

Parameterized approaches for the RNA energy barrier

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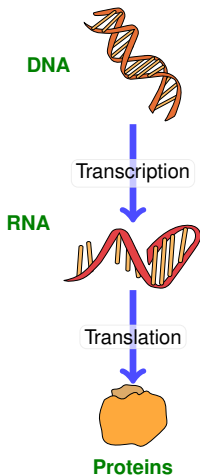
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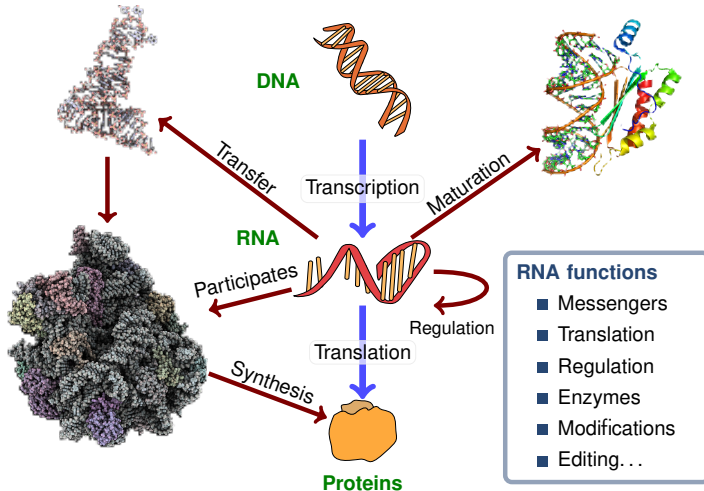
³ ENS Lyon, Lyon, France

October 1st, 2025

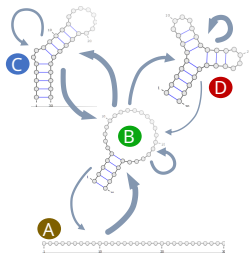
RNA: an interesting molecule?



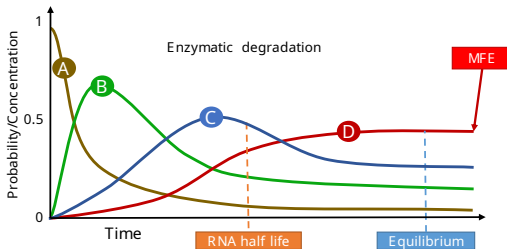
RNA: an interesting molecule!



Kinetics: toward “real” RNA understanding?



A – Kinetic Landscape
Continuous-time Markov chain



B – Evolution of concentrations

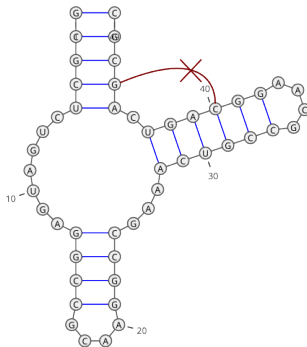
- ▶ At equilibrium, for a structure S : $\mathbb{P}(S) \propto e^{-\beta \text{Energy}(S)}$
- ▶ How to compute the **transition rates** between the structures?

What is an RNA structure?

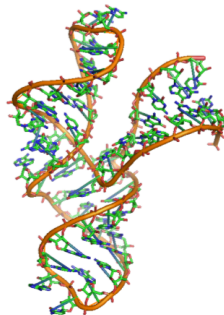
Sequence

```
GCGCUCUGAUGAG
GCCGCAAGGCCGA
AACUGCCGCAAGG
CAGUCAGCGC
```

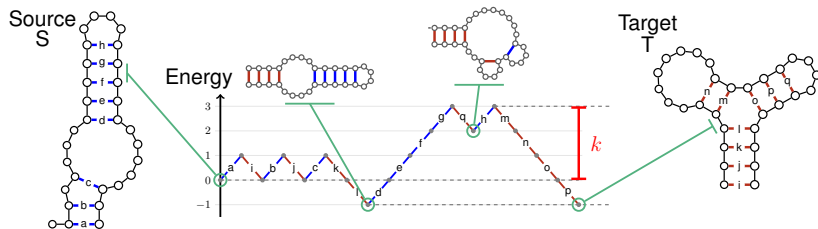
Secondary structure



3D conformation



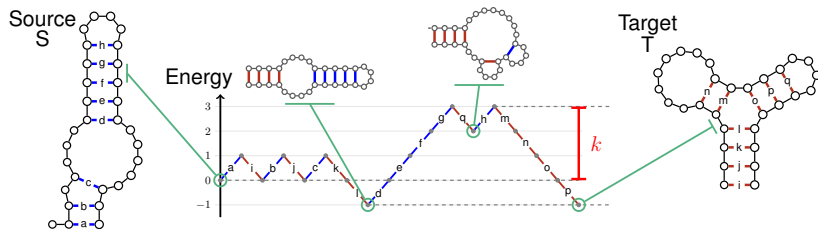
A kinetics cornerstone: the energy barrier problem



► Barrier $k = \min_{P=S \rightarrow T} \max_{p \in P} \text{Energy}(p)$

► Transition rate $\propto \frac{1}{k}$

The energy barrier problem formalism



THE RNA ENERGY BARRIER

Input: Secondary structures S and T ; Energy barrier $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Output: $S_0 \cdots S_l$, sequence of secondary structures if

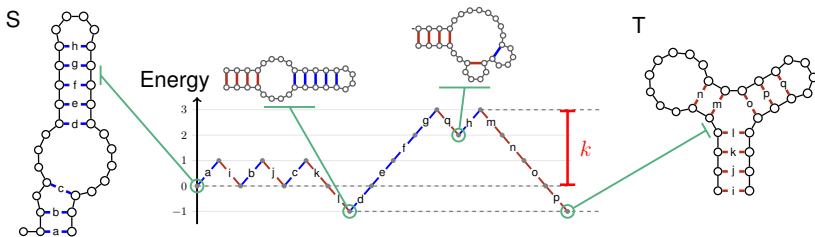
- ▶ $S_0 = S$ and $S_l = T$;
- ▶ $|S_i| \geq |L| - k, \forall i \in [0, l]$;
- ▶ $|S_i \Delta S_{i+1}| = 1, \forall i \in [0, l - 1]$.

NP-HARD

Manuch et al, 2011

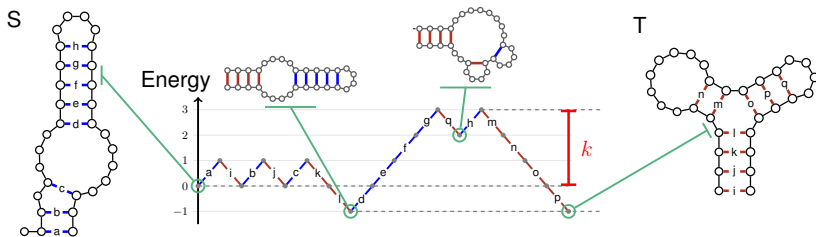
- ▶ Which **parameter** p for an algorithm in $O(n^p)$ or $O(f(n)c^p)$?

The natural parameter: barrier k as a parameter



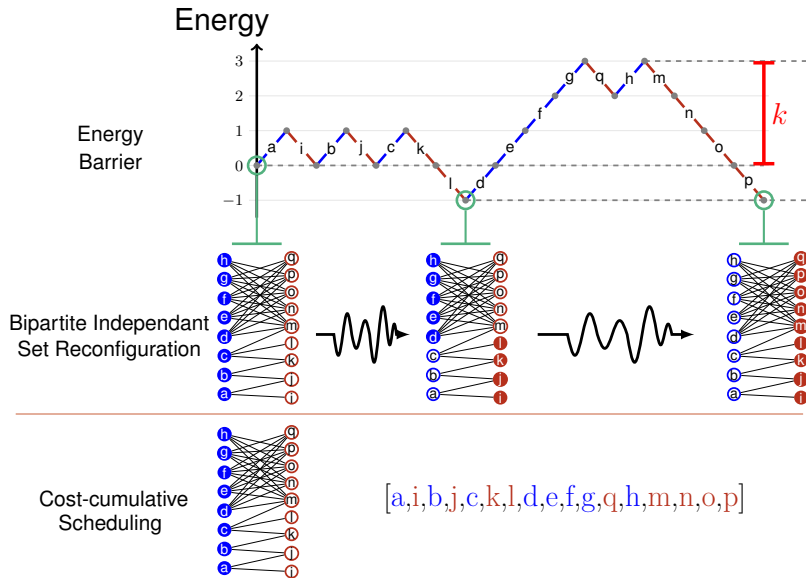
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The natural parameter: barrier k as a parameter



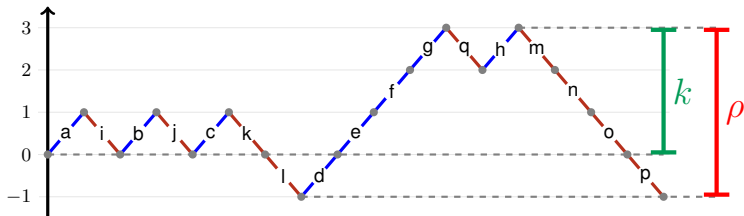
- ▶ Which **parameter** p for an algorithm in $O(n^p)$ or $O(f(n)c^p)$?
- ▶ Despite **barrier** k appearing as a natural parameter candidate, energy barrier was shown **NP-hard** even if $k = 0$

One problem, numerous useful formalisms!



The range parameter ρ

Energy

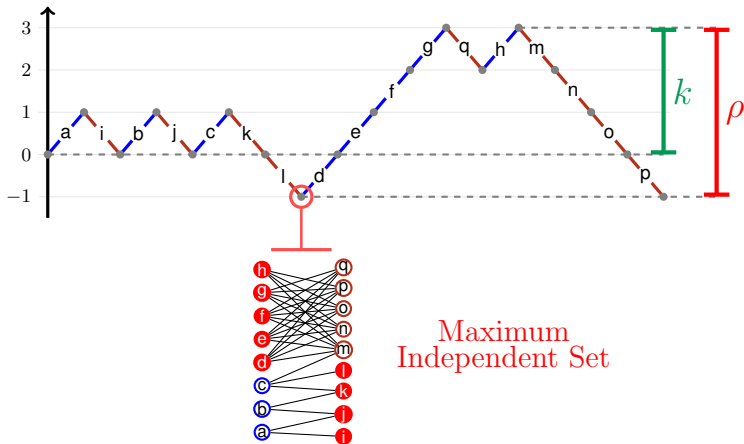


► Range $\rho = \min_{P, \text{ pathway}} \left(\max_{p \in P} \text{Energy}(p) - \min_{p \in P} \text{Energy}(p) \right)$

► $\rho \geq k$

The range ρ -algorithm

Energy



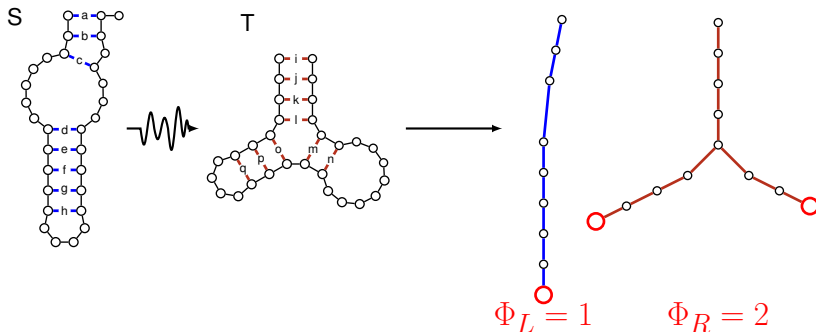
Maximum Independent Set

- **Core lemma:** The optimal pathways can always go through a **Maximum Independent Set** of both colors when it exists.

Marchand et al, IPEC 2021

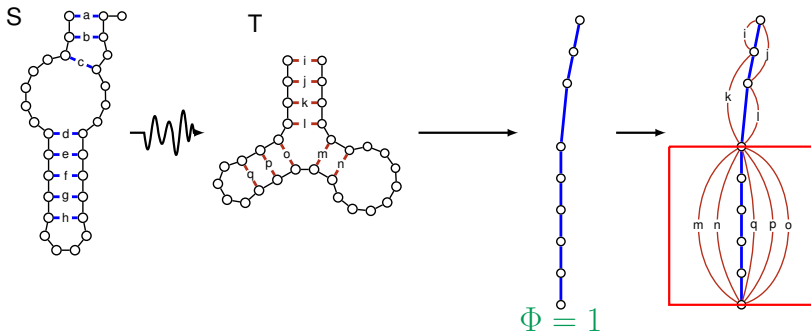
- **Complexity:** $O(n^2)$ -space, $O(n^{2\rho+2.5})$ -time

The arboricity parameter Φ



- ▶ Φ_S, Φ_T are the **number of leaves** in the trees inherited from the RNA structures S and T
- ▶ **Arboricity** $\Phi = \min(\Phi_S, \Phi_T)$

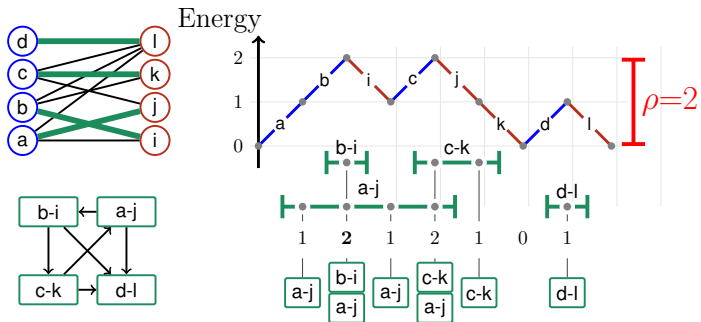
The arboricity Φ -algorithm



- **Core lemma:** Some **subtrees** are “safe” blocks schedulable first and next mergeable in **linear time**
- **Complexity:** $O(n^{\Phi+2})$ -space, $O(n^{\Phi+3})$ -time algorithm for the arboricity Φ

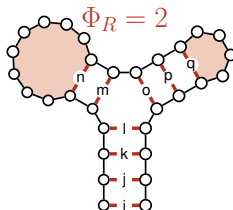
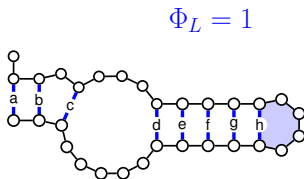
Parameters connection with other technique and biology

- **The Graph-parameter:** Range ρ is exactly the Directed Pathwidth of an associated graph.



Parameters connection with other technique and biology

- **The Graph-parameter:** Range ρ is exactly the Directed Pathwidth of an associated graph.
- **The RNA-parameter:** Arboricity Φ is exactly the minimal number of hairpin of the structures.



Final words

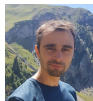
- ▶ We proposed two **slicewise polynomial** ($O(n^{g(\rho, \Phi)})$) algorithms for the energy barrier problem.
- ▶ Range and arboricity: orthogonal yet complementary parameters

Parameter	ρ	Φ
Scope	Bipartite graphs	RNA instances only
When computed?	After the algo	Beforehand
n exponent	$2 \times \rho$	Φ
Practical complexity	Often less than $O(n^{2\rho})$	Worst case always

- ▶ **Future work:**
 - ▶ An algorithm in $O(n^{\rho+c})$ for **Directed Pathwidth** to solve the barrier problem?
 - ▶ A fixed-parameter tractable algorithm ($O(f(n)c^{g(\rho, \Phi)})$) combining range and arboricity?

Acknowledgments

Thanks to...



Yann Ponty Bertrand Marchand Laurent Bulteau

Link to the preprint



Special thanks to:
ERABLE team

You!

