Serodynamics Analysis for Multiple Subjects

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2025-04-01

Introduction

This document demonstrates the full workflow using the **serodynamics** package. In this analysis, we run JAGS models for three different subjects:

```
sees_npl_128 (HlyE_IgA)sees_npl_131 (HlyE_IgA)
```

• sees_npl_133 (HlyE_IgG)

For each subject, we process the JAGS output to extract median parameter estimates and generate predicted antibody response curve plots.

Run Models for Each Subject

Subject: sees_npl_128 (HlyE_lgA)

Mapping Internal Subject to Original ID

```
1
        1 HlyE_IgA
                      0.00253
                                1.73 5.70 2.75 427. sees_npl_1
2
        1 HlyE_IgG
                      0.00113
                                            2.21
                                                  245. sees_npl_1
                                1.33 6.57
3
                      0.000959 1.43 6.42
                                                  345. sees_npl_2
        2 HlyE_IgA
                                            2.24
4
        2 HlyE_IgG
                      0.00113
                                1.33 7.17
                                            1.95
                                                  282. sees_npl_2
5
        3 HlyE IgA
                      0.00296
                                1.68 5.61
                                            2.66
                                                  566. sees npl 3
                                                  271. sees_npl_3
6
        3 HlyE_IgG
                      0.000936 2.17 8.86
                                            1.25
7
        4 HlyE_IgA
                      0.00190
                                1.56 6.52 2.22
                                                  287. sees npl 4
8
        4 HlyE_IgG
                      0.00120
                                1.43 7.91 1.79
                                                  224. sees_npl_4
9
        5 HlyE_IgA
                      0.00221
                                1.63 6.42 2.31
                                                  359. sees npl 5
                                1.40 7.70 1.88
                                                  213. sees_npl_5
10
                      0.00118
        5 HlyE_IgG
# i 280 more rows
```

Display Specific MCMC Sample Parameters (1000 samples of sees_npl_128 (HlyE_lgA))

A tibble: 1,000 x 7 Chain Iteration alpha shape t1 yО y1 <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> < <int> 1 1 1 0.00195 1.35 2.75 3.07 749. 2 2 0.00220 1.22 2.61 3.33 1311. 1 3 1 3 0.00168 1.36 3.14 3.09 1049. 4 2.92 1271. 1 4 0.00135 1.37 3.52 5 1 5 0.00147 1.28 3.69 3.06 1762. 6 1 6 0.00147 1.28 3.69 3.06 1762. 7 7 0.00147 1.28 1 3.69 3.06 1762. 8 1 8 0.00147 1.28 3.69 3.06 1762. 9 1 9 0.00116 1.39 2.42 3.07 2191. 10 10 0.00106 1.29 2.19 2.79 1912. 1

Plotting Predicted Antibody Response Curves

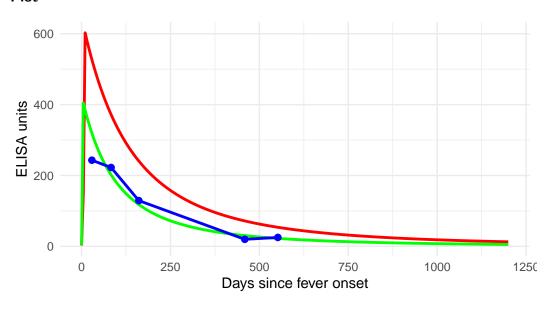
Below are three versions of the predicted antibody response curves:

- <u>plot</u>: A plot using median parameters from param_medians_full and partial parameters.
- plot2: A plot using full MCMC samples (without log scale).
- plot3: A plot using full MCMC samples with a log10 scale on the y-axis.

Generate Plots

Below are three versions of the plot:

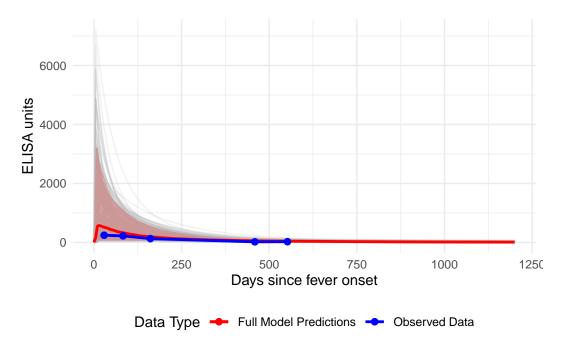
Plot



Data Type → Model Full Predictions → Model Partial Predictions → Observed Da

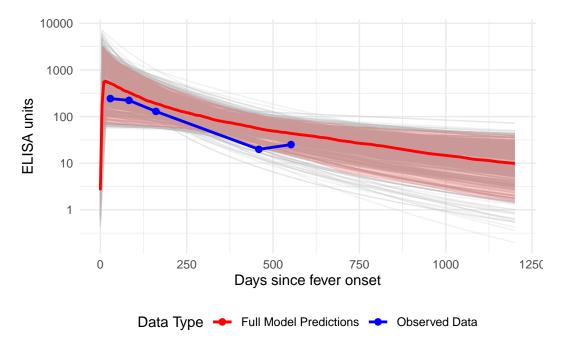
Shows the predicted curve using the median parameters from the full and partial processing.

Plot2



Displays the median curve along with the 95% credible interval (ribbon) derived from the full MCMC samples on a linear scale.

Plot3



The same as Plot2 but with a log10-transformed y-axis, which can help visualize differences when antibody levels span several orders of magnitude.

Interpretation

In Plot3, the 95% credible band appears broad, particularly at later times, suggesting substantial uncertainty in long-term antibody decay—likely driven by parameters such as the decay rate () and the shape parameter. This broad interval indicates that, given the data, a wide range of decay trajectories is plausible. However, a narrow credible band does not necessarily imply a good fit to the data. To properly assess model fit, we could use Bayesian goodness-of-fit metrics such as posterior predictive checks (which packages like ggs may already provide) to compare the observed data with data simulated from the model's posterior.