



Harnessing Mathematical Models to Decode Sleep and Circadian Health

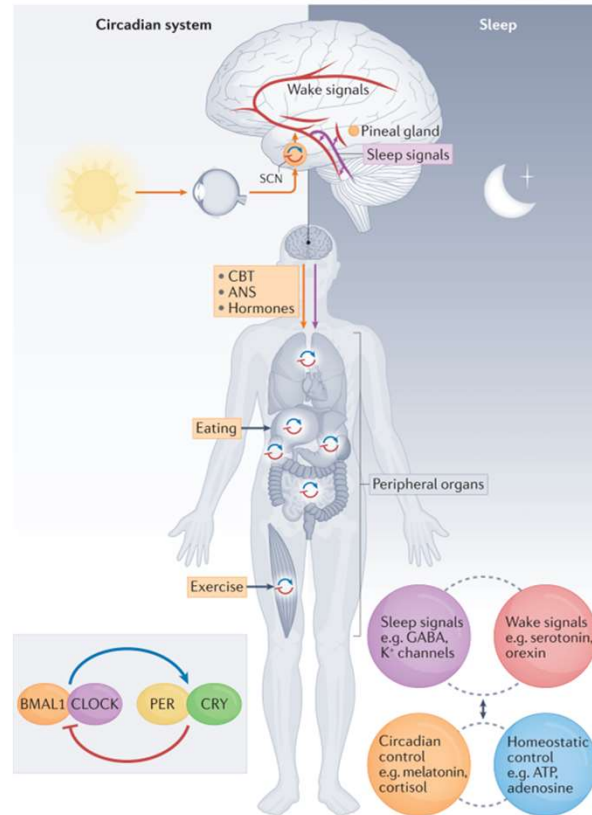
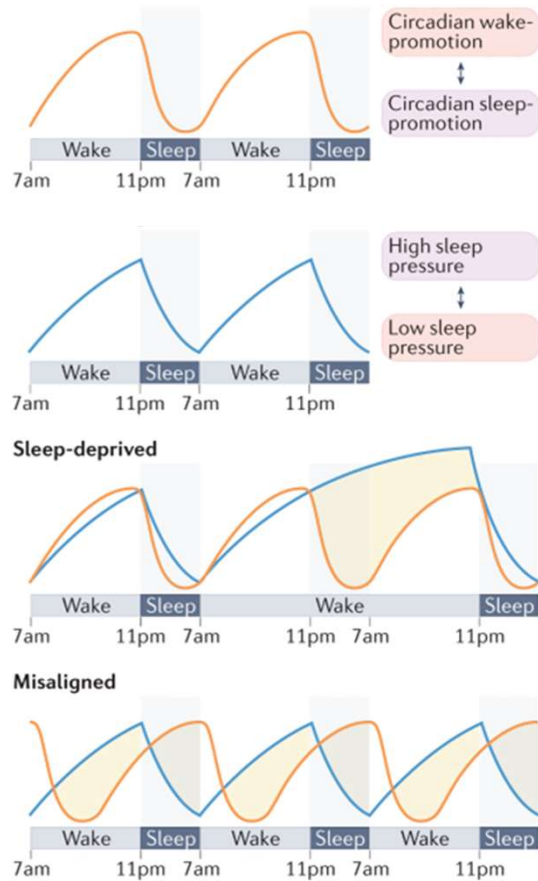
Ruby Kim
Postdoctoral Assistant Professor
Department of Mathematics
December 12, 2024

Mammoth Cave Study: Self-Sustained, Internal Rhythms

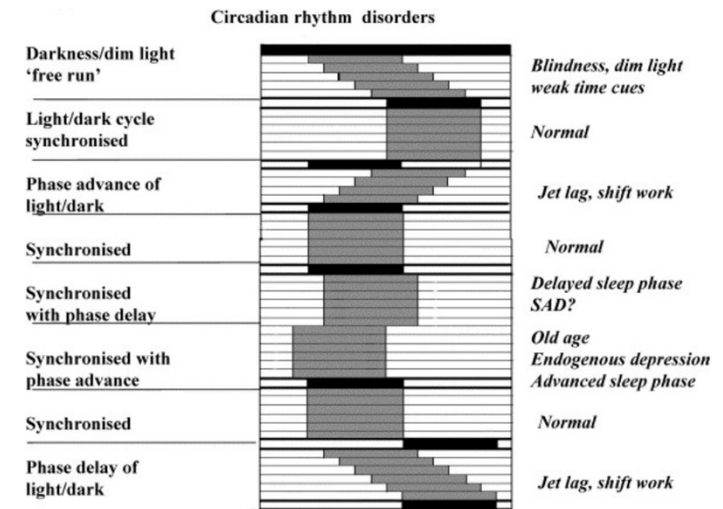


Kleitman and Richardson, 1938
32 days in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
University of Chicago Library

Circadian Rhythms and Two-Process Model



Lane et al., Nat Rev Genet (2023)

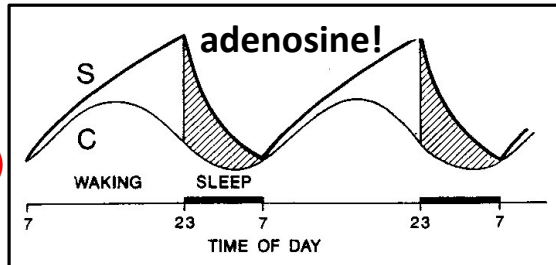


Arendt et al. (2005)

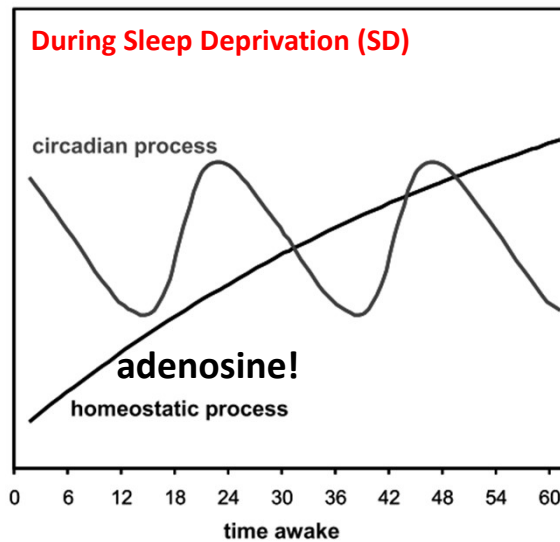
Two-Process Model of Fatigue

Sleep (S)
Drive

Circadian (C)
Drive



During Sleep Deprivation (SD)



Psychomotor Vigilance Test

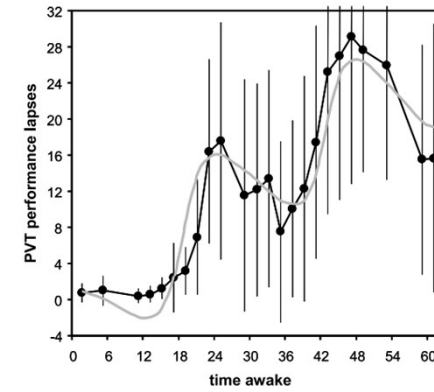


Test for reaction time

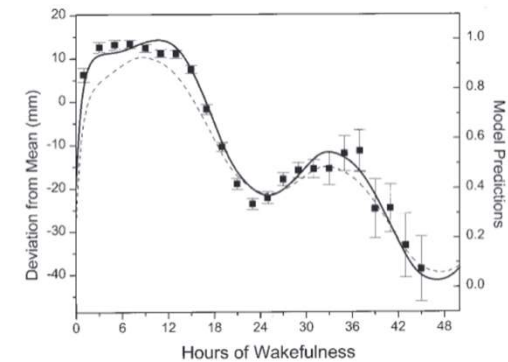
Visual Analog Scale



Self-reported alertness

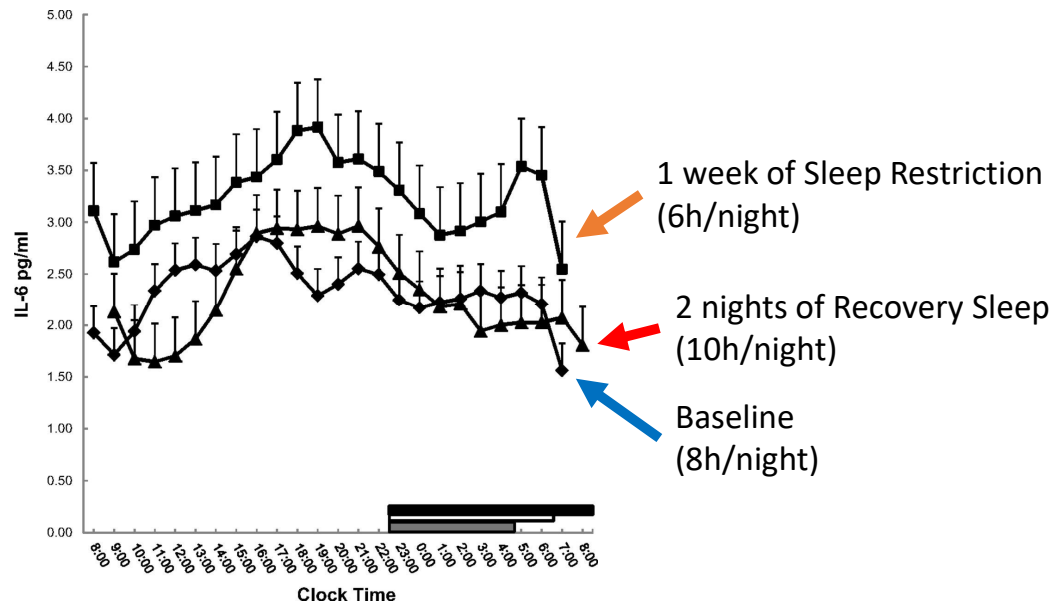


Van Dongen et al., Industrial Health (2009)

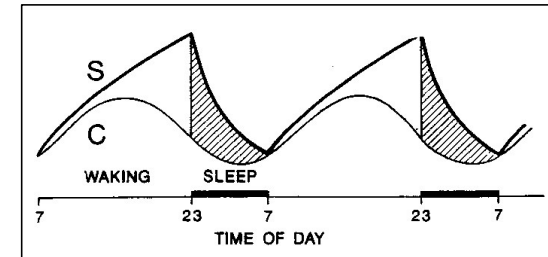


Jewett et al., JBR (1999)

Evidence of Two-Process Dynamics



Pejovic et al. (2013)



- Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a protein associated with fatigue
- We can build mathematical models of
 1. sleep drive,
 2. circadian drive, and
 3. a physiological output

Sleep Drive (Adenosine)

McCauley et al. (2013)

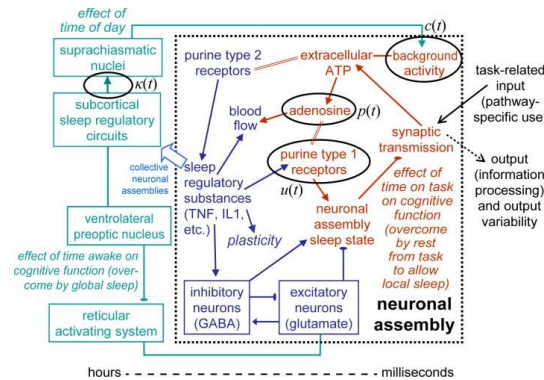
1. sleep drive
2. circadian drive
3. physiological output

State variables $p(t)$ and $u(t)$

- p : extracellular adenosine
- u : adenosine receptor density

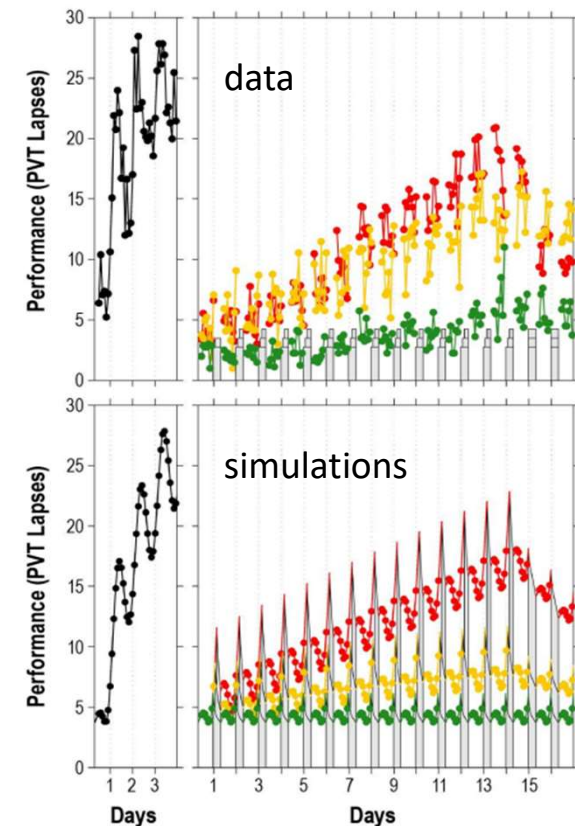
Time-dependent processes

- Circadian clock and sleep/wake



$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dp}{dt} \\ \frac{du}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_w & \alpha_w \beta_w \\ 0 & \eta_w \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ u \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_w(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{during wake}$$

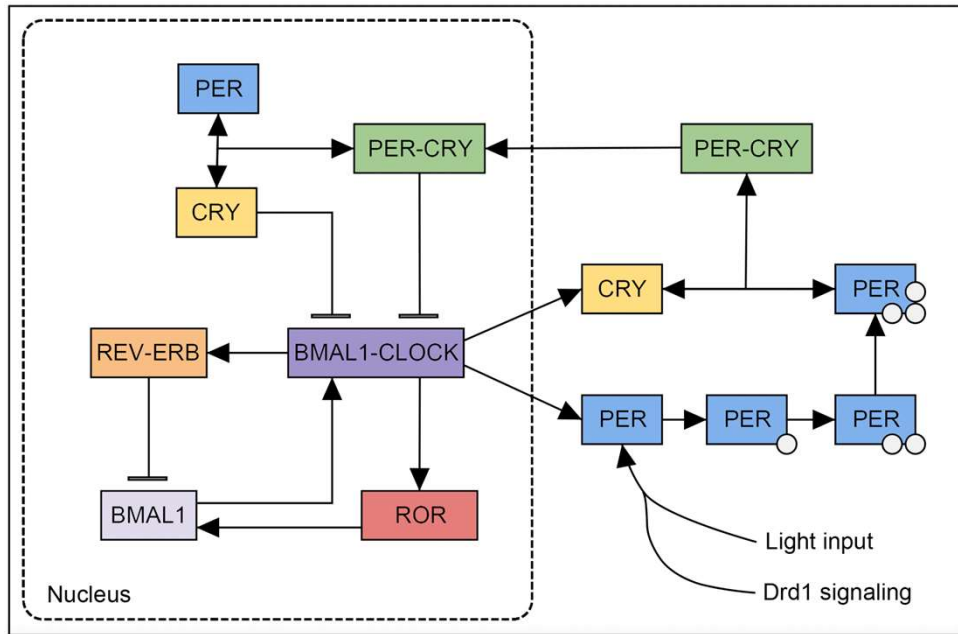
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dp}{dt} \\ \frac{du}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_s & \alpha_s \beta_s \\ 0 & \eta_s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ u \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_s(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{during sleep}$$



Mechanisms of Circadian Rhythms

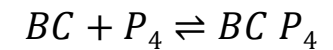
Kim & Reed (2021)

1. sleep drive
2. **circadian drive**
3. physiological output



$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = r_1 L(t) f(BC, P_4, K_d) - r_2 P_1,$$

Protein sequestration

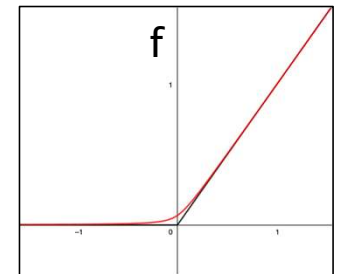


Concentration of free BMAL1-CLOCK (BC):

$$f(BC, P_4, K_d) = \frac{BC - P_4 - K_d + \sqrt{(BC - P_4 - K_d)^2 + 4K_d BC}}{2}$$

Taking $K_d \rightarrow 0$ gives

$$f_0(BC, P_4) = \frac{BC - P_4 + |BC - P_4|}{2} = \begin{cases} BC - P_4, & BC > P_4 \\ 0, & BC \leq P_4 \end{cases}$$

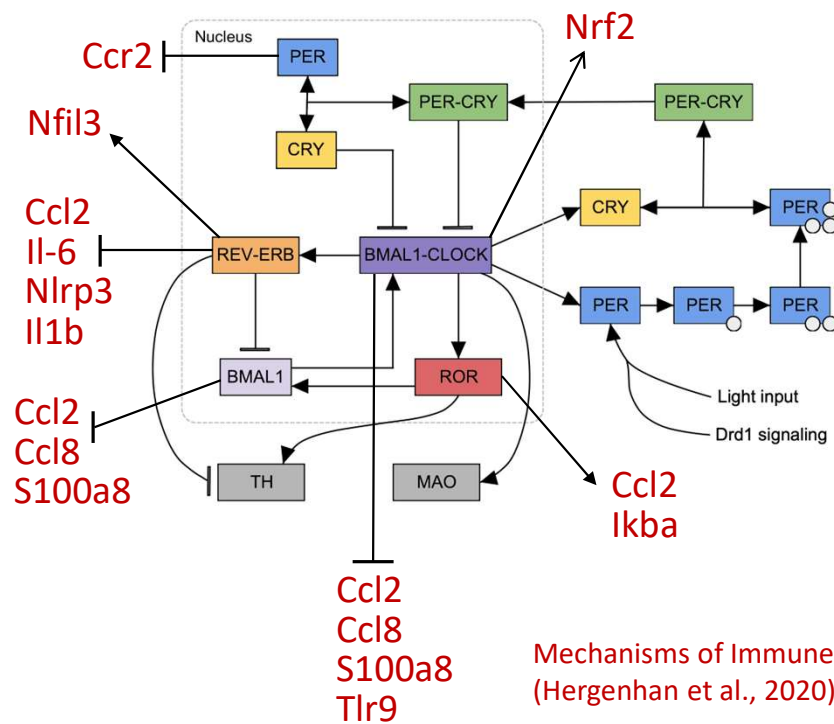


Circadian Drive

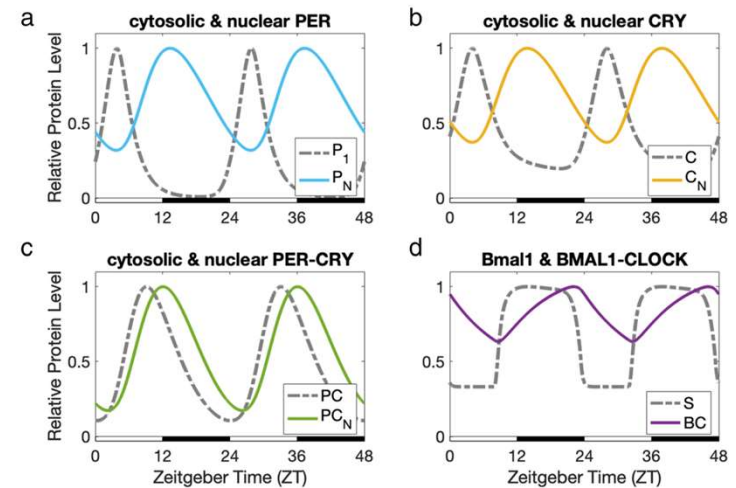
Circadian control of the Immune System

1. sleep drive
2. **circadian drive**
3. physiological output

ODE Model of Molecular Clock (Kim and Reed, 2021)



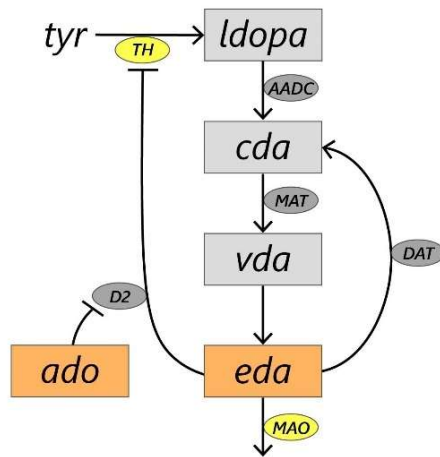
Mechanisms of Immune System Modulation
(Hergenhan et al., 2020)



Physiological Output (Dopamine)

1. sleep drive
2. circadian drive
3. **physiological output**

- Dopamine is an important neurotransmitter involved in alertness



- ado*: adenosine
- eda*: extracellular dopamine

$$ldopa' = C_{TH}(t)V_{TH}(cda, eda, ado) - V_{AADC}(ldopa)$$

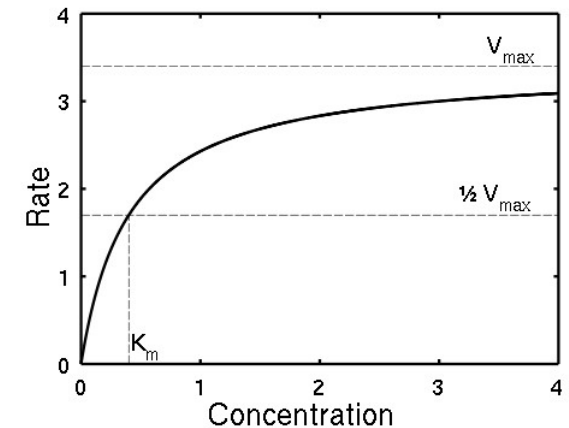
$$cda' = V_{AADC}(ldopa) - V_{MAT}(cda, vda) + V_{DAT}(eda) - k_{cda}cda$$

$$vda' = V_{MAT}(cda, vda) - fire(t)vda$$

$$eda' = fire(t)vda - V_{DAT}(eda) - C_{MAO}(t)V_{CATAB}(eda) - k_{eda}eda$$

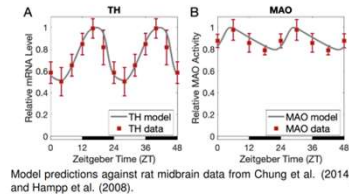
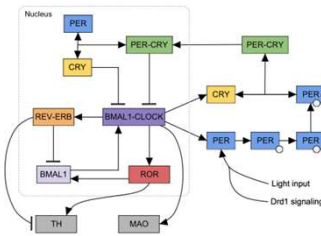
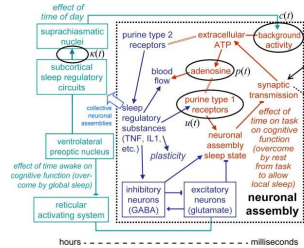
Michaelis-Menten Kinetics:

$$V_{AADC}(ldopa) = \frac{V_{max}}{K_m + ldopa}$$



Two-process Model Reimagined

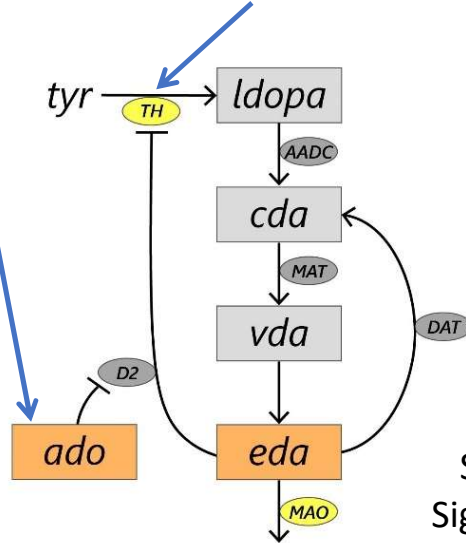
1. sleep drive
2. circadian drive
3. physiological output



1. Sleep Drive

2. Circadian Drive

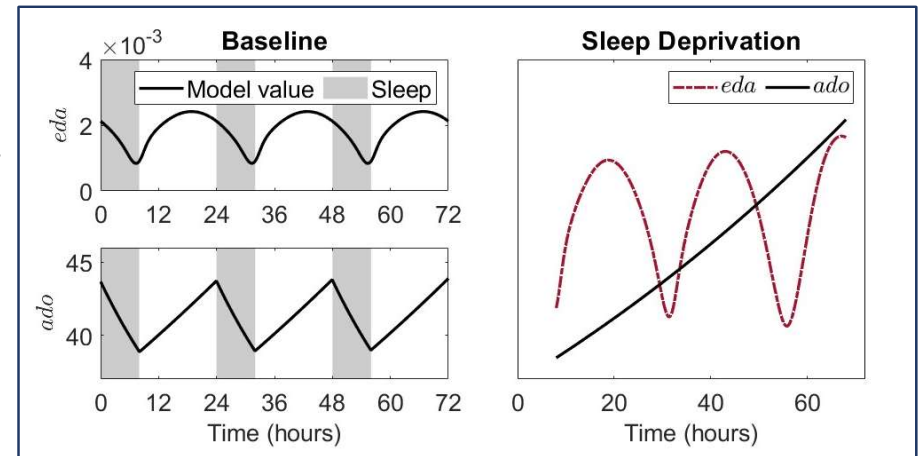
3. Dopamine System



ODE model
fit to data
(Kim and Reed, 2021)

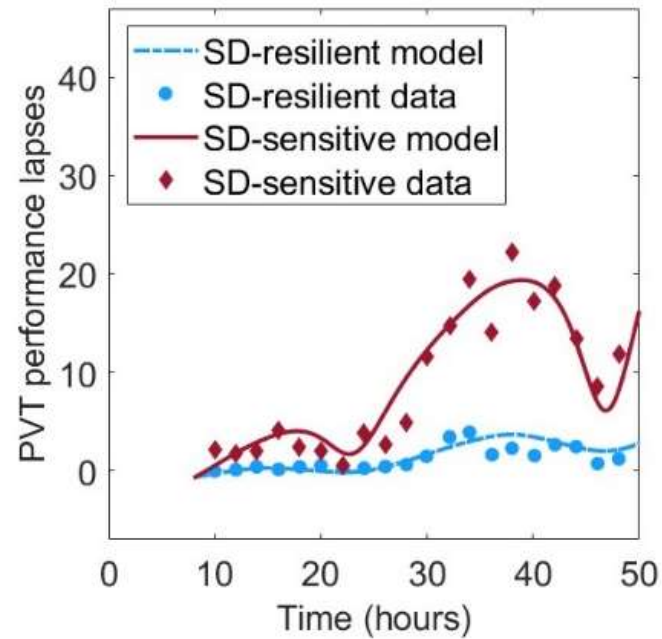
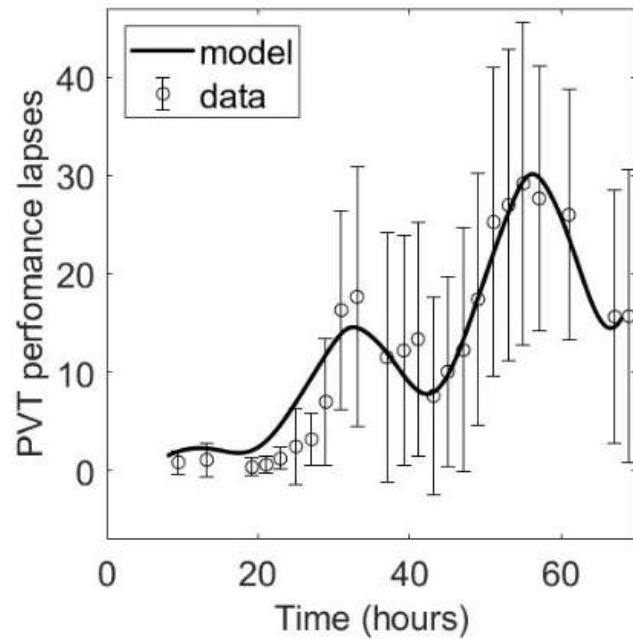


dopamine
adenosine



Signal for **Sleep Drive**: Adenosine (ado)
Signal for **Circadian Drive**: Dopamine (eda)

Predicting Fatigue



Psychomotor Vigilance Test

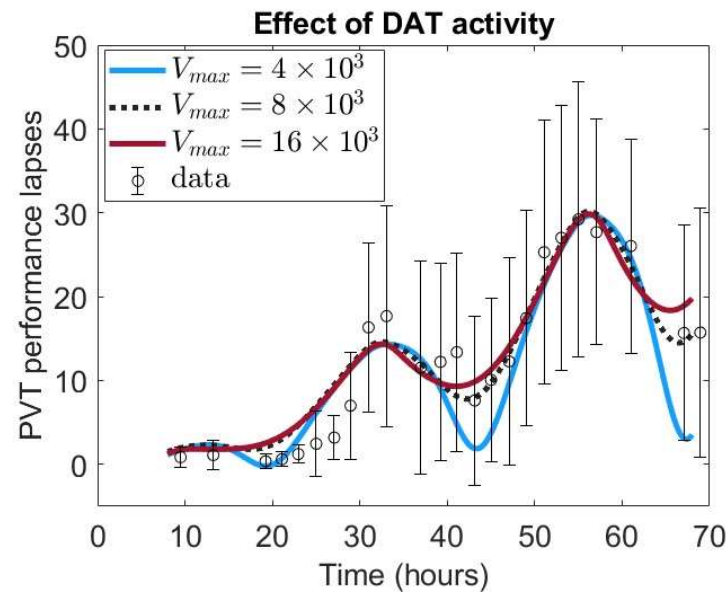
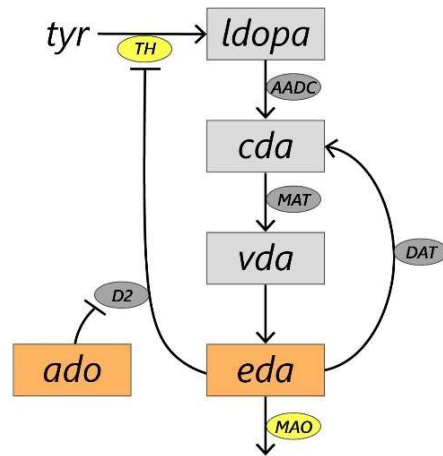


$$G(ado) = m_{ado}ado - b_{ado}$$

$$H(eda) = -m_{eda}eda - b_{eda}$$

$$pvt = G(ado) \frac{H(eda)}{K_{eda} + H(eda)} - b_{pvt}$$

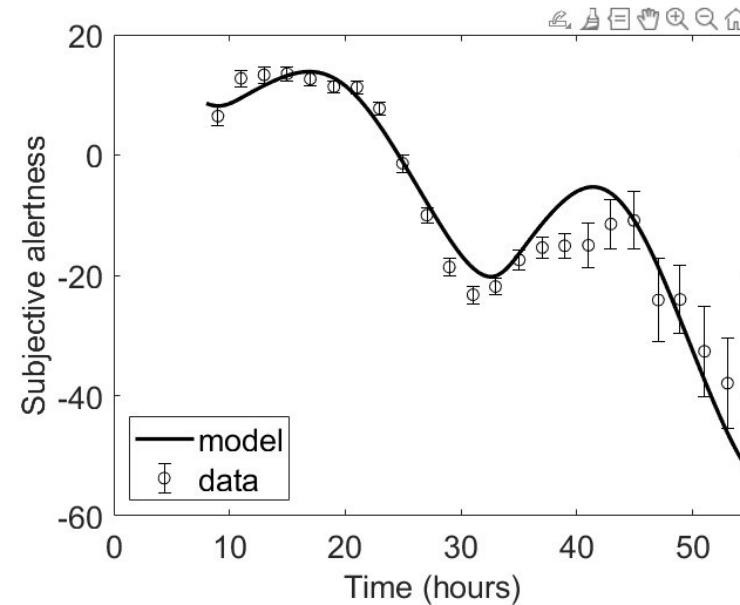
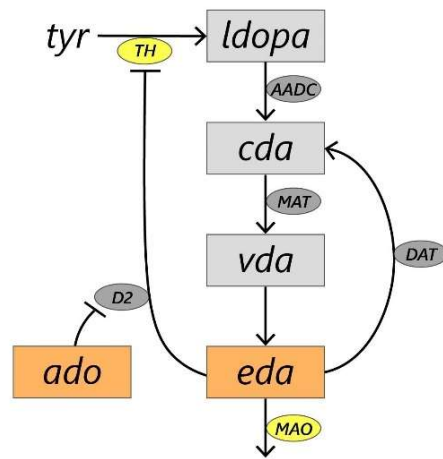
Predicting Fatigue



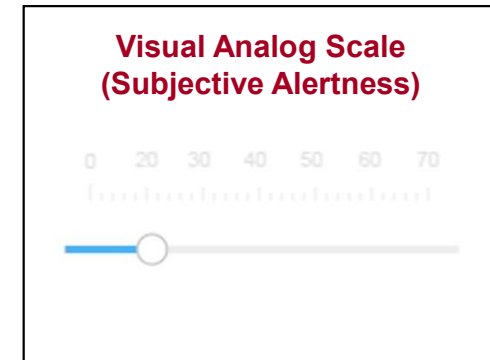
- Dopamine transporter (DAT) activity varies from individual to individual
- DAT is a target for cocaine, amphetamine, and methamphetamine, and for some drugs prescribed for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

Predicting Fatigue

- Output of model can be chosen to study data of interest, as some function of adenosine and dopamine



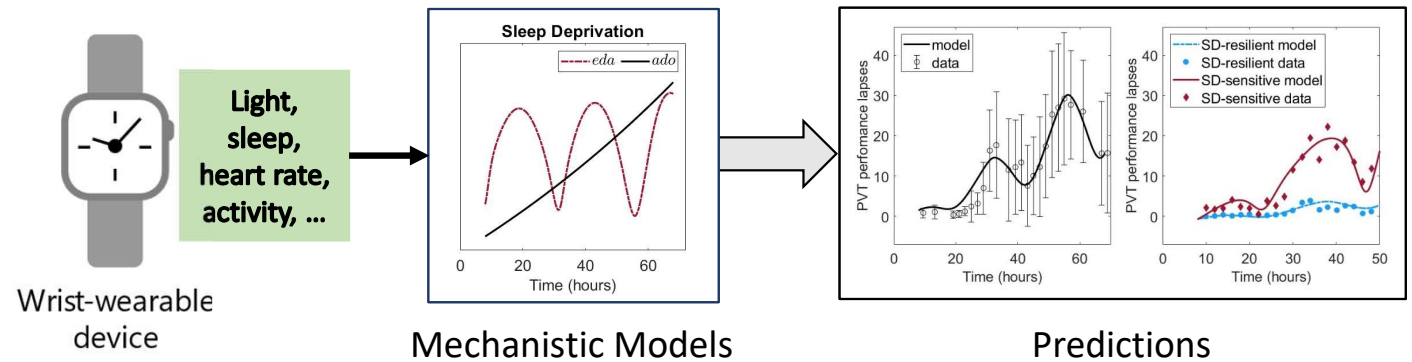
$$alertness = -G(ado) \frac{H(eda)}{K_{eda} + H(eda)} - b_{alertness}$$



Model Calibrated to Data from Wrist-Wearable Devices



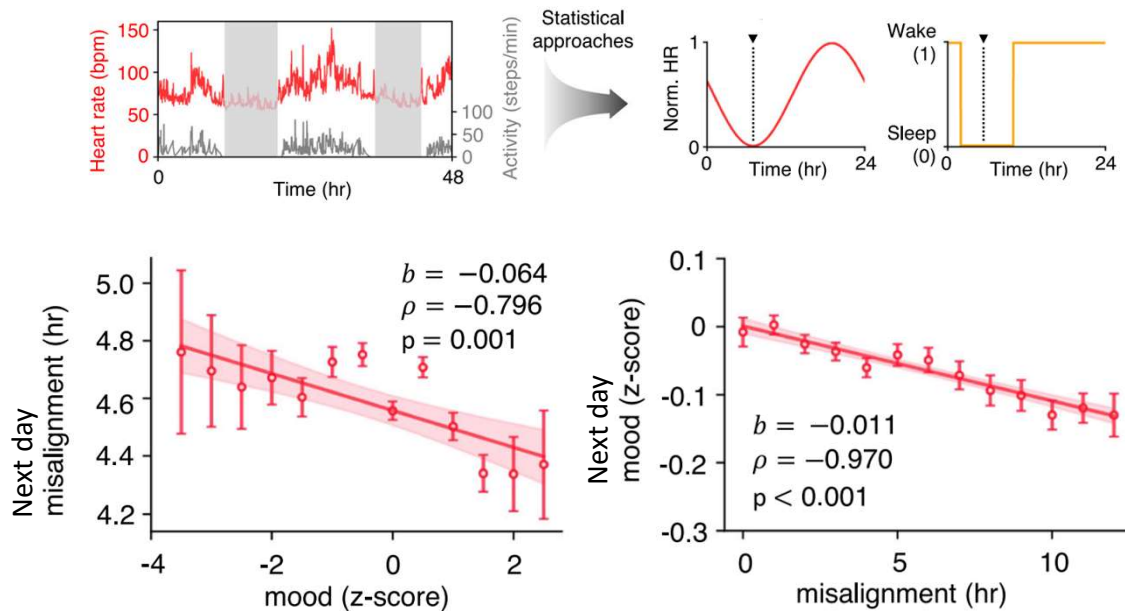
Intern Health Study
Michigan Medicine



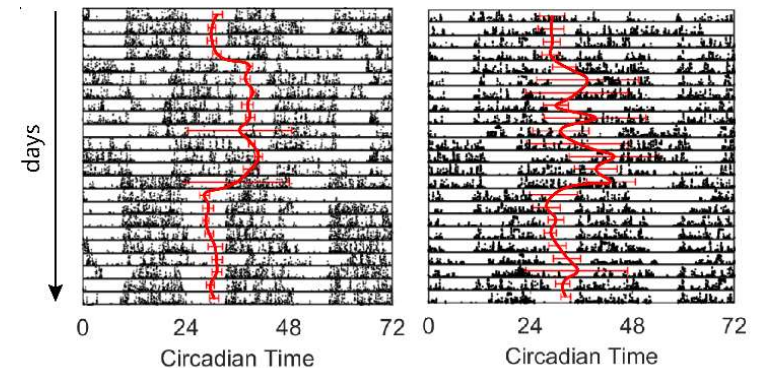
- Mechanistic models taking inputs from real-time physiological data
- Models can be individualized and updated dynamically

Circadian Misalignment Detected in Data

Lee, M., et al. (Accepted at npj Digital Medicine)



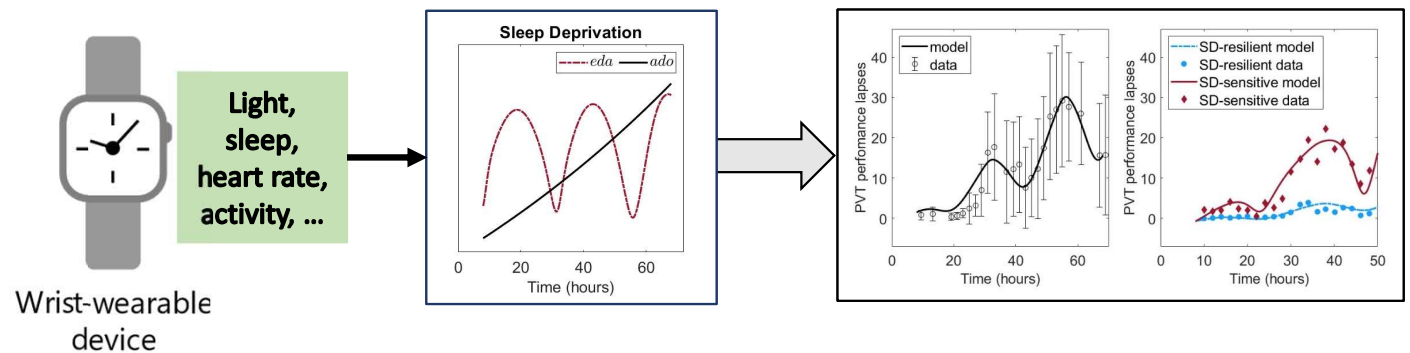
- Mathematical models are used to estimate phase of heart rate (HR) circadian rhythms and sleep midpoint
- HR rhythms and sleep can be misaligned
- Circadian misalignment is associated with health issues (e.g. low mood scores)



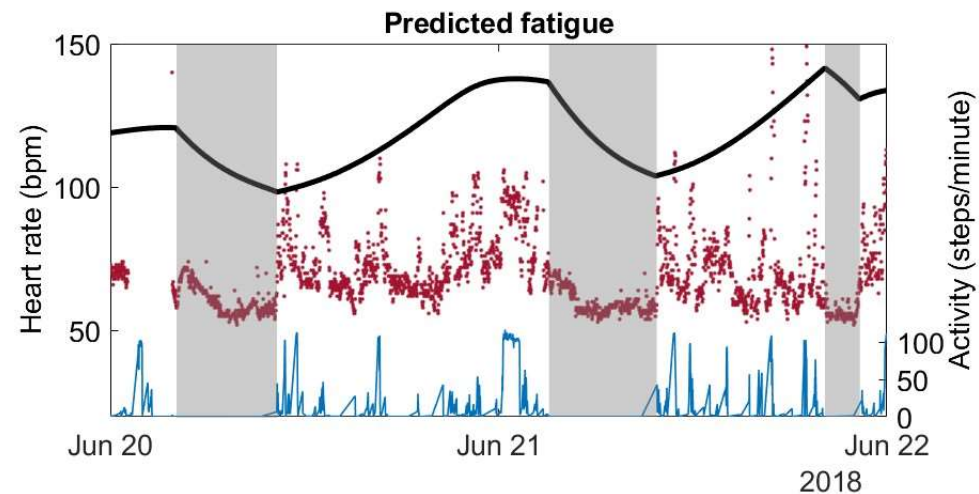
Integrating Models with Real-World Data



Intern Health Study
Michigan Medicine

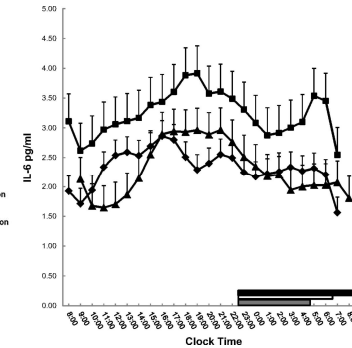
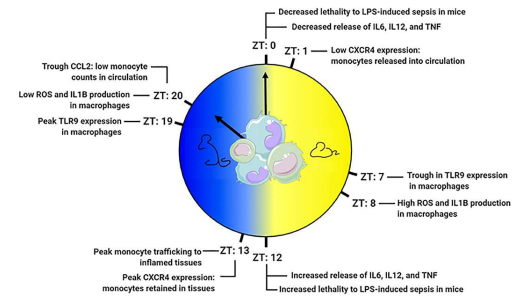
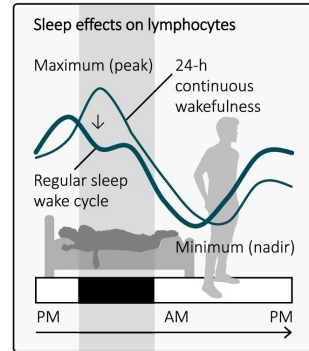


Wrist-wearable
device

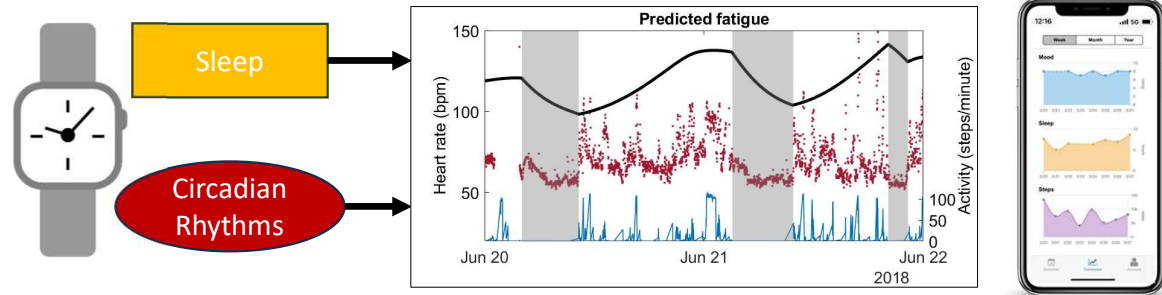


Future Work

Investigate Mechanisms Of Two-Process Dynamics

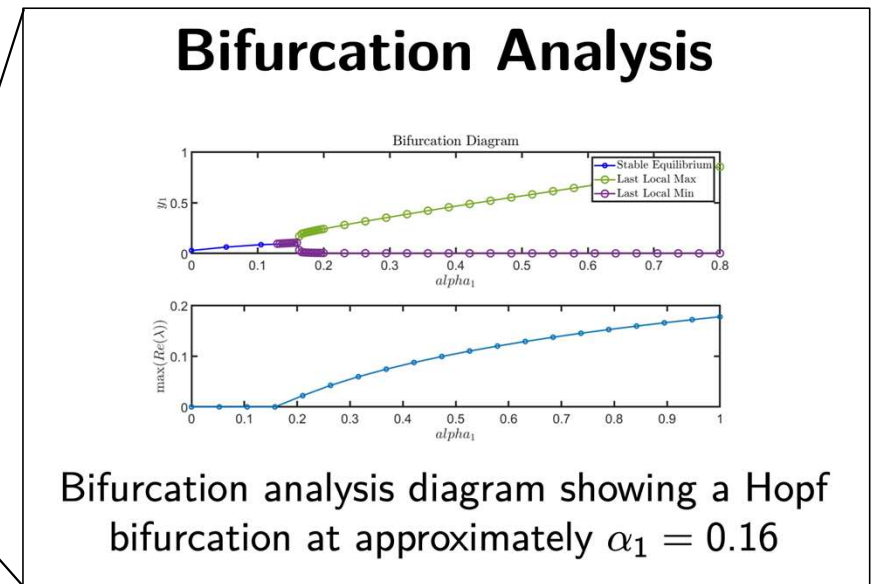
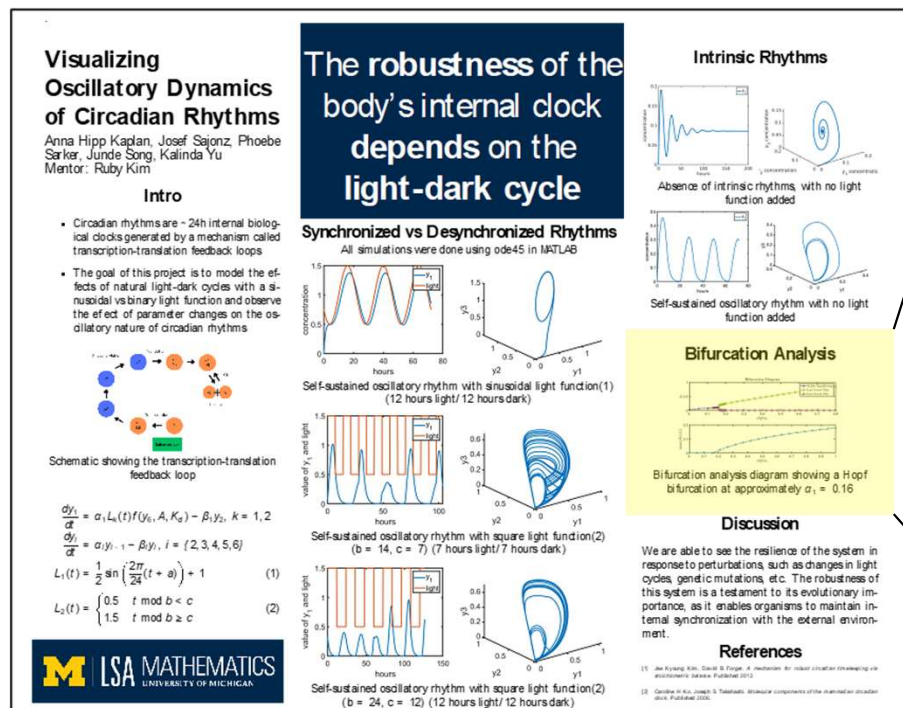


Integrate Models with Wearable Devices



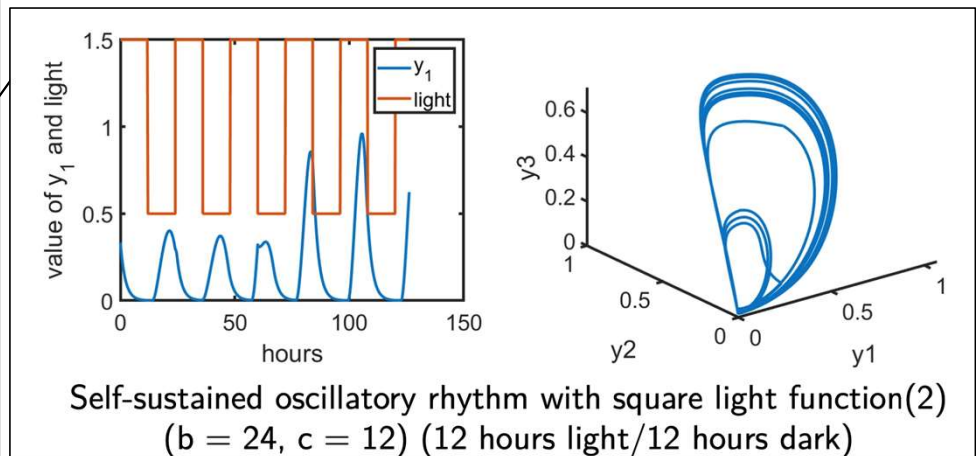
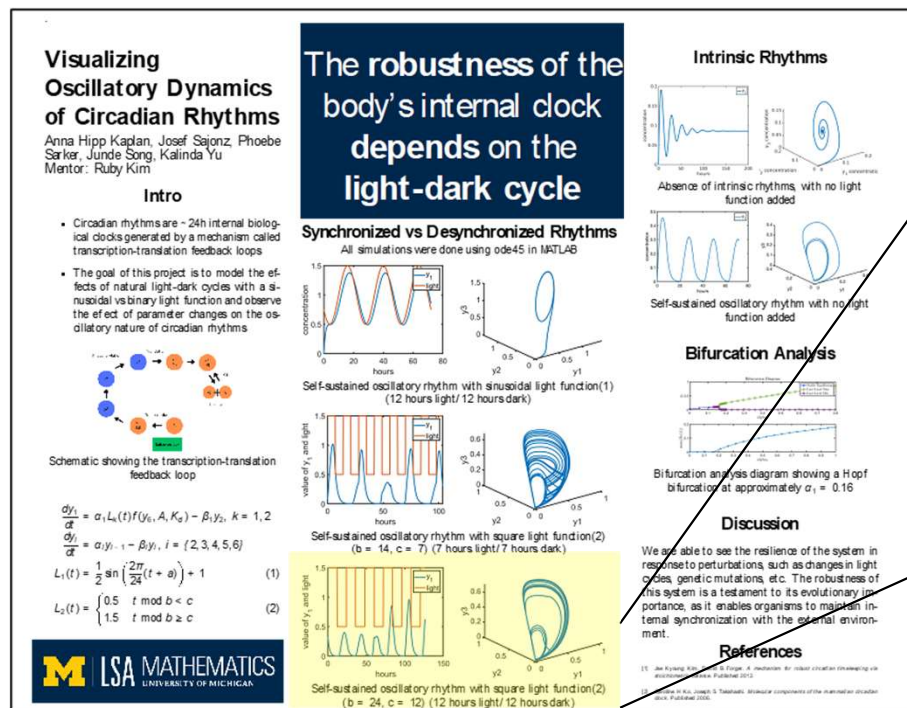
Dynamics of Mechanistic Models

- Mechanistic Models are a great tool for learning about Dynamical Systems concepts!



Dynamics of Mechanistic Models

- Mechanistic Models are a great tool for learning about Dynamical Systems concepts!



Acknowledgments

Collaborations

Single-Cell Model

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Anna Kaplan
Josef Sajonz
Phoebe Sarker
Junde Song
Kalinda Yu

Intern Health Study

Yu Fang
Srijan Sen

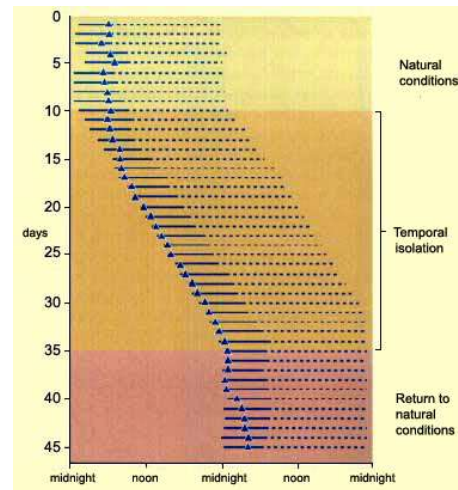
Thank you for listening!

Reach me by email:
rshkim@umich.edu

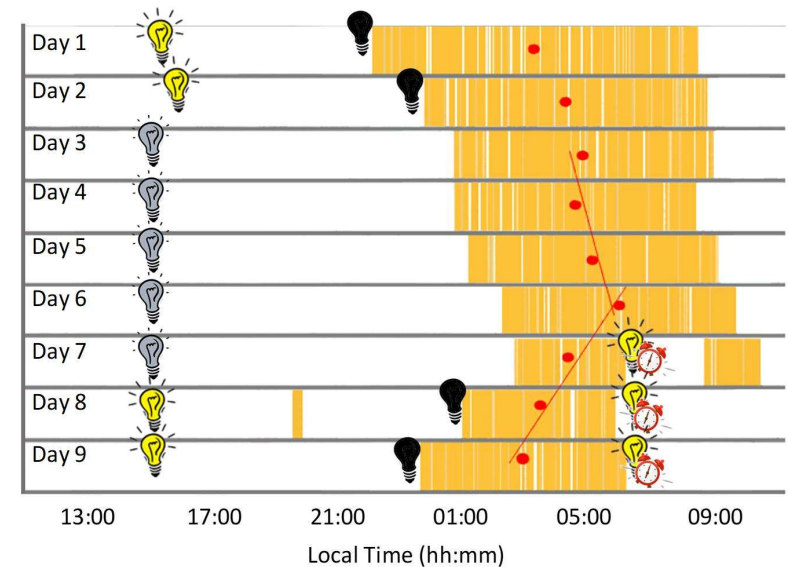
Circadian Rhythms: Temporal Isolation Experiments



Kleitman and Richardson, 1938
32 days in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
University of Chicago Library



thebrain.mcgill.ca
Adapted from Dement, 1976



Bonmati-Carrion et al., Frontiers in Physiology, 2020