Conventions for structured data tables in Systems Biology – SBtab version 0.9

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Abstract

Data tables in the form of spreadsheets or delimited text files are the most utilised data format in Systems Biology. However, they are often not sufficiently structured and lack clear naming conventions that would be required for modelling. We propose the SBtab format as an attempt to establish an easy-to-use table format that is both flexible and clearly structured. It comprises defined table types for different kinds of data; syntax rules for usage of names, shortnames, and database identifiers used for annotation; and standardised formulae for reaction stoichiometries. Predefined table types can be used to define biochemical network models and the biochemical constants therein. The user can also define own table types, adjusting SBtab to other types of data. Software code, tools, and further information can be found at www.sbtab.net.

1 Introduction

Spreadsheets and delimited text tables are the most utilised data formats in Systems Biology. They are easy to use and can hold various types of data. Tables can not only store omics data, but also metabolic network models described by lists of biochemical reactions. However, when tables are exchanged within scientific collaborations, modellers usually prefer tables that can be processed automatically, and the flexibility of spreadsheets can become a disadvantage. If table structures and nomenclature vary from case to case, parsing becomes laborious and new files require new parsers. Furthermore, different naming conventions – for instance, for biochemical compounds – make it hard to combine data, for instance metabolic network models and omics data produced by different researchers. Therefore, rules for structuring tables and for consistent naming and annotations can make tables much more useful as exchange formats in Systems Biology collaborations and for usage in software tools. The SBtab format comprises a set of conventions for data tables that are supposed to make tables easier and safer to work with. Let us start with a couple of examples. Then we continue with a more formal specification of SBtab version 0.9.

Example 1: Structure of a metabolic network model A stoichiometric metabolic model can be defined by a list of biochemical reaction formulae, specifying the substrates, products, and their stoichiometric coefficients. Such reactions can be listed in a single column of a spreadsheet, and additional information may be provided: each reaction can have a number or identifier (defined only within the model) and can be linked to an entry in the database KEGG Reaction [1]. Furthermore, reactions may be catalysed by enzymes, which relates them to certain genes. All information could be stored in the following table:

Reaction	Sum formula	KEGG ID	Gene symbol
R1	ATP + F6P <=> ADP + F16P	R00658	pfk
R2	F16P + H2O <=> F6P + Pi	R01015	fbp

where ATP, F6P, ADP, F16P, H2O, and Pi are shortnames for metabolites to be used in the model. Although the information is complete and unambiguous, the parser still has to recognise that the columns Sum formula and KEGG ID contain reaction formulae and identifiers in certain formats. If the column names and the syntax of the reaction formulae vary from table to table (e.g. <-> is used instead of <=>), parsing becomes tedious. In the SBtab format, the table would look a little more complicated, but is easy to parse automatically:

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 1 - Reaction'	TableType='Reaction'	
!Reaction	!SumFormula	!Identifiers:kegg.reaction	!Gene:Symbol
R1	ATP + F6P <=> ADP + F16P	R00658	pfk
R2	F16P + H2O <=> F6P + Pi	R01015	fbp

In this table, elements highlighted by colours have special meanings (the colours themselves are just used in this text and are not part of the SBtab format). The SBtab table differs from the original table in several ways: the first line (starting with `!!`) declares that the table is an SBtab table of the type `Reaction` and must therefore satisfy syntax rules for this table type. The following line contains the column headers. They start with the `!` character, emphasising that they were not chosen *ad hoc* by the user, but stem from a controlled vocabulary. The predefined column headers do not contain whitespaces. The header `KEGG ID` has been replaced by the term `!Identifiers:kegg.reaction`. This may look complicated, but it allows parsers to retrieve further data from databases in a stable way[1]. The syntax of the reaction formulae is also uniquely defined. In particular, the shortnames of metabolites must not contain any whitespaces or special characters, which simplifies parsing and makes them suitable as variable names for computer models. The meaning of these shortnames can be defined by providing standardised names or database identifiers in a second table of type `Compound`. The compound shortnames will then serve as keys to rows of this table.

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 2 - Compound'	TableType='Compound'
!Compound	!Name	!Identifiers:kegg.compound
F6P	Fructose 6-phosphate	C05345
ATP	ATP	C00002
ADP	ADP	C00008
F16P	Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate	C00354
H2O	Water	C00001
Pi	Inorganic phosphate	C00009
PEP	Phosphoenolpyruvate	C00074
AMP	AMP	C00020

Both tables together form an SBtab document describing a model. In practice, they can be stored as separate files, as sheets of a spreadsheet file, or within a single table. The following example contains all necessary information to build a stoichiometric model in the SBML (Systems Biology Markup Language) format [3]:

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 3 - Reaction'	TableType='Reaction'	
!Reaction	!SumFormula	!Identifiers:kegg.reaction	!SBML:reaction:id
R1	ATP + F6P <=> ADP + F16P	R00658	r1
R2	F16P + H2O <=> F6P + Pi	R01015	r2
!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 3 - Compound'	TableType='Compound'	
!Compound	!Name	!Identifiers:kegg.compound	!SBML:species:id
F6P	Fructose 6-phosphate	C05345	f6p
ATP	ATP	C00002	atp
ADP	ADP	C00008	adp
...	...	...	...

Here, we have added new identifiers (in the columns `SBML:reaction:id` and `SBML:species:id`) for `Reaction` and `Compound` entries to be used in SBML. Such extra names could be necessary if the original shortnames do not comply with SBML's rules for element identifiers.

Example 2: Table of kinetic constants In a second example, we specify numerical parameters, for example kinetic constants and metabolite concentrations that appear in a kinetic model. Each quantity can be related to a compound (e.g. a concentration), to a reaction (e.g. an equilibrium constant), or to several biological elements (e.g. to an enzyme and a compound, in the case of Michaelis-Menten constants). As in the previous example, these elements can be specified by unique identifiers, e.g. KEGG compound or reaction identifiers. Furthermore, each quantity has a value and a physical unit. In the SBtab format, we arrange this information in a table of type `Quantity`. Each row contains all information about one of the quantities:

[1] The expression `kegg.reaction` is defined by the MIRIAM resources and used within SBtab. The URL of the KEGG database, defining the identifiers, may change in the future; however, KEGG's Miriam ID (provided by the the MIRIAM resources web service [2]) is guaranteed to remain stable in time.

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 4 - Quantity'	TableType='Quantity'			
!Quantity	!QuantityType	!Reaction:Identifiers:kegg.reaction	!Compound:Identifiers:kegg.compound	!Value	!Unit
keq_R1	equilibrium constant	R01061		0.156	dimensionless
kmc_R1_C1	Michaelis constant	R01061	C00003	0.96	mM
kic_R1_C1	inhibition constant	R01070	C00111	0.13	mM
con_C1	concentration		C00118	0.203	mM
...	...	...	...	...	...

The first two columns specify a name and a type for each quantity. The quantity types (`substrate catalytic rate constant`, `equilibrium constant` etc.) are not chosen *ad hoc*, but stem from the Systems Biology Ontology (SBO) [4]. This ensures a unique spelling and allows software to retrieve definitions and further information from the SBO web services. The biological elements (in this case, reactions, compounds, or both) are specified in the following two columns by unique identifiers from the KEGG database. Columns with human-readable names, or identifiers from other databases, could be added. Unnecessary fields remain empty. The column name `Value` – like some other mathematical terms – is defined for SBtab (arbitrary values in this example). Unit names are defined as in SBML (see below). If the table is used together with a metabolic model, we can use compound and reaction identifiers from the model instead of the Identifiers.org annotations [5]. In this case, the table would read:

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 5 - MyData'	TableType='Quantity'			
!Quantity	!QuantityType	!SBML:reaction:id	!SBML:species:id	!Value	!Unit
MyData_1	equilibrium constant	r1		0.156	dimensionless
MyData_2	Michaelis constant	r1	atp	0.96	mM
MyData_3	inhibition constant	r1	atp	0.13	mM
MyData_4	concentration		atp	1.5	mM
...	...	...	...	...	...

This table, together with a stoichiometric model and a choice of standardised rate laws (like the modular rate laws [6]) completely defines a kinetic metabolic model.

Example 3: A table with metabolome data As a last example, let us consider a table with metabolome time series data. For the sake of simplicity, only two metabolites (rows) and measured samples (columns) are shown:

!!SBtab	TableType='QuantityMatrix'	TableName='Ex 6 - Metabolomics data'	UniqueKey='False'	
!Compound	!Identifiers:obo.chebi	t = 0 s	t = 0.5 s	..
Glucose	CHEBI:17234	1.1	1.2	..
Fructose	CHEBI:15824	1.4	0.9	..
..	..	..	..	..

Tables of this sort can be also be used for other kinds of omics data. In this example, the headers of data columns (e.g., `t = 0 s`) do not follow a specific syntax and contain relevant information (time point and time unit). We shall see below how such information can be provided in SBtab in a more structured manner.

In the following sections, we introduce the general SBtab rules (specification for SBtab version 0.9), as well as formats and conventions for different types of use (see Section 2). It defines a list of table types (see Section 3) and explains the syntax of reaction formulae in the SBtab format (see Section 2.5). Finally, the specification references the available online tools for the handling of SBtab files (see Section 5) and includes an overview of all available SBtab table types in appendix B. Appendix C lists controlled vocabularies and database resources recommended to be used within SBtab.

2 Overview of the SBtab format

2.1 Basic conventions

SBtab comprises a list of conventions about the structure, nomenclature, syntax, and annotations in tables describing biochemical network models, kinetic parameters, and dynamic data. It contains

1. General rules for the **structure of tables** and the **syntax** used in table fields.
2. Defined **table types** for different kinds of information, each with possible **columns** with defined names and data types (see Table 1; An overview of all predefined table types and their possible columns is given in the appendix).
3. A **syntax for biochemical element annotations** pointing to databases or ontologies.
4. Rules for usage of **names**, **shortnames**, and **database identifiers** used for annotation.
5. **Naming rules for biochemical quantities** to specify the quantities, physical units, and mathematical terms (like `Mean` for mean values).
6. A syntax for **reaction sum formulae**.
7. A mechanism for **extending the format** by declaring new column or table types.

While the general rules apply to all kinds of data, the current version of SBtab is tailored for describing the structure of biochemical network models and the biochemical quantities therein. This is reflected by the table types defined in Table 1.

Colour highlighting and predefined terms In the examples shown in this text, predefined SBtab entries are highlighted in colours. This is just for convenience and is not a part of the SBtab format. `Table types` and `Column types` defined by the SBtab format are listed in Table 1. `Shortnames` can be chosen *ad hoc* by the user; each of them needs to be defined by a table row. Shortnames have to be unique and consistent within a document, but may differ between documents. `Reserved names` are predefined in SBtab for recurrent mathematical expressions like "mean value". `Official names`, like the names used for databases, are defined by some other authority. `Free text` and other text including database IDs, numerical values, mathematical brackets, and operators is written in black.

2.2 SBtab tables and SBtab documents

General table structure An SBtab document consists of one or several tables that refer to a common model or related data sets. All tables must use a common list of shortnames. For instance, a `Compound` table contains the column `!Compound`, and the elements from this column define compound shortnames to be used in the other tables. Several tables in a document may have the same type, but their table names (attribute `TableName`) must be unique.

Declaration row containing the table attributes The top left field contains the table header, starting with `!!SBtab` and followed by the table attributes in the syntax *attribute name=´attribute value´*, separated by whitespaces. Mandatory attributes are `TableType` and `TableName`.

Column headers and definition table The second row contains the column headers. Columns whose headers start with a `!` are treated as SBtab columns and must adhere to the SBtab rules. Other columns can contain arbitrary content. SBtab has a number of predefined table types that can hold different kinds of data. Each table type has a number of mandatory or optional columns with specific properties. An overview is given below and in the appendix. However, users can also define their own table types and corresponding columns. This definition must be provided by the user in the form of a special `Definition` table (as described below).

Column with unique keys By default, any SBtab table must start with a column matching its table type (e.g., a table of type `Quantity` must start with a column `Quantity`) and containing shortnames that serve as unique identifiers for the table elements. If a table does not have such a column with unique key, this should be marked by setting the attribute `UniqueKey='False'` in the declaration row of the table. The attribute is set to `True` by default.

Completeness To interpret the contents of a single table, other tables (e.g. describing shortnames) may be required. If a table does not require any other tables, we call it "complete". A document is complete if all names are defined, i.e. no unspecified information is required to interpret its contents. If a single table or a document are incomplete, the undefined names have to be known by the software, and an exchange with other software tools is likely to fail. If a table or document contains two elements, and there is no explicit information implying that they describe the same things, it is assumed that they describe different things.

Name	Contents	Usage
`Compound`	Names, IDs, properties of compounds	model structure
`Enzyme`	Names, properties of enzymes	model structure
`Protein`	Names, properties of proteins	model structure
`Gene`	Names, properties of genes	model structure
`Regulator`	Names, properties of gene regulators	model structure
`Compartment`	Names and IDs of compartments	model structure
`Reaction`	Chemical reactions	model structure
`Quantity`	Individual data for model parameters	quantitative data
`QuantityMatrix`	Data matrices	quantitative data
`Relation`	Relations between different compounds	model structure
`Definition`	Define custom column types, etc.	customise SBtab

Table 1: Overview of table types predefined in SBtab.

Conventions for spreadsheet files To ensure consistency between spreadsheet files, we propose a number of rules for good practice:

- **UTF8 encoding** If possible, the UTF8 encoding should be chosen.
- **Documents** In character-separated text files (.csv or .tsv), a document can either be stored in several files with the filenames *basename_tablename.extension*, or tables are concatenated vertically, each preceded by a declaration row (starting with `!!`), and stored in a single table file.
- **Delimiters in .csv or .tsv files** In character-separated files, irrespective of the extension (.csv or .tsv), it is assumed by default that the delimiters are tabulators. However, other delimiters (comma or semicolon) are accepted by the parser as well.
- **Special characters** If table cells contain special characters that are also used as cell delimiters (e.g. commas), the file must be provided in a form that excludes ambiguities (e.g. in the case of a comma-separated table containing commas with its fields, all cells must additionally be marked by quotation marks (`".."`).

Filenames The SBtab format as such does not impose any restrictions on filenames, nor does it require a specific filename extension. SBtab files stored as excel sheets, for instance, will have the extension `.xls`. However, the SBtab online tools (and the python programs behind it) have a certain convention for filenames and filename extensions. When an SBtab document is exported to several delimited text files, the filenames will be chosen according to the scheme `[SBTAB DOCUMENT NAME]_[TABLE TYPE].csv` or, in case of ambiguities `[SBTAB DOCUMENT NAME]_[TABLE TYPE]_[TABLE NAME].csv`.

Filename extensions Regarding filename extensions, the python implementation of SBtab supports comma-separated and tab-separated tables, as well as excel spreadsheet files (xls). By default, the python code exports tab-separated files and uses the filename extension `.csv`. This is a convention supported by LibreOffice, but may lead to conflicts in other cases. Some tools require extensions like `.tab` (excel) or `.tsv` (e.g., the formatting option in github). We do not use `.tsv` in this case, because this is supported neither by excel nor by LibreOffice. In case of conflicts, users may have to simply rename their files. When importing a table, the code tries to determine whether commas or tabs are used as delimiters. When using commas as delimiters, users have to make sure that no commas are used elsewhere in the table (or that all elements are given in double quotes).

2.3 Names of biochemical elements

Names and identifiers of model elements In the following, compounds, enzymes, genes, genetic regulators, and compartments will be called "biochemical entities". "Biochemical elements" comprises, in addition, reactions and biochemical quantities. Biochemical elements can be described by shortnames, official names, or database identifiers (IDs). The shortnames have to be declared within the SBtab document and have to satisfy syntactic rules. Each table starts with a column of the same name, containing the shortnames. Shortnames, the arbitrary element names used in a data set or model, must be unique, i.e. declared

only once in a document; they must start with a letter and may not contain spaces or the special characters ":", ".". In columns containing database IDs, the column name (`!Identifiers:`*Identifiers*) specifies the database by a name (to be used in column names, IDs etc.) and an URI. We suggest to use preferably the databases listed in the Miriam file (see Table 16). Sometimes, elements may be characterised redundantly: e.g. the reaction catalysed by an enzyme, given in an `Enzyme` table, can be given by both shortname and database ID. In case of conflict, the information derived from the shortname (i.e. the database ID listed in the `Reaction` table) has higher priority.

Naming and specification of biological entities Tables of the types `Compound`, `Enzyme`, `Gene`, `Regulator`, or `Compartment` are called "entity tables". The biochemical meaning of the entities can be declared by different columns:

- `!Name` contains official names (it is good practice to use names from the suggested databases). Several names can be listed in one field, separated by "|". To declare from which database a name has been taken, the name can also be written as *DB*:*name*.
- `!Identifiers:`*Identifiers* contains IDs from a specified database. Annotations with database IDs follow the scheme defined by Identifiers.org [5] (data collection and ID).

Localised compounds If a compound, enzyme, or genetic regulator is localised in a compartment, the corresponding localised entity can be denoted by *compound*[*compartment*] with square brackets, where *compound* and *compartment* are the shortnames or IDs of the compound and the compartment used in the model. If a model contains several compartments, tools should treat the first compartment in the `Compartment` table as the standard compartment. The standard compartment will be used by default for all compounds that are not explicitly assigned to compartments.

2.4 Annotating biochemical elements with database identifiers

Biochemical elements are annotated with database IDs listed in special identifier columns. An `Identifiers` column contains annotations from one web resource, at most one annotation per element, and without qualifiers. The column item and the referenced ID are assumed to be linked by an "is" relationship (and not, for instance, "version of", which can exist in SBML annotations). A table can contain several `Identifiers` columns, which must refer to different data resources.

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 7 - Compound'	TableType='Compound'	
!Compound	!Identifiers:obo.chebi	!Identifiers:kegg.compound	...
water	CHEBI:15377	C00001	...
ATP	CHEBI:15422	C00002	...
phosphate	CHEBI:18367		...

To translate an element like `CHEBI:16865` into a valid Identifiers.org URI, `http://identifiers.org/` is concatenated with the data collection mentioned after `!Identifiers:` in the header (e.g. `obo.chebi`) and with the column item, separated by a slash[2]. For instance, the first annotation entry in the table above would be resolved to `http://identifiers.org/obo.chebi/CHEBI:15377`.

2.5 Syntax for reaction formulae

Chemical reactions can be described by reaction formulae (column `!SumFormula` in table `Reaction`; specifying the reactants, their stoichiometric coefficients, and possibly their localisation). The reaction arrow is denoted by `<=>`. Stoichiometric coefficients refer to substance amounts, not concentrations (this matters in the case of transport reactions). Stoichiometric coefficients of 1 are omitted; general stoichiometric coefficients, given by letters (e.g. `n`) are not allowed. If possible, the reaction formula should represent the actual stoichiometries experienced by the enzyme (i.e. `A <=> 2 B` rather than `0.5 A <=> B`). Substrates and products are given by shortnames, which must be defined in a `Compound` table. The

[2]The elements from the column have to be translated into a URN-encoded form (as described in the URN specification): for instance, the colon in the identifier `CHEBI:16865` has to be replaced by the string "`%3A`" to create the URN `obo.chebi:CHEBI%3A16865`.

order of substrates and the order of products are arbitrary; however, comparison of formulae is eased by using an alphabetical order. The localisation in compartments can be denoted as follows:

- Reaction in the default compartment: `A + 2 B <=> C + D`
- Transport reaction: `A[comp1] + 2 B[comp1] <=> C[comp2] + D[comp2]`

In the example, `A`, `B`, `C`, and `D` are compound shortnames, and `comp1` and `comp2` are compartment shortnames. The reversibility of reactions is not given by the sum formula, but by an extra column `!IsReversible` in the `Reaction` table.

3 Overview of predefined table types

SBtab predefines a number of table types with specific properties. An overview is given in Table 1. The table types `Compound`, `Enzyme`, `Gene`, `Regulator`, `Compartment`, and `Reaction` describe model structures, the table types `Quantity`, `QuantityMatrix`, and `Relation` are used for quantitative data.

3.1 Tables for biochemical network structures

As in example 1 (in the introduction section), biochemical networks consist of biochemical entities (e.g. metabolites or proteins) and reactions or interactions between them. The tables describing these entities (table types `Reaction`, `Compound`, `Compartment`, `Enzyme`, `Regulator`, and `Gene`) have to satisfy the following rules.

- **Entities** In tables describing biochemical entities (`Compound`, `Enzyme`, `Gene`, `Regulator`, `Compartment`), each row has to contain (i) a shortname as the primary key (in the column `!Compound`, `!Enzyme`, etc.) and (ii) at least one entry specifying the entity, like `!Name` or `!Identifiers:`*DB*. If a column shares the type of the table (e.g. a Compound column in a Compound table), it can be considered a primary key, that is, its elements should be unique and it should appear as the first column in the table. Optional columns - which may depend on the kinds of entities - are listed in Table B.2.
- **Reactions** A `Reaction` table lists chemical reactions, possibly with information about the corresponding enzymes, their kinetic laws, and their genetic regulation. It must contain at least one of the following columns: `!SumFormula`, `!Identifiers:`*DB*; optional columns are listed in Table 11. For an example, see example 1 in the introduction.
- **Enzymes, genes, and regulators** The connection between chemical reactions, the enzymes catalysing the reactions, and the genes coding for the enzymes can be complicated, but in many cases, there is a one-to-one relationship. In SBtab, there are different ways to express this relationship. Information about enzymes or genes and their regulation can be stored in a `Reaction` table if there is a one-to-one relationship between reactions, enzymes, and possibly genes. Otherwise, it is stored in separate tables `Enzyme` and `Gene` and the tables are interlinked *via* the columns `!Enzyme` (in table `Reaction`) and `!Gene` (in table `Enzyme`) or `!TargetReaction` (in an `Enzyme` table) and `!GeneProduct` (in a `Gene` table).

3.2 Table type `Quantity` for biochemical parameters

Numerical data (e.g. for time series or kinetic parameters) can be stored in tables and be linked to model elements via the latters' shortnames. There are two different table types for numerical data. Tables of type `Quantity` describe individual physical or biochemical quantities, for instance, kinetic parameters in a network model. These quantities can be linked to one entity, one reaction or enzyme, or both. If a quantity table contains several values for the same quantity, they appear in separate rows (for possible descriptions of provenance, see Table 10).

Tables of type `Quantity` describe single physical or biochemical quantities (e.g. individual kinetic constants). A quantity is defined by a type, a unit, possibly biochemical entities to which it refers, possibly a localisation, and possibly experimental or physical conditions. The columns contain the defining properties

(e.g. unit, conditions, etc.) and their values. Quantities can refer to a compound, an enzyme or reaction, or a combination of them. For instance, a concentration refers to a substance, while a k^{M} value refers to a metabolite and an enzyme. If there is a one-to-one relationship between reactions and enzymes, the k^{M} value can also be assigned to a compound/reaction pair or a compound/enzyme pair. Let us consider again example 2:

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 8 - Quantity'	TableType='Quantity'			
!Quantity	!QuantityType	!Reaction:Identifiers:kegg.reaction	!Compound:Identifiers:kegg.compound	!Value	!Unit
keq_R1	equilibrium constant	R01061		0.0984	dimensionless
kmc_R1_C1	Michaelis constant	R01061	C00003	0.96	mM
kic_R1_C1	inhibition constant	R01070	C00111	0.13	mM
con_C1	concentration		C00118	0.203	mM

To specify the parameters of a model, we refer to `Reaction` and `Compound` elements by shortnames rather than by resource IDs. In this form, the above example becomes

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 9 - Quantity'	TableType='Quantity'			
!Quantity	!SBO:Identifiers:obo.sbo	!Reaction	!Compound	!Value	!Unit
kcrf_R1	SBO:0000320	R1		200.0	1/s
keq_R1	SBO:0000281	R1		0.0984	dimensionless
kmc_R1_C1	SBO:0000027	R1	C1	0.96	mM
kic_R1_C2	SBO:0000261	R1	C2	0.13	mM
con_C3	SBO:0000196		C3	0.203	mM

This example shows that quantity types can be specified by identifiers from the Systems Biology Ontology (SBO) in a column `!SBO:Identifiers:obo.sbo`.

A `Quantity` table can also store state-dependent quantities like concentrations, expression levels, or fluxes, like in the following example.

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 12 - Quantity'	TableType='Quantity'		
!Quantity	!Compound	!Condition	!SBO:concentration	!Unit
con_C1_wt	C1	wildtype	0.2	mM
con_C2_wt	C2	wildtype	1	mM
con_C3_wt	C3	wildtype	0.1	mM
con_C1_mu	C1	mutant	0.1	mM
con_C2_mu	C2	mutant	0.5	mM
con_C3_mu	C3	mutant	0.1	mM

3.3 Table type `QuantityMatrix` for data matrices

Biological data often have the form of matrices. As an example, consider a small 2×2 matrix containing metabolite concentrations for two time points and two metabolites. It can be expressed by the following SBtab table.

!!SBtab	TableType='QuantityMatrix'	TableName='Ex 13 - Metabolomics data' UniqueKey='False'
!Time	Glucose	Fructose
0.0	1.1	1.4
0.5	1.2	0.9

The headers of the data columns are not defined headers starting with "!", but simple strings. Therefore, they are not formally controlled by SBtab. Annotating these columns, e.g., by adding ChEBI Identifiers to specify the metabolites, is not directly possible. Moreover, the time points have no keys to which other tables could refer. An alternative solution looks as follows:

!!SBtab	TableType='QuantityMatrix'	TableName='Ex 14 - Metabolomics data'	UniqueKey='False'
!TimePoint	!Time	>Measurement:Glucose	>Measurement:Fructose
T0	0.0	1.1	1.4
T1	0.5	1.2	0.9

Here, the column headers are controlled and point to rows of another table with table name "Measurement", in which the ChEBI Identifers are given:

!!SBtab	TableType='Quantity'	TableName='Ex 15 - Measurement'	UniqueKey='False'
!Compound	!Identifiers:obo.chebi	!QuantityType	!Unit
Glucose	CHEBI:17234	concentration	mM
Fructose	CHEBI:15824	concentration	mM

Now let us consider data tables in which time points are represented by columns. A similar scheme can be used in this case. The first, simple version would read:

!!SBtab	TableType='QuantityMatrix'	TableName='Ex 16 - Metabolomics data'	UniqueKey='False'
!Compound	!Identifiers:obo.chebi	t = 0 s	t = 0.5 s
Glucose	CHEBI:17234	1.1	1.2
Fructose	CHEBI:15824	1.4	0.9

Here, it would obviously be good to store time point and time unit separately instead of merging them in the column header. This can be realised as follows:

!!SBtab	TableType='QuantityMatrix'	TableName='Ex 17 - Metabolomics data'	UniqueKey='False'
!Compound	!Identifiers:obo.chebi	>TimePoint:t0	>TimePoint:t1
Glucose	CHEBI:17234	1.1	1.2
Fructose	CHEBI:15824	1.4	0.9

with an extra table

!!SBtab	TableType='Quantity'	TableName='Ex 18 - TimePoint' UniqueKey='False'
!TimePoint	!Time	!Unit
t0	0	s
t1	0.5	s

3.4 The table type `Relation` for pairwise relations

The table type `Relation` is used to define pairwise links between objects. Each link ("relationship") can have a type and a numerical value. A `Relation` table can, for instance, be used to define a directed graph (by listing the edges between nodes of one type) or a gene regulatory network (by listing the actions of transcription factors on gene promoters). In particular, `Relation` tables can be used to link SBtab elements between tables and, thus, to create SBtab documents that have the form of a relational database.

!!SBtab	TableName='Ex 19 - LittleGraph'	TableType='Relation'	UniqueKey='False'
!From	!To	!Relation	!Value
A	A	regulates	1
A	B	regulates	-1
B	A	regulates	1
B	C	regulates	2
C	D	regulates	1

3.5 Table type `Definition` for customising the SBtab format

Users can define their own table types and corresponding columns. For usage in the online tools or in the python code, this definition can be provided by the user in the form of a special `Definition` table. The default table (containing the predefined table and column types) is available on the SBtab website. Note that, when using a new Definition table, the predefined Definition table will be completely overridden, so any tables and columns to be used (also the predefined ones) must be listed in the new table. The typical format of a `Definition` table is shown below.

!!SBtab	TableType='Definition'	TableName='Ex 20 - Def'		
!Component	!ComponentType	!IsPartOf	!Format	!Description
SBML:reaction:id	Column	Reaction	String	SBML ID of reaction
SumFormula	Column	Reaction	String	Reaction sum formula
Enzyme	Column	Reaction	String	Enzyme catalysing the reaction
...	...	...	...	..

The `Format` column defines which type of entries a column can contain. Possibilities are `String`, `Shortname` (name of SBtab element, as defined in one of the SBtab tables), `Number` (integer or float

in usual formats, or complex numbers like `1 + i 3`), or `Boolean` (with possible values `True` and `False`, or alternatively 1 and 0). More specific string formats (e.g., for reaction sum formulae) are currently not formally defined, but can be mentioned in the `Description` column.

4 Conversion between SBtab and SBML

SBML (Systems Biology Markup Language) models can be converted into SBtab documents and vice versa. Depending on the content of the SBML model, the SBtab files can comprise table types `Reaction`, `Compound`, `Compartment`, `Quantity`, `Events`, and `Rules`. Likewise, these SBtab table types can be converted into an SBML (Level 2, Version 4) model. The conversion to SBML, however, requires at least either a `Reaction` or `Compound` SBtab.

The conversion from an SBML model file to SBtab translates the structural and temporal information of the model into corresponding SBtab table files. The (i) `Reaction` SBtab contains a list of the reactions of the SBML file, including their sum formula, kinetic laws, irreversibility, annotations, and more. Note that the SBML modifiers of a reaction (e.g. enzymes) cannot be identified as inhibitor or stimulator if they are not assigned an SBO Term within the SBML code. If this is not the case, they will only be exported to SBtab as modifiers without regulatory information. All species from the model can be found in the (ii) `Compound` SBtab. Their location, charge, annotations, and more are provided in the SBtab. Analogously, a (iii) `Compartment` holds all structural information of the cellular compartments. The (iv) `Quantity` SBtab file lists all parameters that are part of the model. Also their numerical values and units will be provided. The parameters can appear as either local or global variables in the SBML code; this information will be transferred to SBtab as well. (v) `Events` can be an important part of SBML models; they indicate e.g. concentration changes or stress applications at certain time points. They too are translated into an SBtab file. Finally, (vi) `rules` are exported from SBML to an SBtab Rule table. Rules can comprise assignment rules, algebraic rules, and rate rules. Rule formulas and units are part of the conversion as well.

In the conversion from SBtab to SBML, `Compound` entries in SBtab correspond to `species` elements in SBML. By default, the unique keys in the `Compound` and `Reaction` SBtab are used as `id` attributes of the SBML elements. If SBML IDs are directly specified within SBtab (in the columns `SBML:reaction:id`, `SBML:species:id`, `SBML:parameter:id`, `SBML:reaction:parameter:id`, etc), these will be used instead. Rate laws from the SBML code are stored in SBtab as strings within a `KineticLaw` column. Note that the rate laws are not checked for their validity. It is up to the user to assure the correctness of the rate laws. If they are erroneous, this leads to invalid SBML output. An automatic parser of rate laws including checks of validity is planned for future versions of SBtab. `Regulator` entries in SBtab correspond to `modifier` elements in SBML; multiple regulators can be described by a regulation formula (in the `Regulator` column): regulators are separated by a "|" symbol, while the sign of regulation can be denoted by + or -. For an enzyme allosterically inhibited by ATP and activated by ADP, the formula reads `-ATP|+Pyruvate` or `ATP|ADP` where inhibition and activition remain unspecified. Also rate rules and assignment rules can be converted from SBtab to SBML. Note that, just like for kinetic rate laws, these rules do not underlie constraints of validity. It is up to the user to ensure their correctness before conversion to SBML. Finally, SBtab is able to provide lists of events for the SBML file. This includes the event assignments, triggers, delays, and more. For all aforementioned SBML elements, annotations are automatically translated from the SBtab to the SBML file, if they adhere to the correct syntax.

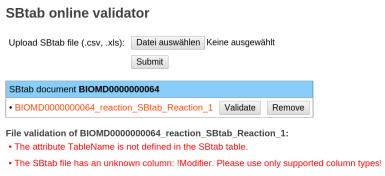
The entries of `Quantity` tables can be inserted into SBML models or be extracted from them. By default, SBtab quantities referring to a reaction will become local reaction parameters in SBML, while other quantities become global parameters. The element of the `!Quantity` column will be used as SBML element ID unless it is overridden by the (optional) column `!SBML:parameter:id` (for global parameters) or `!SBML:reaction:parameter:id` (for local reaction parameters). Naming conventions for kinetic constants are given in [6], supplementary material Table A.5. Quantities that describe initial species amounts, initial species concentrations, or compartment sizes will be translated into the corresponding SBML element attributes.

There are still limitations to the conversion of SBtab and SBML. So far, the conversion does not include element notes and function definitions. These issues are planned to be solved in future versions of SBtab.

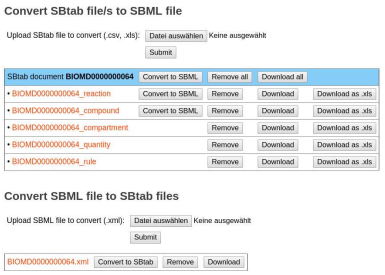
5 SBtab tools

To simplify the usage of SBtab, we provide several online tools at `www.sbtab.net`.

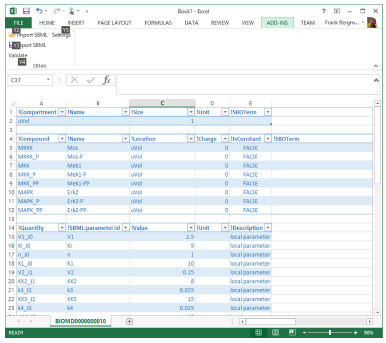
1. Online validator for SBtab files. The online validator tool checks whether SBtab files (in .csv or .xls format) adhere to the SBtab conventions introduced in this manuscript. If a problem is identified by the validator, an instruction on how to fix the problem is provided. The validation is based on the SBtab table definitions found in the `Definition` table.



2. Online SBtab ↔ SBML converter The online conversion tool can create SBtab files from SBML models and vice versa. For the conversion from SBtab to SBML, it has to be assured that at least an SBtab table of type `Reaction` or `Compound` is provided. As additional information, the following SBtab table types can be used for the conversion to SBML:`Compartment`, `Quantity`, `Events`, and `Rules`. All information comprised in these SBtab tables can be converted to the SBML structure, as long as they are adhering to the correct syntax. Therefore, it is recommended to validate the SBtab files with the online validator before recruiting them for a conversion to SBML. The generated SBtab files can be displayed online as HTML tables. If annotations are correctly provided, they will link to the web resource. For the conversion it is recommended to use SBML Level 2, Version 4, or higher. The details on the conversions can be read in Chapter 4.



3. MS Excel Add-in The described validator and converter functions can also be attained with an add-in for Microsoft Excel. It can be retrieved from the SBtab Github Repository and installed with a Windows Installer Package. The prerequisites for the installation of the add-in are (i) Windows Vista or higher, (ii) Microsoft Office 2010 or higher, (iii) Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (full) or higher, and Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 Tools for Office Runtime (VSTO). The latter two can be downloaded directly from Microsoft.



Python parser for SBtab files. In addition, we provide a SBtab parser written in Python. It uses the Python package `tablib` to import SBtab files and provides different functions for editing the data and for directly accessing them. These features are important for the embedding of the SBtab file parser into software projects. The common operations for manipulating SBtab files contain:

1. Extracting characteristic table information (type, name, etc.).
2. Addition of rows and columns to the SBtab table.
3. Editing and export of the table content in rows, columns, and single entries. An export as a Python dictionary is also possible, to ensure easy access to the data for python programmers.
4. Switching of columns and rows in the table (matrix transposition). As some data are stored conveniently in transposed spreadsheets, some tables need to be transposed to have better access to its content.
5. Duplicate SBtab objects.
6. Writing SBtab files to the hard disk.

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A Summary of SBtab rules

We summarise the most important conventions implemented by SBtab:

- **Shortnames** Model elements (e.g. compounds) are referred to by shortnames, which are defined in the corresponding table (e.g. `Compound` for compounds) . Shortnames must be unique within an SBtab document. The first column of each table shares the name of the table type (e.g. column `!Compound` in table type `Compound`) and contains the shortnames, which serve as primary keys for this table and must therefore be unique. If a table does not contain such a unique key column, this must be declared by setting the table attribute `UniqueKey='False'` (this can be the case for tables of type `QuantityMatrix`, for instance).
- **Order of columns** The allowed column types depend on the table type, but their order is arbitrary. The only exception is the first column, which contains the shortnames (acting as keys for this table) and whose name corresponds to the table type. However, it is good practice to sort the columns by importance and to arrange related columns next to each other (e.g. placing a column `Value` next to a column `Unit`).
- **ASCII Characters** The table fields contain only plain text. The format is case-sensitive, but the choice of fonts (bold, italic) does not play a role. Double quotes should not be used.
- **Decimal points** To simplify parsing, we recommend to use decimal points (instead of decimal commas).
- **Table types and column names** Table types and their possible columns are defined in appendix B. Column names may not contain any special characters or white spaces (parsers should ignore these characters).
- **Comment lines** Table lines starting with a "%" character contain comments and are ignored during parsing.
- **Comments and references** Additional information about table elements can be stored in the optional columns `!Comment`, `!Reference`, `!Reference:Identifiers:pubmed`, and `!ReferenceDOI`, which can appear in all tables.
- **Unrecognised table or columns** Columns with unknown headers (not starting with `!`), or unrecognised header starting with `!` may appear in SBtab tables. They can be used, but are not supported by the parser. The use of undefined columns is inadviseable.
- **Declaration line** The first line, starting with `!!SBtab` must declare at least the attributes: `TableType`, `TableName`, and possibly the properties `SBtabVersion` (for SBtab version used) and `Document`. The entries can be separated by whitespaces or be given in separate fields of the declaration line.
- **Identifiers** Identifiers for compounds, compartments etc. can be specified in columns with a header "*ElementType*:`Identifiers:`*DB*").
- **Missing elements** If an element is missing, the table field is left empty. Missing numerical values can also be indicated by non-numerical elements like `?` or `na` (for "not available"). Mandatory fields must not be empty.
- **Formulae** Reaction sum formulae must be written in a special format explained below.
- **Reserved names** In the SBtab format, there are reserved names for (i) table types (marked by colours in this text); (ii) column names; (iii) types of biological elements (see Table 17); and (iv) types of biochemical quantities or mathematical terms (e.g. `Mean`) for them (see Table 18), and physical units.
- **Physical units** In SBtab, it is recommended to use the units listed in the SBML specification (see sbml.org/Documents/Specifications)[3]. As good practice, derived units (e.g. `kJ/mol`) and reciprocal units (e.g. `1/s`) should be given in the simplest possible form, in necessary using multiplication, division, exponentials, and round brackets (e.g. `gram/m^3`).

[3]The following units are supported by SBML: `ampere`, `gram`, `katal`, `metre`, `second`, `watt`, `becquerel`, `gray`, `kelvin`, `mole`, `siemens`, `weber`, `candela`, `henry`, `kilogram`, `newton`, `sievert`, `coulomb`, `hertz`, `Litre`, `ohm`, `steradian`, `dimensionless`, `item`, `lumen`, `pascal`, `tesla`, `farad`, `joule`, `Lux`, `radian`. Orders of magnitude can be denoted by `k`, `M`, `c`, `m`, `mu`, `n`, `p`, `f` for Kilo, Mega, Centi, Milli, Micro, Nano, Pico, Femto. If a parameter is dimensionless, it has to be annotated as `dimensionless`.

B Overview of table types

B.1 Document and table attributes and general column types

Table attributes

Name	Type	Format	Mandatory	Content
TableType	text	string	✓	Table type (as defined in definition table)
TableName	text	string	✓	Table name
SBtabVersion	text	string		SBtab version number
Document	text	string		SBtab document name
UniqueKey	text	Boolean		Requirement of a unique key identifier
ReferenceDescription	text	string		Name of reference description
Document	text	string		Document name
ReferenceCitation	text	string		Citation, unique identifier, unambiguous URL
ModelCreators	text	string		Name and contact information for model creators
ModelCreationTime	text	string		Date and time of model creation and last modification
TermsOfDistribution	text	string		Terms of distribution

Table 2: Possible table attributes (to appear in declaration row). The attributes in the lower part would be necessary for MIRIAM compliance. If ReferenceCitation contains a pubmed Id, the attribute ReferenceCitation:Identifiers:pubmed should be used instead. ReferenceCitation should also identify the authors of the model.

All table types

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Description	text	string	Description of the row element
!Comment	text	string	Comment
!ReferenceName	text	string	Reference title, authors, etc. (as free text)
!Reference:Identifiers:pubmed	text	string	Reference PubMed ID
!ReferenceDOI	text	string	Reference DOI

Table 3: Columns that can appear in all tables

All entity and reaction tables

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Name	text	string	Entity name
!Identifiers:*DataCollection*	resource ID	string	Entity ID
!MiriamAnnotations	annotation	string	Entity ID (JSON string)
!Type	text	string	Biochemical type of entity (examples see Table 17)
!Symbol	text	string	Short symbol (e.g., gene symbol)
!PositionX	number	float	x coordinate for graphical display
!PositionY	number	float	y coordinate for graphical display

Table 4: Columns that can appear in all entity (i.e. Compound, Enzyme, Gene, Regulator, and Compartment) and Reaction tables.

B.2 Predefined table types

Compound

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Compound	shortname	string	Compound shortname
!SBML:species:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML Species ID of the entity
!SBML:speciestype:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML SpeciesType ID of the entity
!InitialValue	number	float	Initial amount or concentration
!Unit	string	string	Unit for initial value
!Location	shortname	string	Compartment for localised entities
!State	shortname	string	State of the entity
!CompoundSumFormula	text	string	Chemical sum formula
!StructureFormula	text	string	Chemical structure formula
!Charge	number	integer	Electrical charge number
!Mass	number	float	Molecular mass
!Unit	text	string	Physical unit
!IsConstant	Boolean	Boolean	Substance with fixed concentrations
!EnzymeRole	shortname	string	Enzymatic activity
!RegulatorRole	shortname	string	Regulatory activity

Table 5: Columns that can appear in Compound tables

Enzyme

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Enzyme	shortname	string	Enzyme shortname
!CatalysedReaction	shortname	string	Catalysed reaction
!KineticLaw:Name	name	string	Rate law (name as in SBO)
!KineticLaw:Identifiers.obo.sbo	shortname	string	Rate law SBO identifier
!Pathway	text	string	Pathway name (free text)
!Gene	shortname	string	Gene coding for enzyme (shortname)
!Gene:Name	string	string	Gene coding for enzyme (name)
!Gene:Symbol	string	string	Gene coding for enzyme (short symbol)

Table 6: Columns that can appear in Enzyme tables

Protein

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Protein	shortname	string	Protein shortname
!Name	text	string	Protein name
!Symbol	string	string	Protein symbol
!Gene	shortname	string	Gene shortname
!Gene:Name	text	string	Gene name
!Gene:Symbol	string	string	Gene symbol
!Gene:LocusName	string	string	Gene locus name
!Mass	number	number	Protein mass
!Size	number	number	Protein size

Table 7: Columns that can appear in Protein tables

Gene

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Gene	shortname	string	Gene shortname
!Name	text	string	Gene name
!Symbol	string	string	Gene symbol
!LocusName	string	string	Gene locus name
!GeneProduct	shortname	string	Gene product shortname
!GeneProduct:Name	string	string	Gene product name
!GeneProduct:Symbol	string	string	Gene product symbol
!GeneProduct:SBML:species:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of protein
!Operon	shortname	string	Operon in which gene is located

Table 8: Columns that can appear in Gene tables

Regulator

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Regulator	shortname	string	Regulator shortname
!State	shortname	string	State of the regulator
!TargetGene	shortname	string	Target gene
!TargetOperon	shortname	string	Target operon
!TargetPromoter	shortname	string	Target promoter

Table 9: Columns that can appear in Regulator tables

Compartment

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Compartment	shortname	string	Compartment shortname
!Identifiers:obo.sbo	shortname	string	Compartment SBO term
!SBML:compartment:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML Compartment ID
!OuterCompartment	shortname	string	Surrounding compartment (short)
!OuterCompartment:Name	string	string	Surrounding compartment (name)
!OuterCompartment:SBML:compartment:id	SBML element ID	string	Surrounding compartment
!Size	number	float	Compartment size
!Unit	text	string	Physical unit

Table 10: Columns that can appear in Compartment tables

Reaction

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Reaction	shortname	string	Reaction shortname
!SBML:reaction:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML Reaction ID
!SumFormula	SumFormula formula	string	Reaction sum formula
!Location	shortname	string	Compartment for localised reaction
!Enzyme	shortname	string	Enzyme catalysing the reaction
!Model	text	string	Model(s) in which reaction is involved
!Pathway	text	string	Pathway(s) in which reaction is involved
!SubreactionOf	shortname	string	Mark as subreaction of a (lumped) reaction
!IsComplete	Boolean	Boolean	Reaction formula includes all cofactors etc.
!IsReversible	Boolean	Boolean	Reaction should be treated as irreversible
!IsInEquilibrium	Boolean	Boolean	Reaction approximately in equilibrium
!IsExchangeReaction	Boolean	Boolean	Some reactants are left out
!Flux	number	float	Metabolic flux through the reaction
!IsNonEnzymatic	Boolean	Boolean	Non-catalysed reaction
!KineticLaw:Name	name	string	Rate law (name as in SBO)
!KineticLaw:Identifiers.obo.sbo	shortname	string	Rate law SBO identifier
!Gene	shortname	string	see table type Enzyme
!Gene:Symbol	string	string	see table type Enzyme
!Operon	shortname	string	see table type Gene
!Enzyme:Name	string	string	Name of enzyme
!Enzyme:Identifiers:ec-code	string	string	EC number of enzyme
!Enzyme:SBML:species:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
!Enzyme:SBML:parameter:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
!Enzyme:SBML:reaction:parameter:id	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
!BuildReaction	Boolean	Boolean	Includereaction in SBML model
!BuildEnzyme	Boolean	Boolean	Include enzyme in SBML model
!BuildEnzymeProduction	Boolean	Boolean	Describe enzyme production in SBML model

Table 11: Columns that can appear in Reaction tables. The lower section lists, again, column types from Table B.2.

Relation

Name	Type	Format	Content
!Relation	shortname	string	Type of quantitative relationship
!From	shortname	string	Element at beginning of arrow
!To	shortname	string	Element at arrowhead
!IsSymmetric	Boolean	Boolean	Flag indicating non-symmetric relationships
!Value:*QuantityType*	number	float	Numerical value assigned to the relationship

Table 12: Columns that can appear in Relation tables.

`Quantity`

Name	Type	Format	Content
`!Quantity`	shortname	string	Quantity / SBML parameter ID
`!QuantityType`	shortname	string	Quantity type (e.g. from SBO)
ValueType	ValueType	string	Mathematical Term from table 15
`!SBML:parameter:id`	SBML element ID	string	Parameter ID in SBML file
`!SBML:reaction:parameter:id`	SBML element ID	string	Parameter ID in SBML file
`!Unit`	text	string	Physical unit
`!Scale`	text	string	Scale (e.g. logarithm, see Table 15)
`!Provenance`	text	string	Name of data source (free text)
`!Condition`	text	string	experimental condition name (free text)
`!pH`	number	float	pH value in measurement
`!Temperature`	number	float	Temperature in measurement
`!Location`	shortname	string	Compartment (shortname)
`!Location:Name`	string	string	Compartment (name)
`!Location:SBML:compartment:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of compartment‘
`!Compound`	shortname	string	Related compound (shortname)
`!Compound:Name`	string	string	Related compound (name)
`!Compound:Identifiers:`*DataCollection*	resource ID	string	Compound ID
`!Compound:SBML:species:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of compound
`!Reaction`	shortname	string	Related reaction (shortname)
`!Reaction:Name`	string	string	Related reaction (name)
`!Reaction:Identifiers:`*DataCollection*	resource ID	string	Reaction ID
`!Reaction:SBML:reaction:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of reaction
`!Enzyme`	shortname	string	Related enzyme (shortname)
`!Enzyme:Name`	string	string	Related enzyme (name)
`!Enzyme:Identifiers:`*DataCollection*	resource ID	string	Enzyme ID
`!Enzyme:SBML:species:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
`!Enzyme:SBML:parameter:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
`!Enzyme:SBML:reaction:parameter:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
`!Protein`	shortname	string	Related enzyme (shortname)
`!Protein:Name`	string	string	Related enzyme (name)
`!Protein:Identifiers:`*DataCollection*	resource ID	string	Protein ID
`!Protein:SBML:species:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
`!Protein:SBML:parameter:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
`!Protein:SBML:reaction:parameter:id`	SBML element ID	string	SBML ID of enzyme
`!Gene`	shortname	string	Related gene
`!Organism`	shortname	string	Related organism

Table 13: Columns for numerical values and experimental conditions in tables of type `Quantity`.

`Definition`

Name	Type	Content
`!Component`	component name	Name of component (table, column, attribute to be defined)
`!ComponentType`	`Table, Column, Attribute`	Type of component
`!IsPartOf`	component name	name of parent component
`!Format`	String	Format
`!Description`	Text	Free text description of component

Table 14: Columns that can appear in `Definition` tables.

C Predefined terms and recommended controlled vocabularies

ValueType	Type	Format	Meaning
Value	number	float	Simple value
Mean	number	float	Algebraic mean
Std	number	float (positive)	Standard deviation
Min	number	float	Lower bound
Max	number	float	Upper bound
Median	number	float	Median
GeometricMean	number	float	Geometric mean
Sign	sign	{+,-,0}	Sign
ProbDist	Free text	string	Prob. distribution

Scale	Meaning
Lin	Linear scale (no transformation)
Ln	Natural logarithm
Log2	Dual logarithm
Log10	Decadic logarithm

Table 15: Terms for mathematical quantities and mathematical scales recommended for use in SBtab. Names of probability distributions can be, for instance, `Normal`, `Uniform`, `LogNormal`.

Database	MIRIAM URN	Contents	URI
SBO	obo.sbo	Quantities, rate laws	www.ebi.ac.uk/sbo/
CheBI	obo.chebi	Metabolites	www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/
Enzyme nomenclature	ec-code	Enzymes	www.ebi.ac.uk/IntEnz/
KEGG Compound	kegg.compound	Compounds	www.genome.jp/KEGG/
KEGG Reaction	kegg.reaction	Reactions	www.genome.jp/KEGG/
KEGG Orthology	kegg.orthology	Genes	www.genome.jp/KEGG/
UniProt	uniprot	Proteins	www.uniprot.org/
SGD	sgd	Yeast gene loci	www.yeastgenome.org/
Gene Ontology	obo.go	Compartments	www.geneontology.org/
Taxonomy	taxonomy	Organisms	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/
SGD	sgd	Yeast proteins	www.yeastgenome.org/

Table 16: A selection of databases to be used in SBtab. For the complete list, see the MIRIAM resources [2].

Physical entity types	
protein complex	SBO:0000297
messenger RNA	SBO:0000278
ribonucleic acid	SBO:0000250
deoxyribonucleic acid	SBO:0000251
polypeptide chain	SBO:0000252
polysaccharide	SBO:0000249
metabolite	SBO:0000299
macromolecular complex	SBO:0000296

Compartments	
cell	GO:0005623
extracellular space	GO:0005615
membrane	GO:0001602
cytosol	GO:0005829
nucleus	GO:0005634
mitochondrion	GO:0005739

Table 17: Examples of biochemical entity types (with Systems Biology Ontology identifiers [4]) and cell compartments (with Gene Ontology identifiers [7]).

D A note on MIRIAM-compliant models

The MIRIAM rules for computational models [8] have been established to guarantee that published models contain complete and unambiguous information, and that results from the models can be verified. Note that MIRIAM-compliance also involves criteria that cannot be ensured by the file structure alone, but are related to how the model was made, and to the existence of a reference publication (which may or may not exist for a given SBtab file). (i) The encoded model structure must reflect the biological processes described by the reference description. (ii) The model must be instantiable in a simulation: all quantitative attributes must be defined, including initial conditions. (iii) When instantiated, the model must be able to reproduce all results given in the reference description within an epsilon (algorithms, round-up errors).

However, to allow users to satisfy some of the MIRIAM requirements, SBtab contains document attributes for information that is mandatory for MIRIAM-compliance. These must be given in the declaration line of the SBtab document in question, or in the declaration lines of at least one tables belonging to the document (i) ReferenceDescription (ii) DocumentName (iii) ReferenceCitation (complete citation, unique

Name	SBO term	Default unit	Entities
standard Gibbs energy of formation	SBO:0000582	kJ/mol	Compound
standard Gibbs energy of reaction	SBO:0000583	kJ/mol	Compound
equilibrium constant	SBO:0000281	variable	Reaction
forward maximal velocity	SBO:0000324	mMol/s	Enzymatic reaction
reverse maximal velocity	SBO:0000325	mMol/s	Enzymatic reaction
substrate catalytic rate constant	SBO:0000321	1/s	Enzymatic reaction
product catalytic rate constant	SBO:0000320	1/s	Enzymatic reaction
Michaelis constant	SBO:0000027	mM	Enzyme, Compound
inhibitory constant	SBO:0000261	mM	Enzyme, Compound
activition constant	SBO:0000363	mM	Enzyme, Compound
Hill constant	SBO:0000190	dimensionless	Compound, Reaction
concentration	SBO:0000196	mM	Compound
biochemical potential	SBO:0000303	kJ/mol	Compound
standard biochemical potential	SBO:0000463	kJ/mol	Compound
rate of reaction (amount)	SBO:0000615	M/s	Reaction
rate of reaction (concentration)	SBO:0000614	mM/s	Reaction
Gibbs free energy of reaction	SBO:0000617	kJ/mol	Reaction
standard Gibbs free energy of formation	SBO:0000582	kJ/mol	Compound
standard Gibbs free energy of reaction	SBO:0000583	kJ/mol	Compound
transformed standard Gibbs free energy of reaction	SBO:0000620	kJ/mol	Reaction
transformed standard Gibbs free energy of formation	SBO:0000621	kJ/mol	Compound
transformed Gibbs free energy of reaction	SBO:0000622	kJ/mol	Reaction
thermodynamic temperature	SBO:0000147	K	Location (optional)
ionic strength	SBO:0000623	mM	Location (optional)
pH	SBO:0000304	dimensionless	Location (optional)

Table 18: A selection of quantity types to be used in SBtab in table types `Quantity`. The unit of equilibrium constants depends on the reaction stoichiometry. More quantities can be found in the Systems Biology Ontology [4].

identifier, unambiguous URL). The citation should identify the authors of the model. (iv) ModelCreators (name and contact information for model creators) (v) ModelCreationTime (The date and time of model creation and last modification) (vi) TermsOfDistribution (link to a precise statement about the terms of it's distribution).