

**IMAG 20yr anniversary celebration**

# **A Vision for the Future of IMAG**

**A multiscale modeling framework  
for computational physiology**

**Peter Hunter**

**29<sup>th</sup> June 2023**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF  
AUCKLAND**  
Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau  
NEW ZEALAND

**AUCKLAND  
BIOENGINEERING  
INSTITUTE**

# Historical perspective on Physiome Project (1997 .. )

IUPS Physiome Project



Denis Noble



Jim Bassingthwaite



Marco Viceconti



Stig Omholt

EU & the VPH Institute



NIH  
IMAG



Grace Peng

CellML & PMR

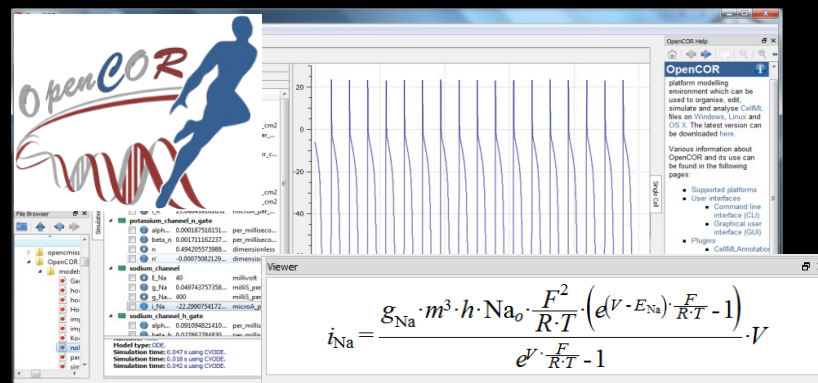
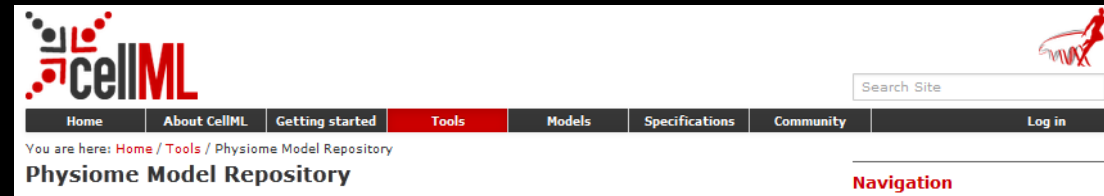


Poul Nielsen



Andre (David Nickerson)

Physiome journal



PHYSIOME Latest Research About Submit Editorial Board Contact

Reproducible, reusable models for physiological research

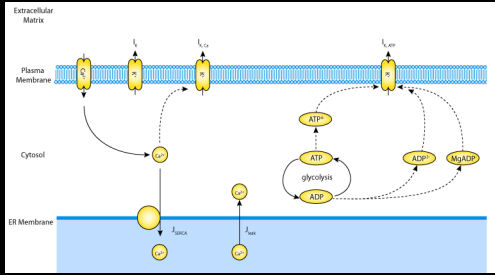
Physiome publishes mathematical models of physiological processes where the experimental details have been published or accepted for publication in a recognised 'primary' peer-reviewed journal in the field of physiological modelling.

A Physiome article provides a citable link between the published model and its implementation.

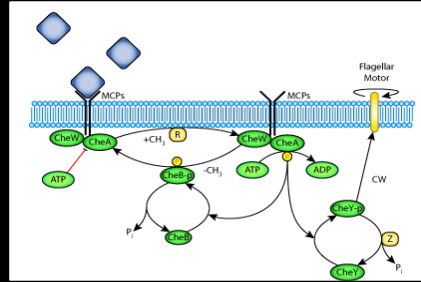
[www.opencor.ws](http://www.opencor.ws)

# The Physio Model Repository (~1500 models)

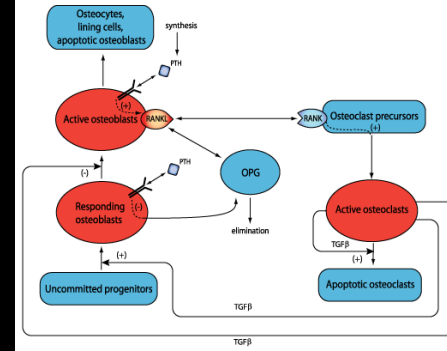
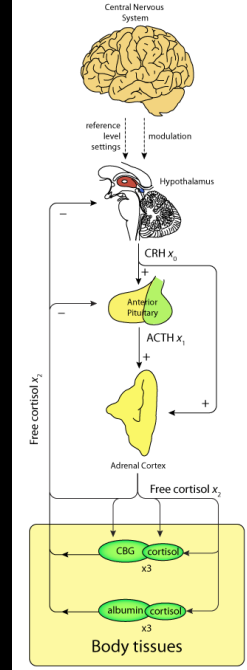
## Calcium dynamics



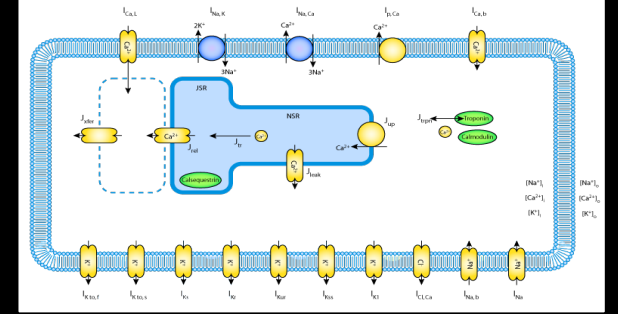
## Cell migration



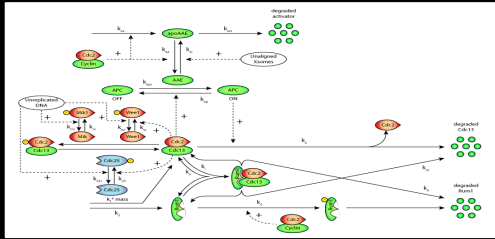
## Endocrine system



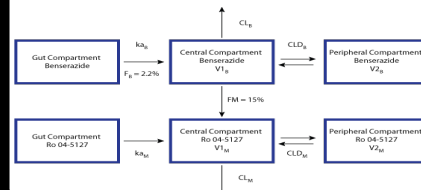
## Electrophysiology



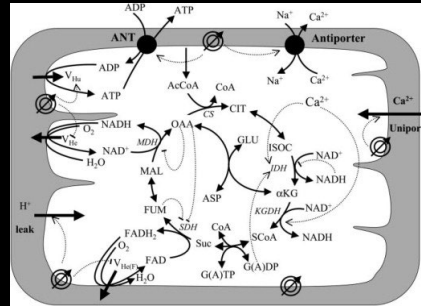
## Cell cycle



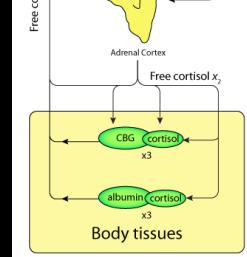
## PKPD models



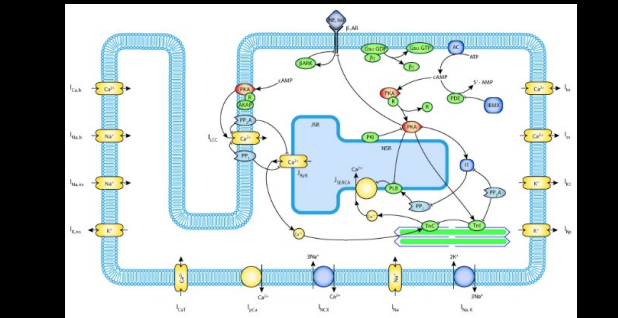
## Metabolism



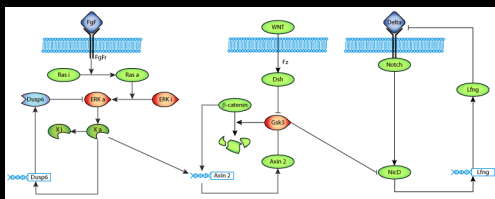
## Immunology



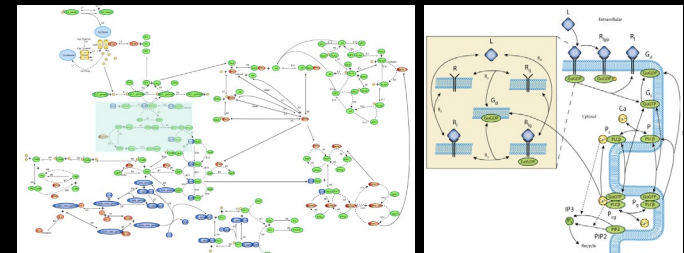
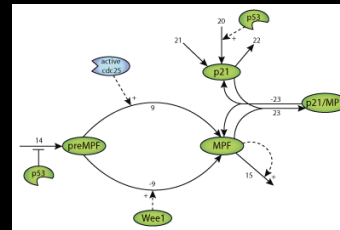
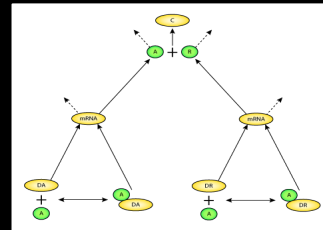
## Signal transduction



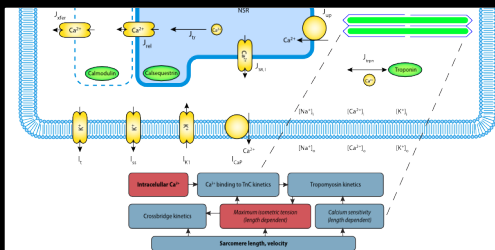
## Circadian rhythms



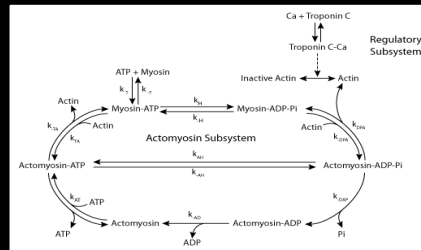
## Gene regulation DNA repair



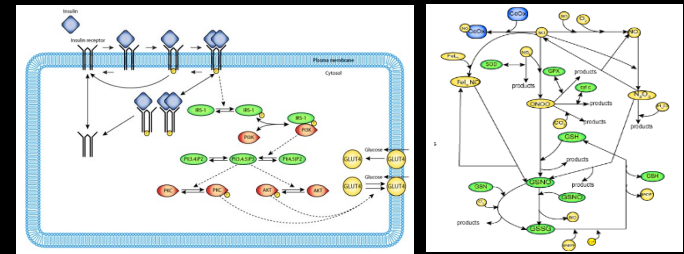
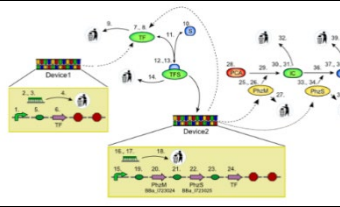
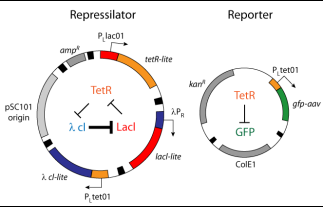
## Excitation-contraction



## Myofilament mechanics



## Synthetic biology





## Reproducible, reusable models for physiological research

Physiome publishes mathematical models of physiological processes where the experimental details have been published or accepted for publication in a recognised 'primary' peer-reviewed journal in the field of physiological modelling.

A Physiome article provides a **citable link between the published model and its implementation.**



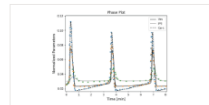
Funding and support by:

ORIGINAL  
Jan 20, 2023

### A theoretical model of slow wave regulation using voltage-dependent synthesis of inositol 1, 4, 5-trisphosphate

The system of equations and figures presented in Iltiaz *et al.* (2002) are verified and reproduced in the current curation paper.

Leyla Noroozbaabae, Mohammad Iltiaz, Dirk Van Heide, Peng Du, David R Nickerson

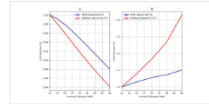


ORIGINAL  
Jan 19, 2023

### Reproducibility Study of Computational Modelling of Glucose Uptake by SGLT1 and GLUT2 in the Enterocyte

Afshar *et al.* (2021) generated a computational model of non-isotonic glucose uptake by small intestinal epithelial cells. The model incorporates apical uptake by SGLT1 and GLUT2, basolateral efflux into the blood via GLUT2 and cellular volume changes in response to non-isotonic conditions.

Nima Afshar, Soroush Safaei, David R Nickerson, Peter J Hunter, Vinod Suresh



ORIGINAL  
Jan 11, 2023

### Reproducibility Study for a Computational Model of the Neurovascular Coupling Unit

The mechanistic model of neurovascular coupling was developed and studied by Sten *et al.* (2020). This model describes and predicts the arterial dilation data of mice under various stimulations while anaesthetised and awake. We reconstructed the model in CellML, using a modular approach for each neuronal pathway, and successfully reproduced the original experiments.

Sergio Dempsey, Gunnar Cedersund, Maria Engström, Gonzalo Maza Talou, Soroush Safaei

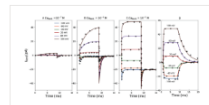


ORIGINAL  
Jan 11, 2023

### Computational modeling of anoctamin 1 calcium-activated chloride channels as pacemaker channels in interstitial cells of Cajal

Lees-Green *et al.* (2014) describes a biophysical computational model of anoctamin 1 calcium-activated chloride channels. The system of equations and simulation results are verified and reproduced.

Leyla Noroozbaabae, David R Nickerson, Peng Du

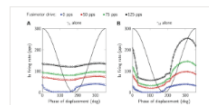


RETROSPECTIVE  
Jan 27, 2022

### Spindle Model Responsive to Mixed Fusimotor Inputs: an updated version of the Maltenfort and Burke (2003) model

The muscle spindle model presented in Maltenfort & Burke (2003) calculates muscle spindle primary afferent feedback depending on the muscle fibre stretch and fusimotor drive.

Laura Schmid, Thomas Klotz, Ulku Ş. Yavuz, Mitchell Maltenfort, Oliver Röhrle

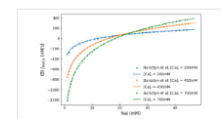


ORIGINAL  
Oct 19, 2021

### Mathematical model of excitation-contraction in a uterine smooth muscle cell

The model incorporates processes of intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration control, myosin light chain (MLC) phosphorylation and stress production.

Weiwai Ai, Limor Freifeld, David P Nickerson

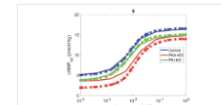


ORIGINAL  
Sep 23, 2021

### A kinetic model of $\beta$ -adrenergic control in cardiac myocytes

The system of equations and figures presented in Saucerman *et al.*, 2003 are verified and reproduced in this paper's curation effort.

Shelley Fang, Jeffrey J. Saucerman

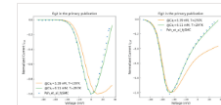


ORIGINAL  
Sep 9, 2021

### A Quantitative Model of Human Jejunal Smooth Muscle Cell Electrophysiology

The Poh *et al.* (2012) paper describes the first biophysically based computational model of human jejunal smooth muscle cell (hJSMC) electrophysiology. The ionic currents are described by either a traditional Hodgkin-Huxley (HH) formalism or a deterministic multi-state Markov (MM) formalism.

Weiwai Ai, David P Nickerson

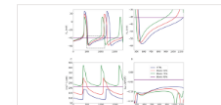


ORIGINAL  
Sep 1, 2021

### Reproducibility study of the Fabbri *et al.* 2017 model of the human sinoatrial node action potential

The sinoatrial node (SAN) is the natural pacemaker of the mammalian heart. It has been the subject of several mathematical studies, aimed at reproducing its electrical response under normal sinus rhythms, as well as under various conditions.

Nima Afshar, Alan Fabbri, Stefano Severi, Alan Garry, David Nickerson

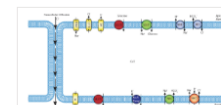


ORIGINAL  
Oct 1, 2020

### Computational Modelling of Glucose Uptake in the Enterocyte

An implemented model of glucose absorption in the enterocyte, as previously published by Afshar *et al.* (2019).

Nima Afshar, Soroush Safaei, David R Nickerson, Peter J Hunter, Vinod Suresh

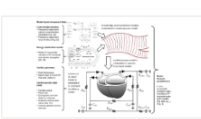


ORIGINAL  
Sep 15, 2020

### Computational Modeling of Coupled Energetics and Mechanics in the Rat Ventricular Myocardium

A multi-scale model computational model of myocardial energetics—oxidative ATP synthesis, ATP hydrolysis, and phosphate metabolite kinetics—and myocardial mechanics used to analyze data from a rat model of cardiac decompensation and failure.

Bahador Morzban, Rachel Lopez, Daniel A. Beard

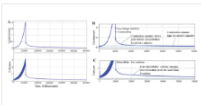


LETTER  
Aug 28, 2020

### Model of skeletal muscle cramp and its reversal

We reproduce muscle cramp, as well as its prevention and reversal, by investigating muscle contraction and cramp, in which calcium regulatory networks are involved, using the extended model in comparison with the original model.

Kazuyo Tasaki, Penelope J. Noble, Alan Garry, Paul R. Shorten, Nima Afshar, Denis Noble

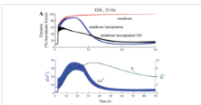


RETROSPECTIVE  
Aug 28, 2020

### Incorporation of sarcolemmal calcium transporters into the Shorten *et al.* (2007) model of skeletal muscle: equations, coding and stability

We describe a major development of the Shorten *et al.* (2007) model of skeletal muscle electrophysiology, biochemistry and mechanics.

Penelope J. Noble, Alan Garry, Paul R. Shorten, Kazuyo Tasaki, Nima Afshar, Denis Noble



RETROSPECTIVE  
Aug 27, 2020

### The cardiac $Na^+/K^+$ ATPase: An updated, thermodynamically consistent model

The  $Na^+/K^+$  ATPase is an essential component of cardiac electrophysiology, maintaining physiological  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  concentrations over successive heart beats. Terkildsen *et al.* (2007) developed a model of the ventricular myocyte  $Na^+/K^+$  ATPase to study extracellular potassium accumulation during ischaemia, demonstrating the ability to recapitulate a wide range of experimental data, but unfortunately there was no archived code associated with the original manuscript.

Michael Pan, Peter J. Gavthrap, Joseph Cursons, Kenneth Tran, Edmund J. Crampin

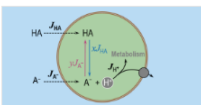


REVIEW  
Aug 27, 2020

### The Boron & De Weer Model of Intracellular pH Regulation

The classic Boron & De Weer (1976) paper provided the first evidence of active regulation of pH in cells by an energy-dependent acid-base transporter. This Physiome paper seeks to make that model, and the experimental conditions under which it was developed, available in a reproducible and well-documented form, along with a software implementation that makes the model easy to use and understand.

Rossana Occhipinti, Soroush Safaei, Peter J. Hunter, Walter F. Boron



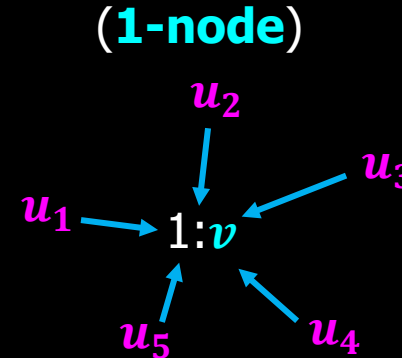
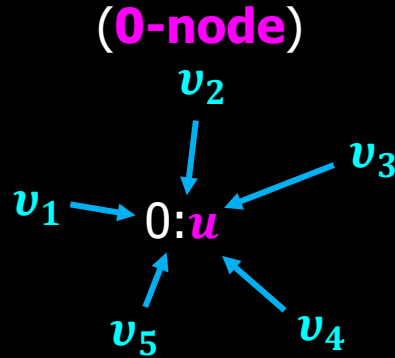
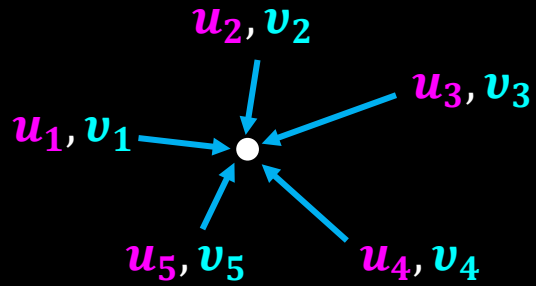
# **Now need a maths/physics framework that links models across all spatial & temporal scales ...**

- 1. Energy based modeling: Port-Hamiltonians ... 0D version is Bond Graphs**
- 2. Use BG/CellML/SBML for all proteins to create a generic cell (... Reactome)**
- 3. FTUs and Functional Connectivity (FC) maps (... all of physiology)**
- 4. Organ scaffolds and whole-body 3D models (... SPARC)**
- 5. Reduced models via physics-constrained AI (... surrogate models)**
- 6. Systems physiology (control for homeostasis, etc) ... bond graphs etc**
- 7. A single knowledgebase (probably federated ... e.g. Proto-OKN)**

**... and we need new instrumentation & new software engineering**

# Bond graphs: Energy & Power transmission

$$\sum u_i v_i = 0 \begin{cases} \text{If } u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = u_4 = u_5 \Rightarrow \sum v_i = 0 & \text{Conservation of Mass, Charge, etc} \\ \text{If } v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = v_4 = v_5 \Rightarrow \sum u_i = 0 & \text{Conservation of Energy} \end{cases}$$

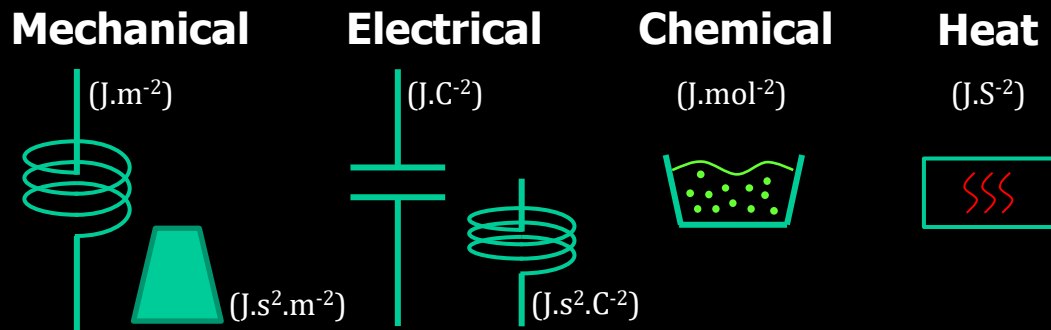


where  $v = \frac{dq}{dt}$   
and  $q$  is measured in  
meters (m; or m<sup>3</sup>)  
Coulombs (C), Candela (Cd),  
moles (mol) or entropy (S)

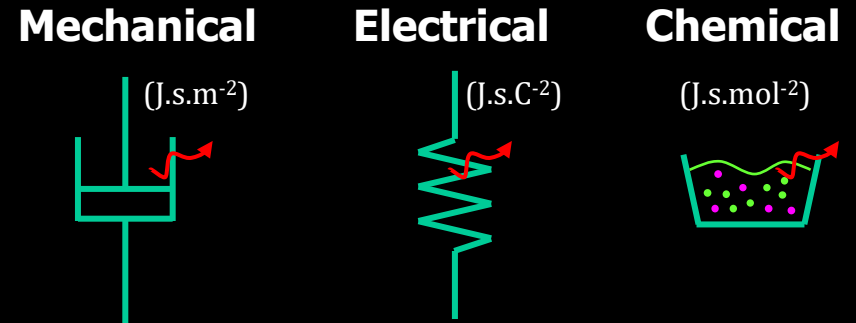
$u \cdot v$  has units:

|   |   |   |   |                                     |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Mechanical</b>   | <b>Electrical</b>   | <b>Chemical</b>   | <b>Heat</b>   |                                     |
| $\text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ | $\text{J} \cdot \text{C}^{-1} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ | $\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ | $\text{J} \cdot \text{S}^{-1} \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ | (= $\text{J} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ) |
| (N)   | (V)   |   | (K)   |                                     |

## Energy storage

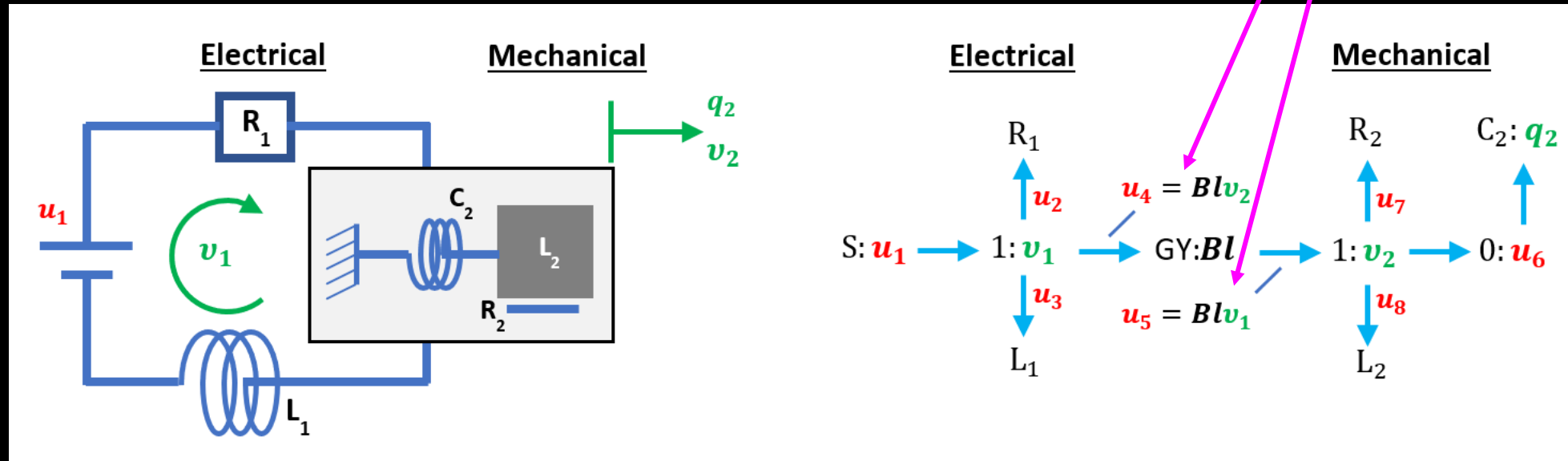


## Energy dissipation



# Examples

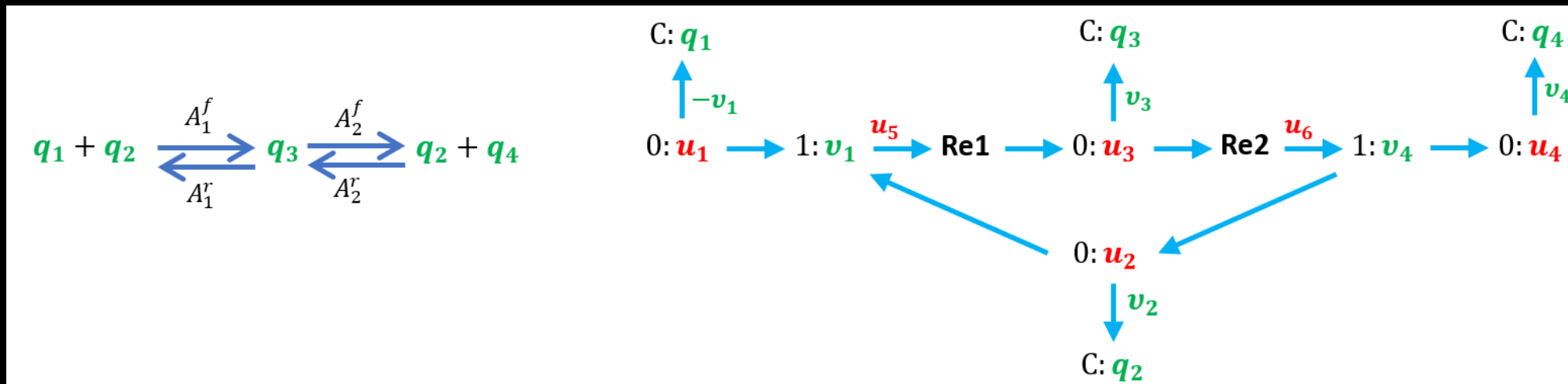
## A coupled electromechanical system



Faraday's law of induction

Lorentz force

## An enzyme-catalyzed reaction



# For 3D continuum problems: BG $\rightarrow$ Port-Hamiltonians

constitutive constants or relationships

|                    |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Meter              | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Solid mechanics} \\ \text{(Finite elasticity)} \\ \text{Fluid mechanics} \\ \text{(Navier-Stokes eqns)} \end{array} \right.$ | $\det F^T F = 0; \quad \tau^{ij} _i = f^j; \quad \tau^{ij} = f(e_{ij})$  |
|                    |  | $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0; \quad \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p - \nabla \cdot (-\nu \nabla \mathbf{u})$ |
| Entropy<br>Mole    | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Heat flow} \\ \text{Reaction-diffusion} \end{array} \right.$   | $\frac{DC}{Dt} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla C = f_s - \nabla \cdot (-k \nabla C)$   |
|                    |  |  |
| Coulomb<br>Candela | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Electromagnetics} \\ \text{(Maxwell's eqns)} \end{array} \right.$  | $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}; \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$   |
|                    |  | $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}; \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \left( \mathbf{J} + \epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$                       |

## Energy-based equivalent to bond graphs is port-Hamiltonians

For skew symmetric matrix  $J$ ,  $\mathbf{a}^T J \mathbf{a} = 0$  and hence  $\mathbf{b} = J \mathbf{a} \Rightarrow \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{b} = 0$

$J$  is connectivity matrix for 0D system, or  $J = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -Div \\ Grad & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$  for continuum field





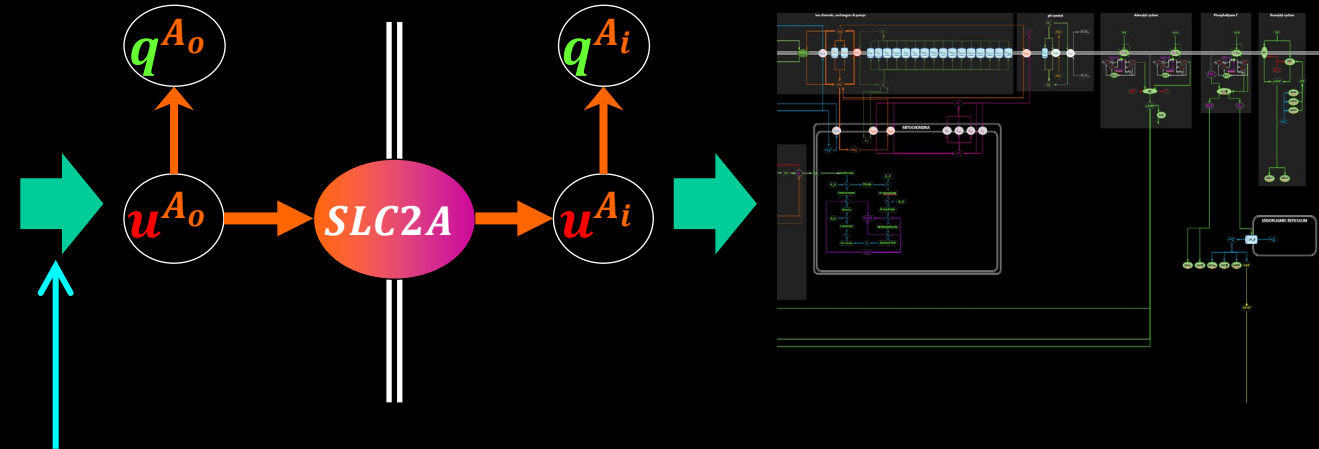
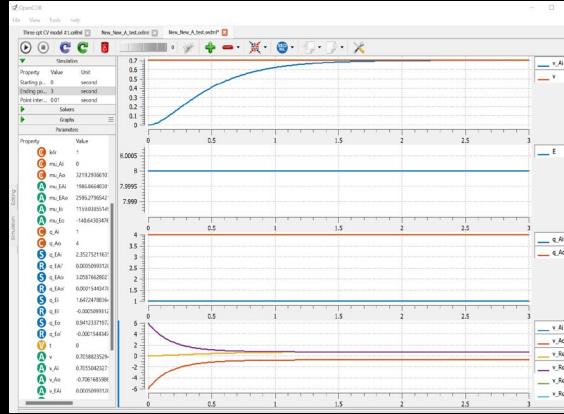
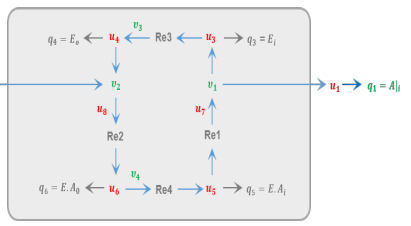
# Project with CWRU on SLC transporters (458 genes in 65 gene families)

SLC1: High-affinity glutamate and neutral amino acid transporters  
SLC2: Facilitative GLUT transporters  
SLC3: Heavy subunits heterodimeric amino acid transporters  
SLC4: Bicarbonate cotransporters  
SLC5: Na<sup>+</sup>/glucose cotransporters  
SLC6: Na<sup>+</sup>- and Cl<sup>-</sup>-dependent neurotransmitter symporters  
SLC7: Cationic AA transporter/glycoprotein - assoc AA transporters  
SLC8: Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchangers  
SLC9: Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchangers  
SLC10: Na<sup>+</sup>/bile salt co-transporters  
SLC11: Proton-coupled metal ion transporters  
SLC12: Electroneutral cation/Cl<sup>-</sup> co-transporters  
SLC13: Na<sup>+</sup>/SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>/carboxylate co-transporters  
SLC14: Urea transporters  
SLC15: Proton-driven oligopeptide cotransporters  
SLC16: Monocarboxylate transporters  
SLC17: Type I Na<sup>+</sup>/phosphate cotransporters  
& vesicular glutamate transporters  
SLC18: Vesicular amine transporters  
SLC19: Folate/thiamine transporters  
SLC20: Type-III Na<sup>+</sup>/phosphate co-transporters  
SLC21: Organic anion and cation transporters  
SLC22: Organic cation/anion/zwitterion transporters  
SLC23: Na<sup>+</sup>-dependent ascorbic acid transporters  
SLC24: Na<sup>+</sup>/(Ca<sup>2+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>) exchangers  
SLC25: Mitochondrial carriers  
SLC26: Multifunctional anion exchangers  
SLC27: Fatty acid transporters  
SLC28: Na<sup>+</sup>-coupled nucleoside transporters  
SLC29: Facilitative nucleoside transporters  
SLC30: Zinc efflux transporters  
SLC31: Copper transporters  
SLC32: Vesicular inhibitory amino acid transporters

SLC33: Acetyl-CoA transporters  
SLC34: Type II Na<sup>+</sup>-phosphate cotransporters  
SLC35: Nucleoside-sugar transporters  
SLC36: Proton-coupled amino acid transporters  
SLC37: Sugar-phosphate/phosphate exchangers  
SLC38: System A and System N Na<sup>+</sup>-coupled neutral AA transporters  
SLC39: Metal ion transporters  
SLC40: Basolateral Fe<sup>2+</sup> transporters  
SLC41: MgtE-like magnesium transporters  
SLC42: NH<sub>3</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>/CO<sub>2</sub> channels  
SLC43: Na<sup>+</sup>-independent, system-L-like amino acid transporters  
SLC44: Choline-like transporters  
SLC45: H<sup>+</sup>/sugar cotransporters  
SLC46: Folate transporters  
SLC47: Multidrug and toxin extrusion (MATE) transporters  
SLC48: Heme transporters  
SLC49: FLVCR-related transporters  
SLC50: Sugar efflux transporters  
SLC51: Steroid-derived molecules transporters  
SLC52: Riboflavin transporters  
SLC53: Phosphate carriers  
SLC54: Mitochondrial pyruvate carriers  
SLC55: Mitochondrial cation/proton exchangers  
SLC56: Sideroflexins  
SLC57: NiPA-like magnesium transporters  
SLC58: MagT-like magnesium transporters  
SLC59: Sodium-dependent lysophosphatidylcholine symporters  
SLC60: Glucose transporters  
SLC61: Molybdate transporters  
SLC62: Pyrophosphate transporters  
SLC63: Sphingosine-phosphate transporters  
SLC64: Golgi Ca<sup>2+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchangers  
SLC65: NPC-type cholesterol transporters

# Solution of BG/CellML model in OpenCOR and model reduction

## SLC2A1



## Steady state flux

$$v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = v_4 = v$$

$$\dot{q}_3 = \dot{q}_4 = \dot{q}_5 = \dot{q}_6 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{q}_1 = -\dot{q}_2 = v$$

$$v = \left( (k_1^f k_2^f k_3^f k_4^f q^{A_o} - k_1^r k_2^r k_3^r k_4^r q^{A_i}) E_{tot} \right) / \left\{ \begin{aligned} &k_1^f k_3^f k_4^f + k_1^f k_3^f k_2^r + k_1^f k_4^f k_3^r + k_1^f k_2^r k_3^r + k_3^f k_2^r k_4^r + k_2^r k_3^r k_4^r \\ &+ (k_1^f k_2^f k_3^f + k_1^f k_2^f k_4^r + k_2^f k_3^f k_4^f + k_2^f k_3^f k_4^r) q^{A_o} \\ &+ (k_4^f k_1^r k_3^r + k_1^r k_2^r k_3^r + k_1^r k_2^r k_4^r + k_1^r k_3^r k_4^r) q^{A_i} \\ &+ (k_2^f k_4^f k_1^r + k_2^f k_1^r k_4^r) q^{A_o} q^{A_i} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{or } v = E_{tot} (A^f q^{A_o} - A^r q^{A_i}) / (B_1 + B_2 q^{A_o} + B_3 q^{A_i} + B_4 q^{A_o} q^{A_i})$$

# Molecular modeling: SLC2A1 (GLUT1)

## SLC2A1 structure from AlphaFold

Filter by: **Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1**  
P11166 (GTR1\_HUMAN)

Organism  
 Homo sapiens (12)

Protein Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1  
Gene SLC2A1  
Source Organism Homo sapiens [search this organism](#)

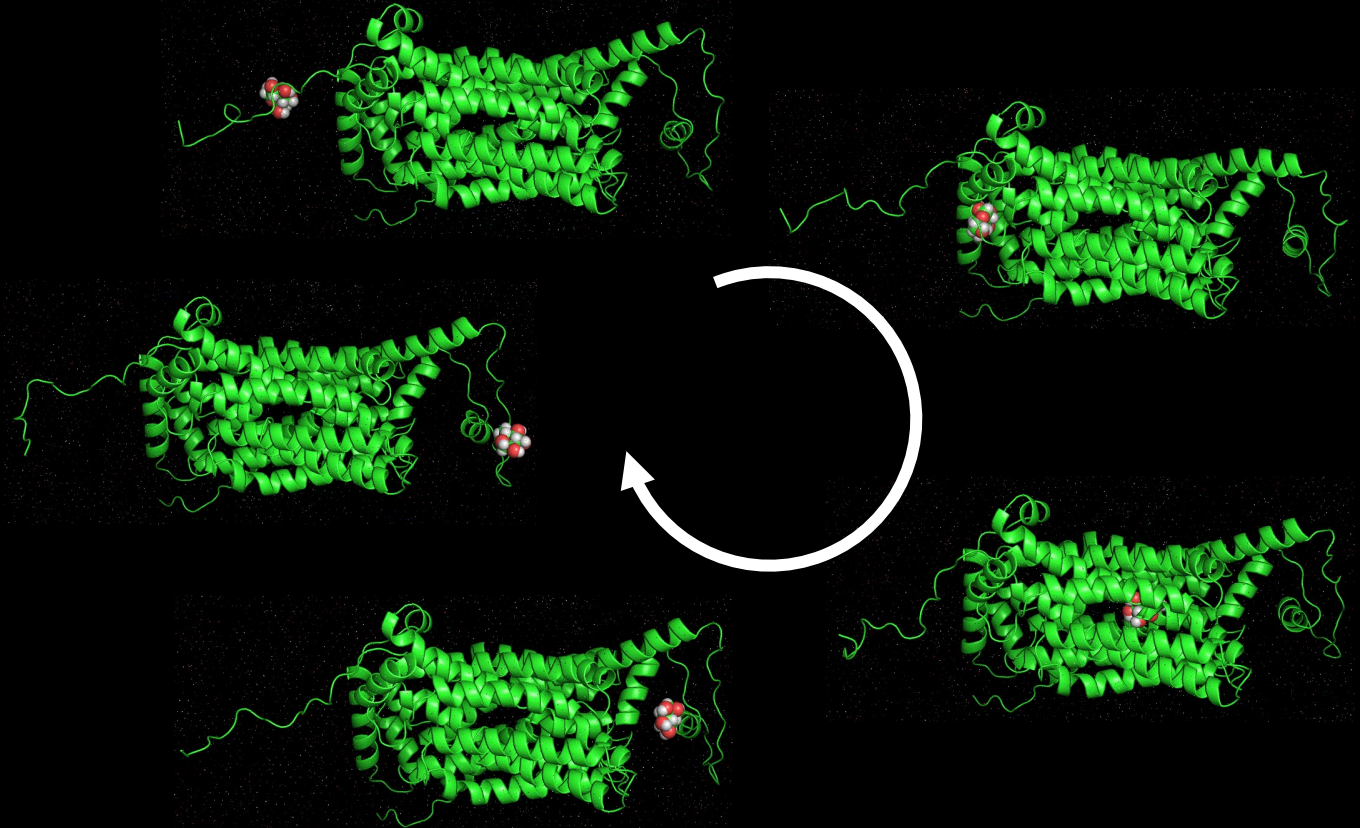
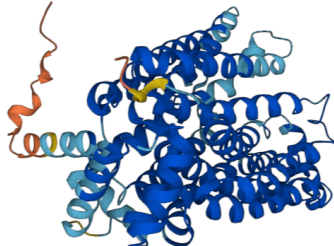
UniProt **P11166** [go to UniProt](#)

PDBe-KB 5 PDB structures for P11166 [go to PDBe-KB](#)

---

Sequence of AF-P11166-F1 Chain 1: Solute carri... A

```
1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91 101 111 121
MEPSSKLTGRMLAVGGAVLGSQFGYNTGVINAPQRVIEEFYNQTVWVHRYGESILPTTLTTLNLSLVAIFSVGGMIGSFVGLFVNRFGRRNSMLMNLAFVSAVLMGFSKLGKSFEMLIL
131 141 151 161 171 181 191 201 211 221 231 241
GRFIIIGVYCGLTGFMVYVGEVSPALRGALGTLHQLGIVVVGILIAQVFGLDSIMGNKDLWPLLSIIIFIPALLQCHVLVFCPESEPFLLINRNEENRRAKSVLKKLRGTADVTHLQEMKEES
251 261 271 281 291 301 311 321 331 341 351 361 371
RQMRREKRVITILELFRSPAYRQPIILIAVVLQLSQQLSGINAVFYSTSIPEKAGVQPFVYATIGSGIVNTAFTVVSLEFVVERAGRRTLHLIAGLAGMAGCAIMTIALALLEQLPWSYLSIVAI
```



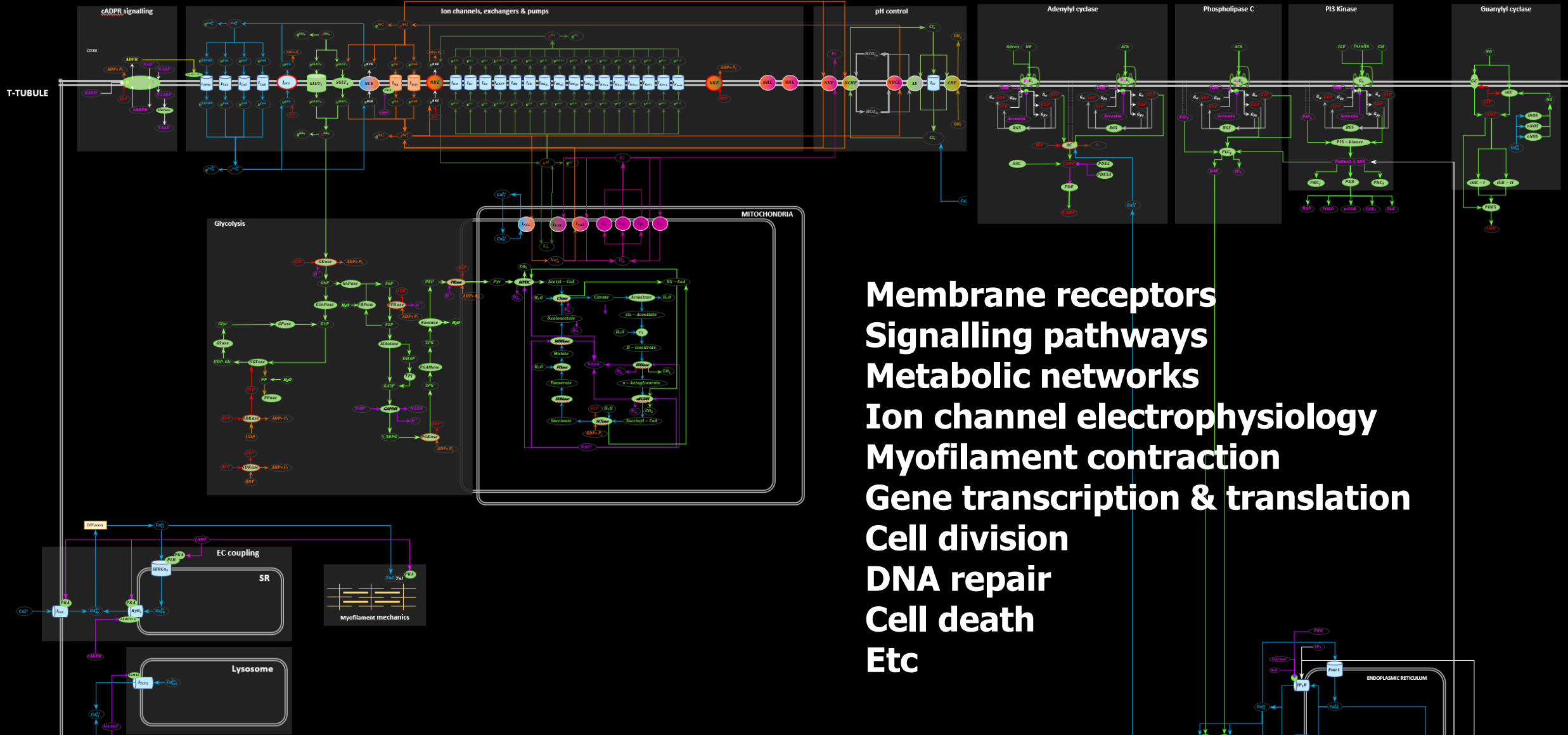
Molecular computations by Sina Safaei.

Kastner J, Thiel W. Bridging the gap between thermodynamic integration and umbrella sampling provides a novel analysis method: "Umbrella integration". *J Chem Phys* 2005, 123:144104(1–5).





# A generic whole-cell BG modelling tool?



**Membrane receptors**  
**Signalling pathways**  
**Metabolic networks**  
**Ion channel electrophysiology**  
**Myofilament contraction**  
**Gene transcription & translation**  
**Cell division**  
**DNA repair**  
**Cell death**  
**Etc**

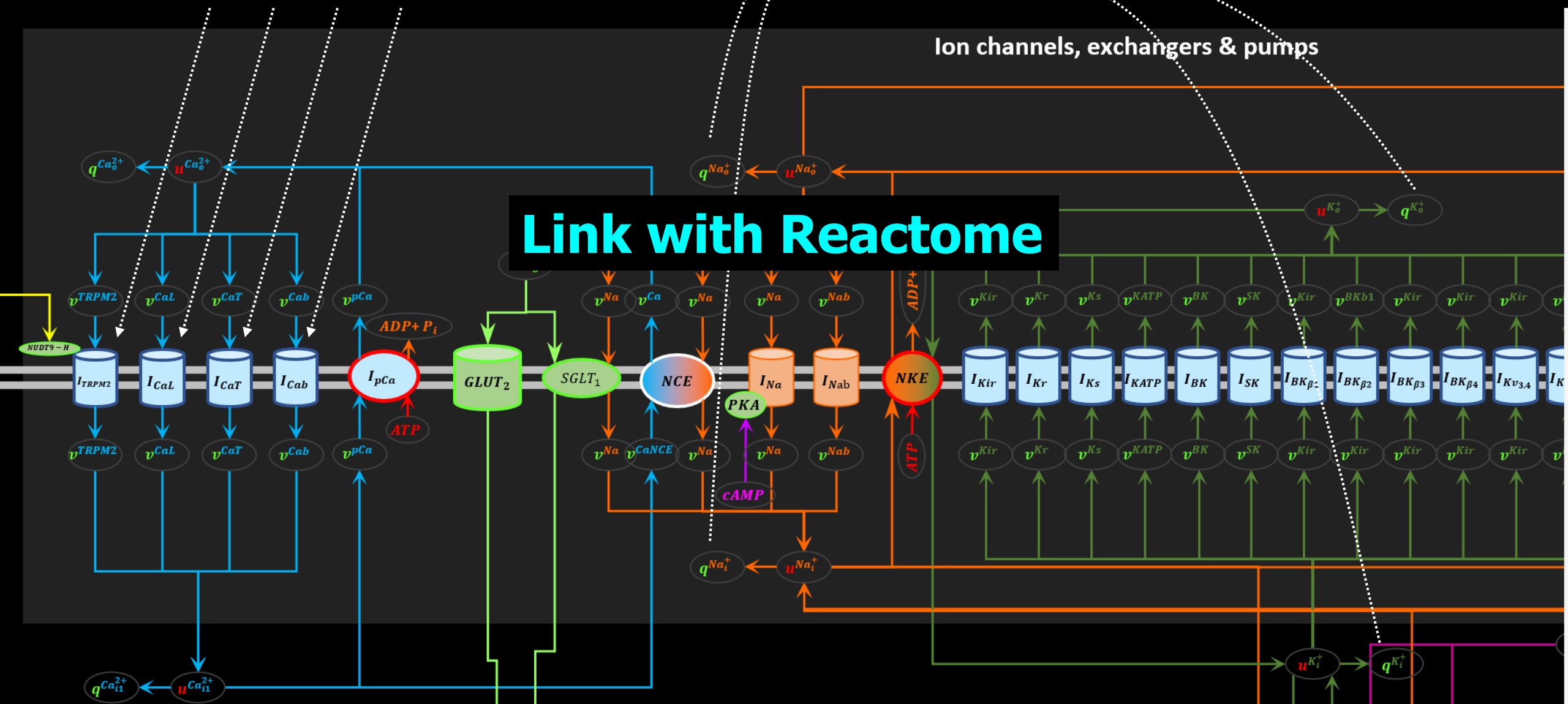
CellML model for each reaction

$$v_i = f(r_i, K_j, q_j)$$

One system equation for all solutes

$$\left[ \frac{dq_j}{dt} \right] = N \times [v_i]$$

$$\frac{dq_j}{dt} = \phi(r_i, K_j, q_j)$$



**The tissue/organ/whole-body scales**

# Functional Tissue Units (FTUs)

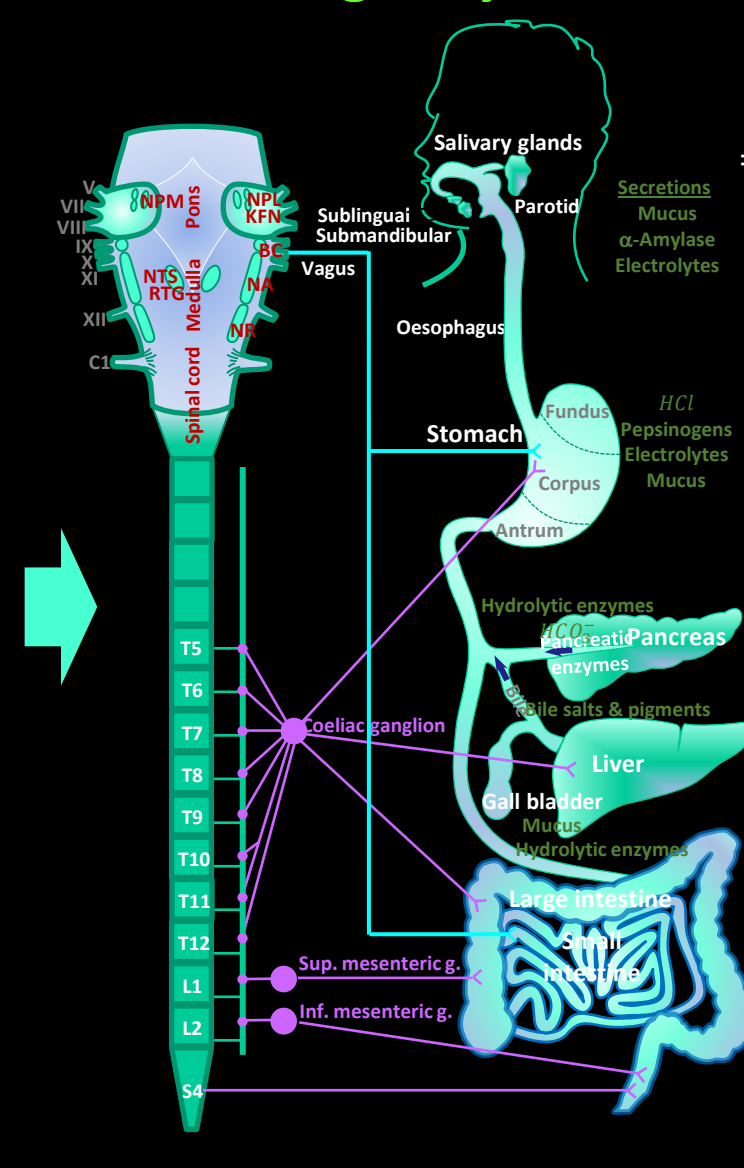
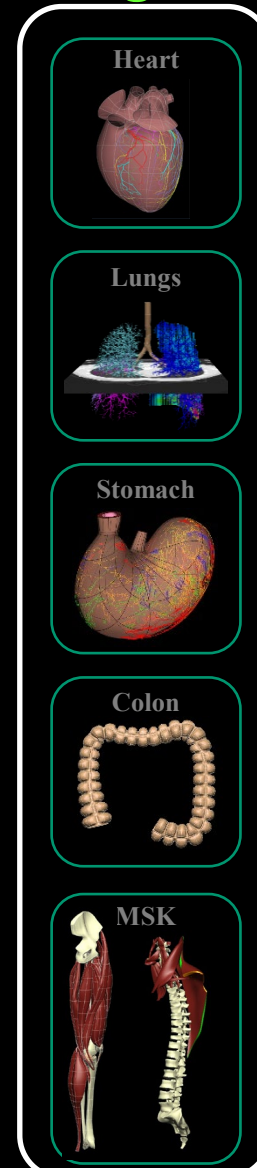
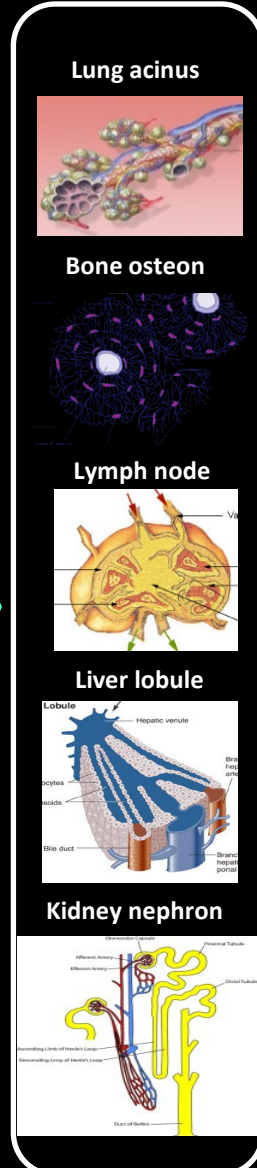
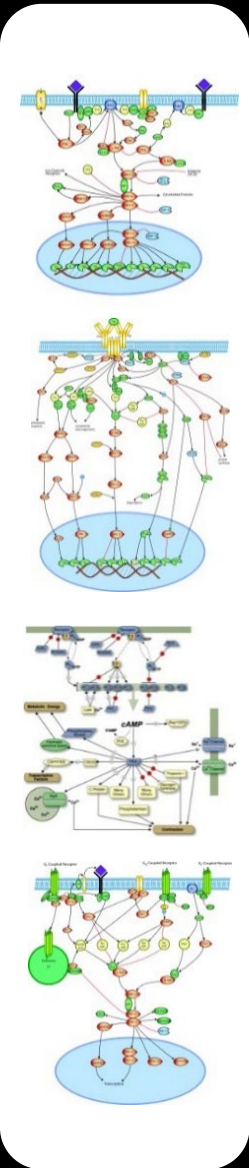
## Cell

## FTUs

## Organs

## Organ systems

## Whole body physiology



**Machine learning**  
⇒ **surrogate models**

- Secretions**
- Mucus
- α-Amylase
- Electrolytes
- HCl
- Pepsinogens
- Electrolytes
- Mucus
- Hydrolytic enzymes
- Pancreatic enzymes
- Bile salts & pigments
- Mucus
- Hydrolytic enzymes
- Absorption**
- Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>
- Monosaccharides
- Disaccharides
- Amino acids
- Most water-soluble vitamins
- Fat & fat-soluble vitamins
- Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
- Bile salts

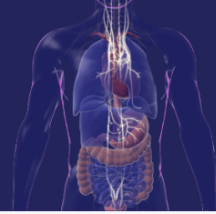


# Neural connectivity: The NIH SPARC project

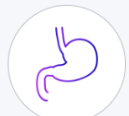
<https://sparc.science>

Welcome to the SPARC Portal — Advancing bioelectronic medicine through open science!

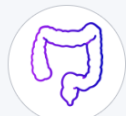
Our vision: Integration of Data, Knowledge, Computational Modeling, and Spatial Mapping for the peripheral nervous system will greatly advance scientific understanding and will deliver significant impacts for clinical medicine.



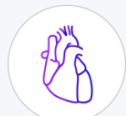
Find Data by Category



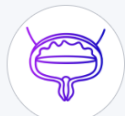
Stomach



Colon



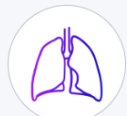
Heart



Urinary System



Nerves & Ganglia



Lung

[View more](#)

What Can I Do with SPARC?



Browse, View, and Get Data and Models

Freely use curated experimental data, protocols, and models of the autonomic nervous system.

[Find Data and Models](#)



View 2D and 3D Anatomical Maps

Discover relationships and datasets with interactive connectivity maps featuring different species.

[View the Maps](#)



Create Computational Pipelines

Connect to the o<sup>2</sup>SPARC platform to build and explore modeling and data analysis pipelines.

[Discover o<sup>2</sup>SPARC](#)



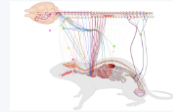
Include SPARC in your proposals

2023 NIH Data Sharing Policy is in effect now. Requirements are met when your grant includes SPARC.

[Request SPARC Services](#)

What can I do with Maps?

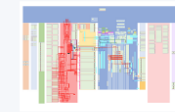
Anatomical Connectivity



The Anatomical Connectivity (AC) flatmaps show physical connectivity derived from SCKAN in an anatomical schematic context.

[View AC Map](#)

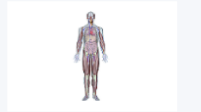
Functional Connectivity



The Functional Connectivity (FC) flatmap provides a visualisation of semantic connectivity and a future interface to ANS models.

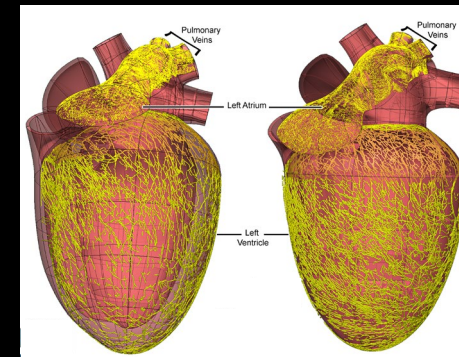
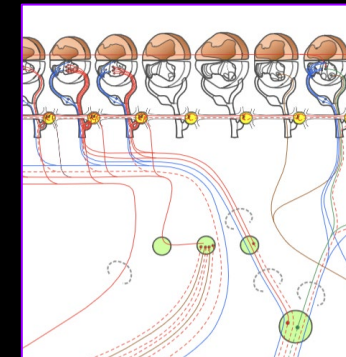
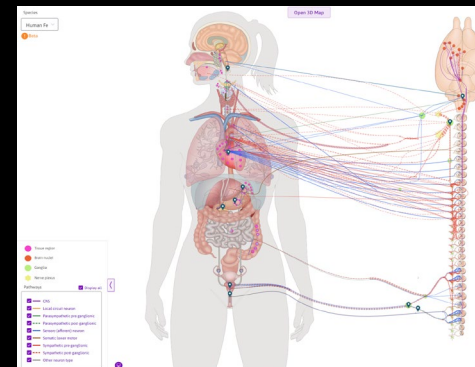
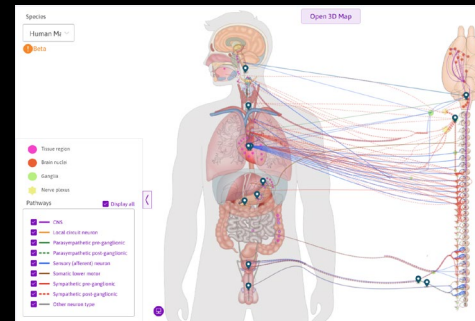
[View FC Map](#)

3D Whole Body



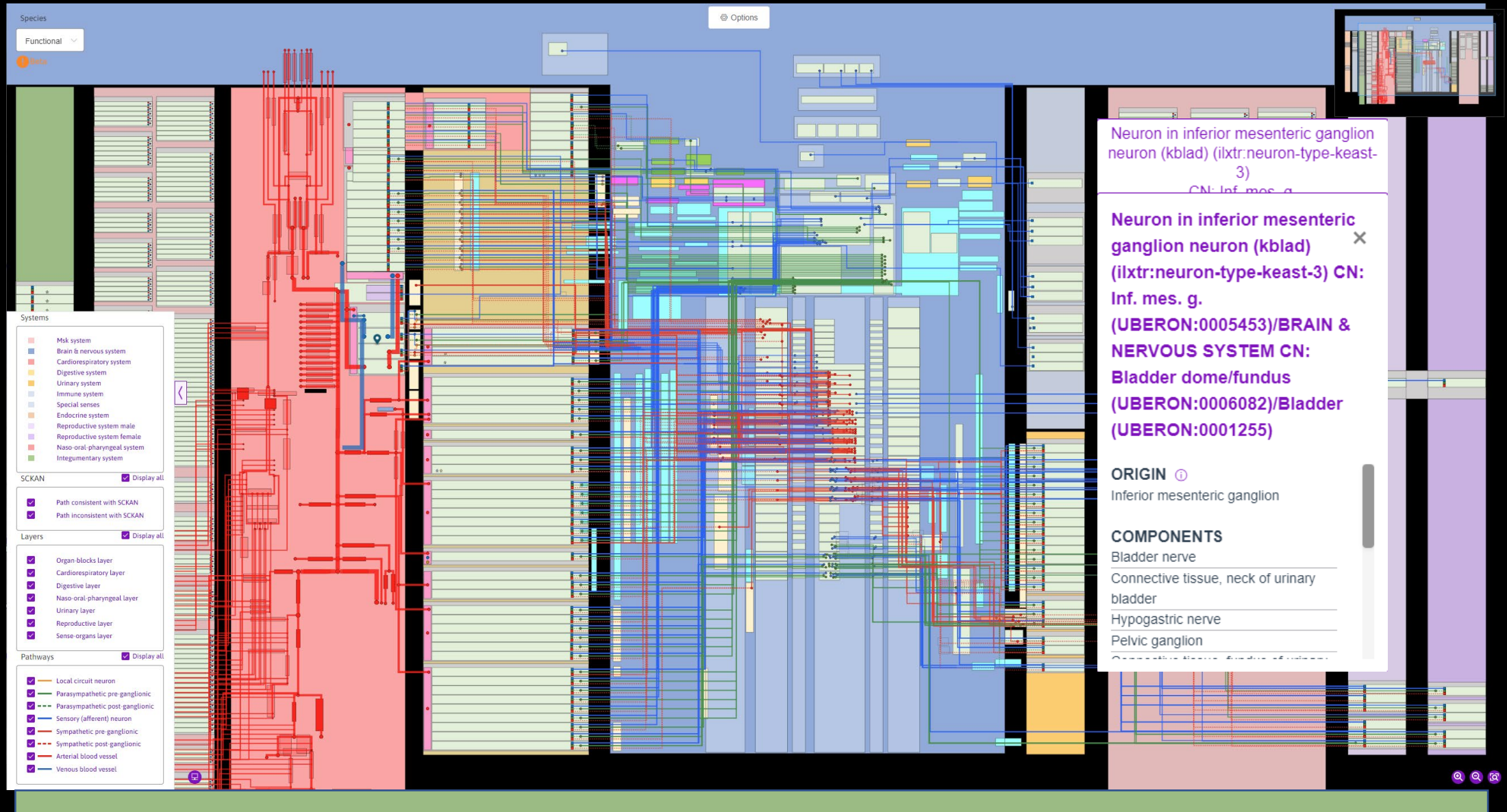
The 3D whole-body shows physical connectivity derived from SCKAN in an anatomically realistic context.

[View 3D Body](#)

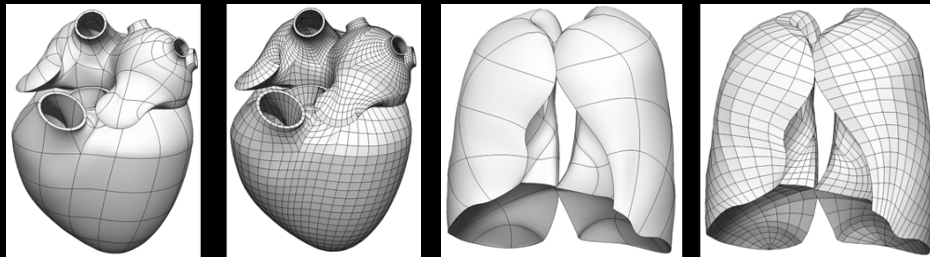
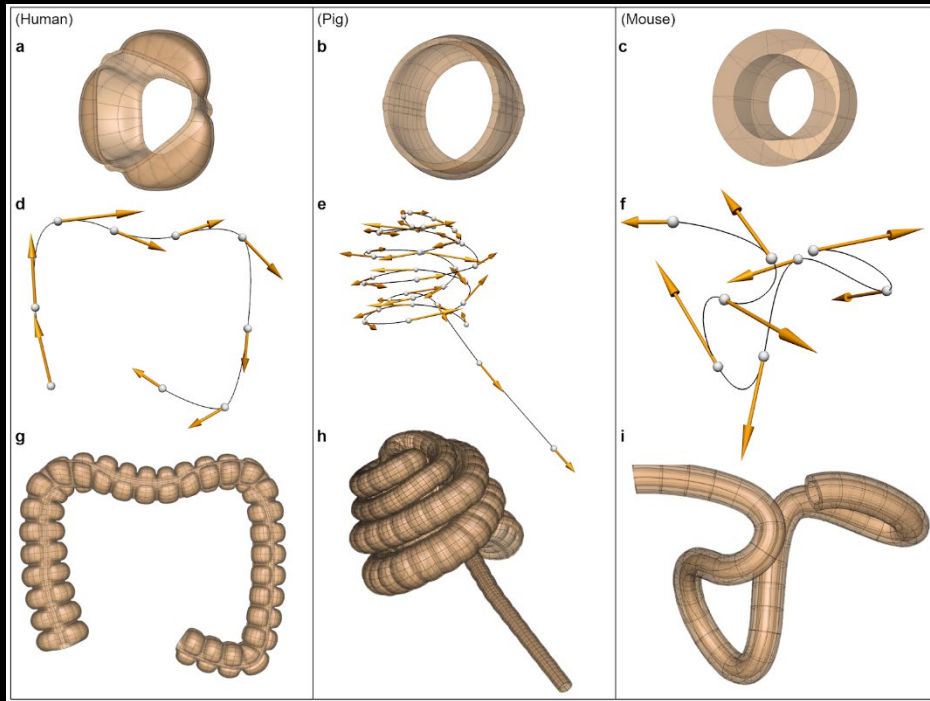




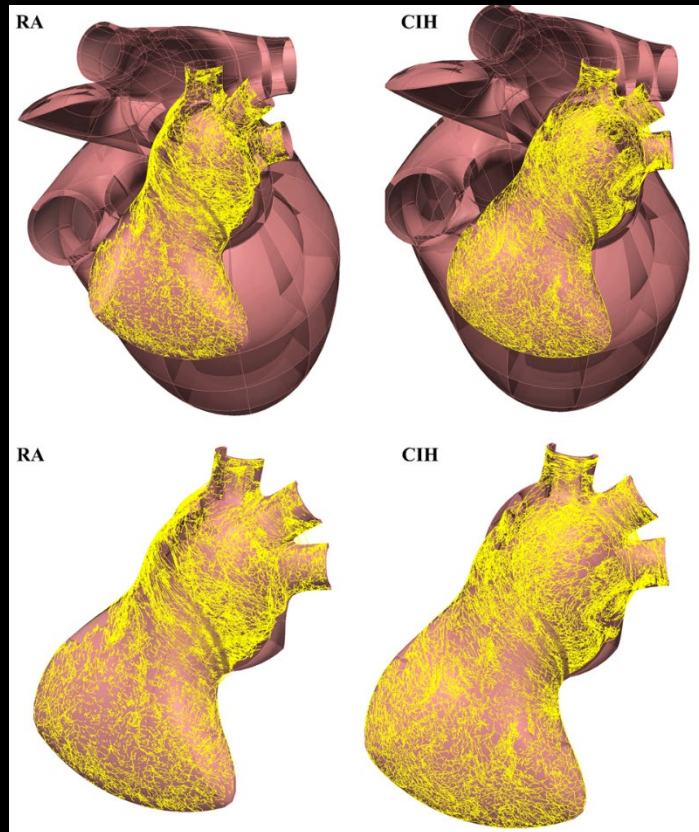
# Functional Connectivity (FC) map



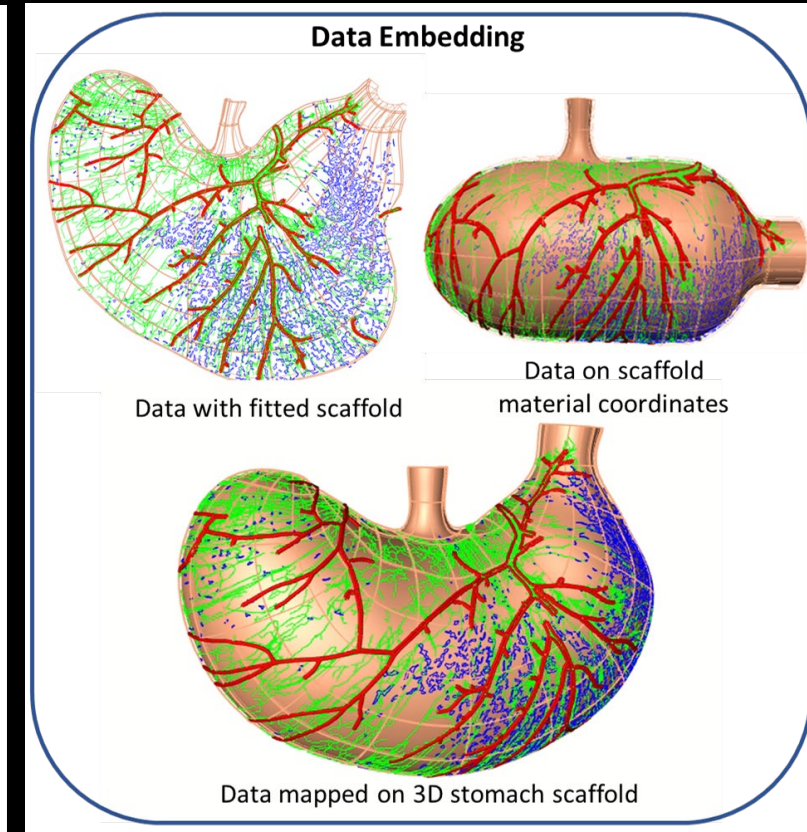
# Scaffolds



Mapping TH-IR innervation of the whole left atrium on the 3D heart scaffold



Mapping of CGRP-IR axon innervation on mouse stomach



The 3D reference coordinate system for each organ is consistent across multiple species, to facilitate cross-species comparisons and the analysis of variation within a population.

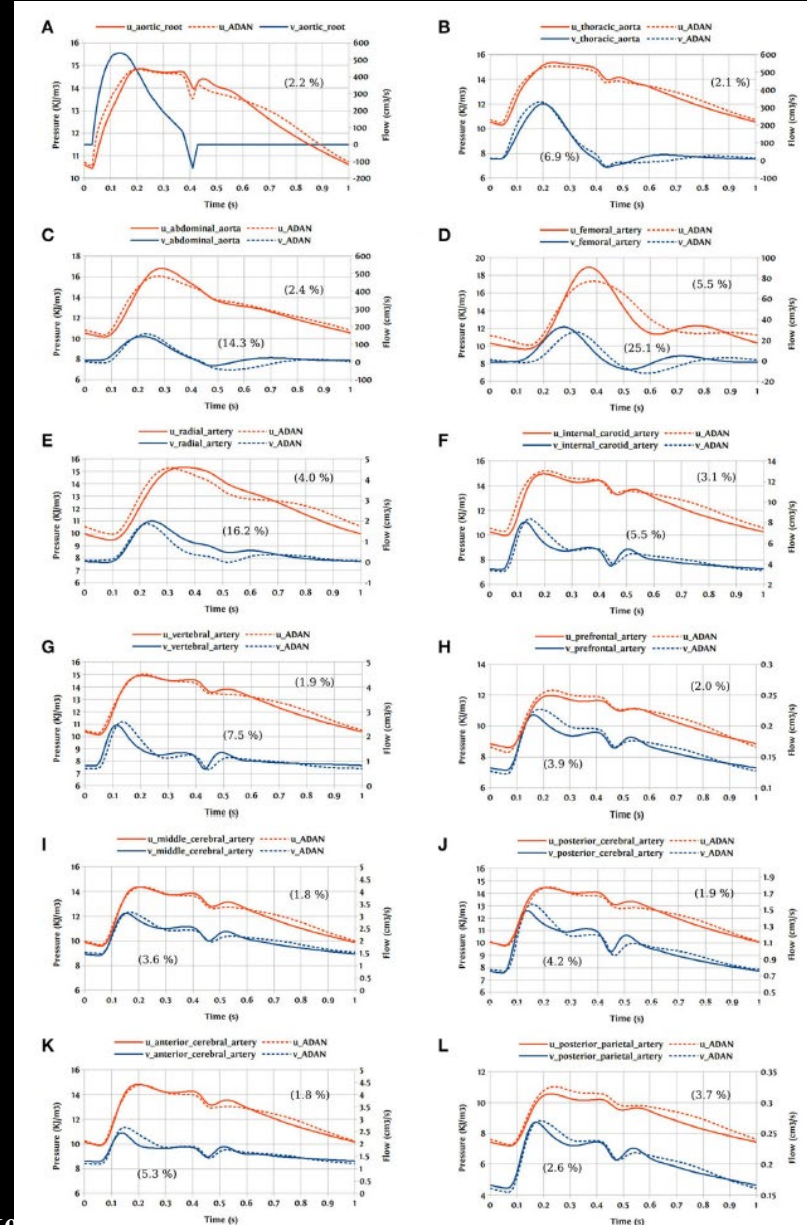
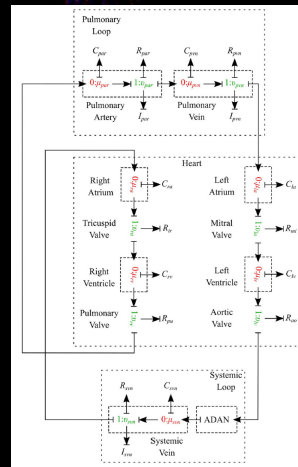
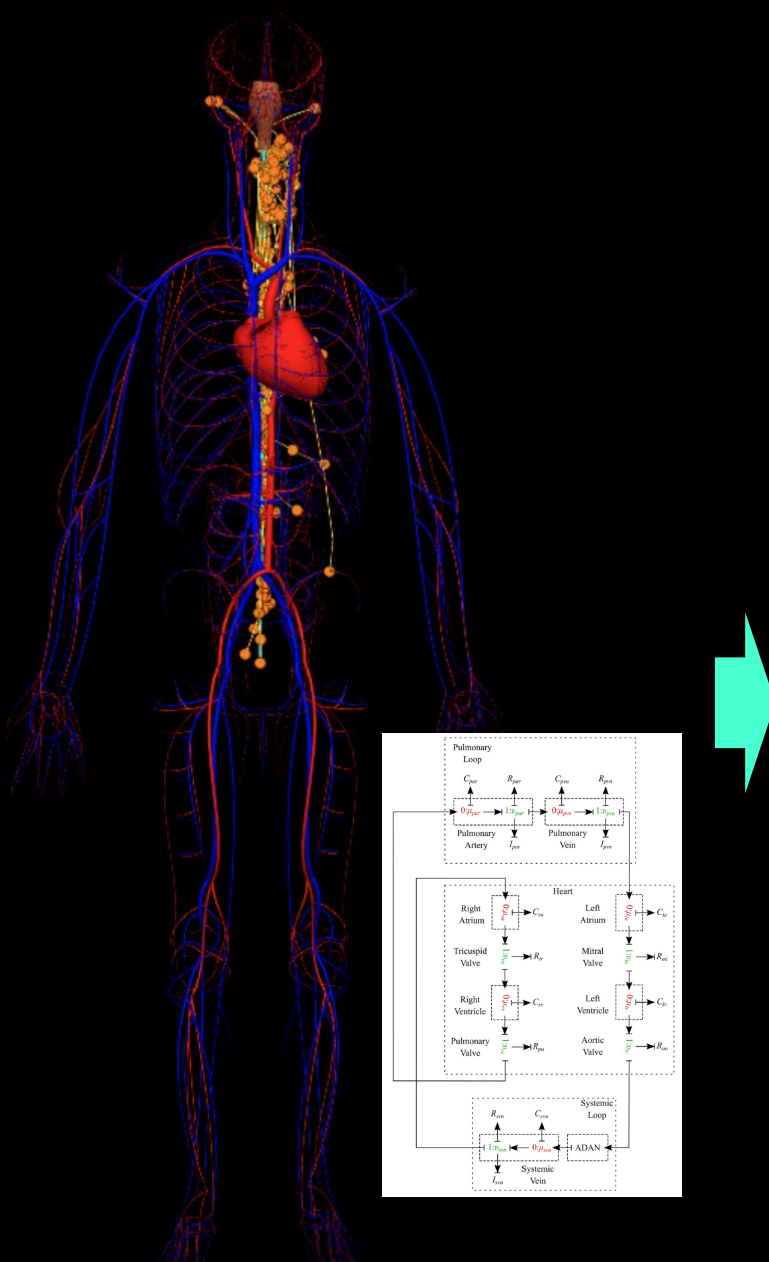
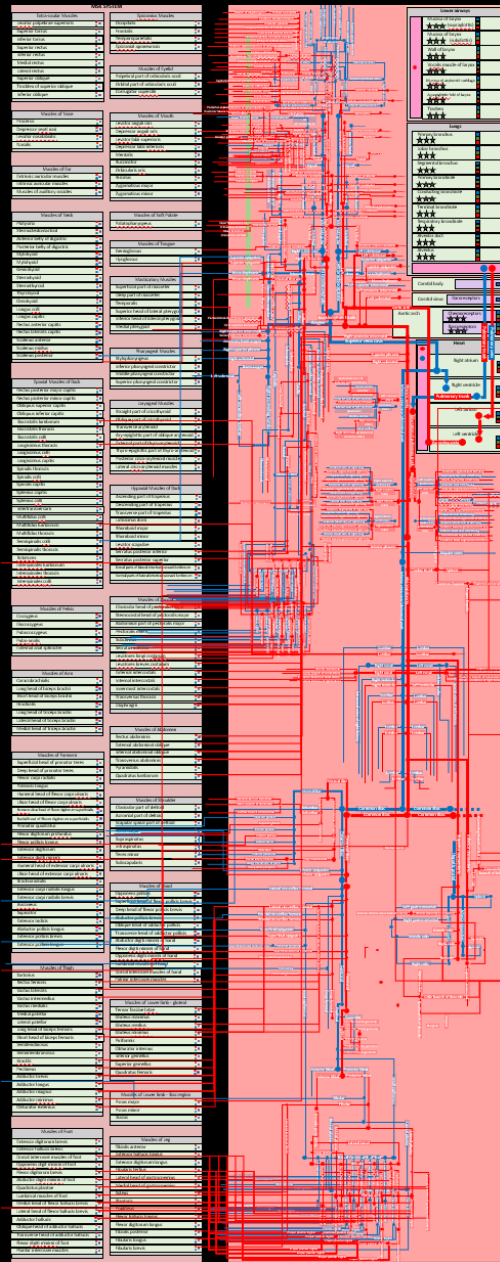
[ABI Mapping Tools — ABI Mapping Tools 0.1.0 documentation \(abi-mapping-tools.readthedocs.io\)](http://abi-mapping-tools.readthedocs.io)



# 3D body scaffold

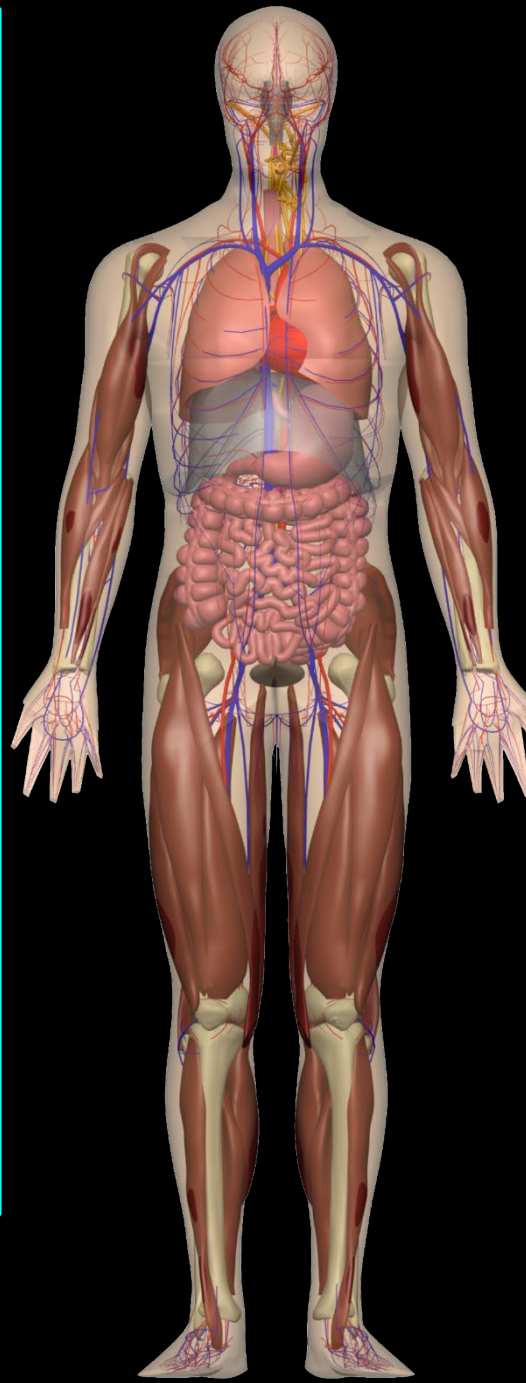
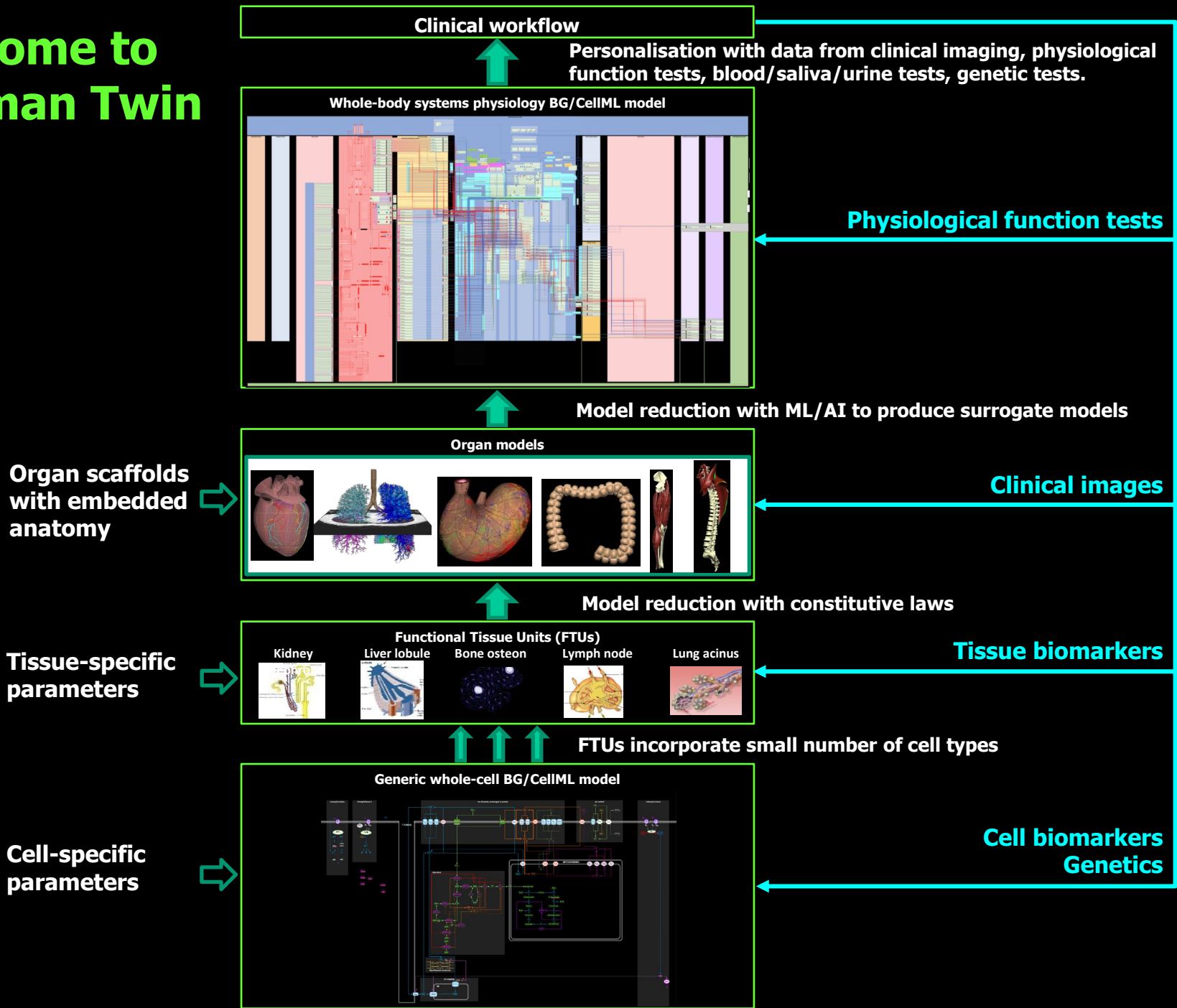


# FC maps → BG network models → physiological function





# From Physiome to Virtual Human Twin





# Acknowledgements



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