A Mutual Division



Regulation of the Eukaryotic Cell Cycle: Molecular Antagonism, Hysteresis, and Irreversible Transitions

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Mitotic Cell Cycle

- Temporal stages

 Growth (G1 & G2)
 Chromosome (S & M)
- Occur at same rate!





Core Model Principles

- Cell size drives
- G1 vs. S, G2, M
 - Irreversible

- Stable States
- Cdk vs. APC antagonism

CycB

APC

Cdh1

APC

Cdh'

The Model: Part 1



The Model: Part 2a

Cdh1 is Michaelis-Menton Enzyme





The Model: Part 2b



Assumptions

- J3 & J4 << 1
- APC cores in excess
- CycB/Cdk1 inactivates Cdh1 in nucleus
- CycB combines rapidly with excess Cdk
- Cdh1 Concentration is constant

What it Means:



Bifurcation Diagram



Give me an A!

Activating APC, not metaphase dependant



New Nullclines



Metaphase Controls

What Causes it to Rise?

- Base for eukaryotic cells
- Adjustments for budding and fission yeast
- Model accurate for mutants
- Limit-Cycle Oscillators?

References

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- (2) Cell Cycle Pic <u>learninglab.co.uk/headstart/cycle3.htm</u>
- Gale Rhodes, Chemistry Department, University of Southern Maine "A simple Model of Enzyme Action" <u>http://www.usm.maine.edu/~rhodes/Goodies/DeriveMME</u> <u>qn.html</u>
- John J. Tyson, Bela Novak. "Regulation of the Eukaryotic Cell Cycle: Molecular Antagonism, Hysteresis, and Irreversible Transitions". J. theor. Biol. (2001) 210, 249-263. Online at <u>www.idealibrary.com</u>, figures (4,6,8,9,11)
- Animations by Marie Wilkening