

```
gurobi_setup;
```

The MATLAB interface for Gurobi 10.0.1 has been installed.

The directory

```
C:\gurobi1001\win64\matlab\
```

has been added to the MATLAB path.

To use Gurobi regularly, you must save this new path definition.

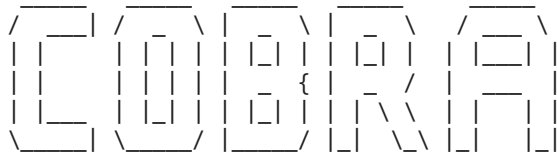
To do this, type the command

```
savepath
```

at the MATLAB prompt. Please consult the MATLAB documentation

if necessary.

```
initCobraToolbox(false);
```



COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and Analysis  
The COBRA Toolbox - 2023

Documentation:  
<http://opencobra.github.io/cobratoolbox>

```
> Checking if git is installed ... Done (version: 2.37.1).
> Checking if the repository is tracked using git ... Done.
> Checking if curl is installed ... Done.
> Checking if remote can be reached ... Done.
> Initializing and updating submodules (this may take a while)... Done.
> Adding all the files of The COBRA Toolbox ... Done.
> Define CB map output... set to svg.
> TranslateSBML is installed and working properly.
> Configuring solver environment variables ...
- [----] ILOG_CPLEX_PATH: --> set this path manually after installing the solver ( see instructions )
- [*---] GUROBI_PATH: C:\gurobi1001\win64\matlab
- [----] TOMLAB_PATH: --> set this path manually after installing the solver ( see instructions )
- [----] MOSEK_PATH: --> set this path manually after installing the solver ( see instructions )
Done.
> Checking available solvers and solver interfaces ...      0

0

Check osense*c - A'*lam - w = 0 (stationarity):
0
0

> [gurobi] Primal optimality condition in solveCobraLP satisfied.
> [gurobi] Dual optimality condition in solveCobraLP satisfied.
Warning: Cplex is not on the MATLAB path. Complete the installation as specified here: https://opencobra.github.io/cobratoolbox/stable/installation.html#ibm-ilog-cplex
changeCobraSolver: problem initialising CPLEX object: Undefined function 'Cplex' for input arguments of type 'struct'
Could not find installation of ibm_cplex, so it cannot be tested
Could not find installation of tomlab_cplex, so it cannot be tested
Original LP has 1 row, 2 columns, 1 non-zero
Objective value = 0
OPTIMAL SOLUTION FOUND BY LP PRESOLVER

> [glpk] Primal optimality condition in solveCobraLP satisfied.Could not find installation of mosek, so it cannot be tested
Could not find installation of matlab, so it cannot be tested

-----
pdco.m                               Version pdco5 of 15 Jun 2018
Primal-dual barrier method to minimize a convex function
```

subject to linear constraints  $Ax + r = b$ ,  $bl \leq x \leq bu$

Michael Saunders SOL and ICME, Stanford University  
 Contributors: Byunggyoo Kim (SOL), Chris Maes (ICME)  
 Santiago Akle (ICME), Matt Zahr (ICME)  
 Aekaansh Verma (ME)

The objective is linear  
 The matrix A is an explicit sparse matrix

m = 1 n = 2 nnz(A) = 1  
 max |b| = 0 max |x0| = 1.0e+00 xsize = 1.0e+00  
 max |y0| = 1 max |z0| = 1.0e+00 zsize = 1.0e+00  
 x0min = 1 featol = 1.0e-06 d1max = 1.0e-04  
 z0min = 1 opttol = 1.0e-06 d2max = 5.0e-04  
 mu0 = 1.0e-01 steptol = 0.99 bigcenter = 1000

LSMR/MINRES:  
 atol1 = 1.0e-10 atol2 = 1.0e-15 btol = 0.0e+00  
 conlim = 1.0e+12 itnlim = 10 show = 0

Method = 2 (1 or 11=chol 2 or 12=QR 3 or 13=LSMR 4 or 14=MINRES 21=SQD(LU) 22=SQD(MA57))  
 Eliminating dy before dx

Bounds:

[0,inf]	[-inf,0]	Finite bl	Finite bu	Two bnds	Fixed	Free
0	0	0	0	0	2	0
[0, bu]	[bl, 0]	excluding fixed variables				
0	0					

Itn	mu	stepx	stepz	Pinf	Dinf	Cinf	Objective	nf	center	QR
0				-6.6	-99.0	-Inf	1.2500000e-07		1.0	
1	-1.0	1.000	1.000	-99.0	-99.0	-Inf	0.0000000e+00	1	1.0	1
2	-3.0	1.000	1.000	-99.0	-99.0	-Inf	0.0000000e+00	1	1.0	
3	-5.0	1.000	1.000	-99.0	-99.0	-Inf	0.0000000e+00	1	1.0	
4	-7.0	1.000	1.000	-99.0	-99.0	-Inf	0.0000000e+00	1	1.0	

Converged

max |x| = 0.000 max |y| = 0.000 max |z| = 0.000 scaled  
 max |x| = 0.000 max |y| = 0.000 max |z| = 0.000 unscaled  
 max |x| and max |z| exclude fixed variables  
 PDitns = 4 QRitns = 0 cputime = 0.0

Distribution of vector x z

[ 1, 10 )	0	2
[ 0.1, 1 )	0	0
[ 0.01, 0.1 )	0	0
[ 0.001, 0.01 )	0	0
[ 0.0001, 0.001 )	0	0
[ 1e-05, 0.0001 )	0	0
[ 1e-06, 1e-05 )	0	0
[ 1e-07, 1e-06 )	0	0
[ 1e-08, 1e-07 )	0	0
[ 0, 1e-08 )	2	0

Elapsed time is 0.092347 seconds.

> [pdco] Primal optimality condition in solveCobraLP satisfied.  
 > [pdco] Dual optimality condition in solveCobraLP satisfied.  
 Could not find installation of quadMinos, so it cannot be tested  
 Could not find installation of dqgMinos, so it cannot be tested  
 Could not find installation of cplex\_direct, so it cannot be tested

```
Warning: Cplex is not on the MATLAB path. Complete the installation as specified here: https://
opencobra.github.io/cobratoolbox/stable/installation.html#ibm-ilog-cplex
changeCobraSolver: problem initialising CPLEX object: Undefined function 'Cplex' for input arguments of type 'struct'
Could not find installation of cplexlp, so it cannot be tested
Could not find installation of tomlab_snopt, so it cannot be tested
Done.
> Setting default solvers ...Could not find installation of mosek, so it cannot be tested
Could not find installation of matlab, so it cannot be tested
Done.
> Saving the MATLAB path ... Done.
- The MATLAB path was saved in the default location.

> Summary of available solvers and solver interfaces
```

	Support	LP	MILP	QP	MIQP	NLP	EP
gurobi	active	1	1	1	1	-	-
ibm_cplex	active	0	0	0	0	-	-
tomlab_cplex	active	0	0	0	0	-	-
glpk	active	1	1	-	-	-	-
mosek	active	0	-	0	-	-	0
matlab	active	0	-	-	-	0	-
pdco	active	1	-	1	-	-	1
quadMinos	active	0	-	-	-	-	-
dqqMinos	active	0	-	0	-	-	-
cplex_direct	active	0	0	0	-	-	-
cplexlp	active	0	-	-	-	-	-
qpng	passive	-	-	1	-	-	-
tomlab_snopt	passive	-	-	-	-	0	-
lp_solve	legacy	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4	2	3	1	0	1

+ Legend: - = not applicable, 0 = solver not compatible or not installed, 1 = solver installed.

```
> You can solve LP problems using: 'gurobi' - 'glpk' - 'pdco'
> You can solve MILP problems using: 'gurobi' - 'glpk'
> You can solve QP problems using: 'gurobi' - 'pdco'
> You can solve MIQP problems using: 'gurobi'
> You can solve NLP problems using:
> You can solve EP problems using: 'pdco'
```

```
> Checking for available updates ... skipped
removing: C:\Users\PC\AppData\Roaming\MathWorks\MATLAB Add-Ons\Collections\The COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and A
removing: C:\Users\PC\AppData\Roaming\MathWorks\MATLAB Add-Ons\Collections\The COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and A
removing: C:\Users\PC\AppData\Roaming\MathWorks\MATLAB Add-Ons\Collections\The COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and A
removing: C:\Users\PC\AppData\Roaming\MathWorks\MATLAB Add-Ons\Collections\The COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and A
removing: C:\Users\PC\AppData\Roaming\MathWorks\MATLAB Add-Ons\Collections\The COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and A
removing: C:\Users\PC\AppData\Roaming\MathWorks\MATLAB Add-Ons\Collections\The COntstraint-Based Reconstruction and A
```

```
% setenv('GUROBI_PATH', 'C:\gurobi1001\win64\matlab')
% changeCobraSolver('gurobi', 'all')
```

## Load the data

Load the transcriptomics data, the housekeeping genes obtained in the previous script, and the metabolic model (Human1 version).

```
% Transcriptomics data
data = readtable('Mod_data.xlsx');
```

```
% Housekeeping genes with the ensembl ids
h_k_g = readtable('housekeeping_ens.csv');
% Human1 metabolic model.
model = readCbModel('Human-GEM_Cobra_v1.01.mat');
```

Each `model.subSystems{x}` is a cell array, allowing more than one subSystem per reaction.

## Metabolic genes

### Pick the genes related to metabolism

In the transcriptomics dataset there are a lot of genes, but we are interested just in those ones that take part in the metabolism, so, we are going to compare the ensembl id of both, the transcriptomics dataset and the Human1 metabolic model, and pick those ones that are present.

```
% Create a vector just with the ensembl ids of the genes from the model
model_genes = model.genes
```

```
model_genes = 3068x1 cell
'ENSG00000000419'
'ENSG00000001036'
'ENSG00000001084'
'ENSG00000001630'
'ENSG00000002549'
'ENSG00000002587'
'ENSG00000002726'
'ENSG00000002746'
'ENSG00000003137'
'ENSG00000003987'
⋮
```

```
% Find indexes of the genes that are present in the metabolic model.
index_names = ismember(data.Ensembl_GeneID, model_genes);
% take the rows of the dataset that match the indexes obtained before, with all the data
data_met = data(index_names, :)
```

```
data_met = 3033x49 table
```

	Ensembl_GeneID	BJ_Y1	BJ_Y2	BJ_Y3	BJ_OLD_1	BJ_OLD_2	BJ_OLD_3
1	'ENSG00000000419'	24.2420	21.2693	24.6489	22.6069	23.4380	23.1285
2	'ENSG00000001036'	36.4484	34.3146	34.8401	40.4961	40.3793	40.6007
3	'ENSG00000001084'	1.5123	1.5729	1.7464	2.0652	2.2006	2.2952
4	'ENSG00000001630'	0.5885	0.4977	0.6929	0.6954	0.8602	0.7167
5	'ENSG00000002549'	13.4967	13.8094	14.0154	14.6136	15.2707	15.5160
6	'ENSG00000002587'	0.0045	0.0065	0.0088	0.0095	0.0030	0.0120
7	'ENSG00000002726'	0	0.0207	0.0063	0.0102	0	0
8	'ENSG00000002746'	0.4244	0.4569	0.4976	0.8658	0.8617	0.9534
9	'ENSG00000003137'	0.8409	0.6320	0.5645	6.3025	6.0255	5.6638

	Ensembl_GeneID	BJ_Y1	BJ_Y2	BJ_Y3	BJ_OLD_1	BJ_OLD_2	BJ_OLD_3
10	'ENSG000000003987'	0.3639	0.4501	0.4426	0.3488	0.3388	0.3830
11	'ENSG000000003989'	0.0468	0.0267	0.0273	0.0197	0.0154	0.0412
12	'ENSG000000004455'	18.4989	17.6697	18.0190	15.6646	15.0455	15.5210
13	'ENSG000000004468'	0.0241	0.0086	0	0.0127	0.0079	0.0106
14	'ENSG000000004478'	7.7011	8.5748	8.2320	8.7527	8.5782	8.5574

⋮

## StanDep

The first step is to check the if the model contain blocked reactions that can affect the interpretation.

%First, in all model extraction it is good to pre\_process the model to  
%ensure it does not contain blocked reactions

```
[fluxConsistentMetBool, fluxConsistentRxnBool, fluxInConsistentMetBool,
fluxInConsistentRxnBool, ~, fluxConsistModel] = findFluxConsistentSubset(model);
model = fluxConsistModel
```

```
model = struct with fields:
    S: [7114x11831 double]
    mets: {7114x1 cell}
    b: [7114x1 double]
    csense: [7114x1 char]
    rxns: {11831x1 cell}
    lb: [11831x1 double]
    ub: [11831x1 double]
    c: [11831x1 double]
    osenseStr: 'max'
    genes: {2495x1 cell}
    rules: {11831x1 cell}
    compNames: {9x1 cell}
    comps: {9x1 cell}
    metCharges: [7114x1 int64]
    metFormulas: {7114x1 cell}
    metNames: {7114x1 cell}
    metInChIString: {7114x1 cell}
    grRules: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnGeneMat: [11831x2495 double]
    rxnConfidenceScores: [11831x1 double]
    rxnNames: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnNotes: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnECNumbers: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnReferences: {11831x1 cell}
    subSystems: {11831x1 cell}
    description: 'Human-GEM_Cobra_v1.01.mat'
    modelID: 'Human-GEM'
    version: '1.13.0'
    fluxConsistentMetBool: [7114x1 logical]
    fluxConsistentRxnBool: [11831x1 logical]
    fluxInConsistentMetBool: [7114x1 logical]
    fluxInConsistentRxnBool: [11831x1 logical]
```

```
model
```

```
model = struct with fields:
    S: [7114x11831 double]
    mets: {7114x1 cell}
    b: [7114x1 double]
    csense: [7114x1 char]
    rxns: {11831x1 cell}
    lb: [11831x1 double]
    ub: [11831x1 double]
    c: [11831x1 double]
    osenseStr: 'max'
    genes: {2495x1 cell}
    rules: {11831x1 cell}
    compNames: {9x1 cell}
    comps: {9x1 cell}
    metCharges: [7114x1 int64]
    metFormulas: {7114x1 cell}
    metNames: {7114x1 cell}
    metInChIString: {7114x1 cell}
    grRules: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnGeneMat: [11831x2495 double]
    rxnConfidenceScores: [11831x1 double]
    rxnNames: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnNotes: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnECNumbers: {11831x1 cell}
    rxnReferences: {11831x1 cell}
    subSystems: {11831x1 cell}
    description: 'Human-GEM_Cobra_v1.01.mat'
    modelID: 'Human-GEM'
    version: '1.13.0'
    fluxConsistentMetBool: [7114x1 logical]
    fluxConsistentRxnBool: [11831x1 logical]
    fluxInConsistentMetBool: [7114x1 logical]
    fluxInConsistentRxnBool: [11831x1 logical]
```

Change the name of the column that contains the Ensembl\_ID to gene, and normalize the data,

```
%Ensuring that the first column is names 'gene'
data_met.Properties.VariableNames{1} = 'gene';
%Although this is not documented clearly, standep will perform a log10 on
%the expression data. To ensure that this does not introduce negative
%numbers we add 1 everywhere.
datalog10 = data_met
```

```
datalog10 = 3033x49 table
```

	gene	BJ_Y1	BJ_Y2	BJ_Y3	BJ_OLD_1	BJ_OLD_2	BJ_OLD_3
1	'ENSG000000000...	24.2420	21.2693	24.6489	22.6069	23.4380	23.1285
2	'ENSG000000000...	36.4484	34.3146	34.8401	40.4961	40.3793	40.6007
3	'ENSG000000000...	1.5123	1.5729	1.7464	2.0652	2.2006	2.2952
4	'ENSG000000000...	0.5885	0.4977	0.6929	0.6954	0.8602	0.7167
5	'ENSG000000000...	13.4967	13.8094	14.0154	14.6136	15.2707	15.5160
6	'ENSG000000000...	0.0045	0.0065	0.0088	0.0095	0.0030	0.0120

	gene	BJ_Y1	BJ_Y2	BJ_Y3	BJ_OLD_1	BJ_OLD_2	BJ_OLD_3
7	'ENSG000000000...	0	0.0207	0.0063	0.0102	0	0
8	'ENSG000000000...	0.4244	0.4569	0.4976	0.8658	0.8617	0.9534
9	'ENSG000000000...	0.8409	0.6320	0.5645	6.3025	6.0255	5.6638
10	'ENSG000000000...	0.3639	0.4501	0.4426	0.3488	0.3388	0.3830
11	'ENSG000000000...	0.0468	0.0267	0.0273	0.0197	0.0154	0.0412
12	'ENSG000000000...	18.4989	17.6697	18.0190	15.6646	15.0455	15.5210
13	'ENSG000000000...	0.0241	0.0086	0	0.0127	0.0079	0.0106
14	'ENSG000000000...	7.7011	8.5748	8.2320	8.7527	8.5782	8.5574

⋮

```
datalog10{:,2:end} = log10(datalog10{:,2:end}+1)
```

```
datalog10 = 3033x49 table
```

...

	gene	BJ_Y1	BJ_Y2	BJ_Y3	BJ_OLD_1	BJ_OLD_2	BJ_OLD_3
1	'ENSG000000000...	1.4021	1.3477	1.4091	1.3730	1.3881	1.3825
2	'ENSG000000000...	1.5734	1.5480	1.5544	1.6180	1.6168	1.6191
3	'ENSG000000000...	0.4001	0.4104	0.4388	0.4865	0.5052	0.5179
4	'ENSG000000000...	0.2010	0.1754	0.2286	0.2293	0.2696	0.2347
5	'ENSG000000000...	1.1613	1.1705	1.1765	1.1935	1.2114	1.2179
6	'ENSG000000000...	0.0020	0.0028	0.0038	0.0041	0.0013	0.0052
7	'ENSG000000000...	0	0.0089	0.0027	0.0044	0	0
8	'ENSG000000000...	0.1536	0.1634	0.1754	0.2709	0.2699	0.2908
9	'ENSG000000000...	0.2650	0.2127	0.1944	0.8635	0.8467	0.8237
10	'ENSG000000000...	0.1348	0.1614	0.1591	0.1299	0.1267	0.1408
11	'ENSG000000000...	0.0199	0.0115	0.0117	0.0085	0.0067	0.0175
12	'ENSG000000000...	1.2900	1.2711	1.2792	1.2218	1.2054	1.2180
13	'ENSG000000000...	0.0103	0.0037	0	0.0055	0.0034	0.0046
14	'ENSG000000000...	0.9396	0.9811	0.9653	0.9891	0.9813	0.9803

⋮

Define the limits of the bins:

```
%Stndep requires us to define the bin boundaries. IMPORTANTLY these
%boundaries have to be in a log scale...
maxlog10 = max(max(table2array(datalog10(:,2:end))));
edgeX = linspace(0,maxlog10,11); %If we want 10 bins we need 11
edgeX = round(edgeX,1); %These are our bin bounds!
```

## Pre-processing of the data for Standep

```
%Standep requires a very specific pre-processing for the inputs!  
%1st, the RNA data structure  
rnaData = struct();  
rnaData.gene = data_met.gene;  
rnaData.value = table2array(data_met(:,2:end));  
rnaData.valuebyTissue = table2array(data_met(:,2:end));  
rnaData.Tissue = data.Properties.VariableNames(2:end)';
```

## Pre-processing of the metabolic model

```
%2nd the model data structure  
modelData = getModelData(rnaData,model);
```

## Pre-processing of the enzyme data

```
%3rd the enzyme data structure  
spec = getSpecialistEnzymes(model);  
prom = getPromEnzymes(model);  
enzymeData = comparePromiscuousSpecific(spec,prom,modelData);
```

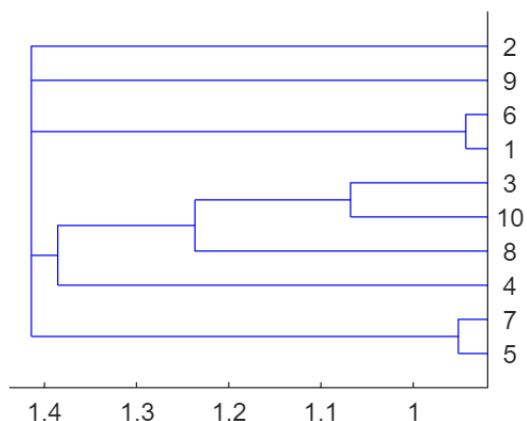
## Set the parameters for the clustering analysis

```
% We then set our parameters...  
distMethod = 'euclidean'; % distance method maybe think one more robust than  
euclidean.  
linkageMethod = 'complete'; % linkage metric for hierarchical clustering  
k = 10;
```

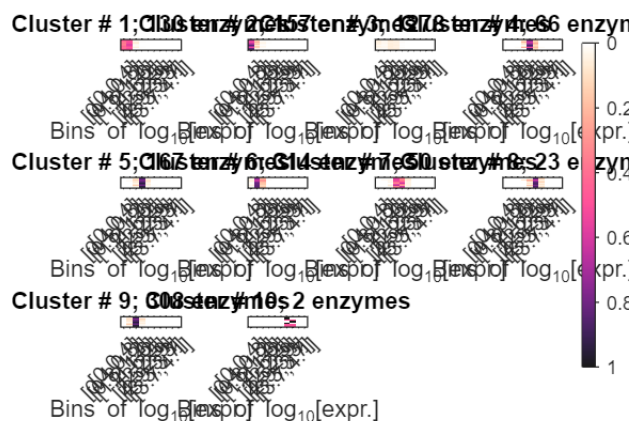
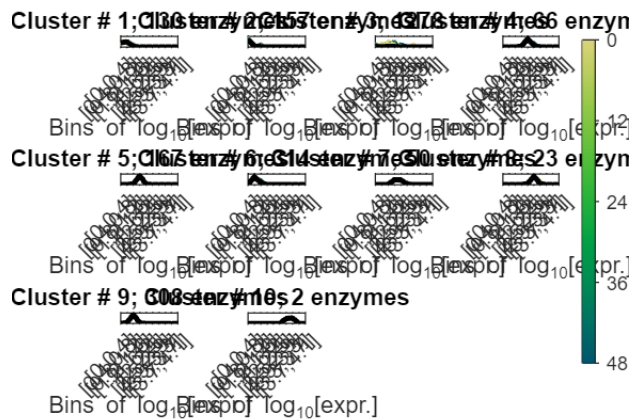
## Clustering analysis

```
close all %This is important to ensure that all standep plots have the right number  
to be saved if we wish  
clustObj = geneExprDist_hierarchy(enzymeData,[],edgeX,k,distMethod,linkageMethod);
```

Cophenetic correlation coefficient using complete linkage and euclidean distance = 0.8784







Identify core reactions and calculate ubiquity score?

```
[coreRxnMat,enzTis,cutOff,thr] =
models4mClusters1(clustObj,enzymeData.Tissue,model,edgeX,[],[],false,0,[1 1]);
%CoreRxnMat defines the core set of reactions in a general sense
```

```
Top 25th percentile for the data = 1.0211
Mean of Data = 0.1716
Std. Dev. of Data = 0.2575
fraction selected = 0.0002
fraction selected = 0.0001
fraction selected = 0.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
fraction selected = 1.0000
```

```
[ubiScore,uScore] = getUbiquityScore_2022(clustObj,edgeX,model); %ubiScore is the
ubiquity score per rxns to use in mCadre!
```

```
Top 25th percentile for the data = 1.0211
Mean of Data = 0.1716
Std. Dev. of Data = 0.2575
coreRxnTable = 11831x48 table
```

...

	coreRxnMat1	coreRxnMat2	coreRxnMat3	coreRxnMat4	coreRxnMat5
1 MAR03905	1	1	1	1	1
2 MAR03907	0	0	0	0	0
3 MAR04097	1	1	1	1	1
4 MAR04099	0	0	0	0	0
5 MAR04108	1	1	1	1	1
6 MAR04133	1	1	1	1	1
7 MAR04137	1	1	1	1	1
8 MAR04281	1	1	1	1	1
9 MAR04388	1	1	1	1	1
10 MAR04283	1	1	1	1	1
11 MAR08357	1	1	1	1	1
12 MAR04379	1	1	1	1	1
13 MAR04301	1	1	1	1	1
14 MAR04355	1	1	1	1	1

⋮

hkg\_met\_ens = 1158x1 table

	gene
1	'ENSG000000000...
2	'ENSG000000000...
3	'ENSG000000000...
4	'ENSG000000000...
5	'ENSG000000000...
6	'ENSG000000000...
7	'ENSG000000000...
8	'ENSG000000000...
9	'ENSG000000000...
10	'ENSG000000000...
11	'ENSG000000000...
12	'ENSG000000000...
13	'ENSG000000000...
14	'ENSG000000000...

⋮

Thanks to StanDep, a matrix has been generated with the reactions that are considered core (1) and non-core (0), however, no solution has been found to obtain from the list of housekeeping genes, the list of reactions that they encode, since as we know, many genes come into play, and some could be considered as non housekeeping. At the same time, an attempt was also made to convert reactions into genes, in order to be able to analyse them, but genes that were not known to exist were found. Therefore, no progress was made in this field, but it is hoped that a solution will be found in the future.