

— ECML-PKDD'2012 —

Workshop on Learning and Discovery in Symbolic Systems Biology

Abducing Biological Regulatory Networks from Process Hitting models

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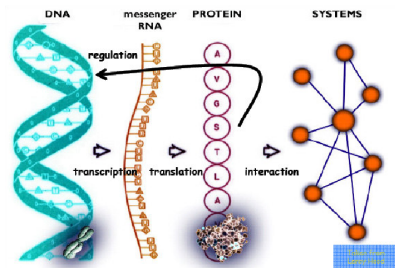
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³ AMIB / LIX / École Polytechnique (Palaiseau, France)

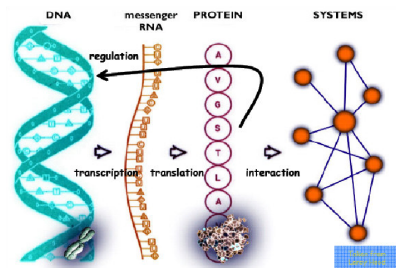
pauleve@lix.polytechnique.fr

AtlanSTIC sojourn financed by NII & Centrale Initiatives

Algebraic modeling to study complex dynamical biological systems:



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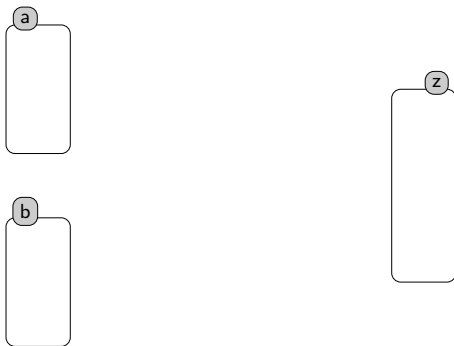


- Historical model: Biological Regulatory Network (René Thomas)
- New developed model: Process Hitting

⇒ **Allow efficient translation from Process Hitting to BRN** ⇐

The Process Hitting modeling

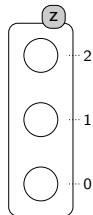
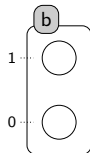
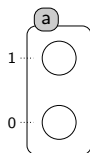
[PMR12-MSCS]



Sorts: components *a, b, z*

The Process Hitting modeling

[PMR12-MSCS]

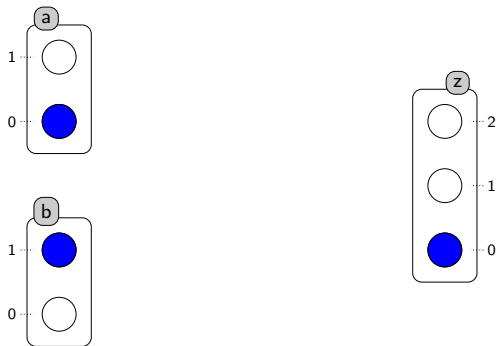


Sorts: components a, b, z

Processes: local states / levels of expression z_0, z_1, z_2

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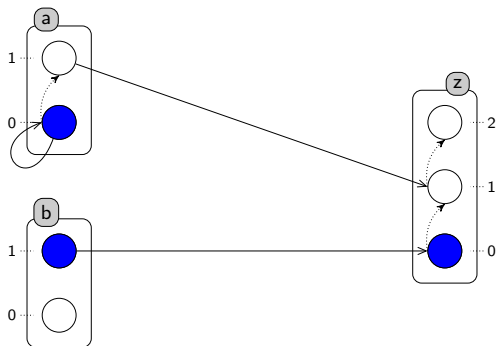
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[PMR12-MSCS]



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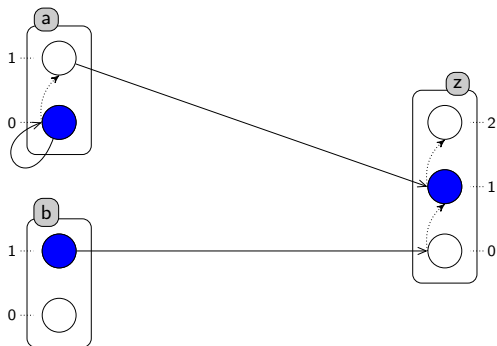
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Actions: dynamics $\underline{b_1 \rightarrow z_0} \uparrow z_1, \underline{a_0 \rightarrow a_0} \uparrow a_1, a_1 \rightarrow z_1 \uparrow z_2$

The Process Hitting modeling

[PMR12-MSCS]



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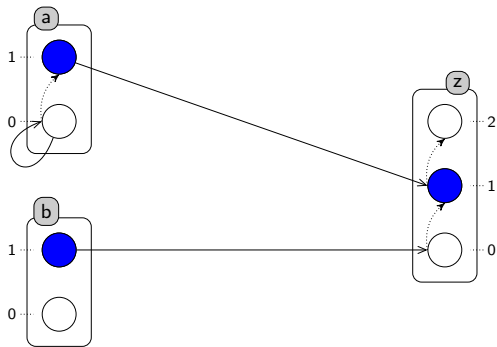
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[PMR12-MSCS]



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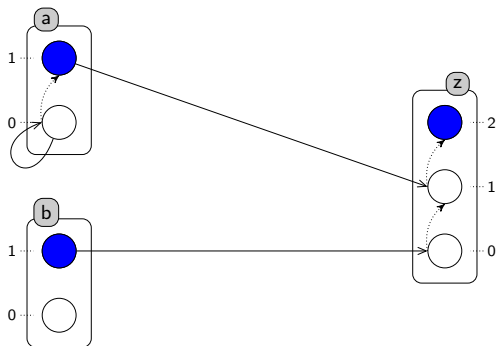
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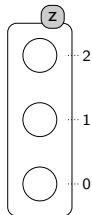
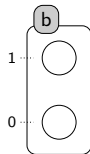
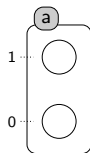
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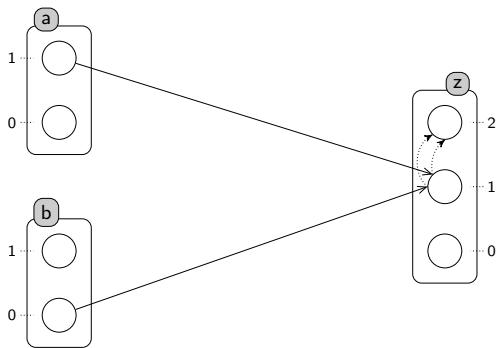


How to introduce some **cooperation** between sorts?

$$a_1 \wedge b_0 \rightarrow z_1 \uparrow z_2$$

The Process Hitting modeling

[PMR12-MSCS]

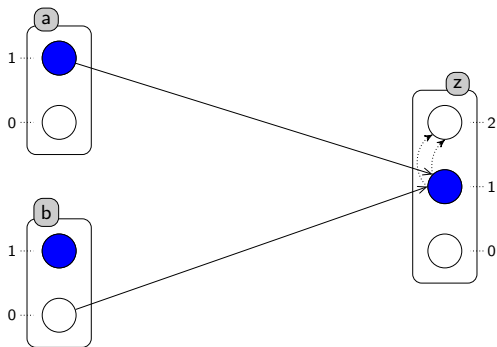


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[PMR12-MSCS]

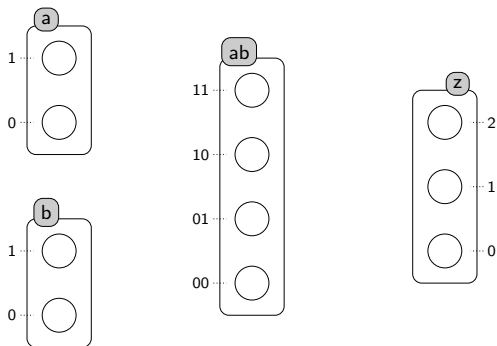


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[PMR12-MSCS]



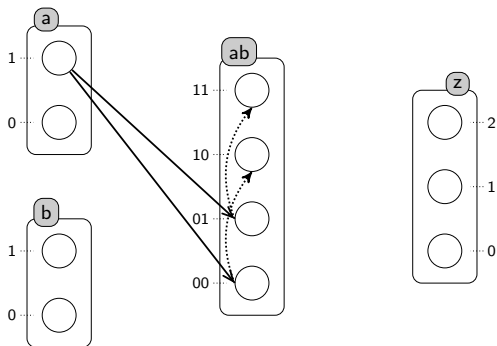
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Solution: a **cooperative sort** ab

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[PMR12-MSCS]



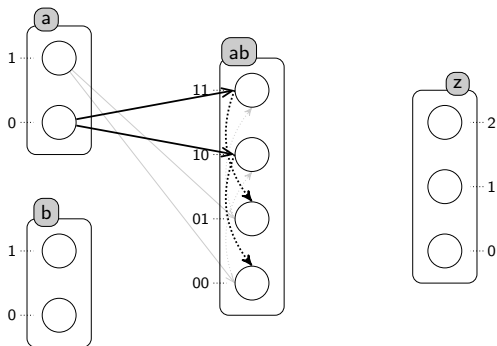
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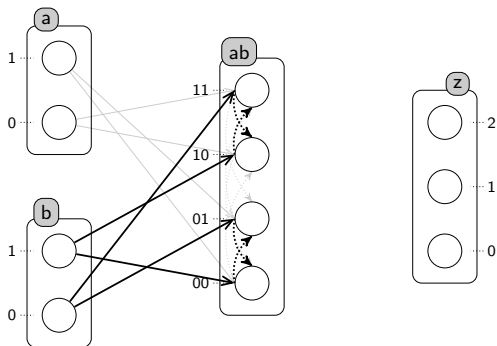
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[PMR12-MSCS]



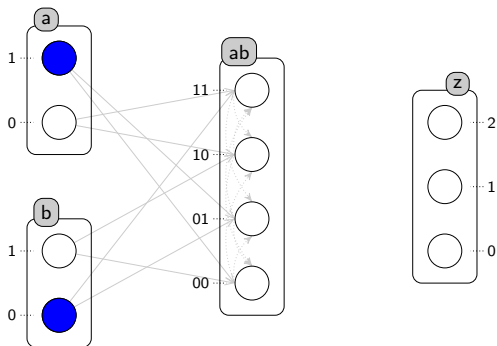
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[PMR12-MSCS]



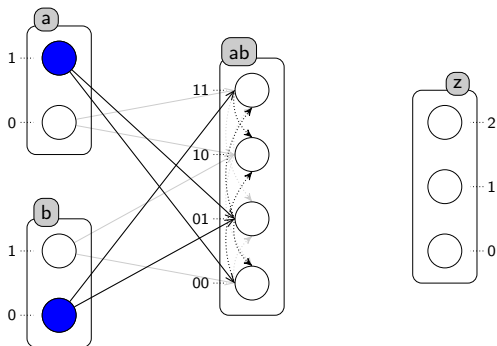
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The Process Hitting modeling

[PMR12-MSCS]



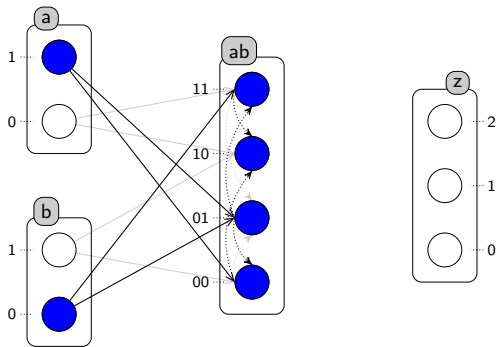
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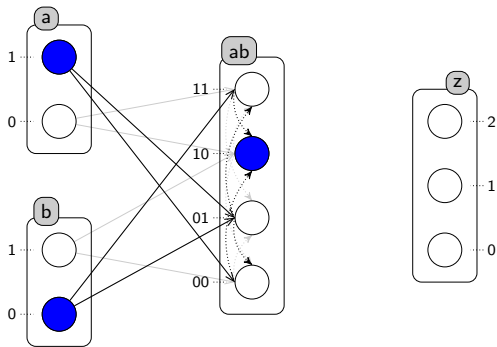
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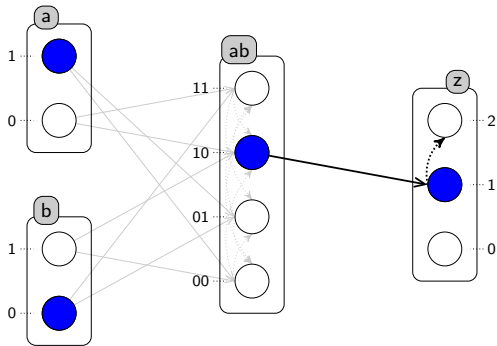
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Constraint: each configuration is represented by one process $\langle a_1, b_0 \rangle \Rightarrow ab_{10}$

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[PMR12-MSCS]



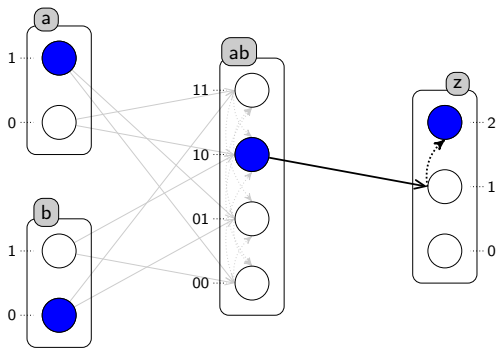
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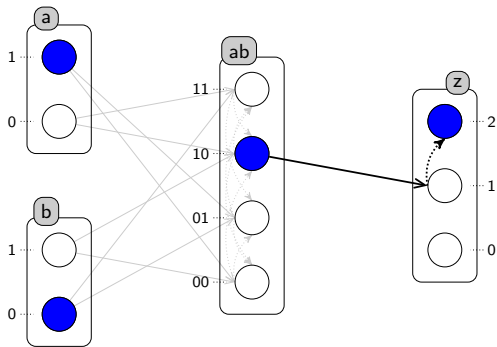
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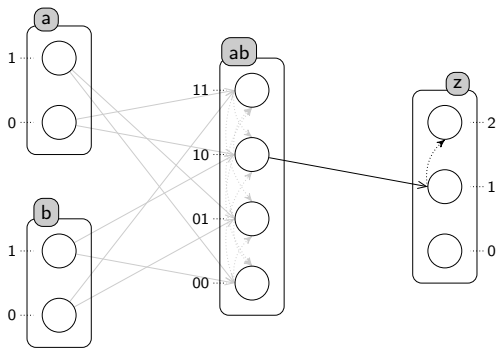
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Advantage: regular sort; drawbacks: complexity, temporal shift

The Process Hitting modeling

[PMR12-MSCS]

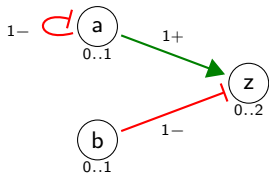


The Process Hitting framework:

- **Dynamic** modeling with an **atomistic** point of view
- Efficient **static analysis** (fixed points, reachability)
- Possible extensions (stochasticity, priorities)
- Useful for the study of **large biological models**

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



ω	$k_{z,\omega}$
\emptyset	$[1; 1]$
$\{b\}$	$[0; 0]$
$\{a\}$	$[2; 2]$
$\{a; b\}$	$[1; 1]$

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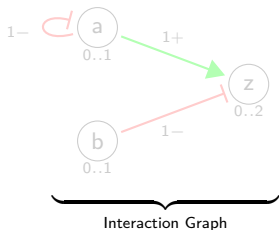
ω	$k_{b,\omega}$
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Historical bio-informatics model for studying genes interactions

Widely used and well-adapted to represent dynamic gene systems

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



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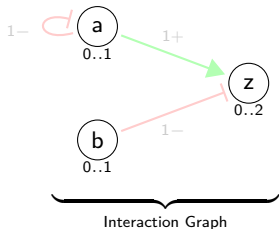
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Interaction Graph: structure of the system (genes & interactions)

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



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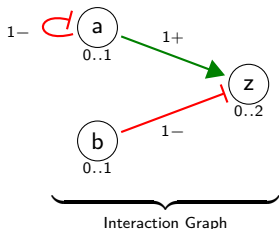
Nodes: genes

→ Name a, b, z

→ Possible values (levels of expression) $0..1, 0..2$

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



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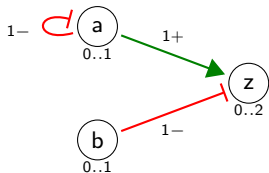
Edges: interactions

→ Type (activation or inhibition) $+ / -$

→ Threshold 1

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



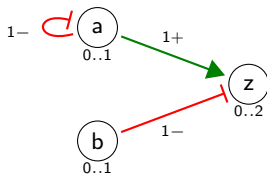
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Parametrization

Parametrization: strength of the influences (evolution tendencies)

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



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Parametrization

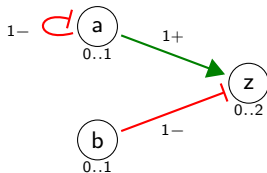
Parametrization: strength of the influences (evolution tendencies)

Maps of tendencies for each gene

- To any **set of predecessors** ω
- Corresponds a **parameter** $k_{x,\omega}$

Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



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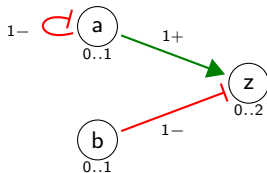
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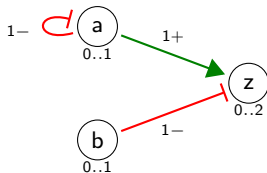
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Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



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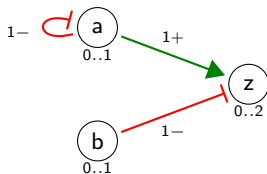
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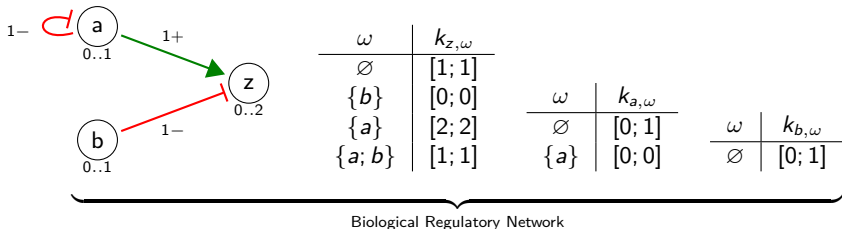
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Biological Regulatory Network

[RCB08]



- All needed information to run the model or study its dynamics:
 - Build the State Graph
 - Find reachability properties, fixed points, attractors
 - Other properties...
- **Strengths:** well adapted for the study of biological systems
- **Drawbacks:** inherent complexity; needs the full specification of cooperations

ASP Implementation

ASP: Declarative programmingRule: *head* \leftarrow *body*.Fact: *head*.Constraint: \leftarrow *body*.Aggregate: *lower* { *atoms* } *upper* \leftarrow *body*.

ASP Implementation

ASP: Declarative programmingRule: $head \leftarrow A_1, \dots, A_n, \neg A_{n+1}, \dots, \neg A_m.$ Fact: $head.$ Constraint: $\leftarrow body.$ Aggregate: $lower \{ atoms \} upper \leftarrow body.$

ASP Implementation

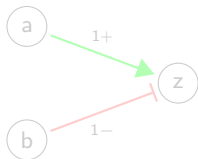
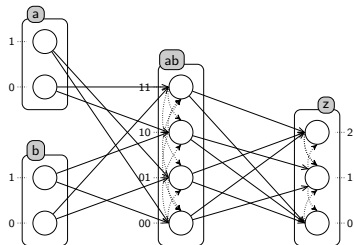
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Representation of PH / BRNs:

Gene: $component(a, n).$ Action: $action(a, i, b, j, k).$ Cooperation: $cooperation(c, a, i, j).$ Useful rules: $component_levels(X, 0..M) \leftarrow component(X, M).$

Inferring a BRN with Thomas' parameters

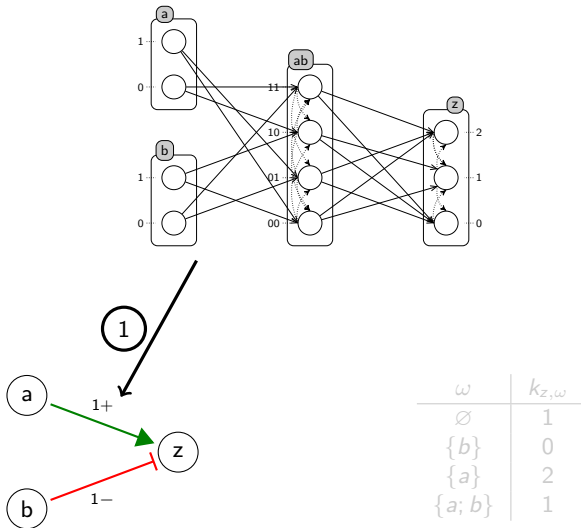
[CMSB12]



ω	$k_{z,\omega}$
\emptyset	1
$\{b\}$	0
$\{a\}$	2
$\{a; b\}$	1

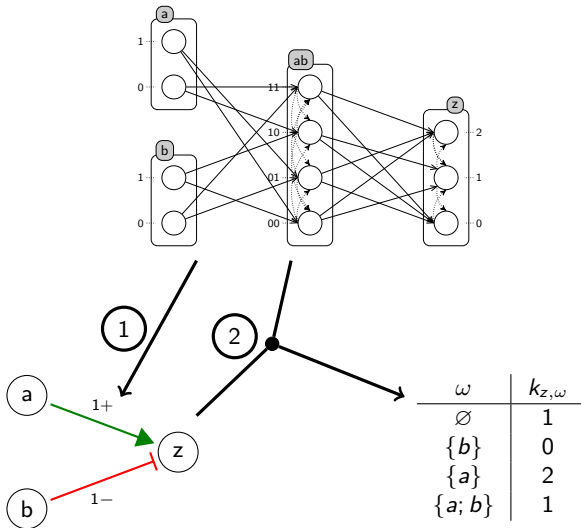
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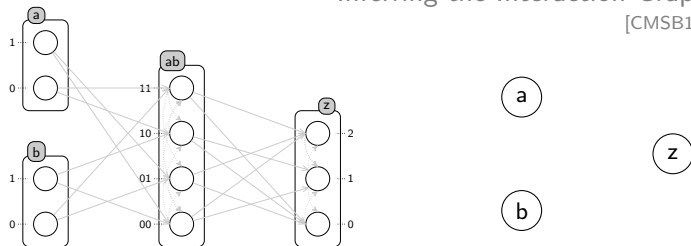
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[CMSB12]



Inferring the Interaction Graph

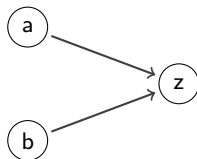
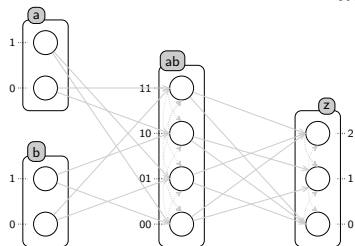
[CMSB12]



- **Inputs:** a Process Hitting model
- **Output:** An interaction graph with all information:
 - edges, signs and thresholds
- **Difficulties:** Process Hitting is more atomistic than BRNs
- **Idea:** Exhaustive search in all possible configurations

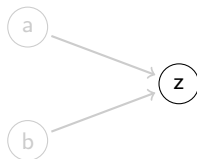
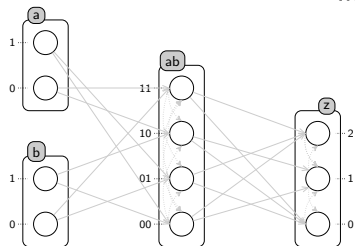
Inferring the Interaction Graph

[CMSB12]



Inferring the Interaction Graph

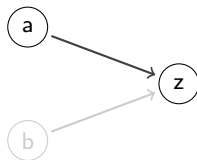
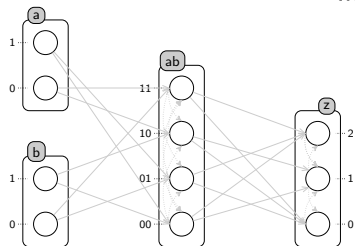
[CMSB12]



- For each gene $[z]$

Inferring the Interaction Graph

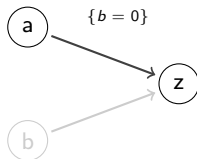
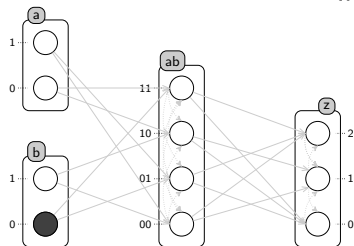
[CMSB12]



- For each gene $[z]$, consider one possible regulator $[a]$

Inferring the Interaction Graph

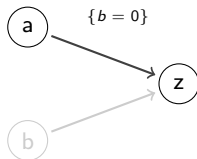
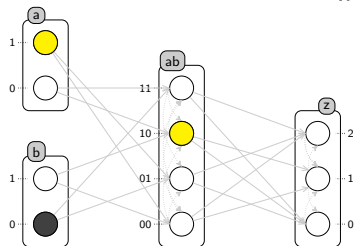
[CMSB12]



- For each gene $[z]$, consider one possible regulator $[a]$
- Consider a **configuration** of all other regulators $[\{b = 0\}]$

Inferring the Interaction Graph

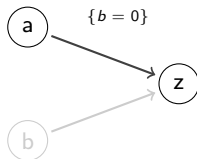
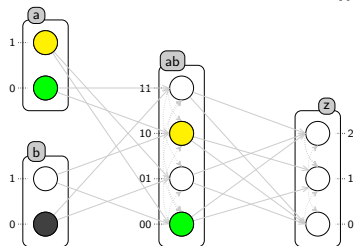
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Inferring the Interaction Graph

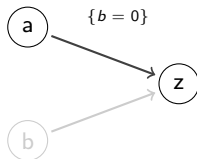
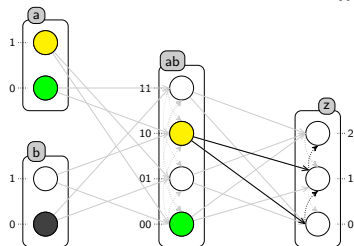
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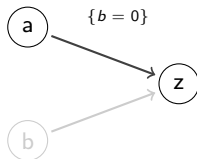
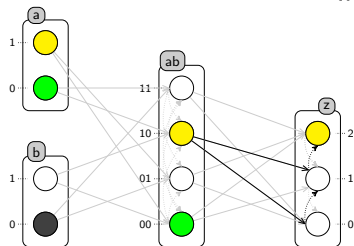
[CMSB12]



- For each gene $[z]$, consider one possible regulator $[a]$
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Inferring the Interaction Graph

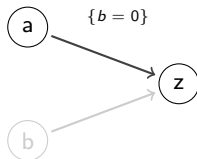
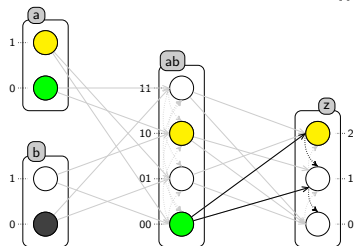
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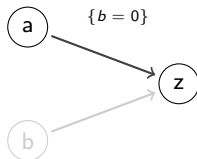
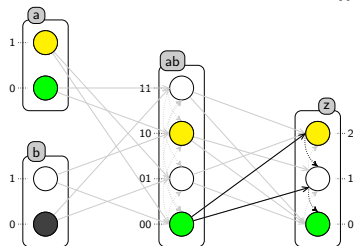
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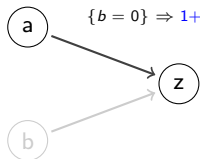
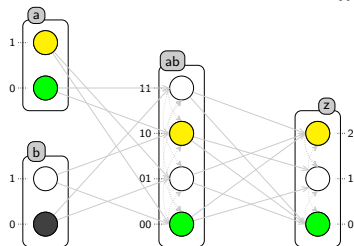
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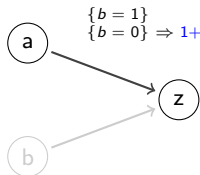
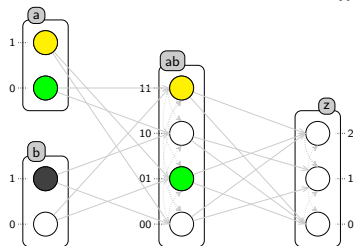
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 - $\{b = 0\} \rightarrow a_0 < a_1$ and $\{z_0\} \preceq \{z_2\} \Rightarrow$ activation (+) & threshold = 1

Inferring the Interaction Graph

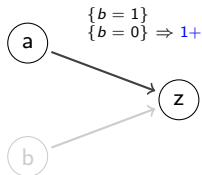
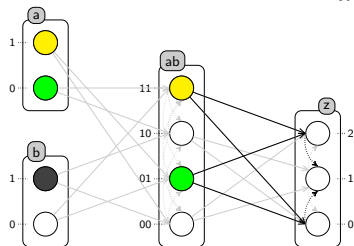
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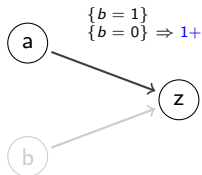
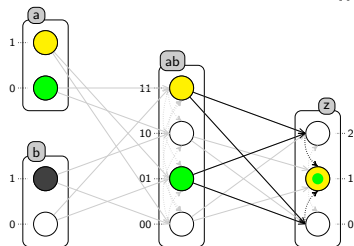
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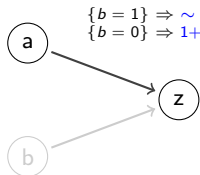
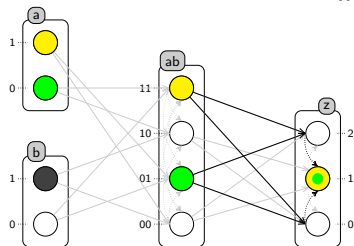
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[CMSB12]

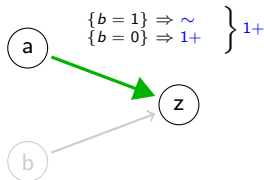
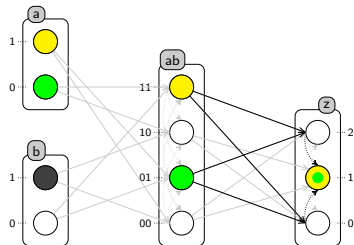


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$\{b = 0\} \rightarrow a_0 < a_1$ and $\{z_0\} \not\preceq \{z_2\} \Rightarrow$ activation (+) & threshold = 1
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Inferring the Interaction Graph

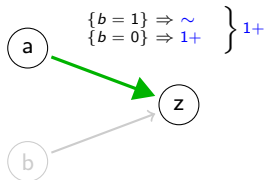
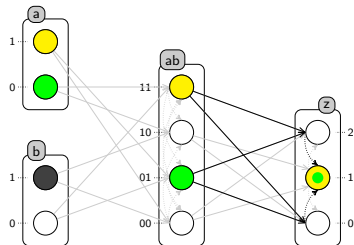
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- If possible, determine the general influence of a on z

Inferring the Interaction Graph

[CMSB12]



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- If possible, determine the general influence of a on z

Problematic cases:

- \rightarrow No focal processes (cycle)
 - \rightarrow Opposite influences (+ & -)
- $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow$
- Unsigned edge

Interaction Graph Inference

Implementation

Programming in ASP:

- Formal mathematical definitions \rightarrow ASP
- Use of aggregates (enumeration = 1 active process per sort)

Interaction Graph Inference

Implementation

Programming in ASP:

- Formal mathematical definitions → ASP
- Use of aggregates (enumeration = 1 active process per sort)

Calling ASP:

- **Pint** (existing OCaml library) to read Process Hitting models
Free library + examples: <http://processhitting.wordpress.com/>
- **OCaml** to translate these models to an ASP description
and parse the results
- **Clingo** to solve the description with the adequate program

Interaction Graph Inference

Results

Results: Very fast execution (personal laptop, 1.83GHz dual-core)

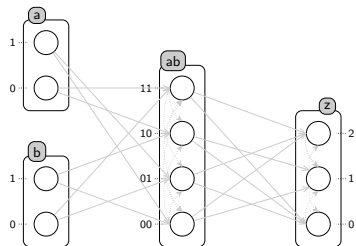
< 1s for 20 & 40 genes models [\[EGFR20 & TCRSIG40\]](#)

≈ 13s for a 94 genes model [\[TCRSIG94\]](#)

≈ 4min for a 104 genes model [\[EGFR104\]](#)

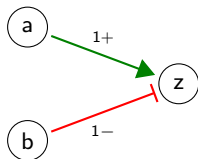
Model name	Sorts	Cooperative sorts	Processes	Actions
[EGFR20]	20	22	152	399
[TCRSIG40]	40	14	156	301
[TCRSIG94]	94	39	448	1124
[EGFR104]	104	89	748	2356

- [\[EGFR20\]](#): Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, by Özgür Sahin et al.
- [\[EGFR104\]](#): Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, by Regina Samaga et al.
- [\[TCRSIG40\]](#): T-Cell Receptor Signaling, by Steffen Klamt et al.
- [\[TCRSIG94\]](#): T-Cell Receptor Signaling, by Julio Saez-Rodriguez et al.



Inferring Parameters

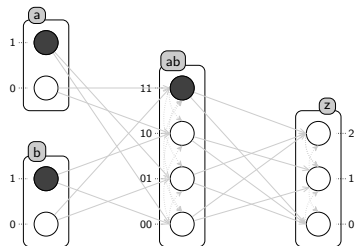
[PMR10-TCSB]



ω	$k_{z,\omega}$
\emptyset	
$\{b\}$	
$\{a\}$	
$\{a; b\}$	

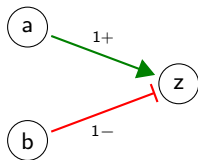
Inputs: The Process Hitting model and the related Interaction Graph

Output: The Parametrization related to the Interaction Graph



Inferring Parameters

[PMR10-TCSB]

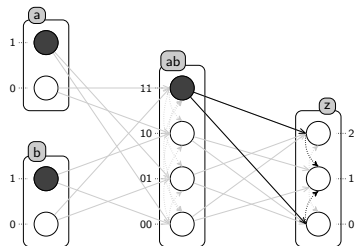


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\emptyset	
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$\{a\}$	
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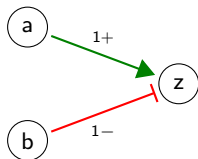
Output: The Parametrization related to the Interaction Graph

- For each gene $[z]$ and each **configuration** of resources $[\omega = \{a; b\}]$



Inferring Parameters

[PMR10-TCSB]

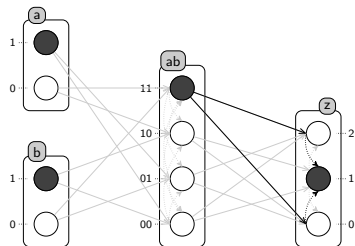


ω	$k_{z,\omega}$
\emptyset	
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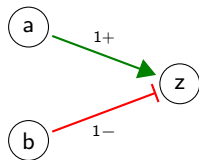
Output: The Parametrization related to the Interaction Graph

- For each gene $[z]$ and each **configuration** of resources $[\omega = \{a; b\}]$
- Find the set of **focal processes** of the gene



Inferring Parameters

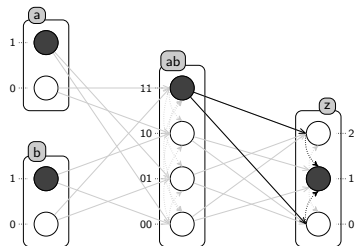
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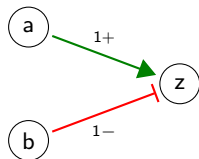
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Inferring Parameters

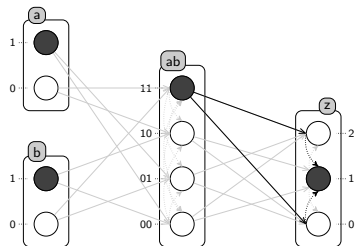
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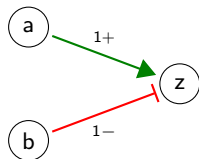
ω	$k_{z,\omega}$
\emptyset	
$\{b\}$	
$\{a\}$	
$\{a; b\}$	$[1; 1]$

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Output: The Parametrization related to the Interaction Graph

- For each gene $[z]$ and each **configuration** of resources $[\omega = \{a; b\}]$
- Find the set of **focal processes** of the gene $[\{z_1\}]$
- Under some conditions, this set is the parameter: $k_{z,\{a,b\}} = [1; 1]$



Inferring Parameters [PMR10-TCSB]



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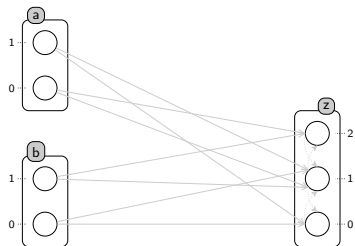
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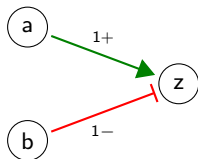
Problematic cases:

- Behavior cannot be represented as a BRN
- Lack of cooperation (no focal processes)



Abducing Parametrizations

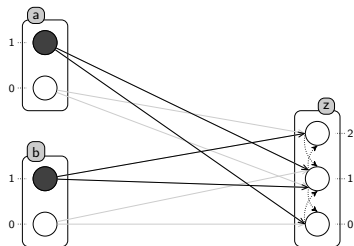
[CMSB12]



ω	$k_{z,\omega}$
\emptyset	?
$\{b\}$	$[0; 0]$
$\{a\}$	$[2; 2]$
$\{a; b\}$?

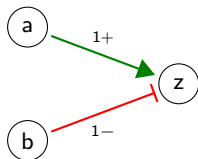
Inputs: The Process Hitting, the related Interaction Graph
and the partially inferred Parametrization

Output: All admissible Parametrizations observing the dynamics



Abducing Parametrizations

[CMSB12]

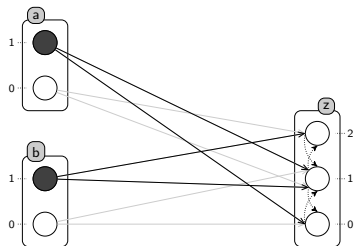


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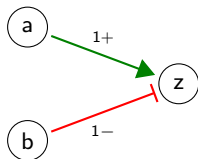
Output: All admissible Parametrizations observing the dynamics

- Incomplete cooperations may lead to a partial Parametrization $[\omega = \{a, b\}]$



Abducing Parametrizations

[CMSB12]



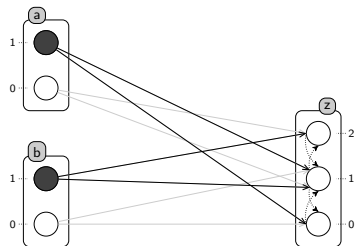
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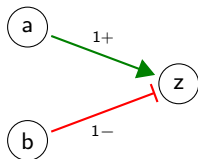
- Incomplete cooperations may lead to a partial Parametrization $[\omega = \{a, b\}]$
- Ambiguous cases may represent several dynamics

$$[k_{z,\{a,b\}} = [0; 0]? [0; 1]? [1; 1]? [1; 2]? [2; 2]? [0; 2]?]$$



Abducing Parametrizations

[CMSB12]



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$\{a; b\}$?

Inputs: The Process Hitting, the related Interaction Graph and the partially inferred Parametrization

Output: All admissible Parametrizations observing the dynamics

- Incomplete cooperations may lead to a partial Parametrization $[\omega = \{a, b\}]$
- Ambiguous cases may represent several dynamics

$$[k_{z,\{a,b\}} = [0; 0]? [0; 1]? [1; 1]? [1; 2]? [2; 2]? [0; 2]?]$$

→ Enumeration regarding:

- Biological constraints
- The dynamics of the Process Hitting

Abducing Parametrizations

Implementation

Parameters definitions:

One identifier for each parameter: *param_label(a, i)*

Useful rules:

less_active(X, P, Q) \leftarrow $K_{X,P}$ has less activators than $K_{X,Q}$ *param_inf(X, P, Q)* \leftarrow $K_{X,P} \preceq K_{X,Q}$

Abducing Parametrizations

Implementation

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One identifier for each parameter: *param_label(a, i)*

Useful rules:

less_active(X, P, Q) $\leftarrow K_{X,P}$ has less activators than $K_{X,Q}$ *param_inf(X, P, Q)* $\leftarrow K_{X,P} \preceq K_{X,Q}$

Parameters enumeration uses cardinalities:

 $1 \{ \textit{param}(X, P, I) : \textit{component_levels}(X, I) \} \leftarrow \textit{param_label}(X, P).$

[X: component; P: parameter label; I: parameter value]

Abducing Parametrizations

Implementation

Parameters definitions:

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Useful rules:

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[X: component; P: parameter label; I: parameter value]

Parametrizations filtering uses constraints:

 $\leftarrow \textit{less_active}(X, P, Q), \neg \textit{param_inf}(X, P, Q).$

[X: component; P, Q: parameter labels]

Parametrization Inference

Results

Two steps:

- Parameters inference (partial)
- Parametrization abduction (total)

Parametrization Inference

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Results:

- Very fast execution for parameters inference
 < 1s for 20 & 40 genes models [EGFR20 & TCRSIG40]
- Parametrization abduction
 After one cooperation removal:
 ≈ 4s to find 42 admissible Parametrizations [TCRSIG40]
 ≈ 20s to find 129 admissible Parametrizations [EGFR20]

ASP is convenient to handle enumeration (**cardinalities**)
and filter only admissible answers (**constraints**)

Summary & Future work

- Inference of the **complete Interaction Graph**
 - Exhaustive approach to find the mutual influences
- Inference of the **possibly partial Parametrization**
 - Exhaustive approach to find the necessary parameters
- Abduce all full & **admissible Parametrizations**
 - Exhaustive approach to find only relevant answers
- Complexity: linear in the number of genes,
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- Abduce all full & **admissible Parametrizations**
 - Exhaustive approach to find only relevant answers
- Complexity: linear in the number of genes,
exponential in the number of regulators of one gene
- Concretize into more expressive BRN representations
 - Tackle with **unsigned edges** (problematic cases)
 - Use multiplexes to decrease the size of Parametrizations
- Use **projections** to remove cooperative sorts
 - Make actions independent
 - Drop inference complexity?

Conclusion

Existing translation: René Thomas \rightsquigarrow Process Hitting

New translation: Process Hitting \rightsquigarrow René Thomas

- New **formal link** between the two models
- More **visibility** to the Process Hitting

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Using ASP

- Tackles with complexity/combinatorial explosion
- Allows efficient **exhaustive** search & enumeration

A multi-team topic

Inoue Laboratory (NII, Sokendai): Constraint Programming, Systems Biology

MeForBio (IRCCyN, ÉCN): Formal Methods for Bioinformatics

AMIB (LIX, Polytechnique): Algorithms and Models for Integrative Biology



Katsumi INOUE
Professor & team leader

} **Inoue Laboratory**



Loïc PAULEVÉ
Post-doc

} **AMIB**



Olivier ROUX
Professor & team leader



Morgan MAGNIN
Associate professor



Maxime FOLSCHETTE
≈ 2nd year PhD student

} **MeForBio**

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Thank you