

Under-approximating Cut Sets for Reachability in Large-Scale Automata Networks

Loïc Paulevé¹, Geoffroy Andrieux², Heinz Koepl^{1,3}

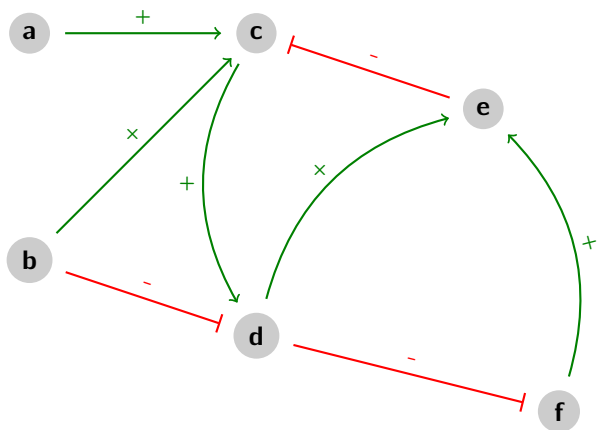
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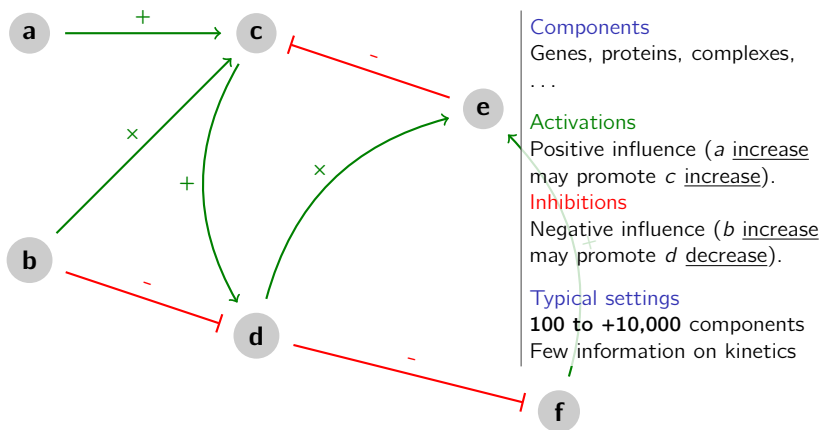
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July 13–19, 2013 - Saint Petersburg, Russia

Biological Networks
E.g., Signalling Networks

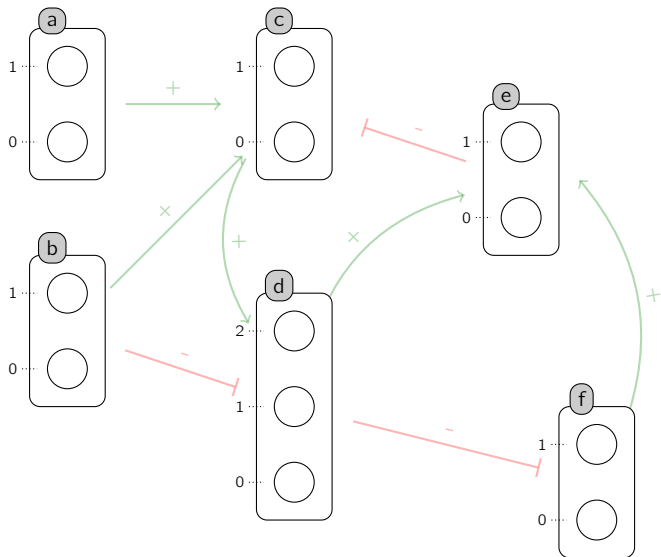


Biological Networks

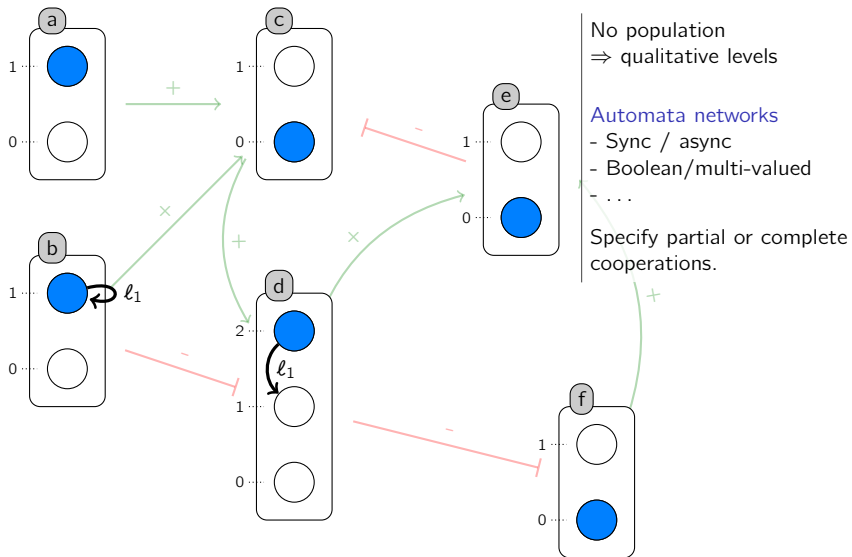
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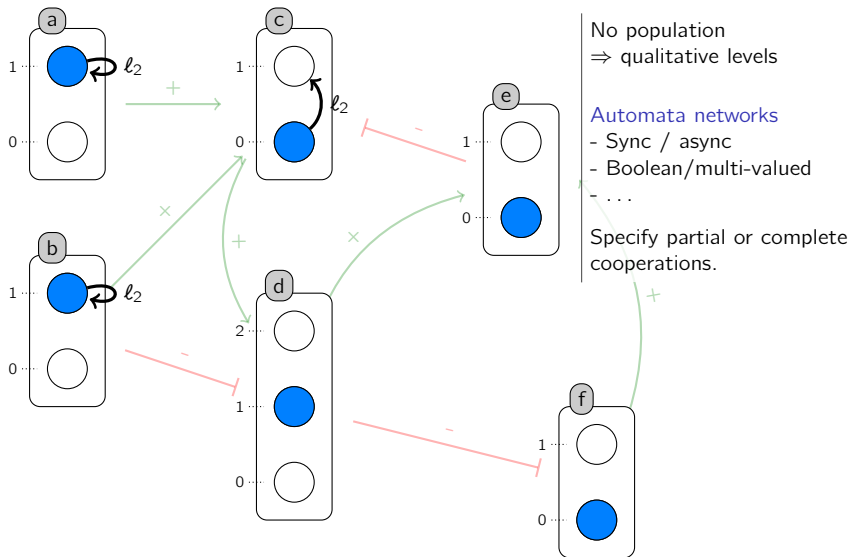
Qualitative Models for Biological Networks



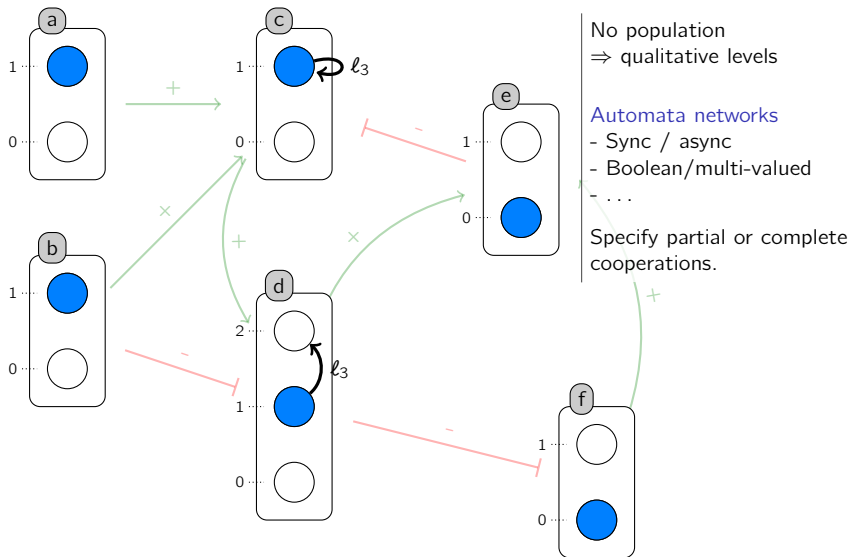
Qualitative Models for Biological Networks



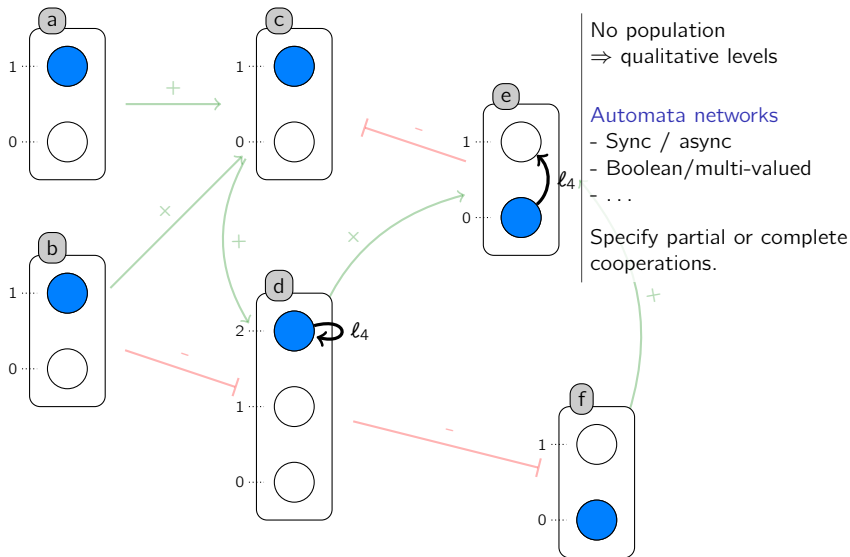
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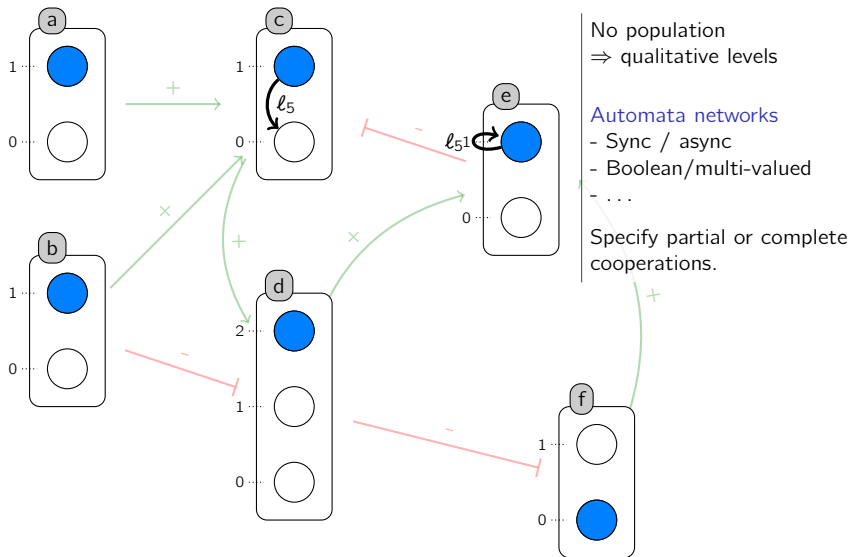
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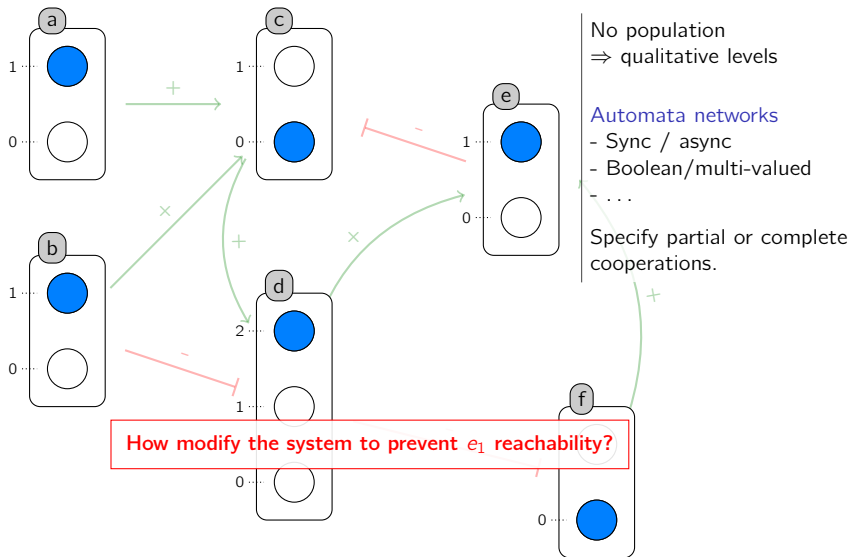
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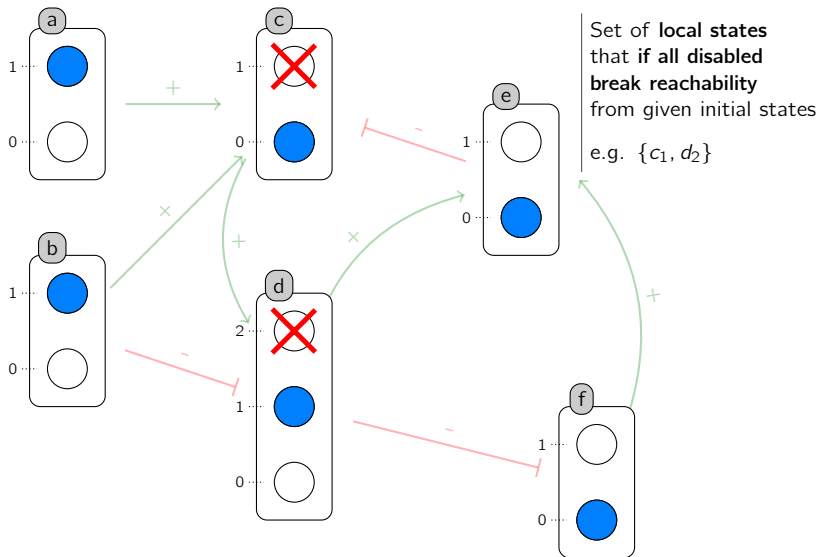
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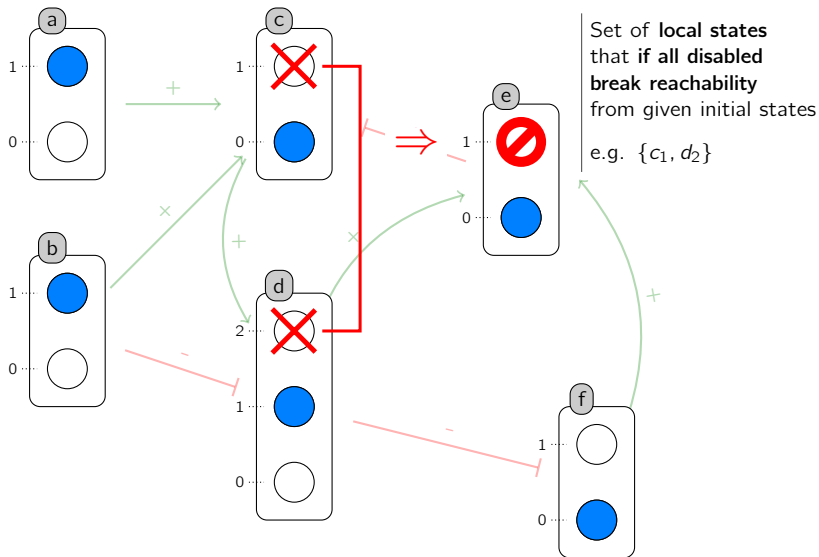
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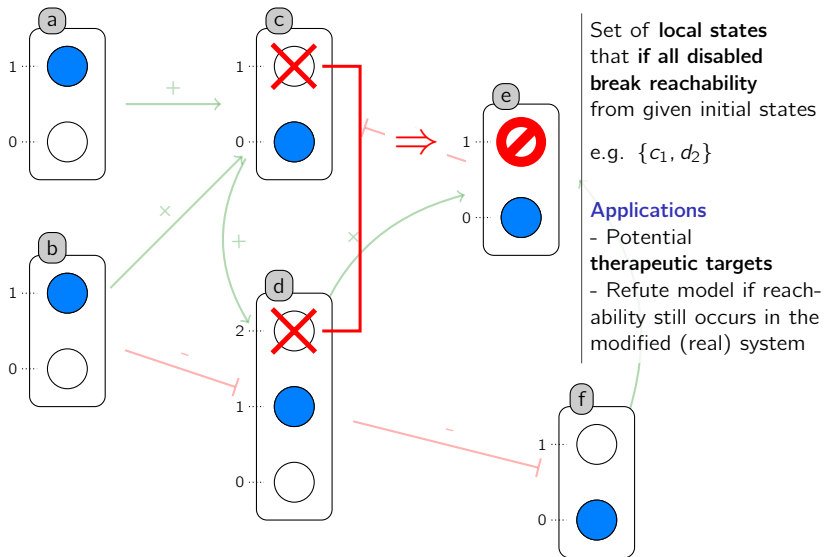
Cut Sets for Reachability



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Cut Sets for Reachability



Challenges

Naive algorithm – \mathcal{M} : automata network; ς : set of initial states

CutSets $\leftarrow \emptyset$

For $\omega \in \wp(\text{Local States})$ ordered by cardinality:

if ($\nexists \omega' \in \text{CutSets} : \omega' \subset \omega$) and $\forall s \in \varsigma, (\mathcal{M} \ominus \omega, s) \not\equiv \text{EF } z_i$:

CutSets $\leftarrow \text{CutSets} \cup \{\omega\}$.

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Goal: **scalable** with biological networks complexity

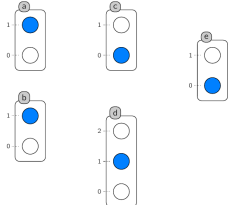
- numerous automata, all different;
- few local states per automaton.

Contribution: **under-approximation of cut sets**

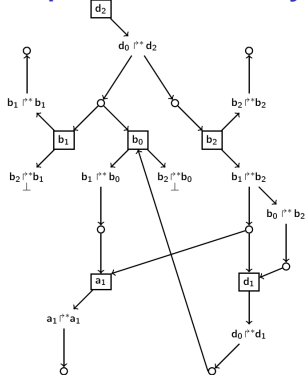
- some will be missed, some will be too thick (non-minimal, for the model);
- handle **networks with more than 9,000 nodes**.

No candidate enumeration, no model-checking.

Automata network



Graph of Local Causality



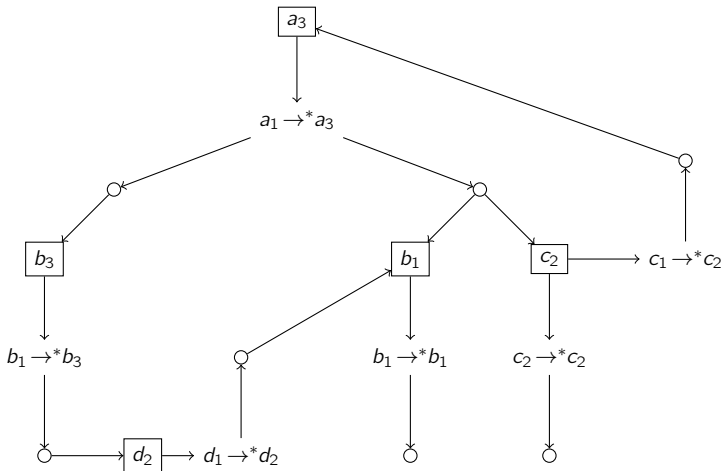
Under-approximation of Cut Sets

Prior work: over-/under-approximation of reachability in large-scale biological networks.

[Paulevé et al. in *Math. Struct. in Comp. Sci.* 2012]

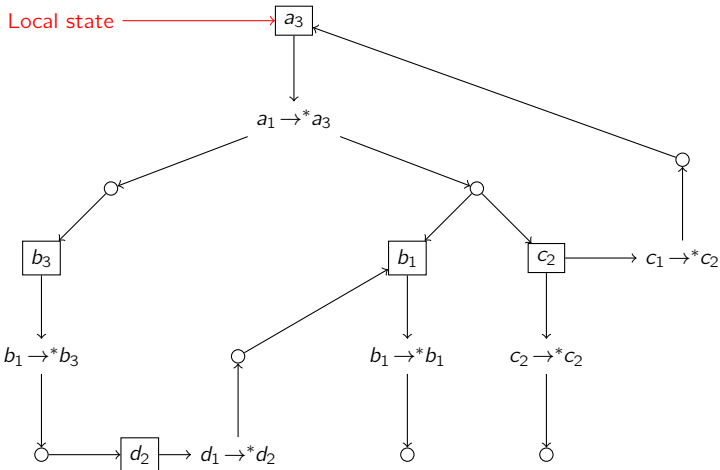
Graph of Local Causality

- Causality of a_3 .
- Initial context $\varsigma = \{a \mapsto \{1\}; b \mapsto \{1\}; c \mapsto \{1, 2\}; d \mapsto \{2\}\}$.



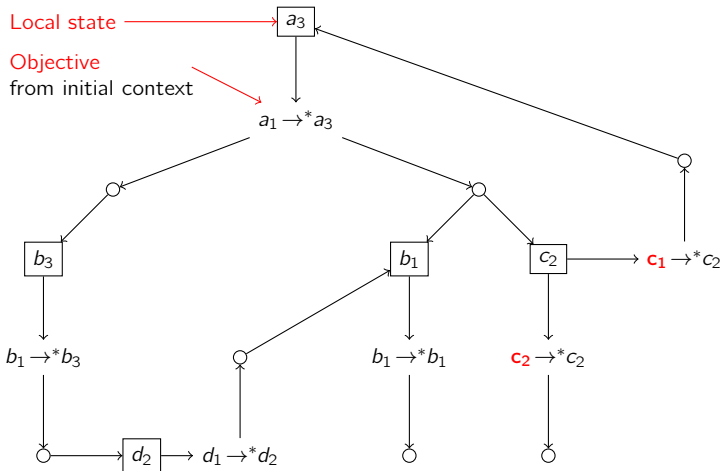
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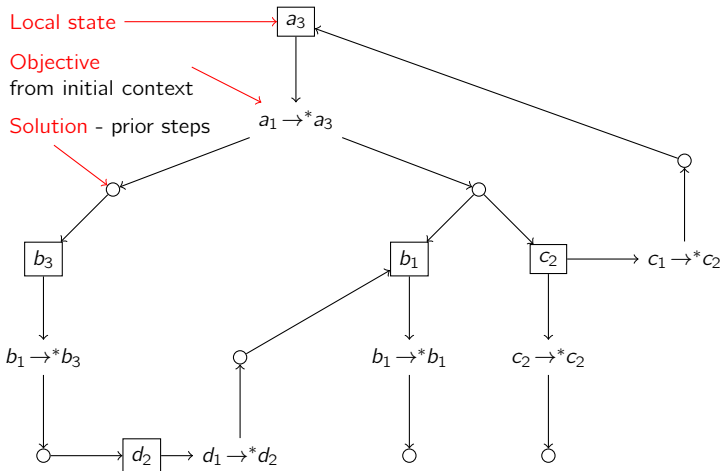
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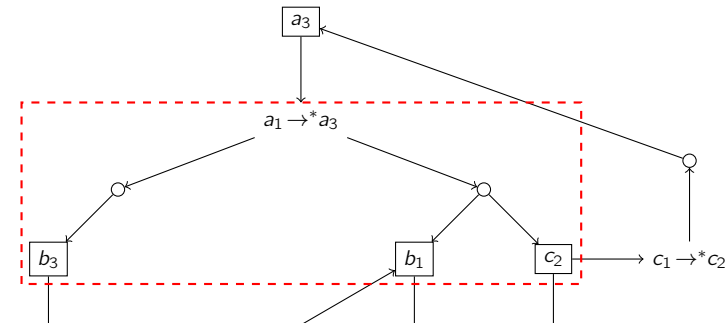
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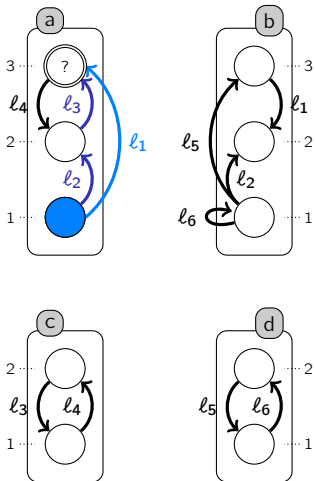
**Soundness criteria**

Objective is impossible from any state if at least one local state of each solution is disabled.

E.g. $a_1 \rightarrow^* a_3$ is impossible in $\mathcal{M} \ominus \{b_3, b_1\}$ and in $\mathcal{M} \ominus \{b_3, c_2\}$

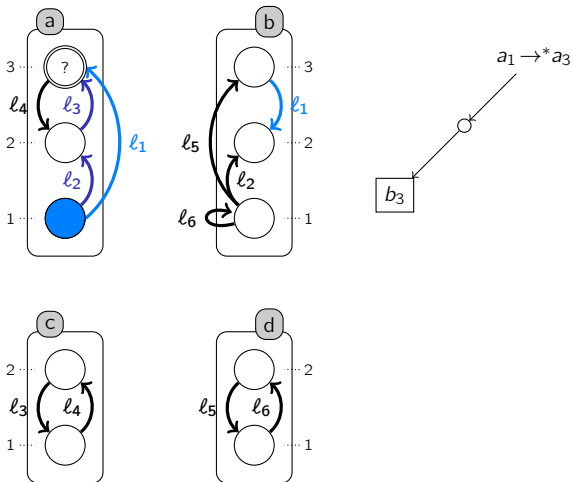


Computing GLC for Automata Networks

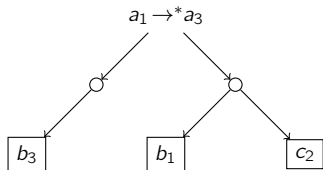
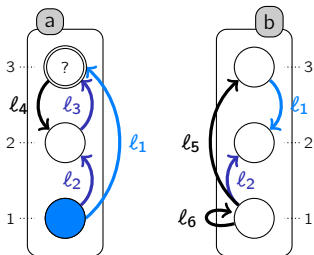


$$a_1 \rightarrow^* a_3$$

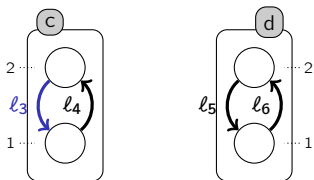
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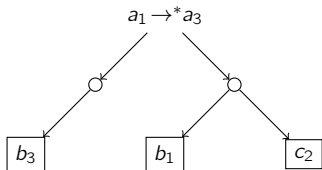
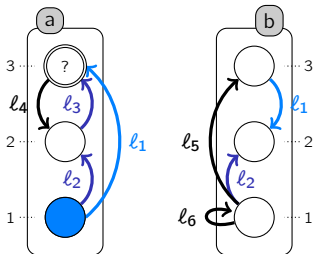
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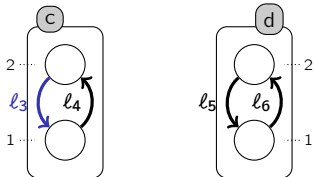
(ignore order, count, synchronism)



Computing GLC for Automata Networks



(ignore order, count, synchronism)



\Rightarrow efficient with a **small number of local states per automaton**, whereas a **very large number of automata** can be handled.

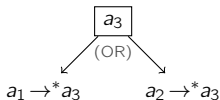
Complexity (construction + size of GLC)

- polynomial in the total number of local states;
- exponential in the number of local states within one automaton

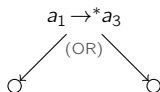
Cut Sets Under-Approximation

Associate to each node sets of local states intersecting *any* trace from given context.

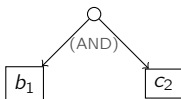
$$\mathbb{V} : \text{nodes} \mapsto \wp(\wp^{\leq N}(\mathcal{Obs})), \mathcal{Obs} \subset \mathbf{LS}$$



$$\mathbb{V}(a_3) = \mathbb{V}(a_1 \rightarrow^* a_3) \tilde{\times} \mathbb{V}(a_2 \rightarrow^* a_3) \cup \{\{a_3\}\}$$



$$\mathbb{V}(a_1 \rightarrow^* a_3) = \mathbb{V}(sol^1) \tilde{\times} (sol^2)$$



$$\mathbb{V}(sol^1) = \mathbb{V}(b_1) \cup \mathbb{V}(c_2)$$

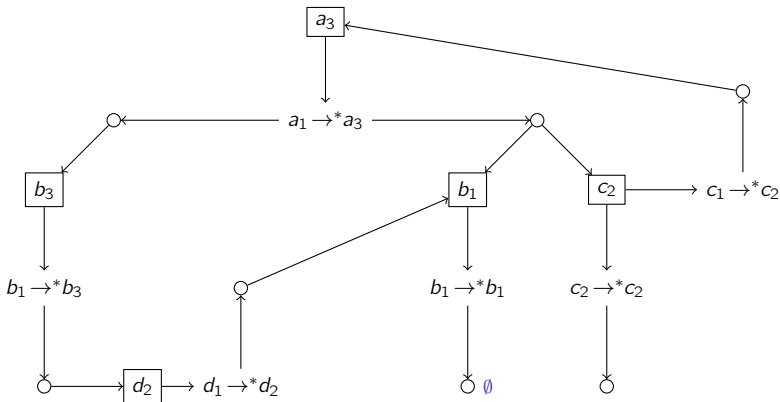
$$\{e^1, \dots, e^n\} \tilde{\times} \{f^1, \dots, f^m\} \triangleq \{e^i \cup f^j \mid i \in [1; n] \wedge j \in [1; m]\}; e^i, f^j \in \wp^{\leq N}(\mathcal{Obs})$$

Cut Sets Under-approximation

Example

Sketch

- Follow the **topological order of GLC**.
- SCCs: arbitrary/random order for updating nodes having child modified.
- **Always converges.**

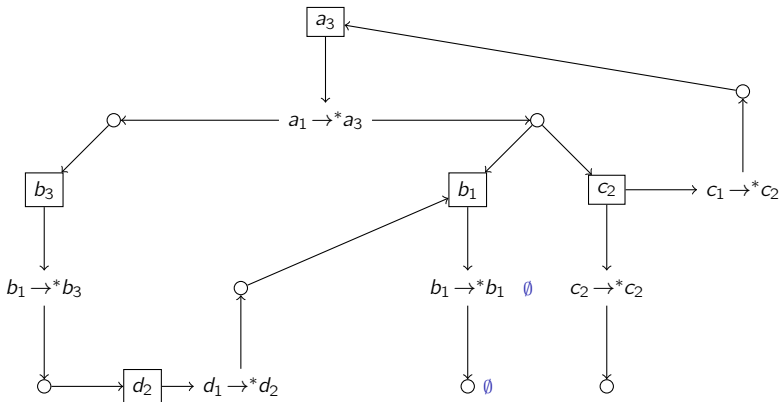


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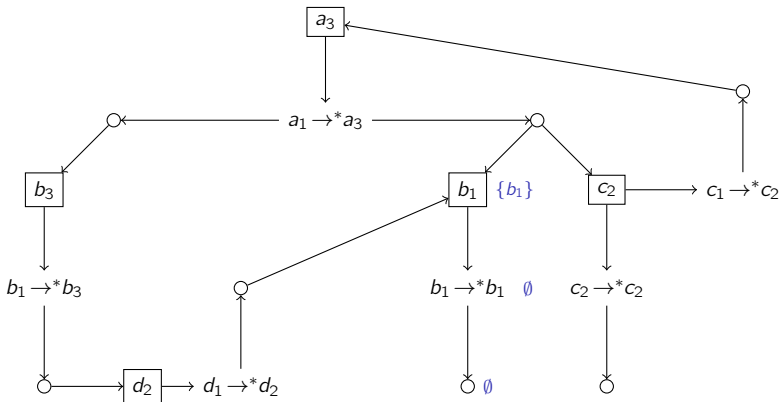


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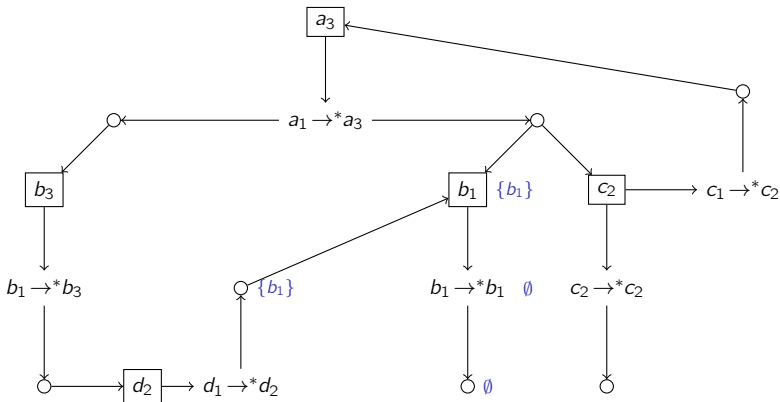


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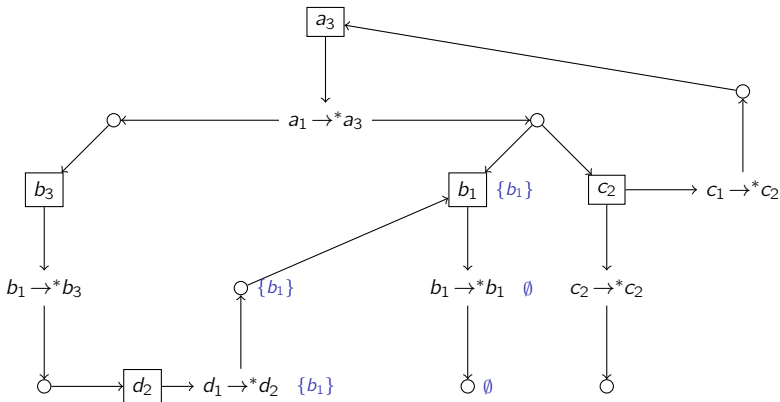


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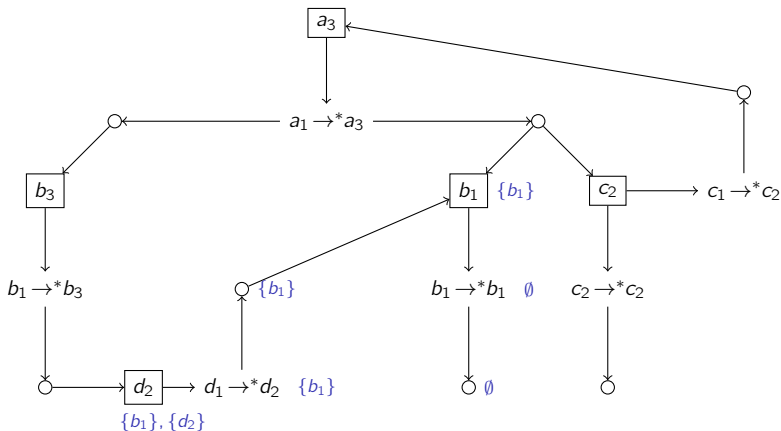


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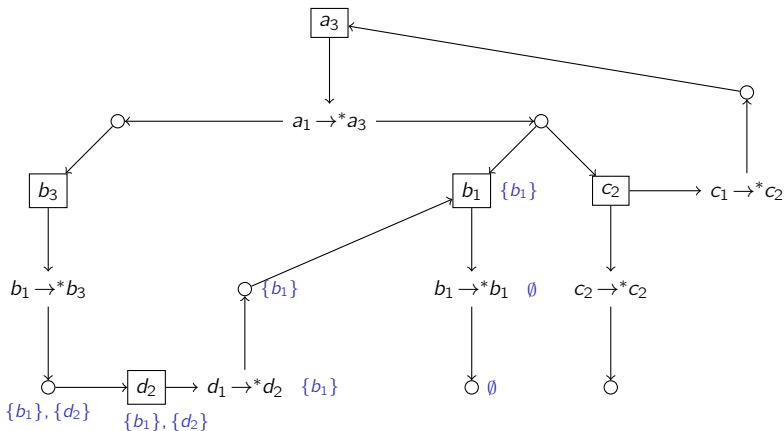


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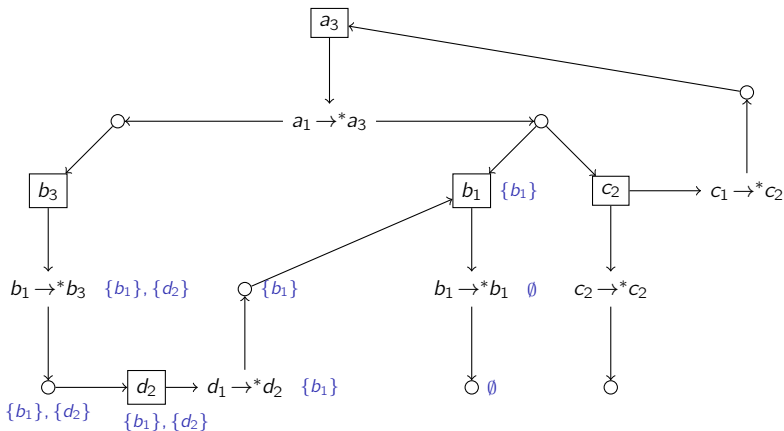


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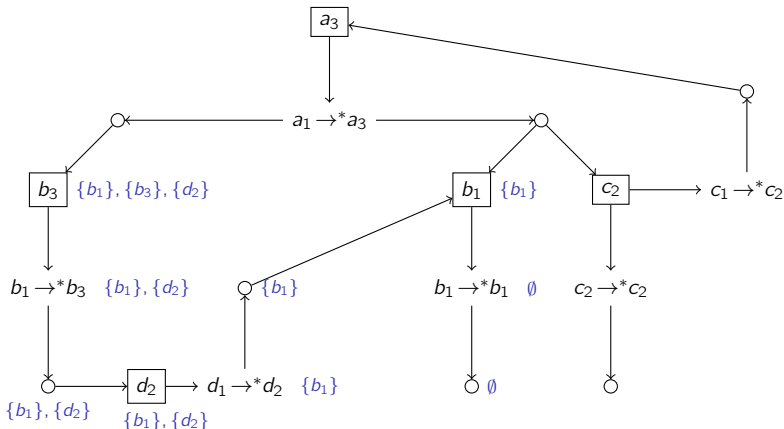


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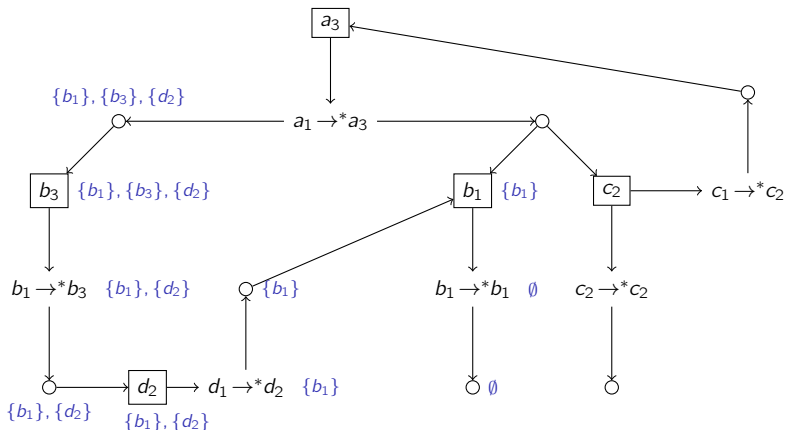


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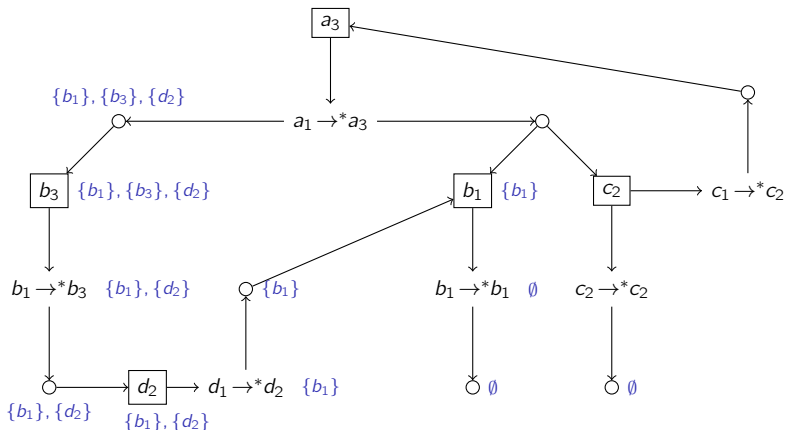


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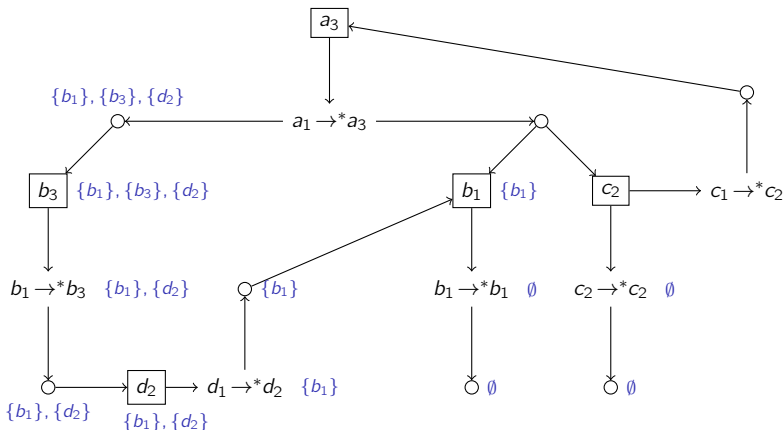


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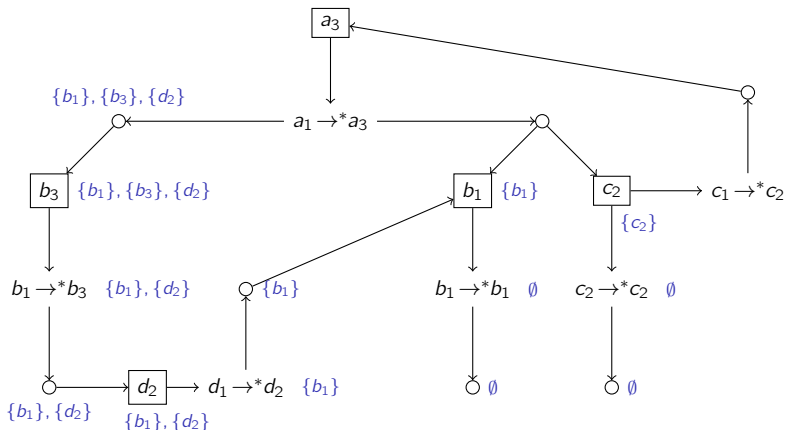


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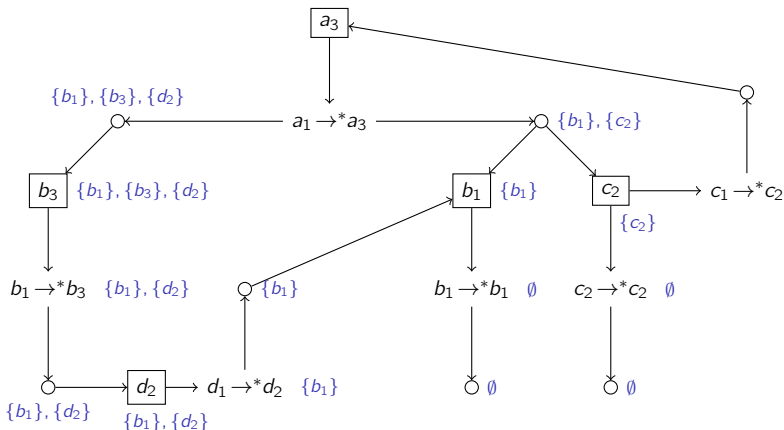


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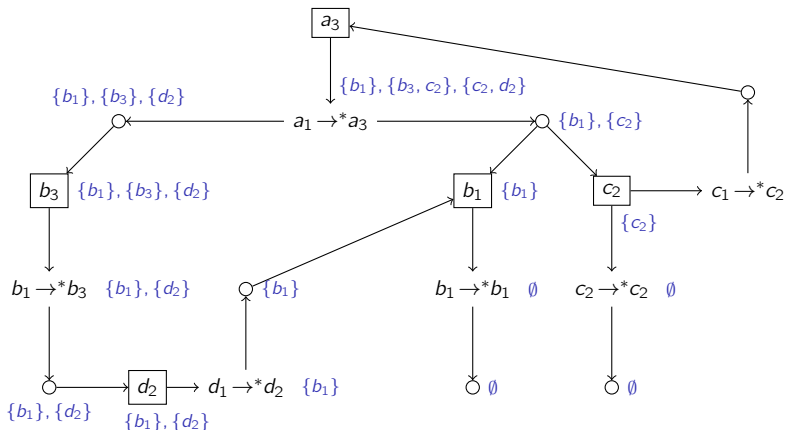


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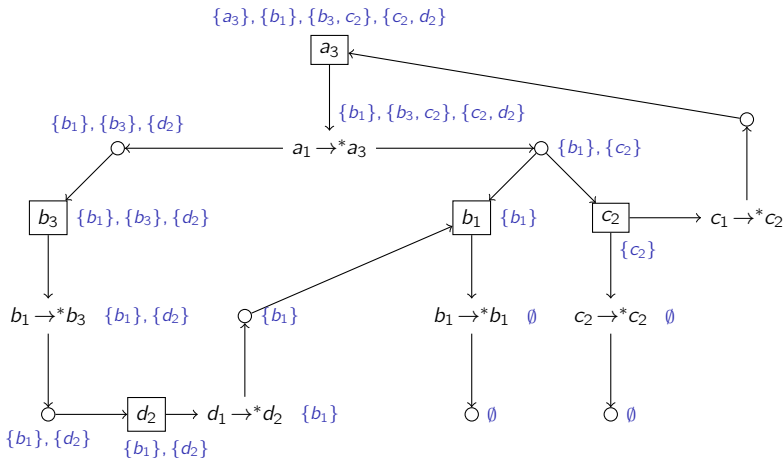


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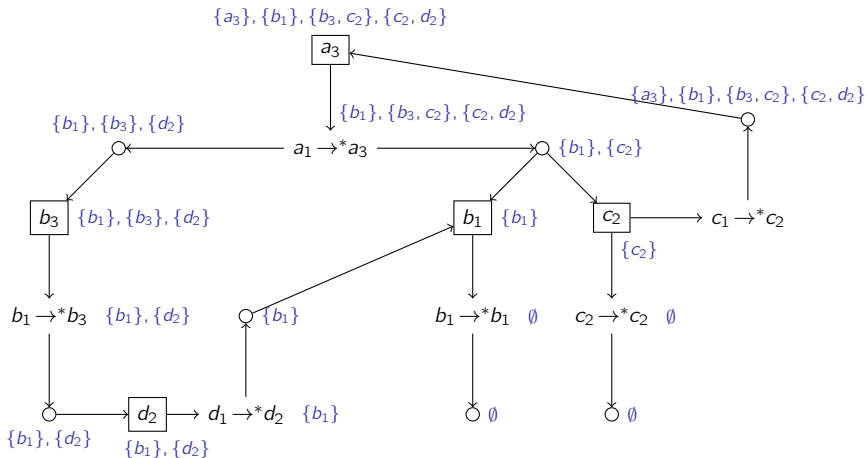


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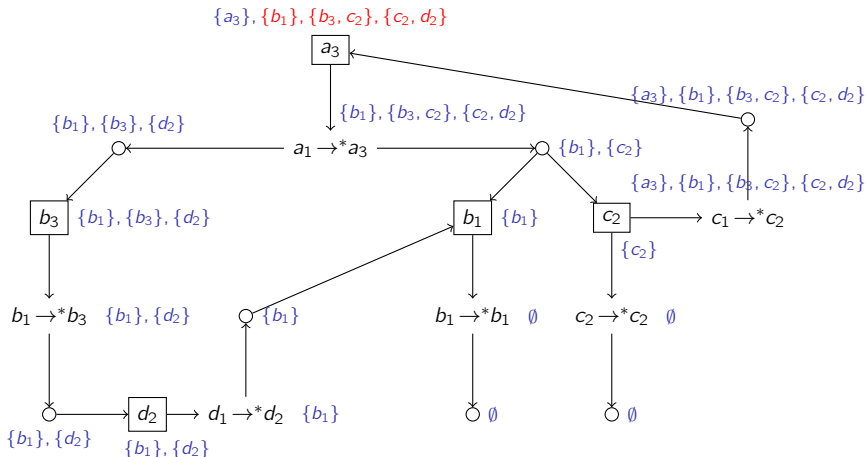


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Formal analysis of the whole PID

Pathway Interaction Database <http://pid.nci.nih.gov>

- Inductions, inhibitions, transcriptional regulation, complex formations, ...
- +9,000 interacting components.

Graph of Local Causality for (independent) reachability of active SNAIL, p15, p21

- From Process Hitting model (sub-class of Asynchronous ANs)
+21,000 concurrent automata (biological and logical); largest: 16 local states.
- $\approx 20,000$ nodes involving $\approx 1,600$ biological components.

Extracted Cut Sets

N	Visited nodes	Exec. time	SNAIL ₁	p15INK4b ₁	p21CIP1 ₁
1	29,022	0.9s	1	1	1
2	36,602	1.6s	+6	+6	+0
3	44,174	5.4s	+0	+92	+0
4	54,322	39s	+30	+60	+0
5	68,214	8.3m	+90	+80	+0
6	90,902	2.6h	+930	+208	+0

Implemented in PINT <http://process.hitting.free.fr> (OCaml);

Dedicated data structures to efficiently compute cross products between million of sets.

Summary

- Cut sets for transient reachability from a set of initial states
⇒ sets of local states necessary for reachability.
- Tractable on very large-scale biological networks.

Quality of under-approximation

- Graph of Local Causality abstracts a lot of details around synchronisations.
- The less sync the AN, the more accurate the cut sets.
- Suited for qualitative biological networks.

Future work

- Take into account the time scales of interactions.
- Cut sets that do not break other dynamical properties.
- Cut sets for other dynamical properties.

Thank you for your attention.