

Bringing metabolic networks to life: convenience rate law and thermodynamic constraints

Supplementary material

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List of mathematical symbols

Symbol	Meaning
$N = (n_{il})$	stoichiometric matrix
$W = (w_{li})$	regulation matrix
$\mathbf{c} = (c_i)$	vector of metabolite concentrations
$\mathbf{v} = (v_l)$	vector of reaction velocities
\mathbf{k}	vector of model parameters
$G_i^{(0)}$	Gibbs free energy of formation of metabolite i
k_i^G	energy constant of metabolite i
k_l^V	velocity constant of reaction l
k_{li}^M	Michaelis-Menten constant of reaction l and metabolite i
k_{li}^A	activation constant of reaction l and metabolite i
k_{li}^I	inhibition constant of reaction l and metabolite i
$\mathbf{k}^{\text{eq}} = (k_l^{\text{eq}})$	vector of equilibrium constants
\mathbf{k}^{ind}	vector of independent equilibrium constants
$R_{\text{ind}}^{\text{eq}}$	matrix to compute \mathbf{k}^{eq} from \mathbf{k}^{ind}
E_l	total enzyme concentration of reaction l
$k_{\pm l}^{\text{cat}}$	maximal turnover rates (forward and backward) of reaction l
$v_{\pm l}^{\text{max}}$	maximal velocities (forward and backward) of reaction l
θ	vector of system parameters (logarithmic)
\mathbf{x}^*	vector of kinetic data (logarithmic)
R_{θ}^x	matrix to predict \mathbf{x}^* from θ

Derivation of equation (22)

From definition (20), we obtain

$$\ln k_{-l}^{\text{cat}} = 2 \ln k_l^{\text{V}} - \ln k_{+l}^{\text{cat}}. \quad (1)$$

By inserting this into (17), equating to eqn. (18), and using definition (19), we obtain

$$-\sum_i n_{il} \ln k_i^{\text{G}} = 2 \ln k_{+l}^{\text{cat}} - 2 \ln k_l^{\text{V}} + \sum_i n_{il} \ln k_{ii}^{\text{M}}, \quad (2)$$

which can be solved for

$$\ln k_{+l}^{\text{cat}} = \ln k_l^{\text{V}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i n_{il} (\ln k_{ii}^{\text{M}} + \ln k_i^{\text{G}}). \quad (3)$$

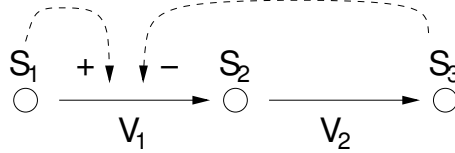
Employing again the above eqn. (1), we obtain

$$\ln k_{-l}^{\text{cat}} = \ln k_l^{\text{V}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i n_{il} (\ln k_{ii}^{\text{M}} + \ln k_i^{\text{G}}). \quad (4)$$

Taking the exponential of (3) and (4) leads directly to equation (22).

Computing the matrix R_θ^x : an example

The sensitivity matrix R_θ^x relates the measured kinetic parameters \mathbf{x}^* to the independent system parameters θ . Both θ and \mathbf{x}^* contain logarithmic values. We demonstrate the construction of R_θ^x with the following example network:



S_1 is a fixed metabolite and activates reaction V_1 , while S_3 inhibits reaction V_1 (dashed arrows). The stoichiometric matrix and the regulation matrix read

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

We include the enzyme concentrations E_l into the model parameters and assume that all system parameters as well as equilibrium constants k_l^{eq} , turnover rates $k_{\pm l}^{\text{cat}}$, and maximal velocities v_{\pm}^{max} can be measured. The matrix R_θ^x reads (dots represent zero elements):

$$\begin{array}{c}
k_1^G \quad k_2^G \quad k_3^G \quad k_1^V \quad k_2^V \quad k_{11}^M \quad k_{12}^M \quad k_{22}^M \quad k_{23}^M \quad k_{11}^A \quad k_{13}^I \quad E_1 \quad E_2 \\
\left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\hline
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\hline
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\hline
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\
\hline
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\
\hline
1 & -1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & 1 & -1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\hline
-\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\hline
-\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\
\cdot & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\
\cdot & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1
\end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

Its upper part corresponds to direct measurements of the system parameters; it is just an identity matrix. The lower part shows how the equilibrium constants, turnover rates, and maximal velocities depend on the system parameters, based on $\ln \mathbf{k}^{\text{eq}} = -N^T \mathbf{k}^G$ (compare eqs. (18) and (22)). The sensitivity matrix R_θ^x can be written in block matrix form

$$\begin{array}{c}
k^G \quad k^V \quad k^M \quad k^A \quad k^I \quad E \\
\left(\begin{array}{cccccc}
\mathbf{I} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \mathbf{I} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{I} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{I} & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{I} & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{I} \\
-N^T & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\frac{1}{2}N^T & \mathbf{I} & -\frac{1}{2}Z & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
-\frac{1}{2}N^T & \mathbf{I} & \frac{1}{2}Z & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\frac{1}{2}N^T & \mathbf{I} & -\frac{1}{2}Z & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{I} \\
-\frac{1}{2}N^T & \mathbf{I} & \frac{1}{2}Z & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{I}
\end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

where each column of the matrix Z

$$\begin{matrix} & k_{11}^M & k_{12}^M & k_{22}^M & k_{23}^M \\ v_1 & \left(\begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ v_2 & \end{matrix}$$

corresponds to one of the k_{li}^M values; it contains the stoichiometric coefficient for the corresponding l^{th} reaction and zeroes for all other reactions. For parameter estimation, we only consider the kinetic parameters that have been measured and collected in the vector \mathbf{x}^* . Hence, we use an incomplete sensitivity matrix, built only from those rows of R_{θ}^x that correspond to the measured parameters.