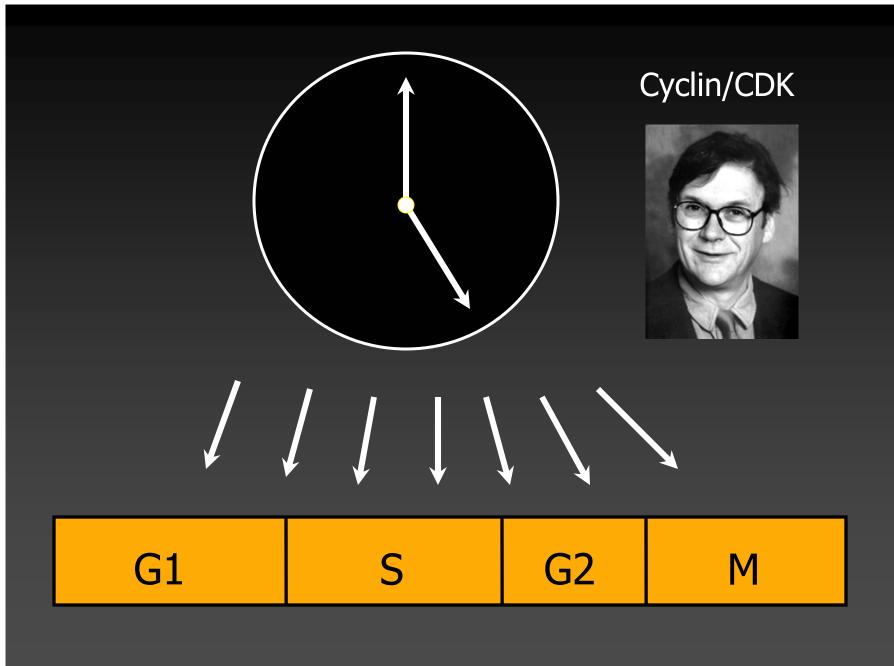
## Cycling Without Cyclins: New Views on the Oscillator

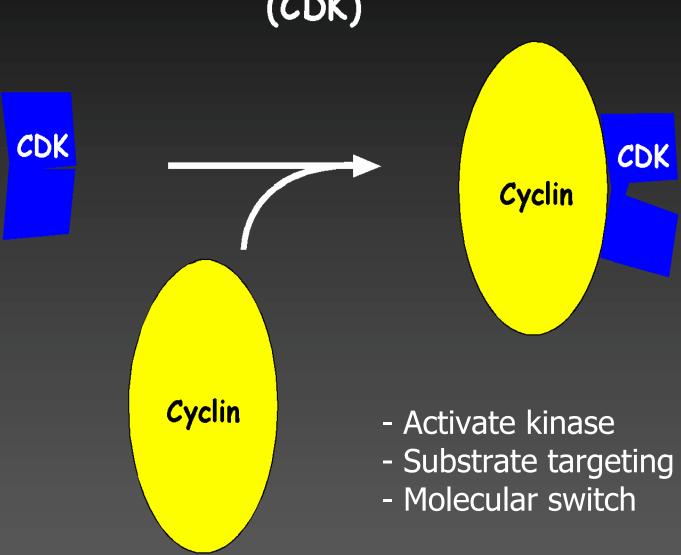


Steve Haase

Duke Center for Systems Biology



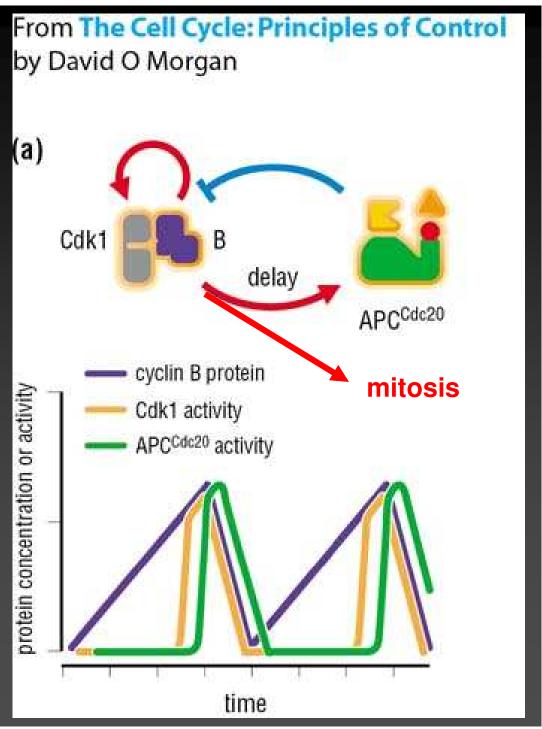
# Cyclin Dependent Kinase (CDK)



# A simple cell-cycle oscillator model:

embryonic systems

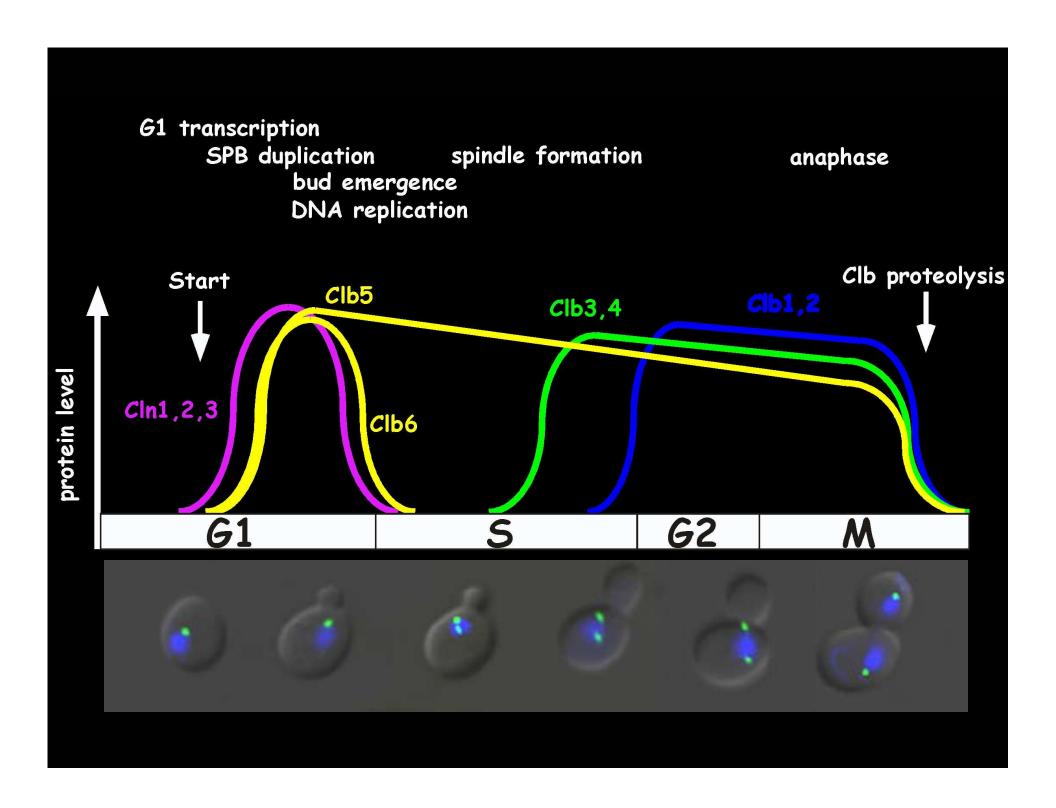




### Somatic Cell Cycles

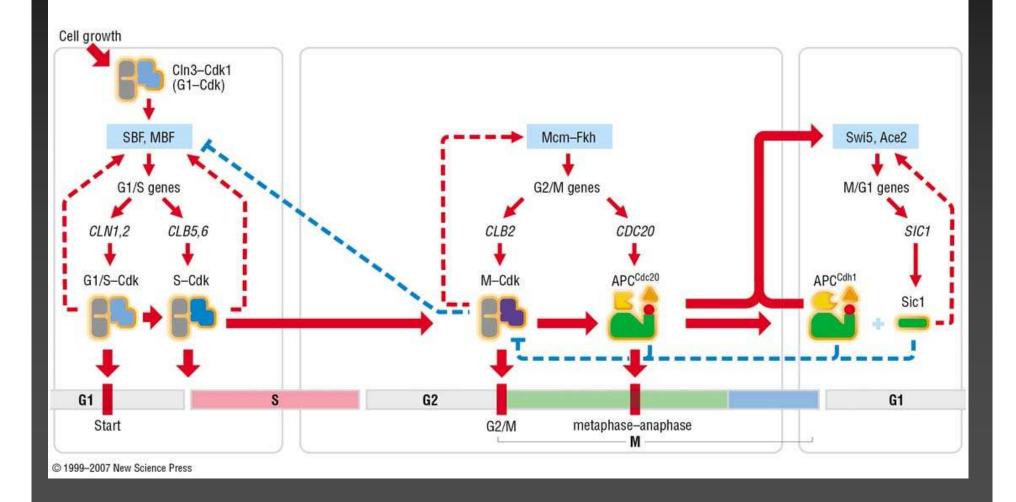
- extended cell-cycle period
- multiple cyclin/CDKs

Budding yeast cell cycle

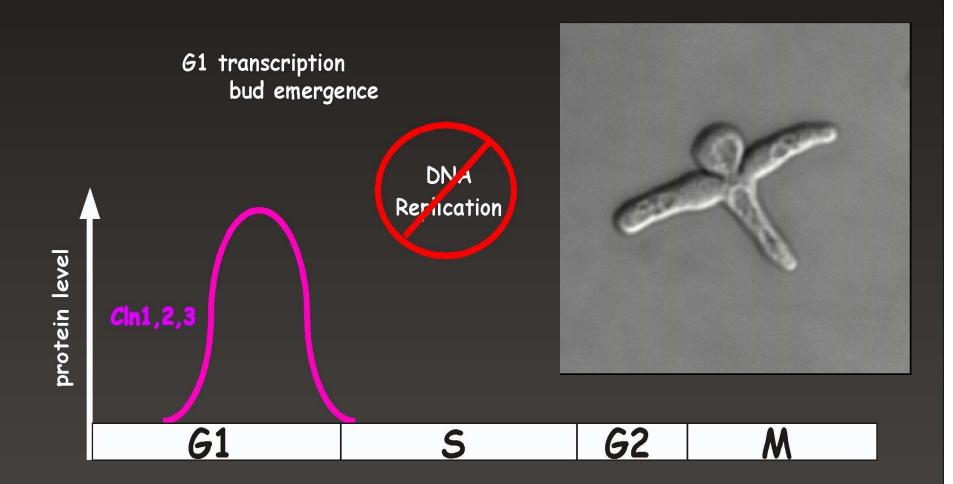


### **Budding Yeast**

#### From The Cell Cycle: Principles of Control by David O Morgan



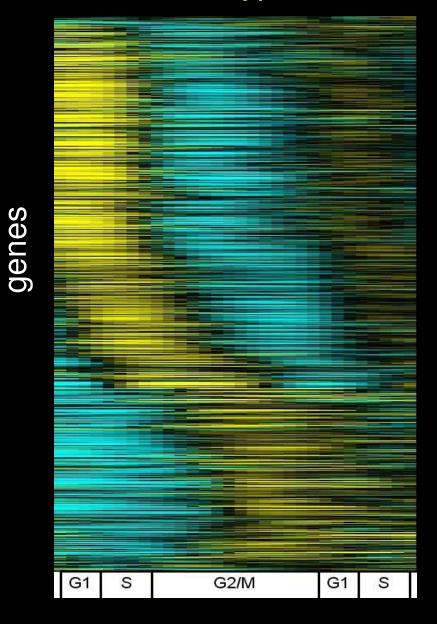
#### ∆*clb1,2,3,4,5,6 GAL-CLB1*

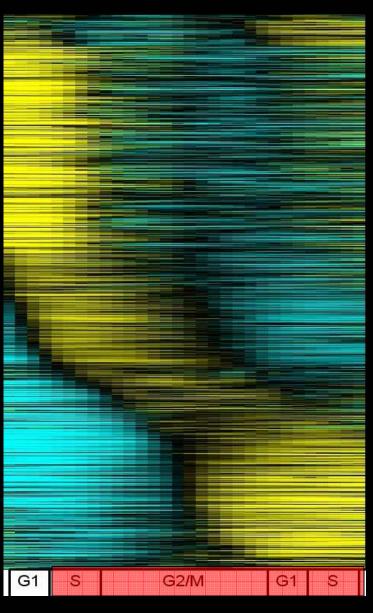


Examine global transcription dynamics

### Wild-type

#### Cyclin mutant

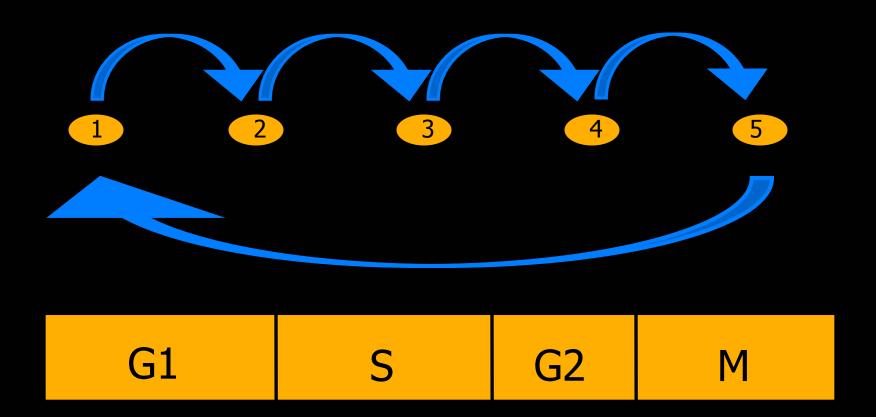




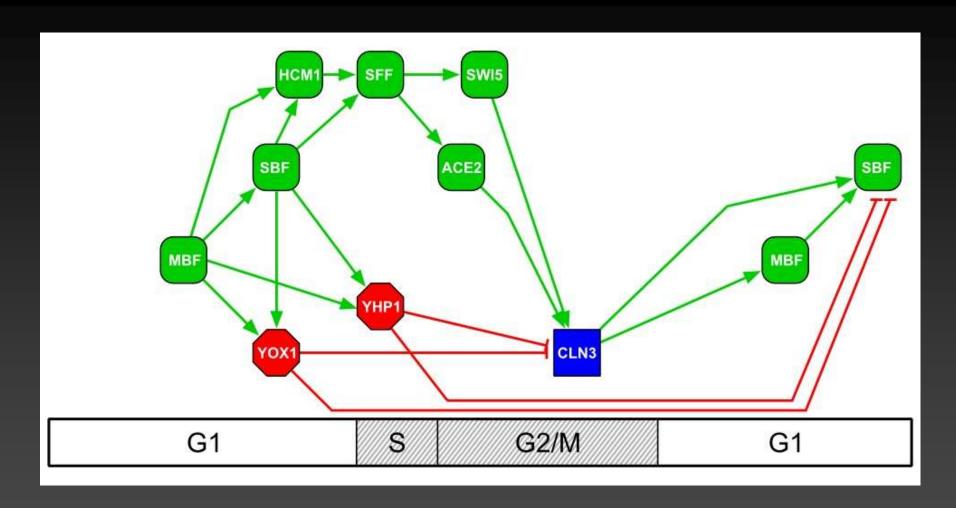
time ----

Orlando et al., Nature 2009

# How is periodic transcription regulated in cyclin mutants?

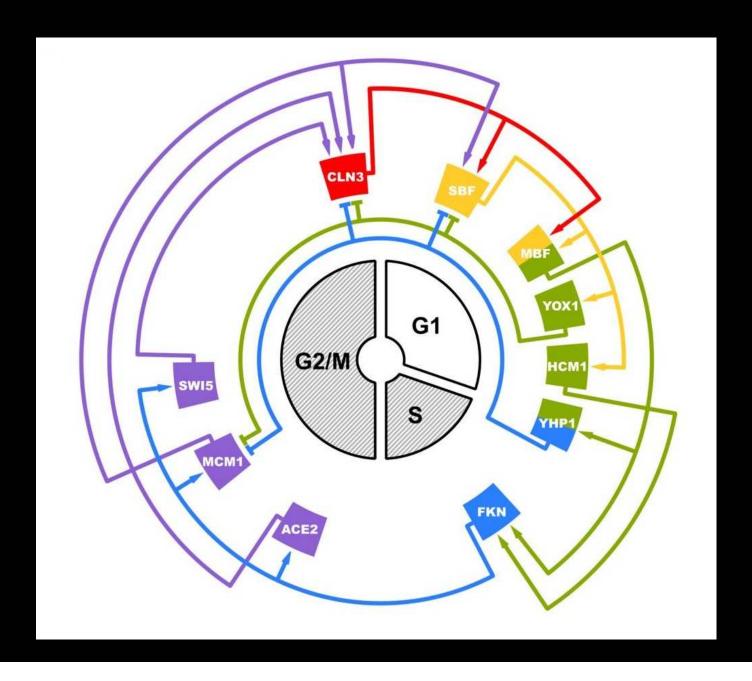


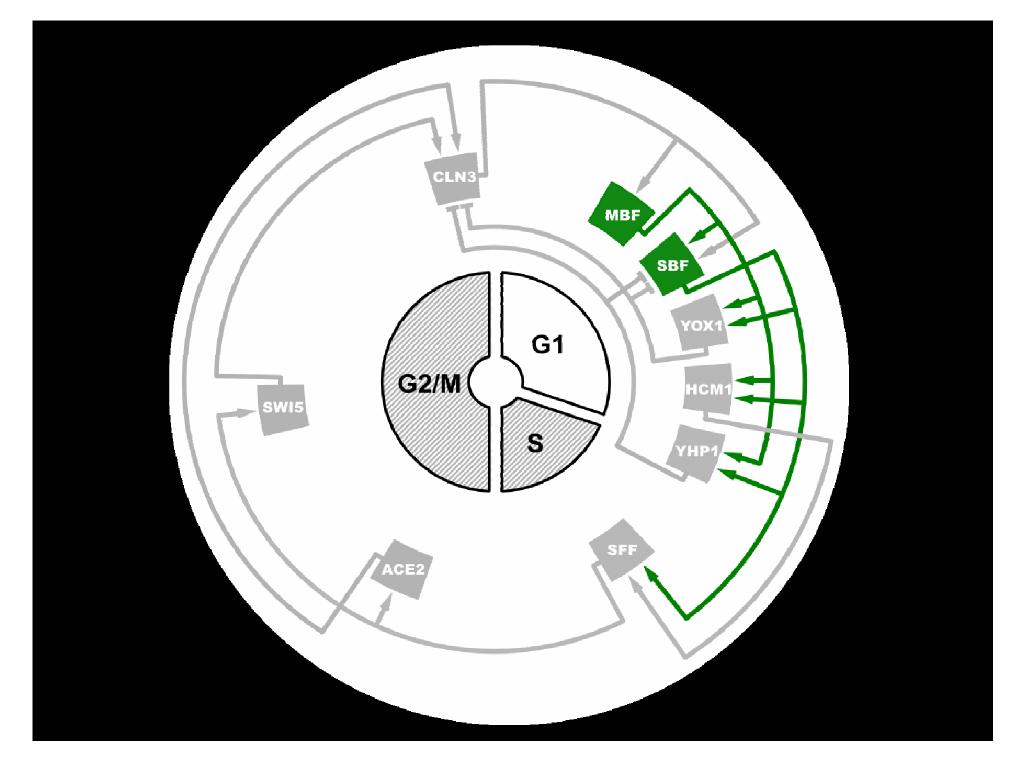
Could a TF network function as an oscillator independent of cyclin/CDKs?



- Nodes: TFs that maintain periodic transcription in cyclin mutants
- Edges: high confidence TF/promoter interactions p
- < .001

### A synchronously updating Boolean model





#### A transcription network oscillator model

- functions independent of S-phase and mitotic CDKs
- independent of cell-cycle progression
- temporal transcription program
- robust oscillations with similar period

(Socolar and Harer groups: autonomous Boolean models)



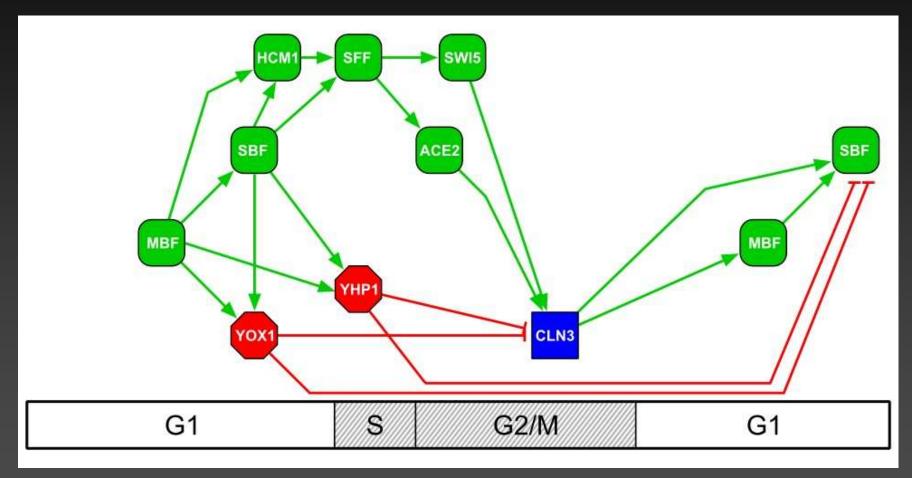
### Outstanding questions:

1. Can the network oscillator function independent of all cyclin/CDKs?

2. What happens to network oscillator function during a checkpoint arrest?

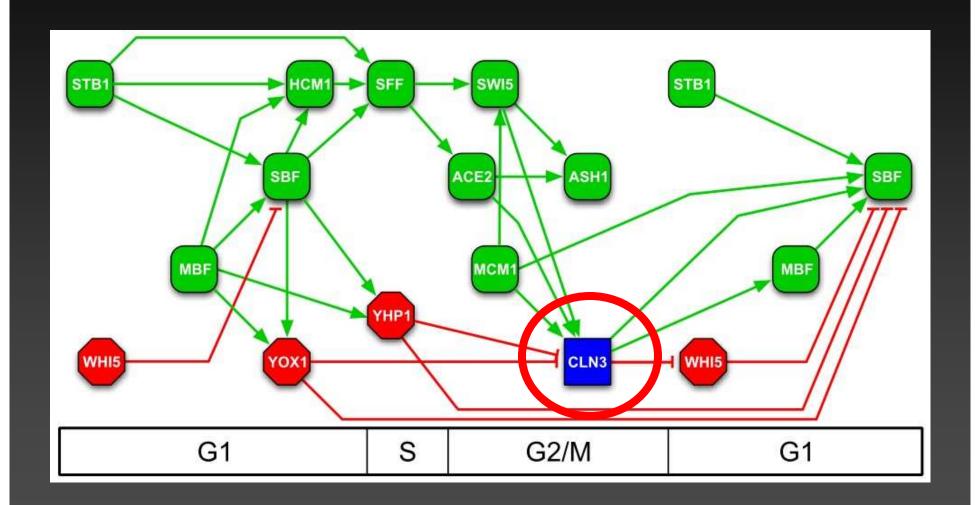
3. Transcription network oscillator in bigger eukaryotes?

# What's wrong with this network model? this network is more complex...



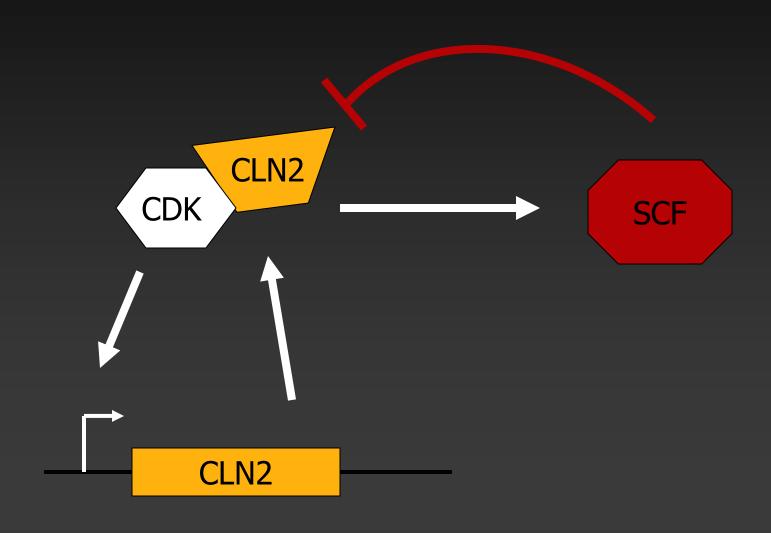
- nodes were pruned if they had no inputs or outputs. Edges (p < .001)

#### Does network function require G1 cyclins?



- Goal: identify complete network

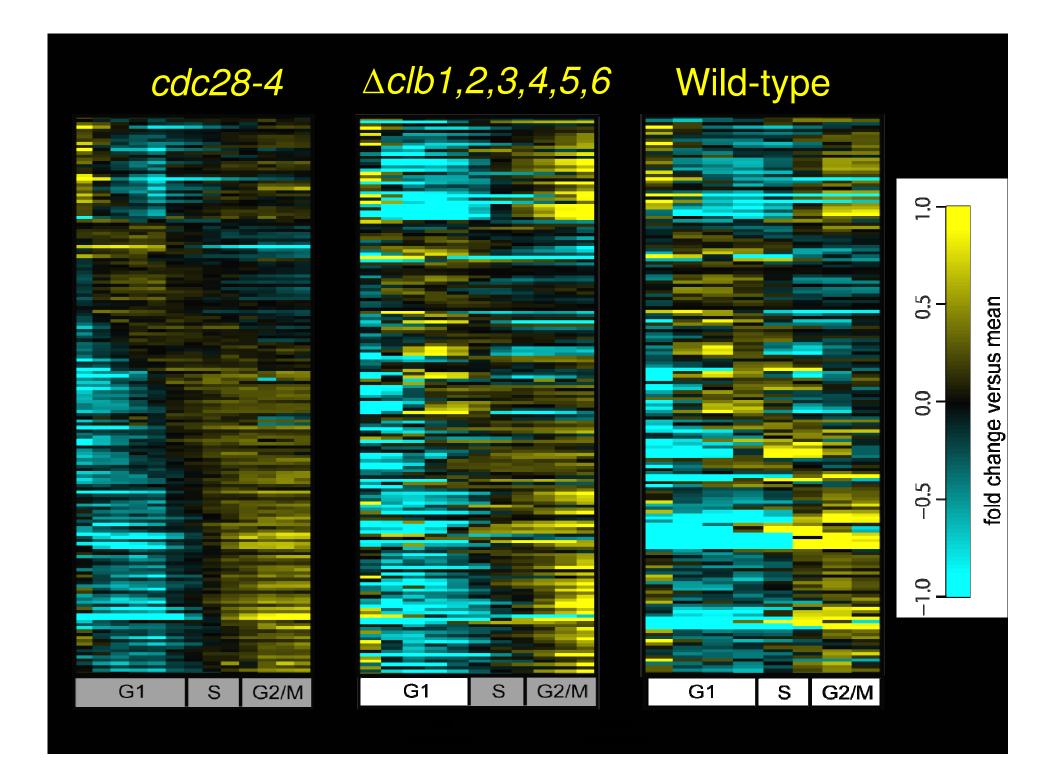
# Can G1 cyclins function as an oscillator?



# Transcriptional profiling in cells lacking all cyclin/CDK activities

- Temperature sensitive mutation of Cdk1 (cdc28-4)

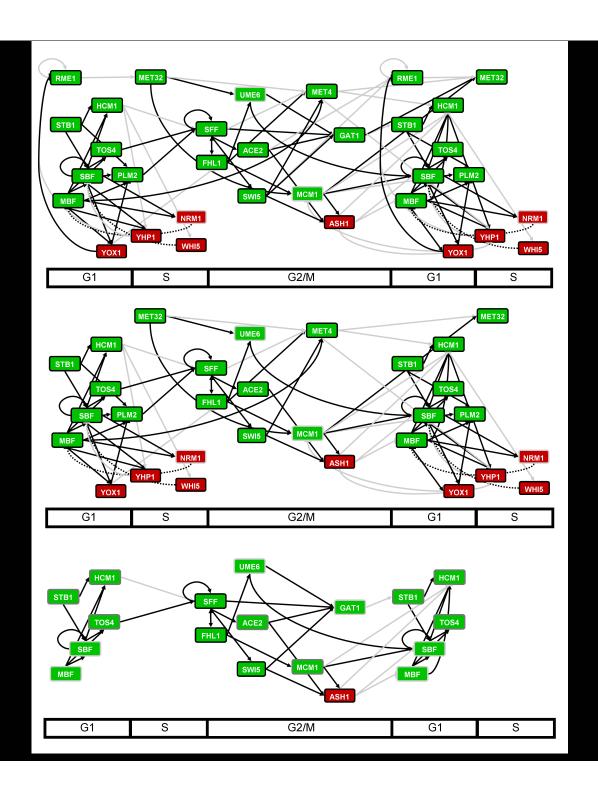
-*cdc28-4* mutant cells arrest in G1 (no apparent periodic activities)



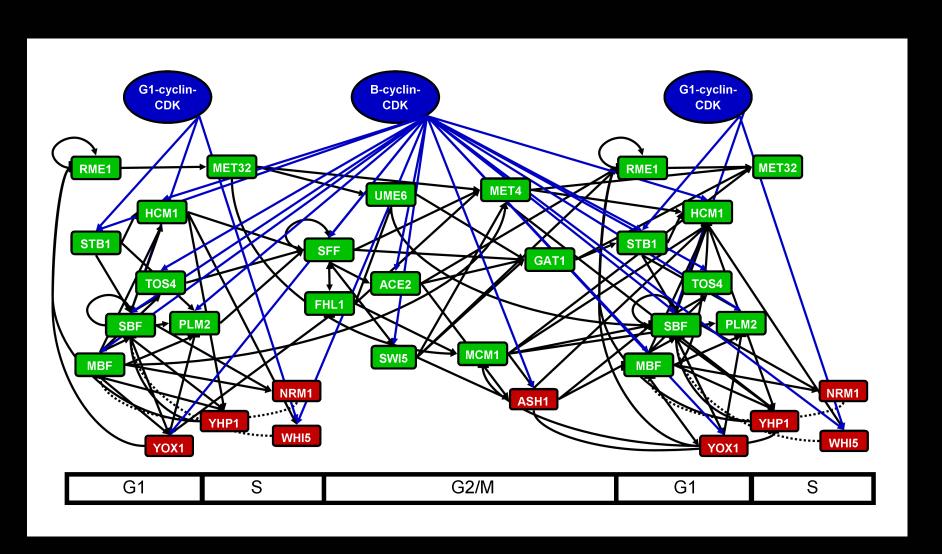
Wild-type

 $\Delta clb1,2,3,4,5,6$ 

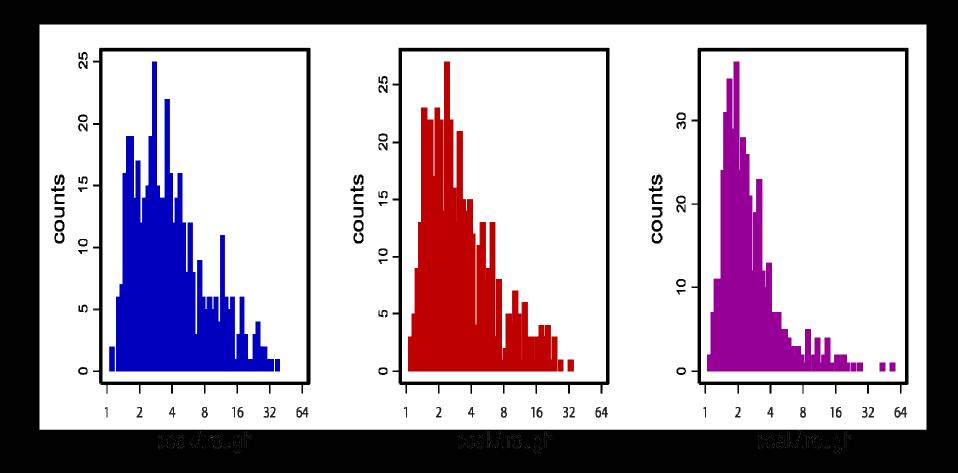
cdc28-4



# A role for CDKs in regulating transcriptional oscillations?



# Amplitude is lost when cyclin/CDK activities are reduced

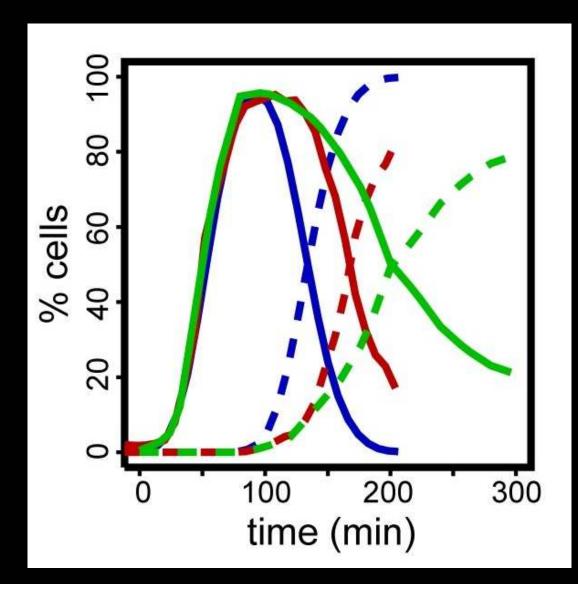


Wild-type

∆*clb1,2,3,4,5,6* 

cdc28-4

# Damped oscillations in cells lacking cyclin/CDK activities?



Wild-type

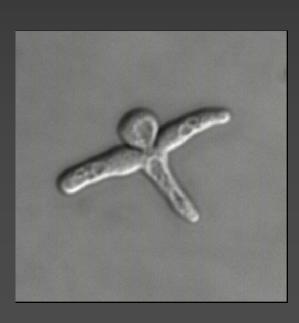
(-) B-cyclin/CDK

(-) all cyclin/CDK

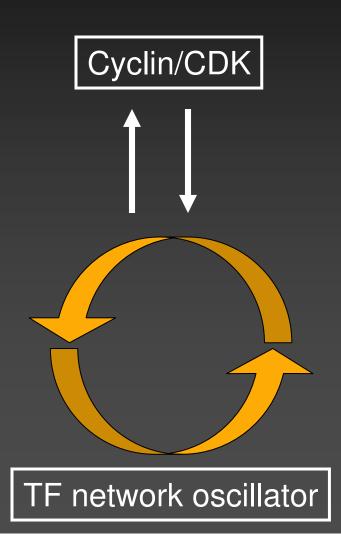
- network oscillator can function independent of all cyclin/CDKs

- cyclin/CDKs contribute to robust cell cycle oscillations

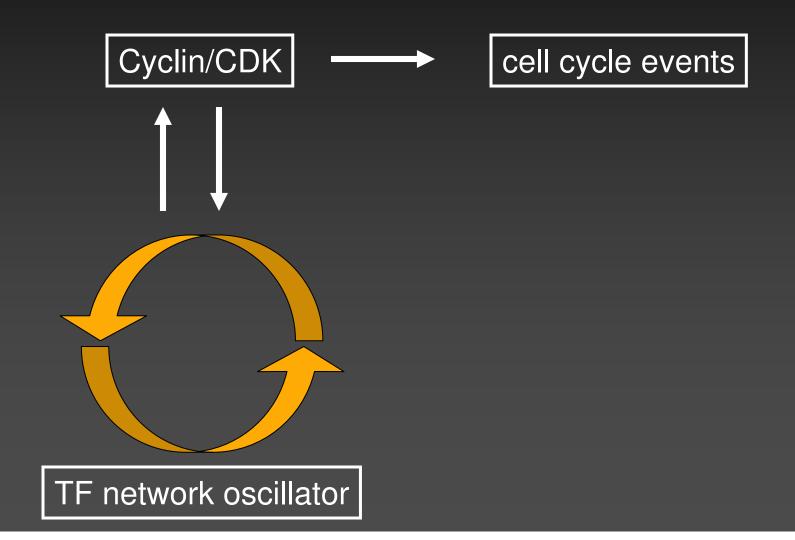
- cyclin/CDKs act as effectors of the oscillator



### yeast cells (somatic cells)



### Somatic cells and yeast cells



#### CDKs as effectors of TX network oscillator?

- periodic events should be determined by the cyclins expressed...

CDKs present

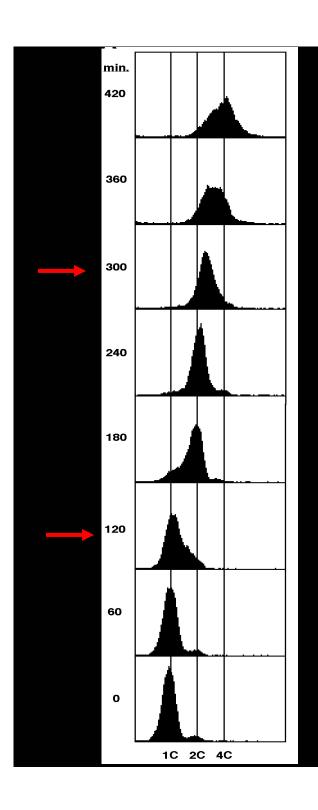
none (*cdc28-4*)

**G1-CDKs** (∆*clb1,2,3,4,5,6*)

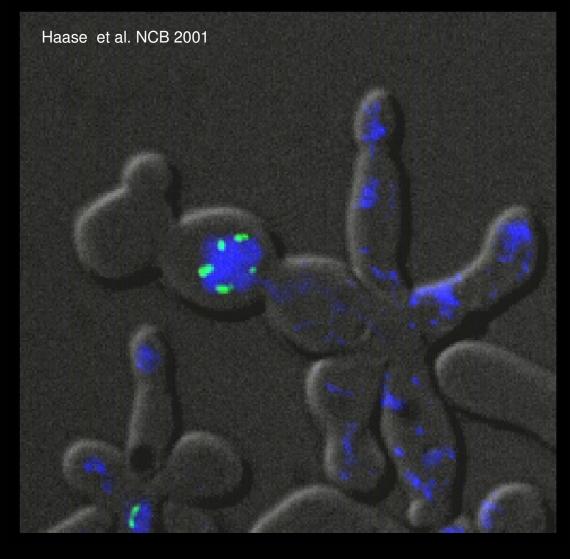
cyclic behaviors







# G1- and S-CDKs $(\Delta clb1, 2, 3, 4, 5 CLB6)$ Clb6 = cyclin E



# CDKs as effectors of transcriptional oscillator?

CDKs present

cyclic behaviors

none (*cdc28-4*)

none

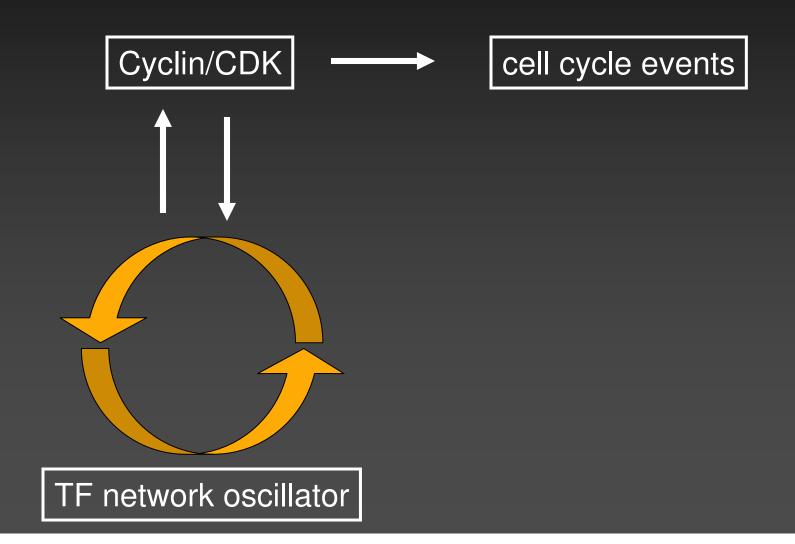
**G1-CDKs** (∆*clb1,2,3,4,5,6*)

budding

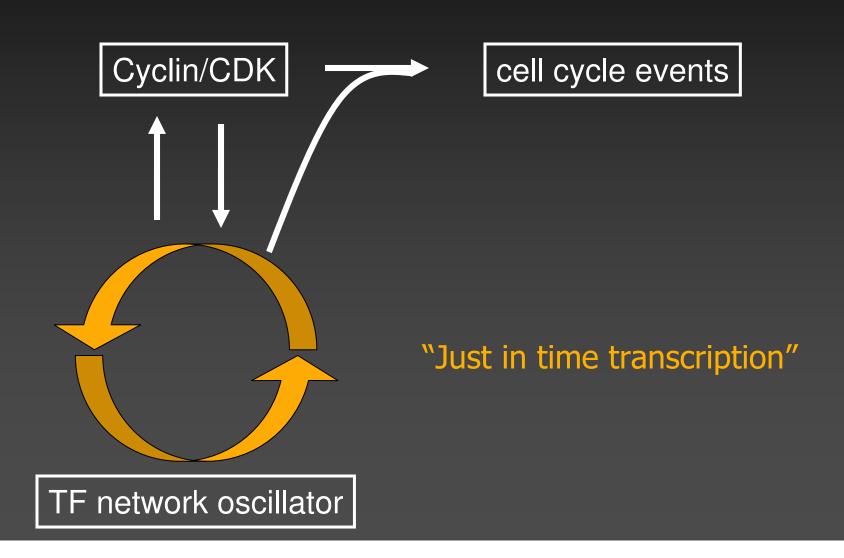
G1- and S-CDKs (\(\triangle clb1, 2, 3, 4, 5\)

budding, DNA replication, SPB duplication

### Somatic cells and yeast cells



### Somatic cells and yeast cells



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