



Soft to Wet: Morphogenetic Engineering in Synthetic Biology

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Introduction



Synthetic biology's ambitions

- construct new biological functions and systems not found in nature (re-)build cells to make them
 - transform chemicals
 - create new materials
 - produce energy and food
 - improve human health and environment
 - process information, compute
 - create spatial structures (organs, buildings)
- introduce the engineering principles of abstraction & standardization into biology
- design and manufacture reusable biological components



Registry of Standard Biological Parts



DNA sequences of defined structure and function



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composed together and incorporated into living cells (plasmids)



synbiotic





Jang, Oishi, Egbert, Klavins, "Specification and simulation of multicelled behaviours", ACS Synthetic Biology, 2012.

Susan Stepney et al. (2012) GroCyPhy Project: Gardening cyber-physical systems.







SynBioTIC

The SynBioTIC project envisions a top-down tower of languages from <u>global shape descriptions</u> to <u>local component</u> <u>rules</u>, expressable by bacteria

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goals: high-level morphogenetic engineering / spatial computing applications

design, develop,
implement various
examples of pattern
and shape formation
abstract the principles
of pattern formation,
collective motion and
morphogenesis



Morphogenetic Engineering

synbiotic



synbiotic



Gro Programming Language

The Gro language (E. Klavins) includes pre-programmed capabilities such as bacterial physics, cell behaviors, and diffusive chemical signals

Capable of simulating experiments involving the growth and self-organization of *E. Coli* colonies on agar dishes









Our Model – Virtual E. coli









Our Model – Genome

- Bacterial dynamics is encapsulated in a finite state machine:
 Nodes (states) are the types into which bacteria differentiate
 - Each state corresponds to a set of actions executed by the bacteria
 - Edges (transitions) describe the conditions of differentiation
 - Conditions pertain to protein concentrations and time









Genomic Representation – SBGP

The Synthetic Biology Genetic Programming (SBGP) declarative language describes bacterial dynamics and environmental chemistry

signais . [7
["A", 3, 0.4],	
["B", 5, 0.01],	
["C", 6, 0.5],	
["D", 6, 0.5],	
["E", 6, 0.5],	
["F", 6, 0.5],	
["G", 6, 0.5]	},
],	
	"t
"reactions" : [
[["A", "B"], ["C"], 0.5],	
[["D", "E"], ["F"], 0.5]	
],	
"type" : [],
"INIT",	
"INTER",	" (
"CENTRAL",	
"EMIT",	
"DEAD"	
],	
"parameters" : {	
"P1" : 250,	
"P2" : 35	
},	}

"cignole" . [

```
"behavior" : {
 "INIT" : [{"EmitSignal" : ["A", "50"]}],
 "INTER" : [{"Ungrowth" : []}],
 "CENTRAL" : [{"Growth" : []}],
 "EMIT" : [{"EmitSignal" : ["A", "35"]}],
 "DEAD" : [{"EmitSignal" : ["B", "750"]},
            {"Die" : []}]
 transition" : [
 ["NA", "NA", "C1", "NA", "NA"],
 ["NA", "NA", "NA", "NA", "C2"],
 ["NA", "C3", "NA", "C4", "NA"],
 ["NA", "C5", "NA", "NA", "C2"],
 ["NA", "NA", "NA", "NA", "NA"]
 cond_transition" : {
 "C1" : {"AfterCond" : ["0.01"]},
 "C2" : {"OR" : [
           {"LessThreshold" : ["A", "5"]},
           {"GreaterThreshold" : ["B", "0.2"]}
 "C3" : {"GreaterThreshold" : ["B", "0.2"]},
 "C4" : {"GreaterThreshold" : ["A", "25"]},
 "C5" : {"LessThreshold" : ["A", "25"]},
```





Rational Design

In a first step we experimented with fundamental mechanisms that could generate collective behaviors typical of a cell assembly, i.e. homeostasis, shape formation, etc.

The goal was to find the simplest genome for a given mechanism

Examples with homeostatic growth and self-architecture





Example: Homeostatic Growth

A leader cell (green cell) emits a diffusive morphogen
 Followers cells (yellow) divide while above a certain threshold
 Death occurs if followers detect morphogens below the threshold





Example: Shape Formation

- Cells emit a slowly diffusive morphogen
- Cells die if morphogen concentration falls below a certain threshold
- Dying cells also send a faster diffusive signal that reacts with the morphogen and degrades it.
- This rate difference creates a mechanism of border reinforcement
- Mechanical forces induced by contacts between bacteria support branching structures









Rational design faces its limits with an infinite number of possible gene regulation and molecular signaling networks.

Virtual Evolution is difficult to harness when exploring huge genotype spaces toward specific goals.

Staged Evolutionary Engineering of Development (SEED) proposes to use human mediation as a tool for exploration and as a means of refining evolutionary goals between stages.





Evolutionary Scheme

- The idea behind SEED is to inject at each stage hand-designed mechanisms in the population,
- For example, branching mechanism is injected in randomly generated population
- Human mediation leads to a new kind of branching structure after spheroidal growth







Future Work

Combine homeostatic and branching mechanisms to build complex stable structures

Combine interactive and automatic selection in the SEED process

Evaluate SEED vs classical evolution





Acknowledgements



