

Exploring the fluxotype of the E. coli Y-ome using high-resolution fluxomics

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Exploring the fluxotype of the *E. coli* Y-ome using high-resolution fluxomics

@metatou

A robust and integrated workflow to measure high-resolution fluxotypes

Cécilia Bergès & <u>Edern Cahoreau</u>, Pierre Millard, Brice Enjalbert, Mickael Dinclaux, Maud Heuillet, Hanna Kulyk, Lara Gales, Noémie Butin, Maxime Chazalviel, Tony Palama, Matthieu Guionnet, Sergueï Sokol, Lindsay Peyriga, Floriant Bellvert, Stéphanie Heux and Jean-Charles Portais.

INTRODUCTION : Fluxomics and fluxotypes

Fluxomics :

Measures the actual rates of biochemical reactions in metabolic networks (i.e. the **Fluxome**). It measures the actual output of the integrated response of the gene-protein-metabolite interaction network and provides direct access to the cellular phenotype in a quantitative manner.

A number of applications :

- Microorganisms, plant cells & tissues, animal cells
- \cdot Systems biology
- Biotechnology
- \cdot Health, drug targeting



Fluxotype = Metabolic flux phenotype : the particular distribution of metabolic fluxes measured for a given strain under given physiological conditions





INTRODUCTION : ¹³C fluxomic analyses



¹³C targeted fluxomics example





¹³C targeted fluxomics example





INTRODUCTION : ¹³C fluxomic analyses

Different ¹³C exploitation approaches : Different levels of information and throughput :



How to go faster, deeper, stronger...

2. ¹³C-LABELING EXPERIMENT What do we need to improve : **Cells cultivation** Automated harvesting and sample preparation **1. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN** ÷ Throughput • Optimization of : internal STD Supernatant NMR tubes Isotopic composition Robustness lsotopic measurements Cultivation & sampling protocols Interactivity (data <-> results <-> brain) Cell pellet Proteinogenic LC-MS vials Isodesign % label 1 amino acids Macrokinetics 🐛 data recording 6. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS W4M R **3. ISOTOPIC AND** PCA CLUSTERING Needs for a developpment of an Sample tracking METABOLOMICS Data storage intagrated fluxomics workflow : ANALYSES Í 4. DATA PC1 **5. FLUX CALCULATION** M₀ M₁ M₂ M₃ **Ouantification** of PROCESSING Carbon extracellular Flux map Data matrix isotopologues Corrected CIDs compounds Isocor ¹H-NMR MS Extracellular fluxes 1,06 1,13 1,07 0,78 0,76 0,76 Influx si Metexplore Viz Physiofit Model of the A->B+C B+C->D D+B->E+F metabolic . network (FTBL format



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Application to the Fluxotyping of E.coli Y-ome



- 4 624 857 pdb
- 4 487 genes
- 4 234 protein-encoding genes
- 122 RNA genes
- 131 pseudogenes
- Unknown function protein encoding genes ?
 -> The Y-ome

- Does Y-ome genes have a role in metabolism activity ?
- Does they affect flux phenotype ?
- If yes, can we affect a potential role to these Y-genes ?





Databases used for selection and curation of y-genes : *Ecocyc, Uniprot*



High-resolution fluxotyping of the E. coli Y-ome



Robotic platforms

Cultivation, monitoring, sampling and preparation

IsoCor MS isotopic data correction

Physiofit Calculation of in/output fluxes from NMR data





A huge amount of data to process

- 198 fully controlled cultivations (pH, O2, growth)
- 1074 growth measurements points(OD)
- 1248 samples collected
- more than 20000 isotopic data measured
- 18612 fluxes were calculated for 198 flux maps



Targeted LC-MS/MS

Thermo LTQ Orbitrap

Targeted analysis on 15 Proteinogenic Amino acids ¹³C isotopic profiling







Bruker Ascend 800MHz – 5mm QPCI cryoprobe

Analysis of exometabolome Quantification of substrates and products and ¹³C enrichments

Influx_si Serial flux calculation

from a unique starting metabolic network model

Heux *et al.* Metab. Eng. 2014 , Millard *et al.* Bioinformatics 2019 Peiro *et al.* Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 2019, Sokol *et al.* Bioinformatics 2012

How to evaluate fluxotype results of the *E. coli* Y-ome?



How to evaluate this big data set ?



Data curation

- Statistical analyses (HC, PCA)
- Removal of outliers



-> Replication of strains of interest and control strains

Comparison of growth parameters between the *E. coli* Y-ome strains and the WT strain

	$\mu (h^{-1})$	qglc (mmol.gDW ⁻¹ .h ⁻¹)	Biomass yield (gDW ⁻¹ .mmol ⁻¹)	qace (mmol.gDW ⁻¹ .h ⁻¹)	
BW25113 (n = 4)	0.66 ±0.02	-6.41 ± 0.30	0.10 ± 0.01	2.29 ±0.24	
E. coli Y_ome (average of 180 strains)	0.57 ±0.06	-5.81 ±1.02	0.10 ±0.02	2.79 ±0.65	



Comparison of fluxotypes of y-ome strains with those of their parental strain



 \rightarrow For a large majority of mutant strains the flux data clustered with those of the WT strains

 \rightarrow Most of the deleted y-genes has a limited impact on the distribution of intracellular metabolic fluxes

Two mutant strains did not cluster with the WT strains : $\Delta ybjP \& \Delta ydcS$



Biological conclusion : Metabolic fluxes of Δ ydcS and Δ ybjP strains

Distribution of metabolic fluxes in Δ ydcS and Δ ybjP strains



- Modification of glycolysis/PPP partition
- Alteration in TCA cycle and related pathways (pdh, acetate / lactate excretion)
- ydcS : decrease in PPP utilization
- ybjP : rerouting around TCA/ malic enzyme, lactate production
- Overall increase in acetate production metabolism

Specific pathways? more a global rearrangement of flux distribution?

No direct link to a potential function... yet

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Biological conclusion : Metabolic fluxes of Δ ydcS and Δ ybjP strains



Production of NADPH, NADH/FADH2 and ATP from the central carbon metabolism



ydcS : NADPH production rate
ATP production rate
ybjP : production rate of ATP
NADPH production

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Evaluation of data size and quality in HT fluxomics investigations

HR fluxotyping workflow comparison :

	Leighty et al., 2013 [37]	Crown et al., 2015 [38]	Long & Antoniewicz 2019 [35]	Millard et al., 2014 [30]	Long et al., 2016 [39]	Heux et al., 2014 [22]	Haverkorn van Rijsewijk et al., 2011 [31]	This Paper		
E. coli strains	MG1655	MG1655	BW25113 ∆tpiA mutant	MG1655	BW25113	MG1655	BW25113 + Keio mutants	MG1655 + BW25113 + keio mutants		
Number of measured fluxotypes	1	1	1	1	1	20	190	198		
Number of different label input(s) by strain or condition	6	14	2	1	1	2	2	1		
Fluxome resolution = number of (net) fluxes by fluxotype	71	71	75	84	71	23	23	94		
Isotopic resolutive power = number of isotopic data/number of calculated fluxes	7.52	17.55	5.07	1.4	1.94	2.57	1.61	1	.13	
Total flux dimension = number of fluxes per fluxotype × number of fluxotypes	71	71	75	84	142	460	4370	18	,612	
Global flux precision = median RSD over the global dataset	12%	15%	7.80%	19%	23%	285%	14%	32%		
Global pathway precision = median RSD within specific pathways	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 1)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 1)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 1)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 1)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 1)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 23)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 23)	S.A. (<i>n</i> = 198)	biological replicates $(n = 20)$	
Glycolysis	1%	2%	4.20%	3%	3.50%	553%	7%	3%	1%	
ppp + edp	14%	11%	17%	131%	10%	41%	25%	24%	7%	
tca + gs	11%	19%	4.90%	20%	31%	795%	19%	40%	21%	
anaplerosis	122%	144%	87%	13%	1822%	7%	15%	42%	20%	
output fluxes	12%	25%	4.7%	15%	42.4%	426%	0%	10%	14%	







198 isotopically-resolved flux maps generated in 33 days 194 hrs of human time ~ 1hr / flux map

Resolution Information leve Throughput Nb of conditions/strains

New metrics introduced :

- **Isotopic resolutive power** = 1.13
- Total flux dimension = 18612

 \rightarrow HT and HR character of this workflow

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ightarrow Compromise resolution / throughput



Conclusions - Persectives

HT & HR fluxotyping workflow :

- Significant improvements in the parallelization, automation and implementation of fluxomics in large-scale investigations
- Good level of flux precision / number of isotopic data collected

Y-ome investigation :

- The vast majority of the 180 mutations investigated has a fluxotype similar to the WT strain
- 2 interesting fluxotypes identified : Ydcs & Ybjp
- help annotation of gene functions -> EcoCyc referenced

Perspectives of developpements and applications

- Expending capacities of fluxotyping on other environment / carbon sources
- Opening to other organisms: Yeasts, other microorganisms, mammalian cells
- Opening to untargeted fluxomics and unknown organisms
- Integration of fluxomics workflow in an improved and integrated and ¹³C fluxomics workflow





Thanks for your attention



Article





Exploring the Glucose Fluxotype of the E. coli y-ome Using **High-Resolution Fluxomics**

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