



Predicting plant cell phenotypes using resource allocation based models

Anne Goelzer

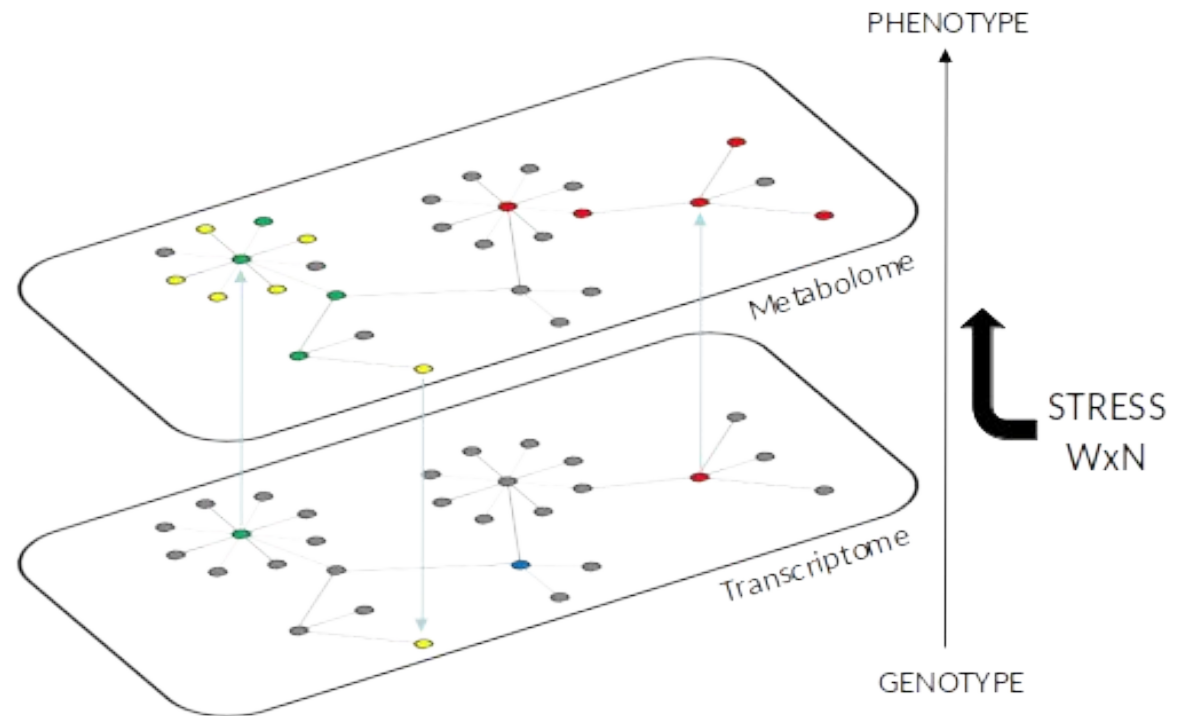
(MIAT/MaIAGE)

Plant response to stress combinations (W x N)

Better explaining (and exploring) the response to stress from relationships between traits (network)



Biomass accumulation



Response to stress combinations (W x N)

Col

Cvi

Sha

Tsu

Bur

W+N+

W-N+

W+N-

W-N-



O. Loudet

Z. Xue



Marina Ferrand,
Anne Krapp,
Christian Meyer, ...

with the Phenoscope platform
<https://phenoscope.versailles.inrae.fr>

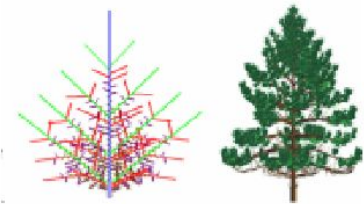
What kind of mechanistic plant models ?

Functional-structural plant growth models (FSPM) (plant scale)

- Simulate plant growth and development in time and 3D space
 - Plant architecture considered explicitly
 - Environment ==> plants adapt their functions but often also their structure ==> in turn, modifies the condition (e.g. light) in which functions operate.
 - Explicitly allow the feedbacks between structure and function to be captured.

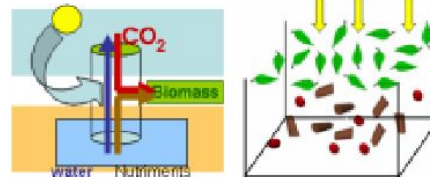
Vos et al (2010), Evers, Letort et al (2018)

Geometrical models : Simulation of 3D architectural development



Organogenesis + empirical geometry rules
Applications : video games, landscape/urbanism, design

Process-based models Yield prediction as a function of environmental conditions



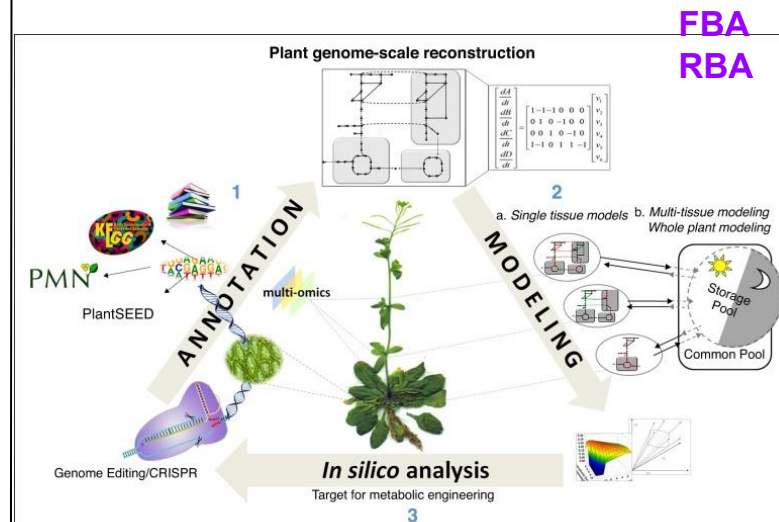
Biomass acquisition (Photosynthesis, root nutrient uptake) and allocation, . . . Compartment level

Constraint-based models (cellular scale)

Simulate the cell phenotype, usually in steady-state (i.e. during vegetative growth phase)

Metabolic reactions are considered explicitly

Genome-scale



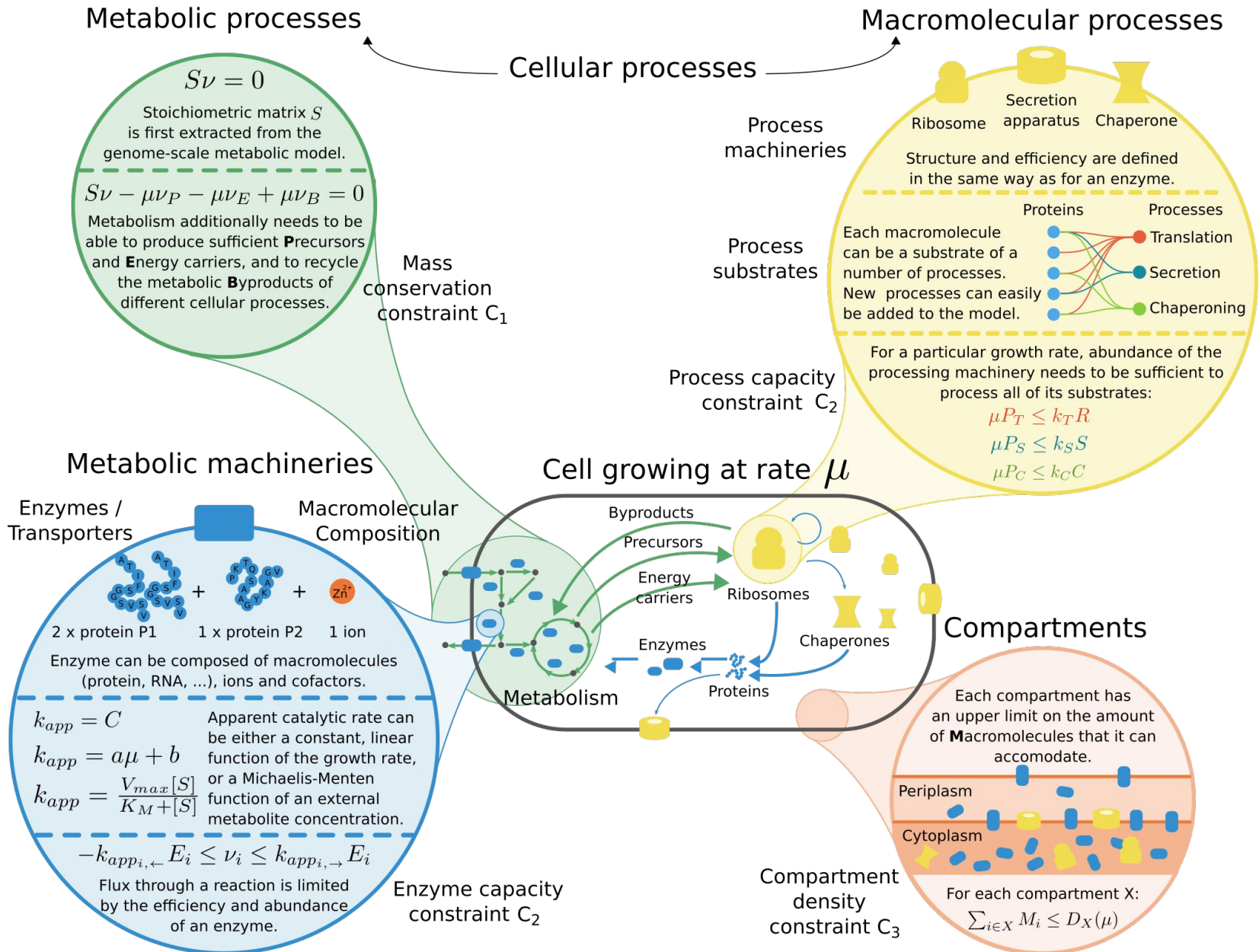
Source: de Olivera et al. Current opinion in biotechnology. 2018

FBA: Flux Balance Analysis

RBA: Resource Balance Analysis

In steady-state

Resource Balance Analysis in a nutshell



An RBA optimization problem

Concentration of molecular machines

Compartment size

Growth rate

Concentration of housekeeping proteins

maximize

$Y \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{N_y}, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^{N_m}, f \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{N_c}$

(C₁)

(C₂)

(C₃)

Metabolic fluxes

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0},$

$-\Omega\nu + \mu(C_Y^S Y + C_G^S P_G + C_B^S \bar{B} + C_F^S f \hat{B}) = 0$

$\mu(C_Y^M Y + C_G^M P_G) - K_T Y \leq 0$

$-K'_E Y \leq \nu \leq K_E Y$

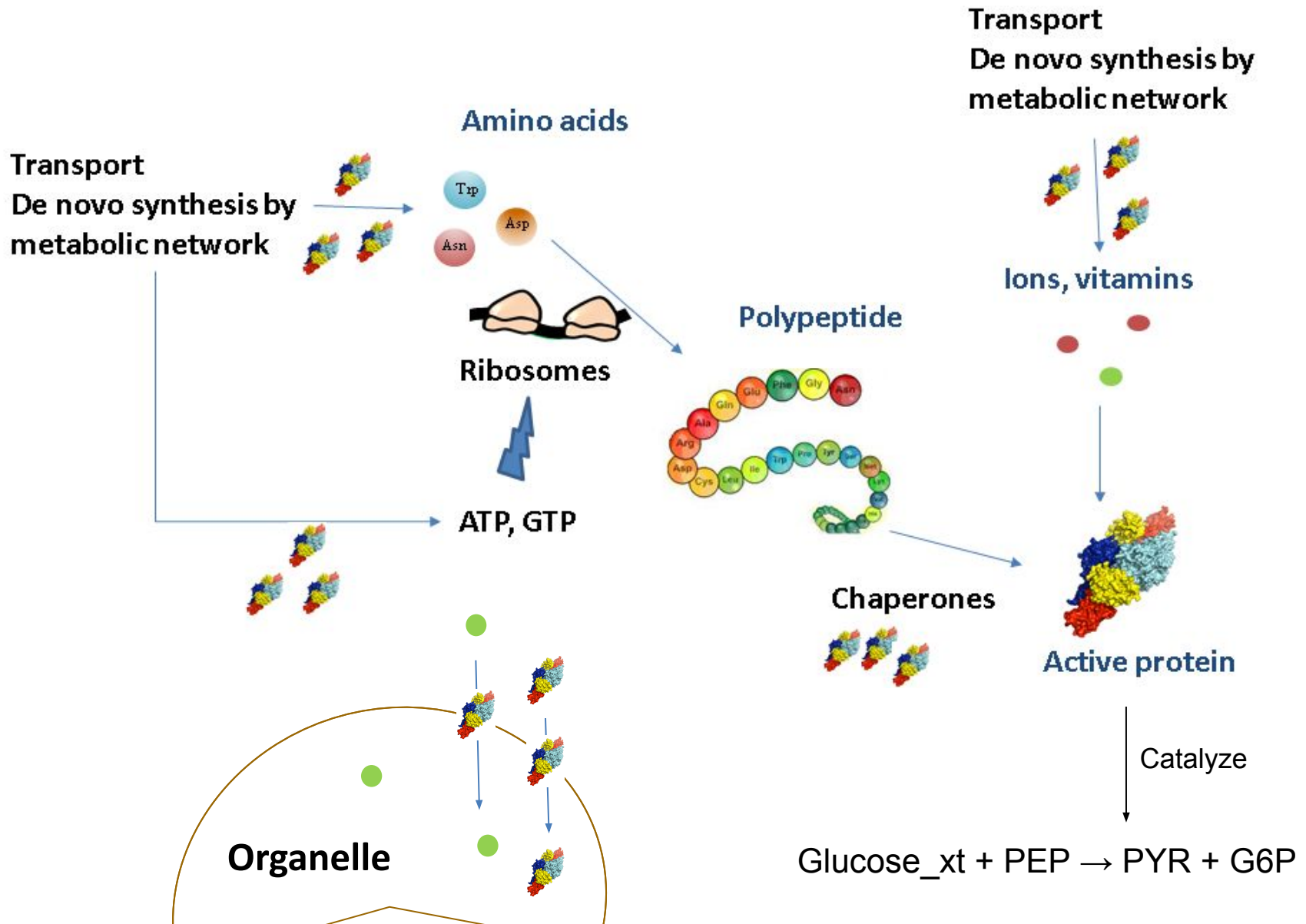
$C_Y^D Y + C_G^D P_G - C_F^D f \leq 0$

$C_F^F f - \bar{C} = 0$

$\underline{f}_V \leq I_V f \leq \bar{f}_V$

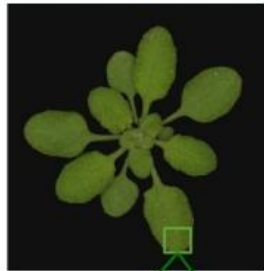
Constraints (C₁, C₂, C₃) define the set of all possible cell phenotypes (i.e. variables Y, ν, f) at given relative growth rate μ

Description of molecular machines



A RBA model of the photosynthetic cell of Arabidopsis

Objective : Investigate if the principle of parsimonious use of cellular resources leads to realistic plant cell phenotypes

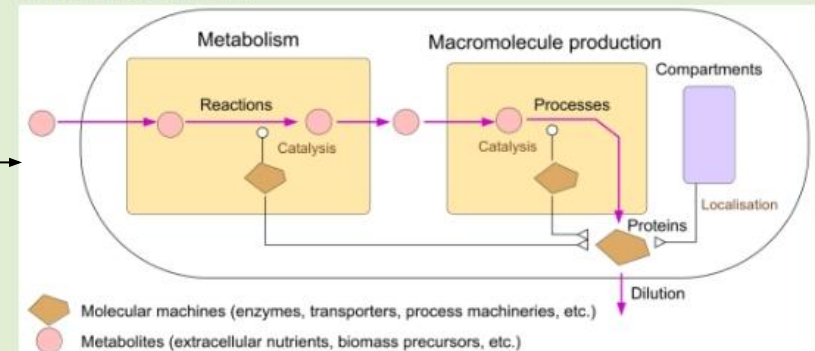


1. Knowledge & data

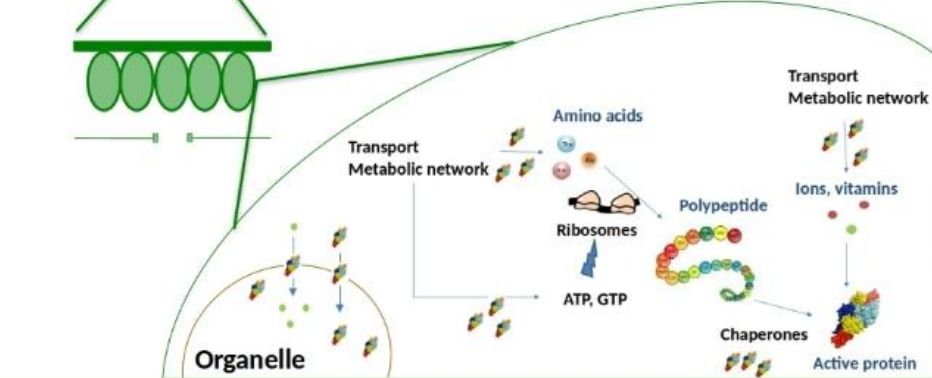
- ❖ Public repositories
- ❖ Literature
- ❖ Expertise
- ❖ Phenotypic data
- ❖ Omics data
- ❖ GSMM model
- ❖ ...

RBAPy

2. Leaf RBA model



Original Aracore GSMM reaction number (Arnold et al. 2014)	549
Updated Aracore GSMM reaction number (this paper)	794
RBA metabolic reaction number (isoreaction included)	1599
RBA molecular machine number (isoenzyme included)	1622
Total parameter number (using default efficiency for enzymes and transporters except for RuBisCO and PSII)	108



3. Model simulation

Define the environmental condition :

- ❖ Concentrations of nutrients at the interface of the leaf cell
- ❖ Temperature

+

Assumption : parcimonious allocation of cellular resources

→ Compute the cell configuration maximizing the relative growth rate

4. Biological prediction for an environmental condition

- ❖ Relative growth rate
- ❖ Quantitative traits as the C:N ratio
- ❖ Protein distribution among cellular compartments
- ❖ Protein abundances including cofactor content for activity
- ❖ Metabolic fluxes including
 - ✓ Rubisco activity
 - ✓ Exchange fluxes (CO₂ assimilation rate, ...)

Cellular processes in the RBA plant cell model

Cellular compartments. cytoplasm (c), nucleus (n), mitochondrion (m), chloroplast (p), thylakoid, vacuole, peroxisome, golgi, endoplasmic reticulum, extracellular matrix. Fine description integrating organelle membranes.

Non-metabolic processes (NMP)

- Replication : n, m, p
 - Transcription : n, m, p
 - Translation: c, m, p
 - Folding : c, m, p
 - Protein, RNA translocation : n, m, p
 - RNA degradation : c
 - Protein degradation : c
- } To be refined

Metabolic processes (or reactions)

- Photosynthesis
- Calvin cycle, photorespiration, gluconeogenesis/glycolysis, PPP
- TCA cycle, oxidative phosphorylation
- Starch & sucrose synt./deg
- Amino acid, (deoxy)-nucleotide synt., nucleotide salvage pathways
- Cofactors synt (Chlorophyll A and B, Riboflavin, NAD(P), Pyridoxal-5P)
- Transport of metabolites in/out of the cell and of organelles

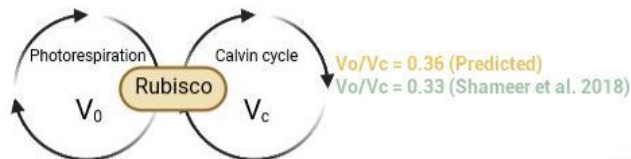
Total RBAv1: 728 metabolites, 1599 reactions, 27 NMP, 1332 proteins, 108 parameters
(from literature)

Predicted phenotype in non-limiting growth condition

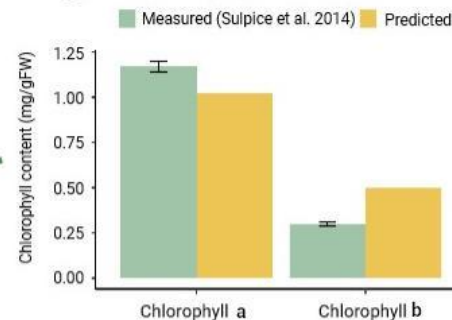
A Predicted Input/Output flows

Species	Flux (mM.gDW-1.day-1)
Photons	78.5
CO2	4.70
H2O	2.88
Pi	0.0021
NO3	0.41
NH4	0.44
H2S	0.002
Mg2	0.0042
Fe2	1.21e-04
Mn2	5.46e-07
Cob2	1.35e-05
Zn2	2.61e-06
Cu	6.97e-06
Ca2	8.59e-09
K	6.07e-09
O2	-5.00

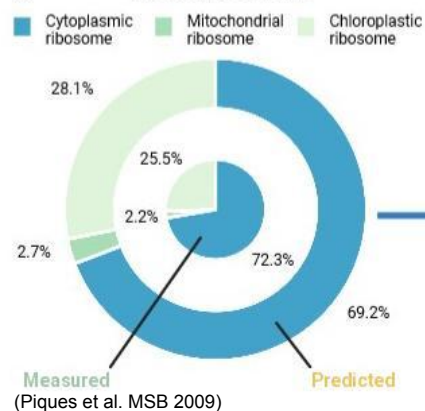
B Rubisco rate



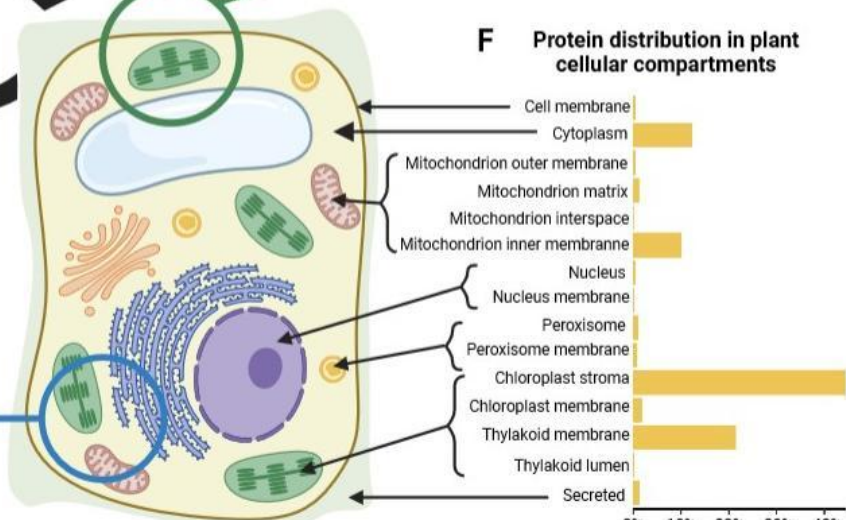
C Chlorophyll content



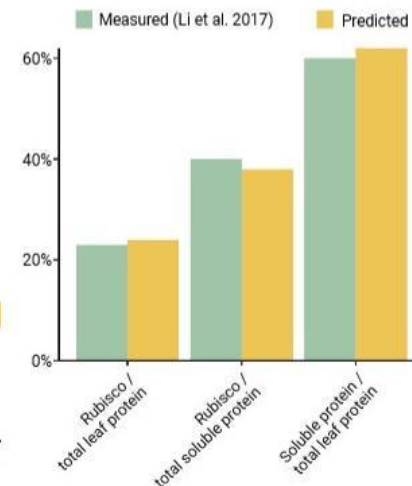
D Ribosome content



F Protein distribution in plant cellular compartments



G Protein weight



E Quantitative trait

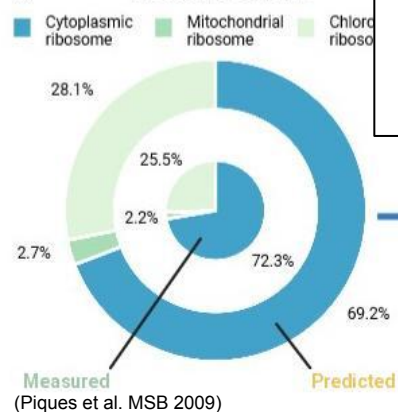
RGR: 0.2 day⁻¹ (Predicted) 0.2 day⁻¹ (from literature)
C:N ratio: 5.6 (Predicted) 5-15 (from literature)

Predicted phenotype in non-limiting growth condition

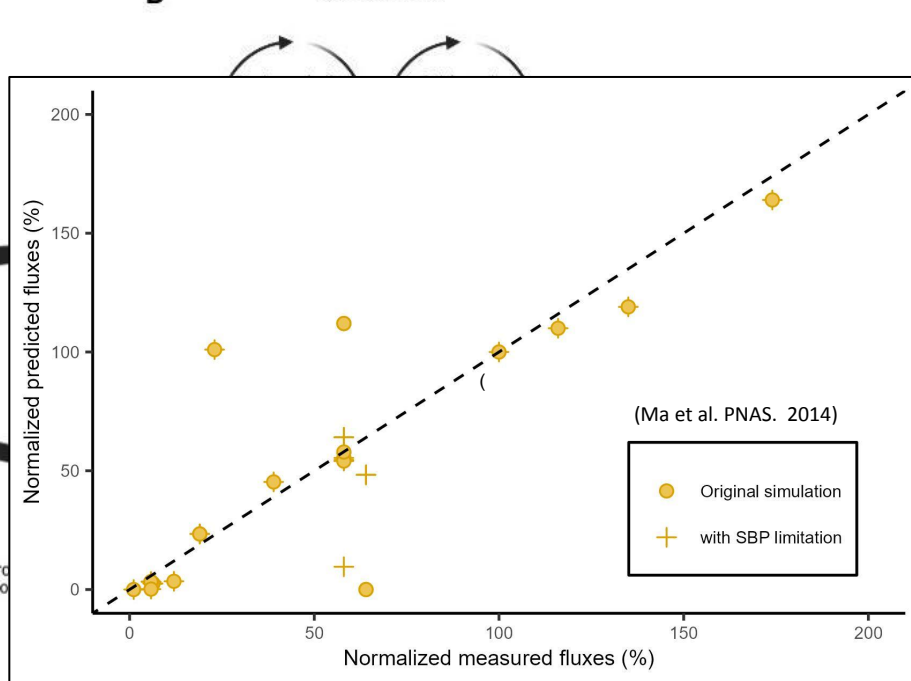
A Predicted Input/Output flows

Species	Flux (mM.gDW-1.day-1)
Photons	78.5
CO2	4.70
H2O	2.88
Pi	0.0021
NO3	0.41
NH4	0.44
H2S	0.002
Mg2	0.0042
Fe2	1.21e-04
Mn2	5.46e-07
Cob2	1.35e-05
Zn2	2.61e-06
Cu	6.97e-06
Ca2	8.59e-09
K	6.07e-09
O2	-5.00

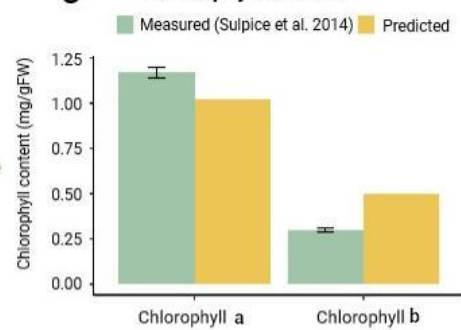
D Ribosome content



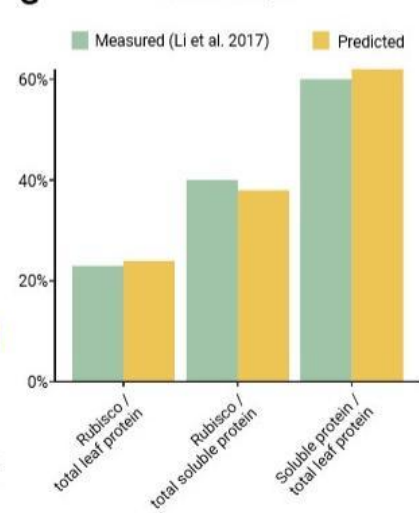
B Rubisco rate



C Chlorophyll content

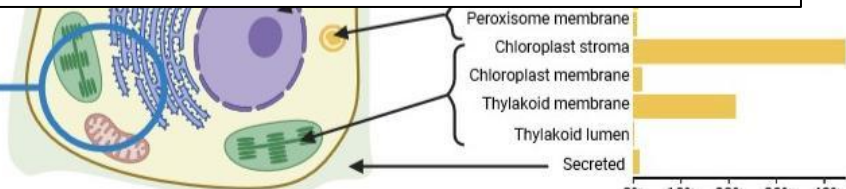


G Protein weight

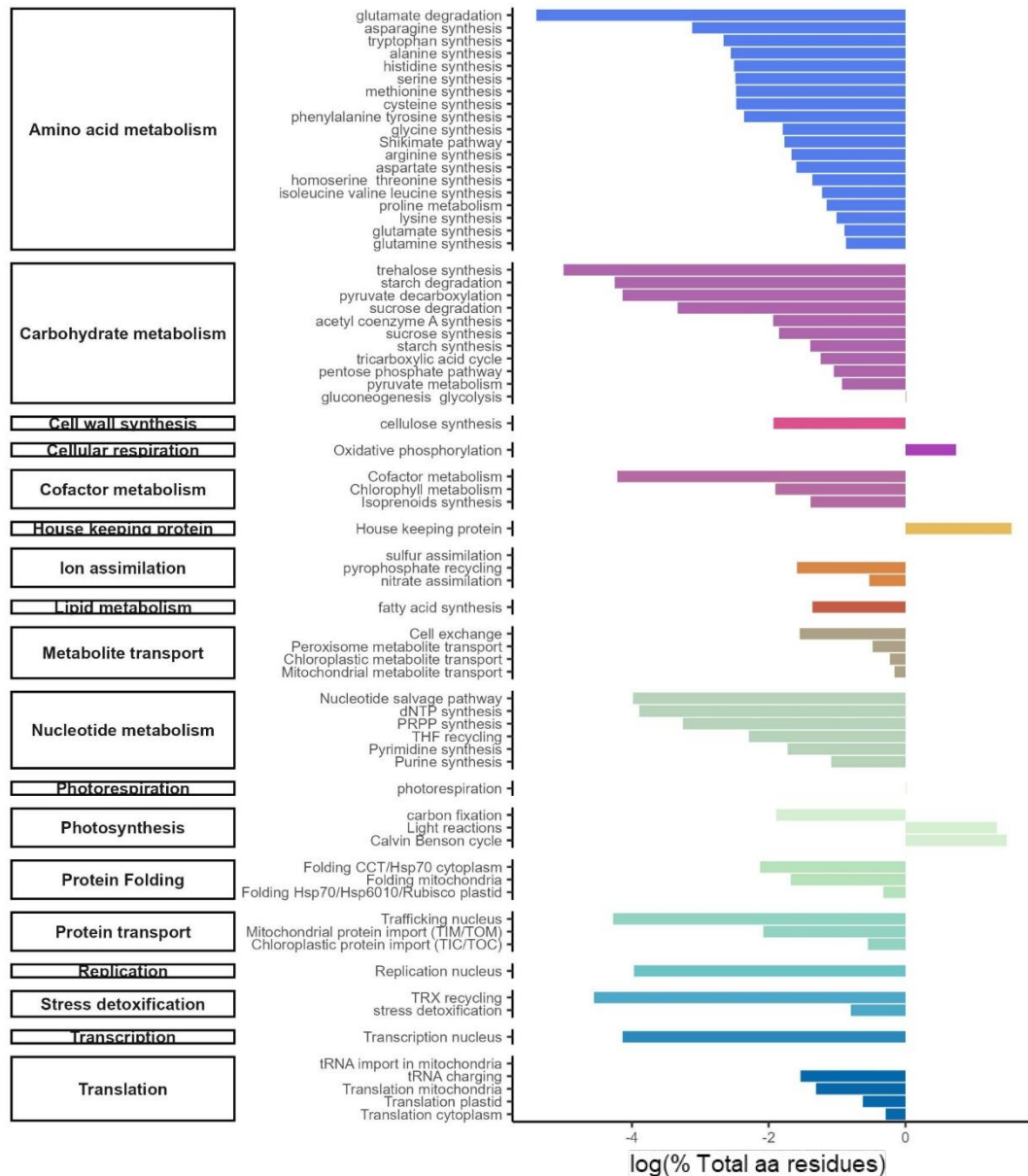


E Quantitative trait

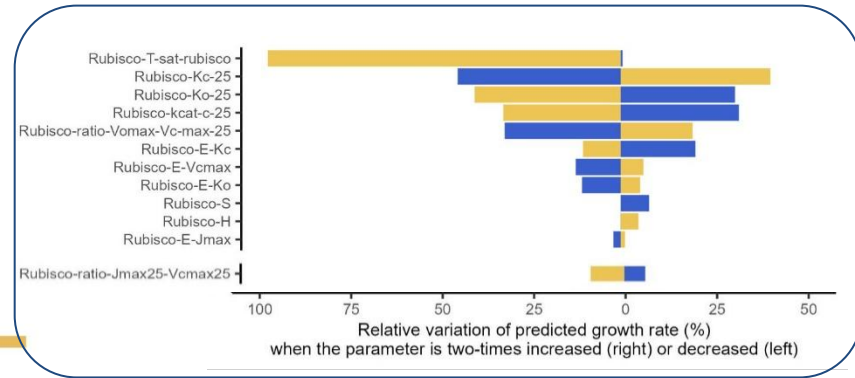
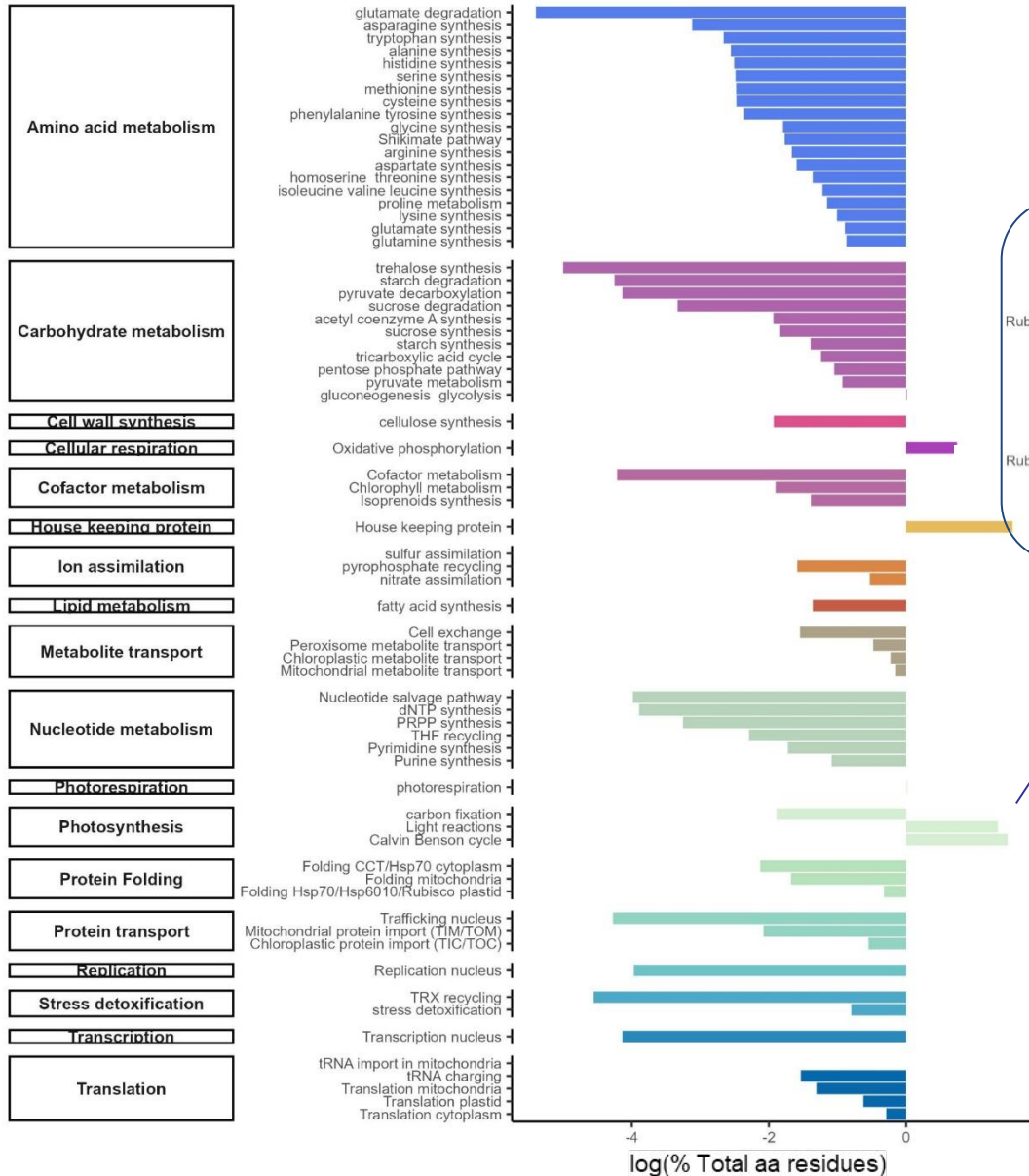
RGR: 0.2 day⁻¹ (Predicted) 0.2 day⁻¹ (from literature)
 C:N ratio: 5.6 (Predicted) 5-15 (from literature)



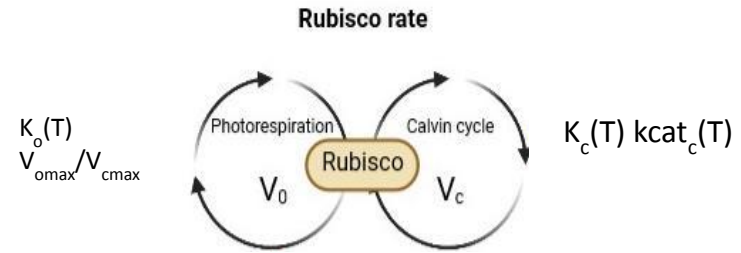
Protein cost of cellular functions



Protein cost of cellular functions



yellow: RGR is decreasing | blue: RGR is increasing

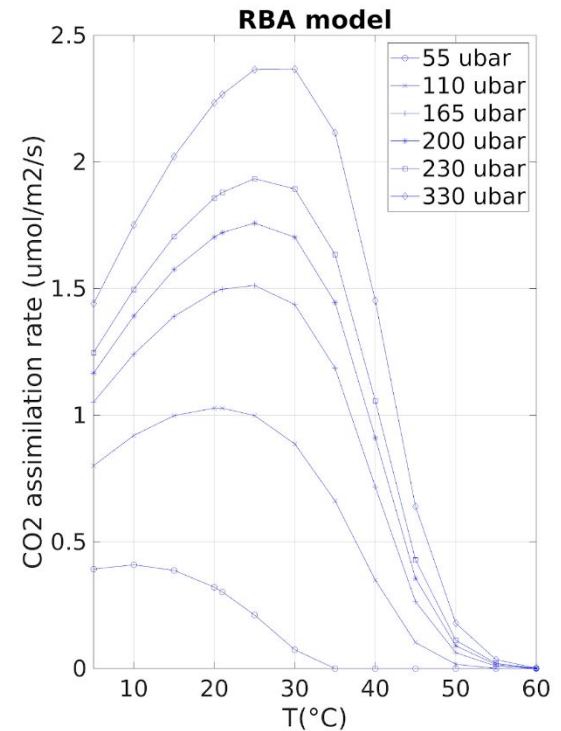
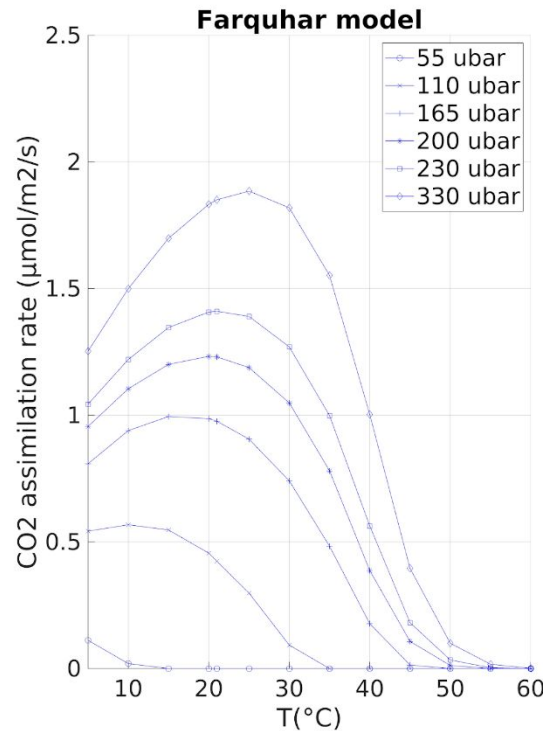


Comparison with the Farquhar model of carbon fixation



Simulations under varying environmental conditions:

- Partial pressure of CO₂
- Partial pressure of O₂
- Irradiance
- Temperature

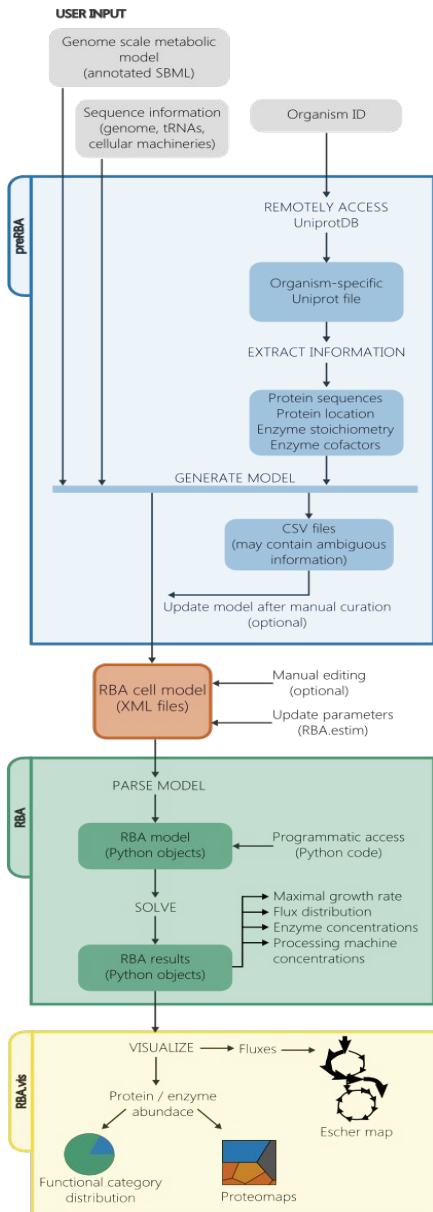


1 point = 1 simulation

Farquhar et al. *Planta* 1980; 149, 78-90

Walker et al. *Plant Cell Env* 2013; 36.12:2108-2119

How to generate an RBA model ?



Input (mandatory)

- Metabolic model having a description
- of enzymatic complexes
- NCBI identifier of the organism

Additional inputs (specialization)

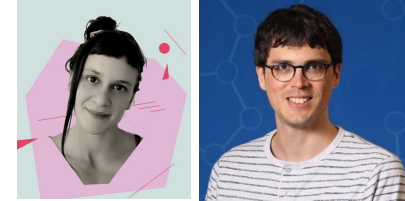
- Definition of other molecular machines (e.g. ribosomes)
- Composition of rRNA, tRNA

Additional inputs (calibration)

- Quantitative proteomics
- Fluxomics (or an estimator of metabolic fluxes)

Outputs

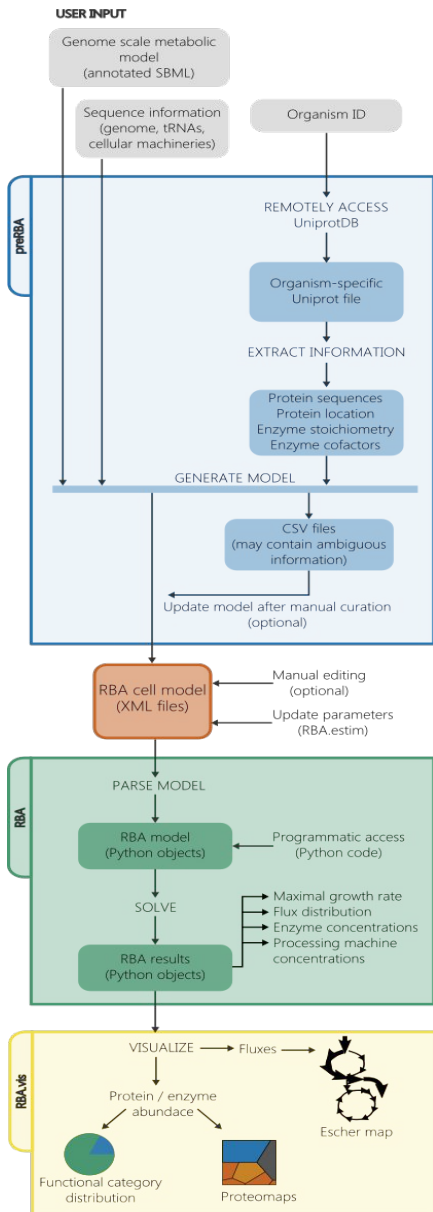
- A RBA model available in XML
- Simulations (text format)



A. Bulovic

S. Fischer

How to generate an RBA model



➔ Originally developed for bacteria, now under adaptation for eukaryotes

Input (mandatory)

- Metabolic model having a description of enzymatic complexes
- NCBI identifier of the organism

Additional inputs (specialization)

- Definition of other molecular machines (e.g. ribosomes)
- Composition of rRNA, tRNA

Additional inputs (calibration)

- Quantitative proteomics
- Fluxomics (or an estimator of metabolic fluxes)

Outputs

- A RBA model available in XML
- Simulations (text format)

Ongoing and future works

1. Model **calibration** - **validation** in combined abiotic stress and for several accessions

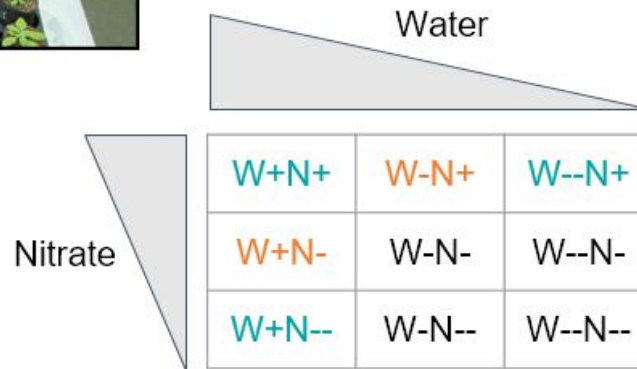


INRAE Digitbio *PlantRBA* [2021-2023]

Accessions
Col, Bur, Sha, Cvi, Tsu

Data acquisition

- High-throughput phenotyping
- Multi-omics (metab, prot.)
- Elemental analyses
- Aass, R rates of CO₂



————→ The challenge of absolute quantification for mechanistic modeling !!!

2. Extension to the whole plant during the vegetative growth phase in dynamical regimen (ANR *ModLSys* 2023-2028)



Acknowledgments



V. Fromion, O. Inizan
A. Bulovic, O. Bodeit, S. Fischer
A. Temtem



V. Letort-lechevalier, P. Huguet



O. Loudet, E. Gilbert, O. Zurfluh

L. Rajjou, F. Chardon

A. Hulot, D. Charif, N. Bessoltane

S. Coursol



Métaprogramme Digitbio

