

# Analyze Steady-State Community COBRA Models

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## INTRODUCTION

This tutorial demonstrates the use of SteadyCom to analyze a multi-organism COBRA model (e.g., for a microbial community) at a community steady-state [1]. Compared to the direct extension of flux balance analysis (FBA) which simply treats a community model as a multi-compartment model, SteadyCom explicitly introduces the biomass variables to describe the relationships between biomass, biomass production rate, growth rate and fluxes. SteadyCom also assumes the existence of a time-averaged population steady-state for a stable microbial community which in turn implies a time-averaged constant growth rate across all members. SteadyCom is equivalent to the reformulation of the earlier community flux balance analysis (cFBA) [2] with significant computational advantage. SteadyCom computes the maximum community growth rate by solving the follow optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \mu \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{j \in \mathbf{J}^k} S_{ij}^k V_j^k = 0, \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I}^k, k \in \mathbf{K} \\ & LB_j^k X^k \leq V_j^k \leq UB_j^k X^k, \quad \forall j \in \mathbf{J}^k, k \in \mathbf{K} \\ & \sum_{k \in \mathbf{K}} V_{ex(i)}^k + u_i^{com} \geq 0, \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I}^{com} \\ & V_{biomass}^k = X^k \mu, \quad \forall k \in \mathbf{K} \\ & \sum_{k \in \mathbf{K}} X^k = 1 \\ & X^k, \quad \mu \geq 0, \quad \forall k \in \mathbf{K} \\ & V_j^k \in \mathfrak{R}, \quad \forall j \in \mathbf{J}^k, k \in \mathbf{K} \end{aligned}$$

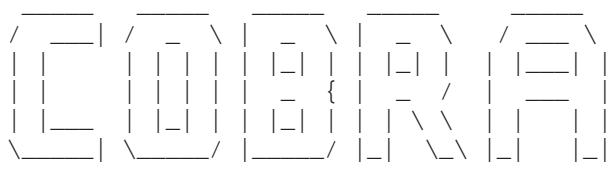
where  $S_{ij}^k$  is the stoichiometry of metabolite  $i$  in reaction  $j$  for organism  $k$ ,  $V_j^k$ ,  $LB_j^k$  and  $UB_j^k$  are respectively the flux (in mmol/h), lower bound (in mmol/h/gdw) and upper bound (in mmol/h/gdw) for reaction  $j$  for organism  $k$ ,  $u_i^{com}$  is the community uptake bound for metabolite  $i$ ,  $X^k$  is the biomass (in gdw) of organism  $k$ ,  $\mu$  is the community growth rate,  $\mathbf{I}^k$  is the set of metabolites of organism  $k$ ,  $\mathbf{I}^{com}$  is the set of community metabolites in the community exchange space,  $\mathbf{J}^k$  is the set of reactions for organism  $k$ ,  $\mathbf{K}$  is the set of organisms in the community, and  $ex(i) \in \mathbf{J}^k$  is the exchange reaction in organism  $k$  for extracellular metabolite  $i$ . See ref. [1] for the derivation and detailed explanation.

Throughout the tutorial, using a hypothetical model of four *E. coli* mutants auxotrophic for amino acids, we will demonstrate the three different functionalities of the module: (1) computing the maximum community growth rate using the function SteadyCom.m, (2) performing flux variability analysis under a given community growth rate using SteadyComFVA.m, and (3) analyzing the pairwise relationship between flux/biomass variables using a technique similar to Pareto-optimal analysis by calling the function SteadyComPOA.m

## EQUIPMENT SETUP

If necessary, initialise the cobra toolbox and select a solver by running:

```
initCobraToolbox(false) % false, as we don't want to update
```



COnstraint-Based Reconstruction and Analysis  
The COBRA Toolbox - 2017

Documentation:  
<http://opencobra.github.io/cobratoolbox>

```
> Checking if git is installed ... Done.
> Checking if the repository is tracked using git ... Done.
> Checking if curl is installed ... Done.
> Checking if remote can be reached ... Done.
> Initializing and updating submodules ... Done.
> Adding all the files of The COBRA Toolbox ... Done.
> Define CB map output... set to svg.
> Retrieving models ... Done.
> TranslateSBML is installed and working properly.
> Configuring solver environment variables ...
- [---] ILOG_CPLEX_PATH: /Applications/IBM/ILOG/CPLEX_Studio1271/cplex/matlab/x86-64_osx
- [---] GUROBI_PATH: /Library/gurobi650/mac64/matlab
- [---] TOMLAB_PATH : --> set this path manually after installing the solver ( see instructions )
- [---] MOSEK_PATH : --> set this path manually after installing the solver ( see instructions )
Done.
> Checking available solvers and solver interfaces ... Done.
> Setting default solvers ... Done.
> Saving the MATLAB path ... Done.
- The MATLAB path was saved in the default location.

> Summary of available solvers and solver interfaces
```

Support	LP	MILP	QP	MIQP	NLP	
cplex_direct	active	0	0	0	0	-
dqqMinos	active	1	-	-	-	-
glpk	active	1	1	-	-	-
gurobi	active	1	1	1	1	-
ibm_cplex	active	1	1	1	-	-
matlab	active	1	-	-	-	1
mosek	active	0	0	0	-	-
pdco	active	1	-	1	-	-
quadMinos	active	1	-	-	-	1
tomlab_cplex	active	0	0	0	0	-
qpng	passive	-	-	1	-	-
tomlab_snopt	passive	-	-	-	-	0
gurobi_mex	legacy	0	0	0	0	-
lindo_old	legacy	0	-	-	-	-
lindo_legacy	legacy	0	-	-	-	-
lp_solve	legacy	1	-	-	-	-

opti	legacy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	-	8	3	4	1	2

+ Legend: - = not applicable, 0 = solver not compatible or not installed, 1 = solver installed.

```
> You can solve LP problems using: 'dqqMinos' - 'glpk' - 'gurobi' - 'ibm_cplex' - 'matlab' - 'pdco' - 'qu
> You can solve MILP problems using: 'glpk' - 'gurobi' - 'ibm_cplex'
> You can solve QP problems using: 'gurobi' - 'ibm_cplex' - 'pdco' - 'qpng'
> You can solve MIQP problems using: 'gurobi'
> You can solve NLP problems using: 'matlab' - 'quadMinos'

> Checking for available updates ...
--> You cannot update your fork using updateCobraToolbox(). [97ac46 @ master].
    Please use the MATLAB.devTools (https://github.com/opencobra/MATLAB.devTools).
```

All SteadyCom functions involve only solving linear programming problems. Any solvers supported by the COBRA toolbox will work. But SteadyCom contains specialized codes for IBM ILOG Cplex which was tested to run significantly faster for SteadyComFVA and SteadyComPOA for larger problems through calling the Cplex object in Matlab directly.

Please note that parallelization requires a working installation of the Parallel Computing Toolbox.

```
changeCobraSolver('ibm_cplex', 'LP');

> IBM ILOG CPLEX interface added to MATLAB path.
```

## PROCEDURE

### Model Construction

Load the *E. coli* iAF1260 model in the COBRA toolbox.

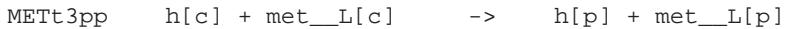
```
global CBTDIR
iAF1260 = readCbModel([CBTDIR filesep 'test' filesep 'models' filesep
'iAF1260.mat']);
```

Polish the model a little bit:

```
% convert the compartment format from e.g., '_c' to '[c]'
iAF1260.mets = regexp替(iAF1260.mets, '_([^\_]+)$', '\[$1\]');
% make all empty cells in cell arrays to be empty string
fieldToBeCellStr = {'metFormulas'; 'genes'; 'grRules'; 'metNames';
'rexnNames'; 'subSystems'};
for j = 1:numel(fieldToBeCellStr)
    iAF1260.(fieldToBeCellStr{j})(cellfun(@isempty, iAF1260.
(fieldToBeCellStr{j}))) = {''};
end
```

Add a methionine export reaction to allow the export of methionine.

```
iAF1260 = addReaction(iAF1260, {'METt3pp', ''}, 'met__L[c] + h[c] => met__L[p] + h[p]');
```



Reactions essential for amino acid autotrophy:

```
argH = {'ARGSL'}; % essential for arginine biosynthesis
lysA = {'DAPDC'}; % essential for lysine biosynthesis
metaA = {'HSST'}; % essential for methionine biosynthesis
ilvE = {'PPNDH'}; % essential for phenylalanine biosynthesis
```

Reactions essential for exporting amino acids:

```
argO = {'ARGt3pp'}; % Evidence for an arginine exporter encoded by yggA
(argO) that is regulated by the LysR-type transcriptional regulator ArgP in
Escherichia coli.
lysO = {'LYSt3pp'}; % Distinct paths for basic amino acid export in
Escherichia coli: YbjE (lysO) mediates export of L-lysine
yjeH = {'METt3pp'}; % YjeH is a novel L-methionine and branched chain amino
acids exporter in Escherichia coli
yddG = {'PHET2rpp'}; % YddG from Escherichia coli promotes export of
aromatic amino acids.
```

Now make four copies of the model with auxotrophy for different amino acids and inability to export amino acids:

```
% auxotrophic for Lys and Met, not exporting Phe
Ec1 = iAF1260;
Ec1 = changeRxnBounds(Ec1, [lysA; metaA; yddG], 0, 'b');
% auxotrophic for Arg and Phe, not exporting Met
Ec2 = iAF1260;
Ec2 = changeRxnBounds(Ec2, [argH; yjeH; ilvE], 0, 'b');
% Auxotrophic for Arg and Phe, not exporting Lys
Ec3 = iAF1260;
Ec3 = changeRxnBounds(Ec3, [argH; lysO; ilvE], 0, 'b');
% Auxotrophic for Lys and Met, not exporting Arg
Ec4 = iAF1260;
Ec4 = changeRxnBounds(Ec4, [argO; lysA; metaA], 0, 'b');
```

Now none of the four organisms can grow alone and they must cross feed each other to survive. See Figure 1 in ref. [1] for the visualization of the community.

Get the extracellular metabolites, the corresponding exchange reactions and the uptake rates for the *E. coli* model, which are used later to constrain the community model:

```
% extracellular metabolites (met[e])
metEx = strcmp(getCompartment(iAF1260.mets), 'e');
% the corresponding exchange reactions
rxnExAll = find(sum(iAF1260.S ~= 0, 1) == 1);
[rxnEx, ~] = find(iAF1260.S(metEx, rxnExAll)'); % need to be in the same
order as metEx
```

```

rxnEx = rxnExAll(rxnEx);
% exchange rate
lbEx = iAF1260.lb(rxnEx);

```

Create a community model with the four *E. coli* tagged as 'Ec1', 'Ec2', 'Ec3', 'Ec4' respectively by calling `createMultipleSpeciesModel`.

```

nameTagsModel = {'Ec1'; 'Ec2'; 'Ec3'; 'Ec4'};
EcCom = createMultipleSpeciesModel({Ec1; Ec2; Ec3; Ec4}, nameTagsModel);
EcCom.csense = char('E' * ones(1,numel(EcCom.mets))); % correct the csense
clear Ec1 Ec2 Ec3 Ec4

```

The model `EcCom` contains a community compartment denoted by `[u]` to allow exchange between organisms. Each organism-specific reaction/metabolite is prepended with the corresponding tag.

Retreive the names and ids for organism/community exchange reactions/metabolites which are necessary for computation:

```

[EcCom.infoCom, EcCom.indCom] = getMultiSpeciesModelId(EcCom, nameTagsModel);
disp(EcCom.infoCom);

```

`EcCom.infoCom` contains reaction/metabolite names (from `EcCom.rxnns/EcCom.mets`) for the community exchange reactions (\*.`EXcom`), organism-community exchange reactions (\*.`EXsp`), community metabolites (\*.`Mcom`), organism-specific extracellular metabolite (\*.`Msp`). If a host model is specified, there will also be non-empty \*.`EXhost` and \*.`Mhost` for the host-specific exchange reactions and metabolites. The fields \*.`rxnSps`/`metSps` give information on which organism a reaction/metabolite belongs to.

`indCom` has the same structure as `infoCom` but contains the indices rather than names. `infoCom` and `indCom` are attached as fields of the model `EcCom` because `SteadyCom` requires this information from the input model for computation. Incorporate also the names and indices for the biomass reactions which are necessary for computing growth:

```

rxnBiomass = strcat(nameTagsModel, 'BIOMASS_Ec_iAF1260_core_59p81M'); %
biomass reaction names
rxnBiomassId = findRxnIDs(EcCom, rxnBiomass); % ids
EcCom.infoCom.spBm = rxnBiomass; % .spBm for organism biomass reactions
EcCom.indCom.spBm = rxnBiomassId;

```

## Finding Maximum Growth Rate Using SteadyCom

Set community and organism-specific uptake rates to be the same as in the orginal iAF1260 model:

```

[yn, id] = ismember(strrep(iAF1260.mets(metEx), '[e]', '[u]'),
EcCom.infoCom.Mcom); % map the metabolite name
assert(all(yn)); % must be a 1-to-1 mapping
EcCom.lb(EcCom.indCom.EXcom(:,1)) = lbEx(id); % assign community uptake
bounds

```

```

EcCom.ub(EcCom.indCom.EXcom(:,1)) = 1e5;
EcCom.lb(EcCom.indCom.EXsp) = repmat(lbEx(id), 1, 4); % assign organism-
specific uptake bounds

```

Set maximum allowed organism-specific uptake rates for the cross-feeding amino acids:

```

% only allow to take up the amino acids that one is auxotrophic for
exRate = 1; % maximum uptake rate for cross feeding AAs
% Ec1
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec1IEX_arg__L[u]tr'; 'Ec1IEX_phe__L[u]tr'}, 0, '1');
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec1IEX_met__L[u]tr'; 'Ec1IEX_lys__L[u]tr'}, -exRate, '1');
% Ec2
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec2IEX_arg__L[u]tr'; 'Ec2IEX_phe__L[u]tr'}, -exRate, '1');
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec2IEX_met__L[u]tr'; 'Ec2IEX_lys__L[u]tr'}, 0, '1');
% Ec3
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec3IEX_arg__L[u]tr'; 'Ec3IEX_phe__L[u]tr'}, -exRate, '1');
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec3IEX_met__L[u]tr'; 'Ec3IEX_lys__L[u]tr'}, 0, '1');
% Ec4
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec4IEX_arg__L[u]tr'; 'Ec4IEX_phe__L[u]tr'}, 0, '1');
EcCom = changeRxnBounds(EcCom, {'Ec4IEX_met__L[u]tr'; 'Ec4IEX_lys__L[u]tr'}, -exRate, '1');
% allow production of anything for each member
EcCom.ub(EcCom.indCom.EXsp(:)) = 1000;

```

Before the calculation, print the community uptake bounds for checking using `printUptakeBoundCom`:

```
printUptakeBoundCom(EcCom, 1);
```

Mets	Comm.	Ec1	Ec2	Ec3	Ec4
( 53) arg__L	0	0	-1	-1	0
( 60) ca2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
( 62) cb11	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
( 67) cl	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
( 69) co2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
( 70) cobalt2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
( 76) cu2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(108) fe2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(109) fe3	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(144) glc__D	8	-8	-8	-8	-8
(167) h2o	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(169) h	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(186) k	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(194) lys__L	0	-1	0	0	-1
(208) met__L	0	-1	0	0	-1
(211) mg2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(214) mn2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(216) mobd	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(219) na1	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06

(221) nh4	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(228) o2	18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5
(237) phe_L	0	0	-1	-1	0
(239) pi	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(260) so4	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(280) tungs	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06
(299) zn2	1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06	-1e+06

Values under 'Comm.' are the community uptake bounds (+ve for uptake) and values under 'Ec1' are the Ec1-specific uptake bounds (-ve for uptake).

Create an option structure for calling SteadyCom and call the function. There are a range of options available, including setting algorithmic parameters, fixing growth rates for members, adding additional linear constraints in a general format, e.g., for molecular crowding effect. See `help SteadyCom` for more options.

```
options = struct();
options.GRguess = 0.5; % initial guess for max. growth rate
options.GRtol = 1e-6; % tolerance for final growth rate
options.algorithm = 1; % use the default algorithm (simple guessing for
bounds, followed by matlab fzero)
[sol, result] = SteadyCom(EcCom, options);
```

```
Find maximum community growth..
Model feasible at maintenance. Time elapsed: 1 / 1 sec
Iter      LB    To test        UB    Time elapsed (iteration/total)
 1  0.000000  0.500000      Inf   0 / 1 sec
 2  0.500000  0.721279      Inf   4 / 5 sec
 3  0.721279  0.735372      Inf   0 / 5 sec
 4  0.735372  0.742726      Inf   0 / 5 sec

Func-count      x          f(x)          Procedure
 2            0.735372 -0.000807615      initial
 3            0.735378 -0.00079987      interpolation
 4            0.73599 -1.26127e-06      interpolation
 5            0.73599 -1.26127e-06      interpolation

Zero found in the interval [0.735372, 0.742726]
Maximum community growth rate: 0.735990 (abs. error < 1e-06).    Time elapsed: 21 sec
```

The algorithm is an iterative procedure to find the maximum biomass at a given growth rate and to determine the maximum growth rate that is feasible for the required total biomass (default 1 gdw). Here the algorithm used is the simple guessing for find upper and lower bounds (Iter 1 to 4 in the output) followed by Matlab `fzero` (starting from the line 'Func-count') to locate the root. The maximum growth rate calculated is 0.73599 /h, stored in `result.GRmax`.

The biomass for each organism (in gdw) is given by `result.BM`:

```
for jSp = 1:4
    fprintf('X_%s: %.6f\n', EcCom.infoCom.spAbbr{jSp}, result.BM(jSp));
end
```

```
X_Ec1: 0.253294
X_Ec2: 0.324611
X_Ec3: 0.185004
X_Ec4: 0.237093
```

```
disp(result);
```

```
GRmax: 0.7360
vBM: [4x1 double]
BM: [4x1 double]
Ut: [299x1 double]
Ex: [299x1 double]
flux: [9831x1 double]
iter0: [0 11.4198 0 9.9476e-14]
iter: [4x6 double]
stat: 'optimal'
```

result.vBM contains the biomass production rates (in gdw / h), equal to result.BM \* result.GRmax. Since the total community biomass is defaulted to be 1 gdw, the biomass for each organism coincides with its relative abundance. Note that the community uptake bounds in this sense are normalized per gdw of the community biomass. So the lower bound for the exchange reaction EX\_glc\_\_D[u] being 8 can be interpreted as the maximum amount of glucose available to the community being at a rate of 8 mmol per hour for 1 gdw of community biomass. Similarly, all fluxes in result.flux ( $V_j^k$ ) has the unit mmol / h / [gdw of comm. biomass]. It differs from the specific rate (traditionally denoted by  $v_j^k$ ) of an organism in the usual sense (in the unit of mmol / h / [gdw of organism biomass]) by  $V_j^k = X^k v_j^k$  where  $X^k$  is the biomass of the organism. result.Ut and result.Ex are the community uptake and export rates respectively, corresponding to the exchange reactions in EcCom.infoCom.EXcom.

result.iter0 is the info for solving the model at zero growth rate and result.iter records the info during iteration of the algorithm:

```
iter = [0, result.iter0, NaN; result.iter];
for j = 0 : size(iter, 1)
    if j == 0
        fprintf('#iter\tgrowth rate (mu)\tmax. biomass (sum(X))\tmu * sum(X)
\tmax. infeasibility\tguess method\n');
    else
        fprintf('%5d\t%16.6f\t%21.6f\t%11.6f\t%18.6e\t%d\n', iter(j,:));
    end
end
```

#iter	growth rate (mu)	max. biomass (sum(X))	mu * sum(X)	max. infeasibility	guess method
0	0.000000	11.419845	0.000000	9.947598e-14	NaN
1	0.500000	1.442559	0.721279	3.493989e-10	0
2	0.721279	1.019539	0.735372	3.668634e-10	0
3	0.735372	1.000808	0.735966	1.706138e-10	0
4	0.742726	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	2

mu \* sum(X) in the forth column is equal to the biomass production rate.

The fifth column contains the maximum infeasibility of the solutions in each iteration.

Guess method in the last column represents the method used for guessing the growth rate solved in the current iteration:

0: the default simple guess by  $\mu_{\text{next}} = \mu_{\text{current}} \sum_{k=1}^K X_k^{\text{current}}$  ( $K$  is the total number of organisms)

1: bisection method

2: bisection or at least 1% away from the bounds if the simple guess is too close to the bounds (<1%)

3. 1% away from the current growth rate if the simple guess is too close to the current growth rate

From the table, we can see that at the growth rate 0.742726 (iter 4), the max. biomass is 0, while at growth rate 0.735372, max. biomass = 1.0008 > 1. Therefore we have both an lower and upper bound for the max. growth rate. Then fzero is initiated to solve for the max. growth rate that gives max. biomass  $\geq 1$ .

Two other algorithms for the iterative procedure are also implemented: simple guessing only and the bisection method. Compare their results with simple guessing + matlab fzero run above:

```
options.algorithm = 2; % use the simple guessing algorithm
[sol2, result2] = SteadyCom(EcCom, options);
```

```
Find maximum community growth rate..
Model feasible at maintenance. Time elapsed: 1 / 1 sec
Iter      LB    To test      UB    Time elapsed (iteration/total)
 1  0.000000  0.500000      Inf   0 / 1 sec
 2  0.500000  0.721279      Inf   4 / 5 sec
 3  0.721279  0.735372      Inf   0 / 5 sec
 4  0.735372  0.742726      Inf   0 / 5 sec
 5  0.735372  0.739049  0.742726  0 / 5 sec
 6  0.735372  0.737211  0.739049  0 / 5 sec
 7  0.735372  0.736291  0.737211  0 / 5 sec
 8  0.735372  0.735832  0.736291  0 / 6 sec
 9  0.735832  0.736062  0.736291  1 / 7 sec
10  0.735832  0.735947  0.736062  0 / 7 sec
11  0.735947  0.736004  0.736062  1 / 8 sec
12  0.735947  0.735975  0.736004  0 / 8 sec
13  0.735975  0.735990  0.736004  2 / 10 sec
14  0.735990  0.735997  0.736004  0 / 10 sec
15  0.735990  0.735993  0.735997  0 / 10 sec
16  0.735990  0.735991  0.735993  0 / 11 sec
17  0.735990  0.735991  0.735991  0 / 11 sec
Maximum community growth rate: 0.735991 (abs. error < 1e-06).    Time elapsed: 14 sec
```

```
options.algorithm = 3; % use the bisection algorithm
[sol3, result3] = SteadyCom(EcCom, options);
```

```
Find maximum community growth rate..
Model feasible at maintenance. Time elapsed: 0 / 0 sec
Iter      LB    To test      UB    Time elapsed (iteration/total)
 1  0.000000  0.500000      Inf   0 / 0 sec
 2  0.500000  1.000000      Inf   3 / 4 sec
 3  0.500000  0.750000  1.000000  0 / 4 sec
 4  0.500000  0.625000  0.750000  4 / 8 sec
 5  0.625000  0.687500  0.750000  5 / 13 sec
 6  0.687500  0.718750  0.750000  0 / 13 sec
 7  0.718750  0.734375  0.750000  0 / 13 sec
 8  0.734375  0.742188  0.750000  0 / 13 sec
 9  0.734375  0.738281  0.742188  0 / 13 sec
10  0.734375  0.736328  0.738281  0 / 13 sec
11  0.734375  0.735352  0.736328  0 / 14 sec
12  0.735352  0.735840  0.736328  0 / 14 sec
13  0.735840  0.736084  0.736328  0 / 14 sec
```

```

14 0.735840 0.735962 0.736084 0 / 15 sec
15 0.735962 0.736023 0.736084 1 / 16 sec
16 0.735962 0.735992 0.736023 0 / 16 sec
17 0.735962 0.735977 0.735992 0 / 17 sec
18 0.735977 0.735985 0.735992 2 / 18 sec
19 0.735985 0.735989 0.735992 0 / 19 sec
20 0.735989 0.735991 0.735992 0 / 19 sec
21 0.735991 0.735991 0.735992 0 / 19 sec
Maximum community growth rate: 0.735991 (abs. error < 1e-06). Time elapsed: 26 sec

```

The time used for each algorithm in the tested machine is:

- (1) simple guess for bounds followed by Matlab fzero: 18 sec
- (2) simple guess alone: 35 sec
- (3) bisection: 70 sec

Algorithm (1) appears to be the fastest in most case although the simple guess algorithm can sometimes also outperform it. The most conservative bisection method can already guarantee convergence within around 20 iterations, i.e., solving ~20 LPs for an optimality gap (`options.GRtol`) of 1e-6.

## Analyzing Flux Variability Using SteadyComFVA

Now we want to analyze the variability of the organism abundance at various growth rates. Choose more options and call `SteadyComFVA`:

```

% percentage of maximum total biomass of the community required. 100 for
sum(biomass) = 1 (1 is the default total biomass)
options.optBMpercent = 100;
n = size(EcCom.S, 2); % number of reactions in the model
% options.rxnNameList is the list of reactions subject to FVA. Can be
reaction names or indices.
% Use n + j for the biomass variable of the j-th organism. Alternatively,
use {'X_j'}
% for biomass variable of the j-th organism or {'X_Ec1'} for Ec1 (the
abbreviation in EcCom.infoCom.spAbbr)
options.rxnNameList = {'X_Ec1'; 'X_Ec2'; 'X_Ec3'; 'X_Ec4'};
options.optGRpercent = [89:0.2:99, 99.1:0.1:100]; % perform FVA at various
percentages of the maximum growth rate, 89, 89.1, 89.2, ..., 100
[fvaComMin,fvaComMax] = SteadyComFVA(EcCom, options);

```

```

Find maximum community growth rate..
Model feasible at maintenance. Time elapsed: 1 / 1 sec
Iter      LB      To test        UB      Time elapsed (iteration/total)
 1  0.000000  0.500000        Inf    0 / 1 sec
 2  0.500000  1.000000        Inf    4 / 5 sec
 3  0.500000  0.750000  1.000000  0 / 5 sec
 4  0.500000  0.625000  0.750000  5 / 11 sec
 5  0.625000  0.687500  0.750000  7 / 17 sec
 6  0.687500  0.718750  0.750000  0 / 17 sec
 7  0.718750  0.734375  0.750000  0 / 17 sec
 8  0.734375  0.742188  0.750000  0 / 18 sec

```

9	0.734375	0.738281	0.742188	0 / 18 sec
10	0.734375	0.736328	0.738281	0 / 18 sec
11	0.734375	0.735352	0.736328	0 / 18 sec
12	0.735352	0.735840	0.736328	0 / 19 sec
13	0.735840	0.736084	0.736328	0 / 19 sec
14	0.735840	0.735962	0.736084	0 / 19 sec
15	0.735962	0.736023	0.736084	2 / 21 sec
16	0.735962	0.735992	0.736023	0 / 21 sec
17	0.735962	0.735977	0.735992	0 / 22 sec
18	0.735977	0.735985	0.735992	2 / 24 sec
19	0.735985	0.735989	0.735992	0 / 24 sec
20	0.735989	0.735991	0.735992	0 / 24 sec
21	0.735991	0.735991	0.735992	0 / 24 sec

Maximum community growth rate: 0.735991 (abs. error < 1e-06). Time elapsed: 33 sec

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.655032 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.044053	0.787578
2	50	X_Ec2	0.038253	0.720492
3	75	X_Ec3	0.021200	0.696956
4	100	X_Ec4	0.029222	0.697238

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

BMmax adjustment: 7

BMmax adjustment: 8

BMmax adjustment: 9

BMmax adjustment: 10

**Warning: Model not feasible.**

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.657976 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.046186	0.783368
2	50	X_Ec2	0.039919	0.713899
3	75	X_Ec3	0.022092	0.689206
4	100	X_Ec4	0.030498	0.689833

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.659448 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.047304	0.781210
2	50	X_Ec2	0.040788	0.710505
3	75	X_Ec3	0.022556	0.685205
4	100	X_Ec4	0.031163	0.686016

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.660919 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.048458	0.779016
2	50	X_Ec2	0.041682	0.707043
3	75	X_Ec3	0.023033	0.681117
4	100	X_Ec4	0.031848	0.682120

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.662391 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.049649	0.776783
2	50	X_Ec2	0.042603	0.703511
3	75	X_Ec3	0.023523	0.676937
4	100	X_Ec4	0.032553	0.678142

BMmax adjustment: 1

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.663863 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.050880	0.774509

2	50	X_Ec2	0.043552	0.699897
3	75	X_Ec3	0.024028	0.672653
4	100	X_Ec4	0.033283	0.674078

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.665335 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.052152	0.772192
2	50	X_Ec2	0.044530	0.696203
3	75	X_Ec3	0.024547	0.668265
4	100	X_Ec4	0.034036	0.669928

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.666807 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.053466	0.769834
2	50	X_Ec2	0.045538	0.692431
3	75	X_Ec3	0.025082	0.663776
4	100	X_Ec4	0.034812	0.665686

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.668279 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.054825	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.046576	NaN
3	75	X_Ec3	NaN	0.659181
4	100	X_Ec4	0.035612	0.661351

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.669751 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.056231	0.764988
2	50	X_Ec2	0.047646	0.684644
3	75	X_Ec3	0.026197	NaN
4	100	X_Ec4	0.036437	0.656920

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.671223 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.057686	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.048750	0.680624
3	75	X_Ec3	0.026779	NaN
4	100	X_Ec4	0.037288	0.652387

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.672695 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.059191	0.759959
2	50	X_Ec2	0.049888	0.676516
3	75	X_Ec3	0.027379	NaN
4	100	X_Ec4	0.038166	0.647752

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.674167 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.060750	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.051063	0.672316
3	75	X_Ec3	0.027996	NaN
4	100	X_Ec4	0.039073	0.643008

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.675639 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.062365	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.052275	0.668022
3	75	X_Ec3	0.028632	0.634496

4	100	X_Ec4	0.040009	NaN
---	-----	-------	----------	-----

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.677111 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.064038	0.752047
2	50	X_Ec2	0.053526	0.663629
3	75	X_Ec3	0.029287	NaN
4	100	X_Ec4	0.040976	0.633183

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.678583 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.065772	0.749305
2	50	X_Ec2	0.054818	0.659135
3	75	X_Ec3	0.029963	0.623739
4	100	X_Ec4	0.041975	0.628092

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.680055 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.067571	0.746507
2	50	X_Ec2	0.056153	0.654536
3	75	X_Ec3	0.030659	0.618150
4	100	X_Ec4	0.043007	0.622877

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.681527 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.069437	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.057533	0.649827
3	75	X_Ec3	0.031377	0.612415
4	100	X_Ec4	0.044075	0.617533

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.682999 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.071373	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.058959	0.645006
3	75	X_Ec3	0.032118	0.606527
4	100	X_Ec4	0.045179	0.612055

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.684471 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.073384	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.060434	0.640067
3	75	X_Ec3	0.032882	0.600479
4	100	X_Ec4	0.046322	0.606437

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.685943 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.075473	0.734721
2	50	X_Ec2	0.061960	0.635005
3	75	X_Ec3	0.033672	0.594264
4	100	X_Ec4	0.047505	0.600674

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.687415 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.077644	0.731615
2	50	X_Ec2	0.063539	0.629817
3	75	X_Ec3	0.034486	0.587876
4	100	X_Ec4	0.048731	0.594760

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.688887 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.079901	0.728440

2	50	X_Ec2	0.065174	0.624497
3	75	X_Ec3	0.035328	0.581308
4	100	X_Ec4	0.050000	0.588689

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.690359 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.082249	0.725194
2	50	X_Ec2	0.066868	0.619039
3	75	X_Ec3	0.036197	0.574550
4	100	X_Ec4	0.051316	0.582454

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.691831 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.084698	0.721873
2	50	X_Ec2	0.068624	0.613425
3	75	X_Ec3	0.037096	0.567595
4	100	X_Ec4	0.052681	0.576024

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

BMmax adjustment: 7

BMmax adjustment: 8

BMmax adjustment: 9

BMmax adjustment: 10

**Warning: Model not feasible.**

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

BMmax adjustment: 7

BMmax adjustment: 8

BMmax adjustment: 9

BMmax adjustment: 10

**Warning: Model not feasible.**

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

BMmax adjustment: 7

BMmax adjustment: 8

BMmax adjustment: 9

BMmax adjustment: 10

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.696247 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.092676	0.711435
2	50	X_Ec2	0.074290	0.595651
3	75	X_Ec3	0.039980	0.545450
4	100	X_Ec4	0.057093	0.555620

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.697719 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.095566	0.707786
2	50	X_Ec2	0.076323	0.589407
3	75	X_Ec3	0.041009	0.537609
4	100	X_Ec4	0.058679	0.548420

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.699191 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.098582	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.078435	0.583010
3	75	X_Ec3	0.042075	0.529518
4	100	X_Ec4	0.060328	0.541006

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.700663 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.101732	0.700210
2	50	X_Ec2	0.080630	0.576441
3	75	X_Ec3	0.043179	0.521166
4	100	X_Ec4	0.062043	0.533368

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.702135 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.105023	0.696276
2	50	X_Ec2	0.082912	0.569710
3	75	X_Ec3	0.044323	0.512540
4	100	X_Ec4	0.063828	0.525494

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

BMmax adjustment: 7

BMmax adjustment: 8

BMmax adjustment: 9

BMmax adjustment: 10

**Warning: Model not feasible.**

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.705079 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.112067	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.087757	0.555814
3	75	X_Ec3	0.046739	0.494406
4	100	X_Ec4	0.067624	0.508993

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.706551 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.115837	0.683829
2	50	X_Ec2	0.090331	0.548563
3	75	X_Ec3	0.048016	0.484867
4	100	X_Ec4	0.069643	0.500341

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.708023 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.119788	0.679449
2	50	X_Ec2	0.093013	0.541098
3	75	X_Ec3	0.049341	0.474990
4	100	X_Ec4	0.071750	0.491402

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.709495 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.123931	0.674943
2	50	X_Ec2	0.095810	0.533410
3	75	X_Ec3	0.050717	0.464757
4	100	X_Ec4	0.073950	0.482162

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.710967 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.128278	0.670305

2	50	X_Ec2	0.098728	0.525487
3	75	X_Ec3	0.052147	0.454147
4	100	X_Ec4	0.076248	0.472603

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.712439 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.132843	0.665529
2	50	X_Ec2	0.101775	0.517320
3	75	X_Ec3	0.053634	0.443138
4	100	X_Ec4	0.078651	0.462710

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

BMmax adjustment: 3

BMmax adjustment: 4

BMmax adjustment: 5

BMmax adjustment: 6

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.713911 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.137641	0.660607
2	50	X_Ec2	0.104958	0.508895
3	75	X_Ec3	0.055181	0.431707
4	100	X_Ec4	0.081165	0.452462

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.715383 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.142688	0.655531
2	50	X_Ec2	0.108287	0.500202
3	75	X_Ec3	0.056790	0.419828
4	100	X_Ec4	0.083798	0.441839

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.716855 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.148002	0.650292
2	50	X_Ec2	0.111770	0.491225
3	75	X_Ec3	0.058466	0.407473
4	100	X_Ec4	0.086557	0.430821

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.718327 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.153601	0.644881
2	50	X_Ec2	0.115417	0.481952
3	75	X_Ec3	0.060212	0.394612
4	100	X_Ec4	0.089450	0.419382

BMmax adjustment: 1

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.719799 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.159507	0.639287
2	50	X_Ec2	0.119240	0.472366
3	75	X_Ec3	0.062032	0.381212
4	100	X_Ec4	0.092488	0.407496

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.721271 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.165742	0.633501
2	50	X_Ec2	0.123249	0.462452
3	75	X_Ec3	0.063931	0.367237
4	100	X_Ec4	0.095680	0.395137

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.722743 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.172333	0.627510
2	50	X_Ec2	0.127458	0.452192

3	75	X_Ec3	0.065912	0.352649
4	100	X_Ec4	0.099037	0.382274

BMmax adjustment: 1

BMmax adjustment: 2

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.724215 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.179305	0.621301
2	50	X_Ec2	0.131880	0.441568
3	75	X_Ec3	0.067982	0.337405
4	100	X_Ec4	0.102572	0.368873

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.725687 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.186691	0.614859
2	50	X_Ec2	0.136531	0.430558
3	75	X_Ec3	0.070145	0.321457
4	100	X_Ec4	0.106297	0.354898

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.727159 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.194523	NaN
2	50	X_Ec2	0.141428	0.419142
3	75	X_Ec3	0.072407	0.304754
4	100	X_Ec4	0.110228	0.340309

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.728631 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.202839	0.601215
2	50	X_Ec2	0.146588	0.407296
3	75	X_Ec3	0.074774	0.287239
4	100	X_Ec4	0.114380	0.325063

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.729367 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.207190	0.597632
2	50	X_Ec2	0.149273	0.401204
3	75	X_Ec3	0.075999	0.278158
4	100	X_Ec4	0.116544	0.317179

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.730103 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.211679	0.593976
2	50	X_Ec2	0.152032	0.394995
3	75	X_Ec3	0.077253	0.268849
4	100	X_Ec4	0.118771	0.309112

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.730839 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.216310	0.569878
2	50	X_Ec2	0.154868	0.388666
3	75	X_Ec3	0.078538	0.259305
4	100	X_Ec4	0.127080	0.300856

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.731575 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.221090	0.527616
2	50	X_Ec2	0.157783	0.382212
3	75	X_Ec3	0.079852	0.249515
4	100	X_Ec4	0.140974	0.292403

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.732311 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.226026	0.484427

2	50	X_Ec2	0.160780	0.375631
3	75	X_Ec3	0.081199	0.239469
4	100	X_Ec4	0.155428	0.283745

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.733047 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.231124	0.440276
2	50	X_Ec2	0.172784	0.368917
3	75	X_Ec3	0.082578	0.229158
4	100	X_Ec4	0.170469	0.274876

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.733783 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.236391	0.395127
2	50	X_Ec2	0.209556	0.362068
3	75	X_Ec3	0.083992	0.218570
4	100	X_Ec4	0.186124	0.265787

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.734519 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.241835	0.348944
2	50	X_Ec2	0.247095	0.353601
3	75	X_Ec3	0.095040	0.207693
4	100	X_Ec4	0.202424	0.256468

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.735255 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.247466	0.301686
2	50	X_Ec2	0.285430	0.339473
3	75	X_Ec3	0.139450	0.196515
4	100	X_Ec4	0.219401	0.246911

FVA for 4 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.735991 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	25	X_Ec1	0.253290	0.253311
2	50	X_Ec2	0.324588	0.324610
3	75	X_Ec3	0.185000	0.185022
4	100	X_Ec4	0.237087	0.237106

Similar to the output by `fluxVariability`, `fvaComMin` contains the minimum fluxes corresponding to the reactions in `options.rxnNameList`. `fvaComMax` contains the maximum fluxes. `options.rxnNameList` can be supplied as a (#rxns + #organism)-by-K matrix to analyze the variability of the K linear combinations of flux/biomass variables in the columns of the matrix. See `help SteadyComFVA` for more details.

We would also like to compare the results against the direct use of FBA and FVA by calling `optimizeCbModel` and `fluxVariability`:

```

optGRpercentFBA = [89:2:99 99.1:0.1:100]; % less dense interval to save
time because the results are always the same for < 99%
nGr = numel(optGRpercentFBA);
[fvaFBAMin, fvaFBAMax] = deal(zeros(numel(options.rxnNameList), nGr));
% change the objective function to the sum of all biomass reactions
EcCom.c(:) = 0;
EcCom.c(EcCom.indCom.spBm) = 1;
EcCom.csense = char('E' * ones(1, numel(EcCom.mets)));
s = optimizeCbModel(EcCom); % run FBA
grFBA = s.f;
for jGr = 1:nGr

```

```

fprintf('Growth rate %.4f :\n', grFBA * optGRpercentFBA(jGr)/100);
[fvaFBAMin(:, jGr), fvaFBAMax(:, jGr)] = fluxVariability(EcCom,
optGRpercentFBA(jGr), 'max', EcCom.infoCom.spBm, 2);
end

```

```

Growth rate 0.5091 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Starting parallel pool (parpool) using the 'local' profile ... connected to 2 workers.
Growth rate 0.5205 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5319 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5434 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5548 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5663 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5668 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5674 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5680 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5686 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5691 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5697 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5703 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5708 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5714 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max
Growth rate 0.5720 :
    No      Perc      Name      Min      Max

```

Plot the results to visualize the difference (see also Figure 2 in ref. [1]):

```

grComV = result.GRmax * options.optGRpercent / 100; % vector of growth
rates tested
lgLabel = {'\it{Ec1}'; '\it{Ec2}'; '\it{Ec3}'; '\it{Ec4}'};
col = [235 135 255; 0 235 0; 255 0 0; 95 135 255]/255; % color
f = figure;
% SteadyCom
subplot(2, 1, 1);
hold on
x = [grComV(:); flipud(grComV(:))];
for j = 1:4
    y = [fvaComMin(j, :), fliplr(fvaComMax(j, :))];
    p(j, 1) = plot(x(~isnan(y)), y(~isnan(y)), 'LineWidth', 2);
    p(j, 1).Color = col(j, :);
end
tl(1) = title('\underline{SteadyCom}', 'Interpreter', 'latex');
tl(1).Position = [0.7 1.01 0];
ax(1) = gca;

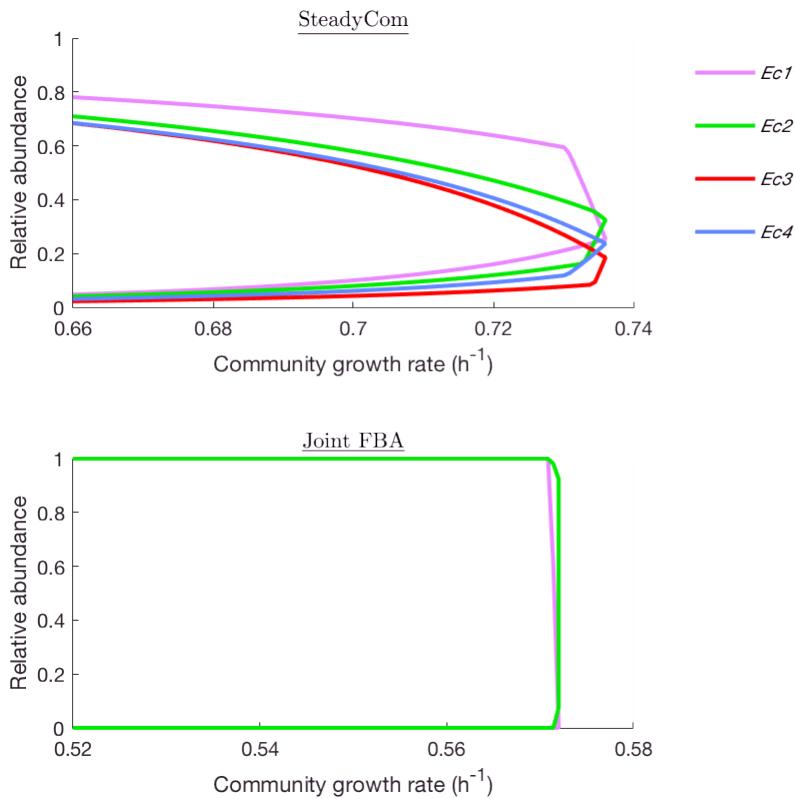
```

```

ax(1).XTick = 0.66:0.02:0.74;
ax(1).YTick = 0:0.2:1;
xlim([0.66 0.74])
ylim([0 1])

lg = legend(lgLabel);
lg.Box = 'off';
yl(1) = ylabel('Relative abundance');
xl(1) = xlabel('Community growth rate ( $h^{-1}$ )');
% FBA
grFBAV = grFBA * optGRpercentFBA / 100;
x = [grFBAV(:); flipud(grFBAV(:))];
subplot(2, 1, 2);
hold on
% plot j=1:2 only because 3:4 overlap with 1:2
for j = 1:2
    y = [fvaFBAMin(j, :), fliplr(fvaFBAMax(j, :))] ./ x';
    % it is possible some values > 1 because the total biomass produced is
    % only bounded below when calling fluxVariability. Would be strictly
    % equal to 1 if sum(biomass) = optGRpercentFBA(jGr) * grFBA is
constrained. Treat them as 1.
    y(y>1) = 1;
    p(j, 2)= plot(x(~isnan(y)), y(~isnan(y)), 'LineWidth', 2);
    p(j, 2).Color = col(j, :);
end
tl(2) = title('Joint FBA', 'Interpreter', 'latex');
tl(2).Position = [0.55 1.01 0];
ax(2) = gca;
ax(2).XTick = 0.52:0.02:0.58;
ax(2).YTick = 0:0.2:1;
xlim([0.52 0.58])
ylim([0 1])
xl(2) = xlabel('Community growth rate ( $h^{-1}$ )');
yl(2) = ylabel('Relative abundance');
ax(1).Position = [0.1 0.6 0.5 0.32];
ax(2).Position = [0.1 0.1 0.5 0.32];
lg.Position = [0.65 0.65 0.1 0.27];

```



The direct use of FVA compared to FVA under the SteadyCom framework gives very little information on the organism's abundance. The ranges for almost all growth rates span from 0 to 1. In contrast, SteadyComFVA returns results with the expected co-existence of all four mutants. When the growth rates get closer to the maximum, the ranges shrink to unique values.

## Analyze Pairwise Relationship Using SteadyComPOA

Now we would like to see at a given growth rate, how the abundance of an organism influences the abundance of another organism. We check this by iteratively fixing the abundance of an organism at a level (independent variable) and optimizing for the maximum and minimum allowable abundance of another organism (dependent variable). This is what `SteadyComPOA` does.

Set up the option structure and call `SteadyComPOA`. `Nstep` is an important parameter to designate how many intermediate steps are used or which values between the min and max values of the independent variable are used for optimizing the dependent variable. `savePOA` options must be supplied with a non-empty string or a default name will be used for saving the POA results. By default, the function analyzes all possible pairs in `options.rxnNameList`. To analyze only particular pairs, use `options.pairList`. See help `SteadyComPOA` for more details.

```
options.savePOA = [ 'POA' filesep 'EcCom' ]; % directory and file name for
                                             % saving POA results
```

```

options.optGRpercent = [99 90 70 50]; % analyze at these percentages of
max. growth rate
% Nstep is the number of intermediate steps that the independent variable
will take different values
% or directly the vector of values, e.g. Nsetp = [0, 0.5, 1] implies fixing
the independent variable at the minimum,
% 50% from the min to the max and the maximum value respectively to find the
attainable range of the dependent variable.
% Here use small step sizes when getting close to either ends of the flux
range
a = 0.001*(1000.^((0:14)/14));
options.Nstep = sort([a (1-a)]);
[POAtable, fluxRange, Stat, GRvector] = SteadyComPOA(EcCom, options);

```

```

Already finished. Results were already saved to POA/EcCom_GR0.73.mat
Already finished. Results were already saved to POA/EcCom_GR0.66.mat
Already finished. Results were already saved to POA/EcCom_GR0.52.mat
Already finished. Results were already saved to POA/EcCom_GR0.37.mat

```

POAtable is a  $n$ -by- $n$  cell if there are  $n$  targets in options.rxnNameList. POAtable{ $i, i$ } is a  $Nstep$ -by-1-by- $Ngr$  matrix where  $Nstep$  is the number of intermediate steps determined by options.Nstep and  $Ngr$  is the number of growth rates analyzed. POAtable{ $i, i$ }(:, :,  $k$ ) is the values at which the  $i$ -th target is fixed for the community growing at the growth rate GRvector( $k$ ). POAtable{ $i, j$ } is a  $Nstep$ -by-2-by- $Ngr$  matrix where POAtable{ $i, j$ }(:, 1,  $k$ ) and POAtable{ $i, j$ }(:, 2,  $k$ ) are respectively the min. and max. values of the  $j$ -th target when fixing the  $i$ -th target at the corresponding values in POAtable{ $i, i$ }(:, :,  $k$ ). fluxRange contains the min. and max. values for each target (found by calling SteadyComFVA). Stat is a  $n$ -by- $n$ -by- $Ngr$  structure array, each containing two fields: \*.cor, the correlation coefficient between the max/min values of the dependent variable and the independent variable, and \*.r2, the R-squared of linear regression. They are also outputed in the command window during computation. All the computed results are also saved in the folder 'POA' starting with the name 'EcCom', followed by 'GRxxxx' denoting the growth rate at which the analysis is performed.

Plot the results (see also Figure 3 in ref. [1]):

```

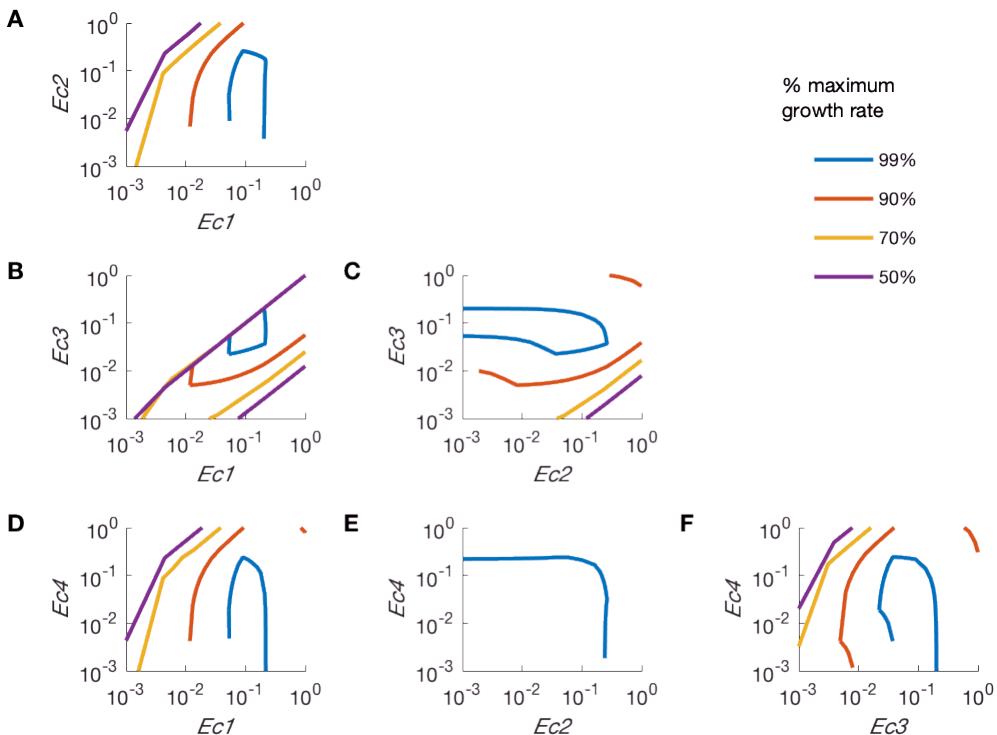
nSp = 4;
spLab = {'{\it Ec1 }';'{\it Ec2 }';'{\it Ec3 }';'{\it Ec4 }'};
mark = {'A', 'B', 'D', 'C', 'E', 'F'};
nPlot = 0;
for j = 1:nSp
    for k = 1:nSp
        if k > j
            nPlot = nPlot + 1;
            ax(j, k) = subplot(nSp-1, nSp-1, (k - 2) * (nSp - 1) + j);
            hold on
            for p = 1:size(POAtable{1, 1}, 3)
                x = [POAtable{j, j}(:, :, p);POAtable{j, j}(end:-1:1, :, p);...
                    POAtable{j, j}(1, 1, p)];
                y = [POAtable{j, k}(:, 1, p);POAtable{j, k}(end:-1:1, 2, p);...

```

```

            POAtable{j, k}(1, 1, p)];
plot(x(~isnan(y)), y(~isnan(y)), 'LineWidth', 2)
end
xlim([0.001 1])
ylim([0.001 1])
ax(j, k).XScale = 'log';
ax(j, k).YScale = 'log';
ax(j, k).XTick = [0.001 0.01 0.1 1];
ax(j, k).YTick = [0.001 0.01 0.1 1];
ax(j, k).YAxis.MinorTickValues=[];
ax(j, k).XAxis.MinorTickValues=[];
ax(j, k).TickLength = [0.03 0.01];
xlabel(spLab{j});
ylabel(spLab{k});
tx(j, k) = text(10^(-5), 10^(0.1), mark{nPlot}, 'FontSize', 12,
'FontWeight', 'bold');
end
end
lg = legend(strcat(strtrim(cellstr(num2str(options.optGRpercent(:))))), '%'));
lg.Position = [0.7246 0.6380 0.1700 0.2015];
lg.Box='off';
subplot(3, 3, 3, 'visible', 'off');
t = text(0.2, 0.8, {'% maximum'; 'growth rate'});
for j = 1:nSp
    for k = 1:nSp
        if k>j
            ax(j, k).Position = [0.15 + (j - 1) * 0.3, 0.8 - (k - 2) * 0.3,
0.16, 0.17];
            ax(j, k).Color = 'none';
        end
    end
end

```



There are two patterns observed. The two pairs showing negative correlations, namely Ec1 vs Ec4 (panel D) and Ec2 vs Ec3 (panel C) are indeed competing for the same amino acids with each other (Ec1 and Ec4 competing for Lys and Met; Ec2 and Ec4 competing for Arg and Phe). Each of the other pairs showing positive correlations are indeed the cross feeding pairs, e.g., Ec1 and Ec2 (panel A) cross feeding on Arg and Lys. See ref. [1] for more detailed discussion.

## Parallelization and Timing

SteadyCom in general can be finished within 20 iterations, i.e. solving 20 LPs (usually faster if using Matlab `fzero`) for an accuracy of 1e-6 for the maximum community growth rate. The actual computation time depends on the size of the community metabolic network. The current `EcCom` model has 6971 metabolites and 9831 reactions. It took 18 seconds for a MacBook Pro with 2.5 GHz Intel Core i5, 4 GB memory running Matlab R2016b and Cplex 12.7.1.

Since the FVA and POA analysis can be time-consuming for large models with a large number of reactions to be analyzed, SteadyComFVA and SteadyComPOA support parallelization using the Matlab Distributed Computing Toolbox (`parfor` for SteadyComFVA and `spmd` for SteadyComPOA).

Test SteadyComFVA with 2 threads:

```
options.rxnNameList = EcCom.rxns(1:100); % test FVA for the first 50
reactions
options.optGRpercent = 99;
```

```

options.algorithm = 1;
options.threads = 1; % test single-thread computation first
options.verbFlag = 0; % no verbose output
tic;
[minF1, maxF1] = SteadyComFVA(EcCom, options);
t1 = toc;
if isempty(gcp('nocreate'))
    parpool(2); % start a parallel pool
end

```

Starting parallel pool (parpool) using the 'local' profile ... connected to 2 workers.

```

options.threads = 2; % two threads (0 to use all available workers)
tic;
[minF2, maxF2] = SteadyComFVA(EcCom, options); % test single-thread
computation first

```

```

t2 = toc;
fprintf('Maximum difference between the two solutions: %.4e\n',
max(max(abs(minF1 - minF2)), max(abs(maxF1 - maxF2))));
```

Maximum difference between the two solutions: 9.9257e-09

```

fprintf('\nSingle-thread computation: %.0f sec\nTwo-thread computation: %.0f
sec\n', t1, t2);
```

Single-thread computation: 96 sec  
Two-thread computation: 91 sec

If there are many reactions to be analyzed, use `options.saveFVA` to give a relative path for saving the intermediate results. Even though the computation is interrupted, by calling `SteadyComFVA` with the same `options.saveFVA`, the program will detect previously saved results and continued from there.

Test `SteadyComPOA` with 2 threads:

```

options.rxnNameList = EcCom.rxns(find(abs(result.flux) > 1e-2, 6));
options.savePOA = 'POA/EcComParallel'; % save with a new name
options.verbFlag = 3;
options.threads = 2;
options.Nstep = 5; % use a smaller number of steps for test
tic;
[POAtable1, fluxRange1] = SteadyComPOA(EcCom, options);
```

```

Find maximum community growth rate..
Model feasible at maintenance. Time elapsed: 1 / 1 sec
Iter      LB      To test        UB      Time elapsed (iteration/total)
 1  0.000000  0.500000        Inf   0 / 1 sec
 2  0.500000  0.721279        Inf   6 / 7 sec
 3  0.721279  0.735372        Inf   0 / 7 sec
 4  0.735372  0.742726        Inf   0 / 8 sec

Func-count      x          f(x)          Procedure
      2      0.735372  -0.000807615      initial
      3      0.735378  -0.00079987      interpolation
```

```

4      0.73599 -1.26127e-06      interpolation
5      0.73599 -1.26127e-06      interpolation

```

Zero found in the interval [0.735372, 0.742726]  
Maximum community growth rate: 0.735990 (abs. error < 1e-06). Time elapsed: 26 sec

FVA for 6 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.728630 :

```

Thread 1: 33.33% finished. 2017-07-21 13:56:18
Thread 2: 33.33% finished. 2017-07-21 13:56:18
Thread 1: 66.67% finished. 2017-07-21 13:56:20
Thread 2: 66.67% finished. 2017-07-21 13:56:20
Thread 1: 100.00% finished. 2017-07-21 13:56:21
Thread 2: 100.00% finished. 2017-07-21 13:56:21

```

POA for 15 pairs of reactions at growth rate 0.728630

Start from #1 Ec13HAD100 vs #2 Ec13HAD120.

	Rxn1	Rxn2	corMin	r2	corMax	r2	Time
POA in parallel...							
Lab 2:							
	Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD160	0.0956	0.5000	-0.8431	0.9667	2017-07-21 13:57:45
Lab 1:							
	Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD120	0.5755	0.3373	0.7927	0.4005	2017-07-21 13:58:23
Lab 2:							
	Ec13HAD121	Ec13HAD140	-0.0837	0.5000	-0.3890	0.0784	2017-07-21 13:59:32
Lab 1:							
	Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD121	0.2429	0.7227	0.4245	0.2168	2017-07-21 14:00:44
Lab 2:							
	Ec13HAD121	Ec13HAD141	0.9997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:01:18
Lab 1:							
	Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD140	-0.0915	0.4667	-0.1144	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:01:54
Lab 2:							
	Ec13HAD121	Ec13HAD160	-0.0837	0.5000	-0.2478	0.0302	2017-07-21 14:02:33
	Ec13HAD140	Ec13HAD141	-0.0197	0.1369	-0.6518	0.9578	2017-07-21 14:04:17
Lab 1:							
	Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD141	0.2429	0.7226	0.4245	0.2447	2017-07-21 14:04:52
	Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD160	0.0000	NaN	1.8482	0.4493	2017-07-21 14:05:44
	Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD121	-0.0922	0.3440	-0.5288	0.9995	2017-07-21 14:07:32
Lab 2:							
	Ec13HAD140	Ec13HAD160	0.1842	0.8929	-1.0433	0.9735	2017-07-21 14:08:04
	Ec13HAD141	Ec13HAD160	-0.0837	0.5000	-0.2478	0.0302	2017-07-21 14:09:11
Lab 1:							
	Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD140	-0.0000	NaN	-1.4156	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:09:25
Lab 2:							
	Current loop finished. Stop other workers...						
	All workers have ceased. Redistributing...						
Lab 1:							
	Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD141	-0.0402	0.1302	-0.6122	0.9816	2017-07-21 14:10:29
Lab 2:							
	Current loop finished. Stop other workers...						
	All workers have ceased. Redistributing...						
	Finished. Save final results to POA/EcComParallel_GR0.73.mat						

```
t3 = toc;
```

The parallelization code uses spmd and will redistribute jobs once any of the workers has finished to maximize the computational efficiency.

```

options.savePOA = 'POA/EcComSingleThread';
options.threads = 1;
tic;

```

```
[POAtable2, fluxRange2] = SteadyComPOA(EcCom, options);
```

Find maximum community growth rate..  
Model feasible at maintenance. Time elapsed: 1 / 1 sec  
Iter LB To test UB Time elapsed (iteration/total)  
1 0.000000 0.500000 Inf 0 / 1 sec  
2 0.500000 0.721279 Inf 5 / 6 sec  
3 0.721279 0.735372 Inf 0 / 6 sec  
4 0.735372 0.742726 Inf 0 / 6 sec

Func-count	x	f(x)	Procedure
2	0.735372	-0.000807615	initial
3	0.735378	-0.00079987	interpolation
4	0.73599	-1.26127e-06	interpolation
5	0.73599	-1.26127e-06	interpolation

Zero found in the interval [0.735372, 0.742726]  
Maximum community growth rate: 0.735990 (abs. error < 1e-06). Time elapsed: 24 sec

FVA for 6 sets of fluxes/biomass at growth rate 0.728630 :

No	%	Name	Min	Max
1	17	Ec13HAD100	0.052591	0.217439
2	33	Ec13HAD120	0.000000	0.262936
3	50	Ec13HAD121	0.022231	0.202541
4	67	Ec13HAD140	0.000000	0.243774
5	83	Ec13HAD141	0.022231	0.202541
6	100	Ec13HAD160	0.000000	0.251518

POA for 15 pairs of reactions at growth rate 0.728630

Start from #1 Ec13HAD100 vs #2 Ec13HAD120.

Rxn1	Rxn2	corMin	r2	corMax	r2	Time
Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD120	0.5755	0.3373	0.7927	0.4005	2017-07-21 14:11:54
Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD121	0.2429	0.7227	0.4245	0.2168	2017-07-21 14:13:16
Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD140	-0.0915	0.4667	-0.1144	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:13:54
Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD141	0.2429	0.7226	0.4245	0.2447	2017-07-21 14:15:10
Ec13HAD100	Ec13HAD160	0.0000	NaN	1.8482	0.4493	2017-07-21 14:15:39
Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD121	-0.0922	0.3440	-0.5288	0.9995	2017-07-21 14:16:30
Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD140	-0.0000	NaN	-1.4156	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:17:36
Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD141	0.0637	1.0000	-0.6611	0.9793	2017-07-21 14:18:38
Ec13HAD120	Ec13HAD160	0.1435	0.6000	-0.8448	0.9673	2017-07-21 14:18:48
Ec13HAD121	Ec13HAD140	-0.0837	0.5000	-0.3890	0.0784	2017-07-21 14:19:34
Ec13HAD121	Ec13HAD141	0.9997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:20:18
Ec13HAD121	Ec13HAD160	-0.0837	0.5000	-0.2478	0.0302	2017-07-21 14:20:44
Ec13HAD140	Ec13HAD141	-0.0026	0.0014	-0.6518	0.9589	2017-07-21 14:21:16
Ec13HAD140	Ec13HAD160	0.1547	0.6000	-0.9028	1.0000	2017-07-21 14:22:06
Ec13HAD141	Ec13HAD160	-0.0837	0.4667	-0.2437	0.0293	2017-07-21 14:22:51

Finished. Save final results to POA/EcComSingeThread\_GR0.73.mat

```
t4 = toc;
dev = 0;
for i = 1:size(POAtable1, 1)
    for j = i:size(POAtable1, 2)
        dev = max(max(max(abs(POAtable1{i, j} - POAtable2{i, j}))));
        dev = max(dev, max(max(abs(fluxRang1 - fluxRange2))));
    end
end
fprintf('Maximum difference between the two solutions: %.4e\n', dev);
```

Maximum difference between the two solutions: 1.7043e-09

```
fprintf( '\nSingle-thread computation: %.0f sec\nTwo-thread computation: %.0f sec\n', t4, t3);
```

```
Single-thread computation: 742 sec
Two-thread computation: 879 sec
```

The advantage will be more significant for more targets to analyzed and more threads used. Similar to SteadyComFVA, SteadyComPOA also supports continuation from previously interrupted computation by calling with the same options.savePOA.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Chan SHJ, Simons MN, Maranas CD (2017) SteadyCom: Predicting microbial abundances while ensuring community stability. PLoS Comput Biol 13(5): e1005539. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005539>
- [2] Khandelwal RA, Olivier BG, Röling WFM, Teusink B, Bruggeman FJ (2013) Community Flux Balance Analysis for Microbial Consortia at Balanced Growth. PLoS ONE 8(5): e64567. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0064567>