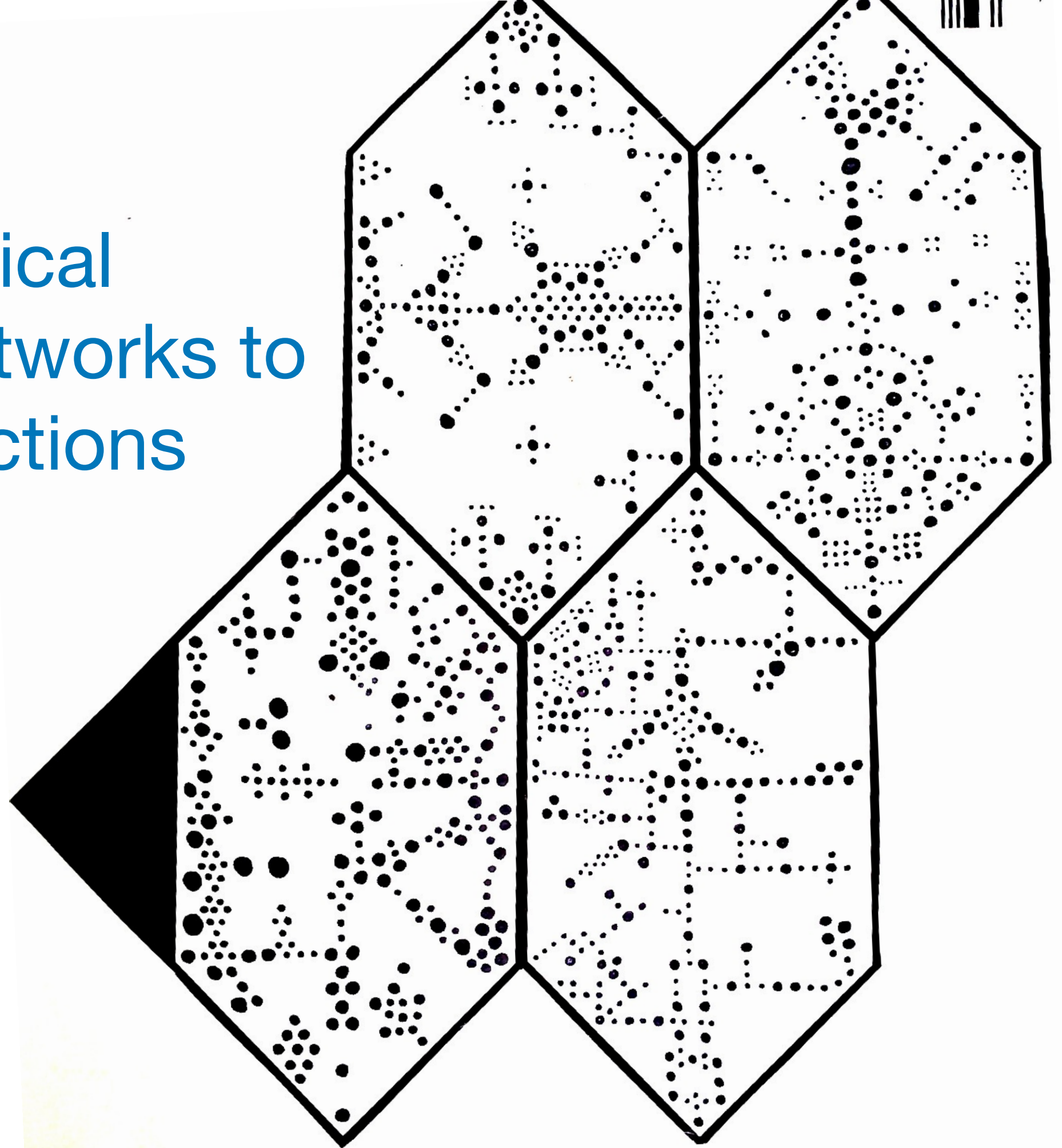


From chemical reaction networks to cellular functions

Sara Dal Cengio



Thermodynamic feasibility

- A closed system eventually relaxes to equilibrium with $(J_\rho, A_\rho) = 0 \quad \forall \rho$
- A nonzero A_ρ generates nonzero J_ρ of the same sign, s.t. $\dot{s}(t) = \sum J_\rho A_\rho \geq 0$

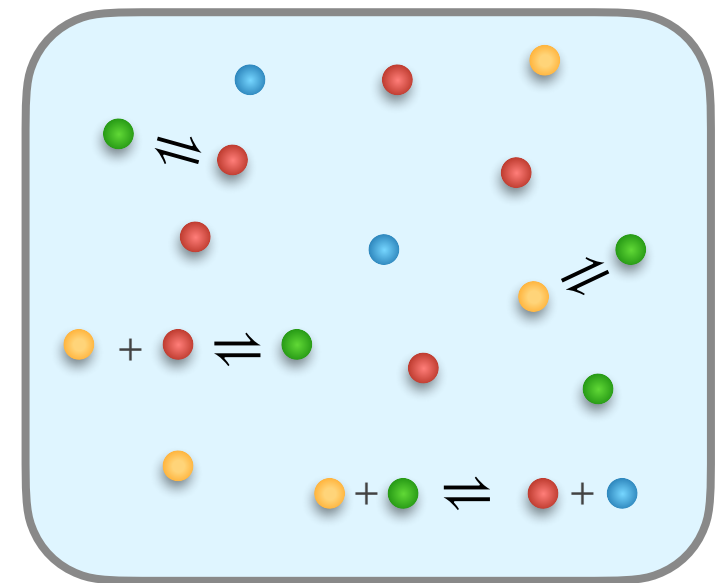
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In the absence of chemostating, affinities are conservative

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{\gamma} A_{\gamma}^c \mathbf{c}^{\gamma} = -\mathbb{S}^T \mathbf{V}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad \forall \alpha \text{ for all internal cycles}$$



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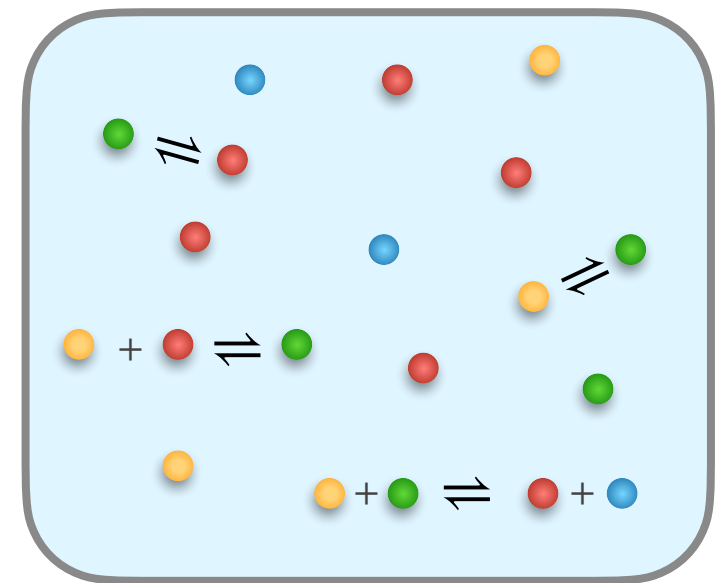
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Using MAK:

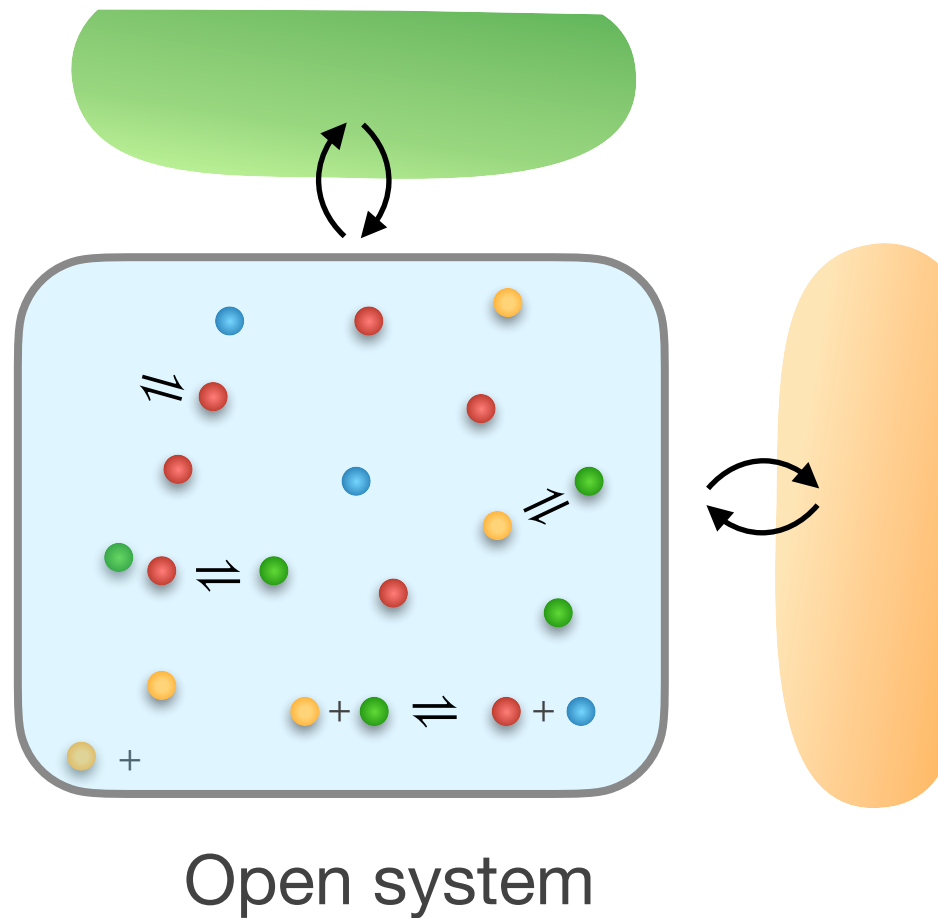
$$A_\rho(\mathbf{x}) = \log \left(\frac{j_\rho^+(\mathbf{x})}{j_\rho^-(\mathbf{x})} \right) = \log \left(\frac{k_\rho^+}{k_\rho^-} \mathbf{x}^{-\mathbb{S}_\rho} \right)$$

$$\forall \alpha \quad \prod_\rho \left(\frac{k_\rho^+}{k_\rho^-} \right)^{c_\rho^\alpha} = 1$$

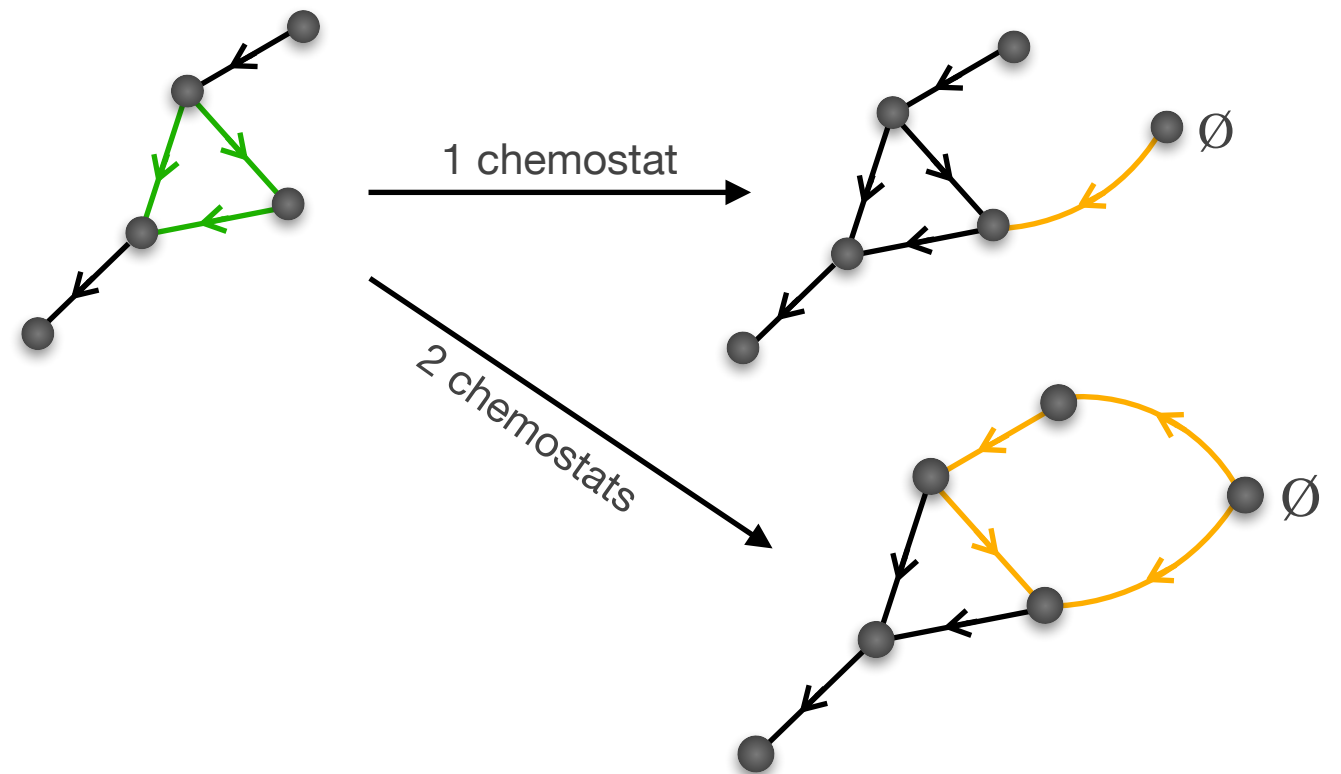
Kolmogorov condition for the rates



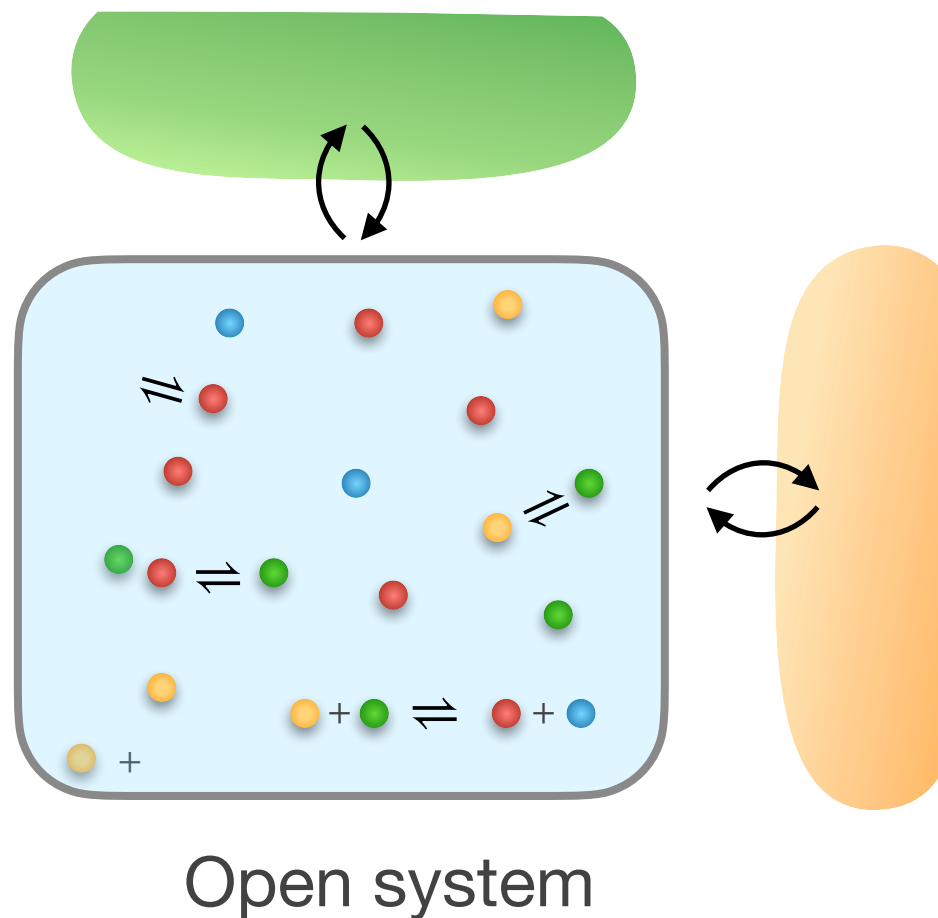
Thermodynamic feasibility



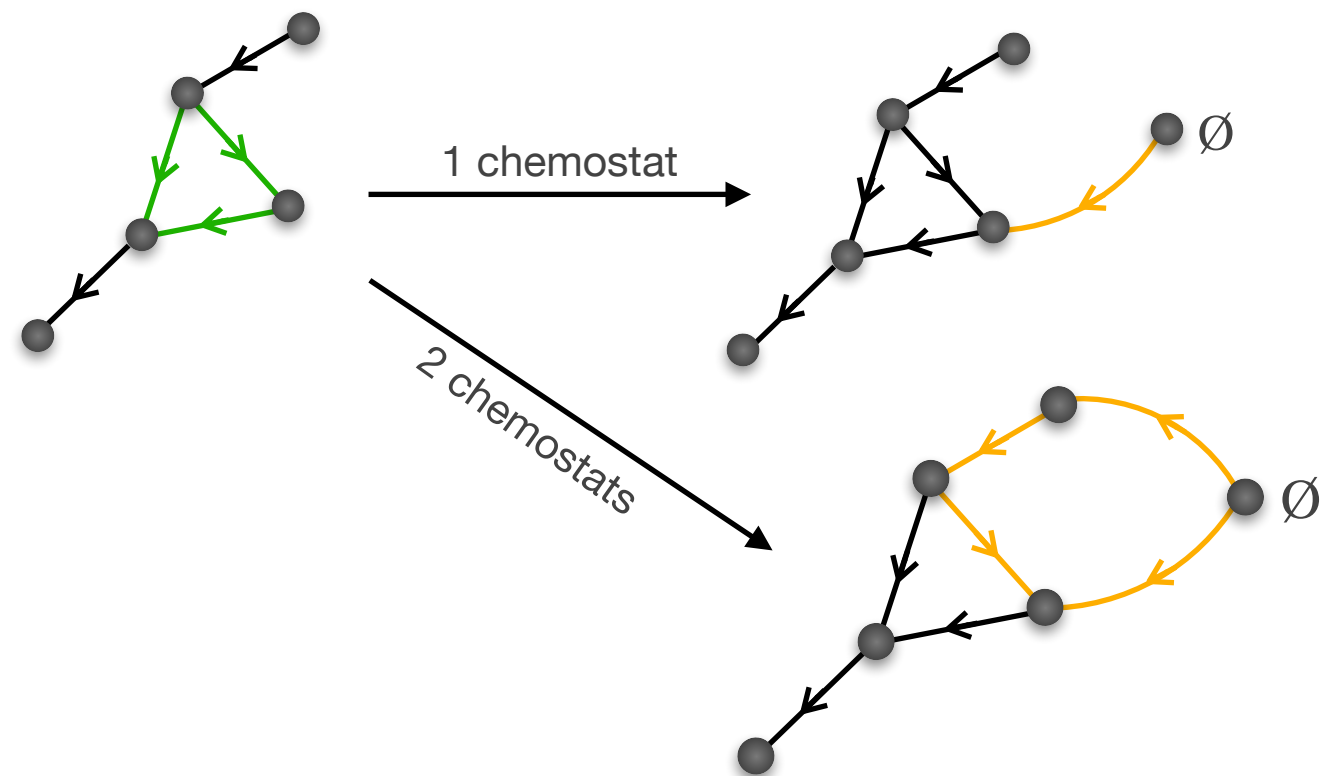
Adding chemostatted reactions $\emptyset \rightleftharpoons Y_i$
(may) introduce new *emergent* cycles



Thermodynamic feasibility



Adding chemostatted reactions $\emptyset \rightleftharpoons Y_i$
(may) introduce new *emergent* cycles



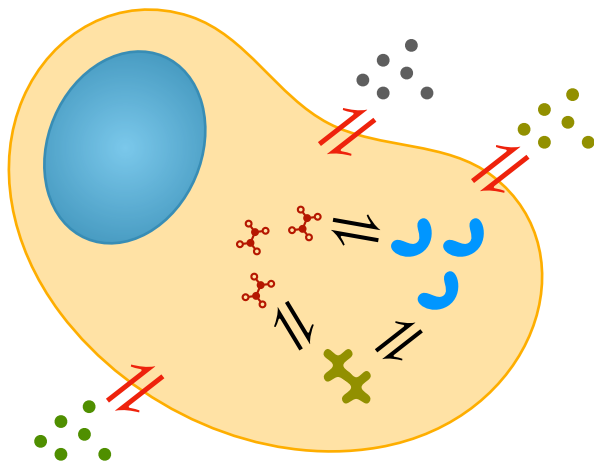
Even if the system is open, internal constraints are still there

$$\mathbf{c}^\alpha \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad \forall \alpha \text{ for all internal cycles}$$

Metabolic reconstruction

Genome-based metabolic networks: stoichiometry is known

Experimentally one has access to some external exchange currents



J^{ext} : known exchange currents

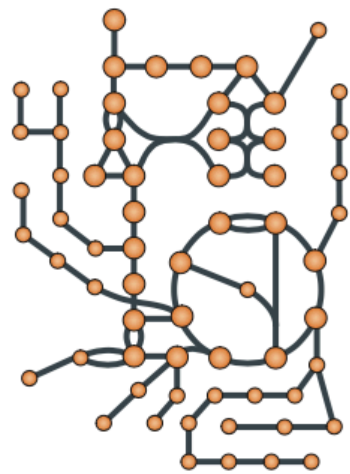
J : Unknown internal metabolic currents

Q: How to reconstruct the internal currents J in the cell?

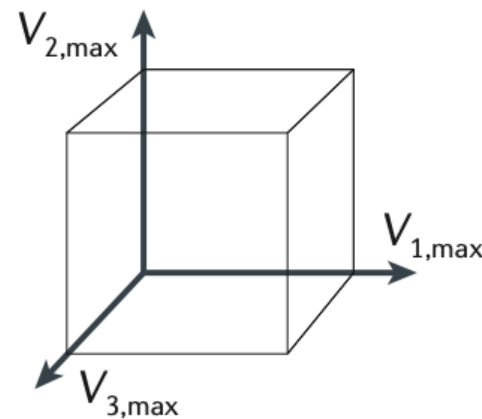
$$S_X J = -S_Y J^{\text{ext}} \quad (\text{Rate equation at stationarity})$$

Constrained-based models

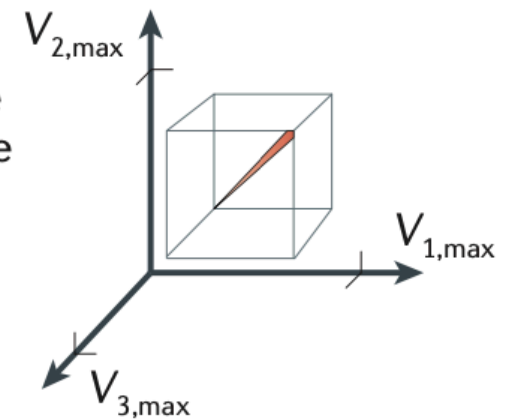
Metabolic network → Stoichiometric matrix → Imposition of constraints



Metabolites	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	0
	1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	Reactions								



Steady-state
mass balance
→
Measured
flux rates



[Nature Reviews Genetics 15, (2) 107-120 (2014)]

- Flux Balance Analysis (FBA): optimizing some cellular objective function under the hypothesis of stationarity
- Unbiased sampling via MCMC of the solution space + currents bounds

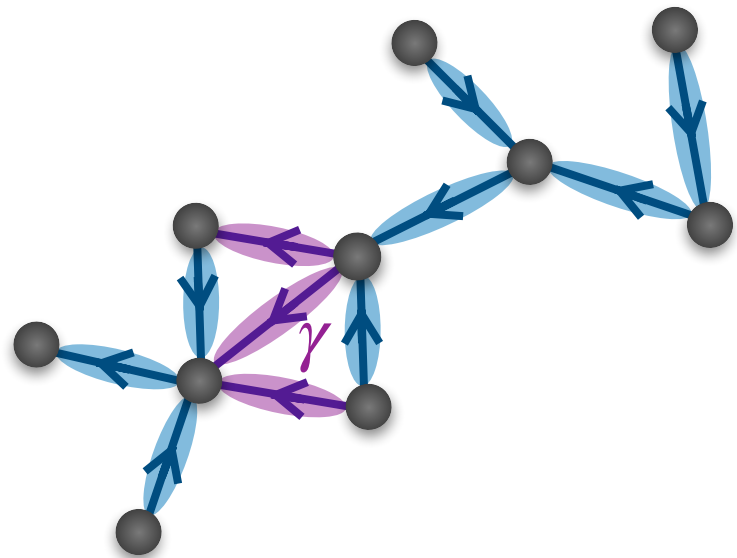
Imposing thermodynamic feasibility is hard

A geometric approach to reconstruction

Recalling the current decomposition: $J = \sum_{\gamma} J_{\gamma}^e \mathbf{e}^{\gamma} + \sum_{\alpha} J_{\alpha}^c \mathbf{c}^{\alpha}$

With $J_{\gamma}^e \equiv \mathbf{c}^{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{J}$
and $J_{\alpha}^c \equiv \mathbf{e}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{J}$

Notion of cocycle: $\forall \gamma, \mathbf{c}^{\gamma} = -\mathbb{S}_X^T \mathbf{v}^{\gamma}$

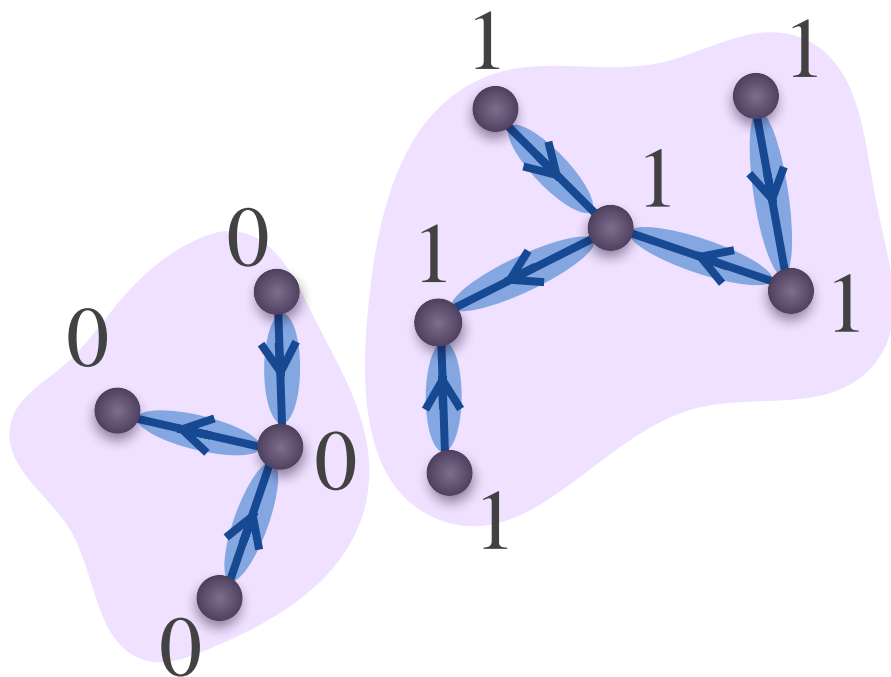


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- Emergent conservation laws whenever a cochord γ is removed
- Potential landscape on the hypergraph
- They constitute the columns of the matrix of row-reduction \mathbb{G}_M

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$$J_{\gamma}^e = \left(\mathbb{G}_M \mathbb{S}_Y \mathbf{J}^{\text{ext}} \right)_{\gamma}$$

Set of $M = \text{rank } \mathbb{S}_X$ linear constraints between (cocycle) internal currents and external ones

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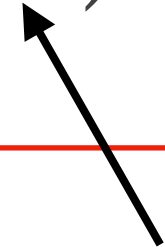
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The cocycle currents are not constrained by thermodynamic feasibility

A geometric approach to reconstruction

Recalling the current decomposition: $J = \sum_{\gamma} J_{\gamma}^e e^{\gamma} + \sum_{\alpha} J_{\alpha}^c c^{\alpha}$

With $J_{\gamma}^e \equiv c^{\gamma} \cdot J$
and $J_{\alpha}^c \equiv e^{\alpha} \cdot J$

$$\begin{pmatrix} J^e \\ J^c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{G}_M \mathbb{S}_Y J^{\text{ext}} \\ \text{function}(J^{\text{ext}}) \end{pmatrix}$$


R-M Cycle currents are the one affected by thermodynamic feasibility

A geometric approach to reconstruction

In full generality: $J_\rho = \underbrace{\Lambda(A_\rho)}_{> 0} A_\rho$ and $J_\rho = 0$ iff $A_\rho = 0$

Thermodynamic feasibility:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbb{T}^\top & \mathbf{1}_{R-M} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{matrix}} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbb{T}^\top & \mathbf{1}_{R-M} \end{pmatrix} (\Lambda[\mathbf{A}])^{-1} \mathbf{J} = 0$$

With Λ positive real matrix
 $\Lambda_{\rho\rho} \equiv \Lambda(A_\rho)$

Each line of this matrix is a cycle, i.e. they form a basis for the Nullspace of \mathbb{S}_X

+ Algebra of oblique projectors

A geometric approach to reconstruction

In full generality: $J_\rho = \underbrace{\Lambda(A_\rho)}_{> 0} A_\rho$ and $J_\rho = 0$ iff $A_\rho = 0$

$$\mathbf{J}^c = \mathbb{L}_P^{-1} \mathbb{T}^\top \Lambda_M^{-1} \mathbb{G}_M \mathbb{S}_Y \mathbf{J}^{\text{ext}}$$

With Λ positive real matrix $\Lambda_{\rho\rho} \equiv \Lambda(A_\rho)$

With $\mathbb{L}_P = \Lambda_{R-M}^{-1} + \mathbb{T}^\top \Lambda_M^{-1} \mathbb{T}$
positive and symmetric

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- In the linear regime, the Λ_ρ 's are the equilibrium chemical conductivities and \mathbb{L}_P is the Onsager response matrix

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- In the linear regime, the Λ_ρ 's are the equilibrium chemical conductivities and \mathbb{L}_P is the Onsager response matrix
 - For metabolic reconstruction, the Λ_ρ 's are the free parameters which parametrize the space of feasible solutions
- # $\Lambda_\rho =$ # reactions which belongs to internal chemical cycles (no bridges)

Outlook

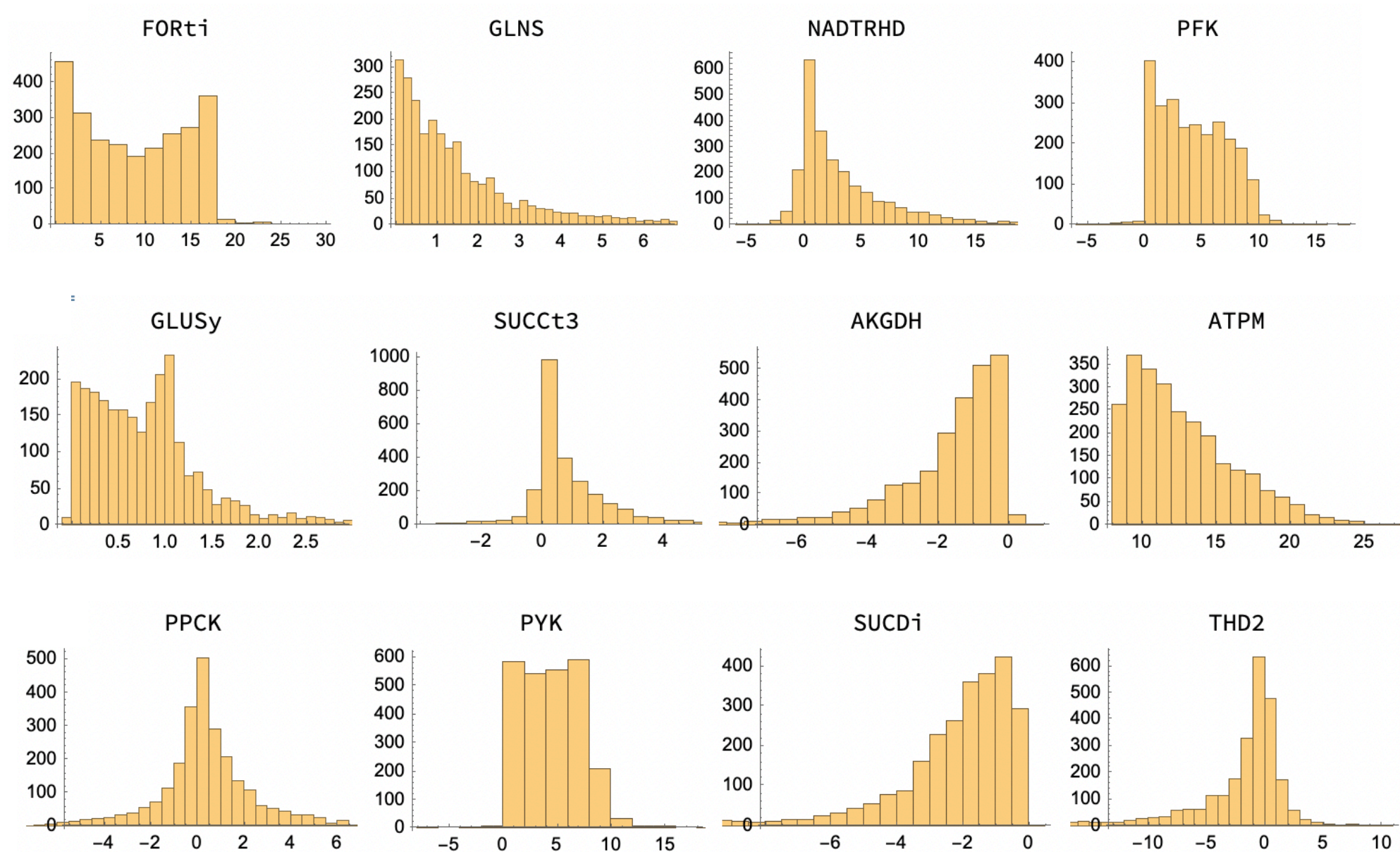
Working with Delphine Ropers (INRIA) for application to the metabolism of *Escherichia Coli*

79 internal currents \mathbf{J} , 15 external (fixed) currents \mathbf{J}^{ext} , 12 internal cycles \mathbf{c}^α

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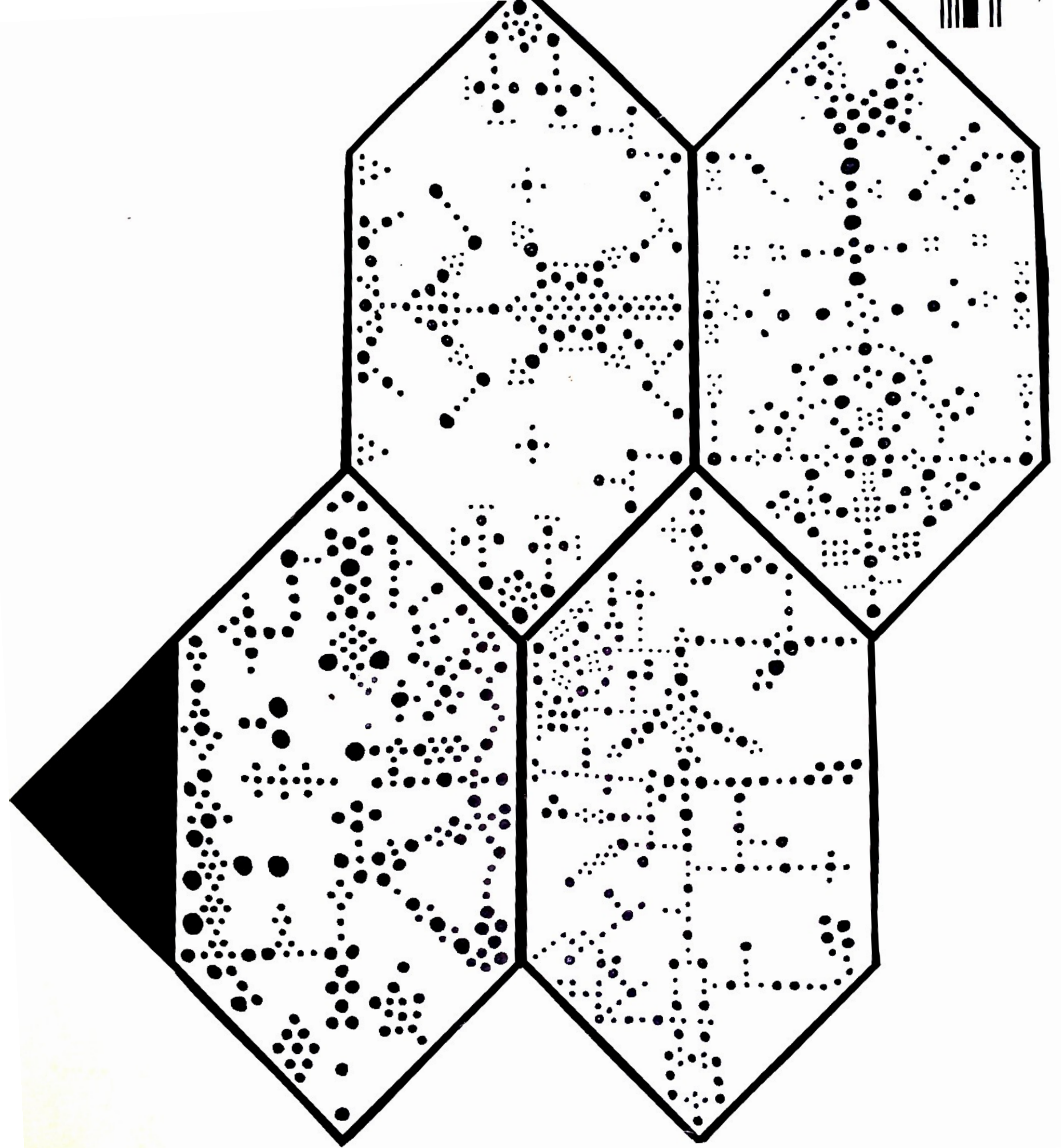
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- A criterion to check thermodynamical feasibility given a set of currents \mathbf{J} . Applications?
 - How to integrate bounds on internal currents systematically in our approach?
 - How do these bounds relate to thermodynamic feasibility?
 - Comparison with other algorithms like cycle-free fluxes?

Thank you!



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