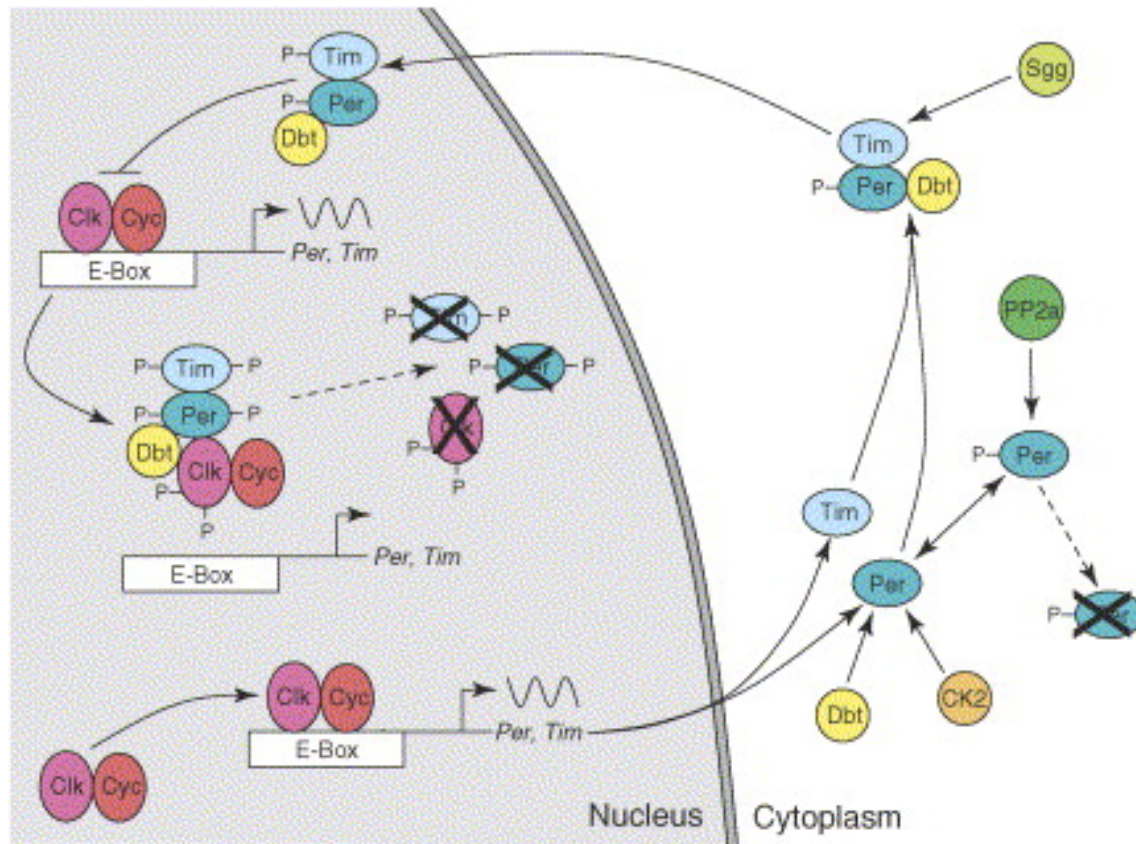


# Approaches to Understanding Gene Circuits

- Use Synthetic Biology to Construct Simple Gene Circuits that Program Cellular Behavior
- Use Movies to Analyze Gene Circuits at the Single-Cell Level.
- Goal: Quantitative understanding of gene circuit design principles



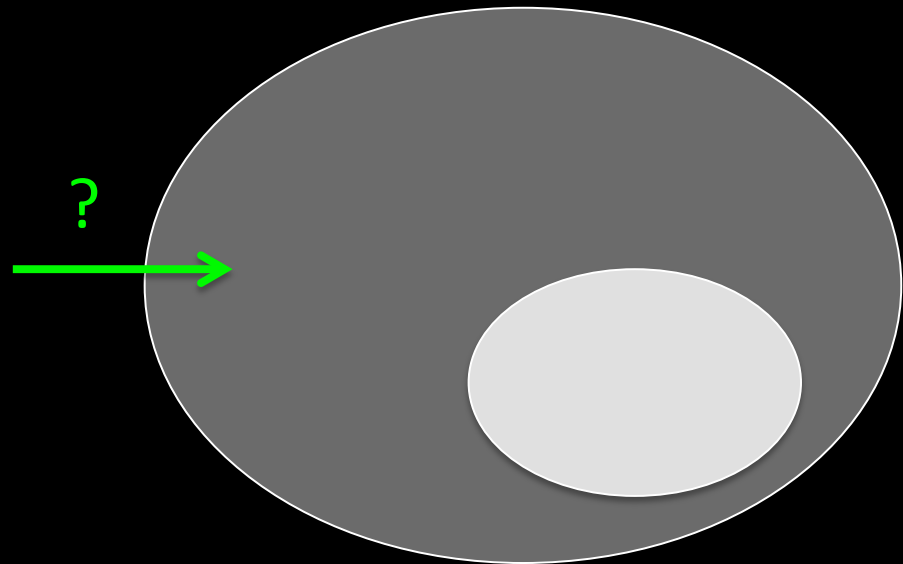
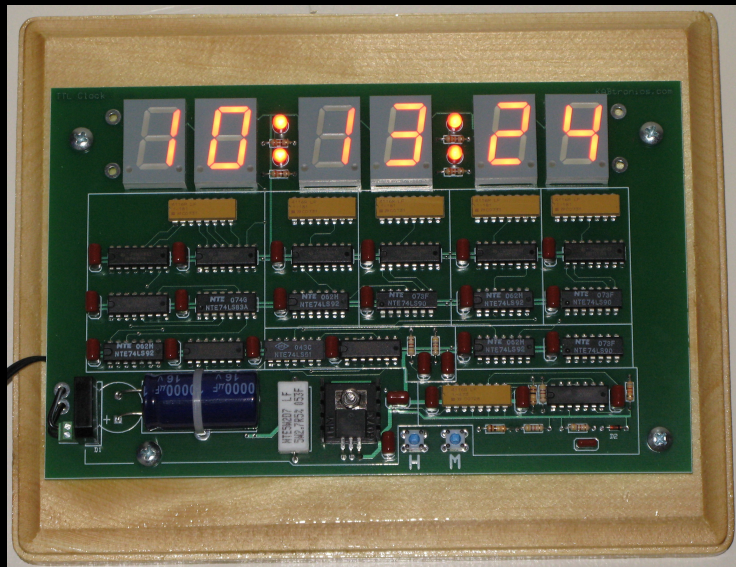
# Cells have evolved accurate clock circuits



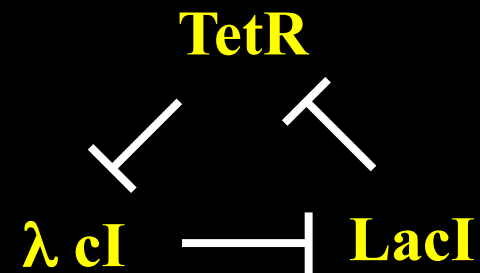
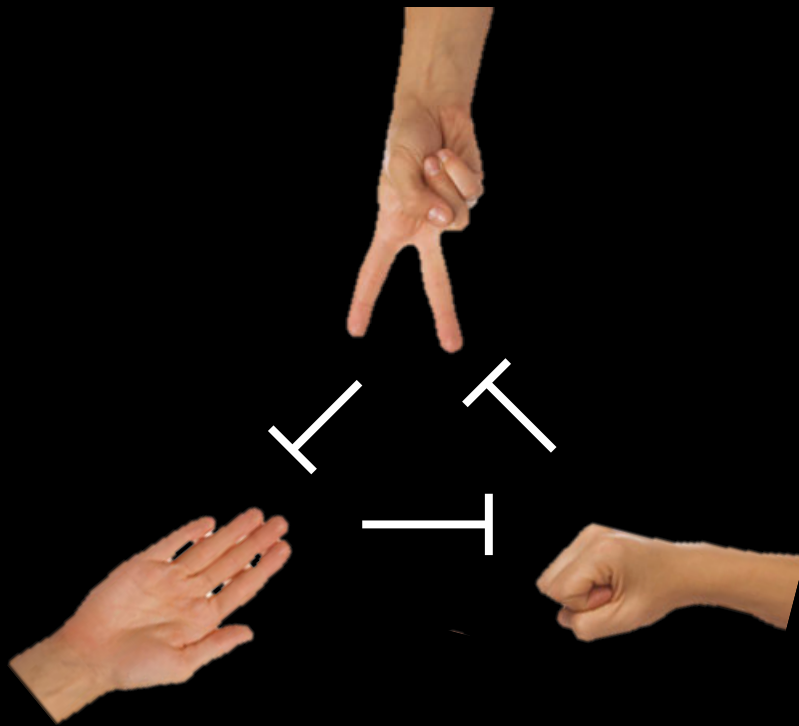
Current Biology

*Drosophila* circadian clock

# Is it possible to design a cellular clock?

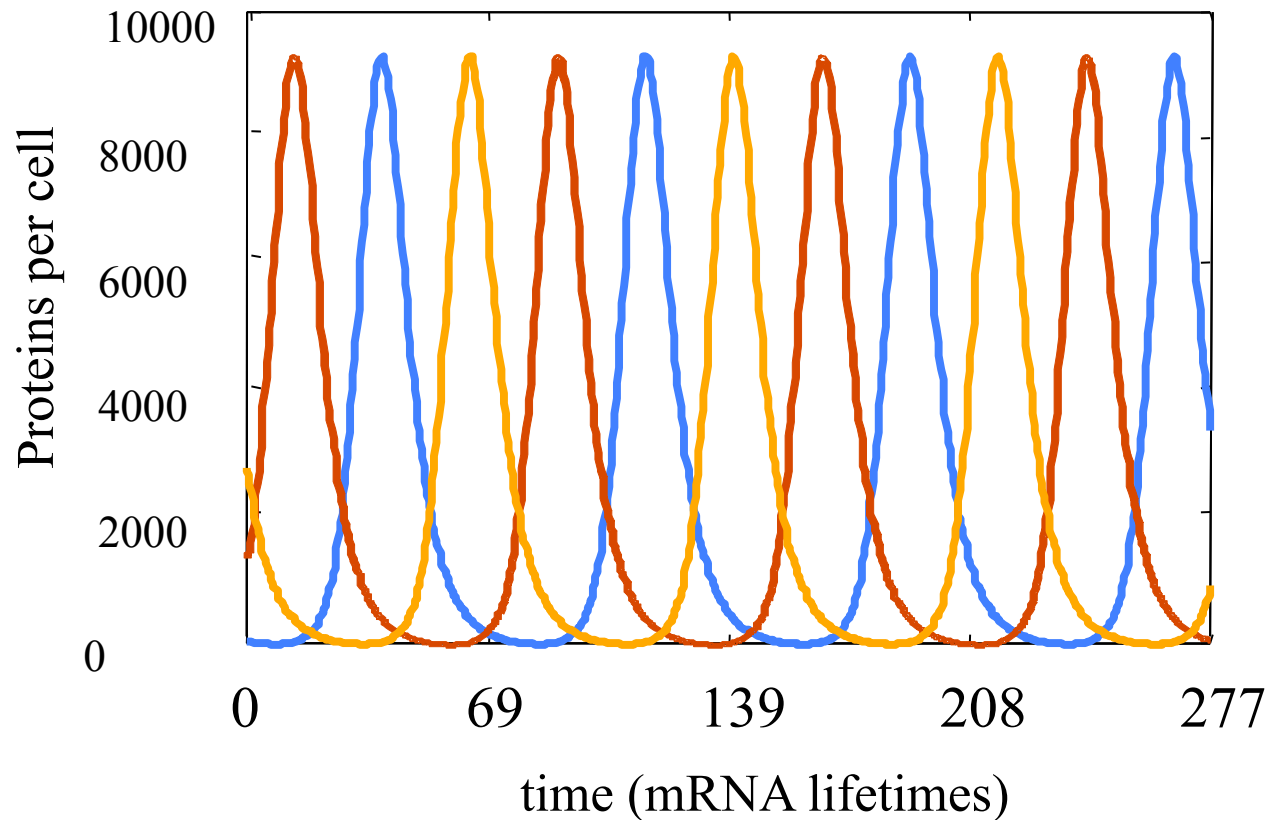
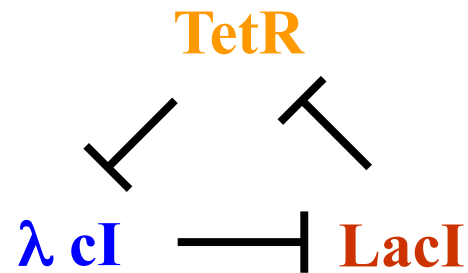


# *The Repressilator:* a synthetic genetic clock



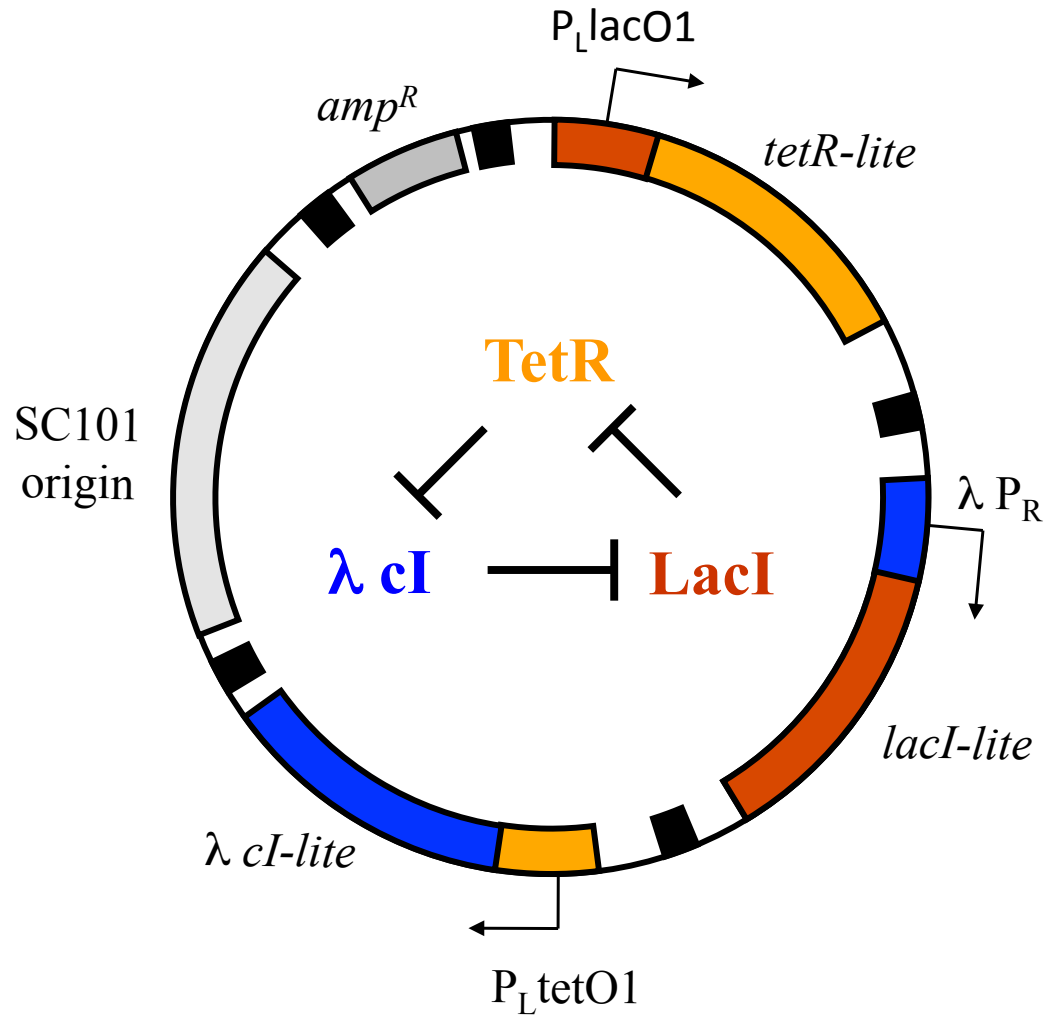
with Stanislas Leibler

# Simulated *Repressilator* Oscillates

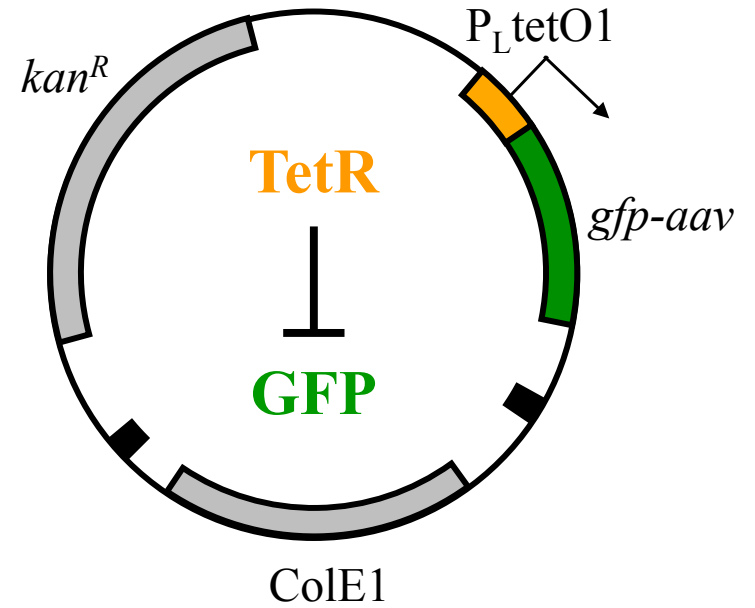


# Plasmids

## Repressilator



## Reporter



# Repressilator movie

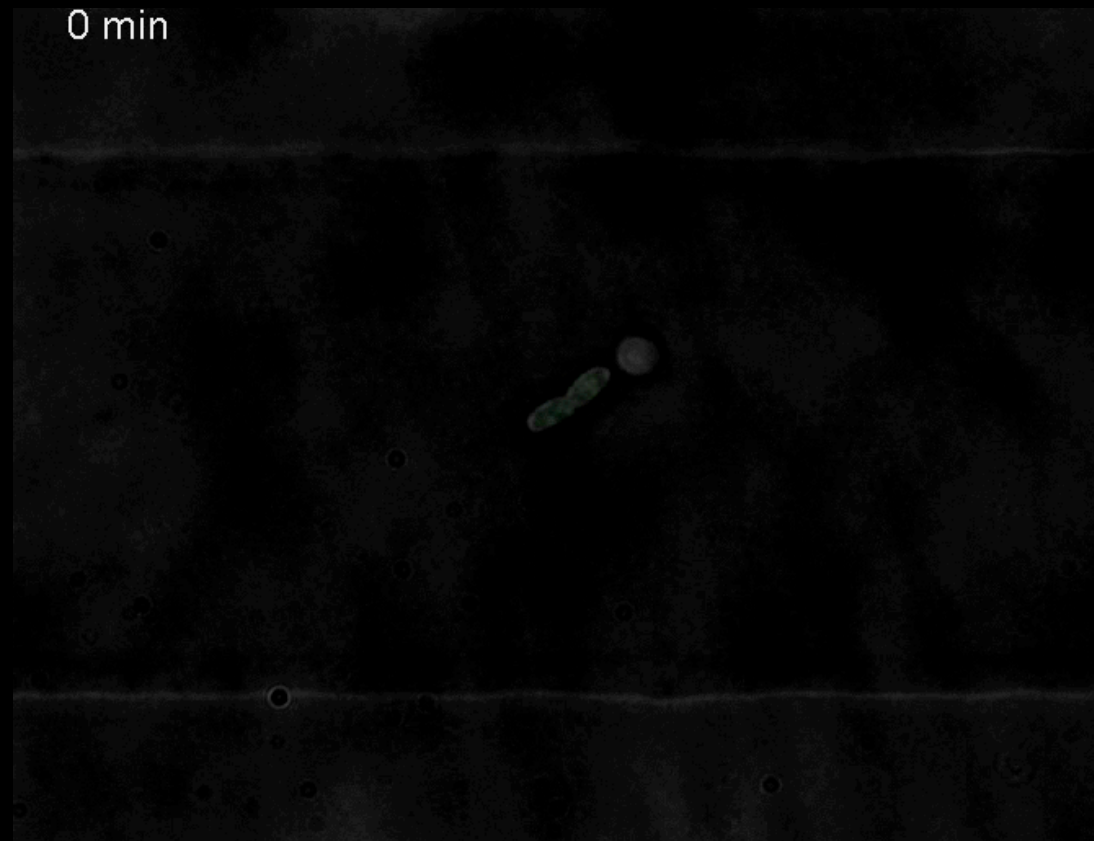




# Repressilator movie



# Improved Clocks



Stricker et al (Jeff Hasty lab, UCSD), *Nature* 2008

## Repressilators and other synthetic circuits

- Possible to design new behaviors in cells
- But where does the variability come from?

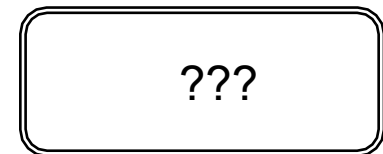
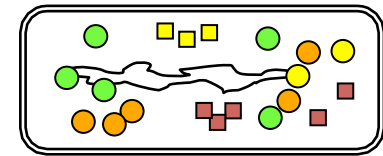
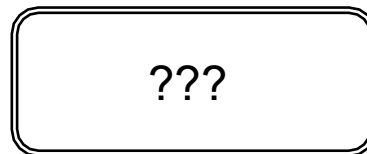
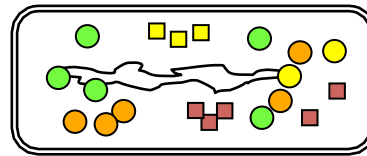
# How deterministic is the cell?

The thought experiment:

Now: two exactly identical cells

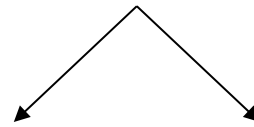
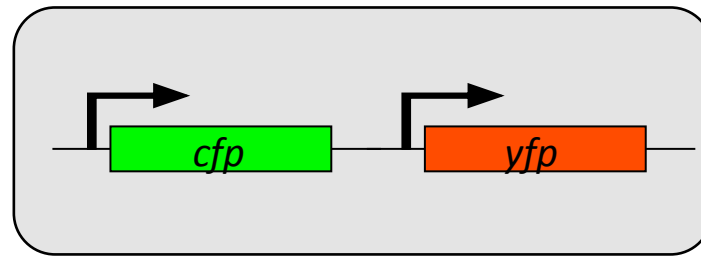


Later:  
still identical?

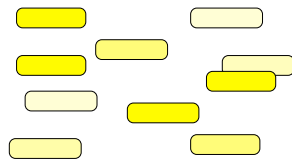


# Origins of Variability

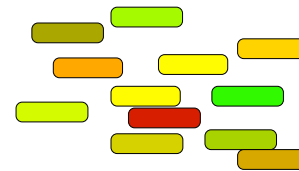
Are genetic circuits deterministic?



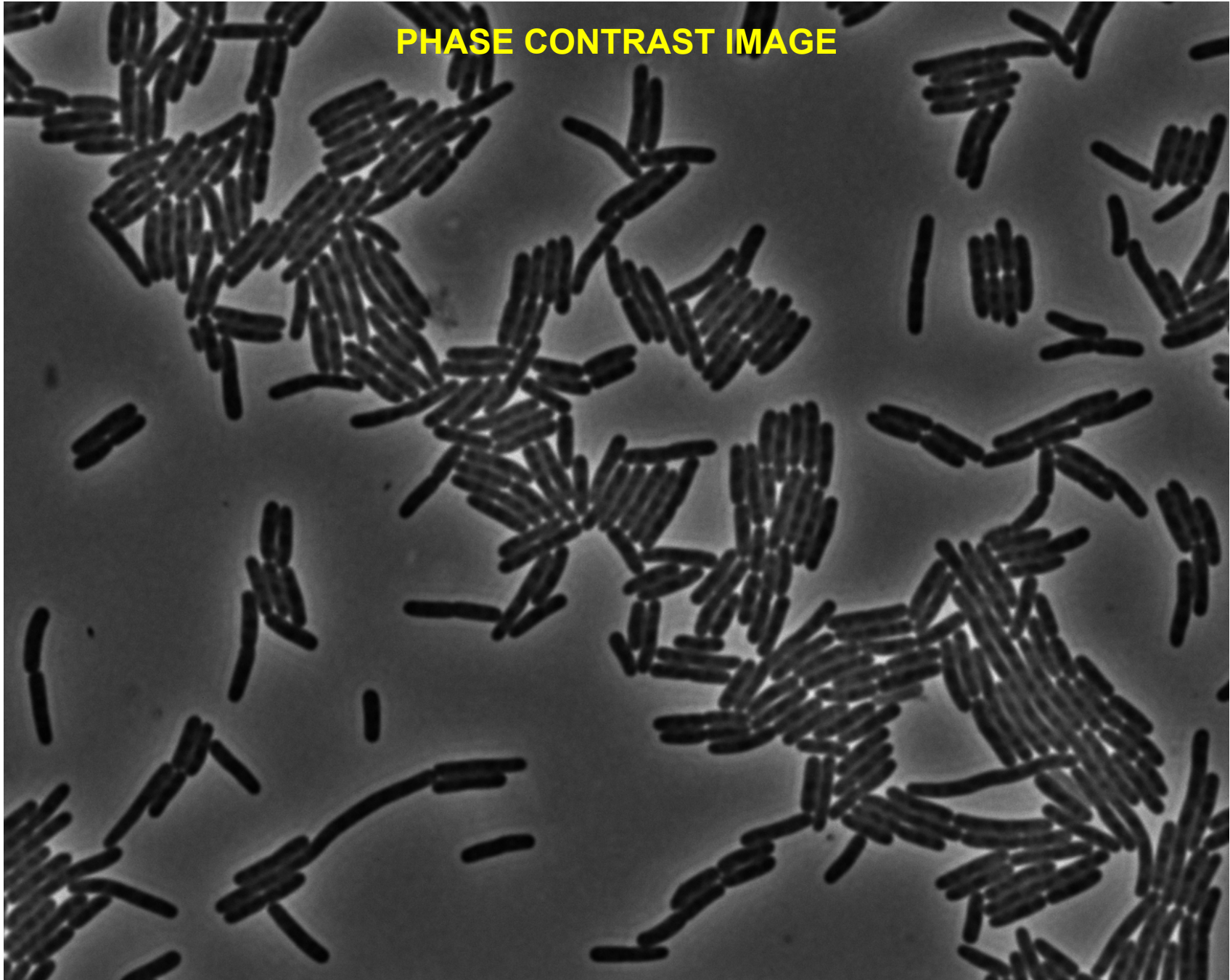
**'Deterministic'**



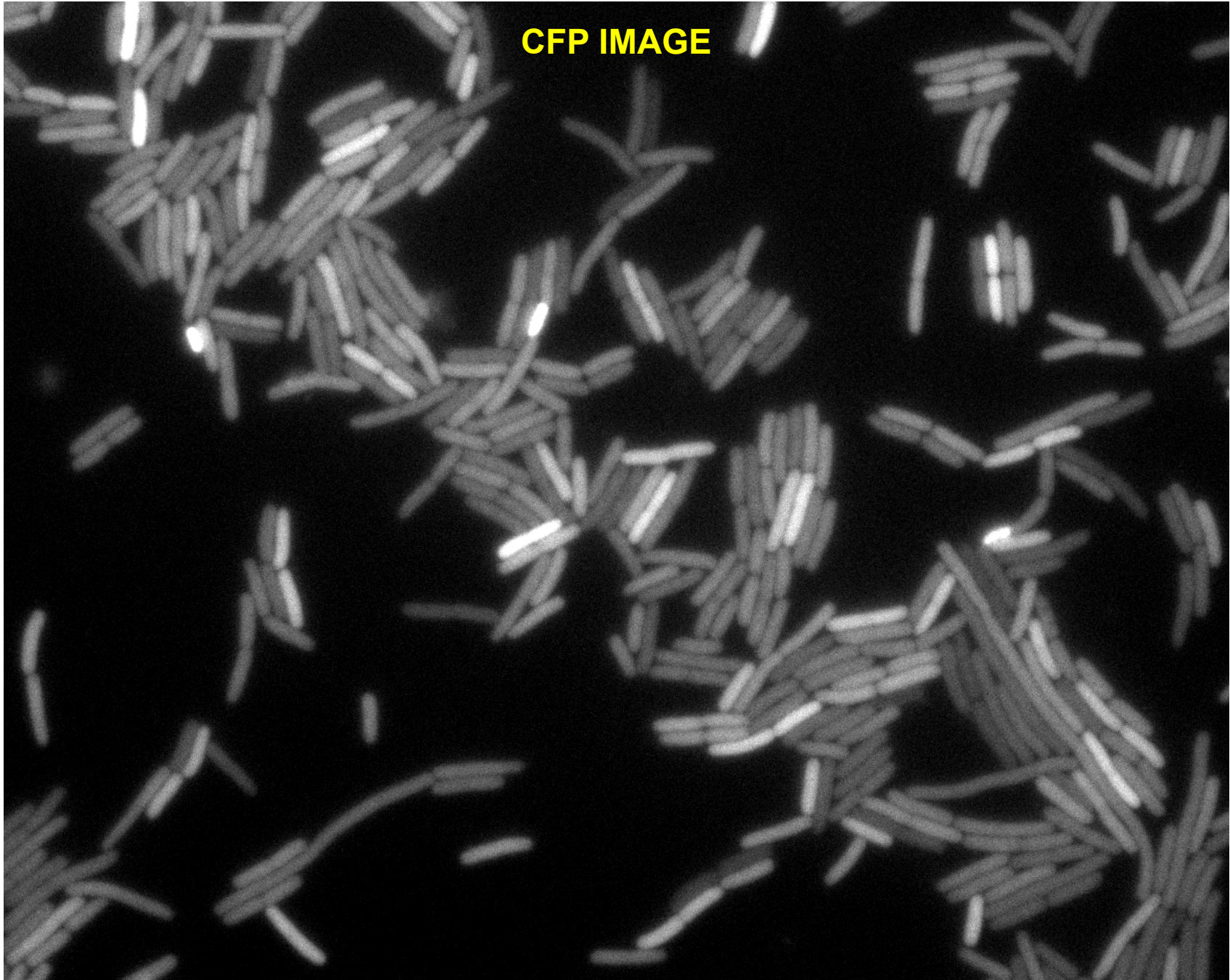
**'Stochastic'**



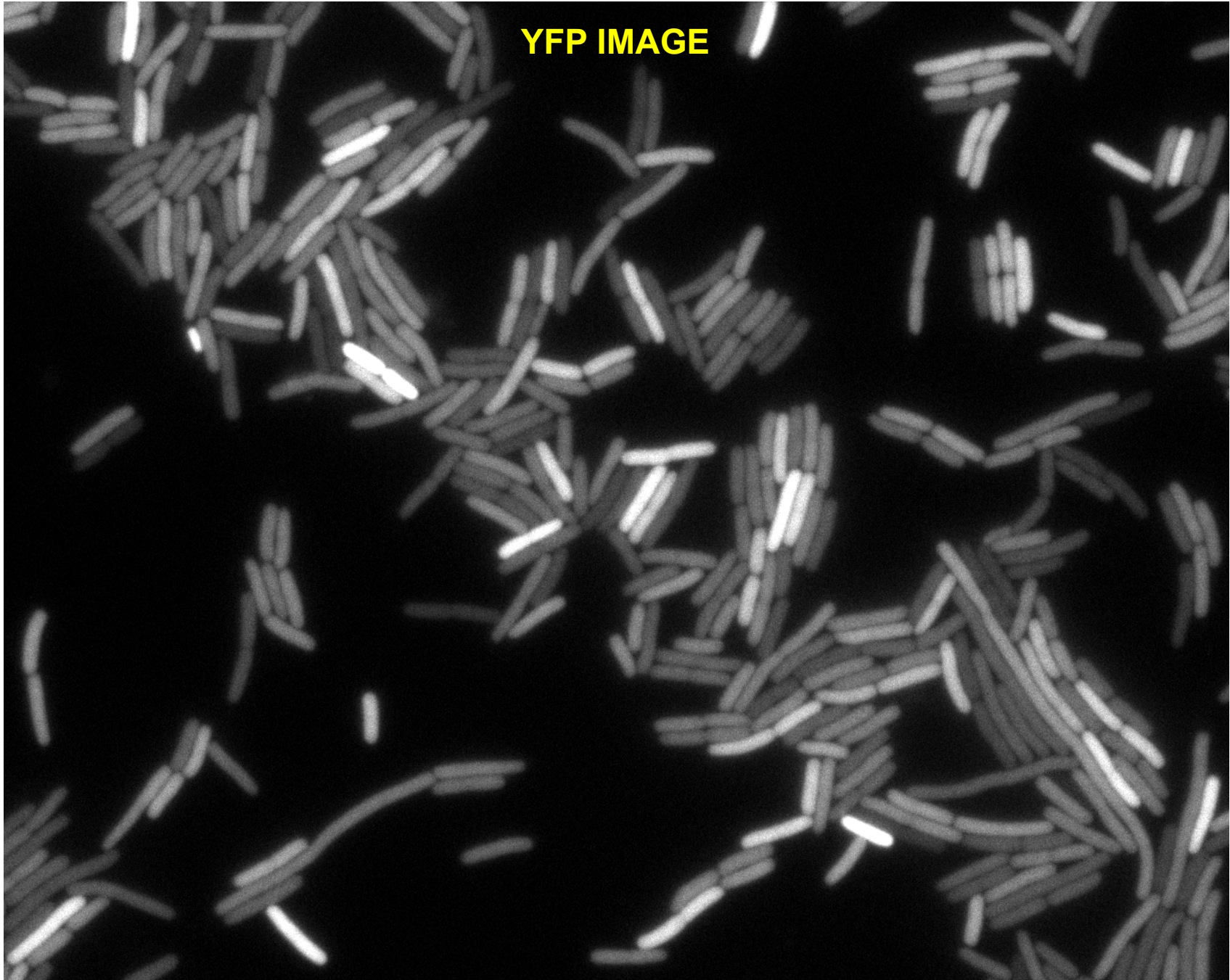
**PHASE CONTRAST IMAGE**



**CFP IMAGE**

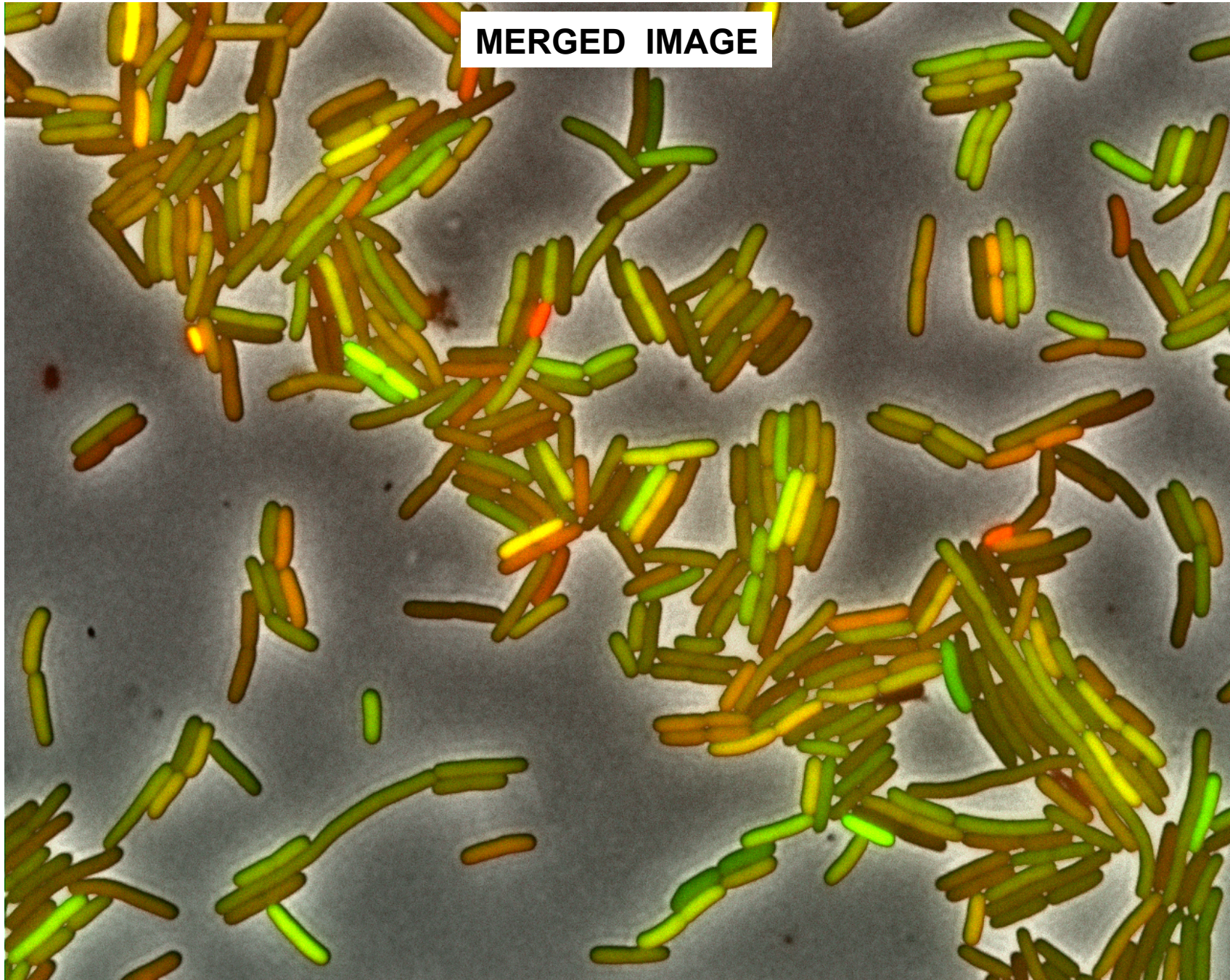


**YFP IMAGE**





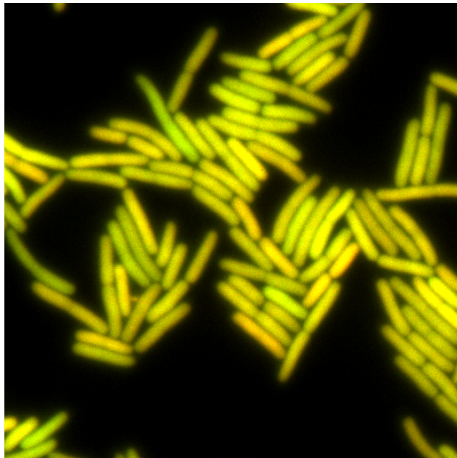
**MERGED IMAGE**



# Expression level controls noise level

“Quiet”

WT<sub>(RPR37)</sub> + IPTG



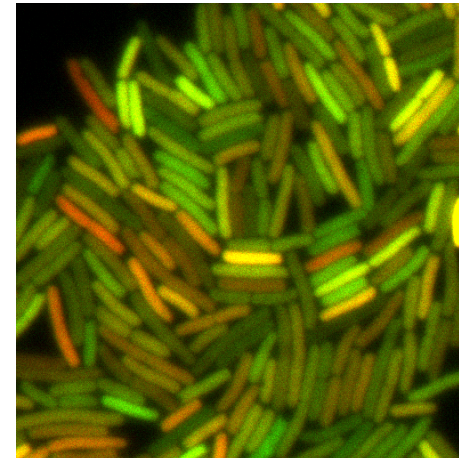
Intensity	= 1
$\eta_{int}$	= 0.063 (0.058-0.069)
$\eta_{ext}$	= 0.098 (0.09-1.1)

Decrease  
Expression  
30-fold



“Noisy”

WT<sub>(RPR37)</sub>



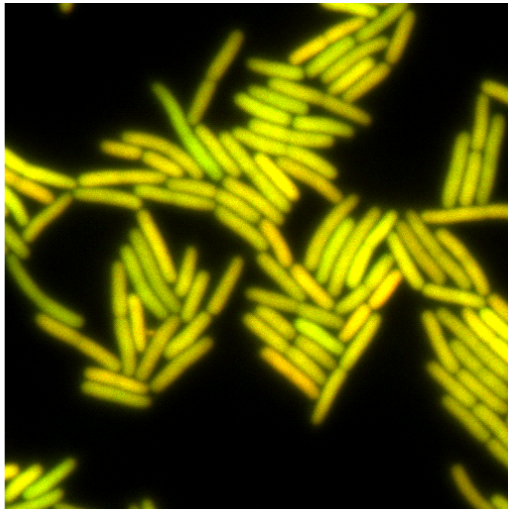
Intensity	= 0.03
$\eta_{int}$	= 0.25 (0.22-0.27)
$\eta_{ext}$	= 0.32 (0.3-0.35)

# Noise is evolvable

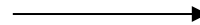
CFP=Green

YFP=Red

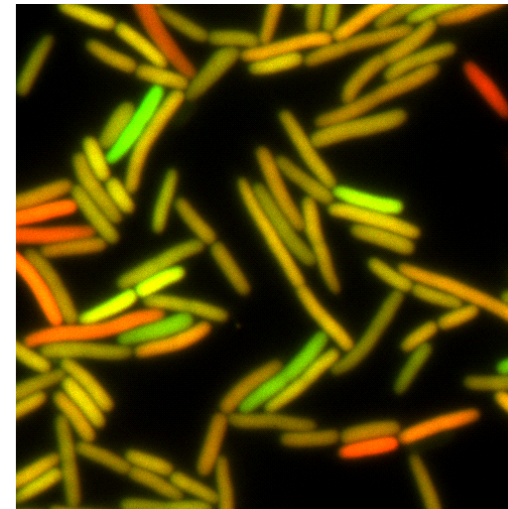
WT<sub>(RPR37)</sub>+IPTG



Delete  
*recA*  
gene



WT<sub>(RPR37)</sub>DrecA+IPTG



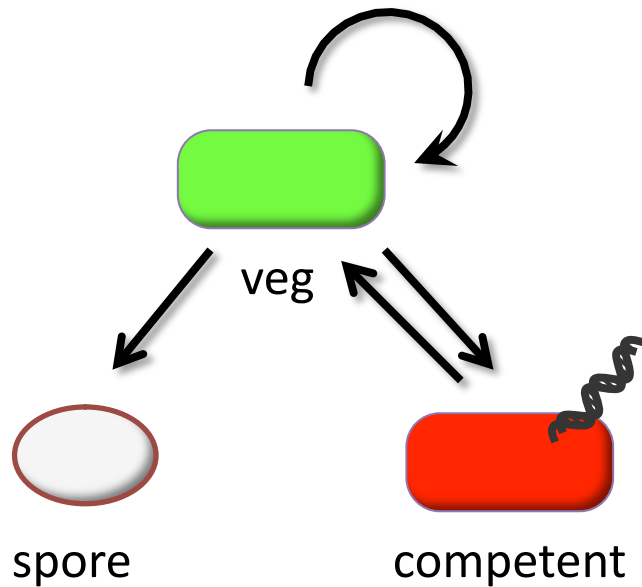
Intensity	= 1
$h_{int}$	= 0.063 (0.058-0.069)
$h_{ext}$	= 0.098 (0.09-1.1)

Intensity	= 1.2
$h_{int}$	= 0.17 (0.15-0.2)
$h_{ext}$	= 0.12 (0.088-0.14)

## Noise is an evolvable trait

**Noise:**  
More than a Nuisance?

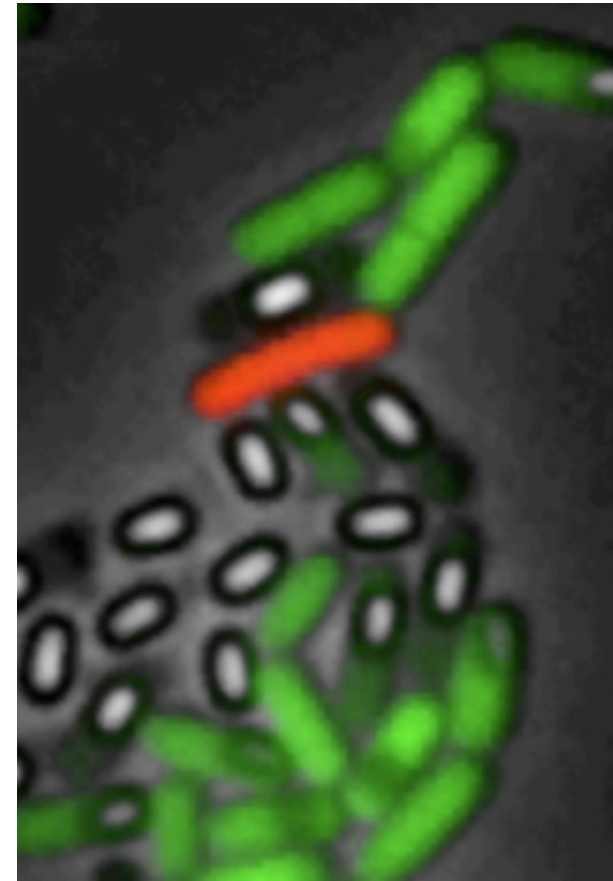
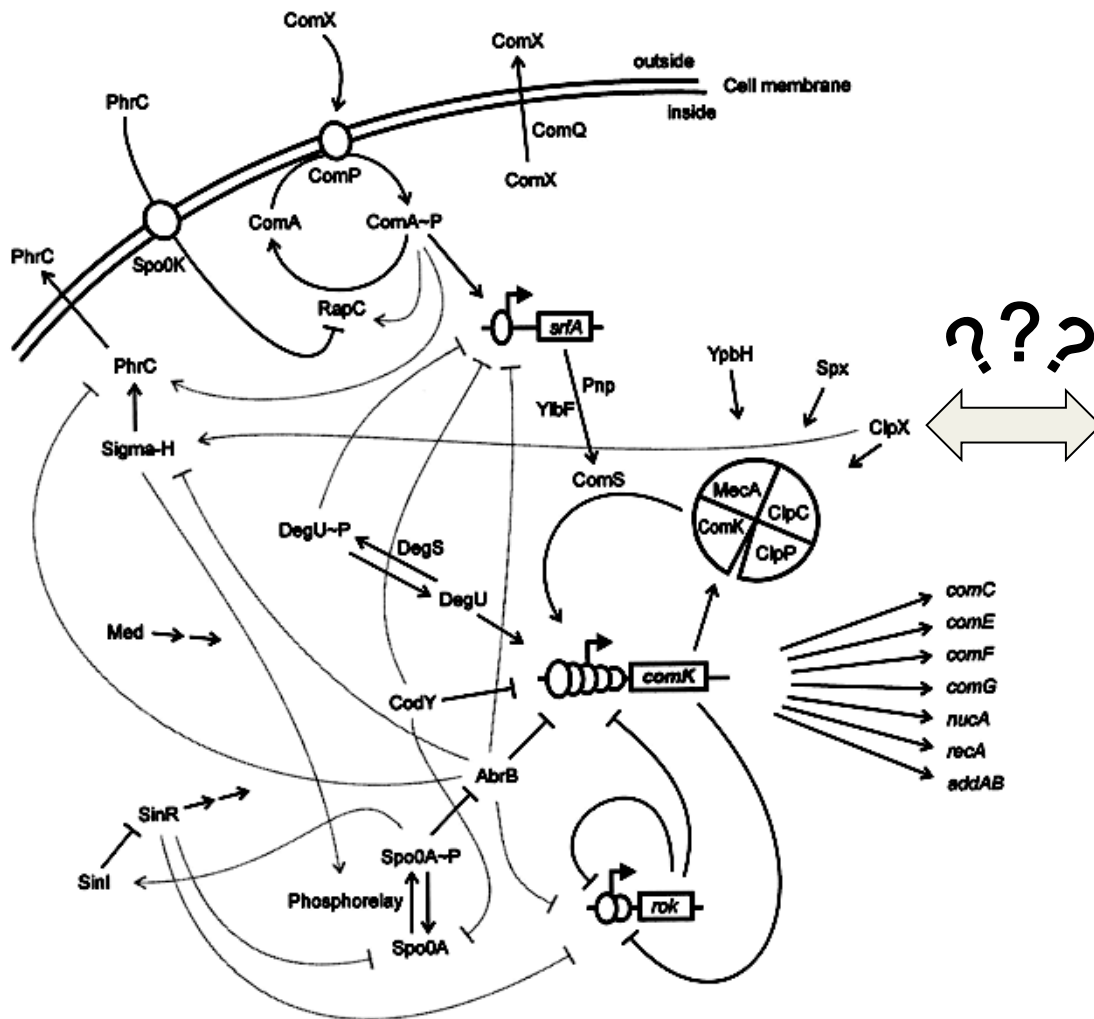
# *Bacillus subtilis* differentiates probabilistically and transiently



G. Suel et al, Nature 2006,  
Science 2007; Catagay et al, Cell 2009

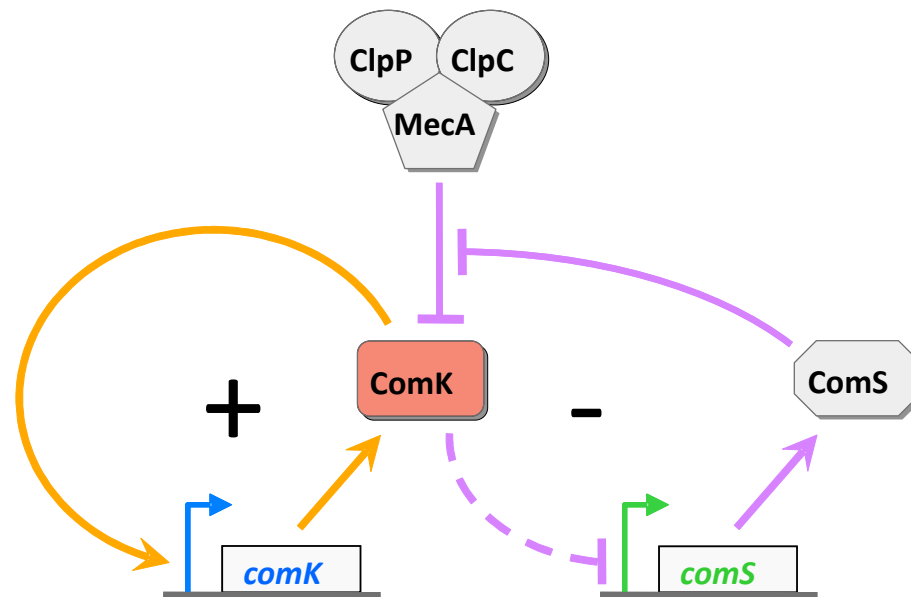
*Bacillus subtilis*

# The Genetic Circuitry of Competence



Competence circuit diagram from Hamoen et al. *Microbiology*. 2003

# A relatively simple core feedback circuit controls competence differentiation



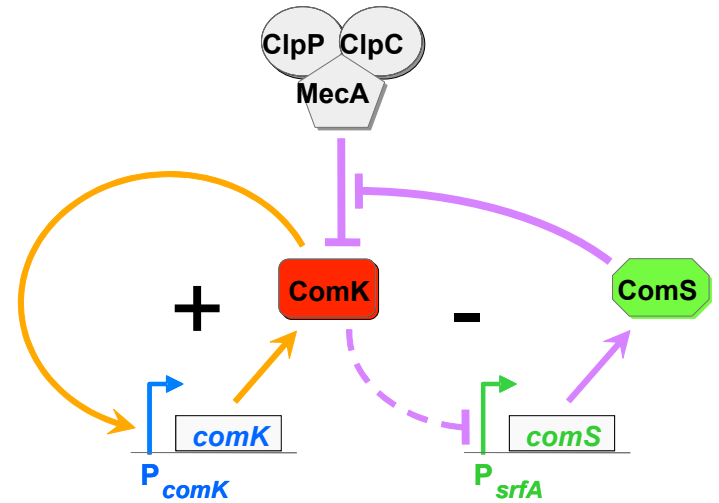
Combination of fast positive and slow negative feedback loops

# Mathematical Model of the Circuit

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = a_k + \frac{b_k K^n}{k_0^n + K^n} - \frac{K}{1 + K + S} - \Delta_k K$$

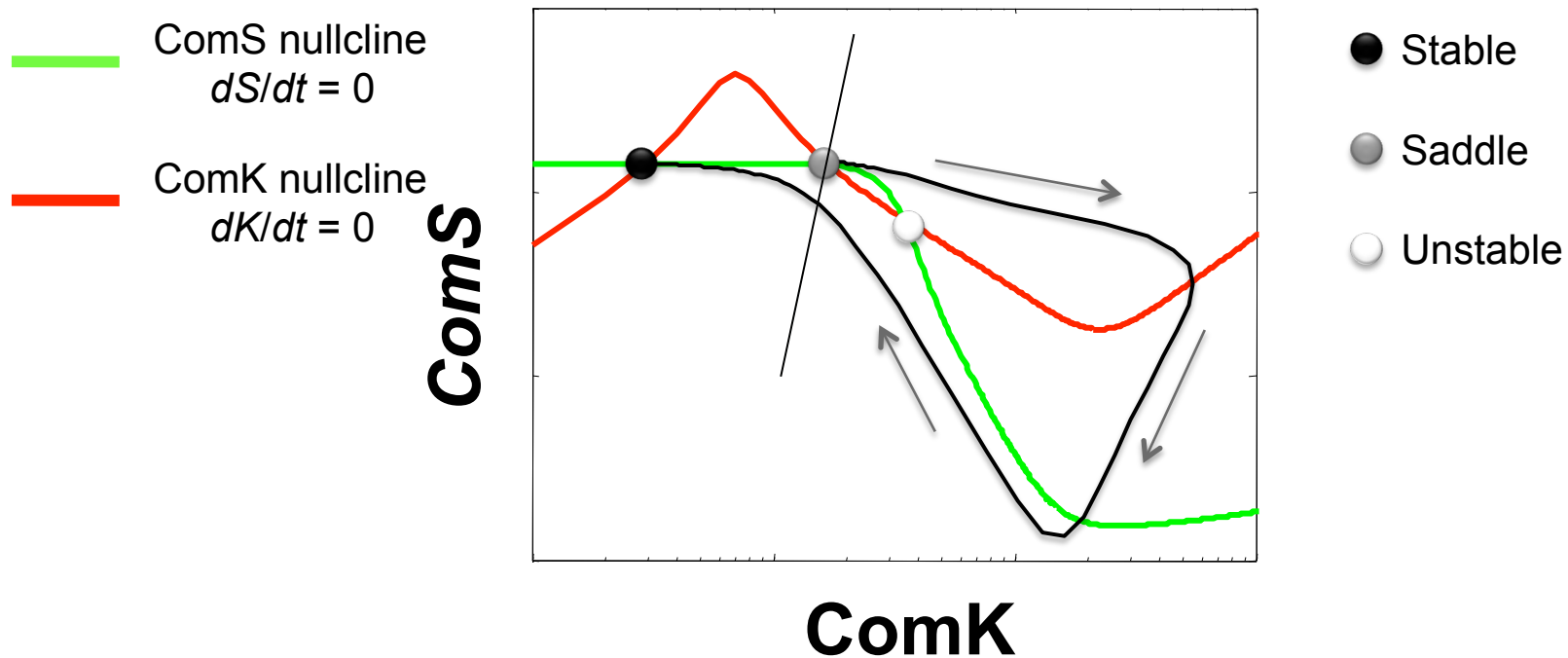
$$\frac{dS}{dt} = a_s + \frac{b_s}{1 + (K/k_1)^p} - \frac{S}{1 + K + S} - \Delta_s S$$

Labels for the equations:  
 -  $a_k$ : Basal expression  
 -  $\frac{b_k K^n}{k_0^n + K^n}$ : ComK-regulated expression  
 -  $\frac{K}{1 + K + S}$ : Degradation By MecA  
 -  $\Delta_k K$ : Basal degradation  
 -  $a_s$ : Basal expression  
 -  $\frac{b_s}{1 + (K/k_1)^p}$ : ComK-regulated expression  
 -  $\frac{S}{1 + K + S}$ : Degradation By MecA  
 -  $\Delta_s S$ : Basal degradation



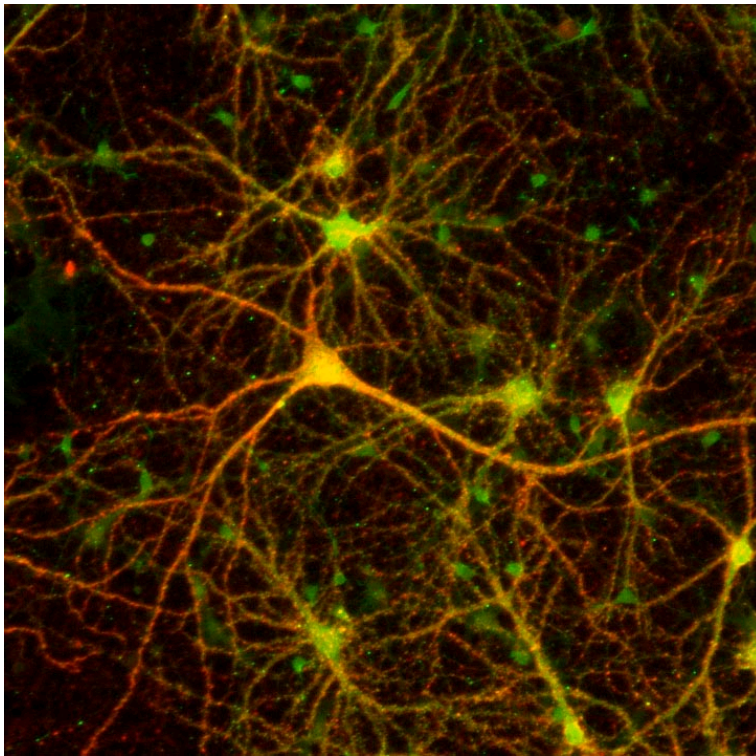


# *Excitability*: A Design Principle for Probabilistic, Transient Differentiation



# Other excitable systems in biology

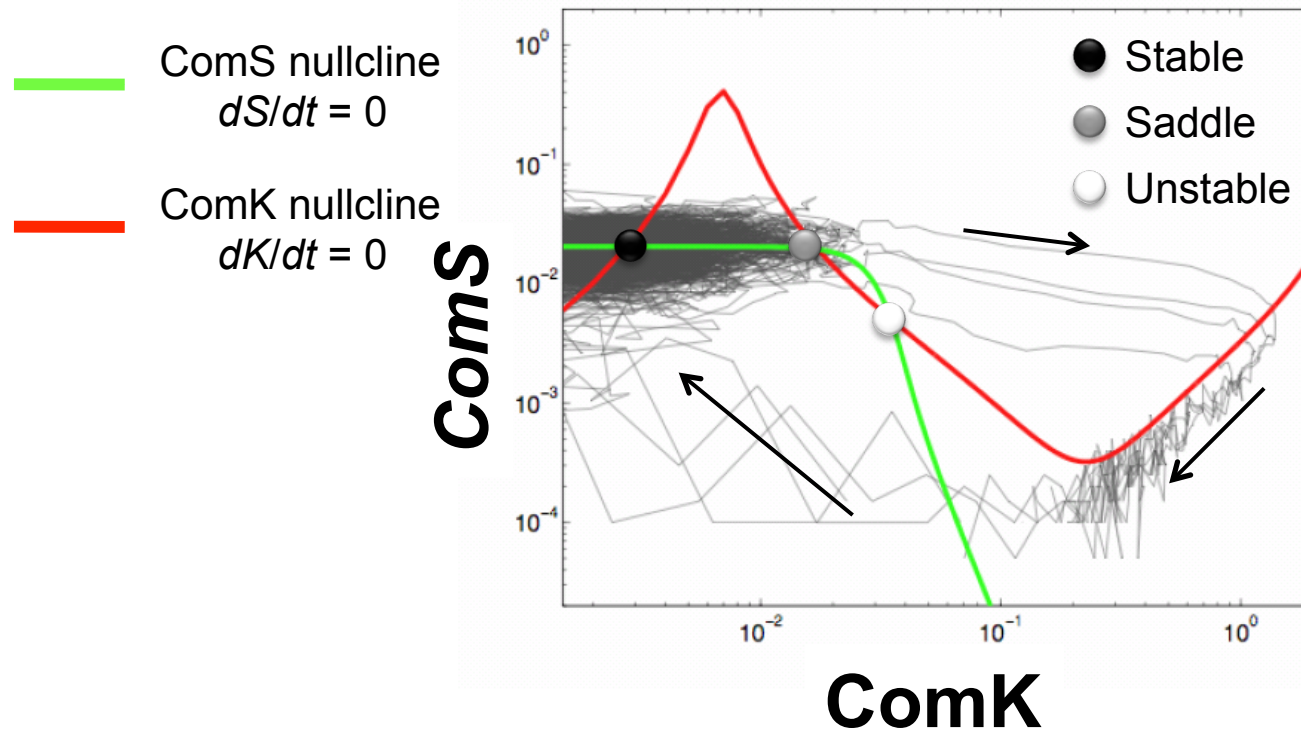
**Neuron (Action Potential)**



**Toilet (Flush)**

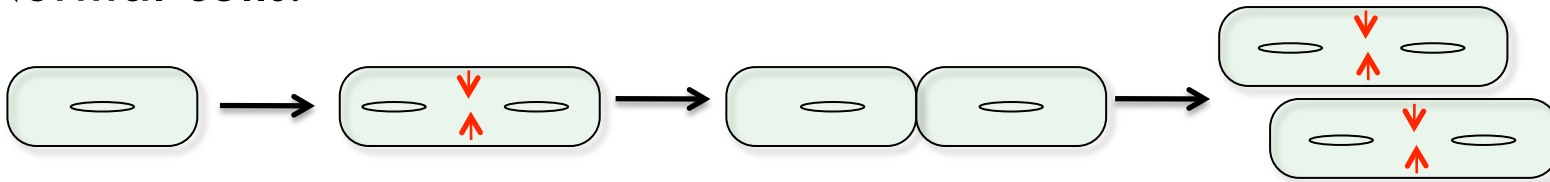


# Hypothesis: Noise (fluctuations) cause differentiation

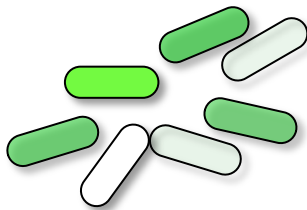
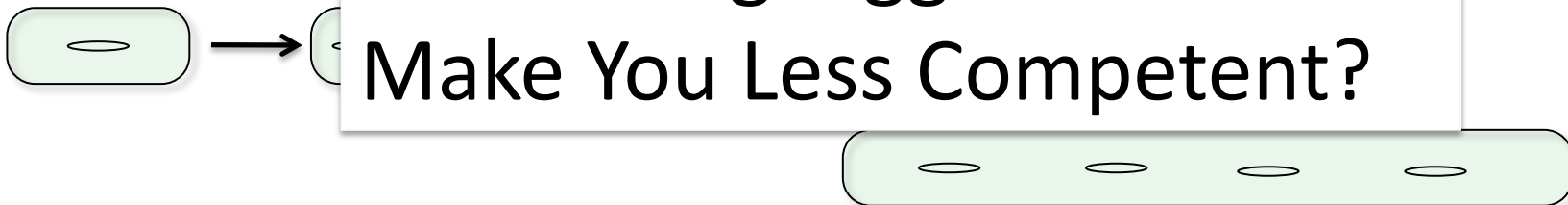


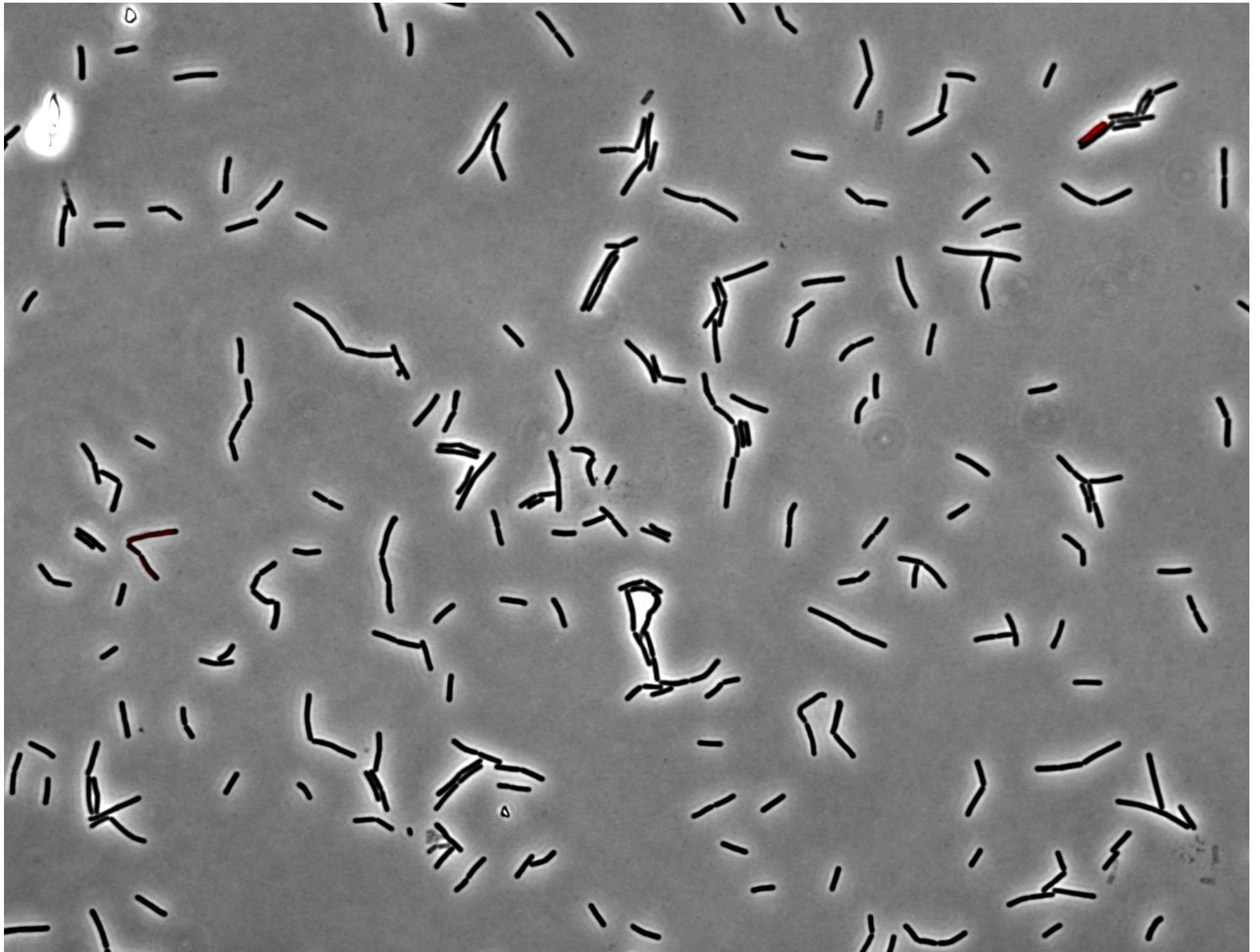
# Filaments: a simple way to reduce cellular noise

Normal cells:

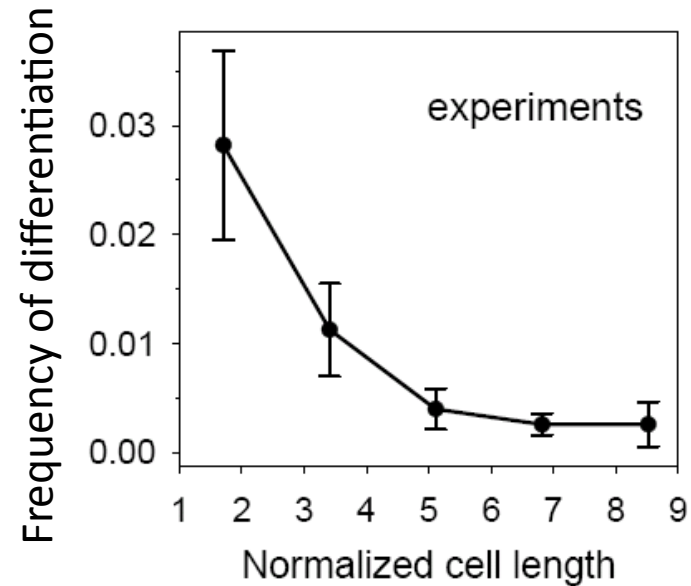
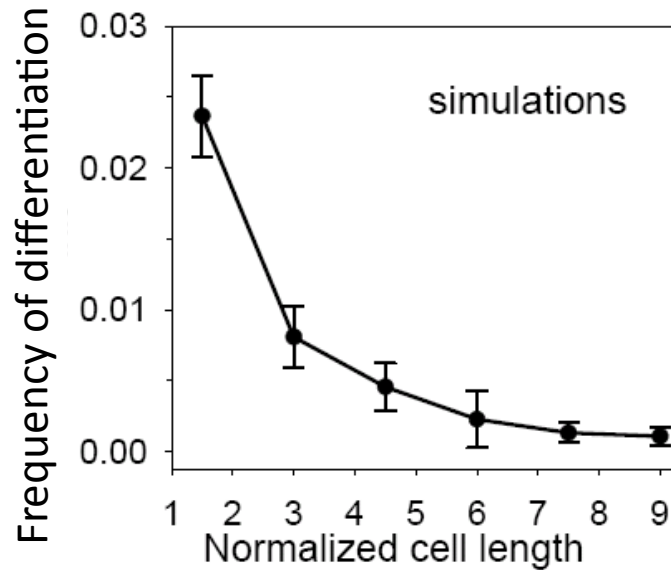


Filaments



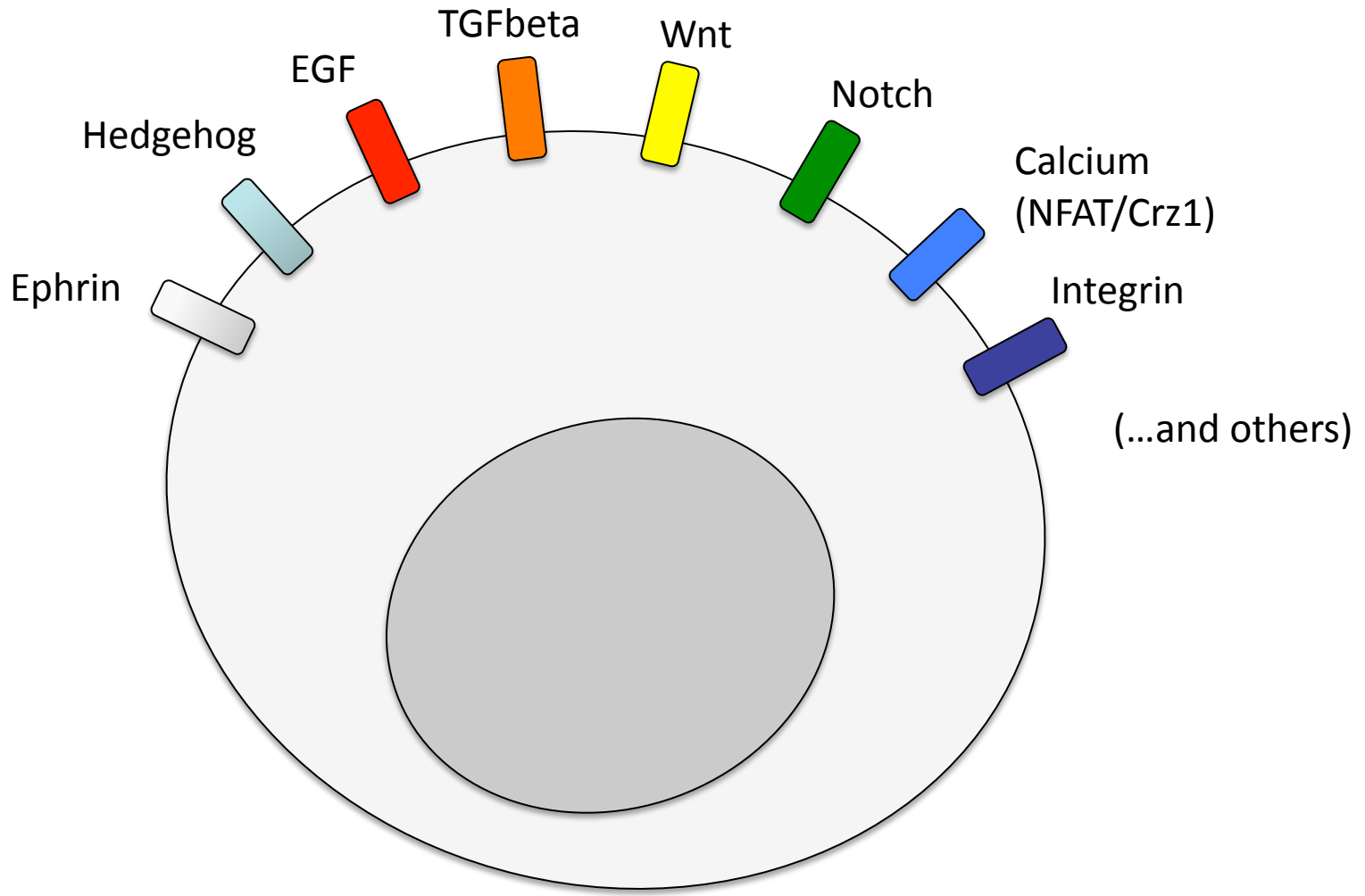


# Longer cells fail to differentiate

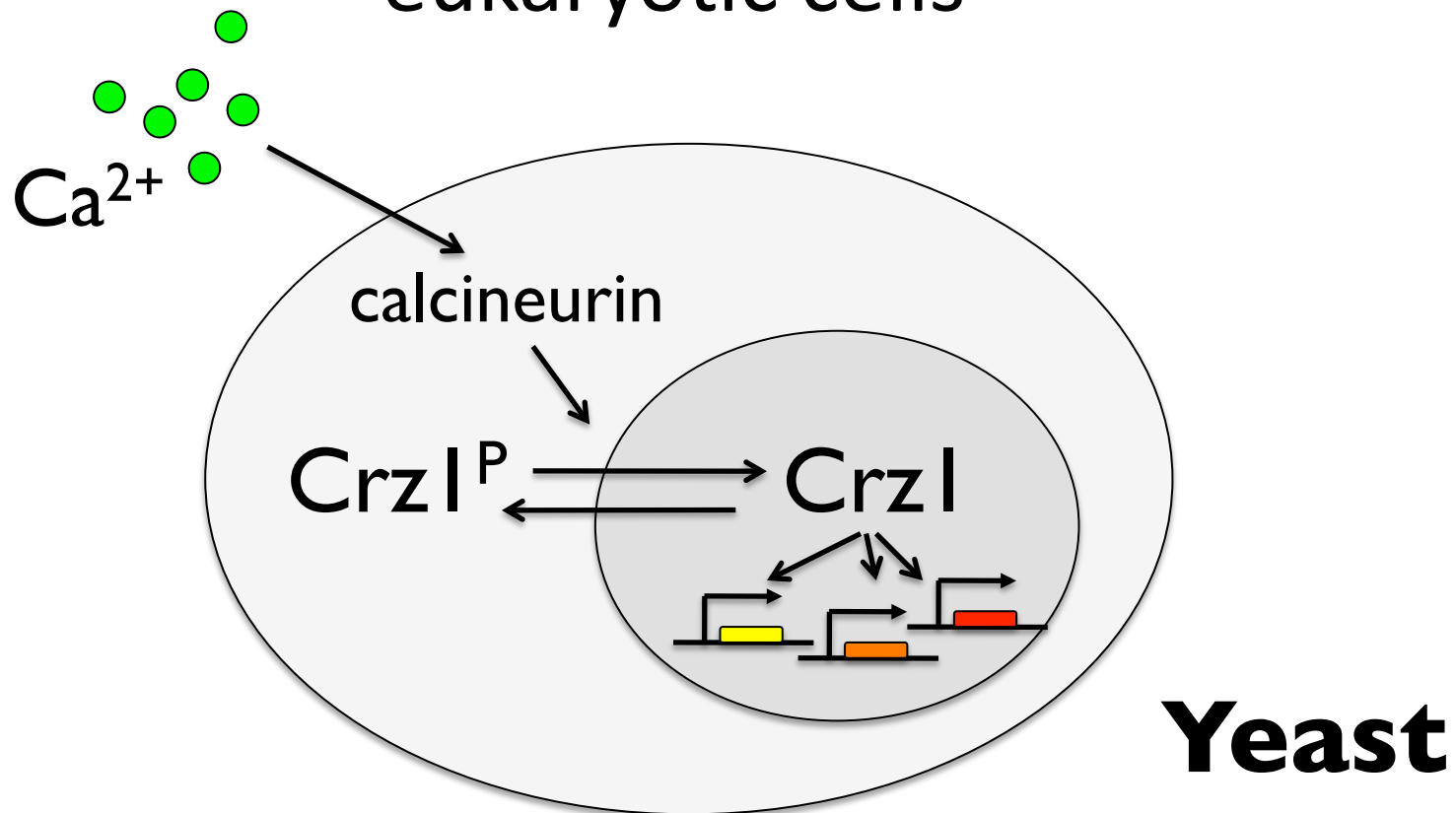


**What else can noise do?**

# Cells Use Signaling Circuits to Communicate



# Ca<sup>2+</sup> signaling regulates many processes in eukaryotic cells

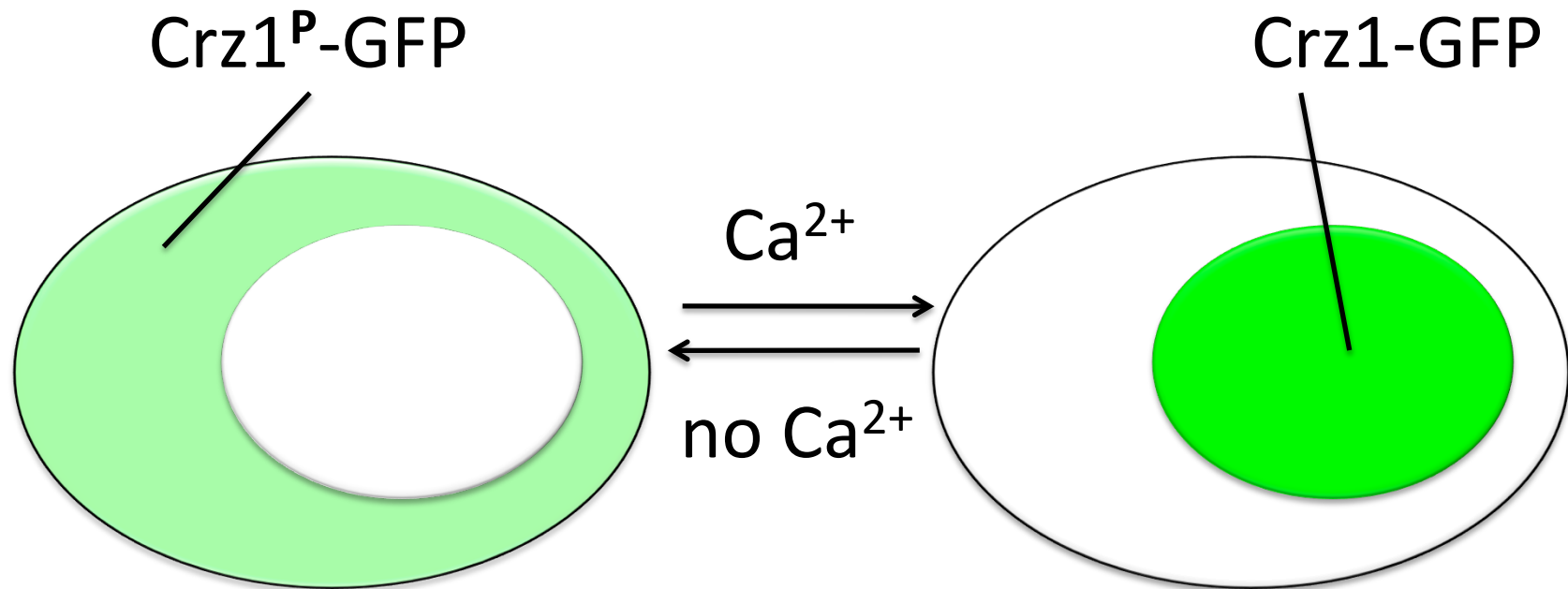


Functionally similar to mammalian NF-AT.

See also: Stathopoulos and Cyert, Genes Dev. 1997, 1999, Matheos et al, Genes Dev. 1997



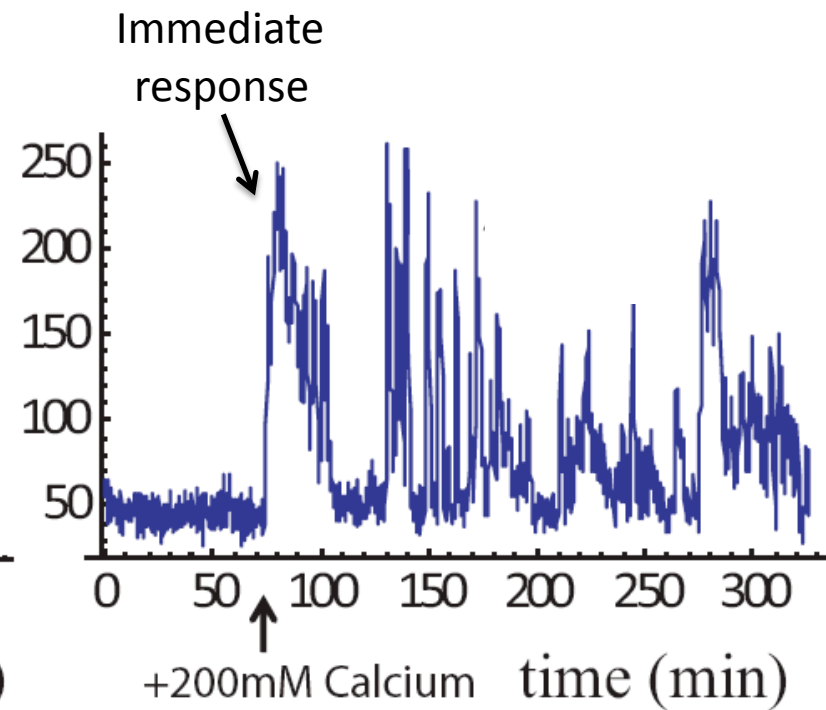
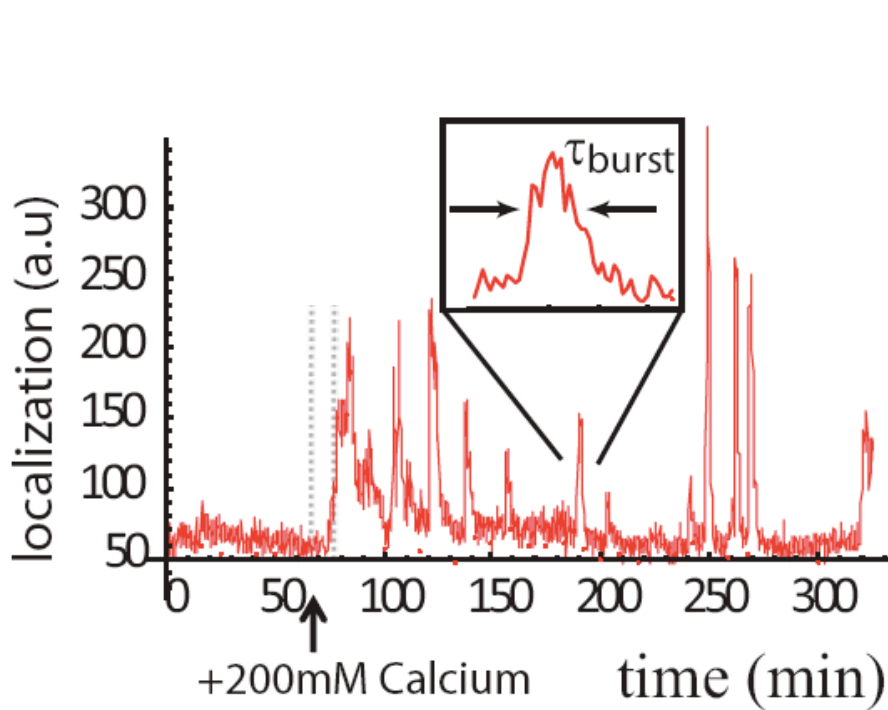
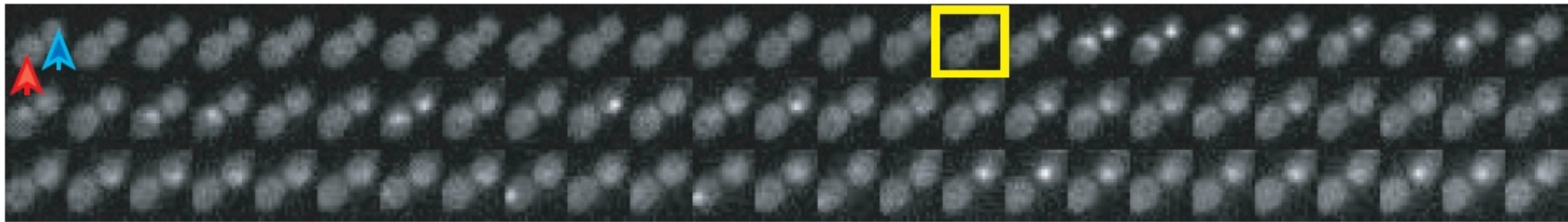
# Crz1-GFP localization can be observed in individual cells



# Movie of Crz1 After Ca<sup>2+</sup> Addition

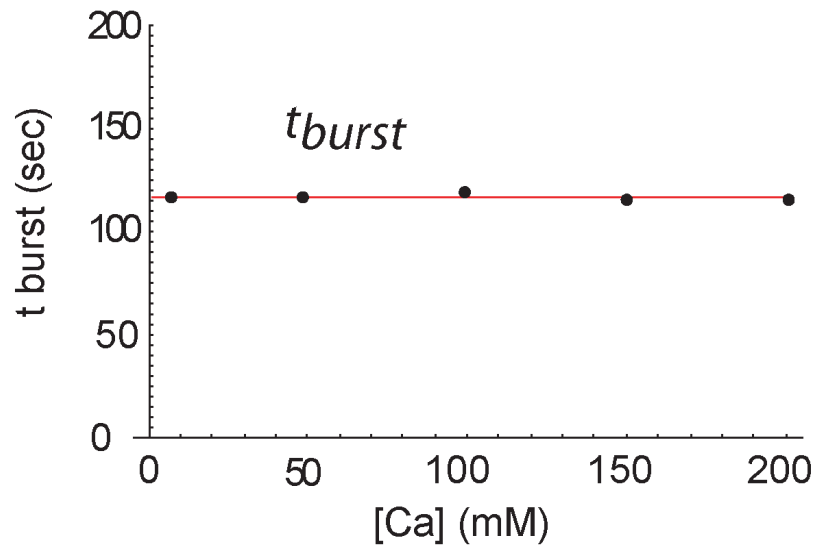


# Crz1 Localizes in Stochastic Bursts

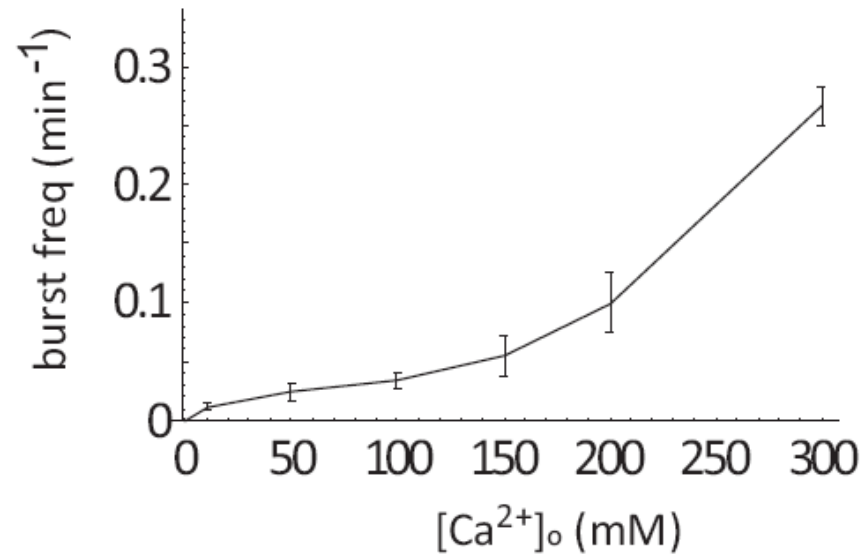


Calcium regulates the frequency,  
but not the duration, of bursts.

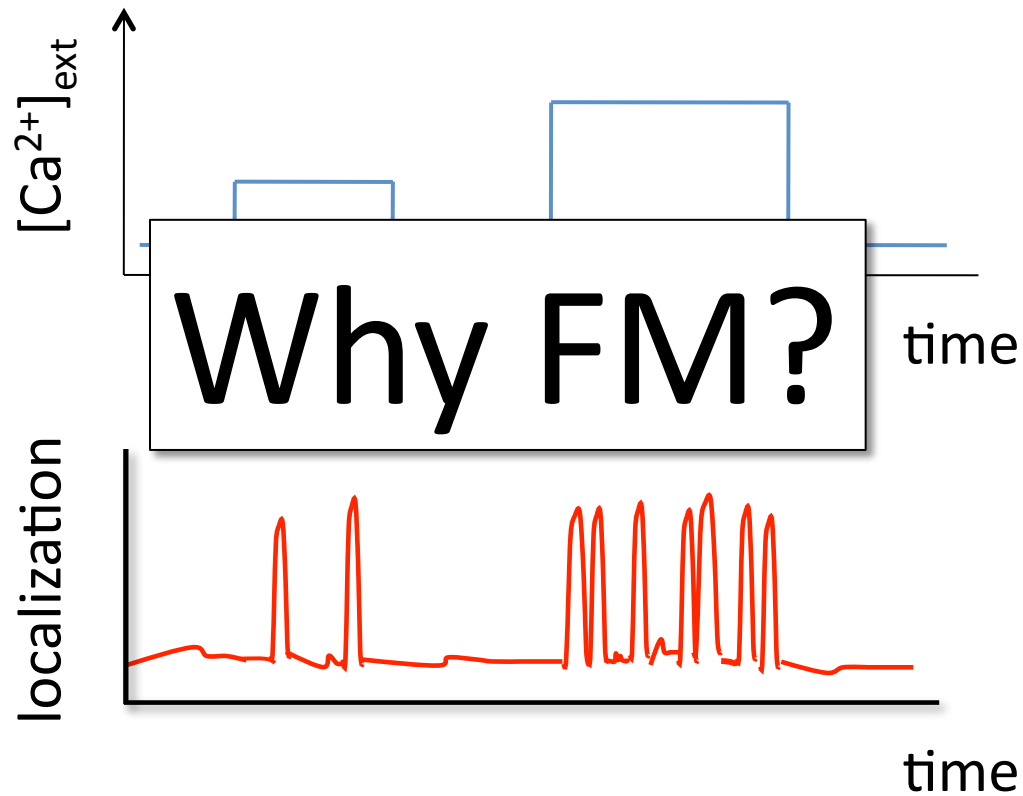
Mean Burst Duration



Burst Frequency



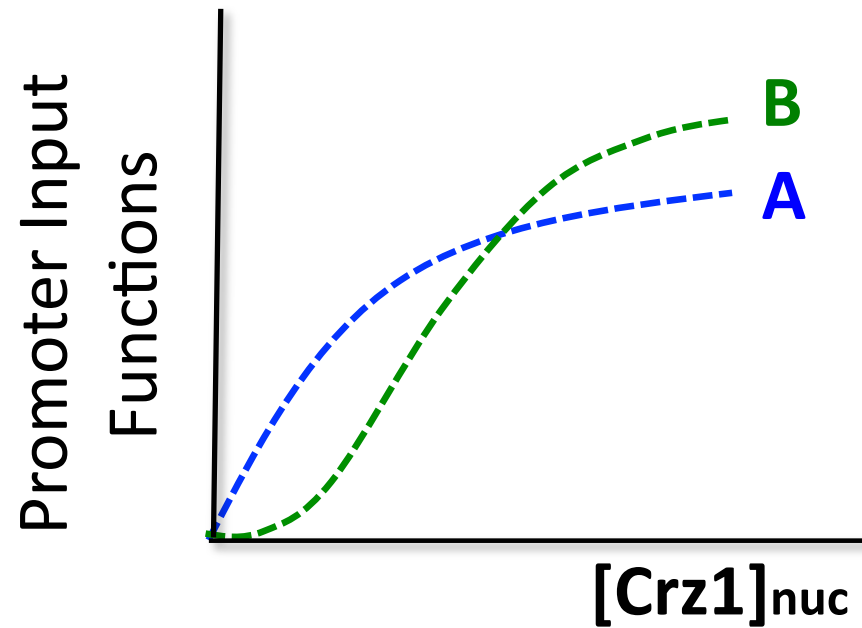
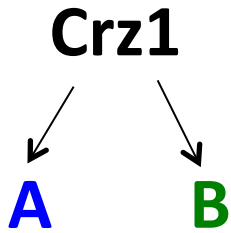
# Crz1 encodes signals via Frequency Modulation (FM)



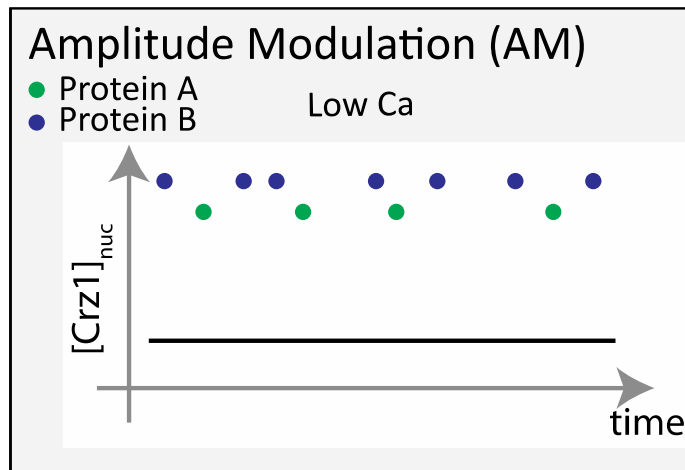
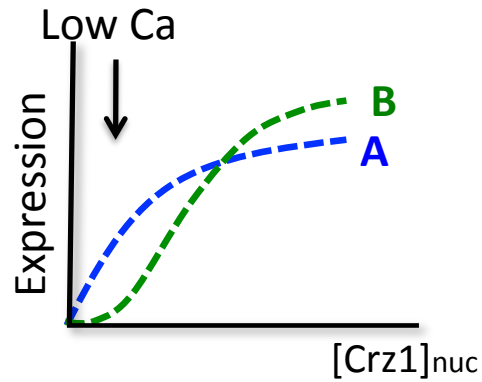
# Frequency Modulation (FM)

- FM radio: Armstrong, 1933.
  - Less susceptible to noise
- Neurobiology: robust signal propagation
- Rocket thrusters: “Bang bang” control

# Crz1 Target Genes Respond Differently to $[\text{Crz1}]_{\text{nuc}}$

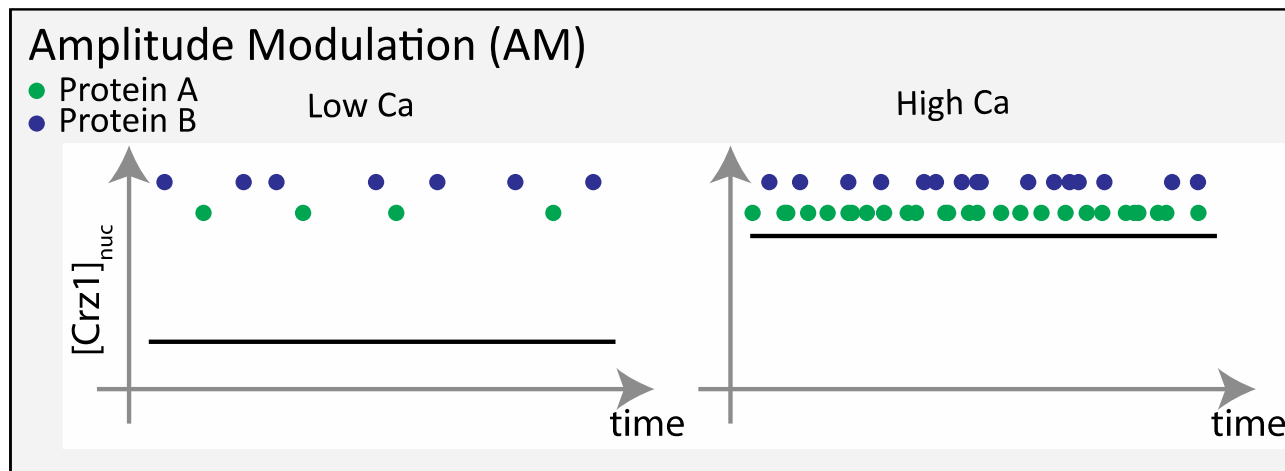
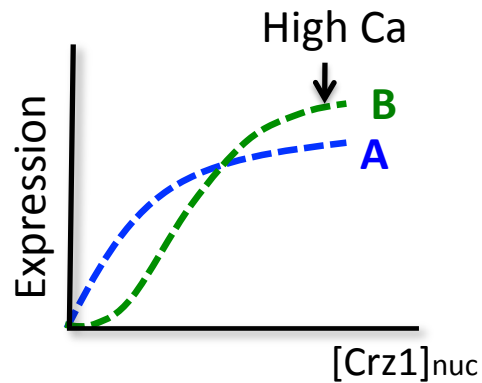


# AM Fails to Coordinate Expression

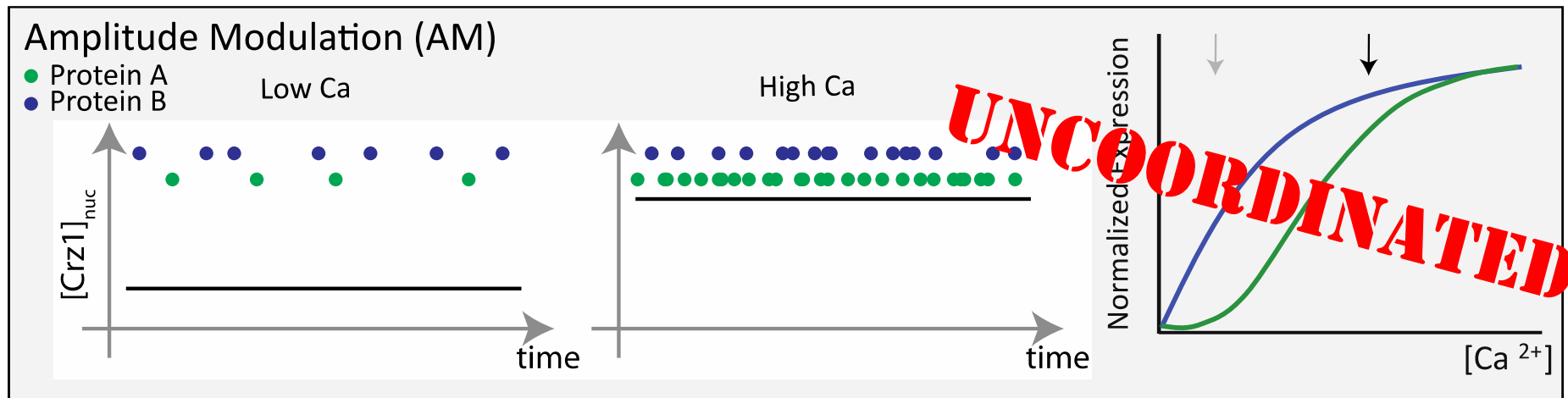
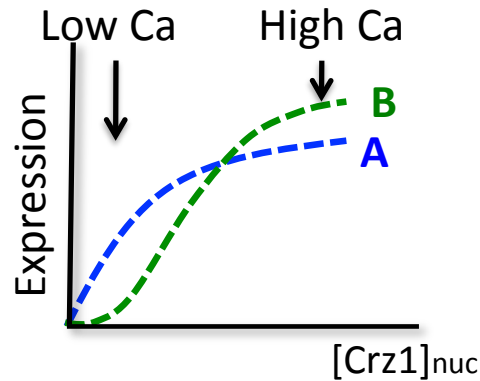




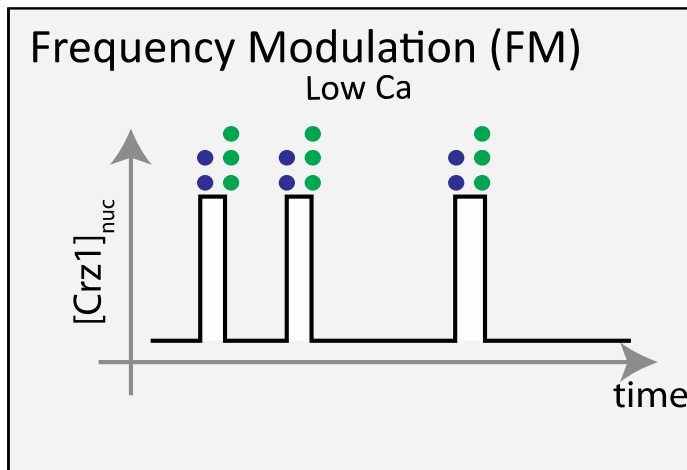
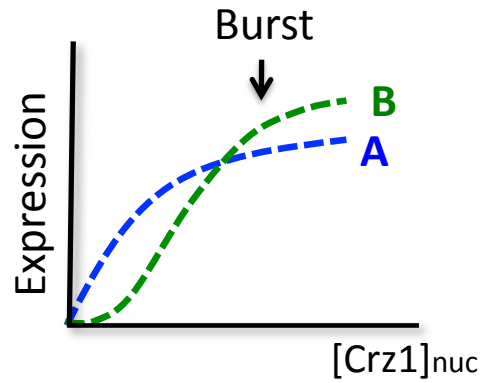
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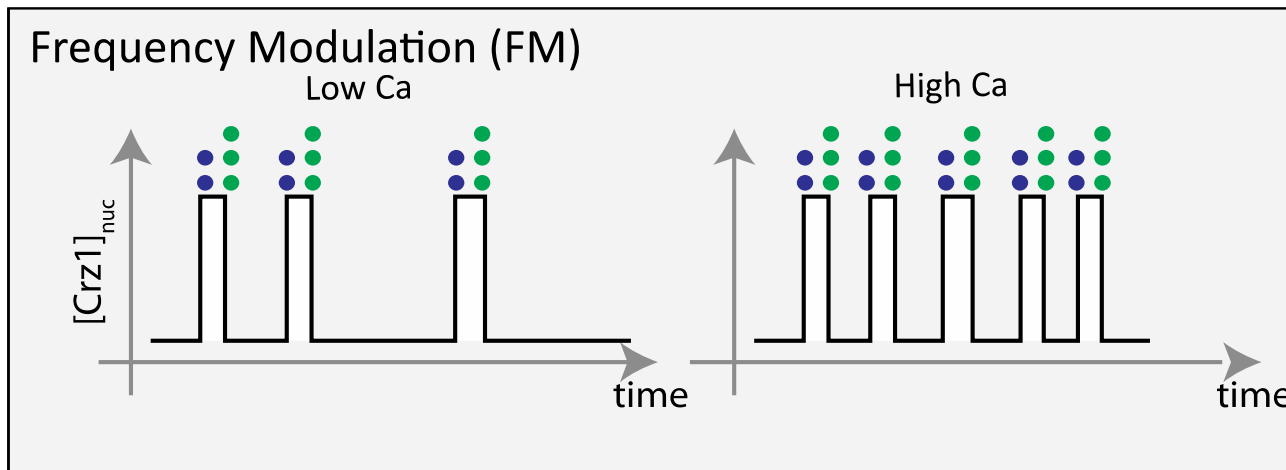
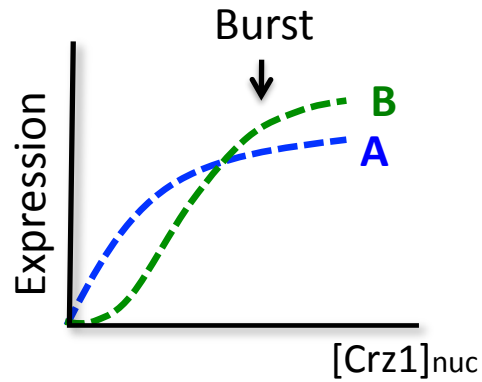
# AM Fails to Coordinate Expression



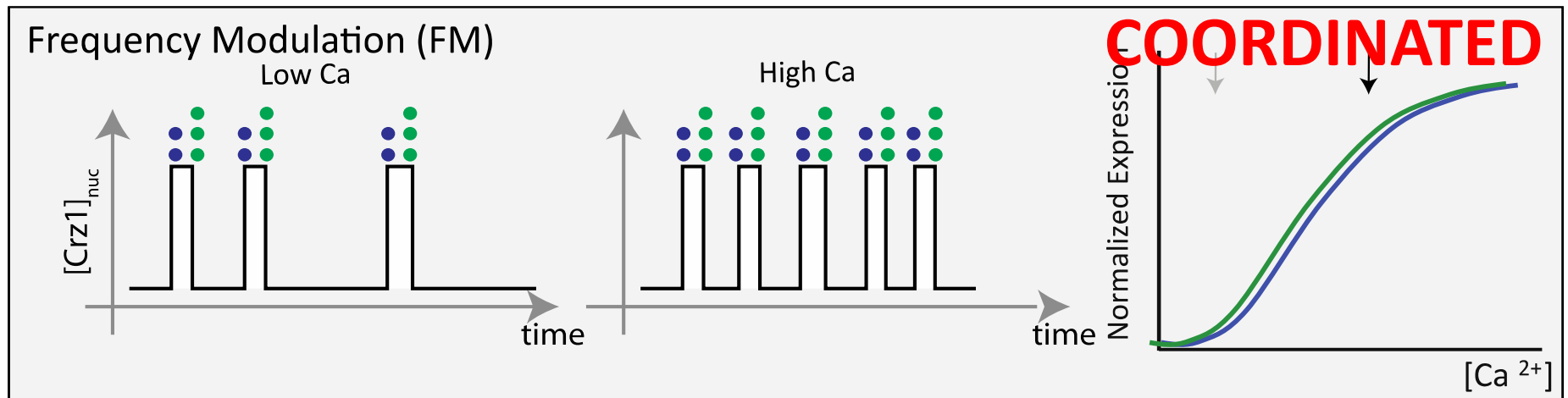
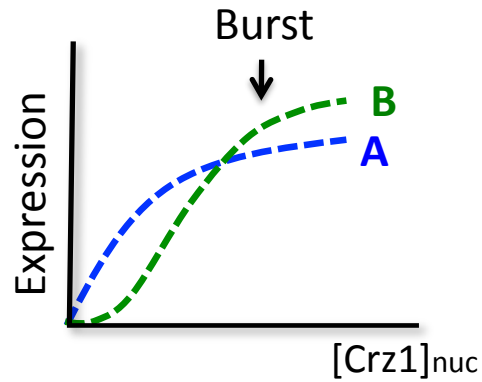
# FM Coordinates Expression



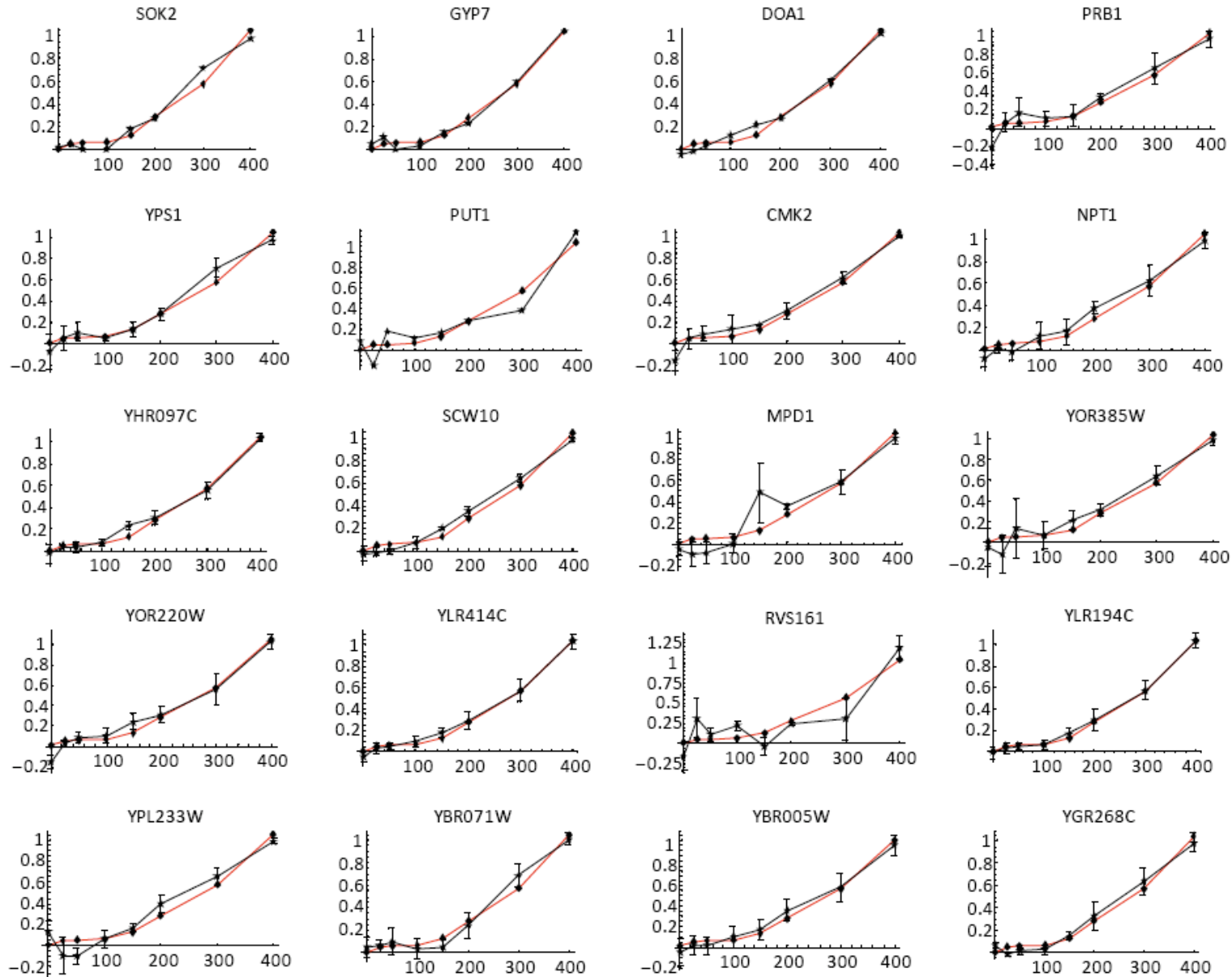
# FM Coordinates Expression



# FM Coordinates Expression



# Natural Target Genes Are Coordinately Regulated



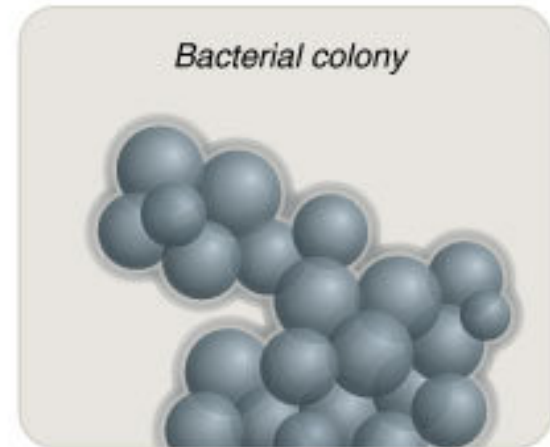
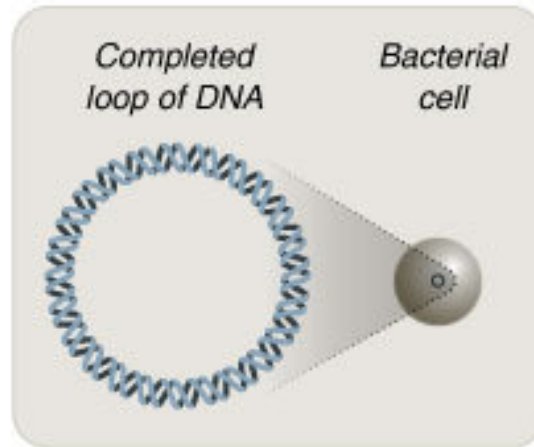
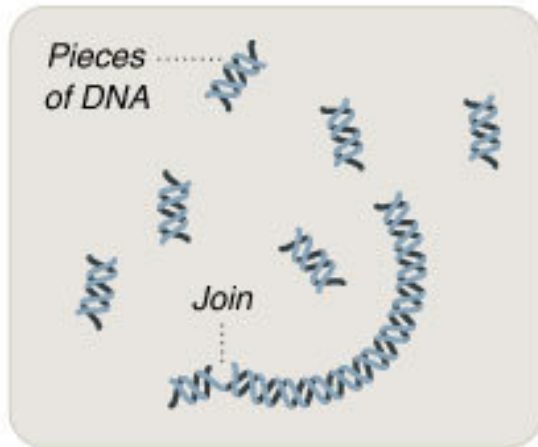
# Life at the Single-Cell Level...

- ...is noisy, dynamic, and complex. But...
- The dynamics of individual cells provides new insights into gene circuit design principles
- Design of synthetic gene circuits enables new cellular behaviors

# Design and construction of genomes

## Synthesizing a Functional Genome

A team led by J. Craig Venter has succeeded in creating a synthetic bacterial genome and using it to control a cell.

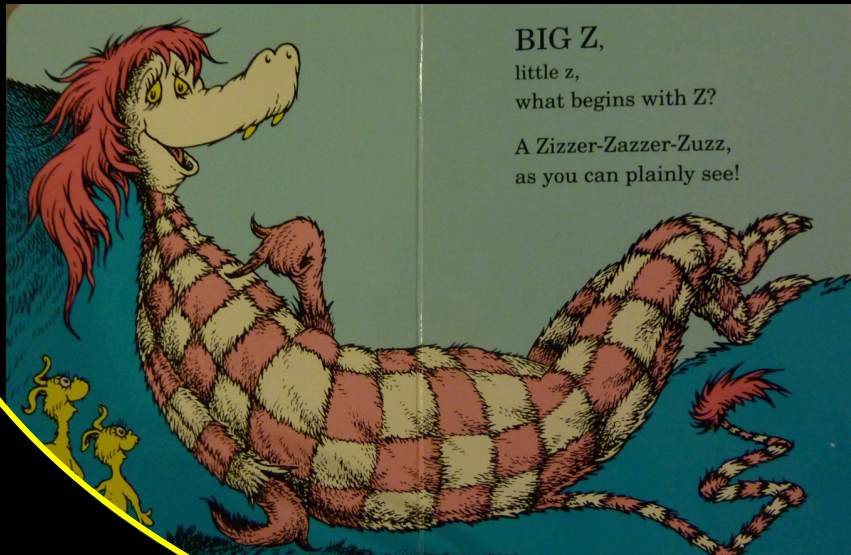


New York Times



# An Expanded View of Biology

Potential Organisms



Natural  
Organisms



See Elowitz & Lim, Nature 2010

# Acknowledgements

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