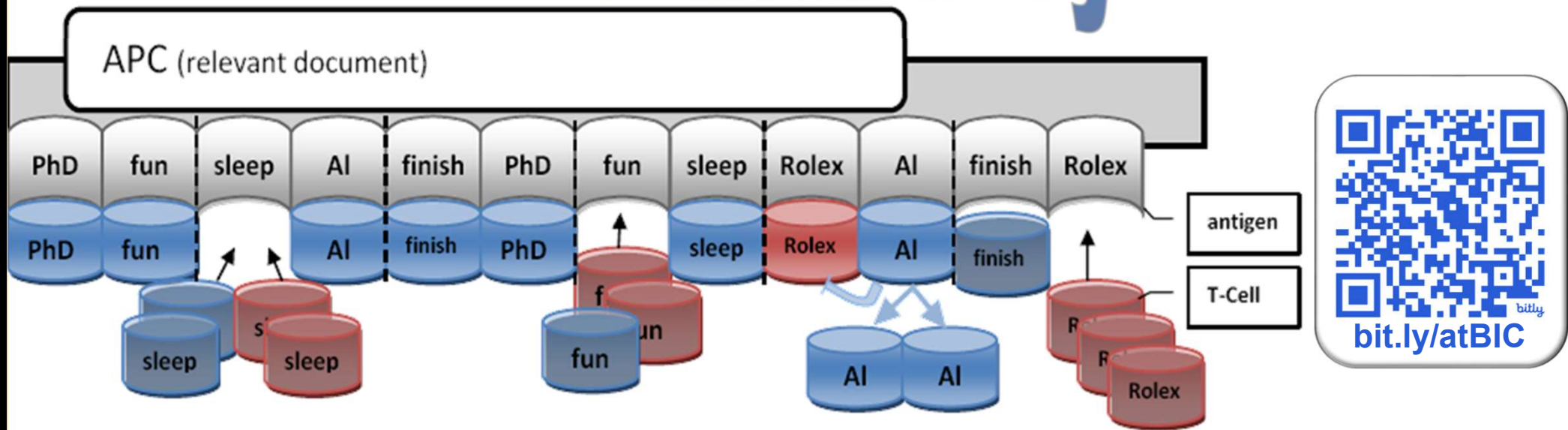


Artificial Immune Systems



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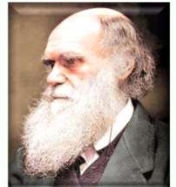
until now

■ Class Book

- Floreano, D. and C. Mattiussi [2008]. *Bio-Inspired Artificial Intelligence: Theories, Methods, and Technologies*. MIT Press.
 - Chapter 5

■ Lecture notes

- Chapter 1: What is Life?
- Chapter 2: The logical Mechanisms of Life
- Chapter 3: Formalizing and Modeling the World
- Chapter 4: Self-Organization and Emergent Complex Behavior
- Chapter 5: Reality is Stranger than Fiction
- Chapter 6: Von Neumann and Natural Selection
- Chapter 7: Modeling Evolutionary Systems
 - posted online @ <http://informatics.indiana.edu/rocha/i-bic>



■ Papers and other materials

● Optional

- Nunes de Castro, Leandro [2006]. *Fundamentals of Natural Computing: Basic Concepts, Algorithms, and Applications*. Chapman & Hall.
 - Chapter 2, 7, 8
 - Chapter 3, sections 3.1 to 3.5



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key events coming up

■ Labs: 35% (ISE-483)

- Complete 5 (best 4 graded) assignments based on algorithm presented in class

■ Lab 5: April 28th

- Ant Clustering Algorithm, (Assignment 5)
 - Delivered by Emad Abed and Kiet Ngo Tuan
 - Due May 6th

■ SSIE – 583 -Presentation and Discussion: 25%

- Present and lead the discussion of an article related to the class materials
 - Enginet students post/send video or join by Zoom



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■ Projects

- **Due by May 7th 11th** in Brightspace, “Final Project 483/583” assignment
 - ALIFE 2025
 - Not necessarily to submit to actual conference due date
 - May 4 full paper, July 4, abstract
 - <https://2025.alife.org/>
 - Max 8 pages, author guidelines:
 - <https://2025.alife.org/calls#paper-call>
 - MS Word, PDF, and Latex/Overleaf templates.
- Individual or group
 - With very definite tasks assigned per member of group

ALIFE 2025

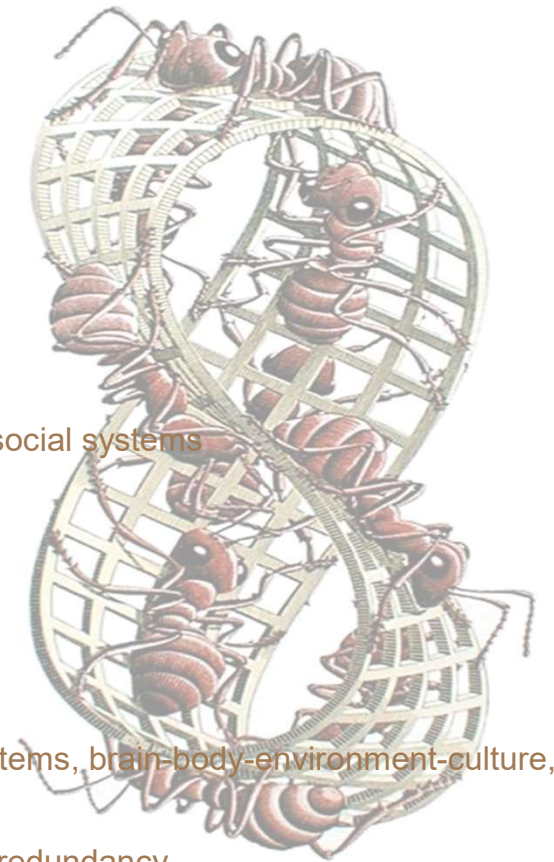
Tackle a real problem using bio-inspired algorithms, such as those used in the labs.



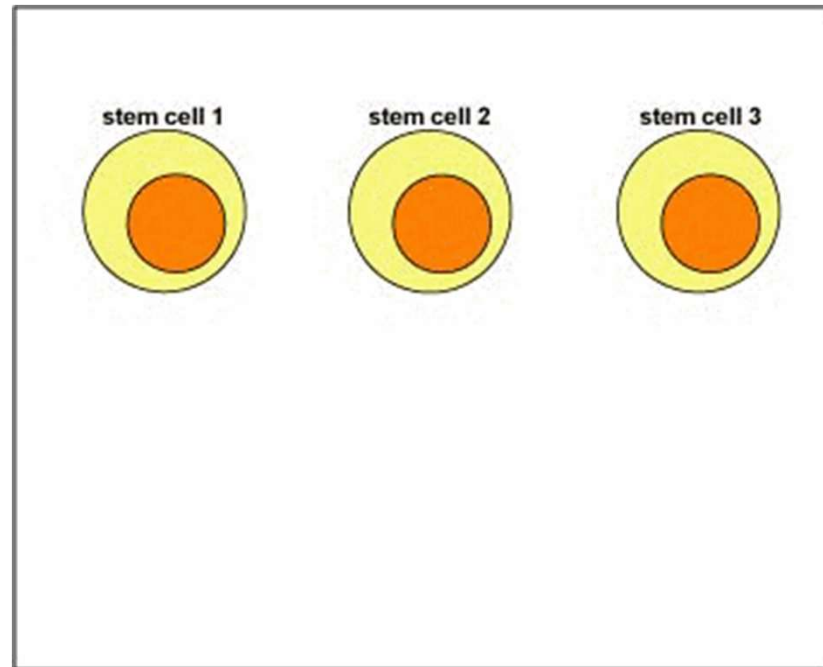
Reusing and expanding labs is highly encouraged.

exploring similarities across nature

- **self-similar structures**
 - Trees, plants, clouds, mountains
 - morphogenesis
 - Mechanism
 - Iteration, recursion, feedback
- **dynamical systems and unpredictability**
 - From limited knowledge or inherent in nature?
 - Mechanism
 - Chaos, measurement
- **self-organization, collective behavior, emergence**
 - Complex behavior from collectives of many simple units or agents
 - cellular automata, dynamical networks, morphogenesis, swarms, brains, social systems
 - Mechanism
 - Parallelism, multiplicity, multi-solutions, redundancy
- **evolution**
 - Adaptation, learning, social evolution
 - Mechanism
 - Reproduction, transmission, variation, selection, Turing's tape
- **Collective behavior derived from many inseparable sources**
 - Multi-level selection, swarm intelligence, immune system, anticipatory systems, brain-body-environment-culture, embodiment, epigenetics, culture
 - Mechanism
 - Network causality, modularity, control, hierarchy, connectivity, stigmergy, redundancy

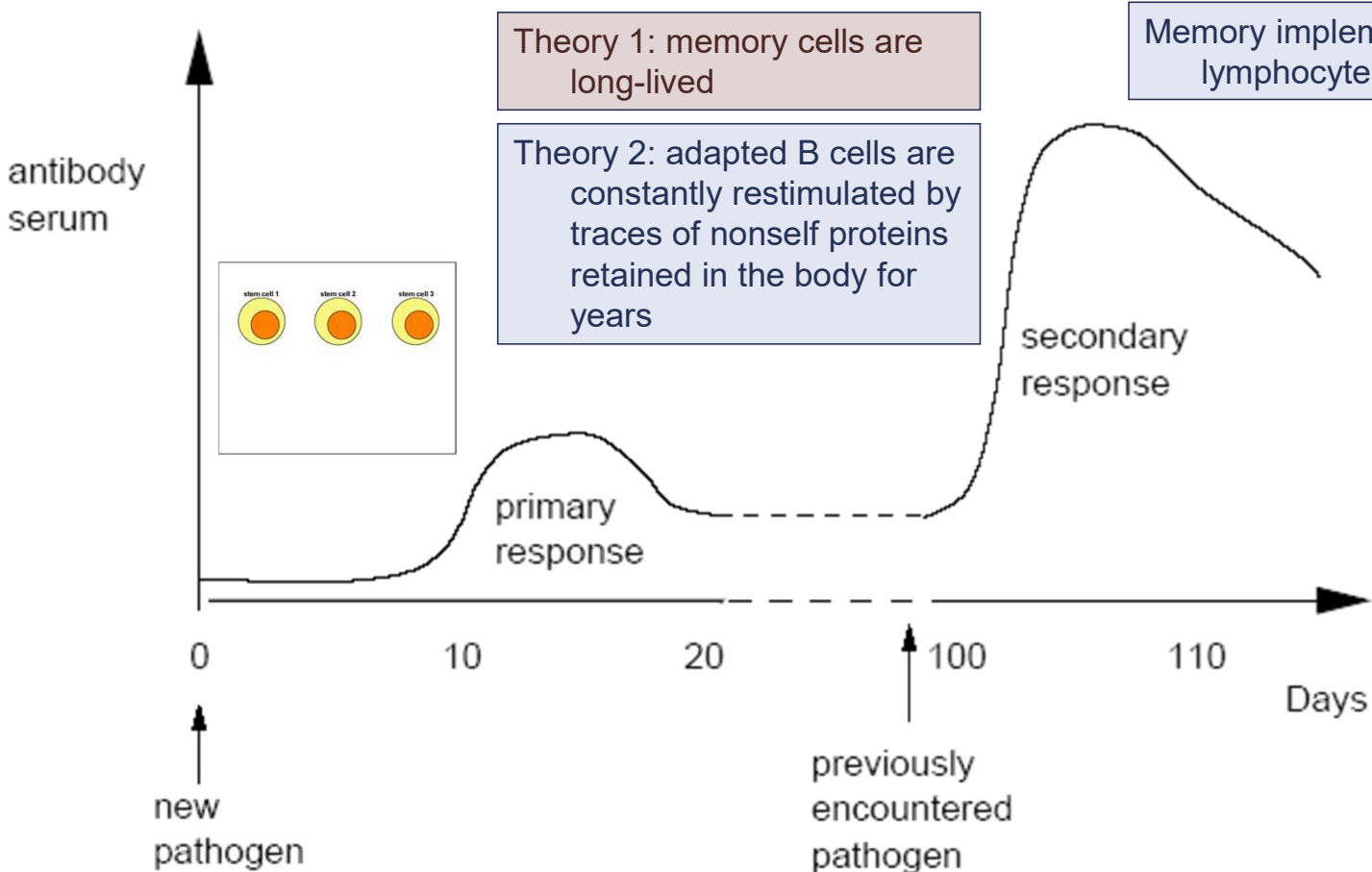


Of B-Cells

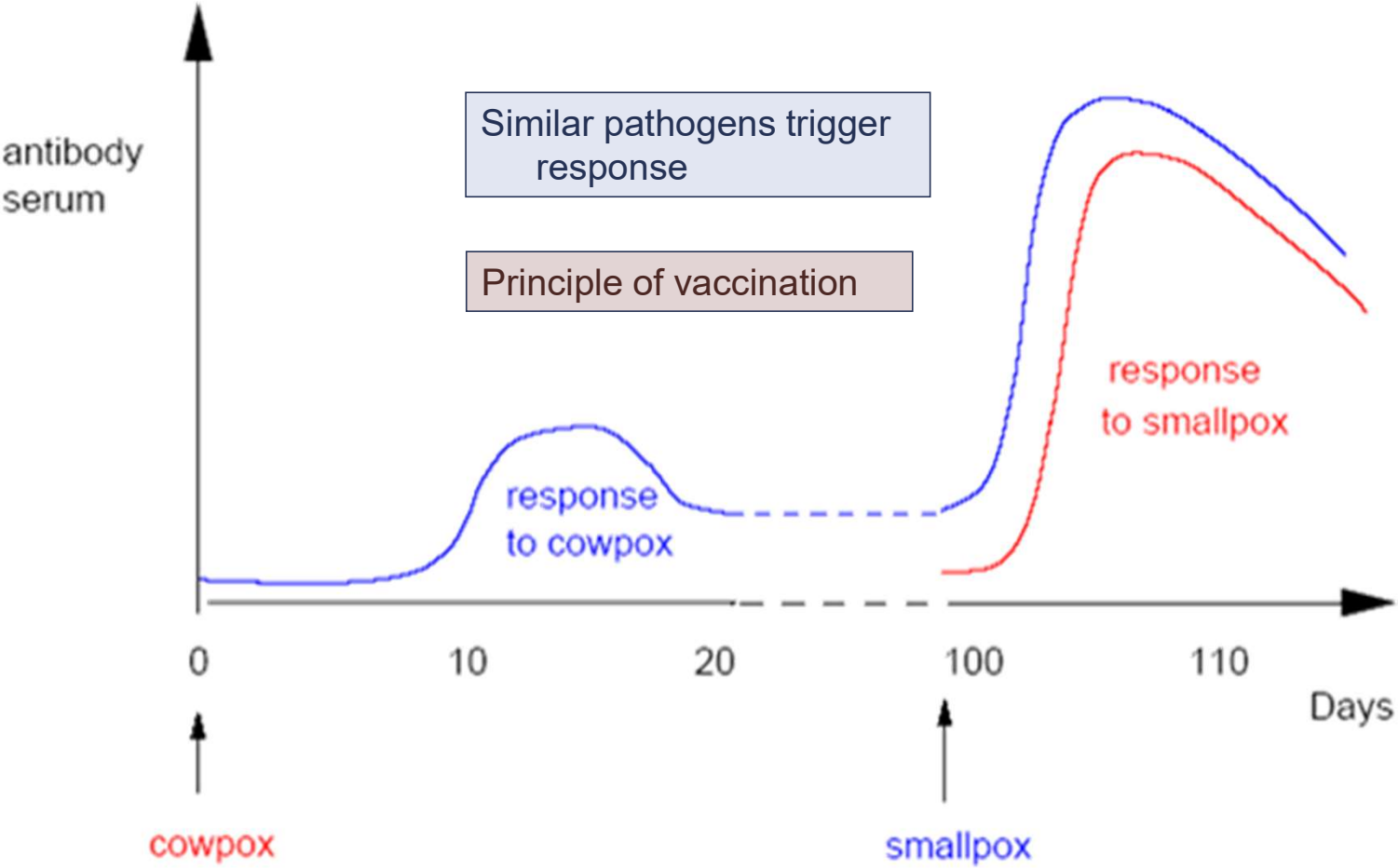


From: Doc Kaiser's Microbiology Home Page

remembering specific learned pathogens

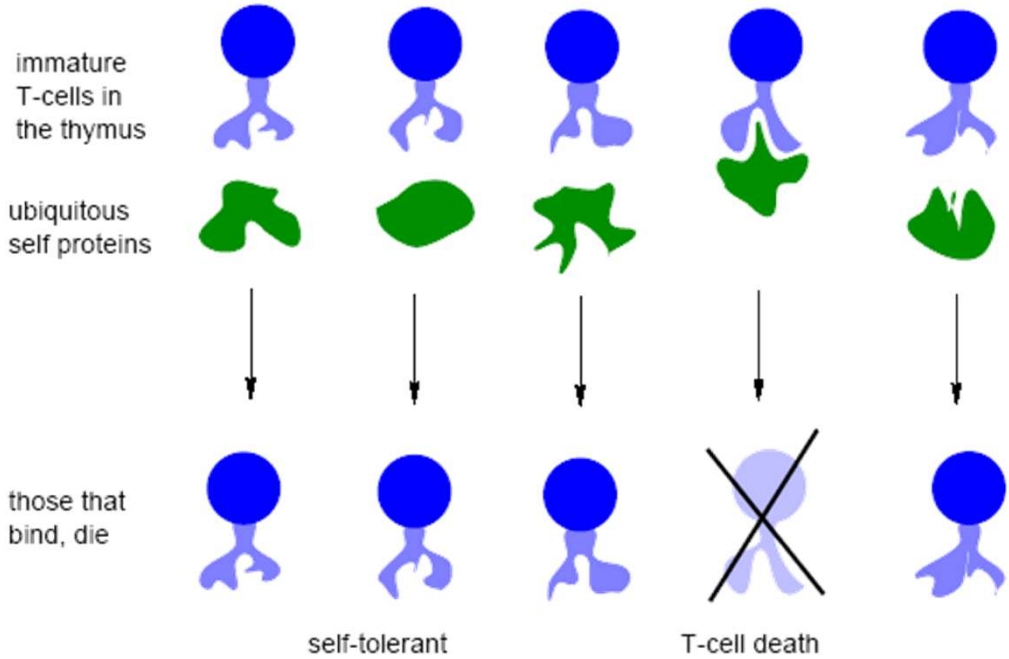


Associative memory



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Tolerance to self (negative selection)



Somatic hypermutation could lead to autoimmunity

Tolerance is implemented by another type of lymphocyte: **T-helper Cells** (matured in the Thymus)

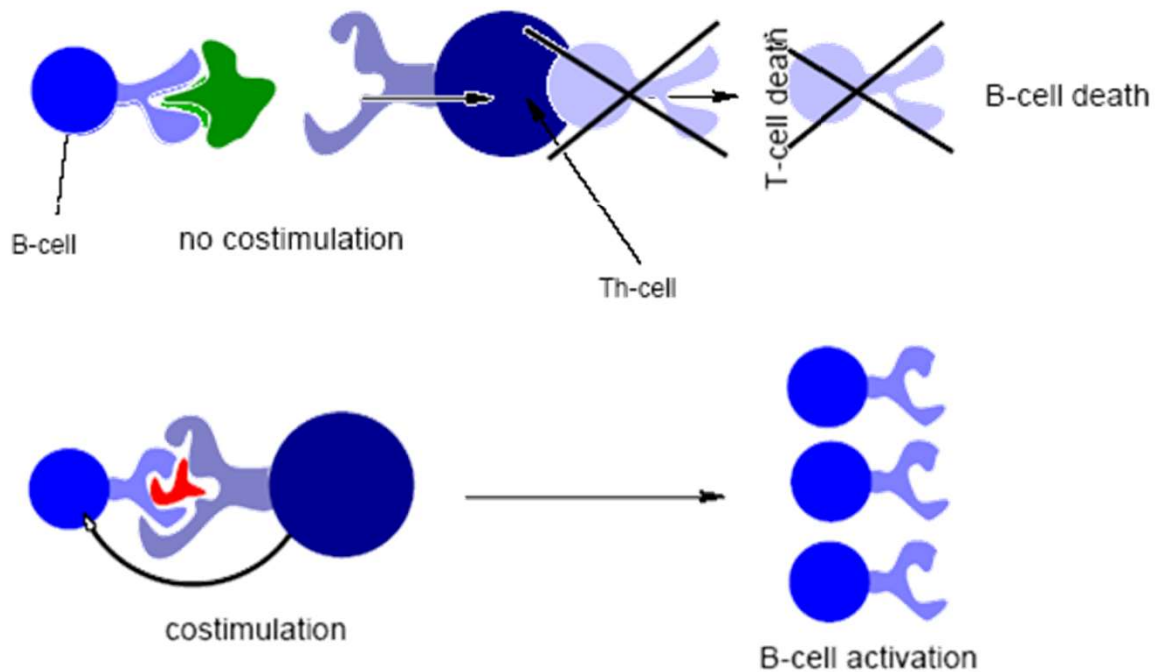
Most self epitopes are expressed in the thymus where Th cells mature

Clonal selection or **negative selection** kills T-cells that bind to self

B-Cells are also tolerized in the bone marrow, but via clonal selection could still become **autoreactive**

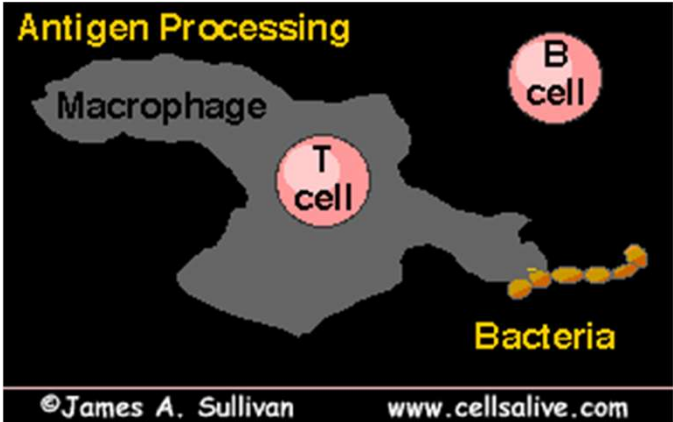
Central tolerance: T-cells tolerized in one single location (the thymus)

Tolerance to self: costimulation



Helper T-Cells verify the epitopes that bind to B-cells for autoreaction

B-cells need to be *co-stimulated* by receptor binding and T-Cells



Biological complexity afforded by the Turing tape for self-other recognition

- Much is unknown
- Other theories
 - Immune Network Theory
 - Danger theory
- Intracellular pathogens
- Collective symbiosis
- Etc,etc,etc,etc



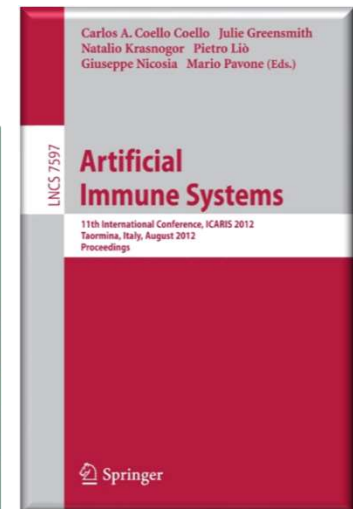
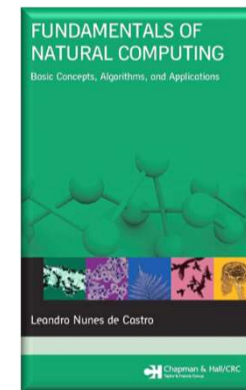
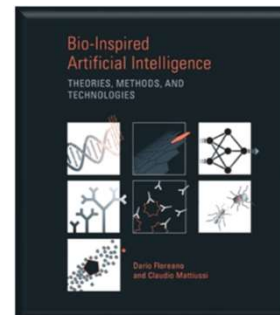
from a bio-inspired computing perspective

■ Objective

- explore collective dynamics of t-cell cross-regulation
 - *computational intelligence* : build a novel bio-inspired machine learning solution for document classification
 - *computational biology* : understand how well collections of t-cells engaged in crossregulation perform as a classifier.

Hart, Emma, and Jon Timmis. "Application areas of AIS: The past, the present and the future." *Applied soft computing* 8.1 (2008): 191-201.

Nunes de Castro, Leandro [2006]. *Fundamentals of Natural Computing: Basic Concepts, Algorithms, and Applications*. Chapman & Hall.

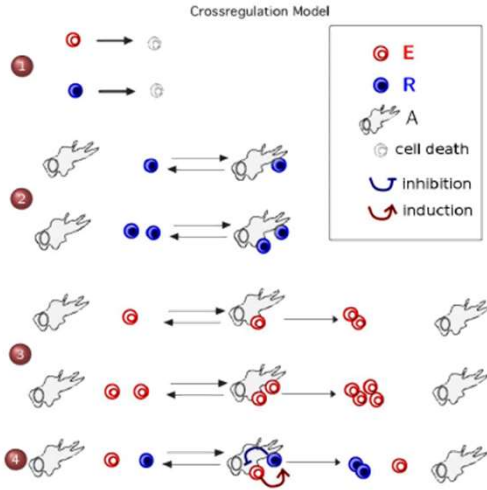


Bersini, Hugues, and Francisco J. Varela. "Hints for adaptive problem solving gleaned from immune networks." *Parallel Problem Solving from Nature: 1st Workshop, PPSN I Dortmund, FRG, October 1–3, 1990 Proceedings 1*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1991.

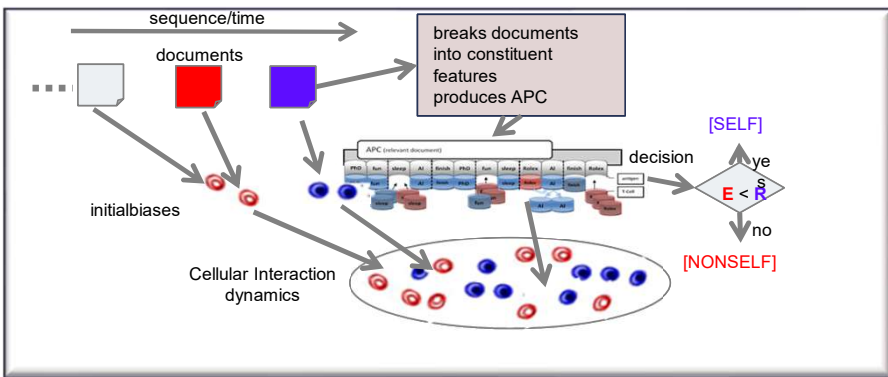
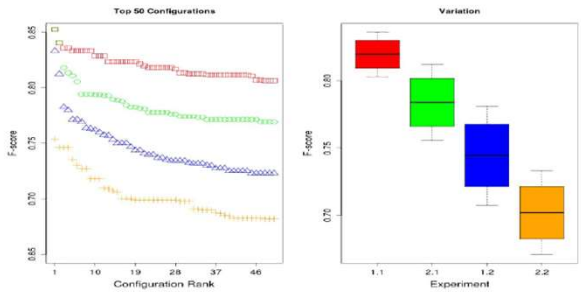
Forrest, Stephanie, et al. "Self-nonsel self discrimination in a computer." Proceedings of 1994 IEEE computer society symposium on research in security and privacy.

agent-based model of immune cross-regulation dynamics

Applied for binary classification of text (spam and biomedical articles)



- inspired by the cross-regulation model.
 - Carneiro et al. (2007).
 - Purely dynamical model of t-cell regulation leading to bistable states
 - Harmful non-self detection
 - Studying concept drift



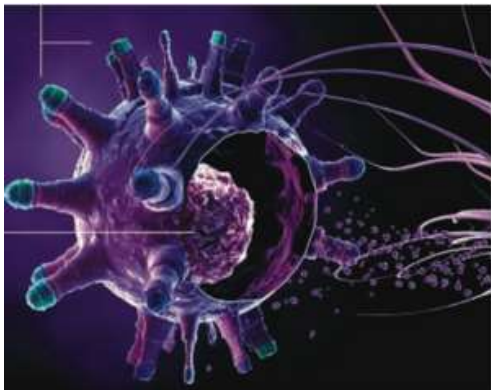
regulating self-organizing dynamics for self/nonself discrimination

■ regulatory t-cells

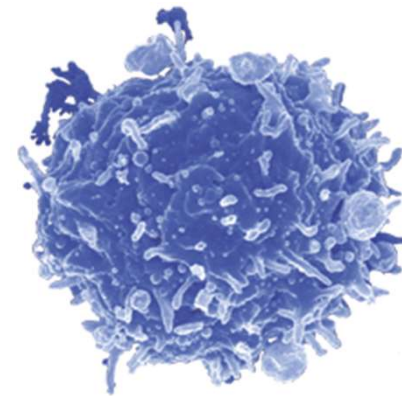
- help prevent autoimmunity by down-regulating other t-cells that might bind to and kill self antigens

■ Analytical model of Carneiro et al (2007)

- model self/nonself discrimination
- Three cell-types or components



- 1 Antigen Presenting Cells (A)
- 2 T Effector Cells (E)
- 3 T Regulatory Cells (R)



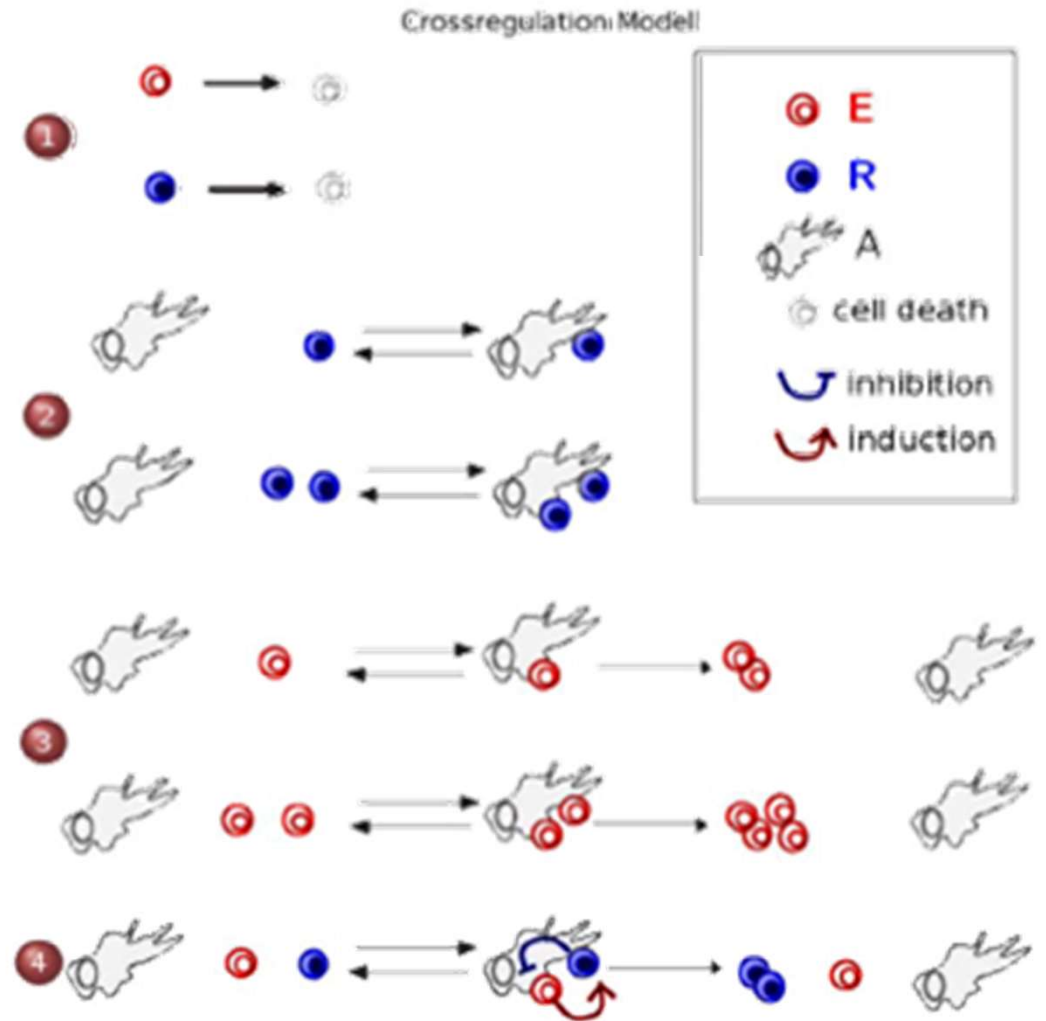
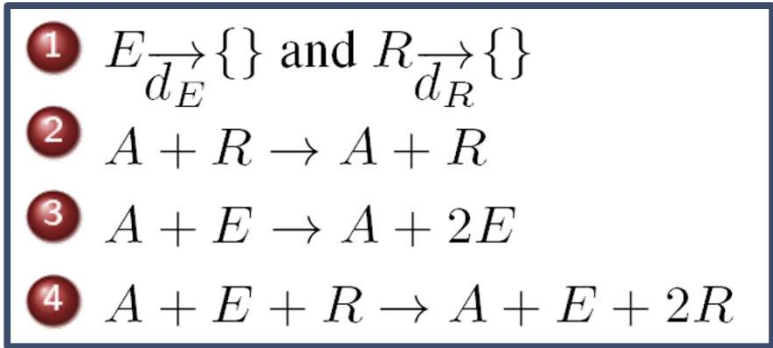
regulating self-organizing dynamics for self/nonself discrimination

■ Analytical model of Carneiro et al (2007)

- model self/nonself discrimination
- Three cell-types or components
- Four interaction rules

- 1 Antigen Presenting Cells (A)
- 2 T Effector Cells (**E**)
- 3 T Regulatory Cells (**R**)

- 1 $E \xrightarrow{d_E} \{\}$ and $R \xrightarrow{d_R} \{\}$
- 2 $A + R \rightarrow A + R$
- 3 $A + E \rightarrow A + 2E$
- 4 $A + E + R \rightarrow A + E + 2R$



dynamical behavior

- **Dynamical system**
 - Three cell-types or components
 - Four interaction rules
- **Carneiro et al modeled a single antigen system**
 - One population of monospecific t-cells
 - Sepulveda (2009) extended analytical model to deal 2 antigens
 - Leads to a bistable system
 - Two population attractors

1 [SELF] Co-existence of both **E** and **R** ($E < R$)

2 [NONSELF] Prevalence of **E** ($E \gg R$)

computational extension to model large numbers of antigens

■ Multi-agent dynamical system

- Three cell-types or components
- Four interaction rules
- (very) **polyspecific** APC
- hundreds of **distinct antigens** and respective (monospecific) t-cell populations: **E_f** and **R_f**

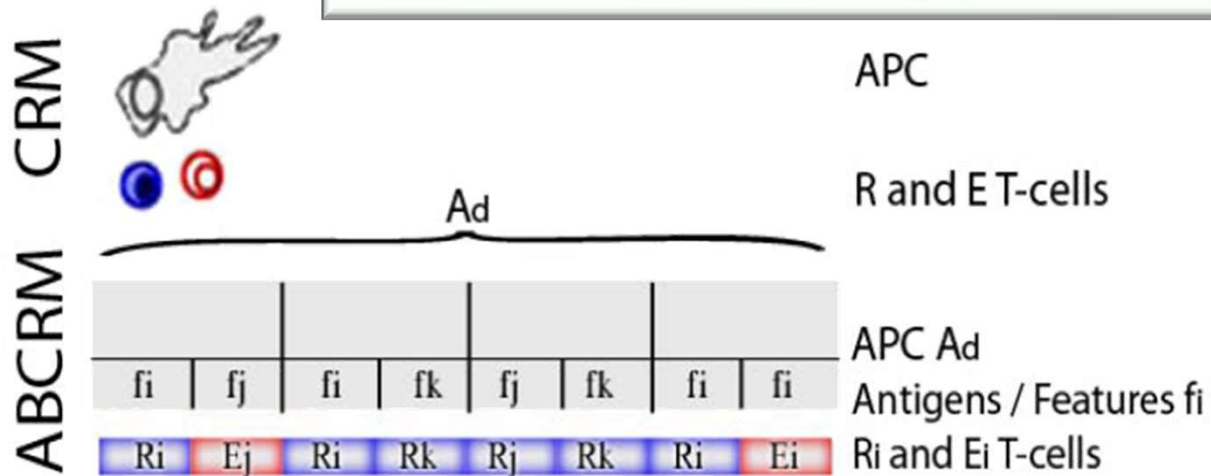
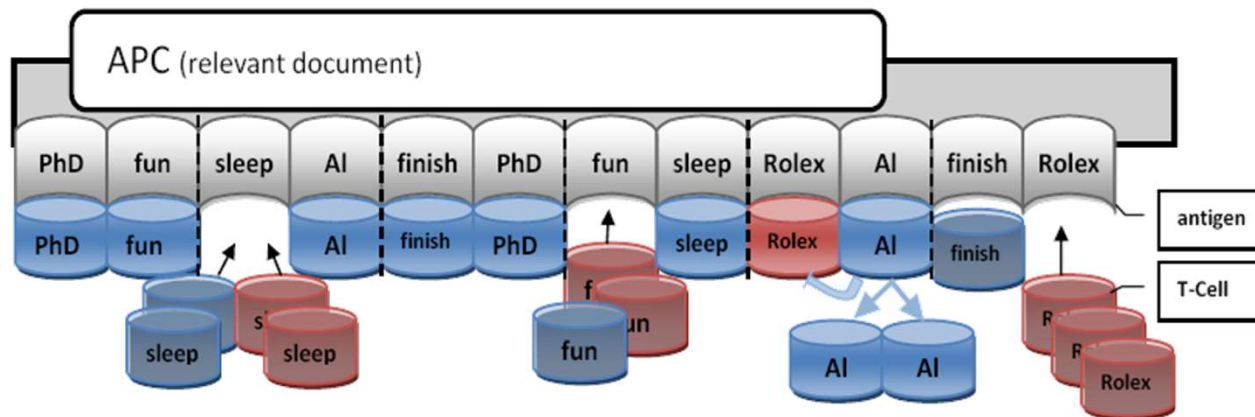


Figure: e.g. $R_i + E_j \rightarrow 2R_i + E_j$ (Rule 4)

for textual documents

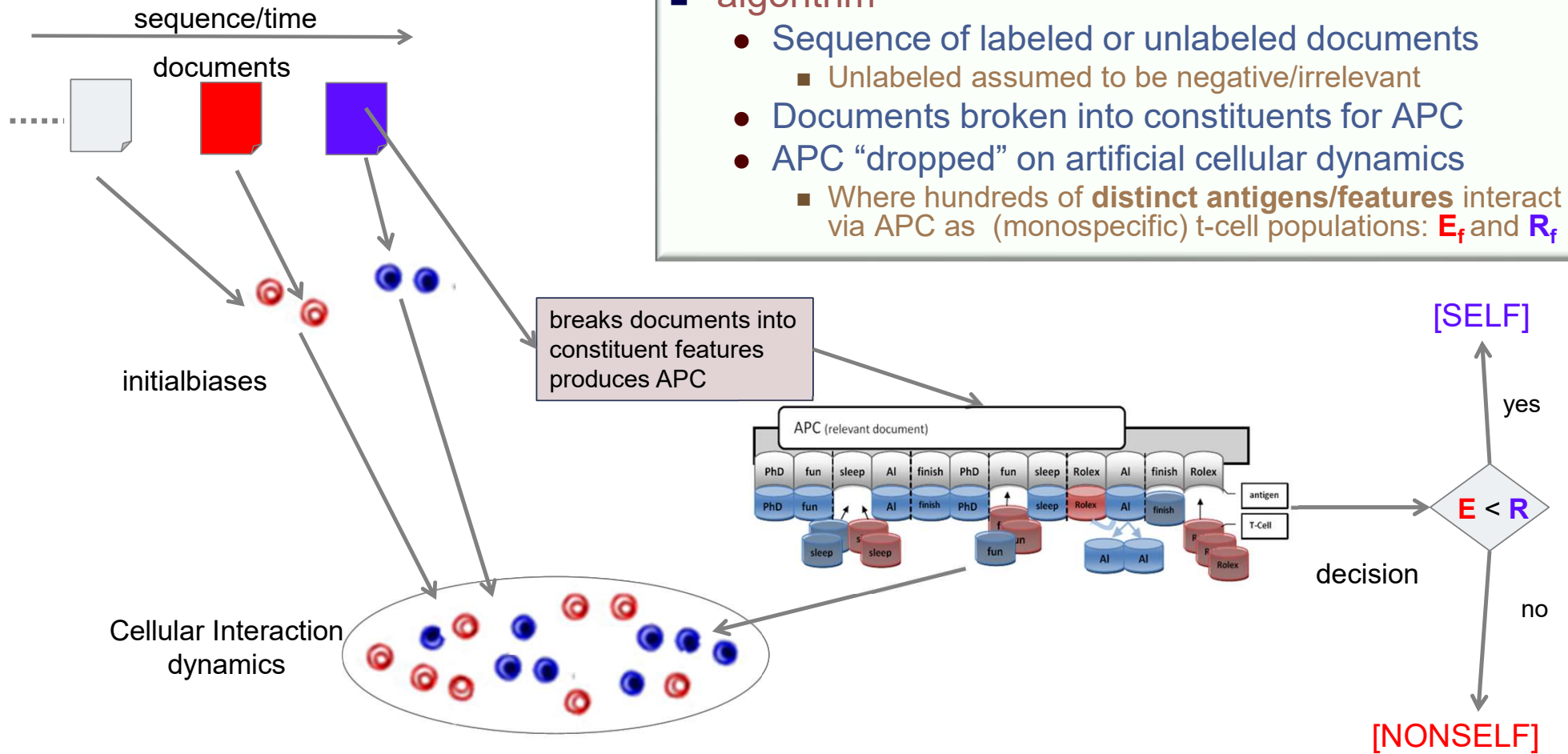
■ Bio-inspired classification algorithm

- Antigens are textual patterns (features)
- **polyspecific** APC present textual fragments (features) of specific documents (broken into pieces)
- hundreds of **distinct antigens/features** represented by (monospecific) t-cell populations: E_f and R_f



agent-based t-cell crossregulation model

for textual documents

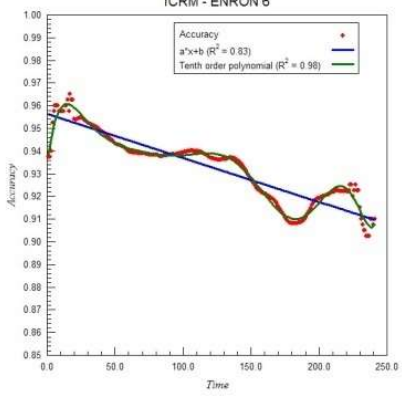
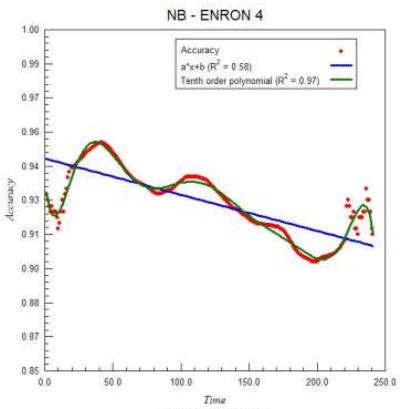
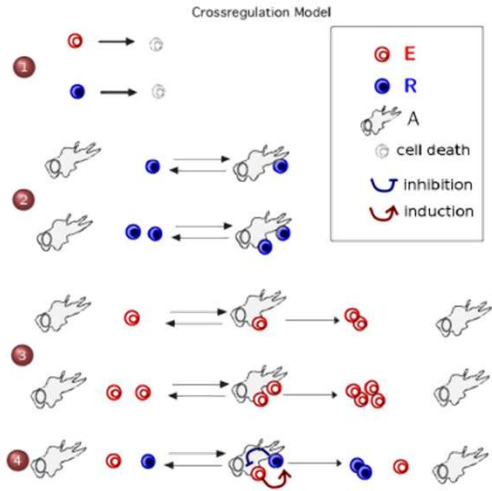


algorithm

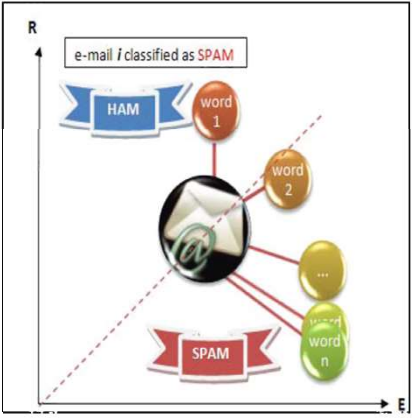
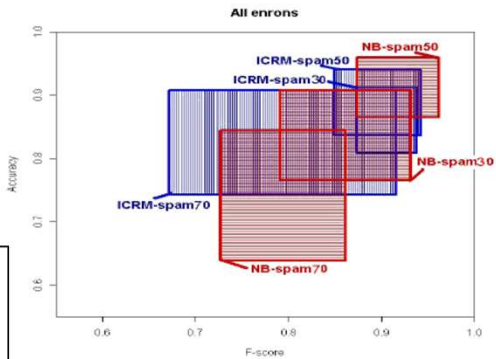
- Sequence of labeled or unlabeled documents
 - Unlabeled assumed to be negative/irrelevant
- Documents broken into constituents for APC
- APC “dropped” on artificial cellular dynamics
 - Where hundreds of **distinct antigens/features** interact via APC as (monospecific) t-cell populations: E_f and R_f

agent-based model of immune cross-regulation dynamics

for adaptive (e-mail) spam detection



- inspired by the cross-regulation model.
 - Carneiro et al. (2007).
 - Purely dynamical model of t-cell regulation leading to bistable states
 - Harmful non-self detection
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Abi-Haidar & Rocha [2008]. *Alife11*.
 Abi-Haidar & Rocha [2008]. *ICARIS 2008*. LNCS, 5132: 36-47. .



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