SBML Model Report

Model name: “Borghans1997 - Calcium Oscillation - Model 3”

May 6, 2016

1 General Overview

This is a document in SBML Level 2 Version 1 format. This model was created by the following two authors: Nicolas Le Novre[1] and Harish Dharuri[2] at July eighth 2005 at 1:06 p. m. and last time modified at June sixth 2013 at 11:38 a. m. Table 1 gives an overview of the quantities of all components of this model.

Table 1: Number of components in this model, which are described in the following sections.

Element	Quantity	Element	Quantity
compartment types	0	compartments	4
species types	0	species	4
events	0	constraints	0
reactions	8	function definitions	0
global parameters	1	unit definitions	2
rules	0	initial assignments	0

Model Notes

Borghans1997 - Calcium Oscillation - Model 3

A theoretical expoloration of possible mechanisms of intracellular calcium oscillations has been studied, considering three hypothesis. This model corresponds to the third hypothesis.

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This model is described in the article:Complex intracellular calcium oscillations. A theoretical exploration of possible mechanisms.Borghans JM, Dupont G, Goldbeter A.Biophys. Chem. 1997 May; 66(1): 25-41

Abstract:

Intracellular Ca(2+) oscillations are commonly observed in a large number of cell types in response to stimulation by an extracellular agonist. In most cell types the mechanism of regular spiking is well understood and models based on Ca(2+)-induced Ca(2+) release (CICR) can account for many experimental observations. However, cells do not always exhibit simple Ca(2+) oscillations. In response to given agonists, some cells show more complex behaviour in the form of bursting, i.e. trains of Ca(2+) spikes separated by silent phases. Here we develop several theoretical models, based on physiologically plausible assumptions, that could account for complex intracellular Ca(2+) oscillations. The models are all based on one- or two-pool models based on CICR. We extend these models by (i) considering the inhibition of the Ca(2+)-release channel on a unique intracellular store at high cytosolic Ca(2+) concentrations, (ii) taking into account the Ca(2+)-activated degradation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP(3)), or (iii) considering explicity the evolution of the Ca(2+) concentration in two different pools, one sensitive and the other one insensitive to IP(3). Besides simple periodic oscillations, these three models can all account for more complex oscillatory behaviour in the form of bursting. Moreover, the model that takes the kinetics of IP(3) into account shows chaotic behaviour.

This model is hosted on BioModels Database and identifiedby: MODEL6623009547 .

To cite BioModels Database, please use: BioModels Database: An enhanced, curated and annotated resourcefor published quantitative kinetic models .

2 Unit Definitions

This is an overview of five unit definitions of which three are predefined by SBML and not mentioned in the model.

2.1 Unit `substance`

Name micromole (default)

Definition µmol

2.2 Unit `time`

Name minute (default)

Definition 60 s

2.3 Unit volume

Notes Litre is the predefined SBML unit for volume.

Definition l

2.4 Unit area

Notes Square metre is the predefined SBML unit for area since SBML Level 2 Version 1.

Definition m^2

2.5 Unit length

Notes Metre is the predefined SBML unit for length since SBML Level 2 Version 1.

Definition m

3 Compartments

This model contains four compartments.

Table 2: Properties of all compartments.

Id	Name	SBO	Spatial Dimensions	Size	Unit	Constant	Outside
extracellular			3	1	litre	☑	
cytosol			3	1	litre	☑	extracellular
intravesicular1			3	1	litre	☑	cytosol
intravesicular2			3	1	litre	☑	cytosol

3.1 Compartment extracellular

This is a three dimensional compartment with a constant size of one litre.

3.2 Compartment cytosol

This is a three dimensional compartment with a constant size of one litre, which is surrounded by extracellular.

3.3 Compartment intravesicular1

This is a three dimensional compartment with a constant size of one litre, which is surrounded by cytosol.

3.4 Compartment `intravesicular2`

This is a three dimensional compartment with a constant size of one litre, which is surrounded by `cytosol`.

4 Species

This model contains four species. Section 7 provides further details and the derived rates of change of each species.

Table 3: Properties of each species.

Id	Name	Compartment	Derived Unit	Constant	Boundary Condition
EC		extracellular	$\mu mol \cdot l^{-1}$	⊟	⊟
Z		cytosol	$\mu mol \cdot l^{-1}$	⊟	⊟
Y		intravesicular2	$\mu mol \cdot l^{-1}$	⊟	⊟
X		intravesicular1	$\mu mol \cdot l^{-1}$	⊟	⊟

5 Parameter

This model contains one global parameter.

Table 4: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
beta			1.0		☑

6 Reactions

This model contains eight reactions. All reactions are listed in the following table and are subsequently described in detail. If a reaction is affected by a modifier, the identifier of this species is written above the reaction arrow.

Table 5: Overview of all reactions

№	Id	Name	Reaction Equation	SBO
1	vin		EC $\longrightarrow$ Z	
2	v2i		Z $\longrightarrow$ Y	
3	v3i		Y $\longrightarrow$ Z	
4	v4		Y $\longrightarrow$ Z	
5	v5		Z $\longrightarrow$ EC	
6	v6		X $\longrightarrow$ Z	
7	v2s		Z $\longrightarrow$ X	
8	v3s		X $\longrightarrow$ Z	

6.1 Reaction vin

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{EC} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Z} \tag{1}$$

Reactant

Table 6: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
EC		

Product

Table 7: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_1 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{cytosol}) \cdot (\mathrm{v0} + \mathrm{v1} \cdot \mathrm{beta}) \tag{2}$$

Table 8: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
v0			0.015		☑
v1			0.012		☑

6.2 Reaction v2i

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{Z} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Y} \tag{3}$$

Reactant

Table 9: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Product

Table 10: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Y		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_2 = \frac{\mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{intravesicular2}) \cdot \mathrm{Vm2i} \cdot [\mathrm{Z}]^2}{\mathrm{K2i}^2 + [\mathrm{Z}]^2} \tag{4}$$

Table 11: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Vm2i			3.100		☑
K2i			0.005		☑

6.3 Reaction v3i

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{Y} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Z} \tag{5}$$

Reactant

Table 12: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
Y		

Product

Table 13: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_3 = \frac{\mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{cytosol}) \cdot \mathrm{Vm3i} \cdot [\mathrm{Y}]^2 \cdot [\mathrm{Z}]^2}{\left(\mathrm{K3y}^2 + [\mathrm{Y}]^2\right) \cdot \left(\mathrm{K3z}^2 + [\mathrm{Z}]^2\right)} \tag{6}$$

Table 14: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Vm3i			25.000		☑
K3y			0.065		☑
K3z			0.022		☑

6.4 Reaction v4

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{Y} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Z} \tag{7}$$

Reactant

Table 15: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
Y		

Product

Table 16: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_4 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{cytosol}) \cdot \mathrm{Kf} \cdot [\mathrm{Y}] \tag{8}$$

Table 17: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Kf			0.5		☑

6.5 Reaction v5

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{Z} \longrightarrow \mathrm{EC} \tag{9}$$

Reactant

Table 18: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Product

Table 19: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
EC		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_5 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{extracellular}) \cdot \mathrm{K} \cdot [\mathrm{Z}] \tag{10}$$

Table 20: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
K			1.0		☑

6.6 Reaction v6

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{X} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Z} \tag{11}$$

Reactant

Table 21: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
X		

Product

Table 22: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_6 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{cytosol}) \cdot \mathrm{Kf} \cdot [\mathrm{X}] \tag{12}$$

Table 23: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Kf			0.5		☑

6.7 Reaction v2s

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{Z} \longrightarrow \mathrm{X} \tag{13}$$

Reactant

Table 24: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Product

Table 25: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
X		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_7 = \frac{\mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{intravesicular1}) \cdot \mathrm{Vm2s} \cdot [\mathrm{Z}]^2}{\mathrm{K2s}^2 + [\mathrm{Z}]^2} \tag{14}$$

Table 26: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Vm2s			1.500		☑
K2s			0.027		☑

6.8 Reaction v3s

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming one product.

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{X} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Z} \tag{15}$$

Reactant

Table 27: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
X		

Product

Table 28: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Z		

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_8 = \frac{\mathrm{vol\,(cytosol)} \cdot \mathrm{beta} \cdot \mathrm{Vm3s} \cdot [\mathrm{X}]^2}{\mathrm{K3s}^2 + [\mathrm{X}]^2} \tag{16}$$

Table 29: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
Vm3s			0.169		☑
K3s			0.100		☑

7 Derived Rate Equations

When interpreted as an ordinary differential equation framework, this model implies the following set of equations for the rates of change of each species.

Identifiers for kinetic laws highlighted in gray cannot be verified to evaluate to units of

SBML `substance` per `time`. As a result, some SBML interpreters may not be able to verify the consistency of the units on quantities in the model. Please check if

- parameters without an unit definition are involved or
- volume correction is necessary because the `hasOnlySubstanceUnits` flag may be set to `false` and `spacialDimensions`> 0 for certain species.

7.1 Species EC

Initial concentration $0\ \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in `vin` and as a product in `v5`).

$$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}t}\text{EC} = v_5 - v_1 \tag{17}$$

7.2 Species Z

Initial concentration $0\ \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

This species takes part in eight reactions (as a reactant in `v2i`, `v5`, `v2s` and as a product in `vin`, `v3i`, `v4`, `v6`, `v3s`).

$$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}t}\text{Z} = v_1 + v_3 + v_4 + v_6 + v_8 - v_2 - v_5 - v_7 \tag{18}$$

7.3 Species Y

Initial concentration $0\ \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

This species takes part in three reactions (as a reactant in `v3i`, `v4` and as a product in `v2i`).

$$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}t}\text{Y} = v_2 - v_3 - v_4 \tag{19}$$

7.4 Species X

Initial concentration $0.5\ \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

This species takes part in three reactions (as a reactant in `v6`, `v3s` and as a product in `v2s`).

$$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}t}\text{X} = v_7 - v_6 - v_8 \tag{20}$$

SBML2LaTeX was developed by Andreas Dräger[a], Hannes Planatscher[a], Dieudonné M Wouamba[a], Adrian Schröder[a], Michael Hucka[b], Lukas Endler[c], Martin Golebiewski[d] and Andreas Zell[a]. Please see http://www.ra.cs.uni-tuebingen.de/software/SBML2LaTeX for more information.

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