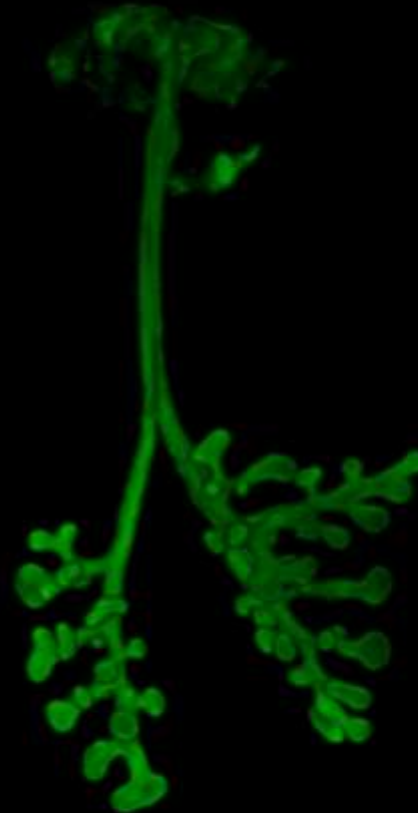


Simulating Organogenesis in COMSOL: Deforming and Interacting Domains

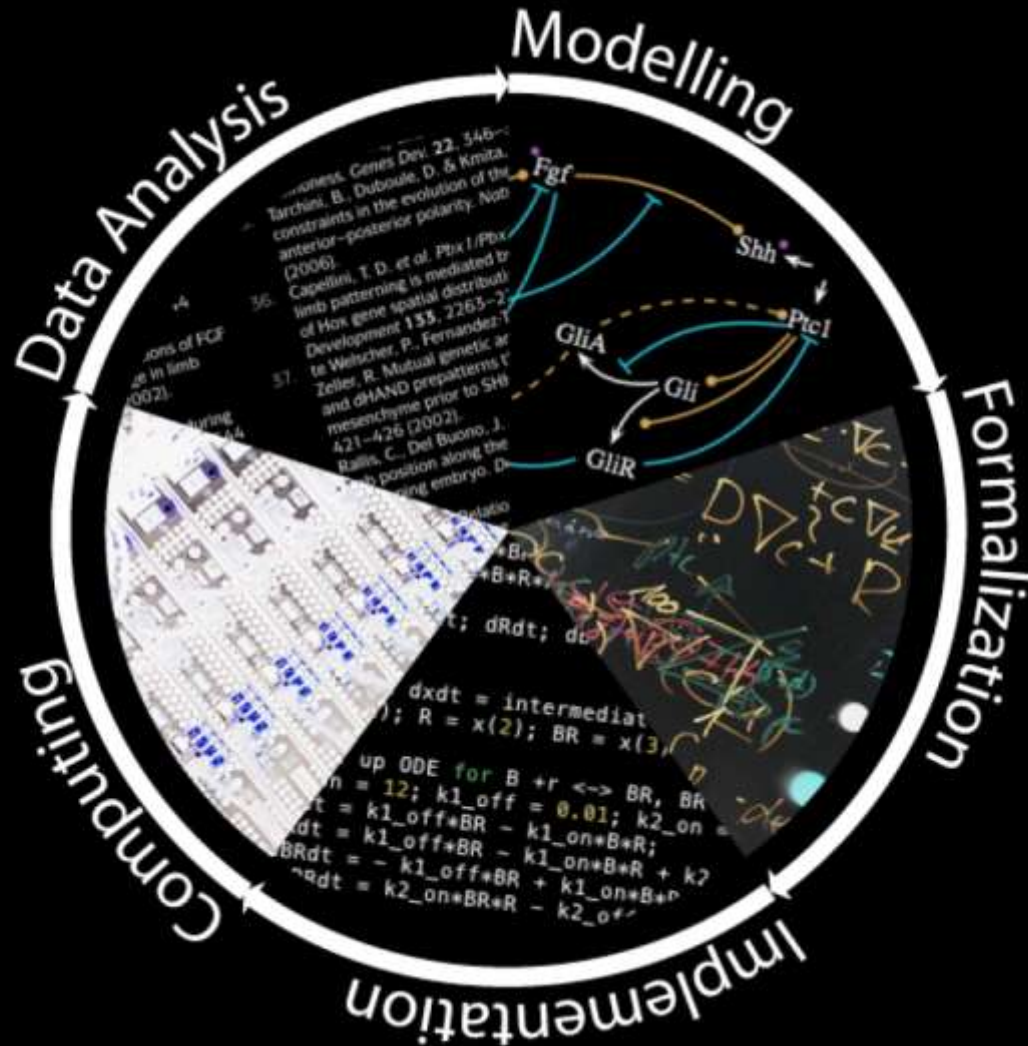
Denis Menshykau
Dagmar Iber group
D-BSSE, ETH Zurich

COMSOL
CONFERENCE
EUROPE
2012



400 μm

Work Flow



Building a Mathematical Model: overview

We use systems of reaction-diffusion (RD) equations

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X} + \nabla(u \cdot X) &= D_X \Delta X + R_X(X, Y, \dots) \\ \dot{Y} + \nabla(u \cdot Y) &= D_Y \Delta Y + R_Y(X, Y, \dots)\end{aligned}$$

...

Speed u might be given or might be a function of variables

We solve RD equations on 1D, 2D and 3D deforming and static domains

We have from 3 to 20 variables

The size of the problem is usually from 10 000 to 500 000 DOF

Building a Mathematical Model: typical reactions

- Reaction diffusion equation based

$$\dot{X} = D\Delta X + R_X$$

- Simplest reaction is decay

$$R_X = -\delta X$$

- Often we have complex dynamics

$$R_L = -k_{on} \cdot L \cdot R$$

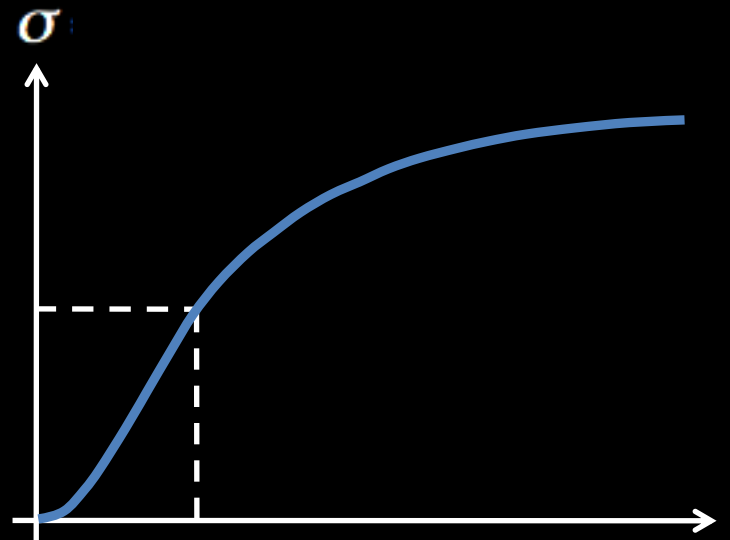
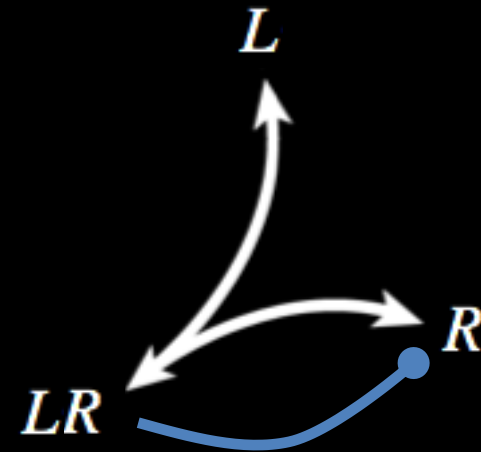
$$R_R = -k_{on} \cdot L \cdot R$$

$$R_{LR} = k_{on} \cdot L \cdot R$$

- Or activation and inhibition respectively

$$\sigma = \frac{X^n}{X^n + K^n}$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{K^n}{K^n + X^n}$$

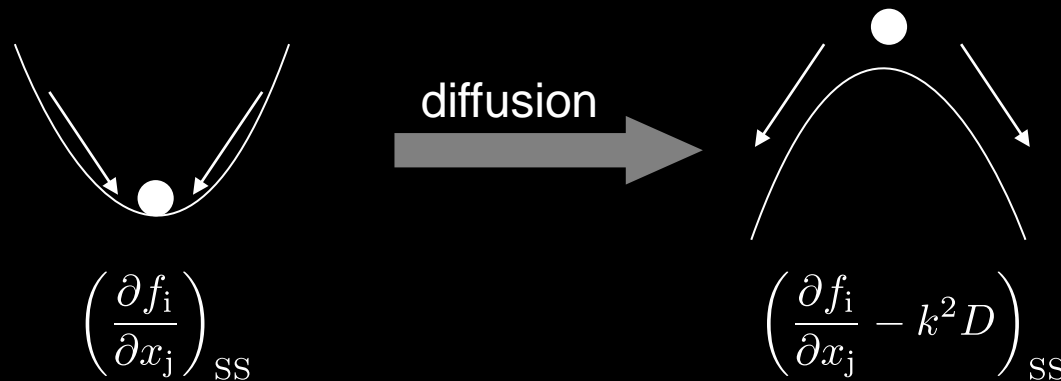


Optimizing COMSOL models on a constant domain

- 36 h using Sledgehammer method (smaller relative error, limited timesteps & Jacobian update at each iteration)
- Not acceptable for finding parameters and testing ideas efficiently
- 9 h removing discontinuities in production terms and initial conditions and relaxing solver settings
- < 3 h using cubic Lagrange elements (instead of quadratic) on a coarser grid
- 30 minutes using manual scaling for the error estimation, allowing for quadratic elements on coarser grids
- 5 minutes segregating the delicate complex formations from the rest

Turing Models

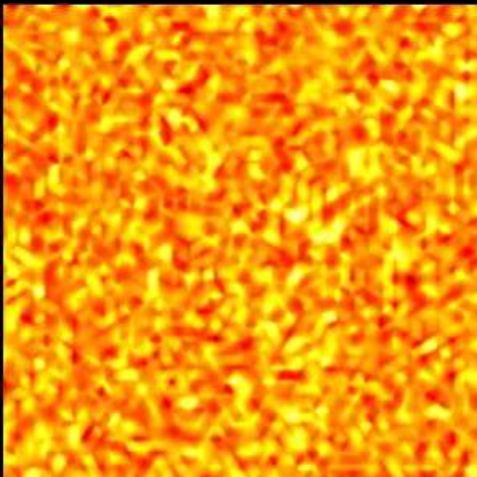
spatial patterns result from the diffusion-driven instability



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U} &= \Delta U + \gamma(a - U + U^2V) \\ \dot{V} &= D\Delta V + \gamma(b - U^2V)\end{aligned}$$

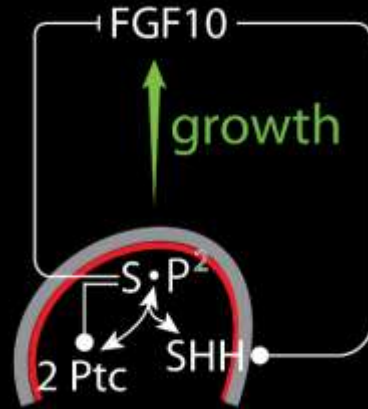
no positive eigenvalues

at least one positive eigenvalue



Kondo *et al.* Science 2010
Maini *et al.* Science 2006
Sick *et al.* Science 2006
Turing Phil Transact Royal Soc 1952

Branch Mode Selection during Early Lung Development

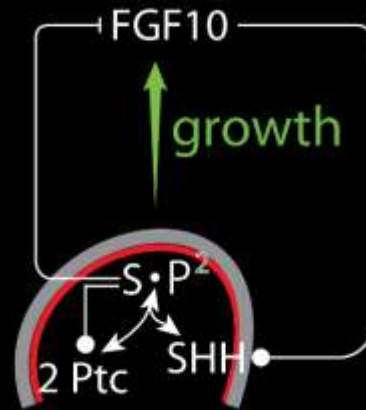
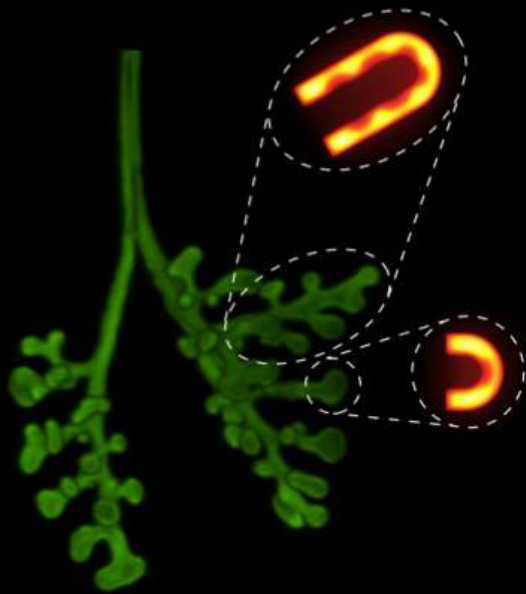


$$\dot{F} = \Delta F + \rho_F \frac{1}{(P^2 S)^n + 1} - \delta_F F$$

$$\dot{P} = D_P \Delta P + \rho_P - \delta_P P + (\nu - 2\delta_C) P^2 S$$

$$\dot{S} = D_S \Delta S + \rho_S \frac{F^n}{F^n + 1} - \delta_S \overline{S} - \delta_C P^2 S$$

Lung Branching Point Selection



SLOW GROWTH

BIFURCATION

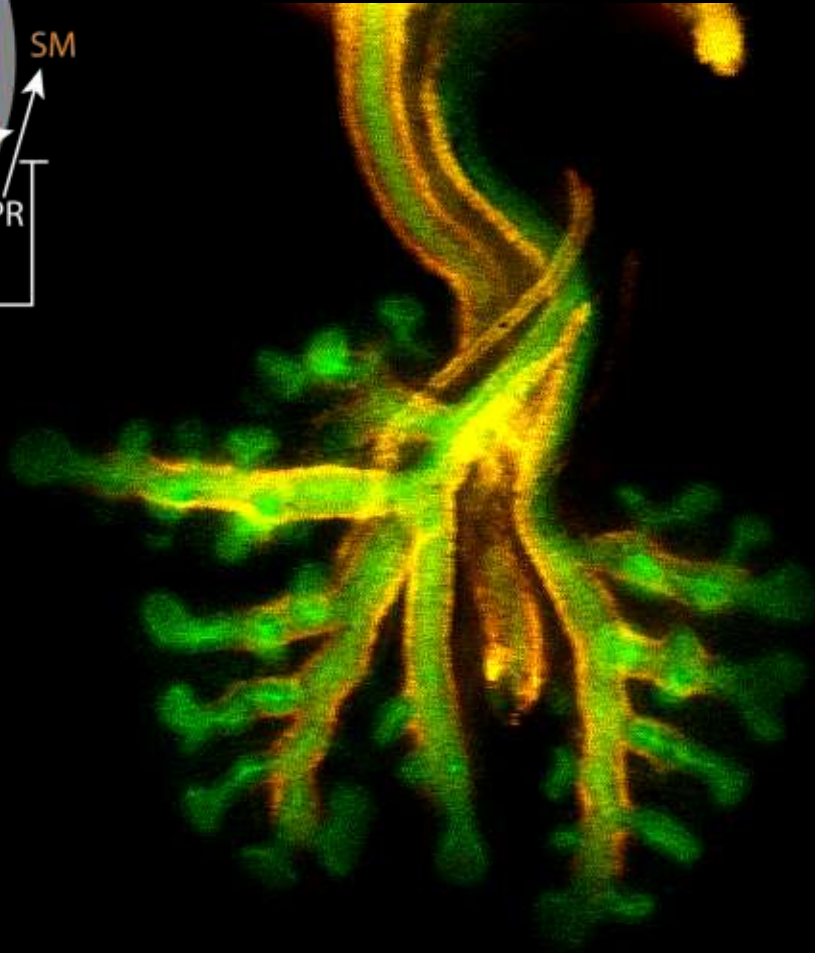
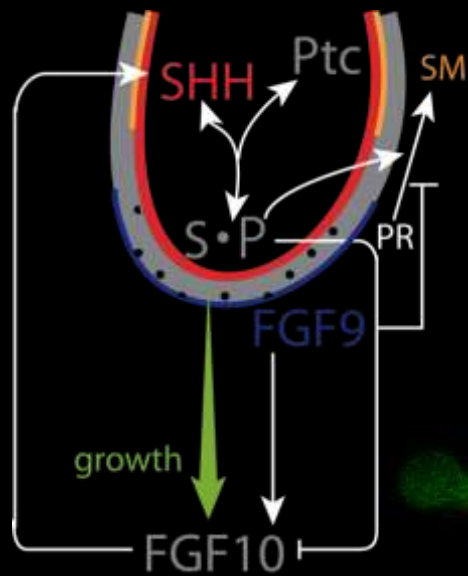
min FGF10 max



FAST GROWTH

LATERAL
BRANCHING

Smooth Muscle (SM) and Vein Formation



Reaction-Diffusion on a Static Composite Domain

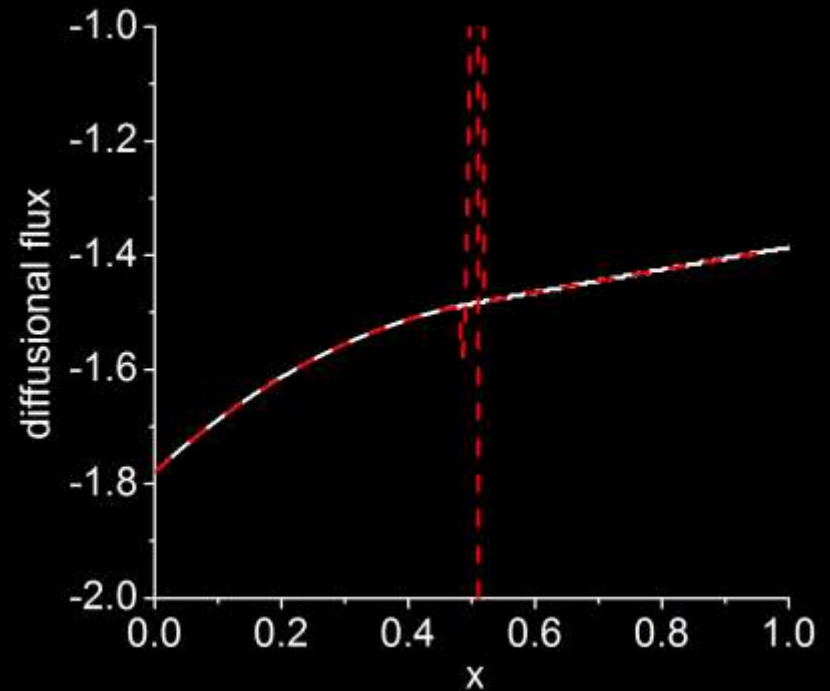
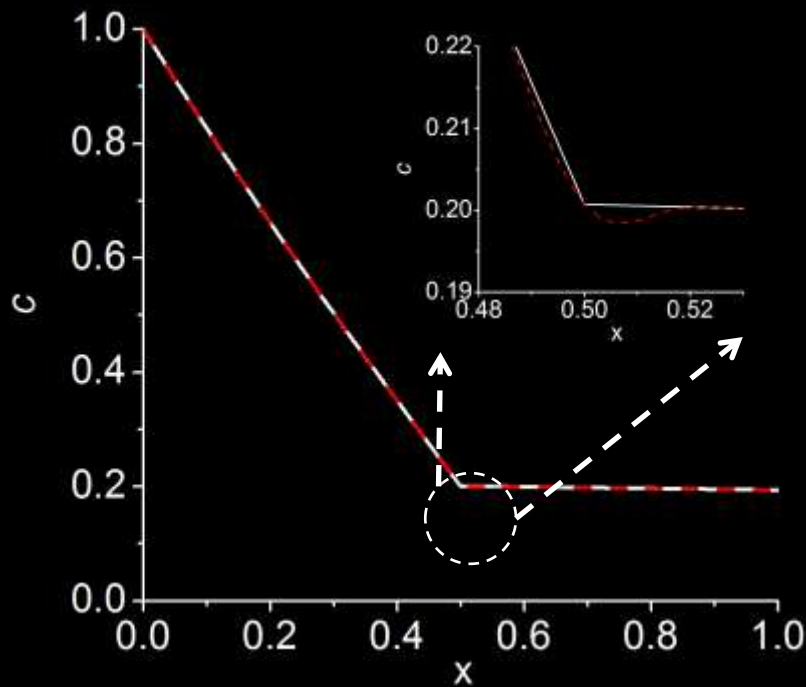


Global PDE: $\dot{L} = D_1 \Delta L - \sigma L$ -----

Coupled $\dot{L}_1 = D_1 \Delta L_1 - \sigma L_1$ ———

Local PDEs: $\dot{L}_2 = D_2 \Delta L_2 - \sigma L_1$

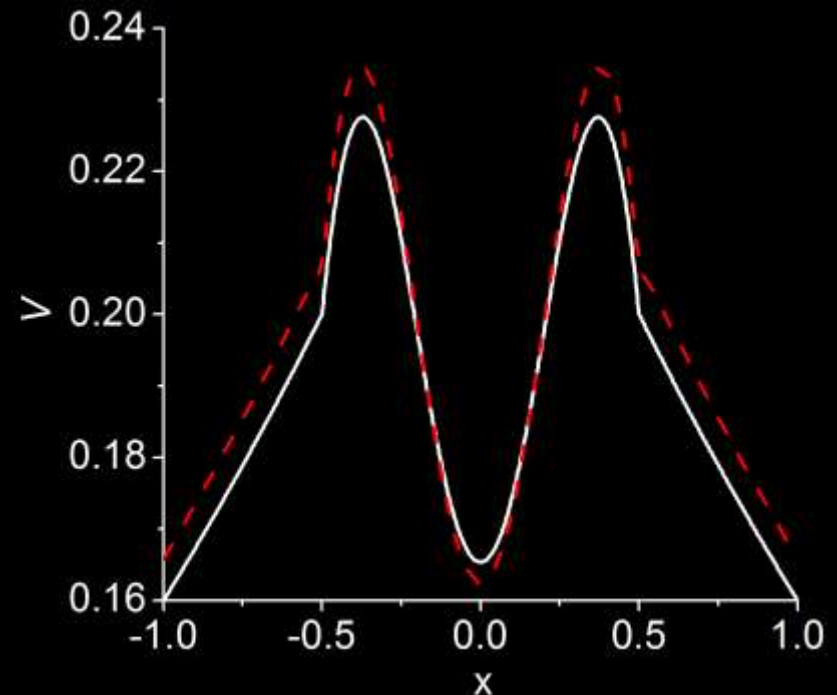
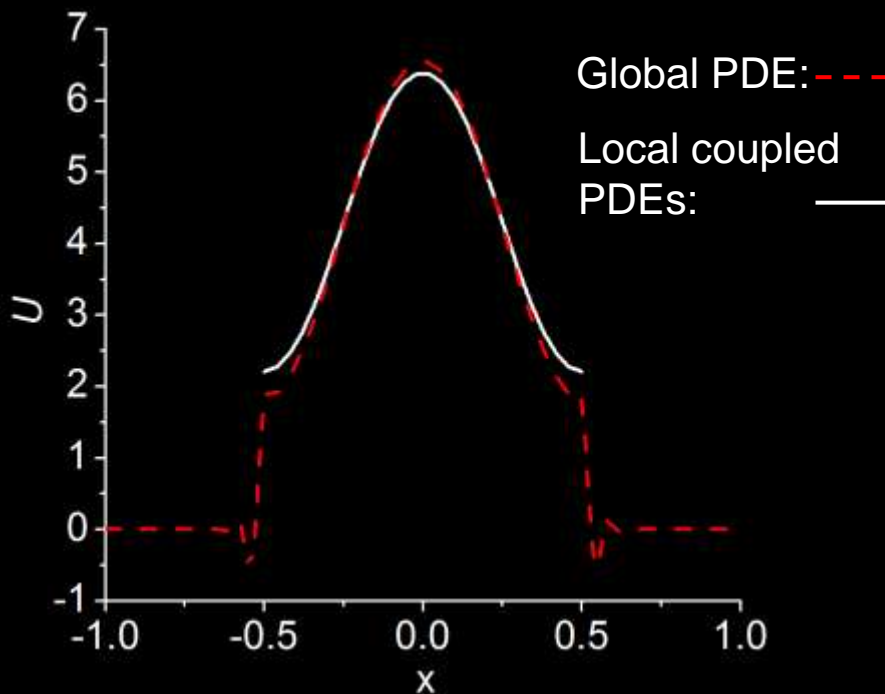
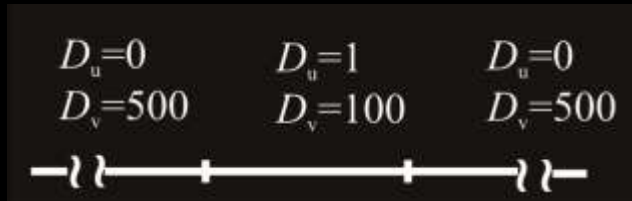
$L_1 = L_2$



Reaction-Diffusion on a Static Composite Domain

$$\dot{U} = \Delta U + \gamma(a - U + U^2V)$$

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



Advantages of the local definition of PDEs:

- provides accurate solution of the problem;
- problem has less DOF;

Reaction-Diffusion on a Deforming Composite Domain

$$\dot{U} = \Delta U + \gamma(a - U + U^2V)$$

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

$$dx=nx f(U, V)$$

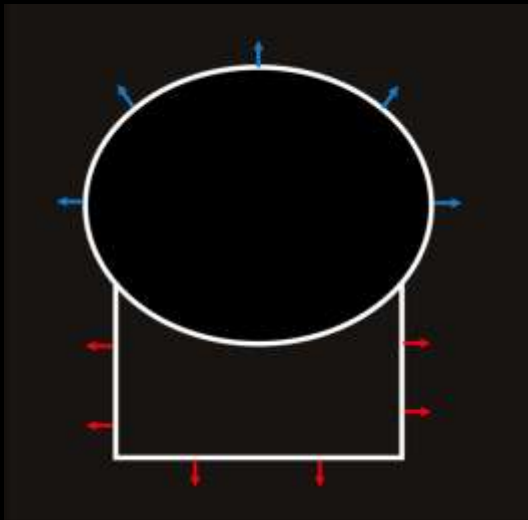
$$dy=ny f(U, V)$$

We use **General Extrusion Coupling Operators** to ensure synchronous deformation of a composite domain.



Explicitly Defined Deformation of a Composite Domain

We use **assembly** of the subdomains together with **Continuity** node in the **Coefficient form PDE** interface to ensure accurate accurate solution



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Sven Friedel

Rune Westin

Mikael Fredenberg

Anders Ekerot

Martin Nilson

Collaborators

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O. Michos (Sanger
Institute)



ETH

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

