sybilSBML - Quick Start

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1 Introduction

The package sybilSBML is an addition to package $sybil^1$ providing support for metabolic networks written in SBML (Systems Biology Markup Language), in particular those developed by Bernhard \emptyset . Palsson's lab² and those from the BiGG database³ [Schellenberger et al., 2010].

2 Installation

The package *sybilSBML* depends on a working installation of LibSBML [Bornstein et al., 2008] available from the SBML homepage⁴ (in particular libraries and header files). See INSTALL for installation instructions and platform specific details.

3 Usage

The package *sybilSBML* provides the command readSBMLmod() which reads SBML formated files and returns instances of class modelorg.

```
> library(sybilSBML)
> model <- readSBMLmod("<model>.xml")
```

4 Input files

The function readSBMLmod() reads metabolic network models written in SBML format (Systems Biology Markup Language). Among the models available in this de-facto standard format are in particular those developed by Bernhard Ø. Palsson's lab.

The file ecoli_core_model.xml (in extdata/) contains an exemplarily metabolic network written in SBML for the core energy metabolism of *E. coli* [Palsson, 2006, Orth

 $^{^{1} \}verb|http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=sybil|$

²http://gcrg.ucsd.edu/

³http://bigg.ucsd.edu/

⁴http://www.sbml.org/, libSBML version 5.6.0 or higher

et al., 2010]. The exact location of the file can be retrieved with the system.file() command:

```
> library(sybilSBML)
> mp     <- system.file(package = "sybilSBML", "extdata")
> ec_mod <- file.path(mp, "ecoli_core_model.xml")</pre>
```

The model can be read in by using the command readSBMLmod():

```
> mod <- readSBMLmod(ec_mod, bndCond = FALSE)</pre>
```

```
model name: Ecoli_core_model
```

number of compartments 2

C_c C_e

number of reactions: 95 number of metabolites: 72 number of unique genes: 137

objective function: +1 Biomass_Ecoli_core_w_GAM

The metabolite id's of the SBML files are written in the format M_<metabolite abbreviation>_<compartment abbreviation>. The compartment abbreviation is a one letter abbreviation, e.g. c for cytosol. All metabolites outside the system boundary belong to compartment b. Those metabolites are transported into or outside the system. As long as they are mentioned, the network is closed. The function readSBMLmod() will remove them in order to produce an open network.

5 Validation of input files

SBML files can be validated by using the command validateSBMLdocument():

```
> err <- validateSBMLdocument(ec_mod)</pre>
```

The variable err is of class sbmlError, storing error messages generated by the validation procedure.

References

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