

COMSOL  
CONFERENCE  
2017 ROTTERDAM

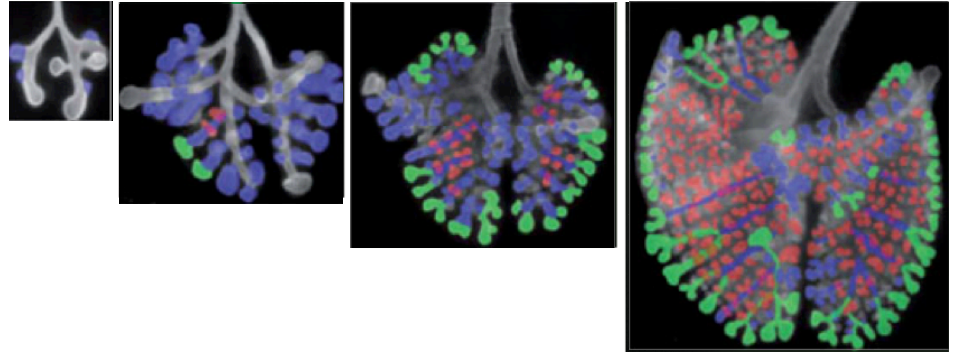
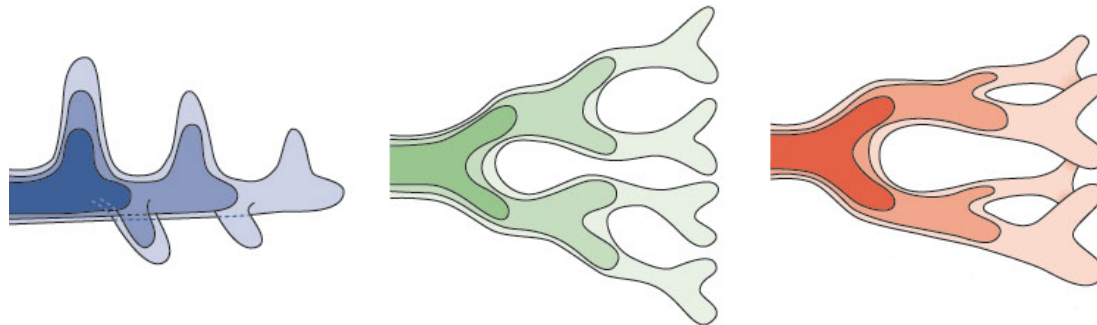
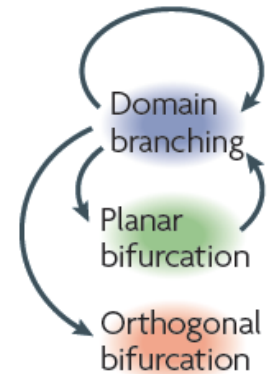
# Simulating Organogenesis in COMSOL: Comparison Of Methods For Simulating Branching Morphogenesis

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# Motivation: Lung Morphogenesis

- Lung Branching:
  - High Surface : Volume Ratio
  - Surface of half a tennis court
  - Highly stereotyped
- How is this achieved *in vivo*?

Metzger et al. *Nature* (2008)Affolter et al. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology* (2009)

# Image-Based Simulations: Mathematical Model

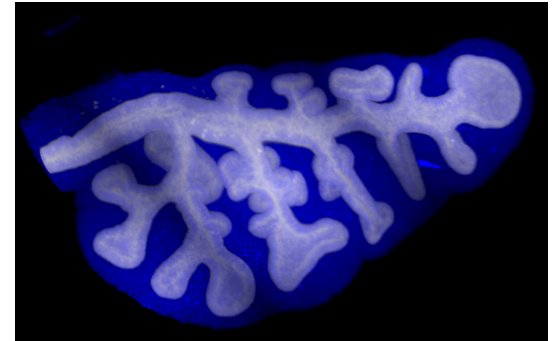
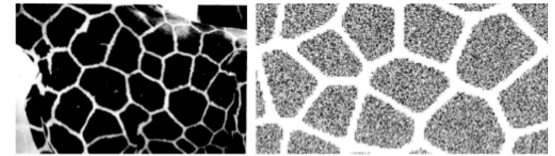
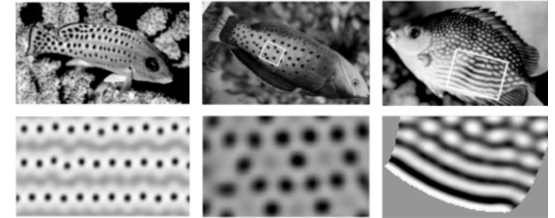
- Receptor-ligand based Turing Model

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

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = d \Delta L + \gamma(b - R^2 L)$$

- Receptor R on the lung epithelium
- Ligand L in the mesenchyme
- Growth velocity field depends on  $R^2 L$

$$\vec{v} \approx R^2 L \cdot \vec{n}$$



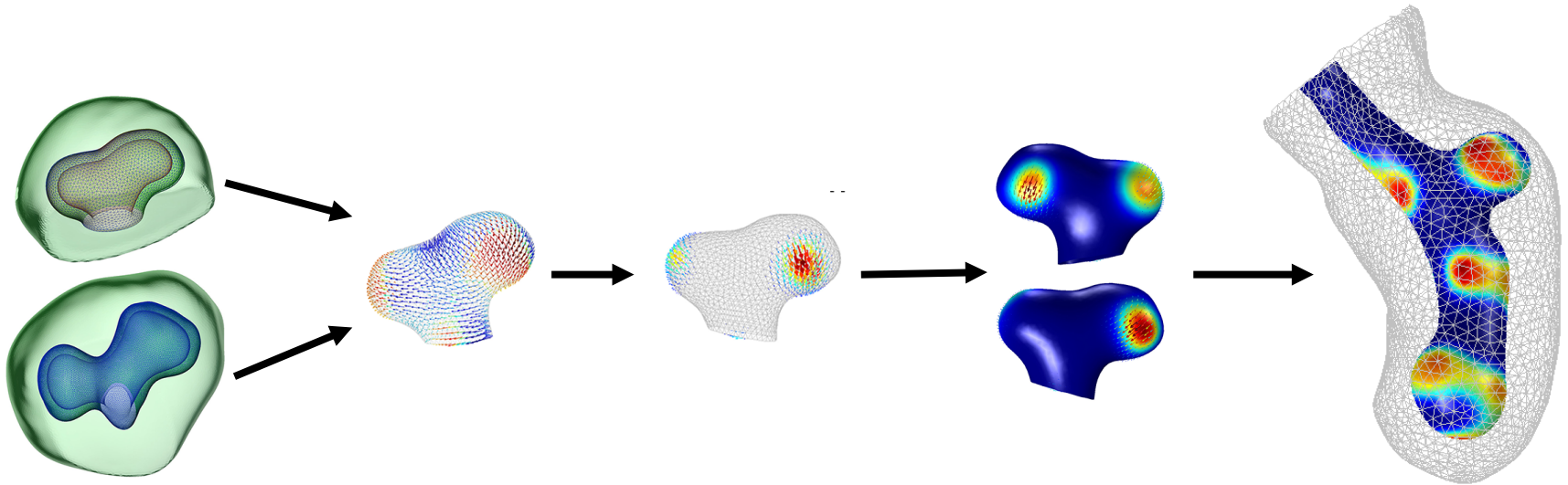
Credit to Conradin Krämer    Credit to Lisa Conrad

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

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# Image-Based Simulations: Pipeline



Menshykau et al. *Development* (2014)

Credit to Roberto Croce

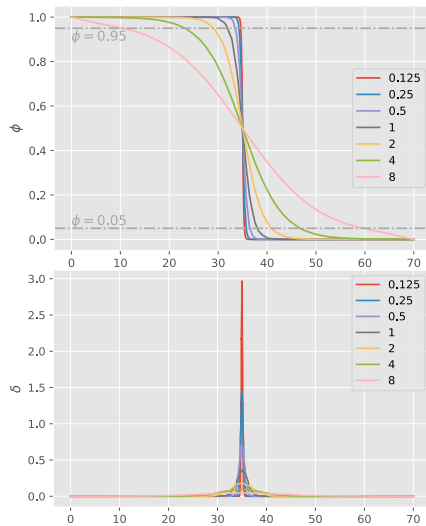
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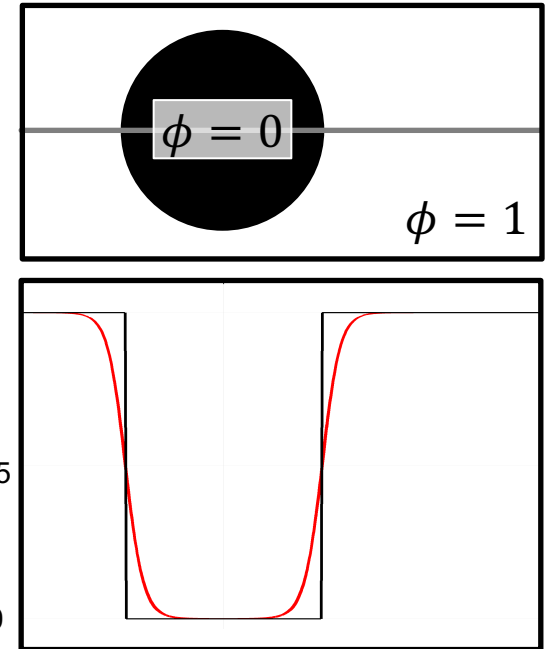
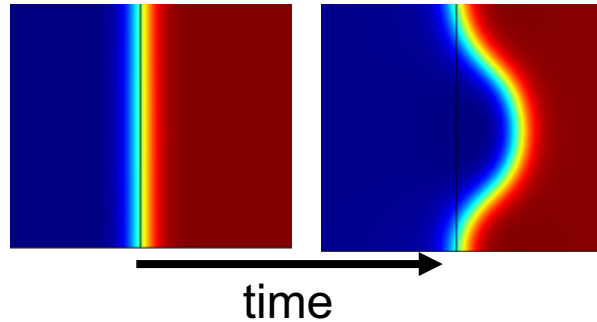
# Mathematical Framework: Phase-Field

- Phase-Field = Scalar Field  $\phi$
- Regular mesh on whole domain
- Controllable



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \vec{w} \cdot \nabla \phi = f$$

$$f = \gamma \nabla \phi \cdot \left( \epsilon - \phi(1 - \phi) \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} \right)$$



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

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# Phase-Field Receptor-Ligand Turing Mechanism

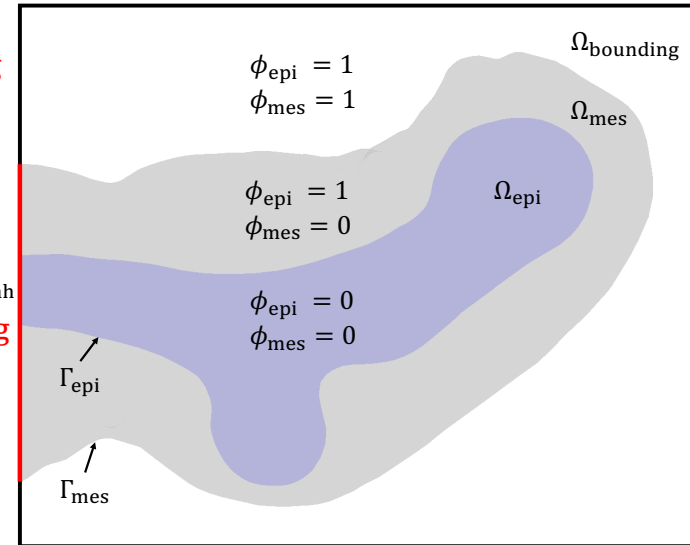
$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L) \quad \text{in } \Omega_{\text{bounding}}$$

$$\phi_L \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = d \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla L) + \gamma \phi_L (1 + I^2)^{-1} b - \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} R^2 L \quad \text{in } \Omega_{\text{bounding}}$$

$$\phi_L \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = D \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla I) - \phi_L k_d I \quad \text{in } \Omega_{\text{bounding}}$$

$$D \vec{n} \cdot \nabla L = -\gamma R^2 L \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{\text{epi}}$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = p_0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{\text{inh}}$$



- Extending to  $\Omega_{\text{bounding}}$ :

- Bulk reactions-terms: Multiply with  $\phi$

- Boundary reactions-terms: Multiply with  $\delta \approx |\nabla \phi|$

$$\vec{v} \approx R^2 L \cdot \delta \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|}$$

$$\phi_L = \phi_{\text{epi}} - \phi_{\text{mes}}$$

$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L)$$

$$\phi_L \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = d \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla L) + \gamma \phi_L (1 + I^2)^{-1} b - \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} R^2 L$$

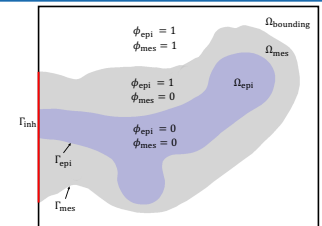
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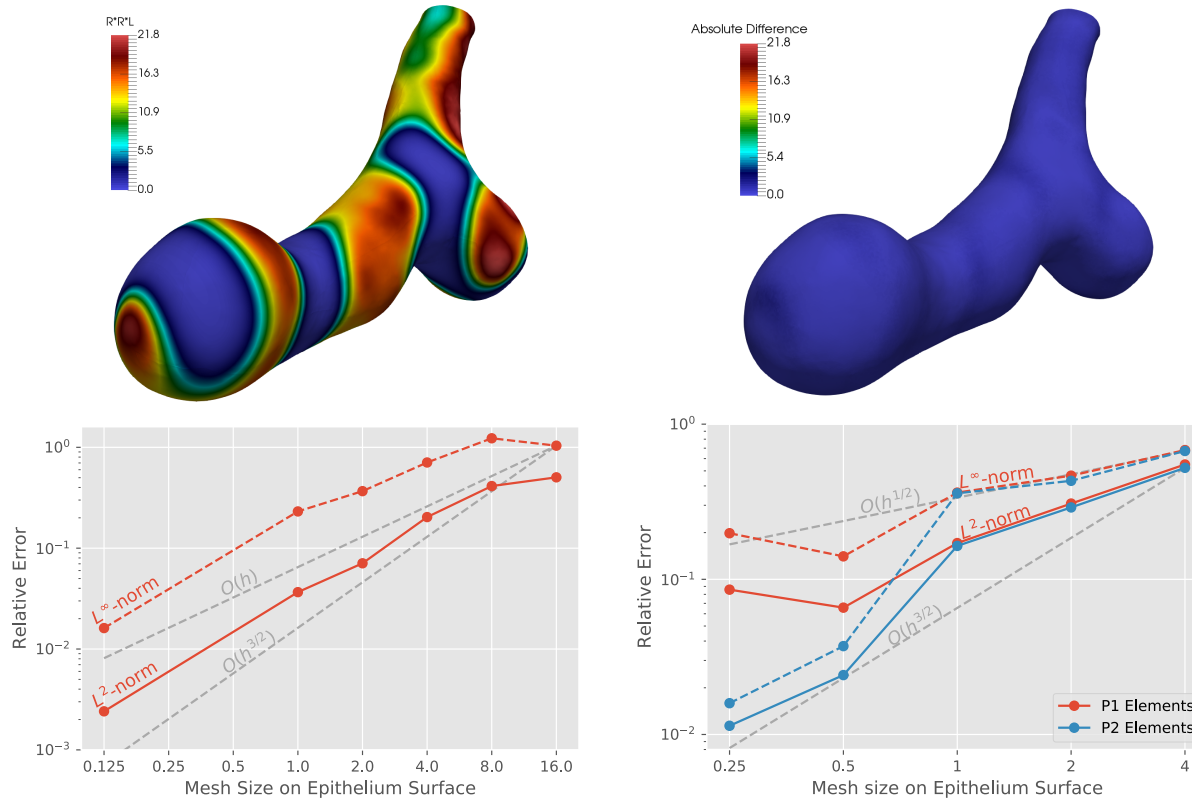
$$\phi_L = \phi_{\text{epi}} - \phi_{\text{mes}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \vec{w} \cdot \nabla \phi = f$$

$$f = \gamma \nabla \phi \cdot \left( \epsilon - \phi (1 - \phi) \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} \right)$$



# Results: Convergence Analysis (stationary)



$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L)$$

$$\phi_L \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = d \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla L) + \gamma \phi_L (1 + I^2)^{-1} b - \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} R^2 L$$

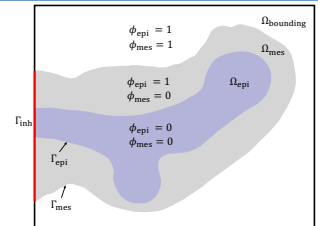
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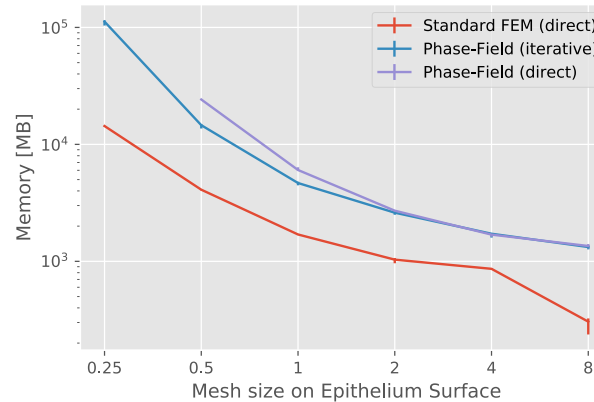
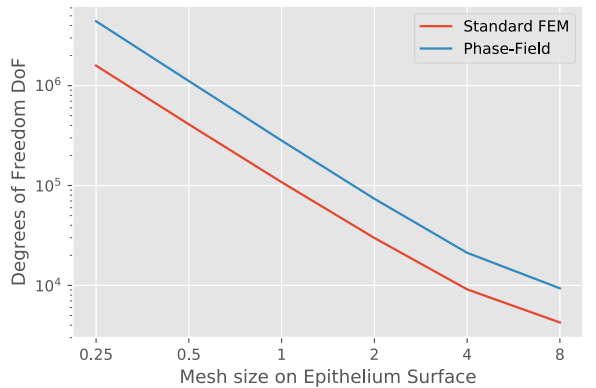
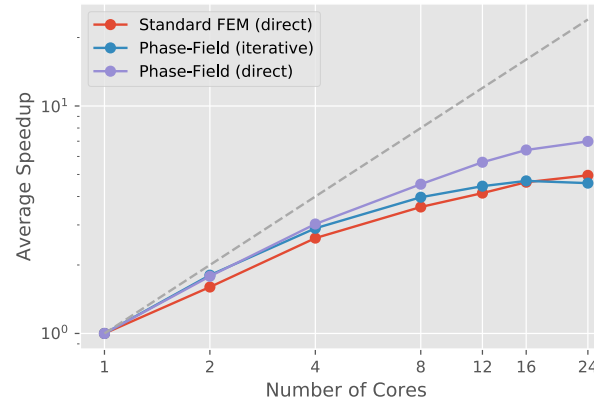
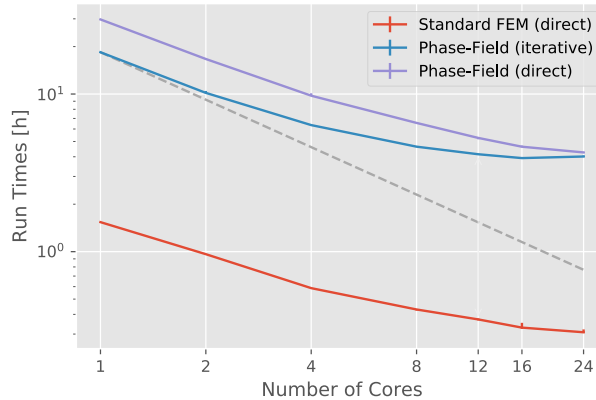
$$\phi_L = \phi_{\text{epi}} - \phi_{\text{mes}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \vec{w} \cdot \nabla \phi = f$$

$$f = \gamma \nabla \phi \cdot \left( \epsilon - \phi (1 - \phi) \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} \right)$$



# Results: Scaling Analysis (stationary)



$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L)$$

$$\phi_L \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = d \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla L) + \gamma \phi_L (1 + I^2)^{-1} b - \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} R^2 L$$

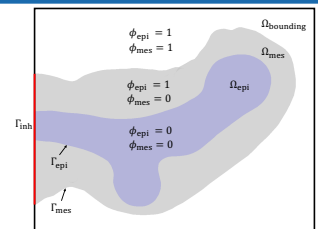
$$\phi_L \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = D \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla I) - \phi_L k_d I$$

$$\vec{v} \approx R^2 L \cdot \delta \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|}$$

$$\phi_L = \phi_{\text{epi}} - \phi_{\text{mes}}$$

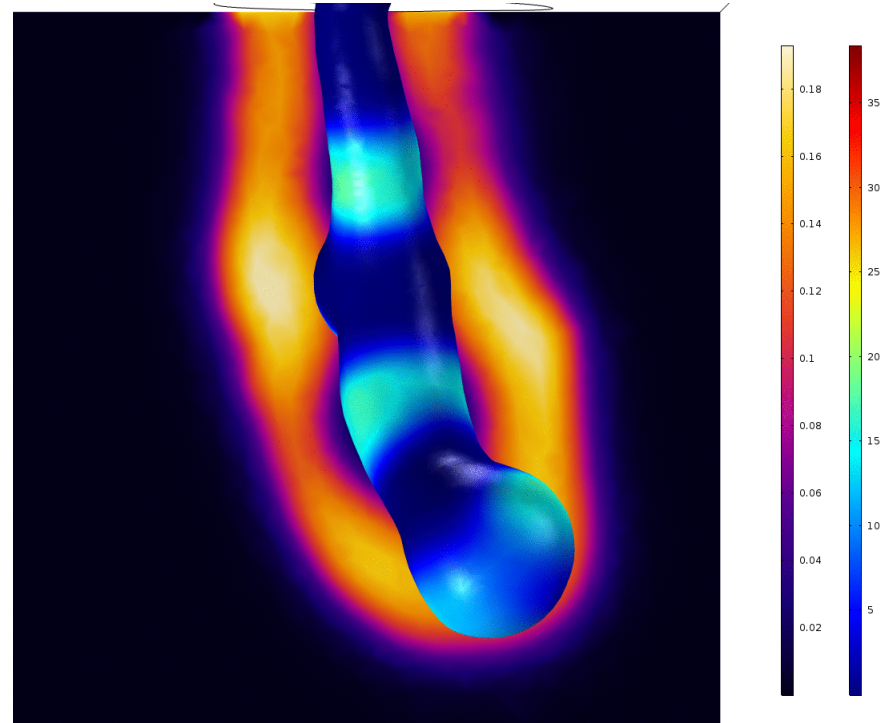
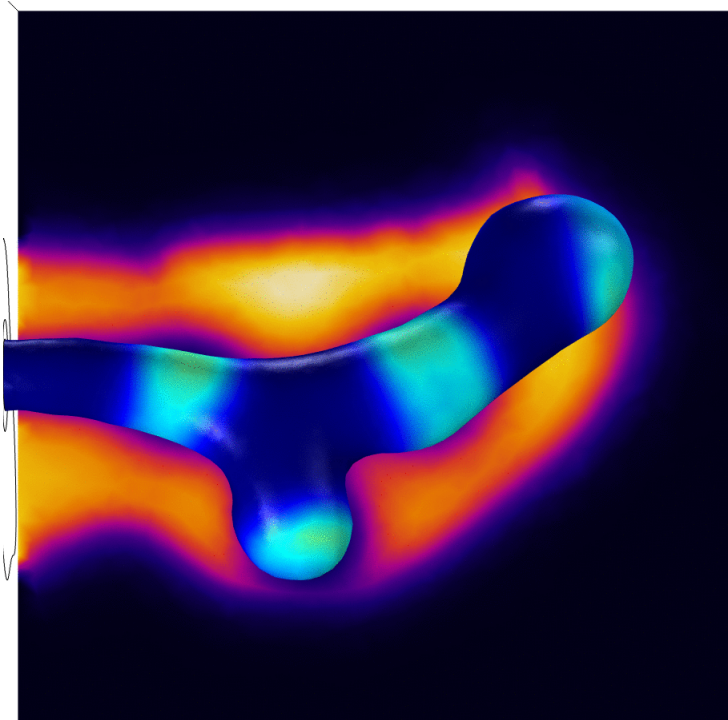
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \vec{w} \cdot \nabla \phi = f$$

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# Results: Mesenchymal Growth



$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L)$$

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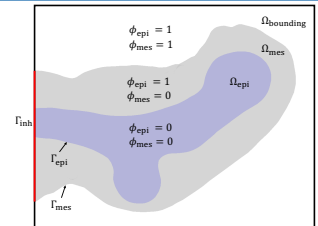
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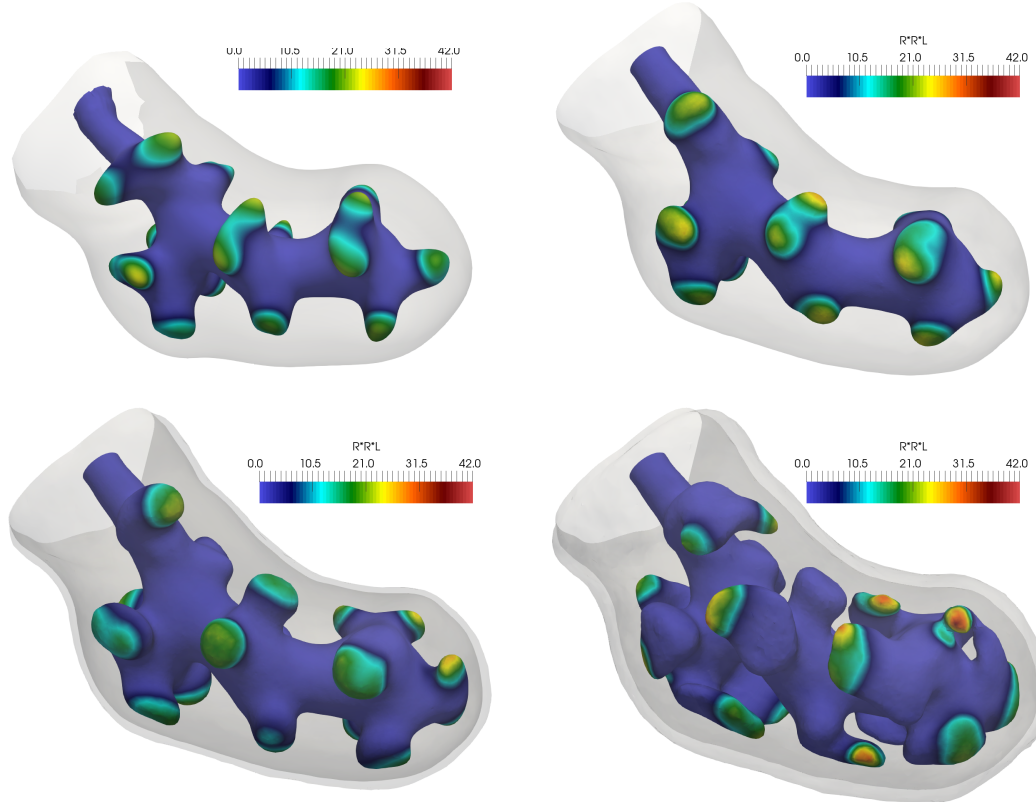
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# Results: Mesenchymal Growth



$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L)$$

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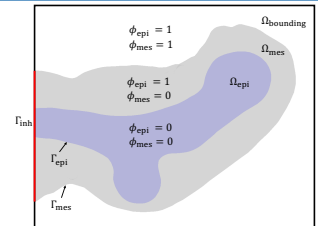
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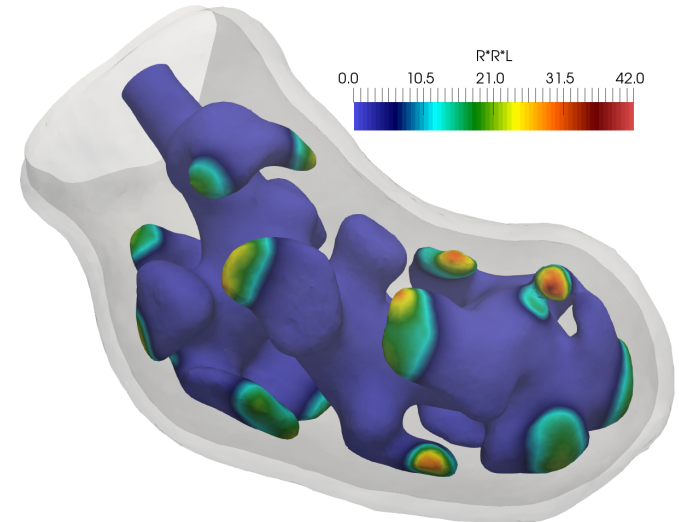
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# Summary

- Flexible, easy to extend
- Static ALE result reproducible
- Growing ALE result not (yet) reproducible
- Is more stable
- Needs fine mesh on the interface



$$\delta_{\text{epi}} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\delta_{\text{epi}} \nabla R) + \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} (a - R + R^2 L)$$

$$\phi_L \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = d \nabla \cdot (\phi_L \nabla L) + \gamma \phi_L (1 + I^2)^{-1} b - \gamma \delta_{\text{epi}} R^2 L$$

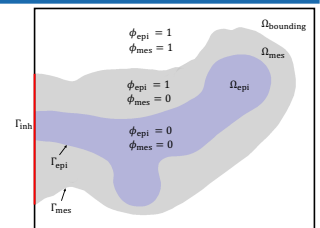
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# Acknowledgment



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**Denis Menshykau**

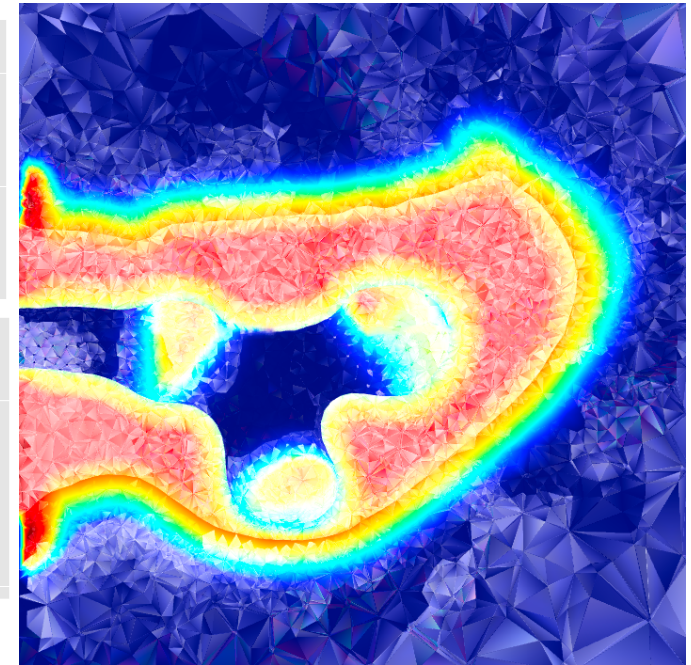
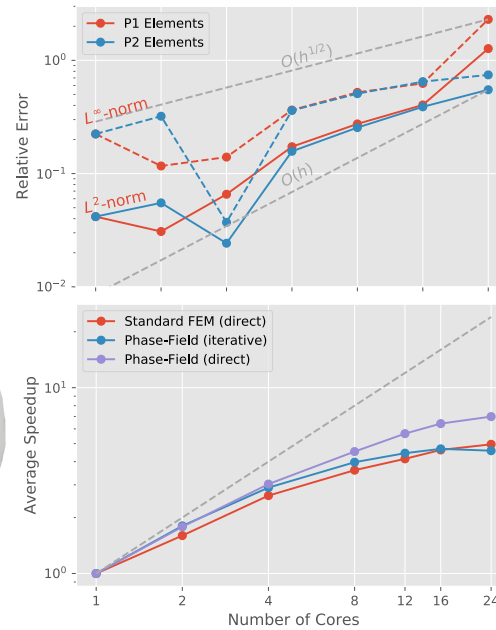
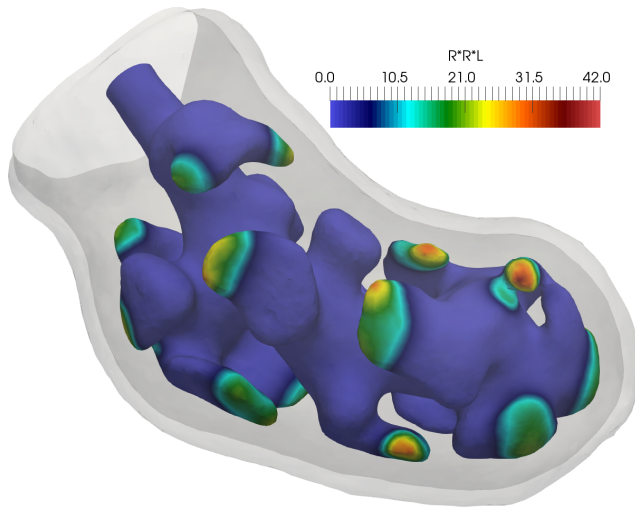
**Roberto Croce**

## COMSOL Support

**Sven Friedel**

**Zoran Vidakovic**

**Thierry Luthy**



Thank you for your attention!