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– 12 DECEMBER 2024, MPI-MCG –

# PERSISTENCE AND COARSE-GRAINING IN DYNAMICAL BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

*A VISION FOR RESEARCH AT MPI-MCG*







>seq0|date|location >seq3|date|location ATGAAGAGCTTAGTCCTAG ATGAAGAGCTTAGTCGTAG >seq1|date|location >seq4|date|location ATGAAGAGCTTTGTCCTAG ATGAAGCGCTTTGTCGTAG

>seq0|date|location >seq3|date|location ATGAAGAGCTTAGTCCTAG ATGAAGAGCTTAGTCGTAG >seq1|date|location >seq4|date|location ATGAAGAGCTTTGTCCTAG ATGAAGCGCTTTGTCGTAG

#### 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  $T \cdot .C \cdot .$   $T \cdot .G \cdot .$ 

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>seq0 >seq3 ..A..C.. ..A..G.. >seq1 >seq4 ...T..C.. ...T...G... Hamming distance −→ AC  $TC \longrightarrow TG$ AG 1 2

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### Recurrence is a hallmark of increased fitness.

# Topological Recurrence Index (tRI) MAB, Lukas Hahn, Maximilian Neumann, Juan Angel Patines (2106.07292<br>Mathieu Carriere Lillrich Rauge Raul Rahardan Angeles City

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.

### ■ tRI counts small scale recurrence

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



#### arxiv: 2207.03394

# 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
- −→ 1d persistence submodule

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



# Topological Recurrence Index (tRI) experience the example of the computation Neumann, Andreas Otto

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.* → 19 mm<br>
Ferrany multi-filtered flag complex, get<br>
distance from a deformed metric.<br>
<br> **a Rips Transformations (MuRiT)**<br>
<br>
<br> **e distance matrix**<br>
• distance matrix<br>
• pointwise poset filtration<br>
• discrete path in product

## Multiparameter persistence via Rips Transformations (**MuRiT**)

Ripser "Add-on":

- distance matrix
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- discrete path in product poset
- 



Zachary Ardern, M.B., Maximilian Neumann, Andreas Ott.

Spike gene amino acid site  $W$ ning: non-synonymous mutations  $U(\mathcal{X})$  only, color scheme adapted, window size 1011 time





on-going M.B., Fred Hamprecht,

Anna Marciniak-Czochra, Anna Wienhard.

# Single Cell Dynamics – a geometer's perspective

Cell nucleus Cell cytoplasm Transcription Translation RNA polymerase RNA transcript (mRNA RNA processing (mRNA) messenger RNA (mRNA) Messenger RNA (mRNA) Nucleopore Outside cell

• gene expression  $=$  # mRNA

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

### 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)
- $H(x, v) = V(x) \rightarrow$  Epigenetic Landscape



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



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Anna Marciniak-Czochra, Anna Wienhard.





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 *A*: active *D*: differentiated

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

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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.

#### Population Dynamics



*Q*: quiescent *A*: active *D*: differentiated

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

$$
\frac{\frac{d}{dt}D = dA
$$

#### 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

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

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



#### Renormalization, aka Coarse-Graining

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

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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 scale diffusion-drift model of scRNA-seq TDA, ML Effective Dynamics e.g. continuous time Markov chain RG **Large scale** population models of bulk RNA-seq

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



