



Modelling and synthetic biology for two step fermentation

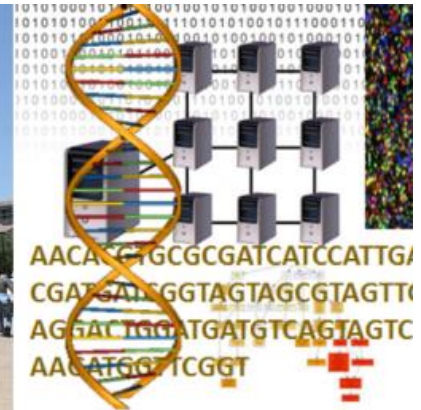
Zohar Yakhini

Arazi School of Computer Science

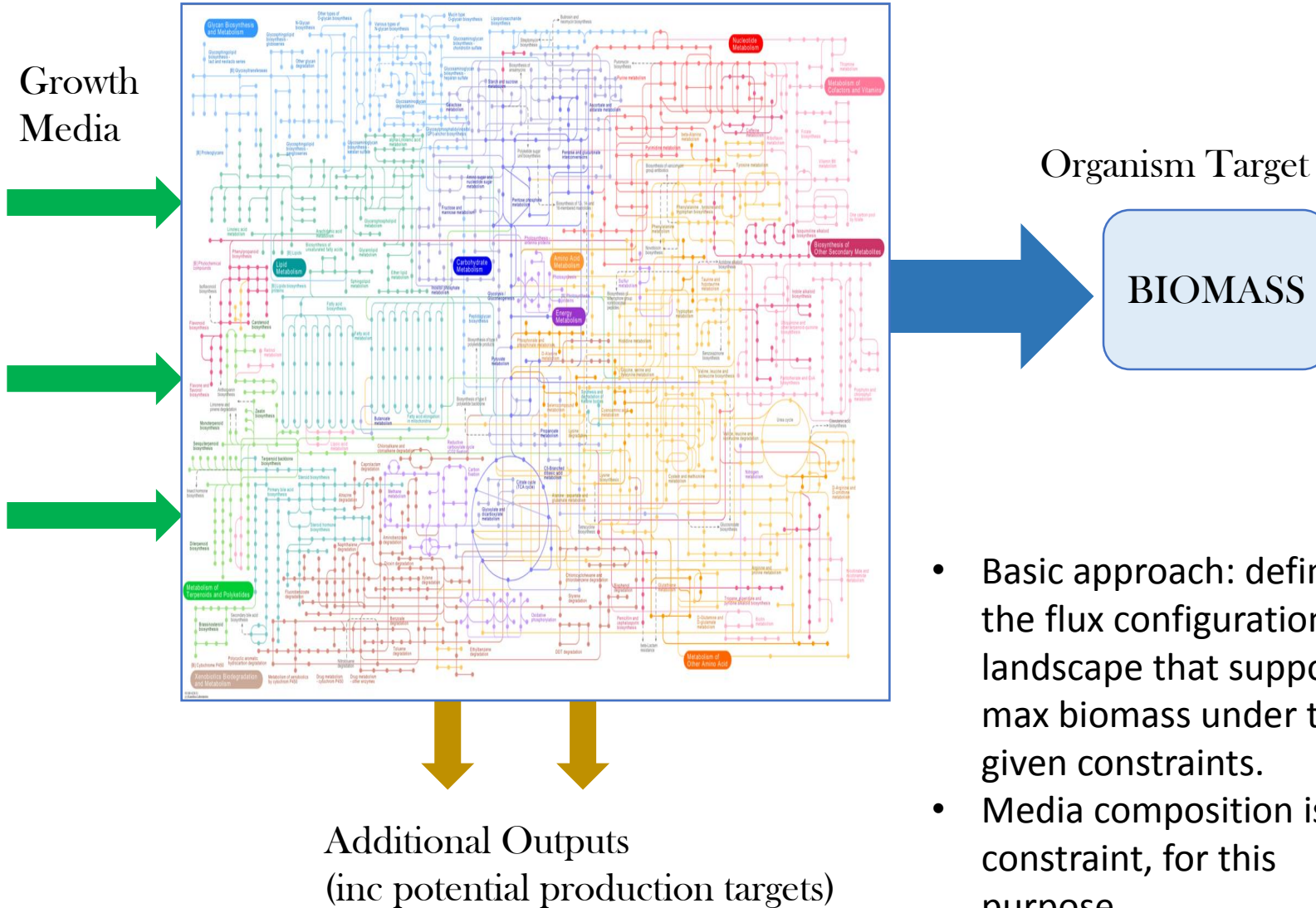
Herzeliya Interdisciplinary Center (IDC)

and

Technion Computer Science Department (visiting)



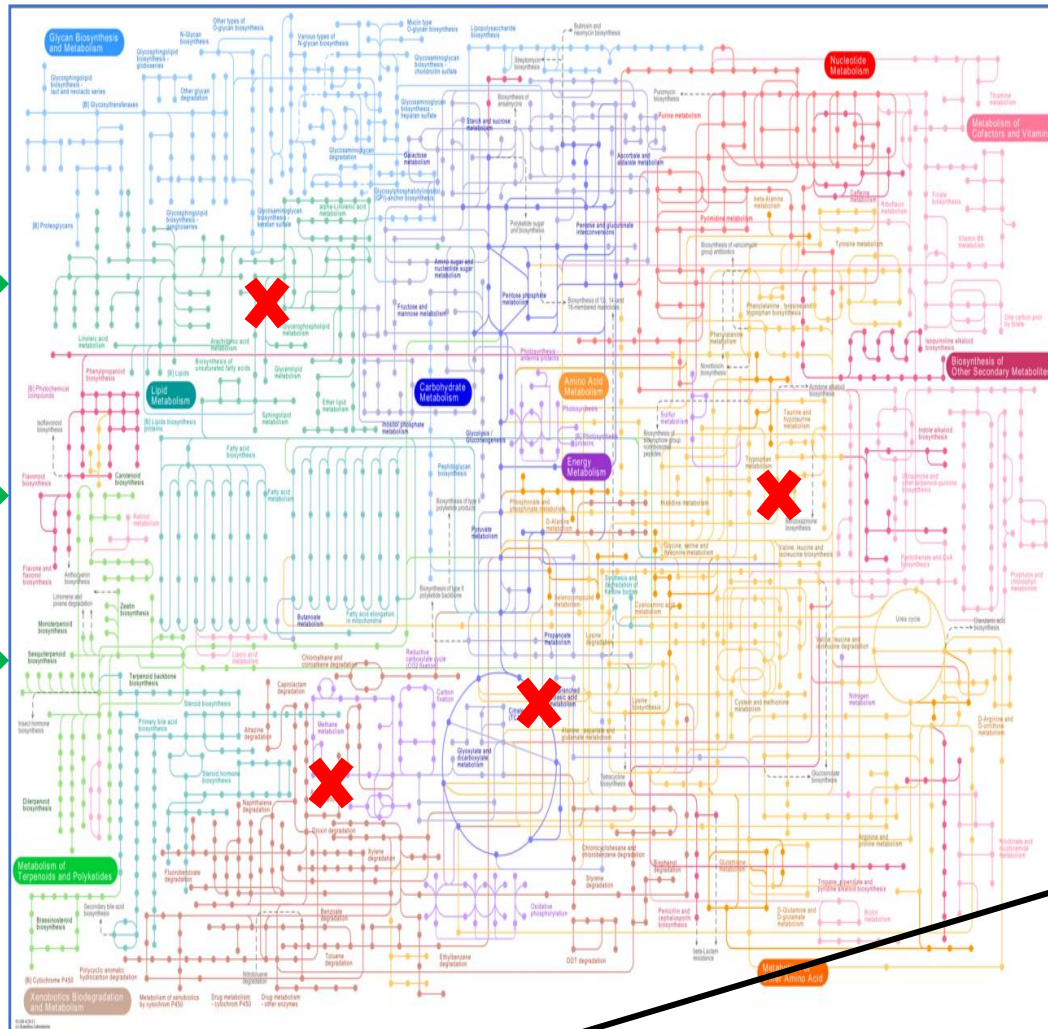
Constraints based modelling (Pallson and others)



- Basic approach: define the flux configuration landscape that supports max biomass under the given constraints.
- Media composition is a constraint, for this purpose

Metabolic Engineering by Reaction KnockOuts

Growth Media

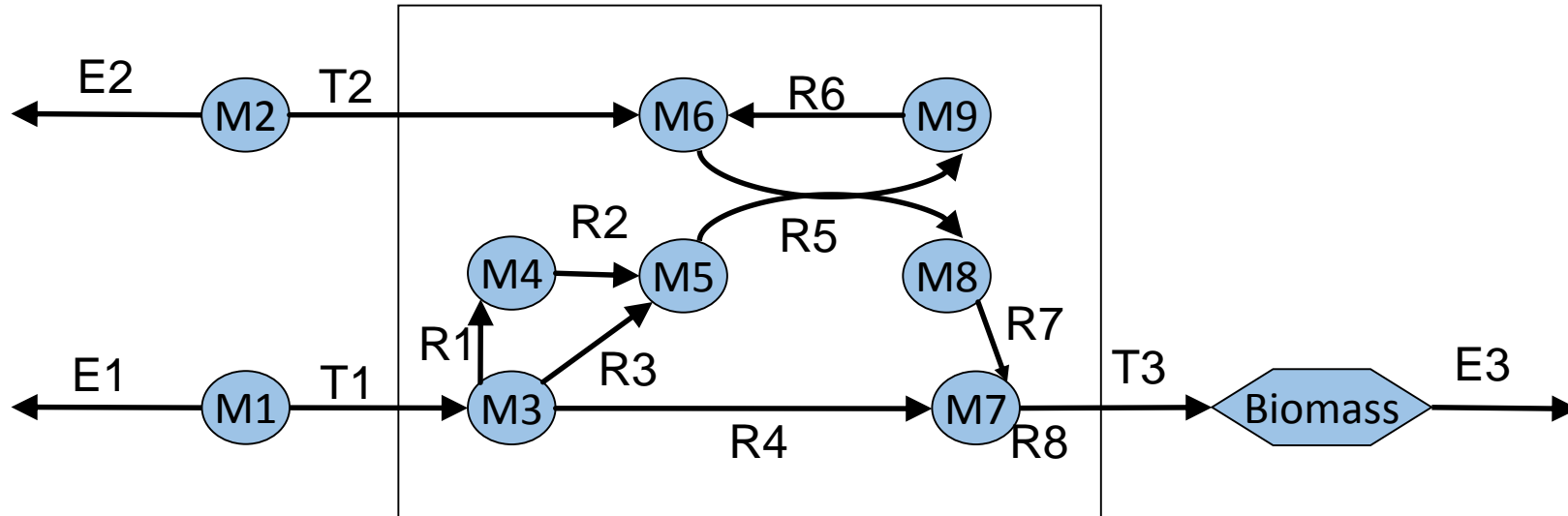


Organism Target

BIOMASS

Find a k/o (or k/d) configuration that might reduce BM but will increase the desired production target

Toy-network example



$S =$

	E1	E2	E3	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
M1	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M2	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M3	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
M4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
M5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0
M6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
M7	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	-1
M8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0
M9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0
Biomass	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

$$\max_{\vec{v}} \{v_{Biomass}\} \equiv \max_{\vec{v}} \{v_{E3}\}$$

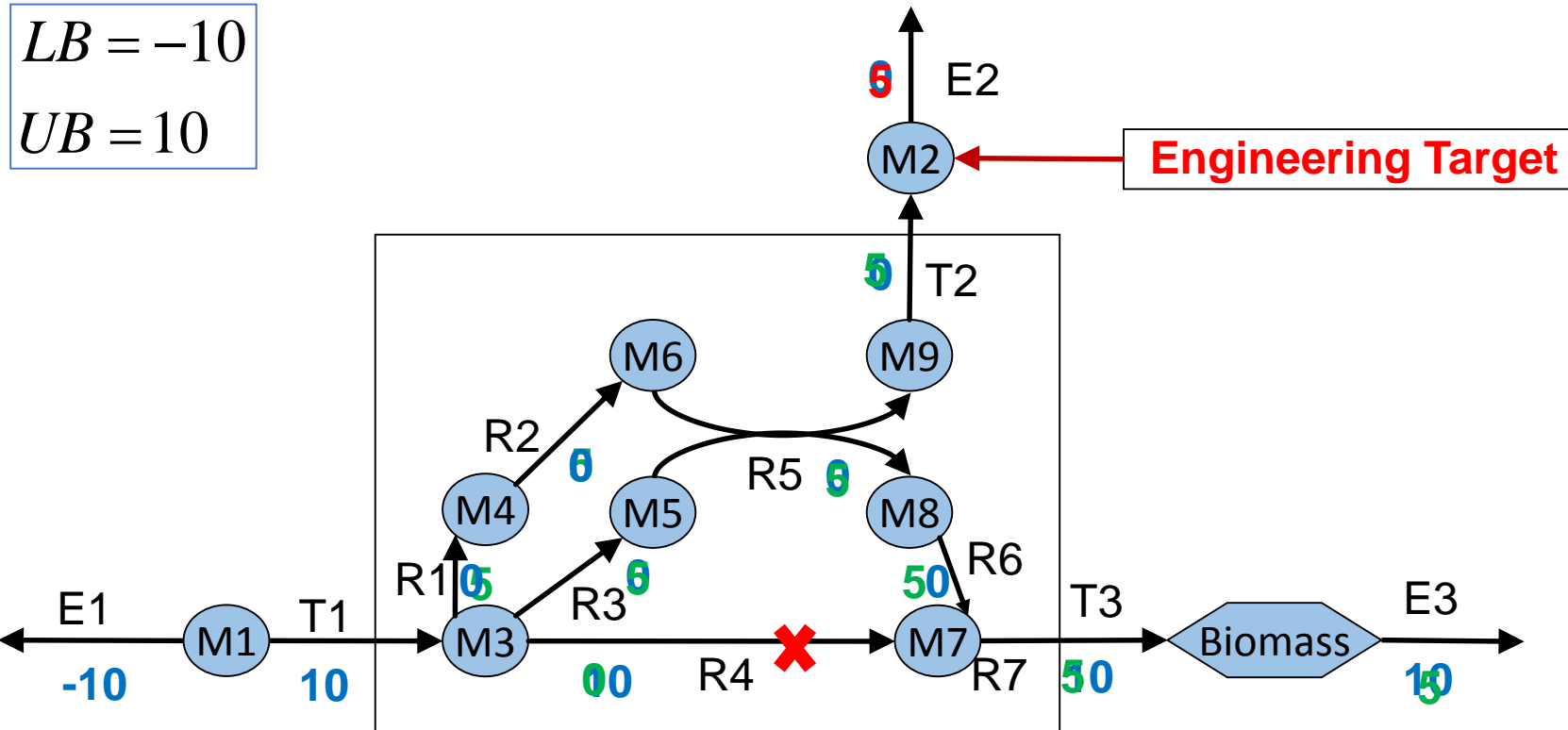
subject to:

$$S * \vec{v} = 0 \quad (1)$$

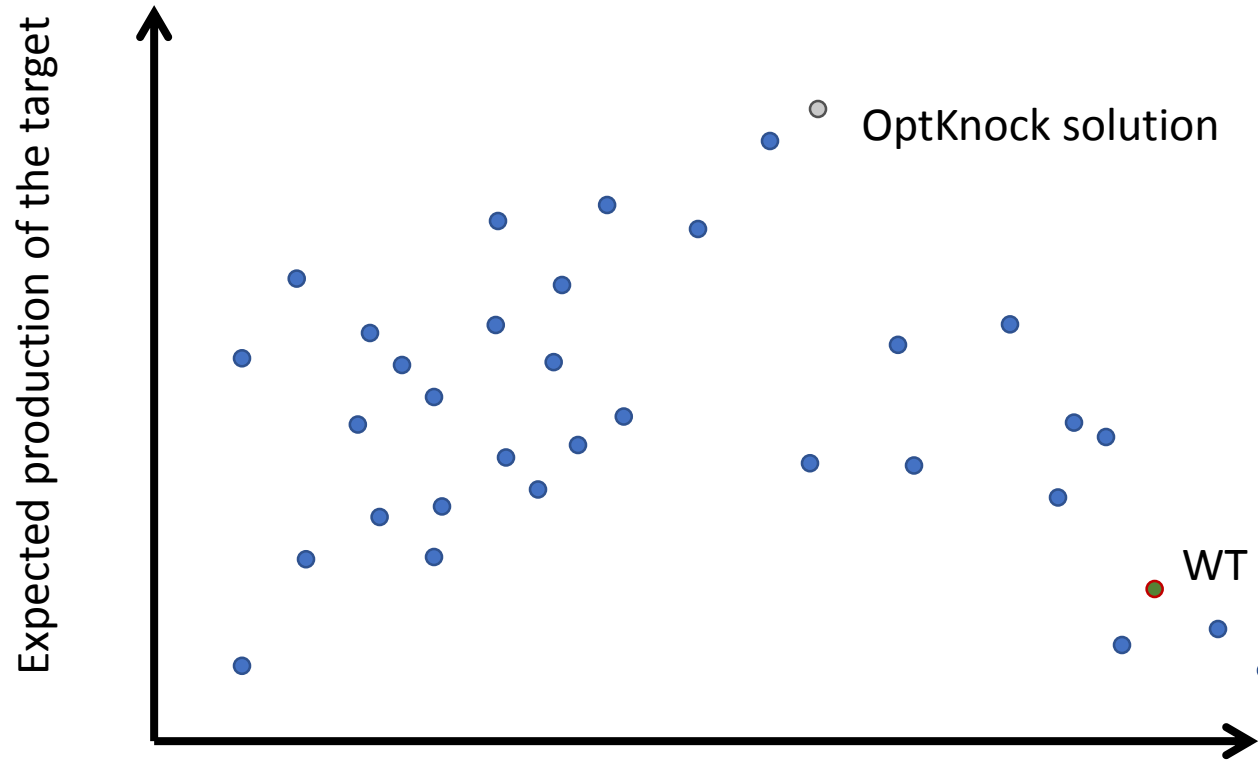
$$\vec{v}_{lb} \leq \vec{v} \leq \vec{v}_{ub} \quad (2)$$

Metabolic Engineering by Reaction KnockOuts

Toy-network example

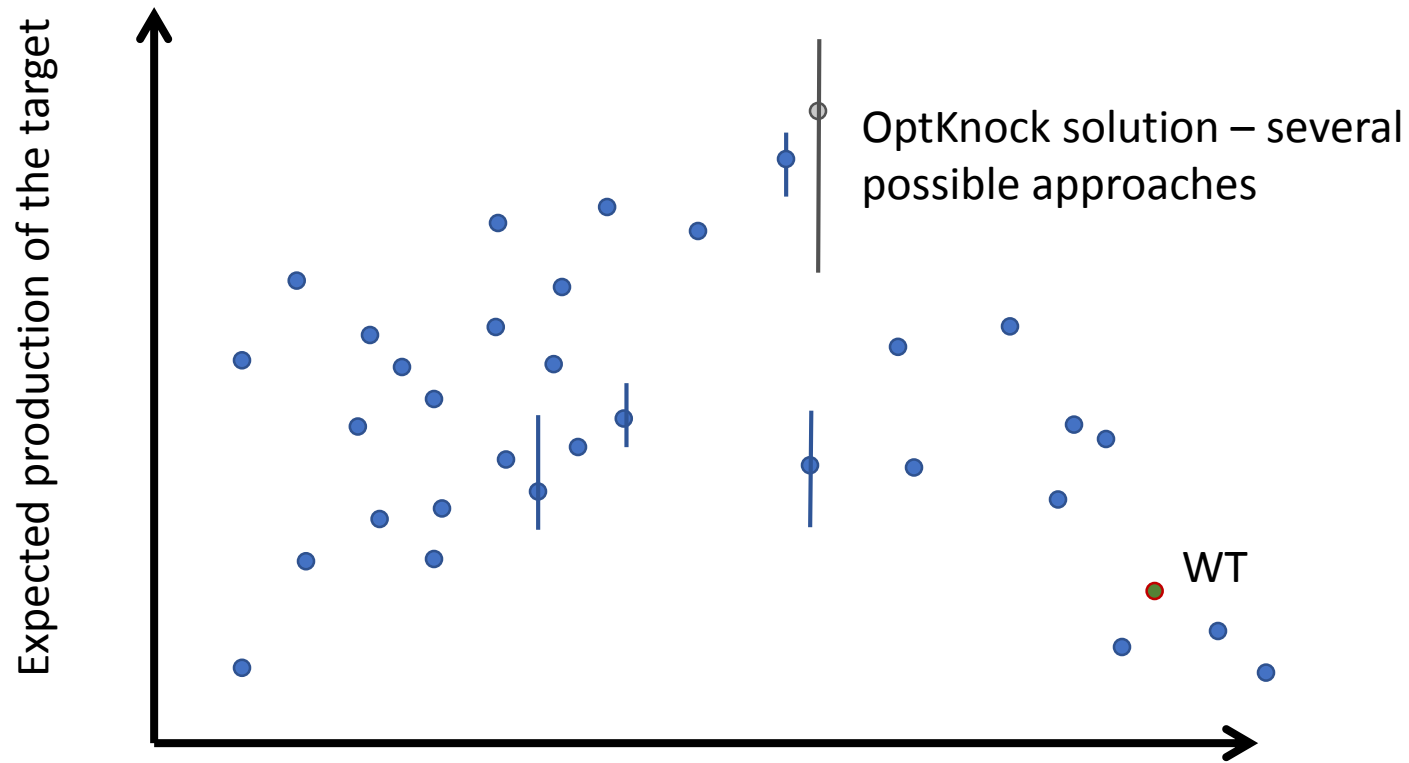


An abstract view of OptKnock...



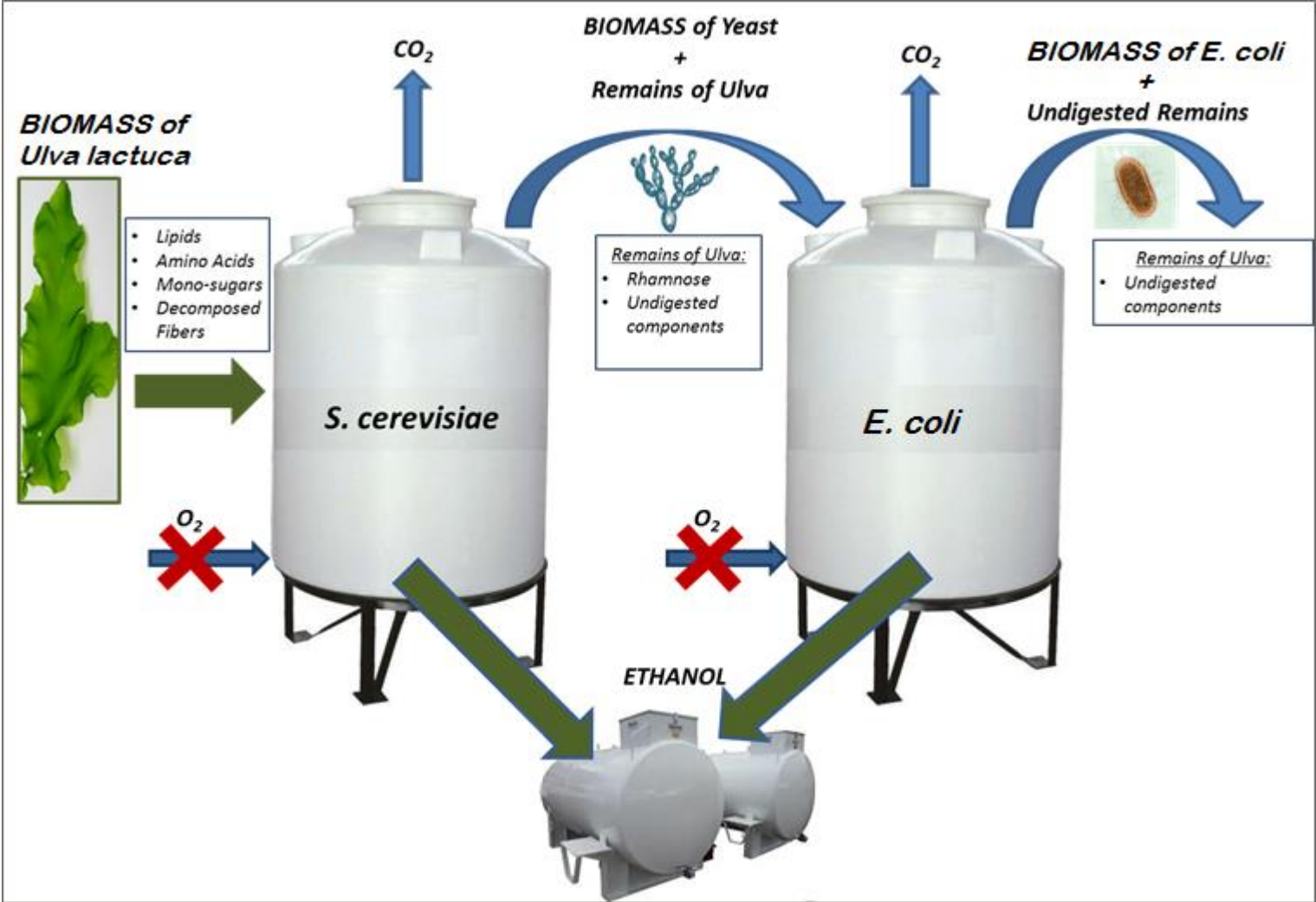
Biomass production for the configuration that maximizes it under the knock-out

An abstract view of OptKnock ... cont



Biomass production for the configuration that maximizes it under the knock-out

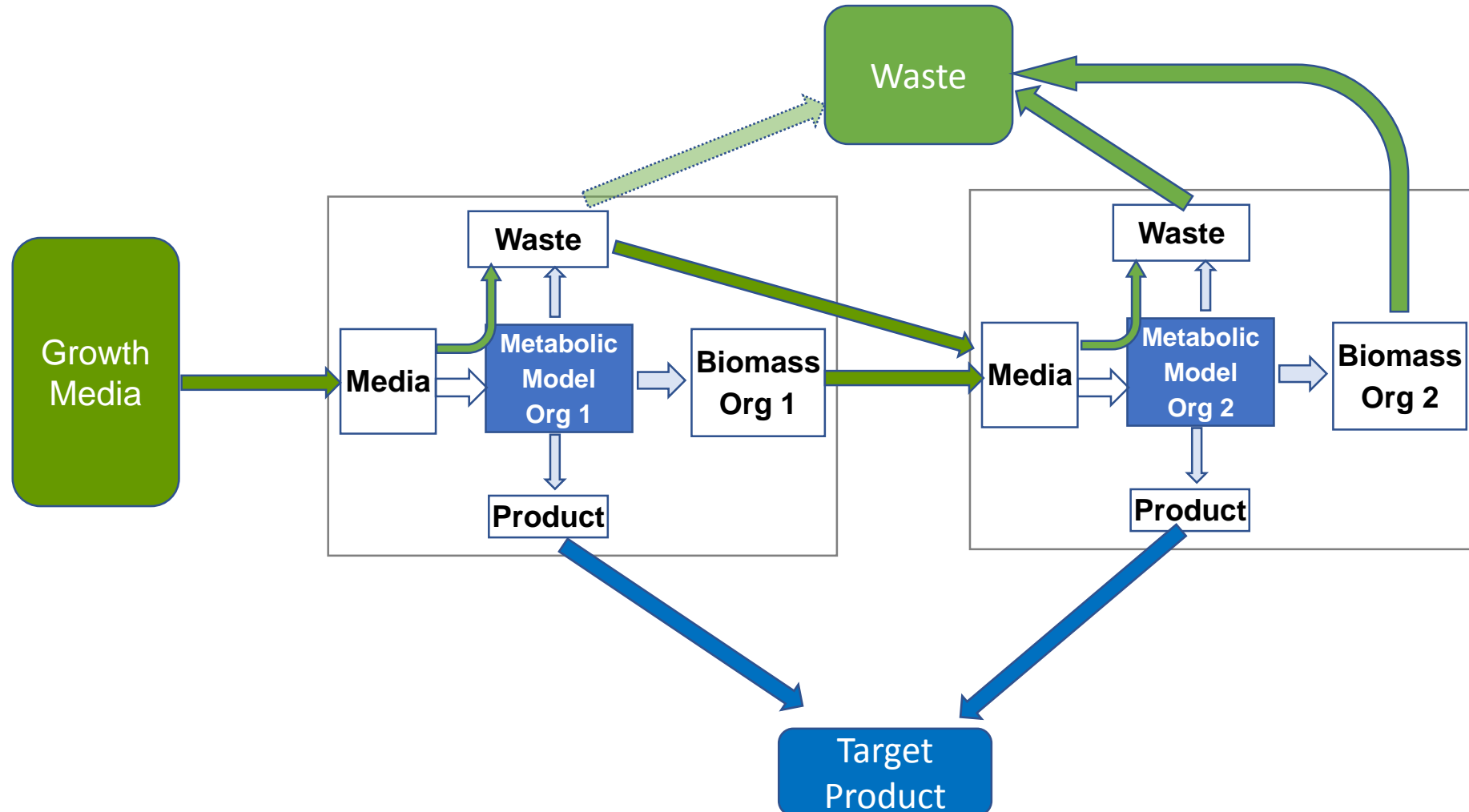
Multi-organisms systems



BioLego – Backend (Two-Step)



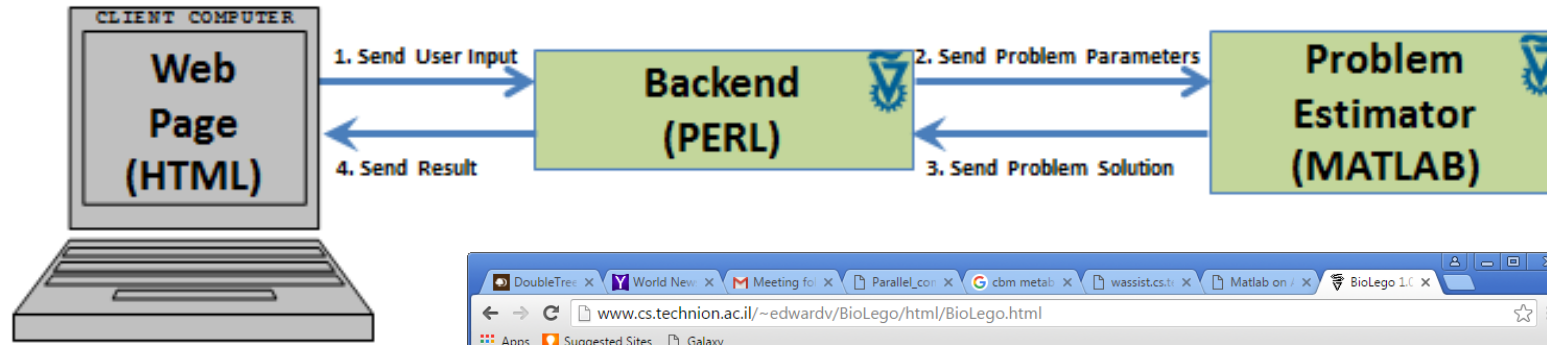
Edward Vitkin



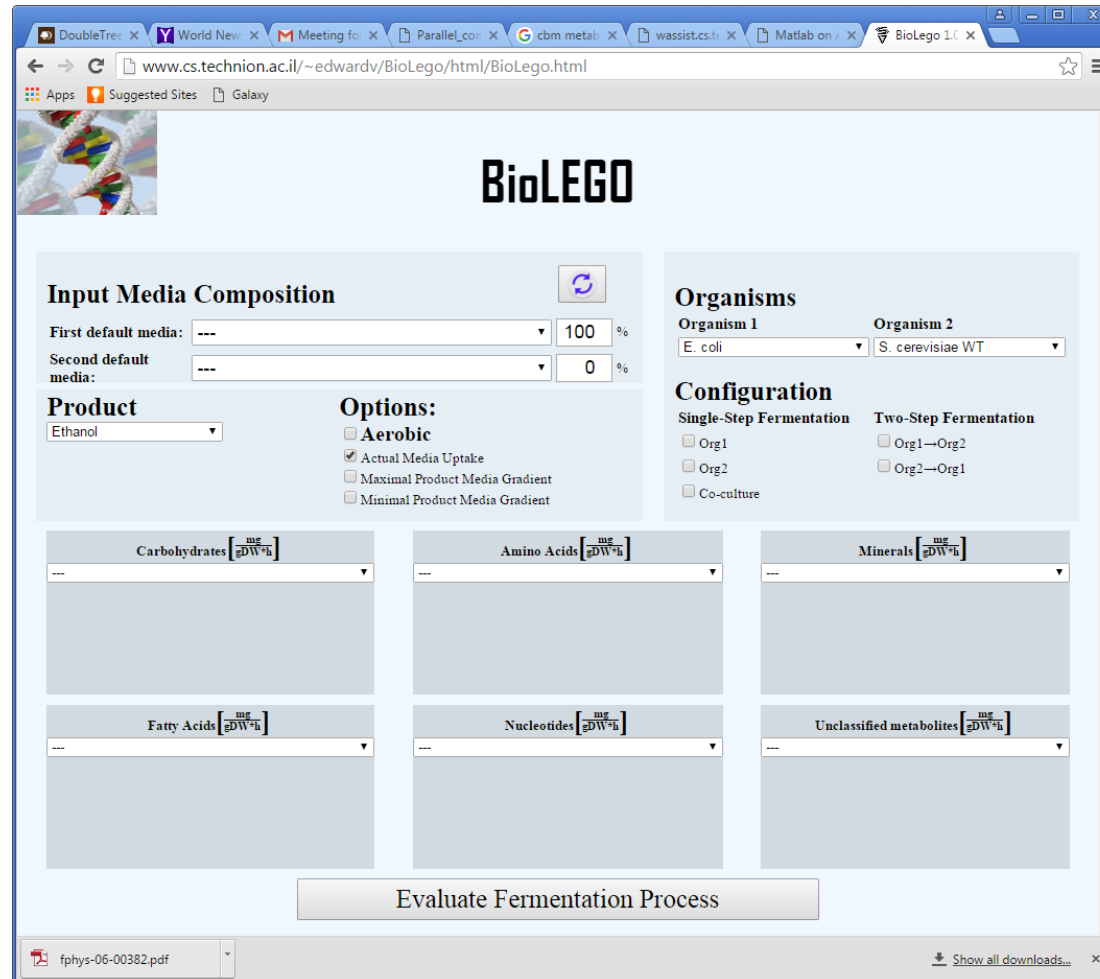
How can this be actually done? – challenges in the BioLego approach

- Typical full-cell model is complex
 - More than 1,000 metabolites
 - More than 2,000 reactions
- Most exact models are manually reconstructed. Each organism is reconstructed by a different group. Stitching models is an engineering challenge.
- Automatically generated models don't have sufficient quality.
- Growth media used to simulate/validate reconstruction is standard and simple (single Carbon/Nitrogen source). For example – glucose minimal media. We need to adapt and tune models for more realistic media scenarii.

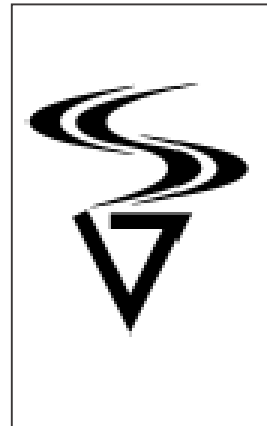
Service structure – current



- Limitation of a single processor system: can not do (even single) k/os in both organisms in reasonable time.
- Each LP run is several seconds on a complicated model.
- Solutions:
 - + More clever multiple LPs
 - + Parallelization –use clusters or cloud services
- Coming release will be deployed on Microsoft Azure



Edward Vitkin



Modeling Results – Wild Type



Alex Golberg

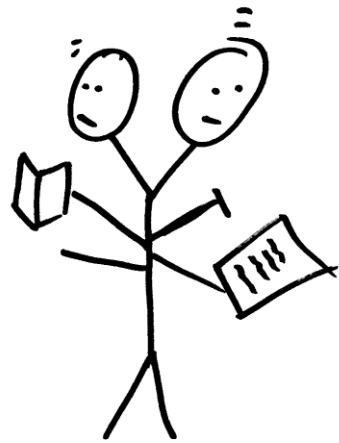
Organism	Ulvan Decomposition	Xylose Uptake	Rhamnose Uptake	Other Sugars Uptake	Min [mg/gDW] Ethanol	Max [mg/gDW] Ethanol	Min [C] Utilization	Max [C] Utilization
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	+	+	-	+	250	250	30.5%	30.5%
	+	-	-	+	194	201	23.6%	24.5%
	-	+	-	+	235	235	28.6%	28.6%
<i>E. coli</i>	-	-	-	+	188	196	22.9%	23.8%
	+	+	+	+	126	126	15.4%	15.4%
	-	+	+	+	124	125	15.1%	15.2%

Table 2: ONE-STEP Fermentation results

First Organism	Second Organism	Ulvan Decomposition	Yeast Xylose Uptake	Yeast Rhamnose Uptake	Yeast Other Sugars Uptake	Min [mg/gDW] Ethanol	Max [mg/gDW] Ethanol	Min [C] Utilization	Max [C] Utilization
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	+	+	-	+	250	250	30.5%	30.5%
		+	-	-	+	220	228	26.8%	27.7%
		-	+	-	+	235	235	28.6%	28.6%
		-	-	-	+	207	217	25.3%	26.4%
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	+				126	130	15.4%	15.8%
		-				124	127	15.1%	15.5%

Table 3: TWO-STEP Fermentation results

Oligo Library Synthesis and applications

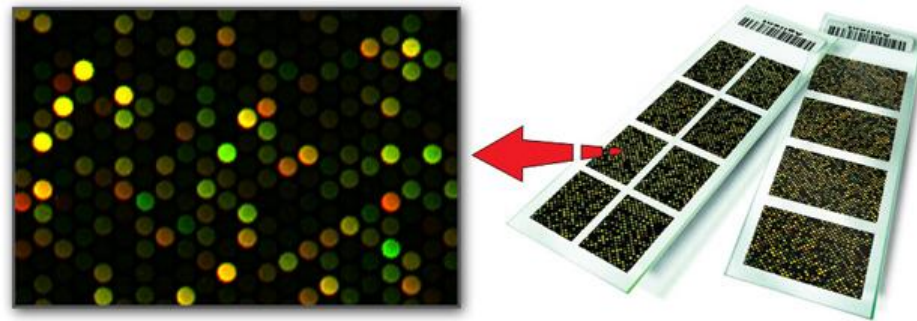


Moving from reading
DNA to WRITING DNA

Microarrays

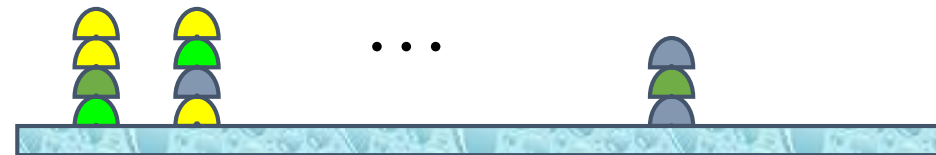
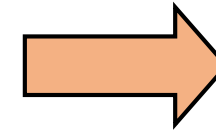
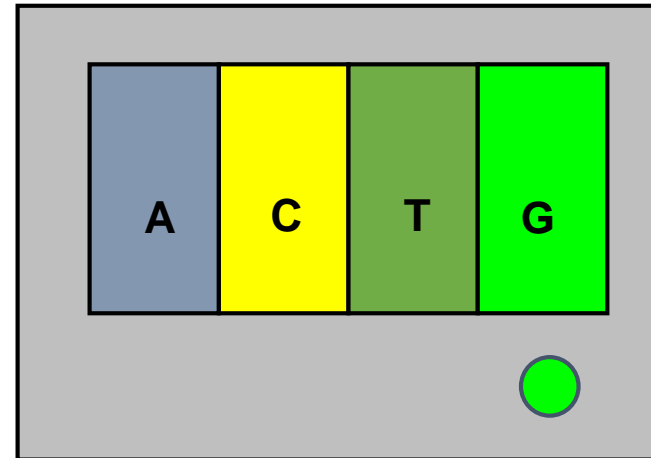
DeRisi, Iyer, Brown, Science 1997 (cDNA)
Golub et al, Science 1999 (Affymetrix)
Bittner et al, Nature 2000 (Inkjet by Agilent/HP)

- Hybridization with specific DNA probes occurs on small glass support (e.g microscope slide size)
- Hybridization is detected via fluorescence of the target sample
- Fluorescence levels at any given position is used to derive biological information/data (e.g SNP, gene expression, copy number)



SurePrint *in-situ* Process

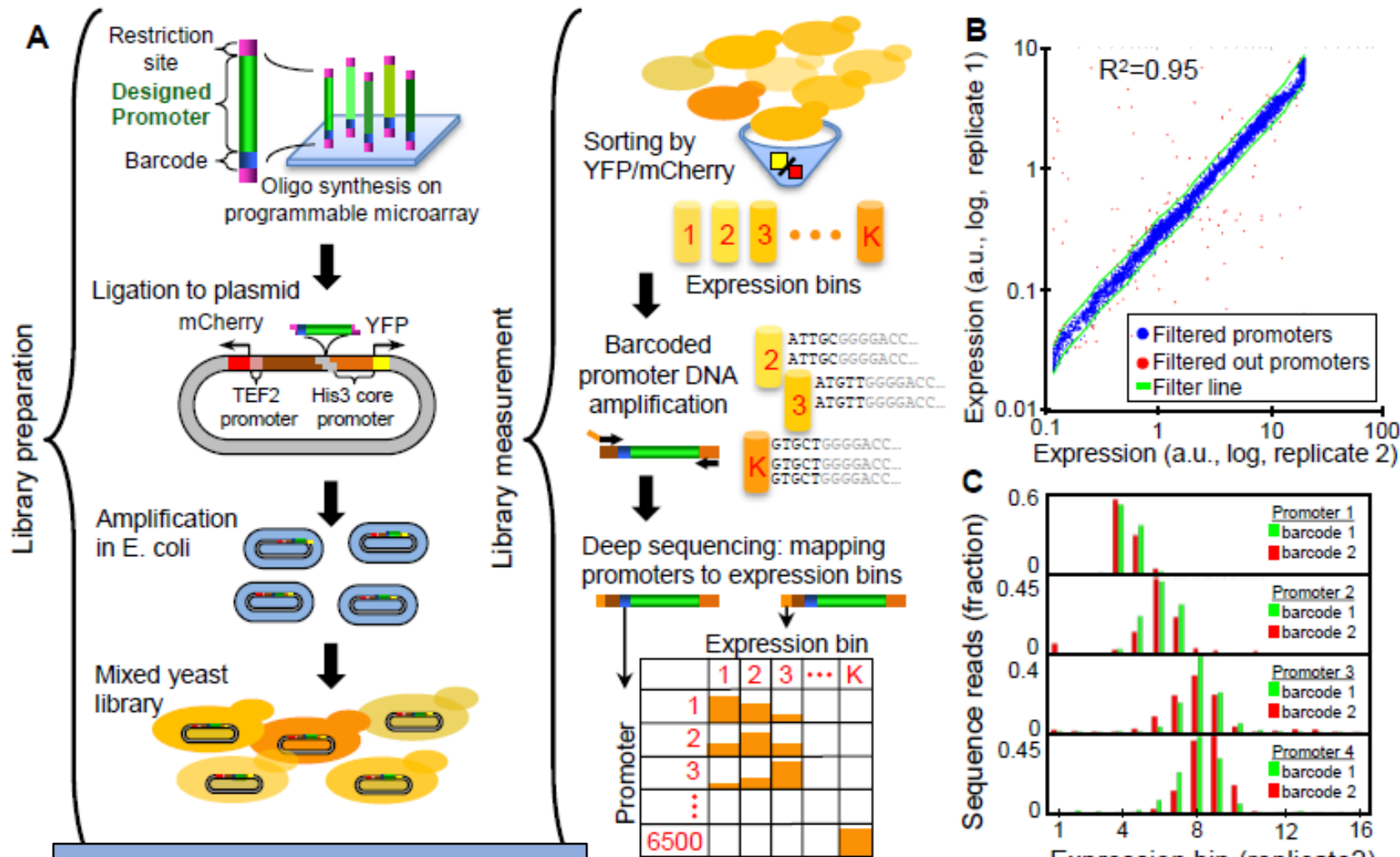
Agilent microarray features are DNA oligonucleotide probes synthesized in situ with ink-jet technology (Nature Biotech 2004).



Synthetic promoters: Overview of the study

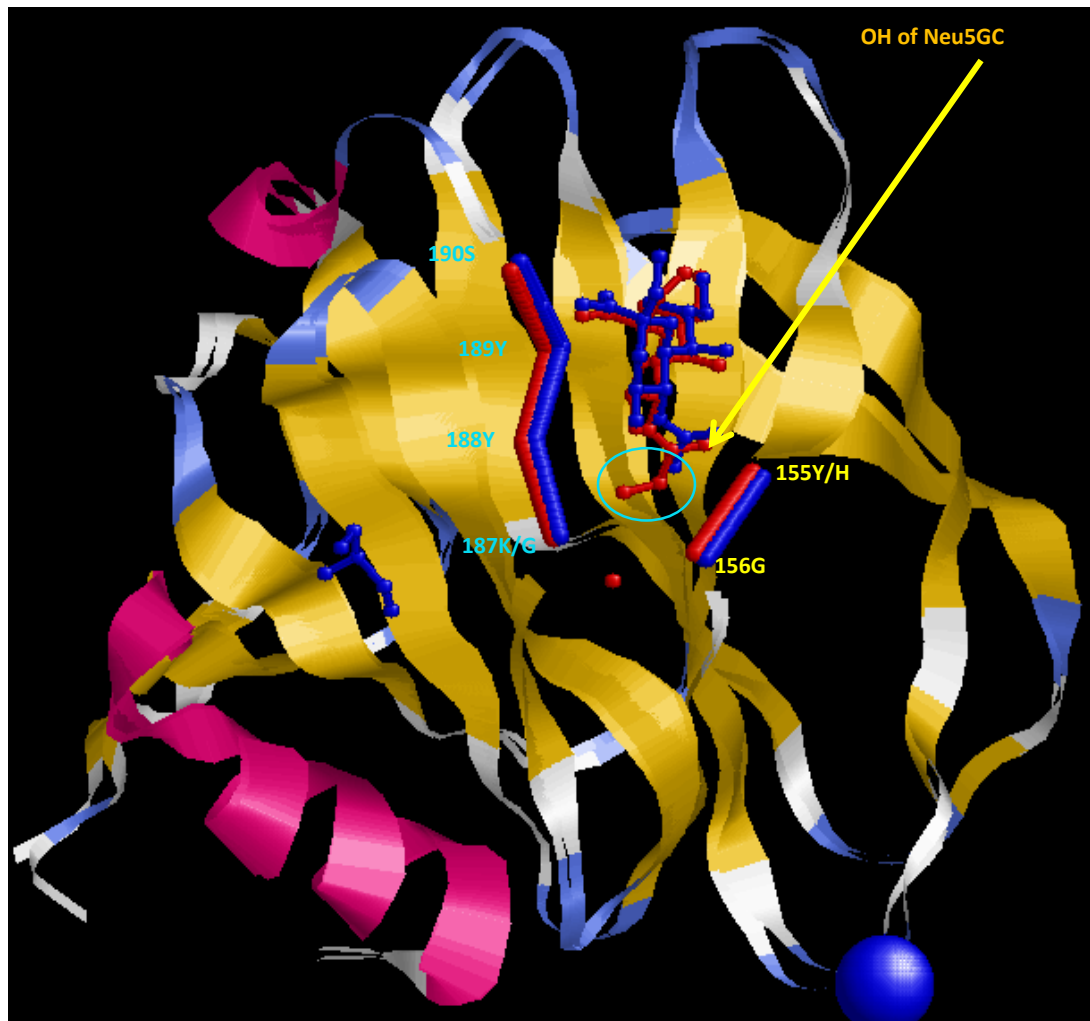


Sharon et al, Nat Biotech 2012



• Performed the entire experiment twice (1 year, 1 month)

Protein design

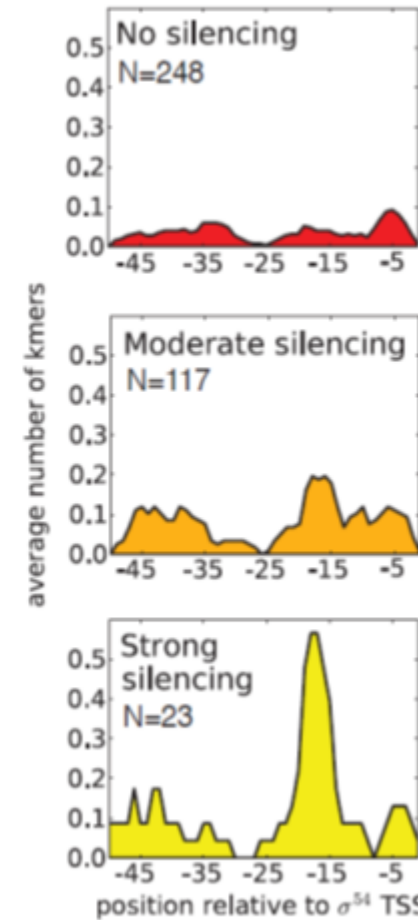
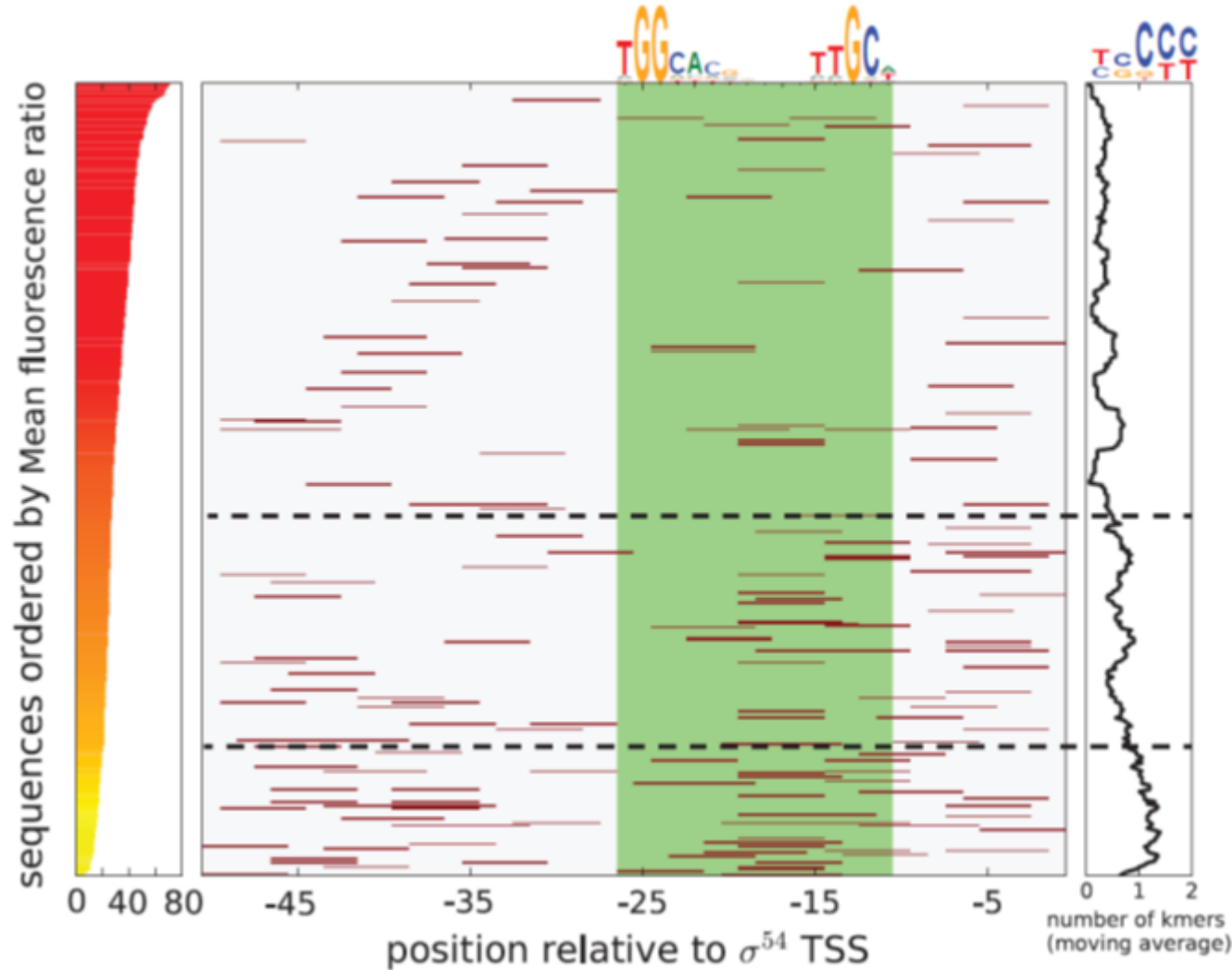


Bacterial insulators

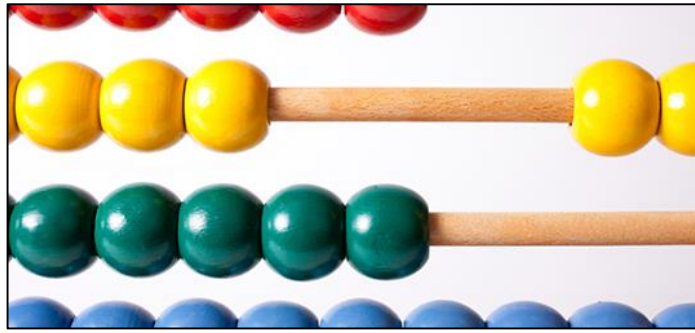
A synthetic oligo library and sequencing approach reveals an insulation mechanism encoded within bacterial σ^{54} promoters



Yakhini Group:
Leon Anavy
Oz Solomon
Roe Amit's Lab



Summary



- Modelling can guide the selection of ulva species and of fermentation configurations and species for more efficient biorefineries
- Two step fermentation offers better production rates
- BioLEGO – a web based design and modelling service
- Fully designed OLs can be used to
 - Study sequence determinants of regulation and of protein function and efficiency
 - Suggest species modifications and/or guide selection in cultivation



THANKS!

