Strain-space model for Sars-CoV-2

Peter C. Jentsch, PhD [1,4] Finlay Maguire, PhD [3,5]
Samira Mubareka, MD, FRCPC [1,2]

[1]Sunnybrook Research Institute, Toronto, Canada

[2]University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

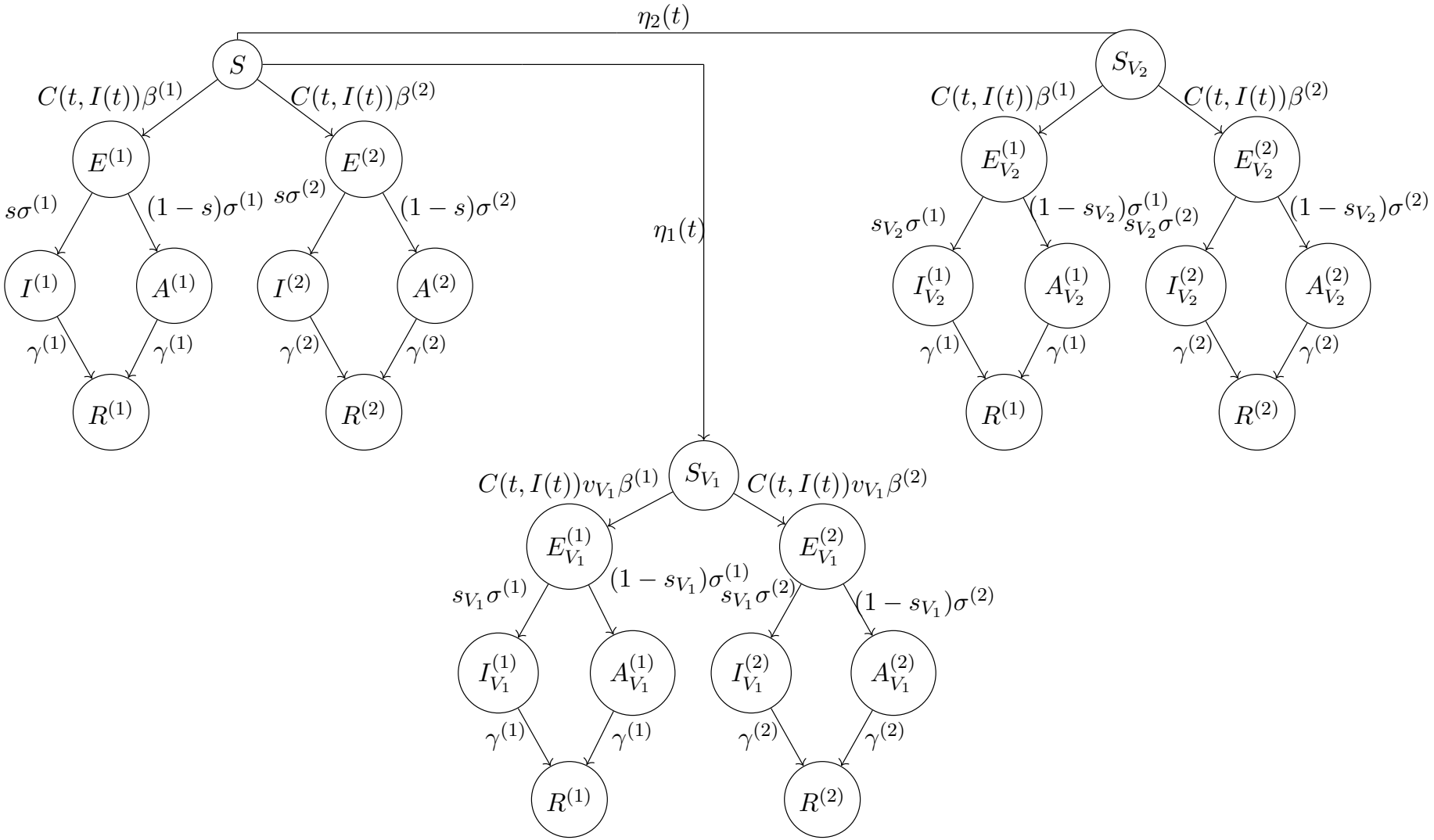
[3]Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

[4]Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada

[5]Shared Hospital Laboratory, Toronto, Canada

July 6, 2022

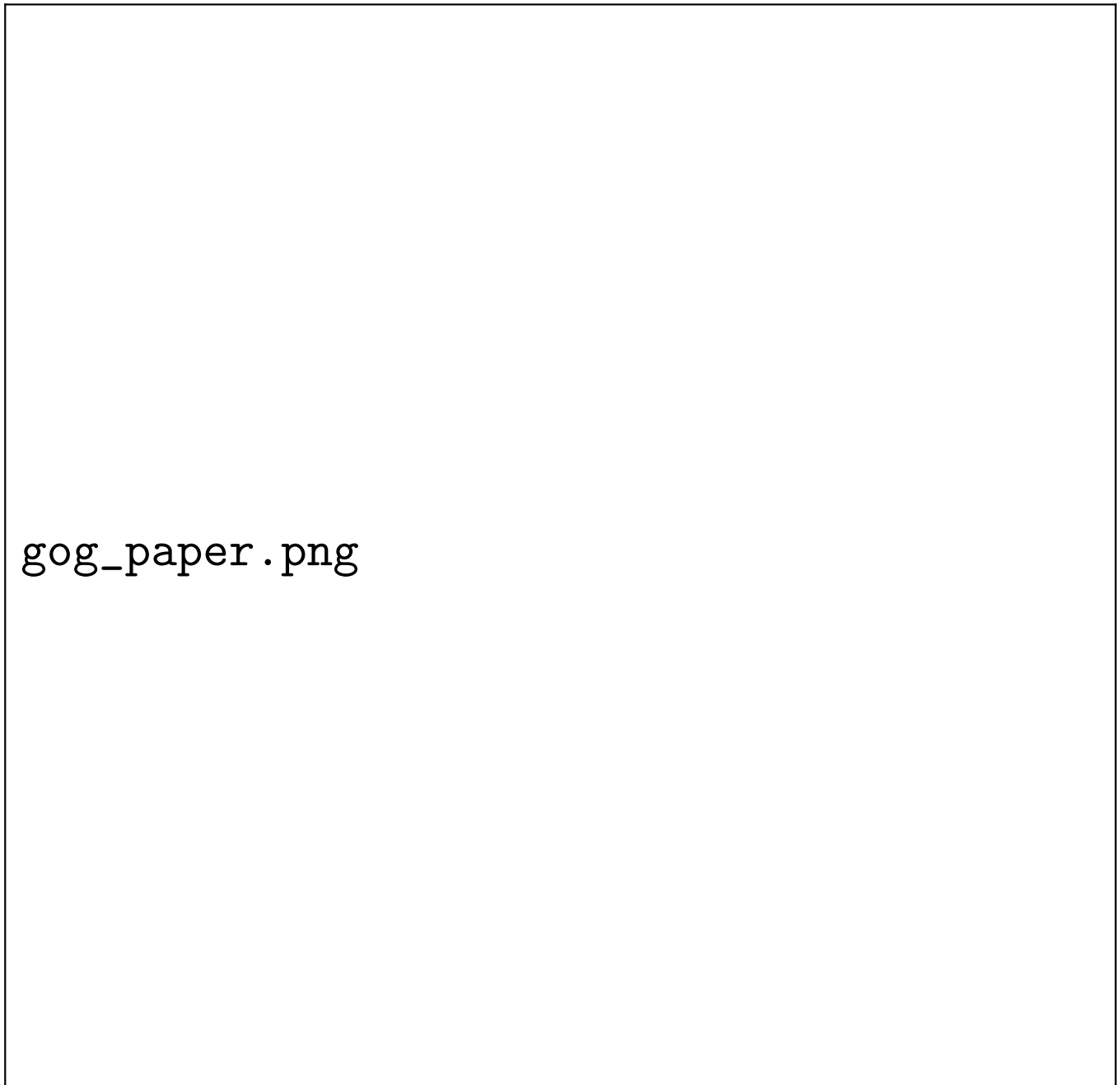
Modeling multiple infections is challenging



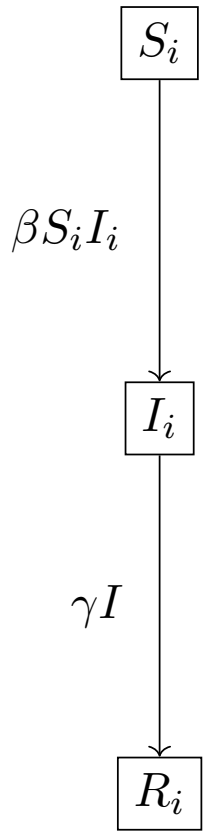
How to incorporate more data?

phylogeny.png

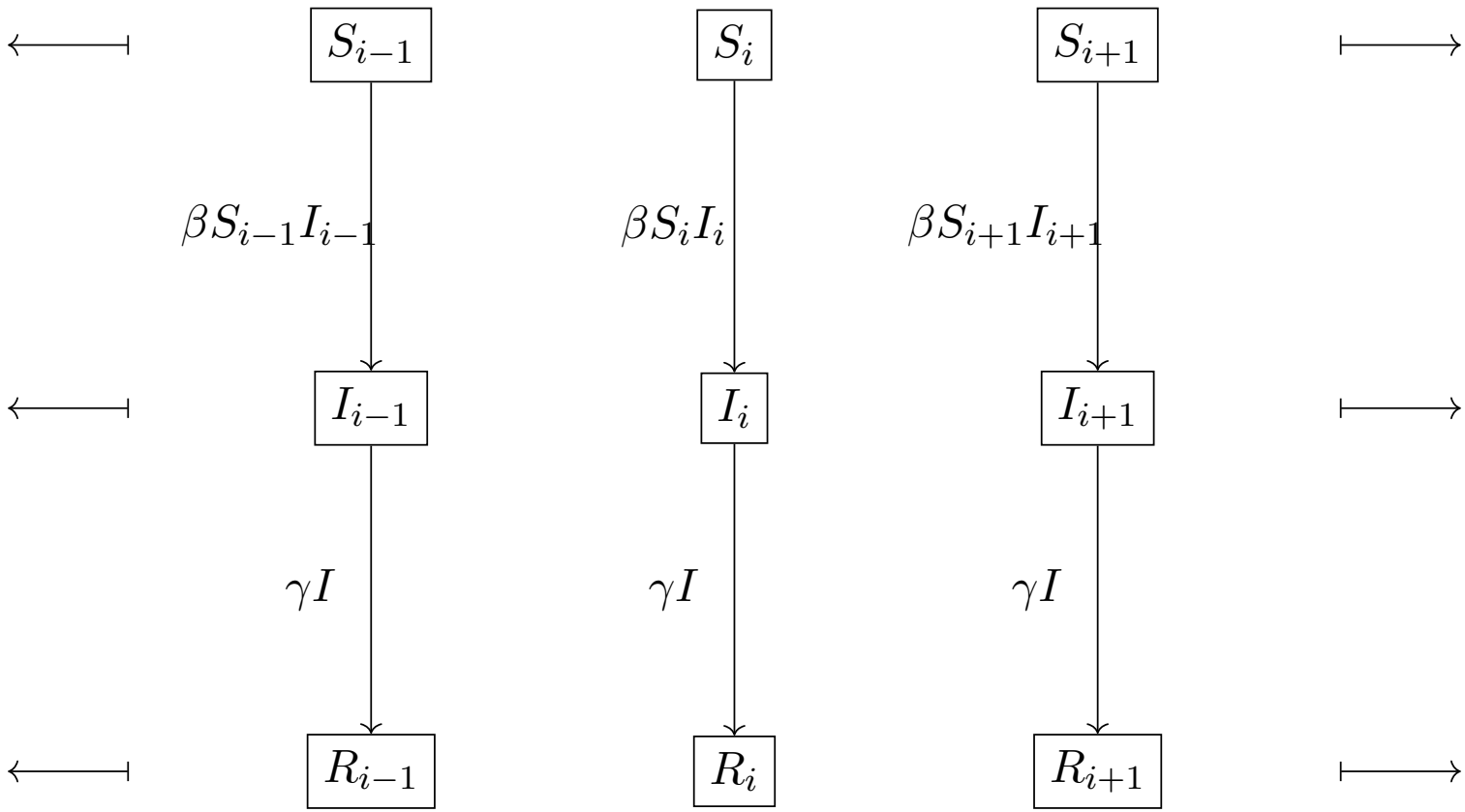
A useful approximation



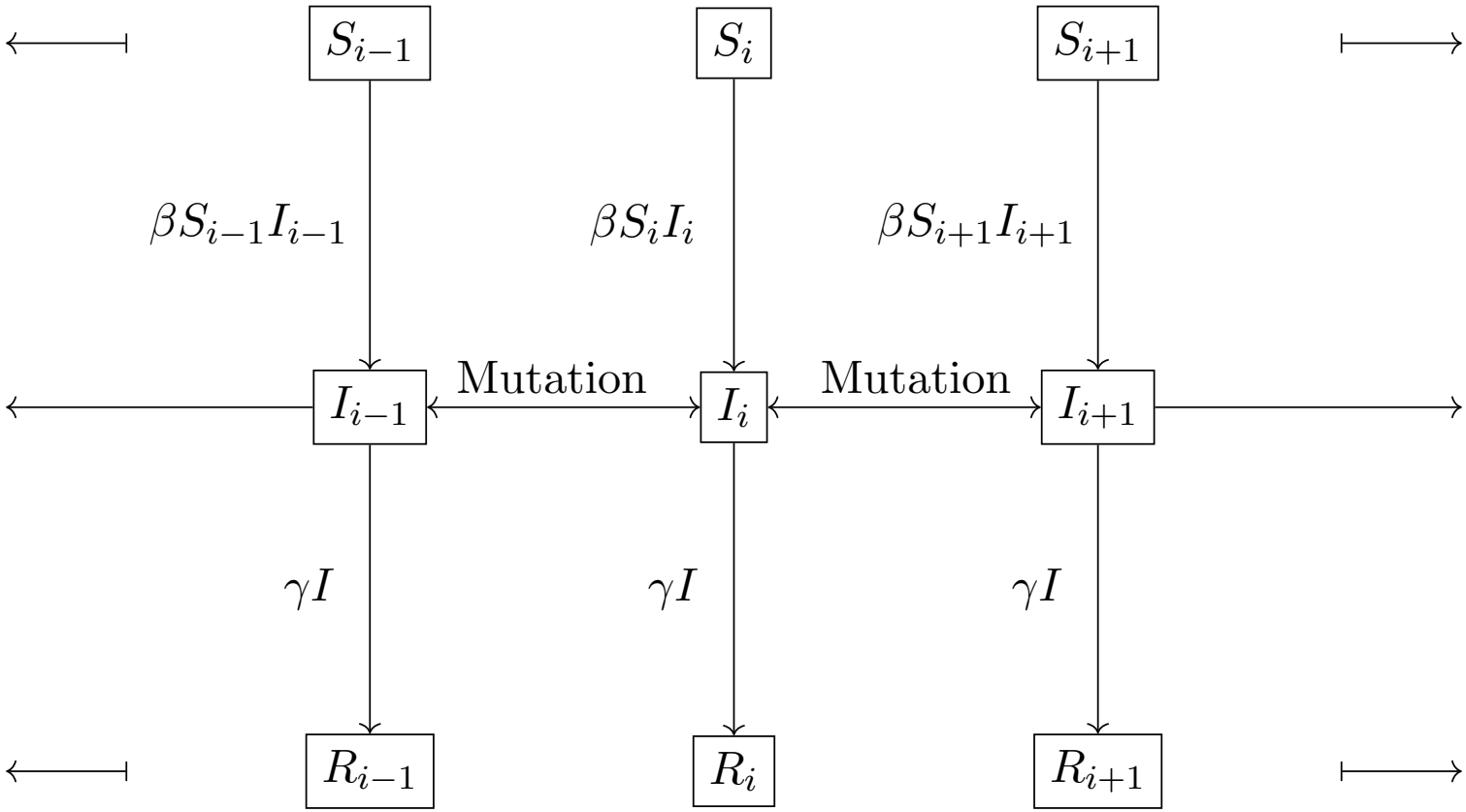
Begin with simple SIR model



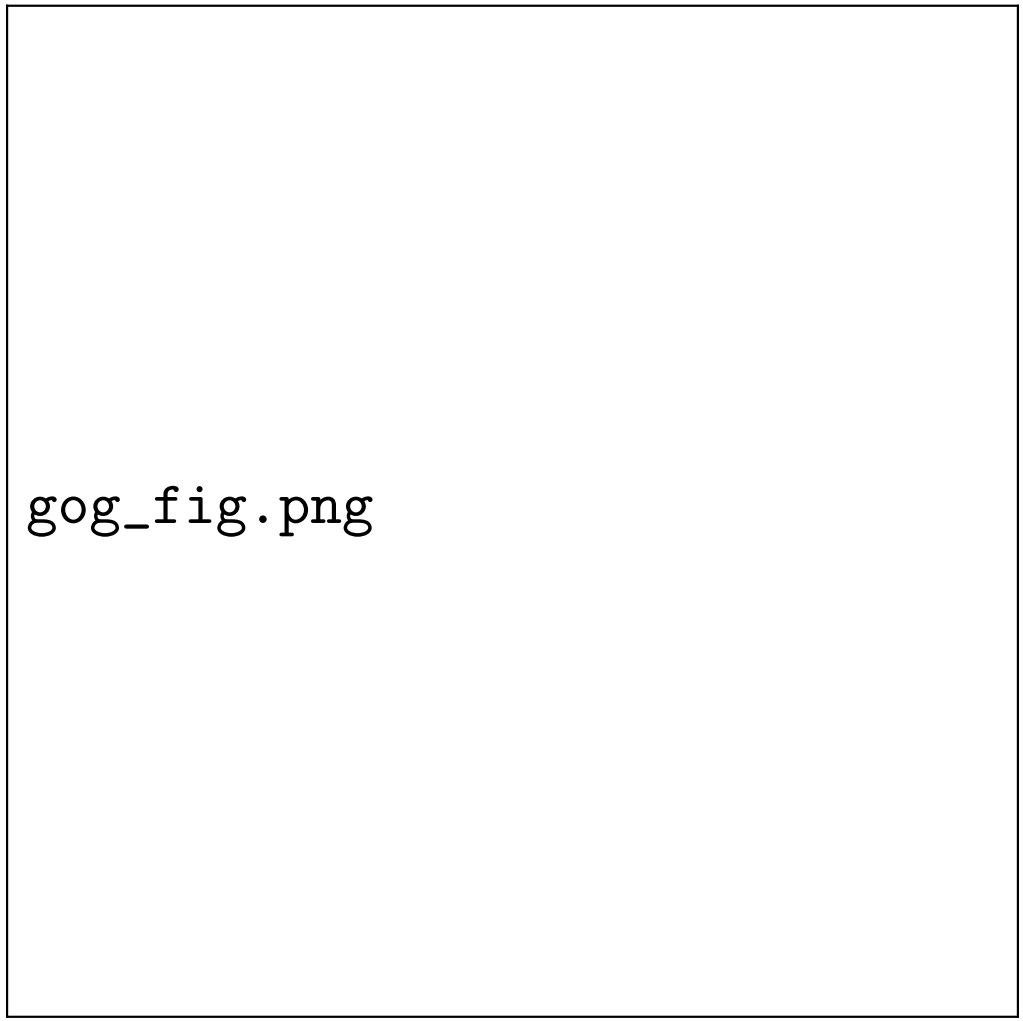
Organize strains on a lattice



Strains mutate into adjacent strains

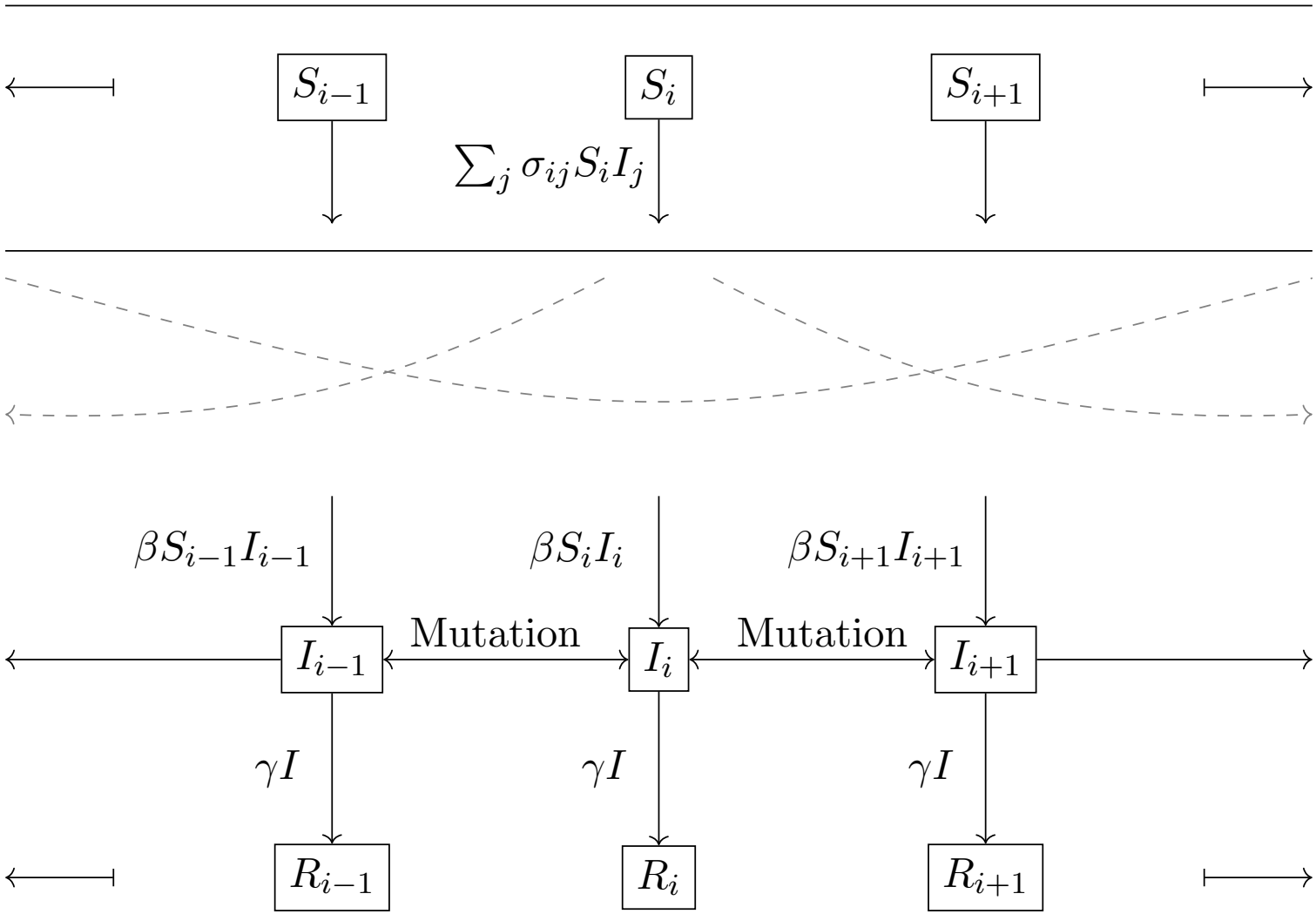


Infections provide cross-immunity to nearby strains

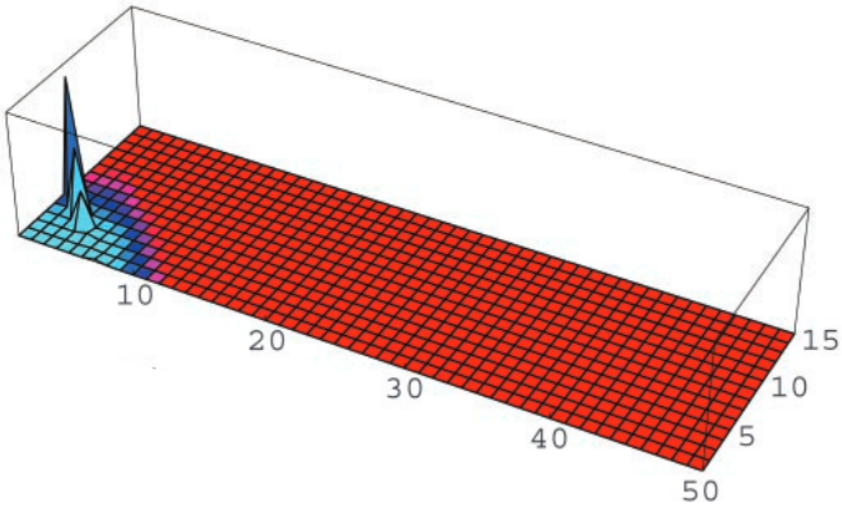


[?]

Full strain lattice model in 1 dimension

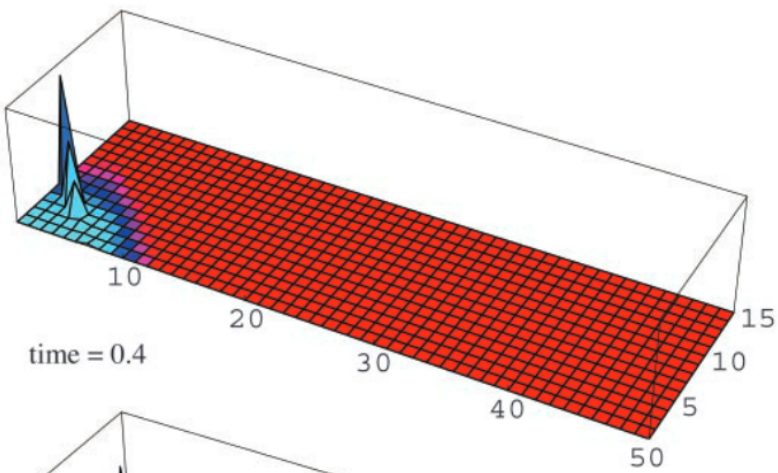


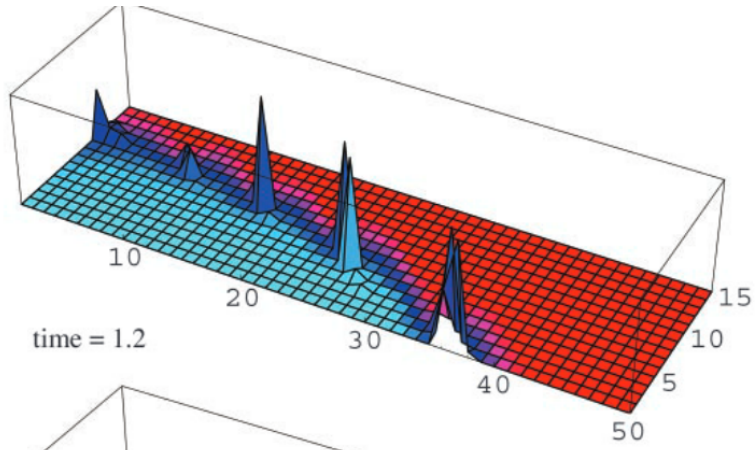
Extending the strain lattice to 2 dimensions

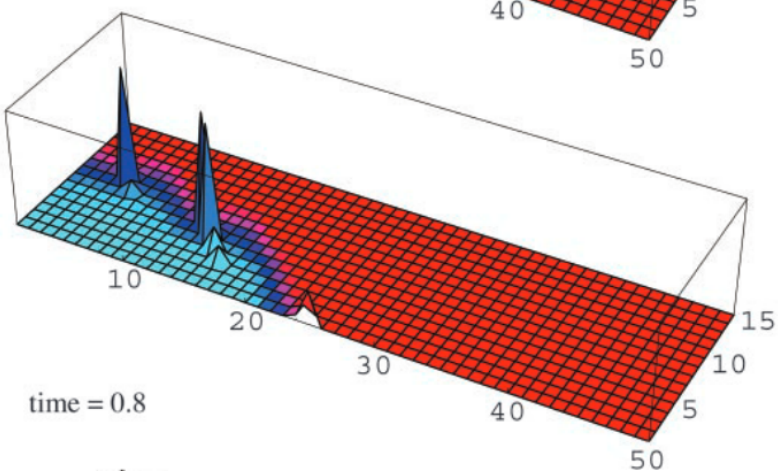


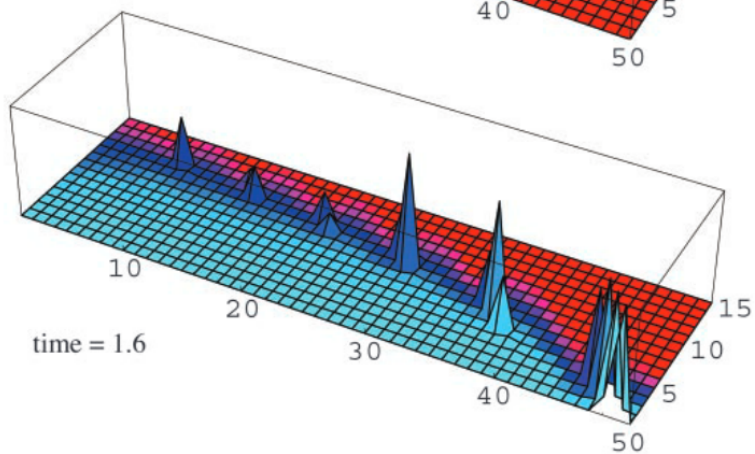
[?]

Extending the strain lattice to 2 dimensions



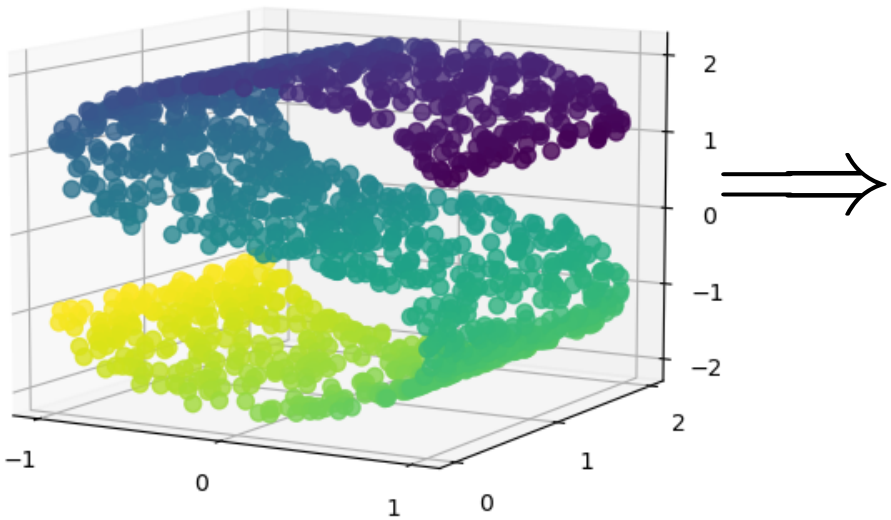






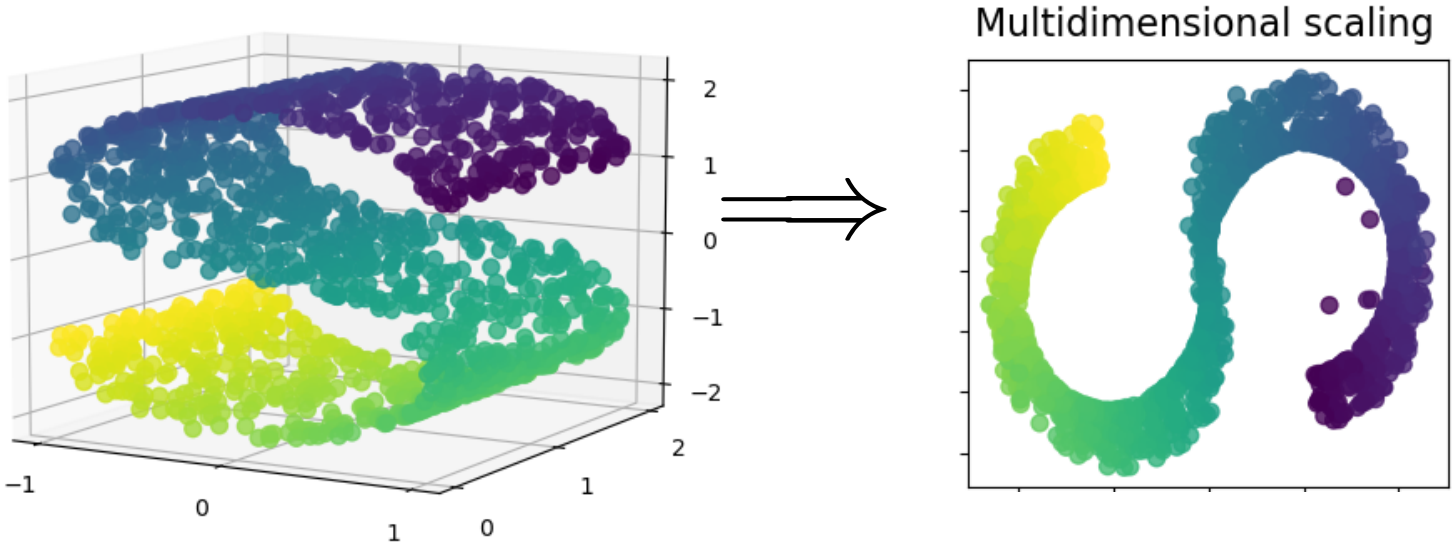
[?]

Projecting to low dimensions while preserving distances



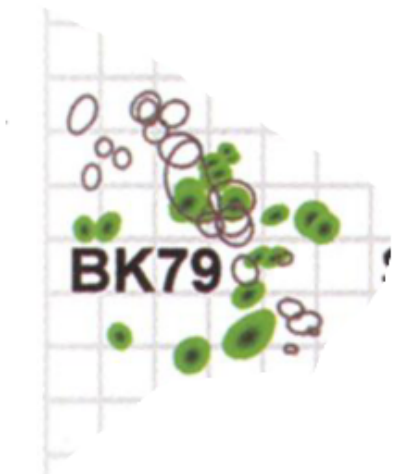
[?]

Projecting to low dimensions while preserving distances

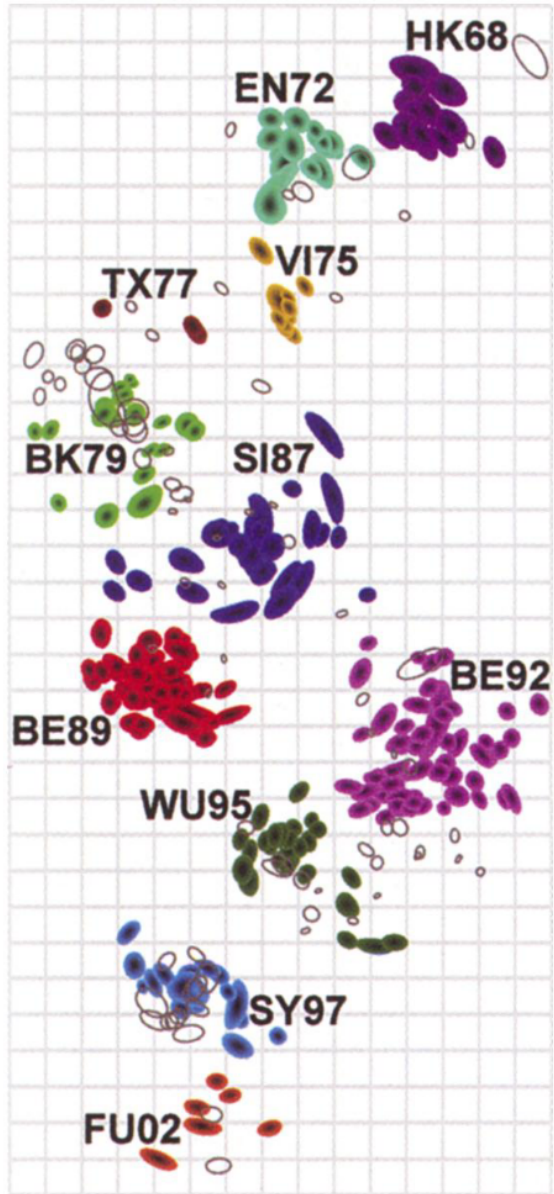


[?]

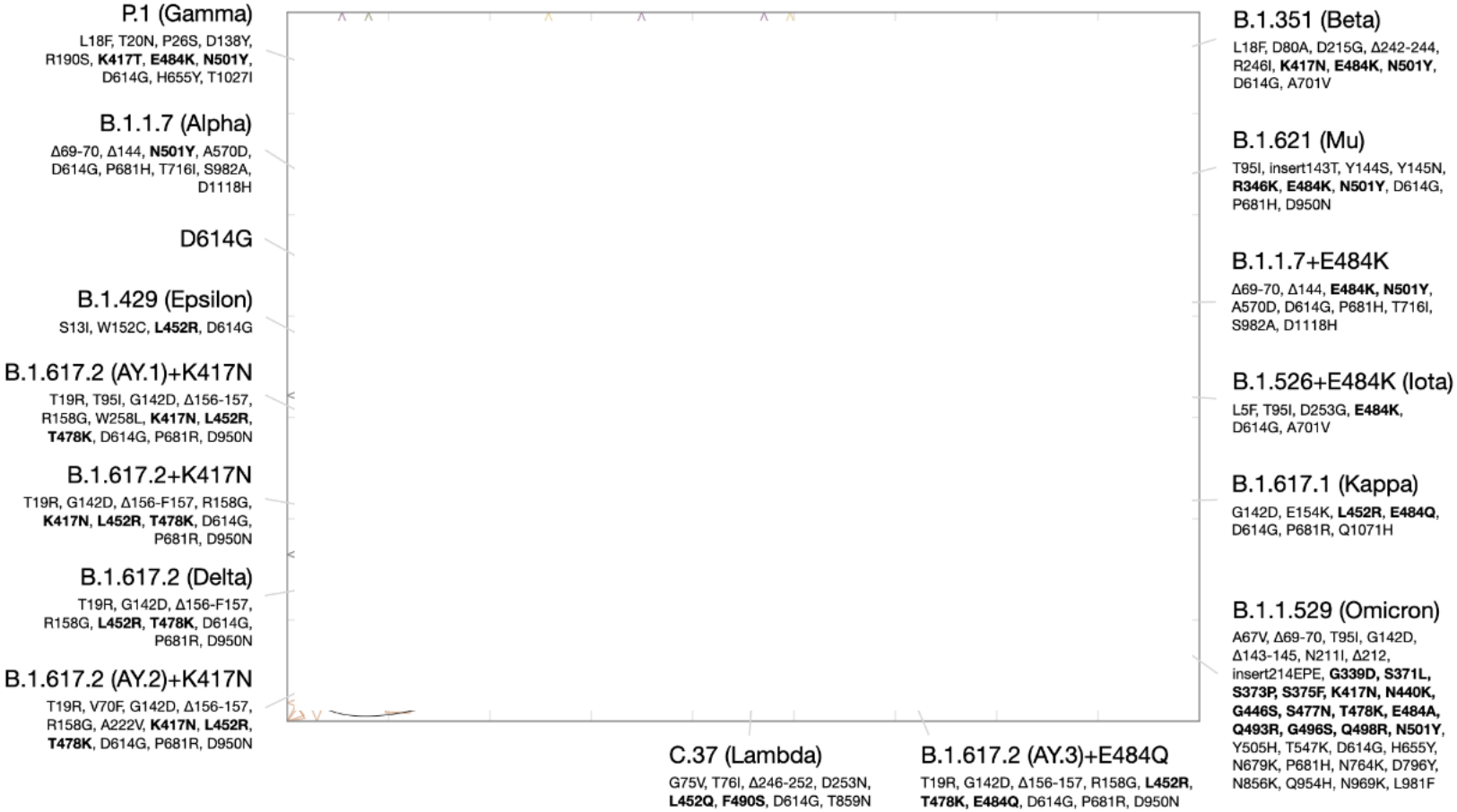
Approximating genomic data in 2 dimesions



Approximating genomic data in 2 dimesions

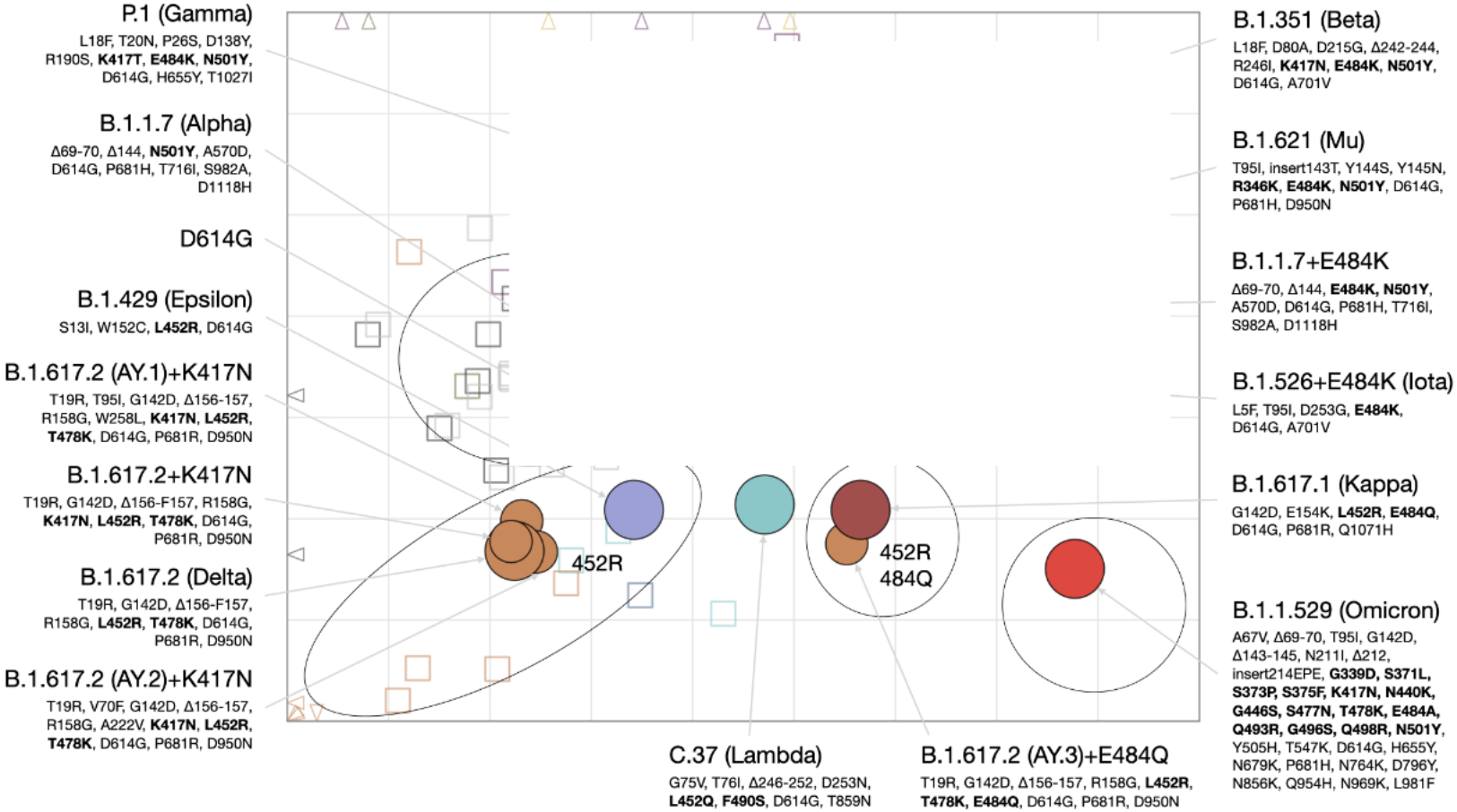


Mapping SARS-CoV-2 in 2D



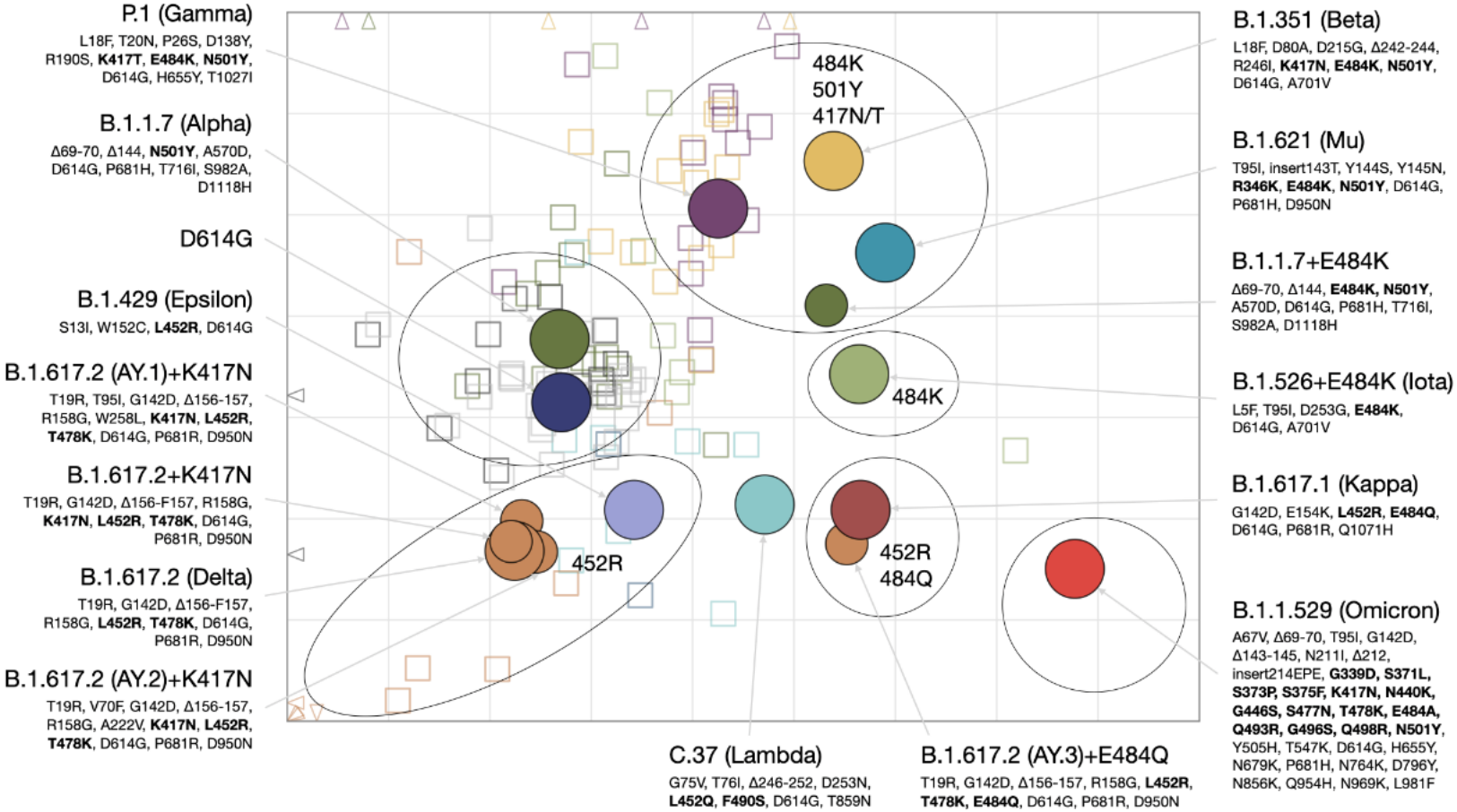
[?]

Mapping SARS-CoV-2 in 2D



[?]

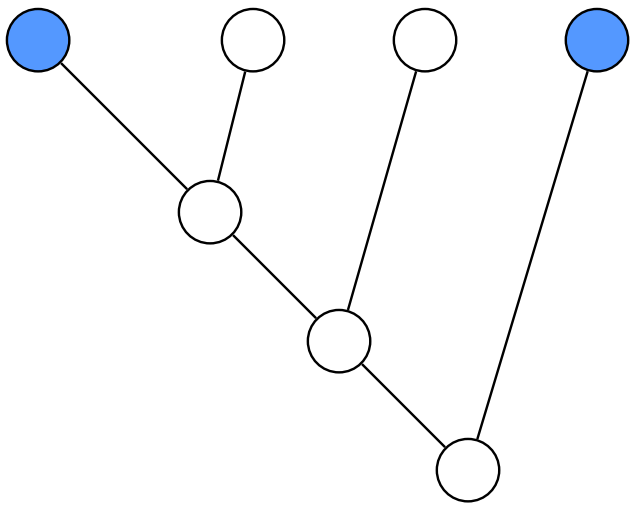
Mapping SARS-CoV-2 in 2D



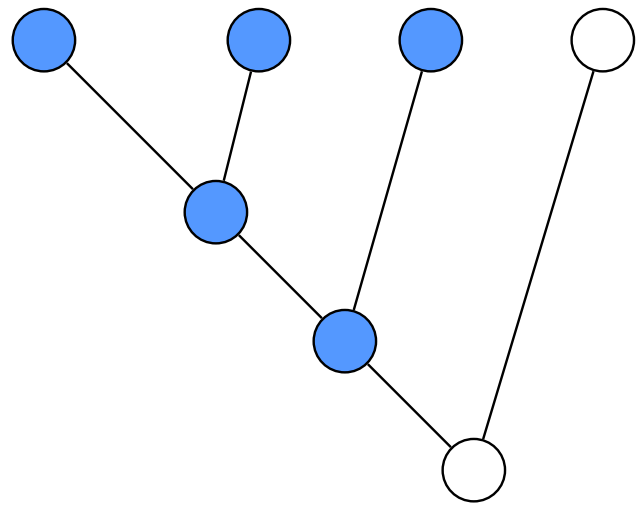
[?]

Methods of adding more genomes: homoplasic sites

Homoplasic trait

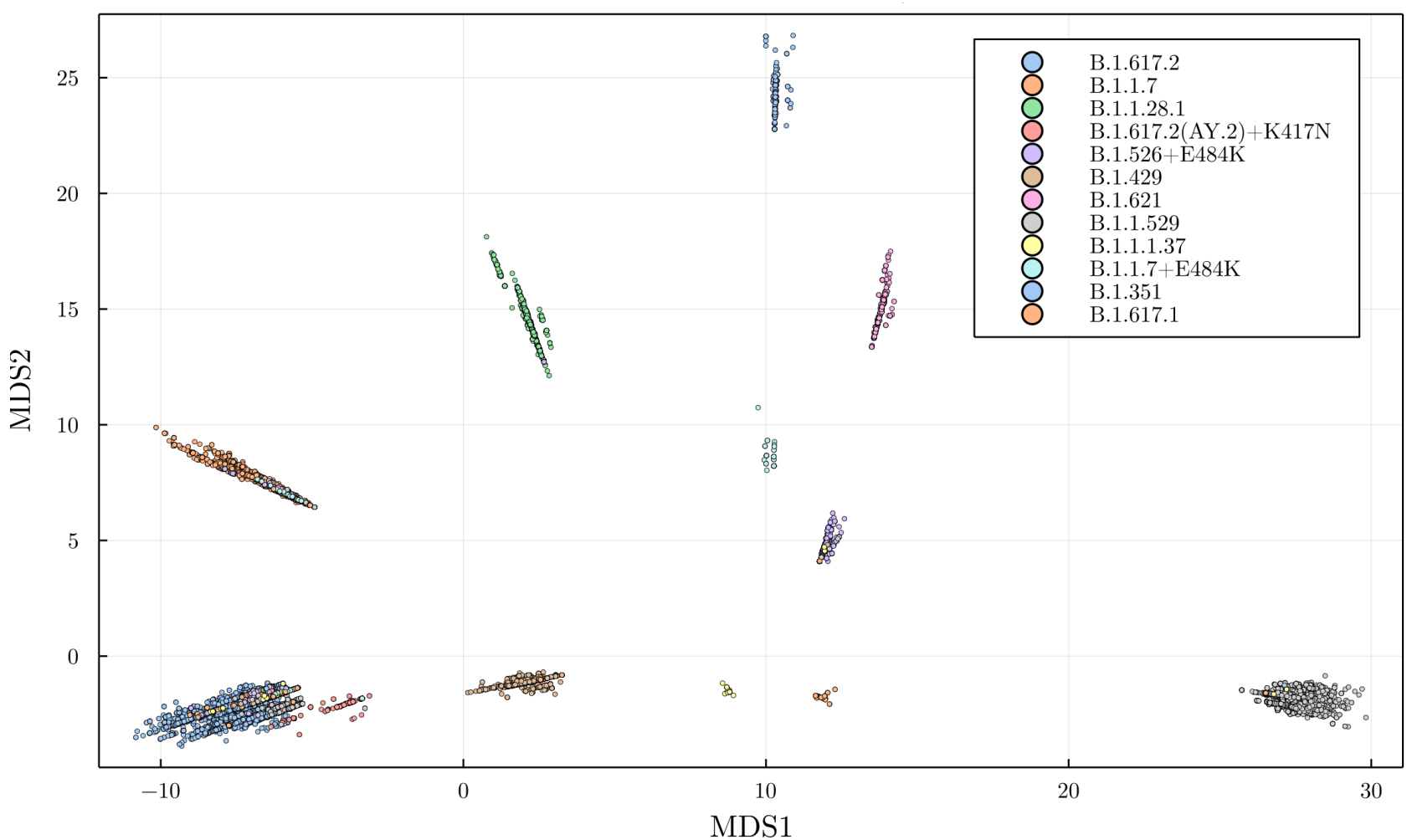


Homologic trait

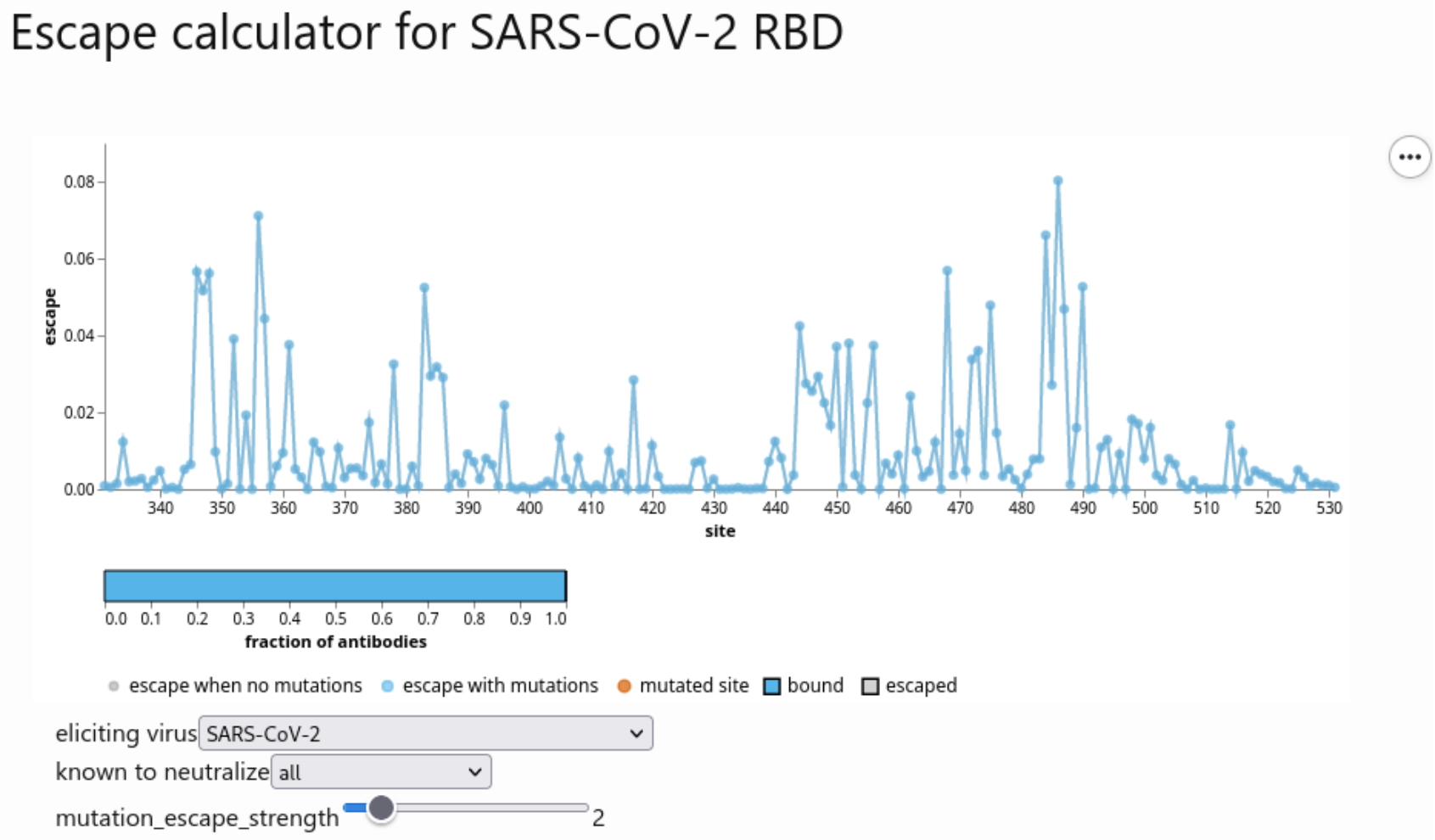


[?]

Homoplasic mutations map

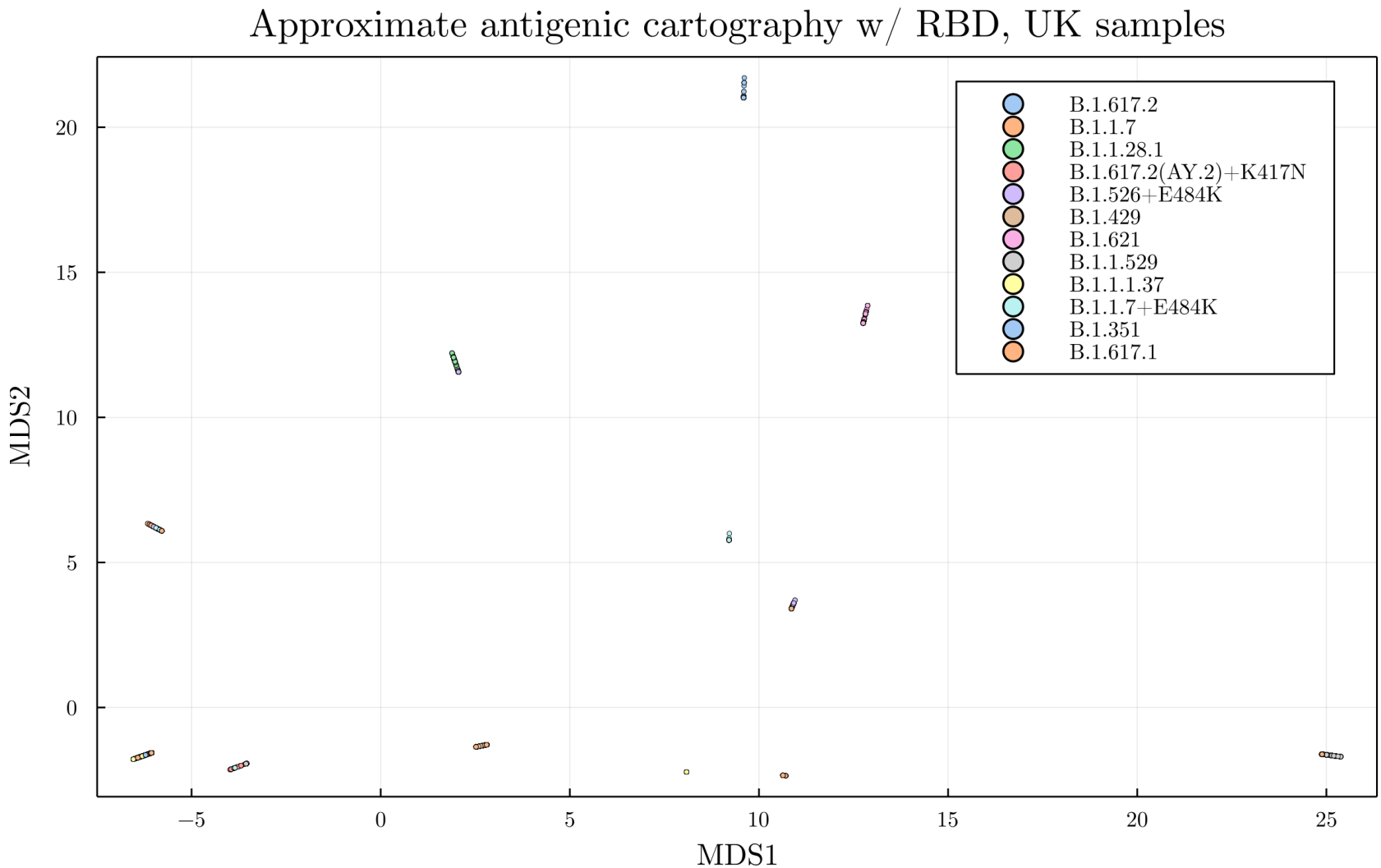


Methods of adding more genomes: polyclonal antibody binding studies

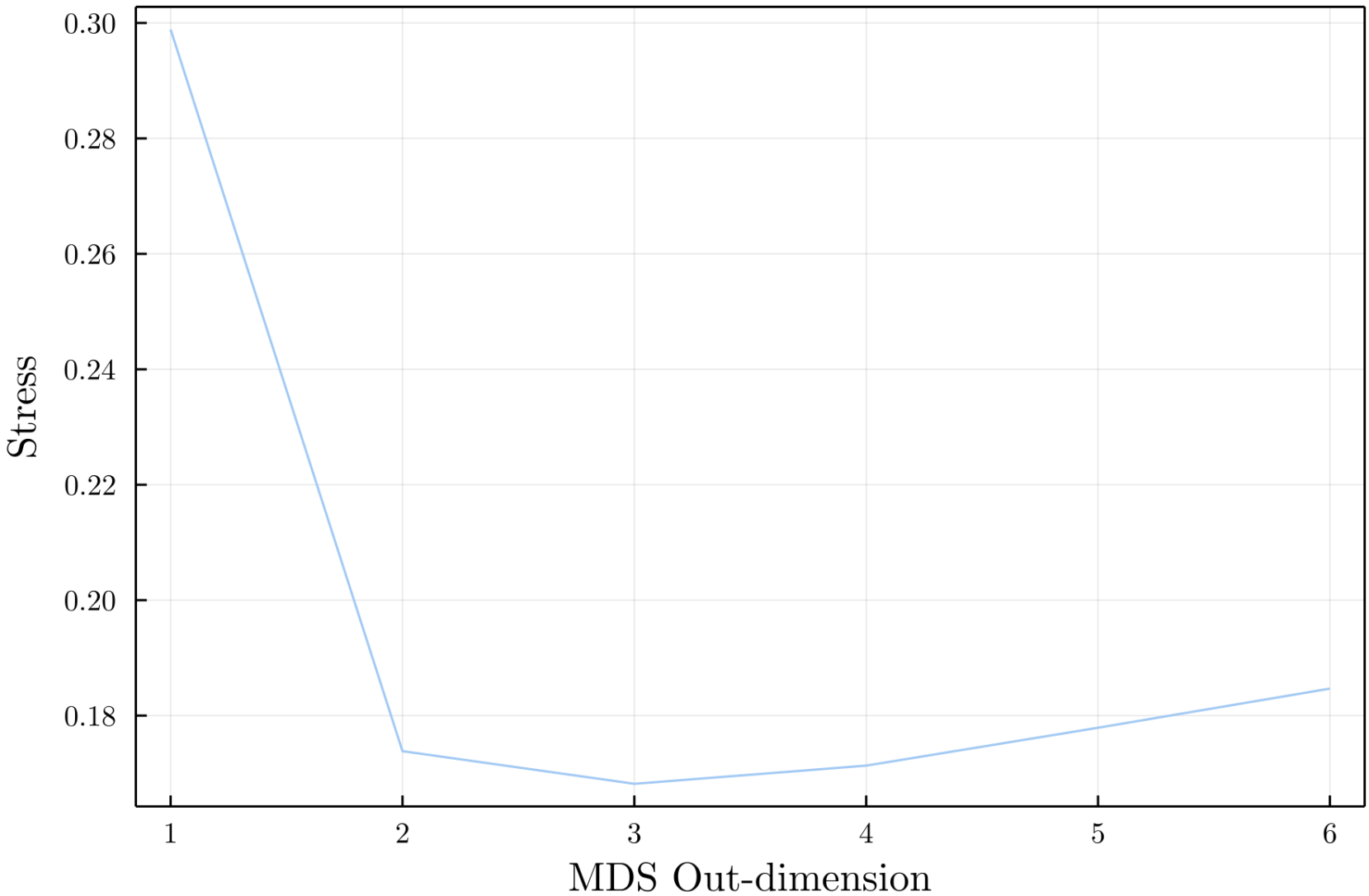


[?]

Antibody Binding map



Evaluating the MDS approximation



(animation of kernel approximation)

Model parameters/variables

Symbol	Description
N	Size of variant grid
S_{ij}	Population susceptible to variant $(i, j) \in [0, N]^2$
I_{ij}	Population infected by variant $(i, j) \in [0, N]^2$
R_{ij}	Recovered/Immune to variant $(i, j) \in [0, N]^2$
σ_{ijkl}	Probability that exposure to variant (i, j) causes immunity to variant (k, l)
β_{ij}	Transmission rate of variant (i, j)
$v(t)$	vaccination rate at time t
$s(t)$	stringency at t
ξ	Recovery rate of all strains
γ	Rate of immunity loss of all strains

Table of symbols for Model 2

Model Equations

$$\frac{S_{ij}}{dt} = -\sum_{kl} s(t)\beta_{kl}\sigma_{ijkl}S_{ij}I_{kl} + \gamma R_{ij} - V(t)S \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{I_{ij}(t)}{dt} = s(t)\beta_{ij}S_{ij}I_{ij} - \xi I_{ij} + M\left(-4I_{ij} + I_{i-1,j} + I_{i+1,j} + I_{i,j-1} + I_{i,j+1}\right) \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{R_{ij}(t)}{dt} = \xi I_{ij} - \gamma R_{ij} + V(t)S \tag{3}$$

Boundary conditions: $I_{0,j} = 0, I_{j,0} = 0, I_{N,j} = 0, I_{j,N} = 0$
Initial conditions computed from genomic data in GISAID

(gifs of model dynamics)

Further work

- Estimating a nonlocal diffusion kernel
- Better model fitting
- Predicting vaccine targets

Mutation homoplasy

gene_freq.png