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**MARS1: metabolite analogues for rational strain improvement**

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**Abstract**

**Summary:** Metabolite analogues (MAs) mimic the structure of native metabolites, can competitively inhibit their utilization in enzymatic reactions, and are commonly used as selection tools for isolating desirable mutants of industrial microorganisms. Genome-scale metabolic models representing all biochemical reactions in an organism can be used to predict effects of MAs on cellular phenotypes. Here, we present the metabolite analogues for rational strain improvement (MARS1) framework. MARS1 provides a rational approach to strain improvement by searching for metabolites as targets instead of genes or reactions. The designs found by MARS1 can be implemented by supplying MAs in the culture media, enabling metabolic rewiring without the use of recombinant DNA technologies that cannot always be used due to regulations. To facilitate experimental implementation, MARS1 provides tools to identify candidate MAs to a target metabolite from a database of known drugs and analogues.

**Availability and implementation:** The code is freely available at https://github.com/biosustain/marsi under the Apache License V2. MARS1 is implemented in Python.

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**Supplementary information:** Supplementary data are available at Bioinformatics online.

### 1 Introduction

Genome-scale metabolic models (GEMs) describe the biochemical reactions in an organism and their relation to the proteome and genome (McClokey et al., 2013). These models comprehensively represent natural metabolism and they are useful for predicting the effect of metabolite analogues (MAs) as therapeutics (Agren et al., 2014; Kim et al., 2014).

Non-rational strategies such as mutagenesis and selection or laboratory evolution can be used to develop industrial strains when the use of recombinant DNA technology is not allowed due to regulations (Derkx et al., 2014; Hansen et al., 2017). MAs, inhibiting the enzymatic conversion of the target metabolite, act as metabolite knockouts and can be used as the selective pressure in non-rational strategies to shape the metabolism of microorganisms (Sorensen et al., 2016).

Here, we present software that implements workflows to identify metabolite knockouts instead of gene or reaction knockouts (Figure 1A). We also provide a pipeline to identify structural analogues for those targets.

### 2 Materials and methods

The first workflow consists of systematically replacing reaction knockouts (identified by other strain design methods) by metabolite knockouts, until we can find metabolite targets that result in a similar flux distribution. The second workflow consists of searching for metabolite targets using heuristic optimization, without the need to specify reaction knockouts a priori. A metabolite knockout consists of blocking all reactions consuming a given metabolite, excluding transporters.

After identifying the metabolite targets, we search for MAs similar to them. We compiled a database of potential MAs from publicly available sources (see Supplementary Material). We use OpenBabel (O’Boyle et al., 2011) and RDKit (2017) (http://www.rdkit.org) to...
calculate the features used to compare candidate MAs to the target metabolite: number of atoms/bonds/rings, MACCs fingerprints, Tanimoto coefficient (TC) and structural similarity score (SS).

### 3 Results

We implemented a software package containing algorithms to generate strain design strategies using MAs. Our software could generate metabolite targets for a published knockout-based design (Harder et al., 2016). We also provide the tools to identify candidate MAs that could be used for implementation of the designs.

#### 3.1 Identification of replacement targets

We used an experimentally validated strain design for itaconic acid production in *Escherichia coli* (Harder et al., 2016) and the *E.coli* GEM iJO1366 (Orth et al., 2014) to demonstrate the use of MARSI. MARSI identified acetyl-phosphate as a metabolite knockout target that can replace the Phosphotransacetylase (PTAr) reaction knock-out and sustain the same flux for itaconic acid production (Table 1). Using a SS cut-off of 0.5 (see Supplementary Material), we found 182 MAs for acetyl-phosphate (Supplementary Table S1 shows the top 10 hits). More examples of replacement targets in other *E.coli* strain designs can be found in Supplementary Material.

#### 3.2 Query calibration with known MAs

In order to validate the ability of MARSI to find known analogues for a target metabolite, we selected 42 known metabolite-MA pairs from the literature (Supplementary Table S3). We compared the structural features between the MAs and their target metabolites (Supplementary Fig. S1). We used a distance of 4 for the number of atoms, 3 for the number of bonds and 2 for the number of rings as our query cut-off. The TC cut-off changes dynamically with the size of the metabolites (see Supplementary Material). In Figure 1B, we show the SS and TC for different targets and their known analogues as well as the best hit analogue in the database. For most targets MARSI found candidate MAs that showed higher structural similarity to the target metabolite than the known analogue.

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### Conflict of Interest

None declared.

### References


