

E. coli Automatic Directed Evolution Machine (E.ADEM): A Universal Framework

姜浩

2009.4.18

How to Engineer Genetically Engineered Machines?

Input

Problem to Solve

BioBricks Parts

Output

Genetically Engineered Machine

New BioBricks Parts

Input

Problem to Solve

BioBricks Parts

We Know Something

We Don't Know Something

Output

Genetically Engineered Machine

New BioBricks Parts

Input

Problem to Solve

BioBricks Parts

We Know Something

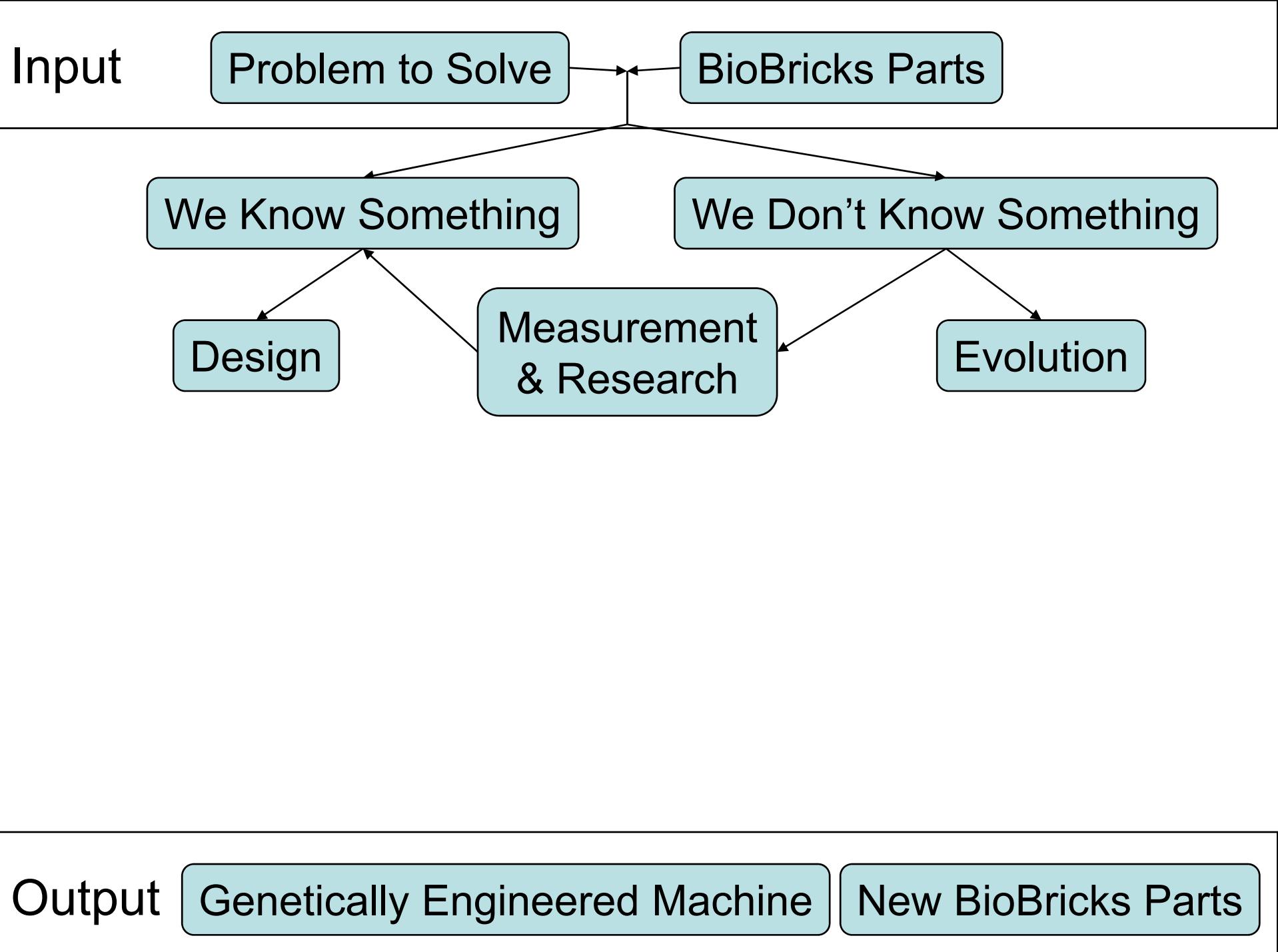
We Don't Know Something

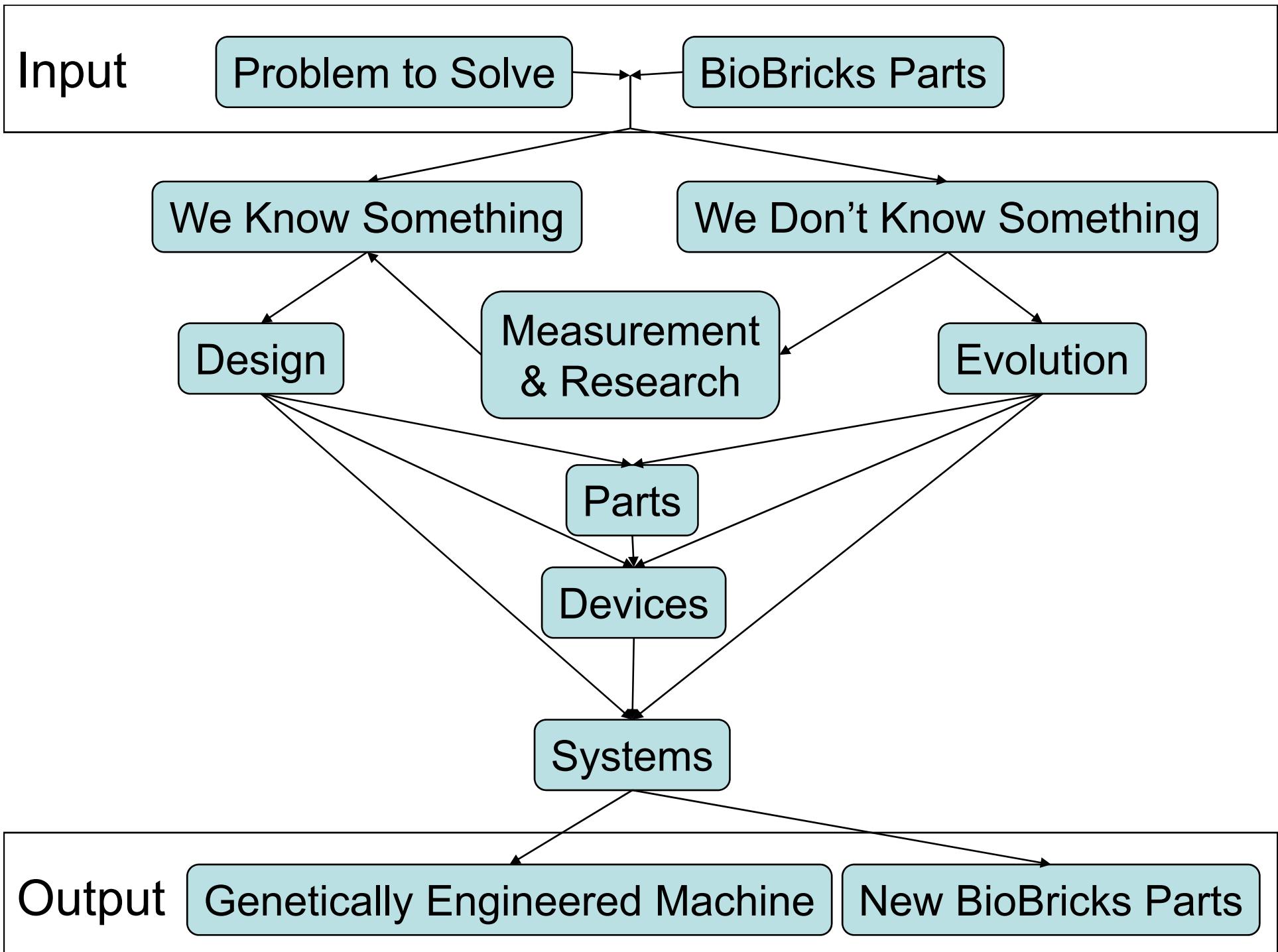
Measurement
& Research

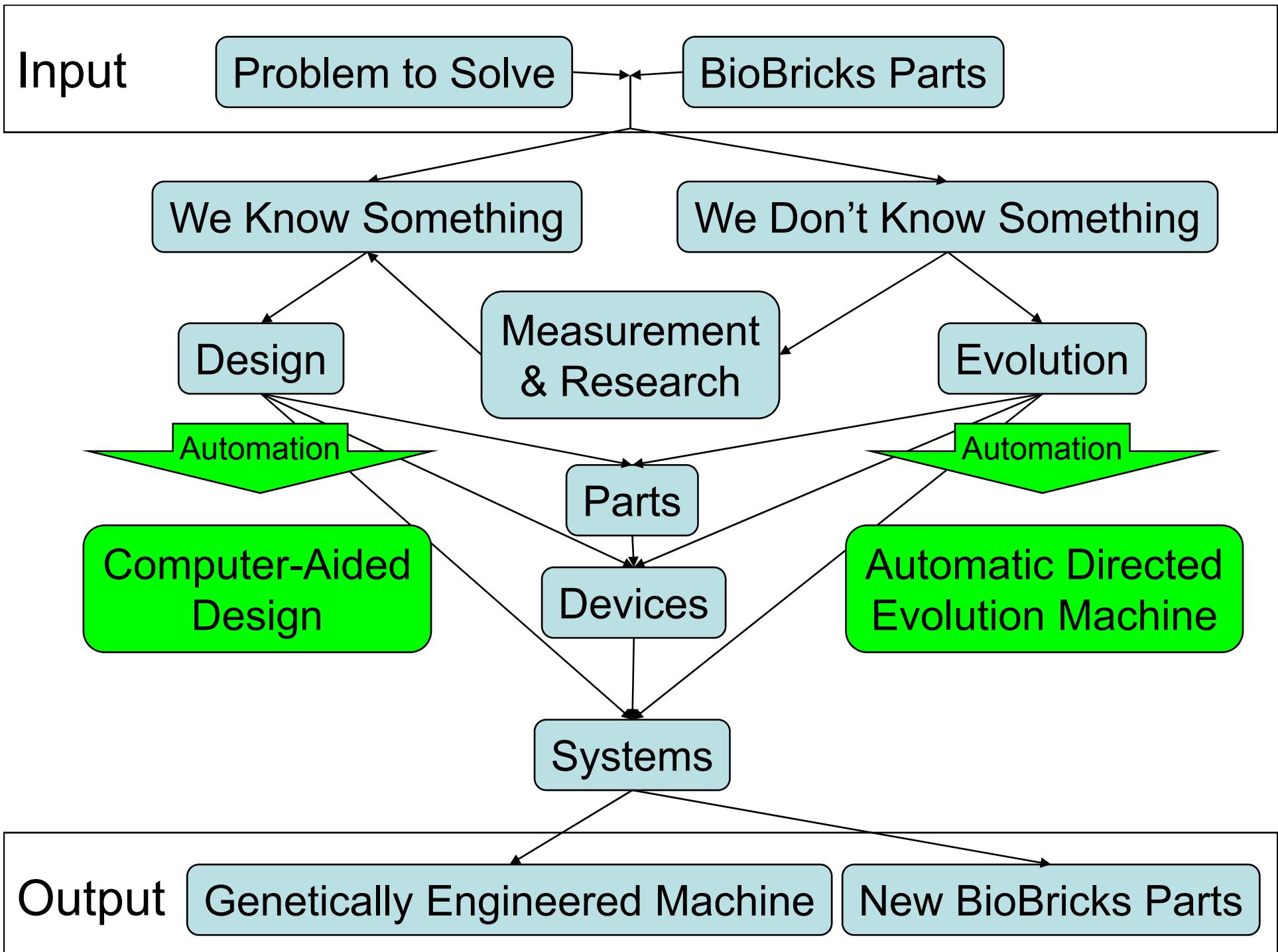
Output

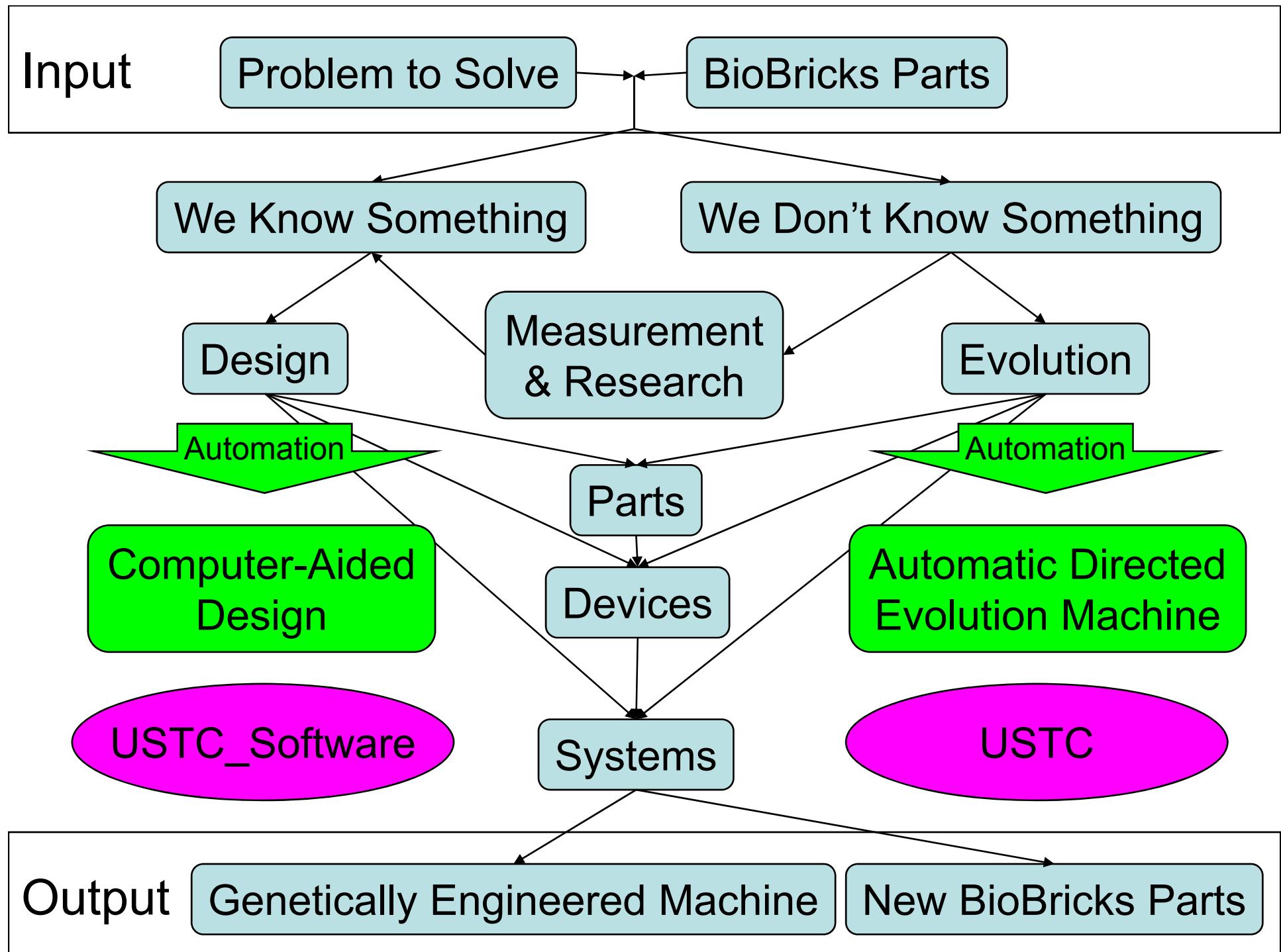
Genetically Engineered Machine

New BioBricks Parts



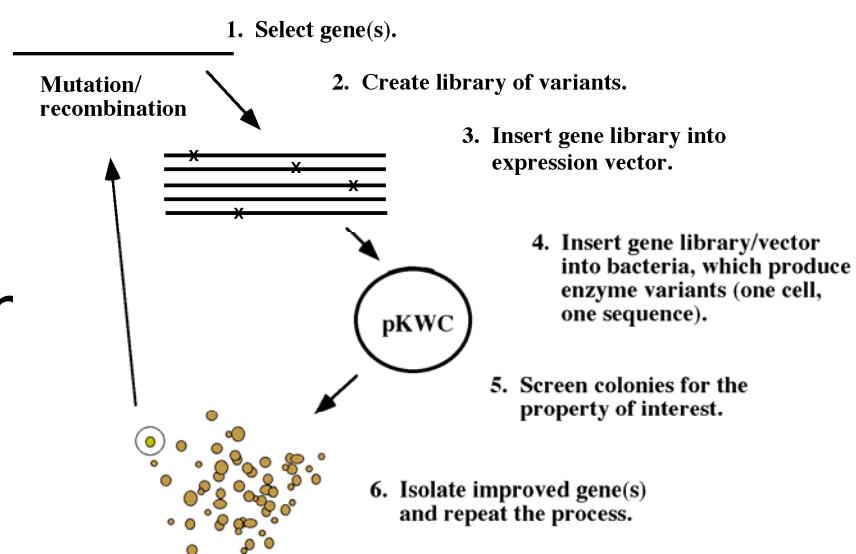
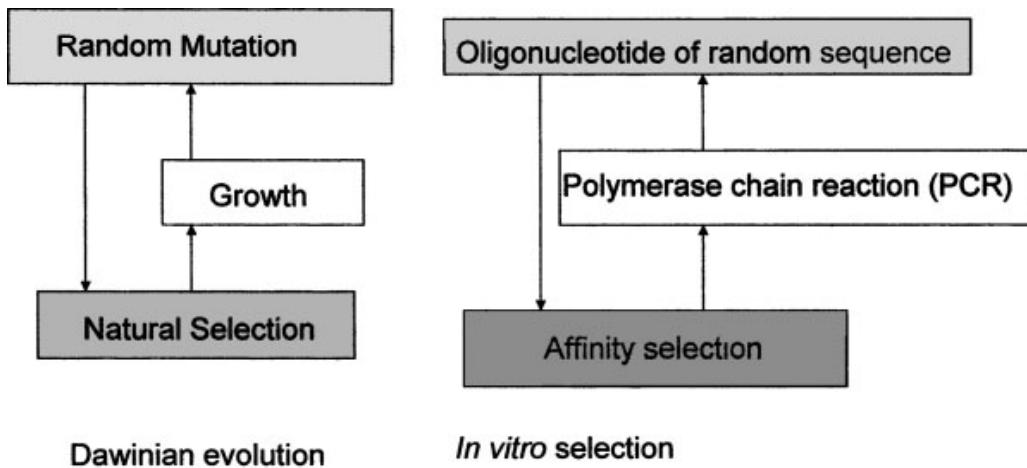






Directed Evolution

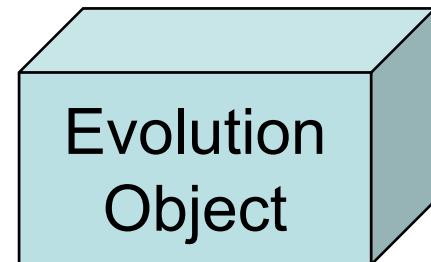
- Target
 - Enzymes
 - Aptamers
 - Ribozymes
 - Synthetic genetic circuit components
- Diversification
 - Error-prone PCR
 - DNA shuffling
- Screening or selection
 - *In vitro*
 - *In vivo*



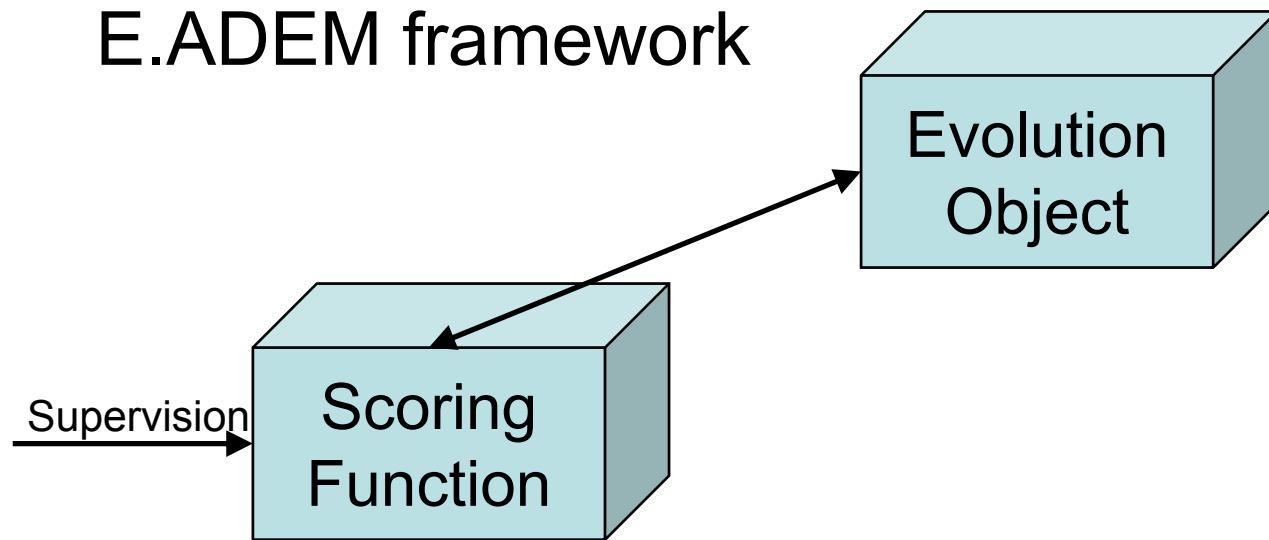
Problems

- Labor-intensive
- Cost-intensive
- Limited library size
- Noncontinuous
- Conditions optimization needed
- ...
- Solve: automatic & *in vivo*

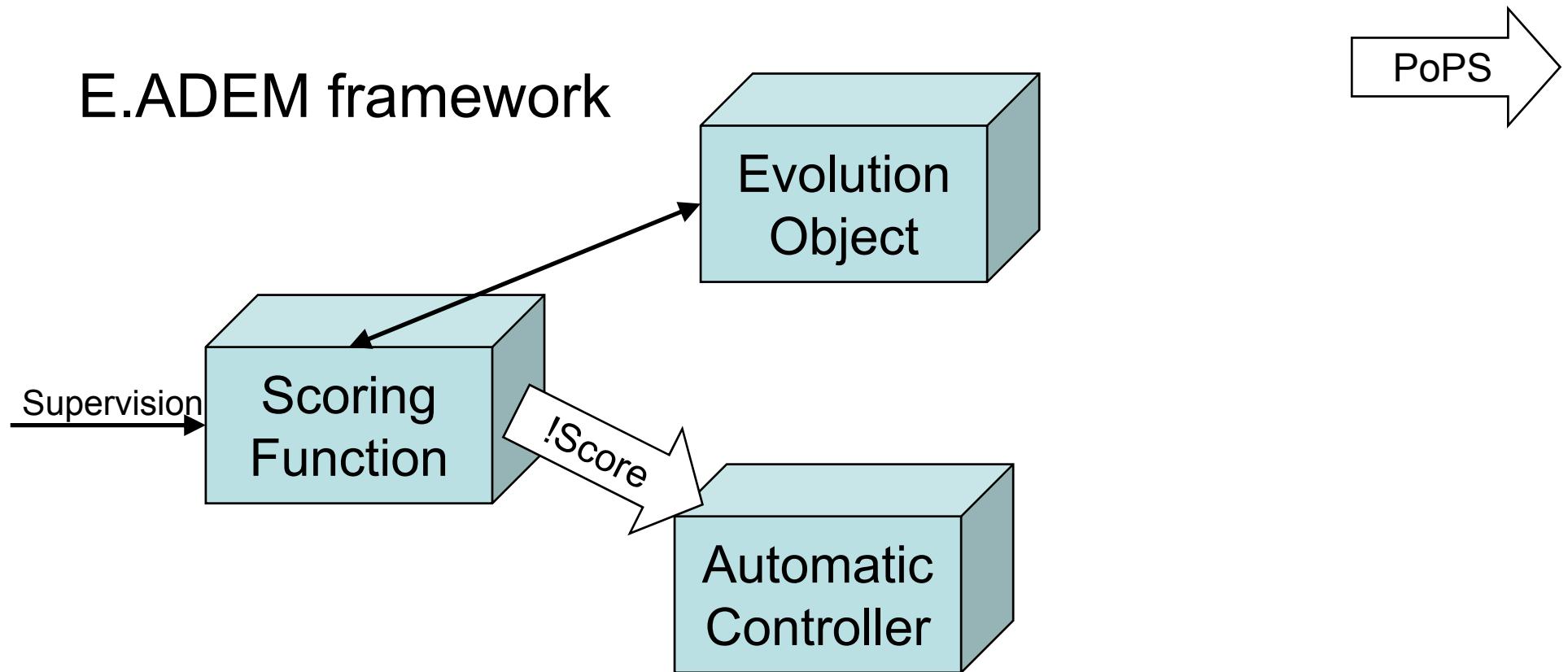
E.ADEM framework



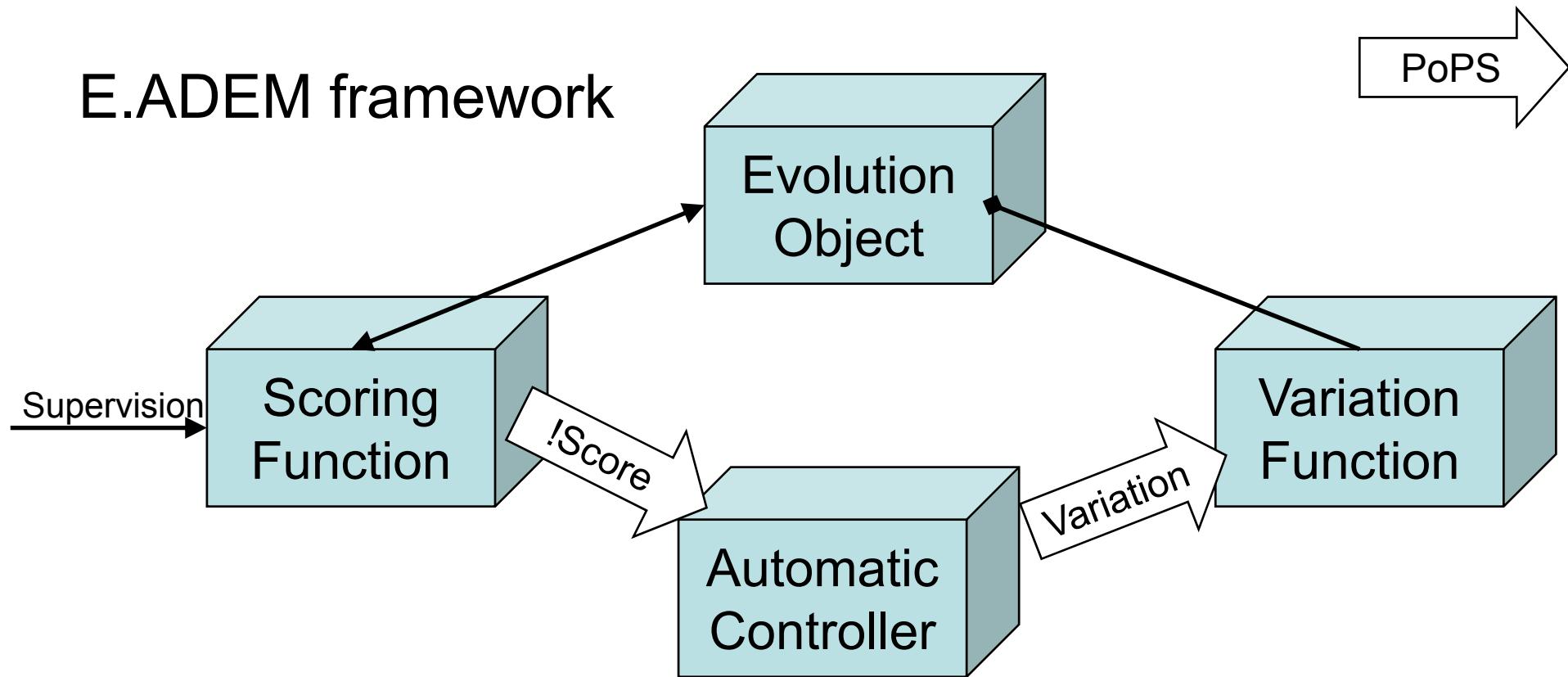
E.ADEM framework



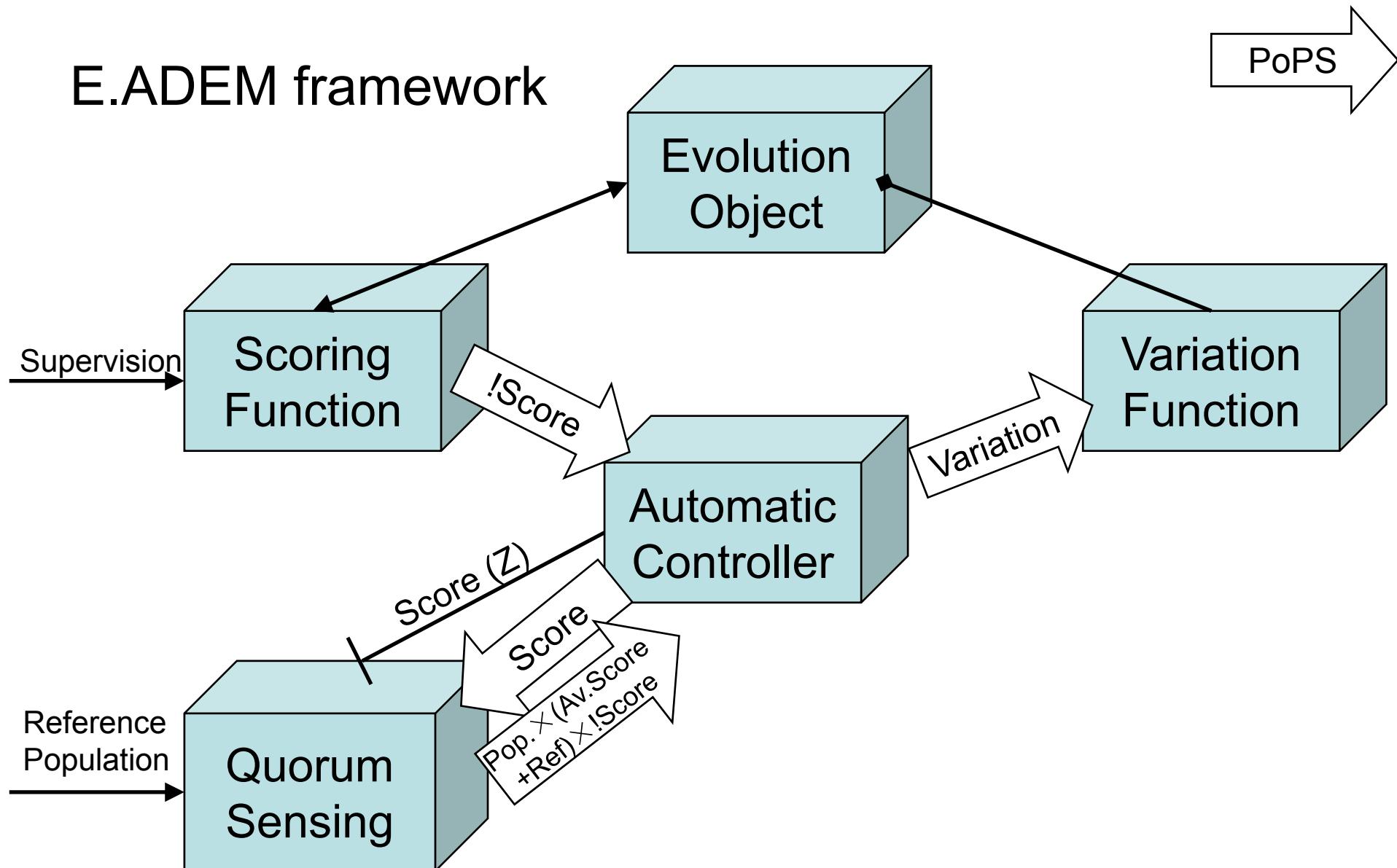
E.ADEM framework



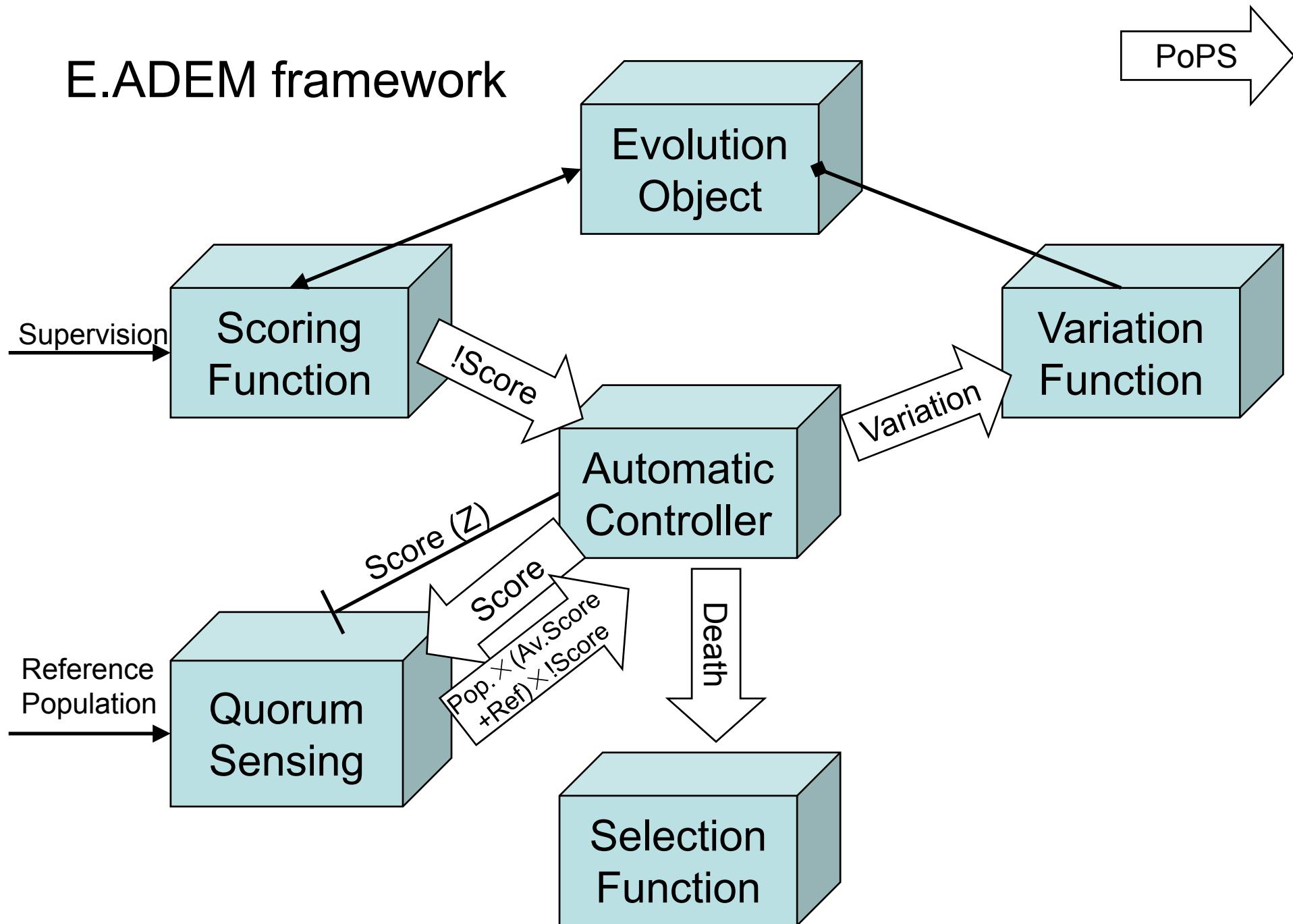
E.ADEM framework



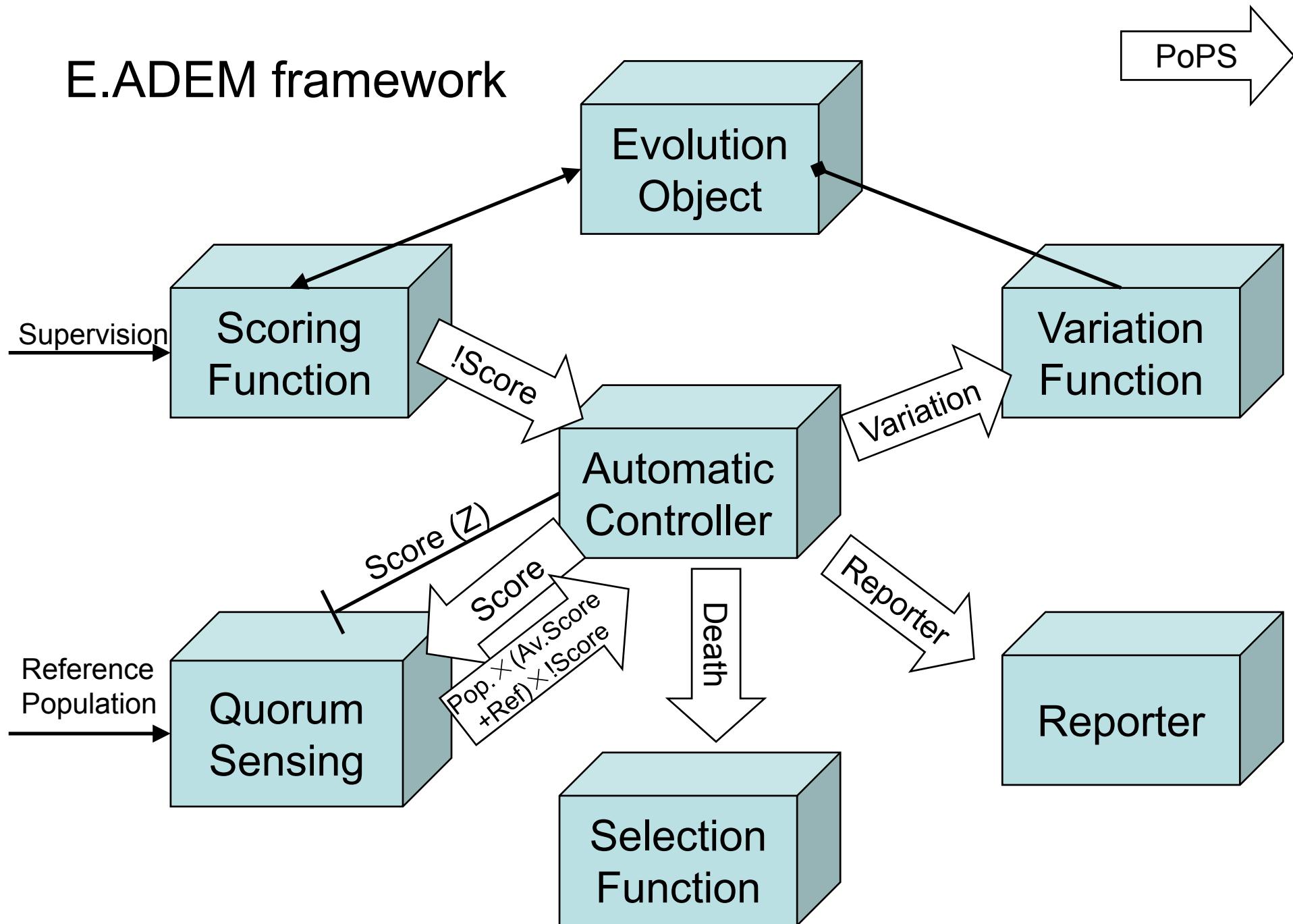
E.ADEM framework



E.ADEM framework



E.ADEM framework



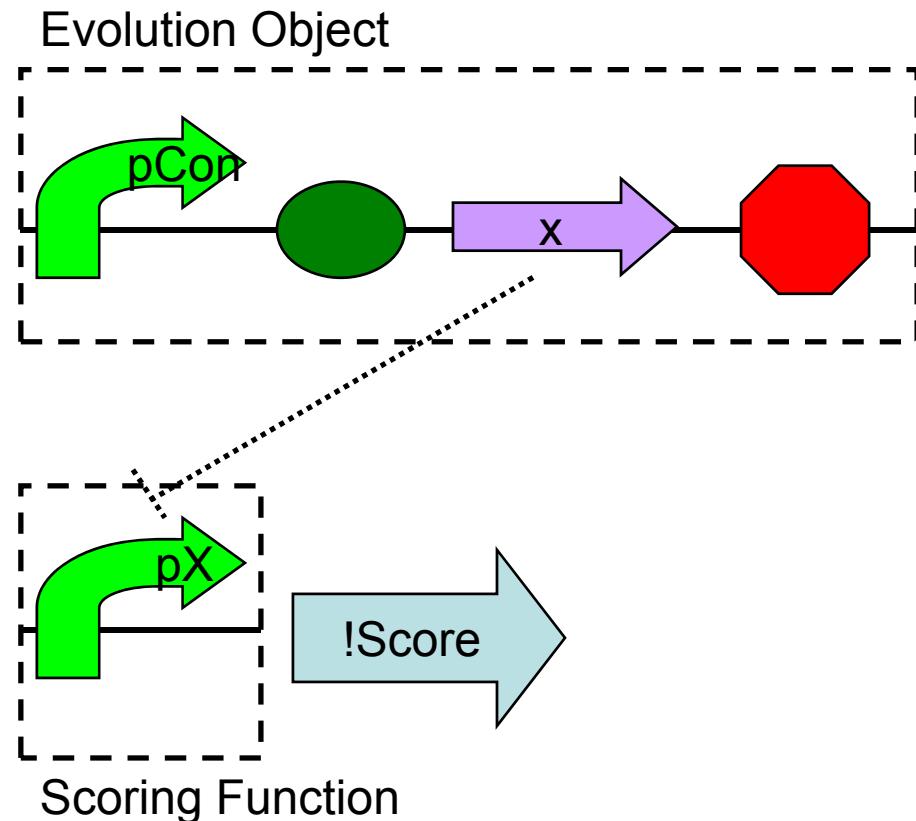
Evolution Object

- Parts
 - Protein
 - Regulator
 - Receptor
 - Binding Partner
 - Enzyme
 - RNA
 - Regulator
 - Apatmer
 - Ribozyme
 - RBS
 - DNA
 - Promoter
 - Origami
- Devices
 - Sensor
 - Logic device
 - Signaling
 - Protein generator
 - Reporter
- Systems
 - Genome
 - Metabolic pathway
 - Signal transduction pathway
 - Logic circuit
 - Complex system simulation
 - Mathematic problem

Scoring Function

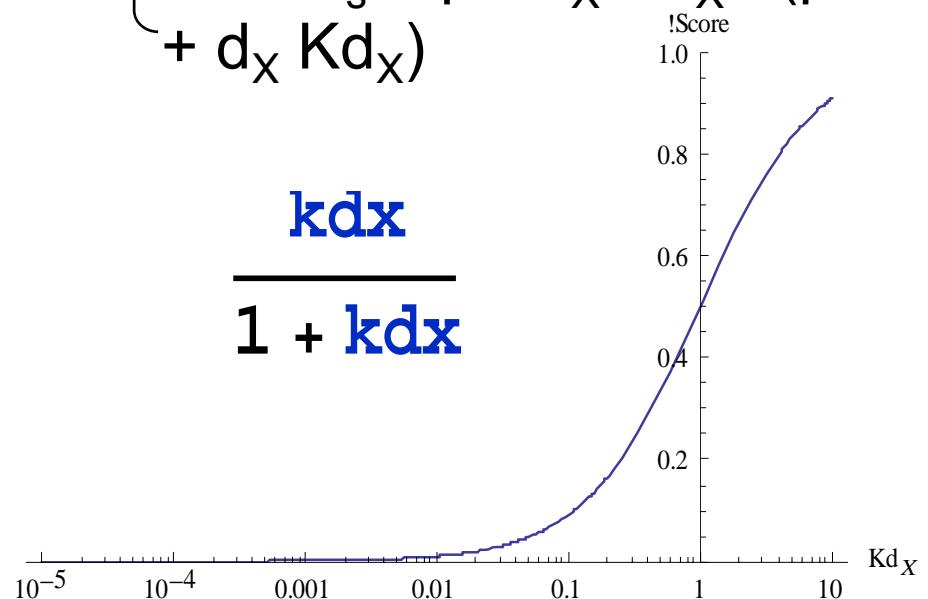
- Genotype →
Phenotype →
Signal Transduction →
Transcription Rate (PoPS) →
Universal Interface
- Functional Object
- Response Object
 - e.g. Sensor, Logic Device
 - Supervised Learning

Transcription Repressor

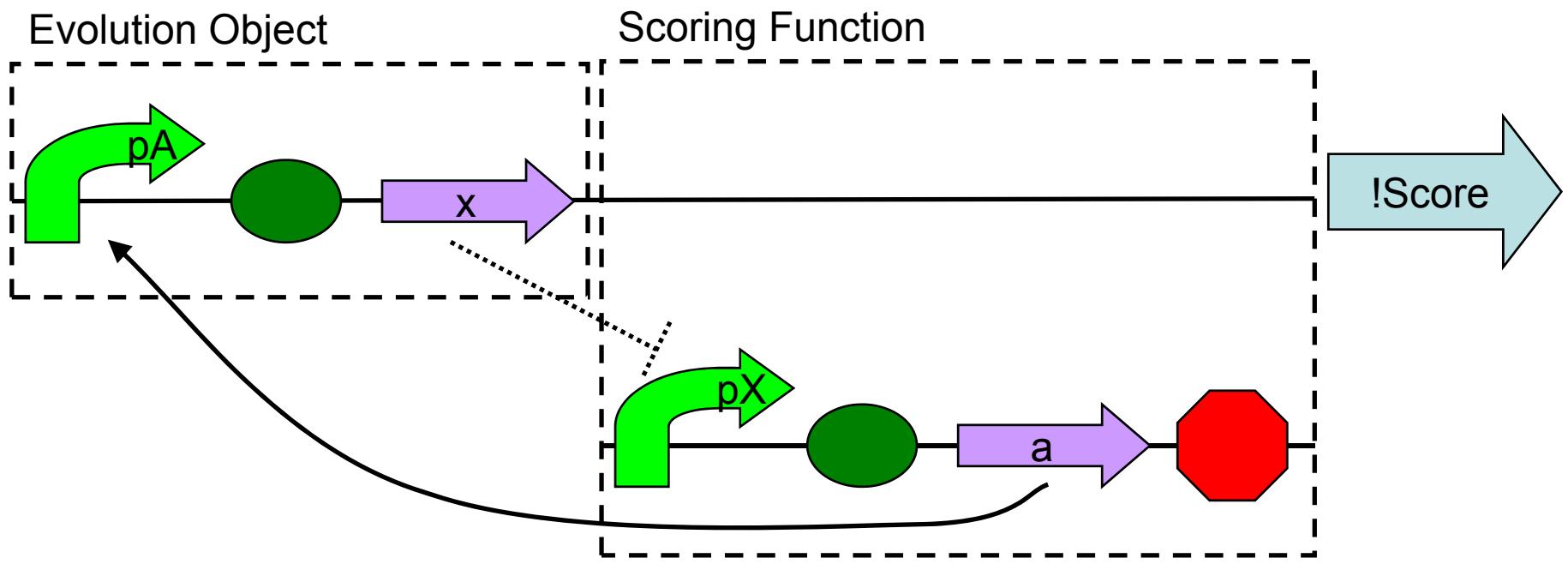


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X' = p_{\text{Con}} - d_X X \\ !\text{Score} = pX Kd_X / (X + Kd_X) \end{array} \right.$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_s = p_{\text{Con}} / d_X \\ !\text{Score}_s = pX d_X Kd_X / (p_{\text{Con}} + d_X Kd_X) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{k_{dx}}{1 + k_{dx}}$$



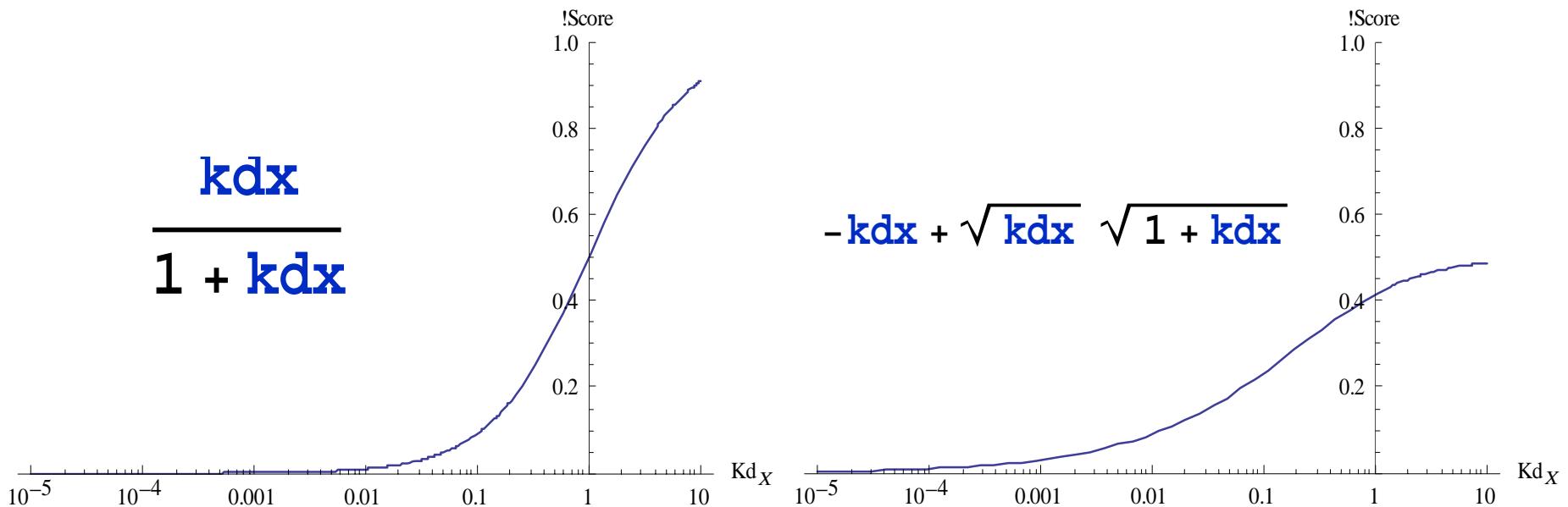
But it is not so simple...



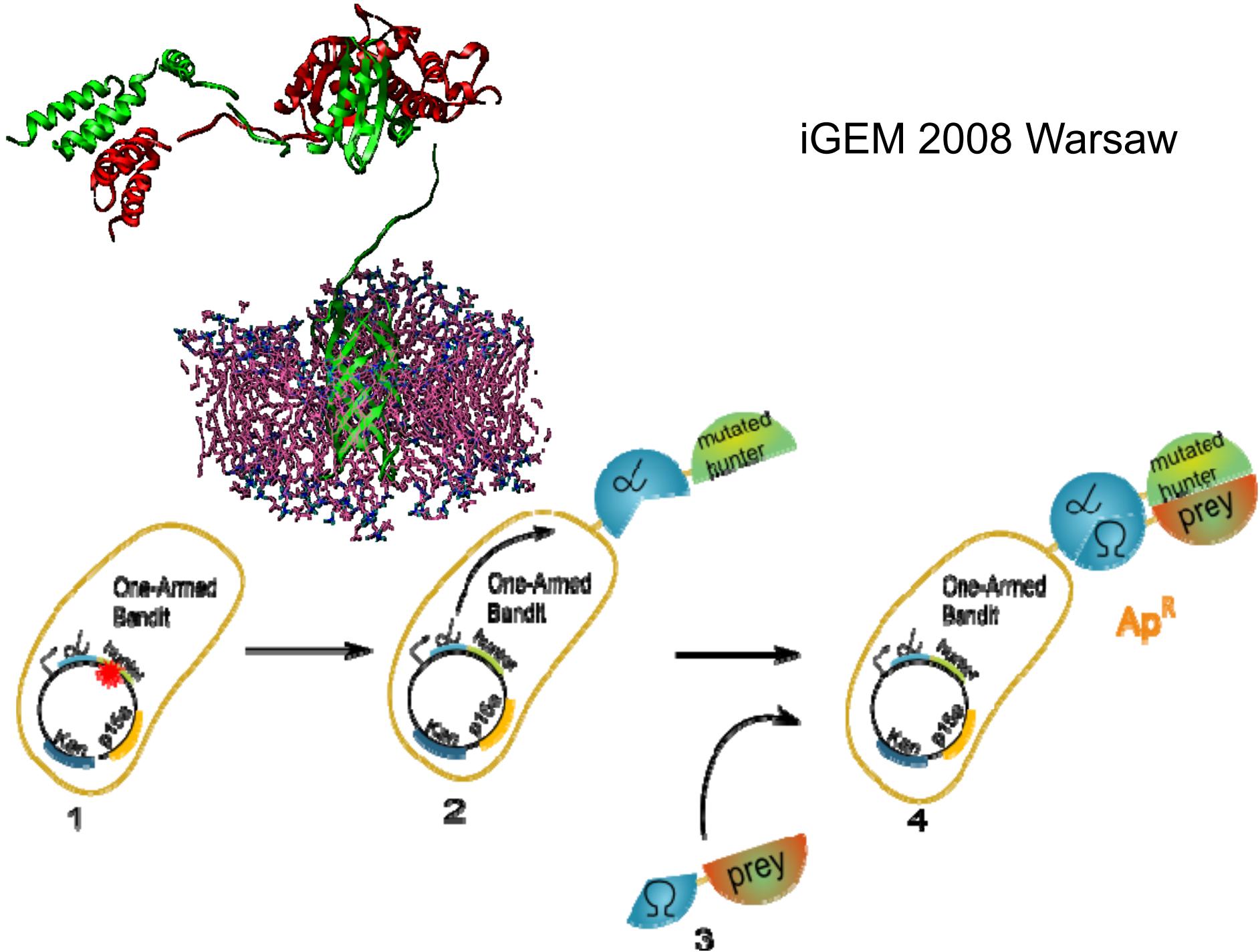
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X' = \text{!Score} - d_X X \\ A' = pX Kd_X / (X + Kd_X) - d_A A \\ \text{!Score} = pAA / (A + Kd_A) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 nScore \rightarrow pa &= \frac{2 da kda pa (dx kdx + pa)}{da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) + dx kdx px + \sqrt{dx} \sqrt{kdx} \sqrt{da^2 dx kda^2 kdx + 2 da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) px + dx kdx px^2}}, \\
 pa &= \frac{2 da kda pa (dx kdx + pa)}{da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) + dx kdx px + \sqrt{dx} \sqrt{kdx} \sqrt{da^2 dx kda^2 kdx + 2 da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) px + dx kdx px^2}}, \\
 x \rightarrow & \frac{da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) + dx kdx px + \sqrt{dx} \sqrt{kdx} \sqrt{da^2 dx kda^2 kdx + 2 da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) px + dx kdx px^2}}{dx}, \\
 a \rightarrow & \frac{-da dx kda kdx + dx kdx px + \sqrt{dx} \sqrt{kdx} \sqrt{da^2 dx kda^2 kdx + 2 da kda (dx kdx + 2 pa) px + dx kdx px^2}}{2 da (dx kdx + pa)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{kdx}{1 + kdx}$$

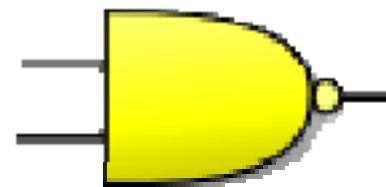


- Promoter
 - Similar to Transcription Repressor
- Receptor
 - Signal Transduction
- Enzyme
 - Product or Substrate
 - Signal Transduction
- Binding Partner
 - Yeast Two-Hybrid, Phage Display, Protein Fragment Complementation
 - New Approaches

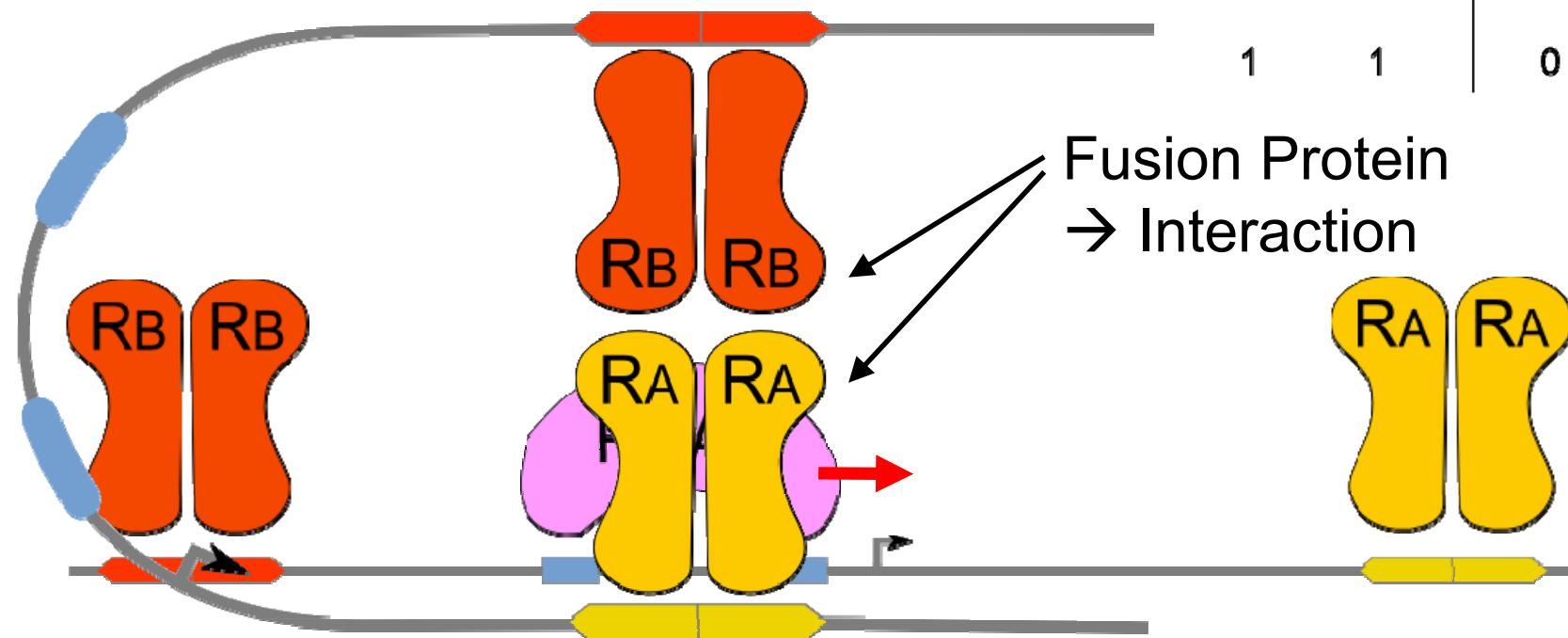


Cis-acting Logic Promoters

NAND Gate



A	B	O
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



An RNA Aptamer that Induces Transcription

Anke Hunsicker,^{1,5} Markus Steber,^{1,2,5} Günter Mayer,^{3,4} Johannes Meitert,¹ Marcus Klotzsche,¹ Michael Blind,³ Wolfgang Hillen,¹ Christian Berens,¹ and Beatrix Suess^{2,*}

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²Institut für Molekulare Biowissenschaften, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Str. 9, 60438 Frankfurt (Main), Germany

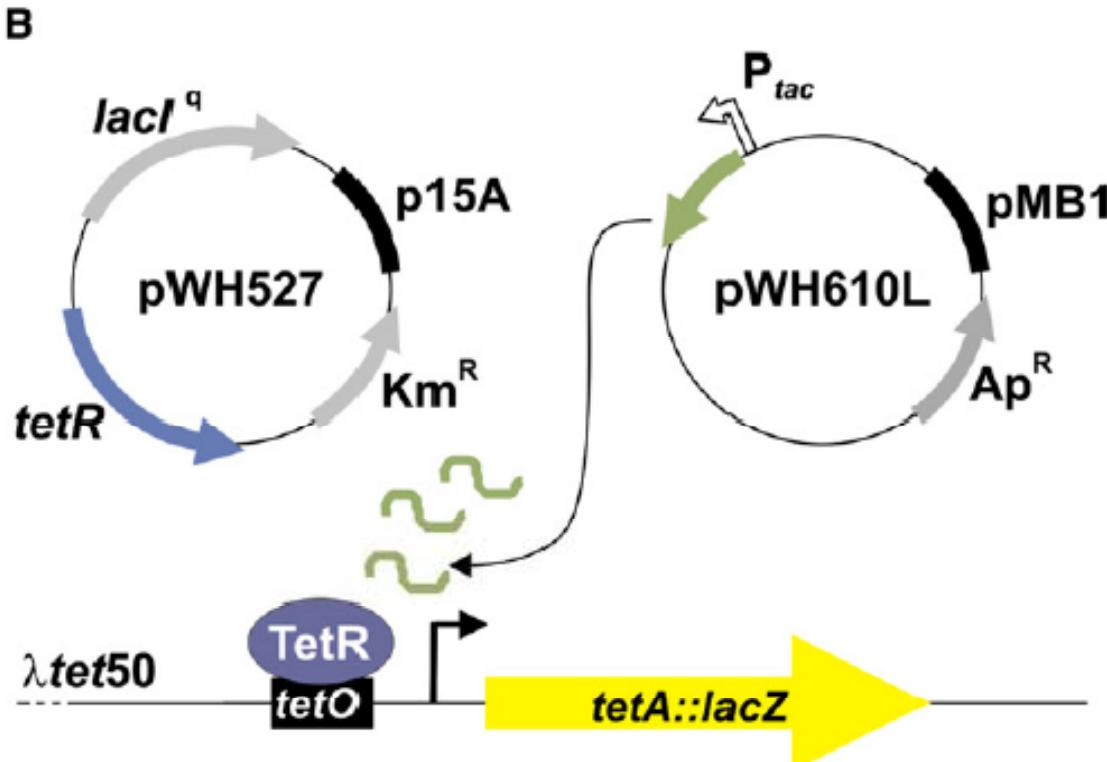
³NascaCell Technologies AG, Max-Lebsche-Platz 31, 81377 München, Germany

⁴Life and Medical Sciences Bonn, Program Unit Chemical Biology, c/o Kekulé-Institute for Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Bonn, Gerhard-Domagk-Str. 1, 53121 Bonn, Germany

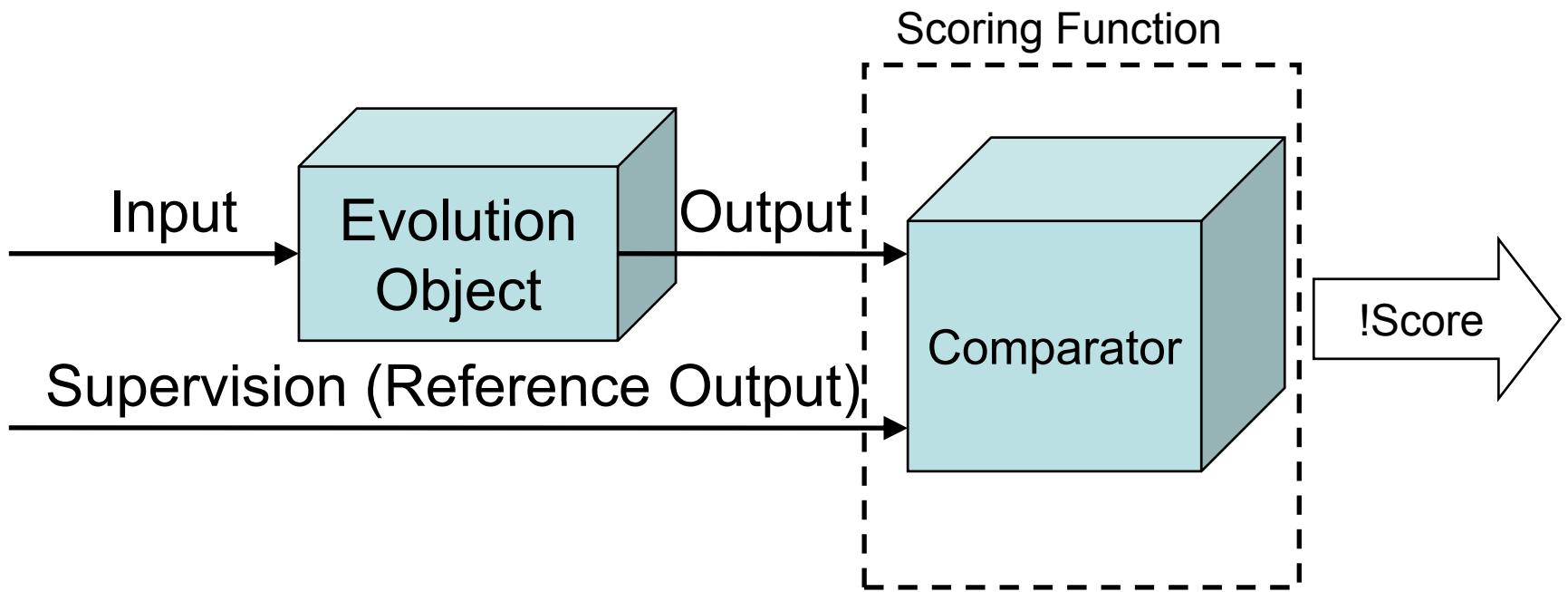
⁵These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Correspondence: suess@bio.uni-frankfurt.de

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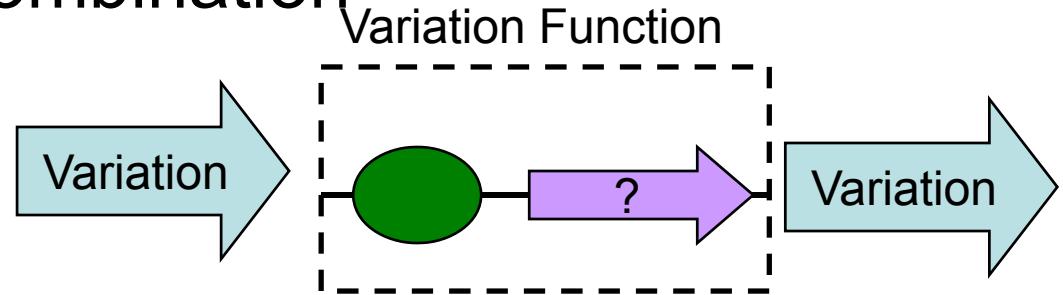


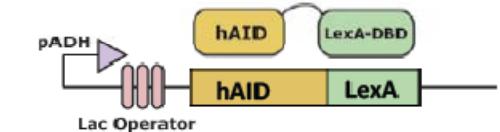
Supervised Learning



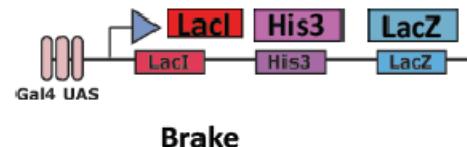
Variation Function

- Targeted Mutagenesis
 - Activation induced cytidine deaminase (AID)
 - Error-prone DNA polymerase I
 - Bacteriophage ?
 - Error-prone reverse transcription ?
- Recombination
 - Site-specific recombination
 - Homologous recombination
- Gene
- Network



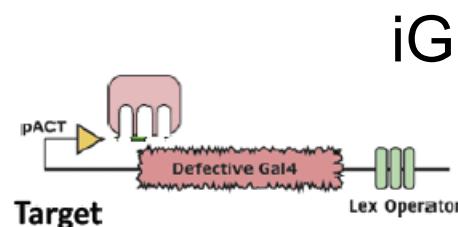
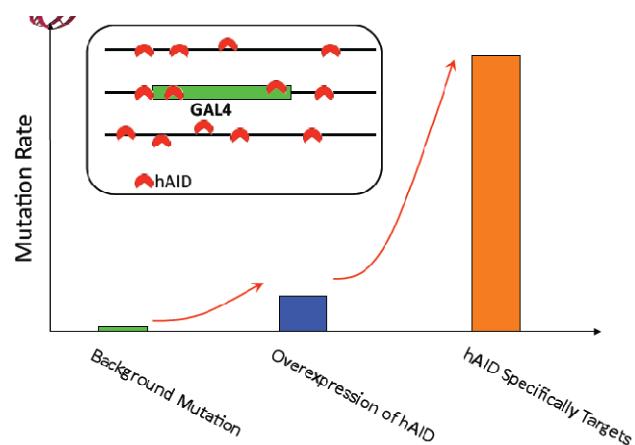


Mutator



Brake

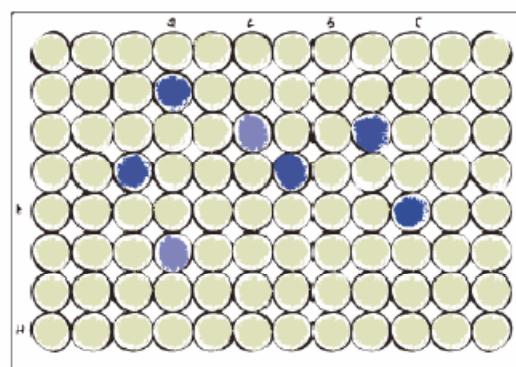
From Qualitative to Quantitative.



Target

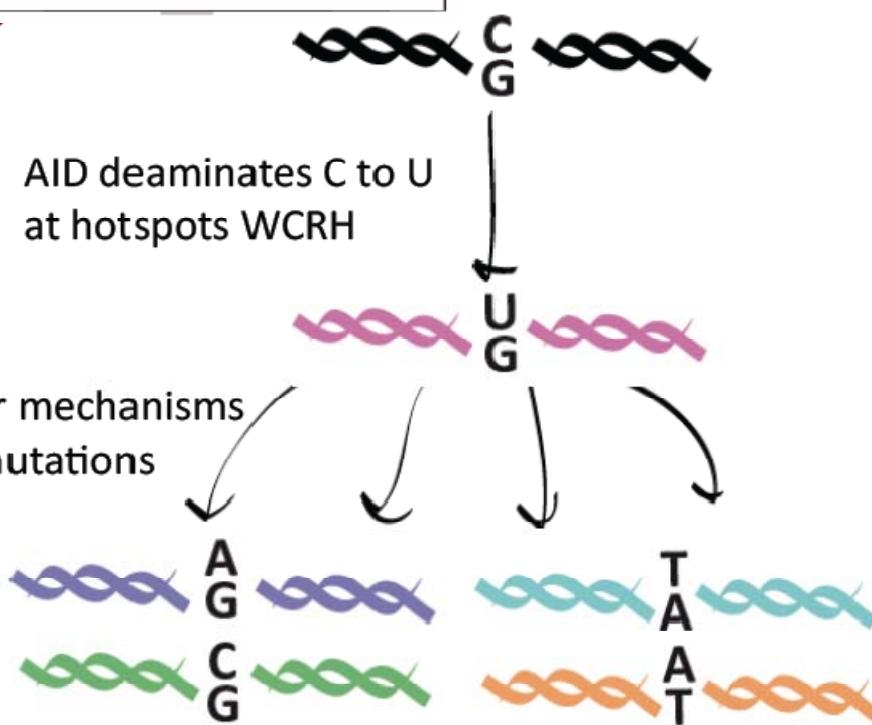
iGEM 2008 Peking_University

Mutator: hAID



AID deaminates C to U at hotspots WCRH

DNA repair mechanisms diversify mutations



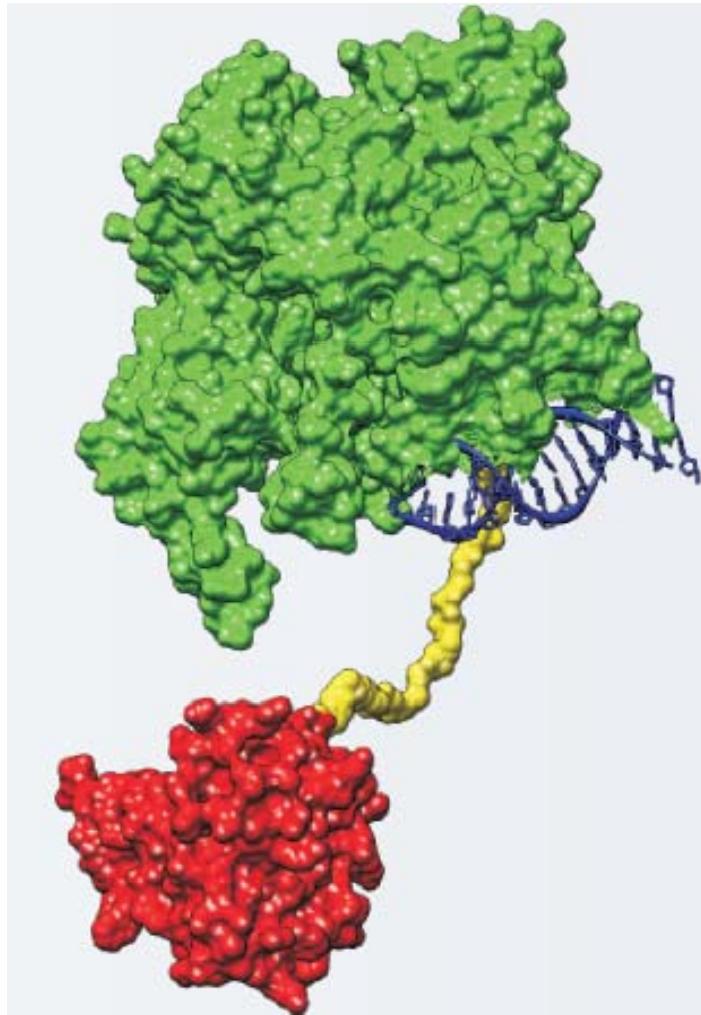
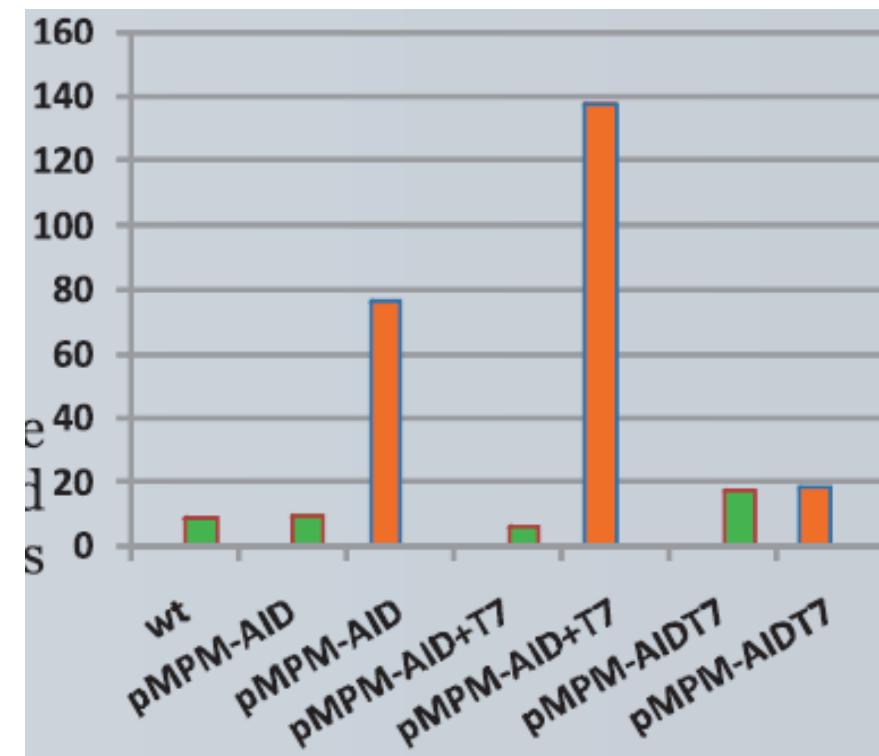
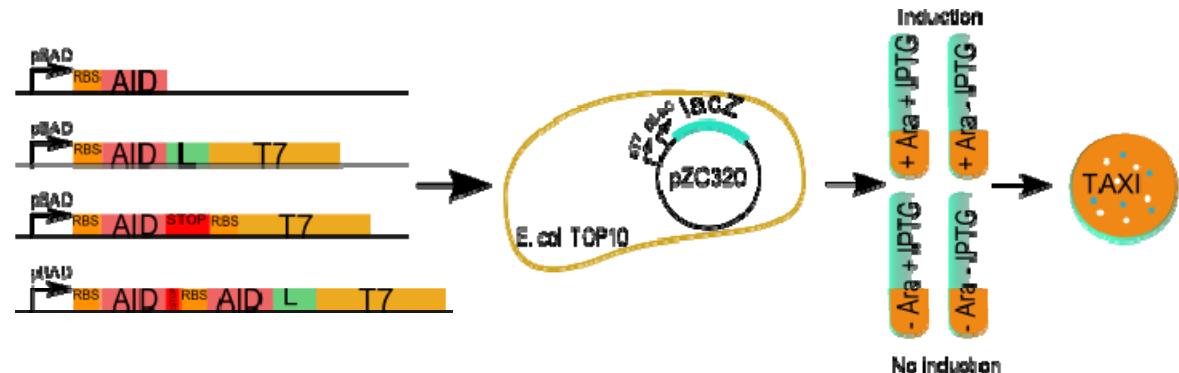


Fig1. Predicted structure of the AID (red) + polymerase T7 (green, linker) fusion. Yellow is a glycine-serine linker

iGEM 2008 Warsaw



Targeted gene evolution in *Escherichia coli* using a highly error-prone DNA polymerase I

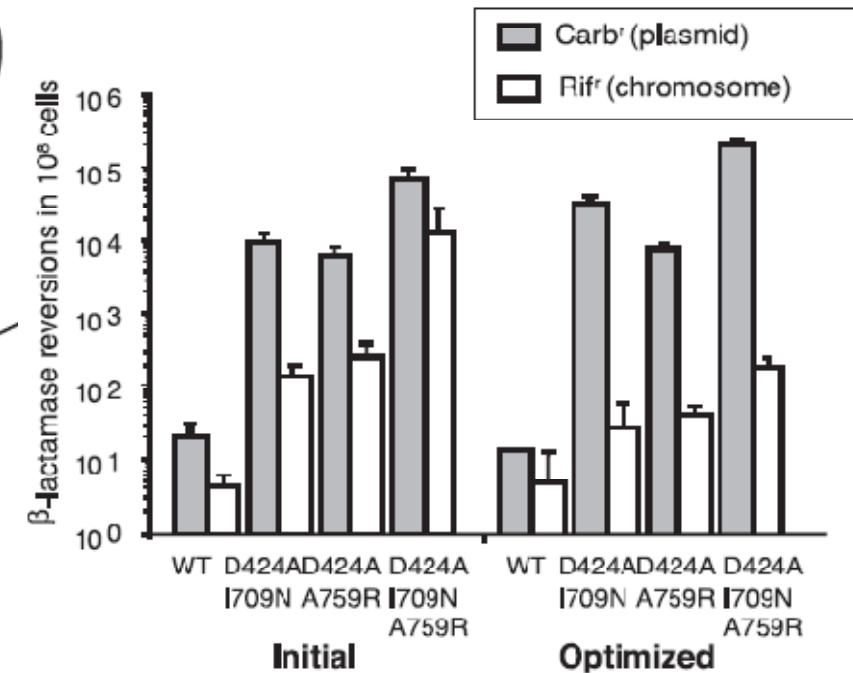
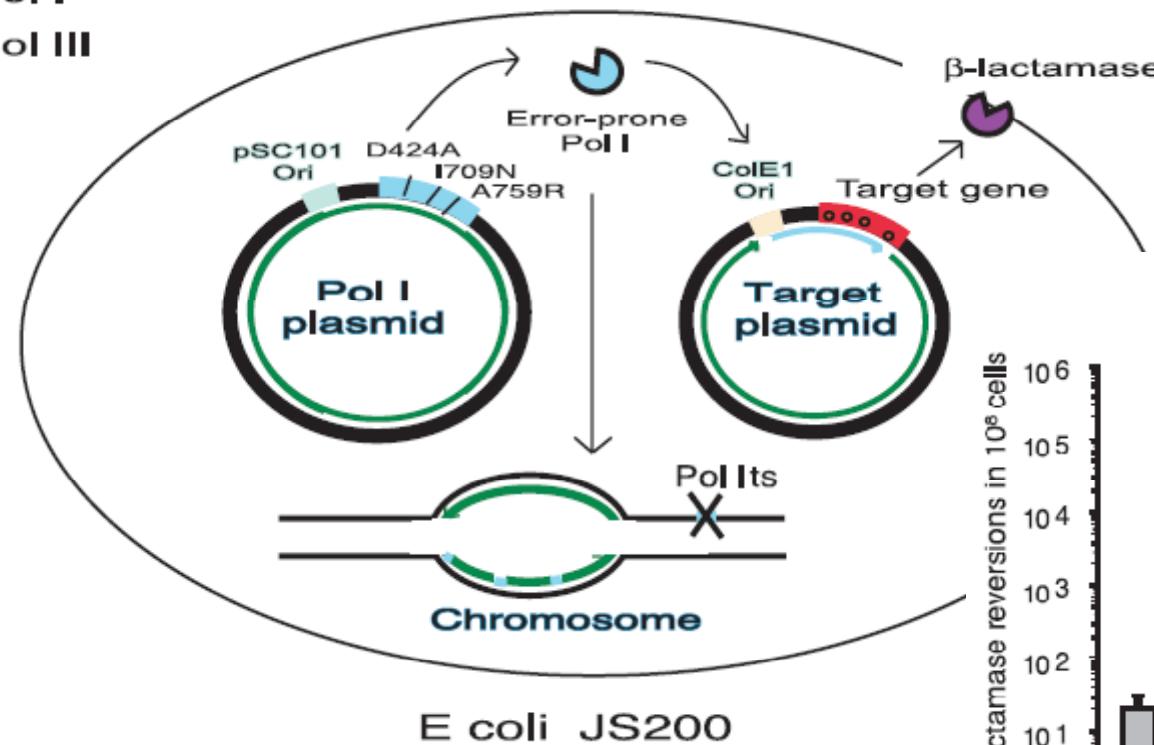
Manel Camps, Jussi Naukkarinen, Ben P. Johnson, and Lawrence A. Loeb*

The Joseph Gottstein Memorial Cancer Research Laboratory, Department of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-7705

Communicated by Gerald F. Joyce, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, June 25, 2003 (received for review April 20, 2003)

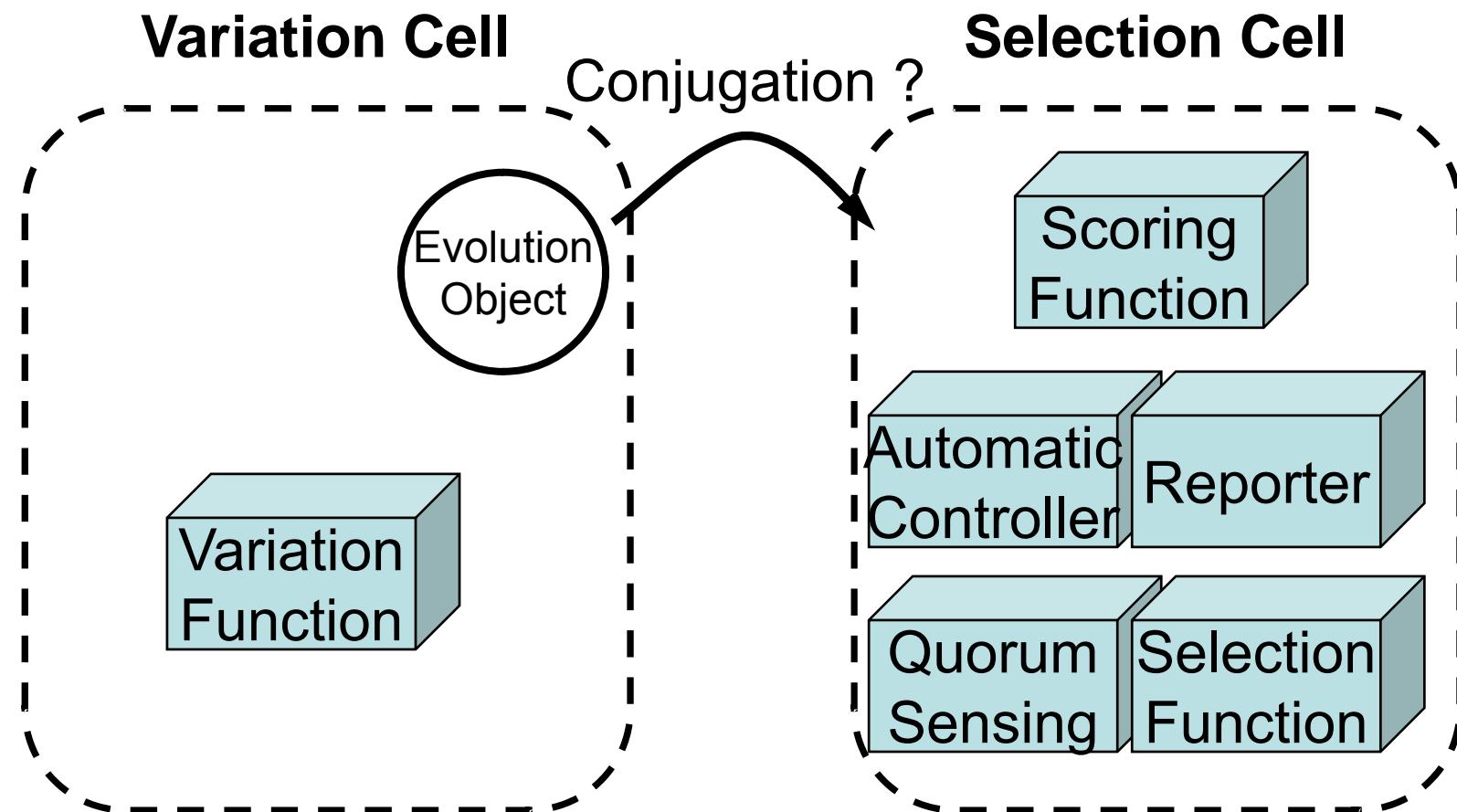
— Pol I

— Pol III



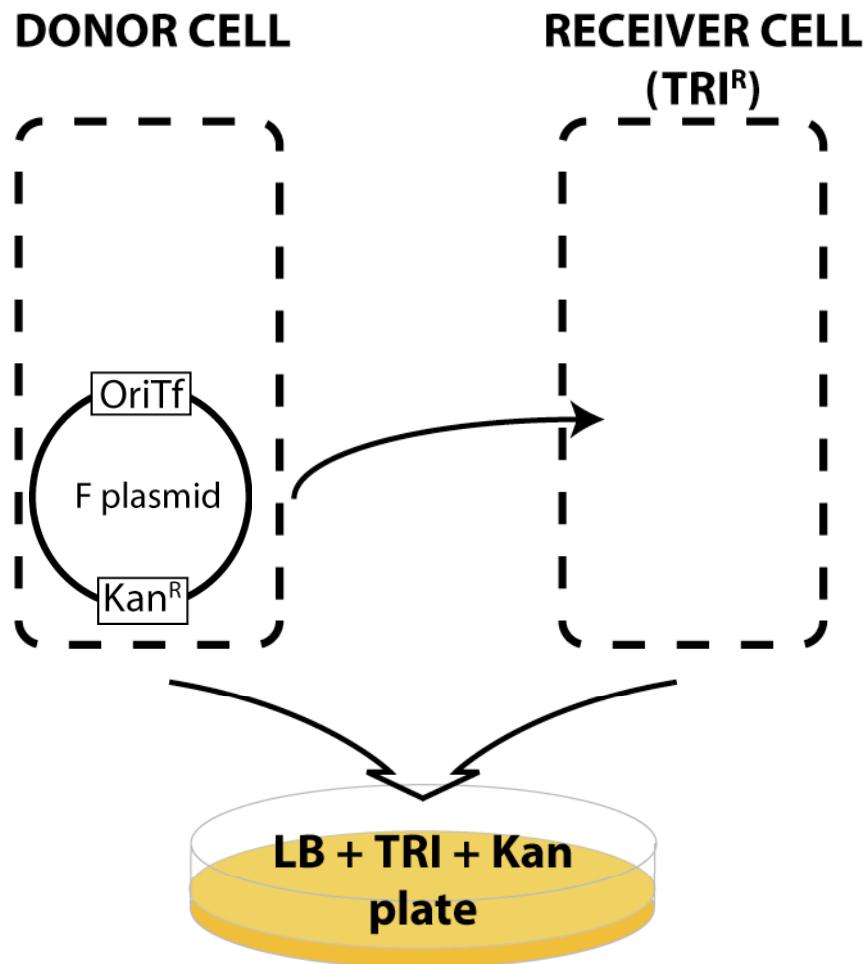
Avoiding Non-Specific Mutation

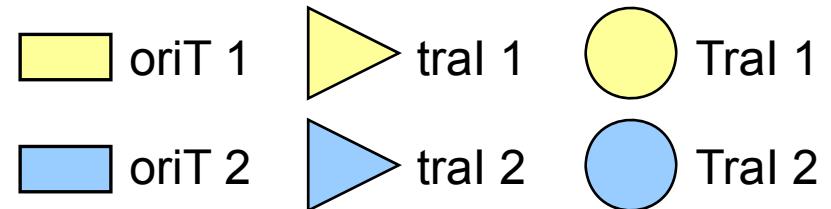
- An immature idea:



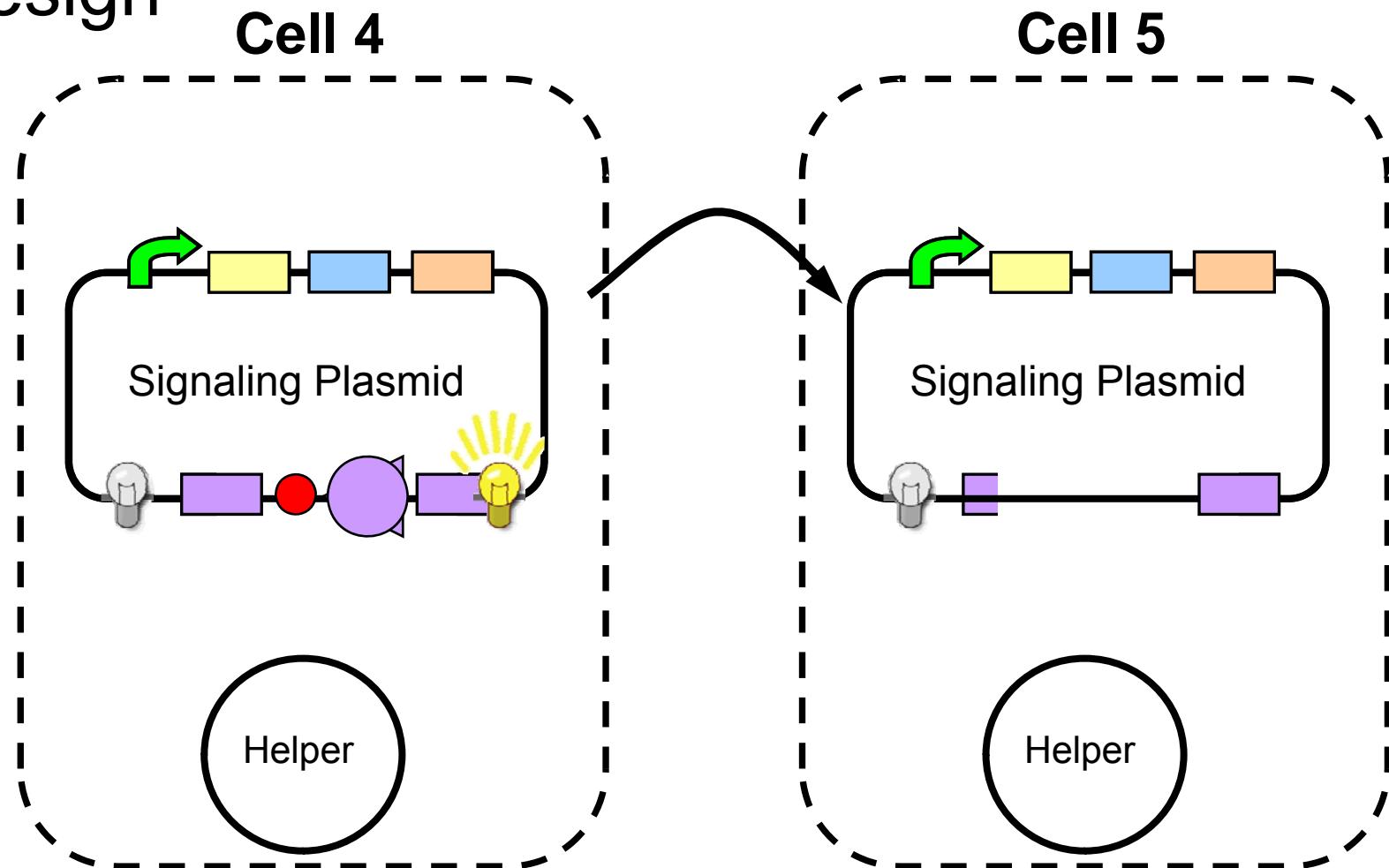
iGEM 2006 Berkeley

Bacterial Conjugation

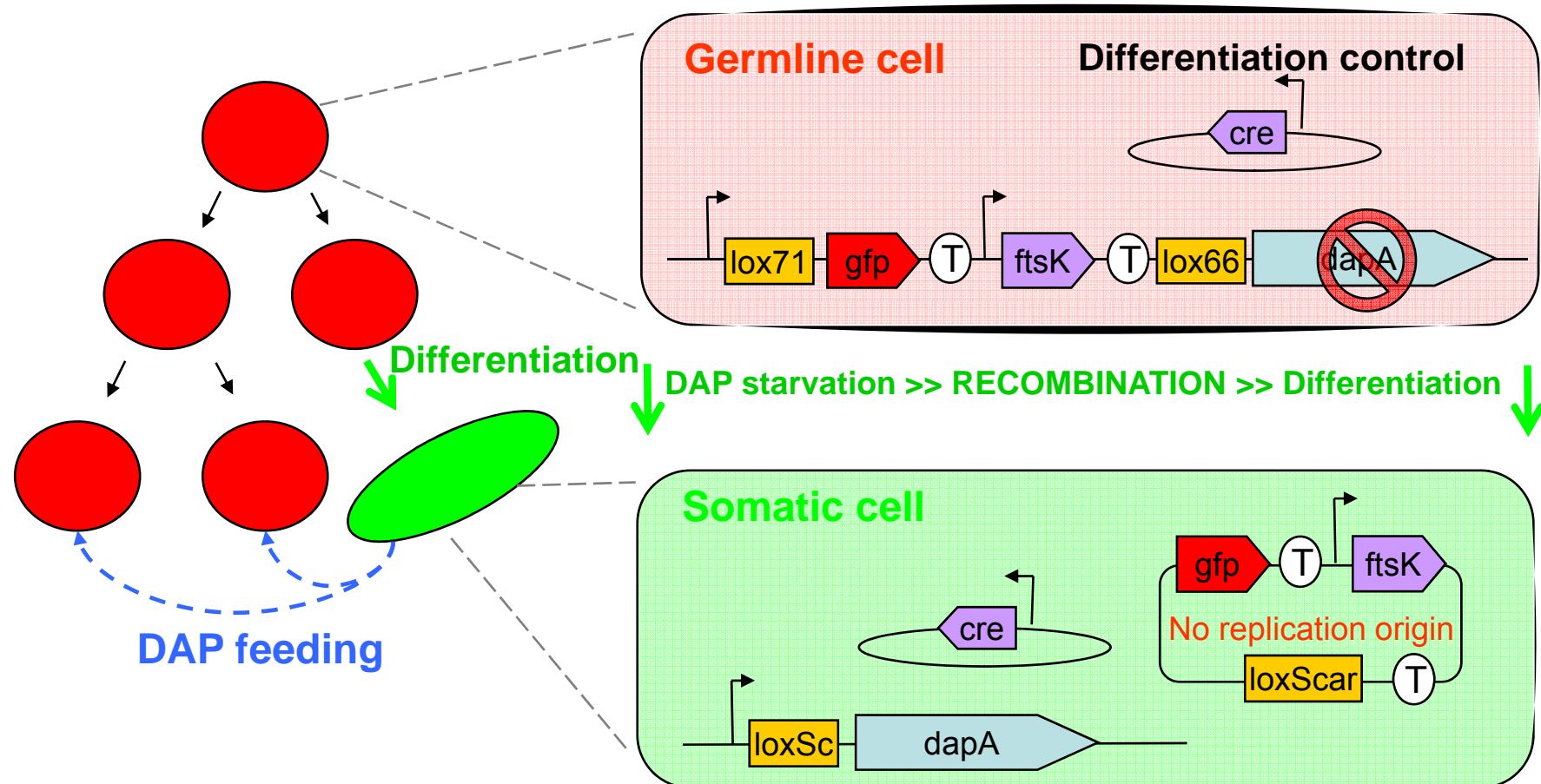




- Design



iGEM 2006 Paris

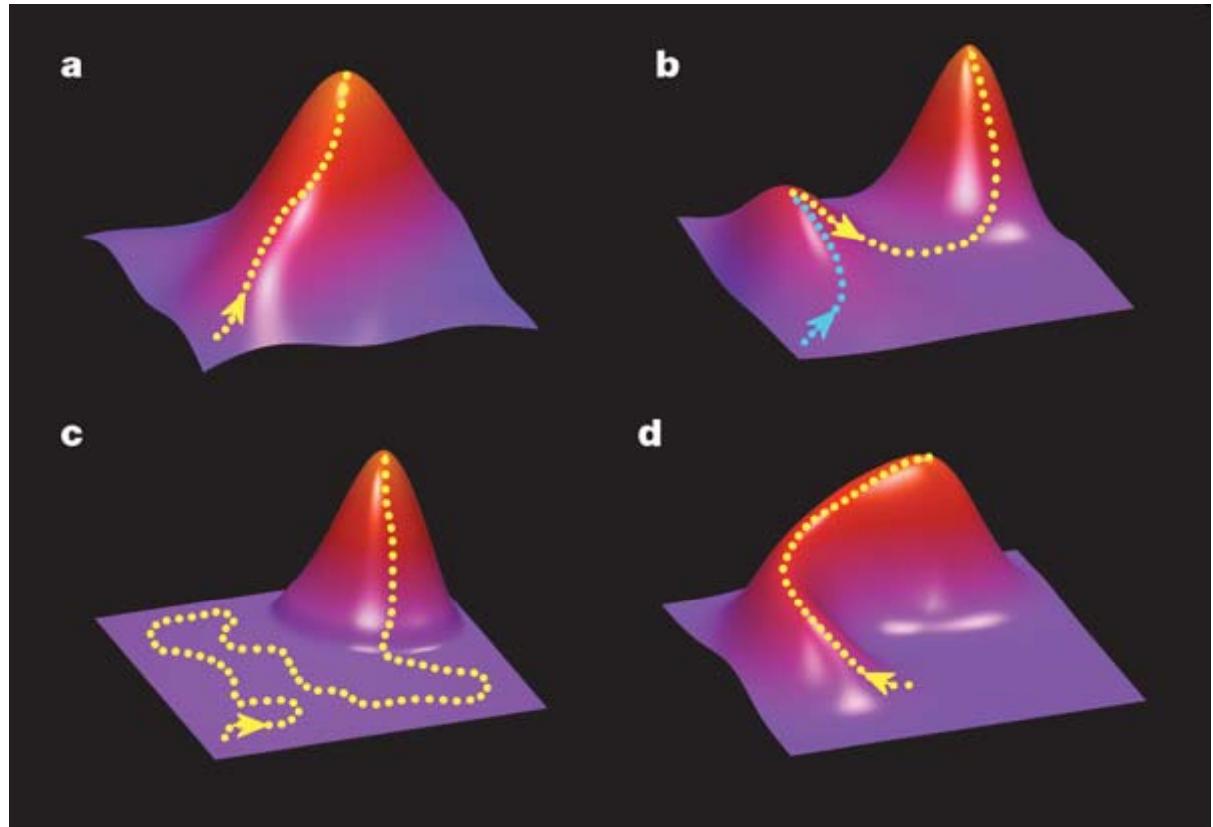
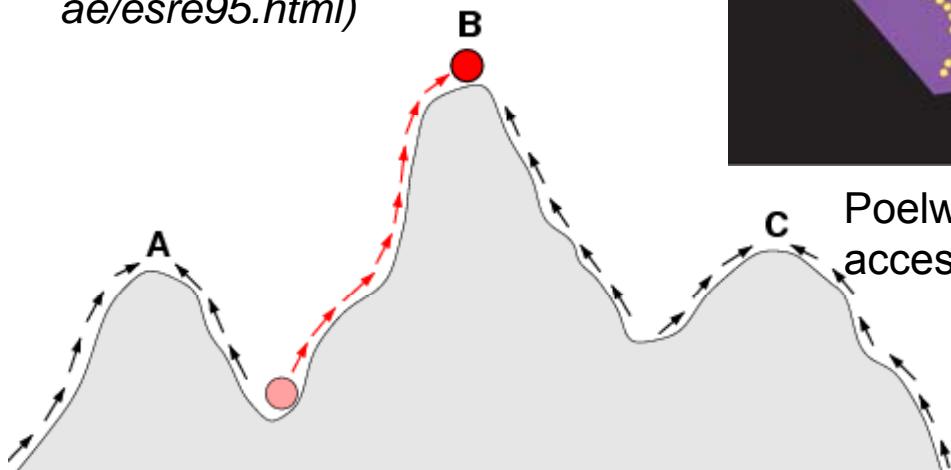


Automatic Controller

- Nobody can really understand evolution.
 - The evolution of evolution itself
- Problems
 - Variation rate
 - Slow vs. Misconvergence
 - Selection pressure
 - Nondirectional vs. Die out
- Theories
 - Evolutionary Biology & Population Genetics
 - Evolutionary Algorithm

Fitness Landscape

"**Evolution** is sometimes characterized by biologists as a metaphorical **uphill struggle** across a "**fitness landscape**" in which mountain **peaks** represent high "fitness," or ability to survive, and **valleys** represent low fitness. As evolution proceeds, a population of organisms in effect takes an "**adaptive walk**" across such a landscape."
(<http://gemini.tntech.edu/~mwmcr/ae/esre95.html>)



Poelwijk et al. 2007. Empirical fitness landscapes reveal accessible evolutionary paths. Nature **445**, 383-386.

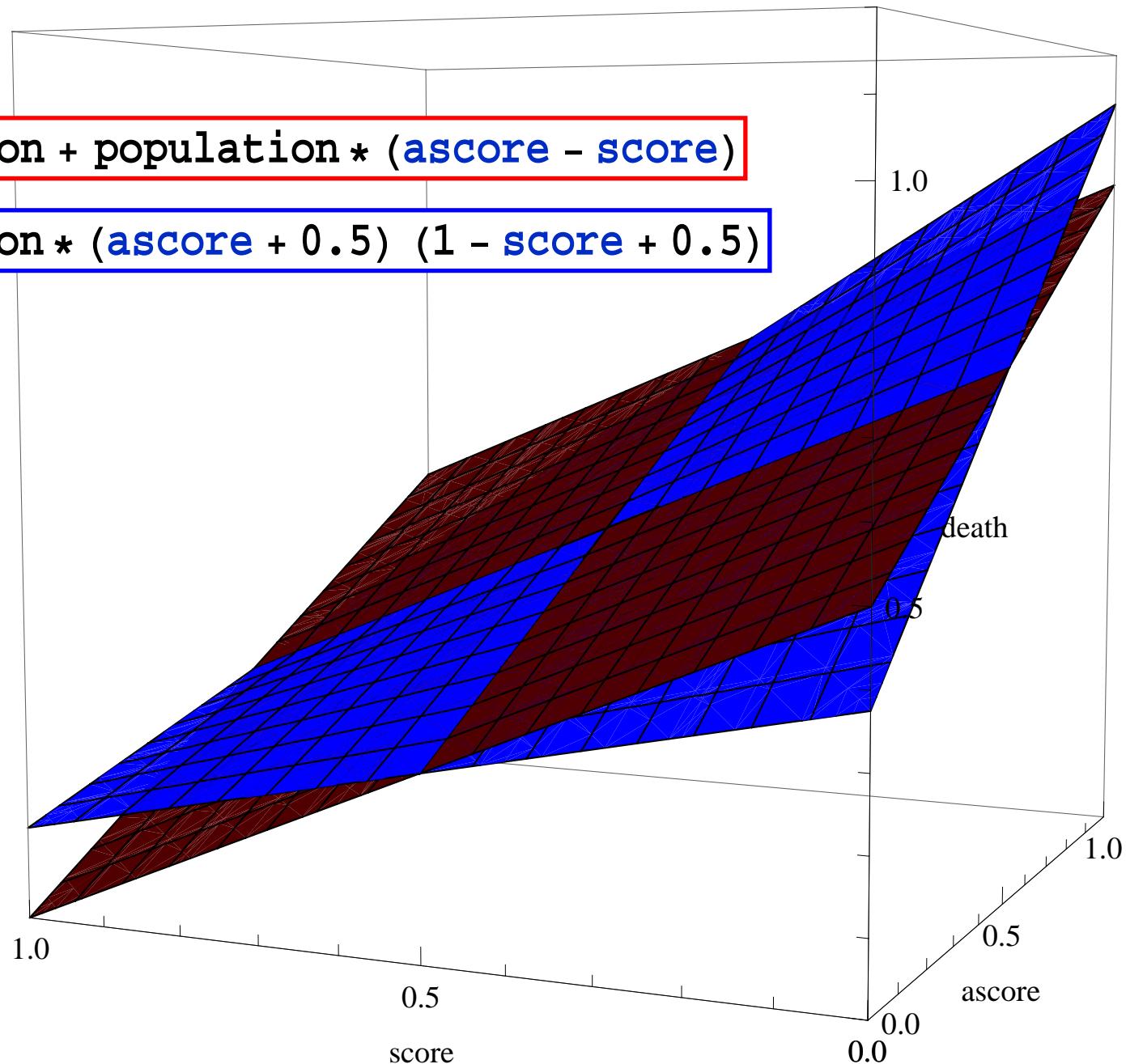
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fitness_landscape

Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Score	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1
Score	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	1
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Average Score	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1
Score	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	1
Death	0.5	0.25	0	0.75	0.5	0.25	1	0.75	0.5
Population	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average Score	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1
Score	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	1
Death	1	0.5	0	1.5	1	0.5	2	1.5	1

$$\text{Death} = \text{Population} + \text{Population} \times (\text{AverageScore} - \text{Score})$$

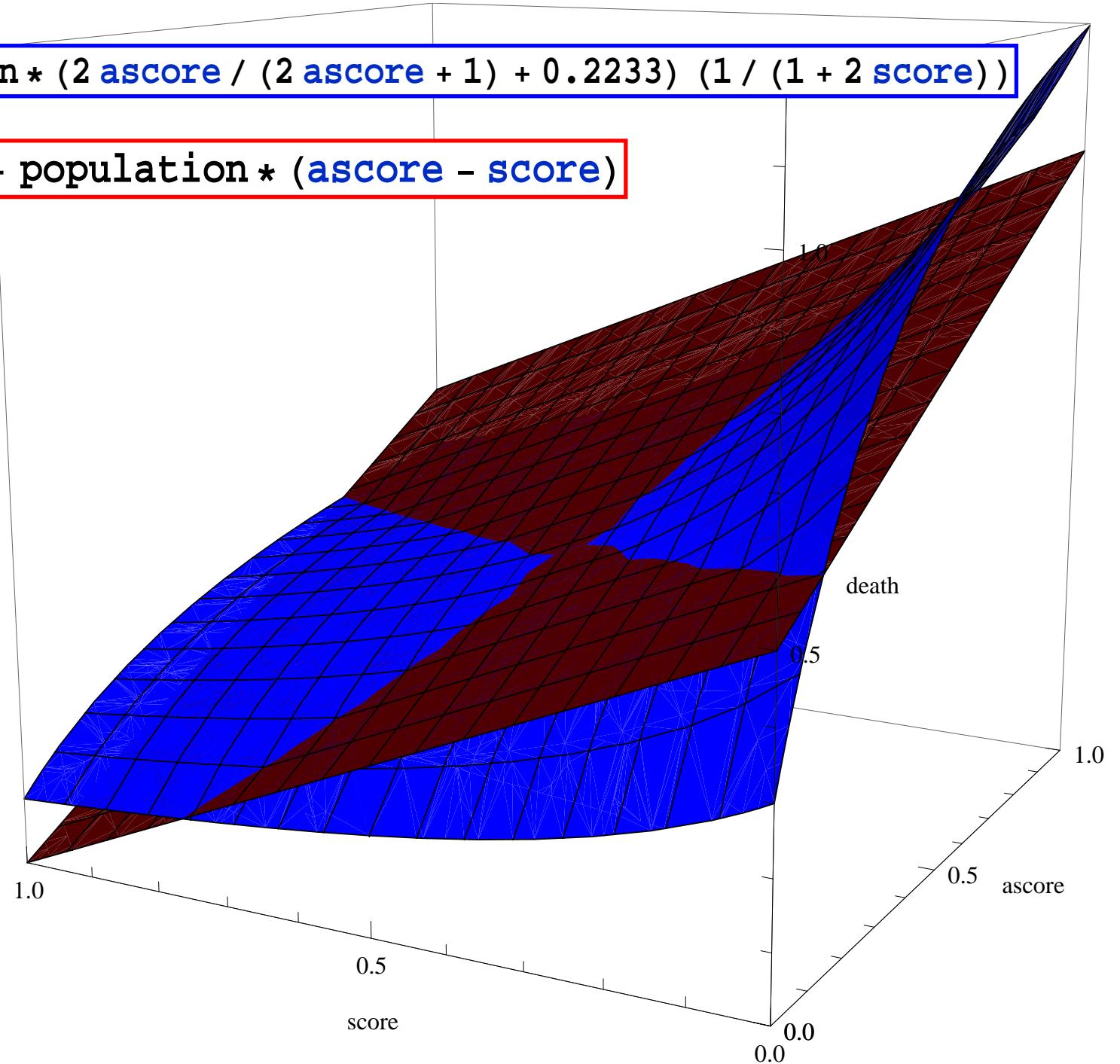
population + population * (ascore - score)

population * (ascore + 0.5) (1 - score + 0.5)



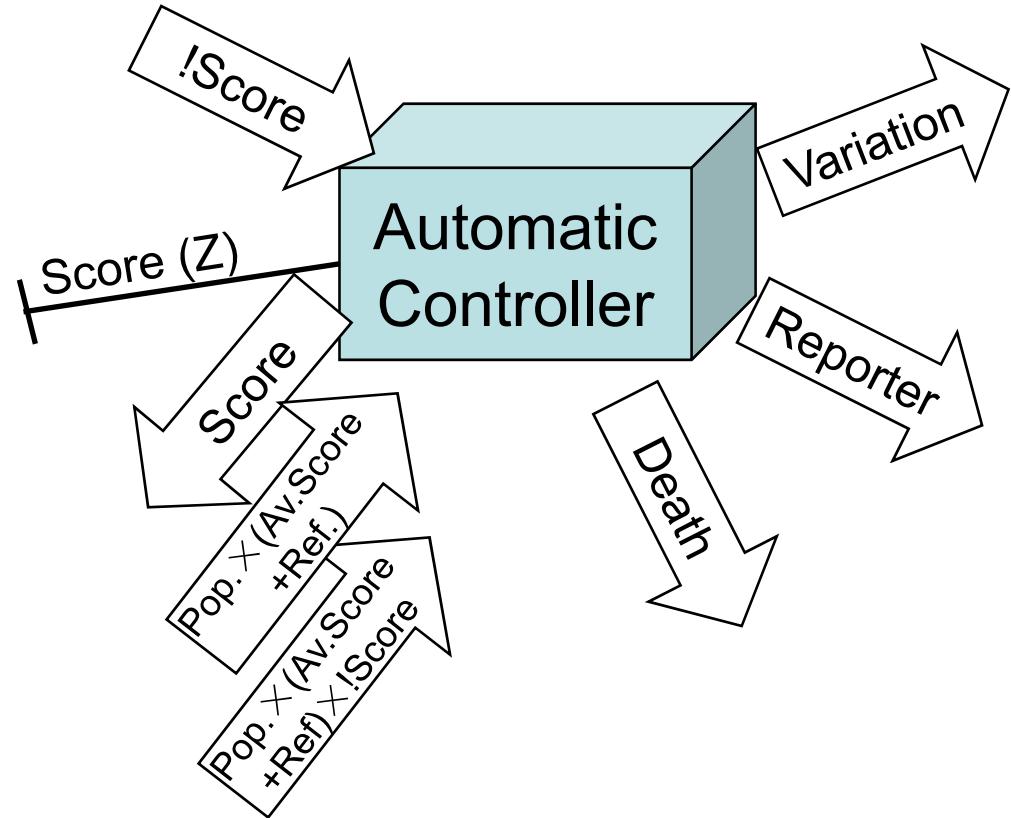
$2.6898 \text{ population} * (2 \text{ ascore} / (2 \text{ ascore} + 1) + 0.2233) (1 / (1 + 2 \text{ score}))$

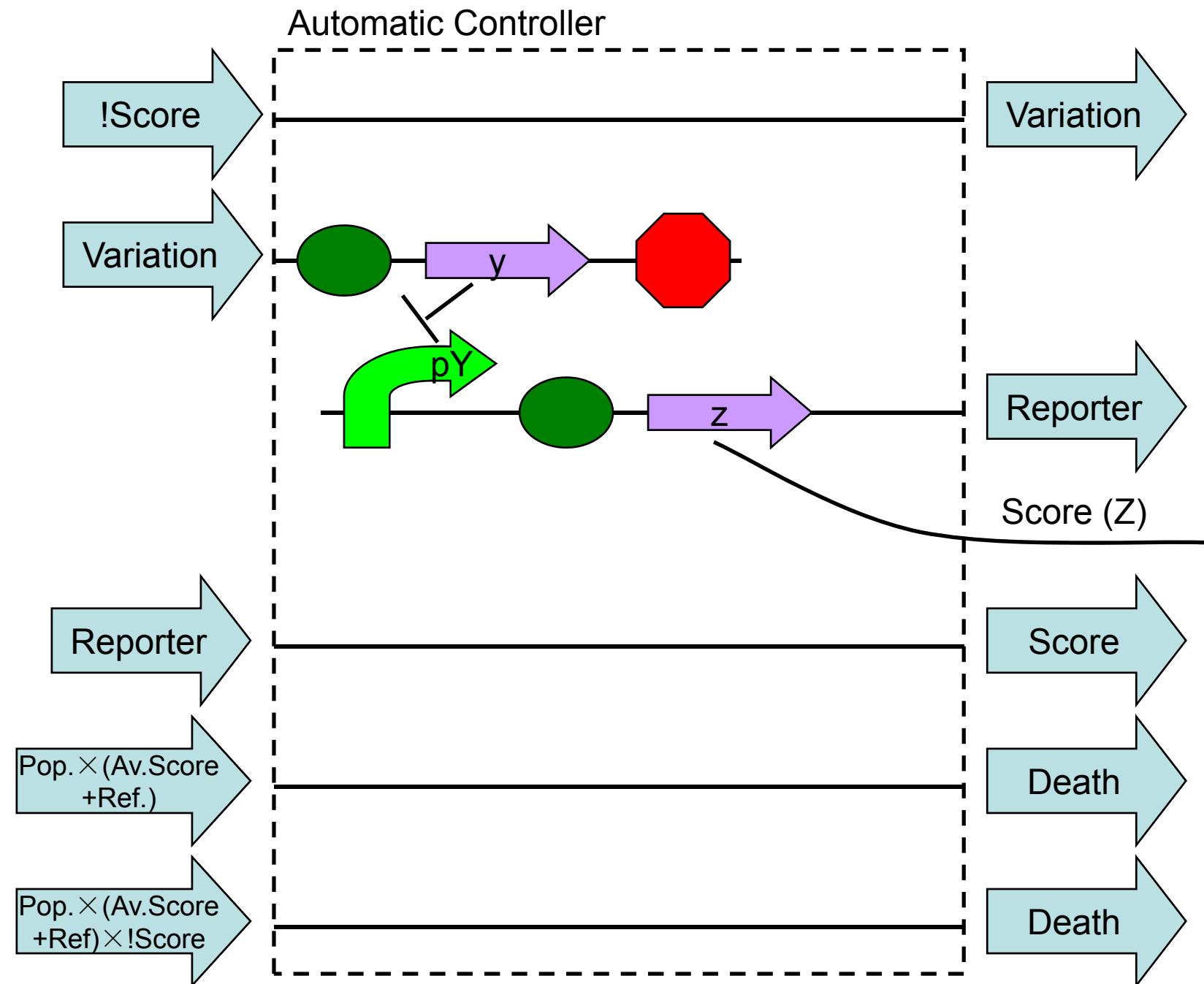
$\text{population} + \text{population} * (\text{ascore} - \text{score})$



Automatic Controller

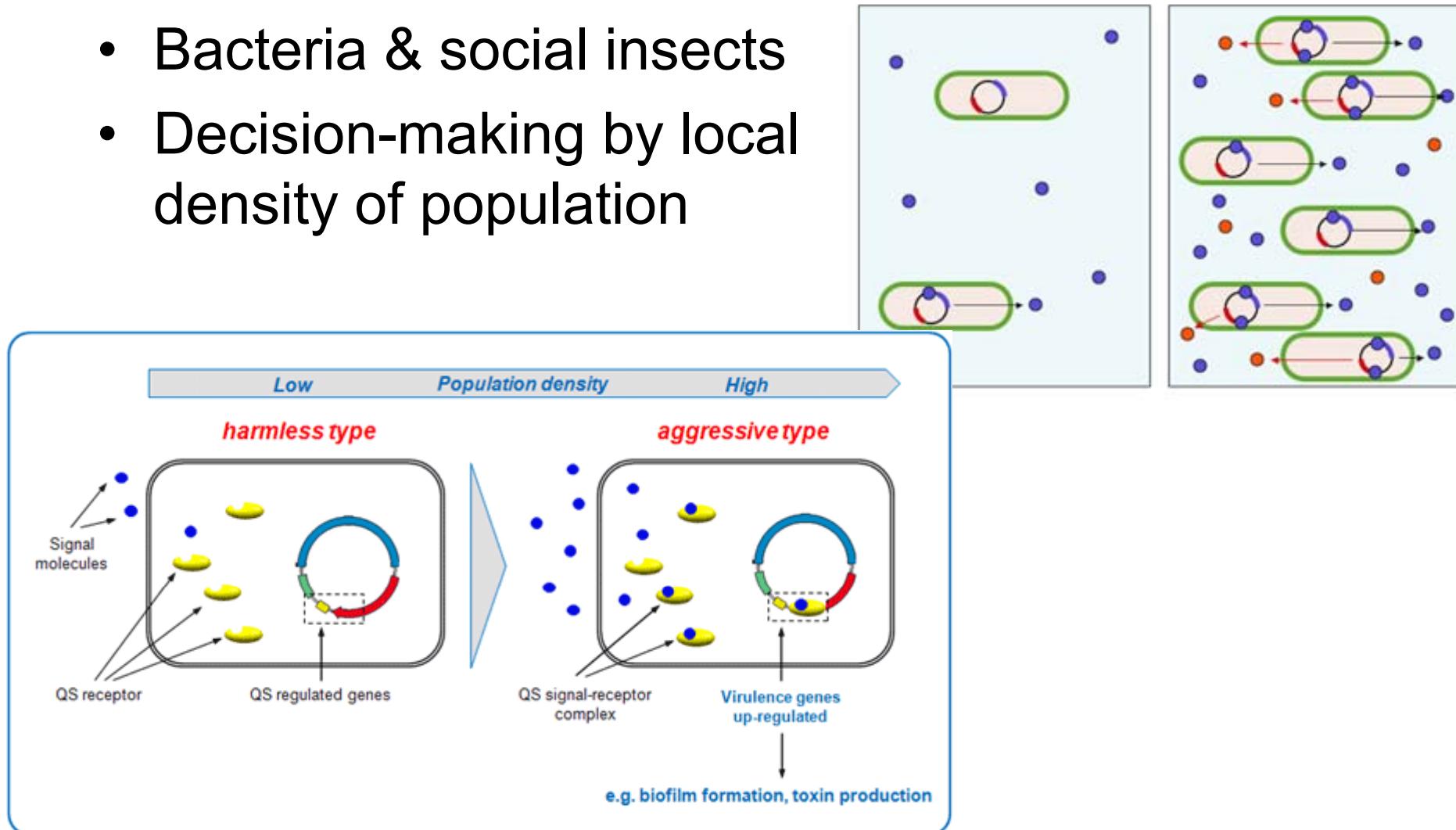
- Death = Population + Population (AverageScore - Score)
 $\approx \text{Population} \times (\text{AverageScore} + C) \times !\text{Score}$
- Variation = $!\text{Score}$
- Score = $! !\text{Score}$
- Reporter = Score
- $Z = \text{Score}$

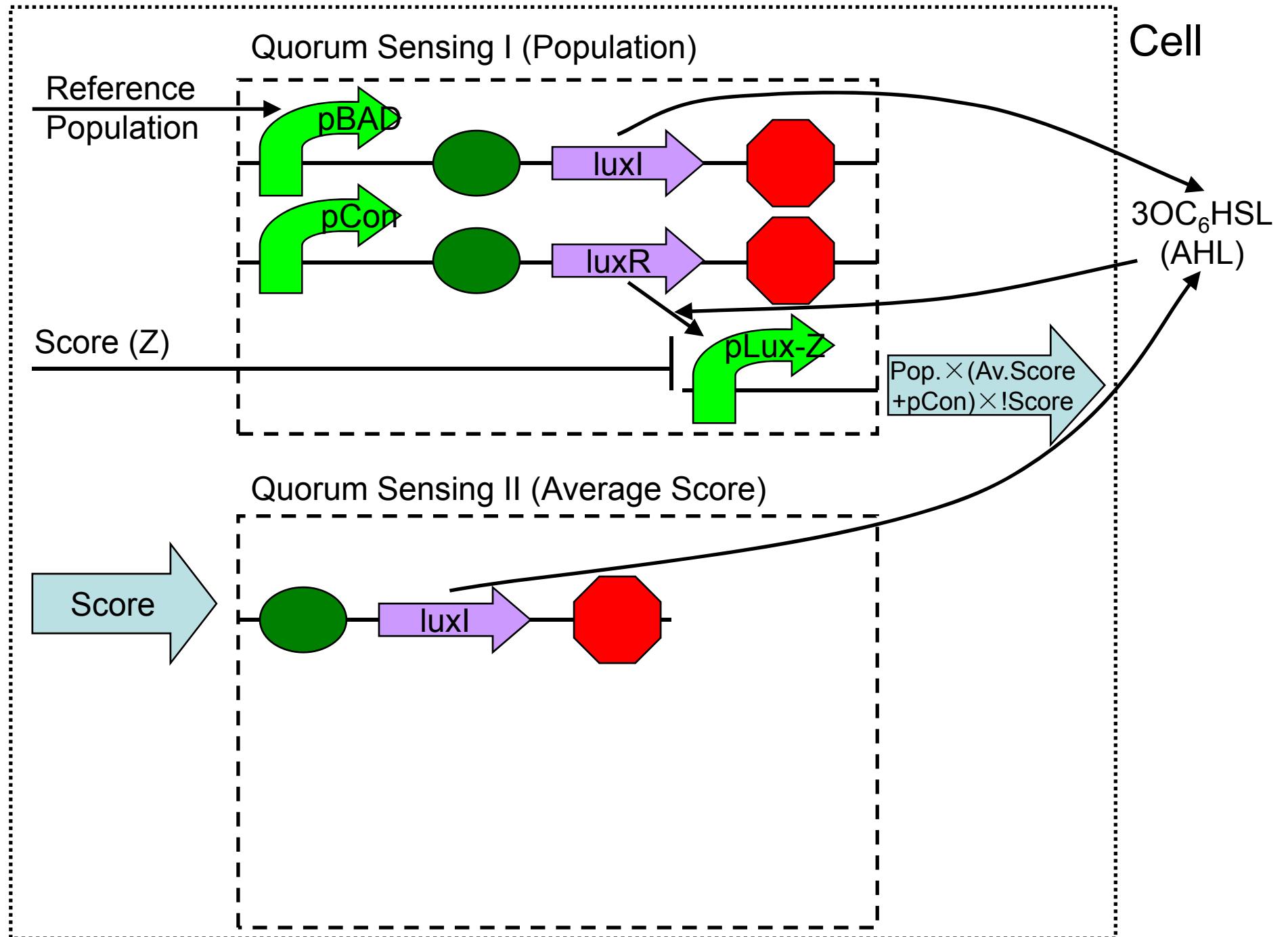


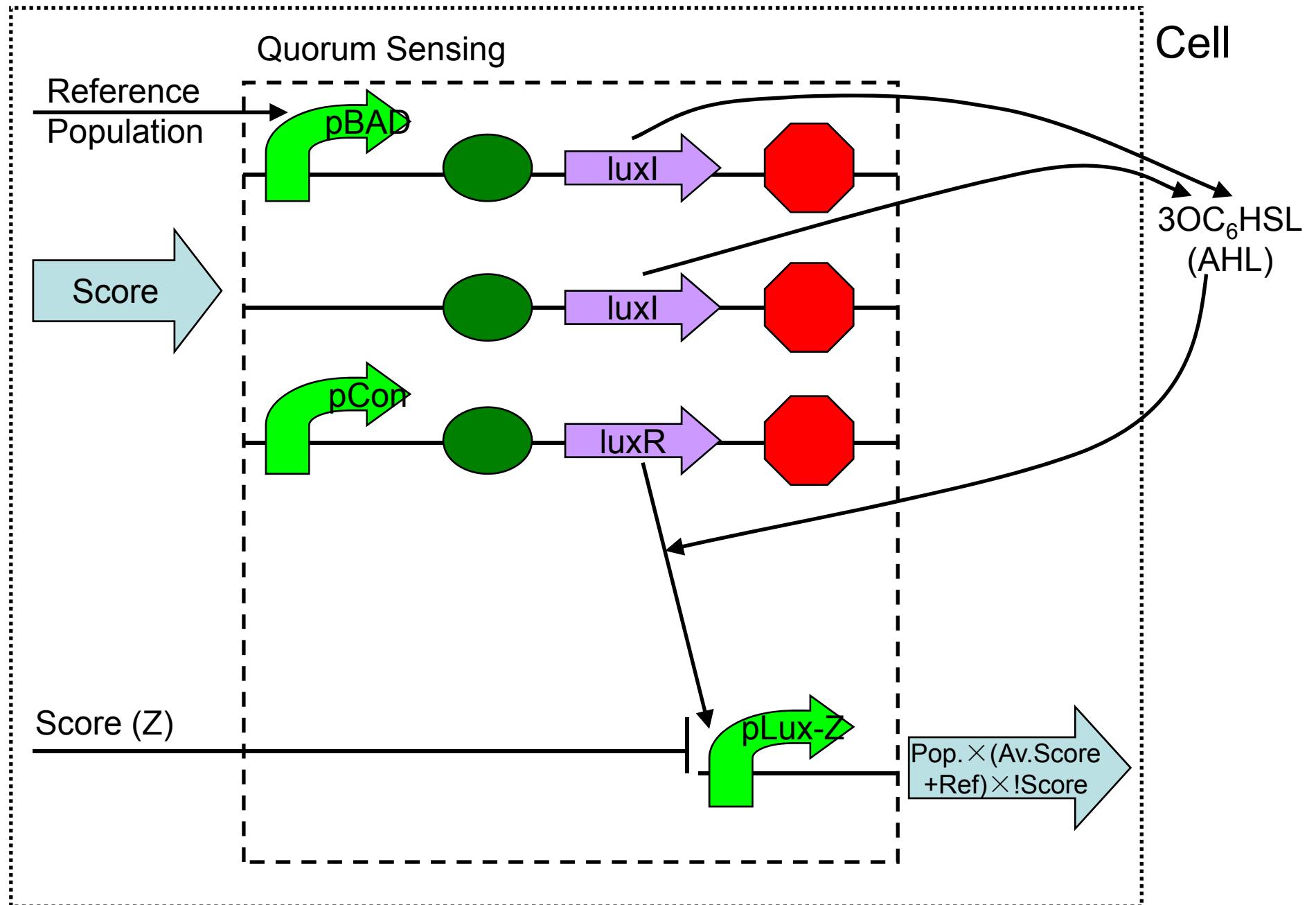


Quorum Sensing

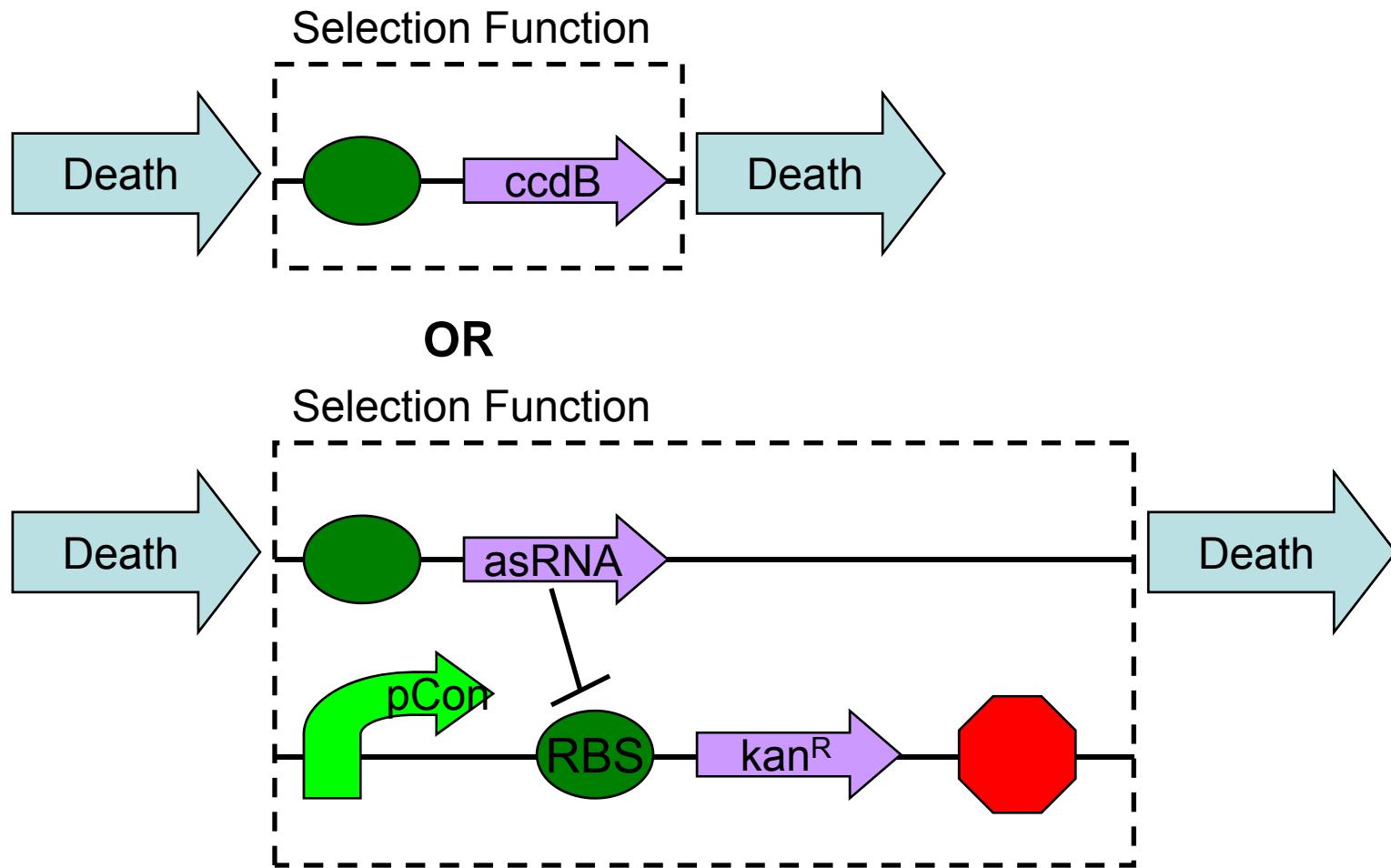
- Bacteria & social insects
- Decision-making by local density of population





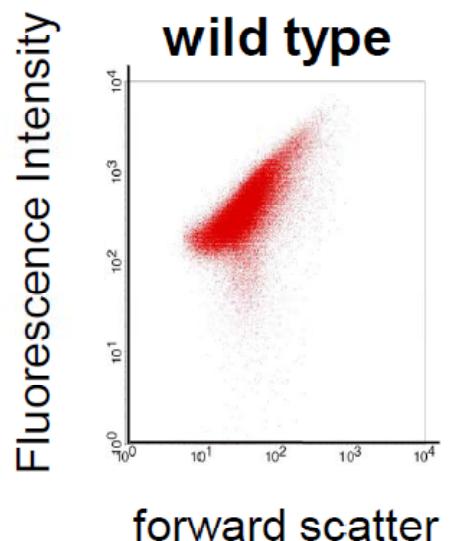
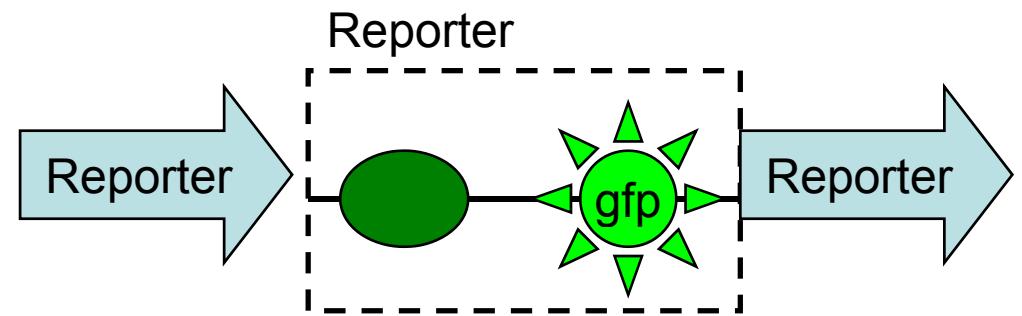


Selection Function

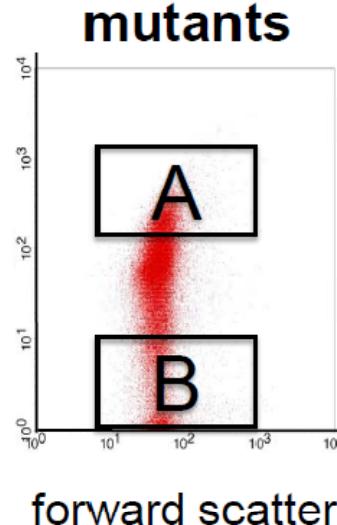


Reporter

- Real-time evolution dynamics by FACS
 - Monitoring
 - Further screening

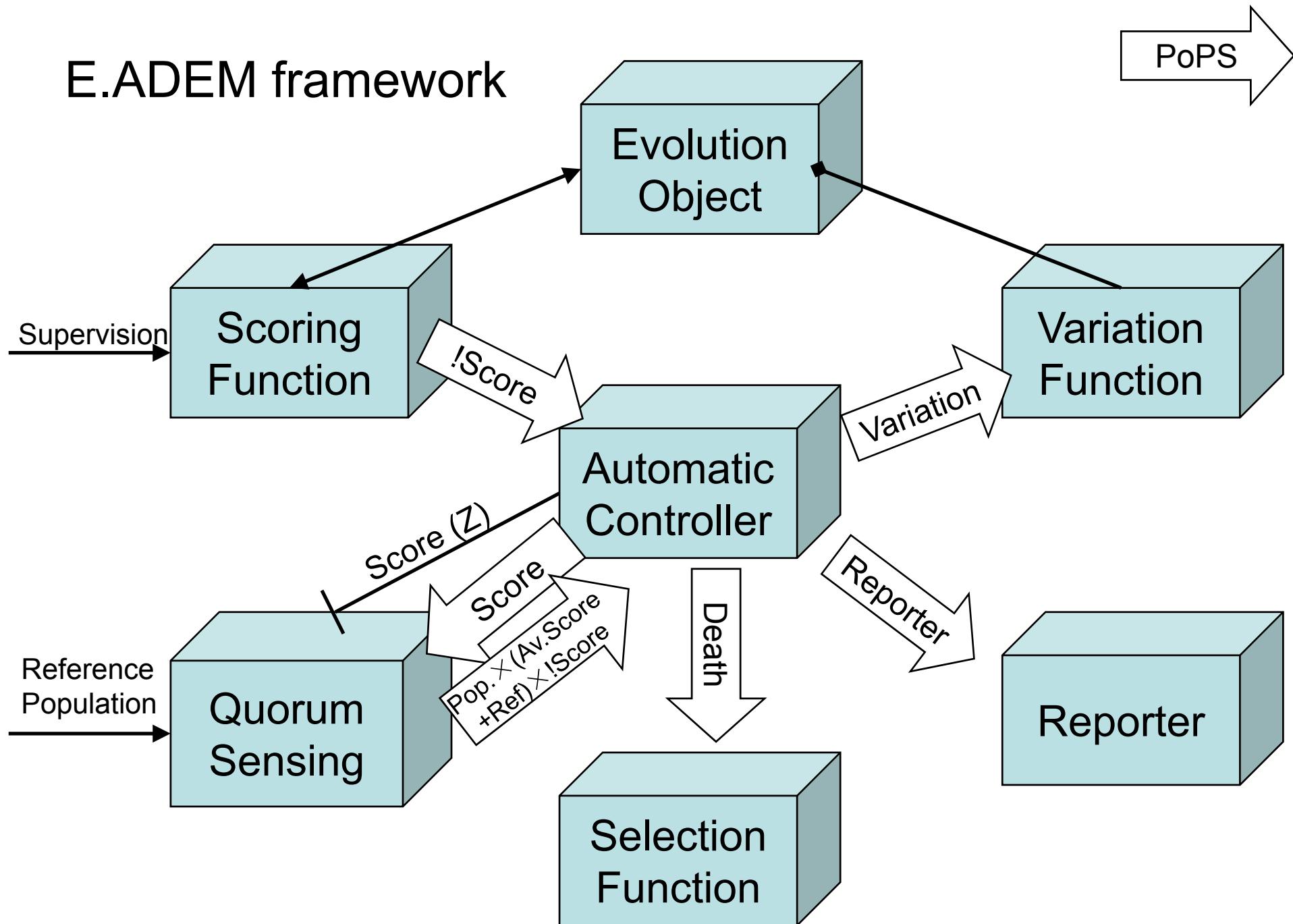


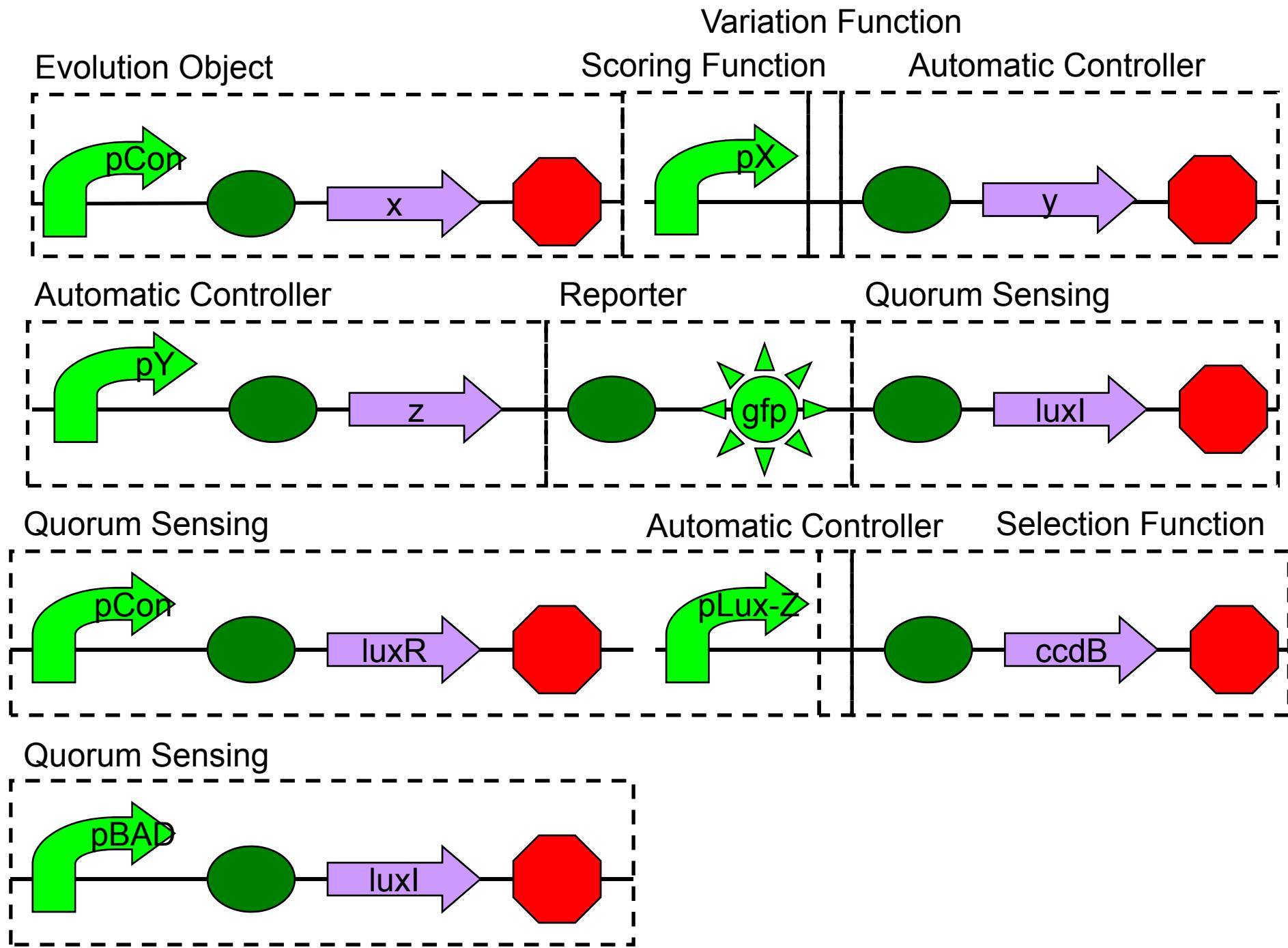
mutagenesis
→



← iGEM 2008
Tokyo_Tech

E.ADEM framework





- 6 promoters and 6 terminators
- 8 RBSs and 8 coding sequences
 - (2 luxI + luxR + ccdB + gfp + x + y + z)
- Interestingly, most of the coding sequences are used in iGEM 2008 USTC team.
 - Only coding sequences in Evolution Object, Scoring Function, and Selection Function are new.

Future Plan

- Automatic Controller & Quorum Sensing
 - Modeling
 - Quantitative Analysis
 - BioBrick Parts
- Selection Function
- Variation Function
- Scoring Function

Grouping

- Scoring
 - Evolution Object + Scoring Function + Automatic Controller + Reporter
- Population
 - Quorum Sensing + Selection Function
- Variation
 - Variation Function + Conjugation ?
- Light Sensor ?
- Wiki ?

150 years ago, Darwin told us where we came from using evolution.

Today, let's find out where we can go using evolution!

Thank You!

