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## Identification of Complex Biological Network Classes using Extended Correlation Analysis

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**Abstract:** Modeling and analysis of complex biological networks necessitates suitable handling of data on a parallel scale. Using the I $\kappa$ B-NF- $\kappa$ B pathway model and a basis of sensitivity analysis, analytic methods are presented, extending correlation from the network kinetic reaction rates to that of the rate reactions. Alignment of correlated processed components, vastly outperforming correlation of the data source, advanced sets of biological classes possessing similar network activities. Additional construction generated a naturally structured, cardinality based system for component-specific investigation. The computationally driven procedures are described, with results demonstrating viability as mechanisms useful for fundamental oscillatory network activity investigation.

**Keywords:** oscillatory systems, sensitivity analysis, cellular networks, signal correlation.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Treatment of nonlinear biological signal transduction pathway (Bell et al., 1978), oscillatory and equilibrium component activity (Kruse and Julicher, 2005), using currently available engineering analysis tools (Pfau et al., 2011), has proven to be successful in recognising specific components and activities acting with the greatest impact within a system (Jia and Yue, 2008). The complexity of interacting biological systems (Basak et al., 2008; Ihekwaba et al., 2005) demands an extension to available techniques, in order to better provide access to more detailed biological information (Ravalico et al., 2005; Trocine and Malone, 2000), with an across-the-board provision where possible, of high-impact elements. To this end, parallel extensions to biological model investigation methodology are made available via developed suites of computationally-assisted, systematic analysis. Provision of access to the same, in conjunction with iterative biological wetlab investigation and validation, engenders the definition of systems compatible, versatile methods of examination, validation and benchmarking of modelled complex network pathways.

In this work, the basis for investigation is the conjunction of sensitivity analysis (Turányi, 1990) and correlation measurement (Burton, 2010; Skoog et al., 2007). Sensitivity analysis can be performed in local terms, through small changes in the appropriate parameters, or global terms via simultaneous, relatively large, or abrupt changes in the corresponding system. The ability of sensitivity analysis to cope with modelled systems has led to its use in disciplines such as parameter estimation, model simplification, and experimental design (Yue et al., 2008). Correlation, a measure of the interdependence of elements is provided by the Pearson product moment correlation (PEAR) coefficient (Rodgers and Nicewander, 1988). Adaptation of PEAR using

thresholded correlation error handling and (computational) component sorting allows access to a naturally defined, cardinality-based structure, ideal for biological measure.

The proposed technique, kinetic reaction rate (rate reaction) correlation tabulation (KRRcT), delivers extension from linearly-correlated kinetic reaction rates to that of parallel activity-associated rate reactions. Further processing of the same generates a group of interrelated biological interactions operating with an impact exceeding that of the relative sensitivity performance coefficients, a recognised and popular engineering performance measure.

The protein NF- $\kappa$ B, an early transcription agent (Ghosh et al., 1999), is a fundamental component of the I $\kappa$ B-NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway (Perkins, 2007), acting in response to environmental and biological stress, and bacterial and viral infection. It operates to combat, problems in the immune system, tumorous activity, chronic inflammation and cancers, whilst also regulating day-to-day cellular reprocessing (Basak et al., 2008). The biological network used to validate the logistic synthesis of sensitivity analysis and correlation measurement is the 24 protein concentration, tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) stimulated, I $\kappa$ B-NF- $\kappa$ B model with 64 kinetic parameter reaction rates (Hoffmann et al., 2002). The system was modelled using 24 ordinary differential equations (ODEs) generated through application of the law of mass action (Yue et al., 2006).

The remainder of the paper is organised as follows. The relative sensitivities of the oscillatory model are briefed in Section 2, based upon which the critical points construction is introduced in Section 3. Correlation analysis is modified in Section 4 to form the grouping of reaction components. In Section 5, a novel tabulation analysis is proposed to analyse further the critical point information collected in Section 3. Section 6 provides the conclusions.

## 2. RELATIVE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

A general ODE model describing the dynamics of biochemical systems can be written as

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, t) \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  represents protein concentrations and  $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  describes the kinetic parameter rates,  $n$  is the number of state variables,  $m$  is the number of parameters and  $t$  stands for time. In general, the function  $f(\cdot)$  is nonlinear, with initial states vector  $\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{x}(t_0)$ . This allows denotation of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  state variable of  $\mathbf{x}$  as  $x_i$  and the  $j^{\text{th}}$  reaction rate of  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  as  $k_j$ , from which the absolute sensitivity matrix is formed as  $\mathbf{S} = \partial \mathbf{x} / \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}$ , with each element  $s_{i,j} = \partial x_i / \partial k_j$ . For empirical calculations, in order to aid standardization and compatibility, the relative sensitivity

$$\bar{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x} / \mathbf{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} / \boldsymbol{\theta}}, \quad \bar{s}_{i,j} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial k_j} \cdot \frac{k_j}{x_i} \quad (2)$$

is used instead.

For the TNF- $\alpha$  stimulated, I $\kappa$ B-NF- $\kappa$ B model, dynamic generation of relative sensitivities was conducted via direct differential method (Turányi, 1990). Initial model conditions were followed and validated from our earlier work (Yue et al., 2006), with NF- $\kappa$ B ( $x_2$ ) started at 0.1 ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) from time  $t=0$ , during an initial run to the equilibrium states of  $T=2000$  minutes. Following this, the dynamic activator stage species IKK ( $x_{10}$ ) was initialized at 0.1 ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) for a total dynamic time length of 400 minutes. The time response profiles of the activator IKK ( $x_{10}$ ) and NF- $\kappa$ Bn ( $x_{15}$ ) are detailed in Fig. 1. Numerical implementation utilized a fixed sampling time of 1 sample per minute over the 400 minute dynamic time-course, producing  $N=400$  sampling points.

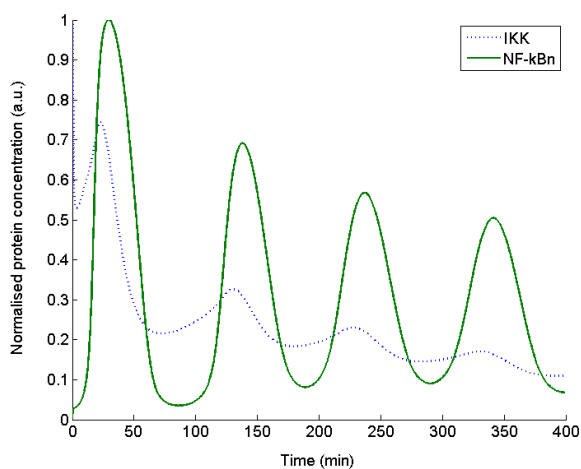


Fig. 1 Normalised oscillatory time response profiles of the modelled biological pathway activator IKK ( $x_{10}$ ) (dotted) and NF- $\kappa$ Bn ( $x_{15}$ ) (solid).

## 3. CRITICAL POINTS CONSTRUCTION

A dimensional analysis of parameter reaction rates and consideration of oscillatory system energetics, contained in a larger work, indicates that ‘biological work’ conducted in the model is proportional to the magnitude of the relative sensitivity. For an oscillatory system (including limit-cycle and damped oscillations), each parameter sensitivity profile is also oscillatory, containing (local) maxima and minima. The aforementioned prompts examination of the critical points, i.e. the oscillatory peak and trough time-points at which the first-order time derivative of the relative sensitivity response is zero. Considering each relative sensitivity coefficient  $\bar{s}_{i,j}$ , we compute time-points coinciding with, or closest to, the local maxima and minima, using modified epsilon-delta notation, as the set of time-points

$$\kappa_{i,j} = \left\{ q : \min_{q \in N} (|t - q|), \frac{d\bar{s}_{i,j}(t)}{dt} = 0 \right\}, \quad (3)$$

where  $q$  is the time instance of sampling and  $N$  the total number of sampling points. Within the range of simulation time,  $\kappa_{i,j}$  groups all the time points corresponding to peaks and troughs in  $\bar{s}_{i,j}$ . Each parameter rate  $k_j$  indexes a row of time-point components, column-indexed in ascendance,  $\kappa_{i,j}^1 < \kappa_{i,j}^2 < \dots < \kappa_{i,j}^p$ , by some value of  $p \in N$ . Hence, we can list each row of time-points in ascending order into  $p$  distinct columns  $1 \leq |\kappa_{i,j}^1| \leq \dots \leq |\kappa_{i,j}^p| \leq p$ , where  $r = |\kappa_{i,j}^r|$ ,  $1 \leq r \leq p$ , is the number of elements  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  row, for  $p$  the smallest non-negative integer delivering an optimal engineering and biological analytic length, and some of the list elements may equal zero. When dealing with appropriate biological models and occasionally chemical models, we denote the corresponding  $p$ -listed local limit point critical (LOC) time-point elements by  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$ . This allows construction of the nonnegative LOC time-point matrix

$$\mathbf{K}_i = [\kappa_{i,j}^r] = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{i,1}^1 & \kappa_{i,1}^2 & \dots & \kappa_{i,1}^p \\ \kappa_{i,2}^1 & \kappa_{i,2}^2 & \dots & \kappa_{i,2}^p \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \kappa_{i,m}^1 & \kappa_{i,m}^2 & \dots & \kappa_{i,m}^p \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

for fixed  $i$ . The above matrix is arranged in such a way that each row corresponds to a parameter  $k_j$ , and each column corresponds to a time-point  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  in which at least one LOC point is identified from the set of all parameters. Therefore, regarding each column of listed time-points, when no maxima or minima are identified in respect of the associated parameter, the component in the corresponding position is set equal to zero. Ideally, allocation of a small proportion of matrix components and the subsequent choice of value  $p$ , should be assisted by a biologist knowledgeable in the respective field. Such assistance will increase the likelihood of securing a correct value. Computation was further assisted

through the programmed exclusion of systematic type-1 and type-2 errors.

#### 4. CORRELATION ERROR THRESHOLDING

In order to determine interrelation of the various rows of the LOC point components, we require a index as to measure how much the associated LOC column elements  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  change together as time progresses. Here we begin the investigation of column vector interdependence via the PEAR coefficient  $\rho_{X,Y}$ . PEAR utilizes a measure of covariance normalized by the product of the component element's standard deviation  $\sigma$ , so that for any two (column) vectors  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{Y}$ , the correlation coefficient between them is

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{E[(\mathbf{X} - E[\mathbf{X}])(\mathbf{Y} - E[\mathbf{Y}])]}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}, \quad (5)$$

where  $E[\cdot]$  is the expectation operator.

The use of PEAR at a correlation error threshold (CET) of  $2\Delta\%$  for some suitably small value of  $\Delta$ , describes a solution acceptance bounded range of  $[(100 - \Delta)\% \rho_{X,Y},$

$(100 + \Delta)\% \rho_{X,Y}]$  for each vector column element in a matrix.

Any LOC time-point falling in the  $2\Delta$  correlation error range of the time-point, will be contained in related time-point solution groups. This means the LOC points generated can be aligned along specific  $r$ -indexed columns, in ascendance  $\kappa_{i,1}^r < \kappa_{i,2}^r < \dots < \kappa_{i,j}^r \dots < \kappa_{i,m}^r$ , with some of the elements  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  possibly being equal to zero.

Components of the LOC matrix can now be correlated in terms of the similarity of CET generated, column-aligned, LOC time-point row structure. The action of CET then extends a gauged statistical response from that of a single reaction rate statistic to multiple sets of grouped column-orientated rate reaction LOC points together describing the single row  $k_j$  - addressed rate reaction. Defining the action of correlation via comparing and collation of similarly structured rows, rather than isolated data points is approximately equivalent to set selection via low entropy analysis (Heikinheimo et al., 2009). The generation of similar row-structured LOC points increases the probability of detecting existence of groups possessing the same or similar biological activities.

Collecting together, recursively, all rows in the LOC time-point matrix containing time-point elements  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  of equal value (and removing any copies), allows the construction of a single superset. Such a superset will contain all or some other number of elements in-between. Repeating this procedure with any elements not already in a superset, generates a set of superset-formed elements, each set elements of which are mutually exclusive to the other supersets. The relationship of reaction rates  $k_j$  to superset produced LOC points  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  is indicated in Fig. 2.

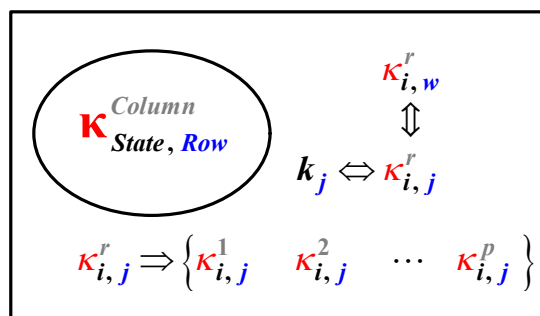


Fig. 2 Interrelationship of kinetic parameter rates  $k_j$  and their row-addressed LOC point elements  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$ . In the  $r^{\text{th}}$  column, a number of the time-point set elements  $\{\kappa_{i,j}^r\}$  addressed by each parameter rate  $k_j$  row, may possess LOC times equal to other LOC time-points  $\kappa_{i,w}^r$ , in different rows. Intersection of the parameter rate  $k_w$  row elements and removal of any repeated elements, generates a superset of related components. The superset generation formed from specific columns  $r$ , then develops groups of LOC CET related rate reactions.

We now demonstrate the validity of the grouping approach. An indeterminate solution acceptance bounded range was defined earlier via CET, for which LOC time-point rows possessing similarly timed responses is valid; hence the activities of kinetic rate reactions corresponding to grouped  $k_j$  -addressed CET-grouped rows all take place at around the same time. Generation of temporally structured and grouped LOC points then increases identification of grouped components possessing similar activities, or able to act in unison at specific time points during a biological process. Where results are returned, each group of elements can then be considered as 'approximately related biological activities'.

#### 5. KINETIC REACTION RATE CORRELATION TABULATION (KRRReCt)

##### 5.1 Biological Equivalence Classes (BECs)

Biology, by virtue of its numerous isoforms, coactivators, enzymes and similar, engenders the possibility of grouping together components acting in a comparable manner, or possessing like qualities. The ability to partition elements in the manner of that earlier described, 'approximately related biological activities', is similar to the action of an equivalence relation (Boolos et al., 1989). Here 'approximate' is intended to mean that, not all of the component activities indicated in any equivalence related biological model sets, may be true in the formal biological sense.

Given a binary relation ( $\sim$ ) on a set  $A$ ,  $A$  is said to be an equivalence relation if and only if the elements in the set  $A$  are: reflexive ( $\alpha \sim \alpha$ ), so that an element is related to itself; symmetric ( $\alpha \sim \beta$ ), in that it is related to another element of the set; and transitive (if  $(\alpha \sim \beta)$  and  $(\beta \sim \gamma)$  then  $(\alpha \sim \gamma)$ ),

whence similar symmetric element image and ranges are related to differing ranges and images respectively, producing the desired relationship. An equivalence relation partitions sets of elements into disjoint subsets termed equivalence classes. A setoid is a set with an equivalence relation (Palmgren, 2010). The equivalence class of the setoid  $(A, \sim)$  is defined to be  $[\alpha] = \{\beta \in A | \alpha \sim \beta\}$ . Since it is difficult to define modelled biological data in this strict manner, here we infer only the approximate action of partitioning by modelled biological equivalence class (BEC)  $[\tilde{\alpha}] \approx \{\beta \in A | \alpha \sim \beta\}$ .

We denote an approximate set containing all of the kinetic rate reactions described by each row of the  $k_j$ -addressed sets of LOC points by  $A$ . The biological equivalence relation partitions the set  $A$  into a number of disjoint BEC subsets  $\{[\tilde{\alpha}], [\tilde{\beta}], \dots\}$ . Where a test of correlation can be extended to include an approximate equivalence relation, it may then be possible to link appropriate relationships by maximum (minimum) activity of activation or deactivation and corresponding component timing.

Respecting the potential redundancy of approximated equivalence classes, then where a test of extended correlation includes an approximate equivalence relation constructed through superset intersection in the manner of Fig. 2, it will be possible to link model components through local maximum (minimum) relative sensitivity activity, via their corresponding LOC time-points. This means that each BEC is likely to define one or more specific LOC time-point related biological activity(ies) or operations. BECs can be tabulated as indicated in Table 1, taken from the NF- $\kappa$ B model, with ascending LOC point timing addressing the 0.2% CET superset intersecting elements of seven formulated BEC columns.

**Table 1** A section of a BEC table from the seven BECs formulated, with LOC point timing from 355 min to 363 min. The 0.2% CET entries  $k_j$  can be viewed as reaction rates, or rate reactions. BEC  $[\tilde{a}]$  deals with the 2-body complementary activity of association and dissociation, supplying eight reactions and (possibly) a single activator/catalyst for the same.

$\kappa_{15,j}^{13}$	BEC activity						
LOC	$[\tilde{a}]$	$[\tilde{b}]$	$[\tilde{c}]$	$[\tilde{d}]$	$[\tilde{e}]$	$[\tilde{f}]$	$[\tilde{g}]$
355	$k_{41}$						
358	$k_{40}$						
360	$k_{25}$						
361	$k_{46}$						
362		$k_{55}$					
363	$k_{26}$			$k_{12}$			

In this NF- $\kappa$ B model with damped oscillations, it was noted that ordering in ascendance of the final column of LOC points had a tendency to produce alignment in the majority of

earlier columns. Although modelling problems existed with respect to regulation of IKK ( $x_{10}$ ), through  $k_{61}$  IKK slow adaptation, and high levels of I $\kappa$ B isoforms (O’Dea et al., 2007), simulation results supported and emphasised the BEC formulation: BEC  $[\tilde{a}]$  delivers four pairs of complementary 2-body association/dissociation reactions, plus what might be an activator or catalyst for the same; BEC  $[\tilde{c}]$  deals with I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  and NF- $\kappa$ B and is implicated in the maintaining of oscillatory activity; BEC  $[\tilde{g}]$  uses 7 of 9 sinks and includes joint IKK/NF- $\kappa$ B trimerization with I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  and I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ , possibly related to an activating pathway by way of  $k_{55}$  IKK-I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ NF- $\kappa$ B association; BEC  $[\tilde{f}]$  contains all of the export reactions and includes 9 reactions paired through association/dissociation or other biologically complementing activities; BEC  $[\tilde{b}]$  comprises entirely of I $\kappa$ B $\beta$  and I $\kappa$ B $\epsilon$  reactions and might constitute something similar to pathway timing or regulation; BEC  $[\tilde{d}]$  contains the two components,  $k_{12}$  IKKI $\kappa$ B $\beta$ -NF- $\kappa$ B catalysis and  $k_{57}$  I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ -NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear export, which may be related to a specific I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ -process; and BEC  $[\tilde{e}]$  houses the two single group reactions (rates)  $k_{28}$  I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  inducible mRNA synthesis and  $k_{63}$  IKK-I $\kappa$ B $\beta$  catalysis. For details please contact the authors for a complete BEC grouping table and associated conditions.

## 5.2 General KRReCt Tables

Paying regard to the interrelations indicated in Fig. 2, it is evident that inspection and analysis of generated CET LOC point activity can be conducted through the addressing of intersecting supersets of  $k_j$ -addressed LOC point sets by a column of time-aligned LOC points, where such exist. An ideal situation demands that all possible LOC time-points are present, whence a full column is then in a position to address data, thereby increasing the potential data yield. The returned number of LOC points will be smaller, per unit time, for a less oscillatory model, or one that reaches equilibrium early during its course of dynamic generation.

Additional alignment promoting kinetic reaction sequential comparison properties in conjunction with the displaying of ascending BECs can be generated through the referencing of grouped BEC elements by any of the  $r$  unique aligned columns of elements  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$ . Consider for example the  $r^{\text{th}}$  column of LOC points  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$ . Where the number of LOC points in this column is equal to  $m$ , then we can form an ascending list of the LOC points  $\kappa_{i,j}^r$  top to bottom, retaining only the first of any repeated elements, whilst keeping all of the subsequently addressed BEC kinetic rate reactions (reaction rates)  $k_j$ . Otherwise, when the number of positive elements in this column is less than  $m$ , we can list the LOC elements in the same manner but beginning with some gaps. Using the ascending list of LOC points, the  $m$  aligned respective BEC kinetic rate/reaction elements

$k_j \in \{[\alpha], [\beta], \dots, [\sigma]\}$ , can be formed in a table. Such a table with LOC points addressing BEC kinetic reactions/rates is termed a kinetic reaction rate correlation (KRReCt) BEC table or simply a BEC table. A section of a KRReCt table, formed by the NF- $\kappa$ B model, using the LOC time-point range 379 min to 396 min, is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 A section of the NF- $\kappa$ B model KRReCt table using the first seven kinetic parameters, with LOC point timing from 379 min to 396 min. The ( $2\Delta = 0.2$ )% superset CET entries  $k_j$  shown as asterisks, can be viewed as kinetic rates or reactions.

LOC	$k_1$	$k_2$	$k_3$	$k_4$	$k_5$	$k_6$	$k_7$
379			*	*	*	*	*
380							
380			*	*	*	*	*
381			*	*	*	*	*
383			*	*	*	*	*
384	*	*					
396	*	*					

An examination of the LOC point time alignment for this NF- $\kappa$ B model indicates in general, an assortment of compact, regular blocks of activity, rather than a random scattering of elements. Detailed temporally-assisted analysis generated 23 blocks of activity, taking place in temporal cascade, or along parallel LOC time points, which might be of interest to biologists. A fundamental analysis of the KRReCt table indicated that  $k_{55}$ , IKK-I $\kappa$ B/NF- $\kappa$ B association, is an I $\kappa$ B-NF- $\kappa$ B pathway activator and possible regulator, a synopsis also forwarded following a wetlab study (Rao et al., 2010).

### 5.3 Rationalizing KRReCt activity

For error thresholds of the correct order and suitably complex models, similar component activity can take place during any LOC time-points. Subsequent respective superset representation of CET KRReCt elements is then susceptible to detection using BEC analysis by virtue of the property of approximate equivalence classes. Performance criteria for the analysis of complex biological networks, such as the relative sensitivity coefficients, have been found to deliver biologically valid results at suitable thresholds of the order of > 90%. (Yue et al., 2006; Jia and Yue, 2008).

PEAR correlation of the relative sensitivity provides a measure of the strength of response using interval-level, rather than ratio-level data (Tandy, 1998; Stevens, 1946). The interval-level data can be recognised as being biological model categorical data using the category 'relative sensitivity response'. BEC sorting of components provides another categorical data type, the category in this case being 'temporally aligned, sorted relative sensitivity response, LOC time-points', adding significance to the measure of strength. An analysis of the two categorical data type sets was

conducted and shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 in the Euler diagram form (Fish and Flower, 2008).

A comparison of component elements in the intersection of PEAR CET at three increasing levels of correlation, and their contained percentage of BEC-listed elements (Fig. 3) indicates that as the 100% threshold is approached, the two sets converge and become the same set of elements. The convergence of the BEC-listed elements to the CET relative sensitivity elements, at appropriately high threshold levels of correlation, supports the use of BEC components. Then comparing the complete set of BECs with the intersection of PEAR CET relative sensitivity contained within the same, at the three percentage thresholds (Fig. 4), the 99.9% threshold indicates that a large proportion are precisely the same elements. In addition, both comparisons demonstrate a drop-off as the threshold reduces to 90%; this might be viewed as a relatively constant level of 'model biological noise' caused through CET matching of relative sensitivity magnitudes.

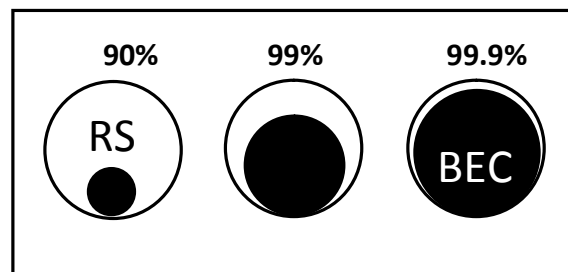


Fig. 3 PEAR CET relative sensitivity at 90%, 99% and 99.9% (clear), and the % BEC-listing components (black).

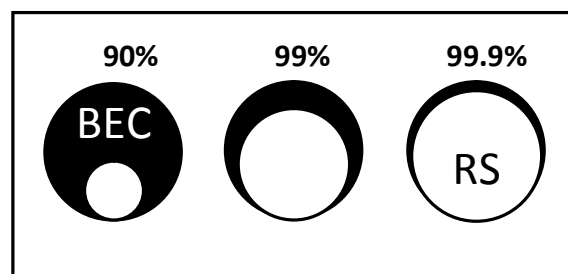


Fig. 4 Complete BEC listing (black) with corresponding intersection of 90%, 99% and 99.9% PEAR CET relative sensitivity components.

The simplified graphical results shown demonstrate the initial larger PEAR set of correlated components (Fig. 3) at correlation levels of 99.9% and 99% have related components contained within the sorted BEC sets in Fig. 4, at the same correlation levels. It is evident that the BEC set can be derived from a sorted PEAR CET relative sensitivity set, but in Fig. 4, the BEC set contains more of the processed elements. The logical implications in respect of oscillatory systems, again indicates that correlation of BEC sorted components vastly outperforms PEAR correlation in terms of significance, whilst retaining the initial strength. Further, the BEC-listed set has a correlation error bound, more than 1 order smaller than the PEAR CET relative sensitivity bound and the set of starting elements are virtually identical; the

logical implications in this case, imply, that as the suitably low CET relative sensitivity set provides an accurate indication of those parameters having the greatest impact in a model, the BEC-listed set, which is contained within the relative sensitivity set, should provide at least the same impact throughout its entirety. Hence the KRReCt table should provide modelled biological information tending towards accuracy, throughout its domain.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of complex signal transduction pathways via method of KRReCt should prove to be a useful tool, extending investigation and validation to the realm of parallel component activity. Justification for use of the two tabulation techniques forwarded, KRReCt and BECs, the latter of which outperforms PEAR correlation per se, has been clarified, with the same demonstrating network abilities as yet unrealised. The BEC technique, by virtue of its sorting abilities, is likely to provide a basis for extrapolation of biological component activity outside of the hardware dedicated network. The integration of sensitivity analysis, KRReCt and BECs provides a systematic analysis of temporal biological network activities. Future exploration will include formal serial and parallel software development alongside wetlab-associated research in order to discover its analytic strength.

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