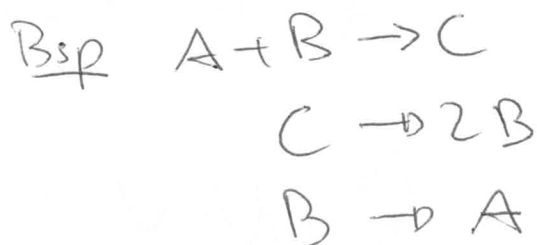


VL - 29 Nov 2019

① WH: Stöcherische Matrix / Stoffwechsel

Stoffwechsel: biochem. Reaktionen



| | v_1 | v_2 | v_3 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A | -1 | 0 | +1 |
| B | -1 | +2 | -1 |
| C | +1 | -1 | 0 |

= r
= m
xplan Spalte/Zeile

ODE:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = N \cdot v(x, p)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & +1 \\ -1 & +2 & -1 \\ +1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

normal $r > m$

② Eigenschaft von N

$\text{rank}(N)$: Anzahl unabhängiger Zeilen

$m - \text{rank}(N)$: Anzahl abh. Zeilen

lin. Nullraum $E \cdot N = 0$

hier $E = [1 \ 1 \ 2]$

lin. Nullraum $E =$
Vektor $N := \{e \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid e \cdot N = 0\}$

darstellung von E ist nicht eindeutig

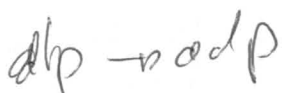
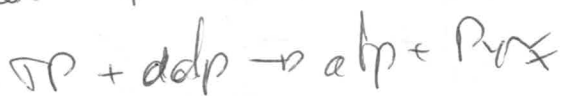
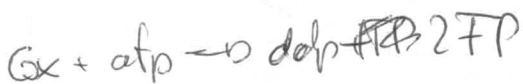
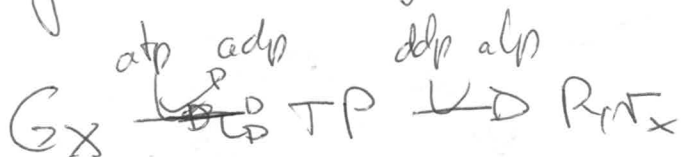
Relevanz $E \cdot N = 0 \Rightarrow E \frac{dx}{dt} = EN \cdot v = 0$

$\Rightarrow \underline{Ex = \text{const}}$

③ Massenmatrix

Ersche die Variablen

go back to glycolysis



$$N = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ \hline TP & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ ddp & -1 & +1 & -1 \\ adp & +1 & -1 & +1 \end{array}$$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = N \cdot v$

$E = [0 \ 1 \ 1]$

$atp + adp = const - A^{total}$

$\Rightarrow adp = A^{total} - atp$

$v(adp) = v(A^{total} - atp)$

choose: $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_{ind} \\ x_{dep} \end{bmatrix}$

allgemein

$\underbrace{[-L' \ 1]}_E \begin{bmatrix} x_{ind} \\ x_{dep} \end{bmatrix} = const$

$\Rightarrow x_{dep} = L' x_{ind} + const$

hier $L' = [0, -1]$

also $adp = [0 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} TP \\ atp \end{bmatrix} + const = -atp + const$

Reduziertes System

$\frac{dx_{ind}}{dt} = N^0 \cdot v(x_{ip})$

$N^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & +1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$N^0 = L \cdot N^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ L' \end{bmatrix} \cdot N^0$
 Link Matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

recht wellraum

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = N \cdot v(x, p)$$

steady state $N \cdot v(x^0, p) = 0$ } $v(x^0, p) = v^0$

steady-state flux verteilungen liegen im rechtwellraum von N

$$\underbrace{K}_{\text{K}} = \{g \in \mathbb{R}^T \mid \nabla \cdot \vec{g} = 0\}$$

$$v^0 \in K$$

flux conservation
flux rule

K hat $T - \text{rank}(N)$ Spalten

Bsp glycolyse

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & +1 \\ -1 & +2 & -1 \\ +1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} T=3 \\ m=3 \\ \text{rank}(N)=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & +1 & -1 \\ +1 & -1 & +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow 1 massenerhaltung $m - \text{rank} = 1$
 \Rightarrow Nullraum $T - \text{rank}(N) = 1$ Spalte

$$\underline{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^0 = \vec{K} \cdot \vec{\alpha}$$

K : basis des Nullraums
nicht eindeutig

alle steady state fluxe liegen v^0 liegen im Nullraum.

metby, de Mellman want

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v^0 = K \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Mellman want erit mit an
biophysikal Messbarkeit, etc

inhalt: Präsentation

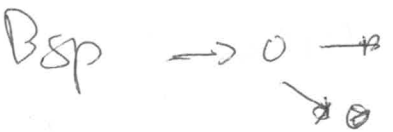
⑤ eig verwendet:

Vonpl de deuter
flussmoder

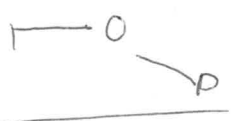
flussmoder: set of
react.

?

enumeration



2 fluxmoder



viel größer als

Basis
definer "pathways"



$$\frac{d}{dt} = [1 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} = [1 \ -1 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 unabh fluxer
one constraint pro netz

$r = \text{rank}(K)$
 unabh zeilen

$r > m$ aber nicht
viel!

Analysis relational networks

Many facets

(6a) Topological analysis:

Hypercgraph: $A + B \rightarrow P + Q$ (R1)

subset graph: $A \rightarrow P$
 $B \rightarrow Q$

bipartite graph: $A \rightarrow R1$
 $B \rightarrow R1$
 $R1 \rightarrow C$
 $R1 \rightarrow D$

reachability graph

$R2: \cancel{A} \rightarrow A$

$R2 \rightarrow R1$

parallel unreachability

abstract eigenstates — global analysis due to locality
also well good for full state
Froeger

SLIDES

- ① types
- ② kinship model
- ③ Structural analysis → all based on (right) well space!

the most successful method

⑦ Metabolic reconstruction

Complete account of reactions
assigned via Genes

Gene \rightarrow Enzymen \rightarrow Reaktionen

1:1 enzyme: different Gene \rightarrow gleiche Reaktionen

Manyfold Gene A + Gene B \rightarrow Enzym \rightarrow Reaktion

highly Gene A \rightarrow Enzyme \rightarrow R1
 \rightarrow R2

generally more aus Database

Genes + KEGG

less stochastic info!

Keine Pathway
were parante

+ Pseudo reactions

z.B. ATP Verbrauch

Metabolic = well knowns Problem

Gap-filling

FBA / Flussbilanzanalyse

$$N \cdot v^0 = 0 \quad + \text{doppelte Funktion}$$

$$\max v_{bio}$$

$$\text{s.t. } N \cdot v^0 = 0$$

$$-d_i \leq v_i^0 \leq \beta_i$$

v_{bio} : Wachstum
ATP produktion

Ergebnis: maximale
Produkt
funktion

verwandte Varianten:

- flux variability analysis
- o constraints and generated fluxes

algorithmen: SIMPLEX algorithm

↳ linear optimization

prof. inhaltlich: quadratisch
Simplex

