

Expansion and Exploration of Prebiotic Chemical Reaction Spaces through Rule Based Modeling

Nino Lauber

39th TBI Winterseminar

15th Februar 2024, Bled



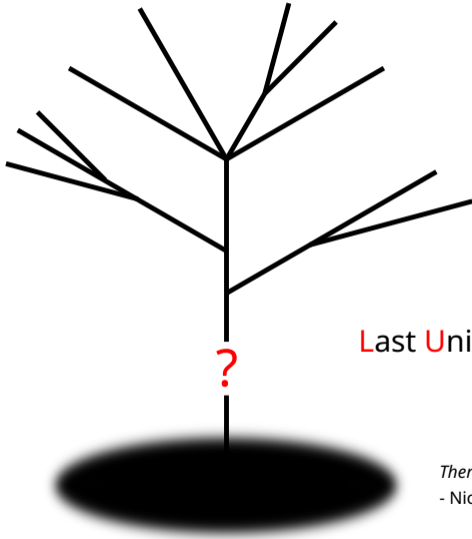
Introduction



Motivation: Origins of Life (OL) Research



Motivation: Origins of Life (OL) Research

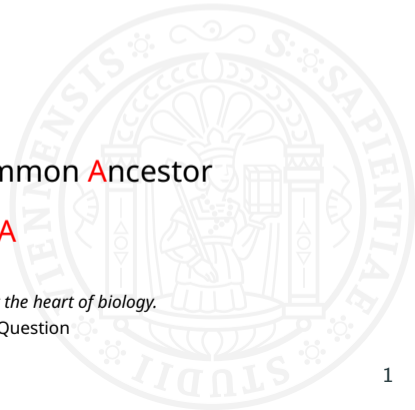


Last Universal Common Ancestor

LUCA

There is a black hole at the heart of biology.

- Nick Lane, The Vital Question

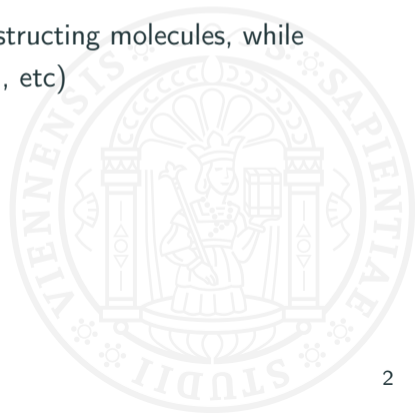




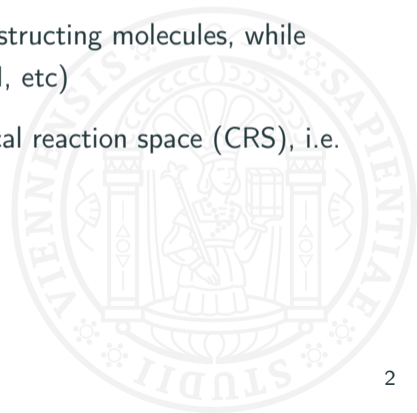
- **Substantial progress** has been made within prebiotic chemistry and origins of life (OL) research



- **Substantial progress** has been made within prebiotic chemistry and origins of life (OL) research
- Many lines of research focus on a **similar logic** of constructing molecules, while varying reaction conditions (catalysts, temperature, pH, etc)

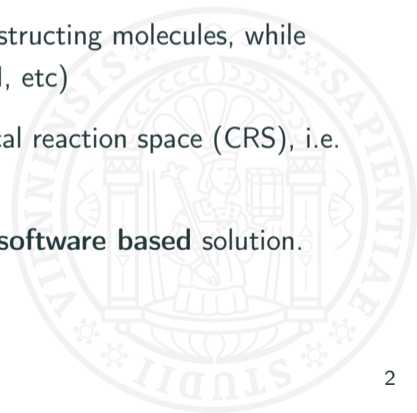


- **Substantial progress** has been made within prebiotic chemistry and origins of life (OL) research
- Many lines of research focus on a **similar logic** of constructing molecules, while varying reaction conditions (catalysts, temperature, pH, etc)
- Need for a way to systematically **trace out** the chemical reaction space (CRS), i.e. the space of **possible reactions** of a given system.



State of Research

- **Substantial progress** has been made within prebiotic chemistry and origins of life (OL) research
- Many lines of research focus on a **similar logic** of constructing molecules, while varying reaction conditions (catalysts, temperature, pH, etc)
- Need for a way to systematically **trace out** the chemical reaction space (CRS), i.e. the space of **possible reactions** of a given system.
- Expansion and analysis of a CRS can be done using a **software based** solution.



Methods



Rule-Based Expansion of a Chemical Reaction Space



Rule-Based Expansion of a Chemical Reaction Space

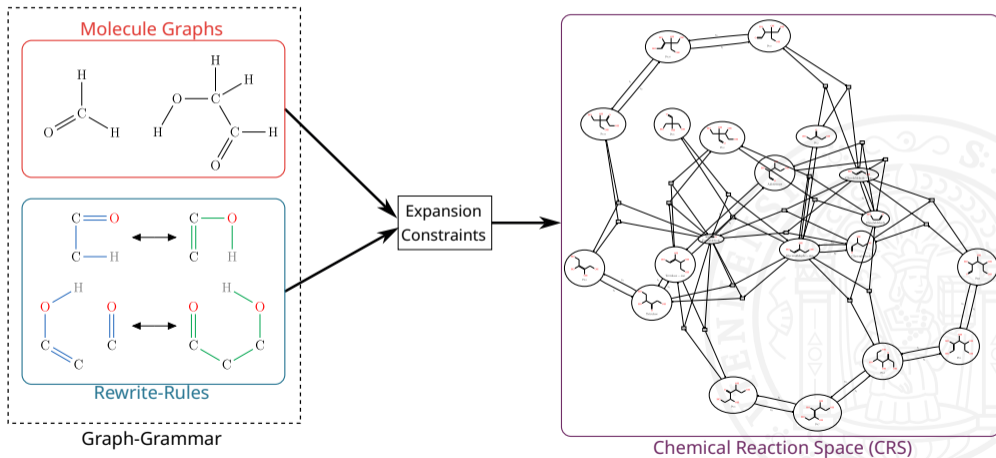
Expansion of a CRS using the *MØD*¹ software package



¹J. L. Andersen, C. Flamm, D. Merkle & P. F. Stadler; LNCS 9761:73–88; 2016.

Rule-Based Expansion of a Chemical Reaction Space

Expansion of a CRS using the *MØD*¹ software package



¹J. L. Andersen, C. Flamm, D. Merkle & P. F. Stadler; LNCS 9761:73–88; 2016.

Search for Conserved Moieties



Search for Conserved Moieties

A CRS with m molecules and r reactions can be represented by its **stoichiometric matrix** S ($m \times r$ matrix containing stoichiometric coefficients of each reaction)



Search for Conserved Moieties

A CRS with m molecules and r reactions can be represented by its **stoichiometric matrix** S ($m \times r$ matrix containing stoichiometric coefficients of each reaction)

Any vector $c = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ with the property:

$$c \cdot S = 0$$

represents a **conserved moiety** within the CRS¹.

¹S. Müller, C. Flamm & P. F. Stadler; J. Cheminform. 14(1):1–24; 2022



Search for Conserved Moieties

A CRS with m molecules and r reactions can be represented by its **stoichiometric matrix** S ($m \times r$ matrix containing stoichiometric coefficients of each reaction)

Any vector $c = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ with the property:

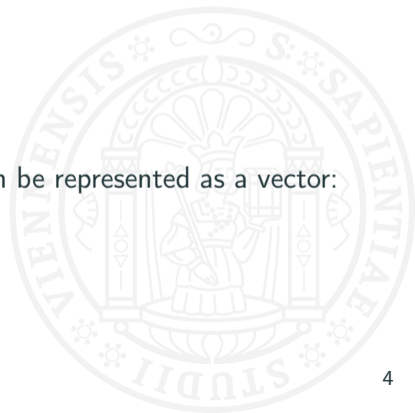
$$c \cdot S = 0$$

represents a **conserved moiety** within the CRS¹.

Given N conserved moieties, any molecule in the system can be represented as a vector:

$$m = (m_1, \dots, m_N)^T, m_i \text{ amount of moiety } i$$

¹S. Müller, C. Flamm & P. F. Stadler; J. Cheminform. 14(1):1–24; 2022



Search for Autocatalytic (AC) Cycles



Search for Autocatalytic (AC) Cycles

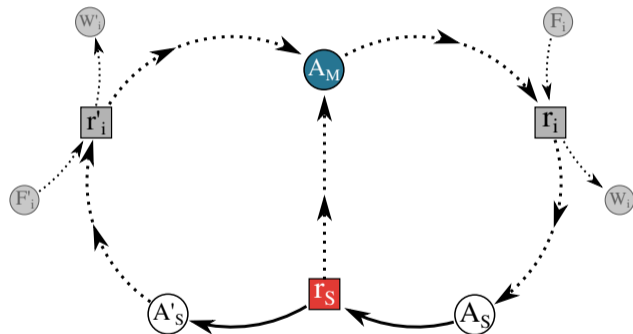
Network topological definition of autocatalytic reaction cycles¹

¹A. Blokhuis, D. Lacoste & P. Nghe; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 117(41): 25230–25236.



Search for Autocatalytic (AC) Cycles

Network topological definition of autocatalytic reaction cycles¹



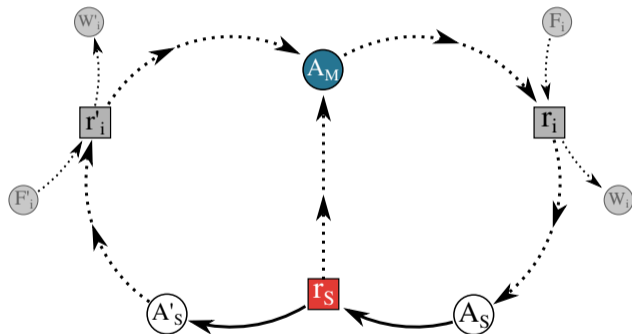
with permission from Phillip Honegger (publication forthcoming)

¹A. Blokhuis, D. Lacoste & P. Nghe; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 117(41): 25230–25236.



Search for Autocatalytic (AC) Cycles

Network topological definition of autocatalytic reaction cycles¹



with permission from Phillip Honegger (publication forthcoming)

Search constraints:

- exclusion of molecules
- exclusion of reactions
- maximum cycle length

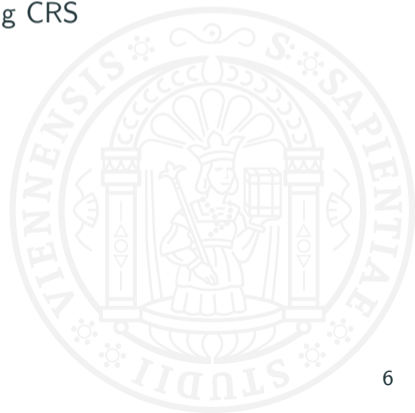
¹A. Blokhuis, D. Lacoste & P. Nghe; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 117(41): 25230–25236.



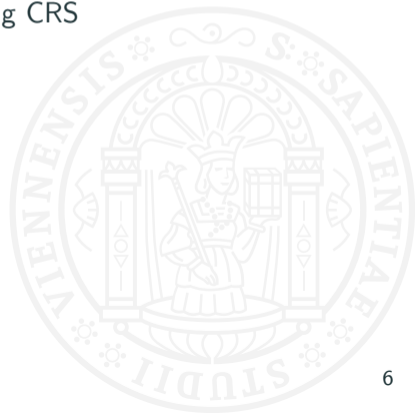
- Implement a given chemistry as a **graph-grammar**



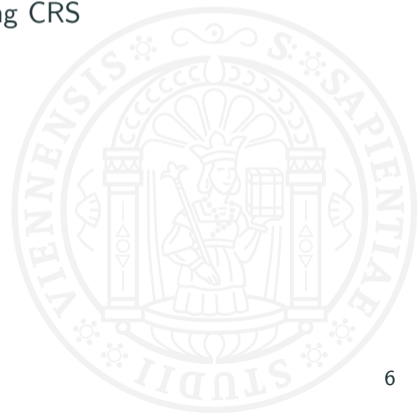
- Implement a given chemistry as a **graph-grammar**
- Perform a **constrained expansion** of the corresponding CRS



- Implement a given chemistry as a **graph-grammar**
- Perform a **constrained expansion** of the corresponding CRS
- Analyze the **properties** of the CRS

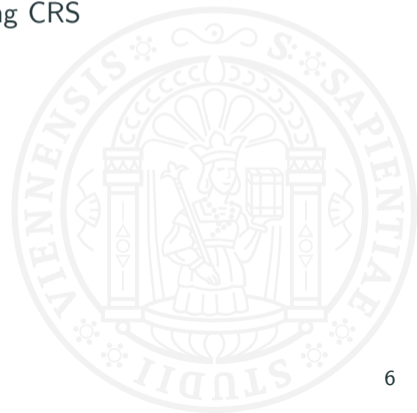


- Implement a given chemistry as a **graph-grammar**
- Perform a **constrained expansion** of the corresponding CRS
- Analyze the **properties** of the CRS
- Search for certain **reaction pathways** within the CRS



CRS Expansion-Analysis Workflow

- Implement a given chemistry as a **graph-grammar**
- Perform a **constrained expansion** of the corresponding CRS
- Analyze the **properties** of the CRS
- Search for certain **reaction pathways** within the CRS
- Analyze the **properties** of the found pathways

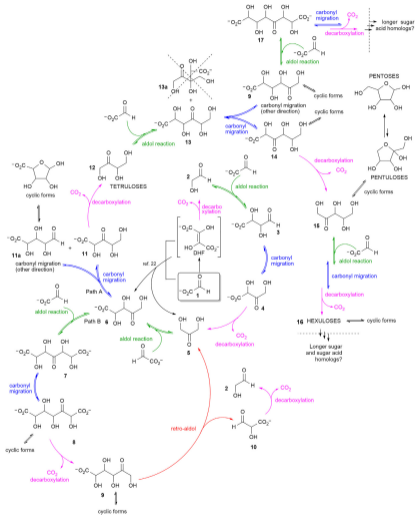


Case Study: Glyoxylose Reaction

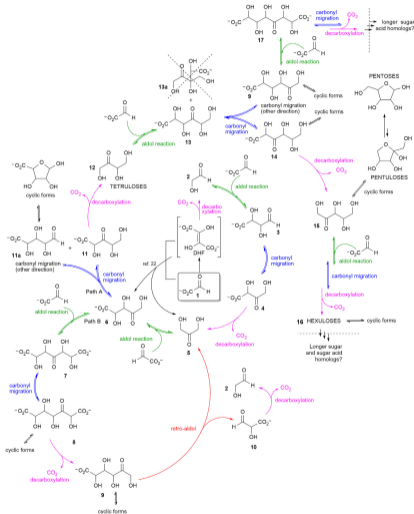




Reaction System



Reaction System



Initially present Molecules:

- Glyoxylate
- Glycolaldehyde

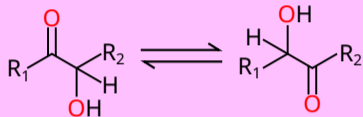
Four types of reactions:

- Carbonyl Migration
- (Retro)-Aldol
- Decarboxylation



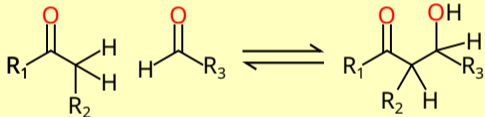
Reaction Grammar

1



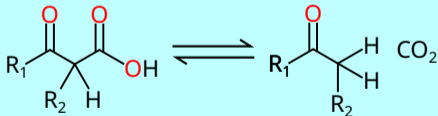
$\text{R}_1: \text{C}, \text{H}$
 $\text{R}_2: \text{C}, \text{H}$

2



$\text{R}_1: \text{C}, \text{H}$
 $\text{R}_2: \text{O}, \text{H}$
 $\text{R}_3: \text{C}, \text{H}$

3

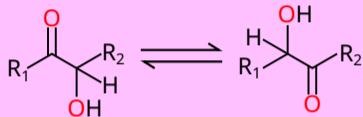


$\text{R}_1: \text{C}, \text{H}$
 $\text{R}_2: \text{O}, \text{H}$



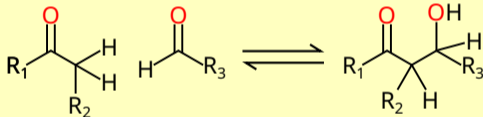
Reaction Grammar

1



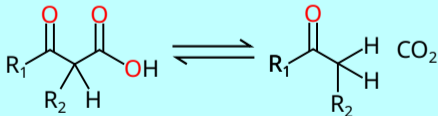
$\text{R}_1: \text{C, H}$
 $\text{R}_2: \text{C, H}$

2



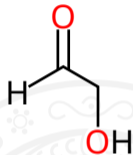
$\text{R}_1: \text{C, H}$
 $\text{R}_2: \text{O, H}$
 $\text{R}_3: \text{C, H}$

3

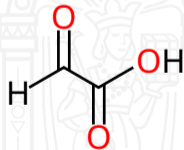


$\text{R}_1: \text{C, H}$
 $\text{R}_2: \text{O, H}$

Glycolaldehyde (GLYC)



Glyoxylate (GLX)



Results



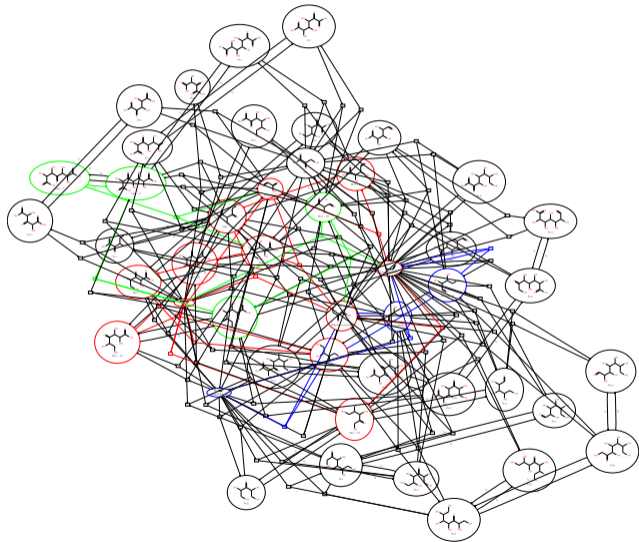


Expansion constraint:

- no molecules with **more than 8 C-atoms**



CRS Expansion

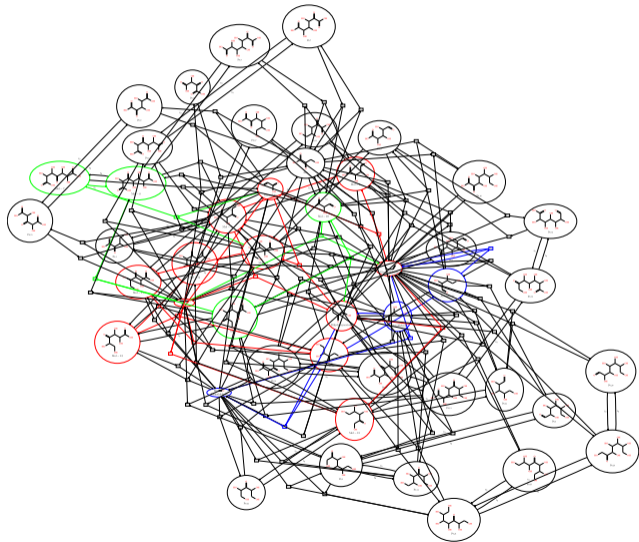


Expansion constraint:

- no molecules with **more than 8 C-atoms**



CRS Expansion



Expansion constraint:

- no molecules with **more than 8 C-atoms**

General CRS properties:

- 46 Molecules
- 156 Reactions



Conserved Moieties

Two conserved moieties found in expanded CRS:

- H_2CO -moiety (carbonyl-, alcohol-group)
- CO_2 -moiety (acid-group)

Any molecule in the CRS can be **decomposed** into a **combination** of them

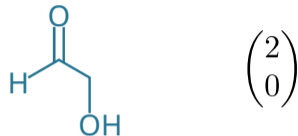


Conserved Moieties

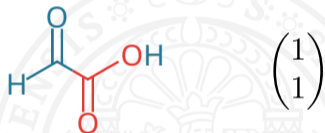
Two conserved moieties found in expanded CRS:

- H₂CO-moiety (carbonyl-, alcohol-group)
- CO₂-moiety (acid-group)

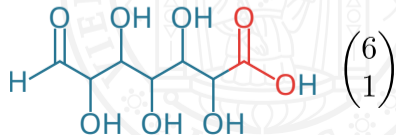
Any molecule in the CRS can be **decomposed** into a **combination** of them



Glycolaldehyde (GYC)



Glyoxylate (GLX)



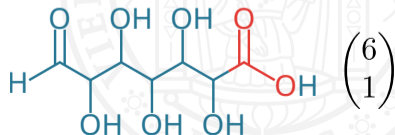
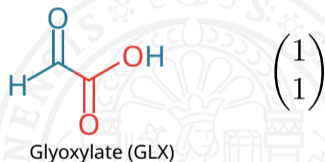
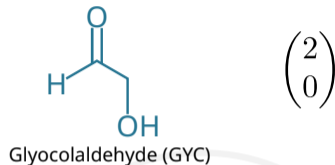
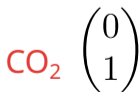
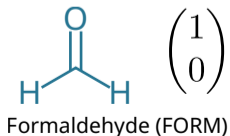
Conserved Moieties

Two conserved moieties found in expanded CRS:

- H_2CO -moiety (carbonyl-, alcohol-group)
- CO_2 -moiety (acid-group)

Any molecule in the CRS can be **decomposed** into a **combination** of them

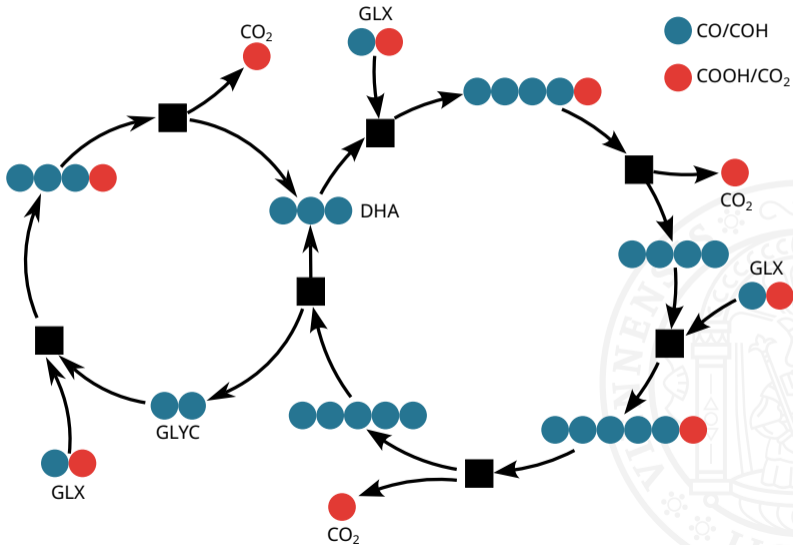
Furthermore, define a set of **basis-species** (molecules with only one of each moiety):



Conserved Moieties: Reaction Path A



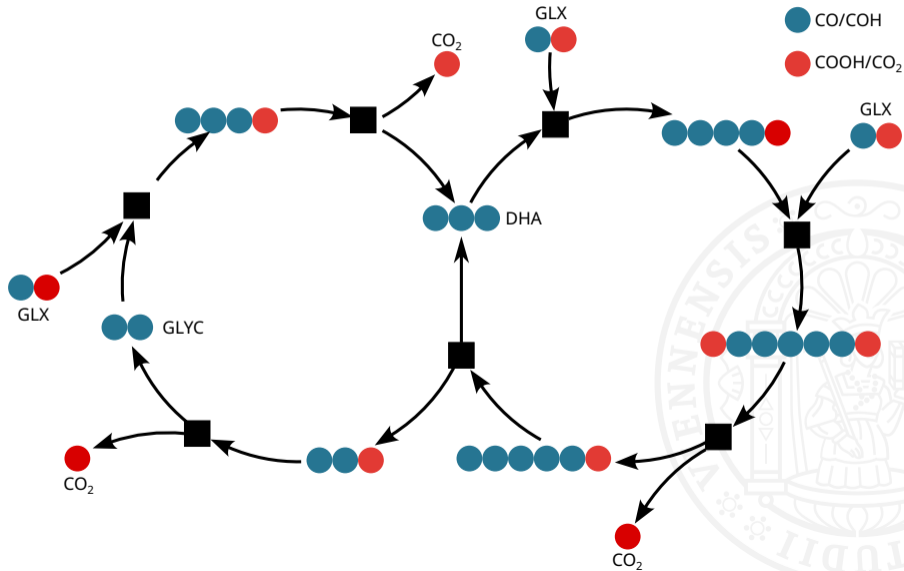
Conserved Moieties: Reaction Path A



Conserved Moieties: Reaction Path B



Conserved Moieties: Reaction Path B





General constraints:

- GLX, FORM, CO₂ excluded as on-cycle species
- Carboxylation reactions excluded



General constraints:

- GLX, FORM, CO₂ excluded as on-cycle species
- Carboxylation reactions excluded

Two main search strategies on the CRS:



General constraints:

- GLX, FORM, CO₂ excluded as on-cycle species
- Carboxylation reactions excluded

Two main search strategies on the CRS:

1. “Strict” Search

- only aldol-addition with GLX
- maximum 7 reactions

⇒ 43 AC-Cycles



General constraints:

- GLX, FORM, CO₂ excluded as on-cycle species
- Carboxylation reactions excluded

Two main search strategies on the CRS:

1. “Strict” Search

- only aldol-addition with GLX
- maximum 7 reactions

⇒ 43 AC-Cycles

2. “Relaxed” Search

- general aldol-additions
- maximum 4 reactions

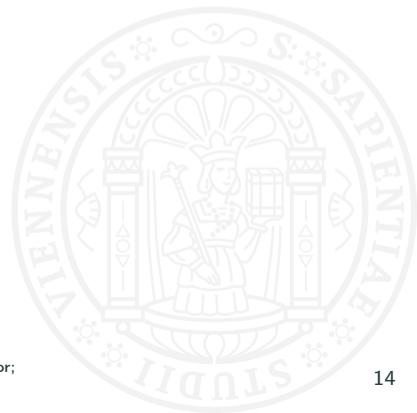
⇒ 3144 AC-Cycles





Calculate reaction energy $\Delta_r G^\circ$ using the *eQuilibrator*¹ software package

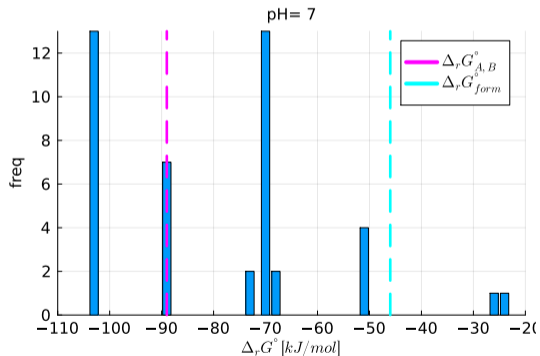
¹M. E. Beber, M. G. Gollub, D. Mozaffari, K. M. Shebek, A. I. Flamholz, R. Milo & E. Noor;
Nucleic Acids Res. 50(D1): D603–D609; 2022.



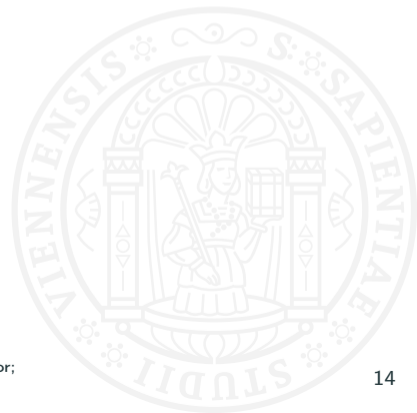
AC-Cycle Energies

Calculate reaction energy $\Delta_r G^\circ$ using the *eQuilibrator*¹ software package

“Strict Search” AC-Cycles:



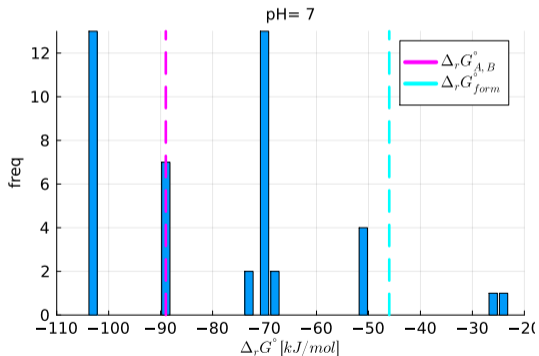
¹M. E. Beber, M. G. Gollub, D. Mozaffari, K. M. Shebek, A. I. Flamholz, R. Milo & E. Noor; *Nucleic Acids Res.* 50(D1): D603–D609; 2022.



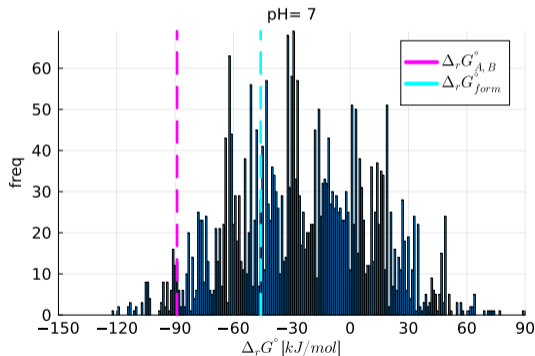
AC-Cycle Energies

Calculate reaction energy $\Delta_r G^\circ$ using the *eQuilibrator*¹ software package

“Strict Search” AC-Cycles:

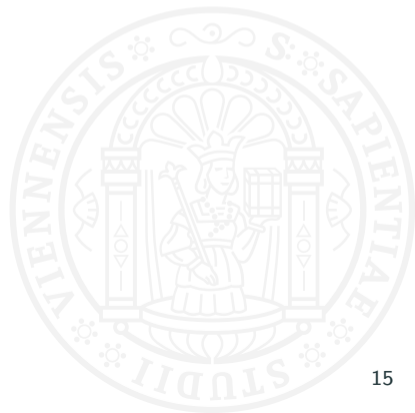


“Relaxed Search” AC-Cycles:

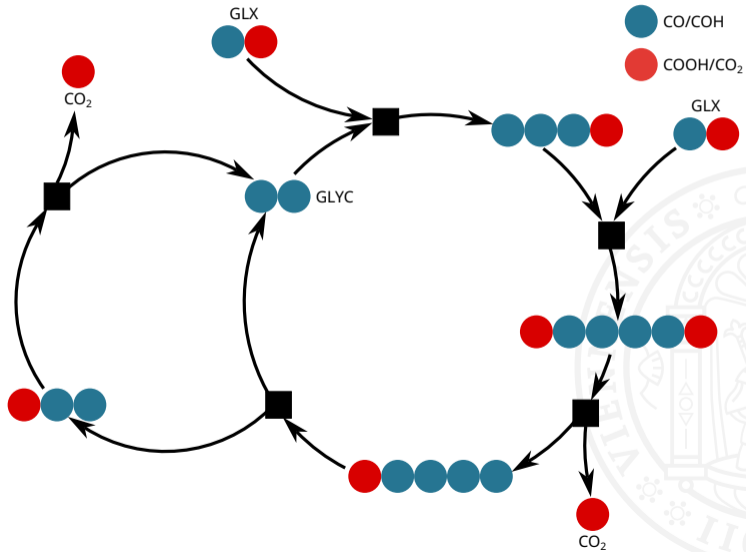


¹M. E. Beber, M. G. Gollub, D. Mozaffari, K. M. Shebek, A. I. Flamholz, R. Milo & E. Noor; *Nucleic Acids Res.* 50(D1): D603–D609; 2022.

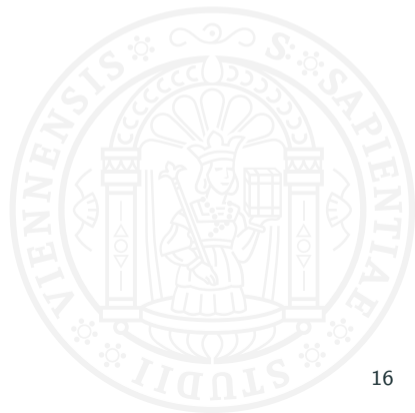
Types of AC-Cycles: "Build-Up" Cycle



Types of AC-Cycles: "Build-Up" Cycle



Types of AC-Cycles: "Recombination" Cycle



Outlook

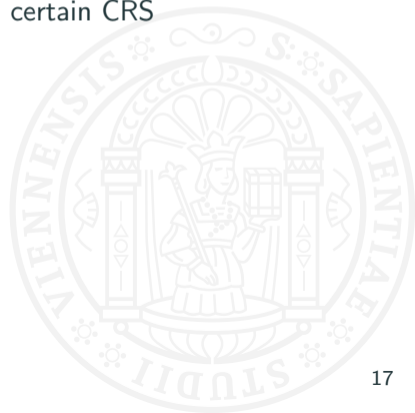




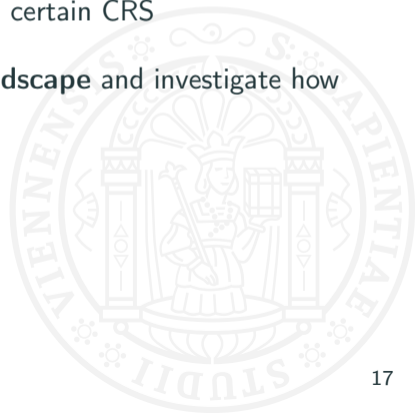
- Investigate and compare the CRSs associated to other types of chemistries



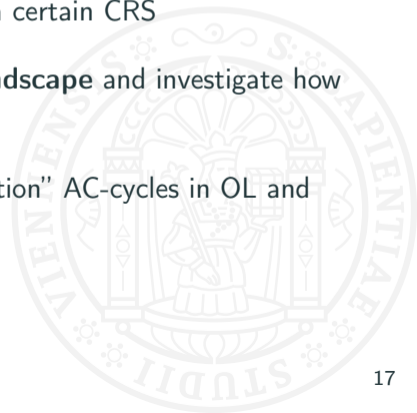
- Investigate and compare the CRSs associated to other types of chemistries
- Find out how **specific** pathways could emerge out of a certain CRS



- Investigate and compare the CRSs associated to other types of chemistries
- Find out how **specific** pathways could emerge out of a certain CRS
- Convert an expanded CRS into a **thermodynamic landscape** and investigate how it changes with different parameter choices



- Investigate and compare the CRSs associated to other types of chemistries
- Find out how **specific** pathways could emerge out of a certain CRS
- Convert an expanded CRS into a **thermodynamic landscape** and investigate how it changes with different parameter choices
- Further contrast the role of “build-up” and “recombination” AC-cycles in OL and protometabolism



Thank you for your Attention!

Contact: nino.lauber@univie.ac.at



tbi

SDU 

MATOMIC

MATOMIC is funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation, supported by grant NNF21OC0066551

Thanks for the discussions:

Christoph Flamm,
Jakob L. Andersen,
Phillip Honegger,
Eric Smith,
Harrison B. Smith,
Ramanarayanan
Krishnamurthy,
Charles L. Liotta

