Approche hybride de modélisation explicable du métabolisme des écosystèmes microbiens

Hybrid approach for explainable metabolic modelling of microbial ecosystems'

Présenté par Maxime LECOMTE

November 14, 2023

Membres du jury

Président: SIMON Laurent

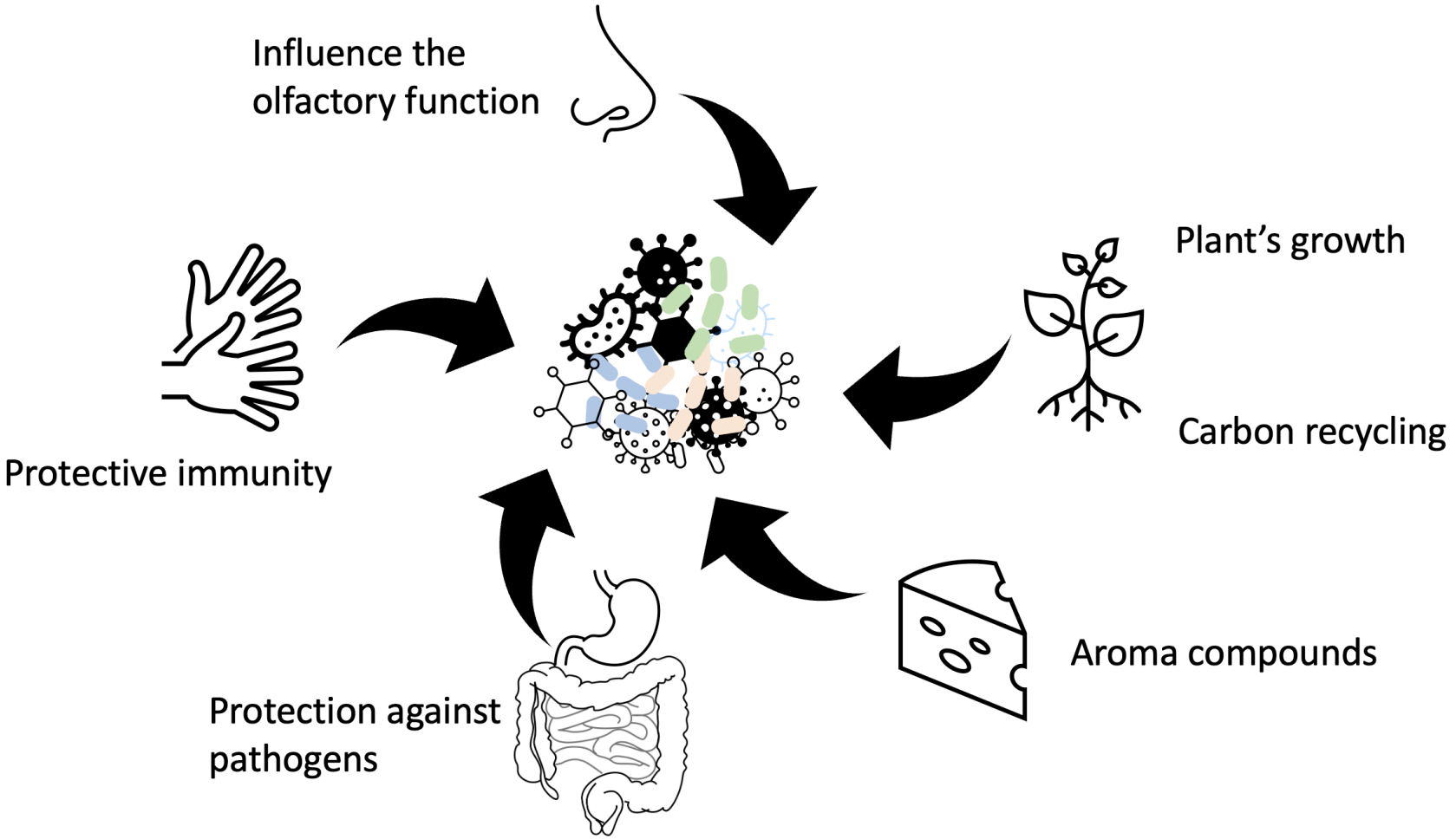
Rapportrices: BAROUKH Caroline
COCAIGN-BOUSQUET Muriel

Examinateurs: COTTRET Ludovic
LAROCHE Béatrice
MARKOV Gabriel

Co-direction: David SHERMAN et Hélène FALENTIN
Encadrement: Clémence FRIOUX

École doctorale Mathématiques et informatique — université de BORDEAUX — INRAE — Inria — LaBRI

Why the study of microorganisms is relevant ?



- High diversity of microorganisms
- Microorganisms roles specific to the environment (Royet and Plailly, 2004; Belkaid and Hand, 2014; Zhang et al., 2015; Hoorman, 2011; McSweeney and Sousa, 2000)

What underlying mechanisms are responsible of the observed activity ?

Metabolism

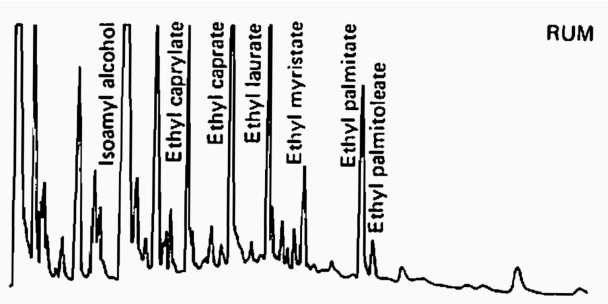


Figure 1: Gas chromatograms of the major aroma compounds isolated from rum (from Suomalainen and Lehtonen, 1978)

What underlying mechanisms are responsible of the observed activity ?

Metabolism

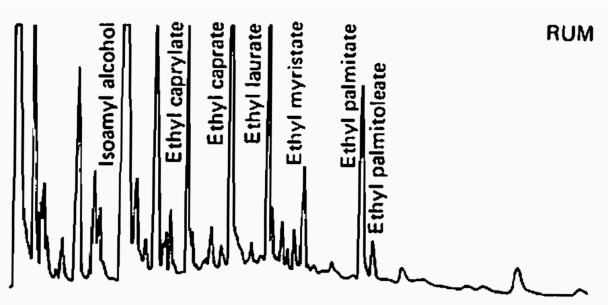


Figure 1: Gas chromatograms of the major aroma compounds isolated from rum (from Suomalainen and Lehtonen, 1978)

What is metabolism ?

Set of all biochemical reactions occurring in the cell of an organism that permit the production of energy and metabolic goods. (Sánchez López de Nava A, 2023)

What underlying mechanisms are responsible of the observed activity ?

Metabolism and Bacterial interactions

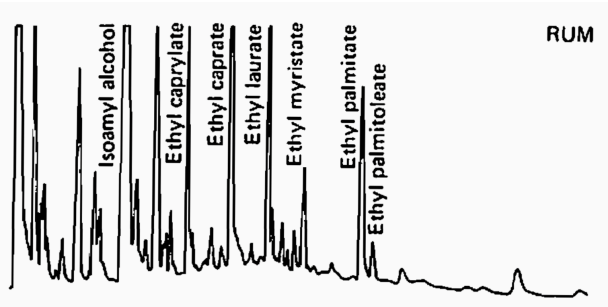


Figure 1: Gas chromatograms of the major aroma compounds isolated from rum (from Suomalainen and Lehtonen, 1978)

What is metabolism ?

Set of all biochemical reactions occurring in the cell of an organism that permit the production of energy and metabolic goods. (Sánchez López de Nava A, 2023)

a fatty acyl-CoA + ethanol $\rightarrow$ ethyl palmitate + coA

- Metabolism of an organism explain observable phenotype

What underlying mechanisms are responsible of the observed activity ?

Metabolism and Bacterial interactions

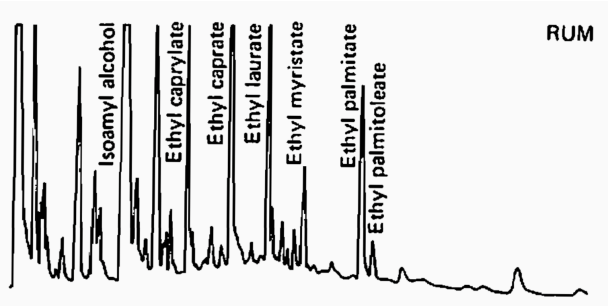


Figure 1: Gas chromatograms of the major aroma compounds isolated from rum (from Suomalainen and Lehtonen, 1978)

What is metabolism ?

Set of all biochemical reactions occurring in the cell of an organism that permit the production of energy and metabolic goods. (Sánchez López de Nava A, 2023)

a fatty acyl-CoA + ethanol → ethyl palmitate + coA

- Metabolism of an organism explain observable phenotype

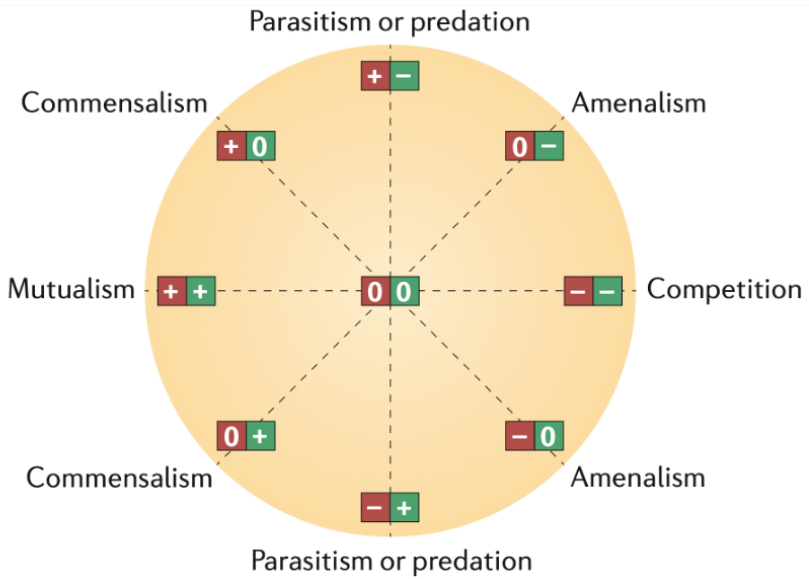


Figure 2: List of different types of bacterial interactions (Faust and Raes, 2012)

- Bacterial interaction can affect positively / negatively other organisms

What underlying mechanisms are responsible of the observed activity ?

Metabolism and Bacterial interactions

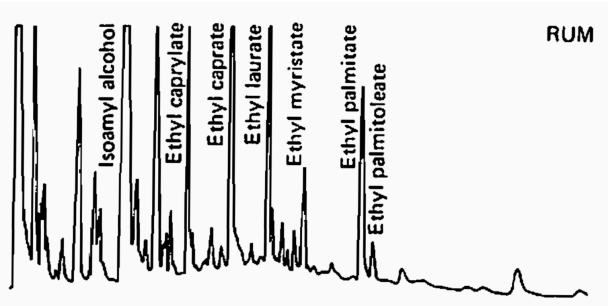


Figure 1: Gas chromatograms of the major aroma compounds isolated from rum (from Suomalainen and Lehtonen, 1978)

What is metabolism ?

Set of all biochemical reactions occurring in the cell of an organism that permit the production of energy and metabolic goods. (Sánchez López de Nava A, 2023)

a fatty acyl-CoA + ethanol → ethyl palmitate + coA

- Metabolism of an organism explain observable phenotype

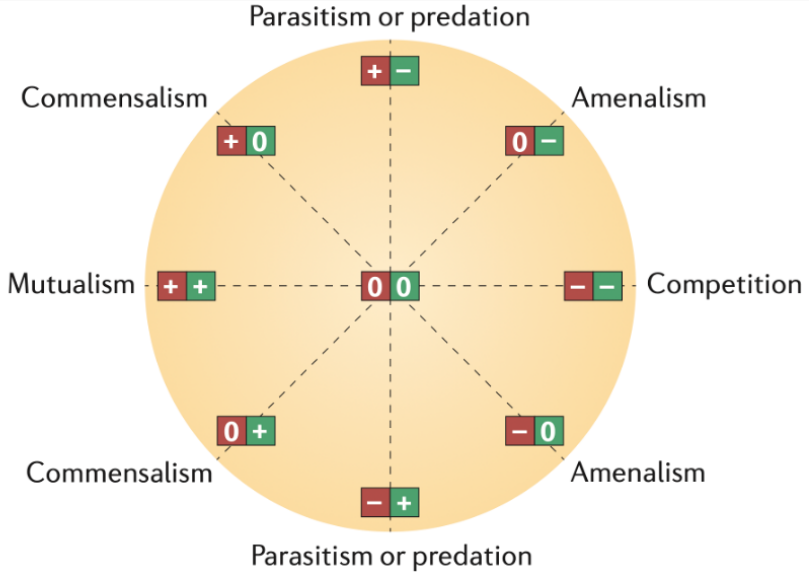


Figure 2: List of different types of bacterial interactions (Faust and Raes, 2012)

- Bacterial interaction can affect positively / negatively other organisms

Bacterial interactions can modulate metabolic goods

How can we study this impact through metabolism?

Genome-scale metabolic network (GEMs) reconstruction

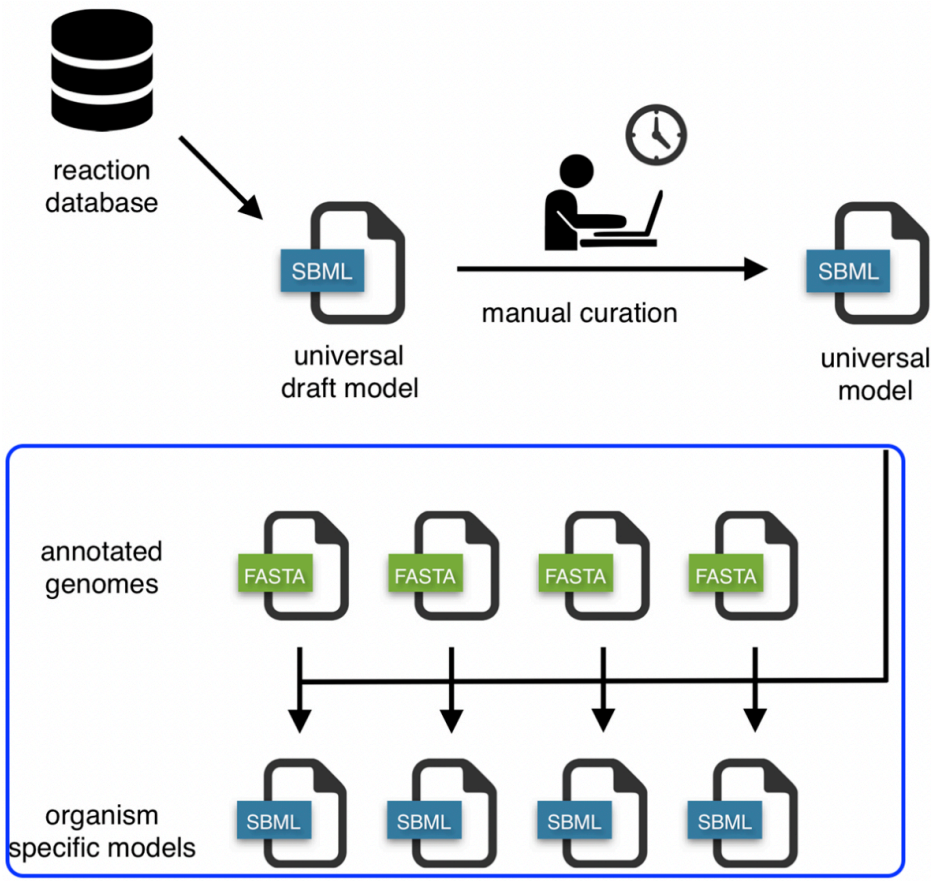


Figure 3: Top down genome-scale metabolic network reconstruction approach (modified from Machado et al., 2018)

- For bacteria: average of 1500 reactions, 1000 genes, 800 metabolites
- Informatic can help to resolve combinatorial problem

How can we study this impact through metabolism?

Systems biology

System biology

Associate an organism to a system and study the all system (Kitano, 2002)

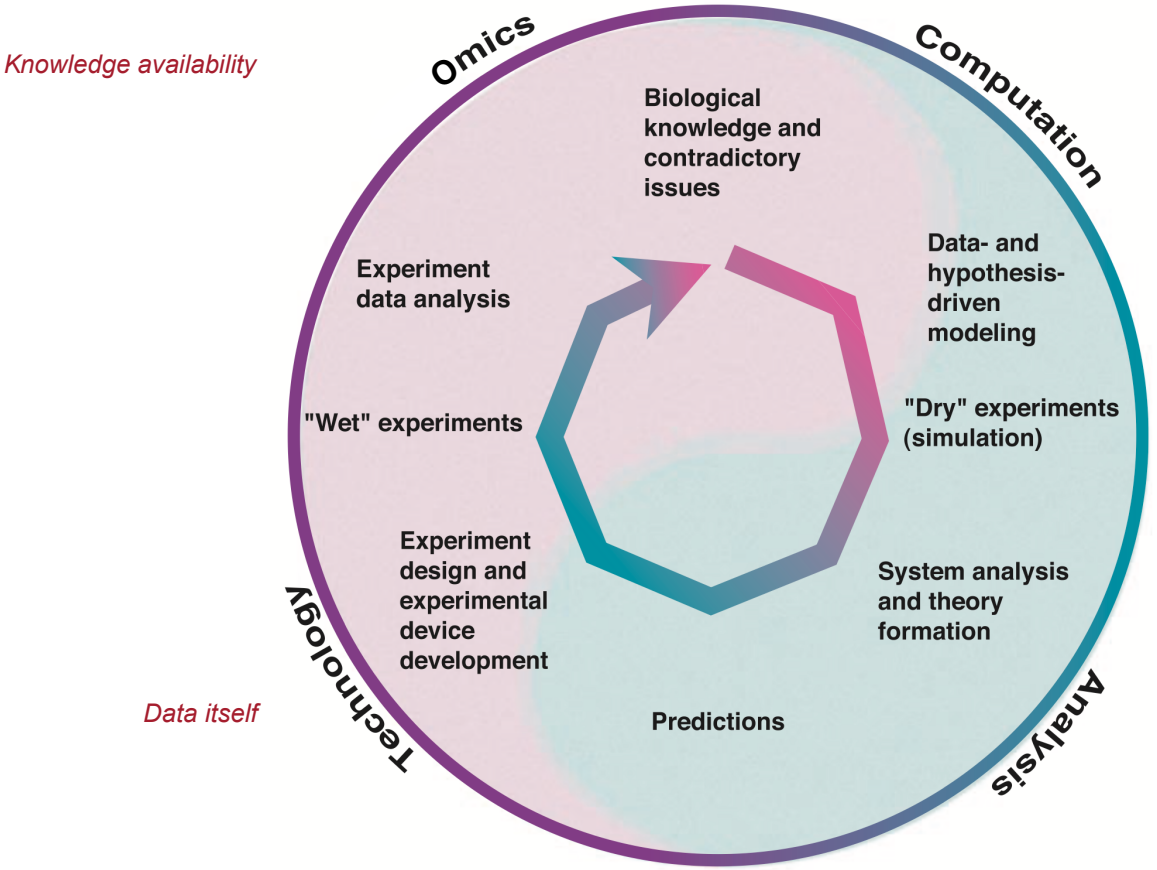


Figure 4: System biology modified from Kitano, 2002

- System biology combines biology and informatic analysis for studying bacterial behavior

How the computational phase is concretely achieve ?

Metabolic network representation

r_1 :2 pyr $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoL + 1 CO_2
r_2 :1 acetoL $\rightarrow$ 1 diac + 1 CO_2
r_3 :1 acetoL $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoin + 1 CO_2
r_4 :1 diac $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoin
r_5 :1 acetoin $\rightarrow$1 butanediol

How the computational phase is concretely achieve ?

Metabolic network representation

r_1 :2 pyr $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoL + 1 CO_2
r_2 :1 acetoL $\rightarrow$ 1 diac + 1 CO_2
r_3 :1 acetoL $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoin + 1 CO_2
r_4 :1 diac $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoin
r_5 :1 acetoin $\rightarrow$1 butanediol

Stoichiometry matrix

$$
\begin{array}{c}
 \\
\text{pyr} \\
\text{acetoL} \\
\text{diac} \\
\text{CO}_2 \\
\text{acetoin} \\
\text{butanediol}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccccc} r_1 & r_2 & r_3 & r_4 & r_5 \end{array} \\
\begin{pmatrix}
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

How the computational phase is concretely achieve ?

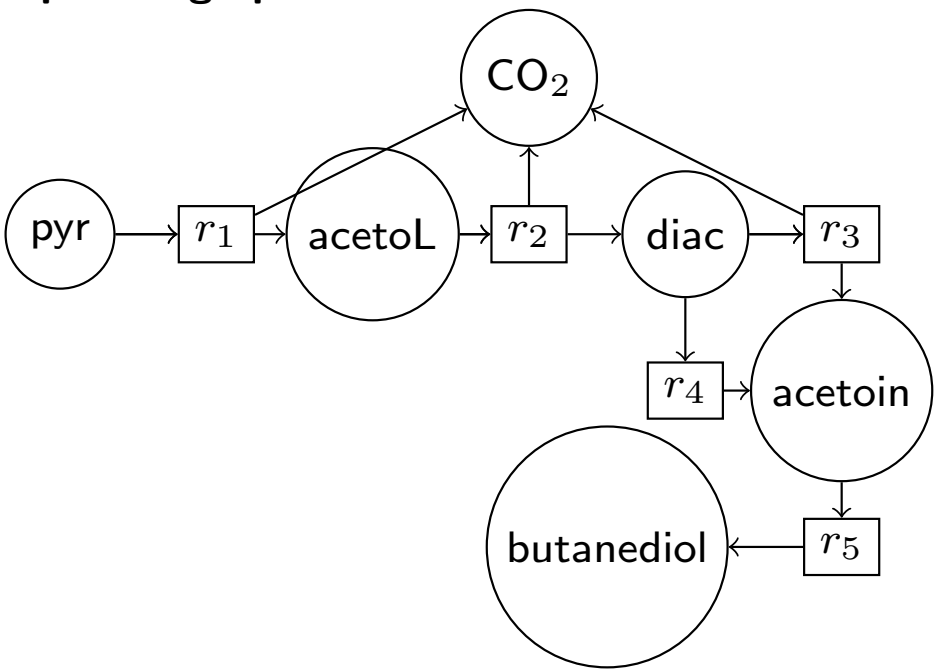
Metabolic network representation

r_1 :2 pyr $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoL + 1 CO_2
r_2 :1 acetoL $\rightarrow$ 1 diac + 1 CO_2
r_3 :1 acetoL $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoin + 1 CO_2
r_4 :1 diac $\rightarrow$ 1 acetoin
r_5 :1 acetoin $\rightarrow$1 butanediol

Stoichiometry matrix

	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_5
pyr	-2	0	0	0	0
acetoL	1	-1	-1	0	0
diac	0	1	0	-1	0
CO_2	1	1	1	0	0
acetoin	0	0	1	1	-1
butanediol	0	0	0	0	1

bipartite graph



Stoichiometry matrix is commonly used for quantitative analysis instead of **graph**, more focused on topology analysis

How the computational phase is concretely achieve ?

Build a metabolic model

Metabolic model

From a GEM, a model metabolic has the capacity to simulate and to predict on the metabolic content

How the computational phase is concretely achieve ?

Build a metabolic model

Metabolic model

From a GEM, a model metabolic has the capacity to simulate and to predict on the metabolic content

Constraint-based approaches

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = S.v = 0$$

Objectifs de la thèse

Belkaid, Yasmine and Timothy W. Hand (2014). "Role of the Microbiota in Immunity and Inflammation". In: *Cell* 157.1, pp. 121–141. ISSN: 0092-8674. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2014.03.011. URL: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0092867414003456.

Faust, Karoline and Jeroen Raes (2012). "Microbial interactions: From networks to models". In: *Nature Reviews Microbiology* 10.8, pp. 538–550. ISSN: 17401526. DOI: 10.1038/nrmicro2832. URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrmicro2832.

Hoorman, James J (2011). "The Role of Soil Bacteria". In: *The Ohio State University Extension*, pp. 1–4.

Kitano, Hiroaki (2002). "Systems biology: A brief overview". In: *Science* 295.5560, pp. 1662–1664. ISSN: 00368075. DOI: 10.1126/science.1069492.

Machado, Daniel et al. (2018). "Fast automated reconstruction of genome-scale metabolic models for microbial species and communities". In: *Nucleic Acids Research*. ISSN: 13624962. DOI: 10.1093/nar/gky537.

McSweeney, Paul L.H. and Maria José Sousa (2000). "Biochemical pathways for the production of flavour compounds in cheeses during ripening: A review". In: *Lait* 80.3, pp. 293–324. ISSN: 00237302. DOI: 10.1051/lait:2000127.

Royet, Jean-Pierre and Jane Plailly (Oct. 2004). "Lateralization of Olfactory Processes". In: *Chemical Senses* 29.8, pp. 731–745. ISSN: 0379-864X. DOI: 10.1093/chemse/bjh067. eprint: https://academic.oup.com/chemse/article-pdf/29/8/731/930410/bjh067.pdf. URL: https://doi.org/10.1093/chemse/bjh067.

Suomalainen, By Heikki and Matti Lehtonen (1978). "JJu It". In: 85, pp. 149–156.

Sánchez López de Nava A, Raja A (2023). *Physiology, Metabolism*. URL: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK546690/.

Zhang, Yu Jie et al. (2015). "Impacts of gut bacteria on human health and diseases". In: *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* 16.4, pp. 7493–7519. ISSN: 14220067. DOI: 10.3390/ijms16047493.