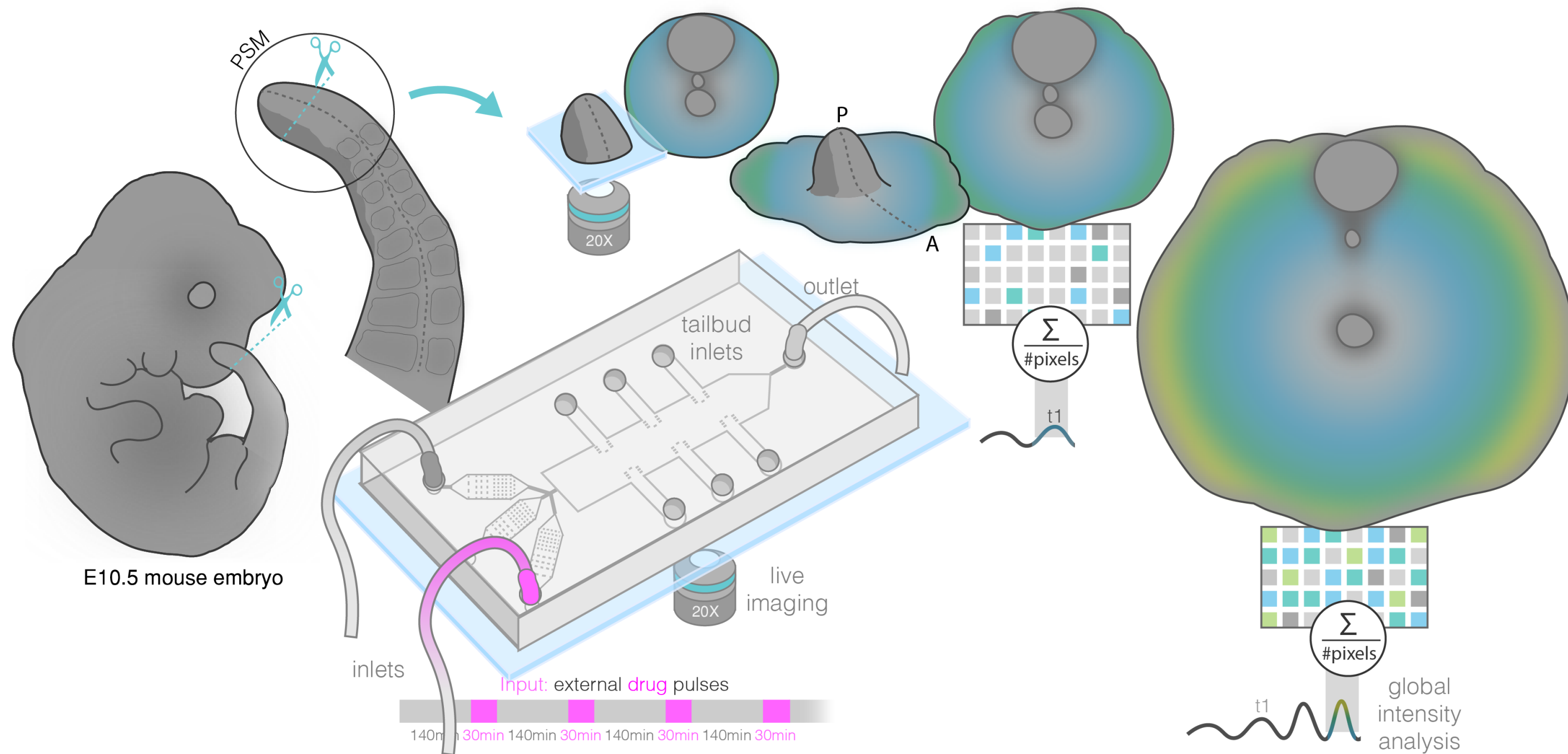
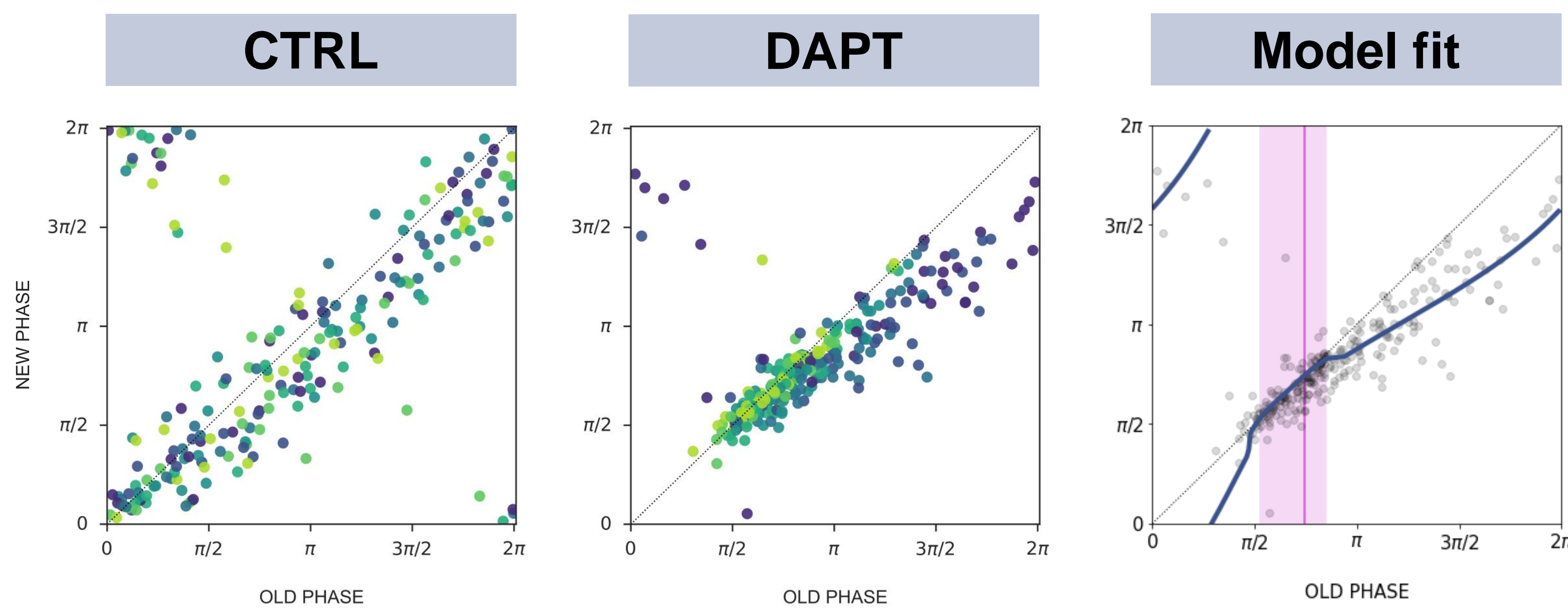
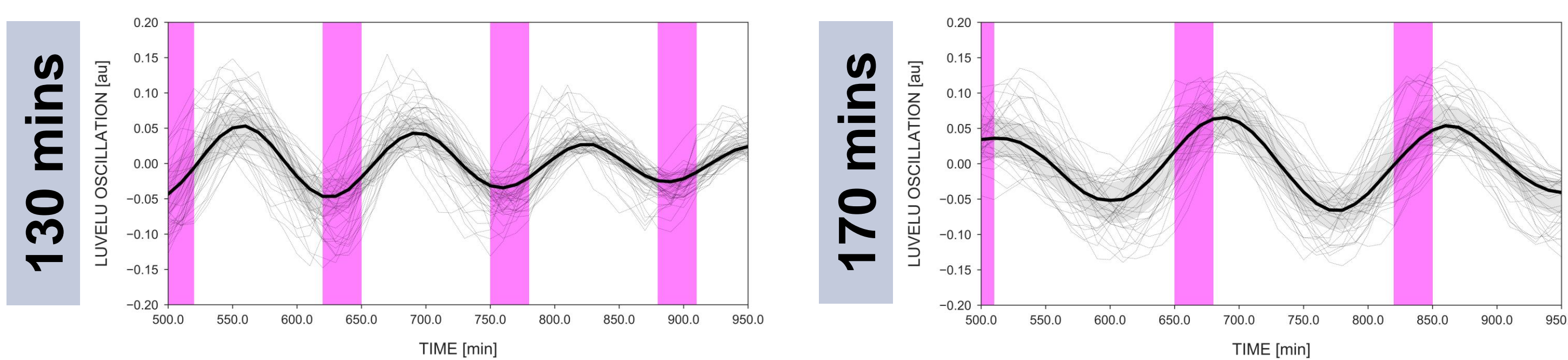


Entrainment response of the segmentation clock

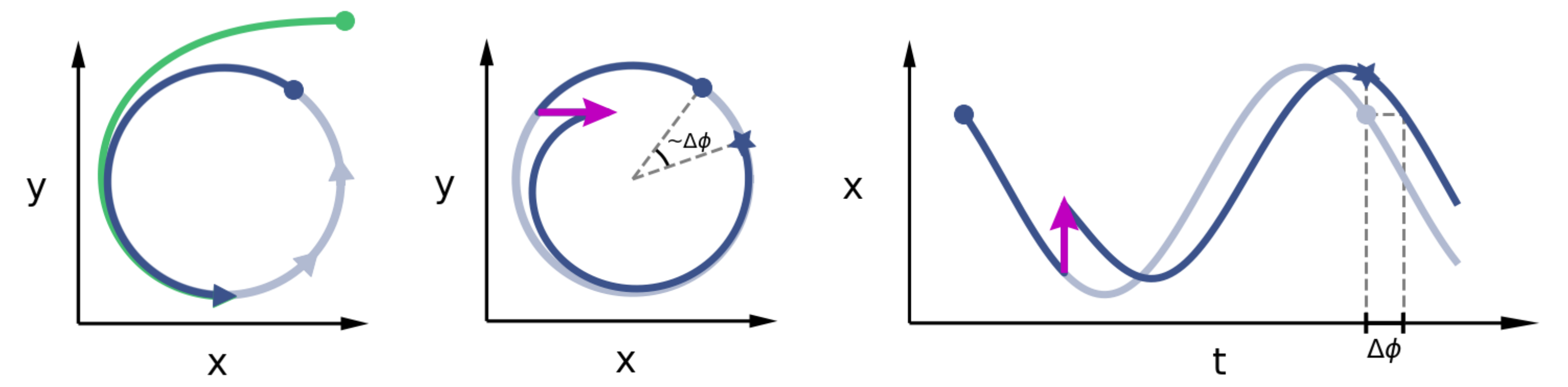
We can entrain the segmentation clock



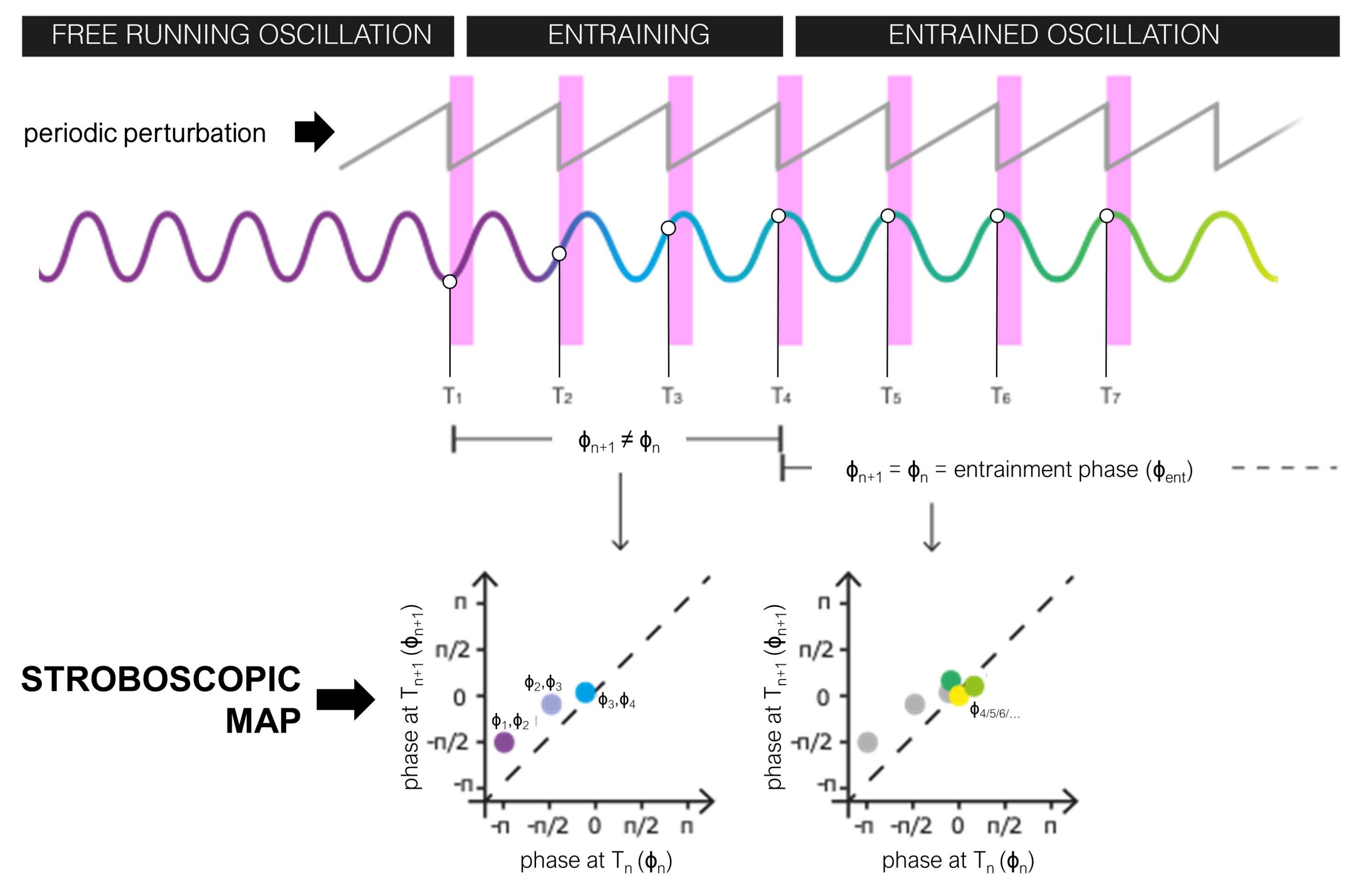
- Segmentation clock – a genetic oscillator ensemble that controls the periodic formation of somites in vertebrate embryos
- Averaging the oscillations over a 2D assay → coarse-grained description of the clock as a single oscillator
- Experimental setup allows to control the clock through entrainment with pulses of DAPT
- Entrained samples establish a fixed timing of oscillations relative to the pulses – period-locking and phase-locking



Theoretical background



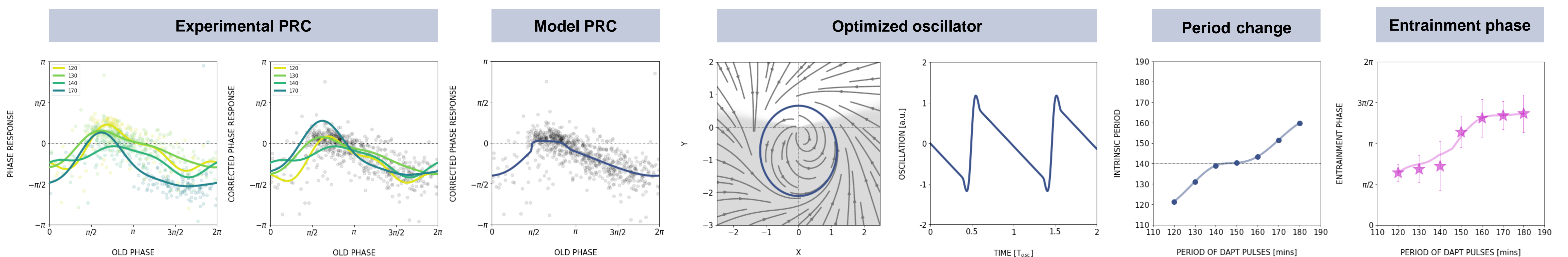
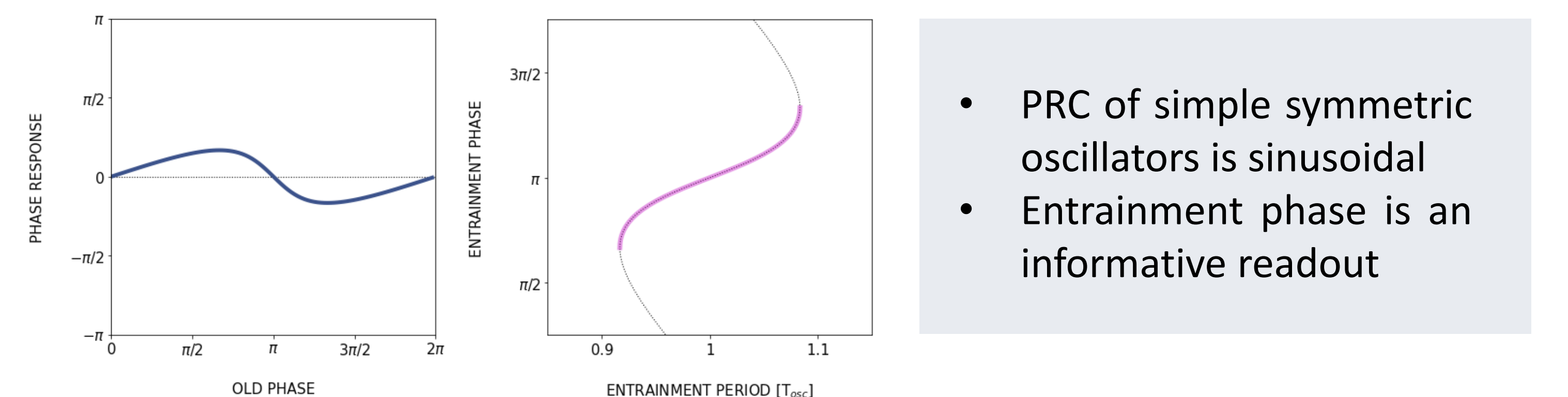
- Phase description of oscillators: phase is a measure of time along the cycle
- A perturbation can change the oscillator's phase → phase response
- Phase response creates the possibility of entrainment



Stroboscopic map allows to calculate the oscillator's phase response (PRC):

$$\phi_{n+1} = \left(\phi_n + \text{PRC}(\phi_n) + \frac{T_{zeit}}{T_{osc}} 2\pi \right) \text{mod } 2\pi$$

new phase = old phase + response to perturbation + detuning



Modelling

- PRC is usually independent of the entrainment period
- We find a vertical shift in the PRCs for different entrainment periods – explained by an adjustment of the clock's intrinsic period during entrainment
- We construct a simple nonlinear model – an elliptic cycle with acceleration – and optimize the model phase response

Conclusions

- A single phase variable captures the dynamics of the multicellular segmentation oscillator system
- Highly asymmetric PRC – the system is naturally poised to slow down
- Analysis reveals a feedback within the clock allowing for period adjustments
- A systems-level, coarse-grained modelling uncovers the internal properties of the segmentation clock

