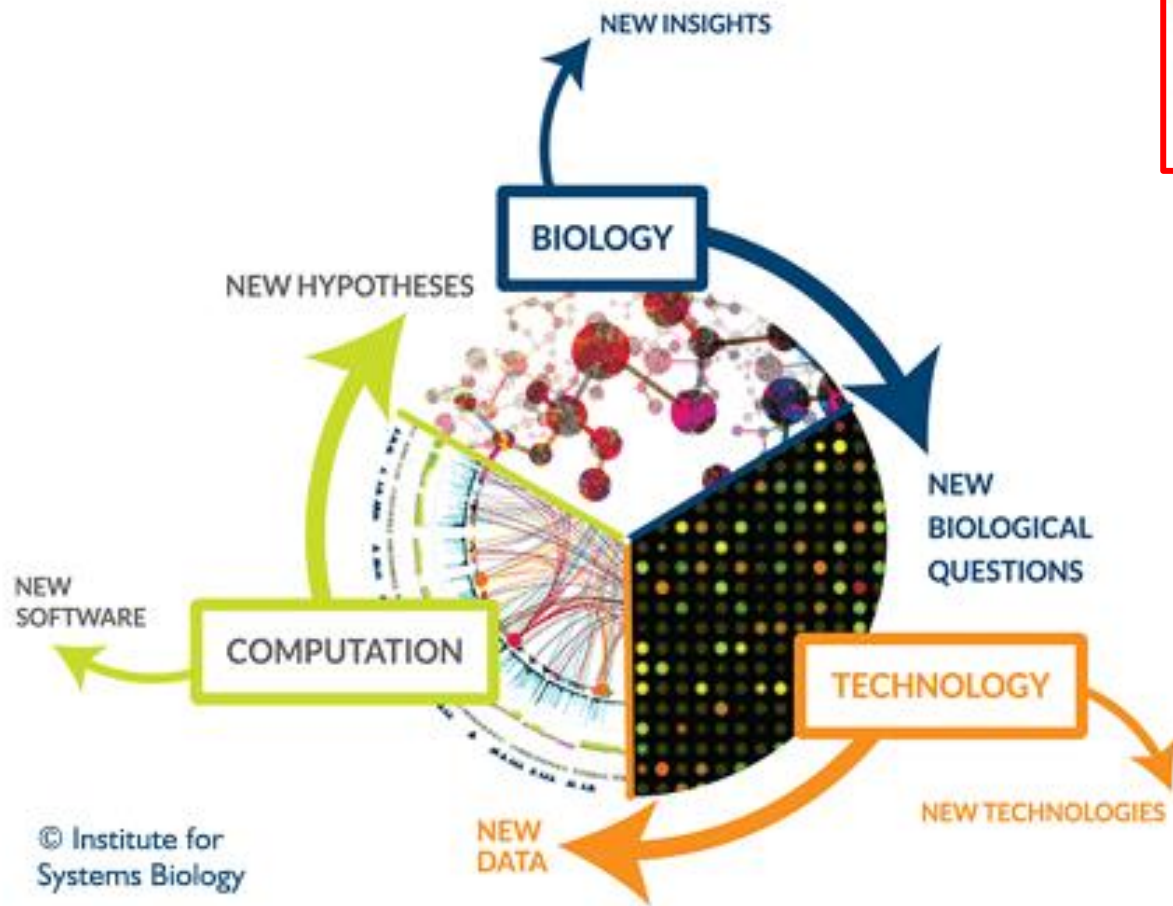


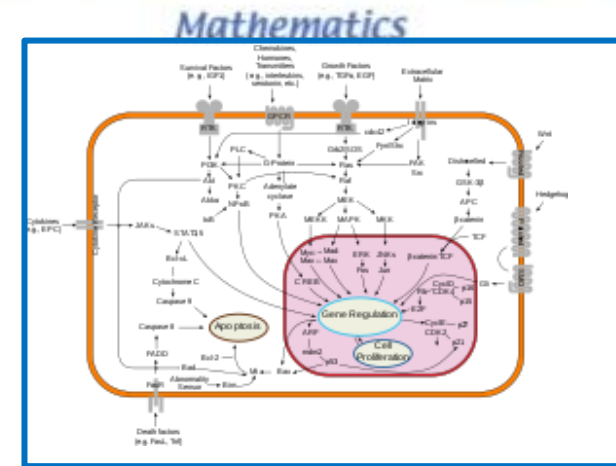
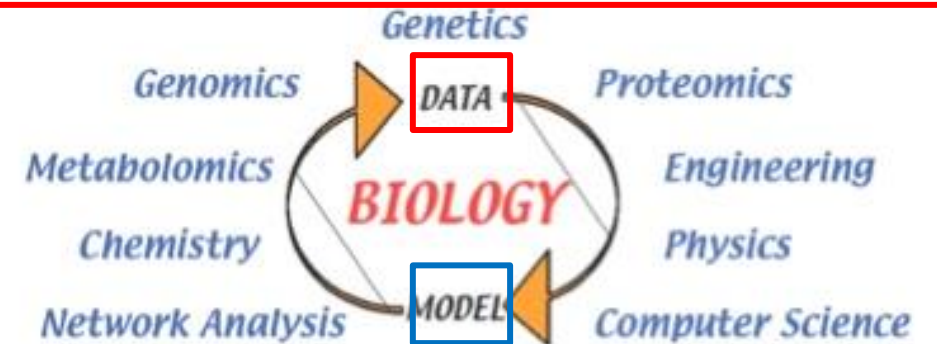
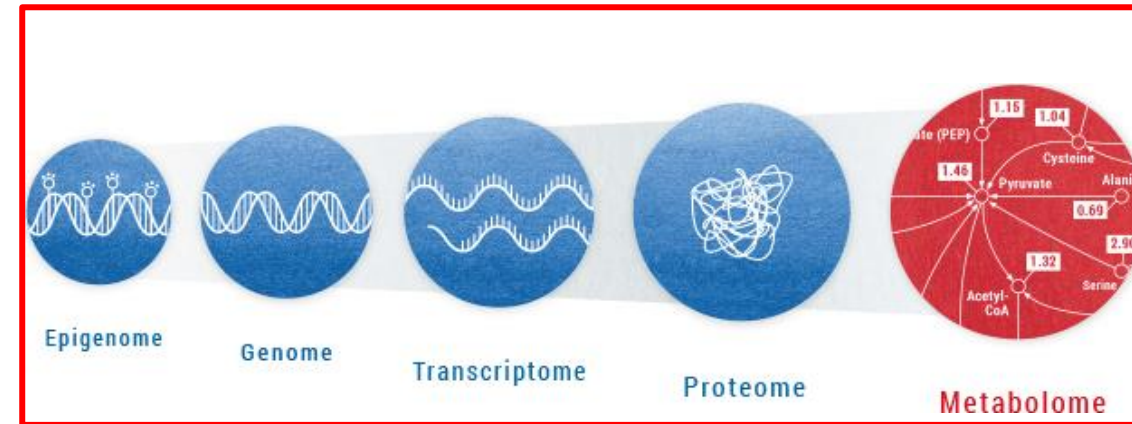
Alex Ranieri J. Lima
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MÉTODOS BIOINFORMÁTICOS. RECONSTRUÇÃO DE VIAS METABÓLICAS: INTRODUÇÃO A BIOLOGIA DE SISTEMAS PARA ANÁLISE *IN SILICO* DE METABOLISMO

BIOLOGIA DE SISTEMAS



➤ Organização dos dados ômicos



REPRESENTANDO UM MODELO METABÓLICO

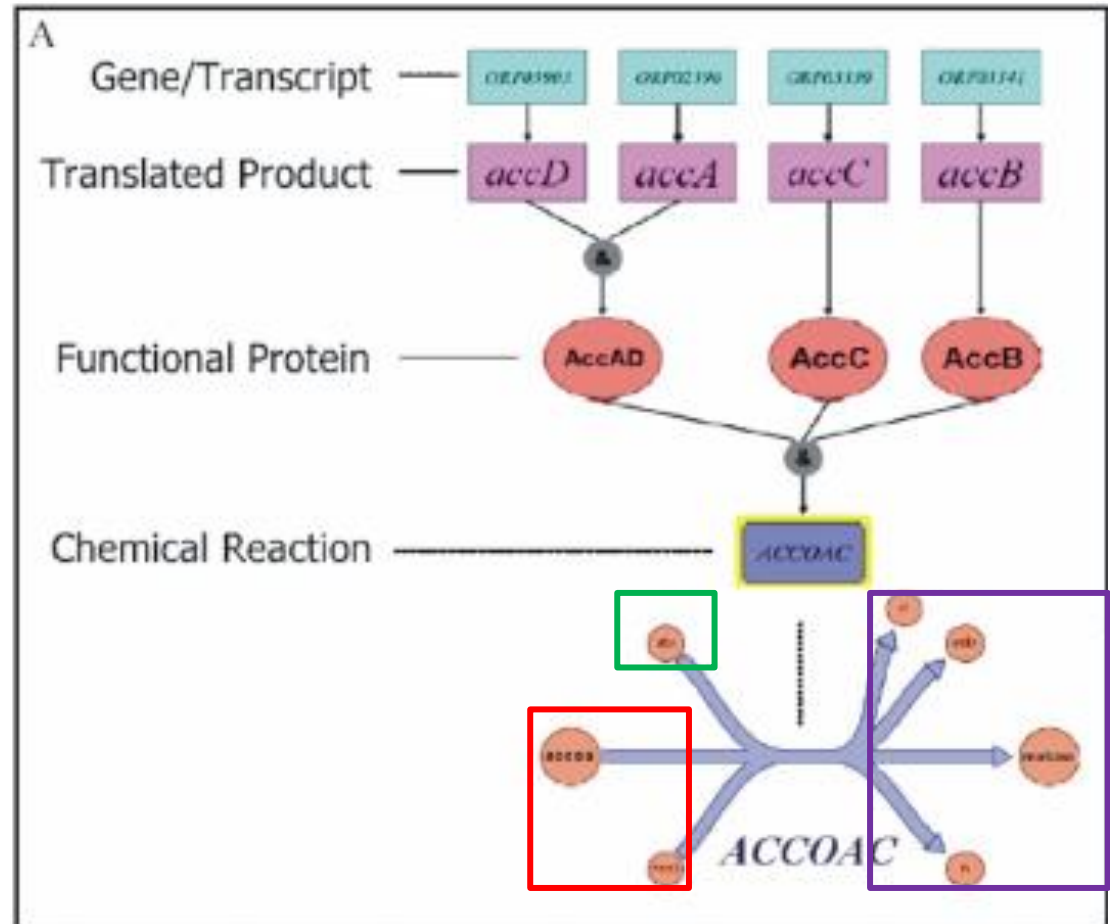
➤ Associações GPR – Gene, Proteína, Reação;

➤ Reação Bioquímica – Reagentes, Cofatores, Produtos;

➤ Equação Química:



➤ Coeficientes estequiométricos – reação balanceada



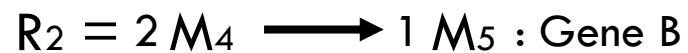
REPRESENTANDO UM MODELO METABÓLICO

➤ Exemplo:



➤ R_x é uma reação;

➤ M_x é um metabólito;



	R1	R2
M1	-1	0
M2	-1	0
M3	1	0
M4	1	-2
M5	0	1

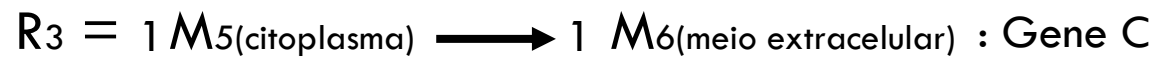


➤ Exemplo:



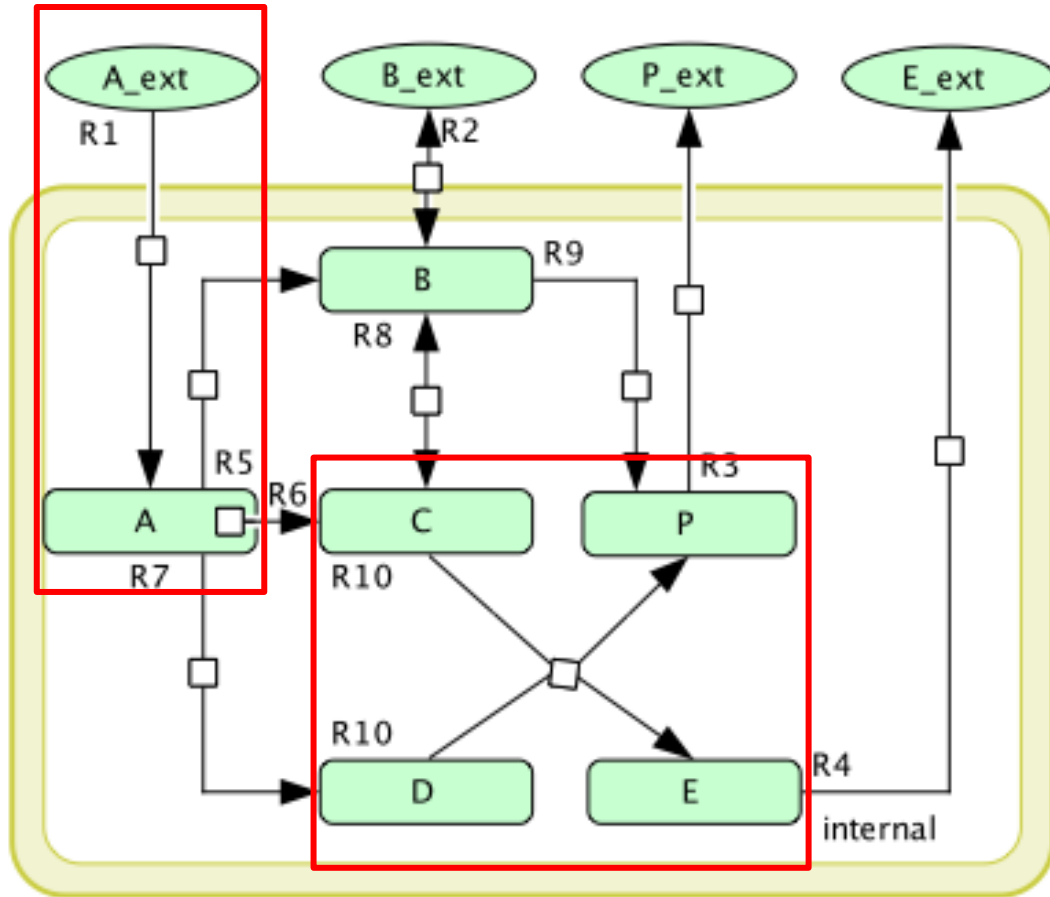
➤ R_x é uma reação;

➤ M_x é um metabólito;



	R1	R2	R3
M1	-1	0	0
M2	-1	0	0
M3	1	-2	0
M4	0	-1	0
M5	0	1	-1
M6	0	0	1

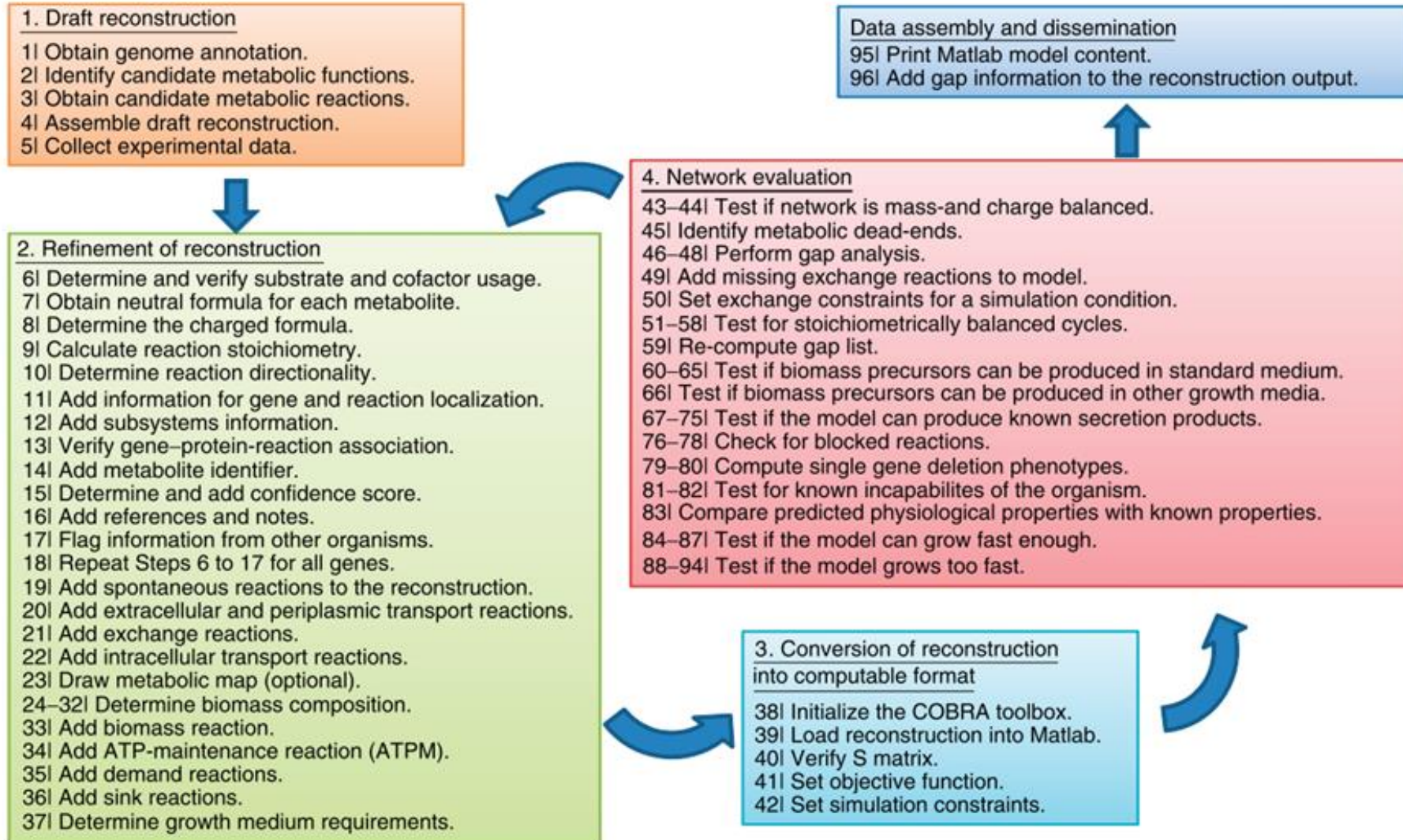
REPRESENTANDO UM MODELO METABÓLICO



$N =$

1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	← A
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	← B
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-1	← C
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	← D
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	← E
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	← P
↑ R1	↑ R2	↑ R3	↑ R4	↑ R5	↑ R6	↑ R7	↑ R8	↑ R9	↑ R10	

CONSTRUINDO UM MODELO METABÓLICO



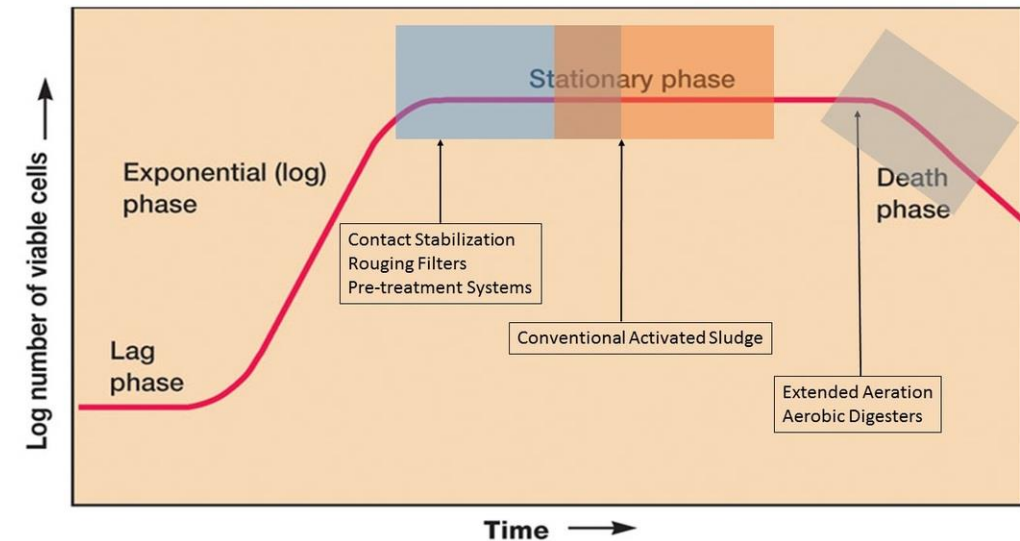
O QUE É FBA?

- FBA = *Flux Balance Analysis* ➡ Análise de Balanço de Fluxo;
- Abordagem matemática;
- Calcula o fluxo dos metabólitos em uma rede metabólica (mmol/gDW/h);
- Torna possível a predição da **taxa de crescimento** de um organismo ou a **taxa de produção** de um metabólito biotecnologicamente importante.

What is flux balance analysis?

Jeffrey D Orth, Ines Thiele & Bernhard Ø Palsson

Flux balance analysis is a mathematical approach for analyzing the flow of metabolites through a metabolic network. This primer covers the theoretical basis of the approach, several practical examples and a software toolbox for performing the calculations.



O QUE É FBA?

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = S_{ij} \cdot v_j, \quad \forall i \in m, \forall j \in n$$

x_i - concentração dos metabólitos;

t - tempo;

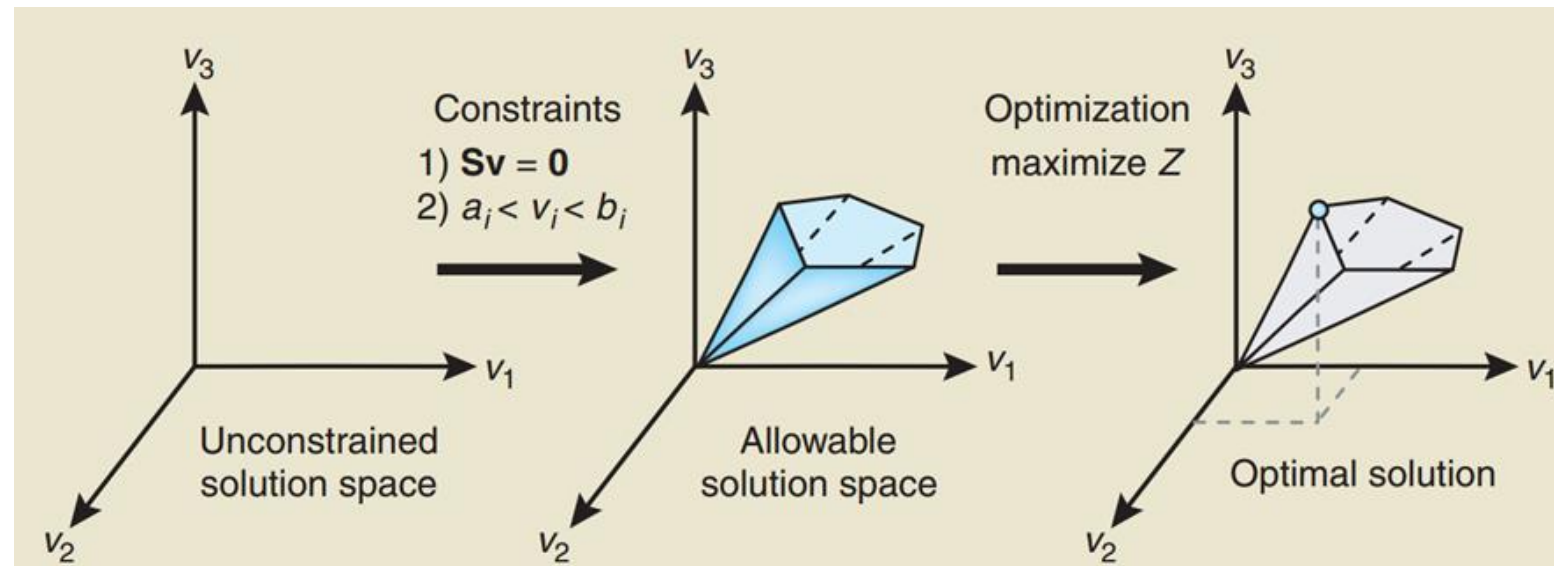
v_j - vetor de fluxo

➤ Aplicação de restrições ao sistema;

➤ Estado estacionário – não há variação da concentração dentro do sistema

➤ Logo $\frac{dx_i}{dt}$ é igual a zero

➤ Reversibilidade das reações



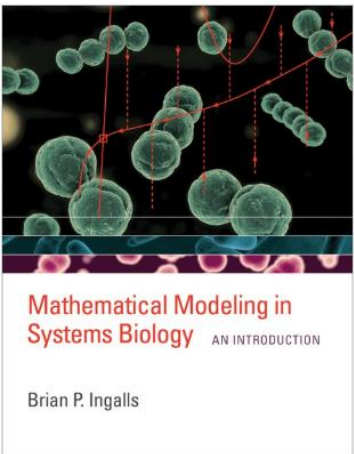
RESOLVENDO FBA

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}y_1 + x_{12}y_2 + \cdots + x_{1m}y_m \\ x_{21}y_1 + x_{22}y_2 + \cdots + x_{2m}y_m \\ \vdots \\ x_{n1}y_1 + x_{n2}y_2 + \cdots + x_{nm}y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

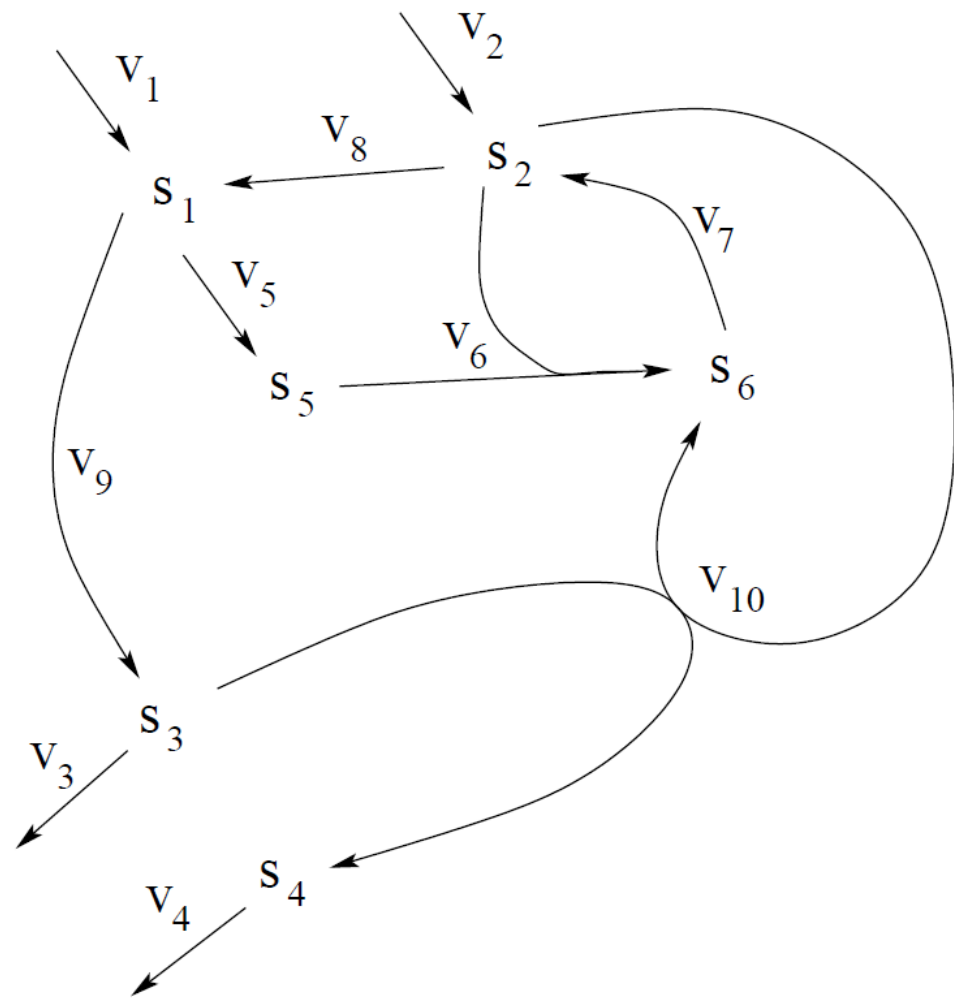
$$S_{ij} \cdot v_j$$



0



ILUSTRANDO



$$0 = S_{ij} \cdot v_j$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

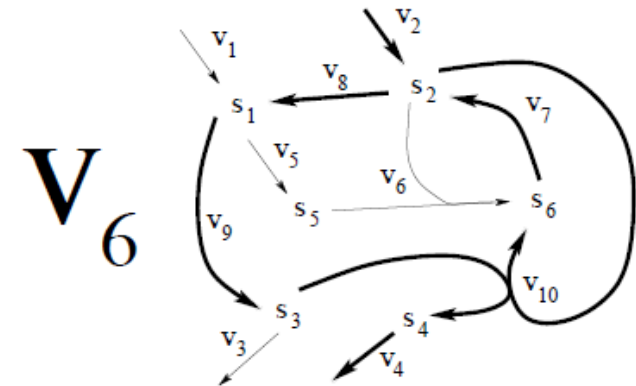
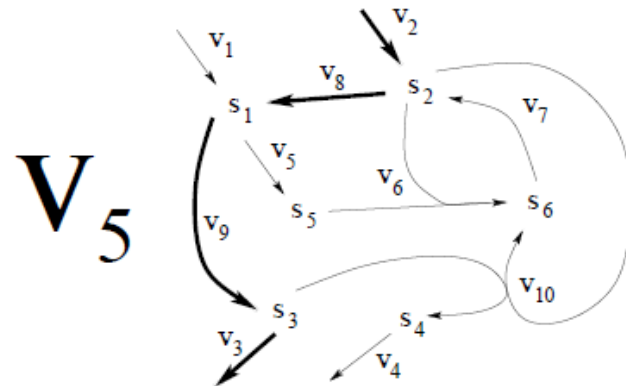
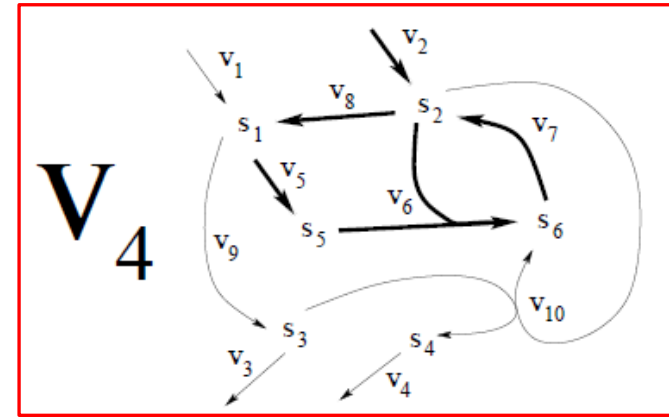
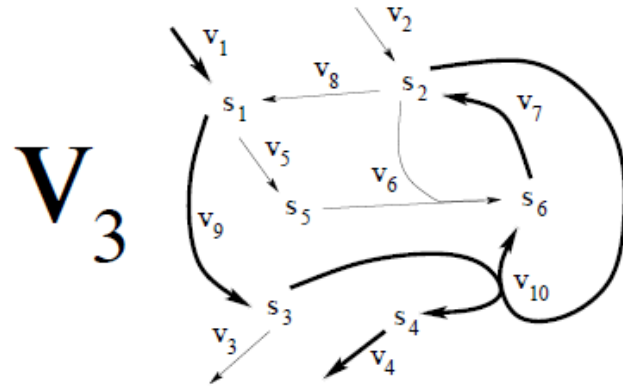
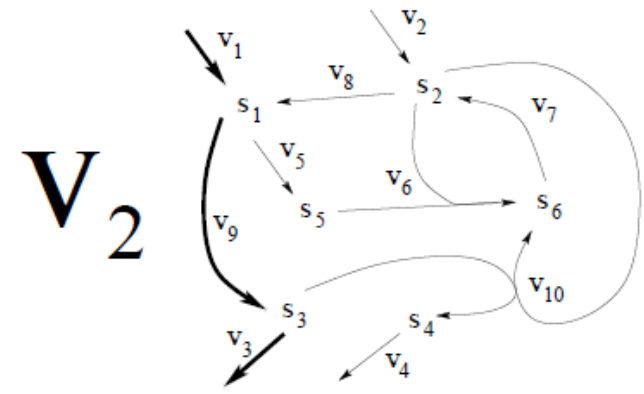
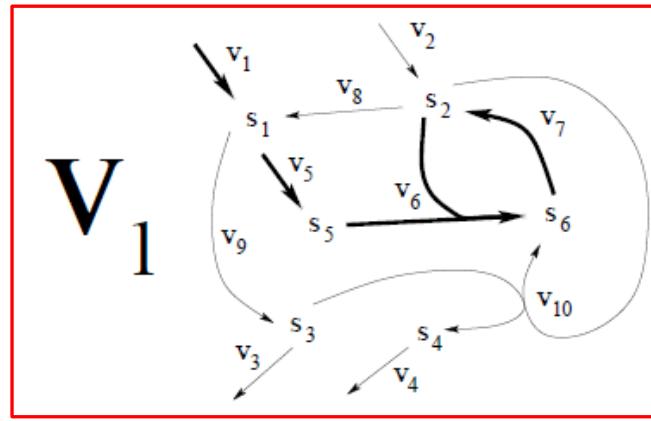
ILUSTRANDO

Modos de fluxos elementares: potenciais comportamentos da rede

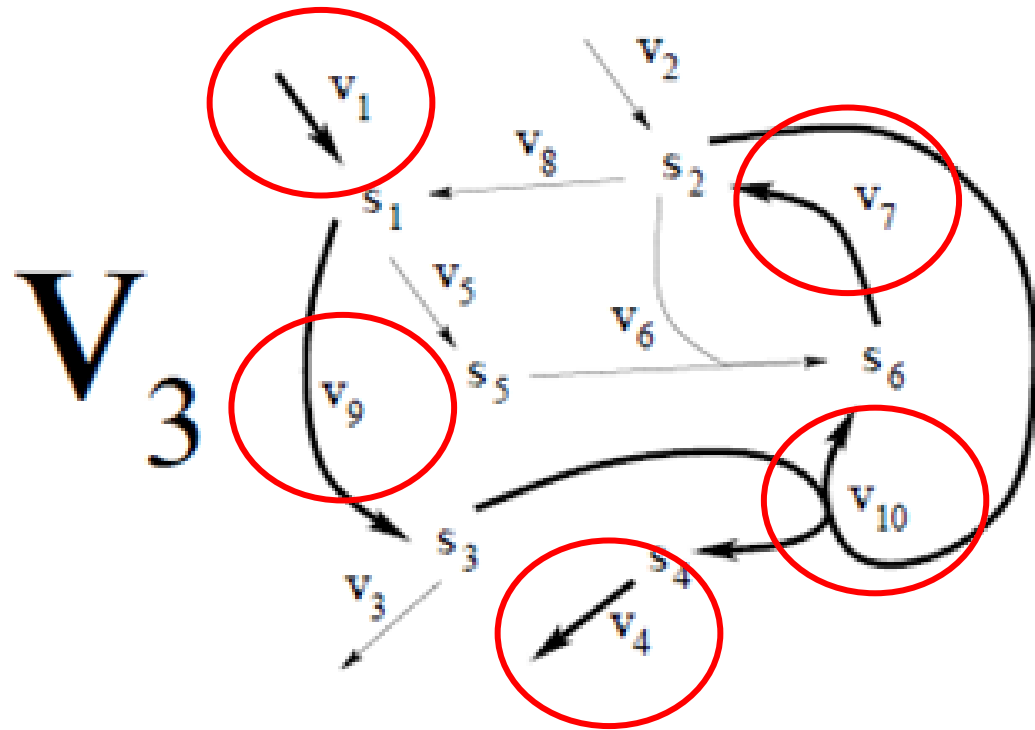
$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ILUSTRANDO

Conseguem identificar comportamentos biologicamente não realísticos?



ILUSTRANDO



$$\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Blue arrows point to the right side of the vector, indicating the direction of the components.

RESOLVENDO FBA

➤ Função Objetivo (Z);

$$\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{c}^T \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

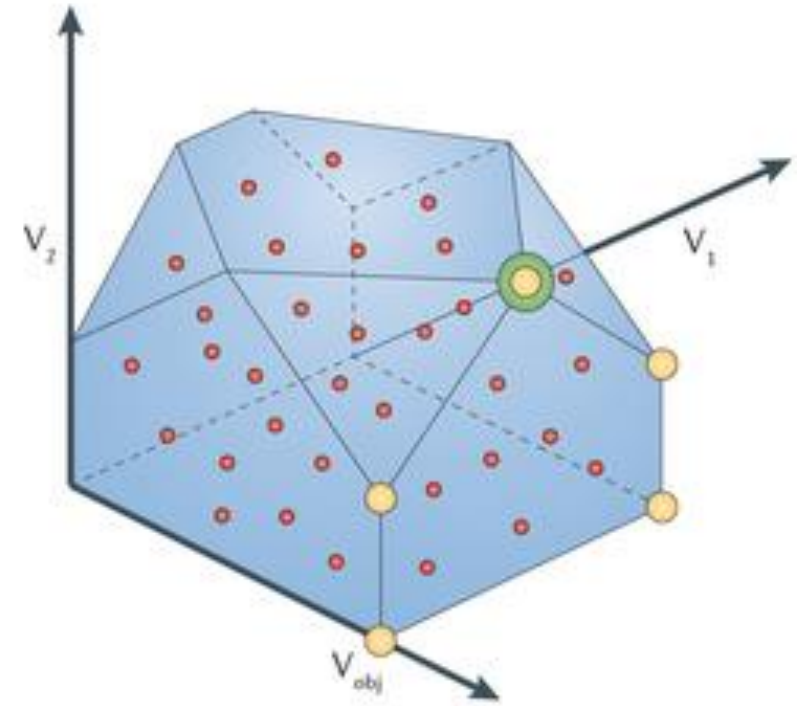
$$(Z = c_1 * v_1 + c_2 * v_2 \dots)$$

➤ Z é uma combinação linear dos vetores de fluxo (v);

➤ c é um vetor de pesos que indica o quanto cada reação (v) contribui para o objetivo;

➤ Na reação $Z = v_{biomassa}$, c possuirá o valor 1 na posição da reação de biomassa.

$$f_{bio}(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{v} = [1, 0, 0, \dots, 0] \begin{bmatrix} v_{bio} \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



BIOMASSA

- O fluxo obtido na reação de biomassa corresponde a taxa de crescimento exponencial μ ;

- Para saber o tempo de duplicação (em horas), use a fórmula:
$$d = \frac{\ln 2}{\mu}$$

- 20 mmol/gDW/h de cada substrato em *E. coli*:

- Acetato: 1,78 h (~1h e 46 min)

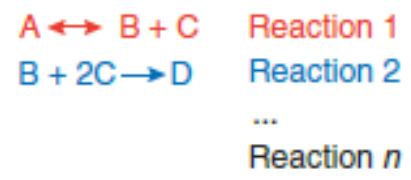
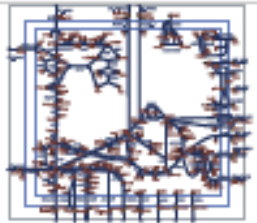
- Frutose: 0,39 h (~ 23 min e 30 s)

Substrate	Growth Rate (hr ⁻¹)	
	Aerobic	Anaerobic
acetate	0.3893	0
acetaldehyde	0.6073	0
2-oxoglutarate	1.0982	0
ethanol	0.6996	0
D-fructose	1.7906	0.5163
fumarate	0.7865	0

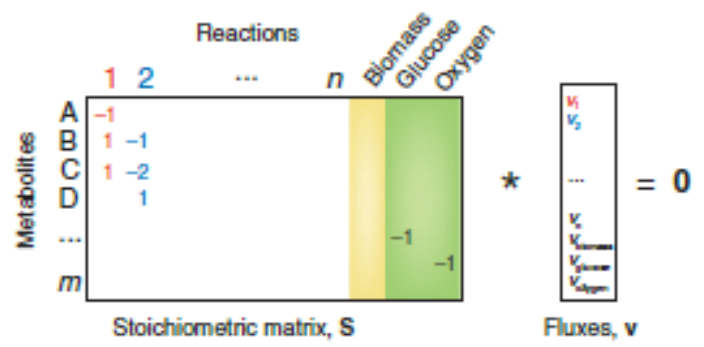
SE LIGA NA REVISÃO!



a Genome-scale metabolic reconstruction



b Mathematically represent metabolic reactions and constraints



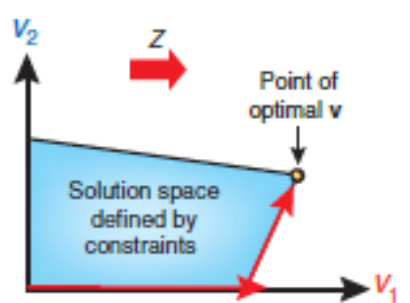
c Mass balance defines a system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 -v_1 + \dots &= 0 \\
 v_1 - v_2 + \dots &= 0 \\
 v_1 - 2v_2 + \dots &= 0 \\
 v_2 + \dots &= 0 \\
 \text{etc.}
 \end{aligned}$$

d Define objective function ($Z = c_1 \cdot v_1 + c_2 \cdot v_2 \dots$)

To predict growth, $Z = v_{\text{biomass}}$

e Calculate fluxes that maximize Z



CHEGA DE TEORIA!



Focus on science.

VAMOS À PRÁTICA!

