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Modelling the effects of lymph node swelling on T-cell response.

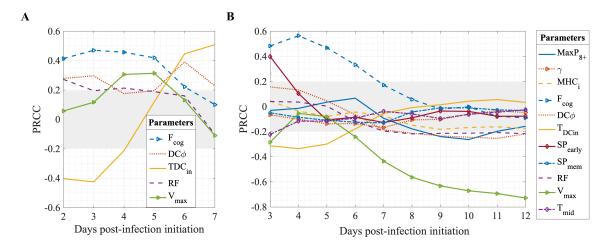
Supplementary File 4: Supplementary Results B

4.1 Global Sensitivity Analysis Results

During the global sensitivity analysis, the partial rank correlation coefficient between parameters and output of interest were calculated at each day of the simulation. The results indicate that TC activation was most sensitive to the frequency of TC recognition (F_{cog}), stimuli strength (ϕ_{DC}) and stimuli timing (T_{DCin}) throughout week 1. Activation of TCs was also sensitive to the recruitment factor (R_F) at day 2. Sensitivity to maximal swelling (V_{max}) was also identified between days 2 and 4, showing a positive correlation with TC activation (Fig A and Table A-C in S3 File).

Parameters that would drive TC response, such as F_{cog} and (ϕ_{DC}) , displayed a positive correlation with effector TC present and effector TCs exited in the first week only. Maximal swelling became a highly influential factor in week 2, displaying a strong negative correlation with effector TC production. During week 2, the recruitment factor (and therefore TC recruitment) and the maximum number of CD8+ proliferations also showed a negative correlation. It is possible that the positive influence of F_{cog} and (ϕ_{DC}) is lost, and TC recruitment and proliferation becomes negative as increased TC number also drives swelling and TC egress too early. A key reason for carrying out the global sensitivity analysis was to ensure that potentially sensitive uncertain parameters, which could significantly influence outcomes of interest, were identified. However, the unconstrained parameters used to describe signal integration, such as mean amount of signal accumulated to activate or differentiate, were not identified as sensitive relative to the other parameters.

Fig A The sensitivity of output (i) the activated TCs present or (ii) the effector TCs present, to parameters over the time course of the simulation. The Partial Rank Correlation Coefficient (PRCC) between parameter and output measure is displayed, with the grey area representing weak PRCC values that are not significantly different from zero.



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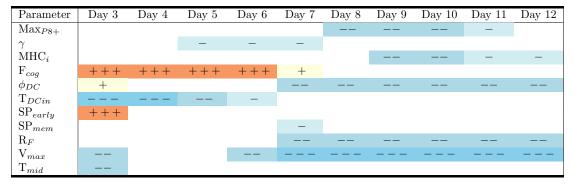
S4 File Supplementary Tables

Table A Parameters that significantly affected the number of activated TCs in the paracortex from day 2 to 6 post-initiation of infection.

Parameter	Day2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
F_{cog}	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
ϕ_{DC}	+++	++	+++		
T_{DCin}			++	+++	+++
R_F		+++	+++		_
V_{max}	+	+++	+++		_

Table B Parameters that significantly affected the (top) effector TCs present in the paracortex and (bottom) effector TCs that exited the paracortex from day 3-12 post-initiation of infection.

Parameter	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
Max_{P8+}					_					_
Max_{P4+}				+						
T_{NC}									+	+
T_{short}	+									
MHC_i										_
F_{cog}	+++	+++	+++	+++						
ϕ_{DC}	+++	+++	+						_	_
T_{DCin}										
SP_{early}		_								
R_F						_				
V_{max}		++		+						



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Table C Parameters that significantly affected the number of (left) memory T cells present and (right) number of memory TCs exited.

Parameter	Day5	Day 7	Day 9	Day 12
Max_{P8+}		++	+++	+
Diff_{late}	+++	++		+
γ	_			
F_{cog}	+++			_
ϕ_{DC}				_
T_{DCin}				
R_F				
V_{max}	+	_		
T_{mid}	_			

Key: +/-= 0.05 > p > 0.001
$++/-=0.001>p>10^{-6}$
$+++/-= p < 10e^{-6}$

Parameter	Day5	Day 7	Day 9	Day 12
TP_{4+}		+	+	
Max_{P8+}		_		
Diff_{early}	++			
Diff_{late}	+++	+	++	+
T_{NC}				+
γ				
MHC_i			_	-
F_{cog}	+++			
ϕ_{DC}				
T_{DCin}				
SP_{early}		_		
R_F		_		
V_{max}				