

Online resources for mathematical modeling in biology

Resources in the Web

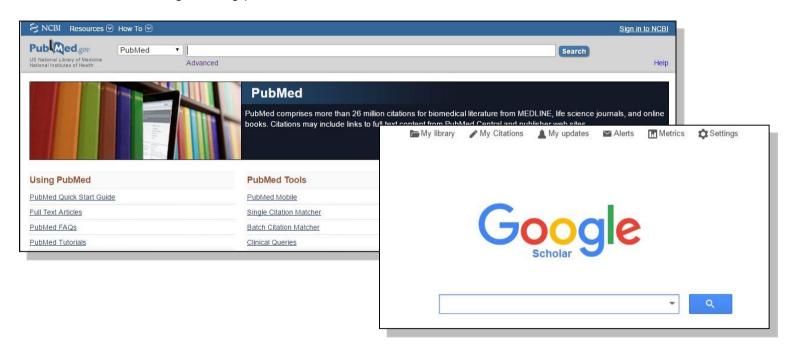
First step in modeling: Collecting pathway/ molecular information

Making models: Learning from old models

Parameter estimation: Collecting numerical values for parameters

Collecting pathway/ molecular information

No substitute of reading existing publications



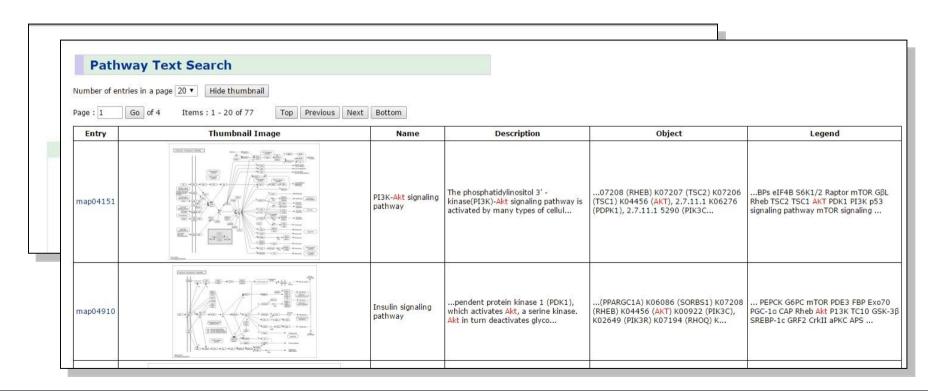
Collecting pathway/ molecular information

Pathway databases: KEGG, Reactome, Panther, WikiPathways



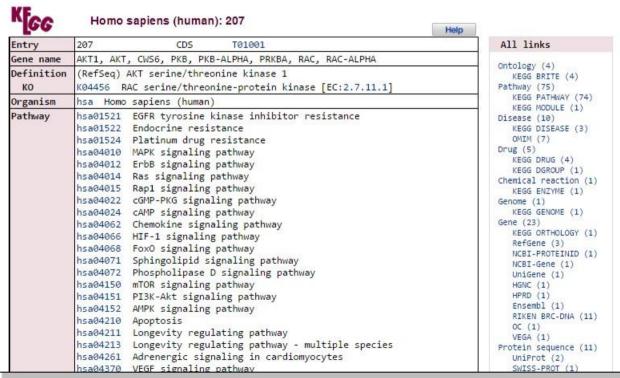
Using KEGG

http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway.html

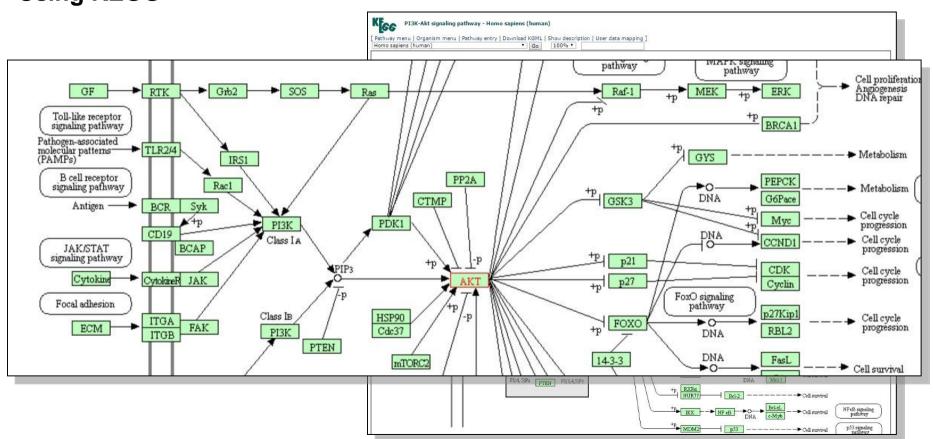


Using KEGG





Using KEGG



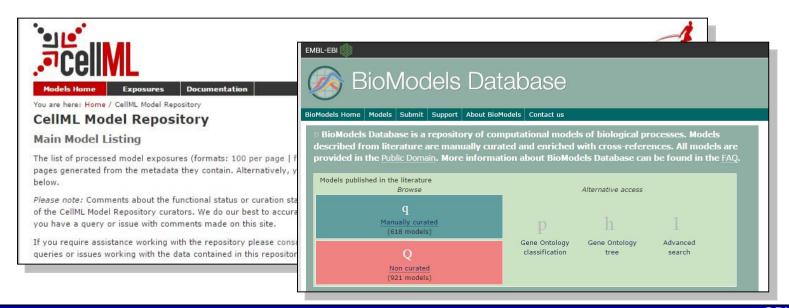
Learning from old models

Databases for biological models:

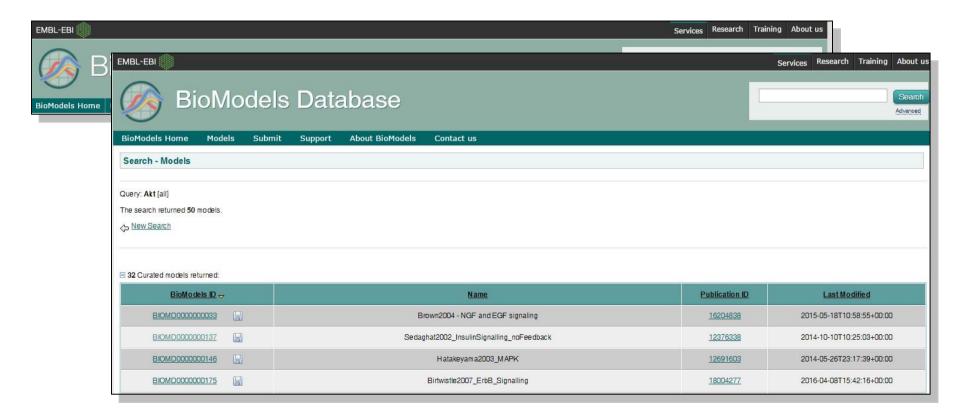
BioModels database: https://www.ebi.ac.uk/biomodels-main/

CellML Model Repository: http://models.cellml.org/cellml

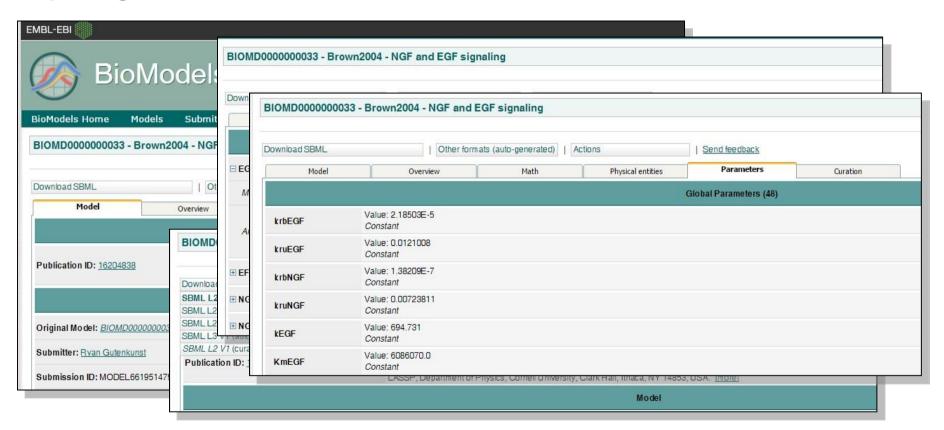
JSim Model Archives: http://www.physiome.org/jsim/models/index.html



Exploring BioModels



Exploring BioModels



How to get the parameter values?

- Collect from published literature.
- 2. Collect from old models
- 3. Perform experiments and estimate parameter by fitting your model
- 4. Databases for parameter values

Parameter estimation from experimental data

Perform experiments →

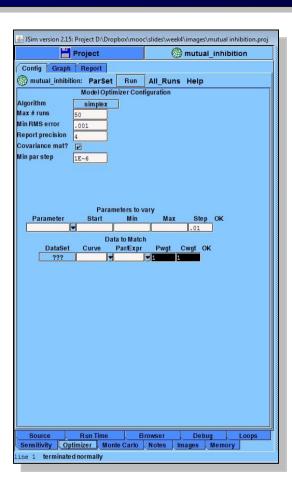
Create mathematical model →

Systematically try different parameter values and fit simulated data

with experimental results →

Identify parameter values that give best fitting

Tools for parameter estimation: JSim, COPASI, Data2Dynamics (D2D)

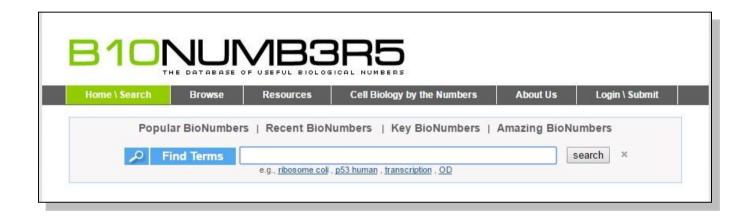


Databases for numerical values

BRENDA: Enzyme information database (http://www.brenda-enzymes.org/)

SABIO-RK: biochemical reaction kinetics database (http://sabio.villa-bosch.de/)

BioNumbers: Database of biological numbers (http://bionumbers.hms.harvard.edu/)



Key points:

- 1. The main source of information for building models is published literature. Databases like KEGG help by providing curated information.
- 2. Published/old models are good starting point for creating a new model: provides information about the system, helps in making mathematical models and provides parameter values.
- 3. Model databases like BioModels are useful for storing, sharing and recycle of models.
- 4. Parameter values are usually collected from literature, old models or through parameter estimation from experimental data.