

Development of a genome-scale metabolic model of *C. thermocellum* assists in strain design for biofuels and chemicals

Background

Genome scale modeling is a powerful tool for investigating cellular metabolism, but the current genome scale model (GEM) of *C. thermocellum* is outdated and built for the genetically intractable strain ATCC 27405.

Approach

- A GEM of the more genetically tractable DSM 1313 was constructed and curated for simulation of growth on alternative cellulosic substrates by implementing an adjustable cellulosome.
- The bioenergetic constraints of the GEM were tuned using extensive experimental data leading to accurate phenotypic predictions.

Outcome

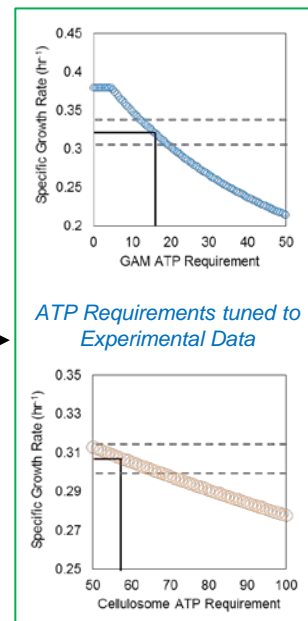
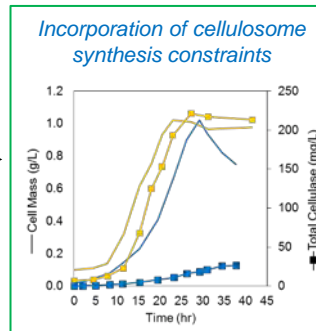
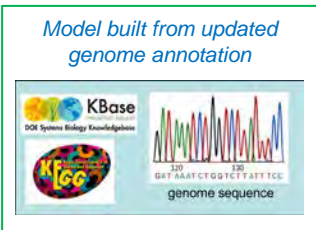
- Using the GEM, researchers were able to explore how key redox and bioenergetic reactions change as a function of growth rates and carbon sources in a systematic manner.
- Strain design strategies for the production of ethanol, hydrogen, and isobutanol were also investigated.

Significance

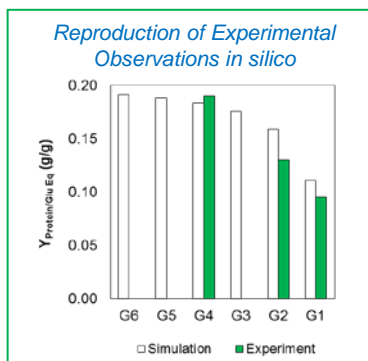
- Use of the model led to a proposed substrate-dependent regulatory mechanism by which ethanol production is enhanced or limited.
- The model has been added to KBase as a platform for strain design for specialty biofuels and biobased chemicals.

Thompson et al., "Exploring complex cellular phenotypes and model-guided strain design with a novel genome-scale metabolic model of *Clostridium thermocellum* DSM 1313 implementing an adjustable cellulosome", *Biotechnology for Biofuels* 9:194, 2016. DOI: 10.1186/s13068-016-0607-x

Construction and Curation



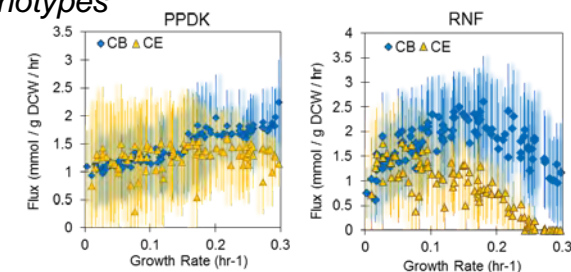
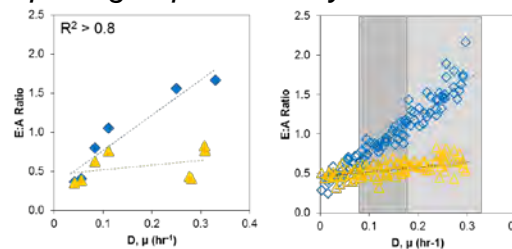
Validation



Strain Design via cMCS

Products	Target cut set sizes	# Strain Designs
Ethanol	6	67
	7	185
Hydrogen	4	12
	5	221
	6	1105
Isobutanol	7	4816
	7	28

Exploring Experimentally Observed Phenotypes



Sampling around experimental constraints for phenotypic characterization

GEM allows for reaction level investigation