



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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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



# Ontologies

#### Normal physiology







# From Ontology to test strategy

Key elements

**AOPs** 

In silico model of neural tube closure Test battery Integration in silico test 1 test 4 Virtual test 2 Human test 5 **ADME Model** in silico Model test 3 test 6

safety

profile

Adopted from H. Heusinkveld



### 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



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
  - For DLHP and MHP formation
- Somite formation

## 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
- Apical constriction induced by relevant protein gradients
  - 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



