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Comparative simulations of fungal infection dynamics in the human and murine lung

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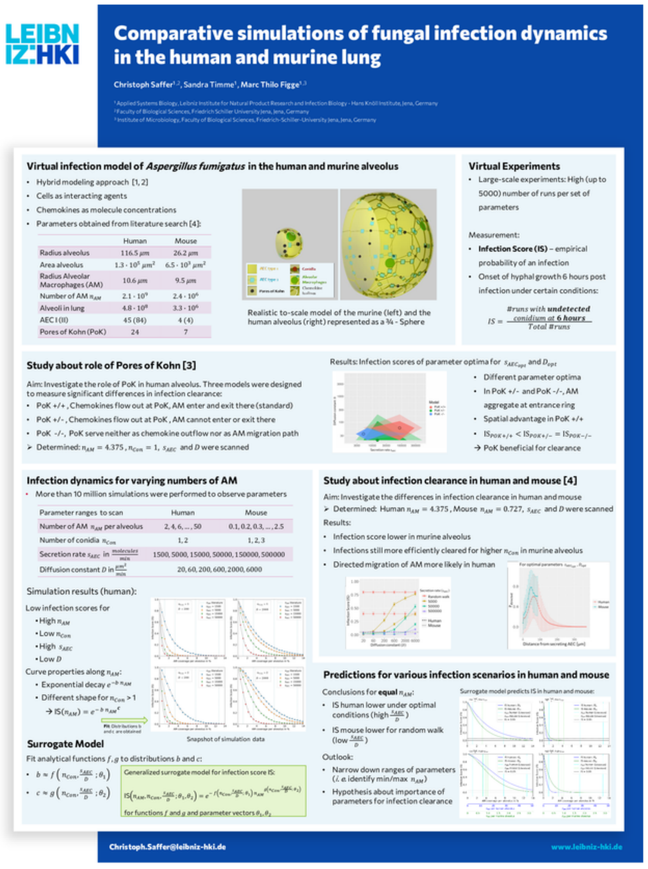

Comparative simulations of fungal infection dynamics in the human and murine lung

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Virtual infection model of *Aspergillus fumigatus* in the human and murine alveolus

- Hybrid modeling approach [1,2]
- Cells as interacting agents
- Chemokines as molecule concentrations
- Parameters obtained from literature search [4]:

	Human	Mouse
Radius alveolus	116.5 μm	26.2 μm
Area alveolus	$1.3 \cdot 10^5$ μm^2	$6.5 \cdot 10^3$ μm^2
Radius Alveolar Macrophages (AM)	10.6 μm	9.5 μm
Number of AM n_{AM}	$2.1 \cdot 10^3$	$2.4 \cdot 10^6$
Alveoli in lung	$4.8 \cdot 10^8$	$3.3 \cdot 10^6$
AEC I (II)	45 (84)	4 (4)
Pores of Kohn (PoK)	24	7

Realistic to-scale model of the murine (left) and the human alveolus (right) represented as a ¾ - Sphere

Virtual Experiments

- Large-scale experiments: High (up to 5000) number of runs per set of parameters

Measurement:

- **Infection Score (IS)** – empirical probability of an infection
- Onset of hyphal growth 6 hours post infection under certain conditions:

$$IS = \frac{\#runs\ with\ \textbf{undetected}\ conidium\ at\ \textbf{6 hours}}{Total\ \#runs}$$

Study about role of Pores of Kohn [3]

Aim: Investigate the role of PoK in human alveolus. Three models were designed to measure significant differences in infection clearance:

- PoK +/+ , Chemokines flow out at PoK, AM enter and exit there (standard)
- PoK +/- , Chemokines flow out at PoK , AM cannot enter or exit there
- PoK -/-, PoK serve neither as chemokine outflow nor as AM migration path

➢ Determined: $n_{AM} = 4.375$, $n_{Con} = 1$, s_{AEC} and D were scanned

Results: Infection scores of parameter optima for $s_{AEC_{opt}}$ and D_{opt}

- Different parameter optima
- In PoK +/- and PoK -/-, AM aggregate at entrance ring
- Spatial advantage in PoK +/+
- $IS_{POK+/+} < IS_{POK+/-} = IS_{POK-/-}$

→ PoK beneficial for clearance

Infection dynamics for varying numbers of AM

- More than 10 million simulations were performed to observe parameters

Parameter ranges to scan	Human	Mouse
Number of AM n_{AM} per alveolus	2, 4, 6, ... , 50	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, ... , 2.5
Number of conidia n_{Con}	1, 2	1, 2, 3
Secretion rate s_{AEC} in $\frac{molecules}{min}$	1500, 5000, 15000, 50000, 150000, 500000	
Diffusion constant D in $\frac{\mu m^2}{min}$	20, 60, 200, 600, 2000, 6000	

Simulation results (human):

Low infection scores for

- High n_{AM}
- Low n_{Con}
- High s_{AEC}
- Low D

Curve properties along n_{AM}:

- Exponential decay $e^{-b \cdot n_{AM}}$
- Different shape for $n_{Con} > 1$

→ $IS(n_{AM}) = a^{-b \cdot n_{AM}^c}$

PN: Distributions b and c are obtained

Snapshot of simulation data

Surrogate Model

Fit analytical functions f, g to distributions b and c:

- $b \approx f\left(n_{Con}, \frac{s_{AEC}}{D}; \theta_1\right)$
- $c \approx g\left(n_{Con}, \frac{s_{AEC}}{D}; \theta_2\right)$

Generalized surrogate model for infection score IS:

$IS\left(n_{AM}, n_{Con}, \frac{s_{AEC}}{D}; \theta_1, \theta_2\right) = e^{-f\left(n_{Con}, \frac{s_{AEC}}{D}; \theta_1\right) \cdot n_{AM}^{g\left(n_{Con}, \frac{s_{AEC}}{D}; \theta_2\right)}}$

for functions f and g and parameter vectors θ_1, θ_2

Study about infection clearance in human and mouse [4]

Aim: Investigate the differences in infection clearance in human and mouse

➢ Determined: Human $n_{AM} = 4.375$, Mouse $n_{AM} = 0.727$, s_{AEC} and D were scanned

Results:

- Infection score lower in murine alveolus
- Infections still more efficiently cleared for higher n_{Con} in murine alveolus
- Directed migration of AM more likely in human

Predictions for various infection scenarios in human and mouse

Conclusions for **equal** n_{AM}:

- IS human lower under optimal conditions (high $\frac{s_{AEC}}{D}$)
- IS mouse lower for random walk (low $\frac{s_{AEC}}{D}$)

Outlook:

- Narrow down ranges of parameters (*i. e* identify min/max n_{AM})
- Hypothesis about importance of parameters for infection clearance

Surrogate model predicts IS in human and mouse:

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References
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[3] Blickensdorf *et. al* 2020. *Front Microbiol* 111-13.
[4] Blickensdorf *et. al* 2019. *Front Immunol* 10

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