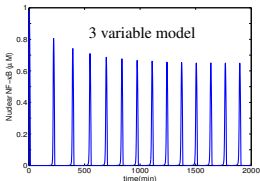
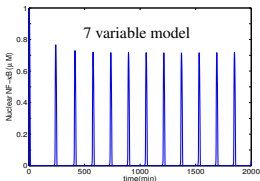
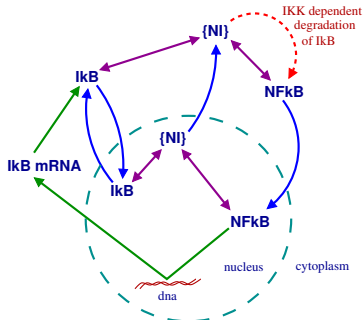


### 7 variable model



$A = 0.007$   
 $B = 954.5$   
 $C = 0.035$   
 $\epsilon = 2 \times 10^{-5}$   
 $\delta = 0.029$

### 4 variable model

$$\begin{aligned}
 (NI) &= (N_{tot} - N_n) \frac{I}{K_I + I} \\
 N &= (N_{tot} - N_n) \frac{K_I}{K_I + I} \\
 (NI)_n &= I_n^{tot} \frac{N_n}{K_N + N_n} \\
 I_n &= I_n^{tot} \frac{K_N}{K_N + N_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equilibrium of complexes

$$\frac{dN_n}{dt} = k_{Nin} K_I \frac{(N_{tot} - N_n)}{K_I + I} - k_{NIout} \frac{I_n^{tot} N_n}{K_N + N_n}$$

$$\frac{dI_m}{dt} = k_t N_n^2 - \gamma_m I_m$$

Small terms deleted

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = k_{tl} I_m - \alpha \frac{(N_{tot} - N_n) I}{K_I + I} - k_{Iin} I + k_{Iout} K_N \frac{I_n^{tot}}{K_N + N_n}$$

$$\frac{dI_n^{tot}}{dt} = k_{Iin} I - k_{Iout} K_N \frac{I_n^{tot}}{K_N + N_n} - k_{NIout} \frac{I_n^{tot} N_n}{K_N + N_n}$$

$I_n^{tot} N_n / (K_N + N_n)$  is significant only when  $N_n \gg K_N$ . At this point  $I_n^{tot}$  reaches its minimum  $\Rightarrow I_n^{tot} \approx \frac{k_{Iin}}{k_{NIout}} I$   
 $(dI_n^{tot}/dt = 0 \text{ and } N_n \gg K_N)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &\rightarrow (1/\gamma_m)t \\
 N_n &\rightarrow N_{tot} N_n \\
 I_m &\rightarrow (k_t N_{tot}^2 / \gamma_m) I_m \\
 I &\rightarrow (k_t k_{tl} N_{tot}^2 / \gamma_m^2) I
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dN_n}{dt} = A \frac{(1 - N_n)}{\epsilon + I} - B \frac{IN_n}{\delta + N_n}$$

$$\frac{dI_m}{dt} = N_n^2 - I_m$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = I_m - C \frac{(1 - N_n)I}{\epsilon + I}$$

### 3 variable model

where

$$A = \frac{k_{Nin} K_I \gamma_m}{k_t k_{tl} N_{tot}^2}; \quad B = \frac{k_{Iin} k_t k_{tl} N_{tot}}{\gamma_m^3}; \quad C = \frac{\alpha \gamma_m}{k_t k_{tl} N_{tot}}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{K_I \gamma_m^2}{k_t k_{tl} N_{tot}^2}; \quad \delta = K_N / N_{tot}$$