

A diffuse interface framework for modelling the evolution of multi-cell aggregates as a soft packing problem driven by the growth and division of cells

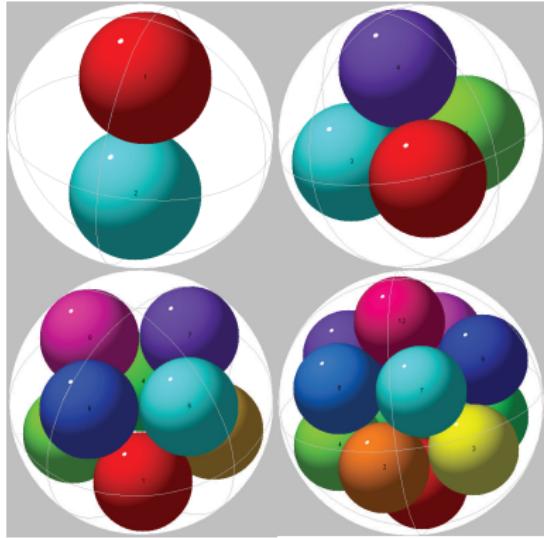
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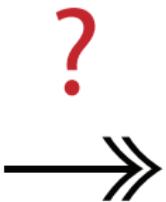
² University of Michigan Ann Arbor

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UW Madison, March 10, 2019

Soft packing of cells in cellular aggregates



Hard Packing of Spheres ¹



Soft Packing of Cells ²

- ▶ Mathematical representation of hard sphere packing, fixed volume
- ▶ Insufficient to capture realistic shapes
- ▶ Challenge: Model soft packing

¹ <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=29251495>

² Embryo of *Echinaster brasiliensis* (starfish) (A. E Migotto, Universidade de São Paulo) <https://www.cell.com/pictureshow/embryogenesis>

Soft packing problem: Overview

- ▶ Motivation
 - ▶ Embryogenesis
 - ▶ Tumor growth
- ▶ Relevant numerical models
 - ▶ Lattice (Cellular automata) and Off-Lattice (Vertex and cell based) models.
- ▶ Phase field formulation of soft packing
- ▶ Mechanics of soft packing
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Summary and Look Ahead

Motivation: Embryogenesis

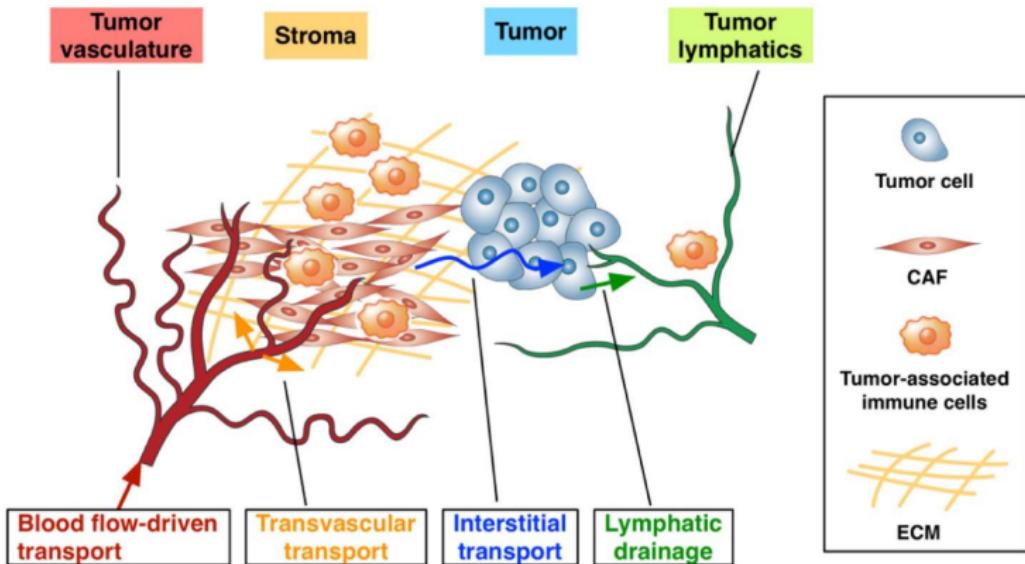


Early cleavages of *C. subdepressus* under light microscopy [Reference: B. C. Vellutini and A. E. Migotto, PLOS One, 2010]

- ▶ Division of nuclei to form daughter cells
- ▶ Grows inside a fixed volume
- ▶ Cell interaction, cell aggregation, non overlapping

Embryogenesis in *C. subdepressus* (sea urchin)

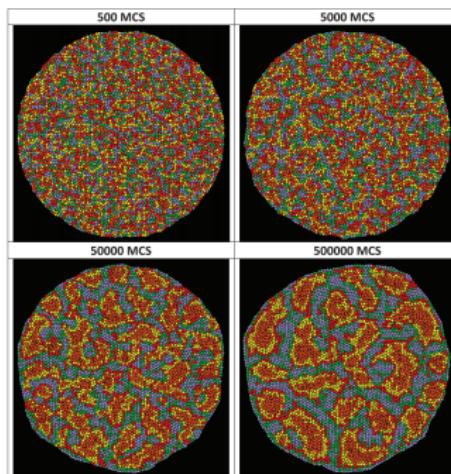
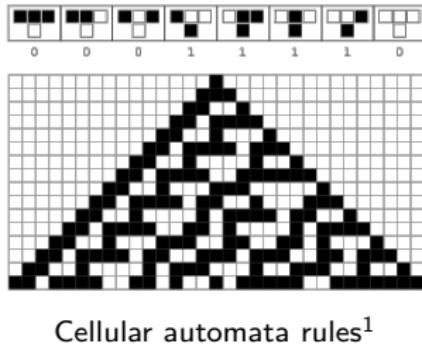
Motivation: Tumor growth



Complexity of the tumor microenvironment [Reference: Bumsoo Han et al., Cancer Letters, Vol. 380: 1, 2016]

- ▶ Dense stromal tissue.
- ▶ Impaired drug transport
- ▶ Aberrant interactions between stromal tissue constituents.

Relevant numerical models: On-Lattice (Cellular automata / High-Q Potts) models



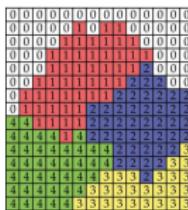
Clustering dynamics using CA models²

- ▶ Jagged Boundaries
- ▶ Missing cell interaction
- ▶ Weak illustration of cell growth

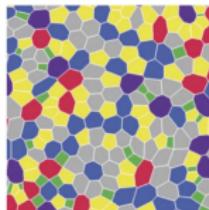
¹ <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/CellularAutomaton.html>

² Y. Zhang et al., PLoS ONE 6(10): e24999. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0024999, 2011

Relevant numerical models: Off-lattice (Vertex and Cell based) models



Comparison of lattice based and off-lattice models¹



A hexagonal lattice structure composed of black hexagons. The boundaries between the hexagons are highlighted with a combination of red and blue lines, creating a pattern of alternating colored segments.

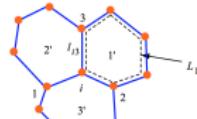
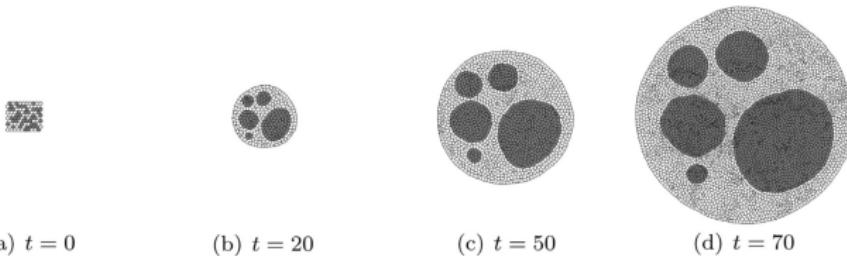


Illustration of vertex dynamics models²



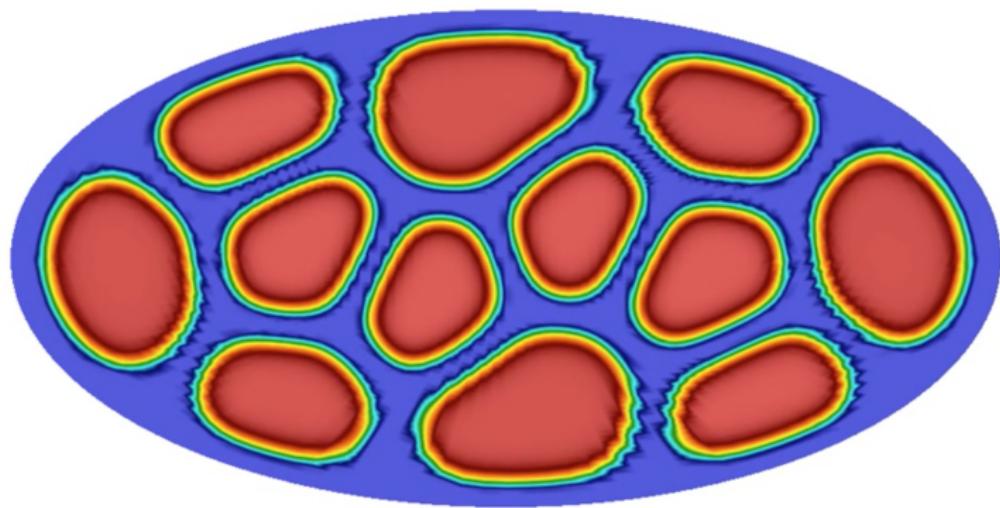
Simulation of cell sorting using the Nagai-Honda vertex dynamics model³

¹ P.J. Albert, Cell Adhesion & Migration, 10, 2016

² GK. Xu et al., Journal of Biomechanics, 49, 2016

³ A. G. Fletcher et al., *Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology*, 113, 2013

Soft packing: A novel phase field approach



- ▶ Volume compaction strategy
- ▶ Smooth anisotropic evolution
- ▶ Non overlapping boundaries

Phase field simulation of soft packing
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.01410>

Phase field modeling

Cahn-Hilliard dynamics

$$\Pi(c, \nabla c) = \int_{\Omega} [f(c) + \nabla c \cdot \kappa(\nabla c) \nabla c] dV$$

Chemical potential:

$$\mu = \delta_c \Pi(c, \nabla c)$$

Kinetics:

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (-L(\nabla c) \nabla \mu)$$

- ▶ Models evolution of conserved fields like composition.
- ▶ Fourth order PDE with complex anisotropic dependencies.

van der Waals, Verhandel. Konink. Akad. Wetsten. Amsterdam, 1893
Cahn & Hilliard, J. Chem. Phys., 1958

Allen-Cahn dynamics

$$\Pi(\eta_i, \nabla \eta_i) = \int_{\Omega} [f(\eta_i) + \nabla \eta_i \cdot \kappa(\nabla \eta_i) \nabla \eta_i] dV$$

Chemical potential:

$$\mu = \delta_{\eta_i} \Pi(\eta_i, \nabla \eta_i)$$

Kinetics:

$$\frac{\partial \eta_i}{\partial t} = -(L(\nabla \eta_i) \mu)$$

- ▶ Models evolution of non-conserved fields like structural order parameters.
- ▶ System of highly coupled second order PDE's.

Soft packing: A novel phase field approach

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with a smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$. Scalar fields c_k , $k = 1, \dots, N$ with $c_k \in [0, 1]$ serve to delineate the interior and exterior of the cell numbered k . Here, the interior of cell k is $\omega_k \subset \Omega$, where $\omega_k = \{\mathbf{X} \in \Omega | c_k(\mathbf{X}) = 1\}$. The exterior is $\Omega \setminus \omega_k$. The free energy density function is built up beginning with the following form:

$$\psi_1(c_k) = \alpha c_k^2 (c_k - 1)^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2} |\nabla c_k|^2$$

The total free energy of the multi-cell aggregate is a functional $\Pi[\mathbf{c}]$, defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi[\mathbf{c}] &:= \int_{\Omega} \psi(\mathbf{c}, \nabla \mathbf{c}) \, dV \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N f(c_k) + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\kappa}{2} |\nabla c_k|^2 + \sum_{l \neq k} \sum_{k=1}^N \lambda c_k^2 c_l^2 \right) \, dV.\end{aligned}$$

Variational formulation

Taking the variational derivative with respect to c_k yields

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\Pi_k[\mathbf{c}; \mathbf{w}] &= \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(f(c_k + \epsilon w) + \frac{\kappa}{2} |\nabla(c_k + \epsilon w)|^2 + \sum_{l \neq k} \lambda(c_k + \epsilon w)^2 c_l^2 \right) dV \Big|_{\epsilon=0} \\ &= \int_{\Omega} w \left(f'(c_k) - \kappa \Delta c_k + \sum_{l \neq k} 2\lambda c_k c_l^2 \right) dV + \int_{\partial\Omega} w \kappa \nabla c_k \cdot \mathbf{n} dS\end{aligned}$$

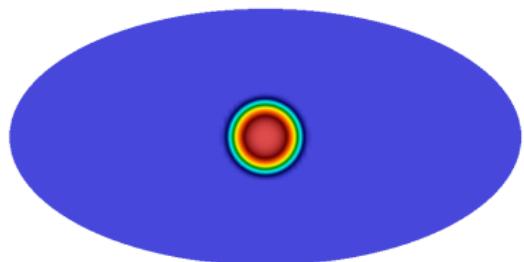
The chemical potential of the k^{th} cell is identified as,

$$\mu_k = f'(c_k) - \kappa \Delta c_k + \sum_{l \neq k} 2\lambda c_k c_l^2$$

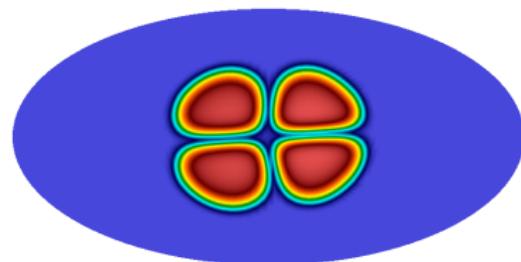
Resulting kinetics:

$$\frac{\partial c_k}{\partial t} = - \nabla \cdot (-M \nabla \mu_k) + s_k$$

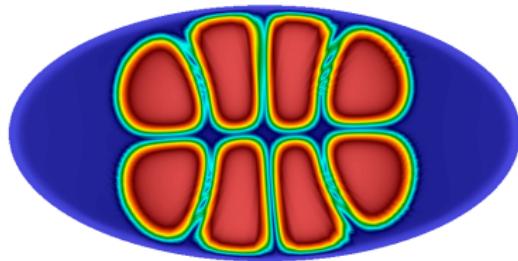
Results: Cell divisions and soft packing



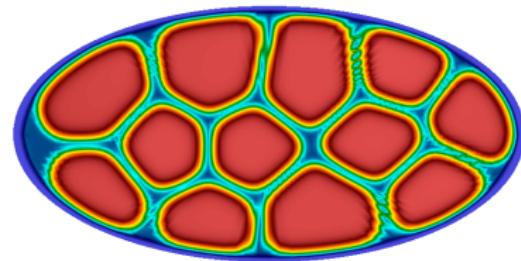
Initial single circular cell



Progression to four cells



Progression to eight cells



Progression to twelve cells.

Second division of cells.

Progression of cell division and packing with 12 cells.

Summary and look ahead

- ▶ Developed a diffused interface based numerical framework for modeling growth and packing of cell aggregates. Salient features:
 - ▶ No discrete interface evolving mechanisms like those employed in lattice, cell-centric and vertex dynamics models needed.
 - ▶ Time evolution occurs at realistic time scales controlled by the growth rate, or doubling time of the cells, and does not need equilibrations needed by other discrete models.
 - ▶ Many arbitrary cell shape can be represented without being limited to polygonal shapes or a jagged representation of the cell boundary.
 - ▶ Basic model for incorporating mechanics and material models of the underlying cytoskeletal network.
- ▶ Ongoing numerical work on incorporating (1) A material model in place of the shape model, (2) Active parameter tracking to allow for scaling independent of the number of cells.
- ▶ Key applications: (1) Soft packing in cells, (2) Patterning in embryogenesis, (3) Other problems involving cell aggregates like collective cell motion.