



Universiteit Utrecht



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National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Computational modelling of neural tube closure defects ESTIV webinar 28-04-2023

Job Berkhout



The neural tube closure

- > Precursor of the brain and the central nervous system
- > Early event in pregnancy
 - End of 3rd week
- > Complex process that involves various cellular events



Neural tube closure



> Complex process, target for chemical disturbance



Failure of closure

- > Neural tube closure defects
- > Multiple variations



Failure of closure

- > Neural tube closure defects
- Multiple variations
- Among the most prevalent birth defects
 - Spina Bifida: 3.5/10.000 US
- > No test available for risk assessment
 - In vivo is not sufficient





Failure of closure

- > Neural tube closure defects
- Multiple variations
- Among the most prevalent birth defects
 - Spina Bifida: 3.5/10.000 US
- > No test available for risk assessment
 - In vivo is not sufficient
- > Develop a human relevant test strategy!







Test strategy for neural tube closure defects

- > 3R approach (Replacement, Reduction and Refinement)
 - Repeated dose toxicity
 - Focus on In vitro and In silico
- Rooted in human biology
 - Physiological maps
- > Building Ontologies
 - The whole system of biology on which a test strategy is based

To model somethi

- Strategies for toxicity testing
- Paris
- Travelling by train
- Depending on the ma
 - Wrong direction
 - Dead-end street
 - Never in time for the
- Better maps needed
- Ontologies



Adopted from H. Heusinkveld

Ontologies

Normal physiology







From Ontology to test strategy

Key elements

AOPs

Test battery Integration *in silico* ADME Model + test 1 test 4 test 2 test 5 test 3 test 6



Computational modeling of neural tube closure

- > Cellular-Potts in Compucell 3D
- > Agent-based





Computational modeling of neural tube closure

- > Cellular-Potts in Compucell 3D
- > Agent-based
- > Start with a 2D model
- > First include relevant cell behaviors
- Implement biologically relevant triggers afterwards







The CC3D model reflects the progressive closing neural tube



Caudal



A computational model of neural tube closure build in CC3D





Components of the current neural tube closure model

- > Spatial organization based on human physiology
- Apical constriction induced by relevant protein gradients
 - For DLHP and MHP formation
- Somite formation



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Spatial organization of the model





Spatial organization of the model



Virtual human embryo Carnie stage 10









Spatial organization of the model

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.....



Virtual human embryo Carnie stage 10













Mouse spinal NTC Nikolopoulou et al 2017







Components of the current neural tube closure model

- > Spatial organization based on human physiology
- Apical constriction induced by relevant protein gradients
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Apical constriction

- > Critical for Neural tube closure
- > Wedge shaped cells



Apical constriction





Apical constriction

- Mediated by BMP and SHH
 - − BMP → Apical constriction
 - SHH Apical constriction
- > Requires intermediate levels of BMP
 - Inhibited by high BMP







Apical constriction in the NTC CC3D model DLHP

- > Reduce apical cell volume, increase basal cell volume
- > "Springs" Between cells to simulate contractile forces
 - actomyosin machinery









Components of the current neural tube closure model

- > Spatial organization based on human physiology
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 - For DLHP and MHP formation
- > Somite formation

Somite formation





Chick somite formation Martins et al, 2009

Somite formation



- > ECM is formed between mesodermal cells
- > Cell differentiation to somite cell
 - Different properties





Somite formation



- > Paraxial mesoderm cell shapes comparable to biology
- > Somite cells in simplified structure





Chick somite formation Martins et al, 2009



In silico prediction of Neural tube closure defects



Synthetic dose-response BMP inhibition/activation









Disruption floor plate formation

Normal



Disrupted







To conclude

- > Introduced ontologies
- The first steps towards a biologically relevant computational model of human neural tube closure
- The Computational model showed adverse outcomes comparable to in vivo studies



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The ONTOX team



The end

Contact me if you want to know more

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An ontology for neural tube closure

Step-by step

- Charting physiology
- Determining key phenotypes
- Build computational model
- In vitro/in silico test strategy





Adopted from H. Heusinkveld

Charting physiology



CellDesigner

Systems Biology Markup Language (SBML)

First version: manual





Physiological maps 2.0

- University of Liège
 - Genes, proteins, and RNA node names were standardized using the HGNC-approved symbol.
 - Chemicals (compounds) were annotated with the respective ChEBI ID.
 - Phenotypes with the Gene Ontology (GO) ID.

Switch to Minerva

- Online tool
- Editable -> ease of correction



Overview model > Main map > Submaps

Physiological map 2.0





Physiological map 2.0







Intermediate BMP is needed for DLHP formation





Apical constriction in the NTC CC3D model MHP

- > Reduce apical cell volume, increase basal cell volume
- > Reduce apical fpp link target distance
 - increase basal link target distance to a lesser extend
- > Anchor multiple points to prevent basal cell elongation



