SBML Model Report

Model name: "Fujita2010_Akt_Signalling_NGF"

May 6, 2016

1 General Overview

This is a document in SBML Level 2 Version 4 format. This model was created by the following two authors: Lukas Endler[1] and Kazuhiro Fujita[2] at August 24th 2010 at noon. and last time modified at February 21st 2014 at 11:25 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	1
species types	0	species	11
events	0	constraints	0
reactions	11	function definitions	0
global parameters	12	unit definitions	8
rules	4	initial assignments	1

Model Notes

NGF dependent Akt pathway model
made by Kazuhiro A. Fujita.
This is the **NGF** dependent Akt pathway model described in:
Decoupling of receptor and downstream signals in the Akt pathway by its low-pass filter

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characteristics.
Fujita KA, Toyoshima Y, Uda S, Ozaki Y, Kubota H, and Kuroda S. Sci Signal. 2010 Jul 27;3(132):ra56. PMID: 20664065 ; DOI: 10.1126/scisignal.2000810
Abstract:
In cellular signal transduction, the information in an external stimulus is encoded in temporal patterns in the activities of signaling molecules; for example, pulses of a stimulus may produce an increasing response or may produce pulsatile responses in the signaling molecules. Here, we show how the Akt pathway, which is involved in cell growth, specifically transmits temporal information contained in upstream signals to downstream effectors. We modeled the epidermal growth factor (EGF)dependent Akt pathway in PC12 cells on the basis of experimental results. We obtained counterintuitive results indicating that the sizes of the peak amplitudes of receptor and downstream effector phosphorylation were decoupled; weak, sustained EGF receptor (EGFR) phosphorylation, rather than strong, transient phosphorylation, strongly induced phosphorylation of the ribosomal protein S6, a molecule downstream of Akt. Using frequency response analysis, we found that a three-component Akt pathway exhibited the property of a low-pass filter and that this property could explain decoupling of the peak amplitudes of receptor phosphorylation and that of downstream effectors. Furthermore, we found that lapatinib, an EGFR inhibitor used as an anticancer drug, converted strong, transient Akt phosphorylation into weak, sustained Akt phosphorylation, and, because of the low-pass filter characteristics of the Akt pathway, this led to stronger S6 phosphorylation than occurred in the absence of the inhibitor. Thus, an EGFR inhibitor can potentially act as a downstream activator of some effectors.

The different versions of input, step, pulse and ramp, can be simulated using the parameters NGF_conc_pulse , NGF_conc_step and NGF_conc_ramp . Depending on which one is set unequal to 0, either a continous pulse with value NGF_conc_pulse , a 60 second step with NGF_conc_step or a signal increasing from 0 to NGF_conc_pulse over a time periode of 3600 seconds are used as input. In case more than one parameter is set to values greater than 0 these input profiles are added to each other. The pulse time and the time over which the ramp input increases can be set by pulse_time and ramp_time .

2 Unit Definitions

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

2.1 Unit substance

Name arbitrary_amount

Definition dimensionless

2.2 Unit conc

Name arbitrary_conc

Definition $\text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

2.3 Unit time

Name seconds

Definition s

2.4 Unit volume

Name ml

Definition ml

2.5 Unit per_sec

Name per second

Definition s^{-1}

2.6 Unit ng

Name ng

Definition ng

2.7 Unit ng_per_ml

Name ng_per_ml

Definition $\text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

2.8 Unit per_conc_per_sec

Name per conc per second

Definition $\text{ml} \cdot \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

2.9 Unit `area`

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

Definition m^2

2.10 Unit `length`

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

Definition m

3 Compartment

This model contains one compartment.

Table 2: Properties of all compartments.

Id	Name	SBO	Spatial Dimensions	Size	Unit	Constant	Outside
`Cell`	Cell	0000290	3	1	litre	☑	

3.1 Compartment `Cell`

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

Name Cell

SBO:0000290 physical compartment

4 Species

This model contains eleven species. The boundary condition of two of these species is set to `true` so that these species' amount cannot be changed by any reaction. Section 9 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
NGF	NGF	Cell	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	⊟	☑
TrkA	TrkA	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
pTrkA	pTrkA	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
pTrkA_Akt	pTrkA_Akt	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
Akt	Akt	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
pAkt	pAkt	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
S6	S6	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
pAkt_S6	pAkt_S6	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
pS6	pS6	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟
pro_TrkA	pro_TrkA	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	☑	☑
NGF_TrkA	NGF_TrkA	Cell	dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}	⊟	⊟

Id	Name	Compartment	Derived Unit	Constant	Boundary Condition

5 Parameters

This model contains twelve global parameters.

Table 4: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
pTrkA_total	pTrkA_total		0.000	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	⊟
pAkt_total	pAkt_total		0.000	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	⊟
pTrkA_scaleFactor	pTrkA_scaleFactor		0.849	ng	☑
pAkt_scaleFactor	pAkt_scaleFactor		2.424	ng	☑
pS6_scaleFactor	pS6_scaleFactor		0.526	ng	☑
pS6_total	pS6_total		0.000	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	⊟
NGF_conc_step	NGF_conc_step		0.000	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	☑
NGF_conc_pulse	NGF_conc_pulse		0.000	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	☑
NGF_conc_ramp	NGF_conc_ramp		30.000	$ng \cdot ml^{-1}$	☑
TrkA_turnover	TrkA_turnover		0.001	s^{-1}	☑
pulse_time	pulse_time		60.000	s	☑
ramp_time	ramp_time		3600.000	s	☑

6 Initialassignment

This is an overview of one initialassignment.

6.1 Initialassignment TrkA

Derived unit ml^{-1}

Math [pro_TrkA]

7 Rules

This is an overview of four rules.

7.1 Rule pS6_total

Rule pS6_total is an assignment rule for parameter pS6_total:

$$\text{pS6\_total} = [\text{pS6}] \cdot \text{pS6\_scaleFactor} \tag{1}$$

Derived unit $\text{ml}^{-1} \cdot \text{ng}$

7.2 Rule pAkt_total

Rule pAkt_total is an assignment rule for parameter pAkt_total:

$$\text{pAkt\_total} = ([\text{pAkt}] + [\text{pAkt\_S6}]) \cdot \text{pAkt\_scaleFactor} \tag{2}$$

Derived unit $\text{ml}^{-1} \cdot \text{ng}$

7.3 Rule pTrkA_total

Rule pTrkA_total is an assignment rule for parameter pTrkA_total:

$$\text{pTrkA\_total} = ([\text{pTrkA}] + [\text{pTrkA\_Akt}]) \cdot \text{pTrkA\_scaleFactor} \tag{3}$$

Derived unit $\text{ml}^{-1} \cdot \text{ng}$

7.4 Rule NGF

Rule NGF is an assignment rule for species NGF:

$$\text{NGF} = \text{NGF\_conc\_step} + \begin{cases} \text{NGF\_conc\_pulse} & \text{if time} \leq \text{pulse\_time} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} + \frac{\text{NGF\_conc\_ramp} \cdot \text{time}}{\text{ramp\_time}} \tag{4}$$

8 Reactions

This model contains eleven 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	reaction_1	NGF+TrkA	$\mathrm{NGF} + \mathrm{TrkA} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{NGF\_TrkA}$	0000177
2	reaction_2	pTrkA+Akt	$\mathrm{pTrkA} + \mathrm{Akt} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{pTrkA\_Akt}$	0000177
3	reaction_3	Akt_phosphorylation	$\mathrm{pTrkA\_Akt} \longrightarrow \mathrm{pTrkA} + \mathrm{pAkt}$	0000216
4	reaction_4	pTrkA_degradation	$\mathrm{pTrkA} \longrightarrow \emptyset$	0000179
5	reaction_5	pAkt+S6	$\mathrm{pAkt} + \mathrm{S6} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{pAkt\_S6}$	0000177
6	reaction_6	S6_phosphorylation	$\mathrm{pAkt\_S6} \longrightarrow \mathrm{pAkt} + \mathrm{pS6}$	0000216
7	reaction_7	pAkt_dephospho	$\mathrm{pAkt} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Akt}$	0000330
8	reaction_8	pS6_dephospho	$\mathrm{pS6} \longrightarrow \mathrm{S6}$	0000330
9	reaction_9	TrkA_synthesis	$\mathrm{pro\_TrkA} \longrightarrow \mathrm{TrkA}$	0000184
10	reaction_10	TrkA_phosphorylation	$\mathrm{NGF\_TrkA} \longrightarrow \mathrm{pTrkA}$	0000216
11	reaction_11	TrkA_degradation	$\mathrm{TrkA} \longrightarrow \emptyset$	0000179

8.1 Reaction reaction_1

This is a reversible reaction of two reactants forming one product.

Name NGF+TrkA

SBO:0000177 non-covalent binding

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{NGF} + \mathrm{TrkA} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{NGF\_TrkA} \tag{5}$$

Reactants

Table 6: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
NGF	NGF	
TrkA	TrkA	

Product

Table 7: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
NGF_TrkA	NGF_TrkA	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_1 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot (\mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{NGF}] \cdot [\mathrm{TrkA}] - \mathrm{k2} \cdot [\mathrm{NGF\_TrkA}]) \tag{6}$$

Table 8: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		0.003		☑
k2	k2		0.013		☑

8.2 Reaction reaction_2

This is a reversible reaction of two reactants forming one product.

Name pTrkA+Akt

SBO:0000177 non-covalent binding

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pTrkA} + \mathrm{Akt} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{pTrkA\_Akt} \tag{7}$$

Reactants

Table 9: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
`pTrkA`	pTrkA	
`Akt`	Akt	

Product

Table 10: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
`pTrkA_Akt`	pTrkA_Akt	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_2 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot (\mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{pTrkA}] \cdot [\mathrm{Akt}] - \mathrm{k2} \cdot [\mathrm{pTrkA\_Akt}]) \tag{8}$$

Table 11: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
`k1`	k1		0.088	$\mathrm{ml} \cdot \mathrm{dimensionless} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$	☑
`k2`	k2		$1.47518 \cdot 10^{-10}$	s^{-1}	☑

8.3 Reaction `reaction_3`

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming two products.

Name Akt_phosphorylation

SBO:0000216 phosphorylation

Reaction equation

$$\text{pTrkA\_Akt} \longrightarrow \text{pTrkA} + \text{pAkt} \tag{9}$$

Reactant

Table 12: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pTrkA_Akt	pTrkA_Akt	

Products

Table 13: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
pTrkA	pTrkA	
pAkt	pAkt	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit contains undeclared units

$$v_3 = \text{vol}\,(\text{Cell}) \cdot \text{k1} \cdot [\text{pTrkA\_Akt}] \tag{10}$$

Table 14: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		0.020		☑

8.4 Reaction reaction_4

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming no product.

Name pTrkA_degradation

SBO:0000179 degradation

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pTrkA} \longrightarrow \emptyset \tag{11}$$

Reactant

Table 15: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pTrkA	pTrkA	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_4 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{pTrkA}] \tag{12}$$

Table 16: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		0.068	s^{-1}	☑

8.5 Reaction reaction_5

This is a reversible reaction of two reactants forming one product.

Name pAkt+S6

SBO:0000177 non-covalent binding

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pAkt} + \mathrm{S6} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{pAkt\_S6} \tag{13}$$

Reactants

Table 17: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pAkt	pAkt	
S6	S6	

Product

Table 18: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
pAkt_S6	pAkt_S6	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_5 = \mathrm{vol}(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot (\mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{pAkt}] \cdot [\mathrm{S6}] - \mathrm{k2} \cdot [\mathrm{pAkt\_S6}]) \tag{14}$$

Table 19: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		68.367	$\mathrm{ml} \cdot \mathrm{dimensionless} \cdot s^{-1}$	☑
k2	k2		5.235	s^{-1}	☑

8.6 Reaction reaction_6

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming two products.

Name S6_phosphorylation

SBO:0000216 phosphorylation

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pAkt\_S6} \longrightarrow \mathrm{pAkt} + \mathrm{pS6} \tag{15}$$

Reactant

Table 20: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pAkt_S6	pAkt_S6	

Products

Table 21: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
pAkt	pAkt	
pS6	pS6	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_6 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{pAkt\_S6}] \tag{16}$$

Table 22: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		0.006	s^{-1}	☑

8.7 Reaction reaction_7

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

Name pAkt_dephospho

SBO:0000330 dephosphorylation

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pAkt} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Akt} \tag{17}$$

Reactant

Table 23: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pAkt	pAkt	

Product

Table 24: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
Akt	Akt	

Id	Name	SBO

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_7 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{pAkt}] \tag{18}$$

Table 25: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		1.281	s^{-1}	☑

8.8 Reaction reaction_8

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

Name pS6_dephospho

SBO:0000330 dephosphorylation

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pS6} \longrightarrow \mathrm{S6} \tag{19}$$

Reactant

Table 26: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pS6	pS6	

Product

Table 27: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
S6	S6	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_8 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{pS6}] \tag{20}$$

Table 28: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		$2.93167 \cdot 10^{-4}$	s^{-1}	☑

8.9 Reaction reaction_9

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

Name TrkA_synthesis

SBO:0000184 translation

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{pro\_TrkA} \longrightarrow \mathrm{TrkA} \tag{21}$$

Reactant

Table 29: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
pro_TrkA	pro_TrkA	

Product

Table 30: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
TrkA	TrkA	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_9 = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{TrkA\_turnover} \cdot [\mathrm{pro\_TrkA}] \tag{22}$$

8.10 Reaction reaction_10

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

Name TrkA_phosphorylation

SBO:0000216 phosphorylation

Reaction equation

$$\text{NGF\_TrkA} \longrightarrow \text{pTrkA} \tag{23}$$

Reactant

Table 31: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
NGF_TrkA	NGF_TrkA	

Product

Table 32: Properties of each product.

Id	Name	SBO
pTrkA	pTrkA	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_{10} = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{k1} \cdot [\mathrm{NGF\_TrkA}] \tag{24}$$

Table 33: Properties of each parameter.

Id	Name	SBO	Value	Unit	Constant
k1	k1		0.008	s^{-1}	☑

8.11 Reaction reaction_11

This is an irreversible reaction of one reactant forming no product.

Name TrkA_degradation

SBO:0000179 degradation

Reaction equation

$$\mathrm{TrkA} \longrightarrow \emptyset \tag{25}$$

Reactant

Table 34: Properties of each reactant.

Id	Name	SBO
`TrkA`	TrkA	

Kinetic Law

Derived unit s^{-1}

$$v_{11} = \mathrm{vol}\,(\mathrm{Cell}) \cdot \mathrm{TrkA\_turnover} \cdot [\mathrm{TrkA}] \tag{26}$$

9 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.

9.1 Species `NGF`

Name NGF

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain

Initial concentration $0\,\mathrm{ng} \cdot \mathrm{ml}^{-1}$

Involved in rule `NGF`

This species takes part in one reaction (as a reactant in `reaction_1`). Not this but one rule determines the species' quantity because this species is on the boundary of the reaction system.

9.2 Species TrkA

Name TrkA

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain

Initial concentration $8.52065090518276\ \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

Initial assignment TrkA

This species takes part in three reactions (as a reactant in reaction_1, reaction_11 and as a product in reaction_9).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{TrkA} = v_9 - v_1 - v_{11} \tag{27}$$

9.3 Species pTrkA

Name pTrkA

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain

Initial concentration $0\ \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

This species takes part in four reactions (as a reactant in reaction_2, reaction_4 and as a product in reaction_3, reaction_10).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{pTrkA} = v_3 + v_{10} - v_2 - v_4 \tag{28}$$

9.4 Species pTrkA_Akt

Name pTrkA_Akt

SBO:0000297 protein complex

Initial concentration $0\ \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in reaction_3 and as a product in reaction_2).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{pTrkA\_Akt} = v_2 - v_3 \tag{29}$$

9.5 Species Akt

Name Akt

SBO:0000297 protein complex

Initial concentration 1.15594897919397 dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in reaction_2 and as a product in reaction_7).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{Akt} = v_7 - v_2 \tag{30}$$

9.6 Species pAkt

Name pAkt

SBO:0000297 protein complex

Initial concentration 0 dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}

This species takes part in four reactions (as a reactant in reaction_5, reaction_7 and as a product in reaction_3, reaction_6).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{pAkt} = v_3 + v_6 - v_5 - v_7 \tag{31}$$

9.7 Species S6

Name S6

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain

Initial concentration 3.552336039555 dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in reaction_5 and as a product in reaction_8).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{S6} = v_8 - v_5 \tag{32}$$

9.8 Species pAkt_S6

Name pAkt_S6

SBO:0000297 protein complex

Initial concentration 0 dimensionless $\cdot$ ml^{-1}

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in reaction_6 and as a product in reaction_5).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{pAkt\_S6} = v_5 - v_6 \tag{33}$$

9.9 Species pS6

Name pS6

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain

Initial concentration $0\ \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in reaction_8 and as a product in reaction_6).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{pS6} = v_6 - v_8 \tag{34}$$

9.10 Species pro_TrkA

Name pro_TrkA

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain

Initial concentration $8.52065090518276\ \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

This species takes part in one reaction (as a reactant in reaction_9), which does not influence its rate of change because this constant species is on the boundary of the reaction system:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{pro\_TrkA} = 0 \tag{35}$$

9.11 Species NGF_TrkA

Name NGF_TrkA

SBO:0000297 protein complex

Initial concentration $0\ \text{dimensionless} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$

This species takes part in two reactions (as a reactant in reaction_10 and as a product in reaction_1).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{NGF\_TrkA} = v_1 - v_{10} \tag{36}$$

A Glossary of Systems Biology Ontology Terms

SBO:0000177 non-covalent binding: Interaction between several biochemical entities that results in the formation of a non-covalent comple

SBO:0000179 degradation: Complete disappearance of a physical entity

SBO:0000184 translation: Process in which a polypeptide chain is produced from a messenger RNA

SBO:0000216 phosphorylation: Addition of a phosphate group (-H2PO4) to a chemical entity

SBO:0000252 polypeptide chain: Naturally occurring macromolecule formed by the repetition of amino-acid residues linked by peptidic bonds. A polypeptide chain is synthesized by the ribosome. CHEBI:1654

SBO:0000290 physical compartment: Specific location of space, that can be bounded or not. A physical compartment can have 1, 2 or 3 dimensions

SBO:0000297 protein complex: Macromolecular complex containing one or more polypeptide chains possibly associated with simple chemicals. CHEBI:3608

SBO:0000330 dephosphorylation: Removal of a phosphate group (-H2PO4) from a chemical entity.

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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