

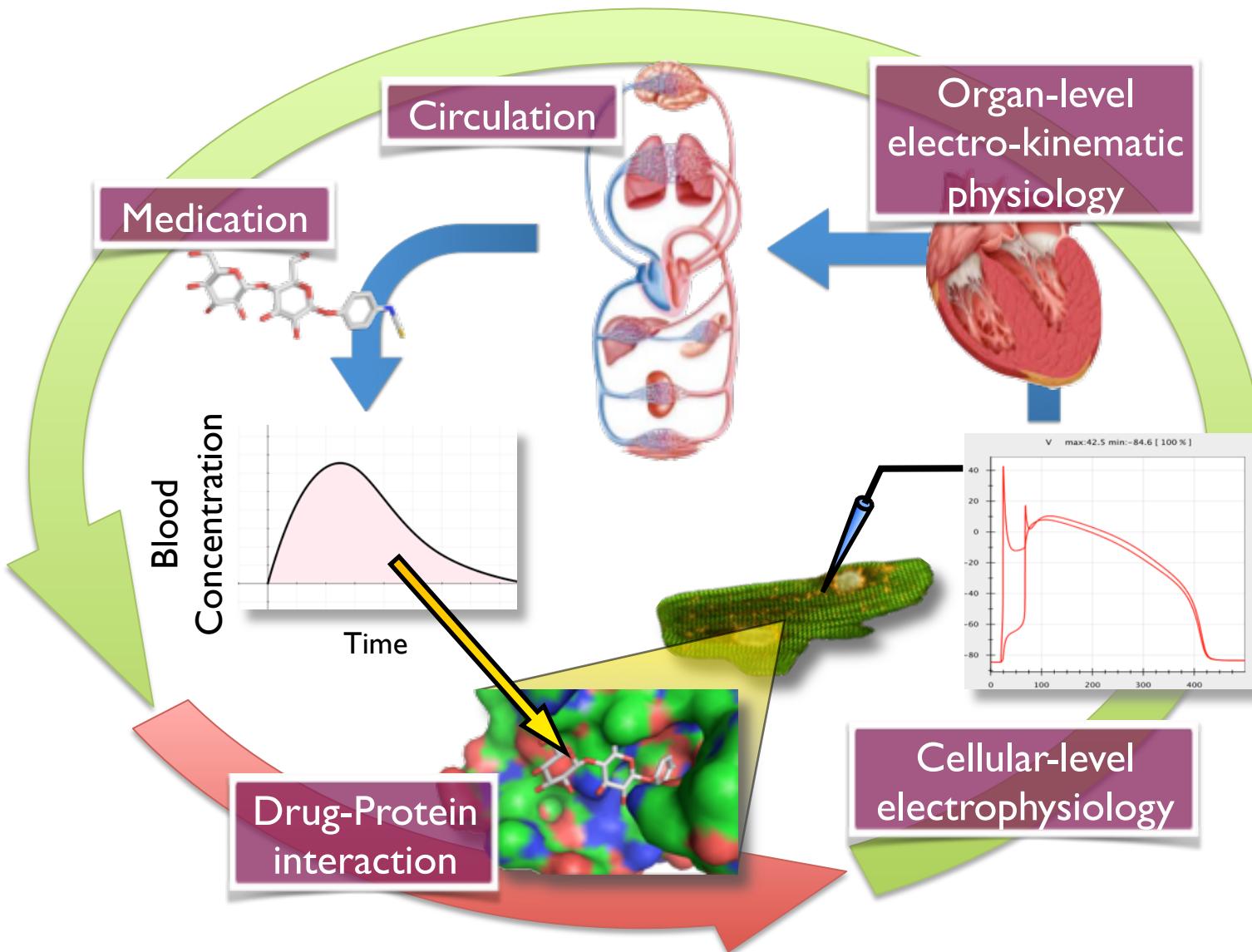
PhysioDesigner: A versatile platform for multilevel modeling of physiological systems network

Yoshiyuki Asai, Takeshi Abe, Li Li, Hiroaki Kitano

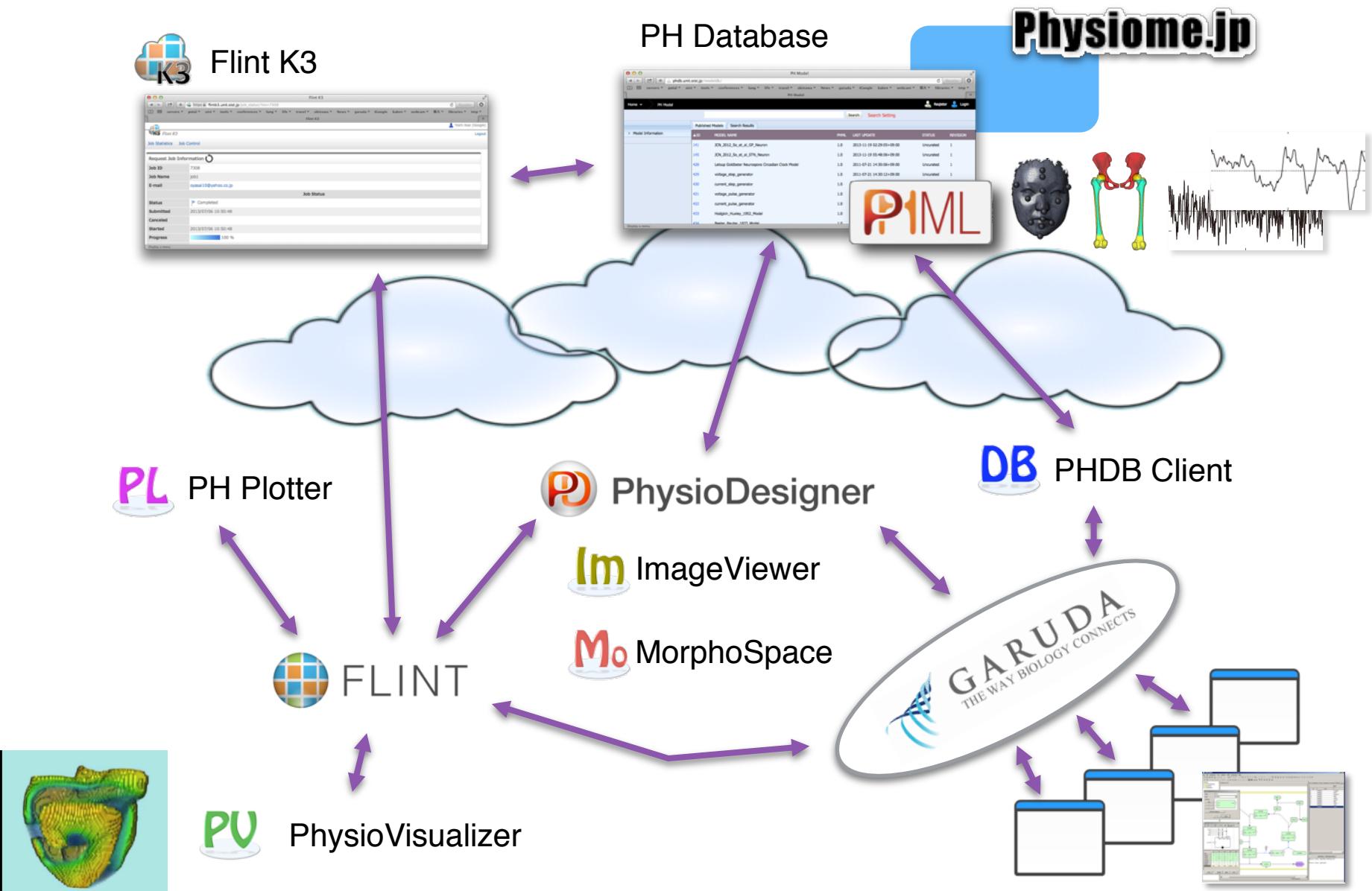


Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology
Integrated Open Systems Unit

Multilevel Physiological Systems

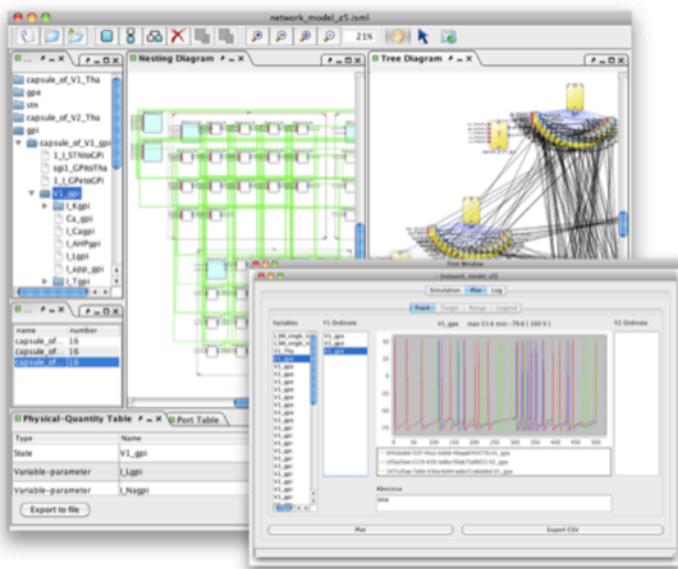


PhysioDesigner and relevant tools





PhysioDesigner



An open platform for multilevel modeling

PhysioDesigner is an open platform that supports multilevel modeling of physiological systems in the field of integrated life sciences and systems biology, including physiology and neuroscience. Users can combine and build mathematical models of biological and physiological functions on PhysioDesigner. Users can also integrate morphometric data on a model, which is used, for example, to define a domain in which partial differential equations are solved.

The models developed by PhysioDesigner are stored in PHML (Physiological Hierarchy Markup Language) format, which is an XML-based specification, to describe a wide variety of models of biological and physiological functions with a hierarchical structure. PHML fully inherits the specifications from [insilicoML](#) (ISML). PhysioDesigner can act as an editor and browser of the models written in PHML and ISML. It is also possible to import models written in [CellML](#) format and export models to CellML (some model expressions in PHML cannot be exported to CellML).

Another distinguishing feature of PhysioDesigner is that it provides a user function to create SBML-PHML hybrid models, which is a novel way to create multilevel physiological systems. In addition, morphological data can be integrated into the model.

What's new

2015.7.24

- Flint 1.3.1 has been released!

2015.7.14

- PhysioDesigner 1.3 has been released!
- Flint 1.3 has been released!

2015.3.31

- PhysioDesigner 1.2 has been released.
- Flint 1.2 has been released.

2015.1.23

- PhysioDesigner 1.1.1 has been

Related project

[CellDesigner](#)

A modeling tool of biochemical networks

Former project

[insilicoPlatform](#)

[Development History](#)

Database

[ModelDB in Physiome.jp](#)

[Sitemap](#)

Supported by:



Collaborating with:



physiome.jp

1:gmail 2:gDict 3:AlcPro 4:baidu 5:OWA 6:gmap potal oist tools conf life sci lang travel okinawa News >> +

Physiome.jp

Home PH Database Tools About us Links Sitemap

PH Database

The PH database (PHDB) at www.physiome.jp currently includes three databases, i.e. a database for PHML models, and databases for morphological and time series data. In the PHML framework, it is possible to integrate morphological and time series data in a PHML model. These three databases can interoperate to each other to support such models including morphological and time series data.

(Updated, 16 June 2015)

Physiome.jp - toward predictive medicine

Physiome.jp is a part of the World Physiome and Systems Biology initiative. It provides physiological data (models, morphology, time series) representing elements in the catalogue of human physiology, eventually leading to predictive medicine.

Platform Overview

Our platform is composed of a set of applications to support modeling and simulation of biological systems. Flint. Also tools for medical image processing and development.

Display a menu

Display a menu

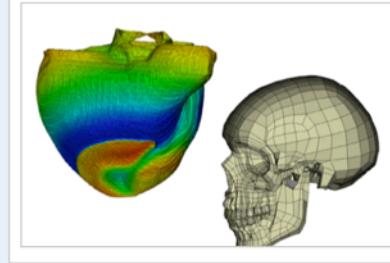
Layers

#	Layer Name	Type
1	Wavefront	condition
2	Cardio	data

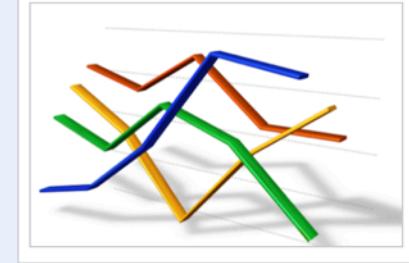
PHML Model Database



Morphology Database



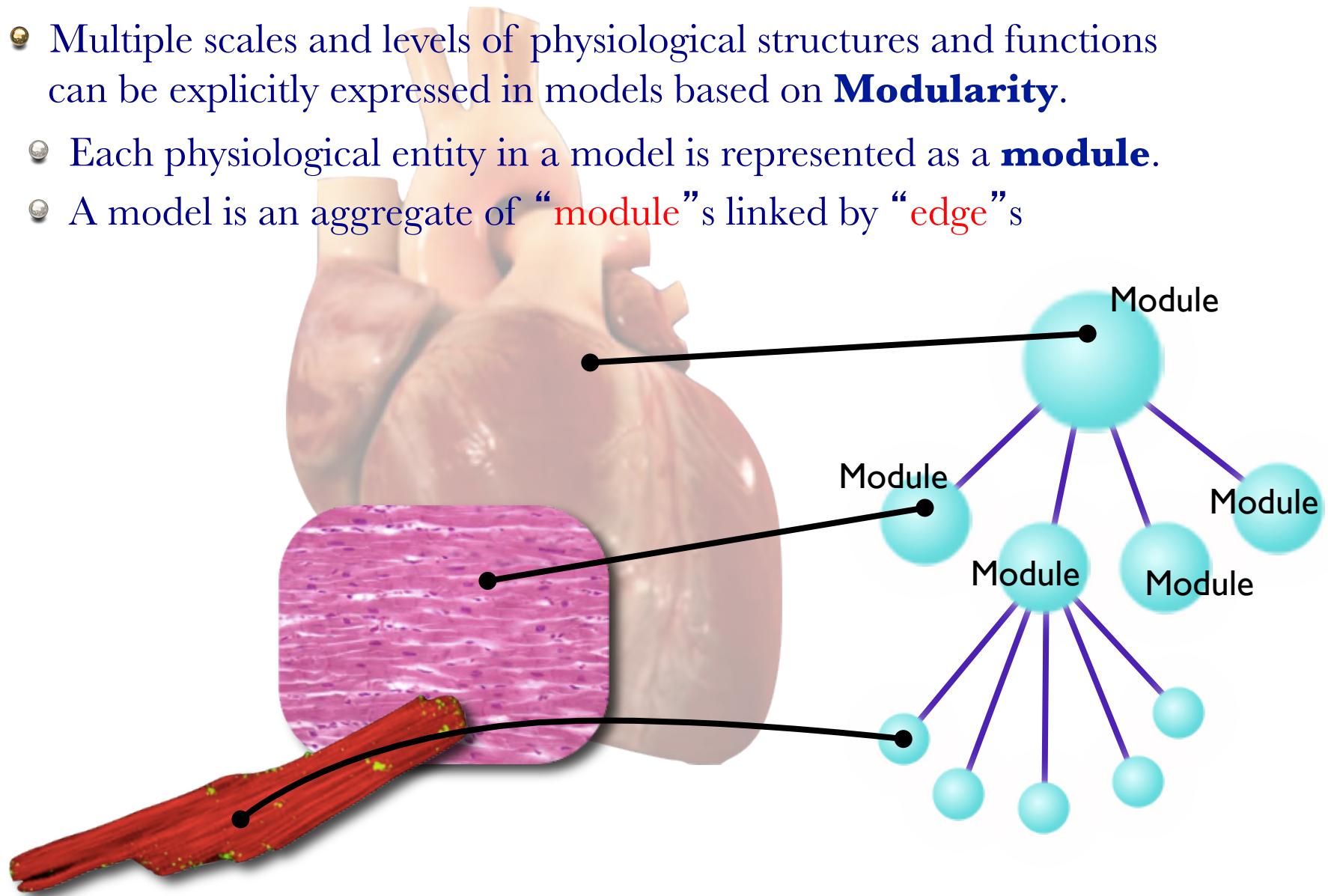
Timeseries Database



Terms of Use

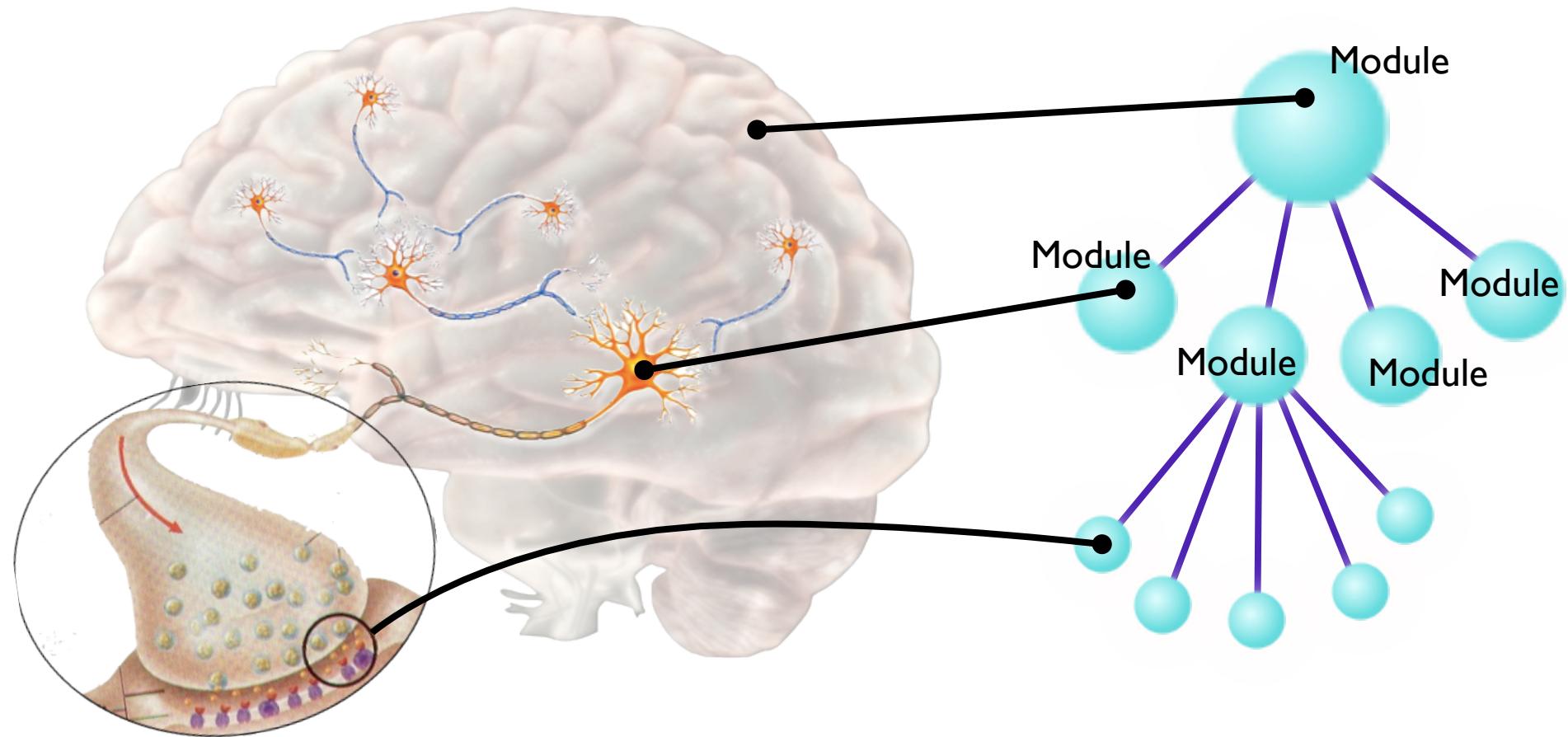
Principle Idea of PhysioDesigner

- Multiple scales and levels of physiological structures and functions can be explicitly expressed in models based on **Modularity**.
- Each physiological entity in a model is represented as a **module**.
- A model is an aggregate of “module”s linked by “edge”s



Principle Idea of PhysioDesigner

- Multiple scales and levels of physiological structures and functions can be explicitly expressed in models based on **Modularity**.
- Each physiological entity in a model is represented as a **module**.
- A model is an aggregate of “**module**”s linked by “**edge**”s



Structure of Mathematical Expressions in a Model

Simple example) Hodgkin-Huxley model in ODEs

$$C \frac{dV_m}{dt} = -I_K - I_{Na} - I_L + I_{ext}$$

$$I_{Na} = \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V_m - E_{Na})$$

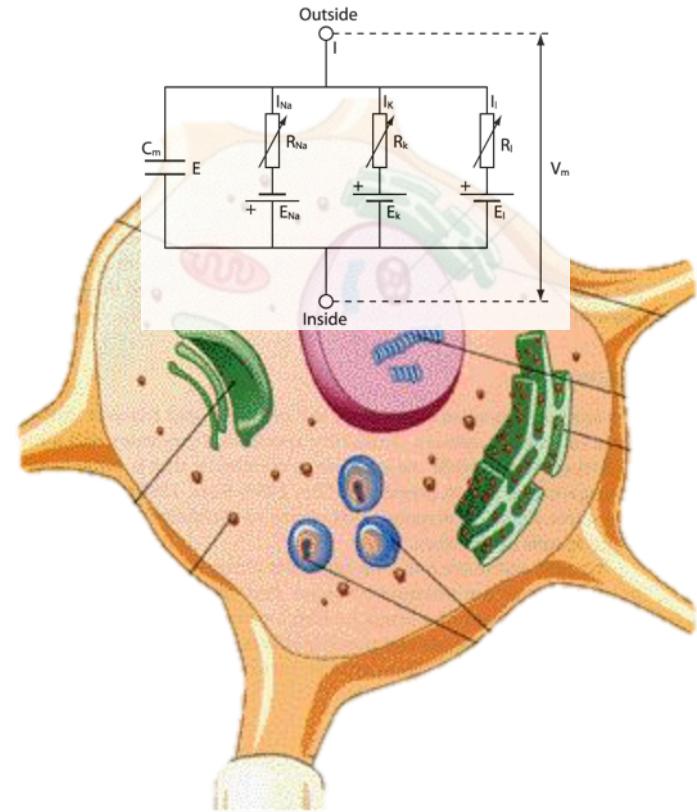
$$I_L = g_L (V_m - E_L)$$

$$I_K = \bar{g}_K n^4 (V_m - E_K)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m (V_m)(1-m) - \beta_m (V_m)m$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n (V_m)(1-n) - \beta_n (V_m)n$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \alpha_h (V_m)(1-h) - \beta_h (V_m)h$$

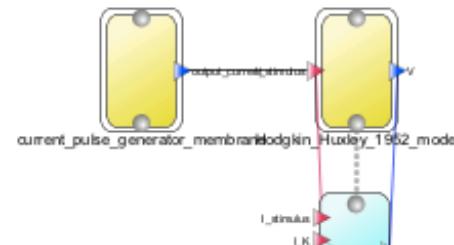


Structure of Mathematical Expressions in a Model

Hodgkin Huxley Model

Membrane

$$C \frac{dV_m}{dt} = -I_K - I_{Na} - I_L + I_{ext}$$

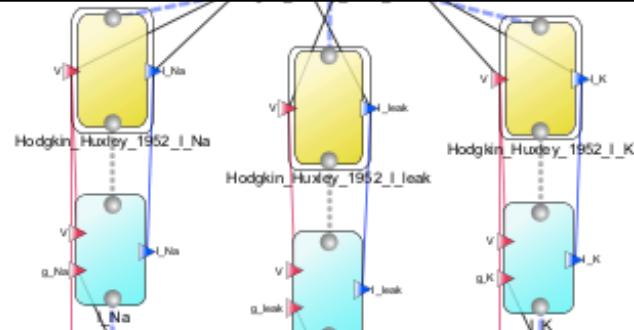


Ionic Currents

$$I_{Na} = \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V_m - E_{Na})$$

$$I_L = g_L (V_m - E_L)$$

$$I_K = \bar{g}_K n^4 (V_m - E_K)$$



Conductance

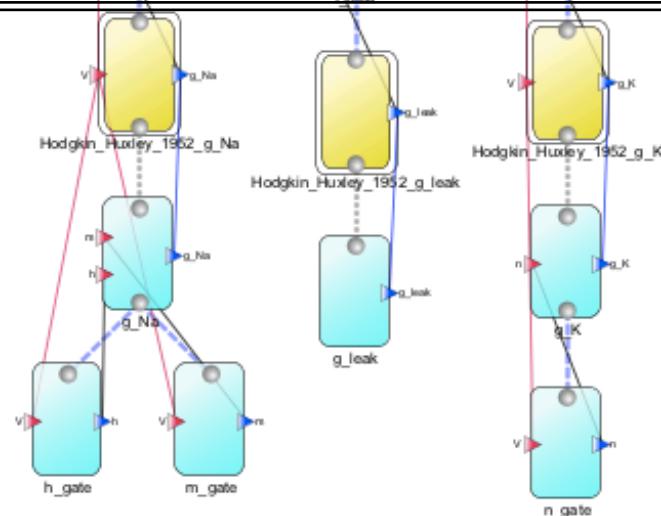
$$g_{ion} = \bar{g}_{ion} r$$

Channel Gate Variables

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m(V_m)(1-m) - \beta_m(V_m)m$$

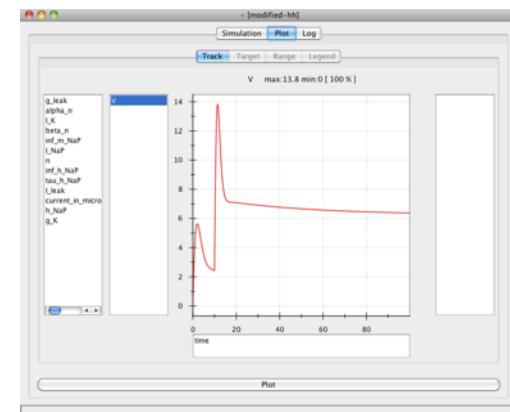
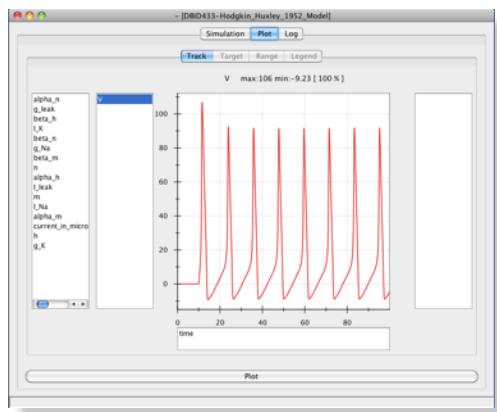
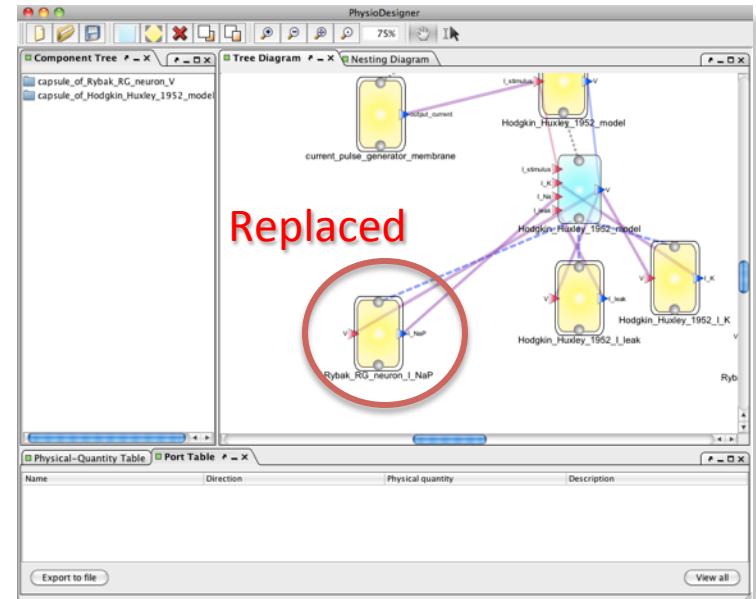
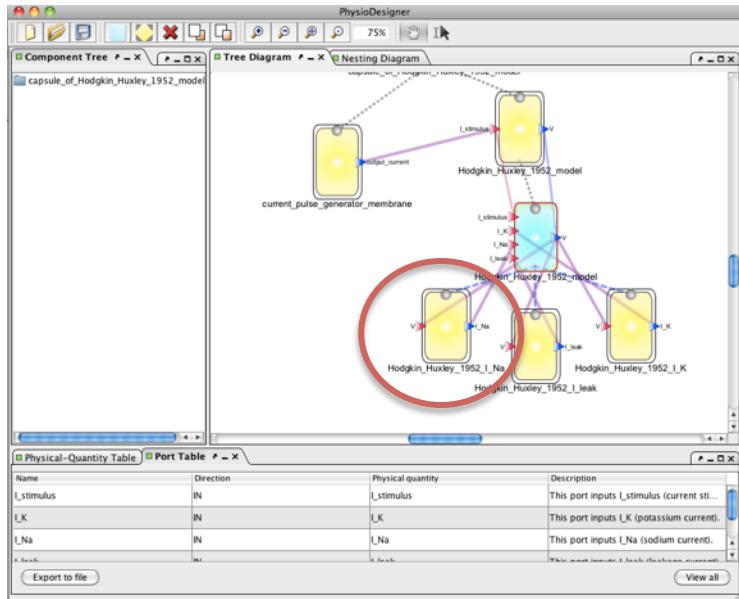
$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n(V_m)(1-n) - \beta_n(V_m)n$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \alpha_h(V_m)(1-h) - \beta_h(V_m)h$$



Reuse of Modules

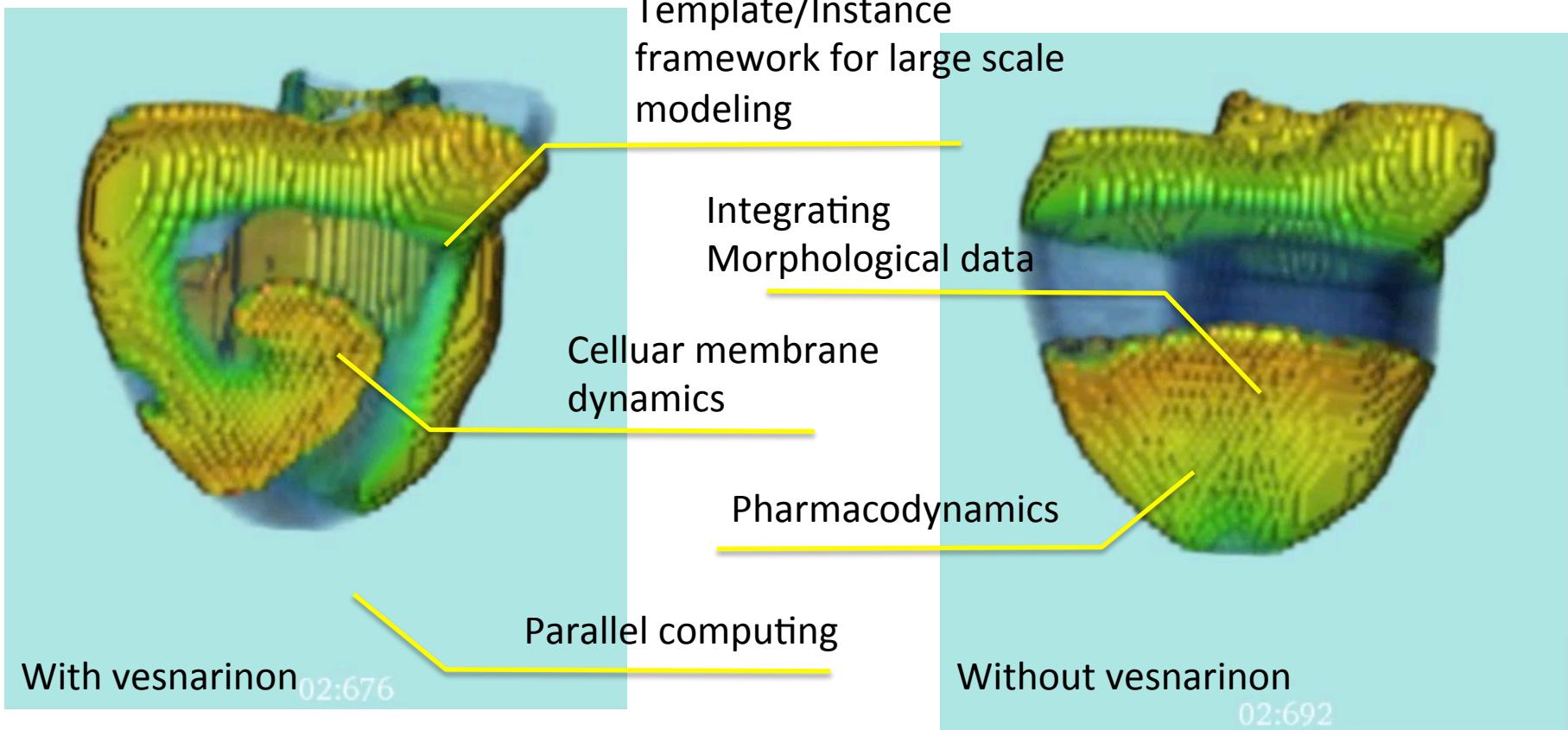
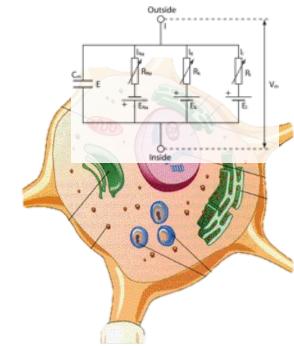
Replacement of a channel module



Example of Simulations

Model

Name: **FSK 2008 Endocardial Ventricular Myocyte with Vesnarinon**
MID: 632 in Model DB @ Physiome.jp

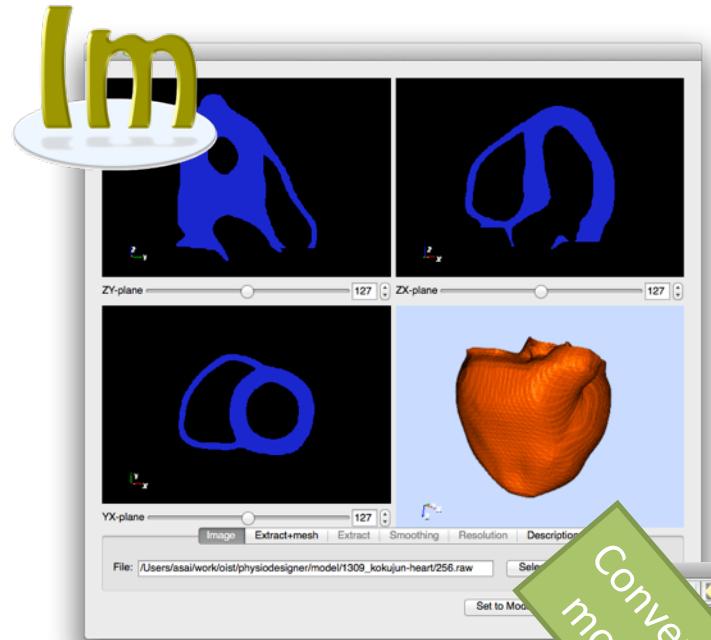


With vesnarinon 02:676

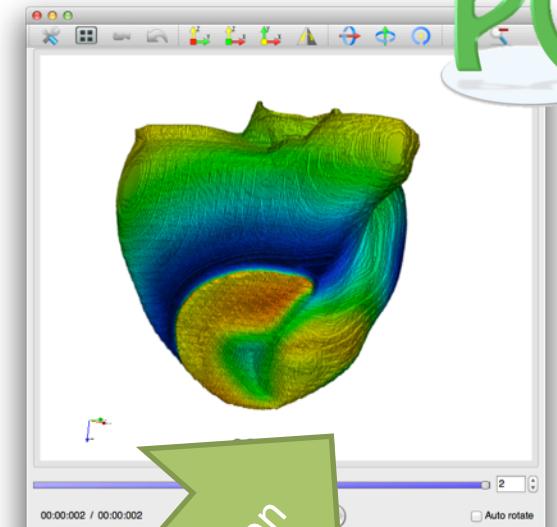
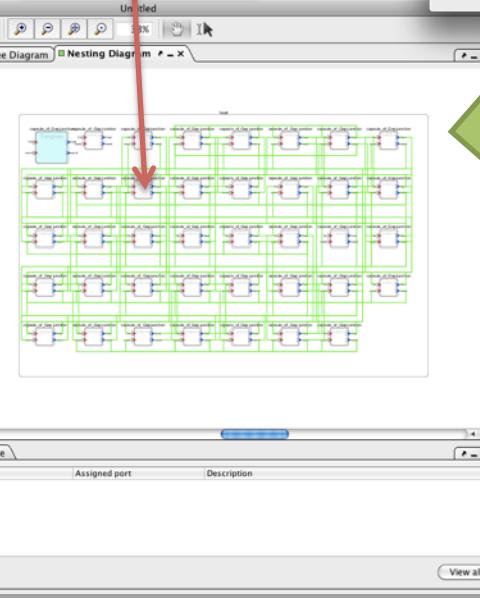
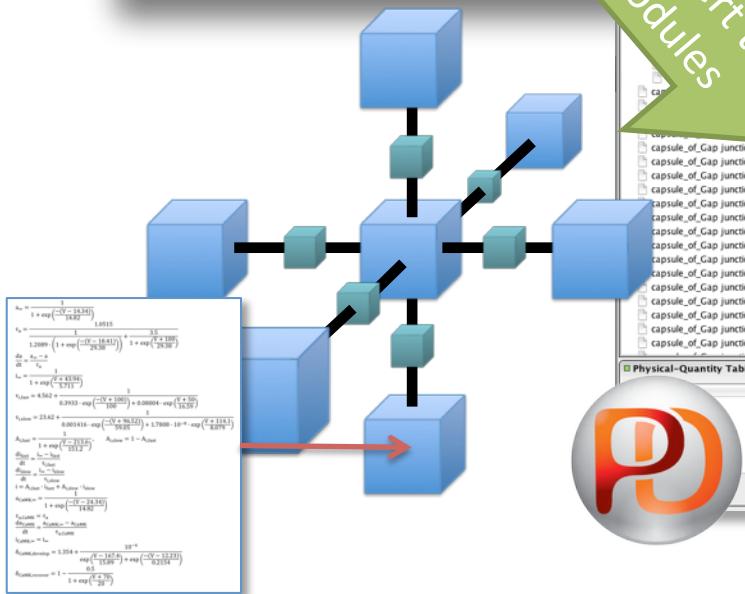
Without vesnarinon 02:692

Ventricular morphological model
Name: **human_ventricles_shape_data**
MID: 7 in Morphology DB @ Physiome.jp

Modeling with Morphology



Convert to
modules



A screenshot of a video player interface. At the top, there's a blue header bar with a play button icon. Below it is a progress bar with the text "00:00:002 / 00:00:002". The main area shows a dark video frame with a small portion of a white interface visible at the bottom left. A large green arrow points diagonally upwards from the bottom left towards the top right, containing the word "Visualization" in white.



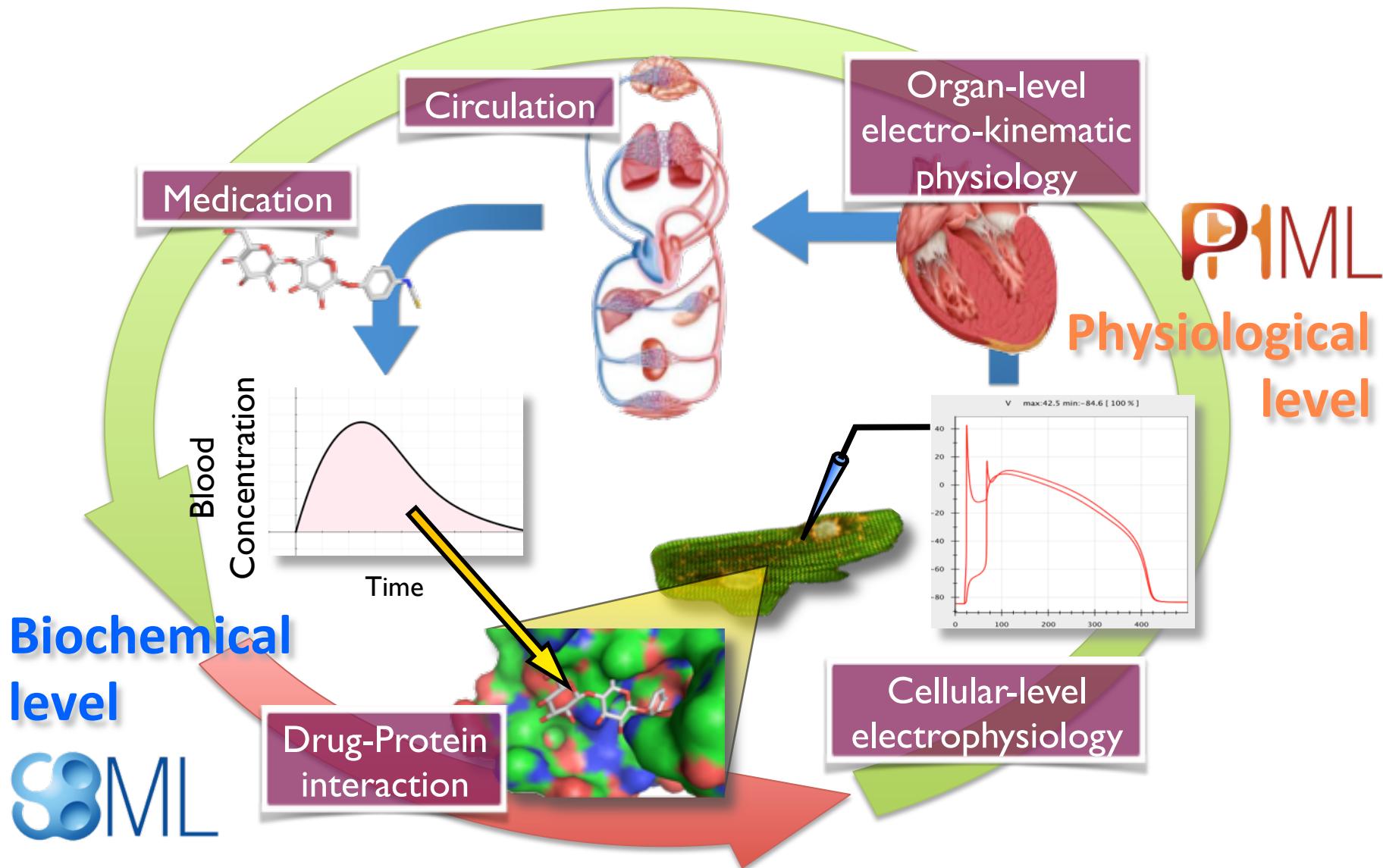
Simulation



SBML-PHML

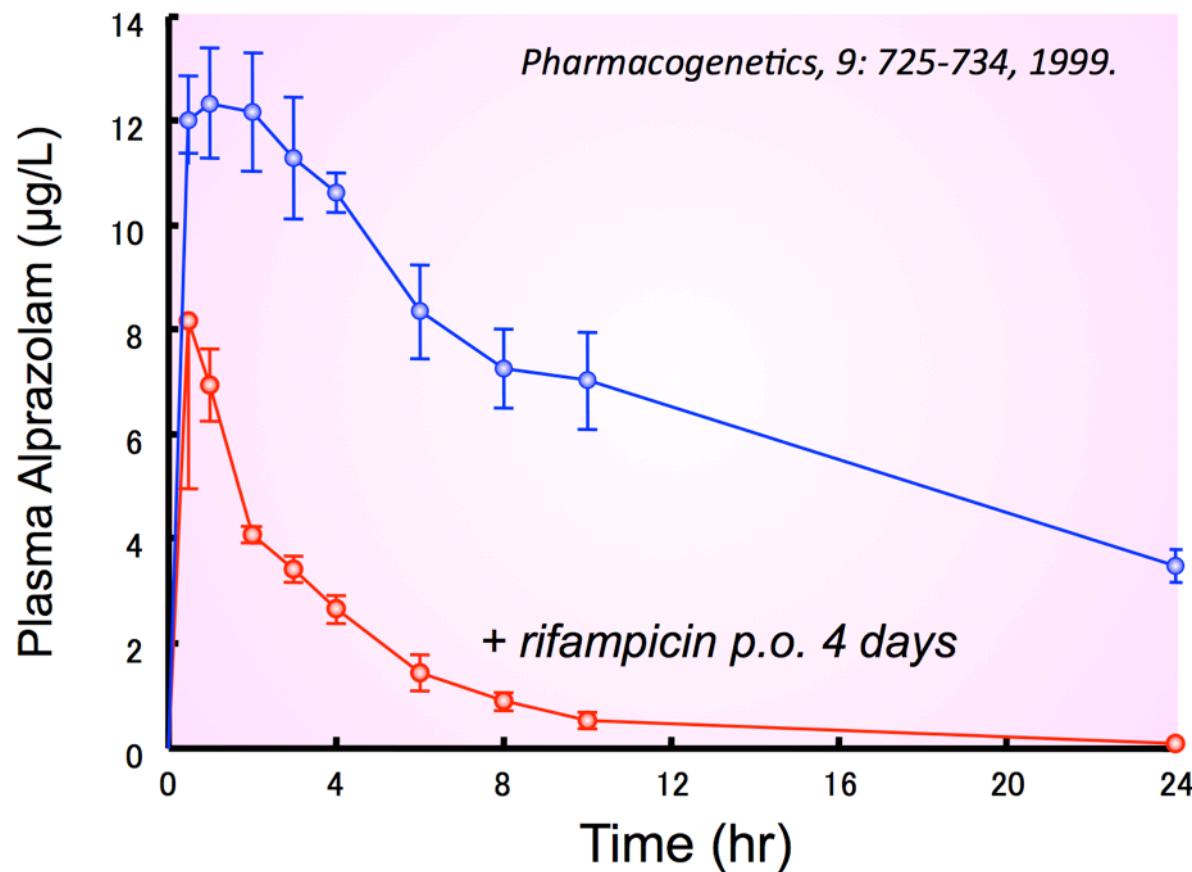
Hybridization

Modeling target



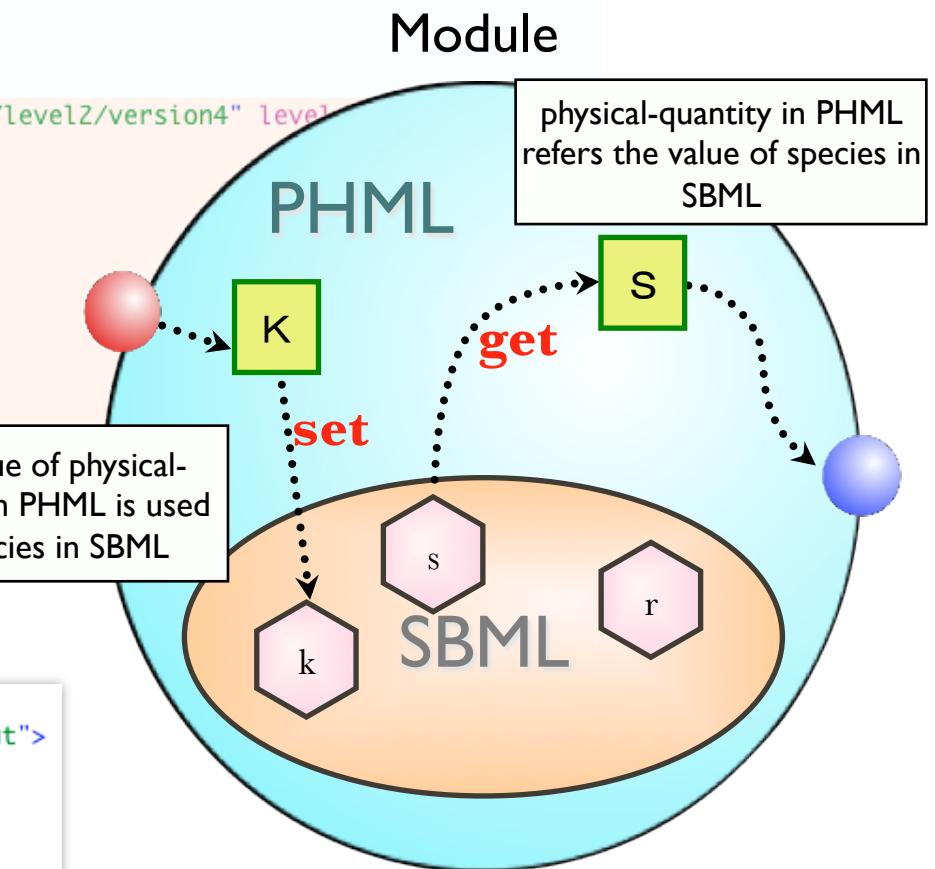
Drug-Drug Interaction

Rifampicin → Alprazolam
CYP3A4 induction



SBML-PHML Hybridization

```
<is:module type="functional-unit">
  <is:physical-quantity-set>
    ...
  </is:physical-quantity-set>
  ...
  <is:import type="sbml">
    <sbml:sbml xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level2/version4" level="1" version="1">
      <sbml:model id="model">
        <sbml:listOfSpecies>
          ...
        </sbml:listOfSpecies>
        <sbml:listOfReactions>
          ...
        </sbml:listOfReactions>
        ...
      </sbml:model>
    </sbml:sbml>
  </is:import>
</is:module>
```



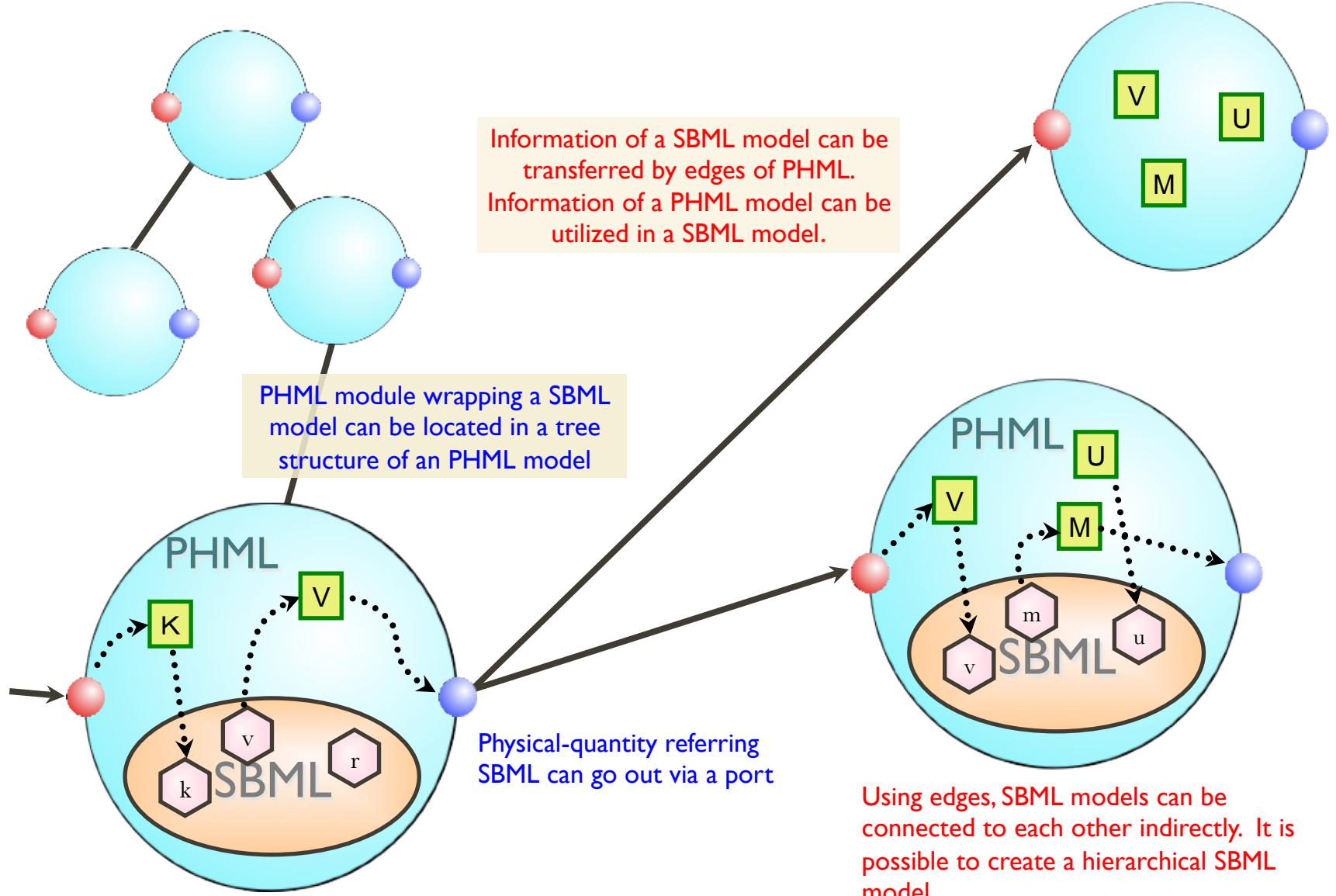
- Include a whole SBML model in an PHML module

```
<is:implementation>
  <is:bridge type="sbml" sub-type="species" direction="put">
    <is:connector type="species">k</is:connector>
  </is:bridge>

  <is:definition type="ode" format="mathml">
    <m:math> \dots dk/dt = -s*k \dots </m:math>
  </is:definition>
</is:implementation>
```

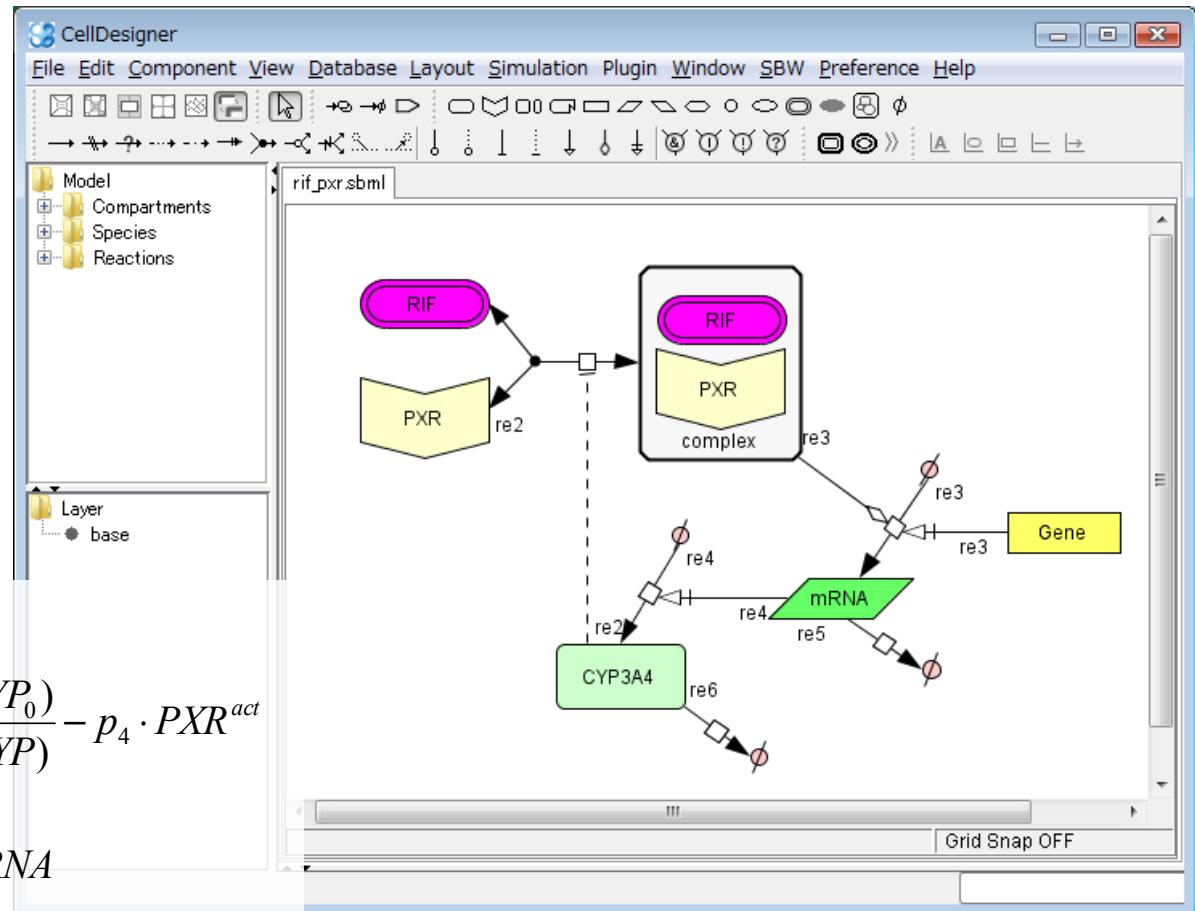
- Values of species and parameters of SBML are available in the simulation via physical-quantities of PHML

SBML Connections in PHML



Model of CYP3A4 Induction by Rifampicin

Yamashita, F., et al. (2013). Modeling of rifampicin-induced CYP3A4 activation dynamics for the prediction of clinical drug-drug interactions from in vitro data. *PLoS One*, 8(9), e70330. doi:journal.pone.0070330

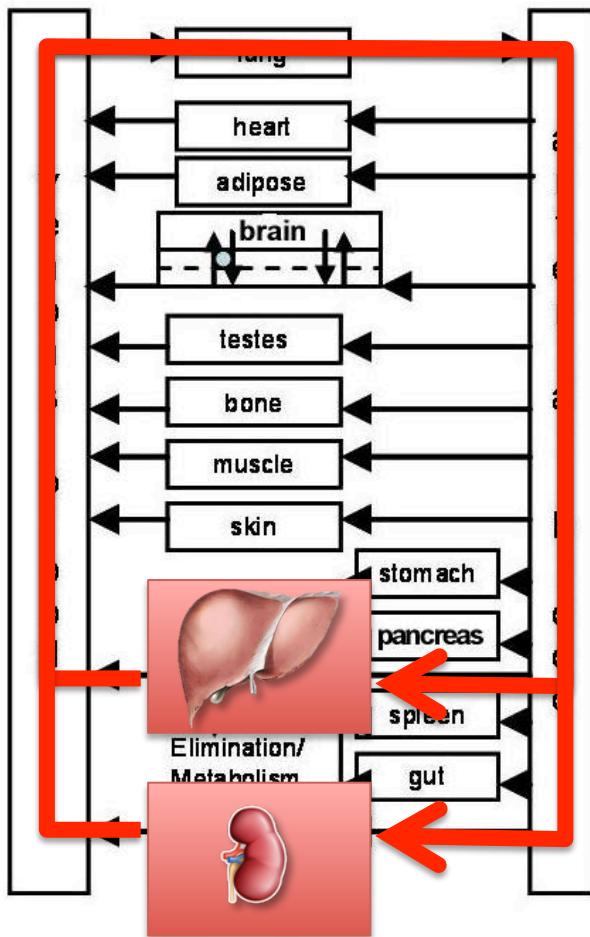


$$\frac{dPXR^{act}}{dt} = \frac{p_1 \cdot Rif}{p_2 + Rif} \cdot \frac{(1 + p_3 \cdot CYP_0)}{(1 + p_3 \cdot CYP)} - p_4 \cdot PXR^{act}$$

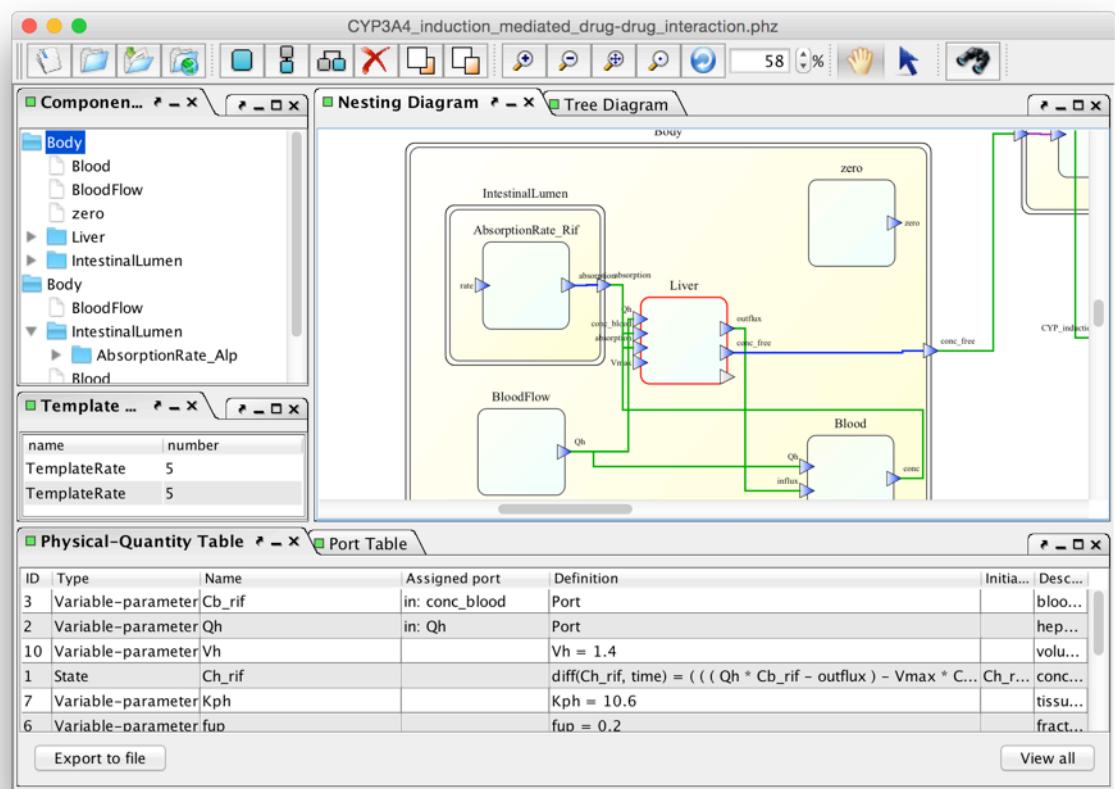
$$\frac{dRNA}{dt} = p_4 \cdot PXR^{act} + q_1 - q_2 \cdot RNA$$

$$\frac{dCYP}{dt} = r_1 \cdot RNA - r_2 \cdot CYP$$

Pharmacokinetics

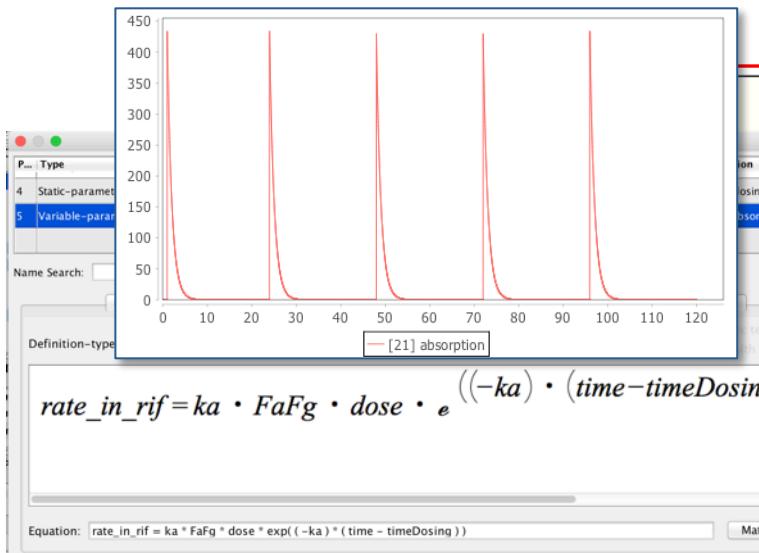


Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetics (PBPK) model

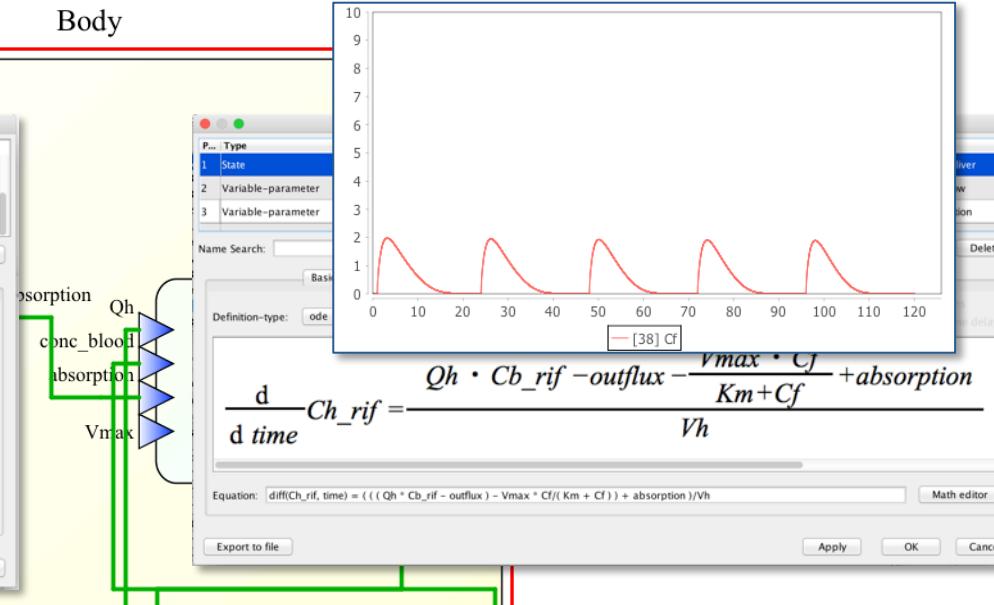


Pharmacokinetics of Rifampicin

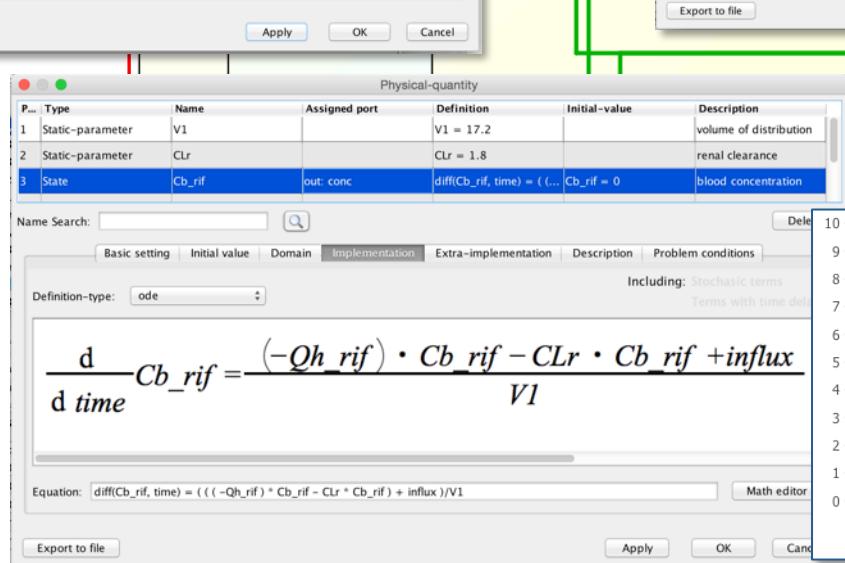
Absorption



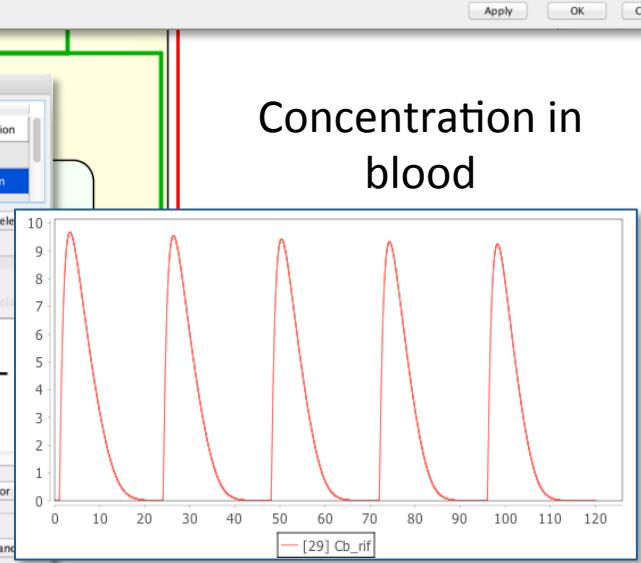
Body



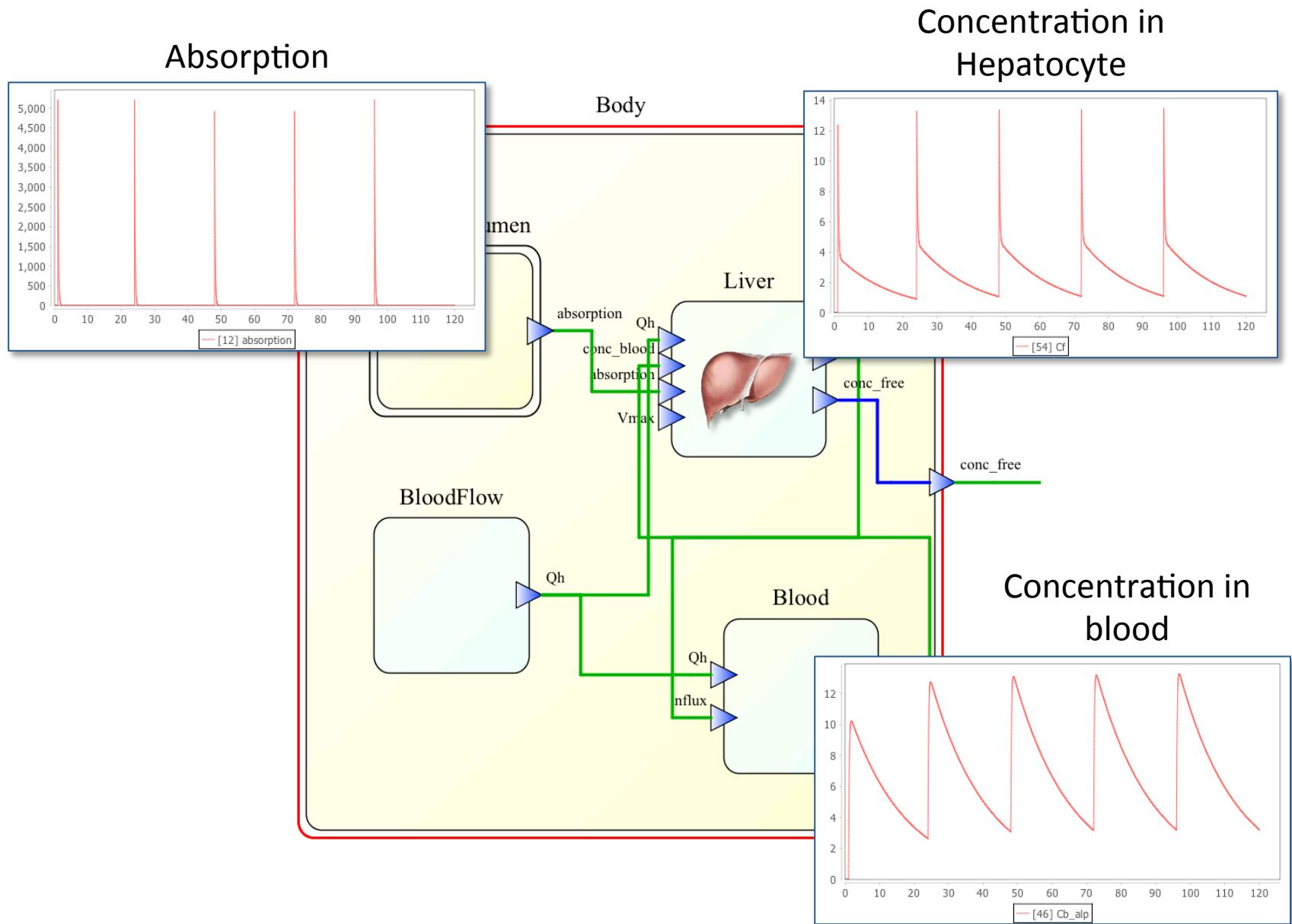
Concentration in Hepatocyte



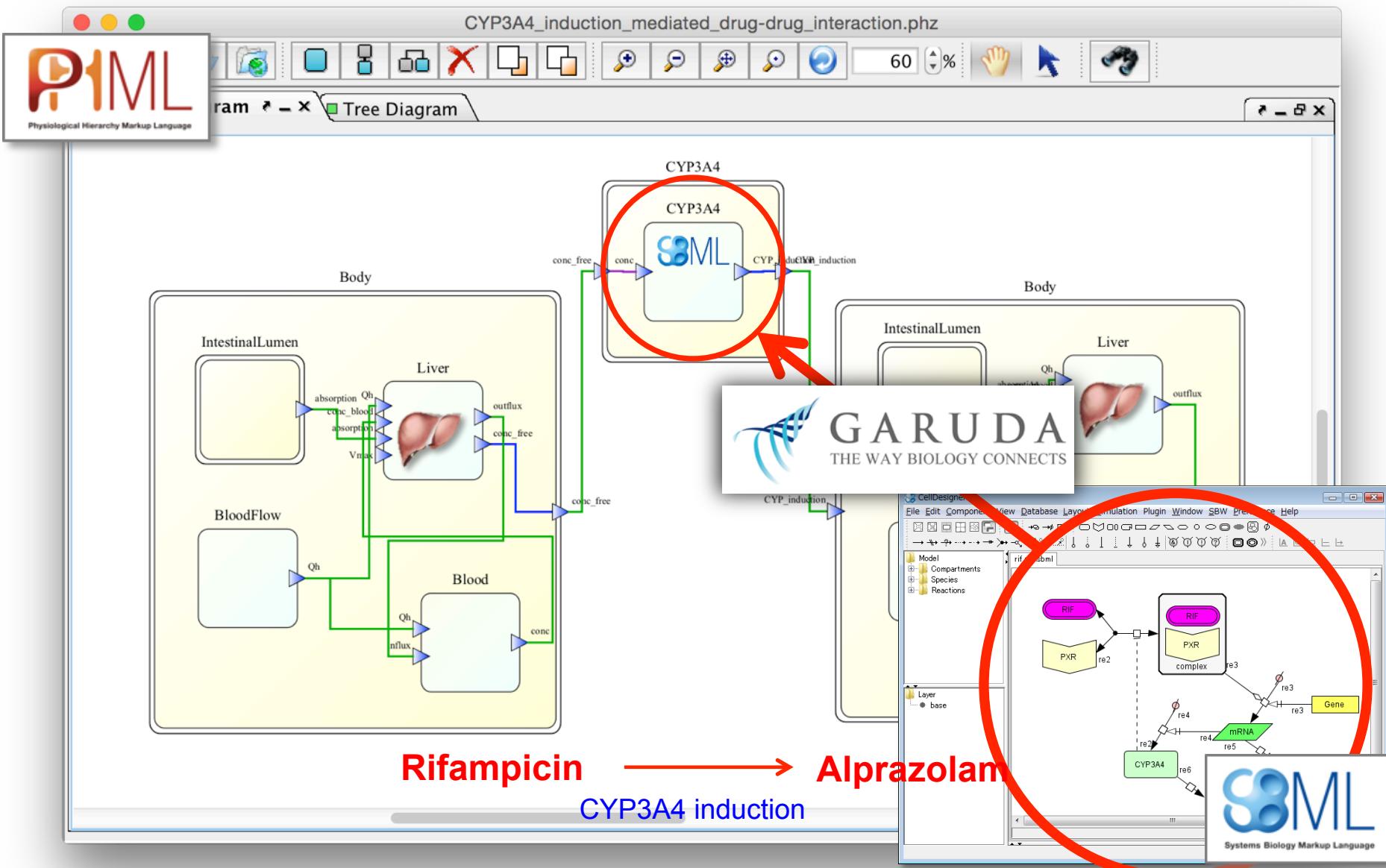
Concentration in blood



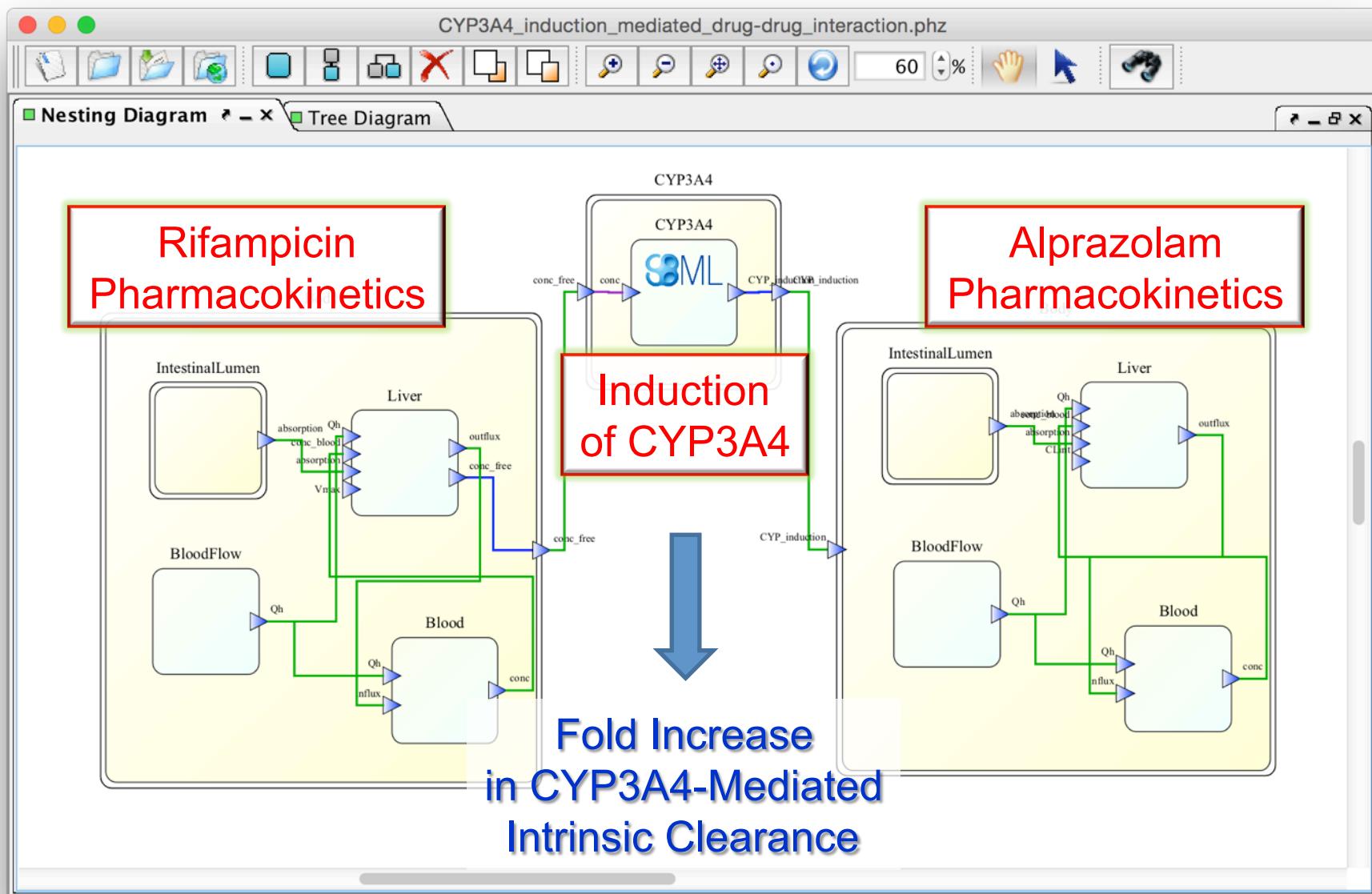
Pharmacokinetics of Alprazolam



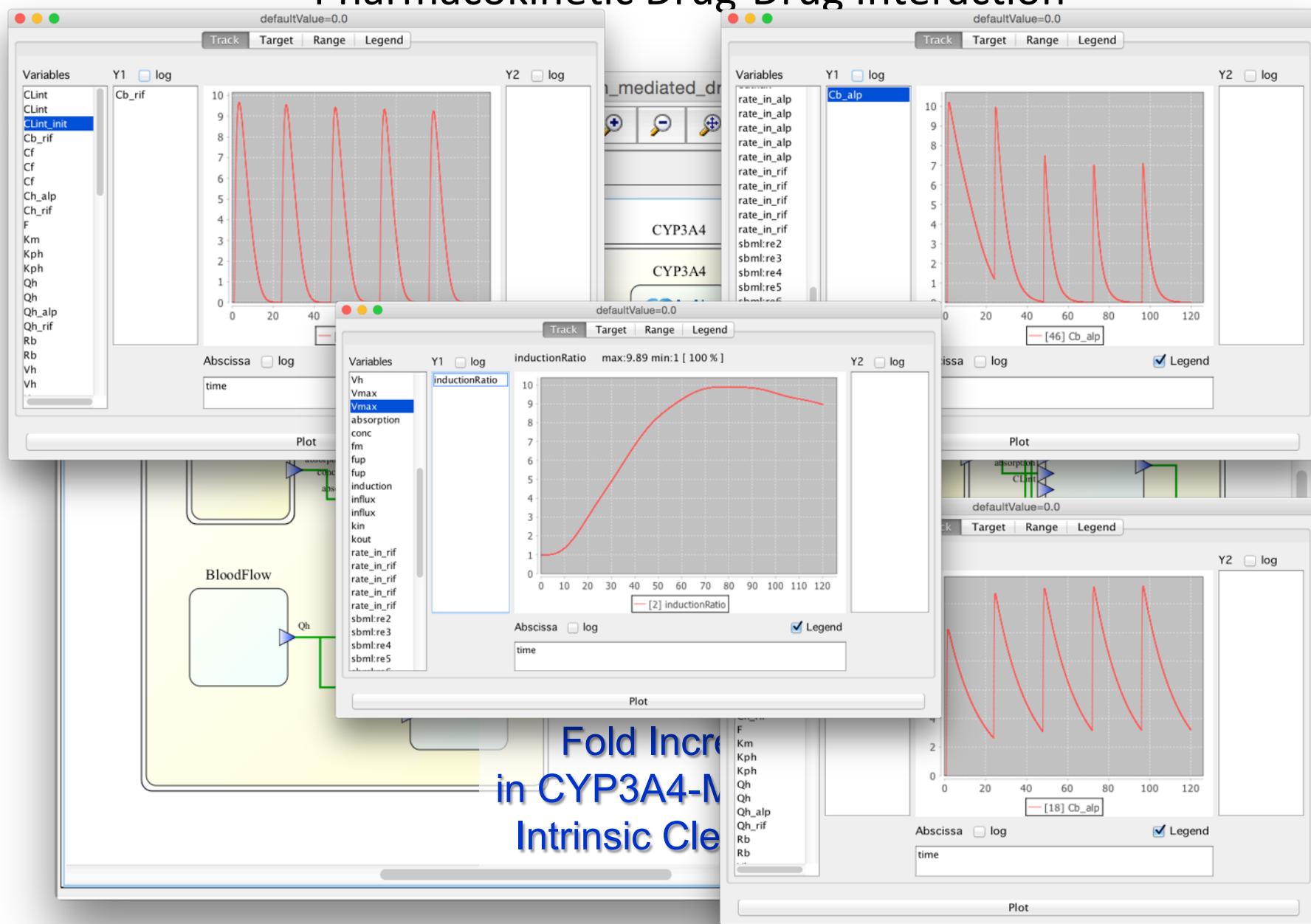
PHML-SBML Hybrid Simulation for Dynamics of In Vivo Pharmacokinetic Drug-Drug Interaction



Implementation of Pharmacokinetic Interaction of Alprazolam with Rifampicin



PHML-SBML Hybrid Simulation for Dynamics of In Vivo Pharmacokinetic Drug-Drug Interaction



Simpler Model -- One Compartment Model --

one-compartment_3.phz

Component Tree

- Body
- Body
- CYP3A4

Nesting Diagram

Physical-quantity

P...	Type	Name	Assigned port	Definition	Initial-value	Description
1	Variable-parameter	absorption_rif	in: absorption	Port		
2	State	conc_rif	out: concentration	diff(conc_rif, time) ...	conc_rif = 0	
5	Static-parameter					

Physical-quantity

P...	Type	Name	Assigned port	Definition	Initial-value	Description
1	Variable-parameter	absorption_alp	in: absorption	Port		
2	State	conc_alp	out: concentration	diff(conc_alp, time) = (absorptio...)	conc_alp = 0	
3	Static-parameter	ko			ko = 0.04	

Equation:

$$\frac{d}{d \text{ time}} \text{conc_alp} = \frac{\text{absorption_alp} - (\text{CLr} + (1 - \text{fm}) + \text{CypInduction} \cdot \text{fm}) \cdot \text{CLh} \cdot \text{conc_alp}}{V_{\text{alp}}}$$

Equation: diff(conc_alp, time) = (absorption_alp - (CLr + ((1 - fm) + CypInduction * fm) * CLh) * conc_alp)/V_alp

Implementation

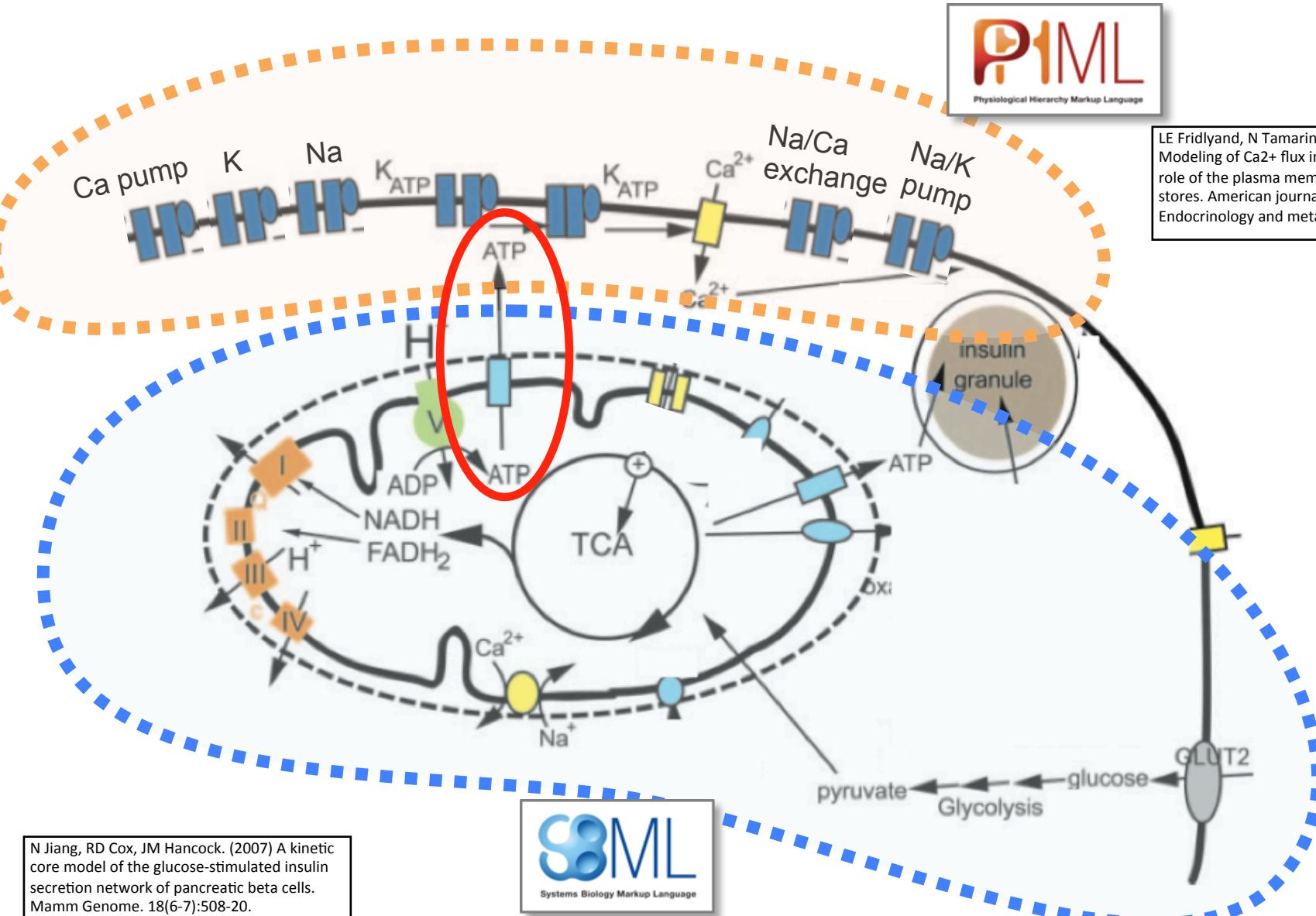
Including: Stochastic terms
Terms with time delay

Export to file **Apply** **OK** **Cancel**

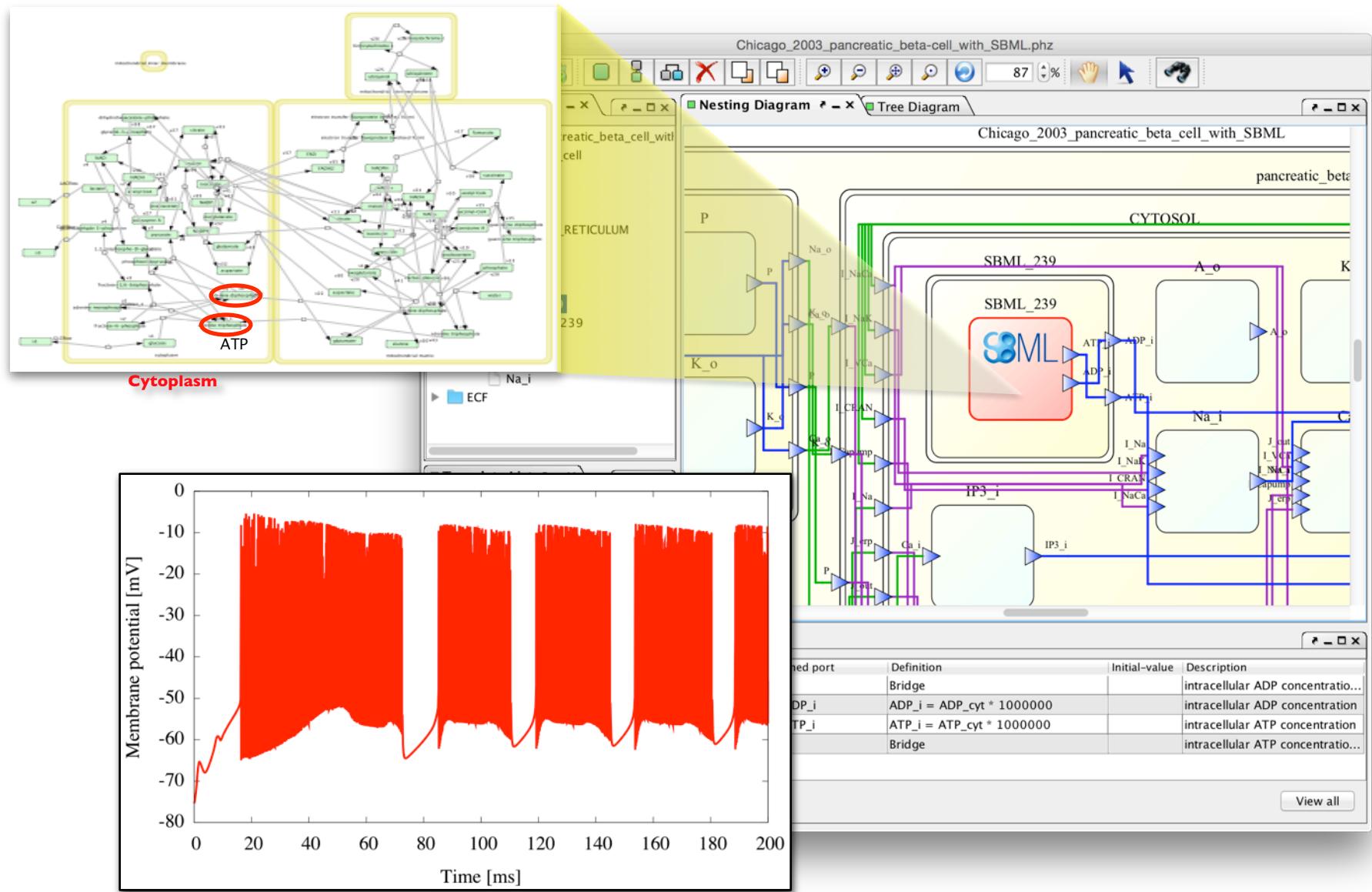
Example: Pancreatic Beta Cell



LE Fridlyand, N Tamarina, LH Philipson (2003)
Modeling of Ca^{2+} flux in pancreatic beta-cells:
role of the plasma membrane and intracellular
stores. American journal of physiology.
Endocrinology and metabolism. vol. 285



Example: Pancreatic Beta Cell



Simulation Flint



Simulation

Simulator *Flint*

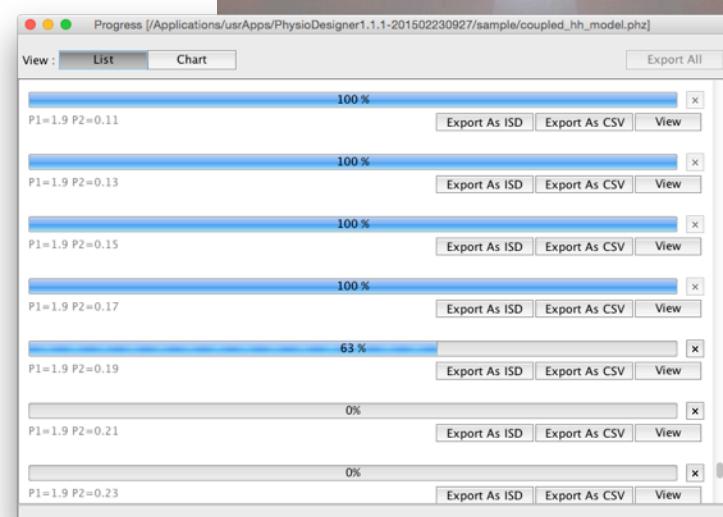
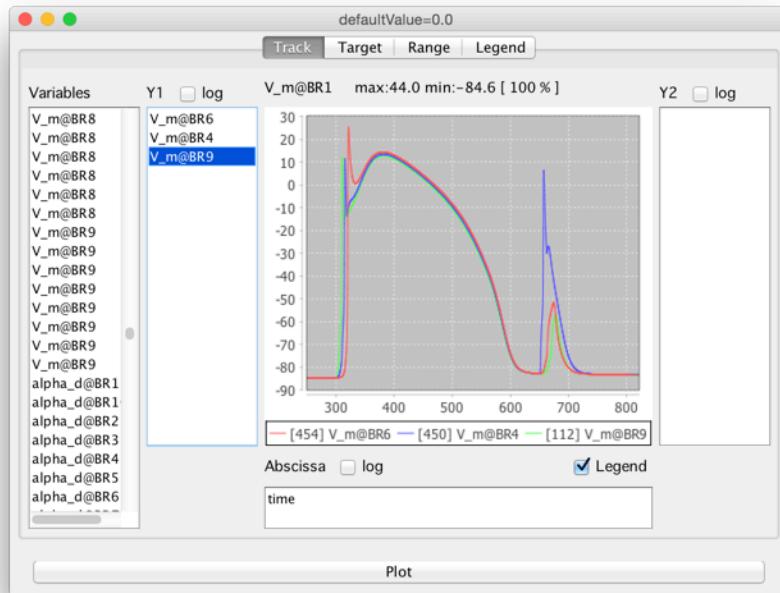


Supports SBML as well as PHML

Supports SBML + PHML hybrid

Export to C++, JAVA

Export to FreeFEM format





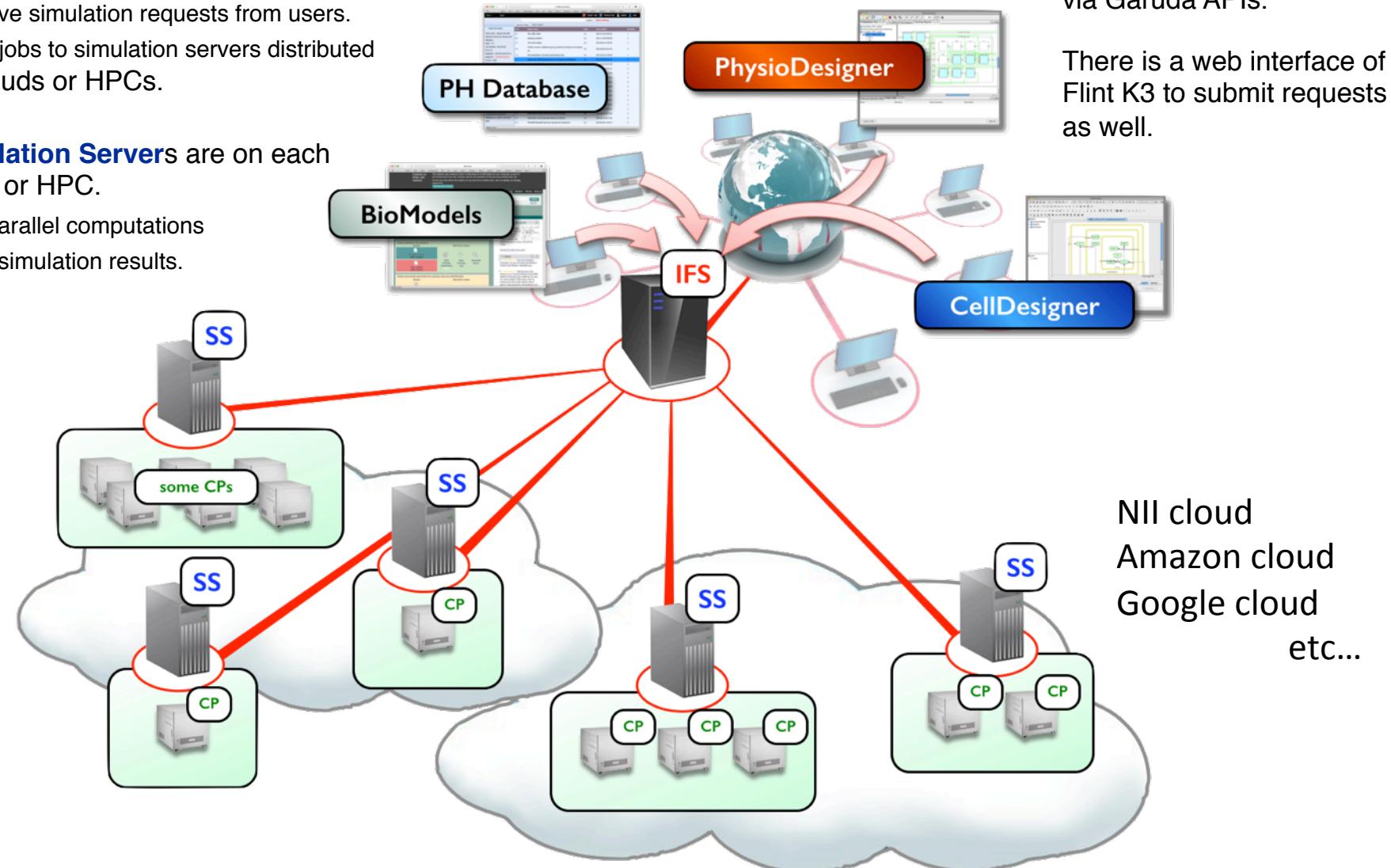
Flint K3

Interface Server is at somewhere in the internet.

- Receive simulation requests from users.
- Send jobs to simulation servers distributed on clouds or HPCs.

Simulation Servers are on each cloud or HPC.

- Run parallel computations
- Store simulation results.

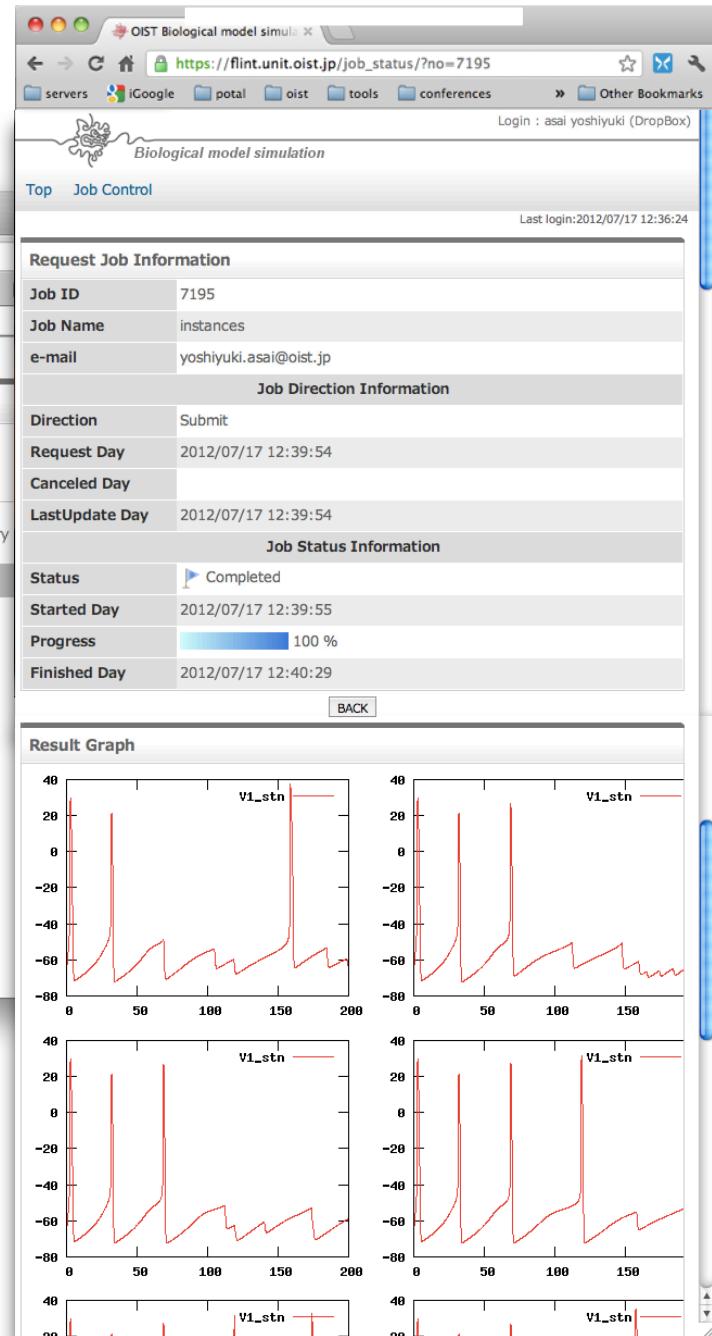
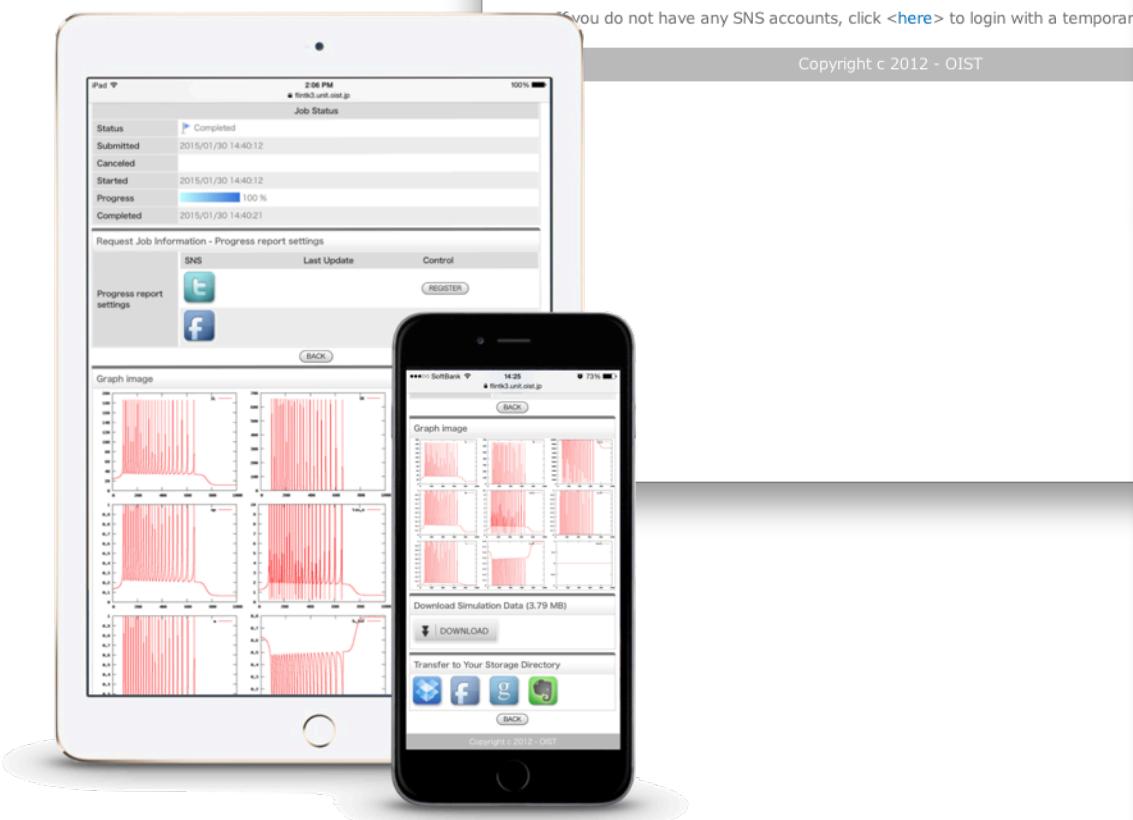


Garuda alliance member applications can send simulation jobs to Flint K3 via Garuda APIs.

There is a web interface of Flint K3 to submit requests as well.

Flint K3

<http://flintk3.org>

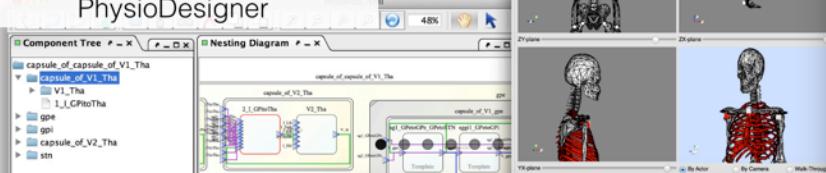


Physiome.jp and PH Database

Physiome.jp

Home PH Database Tools About us Links Sitemap

PhysioDesigner



Physiome.jp - toward in silico

Physiome.jp is a part of the Worldwide Integrative Platform for Systems Biology. The building blocks (models and physiological data) representing biological functions and processes can be assembled as elements in the catalogue of human knowledge. This understanding of human physiology, eventually can be used for medicine and predictive medicine.

Platform Overview

Our platform is composed of several applications and tools to support modeling of physiological systems. The main application is the Physiome simulator Flint. Also tools for medical image processing and analysis.

Display a menu

PH Database

The PH database (PHDB) at www.physiome.jp currently includes three databases, and time series data. In the PHML framework, it is possible to integrate morphological and physiological models. The PHML framework allows models to interoperate to each other to support such models including morphological and physiological models.

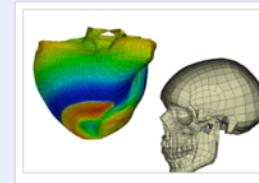
(Updated, 1st January 2015)

Display a menu

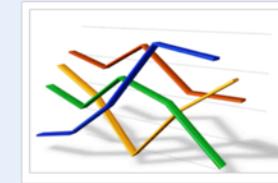
PHML Model Database



Morphology Database



Timeseries Database



Terms of Use

phdb.unit.oist.jp

Home > Model

Google+ login Facebook login Register Login

Search Search Setting

ID	MODEL NAME	PHML	LAST UPDATE	REVISION
829	Priebe-Beuckelmann human ventricular epicardial cell model	1.0	2015-02-22 01:54:39	1
828	Priebe-Beuckelmann human ventricular midcardial cell model	1.0	2015-02-23 18:10:26	1
827	Priebe-Beuckelmann human ventricular endocardial cell model	1.0	2015-02-22 21:16:20	1
826	Priebe-Beuckelmann human ventricular myocyte model (heart failure condition)	1.0	2015-02-23 18:10:26	1
825	Priebe-Beuckelmann human ventricular myocyte model	1.0	2015-02-22 01:54:39	1
824	Kurata 2005 Human Ventricular Myocyte Model (Midcardial cell) EAD generation condition	1.0	2015-02-23 01:35:03	1
823	Kurata 2005 Human Ventricular Myocyte Model (Midcardial cell)	1.0	2015-02-22 00:10:37	1
820	Kurata 2005 Human Ventricular Myocyte Model (Epicardial cell)	1.0	2015-02-22 21:17:57	2
819	Kurata 2005 Human Ventricular Myocyte Model (Endocardial cell)	1.0	2015-02-23 03:32:30	2
818	Ohara-Rudy Human Midcardial Ventricular Myocyte (modified INa)	1.0	2015-02-22 21:16:20	1
817	Ohara-Rudy Human Epicardial Ventricular Myocyte (modified INa)	1.0	2015-02-23 02:26:42	1
816	Ohara-Rudy Human Endocardial Ventricular Myocyte (modified INa)	1.0	2015-02-23 02:09:36	1

<http://physiome.jp>

On-line Tutorials @ YouTube

youtube.com

1:gmail 2:gDict 3:AlcPro 4:baidu 5:OWA 6:gmap potal v oist v tools v conf v life v sci v lang v travel v okinawa v News v garuda v kaken v >> +

YouTube SG physiodesigner アップロード ログイン

PhysioDesigner

チャンネル登録 14

ホーム 動画 再生リスト チャンネル フリートーク 概要

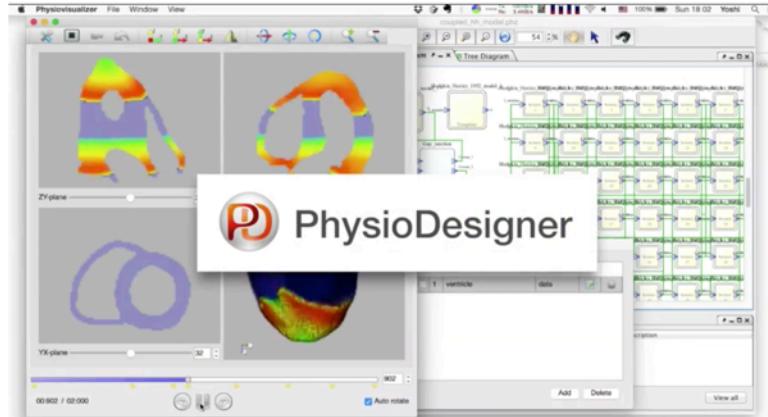
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PhysioDesigner is software to assist you to develop multi-level models of physiological functions with graphical user interface.
A simulator Flint can perform simulations of those models.
More information is available at <http://physiodesigner.org>.
Relevant tools are available at <http://physiome.jp>.

BGM: "I Can't Imagine Where I'd Be Without It" in Thoughtless by Chris Zabriskie.
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もっと読む

Tutorials



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