

Supplementary Information

Assessment of transcriptomic constraint-based methods for central carbon flux inference

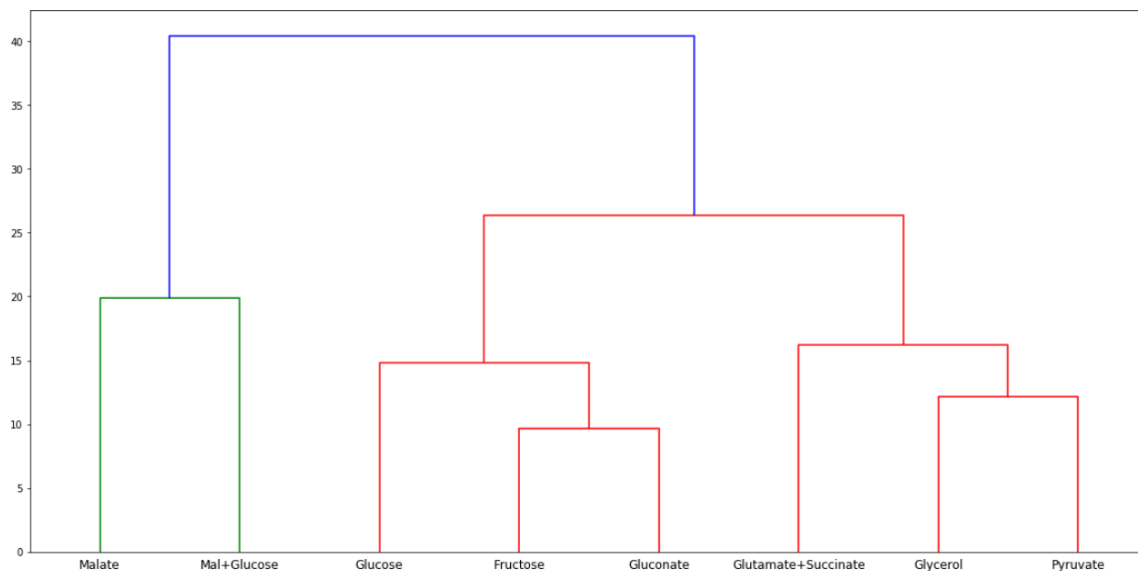
Siddharth Bhadra-Lobo¹, Min Kyung Kim¹, and Desmond S. Lun^{1,2,3}

¹Center for Computational and Integrative Biology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Camden, NJ, USA

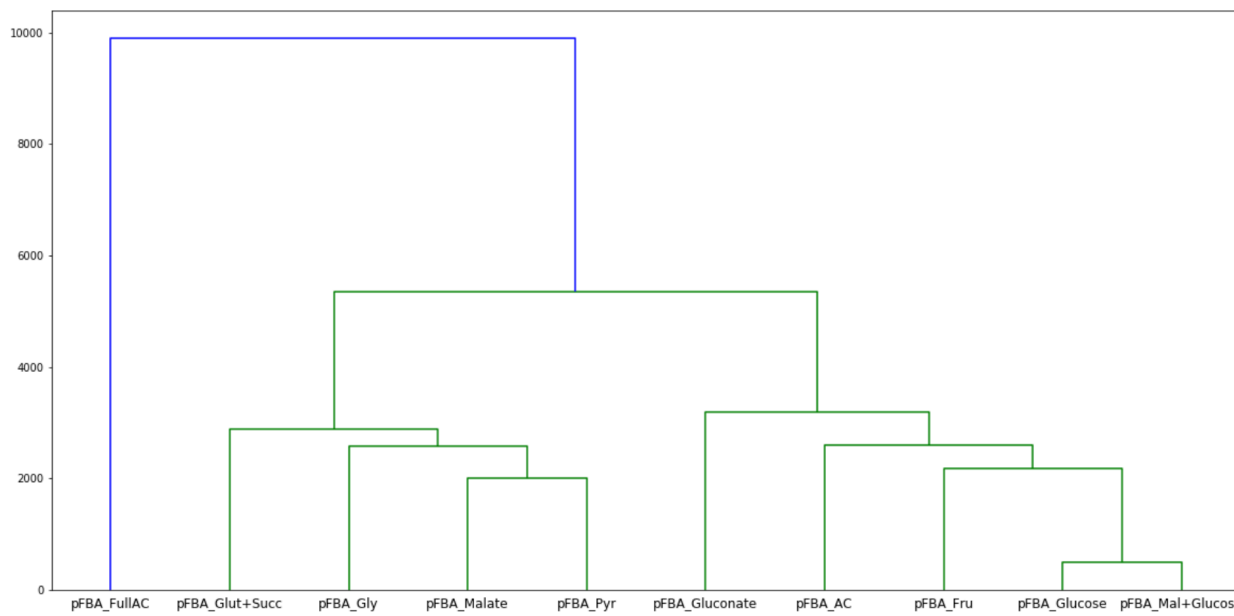
²Department of Computer Science, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Camden, NJ, USA

³Department of Plant Biology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ, USA

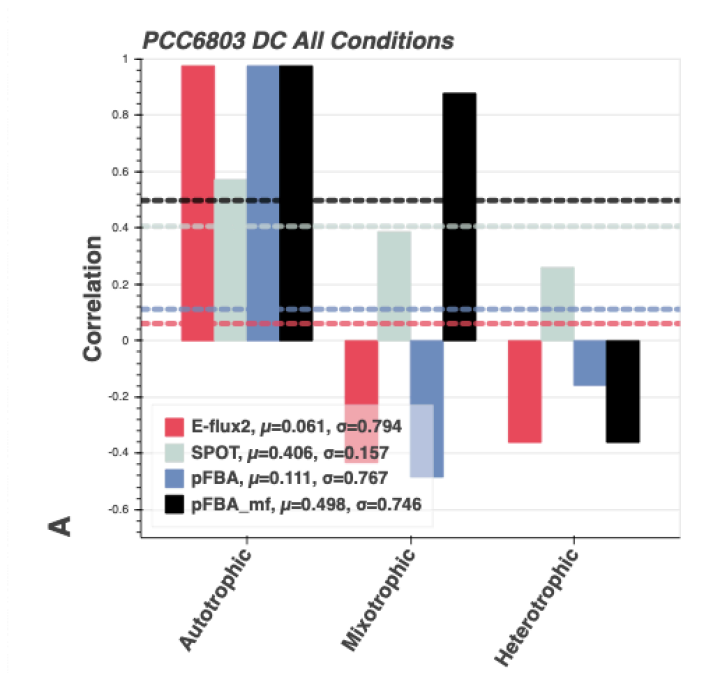
S1 Fig: <i>B. subtilis</i> carbon source clustering	
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S1 Fig A. *B. subtilis* carbon source clustering: *B. subtilis* single and double (Malate+Glucose and Glutamate+Succinate) carbon source measured flux data dendrogram. Ward linkage was used and minimizes the sum of squared differences within all clusters based on measured flux values.

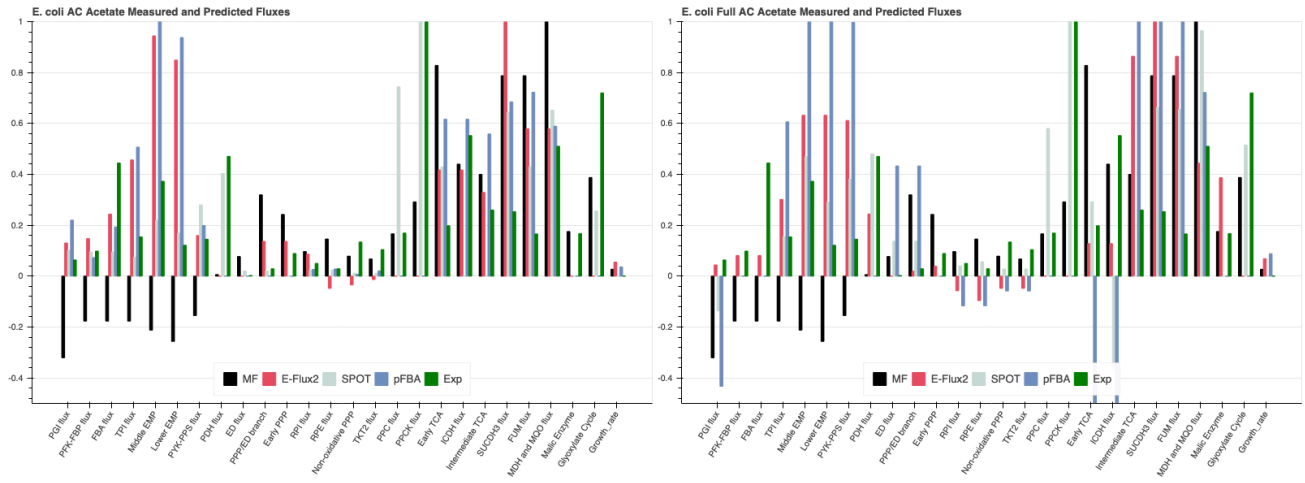


S1 Fig B. *B. subtilis* pFBA carbon source based flux distribution clustering: All *B. subtilis* pFBA flux distributions. AC refers to the single flux pattern produced by pFBA when allowed all 8 carbon sources. FullAC refers to the single pFBA flux distribution produced under all possible carbon sources available in the model. FullAC distribution is the outgroup. Glut+succ looks similar to the other TCA metabolite fluxes, while the AC distribution looks similar to the the sugars in the right subclusters.

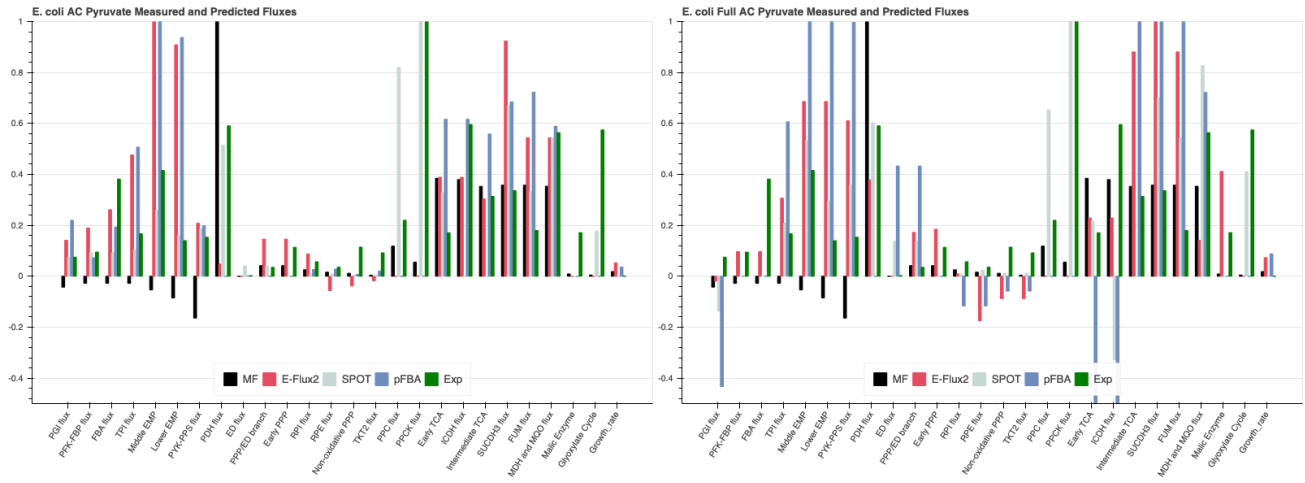


S2 Fig. PCC 6803 pFBA_mf vs pFBA: Similar to Fig 3 in the main text but shows that provided measured uptake rates with pFBA_mf (black) did not significantly improve the autotrophic flux prediction compared to pFBA (blue).

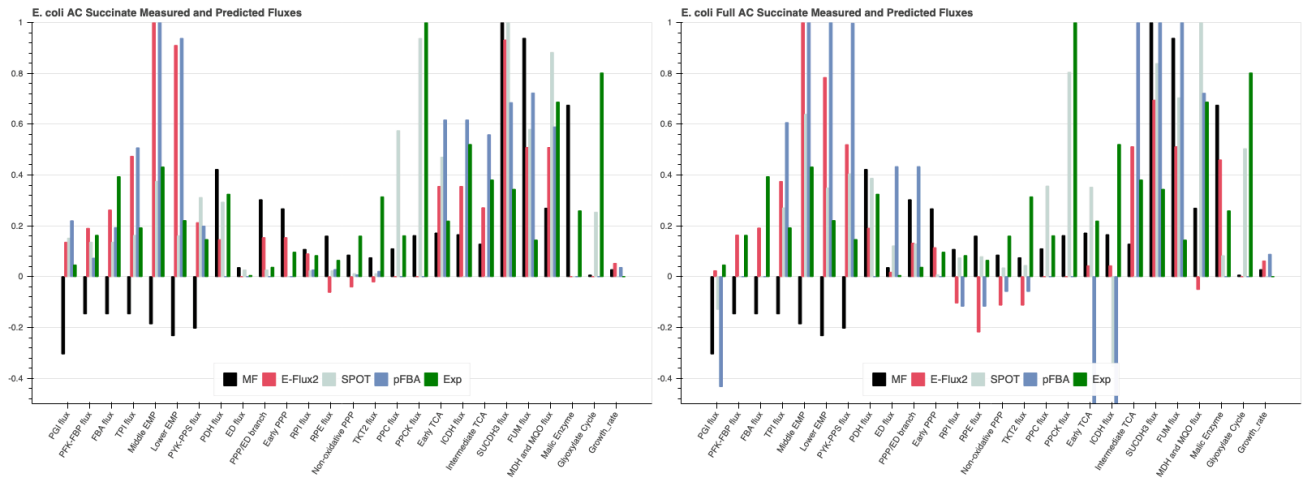
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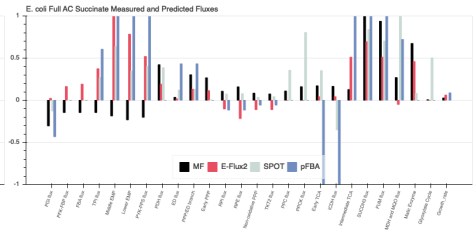
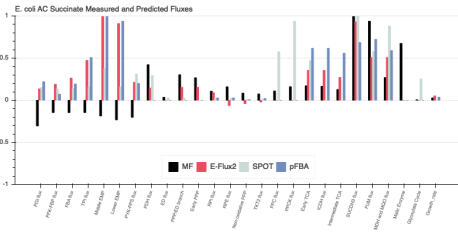
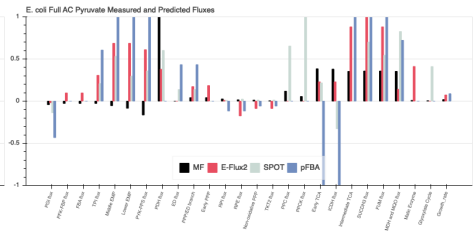
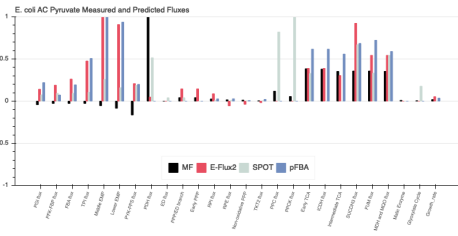
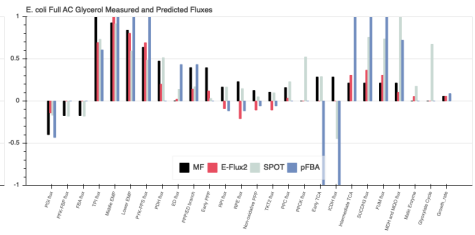
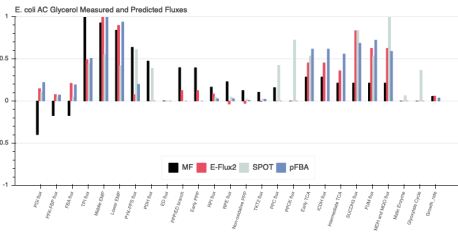
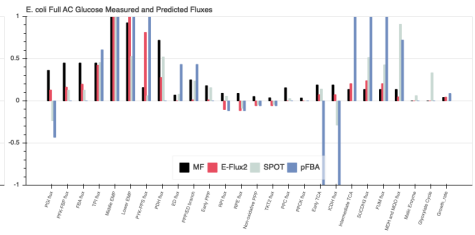
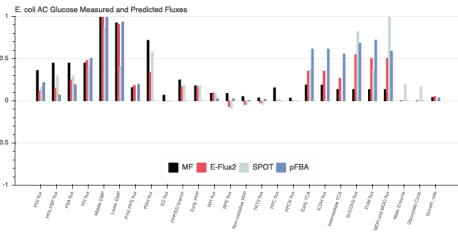
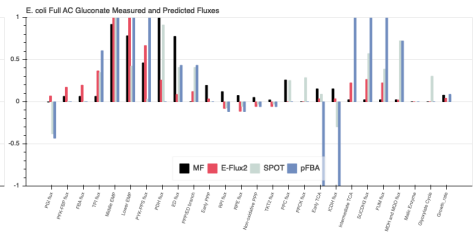
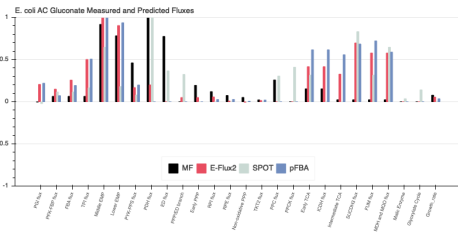
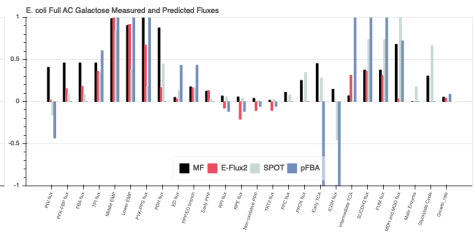
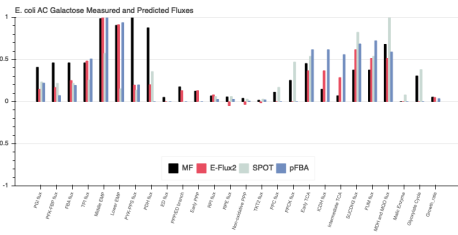
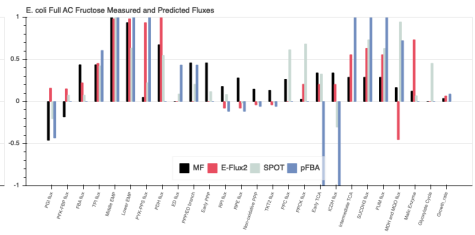
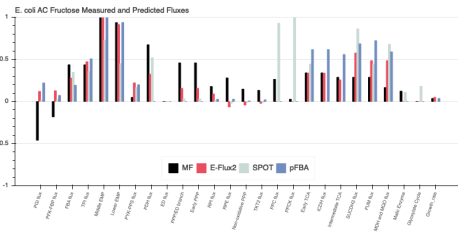
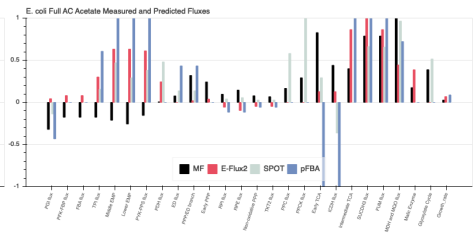
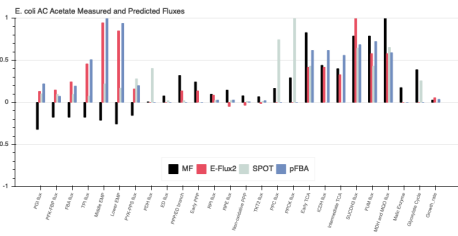
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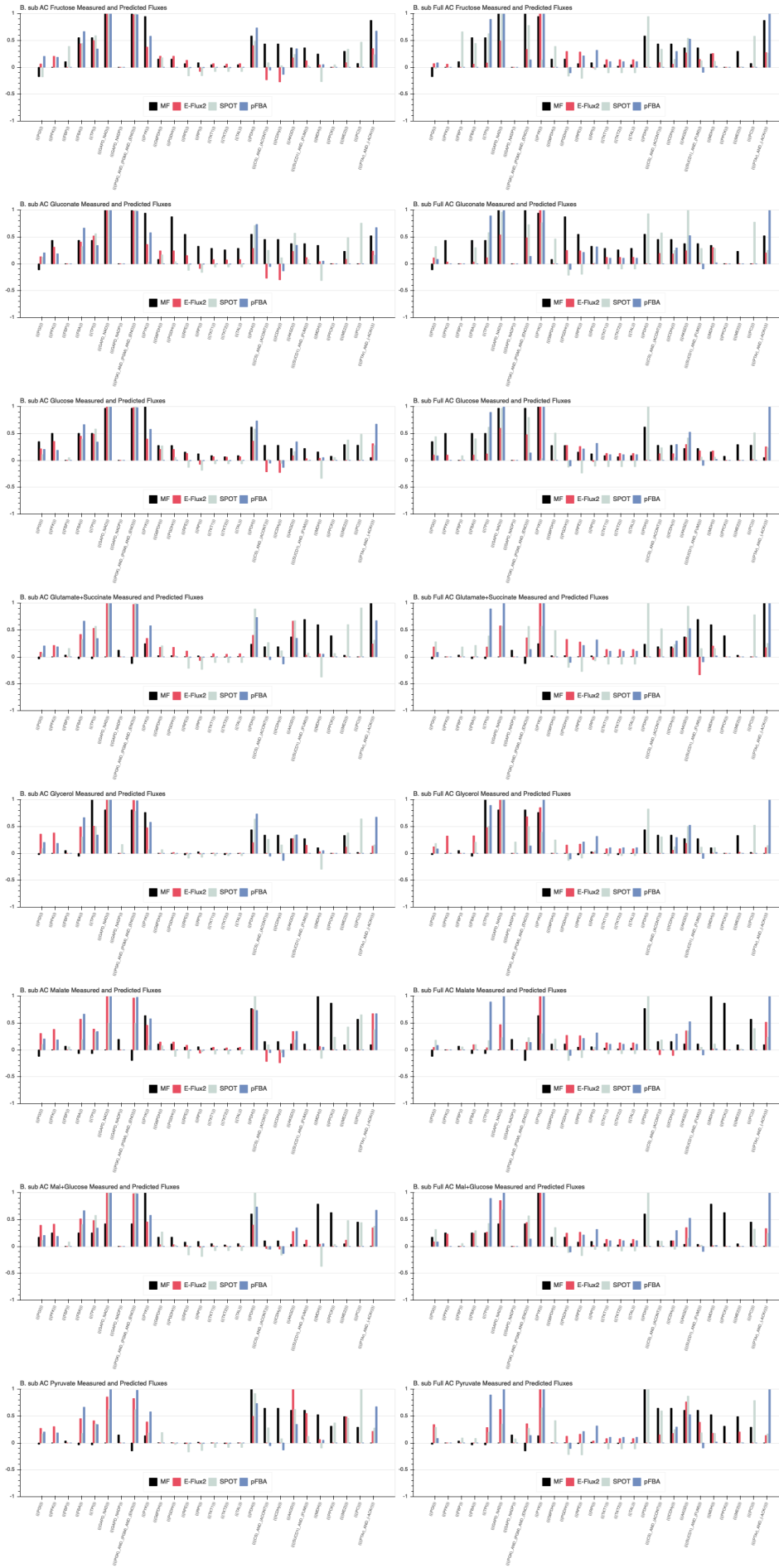
C)



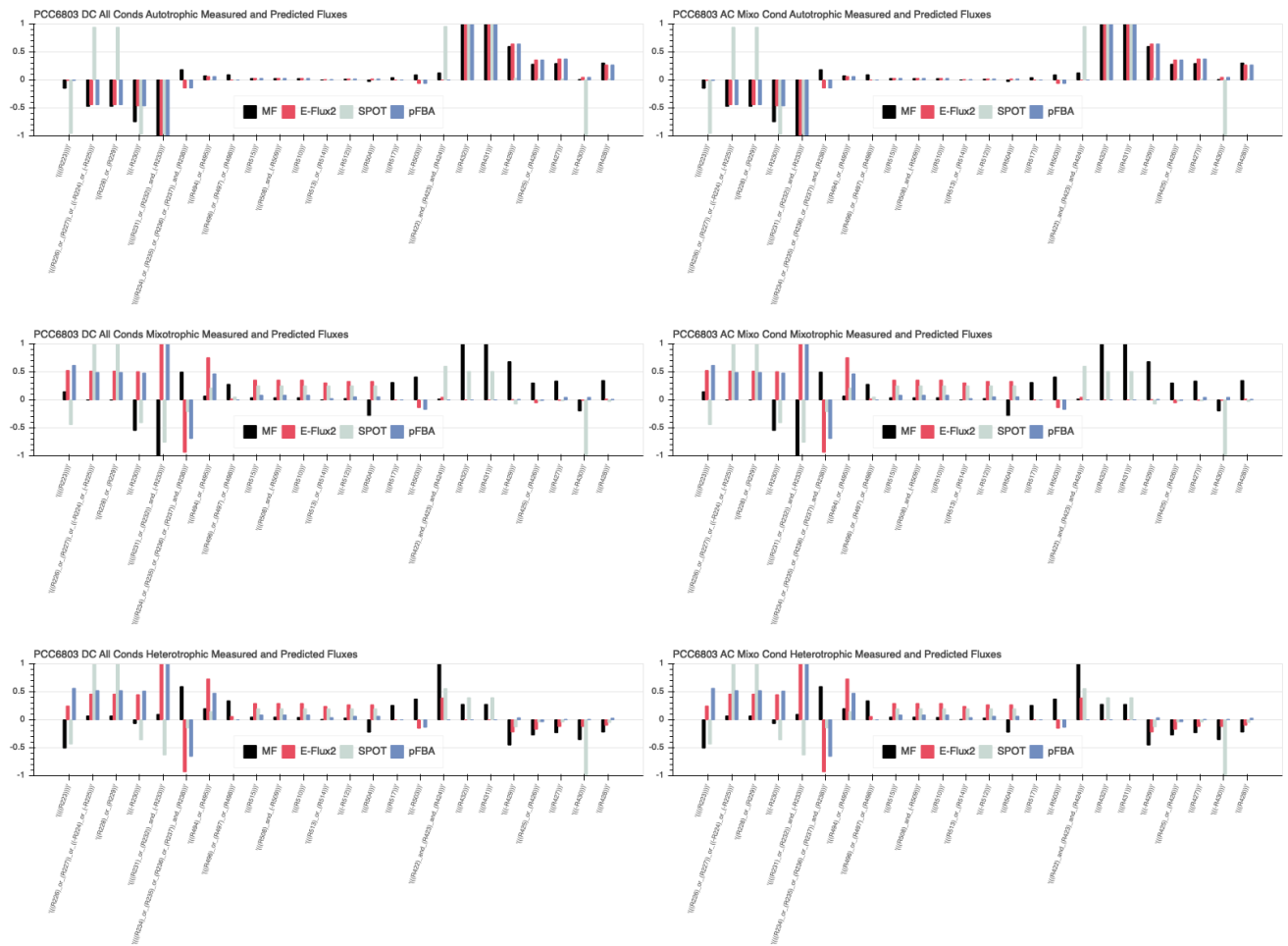
S3 Fig. *E. coli* flux directionality AC vs Full AC: Measured flux (black), E-Flux2 (red), SPOT (gray), pFBA (blue), and gene expression transcript abundance (green); all self-normalized to maximum values 1 and -1. Positive values reflect forward flux and negative values reflection reverse direction flux. The x-axis shows the measured central carbon flux reaction names. **(A)** Acetate data. **(B)** Pyruvate data. **(C)** Succinate data. These carbon sources had the lowest correlation values and these single carbon sources are also found in the TCA cycle. The difference in directionality between the black bars and the prediction bars highlights that glycolysis (PGI flux to PYK-PPS flux) and TCA cycle (RPI flux to TK2 flux) are being predicted in the opposite direction from the measured flux.



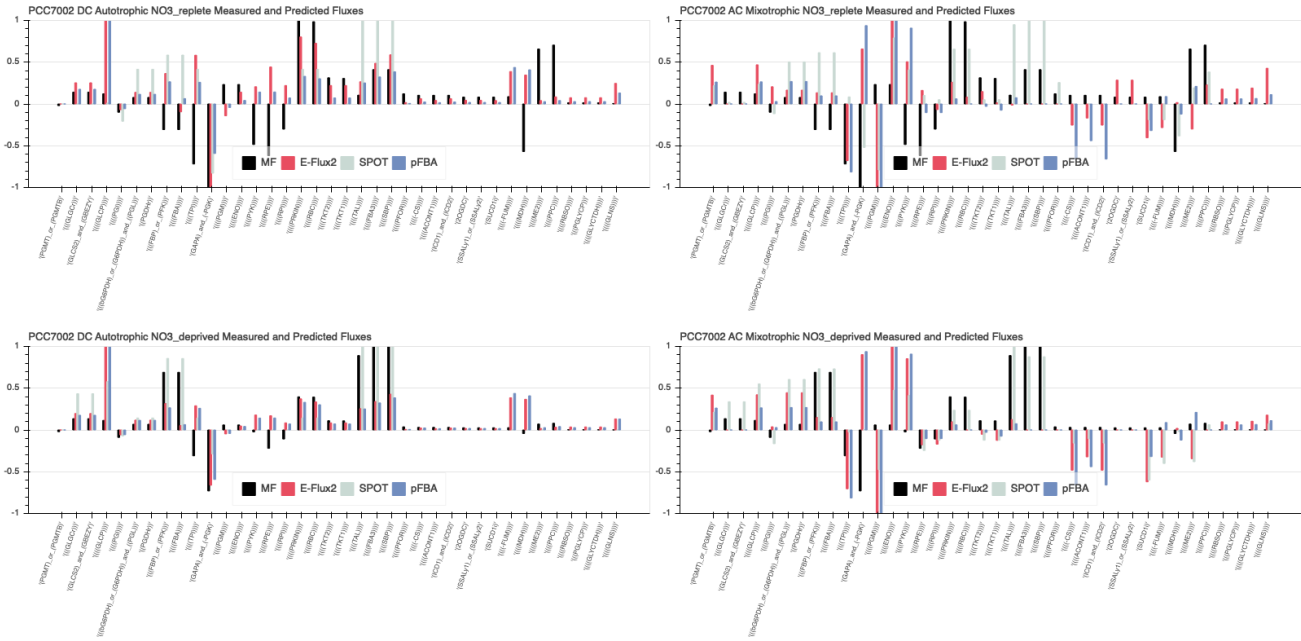
S4 Fig. *E. coli* flux directionality AC vs Full AC all carbon sources: Measured flux (black), E-Flux2 (red), SPOT (gray), pFBA (blue), and gene expression transcript abundance (green); all self-normalized to maximum values 1 and -1. Positive values reflect forward flux and negative values reflection reverse direction flux. The x-axis shows the measured central carbon flux reaction names.



S5 Fig. *B. subtilis* flux directionality AC vs Full AC all carbon sources: Measured flux (black), E-Flux2 (red), SPOT (gray), pFBA (blue), and gene expression transcript abundance (green); all self-normalized to maximum values 1 and -1. Positive values reflect forward flux and negative values reflection reverse direction flux. The x-axis shows the measured central carbon flux reaction names.

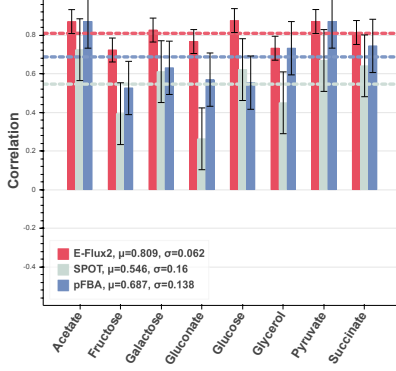


S6 Fig PCC 6803 flux directionality DC and AC conditions: Measured flux (black), E-Flux2 (red), SPOT (gray), pFBA (blue), and gene expression transcript abundance (green); all self-normalized to maximum values 1 and -1. Positive values reflect forward flux and negative values reflection reverse direction flux. The x-axis shows the measured central carbon flux reaction names.

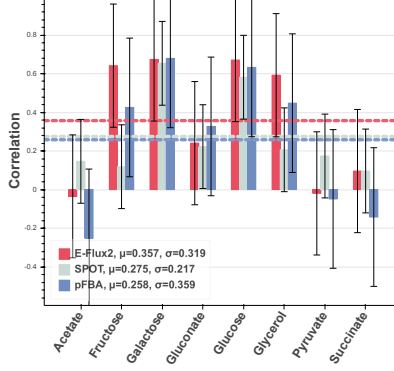


S7 PCC 7002 flux directionality DC and AC conditions: Measured flux (black), E-Flux2 (red), SPOT (gray), pFBA (blue), and gene expression transcript abundance (green); all self-normalized to maximum values 1 and -1. Positive values reflect forward flux and negative values reflection reverse direction flux. The x-axis shows the measured central carbon flux reaction names.

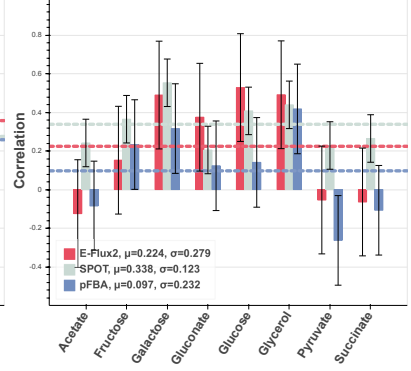
A) *E. coli* Spearman DC



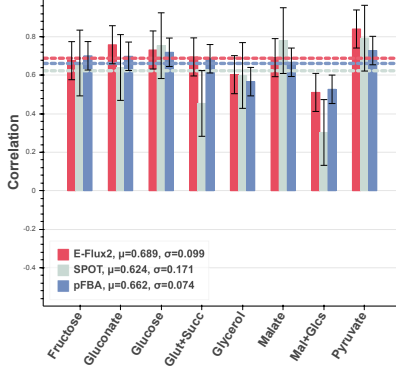
B) *E. coli* Spearman AC



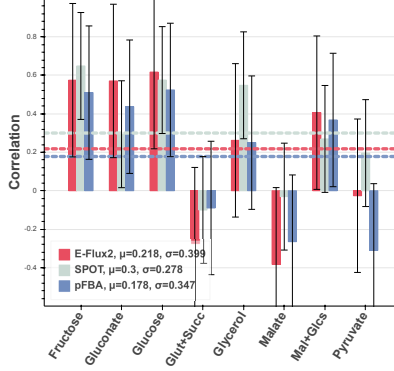
C) *E. coli* Spearman Full AC



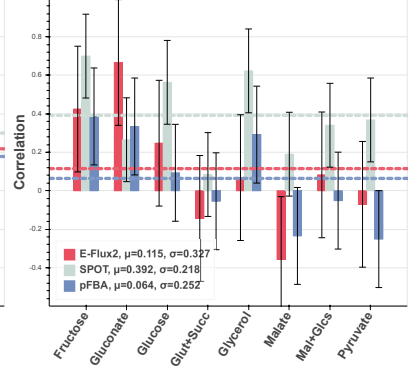
A) *B. subtilis* Spearman DC



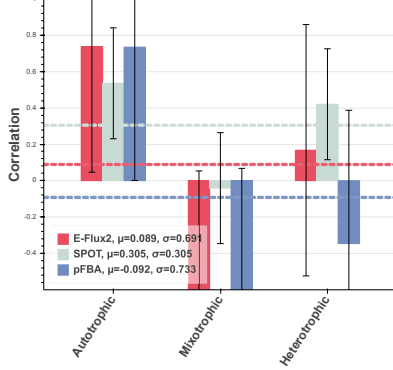
B) *B. subtilis* Spearman AC



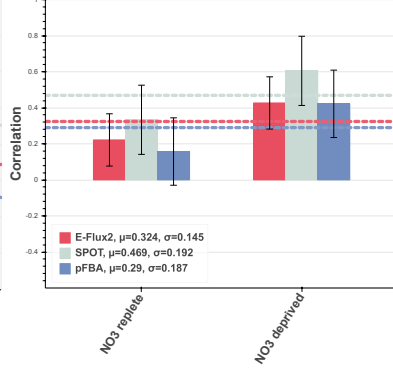
C) *B. subtilis* Full Spearman AC



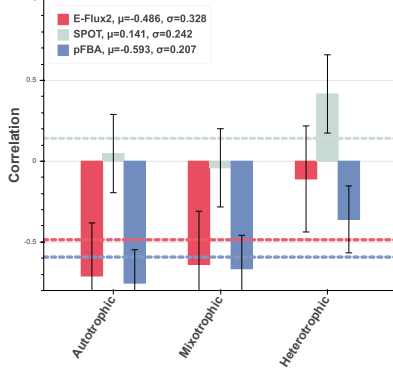
A) PCC 6803 Spearman DC All Conditions



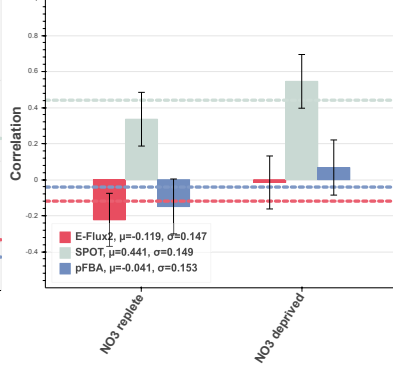
A) PCC 7002 Spearman DC Autotrophic



B) PCC 6803 Spearman AC Mixotrophic Condition



B) PCC 7002 Spearman AC Mixotrophic



S8 Spearman correlations equivalents of main figures 1-4: Figures 1 through 4 from the main paper have been recreated using another correlation calculation, the Spearman rank correlation. The correlations are similar to the Pearson correlation from the main paper but a shift of lower correlation between measured vs predicted flux.

<i>E. coli</i>								
Physiology	Acetate	Fructose	Galactose	Glucose	Glycerol	Gluconate	Pyruvate	Succinate
Growth rate (h ⁻¹)	0.29 ± 0.01	0.49 ± 0.01	0.18 ± 0.01	0.65 ± 0.01	0.49 ± 0.01	0.59 ± 0.01	0.39 ± 0.01	0.51 ± 0.01
Uptake rate carbon source (mmol gCDW ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	13.58 ± 0.33	8.33 ± 0.29	1.97 ± 0.10	9.65 ± 0.04	10.14 ± 0.15	7.28 ± 0.03	26.71 ± 0.79	15.90 ± 0.31
Acetate secretion (mmol gCDW ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	-	3.33 ± 0.33	-	6.83 ± 1.03	0.60 ± 0.20	5.00 ± 0.16	11.91 ± 0.53	3.32 ± 0.31
Lactate secretion (mmol gCDW ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16 ± 0.07	-
Fumarate secretion (mmol gCDW ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14 ± 0.07
Biomass yield (g g ⁻¹)	0.35 ± 0.00	0.33 ± 0.01	0.46 ± 0.03	0.37 ± 0.00	0.47 ± 0.01	0.41 ± 0	0.16 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.01

<i>B. subtilis</i>								
Specific Rate	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	(mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)
glucose	7.36	-	-	-	-	-	5.95	-
Fructose	-	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
gluconate	-	-	5.13	-	-	-	-	-
Succinate	-	-	-	3.35	-	-	-	-
glutamate	-	-	-	2.21	-	-	-	-
Glycerol	-	-	-	-	6.22	-	-	-
malate	-	-	-	-	-	26.51	14.6	-
pyruvate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.26

PCC 6803			
Specific Rate	Autotroph mmol/g DCW/h	Mixotroph mmol/g DCW/h	Heterotroph mmol/g DCW/h
glucose	0	0.24	0.41
CO ₂	0	1000	1000
HCO ₃	3.7	0	0
Photons	1000	1000	50

PCC 7002		
Specific Rate	NO ₃ replete (mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	NO ₃ depleted (mmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)
CO ₂	-29.5	-9.67
NO ₃	-1000	0

S1 Table. Measured uptake rates: Measured uptake rates for the four organism models (*E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, PCC 6803, and PCC7002), sourced from literature (See Materials and Methods 2.1). For *E. coli*, mean values and standard deviations

were obtained from 3 biological replicates. Any uptake rate set to 1000 is based on information indicating unconstrained uptake of the respective metabolite. In PCC 6803, the light inhibited culture was PSII chemically inhibited and cultured under aluminum foil. In an attempt to realistically constrain this experimental environment and chemical inhibition on the light reaction, 50 photon units were applied rather than 0. Additionally, this culture was grown in open air and therefore the CO₂ intake is left unconstrained. All uptake rates are present in units of mmol/g DCW/h.

Rxn#	Rxn Metabolites	E-Flux2	SPOT	pFBA
R419	Glycerone phosphate + D-Erythrose 4-phosphate --> Sedoheptulose 1,7-bisphosphate	0.0000	0.1922	0.0000
R420	Glycerone phosphate + D-Erythrose 4-phosphate --> Sedoheptulose 1,7-bisphosphate	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
R421	H2O + Sedoheptulose 1,7-bisphosphate --> Orthophosphate + Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate	0.0000	0.1922	0.0000
R422	D-Glucose 6-phosphate + NADP+ --> D-Glucono-1,5-lactone 6-phosphate + NADPH + H+	0.0000	0.0225	0.0000
R423	D-Glucono-1,5-lactone 6-phosphate + H2O --> 6-Phospho-D-gluconate	0.0000	0.0225	0.0000
R424	6-Phospho-D-gluconate + NADP+ --> NADPH + H+ + CO2 + D-Ribulose 5-phosphate	0.0000	0.0225	0.0000
R425	D-Ribose 5-phosphate <=> D-Ribulose 5-phosphate	0.0030	0.0002	-0.0031
R426	D-Ribose 5-phosphate <=> D-Ribulose 5-phosphate	0.0030	0.0002	-0.0031
R427	D-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate <=> D-Xylulose 5-phosphate + D-Ribose 5-phosphate	0.0099	0.0004	0.0011
R428	D-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + D-Fructose 6-phosphate <=> D-Xylulose 5-phosphate + D-Erythrose 4-phosphate	-0.0004	0.0004	0.0050
R429	D-Ribulose 5-phosphate <=> D-Xylulose 5-phosphate	0.0034	-0.0007	-0.0061
R430	D-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate <=> D-Fructose 6-phosphate + D-Erythrose 4-phosphate	-0.0099	0.1918	-0.0011

S2 Table. PCC 6803 Pentose Phosphate Pathway Fluxes: Predicted fluxes for 12 pentose phosphate pathway reactions for PCC 6803 under the heterotrophic growth condition and using heterotrophic gene expression data. Fluxes vectors were normalized by the l2 norm of the genome scale flux vector. Fluxes marked yellow show net flux values that are essentially zero flux (fluxes less than 1e-6). Green shows the net positive flux values. Red shows net negative flux values predicted, suggesting predicting the reversal of the pentose phosphate pathway. In SPOT, higher flux is passing through the pentose phosphate reactions, while in the E-Flux2 and pFBA show significantly less flux.