

Understanding Tumor Heterogeneity and Plasticity Through the Lens of Cancer Stem Cell Model and Mathematical Modeling

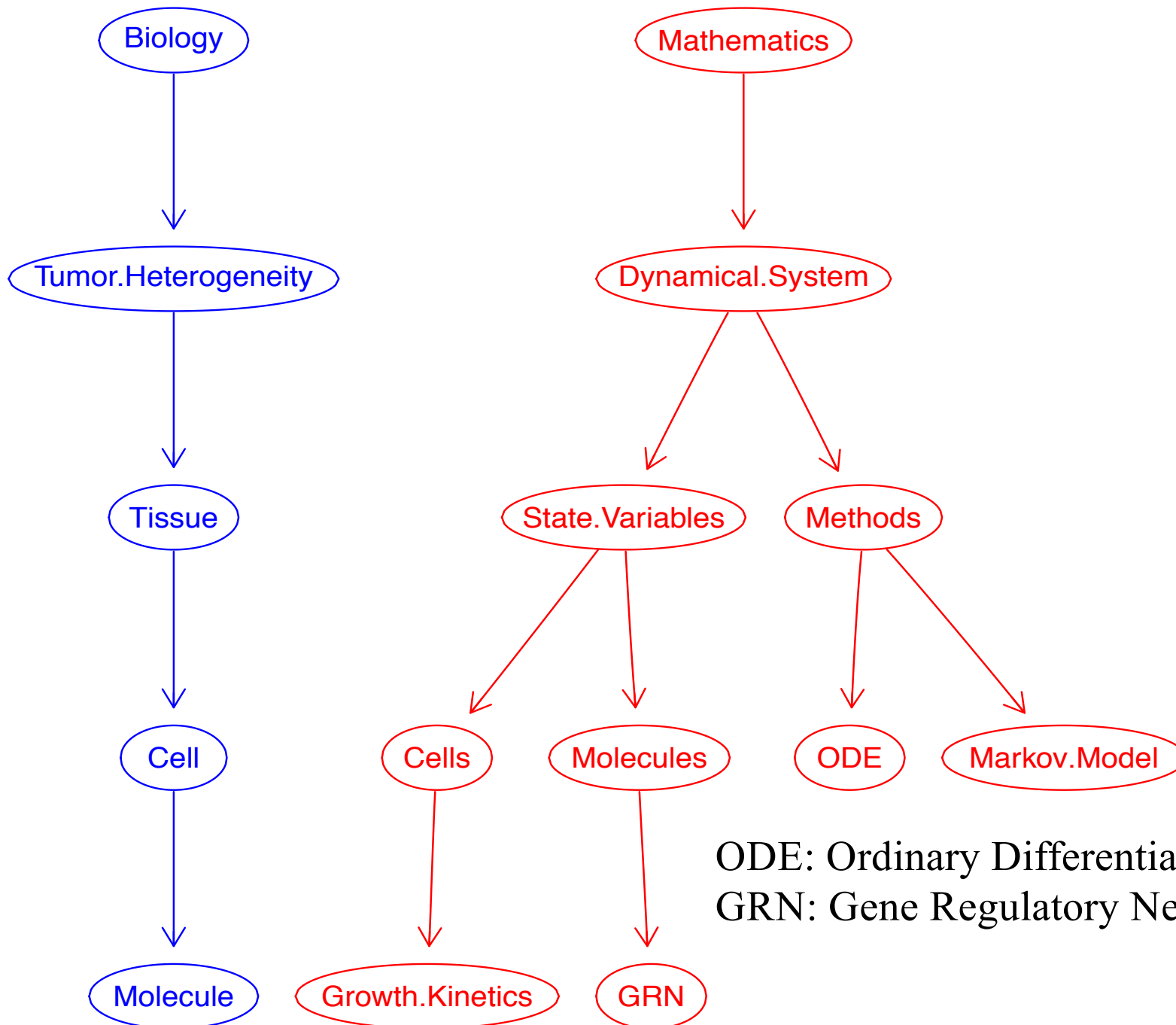
Network motifs for desensitization and history of treatment exposure

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Understanding Biology with Mathematical Modeling



ODE: Ordinary Differential Equation
GRN: Gene Regulatory Network

Negative Feedback Motif of NF- κ B Signaling Pathway

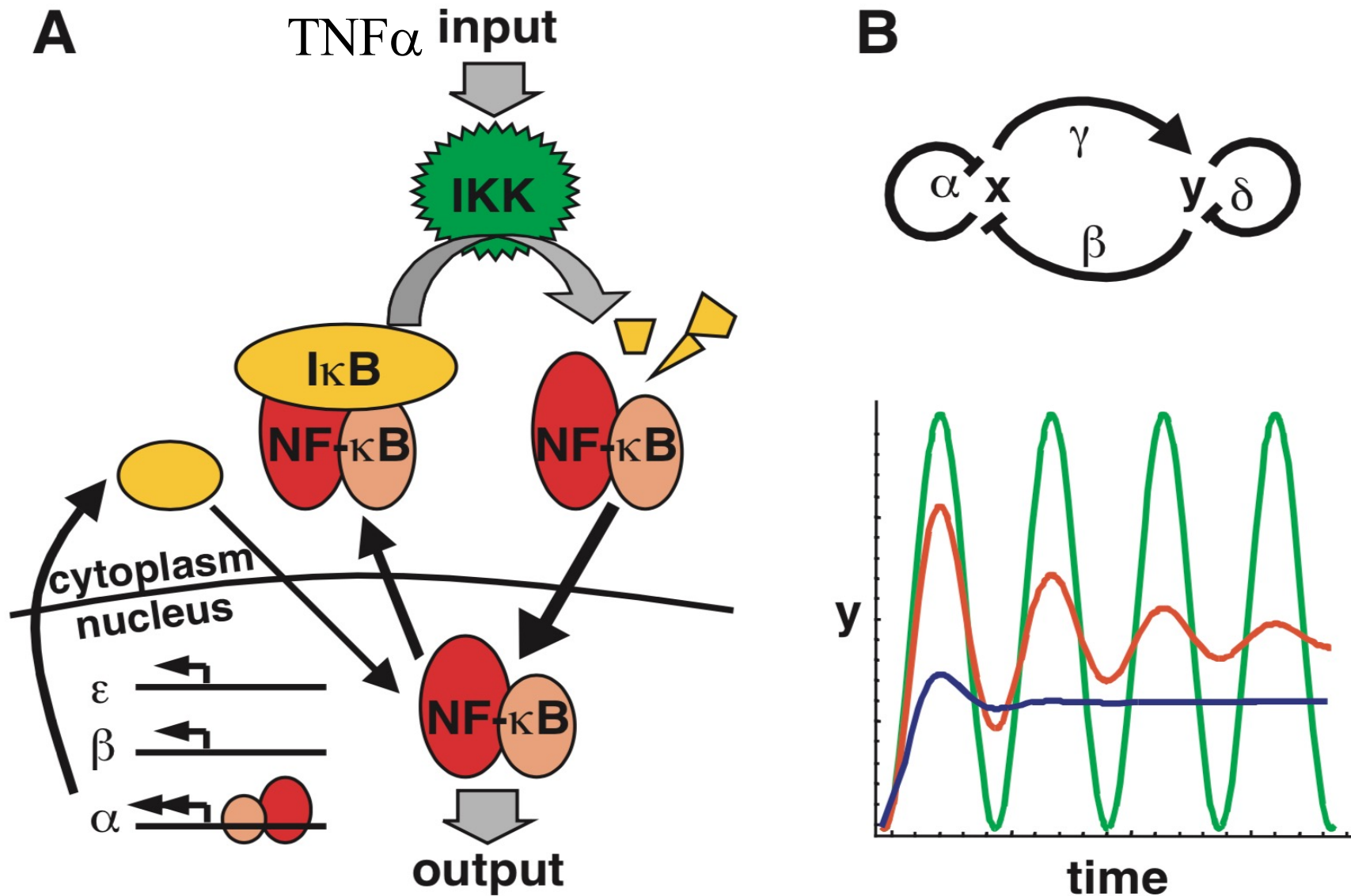


Figure 1

Hoffmann et al. Science 2002, 298:1241

Negative Feedback Motif of NF- κ B Signaling Pathway

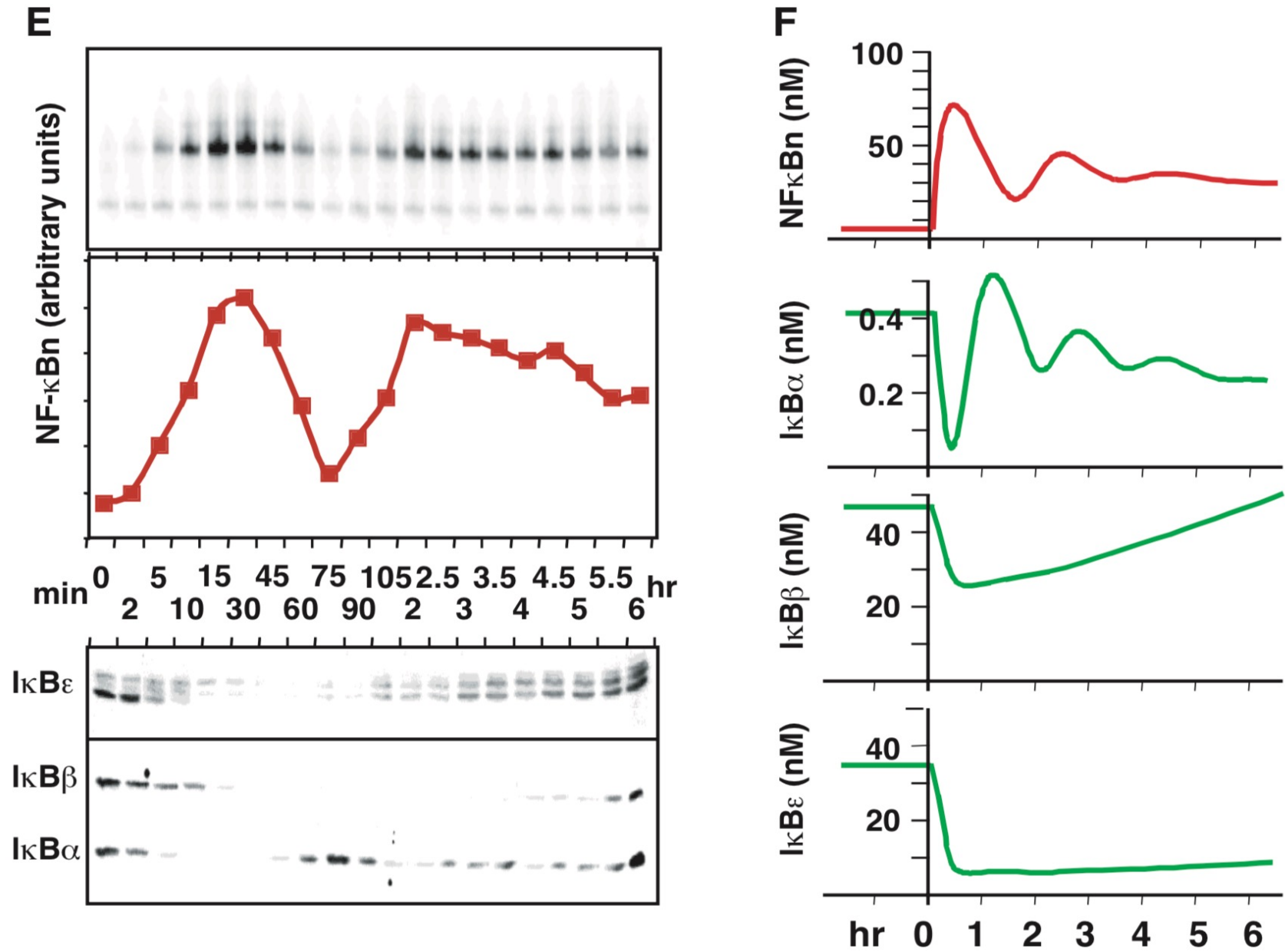


Figure 2 wild-type fibroblasts

I κ B α Is Required For Oscillation of NF- κ B Signal

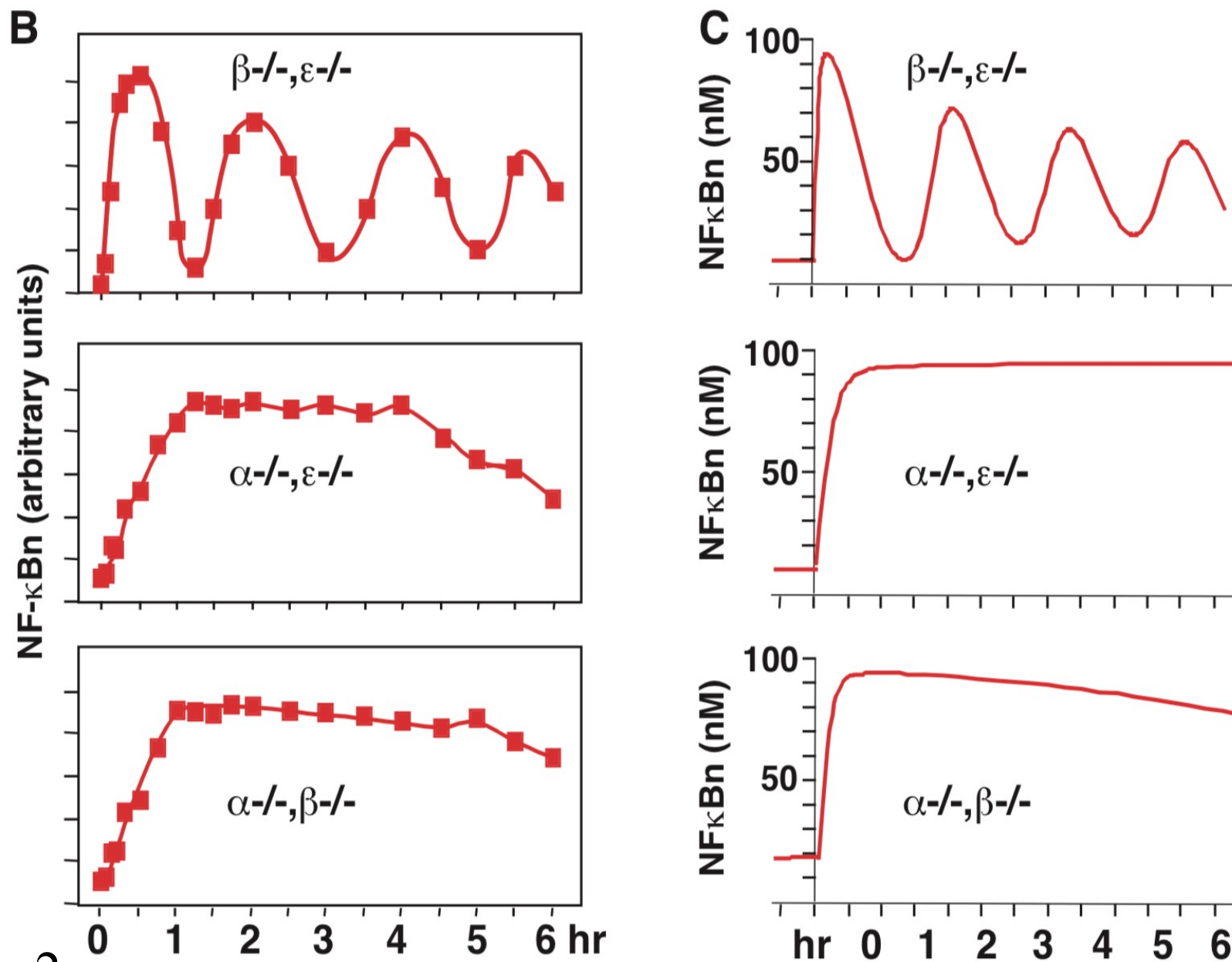


Figure 2

NF- κ B response to TNF α of various durations

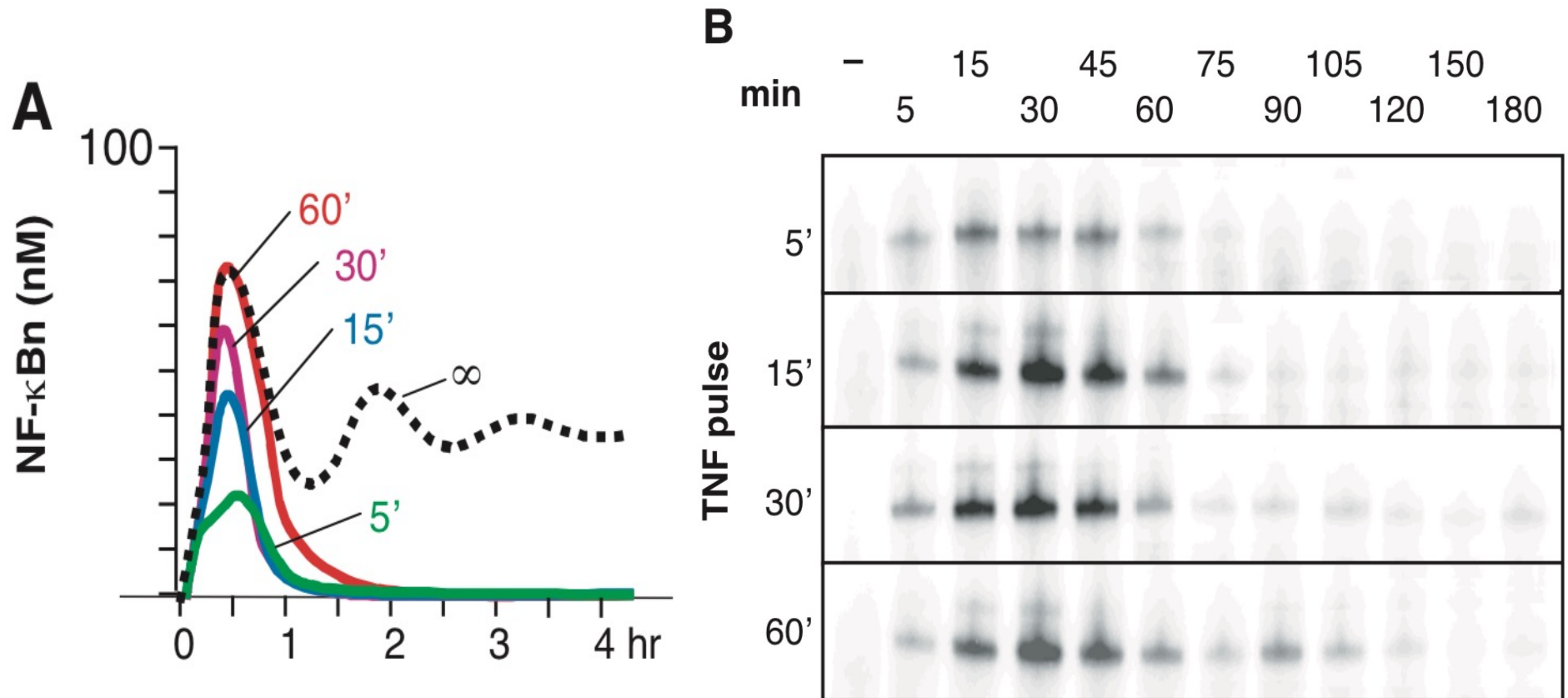


Figure 3

NF- κ B Signal in WT Shows Bimodal Response

The Bimodal Response Requires I κ B α

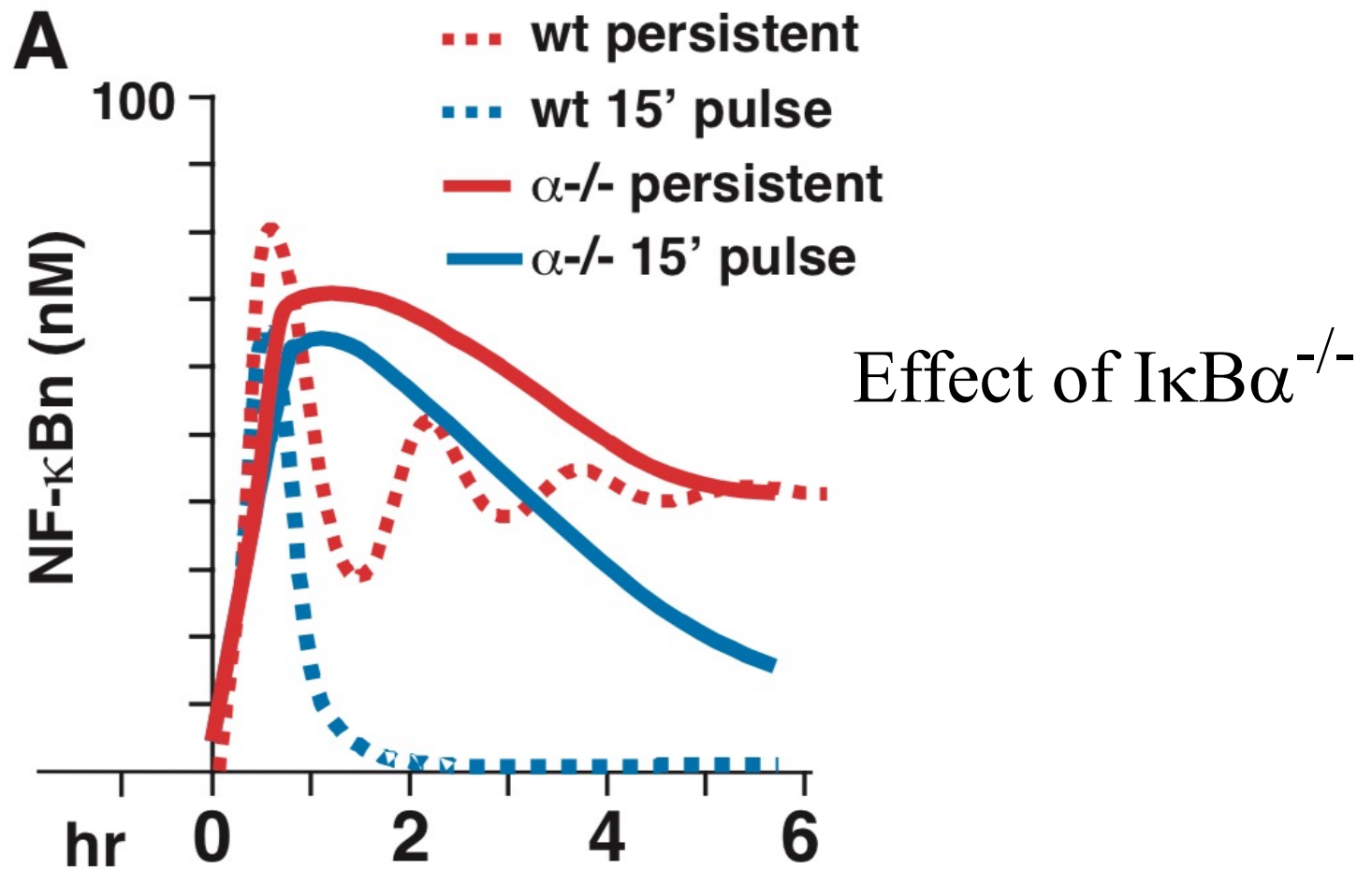


Figure 4

RANTES Activation Requires Persistent TNF α Stimulation

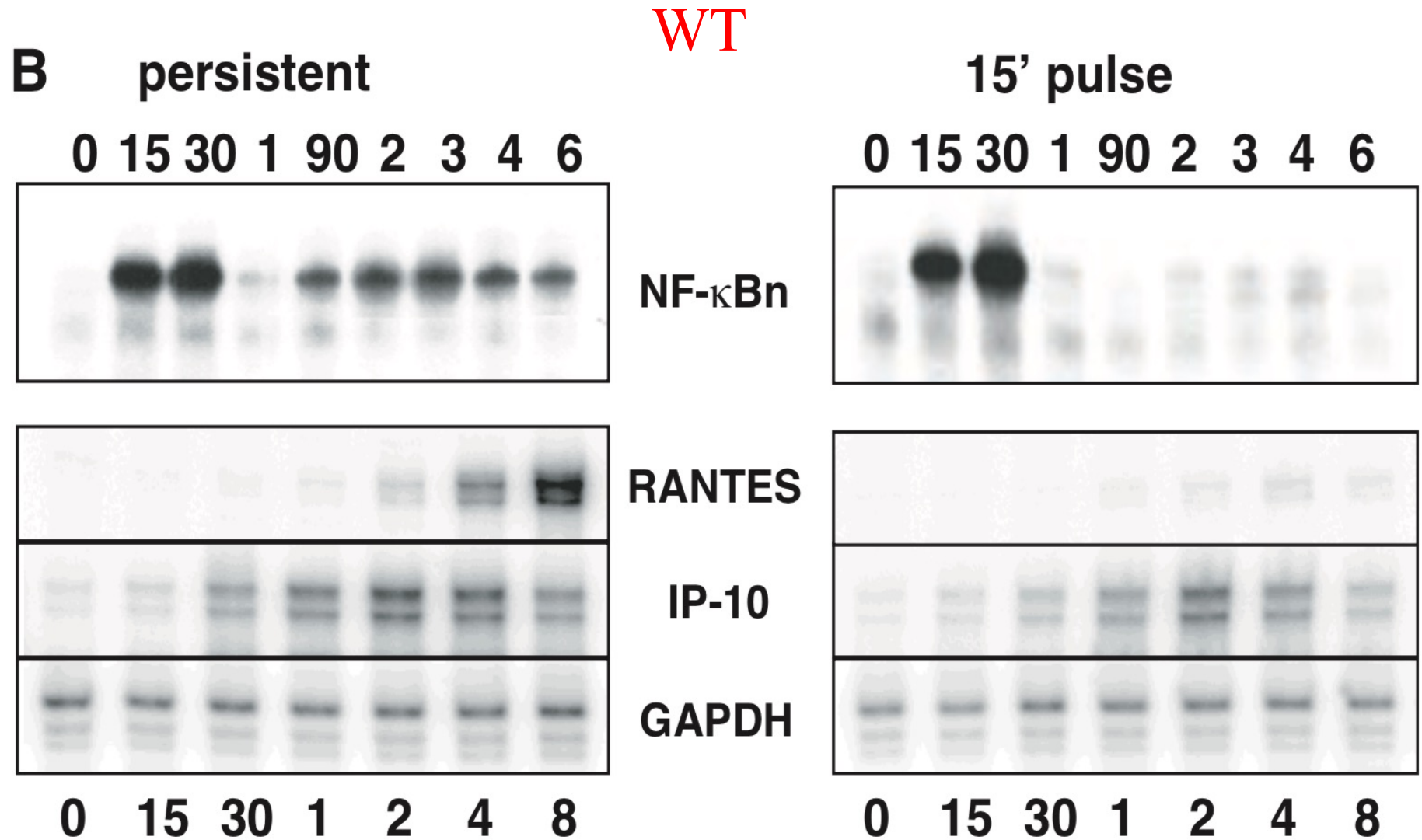


Figure 4

RANTES: CCL5

IP-10: CXCL10

RANTES Activation Requires Persistent TNF α Stimulation

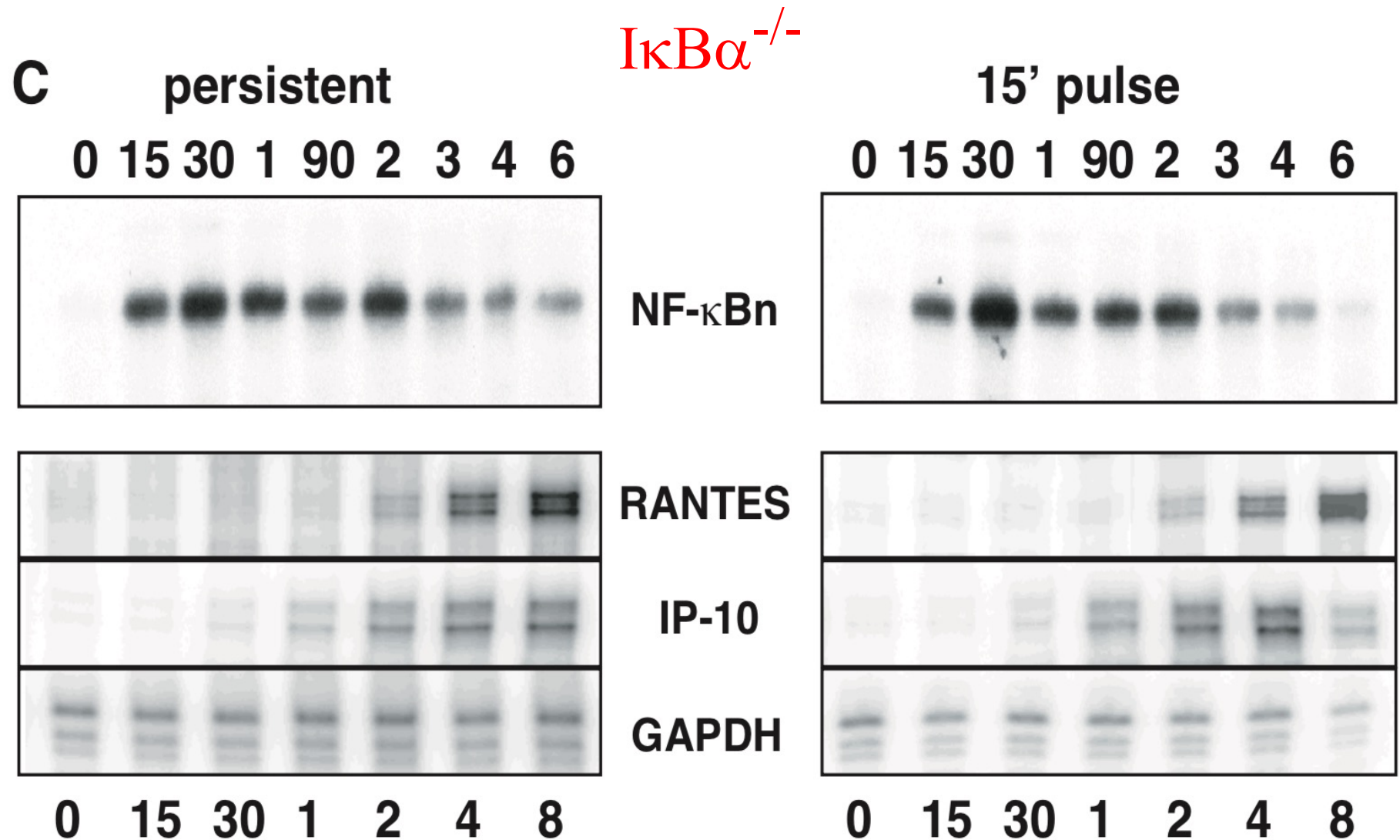
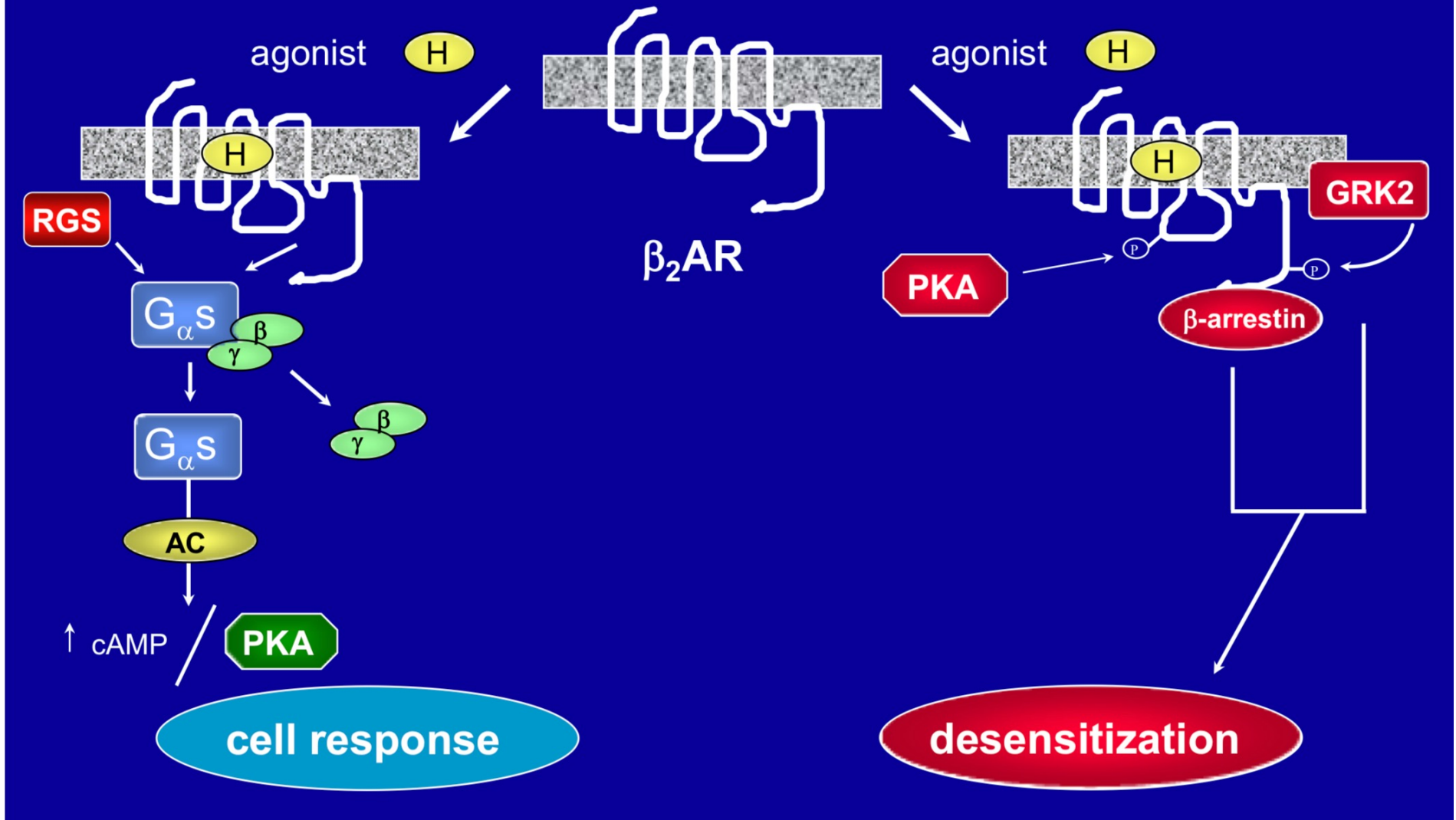


Figure 4

RANTES: CCL5
IP-10: CXCL10

Robert J. Lefkowitz's Nobel Lecture in 2012

Two Paradigms: Activation & Desensitization



Response of STAT1 and IRF9 to IFN- α Treatment

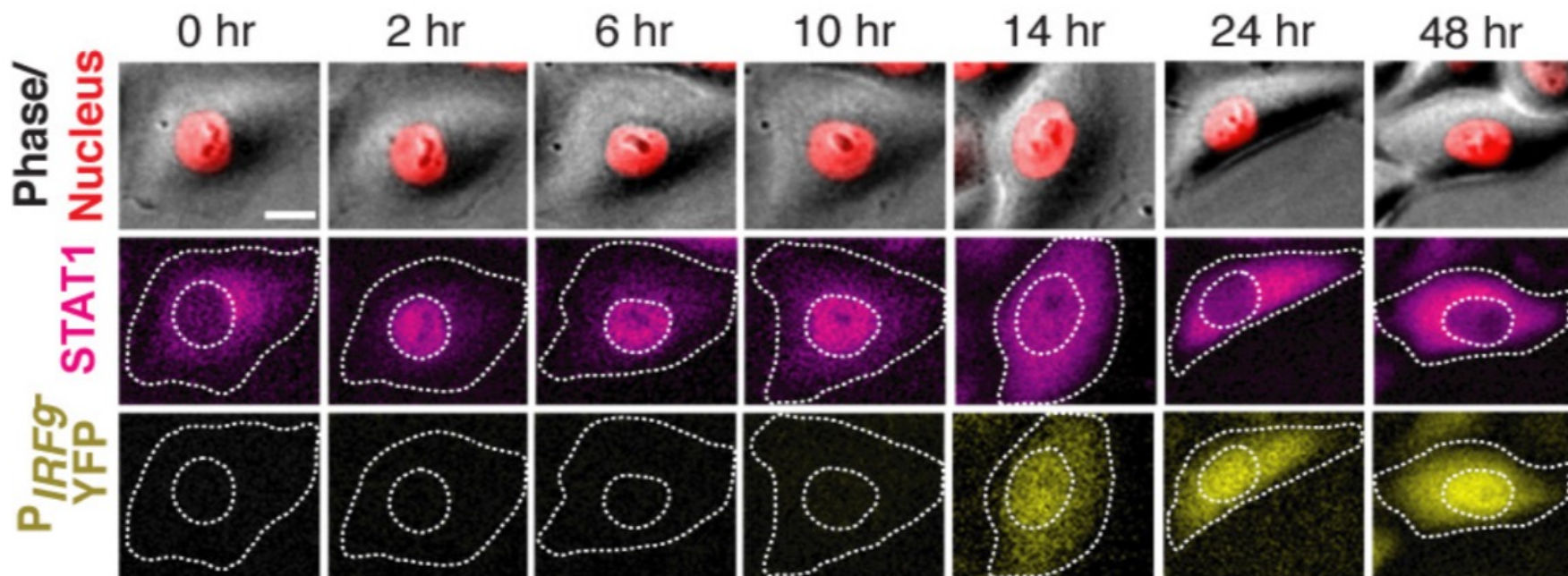
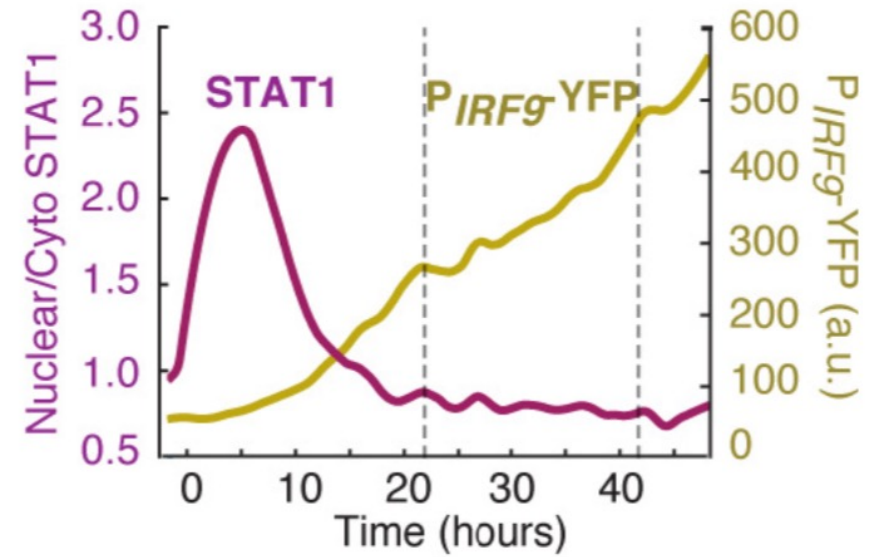
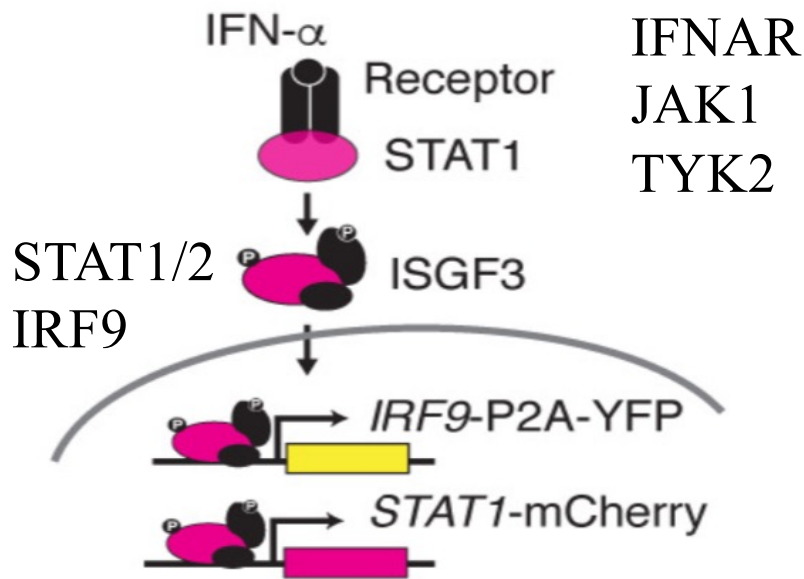


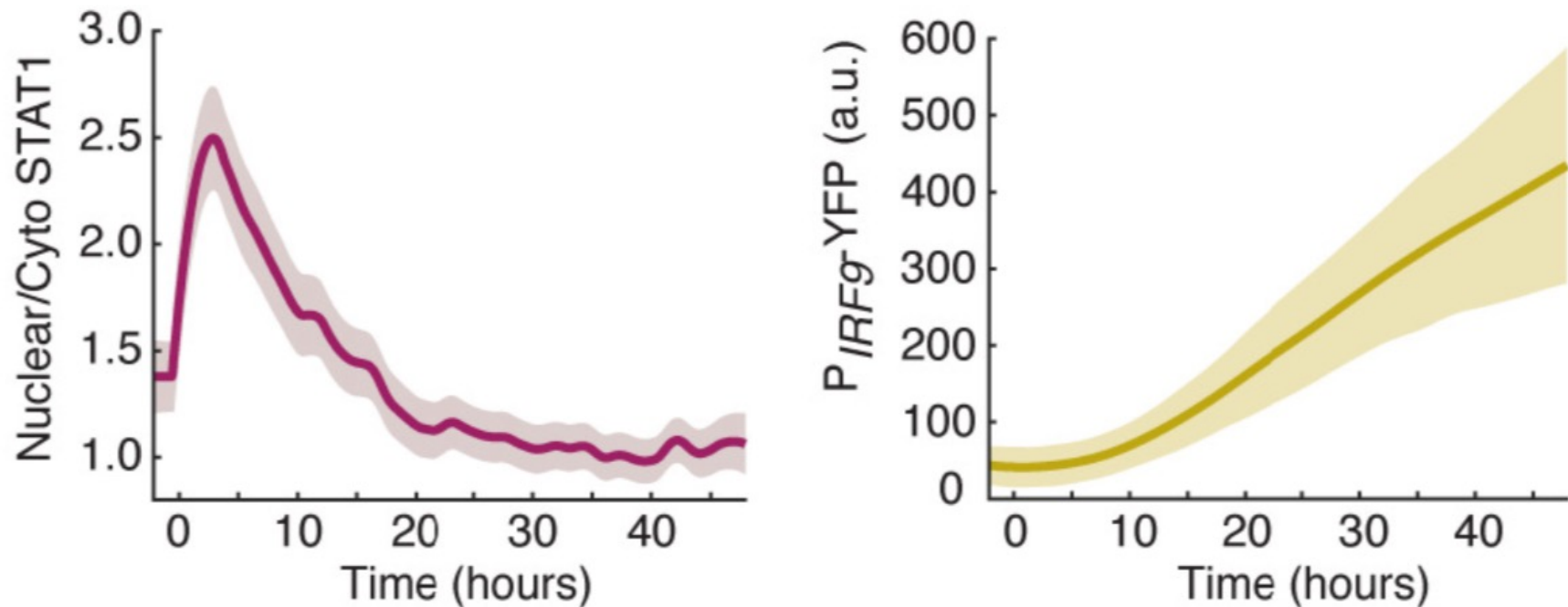
Figure 1

Response of STAT1 and IRF9 to IFN- α Treatment



Mudla et al. Elife 2020, 9:e58825

Response of STAT1 and IRF9 to IFN- α Treatment



Averaged time traces of 257 cells

Figure 1

Mudla et al. Elife 2020, 9:e58825

Priming vs. Desensitization

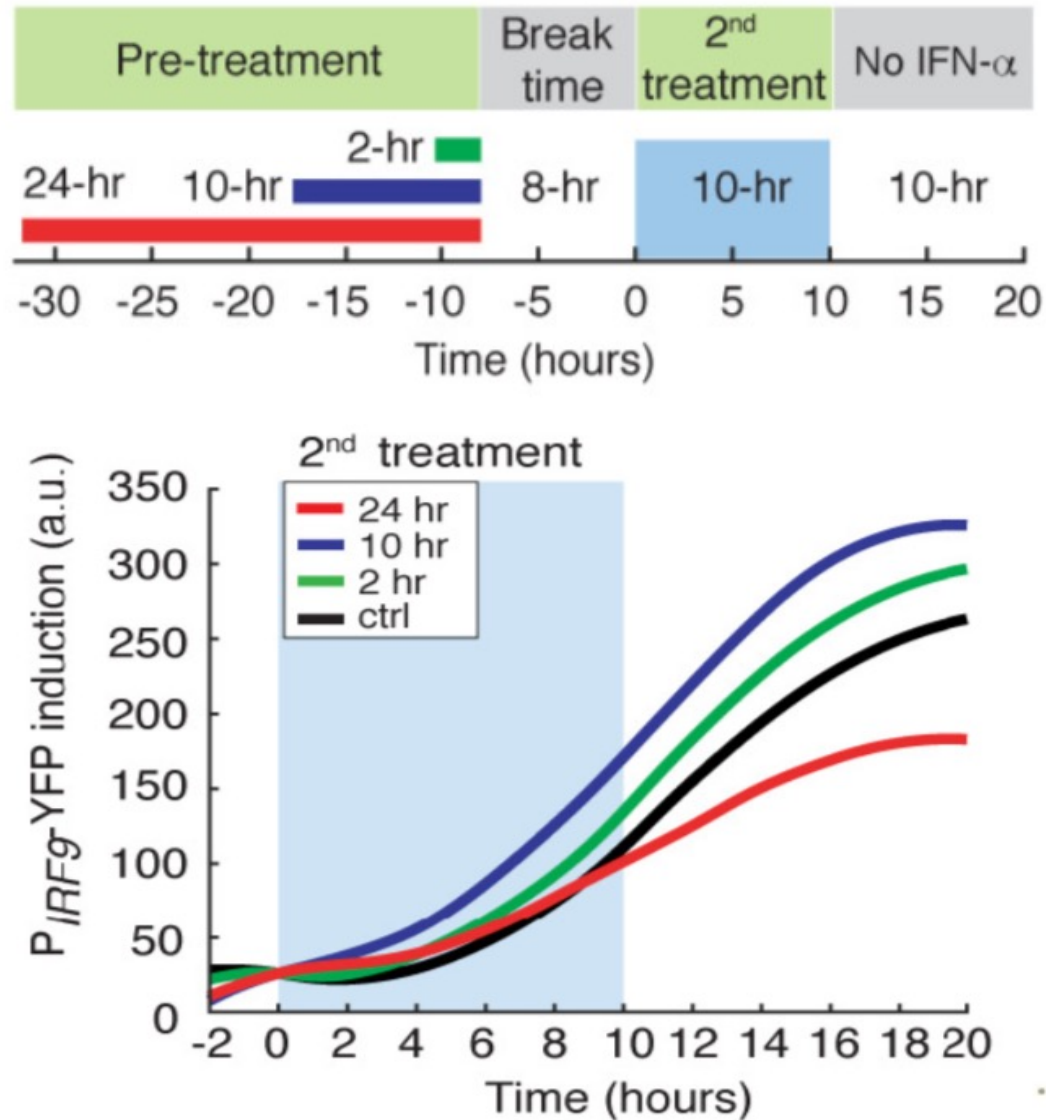


Figure 1

Averaged time traces

Mudla et al. Elife 2020, 9:e58825

Priming vs. Desensitization

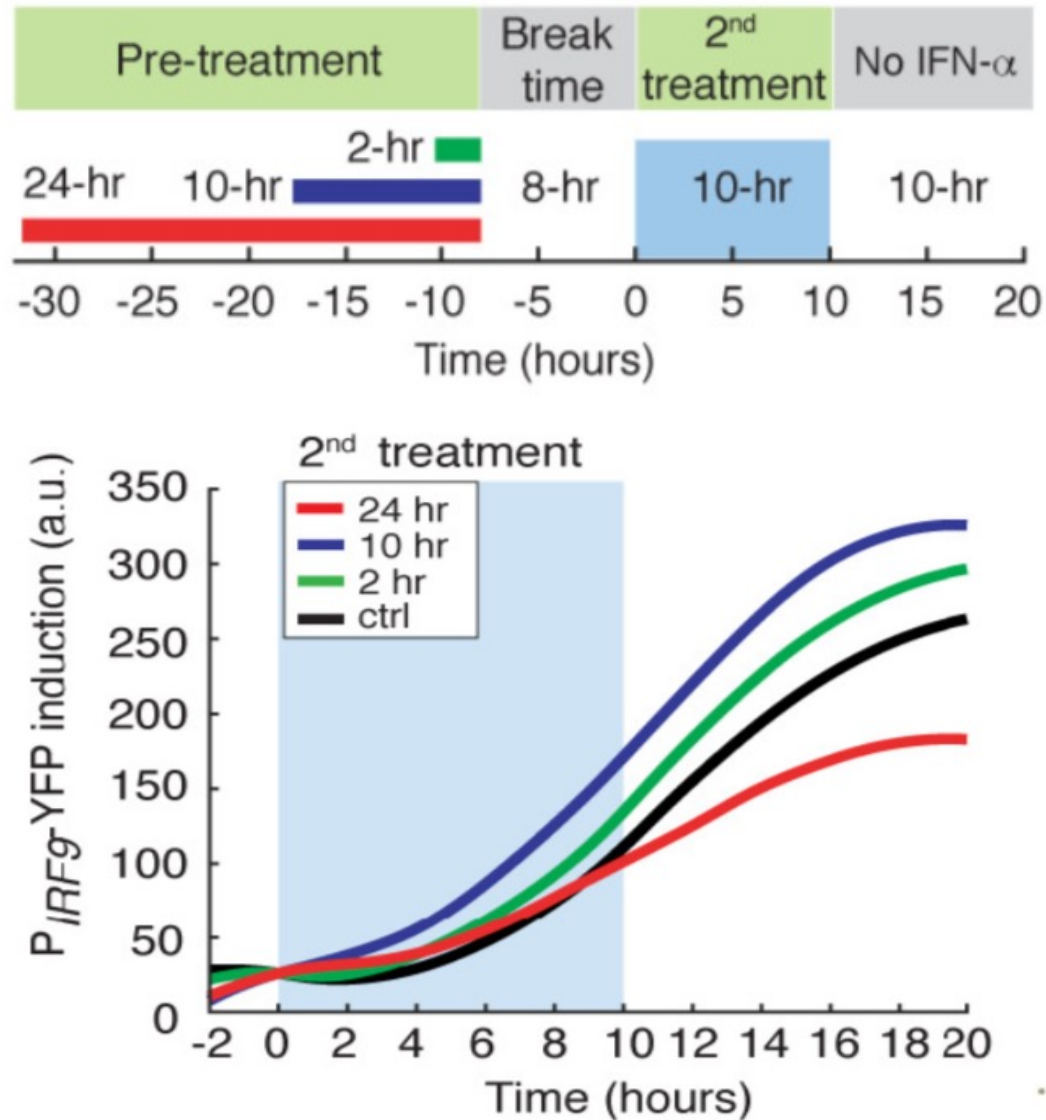


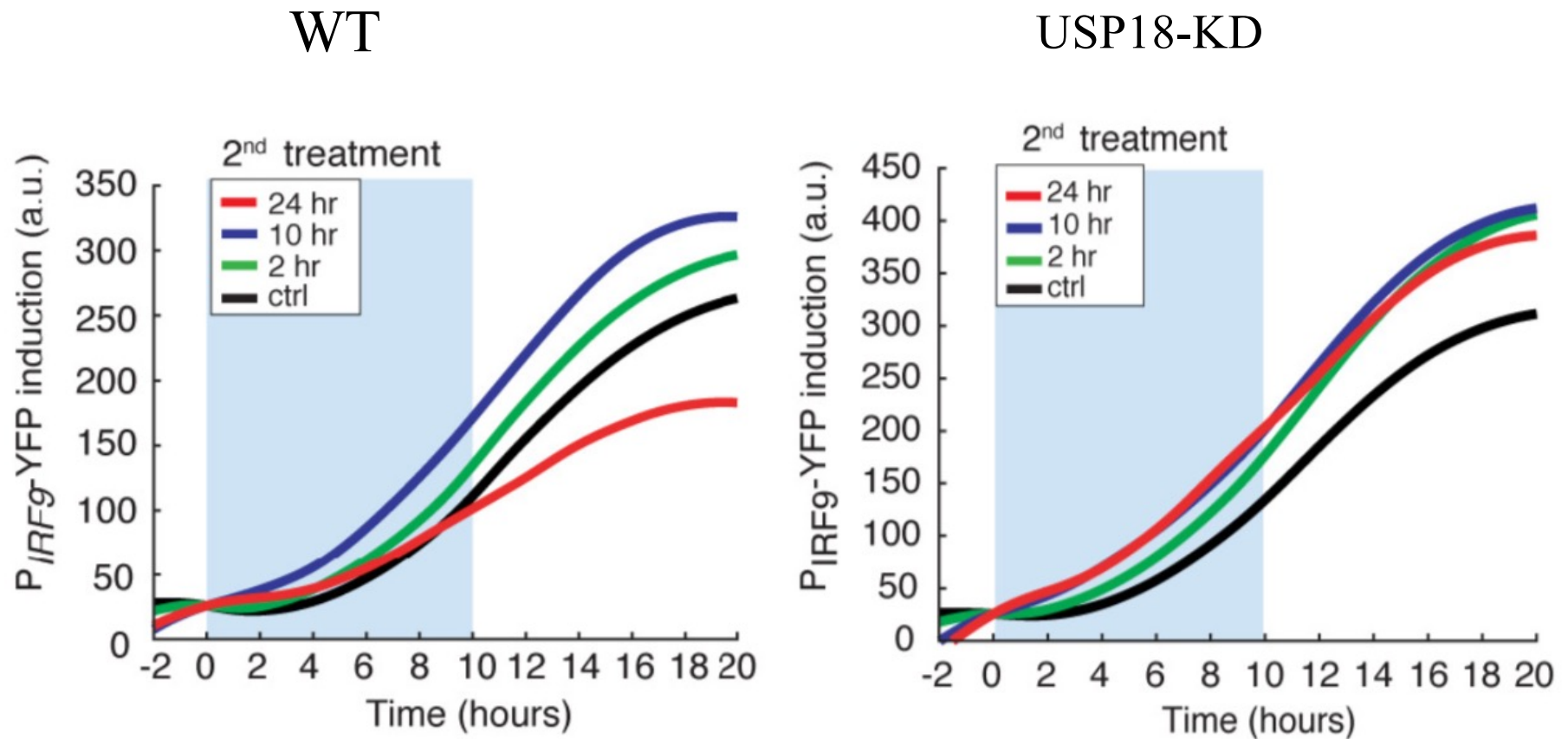
Figure 1

Averaged time traces

Mudla et al. Elife 2020, 9:e58825

USP18 is Required for Desensitization

USP18: ubiquitin-specific peptidase 18



Averaged time traces

Figure 2

Kinetic Model

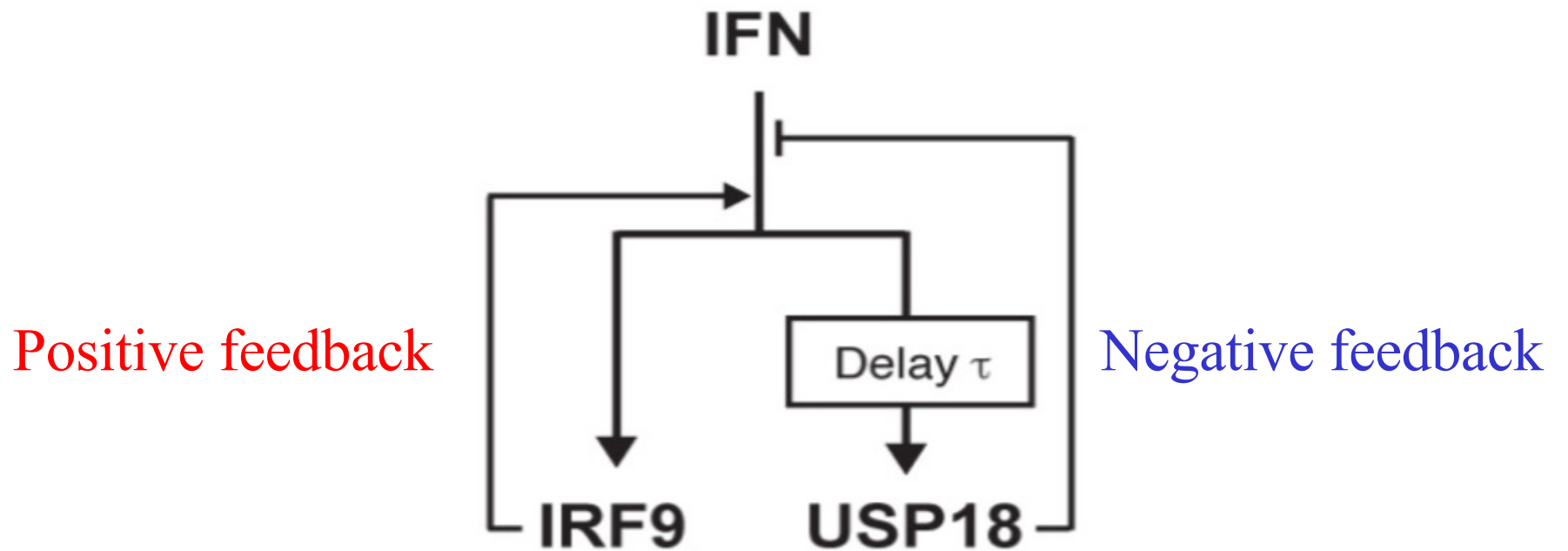
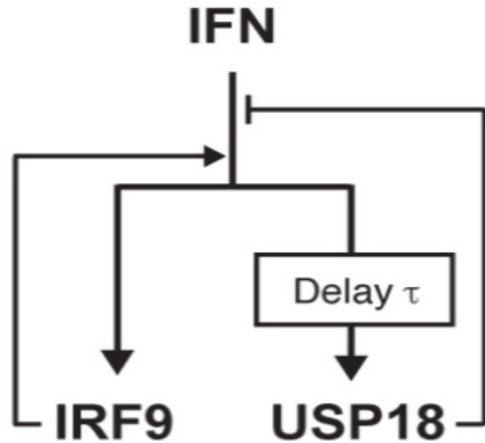


Figure 3

ODE for the Kinetic Model



$$\frac{d}{dt}IRF9 = I(t) \cdot (k_4 + pf) \cdot nf$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}USP18 = I(t) \cdot S_u \cdot (k_5 + pf) \cdot nf$$

$$pf = k_1 \cdot \frac{IRF9}{k_2 + IRF9} \quad nf = \frac{k_3}{k_3 + USP18}$$

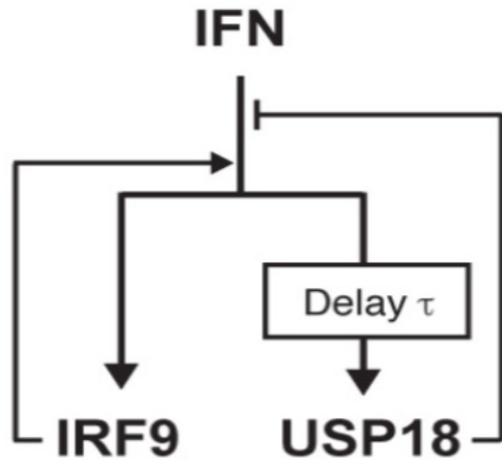
$$I(t) = 0 \text{ (without IFN)}$$

$$I(t) = 1 \text{ (with IFN)}$$

$$S_u = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{when the IFN input time} < \tau \\ 1, & \text{when the IFN input time} \geq \tau \end{cases}$$

Decay of IRF9 and USP18 is low,
therefore not included in the model

Estimation of Delay Time in ODE



$$\frac{d}{dt}IRF9 = I(t) \cdot (k_4 + pf) \cdot nf$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}USP18 = I(t) \cdot S_u \cdot (k_5 + pf) \cdot nf$$

$$S_u = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{when the IFN input time} < \tau \\ 1, & \text{when the IFN input time} \geq \tau \end{cases}$$

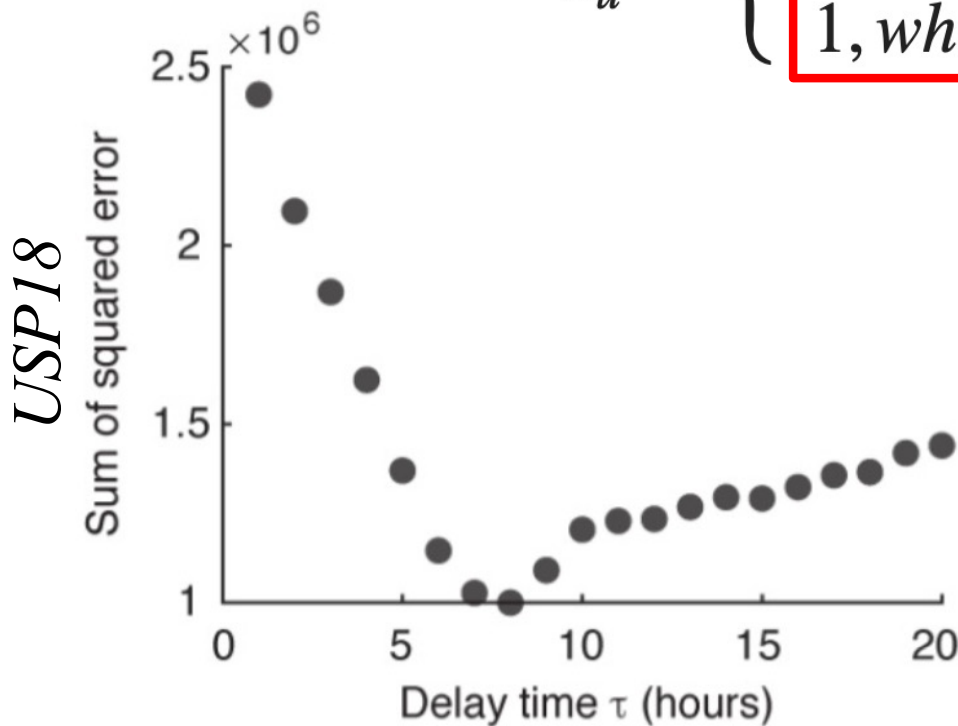


Figure 3B

Experimental Data vs. Model Prediction

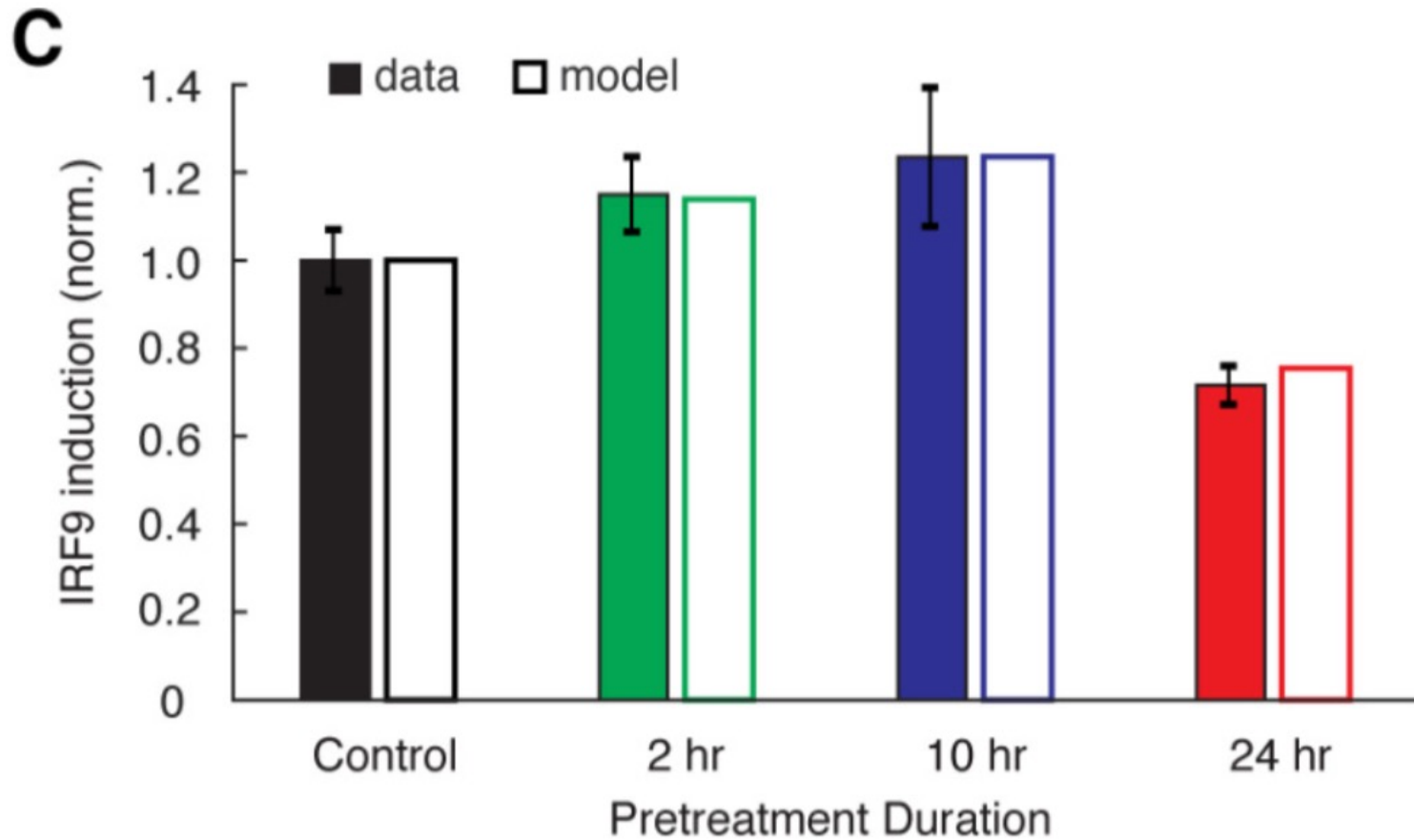


Figure 3

CFP-USP18 Reporter

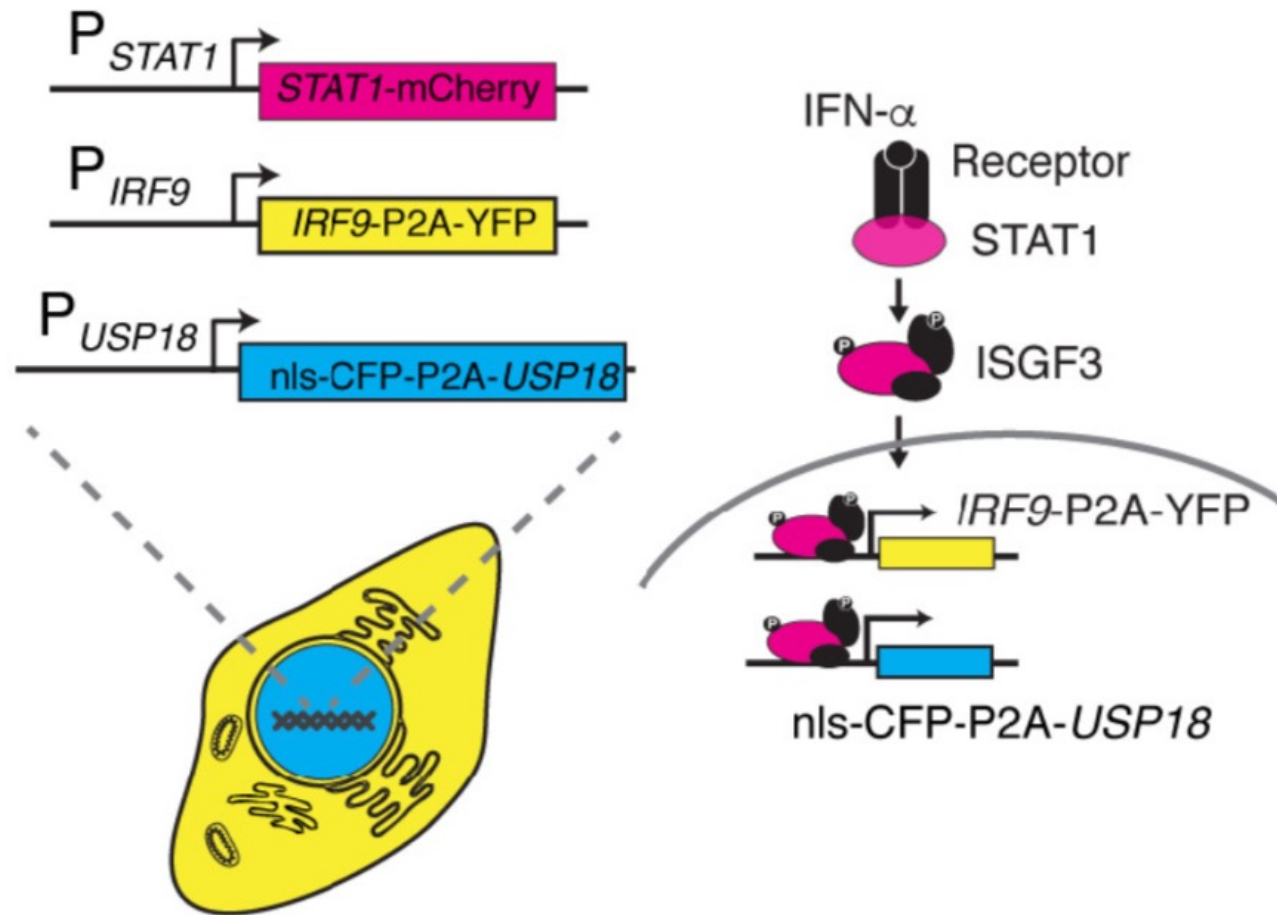


Figure 4

Images of Reporters in Response to IFN- α

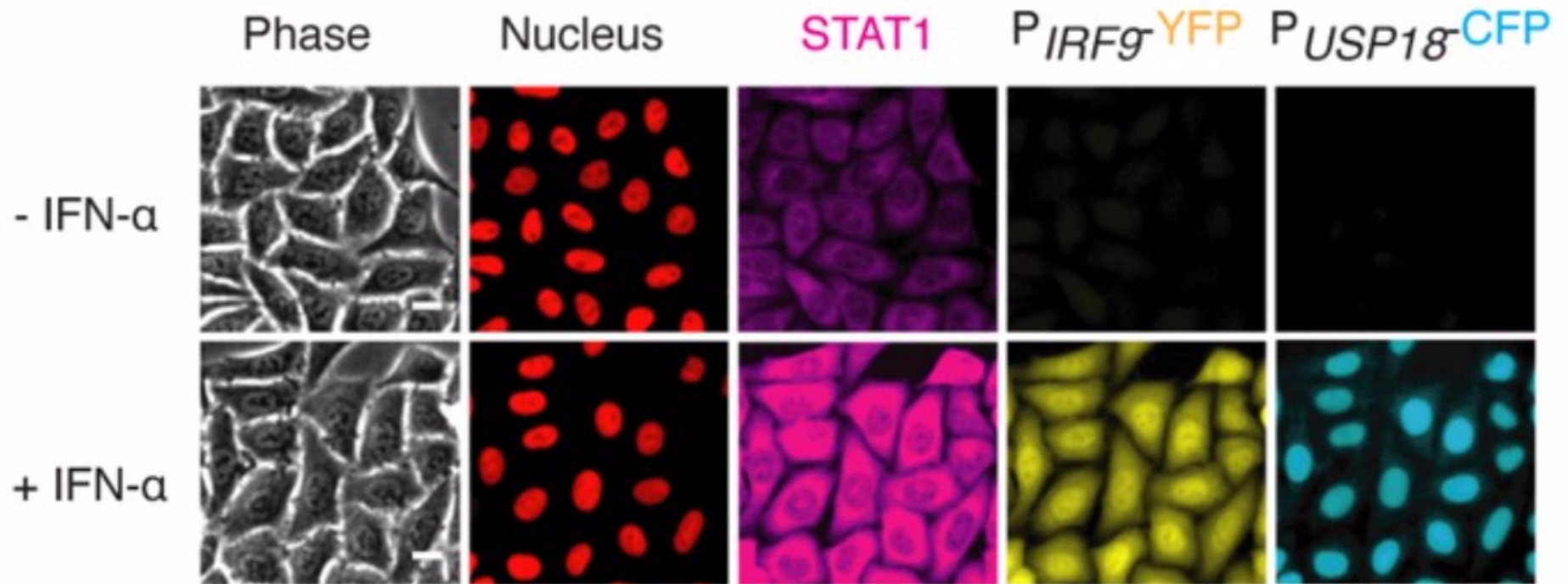


Figure 4-S1

P_{IRF9} -YFP and P_{USP18} -CFP in Response to IFN- α

Time trace of a single cell

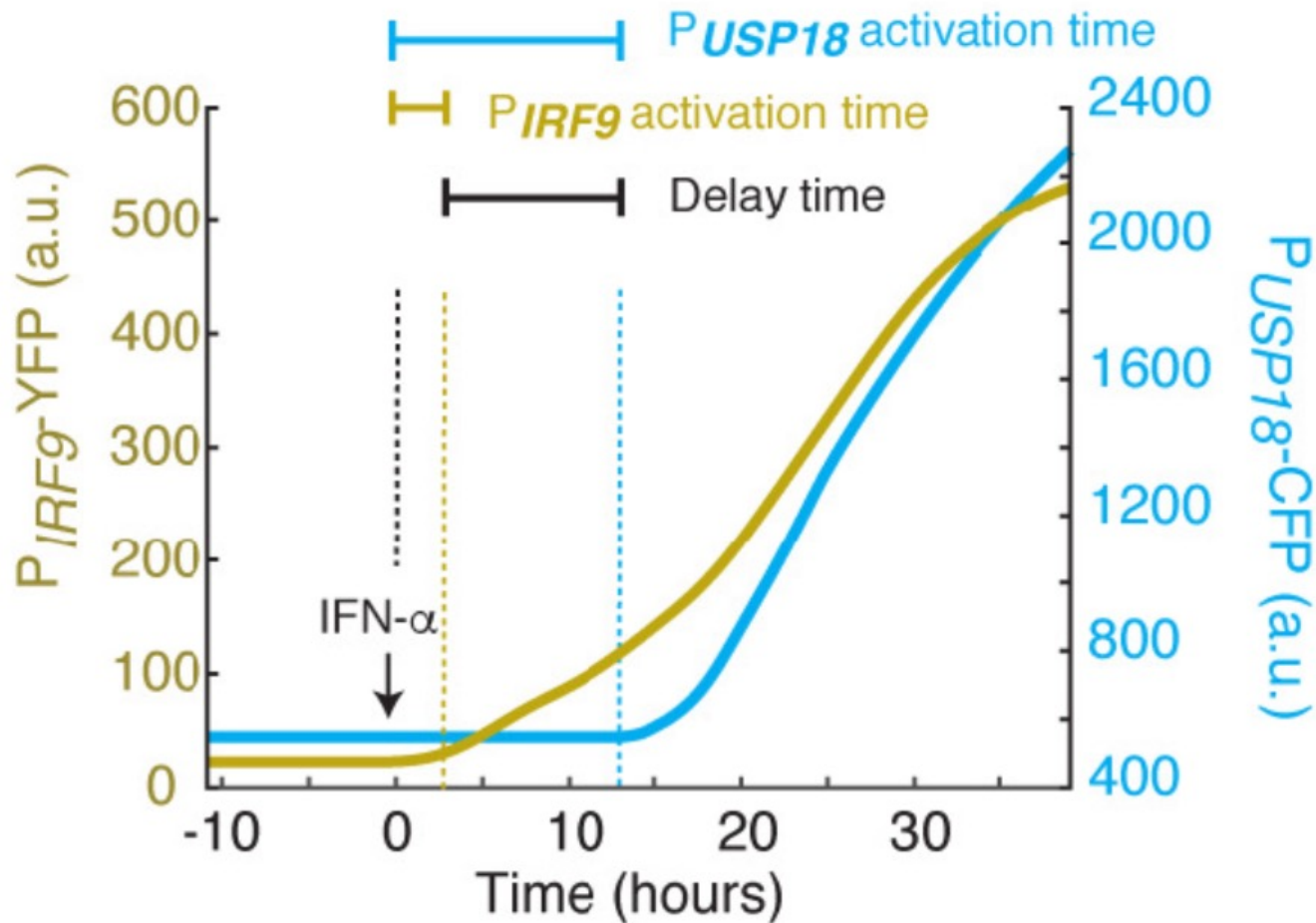


Figure 4B

Distributions of P_{IRF9} and P_{USP18} Activation Times in Single Cells

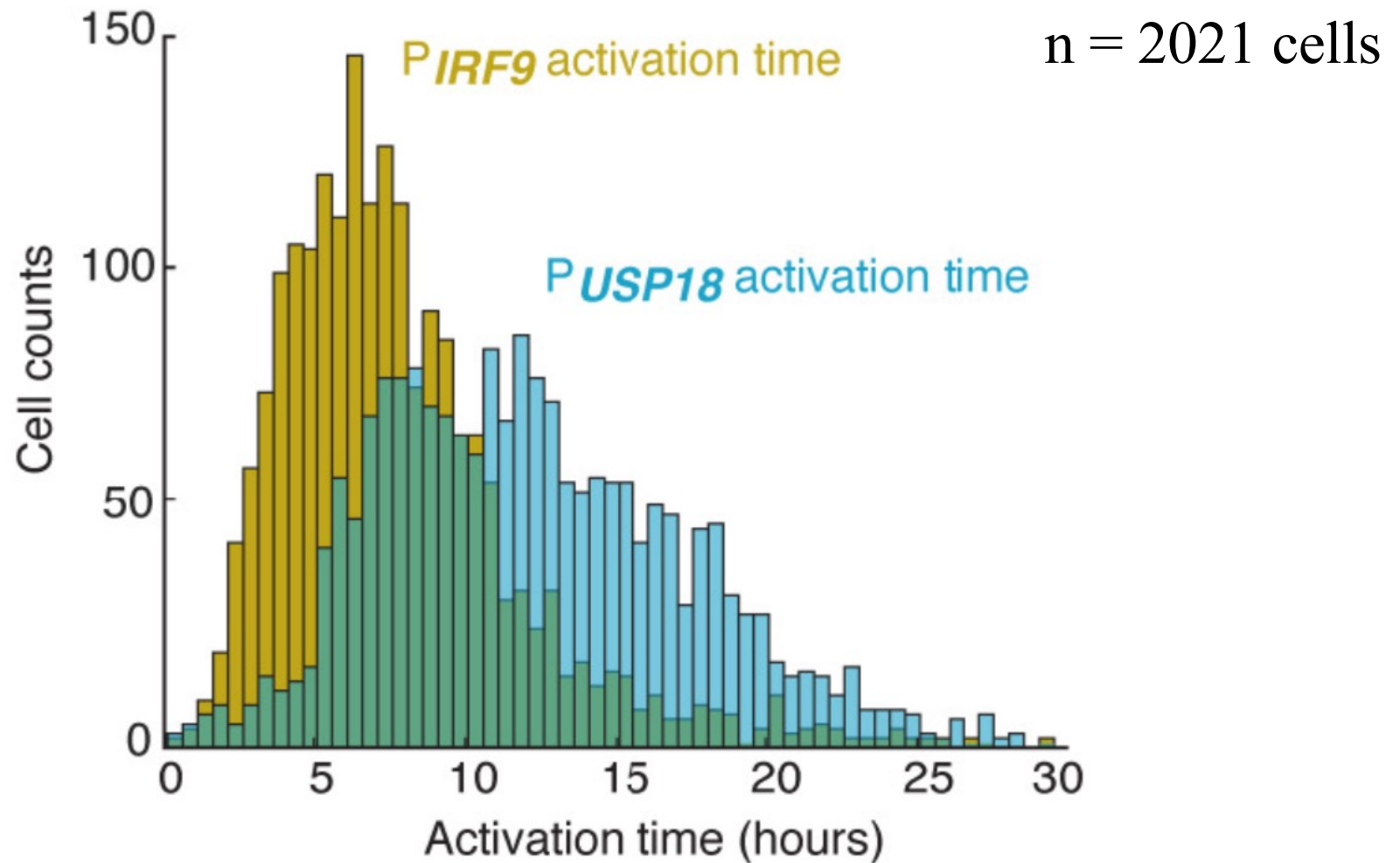


Figure 4C

Distributions of Delay Times in Single Cells

n = 2021 cells

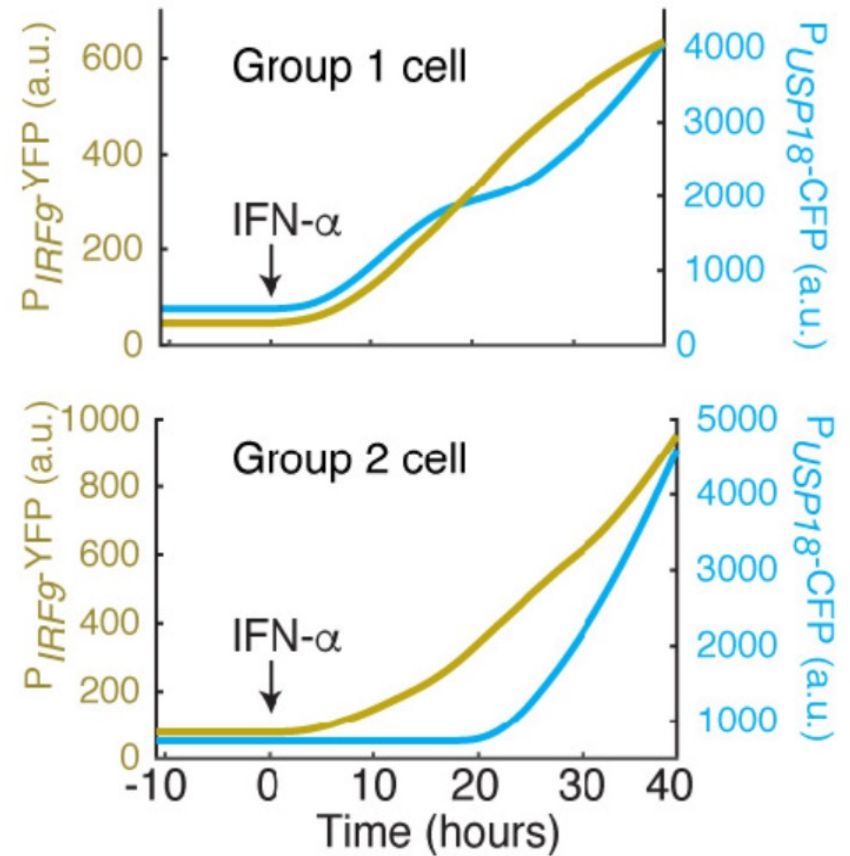
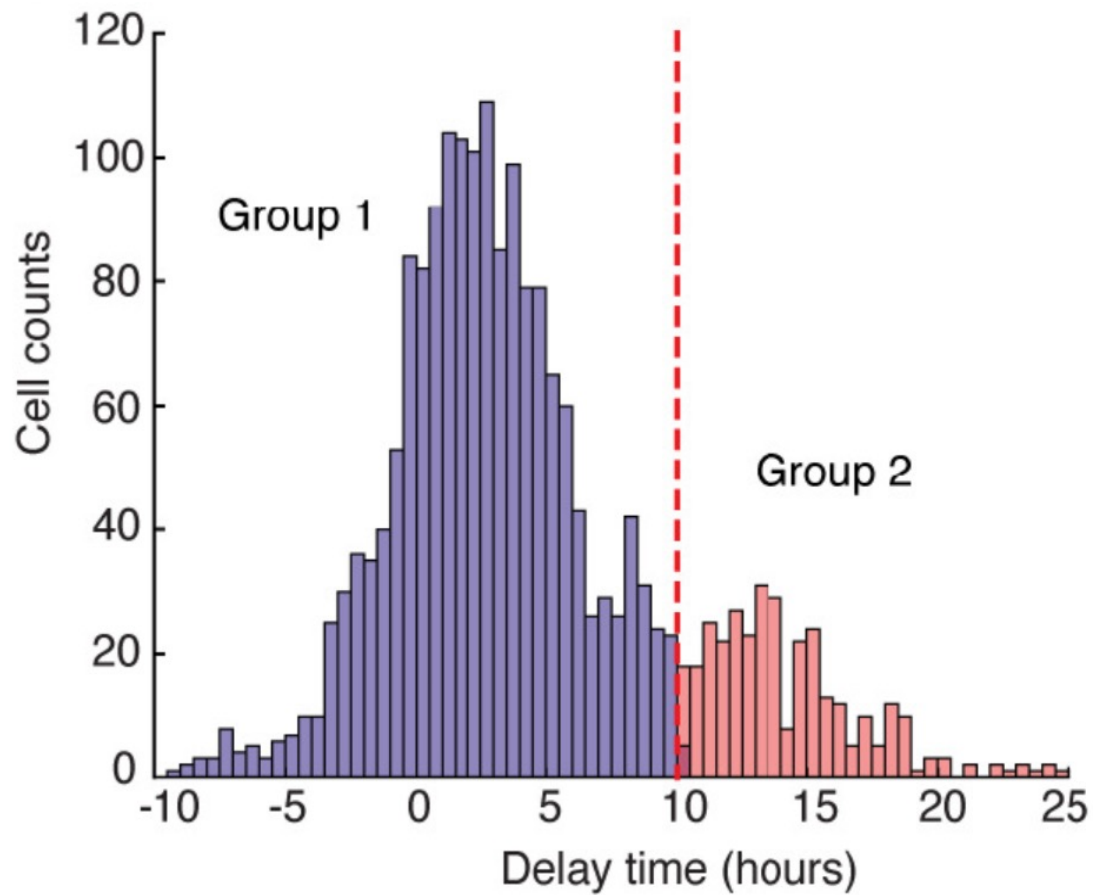


Figure 4D

Time-lapse Images of Cells over Multiple Cell Divisions

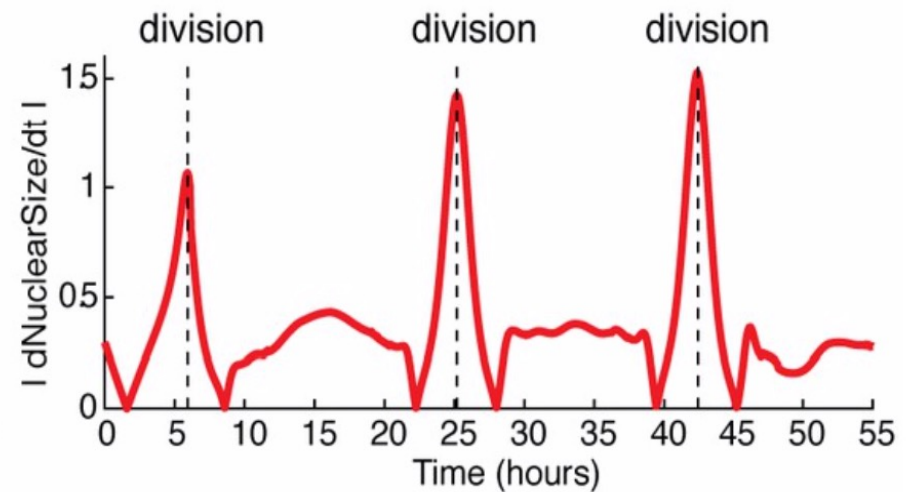
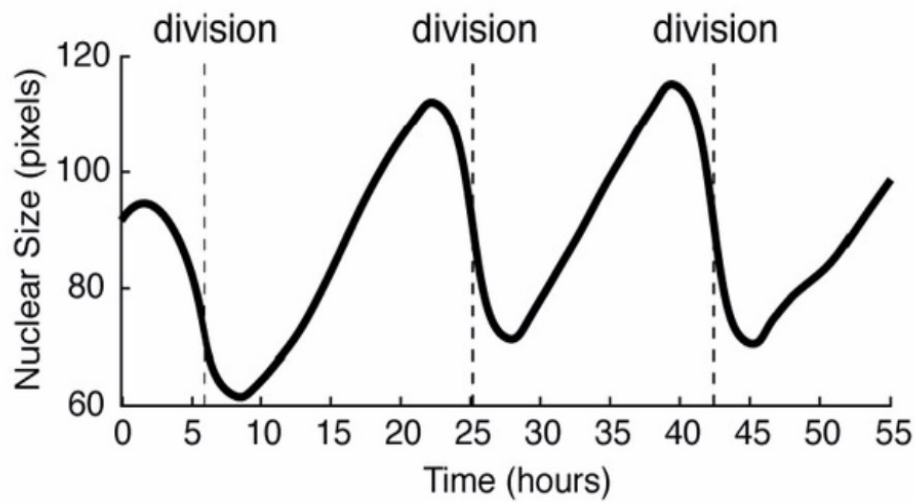
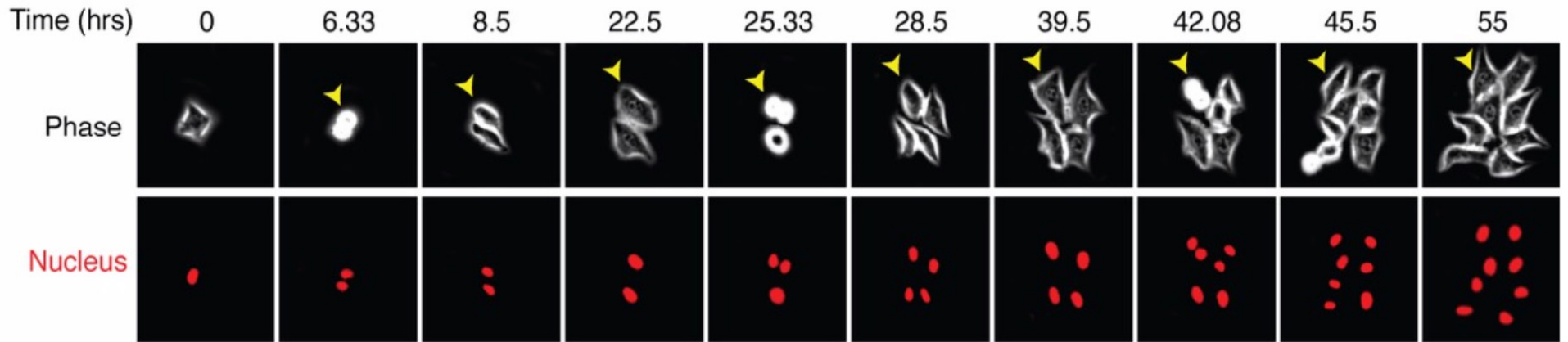
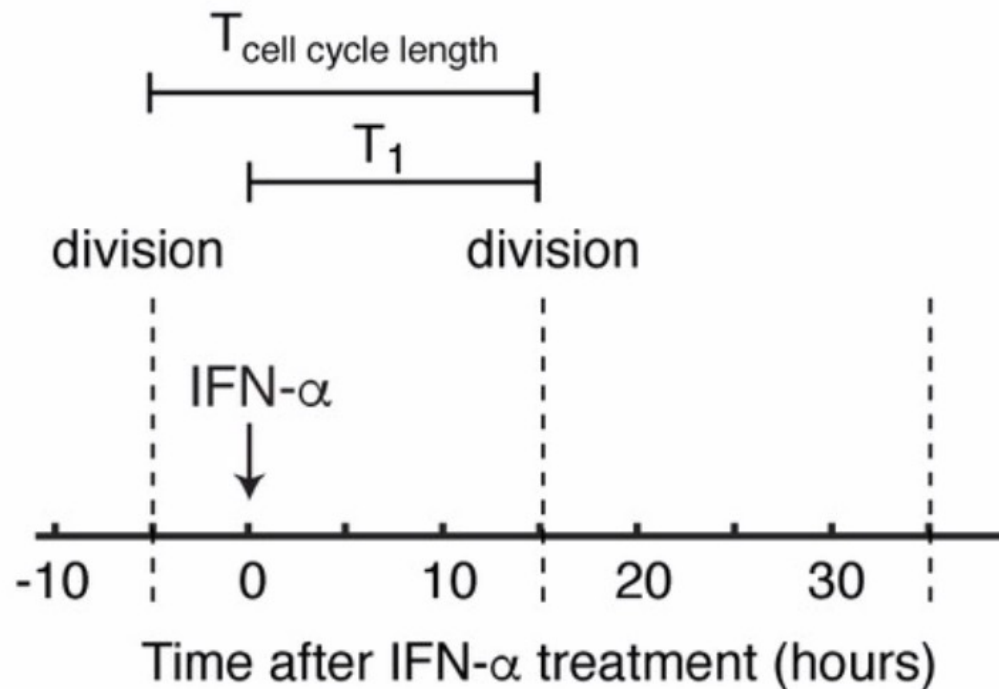


Figure 4-S3A

Percentage of Cell Cycle Progression at the Treatment Onset

$$\% \text{ cell cycle progression} = (T_{\text{cell cycle length}} - T_1) / T_{\text{cell cycle length}} \times 100$$



begin end
————— Inter-division interval

Figure 4-S3B

Distributions of Delay Times vs. Cell Cycle Progression

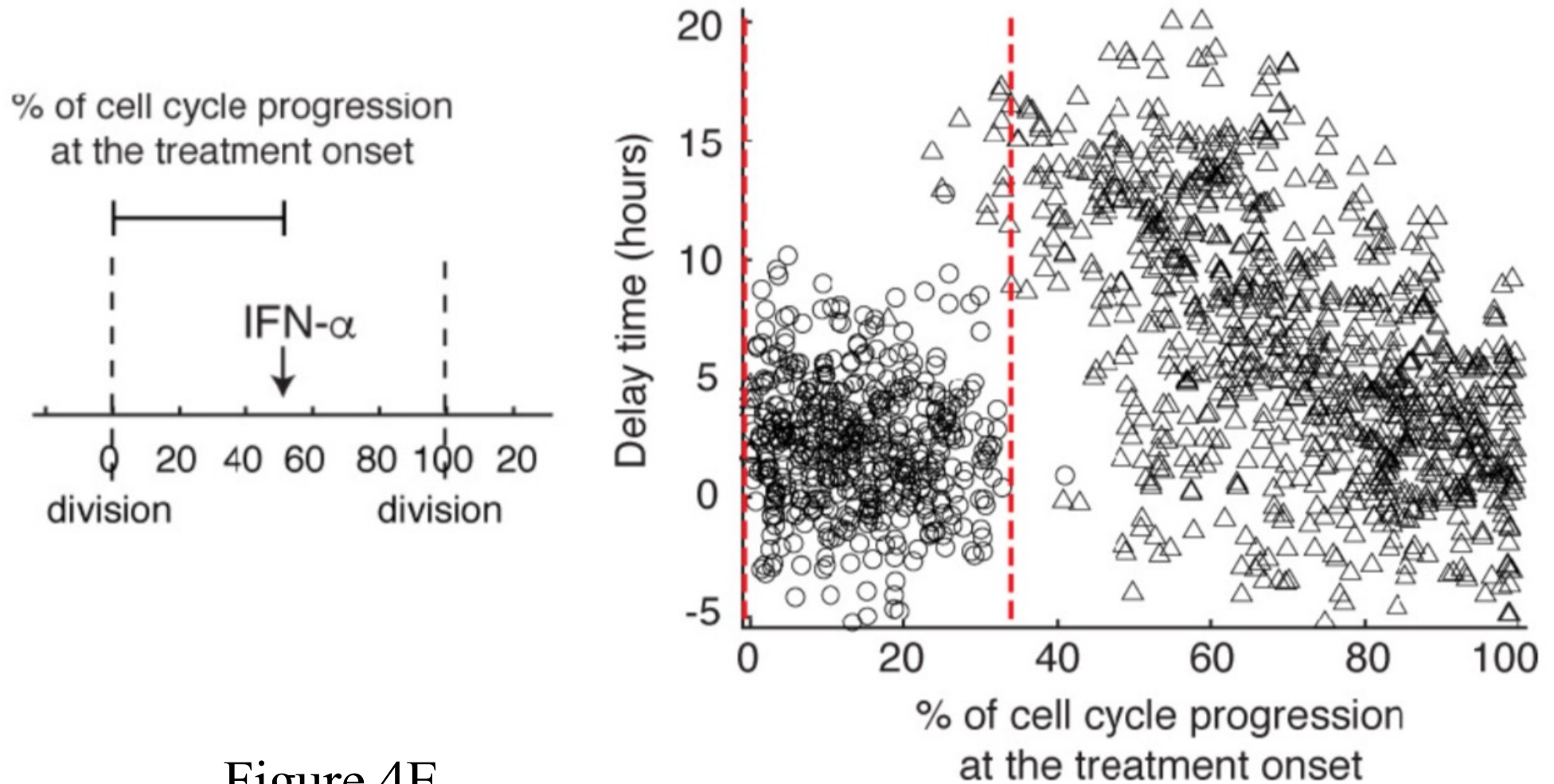


Figure 4E

Reduction of Delay Times with G1 Arrest

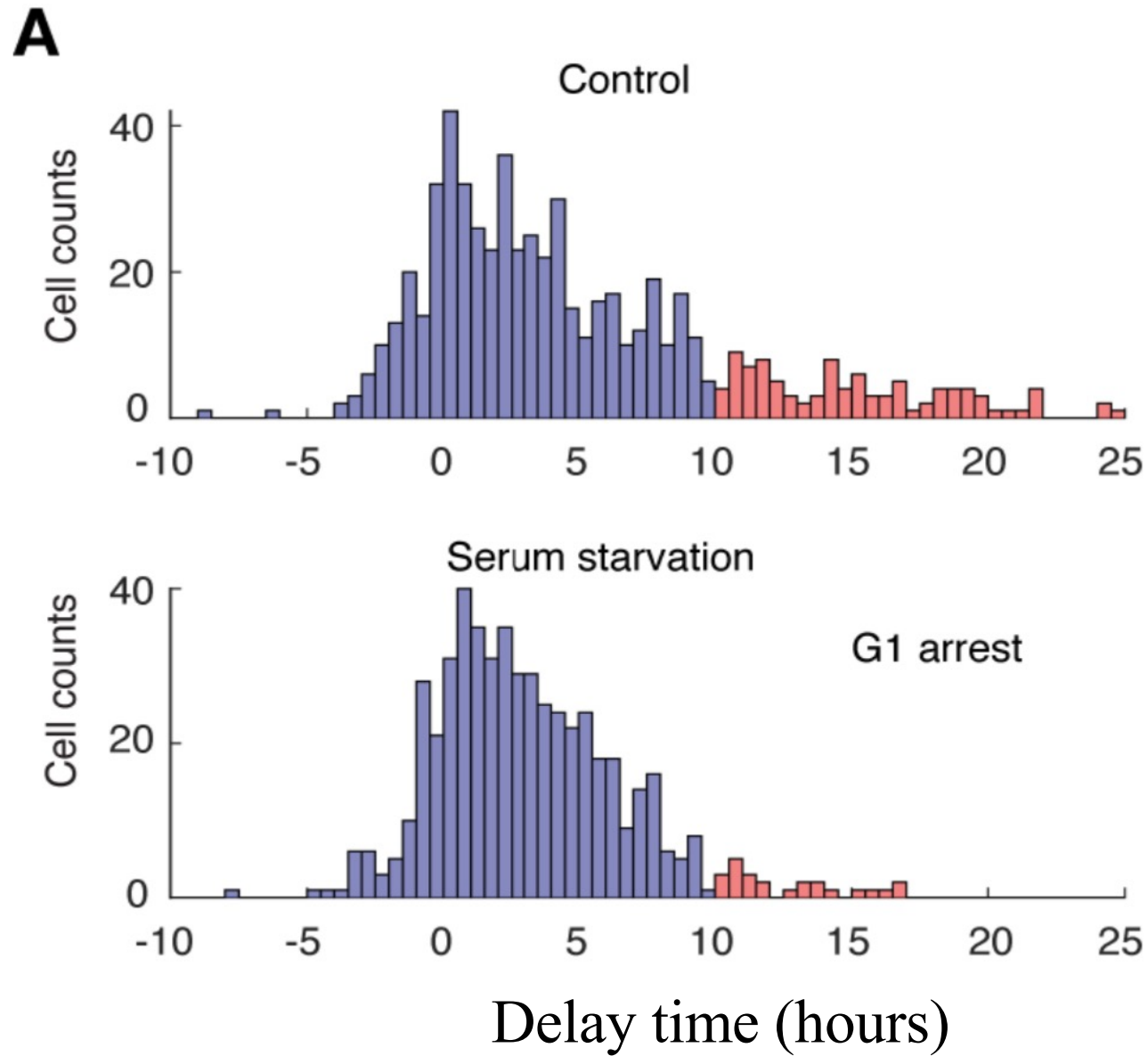
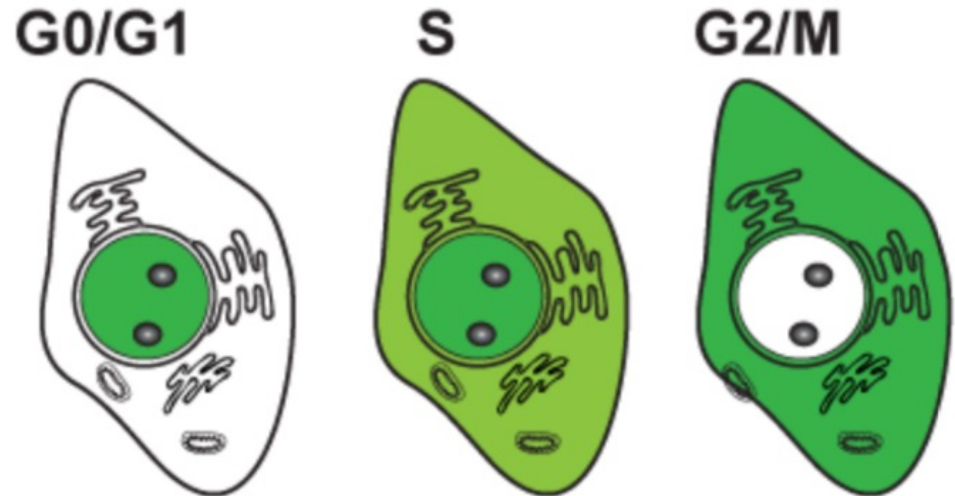
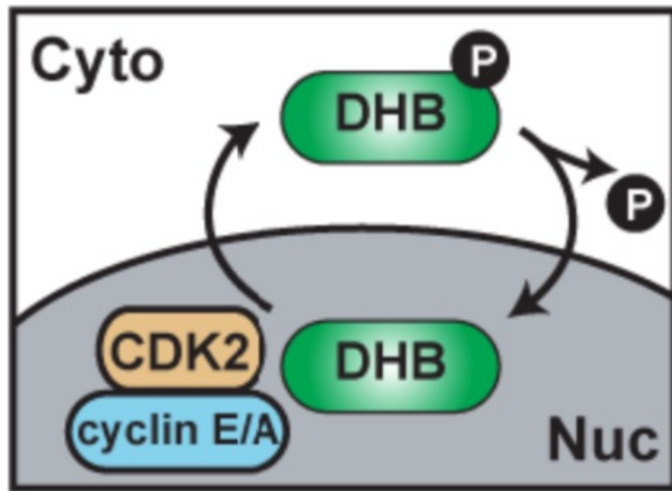


Figure 5A

DNA Helicase B (DHB) Reporter for CDK2 Activity

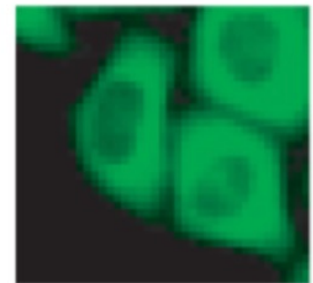
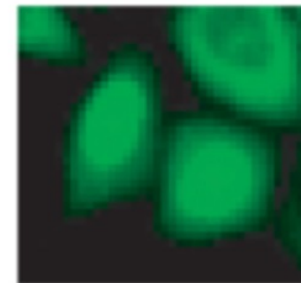
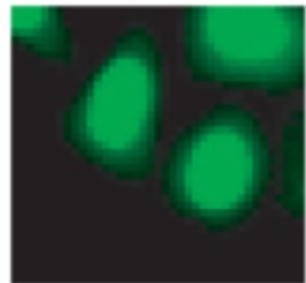


Time after cell division (hours)

5

14

21



G1

S

G2

Figure 5B

DNA Helicase B (DHB) Reporter for CDK2 Activity

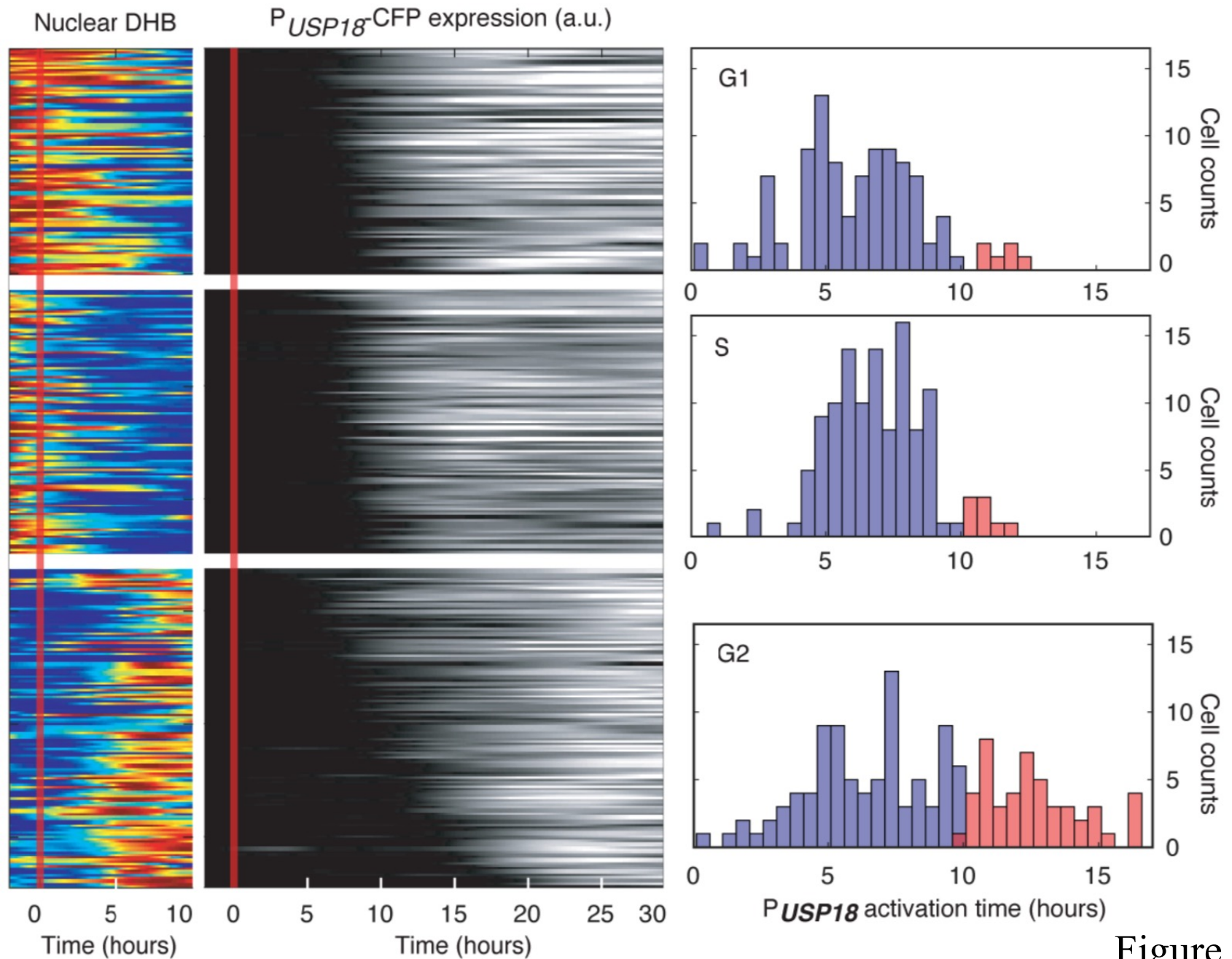


Figure 5C

Reduction of Delay Times by Decitabine

Decitabine: a DNA methyltransferase (DMNT) inhibitor

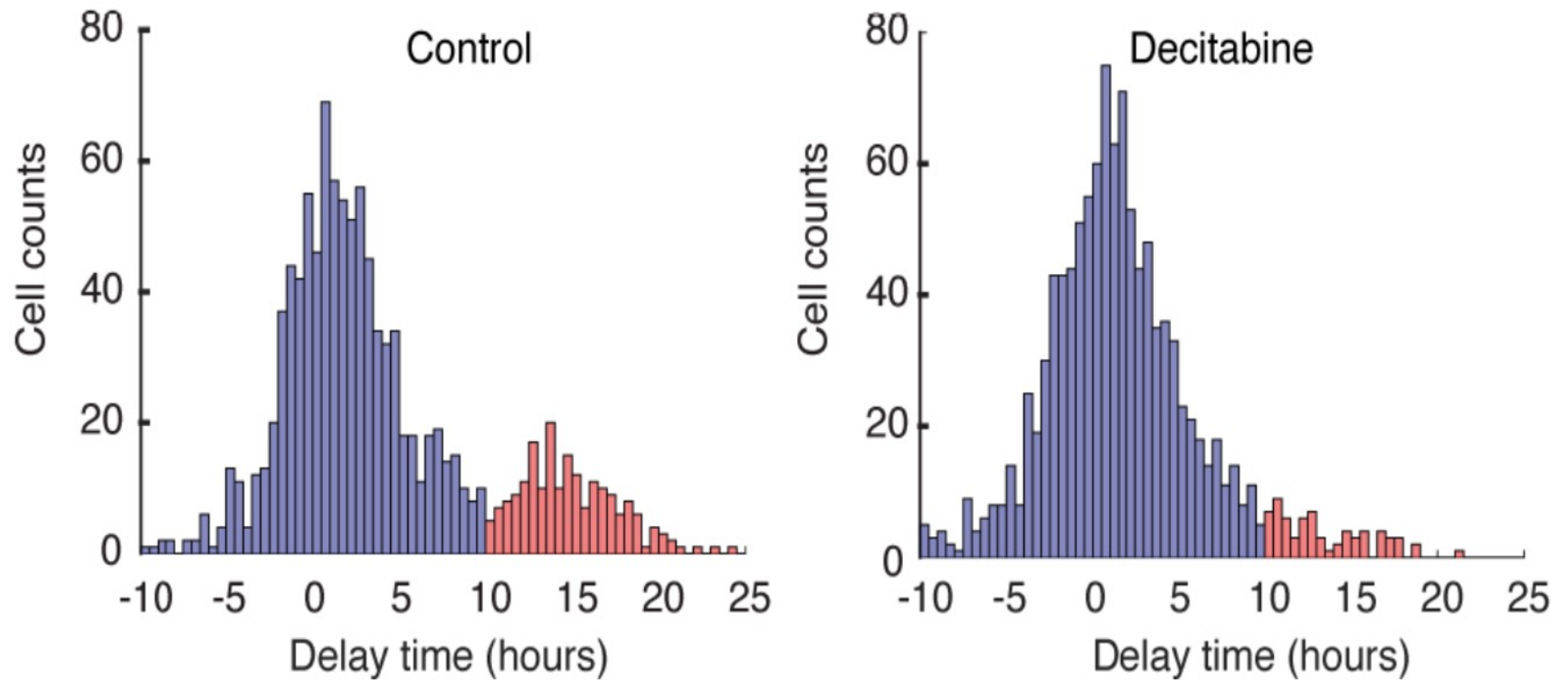
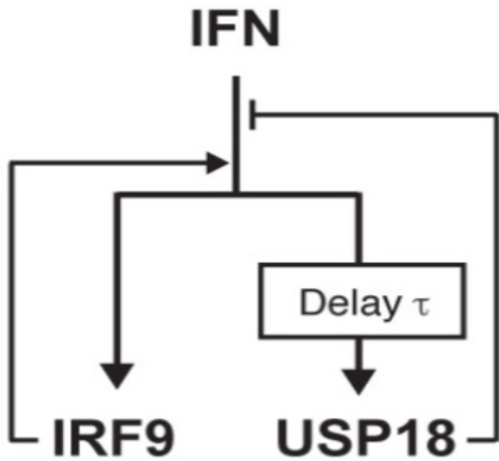


Figure 5D

Kinetic Model with Delay Time in ODE



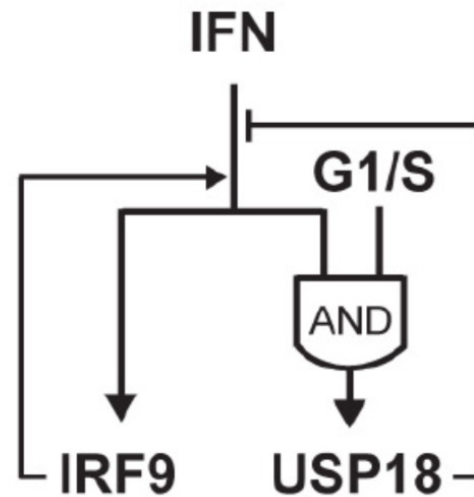
$$\frac{d}{dt}IRF9 = I(t) \cdot (k_4 + pf) \cdot nf$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}USP18 = I(t) \cdot S_u \cdot (k_5 + pf) \cdot nf$$

$$S_u = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{when the IFN input time} < \tau \\ 1, & \text{when the IFN input time} \geq \tau \end{cases}$$

Figure 3B

Stochastic DE with Cell Cycle Gating of USP18 Upregulation



$$\frac{d}{dt}IRF9 = I(t) \cdot (k_4 + pf) \cdot nf + \xi_{IRF9}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}USP18 = I(t) \cdot S_u (k_5 + pf) \cdot nf + \xi_{USP18}$$

ξ_{IRF9} and ξ_{USP18} are white noise terms

S_u is a stochastic step function,
sampled from uniform distribution within a cell cycle

Figure 6A

Cell-cycle-dependent Delay Time

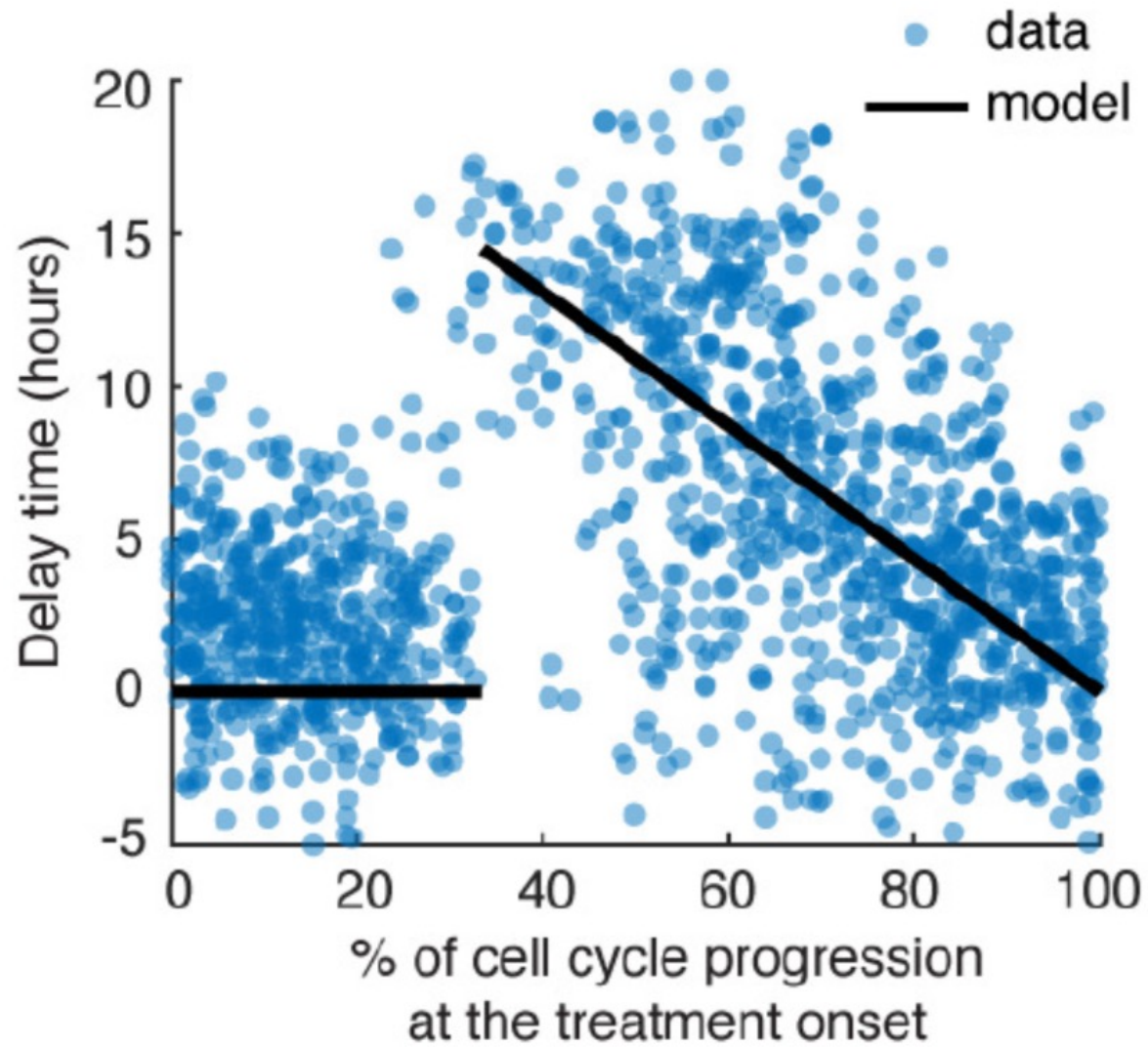
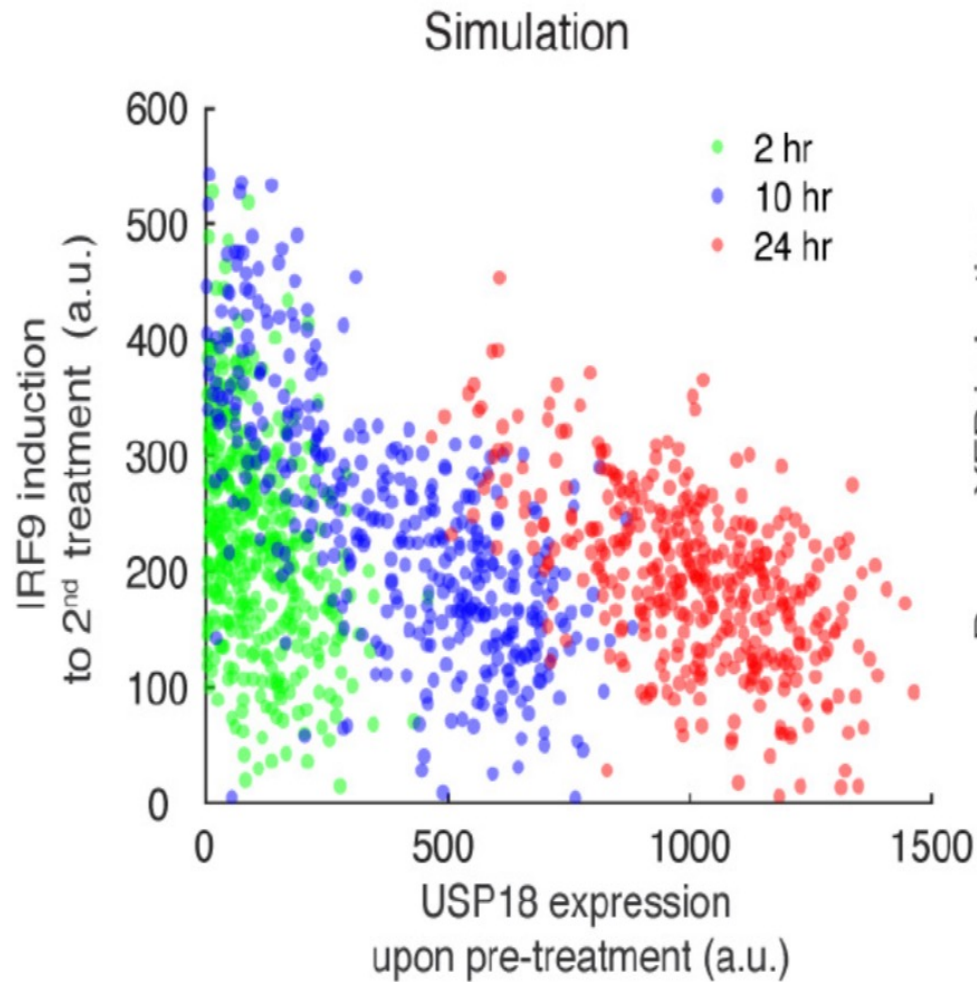


Figure 6B

Simulation vs. Experiment

C



D

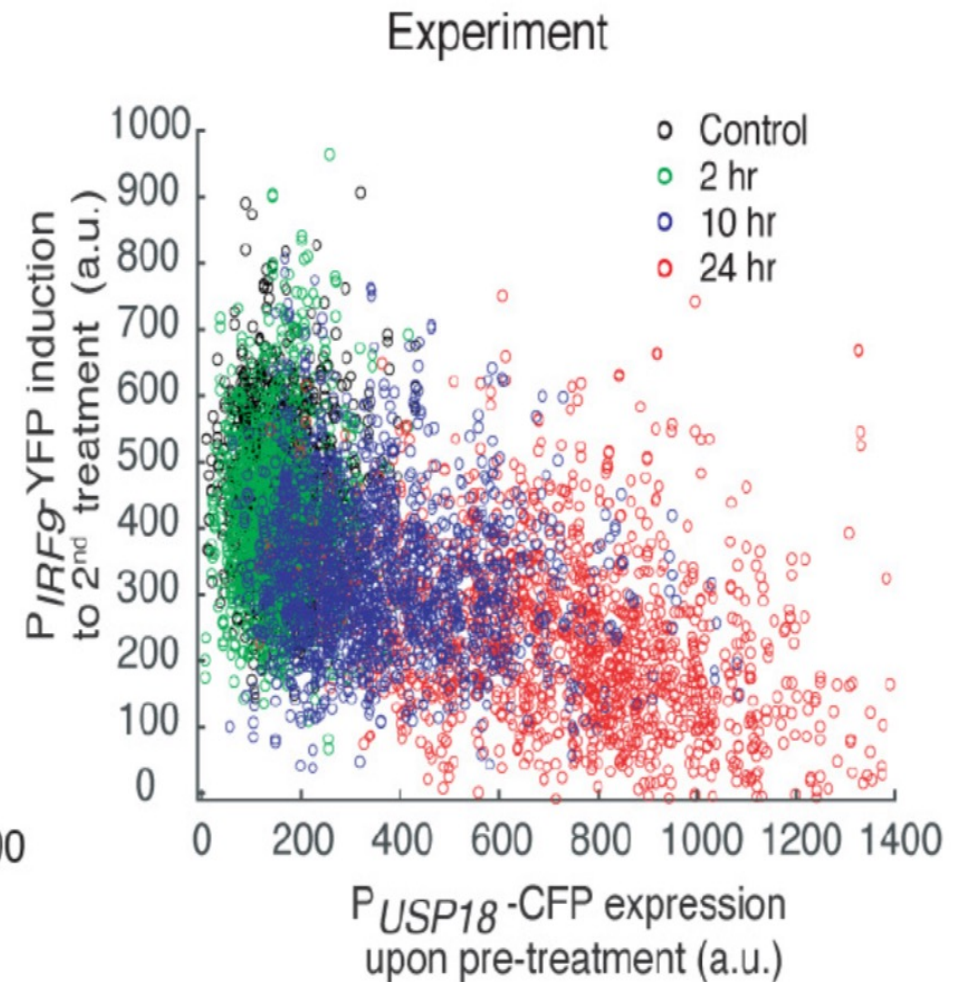
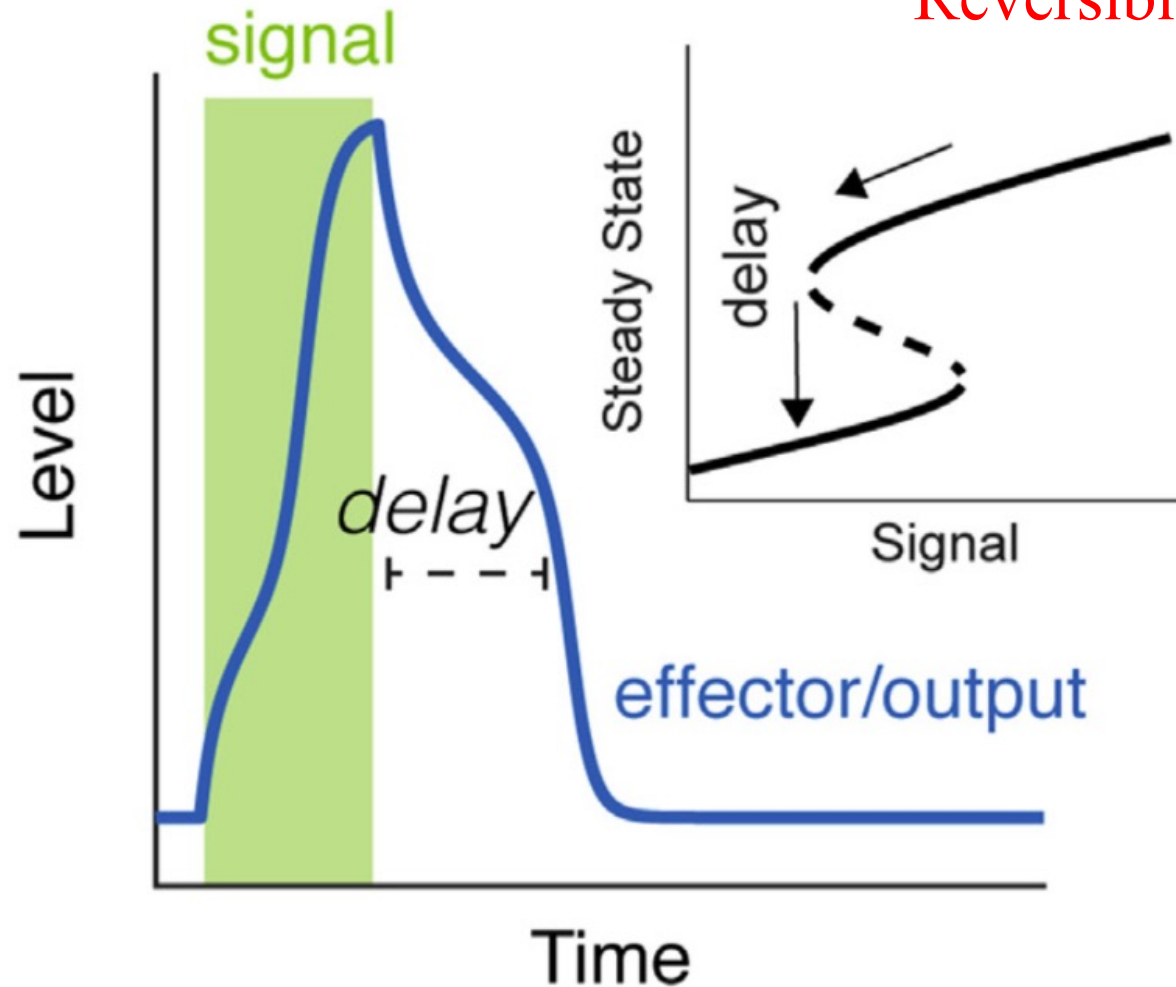
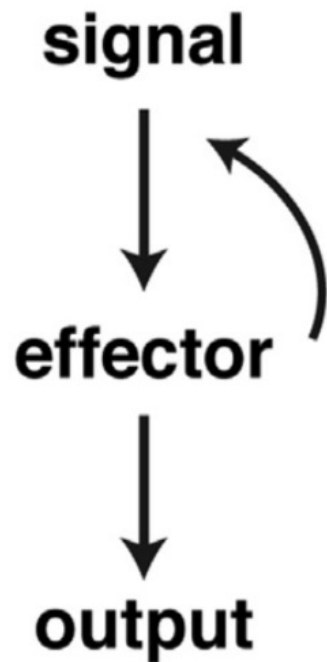


Figure 6C and 6D

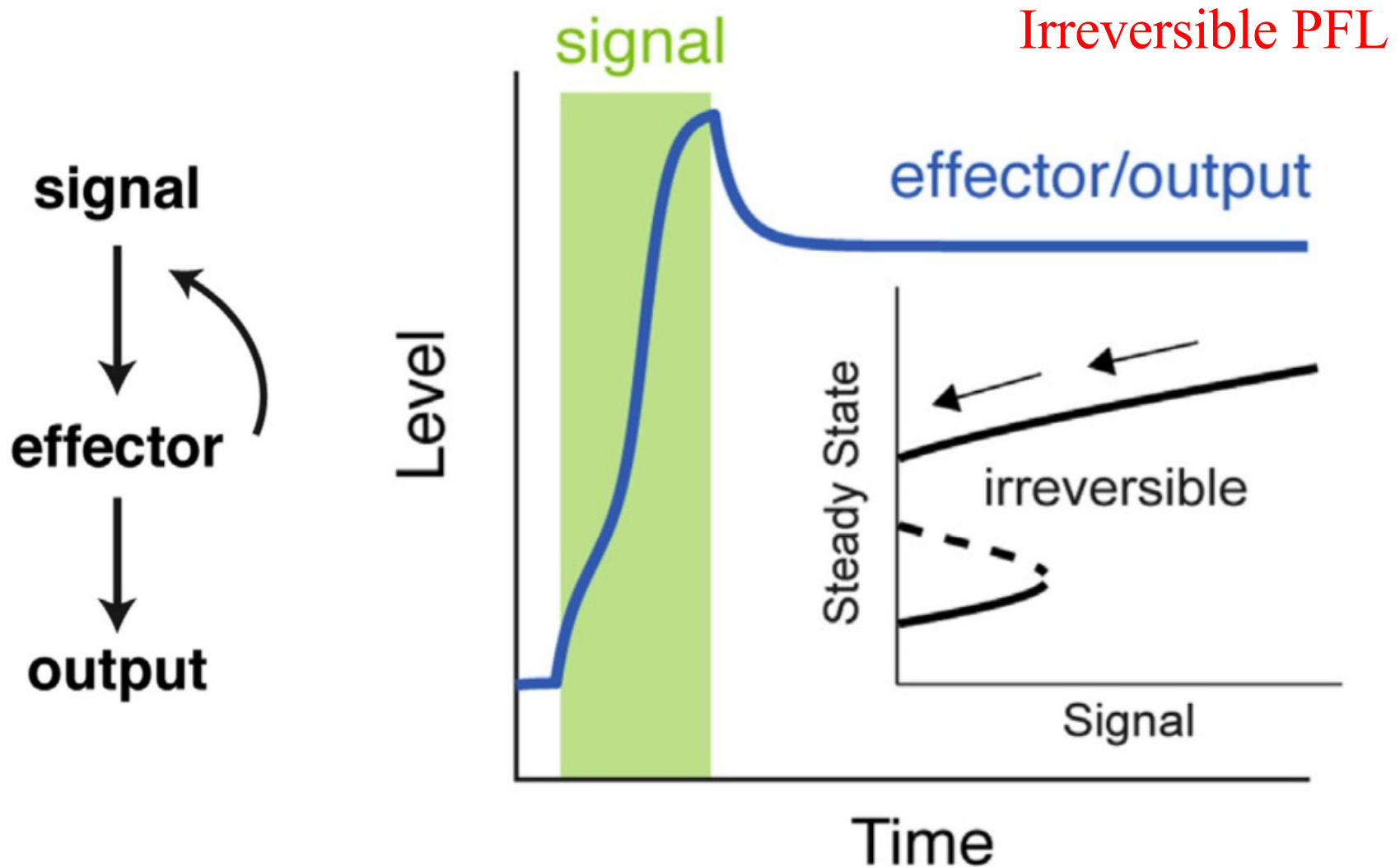
Positive Feedback Loop (PFL)

Hysteresis: history-dependent behavior

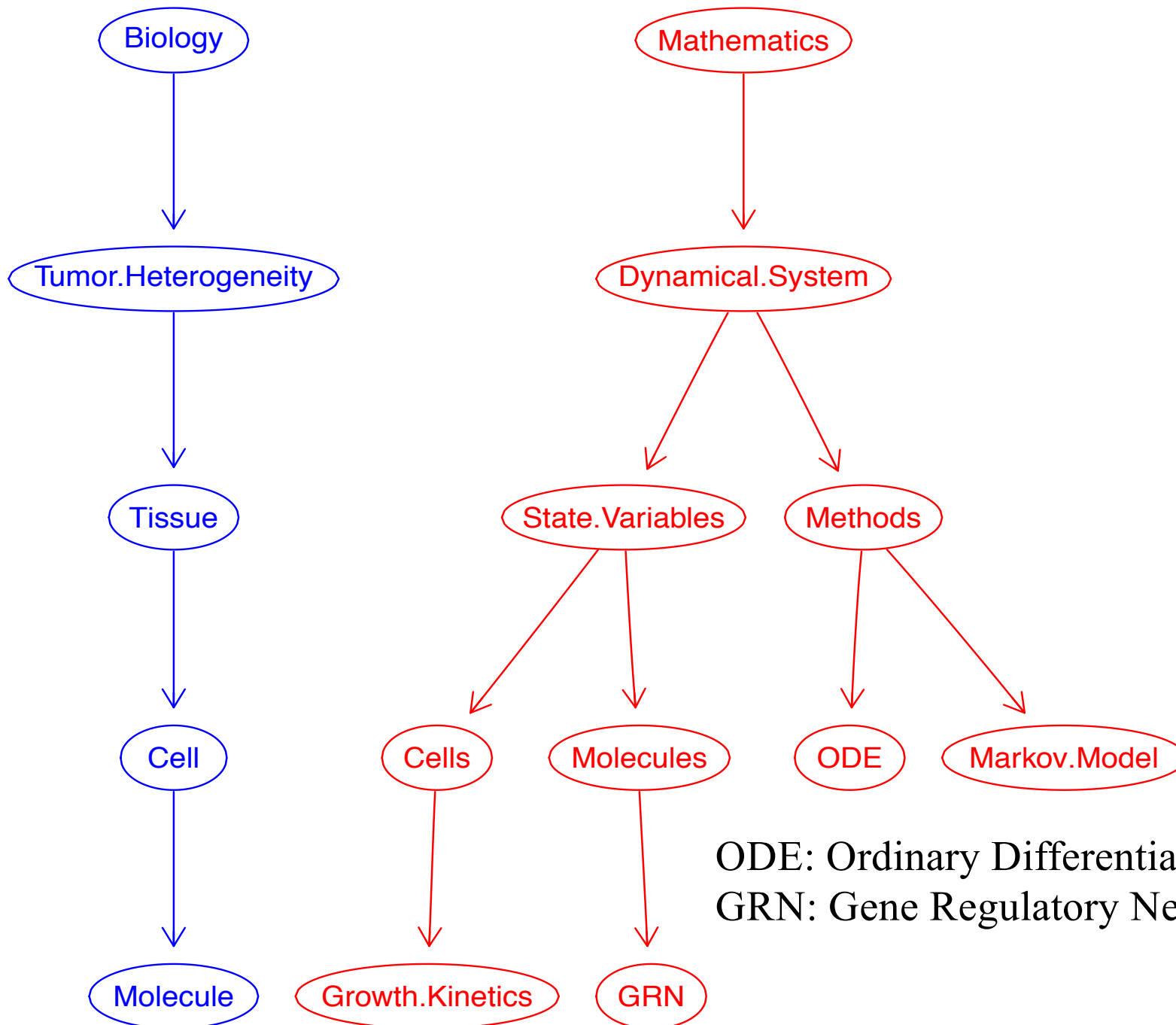
Reversible PFL



Positive Feedback Loop (PFL)



Understanding Biology with Mathematical Modeling



ODE: Ordinary Differential Equation
GRN: Gene Regulatory Network