

UNIVERSITY
OF ABERDEEN



HEINRICH HEINE
UNIVERSITÄT DÜSSELDORF



CEPLAS

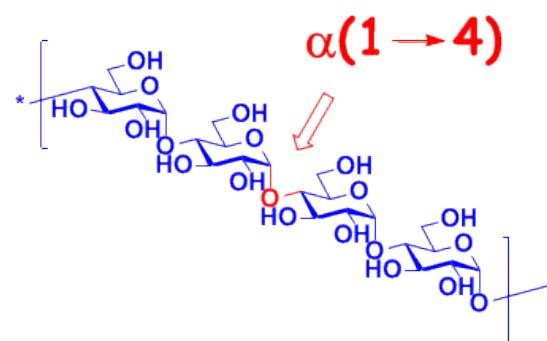
Cluster of Excellence on Plant Sciences

Polysaccharide Metabolism in silico: Conceptual Challenges and Approaches

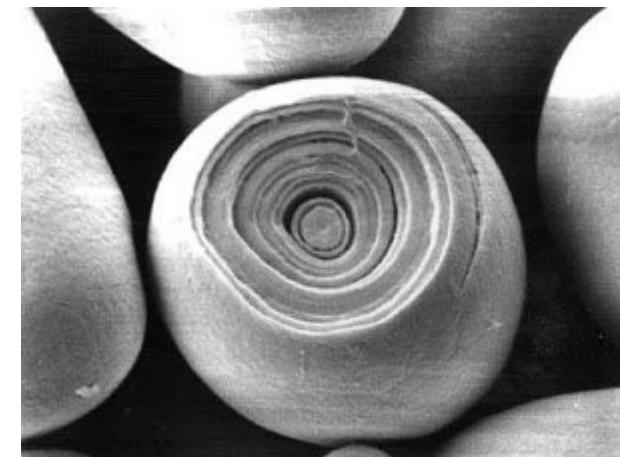
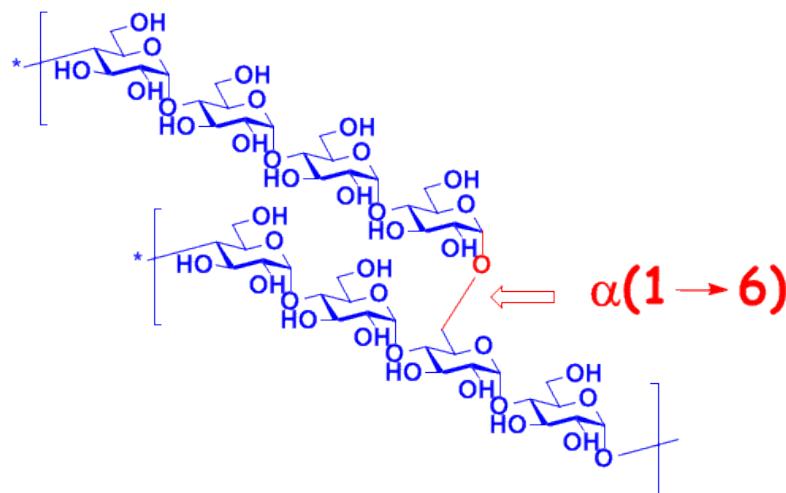
Oliver Ebenhöh, Adélaïde Raguin

Starch

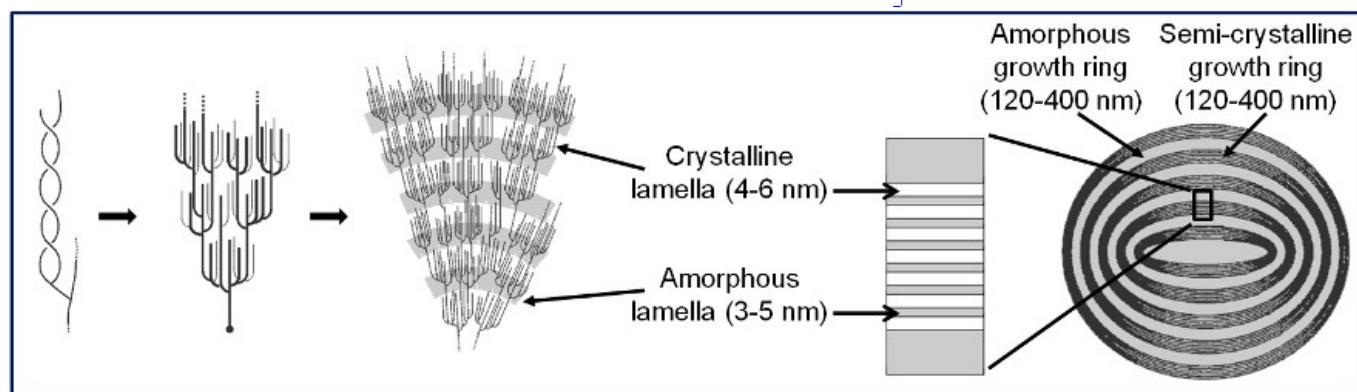
Amylose
(MW 32,000-113,000)



Amylopectin
(MW 10⁷-10⁹)



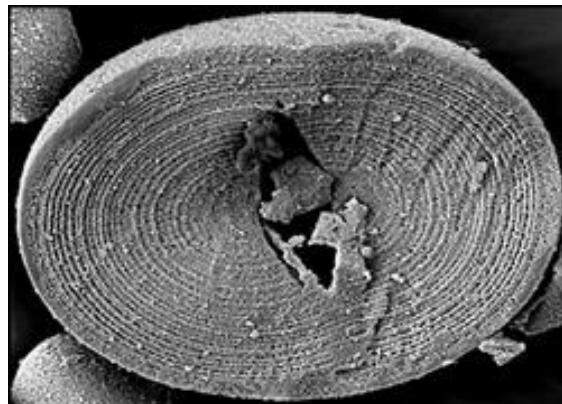
(ianhopkinson.org.uk)



(O'Neill and Field, 2015, Front Bioeng Biotechnol)

To understand the emergence of the complex structure of starch, we need to be able to model it!

Conceptual challenges



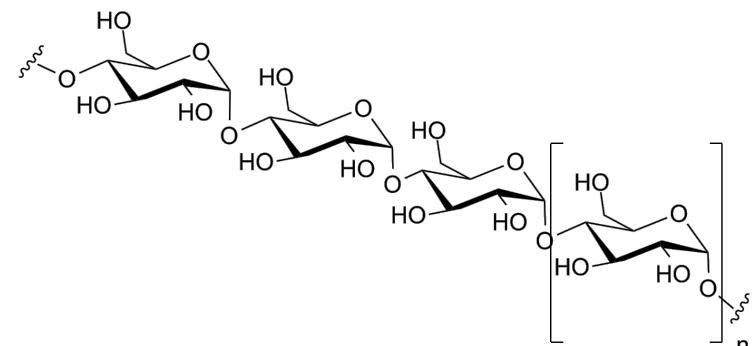
(szeeman-at-ethz.ch)

1

Biochemical reactions on surfaces

2

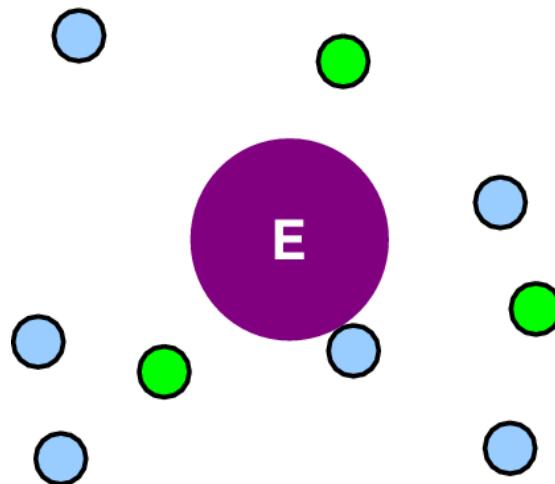
Biochemical reactions on polymers



(by glycoform, commons.wikimedia.org)

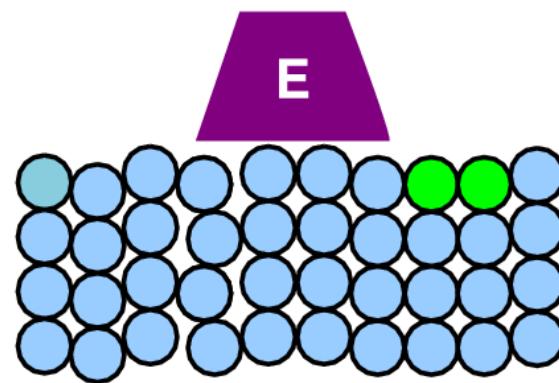
Challenge 1: surface-active enzymes

dissolved substrate



$$v = \frac{V_{\max} S}{K_M + S}$$

aggregated substrate
(with interfacial reaction space)

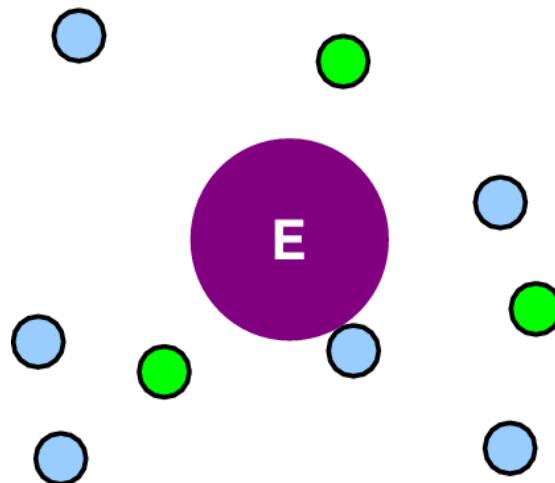


$$v = f(?)$$

Reaction space confined to 2D!

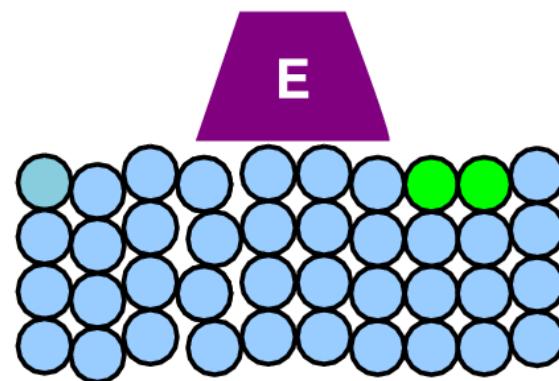
Rate laws for surfactive enzymes

dissolved substrate



$$v = \frac{V_{\max} S}{K_M + S}$$

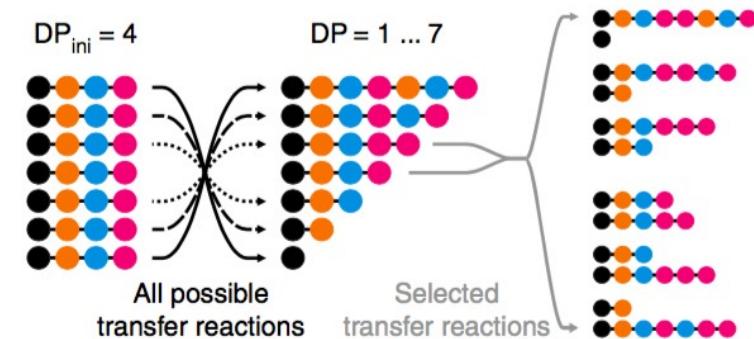
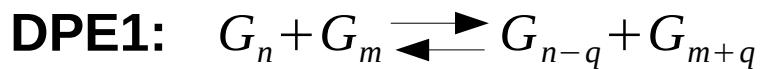
aggregated substrate
(with interfacial reaction space)



$$v = \frac{k_A a_s \Phi_{eq}[M][E_0](k_S \langle *S \rangle - k_P \langle *P \rangle)}{1 + k_A a_s \Phi_{eq}[M] \left(1 + \frac{\langle *S \rangle}{K_{mS}} + \frac{\langle *P \rangle}{K_{mP}} \right)} = \frac{V_M^{\text{app}} \frac{[M]}{K_{mM}^{\text{app}}}}{1 + \frac{[M]}{K_{mM}^{\text{app}}}}$$

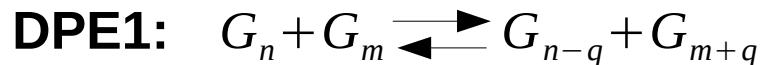
Challenge 2: polymer-active enzymes

How do you model enzymes catalysing an infinite number of reactions?



Challenge 2: polymer-active enzymes

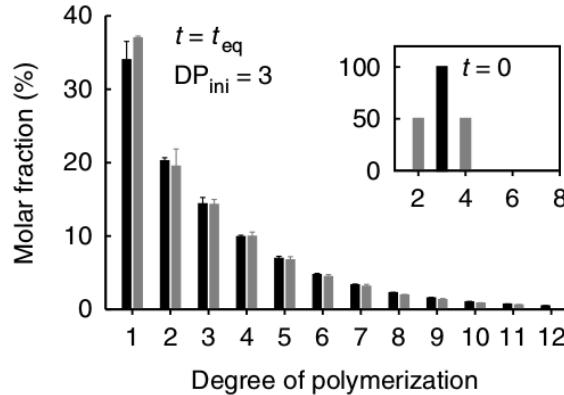
How do you model enzymes catalysing an infinite number of reactions?



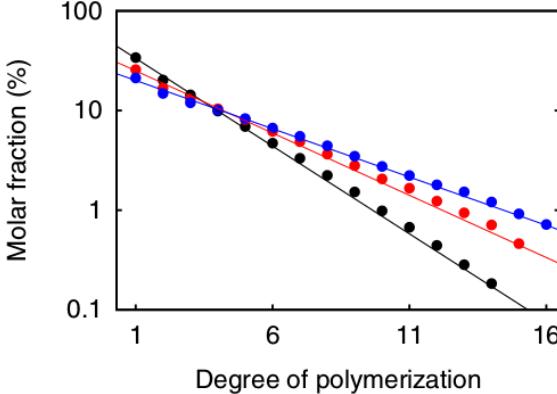
Solution

Statistical thermodynamics
(equilibrium)

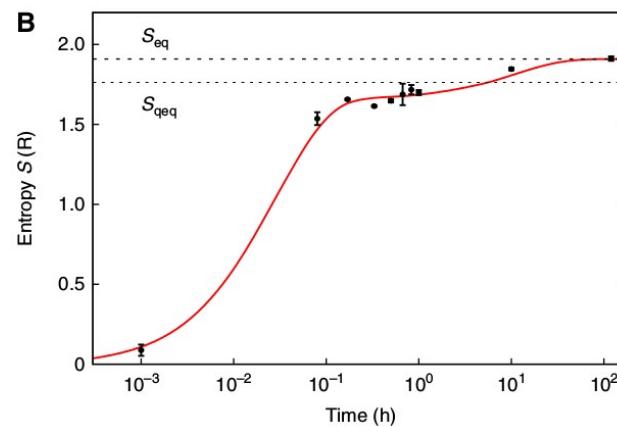
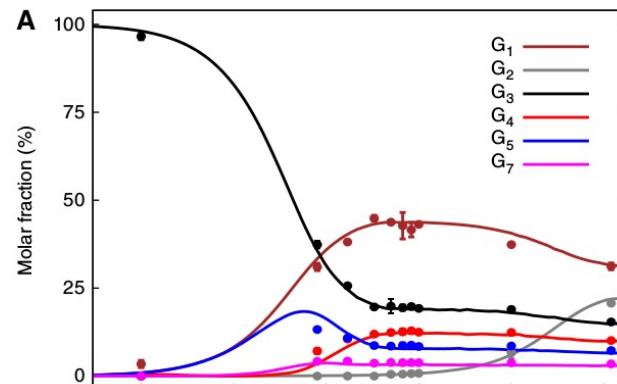
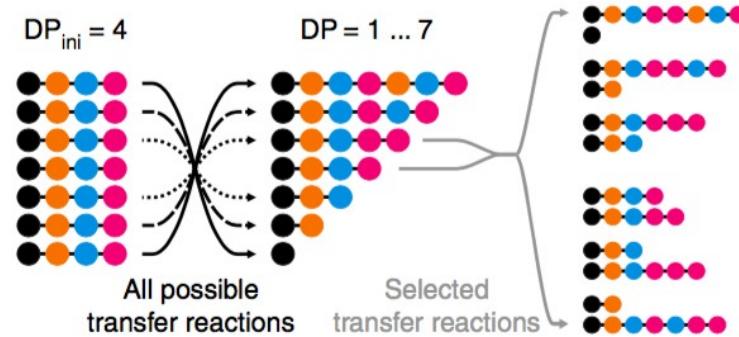
A



D

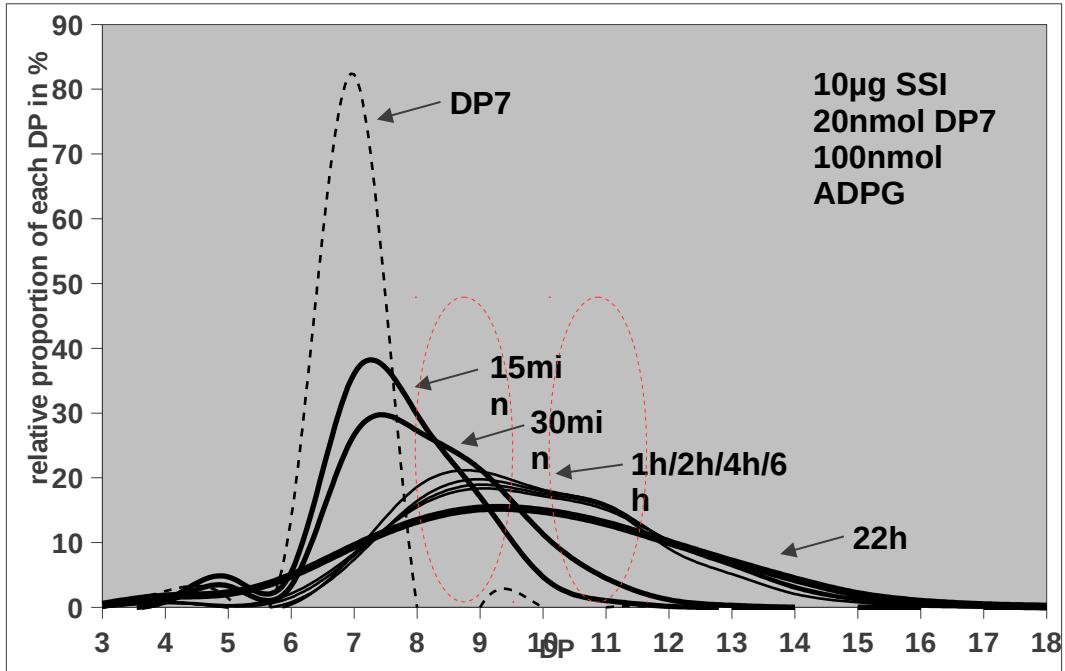


Stochastic simulations
(dynamics)



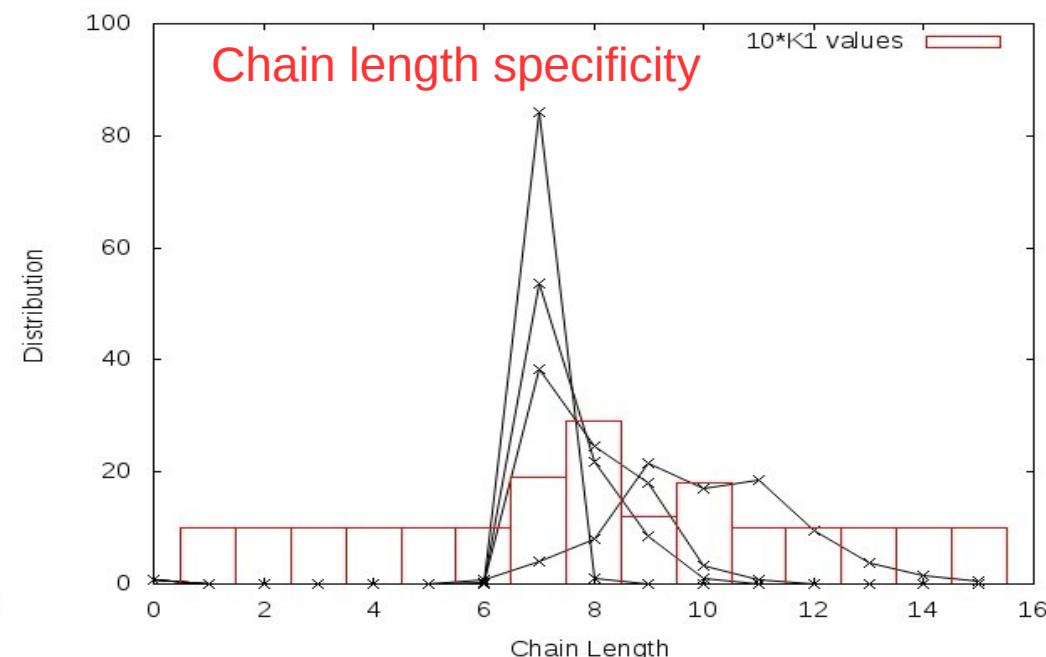
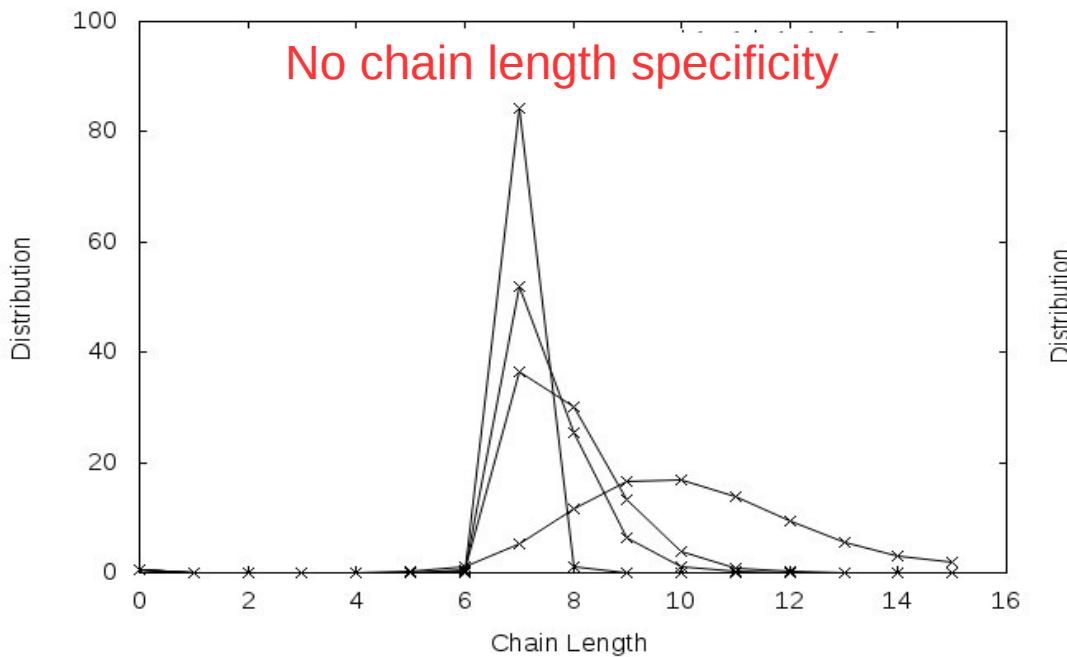
(Kartal et al, 2011, Mol Syst Biol)

What can we learn from models?



SS1 (Starch Synthase I):
 $ADPG + G_n \rightleftharpoons ADP + G_{n+1}$

data from Henrike Brust, U Potsdam
(see also Brust et al, 2013, J Appl Glycosci 60)



MATHEMATICAL MODELS



A SOPHISTICATED
DATA ANALYSIS
METHOD



UNDERSTANDING!

