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PERSISTENCE AND COARSE-GRAINING IN DYNAMICAL BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

A VISION FOR RESEARCH AT MPI-MCG







>seq0|date|location
ATGAAGAGCTTAGTCCTAG
>seq1|date|location
ATGAAGAGCTTTGTCCTAG

>seq3|date|location ATGAAGAGCTTAGTCGTAG >seq4|date|location ATGAAGCGCTTTGTCGTAG

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Transmission modulates observed mutation frequencies

- not every mutation is beneficial
- wide-spread mutations are not necessarily beneficial (founder effects)
- not every beneficial mutation catches on
- BUT: beneficial mutations tend to **appear repeatedly** (and may then spread more widely)



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Recurrence is a hallmark of increased fitness.

>seq0 >seq3
...A...C.. ...A...G..
>seq1 >seq4
...T...C.. ...T...G..

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Recurrence is a hallmark of increased fitness.

Topological Recurrence Index (tRI)

arxiv: 2106.07292

M.B., Lukas Hahn, Maximilian Neumann, Juan Angel Patino-Galindo, Mathieu Carriere, Ulrich Bauer, Raul Rabadan, Andreas Ott.

Def.

The **topological Recurrence Index (tRI)** of a mutation is the number of [1, d)-cycles in which it appears.

\implies tRI counts small scale recurrence

- rare events
- \cdot non-homologous \implies independent acquicistion
- either high mutation rate or fitness advantage



Topological Recurrence Index (tRI)

Data include time series information

 \rightarrow **2-parameter persistence** All tRI counts appear in 1d subfiltration.

"Thm"

For any multi-filtered flag complex, get 1d submodules from a deformed metric.

Multiparameter persistence via Rips Transformations (MuRiT)

Ripser "Add-on":

- distance matrix
- pointwise poset filtration
- discrete path in product poset
- \longrightarrow 1d persistence submodule

arxiv: 2207.03394 Maximilian Neumann, M.B., Lukas Hahn, Samuel Braun, Holger Obermaier, Mehmet Soysal, René Caspart, Andreas Ott.



on-going

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茶

Spike gene amino acid site





Single Cell Dynamics - a geometer's perspective





- gene expression = # mRNA
- proxy for cell's current biological state $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{\#genes}$
- RNA velocity = rate of change in # mRNA
- proxy for cell's current development direction $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^{\#genes}$

Epigenetic Landscape



Single Cell Dynamics - a geometer's perspective

Time evolution of individual points $p_i = (x_i, v_i) \in TM$ follows a Hamiltonian flow

$$\dot{\gamma} = X_H , \ \gamma(0) = p$$

Here H is some Hamiltonian (\simeq energy) and X_H is the associated Hamiltonian vector field defined by

$$\omega(X_H, \cdot) = dH$$

Key Property

Model complex dynamics with few parameters.

Examples

- $H(x,v) = \frac{1}{2} ||v||^2 \rightsquigarrow$ Geodesics (shortest paths)
- $H(x,v) = V(x) \rightsquigarrow$ Epigenetic Landscape



on-going M.B., Fred Hamprecht, Anna Marciniak-Czochra, Anna Wienhard.

on-going

M.B. Fred Hamprecht

Anna Marciniak-Czochra Anna Wienhard

Single Cell Dynamics - a geometer's perspective

Challenges

- High-dimensional data (# genes)
- Noise, batch effects
- destructive sampling

Manifold Learning

Hypothesis: Processes take place on lowdimensional submanifold.

Goal: "Effective Hamiltonian Dynamics"

Investigate development and disease through latent space models of differentiation.

Python Package: gNE

(geometric Neighbour Embeddings)

RNA velocity embeddings in low-dimensions







on-going M.B., Diana-Patricia Danciu, Carolin Lindow, Anna Marciniak-Czochra, Ana Martin-Vilalba.

Zebrafish Embryogenesis (notochord)



Saunders, L.M., Srivatsan, S.R., Duran, M. et al. Nature 623, 782-791 (2023).

Mouse Neurogenesis (quasi-stationary)



on-going M.B., Diana-Patricia Danciu, Carolin Lindow, Anna Marciniak-Czochra, Ana Martin-Vilalba.

Mouse Neurogenesis (quasi-stationary)



Population Dynamics



Q: quiescent $\frac{d}{dt}$ A: active $\frac{d}{dt}$ D: differentiated $\frac{d}{dt}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q = -rQ + sA$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}A = rQ - 2dA$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}D = dA$$

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Mouse Neurogenesis (quasi-stationary)



From single cells to population dynamics?

Describe position probability of individual cells by continuous time Markov chain

$$\frac{d}{dt}p_i(t) = \sum_j H_{ij}p_j(t)$$

Deduce transition probabilities H_{ij} from data.

 $\frac{d}{dt}Q = -rQ + sA$ $\frac{d}{dt}A = rQ - 2dA$ $\frac{d}{dt}D = dA$

Population Dynamics



Renormalization, aka Coarse-Graining

Ising model: $s_i \in \{-1, 1\}$, $J_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$



$$E(J) = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij} s_i s_j$$



Renormalization, aka Coarse-Graining

Ising model: $s_i \in \{-1,1\}$, $J_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$, $s'_I \in \{-1,0,1\}$

$$E(J) = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij} s_i s_j \stackrel{s_I' = \frac{1}{|I|} \sum_{i \in I} s_I}{\Longrightarrow} E'(J') = \sum_{\langle I,J \rangle} J'_{IJ} s'_I s'_J.$$



Renormalization, aka Coarse-Graining

Continuous time Markov chain: $p_i \in [0, 1]$, $H_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}p_i(t) = \sum_j H_{ij}p_j(t)$$



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Persistence and coarse-graining in dynamical biological systems?

Small scale diffusion-drift model of scRNA-seq

Large scale population models of bulk RNA-seq



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Persistence and coarse-graining in dynamical biological systems?

Small scaleTDA, MLEffective DynamicsRGLarge scalediffusion-drift modelof scRNA-seqMarkov chainof bulk RNA-seq

persistence tracks topological features across scales renormalization tracks dynamical features across scales



