

Numerical investigation of phase transition in a cellular network and disease onset

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The question: Is (chronic) disease onset a phase transition

Evidence:

- Disease development is a slow process, onset is abrupt, and irreversible

Significance:

- Allows the identification of control parameters that, when altered, could reverse a pathophysiological process
- Can lead to a better understanding of disease dynamics, and hence better prediction of disease risk, prognosis, and treatment protocols.

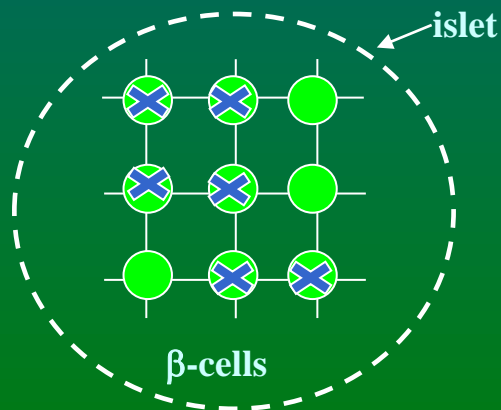
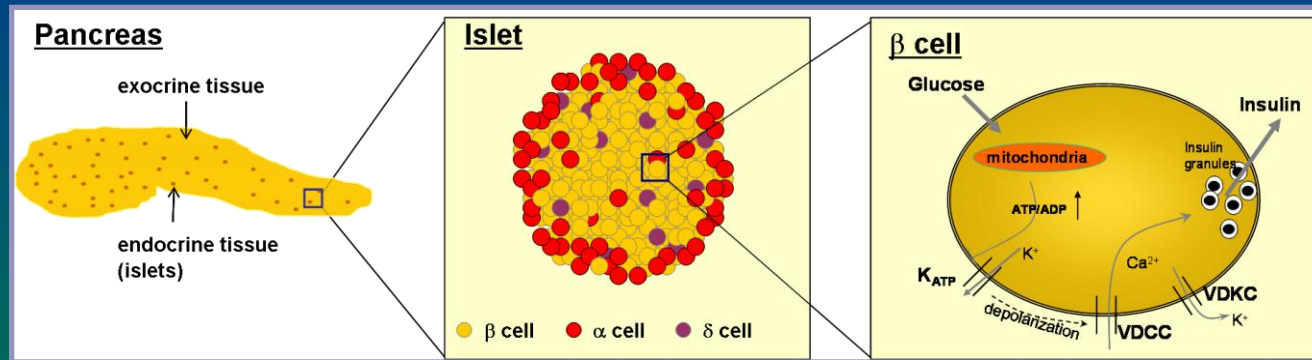
Type 1 Diabetes

T1D: results from loss of pancreatic islet β -cells

Pancreatic islet β -cell: the only cell type that produce and release insulin

Insulin: the primary hormone that regulates glucose

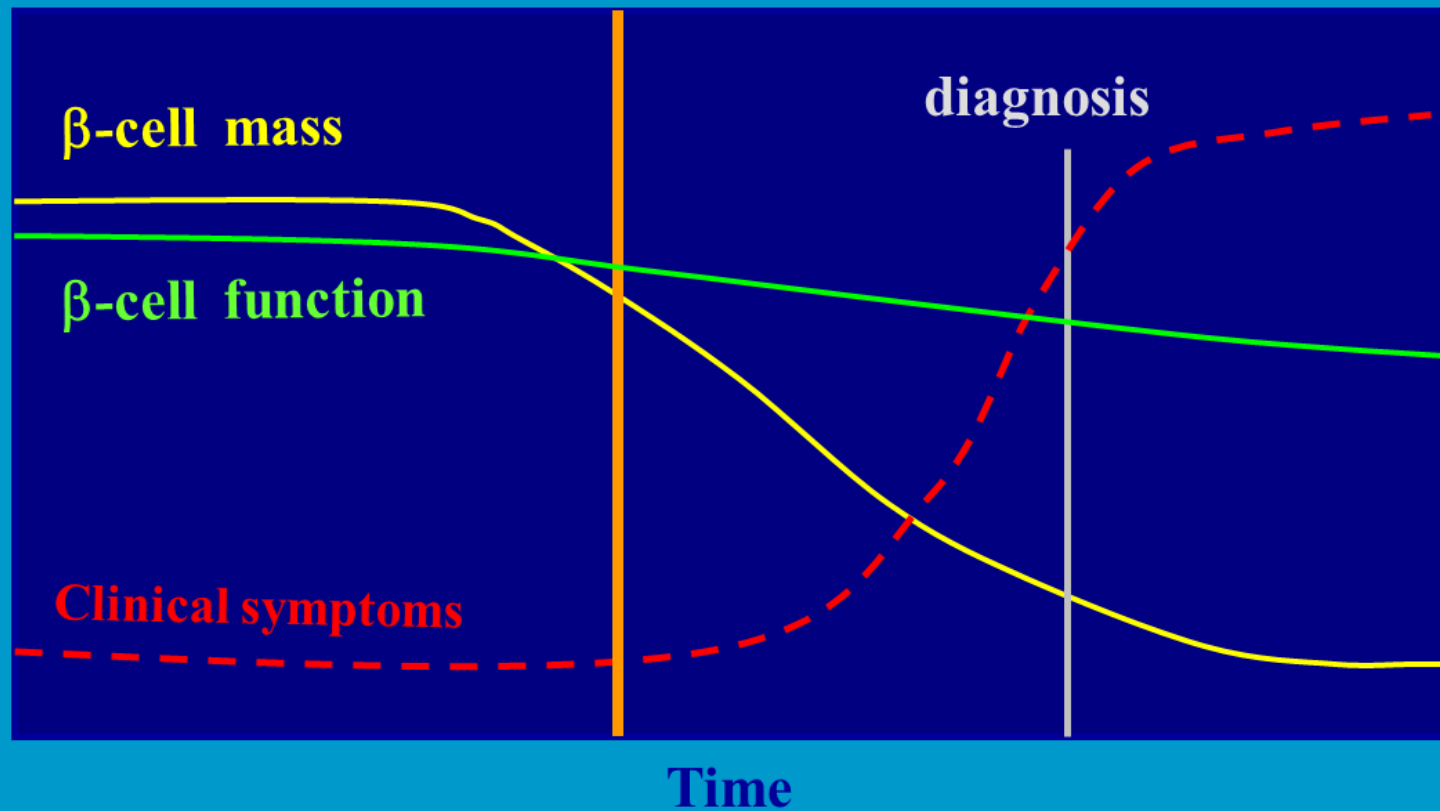
Glucose homeostasis: the process that provide energy to every cell in our body



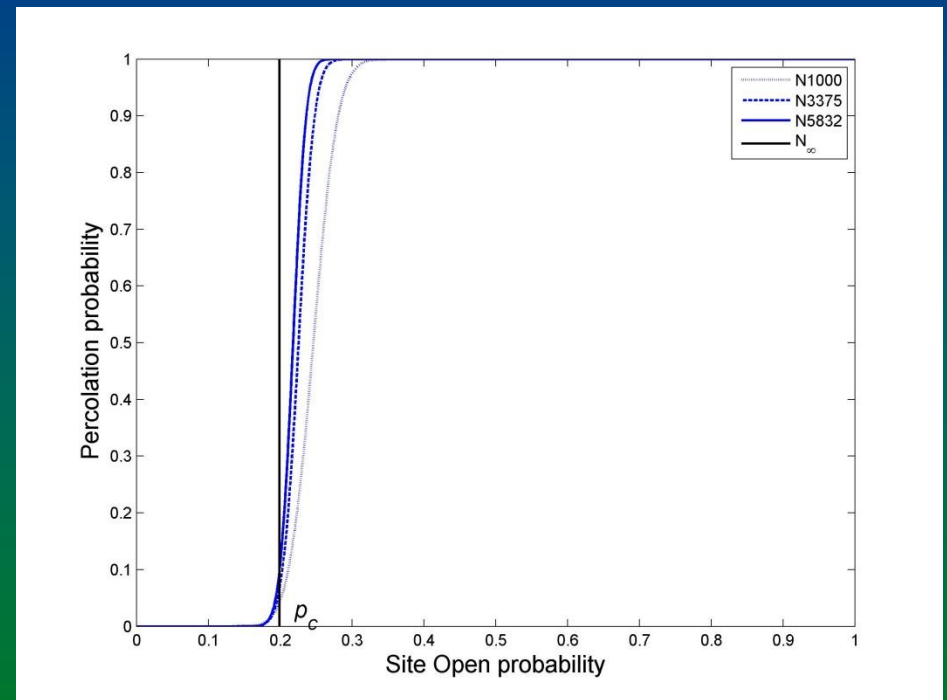
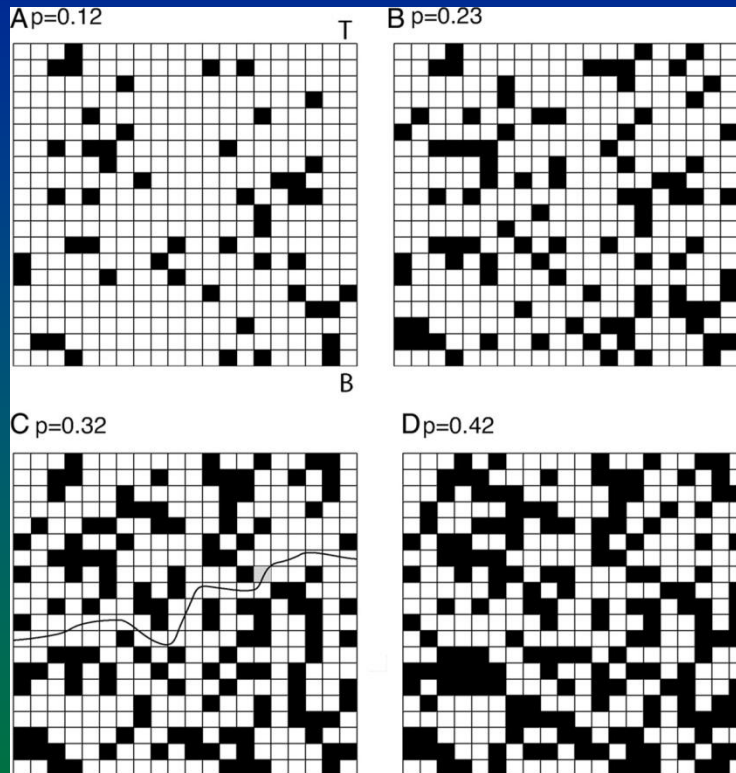
- β -cells are coupled to each other, forming a network
- The connectivity is important for normal function
- β -cells are percolated?

Natural history of T1D

Natural History of T1D

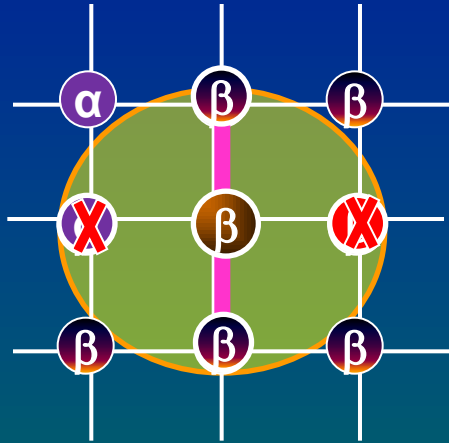


What is Percolation



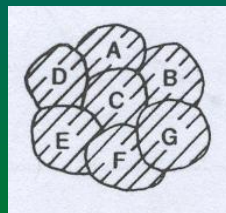
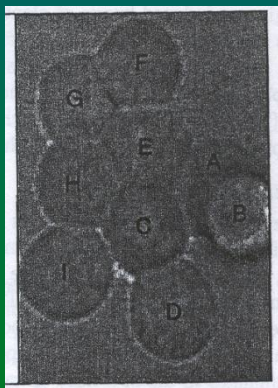
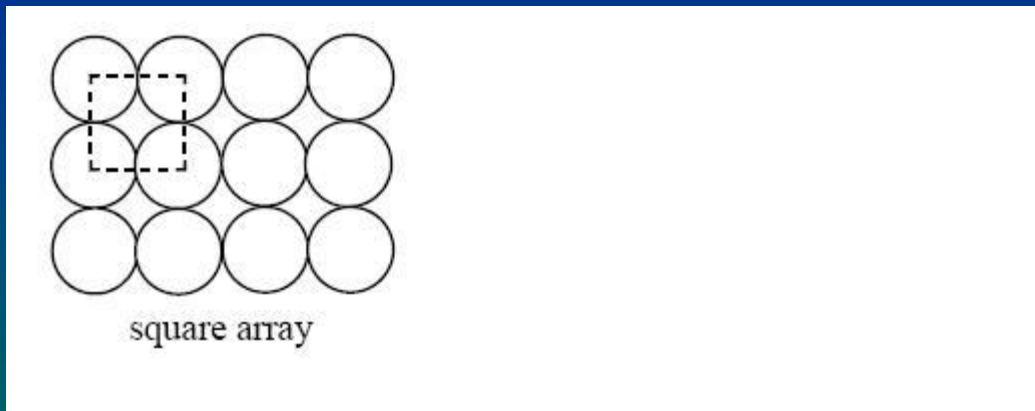
PNAS. 2009 4;106(31):12634-9

Percolation in β -cell network



- 3D cube: $p_c=0.316$
- Normal islet: ~70% are β -cells, site open probability $p \sim 0.7 > p_c$, percolated
- Disease onset @ ~70% loss of β -cells: $p_c \sim 0.7 * 0.3 = 0.21$
- Laboratory study: islet dysfunction at 70% death or 70% cell cannot couple with others: $p_c \sim 0.7 * 0.3 = 0.21$

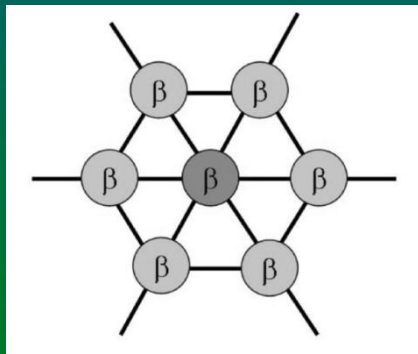
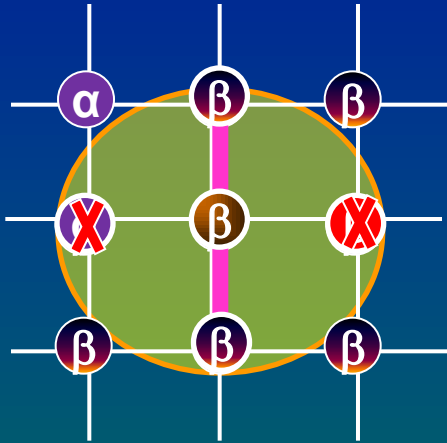
β -cell network structure, is hexagonal, not simple cubic



We were the first to introduced
the hexagonal lattice model to
study the β -cell network

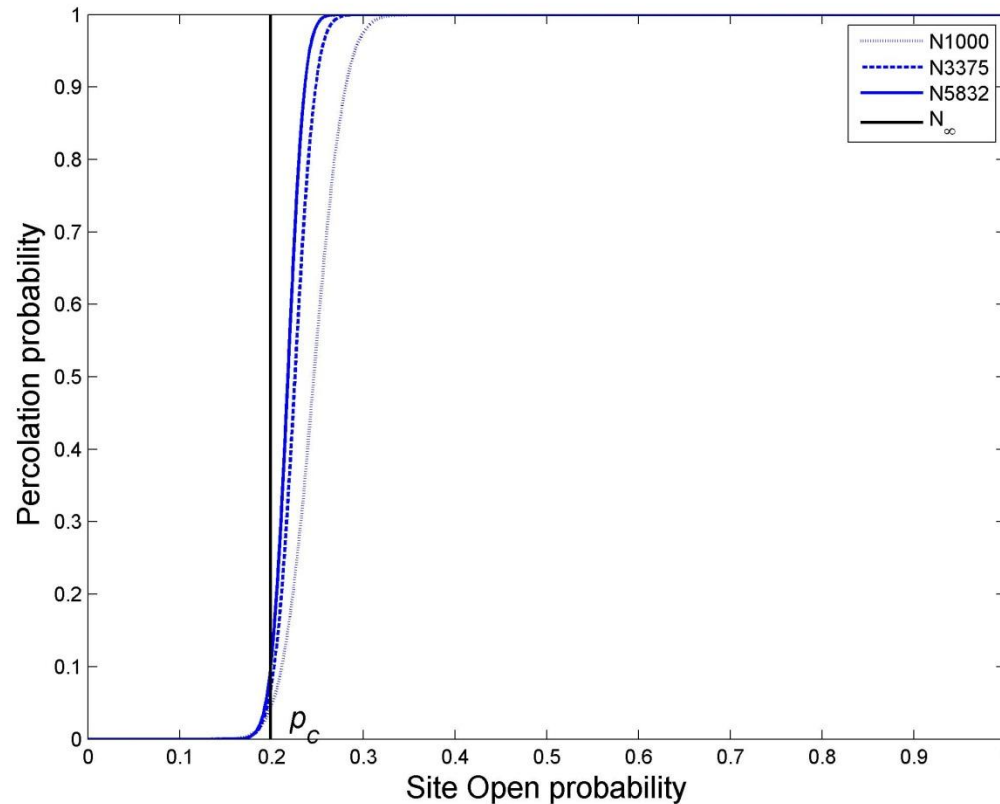
PLoS ONE 2(10): e983, 2006

Percolation in β -cell network



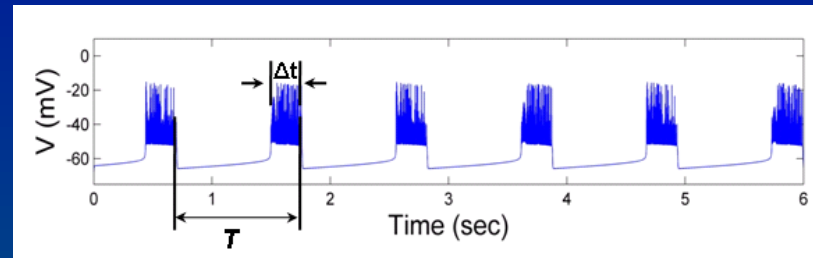
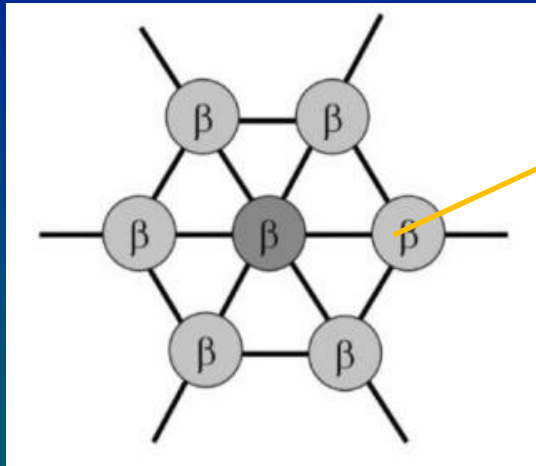
- 3D cube: $p_c=0.316$
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- 3D HCP (fcc): $p_c=0.199$

Percolation in Hexagonal Closest Packing lattice (HCP, or fcc)



Elais Jackson
Johanna Stamper

Oscillation synchronization transition



$$C_{m,i} \frac{dV_i}{dt} = -(I_{Ca,i} + I_{K_{ATP},i} + I_{K,i} + I_{s,i}) - \sum_{j=\text{all cells coupled to } i} g_c (V_i - V_j)$$

For a cluster of 100 cells, 60 million evaluations of the 400 equations (4 ODE each cell), It took a few hours on a Dell OptiPlex GX620 PC with dual 3 GHz CPU and 2 GB of Ram.

(Human islets $\sim 10^3$ cells; rodent islets $\sim 10^2$ cells)

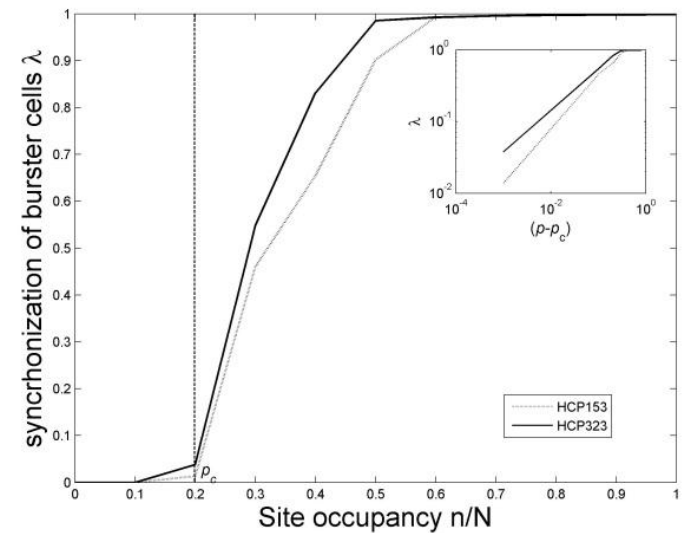
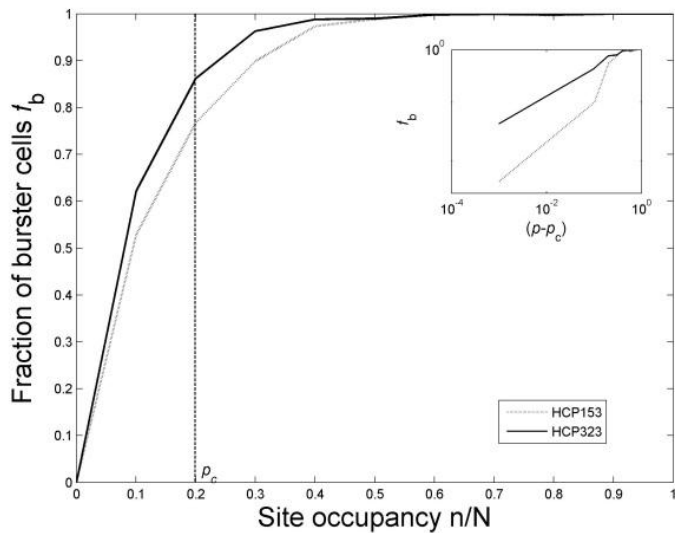
1000 islet configurations simulated, using a cluster Zeke (45 node), ~ 1 month

Aparna Nittala

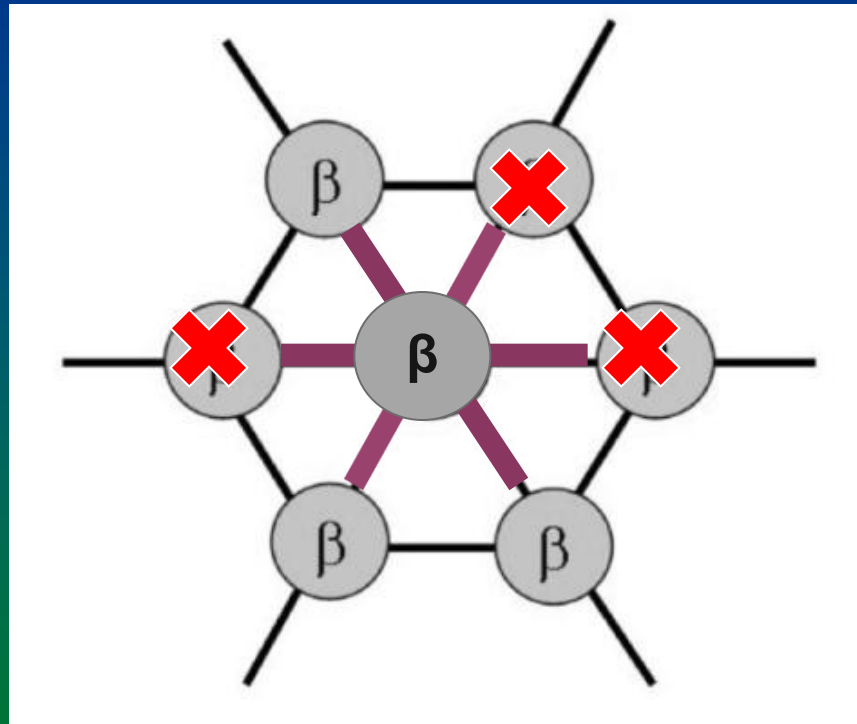
Plan to simulate ~ 1000 more around the critical point

Serkan Guldal

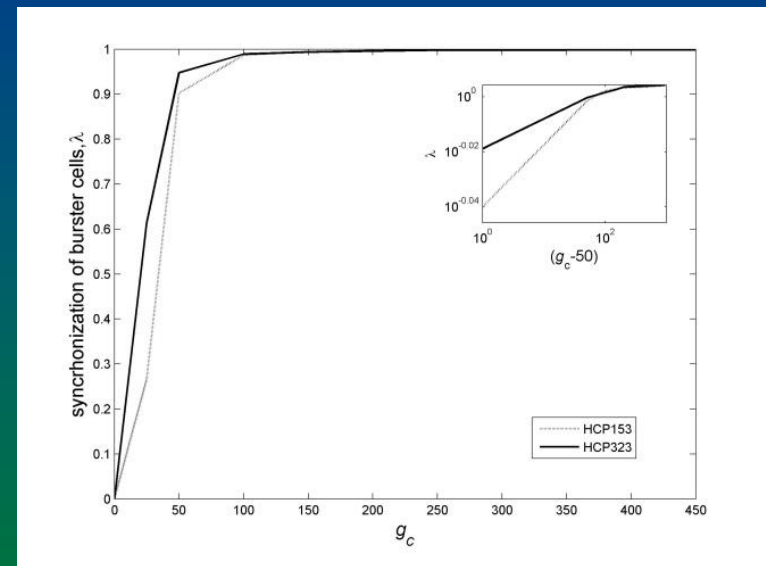
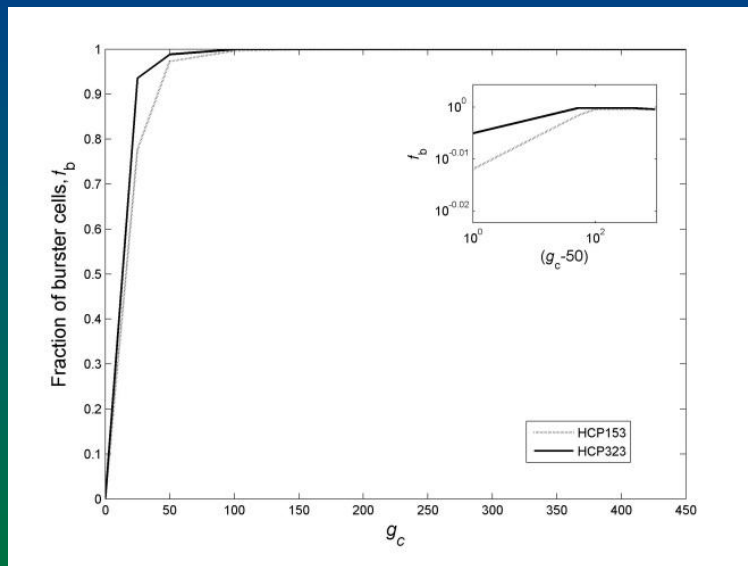
Oscillation synchronization transition occurs around the critical point



Bond percolation, additional to site percolation

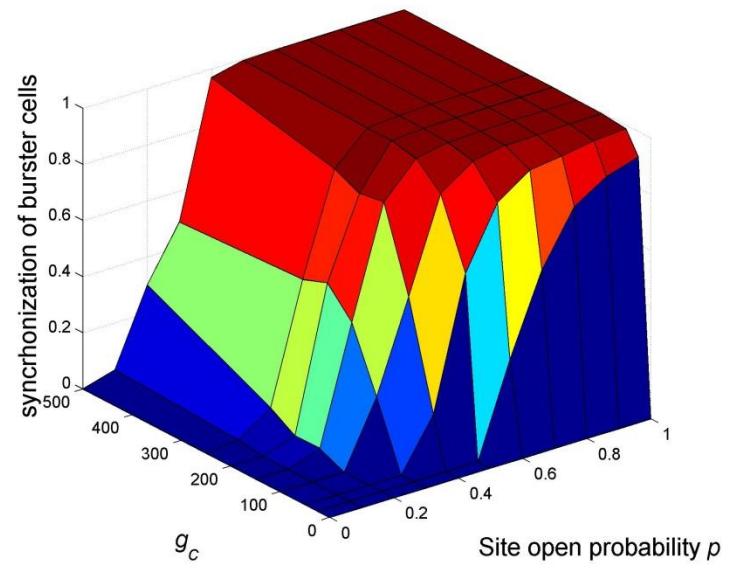
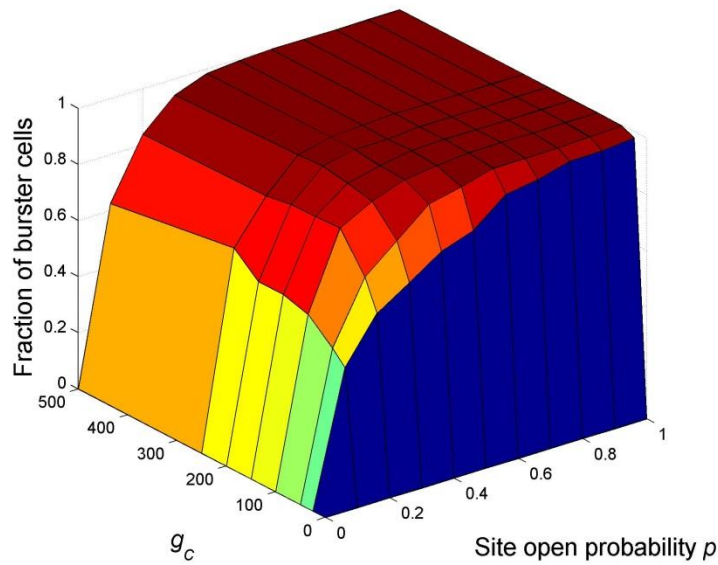


Synchronization also depend on Bond strength



Rodent islet: $g_c \sim 100-300$ pS.

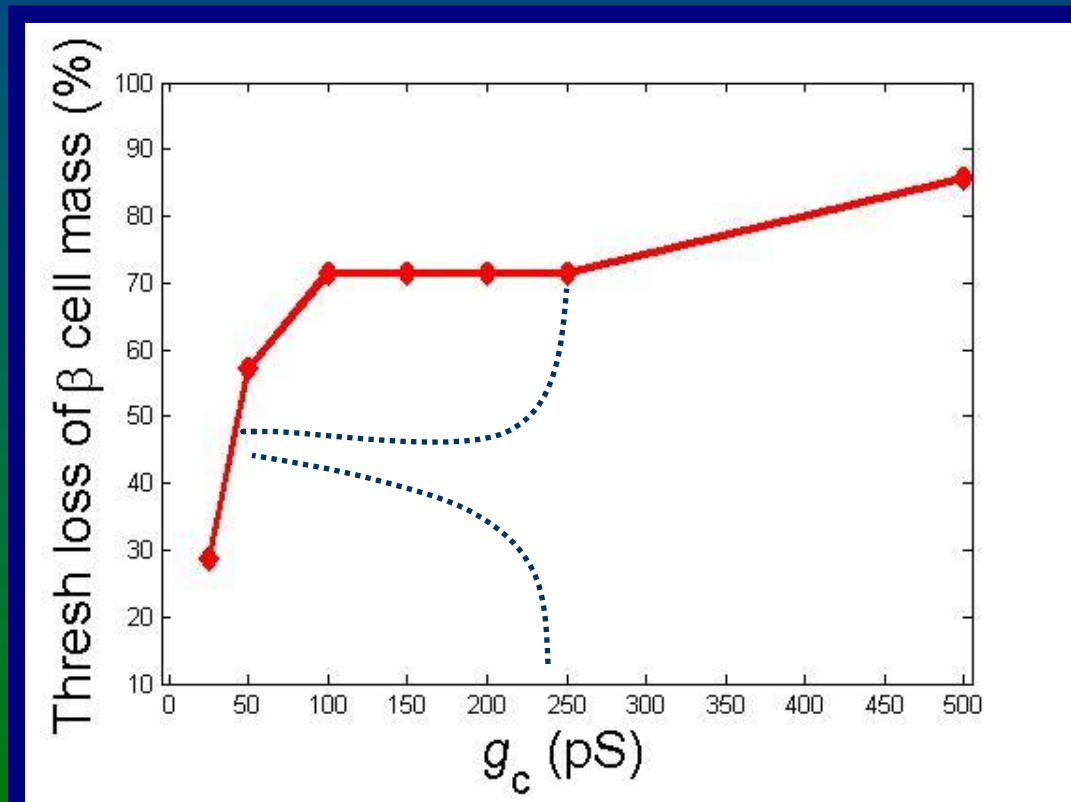
Interplay between site and bond percolation



The honeymoon phenomenon after T1D onset: a transient recovery

Right after disease onset, many people experienced a transient relapse, where endogenous insulin secretion is re-established (islets can oscillate and secrete insulin again).

Mechanism not known, dynamics not studied



Summary

- Normal islet β -cell network is percolated
- The onset of T1D occurs near the critical point of the percolation phase transition of the β -cell network
- Around this critical point, β -cell network also undergo synchronization transition
- The synchronization transition depends on bond strength in addition to site percolation
- The critical behavior of the β -cell network reproduce the disease dynamics, including a long time mystery in T1D: the Honeymoon phenomenon
- Onset of type 1 diabetes could be due to a (geometric) phase transition of the β -cell network in pancreatic islets, due to loss of percolation

Acknowledgement

Percolation simulation in HCP

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HPC

Islet oscillation and multiscale modeling of glucose homeostasis

Serkan Guldal (physics)

Johanna Stamper (physics)

Aparna Nittala (Marquette, MCW,
now at GE)