A benchmark of optimization solvers for genome-scale metabolic modeling

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Abstract

Genome-scale metabolic modeling is a powerful framework for predicting metabolic phenotypes of any organism with an annotated genome. For two decades, this framework has been used for rational design of microbial cell factories. In the last decade, the range of applications has exploded, and new frontiers have emerged, including the study of the gut microbiome and its health implications, and the role of microbial communities in global ecosystems. However, all the critical steps in this framework, from model construction to simulation, require the use of powerful linear optimization solvers, with the choice often relying on commercial solvers for their well-known computational efficiency. In this work, I benchmark a total of six solvers (two commercial and four open-source) and measure their performance to solve linear and mixed-integer linear problems of increasing complexity. Although commercial solvers are still the fastest, at least two open-source solvers show comparable performance. These results show that genome-scale metabolic modeling does not need to be hindered by commercial licensing schemes and can become a truly open science framework for solving urgent societal challenges.

Introduction

Genome-scale metabolic modeling is a mathematical framework for predicting the metabolic phenotype of an organism based on genomic and environmental information[1]. Some of the first models were developed for industrially-relevant organisms like *Escherichia coli*[2] and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*[3], and used to find optimal intervention strategies for rational strain design[4]. Recently, automated reconstruction tools[5,6] have enabled the creation of large model collections, accounting for virtually any organism that has been sequenced. This has expanded the frontiers of research using genome-scale models to address most societal issues, from the study of the human gut microbiome and its health implications[7], to global microbial ecosystems of the soils[8] and oceans[9].

While this research field exploded with new simulation methods and software tools[10], one fundamental obstacle remained. This family of so-called constraint-based analysis and reconstruction (COBRA) methods requires efficient linear optimization problems that can handle thousands of variables and constraints. The choice has often fallen upon commercial optimization solvers like CPLEX (IBM) and GUROBI (Gurobi Optimization LLC) due to their known computational efficiency. The GNU Linear Programming Kit (GLPK) has been used as an open-source alternative, but it offers slower computation times and does not seem to be actively maintained any more. This bottleneck in the selection of optimization solvers creates obstacles for users, who become restricted by complex licensing schemes, hindering genome-scale modeling from becoming a truly open science framework.

In this work, I benchmark the three solvers mentioned above together with three recent open-source solvers that can be a promising replacement for commercial solvers. The benchmark considers two main problem formulations: linear problems (LPs), which are commonly used to run flux balance analysis (FBA) simulations and other kinds of theoretical yield analysis[11]; and mixed-integer linear problems (MILPs), used to implement problems with any kind of selection constraints (in the form as binary or integer variables), such as optimal strain design[4] or gap-filling[12]. Quadratic minimization problems were not considered as they are not supported by all solvers and can be reformulated as linear minimization problems (by replacing L2 with L1 norm).

Methods

Software setup

Six optimization solvers (Table 1) were installed in a local machine (8-core CPU with 16 GB of RAM). The open-source solvers were installed using the *conda* package manager. For the commercial solvers, software installers and free academic licenses were obtained from the respective websites. All solvers were executed with their default parameter configurations. The *PuLP* library[13] (version 2.7.0) was used as a common interface to interact with all the solvers.

Table 1: List of optimization solvers used in this work.

Solver	Version	Release Date	License
CPLEX	22.1.0	March 2022	Commercial
GUROBI	10.0.1	February 2023	Commercial
GLPK	5.0	December 2020	GPL v3
COIN-OR	2.10.8	May 2022	EPL 2.0
SCIP	8.0.3	December 2022	Apache 2.0
HiGHS	1.5.0	February 2023	MIT

Benchmark

Seven genome-scale metabolic models (Table 2) were downloaded from the *BiGG Models*[14] database. These models were selected to represent a wide variety of model sizes. Two tests were implemented to represent LP and MILP formulations. The LP test consisted of a simple FBA simulation with growth maximization. The MILP test consisted on finding a minimal growth medium by minimizing the total number of active uptake reactions. These simulations were performed using the *ReFramed* library[15] (version 1.3.0). Each test was repeated 10 times for every solver/model combination to calculate the average runtimes.

An additional robustness test was performed for solving MILPs with the Recon3D model using only a random sample of 312 external metabolites (i.e., 20% of the original number of binary variables). The test was performed 1000 times for each solver. In this case, due to their long computation times, GLPK and COIN-OR were executed in a computing cluster with a configuration similar to the local environment (8 CPU cores with 16 GB of RAM).

Table 2: List of genome-scale metabolic models used in this work.

Model	Organism	Reactions	Metabolites	External
iLJ478	*T. maritima*	652	720	75
iCN718	*A. baumannii*	1015	888	119
iMM904	*S. cerevisiae*	1557	1226	164
iAF1260	*E. coli*	2382	1668	299
iYS1720	*pan-Salmonella*	3357	2436	472
iCHOv1	*C. griseus*	6663	4456	602
Recon3D	*H. sapiens*	10600	5835	1560

Results

Benchmarking results for solving LPs are presented in Figure 1. It can be observed that GUROBI was the fastest solver, followed by CPLEX, whereas SCIP was the slowest solver. COIN-OR starts with a performance comparable to HiGHS and GLPK, but it deteriorates for larger problem sizes, indicating some difficulty with scaling up. With the exception of the smallest model (iLJ478), the standard deviation in runtime is almost negligible. All problems are solved in a time-scale of milliseconds. The largest LP with approximately 10K variables and 6K constraints (Recon3D) can be solved in a range of 0.1 to 1.0 seconds.

As expected, MILP problems have considerably higher runtimes than LP, in the order of seconds to minutes (Figure 2). The standard deviation between runtimes (in the order of milliseconds) becomes negligible. Again, GUROBI and CPLEX are the fastest solvers. However, in this case COIN-OR is clearly the slowest solver, with a runtime, on average, one order of magnitude above the others. For smaller problems, GLPK has a runtime comparable to SCIP and HiGHS, but its performance deteriorates for larger problems, indicating issues with scalability. Both GLPK and COIN-OR failed to solve the largest problem (Recon3D). Their execution was killed after one week of runtime. Interestingly, the runtime for solving MILPs did not increase monotonously with model size. For instance, the iAF1260 model took longer to solve than the larger iYS17120 model, regardless of the choice of solver. This indicates that other factors (such as network topology, stoichiometric coefficients, etc) can contribute to the time required to find the optimal solution.

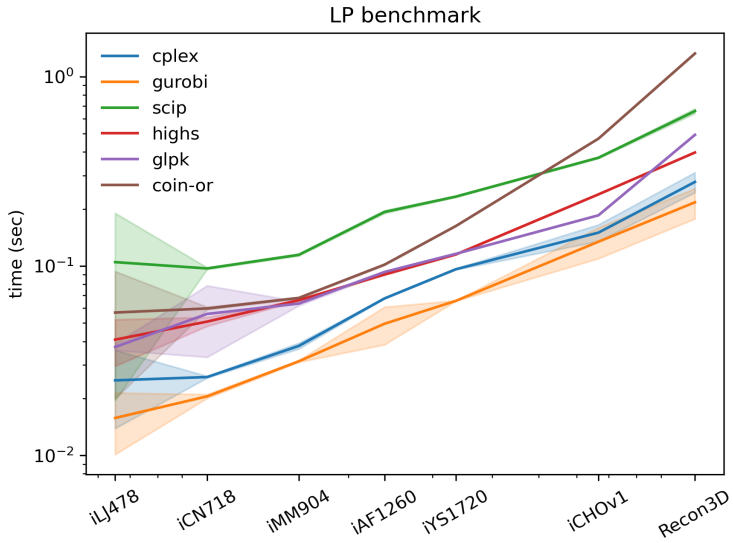

Figure 1: Benchmarking results for LP formulations. The horizontal axis (log-scale) represents the number of continuous variables, i.e., the total number of model reactions. Error bands represent standard deviation.

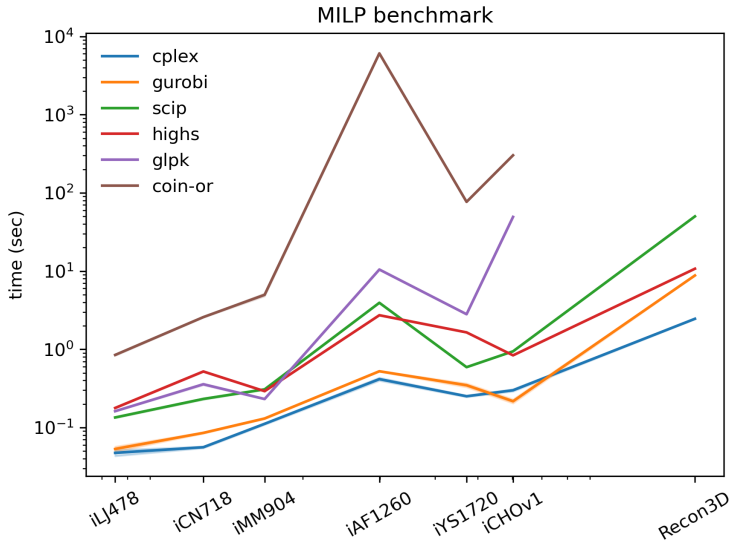

Figure 2: Benchmarking results for MILP formulations. The horizontal axis (log-scale) represents the number of binary variables, i.e., the total number of external metabolites. Standard deviation is represented by error bands but too small to be detected. GLPK and COIN-OR failed to solve the Recon3D model.

To further analyze the robustness of the solvers towards modifications in the MILP formulations, the Recon3D model was solved 1000 times with a random subset of 312 binary variables (i.e., considering only 20% of all possible uptake reactions for each iteration). The reduced problem complexity allowed to obtain performance results for GLPK and COIN-OR (Figure 3). It can be observed that the solvers fall into three main categories: the fast solvers, CPLEX (0.74 ± 0.17 sec) and GUROBI (0.74 ± 0.24 sec); the intermediate, SCIP (3.53 ± 2.19 sec) and HiGHS (5.38 ± 1.48 sec); and the very slow GLPK (1.3 ± 2.1 h) and COIN-OR (2.4 ± 4.0 h). It is quite clear that, despite the same problem size, the execution time can vary significantly, especially for the slowest solvers. This is likely influenced by the heuristics implemented by each solver for the *branch-and-cut* exploration of the MILP solution space.

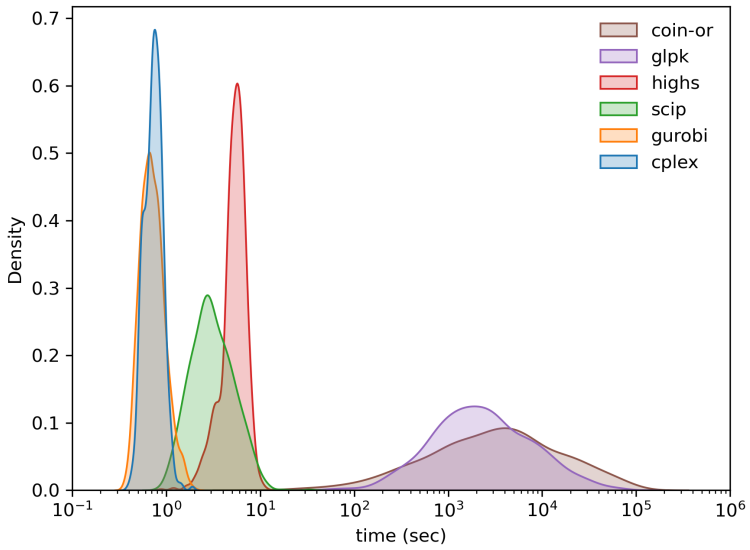

Figure 3: Robustness analysis of MILP formulations. The y-axis represents the kernel density estimate (KDE) distribution of the runtime of each solver for 1000 random sampling iterations.

Overall, this work shows that, although CPLEX and GUROBI are still the fastest solvers, some of the open-source solvers offer comparable performance. Even for the Recon3D model, with over 10K reactions, it is possible to run an FBA simulation in less than a second, and (with the exception of GLPK and COIN-OR) it is possible to solve an MILP with over 1.5K binary variables in just a few seconds. Among the open-source solvers, GLPK and HiGHS performed well for LP formulations, whereas SCIP and HiGHS performed well for MILP formulations. Hence, HiGHS might offer the best compromise between both types of problems. In this work, I opted to run all solvers with their default parameter configurations. Each solver can be potentially fine-tuned by adjusting internal parameters (tolerances, pre-solving, heuristic search strategies, etc). Since each solver implements a different set of parameters, such fine-tuning is outside the scope of this work. Nonetheless, it was confirmed that all solvers returned the same objective values for every problem. The solution degeneracy typical of genome-scale models can, of course, result in alternative flux distributions with the same objective value.

Conclusions

Genome-scale metabolic modeling is a powerful framework to map genotypes to phenotypes and help to develop biotechnological solutions to address many of today's societal challenges. State-of-the-art open-source optimization solvers offer reliable computational performance for constraint-based analysis and simulation. LP and MILP formulations using the largest genome-scale models ever built, including the human Recon3D model[16], could be solved in fractions of seconds. Yet such models still pale in comparison to microbial community models that can comprise tens or hundreds of interconnected genome-scale models of individual species[17,18]. As we try to understand the impact of environmental changes in the planetary microbiome or the impact of our own microbes and diets in our health, more detailed models and sophisticated simulation tools will emerge. The open-source solvers used in this work are currently available for genome-scale modeling, through a core simulation library[15], and can be easily interfaced with in any other tool. This is a fundamental step for the ongoing integration of genome-scale modeling into complex bioinformatic workflows[19] that will help untangle the metabolic complexity of our biosphere.

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Data availability: Source code and data are openly available at:
https://github.com/cdanielmachado/solver_benchmark.

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