

These transparencies were presented at the Computation in Cells workshop on Tuesday April 18, 2000 in Hertfordshire, UK and partially at the tutorial on Saturday April 15, 2000 at the Euro-GP-2000 conference in Edinburgh.

**REVERSE ENGINEERING OF  
METABOLIC PATHWAYS**

**COMPUTATION IN CELLS**

**UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HATFIELD CAMPUS**

**TUESDAY — APRIL 18, 2000**

**John R. Koza**  
Stanford University, Stanford, California  
[koza@stanford.edu](mailto:koza@stanford.edu)

**William Mydlowec**  
Genetic Programming Inc., Los Altos, California  
[myd@cs.stanford.edu](mailto:myd@cs.stanford.edu)

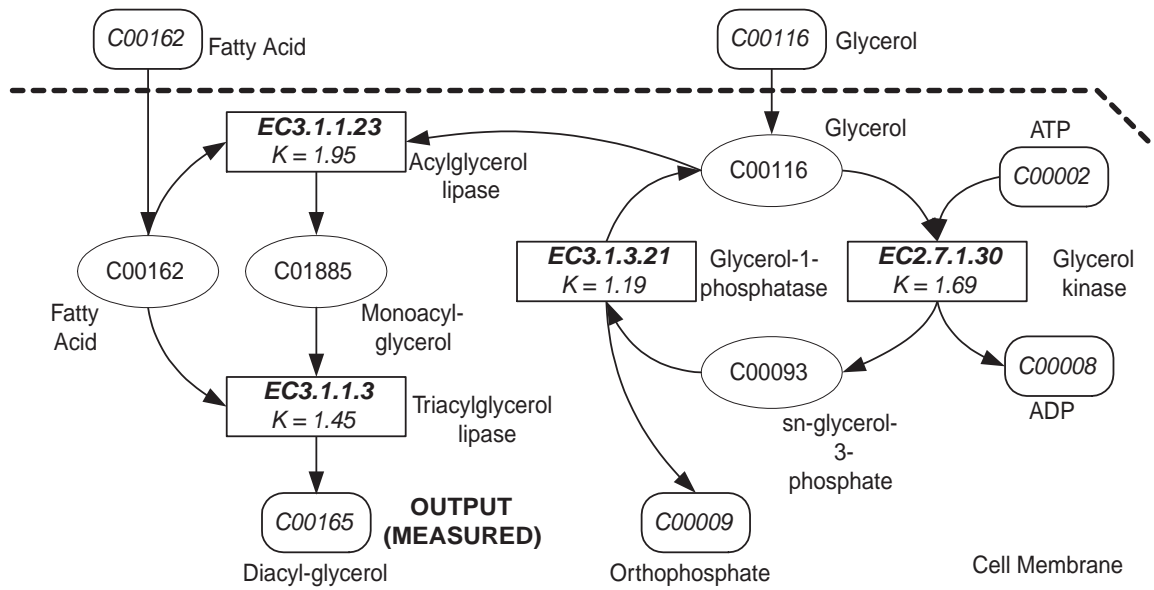
**Guido Lanza**  
Genetic Programming Inc., Los Altos, California  
[guidissimo@hotmail.com](mailto:guidissimo@hotmail.com)

**Jessen Yu**  
Genetic Programming Inc., Los Altos, California  
[jyu@cs.stanford.edu](mailto:jyu@cs.stanford.edu)

**Martin A. Keane**  
Econometrics Inc., Chicago, Illinois  
[makeane@ix.netcom.com](mailto:makeane@ix.netcom.com)

# REVERSE ENGINEERING OF METABOLIC PATHWAYS

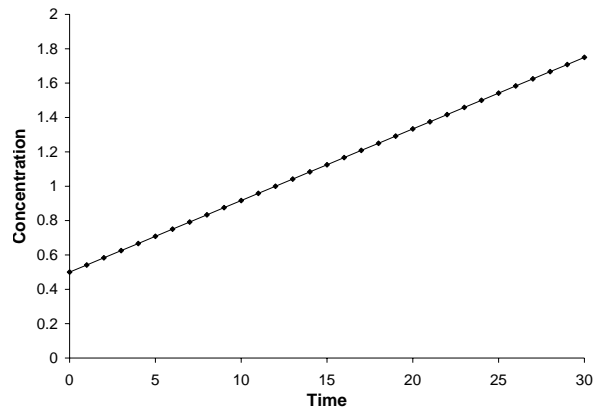
## 4-REACTION NETWORK IN PHOSPHOLIPID CYCLE



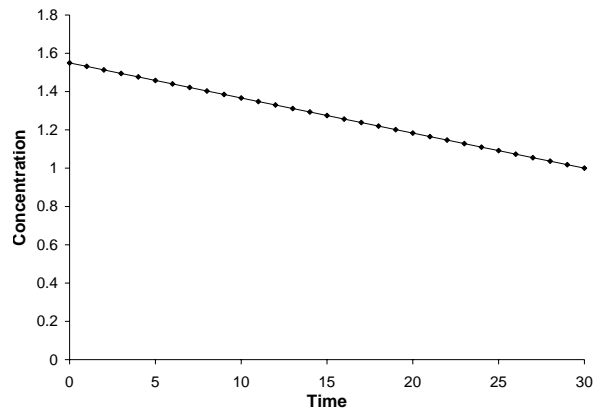
# 9 FITNESS CASES

Fitness Case	EC2.7.1.30	EC3.1.3.21	EC3.1.1.23	EC3.1.1.3
1	Slope-Up	Saw	Step-Down	Step-Up
2	Slope-Down	Step-Up	Saw	Step-Down
3	Step-Down	Slope-Up	Slope-Down	Step-Up
4	Step-Up	Slope-Down	Step-Up	Step-Down
5	Saw	Step-Down	Slope-Up	Step-Up
6	Saw	Step-Down	<b>Knock-Out</b>	Slope-Up
7	Saw	<b>Knock-Out</b>	Slope-Up	Step-Down
8	<b>Knock-Out</b>	Step-Down	Slope-Up	Saw
9	Step-Down	Slope-Up	Saw	<b>Knock-Out</b>

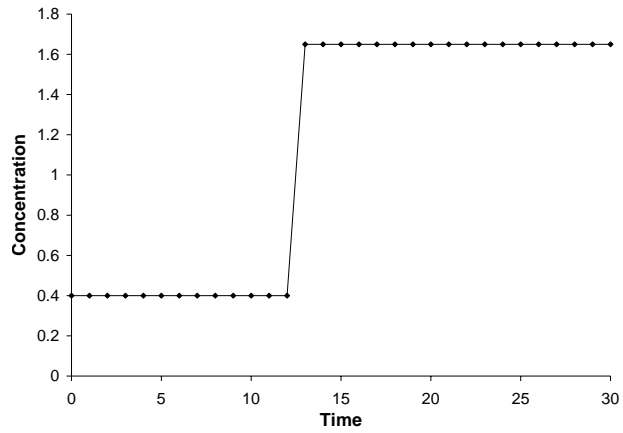
## SLOPE-UP



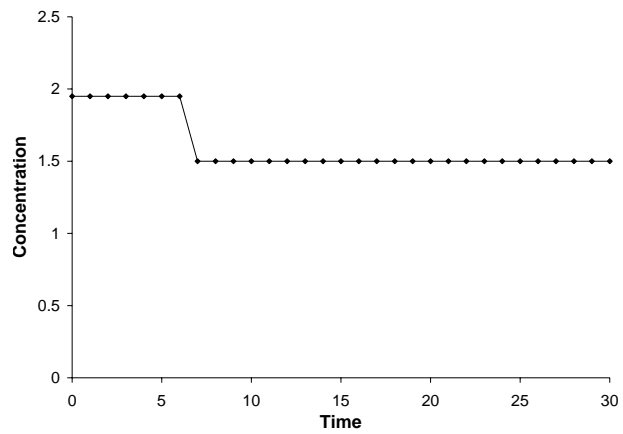
## SLOPE-DOWN



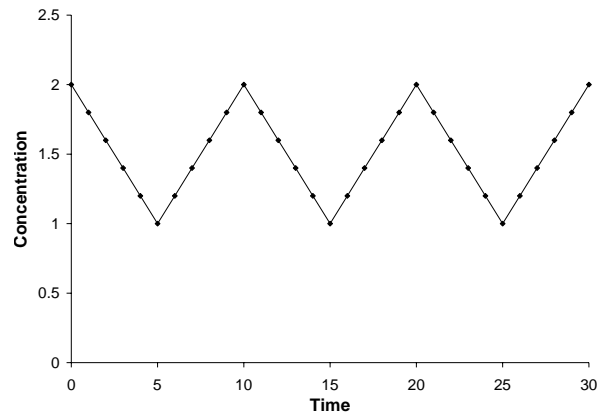
# STEP-UP



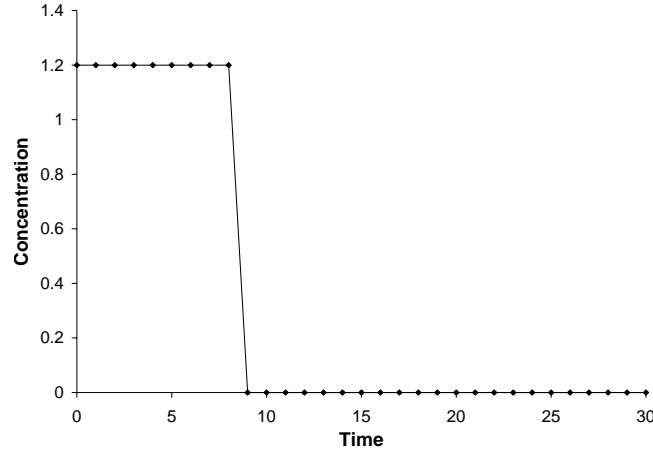
# STEP-DOWN



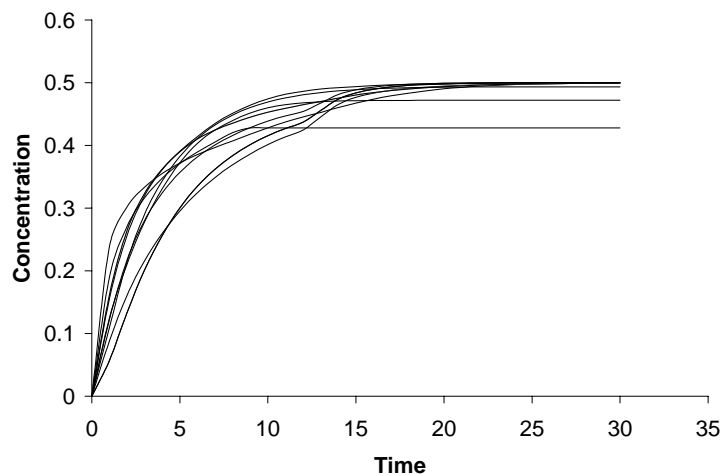
# SAWTOOTH



# KNOCK-OUT



# CONCENTRATIONS OF PROBED PRODUCT C00165 - DIACYL-GLYCEROL FOR 9 FITNESS CASES



## FIRST 15 SECONDS OF C00165

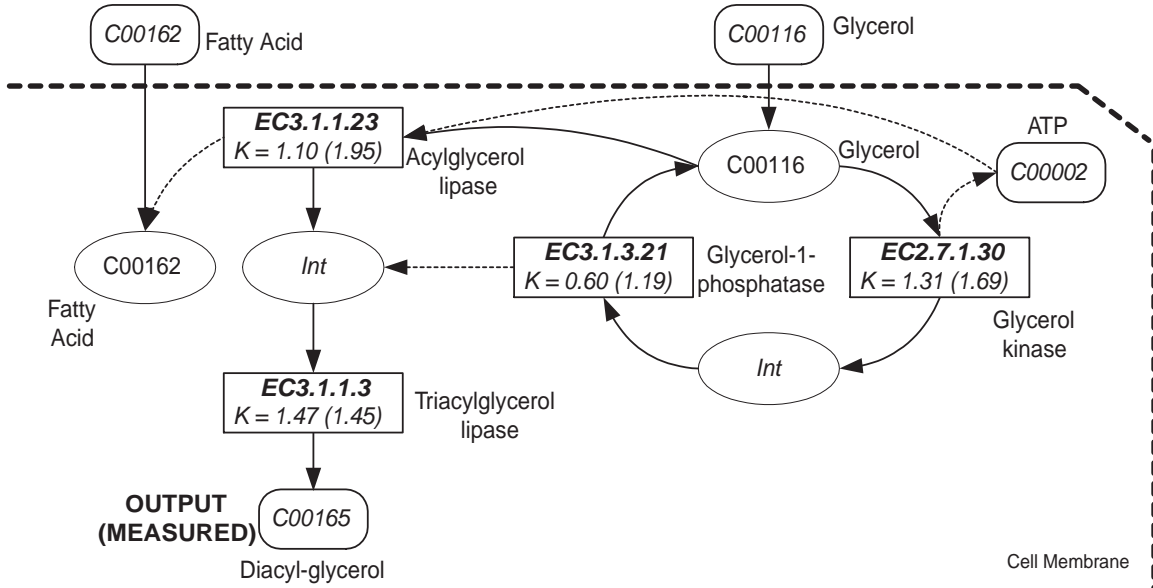
Time	Concentration of C00165
0	0
1	0.1221372
2	0.2168507
3	0.280057
4	0.324397
5	0.3568887
6	0.3815322
7	0.4007406
8	0.4160345
9	0.4284242
10	0.4386028
11	0.44706
12	0.4541539
13	0.4676479
14	0.4810823

# FITNESS

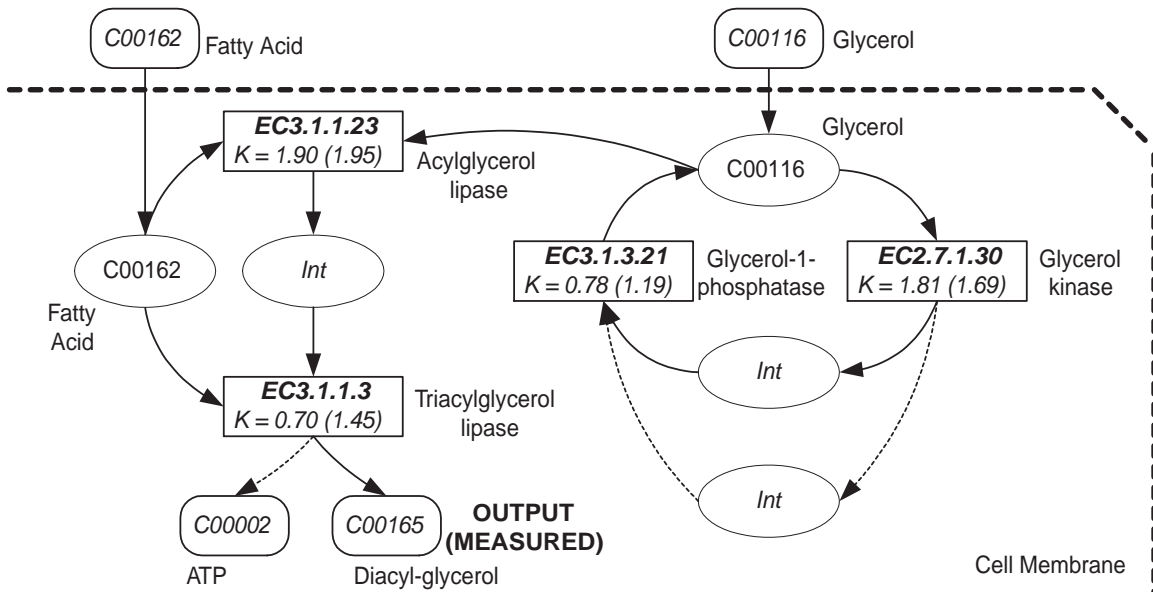
- We vary the concentration of specified substance(s), such as substrates (inputs) or catalysts (enzymes), over time
  - **In the example, the concentration of 4 enzymes is varied**
  - **In the example, 9 different scenarios (fitness cases)**
  - **In the example, each scenario is simulated for 30 seconds**
- We probe (as output) the concentration of specified product substance(s) produced by the network of reactions.
  - **In the example, C00165 - Diacyl-glycerol is probed**
- Each actual network of reactions is exposed to the 9 30-second input scenarios (the fitness cases) and the actual concentration of the probed product substance(s) are recorded.
- Each individual network of reactions at each generation of the population is, at each generation, exposed to the same 9 30-second input scenarios (the fitness cases) and the concentration of the probed product substance(s) are recorded (for comparison).
- The fitness of an individual reaction network is the sum of the absolute weighted differences (errors)
  - **The weight is 1 if the error is within 5%**
  - **The weight is 10 if the error is greater than 5%**



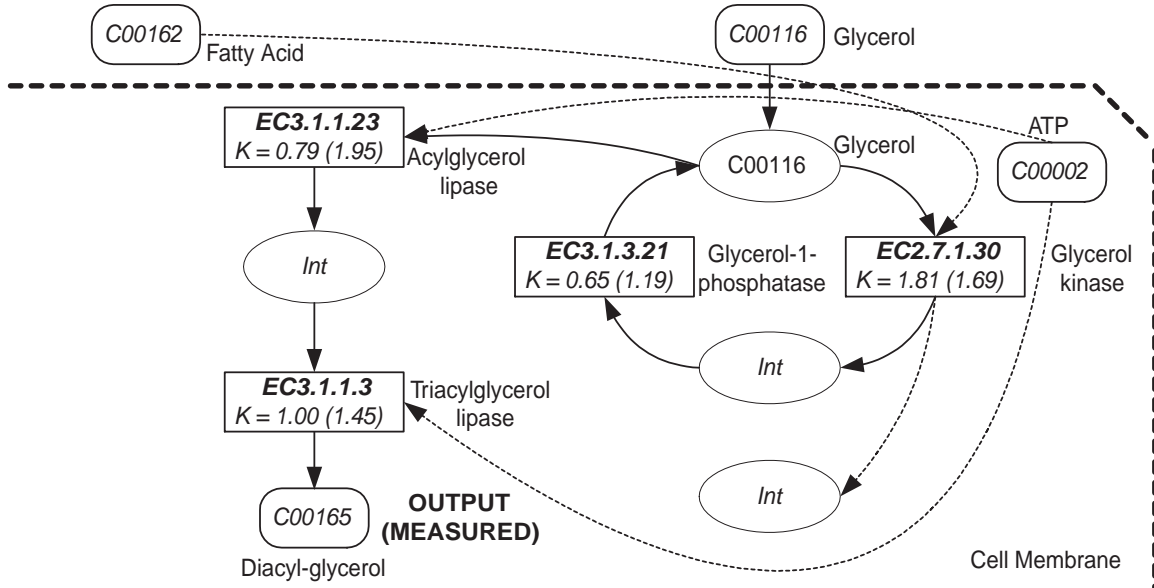
# BEST-OF-GENERATION 0



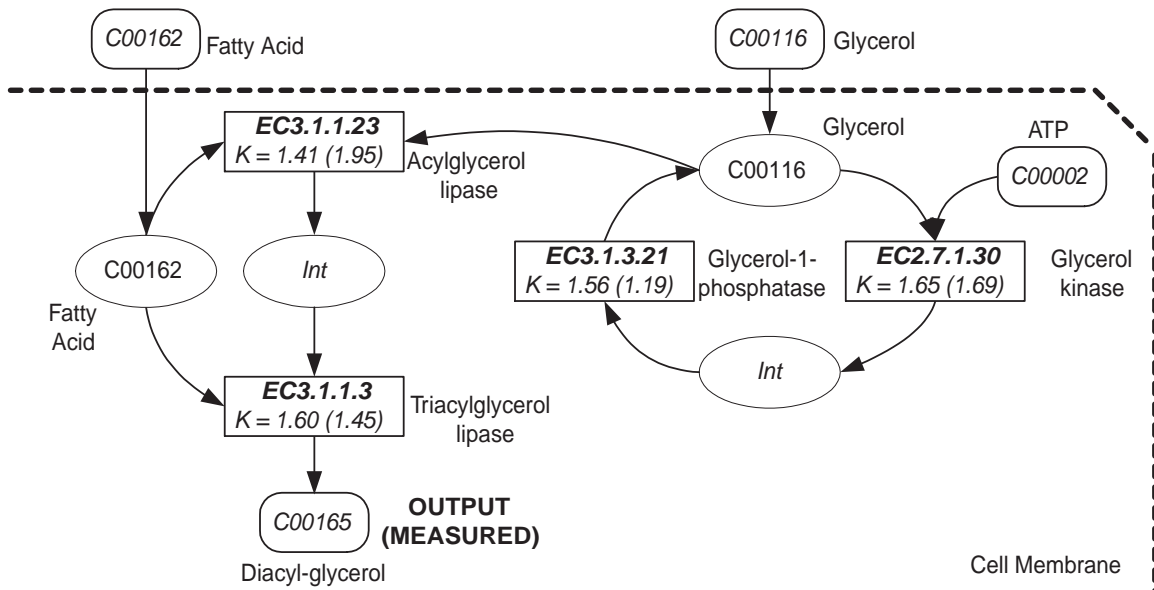
# BEST-OF-GENERATION 9



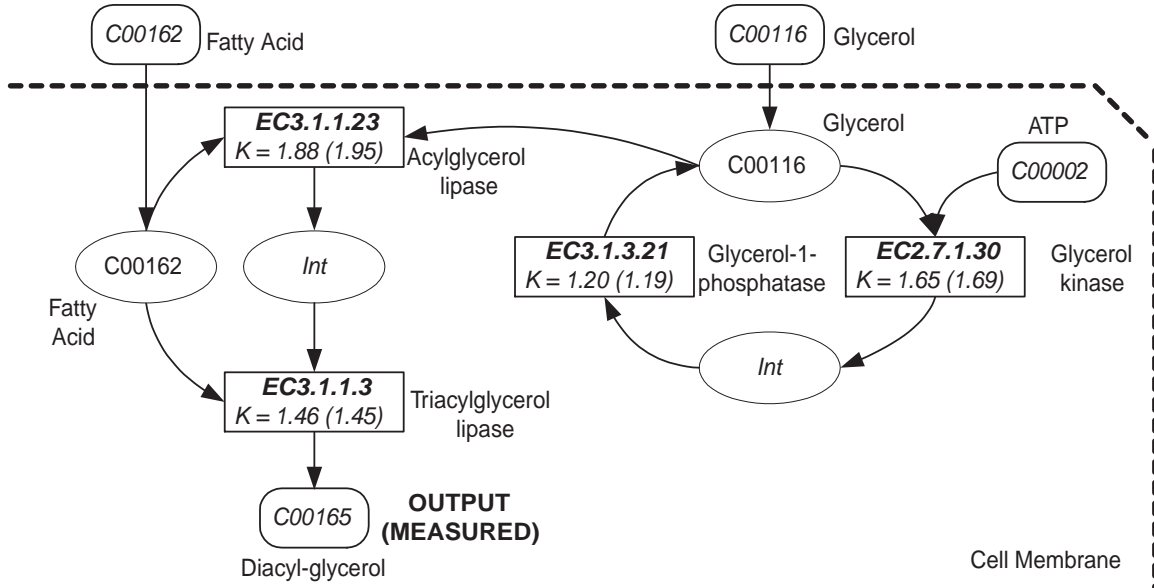
# BEST-OF-GENERATION 17



# BEST-OF-GENERATION 19



# BEST-OF-GENERATION 66



# DESIRED

