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# Can digital twin efforts shape microorganism-based alternative food?

Mohamed Helmy[1,2,3,4], Hosam Elhalis[5], Md Mamunur Rashid[4] and Kumar Selvarajoo[4,6,7]

With the continuous increment in global population growth, compounded by post-pandemic food security challenges due to labor shortages, effects of climate change, political conflicts, limited land for agriculture, and carbon emissions control, addressing food production in a sustainable manner for future generations is critical. Microorganisms are potential alternative food sources that can help close the gap in food production. For the development of more efficient and yield-enhancing products, it is necessary to have a better understanding on the underlying regulatory molecular pathways of microbial growth. Nevertheless, as microbes are regulated at multiomics scales, current research focusing on single omics (genomics, proteomics, or metabolomics) independently is inadequate for optimizing growth and product output. Here, we discuss digital twin (DT) approaches that integrate systems biology and artificial intelligence in analyzing multiomics datasets to yield a microbial replica model for *in silico* testing before production. DT models can thus provide a holistic understanding of microbial growth, metabolite biosynthesis mechanisms, as well as identifying crucial production bottlenecks. Our argument, therefore, is to support the development of novel DT models that can potentially revolutionize microorganism-based alternative food production efficiency.

**Addresses**
[1] Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO), University of Saskatchewan, SK, Canada
[2] Department of Computer Science, Lakehead University, ON, Canada
[3] Department of Computer Science, College of Science and Engineering, Idaho State University, ID, USA
[4] Bioinformatics Institute (BII), Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore 138671, Singapore
[5] Research School of Biology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
[6] Synthetic Biology Translational Research Program and SynCTI, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore 117456, Singapore
[7] School of Biological Sciences, Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore 637551, Singapore

Corresponding author: Selvarajoo, Kumar (kumar_selvarajoo@bii.a-star.edu.sg)

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## Introduction

Food security has become a major discussion topic in recent years due to the exponential population growth, drastic climatic changes, and current geopolitical conflicts and wars, which collectively disrupt the overall world food production and distribution [1]. Moreover, traditional farming techniques are being criticized for emitting large amounts of harmful greenhouse gasses [2]. It is, therefore, important to explore alternative methods for future food supplementation. Microbial products, derived from bacteria, fungi, and microalgae, can provide promising alternatives to traditional food sources. Microorganisms can produce a wide range of high-value ingredients besides being an excellent source of nutritive proteins [3,4]. Therefore, it is important to explore microorganisms for future food supplementation.

Bacteria, such as *Methylophilus methylotrophus*, *Rhodopseudomonas palustris*, and *Haloarcula* sp., produce 50–80% protein (dry cell weight) and are characterized by small cell sizes and high multiplication [5]. Yeasts like *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Candida tropicalis* have superior nutritional quality and can grow at an acidic pH level, making them excellent sources of protein [3]. Filamentous

fungi, such as *Aspergillus niger* and *Fusarium venenatum*, contain up to 63% protein [6]. Microalgae, such as *Chlorella sorokiniana* and *Arthrospira platensis* (spirulina), can generate protein levels up to 70% of cell biomass and produce yields 20–50 times higher than soybeans [7].

Similarly, microorganisms have already been widely used in the manufacture of natural food ingredients and additives. Among these are food colorants derived from *Monascus* species filamentous fungi, which have been shown to possess antimicrobial and antioxidant properties [8]. Vitamins, terpenoids, steroids, amino acids, lactic acid, functional proteins (texturants), oligosaccharides, sweeteners, flavors, and enzymes are other examples of food ingredients produced successfully by metabolic engineering microorganisms [9].

The extraordinary achievements in molecular biology, biochemistry, real-time monitoring, and data management over the past several decades have led to the widespread usage of microorganisms. However, microbial bioprocesses face challenges from the social and marker perspective such as regulatory issues, safety concerns, sensory attributes, consumer perceptions, and social acceptance. Additionally, limitations such as production optimization and costs are impacting the future of alternative food as a viable option [10]. To overcome these barriers and promote microbial manufacturing processes, further research and innovations are required [11,12].

Here we discuss digital twin (DT) modeling to address some of the key challenges. A DT model is generally defined as a virtual model of a process, product, or service that bridges the physical and digital (*in silico*) worlds in real time [13]. DT is becoming increasingly popular in a variety of industries, including medicine, manufacturing, engineering, and aerospace, and playing a vital role in their current revolutions. The DT modeling interest arises due to recent advances in the rapid collection, storage and sharing of data, and the development of computers that can use complex models and algorithms in a reasonable timeframe [29,30]. For example, it has been applied to integrate numerous clinical and molecular multiomic datasets and to predict outcomes for patients with pancreatic cancer and disease survival [14]. Here, we discuss how DT can be used to integrate multiomics datasets with machine learning (ML) analytics to understand microbial behavior, improve bioprocesses, and develop an interactive platform between a physical system and its digital replica. As a result, we hope for more accurate predictions, and the resultant platform can be adopted in a more sustainable way for microbial manufacturing.

## Multiomics data generation and its analytics

An indispensable way to deeply investigate an organism's biology and metabolism is the 'omics' approach. Today, we can generate large-scale omics (e.g. genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics) datasets with ease and within a reasonable cost. This can push the idea of finding alternative proteins to the forefront as it is possible to obtain detailed information relating to the organism's genotype, biosynthetic and metabolic capacities, as well as its potential for increasing protein productivity [15]. By using next-generation sequencing technologies, the study of genome and genetic changes within multiple species becomes affordable, while proteomics focuses on proteins involved in the maintenance of cell structure, organization, and metabolic functions. Metabolomics focuses on metabolites and their metabolic pathways.

The omics analyses provide insight into the phenotypes of microorganisms. Genome and RNA sequencing (DNA-Seq and RNA-Seq) and mass spectrometry are among the most widely used analytical technologies employed today to study genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics [16]. The generated data can correlate to the sensory, nutritional, and safety of alternative proteins and microbial-based food ingredients, for example, increasing nutritional quality of fermented soybean pastes [17] and assessing the safety or identification of toxic compounds [18]. Even though omics data can be generated swiftly and reliably, if these data are not analyzed systemically and rigorously, the outcome can still be suboptimal.

Although single omics approaches have led to a better understanding of complex biological processes, cells are regulated at a multiomics level. Thus, a key challenge now is in analyzing these data collectively, rather than individually, to explore the complex signals that are encoded across multiple modalities. In recent years, the integration of multiomics data has become integral to the field of food science, representing the most effective approach to gain a deep and holistic understanding of complex traits, molecular interactions, and robust target molecules. To date, multiomics methods have provided systems-level biological insights into nutritional markers [19], molecular processes involved in food intake and deficiencies [20], gut/diet-health relationships [21], clustering of samples [22], and the roles of microorganisms in fermented foods [23]. Multiomics data integration strategies can be classified into four distinct categories based on the applied mathematical algorithms: early, intermediate, late, and hierarchical integration [24,25]. Nevertheless, multiomics analytics or

ML does not provide mechanistic and dynamic understanding of biosynthesis pathways. For example, if the intention is to increase a metabolic output, we need to know how the metabolic fluxes are distributed over time and whether their regulatory bottlenecks prevent optimum output.

## Metabolic engineering and design–build–test–learn cycles

For increasing the metabolic flux toward a product of interest, the metabolic engineering field adopts genetic interventions of any known rate-limiting steps or bottlenecks within the metabolic pathways [26–29]. Although this field has shown success in numerous metabolic applications, fundamental limitations do exist. This is due to a significant lack of knowledge regarding the regulation of biosynthesis networks and cellular physiology. To overcome this, metabolic engineers have developed iterative design–build–test–learn (DBTL) cycles for microbial strain optimization (Figure 1). These cycles aim to develop a product strain iteratively, each time incorporating changes from the previous learning cycle. Systems biology, especially the dynamic modeling of cellular networks using differential equations [1], and ML methods allow to learn from data and propose new strain designs for the next DBTL cycle.

After proposing the best strain, these need to be tested for bioreactor fermentation processes, from small lab scales of 1–2 L to large industrial > 1000 L bioreactors. As bioreactor fermentation is a complex heterogeneous process, several dynamic modeling approaches are used [1]. However, the bioprocess model mostly considers only the extracellular conditions and growth rates for the optimization of batch, fed batch, or continuous processes [30,31]. The overall design and optimization to improve titer/yield/rate (TYR) of bioprocessing of desired microbial products are essential. Today, DBTL is widely used in labs and industries; nevertheless, evaluating its overall effectiveness remains a challenge. As mentioned above, the recent generation of multiomics datasets warrants a new strategy to improve the current DBTL cycles.

## Digital twin modeling

A range of measuring technologies are first required to generate key data for developing the digital counterpart of the real-world entity [32]. For biology or microbial applications, these can be time-series multiomics and even imaging datasets (Figure 1). Next, multiomics ML analysis can be performed to elucidate the key genes, proteins, or metabolites expressed and their related pathways (Figure 2). With this information, DT models are required to process the complex data and make a virtual representation for *in silico* testing. The models are based on known governing equations, such as biochemical rate laws, or ML models, to create a digital representation of the physical entity. In this way, it will be likely for combinatorial pathway optimization to consider multiomics regulation.

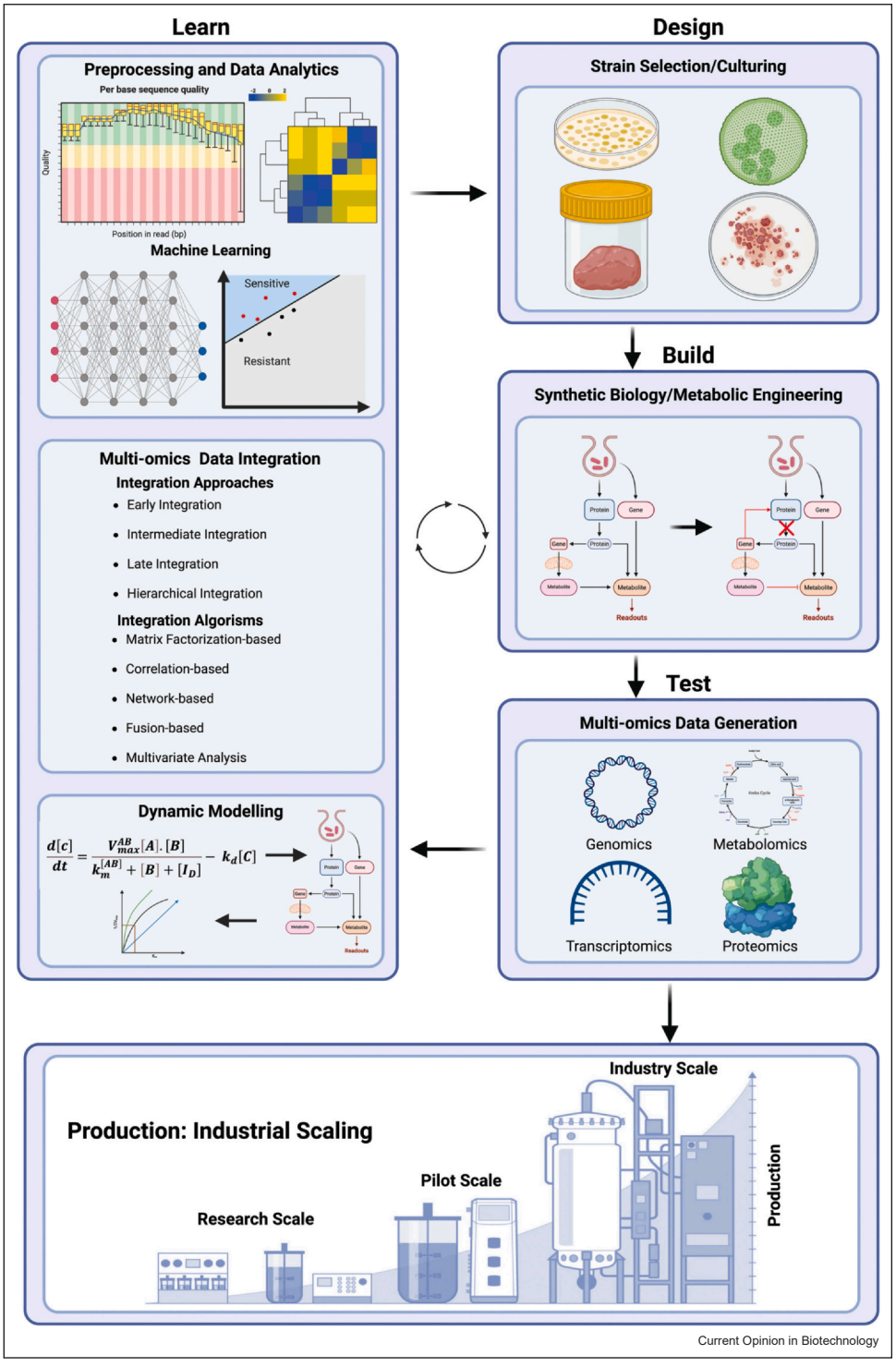
In an increasingly interconnected, multidisciplinary, and data-driven world, DT approaches, thus, offer a powerful method for innovation and problem-solving. These virtual models are used for in-depth analysis, simulation, and optimization of the physical counterpart, providing valuable insights and facilitating decision-making in various industries, mostly in manufacturing and infrastructure management [33], although a few attempts have been made for healthcare, agriculture, and food research. DT has been applied for production systems to optimize the planning and commissioning of the manufacturing process. It helps to decrease downtime by virtually testing a system before running it and verifying the entire operation in advance [34]. This can be adopted for alternative food research because having this technology allows in-depth analysis, simulation, prediction, and optimization of the *in silico* model before actual experimentation of the physical entity [35] (Figure 2).

For engineering organisms, the models mainly encompass two broad approaches: dynamic modeling and constraint-based modeling [36]. Dynamic models are constructed using differential equations leveraging on known biochemical reactions and their kinetics to predict the metabolic outcomes, such as to understand key regulatory mechanisms and pathway bottleneck enzymes or reactions. Alternatively, constraint-based models, such as flux balance analysis (FBA), set constraints for reactions and are well-suited for large-scale applications where kinetic laws and parameter values are largely unknown. FBA could efficiently model thousands of metabolites and reactions, making it invaluable for gene contribution analysis and pathway design [37]. These models need to be innovatively extended to incorporate information of gene and protein expressions/activities affecting the metabolic pathways.

There are also other approaches such as transcriptional control and ensemble modeling that can be adopted for DT modeling. Transcriptional control involves modifying gene regulation by manipulating promoter regions, necessitating a deep understanding of regulatory elements [38,39]. Ensemble modeling integrates multiple models or training sets to predict overall pathway outcomes. This approach is particularly useful when detailed kinetic parameters are lacking [40].

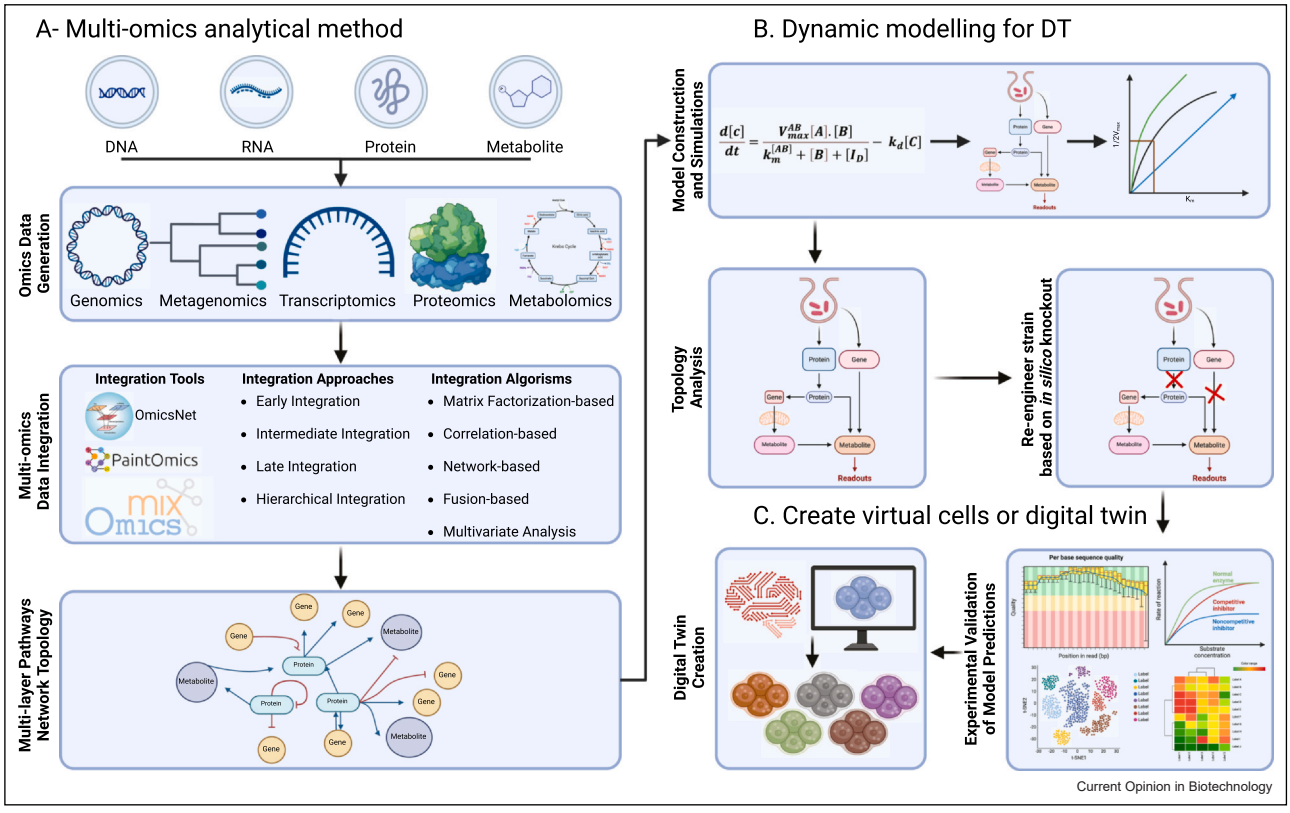
Different modeling strategies can develop DTs for microbial metabolic engineering to improve alternative food production in diverse biotechnological applications [41]. Moreover, they provide a platform for investigating complex systems *in silico*, leading to a better

**Figure 1**




The DBTL iterative cycle of metabolic engineering. The iterative process of metabolic engineering encompasses four key stages: the design stage, where the problem is identified, and the pathway along with the host organism is selected. The build stage involves the selection, synthesis, and assembly of components for integration into the host. The test stage, where engineered strains are scrutinized to produce target molecules, such as transcripts, proteins, and metabolites. Finally, the learn stage entails analyzing the data gathered from testing and utilizing it to inform future iterations of the cycle.

**Figure 2**




Workflow for multiomics data integration, next-generation dynamic model, and DT development. The process involves collecting raw individual omics data (e.g. genomics, metagenomics, proteomics, and metabolomics) for specific phenotypes, which is followed by a proper quality control process to remove less informative features. Next, the researcher chooses one of the integration strategies from the listed options: the early integration method, merging all omics datasets to create a single large matrix of multiomics data; the intermediate integration method allows the analysis of multiomics datasets together, focusing on finding common latent states that can reveal the underlying biological mechanisms; late integration analyzes each dataset separately and later integrates its result into a joint model; and hierarchical integration leveraging prior knowledge of the regulatory relationships between the different omics layers to extract the most relevant information. Various supervised or unsupervised ML methods are subsequently employed to analyze and select the most distinctive features for each phenotype of interest and map them into biological pathways. From an empirical standpoint, the most current data integration algorithms can be distinguished into six categories: matrix factorization-based, correlation-based, network-based, Bayesian, fusion-based, and multivariate analysis [73,74]. The use of one or more of these algorithms depends upon the specific research objectives and their relevance to the different biological challenges addressed by multiomics studies. Indeed, these algorithms have been incorporated into various tools, including web-based platforms such as OmicsNet, PaintOmics, Asterics, and others, and development environments like mixOmics, as outlined by Ref. [75]. The resultant data are used for the construction of a dynamics model using the multiomics pathway network topology (considered as input) obtained from the previous steps. Next, the metabolic network topology is adjusted to fit the time series multiomics data of molecular profiles, and *in silico* knockouts are used to increase the yield of desired proteins and to guide the re-engineering of the microbial strain. Finally, the predictions of the dynamic models are validated experimentally, and a DT is created to be used to achieve a better understanding of the processes involved in alternative food production.

understanding of the system's dynamics and the relationships between its components. Although metabolic engineering offers the potential to produce alternative food and ingredients, many technical challenges remain, including low genetic engineering efficiency and unsafe heterologous genetic components, as well as the high cost of medium components [42]. To overcome these challenges, DT can be used to pre-evaluate proposed genetic engineering tools and methods virtually before testing in the laboratory. It can also be employed to visualize the organism's behavior and metabolites produced under different carbon sources and environmental parameters aiming to select the cheapest and most efficient medium components and incubation conditios.

By employing sensor technologies with other mathematical and predictive models, DT can bring a real-time virtual view of the alternative food manufacturing process based on their metabolic activities, growth behavior, and incubation conditions. This might help to select the best microorganisms for alternative food production and

design novel proteins with improved nutritional value, safety, taste, and texture. DT can also utilize the data collected over time to provide accurate virtual representations of physical objects, including highly dynamic and complex proteins and microbial metabolites from nonconventional sources, concerning their sensory, safety, and nutritional qualities.

## Digital twin application in food production and research

DT is implemented in food production to address challenges such as quality, safety, complexity, cost, losses, and waste [43]. For instance, it is possible to monitor an alternative food manufacturing bioprocess in real-time using DT, which reduces the risk of system failures and optimizes the use of materials and human resources. A recent demonstration showed that sensors and Internet of things technology could be used in DT to collect real-time food supply chain data and facilitate informed decision-making without interfering with actual operations [44].

The application of DT to food production can also provide valuable predictions in normal and unusual circumstances. As an example, DT has been employed to estimate the remaining shelf life of finished products with real-time monitoring and virtual operations such as maintenance [45]. In addition, accurate predictions were obtained using DT after conducting scenario analysis and assessing the impact of possible disruptions during the manufacturing process. Virtual simulations can extend the application of DT beyond evaluating food quality within the existing food system to forecasting the effects of certain future changes [46].

A potential benefit of DT in microbial-derived food production is the ability to integrate complex data from a variety of sources, including multiomics and data generated during microbial growth optimization, scale up, safety, and quality assessments. As a result, it may be possible to identify the key regulatory bottlenecks or emerging bottlenecks that limit their potential industrial applications. DT can be used to integrate data from multiple sources, facilitating accurate simulations, assessments, and optimizations of layout design and operational processes [47]. Finally, by reducing the costs associated with testing, simulating scenarios, and improving quality, DT enables companies to cut down costs and improve productivity and quality. Specifically, testing and validating new manufacturing processes and equipment can be accomplished through DT [48]. Meanwhile, operator training can be conducted before implementation in the real world, which enhances the efficiency of production through a reduction in human error [49].

The overall benefit of the DT approach can leverage on the recent advancements in omics technologies, genome engineering, synthetic biology, and high-throughput screening of optimal microbial strains for further improvement (Table 1). For example, the DT approach could likely show optimum biological network configuration for increasing the TYR values of products. This can be extended up to bioprocess modeling scale to offer smart manufacturing processes, as well as a reduction in cost and time, enable quick corrections to be made, optimize and accelerate the production bioprocess, and allow precise and cost-effective decisions to be made.

## Challenges of digital twin

Every *in silico* approach will have its limitations. Dynamic modeling relies heavily on biochemical parameters and rate laws, such as reaction kinetics and flux ranges, which can be challenging to ascertain [36,50]. Bottom-up modeling, dependent on experimental data for parameter determination, is hindered by the extensive labor and cost involved in gathering kinetic information for all enzymes in a pathway or network. Moreover, the significant disparities between *in vitro* and *in vivo* experimental data present additional hurdles. The iterative nature of data collection further extends the timeframe required for modeling. Furthermore, as the model scale expands to cover larger networks involved, so does the need for more reliable and reproducible experimental data, leading to heightened expenses and a reduction in the accuracy of predictions [51,52].

Top-down approaches leverage time-series metabolomic data to indirectly infer kinetics, flux rates, or metabolite concentrations through causation and correlation networks [51]. Causation networks establish cause-effect relationships between metabolites, while correlation networks employ mathematical and statistical techniques to determine likely connections between enzymes and metabolites [53]. Despite the use of optimization algorithms to estimate model parameters, the intricate, often nonlinear relationships within metabolic models and the variability of parameters hamper the accuracy of these fitting algorithms. Nevertheless, top-down approaches have found success in analyzing simple linear response pathways or mass-action kinetic models with low parameter sensitivity [54,55].

In most modeling strategies, the reliance on high-quality experimental data presents a significant hurdle. Access to diverse data types, including metabolite concentrations, genomic sequences, and gene expression data, is necessary, and while many bioinformatics resources aggregate these data, the challenge lies in identifying the right datasets and analytical approaches. This underscores the growing importance of novel data mining and

**Table 1**

**Selected cases of microbial manufacturing process optimization using omics analyses.**

| Microorganisms | Observations | Omics analyses | Achievements | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Yarrowia lipolytica* | Low lipid production | Metabolomics | Glycerol led to ↑ yield (promote long-chain fatty acids synthesis) | [66] |
| *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* | Low levels of carotenoids | Transcriptomics | Zinc and copper ions ↑ yield (regulate related genes) | [67] |
| *Streptomyces albulus* | pH impact on ε-poly-L-lysine | Transcriptomics | pH shock ↑ yield (prompt key genes and enhance cell respiration) | [68] |
| *Aurantiochytrium* Sp. | Temperature effect on generated lipid types | Transcriptomics and lipidomics | ↑ Docosahexaenoic and eicosadienoic acid acids at 5°C and 15°C, respectively (regulate activity of key enzymes) | [69] |
| *Rhodosporidium toruloides* | Oil accumulation during starvation | Genomic, transcriptomic proteomics | Provided different substance to ↑ lipid production under nutritionally limiting medium | [70,71] |
| *Penicillium chrysogenum* | Low performance when scaled up | Integrating computational fluid dynamics and cellular reaction dynamics | Design a rational strategy for the scale-up process | [72] |

analytics methods, including artificial intelligence (AI), to harness the wealth of available data effectively [56].

The integration of AI or ML into DT holds immense potential in addressing various challenges within the field. ML, a subset of AI, empowers computers to autonomously analyze data based on predefined rules or pattern recognition models. While AI has made substantial strides in different fields, it has yet to realize its full potential in alternative food research [57]. Identifying metabolic pathways, especially when the pathways are poorly understood or the genes responsible need to be transferred to a model organism for manipulation, is a critical step [58]. ML algorithms play a pivotal role in the identification of essential enzymes and genes within metabolic pathways. Classifiers such as support vector machines, logistic regression, and decision tree–based models have been instrumental in predicting gene essentiality, aiding in the selection of potential drug targets and drug side effect analyses. ML leverageing on network topology, gene homologies, and gene expression data to make predictions, and its superior accuracy compared with traditional mathematical models has been experimentally validated [59].

Furthermore, the increasing volume of -omics data has necessitated data-driven approaches, where ML methods perfectly fit. Integrating ML with omics data allows for improved predictions and qualitative insights, outperforming traditional kinetic models. As ML continues to evolve, it presents a promising frontier for advancing DT for alternative food research, offering innovative solutions to the challenges of , for example, single-cell protein (SCP, protein-rich microbial products) production and beyond [1,57,60].

## Future projections

Integrating omics data generation, data analytics, ML, and systems biology into the DT model offers a very promising path for advancing alternative food research that leads to healthier, affordable, and nutritious food sources. However, a major hurdle is the scarcity of high-throughput multiomics data, especially for microbial strains related to alternative food production, such as SCPs, crucial for holistic organism analysis and pathway discovery. Addressing this requires the generation of comprehensive omics data and the development of online resources, such as meta-databases, for community access. Furthermore, standardized data design is crucial for these resources to enhance their utility [61].

Training ML models in metabolic engineering poses another data problem, demanding quantitative data for multiple conditions. Scaling up experiments from lab to industrial settings introduces significant differences, necessitating specialized data. While databases like

LASER and JBEI quantitative metabolic modeling exist, they often lack the data necessary for AI modeling in DT [62,63]. This shortage calls for an emphasis on producing high-quality quantitative data, fostering collaboration, and data-sharing efforts in the field.

The 'black box problem' inherent in AI and ML methods raises concerns about the transparency and interpretability of the models, especially in complex biological systems [64]. Addressing this, explainable AI methods hold promise for making AI outcomes more understandable to humans, facilitating model improvements.

Genome annotation for food-safe and Generally Recognized As Safe organisms also demands specific attention, as many remain understudied or unannotated. Improved ML-based genome annotation and pathway prediction methods are essential for harnessing the full potential of AI in metabolic engineering, even in the absence of genome sequences [36]. Overcoming these challenges will be crucial as we explore the DT efforts to enhance metabolic engineering strategies for alternative food production.

There are several challenges that occur during the production of microbial-based foods and ingredients that are correlated to the metabolic activities of microorganisms and impact yields, sensory, and safety of the final products, as stated above. To address this complexity, the next logical step is to forecast how these components will interact with one another. This would undoubtedly be an intriguing topic for future DT research. Instead of looking at a single prototype, we may eventually have access to a visualization that demonstrates how these diversity interactions occur in greater depth.

Traceability and identification of critical control points (CCPs) are two other aspects that contribute to the food system, including alternative foods and ingredients [65]. With the help of DT's virtual presentation of the biomanufacturing process in future studies, it is possible to detect CCPs and improve the efficiency of the traceability system. It can also be adapted to effectively predict CCP failure and its corrective actions, thereby improving the safety of alternative food generated products in a more sustainable way.

Future research should also consider waste management systems and how they can be visualized by DT, allowing users to monitor, quickly analyze, and fix problems before they occur. This saves both time and money by decreasing downtime and avoiding costly failures. The collected data overtime by DT can be used to optimize waste management processes and identify opportunities for improvement. Overall, it is an imperative to support the research and development of multidisciplinary-based DT models that have potential for sustainable alternative food production in the foreseeable future.

## Conclusion

The integration of DT modeling with sensor technologies and predictive models offers a transformative approach to address challenges in food production and research. By leveraging real-time data collection and virtual simulations, DT enables continuous monitoring and optimization of alternative food manufacturing processes, reducing the risk of failures and improving resource utilization. Moreover, DT provides valuable insights into food quality, safety, and shelf-life estimation, facilitating informed decision-making and scenario analysis.

In microbial-derived food production, DT's ability to integrate complex data from various sources, including multiomics and growth optimization, enhances our understanding of key regulatory bottlenecks and facilitates process optimization. By reducing testing costs and improving productivity and quality, DT accelerates innovation in food manufacturing while enabling efficient operator training and equipment validation. Furthermore, DT's application extends to bioprocess modeling, offering smart manufacturing processes and enabling quick corrections and precise decision-making in alternative food production.

Despite its potential, DT encounters several challenges that must be addressed to fully leverage its benefits. Dynamic modeling approaches rely heavily on accurate parameters, presenting challenges in parameter determination and experimental data collection. Similarly, top-down modeling approaches face difficulties in accurately inferring kinetics and flux rates due to the complexity and variability of metabolic models. However, the integration of AI and ML into DT offers opportunities to overcome these challenges. ML algorithms play a crucial role in pathway identification, gene essentiality prediction, and omics data analysis, improving the accuracy and efficiency of metabolic engineering strategies. Moreover, explainable AI methods hold promise for enhancing the transparency and interpretability of ML models, addressing concerns about their applicability in complex biological systems.

Looking ahead, we suggest that overcoming challenges related to data scarcity, scalability, and interpretability is essential for advancing DT in alternative food research. Generating comprehensive multiomics data, developing standardized data resources, and fostering collaboration are critical steps in this direction. Additionally, improving genome annotation and pathway prediction methods for food-safe organisms will unlock the full potential of AI in metabolic engineering. Furthermore, future research should explore the potential of DT in addressing complexities related to microbial-based food production, including interactions between components and waste management. By visualizing biomanufacturing processes,

identifying CCPs, and optimizing waste management systems, DT can contribute to improving the efficiency, safety, and sustainability of alternative food production.

Overall, the adoption of DT approaches promises to leverage recent advancements in omics technologies, genome engineering, and synthetic biology to optimize bioprocesses, reduce costs, and enhance the competitiveness of alternative foods and ingredients. With its potential to enhance productivity, quality, and sustainability in food production, DT represents a significant step forward in addressing the challenges faced by the food industry in meeting the growing demand for nutritious and sustainable food sources.

## CRediT authorship contribution statement

**Mohamed Helmy:** Data curation, Writing, Visualization. **Hosam Elhalis:** Writing. **Md Mamunur Rashid:** Writing. **Kumar Selvarajoo:** Conceptualization, Writing – review & editing.

## Data Availability

No data were used for the research described in the article.

## Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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- •• of outstanding interest

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This review provides an up-to-date critical overview of some of the multiomic approaches, advantages, and limitations.