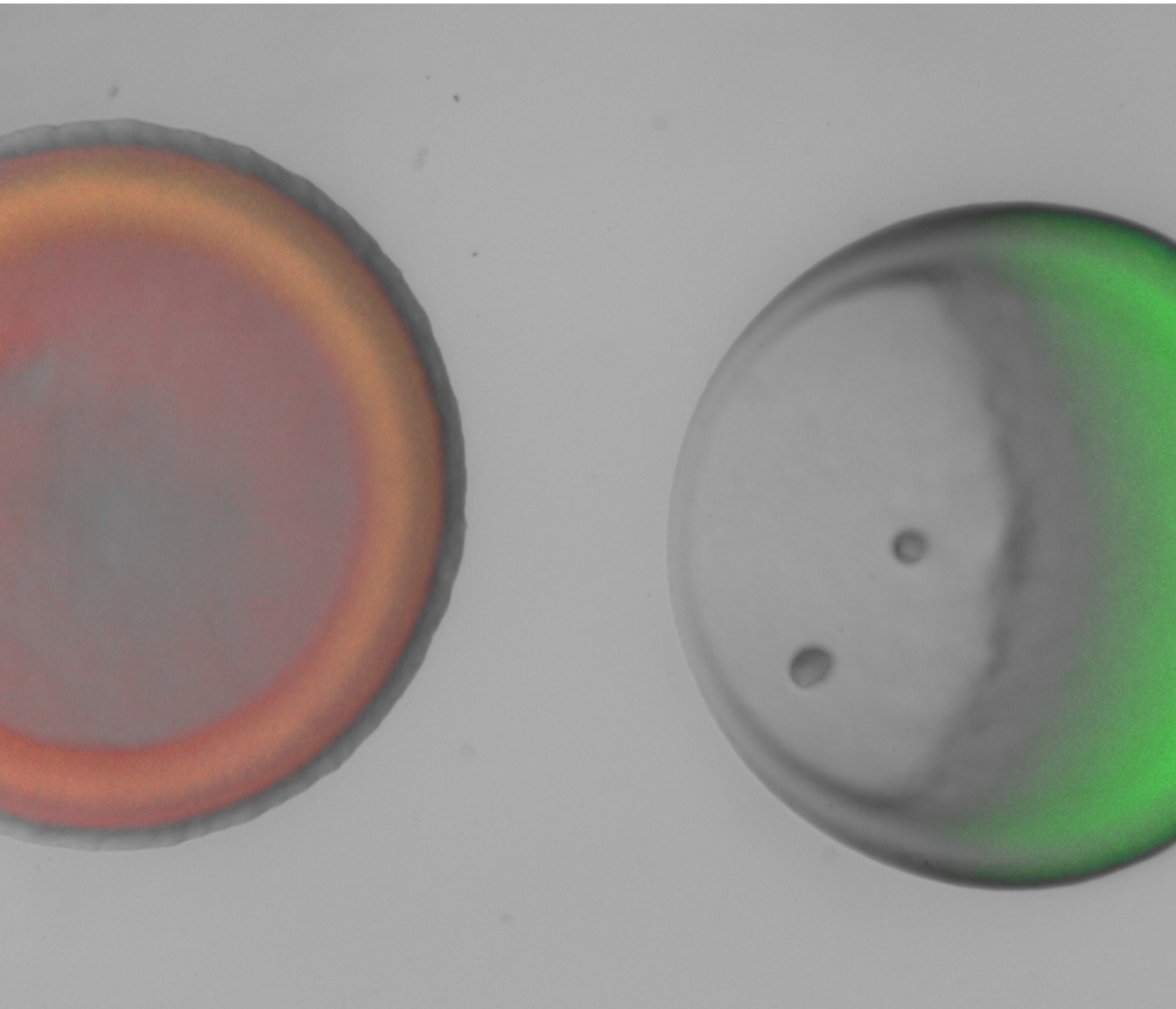




Computational design of synthetic microbial communities

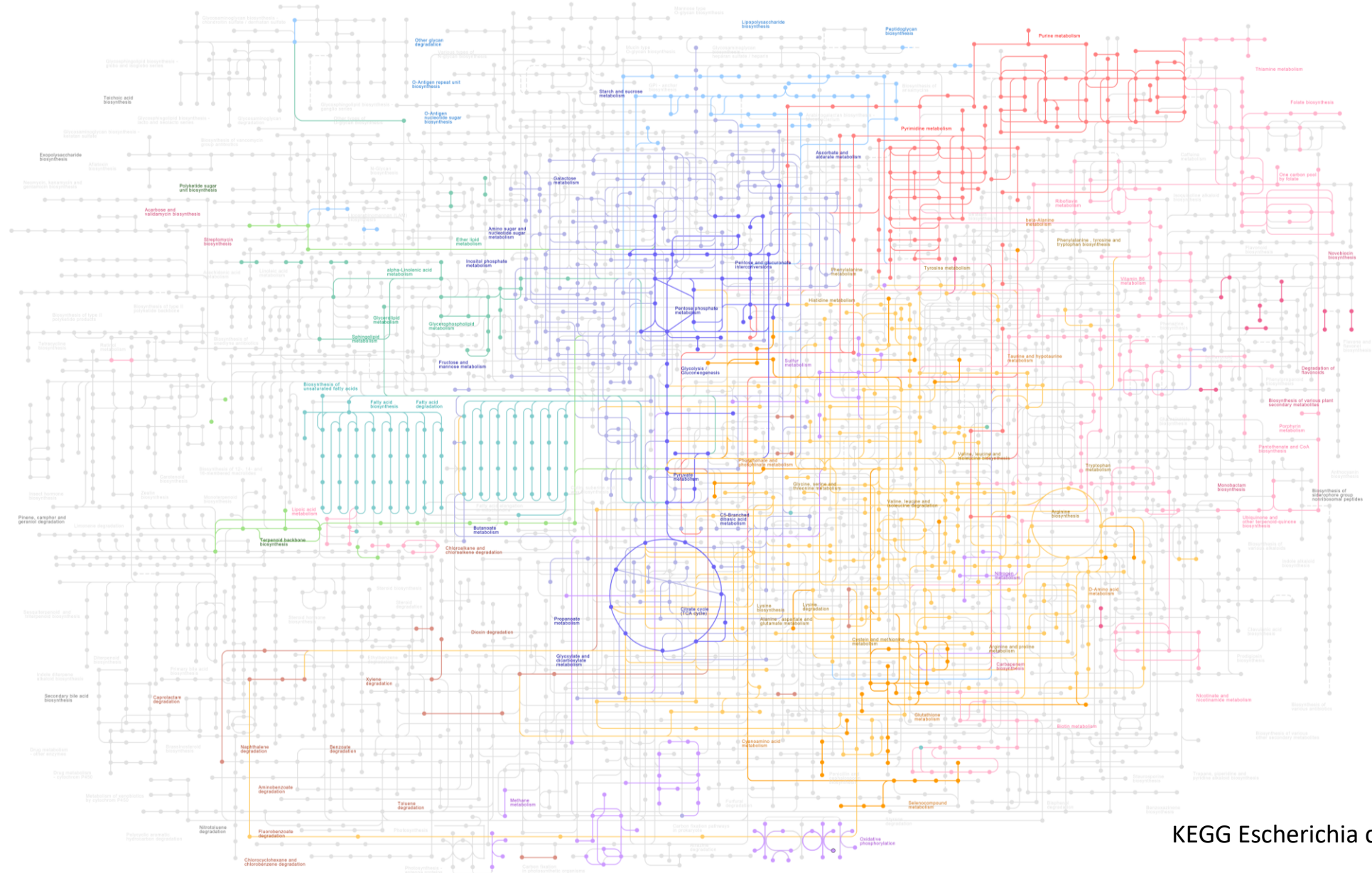
Alex J H Fedorec
Division of Biosciences
University College London
a.fedorec@ucl.ac.uk

Why am I interested in microbial communities?



Microbes are (nearly) everywhere

That makes them a great tool for engineering



A close-up photograph of three cows. On the left is a black cow with a large white blaze on its face and a yellow ear tag. In the center is a brown cow with a white blaze and a yellow ear tag. On the right is a black cow with a yellow ear tag. They are all looking directly at the camera.

But it means there will be competition
wherever we go



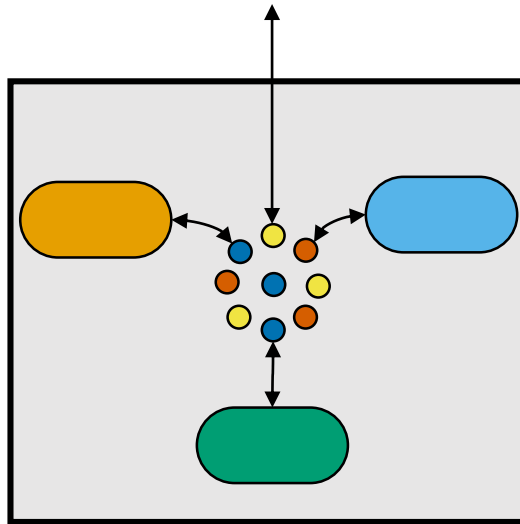
Even in a sterile environment, microbes have limitations



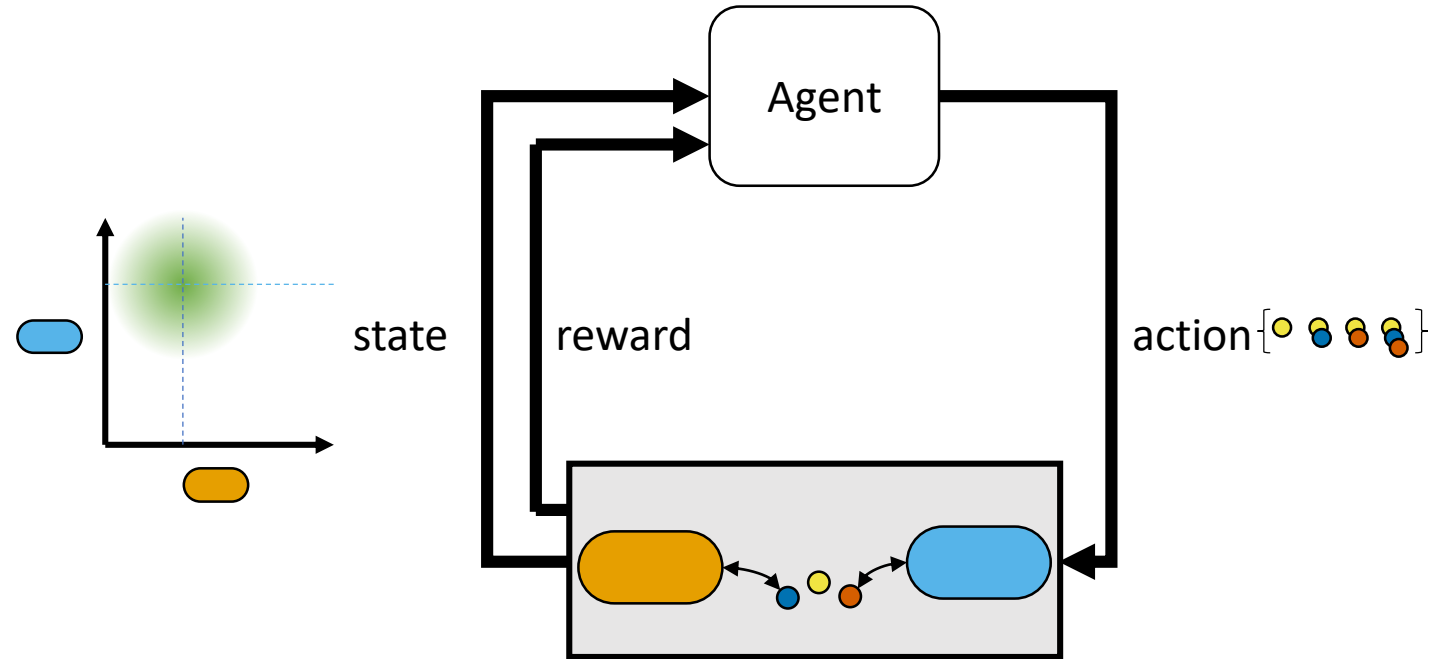
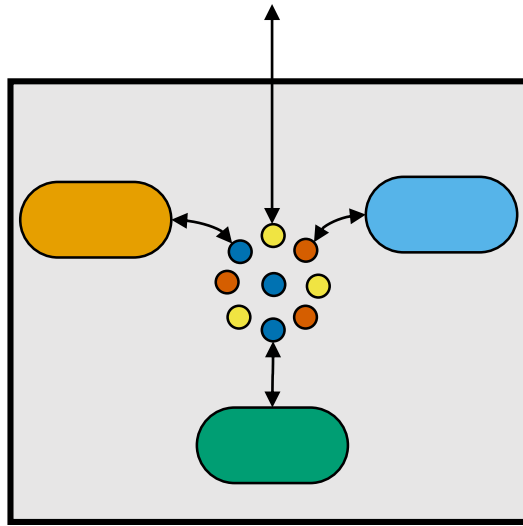
Therefore, creating synthetic communities *might* be useful

Synthetic microbial ecology

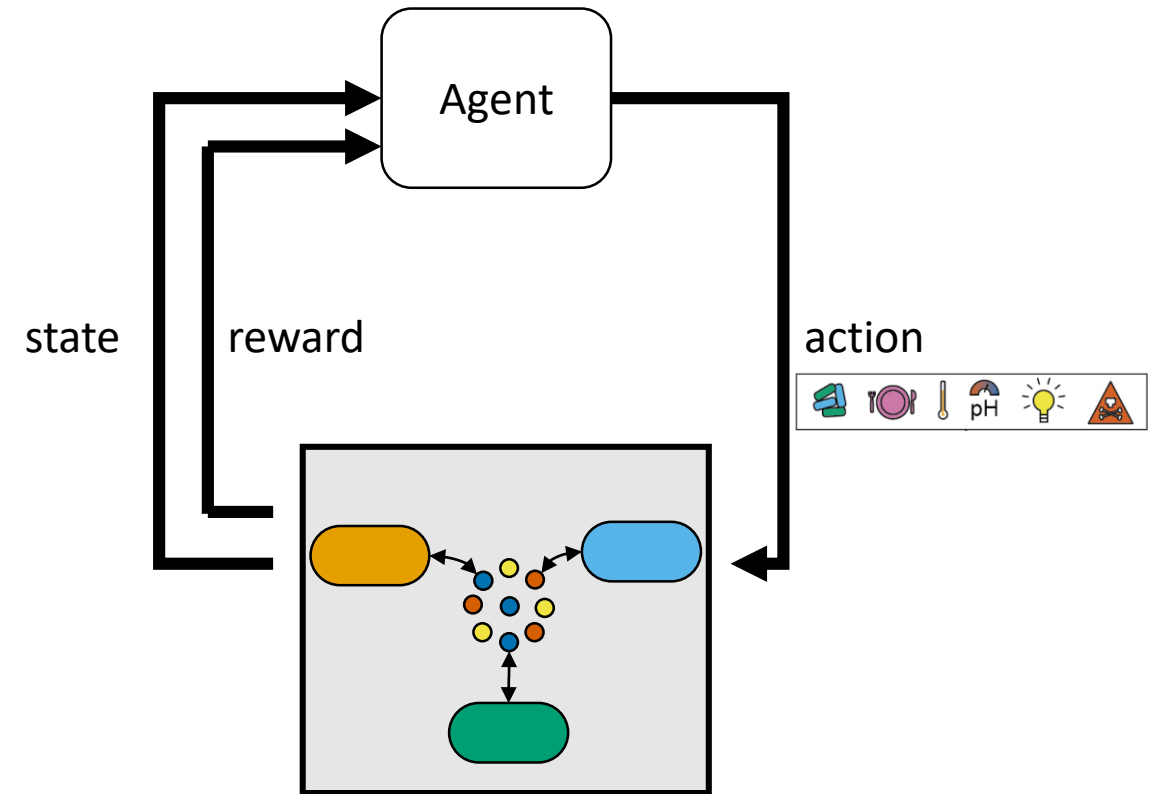
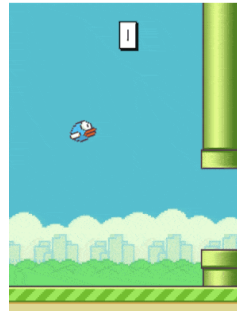
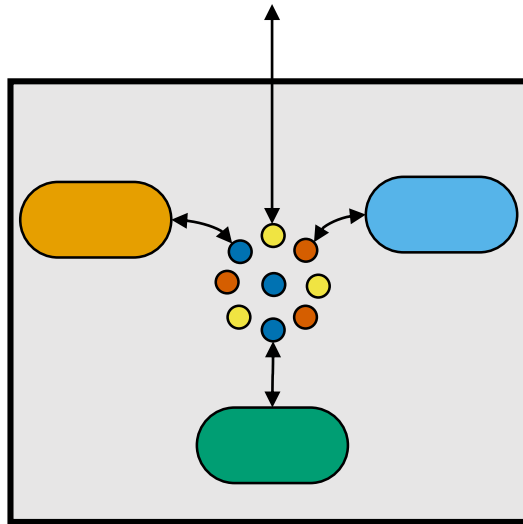
**Cell-environment
interactions**



Synthetic microbial ecology – RL control

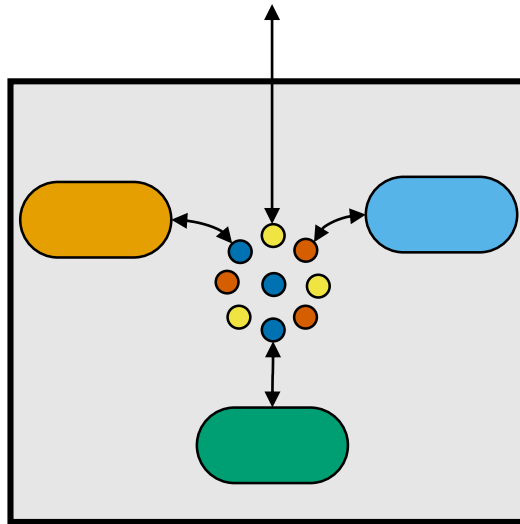


Synthetic microbial ecology – RL control

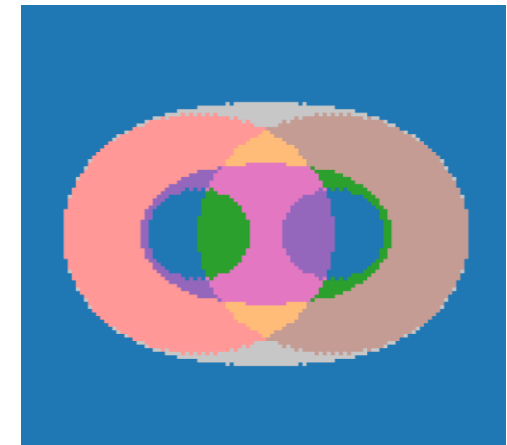


Synthetic microbial ecology

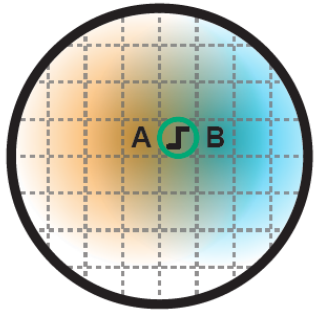
**Cell-environment
interactions**



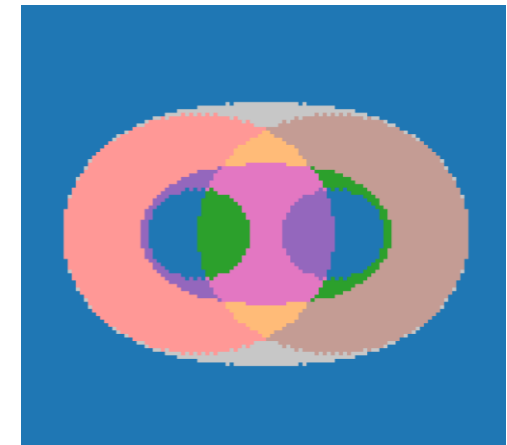
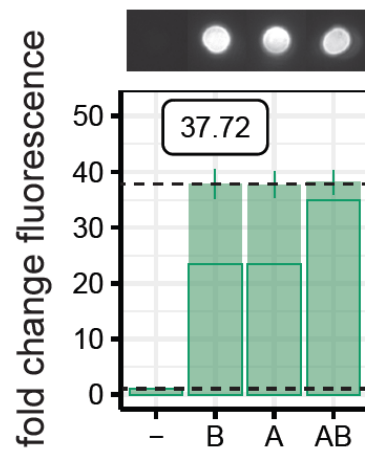
Spatial organisation



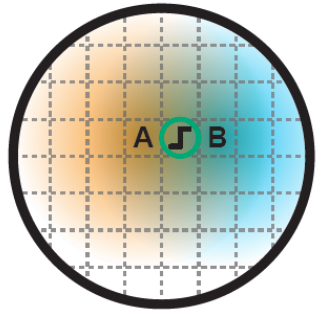
Synthetic microbial ecology – computational biofilms



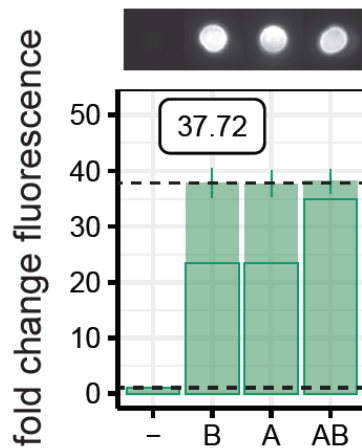
A	0	0	1	1
B	0	1	0	1
OR	0	1	1	1



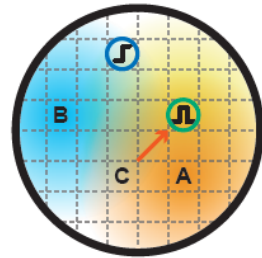
Synthetic microbial ecology – computational biofilms



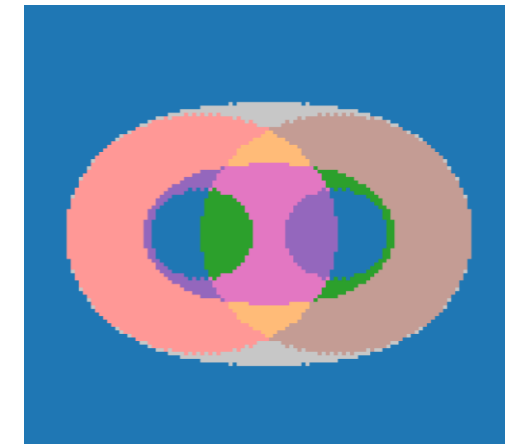
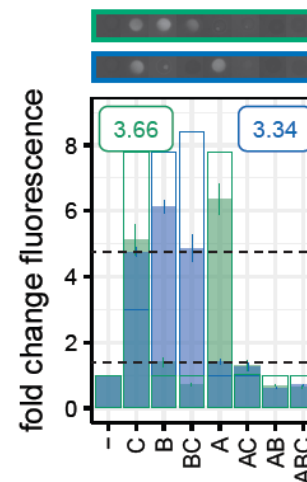
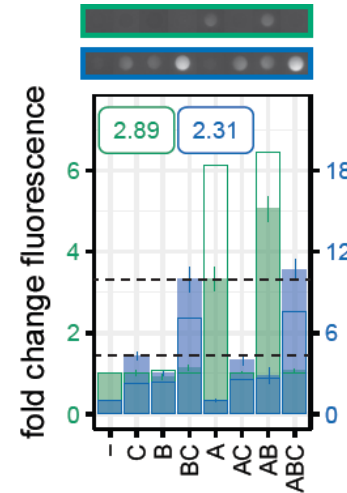
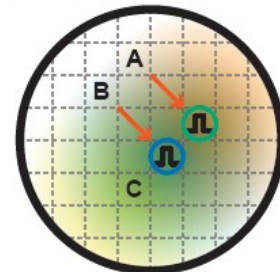
A	0	0	1	1
B	0	1	0	1
OR	0	1	1	1



A	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
B	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
C	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
(A > C) 0x0A	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
(B AND C) 0x11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
(2-to-1 MUX) 0x1B	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

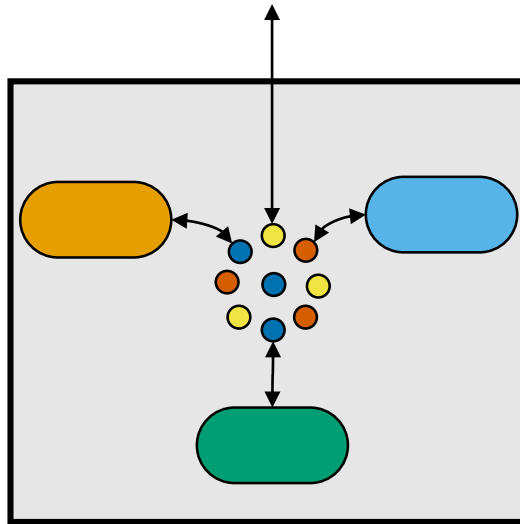


A	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
B	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
C	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0x70	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0x48	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
(Rule 30) 0x78	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

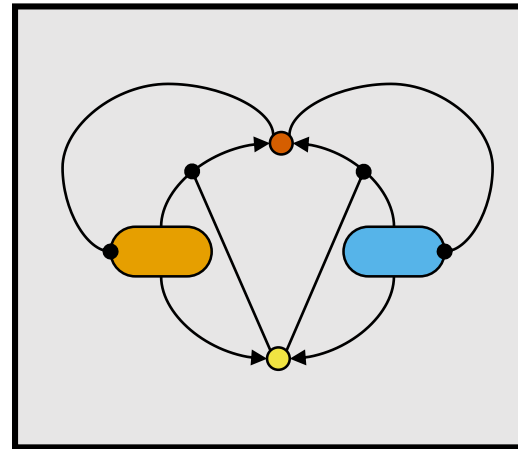


Synthetic microbial ecology

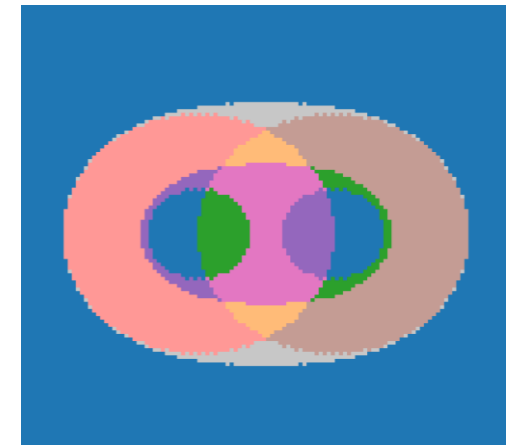
**Cell-environment
interactions**



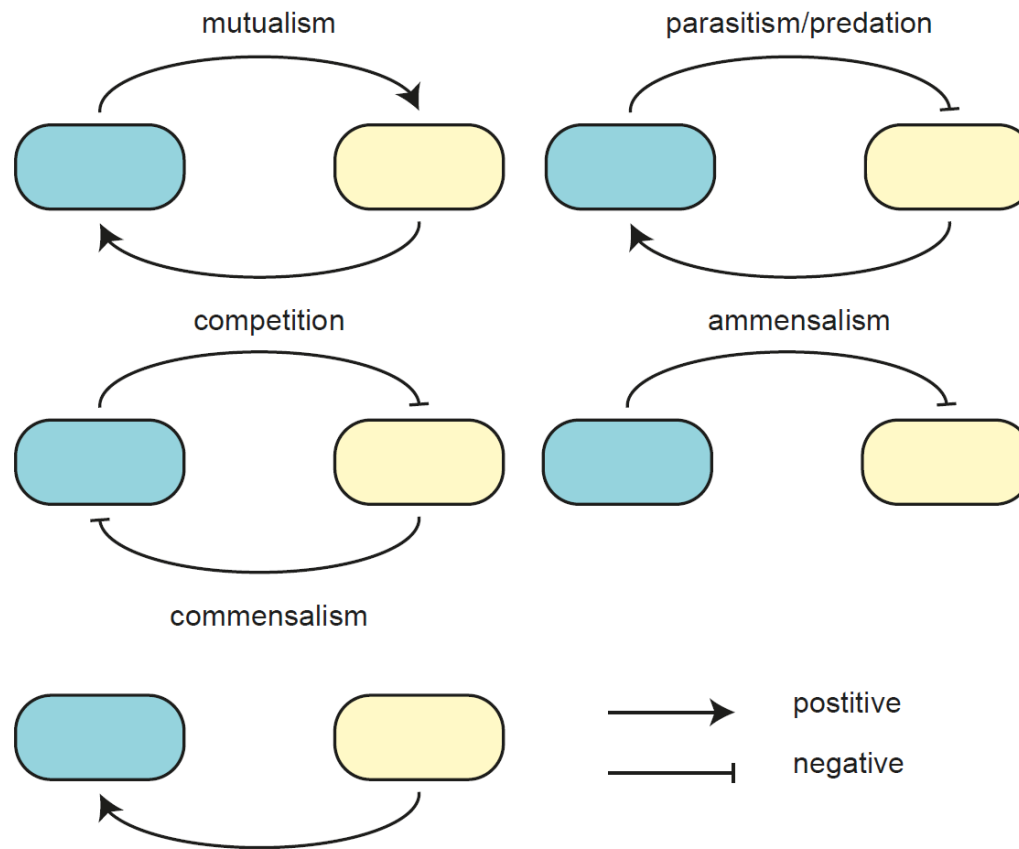
Cell-cell interactions



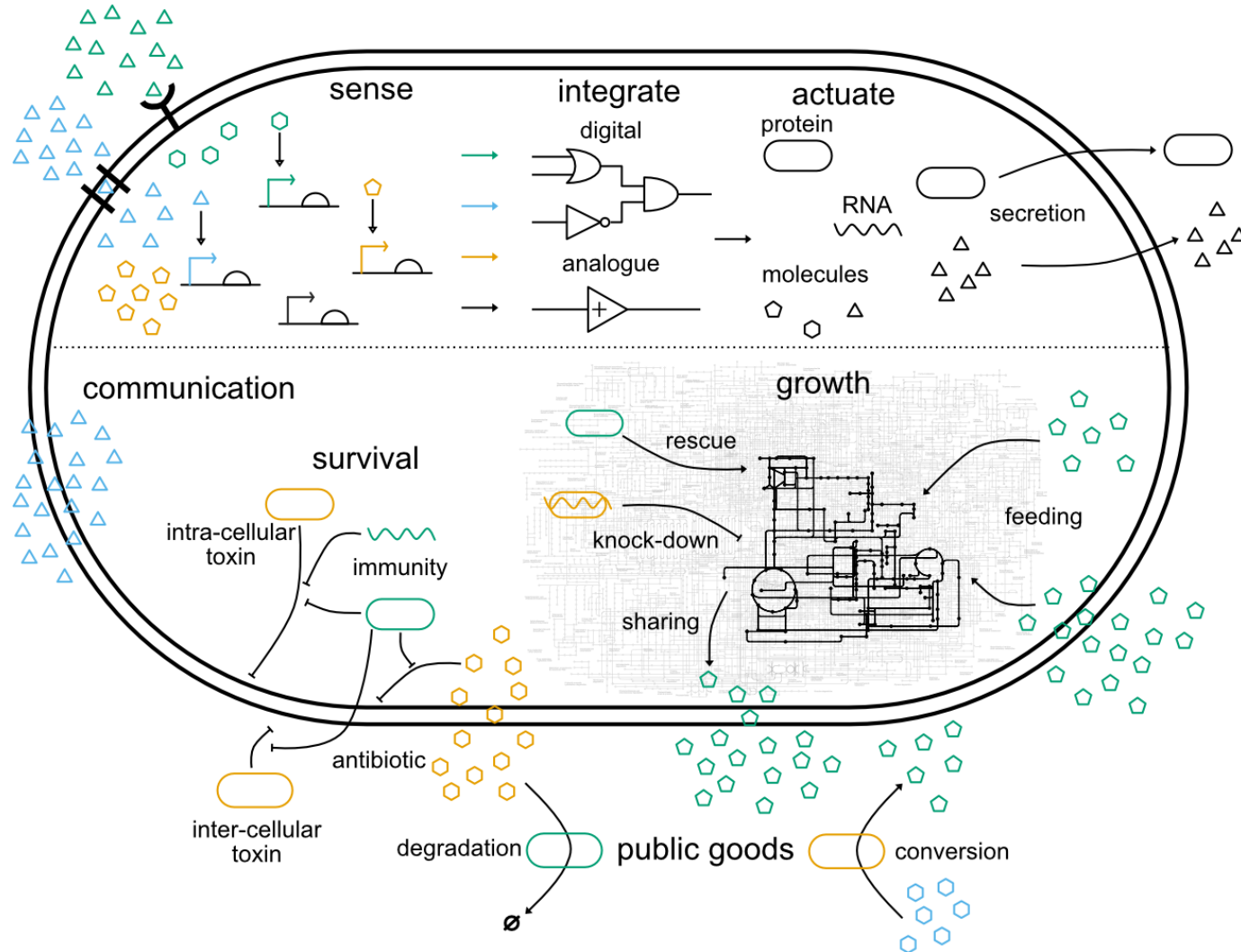
**Spatial organisation/
computation**



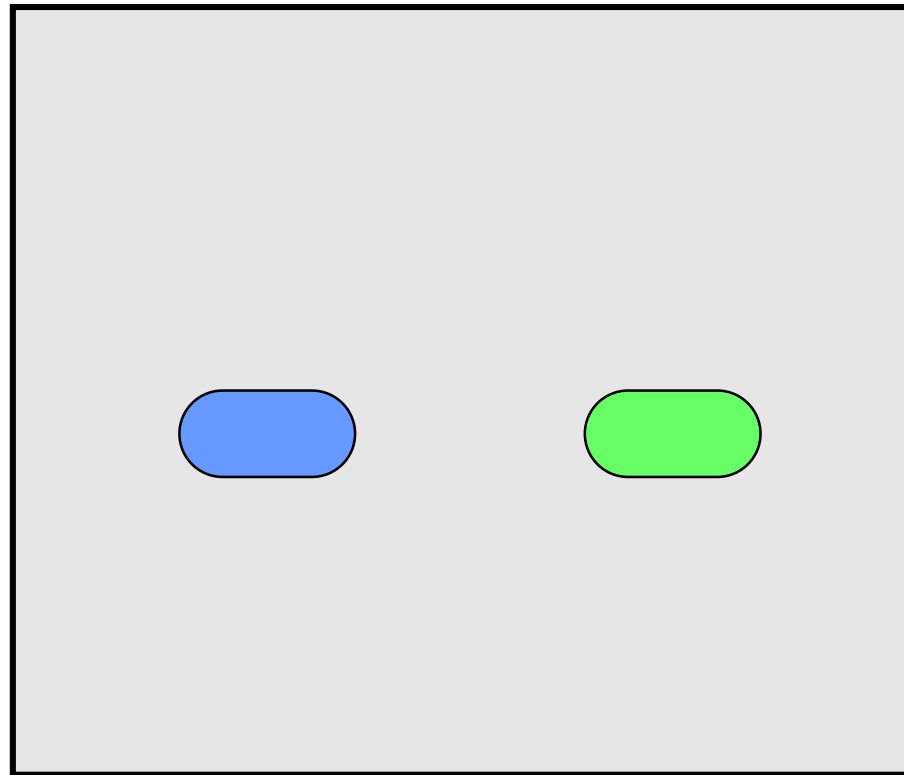
Interactions shape communities



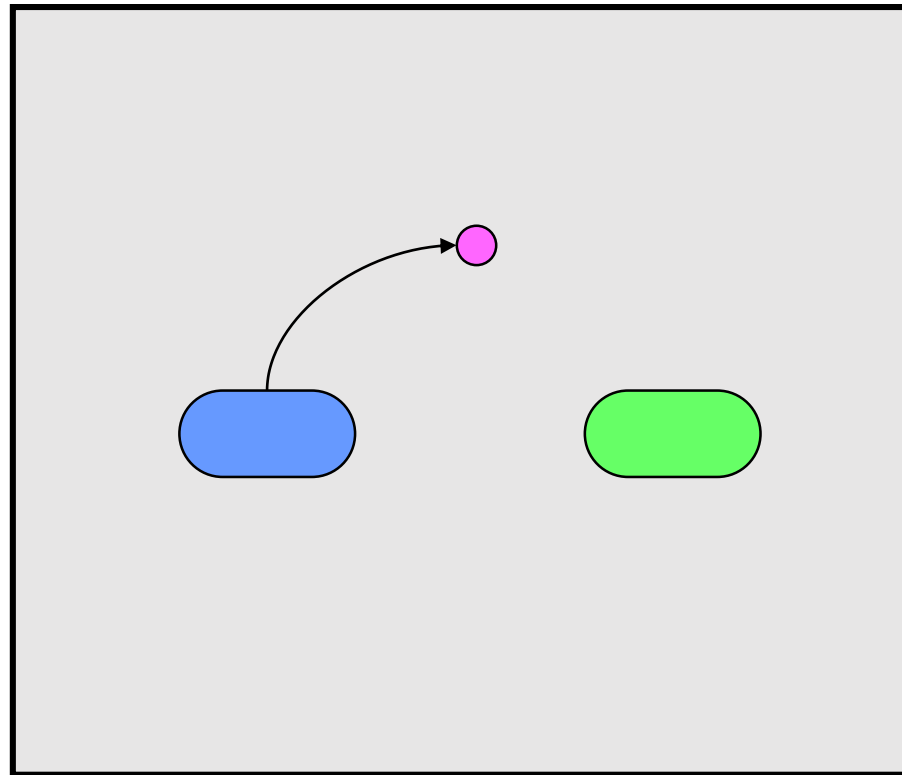
Synthetic biology allows us to engineer interactions



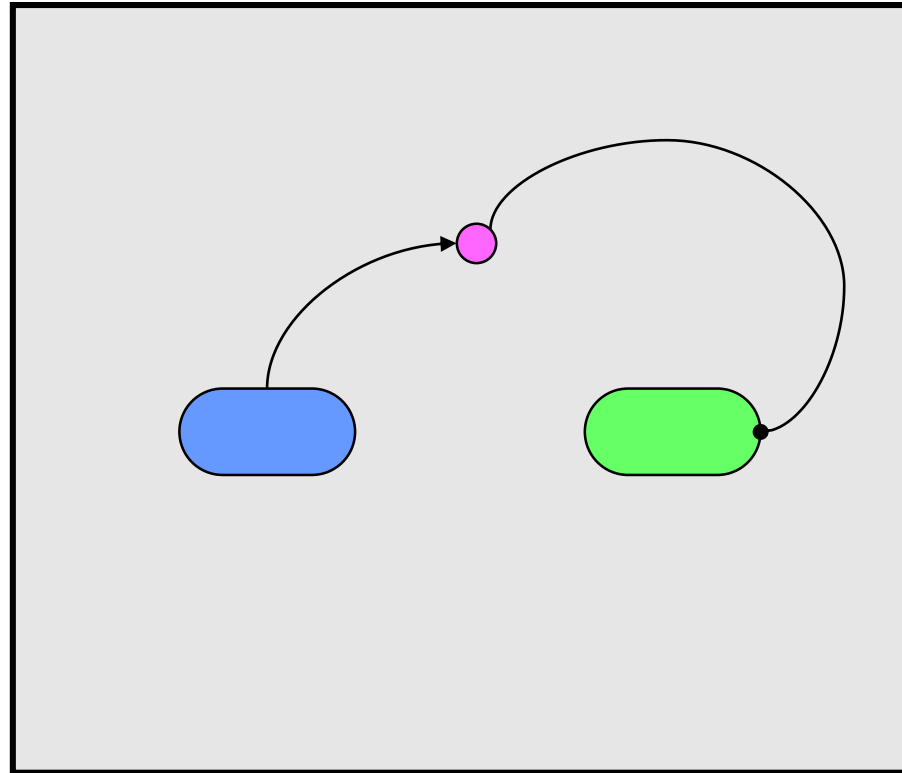
We can build new communities by
engineering interactions



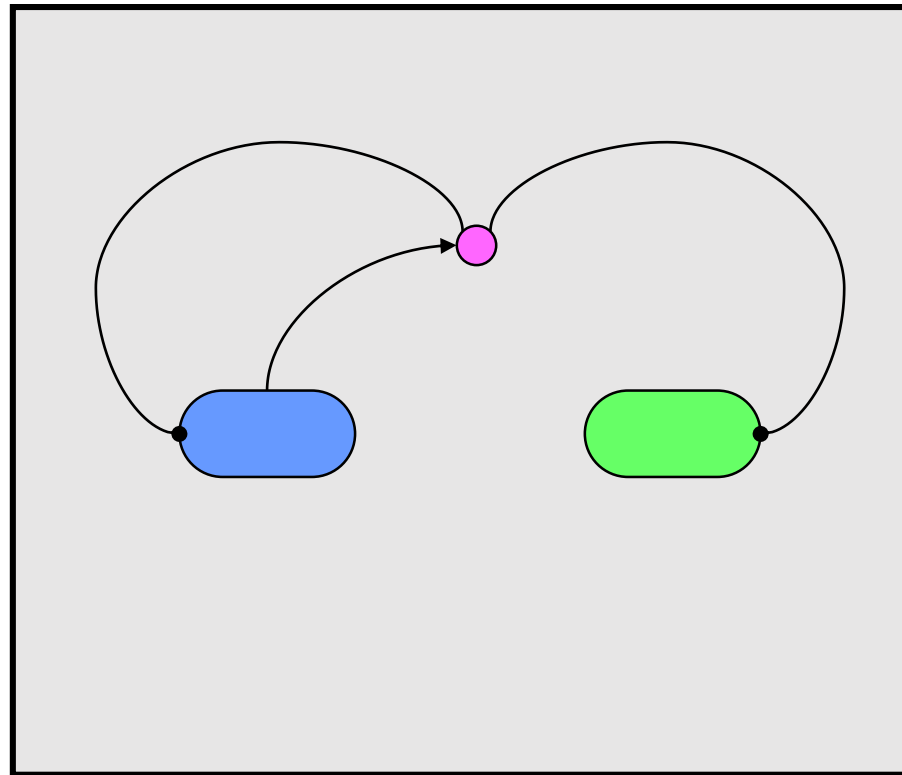
We can build new communities by engineering interactions



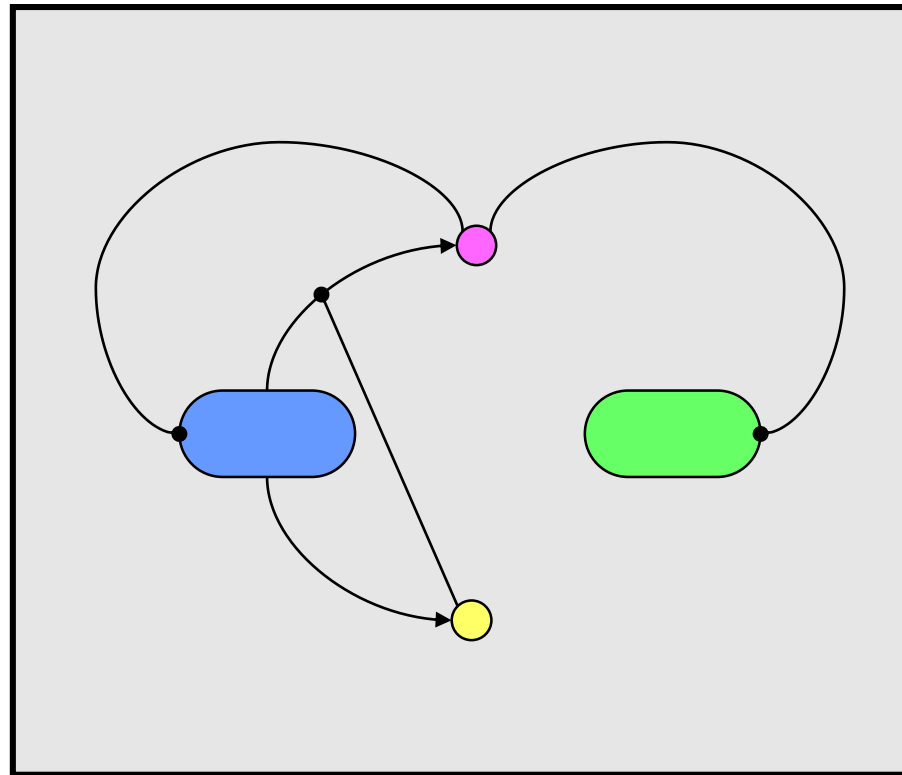
We can build new communities by engineering interactions



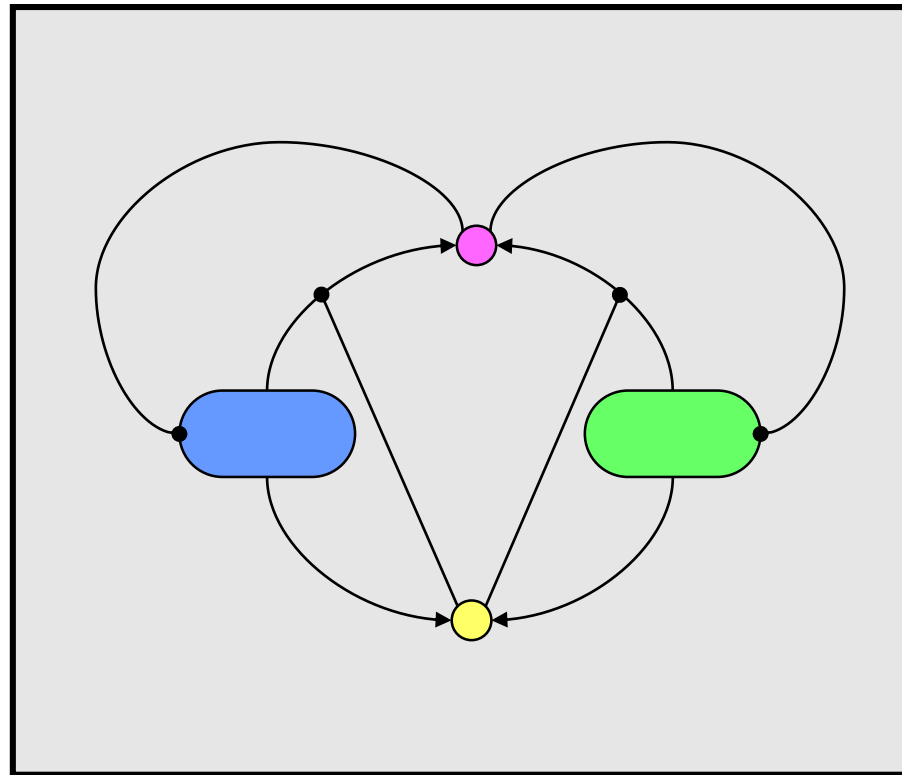
We can build new communities by engineering interactions



We can build new communities by engineering interactions



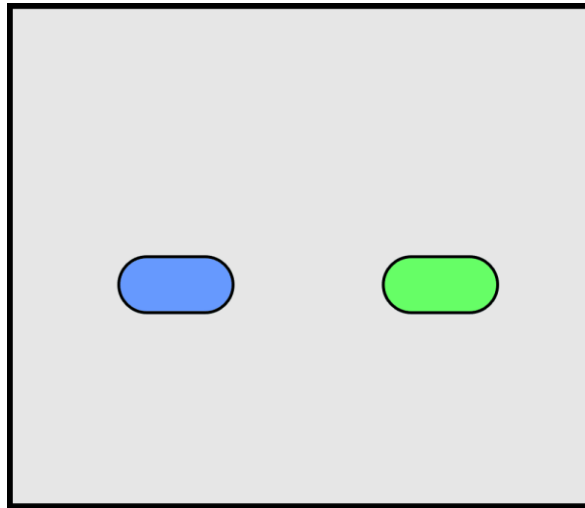
We can build new communities by engineering interactions



How do we know what to build?

For: 2 strains
 1 extra-cellular molecule
 1 signal molecule

15 unique topologies



How do we know what to build?

For: 2 strains
 1 extra-cellular molecule
 1 signal molecule

15 unique topologies

$$\frac{dX_i}{dt} = \mu_i X_i - \omega_i X_i - D X_i$$

$$\frac{dA_j}{dt} = D(A_{j0} - A_j) + \sum_i \rho_{ij} X_i - \sum_i \frac{\mu_i X_i}{\gamma_{A_{ij}}}$$

$$\frac{dT_k}{dt} = D(T_{k0} - T_k) + \sum_i \rho_{ik} X_i - \sum_i \frac{\omega_i X_i}{\gamma_{T_{ik}}}$$

$$\frac{dS_m}{dt} = D(S_{m0} - S_m) + \sum_i k_{S_{im}} X_i$$

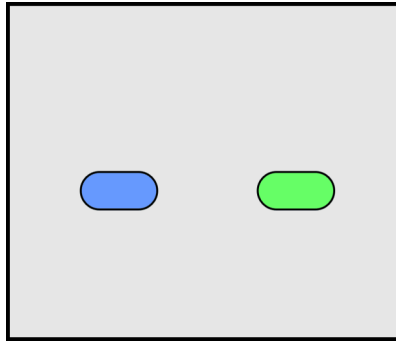
$$\mu_i = \mu_{\max_i} \prod_j \frac{A_j}{K_{A_{ij}} + A_j}$$

$$\omega_i = \sum_k \omega_{\max_{ik}} \frac{T_k}{K_{T_{ik}} + T_k}$$

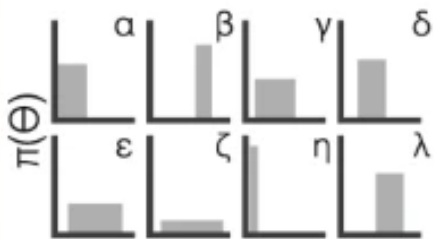
$$\rho_{iz} = \sum_m \left((k_{\max_{izm}} - k_{\min_{izm}}) \frac{S_m}{K_{izm} + S_m} + k_{\min_{izm}} \right)$$

Inputs

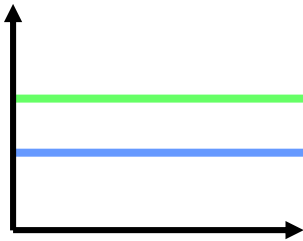
Model
space



Parameter
space

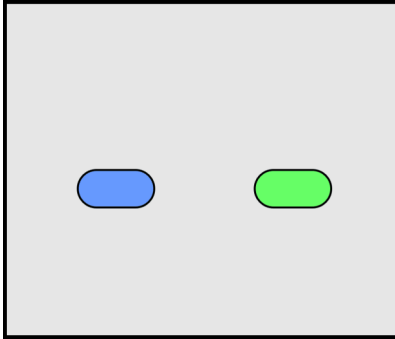


Desired
behaviour

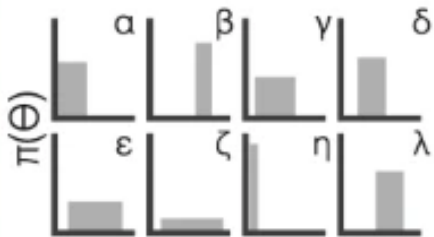


Inputs

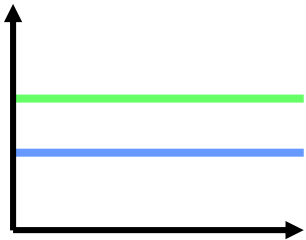
Model
space



Parameter
space

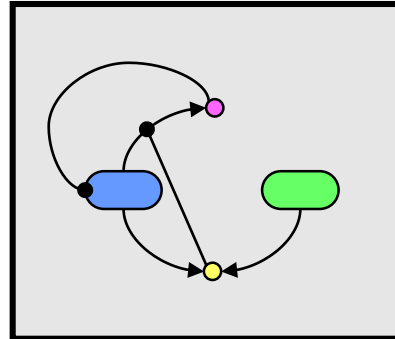


Desired
behaviour

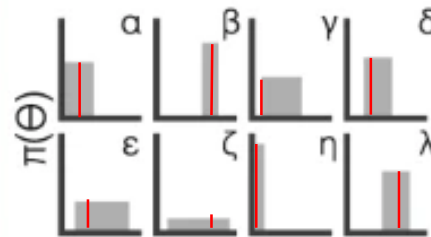


ABC

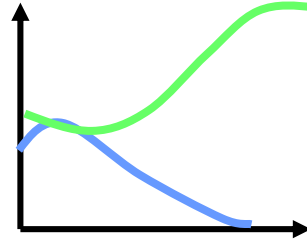
Sample a
model



Sample
parameters

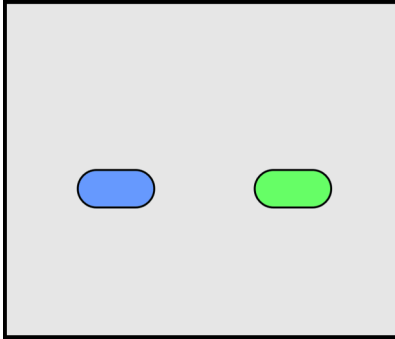


Simulate
model and
compare to
desired
behaviour

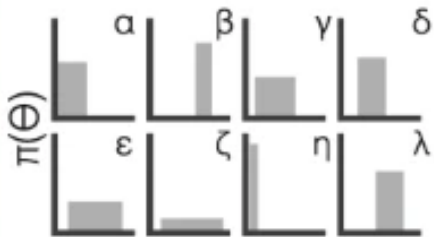


Inputs

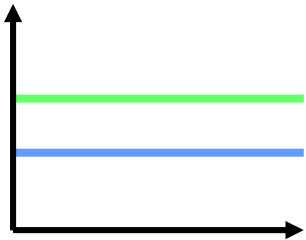
Model
space



Parameter
space

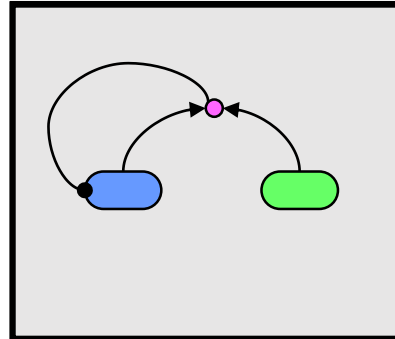


Desired
behaviour

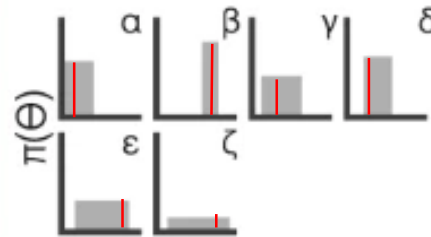


ABC

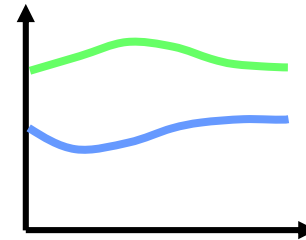
Sample a
model



Sample
parameters

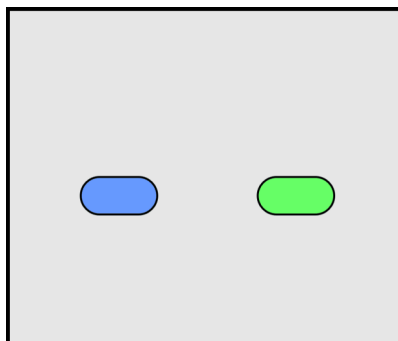


Simulate
model and
compare to
desired
behaviour

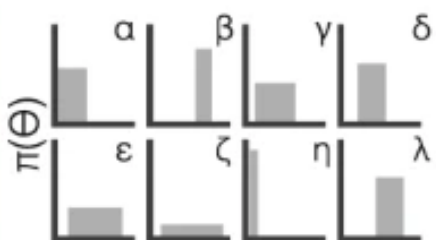


Inputs

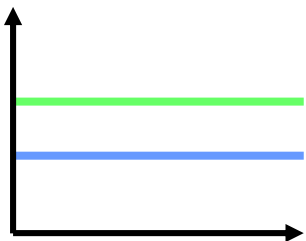
Model space



Parameter space

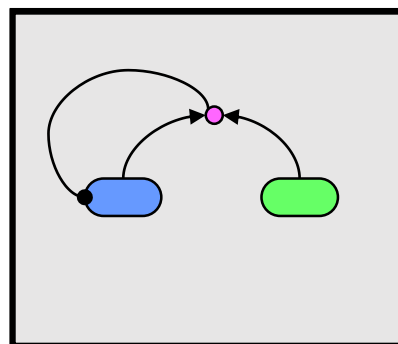


Desired behaviour

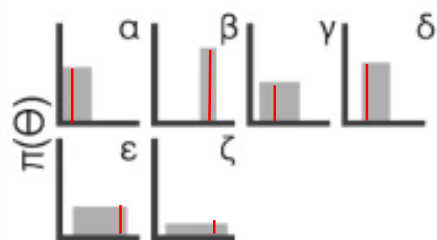


ABC

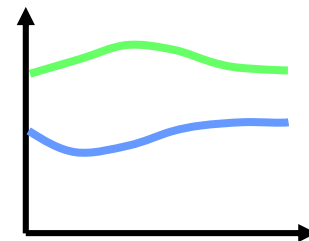
Sample a model



Sample parameters

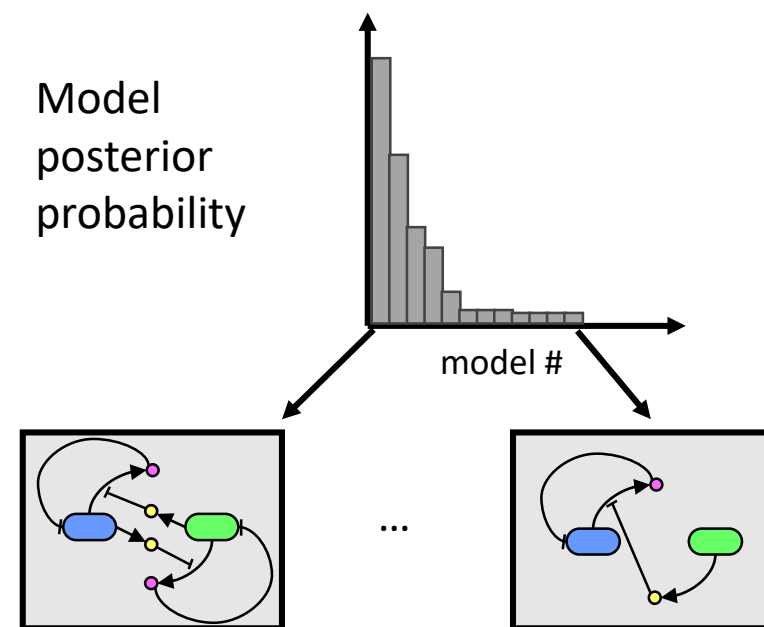


Simulate model and compare to desired behaviour



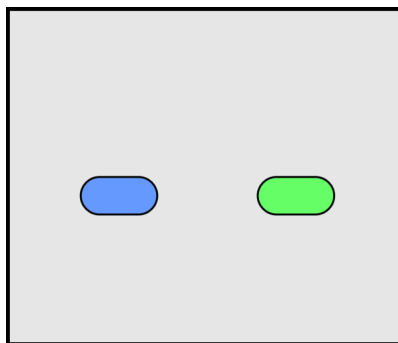
Output

Model posterior probability

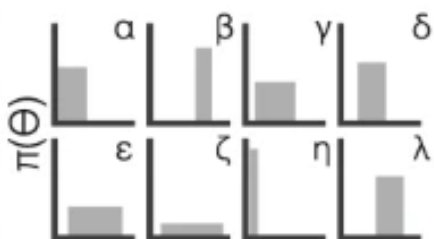


Inputs

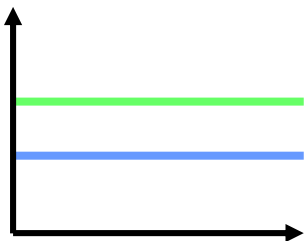
Model space



Parameter space

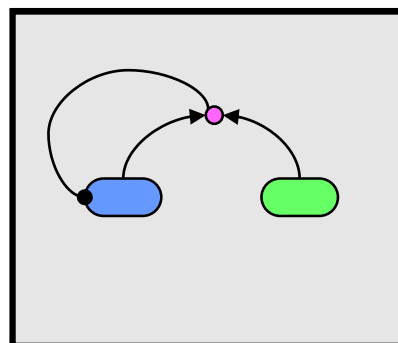


Desired behaviour

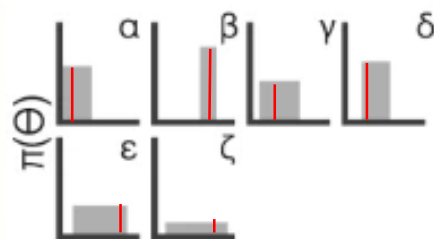


ABC

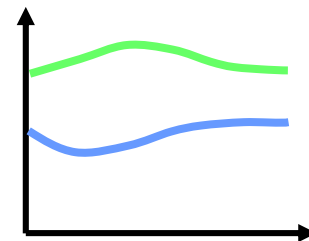
Sample a model



Sample parameters

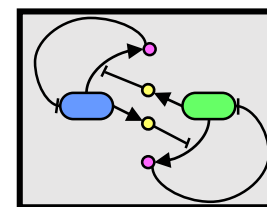
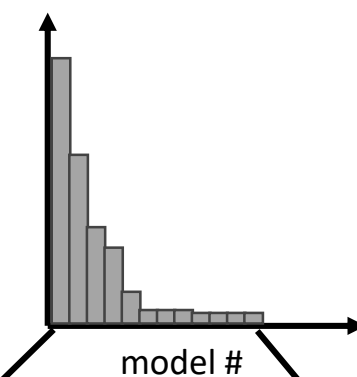


Simulate model and compare to desired behaviour

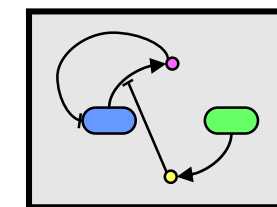


Output

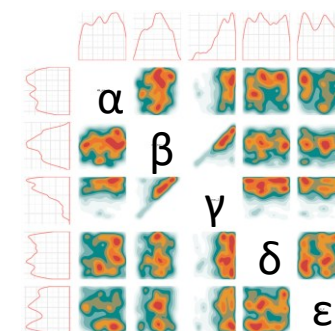
Model posterior probability

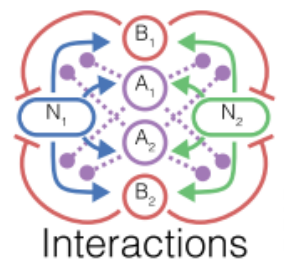
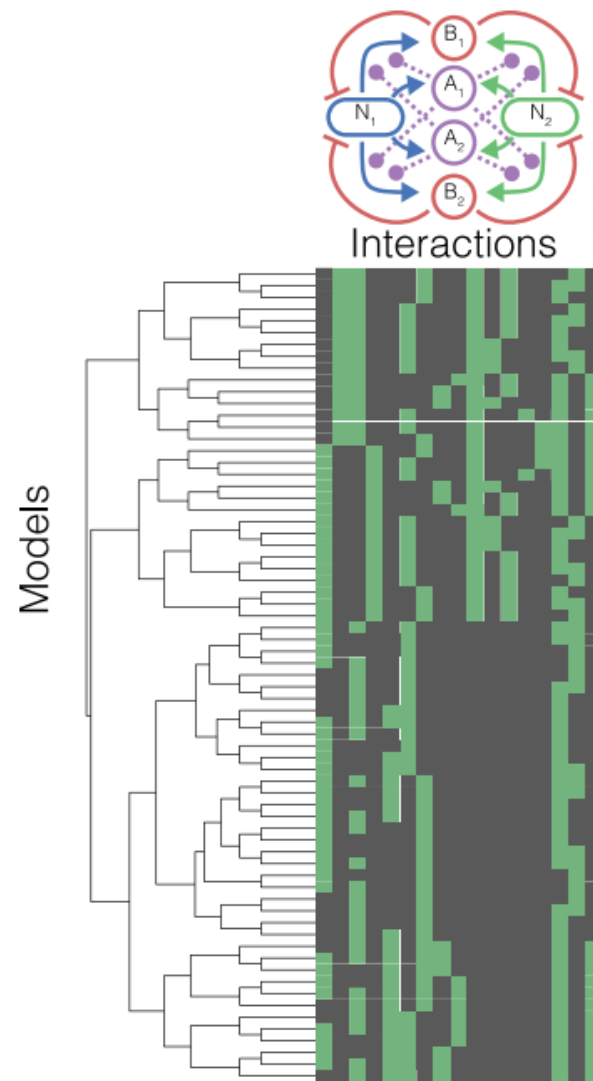


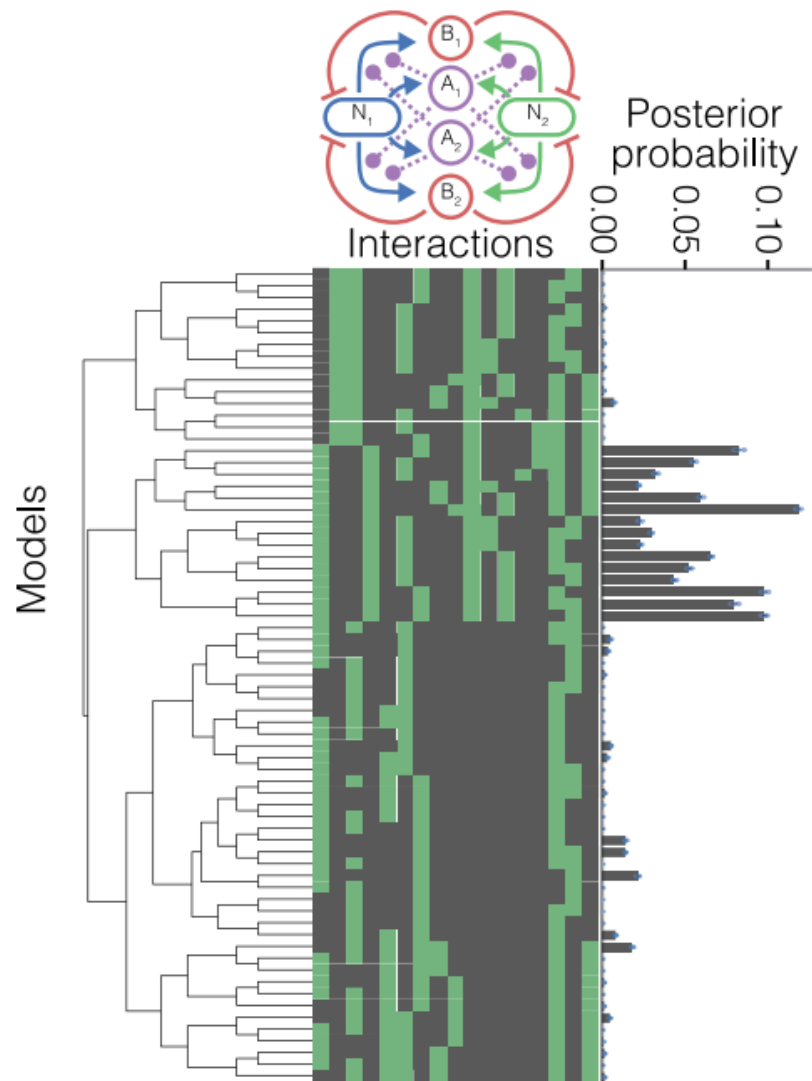
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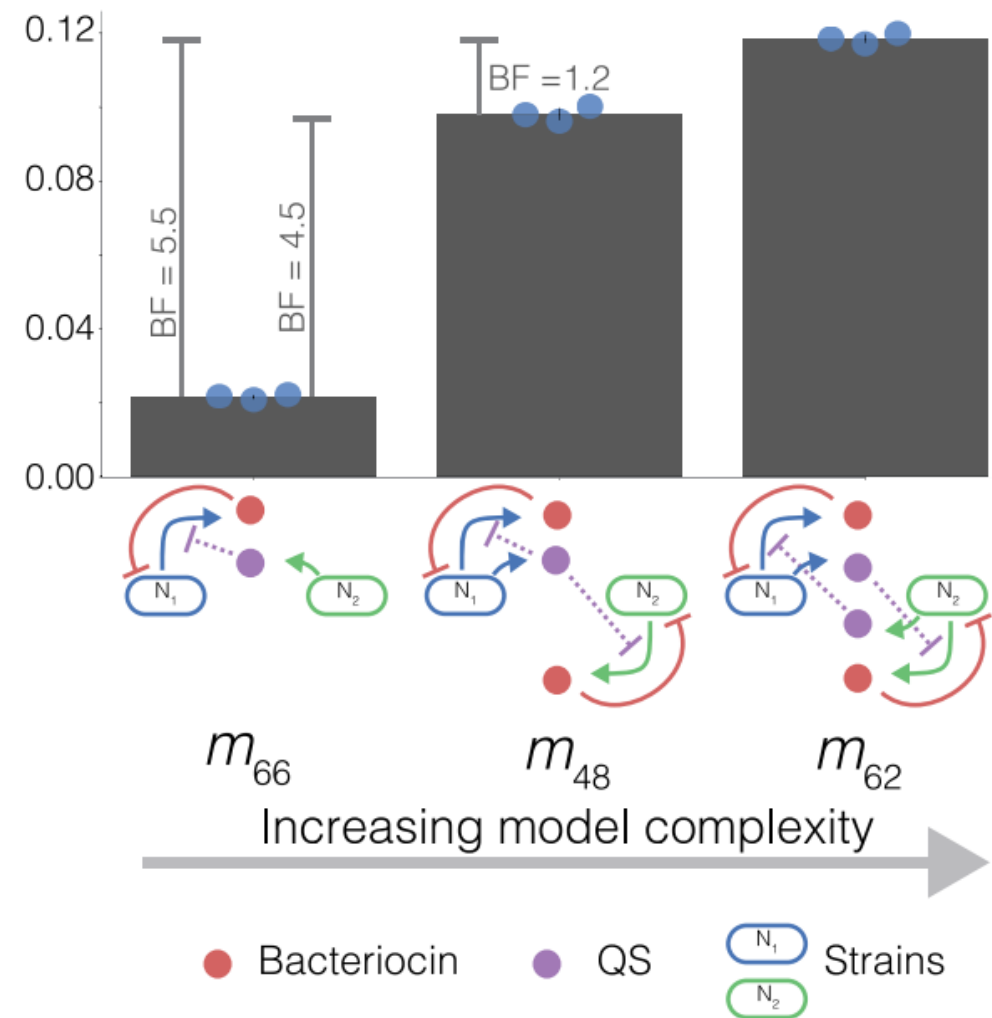
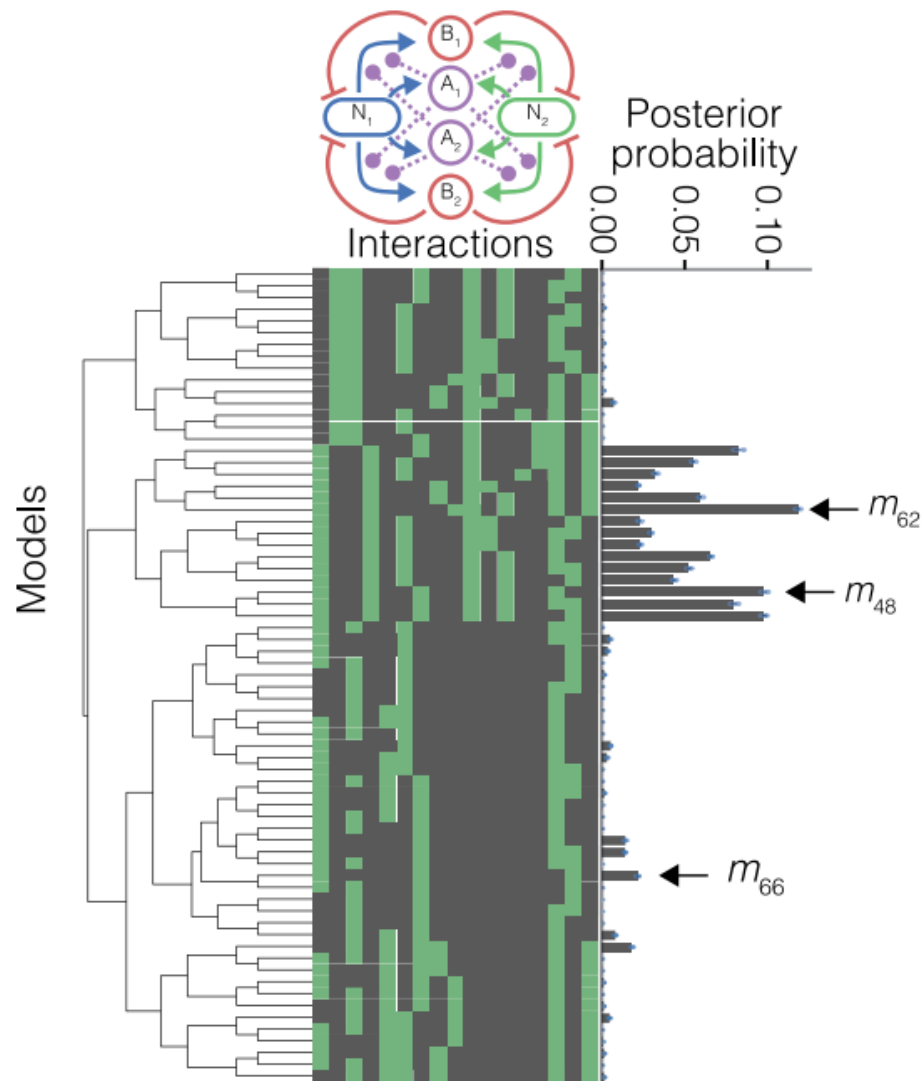


Parameter posterior probability





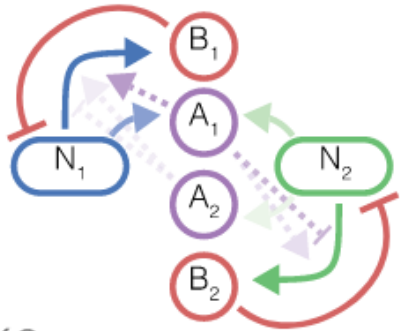




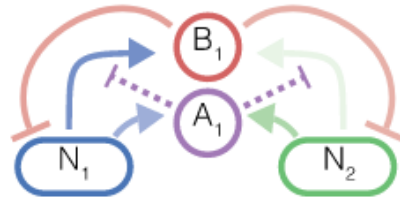
Are there general rules that I can follow?

a Component interaction weights

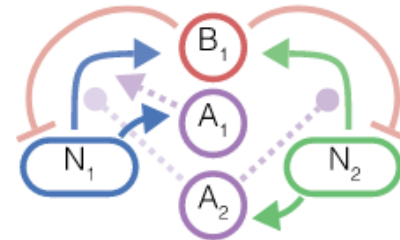
K1



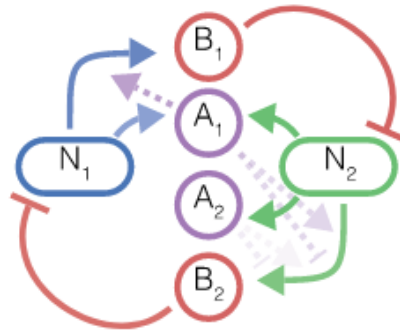
K3



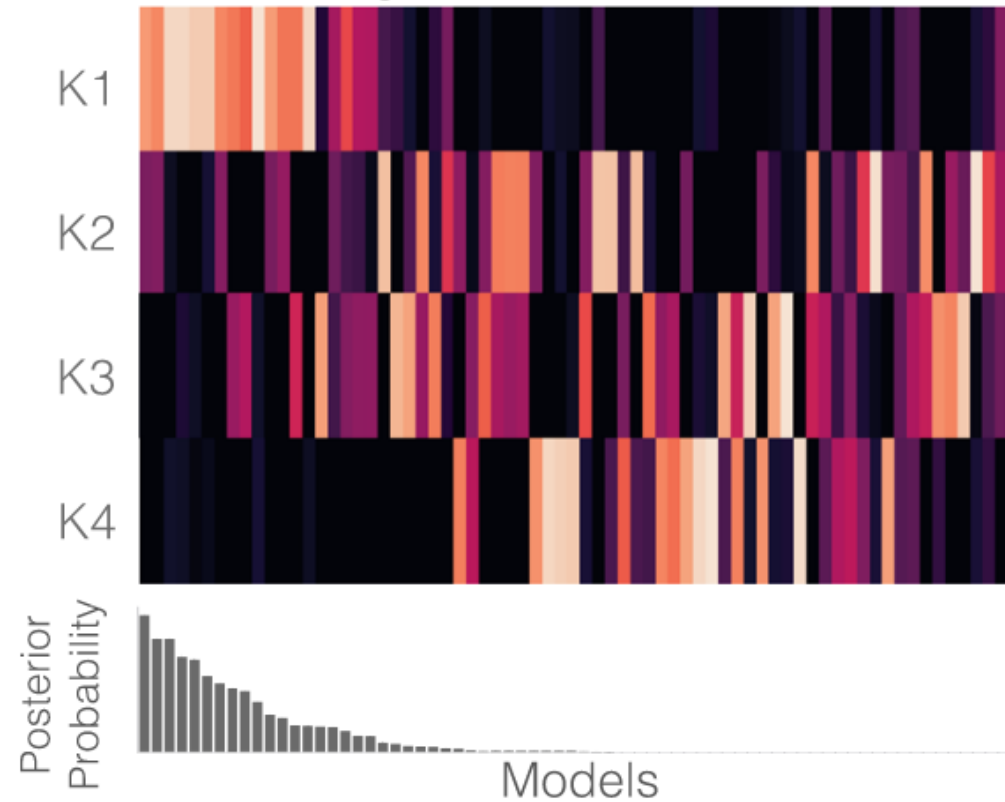
K2



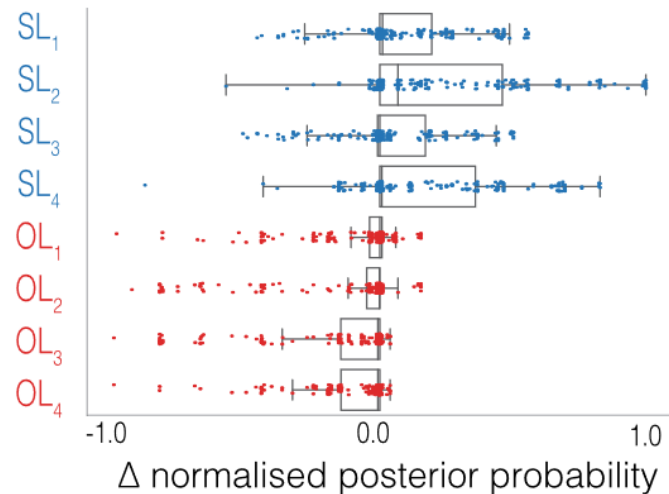
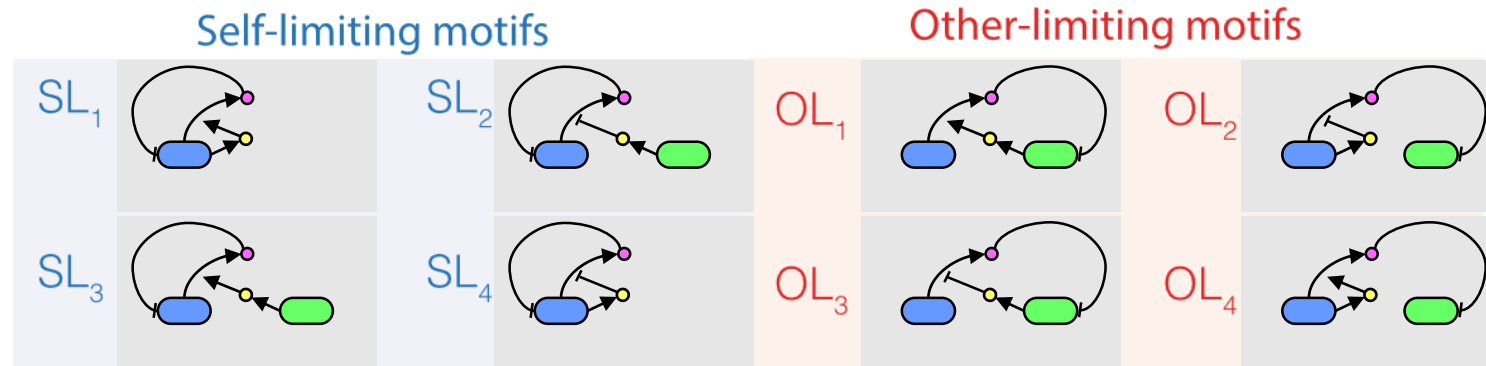
K4

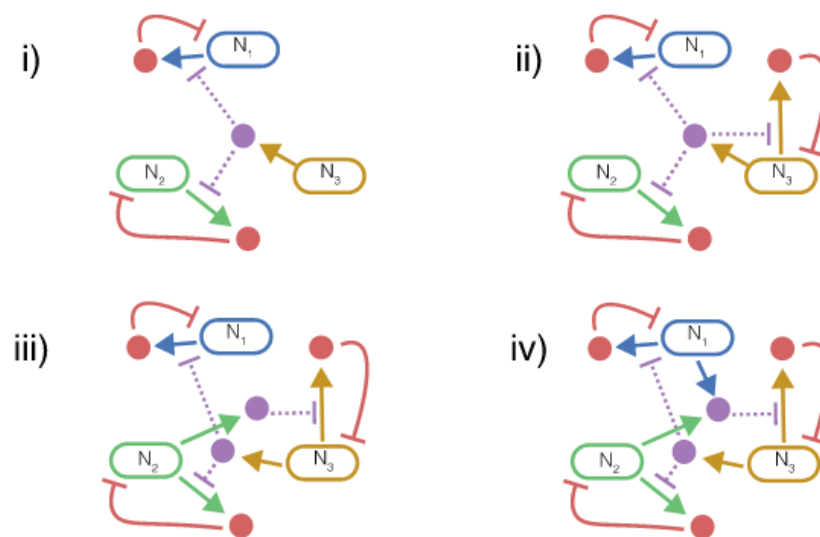
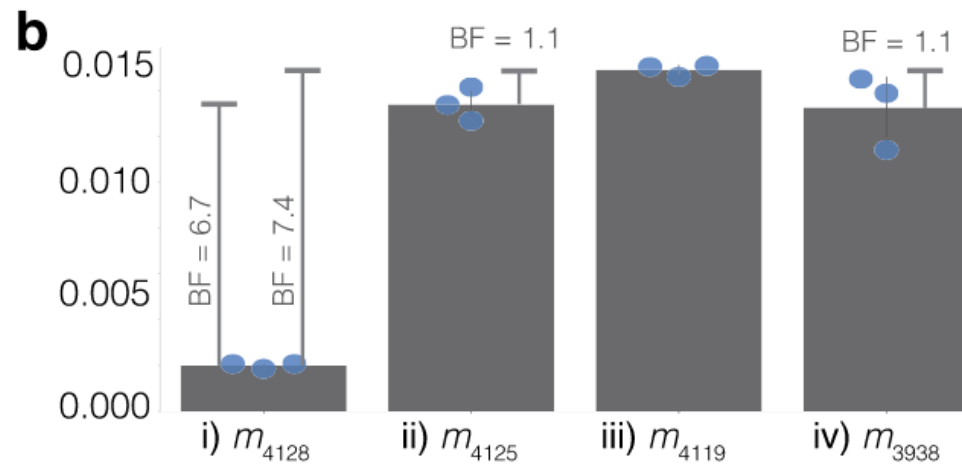
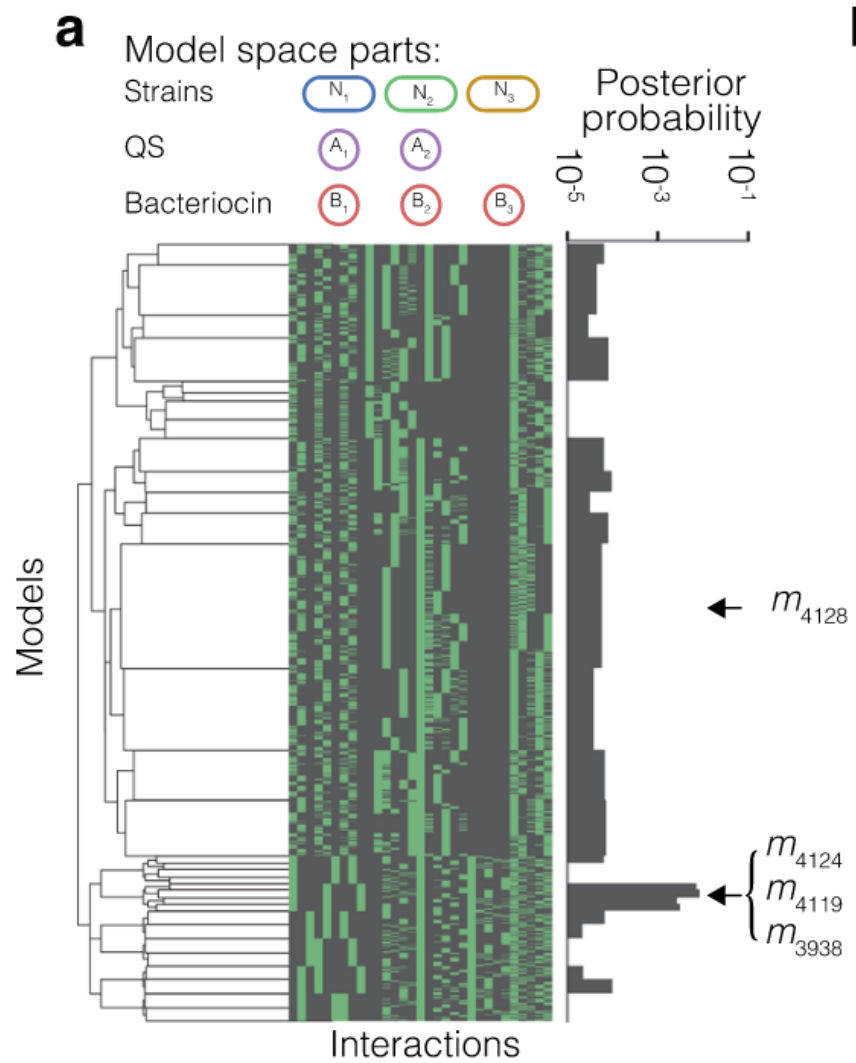


b Non-negative matrix factorisation



Are there general rules that I can follow?





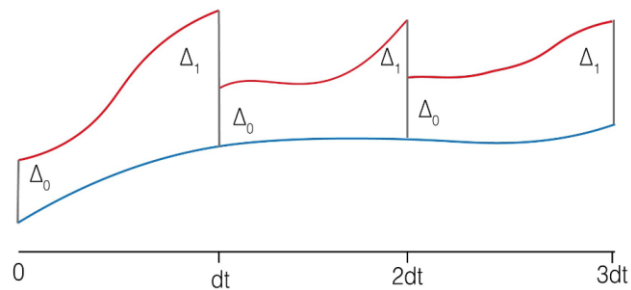
Using ABC to find rare behaviours (chaos)

Generalised Lotka-Volterra

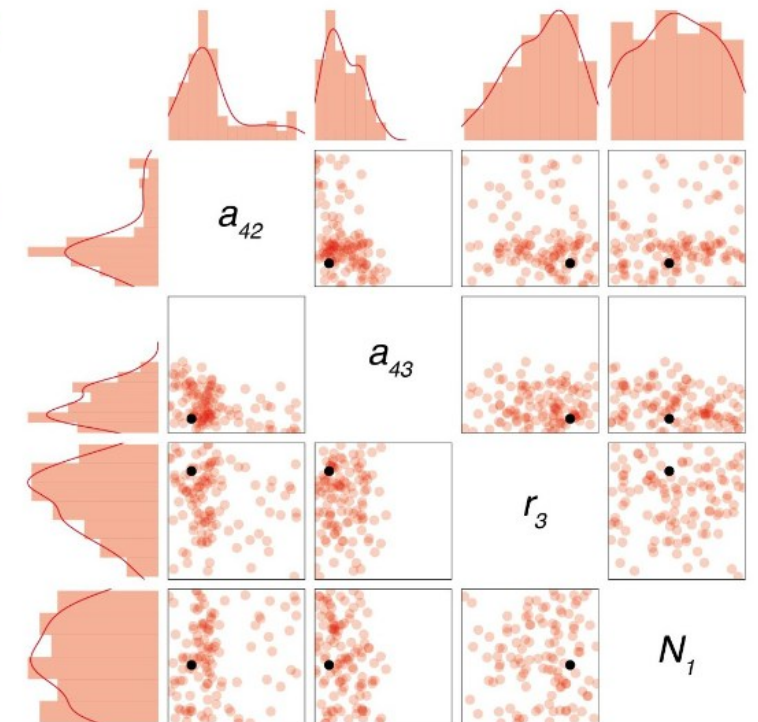
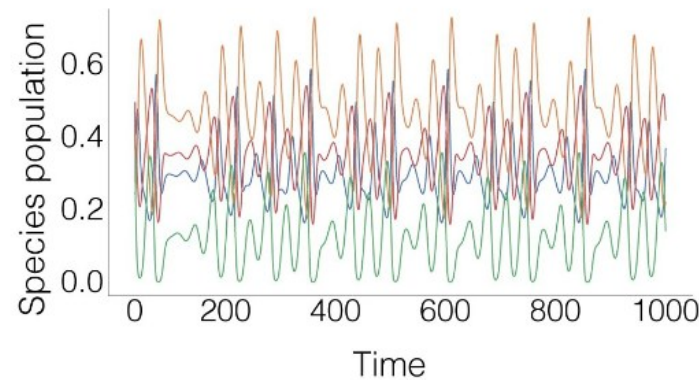
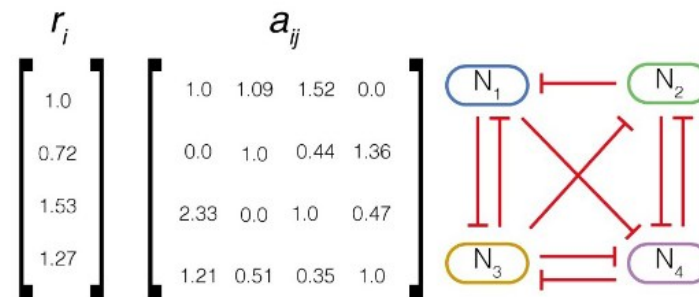
$$\frac{dX_i}{dt} = X_i \left(\mu_i + \sum_j \alpha_{i,j} X_j \right)$$

Distance function:

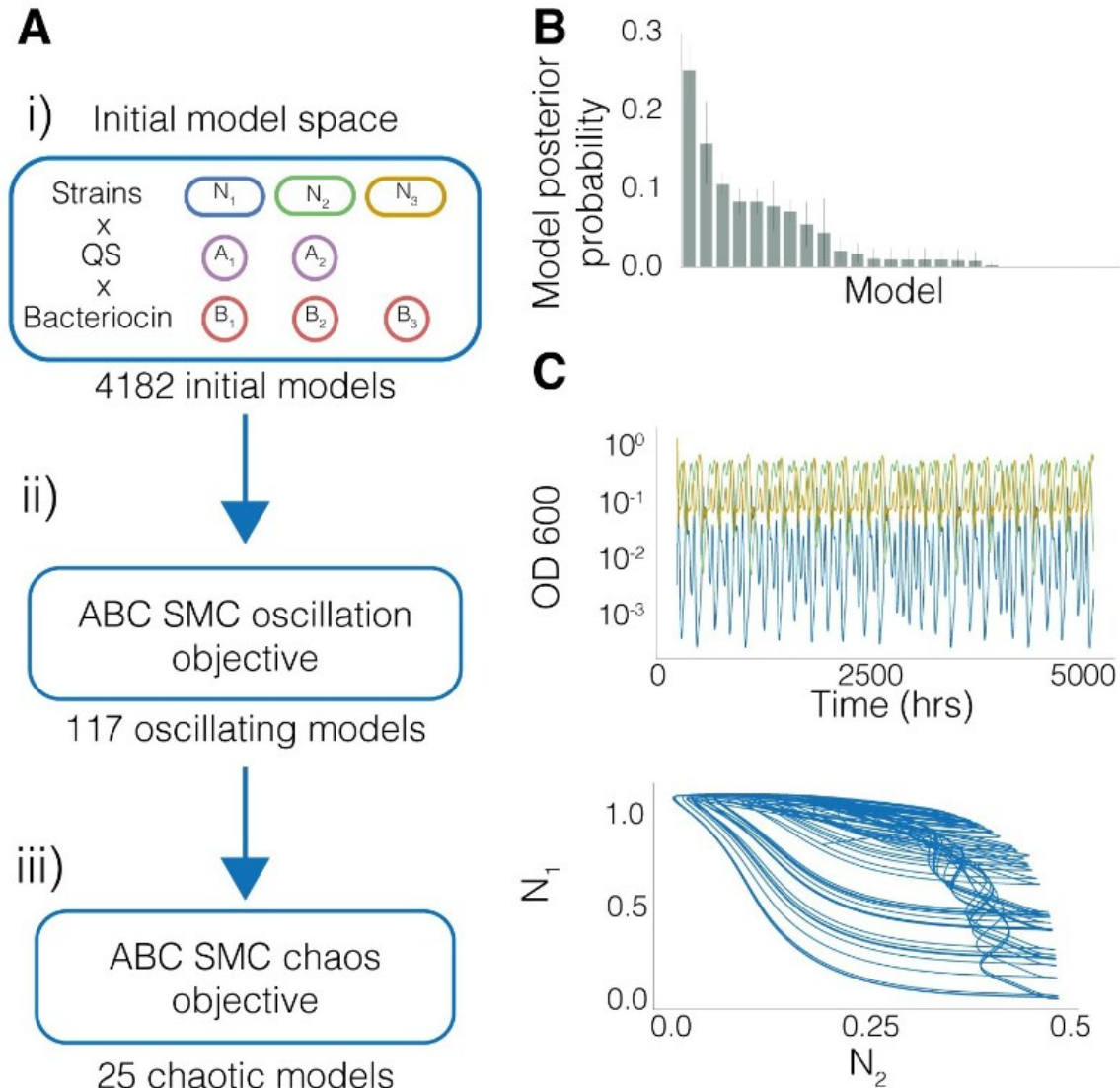
$$d_1 = 1/(1+\lambda_1) \text{ for } \lambda_1 > 0$$



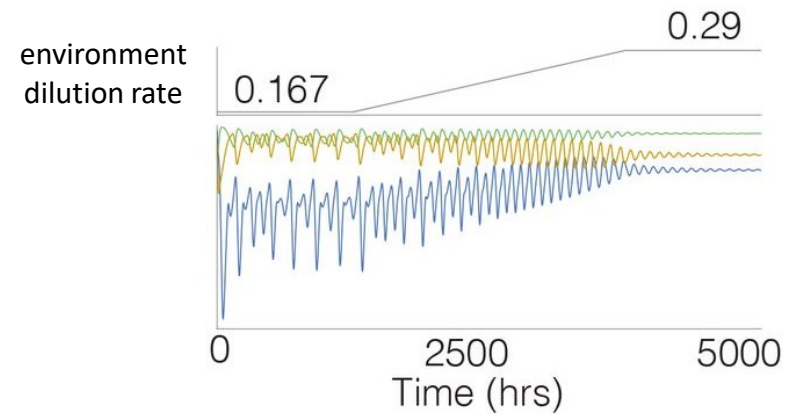
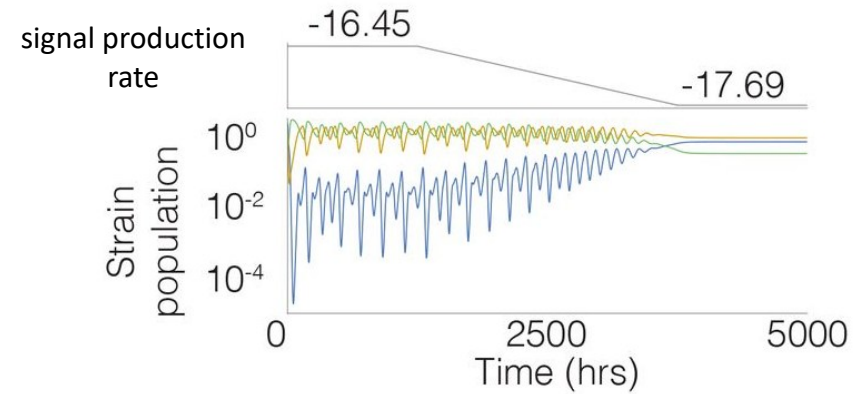
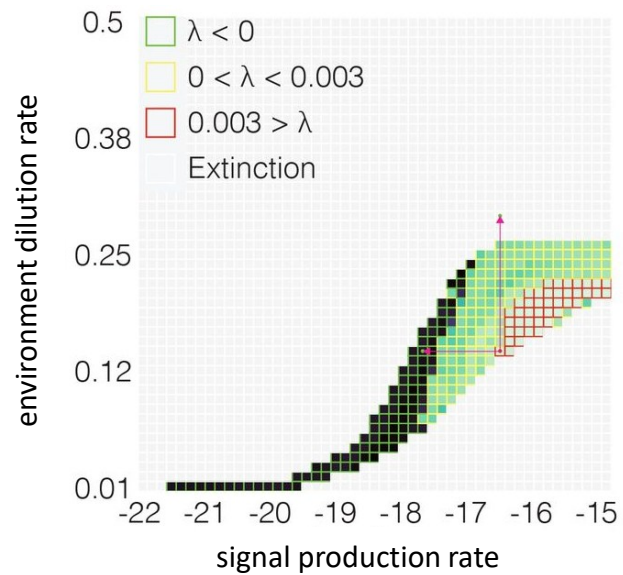
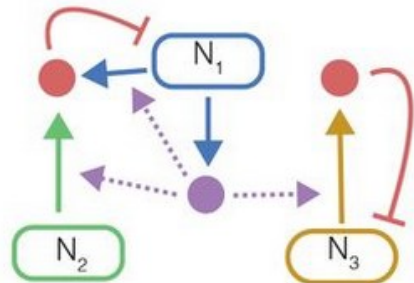
Sprott JC. Chaos and Time-Series Analysis; 2003



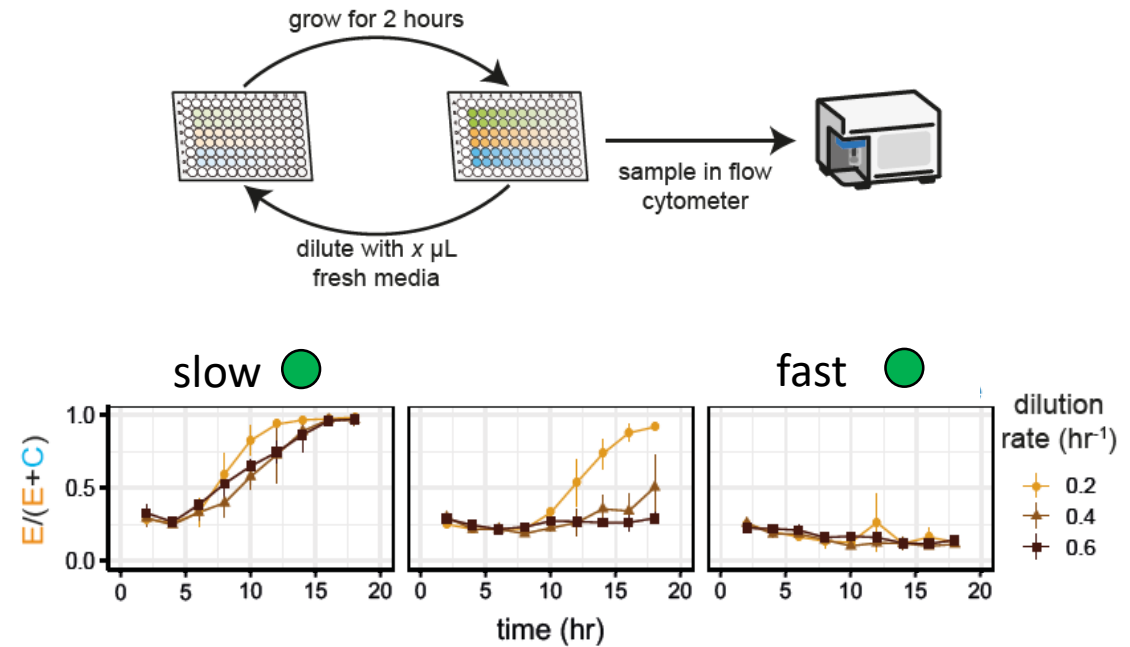
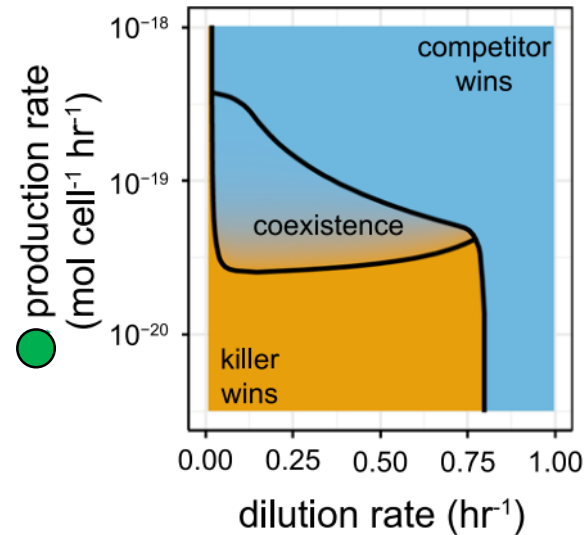
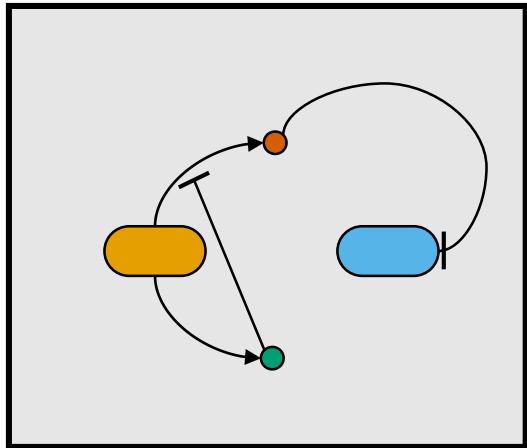
Oscillations as a route to chaos

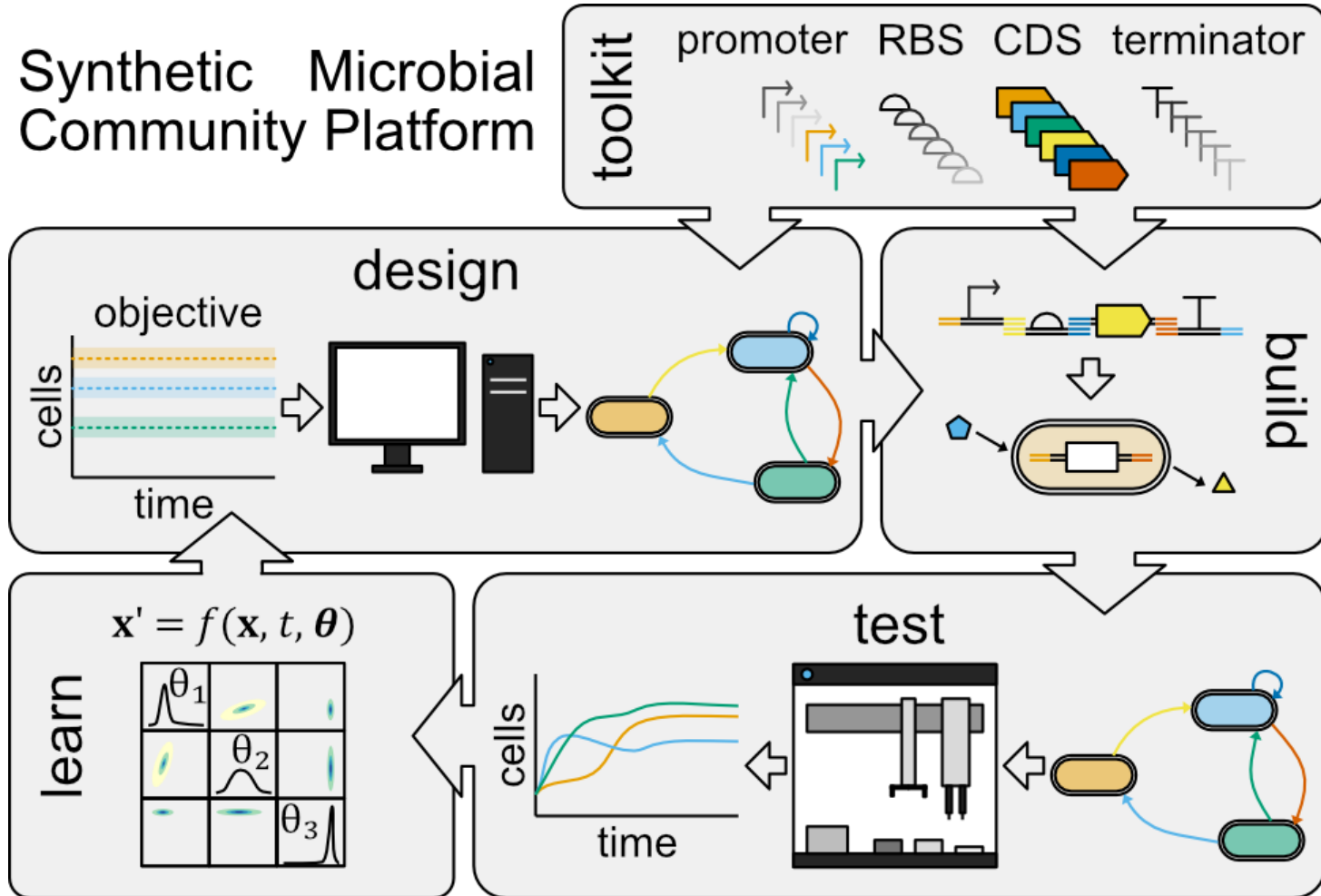


Moving from chaos to stability



So that we can rapidly build and test communities





I'm hiring postdocs for this work!

Acknowledgements

Fedorec Group

Casey Chen

Alice Cook

Louie Destouches

Chengtai Yin

Donny Chang

Miranda Shou

Mod Jantorn

Griffin Keidaisch

Paul Goodman

Chris Barnes

Behzad Karkaria

Neythen Treloar

Biochemical Engineering, UCL

Michael Sulu

Mathematics, UCL

Angelika Manhart

Alexey Zaikin

University of Waterloo

Brian Ingalls

