

Enzyme rhythms in model rainer_1 - spontaneous oscillations

Model name: rainer_1

o Optimisation problem

- Protein turnover time 1.8×10^3 s = 30 min
- Perturbed parameter(s) : O_{2ext}
- Perturbation frequency f : 1/s (period 1 s)
- Scored quantity: BM dilution
- Fitness-averaged fitness
- Posttranslational rhythms allowed
- Standard frequency considered f : 1/s (period 1 s)

o Model properties:

- inactive_enzymes: 0
- balanced_reference_state: 1
- consider_external_rhythm: 1
- adaptive_rhythm: 0
- spontaneous_rhythm: 1
- spontaneous_rhythm_at_omega: 1
- has_spontaneous_rhythm_and_inactive_enzymes: 0

o Beneficial self-induced oscillation found

- Maximum principal synergy found (in tested range) at frequency $f = 1.78$ /s (period 0.562 s)
- Maximum fitness found (in tested range) at frequency $f = 0.501$ /s (period 2 s)

o Fitness changes after external perturbation at frequency $f=1$ /s

- Change by perturbation alone (xx): -2.33×10^{-7}

o Self-induced oscillations?

- Maximally self-induced oscillations (in tested range) at $f = 1.78$, principal synergy 0.0195
- Beneficial self-induced oscillations found at frequency $f = 1$ /s (principal synergy = 0.0155)
- Predicted fitness change (self-induced, 2nd order, amplitude below 1/2 of mean) at frequency $f = 1$: 6.62×10^{-5}
- Predicted maximal fitness change (self-induced, numeric opt, full amplitude constraints) at frequency $f = 0.501$: 7.02×10^{-14}

WARNING: an external rhythm is given and a self-induced rhythm has been found

o Numerical calculation (responsive, $f=1$)

- Fitness change (fitness-averaged): 4.29×10^{-5}
- Fitness change (state-averaged): 4.29×10^{-5}

o Numerical calculation (self-induced rhythm, amplitude below 1/2 of mean, $f=1$)

- Fitness change (fitness-averaged) : -7.18×10^{-9}
- Fitness change (state-averaged): -7.18×10^{-9}

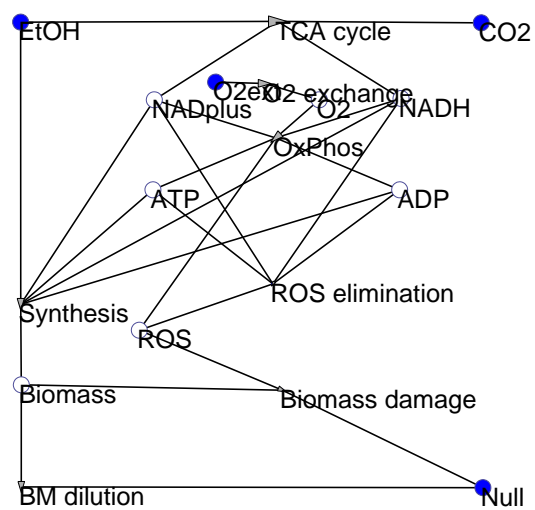


Figure 1: Network and reference flux

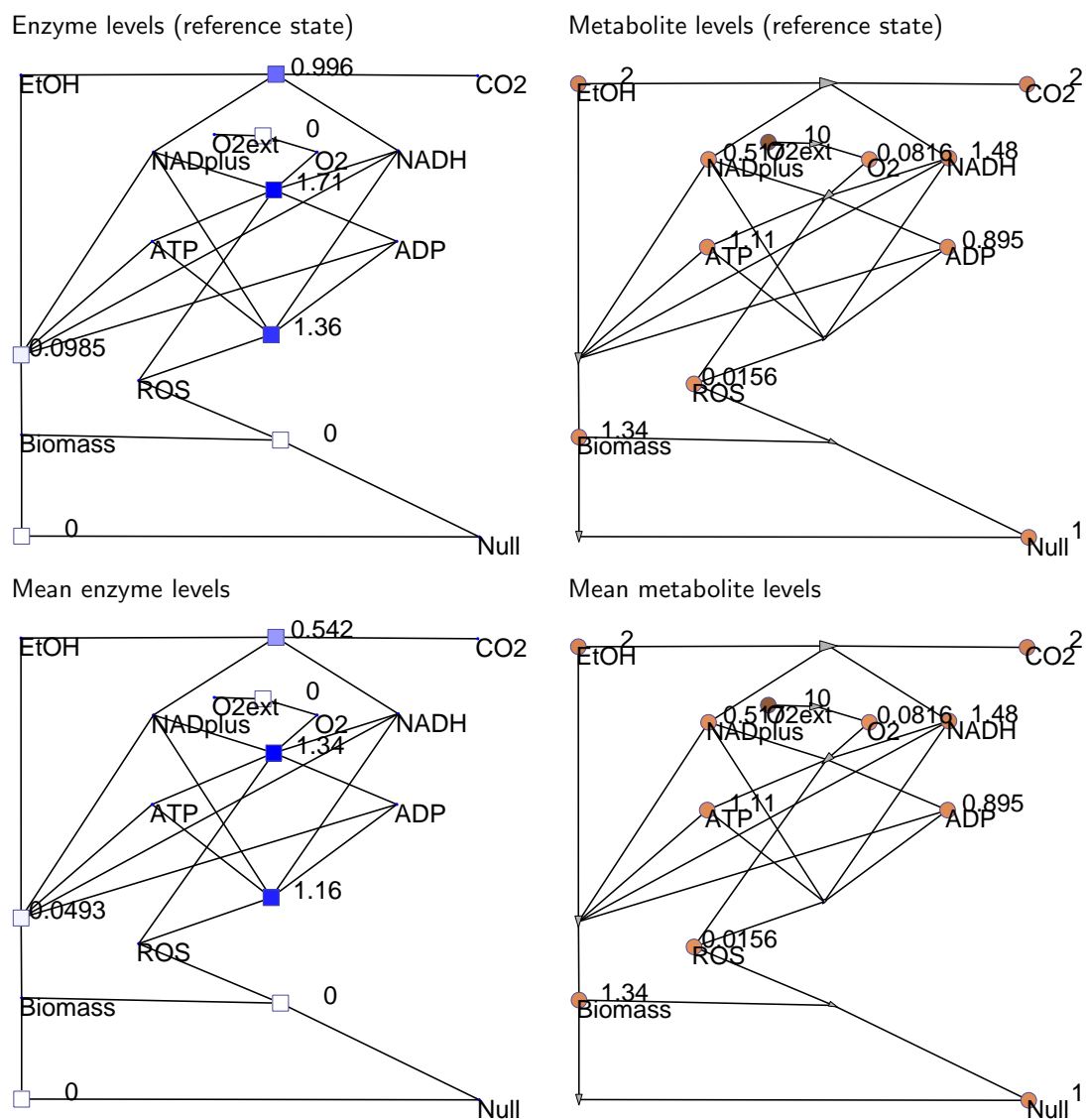


Figure 2: Reference state (top) and mean state during oscillation (bottom).

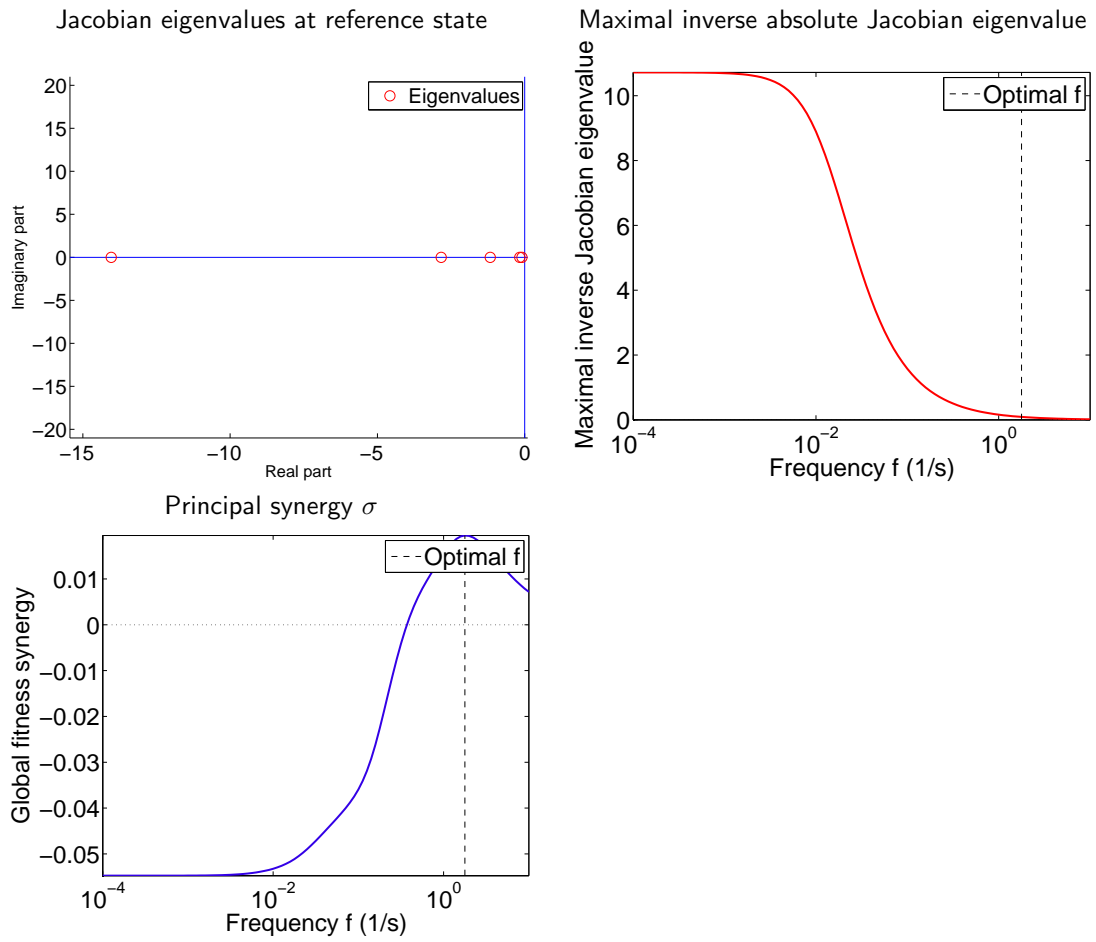
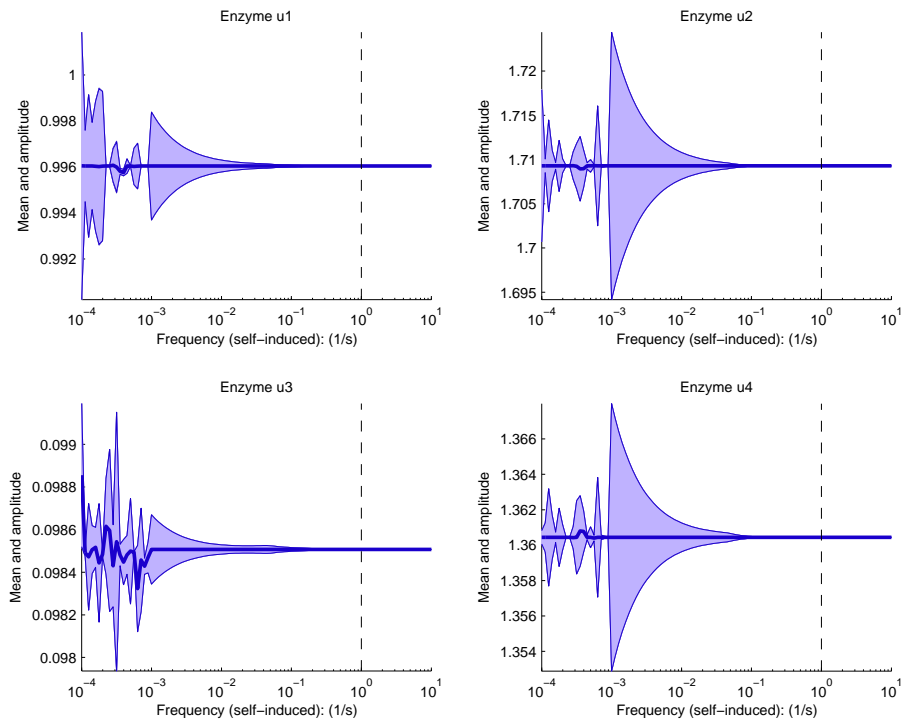
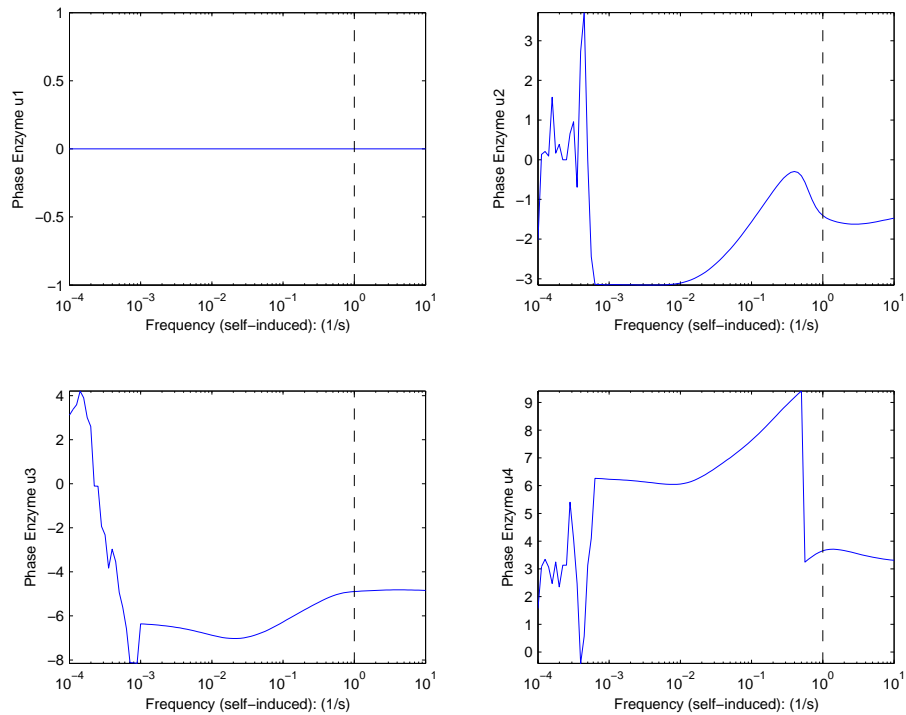


Figure 3: Control analysis: fitness curvatures. Left: Frequency-dependent fitness curvature eigenvalues. Right: relative sizes and phases of the individual enzyme levels (components of the leading fitness curvature eigenvector).

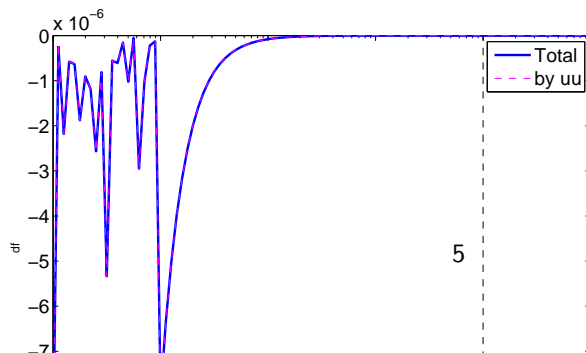
Protein level and enzyme activity (mean and amplitude)



Phase angles $[0, 2\pi]$



Fitness change



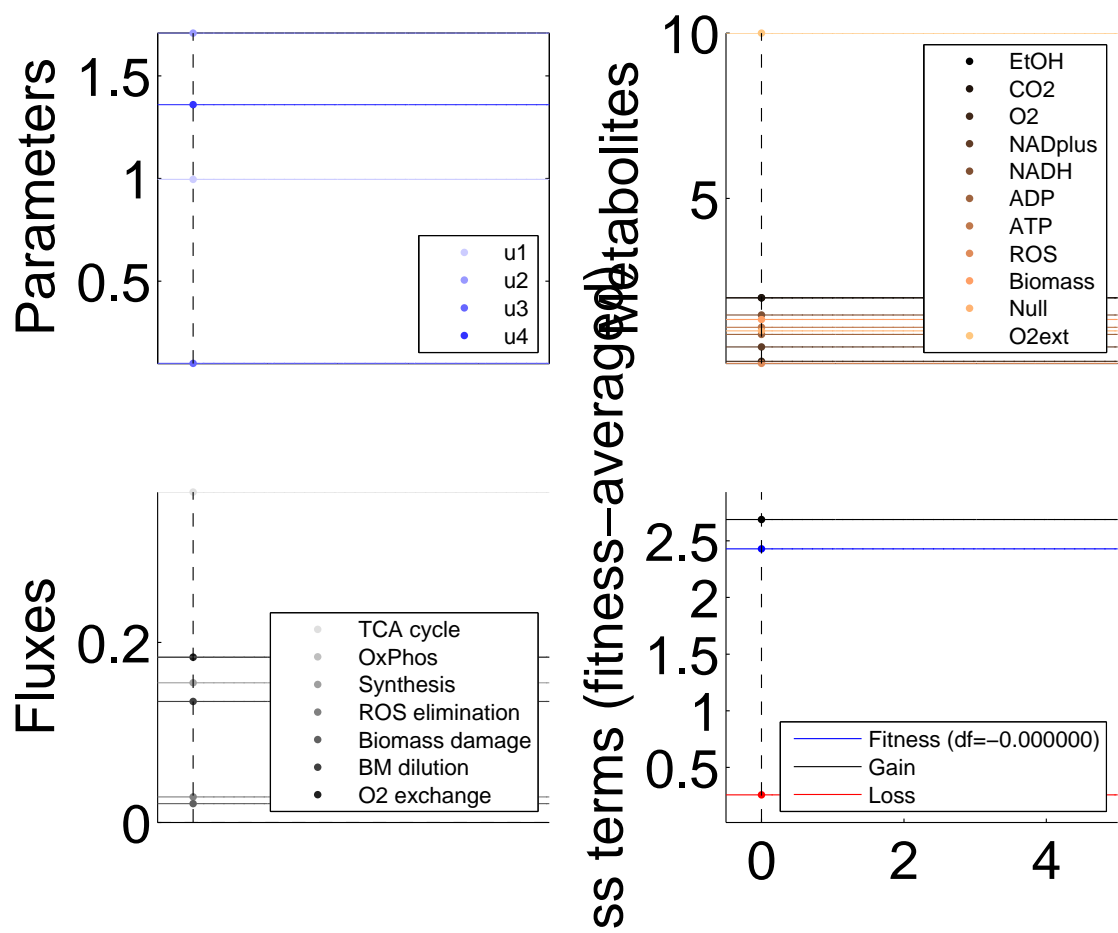
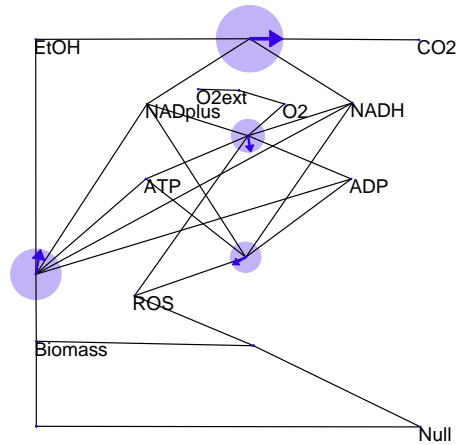
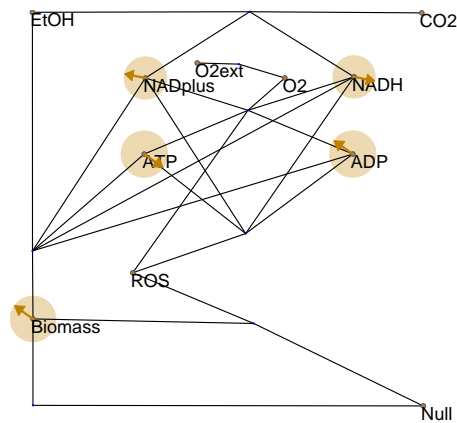


Figure 5: Numerical calculations: spontaneous oscillations. Perturbation frequency see first page.

Enzyme rhythm



Spontaneous oscillations (concentrations)



Spontaneous oscillations (fluxes)

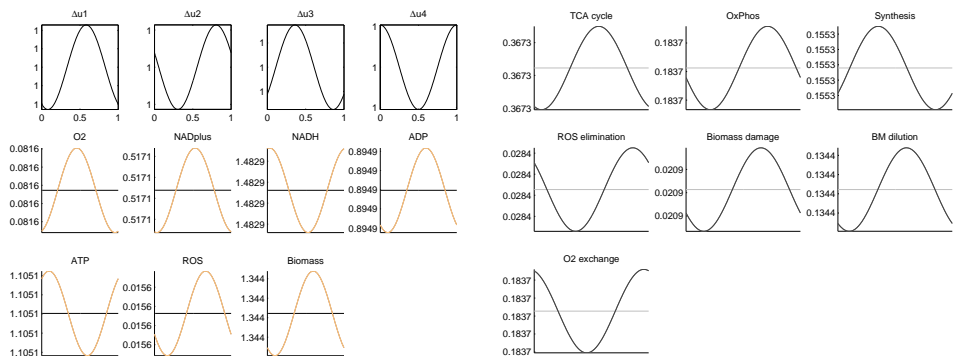
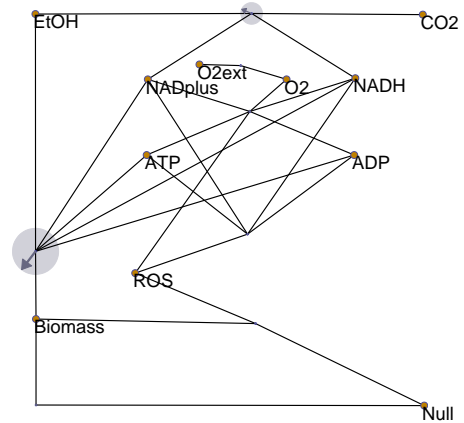


Figure 6: Spontaneous oscillations (local expansion; arrows: absolute changes). Perturbation frequency see first page.

Spontaneous oscillations

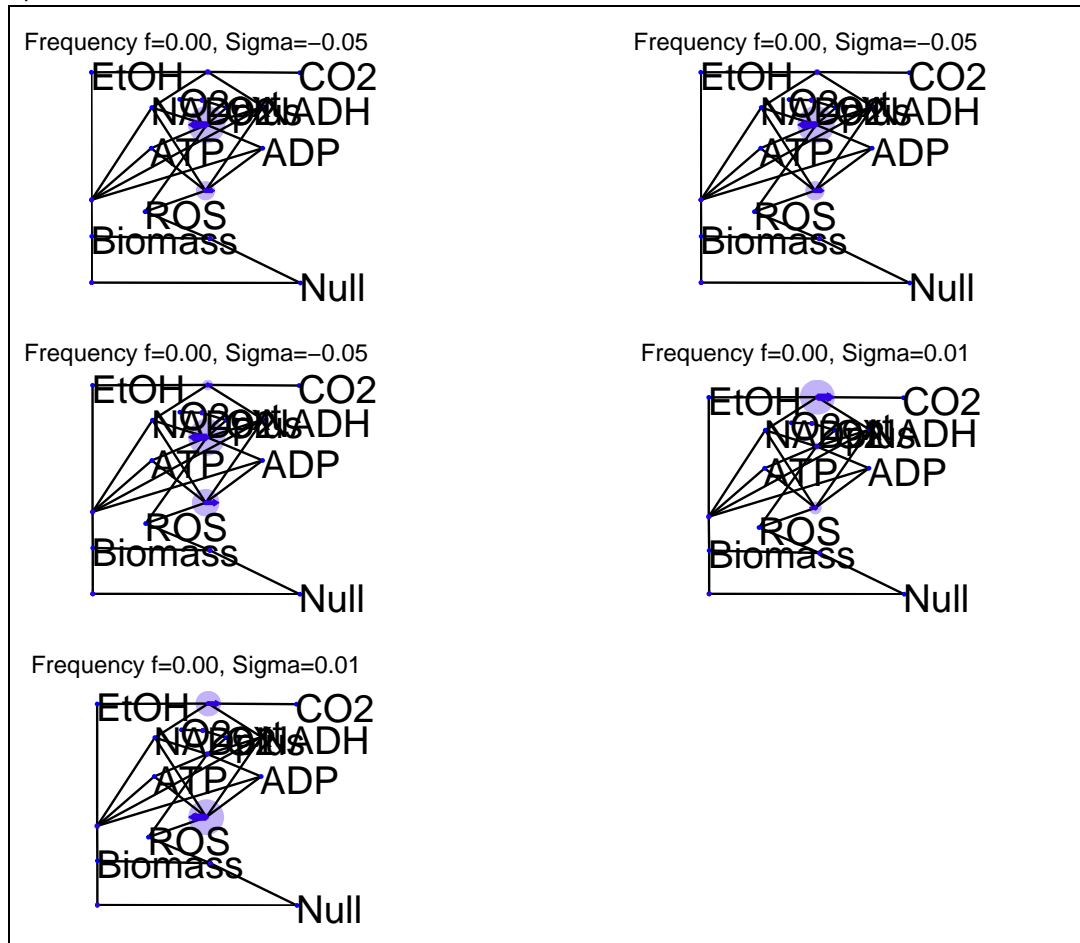


Figure 7: Spontaneous oscillations (or tendencies towards them) for various circular frequencies ω . If the maximal fitness curvatures λ is positive, the rhythm is beneficial (local expansion; arrows: absolute changes).