## Reference Manual

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# **Chapter 1**

# **Class Index**

## 1.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

Cell	7
cmp_str	10
DerivGraph	15
Experiment	25
Interaction	31
Degradation	13
ForwardComplexation	27
ForwardPTM	29
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DNA	22
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Protein	48
Complex	11
PTMProtein	50
MoleculeType	40
Trace	58

2 Class Index

# **Chapter 2**

# **Class Index**

## 2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

Cell	7
cmp_str	0
Complex	1
Degradation	3
DerivGraph	5
DNA 22	2
Experiment	5
ForwardComplexation	7
ForwardPTM	9
Interaction	1
Molecule	4
MoleculeType	0
mRNA 4	1
NullNode	3
PromoterBind	5
Protein	8
PTMProtein	0
ReverseComplexation	2
ReversePTM	4
TestInt 56	6
Trace	8
Transcription	1
Translation 6	3

4 Class Index

# **Chapter 3**

# **File Index**

## 3.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

Cell.cpp
Cell.h
CustomInteractions.cpp
CustomInteractions.h
CustomMolecules.cpp
CustomMolecules.h
DerivGraph.cpp
DerivGraph.h
Experiment.cpp
Experiment.h
ExternTrace.h
Interaction.cpp
Interaction.h
Main.cpp
Molecule.cpp
Molecule.h
MoleculeType.h
Trace.cpp
Troca h

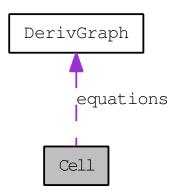
6 File Index

# **Chapter 4**

# **Class Documentation**

### 4.1 Cell Class Reference

#include <Cell.h>Collaboration diagram for Cell:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- Cell (int, int, int, float, float, float, float, float)
- ~Cell ()
- int mutate ()
- void outputDotImage ()
- void outputDataPlot ()
- int getScore ()

### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

Cell header file.

#### 4.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

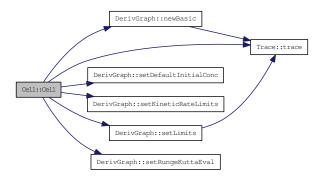
4.1.2.1 Cell::Cell (int max\_basic, int max\_ptm, int max\_comp, int max\_promoter, float min\_kinetic\_rate, float max\_kinetic\_rate, float rk\_time\_step, float rk\_time\_limit, float initial\_conc)

#### Cell::Cell()

Cell default constructor.

Allocates: 1 derivGraph object

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.1.2.2** Cell::∼Cell ()

Cell::~Cell()

Cell default destructor.

Frees: 1 derivGraph object

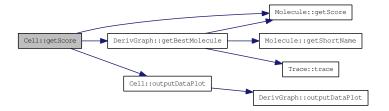
Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.1.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 int Cell::getScore ()

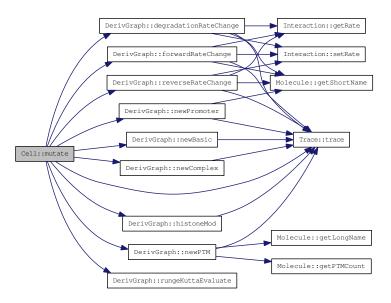
Here is the call graph for this function:



4.1 Cell Class Reference 9

#### **4.1.3.2** int Cell::mutate ()

Here is the call graph for this function:



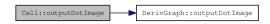
#### 4.1.3.3 void Cell::outputDataPlot ()

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.1.3.4 void Cell::outputDotImage ()

Here is the call graph for this function:



The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Cell.h
- Cell.cpp

## 4.2 cmp\_str Struct Reference

#include <Trace.h>

#### **Public Member Functions**

• bool operator() (const char \*a, const char \*b)

#### **4.2.1** Member Function Documentation

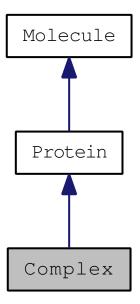
### 4.2.1.1 bool cmp\_str::operator() (const char \*a, const char \*b) [inline]

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

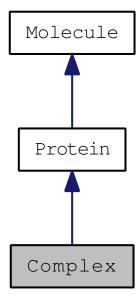
• Trace.h

## 4.3 Complex Class Reference

#include <CustomMolecules.h>Inheritance diagram for Complex:



### Collaboration diagram for Complex:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- Complex (int, int)
- ~Complex ()
- int getComponentId (int)

#### 4.3.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.3.1.1 Complex::Complex (int n1, int n2)

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.3.1.2** Complex::∼Complex ()

#### **4.3.2** Member Function Documentation

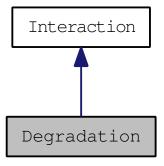
#### **4.3.2.1** int Complex::getComponentId (int *i*)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

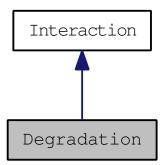
- CustomMolecules.h
- CustomMolecules.cpp

## 4.4 Degradation Class Reference

 $\verb§\#include < CustomInteractions.h> Inheritance diagram for Degradation:$ 



Collaboration diagram for Degradation:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- Degradation ()
- ∼Degradation ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)

#### 4.4.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 4.4.1.1 Degradation::Degradation()
- **4.4.1.2 Degradation:**:∼**Degradation**()

#### 4.4.2 Member Function Documentation

4.4.2.1 float Degradation::getEffect (ListDigraph \* g, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \* m, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \* i, ListDigraph::Node a, int rkIter, float rkStep) [virtual]

 $\label{local:model} float\ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

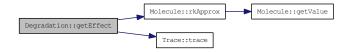
Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- *m* The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- *i* The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- **rkIter** The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Interaction.

Here is the call graph for this function:



The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

### 4.5 DerivGraph Class Reference

#include <DerivGraph.h>

#### **Public Member Functions**

- DerivGraph ()
- ~DerivGraph ()
- void test ()
- void rungeKuttaEvaluate (float, float)
- void outputDotImage (int, int)
- void outputDataPlot (int, int, float)
- Molecule \* getBestMolecule (int)
- void setLimits (int, int, int, int)
- void setKineticRateLimits (float, float)
- void setRungeKuttaEval (float, float)
- void setDefaultInitialConc (float)
- ListDigraph \* getListDigraph ()
- ListDigraph::NodeMap < Molecule \* > \* getNodeMap ()
- ListDigraph::ArcMap < Interaction \* > \* getArcMap ()
- void newBasic ()
- void forwardRateChange ()
- void reverseRateChange ()
- void degradationRateChange ()
- DNA \* histoneMod ()
- void newComplex ()
- void newPromoter ()
- void newPTM ()

#### **Public Attributes**

• MTRand r

#### 4.5.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.5.1.1 DerivGraph::DerivGraph()

DerivGraph()

DerivGraph constructor.

The DerivGraph holds LEMON objects such as ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap. It also holds the data produced by Runge-Kutta and facilitates plotting using Gnuplot.

The derivatives describing the concentration of molecules in the cell can be represented as a directed graph.

Each Node represents a type of molecule in the cell, and each Arc represents an interaction which has an effect on the Nodes which it connects.

Allocates: 1 ListDigraph() object 1 ListDigraph::NodeMap objects 1 ListDigraph::ArcMap object

Test code / newBasic(); newBasic(); newPTM(); newPTM();

rungeKuttaEvaluate(.5);

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.1.2 DerivGraph::~DerivGraph()

DerivGraph::~DerivGraph()

DerivGraph Destructor.

Frees: 1 NodeMap object n contained Molecule objects 1 ArcMap object m contained Interaction objects 1 ListDigraph object

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2 Member Function Documentation

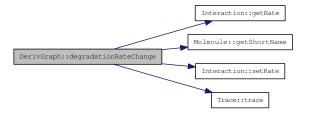
#### 4.5.2.1 void DerivGraph::degradationRateChange ()

 $void\ DerivGraph:: degradationRateChange()$ 

Randomly select a degradation interaction and modify its rate.

Degradation interactions are of type Degradation

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.2 void DerivGraph::forwardRateChange ()

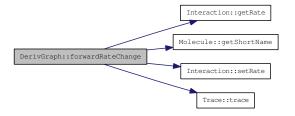
void DerivGraph::forwardRateChange()

Randomly select a forward interaction and modify its rate.

Forward interactions are of type Translation, ForwardComplex

TODO: add ForwardPTMs

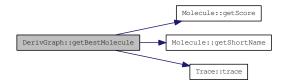
Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.3 ListDigraph::ArcMap<Interaction\*>\* DerivGraph::getArcMap()

#### 4.5.2.4 Molecule \* DerivGraph::getBestMolecule (int CellID)

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.5 ListDigraph\* DerivGraph::getListDigraph()

#### $\textbf{4.5.2.6} \quad List Digraph:: Node Map < Molecule*>* Deriv Graph:: getNode Map ()$

#### 4.5.2.7 DNA \* DerivGraph::histoneMod ()

void DerivGraph::histoneMod()

Randomly select a DNA molecule, and set the Histone factor to a random value [0,2].

The histone value is a constant multiplied factor applied to the rate of mRNA production by a DNA molecule. It is initialized at 1.0, and is randomly assigned a value between [0,2].

A value [0,1) results in repression of mRNA production. A value (1,2] results in activation of mRNA production.

Here is the call graph for this function:

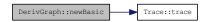


#### 4.5.2.8 void DerivGraph::newBasic ()

DerivGraph::newBasic()

Create a new DNA, mRNA, and protein in the cell.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.9 void DerivGraph::newComplex ()

void DerivGraph::newComplex()

Randomly select two Protein molecules to be complexed together.

If the two selected proteins already exist in a complex reaction together, the mutation will fail.

Molecules which can complex together are Protein, and ComplexProteins

TODO: add PTM's to the possible complex

Here is the call graph for this function:



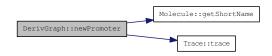
#### 4.5.2.10 void DerivGraph::newPromoter ()

void DerivGraph::newPromoter()

Select a random protein and DNA to add a Protein-Promoter interaction to.

The Protein-Promoter interaction is used in conjunction with the Hill model of cooperativity, and affects the Goodwin term used by DNA to calculate the rate of production.

Here is the call graph for this function:



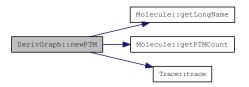
#### 4.5.2.11 void DerivGraph::newPTM ()

void DerivGraph::newPTM()

Randomly select a Protein molecule to which a PTM should be applied. The new PTM Protein has the same counts of modifications, with a random index incremented by one to reflect the new value. A PTM can be applied to a basic protein or a previously existing PTM.

TODO: check if a PTM already exists on a protein and prevent duplicate PTM's

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.12 void DerivGraph::outputDataPlot (int cellNum, int gen, float step)

void DerivGraph::outputDataPlot(int, int, float)

Output a png image of the concentration data of molecules plotted by Gnuplot.

For each molecule in the MoleculeList, a process running gnuplot is forked to which data from Runge-Kutta is fed to produce a plot.

#### **Parameters:**

cellNum the cell number to put in the filename

gen the generation number to put in the filename

step the stepSize used between the rungeKuttaSolution data points

#### 4.5.2.13 void DerivGraph::outputDotImage (int cellNum, int gen)

void DerivGraph::outputDotImage(int, int)

Output a png image of the current graph structure using GraphViz.

A process running GraphViz is forked and a pipe opened to its standard in. The general layout of the output file can be changed below. The Node and Arc names are defined within the Molecule and Interaction classes.

#### **Parameters:**

cellNum the cell number to put in the filename

gen the generation number to put in the filename

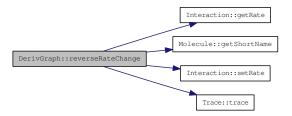
#### 4.5.2.14 void DerivGraph::reverseRateChange ()

void DerivGraph::reverseRateChange()

Randomly select a reverse interaction and modify its rate.

Reverse interactions are of type ReverseComplexation, ReversePTM

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.15 void DerivGraph::rungeKuttaEvaluate (float rkStep, float rkLimit)

Uses the Runge-Kutta fourth order method to approximate the solutions to the system of differential equations

The result of this algorithm is the vector rungeKuttaSolution within each Molecule object containing the approximation of the concentration at each timestep.

#### **Parameters:**

rkStep the timestep (precision) between calculated points

#### **4.5.2.16** void DerivGraph::setDefaultInitialConc (float *initial\_conc*)

DerivGraph::setDefaultInitialConcentration(float)

Set the default initial concentration for molecules

#### **Parameters:**

initial conc The initial concentration for new molecules

#### 4.5.2.17 void DerivGraph::setKineticRateLimits (float min\_kinetic\_rate, float max\_kinetic\_rate)

DerivGraph::setKineticRateLimits(float, float)

Assign lower and upper bounds to the randomly generated kinetic rates

#### **Parameters:**

min\_kinetic\_rateThe lower bound on random kinetic ratesmax\_kinetic\_rateThe upper bound on random kinetic rates

# 4.5.2.18 void DerivGraph::setLimits (int max\_basic, int max\_ptm, int max\_comp, int max\_promoter)

DerivGraph::setLimits(int, int, int, int)

Set the occurrence limits for mutation types

#### **Parameters:**

max\_basic Maximum basic proteins allowed
 max\_ptm Maximum number of post translationally modified proteins allowed
 max\_comp Maximum number of complexed proteins allowed
 max\_promoter Maximum number of protein-promoter interactions allowed

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.2.19 void DerivGraph::setRungeKuttaEval (float rk\_time\_step, float rk\_time\_limit)

DerivGraph::setRungeKuttaEval(float, float)

Set the parameters for runge-kutta evalutation

#### **Parameters:**

rk\_time\_step The timestep between points (t, conc) calculated by Runge-Kuttark\_time\_limit The upper time limit for Runge-Kutta calculation (time = x axis)

#### 4.5.2.20 void DerivGraph::test ()

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.5.3 Member Data Documentation

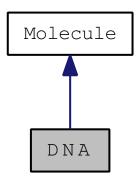
#### 4.5.3.1 MTRand DerivGraph::r

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

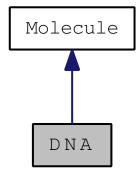
- DerivGraph.h
- DerivGraph.cpp

### 4.6 DNA Class Reference

#include <CustomMolecules.h>Inheritance diagram for DNA:



Collaboration diagram for DNA:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- DNA ()
- ~DNA ()
- float getValue ()
- float rkApprox (int, float)
- void setHistoneModValue (float)

#### **Public Attributes**

- int promoterId
- int hill

#### 4.6.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.6.1.1 DNA::DNA()

CustomMolecules implementation file.

4.6 DNA Class Reference 23

Custom Molecules allow modification of the default behavior of molecules.

Each molecule must be defined in the CustomMolecules.h header file. DNA::DNA()

**Default Constructor** 

Derived from Molecule.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.6.1.2 DNA::~DNA()

DNA::~DNA()

**Default Destructor** 

#### **4.6.2** Member Function Documentation

#### 4.6.2.1 float DNA::getValue() [virtual]

Overload of virtual method Molecule::getValue

#### **Returns:**

Goodwin term describing the probability that the DNA is available for transcription.

Reimplemented from Molecule.

#### 4.6.2.2 float DNA::rkApprox (int rkIteration, float rkStepSize) [virtual]

float Molecule::rkApprox(int, float) (Virtual Function)

Returns the next approximate value of this molecule for the next timestep for the specified stage of Runge-Kutta. Runge-Kutta uses successive iterations to make more accurate approximations of a solution.

rkApprox should be used in Interaction::getEffect, to provide the Runge-Kutta corrected concentrations of molecules during runge-kutta calculation instead of the base value for all iterations.

#### **Parameters:**

rkIteration the current iteration of Runge-KuttarkStepSize the timestep being used by Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Molecule.

Here is the call graph for this function:



- 4.6.2.3 void DNA::setHistoneModValue (float newVal)
- 4.6.3 Member Data Documentation
- 4.6.3.1 int DNA::hill
- 4.6.3.2 int DNA::promoterId

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- CustomMolecules.h
- CustomMolecules.cpp

## 4.7 Experiment Class Reference

#include <Experiment.h>

#### **Public Member Functions**

- Experiment (int ncells, int generations, int max\_basic, int max\_ptm, int max\_comp, int max\_prom, float min\_kinetic\_rate, float max\_kinetic\_rate, float rk\_time\_limit, float rk\_time\_step, float initial\_conc)
- ∼Experiment ()
- void start ()
- void setOutputOptions (int, int, int)

#### 4.7.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.7.1.1 Experiment::Experiment (int ncells, int generations, int max\_basic, int max\_ptm, int max\_comp, int max\_prom, float min\_kinetic\_rate, float max\_kinetic\_rate, float rk\_time\_limit, float rk\_time\_step, float initial\_conc)

Experiment::Experiment(int, int)

Experiment constructor.

#### **Parameters:**

ncells number of Cell objects to be created.
generations number of Generations the Experiment will run for.
max\_basic maximum number of basic proteins allowed in each Cell
max\_ptm maximum number of PTM proteins allowed in each Cell
max\_comp maximum number of complexed proteins allowed in each Cell
max\_prom maximum number of protein-promoter interactions allowed in each cell
min\_kinetic\_rate the lower bound on randomly generated kinetic rates
max\_kinetic\_rate the upper bound on randomly generated kinetic rates
rk\_time\_limit the stopping condition for runge-kutta iteration
rk\_time\_step how much time to advance each iteration
initial\_conc the initial concentration for molecules

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.7.1.2 Experiment::~Experiment ()

Experiment::~Experiment(int, int)

Experiment destructor.

Deletes the Cell objects from the cells vector, then deletes the vector itself.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.7.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 4.7.2.1 void Experiment::setOutputOptions (int gv\_flag, int gp\_flag, int eachgen\_flag)

#### 4.7.2.2 void Experiment::start ()

Deprecated

Here is the call graph for this function:

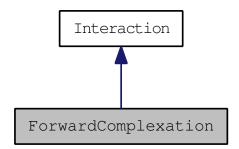


The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

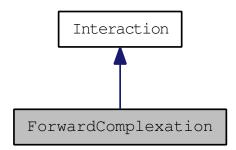
- Experiment.h
- Experiment.cpp

# 4.8 ForwardComplexation Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for ForwardComplexation:



Collaboration diagram for ForwardComplexation:



# **Public Member Functions**

- ForwardComplexation (int, int)
- ~ForwardComplexation ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)

# **Public Attributes**

- int firstNodeID
- int secondNodeID

## 4.8.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

# **4.8.1.1** ForwardComplexation::ForwardComplexation (int *n1*, int *n2*)

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.8.1.2** ForwardComplexation::~ForwardComplexation ()

#### 4.8.2 Member Function Documentation

4.8.2.1 float ForwardComplexation::getEffect (ListDigraph \* g, ListDigraph::NodeMap < Molecule \* > \* m, ListDigraph::ArcMap < Interaction \* > \* i, ListDigraph::Node a, int rkIter, float rkStep) [virtual]

 $\label{local-problem} float\ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

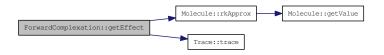
Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- m The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- i The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- rkIter The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Interaction.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.8.3 Member Data Documentation

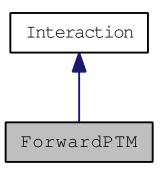
#### 4.8.3.1 int ForwardComplexation::firstNodeID

#### 4.8.3.2 int ForwardComplexation::secondNodeID

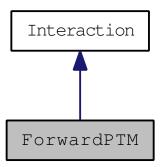
- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

# 4.9 ForwardPTM Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for ForwardPTM:



Collaboration diagram for ForwardPTM:



## **Public Member Functions**

- ForwardPTM ()
- ~ForwardPTM ()

#### 4.9.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

## 4.9.1.1 ForwardPTM::ForwardPTM()

Here is the call graph for this function:

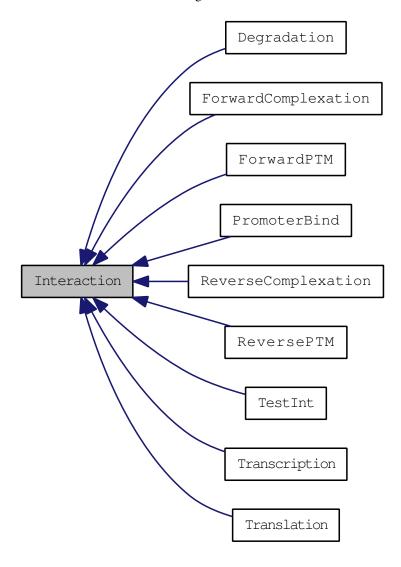


# 4.9.1.2 ForwardPTM::~ForwardPTM()

- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

# 4.10 Interaction Class Reference

#include <Interaction.h>Inheritance diagram for Interaction:



## **Public Member Functions**

- Interaction ()
- ~Interaction ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)
- const char \* getName ()
- float setRate (float)
- virtual float getRate ()

# **Public Attributes**

• const char \* name

• int arcID

#### **Protected Attributes**

float rate

#### 4.10.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.10.1.1 Interaction::Interaction()

Interaction base class implementation Interaction::Interaction()

Interaction default constructor.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.10.1.2** Interaction::∼Interaction ()

Interaction::~Interaction()

Interaction default destructor.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.10.2 Member Function Documentation

4.10.2.1 float Interaction::getEffect (ListDigraph \* g, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \* m, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \* i, ListDigraph::Node a, int rkIter, float rkStep) [virtual]

 $\label{local:model} float\ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- *m* The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- i The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- **rkIter** The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented in TestInt, Transcription, Degradation, ForwardComplexation, ReverseComplexation, and PromoterBind.

Here is the call graph for this function:



- 4.10.2.2 const char \* Interaction::getName ()
- 4.10.2.3 float Interaction::getRate() [virtual]
- **4.10.2.4** float Interaction::setRate (float *f*)

void Interaction::setRate(float)

Change the kinetic rate of the Interaction

#### **Parameters:**

f the new rate for the interaction

#### **Returns:**

the old rate for the interaction

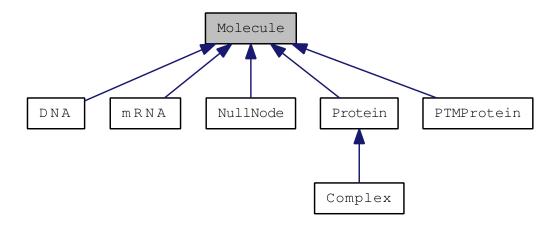
#### 4.10.3 Member Data Documentation

- 4.10.3.1 int Interaction::arcID
- 4.10.3.2 const char\* Interaction::name
- 4.10.3.3 float Interaction::rate [protected]

- Interaction.h
- Interaction.cpp

# **4.11** Molecule Class Reference

#include <Molecule.h>Inheritance diagram for Molecule:



## **Public Member Functions**

- Molecule ()
- virtual ~Molecule ()
- virtual float getValue ()
- void updateRkVal (int, float)
- void nextPoint (float)
- void setValue (float)
- void outputRK ()
- float getrkVal (int)
- vector< float > \* getRungeKuttaSolution ()
- virtual float rkApprox (int, float)
- virtual char \* getShortName ()
- virtual char \* getLongName ()
- void setID (int)
- int getID ()
- void reset ()
- int getScore ()
- int getPTMCount (int, int)
- virtual int getPTMCount (int)

# **Public Attributes**

- int nodeID
- int wasPTM
- int PTMArray [4]
- MTRand r

## **Protected Attributes**

- int numChanges
- int prevDir
- int currentDir
- char buf [200]
- const char \* longName
- const char \* shortName
- int moleculeID
- vector< float > rungeKuttaSolution

#### 4.11.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 4.11.1.1 Molecule::Molecule ()

Molecule::Molecule()

**Default Constructor** 

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.11.1.2 Molecule::~Molecule() [virtual]

Molecule::~Molecule()

**Default Destructor** 

## 4.11.2 Member Function Documentation

## 4.11.2.1 int Molecule::getID ()

int Molecule::getID()

Get the ID of the current molecule.

## **Returns:**

the current Molecule's ID

#### 4.11.2.2 char \* Molecule::getLongName() [virtual]

char\* Molecule::getLongName() (Virtual function)

Return the "long" name of a molecule.

The long name consists of the long prefix set in the constructor appended to the moleculeID with a space in between. Ex. DNA 1, Protein 3, Complex 8

#### **Returns:**

the long name of the current molecule

Reimplemented in PTMProtein.

```
4.11.2.3 int Molecule::getPTMCount (int index) [virtual]
```

```
4.11.2.4 int Molecule::getPTMCount (int, int)
```

## 4.11.2.5 float Molecule::getrkVal (int k)

float Molecule::getrkVal(int)

Get the value of the intermediate Runge-Kutta value for a particular iteration.

## **Parameters:**

**k** Which iterations rkVal to return

#### **Returns:**

The value of this molecules rkVal[k]

```
4.11.2.6 vector < float > * Molecule::getRungeKuttaSolution ()
```

4.11.2.7 int Molecule::getScore ()

```
4.11.2.8 char * Molecule::getShortName() [virtual]
```

char\* Molecule::getShortName() (Virtual function)

Return the "short" name of a molecule.

The short name consists of the short prefix set in the constructor appended to the moleculeID with no space in between. Ex. g1, p4, ptm2

#### **Returns:**

the short name of the current molecule

## 4.11.2.9 float Molecule::getValue() [virtual]

float Molecule::getValue() (Virtual Function)

Get the current value of this molecule.

#### **Returns:**

the current value of the concentration

Reimplemented in DNA, and NullNode.

#### **4.11.2.10** void Molecule::nextPoint (float *step*)

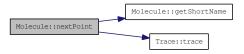
void Molecule::nextPoint(float)

Adds a data point to the rungeKuttaSolution based on the rkVals calculated by Runge-Kutta

#### **Parameters:**

step The stepsize used to calculate the rkVals

Here is the call graph for this function:

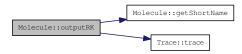


#### 4.11.2.11 void Molecule::outputRK ()

void Molecule::outputRK()

**TEST METHOD** 

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.11.2.12 void Molecule::reset ()

void Molecule::reset()

Reset the molecule between Runge-Kutta runs. The vector containing runge-kutta data points is erased, the initial concentration is added as the first element, and the rkVals are all reset to 0.

# 4.11.2.13 float Molecule::rkApprox (int rkIteration, float rkStepSize) [virtual]

float Molecule::rkApprox(int, float) (Virtual Function)

Returns the next approximate value of this molecule for the next timestep for the specified stage of Runge-Kutta. Runge-Kutta uses successive iterations to make more accurate approximations of a solution.

rkApprox should be used in Interaction::getEffect, to provide the Runge-Kutta corrected concentrations of molecules during runge-kutta calculation instead of the base value for all iterations.

#### **Parameters:**

rkIteration the current iteration of Runge-Kutta

rkStepSize the timestep being used by Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented in DNA.

Here is the call graph for this function:



# 4.11.2.14 void Molecule::setID (int i)

void Molecule::setID(int)

Set the ID of a molecule, used when displaying molecule names. The ID is a number which is not necessarily unique, but should only be shared between strongly related molecules.

#### **4.11.2.15 void Molecule::setValue (float** *v***)**

void Molecule::setValue(float)

#### **Parameters:**

v the new value to set as the concentration

#### 4.11.2.16 void Molecule::updateRkVal (int index, float amount)

void Molecule::updateRkVal(int, float)

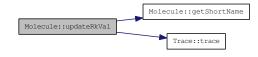
Adds some amount to the specified intermediate values used by Runge-Kutta.

#### **Parameters:**

index The index of the rkValue array to update

amount The amount to add to the rkValue array

Here is the call graph for this function:



## 4.11.3 Member Data Documentation

- 4.11.3.1 char Molecule::buf[200] [protected]
- 4.11.3.2 int Molecule::currentDir [protected]
- 4.11.3.3 const char\* Molecule::longName [protected]
- 4.11.3.4 int Molecule::moleculeID [protected]
- 4.11.3.5 int Molecule::nodeID
- 4.11.3.6 int Molecule::numChanges [protected]
- 4.11.3.7 int Molecule::prevDir [protected]
- 4.11.3.8 int Molecule::PTMArray[4]
- 4.11.3.9 MTRand Molecule::r
- 4.11.3.10 vector<float> Molecule::rungeKuttaSolution [protected]
- 4.11.3.11 const char\* Molecule::shortName [protected]
- 4.11.3.12 int Molecule::wasPTM

- Molecule.h
- Molecule.cpp

# 4.12 MoleculeType Class Reference

#include <MoleculeType.h>

# **Public Member Functions**

- MoleculeType ()
- ~MoleculeType ()

# 4.12.1 Detailed Description

MoleculeType.h

MoleculeType holds default information about a type of molecule.

## 4.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.12.2.1 MoleculeType::MoleculeType ()

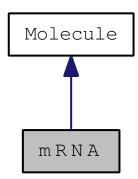
**4.12.2.2** MoleculeType::~MoleculeType ()

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

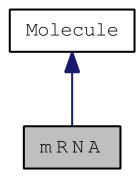
• MoleculeType.h

# 4.13 mRNA Class Reference

#include <CustomMolecules.h>Inheritance diagram for mRNA:



Collaboration diagram for mRNA:



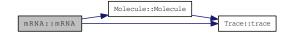
# **Public Member Functions**

- mRNA ()
- ~mRNA ()

## 4.13.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

# 4.13.1.1 mRNA::mRNA ()

Here is the call graph for this function:

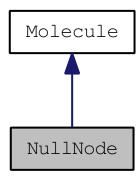


#### 4.13.1.2 mRNA::~mRNA()

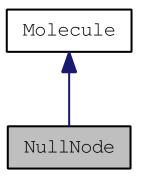
- CustomMolecules.h
- CustomMolecules.cpp

# 4.14 NullNode Class Reference

#include <CustomMolecules.h>Inheritance diagram for NullNode:



Collaboration diagram for NullNode:



## **Public Member Functions**

- NullNode ()
- ~NullNode ()
- virtual float getValue ()

# 4.14.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

## 4.14.1.1 NullNode::NullNode()

Here is the call graph for this function:



## 4.14.1.2 NullNode::~NullNode()

# **4.14.2** Member Function Documentation

# 4.14.2.1 float NullNode::getValue() [virtual]

float Molecule::getValue() (Virtual Function)

Get the current value of this molecule.

#### **Returns:**

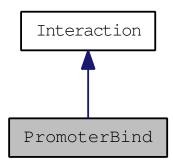
the current value of the concentration

Reimplemented from Molecule.

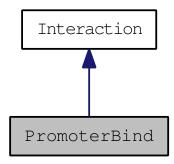
- CustomMolecules.h
- CustomMolecules.cpp

# 4.15 PromoterBind Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for PromoterBind:



Collaboration diagram for PromoterBind:



## **Public Member Functions**

- PromoterBind (float, float)
- ~PromoterBind ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)

#### **Public Attributes**

- float kf
- float kr

#### 4.15.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 4.15.1.1 PromoterBind::PromoterBind (float fwdRate, float revRate)
- 4.15.1.2 PromoterBind::~PromoterBind()

## 4.15.2 Member Function Documentation

4.15.2.1 float PromoterBind::getEffect (ListDigraph \* g, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \* m, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \* i, ListDigraph::Node a, int rkIter, float rkStep) [virtual]

 $\label{loss_equation} float \ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

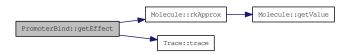
Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- *m* The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- *i* The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- rkIter The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Interaction.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.15.3 Member Data Documentation

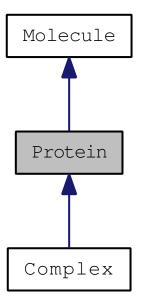
### 4.15.3.1 float PromoterBind::kf

#### 4.15.3.2 float PromoterBind::kr

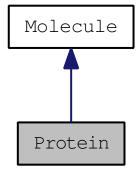
- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

# 4.16 Protein Class Reference

#include <CustomMolecules.h>Inheritance diagram for Protein:



Collaboration diagram for Protein:



# **Public Member Functions**

- Protein ()
- ∼Protein ()

# 4.16.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

# **4.16.1.1 Protein::Protein**()

Here is the call graph for this function:

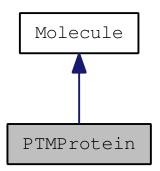


# **4.16.1.2 Protein::∼Protein** ()

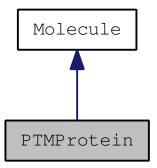
- CustomMolecules.h
- CustomMolecules.cpp

# 4.17 PTMProtein Class Reference

#include <CustomMolecules.h>Inheritance diagram for PTMProtein:



Collaboration diagram for PTMProtein:



# **Public Member Functions**

- PTMProtein ()
- PTMProtein (PTMProtein \*)
- ~PTMProtein ()
- char \* getLongName ()
- void addRandPTM (int)
- void setPTMCount (int, int)

## 4.17.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

## 4.17.1.1 PTMProtein::PTMProtein ()

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.17.1.2** PTMProtein::PTMProtein (PTMProtein \* c)

4.17.1.3 PTMProtein::~PTMProtein ()

## **4.17.2** Member Function Documentation

4.17.2.1 void PTMProtein::addRandPTM (int i)

## 4.17.2.2 char \* PTMProtein::getLongName() [virtual]

char\* Molecule::getLongName() (Virtual function)

Return the "long" name of a molecule.

The long name consists of the long prefix set in the constructor appended to the moleculeID with a space in between. Ex. DNA 1, Protein 3, Complex 8

#### **Returns:**

the long name of the current molecule

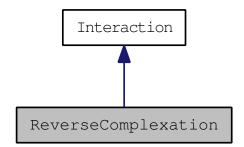
Reimplemented from Molecule.

## 4.17.2.3 void PTMProtein::setPTMCount (int index, int count)

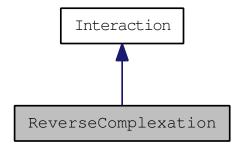
- CustomMolecules.h
- CustomMolecules.cpp

# 4.18 ReverseComplexation Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for ReverseComplexation:



Collaboration diagram for ReverseComplexation:



## **Public Member Functions**

- ReverseComplexation (int, int)
- ~ReverseComplexation ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)

# **Public Attributes**

- int firstNodeID
- int secondNodeID

## 4.18.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

## **4.18.1.1** ReverseComplexation::ReverseComplexation (int *n1*, int *n2*)

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.18.1.2** ReverseComplexation::~ReverseComplexation ()

#### **4.18.2** Member Function Documentation

4.18.2.1 float ReverseComplexation::getEffect (ListDigraph \* \* \* \* ListDigraph::NodeMap < Molecule \* > \* \* \* ListDigraph::Node a, int \* \* rbank float \* float \* float \* rkStep) [virtual]

 $float\ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

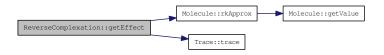
Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- *m* The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- i The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- rkIter The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Interaction.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 4.18.3 Member Data Documentation

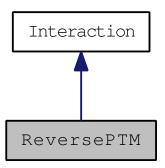
#### 4.18.3.1 int ReverseComplexation::firstNodeID

#### 4.18.3.2 int ReverseComplexation::secondNodeID

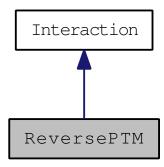
- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

# 4.19 ReversePTM Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for ReversePTM:



Collaboration diagram for ReversePTM:



## **Public Member Functions**

- ReversePTM ()
- ~ReversePTM ()

## 4.19.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

# 4.19.1.1 ReversePTM::ReversePTM()

Here is the call graph for this function:

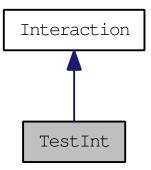


# 4.19.1.2 ReversePTM::~ReversePTM()

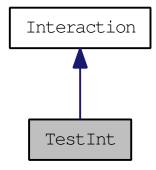
- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

# 4.20 TestInt Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for TestInt:



Collaboration diagram for TestInt:



## **Public Member Functions**

- TestInt ()
- ∼TestInt ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)

# 4.20.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

## **4.20.1.1** TestInt::TestInt()

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.20.1.2 TestInt::**∼**TestInt**()

## 4.20.2 Member Function Documentation

4.20.2.1 float TestInt::getEffect (ListDigraph \* g, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \* m, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \* i, ListDigraph::Node a, int rkIter, float rkStep) [virtual]

 $float\ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- *m* The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- *i* The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- rkIter The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Interaction.

Here is the call graph for this function:



- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

# **4.21** Trace Class Reference

```
#include <Trace.h>
```

#### **Public Member Functions**

- Trace ()
- Trace (const char \*)
- ~Trace ()
- void addTraceType (const char \*, int)
- void trace (const char \*, const char \*,...)
- FILE \* getTraceFile ()
- FILE \* setTraceFile (FILE \*)
- void enableTraceType (const char \*)
- void disableTraceType (const char \*)

## **Public Attributes**

- FILE \* traceFile
- map< const char \*, int, cmp\_str > traceTypes

#### 4.21.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### **4.21.1.1** Trace::Trace()

Trace.cpp

Trace implementation.

Trace messages are called with a tag that can be optionally turned on or off with a simple call.

This allows trace messages to be given context and turned on or off very flexibly. Trace::Trace()

Default Constructor.

#### **4.21.1.2** Trace::Trace (const char \*c)

## **4.21.1.3** Trace::∼Trace ()

Trace::∼Trace()

Default Destructor.

#### 4.21.2 Member Function Documentation

# 4.21.2.1 void Trace::addTraceType (const char \* tag, int enabled)

```
void Trace::addTraceType(const char*, int)
```

Adds a new trace tag and enables it.

e.g. Trace::addTraceType("output") //output related t.trace("output", "Output complete");

#### **Parameters:**

tag The tag to be used for tracingenabled Initial state of the trace type. Nonzero is enabled.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.21.2.2** void Trace::disableTraceType (const char \* tag)

Trace::disableTraceType(const char\*)

Disable the trace type, causing future trace messages tagged with this type to be surpressed.

#### **Parameters:**

tag the trace tag to disable.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.21.2.3** void Trace::enableTraceType (const char \* *tag*)

Trace::enableTraceType(const char\*)

Enable the trace type, causing future trace messages tagged with this type to be output.

## **Parameters:**

tag the trace tag to enable.

Here is the call graph for this function:



4.21.2.4 FILE \* Trace::getTraceFile ()

4.21.2.5 FILE \* Trace::setTraceFile (FILE \* tf)

4.21.2.6 void Trace::trace (const char \* tag, const char \* format, ...)

void Trace::trace(const char\*, const char\*, ...)

Outputs a trace message with the given format if the trace tag is enabled. Output is not automatically terminated with a newline character.

#### **Parameters:**

```
tag Trace typeformat string... variable arguments corresponding to format string
```

#### **4.21.3** Member Data Documentation

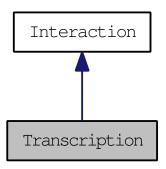
## 4.21.3.1 FILE\* Trace::traceFile

## 4.21.3.2 map<const char\*, int, cmp\_str> Trace::traceTypes

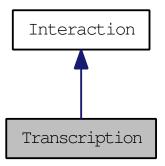
- Trace.h
- Trace.cpp

# 4.22 Transcription Class Reference

 $\verb§\#include < CustomInteractions.h> Inheritance diagram for Transcription:$ 



Collaboration diagram for Transcription:



## **Public Member Functions**

- Transcription ()
- ∼Transcription ()
- virtual float getEffect (ListDigraph \*, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \*, ListDigraph::ArcMap< Interaction \* > \*, ListDigraph::Node, int, float)

#### 4.22.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

## **4.22.1.1** Transcription::Transcription ()

Implementation file for Custom Interactions.

Interactions may overload the virtual method getEffect() to create a custom effect between Molecules

#### **4.22.1.2** Transcription::~Transcription()

#### **4.22.2** Member Function Documentation

4.22.2.1 float Transcription::getEffect (ListDigraph \* g, ListDigraph::NodeMap< Molecule \* > \* m, ListDigraph::Node a, int rkIter, float rkStep) [virtual]

 $float\ Interaction::getEffect(ListDigraph*\ ,\ NodeMap<Molecule*>*\ ,\ ArcMap<Interaction*>*\ ,\ Node\ ,\ int,\ float)$ 

Get the effect this interaction has on a particular node.

This method defines the behavior of an interaction which connects two molecules. The effect on Node a can be dependent on any other molecule, which can be accessed using the ListDigraph, NodeMap, and ArcMap parameters.

Runge-Kutta iteratively approximates the change in concentration during a given timestep. The first iteration is based soley on the current concentration, and each further iteration takes the result of the previous iteration into account. The Runge-Kutta data are stored in each molecule, and it is necessary to call Molecule::rkApprox(stepsize, iteration) rather than Molecule::getValue() to get the current Iteration's approximated concentration.

#### **Parameters:**

- g The graph object containing Node-Node relationships.
- m The NodeMap object containing Node-Molecule mappings.
- i The ArcMap object containing Arc-Interaction mappings.
- a The Node to calculate the effect for
- rkIter The current iteration of Runge-Kutta [0,3]
- rkStep The stepsize of Runge-Kutta

Reimplemented from Interaction.

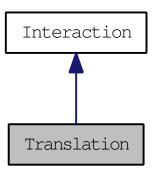
Here is the call graph for this function:



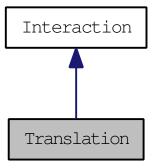
- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

### 4.23 Translation Class Reference

#include <CustomInteractions.h>Inheritance diagram for Translation:



Collaboration diagram for Translation:



#### **Public Member Functions**

- Translation ()
- ∼Translation ()

#### 4.23.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### **4.23.1.1** Translation::Translation()

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### **4.23.1.2** Translation::~Translation()

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

64 Class Documentation

- CustomInteractions.h
- CustomInteractions.cpp

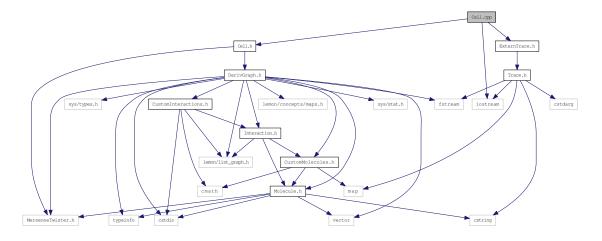
# **Chapter 5**

# **File Documentation**

## 5.1 Cell.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Cell.h"
#include "ExternTrace.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Cell.cpp:

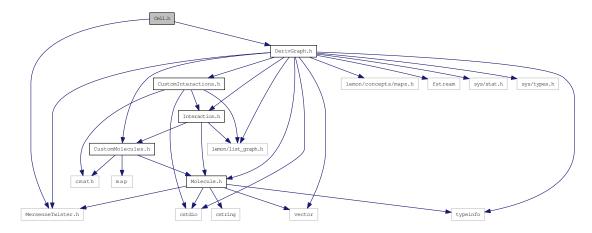


## 5.2 Cell.h File Reference

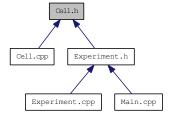
#include "MersenneTwister.h"

#include "DerivGraph.h"

Include dependency graph for Cell.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



#### Classes

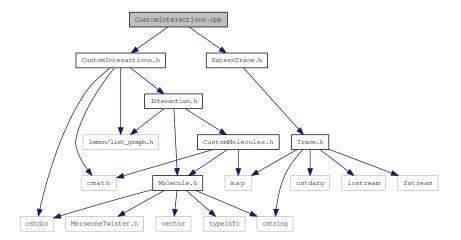
• class Cell

## **5.3** CustomInteractions.cpp File Reference

#include "CustomInteractions.h"

#include "ExternTrace.h"

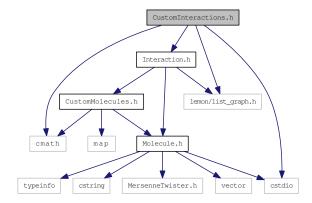
Include dependency graph for CustomInteractions.cpp:



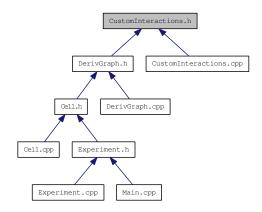
### 5.4 CustomInteractions.h File Reference

```
#include <cmath>
#include "Interaction.h"
#include <cstdio>
#include "lemon/list_graph.h"
```

Include dependency graph for CustomInteractions.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



#### Classes

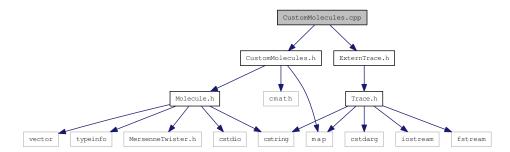
- class TestInt
- class Transcription
- class Degradation
- class Translation
- class ForwardComplexation
- class ReverseComplexation
- class ForwardPTM
- class ReversePTM
- class PromoterBind

## 5.5 CustomMolecules.cpp File Reference

#include "CustomMolecules.h"

#include "ExternTrace.h"

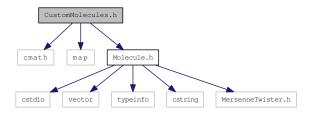
Include dependency graph for CustomMolecules.cpp:



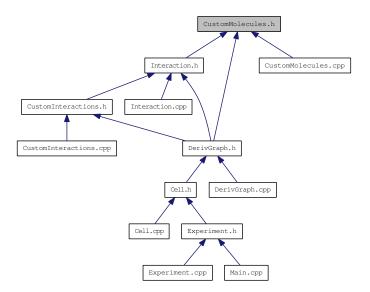
## 5.6 CustomMolecules.h File Reference

```
#include <cmath>
#include <map>
#include "Molecule.h"
```

Include dependency graph for CustomMolecules.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



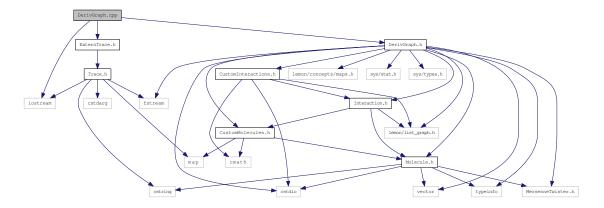
#### Classes

- class PTMProtein
- class DNA
- class NullNode
- class mRNA
- class Protein
- class Complex

## 5.7 DerivGraph.cpp File Reference

#include <iostream>
#include "DerivGraph.h"
#include "ExternTrace.h"

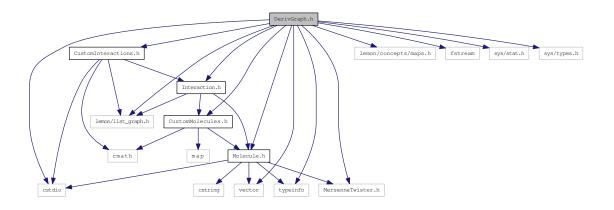
Include dependency graph for DerivGraph.cpp:



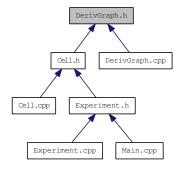
## 5.8 DerivGraph.h File Reference

```
#include "lemon/list_graph.h"
#include "lemon/concepts/maps.h"
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <typeinfo>
#include "MersenneTwister.h"
#include "Molecule.h"
#include "Interaction.h"
#include "CustomInteractions.h"
#include "CustomMolecules.h"
```

Include dependency graph for DerivGraph.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



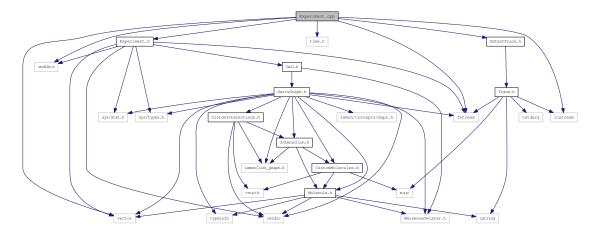
#### Classes

• class DerivGraph

## 5.9 Experiment.cpp File Reference

```
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <vector>
#include "Experiment.h"
#include "ExternTrace.h"
```

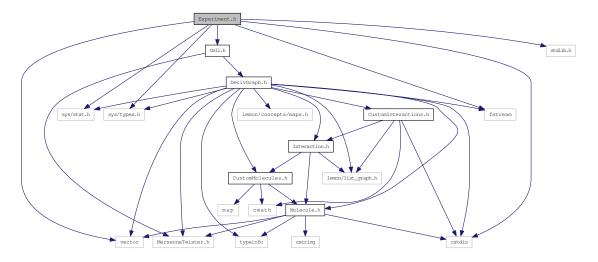
#### Include dependency graph for Experiment.cpp:



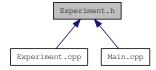
## 5.10 Experiment.h File Reference

```
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <cstdio>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include "Cell.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Experiment.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



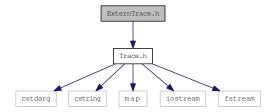
#### Classes

• class Experiment

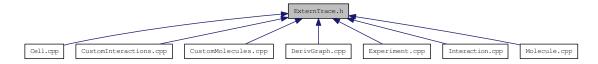
### 5.11 ExternTrace.h File Reference

#include "Trace.h"

Include dependency graph for ExternTrace.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



#### **Variables**

• Trace t

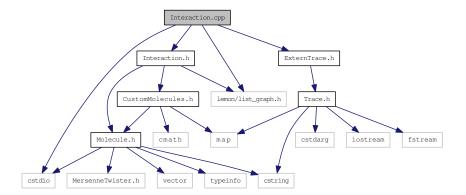
#### **5.11.1** Variable Documentation

#### 5.11.1.1 Trace t

## **5.12** Interaction.cpp File Reference

```
#include "Interaction.h"
#include <cstdio>
#include "lemon/list_graph.h"
#include "ExternTrace.h"
```

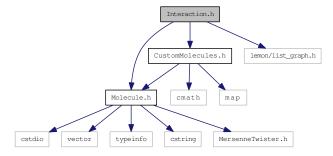
Include dependency graph for Interaction.cpp:



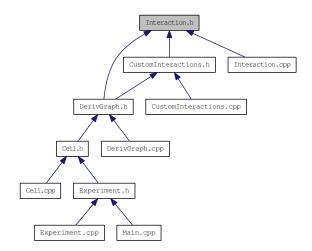
### 5.13 Interaction.h File Reference

```
#include "Molecule.h"
#include "CustomMolecules.h"
#include "lemon/list_graph.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Interaction.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



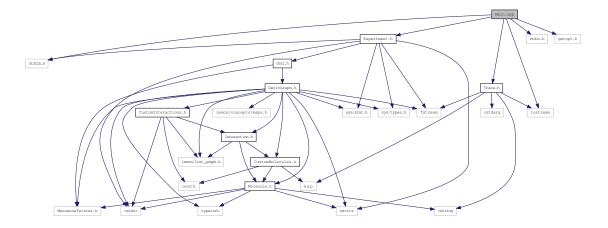
#### Classes

• class Interaction

## 5.14 Main.cpp File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <getopt.h>
#include <iostream>
#include "Experiment.h"
#include "Trace.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Main.cpp:



#### **Functions**

• int main (int argc, char \*\*argv)

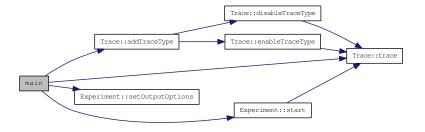
#### **Variables**

• Trace t

#### **5.14.1** Function Documentation

#### 5.14.1.1 int main (int argc, char \*\* argv)

Here is the call graph for this function:



### **5.14.2** Variable Documentation

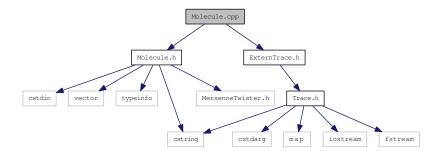
#### **5.14.2.1** Trace t

## **5.15** Molecule.cpp File Reference

#include "Molecule.h"

#include "ExternTrace.h"

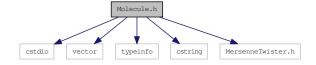
Include dependency graph for Molecule.cpp:



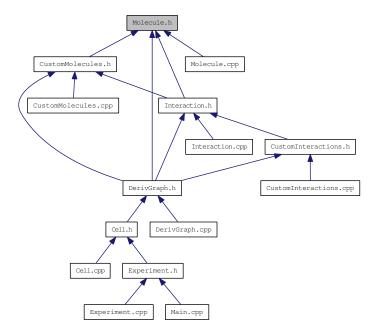
### 5.16 Molecule.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>
#include <typeinfo>
#include <cstring>
#include "MersenneTwister.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Molecule.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



#### Classes

• class Molecule

## 5.17 MoleculeType.h File Reference

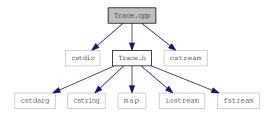
#### Classes

• class MoleculeType

## **5.18** Trace.cpp File Reference

#include <cstdio>
#include "Trace.h"
#include <ostream>

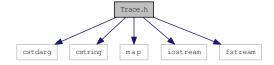
Include dependency graph for Trace.cpp:



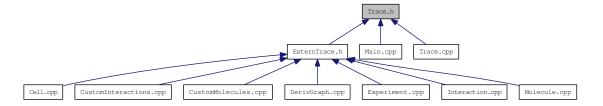
### 5.19 Trace.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdarg>
#include <cstring>
#include <map>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
```

Include dependency graph for Trace.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



#### Classes

- struct cmp\_str
- class Trace

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