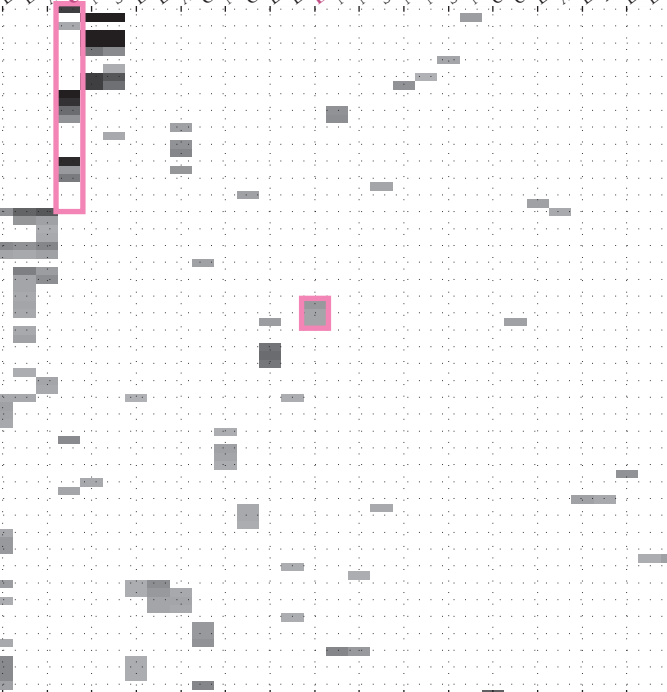
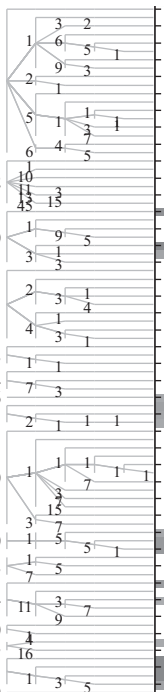


Q = 5.5 · 10⁻³ P = 10⁻⁵

Q = 8 · 10⁻²⁶ P = 10⁻³⁰

Limiting element - Nitrogen & Growth rate - 1
 Extra compound - Benzoate & Limiting element - Nitrogen
 Aeration type - Acetate Ethanol
 S-source - Methionine & Limiting element - Sulfate
 Extra compound - Benzozole & Limiting element - Carbon
 Aeration type - Acrylic & Limiting element - Carbon
 N-source - Leucine & Limiting element - Nitrogen
 Growth rate - 0.3 0.5
 Limiting element - Nitrogen & Growth rate - 1
Limiting element - Phosphorus Sulfur
 N-source - Leucine / Phenylalanine
 S-source - Sulfate & Limiting element - Carbon
 N-source - Methionine & Limiting element - Nitrogen & Growth rate - 1
 S-source - 7. Ammonium sulfate & Limiting element - Carbon
 C-source - Methionine & Limiting element - Nitrogen
 Aeration type - Ethanol / Glucose & pH 5
 Limiting element - Ammonium sulfate & Limiting element - Nitrogen
 Aeration type - Ammonium sulfate & Limiting element - Nitrogen
 Limiting element - Asparagine
 Limiting element - Iron
 Limiting element - N-source - Ammonium sulfate
 Limiting element - Carbon & Extra compound - CO₂
 Limiting element - Acetate Propionate
 Limiting element - Carbon & Extra compound - CO₂



METABOLISM
 - amino acid metabolism
 - metabolism of glutamate
 - metabolism of the aspartate family
 - metabolism of methionine
 - biosynthesis of methionine
 - metabolism of the cysteine - aromatic group
 - metabolism of cysteine
 - nitrogen and sulfur metabolism
 - nitrogen and sulfur utilization
C-compound and carbohydrate metabolism
C-compound and carbohydrate utilization
C-compound, carbohydrate catabolism
 - sugar, glycoside, polyol and carboxylate catabolism
 - transfer of activated C-1 groups
 - degradation of lipids, fatty acids and isoprenoids
 - fatty acid degradation (alpha- and beta-oxidation)
ENERGY
glycolysis and gluconeogenesis
 - tricarboxylic acid pathway (citrate cycle, Krebs cycle, TCA cycle)
 - electron transport and membrane-associated energy conservation
 - aerobic respiration
 - energy generation (e.g. ATP synthase)
CELL CYCLE AND DNA PROCESSING
 - DNA processing
 - DNA restriction or modification
 - DNA conformation modification (e.g. chromatin)
 - cell cycle
 - mitotic cell cycle and cell cycle control
 - cytokinesis (cell division) / septum formation
TRANSCRIPTION
 - RNA synthesis
 - mRNA synthesis
 - general transcription activities
 - transcriptional control
RNA processing
 - RNA processing
 - miRNA processing (splicing, 5'-, 3'-end processing)
 - splicing
PROTEIN SYNTHESIS
 - ribosome biogenesis
 - ribosomal proteins
PROTEIN FATE (folding, modification, destination)
 - protein modification
 - modification by phosphorylation, dephosphorylation, autophosphorylation
PROTEIN WITH BINDING FUNCTION OR COFACTOR REQUIREMENT
PROTEIN ACTIVITY REGULATION
 - target of regulation
 - GTPase activator (GAP)
CELLULAR TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT FACILITATION AND TRANSPORT ROUTES
 - transported compounds (substrates)
 - ion transport
 - cation transport (Na, K, Ca, NH₄, etc.)
 - heavy metal ion transport (Cu, Fe, etc.)
 - siderophore-iron transport
 - anion transport (Cl, SO₄, PO₄, etc.)
 - C-compound and carbohydrate transport
 - amino acid transport
 - electron / hydrogen transport
 - transport facilitation
 - antiporters
 - enzyme mediated signal transduction
 - G-protein mediated signal transduction
 - anti-GTPase mediated signal transduction
 - stress response
 - heat shock response
 - detoxification
INTERACTION WITH THE CELLULAR ENVIRONMENT
 - chemoperception and response
 - pheromone response, mating-type determination, sex-specific proteins
 - temperature perception and response
CELL FATE
 - cell growth / morphogenesis
 - cytoskeleton
 - mitochondrion
CELL TYPE DIFFERENTIATION
 - fungal macroeukaryotic cell type differentiation
 - fungal and other eukaryotic cell type differentiation
 - budding, cell polarity and filament formation
UNCLASSIFIED PROTEINS