$1 \quad \text{Branch point model Simulations with alpha} = 0 \\$

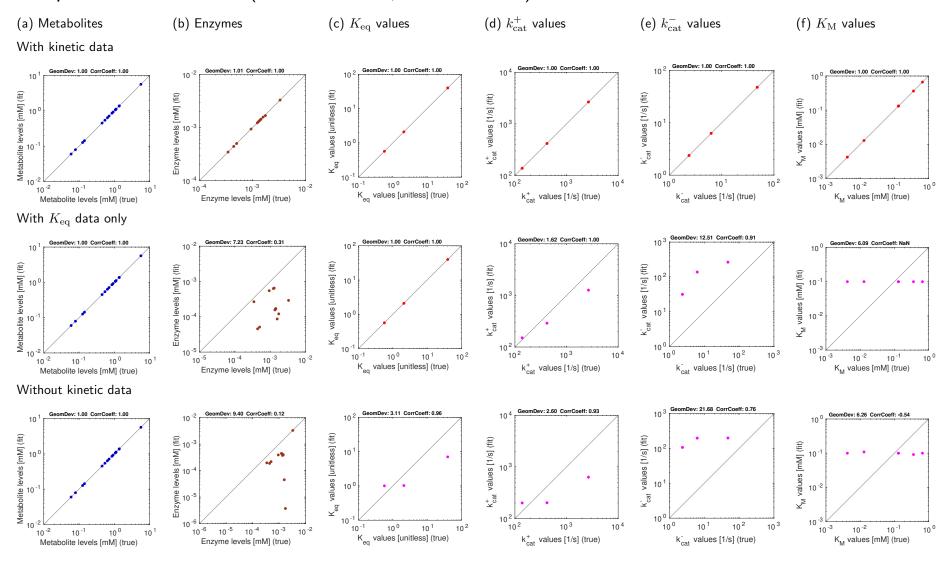


Figure 3: Model balancing results for Branch point model with artificial data. The model structure is shown in Figure ??. Each subfigure shows "true" values (x-axis) versus reconstructed values (y-axis). Similarities are quntified by geometric standard deviations ("GeomDev") and Pearson correlation coefficients ("CorrCoeff"). (a) Metabolite levels. (b) Enzyme levels. (c)-(f) Different types of kinetic constants. Rows show different estimation scenarios (see Figure) Upper row: simple scenario S1 (noise-free artificial data, data for kinetic constants). Centre row: scenario S2 (noise-free artificial data, no data for kinetic constants). Depending on the scenario, kinetic constants are either fitted (red dots) or predicted (magenta dots).

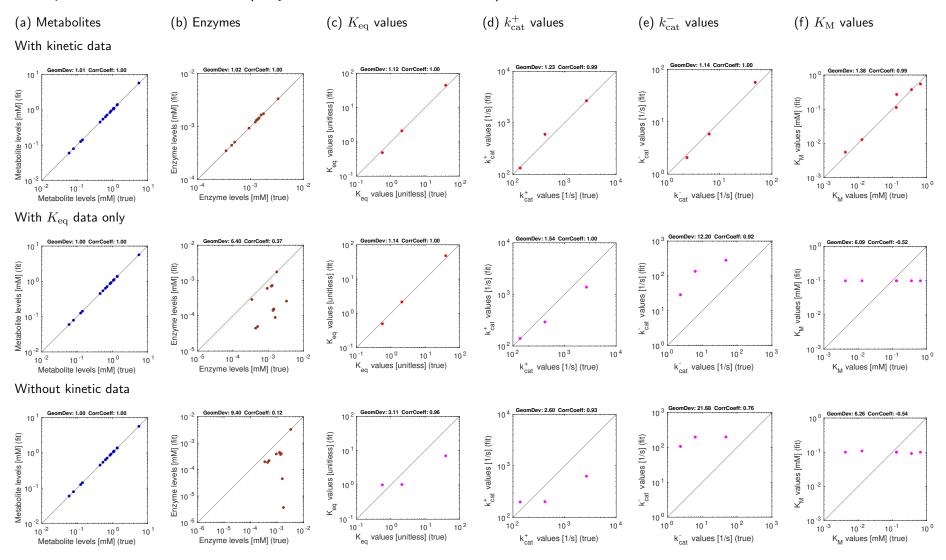


Figure 4: Same as Figure 28, with noisy kinetic data

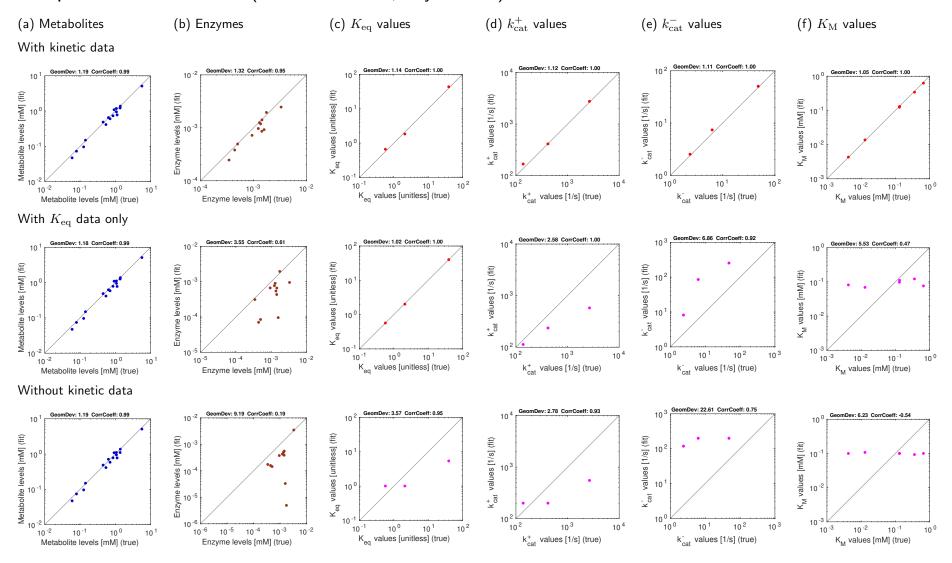


Figure 5: Results for Branch point with noisy artificial data. Top row: estimation scenario S3 (noisy artificial data, data used for kinetic constants). Centre row: estimation scenario S3K (noisy artificial data, no data for kinetic constants).

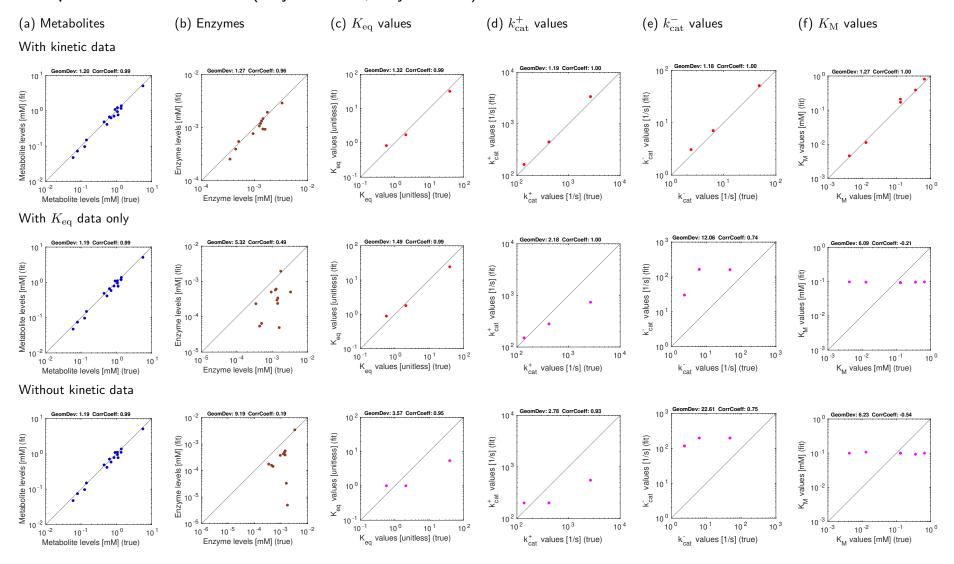


Figure 6: Same as Figure 30, with noisy kinetic data

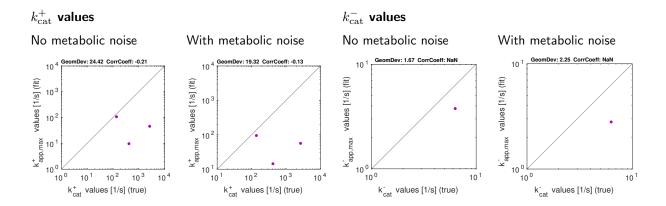


Figure 7: Catalytic constants in Branch point (artificial data), estimated by kinetic profiling [?]. Note that k_{cat} values can only be estimated in the direction of fluxes (e.g. k_{cat}^+ for reactions with forward fluxe).

2 Branch point model Simulations with alpha = 0.001

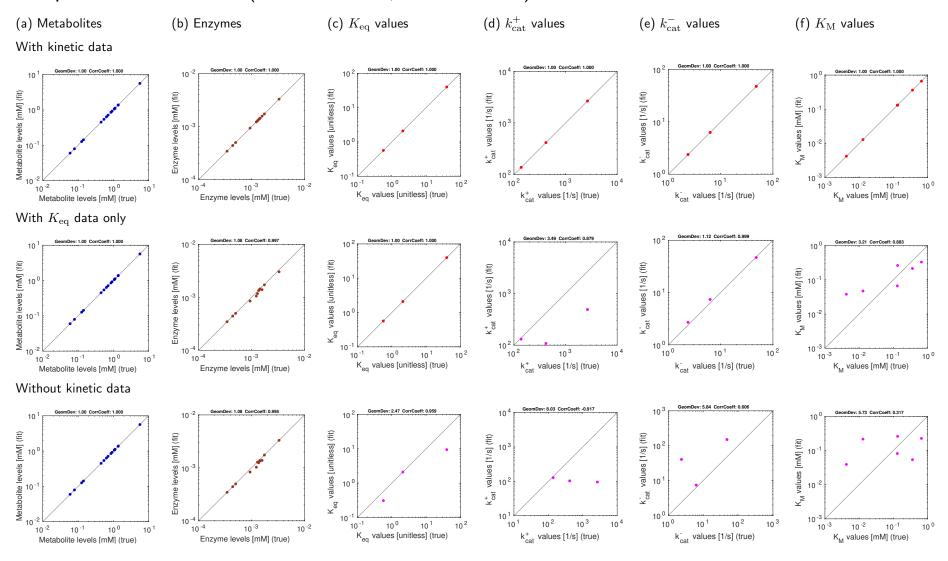


Figure 8: Model balancing results for Branch point model with artificial data. The model structure is shown in Figure ??. Each subfigure shows "true" values (x-axis) versus reconstructed values (y-axis). Similarities are quntified by geometric standard deviations ("GeomDev") and Pearson correlation coefficients ("CorrCoeff"). (a) Metabolite levels. (b) Enzyme levels. (c)-(f) Different types of kinetic constants. Rows show different estimation scenarios (see Figure) Upper row: simple scenario S1 (noise-free artificial data, data for kinetic constants). Centre row: scenario S2 (noise-free artificial data, no data for kinetic constants). Depending on the scenario, kinetic constants are either fitted (red dots) or predicted (magenta dots).

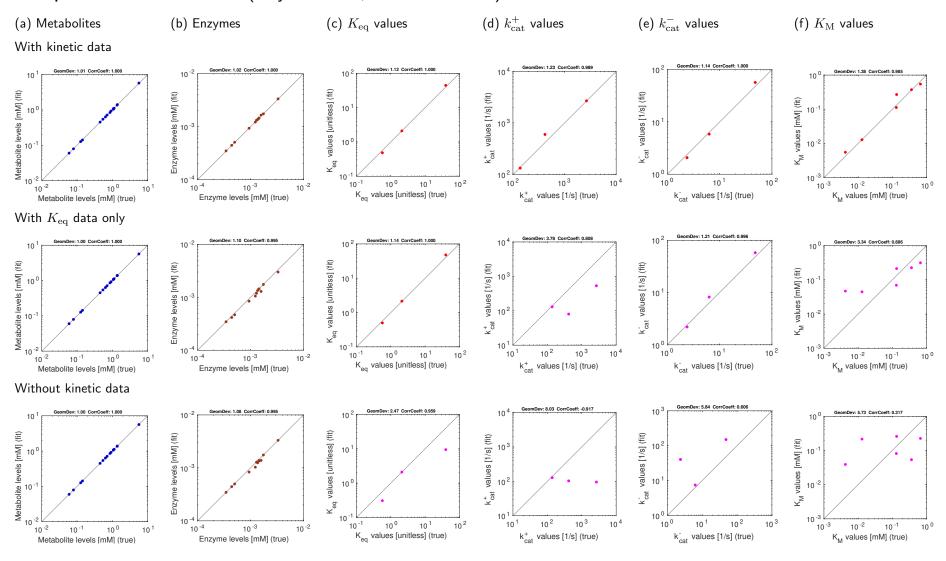


Figure 9: Same as Figure 28, with noisy kinetic data

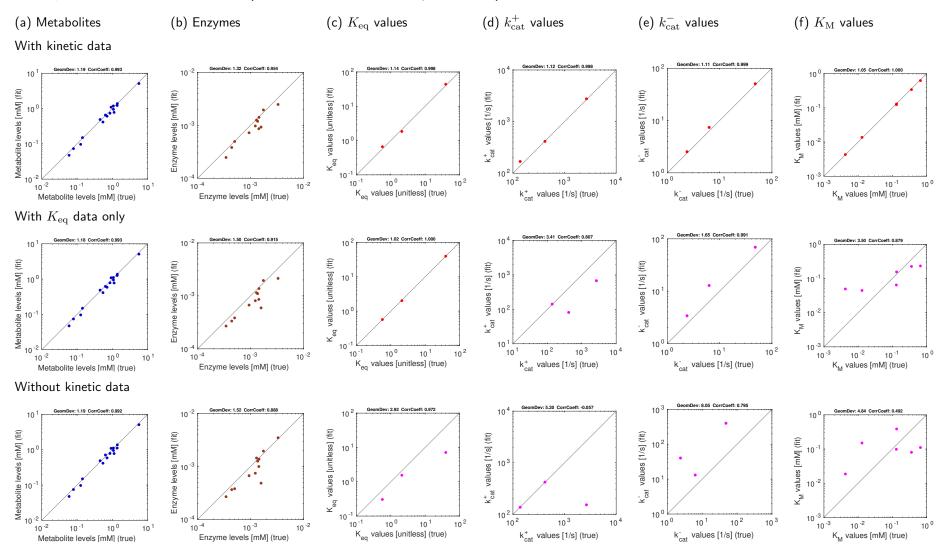


Figure 10: Results for Branch point with noisy artificial data. Top row: estimation scenario S3 (noisy artificial data, data used for kinetic constants). Centre row: estimation scenario S3K (noisy artificial data, data for equilibrium constants only). Bottom row: estimation scenario S4 (noisy artificial data, no data for kinetic constants).

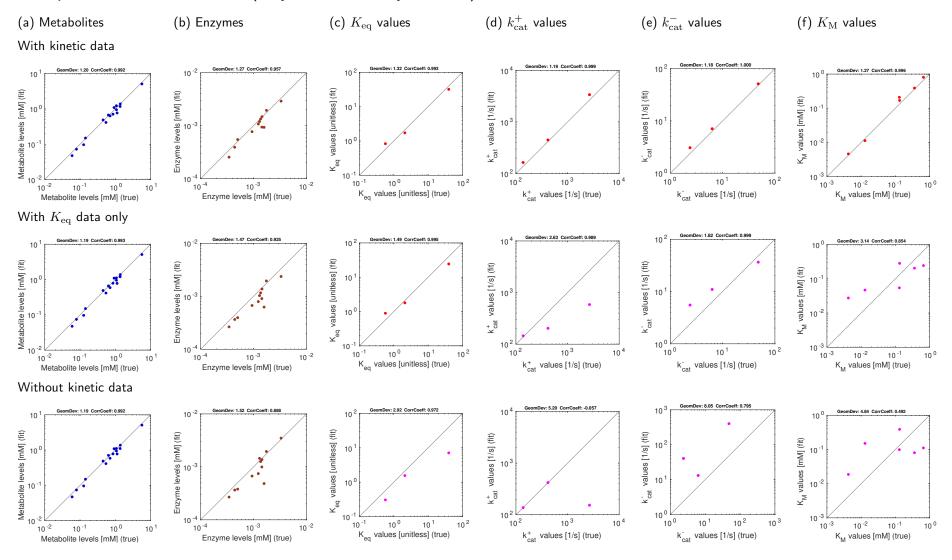


Figure 11: Same as Figure 30, with noisy kinetic data

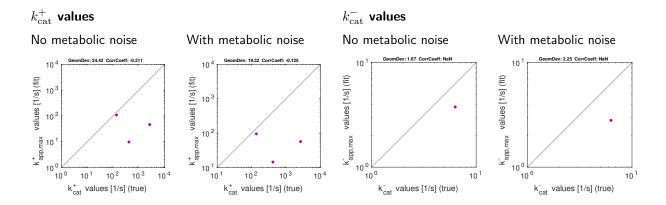


Figure 12: Catalytic constants in Branch point (artificial data), estimated by kinetic profiling [?]. Note that k_{cat} values can only be estimated in the direction of fluxes (e.g. k_{cat}^+ for reactions with forward fluxe).

3 Branch point model Simulations with alpha = 0.01

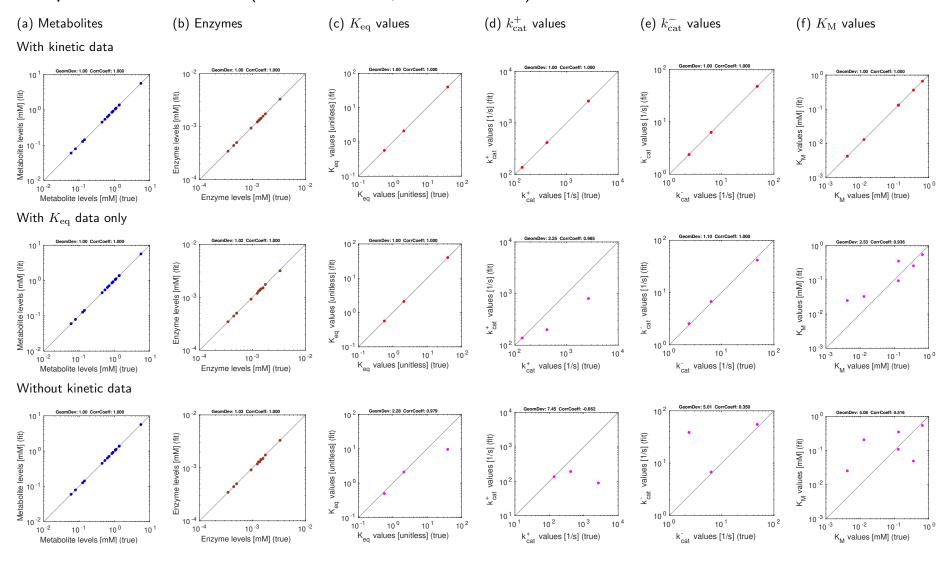


Figure 13: Model balancing results for Branch point model with artificial data. The model structure is shown in Figure ??. Each subfigure shows "true" values (x-axis) versus reconstructed values (y-axis). Similarities are quntified by geometric standard deviations ("GeomDev") and Pearson correlation coefficients ("CorrCoeff"). (a) Metabolite levels. (b) Enzyme levels. (c)-(f) Different types of kinetic constants. Rows show different estimation scenarios (see Figure) Upper row: simple scenario S1 (noise-free artificial data, data for kinetic constants). Centre row: scenario S1K (noise-free artificial data, kinetic data given only for equilibrium constants). Lower row: scenario S2 (noise-free artificial data, no data for kinetic constants). Depending on the scenario, kinetic constants are either fitted (red dots) or predicted (magenta dots).

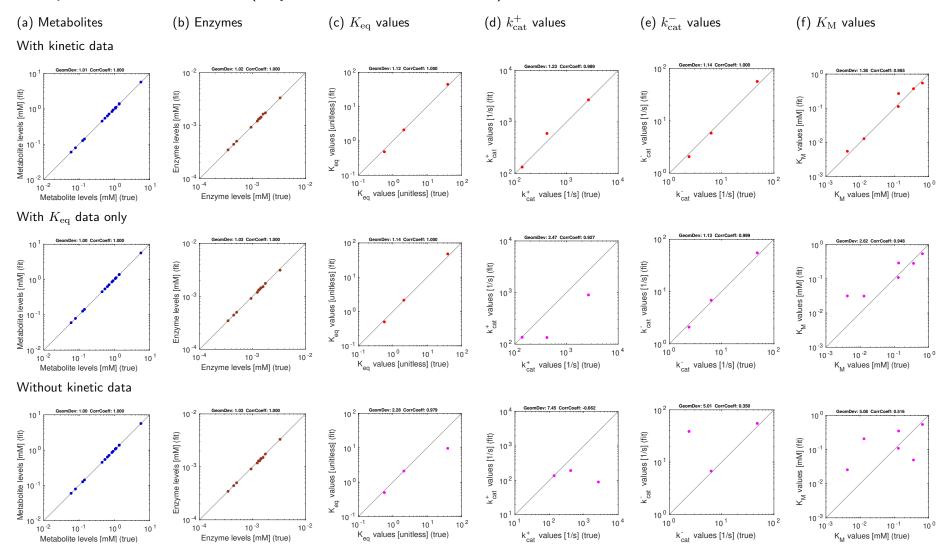


Figure 14: Same as Figure 28, with noisy kinetic data

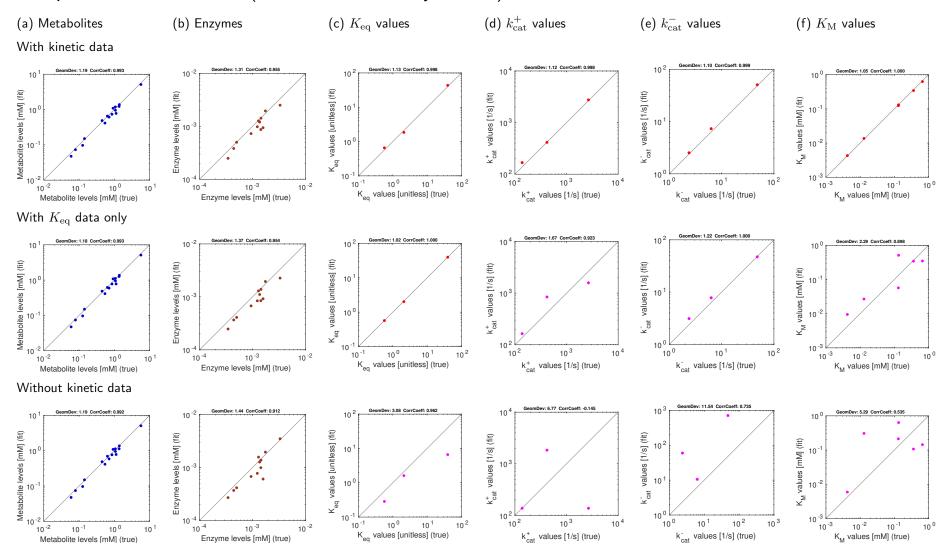


Figure 15: Results for Branch point with noisy artificial data. Top row: estimation scenario S3 (noisy artificial data, data used for kinetic constants). Centre row: estimation scenario S3K (noisy artificial data, data for equilibrium constants only). Bottom row: estimation scenario S4 (noisy artificial data, no data for kinetic constants).

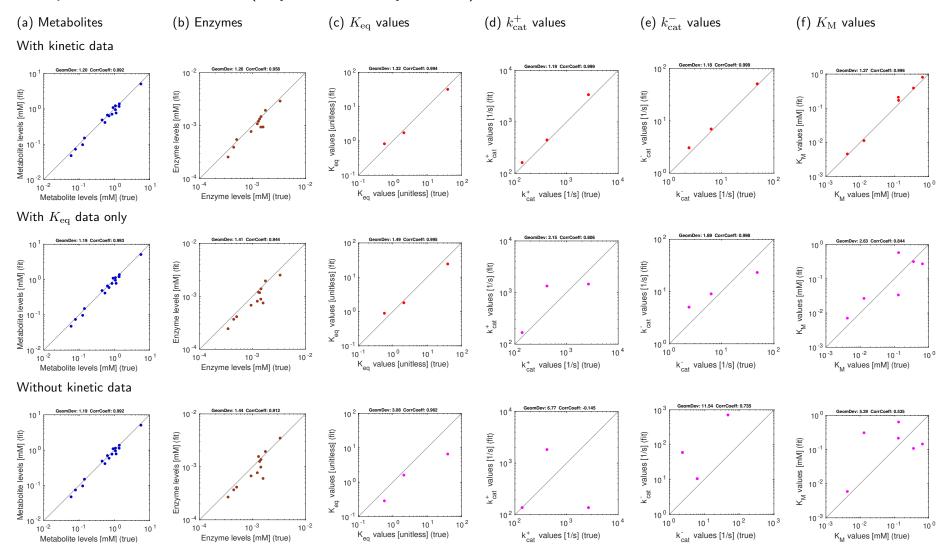


Figure 16: Same as Figure 30, with noisy kinetic data

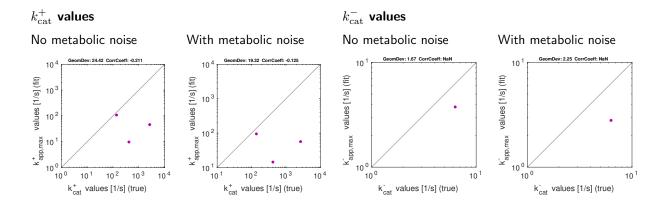


Figure 17: Catalytic constants in Branch point (artificial data), estimated by kinetic profiling [?]. Note that k_{cat} values can only be estimated in the direction of fluxes (e.g. k_{cat}^+ for reactions with forward fluxe).

4 Branch point model Simulations with alpha = 0.1

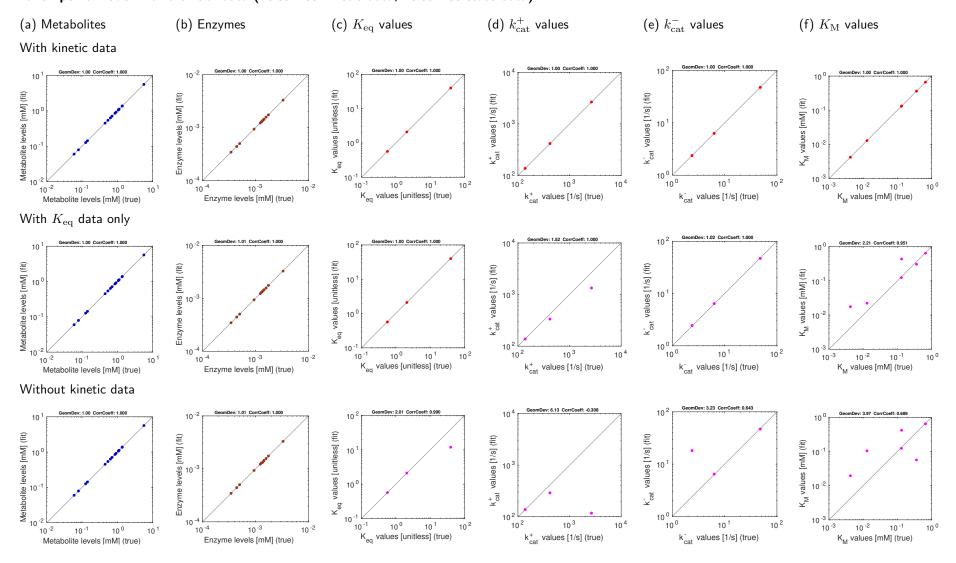


Figure 18: Model balancing results for Branch point model with artificial data. The model structure is shown in Figure ??. Each subfigure shows "true" values (x-axis) versus reconstructed values (y-axis). Similarities are quntified by geometric standard deviations ("GeomDev") and Pearson correlation coefficients ("CorrCoeff"). (a) Metabolite levels. (b) Enzyme levels. (c)-(f) Different types of kinetic constants. Rows show different estimation scenarios (see Figure) Upper row: simple scenario S1 (noise-free artificial data, data for kinetic constants). Centre row: scenario S1K (noise-free artificial data, kinetic data given only for equilibrium constants). Lower row: scenario S2 (noise-free artificial data, no data for kinetic constants). Depending on the scenario, kinetic constants are either fitted (red dots) or predicted (magenta dots).

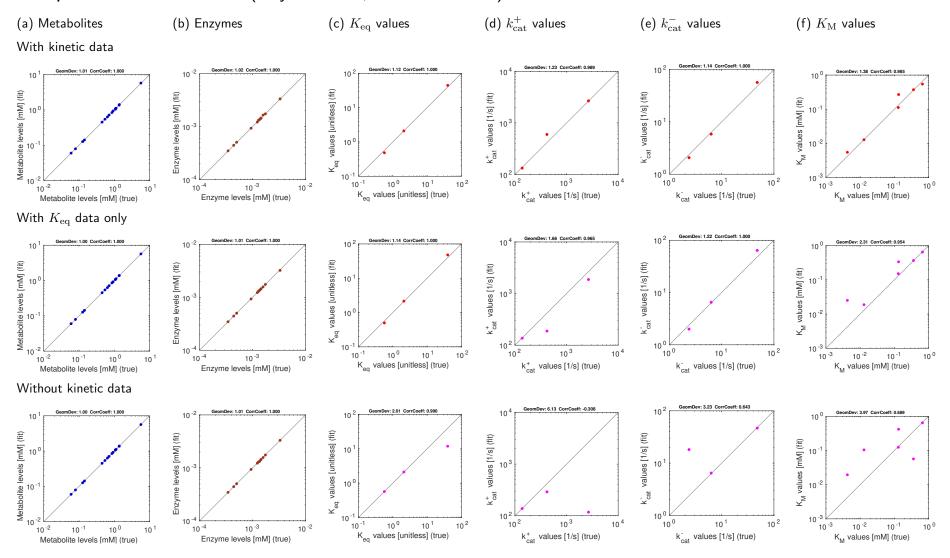


Figure 19: Same as Figure 28, with noisy kinetic data

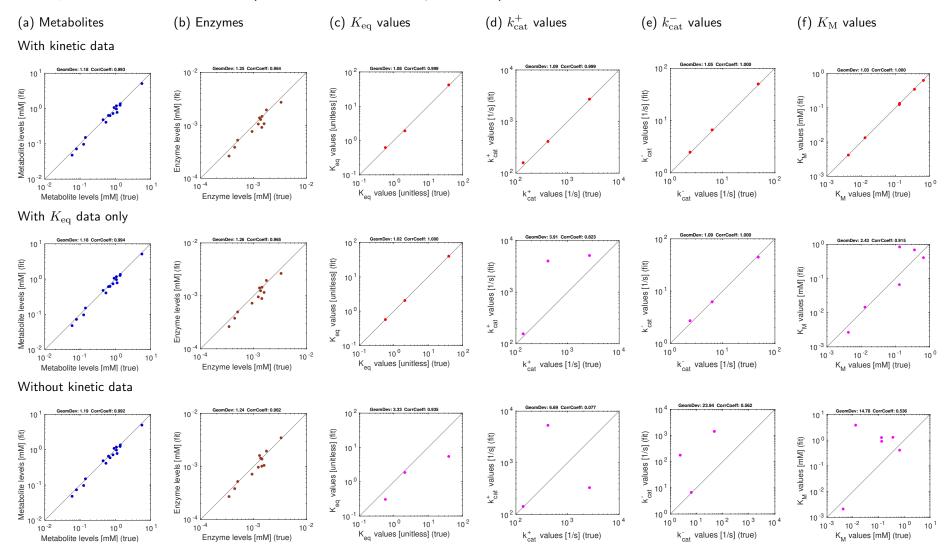


Figure 20: Results for Branch point with noisy artificial data. Top row: estimation scenario S3 (noisy artificial data, data used for kinetic constants). Centre row: estimation scenario S3K (noisy artificial data, data for equilibrium constants only). Bottom row: estimation scenario S4 (noisy artificial data, no data for kinetic constants).

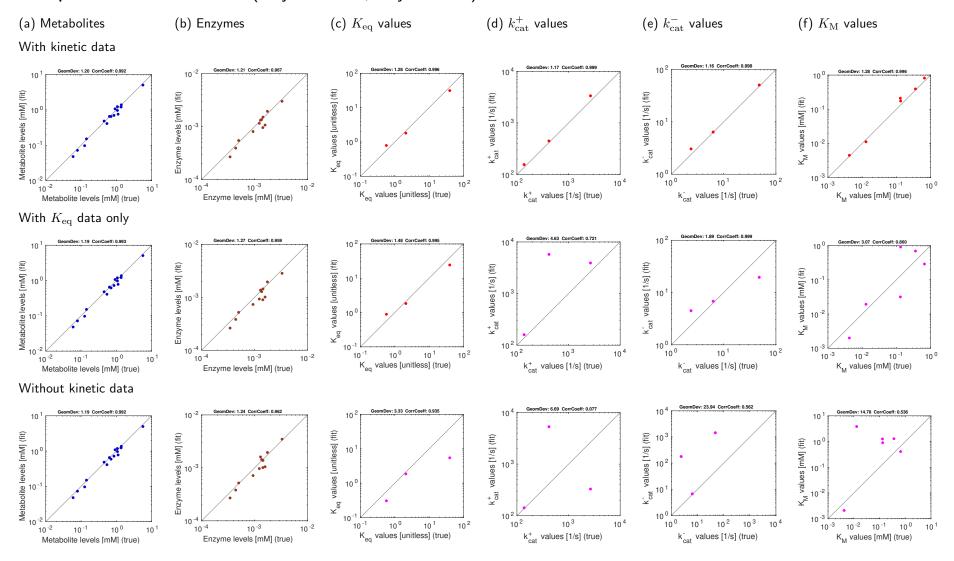


Figure 21: Same as Figure 30, with noisy kinetic data

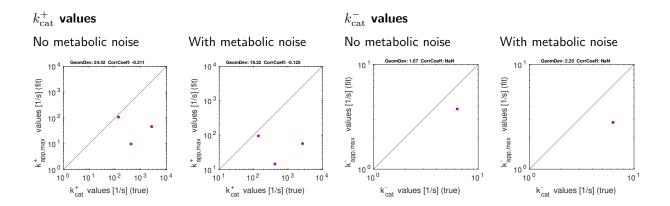


Figure 22: Catalytic constants in Branch point (artificial data), estimated by kinetic profiling [?]. Note that k_{cat} values can only be estimated in the direction of fluxes (e.g. k_{cat}^+ for reactions with forward fluxe).

5 Branch point model Simulations with alpha = 0.5

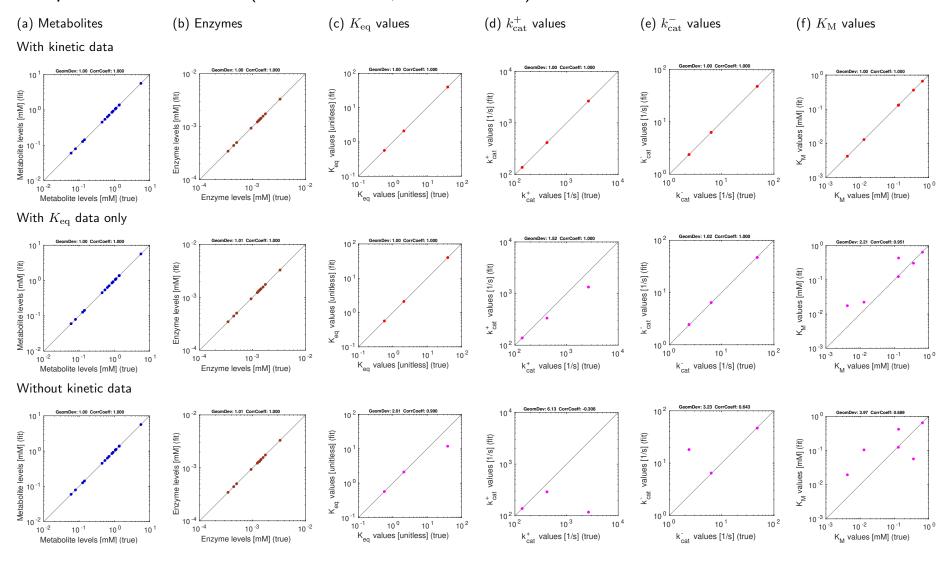


Figure 23: Model balancing results for Branch point model with artificial data. The model structure is shown in Figure ??. Each subfigure shows "true" values (x-axis) versus reconstructed values (y-axis). Similarities are quntified by geometric standard deviations ("GeomDev") and Pearson correlation coefficients ("CorrCoeff"). (a) Metabolite levels. (b) Enzyme levels. (c)-(f) Different types of kinetic constants. Rows show different estimation scenarios (see Figure) Upper row: simple scenario S1 (noise-free artificial data, data for kinetic constants). Centre row: scenario S1K (noise-free artificial data, kinetic data given only for equilibrium constants). Lower row: scenario S2 (noise-free artificial data, no data for kinetic constants). Depending on the scenario, kinetic constants are either fitted (red dots) or predicted (magenta dots).

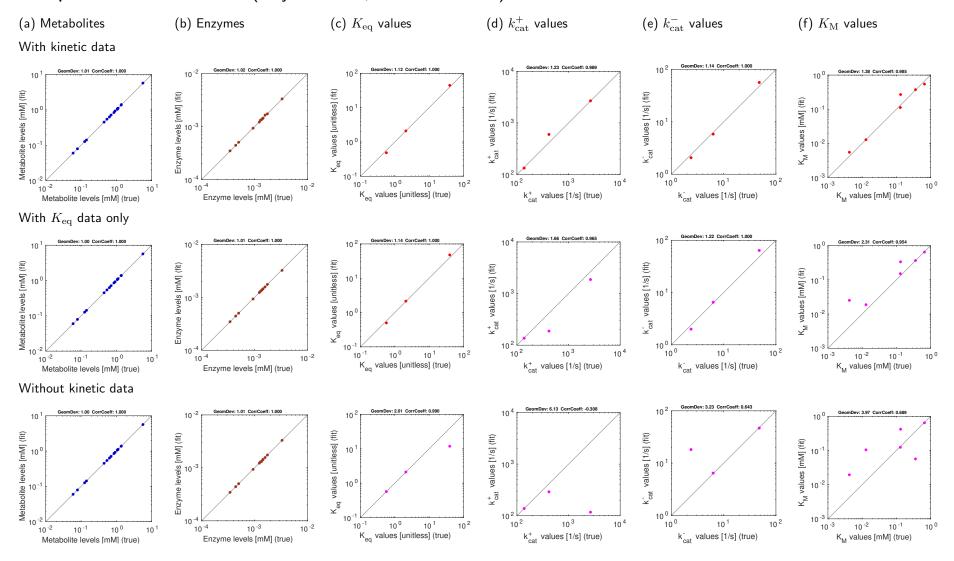


Figure 24: Same as Figure 28, with noisy kinetic data

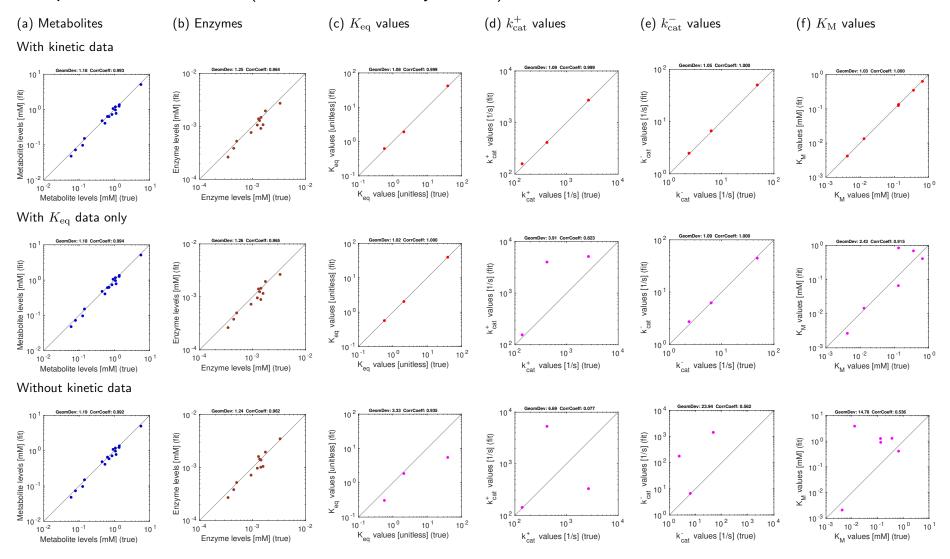


Figure 25: Results for Branch point with noisy artificial data. Top row: estimation scenario S3 (noisy artificial data, data used for kinetic constants). Centre row: estimation scenario S3K (noisy artificial data, data for equilibrium constants only). Bottom row: estimation scenario S4 (noisy artificial data, no data for kinetic constants).

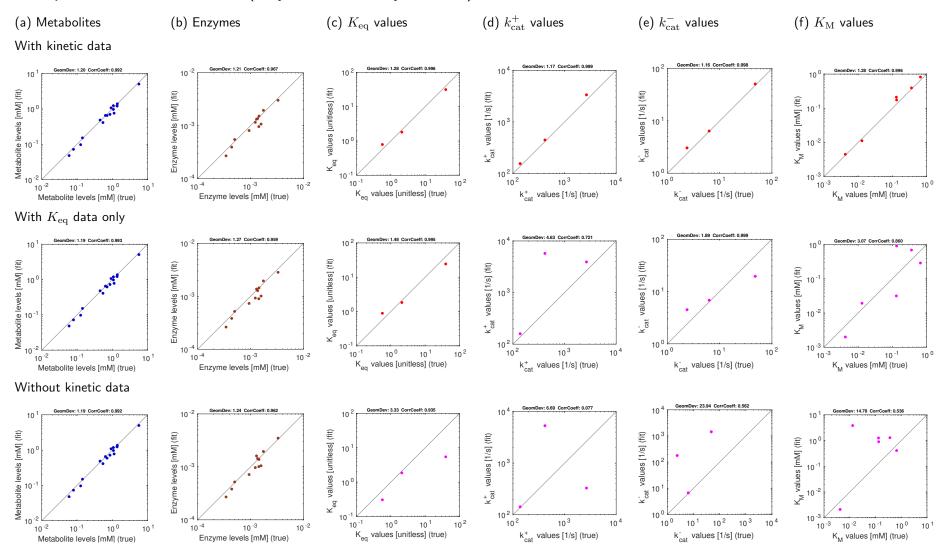


Figure 26: Same as Figure 30, with noisy kinetic data

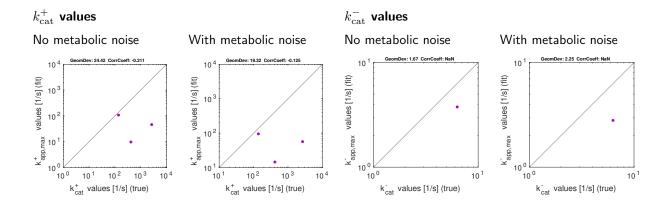


Figure 27: Catalytic constants in Branch point (artificial data), estimated by kinetic profiling [?]. Note that k_{cat} values can only be estimated in the direction of fluxes (e.g. k_{cat}^+ for reactions with forward fluxe).

6 Branch point model Simulations with alpha = 1

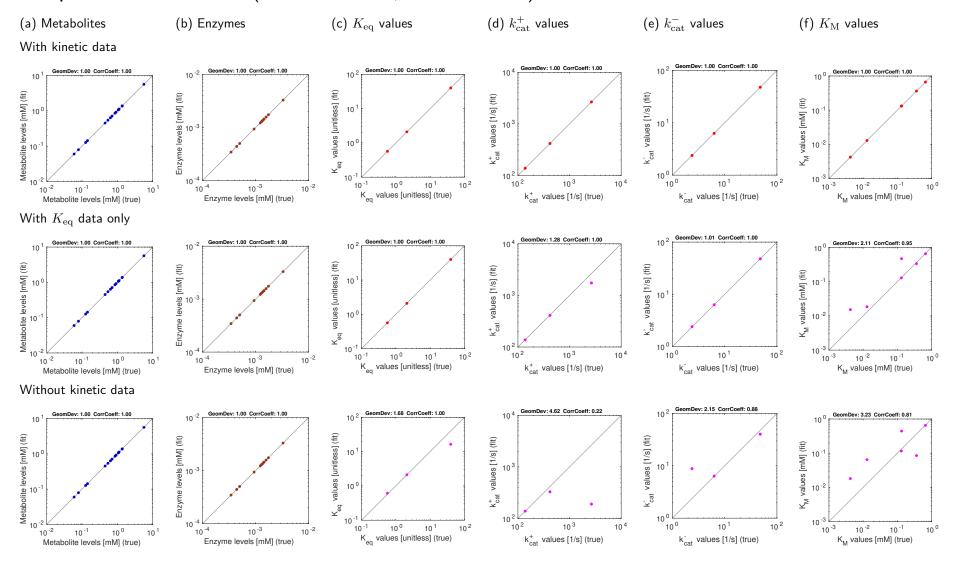


Figure 28: Model balancing results for Branch point model with artificial data. The model structure is shown in Figure ??. Each subfigure shows "true" values (x-axis) versus reconstructed values (y-axis). Similarities are quntified by geometric standard deviations ("GeomDev") and Pearson correlation coefficients ("CorrCoeff"). (a) Metabolite levels. (b) Enzyme levels. (c)-(f) Different types of kinetic constants. Rows show different estimation scenarios (see Figure) Upper row: simple scenario S1 (noise-free artificial data, data for kinetic constants). Centre row: scenario S1K (noise-free artificial data, kinetic data given only for equilibrium constants). Lower row: scenario S2 (noise-free artificial data, no data for kinetic constants). Depending on the scenario, kinetic constants are either fitted (red dots) or predicted (magenta dots).

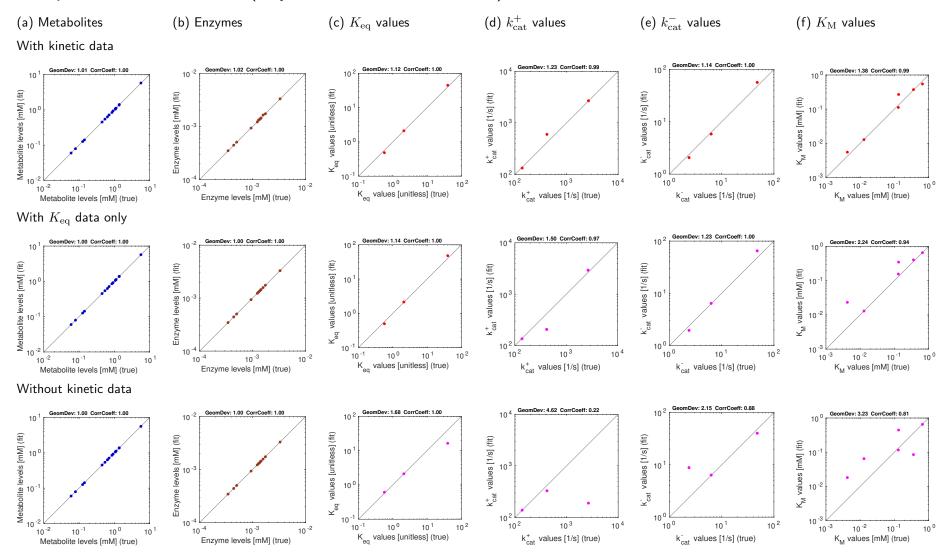


Figure 29: Same as Figure 28, with noisy kinetic data

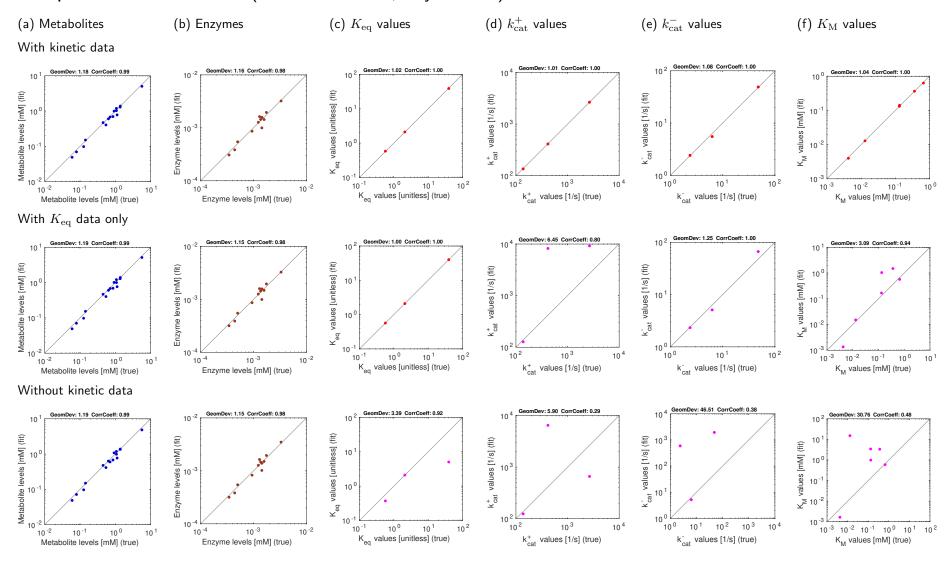


Figure 30: Results for Branch point with noisy artificial data. Top row: estimation scenario S3 (noisy artificial data, data used for kinetic constants). Centre row: estimation scenario S3K (noisy artificial data, data for equilibrium constants only). Bottom row: estimation scenario S4 (noisy artificial data, no data for kinetic constants).

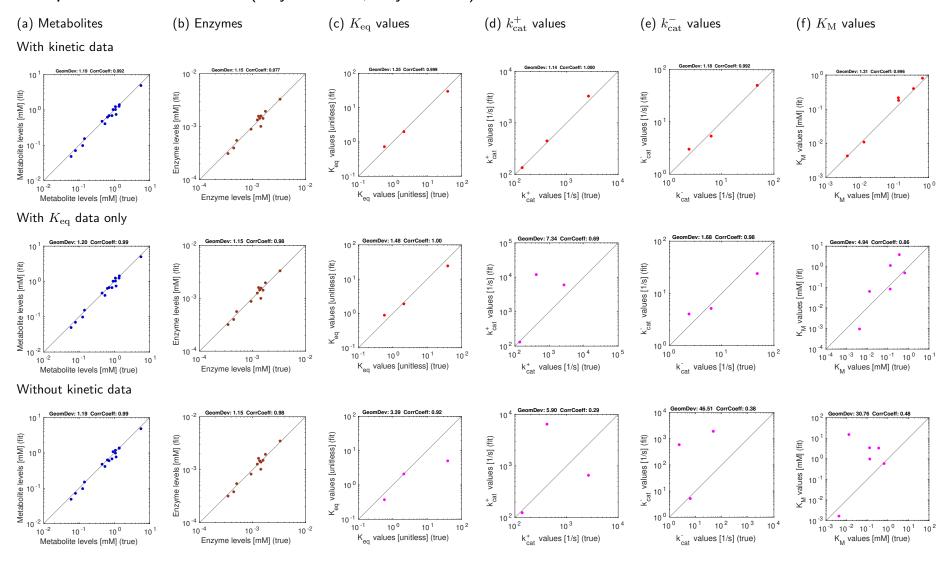


Figure 31: Same as Figure 30, with noisy kinetic data

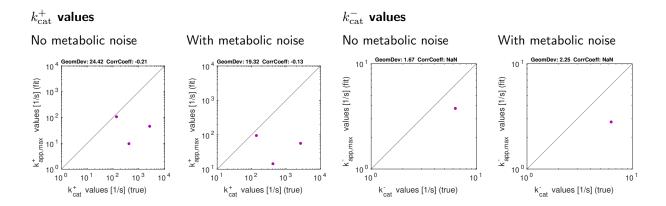


Figure 32: Catalytic constants in Branch point (artificial data), estimated by kinetic profiling [?]. Note that k_{cat} values can only be estimated in the direction of fluxes (e.g. k_{cat}^+ for reactions with forward fluxe).