

4) T-cell model

0.Initial model

When using the parameters and initial values:

```
#Parameters
Vtlr = 10
Ktlr = 300
Otlr = 0.001
Vnkc = 10000
Knkc = 500
Cni = 0.05
Vik = Vnkc
Kik = Knkc
Oik = 10
Inkn = 10
Onkn = 0.05
Knkn = 10
Vmcx= 1
Kmcx =0.05
Omcx =1
Icx = 0.9
Ocx = 0.5
Vpg = 0.3
Kpg = 0.1

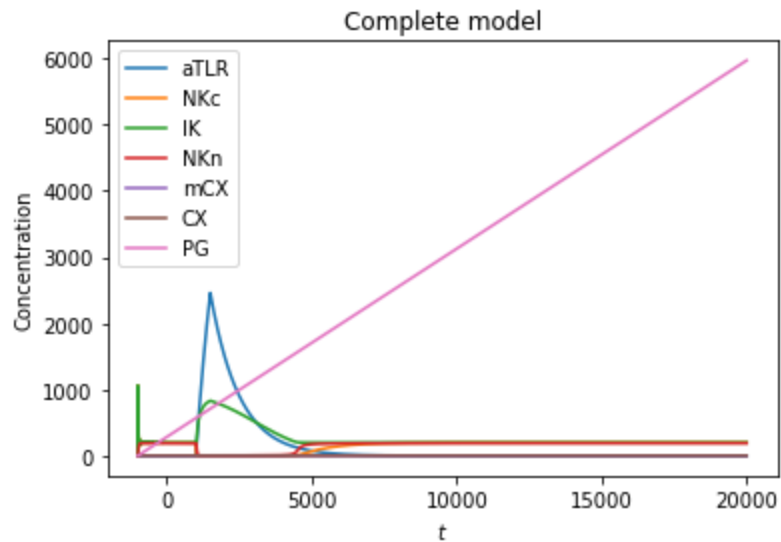
#Initial conditions
aTLR0 = 1
NKc0 = 6
IK0 = 10
NKn0= 1
mCX0 = 1
CX0 = 1
PG0 = 1
```

$t \in [-1000, 20000]$ (in milliseconds)

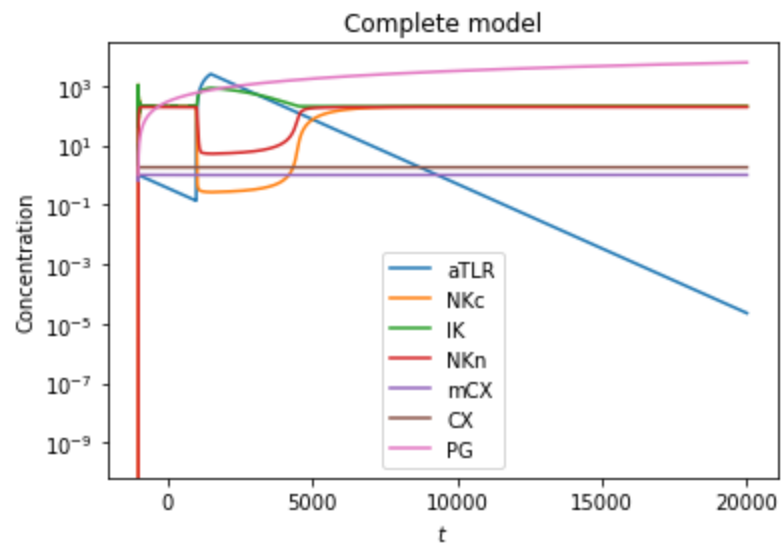
Concentrations in nano-Mol.

The parameters for the initial values are mostly drawn from the "T-cell part 3" class.

I obtained:

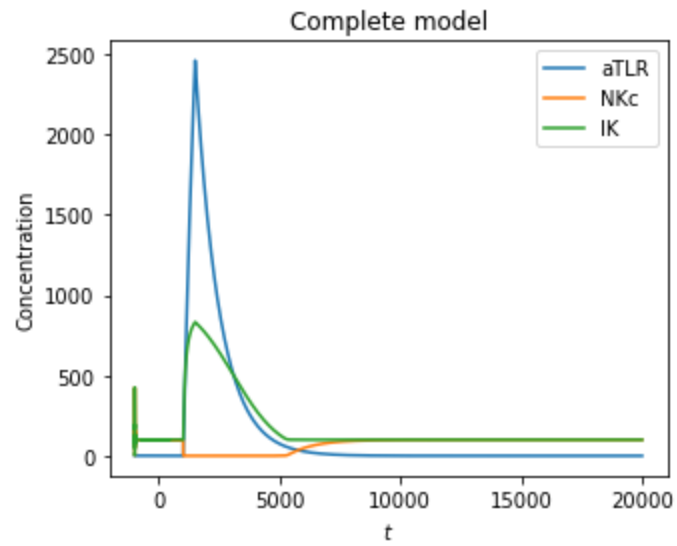


Now, using logarithmic scale:

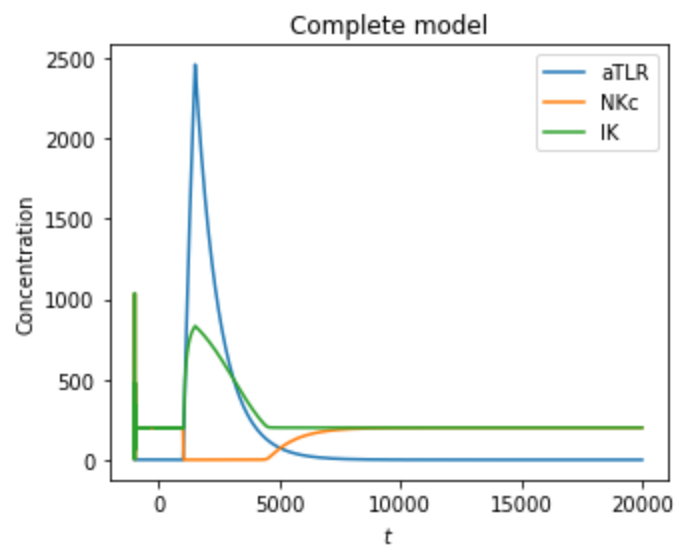


1. Ballpark estimates

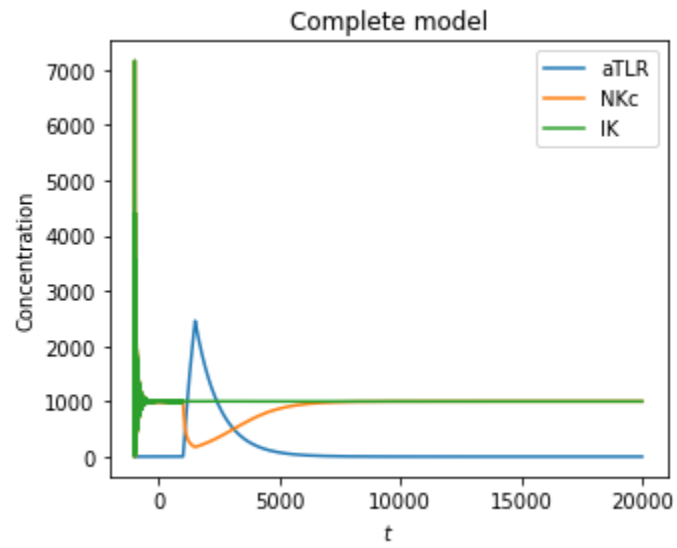
When changing the parameter C_{ni} from 0.1 to 0.01 it triggered an oscillational behavior in IK until it converges abruptly into a steady state.



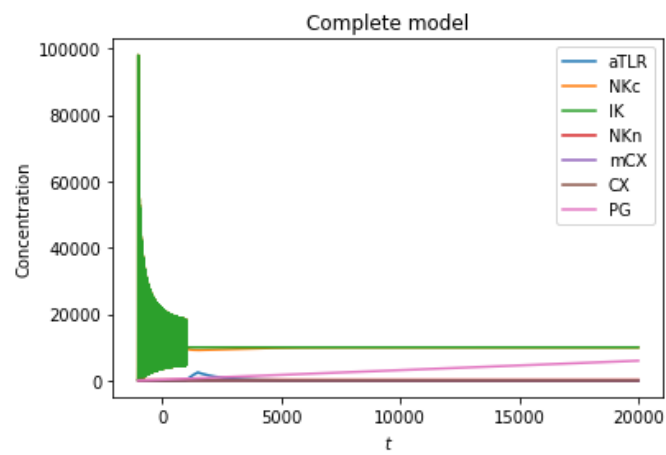
$C_{ni} = 0.1$.



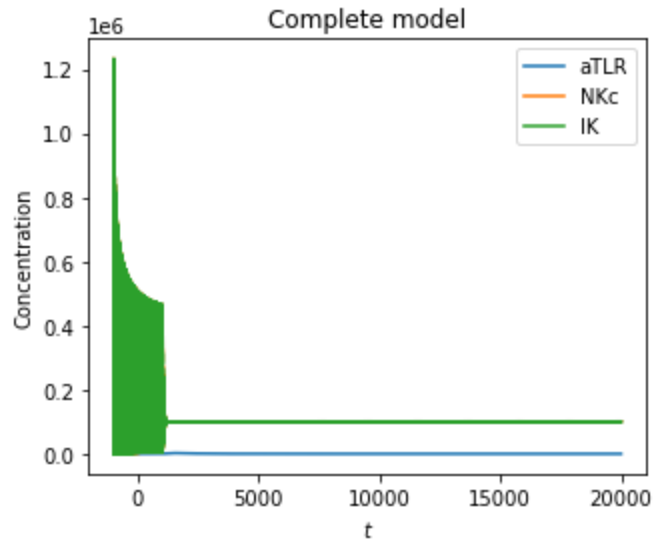
$C_{ni} = 0.05$ (The oscillatory behavior seems to start as one approaches 0.05 from the right side).



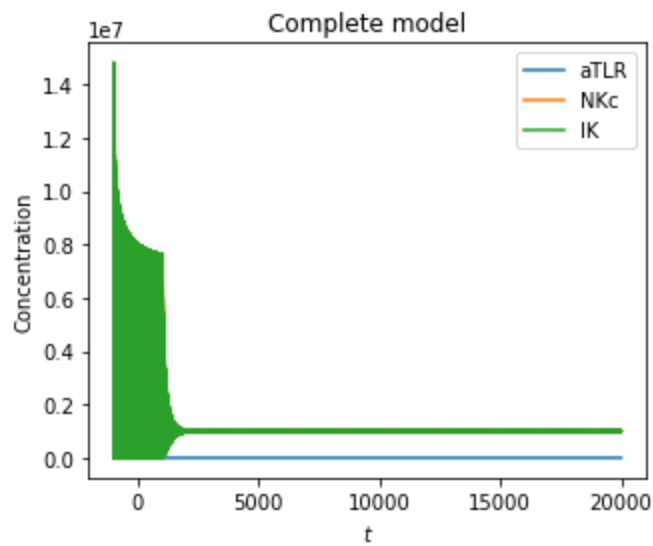
$C_{ni} = 0.01$.



$C_{ni} = 0.001$.

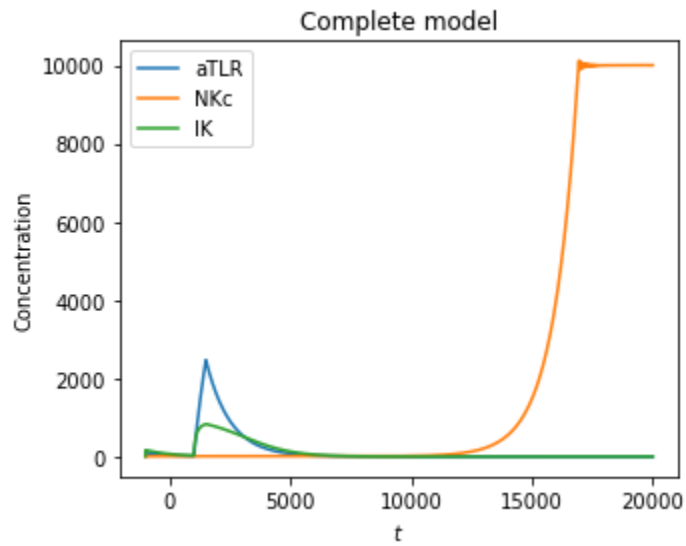


Cni = 0.0001. (Surprisingly, this took me more than a minute to compute)

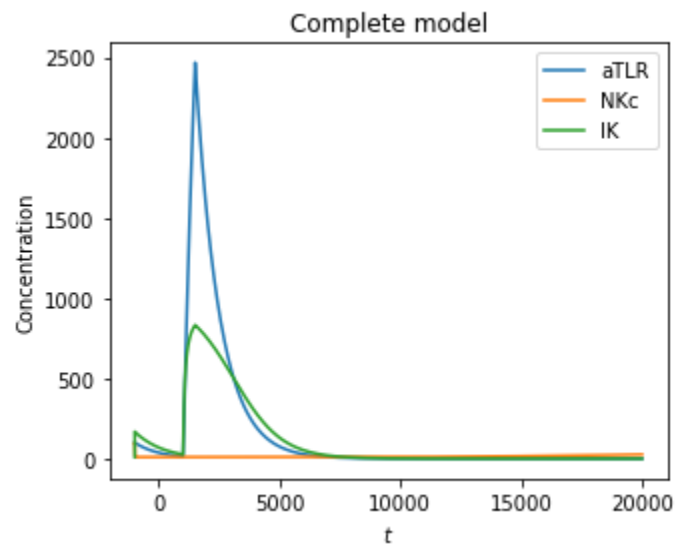


Cni = 0.00001

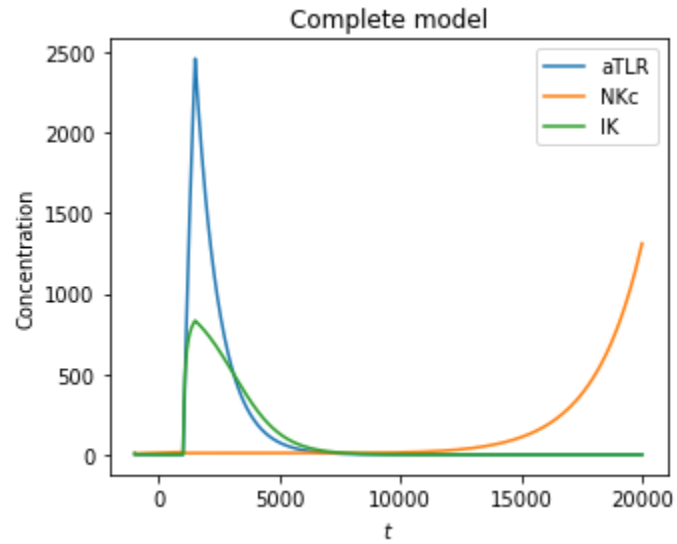
When setting Inkn to 0.001 it also triggered a small oscillation in the NKc concentration across time.



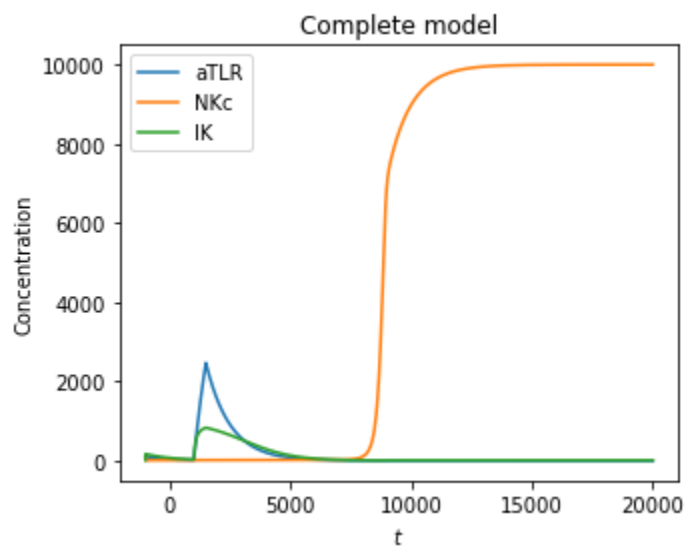
But if I decrease Inkn to 0.0001 the NKc curve becomes nearly flat:



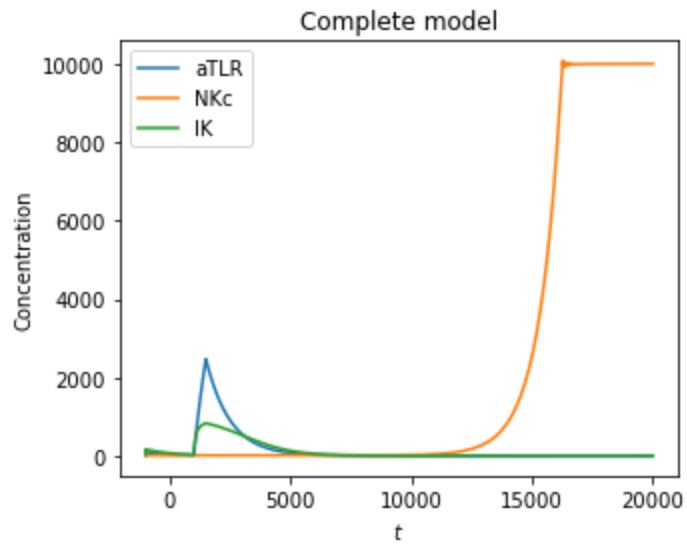
But at $\text{Inkn} = 0.0004$ it is possible to see an increasing curve with an oscillatory pattern of low amplitude.



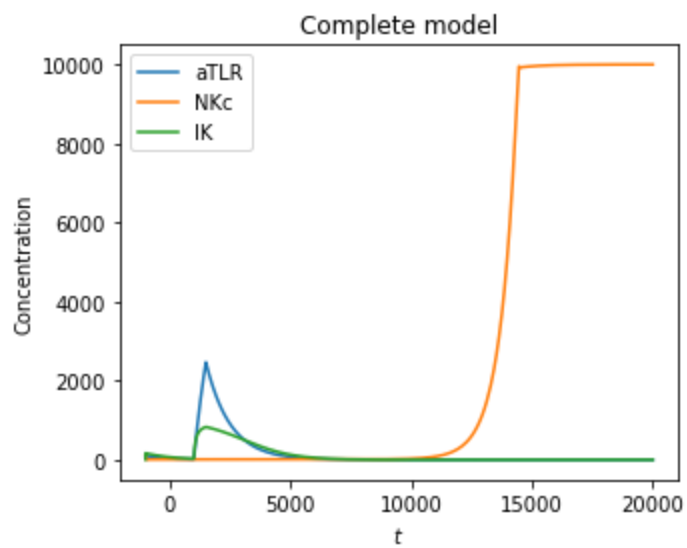
Using $\text{Inkn} = 0.01$ the curve adopts an s-shape and becomes similar to a logistic growth curve with a high r (Weisstein, n.d.).



As Inkn 's value approaches 0.0015 (from the left side) the oscillatory pattern becomes indistinguishable. For comparison:



$\text{Inkn} = 0.0011.$



$\text{Inkn} = 0.0015.$

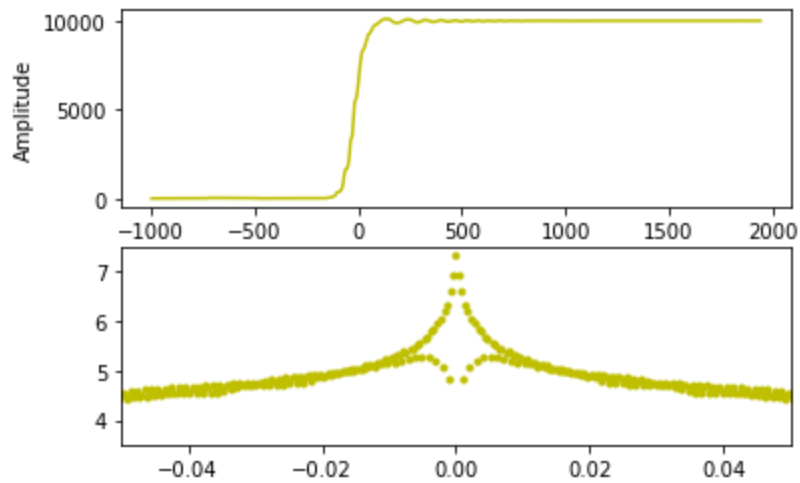
2. Range of parameters

What are the parameter sets that enable oscillations?

NKc: $\ln kn \in [0.00004, 0.0015)$

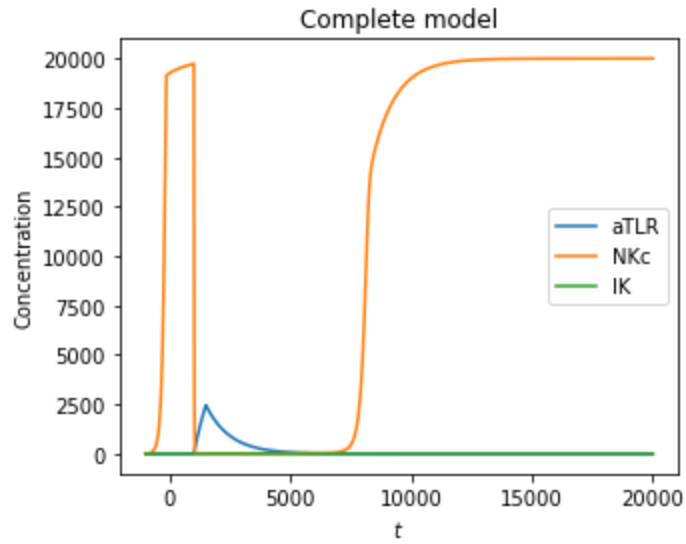
IK: $\text{Cni} \in (0, 0.0015, 0.6)$

For NKc and IK the amplitude of the oscillation changed according to these patterns:

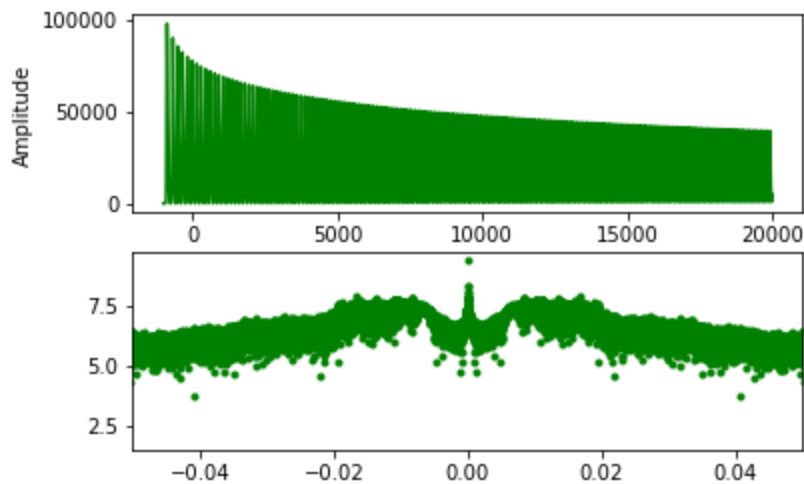


NKc amplitude vs time at $\ln kn = 0.001$.

For NKc the system becomes less responsive if $Oik \leq 0.05$.



If $O_{ik} = 1000$ and $I_{kn} = 0.01$ simultaneously, the curve shows one abrupt oscillation and then the sigmoidal curve behavior.



IK amplitude vs time at $C_{ni} = 0.001$.

For the IK curve to maintain its oscillatory behavior, I_{kn} and O_{kn} should be:
 $I_{kn} \geq 0.1$ and $O_{kn} \geq 0.5$.

3. Comparison with the initial values

Initial values vs oscillation triggering values

<u>Aa</u> Variable	<u>#</u> Initial value	<u>≡</u> Oscillatory state variable
<u>Vtlr</u>	10	
<u>Ktlr</u>	300	
<u>Otlr</u>	0.001	
<u>Vnkc</u>	10000	
<u>Knkc</u>	500	
<u>Cni</u>	0.05	(0, 0.0015, 0.6)
<u>Vik</u>	10000	
<u>Kik</u>	500	
<u>Oik</u>	10	≤ 0.05
<u>Inkn</u>	10	[0.00004, 0.0015) for Nkc ; ≥ 0.1 for IK
<u>Onkn</u>	0.05	≥ 0.5
<u>Knkn</u>	10	
<u>aTLR0</u>	1	
<u>NKc0</u>	6	
<u>IK0</u>	10	
<u>NKn0</u>	1	
<u>mCX0</u>	1	
<u>CX0</u>	1	
<u>PG0</u>	1	
<u>Untitled</u>		

4. Conclusions

I could not make the aTLR curve oscillate more than once using the binary output of $Lps(t) = \{0, 500\}$ just by altering the parameters in the subsequent equations.

Ideally, I would include an equation in between $Lps(t)$ and the aTLR differential equation in the form:

$$\dot{x} = \epsilon \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) - y$$

$$\dot{y} = x$$

With $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$. (Kanamaru, 2007)

So that oscillation can be triggered by modifying the input the aTLR receives.

Since this system undergoes dampening, it might approximate more the double component system behavior described in Figure 1.B in Nelson et al., 2004.

Even the system uses over 10 constants, most of the oscillation behavior could be regulated by just modifying Cni, Oik, Inkn, and Onkn. For an improved version of this model, it would be desirable to be able to try a range of parameters sequentially and update the plot in real time to see how the behavior of the curves change with minor increments/decrements to the parameters. Moreover, a function like the slider for variables like in Desmos Graphing Calculator (2021) would be highly advantageous for this task.

References

Graphing Calculator. Desmos. (2021). <https://www.desmos.com/calculator>.

Kanamaru, T. (2007). Van der Pol oscillator. Scholarpedia, 2(1), 2202.
<https://doi.org/10.4249/scholarpedia.2202>

Nelson, D. E., Ihekweaba, A. E. C., Elliott, M., Johnson, J. R., Gibney, C. A., Foreman, B. E., ... & White, M. R. H. (2004). Oscillations in NF- κ B signaling control the dynamics of gene expression. Science, 306(5696), 704-708.

Weisstein, E. W. (n.d.). "Logistic Equation." From MathWorld--A Wolfram Web Resource. <https://mathworld.wolfram.com/LogisticEquation.html>