

## SBML Model Report

**Model name: “Ratushny2012\_SPF”**



May 6, 2016

### 1 General Overview

This is a document in SBML Level 2 Version 4 format. This model was created by the following two authors: Vijayalakshmi Chelliah<sup>1</sup> and Alexander Ratushny<sup>2</sup> at May tenth 2012 at 5:48 p. m. and last time modified at July eleventh 2012 at 6:12 p. m. Table 1 gives an overview of the quantities of all components of this model.

Table 1: Number of components in this model, which are described in the following sections.

Element	Quantity	Element	Quantity
compartment types	0	compartments	1
species types	0	species	1
events	0	constraints	0
reactions	2	function definitions	0
global parameters	10	unit definitions	0
rules	2	initial assignments	0

### Model Notes

This model is from the article:

**Asymmetric positive feedback loops reliably control biological responses**

Alexander V Ratushny, Ramsey A Saleem, Katherine Sitko, Stephen A Ramsey & John D Aitchison *Mol Syst Biol.* 2012 Apr 24;8:577. [22531117](#) ,

**Abstract:**

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Positive feedback is a common mechanism enabling biological systems to respond to stimuli in a switch-like manner. Such systems are often characterized by the requisite formation of a heterodimer where only one of the pair is subject to feedback. This ASymmetric Self-UpREgulation (ASSURE) motif is central to many biological systems, including cholesterol homeostasis (LXR/RXR), adipocyte differentiation (PPAR/RXR), development and differentiation (RAR/RXR), myogenesis (MyoD/E12) and cellular antiviral defense (IRF3/IRF7). To understand why this motif is so prevalent, we examined its properties in an evolutionarily conserved transcriptional regulatory network in yeast (Oaf1p/Pip2p). We demonstrate that the asymmetry in positive feedback confers a competitive advantage and allows the system to robustly increase its responsiveness while precisely tuning the response to a consistent level in the presence of varying stimuli. This study reveals evolutionary advantages for the ASSURE motif, and mechanisms for control, that are relevant to pharmacologic intervention and synthetic biology applications.

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To cite BioModels Database, please use: [Li C, Donizelli M, Rodriguez N, Dharuri H, Endler L, Chelliah V, Li L, He E, Henry A, Stefan MI, Snoep JL, Hucka M, Le Novre N, Laibe C \(2010\) BioModels Database: An enhanced, curated and annotated resource for published quantitative kinetic models. BMC Syst Biol., 4:92.](#)

## 2 Unit Definitions

This is an overview of five unit definitions which are all predefined by SBML and not mentioned in the model.

### 2.1 Unit `substance`

**Notes** Mole is the predefined SBML unit for substance.

**Definition** `mol`

### 2.2 Unit `volume`

**Notes** Litre is the predefined SBML unit for volume.

**Definition** `l`

### 2.3 Unit area

**Notes** Square metre is the predefined SBML unit for area since SBML Level 2 Version 1.

**Definition**  $\text{m}^2$

### 2.4 Unit length

**Notes** Metre is the predefined SBML unit for length since SBML Level 2 Version 1.

**Definition** m

### 2.5 Unit time

**Notes** Second is the predefined SBML unit for time.

**Definition** s

## 3 Compartment

This model contains one compartment.

Table 2: Properties of all compartments.

Id	Name	SBO	Spatial Dimensions	Size	Unit	Constant	Outside
univ		0000290	3	1	litre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

### 3.1 Compartment `univ`

This is a three dimensional compartment with a constant size of one litre.

**SBO:0000290** physical compartment

4 Species

This model contains one species. Section 8 provides further details and the derived rates of change of each species.

Table 3: Properties of each species.

Id	Name	Compartment	Derived Unit	Constant	Boundary Condi- tion
P		univ	$\text{mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 5 Parameters

This model contains ten global parameters.

Table 4: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Kd			$10^{-5}$		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ksp			0.001		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
dspksp			0.000		<input type="checkbox"/>
dspspkd			0.000		<input type="checkbox"/>
h			2.000		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k0			0.100		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ka			40.000		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ks			10.000		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ku			0.100		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s			1000.000		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 6 Rules

This is an overview of two rules.

### 6.1 Rule dspksp

Rule dspksp is an assignment rule for parameter dspksp:

$$\text{dspksp} = \frac{K_{sp}}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{s + [P] \cdot \text{vol}(\text{univ})}{K_{sp}} - \left( \left( 1 + \frac{s + [P] \cdot \text{vol}(\text{univ})}{K_{sp}} \right)^2 - \frac{4 \cdot s \cdot [P] \cdot \text{vol}(\text{univ})}{K_{sp}^2} \right)^{0.5} \right) \quad (1)$$

### 6.2 Rule dspspkd

Rule dspspkd is an assignment rule for parameter dspspkd:

$$\text{dspspkd} = \frac{K_d}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{2 \cdot \text{dspksp}}{K_d} - \left( \left( 1 + \frac{2 \cdot \text{dspksp}}{K_d} \right)^2 - \frac{4 \cdot \text{dspksp}^2}{K_d^2} \right)^{0.5} \right) \quad (2)$$

## 7 Reactions

This model contains two reactions. All reactions are listed in the following table and are subsequently described in detail. If a reaction is affected by a modifier, the identifier of this species is written above the reaction arrow.

Table 5: Overview of all reactions

Nº	Id	Name	Reaction Equation	SBO
1	__r1		$\emptyset \longrightarrow P$	
2	__r2		$P \longrightarrow \emptyset$	

7.1 Reaction \_\_\_r1

This is an irreversible reaction of no reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation



Product

Table 6: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
P		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit not available

$$v_1 = \frac{k_s \cdot \left( k_0 + \left( \frac{d_{\text{spspkd}}}{k_a} \right)^h \right)}{1 + \left( \frac{d_{\text{spspkd}}}{k_a} \right)^h}$$

(4)

7.2 Reaction \_\_\_r2

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming no product.

Reaction equation



Reactant

Table 7: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
P		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_2 = \text{__RATE__} \cdot [\text{P}]$$

(6)

Table 8: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
__RATE__			0.1		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 8 Derived Rate Equation

When interpreted as an ordinary differential equation framework, this model implies the following set of equations for the rate of change of the following species.

Identifiers for kinetic laws highlighted in gray cannot be verified to evaluate to units of SBML substance per time. As a result, some SBML interpreters may not be able to verify the consistency of the units on quantities in the model. Please check if

- parameters without an unit definition are involved or
- volume correction is necessary because the `hasOnlySubstanceUnits` flag may be set to `false` and `spacialDimensions` > 0 for certain species.

### 8.1 Species P

**SBO:0000252** polypeptide chain

**Initial amount** 10 mol

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in `__r2` and as a product in `__r1`).

$$\frac{d}{dt}P = v_1 - v_2 \quad (7)$$

## A Glossary of Systems Biology Ontology Terms

**SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain:** Naturally occurring macromolecule formed by the repetition of amino-acid residues linked by peptidic bonds. A polypeptide chain is synthesized by the ribosome. CHEBI:1654

**SBO:0000290 physical compartment:** Specific location of space, that can be bounded or not. A physical compartment can have 1, 2 or 3 dimensions



SBML<sup>2</sup>LaTeX was developed by Andreas Dräger<sup>a</sup>, Hannes Planatscher<sup>a</sup>, Dieudonné M Wouamba<sup>a</sup>, Adrian Schröder<sup>a</sup>, Michael Hucka<sup>b</sup>, Lukas Endler<sup>c</sup>, Martin Golebiewski<sup>d</sup> and Andreas Zell<sup>a</sup>. Please see <http://www.ra.cs.uni-tuebingen.de/software/SBML2LaTeX> for more information.

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