

From In Vivo to In Silico:

The Role of Animal Models in Advancing Our Understanding of Brain Diseases

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Abstract

Animal models have played a critical role in advancing our understanding of brain diseases. In this essay, we discuss their advantages and limitations and examine two examples of successful advances in our understanding of brain diseases, including one case where they did not deliver the desired outcomes.

We then look to the future of neuroscience research, including the potential of using cell cultures and computational models in conjunction with animal models. We conclude by emphasising the ongoing importance of animal models in advancing our understanding of brain diseases.

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1 Introduction

Animal models have been invaluable tools in biomedical research, particularly in the field of neuroscience. Through the use of animal models, it is possible to delve into the complexity of our brains and uncover ways that diseases manifest themselves. In vitro, in vivo, and in silico research are some of the utilised methods, as shown in Table 1.1. However, in vivo animal models provide a unique advantage in allowing researchers to study the entire organism in a controlled and possibly living environment.

Method	Definition
In vitro	Research conducted using isolated biological components in a controlled environment, such as cell cultures or organoids.
In vivo	Research conducted using living organisms, often using animal models, to study the effects of a treatment or intervention.
In silico	Research conducted using computational models or simulations to predict the effects of interventions on biological systems.

Table 1.1: Overview of in vitro, in vivo, and in silico research methods.

The use of animal models is crucial in the study of diseases affecting the human brain. While we cannot use humans in every case due to ethical concerns, animal models allow us to study the progression of diseases in a way that is impossible with human subjects.

Animal models have significantly advanced our understanding of many neurological disorders, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and stroke. They allow us to gain insight into the underlying mechanisms of these diseases, which can then lead to new therapies or treatments. For example, studies utilising mouse models have helped researchers better understand the role of genetics in Alzheimer's disease (Holtzman et al., 2011) and Parkinson's (Hernandez et al., 2016). Additionally, animal models have been instrumental in providing insight into the effects of substances, such as the effect of prenatal alcohol consumption on the brain (Bisen et al., 2019).

Research with animal models is commonly utilised to assess the safety and effective-

ness of potential treatments and drug therapies for neurological diseases, thus reducing the chances of unfavourable outcomes in human trials. This process involves obtaining various types of value from animal models, such as face value, predictive value, and construct value, to assist with translating research findings to humans. Additionally, researchers can now manipulate neuronal networks in model animals using new technologies such as optogenetics and chemogenetics, providing a better understanding of disease pathology.

However, it is important to note that animal models do have limitations. While they can provide valuable insight into disease mechanisms, they do not always translate perfectly to human disease. Moreover, there are ethical concerns surrounding the use of animals in research, which has led to the development of alternatives such as cell cultures and dish brains. Moreover, with the advent of new technologies and complementary methods, such as computational neuroscience and in vitro approaches, animal models can be combined with other techniques to help solve the mysteries of the human brain.

2 Advancements with Animal Models

In this chapter, the author discusses two original research papers as listed in Table 2.1 that illustrate the critical role of animal models in neuroscience research. The first study, “Deep Brain Stimulation of the Rat Subthalamic Nucleus Induced Inhibition of Median Raphe Serotonergic and Dopaminergic Neurotransmission” (Kocabicak et al., 2014), used animal models to examine the effects of subthalamic stimulation on advanced Parkinson’s disease. The results showed that stimulating the subthalamic nucleus in rats with advanced Parkinson’s disease led to improved motor function and a reduction in symptoms related to depression.

The second study, “Huntington’s disease protein contributes to RNA-mediated gene silencing through association with Argonaute and P bodies,” (Savas et al., 2008) used

animal models to investigate the underlying mechanisms of Huntington's disease. The study found a new gene in people with Huntington's disease that repeats more times than it should, making it unstable. The study also showed that a group of proteins called the Ago family play a crucial role in controlling how genes are silenced through small RNA.

Study	Main Conclusion
“Deep Brain Stimulation of the Rat Subthalamic Nucleus Induced Inhibition of Median Raphe Serotonergic and Dopaminergic Neurotransmission”	Stimulating the subthalamic area in rats with advanced Parkinson's disease, the rats' motor function improved and symptoms related to depression decreased. The stimulation was done safely in mice, which allowed researchers to see the effects on the brain without putting humans at risk.
“Huntington's disease protein contributes to RNA-mediated gene silencing through association with Argonaute and P bodies”	A novel gene (Huntingtin) has a repeating pattern of three building blocks that is longer than it should be, which can cause the gene not to work properly. The researchers found that this gene is unstable, meaning it can change and become longer over time, making Huntington's disease worse.

Table 2.1: Two studies showcasing the benefits of animal models: Summary of findings.

2.1 Deep Brain Stimulation for Parkinson's Disease

The research investigated the effects of subthalamic stimulation on rats diagnosed with advanced Parkinson's disease through animal models. Rodents were selected as subjects for their favourable attributes, including their small size, short lifespan, and low cost, making them ideal for laboratory experiments involving brain implants such as DBS. Additionally, their physiological similarity to humans makes them a good representation for studying the effects of interventions in humans.

Animal models, in this case, rats, provide a more realistic portrayal of the effects of an intervention as they allow for the study of the intervention's impact on a living organism, replicating a more natural environment and providing a closer approximation to human physiology than in vitro methods.



Figure 2.1: Depiction of a mouse with an electrode implant (Sharma, 2017).

Twenty male albino Sprague Dawley rats underwent electrode implantation (exemplary depiction in Figure 2.1) and stimulation sessions. After the stimulation, the rats' brains were removed and processed to determine the location of the electrode tips.

The use of animal models in this research created a safe and controlled environment to study the effects of subthalamic stimulation on the brain, yielding valuable insights and emphasising the critical role that animal models play in neuroscience research.

2.2 Gene Silencing in Huntington's Disease

Huntington's disease is a type of illness that affects movement, thinking, and behaviour. Figure 2.2 shows how it can impact the structure of the human brain. In this study, researchers used brains from mice to study the role of Ago proteins in small ribonucleic acid (RNA)-mediated gene silencing pathways. The animal model used in this study was conjugated goat-mouse Alexa 488 and goat-rabbit Alexa 555. Primary neurons from wild-type or mutant Hdh Q140/Q140 mice were also used, helping to understand

the role of Ago proteins in these pathways. They took brain cells from normal mice and mice with a specific genetic mutation and used special techniques to study the Ago proteins. This helped to confirm the results from previous tests

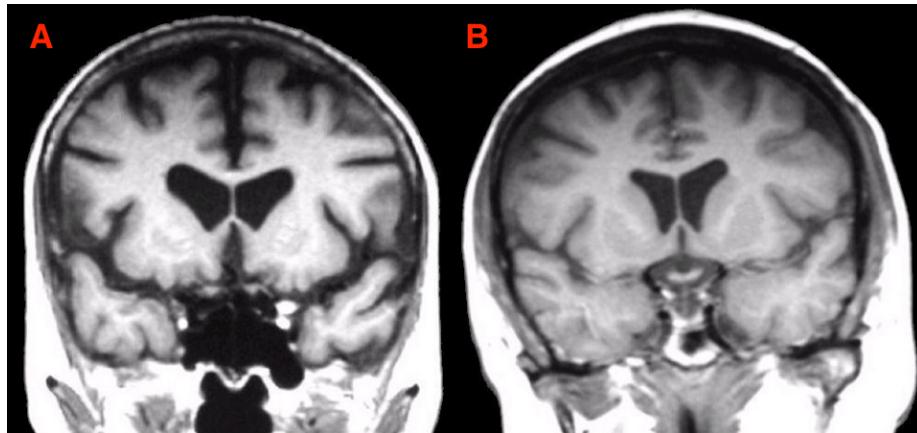


Figure 2.2: Brain scan of the caudate nucleus in two different conditions, (A) represents a patient diagnosed with Huntington's disease, while (B) represents a patient without the condition (C. Preston).

The findings from this study may have implications for understanding the pathogenesis of Huntington's disease (HD) in humans. The FRAP analysis suggests that mutant Htt reduces the fraction of Ago2 that enters P bodies, which could lead to gradual changes in P body number and dynamics over time and may help to explain the long period it takes for the disease to manifest in HD patients. This research shows the importance of animal models in helping us better understand diseases like Huntington's. Animal models give us access to large amounts of information that can be used to identify other essential proteins and molecules and to study how genetics and the environment affect the development and behaviour of organisms. Using animal models in this study supports their crucial role in neuroscience research.

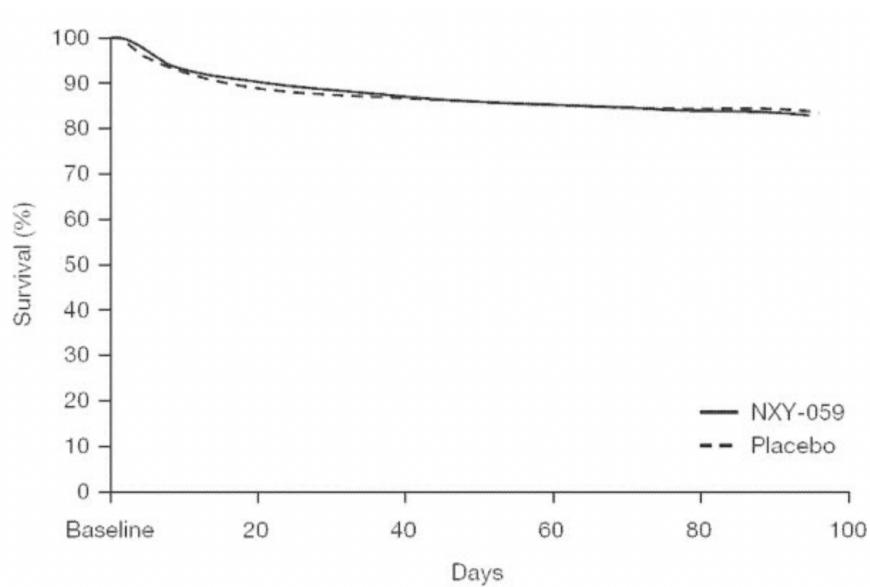


Figure 3.1: Comparison of Death Rates: The results reveal a similar number of deaths among patients treated with NXY-059 (16.6%) and those receiving a placebo (16.4%), indicating limited effectiveness of the medication (Diener et al., 2008).

3 Shortcomings of Animal Models

In the previous chapter, we discussed two examples of animal models that have been incredibly valuable in furthering our understanding of diseases and developing new treatments. However, while animal models can provide valuable insights, they can also sometimes fail to accurately predict treatments' effects in human patients.

One example is the research paper “NXY-059 for the Treatment of Acute Stroke” (Diener et al., 2008). This paper investigated the efficacy of NXY-059, a medication, in patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke (AIS). The study enrolled patients with stroke from May 2003 through June 2006 and included a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study and a pooled analysis of the two studies.

The results of the clinical trials in stroke patients did not match the results of pre-clinical animal studies as depicted in Figure 3.1, which explored the role of NXY-059

in rats and small primates. The study suggests that the differences could be due to the different ways the studies were conducted and limitations in medical imaging technology at the time. This shows that it is important to use animal models as part of a larger research plan but not to rely solely on them. In order to accurately predict the effects of treatments, it is important to conduct rigorous clinical trials and use a variety of research methods, including animal models and human studies.

4 Combination of Different Research Methods

Animal models have been a staple of medical research for decades, providing valuable insights into the pathogenesis of various diseases and aiding in developing new treatments. However, despite their efficacy in controlled environments, it must be acknowledged that these models have limitations. The fundamental differences between species, even those as closely related as primates and humans, can fail to accurately predict treatments' effects in human patients. Moreover, the ethical concerns surrounding the use of animals in research must be addressed, as significant numbers of animals are used and discarded every year without yielding meaningful results.

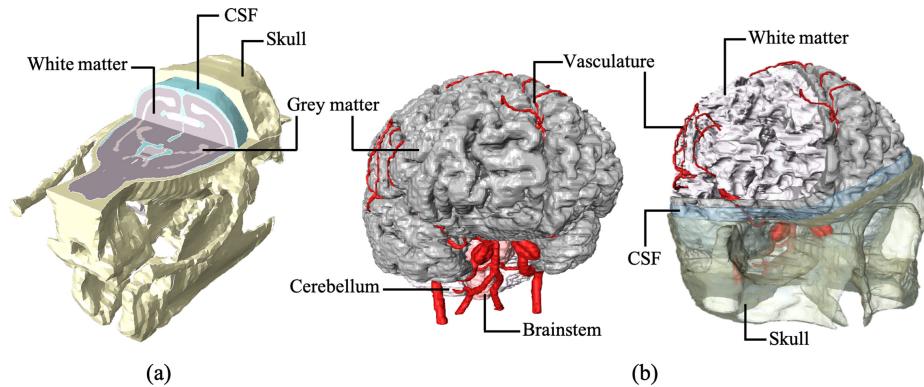


Figure 4.1: Simulation of a stroke using numerical models of a rat head (b) and a human head (b) (Bing et al., 2020).

In response to these limitations, the utilisation of alternative models is increasingly

being recommended by the scientific community. In vitro cell cultures, for instance, offer a means of studying biological processes in neurons without the use of live animals, while in silico models, which simulate neuronal structures on computers as depicted in Figure 4.1, have demonstrated success in recent research by such as in the research on strokes (Bing et al., 2020). Another promising avenue is the use of brain organoids, such as the neurospheres developed by Swiss startup FinalSpark as depicted in Figure 4.2, which can provide valuable insights into bidirectional neural interfacing without the need for in vivo animal models and can persist for several months (FinalSpark, 2022).

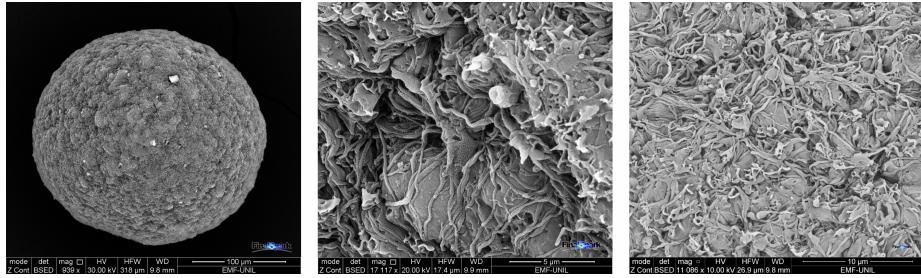


Figure 4.2: Photograph of a neurosphere developed by the Swiss company FinalSpark (FinalSpark, 2022).

In summary, while animal models have proven to be a valuable tool in medical research, it is essential to consider their use's limitations and ethical implications. By incorporating alternative models, including in vitro cell cultures, in silico models, and brain organoids, into our research paradigms, we can gain a complete understanding of the effects of treatments, thus mitigating the reliance on animal models and advancing the field of medical research.

5 Conclusion

In this essay, we have examined two cases in which animal models were beneficial for studying diseases related to the human brain and one example in which they were not. Despite their limitations and ethical concerns, animal models have been a cornerstone of

scientific advancement for centuries, particularly in neuroscience. They have provided valuable insights into the pathogenesis of various diseases.

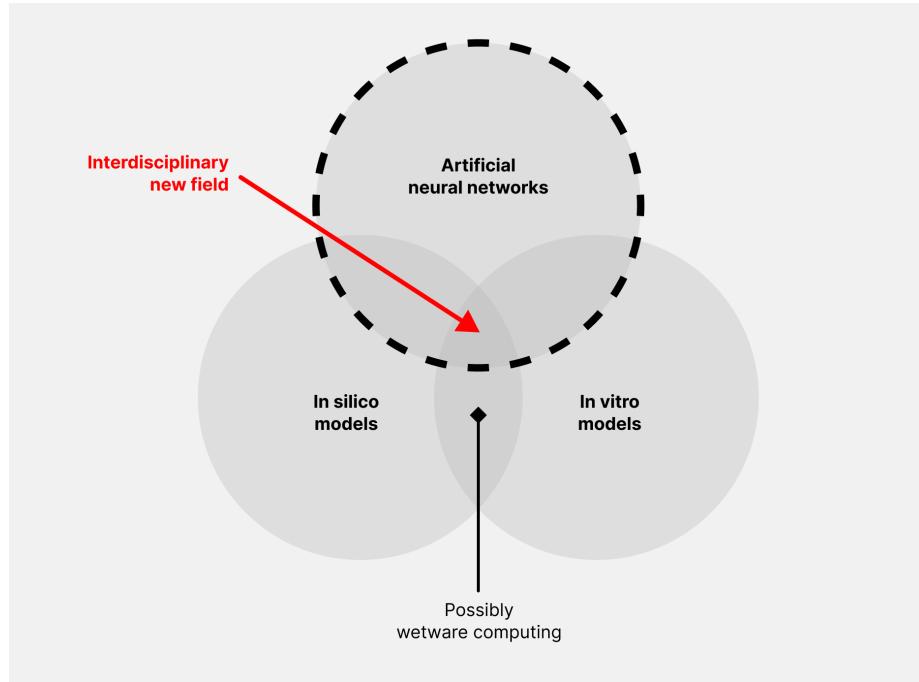


Figure 5.1: Illustration showing the intersection of a possibly new interdisciplinary research field combining artificial neural networks and in vitro as well as in silico models.

In recent years, alternative models such as in vitro cell cultures, in silico models, and brain organoids (e.g. neurospheres, or sometimes also referred to as organ-on-a-chip as coined by the work of Huh et al. (2010)) have gained increased attention in medical research as the intriguing paper from T Rohn et al. (2018) displays. Such engineered models offer advantages such as the ability to study biological processes without using animals, simulate neural structures on computers by precisely altering the needed features, and provide valuable insights into certain aspects of cells and organisms. By incorporating these alternative models into our research paradigms, we can gain a complete understanding of the effects of treatments, reducing our reliance on animal models and advancing the field of medical research.

The author assumes that an interdisciplinary approach, as depicted in Figure 5.1, combining these models could lead to even more comprehensive and accurate results. For instance, stimulating dish brains via neural interfaces and combining this with in silico models could provide a complete understanding of the effects of treatments in a virtual environment. With the increased push in the fields of artificial neural networks, neuromorphic computer chips, and wetware computing, such an interdisciplinary field may arise in the near future, leading to a more thorough and ethical understanding of the human brain and neurological diseases.

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