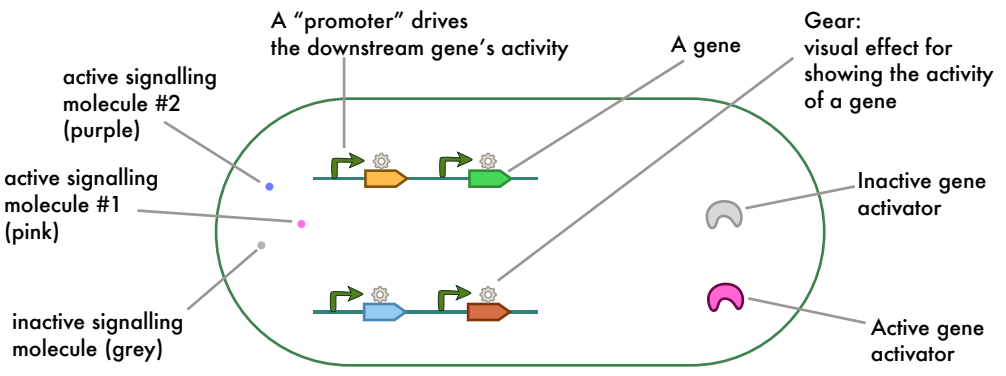
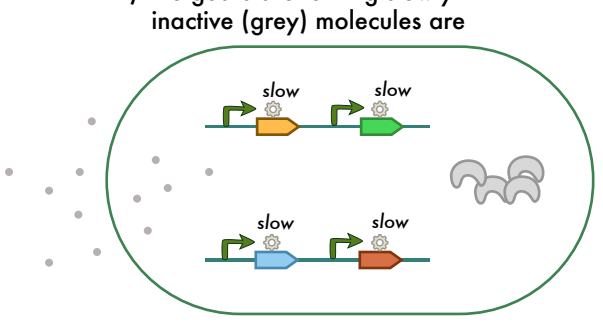
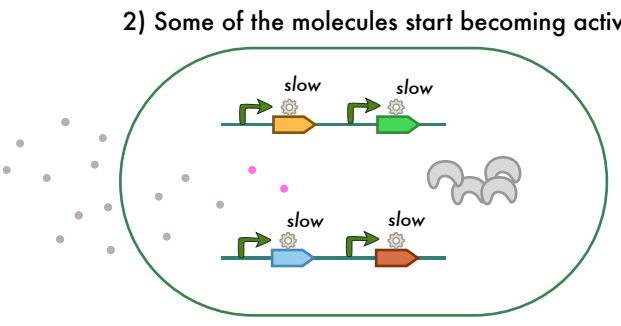


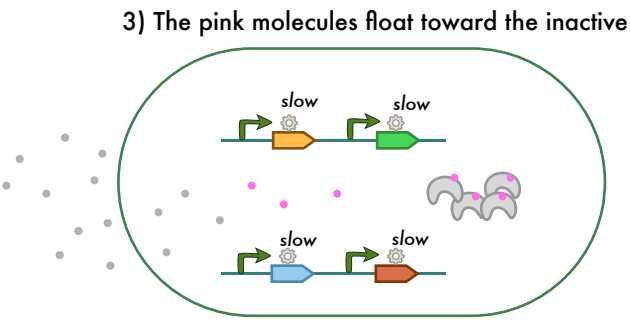
1) The gears are turning slowly
inactive (grey) molecules are



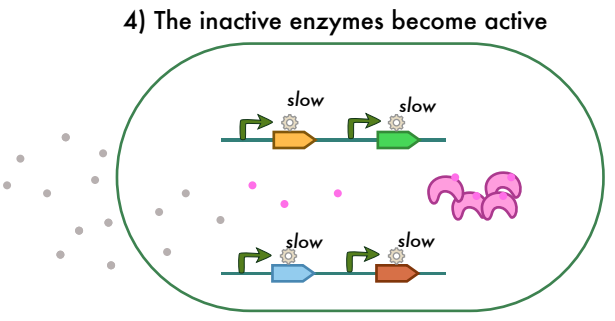
2) Some of the molecules start becoming active (pink)



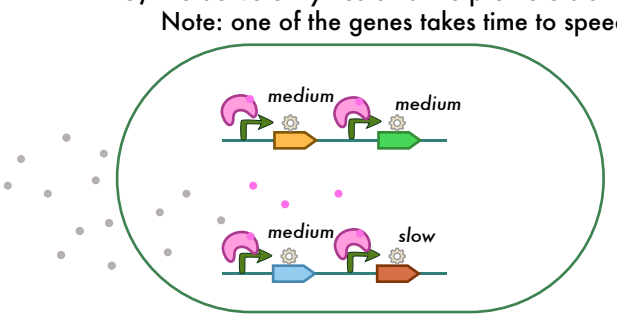
3) The pink molecules float toward the inactive enzyme



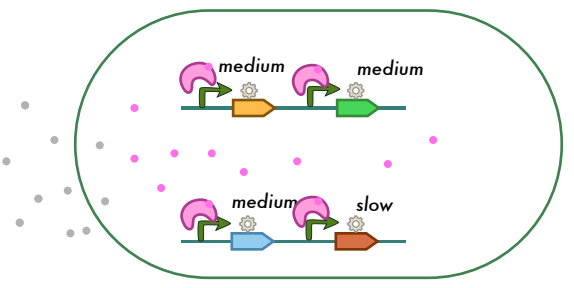
4) The inactive enzymes become active



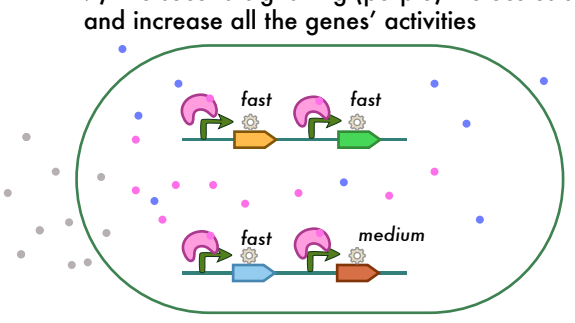
5) The active enzymes bind the promoters and activate the genes.
Note: one of the genes takes time to speed up



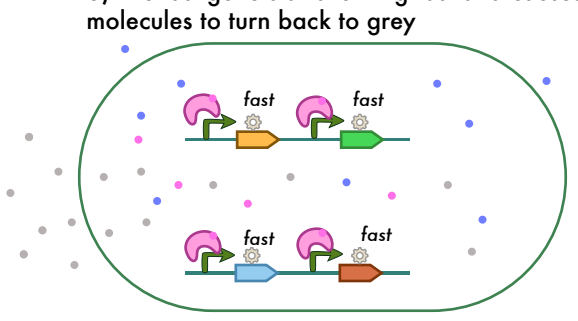
6) More inactive molecules get converted into active (pink)
molecules



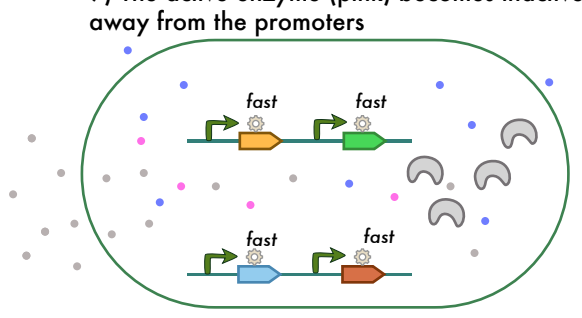
7) The second signalling (purple) molecules start to appear
and increase all the genes' activities



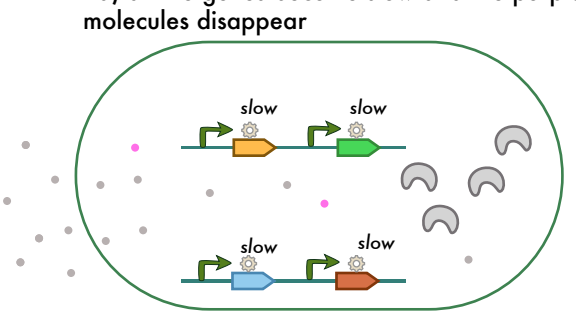
8) The last gene starts turning fast and causes the pink
molecules to turn back to grey



9) The active enzyme (pink) becomes inactive and floats
away from the promoters



10) all the genes become slow and the purple
molecules disappear



And we are back to the same state as (1)

Next step: do the same as above but using two cells at different states.
The cells are supposed to slowly synchronize.