Genome-Scale Reconstruction of Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Natalie Duarte, Markus Herrgard, Bernhard Palsson Systems Biology Research Group, University of California, San Diego

> 2004 Yeast Genetics and Molecular Biology Meeting August 1, 2004



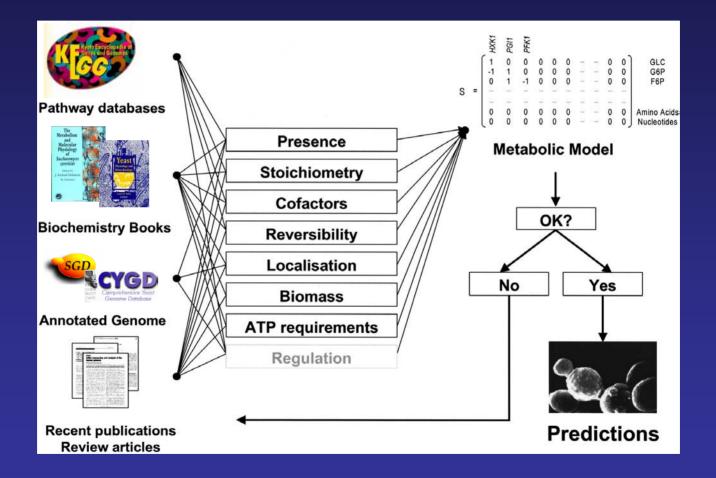
Systems Biology Research Group http://systemsbiology.ucsd.edu

Genome-scale Reconstruction

- Need a systematic method to interpret the current flood of "omics" data
- Models can be used to integrate data and place them in the context of cellular physiology
 - Requires genome-scale integration of genes, transcripts, proteins
- Genome-scale reconstruction projects for *S. cerevisiae*:
 - Metabolism
 - Transcriptional regulation
 - Intracellular signaling



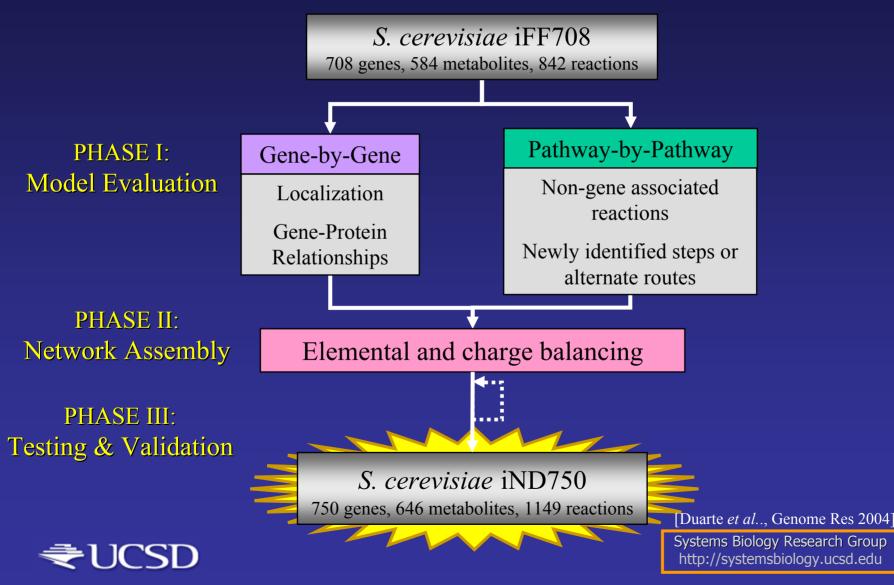
Reconstruction of S. cerevisiae iFF708 The first genome-scale metabolic model of a eukaryotic cell



₹UCSD

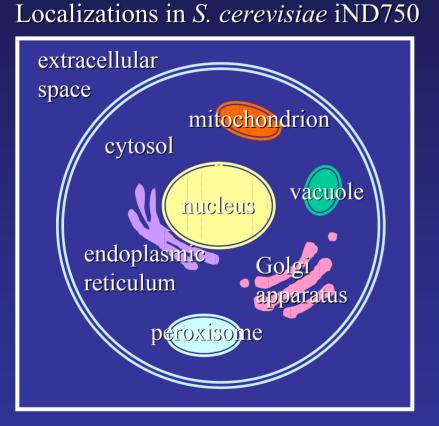
[Förster *et al.*, Genome Res 2003] Systems Biology Research Group http://systemsbiology.ucsd.edu

Reconstruction of *S. cerevisiae* iND750 Expanding and updating the yeast metabolic network



Compartmentalization

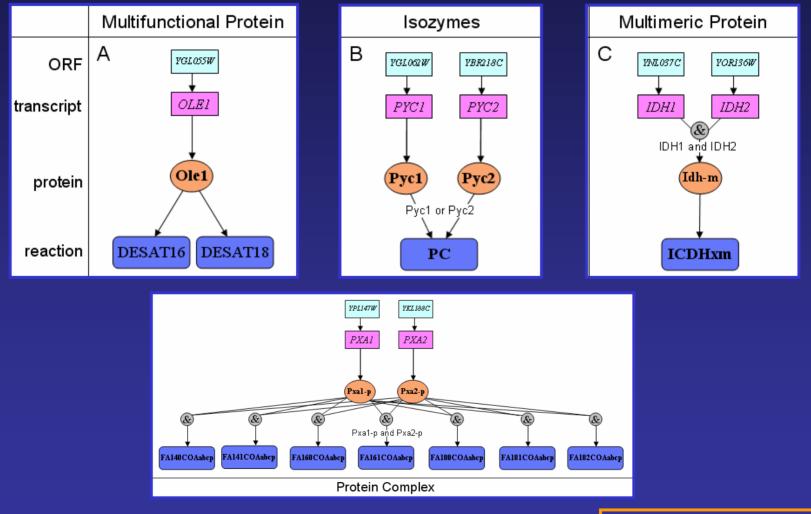
S. cerevisiae iND750 is the first fully compartmentalized network



- Assigning localizations is tricky
 Assumed to be cytosolic by default
- Many intracellular transport reactions had to be inferred
 - Assumed similar transport mechanisms across various intracellular membranes
- Mass and charge are balanced within each compartment



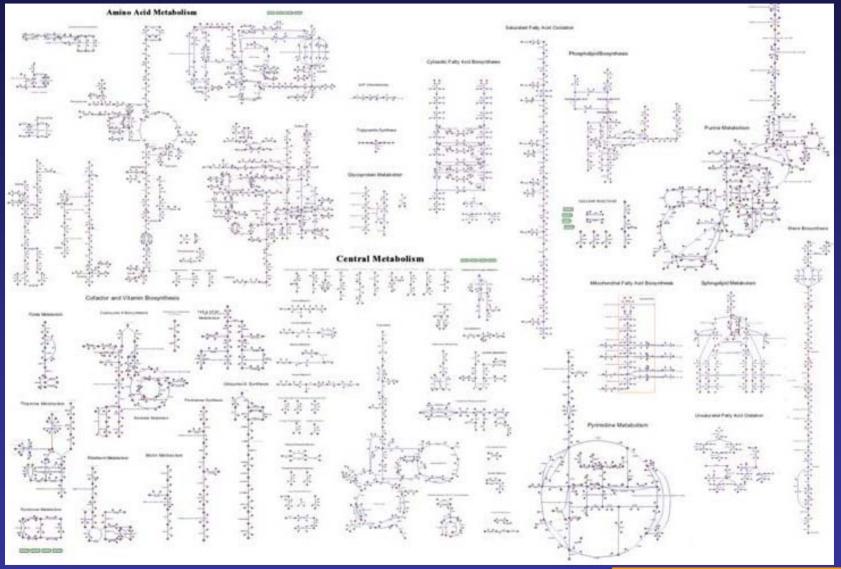
Gene-Protein-Reaction Associations Boolean logic rules are used to describe gene-protein relationships





Systems Biology Research Group http://systemsbiology.ucsd.edu

S. cerevisiae iND750 Metabolic Network



₹UCSD

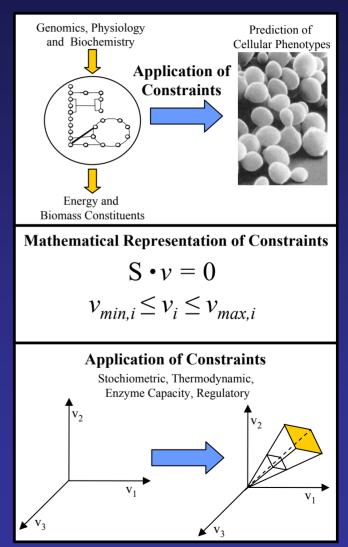
Systems Biology Research Group http://systemsbiology.ucsd.edu

Constraint-Based Analysis Predicting cellular phenotypes by application of constraints



How often have I said to you that when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth?

-Sherlock Holmes, A Study in Scarlet





Validation of *S. cerevisiae* iND750

- Qualitatively compared the growth rates of 682 gene deletion strains to *S. cerevisiae* iND750's predictions
 - Knockout strains were grown on 7 media conditions, resulting in a total comparison of 4,154 metabolic phenotypes!
- Results were classified as either false positive, false negative, true positive, or true negative
- iND750 correctly predicted 82.6% growth phenotypes ... but what happened in the 724 cases where the model failed?

[Steinmetz *et al..*, Nat Genet 2002] [Giaever *et al..*, Nature 2002] [Duarte *et al..*, Genome Res 2004] Systems Biology Research Group http://systemsbiology.ucsd.edu



Analysis of Failure Modes

- Each failure mode was evaluated individually to determine the reason for the false prediction
- False predictions were generally not condition-dependent
- More than half of the failures can be attributed to genes involved in other cellular processes (33.7%) and our assumed biomass composition (17.5%)
- Nuclear and mitochondrial genes had the highest false prediction rates
- Genes in quinone biosynthesis and oxidative phosphorylation pathways had high false prediction rates

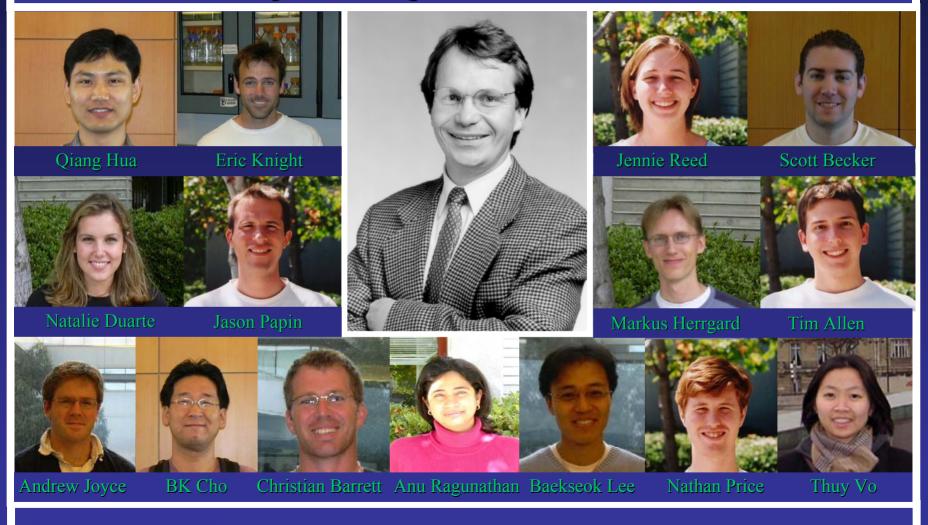




- Model building is an iterative process, requiring continued updating and testing.
- We can successfully build multi-compartmental metabolic models of eukaryotic cells that require cell-wide mass and charge balances.
- Genome-scale models can be used to compute growth phenotypes of organisms with altered genotypes in various media conditions.
- Failure modes can be used to improve model, identify inconsistencies in knowledge base, and highlight areas where further experimental investigation is required.



Systems Biology Research Group Principal Investigator: Dr. Bernhard Palsson



UCSD Visit us at http://systemsbiology.ucsd.edu