## Imperial College London

# Engineering a Molecular Predation Oscillator

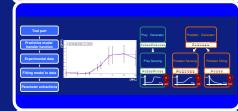


#### **Project Summary**

- \* We have used the traditional engineering approach to build a stable and flexible molecular oscillator
- Our original design relies on population dynamics and was inspired by the Lotka-Volterra predation model

 Every step of the development cycle (Specifications, Design, Modelling, Implementation, Testing/Validation) has been fully documented on our OWW site

### **Testing/Validation**



Definition of testing protocols to satisfy component specifications

Analysis of experimental data

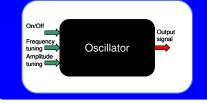
 Characterization of the different test constructs for extracting parameters

Implementation



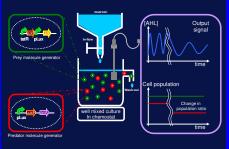
 Standard assembly using BioBricks
 Successful building of oscillator components
 Contributions to the Registry by adding tested, functional and intermediate parts
 Quality control procedure





Stable oscillations for more than 10 periods High Signal to Noise Ratio Controllable frequency and amplitude Modular design for easy connectivity Full documentation for quality control

#### Our Full System Set-Up





http://openwetware.org/wiki/IGEM:IMPERIAL/2006

#### **Achievements**

• Derivation of the complete dynamical model, describing the main biochemical reactions driving our oscillator.

• Full theoretical analysis and detailed computer simulations, validating our design with regard to our specifications.

• Successful building and characterization of functional parts, providing the building blocks for the final oscillator.



	The Prey Generator	The P	redator Ger	nerator
Required Dynamic	Sett promoted expression of A	Expression of B promoted by A/B interaction	Degradation of A by B	Degradation of B
Useful BioBricks		💼 🖬	<b>■</b> >	Natural degradation
Final Construct				E.Col

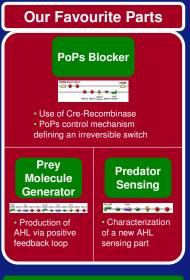
Based on Lotka-Volterra predation dynamics
 Use of quorum sensing/quenching BioBricks available
from the Registry

Population wide oscillations of AHL in a chemostat
 Design broken down into two cell system to introduce
higher flexibility

#### Modelling

	Gene Expression	Enzymatic Reaction	Washout	Parameters:	
d[AHL] dt	a[AHL] a,+[AHL]	b[aiA][AHL] b_c+[AHL] -	e[AHL]	a, b, c : Population-depende a <sub>0</sub> , b <sub>0</sub> , c <sub>0</sub> : Constants d <sub>1</sub> , d <sub>2</sub> , e : Wash-out related	
	Self promoted expression of AHL	Degradation of AHL byaiiA	Degradation of AHL		
d[LuxR] dt	c[AHL][LuxR] c,+[AHL][LuxR]	d,[LuxR]			
	Production of LuxR	Degradation of LuxR			
d[aiiA] dt	c[AHL]LuxR] c <sub>o</sub> + [AHL]LuxR]	d, [aiiA]			
	Production of aiiA	Degradation of aiiA			

 Derivation of the complete dynamical model
 Full theoretical analysis and detailed simulations
 Existence of oscillations with controllable frequency, amplitude and profile



#### **Team Members**



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- Tom Hinson

### Acknowledgements

#### Funding

- perial College for the
  - Imperial College Deputy Rectors Fund
  - Rectors Fund
     Eaculty of Engineering
  - Faculty of Engineering
     Faculty of Natural
  - Faculty of Natural Sciences