

HelmholtzZentrum münchen

German Research Center for Environmental Health

MASAMB 2016

Efficient Parameter Estimation for ODE Models from Relative Data Using Hierarchical Optimization

Sabrina Krause, Carolin Loos, Jan Hasenauer

Helmholtz Zentrum München
Institute of Computational Biology

Data-driven Computational Modelling

Cambridge, 02/10/16

Parameter Estimation

Parameter Estimation

ODE model:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), \quad x(0, \theta) = x_0(\theta) \quad \text{dynamics}$$
$$y(t) = h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) \quad \text{observables}$$

Parameter Estimation

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

Measurements: $\bar{y}_k = h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$

Parameter Estimation

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

Measurements: $\bar{y}_k = h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$

Maximize the likelihood function:

$$\max_{\theta} \left\{ p(\mathcal{D}|\theta) = \prod_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\} \right\}$$

Parameter Estimation

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

Measurements: $\bar{y}_k = h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$

Minimize the negative log likelihood function:

$$\min_{\theta} \left\{ J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Parameter Estimation

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

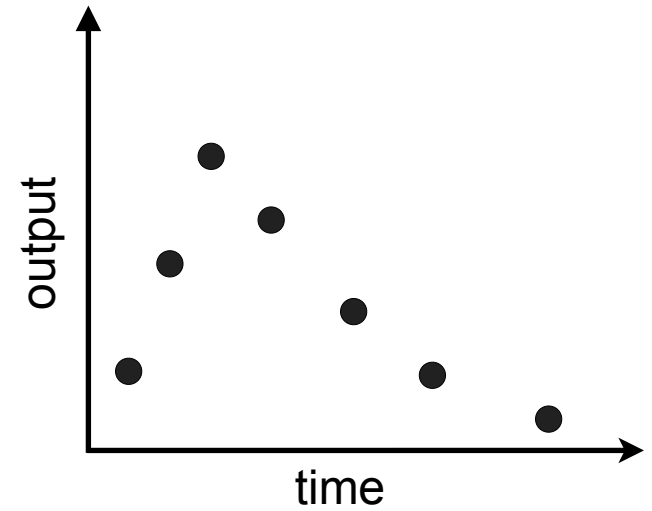
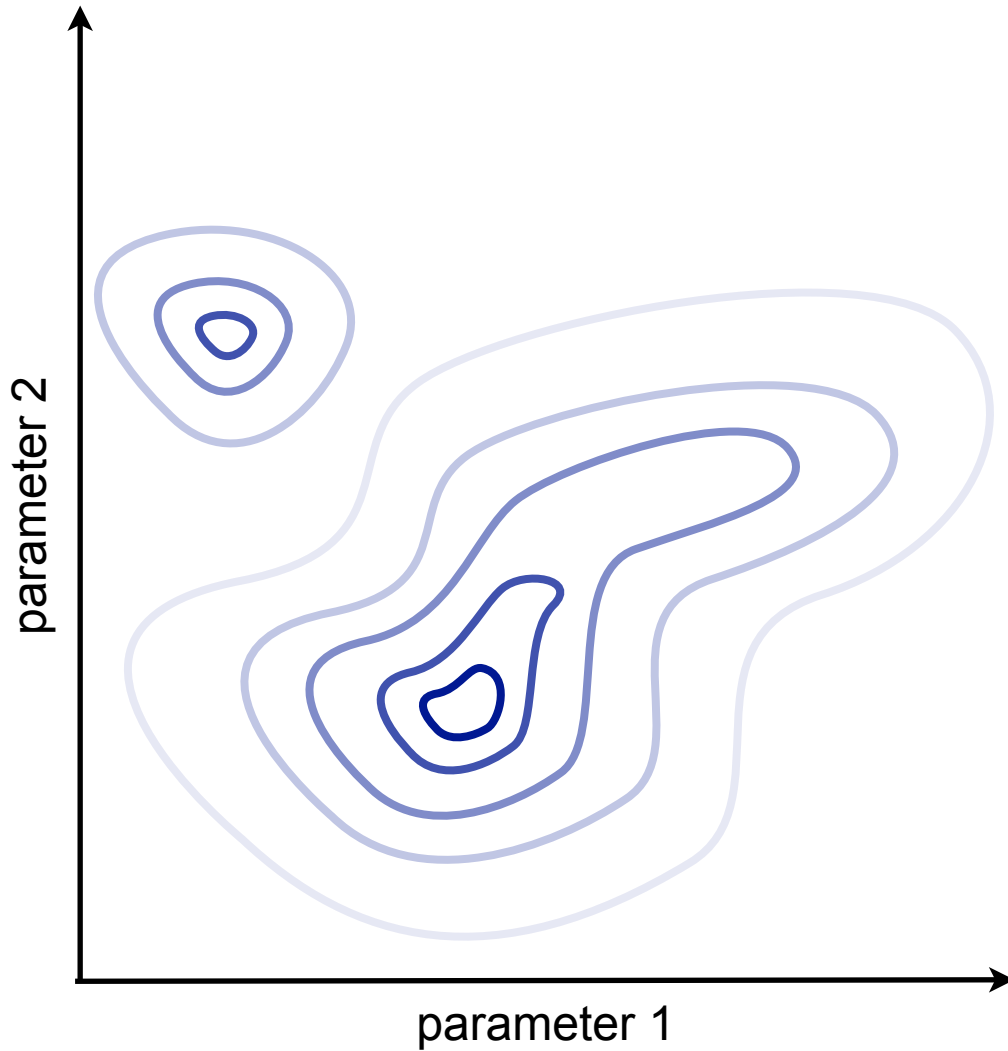
Measurements: $\bar{y}_k = h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$

Minimize the negative log likelihood function:

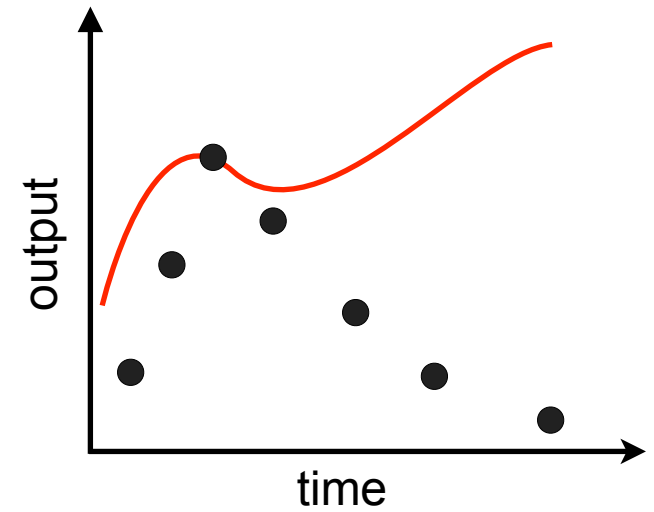
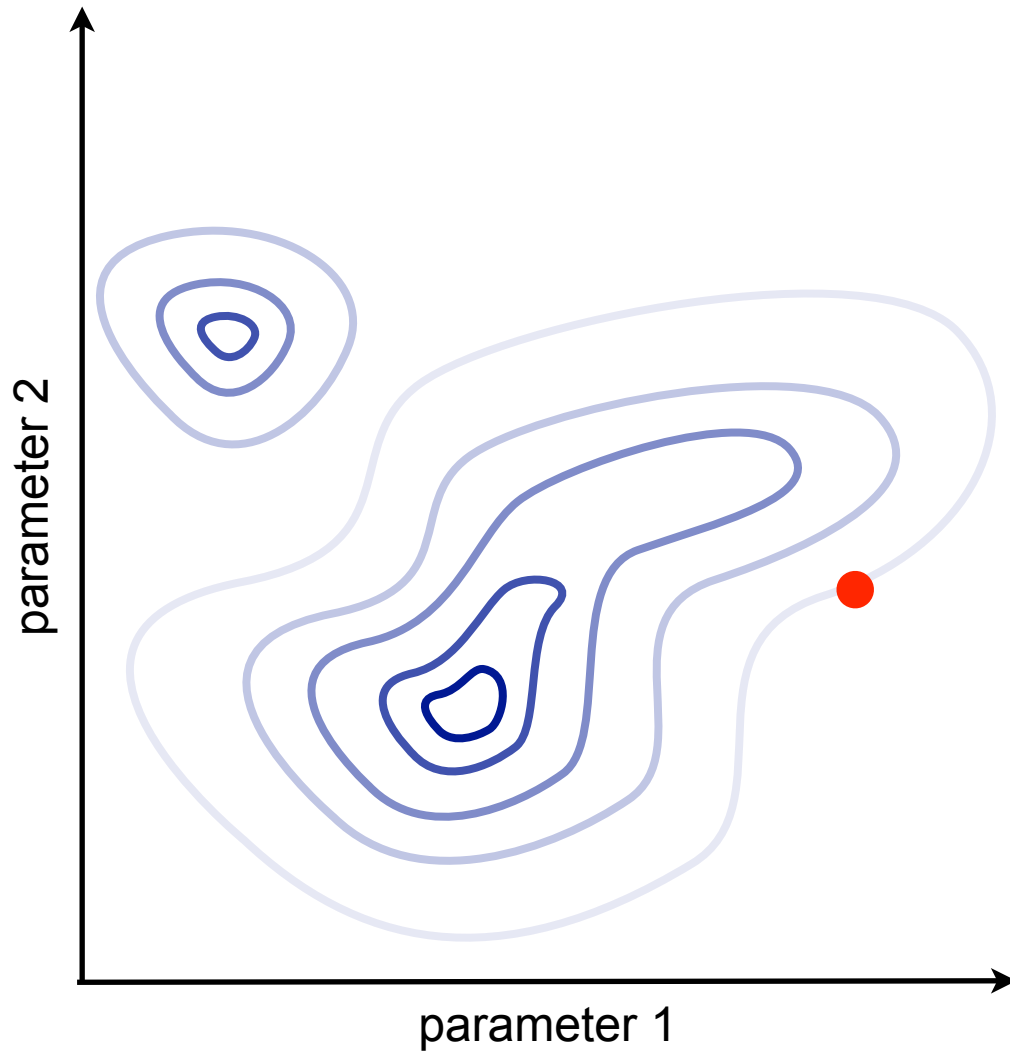
$$\min_{\theta} \left\{ J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Optimization problem with n_{θ} parameters

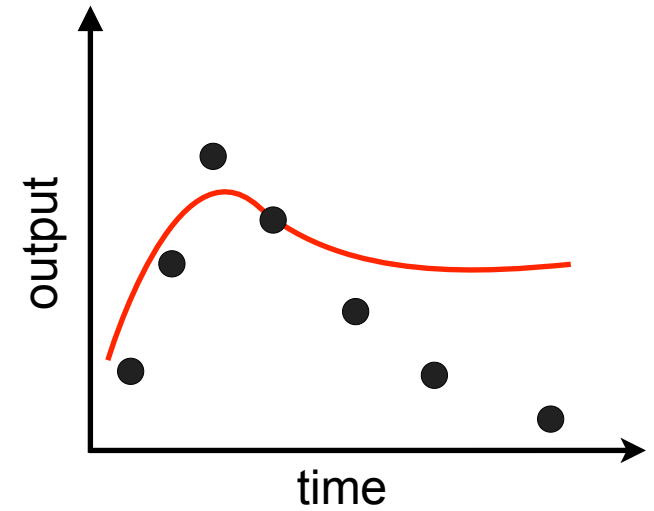
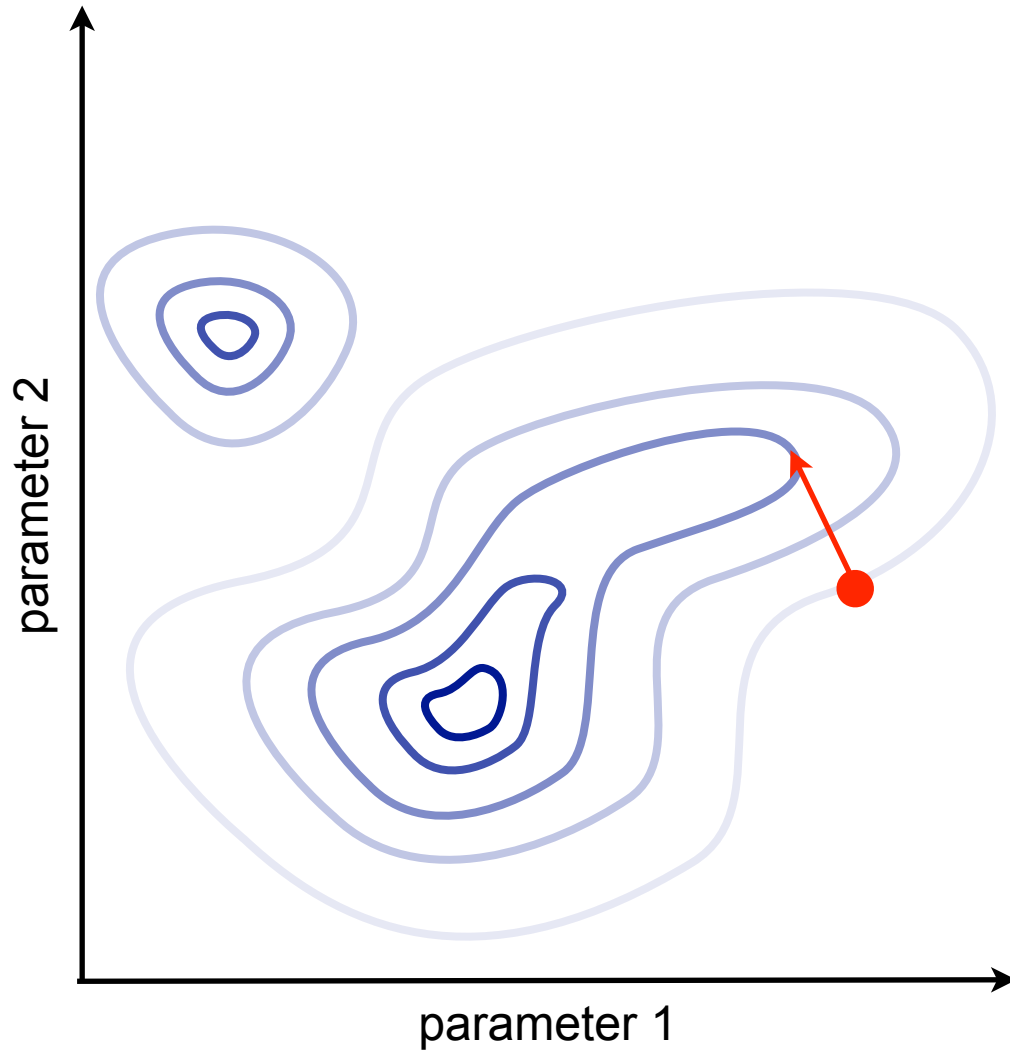
Multi-Start Optimization



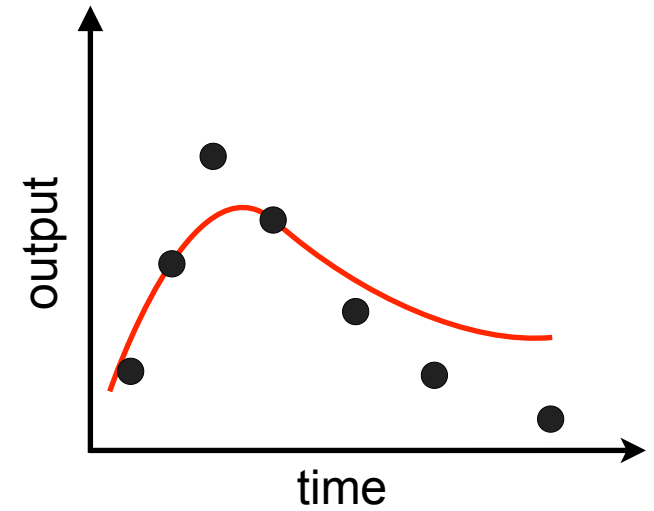
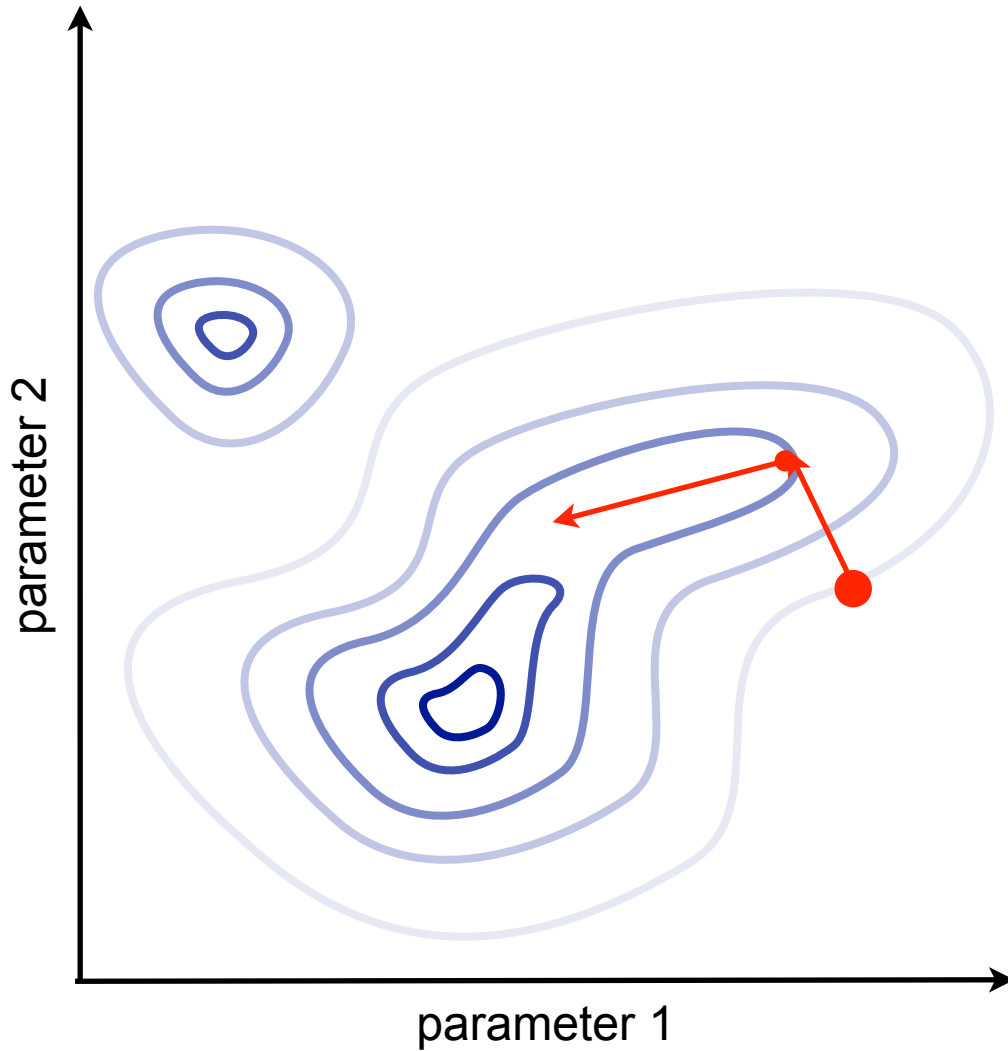
Multi-Start Optimization



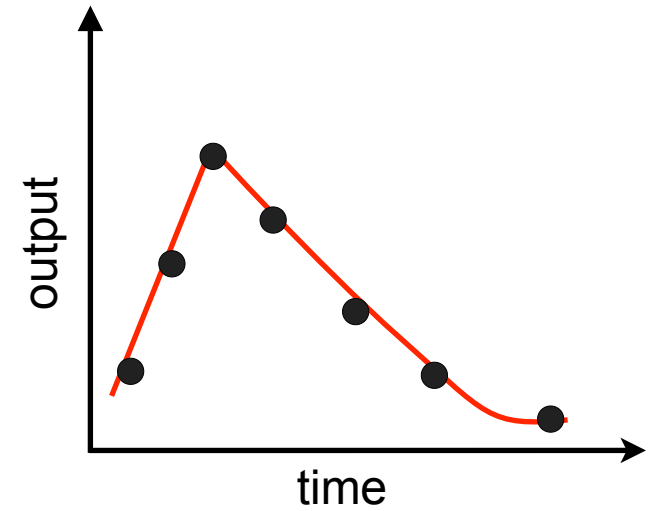
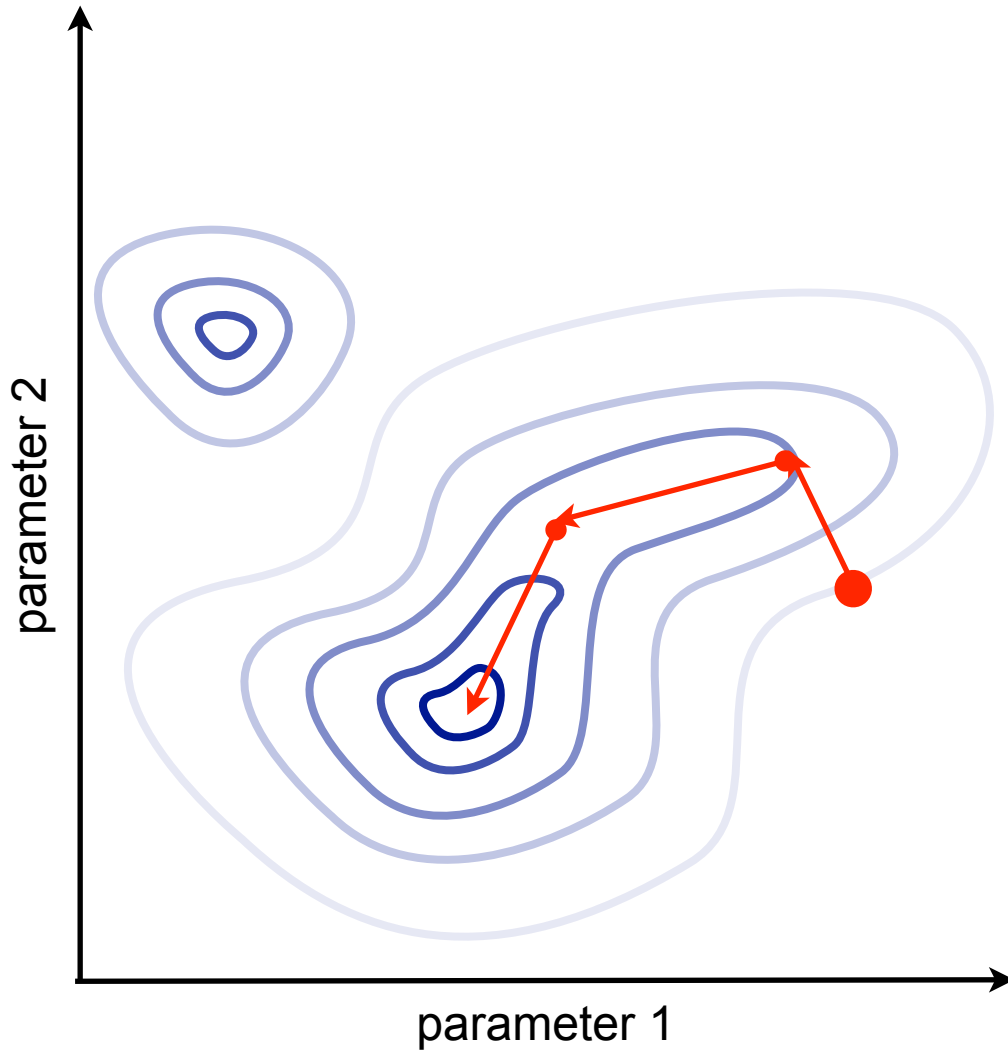
Multi-Start Optimization



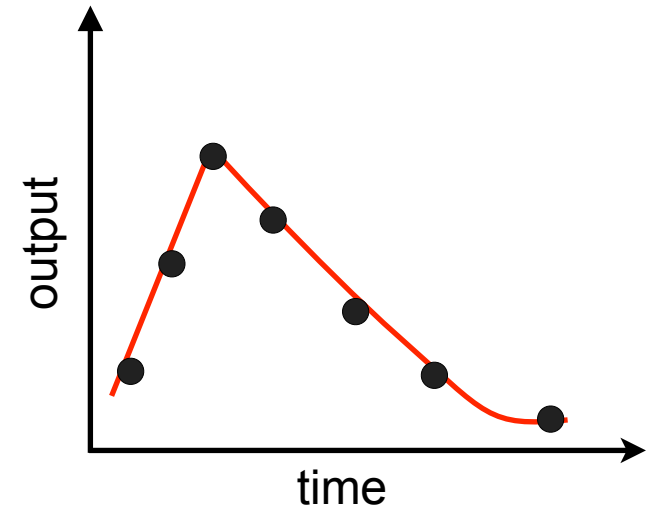
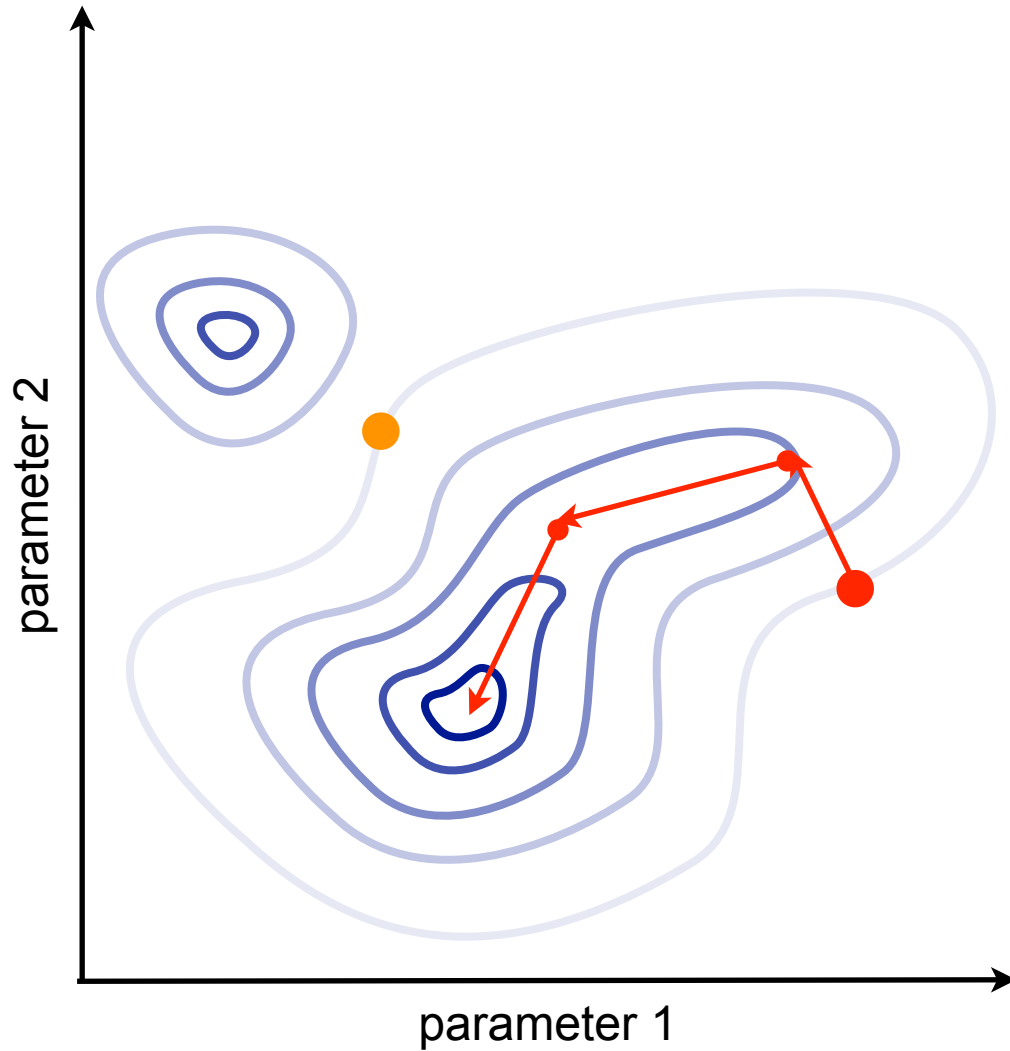
Multi-Start Optimization



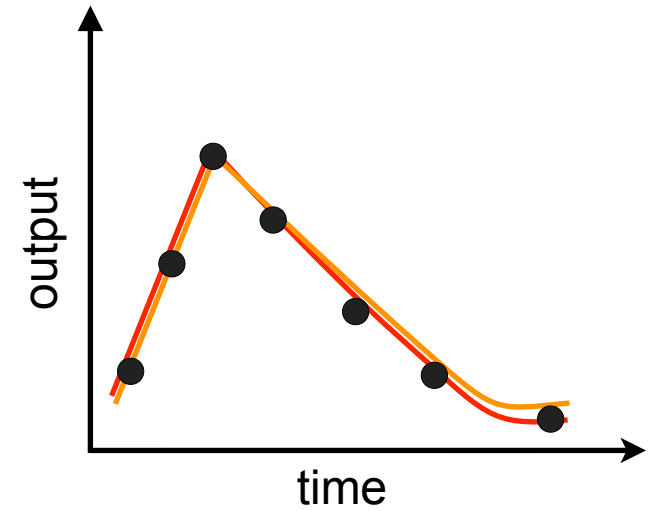
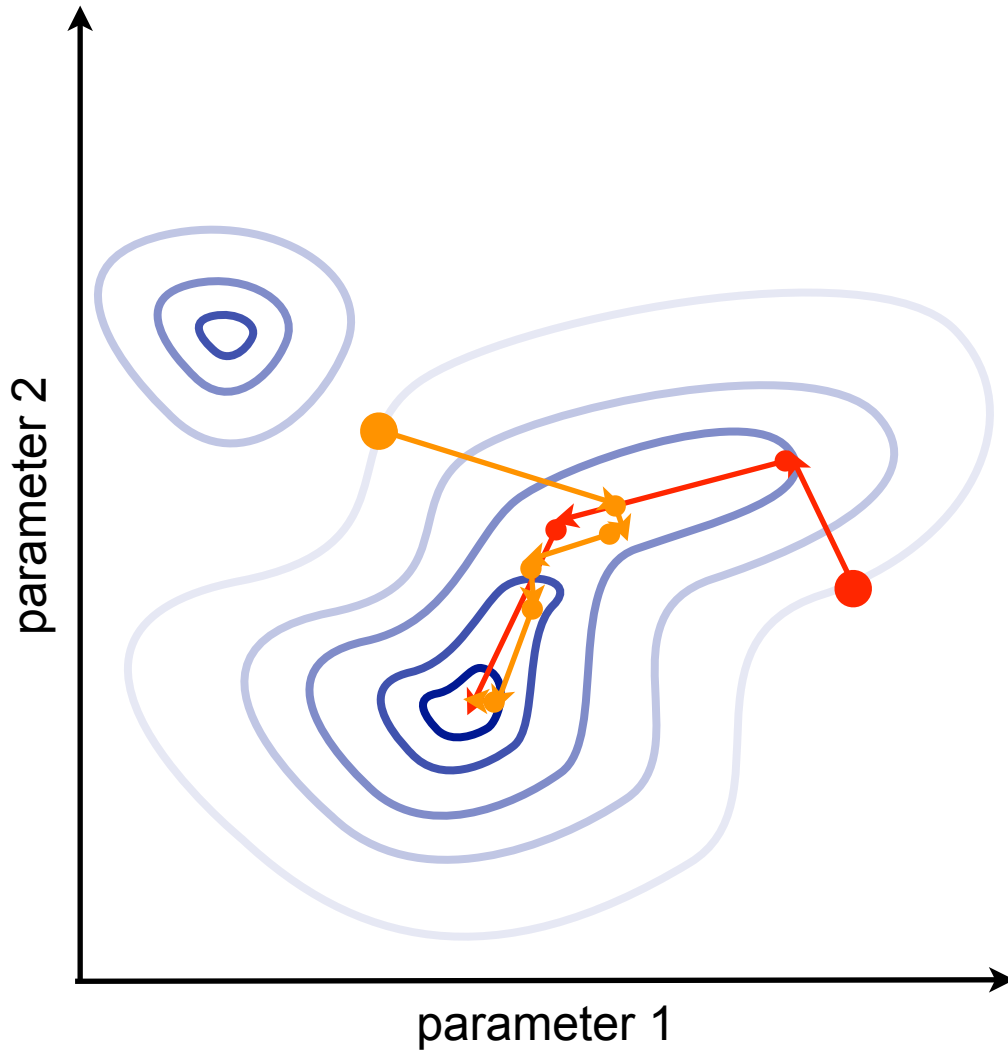
Multi-Start Optimization



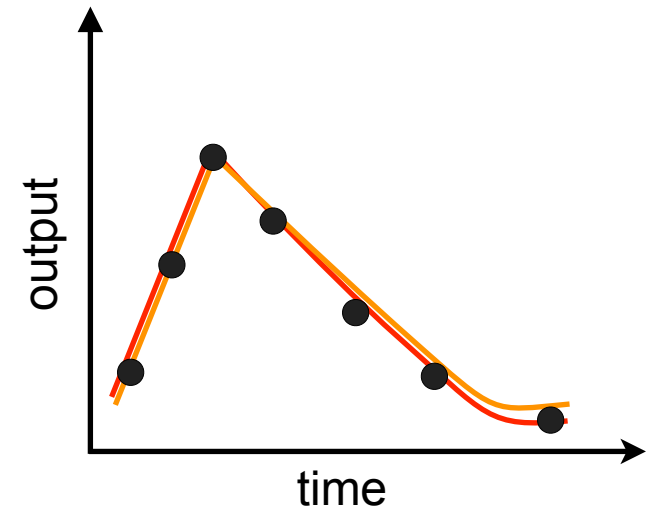
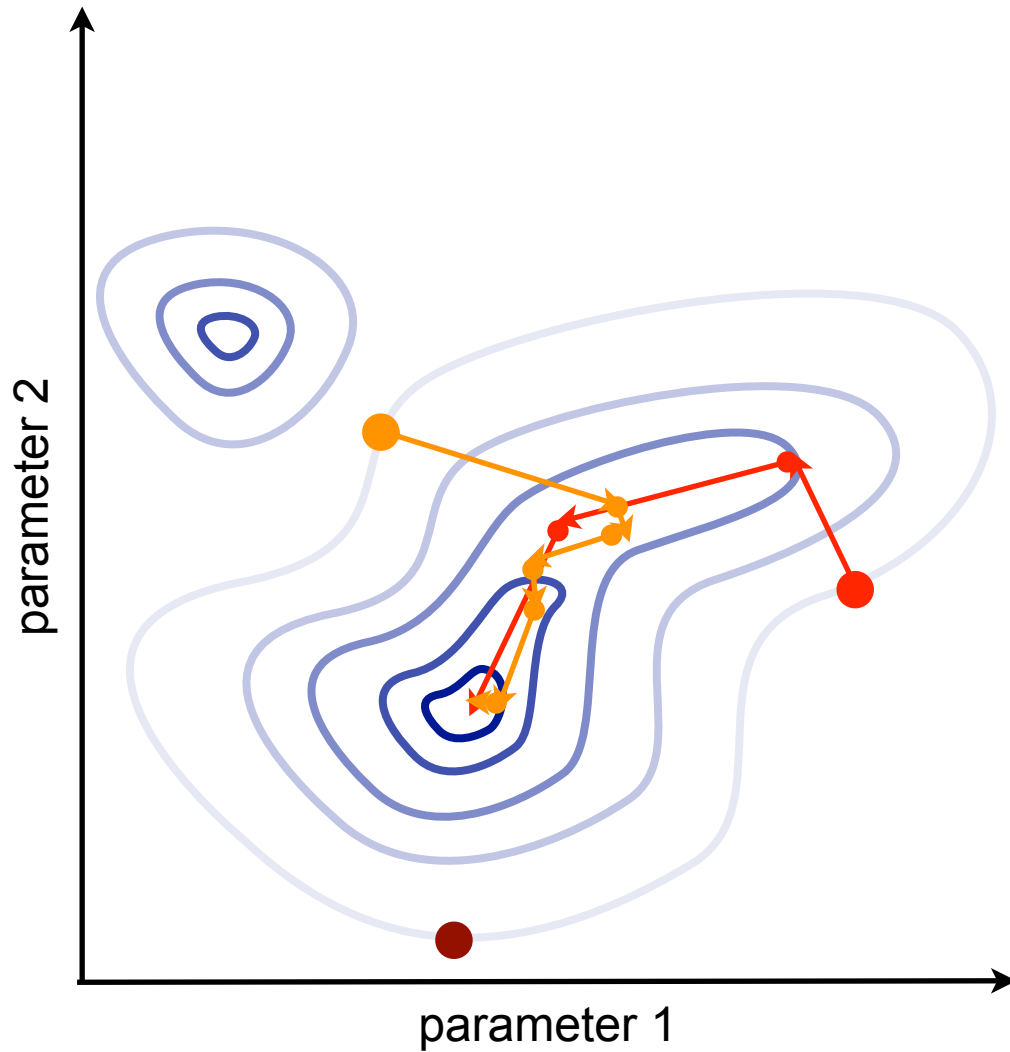
Multi-Start Optimization



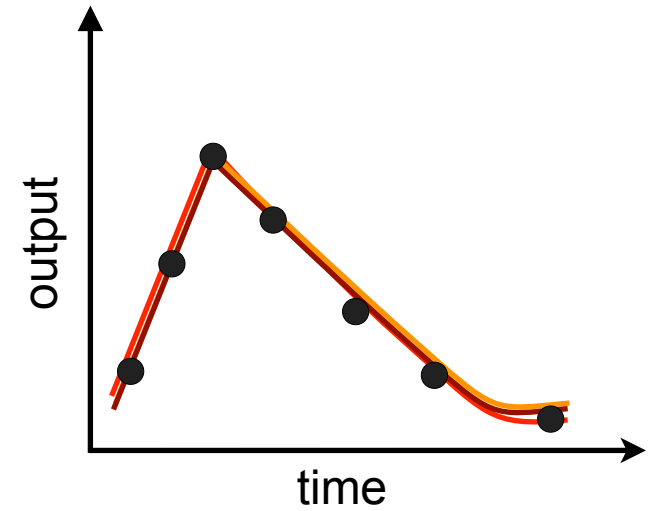
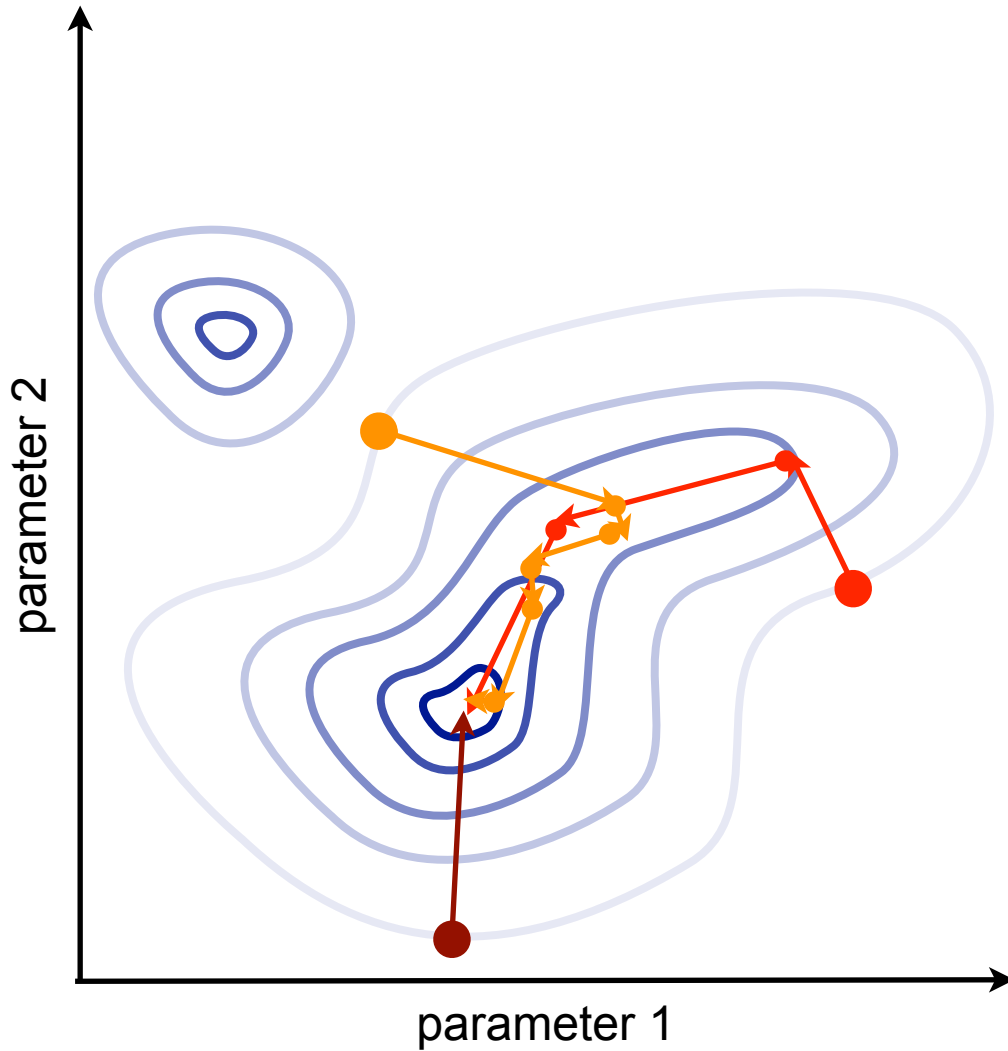
Multi-Start Optimization



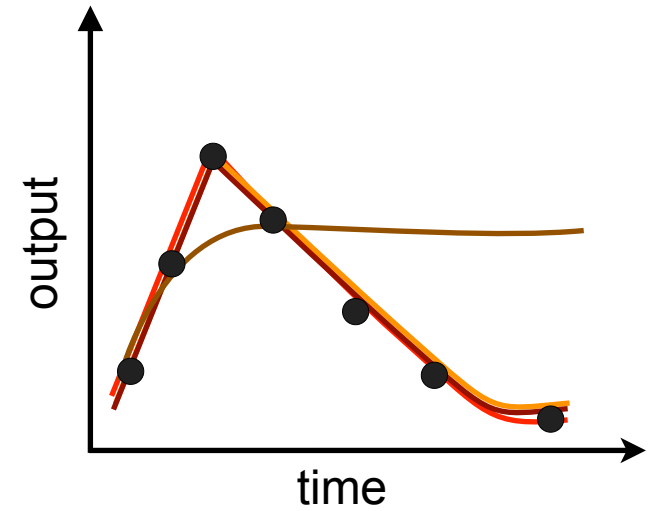
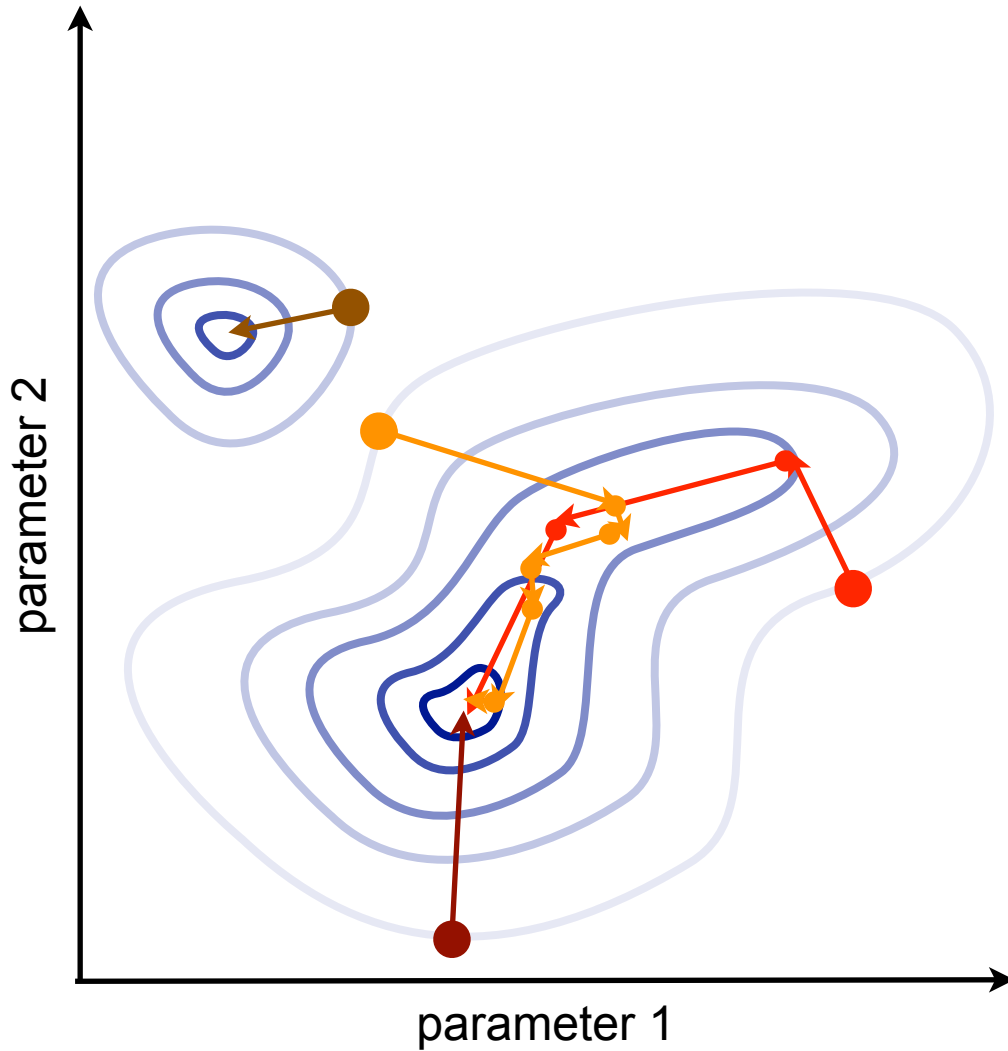
Multi-Start Optimization



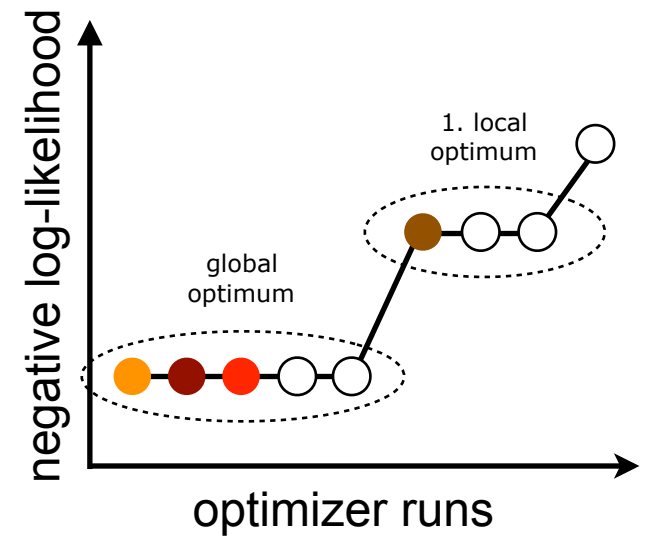
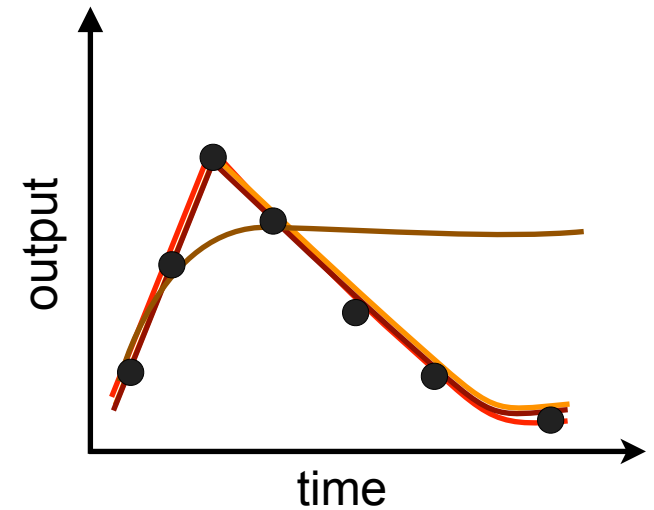
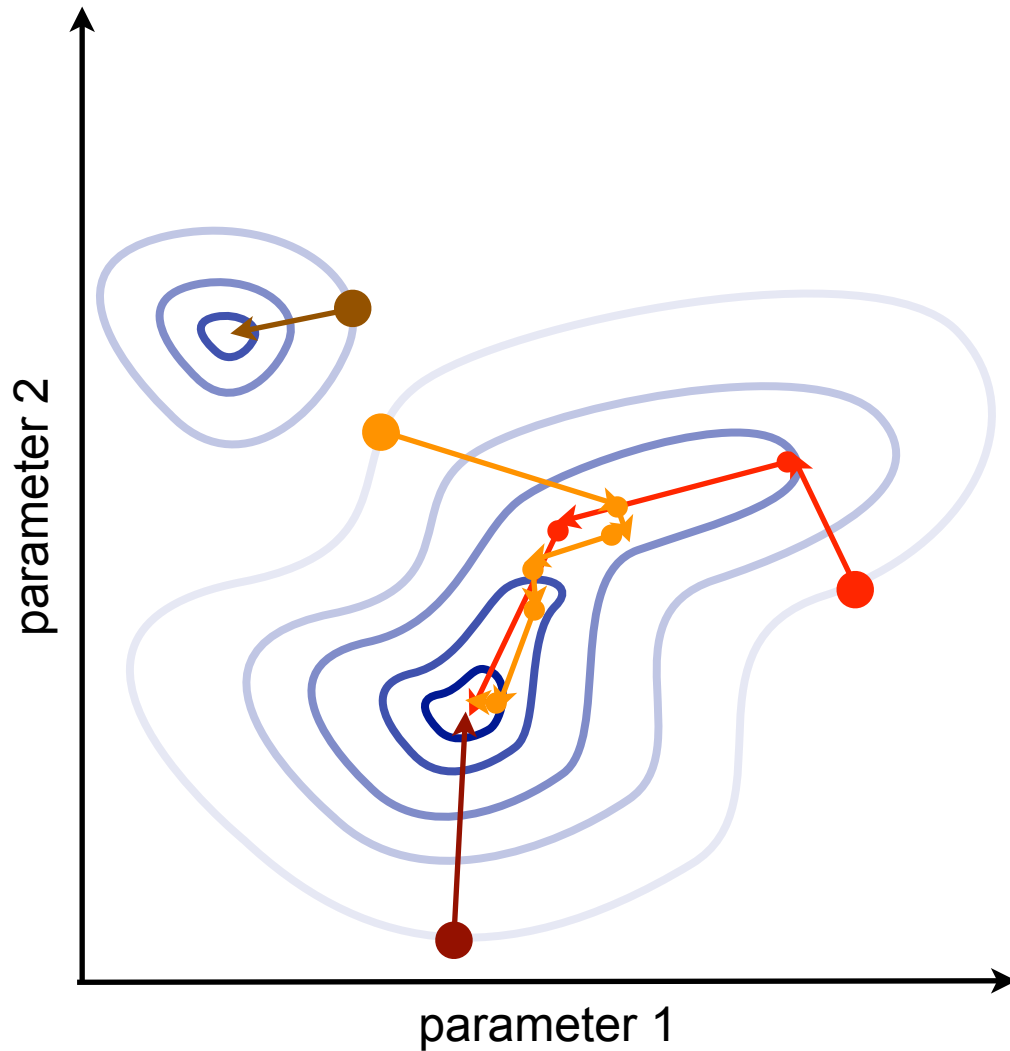
Multi-Start Optimization



Multi-Start Optimization

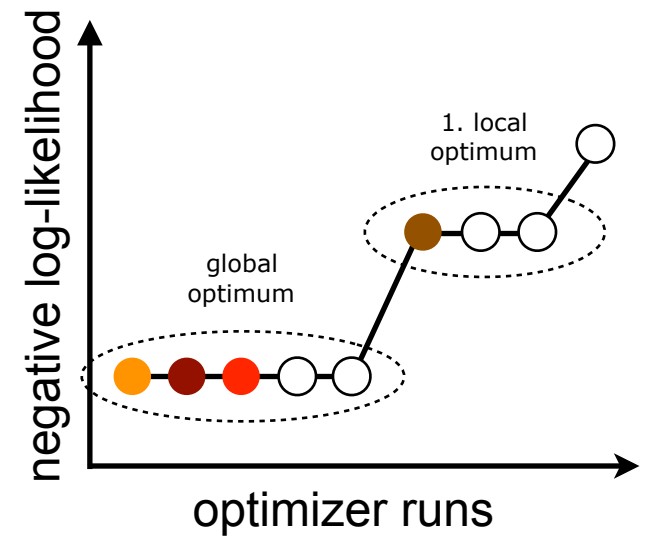
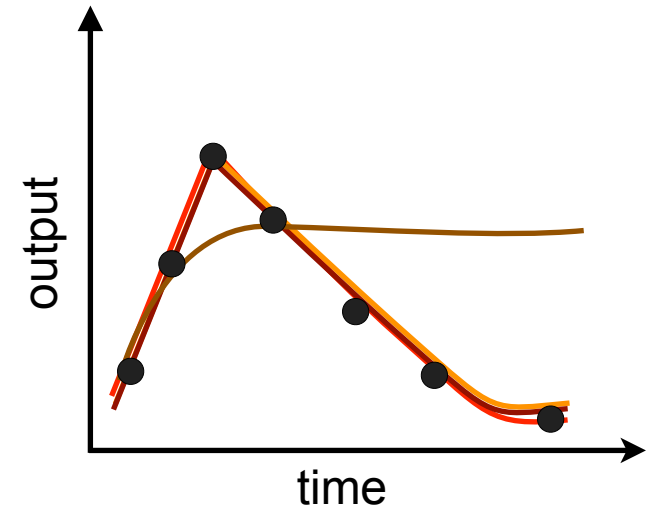
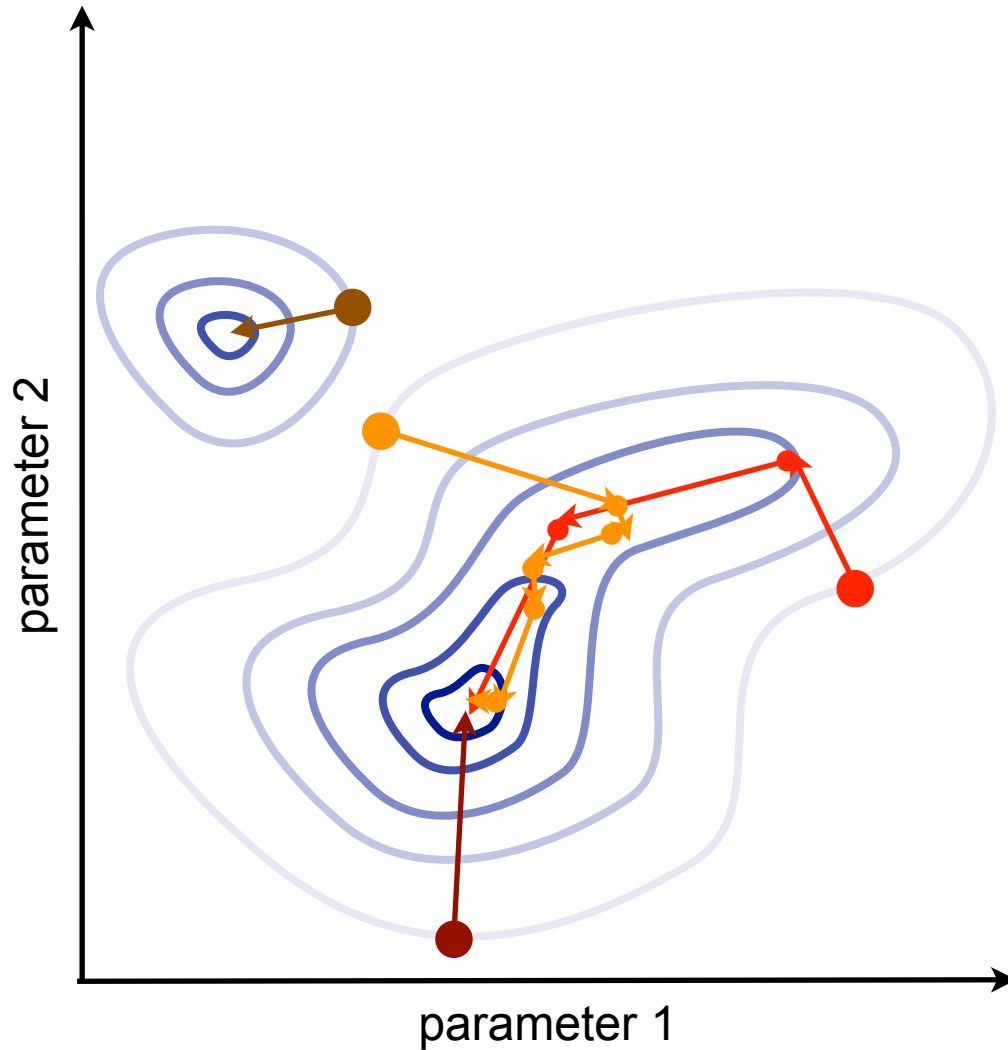


Multi-Start Optimization



Multi-Start Optimization

<https://github.com/ICB-DCM/PESTO>
<https://github.com/ICB-DCM/AMICI>



Parameter Estimation

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

Measurements: $\bar{y}_k = h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$

Minimize the negative log likelihood function:

$$\min_{\theta} \left\{ J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Optimization problem with n_{θ} parameters

Problem Statement

ODE model:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), \quad x(0, \theta) = x_0(\theta) \quad \text{dynamics}$$
$$y(t) = \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) \quad \text{observables}$$

Measurements that provide relative data:

$$\bar{y}_k = \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$$

with unknown variance σ^2 of the measurement noise
and unknown proportionality factor \mathbf{c}

Standard Approach

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

Measurements that provide relative data:

$$\bar{y}_k = \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$$

with unknown variance σ^2 of the measurement noise
and unknown proportionality factor \mathbf{c}

Minimize the negative log likelihood function:

$$\min_{\theta, \mathbf{c}, \sigma^2} \left\{ J(\theta, \mathbf{c}, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Standard Approach

ODE model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(\theta, x(t, \theta)), & x(0, \theta) &= x_0(\theta) & \text{dynamics} \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t, \theta)) & & & \text{observables} \end{aligned}$$

Measurements that provide relative data:

$$\bar{y}_k = \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) + \varepsilon_k, \quad \varepsilon_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad k = 1, \dots, n_t$$

with unknown variance σ^2 of the measurement noise
and unknown proportionality factor \mathbf{c}

Minimize the negative log likelihood function:

$$\min_{\theta, \mathbf{c}, \sigma^2} \left\{ J(\theta, \mathbf{c}, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - \mathbf{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Number of parameters:

n_θ + number of proportionality factors + number of variances

Hierarchical Approach

Hierarchical optimization problem:

$$\min_{\theta} \left\{ \min_{c, \sigma^2} \left\{ J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\} \right\}$$

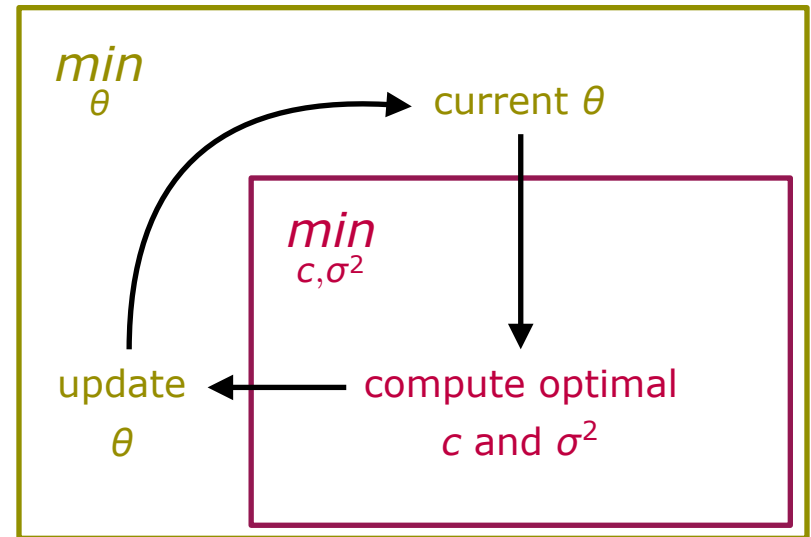
Hierarchical Approach

Hierarchical optimization problem:

$$\min_{\theta} \left\{ \min_{c, \sigma^2} \left\{ J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\} \right\}$$

In each step of the optimization:

1. Calculate optimal proportionality factors and variances analytically for a given θ
2. Use analytical results to do the update step in the outer optimization to estimate the remaining dynamical parameters



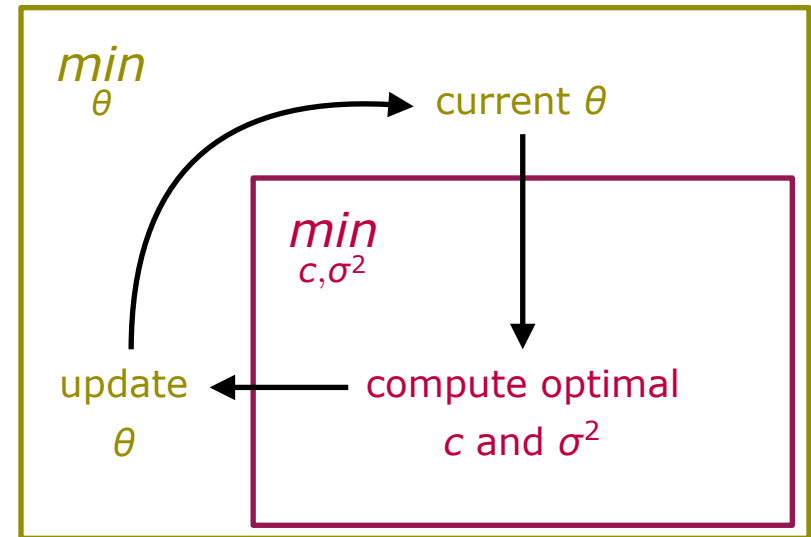
Hierarchical Approach

Hierarchical optimization problem:

$$\min_{\theta} \left\{ \min_{c, \sigma^2} \left\{ J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\} \right\}$$

In each step of the optimization:

1. Calculate optimal proportionality factors and variances analytically for a given θ
2. Use analytical results to do the update step in the outer optimization to estimate the remaining dynamical parameters



Advantage: Outer optimization problem has n_{θ} parameters

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial c} \right|_{(\theta, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_k \bar{y}_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))^2 = 0$$

$$\sum_k \bar{y}_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) = \hat{c} \sum_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))^2$$

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial c} \right|_{(\theta, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_k \bar{y}_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))^2 = 0 \longrightarrow \hat{c}(\theta) = \frac{\sum_k \bar{y}_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sum_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))^2}$$
$$\sum_k \bar{y}_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)) = \hat{c} \sum_k h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))^2$$

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial \sigma^2} \right|_{(\theta, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_k 1 - \frac{(\bar{y}_k - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)))^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2} = 0$$

$$\sum_k 1 = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_k (\bar{y}_k - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)))^2$$

Analytical Derivation of the Proportionality Factors and Variances

Necessary first order optimality condition:

Is $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)^T$ a local minimum of J , with J continuously differentiable, then

$$\nabla J(\hat{\theta}, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = 0.$$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \left(\frac{\bar{y}_k - c \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta))}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial \sigma^2} \right|_{(\theta, \hat{c}, \hat{\sigma}^2)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_k 1 - \frac{(\bar{y}_k - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)))^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2} = 0 \rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{n_t} \sum_k (\bar{y}_k - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)))^2$$

$$\sum_k 1 = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_k (\bar{y}_k - \hat{c} \cdot h(\theta, x(t_k, \theta)))^2$$

Several experiments, observables and replicates

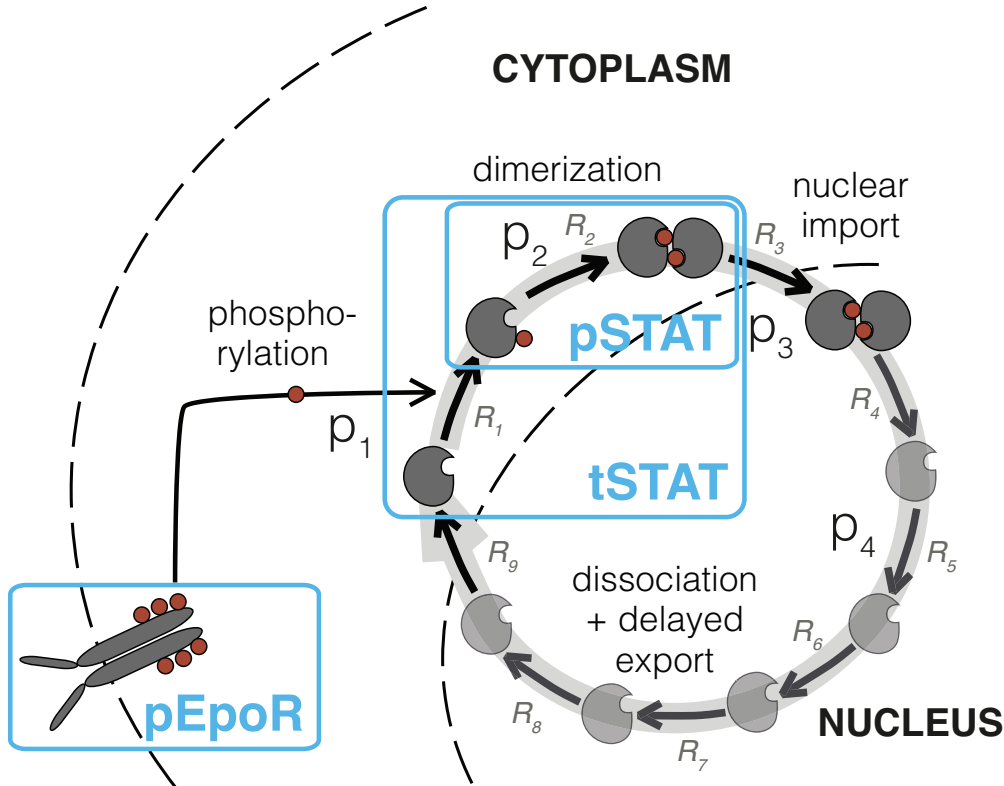
Proportionality factors c_{il} and variances σ_{il}^2 for each observable and replicate, $i = 1, \dots, n_y$, $l = 1, \dots, n_r$

$$J(\theta, c, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_e} \sum_{i \in I_j} \sum_{l=1}^{n_{rji}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{tjil}} \left[\log(2\pi\sigma_{il}^2) + \frac{(\bar{y}_{jilk} - c_{il} \cdot h_{ji}(\theta, \mathbf{x}(t_k, \theta)))^2}{\sigma_{il}^2} \right]$$

Analytical solutions for the proportionality factors and the variances:

$$\hat{c}_{il}(\theta) = \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{E}_i} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{tjil}} \bar{y}_{jilk} h_{ji}(\theta, \mathbf{x}(t_k, \theta))}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{E}_i} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{tjil}} h_{ji}(\theta, \mathbf{x}(t_k, \theta))^2} \quad \hat{\sigma}_{il}^2(\theta) = \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{E}_i} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{tjil}} (\bar{y}_{jilk} - \hat{c}_{il}(\theta) h_{ji}(\theta, \mathbf{x}(t_k, \theta)))^2}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{E}_i} n_{tjil}}$$

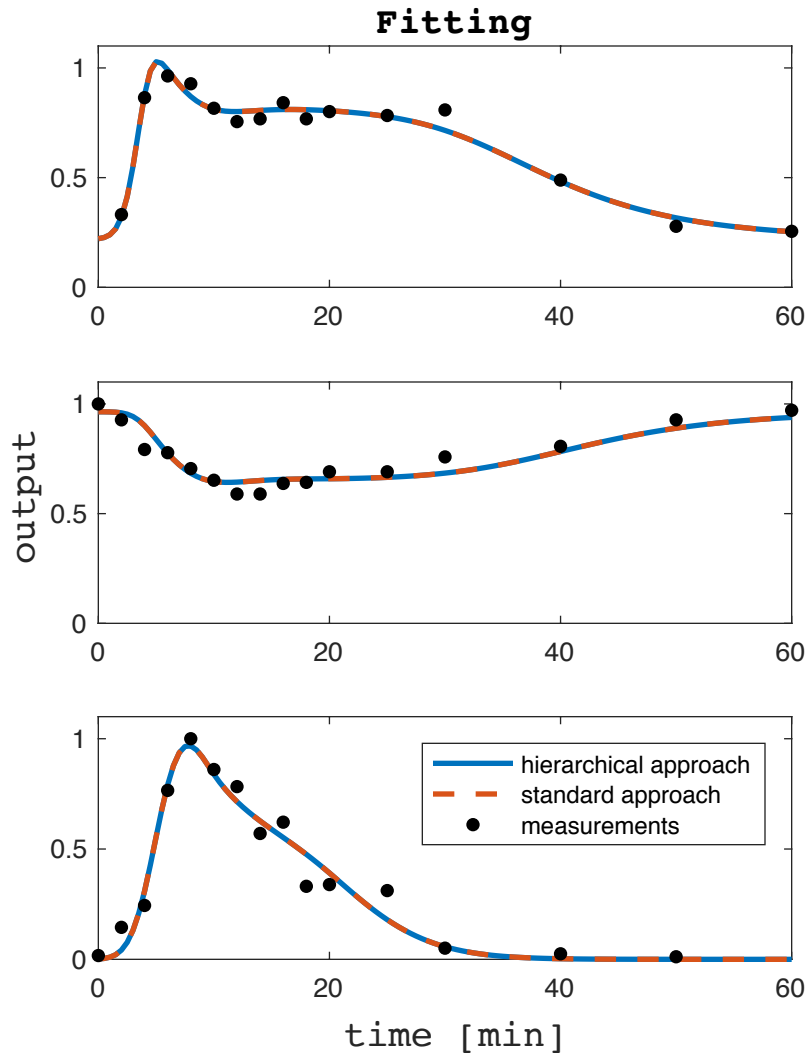
JAK-STAT Signaling Pathway



R_1 :	STAT	$\xrightarrow{p_1}$	pSTAT
R_2 :	2pSTAT	$\xrightarrow{p_2}$	pSTAT:pSTAT
R_3 :	pSTAT:pSTAT	$\xrightarrow{p_2}$	npSTAT:npSTAT
R_4 :	npSTAT:npSTAT	$\xrightarrow{p_4}$	2nSTAT1
R_5 :	nSTAT1	$\xrightarrow{p_4}$	nSTAT2
R_6 :	nSTAT2	$\xrightarrow{p_4}$	nSTAT3
R_7 :	nSTAT3	$\xrightarrow{p_4}$	nSTAT4
R_8 :	nSTAT4	$\xrightarrow{p_4}$	nSTAT5
R_9 :	nSTAT5	$\xrightarrow{p_4}$	STAT

Fröhlich F et al. (2016) PLoS Comput Biol 12(7)

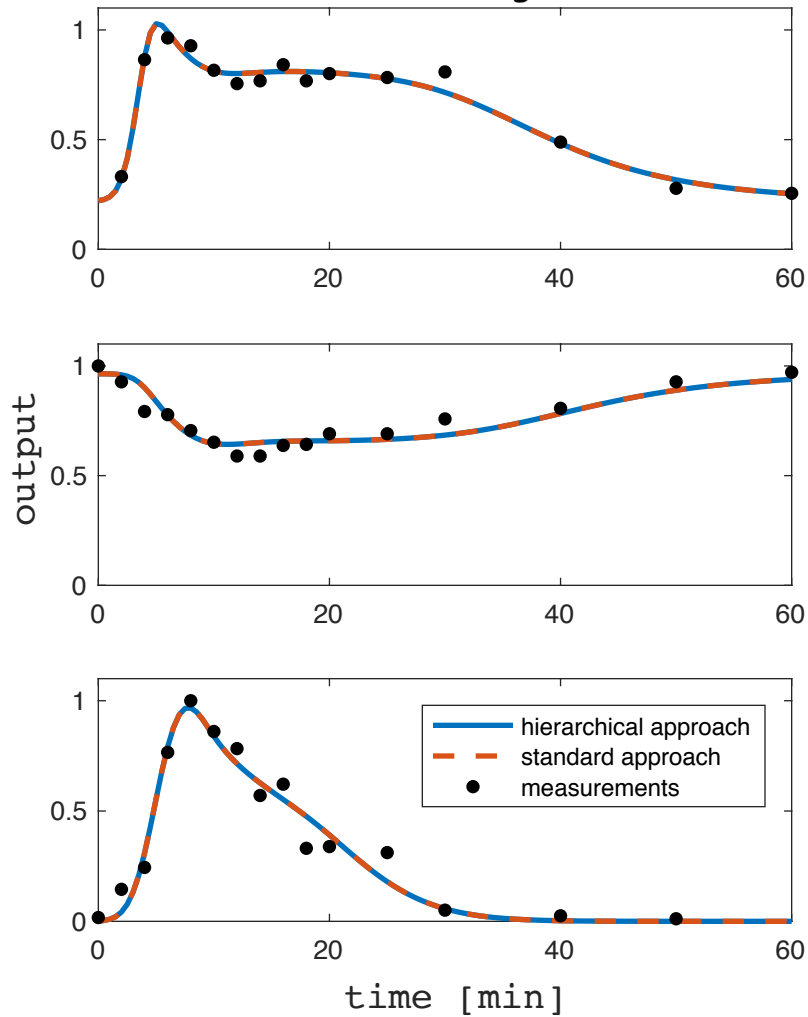
Fitting and Convergence



Data from:
Swaney et al. (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 10.1073/pnas.0237333100

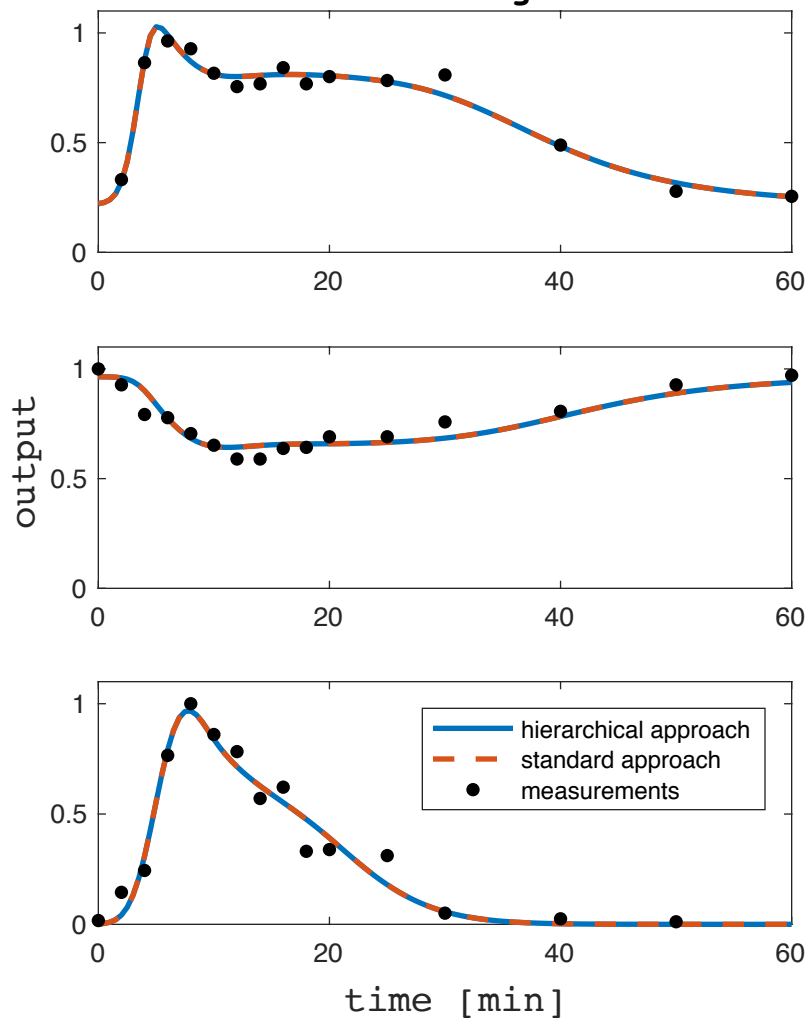
Fitting and Convergence

Fitting

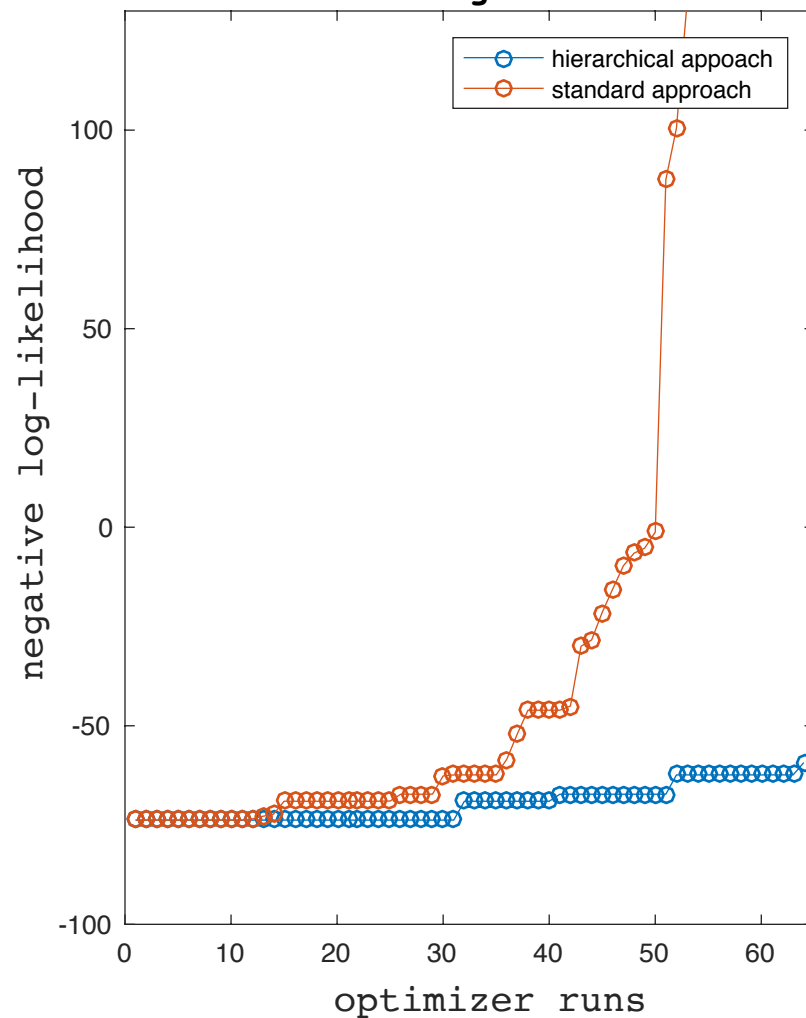


Fitting and Convergence

Fitting

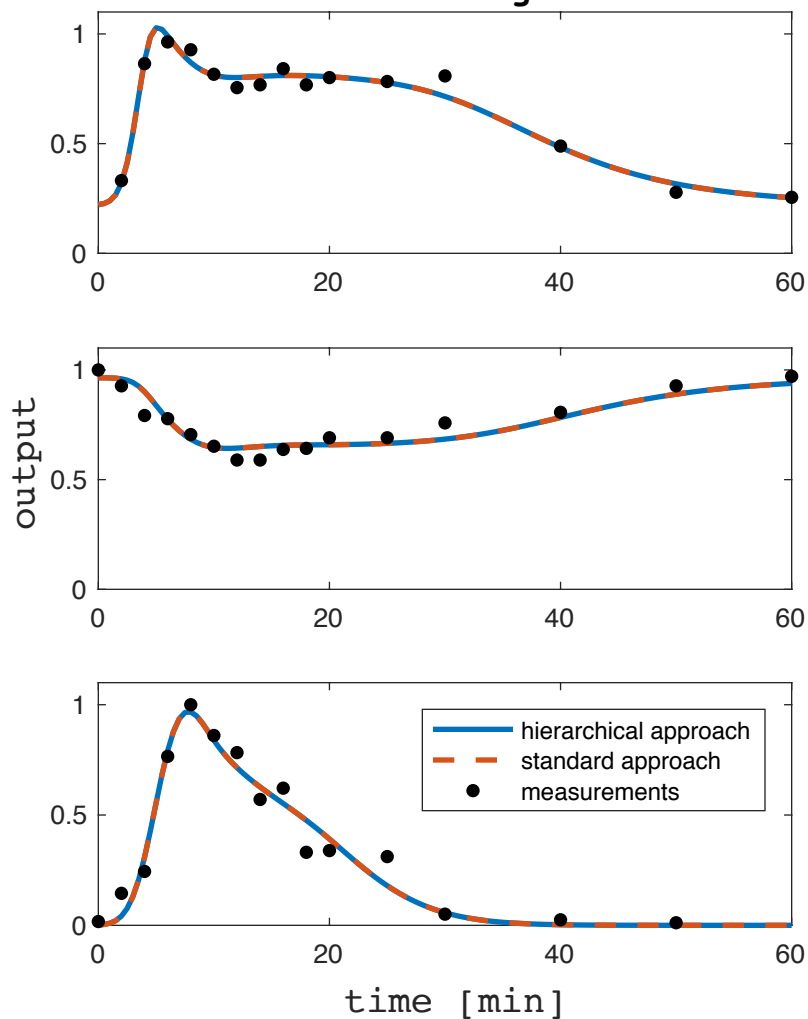


Convergence

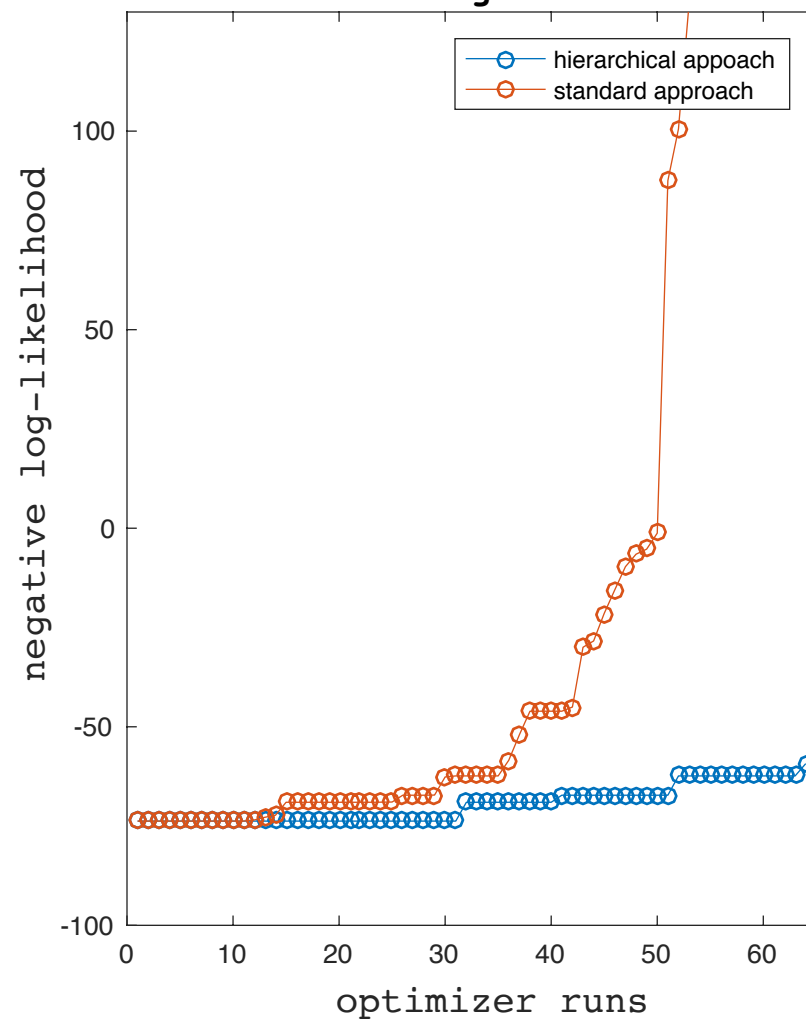


Fitting and Convergence

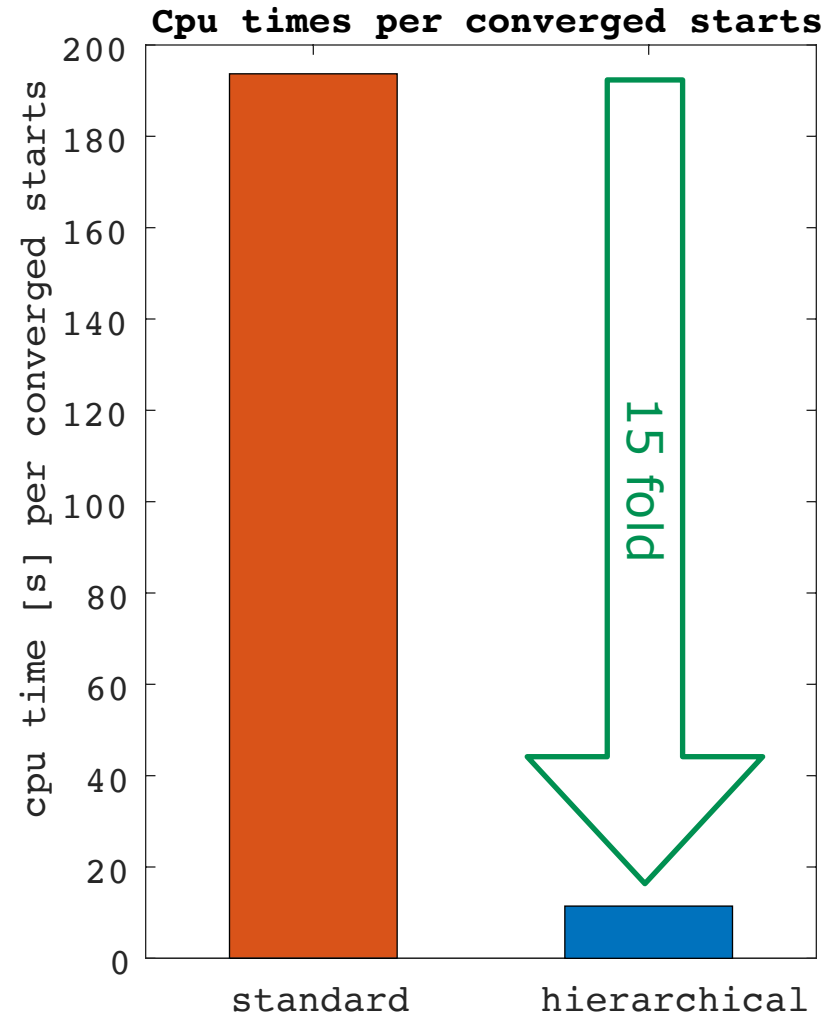
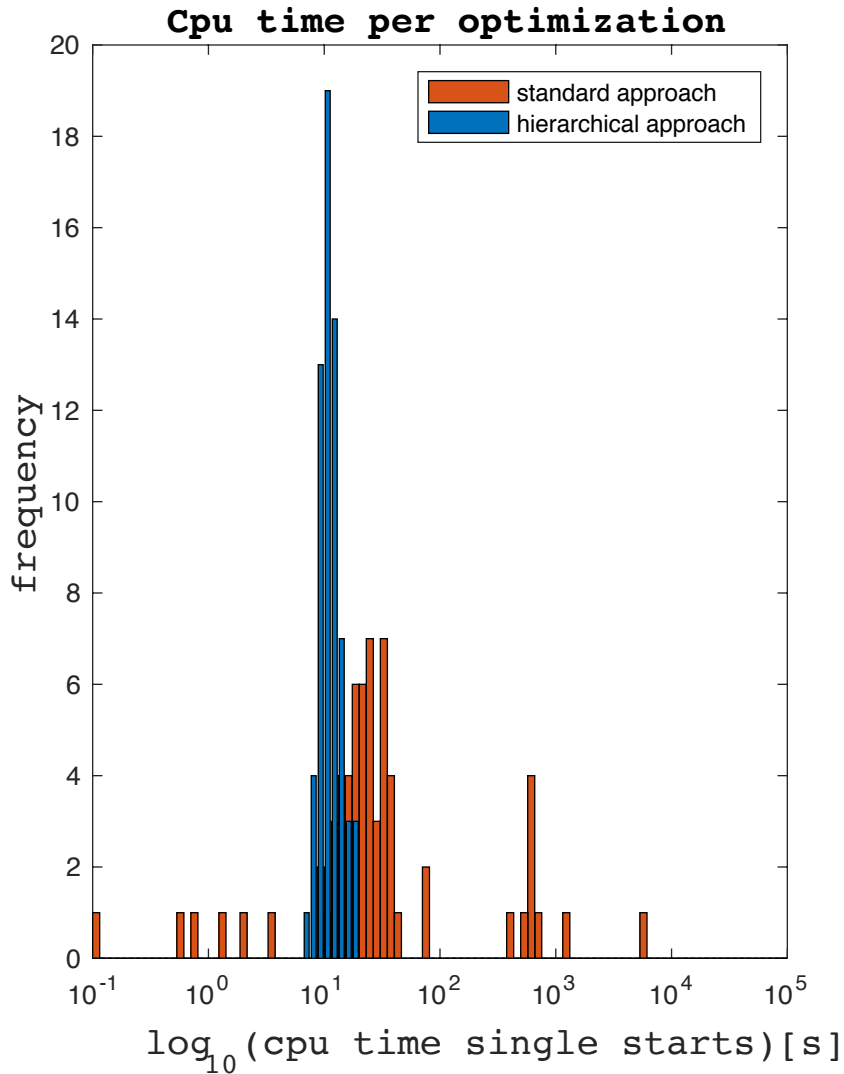
Fitting



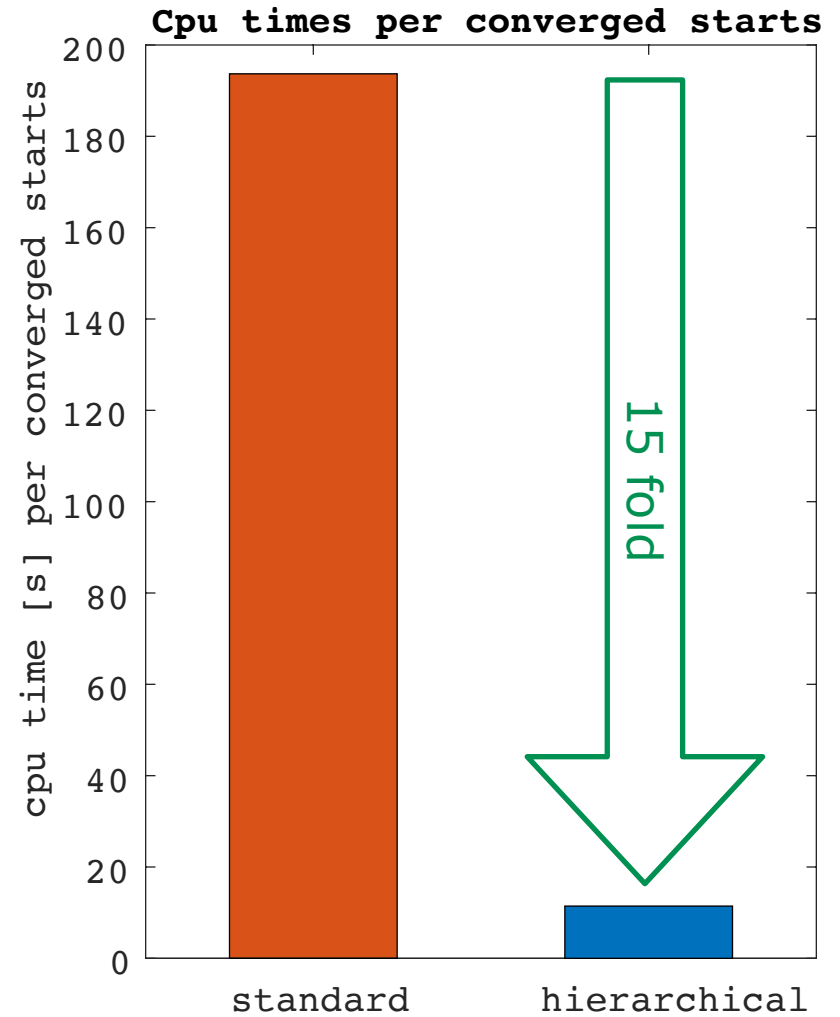
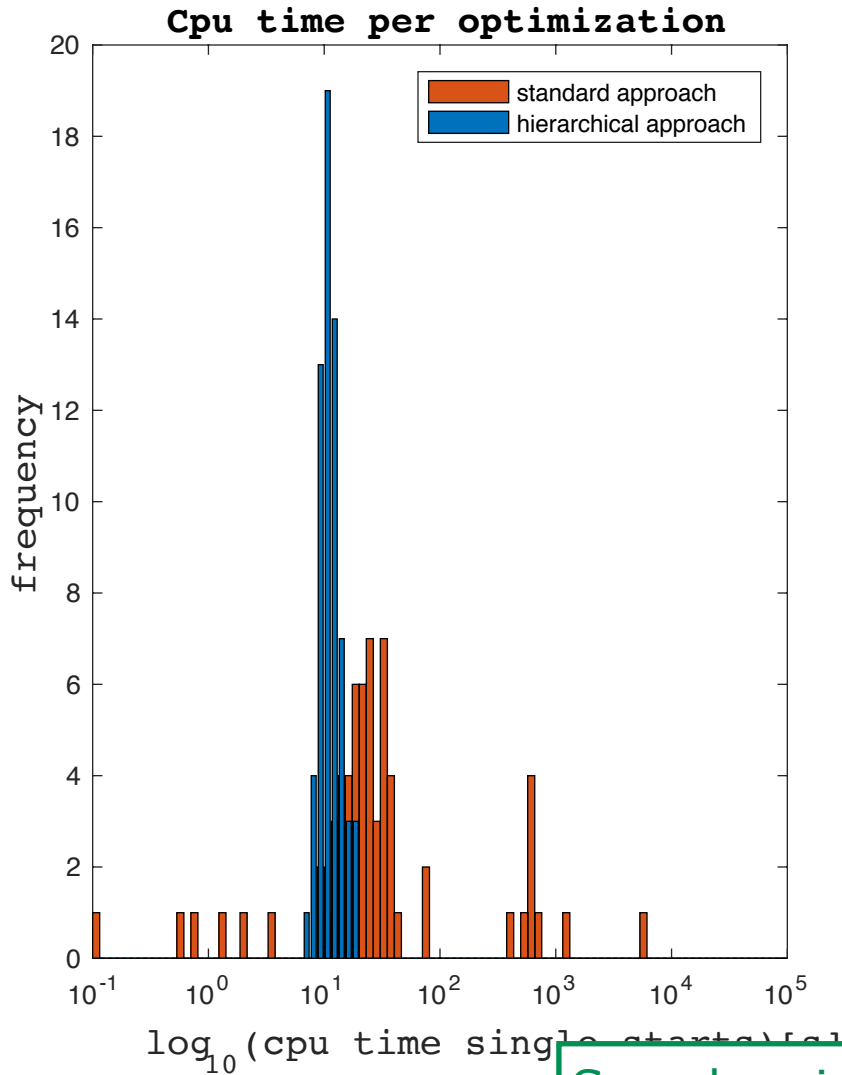
Convergence



Comparison of Computation Times



Comparison of Computation Times



Speed up in computation time

Summary

- Development of an hierarchical approach to parameter estimation for models with relative data
- Analytical derivation of equations for proportionality factors and variances
- Implementation of the method
- Evaluation of the method for JAK-STAT signaling pathway with better convergence results and a substantial speed up in computation time

Acknowledgements

Institute of Computational Biology

Jan Hasenauer
Carolin Loos

Data-driven Computational Modelling



This project has received funding through the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 686282