

Exploration of Multiple Treatments on the Metabolic Efficiency of the Mitochondria

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1 Background

The mitochondria are considered the “powerhouse” of the cell, responsible for generating the cell’s usable energy through oxidative phosphorylation, a process necessary for all biological processes, particularly in high-demand organs such as the heart, brain, and muscles. Their proper function is critical for overall health, as disruptions to their function are associated with various health issues, such as cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer’s.

One way to examine mitochondrial function is by using the multiplexed assay platform, a laboratory method that allows researchers to measure multiple dimensions of mitochondrial activity across different substrates and energy demand conditions. By measuring respiration rates under different combinations of substrates across different experimental settings, such as genetic background and dose, researchers hope to better understand these effects on the metabolic and functional phenotypes of mitochondria.

The main motivation for our analysis is to quantitatively test hypotheses about genetic changes on mitochondrial efficiency and energy production, and whether there is evidence that genotype effects (transgenic vs. natural mice) depend on substrate and/or dose. By building a modeling framework, we hope to determine how mitochondrial efficiency varies by substrate, genotype, and dose while capturing both fixed and random sources of variation.

2 Exploratory Data Analysis

The data for the study were collected from skeletal muscle mitochondria isolated from non-transgenic (control) and transgenic mice. The independent variables used from the dataset were measured to assess whether systematic differences exist in VO_2 production, our response variable, is the treatment variable *genotype* (whether the mouse is transgenic or not), *substrate type* (the substrate provided to mitochondria), and *dose* (estimated levels of free energy to ATP hydrolysis).

Looking at Figure 1, we can see that genotype affects VO_2 production. Across nearly all substrates, we can see that the transgenic mice display higher VO_2 production than natural mice. For substrates of *PMOc* and *PMPc*, we can see different slopes for VO_2 production vs. dose, and as the doses become higher, the effects of the genotype become more significant. This suggests a need for an interaction between dose and substrate. The effect is most pronounced when the doses are higher in *PMPc* and *PMOc*, and for *OcM* and *PcM* we see a clear higher VO_2 production for all doses. We can also see that substrates involving Octanoyl Carnitine *Oc* and Palmitoyl-Carnitine *Pc* has a more pronounced separation between transgenic vs natural mice.

OcM and *PcM* show a relatively flat dose-response curve for both genotypes, which suggests limited sensitivity to dose changes and *PMOc* and *PMPc* substrates highlight a stronger genotype effect as the transgenic mice has a more pronounced effect to dose. This points to an interaction between substrate and genotype where certain substrates amplify the genotype-specific differences in the VO_2 production efficiency.

Pair - Level Variation

The researchers' experimental design, which matched a transgenic mouse with a natural type mouse and tested each pair on a different day, could induce some added variation that dose and substrate cannot account for. This is because the experimental setup could vary slightly day-to-day, influencing the measurement of our response variable VO_2 .

Looking at Figures 2 and 3, we can see that there does in fact seem to be systematic differences on the pair level. Pair 5 exhibits a much larger gap between VO_2 production of transgenic and natural type mice for *OcM* and *PcM* compared to pair 2. We saw enough variation across every pair to warrant consideration in our final modeling decisions.

Substrate vs. Amino Acid Modeling

In addition to visual exploration, we also compared two different ways of representing substrate effects in preliminary linear models.

1. **Amino Acid Model:** Breaks down substrates into their biochemical building blocks (glutamate, pyruvate, etc), assuming these act independently and additively
2. **Substrate Model:** Treats the substrate bundles (GM, OcM, etc) as its own categorical condition.

From Table 1, we can see that the substrate model provided the better fit based on model comparison statistics (AIC = 7386.29, adj. R^2 = 0.755) compared to the amino acid model (AIC = 7439.92, adj. R^2 = 0.721), explaining the variation in VO_2 more effectively. However, the amino acid model is limited in that it assumes the effects of these fuels are additive and constant, which is unlikely biologically, given the complicated interactions of the mitochondria.

The representation is still useful in understanding which fuel components may be driving observed differences.

3 Modeling

To account for all of the points noted above, we chose to fit a fully interactive linear model regressing genotype, dose, and substrate on VO_2 . Furthermore, we included a random intercept for pair, allowing us to include this added variation in the model while retaining the ability to predict on an unobserved pair. Finally, we treated dose as a numerical value because the researchers' assumption of linearity between dose and VO_2 .

From Table 2, we can see a log likelihood value of -2489.7 for our chosen model. Compared to a model excluding genotype, this likelihood is statistically significant as a more preferred model according to a chi-squared test. Furthermore, our models intraclass correlation (ICC), which is the ratio of pair variability to total variability. An ICC value of 0.644 is a strong piece of evidence in support of including a random intercept for pair, as it signifies that the variation across pairs is non-negligible.

Finally, we see that the conditional R^2 value, which represents the variance explained by our model. By allowing each pair have its own intercept we explain about 96.5% of the total variability in our data, higher than the 90% explained marginally by only the fixed effects.

$$VO_2 = Genotype * Dose * Substrate + (1|pair) + \epsilon$$

To check the adequacy of our model, we plotted a quantile-quantile plot of the residuals (Figure X). As seen on the graph, the residuals fall closely along the 45 degree reference line with minor deviations at the tails, indicating the assumption of normally distributed errors is reasonably satisfied.

4 Results

Research question 1: Is there a genetic difference?

To assess evidence of an overall difference between transgenic and natural type mice, we conducted a t-test between the groups, accounting for the known relationships between substrates and dose we saw in our EDA. Table 2 shows the difference in means between transgenic and natural type mice, as well as a t-statistic and p-value. We see that transgenic mice, on average, have a VO_2 production 1192.72 units higher than natural type mice, controlling for dose and substrate. So, we can reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the two groups.

Research question 2: How does our model explain the dependence of the relationship on Dose, Substrate, and Pair

We fit the linear mixed-effects model shown above with VO_2 as the response variable. As seen in Figure , the model provides strong evidence of genetic association with mitochondrial efficiency across several substrate-dose combinations, where transgenic mice demonstrate a steeper increase in oxygen consumption as dose increases. For example, under the PMPc substrate, the estimated dose-response slope had a significant difference between genotypes- for every 0.1 unit increase in dose, VO_2 is predicted to increase by 926 units in transgenic mice compared to only 589 units in natural mice.

However, these effects were not uniform across all conditions, and the model revealed that the genotype effect depends on both substrate and dose. When observing substrate PcM, we can see visible differences between natural and transgenic mice across all dose levels as the difference starts off and continues to be statistically significant, as seen by the error bars. The slopes of the dose-response are similar for both transgenic and non-transgenic mice, with the transgenic group consistently having a higher intercept, suggesting that genotype has a baseline effect on mitochondrial efficiency under PcM but is not strongly dependent on dose.

However, for substrate PMPc, we can see the error bars between transgenic and non-transgenic mice overlapping more substantially at lower doses, but as the dose increases, the difference between mitochondrial efficiency for transgenic and natural mice becomes statistically significant, showing the effect of genotype is amplified with increasing dose for certain substrates. For OcM and PcM substrates, the slopes were relatively flatter, suggesting less sensitivity to dose changes compared to PMOc and PMPc dose-genotype interactions which became more sensitive at higher doses.

Together, these results demonstrate that mitochondrial efficiency is shaped by the interactions between genotype, substrate, and dose, with the magnitude of the effect of genotype depending on the substrate provided and the energy demand.

5 Conclusion and Future Work

Our analysis showed strong evidence that genotype significantly influences VO_2 production conditional on both substrate and dose. Across nearly all experimental conditions, transgenic mice displayed a higher VO_2 production relative to natural mice, with some substrates amplifying this effect more than others. These findings show that the transgenic genotype is associated with enhanced metabolic efficiency

However, one major limitation can be seen in Figure 4, the residual plot across dosage levels. We see some evidence of a nonlinear relationship between dose and VO_2 production conditional on substrate and genotype, something that was not accounted for in our model. We chose to live the relationship linear because it was our understanding that the researchers' had some biological motivation behind this claim. Since our analysis shows evidence arguing against this

claim, further work should include interrogating these assumptions, especially among higher dosage levels.

In addition, future work should focus on exploring a broader range of substrates and leveraging larger samples to better account for variability across experimental pairs. These extensions would help clarify the extent to which the observed genotype effects generalize across different biological and experimental contexts.

6 Appendix

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

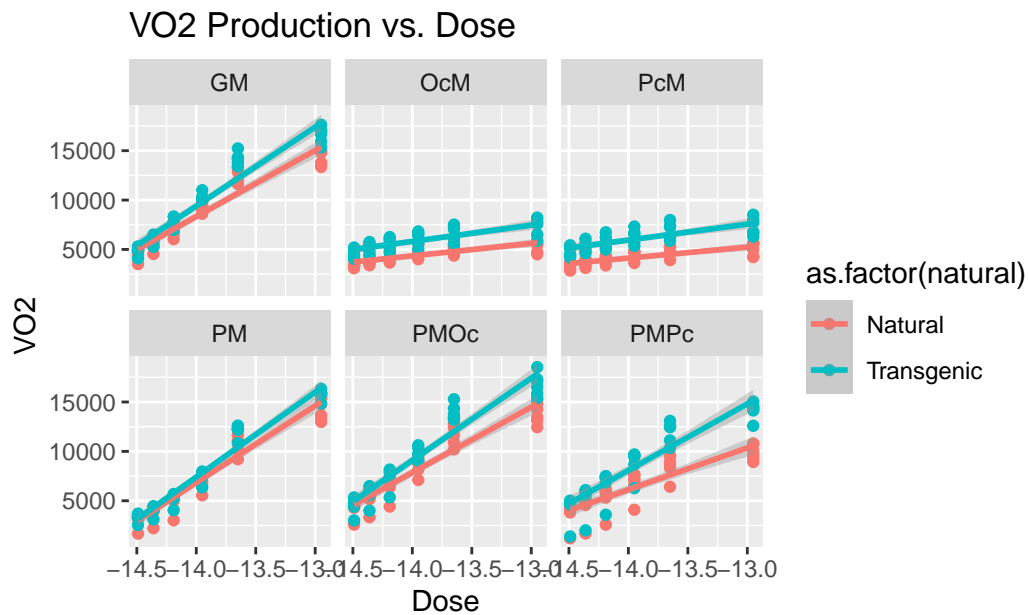


Figure 1

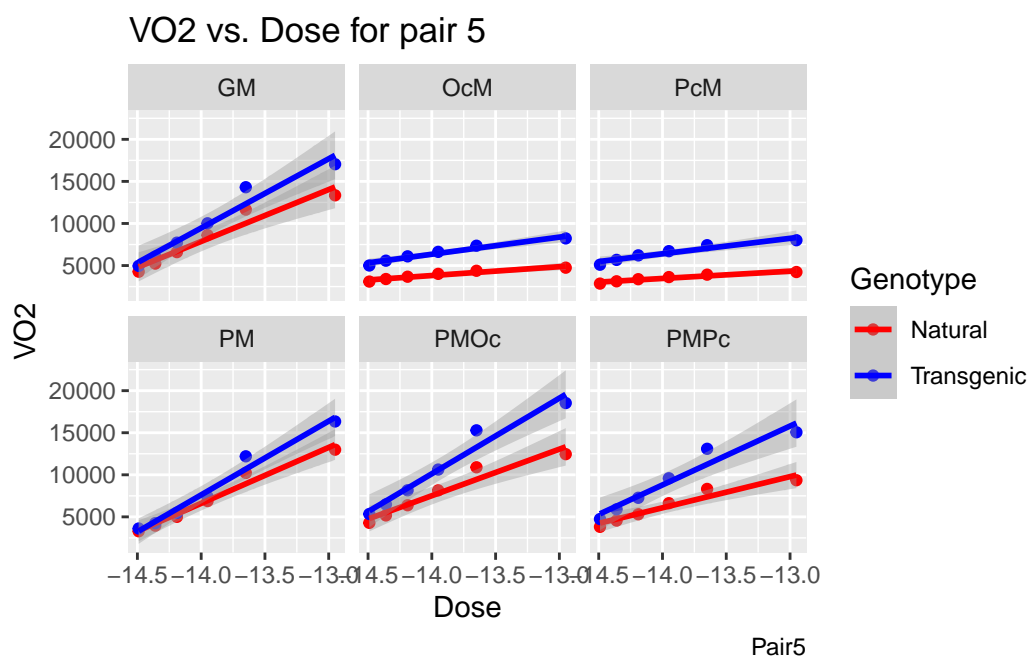
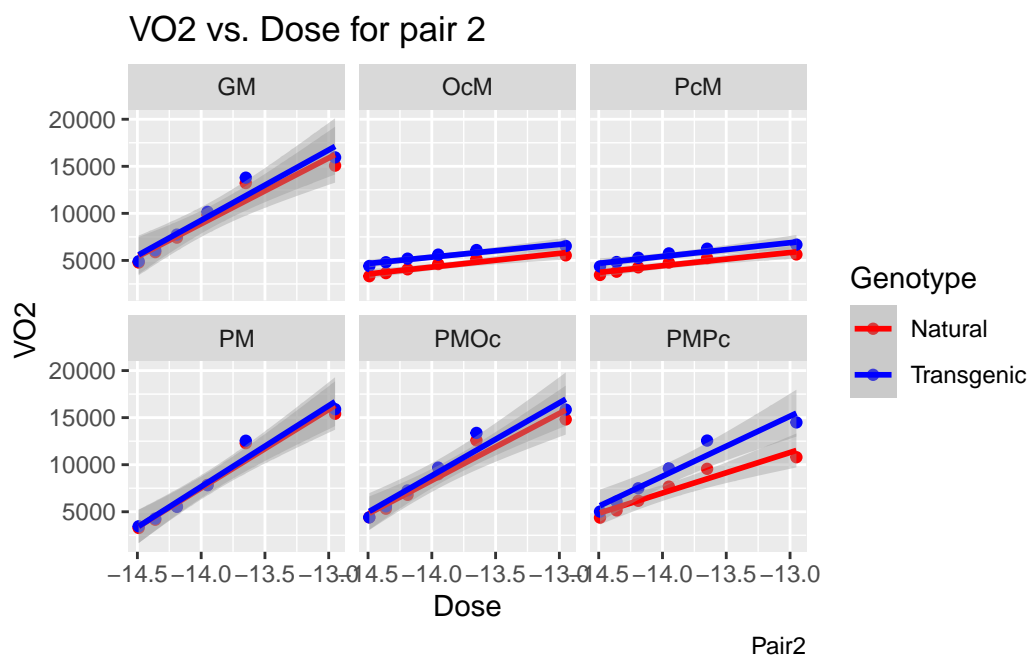


Table 1: Model comparison using AIC and Adjusted R^2

Model	df	AIC	Adjusted_R2
Amino Acids	8	7439.921	0.721

Substrate	9	7386.290	0.755
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Modeling

Table 2: Model performance metrics

Measure	Value
LogLik	-2489.7
ICC	0.644
Conditional_R2	0.965
Marginal_R2	0.901

Results

Table 3: Overall effect of genotype

Measure	Value
MeanDifference	1192.2
TValue	12.177
PValue	0

Table 4: Table 3

	Term	P_value
(Intercept)	(Intercept)	0.0000000
naturalTransgenic	naturalTransgenic	0.0014019
Dose	Dose	0.0000000
SubstrateOcM	SubstrateOcM	0.0000000
SubstratePcM	SubstratePcM	0.0000000
SubstratePM	SubstratePM	0.8462603
SubstratePMOc	SubstratePMOc	0.2468113
SubstratePMPc	SubstratePMPc	0.0000000
naturalTransgenic:Dose	naturalTransgenic:Dose	0.0021683
naturalTransgenic:SubstrateOcM	naturalTransgenic:SubstrateOcM	0.0878677
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePcM	naturalTransgenic:SubstratePcM	0.3202895
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM	naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM	0.2356952
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMOc	naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMOc	0.4194504
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMPc	naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMPc	0.0061697

	Term	P_value
Dose:SubstrateOcM	Dose:SubstrateOcM	0.0000000
Dose:SubstratePcM	Dose:SubstratePcM	0.0000000
Dose:SubstratePM	Dose:SubstratePM	0.9575291
Dose:SubstratePMOc	Dose:SubstratePMOc	0.2775669
Dose:SubstratePMPc	Dose:SubstratePMPc	0.0000000
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstrateOcM	naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstrateOcM	0.0793397
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePcM	naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePcM	0.2808306
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM	naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM	0.2545133
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMOc	naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMOc	0.4269678
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMPc	naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMPc	0.0077983

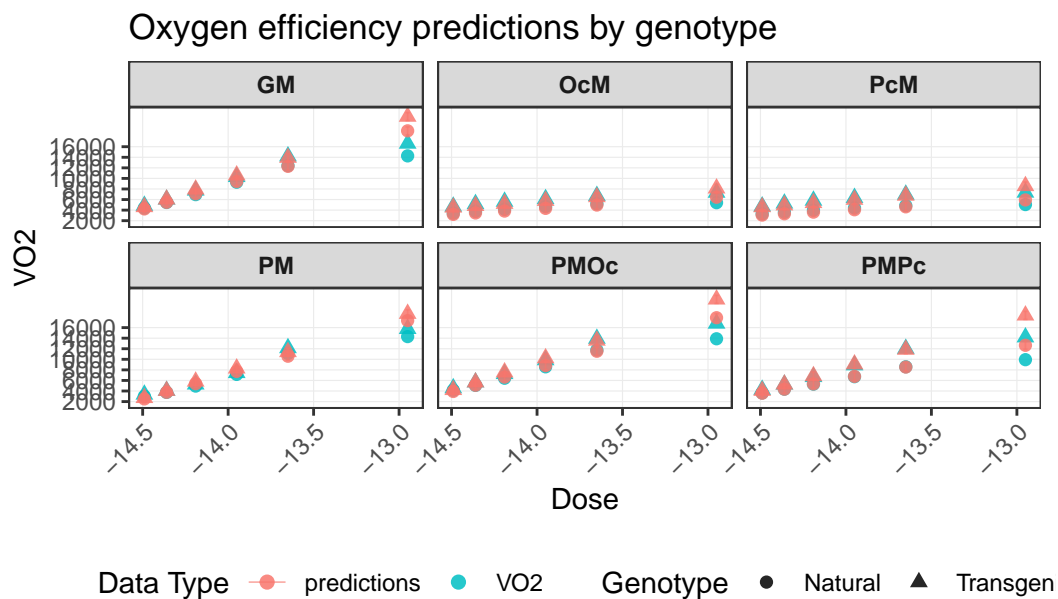


Figure 2

Call:

```
lm(formula = VO2 ~ Substrate:natural + Dose:natural:Substrate,
    data = data)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3254.1	-370.8	186.2	536.4	1727.3

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	138201.0	7230.7	19.113	< 2e-16	***
SubstrateGM:naturalNatural	5077.4	10225.7	0.497	0.619863	
SubstrateOcM:naturalNatural	-104126.4	10724.8	-9.709	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePcM:naturalNatural	-107896.1	10724.8	-10.060	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePM:naturalNatural	3735.0	10225.7	0.365	0.715163	
SubstratePMOc:naturalNatural	-2949.2	10225.7	-0.288	0.773223	
SubstratePMPc:naturalNatural	-49273.5	10225.7	-4.819	2.25e-06	***
SubstrateGM:naturalTransgenic	27374.7	10225.7	2.677	0.007815	**
SubstrateOcM:naturalTransgenic	-99396.5	10724.8	-9.268	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePcM:naturalTransgenic	-95812.6	10724.8	-8.934	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePM:naturalTransgenic	14409.0	10225.7	1.409	0.159790	
SubstratePMOc:naturalTransgenic	27257.2	10225.7	2.666	0.008081	**
SubstratePMPc:naturalTransgenic	NA	NA	NA	NA	
SubstrateGM:naturalNatural:Dose	9596.5	511.7	18.755	< 2e-16	***
SubstrateOcM:naturalNatural:Dose	2110.8	560.5	3.766	0.000198	***
SubstratePcM:naturalNatural:Dose	1859.4	560.5	3.317	0.001015	**
SubstratePM:naturalNatural:Dose	9622.6	511.7	18.806	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePMOc:naturalNatural:Dose	9064.0	511.7	17.714	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePMPc:naturalNatural:Dose	5889.9	511.7	11.511	< 2e-16	***
SubstrateGM:naturalTransgenic:Dose	11110.1	511.7	21.713	< 2e-16	***
SubstrateOcM:naturalTransgenic:Dose	2346.2	560.5	4.186	3.69e-05	***
SubstratePcM:naturalTransgenic:Dose	2588.6	560.5	4.618	5.64e-06	***
SubstratePM:naturalTransgenic:Dose	10345.9	511.7	20.219	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePMOc:naturalTransgenic:Dose	11128.3	511.7	21.748	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePMPc:naturalTransgenic:Dose	9257.5	511.7	18.092	< 2e-16	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 839.7 on 316 degrees of freedom

(20 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.9233, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9177

F-statistic: 165.4 on 23 and 316 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Call:

lm(formula = V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate, data = data)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3254.1	-370.8	186.2	536.4	1727.3

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	143278.42	7230.68	19.815	< 2e-16	***
naturalTransgenic	22297.32	10225.72	2.181	0.0300	*
Dose	9596.47	511.68	18.755	< 2e-16	***
SubstrateOcM	-109203.79	10724.83	-10.182	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePcM	-112973.48	10724.83	-10.534	< 2e-16	***
SubstratePM	-1342.39	10225.72	-0.131	0.8956	
SubstratePMOc	-8026.61	10225.72	-0.785	0.4331	
SubstratePMPc	-54350.93	10225.72	-5.315	2.02e-07	***
naturalTransgenic:Dose	1513.62	723.63	2.092	0.0373	*
naturalTransgenic:SubstrateOcM	-17567.40	15167.20	-1.158	0.2476	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePcM	-10213.84	15167.20	-0.673	0.5012	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM	-11623.31	14461.35	-0.804	0.4221	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMOc	7909.05	14461.35	0.547	0.5848	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMPc	26976.20	14461.35	1.865	0.0631	.
Dose:SubstrateOcM	-7485.71	758.95	-9.863	< 2e-16	***
Dose:SubstratePcM	-7737.11	758.95	-10.195	< 2e-16	***
Dose:SubstratePM	26.09	723.63	0.036	0.9713	
Dose:SubstratePMOc	-532.46	723.63	-0.736	0.4624	
Dose:SubstratePMPc	-3706.61	723.63	-5.122	5.26e-07	***
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstrateOcM	-1278.14	1073.31	-1.191	0.2346	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePcM	-784.42	1073.31	-0.731	0.4654	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM	-790.30	1023.37	-0.772	0.4405	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMOc	550.68	1023.37	0.538	0.5909	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMPc	1854.02	1023.37	1.812	0.0710	.

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 839.7 on 316 degrees of freedom

(20 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.9233, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9177

F-statistic: 165.4 on 23 and 316 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Call:

lm(formula = V02 ~ Substrate - 1, data = data)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-5366.1	-1939.5	-445.7	1327.1	7567.6

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
SubstrateGM	8155.9	346.4	23.55	<2e-16 ***
SubstrateOcM	4955.3	379.4	13.06	<2e-16 ***
SubstratePcM	4926.5	379.4	12.98	<2e-16 ***
SubstratePM	6215.9	346.4	17.95	<2e-16 ***
SubstratePMOc	7716.4	346.4	22.28	<2e-16 ***
SubstratePMPc	6563.2	346.4	18.95	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2683 on 334 degrees of freedom

(20 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.8611, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8586

F-statistic: 345.1 on 6 and 334 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [lmerModLmerTest]

Formula: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

Data: data

REML criterion at convergence: 4979.4

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.09075	-0.64782	0.02403	0.63668	3.05598

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
pair	(Intercept)	582983	763.5
	Residual	322707	568.1

Number of obs: 340, groups: pair, 6

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value
(Intercept)	143278.42	4901.42	313.21	29.232
naturalTransgenic	22297.32	6917.62	310.97	3.223
Dose	9596.47	346.15	310.97	27.724
SubstrateOcM	-109503.46	7255.28	310.97	-15.093
SubstratePcM	-113273.15	7255.28	310.97	-15.613
SubstratePM	-1342.39	6917.62	310.97	-0.194

SubstratePM0c	-8026.61	6917.62	310.97	-1.160
SubstratePMPc	-54350.93	6917.62	310.97	-7.857
naturalTransgenic:Dose	1513.62	489.53	310.97	3.092
naturalTransgenic:Substrate0cM	-17567.40	10260.49	310.97	-1.712
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePcM	-10213.84	10260.49	310.97	-0.995
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM	-11623.31	9782.99	310.97	-1.188
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM0c	7909.05	9782.99	310.97	0.808
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMPc	26976.20	9782.99	310.97	2.757
Dose:Substrate0cM	-7485.71	513.42	310.97	-14.580
Dose:SubstratePcM	-7737.11	513.42	310.97	-15.070
Dose:SubstratePM	26.09	489.53	310.97	0.053
Dose:SubstratePM0c	-532.46	489.53	310.97	-1.088
Dose:SubstratePMPc	-3706.61	489.53	310.97	-7.572
naturalTransgenic:Dose:Substrate0cM	-1278.14	726.09	310.97	-1.760
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePcM	-784.42	726.09	310.97	-1.080
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM	-790.30	692.30	310.97	-1.142
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM0c	550.68	692.30	310.97	0.795
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMPc	1854.02	692.30	310.97	2.678
Pr(> t)				
(Intercept)	< 2e-16 ***			
naturalTransgenic	0.00140 **			
Dose	< 2e-16 ***			
Substrate0cM	< 2e-16 ***			
SubstratePcM	< 2e-16 ***			
SubstratePM	0.84626			
SubstratePM0c	0.24681			
SubstratePMPc	6.48e-14 ***			
naturalTransgenic:Dose	0.00217 **			
naturalTransgenic:Substrate0cM	0.08787 .			
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePcM	0.32029			
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM	0.23570			
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM0c	0.41945			
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMPc	0.00617 **			
Dose:Substrate0cM	< 2e-16 ***			
Dose:SubstratePcM	< 2e-16 ***			
Dose:SubstratePM	0.95753			
Dose:SubstratePM0c	0.27757			
Dose:SubstratePMPc	4.23e-13 ***			
naturalTransgenic:Dose:Substrate0cM	0.07934 .			
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePcM	0.28083			
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM	0.25451			
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM0c	0.42697			
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMPc	0.00780 **			

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Correlation matrix not shown by default, as $p = 24 > 12$.

Use `print(x, correlation=TRUE)` or
`vcov(x)` if you need it

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
natural	17606539	17606539	1	310.97	54.5589	1.397e-12
Dose	1517357360	1517357360	1	310.97	4701.9667	< 2.2e-16
Substrate	380517369	76103474	5	310.97	235.8284	< 2.2e-16
natural:Dose	15683854	15683854	1	310.97	48.6009	1.886e-11
natural:Substrate	8560933	1712187	5	310.97	5.3057	0.0001077
Dose:Substrate	362539320	72507864	5	310.97	224.6864	< 2.2e-16
natural:Dose:Substrate	8399558	1679912	5	310.97	5.2057	0.0001323

natural	***
Dose	***
Substrate	***
natural:Dose	***
natural:Substrate	***
Dose:Substrate	***
natural:Dose:Substrate	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

refitting model(s) with ML (instead of REML)

Data: data

Models:

lmm2: $V02 \sim \text{Dose} * \text{Substrate} + (1 \mid \text{pair})$

lmm1: $V02 \sim \text{natural} * \text{Dose} * \text{Substrate} + (1 \mid \text{pair})$

	npar	AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	Chisq	Df	Pr(>Chisq)
lmm2	14	5632.8	5686.4	-2802.4	5604.8			
lmm1	26	5332.5	5432.0	-2640.2	5280.5	324.39	12	< 2.2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Likelihood ratio test

Model 1: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

Model 2: V02 ~ Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

	#Df	LogLik	Df	Chisq	Pr(>Chisq)
1	26	-2489.7			
2	14	-2724.9	-12	470.45	< 2.2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

R2 for Mixed Models

Conditional R2: 0.965

Marginal R2: 0.901

boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

Adjusted ICC: 0.644

Unadjusted ICC: 0.064

Call:

lm(formula = V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate, data = data)

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-3254.1	-370.8	186.2	536.4	1727.3

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	143278.42	7230.68	19.815	< 2e-16 ***
naturalTransgenic	22297.32	10225.72	2.181	0.0300 *
Dose	9596.47	511.68	18.755	< 2e-16 ***
Substrate0cM	-109203.79	10724.83	-10.182	< 2e-16 ***
SubstratePcM	-112973.48	10724.83	-10.534	< 2e-16 ***
SubstratePM	-1342.39	10225.72	-0.131	0.8956
SubstratePM0c	-8026.61	10225.72	-0.785	0.4331

SubstratePMPc	-54350.93	10225.72	-5.315	2.02e-07	***
naturalTransgenic:Dose	1513.62	723.63	2.092	0.0373	*
naturalTransgenic:SubstrateOcM	-17567.40	15167.20	-1.158	0.2476	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePcM	-10213.84	15167.20	-0.673	0.5012	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePM	-11623.31	14461.35	-0.804	0.4221	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMOc	7909.05	14461.35	0.547	0.5848	
naturalTransgenic:SubstratePMPc	26976.20	14461.35	1.865	0.0631	.
Dose:SubstrateOcM	-7485.71	758.95	-9.863	< 2e-16	***
Dose:SubstratePcM	-7737.11	758.95	-10.195	< 2e-16	***
Dose:SubstratePM	26.09	723.63	0.036	0.9713	
Dose:SubstratePMOc	-532.46	723.63	-0.736	0.4624	
Dose:SubstratePMPc	-3706.61	723.63	-5.122	5.26e-07	***
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstrateOcM	-1278.14	1073.31	-1.191	0.2346	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePcM	-784.42	1073.31	-0.731	0.4654	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePM	-790.30	1023.37	-0.772	0.4405	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMOc	550.68	1023.37	0.538	0.5909	
naturalTransgenic:Dose:SubstratePMPc	1854.02	1023.37	1.812	0.0710	.

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 839.7 on 316 degrees of freedom

(20 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.9233, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9177

F-statistic: 165.4 on 23 and 316 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Warning in modelUpdate(objects[[i - 1]], objects[[i]]): original model was of class "lmerModLmerTest", updated model is of class "lm"

Likelihood ratio test

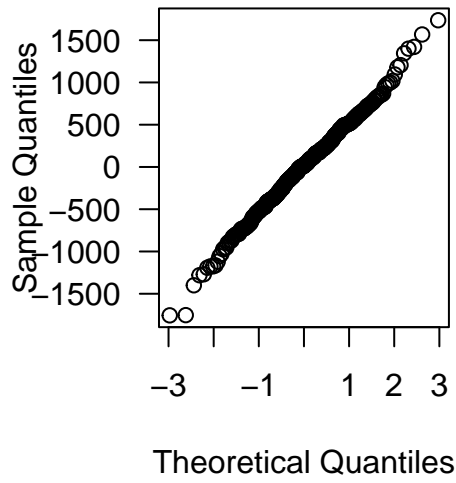
Model 1: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

Model 2: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate

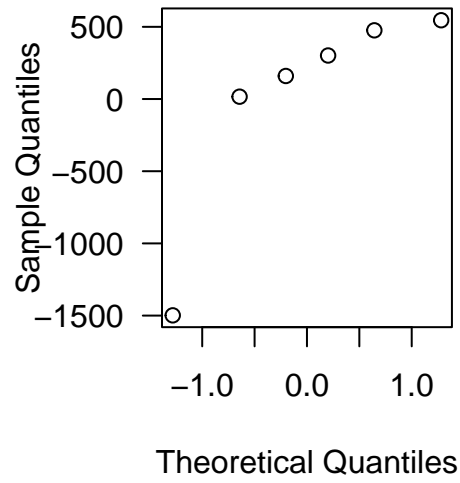
	#Df	LogLik	Df	Chisq	Pr(>Chisq)
1	26	-2489.7			
2	25	-2759.2	-1	539.1	< 2.2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

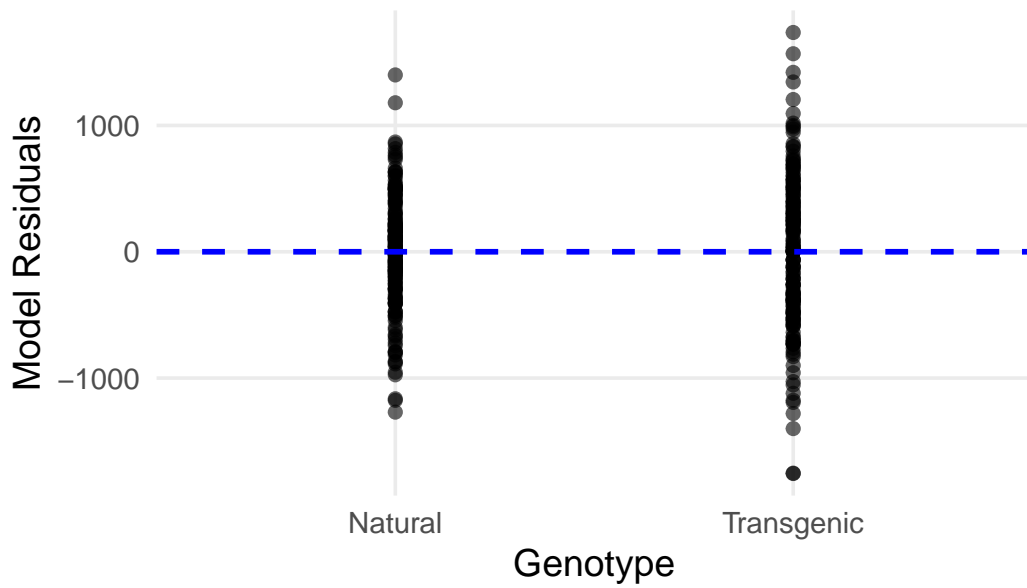
Residuals



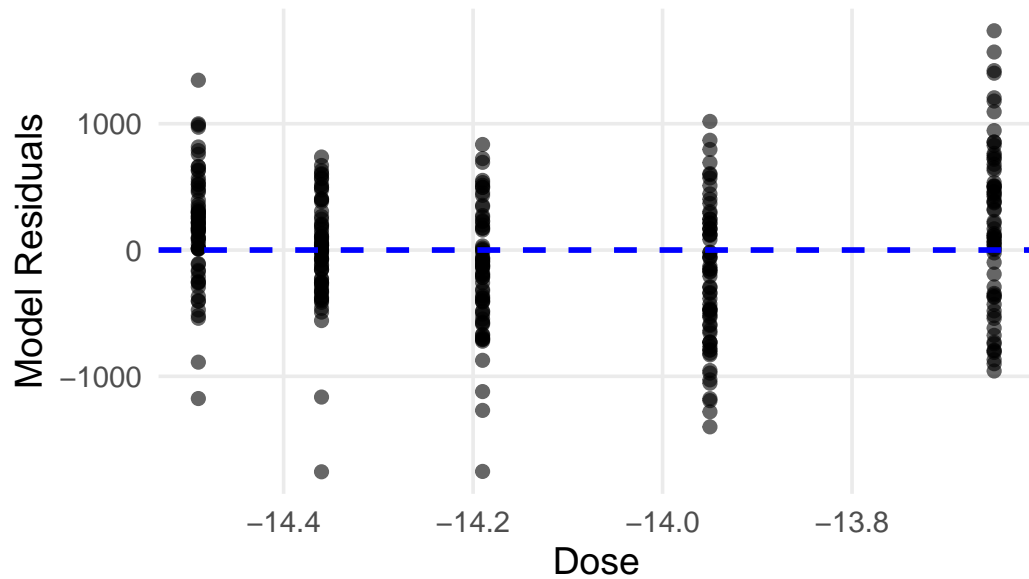
Random Effects



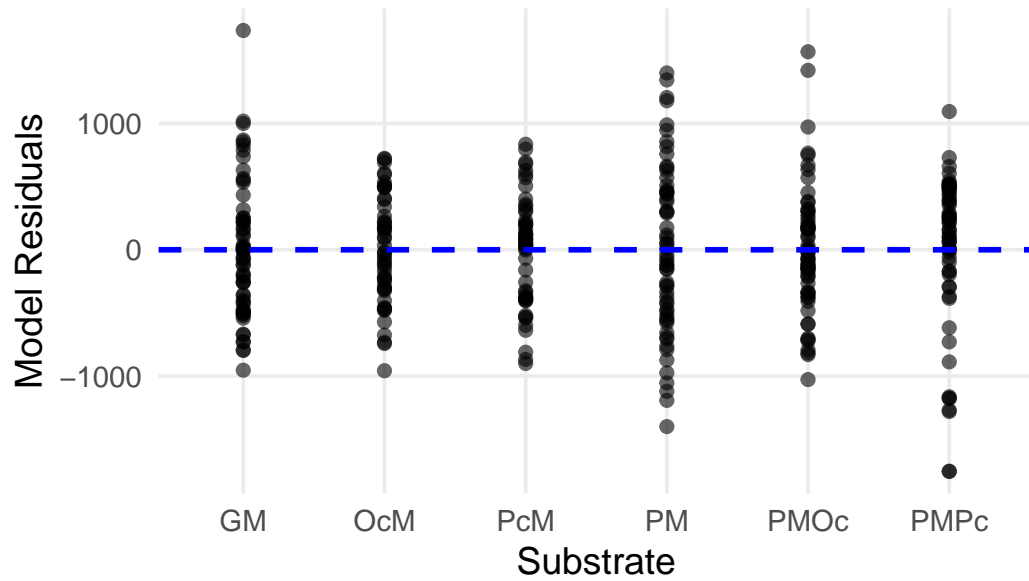
Residuals by Genotype

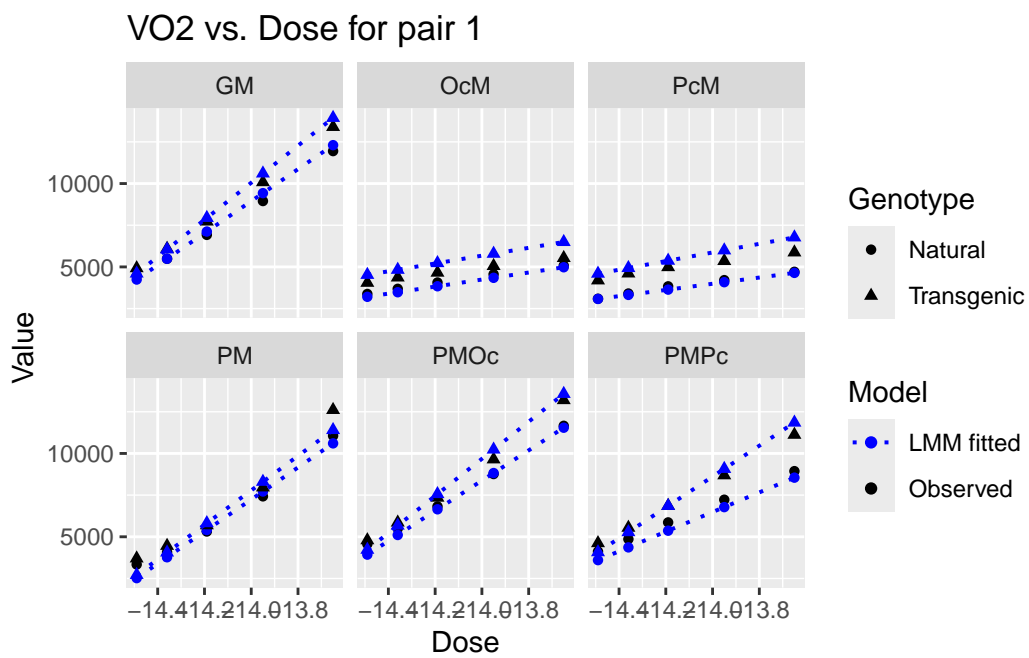
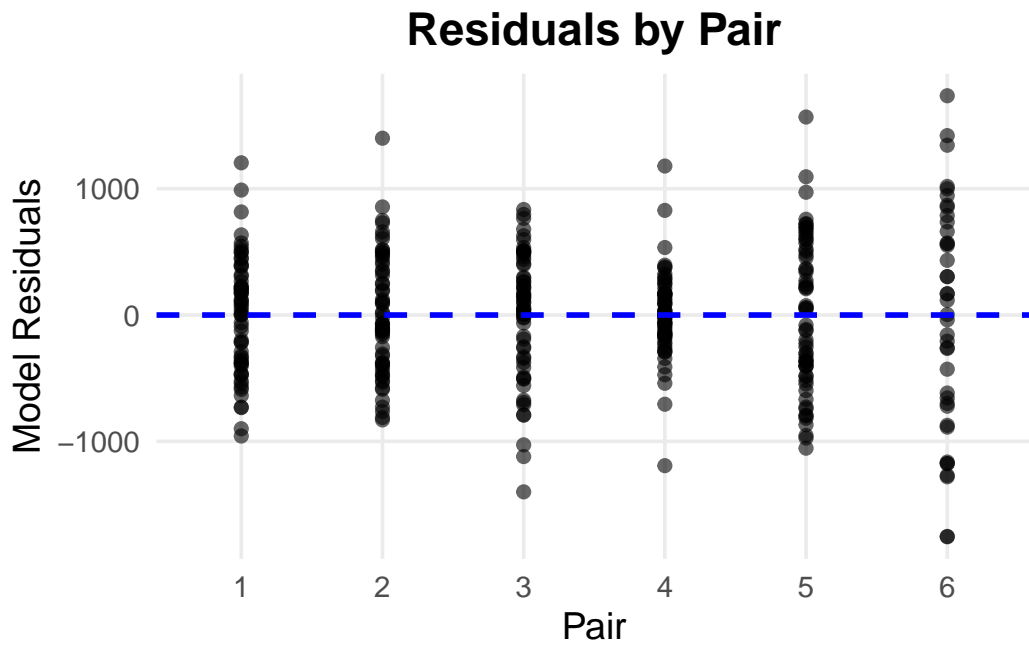


Residuals by Dose

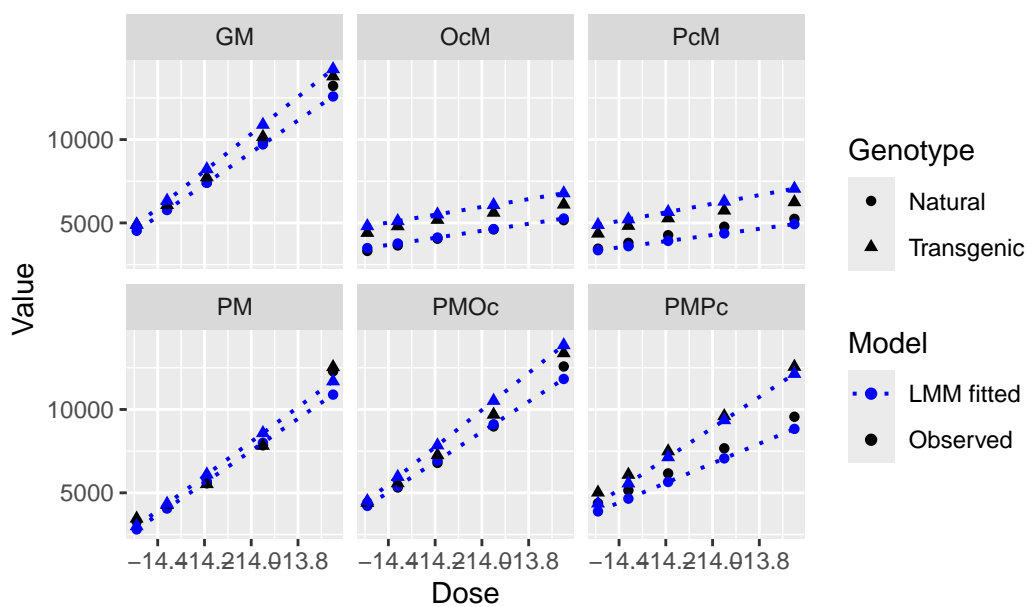


Residuals by Substrate

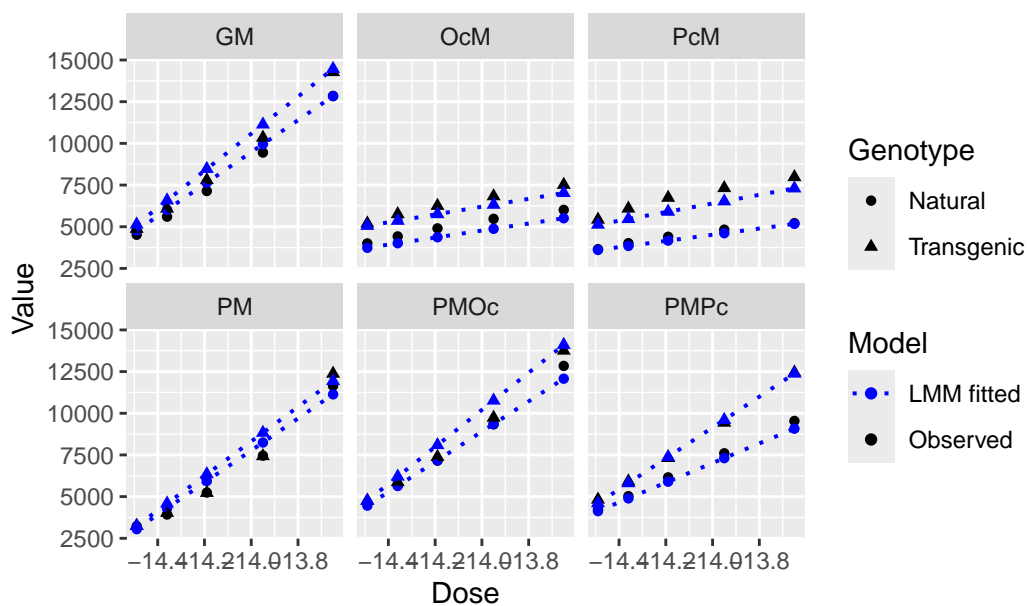




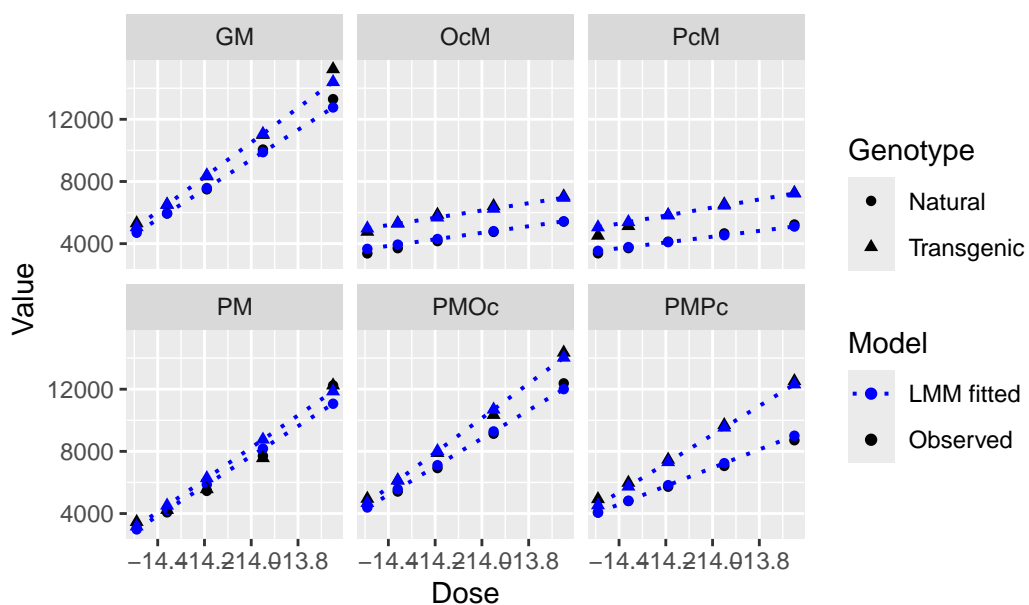
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 2



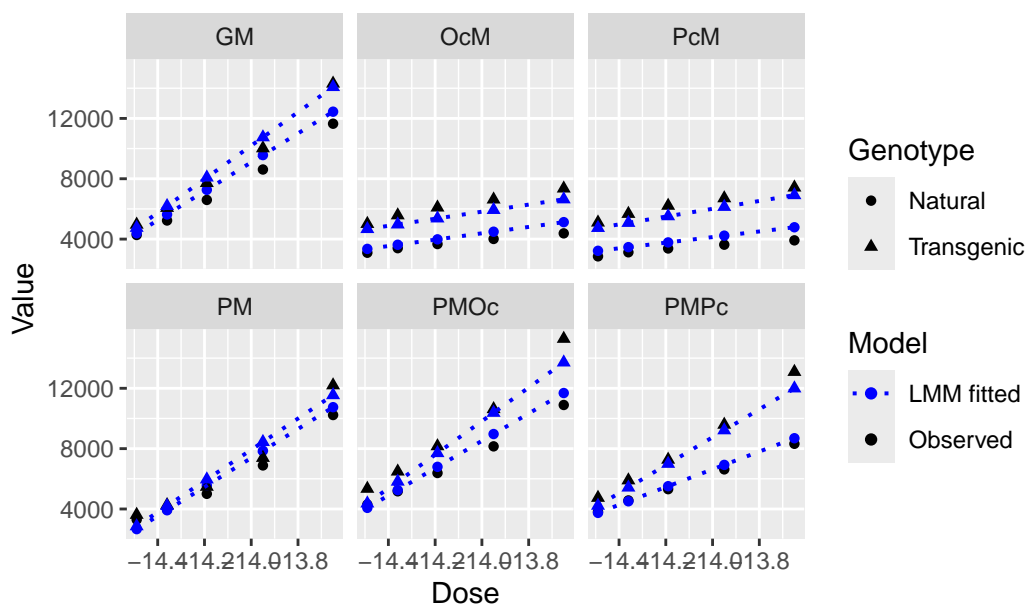
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 3



VO2 vs. Dose for pair 4

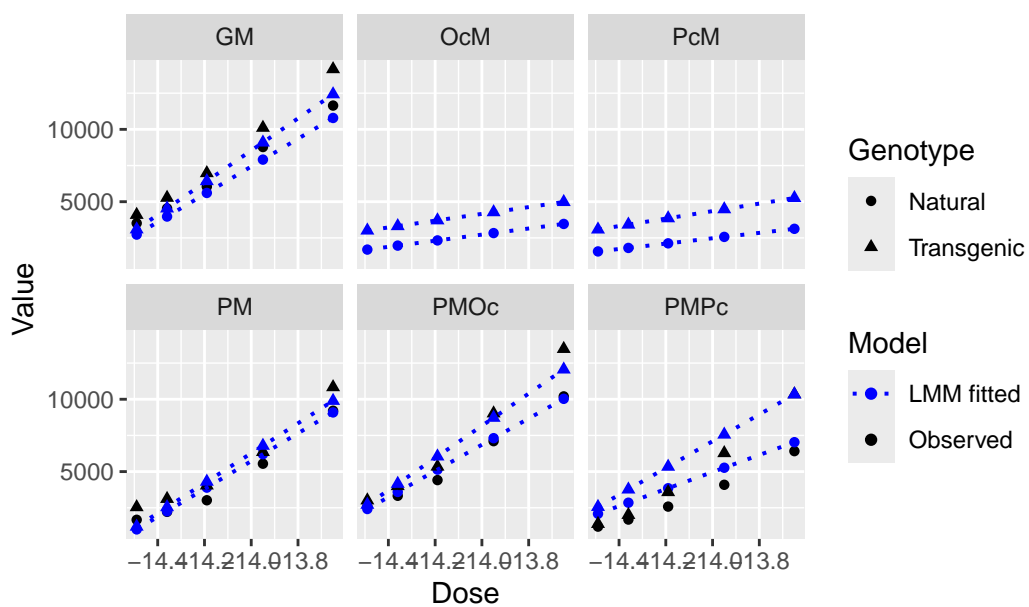


VO2 vs. Dose for pair 5

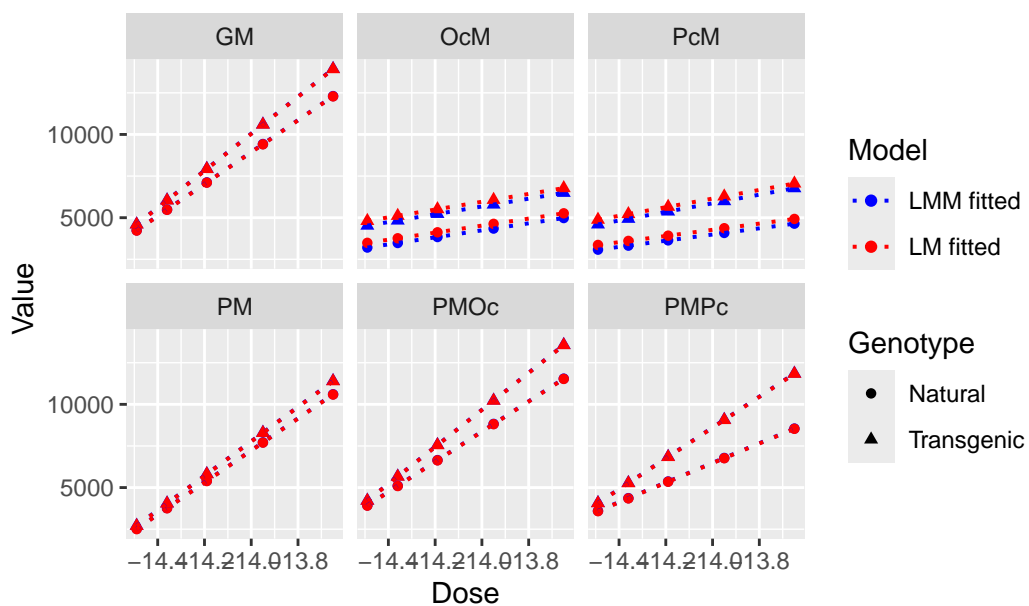


Warning: Removed 20 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).

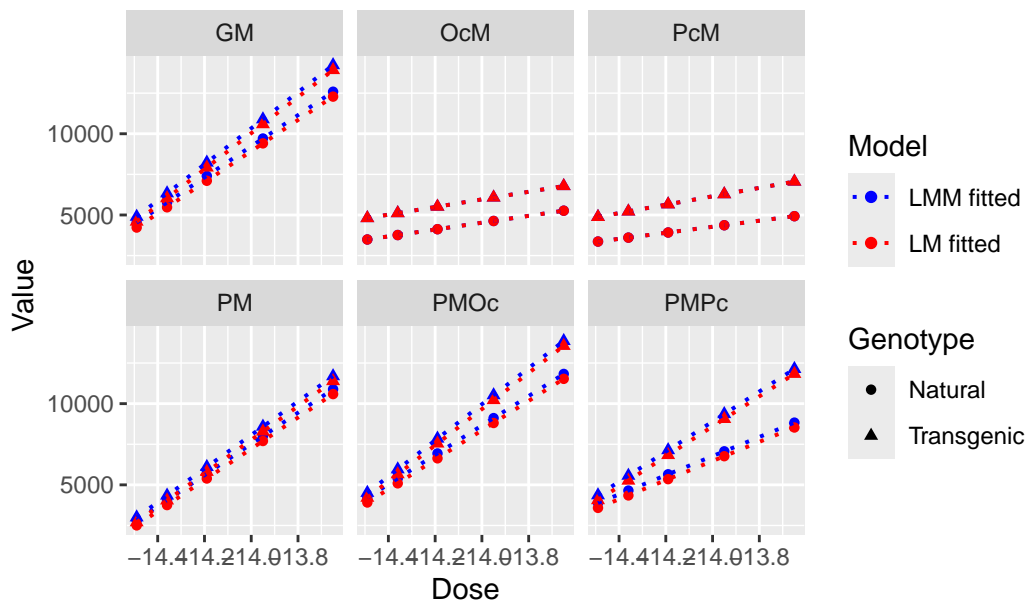
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 6



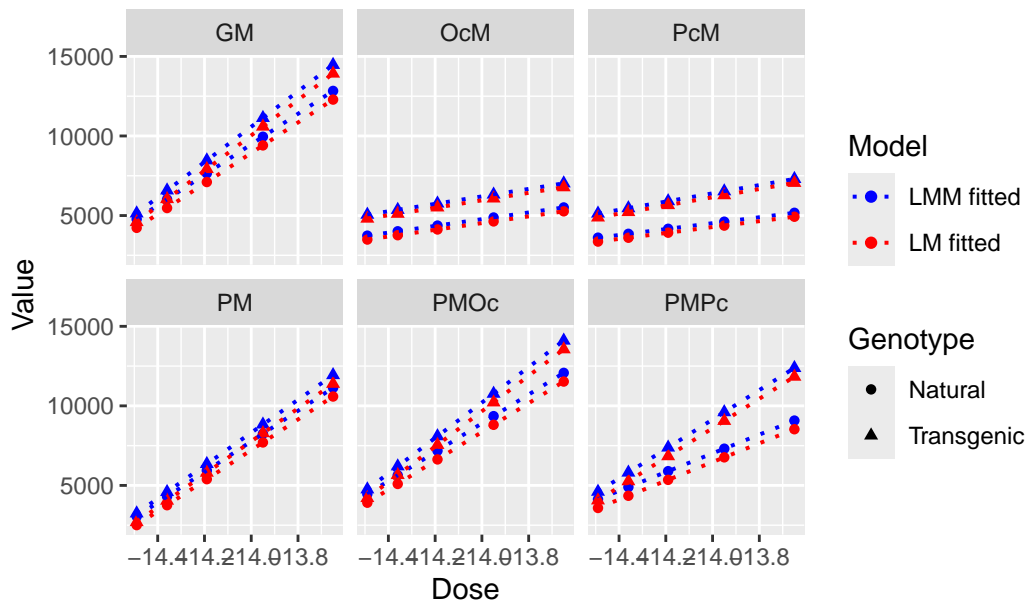
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 1



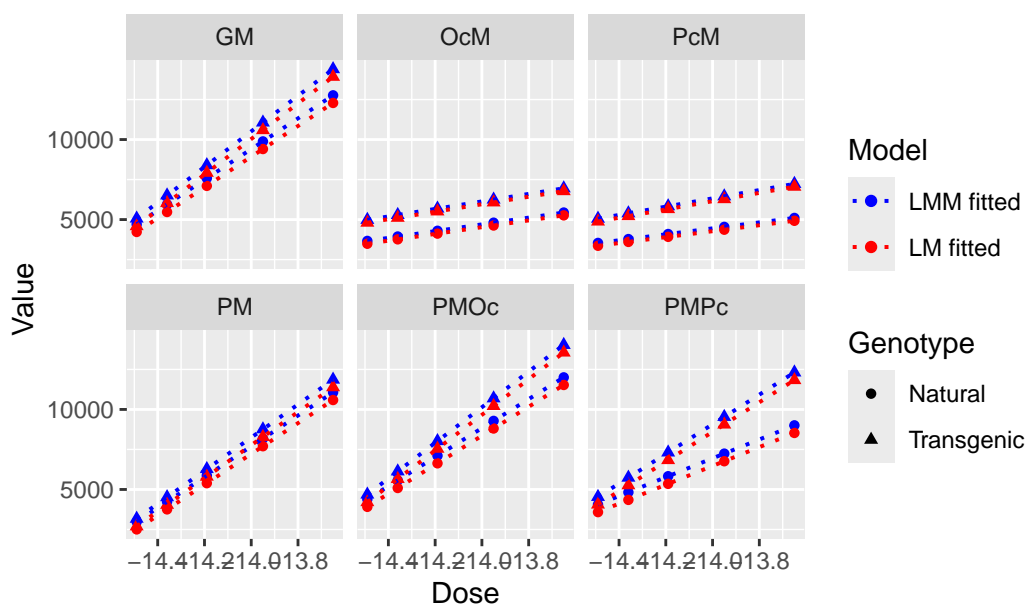
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 2



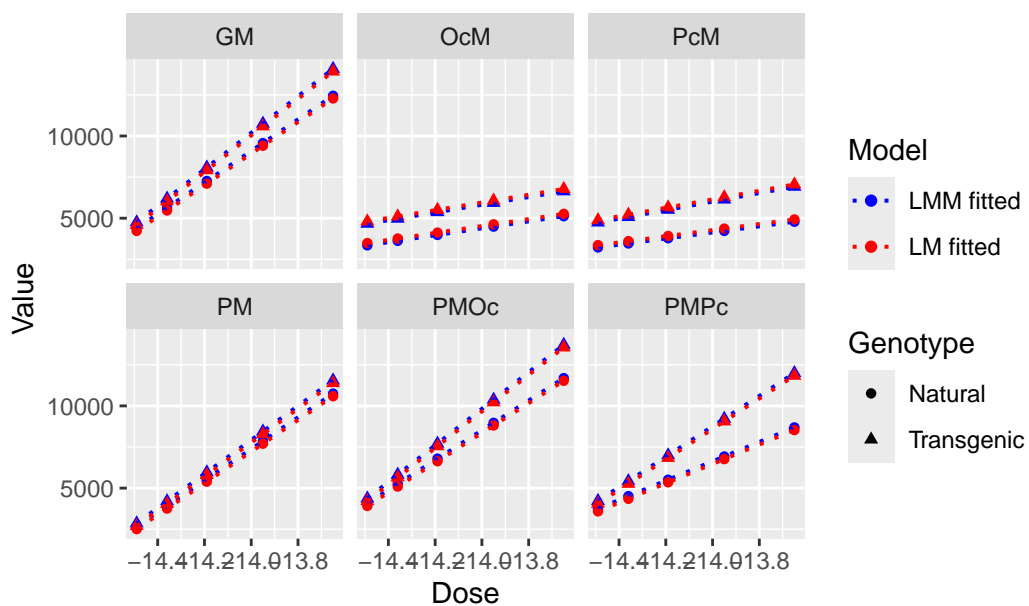
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 3



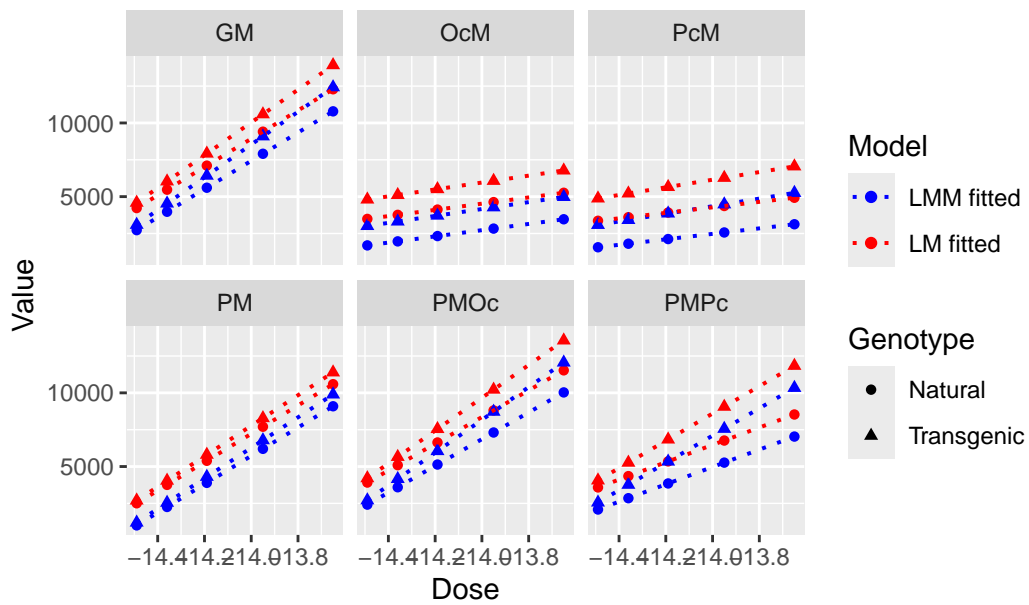
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 4



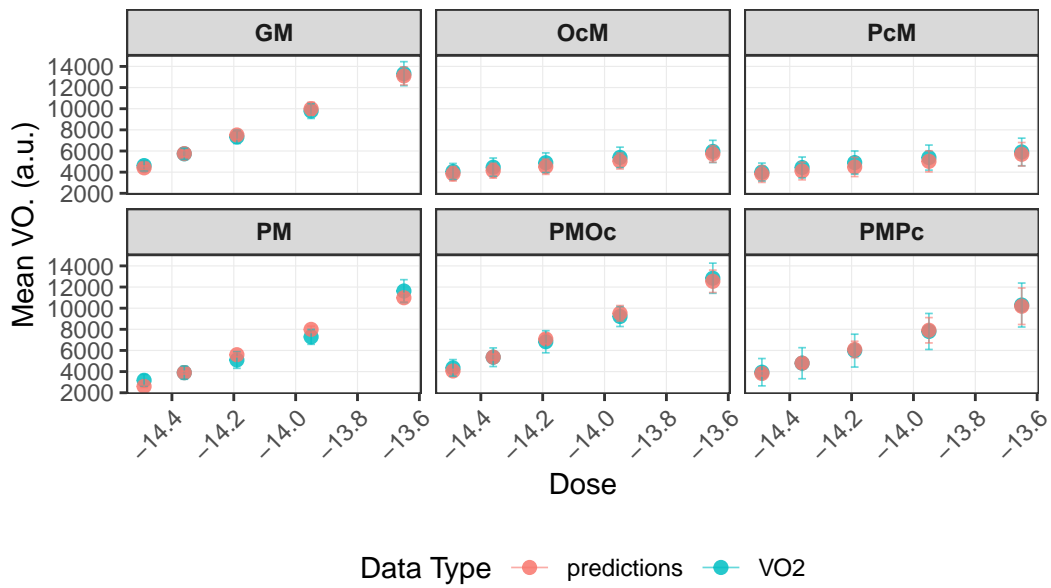
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 5



VO2 vs. Dose for pair 6



Dose vs. Mean VO.



Predictions vs. Observed VO.

