

Démonstration 11/Ift3290

Calcul Moléculaire

Ordinateur à ADN

Le 12 Avril 2003

Calcul moléculaire

- Le lien entre l'informatique et la biologie moléculaire est la similitude du langage utilisé pour former des mots
- La présentation de l'information au lieu qu'elle soit binaire 0 et 1, correspondant aux impulsions du courant, sera de quatre symboles de l'ADN (A,C,G,T ou U pour l'ARN), donc au lieu d'avoir $A = 10000001$ en binaire pourrait devenir AGTCTGCT tours sur 8 bits (4^8).
- La différence est aussi physique, les transistors sont remplacés par des éprouvettes d'ADN, vu que les instructions vont changer.
- L'information doit être fournie, d'où plusieurs opérations sont nécessaires. Les opérations équivalentes aux opérateurs logiques sont assumées par des enzymes qui coupent, copient, réparent ou collent des segments.

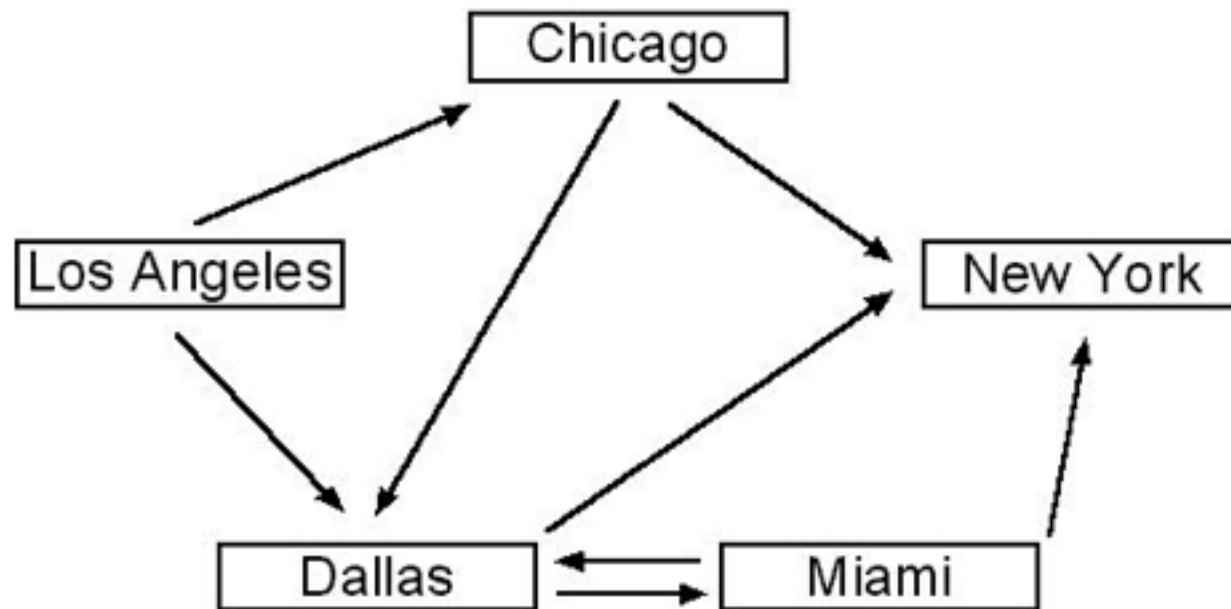
ADN vs Silicium

- ADN structure de donnée en soi
- Plusieurs ops en parallèle
- PC basés sur les transistors séquentiel.

Résolution Pb Hamilton silicium vs ADN

- Méthode naïve: arbre de recherche, et parcours chaque branche séquentiellement.
- Amélioration, coupé l'arbre.
- Génération de tous les chemins impossible trop long. Liste des routes avec 20 villes (18!)

Expérience de Adleman



Algorithme

- Générer tous les chemins possibles.
- Sélectionner les chemins avec début ville origine et fin ville finale.
- Choisir le chemin avec le bon nombre de villes.
- Sélectionner les itinéraires qui ne contiennent qu'une seule ville.

Génération de tous les chemins possibles.

- Los Angeles GCTACG
- Chicago CTAGTA
- Dallas TCGTAC
- Miami CTACGG
- New York ATGCCG

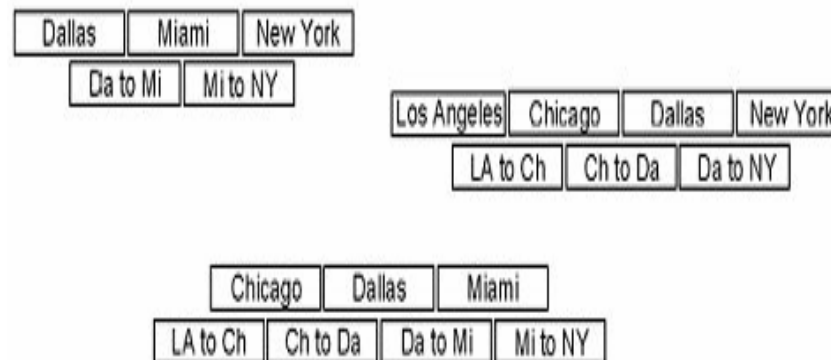
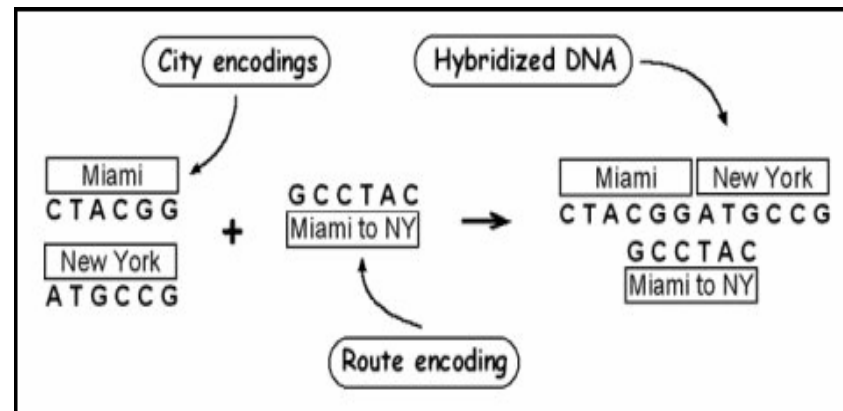
LA > Chicago > Dallas > Miami > NY

GCTACGCTAGTATCGTACCTACGGATGCCG

Comment générer ? : les synthétiseur d'ADN

Av : complémentarité : exemple R(Miami(CTACGG) et NY(ATGCCG)) Miami (CGG) et NY (ATG)

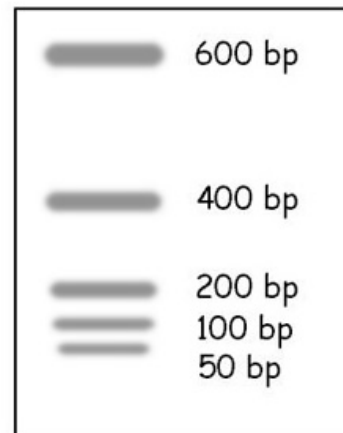
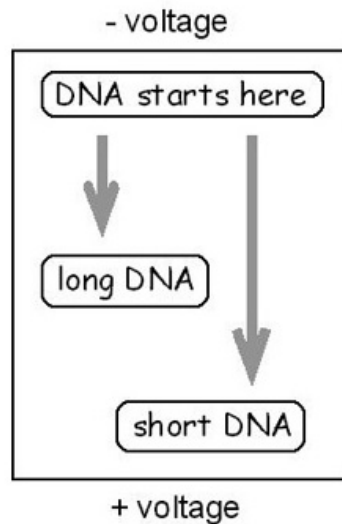
Connection des brins ADN avec enzyme (ligase)



Sélection des itinéraires

- Stratégie: copier et amplifier l'ADN qui débute avec LA et fini par NY (technique PCR).
- On se retrouve avec un tube plein d'ADN double brin de longueurs variables

Dernière Étape



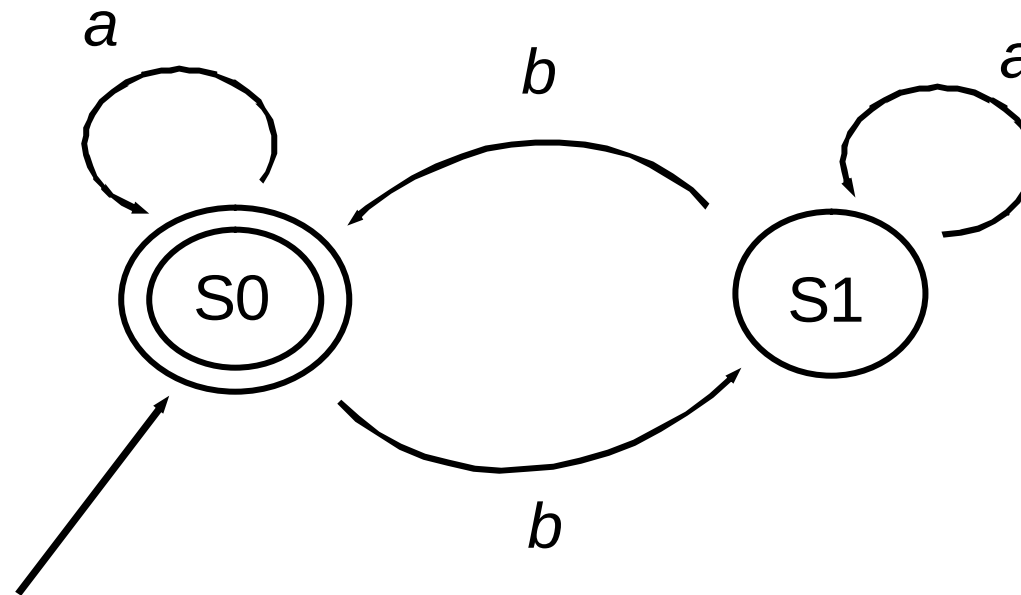
- Sélectionner les itinéraires qui contiennent le nombre correct de villes.
- Classer par longueur et sélectionner l'ADN avec 5 comme longueur.



Exemple de séquenceur d'ADN fait par une compagnie canadienne (visgen.com)

- Une bonne façon de transformer une information en une autre selon un certain processus consistera à utiliser un automate.
- Les caractéristiques qui permettent de modéliser le processus de transformation de la molécule d'ADN, qui sont la combinaison de l'information codante et les capacités de reconnaissance de l'ADN et la machinerie enzymatique.
- Avec un automate à état fini, comprenant l'ADN et les enzymes, les problèmes computationnels peuvent se résoudre de façon autonome. Le matériel consistera en les enzymes de restriction nucléase et ligase, le double brin d'ADN comme paramètres d'entrée, et un peu de programmation pour sélectionner les molécules qu'il faut.

Automaton *A1* accepting inputs with an even number of *b* 's

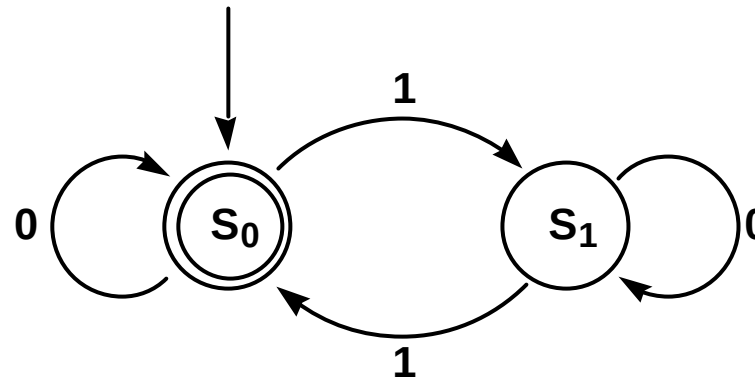


A1: even number of *b*'s

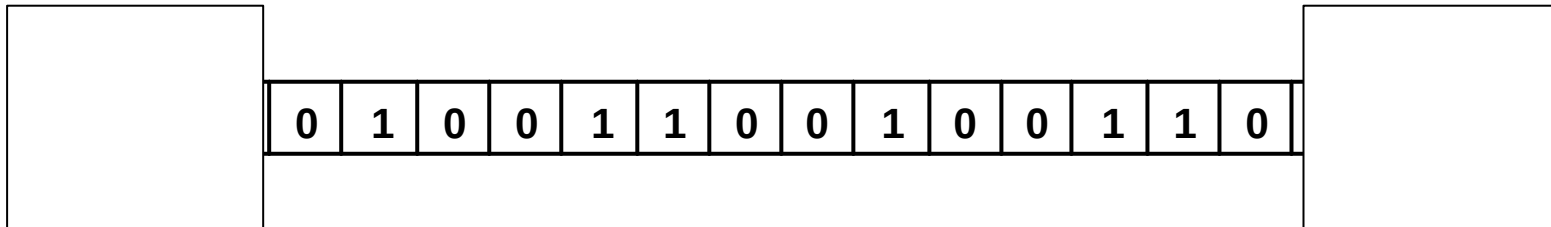
Turing Machine and Finite Automaton

$S_0, 0$	$\Rightarrow$	S_0
$S_1, 0$	$\Rightarrow$	S_1
$S_0, 1$	$\Rightarrow$	S_1
$S_1, 1$	$\Rightarrow$	S_0

State transition rules



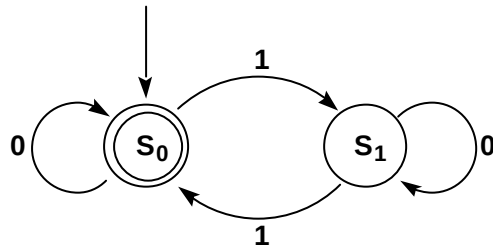
State transition diagram



Example Computation

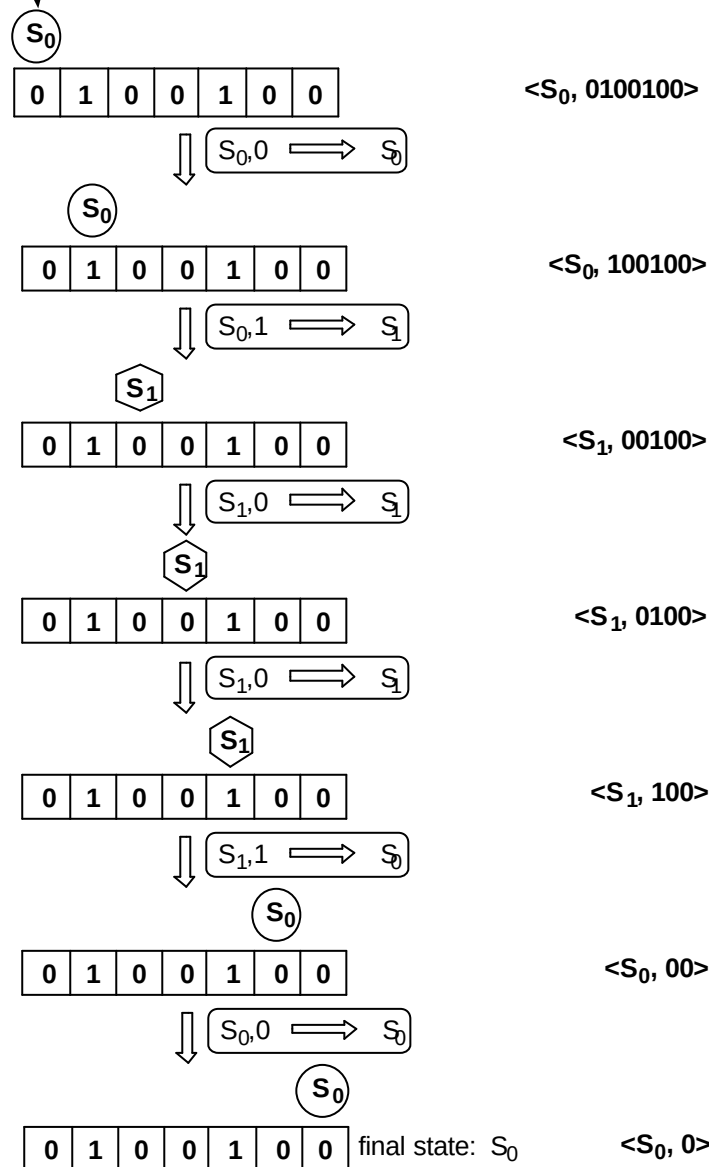
$S_0, 0 \Rightarrow S_0$
$S_1, 0 \Rightarrow S_1$
$S_0, 1 \Rightarrow S_1$
$S_1, 1 \Rightarrow S_0$

State transition rules



State transition diagram

initial state: S_0



An example computation over *abaaba*

S0-abaaba ($S0 \overset{a}{?} ? S0$)

S0-baaba ($S0 \overset{b}{?} ? S1$)

S1-aaba ($S1 \overset{a}{?} ? S1$)

S1-aba ($S1 \overset{a}{?} ? S1$)

S1-ba ($S1 \overset{b}{?} ? S0$)

S0-a ($S0 \overset{a}{?} ? S0$)

S0 (final state)

The input is accepted

A list of all 8 possible transition rules

$T1: S0 \text{ ? ? }^a\text{ ? } S0$

$T2: S0 \text{ ? ? }^a\text{ ? } S1$

$T3: S0 \text{ ? ? }^b\text{ ? } S0$

$T4: S0 \text{ ? ? }^b\text{ ? } S1$

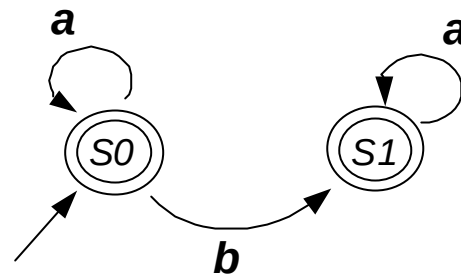
$T5: S1 \text{ ? ? }^a\text{ ? } S0$

$T6: S1 \text{ ? ? }^a\text{ ? } S1$

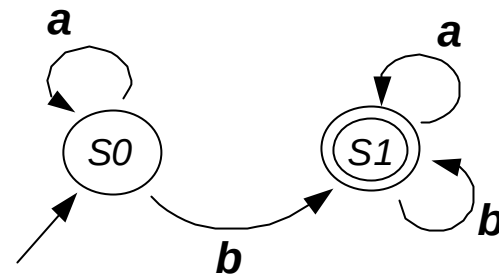
$T7: S1 \text{ ? ? }^b\text{ ? } S0$

$T8: S1 \text{ ? ? }^b\text{ ? } S1$

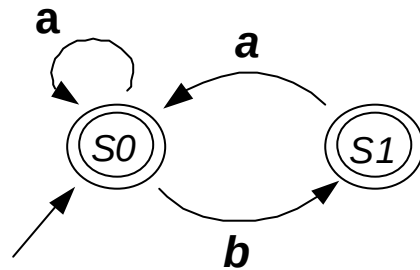
Automata programs used to test the molecular implementation



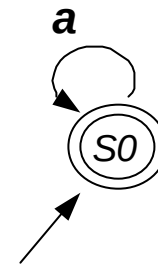
A2: at most one



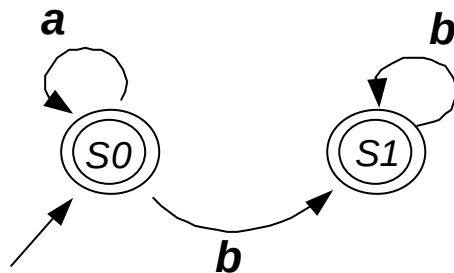
A3: at least one *b*



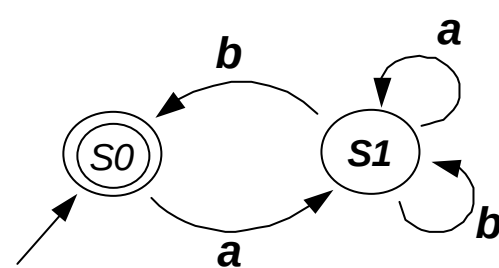
A4: no two consecutive *b*'s



A5: only *a*'s



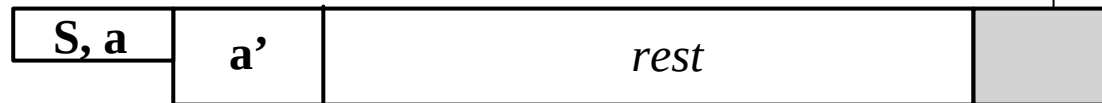
A6: no *a* after *b*



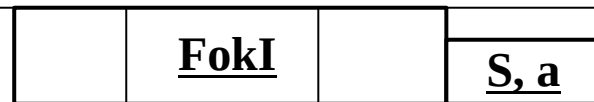
A7: starts with *a* and ends with *b*

Molecular realization of Finite Automata

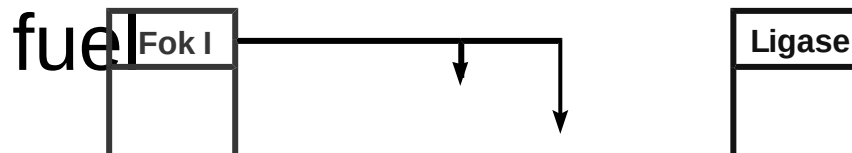
- Input: DNA



- Software: DNA

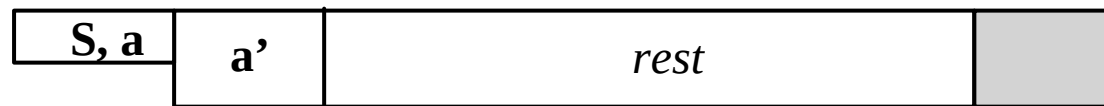


- Hardware: Class-II restriction enzyme FokI, DNA Ligase, ATP as fuel



Basic cycle of automaton

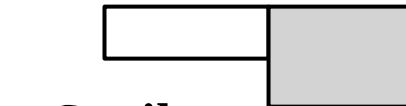
Iterative processing of input until the end is reached



$S, a \rightarrow S'$

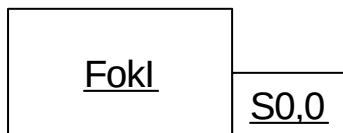
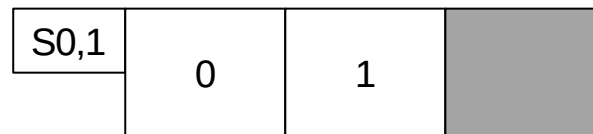


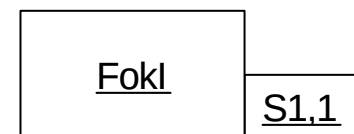
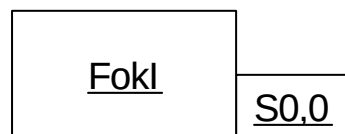
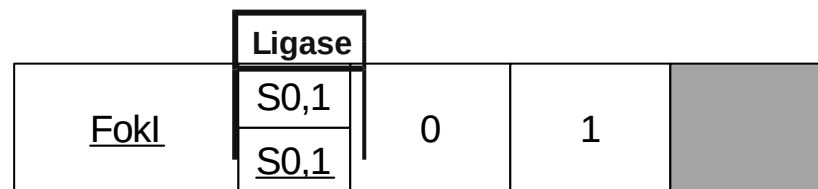
State-symbol tag

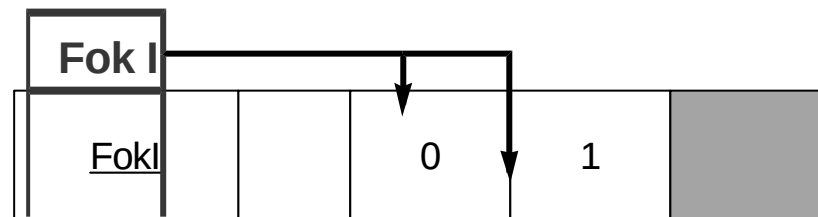


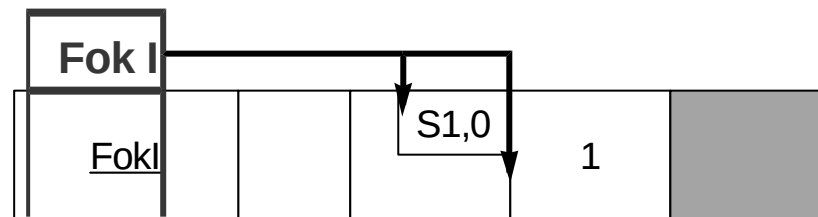
Detect the result

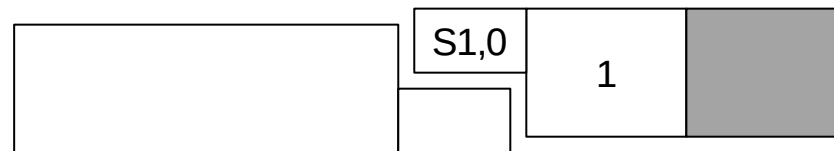
S0,1	0	1	
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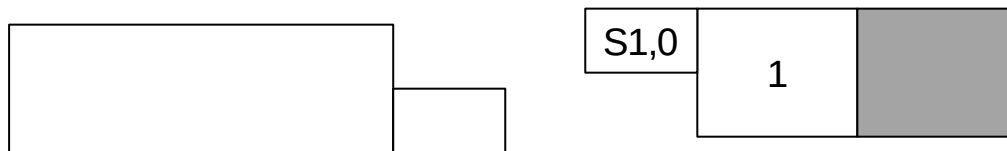












Molecular realization of FA

Alphabet:

$\{0 = 5' - CTGGCT,$
 $1 = 5' - CGCAGC\}$

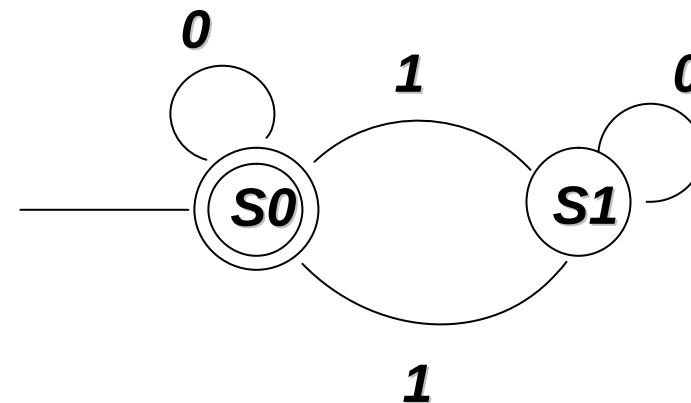
States:

$\{S0, S1\}$

FA

Transition Table:

$S0, 0$	$\rightarrow$	$S0$
$S0, 1$	$\rightarrow$	$S1$
$S1, 0$	$\rightarrow$	$S1$
$S1, 1$	$\rightarrow$	$S0$



The encoding for a , b , and *terminator*
and the $\langle \text{state}, \text{symbol} \rangle$ sticky ends

<u>symbol</u>	a	b	<i>terminator</i> (t)
<u>encodings &</u> $\langle \text{state}, \text{symbol} \rangle$ sticky ends	$\begin{array}{c} \langle S1, a \rangle \\ \uparrow \\ \text{CTGGCT} \\ \downarrow \\ \langle S0, a \rangle \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \langle S1, b \rangle \\ \uparrow \\ \text{CGCAGC} \\ \downarrow \\ \langle S0, b \rangle \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \langle S1, t \rangle \\ \uparrow \\ \text{TGTCGC} \\ \downarrow \\ \langle S0, t \rangle \end{array}$

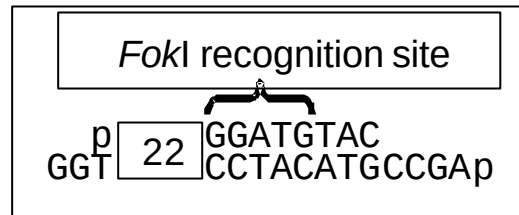
Transition molecules

Fok I (9/13) recognition site



$S0, 0 \xrightarrow{\text{cut}} S0$	3 bp	CCGA
$S0, 1 \xrightarrow{\text{cut}} S1$	5 bp	GTCG
$S1, 0 \xrightarrow{\text{cut}} S1$	3 bp	GACC
$S1, 1 \xrightarrow{\text{cut}} S0$	1 bp	GCGT

Structure of the transition molecules



T1: S0 ? $\bar{a}$? S0



T2: S0 ? $\bar{a}$? S1



T3: S0 ? $\bar{b}$? S0



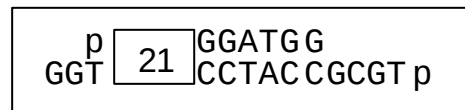
T4: S0 ? $\bar{b}$? S1



T5: S1 ? $\bar{a}$? S0



T6: S1 ? $\bar{a}$? S1



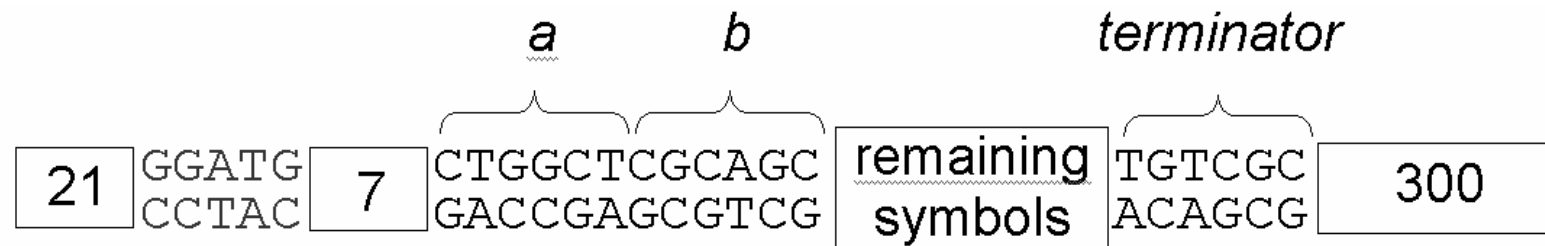
T7: S1 ? $\bar{b}$? S0



T8: S1 ? $\bar{b}$? S1



Structure of an input molecule



Structure of the output-detection molecules

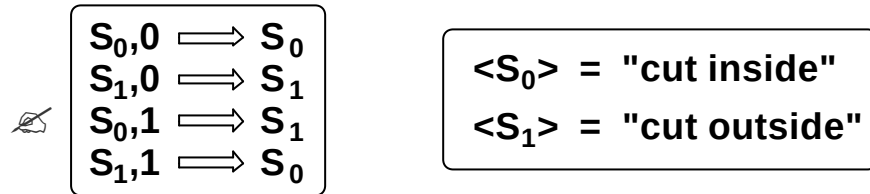
161_{AGCG}

S0-D

251_{ACAG}

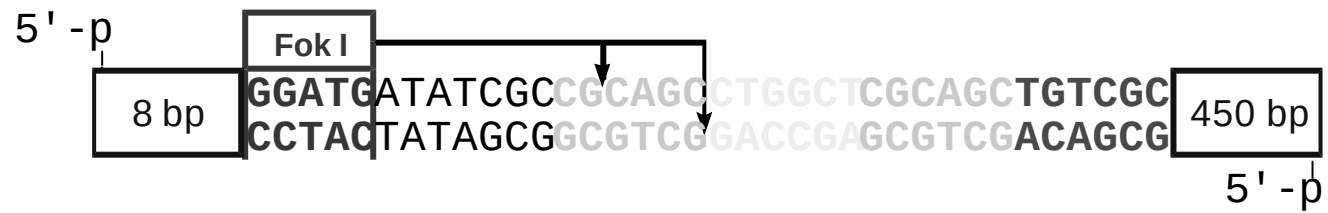
S1-D

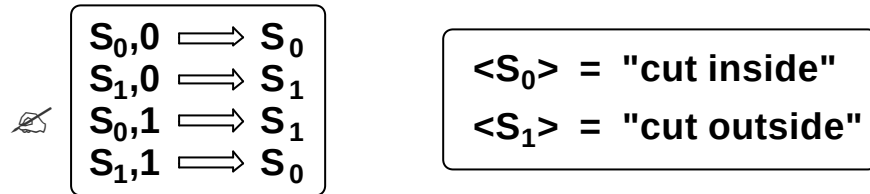
Animation of experiment



State transition rules

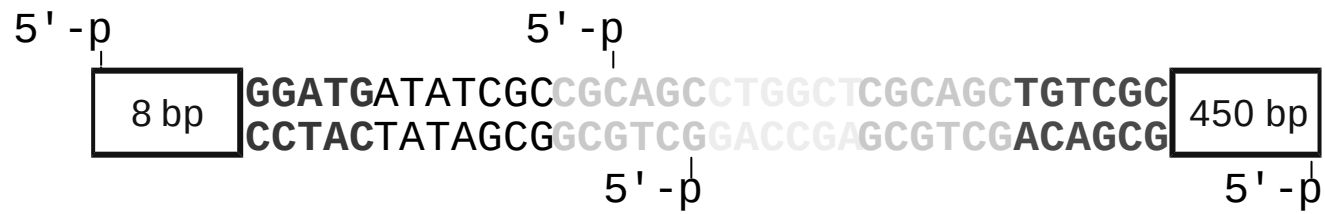
1 0 1 T

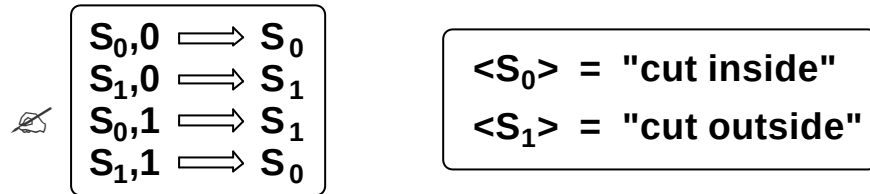




State transition rules

1 0 1 T

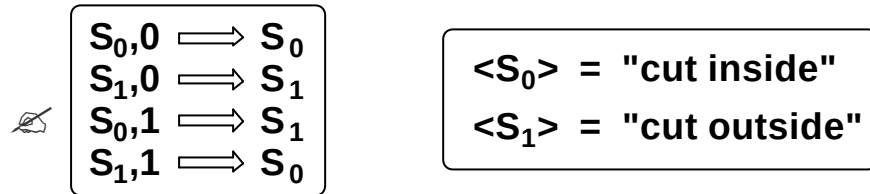




State transition rules

1 0 1 T

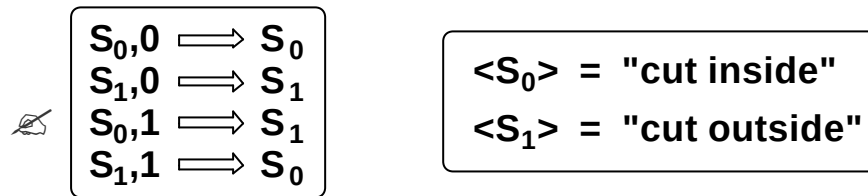




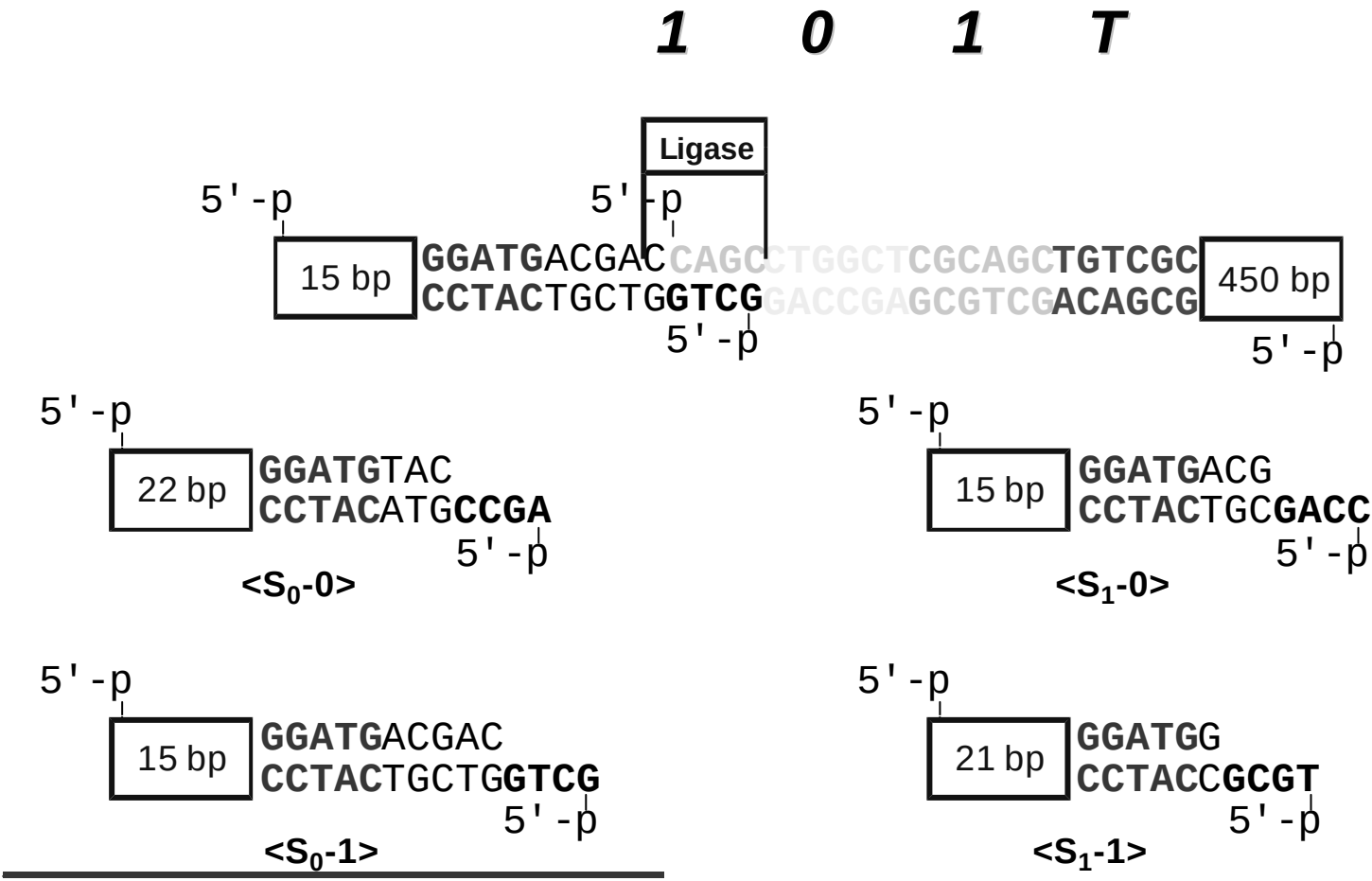
State transition rules

1 0 1 T





State transition rules



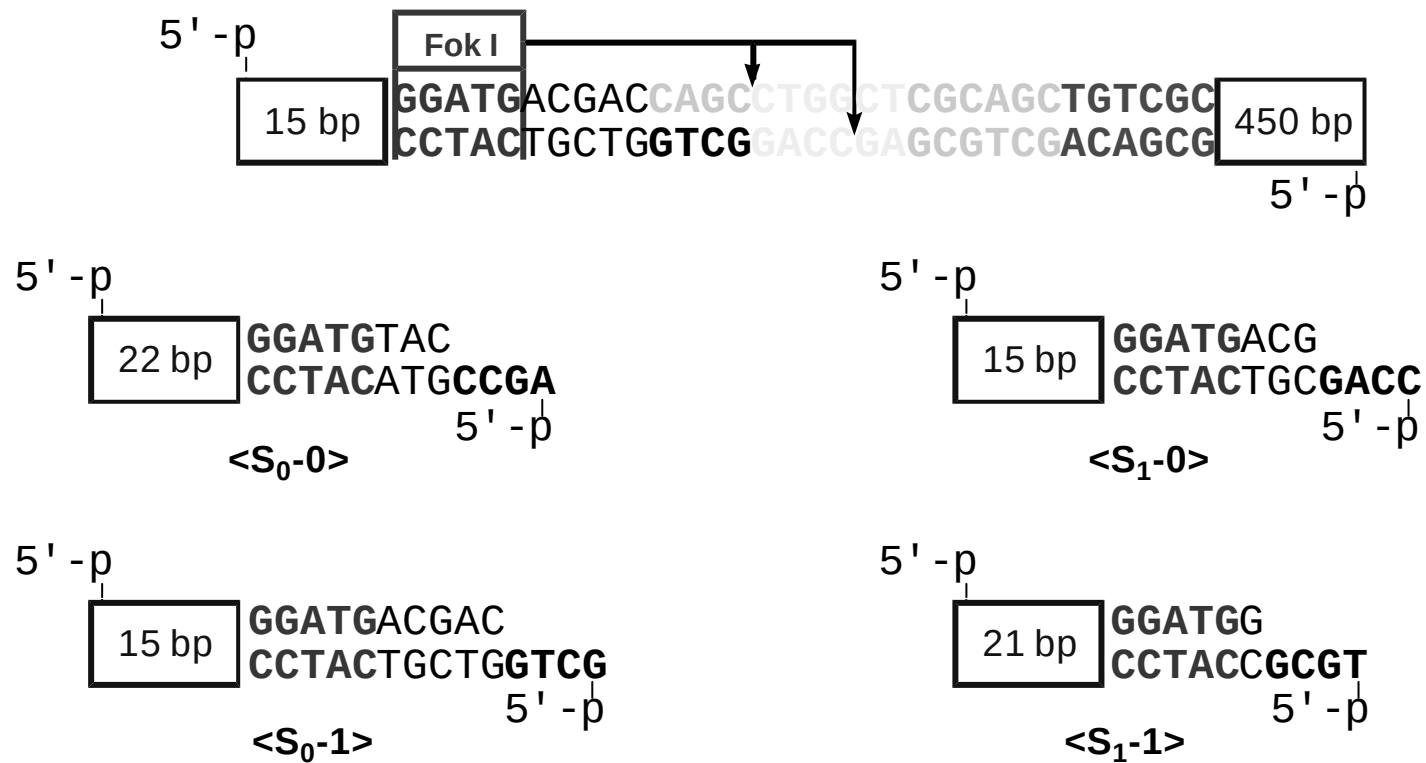


$S_0, 0 \Rightarrow S_0$
$S_1, 0 \Rightarrow S_1$
$S_0, 1 \Rightarrow S_1$
$S_1, 1 \Rightarrow S_0$

$\langle S_0 \rangle$ = "cut inside"
 $\langle S_1 \rangle$ = "cut outside"

State transition rules

1 0 1 T



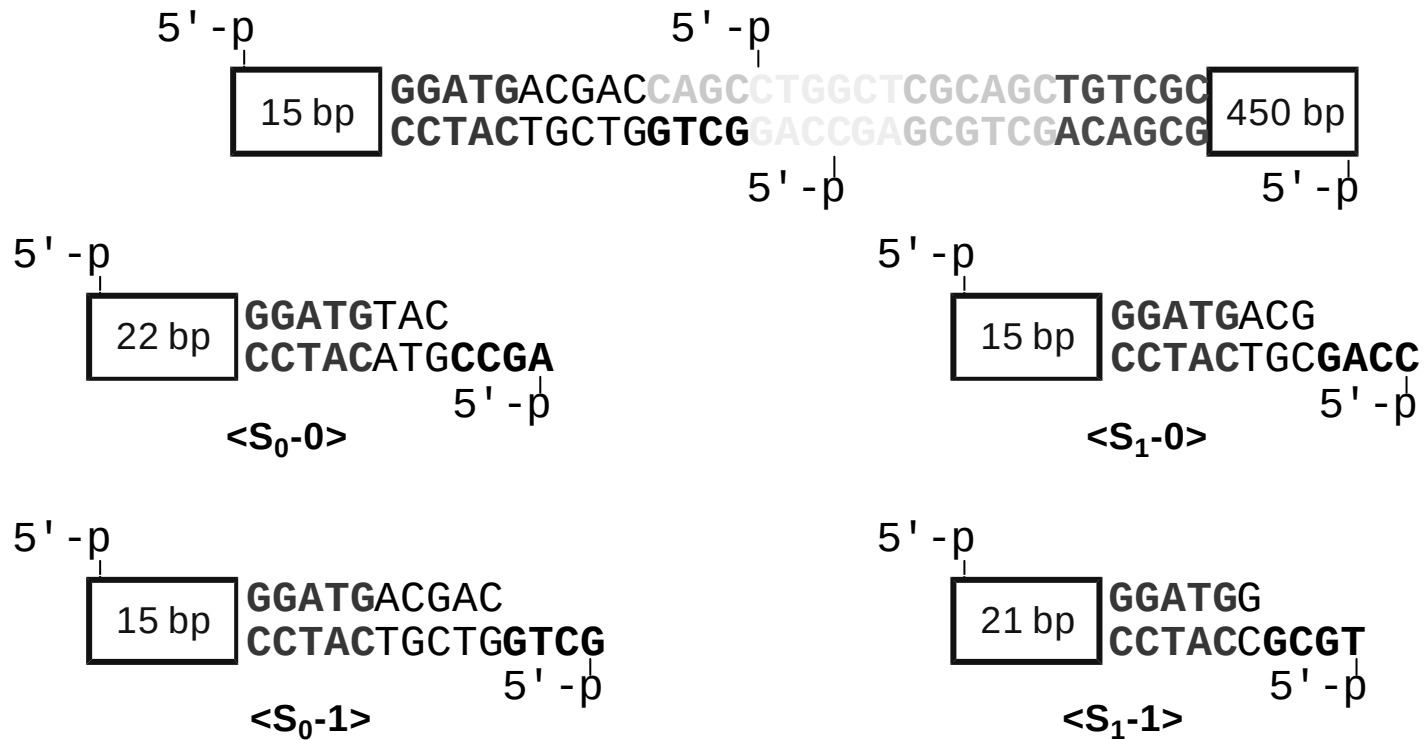


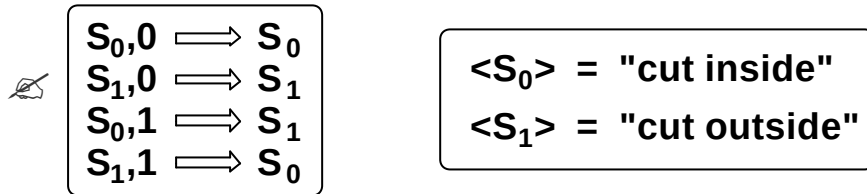
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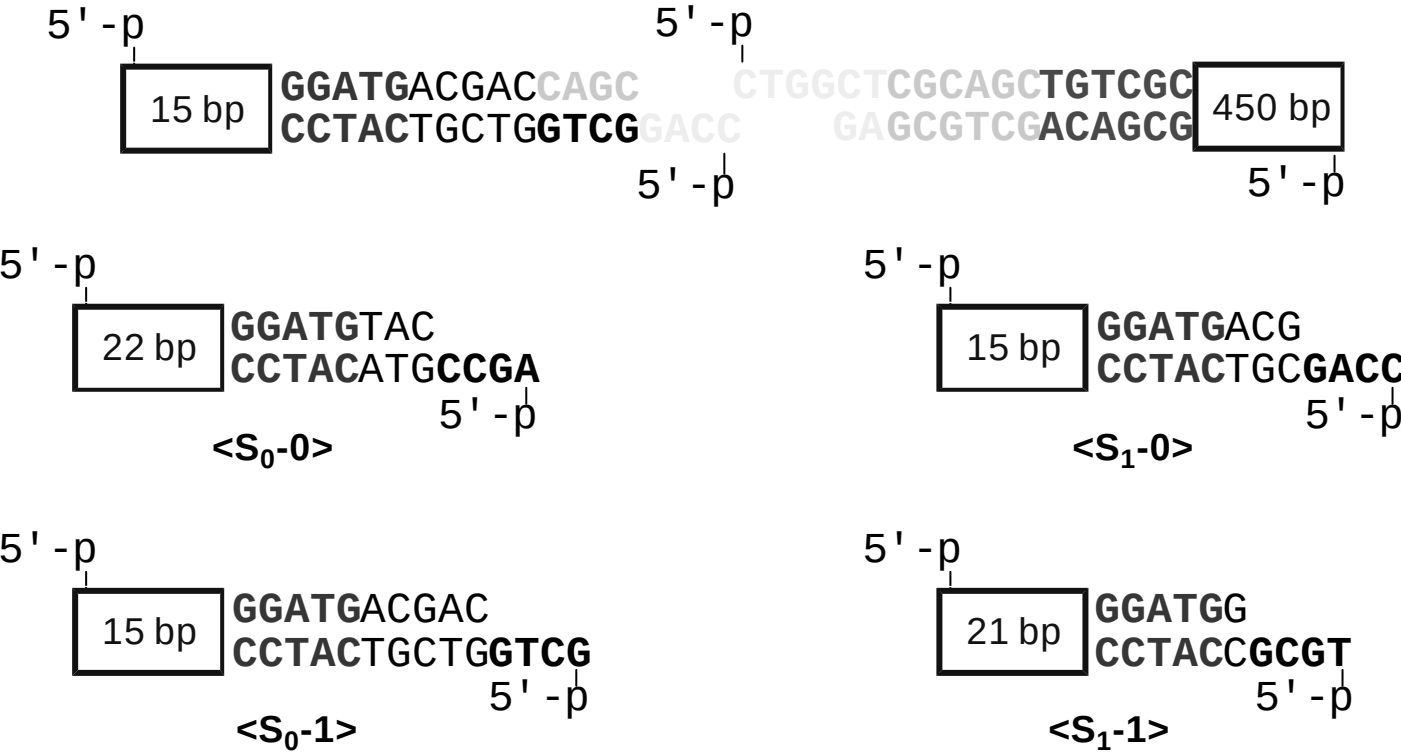
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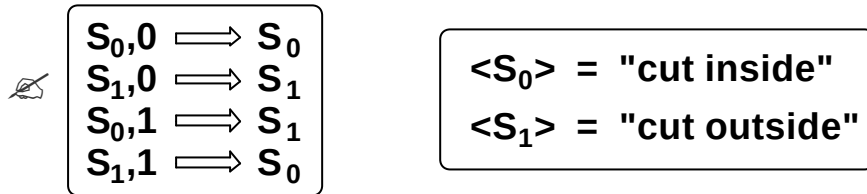




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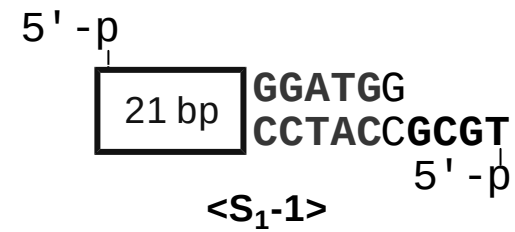
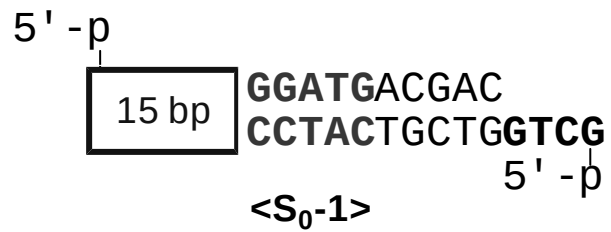
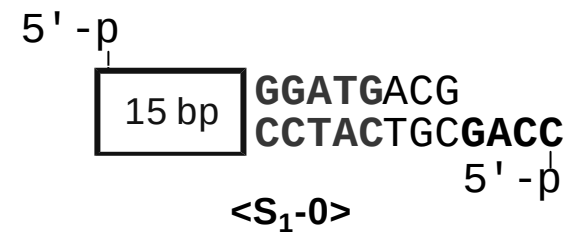
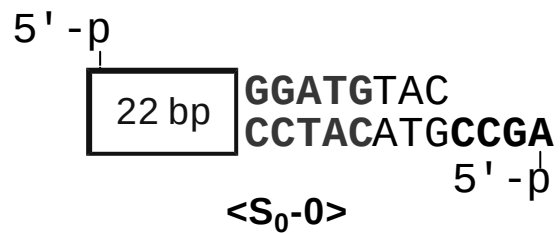
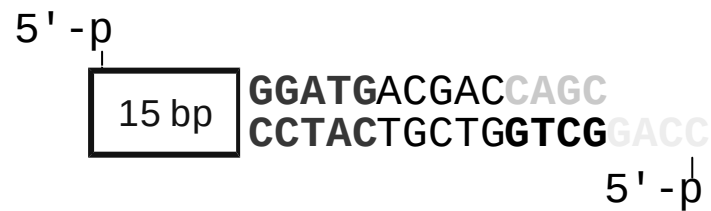
1 0 1 T





State transition rules

1 0 1 T

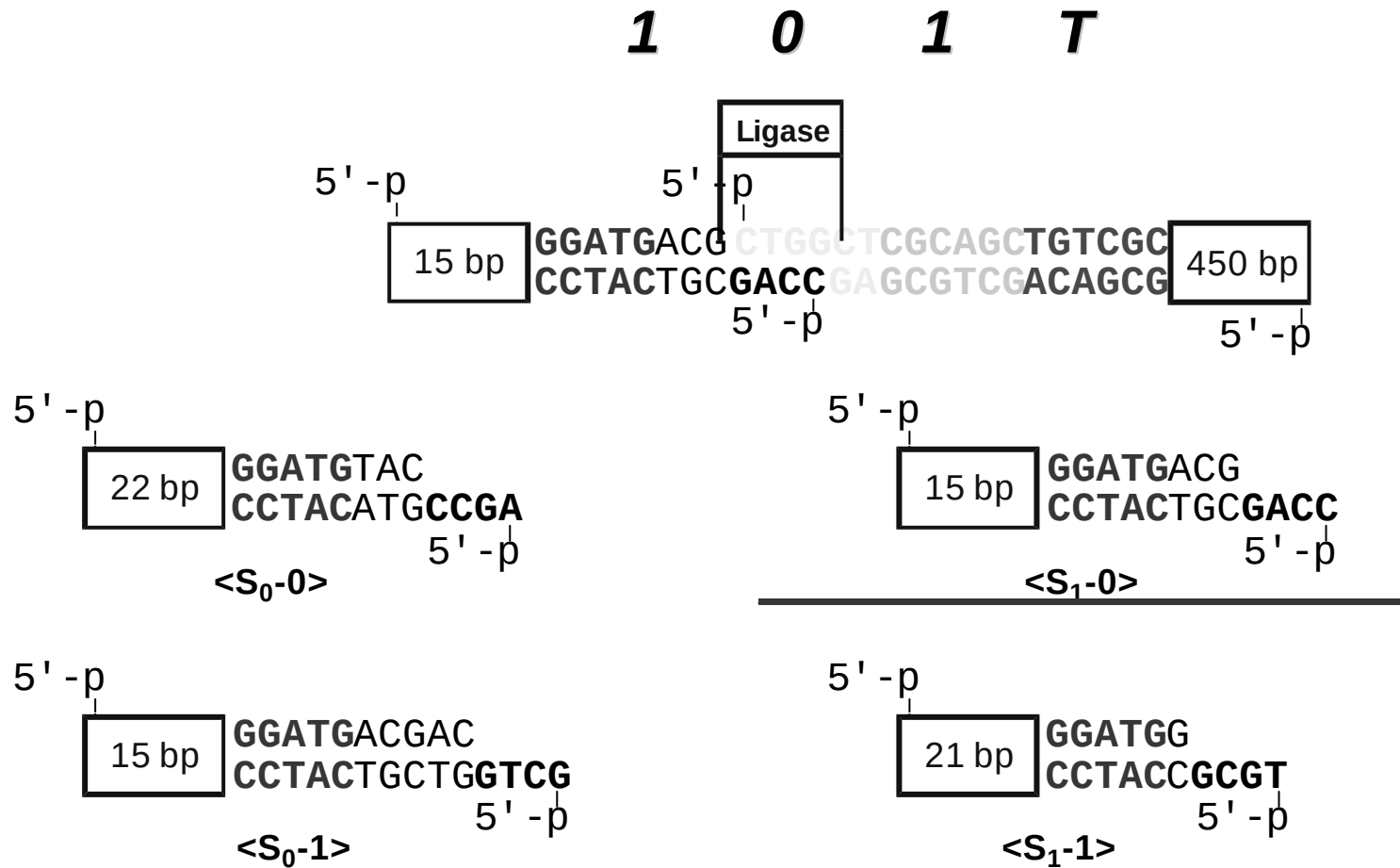


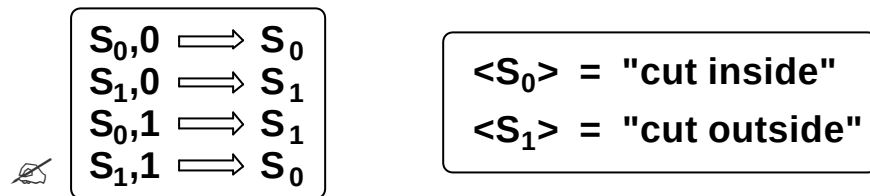


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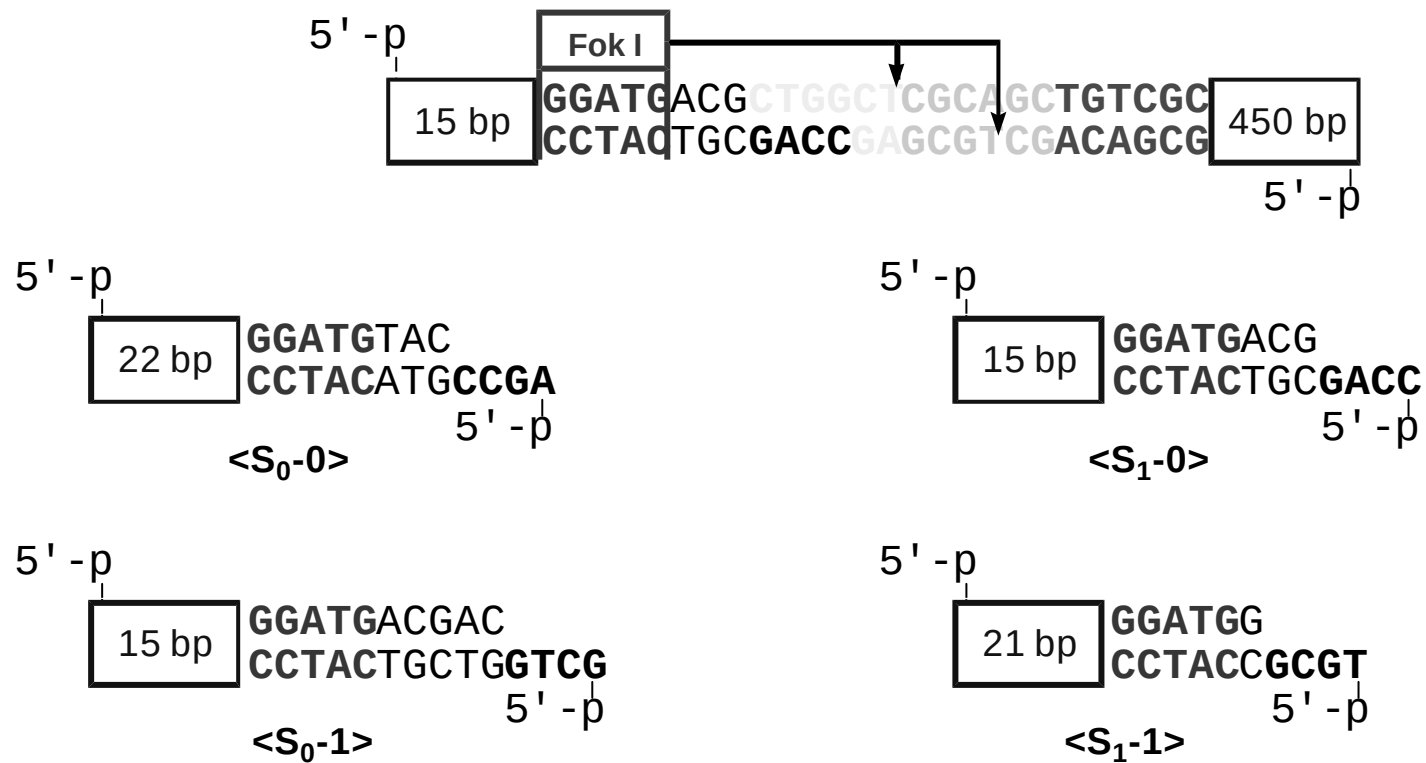
State transition rules

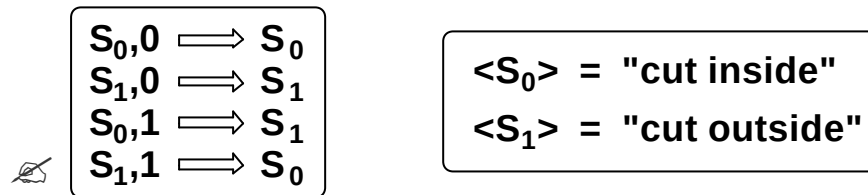




State transition rules

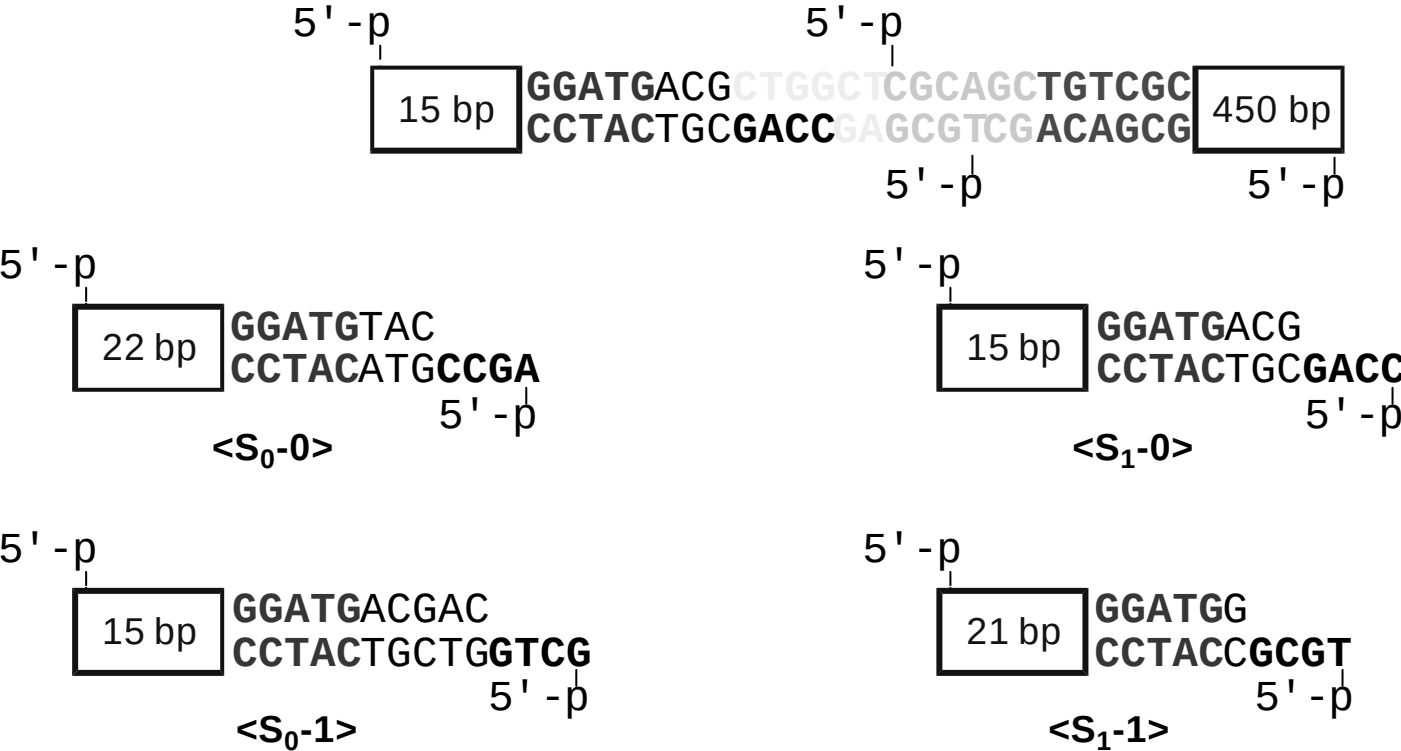
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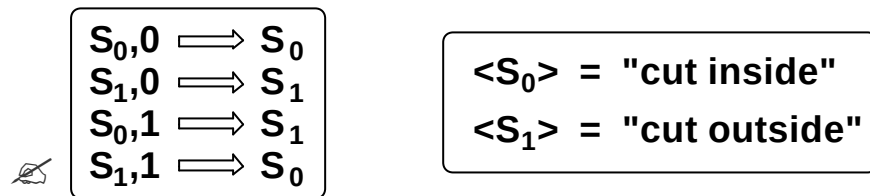




State transition rules

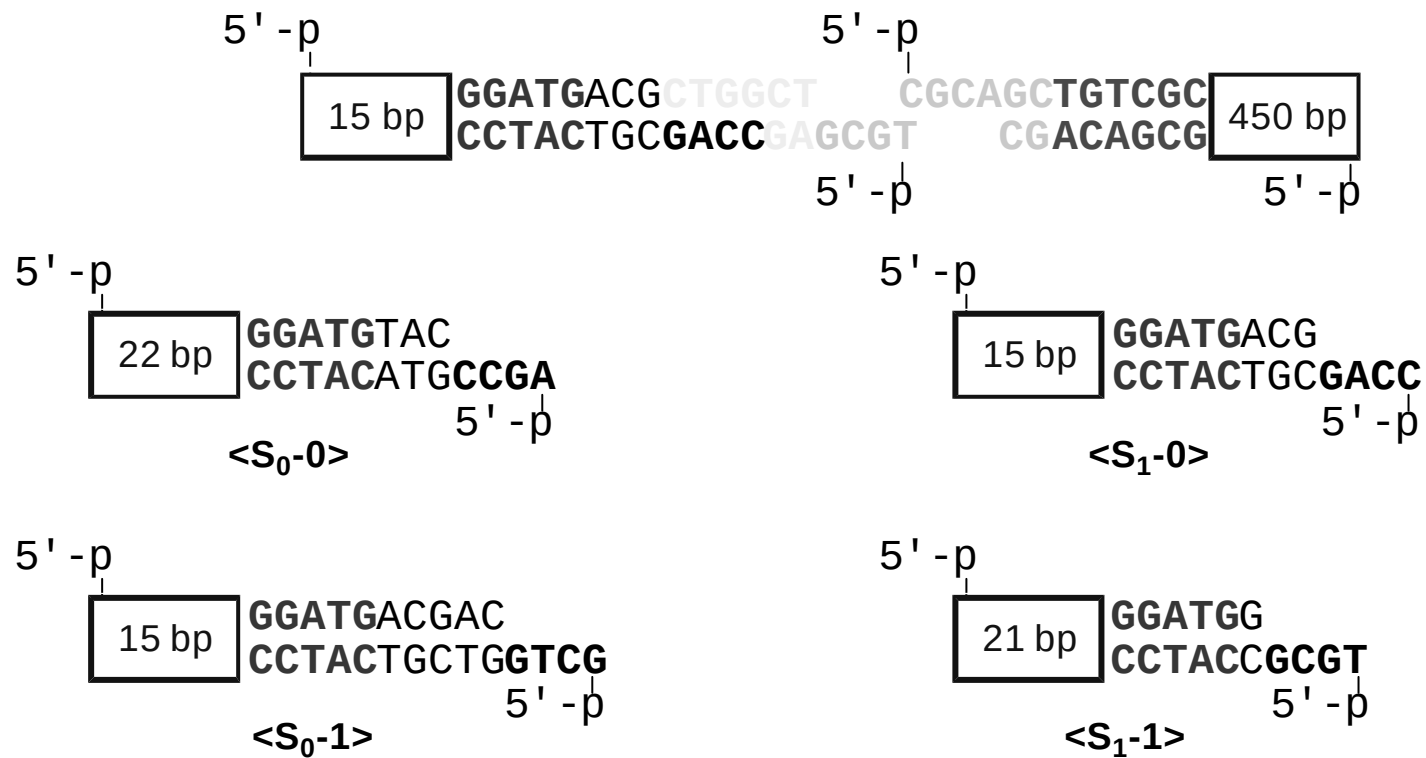
1 0 1 T

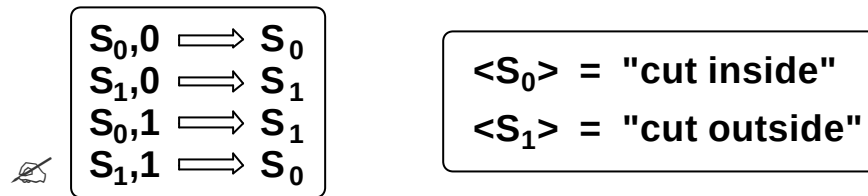




State transition rules

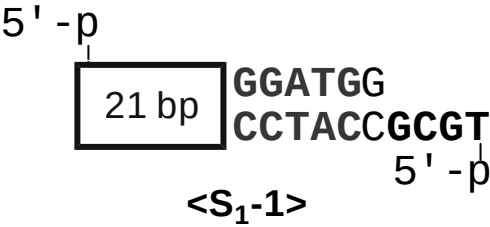
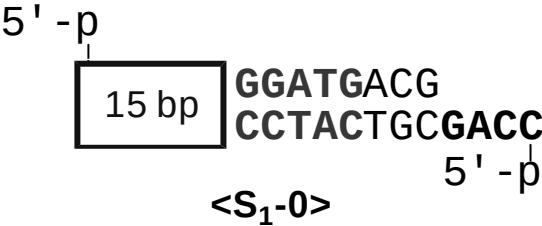
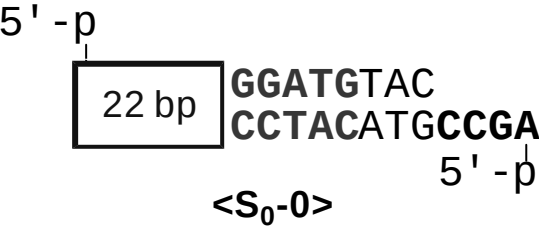
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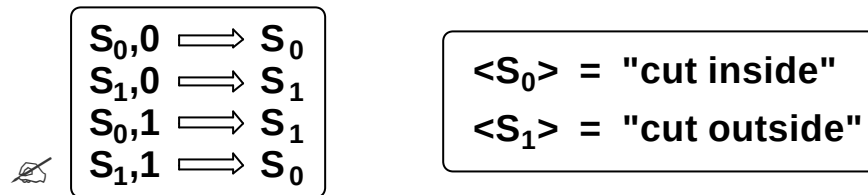




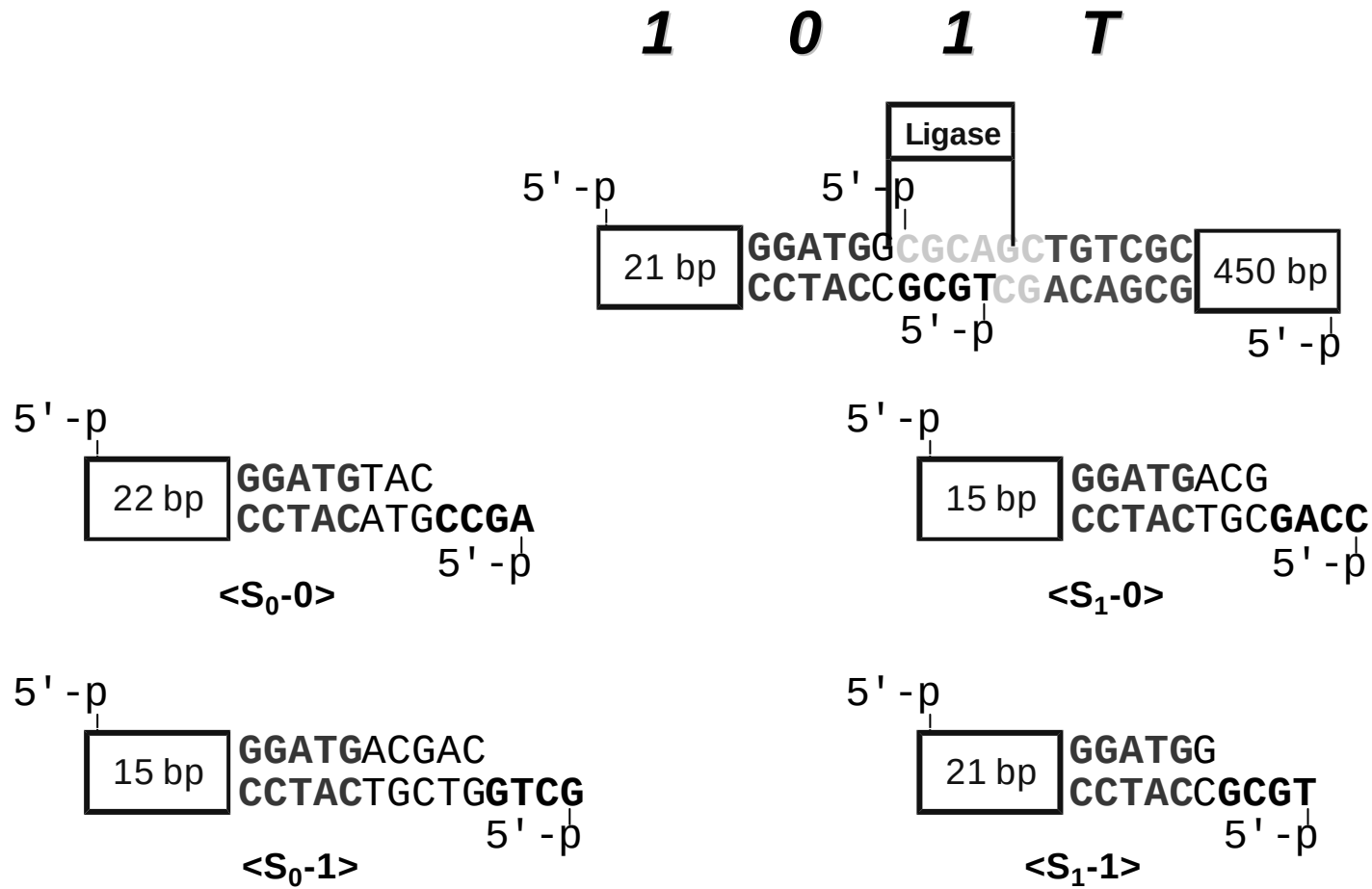
State transition rules

1 0 1 T





State transition rules



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$S_1, 0$	$\Rightarrow$	S_1
$S_0, 1$	$\Rightarrow$	S_1
$S_1, 1$	$\Rightarrow$	S_0

$\langle S_0 \rangle$ = "cut inside"
 $\langle S_1 \rangle$ = "cut outside"

State transition rules

1 0 1 T

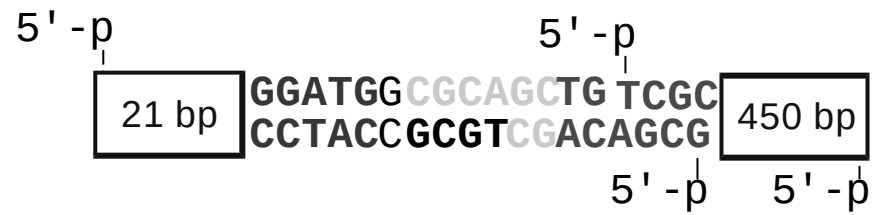


$S_0, 0 \Rightarrow S_0$
$S_1, 0 \Rightarrow S_1$
$S_0, 1 \Rightarrow S_1$
$S_1, 1 \Rightarrow S_0$

$\langle S_0 \rangle = \text{"cut inside"}$
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State transition rules

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State transition rules

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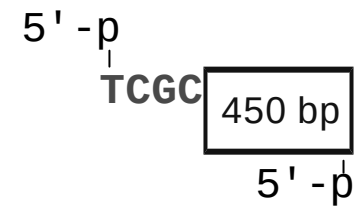


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$\langle S_0 \rangle = \text{"cut inside"}$
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State transition rules

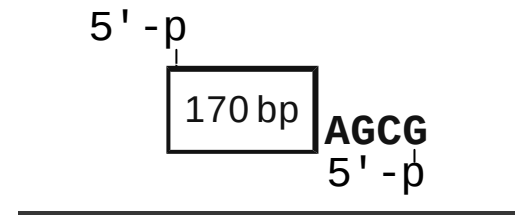
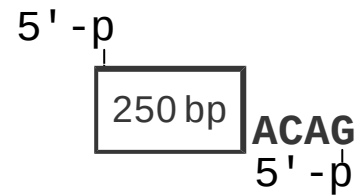
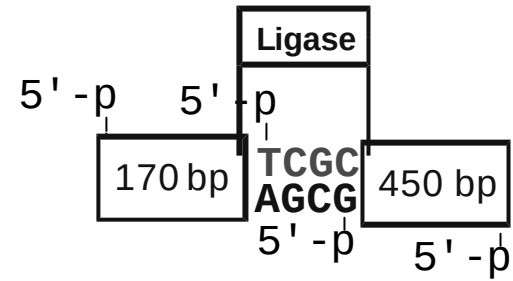
1 0 1 T



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State transition rules



$S_0, 0$	$\Rightarrow$	S_0
$S_1, 0$	$\Rightarrow$	S_1
$S_0, 1$	$\Rightarrow$	S_1
$S_1, 1$	$\Rightarrow$	S_0

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State transition rules

