Investigating physical constraints underlying catalysis and their impact on metabolic systems

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CRI Research Symposium

October 11, 2017

Once upon a time...



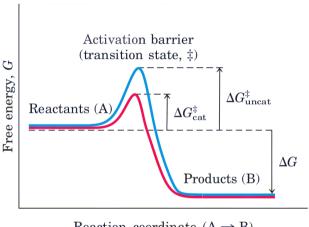
Research questions

▶ What is the physical limit for lowering the activation energy barrier of a given reaction

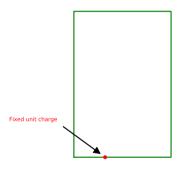
Research questions

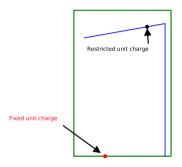
- ▶ What is the physical limit for lowering the activation energy barrier of a given reaction
- ▶ How is the affinity of an enzyme affected by the requirement to be selective

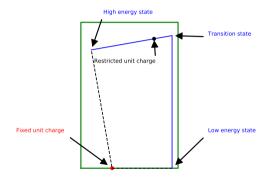
Textbook illustration

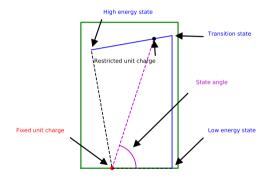


Reaction coordinate $(A \rightarrow B)$

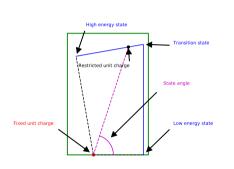


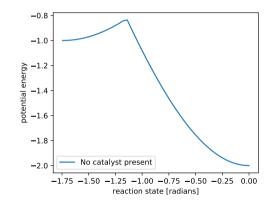




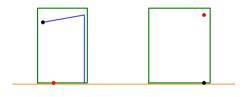


Reaction energy landscape of model substrate

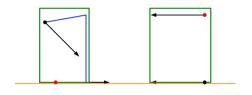




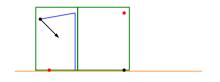
Introducing a model catalyst



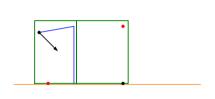
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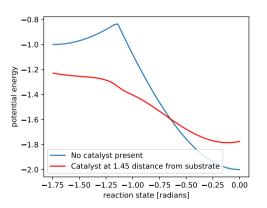


Reaction energy landscape of bound substrate

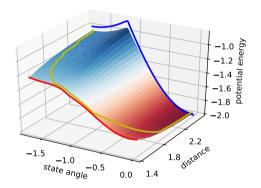


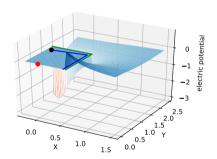
Reaction energy landscape of bound substrate

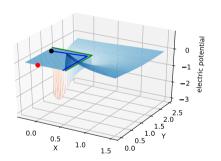


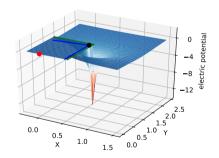


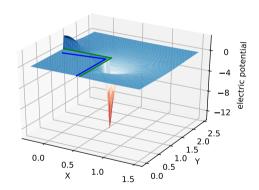
The catalyst creates a bypass to the energy barrier at the transition state











► The resulting function quantifies the barrier reduction when positioning a positive point charge at any coordinate in space

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- ▶ Placing charges at extremum points of this function achieves maximal barrier reduction

- Crowd-sourcing platform
 - ► Challenge existing assumptions
 - ▶ Reveal potential catalytic mechanisms

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- ▶ Apply theoretical framework to molecular domain
- Investigate metabolic network design implications
 - Synthetic biology applications
 - Origins of life metabolism



► Most enzymes are substrate-specific

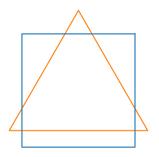
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- Structural similarity is used for drug discovery and promiscuous activity tests
- ► Metabolic networks must contain structurally similar metabolites
 - But can potentially reduce similarities at critical points
- ▶ Numerous examples for specificity tradeoffs in the literature

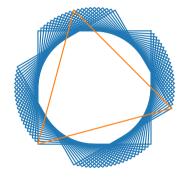
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Why do we expect selectivity to decrease affinity?



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Why do we expect selectivity to decrease affinity?



Examples of specificity-affinity challenges

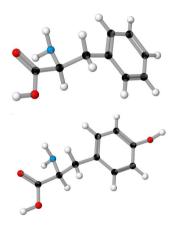
- ► RuBisCo
 - ► CO₂ versus O₂





Examples of specificity-affinity challenges

- ► RuBisCo
 - ► CO₂ versus O₂
- ► Tyrosine ammonia lyase
 - ► Tyr versus Phe





Examples of specificity-affinity challenges

- ► RuBisCo
 - ► CO₂ versus O₂
- ► Tyrosine ammonia lyase
 - ► Tyr versus Phe
- ► Bacterial DNA methyltransferase
 - Relaxing sequence specificity accelerates rate
- Bacterial hexose phosphate transporter

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Can we formulate a quantitative evaluation of the selectivity challenge?

- Given metabolites concentration data
 - ► Identify challenging reactions
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- ► Given metabolites concentration data
 - ► Identify challenging reactions
 - Quantify expected cost
- Given reaction possibilities
 - ► Find biases in metabolic network structure maximizing structural differences

Methodological approach for investigating selectivity tradeoffs

- Impact on metabolites concentrations and enzymes
 - ▶ BRENDA identifying weak affinity enzymes
 - Promiscuous activity data from Sauer lab
 - ▶ Structural similarity metrics comparison with measured metabolites concentrations

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- Impact on metabolites concentrations and enzymes
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- ► Impact on network structure
 - Project metabolic networks to chemical space
 - ▶ Implement selectivity in constraint based modeling of metabolic networks

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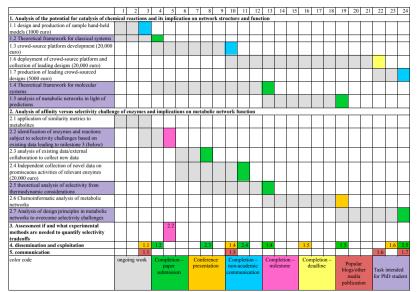
Summary

- ▶ Basic challenges of biological systems are rarely investigated theoretically
- ► Transforming key problems to simplified models in accessible platforms can leverage innovation of wider audience and reveal novel principles
- Recently available datasets allow evaluation of hypotheses
- Mapping metabolic networks into the chemical space can highlight metabolic network motifs

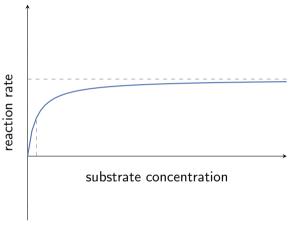
Thank You!

https://git.io/vd2x0

Work plan

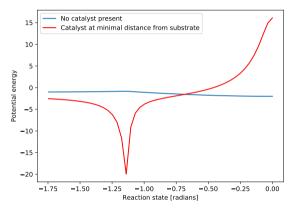


The Michaelis-Menten model for catalyzed chemical reaction rate



$$V = rac{k_{\mathsf{cat}}[X]}{k_{\mathsf{M}} + [X]}$$

Catalyst design must track the entire reaction pathway



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