AAAI Fall Symposium 2023 on Artificial Intelligence for Synthetic Biology Imperial College London

**AI-4-EB** Consortium

# A Comprehensible Framework to Active Learning Genome-Scale Metabolic Networks

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How do we enhance Synthetic Biology platform for real-world solutions?



### Traditional approaches are **not scalable**



Aromatic amino acid metabolic Network (17 genes)



Robot Scientist (King et al. Nature 2004)

Can we efficiently navigate and learn genome-scale metabolic networks?



iML1515 (Monk et al. 2017), **<u>1515</u>** genes + **<u>2719</u>** reactions **<u>with room to improve</u>** 

### Foundation for **next generation** Synthetic Biology



# A Symbolic AI platform for discovery (ILP-iML1515)



### • Logical reasoning engine

- Active selection of experiments
- Recovering gene functions
- Remarks







### Use Inductive Logic Programming (ILP) for navigation and learning

Logic programs



metabolic\_step(m1, m3). metabolic\_step(m1, m4).

% static knowledge

codes(gene\_b, e\_b).

codes(gene\_c, e\_c).

codes(gene\_e, e\_e).

enzyme(e\_a, m1, m3). enzyme(e\_b, m1, m4). essential\_molecule(m7). essential\_molecule(m8). % description of effect using metabolic network phenotypic\_effect(Gene, Medium):-% abduced fact codes(Gene, Enzyme), cant\_use\_enzyme(Enzyme), %metabolic pathways metabolic\_pathway(Medium, Metabolites), no\_essential\_molecule(Metabolites).

### Human-comprehensible

Abduction

*"Logical inference that seeks the best conclusion that explains observations"* 



- Phenotypes: gene knockouts in various nutrient media
- Hypothesis: of <u>gene functions</u> to explain data
- Simulation: hypothetical phenotypic observations

# Accelerated simulation (> 4000 times speed up)



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## Active learning



Binary discrimination of the candidate hypotheses

Experiment selection = Playing "Yes/No" game

## Experiment sample and hypothetical outcomes

Phenotypic effects when we assume H <sub>i</sub> is true	e1	e2	e3
H1	0	0	0
H2 (target hypothesis)	1	1	0
H3	0	1	0



by identifying a (near-)optimal **binary tree** 



![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

- Logical reasoning engine
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- <u>Recovering gene functions</u>
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![](_page_17_Figure_0.jpeg)

### Active learning known gene functions: lower cost

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Isoenzyme identification

C

2.00

1.75

1.50

1.25

dole 0 1.00

0.75

0.50

0.00

2.5

5.0

7.5

10.0

12.5

Time (h)

15.0 17.5

20.0

22.5

Metabolite

trytophan

tyrosine shikimate

- no metabolite

phenylpyruvate

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

**CRISPRi** 

gRNA targets dCas9 to silence target genes in *E. coli* genome

![](_page_19_Figure_3.jpeg)

WT+gRNA tyrB

#### Synergistic deactivation of TyrB & AspC

![](_page_19_Figure_5.jpeg)

### Isoenzyme recovery

- Remove isoenzyme association of tyrB with aspC
- Hypotheses (1089)
  - 33 distinct enzyme functions and a library of 33 genes
- Training dataset
  - Double-knockout (synthetic data, 3696)
  - Single-knockout (online experimental data, 231)

### Active learning isoenzyme (tyrB): fewer data usage

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

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- <u>Remarks</u>

### Future work

- Generalisation of ILP-iML1515
  - Quantification of metabolite concentration
  - Introduction of regulatory interactions
- Knowledge transfer
  - Helping people comprehend biological concepts
    [Muggleton et al., 2018]

## Enhance automation of discovery

- Overcome network **complexity** 
  - > 4000+ times better runtime
- Active selection of experiments (ASE)
  - 10-fold saving in cost
  - Use fewer training data
- Can target **errors** in SOTA metabolic networks
  - Remain efficient for multi-knockouts

What people think I do ...

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

## This is what I actually do ...

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

### This is what I actually do ...

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

### What are biologists actually doing?

Pathway analysis

Experimentations

Understanding AI models

Our vision is to bridge ...

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

### Human-Comprehensible AI and Synthetic Biology

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