



TACsy

Training Alliance for
Computational systems
chemistry

Carbon Fixation Pathway Design and the Mystery of Thermodynamics

Anne-Susann Abel

40th TBI Winterseminar in Bled



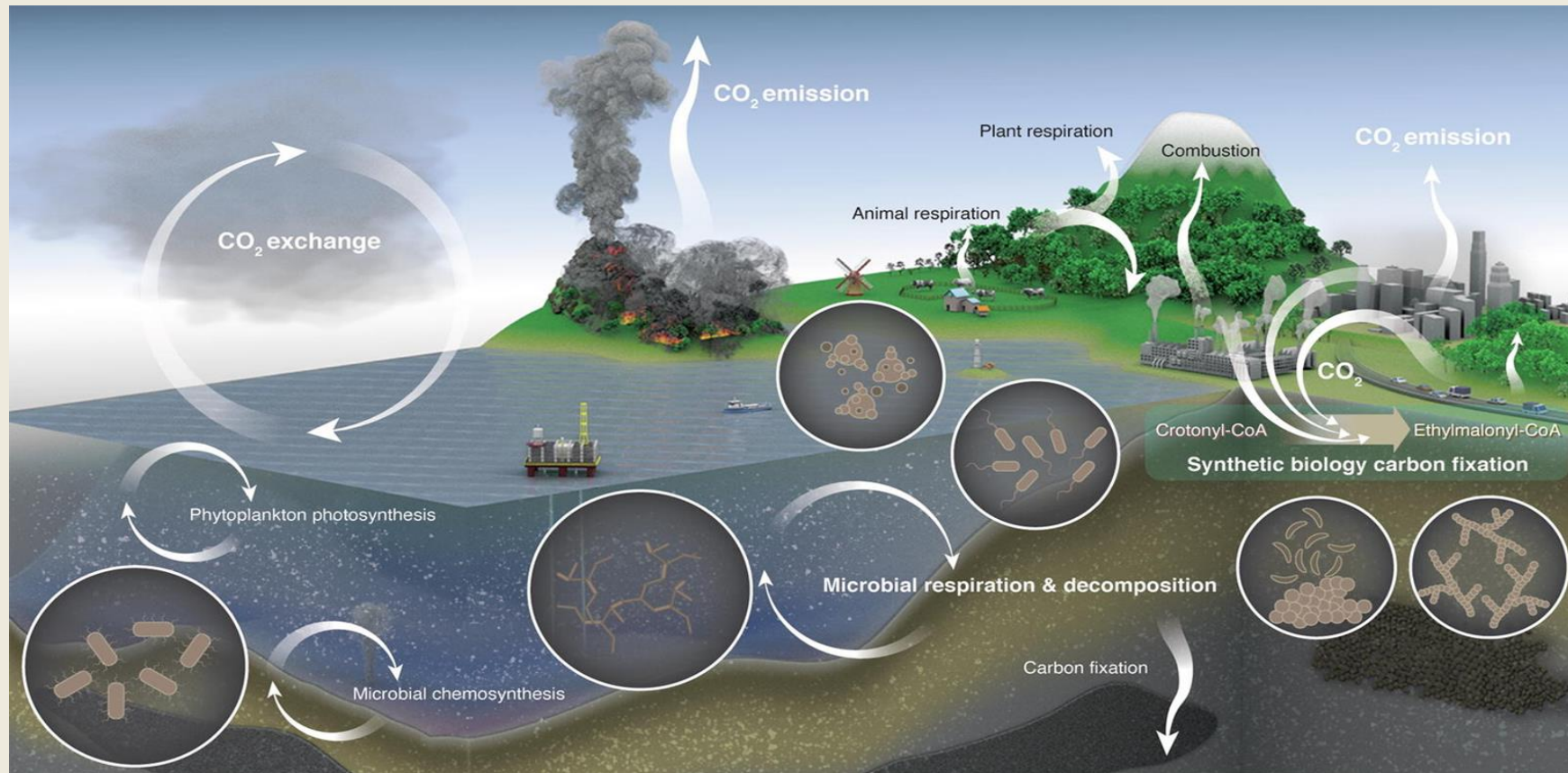
Founded by the
European Union

This project has received funding from the European Unions Horizon 2021
research and innovation programme under the Marie-Skłodowska-Curie grant
agreement No 101072930



universität
wien

Carbon Cycle and Natural Carbon Fixation Pathways



- Inefficient carboxylating enzymes
- High cofactor use
- Oxygen sensitivity

Goal - Improve Natural Pathways



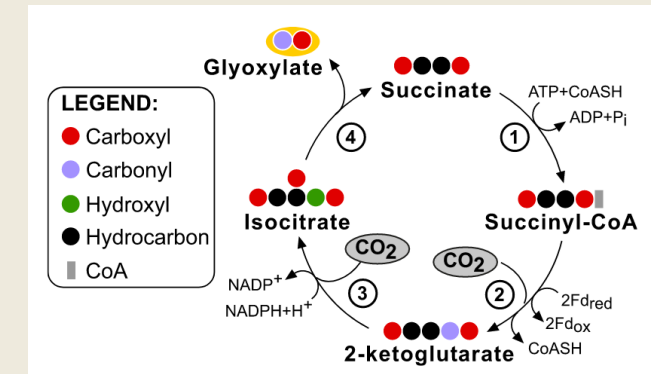
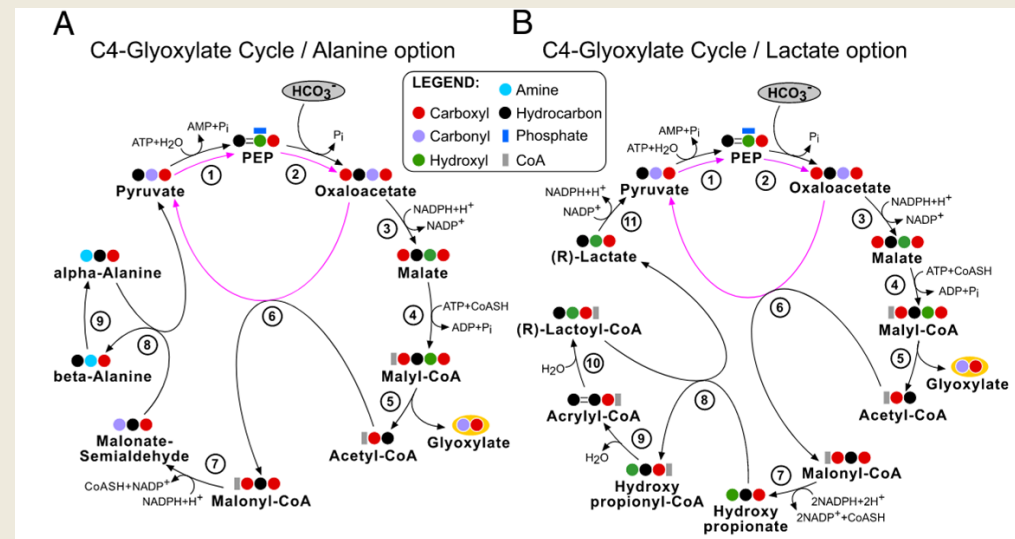
Artificial Pathways

“Better” pathways?

Measures of feasibility

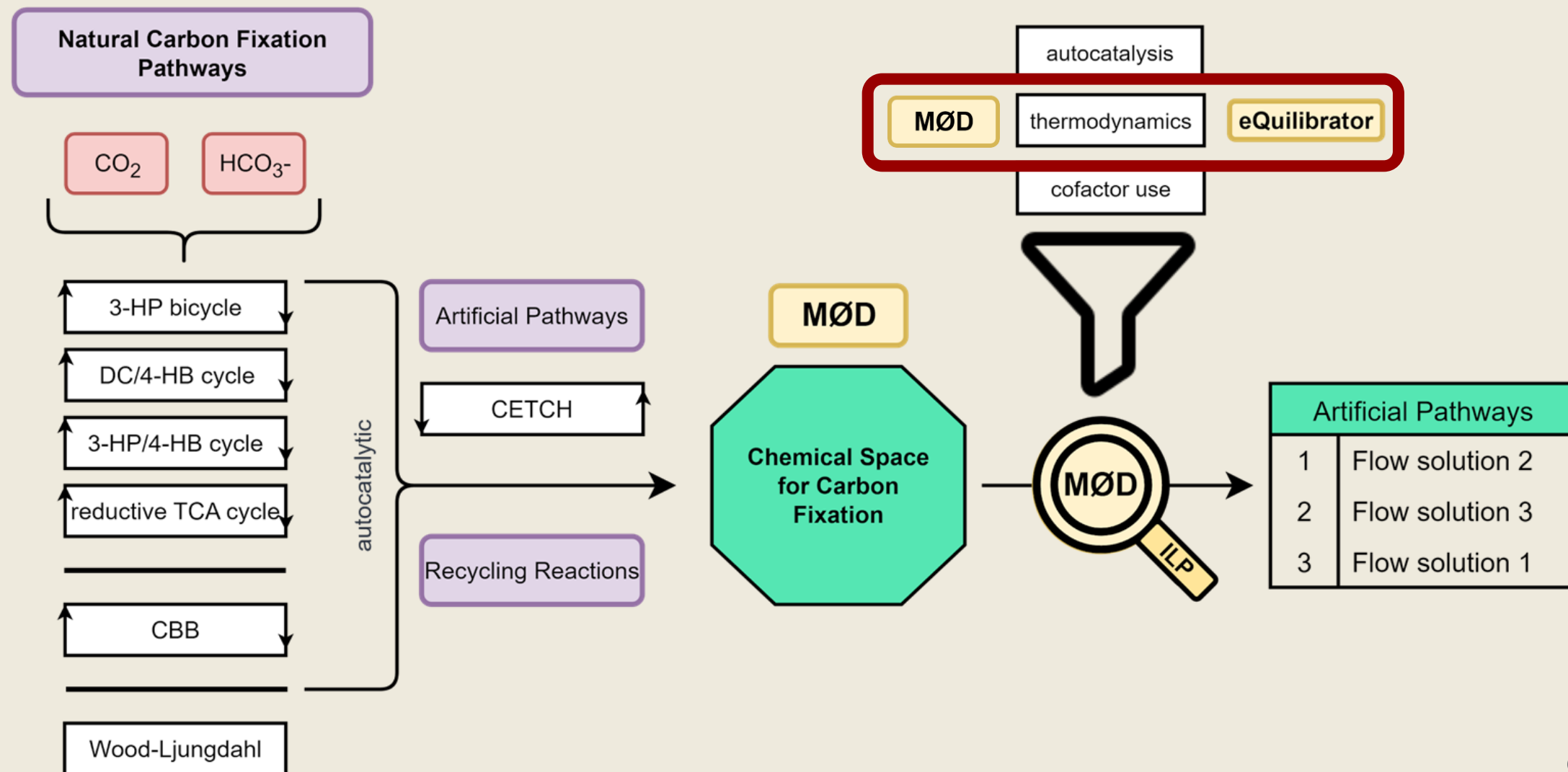
- Thermodynamics
- Kinetics
- Topology
- Efficiency
- Oxygen-sensitivity

highest activities



shortest pathway

Workflow for Pathway Discovery



Thermodynamics – Requirements and Considerations

$$\Delta G_{total} = \Delta G_1 + \Delta G_2 + \dots + \Delta G_6$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q$$

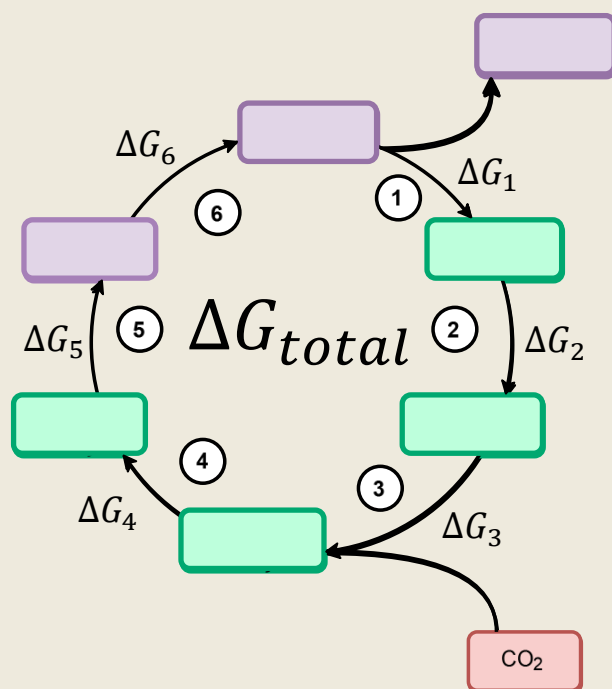
$$Q = \frac{c_{products}}{c_{reactants}}$$

MØD

Optimize
energy and find
concentrations
to fit

$$\Delta G^0 = \sum \Delta G_f^0 \text{ products} - \sum \Delta G_f^0 \text{ reactants}$$

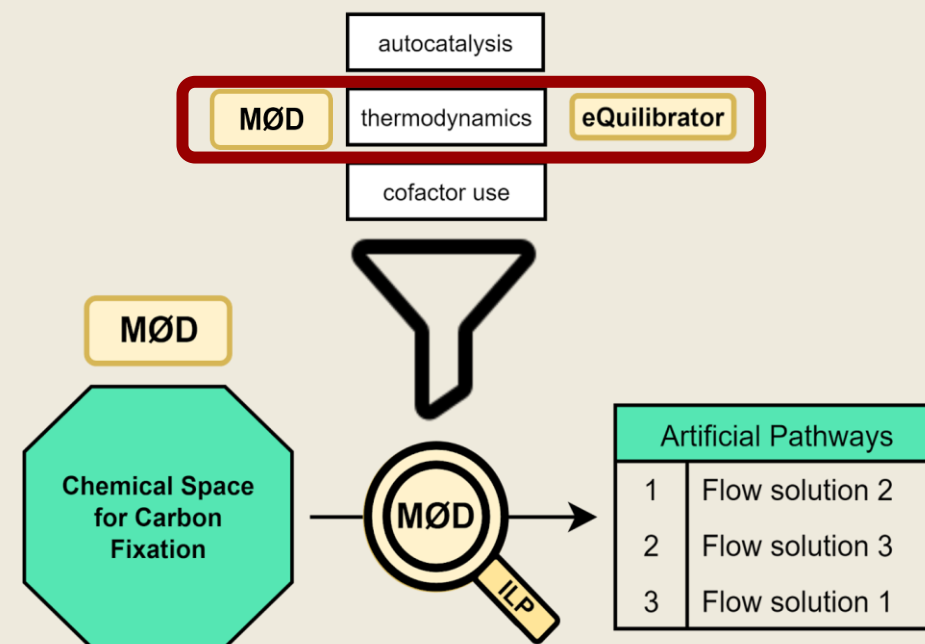
ΔG	Gibbs Free Energy Change
ΔG^0	Standard Gibbs Free Energy Change
R	Universal Gas Constant
	Standard Gibbs Free Energy of
ΔG_f^0	Formation
Q	Reaction Quotient
T	Temperature



$$\Delta G_f^0$$

eQuilibrator

pH = 7, concentration = 1 mM

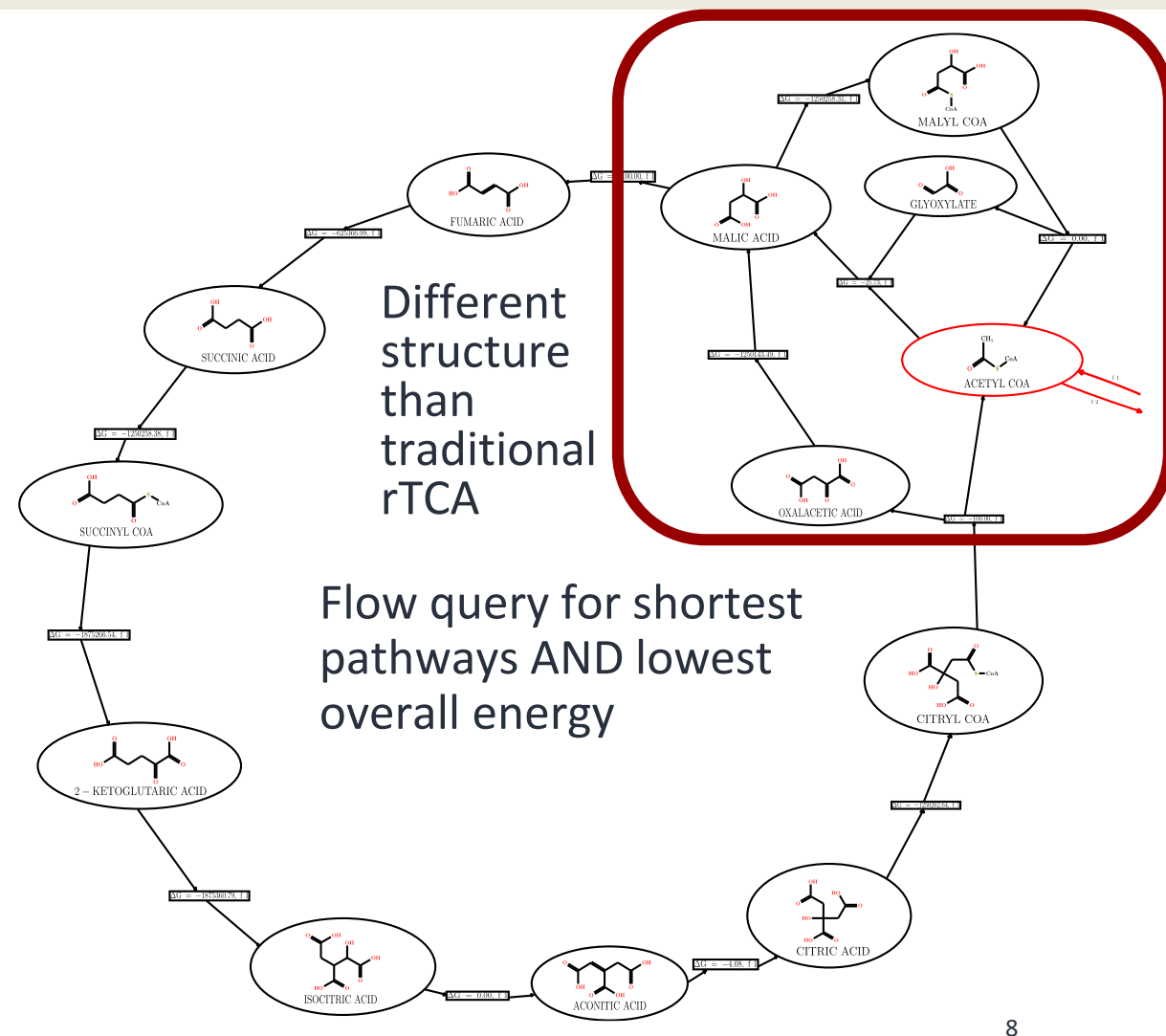
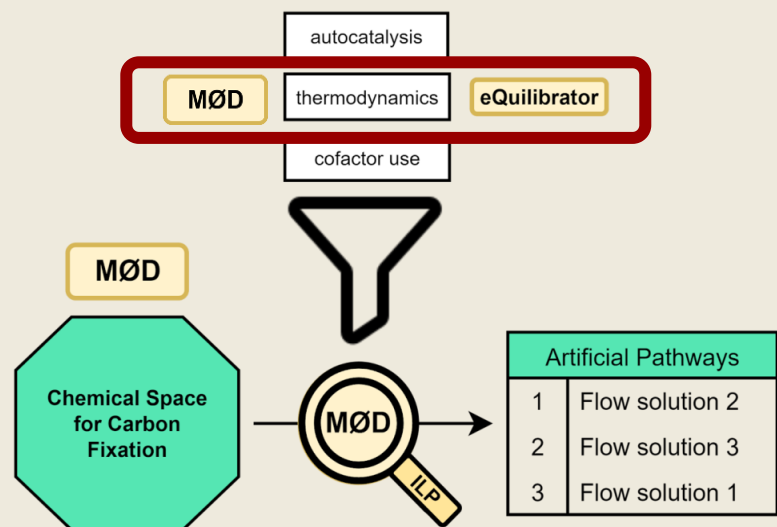


Flow Query Examples - Thermodynamics

Optimisation for minimal Energy on flow

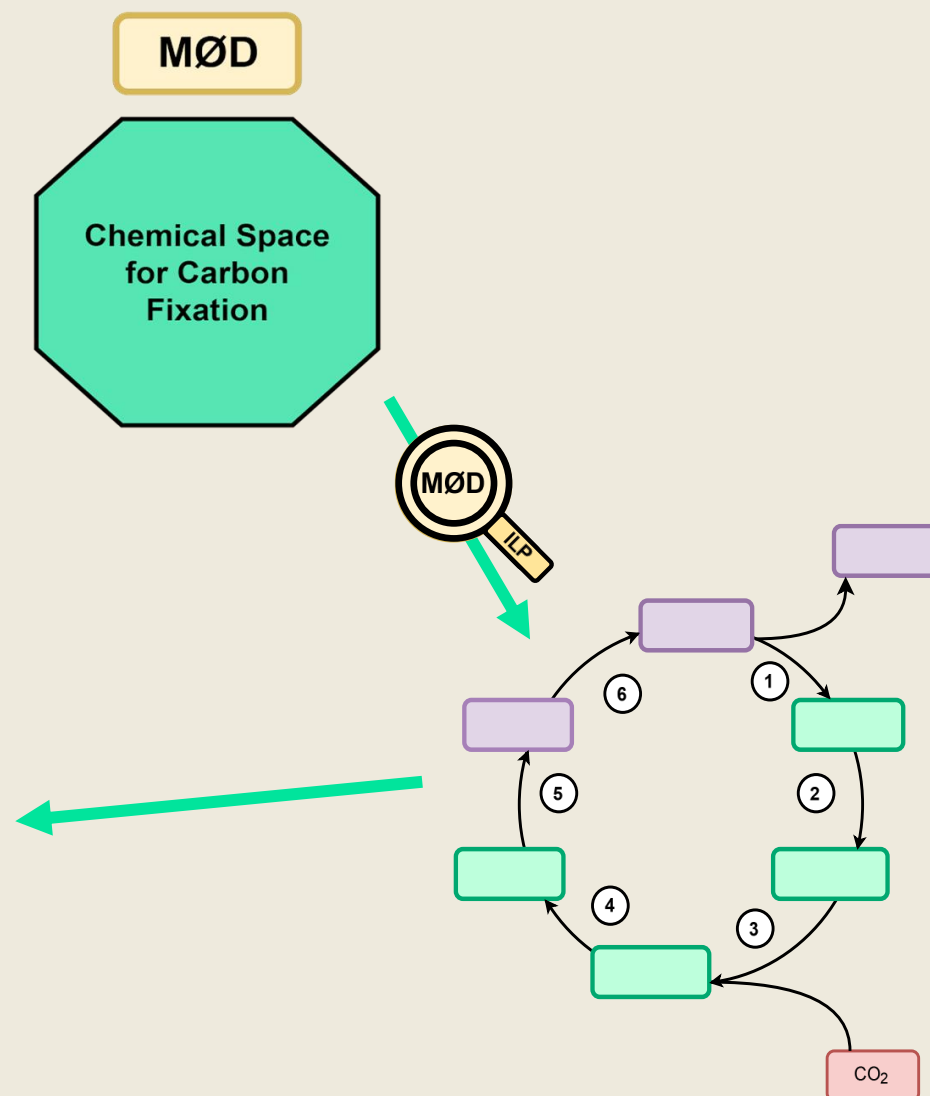
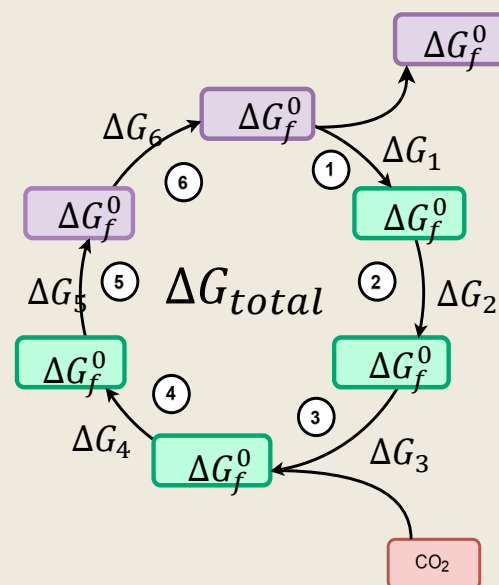
BUT

Currently facing problems with the concentration range of our solutions → outside of biochemically feasible range



Flow Query – Thermodynamic Post-Annotation

- First find a flow query solution
 - Optimisation for shortest pathway**
- THEN calculate Gibbs Free Energy Change of the reactions
- Gives a feasibility measure for the solutions



Flow Query – Thermodynamic Post-Annotation

- First find a flow query solution
 - **Optimisation for shortest pathway**
- THEN calculate Gibbs Free Energy Change of the reactions
- Gives a feasibility measure for the solutions
- Measure of feasibility in biochemical context
 - **Count of ATP molecules used**

Optimisation for maximized CO₂ input with fewest reactions

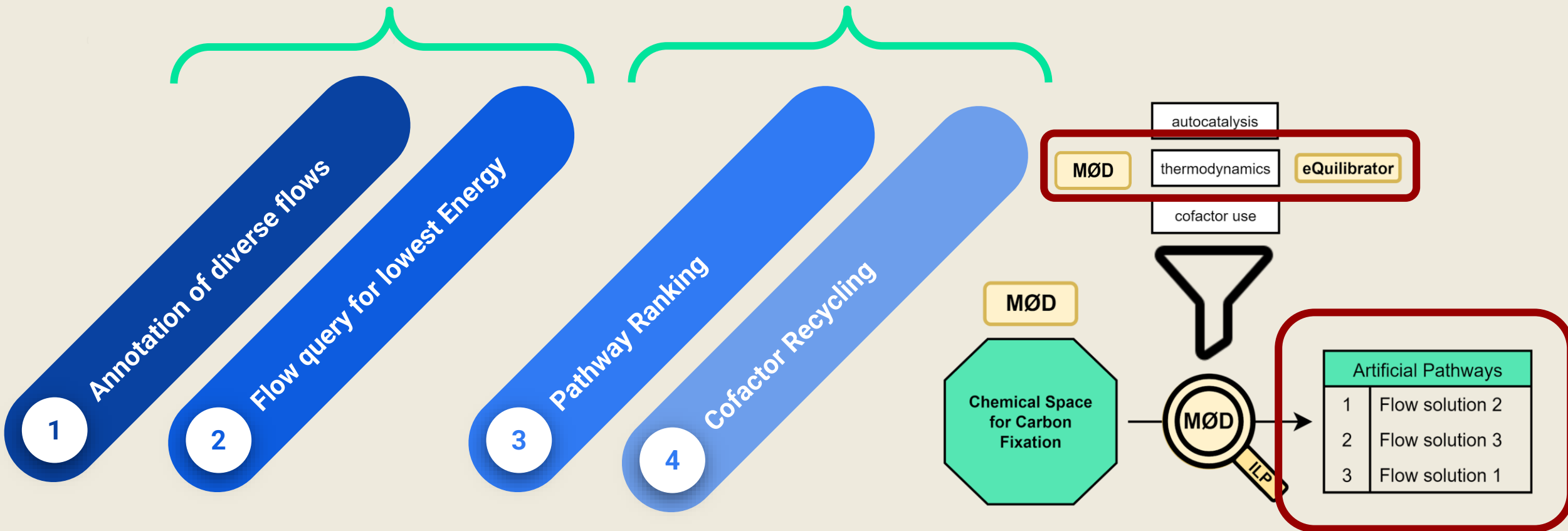
0.1.1 Solution 0				
Overall Data				
Objective value (integral): 3				
Vertex/Graph	In	Out	OA	
ACETYL COA	1	20	1	
ADP	1	0	0	
AMP	0	39	0	
ATP	38	0	0	
CO ₂	38	0	0	
CoASH	19	0	0	
Fdox	0	38	0	
Fdred	38	0	0	
H ₂ O	0	18	0	
NAD ⁺	0	19	0	
NADH	19	0	0	
NADP ⁺	0	38	0	
NADPH	38	0	0	
PPi	0	38	0	
Pi	0	1	0	
hplus	95	0	0	

Optimisation for shortest pathway for autocatalytic acCoA

0.1.1 Solution 0				
Overall Data				
Objective value (integral): 13				
Vertex/Graph	In	Out	OA	
ACETYL COA	1	2	1	
ADP	0	1	0	
AMP	0	2	0	
ATP	3	0	0	
CO ₂	2	0	0	
CoASH	1	0	0	
Fdox	0	2	0	
Fdred	2	0	0	
NAD ⁺	0	1	0	
NADH	1	0	0	
NADP ⁺	0	2	0	
NADPH	2	0	0	
PPi	0	2	0	
Pi	0	1	0	
hplus	5	0	0	

Thermodynamics

General Pathway Design



Thank You for Your Attention!



universität
wien

tbi



University of
Southern Denmark



Training Alliance for Computational
systems chemistry



Prof. Christoph Flamm

Prof. Daniel Merkle

Prof. Rolf Fagerberg

Assoc. Prof. Jakob Lykke Andersen

Nino Lauber PhD

TBI Group

& other TACsy Students and
Professors