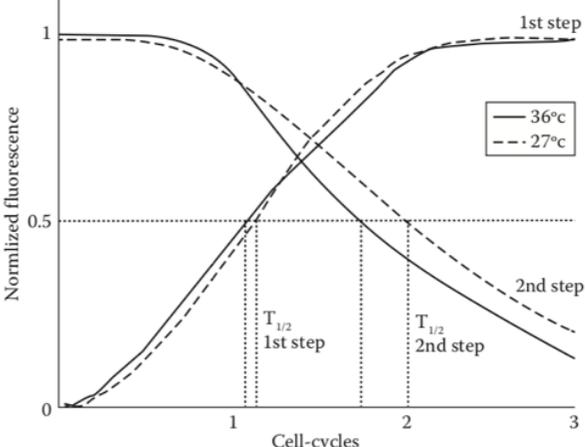


Exercise 1.

1. *A change in production rate.* A gene Y with simple regulation is produced at a constant rate  $\beta_1$ . The production rate suddenly shifts to a different rate  $\beta_2$ .
  - a. Calculate and plot the gene product concentration  $Y(t)$ .
  - b. What is the response time (time to reach halfway between the steady states)?

2. *Cascades.* Consider a cascade of three activators,  $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$ . Protein X is initially present in the cell in its inactive form. The input signal of X,  $S_X$ , appears at time  $t = 0$ . As a result, X rapidly becomes active and binds the promoter of gene Y, so that protein Y starts to be produced at rate  $\beta$ . When Y levels exceed a threshold  $K_Y$ , gene Z begins to be transcribed. All proteins have the same degradation/dilution rate  $\alpha$ . What is the concentration of protein Z as a function of time? What is its response time with respect to the time of addition of  $S_X$ ? What about a cascade of three repressors? Compare your solution to the experiments shown in the figure.
 

1 Rosenfeld and Alon, *J. Mol. Biol.* (2003) 329, 645–654

3. *Fan-out.* Transcription factor X regulates two genes,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$ . Draw the resulting network, termed a fan-out with two target genes. The activation thresholds for these genes are  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ . The activator X begins to be produced at time  $t = 0$  at rate  $\beta$ . Its signal is degraded/diluted at rate  $\alpha$ , and its signal  $S_X$  is present throughout. What are the times at which the gene products, the stable proteins  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$ , reach halfway to their maximal expression? Design a fan-out with three genes in which the genes are activated with equal temporal spacing, that is where they are activated at times  $t_1, t_2$ , and  $t_3$  such that  $t_3 - t_2 = t_2 - t_1$ .

4. *Positive feedback.* What is the effect of positive autoregulation on the response time? Use as a model the following linear equation:

$$dX/dt = \beta + \beta_1 X - \alpha X$$

Explain each term and solve for the response time. When might such a design be biologically useful? What happens when  $\beta_1 > \alpha$ ?