分化の波の数理モデルとその解析

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方針

理論的視点から

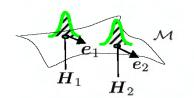
実験的視点から

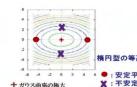
生命系におけるパターン形成問題に

関して交点を見いだす

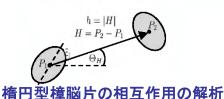
- ・簡略化モデル
- •一般論の構築
- (多変数反応拡散系,およびその一般系を 多変数のまま扱うことのできる理論) 実験による検証可能性
 - •普遍的性質の抽出
 - •個別情報の抽出

解に対する仮定、ブラックボックスのまま扱う、仮定の定性的な表現 (単調性や on-off など定性的条件のみで表現)

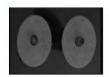




安定な空間配置





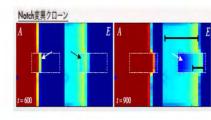


楕円型樟脳片を用いた相互作用の検証実験

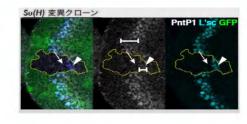
具体的な生命現象 (分化の波, 個眼形成など)

数理モデルの構築とその精密化

- ・変異体を用いた解析
- ライブイメージングによる定量データの取得
- ・遺伝子の過剰発現



数理モデルを用いた変異クローンの場合の 伝播シミュレーション

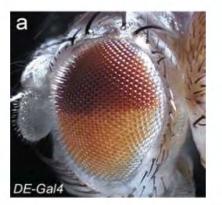


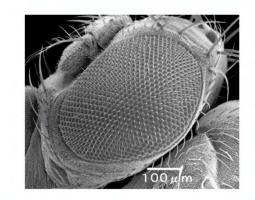
変異クローンを用いた検証実験

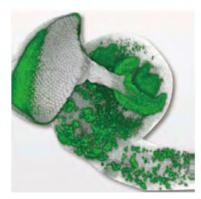
分化の波



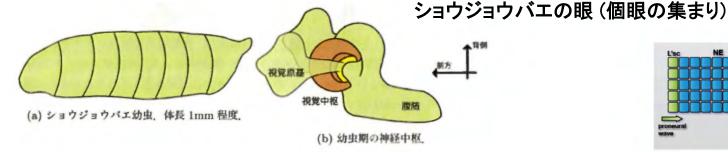
ショウジョウバエ



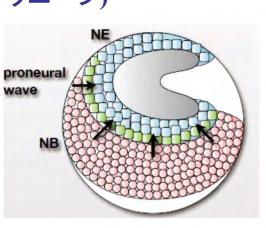


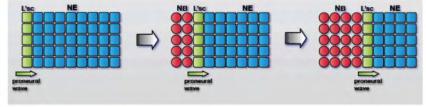


ショウジョウバエの脳

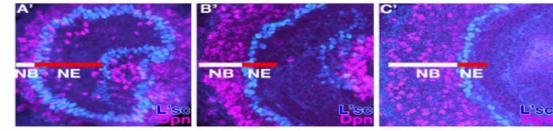


ショウジョウバエの視覚中枢における, 未分化細胞が神経幹細胞へと分化: 次々と順に発現が伝播: 分化の波(プロニューラルウエーブ)





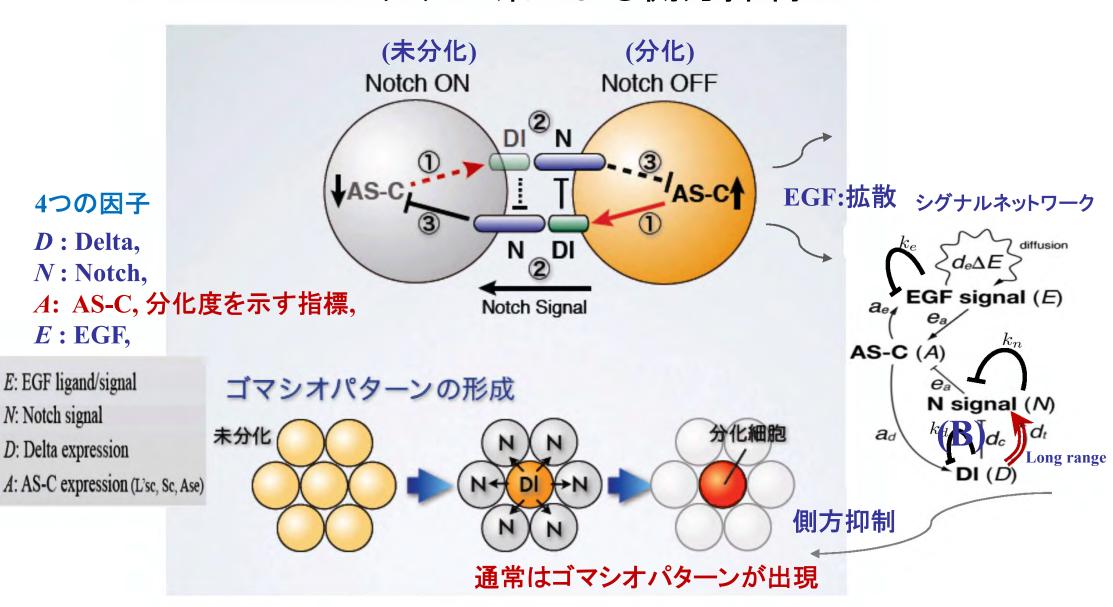








Delta-Notch シグナル系による側方抑制のメカニズム



拡散性因子(E:EGF)が加わるとどうなるか?

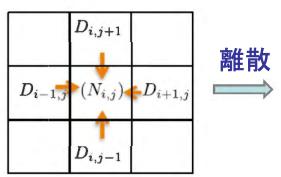
モデル方程式_{佐藤, 八杉, 三浦, 長山 et.al PNAS 2016}

D: Delta,

N: Notch,

A: AS-C, 分化度を示す指標,

E : EGF,





Mathematical modeling of the proneural wave: **4-component model**

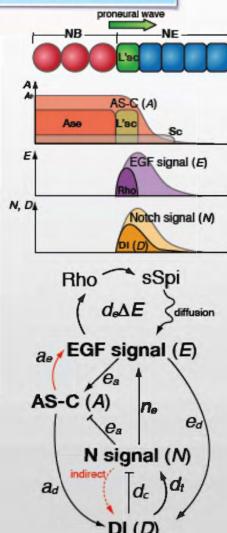
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A_{i,j} (A_0 - A_{i,j}),
\frac{dN_{i,j}}{dt} = -k_n N_{i,j} + d_t \sum_{l,m \in \Lambda_{i,j}} D_{l,m} - d_c N_{i,j} D_{i,j},
\frac{dD_{i,j}}{dt} = -k_d D_{i,j} + a_d A_{i,j} (A_0 - A_{i,j}),
\frac{dA_{i,j}}{dt} = e_a (A_0 - A_{i,j}) \max\{E_{i,j} - N_{i,j}, 0\},$$

E: EGF ligand/signal

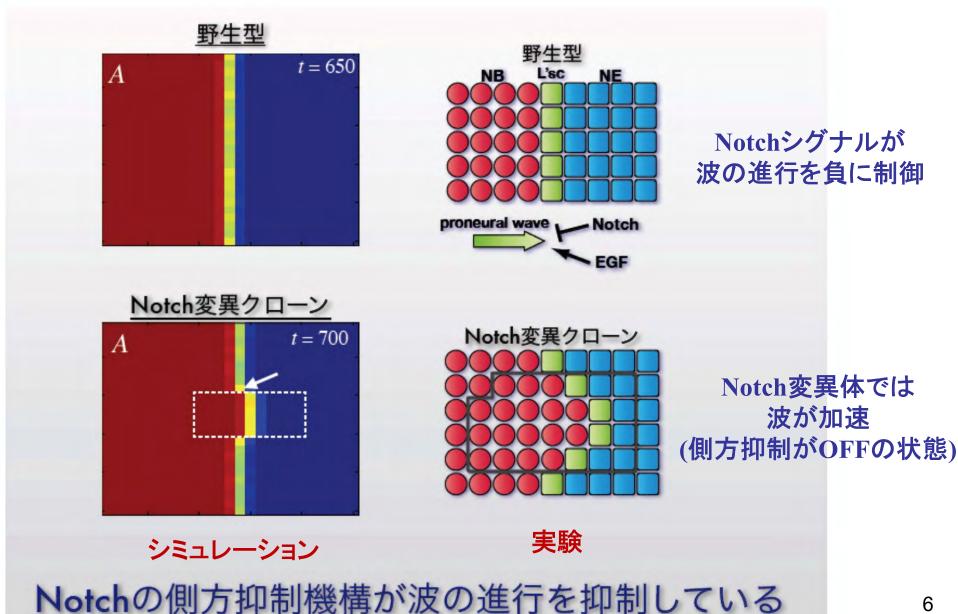
N: Notch signal

D: Delta expression

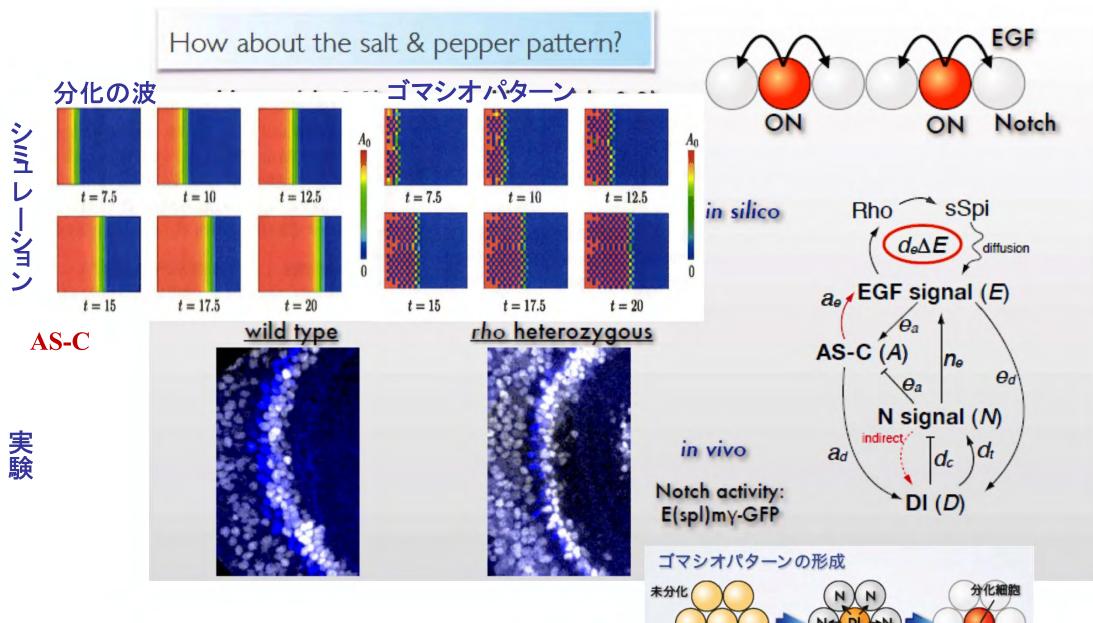
A: AS-C expression (L'sc, Sc, Ase) $0 \le A \le A_0$ (=1)



数値シミュレーションと実験



ゴマシオパターンとの関連



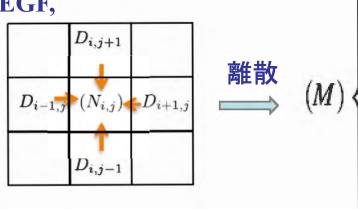
数理モデルの解析に向けて

D: Delta,

N: Notch,

A: AS-C, 分化度を示す指標,

E: EGF,

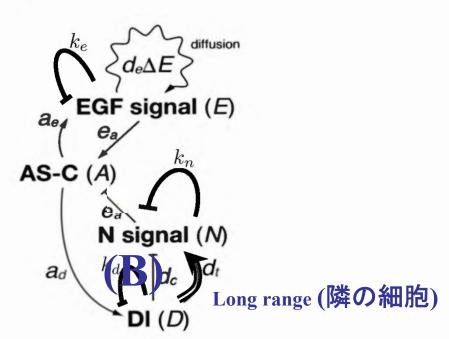


$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A_{i,j} (A_0 - A_{i,j}),
\frac{dN_{i,j}}{dt} = -k_n N_{i,j} + d_t \sum_{l,m \in \Lambda_{i,j}} D_{l,m} - d_c N_{i,j} D_{i,j},
\frac{dD_{i,j}}{dt} = -k_d D_{i,j} + a_d A_{i,j} (A_0 - A_{i,j}),
\frac{dA_{i,j}}{dt} = e_a (A_0 - A_{i,j}) \max\{E_{i,j} - N_{i,j}, 0\},$$

数理的解析は困難:

- ・離散的 ⇒ 連続化
- ・多変数 ⇒ 変数の逓減

元の現象の構造を保持したまま シグナルネットワークをそのまま保持



離散部分の連続化

$$\frac{dN_{i,j}}{dt} = -k_n N_{i,j} + \underbrace{d_t \sum_{l,m \in \Lambda_{i,j}} D_{l,m}}_{l,m \in \Lambda_{i,j}} - d_c N_{i,j} D_{i,j},$$

Shift 作用素

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} &= \underset{d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A(A_0 - A),}{\text{Activation in Front of PW}} \\ \frac{dN_{i,j}}{dt} &= -k_n N_{i,j} + d_t \sum_{l,m \in \Lambda_{i,j}} D_{l,m} - d_c N_{i,j} D_{i,j}, \\ \frac{dD_{i,j}}{dt} &= -k_d D_{i,j} + a_d A_{i,j} (A_0 - A_{i,j}), \\ \frac{dA_{i,j}}{dt} &= e_a (A_0 - A_{i,j}) \max\{E_{i,j} - N_{i,j}, 0\}, \end{cases}$$
Trigger of differentiation

D(x-l,y) + D(x+l,y) + D(x,y-l) + D(x,y+l) l, cell size

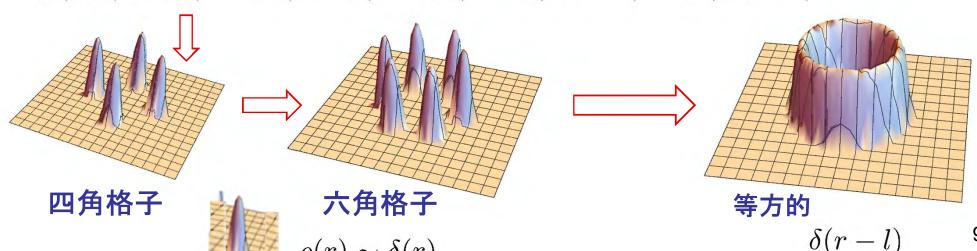
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2), \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(\chi * D)(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^2}^{t = t} \chi(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})D(\mathbf{y})d\mathbf{y}$$

$$\delta_2(x, y) = \delta(x)\delta(y) = \delta_2(r) = \frac{1}{\pi r}\delta(r)$$

$$\chi(x,y) = \delta_2(x-l,y) + \delta_2(x+l,y) + \delta_2(x,y-l) + \delta_2(x,y+l)$$

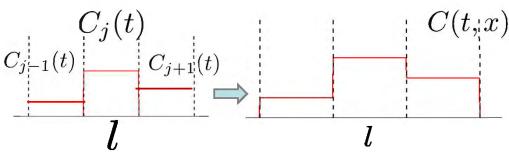


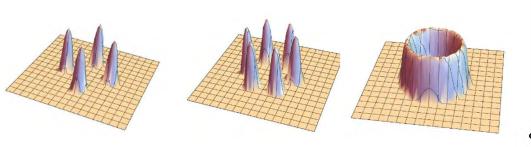
積分核を用いた連続化モデル

$$N_{i,j}(t) \rightarrow N(t,x),$$

$$D_{i,j}(t) \rightarrow D(t,x),$$

$$A_{i,j}(t) \rightarrow A(t,x),$$





$$\sum_{t,m\in\Lambda_{i,j}} D_{i,j}(t) \to \int \chi(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}) D(t,\boldsymbol{y}) d\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$\frac{dN_{i,j}}{dt} = -k_n N_{i,j} + \underbrace{d_t \sum_{l,m \in \Lambda_{i,j}} D_{l,m}} - d_c N_{i,j} D_{i,j},$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A (A_0 - A),$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -k_n N + d_t \chi * D - d_c N D,$$

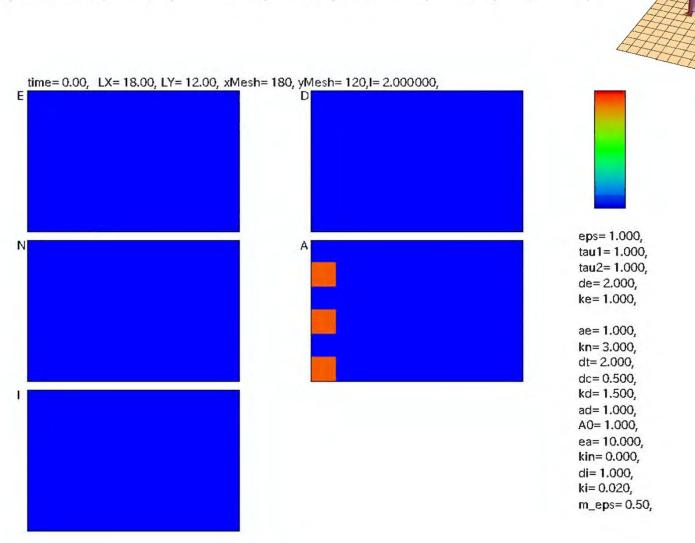
$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = -k_d D + a_d A (A_0 - A),$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = e_a (A_0 - A) \max\{E - N, 0\},$$

四角格子の連続モデルの数値計算例

Notchの式を
$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -k_n N + d_t \chi * D - d_c ND$$
 として,

$$\chi(x,y) = \rho(x-l,y) + \rho(x+l,y) + \rho(x,y-l) + \rho(x,y+l)$$

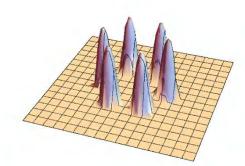


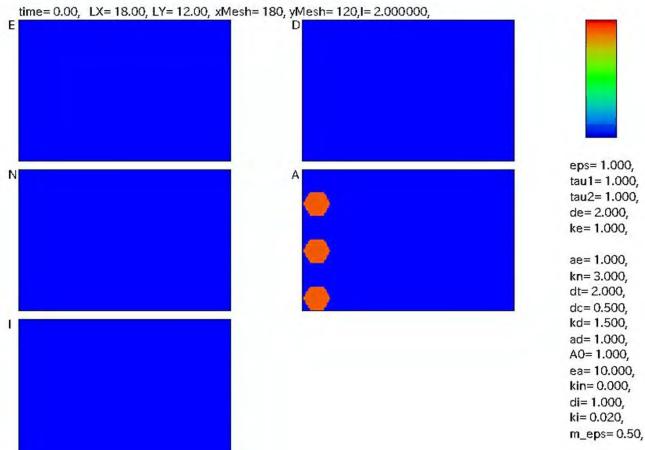
六角格子の連続モデルの数値計算例

Notchの式を
$$rac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -k_n N + \underline{d_t \chi} * D - d_c N D$$
 として,

Notchの式を
$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -k_n N + \underline{d_t \chi} * D - d_c ND$$
 として,
$$\chi(x,y) = \rho(x,y+l) + \rho(x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l,y + \frac{1}{2}l) + \rho(x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l,y - \frac{1}{2}l)$$

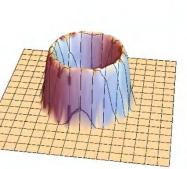
$$+\rho(x,y-l) + \rho(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l,y - \frac{1}{2}l) + \rho(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l,y + \frac{1}{2}l)$$





等方的な積分核

提案モデル:



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A(A_0 - A),$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -k_n N + d_t L_l * D - d_c N D, \quad L_l(x, y) := \frac{1}{2\pi l} \delta(|\mathbf{x}| - l) \text{ for } \mathbf{x} = (x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = -k_d D + a_d A(A_0 - A),$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = e_a (A_0 - A) \max\{E - N, 0\},$$

$$\frac{\partial F : EGF}{\partial t} : Notch$$

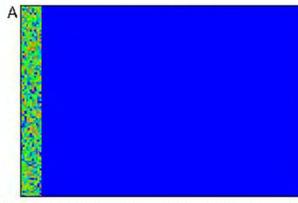
$$\frac{\partial F : Delte}{\partial t} = -k_t D + a_t D +$$



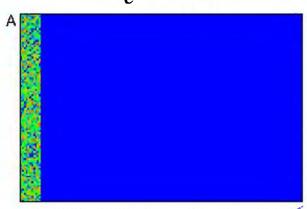
青: Delta マゼンタ: AS-C



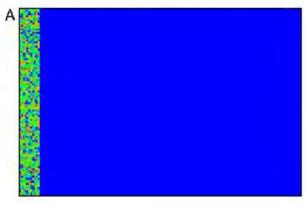
$$a_e = 0.5$$



$$a_e = 0.8$$



$$a_e = 2.0$$



a_e の値				$a_e = 2.0$
パターン	停止	ゴマシオ	ストライプ	PW

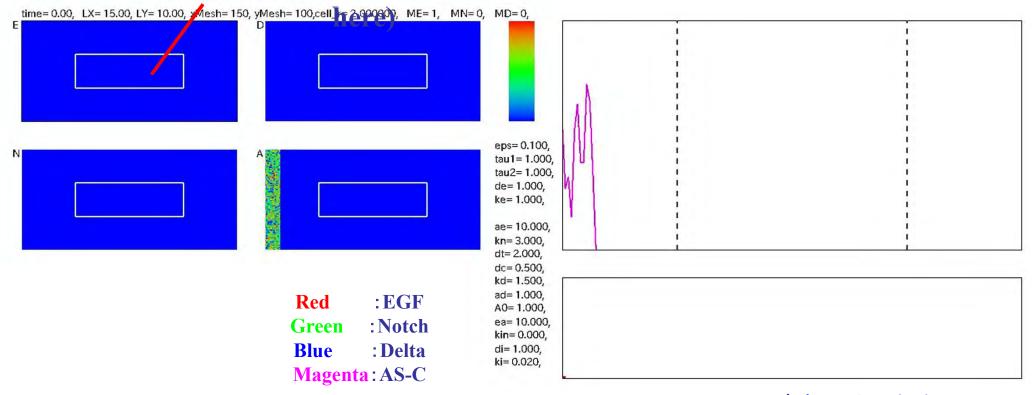
離散モデルで得られる数値計算結果は、連続化されたモデルで再現できる。

変異体の数値計算

白い領域では $a_e=0$

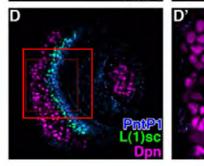
(The parameter corresponding to activate EGF is 0

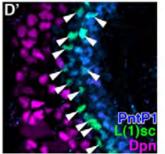
$$\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A (A_0 - A),\right)$$



↓Blue: EGF activation

EGFの変異体(EGFの活性をノックアウト)では AS-Cが発現しない(分化が起きない)

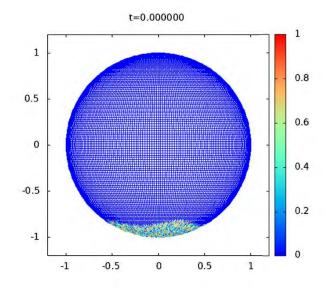




連続化のメリット

連続モデルを考えることで,

- ・細胞分裂=領域の拡大と記述することができる.
- ・球面上のシミュレーションにも応用できる.
- ・理論的取り扱いが可能になる.



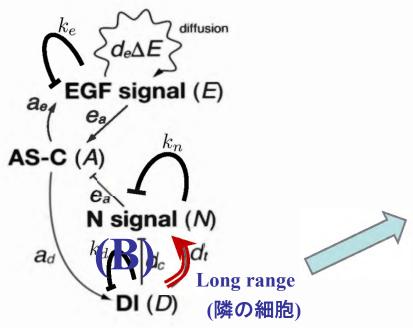
球面上のシミュレーション (Aのみ表示)

変数の逓減

元の現象の構造を保持したまま

シグナルネットワークを保持したまま

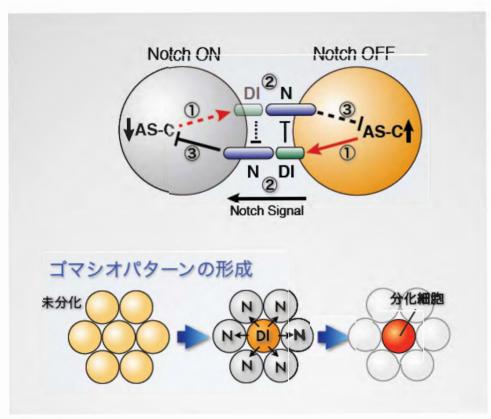
ショウジョウバエの視覚中枢における分化の波



D : Delta,*N* : Notch,

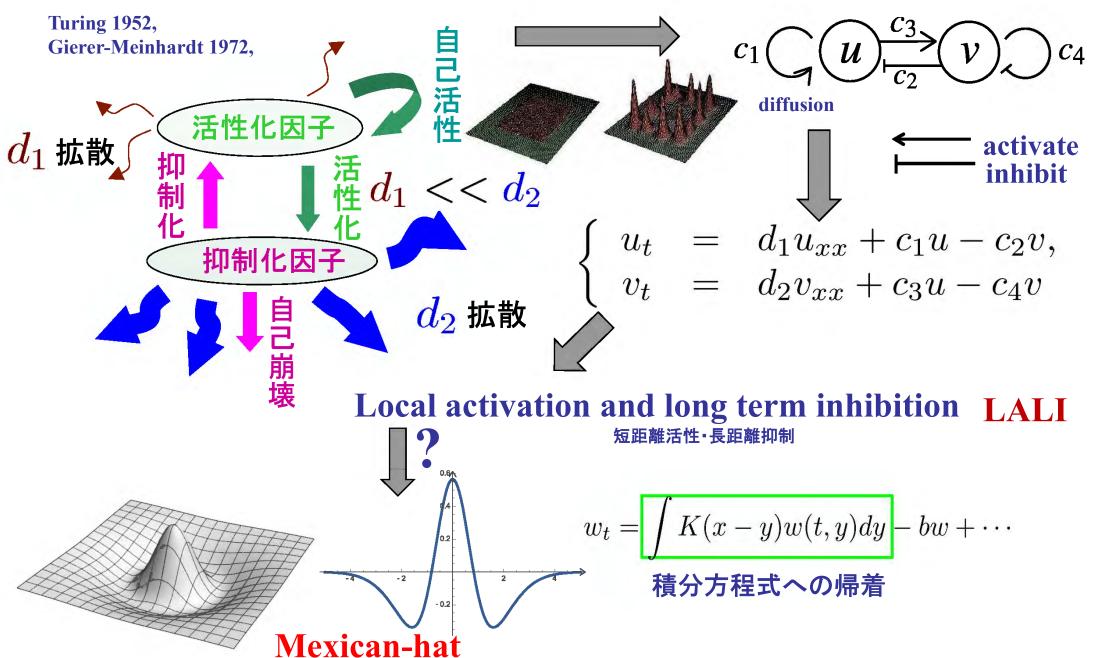
A: AS-C, 分化度を示す指標,

E: EGF,



逓減のための基本アイディア

例:活性化・抑制化因子系からの本質的積分核の導出



activate

Reduce to kernel

$$c_1 \bigcirc u \xrightarrow{c_3} v \bigcirc c_4$$

diffusion

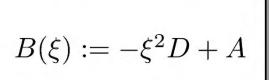
$$\begin{array}{rcl} u_t & = & d_1 u_{xx} + c_1 u - c_2 v, \\ v_t & = & d_2 v_{xx} + c_3 u - c_4 v \end{array}$$

$$0 < d_1 << d_2$$

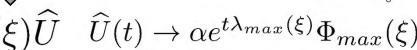
$$U_t = DU_{xx} + AU$$

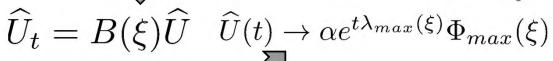
$$\widehat{U}_t = -\xi^2 D\widehat{U} + A\widehat{U}$$











$$\lambda_1(\xi) \ge \lambda_2(\xi)$$

$$B(\xi)\Phi_j(\xi) = \lambda_j(\xi)\Phi_j(\xi)$$

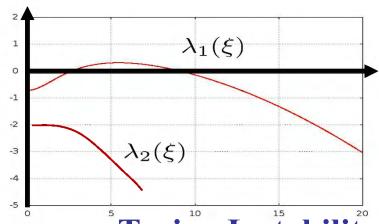
$$\widehat{U}(t) = e^{B(\xi)}\widehat{U}(0)$$

$$\widehat{U}(t) = e^{B(\xi)}\widehat{U}(0)$$

$$\lambda_{max}(\xi) := \max\{\lambda_1(\xi), \lambda_2(\xi)\}\$$

$$= \lambda_1(\xi)$$

$$U := \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$



Turing Instability

$$\widehat{u}_t = \lambda_{max}(\xi)\widehat{u}$$

Effective equation

Inverse Fourier transf.

$$\exists K(x); u_t = K * u ?$$

$$\lambda_{max} \notin L^2(\mathbf{R})$$
 Impossible!

Derivation of kernel

$$B(\xi) \coloneqq -\xi^{2}D + A = \begin{pmatrix} -d_{1}\xi^{2} + c_{1} & -c_{2} \\ c_{3} & -d_{2}\xi^{2} - c_{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_{max}(\xi) \coloneqq \max\{\lambda_{1}(\xi), \lambda_{2}(\xi)\}$$

$$\downarrow 0 < d_{1} << d_{2} \\ \lambda_{max}(\xi) \rightarrow -d_{1}\xi^{2} + c_{1} \quad (|\xi| \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\lambda_{h}(\xi) \coloneqq -d_{1}\xi^{2}, \ B_{h}(\xi) \coloneqq B(\xi) - \lambda_{h}(\xi)I = : \xi^{2}B_{1}(\xi) + B_{0}(\xi)$$

$$\downarrow S.t. \ B_{0}(\xi) = O(1) \text{ as } |\xi| \rightarrow \infty \ B_{1}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(d_{2} - d_{1}) \end{pmatrix}, B_{0}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} & -c_{2} \\ c_{3} & -c_{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{\varepsilon}(\xi) \coloneqq \xi^{2}B_{1}(\xi) + \underbrace{e^{-\varepsilon\xi^{2}}}_{0 < \xi}B_{0}(\xi) \text{ (Approximation of } \delta(x) \text{ by the Heat kernel)}$$

$$\downarrow 0 < \varepsilon << 1$$

$$\hat{V}_{t} = B_{\varepsilon}(\xi)\hat{V}$$

$$\downarrow 0 < \delta << 1 \quad \hat{V}(t+\delta) = e^{\delta B_{\varepsilon}(\xi)}\hat{V}(t).$$

$$\hat{V}_{t}(t+\delta) = B_{\varepsilon}(\xi)\hat{V}(t+\delta)$$

$$\downarrow \hat{V}_{t}(t+\delta) = B_{\varepsilon}(\xi)e^{\delta B_{\varepsilon}(\xi)}\hat{V}(t)$$

$$\downarrow \hat{V}(t) = e^{\mu t}\Psi$$

$$\mu e^{\delta \mu} = \zeta_{j}(\xi)e^{\delta \zeta_{j}(\xi)}$$

$$\downarrow \mu e^{\delta \mu} = \beta_{\varepsilon}(\xi)e^{\delta B_{\varepsilon}(\xi)}\Psi$$

Derivation of Kernel part II

$$\widehat{V}(t) = e^{\mu t} \Psi$$

$$\mu e^{\delta \mu} = \zeta_j(\xi) e^{\delta \zeta_j(\xi)}$$

$$\mu = \zeta_j: \text{ trivial solution}$$

$$\mu_{max}(\xi) := \max_{j} \{ \mu; \ \mu e^{\delta \mu} = \zeta_{j}(\xi) e^{\delta \zeta_{j}(\xi)} \}$$
Rem:
$$\mu_{max}(\xi) = 1/\delta \cdot \max\{ W_{0}(\delta \zeta_{i}(\xi) e^{\delta \zeta_{j}(\xi)}) \}$$

Rem: $\mu_{max}(\xi) = 1/\delta \cdot \max_{i} \{W_0(\delta \zeta_j(\xi) e^{\delta \zeta_j(\xi)})\}$

 $W_0(x)$; principal branch of the Lambert W function $^{\flat}$

$$\widehat{V}(t) \to \alpha e^{t\mu_{max}(\xi)} \Psi_{max}(\xi)$$

$$\lambda_h(\xi) := -d_1 \xi^2$$

$$\mu_{max} \in L^{2}(\mathbf{R})$$

$$\mu_{2} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{\delta} \mu_{max}} \times$$

$$\xi^{2} + \mu_{max}(\xi) \Psi(\xi)$$

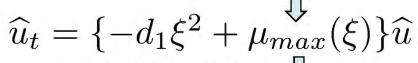
$$\psi(\xi)$$

$$\psi(\xi)$$

$$\psi(\xi)$$

$$\psi(\xi)$$

$$\widehat{U}(t,\xi) = e^{t\lambda_h(\xi)}\widehat{V}(t,\xi) \to \alpha(\xi)e^{t(-d_1\xi^2 + \mu_{max}(\xi))}\Psi(\xi)$$



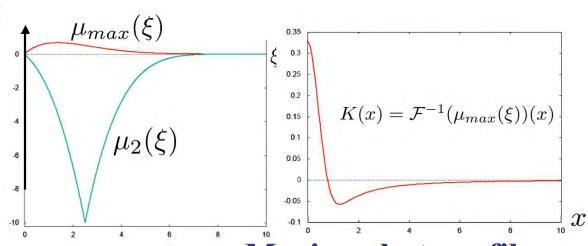
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(-d_1\xi^2) = d_1\partial_x^2$$

$$K(x) := \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mu_{max}(\xi))(x)$$

$$u_t = d_1 u_{xx} + K * u$$

Effective equation, effective kernel

本質的積分核

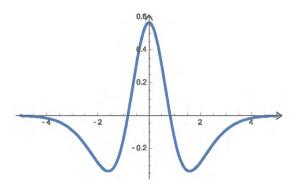


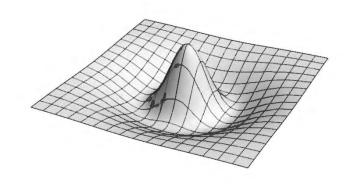
Mexican hat profile

数値シミュレーション

$$u_t = d_1 u_{xx} + K * u$$

$$u_t = d_1 \Delta u + K * u$$

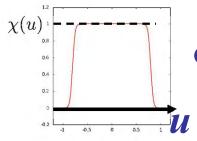




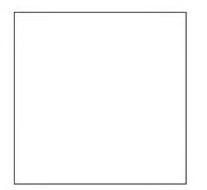
メキシカンハット型(1次元) 偶関数

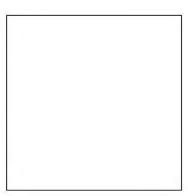
 $u_t = d\Delta u + \chi(u) \cdot (K * u)^{-\chi(u)}$

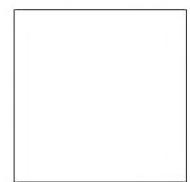
メキシカンハット型(2次元)球対称



Cut-off 関数







Extension to arbitrary networks

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} u_t &=& d_1 \Delta u + c_1 u - c_2 v, \\ v_t &=& d_2 \Delta v + c_3 u - c_4 v \\ & & & & & \\ \partial_t u_1 &=& J_1 * u_1, \\ & \vdots & & & & \\ \partial_t u_N &=& J_N * u_N \end{array} \right. \quad U := (u_1, \cdots, u_N)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_t = \boldsymbol{J} * U \text{ and } U_t = AU \\ \text{(Space)} & \text{(Reaction)} \end{array} \Longrightarrow U_t = \boldsymbol{J} * U + AU \end{array}$$

$$\widehat{U}_t = \{\widehat{\boldsymbol{J}} + A\}\widehat{U}$$

$$B(\xi)$$

Two node reaction-diffusion network with long range interaction

Zebrafish pigment cells



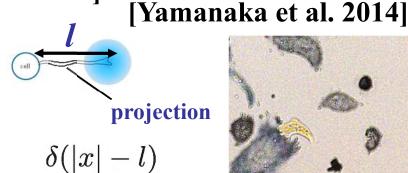
Activation [Nakamasu et al. 2009]

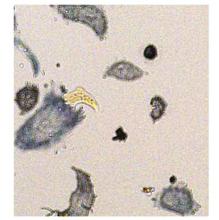
Cell position

Inhibition

Short Range

Long Range





$$L_l(x,y) := \frac{1}{2\pi l} \delta(|\mathbf{x}| - l) \text{ for } \mathbf{x} = (x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \ U = {}^t(u,v)$$

$$AU = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1L_l * -k_5 & -k_3 + k_4L_l * \\ -k_2 & -k_6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1L_l * u - k_5u - k_3v + k_4L_l * v \\ -k_2u - k_6v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_t = D\Delta U + AU,$$
 $D = diag\{d, d\} = dI$

$$D = diag\{d, d\} = dI$$

Hereafter, 2D only
$$(R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2})$$

$$\widehat{L}_l(R) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(lR\sin\theta)d\theta$$

$$\widehat{U}_t = B(R)\widehat{U} \qquad B(R) = -dR^2I + \begin{pmatrix} -k_1\widehat{L}_l(R) - k_5 & -k_3 + k_4\widehat{L}_l(R) \\ -k_2 & -k_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{max}(R) \rightarrow -dR^2 + O(1) \qquad B_h(R) = O(1)$$

$$\lambda_h(\xi) = -dR^2$$

$$B_h(R) = B(R) - \lambda_h(R)I = O(1)$$
 \Longrightarrow $B_{\varepsilon}(R) = e^{-\varepsilon R^2} B_h(R)$

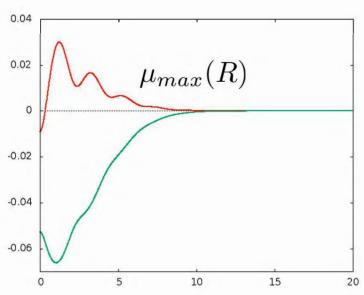
$$B_{\varepsilon}(R) = e^{-\varepsilon R^2} B_h(R)$$

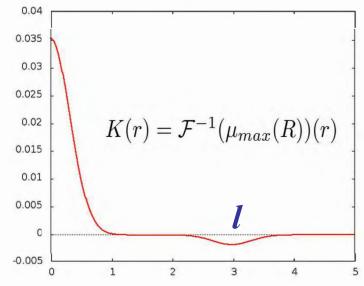
Eigenvalues and kernel

$$B_{\varepsilon}(R) = e^{-\varepsilon dR^2} \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{L}_l(R) - k_5 & -k_3 + k_4 \widehat{L}_l(R) \\ -k_2 & -k_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{\varepsilon}(R) = e^{-\varepsilon dR^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -k_{1} \hat{L}_{l}(R) - k_{5} & -k_{3} + k_{4} \hat{L}_{l}(R) \\ -k_{2} & -k_{6} \end{pmatrix} \qquad (r = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}, R = \sqrt{\xi^{2} + \eta^{2}},)$$

$$\mu_{max}(\xi) := \max_{j} \{\mu; \ \mu e^{\delta \mu} = \zeta_{j}(\xi) e^{\delta \zeta_{j}(\xi)} \}$$





Parameters: d = 0.02, $k = 0.055 \times 0.016$, k = 2 = 0.05, k = 3 = 0.04,

k = 0.055*0.03, k = 0.02, k = 0.025,

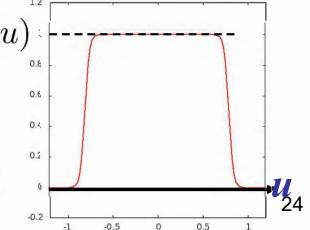
adjusted to parameter values for a wild type of Fig 4 in Nakamasu et.al. $\chi(u)$ $l = 3.0, \varepsilon = 0.05$.

$$\widehat{u}_t = \{-dR^2 + \mu_{max}(R)\}\widehat{u}$$

$$\underbrace{u_t = d\Delta u + K * u}_{\textbf{Effective equation}}$$

simulation

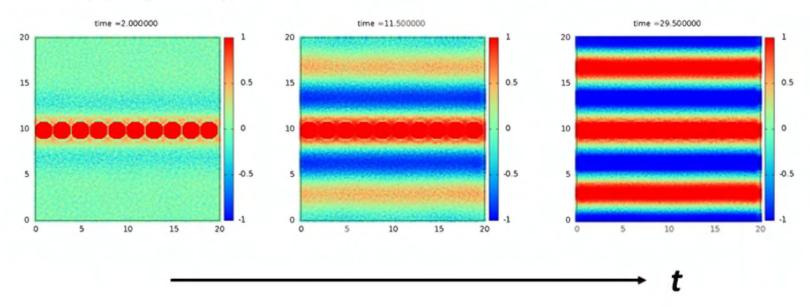
$$u_t = d\Delta u + \chi(u) \cdot (K * u)$$

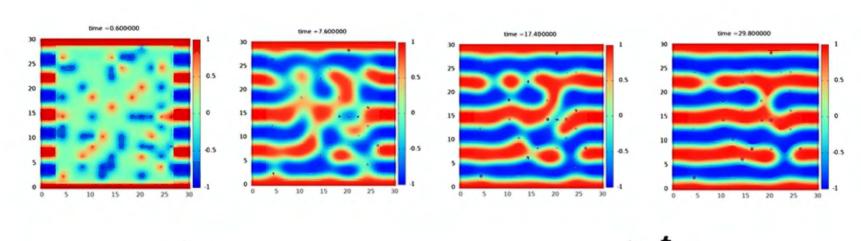


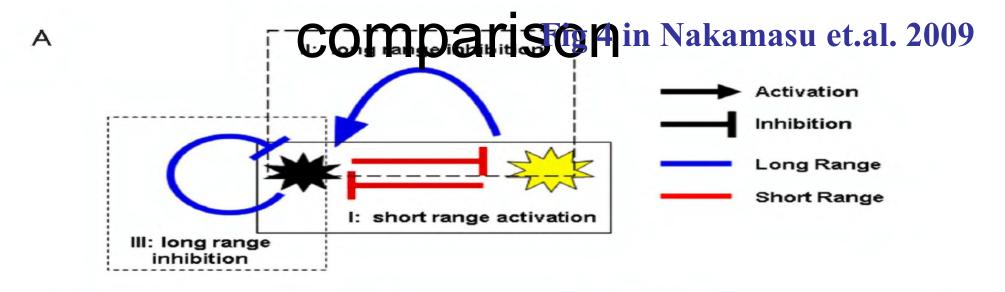
simulation

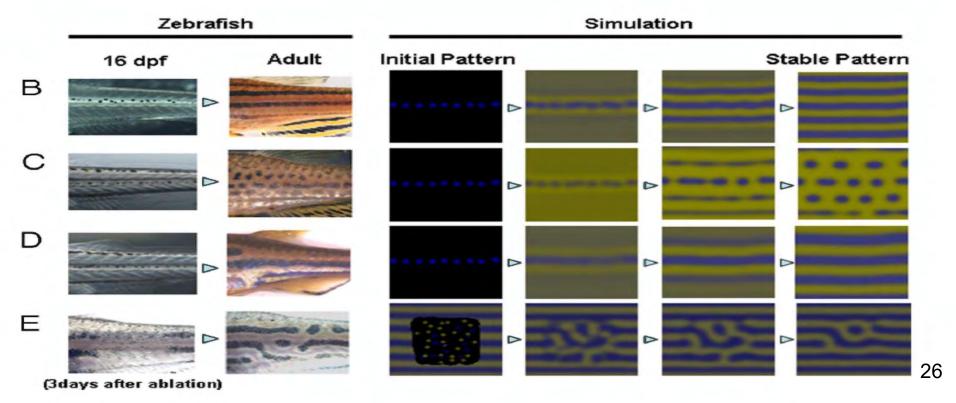
Simulations

$$u_t = d\Delta u + \chi(u) \cdot (K * u)$$



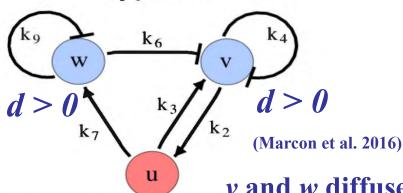






応用

Type III

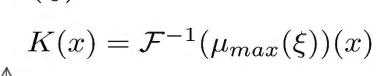


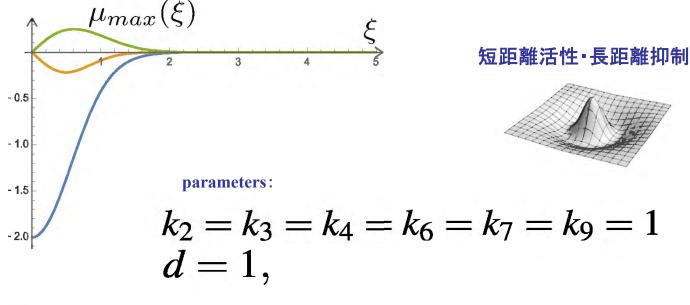
$$\begin{pmatrix} \widehat{u} \\ \widehat{v} \\ \widehat{w} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k_2 & 0 \\ k_3 & -d\xi^2 - k_4 & -k_6 \\ k_7 & 0 & -d\xi^2 - k_9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{u} \\ \widehat{v} \\ \widehat{w} \end{pmatrix}$$

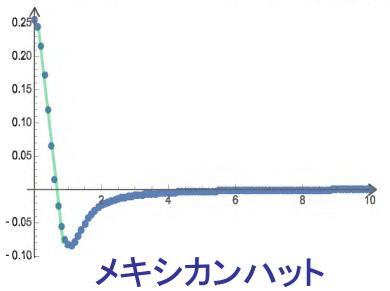
v and w diffuse with same d > 0,

No diffusion

u does not move.







■ Kernel レベルでは短距離活性・長距離抑制,拡散不安定性と同等

パターン形成メカニズムを積分核形状に帰着, 大規模で複雑なネットワーク系(空間構造を含む)への応用が可能

分化の波に対する本質的積分核の導出

$$U = {}^{t}(E, N, D, A_s)$$

$$AU = \begin{pmatrix} -k_e & 0 & 0 & a_e \\ 0 & -k_n & d_t L_l * -d_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_d & a_d \\ e_a & -e_a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ N \\ D \\ A_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_e E + a_e A_s \\ -k_n N + d_t L_l * D - d_c D \\ -k_d D + a_d A_s \\ e_a (E - N) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -k_e E + a_e A_s \\ -k_n N + d_t L_l * D - d_c D \\ -k_d D + a_d A_s \\ e_a (E - N) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -k_e E + a_e A_s \\ -k_n N + d_t L_l * D - d_c D \\ -k_d D + a_d A_s \\ e_a (E - N) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -k_e E + a_e A_s \\ -k_n N + d_t L_l * D - d_c D \\ -k_d D + a_d A_s \\ e_a (E - N) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -k_e E + a_e A_s \\ -k_d D + a_d A_s \\ e_a (E - N) \end{pmatrix}$$



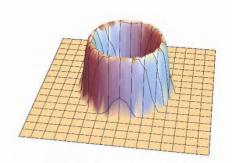
$$\widehat{U}_t = B_2(R)\widehat{U}$$

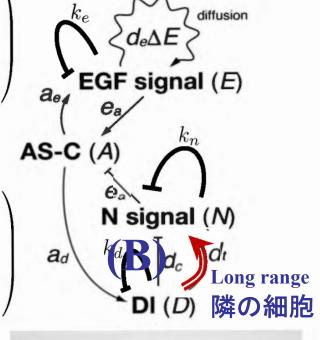
$$(R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2})$$

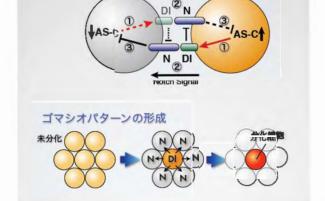
$$B_2(R) = \begin{pmatrix} -d_e R^2 - k_e & 0 & 0 & a_e \\ 0 & -k_n & d_t \widehat{L}_l(R) - d_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_d & a_d \\ e_a & -e_a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2(R) = \begin{pmatrix} -d_e R^2 - k_e & 0 & 0 & a_e \\ 0 & 0 & -k_d & a_d \\ e_a & -e_a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
N signal (N)
Long range DI (D) 隣の細胞

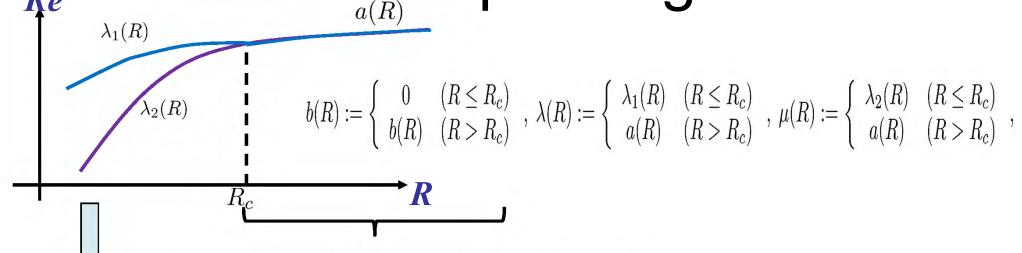
$$L_l(x,y) := \frac{1}{2\pi l} \delta(r-l)$$
$$(r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$



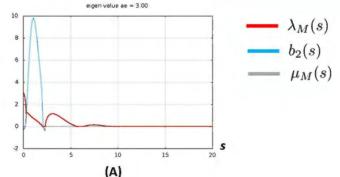


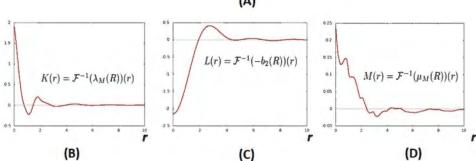


Complex eigenvalues

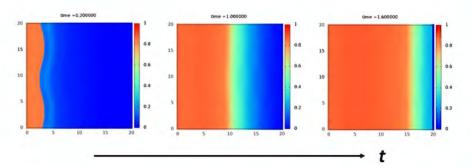


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \dot{\alpha} & = & \lambda(\xi)\alpha + \beta, \\ \dot{\beta} & = & -b^2(\xi)\alpha + \mu(\xi)\beta \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{complex} & \lambda(R) = a(R) + ib(R) \\ (X := \mathcal{F}^{-1}\alpha, Y := \mathcal{F}^{-1}\beta) \\ (X := \mathcal{F}^{-1}\alpha, Y := \mathcal{F}^{-1}\beta) \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \dot{X} & = & K * X + Y, \\ \dot{Y} & = & L * X + M * Y, \end{array} \right.$$



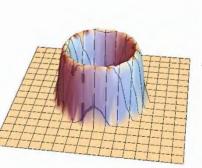


分化の不可逆性



分化の波,復習

提案モデル:



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = d_e \Delta E - k_e E + a_e A(A_0 - A),$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -k_n N + d_t L_l * D - d_c N D, \quad L_l(x, y) := \frac{1}{2\pi l} \delta(|\mathbf{x}| - l) \text{ for } \mathbf{x} = (x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = -k_d D + a_d A(A_0 - A),$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = e_a (A_0 - A) \max\{E - N, 0\},$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = e_a (A_0 - A) \max\{E - N, 0\},$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = e_a (A_0 - A) \max\{E - N, 0\},$$

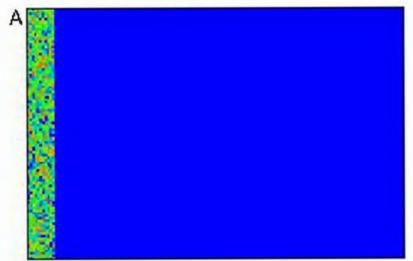


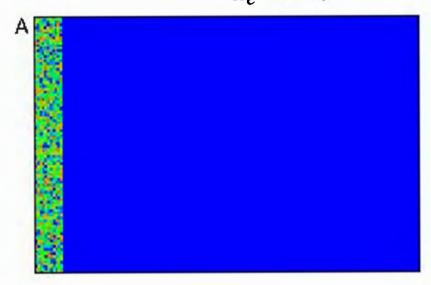
青: Delta マゼンタ: AS-C

$$a_e = 2.0$$



$$a_e = 0.5$$





Proneural wave (分化の波)

$$U = {}^t(E, N, D, A_s)$$
 分化の波

$$\widehat{U}_t = B_2(R)\widehat{U}$$
$$(R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2})$$

$$B_{2}(R) = \begin{pmatrix} -d_{e}R^{2} - k_{e} & 0 & 0 & a_{e} \\ 0 & -k_{n} & d_{t}\widehat{L}_{l}(R) - d_{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_{d} & a_{d} \\ e_{a} & -e_{a} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B_{2}(R)\Phi_{j}(R) = \mu_{j}(R)\Phi_{j}(R)$$

$$\mu_{max}(\xi) := \max_{j} \{\mu; \ \mu e^{\delta\mu} = \zeta_{j}(\xi)e^{\delta\zeta_{j}(\xi)}\}$$

$$a_{e} = 7.0$$

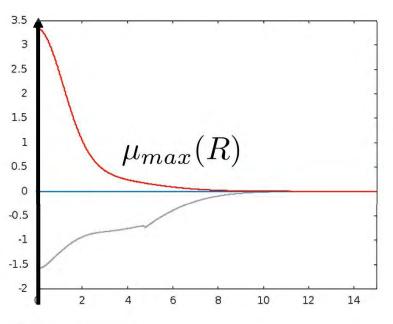
$$a_{e} = 7.0$$

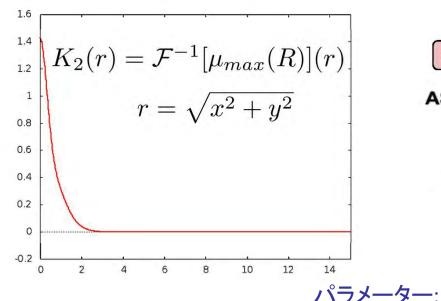
$$a_{e} = 7.0$$

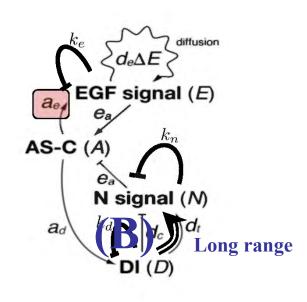
$$a_{e} = 7.0$$

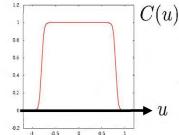
$$B_2(R)\Phi_j(R) = \mu_j(R)\Phi_j(R)$$

$$\mu_{max}(\xi) := \max_j \{\mu; \ \mu e^{\delta\mu} = \zeta_j(\xi)e^{\delta\zeta_j(\xi)}\}$$









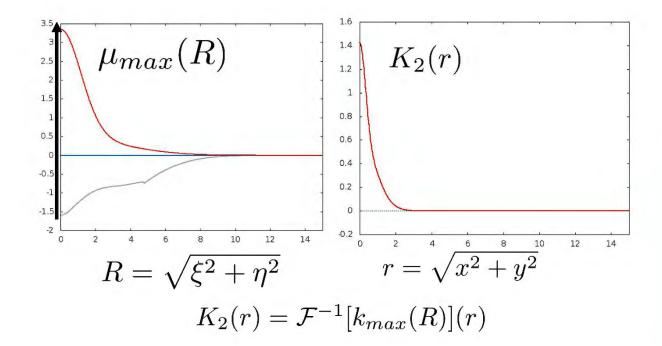
simulation

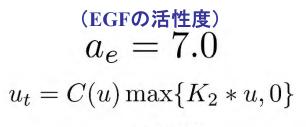
 $u_t = C(u) \cdot \max\{K_2 * u, 0\}$
 分化の不可逆性 **Cut-off**

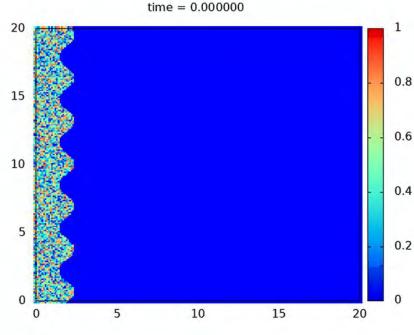
 $d_e = 2.0$, $k_e = 1.0$, $k_n = 3.0$, $d_t = 2.0$, $d_c = 0.5$, $k_d = 1.5$, $a_d = 1.0$, $e_a = 10.0$, l = 2.0

分化の波の再現

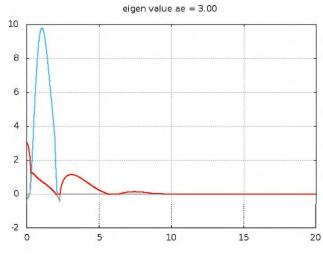
$$B_2(R) = \begin{pmatrix} -d_e R^2 - k_e & 0 & 0 & a_e \\ 0 & -k_n & d_t \widehat{L}_l(R) - d_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_d & a_d \\ e_a & -e_a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$







ゴマシオパターンの再現

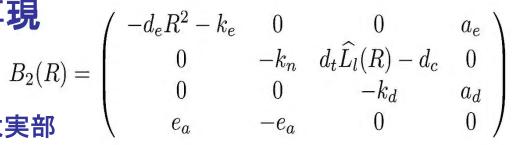


$$B_2(R) =$$

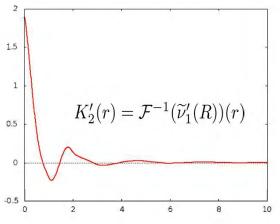
 $\widetilde{\nu}_1'(R)$ 最大実部

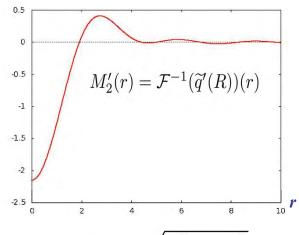
 $\widetilde{q}'(R)$ (虚部)²

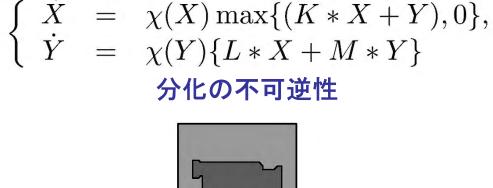
 $\widetilde{\nu}_2'(R)$ 第2実部

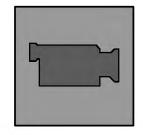


 $a_e = 2.0$ (EGFの活性度) 複素固有値の出現









分化の不可逆性

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}$$

Xのプロファイル

理論解析の可能性 $u_t = C(u) \max\{K_2 * u, 0\}$



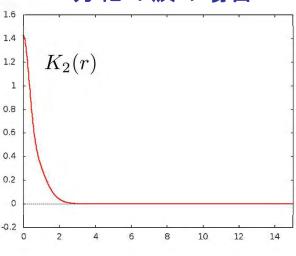
$$K_2 \ge 0$$

$$u_t = C(u)\{K_2 * u\} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$J(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} K_2(x, y) dy = \int_{|x|}^{\infty} \frac{2rK_2(r)}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dr$$

$$\exists (\varphi, c) \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} C(\varphi)J * \varphi + c\varphi_z = 0, \\ \varphi(\infty) = 0, \\ \varphi(-\infty) = a > 0 \end{cases}$$

分化の波の場合



1次元進行フロント解の存在をcheck

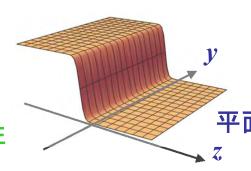
$$u(t,z,y) \simeq \varphi(z-\beta(t,y)) = \varphi - \beta\varphi_z + O(|\beta|^2)$$

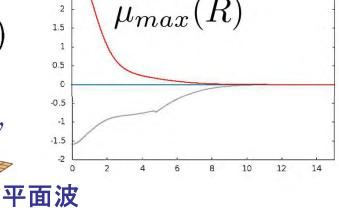
平面波の安定性が解析可能に

$$\mu_{max}(\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}) - \mu_{max}(|\xi|) \le 0$$



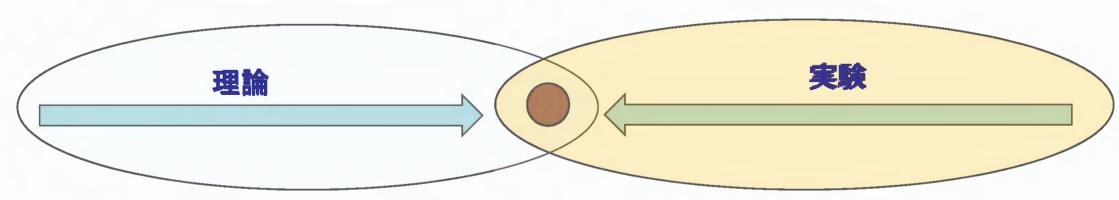
 $\beta(t,y) \rightarrow 0$ 分化の波(平面波)の安定性





複雑ネットワーク系から少数変数の積分核モデルに帰着することにより 理論的解析が可能に

まとめ



積分核による連続化 生命系におけるパターン形成問題に 本質的積分核による逓減 関して交点を見いだすことができた

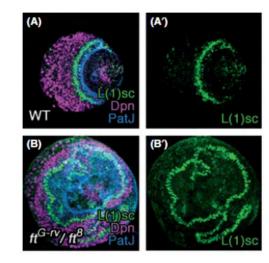
分化の波(安定平面波,ゴマシオパターン)

今後の展望

離散部分の積分核表示により、

- ・変数の連続化が可能. 進行波やスポット解など、概念の明確化により理論解析が可能に.
- 細胞分裂は領域拡大で表現可能。細胞分裂の効果の検証。
- 本質的積分核の導出が可能.本質的積分核による逓減されたモデル方程式に対する理論解析.
- 積分核による変数の連続化や本質的積分核による方程式逓減などの技法を応用した,新しい数理モデル構築のための手法の開発と確立.
- ・球面上のモデル化と数値シミュレーションが可能. より実際現象に近い状況で問題にアプローチ.

細胞分裂の速さを速くした変異体



Kawamori et.al. 2011

ご静聴ありがとうございました.