

Table I. Kinetic description of MAPK cascade reactions

The maximal rates (V_i^{\max}), Michaelis (K_{m_i}) and catalytic (k_i^{cat}) constants are expressed in $\text{nM}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, nM and s^{-1} , respectively. The total protein concentrations (the sums of differently phosphorylated forms) are assumed to be constant on the time scale considered, $Raf_{\text{total}} = 300 \text{ nM}$; $MEK_{\text{total}} = 300 \text{ nM}$; $ERK_{\text{total}} = 300 \text{ nM}$. Input signal starts at $t = 0$ when $[RasGTP]$ changes from 0 to 10 nM, and resulting responses of $ppERK$ are shown in Fig. 1 of the main text. The parameters F and K_f describe feedback regulation by $ppERK$; $F < 1$ for negative feedback, $F > 1$ for positive feedback and $F = 1$, if this feedback is absent.

N	Reaction	Rate	Kinetic Constants
1	Raf \rightarrow pRaf	$v_1 = \frac{k_1^{\text{cat}} [RasGTP][Raf] / K_{m1}}{1 + [Raf] / K_{m1} + [pRaf] / K_{m2}} \cdot \frac{1 + F[ppERK] / K_f}{1 + [ppERK] / K_f}$	$k_1^{\text{cat}} = 1$ $K_{m1} = 100, K_{m2} = 200$
2	pRaf \rightarrow ppRaf	$v_2 = \frac{k_2^{\text{cat}} [RasGTP][pRaf] / K_{m2}}{1 + [Raf] / K_{m1} + [pRaf] / K_{m2}} \cdot \frac{1 + F[ppERK] / K_f}{1 + [ppERK] / K_f}$	$k_2^{\text{cat}} = 0.25$
3	ppRaf \rightarrow pRaf	$v_3 = \frac{V_3^{\max} [ppRaf] / K_{m3}}{1 + [ppRaf] / K_{m3} + [pRaf] / K_{m4}}$	$V_3^{\max} = 2.5,$ $K_{m3} = 50, K_{m4} = 100$
4	pRaf \rightarrow Raf	$v_4 = \frac{V_4^{\max} [pRaf] / K_{m4}}{1 + [ppRaf] / K_{m3} + [pRaf] / K_{m4}}$	$V_4^{\max} = 3.75$
5	MEK \rightarrow pMEK	$v_5 = \frac{k_5^{\text{cat}} [ppRaf][MEK] / K_{m5}}{1 + [MEK] / K_{m5} + [pMEK] / K_{m6}}$	$k_5^{\text{cat}} = 2.5, K_{m5} = 250,$ $K_{m6} = 250$
6	pMEK \rightarrow ppMEK	$v_6 = \frac{k_6^{\text{cat}} [ppRaf][pMEK] / K_{m6}}{1 + [MEK] / K_{m5} + [pMEK] / K_{m6}}$	$k_6^{\text{cat}} = 0.5$
7	ppMEK \rightarrow pMEK	$v_7 = \frac{V_7^{\max} [ppMEK] / K_{m7}}{1 + [ppMEK] / K_{m7} + [pMEK] / K_{m8}}$	$V_7^{\max} = 3,$ $K_{m7} = 250, K_{m8} = 80$
8	pMEK \rightarrow MEK	$v_8 = \frac{V_8^{\max} [pMEK] / K_{m8}}{1 + [ppMEK] / K_{m7} + [pMEK] / K_{m8}}$	$V_8^{\max} = 3.75$
9	ERK \rightarrow pERK	$v_9 = \frac{k_9^{\text{cat}} [ppMEK][ERK] / K_{m9}}{1 + [ERK] / K_{m9} + [pERK] / K_{m10}}$	$k_9^{\text{cat}} = 0.125,$ $K_{m9} = 250, K_{m10} = 250$
10	pERK \rightarrow ppERK	$v_{10} = \frac{k_{10}^{\text{cat}} [ppMEK][pERK] / K_{m10}}{1 + [ERK] / K_{m9} + [pERK] / K_{m10}}$	$k_{10}^{\text{cat}} = 0.125$
11	ppERK \rightarrow pERK	$v_{11} = \frac{V_{11}^{\max} [ppERK] / K_{m11}}{1 + [ppERK] / K_{m11} + [pERK] / K_{m12} + [ERK] / K_{m13}}$	$V_{11}^{\max} = 3.75,$ $K_{m11} = 120, K_{m12} = 20$
12	pERK \rightarrow ERK	$v_{12} = \frac{V_{12}^{\max} [pERK] / K_{m12}}{1 + [ppERK] / K_{m11} + [pERK] / K_{m12} + [ERK] / K_{m13}}$	$V_{12}^{\max} = 5, K_{m13} = 300$

Differential equation system that describes the MAPK dynamics

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[Raf]}{dt} &= v_4 - v_1 \\ \frac{d[pRaf]}{dt} &= v_1 - v_2 + v_3 - v_4 \\ \frac{d[ppRaf]}{dt} &= v_2 - v_3 \\ \frac{d[MEK]}{dt} &= v_8 - v_5 \\ \frac{d[pMEK]}{dt} &= v_5 - v_6 + v_7 - v_8 \\ \frac{d[ppMEK]}{dt} &= v_6 - v_7 \\ \frac{d[ERK]}{dt} &= v_{12} - v_9 \\ \frac{d[pERK]}{dt} &= v_9 - v_{10} + v_{11} - v_{12} \\ \frac{d[ppERK]}{dt} &= v_{10} - v_{11} \end{aligned}$$

The initial conditions at $t=0$ are the following. Figs. 1A-1E: $[Raf] = Raf_{total} = 300$ nM; $[MEK] = MEK_{total} = 300$ nM; $[ERK] = ERK_{total} = 300$ nM; all phosphorylated forms are assumed to equal zero. Fig. 1F. Blue curves (below threshold) $[ppERK](t=0) = 50, 100, 105$ nM; Red curves (above threshold) $[ppERK](t=0) = 111, 120, 150$ nM. The threshold value is about 108 nM. The values of $[ERK](t=0)$ are calculated as $[ERK] = 300 - [ppERK](t=0)$ (nM); $[pERK](t=0) = 0$.