

# Systems Biology on Bio-Linux

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Natur



<http://nebc.nerc.ac.uk/tools/bio-linux>



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## 1. Bio-Linux

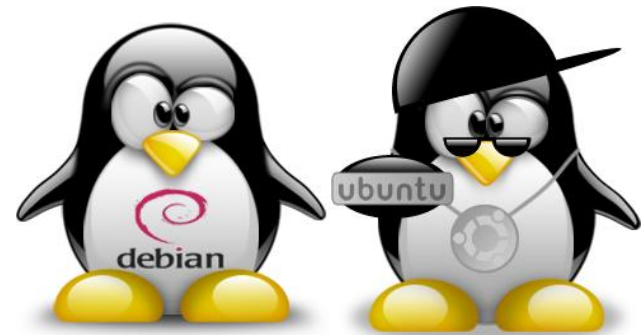
## 2. Modelling Approaches: Top-Down / Bottom-Up / Hybrid

## 3. Standards & Challenges

# 1. Bio-Linux: A Computational Biology Workstation

“one-stop-shop computational solution  
-- from desktop to the cloud --  
for biologists and bioinformaticians alike”

- Free, open source operating system
- Based on Linux (Ubuntu LTS) (64-bit)
- Release cycle in synchronization with Ubuntu
- Free and Open Source Software Advocacy
- 8 years
- 6 major releases, 3 base distributions
- 143 packages, >500 bioinformatics tools



<http://nebc.nerc.ac.uk/tools/bio-linux>

# 1.1 Community Outreach

- Bio-Linux USB Sticks
- Users/Developers Group Meetings (BOSC)
- Mailing lists (Developers, Users)
- HelpDesk for User Support: [helpdesk@nebc.ac.uk](mailto:helpdesk@nebc.ac.uk)
- Teaching: “Introduction to Bio-Linux”
- Code Catalogue  
<http://nebc.nerc.ac.uk/tools/code-corner>

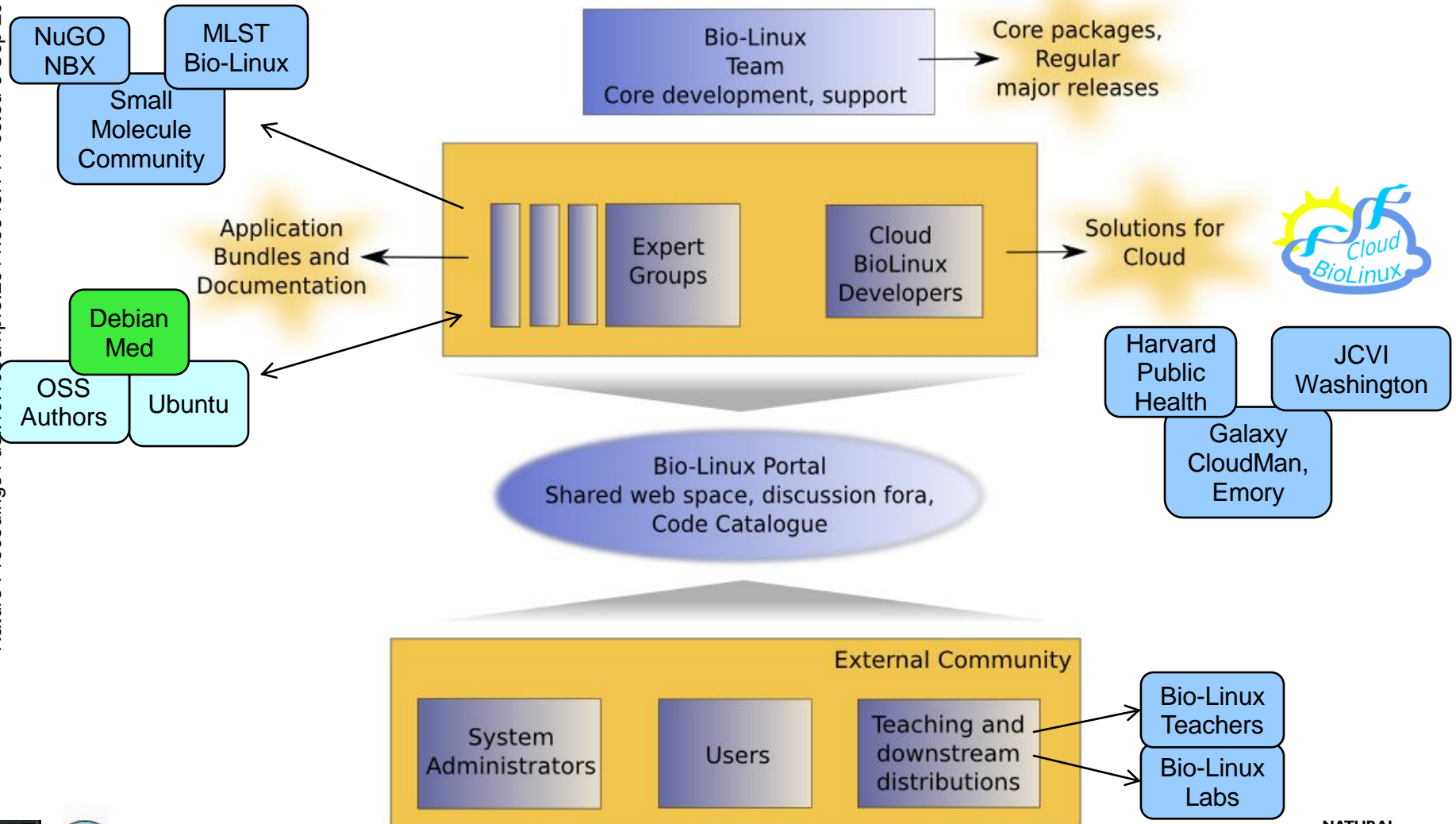
<http://nebc.nerc.ac.uk/tools/bio-linux>

# 1.2 Bio-Linux Usage Figures

- >2500 registered ISO downloads
- 150 people on discussion list
- >5000 distinct IP hits on package repository (last month)
- 1200 page views (last month)

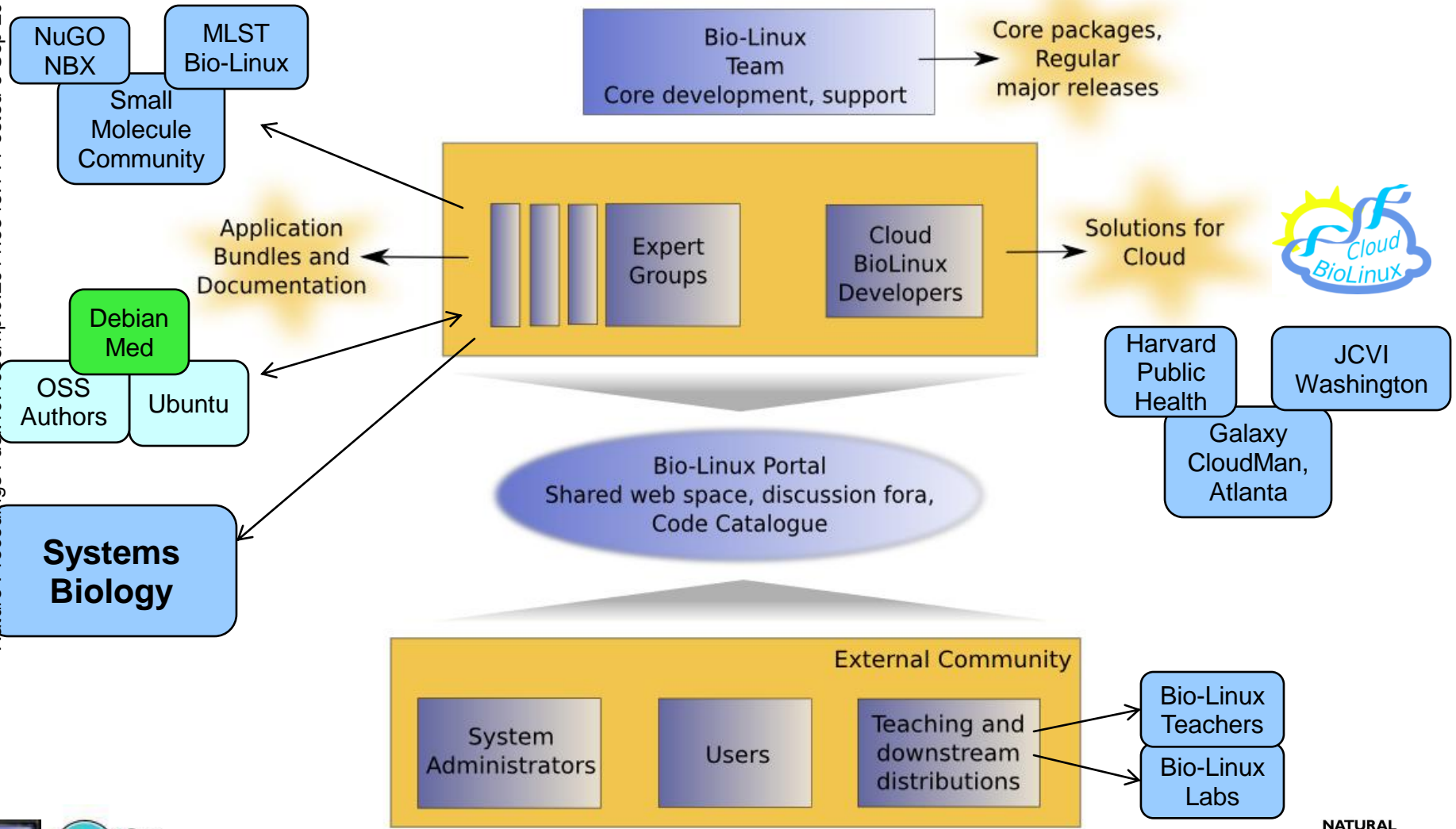
# 1.3 The Bio-Linux Organogram

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2011.6348.1 : Posted 6 Sep 2011



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# 2.1 Modelling Approaches: Top-Down

## Top-Down Modelling (Mathematical modelling)

- ✚ Based on ordinary or partial differential equations
- ✚ Population of “identical” individuals
- ✚ Underlying behavioural rules are treated as a ‘black box’
  
- ✚ Essential in formulation of general theories
- ✚ Biological systems represent a challenge for mathematical modellers;
  - inherent complexity,
  - non-linear relationships among individual components



## 2.2 Modelling Approaches: Bottom-Up

### Bottom-Up Modelling (Agent-Based Modelling)

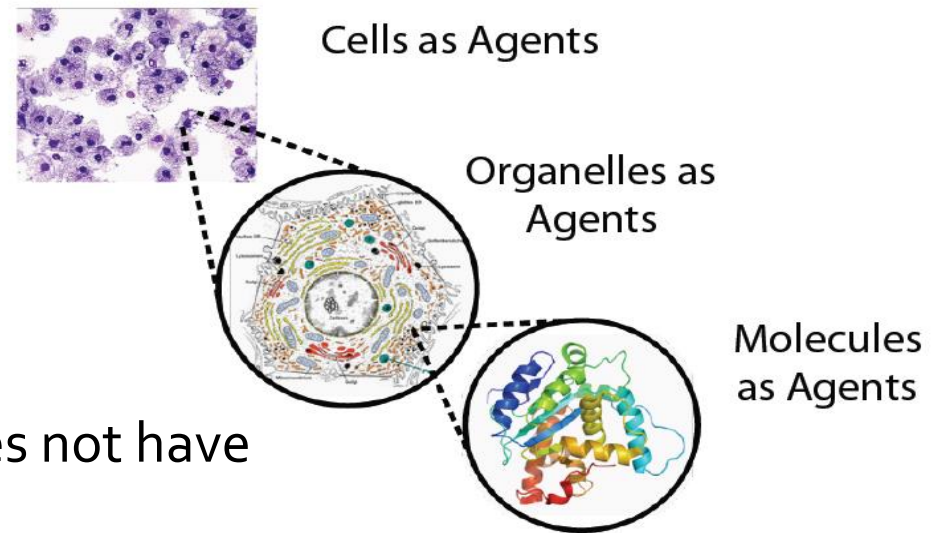
- ✚ Models each individual aiming to study:
  - mechanisms for underlying behaviour
  - interactions between individuals/environment
- ✚ Treats individuals as unique and discrete entities with properties that can change during their lives
- ✚ Once rules are specified, population and community level consequences emerge naturally

## 2.3 Why ABM

In heterogeneous populations ability to focus on individuals – in all their variation – and to explore what emerges from their interactions

Agent-based chemical model does not have same restrictions as ODE models; any number and distribution of molecules can be modelled, spatial concerns can easily be accounted

### Agents at all Scales of Biology



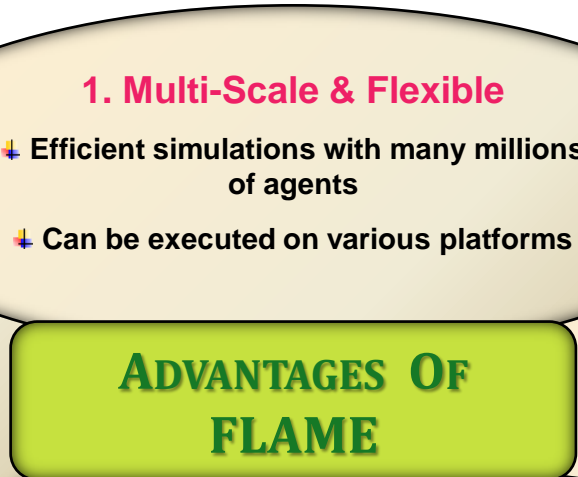
Clearer picture of what is actually occurring in the cell

# 2.4 ABM Framework: FLAME

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2011.6348.1 : Posted 6 Sep 2011



[www.flame.ac.uk](http://www.flame.ac.uk)



### 1. Multi-Scale & Flexible

- ⚡ Efficient simulations with many millions of agents
- ⚡ Can be executed on various platforms

### 2. X-machine Architecture

- ⚡ Agents carry an internal memory
- ⚡ Communication through Message Passing Interface (MPI)

### 3. Supports Parallelism

- ⚡ Automatically parallelisable models
- ⚡ Any model can be run in parallel without any modification

### 4. Round-Robin & Geometric Partitioning

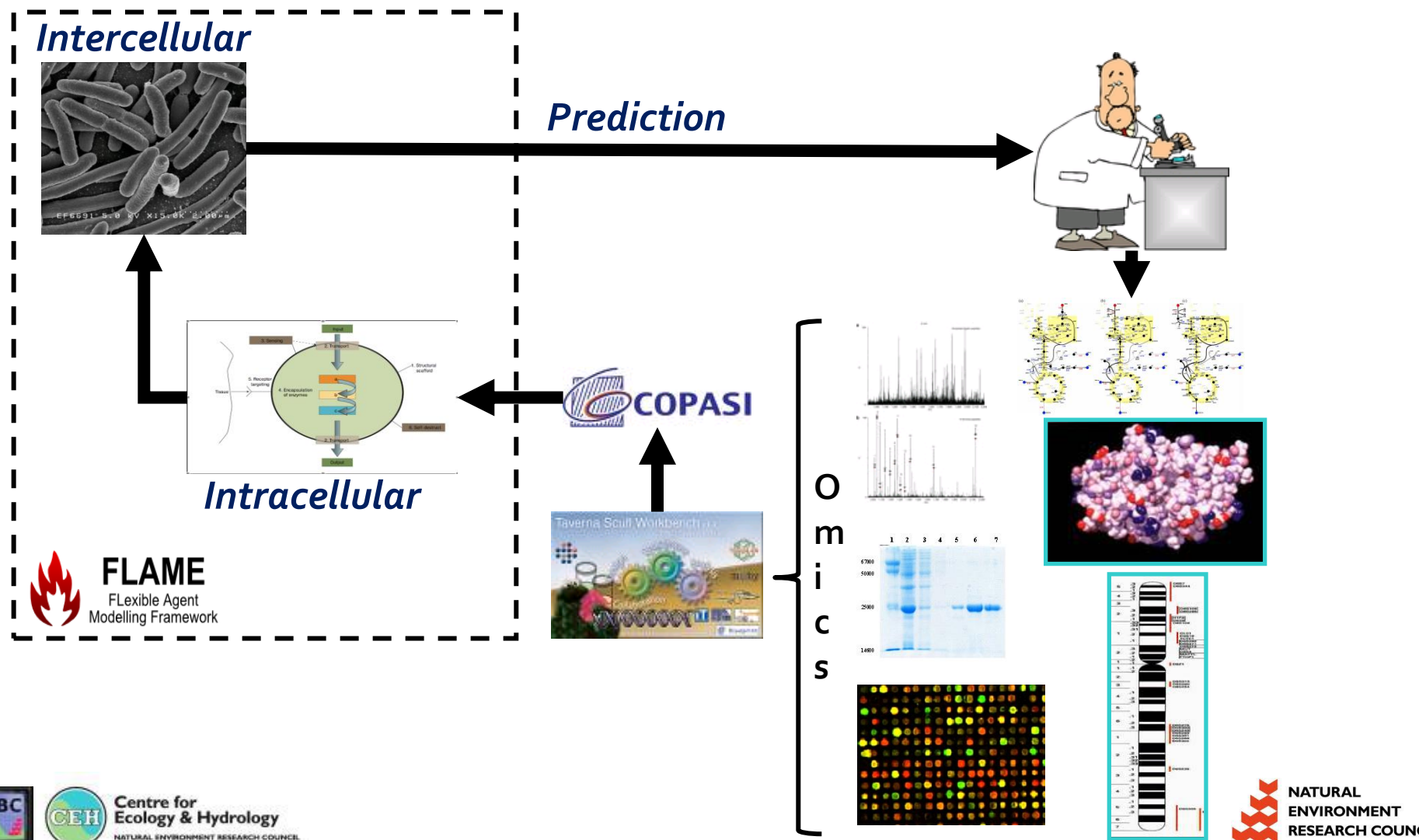
Two partitioning methods available when run in parallel:

- ⚡ RR - one agent at a time;
- ⚡ GEO - based on a common attribute

# 2.5 Hybrid Modelling: SysMO (SUMO Consortium)

## Modelling Regulation of Electron Transport Chain in *E. coli*

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2011.6348.1 : Posted 6 Sep 2011



# COPASI for SBML Generation

```
<sbml>
  <model>
    <listOfCompartments>
      <compartment id="C1" name="Cytoplasm">
    </listOfCompartments>
    <listOfSpecies>
      <species id="M1" name="Glu"/>
      <species id="E1" name="hexokinase"/>
      ...
    </listOfSpecies>
    <listOfReactions>
      <reaction id="R1" name="reaction1">
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          <speciesReference species="M1"/>
          ...
        </listOfReactants>
        <listOfProducts>
          <speciesReference species="M2"/>
          ...
        </listOfProducts>
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      </reaction>
      ...
    </listOfReactions>
  </model>
</sbml>
```

Qualitative SBML model

Parameterisation  
workflow



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<sbml>
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        <listOfProducts>...</listOfProducts>
        <listOfModifiers>...</listOfModifiers>
        <kineticLaw>
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          </math>
        </kineticLaw>
        <listOfParameters>
          <parameter id="k1" value="2"/>
          ...
        </listOfParameters>
      </reaction>
      ...
    </listOfReactions>
  </model>
</sbml>
```

Parameterised SBML model

B

A

# 3.1 Standards: Technical Challenges

- **Support for hierarchical models (Lucian Smith)**
- **Support for dynamic structures (Chris Myers)**
- **What is appropriate for ABMS?**
- **Is an SBML extension for ABMs possible?**



# Collaboration



Biologists

Modellers

Different Domains

# 3.2 Standards: Sociological Challenges

## Cellular Biology

### MIRIAM & MIASE

SBML  
CellML  
SED-ML  
SBRML  
...

## Ecological Modelling

### ODD

(Grimm V et al. 2006. Ecological modelling)

### TRACE

(Schmolke A et al. 2010. Trends in ecology & evolution)

## Hydrological Modelling

### OpenMI

(Supported by the Open ABM Consortium)

Systems  
Biology



# 3.2 Standards: Sociological Challenges

## Cellular Biology

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# Conclusive Remarks

Is the COMBINE Community willing to help us form a “Systems Biology” software bundle on Bio-Linux?


How can we integrate Agent-Based Modelling into the wider community?


How do we think about describing “A Systems Biology Model”?




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# Acknowledgements

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<http://nebc.nerc.ac.uk/tools/bio-linux>