# Standards and Resources in Systems Biology: collaborative scale-up toward virtual life 

Nicolas Le Novère, EMBL-EBI, United-Kingdom
« Je tiens impossible de connaître les parties sans connaître le tout, non plus que de connaître le tout sans connaître particulièrement les parties » Blaise Pascal, Pensées, 1660.
« Je tiens impossible de connaître les parties sans connaître le tout, non plus que de connaître le tout sans connaître particulièrement les parties » Blaise Pascal, Pensées, 1660.
"[A system consists of] a dynamic order of parts and processes standing in mutual interaction. [...] The fundamental task of biology [is] the discovery of the laws of biological systems" Ludwig von Bertalanfy, Kritische Theorie der Formbildung, 1928

- Systems Biology is the study of a biological system, taking into account all its constituents and their relationships.
- Systems Biology is the study of a biological system, taking into account all its constituents and their relationships.
- Mechanistic reconstruction of dynamic systems from the quantitative properties of their elementary building blocks. Made possible by large-scale data production \& improvements of computing power and technics

Systems Biology is the study of a biological system, taking into account all its constituents and their relationships.

Mechanistic reconstruction of dynamic systems from the quantitative properties of their elementary building blocks. Made possible by large-scale data production \& improvements of computing power and technics

Cybernetics properties are conserved across systems (control theory: feedback, feedforward, robustness...). Systems Biology is scale-free! NB: the theoretical treatment is already available.

Systems Biology is the study of a biological system, taking into account all its constituents and their relationships.

Mechanistic reconstruction of dynamic systems from the quantitative properties of their elementary building blocks. Made possible by large-scale data production \& improvements of computing power and technics

Cybernetics properties are conserved across systems (control theory: feedback, feedforward, robustness...). Systems Biology is scale-free! NB: the theoretical treatment is already available.

- Physiology was mainly descriptive Molecular Biology made Biology explicative Systems Biology makes Biology predictive

Systems Biology is the study of a biological system, taking into account all its constituents and their relationships.

Mechanistic reconstruction of dynamic systems from the quantitative properties of their elementary building blocks. Made possible by large-scale data production \& improvements of computing power and technics

Cybernetics properties are conserved across systems (control theory: feedback, feedforward, robustness...). Systems Biology is scale-free! NB: the theoretical treatment is already available.

Physiology was mainly descriptive Molecular Biology made Biology explicative Systems Biology makes Biology predictive
$\Rightarrow$ The question we ask in Systems Biology is not: "fit my data"
but:
"Surprise-me"



# A multiscale problem 



A multiscale problem


- Molecular dynamics:
- Particle diffusion:

Stochastic chemical kinetics:
Continuous ODE:
$\Rightarrow$ Humongous stiffness: the speed of the whole simulation is determined by the quickest event

- The development of quantitative models of even simple living systems requires an extensive knowledge of biology, from biochemical reactions to physiology.

The development of quantitative models of even simple living systems requires an extensive knowledge of biology, from biochemical reactions to physiology.

- Many different approaches must be used: e.g. for biochemical networks, one can use time-series (continuous, discrete), steady-state analyses (MCA, FBA), logical descriptions etc.
- The development of quantitative models of even simple living systems requires an extensive knowledge of biology, from biochemical reactions to physiology.
- Many different approaches must be used: e.g. for biochemical networks, one can use time-series (continuous, discrete), steady-state analyses (MCA, FBA), logical descriptions etc.
- Very large pathways cannot be built in one shot. We are talking about hundreds of thousands of interactions ...
- The development of quantitative models of even simple living systems requires an extensive knowledge of biology, from biochemical reactions to physiology.

Many different approaches must be used: e.g. for biochemical networks, one can use time-series (continuous, discrete), steady-state analyses (MCA, FBA), logical descriptions etc.

- Very large pathways cannot be built in one shot. We are talking about hundreds of thousands of interactions ...
$\Rightarrow$ Nobody possesses the required knowledge. Moreover the time, money and energy necessary are prohibitive



Annual Meeting 2006, Friday 24th November 2006
November 24 2006, Ghent, Belgium


Annual Meeting 2006, Friday 24th November 2006


## Standards of representation

" The nice thing about standards is that there are so many to choose from". Attributed to Andrew S Tanenbaum
http://www.cellml.org/ Based on modules; scalable;


## BrainML.org

http://brainml.org/
Models are XML-schemas

http://www.neuroml.org/
Flexible (expendable set of classes/schemas);
-
http://www.biopax.org/
No kinetics; deep semantics; OWL
http://www.sbgn.org/

Graphical representation of interactions

88ML
Systems Biology
Markup Language http: / /sbml.org/ Rich kinetics; weak semantics; XML

The Systems Biology Markup Language (SBML) is a computer-readable format for representing models of biochemical reaction networks. SBML is applicable to metabolic networks, cell-signaling pathways, regulatory networks, and many others.

## 翤ternationally Supported and Widely Used

 ?\%BML has been evolving since mid-2000 through the efforts of an international group of software developers and users. Today, SBML is supported by over 100 software systems, including the following (where '*' iopdicates SBML support in development):


| Moleculizer | SBMLR |
| :--- | :--- |
| Monod | SBMLSim |
| Narrator | SBMLToolbox |
| NetBuilder | SBliD |
| Oscill8 | SBToolbox |
| PANTHER Pathway | SBW |
| PathArt | SCIpath |
| PathScout | Sigmoid* |
| Pathway Analyser | SigPath |
| PathwayLab | SigTran |
| Pathway Tools | SIMBA |
| PathwayBuilder | SimBiology |
| PATIKAweb | Simpathica |
| PaVESy | SimPheny* |
| PET | SimWiz |
| PNK | SloppyCell |
| PottersWheel | SmartCell |
| Reactome | SRS Pathway Editor |
| ProcessDB | StochSim |
| PROTON | StocnKit |
| pysbml | STOCKS |
| PySCeS | TERANODE Suite |
| runSBML | Trelis |
| SABIO-RK | Virtual Cell |
| SBML ODE Solver | WebCell |
| SBML-PET | WinSCAMP |
| SBMLeditor | XPPAUT |
| SBMLmerge |  |
|  |  |

## BioNetGen@VCell Release

(October 6, 2006) BioNetGen@VCell is a new release of BioNetGen, a tool for automatically generating a reaction network from user-specified rules for biomolecular interactions on the level of protein domains.
read more

## PottersWheel supports SBML

(October 4, 2006) PottersWheel 1.2 beta, a MATLAB systems biology toolbox, supports model creation, fitting data, and designing new experiments.
read more

## SBML Level 2 Version 2 Released! <br> (September 25, 2006) The final version of the <br> SBML Level 2 Version 2 specification is now available!

read more

## SBML Wikipedia entry

(September 18, 2006) There is now an updated entry for SBML in Wikipedia. Let us know your suggestions for improvements.
read more

## SBML Tutorial at ICSB 2006

(September 8, 2006) Mike Hucka will be leading a tutorial on SBML this year at ICSB 2006 in Japan. The focus will be on the about-to-be-released SBML Level 2 Version 2.
read more
See older news items.
"The goal of SBML is to help people to disagree as precisely as possible". Ed Franck, Argonne National Laboratory


Annual Meeting 2006, Friday 24th November 2006
November 24 2006, Ghent, Belgium

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml level="2" version="1" xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level2">
    <model>
        <listOfCompartments>
            <compartment id="cell" />
        </listOfCompartments>
        <listOfSpecies>
            <species id="A" compartment="cell" initialConcentration="1"/>
            <species id="B" compartment="cell" initialConcentration="0"/>
        </listOfSpecies>
        <listOfParameters>
            <parameter id="kon" value="1"/>
        </listOfParameters>
        <listOfReactions>
            <reaction>
            <listOfReactants>
                <speciesReference species="A" />
            </listOfReactants>
            <listOfProducts>
                            <speciesReference species="B" />
            </listOfProducts>
            <kineticLaw>
                            <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
                                <apply>
                        <times />
                            <ci>kon</ci>
                        <ci>A</ci>
                            <ci>cell</ci>
                        </apply>
                                </math>
            </kineticLaw>
                </reaction>
        </listOfReactions>
    </model>
</sbml>
```

SBML is not limited to biochemistry!

- Rate Rules can describe the temporal evolution of any quantitative parameter, e.g. transmembrane voltage;
- Events can describe any discontinuous change, e.g. neurotransmitter release;
- A species is an entity participating to a reaction, not always a chemical entity:
- It can be a molecule
- It can be a cell
- It can be an organ
- It can be an organism
$\rightarrow$ Remember, Systems Biology is scale-free!

Level 1 (March 2001)

- Predefined kinetics functions
- Only one type of reactive substance
- ISO646 encoding
- Level 2 (June 2003)
- User-defined functions
- Modifier species
- Events
- All math in MathML
- Unicode encoding
- IETF MIME-Type, see RFC3823
- Level 3 (?)

Hucka et al (2003)
Bioinformatics 19: 524-531

Hucka et al (2004)
IEE Systems Biology 1: 41-53

- Released on September $25^{\text {th }} 2006$
- Simpler and cleaner (units ...)
- Generic entities (compartmentType, speciesType) $\rightarrow$ path to generalised reactions
- Constraints and initialAssignments
- Controlled annotations (+ links to SBO)
- Backward compatible with Level 2 Version 1
- More detailed and bug-free specification ... 145 pages, 10pt, small margin.
- Modular SBML, with core + optional packages
- Graph Layout
- Generalised reactions (probable)
- Model composition (probable)
- Complex species (probable)
- Arrays or sets (maybe)
- Geometry (maybe)
- Movements (maybe)
- Dynamic compartments (maybe)
???
- An SBML model lists physical entities, but does not identify them properly.
- An SBML model contains mathematical expressions, but does not tell-us what they characterise and how.

An SBML constructed for a certain modelling approach cannot be used straight-away within another modelling framework.
$\Rightarrow$ SBML models cannot be easily searched SBML models cannot be easily converted SBML models cannot be easily merged

# Minimum Information Requested In the Annotation of biochemical Models 

Le Novère N., Finney A., Hucka M., Bhalla U., Campagne F., Collado-Vides J., Crampin E., Halstead M., Klipp E., Mendes P., Nielsen P., Sauro H., Shapiro B., Snoep J.L., Spence H.D., Wanner B.L.
Nature Biotechnology (2005), 23: 1509-1515

- The model must be encoded in a public, standardized, machine-readable format (SBML, CellML, GENESIS ...)
- The model must comply with the standard in which it is encoded!
- The model must be clearly related to a single reference description. If a model is composed from different parts, there should still be a description of the derived/combined model.
- The encoded model structure must reflect the biological processes listed in the reference description.
- The model must be instantiated in a simulation: All quantitative attributes have to be defined, including initial conditions.
- When instantiated, the model must be able to reproduce all results given in the reference description within an epsilon (algorithms, round-up errors)


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\dot{\sigma}_{1}}{\overbrace{1}}=k_{2}=k_{3}=1 \mathrm{~s}^{-1} \\
& \frac{d\left[C a_{\text {out }}\right]}{d t}=\frac{k_{1}[I P 3 R] *\left(\left[C a_{\text {in }}\right]-\left[C a_{\text {out }}\right]\right)}{K m_{1}+\left|\left[C a_{\text {in }}\right]-\left[C a_{o u t}\right]\right|} * \frac{[I P 3]^{m}}{K_{A}+[I P 3]^{m}}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d[I P 3]}{d t}=\frac{k_{2}\left[P L C_{a c t}\right] *[P I P 2]}{K m_{2}+[P I P 2]}-\frac{k_{3}\left[I P 3_{\text {ase }}\right] *[I P 3]}{K m_{3}+[I P 3]} \\
& \frac{d\left[P L C_{a c t}\right]}{d t}=\frac{\left[G_{q}\right]^{n}}{\alpha+\left[G_{q}\right]^{n}} *\left[P L C_{t o t}\right] \\
& {\left[C a_{\text {in }}\right]=[I P 3 R]=\left[P L C_{\text {tot }}\right]=[P I P 2]=\left[I P 3_{\text {ase }}\right]=0.001 \mathrm{M}} \\
& {\left[G_{q}\right]=0.01 \mathrm{M},\left[\mathrm{Ca} a_{\text {out }}\right]=[I P 3]=\left[P L C_{\text {act }}\right]=0 \mathrm{M}}
\end{aligned}
$$

- The model has to be named.
- A citation of the reference description must be joined (complete citation, unique identifier, unambigous URL). The citation should permit to identify the authors of the model.
- The name and contact of model creators must be joined.
- The date and time of creation and last modification should be specified. An history is useful but not required.
- The model should be linked to a precise statement about the terms of distribution. MIRIAM does not require "freedom of use" or "no cost".
- The annotation must permit to unambiguously relate a piece of knowledge to a model constituent.
- The referenced information should be described using a triplet \{data-type, identifier, qualifier\}

- The community has to agree on a set of standard valid data-types. A database and the associated API (WebServices) have been developed at the EBI to provide the generation and interpretation of URIs.

| creators |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| creation date | Joe User (juser@eden.com), Anne Other (aother@eden.com) 01 January 0000 |  |  |  |
| last modification | 31 May 2005 |  |  |  |
| Constituent | Data Type | Identifier | Qualifier | Meaning |
| model | http://www.pubmed.gov/ | 0000000 |  |  |
|  | http://www.taxonomy.org/ | 9606 |  | Homo sapiens |
|  | http ///www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0007204 | IsVersionOf | positive regulation of cytosolic ca2+ concentration |
|  | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0051279 | IsVersionOf | regulation of release of sequestered ca2+ into cytop |
| O- | http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway | hsa04020 | IsPartOf | Calcium signaling pathway-H sapiens |
|  | http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway | hsa04070 | IsPartOf | Phosphatidylinositol signaling system-H sapiens |
| $\sum_{0}^{0}$ | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0005790 |  | smooth endoplasmic reticulum |
| $\stackrel{\text { O}}{\omega} \text { reactant } \mathrm{Ca}_{i n}$ | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/ | CHEBI:29108 |  | calcium( $2+$ ) |
| compartment cytoplasm | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0005737 |  | cytoplasm |
| $\frac{\stackrel{\Gamma}{\circ}}{\dot{\circ}} \text { reactant } \mathrm{Ca}_{\text {out }}$ | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/ | CHEBI:29108 |  | calcium( $2+$ ) |
| O- reactant IP3 | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/ | CHEBI:16595 |  | 1D-myo-inositol 1,4,5-tris(dihydrogen phosphate) |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ ¢ reactant PIP2 | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/ | CHEBI:18348 |  | 1-phosphatidyl-1D-myo-inositol 4,5-bisphosphate |
| 은 reactant IP3R | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q14643 | HasVersion | Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor type 1 |
| $\bigcirc$ | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q14571 | HasVersion | Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor type 2 |
| - | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q14573 | HasVersion | Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor type 3 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q9NQ66 | IsVersionOf | PIP2 phosphodiesterase $\beta 1$ |
|  | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q9NQ66 |  | PIP2 phosphodiesterase $\beta 1$ |
| $\stackrel{0}{=}$ reactant $\mathrm{IP} 3_{\text {ase }}$ | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q14642 |  | Type I inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase |
| $\stackrel{\text { Teactant }}{ } \mathrm{G}_{q}$ | http://www.uniprot.org/ | Q6NT27 |  | Guanine nucleotide binding protein $G q$ |
| reaction $\mathrm{Ca}_{\text {release }}$ | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0005220 |  | IP3-sensitive calcium-release channel activity |
|  | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0008095 | IsVersionOf | IP3 receptor activity |
| reaction IP3 ${ }_{\text {production }}$ | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0004435 | IsVersionOf | phosphoinositide phospholipase C activity |
|  | http://www.ec-code.org/ | 3.1.4.11 | IsVersionOf | phosphoinositide phospholipase $C$ |
| reaction IP3 $3_{\text {degradation }}$ | http://www.ec-code.org/ | 3.1.3.56 | IsVersionOf | inositol-polyphosphate 5-phosphatase |
| reaction PLC activation | http://www.geneontology.org/ | GO:0007200 |  | G-protein signaling coupled to IP3 2nd messenger |


${ }_{6}$ Browse

## ORequest

 $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ Submission OXML Export

## Browse data-types

Brief overview of the different data-types stored in MIRIAM.

| Name | URI | Definition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIND | http://www.bind.ca/ | BIND is a database of protein-protein interactions. This data-resource is not open-access. |
| ChEBI | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/ | Chemical Entities of \|Biological Interest (ChEBI) is a freely available dictionary of molecular entities focused on 'small' chemical compounds. |
| Ensembl | http://www.ensembl.org/ | Ensembl is a joint project between EMBL - EBI and the Sanger Institute to develop a software system which produces and maintains automatic annotation on selected eukaryotic genomes. |
| Enzyme <br> Nomenclature | http://www.ec-code.org/ | The Enzyme Classification contains the recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology on the nomenclature and classification of enzyme-catalysed reactions. |
| UniProt | http://www.uniprot.org/ | UniProt (Universal Protein Resource) is the world's most comprehensive catalog of information on proteins. It is a central repository of protein sequence and function created by joining the information contained in Swiss-Prot, TrEMBL, and PIR. |
| Taxonomy | http://www.taxonomy.org/ | The taxonomy contains the relationships between all living forms for which nucleic acid or protein sequence have been determined. |
| DOI | http://www.doi.org/ | The Digital Object Identifier System is for identifying content objects in the digital environment. |
| Gene Ontology | http://www.geneontology.org/ | The Gene Ontology project provides a controlled vocabulary to describe gene and gene product attributes in any organism. |
| ICD | http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ | The International Classification of Diseases is the international standard diagnostic classification for all general epidemiological and many health management purposes. |
| IntAct | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/intact/ | IntAct provides a freely available, open source database system and analysis tools for protein interaction data. |
| InterPro | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/ | InterPro is a database of protein families, domains and functional sites in which identifiable features found in known proteins can be applied to unknown protein sequences. |
| KEGG Pathway | http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway/ | KEGG PATHWAY is a collection of manually drawn pathway maps representing our knowledge on the molecular interaction and reaction networks. |
| KEGG <br> Compound | http://www.genome.jp/kegg/compound/ | KEGG compound contains our knowledge on the universe of chemical substances that are relevant to life. |
| KEGG Reaction | http://www.genome.jp/kegg/reaction/ | KEGG reaction contains our knowledge on the universe of reactions that are relevant to life. |
| PubMed | http://www.pubmed.gov/ | PubMed is a service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine that includes citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical articles back to the 1950s. |

## MIRIAM

ORequest

NSubmission $\underset{Z}{2} X M L$ Export OSign In
$\stackrel{\circ}{\dddot{2}}$
$\stackrel{0}{2}$
※news

## QWeb Services

 :'BioModels -Qualifiers

## Data-type Enzyme Nomenclature



## The Systems Biology Ontology

http://www.ebi.ac.uk/sbo/

Classifications Vs. Ontologies

Ontology: A set of elements of knowledge linked with sense-bearing relationships.

- Each term of an ontology is associated to a perennial identifier. Once created a term is never destroyed. It can be merged with another, or made obsolete, but it still exists.
- An ontology is an evolving structure: It can cope with an increase or refinement of knowledge. No need to reconstruct everything as with the taxonomies.
- An ontology is a Direct Acyclic Graph, and not a hierarchy. A term can possess more than one parent.
- Ontologies are stored in standard machine-readable formats. They can be subjected to automatic treatments.


## Systems Biology Ontology vocabularies

- Types and roles of reaction participants, including terms like "substrate", "catalyst" etc., but also "macromolecule", or "channel".
- Parameter used in quantitative models. This vocabulary includes terms like "Michaelis constant", "forward unimolecular rate constant"etc.
- Mathematical expressions. Examples of terms are "mass action kinetics", "Henri-Michaelis-Menten equation" etc. Each term contains a precise mathematical expression stored as a MathML Iambda function. The variables refer to the CVs described above.
- Modelling framework to precise how to interpret the rate-law. E.g. "continuous modelling", "discrete modelling" etc.
- Event type, such as "catalysis" or "addition of a chemical group".

| EBI Home | About EBI | Groups | Services | Toolbox | Databases | Downloads | Submissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



## SBO Ontology Browser <br> SBO::Systems Biology Ontology <br> 回

$\boxplus$ © quantitative parameter
$\boxplus \odot \underline{m o d e l l i n g ~ f r a m e w o r k ~}$
$\boxminus \bigcirc$ mathematical expression
$\boxminus$ (1) rate law
$\boxplus$ (1) mass action kinetics
$\boxplus$ (1) Hill equation
$\boxminus$ (1) enzyme kinetics
$\boxplus$ (1) kinetics of non-modulated non-interactin
$\boxminus$ (1) kinetics of unireactant enzymes
$\boxminus(1)$ kinetics of non-modulated unireacte
(1) Henri-Michaelis Menten equat (1) Van Slyke-Cullen equation
(1) Briggs-Haldane equation
(1) normalised kinetics of unireact
(1) simple uncompetitive inhibition of $u$
$\boxplus$ (1) competitive inhibition of unireactant
$\boxplus(1)$ competitive inhibition of unireactant
(1) mixed-type inhibition by mutuall. ${ }^{\text {ex }}$
$\boxplus(1)$ obsolete mathematical exproosion
$\boxplus$ © event
$\boxplus$ © participant type
©: "is a" relationship
©: "part-of" relationship

## - Parent(s)

SB0:0000028 kinetics of non-modulated unireactant enzymes (is a)

- Children



- Neither focussed on a particular biological substrate or process, nor specialised on a given modelling approach
- Real "searchable" database rather than mere repository
- Models thoroughly verified, structure and results, and annotated
- International collaboration rather than a one-group effort
- Freely available and reusable
- Long-term commitment and secure funding


# BioModels Database: A Free, Centralized Database of Curated, Published, Quantitative Kinetic Models of Biochemical and Cellular Systems 

Le Novère N., Bornstein B., Broicher A., Courtot M., Donizelli M., Dharuri H., Li L., Sauro H., Schilstra M., Shapiro B., Snoep J.L., Hucka M. Nucleic Acids Research, (2006), 34: D689-D691
http://www.ebi.ac.uk/biomodels/

- Store and serve quantitative models of biomedical interest
- Only models described in the peer-reviewed scientific literature.
- Models are curated: computer software check the syntax, while human curators check the semantics.
- Models are simulated to check the reference correspondence
- Model components are annotated, to improve identification and retrieval.
- Models are accepted in several formats, and served in several others.
- Aims to be the "UniProt" of quantitative modelling.


## Submission



## Bionedse


#### Abstract

：．．．．Curated Models ：．．．Non－curated Models ：．．．．Search




## BioModels Database

## A Database of Annotated Published Models

BioModels Database is a data resource that allows biologists to store，search and retrieve published mathematical models of biological interests．Models present in BioModels Database are annotated and linked to relevant data resources，such as publications，databases of compounds and pathways，controlled vocabularies，etc．


BioModels Database is developed in collaboration by the teams of Nicolas Le Novère（EMBL－EBI，United－Kingdom），Michael Hucka（SBML Team，Caltech，USA），Herbert Sauro（Keck Graduate Institute，USA），Hiroaki Kitano（Systems Biology Institute， Japan），Hans Westerhoff and Jacky Snoep（JWS Online，Stellenbosch（ZA）and Manchester（UK）Universities and ZA），as part of the BioModels．net initiative．BioModels Database development has benefitted from funds of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory（Le Novère team）and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences（SBML tearn）．

Developers：Mélanie Courtot，Arnaud Henry，Camille Laibe，Chen Li（main developer），Lu Li，Nicolas Rodriguez（Alumni：Marco Donizelli）

Model curators and annotators：Harish Dharuri，Henuo He，Nicolas Le Novère，Lu Li，Rainer Machne，Bruce Shapiro．

## Summer Internships

We are looking for intern students to work on the curation of our BioModels Database．These internships are not part of a university training．Nevertheless，this is an opportunity for the postholders to gain experience in an international environment． A limited funding is provided to cover for living expenses．

Successful candidates have experience in working with GNU／Linux operating system，and have a good knowledge of the main data resnurces used in hinlocy Curation of BinModel Datahase renuires solid hases of mathematics and a anod knowledne of

## sumाt Ival houne

－Curation tips
Annotation tips

## Sign－in

News
FAQ
Godel of the month Lerms of Use
答elated Software
迸eetings
Oontact
Quote
$\stackrel{-}{\circ}$
BiOMODELS．NET
OOMODELS．NET

Oamputationat
${ }^{5} \mathrm{E}$ Neuroblalagy

## BiOMOOOOOOOOO22）．

－Person $\rightarrow$ Search BioModels Database for model submitter and／or creator（s）names，or model reference publication author（s）names（for example Nicolas Le Novère，Nicolas，Bruce Shapiro or Shapiro，Edelstein or Novak）．
－SBML Elements $\rightarrow$ Search BioModels Database for SBML elements by either name or notes content（for example Edelstein or nicotinic）．
－Resource $\rightarrow$ Search BioModels Database for related information found in the models reference publication or third－party resources，by either publication／resource identifier or text（for example 9256450 or cyclin for publication，GO：0007049 or cell cycle for Gene Ontology，P04557 or cell division for UniProt）．
－Resource $10 \rightarrow$ Search BioModels Database for annotations，by third－party resource identifiers（for example iPROO2394 for InterPro，$n s a 04080$ for KEGG Pathway， 68910 for Reactome）．

A part from the BioModels 10 －based search，for every other criteria the search operates on a contains the entered string basis， case－insensitive．That is，searching Person for Shapi or shapi will return the same results as searching for Shapiro or shapiro． In addition，since search strings are treated as words，do not enter regular expressions．

Multiple criteria can be combined with either and or or．If and is selected，only those models satisfying all the criteria will be returned．If instead or is selected，all the models satisfying at least one of the criteria will be returned．


：．．．．Curated Models
：… Non－curated Models
©．Search ©

## Submit Your Model

CO．Curation tips
©．Annotation tips


Sign－in
Hews
合
解odel of the month
응ms of Use
扁elated Software
苜eetings
O．ontact
quate ©．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

较

| Compurational |
| :--- |
| ZNeurobiology |



## Search Models

The search totally returned $\mathbf{1 3}$ models．
«New Search

## Show 10 Only

13 Curated Models returned．

| BioModels ID ${ }^{\text {－}}$ | Name | Publication ID | Last Modified |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BlOMD0000000009 | Huang1996＿MAPK＿ultrasens | 8816754 | 2006－09－30T23：18：39 |
| BlOMD00000000010 | Kholodenko2000＿MAPK＿feedback | 10712587 | 2006－09－30T23：27：53 |
| BlOMD00000000011 | Levchenko2000＿MAPK＿noScaffold | 10823939 | 2006－09－15T23：41：42 |
| BlOMD00000000014 | Levchenko2000＿MAPK＿Scaffold | 10823939 | 2006－09－18700：04：02 |
| BIOMDO000000022 | Markevich2004＿MAPK＿orderedElementary | 14744999 | 2006－04－02T18：50：28 |
| BlOMD00000000227 | Markevich2004＿MAPK＿orderedMM | 14744999 | 2006－08－14T13：52：32 |
| BlOMD00000000228 | Markevich2004＿MAPK＿phosphoRandomElementary | 14744999 | 2006－04－02T18：53：13 |
| BlOMD0000000029 | Markevich2004＿MAPK＿phosphoRandomMM | 14744999 | 2006－08－14T13：53：16 |
| BlOMD0000000030 | Markevich2005＿MAPK＿AllRandomElementary | 14744999 | 2006－04－02T18：57：56 |
| BlOMD00000000331 | Markevich2004＿MAPK＿orderedMM2kinases | 14744999 | 2006－04－02T18：58：15 |
| BlOMD0000000032 | Kofahl2004＿pheromone | 15300679 | 2006－08－20701：25：41 |
| BlOMD0000000033 | Brown2004＿NGF＿EGF＿signaling | 14525003 | 2006－08－14T13：59：12 |
| BlOMD0000000049 | Sasagawa2005＿MAPK | 15793571 | 2006－08－24T23：29：11 |

New Search

## Biomodels

：… Curated Models
：．．．．Non－curated Models
：．．．．Search

## Submit Your Model

## N ㅇ．Annotation tips <br> © <br> ⿹ㅛign－in <br>  <br> 

## BIOMD0000000010 Kholodenko2000＿MAPK＿feedback

［0．SBML L2 V1｜CellML｜SciLab｜XPP｜BioPAX
呂 View Model Graph｜View Model SVG｜View Simulation Result｜View Model Applet Graph
（1）Submit Model Comment／Bug
$\square ⿴ 囗+\square$

| －＋＋＋ | Reference Publication |  |  | ＋＋＋＝ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Publication ID： 10712587 | Eur J Biochem 2000 Mar；267（6）：1583－8． <br> Negative feedback and ultrasensitivity can bring about oscillations in the mitogen－activated protein kinase cascades． <br> Kholodenko BN． <br> Department of Pathology，Anatomy and Cell Biology，Thomas Jefferson University， Philadelphia，PA 19107，USA．Boris．Kholodenko＠mail．tju．edu［more］ |  |  |  |
| －＋＋＋ | Model |  |  | ＋＋＋＝ |
| Original Model：Unspecified | bqbiol：isHomologTo | set \＃1 | Reactome REACT＿634 |  |
| Submitter：Nicolas Le Novere | bqbiol：is | set \＃1 | Taxonomy Xenopus laevis |  |
| Submission Date：2005－09－13T13：39：02 | bqbiol：is VersionOf | set \＃1 | Gene Ontology MAPKKK cascade |  |

Last Modification Date：2006－09－30T23：27：53
Creation Date：2005－02－12T00：18：12
Creators：Herbert Sauro
线

| －＋＋＋ | Compartments（1） | ＋＋＋－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －＋＋＋ | Species（8） | ＋＋＋－ |
| Rules（0） |  |  |
| －＋＋＋ | Reactions（10） | ＋＋＋－ |
|  | Events（0） |  |

## Biomodels

:.... Curated Models
:… Non-curated Models Search

## Kholodenko2000_MAPK_feedback

[固 SBML L2 V1 | CellML | SciLab | XPP | BioPAX



## Biomodels

：．．．．Curated Models
：… Non－curated Models ：．．．．Search

## §ubmit Your Model

## $\xrightarrow{N}$ Curation tips

$\sum_{0}^{\circ}$ ．Annotation tips
mi．．．．．．．．．

## \％ign－in


$\stackrel{\text { E．}}{\text { EAO }}$
giodel of the month Kirms of Use
germs of Use
总lated Software
骨eetings
Pontact
家uote
罗OMODELS．NET
费OMODELS．NET


SB

## BIOMD0000000010 <br> Kholodenko2000＿MAPK＿feedback

［0 SBML L2 V1｜CellML｜SciLab｜XPP｜BioPAX
呂 View Model Graph｜View Model Scs｜View Simulation Result（iew Model Applet Graph



2006＿09－30T23：27：45
Comment：Reproduction of figure 2a in COPASI 4.0 build 18

Close

## Bionoders

：… Curated Models
：．．．．Non－curated Models


## Submit Your Model

을 Curation tips
${ }_{2}^{\circ}$ ．Annotation tips
om
Sign－in
Nows
New．．．．．．
EAO
giodel of the month
人）
蛎lated Software
º．eetings
Pontact
지uote
＇80．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．


## BIOMD0000000010 Kholodenko2000＿MAPK＿feedback

## SBML L2 V1｜CellML｜SciLab｜XPPDSioPAX

呂 View Model Graph｜View Model SVG｜View Simulation Result｜View Model Applet Graph
（1）Submit Model Comment／Bug
日田 $+ \pm$

(

Where are the models coming from
I) Existing model repositories

- old SBML repository
- JWS Online
- Database Of Quantitative Cell Signalling (Release on December 4th)
- CellML repository
II) Individuals
- Members of the SBML community (developers+modellers)
- Authors (prior to grant application, before publication etc.)
III) Journals (Molecular Systems Biology and PloS Computational Biology advise deposition)
IV) BioModels DB curators encode new models from literature


Annual Meeting 2006, Friday 24th November 2006




## The BioModels.net team



Enuo He


Melanie Courtot

Nicolas
Le Novère
Chen Li



Marco Donizelli


Harish Dharuri


Annual Meeting 2006, Friday 24th November 2006 November 24 2006, Ghent, Belgium

EBI

- Nicolas Le Novère
- Marco Donizelli
- Chen Li
- Mélanie Courtot
- Lu Li
- Camille Laibe
- Arnaud Henry
- Enuo He
- Nicolas Rodriguez
- Alexander Broicher


## SBML team

- Michael Hucka
- Andrew Finney
- Bruce Shapiro
- Benjamin Borstein
- Maria Schilstra
- Sarah Keating
- Harish Dharuri

NCBS

- Upinder Bhalla
- Harsha Rani

Keck Graduate Institute

- Herbert Sauro

Vienna TBI

- Rainer Machne

Systems Biology Institute

- Hiroaki Kitano
- Akira Funahashi

JWS Online

- Jacky Snoep
- Hans Westerhoff

The community of Systems Biology for their contributions of models and comments.

- CellDesigner/SBMLodeSolver
- COPASI
- Jarnac/JDesigner
- MathSBML
- SBMLeditor
- XPP-Aut
- Molecular Systems Biology
- PLoS Computational Biology
- 

Programs used for curation
bbsrc
botecturology and biotiopical
wienter maserch caunsl

British outstation of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory


Marie Curie Training site Fellowships: PhD 3-6 months. Fully funded. Undergraduate trainees: 5-6 months.

:… Non-curated Models

```
:...Search
```


## Submit Your Model

:-... Curation tips
:-... Annotation tips

## ${ }_{6}$ Sign-in



## Show 10 Only

| BioModels ID $\nabla$ | Name | Publication ID | Last Modified |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL0995500644 | Rodriguez2005_denovo_pyrimidine_biosynthesis | 15784266 | 2006-09-30T21:48:57 |
| MODEL5662324959 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiMethanol | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:52:30 |
| MODEL5662377562 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiAcetate | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:46:28 |
| MODEL5662398146 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiH2-CO2 | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:47:09 |
| MODEL5662425708 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiPyruvate | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:50:56 |
| MODEL5974712823 | FangeElf2006_MinSystem_MesoRD | $\underline{16846247}$ | 2006-09-29T22:28:23 |
| MODEL6623597435 | Fuentes2005_ZymogenActivation | 15634334 | 2006-09-29T22:39:28 |
| MODEL6623610941 | Hornberg2005_ERKcascade | 15634347 | 2006-09-29T22:50:28 |
| MODEL6623617994 | Lambeth2002_Glycogenolysis | 12220081 | 2006-09-30721:46:54 |
| MODEL6623628741 | Kolomeisky2003_myosin | 12609867 | 2006-09-29T23:36:52 |
| MODEL6624091635 | Hoefnagel2002_Glycolysis | 12241048 | 2006-09-29T22:45:45 |
| MODEL6624139162 | Cronwright2003_GlycerolSynthesis | 12200299 | 2006-09-29T22:34:13 |
| MODEL6624199343 | Martins2001_glyoxalase | 11453985 | 2006-10-02T10:53:31 |
| MODEL6762427183 | plant_1981_version01 | $\underline{7252375}$ | 2006-09-30T18:30:12 |
| MODEL7944007619 | Maeda2006_MyosinPhosphorylation | 16923126 | 2006-09-30T18:25:23 |
| MODEL8293171637 | Yeast_glycolysis_model_of_Pritchard_and_Kell | 12180966 | 2006-09-30T21:49:59 |
| MODEL8568434338 | Raman2006_MycolicAcid | 16261191 | 2006-09-29T23:24:10 |
| MODEL8583955822 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_eco_glucose | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:47:42 |
| MODEL8584137422 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_eco_acetate | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29723:47:20 |
| MODEL8584292730 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_mtu_model1 | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:48:15 |
| MODEL8584468482 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_mtu_model2 | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:49:52 |
| MAncionzonoxา1E | dAlantaraา002 Eunantianlantiait, | 17072 ¢50 |  $=I$ |

:... Non-curated Models

```
:".. Search
```


## Submit Your Model

:".. Curation tips :-... Annotation tips

## Sign-in



Show 10 Only

:... Non-curated Models

```
:".. Search
```


## Submit Your Model

:".. Curation tips :-... Annotation tips

## Sign-in



Show 10 Only

| BioModels ID $\nabla$ | Name | Publication ID | Last Modified |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL0995500644 | Rodriguez2005_denovo_pyrimidine_biosynthesis | 15784266 | 2006-09-30T21:48:57 |
| MODEL5662324959 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiMethanol | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:52:30 |
| MODEL5662377562 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiAcetate | 10.1038/msb4100046.. | 2006-10-02T16:46:28 |
| MODEL5662398146 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiH2-CO2 | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:47:09 |
| MODEL5662425708 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiPyruvate | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:50:56 |
| MODEL5974712823 | FangeElf2006_MinSystem_MesoRD | 16846247 | 2006-09-29T22:28:23 |
| MODEL6623597435 | Fuentes2005_ZymogenActivation | 15634334 | 2006-09-29T22:39:28 |
| MODEL6623610941 | Hornberg2005_ERKcascade | 15634347 | 2006-09-29T22:50:28 |
| MODEL6623617994 | Lambeth2002_Glycogenolysis | 12220081 | 2006-09-30T21:46:54 |
| MODEL6623628741 | Kolomeisky2003_myosin | 12609867 | 2006-09-29T23:36:52 |
| MODEL6624091635 | Hoefnagel2002_Glycolysis | 12241048 | 2006-09-29T22:45:45 |
| MODEL6624139162 | Cronwright2003_GlycerolSynthesis | 12200299 | 2006-09-29T22:34:13 |
| MODEL6624199343 | Martins2001_glyoxalase | 11453985 | 2006-10-02T10:53:31 |
| MODEL6762427183 | plant_1981_version01 | $\underline{7252375}$ | 2006-09-30T18:30:12 |
| MODEL7944007619 | Maeda2006_MyosinPhosphorylation | 16923126 | 2006-09-30T18:25:23 |
| MODEL8293171637 | Yeast_glycolysis_model_of_Pritchard_and_Kell | 12180966 | 2006-09-30T21:49:59 |
| MODEL8568434338 | Raman2006_MycolicAcid | 16261191 | 2006-09-29T23:24:10 |
| MODEL8583955822 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_eco_glucose | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:47:42 |
| MODEL8584137422 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_eco_acetate | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:47:20 |
| MODEL8584292730 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_mtu_model1 | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:48:15 |
| MODEL8584468482 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_mtu_model2 | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:49:52 |
| MAncionzonoxา15 | dabantamanoz eumantianlantiait. | 1 1าอาวงรก |  ZII |

:... Non-curated Models

```
:".. Search
```


## Submit Your Model

:".. Curation tips
:-... Annotation tips

## Sign-in



Show 10 Only

| BioModels ID $\nabla$ | Name | Publication ID | Last Modified |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL0995500644 | Rodriguez2005_denovo_pyrimidine_biosynthesis | 15784266 | 2006-09-30T21:48:57 |
| MODEL5662324959 | Felst2006_methanogenesis_Optilvethan | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:52:30 |
| MODEL5662377562 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiAcetate | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:46:28 |
| MODEL5662398146 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiH2-CO2 | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:47:09 |
| MODEL5662425708 | Feist2006_methanogenesis_OptiP yrungle | 10.1038/msb4100046... | 2006-10-02T16:50:56 |
| MODEL5974712823 | FangeElf2006_MinSystem_MesoRD | 16846247 | 2006-09-29T22:28:23 |
| MODEL6623597435 | Fuentes2005_ZymogenActivation | 15634334 | 2006-09-29T22:39:28 |
| MODEL6623610941 | Hornberg2005_ERKcascade | 15634347 | 2006-09-29T22:50:28 |
| MODEL6623617994 | Lambeth2002_Glycogenolysis | 12220081 | 2006-09-30721:46:54 |
| MODEL6623628741 | Kolomeisky2003_myosin | 12609867 | 2006-09-29723:36:52 |
| MODEL6624091635 | Hoefnagel2002_Glycolysis | 12241048 | 2006-09-29T22:45:45 |
| MODEL6624139162 | Cronwright2003_GlycerolSynthesis | 12200299 | 2006-09-29T22:34:13 |
| MODEL6624199343 | Martins2001_glyoxalase | 11453985 | 2006-10-02T10:53:31 |
| MODEL6762427183 | plant_1981_version01 | $\underline{7252375}$ | 2006-09-30T18:30:12 |
| MODEL7944007619 | Maeda2006_MyosinPhosphorylation | 16923126 | 2006-09-30T18:25:23 |
| MODEL8293171637 | Yeast_glycolysis_model_of_Pritchard_and_Kell | 12180966 | 2006-09-30T21:49:59 |
| MODEL8568434338 | Raman2006_MycolicAcid | 16261191 | 2006-09-29T23:24:10 |
| MODEL8583955822 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_eco_glucose | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:47:42 |
| MODEL8584137422 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_eco_acetate | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29T23:47:20 |
| MODEL8584292730 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_mtu_model1 | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-... | 2006-09-29723:48:15 |
| MODEL8584468482 | Singh_Ghosh2006_TCA_mtu_model2 | 10.1186/1742-4682-3-. | 2006-09-29T23:49:52 |
| Mancion20nด*า1E. | dalanutamenos eumantianlantiait. | 1าอาวงรก | רחกะ ח ח |

