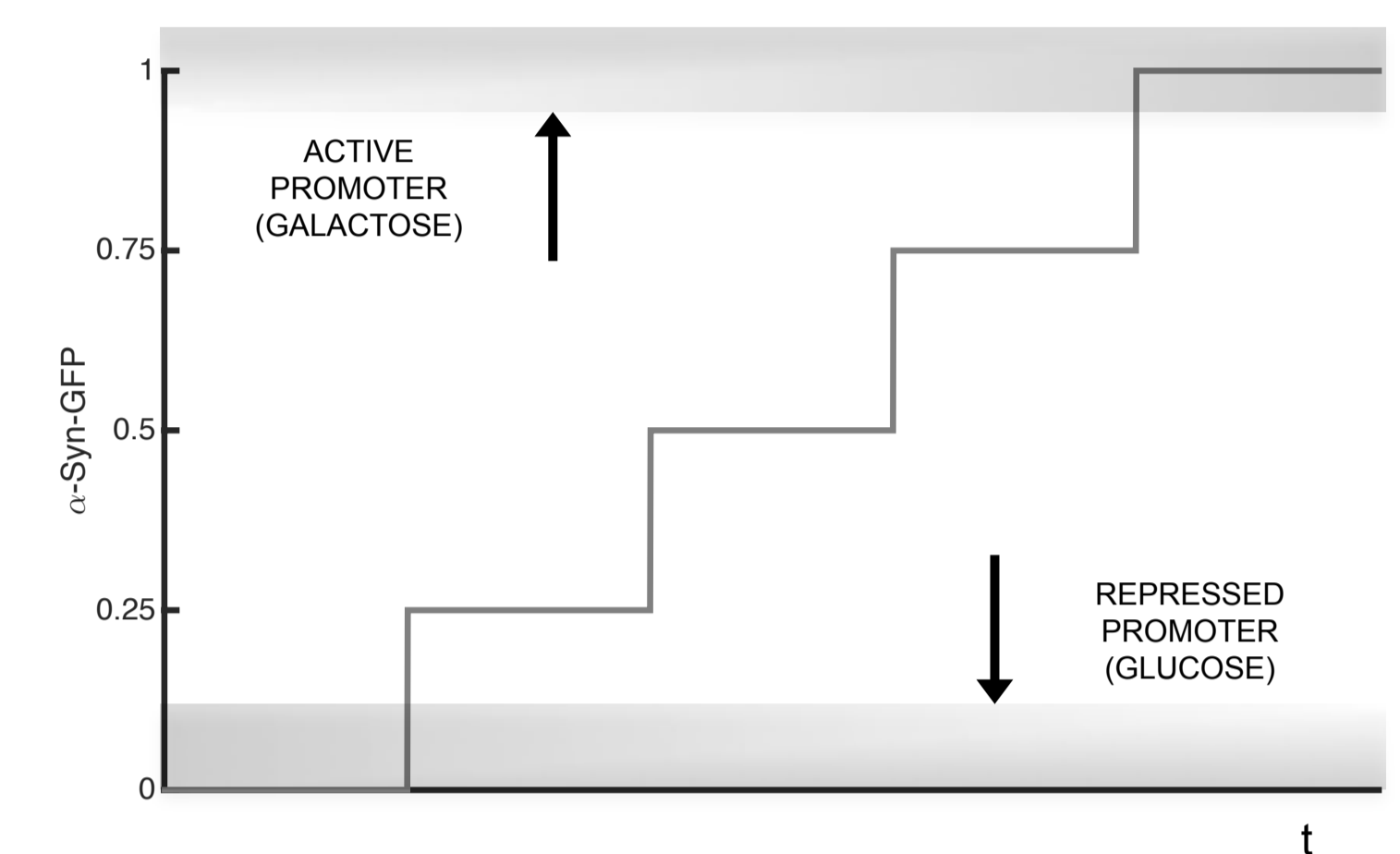


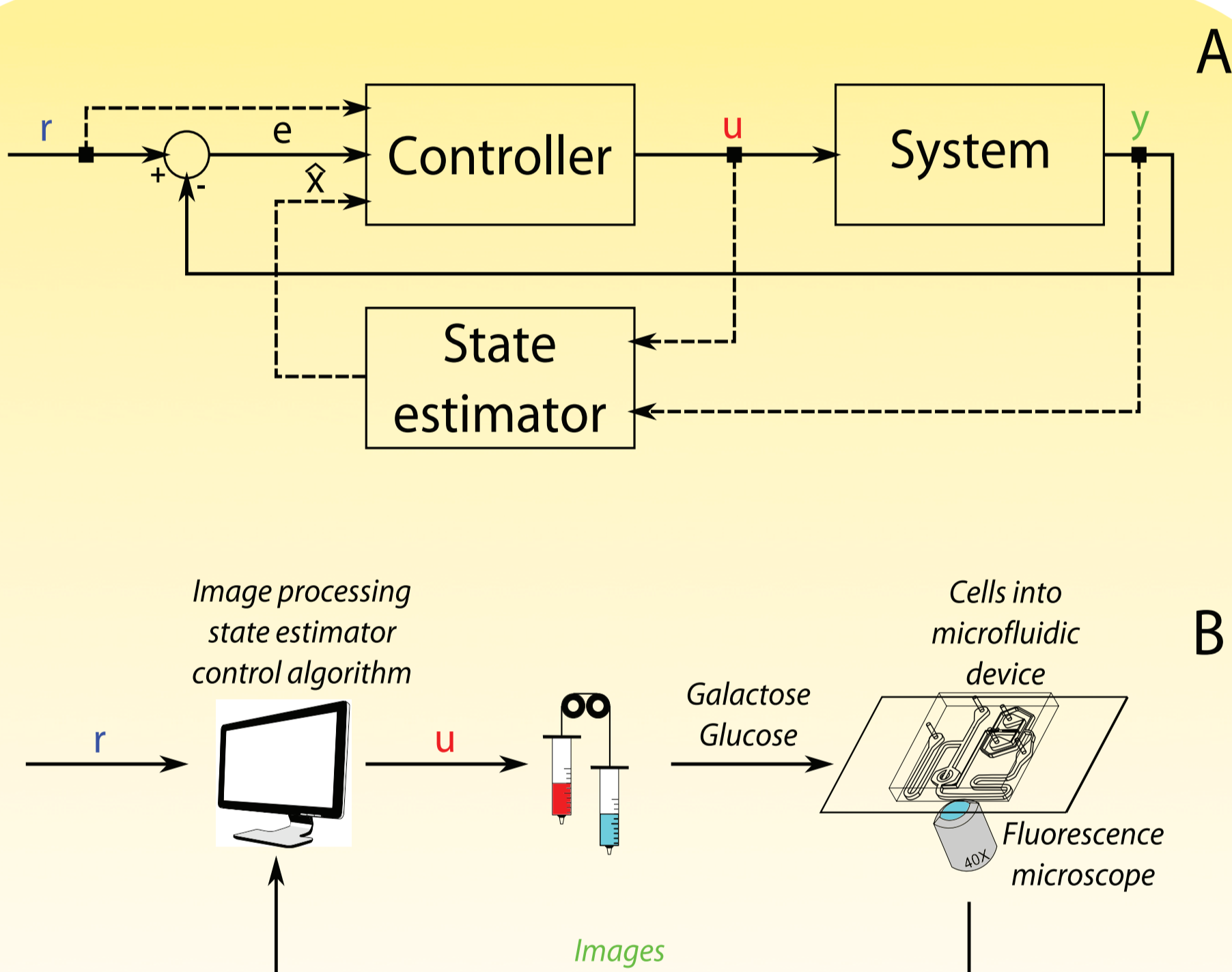
Identification and Control of Gene Expression in Yeast

SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY aims at building novel biological 'circuits', synthetic networks, which can alter cell behavior by performing specific desirable tasks. Additionally it can be used to build simplified models of complex biological pathways in order to better understand their working mechanisms.

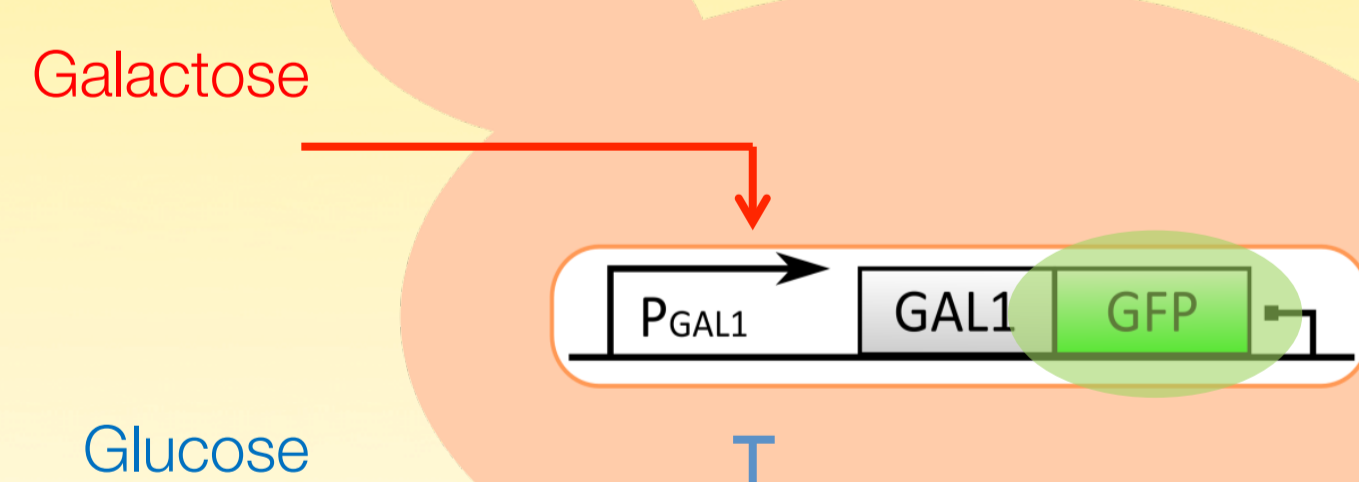
REAL-TIME AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF GENE EXPRESSION is a key technology for synthetic biology enabling, for example, synthetic circuit's components to operate in an optimal range. Additionally it can be used to attain a quantitative understanding of the dynamical behavior of a protein.



IDEA: to use *control engineering* to regulate gene expression in yeast.



EXPERIMENTAL PLATFORM



EXPERIMENTAL TEST-BED for the assessment of control strategies: GAL1 promoter in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

FEEDBACK CONTROL

- Proportional-Integral Control

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau$$

- Zero Average Dynamics Control (model-based)

$$\mathbb{E}_T[s(x(t))] = \frac{1}{T} \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} s(x(t)) dt = 0$$

$$s(x(t)) = (x_2(t) - x_{2,ref}(t)) + (\dot{x}_2(t) - \dot{x}_{2,ref}(t))$$

- Model Predictive Control (model-based)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= -d_1 x_1 + b u && \text{mRNA} \\ \dot{x}_2 &= v_2 x_1 - d_2 x_2 && \text{GFP protein} \end{aligned}$$

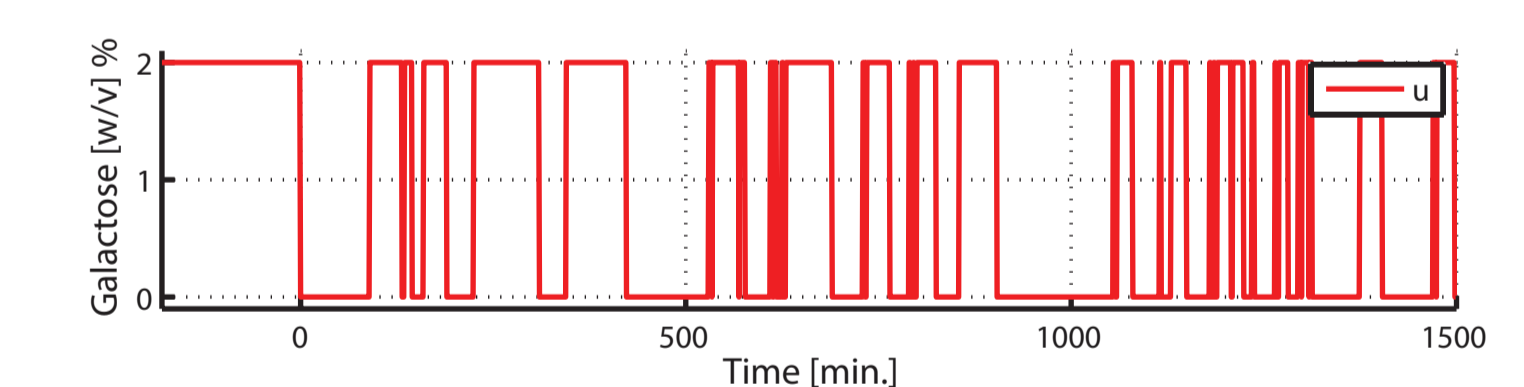
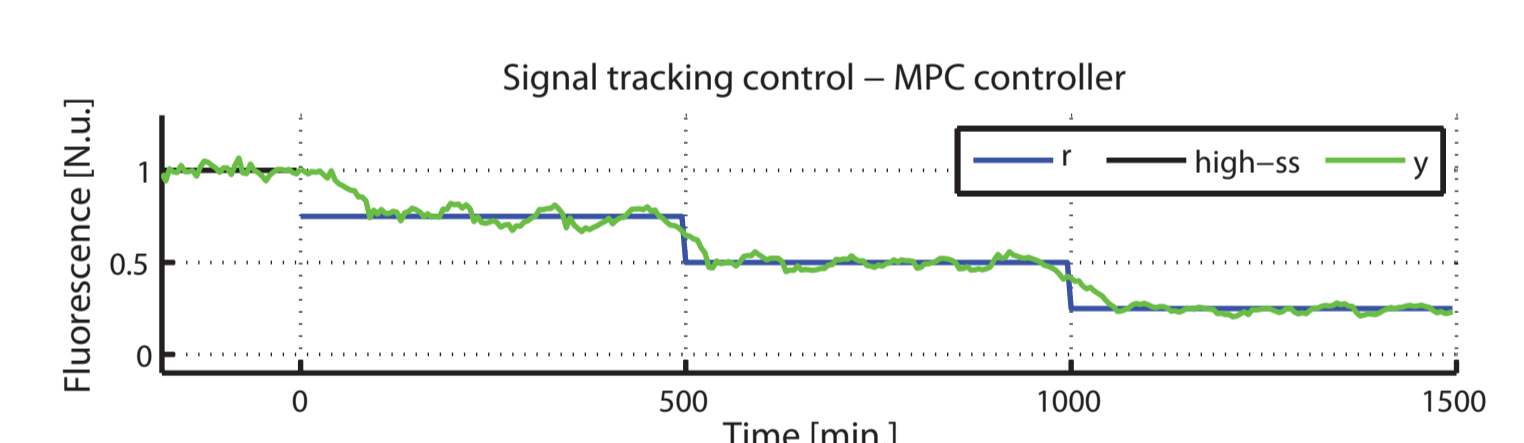
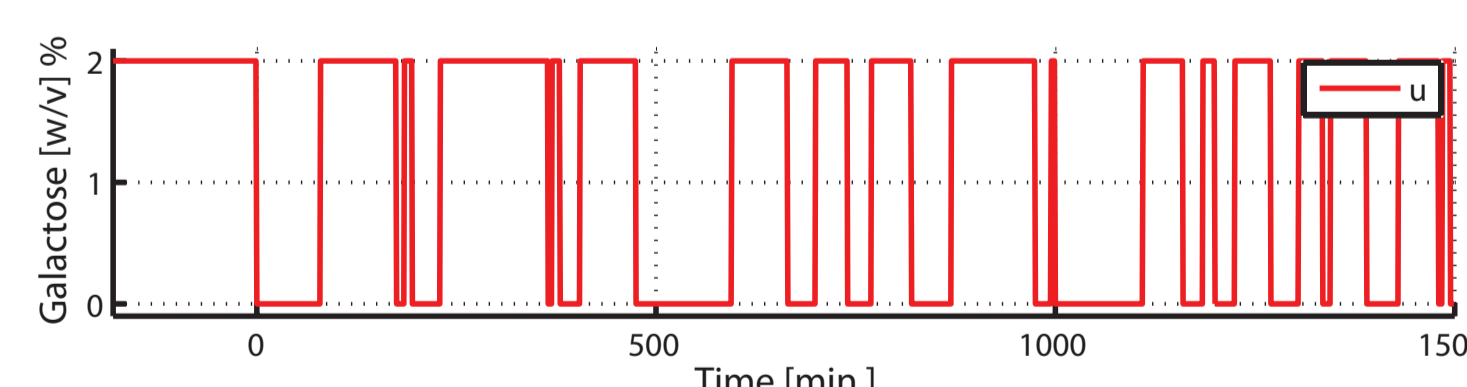
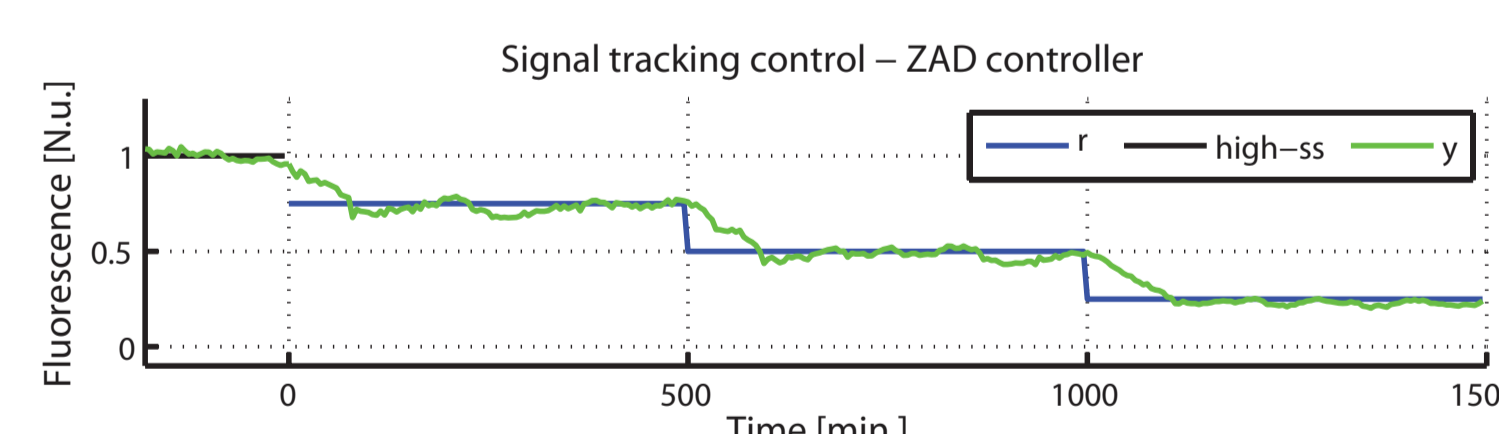
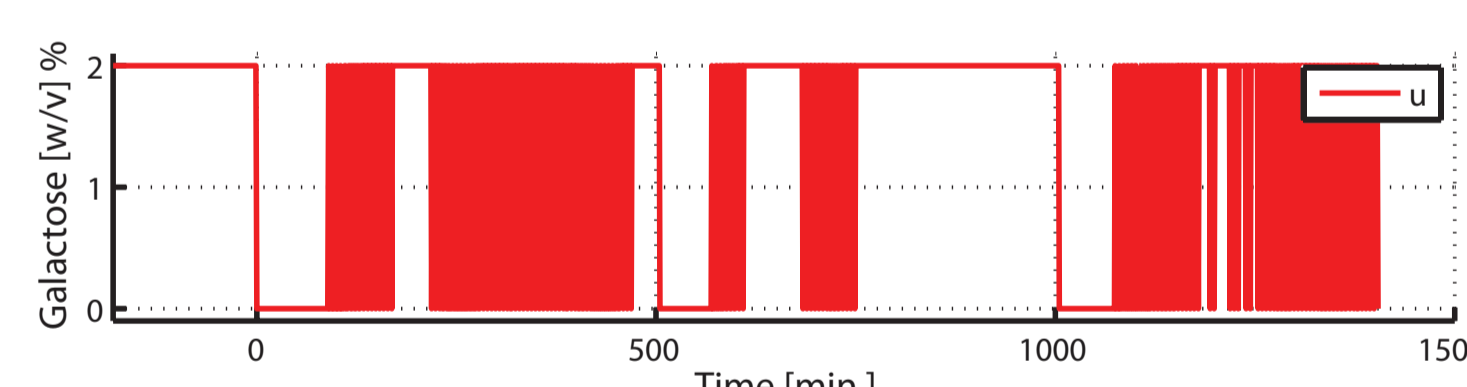
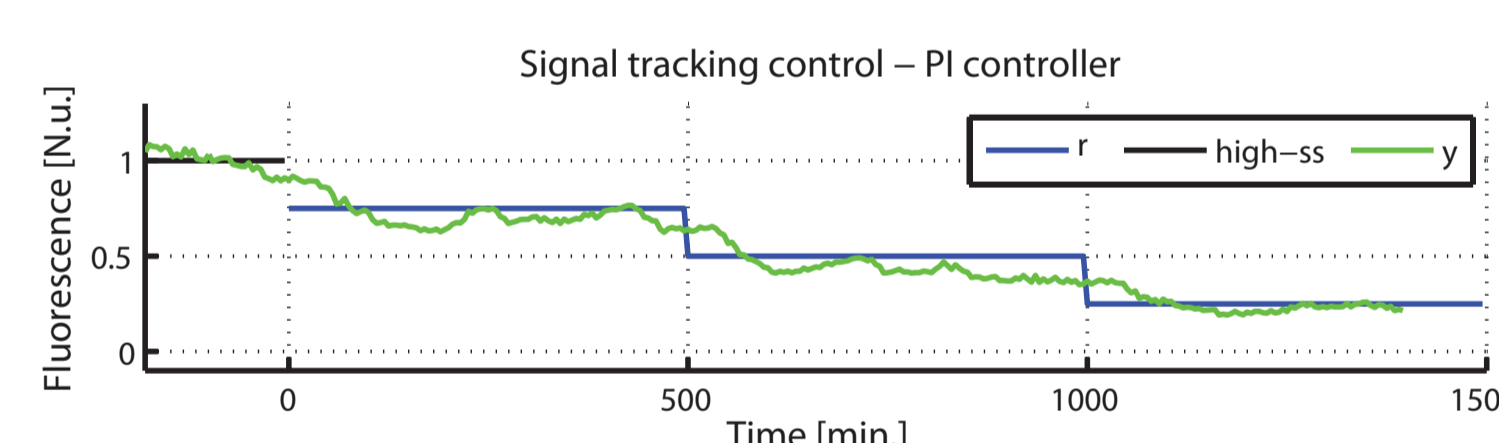


Table 1. Comparative Analysis Summary

control strategy	model required	pros	cons
PI	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★robust ★reduced computational complexity 	—not suitable for signal tracking control
MPC	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★suitable for set-point and signal tracking control ★best performance for fast varying references 	—high number of input switches
ZAD	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★suitable for set-point and signal tracking control ★reduced number of input switches 	—performs slightly worse than MPC on fast varying references

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS