

Supplementary Information for “Measuring Retroactivity from Noise in Gene Regulatory Networks”

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We provide the *Mathematica* code for the example “Dimer transcription factor with negative feedback”. In this code, the same mathematical notations are used as shown in the main manuscript and the data for Figure 8B is obtained.

Oligomer (dimer, w/ and w/o negative feedback)

Deterministic retroactivity

```
x2 =  $\frac{k1}{k2 + \gamma^2} x^2$  ;  
 $\alpha[x\_]$  :=  $\frac{\alpha0}{1 + \beta x2}$  ;  
 $\tau_{\text{tau0}}$  =  $\frac{1 + \frac{4 k1 x}{k2 + \gamma^2}}{-\text{Evaluate}[D[\alpha[x], x]] + \gamma + \frac{4 \gamma^2 k1 x}{k2 + \gamma^2}}$  ;  
 $f[x\_]$  :=  $\frac{x2}{kd + x2}$  ;  
 $\tau_{\text{tau[pt_]}}$  :=  $\tau_{\text{tau0}} \left( 1 + 2 \frac{\text{Evaluate}[D[f[x], x]]}{1 + \frac{4 k1 x}{k2 + \gamma^2}} \text{pt} \right)$  ;  
 $R[\text{pt\_}]$  :=  $\frac{\tau_{\text{tau[pt]}} - \tau_{\text{tau0NoNeg}}}{\tau_{\text{tau[pt]}}$  ;  
kd = koff / kon ;  
pb = pt f[x] ;
```

No negative feedback ($\beta = 0.00001$)

```
param = { $\alpha_0 \rightarrow 20$ ,  $\beta \rightarrow 0.00001$ ,  $\gamma \rightarrow 2$ ,  $k_1 \rightarrow 20$ ,  $k_2 \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\gamma_2 \rightarrow 2$ ,  $k_{off} \rightarrow 10$ ,  $k_{on} \rightarrow 10$ };
```

```
xsol = Cases[NSolve[ $\alpha[x] - \gamma x - 2 \gamma_2 x^2 == 0 /. param$ ,  $x$ ], { $_ \rightarrow _ ? Positive$ }]][1]
```

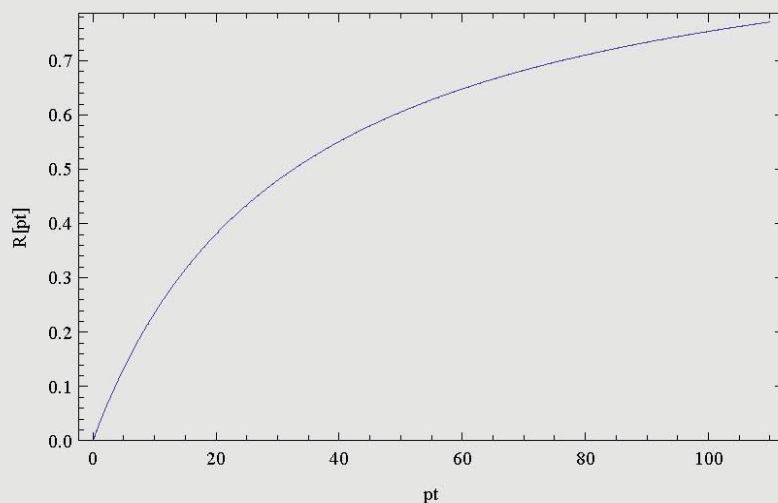
(*Choose the positive real solution of x *)

```
{ $x \rightarrow 0.829317$ }
```

```
tau0NoNeg = tau0 /. param /. xsol
```

```
0.499976
```

```
g1 = Plot[R[pt] /. param /. xsol, {pt, 0.1, 110}, Frame  $\rightarrow$  True,  
FrameLabel  $\rightarrow$  {"pt", "R[pt]"}, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  {Automatic, {0, Automatic}}]
```



```
list1 = Table[{pt, R[pt] /. param /. xsol}, {pt, 0, 110}];
```

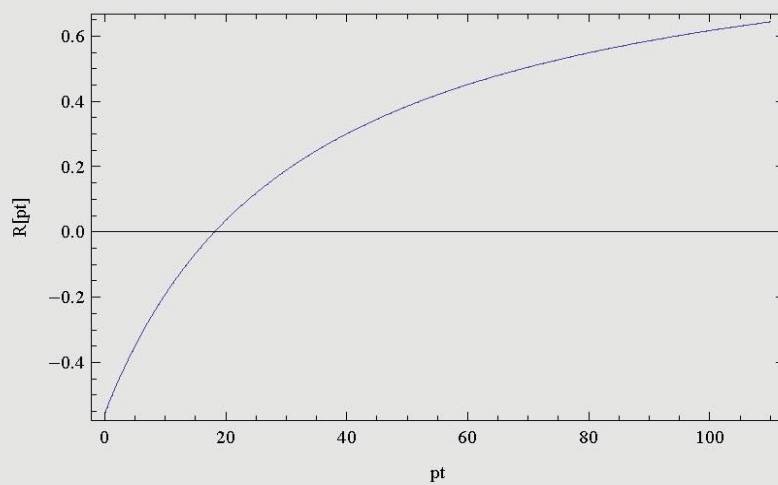
With negative feedback ($\beta = 0.25$)

```
param = { $\alpha_0 \rightarrow 43$ ,  $\beta \rightarrow 0.25$ ,  $\gamma \rightarrow 2$ ,  $k_1 \rightarrow 20$ ,  $k_2 \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\gamma_2 \rightarrow 2$ ,  $k_{off} \rightarrow 10$ ,  $k_{on} \rightarrow 10$ };
```

```
xsol = Cases[NSolve[ $\alpha[x] - \gamma x - 2 \gamma_2 x^2 == 0 /. param$ ,  $x$ ], { $_ \rightarrow _ ? Positive$ }]][1]
```

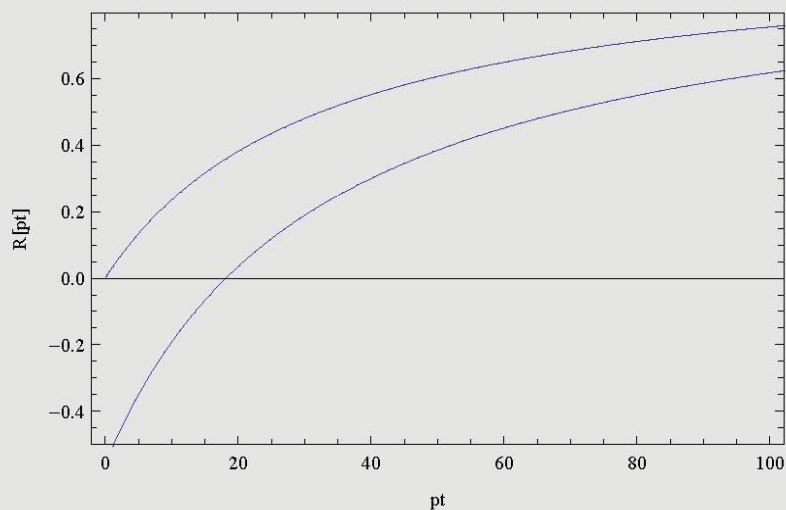
```
{ $x \rightarrow 0.829811$ }
```

```
g2 = Plot[R[pt] /. param /. xsol,  
  {pt, 0.1, 110}, Frame  $\rightarrow$  True, FrameLabel  $\rightarrow$  {"pt", "R[pt]"}]
```



```
list2 = Table[{pt, R[pt] /. param /. xsol}, {pt, 0, 110}];
```

```
Show[g1, g2, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  {{0, 100}, {-0.5, Automatic}}]
```



Stochastic retroactivity -- error bar calculation

$R = \frac{T_c - T_1}{T_c}$; (*Here, T_1 is the correlation time for the case without any feedback and without any downstream load. *)

$$dR = \sqrt{\left(\frac{T_1}{T_c^2}\right)^2 dT_c^2 + \left(\frac{1}{T_c}\right)^2 dT_1^2};$$

list = {};

without feedback, $P_T = 25$ for the connected case.

{R, dR} /. {T₁ → 0.48795, dT₁ → 0.03968, T_c → 0.854807, dT_c → 0.0709}

{0.429169, 0.0663059}

without feedback, $P_T = 50$ for the connected case.

{R, dR} /. {T₁ → 0.48795, dT₁ → 0.03968, T_c → 1.30483, dT_c → 0.142591}

{0.626043, 0.050939}