Figure S2. Model structure of the generalized control scheme

Stressor S increases production of controlled variable Y, which is removed by enzyme G. Y activates transcription factor T mono by decreasing its degradation. T mono can form high-order multimer T, which drives gene transcription. RNA synthesized is translated to G mono, which multimerizes to become fully active enzyme G. In the case of feedforward activation, S directly increases the synthesis of T mono. Solid arrow head: conversion; empty arrow head: activation; Φ: degradation.