

Modelling hepatic stellate cells activation by TGFB1 using Kappa language

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A Kappa model for hepatic stellate cells activation by TGBF1

GT Bioss 2021

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Liver Fibrosis

- Multiples causes
- Extracellular matrix (ECM) accumulation
- Reversible





Hepatic Fibrosis

Liver injury induces inflammatory response leading to release of TGFB which activates quiescent qHSC towards a MFB phenotype promoting tissue repair

MFB are eliminated either by apoptosis/senescence pathways or by inactivation towards a inactivated HSC state.

The inactivated iHSC can be reactivated upon TGF-b stimulation in a faster manner

Upon chronic injuries, the dynamics of the system is modifief and MFB escaped to the elimination pathways leading to ECM accumulation





Objectives

A) Develop a Kappa-based model to analyze the dynamics of hepatic stellate cells upon TGF-beta stimulation

B) Identify the regulators of equilibrium between repair and fibrosis by integrating the matrix environment

C) While the equilibrium breaking is clearly the fibrosis threshold, founding target inhibiting TGF- β is the final aims of this project



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https://kappalanguage.org/





Rules based language created in 2004 (V.Damos)

Rules describe agent behavior modifing state of site of this agent.

Exemple:

s site of the agent A will become red and the site r will be bound to the site x of B.







Rules based language using agent

Rules based

only information on the modified part

VS Agent Based

> all conformations of the agents or the processus must be describe





Kappa is a graphs rewritting language, meaning a model is a graph where *Agent* are nodes and *interaction* are edges

A model is a graph composed of multiple graphs modified each time a rules is fired

Chemistry syntaxe:

A + B -> C + D



Kappa rules

Rule describing TGFB binding to quiescent cell.

Interaction possible only if occurences of HSC have their receptors in a membrane state and free.



Kappa Tools

Stochastic Simulator using Gillespie algorithm.

Understanding the impact between rules, what conditions must be met to allow another rule to be triggered.

KaSim

KaSa

Static analyzer gives informations on:

- link between agents,
- Impact of the state of site on link
- double link formation

Causality Analyzer

Spatial Kappa

Extension introducing spatial information and compartmentalization in Kappa

























Mode

- 73 rules

Parameters:

Environnement Number of HSC: 100 Number of receptor: 10000

qHSC half life: 54.93d activation speed: 1h

Proliferation HSC proliferation half-time: 13.75h MFB proliferation half-time: 886.9h Activation qHSC -> aHSC: aHSC -> MFB :

MFB half-life: 3. Inactivation:

iHSC reactivation: iHSC half life

• 1 Agent HSC with 7 state (quiescent, activated ...) and 1 site (TGFBR)

	Receptor
84h	Recycling rate: 30 min
84h	Receptor production Rate: 4 min Constitutive degradation rate: 36min
	Ligand induced degradation rate :4
76d	min
5d	
	TGFB
	TGFB1 half life 3min
42h	TGBF wave: 5000 * number of HSC
e: 54.93d	



Simulations protocol

Perform multiple simulations to test the impact of the input

- TGFB concentration
- Frequence of TGFB input
- Number of TGFB input





Parameters: [TGFB]: 5000 number of input: 8 dT: 90h and 24h





Parameters: [TGFB]: 5000 number of input: 8 and 16 dT between input: 90h





Parameters: [TGFB]: 5000 and 1000 number of input: 8 dT between input: 90h











Analysis

- Despite the heterogeneity of the different source of data, we observed a recovery time consistent with the experimental data
- promote fibrosis
- Hypothesis; The extracellular matrix produced by activate hepatic stellate cells might contribute to the disequilibrium towards fibrosis

- Chronic TGFb stimulation did not lead to accumulation of MFB that







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Extracellular Matrix

- provides physical support for cells
- establishes separation and maintenance of differentiated tissues
- regulates growth factors and receptor abundance
- maintains the level of hydration and the pH of the local environment





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Extracellular Matrix

The components of ECM

- are mainly secreted by activated hepatic stellate cells

- the stiffness of ECM promotes activation of HSC

- the remodeling of ECM depends on protease activities also secreted by activated HSC

- increased stiffness of liver tissues is associated with the progression of fibrosis from stage to stage 4





Perspectives

A) Integration of the mechanical effect of ECM on HSC activation by introducing the main driver of stiffness, the type I collagen that is produced by activated HSC and MFB

B) Comparative study of the use of molecules (TGFbeta receptor, collagen) as groups (token) or as individual agent. Computational challenge ?



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Thank you! Any questions?

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