The following figures show the four stiffest eigenvectors of $H^\chi^2$ (corresponding to the four largest eigenvalues) for each model in our collection. In each eigenvector the five parameters with the largest contributions are labeled. With few exceptions, the eigenvectors tend to be inscrutable combinations of many parameters.

FIG. 1: Model (a): Tyson's model of the eukaryotic cell cycle [1].

FIG. 2: Model (b): Zwolak et al.'s model of the Xenopus egg cell cycle [2].
FIG. 3: Model (c): Goldbeter's model of eukaryotic mitosis [3].

FIG. 4: Model (d): Vilar et al.'s generic circadian rhythm model [4].
FIG. 5: Model (e): Edelstein et al.'s model of nicotinic acetylcholine intra-receptor dynamics [5].

FIG. 6: Model (f): Kholodenko's model of a generic kinase cascade [6].
FIG. 7: Model (g): Lee et al.’s model of Xenopus Wnt signaling [7].

FIG. 8: Model (h): Leloup and Goldbeters’s model of Drosophila circadian rhythm [8].


FIG. 12: Model (l): Locke et al.’s model of Arabidopsis circadian rhythm [12].
FIG. 13: Model (m): Zak et al.’s model of an in silico regulatory network [13].

FIG. 14: Model (n): Curto et al.’s model of human purine metabolism [14].
FIG. 15: Model (o): Chassagnole et al.’s model of E. coli carbon metabolism [15].

FIG. 16: Model (p): Chen et al.’s model of the budding yeast cell cycle [16].
FIG. 17: Model (q): Sasagawa et al.’s model of rat growth-factor signaling [17].