

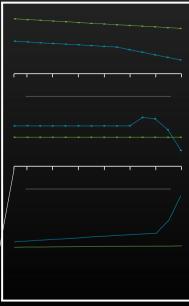
What is type 2 diabetes?

A 100 (14) - 100 (14) - 101 (14)



Type 2 diabetes dynamics

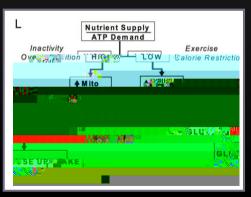
Type 2 diabetes dynamics



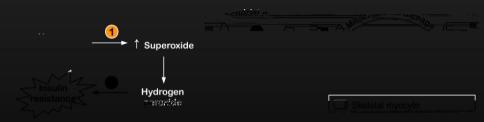
1

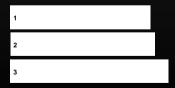
Where we begin



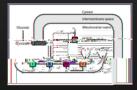


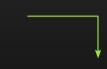
Skeletal muscle insulin resistance

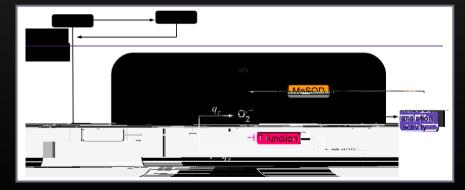




Subsystem I: superoxide production

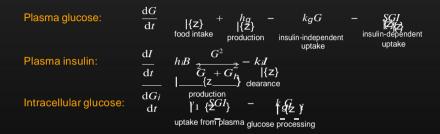






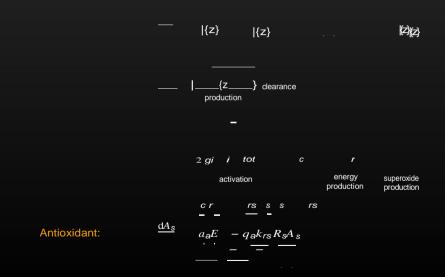
Subsystem I equations

- ? G reference parameter for food intake, with an increasing function of G.
- ? **F** mitochondrial function variable; form specified in feedback coupling.

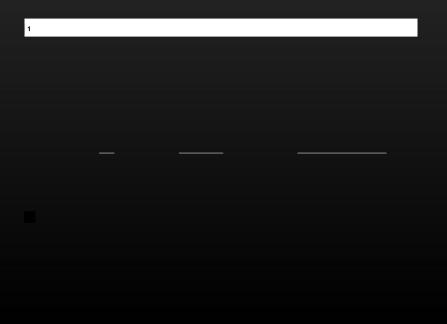


Subsystem I equations

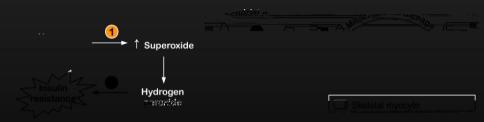
^P **G** reference parameter for food intake, with an increasing function of G.

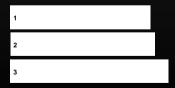


Mitochondrial dysfunction: assumptions

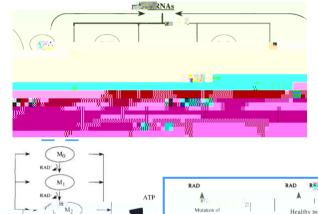


Skeletal muscle insulin resistance

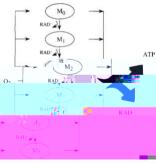


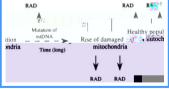


MARS: A network theory of aging



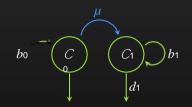
M A R







Modeling mitochondrial selection: setup



 $M_0(t) :=$

 C_0

3

the

Modeling mitochondrial selection: state transitions

0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1

Mean time to total damage

 $T_i :=$



i

Superoxide-to-damage feedback

$$\mu(t) := \mu_0 \ 1 + \ \frac{R_s(t)}{R_{s0}} - 1$$

$$_{j}(t) := \Pr(M_{1} \quad j)$$

$$\frac{d_{0}}{dt} = -\hat{q}_{0} + \hat{p}_{1} + \dots, \\
\frac{d_{j}}{dt} = \hat{q}_{j-1} - (\hat{q}_{j} + \hat{p}_{j}) + \hat{p}_{j+1} + \dots, \\
\frac{d_{K}}{dt} = \hat{q}_{K-1} - \hat{p}_{KK}$$

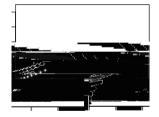
$$D(t) = \Pr(M_1 \quad 1) = \frac{1}{K} \qquad j(t) \quad j$$

Feedback models I -

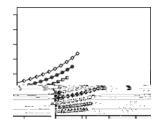
d*t*

$$F_{\text{TMDM}} = (1 - L)(1 - D)$$

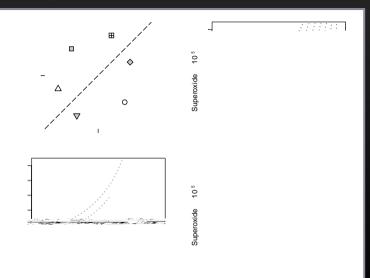
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Superoxide



Results III: response to mitochondrial selection



Results IV: response to selection parameters

