

Simulating Organogenesis in COMSOL: Parameter Optimization for PDE-based models

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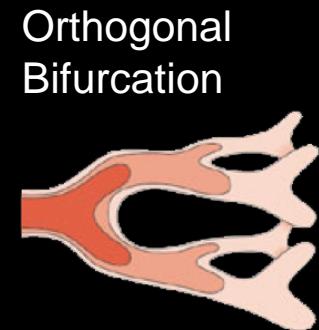
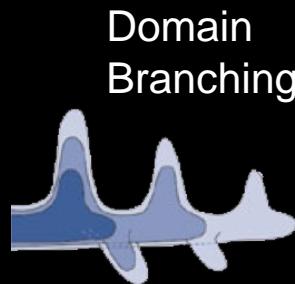
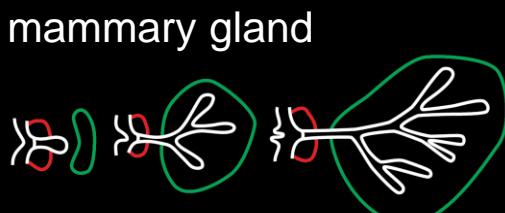
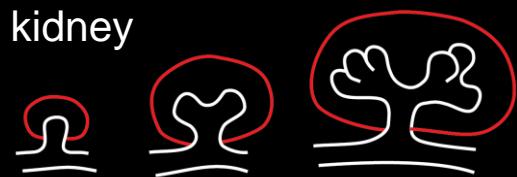
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COMSOL
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Simulating Organogenesis in COMSOL

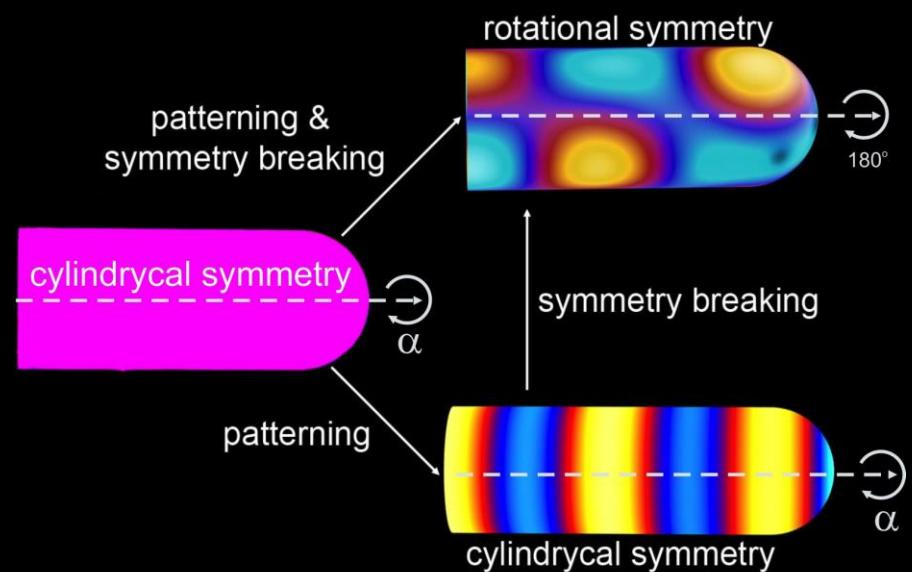
- Germann *et all* 2011 Simulating Organogenesis in COMSOL
- Menshykau & Iber 2012 Simulation Organogenesis in COMSOL: Deforming and Interacting Domains
- Vollmer *et all* 2013 Simulation Organogenesis in COMSOL: Cell-based Signaling Models
- Menshykau et all 2013 Simulating Organogenesis in COMSOL: Parameter Optimization for PDE-based models

Branching Morphogenesis



Metzger *et al.* *Nature* 2008

Affolter *et al.* *Nature Reviews Mol Cell Biology* 2009

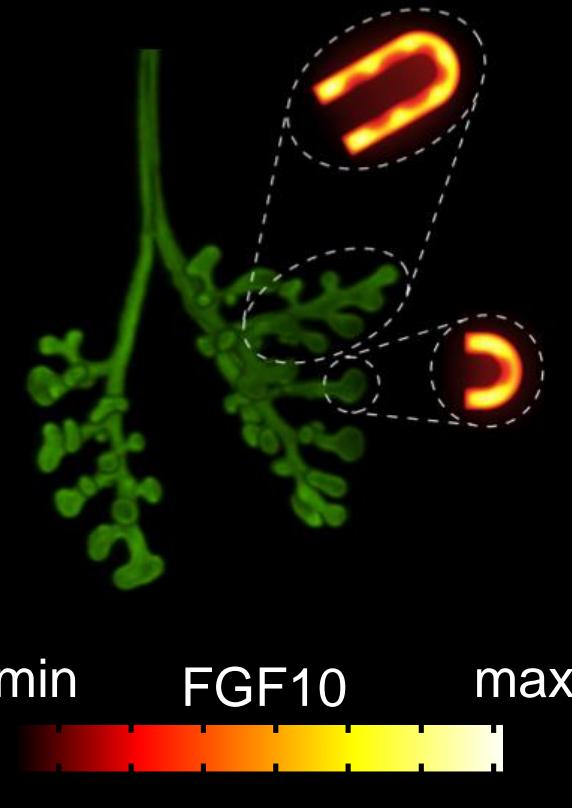


Iber & Menshykau *Biol Open* 2013

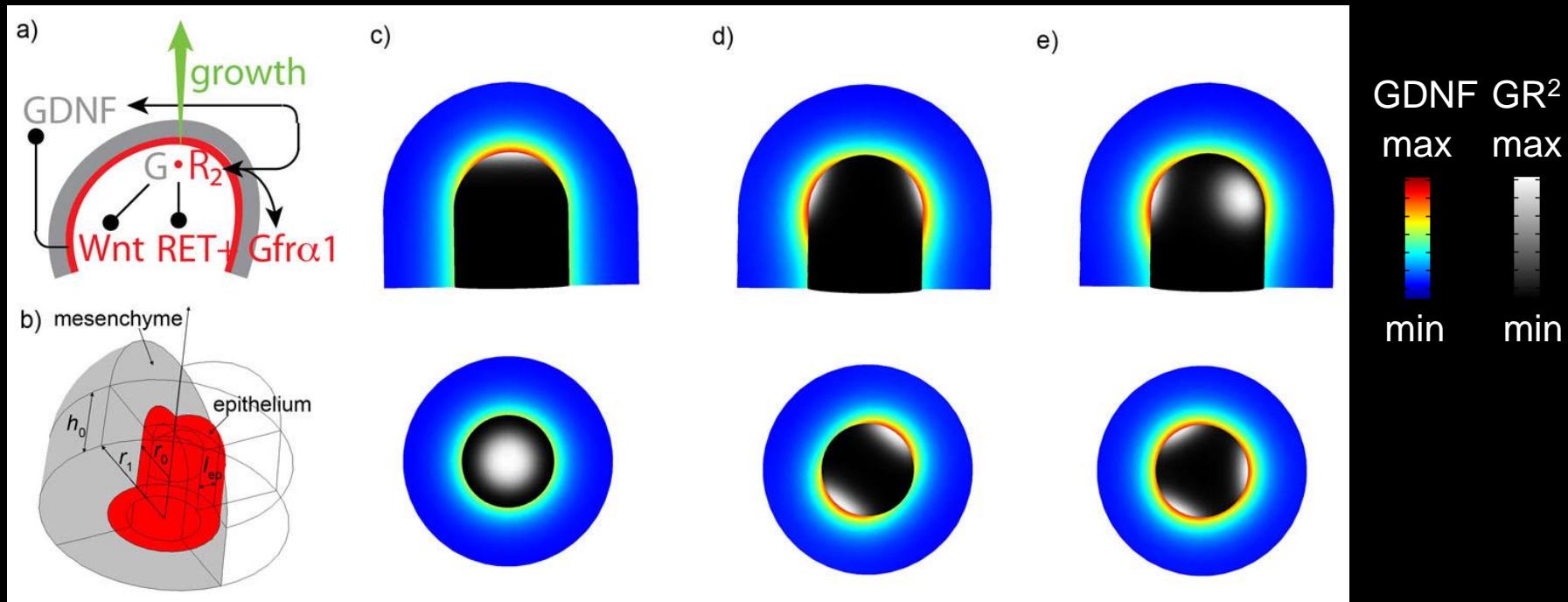
Lung Branching Point Selection



$$\dot{S} = D_S \Delta S + \rho_S \frac{F^n}{F^n + 1} - \delta_S S - \delta_C P^2 S$$
$$\dot{P} = D_P \Delta P + \rho_P - \delta_P P + (\nu - 2\delta_C) P^2 S$$
$$\dot{F} = \Delta F + \rho_F \frac{1}{(P^2 S)^n + 1} - \delta_F F$$



Branching Point Selection During Kidney Branching



$$\dot{G} = \Delta G + \rho_{G0} + \rho_G \frac{W^2}{W^2 + 1} - \delta_G G - \delta_C R^2 G$$

$$\dot{R} = D_R \Delta R + \rho_R + (\nu - 2\delta_C) R^2 G - \delta_R R$$

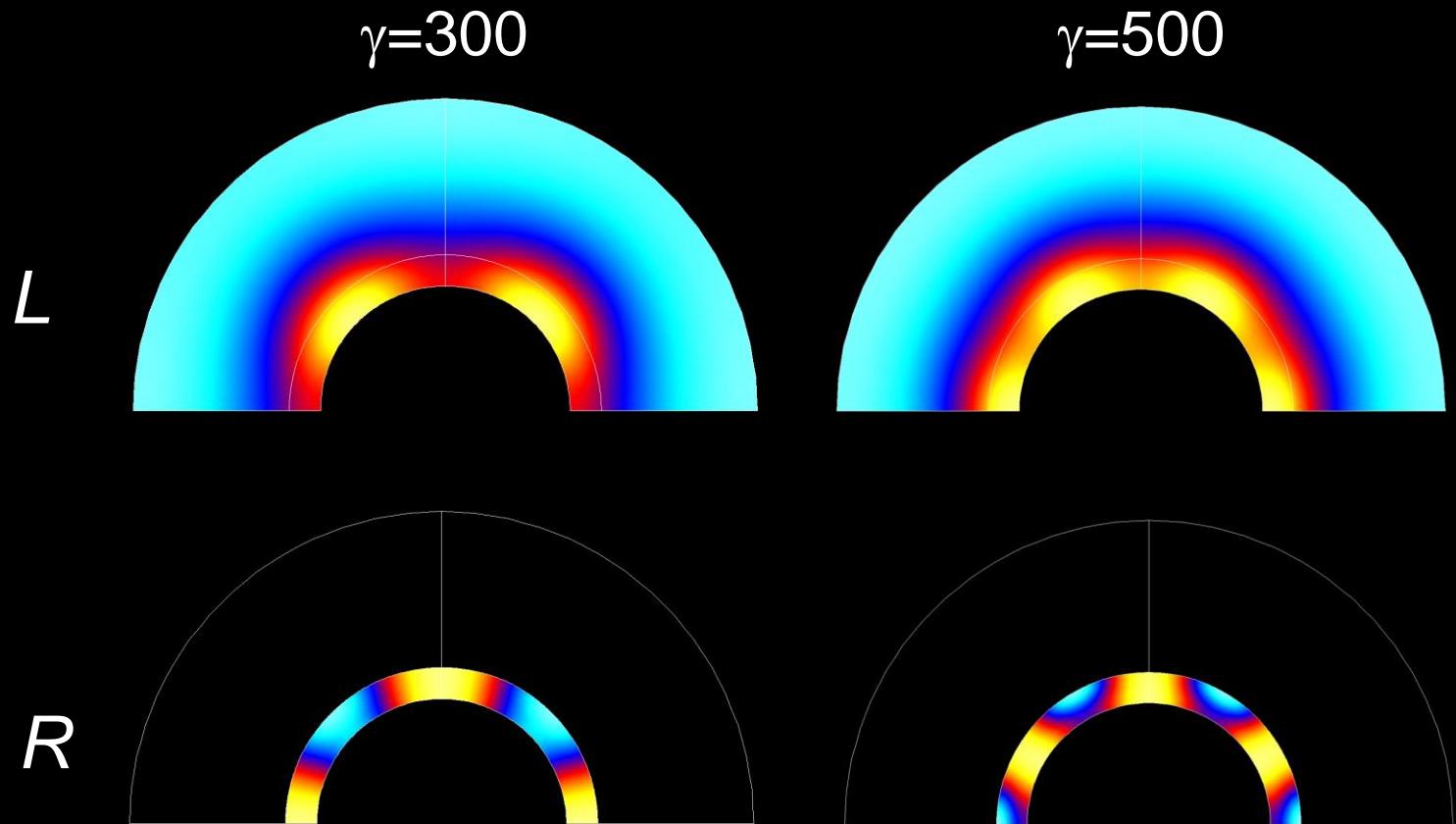
$$\dot{W} = D_W \Delta W + \rho_{W0} + \rho_W \frac{R^2 G}{R^2 G + 1} - \delta_W W$$



A Test Case – Simple Turing Type Model

$$\dot{L} = D\Delta R + \gamma(b - R^2 L)$$

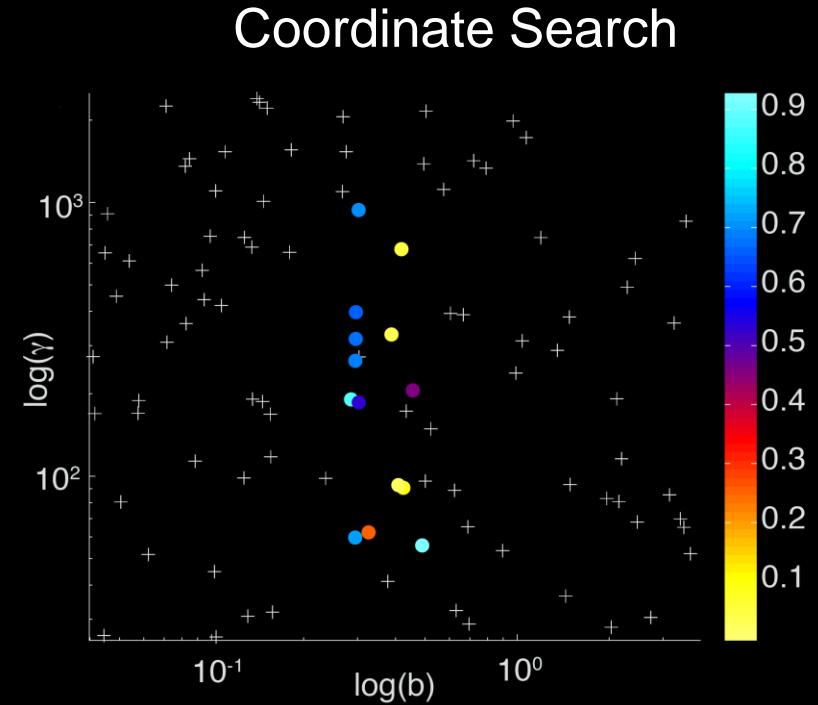
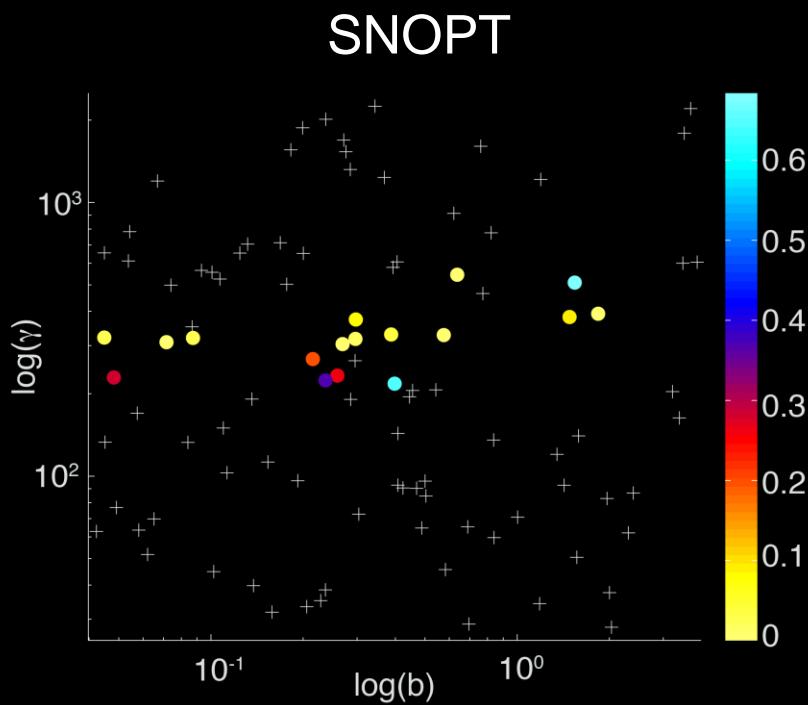
$$\dot{R} = \Delta R + \gamma(a - R + R^2 L)$$



How to Recover Correct Parameter Values?

$$\text{Cost function } \Delta = \sqrt{\int_L (R_0^2 L_0 - R^2 L)^2 dl}$$

Via Matlab Live Link we sampled 100 points in a log uniform distribution. Next we used these points as initial values for optimization solvers



How to Recover Correct Parameter Values?

Optimization strategy:

- sample parameter space from log uniform distribution;
- calculate cost function and choose points with the minimal value;
- use chosen points as a starting condition for the optimization solver.

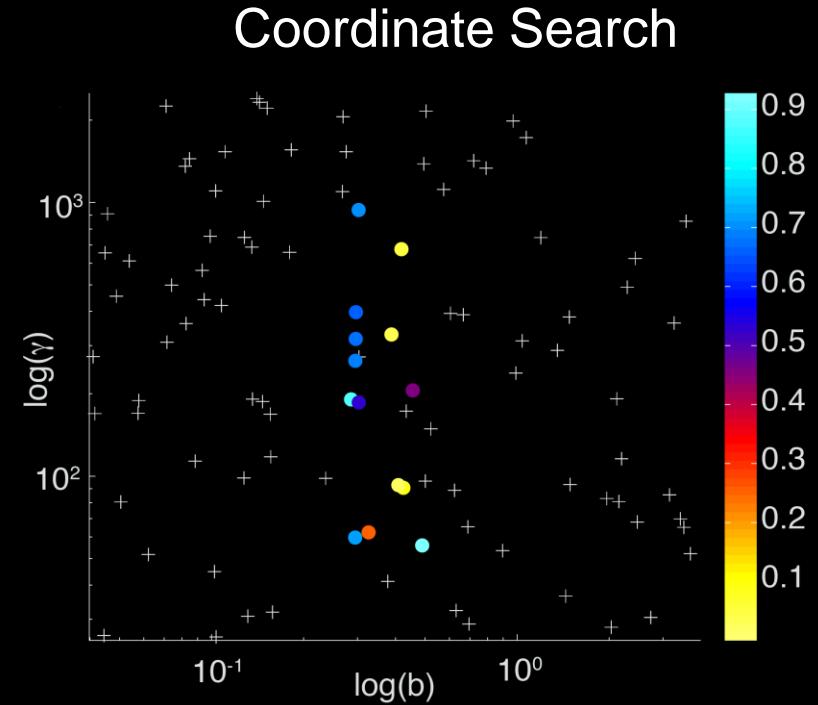
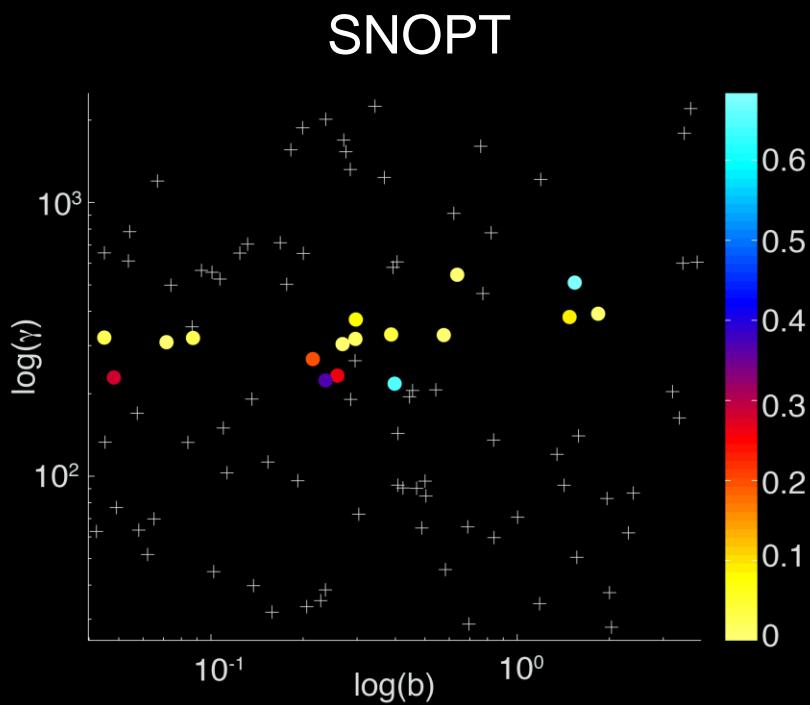
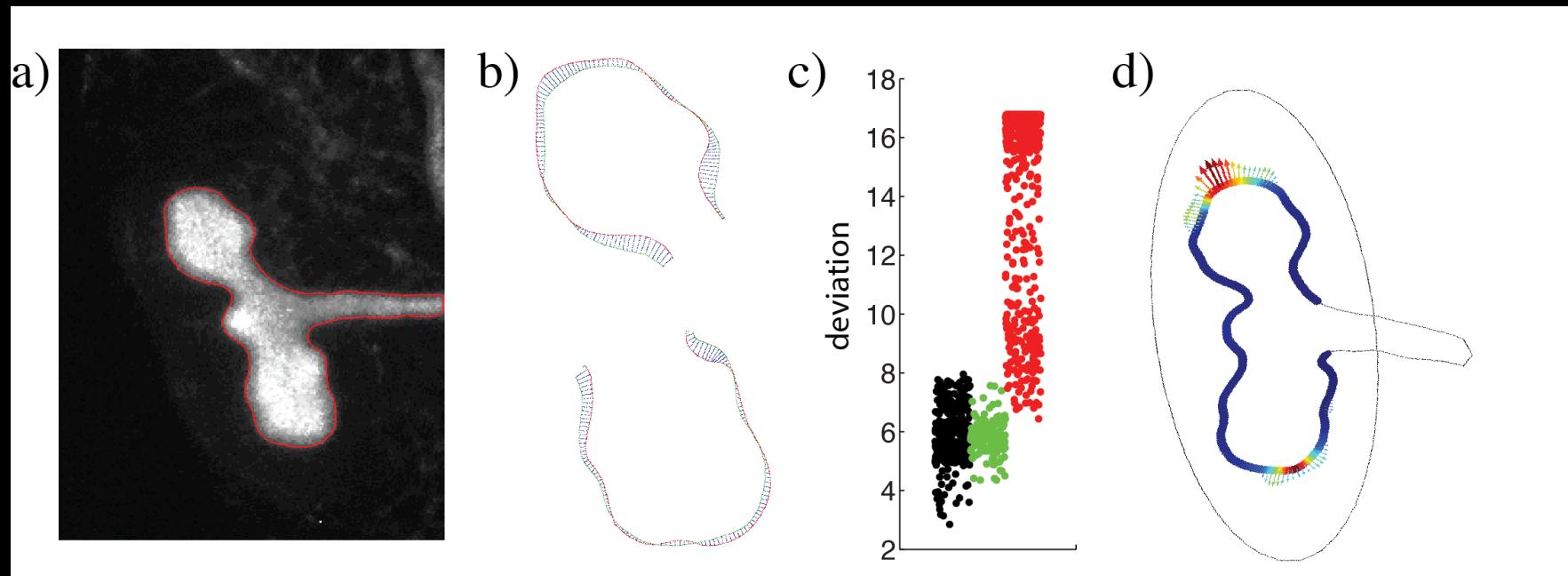


Image Based Modeling of Kidney Branching Morphogenesis



a) A snapshot from the time lapse movie; red line indicates the extracted border of the kidney epithelium; b) enlarged parts of the kidney explant and the calculated displacement field (blue), green and red lines show kidney shape in the earlier and later frames, accordingly; c) deviation (eq 2) for the points in the Turing space (black), intermediate (green), and out of the Turing space (red); d) distribution of R^2L on the epithelium-mesenchyme border shown by the color code, arrows indicate the experimental growth field..

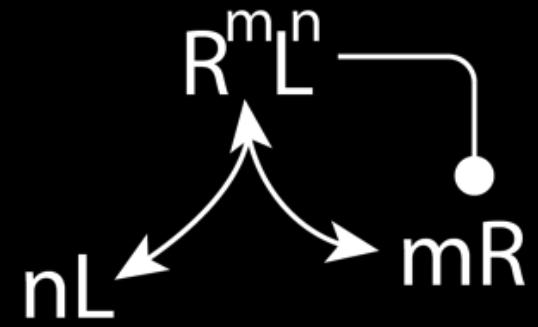
Summary

Biology:

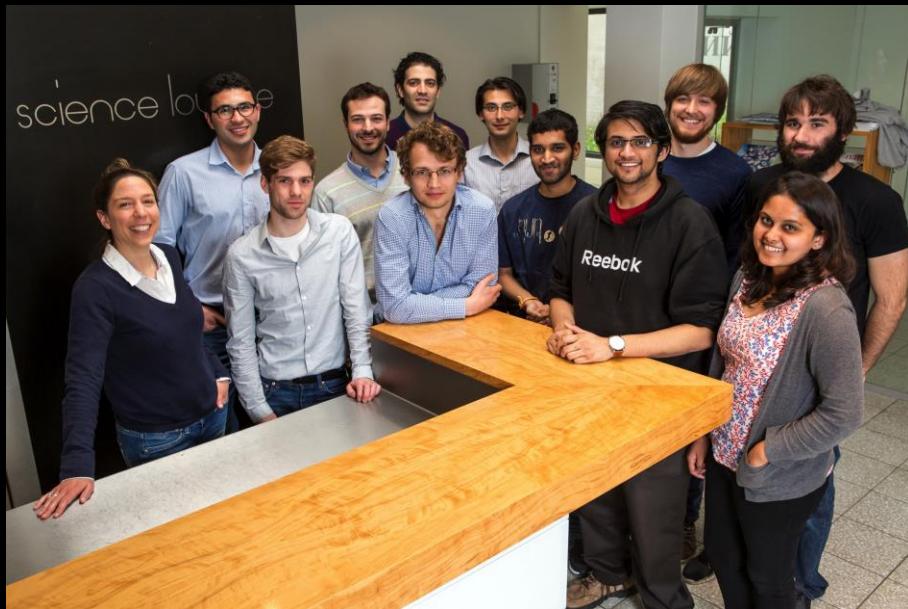
- the receptor-ligand interactions control domain patterning and branching via the Turing mechanism;

Methods

- image-based modeling approach is a powerful method to study mechanisms for organ development;
- the combination of random sampling with local optimization solvers is simple, yet efficient way to estimate parameter values and test alternative models;



THANKS!!



Collaborators

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- P. Blanc (Auvergne U)
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