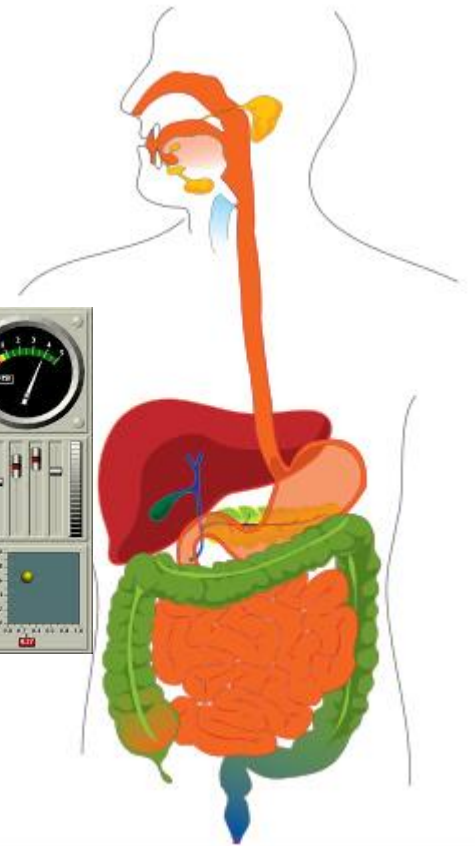


In-silico modeling of the bioregulation of gastrointestinal processing

George van Aken



Together to the next level

Interaction of food with the body

The food's perspective:

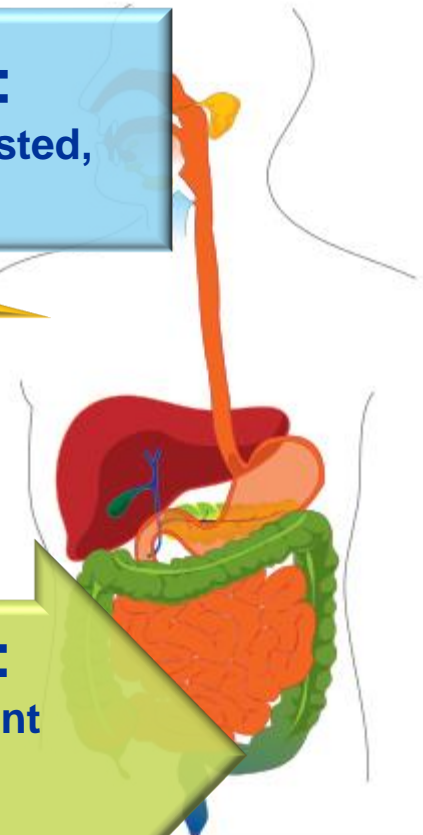
The food is selected, masticated, digested, absorbed and processed

The body alerts:

relaxation, stress, satiety, absorption, post-absorptive processing,

The body's perspective:

The body receives mechanical, nutrient and pharmacological signals; affected by time of day, mood, stress, activity, ...



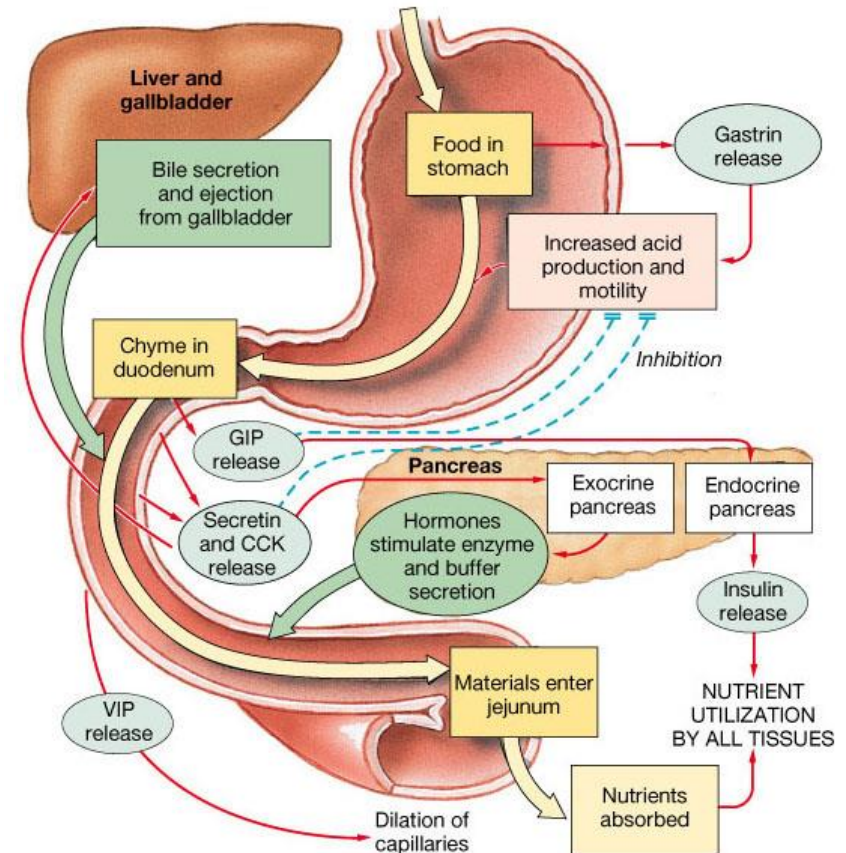
Complexity handled by IN SILICO modeling

- Tight functional coupling between the digestive organs

Goal: optimal absorption, blood sugar homeostasis, and required food intake; avoid spilling to the large intestine.

- Digestive processing varies in response to the food

Mixing conditions, enzyme activities, bile concentrations, gastric pH profile, transit times, absorption rate.



In silico digestive physiology modeling

Input parameters:
diet timing and
properties

- Timing of meals and drinks
- Speed of consumption
- Proteins, sugar, fat, water, pH
- Other compounds together or separate from meal



Physiology
literature

In vitro
measurements

Physiological variations
(infants, elderly, diseased)

Output:
temporal
variations

- Gastric pressure
- Gastric pH
- Gastric emptying
- CCK, PYY, GLP-1, GIP
- Digestive enzyme activity
- Bile secretion
- Small intestinal pH
- Absorption
- GI transit

Hunger, fullness,
bloating, satiety,
reward



**Timed release
Bioavailability**

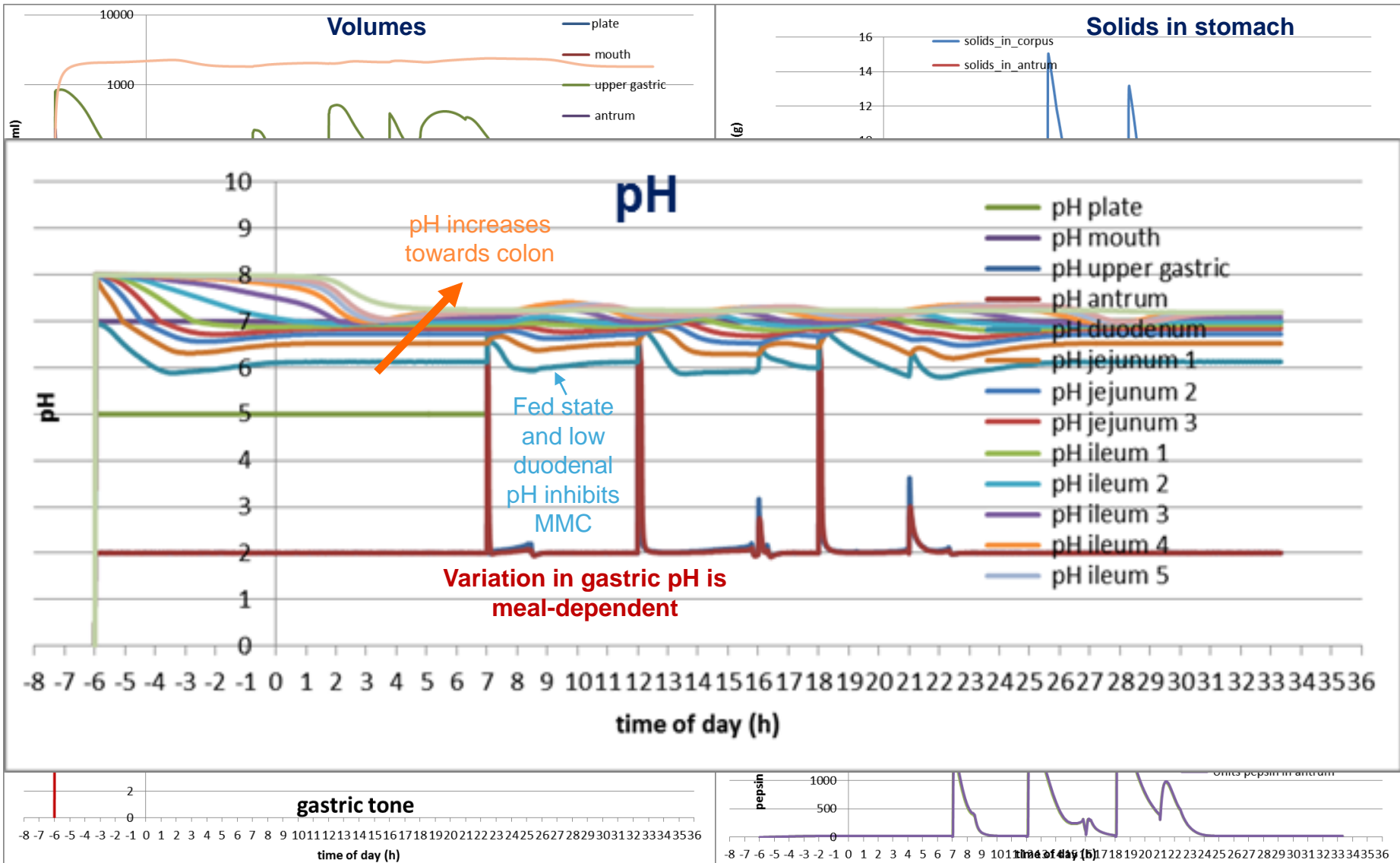
Active in the current model: Bio-control of

- Gastric acidification
- Gastric emptying reacting on volume, solids, nutrients, osmolarity, duodenal pH
- Activities of digestive enzymes (lipases, proteases) in fasted and fed state.
- Absorption rates of fatty acids, aminoacids and small sugars per unit length of small intestine, including competitive absorption
- Intestinal fluid release.
- Bile release
- Gut hormone release (CCK, PYY, GLP-1, GIP).
- Gastric pressure
- Small intestinal transit rate (Ileal brake)
- Fullness, hunger > desire to eat.

Applications



Mixed meals during 1 day



Eat2Move

IN-SILICO MODELING OF PROTEIN DIGESTION AND
AMINO ACID ABSORPTION



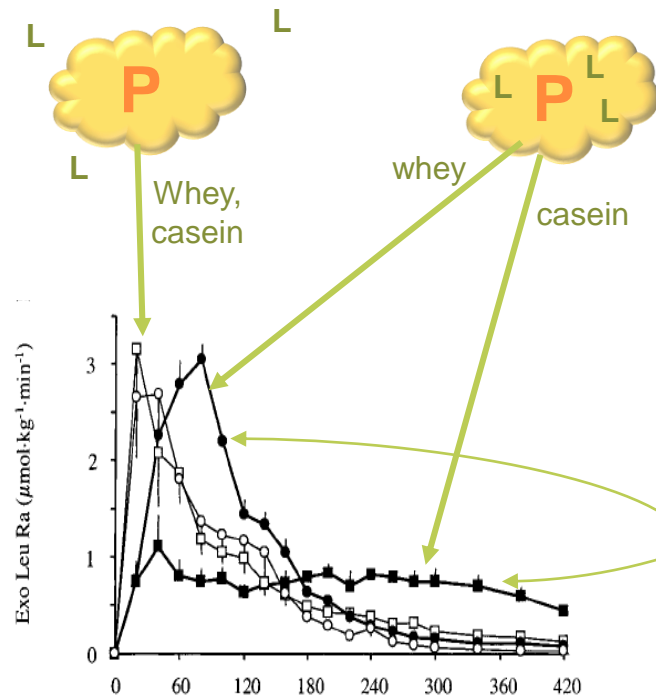
muscle mass maintainance and accretion

PROTEIN UTILIZATION



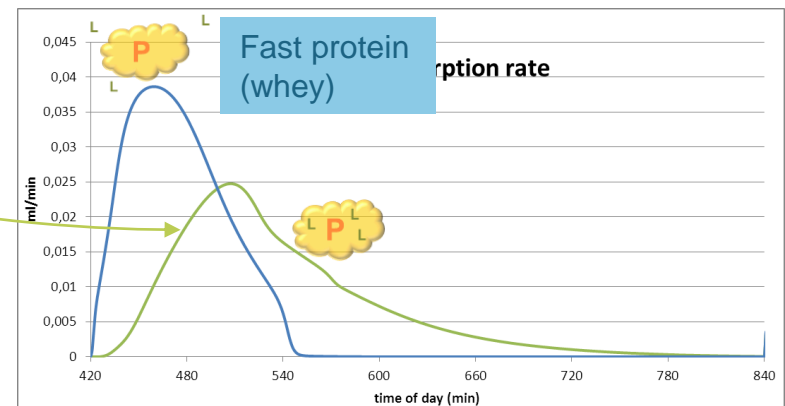
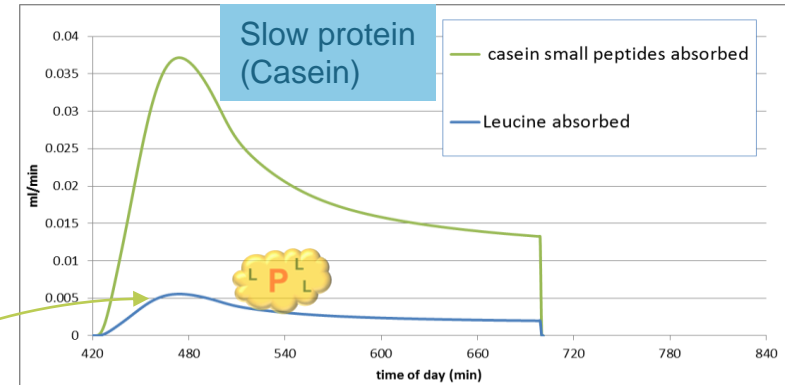
Appearance of Leucine in the blood plasma.

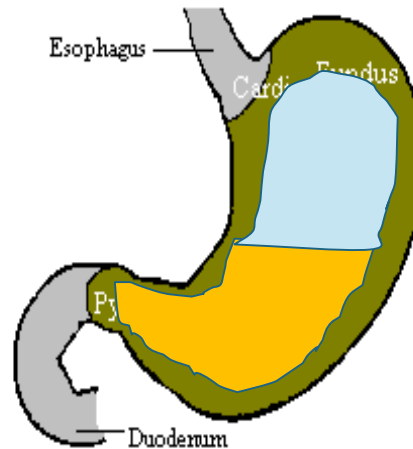
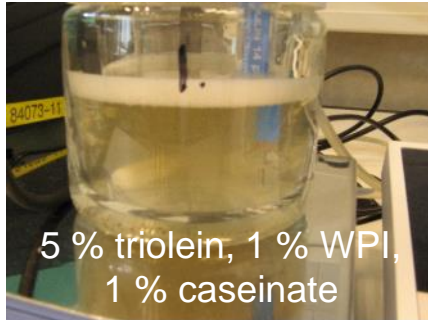
Skeletal muscle growth is stimulated by high peak levels of Leucine



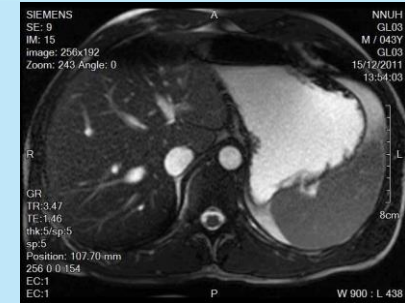
Appearance of exogenous Leucine

Experimental work in publications by Dangin 2001, 2002 and 2003

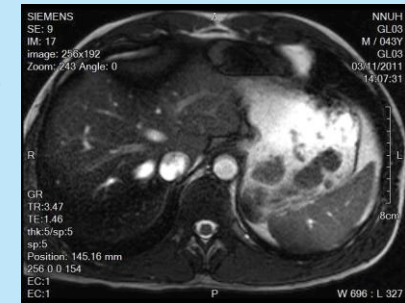




Control meal:
Yoghurt with emulsified fat



Active meal:
Yoghurt with grated cheese



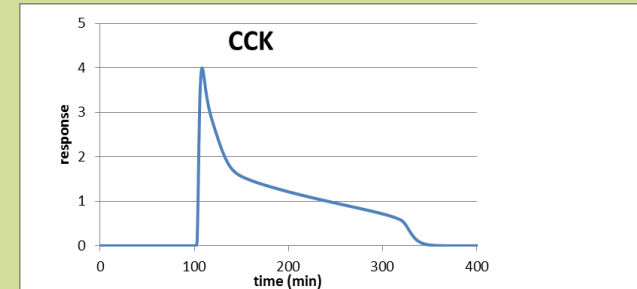
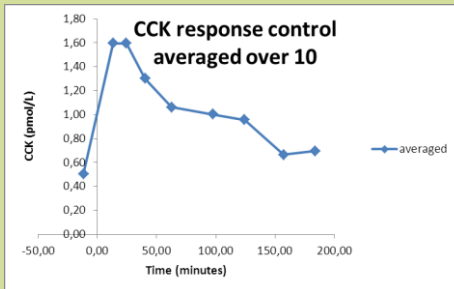
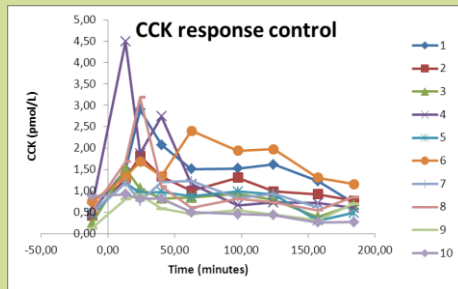
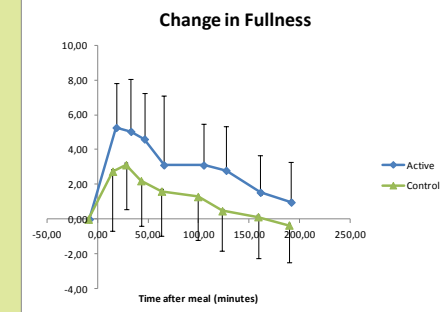
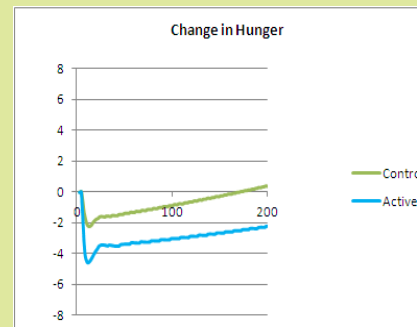
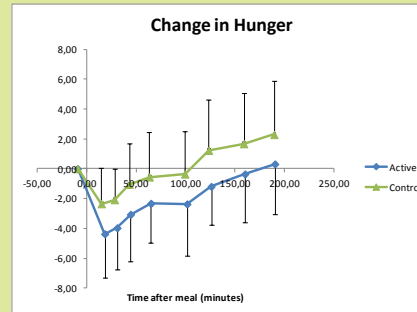
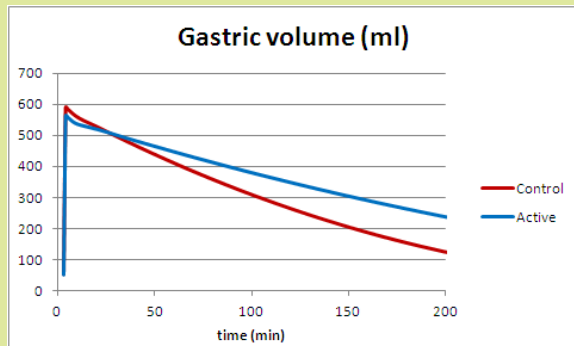
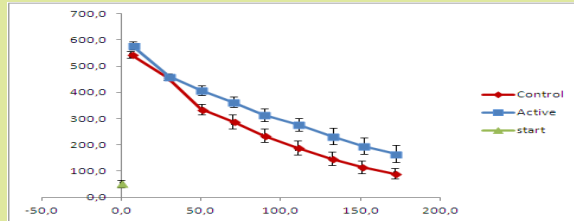
Similar nutrient composition
and energy content

EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION

PHASE SEPARATION IN THE STOMACH

In collaboration with IFR: Mackie, A.R., Rafiee, H., Malcolm, P., Salt, L., van Aken, G.A., Specific structuring of food emulsions leads to increased satiation and hunger suppression. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointestinal and Liver physiology* (2013), 304, G1038-G1043.

Experimental data versus simulation



Development and applications



Introduce and further develop this approach in gCOAS





Creating the future together

Together to the next level

In-silico model

