

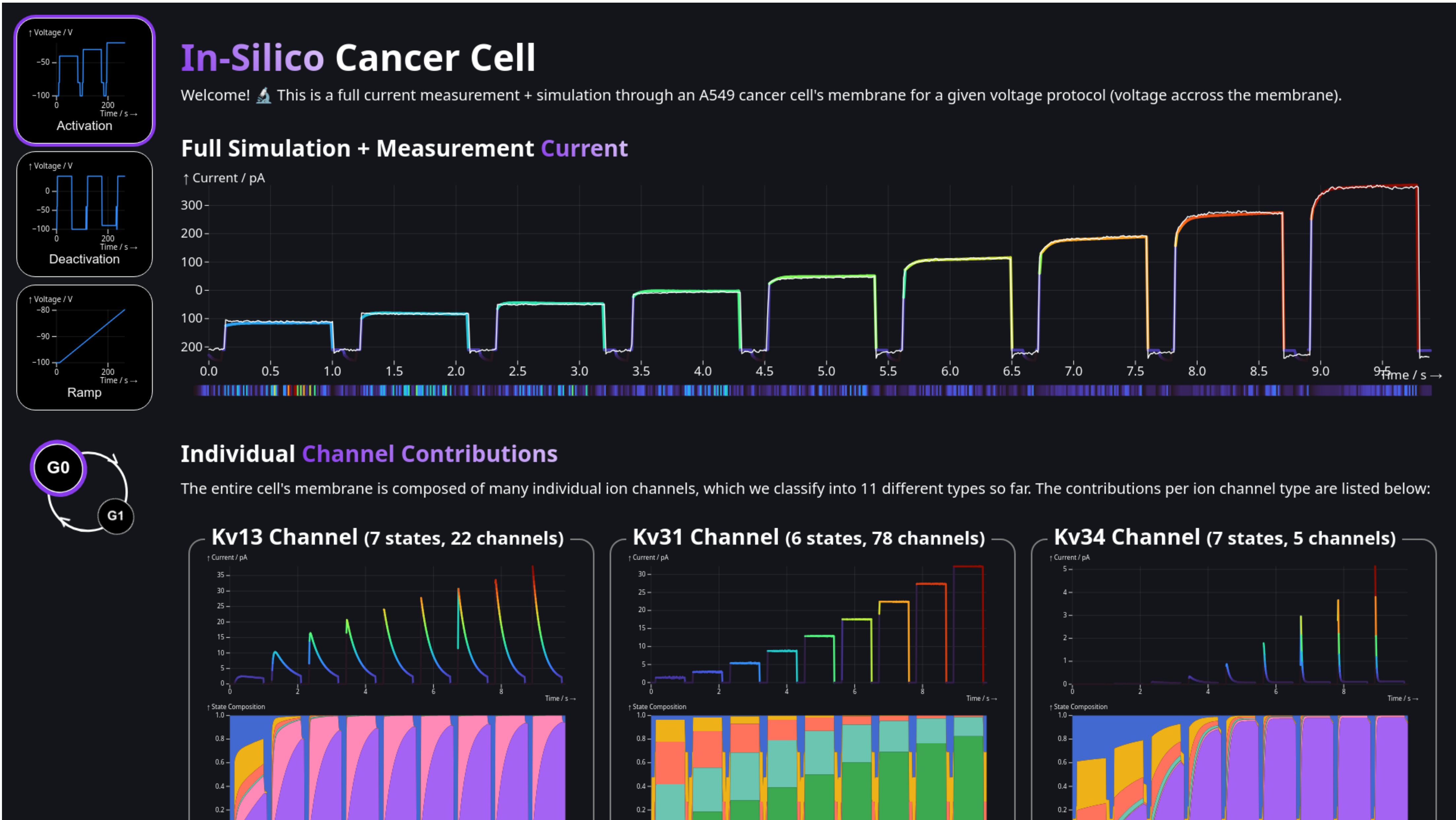
Introduction

We extend the previous work [1] by a faster, in-browser implementation in Rust [2] using compilation to WebAssembly.

Number of Channels

Channel Type	N_k [1]	Our N_k
Kv13	22	13
Kv31	78	247
Kv34	5	10
Kv71	1350	1176
KCa11	40	38
KCa31	77	7
Task1	19	24
CRAC1	200	188
TRPC6	17	15
TRPV3	12	10
CLC2	13	234

Live, In-Browser Cell Simulation Interface



Available live on in-silico.hce.tugraz.at.

Model

The whole cell current $I : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ over time $t \in T \subset \mathbb{R}^+$ is the sum of all individual channel contributions $I_k, k \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ over $M \in \mathbb{N}$ channel types

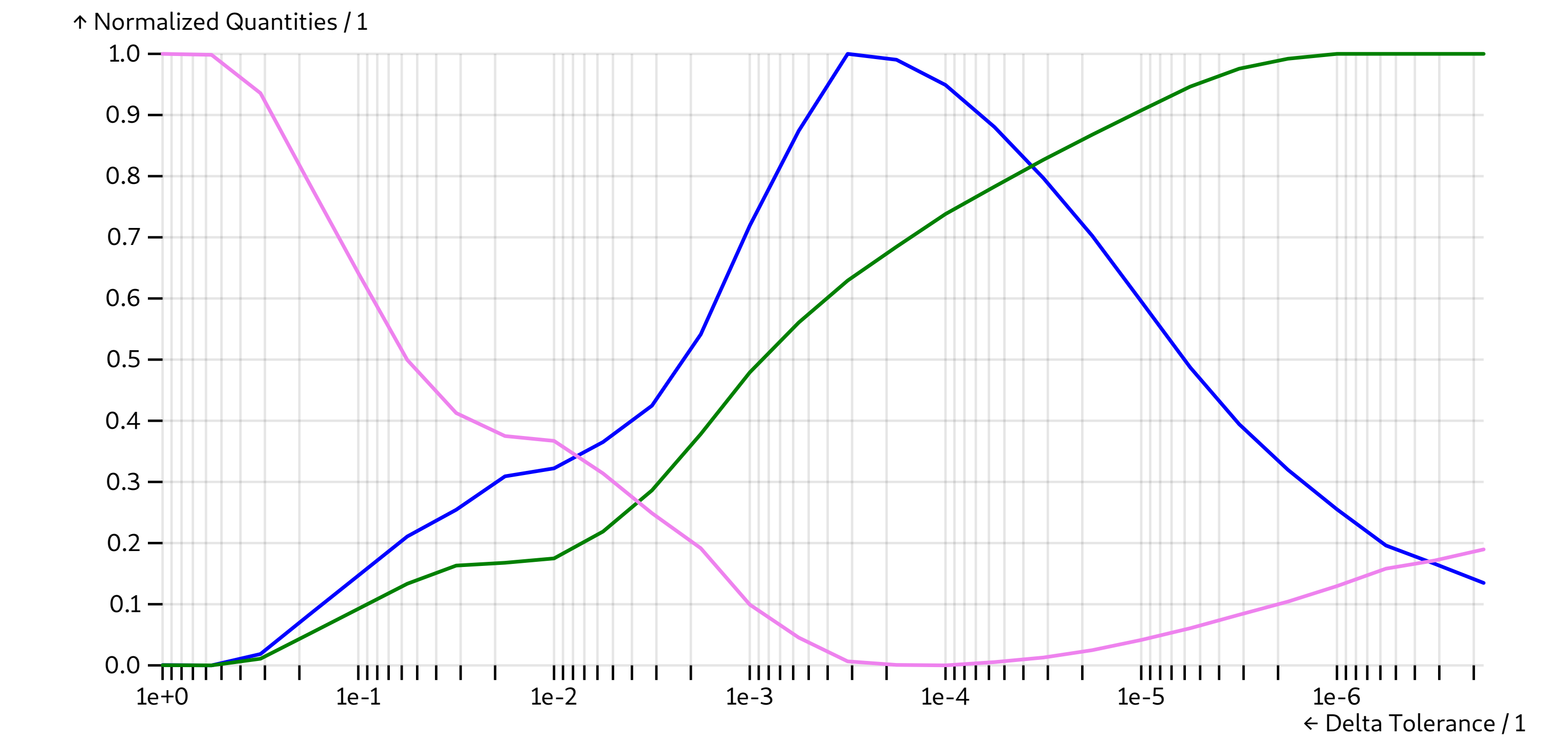
$$I(t) := \sum_{k=1}^M N_k I_k(t) = \sum_{k=1}^M N_k g_k p_{o,k}(V(t) - E_k), \quad (1)$$

At each time step,

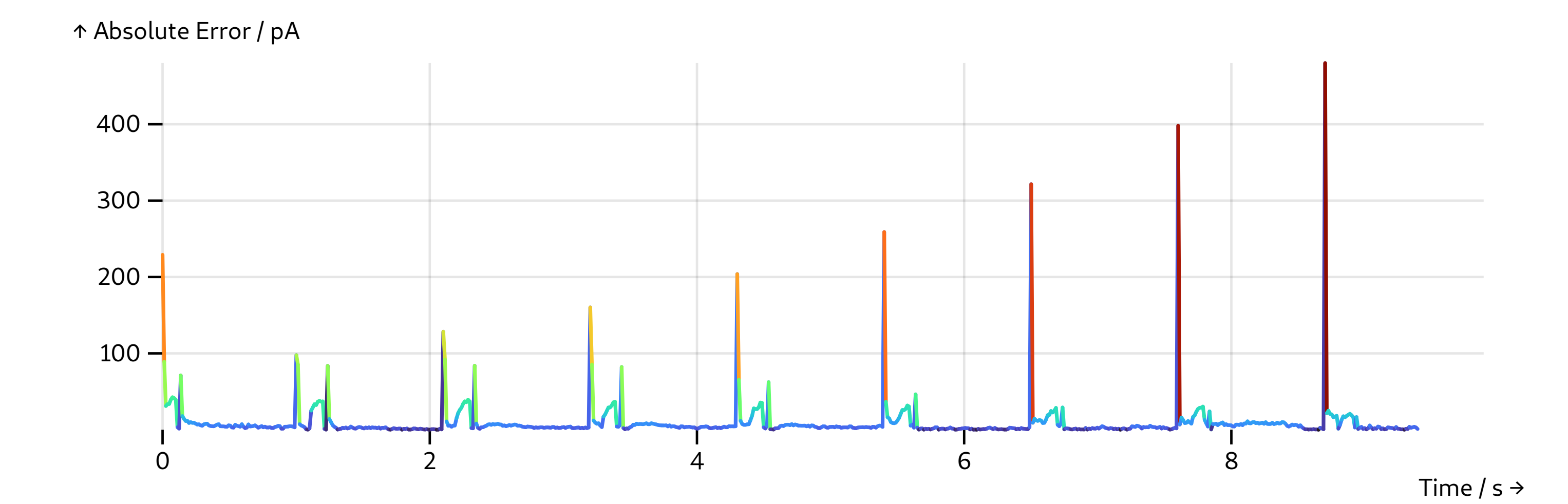
$$\mathbf{s}_{k,n+1} = H_k(V(t_n), \mathbf{C}(t_n), t_n) \mathbf{s}_{k,n} \quad (2)$$

Adaptive Timestepping

$$(\Delta t)_{n+1} = (\Delta t)_n \left(\frac{\Delta^{\text{tol}}}{\sum_{k=1}^M N_k \|\mathbf{s}_{k,n+1} - \mathbf{s}_{k,n}\|_2} \right)^{1/2}, \quad (3)$$



Pointwise Error between Simulation and Measurements



References

Langthaler, Sonja, Theresa Rienmüller, Susanne Scheruebel, Brigitte Pelzmann, Niroj Shrestha, Klaus Zorn-Pauly, Wolfgang Schreibmayer, Andrew Koff and Christian Baumgartner (June 2021). ‘A549 in-silico 1.0: A first computational model to simulate cell cycle dependent ion current modulation in the human lung adenocarcinoma’. In: *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 17.6, e1009091. DOI: [10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009091](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009091).
Matsakis, Nicholas D. and Felix S. Klock (Oct. 2014). ‘The rust language’. In: *Ada. Lett.* 34.3, pp. 103–104. ISSN: 1094-3641. DOI: [10.1145/2692956.2663188](https://doi.org/10.1145/2692956.2663188).
Bro, Rasmus and Sijmen De Jong (Sept. 1997). ‘A fast non-negativity-constrained least squares algorithm’. In: *J. Chemom.* 11.5, pp. 393–401. ISSN: 0886-9383. DOI: [10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-128X\(199709/10\)11:5<393::AID-CEM483>3.0.CO;2-1](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-128X(199709/10)11:5<393::AID-CEM483>3.0.CO;2-1).

Formulation as a Quadratic Program

We want to find

$$\mathbf{N}_{\text{opt}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{N} \in \mathbb{N}_0^M} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{R}\mathbf{N} - \mathbf{I}_{\text{meas}}\|_2^2, \quad (4)$$

with $\mathbf{I}_{\text{meas}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_t}$ the experimentally measured current and $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_t \times M}$ the matrix of all currents I_k per channel type. Letting $\mathbf{d} := \mathbf{I}_{\text{meas}}$ for brevity,

$$\mathbf{N}_{\text{opt}} \approx \arg \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^M} f(\mathbf{x}) = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^M} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}\|_2^2,$$

with cost function $f : \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, which we manipulate to

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d})^T (\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{d}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{x}) + \mathcal{O}(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathcal{O}(1) \end{aligned}$$

where we let $\mathbf{P} := \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$ and $\mathbf{q} := -\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^M$ and leave out the constant $\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{d}$ as $\mathcal{O}(1)$. We can express the nonnegativity constraint $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ as an equality constraint using a slack variable $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}_+^M$,

$$-\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{b},$$

where we set $\mathbf{A} := -\mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$ and $\mathbf{b} := \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^M$. This leaves us with a constrained quadratic program,

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^M} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{x}, \quad (5)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}_+^M. \quad (6)$$

The integer solution can then be obtained from rounding,

$$\mathbf{N}_{\text{opt}} = \lfloor \mathbf{x} \rfloor \in \mathbb{N}_0^M.$$

Comparison of Optimization Methods

Algorithm	Abbreviation	Runtime / ms	RMSE / pA
Particle Swarm Optimization	PSO	22571	27.69
Gradient Descent + More Thuente	GD	18924	32.34
Limited-Memory BFGS + Hager Zhang	LBFGS	4845	32.20
Non-Negative Least Squares [3]	NNLS	318	28.00
Quadratic Program	QP	18	28.13