



CIFAR



4PM

9PM in London (GMT), 6AM in Tokyo (GMT+9)

Collective Intelligence of The Body

Moderator: Katy Börner, *Indiana University*

Presenter: Michael Levin, *Tufts University & Harvard University*

The background features several abstract, overlapping shapes in shades of light blue and green. These shapes are filled with numerous small, multi-colored dots in red, green, and blue, creating a textured, particle-like appearance. The shapes are arranged in a vertical column on the right side of the slide, with some appearing more prominent than others.

**Michael Levin, *TUFTS University &
Harvard University***



Katy Borner



Michael Levin



Nicole Johnson

Collective Intelligence of the Body: The Multiscale Architecture of Selves

Michael Levin
Allen Discovery Center at Tufts

<http://www.drmmichaellevin.org/>

<http://thoughtforms.life/>



Daniel Lobo



ALLEN
DISCOVERY CENTER
at Tufts University



Computer-designed Organisms
TUFTS UNIVERSITY | UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

WYSS
INSTITUTE

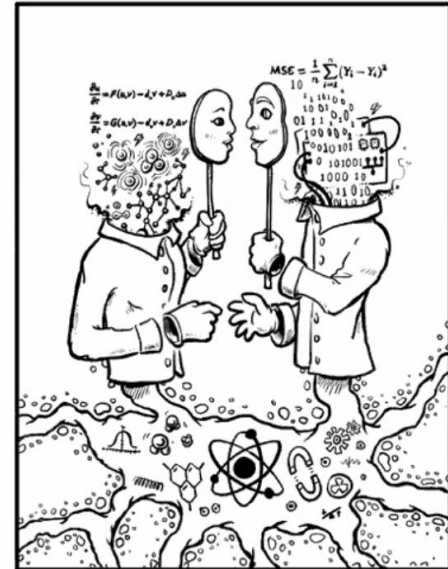


Adam Names the Animals in the GoE



Outline:

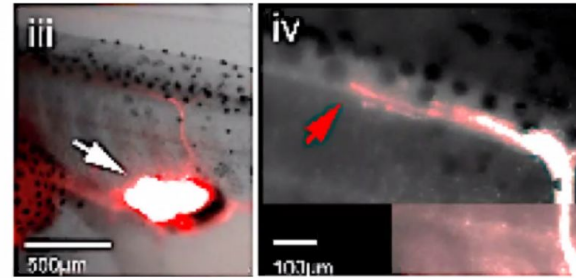
- What are you?
- What does it mean for biomedicine
- What next: beyond the standard human



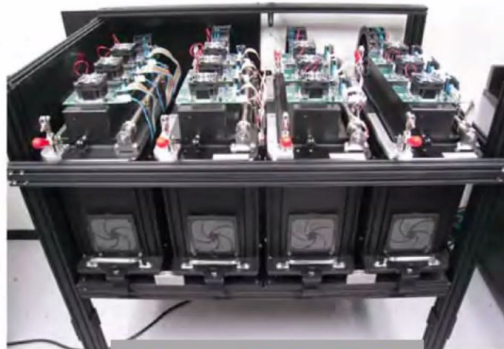
Play the Hand You're Dealt: functional plasticity



Doug Blackiston



Ectopic eyes on tail provide vision!



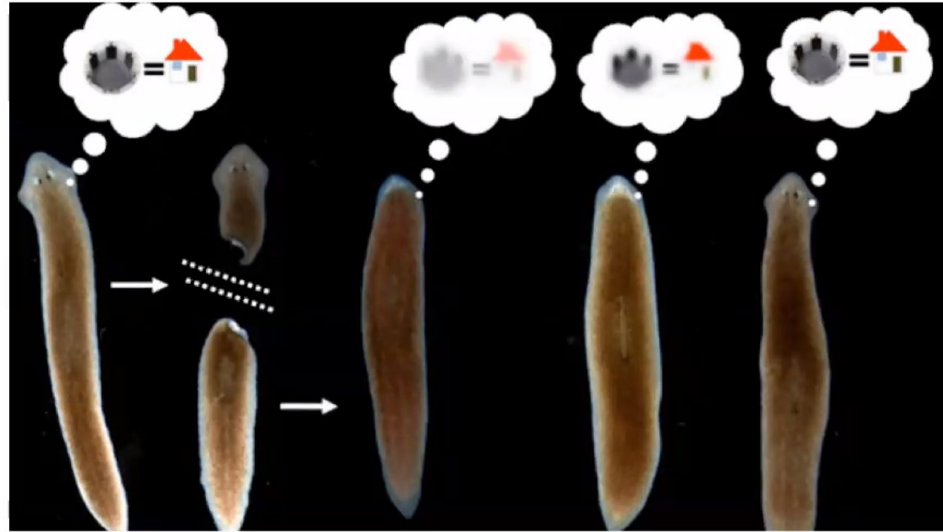
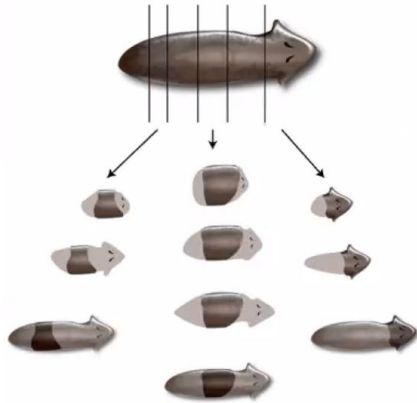
Behavioral Testing Device

no evolutionary adaptation needed
(because embryos can't take much
for granted, have to solve on-the-fly:
evolution makes problem-solving
agents)! Why does this work?

Brain dynamically adjusts behavioral programs
to accommodate different body architectures

Memories can Move Around within Bodies

Memory stored outside the head, imprinted on regenerated brain



Tal Shomrat

© 2016. Published by The Company of Biologists Ltd | Biology Open (2016) 5, 1177-1188 doi:10.1242/bio.020149



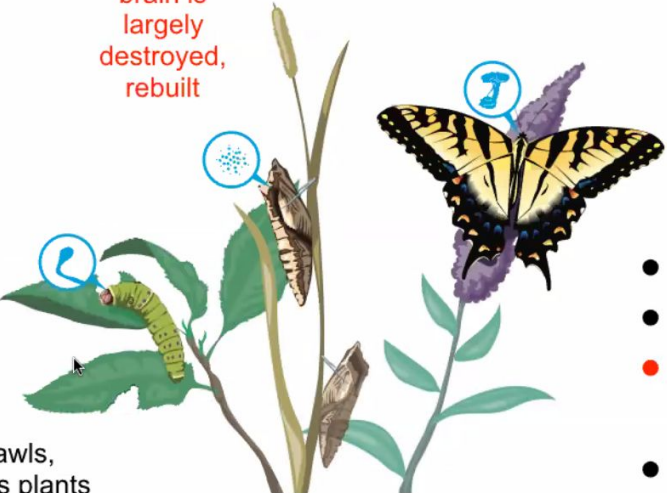
HYPOTHESIS

Vertically- and horizontally-transmitted memories – the fading boundaries between regeneration and inheritance in planaria

Moran Neuhof^{1,*}, Michael Levin^{2,*} and Oded Rechavi^{1,2,3,*}

Memories can Move Between Very Different Minds

memories can adapt to different environments;
can they do niche construction?



brain is largely destroyed, rebuilt

flies, drinks nectar in 3D world, remembers training

crawls, chews plants in 2D world, learns associations

- minds are embodied
- bodies can change drastically
- **memories are generalized and remapped onto new architecture**
- what is it like to be a caterpillar changing into a butterfly?

Communicative & Integrative Biology 3.5: 0173424, September/October 2015. Published with its use by Taylor and Francis Group, LLC.

The stability of memories during brain remodeling: A perspective

Douglas J Blackiston¹, Tal Shomrat^{1,2}, and Michael Levin^{1*}

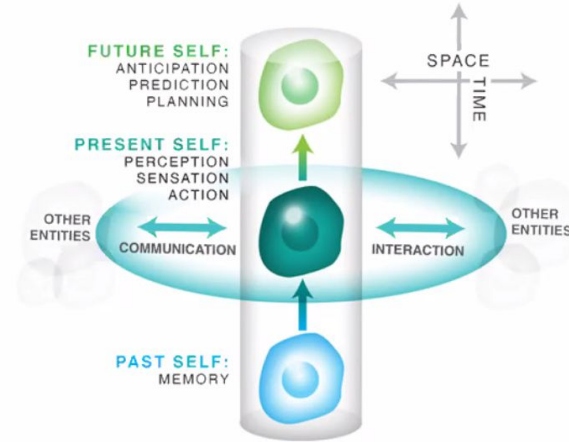
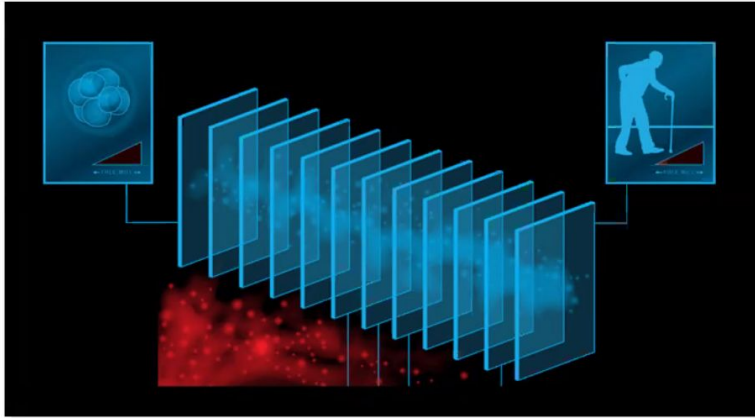


Perspective

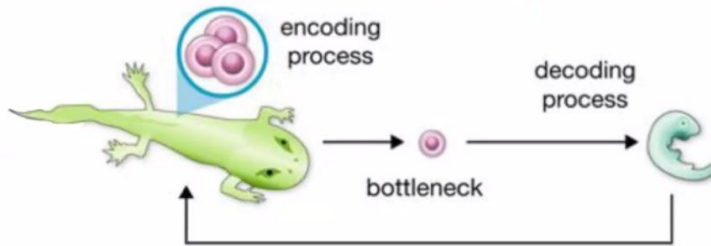
Self-Improvising Memory: A Perspective on Memories as Agential, Dynamically Reinterpreting Cognitive Glue

Michael Levin

You are a Dynamic, Self-constructing Story

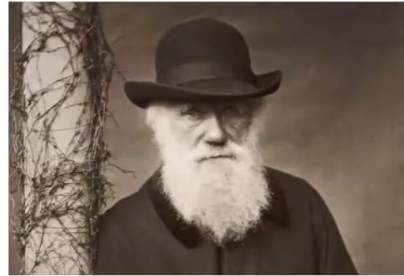
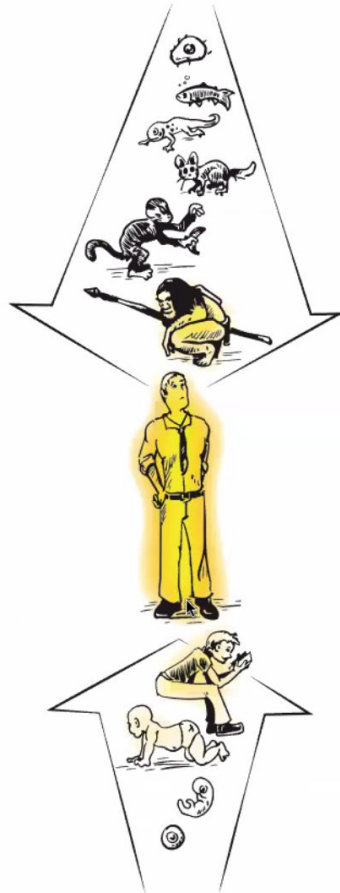


creative, self-constructing process
is ancient!



Perspective
**Self-Improving Memory: A Perspective on Memories as
Agential, Dynamically Reinterpreting Cognitive Glue**

A Continuum of Beings: **scaling** >> emergent levels

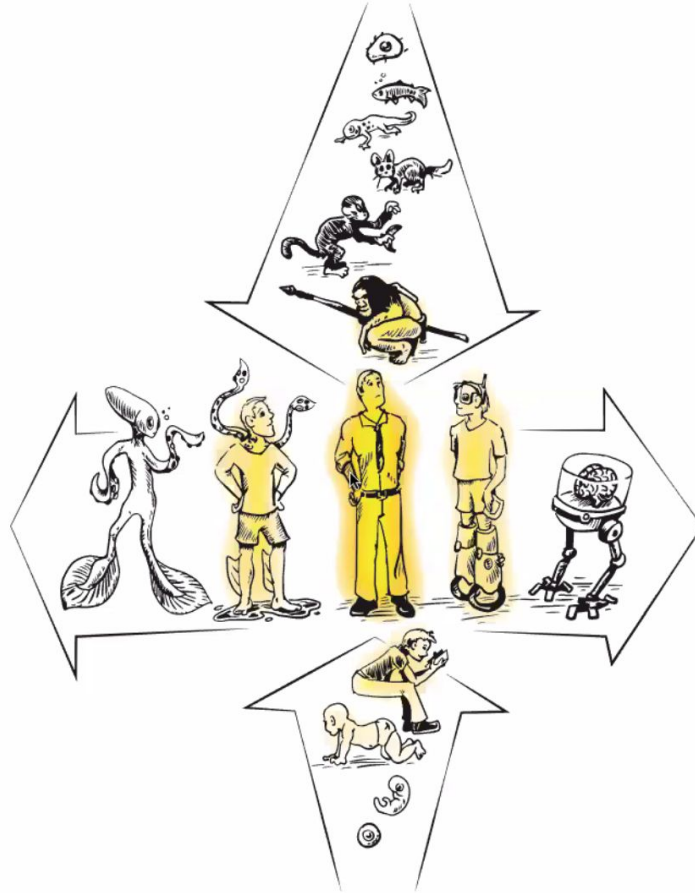


Darwin
1859



Karl Ernst
von Baer
1827

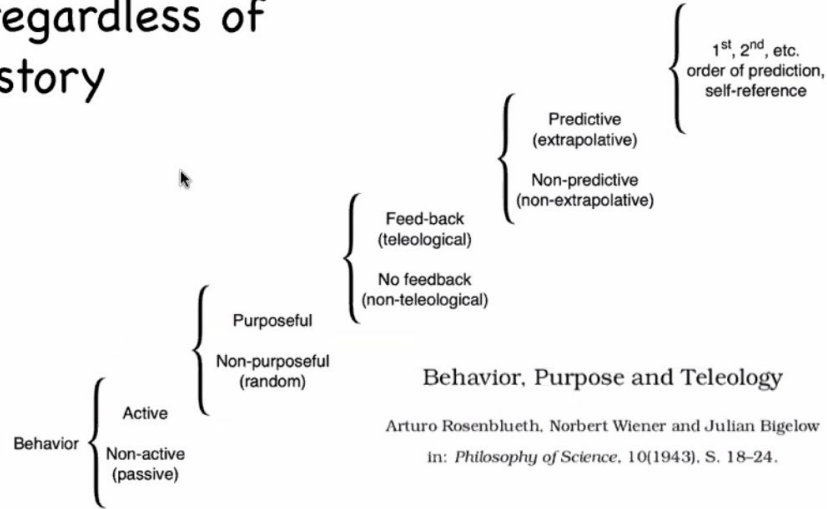
A Wider Continuum of Beings



My Framework Goal:

- Recognize, create, and relate to truly diverse intelligences regardless of composition or origin story

- familiar creatures - us, apes, birds
- weird creatures (colonial organisms, swarms)
- synthetic biology - engineered new life forms
- AI - software or robotic
- exo-biological agents (Earth is N=1)



Behavior, Purpose and Teleology

Arturo Rosenblueth, Norbert Wiener and Julian Bigelow
in: *Philosophy of Science*, 10(1943), S. 18-24.

 frontiers
in Systems Neuroscience

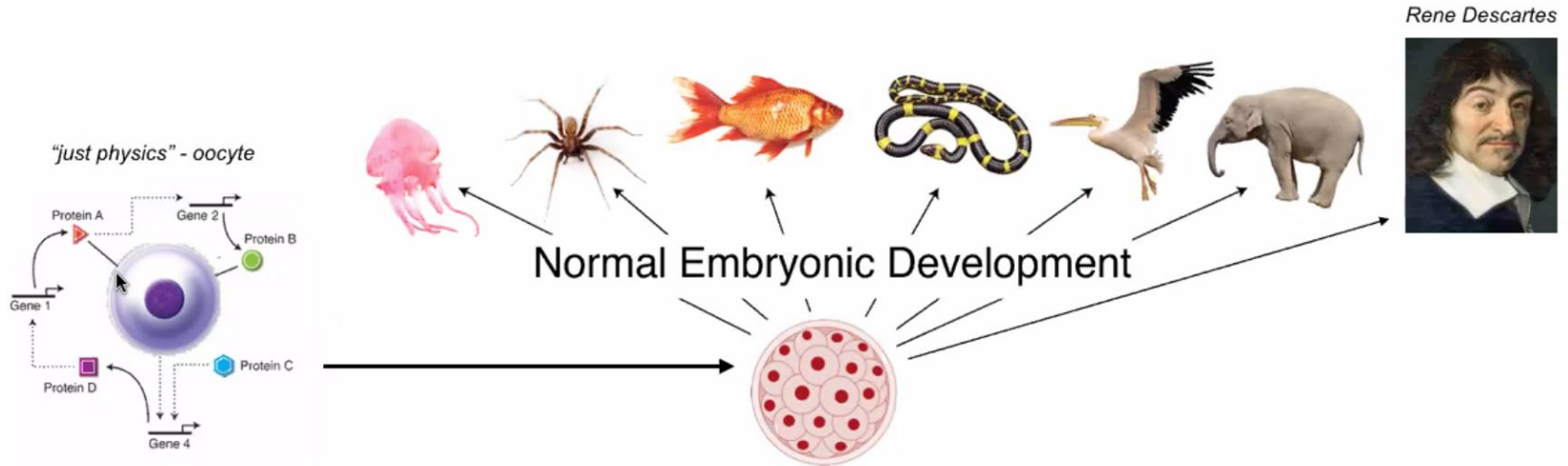
HYPOTHESIS AND THEORY
published: 24 March 2022
doi: 10.3389/fnys.2022.766011

- moves experimental work forward - new capabilities, better ethical frameworks

Technological Approach to Mind Everywhere: An Experimentally-Grounded Framework for Understanding Diverse Bodies and Minds

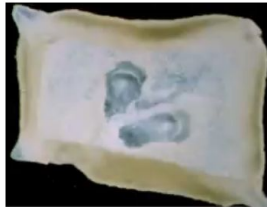
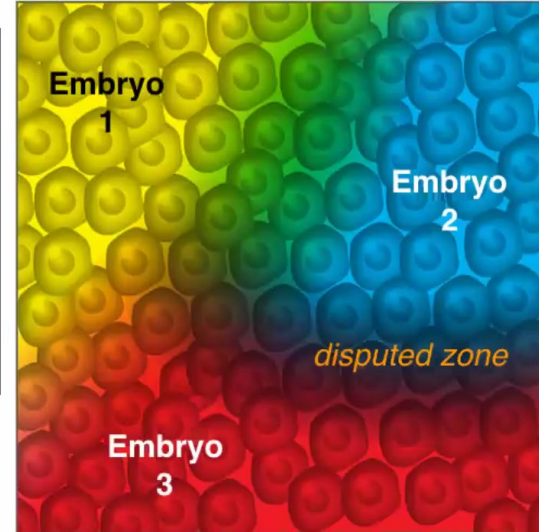
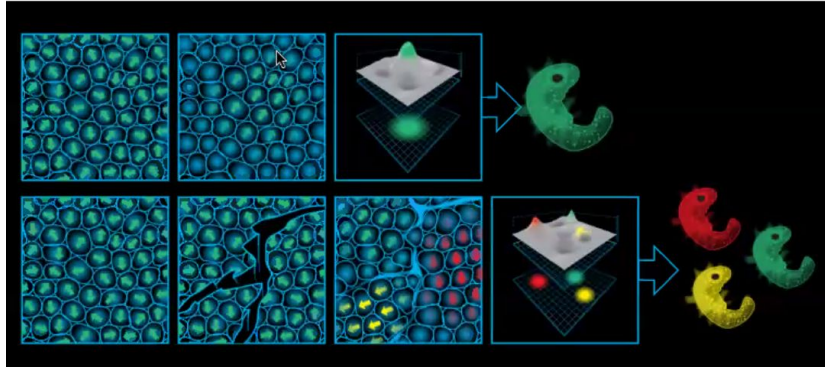
Michael Levin^{1,2*}

You Were Once "Just Physics"



we all make the journey across the "Cartesian cut"

Embryonic Origin of Selves from "Freudian Ocean" of a cellular blastoderm - alignment



Laterality defects in conjoined twins

See — Gene expression in mice, chick embryos provides insight into the cause of the laterality defects in human conjoined twins. The normally left pair of conjoined twins obtained locally and from the heterochiral (chiral) and heterochiral (chiral) available from D. J. R. on request. (email: d.j.r@helsinki.fi; web: helsinki.fi)

The propensity towards laterality defects depends on the orientation of the conjoined twins (as in the figure). In almost half of the cases 1/2 of 100 where the twins were joined obliquely at the chest (axial division) (homochiral or heterochiral), in the other 50% of cases, one of the twins had crossed its heart axis, however none of the twins in the remaining paired sets of the head (convergence) or pubic (divergence) exhibited laterality defects.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE

Four classes of human conjoined twins (as modified from ref. 11), have been suggested by

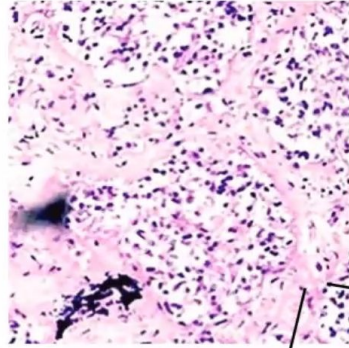
How many embryos are there?

Where is my border with "environment"?
every cell is some other cell's environment

Issue of **individuation** in cognition:
split brain patients, dissociative disorders, etc.

But at least, you're a true Unified Intelligence?





Jose Calvo, pineal gland histology



Gaël McGill

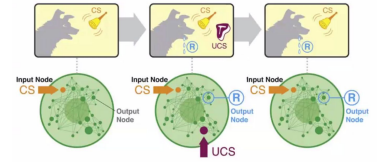
We are All Collective Intelligences!



Lacrymaria = 1 cell
no brain
no nervous system

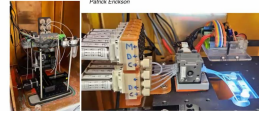
high competency
at cell-level
agendas

Collective Intelligence Below the Cell Level



Biomedicine:
- drug conditioning

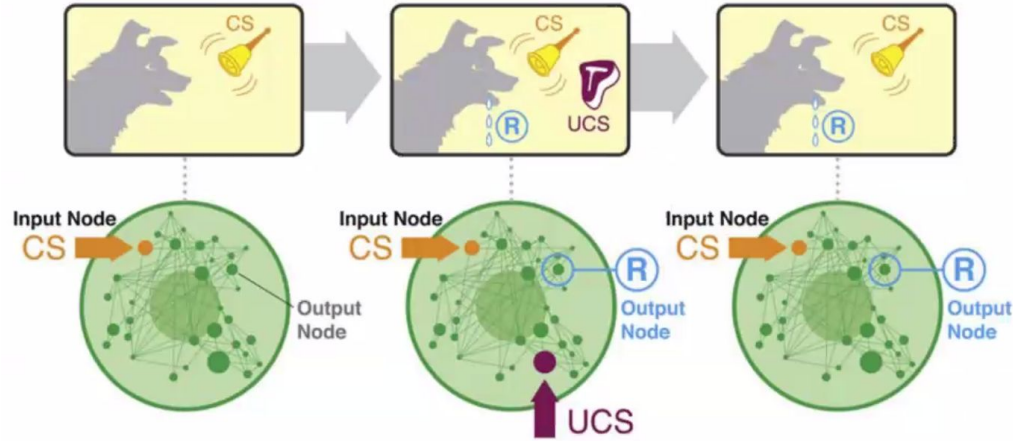
Learning in Transcriptional Network Models:
Computational Discovery of Pathway-Level Memory
and Effective Interventions
Article
Gene regulatory networks exhibit several kinds of
memory: quantification of memory in biological
and random transcriptional networks



00:06 -01:08

We owe stories of **scaling** minds, and
the origins of their goals and competencies

Collective Intelligence Below the Cell Level



Biomedicine:

- drug conditioning



Article

**Learning in Transcriptional Network Models:
Computational Discovery of Pathway-Level Memory
and Effective Interventions**

Surama Biswas ^{1,2,†}, Wesley Clawson ^{1,†} and Michael Levin ^{1,3,*}

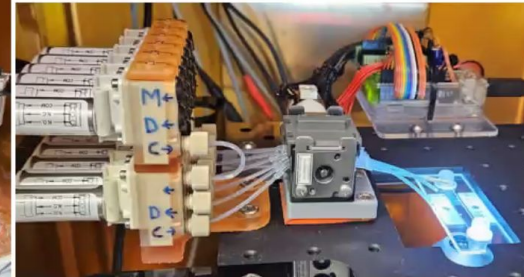
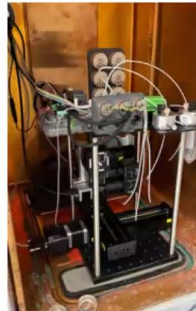
iScience

CellPress
OPEN ACCESS

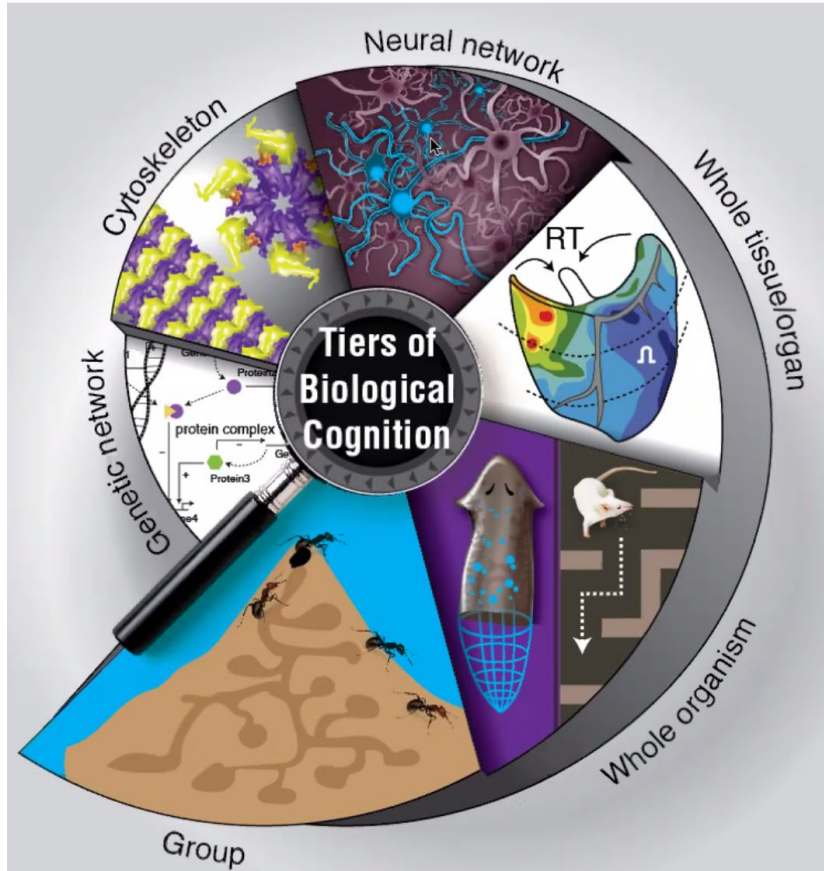
Article

Gene regulatory networks exhibit several kinds of memory: quantification of memory in biological and random transcriptional networks

Patrick Erickson



Nested Intelligence, not Merely Structure

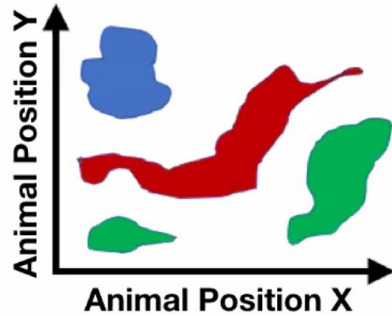


Multi-scale Competency Architecture

each level of organization solves problems in its own space (morphospace, transcriptional space, physiological space, 3D behavioral space, etc.) using some of the same tricks, at various levels of sophistication

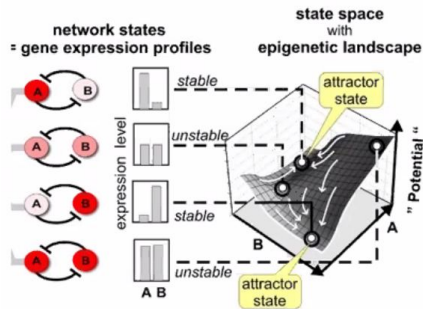
Collective Intelligence of Cell Groups: Competency and Embodiment in Diverse Spaces

3D Space (behavior)



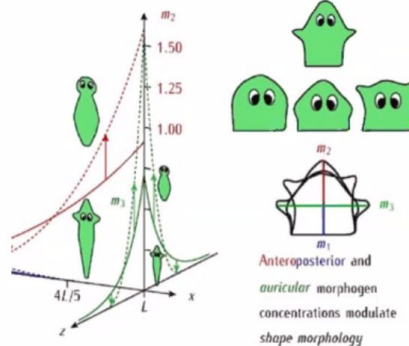
Transcriptional Space

Huang, S.; Emberg, I.; Kauffman, S., *Semin Cell Dev Biol* 2009, 20, (7), 869-76.



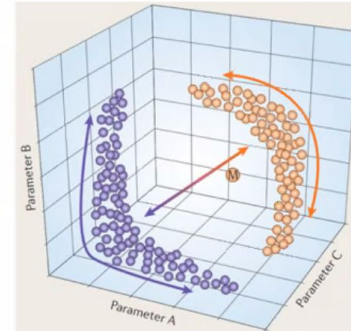
Morphospace

Cervera, J., Levin, M., and Mafe, S., (2021), *BioSystems*, 209:104511



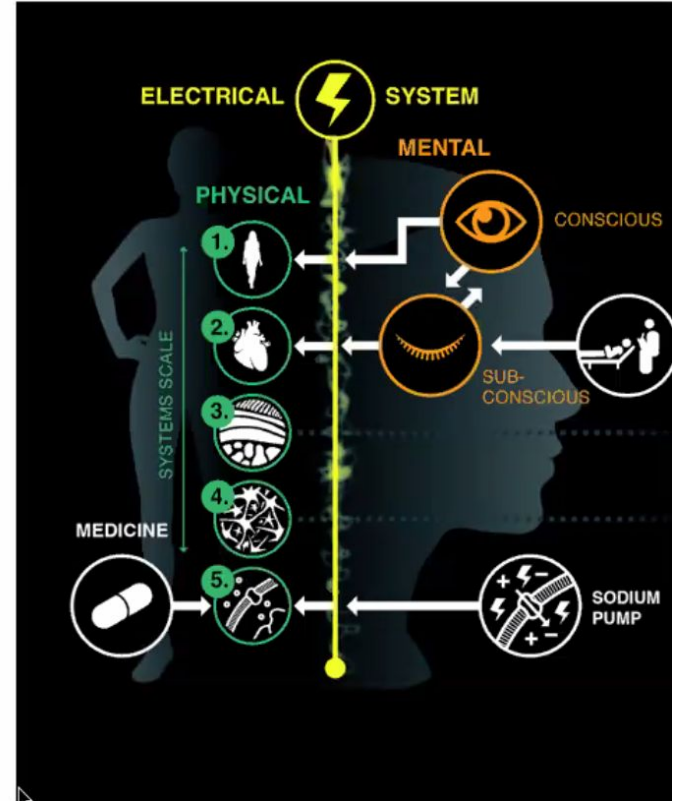
Physiological Space

Marder, E., & Goaillard, J. M. (2006). Variability, compensation and homeostasis in neuron and network function. *Nat Rev Neurosci*, 7(7), 563-574.

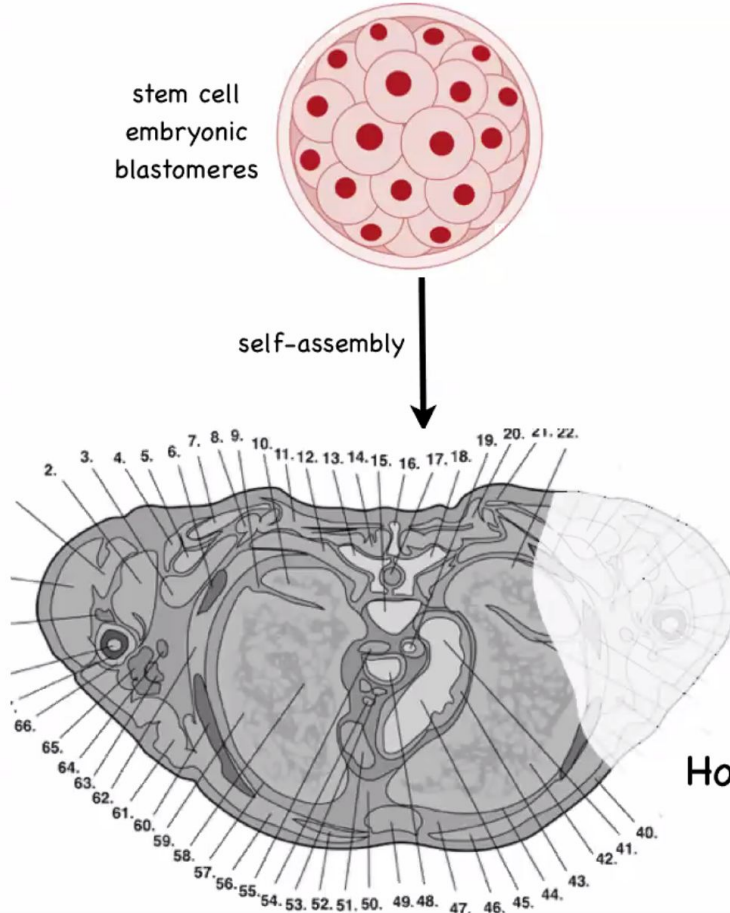


Outline:

- What are you?
- What does it mean for biomedicine
- What next: beyond the standard human



Where do Anatomies Come from?

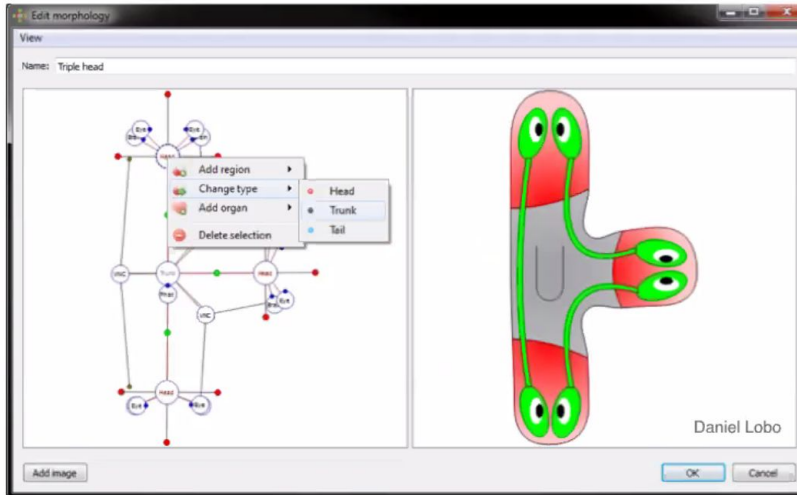


earthlymission.com

- DNA specifies proteins; whence Anatomy?
- how do cell groups know what to make and when to stop?
- how far can we push shape change?
Engineers ask: what's possible to build given default genome?

How to repair
(edit) it?

Biomedical Endgame: Anatomical Compiler



Why we need it:

- Birth defects
- Traumatic injury
- Cancer
- Aging

Problems of
information
processing

how to control emergence and scaling of
cellular activity toward desirable complex,
system-level outcomes?

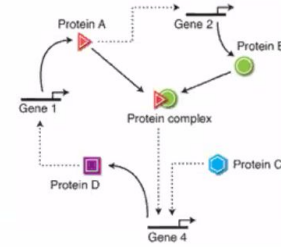
Why we don't have it:

this should *NOT* be a 3D printer - it
should be a **communications**
device (translator)

The State of the Art: biological information

We are very good at manipulating molecules and cells;

We are a long way from control of large-scale form and function

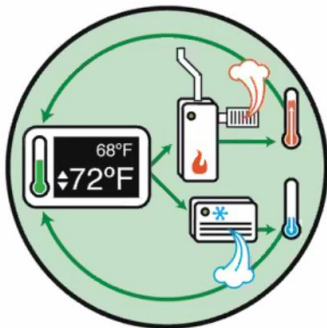


biomedicine has been largely at the hardware level of analysis and control, *we have been assuming it's merely a complex machine. It's an agential material!*

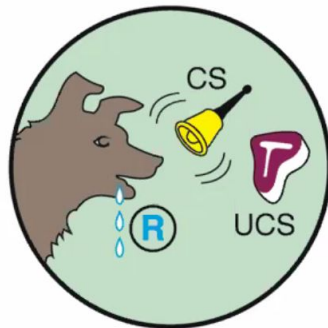
Axis of Persuadability: an Engineering Take on a **Continuum** of Agency



Hardware
modification only



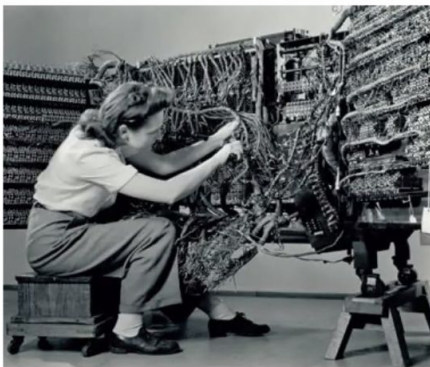
Modify the data encoding
setpoint of goal-driven
process



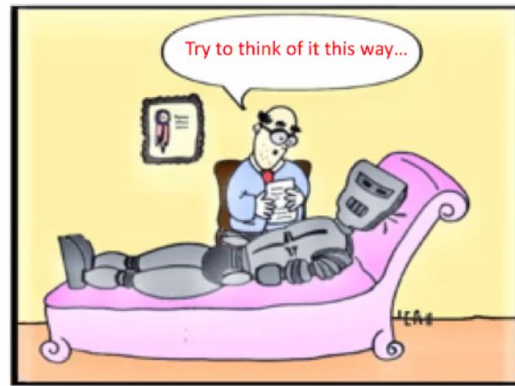
Training by
rewards/
punishments



Communicate
cogent reasons

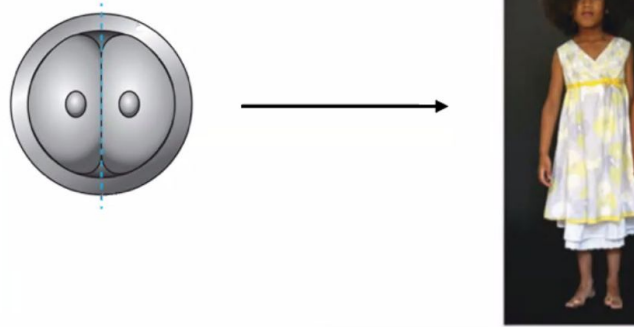


Where do cell
collectives fit?



Anatomical Goals = Regions of Morphospace

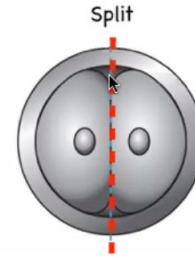
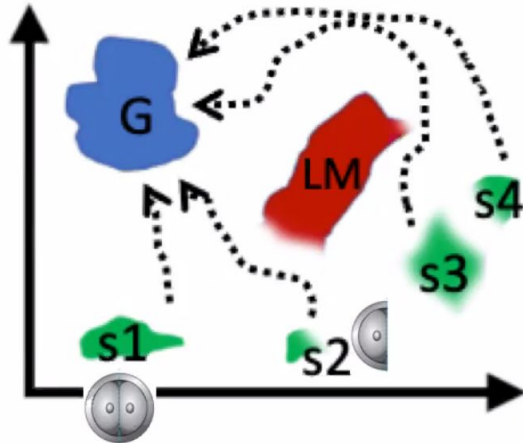
developmental self-assembly is very reliable:



but emergent complexity is NOT why I call it intelligence
It's the problem-solving capacities (intelligent navigation of anatomical morphospace)

Same anatomy, from different starting states

- get to the same outcome
 - despite perturbations
 - from **diverse starting positions**
 - via different paths

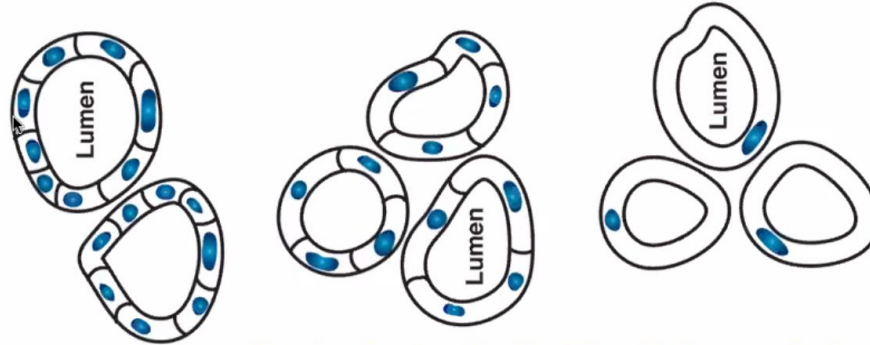


Splitting an embryo in half makes 2 normal embryos

Problem-solving: creative use of parts

You Can't Rely on Evolutionary Priors

newt
kidney
tubule
cross-
section



Fankhauser, 1945, J. Exp. Zool., 100(3): 445-455

Changing the size of cells still enable large-scale structures to form, even if they have to utilize different molecular mechanisms = top-down causation

INTERFACE

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Perspective

Cite this article: Pezzulo G, Levin M (2015) Top-down models in biology: explanation and control of complex living systems above the molecular level. *J R Soc Interface* 12: 20150155. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2015.0155>

Top-down models in biology: explanation and control of complex living systems above the molecular level

Giovanni Pezzulo¹ and Michael Levin²

¹Henry Institute, Alva Discovery Center of Yale, 360 University Medical, NR 03103, USA
²Harvard University, Department of Organism and Biological, Harvard Research Center, Boston, USA
E-mail: pezzulo@yale.edu, mlevin@fas.harvard.edu

It is widely assumed in developmental biology and bioengineering that optimal understanding and control of complex living systems follows from models of molecular events. The success of reductionism has revealed the strengths of top-down models and control policies in biological systems. However, other fields, including physics, engineering, and neuroscience, have successfully used the algorithms and models of higher levels

Integrative Biology

PERSPECTIVE



Cite this article: Pezzulo G, Levin M (2015) Re-membering the body: applications of computational neuroscience to the top-down control of regeneration of limbs and other complex organs. *J R Soc Interface* 12: 20150155.

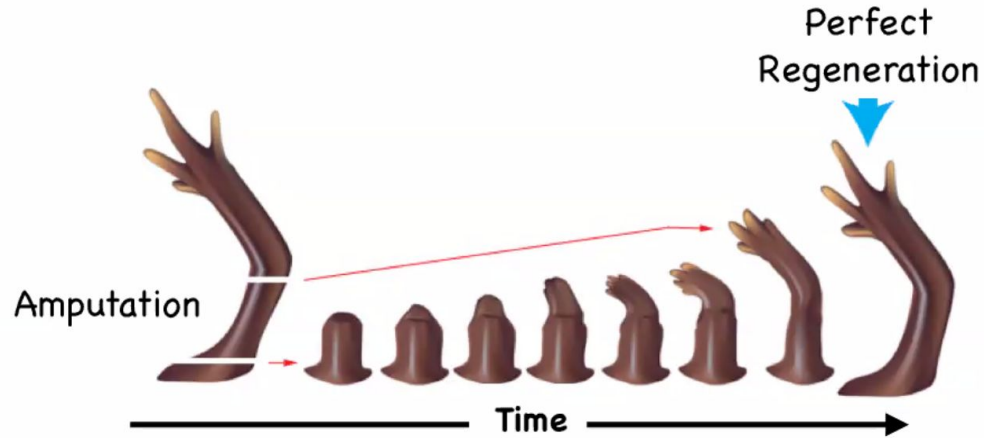
Re-membering the body: applications of computational neuroscience to the top-down control of regeneration of limbs and other complex organs*

G. Pezzulo¹ and M. Levin²



Same anatomy, from different starting states

- get to the same outcome
 - despite perturbations
 - **from diverse starting positions**
 - via different paths

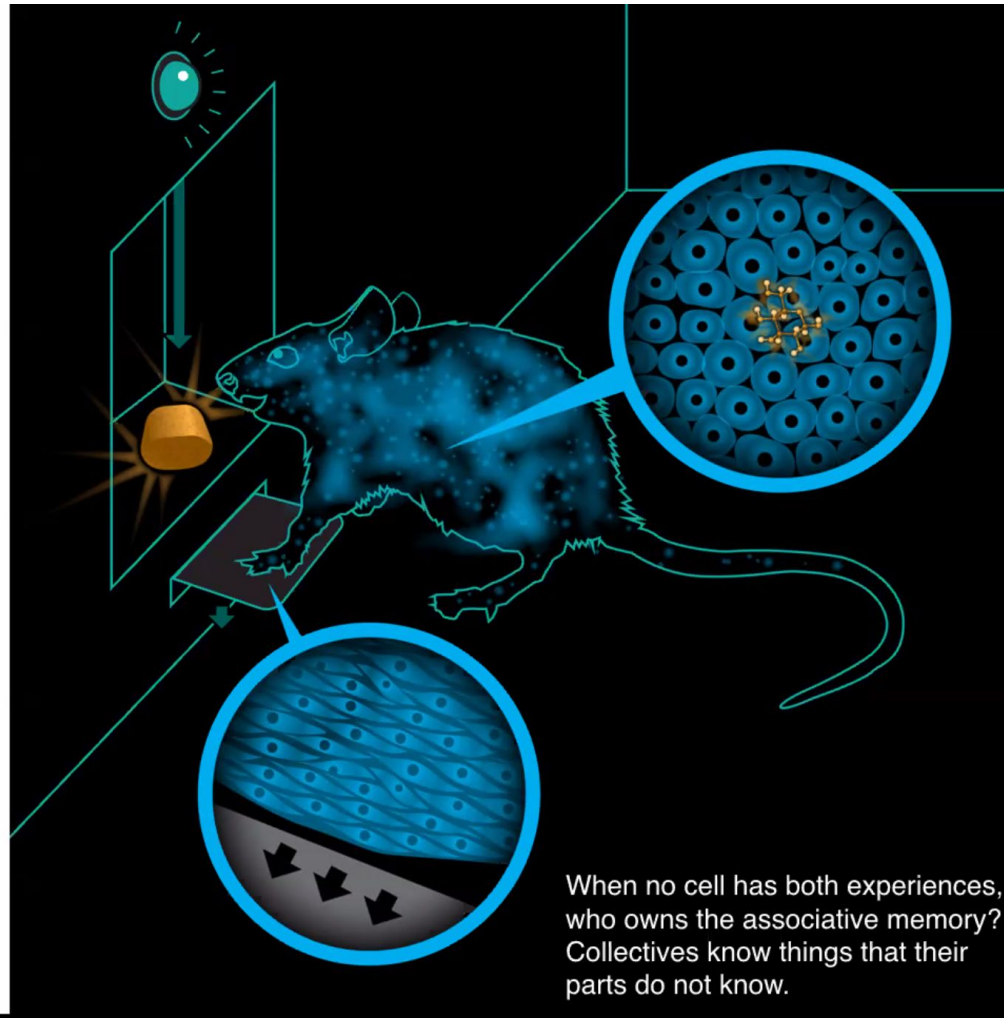


**Anatomical
homeostasis:**

it stops when the correct large-scale setpoint (target morphology) has been reached

Cognitive Glue

(scaling
problem)

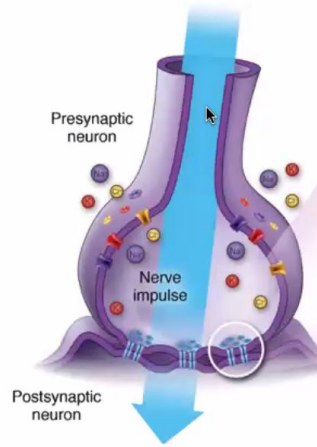


When no cell has both experiences,
who owns the associative memory?
Collectives know things that their
parts do not know.

Hardware

gene products -> electric circuits

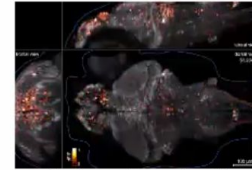
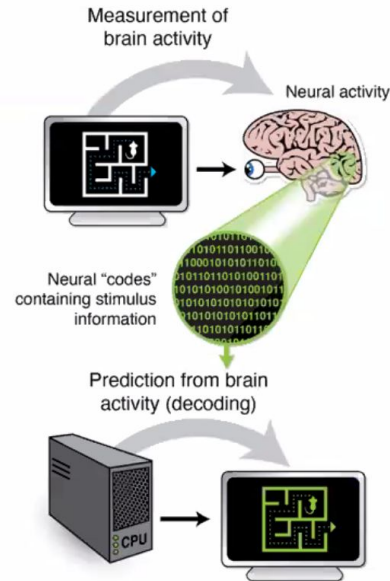
ion
channels,
electrical
synapses



Software

electrical dynamics -> memory

neural

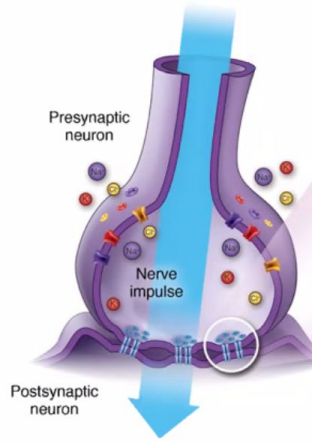


<http://www.nature.com/nmeth/journal/v10/n5/full/nmeth.2434.html>

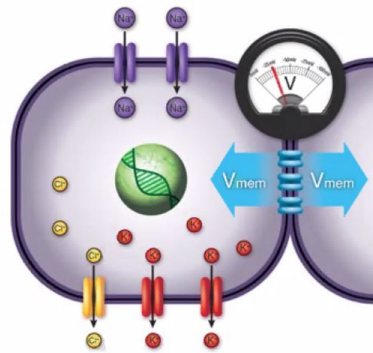
Hardware

gene products -> electric circuits

ion channels,
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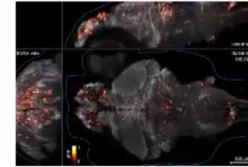
ion channels,
electrical
synapses



Software

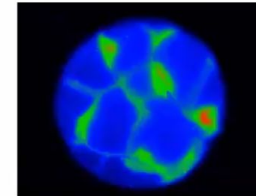
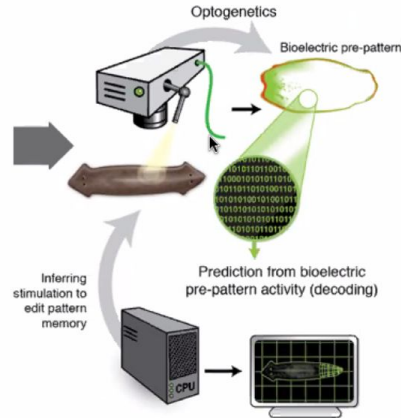
electrical dynamics -> memory

neural



<http://www.nature.com/nmeth/journal/v10/n5/full/nmeth.2434.html>

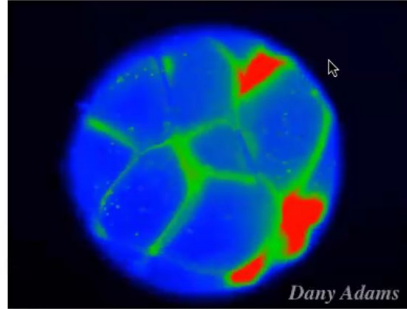
developmental



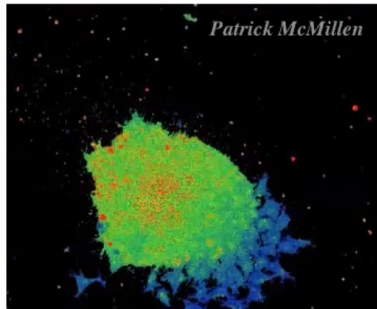
Dany Adams

How we detect and model bioelectric patterns:

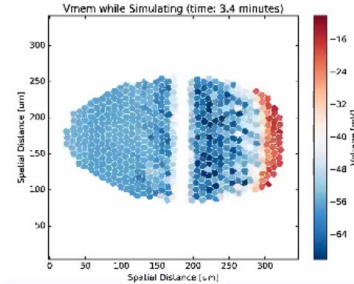
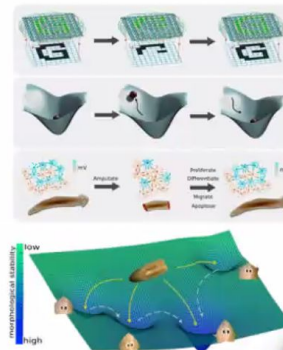
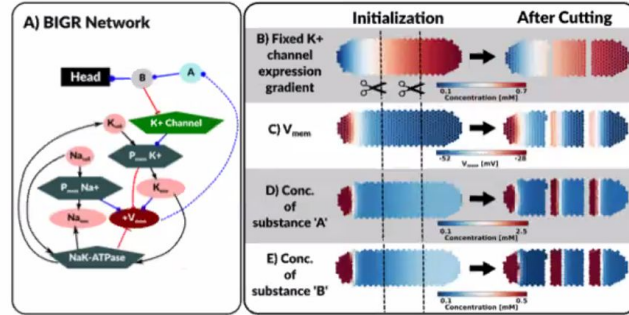
Characterization of endogenous voltage gradients - direct measurement and correlation with morphogenetic events



Voltage reporting microsensor dye in time-lapse during *Xenopus* development

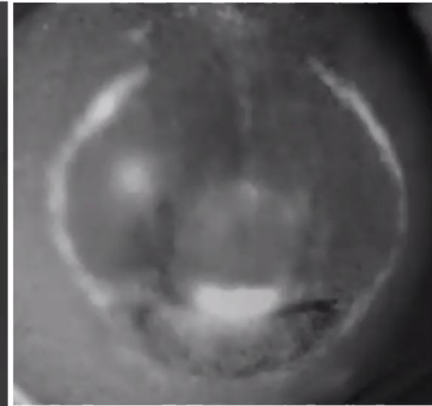


Quantitative computer simulation: synthesize biophysical and genetic data into predictive, quantitative, often non-linear models



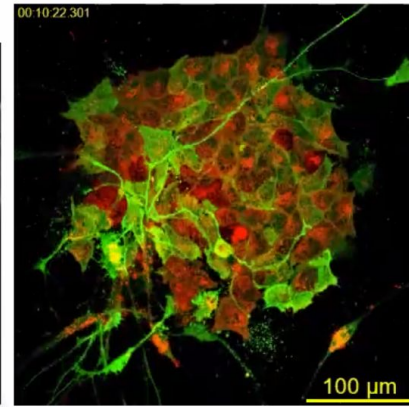
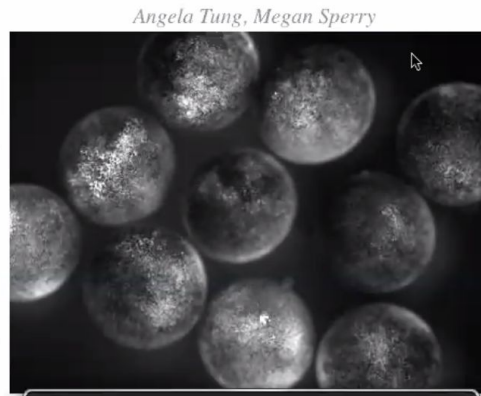
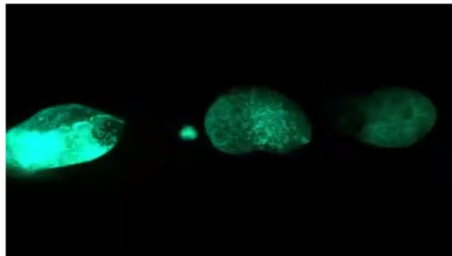
Endogenous Bioelectric Prepatterns = anatomical setpoint memories reading the mind of the body

craniofacial
development
“electric face”
prepattern
required for
normal face

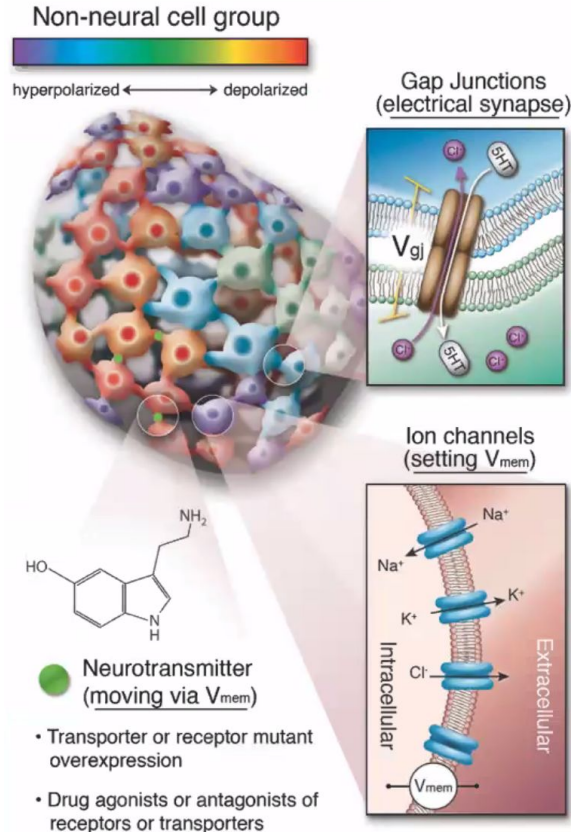


hyperpolarized  depolarized

monitoring defects,
multiscale cognitive glue



Hacking the Bioelectric Interface to Communicate with Cellular Collective



Tools we developed

(no applied fields!)

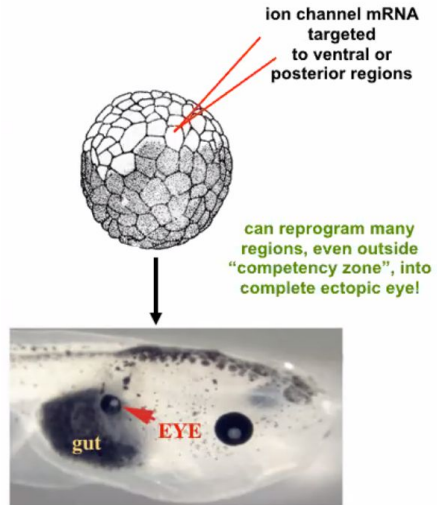
- Dominant negative Connexin protein
- GJC drug blocker
- Cx mutant with altered gating or permeability

Synaptic plasticity

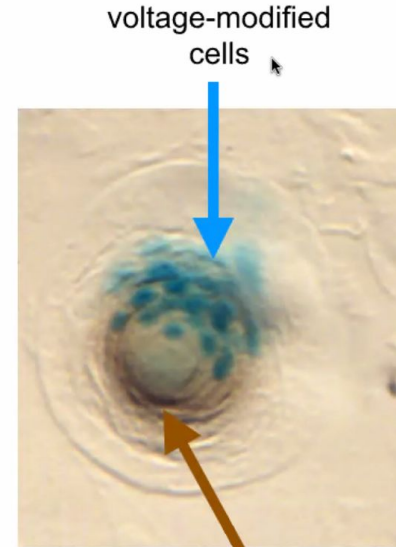
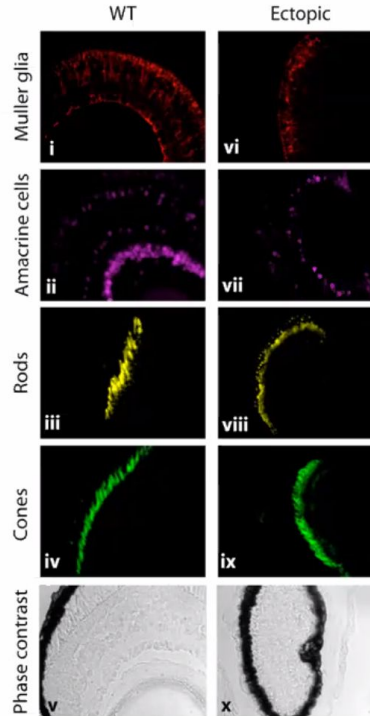
- Dominant ion channel over-expression (depolarizing or hyperpolarizing, light-gated, drug-gated)
- Drug blocker of native channel
- Drug opener of native channel

Intrinsic plasticity

Cracking the Bioelectric Code: communicate goals, not force micro states; exploit competencies



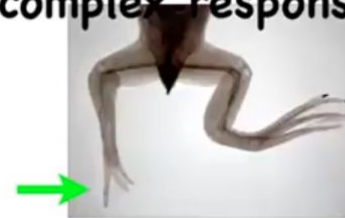
1. BIOE is instructive
2. modularity - not cell level, organ-level subroutine call
3. higher-level prompt reveals higher tissue competency than Pax6 prompt
4. self-scaling of system to task



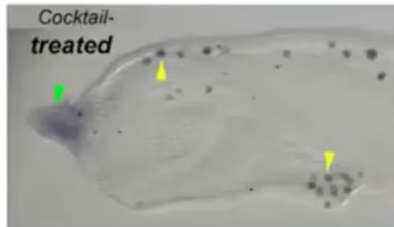
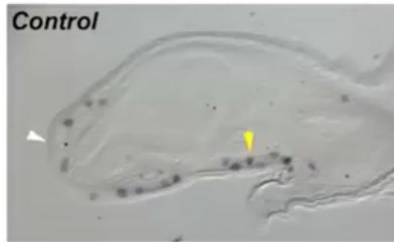
Brief bioelectric signals trigger long-term, self-limiting behavioral cascades (simple stimulus, complex response)



Hind-leg amputation
+
designed ionophore
cocktail regimen



The regenerated leg has both
sensation and mobility:



*MSXI marker -
blastema induced*



*Outgrowth with
distal patterning induced
(and still growing)*



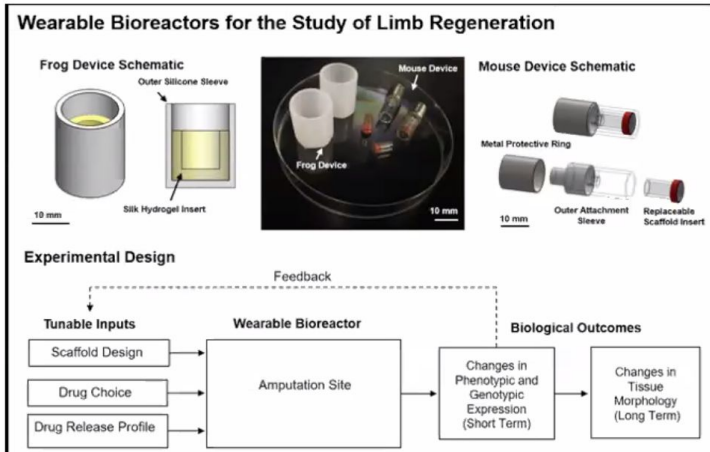
Practical Applications for Regenerative Medicine

- Wearable bioreactors to deliver bioelectric prompt in vivo: a path to mammalian limb regeneration:



RESEARCH ARTICLE
A Tunable Silk Hydrogel Device for Studying
Limb Regeneration in Adult *Xenopus Laevis*

Anne Golding¹, Justin A. Guay^{2*}, Celia Herrera-Rincon^{2*}, Michael Levin¹, David L. Kaplan^{2*}

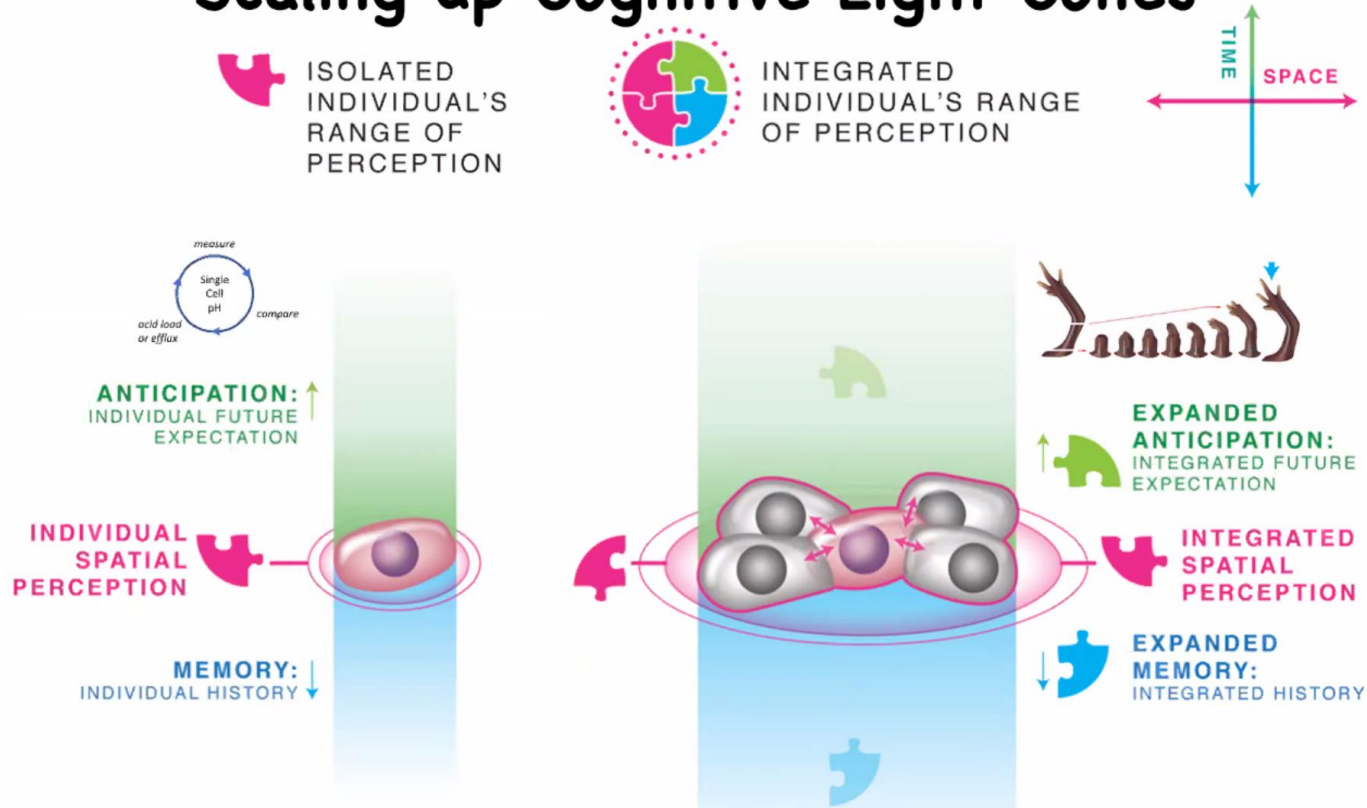


David Kaplan's lab, Tufts BME



**Disclosure:
Morphochemicals Inc.**

Scaling up Cognitive Light Cones



- larger-scale, more complex states can now be setpoints and source of stress
- increase cognitive light cone & project it into other problem spaces (create new problem spaces! intelligence = search for problems, not just solutions)

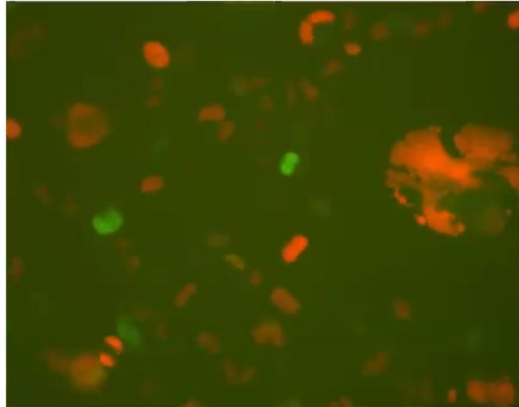
Scaling Goals, Changing Problem Space

Single cell goals

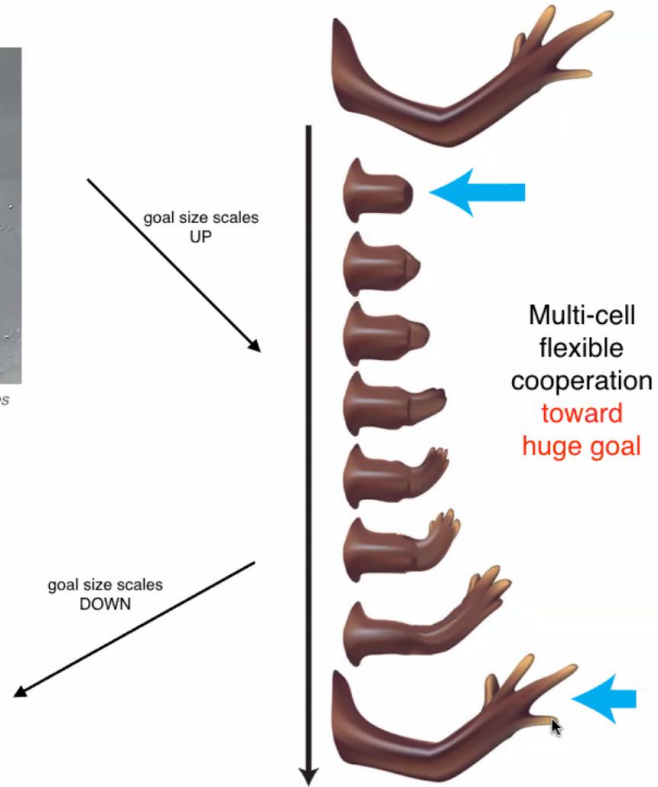


video by Charles Krebs

Cancer = deflection, reversion to local (unicellular-scale) goals

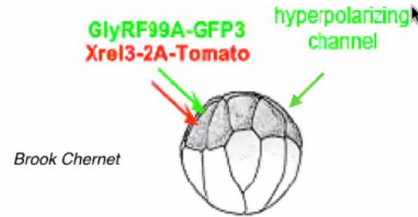
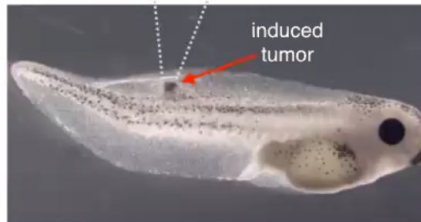
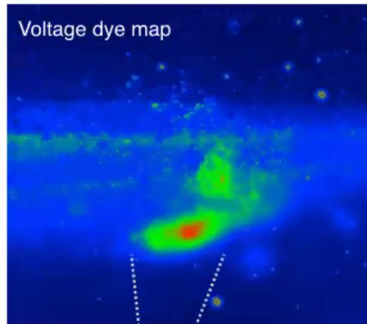
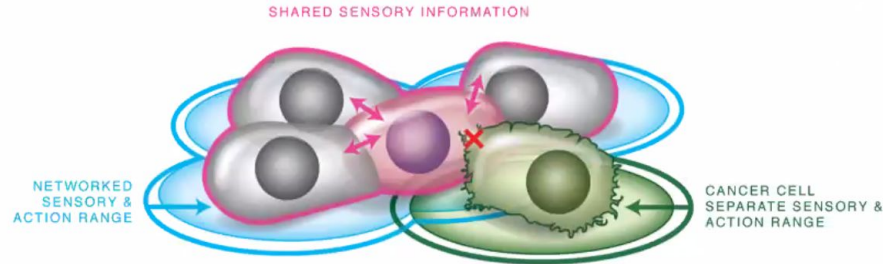


video by Juanita Mathews



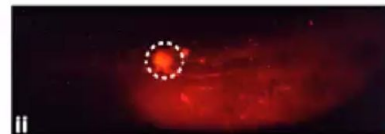
Flexible Boundary Between Self and World: shifting scale of cognitive agent -> biomedical roadmap

Cells Coupled by
Gap Junctions,
Disconnected
Cancerous Cells



Brook Chernet

Tumor suppressed

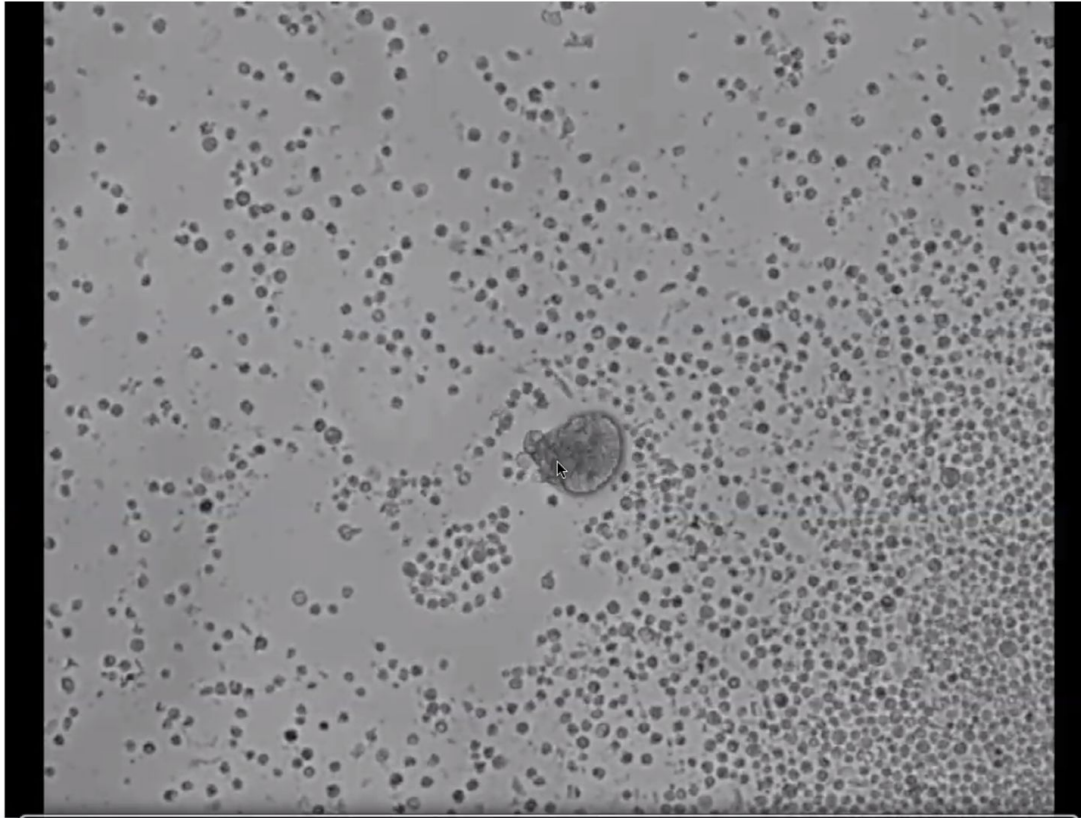


Cancer = dissociative identity disorder
of the morphogenetic intelligence

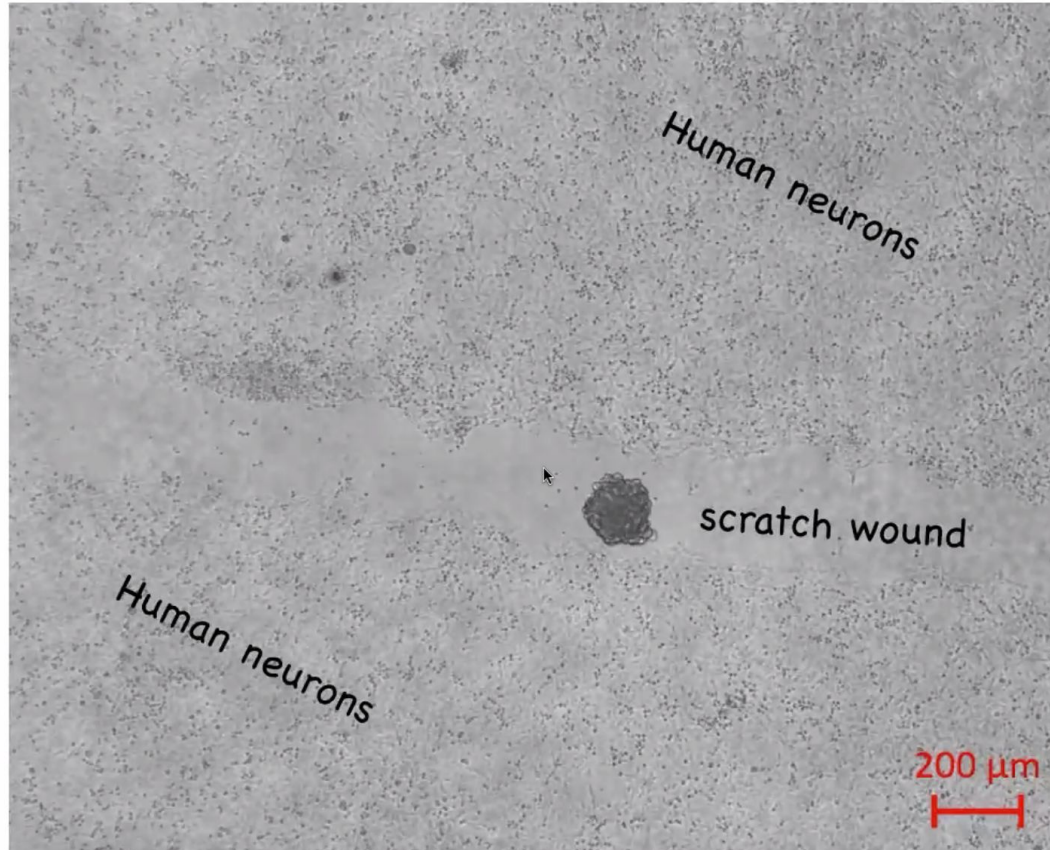
Reintegration therapy - plasticity

Where do Selves' goals come from?

Can You Guess What This Is?
can you guess its goals and competencies?



Anthrobots Traverse Wounds in vitro:



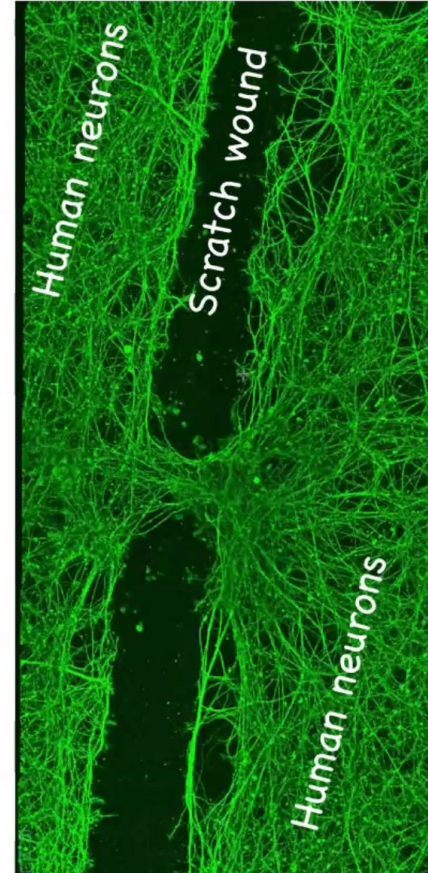
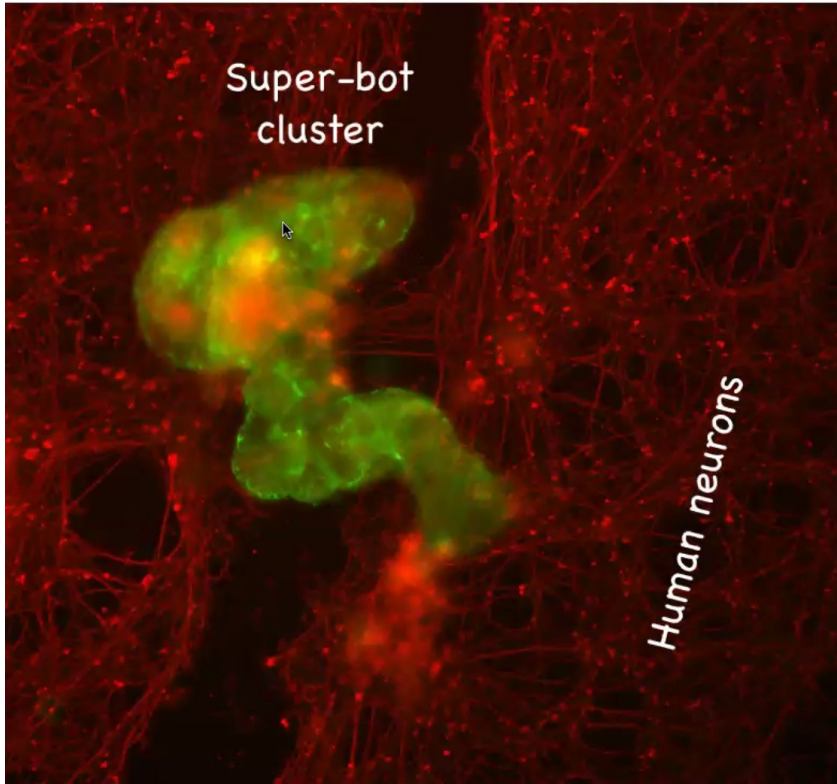
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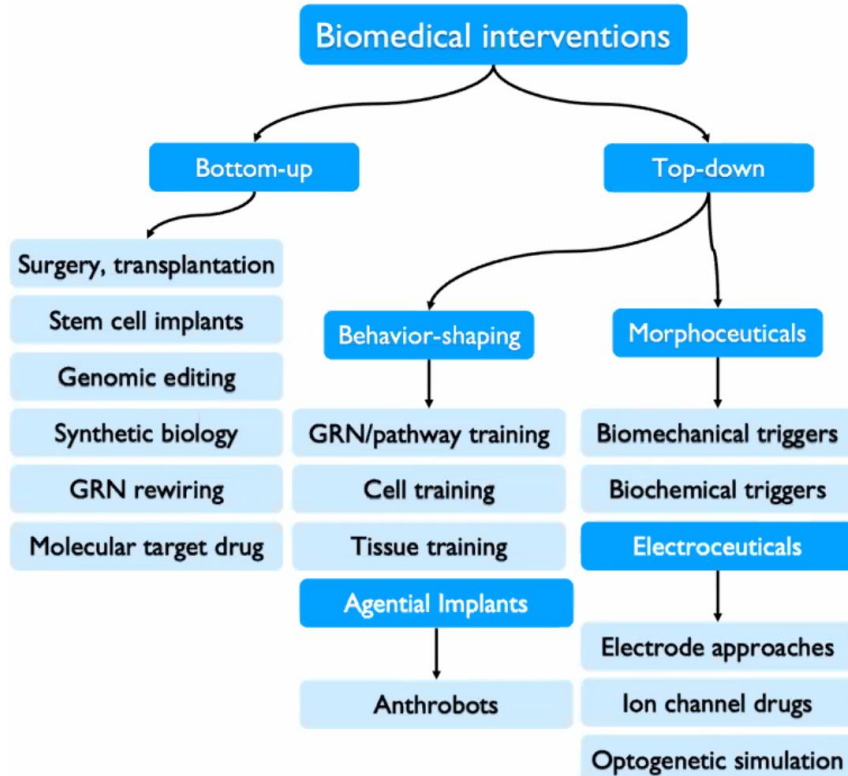
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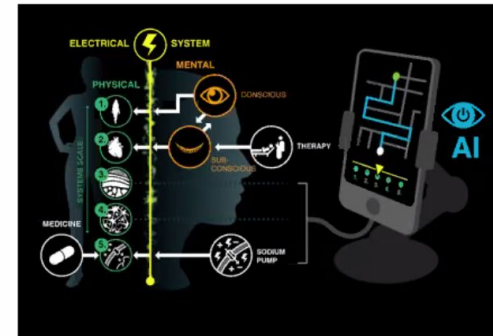
Anthrobots Exert Neural Repair: Toward Agential Interventions



Future Medicine: communication, training (molecular pathways, cells, tissue)



bioelectricity is not yet
another piece of biophysics
to be micromanaged;
it is a communication
interface to the root of the
problem - boundary of
active agents between self
and world

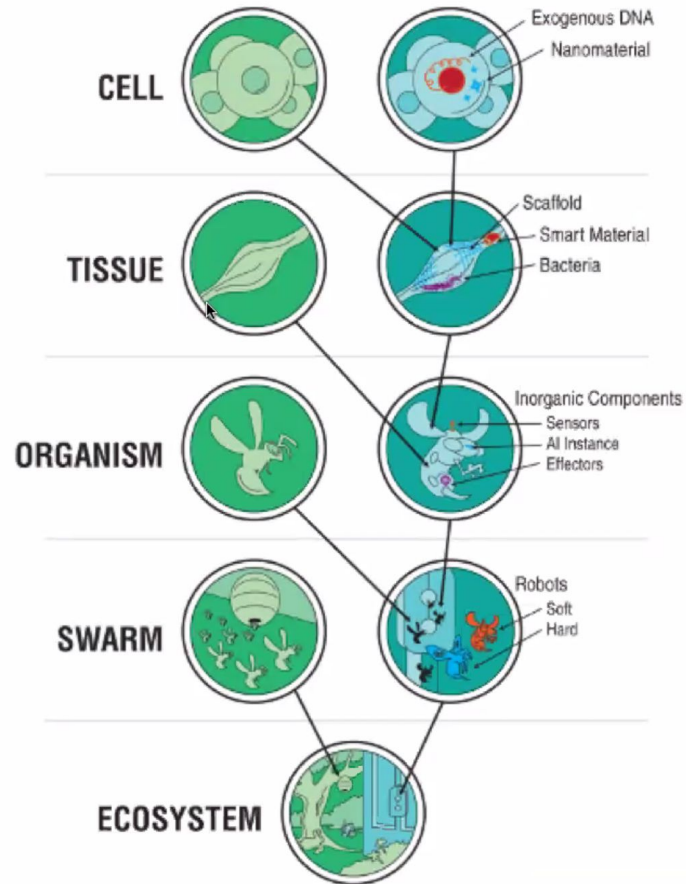


Outline:

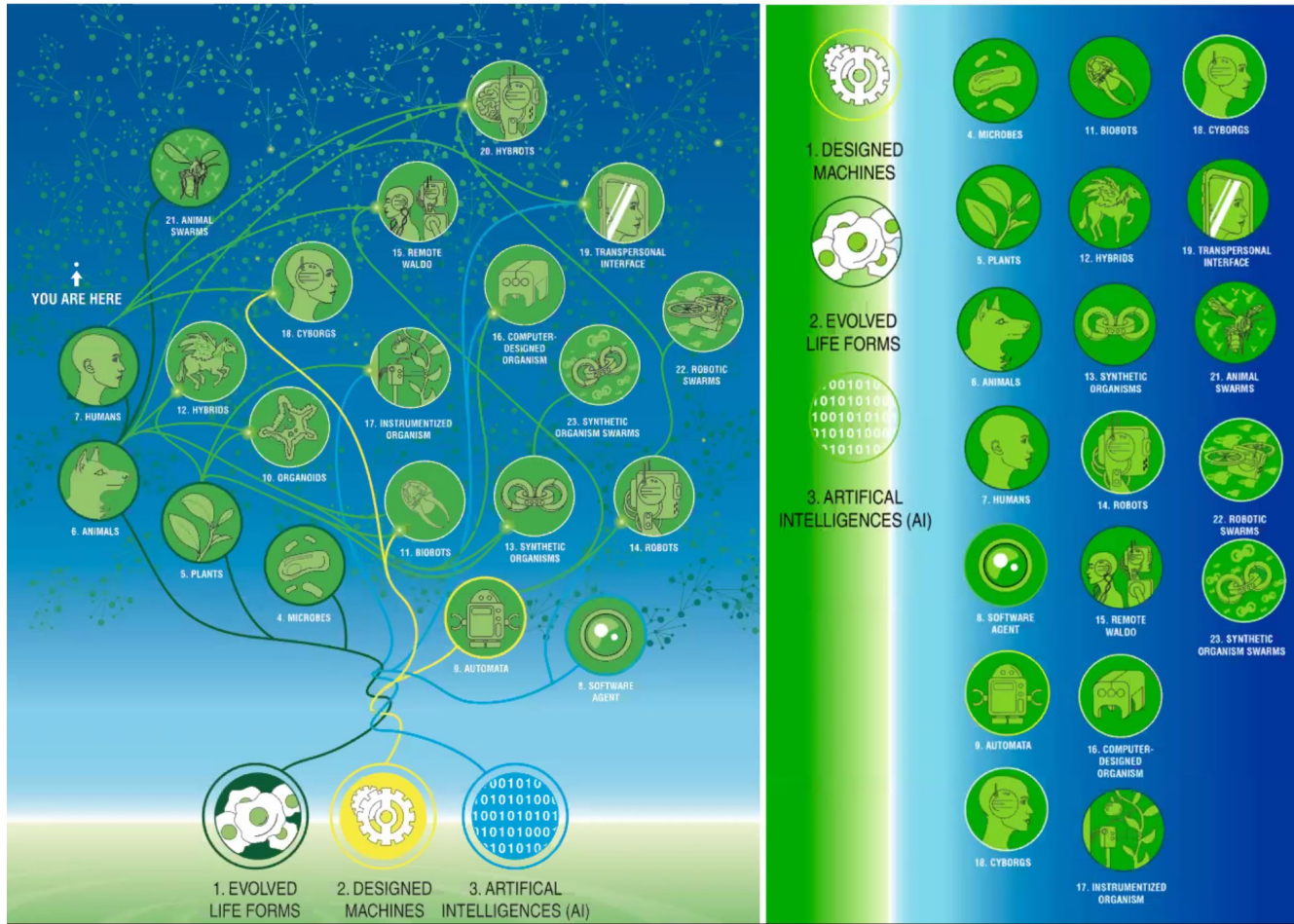
- What are you?
- What does it mean for biomedicine
- What next: beyond the standard human



Life is Highly Interoperable



"Endless Forms Most Beautiful" ↔ ethical synthbiosis



Garden of Eden v2.0



Summary:

- Intelligence is everywhere; learning to rise above our limitations and recognize it in unfamiliar guises is essential for biomedical progress and ethical flourishing of sentient beings
- You are a self-constructing story continuously told by a collective intelligence of organs, cells, and molecules. Transformative regenerative medicine awaits tools to communicate with, and collaborate with, this intelligence
- The future:
 - ~~Anthropomorphism ; binary categories of man, machine, life~~
 - Continuum of agency
 - AI tools as universal translators to Diverse Intelligences

More Details Here:

Living Things Are Not (20th Century) Machines: Updating Mechanism Metaphors in Light of the Modern Science of Machine Behavior

Joshua Bongard^{1*} and Michael Levin^{2,3†}

Cognition all the way down

Biology's next great horizon is to understand cells, tissues and organisms as agents with agendas (even if unthinking ones)

Michael Levin @ Daniel C Dennett

<https://aeon.co/essays/how-to-understand-cells-tissues-and-organisms-as-agents-with-agendas>

NOEMA




The Space Of Possible Minds

Today's debates about artificial intelligence fail to grapple with deeper questions about who we are and what kind of futures we want to build.

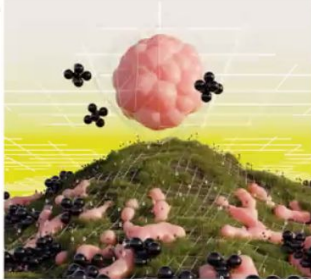


NOEMA



Why We Fear Diverse Intelligence Like AI

Our fear of AI's potential is emblematic of humanity's larger difficulty recognizing intelligence in unfamiliar guises.



iai news

Home Philosophy Science Politics Arts Food Justice

Patterns are alive, and we are living patterns

Intelligent beings need not be embodied



WHAT IS LIFE?:
PART 1



BioEssays

HYPOTHESES | Open Access | CC BY

The Multiscale Wisdom of the Body: Collective Intelligence as a Tractable Interface for Next-Generation Biomedicine

Michael Levin



Thank you to:

Post-docs and staff scientists in the Levin lab:

Vaibhav Pai - voltage gradients in eye/brain induction and repair
Tal Shomrat - persistence of memory in regenerating brains
Patrik Erickson, Franz Kuchling - cell learning

Graduate students:

Gizem Gumuskaya - Anthrobots
Brook Chernet, Maria Lobikin - bioelectrics of cancer

Undergraduate Students:

Pranjal Srivastava, Ben G. Cooper, Hannah Lesser, Ben Semegran - Anthrobots
+ many other undergraduate students working in our lab over the years

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Rakela Colon, Jayati Mandal - lab management
Erin Switzer - vertebrate animal husbandry
Joan Lemire - molecular biology

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Dany Adams - bioelectric face prepattern
Alexis Pietak - computational modeling of bioelectrics
Josh Bongard - AI-designed organism
David Kaplan - V_{mem} and human MSC differentiation, regenerative sleeves
Simon Garnier - computational analysis of Anthrobot form and function
Chris Fields - physics of sentience and sentience of physics
Richard Watson - computational models of cognitive scaling and evolutionary learning
Giovanni Pezzulo - cognitive science applied to morphogenesis
Don Ingber - mammalian bioengineering

Model systems: tadpoles, planaria, zebrafish, slime molds, human cells, and chick embryos

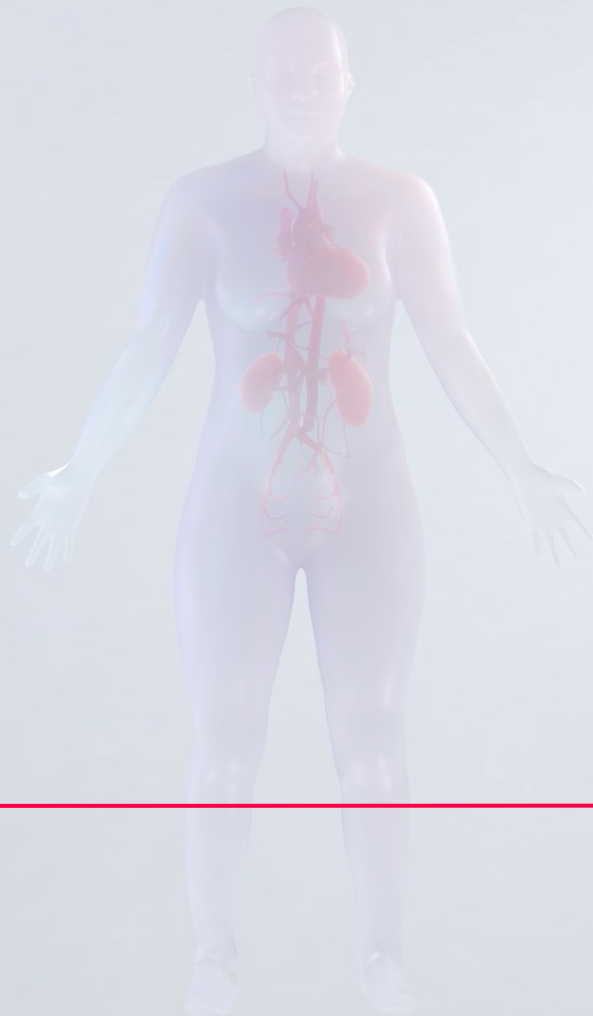
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Illustrations: Jeremy Guay @ Peregrine Creative



Disclosures: Morphochemicals, Fauna Systems, Astonishing Labs

Q&A



<https://humanatlas.io/events/2024-24h>

Questions

How do we define a Multiscale Human?

How do we map a Multiscale Human?

How do we model a Multiscale Human?

How can LLMs or RAGs be used to advance science and clinical practice?

Thank you
