Omics data analysis in genome scale metabolic networks

Summer school Multi-omics - Aussois Jean-Clément Gallardo 07 / 09 / 2023

Collaborators:

- Ludovic Cottret

- Clément Frainay
- Fabien Jourdan
- Nathalie Poupin
- Florence Vinson







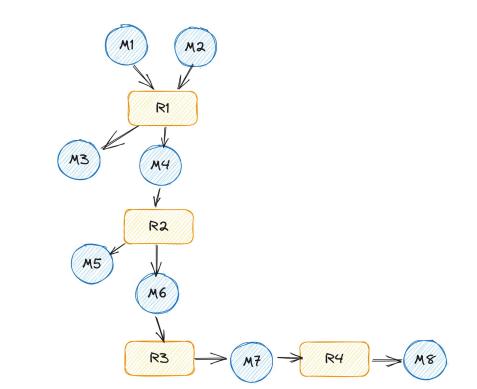


Metabolic networks

A definition of a metabolic network

A metabolic network is:

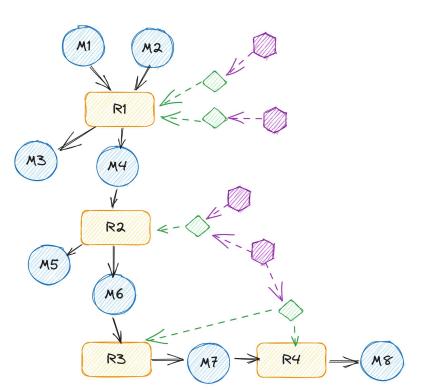
• a set of biochemical reactions linked together by the metabolites that they consume and produce



A definition of a metabolic network

A metabolic network is:

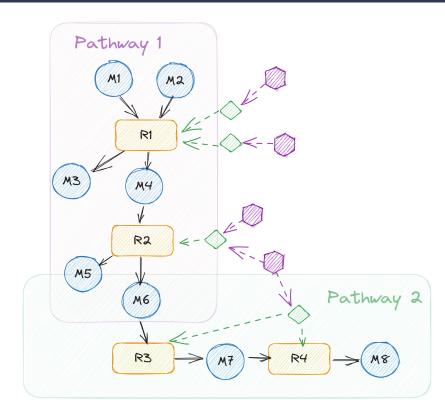
- a set of biochemical reactions linked together by the metabolites that they consume and produce
- the set of the genes that code for the enzymes that catalyse the reactions



A definition of a metabolic network

A metabolic network is:

- a set of biochemical reactions linked together by the metabolites that they consume and produce
- the set of the genes that code for the enzymes that catalyse the reactions
- the set of pathways where the reactions are involved



A definition of a genome-scale metabolic network

A metabolic network known to take place in a target organism

Human-GEM 13024 reactions 8363 metabolites 2920 genes

Robinson JL, Kocabaş P, Wang H, Cholley PE, Cook D, Nilsson A, Anton M, Ferreira R, Domenzain I, Billa V, Limeta A, Hedin A, Gustafsson J, Kerkhoven EJ, Svensson LT, Palsson BO, Mardinoglu A, Hansson L, Uhlén M, Nielsen J, 2020. *An atlas of human metabolism*. Science signaling human genome-scale metabolic reconstruction Recon2.2 7785 reactions 2652 metabolites 1675 genes

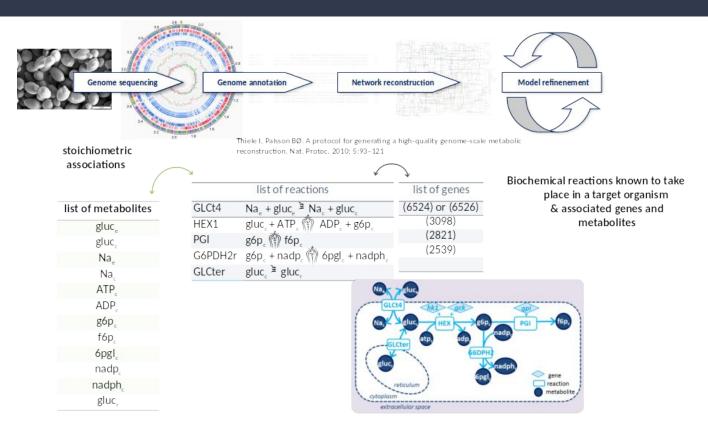
Swainston N. et al. Metabolomics. 2016.



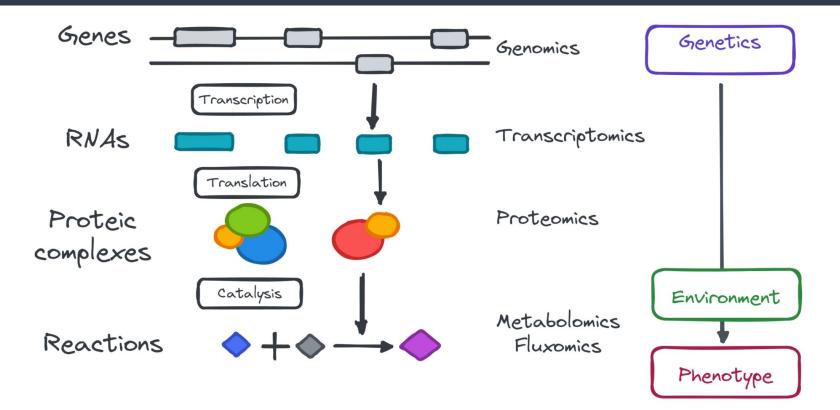
Genome-scale metabolic reconstructions

Build from its genome annotation.

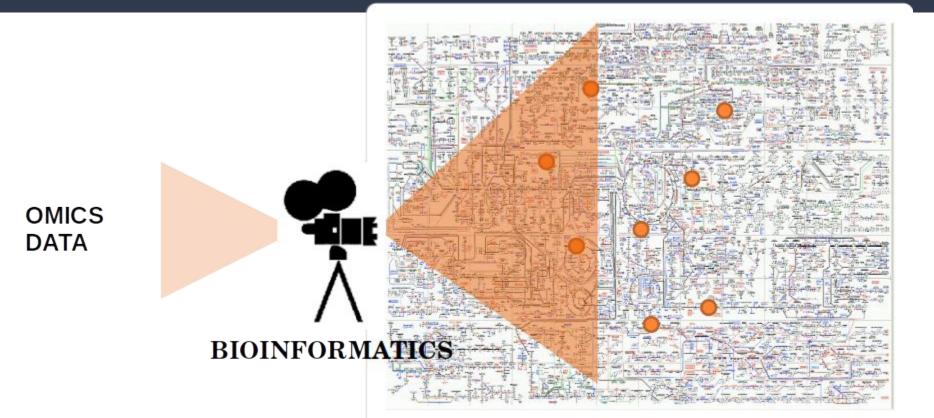
- Infer catalytic activities from comparisons between sequences of target genes and genes of model organisms
- Deduced list of reactions that can potentially take place in the target organism
- Associated metabolites from reactions



The metabolic network: a context of interpretation for omics data



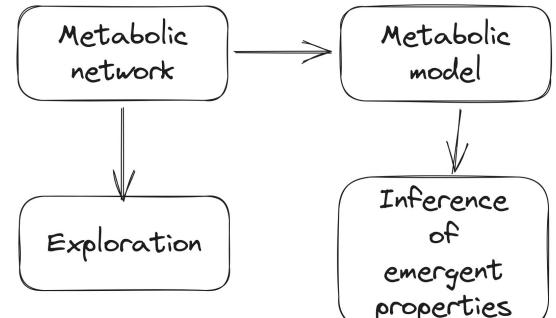
Mapping omics data



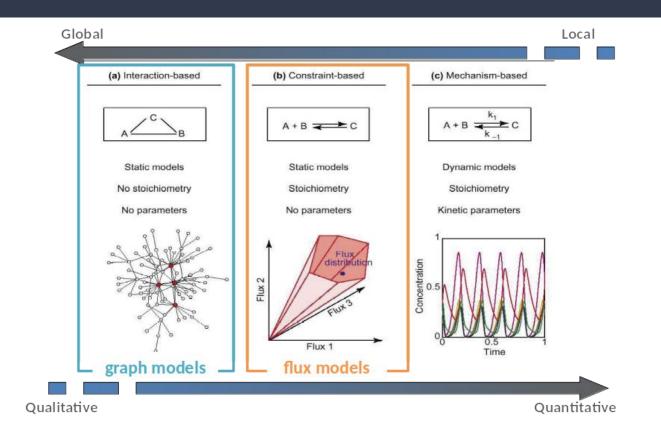
Metabolic networks to metabolic models

The behavior of the whole system cannot be deduced from the analysis of its individual components

Metabolic network: textual description

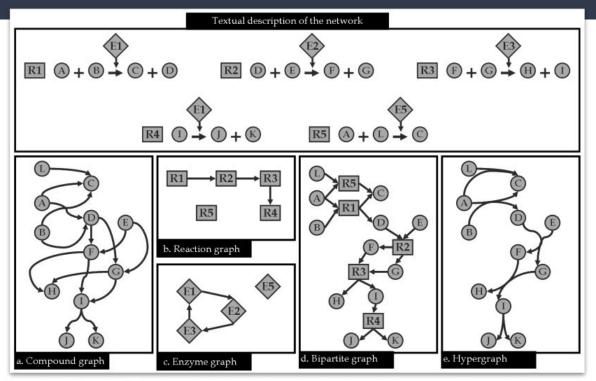


Metabolic models



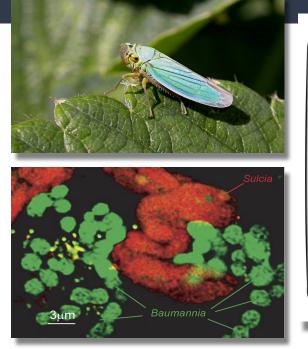
Graph models

Metabolic graphs are built from the descriptions of the set of reactions that constitute a metabolic network

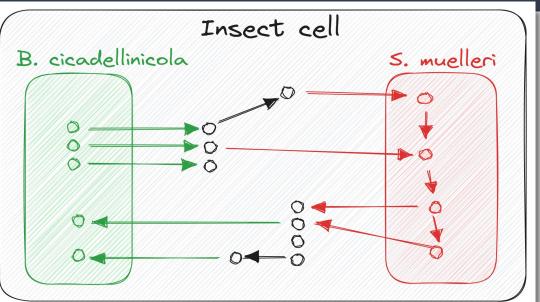


Cottret L and Jourdan F. Graph methods for the investigation of metabolic networks in parasitology. Parasitology, 2010 6:1-15

Graph models to analyse metabolic interactions



Wu D et al. (2006) Metabolic Complementarity and Genomics of the Dual Bacterial Symbiosis of Sharpshooters. PLOS Biology 4(6): e188.



Cottret L, Milreu PV, Acuña V, Marchetti-Spaccamela A, Stougie L, Charles H, Sagot MF. **Graph-based analysis of the metabolic exchanges between two co-resident intracellular symbionts, Baumannia cicadellinicola and Sulcia muelleri, with their insect host, Homalodisca coagulata.** PLoS Comput Biol. 2010 Sep 2;6(9):e1000904..

Flux Balance Analysis (FBA)

Based on Genome-scale metabolic network

Aim to describe the biological phenotype

In mathematical terms

• Compute flux distributions

<u>Flux</u> = rate of synthesis / consumption of a metabolite in a reaction unit = mmol. g DW⁻¹. h⁻¹

<u>Flux distribution</u> = flux values for all reactions in the model

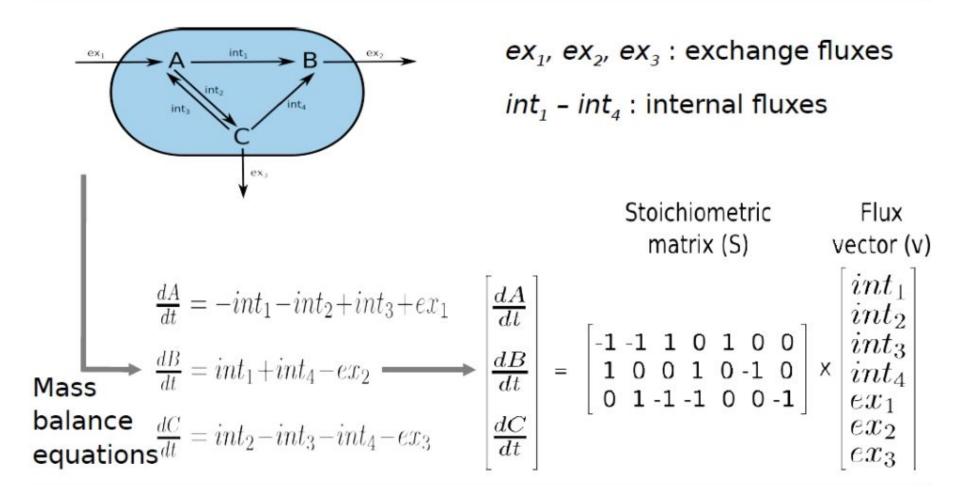
FBA: Mathematical representation

Mathematical representation of metabolic reactions

Stoichiometric matrix S: M * n

M = compounds in the metabolic network n = reactions in the metabolic network Entries = stoichiometric coefficients of each reactions

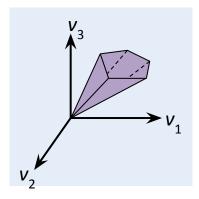
	GLCt4	HEX	PGI	G6DH2	GLCter
gluc	-1	0	0	0	0
gluc _e gluc _c	+1	-1	0	0	-1
Na	-1	0	0	0	0
Na	+1	0	0	0	0
ATP	0	-1	0	0	0
ADP	0	+1	0	0	0
C	0	+1	-1	-1	0
g6p f6p	0	0	+1	0	0
6pgl	0	0	0	+1	0
nadp	0	0	0	-1	0
nadph	0	0	0	+1	0
gluc	0	0	0	0	+1



FBA: Applying constraints

- The stoichiometric matrix and the reconstruction give a structure for possible fluxes, but not all flux distributions are actually feasible in a given context.
- Biological functions are governed by constraints (Organisms exist in a resource-scarce environment → survival thus depends on best utilization of resources to survive & grow)

 \rightarrow the imposition of constraints limits computable phenotypes to the relevant biological plausible ones.



FBA: The steady-state hypothesis

hypothesis = the time constants characterizing metabolic transients are typically very rapid compared to the time constants of cell growth, so that we consider a steady-state behavior for all system metabolites

 $\frac{\mathrm{dS}_{\mathrm{i}}}{\mathrm{dt}} = 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sum \nu_{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{synthesis}}} = \sum \nu_{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{degradation}}}$ for each metabolite i: $\frac{dS}{dt} = S \cdot v = 0$ Mass balance equations $\frac{dA}{dt} = -int_1 - int_2 + int_3 + ex_1$ Steady state: for the network: $-int_1 - int_2 + int_3 + ex_1 = 0$ $int_1 + int_4 - ex_2 = 0$ $\frac{dB}{dt} = int_1 + int_4 - ex_2$ $int_2 - int_3 - int_4 - ex_3 = 0$ $\frac{dC}{dt} = int_2 - int_3 - int_4 - ex_3$ Matrix form: S·v=0 int_1 $int_2 \\ int_3 \\ int_4 \\ ex_1$

 -1
 -1
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 1
 0
 0

 1
 0
 0
 1
 0
 -1
 0

 0
 1
 -1
 1
 0
 0
 -1

 = 0 ex_2 ex_3

FBA: Restricting reactions flux bounds

for each reaction $R_j : v_{j,\min} \le v_j \le v_{j,\max}$ in the matrix format: $lb \le v \le ub$ \downarrow how to determine the bounds? $v_{j,\min} : ... v_{j,\min} : ... v_{j,\min} : ... v_{n,\min}$

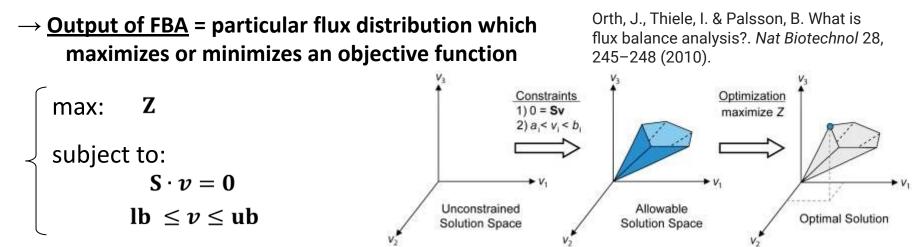
1. by default lb = -Inf ub = +Inf **2.** possible constraints:

thermodynamic: 0 < v < +inf
enzymatic capacity: a < v < b
for exchange reactions: v > 0 ↔ secretion
 v < 0 ↔ intake</pre>

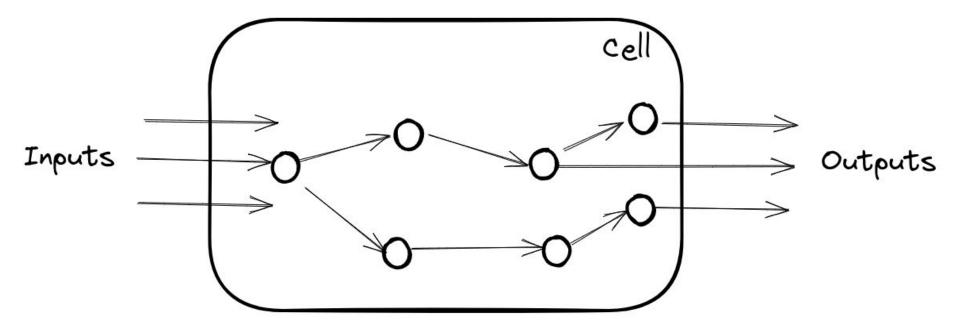
A linear programming optimization problem

<u>Aim</u> = finding one particular solution in the entire solution space (optimal solution under some conditions)

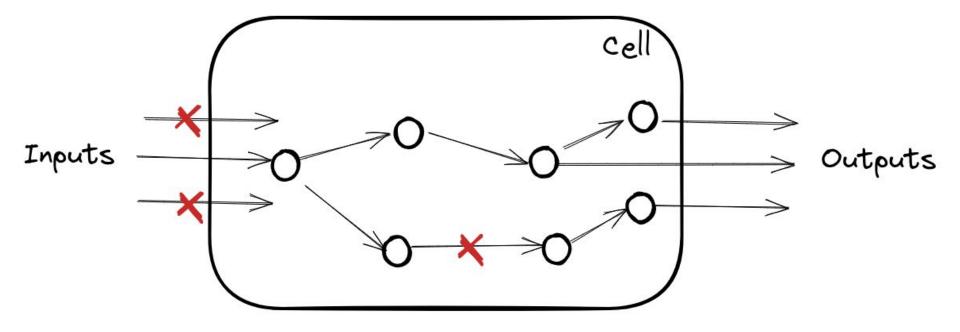
<u>**Concept</u>** = the cell functions in an optimal metabolic state (e.g. optimal growth under given conditions)</u>



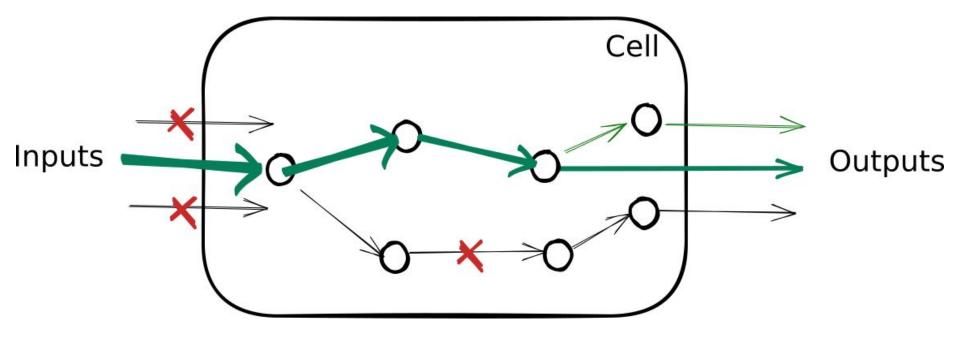
Flux Balance Analysis (FBA)



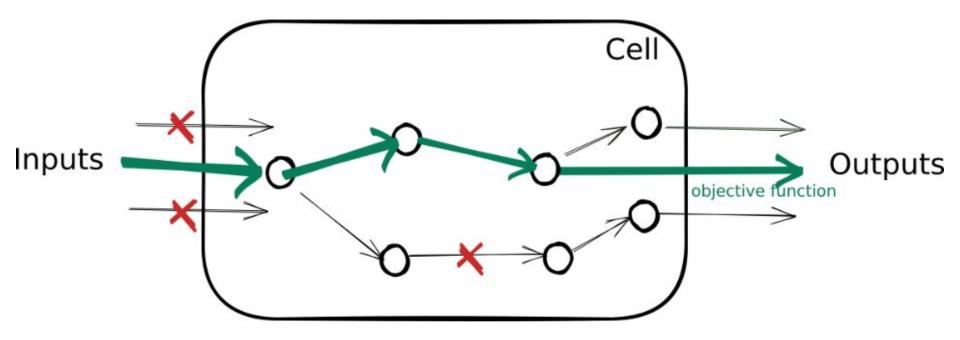
FBA: environmental and genetic constraints



FBA: environmental and genetic constraints



FBA: optimise an objective function



Flux Balance Analysis

- Optimize biomass or production of metabolites of interest
- Analysis of environmental, enzymatic or genetic perturbations (e: *in silico* gene deletions)
- Generate sub-networks from transcriptomics data
- Just one of many solutions

Use case with MetExplore: mRNA mapping for BRCA context

MetExplore

MetExplore Computational infrastructure for metabolic network analysis Funding: ANR MetaboHub, H2020 Phenomenal

- Long lasting project established in 2009
- 842 registered users, >540 persons trained, >20 000 visits since 2009

Published online 3 May 2018

> 1300 networks

Publications:

Cottret et al (2018). Nucleic Acids Research Chazalviel et al (2017). Bioinformatics

 \rightarrow >140 citations

W252-W257 Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, Vol. 38, Web Server inner dot 38 JWEbser (sha712)

Ludovic Cottret¹*, Published online 30 April 2008 Hubert Charles^{3,6}, I

MetExplore: a web server to link metabolomic experiments and genome-scale metabolic networks

- Involved in several national and EU grants
- 1 industrial partner (MedDay pharma)



Ludovic Cottret IR INRAE



IE INRAE



Marion Liotier CDD IE MetaboHub

medDay







Website: http://www.metexplore.fr/



- Database of metabolic networks
- Collaborative annotation of metabolic networks
- Import of omics data
- Visualization of metabolic networks
- Flux Balance Analysis
- Sub-network extraction (graph based computations)



MetExploreViz: web component for interactive metabolic network visualization

Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, Vol. 46, Web Server June - W495-W302

Ant 30 MWHareheim 201

Maxime Chazalviel^{1,2}, Clément Frainay¹, Nathalie Poupin¹, Florence Vinson¹, Benjamin Merlet¹, Yoann Gloaguen², Ludovic Cottret⁴ and Fabien Jourdan^{1,+}

MetExplore: collaborative edition and exploration of metabolic networks

Ludovic Cottret1., Clément Frainay2, Maxime Chazalviel2.5, Floréal Cabanettes1. Yoann Gloaguen^{4,5,6}, Etienne Camenen², Benjamin Merlet², Stéphanie Heux^{7,6,9}, Jean-Charles Portais^{7,8,9}, Nathalie Poupin², Florence Vinson² and Fabien Jourdan²

Warmaking, 34(2), 2018, 312-313 e 10.1003/bioinformatics/bio588 eation Date: 15 September 2017 Applications Note



Select a BioSource

BioSource:

metabolic network built for a strain, a cell line or a specific condition

Recon2.2 Swainston 2016 -Reconstruction of human metabolic network

ioSources Compartments (10/10) Pathways (99/99) Reactions (7785/7785) M	etabolites (6047/6047) Enzymatic Cor	mplexes (1815/1815) Gene Products	(1675/1675) G	enes (1675/1675)		Selected BioSourc	e				
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Matching identifiers

Convert geneSymbol to HGNC, Ensembl, ...

Many online tools to convert:

moduleColor

black

geneSymbol

UNC119B

SAMD9L

XAF1

IFIT3

IFI27

IFITM3

RSAD2

IFIT2

OAS2

STAT1

ISG15

MX1

https://www.genenames.org/tools/multi-symbol-checker/

-0.00370038062939586

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-0.0159104308999613

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0.255471241739053

28 HGNC:10856 29 HGNC:10860

30 HGNC:10862

GSsubtype

	BioSources Compartm	nents (10/10) Pathways (99/99) React	tions (7785/7785) Metabolites (6047/6047)	Enzymatic Complexes	s (1815/1815) Gene Products (1675/1675) Genes (1675/1675)
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	735267897258	0.779109076821725			HGNC:10547	
	26650347724	0.256336457258585			HGNC:10571	
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	28 HGNC:10856				HGNC:10856	

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Mapping genes

Missing data: few explications

- Identifiers
- Incomplete network

Not metabolism genes

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7	false	HGNC:30908								
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Mapping genes

Mapping data appear on grids

Ordering data on genes grid by condition (subModules)

- Missing group 1 (black color)

BioSour	ces Compartments (10/10) Pathways (99/99) Reactions (7785/7785) Meta	abolites (6047/6047)	Enzymatic Complexes (1815/1815)	Gene Products (1675/1675)	Ger	nes (1675/1675)	
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5	HGNC:10862		HGNC:10862			true	4
6	HGNC:10872		HGNC:10872			true	2
7	HGNC:10909		HGNC:10909			true	3
8	HGNC:10911		HGNC:10911			true	4
9	HGNC:10922		HGNC:10922			true	8
10	HGNC:10923		HGNC:10923			true	5
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13	HGNC:10938		HGNC:10938			true	8
14	HGNC:10941		HGNC:10941			true	2
15	HGNC:10942		HGNC:10942			true	8
16	HGNC:10952		HGNC:10952			true	2
17	HGNC:10962		HGNC:10962			true	2
18	HGNC:10969		HGNC:10969			true	8
19	HGNC:11005		HGNC:11005			true	9
20	HGNC:11007		HGNC:11007			true	7
21	HGNC:11023		HGNC:11023			true	4
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Flux Variability Analysis

Non-exhaustive list of metabolites signatures (oncometabolites)

 From this list of metabolites, we extract reactions that produce or consume these metabolites

Mishra P, Ambs S. Metabolic Signatures of Human Breast Cancer. *Mol Cell Oncol.* 2015

Hypothesis: cancer cell seeks to facilitate its proliferation by increasing its production of biomass

- Optimize biomass reaction for Flux Variability Analysis
- KO reactions

User Profile	Network Data	Network Curation	Network Viz	🔀 Flux Variability Ana
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Filters

Interlinked grids: filtering one affects the content of the other ones

-											-
BioSour	ces Compartments (10/10)	Pathways (99/99)	Reactions (7785/7785)	Meta	bolites (6047/6047)	Enzymatic Complexes (1815/1815)	Gene Products (1675/1675)	Gen	es (1675/1675)		
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13	HGNC:10938					HGNC:10938			true	8	
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15	HGNC:10942					HGNC:10942			true	8	
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Propagation of the filters

Filters: genes mapped

Interlinked grids: filtering one affects the content of the other ones

- Update data on grids

BioSou	rces Compartments (9/10)	Pathways (78/99)	Reactions (1269/7785)	Metabolites (1629/6047)	Enzymatic Complexes (263/1815)	Gene Products (221/1675)	Genes	221/1675)	
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5	HGNC:10862				HGNC:10862			true	4
6	HGNC:10872				HGNC:10872			true	2
7	HGNC:10909				HGNC:10909			true	3
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9	HGNC:10922				HGNC:10922			true	8
10	HGNC:10923				HGNC:10923			true	5
11	HGNC:10924				HGNC:10924			true	2
12	HGNC:10937				HGNC:10937			true	9
13	HGNC:10938				HGNC:10938			true	8
14	HGNC:10941				HGNC:10941			true	2
15	HGNC:10942				HGNC:10942			true	8
16	HGNC:10952				HGNC:10952			true	2
17	HGNC:10962				HGNC:10962			true	2
18	HGNC:10969				HGNC:10969			true	8
19	HGNC:11005				HGNC:11005			true	9
20	HGNC:11007				HGNC:11007			true	7
21	HGNC:11023				HGNC:11023			true	4
22	HGNC:11033				HGNC:11033			true	4
23	HGNC:11041				HGNC:11041			true	8
24	HGNC:11055				HGNC:11055			true	8
25	HGNC:11056				HGNC:11056			true	5
26	HGNC:11057				HGNC:11057			true	9
27	HGNC:11063				HGNC:11063			true	9
28	HGNC:11065				HGNC:11065			true	2
29	HGNC:11066				HGNC:11066			true	8
30	HGNC:11177				HGNC:11177			true	2 -

Pathways enrichment

On mapping: automatique pathways enrichment with p-value and corrected p-value

With correction, **4 pathways** have been identified:

- Fatty acid oxidation
- Fatty acid synthesis
- Eicosanoid metabolism
- Glutamate metabolism

Filters data on this 4 pathways

BioSources	Compartments (9/10) Pathways (78/99)	Reactions (1269/7785) Metabolites	(1629/6047)	Enzymatic Complexes	(263/1815)	Gene Products (221/	(1675) (Genes (221/1675)			
🕀 Add	🖉 Edit 🛛 🕄 Delete 🛛 🖬 Curation Statistics	Q Curation Votes							0		
	Name	Identifier				Mapping on Gene 🕐 😣					
	exact sub-string search	exact sub-string search	Nb Reactions	% Reactions with Enz.	Coverage	Nb of Mapped	p-value	Bonferroni corre	BH-corrected p-		
1 0	Fatty acid oxidation	Fatty acid oxidation	809	78%	24.14	21	3.13e-3	(2.44e-1)	(1.25e-1)		
2 🚯	Fatty acid synthesis	Fatty acid synthesis	118		41.18	7	3.82e-3	(2.98e-1)	(1.25e-1)		
3 0	Eicosanoid metabolism	Eicosanoid metabolism	252	62 %	24.66	18	4.83e-3	(3.76e-1)	(1.25e-1)		
4 0	Glutamate metabolism	Glutamate metabolism	15	93%	35	7	1.07e-2	(8.37e-1)	(2.09e-1)		
5 🖯	Transport, extracellular	Transport, extracellular	1472	79 %	14.05	34	3.68e-1	(1.00e+0)	(7.96e-1)		
6	Nucleotide interconversion	Nucleotide interconversion	177	93 %	12.93	15	5.79e-1	(1.00e+0)	(8.86e-1)		
7 0	Inositol phosphate metabolism	Inositol phosphate metabolism	64	65 %	18.33	11	1.57e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.13e-1)		
8	Glycolysis/gluconeogenesis	Glycolysis/gluconeogenesis	40	100 %	12.99	10	5.75e-1	(1.00e+0)	(8.86e-1)		
9 🖯	Valine, leucine, and isoleucine metabolism	Valine, leucine, and isoleucine m	41	85 %	27.03	10	1.77e-2	(1.00e+0)	(2.76e-1)		
10 🚯	Sphingolipid metabolism	Sphingolipid metabolism	83	91%	18	9	2.05e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.38e-1)		
11 0	Pyruvate metabolism	Pyruvate metabolism	30	83%	22.5	9	7.06e-2	(1.00e+0)	(4.99e-1)		
12	0-glycan synthesis	O-glycan synthesis	15	73%	30.43	7	2.40e-2	(1.00e+0)	(2.67e-1)		
13 🚯	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	86	69 %	9.09	7	9.02e-1	(1.00e+0)	(1.05e+0)		
14 0	Cholesterol metabolism	Cholesterol metabolism	57	82 %	24.14	7	7.68e-2	(1.00e+0)	(4.99e-1)		
15 🚯	Arginine and Proline Metabolism	Arginine and Proline Metabolism	39	74%	22.58	7	1.03e-1	(1.00e+0)	(5.07e-1)		
16 🚯	Pyrimidine catabolism	Pyrimidine catabolism	35	82 %	25	7	6.53e-2	(1.00e+0)	(4.99e-1)		
17 🚯	Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism	Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate met	15	73%	23.33	7	8.94e-2	(1.00e+0)	(5.37e-1)		
18 🚯	Triacylglycerol synthesis	Triacylglycerol synthesis	13	100 %	21.43	6	1.54e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.13e-1)		
19 🚯	Glycerophospholipid metabolism	Glycerophospholipid metabolism	66	77%	8.45	6	9.24e-1	(1.00e+0)	(1.05e+0)		
20 🚯	Tryptophan metabolism	Tryptophan metabolism	68	70 %	11.54	6	7.03e-1	(1.00e+0)	(9.79e-1)		
21 🚯	Bile acid synthesis	Bile acid synthesis	125	75 %	13.95	6	5.10e-1	(1.00e+0)	(8.75e-1)		
22 🛈	Fructose and mannose metabolism	Fructose and mannose metaboli	25	80 %	20	6	1.95e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.60e-1)		
23 🚯	Tyrosine metabolism	Tyrosine metabolism	117	70%	8.2	5	9.22e-1	(1.00e+0)	(1.05e+0)		
24 0	Vitamin C metabolism	Vitamin C metabolism	16	25%	35.71	5	2.79e-2	(1.00e+0)	(2.73e-1)		
25 🚯	Propanoate metabolism	Propanoate metabolism	13	61%	22.73	5	1.54e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.13e-1)		
26 🚯	Histidine metabolism	Histidine metabolism	16	68%	21.74	5	1.77e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.27e-1)		
27 🚯	Urea cycle	Urea cycle	68	63%	20	5	2.26e-1	(1.00e+0)	(6.63e-1)		
28 🚯	N-glycan synthesis	N-glycan synthesis	81	40 %	16.67	4	3.92e-1	(1.00e+0)	(7.85e-1)		
29 🚯	Purine catabolism	Purine catabolism	36	77%	14.29	4	5.16e-1	(1.00e+0)	(8.75e-1)		
30 🚯	Starch and sucrose metabolism	Starch and sucrose metabolism	32	84 %	16	4	4.24e-1	(1.00e+0)	(8.03e-1) -		

Data exploration

Be checking scientific literature, we can find some articles that confirm the results found:

• Monaco ME. Fatty acid metabolism in breast cancer subtypes. *Oncotarget*. 2017

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5438746/#:~:text=Evidence%20indicates%20that%20proteins%20involved,invasion% 20of%20breast%20cancer%20cells.

• Fazzari, J., Lin, H., Murphy, C. et al. Inhibitors of glutamate release from breast cancer cells; new targets for cancer-induced bone-pain. Sci Rep. 2015

https://www.nature.com/articles/srep08380#:~:text=Breast%20cancer%20cells%20secrete%20high,advanced%2Dstage%20breast%2 Ocancer%20patients.

• Wang D, Dubois RN. Eicosanoids and cancer. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2010

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2898136/

• Yi H, Talmon G, Wang J. Glutamate in cancers: from metabolism to signaling. *J Biomed Res*. 2019

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7386414/

Filters: FBA result

Only reactions with a non-zero flux value are kept

276 reactions of interest remain

Visualise this sub-network

User Profile	e Network Data Network Curation Net	work Viz 🔀 Flux Variability A	Analysis ×						
BioSources	6 Compartments (10/10) Pathways (99/99) Reactions (7785/7785)	Metabolites (604	.7/6047) Enzymatic Complexes (1815/1815)	Gene Prod	ucts (1675/1	675) Gei	nes (1675/1675)	
🕀 Add	🖉 Edit 🛛 🔇 Delete 🕴 🍖 Save 🛛 🗮 Multi	ple affectation	atistics 🛛 🕢 Cur	ration Votes 🛛 🕂 Equations 🖬 Load Aliases					0
	Name	Identifier	E.C.		Reversible.	Flux Lower	Flux Upper	Flux Variabil	ity Analysis 1
	exact sub-string search	exact sub-string search	exact sub- 🛞	GPR				min	max
1 0	({[(2R,3S,5R)-3-hydroxy-5-(5-methyl-2,4-di	R_EX_dtdp_LPAREN_e_R	NA		~	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
2 0	(+)-alpha-Pinene exchange	R_EX_appnn_LPAREN_e	NA		\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	0.0
з Ө	(24R,25R)-3alpha,7alpha,12alpha,24-tetrahy	R_r0744	4.2.1.107	(HGNC:5213)		0	Infinity	0.0	99999.0
4 0	(3-hydroxyisovalerylcoa>3-hydroxyisovaler	R_FAOXC5OHc	NA	(HGNC:18540) or (HGNC:2328) or (HGNC:232	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	0.0	99999.0
5 🖯	(3R)-3-Hydroxybutanoyl-[acyl-carrier protein	R_r0691	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
6 🖯	(3R)-3-Hydroxybutanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0693	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
7 🔴	(3R)-3-Hydroxybutanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0681	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
8 🖯	(3R)-3-Hydroxybutanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0770	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)		-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
9 🖯	(3R)-3-Hydroxybutanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0762	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)		-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
10 🚯	(3R)-3-Hydroxybutanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0695	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
11 🚯	(3R)-3-Hydroxydecanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0692	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
12 🚯	(3R)-3-Hydroxydodecanoyl-[acyl-carrier-prot	R_r0769	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
13 🚯	(3R)-3-Hydroxyhexanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0761	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
14 0	(3R)-3-Hydroxyoctanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protein	R_r0694	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-39999.6	39999.6
15 🚯	(3R)-3-Hydroxypalmitoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0697	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
16	(3R)-3-Hydroxypalmitoyl-[acyl-carrier-protei	R_r0696	2.3.1.85	(HGNC:3594)	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
17 🚯	(5-Glutamyl)-peptide:amino-acid 5-glutamyl	R_r0641	2.3.2.2	(HGNC:33426) or (HGNC:26891) or (HGNC:18	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
18	(5-Glutamyl)-peptide:amino-acid 5-glutamyl	R_r0648	2.3.2.2	(HGNC:33426) or (HGNC:26891) or (HGNC:18	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
19	(5-Glutamyl)-peptide:amino-acid 5-glutamyl	R_r0649	2.3.2.2	(HGNC:33426) or (HGNC:26891) or (HGNC:18	\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
20 🛈	(5-L-Glutamyl)-L-amino-acid 5-glutamyltran	R_r0568	2.3.2.4	(HGNC:21705)		0	Infinity	0.0	99999.0
21	(5Z,9E,14Z)-(8xi,11R,12S)-11,12-epoxy-8-h	R_EX_C04849_LPAREN_e	NA		\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	-99999.0	99999.0
22	(E)-carveol exchange	R_EX_carveol_LPAREN_e	NA		\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	0.0	99999.0
23 🚯	(Gal)2 (GalNAc)1 (Glc)1 (GlcNAc)1 (LFuc)2 (Cer)	R_EX_fucacgalfucgalacglcg	NA		\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	0.0	12499.875
24	(Gal)3 (Glc)1 (GlcNAc)1 (LFuc)1 (Cer)1 exchange	R_EX_galfuc12gal14acglcg	NA		\checkmark	-Infinity	Infinity	0.0	14285.5714

Visualisation

Compa	artments:
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cytoplasm :

endoplasmic reticulum :

mitochondrion :

peroxisome :



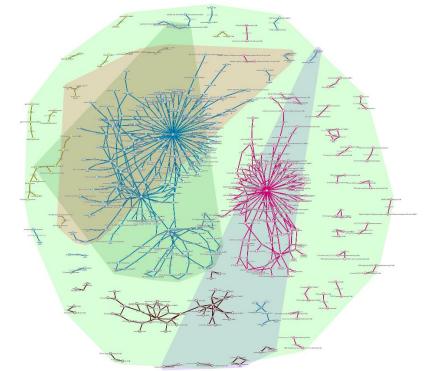
Reversible link

Metabolites









MetExploreViz v3.3.8

Pathways:

Eicosanoid metabolism :

Fatty acid oxidation :

Fatty acid synthesis :

Glutamate metabolism :

https://metexplore.toulouse.inrae.fr/userFiles//metExploreViz/index.html?dir=/f455b87bc2ee1438cf5414d7cae7b1f6/networkSaved_1668958991

Data exploration

Link between carnitine and cancer development

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9300951/

Zhang J, Wu G, Zhu H, Yang F, Yang S, Vuong AM, Li J, Zhu D, Sun Y, Tao W. Circulating Carnitine Levels and Breast Cancer: A Matched Retrospective Case-Control Study. *Front Oncol.* 2022

But, we have still the four pathways ...

Hypothesis

- We have succeeded in highlighting the link between genes and four pathways potentially involved in the development of cancer
- By optimising biomass production, we have shown that the flux that pass through these four pathways
- We can therefore identify a sub-network of interest for the study of breast cancer development, and consequently, a list of metabolites to monitor

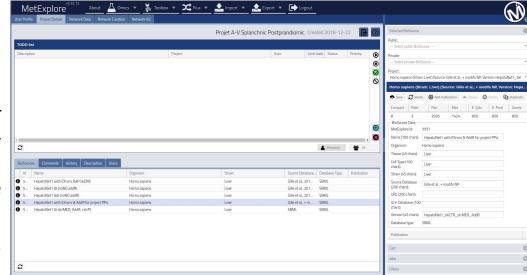
To go further with MetExplore

Project creation and collaboration

MetExplore allows users, after login, to create a project and add some collaborators.

On this project you have few possibilities like:

- Import your own network with SBML file, from KEGG DB or MetExplore XML file
- Cure your networks (add, edit or delete data)
- Manage your project (TODO list, comments, history, etc...)



Take home messages

Take home messages

- Genome-scale metabolic network reconstruction allows to explore metabolism and to map omics data
- Metabolic networks offer a context to interpret omics data
- Graph models is able to infer complex behaviours of metabolic networks alone or in interaction
- MetExplore offers facilities to build, explore, visualise and model the metabolic networks
- MetExplore is part of a wider tool ecosystem

Useful links

• MetExplore website:

https://metexplore.toulouse.inrae.fr/

- MetExplore documentation: <u>https://metexplore.toulouse.inrae.fr/metexplore-doc/</u>
- MetExplore tutorial:

https://metexplore.pages.mia.inra.fr/metexplore-training/



Thanks to organizers



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Thanks to MetExplore team



Fabien Jourdan DR INRAE



Nathalie Poupin CRCN INRAE



Florence Vinson IE INRAE



Clément Frainay CRCN INRAE



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Juliette Cooke PhD INP



Louison Fresnais PhD L'Oréal



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Jean-Clément Gallardo CDD IE ANR



Marion Liotier CDD IE MetaboHub

Contact: <u>contact-metexplore@inrae.fr</u>

Supplementary data and analysis PAM50 genes list: signatures for breast cancer subtypes convert to ensembl with <u>https://biit.cs.ut.ee/gprofiler/convert</u>

12 genes mapped in humanGEM 25 reactions on 9 pathways including pyrimidine metabolism -> Thioredoxin and its oxydation

Link between this metabolite and cancer progression and metastasis <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3835076/</u>

