

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

We explored patterns of VO_2 production across genotype, substrate, and dose to assess whether systematic differences exist.

Looking at figure 1 we can see that genotype has an effect on VO_2 production. Across nearly all substrates we can see 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 genotype becomes 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 also can see that substrates involving Octanoyl Carnitine *Oc* and Palmitoyl-Carnitine *Pc* has a more pronounced separation between transgenic vs natural mouse.

OcM and *PcM* show a relatively flat dose-response curves 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 Figure 2, we can see that there does in fact seem to be systematic differences on the pair level. For example, pair 5 exhibits a much larger gap between VO_2 production of transgenic and natural type mice for *OcM* and *PcM*. Across every pair, we see enough variation between the genotype- VO_2 relationship to warrant consideration in our final modeling decisions.

Conclusions

1. Genotype appears significantly correlated with VO_2 production: transgenic mice had higher VO_2 than natural mice across most conditions
2. Substrate and dose seem to matter as well: We saw certain substrates had a larger effect in the VO_2 production as *PMOc* and *PMPc* tended to effect the transgenic mice more while *OcM* and *PcM* tended to have an equal effect on transgenic and natural mice. This relationship was highly dependent on dose.
3. Pairs: While researchers do not need to know the specific measurement predictions for each pair, we need to account for variation on the pair level in our model.

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.

Comparing this model to two other models – a model excluding genotype and a model excluding the random intercept – we see that our chosen equation is the best fit for the data.

*Model 1 : $VO_2 \text{ natural} * \text{Dose} * \text{Substrate} + (1|\text{pair})$*

*Model 2 : $VO_2 \text{ natural} * \text{Dose} * \text{Substrate}$*

*Model 3 : $VO_2 \text{ Dose} * \text{Substrate} + (1|\text{pair})$*

From Table 1, we can see a log likelihood value of -2489.7 for our chosen model, and lower values for model 2 and 3 (-2759.2 and -2724.9, respectively). This supports the conclusion that our chosen model captures the behavior of the data the best.

NEED TO FIX p-values? Looking at the chi squared and the p value which compare the model fit of model 2 vs 1 and model 3 vs 1 we can see that the p values are very small (close to 0). Since the p values are very small the improvement in model 1 is not by chance so in model 2 it shows the random intercept for pair is essential. The p value comparing model 3 and 1 is also very small (close to 0) which suggests that genotype is also significant. Since the p values are very small the worse fit of model 2 and 3 is statistically significant which indicates their ommitted terms are necessary.

Furthermore, Table 2 shows 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-neglibile.

The conditional R^2 value in Table 2 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 the fixed effects.

4 Analysis

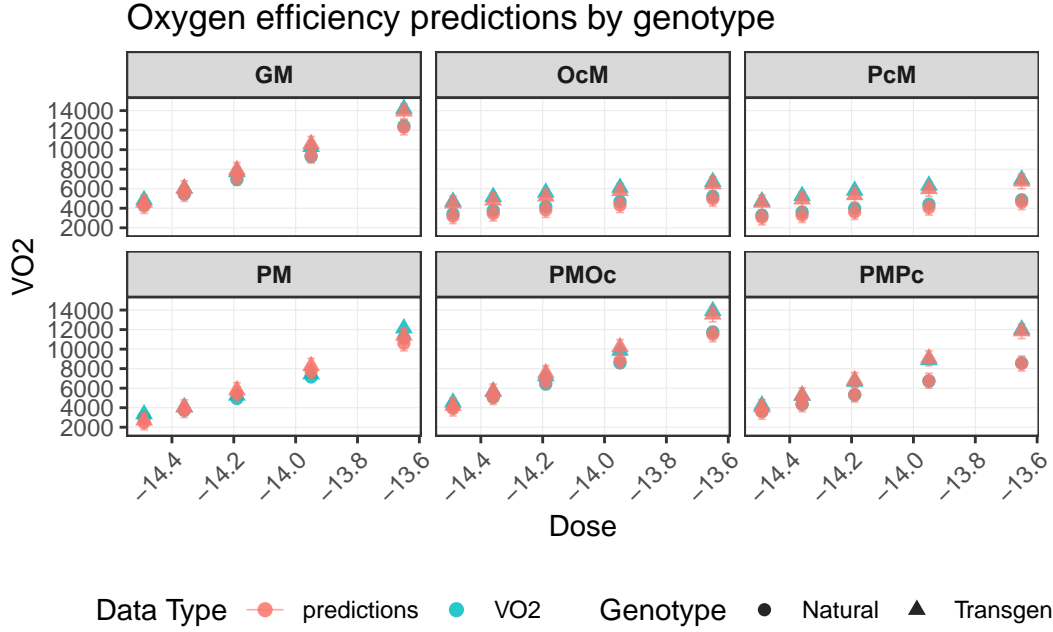
TODO: bonferroni correction for p-values, include/analyze graph and give interpretation examples (see presentation).

```
preds <- predict(lmm1, data, allow.new.levels = TRUE)
graph_data <- data |>
  mutate(predictions = preds) |>
  tidyr::pivot_longer(cols = c(predictions, V02),
                      names_to = "measure",
                      values_to = "value") |>
  dplyr::group_by(Substrate, measure, Dose,natural) |>
  dplyr::summarize(mean_value = mean(value, na.rm = TRUE),
                  standard_error = sd(value, na.rm = TRUE),
```

```

        .groups = "drop")
graph_data |>
  ggplot(aes(x = Dose, y = mean_value, color = measure, shape = natural)) +
  geom_point(size = 2, alpha = 0.85) +
  geom_errorbar(data = filter(graph_data, measure == "predictions"), aes(ymin = mean_value - standard_error,
    ymax = mean_value + standard_error),
    width = 0.025, linewidth = 0.3, alpha = 0.6) +
  facet_wrap(. ~ Substrate) +
  labs(title = "Oxygen efficiency predictions by genotype",
    x = "Dose",
    y = "VO2",
    color = "Data Type",
    shape = "Genotype"
  ) +
  scale_y_continuous(
    breaks = seq(0, 16000, 2000)
  ) +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(
    legend.position = "bottom",
    strip.text = element_text(face = "bold"),
    panel.grid.major = element_line(linewidth = 0.2),
    panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1)
  )

```



5 Conclusion and Future Work

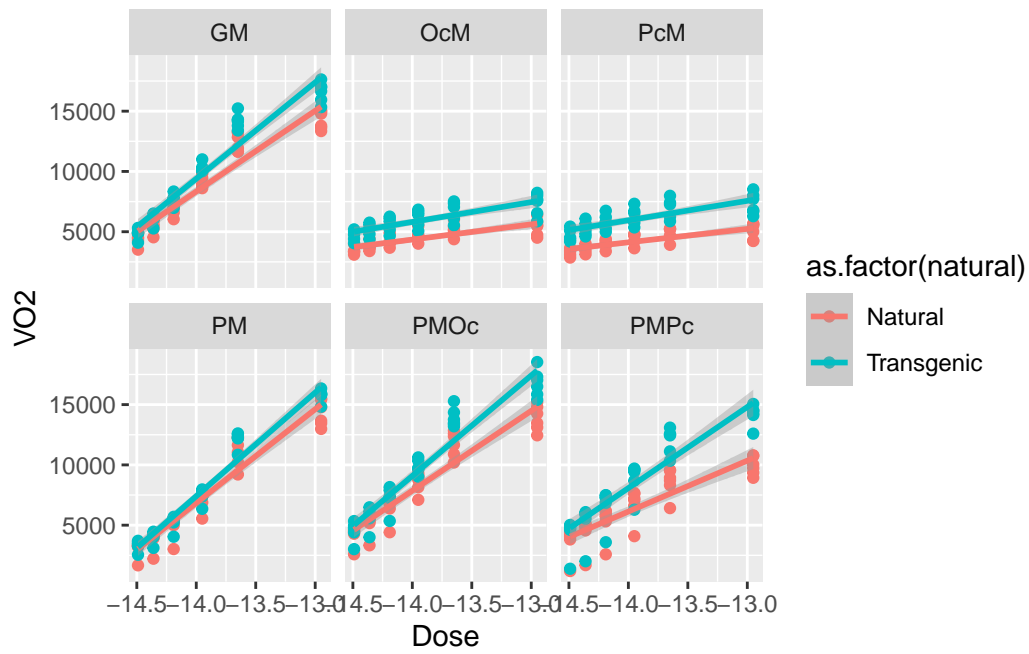
Our analysis showed strong evidence that genotype significantly influences VO_2 production conditional on both substrate and dose. Across nearly all experimental conditions, transgenic mice displayed a higher VO_2 production relative to natural mice with some substrates amplifying this effect more than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

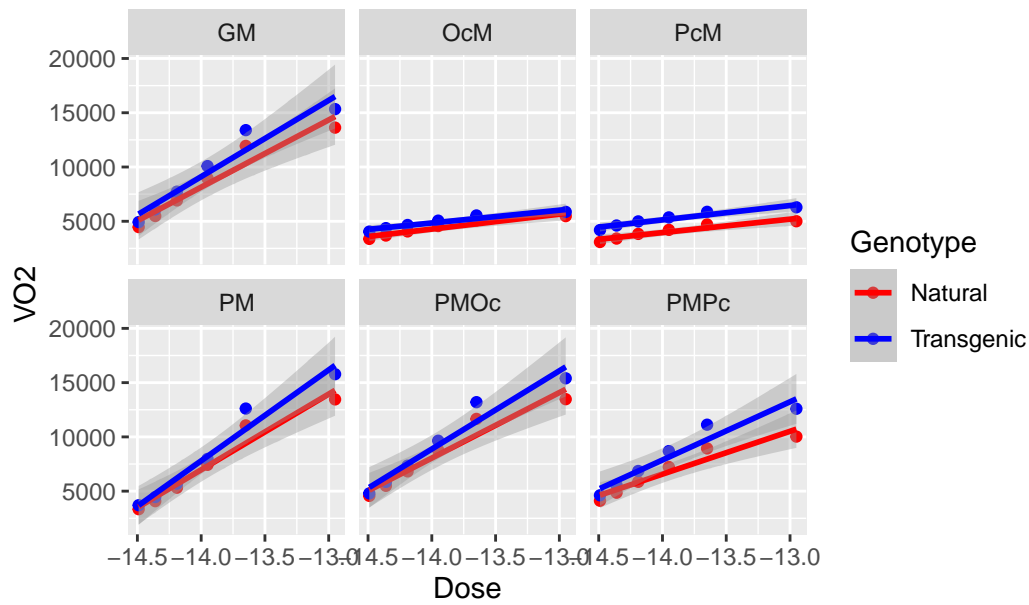
In addition, Future work should focus on exploring a broader range of substrates and leveraging larger samples to better account for variability across experimental pairs. These extensions would help clarify the extent to which the observed genotype effects generalize across different biological and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

6 Appendix

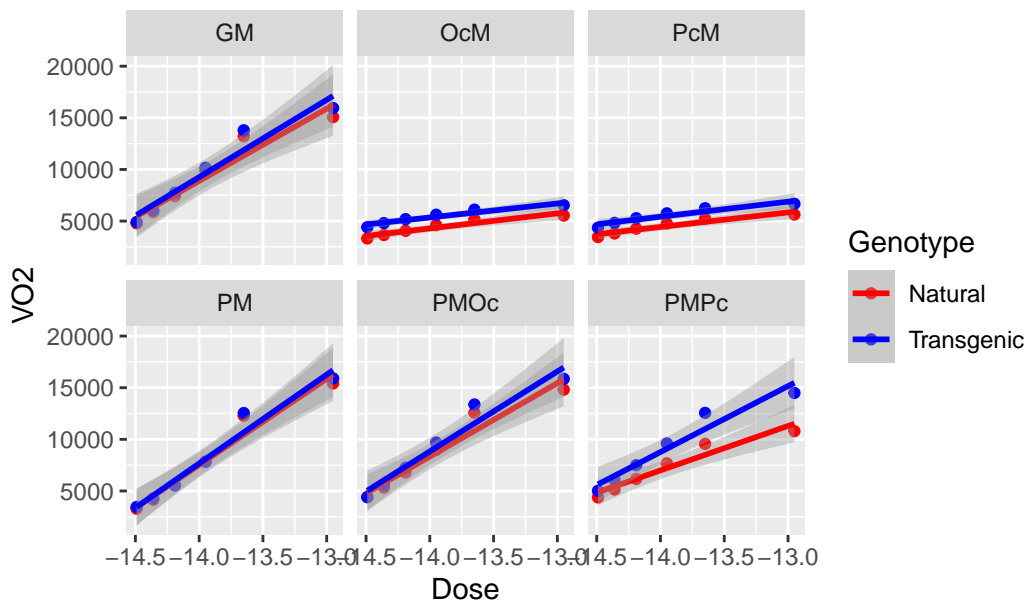
Exploratory Data Analysis



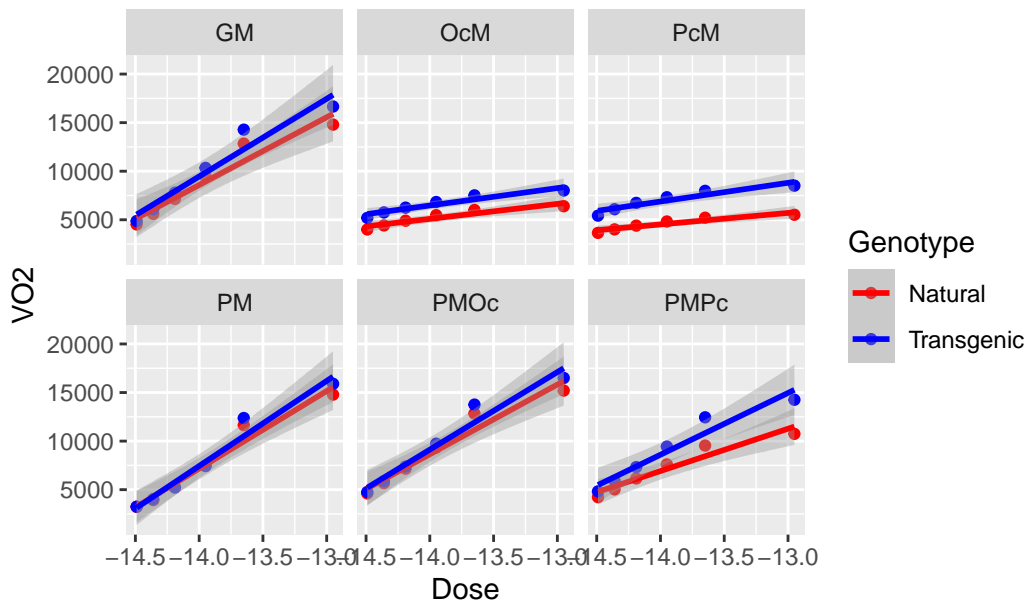
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 1



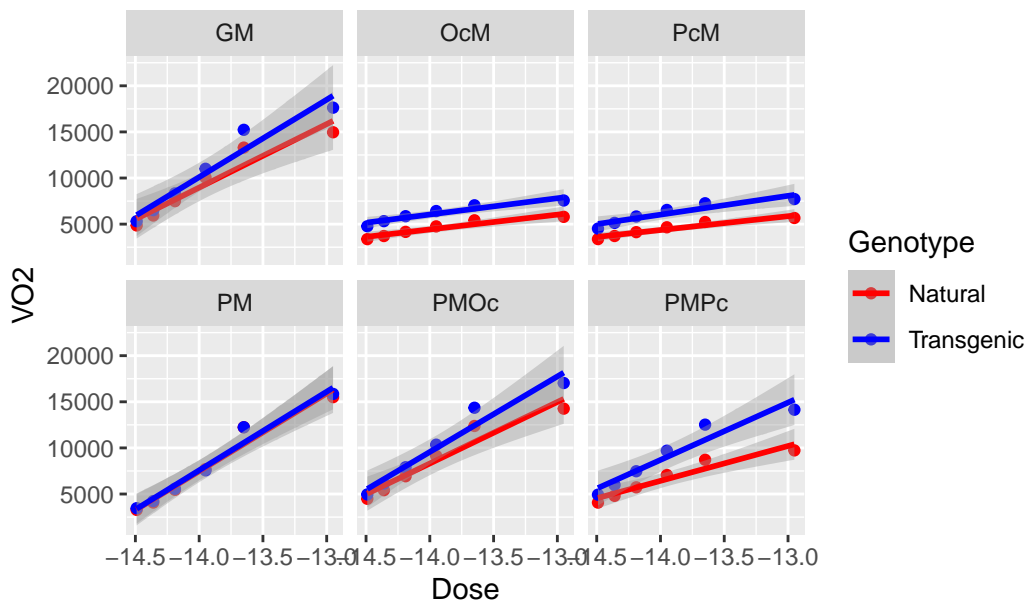
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 2



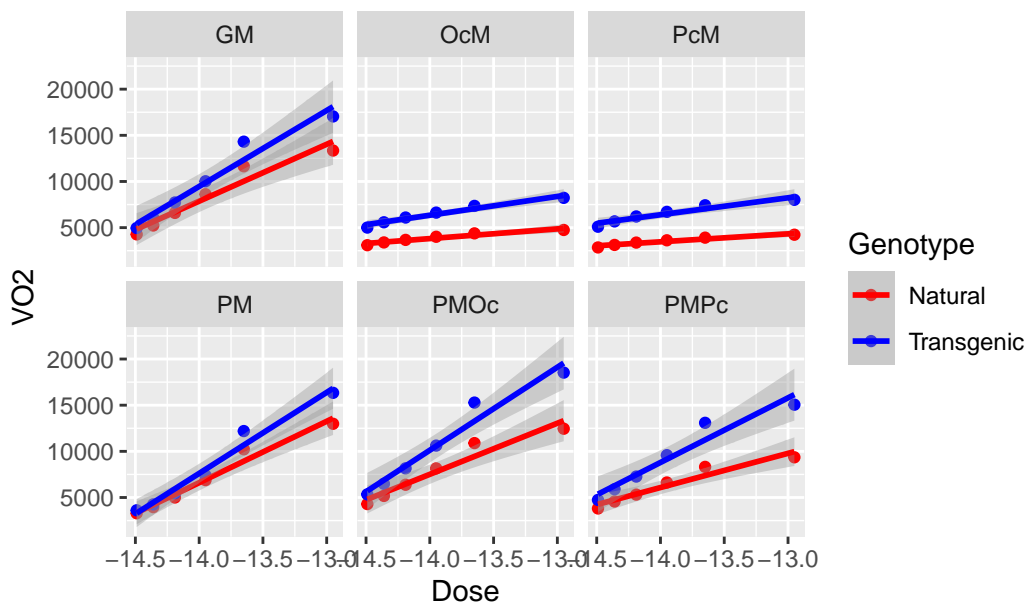
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 3



VO2 vs. Dose for pair 4



VO2 vs. Dose for pair 5



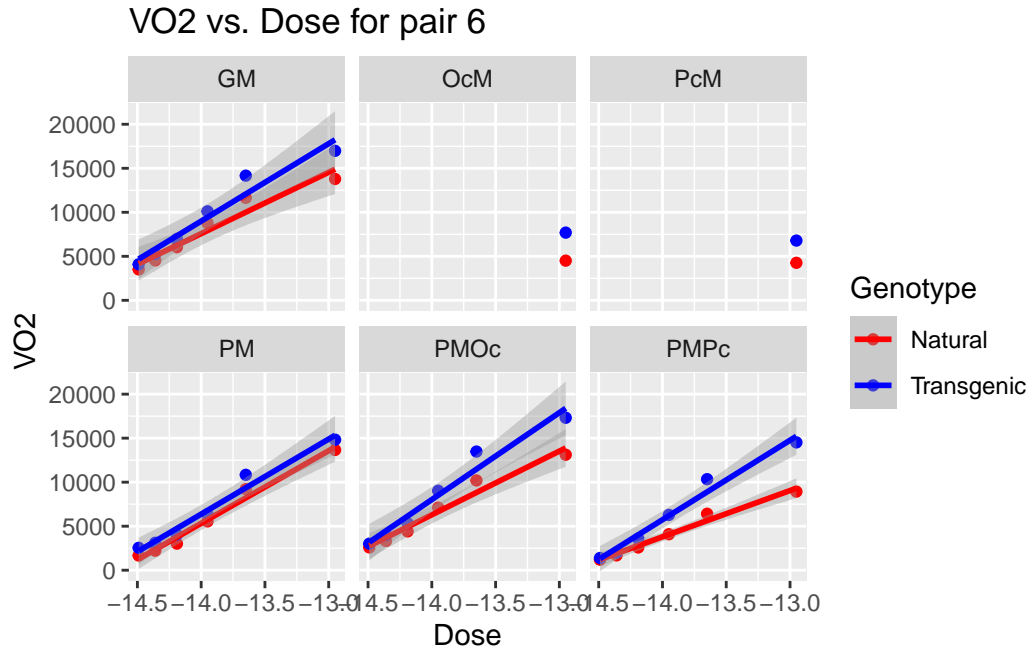


Table 1: Model comparison using AIC and Adjusted R^2

Model	df	AIC	Adjusted_R2
Amino Acids	8	7439.921	0.721
Substrate	9	7386.290	0.755

Modeling

Call:

```
lm(formula = V02 ~ 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
SubstratePMOc	-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:SubstrateOcM	-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 ~ Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

lmm1: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

	npar	AIC	BIC	logLik	-2*log(L)	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

R2 for Mixed Models

```

Conditional R2: 0.965
Marginal R2: 0.901
```

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 ***
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:SubstratePM0c	-532.46	723.63	-0.736	0.4624
Dose:SubstratePMPc	-3706.61	723.63	-5.122	5.26e-07 ***
naturalTransgenic:Dose:Substrate0cM	-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:SubstratePM0c	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

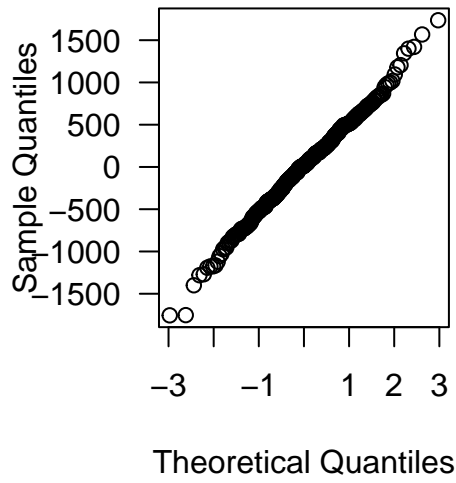
Model 1: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate + (1 | pair)

Model 2: V02 ~ natural * Dose * Substrate

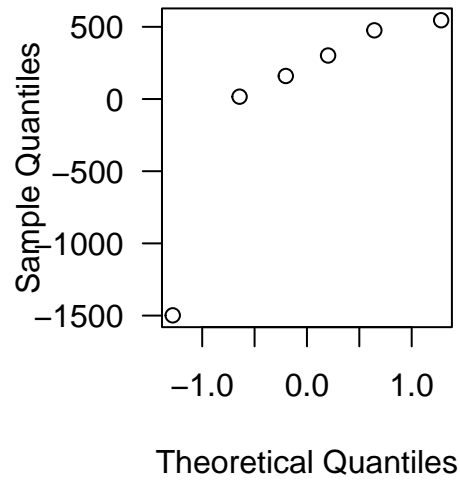
	#Df	LogLik	Df	Chisq	Pr(>Chisq)
1	26	-2489.7			
2	25	-2759.2	-1	539.1	< 2.2e-16 ***

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

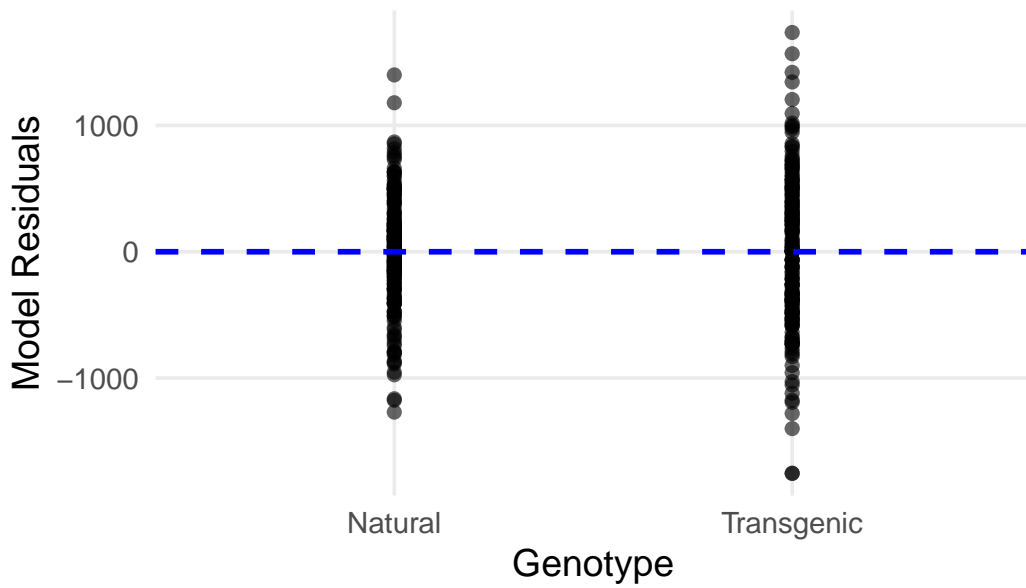
Residuals



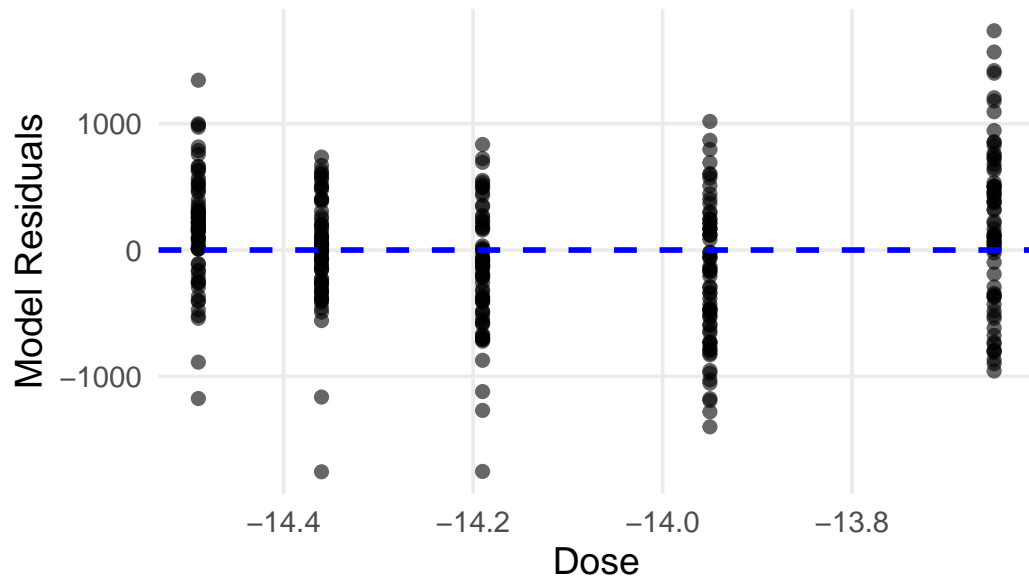
Random Effects



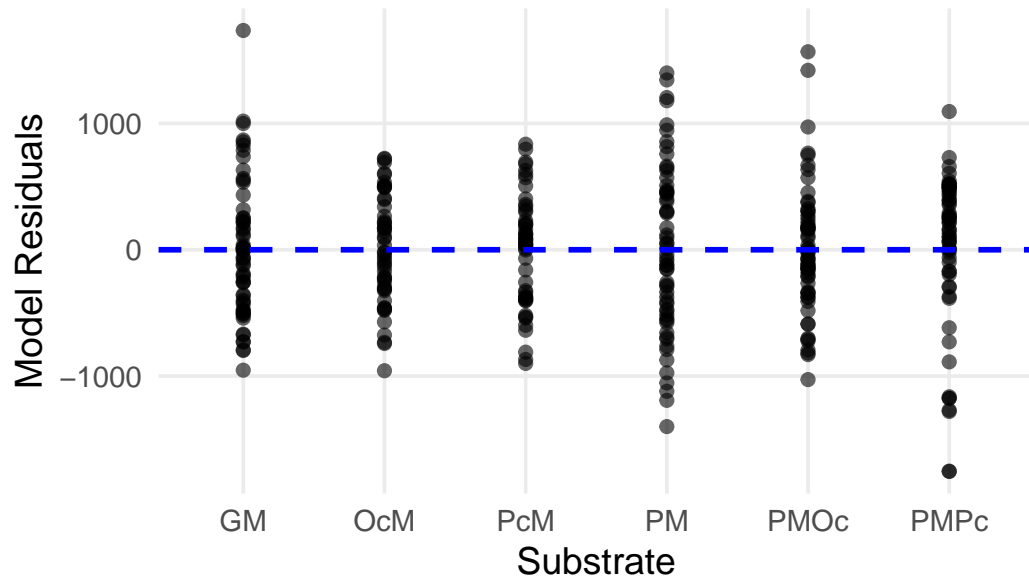
Residuals by Genotype

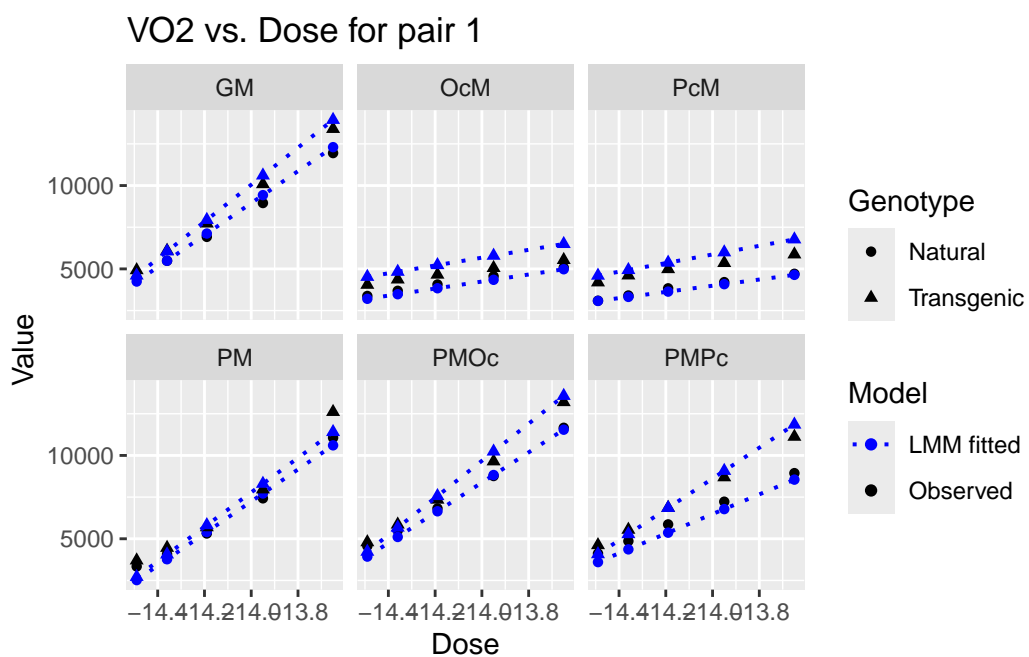
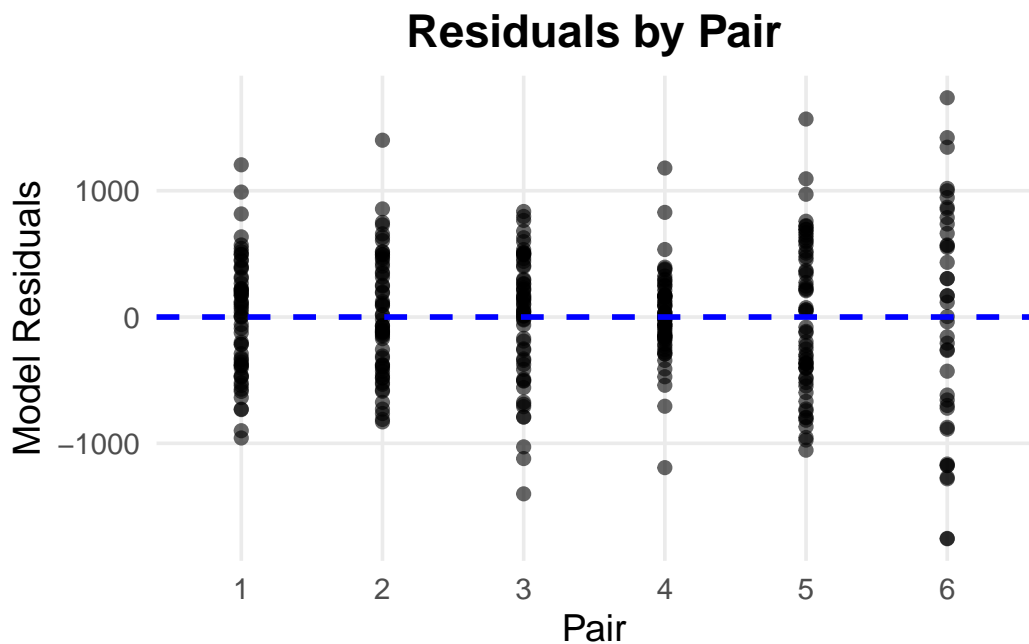


Residuals by Dose

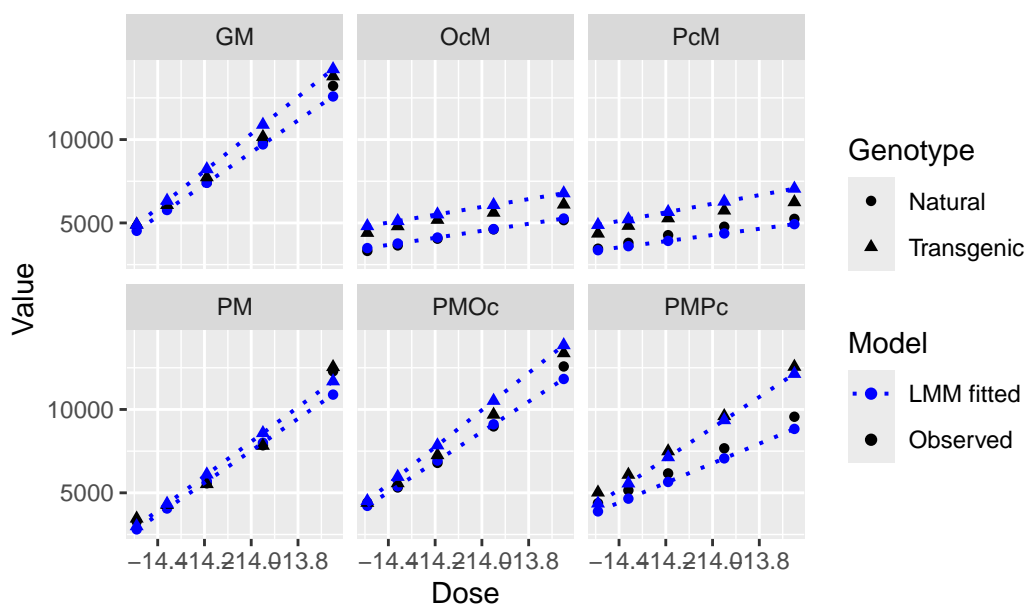


Residuals by Substrate

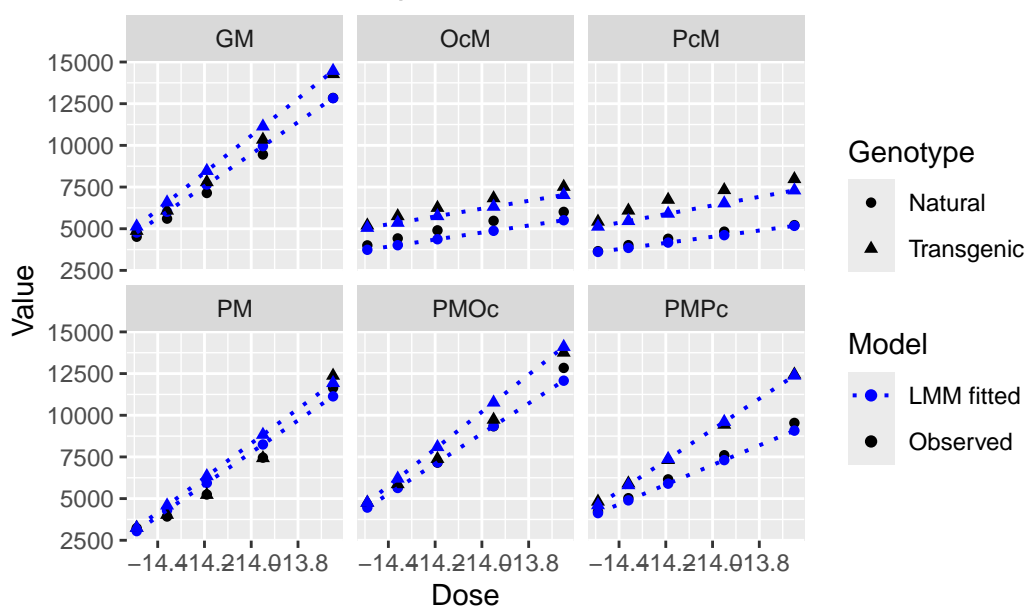


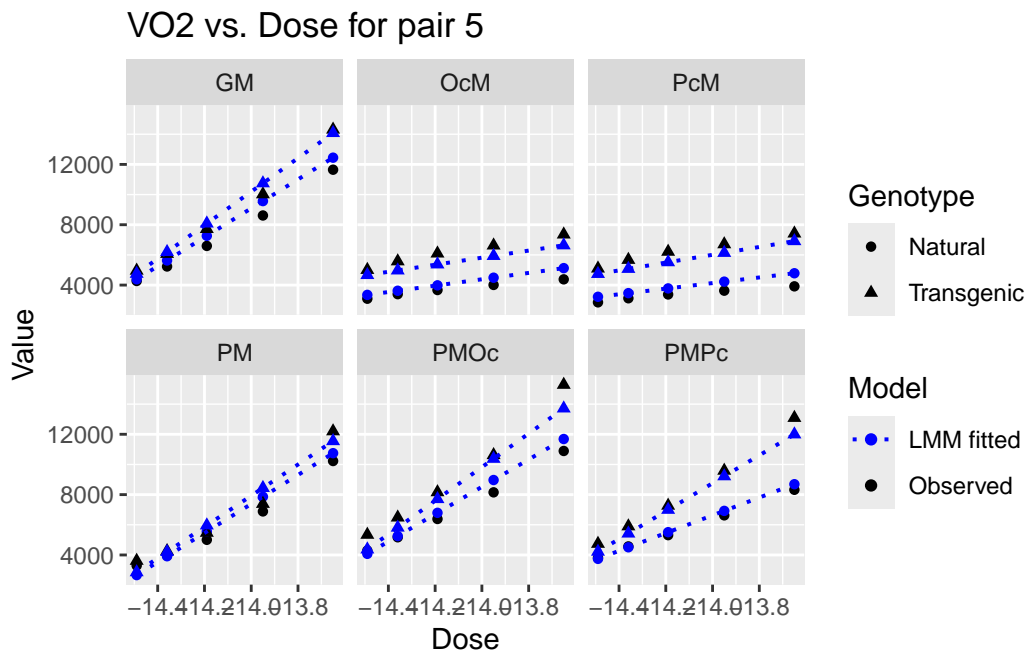
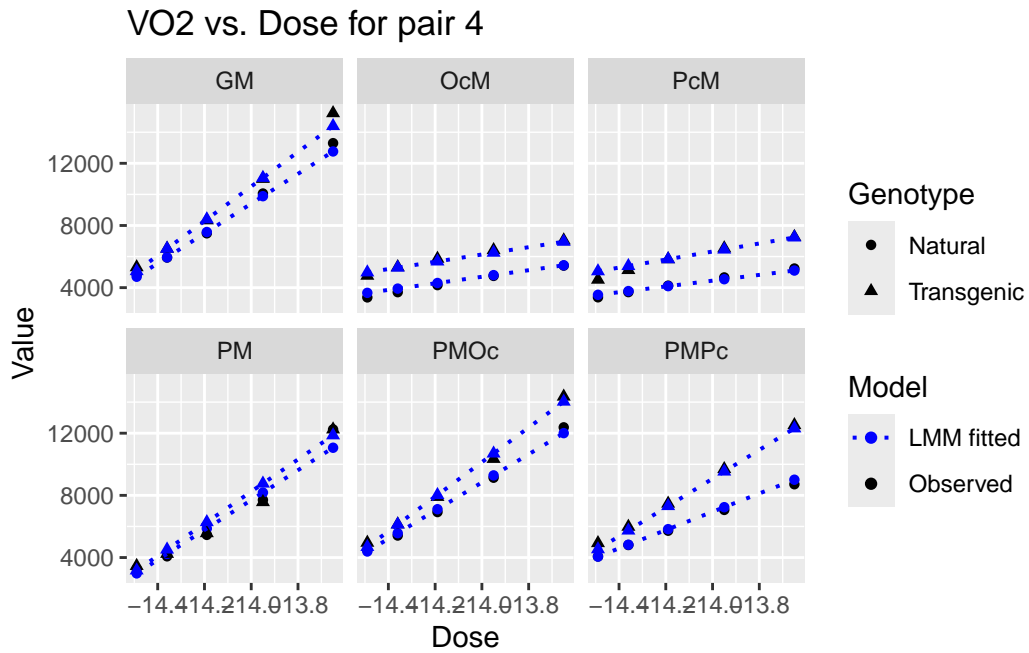


VO2 vs. Dose for pair 2



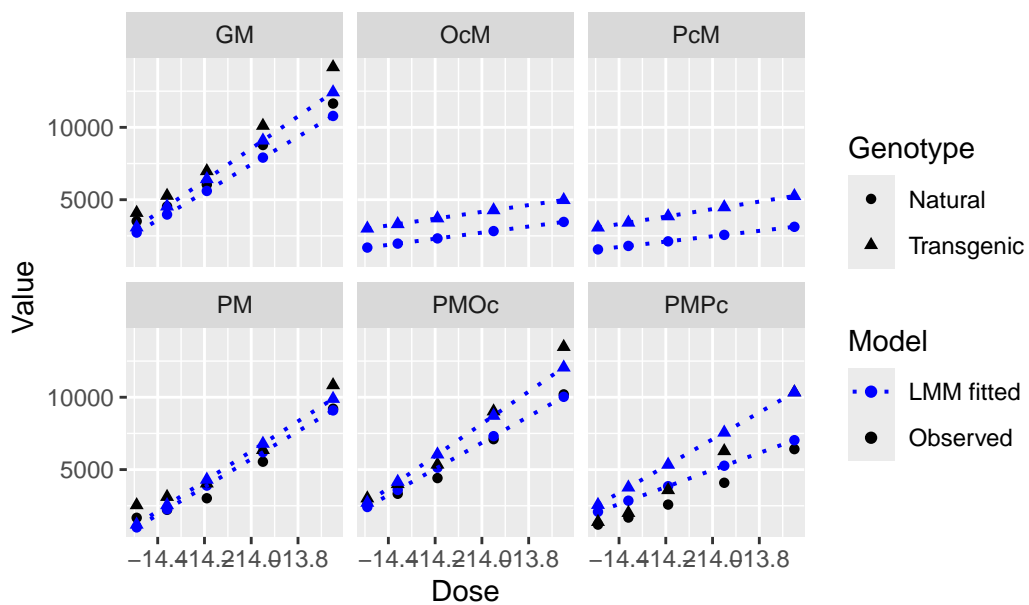
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 3



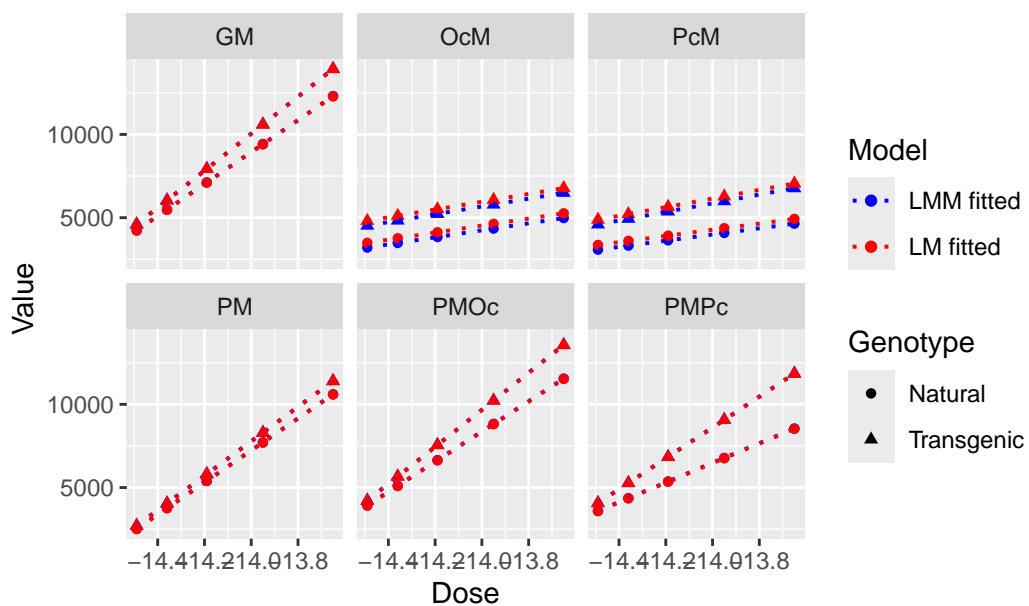


Warning: Removed 20 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).

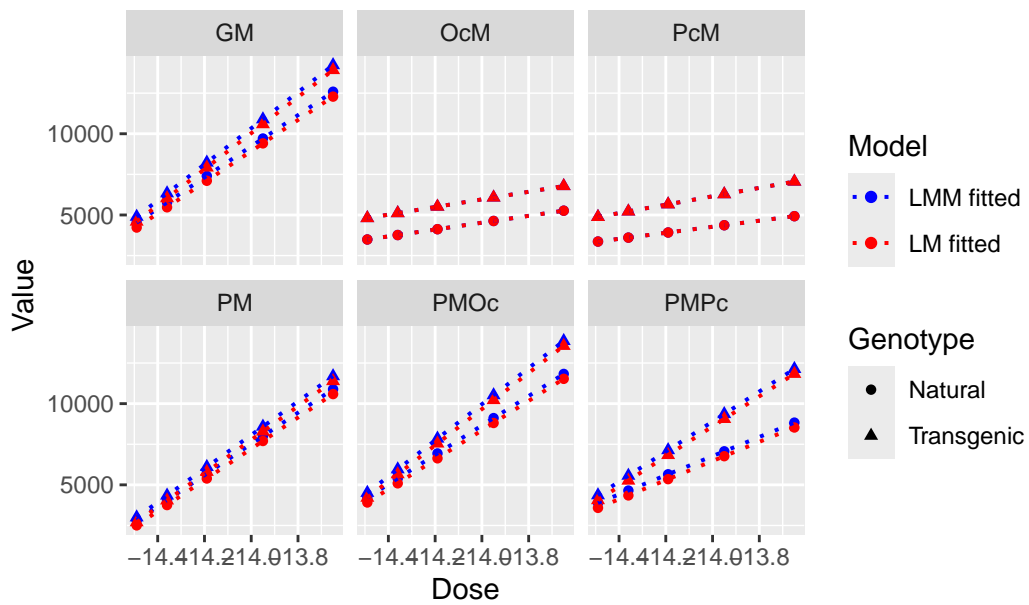
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 6



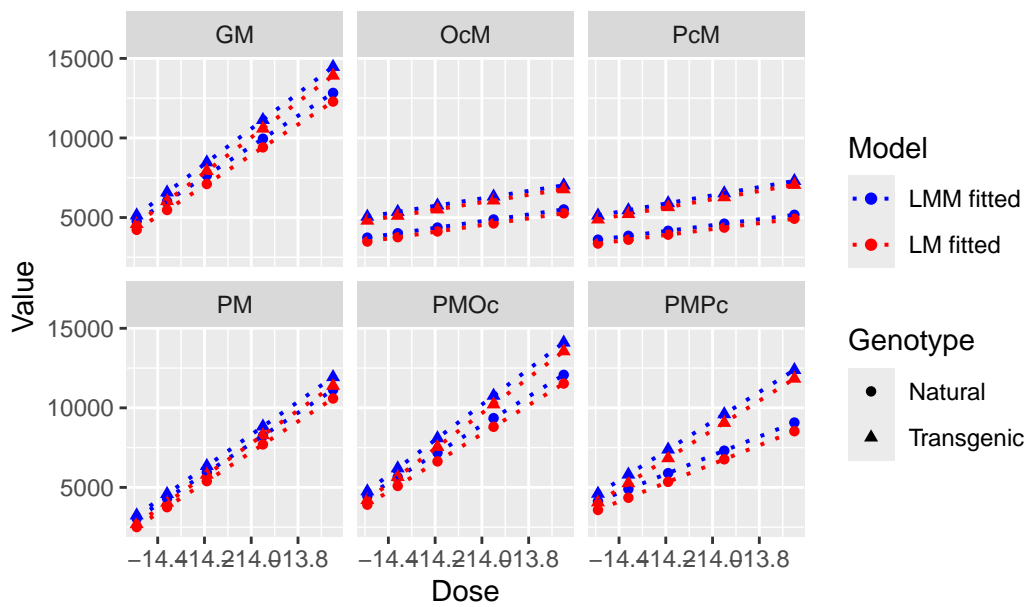
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 1



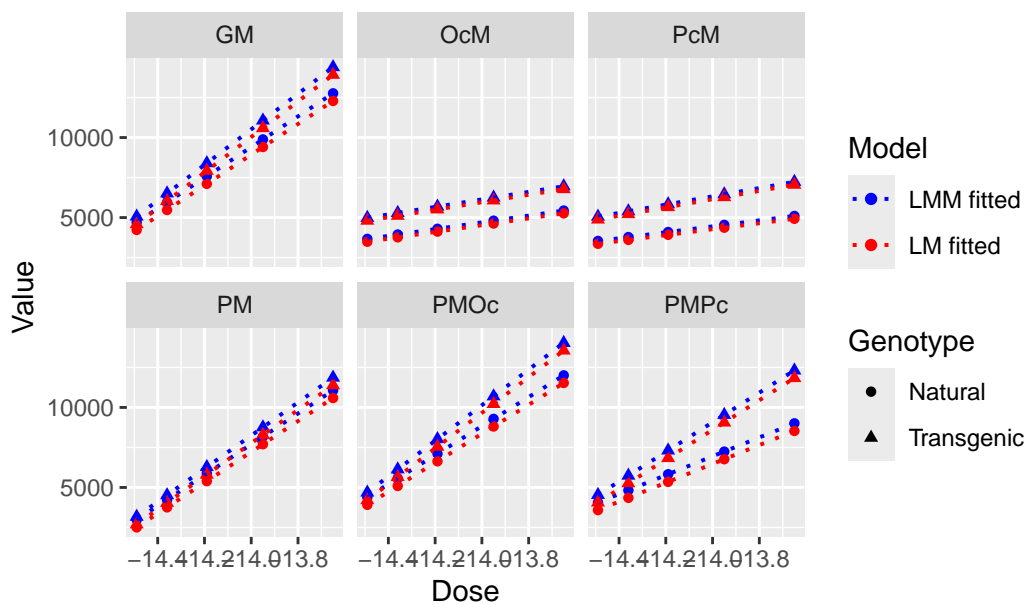
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 2



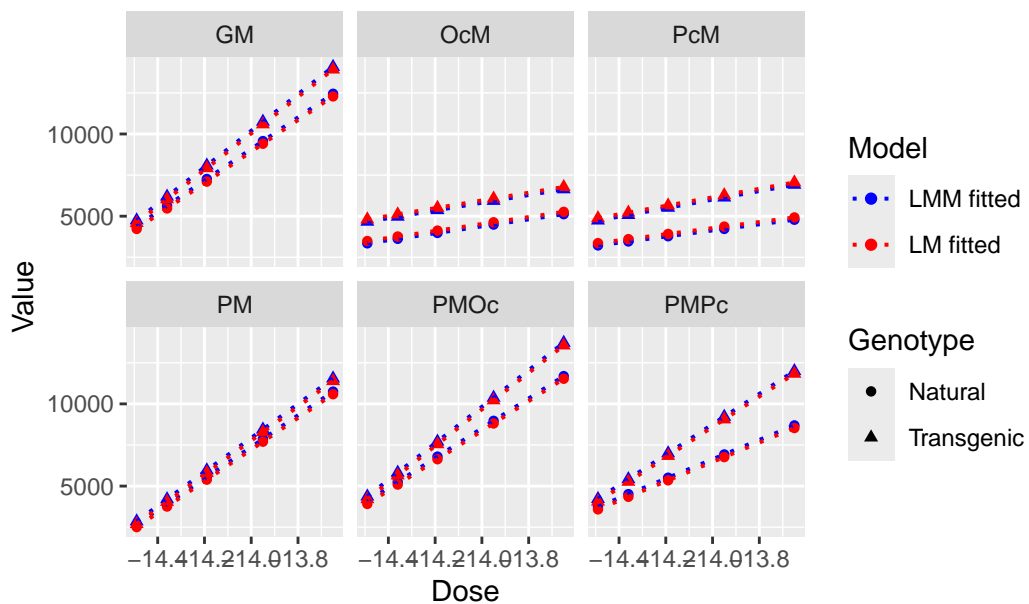
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 3



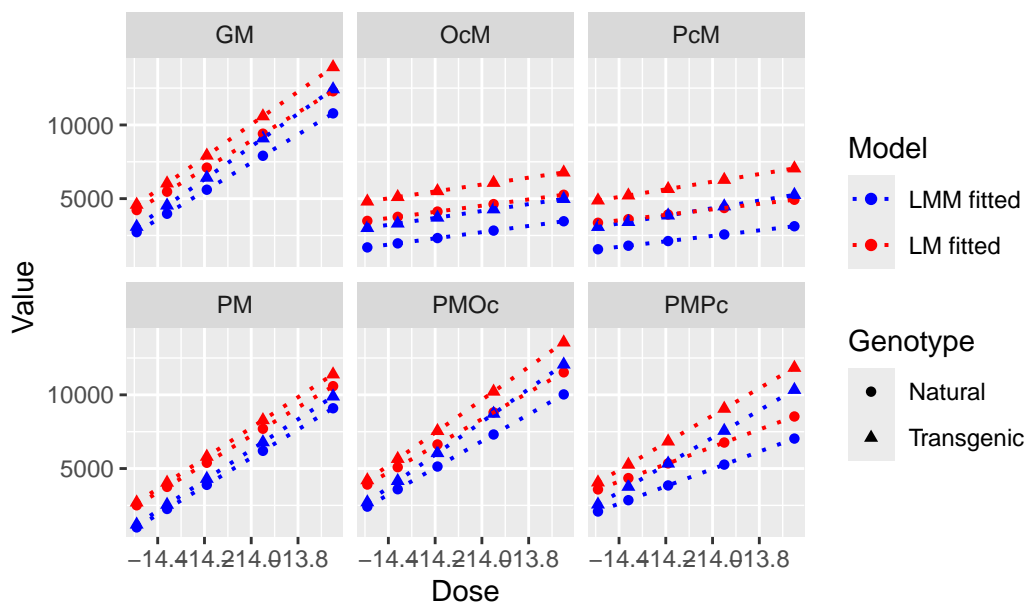
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 4



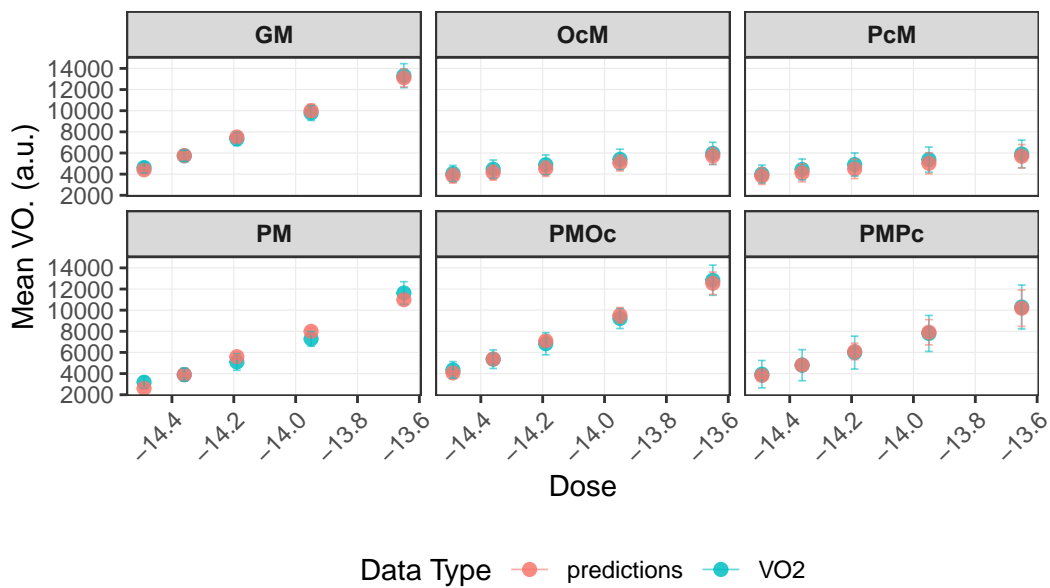
VO2 vs. Dose for pair 5



VO2 vs. Dose for pair 6



Dose vs. Mean VO.



Predictions vs. Observed VO.

