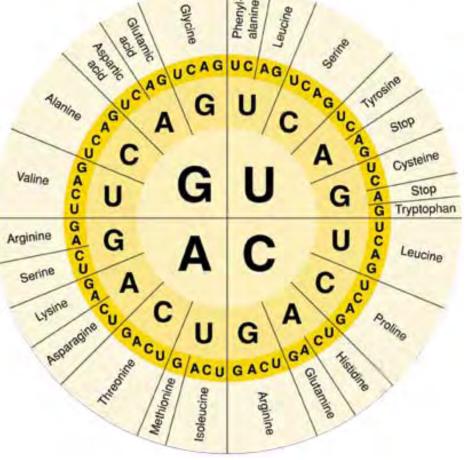
On Formal Representations of Organic Codes



Jannie Hofmeyr

Centre for Studies in Complexity and Dept. of Biochemistry, Stellenbosch University

ISCB, Paris 2014

A bit of personal history...

What is the most fundamental problem any organism faces?



How to persist as an entity despite the fracility of all its components

How to fabricate itself

A linguistic model of self-fabrication

Question

What is the set of internal relations (the entailment structure) that makes self-fabrication possible?

or

Is there a relational logic underlying self-fabrication?

Strategy of cells as we know them

Use a single, conceptually straightforward chemical process — polymerisation — to create large, linear molecules

that

fold themselves into functional, threedimensional structures

that

can autonomously self-assemble into higher-order structures

Central Question

Does the choice of sequence construction by concatenation (polymerisation) as the mode of fabrication

have logical consequences for self-fabrication? i.e.,

does it logically entail the other features?

or are there other equivalent ways to ensure closure?



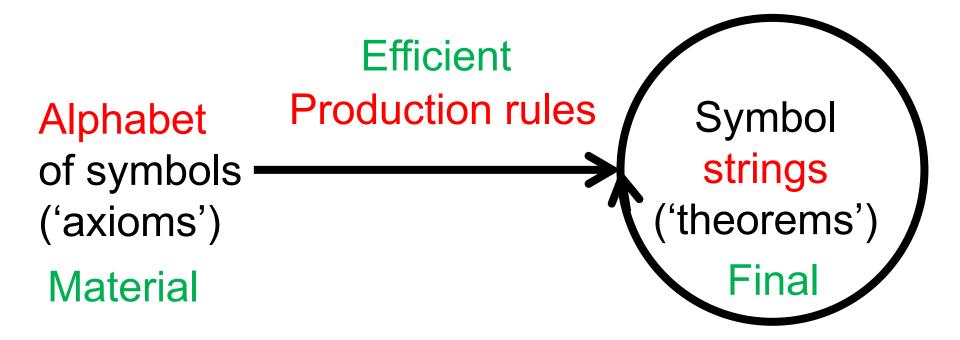
To create a formal model of selffabrication based on sequence construction

Ask: to which degree does it satisfy Robert Rosen's modelling criterion of *congruence* between inferential entailment in the formal system and causal entailment in the living cell that is modelled? A self-producing formal system (or language)

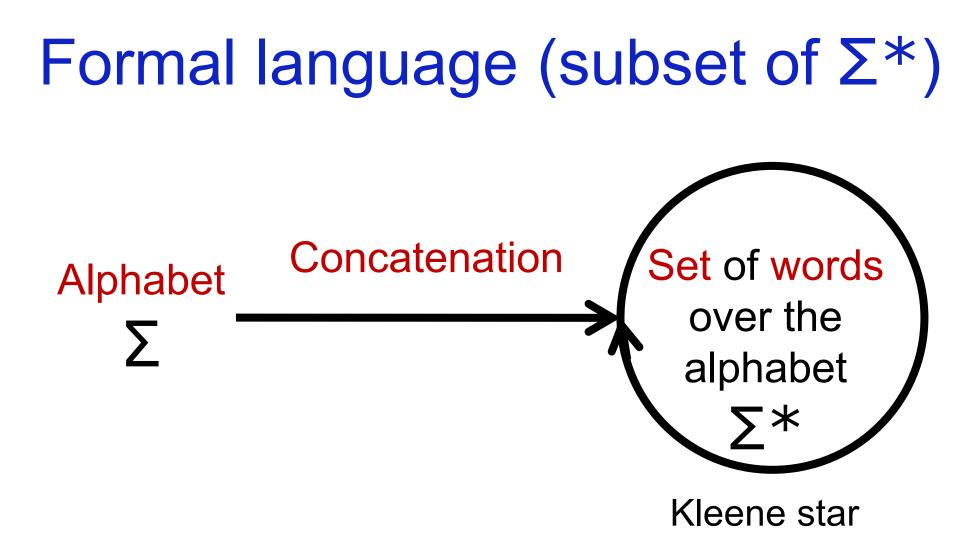
that

I can explain to my non-scientific, non-mathematical, but literate grandmother

Formal system



Algorithm = Rule application sequence Formal



Mathematical object: Free monoid generated from an alphabet



Everything in the system

---- also the production rules ----

must be made from the same 'stuff'

{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,l,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z}

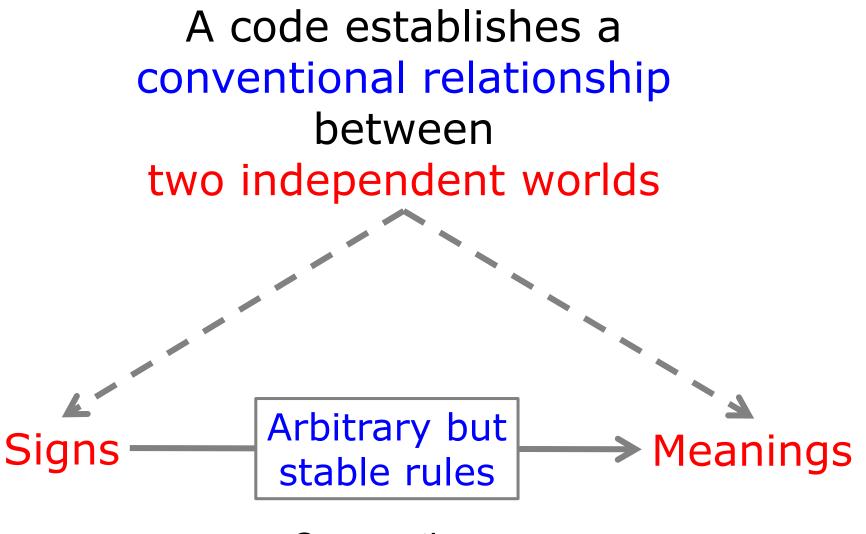


No general metarule such as 'concatenation' that sits outside the system is allowed

Internal, specific rules (sentences such as 'join a and b') must be constructed within the system

Sequence construction log	gically necessitates:	
Formal system	Living system	
Alphabet (letters)	Nutrients	
Production rules	Specific catalysts (enzymes)
Sentence activation	Polypeptide folding (environ	ment)
Description of sequences	DNA (mRNA)	
A code/translation system	Genetic code/ribotype	
A tag-matching-and- splitting algorithm for self-assembly	Environment that pushes protein subunits together (hydrophobic effect) and specific binding interactions	

Codes in general



Convention

World 1 (signs) World 2 (meanings) The highway code

establishes a relation between

Traffic signs

Driving behaviours



German legal code from the 15th century



The codes of languages

Sign language code



AN INGENIOUS WAY TO UNDERSTAND WHY PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD UVE AND BUY AS THEY DO



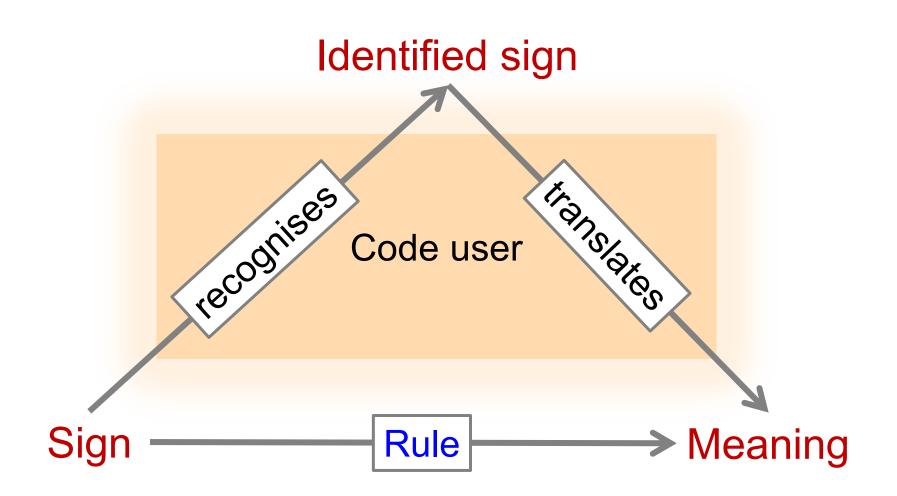
CLOTAIRE RAPAILLE

The Consumer Code

"An ingenious way to understand why people around the world live and buy as they do."

The Morse Code

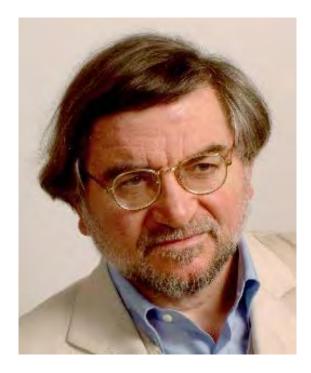




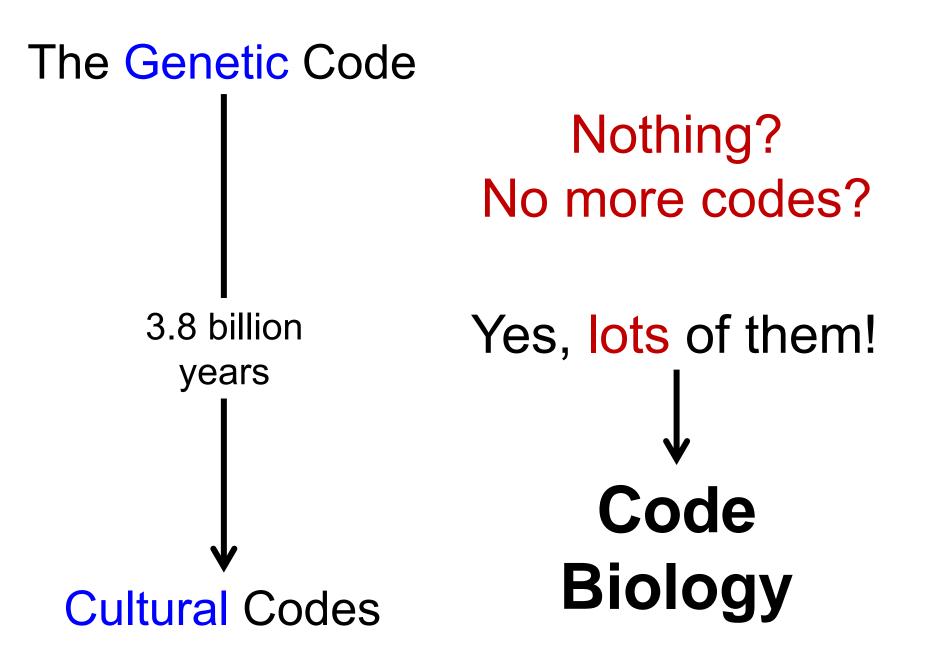
Formal language definition of a code

Entities	Example: Morse code
S (source alphabet)	$\{a, b, c, \dots, z, 0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$
T (target alphabet)	$\{ullet,-\}$
T^* , set of words over T	$\{\bullet-,-\bullet\bullet\bullet,-\bullet-\bullet,\ldots,\}$
$Code C:S\longrightarrow T^*$	$\begin{array}{c} a \mapsto \bullet - \\ b \mapsto - \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ c \mapsto - \bullet - \bullet, \dots \end{array}$
S*, set of words over S	$\{the, morse, code, aaa, aba, aca, \ldots\}$
Extension $E: S^* \longrightarrow T^*$	$the \mapsto -, \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet, \bullet$ $morse \mapsto,, \bullet -, \bullet \bullet \bullet, \bullet$ $code \mapsto \bullet - \bullet -,, -\bullet \bullet, \bullet, \ldots$

The Organic Codes



Marcello Barbieri



Organic codes Identified organic sign recognises translates Adaptor molecule

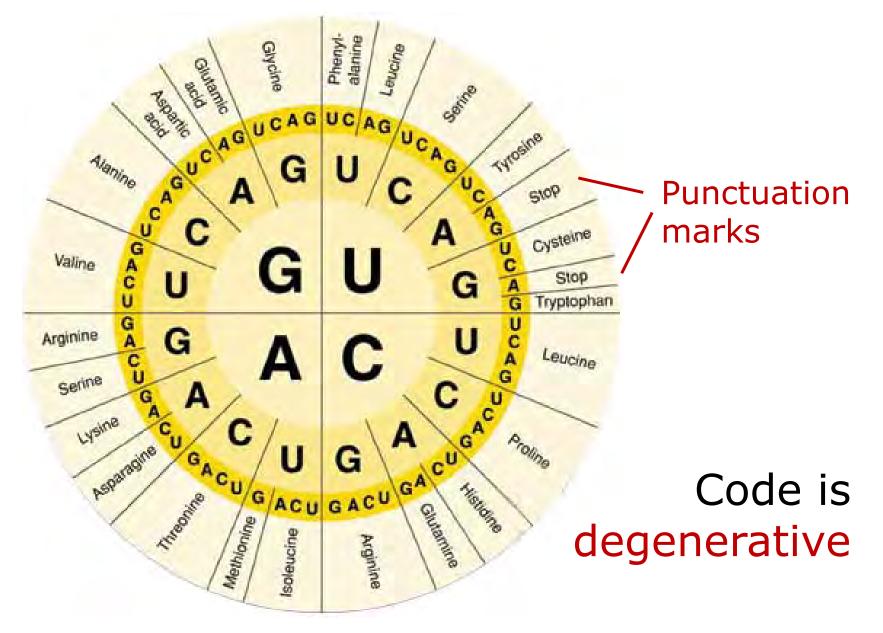
Organic Rule Organic meaning

Genetic code

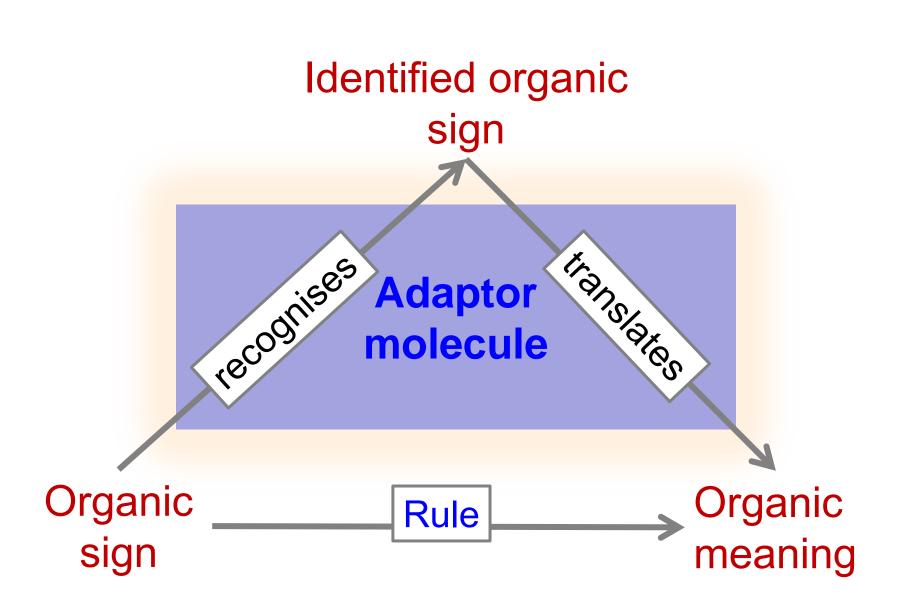
Formal definition of the genetic code

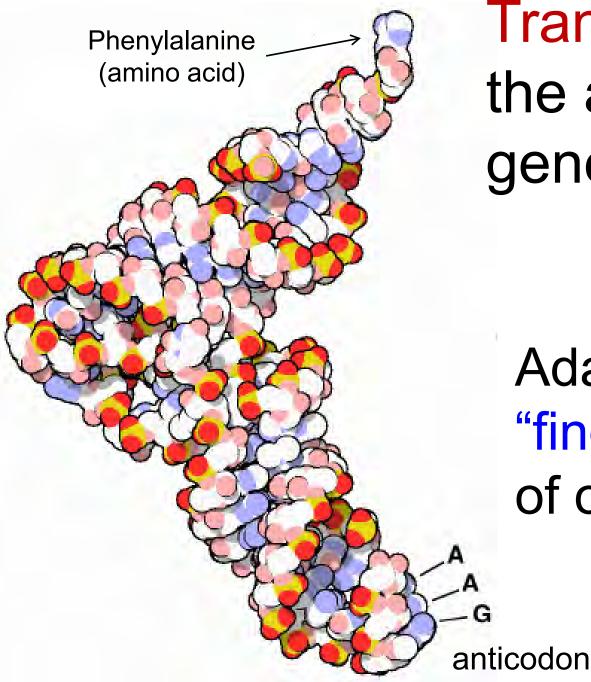
Entities	Example: Genetic code
S (ribonucleotides)	$\{A, G, C, T\}$
S*, words over S (triplets, etc)	$\{A,G,C,T,\ldots,AAA, AAG, AGG, AAC,\ldots\}$
T (amino acids)	$\{Gly, Ala, Ser, Val,, Try, stop\}$
${\rm Code}\qquad C_p:S^*\longrightarrow T$	$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{GGU} \mapsto \mathrm{Gly} \\ \mathrm{GGC} \mapsto \mathrm{Gly} \\ \mathrm{GCU} \mapsto \mathrm{Ala}, \dots \end{array}$
S**, words over S* (triplet seqs)	GUU UUA, UCU UAU GCU,
<i>T</i> *, words over <i>T</i> (peptide seqs)	${Val-Leu, Ser-Tyr-Ala,}$
Extension $E: S^{**} \longrightarrow T^*$	$\begin{array}{l} {\rm GUU} \ {\rm UUA} \mapsto {\rm Val-Leu} \\ {\rm UCU} \ {\rm UAU} \ {\rm GCU} \mapsto {\rm Ser-Tyr-Ala}, \ldots \end{array}$

The genetic code



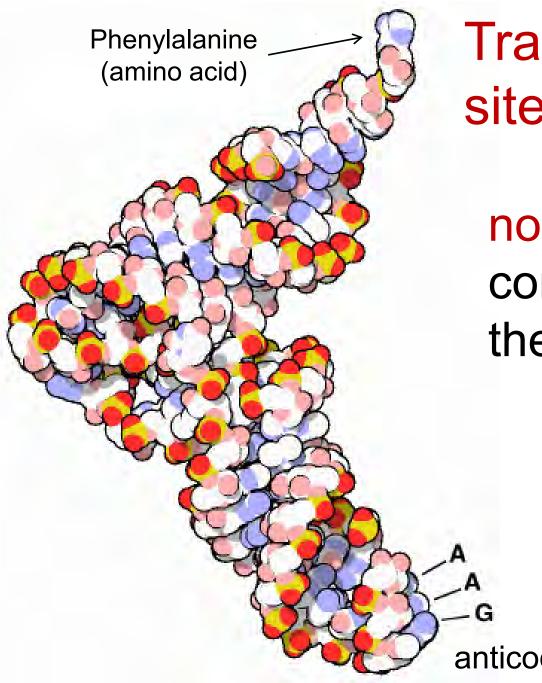
Organic codes





Transfer-RNA the adaptor of the genetic code

Adaptors are the "fingerprints" of organic codes

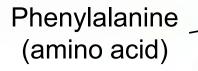


Translation site

no necessary connection between the two sites

> Recognition site

anticodon

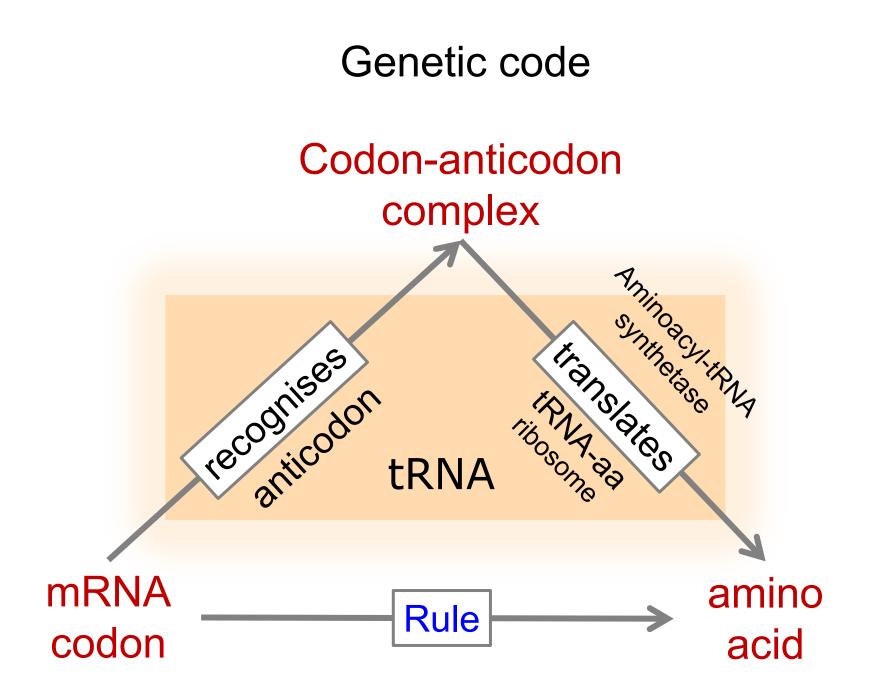


What is connected to what is an arbitrary choice,

that forms a natural convention

anticodon

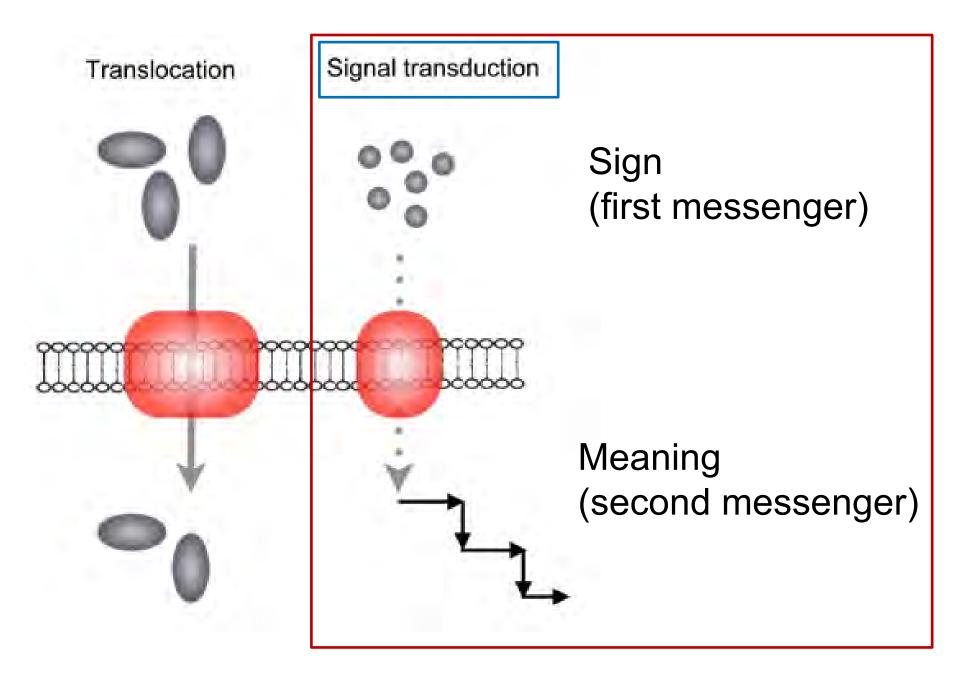
G

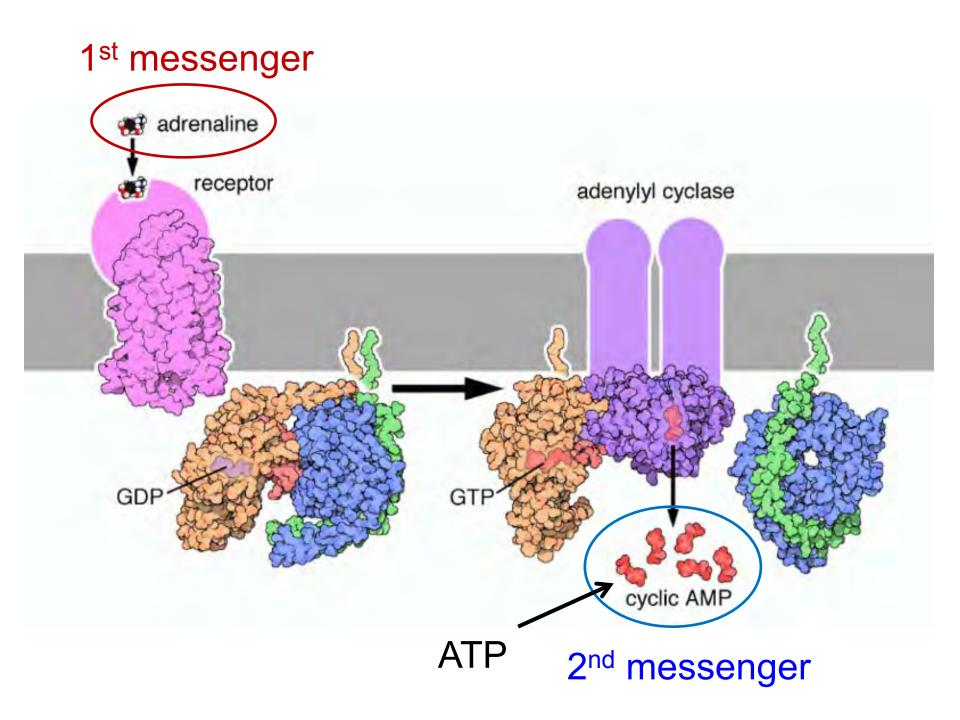


The Organic Codes

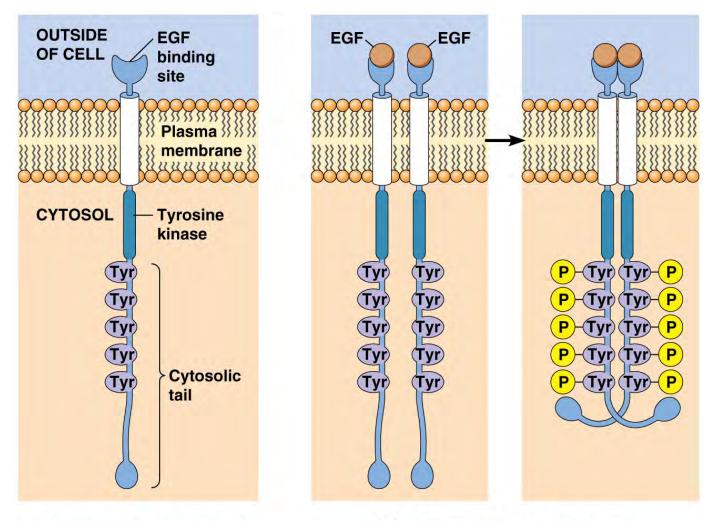
Code	Adaptors	World 1	World 2
Genetic	tRNA	DNA	polypeptide
Splicing	snRNA	pre-mRNA	mRNA
Signal transduction	receptor for 1 st messenger amplifier for 2 nd messenger mediator in between	1 st messengers	2 nd messengers
Compartment	signal peptides	cytosol	destination compartment
Cytoskeleton	anchoring molecules (accessory proteins)	microtubules	cell shapes
Adhesive (Redies & Takeichi)	cadherins	cell-cell binding	catenins (intracellular)
Histone (Strahl and Allis)	modified histones	transcription factors	gene expression
Sugar (Gabius)	lectins (enzymes, antibodies)	sugar epitopes on glycoconjugates	cellular responses through signalling

Signal transduction code





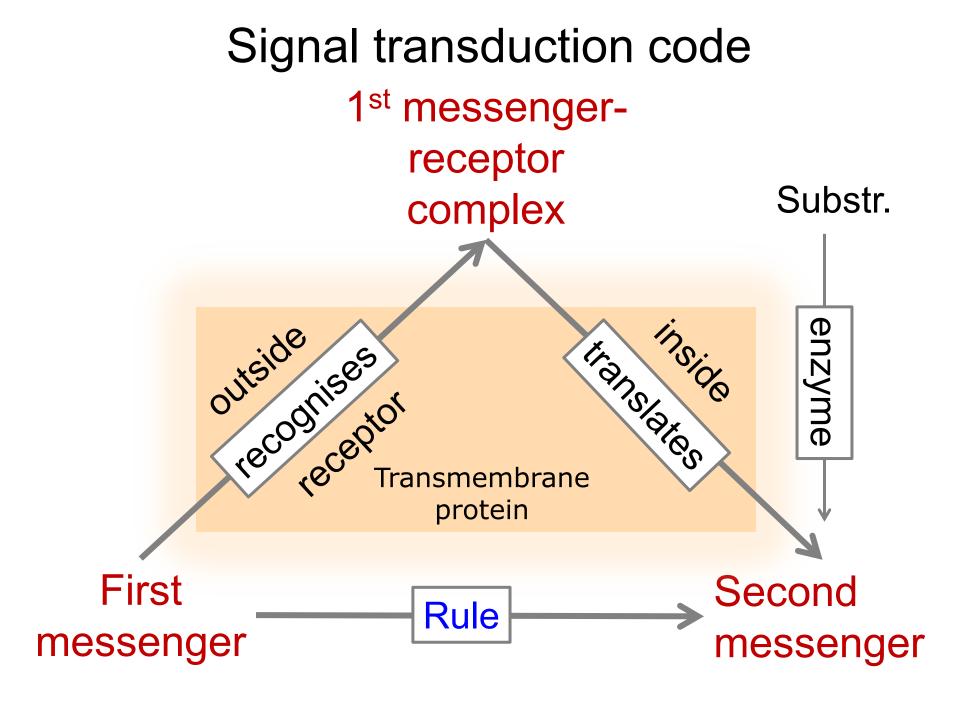
Epidermal growth factor signal transduction



(a) Structure of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor (b) Activation of the EGF receptor

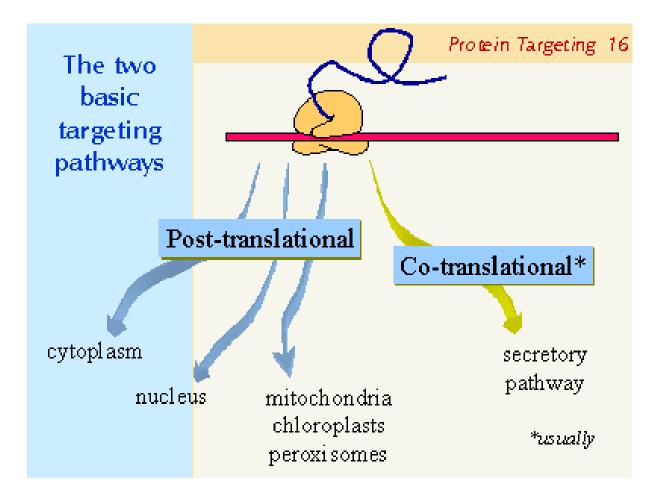
© 2012 Pearson Education, Inc.

Entities	Example: Signal transduction code
S (first messengers, external)	{FM1, FM2, FM3,}
T (second messengers, internal)	{cAMP, IP3, DAG, Ca ²⁺ }
$Code C: S \longrightarrow T$	$FM1 \mapsto cAMP$ $FM2 \mapsto cAMP$ $FM2 \mapsto IP3$ $FM3 \mapsto DAG$ $FM4 \mapsto Ca^{2+}, \dots$

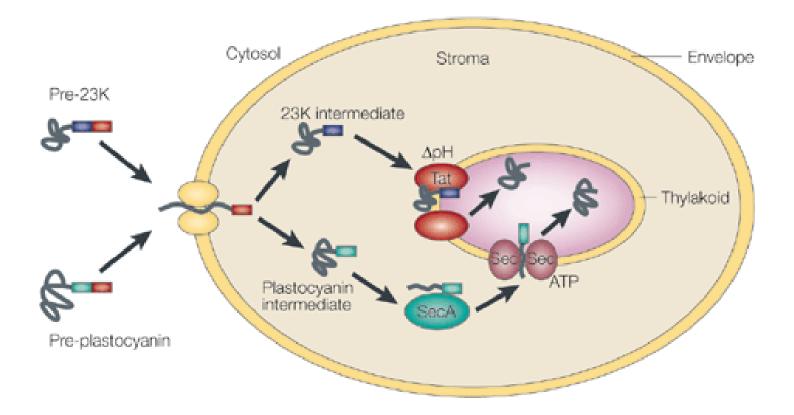


Protein targeting (compartment codes)

Protein targeting

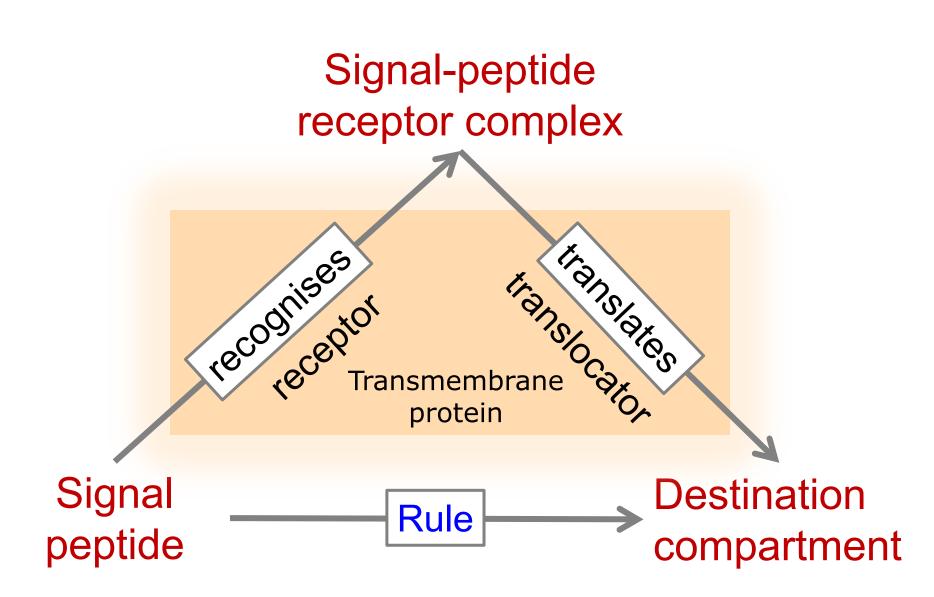


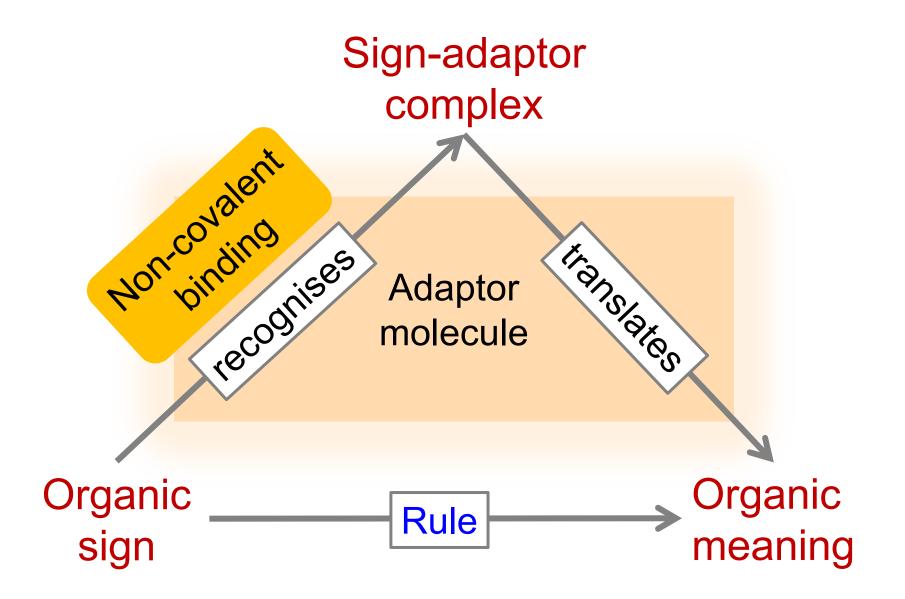
Protein targeting to the thylakoid in the chloroplast



Entities	Example: Protein targeting code
S (targeting peptides: presequences or internal sequences)	{TP1, TP2, TP3,}
T (compartment targets)	<pre>{ER, Golgi, endosomes, mitochondria, chloroplasts, endosomes,}</pre>
$Code C: S \longrightarrow T$	$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{TP1} \mapsto \mathrm{ER} \\ \mathrm{TP2} \mapsto \mathrm{Golgi} \\ \mathrm{TP3} \mapsto \mathrm{Endosomes} \\ \mathrm{TP4} \mapsto \mathrm{Mitochfondria} \\ \mathrm{TP5} \mapsto \mathrm{Chloroplasts} \\ \mathrm{TP6} \mapsto \mathrm{Peroxisomes}, \ldots \end{array}$

Protein targeting code





No underlying chemical transformation

Dennis Görlich and Peter Dittrich

Computational science perspective Molecular codes

- contingency in reaction networks

Gérard Battail

Information science perspective Nested soft codes

- error correcting codes

Thank you for listening!