Methane, Microbes, and Machine Learning: **Engineering biology to combat climate change** Erin H. Wilson, Mary E. Lidstrom, David A. C. Beck ewilson6@cs.washington.edu

1) A promising paradigm for methane mitigation

- Metabolic engineering: a field that aims to engineer microorganisms into biological factories that convert renewable feedstocks into valuable biomolecules.
- → Provides a more **sustainable alternative** to sourcing many materials, especially petroleum-based products
- Much progress with model organisms (baker's yeast and E. *coli*) to produce **malaria medicine**, jet fuel, fragrances

3) Machine learning to automatically detect patterns in DNA



Most DNA sequence signals are still unknown in methanotrophs



2) Regulatory DNA is a complex

- Deep learning approaches can learn relevant features directly from the data without explicit encoding
 - → Use deep learning models to find patterns within methanotroph promoter sequences
- **Biological insights:** what DNA patterns has the model learned?
- Novel DNA: freeze model and use for forward DNA design







- Every microbe has evolved a different genetic grammar: a series of **signaling sequences** and logic patterns it uses to control its genes
 - → Promoter = sequence region containing many signals that influence when genes turn ON or OFF ("expression")
- We must understand this grammar in order to efficiently reprogram cells for biomolecule production
 - → Research goal: develop methanotroph promoter tools

4) Addressing key challenges: overfitting, dataset size, imbalance

• Current models are **overfitting** to the training data, despite initial strategies to address class imbalance and limited data





• Future work: self-supervised pre-training on general sequence

tasks; fine tune model to methanotroph RNA-seq data