



First Project: Circadian Clock-Controlled Gene Expression in the • Green Alga Chlamydomonas reinhardtii











- Mathematical approach to model rhythm of gene expression in collaboration with Dr. Bruce Kessler and Dr. Claire Rinehart.
 - Solvable differential equation:

$$\begin{split} R(t) &= 2^{-\frac{t}{h}} k + \frac{ha_0}{\ln 2} \left(1 - 2^{-\frac{t}{h}} \right) + \frac{2^{-\frac{t}{h}} hp \left(-pa_1 \ln 2 + 2h\pi b_1 \right)}{4h^2 \pi^2 + p^2 (\ln 2)^2} \\ &+ \frac{hp}{\sqrt{4h^2 \pi^2 + p^2 (\ln 2)^2}} \left[a_1 \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{p} t - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2h\pi}{p \ln 2} \right) \right) + b_1 \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{p} t - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2h\pi}{p \ln 2} \right) \right) \right]. \end{split}$$

- Phase difference between transcription and mRNA amount rhythm determined by: $\frac{p}{2\pi} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2h\pi}{p \ln 2}\right)$
 - as h (the mRNA half-life) goes towards zero, the difference in phase goes towards zero
 - as h goes towards infinity, the difference in phase goes towards p (period)/4
- Amplitude difference determined by: $\frac{hp}{\sqrt{4h^2\pi^2 + p^2(\ln 2)^2}}$





• Second Project: Automated monitoring of circadian rhythm of phototaxis.

The goal is to get an accurate estimate of the rhythm's period and phase.







 Mathematical fit by Dr. Bruce Kessler and Dr. Claire Rinehart

Channel	Period	Phase
1	25.33	0.198
2	25.27	0.068
3	25.41	0.060
2 3	25.27 25.41	0.068 0.060

