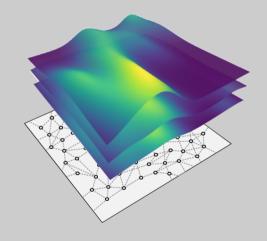
Statistical mapping of structure-function landscapes in microbiomes

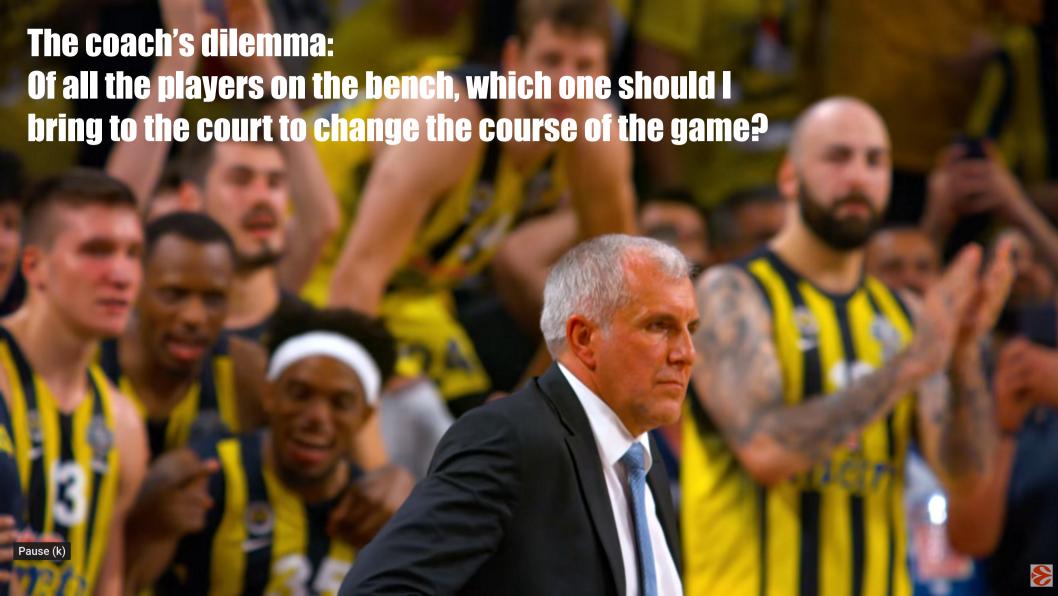
Djordje Bajić Assistant Professor Department of Biotechnology TU Delft

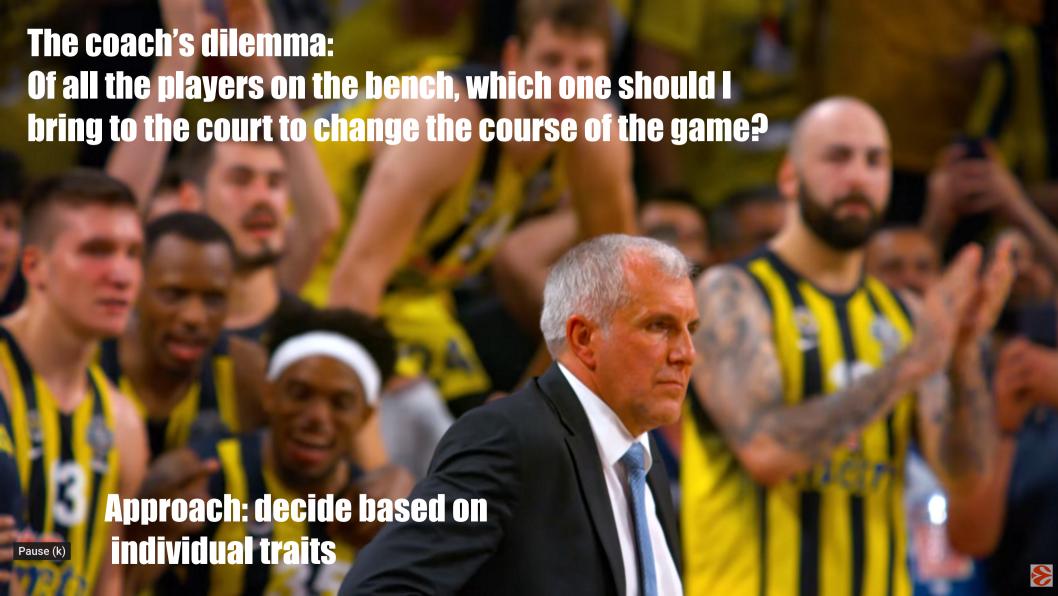


After today session, you will:

- 1. Know what a structure-function landscape is
- 2. Know what global epistasis is and why is useful
- 3. Touch some machine learning code make some predictions lose the fear;)





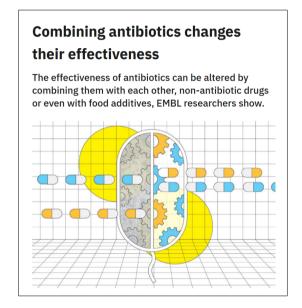




In many systems, function arises from interacting components











In many systems, function arises from interacting components

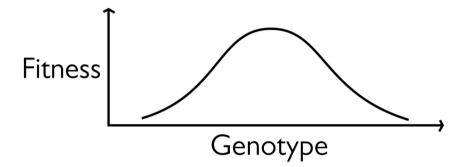






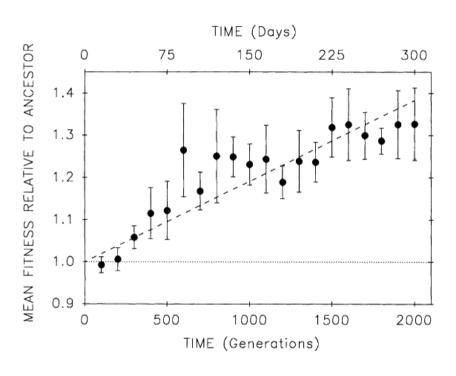
Presenting our main tool:

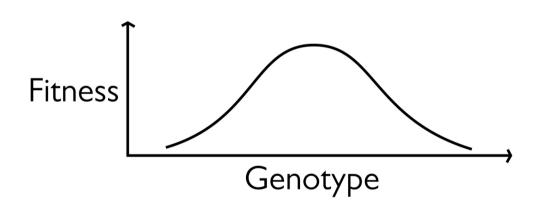
A fitness landscape is a map between genotypes and fitness





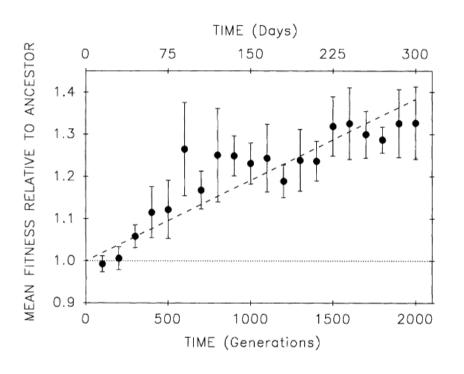
Fitness landscapes have been historically a cornerstone concept to understand and predict evolution

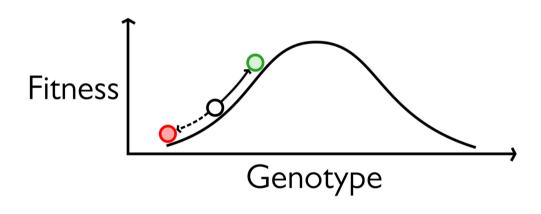






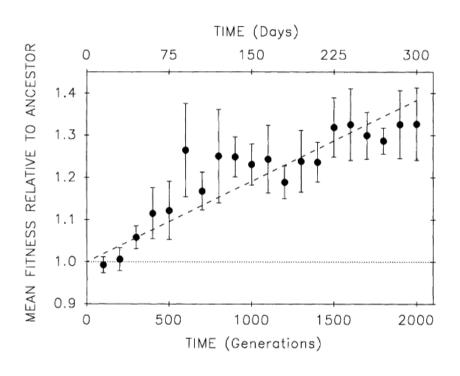
When a spontaneous mutation has higher fitness, it has a chance of fixing. Deleterious mutations get outcompeted

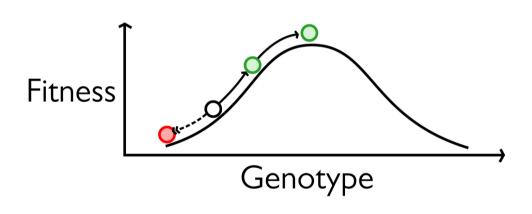






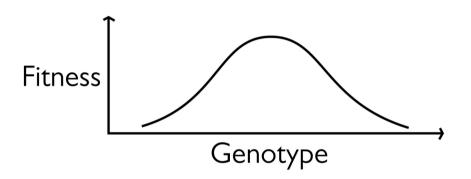
In this way, populations "climb" the peak of the fitness landscape towards genotypes with high fitness





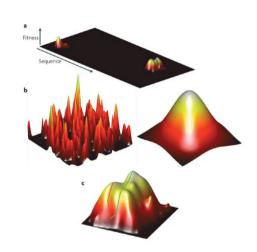


Fitness landscapes have already been useful for engineering, e.g. proteins

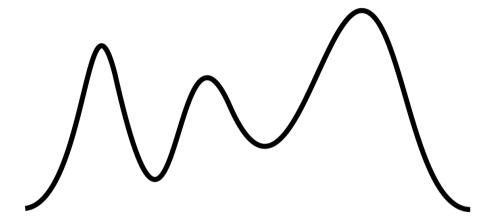




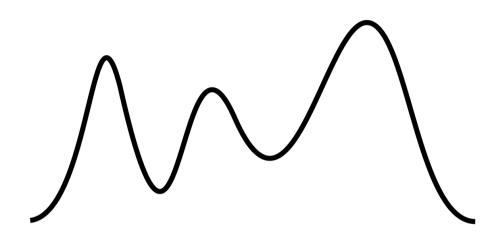
Frances Arnold, Nobel Prize for the directed evolution of enzymes

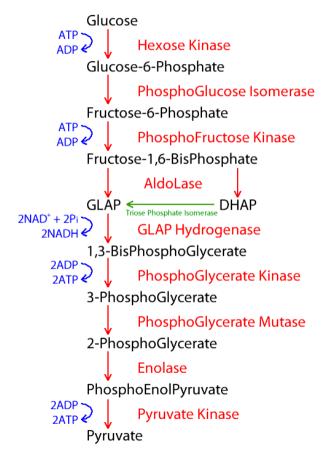




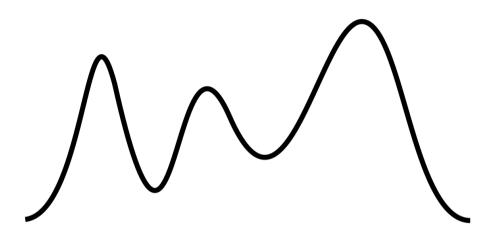




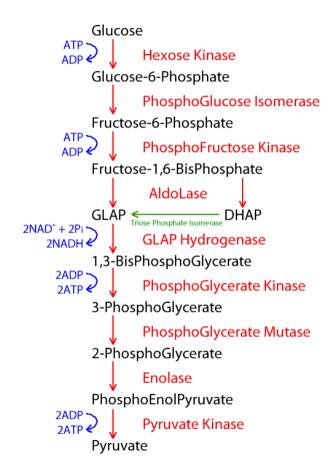




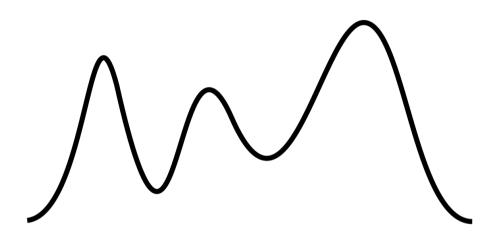




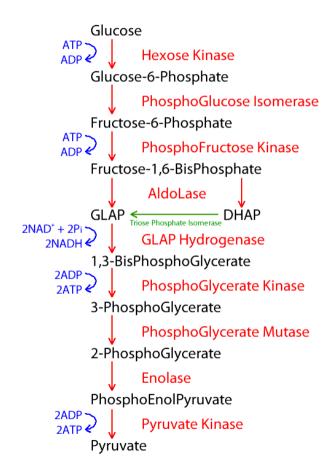
• The environment





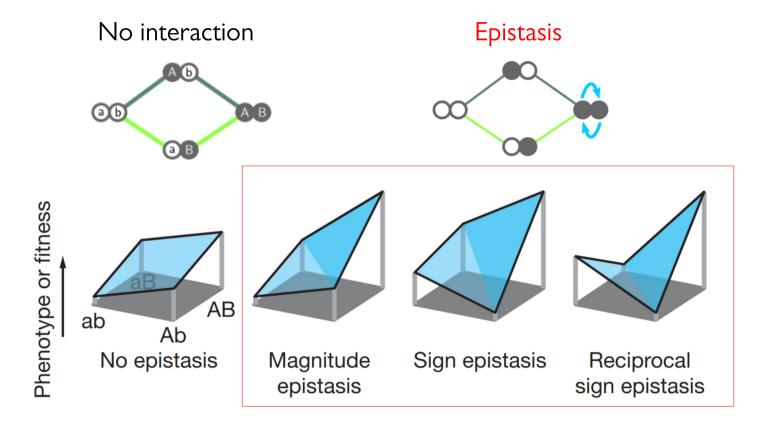


- The environment
- Interactions between mutations epistasis



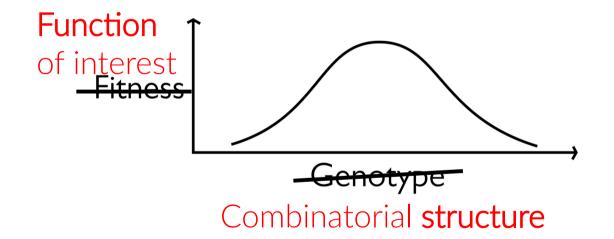


When one mutation affects the fitness of another one, we say there is an **epistatic interaction** among them



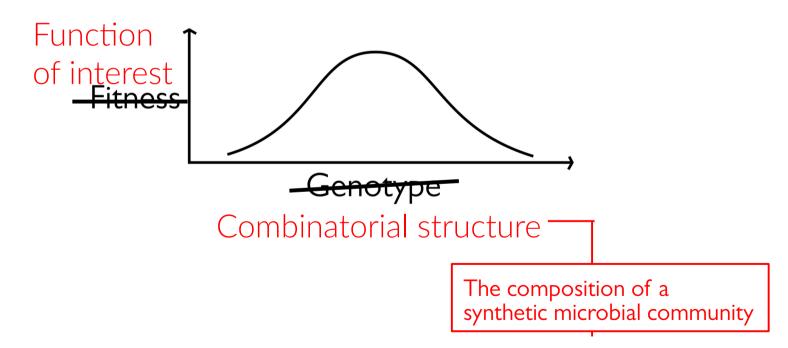


Can we extend the theory of fitness landscapes to engineer other systems with interacting components?



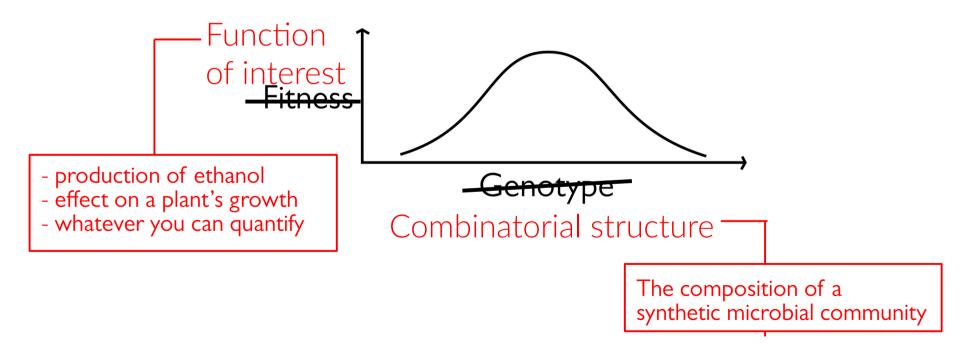


Can we extend the theory of fitness landscapes to engineer other systems with interacting components?



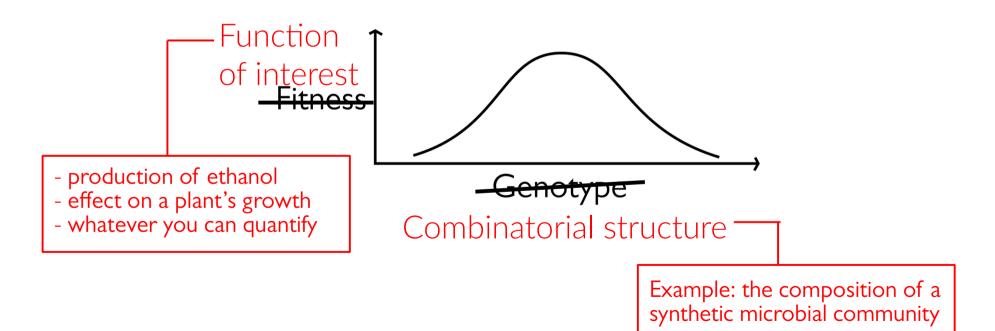


Can we extend the theory of fitness landscapes to engineer other systems with interacting components?



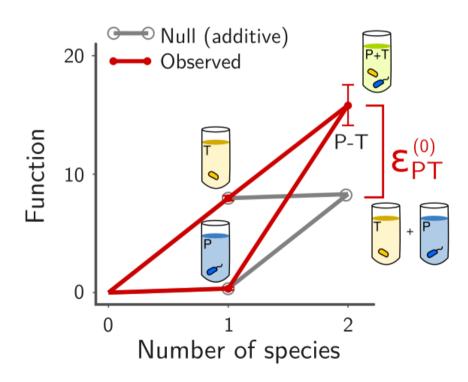


A structure-function landscape



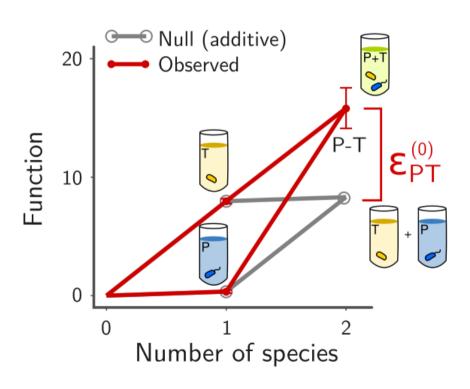


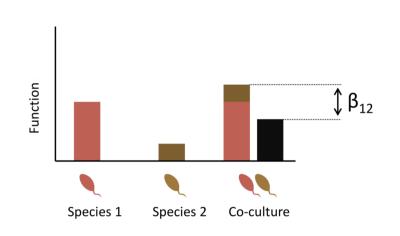
Same as fitness landscapes, structure-function landscapes are also shaped by **interactions**





Same as fitness landscapes, structure-function landscapes are also shaped by **interactions**



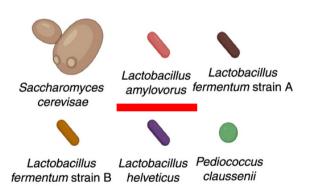


$$F(x_1, x_2) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_{12} x_1 x_2$$



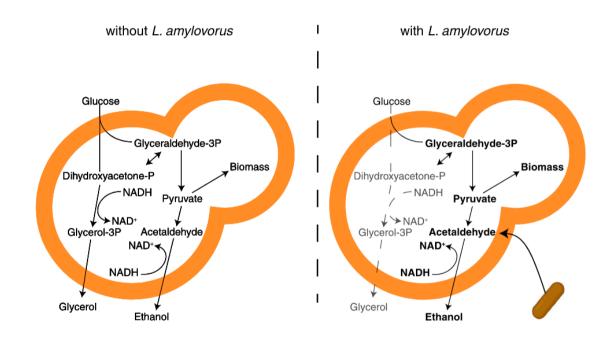
Structure-function landscape modeling helped identify a potential industrial probiotic







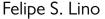






Complex yeast-bacteria interactions affect the yield of industrial ethanol fermentation





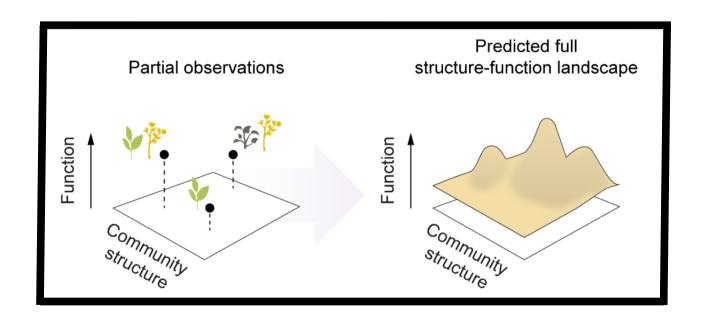


In systems where function arises from interacting components...



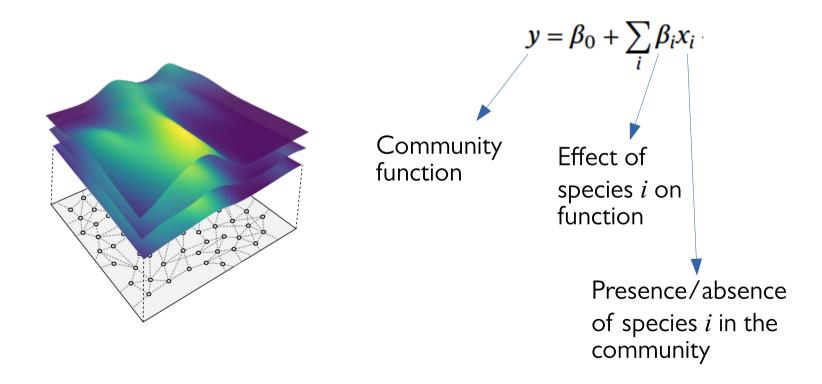


Our goal: predict the structure-function landscape of a microbial community with limited data, because the combinatorial space is infeasible! (2^n)



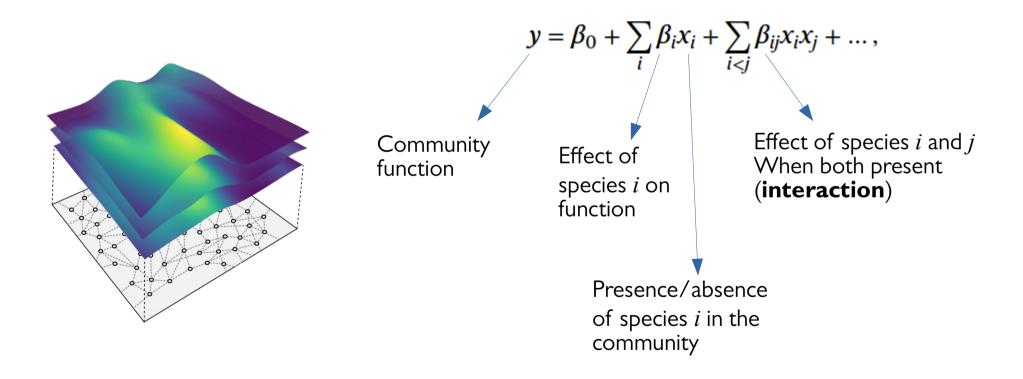


Simplest statistical approach: regression





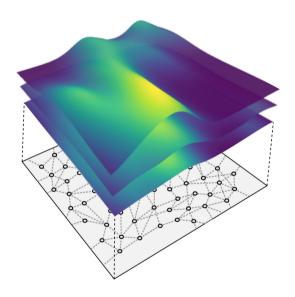
Simplest statistical approach: regression

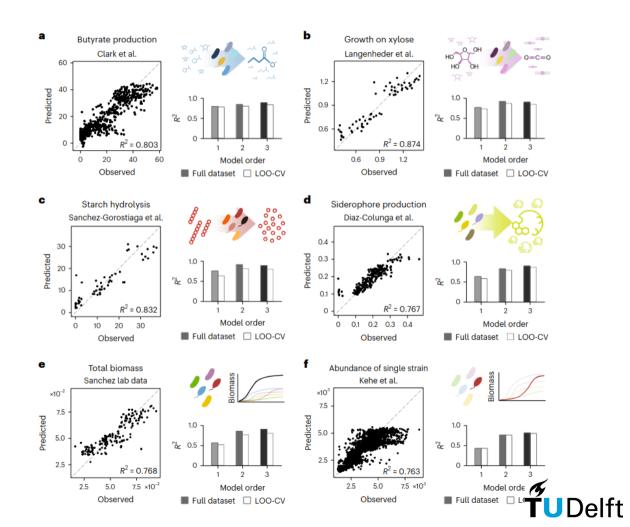




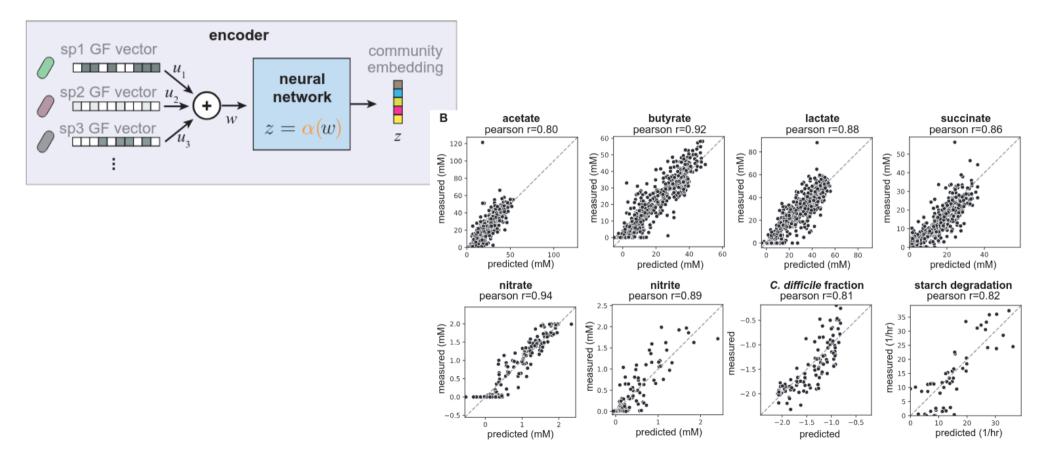
Linear regression works quite OK!

$$y = \beta_0 + \sum_i \beta_i x_i + \sum_{i < j} \beta_{ij} x_i x_j + \dots,$$





More complex approaches: machine learning

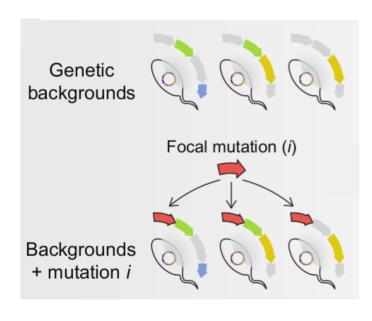




Global epistasis:

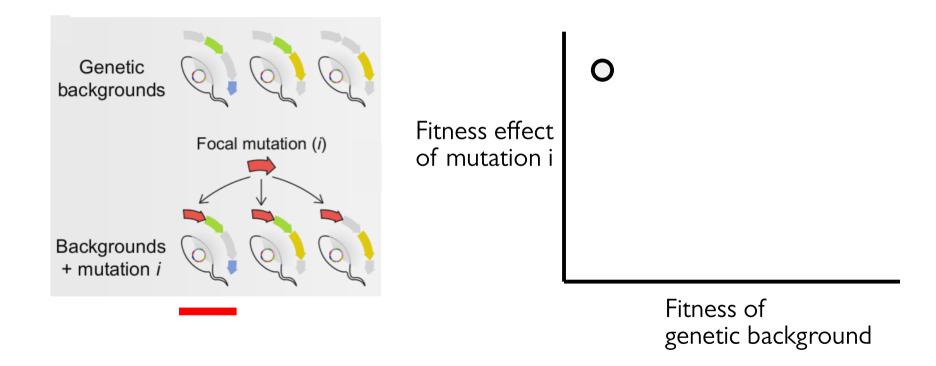
A new way to look at interactions

Back to genomes: let's test the effect of a mutation, one background at a time



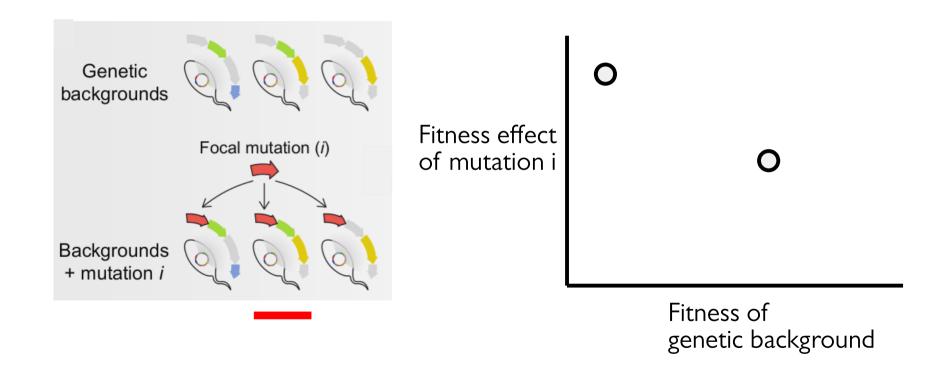


Back to genomes: let's test the effect of a mutation, one background at a time



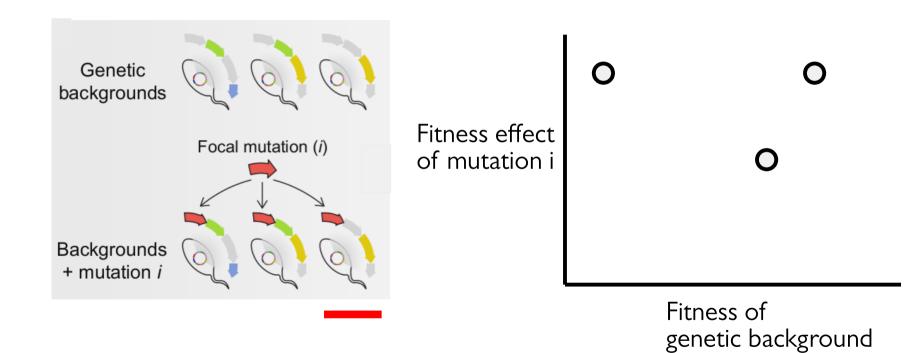


Testing a mutation, one background at a time



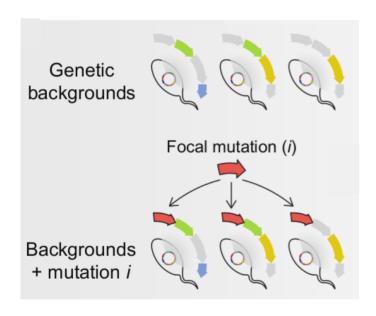


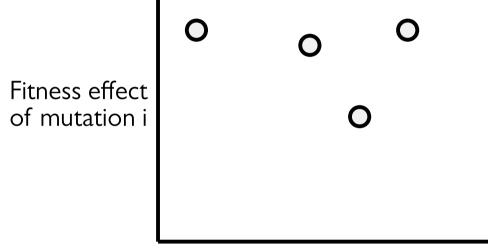
Testing a mutation, one background at a time





Testing a mutation, one background at a time

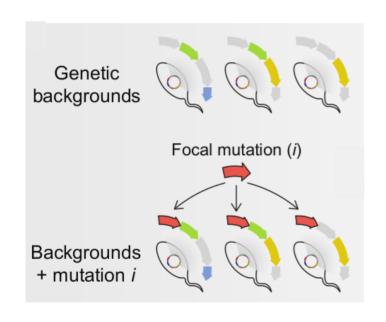


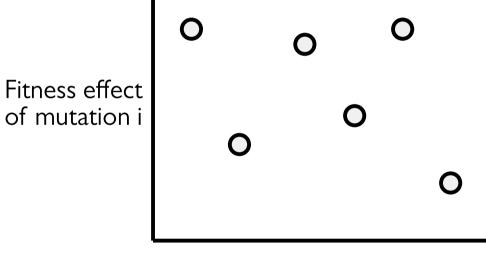


Fitness of genetic background



Testing a mutation, one background at a time

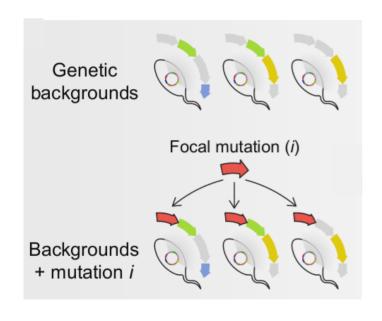




Fitness of genetic background



Intuitively, interactions will lead to rugged landscapes, where making predictions is hard

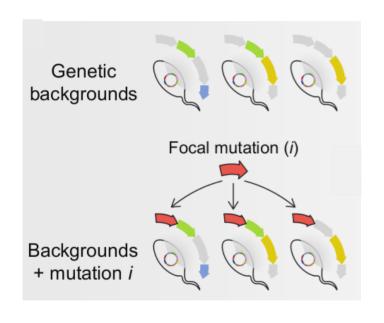


Fitness effect of mutation i

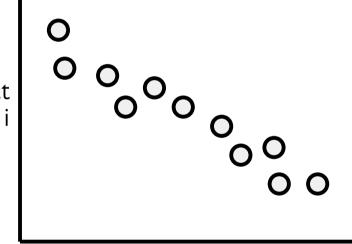
Fitness of genetic background



Global epistasis is an emergent linear scaling pattern found in many empirical fitness landscapes



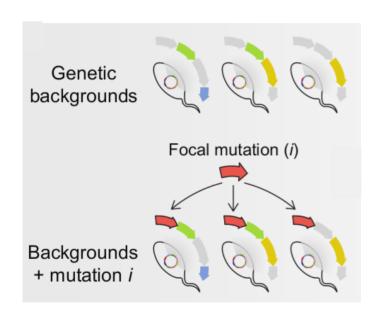
Fitness effect of mutation i



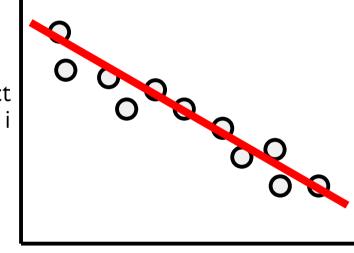
Fitness of genetic background



Global epistasis is an emergent linear scaling pattern found in many empirical fitness landscapes



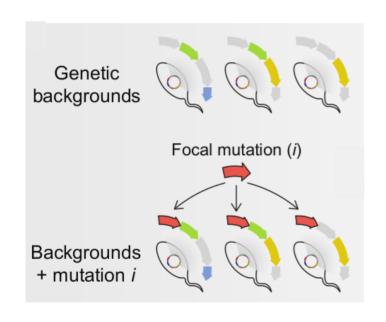
Fitness effect of mutation i



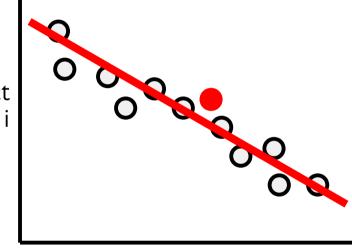
Fitness of genetic background



Global epistasis can help us make predictions



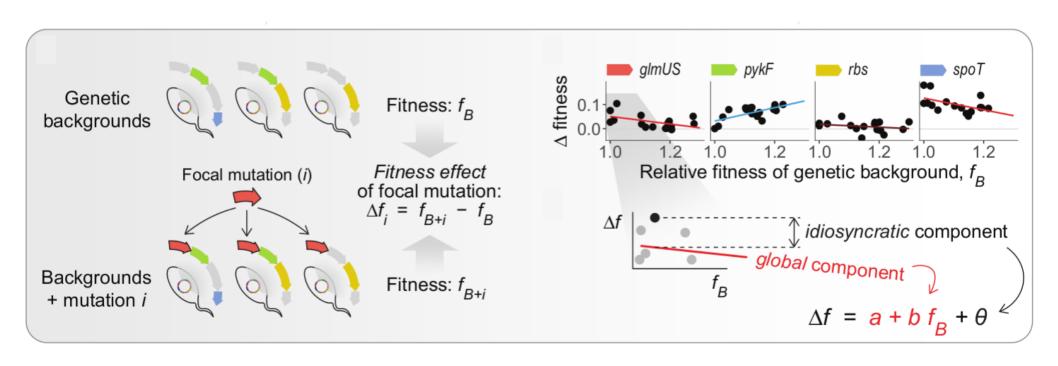
Fitness effect of mutation i



Fitness of genetic background



Global epistasis is very common in empirical fitness landscapes





Does global epistasis exist also in structure function

landscapes of microbial communities?

_	_	_
	I	

Does global epistasis exist also in structure function landscapes of microbial communities?



Juan Diaz Colunga (IPLA, CSIC)



Abby Skwara (Yale)



Álvaro Sánchez (CBGP, CSIC)

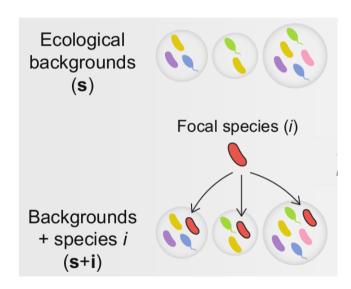
Global epistasis and the emergence of function in microbial consortia

Juan Diaz-Colunga,^{1,2,3,4,7,*} Abigail Skwara,^{1,2,7} Jean C.C. Vila,^{1,2,5} Djordje Bajic,^{1,2,6,*} and Alvaro Sanchez^{1,2,3,4,8,*}



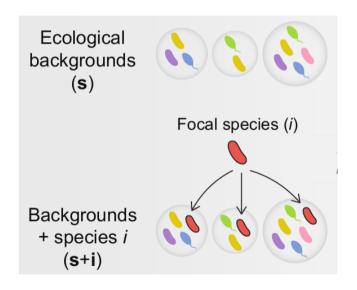
Cell

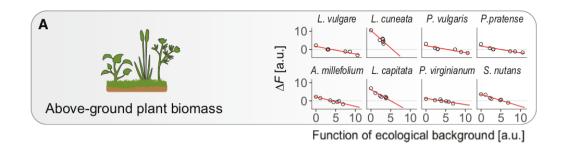
Is there global epistasis also in ecological structure-function landscapes?





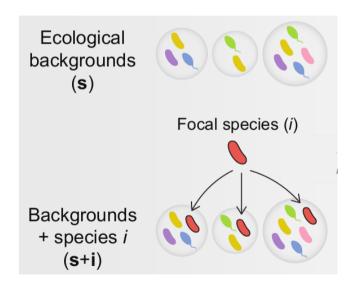
Is there global epistasis also in ecological structure-function landscapes?

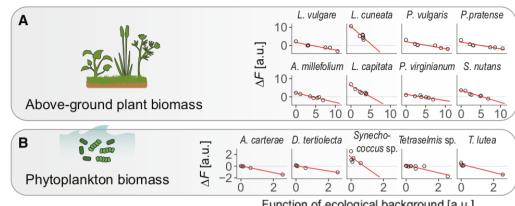






Is there global epistasis also in ecological structure-function landscapes?

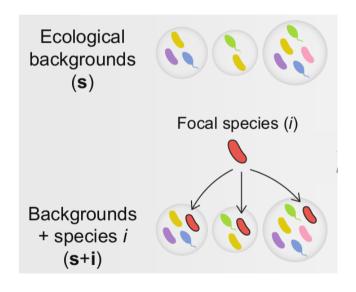


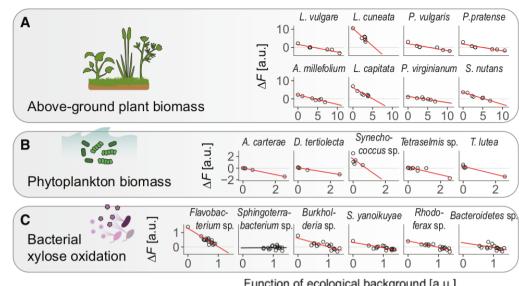


Function of ecological background [a.u.]



Is there global epistasis also in ecological structure-function landscapes?

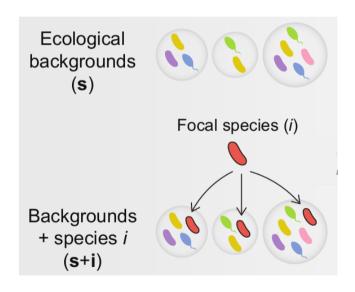


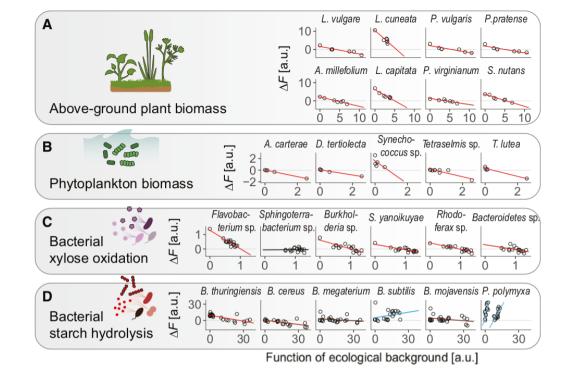


Function of ecological background [a.u.]



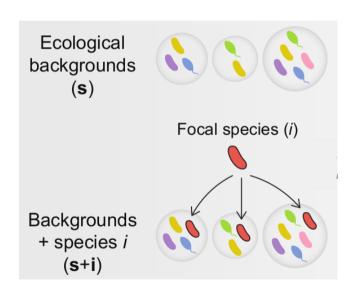
Is there global epistasis also in ecological structure-function landscapes?

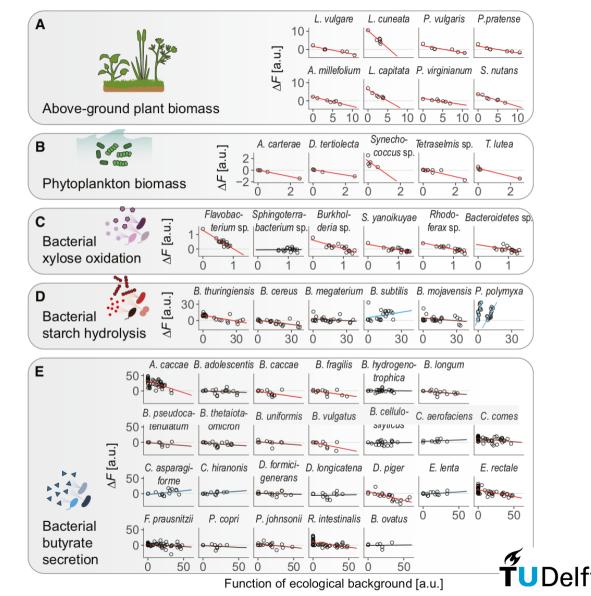


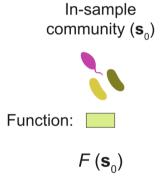




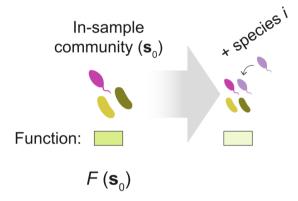
Is there global epistasis also in ecological structure-function landscapes?



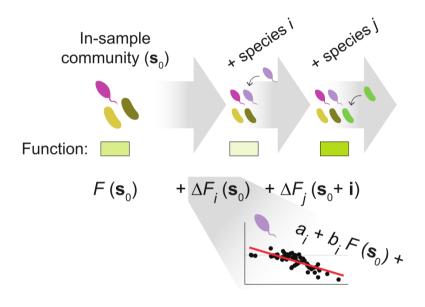








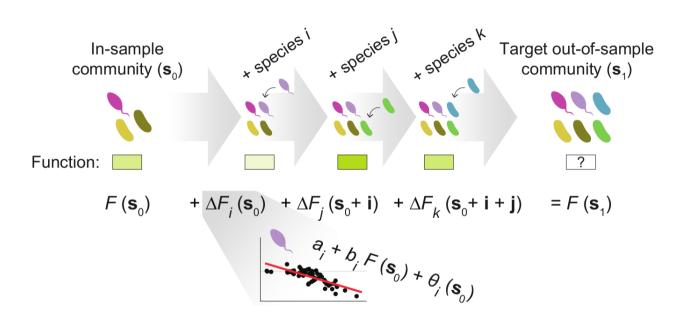


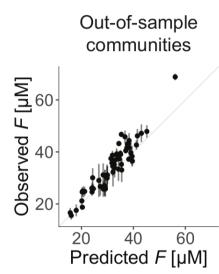




In-sample community
$$(\mathbf{s}_0)$$
 $\mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i$ $\mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i$ Target out-of-sample community (\mathbf{s}_1) Function: $\mathbf{f}_i = \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_i$ Target out-of-sample community (\mathbf{s}_1) $\mathbf{f}_i = \mathbf{f}_i = \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{$



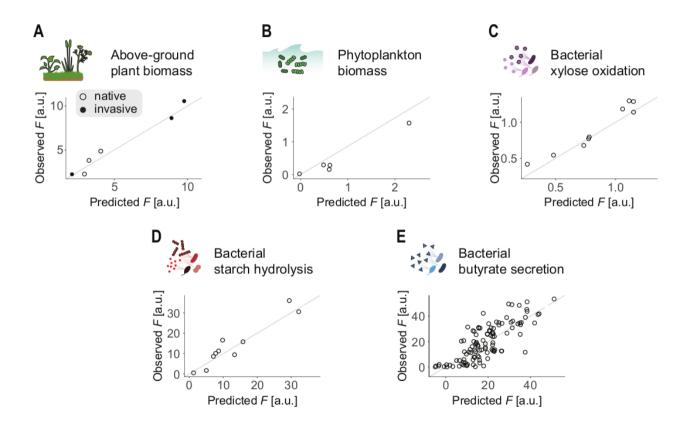




F = Pyoverdine production, R²=0.81

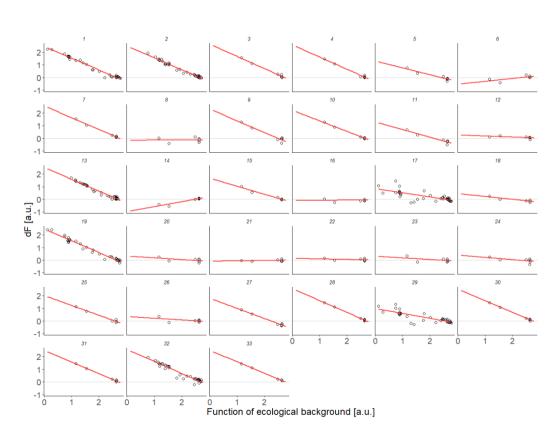


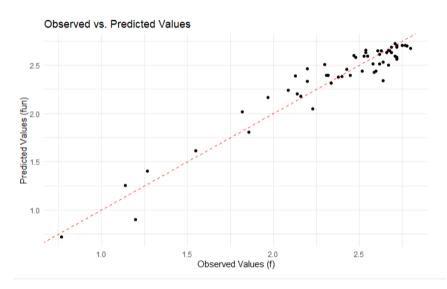
Global epistasis shows very promising predictive power





Global epistasis is able to predict **acidification** in synthetic soymilk-fermenting communities







Uros Gojković



Nemanja Stanisavljevic (IMGGE)

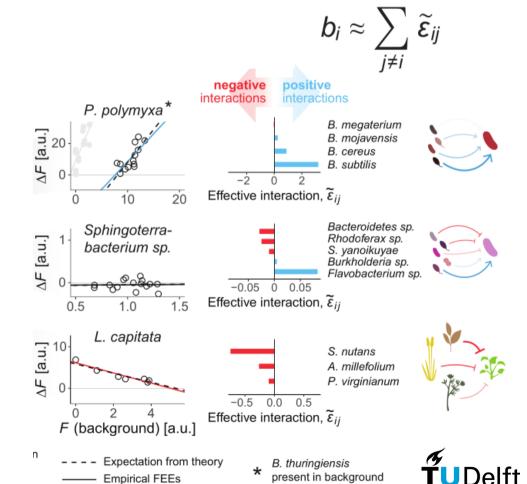




Gojković et al, in prep

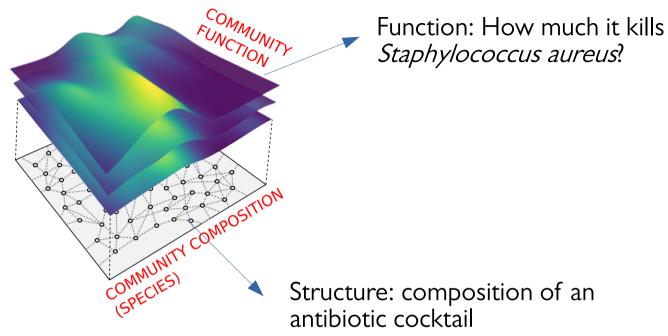
slope of species *i* expected from theory

Global epistasis is a spotlight to identify relevant interactions



Can we generalize this even further, beyond microbial communities?





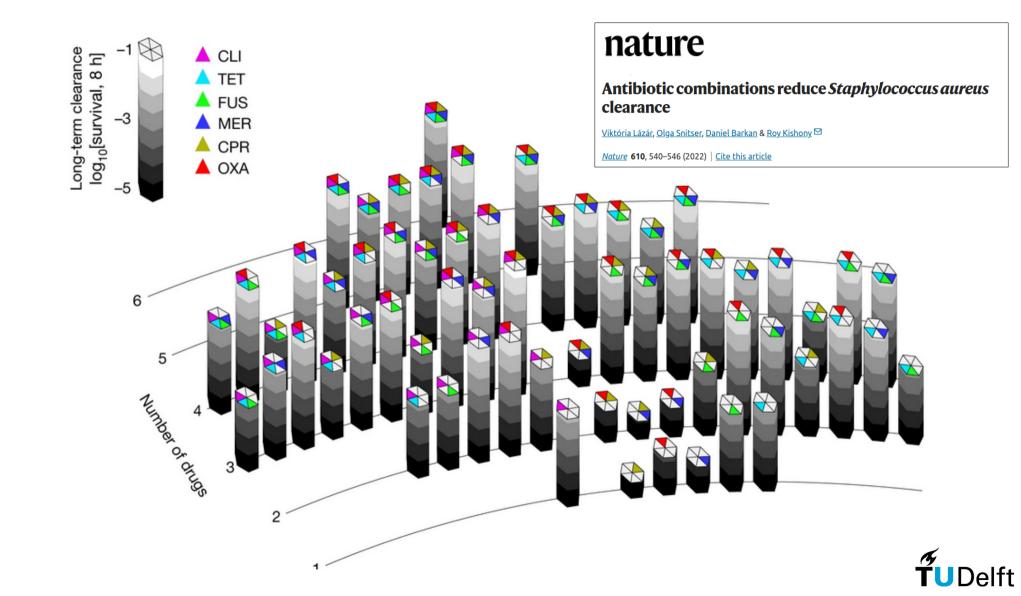


Floris Klein Obbink

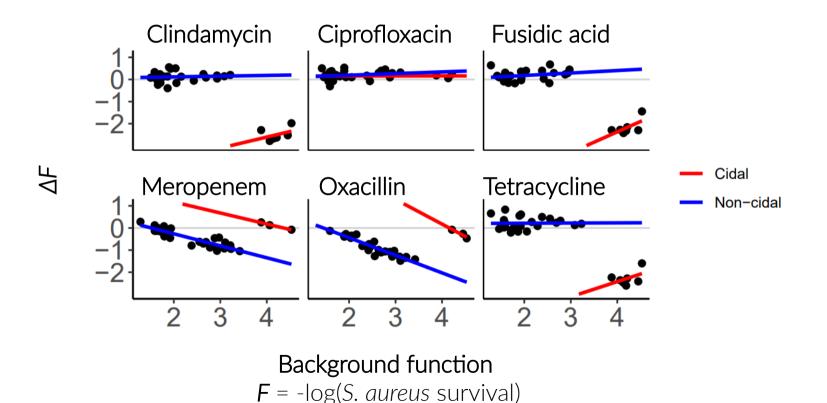


Minke Gabriëls



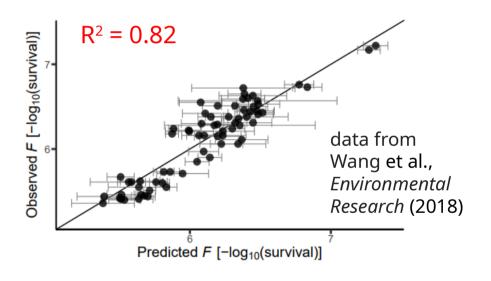


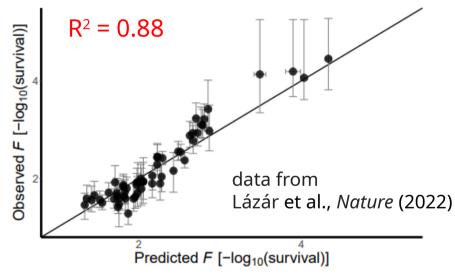
Antibiotic combinations exhibit global epistasis in their effects on Staphylococcus aureus clearance





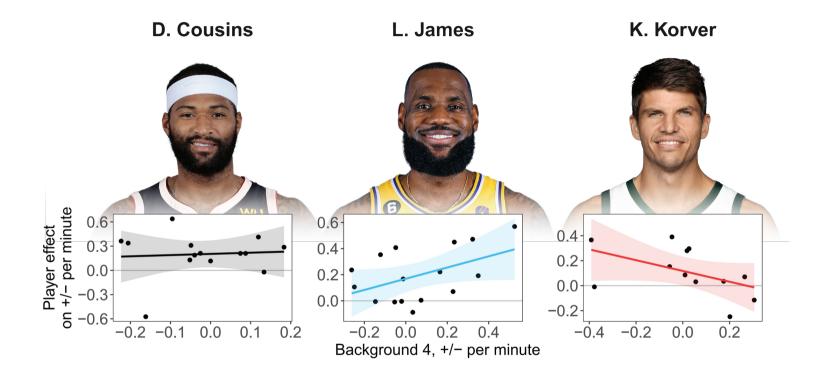
The effect of unknown antibiotic cocktails can be predicted using global epistasis!







And we can take it even further!





Collaborators

Alvaro Sanchez (IBFG, CBGP, CSIC, Spain)

Juan Diaz Colunga (IBFG, IPLA, CSIC, Spain)

Abby Skwara (Yale University, USA)

Nemanja Stanisavljević (IMGGE, Serbia)

Nemanja Kljajević (IMGGE, Serbia)

Viktoria Lazar (BRC, Szeged, Hungary)

Ivica Dimkić (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Ilija Dukovski (Boston University, USA)

Daniel Segre (Boston University, USA)

Sotaro Takano (AIST, Japan)

Jean Vila (Stanford, USA)

Ludovic Jourdin (TU Delft, The Netherlands)

Jean-Marc Daran (TU Delft, Netherlands)

Robbert Kleerebezem (TU Delft, Netherlands)

Funding

Zero Emission Biotechnology Program @



Thank you!

Group @ **TU** Delft







Minke Gabriëls

Uroš Gojković

Rienk Van Vliet

Collaborators

Alvaro Sanchez (IBFG, CBGP, CSIC, Spain)

Juan Diaz Colunga (IBFG, IPLA, CSIC, Spain)

Abby Skwara (Yale University, USA)

Nemanja Stanisavljević (IMGGE, Serbia)

Nemanja Kljajević (IMGGE, Serbia)

Viktoria Lazar (BRC, Szeged, Hungary)

Ivica Dimkić (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Ilija Dukovski (Boston University, USA)

Daniel Segre (Boston University, USA)

Sotaro Takano (AIST, Japan)

Jean Vila (Stanford, USA)

Ludovic Jourdin (TU Delft, The Netherlands)

Jean-Marc Daran (TU Delft, Netherlands)

Robbert Kleerebezem (TU Delft, Netherlands)

Funding

Zero Emission Biotechnology Program @



Thank you!

Group @ **TU** Delft







Minke Gabriëls

Uroš Gojković

Rienk Van Vliet

Practical Exercise

Statistical prediction and optimization of microbial community functions

Courtesy of: Juan Díaz-Colunga

Microbial Systems Biology Lab (MSBlab), Spanish National Research Council

