
COMPOSITIONAL METABOLIC FLUX ANALYSIS

A PREPRINT

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ABSTRACT

Metabolic Flux Analysis aims to infer the values of metabolic fluxes from measurements of isotope labelling distributions. Since these distributions are positive, sum-constrained and relatively low-dimensional, we argue that they should be analysed using specialised methods that target compositional data. We illustrate our argument using a simple pedagogical example, then show how compositional analysis leads to improved results on a typical dataset.

1 Introduction

The rates, or “fluxes”, of metabolic reactions are key to understanding how cells behave. The rates of internal metabolic reactions, which create and destroy chemicals inside of cells, are particularly interesting, but difficult to measure directly. Isotope labelling experiments make it possible to infer these internal fluxes indirectly, thanks to the fact that metabolic reactions split and join molecules in predictable ways.

Specifically, given a known “atom mapping” describing how each reaction in a network moves potentially-labelled atoms, a specification of fluxes, and some known isotope distributions (typically the feed), one can calculate expected isotope distributions for internal metabolites. These internal isotope distributions can also be measured, for example using liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry. Comparing measured and expected isotope distributions makes it possible to say infer flux specifications.

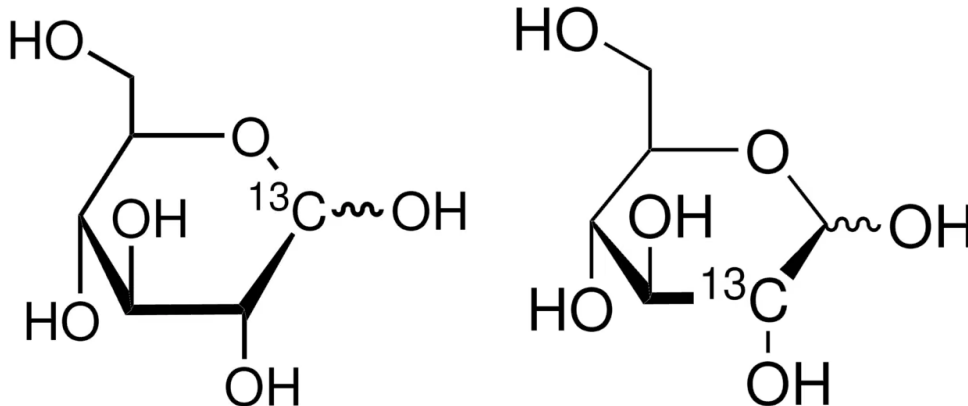
This technique has existed in its modern form for a while, leading to impressive results, but we think that a crucial step is missing. Measured and expected isotope distributions are compositions, but they have not previously been analysed using compositional methods.

1.1 Isotopes, isotopomers and isotopologues

Isotopes are atoms whose nuclei have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. Isotopes of the same element have similar chemical properties, but have different atomic masses and physical properties. For example, carbon has three naturally occurring isotopes: ¹²C, ¹³C and ¹⁴C, with respective atomic masses 12, 13 and 14. ¹⁴C occurs in negligible quantities, and the natural ratio of ¹²C to ¹³C is known, making carbon suitable for isotope labelling experiments where ¹²C is artificially replaced by ¹³C.

Isotopomers are forms of a compound that differ only by substitution of isotopes. For example, [1-¹³C] glucose and [2-¹³C] glucose are isotopomers of glucose that differ only in the isotopes of the carbon atoms in positions 1 and 2 (see figure below). In general, for every a occurrences of an atom with I isotopes in a compound, there are I^a corresponding isotopomers. For example, glucose has six carbon atoms: assuming only ¹²C and ¹³C isotopes are present, there are $2^6 = 64$ carbon isotopomers.

Isotopologues are forms of a compound that differ in atomic mass. For example, the isotopomers [1-¹³C] glucose and [2-¹³C] glucose each have five ¹²C atoms and one ¹³C atom and therefore belong to the same isotopologue M_1

Figure 1: Left: [1-¹³C] glucose Right: [2-¹³C] glucose

with atomic mass 181.15 g/mol. Isotopologues are important because measurements can often distinguish between isotopologues, but not between isotopomers with the same atomic mass.

1.2 Metabolic Flux Analysis

In more detail, ¹³C MFA considers a known metabolic network consisting of M compounds and N reactions with stoichiometric coefficients $S \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$ representing the amount of each compound consumed and produced by each reaction, plus an atom transition map for each reaction. The atom transition map for a reaction specifies in what order the potentially-labelled atoms occur in each of the reaction’s substrates and products.

The remaining input for ¹³C MFA is as follows:

- Known isotope proportions for some compounds, typically the feed.
- Measured fluxes for some reactions.
- Measured isotopologue proportions for some compounds, possibly with known measurement error.

The task of inferring the label pattern corresponding to a known flux assignment is known as the “forward problem”. [REFERENCE - Wiechert?] shows how, assuming that the network is in a metabolic and isotopic steady state, so that neither the concentrations of the compounds nor the distributions of isotopomers are changing, one can calculate the isotopomer distribution $r(v)$ for each compound given a flux specification v .

Solving the forward problem in terms of isotopomers is of limited use in real applications due to the prohibitively large number of isotopomers that need to be considered. As a result of this difficulty there has been considerable interest in more concise representations of the forward problem [REFERNECES]. The most widely used of these is the “elementary metabolite unit” representation introduced in [Antoniewicz et al., 2007].

The inverse problem of inferring steady state fluxes from measured isotopologue distributions can be solved using a statistical model that links these measurements with latent parameters representing flux configurations. In general, such a model specifies the probability $p(r_{obs} | r(v))$ of observing labelling pattern r_{obs} given a true flux assignment v and true labelling pattern $r(v)$. For example, assuming an independent linear model with measurement standard deviation vector σ yields the following relationship:

$$p(r_{obs} | r(v)) = pdf_{normal}(r_{obs} | r(v), \sigma)$$

Sometimes a statistical model is not mentioned explicitly, but v is optimised so as to minimise Euclidean distance from $r(v)$ to r_{obs} , which produces the same result as optimising by maximising the likelihood $p(r_{obs} | r(v))$.

1.3 Previous work

This section briefly reviews previous work in labelling-based metabolic flux analysis. For more detailed review papers see [Dai and Locasale, 2017], [de Falco et al., 2022].

1.3.1 Experimental methods

See the following references:

- [Long and Antoniewicz, 2019]
- [de Falco et al., 2022]

1.3.2 Bayesian ^{13}C MFA

1.4 Problem statement

Observed and expected isotopologue distributions have previously been compared using linear models, as described above, despite the fact that both are compositions.

It is well known that, in general, applying non-compositional data analysis methods to compositional data is dangerous because these methods can easily misinterpret constraint-induced correlations [Aitchison, Ch. 3]. This issue is especially pronounced in the case where there are relatively few composition components.

1.5 Existing solutions

Existing implementations of ^{13}C MFA include:

- INCA
- 13CFLUX2
- Metran
- OpenFlux(2)
- FluxPyt
- mfapy
- Sysmetab
- iso2flux
- Flux-P
- WUFlux
- OpenMebius
- influx_s

See [REFERENCE] for reviews of available software implementing ^{13}C MFA.

We wish to note several limitations of the currently available software:

- There is no previous implementation of compositional regression analysis in the context of ^{13}C MFA; all previous implementations apply a linear model either explicitly as in [Theorell et al., 2017, Eq. 3] or more commonly implicitly through the use of least-squares optimisation.
- The only software implementing Bayesian ^{13}C MFA is proprietary.

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