Multiscale Network Modeling of Hemodynamically-Driven Vascular Adaptation

Scott Berceli, MD PhD

September 30, 2009







Lower Extremity Atherosclerosis





Leg Vein



1 year implantation





Vein Grafts



Dynamic Homeostasis







Low Shear Stress





High Shear Stress

Shear-Mediated Vein Graft Adaptation Rabbit Vein Graft





Events in Vascular Remodeling

Structural Integration Axis













Mediators

interleukin 6

Insulin-like growth

Insulin-like growth

factor binding protein 2

Transforming growth

Interleukin-1 receptor

Transforming growth

antagonist

factor- $\beta 2$

Bucentaur

type O

Protein-tyrosine-

Interleukin-1*β*

factor β -binding protein

protein

factor 1

Effectors

Platelet-derived growth Fibroblast activation factor receptor-like protein α

Cystatin C

SPARC-like 1

Procollagen Cenhancer 2

inhibitor 3

Galactose-specific *lectin 3*

Neutrophil granules matrix glycoprotein

inhibitor 1

Matrix *metalloproteinase-2*

factor- $\beta 2$

Structural Elements

Keratan sulfate proteoglycan

Lumican

Bone proteoglycan II

Collagen Type I, $\alpha 2$

Dermatan sulfate proteoglycan 3

Collagen type XII, α1

Decorin

Collagen Type XI, α1

Collagen Type I, $\alpha 2$

Collagen III, α1

Glypican 3

Laminin, $\beta 2$

Laminin, $\alpha 4$

Gelsolin isoform b

Collagen Type VIII, α1

B1 bradykinin receptor

phosphatase receptor

MHC class II antigen

Thrombin

Serum amyloid A-3 protein

Connective tissue growth factor

endopeptidase

Keratocan

Metalloproteinase

Tissue factor pathway inhibitor

 β -2-microglobulin

Protein S

Matrix metalloproteinase-9

Metalloproteinase

Transforming growth

Database within PathwayStudio (Ariadne Genomics) used to develop the functional network comprising these extracellular elements



Problem: Network is known at only 12 discrete "states" (4 times, 3 shear conditions) Solution: Bayesian Network

- probability model used to determine the mathematical relationship between gene elements
- functionally defines the network "state" at any given time or shear





Task: Correlate cell kinetic, matrix synthesis/degradation and remodeling to the gene Bayesian network

Solution: Develop a series of linear probabilities that relate the relative concentration of a specific set of genes to a biologic process



Approach: Use a gene ontology analysis to define that set of genes that influence

- Cell replication
- Matrix degradation Matrix synthesis
- Local tissue remodeling
- Apoptosis

- Cell replication

$$P_P = \sum_{i=1}^{n_P} \left(p_i^P C_i^P \right)$$

- Apoptosis

$$P_A = \sum_{i=1}^{n_A} \left(p_i^A C_i^A \right)$$

Matrix degradationMatrix synthesis

$$P_{M} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{MS}} \left(p_{i}^{MS} C_{i}^{MS} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n_{MD}} \left(p_{i}^{MD} C_{i}^{MD} \right)$$

- Local tissue remodeling

$$P_R = \sum_{i=1}^{n_R} \left(p_i^R C_i^R \right)$$

Task: Correlate cell kinetic, matrix synthesis/degradation and remodeling to the gene Bayesian network, providing a method to determine these parameters at any time or shear condition



Problem: How do we integrate the cell kinetic, matrix accumulation, and remodeling information to predict vein graft morphology

Solution: Agent Based Modeling

- a computational model for simulating the actions and interactions of autonomous individuals in a network, with a view to assessing their effects on the system as a whole



Cellular Automata Two-Step Algorithm

Model Validation and Refinement: Testing performance against an independent dataset

 Phase I – Interval time points

 Phase II Evaluation of flow dynamics using femoral vein graft

- Phase III

Bayesian network perturbation expts – CTGF inhibition



UF Dept of Surgery

Zhihua Jiang Kerri O'Malley Chunhua Fu Yong He Angela Cuenca Mike Hong Kayhre Butler Tushar Gupta

UF Dept of Bioengineering

Roger Tran-Son-Tay Chessy Fernandez Minke Hwang

UH Dept of Computer Science Marc Garbey

Penn State Center for Statistical Genetics Rongling Wu

