

# Case Study – Tumor Immunotherapy Model

SIMIODE EXPO 2021

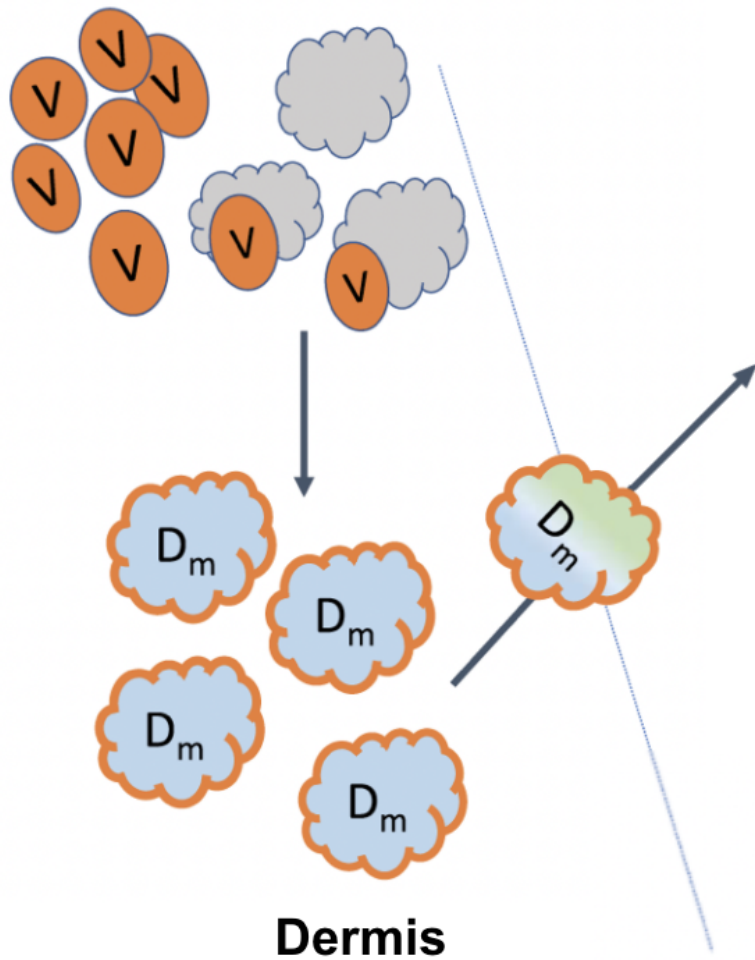
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# Goals of the Case Study

- Understand the importance of modeling in medicine when microenvironments are inaccessible.
- Formulate a system of differential equations that describes the interactions among tumor vaccine cells, immune response, prostate cancer cells.
- Use PSA data to estimate model parameters.
- Use model to test vaccination schedules with the goal of stabilizing the number of tumor cells.
- Perform sensitivity analysis to identify model parameters that, if manipulated, will help stabilize the number of tumor cells.

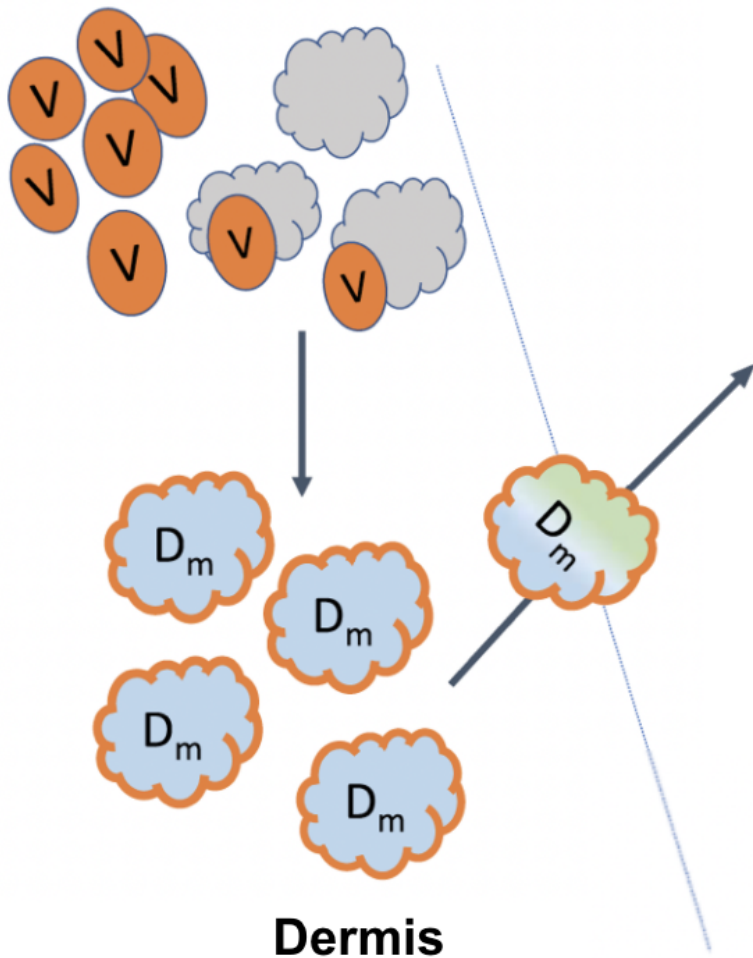


# Initial events following vaccination



$V(t)$  = amount of vaccine  
 $D_m(t)$  = antigen-presenting dermal dendritic cells

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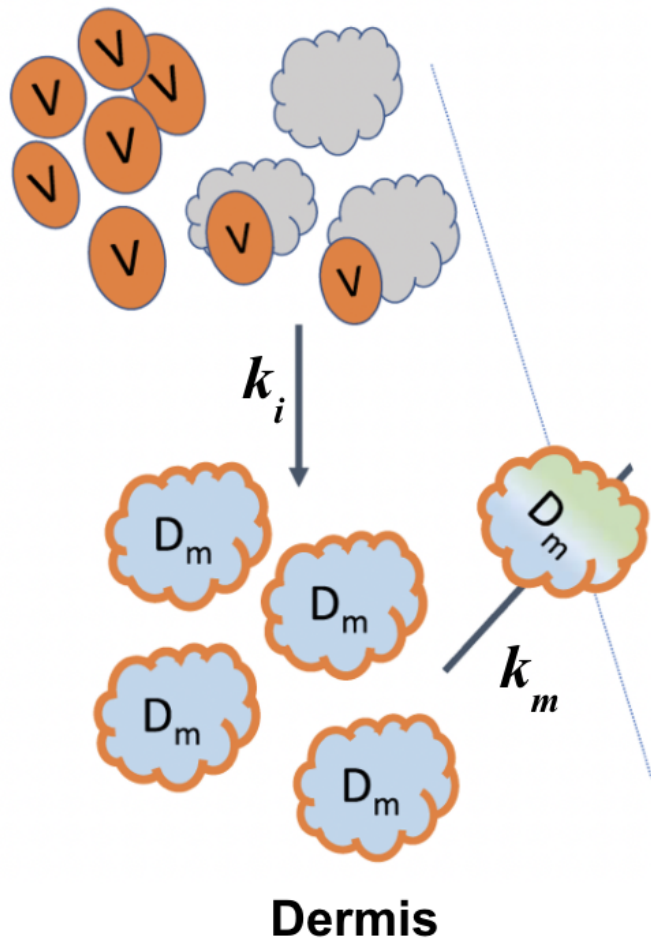
$D_m(t)$  = antigen-presenting dermal dendritic cells

Exercise:

(<https://jamboard.google.com/d/1rYxy3EaTAIfKusp=sharing>)

Given an injection of vaccine cells at time zero, how would you expect the amounts of  $V(t)$  and  $D_m(t)$  to change over time? On the same plot, sketch  $V$  versus  $t$  and  $D_m$  versus  $t$ .

# Initial events following vaccination

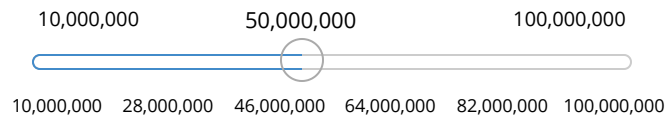


$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -k_i n_v V$$

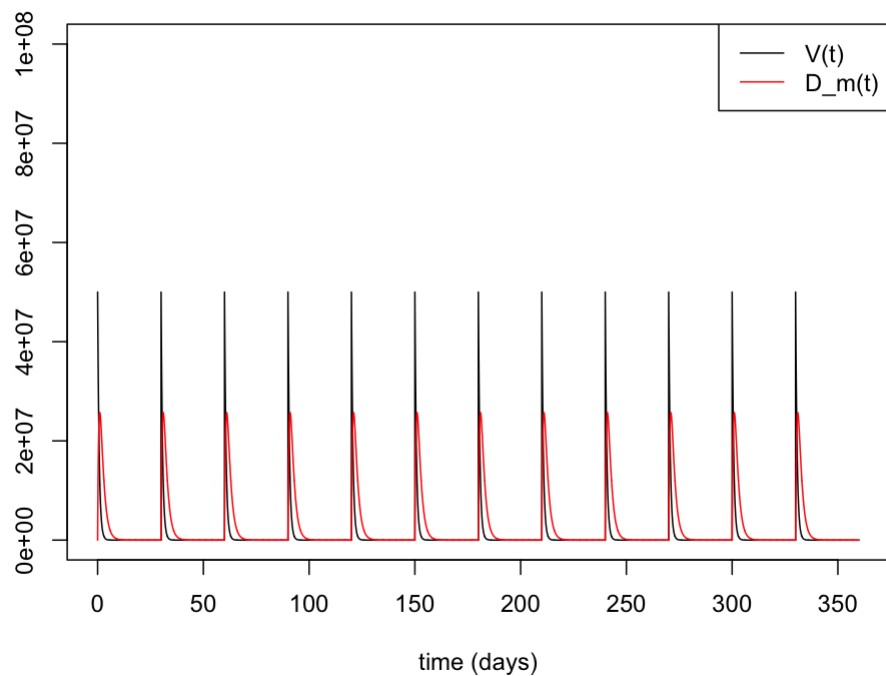
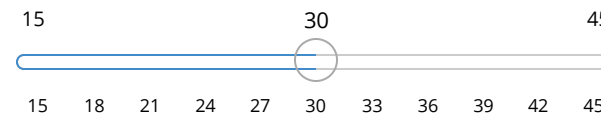
$$\frac{dD_m}{dt} = k_i V - k_m D_m$$

# Dynamics of $V(t)$ and $D_M(t)$

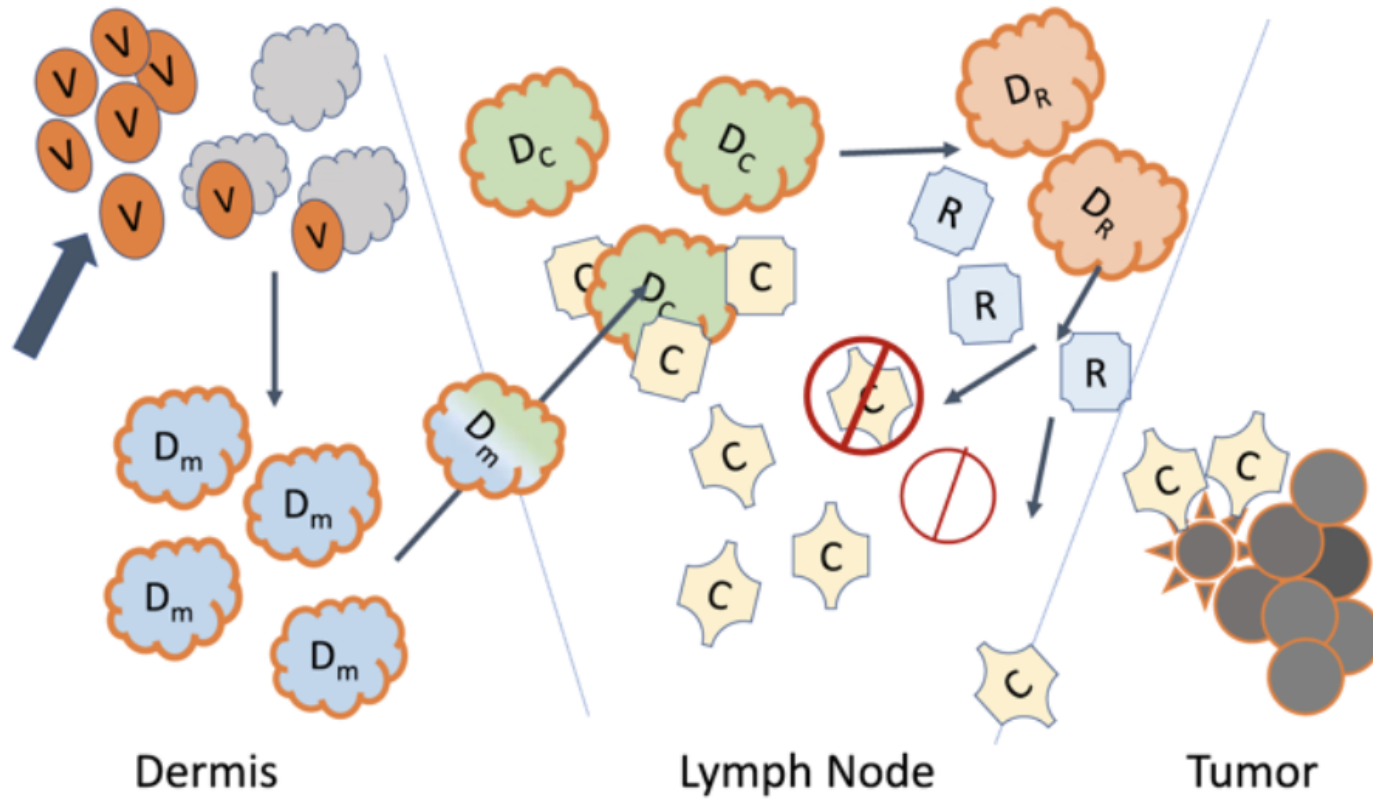
Vd:



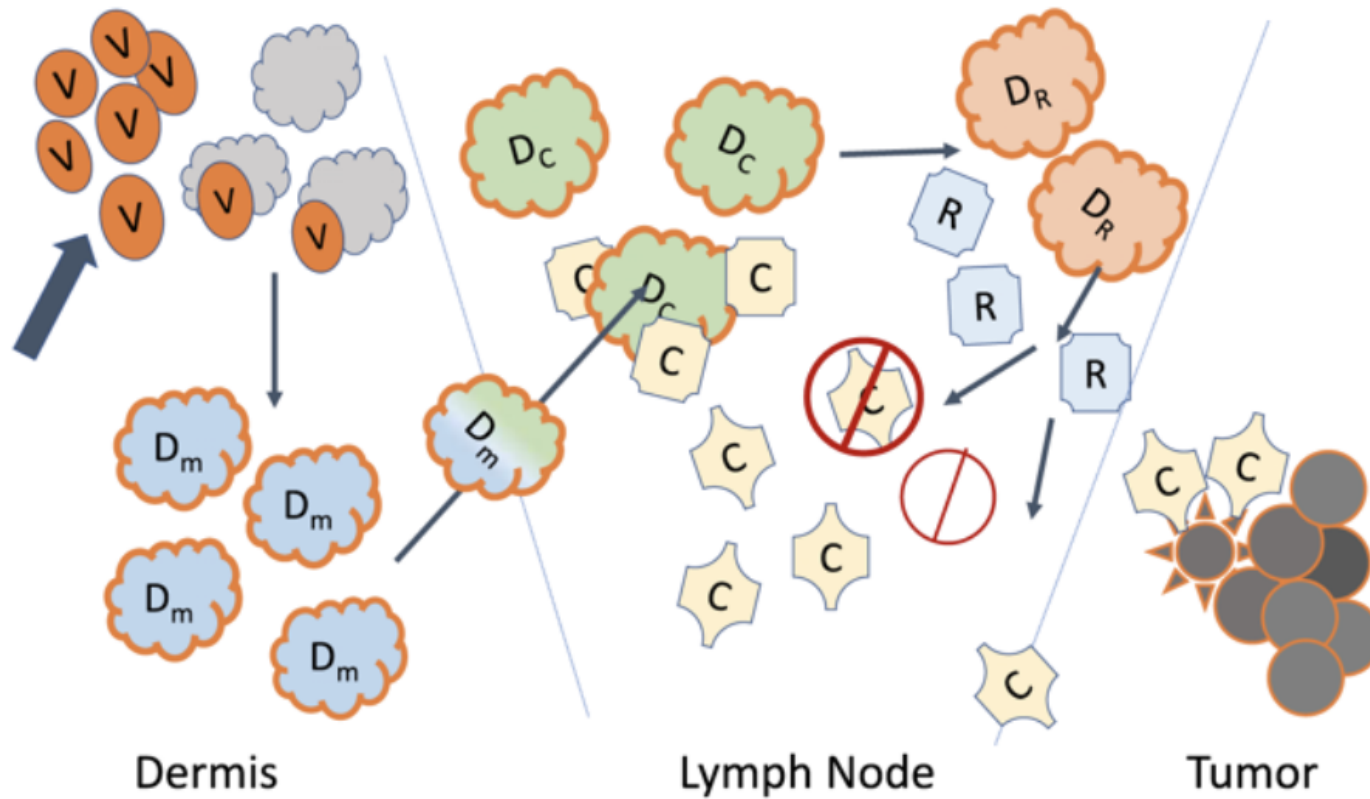
Injection Intervals:



# Tumor Cells



# Tumor Cells



Exercise: (<https://jamboard.google.com/d/1rYxy3EaTAlfFKYvbTQFHPTDHkTrXJ1k7o26xBidj6Ic/edit?usp=sharing>)

Assuming no vaccine is injected, how do you expect the number of tumor cells ( $P(t)$ ) to change over time?

Sketch  $P$  versus  $t$ .

How do you expect this curve to differ if vaccine is injected once a month? Sketch  $P$  versus  $t$  for this scenario.



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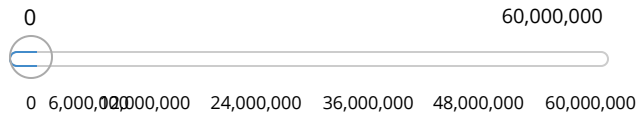
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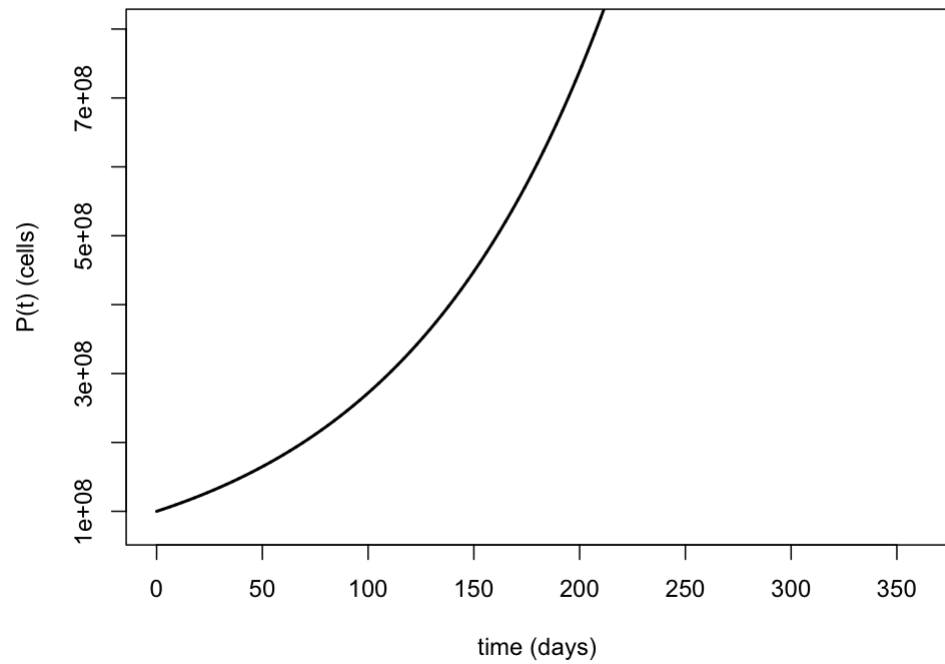
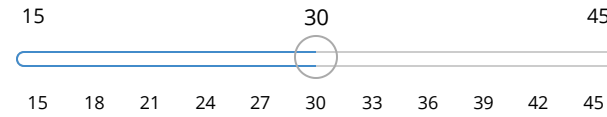
$h_P$ : effector cell efficacy damping coefficient

# Tumor Cells

Vd:



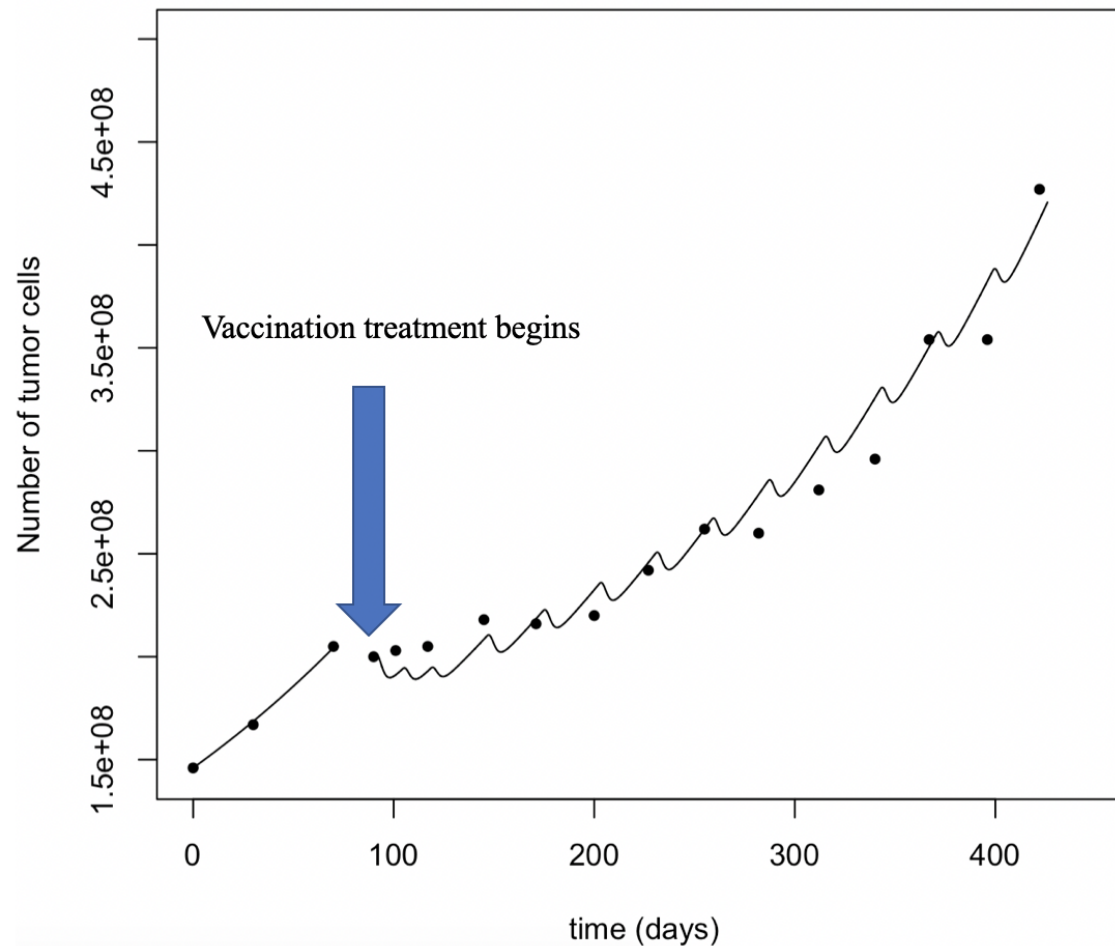
Injection Intervals:



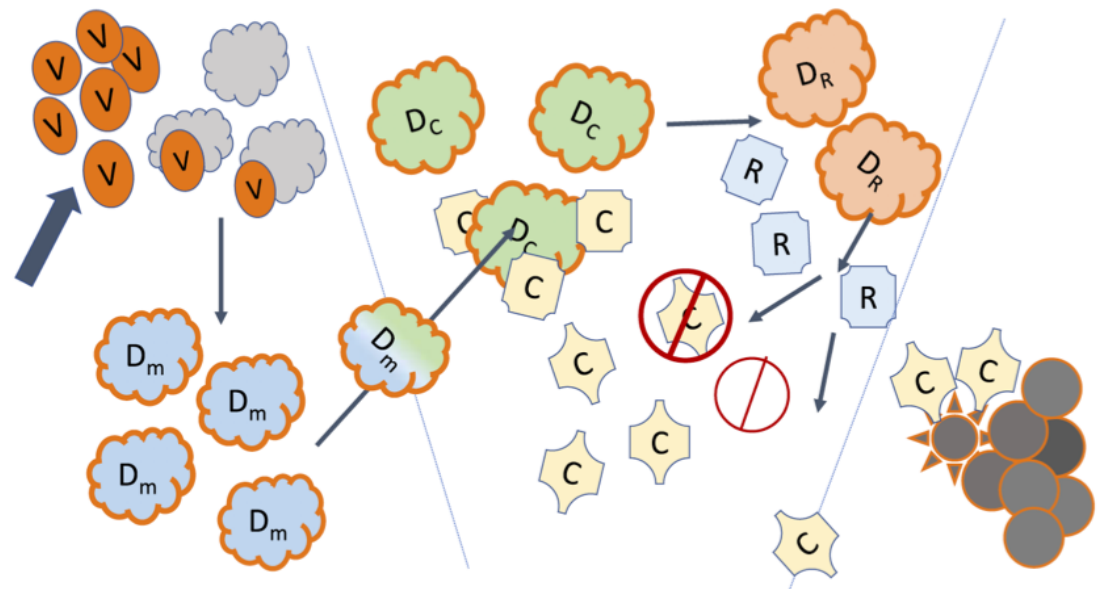
# Parameter Estimation

Estimate patient-specific parameters,  $r$  and  $a_P$ :

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = rP - a_P CP \frac{h_P}{h_P + P}$$



# How can we reduce the number of tumor cells?



Dermis

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -k_i n_v V$$

$$\frac{dD_m}{dt} = k_i V - k_m D_m$$

Lymph Node

$$\frac{dD_C}{dt} = \alpha_l k_m D_m - k_{CR} D_C$$

$$\frac{dD_R}{dt} = k_{CR} D_C - \mu_D D_R$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = a_C D_C - \mu_C C - k_R C R$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = a_R D_R - \mu_R R$$

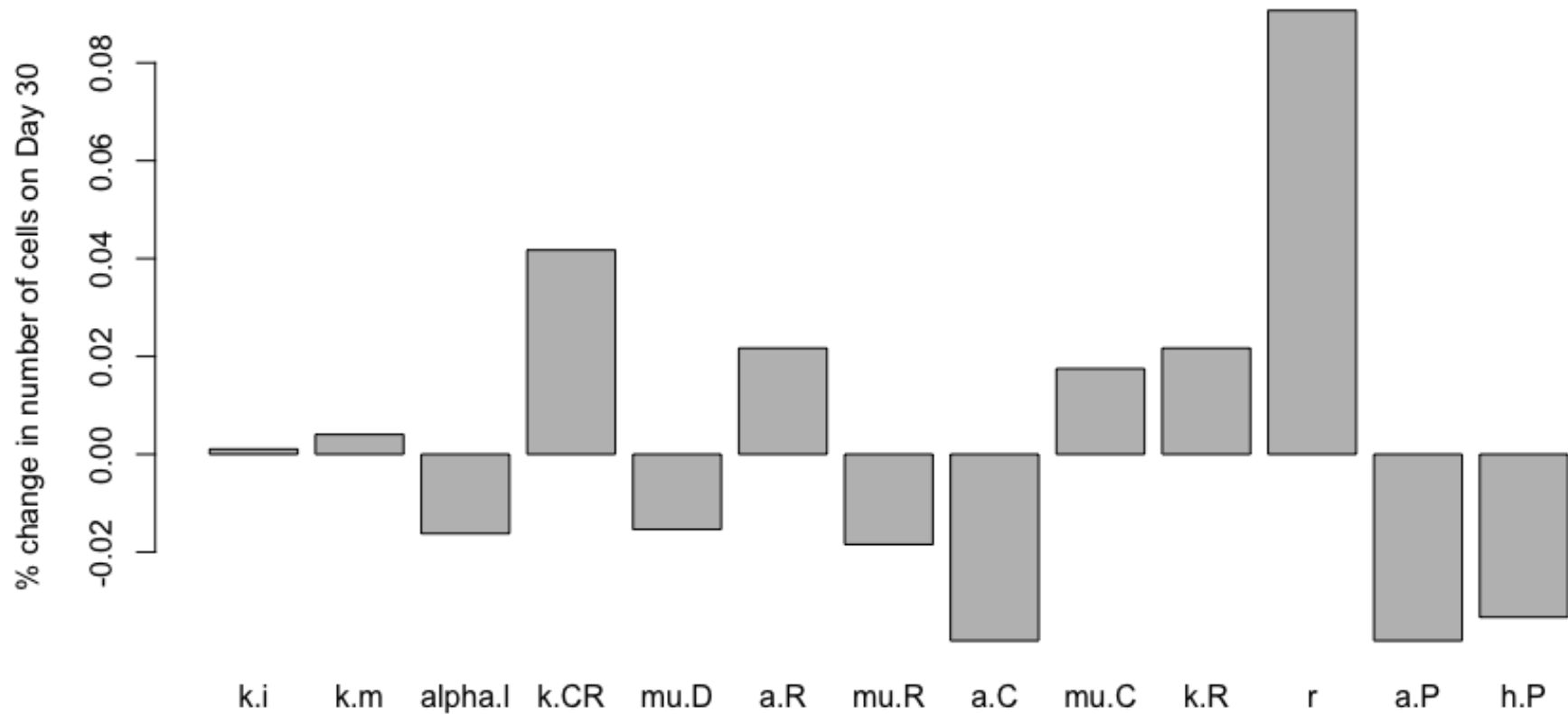
Tumor

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = rP - a_P C P \frac{h_P}{h_P + P}$$

# Sensitivity Analysis

Increase each parameter by 1%

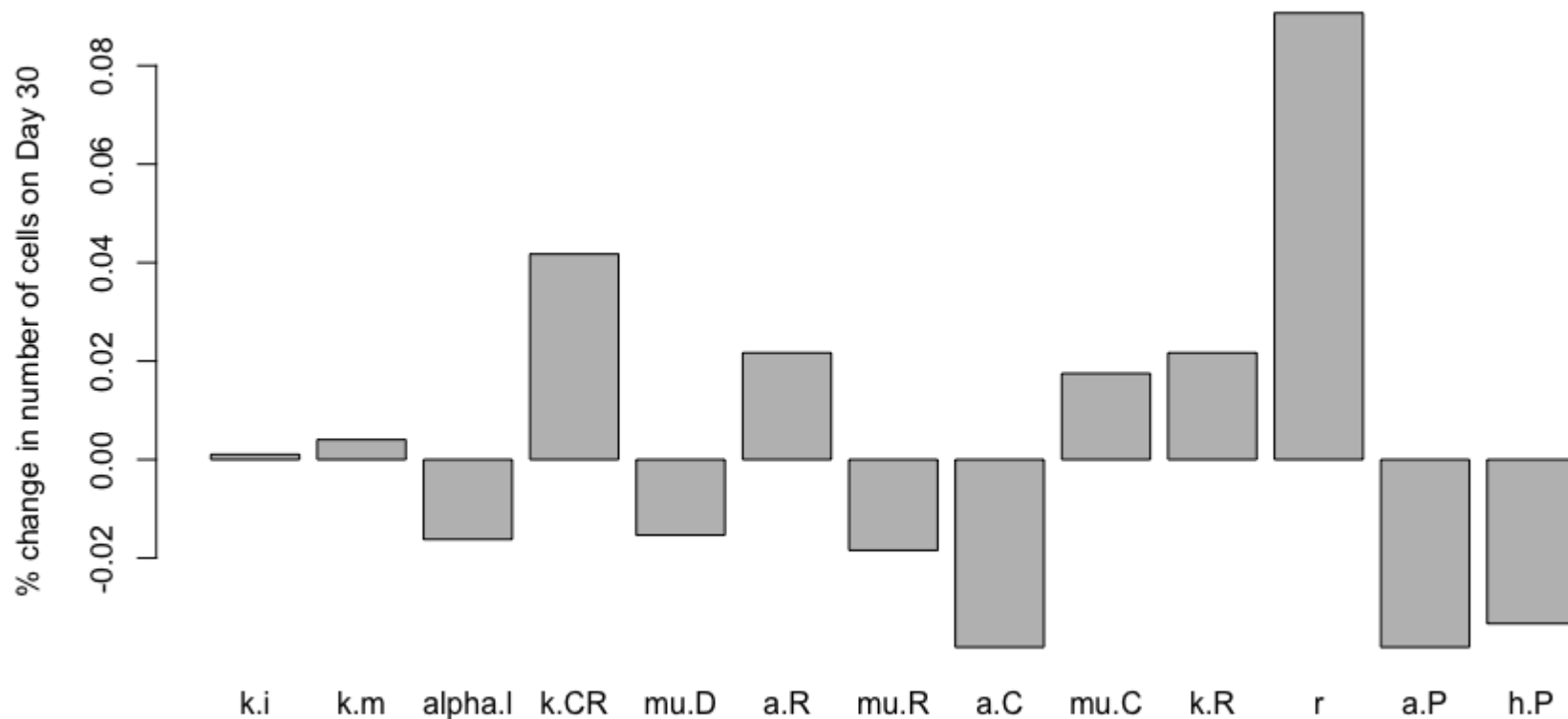
Exercise: What parameters have the greatest effect on the size of the tumor?





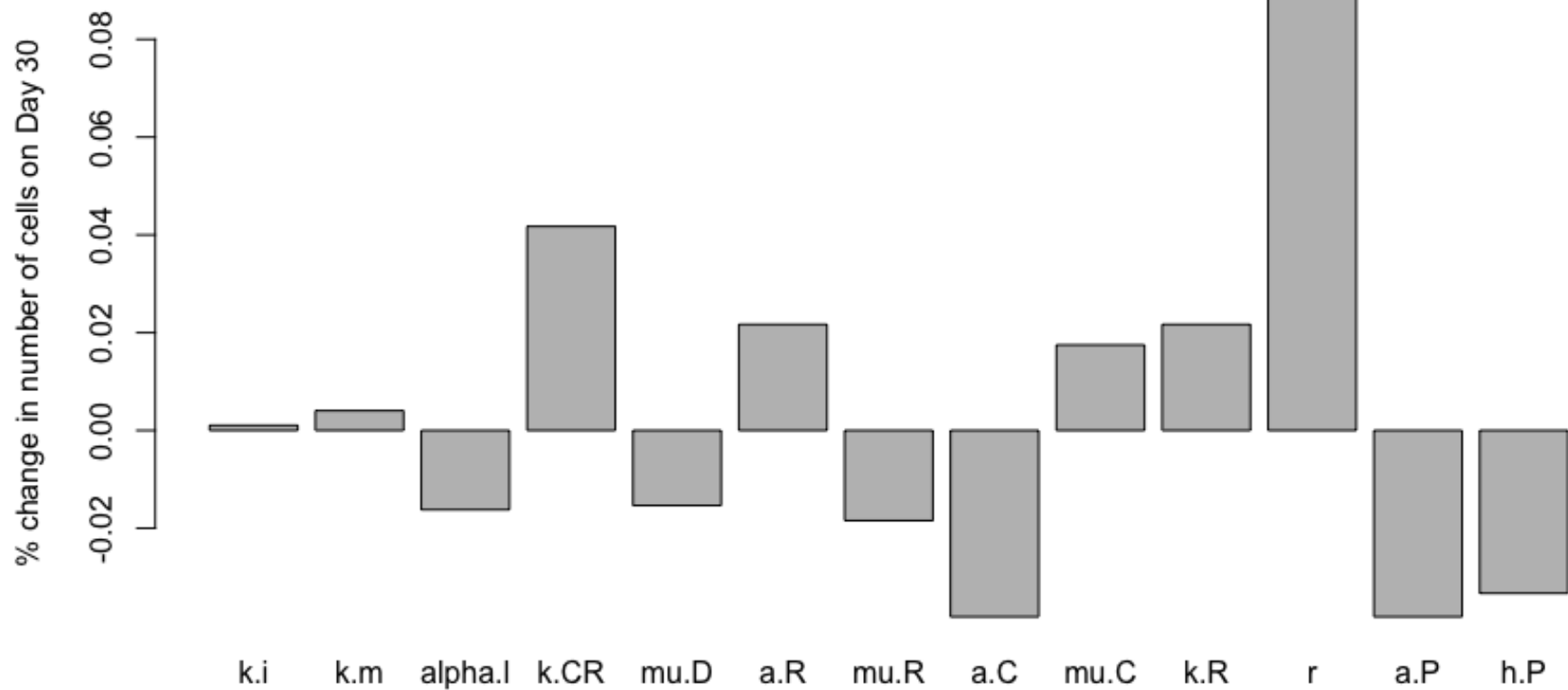
# Sensitivity Analysis

Exercise: A large range of values for the tumor growth rate  $r$  and cell killing efficacy  $a_P$  have been found among patients. Knowing this and given the results below, discuss why we might use caution in using this particular model as a tool to implement a vaccination regime for some general population of patients.



# Sensitivity Analysis

Exercise: Choose one strategy to test with our model by adjusting the value of the parameter affected by your treatment option. Prepare a short report on the potential to stabilize or decrease the cancer associated with manipulating your parameter.



# Resources

Textbook:

Sanft, Rebecca, and Anne Walter. "Experimenting with Mathematical Biology." PRIMUS 26.1 (2016): 83-103. (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10511970.2015.1064050>)

Model and data:

Kronik, Natalie, et al. "Predicting outcomes of prostate cancer immunotherapy by personalized mathematical models." PloS one 5.12 (2010): e15482. (<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0015482>)

Overview of St. Olaf College class:

Sanft, Rebecca, and Anne Walter. Exploring Mathematical Modeling in Biology Through Case Studies and Experimental Activities. Academic Press, 2020. (<https://www.elsevier.com/books/exploring-mathematical-modeling-in-biology-through-case-studies-and-experimental-activities/sanft/978-0-12-819595-6>)

MathBio Concentration at St. Olaf College:

<https://wp.stolaf.edu/mathbio/> (<https://wp.stolaf.edu/mathbio/>)

THANK YOU!