

# Blood, Brains, and Biofilms: Investigations of Molecular Communication in Biology

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Workshop on Molecular, Biological, and  
Multi-Scale Communications  
19 January 2023

- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Blood (Organ-on-a-chip)**
- 3 Brains (Neuron Transport)**
- 4 Biofilms (Bacteria colonies)**
- 5 Conclusions**

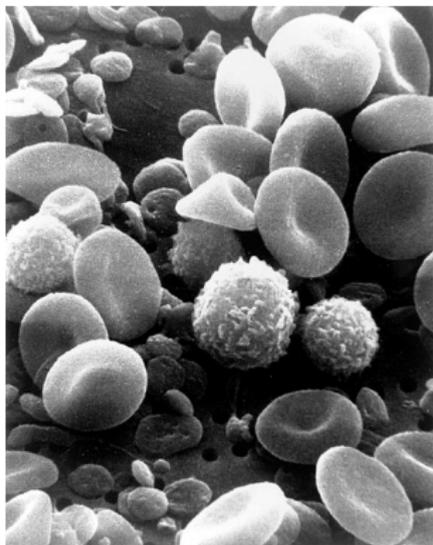


<https://nanocom.acm.org/>

Regular Paper Submission deadline: 9 April 2023

Endorsed by the IEEE MBMC-TC

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Consider cells in a living environment (e.g., bloodflow)

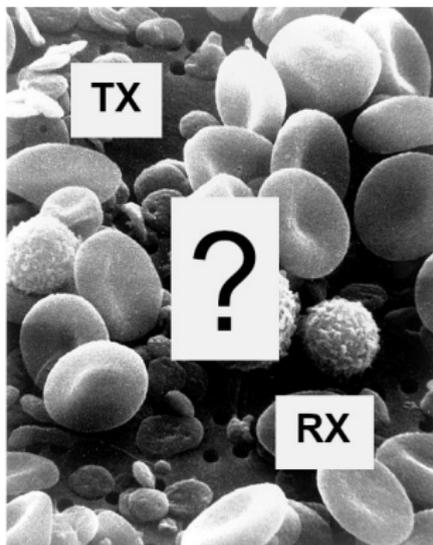
- What communication should we be interested in?
- Where are our TXs and RXs?

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Image: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SEM\\_blood\\_cells.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SEM_blood_cells.jpg) (Bruce Wetzel and Harry Schaefer)

# Biological Communication Networks

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- What communication should we be interested in?
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Image: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SEM\\_blood\\_cells.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SEM_blood_cells.jpg) (Bruce Wetzel and Harry Schaefer)

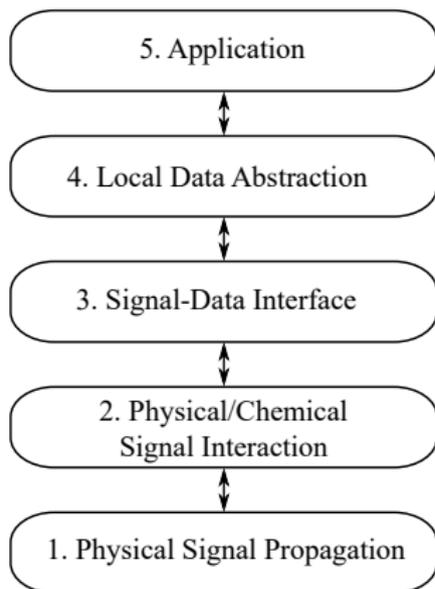
# Communication Systems in Biology

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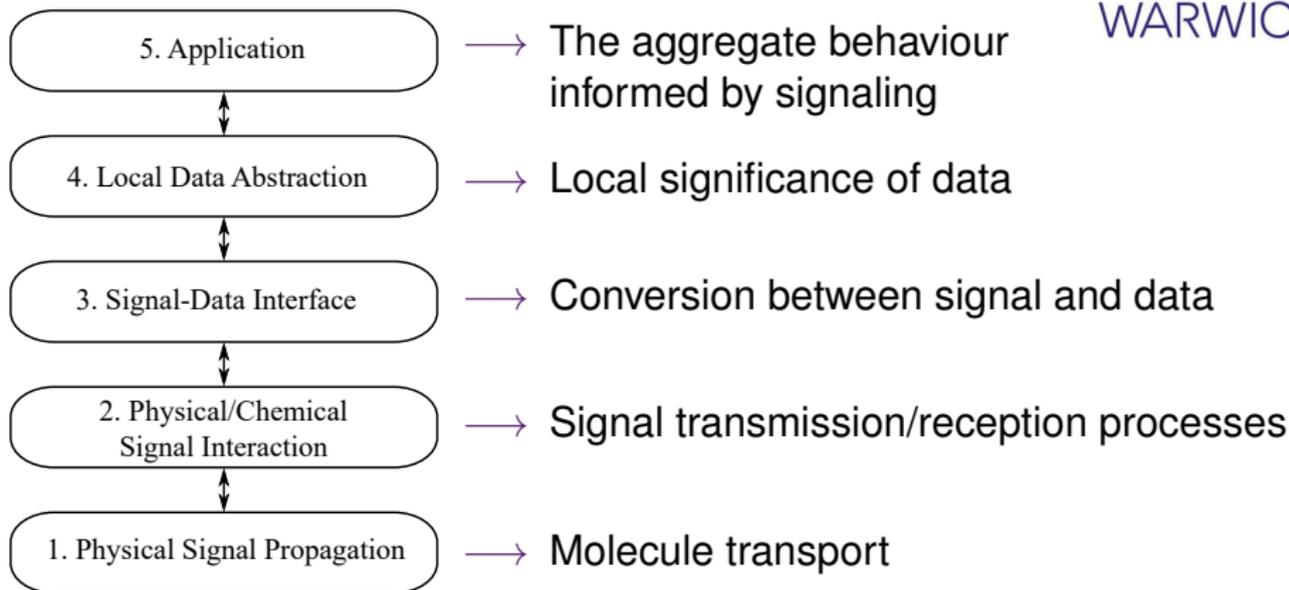


Message	TX	Environment	RX	Destination
Organelle		Cytosol		Organelle
Single Cell		Extracellular Space		Single Cell
Tissue		Circulatory System		Tissue
Organ		Microplate		Organ
Organism		Microfluidic Channel		Organism
Experimenter		Petri Dish		Experimenter
		Air		

# Hierarchy for Cell Signaling



# Hierarchy for Cell Signaling



- We can define the levels as appropriate for our application

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# Organ-on-a-Chip (OoaC)



Dr Hamidreza  
Arjmandi



Mitra  
Rezaei



/ICK

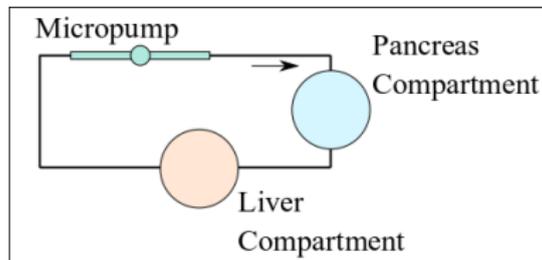
**Figure:** Organ-on-a-Chip platform

*ex vivo* microphysiological models

- Replicate diseased states and progression in microfluidics
- Aim to replace drug experimentation in animals
- Need to translate results to *in vivo* (in-body)

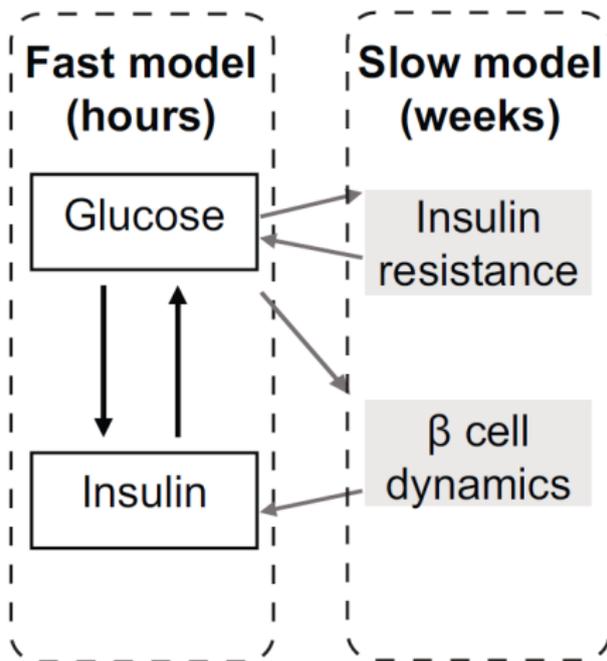
Image: Bauer *et al.*, Scientific Reports, vol. 7, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-14815-w>

# AZ Interest in Glucose Regulation



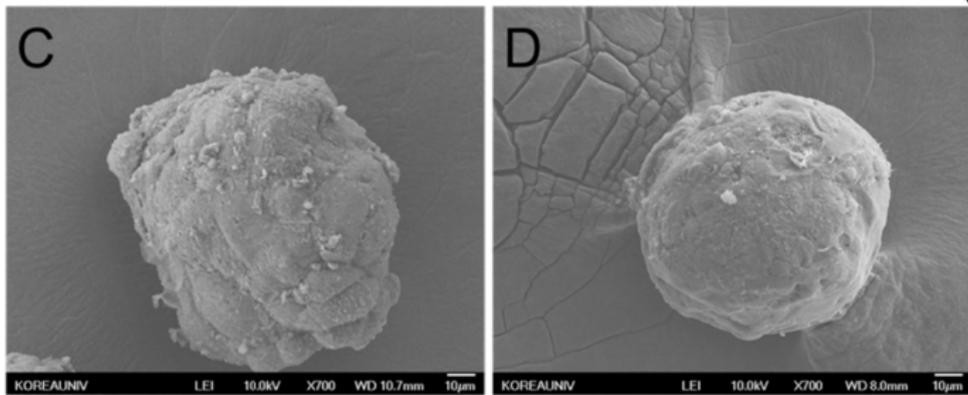
- Measure metabolic processes
- Experimental and mathematical models
- Being expanded to 3-organ and 4-organ models

## Computational model (ODEs)



Casas *et al.*, *bioRxiv*, August 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.08.18.456693>

# OoaC Problem – Spheroid Behavior



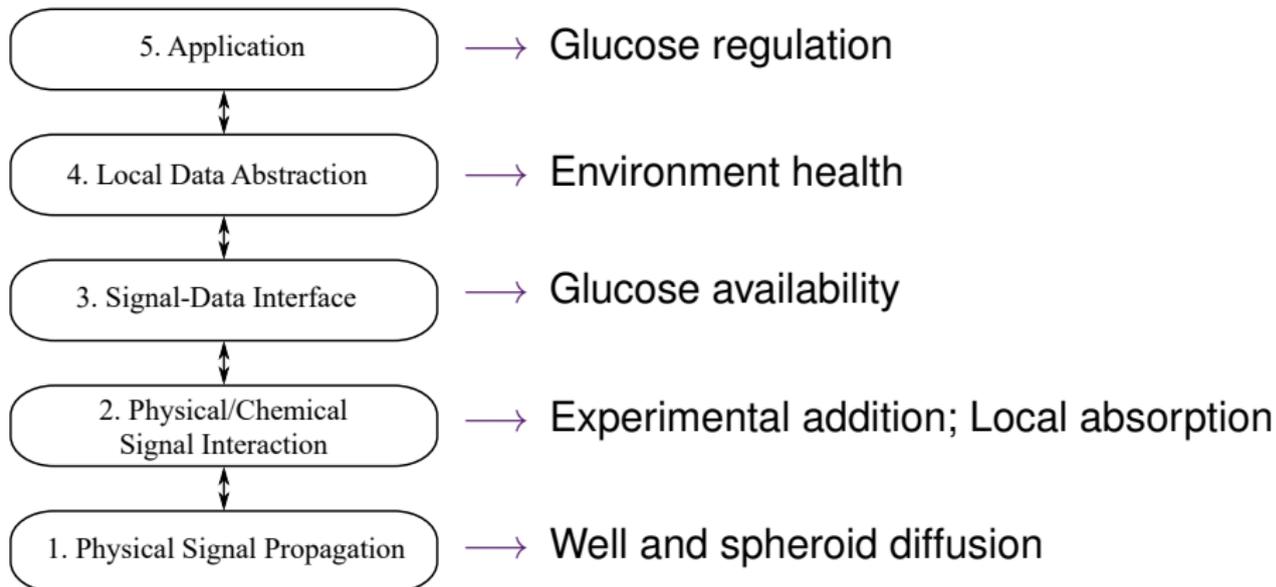
**Figure:** Hepatocyte (liver) spheroid after (left) 3 days; (right) 9 days

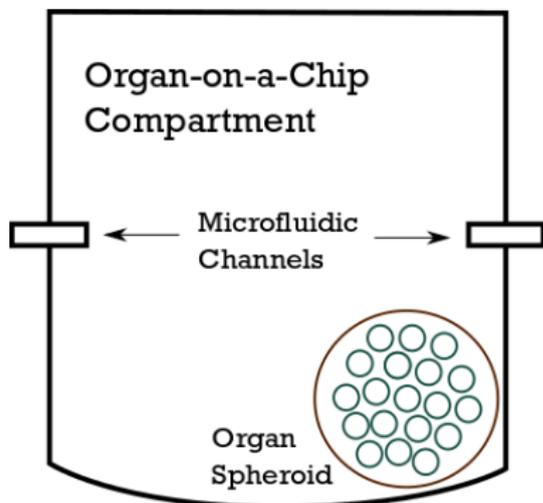
“Organs” in OoaC are organoids:

- Cells grow in dense clumps, often as **spheroids**
- Tens of thousands of **heterogeneous** cells
- Spheroids are manually handled by experimentalists
- Sensitive to surrounding fluid environment

Image: No *et al.*, *PLoS ONE*, 2012, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0050723>

# Map OoaC Problem to Hierarchy





Questions we're interested in:

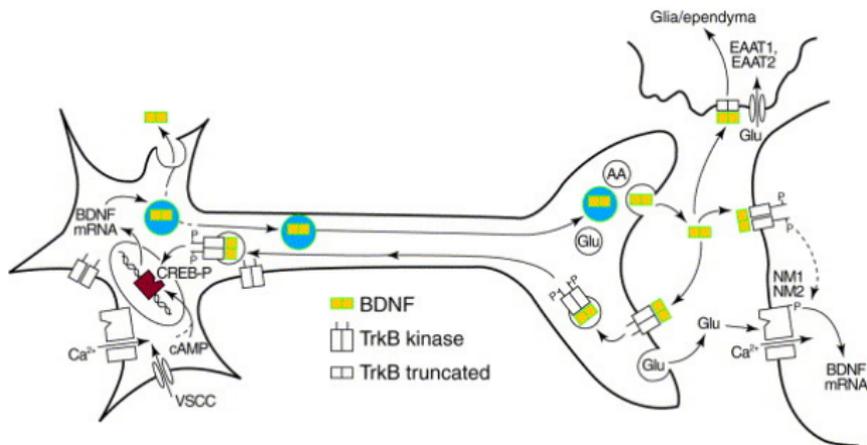
- 1 Can we model a spheroid as a TX or RX\*?
- 2 How to describe channel impulse response?
- 3 Impact of concentration distribution within spheroid?
  - Potential for **necrotic core**
- 4 Impact of cell heterogeneity?

\* Initial results to be presented in Arjmandi *et al.*, *IEEE ICC 2023*

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# Neuron Transport of BDNF

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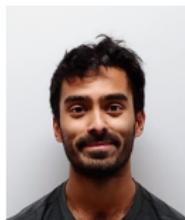


There's more than action potentials happening in neurons (!)

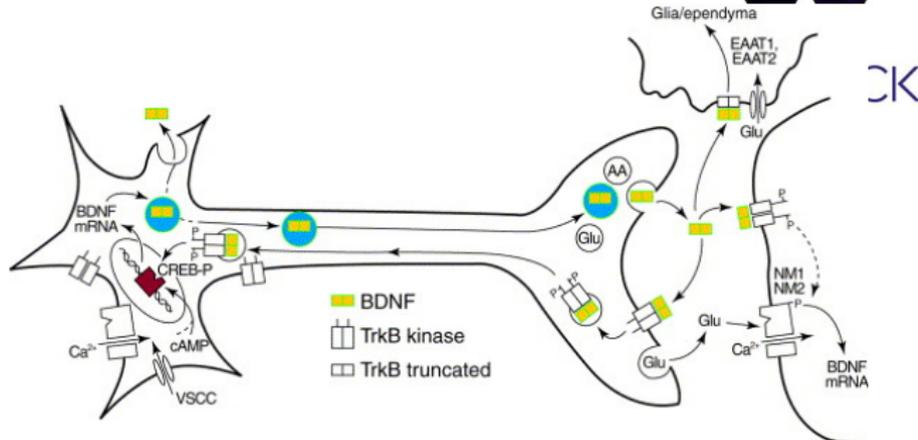
- *Brain derived neurotrophic factors (BDNFs)* support:
  - Anti-apoptosis
  - Neuron growth
  - Strengthens synapses by increasing neurotransmitter receptors
- BDNF is produced, transported, and released

Image: Altar and DiStefano, *Trends in Neurosciences*, 1998, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-2236\(98\)01273-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-2236(98)01273-9)

# Neuron Transport Problem



Mahir  
Taher



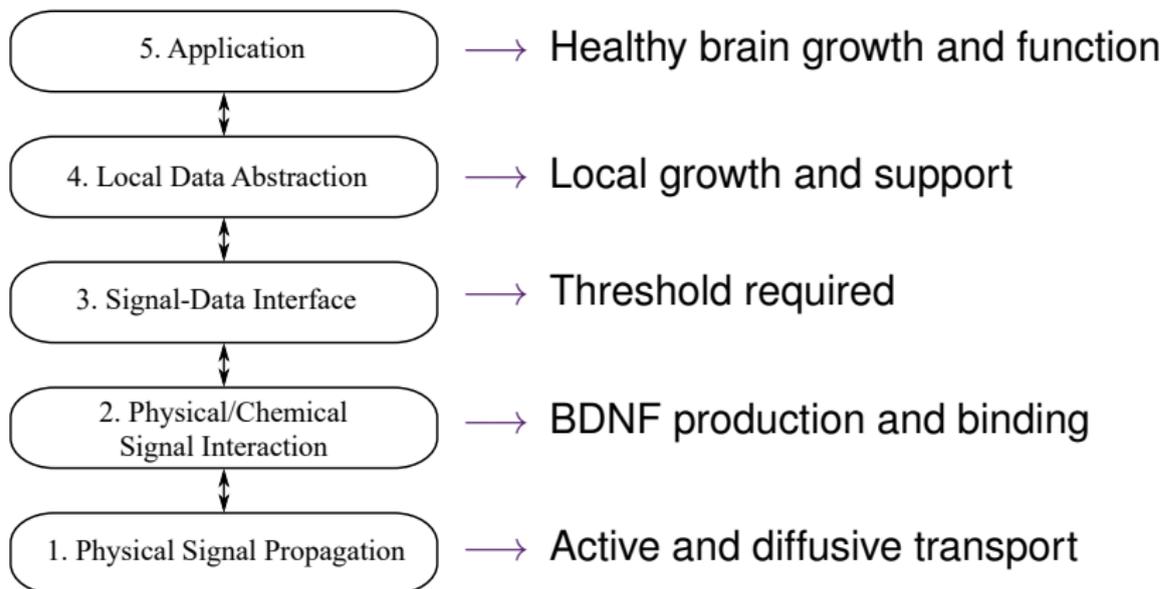
Neurodegenerative diseases are associated with BDNF degradation

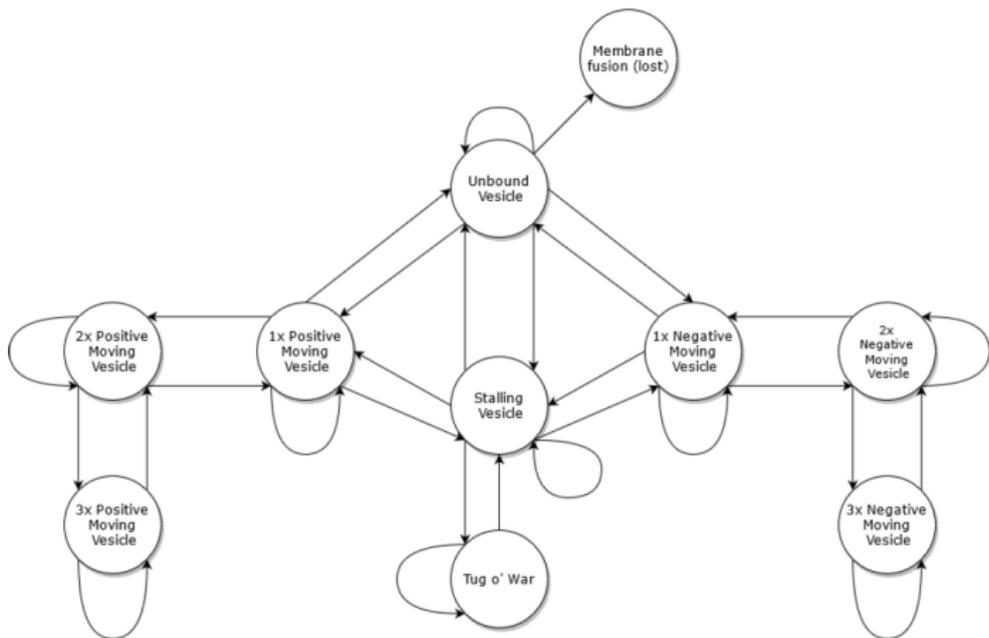
- Under Alzheimer's, BDNF transport is impeded
- Modeling BDNF as an information packet
- Can we predict neuron health and connectivity via BDNF transport?
- Combination of dry and wet-lab experimentation to track BDNF

Image: Altar and DiStefano, *Trends in Neurosciences*, 1998, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-2236\(98\)01273-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-2236(98)01273-9)

# Map BDNF Problem to Hierarchy

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We modeled BDNF transport along axon as Markov chain

- Model generates trajectories consistent with experiments
- Transition probabilities predicted by fitting experimental data to Viterbi algorithm

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# Bacteria Colonies



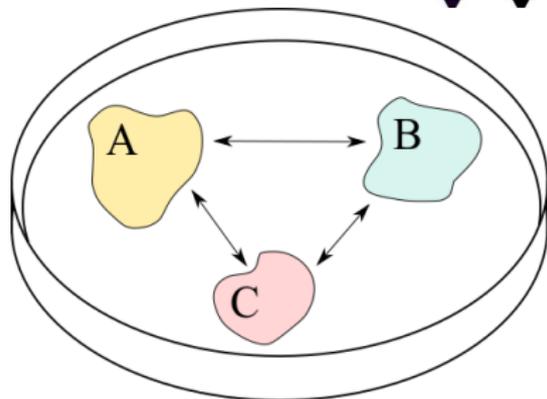
Dr Hamidreza  
Arjmandi



Dr Ibrahim  
Isik



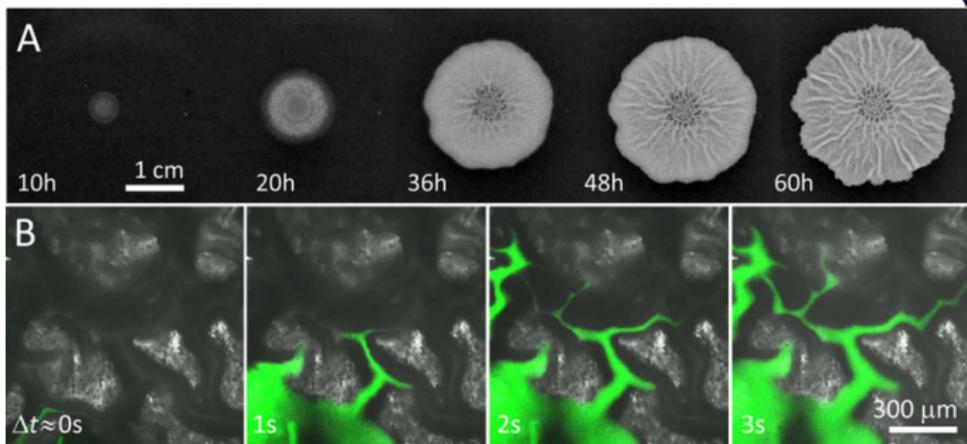
Yanahan  
Paramalingam



**Figure:** Bacteria on a plate

We can grow diverse bacteria colonies over agar in plates

- Variants with different antibiotic production and responses
- Colonies can respond to stimulating molecules and to each other
  - We ask: How do these molecules propagate?
- Big question: how to instigate production of new antibiotics?



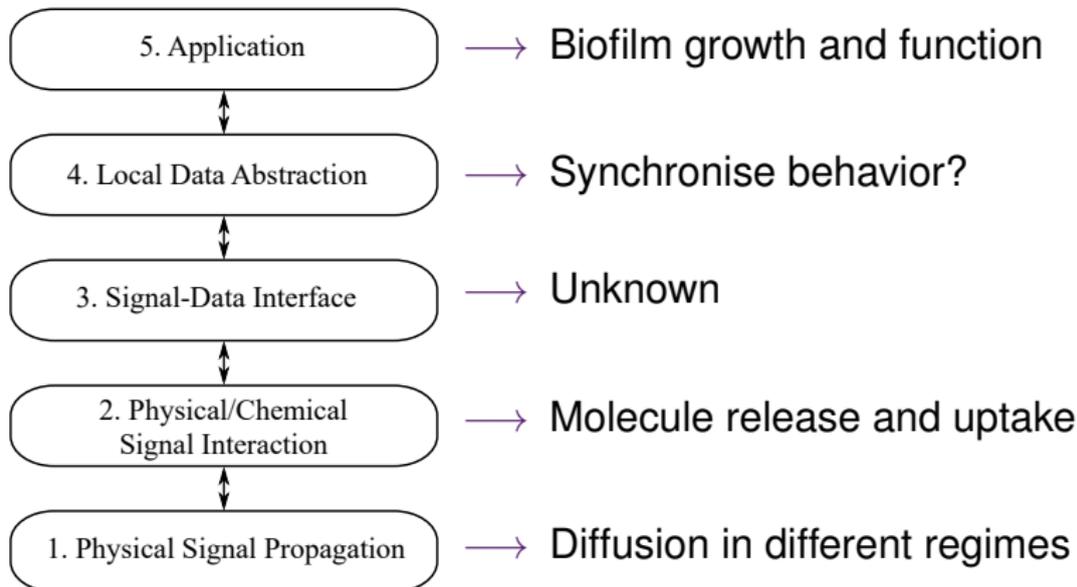
**Figure:** Biofilm of *Bacillus subtilis*

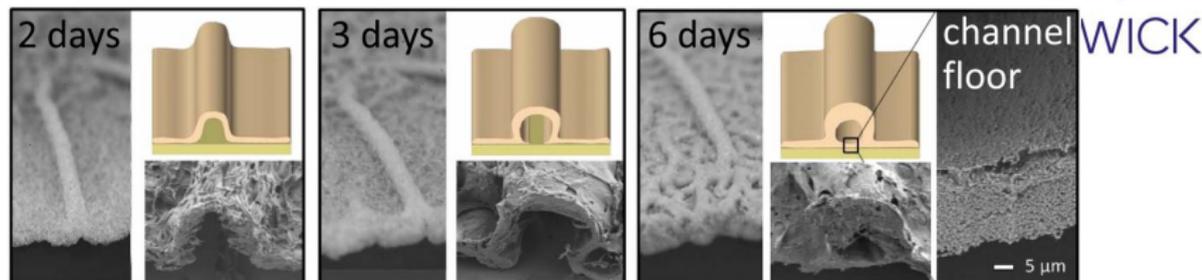
Consider behavior within single colony (**biofilm**)

- Some species have sophisticated internal geometry
- Water channels enable molecule transport and some mobility
- Heterogeneous signal propagation (inside/outside channels)

Image: Wilking *et al.*, *PNAS*, Jan. 2013, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1216376110>

# Map Biofilm Transport to Hierarchy





**Figure:** Water channel formation of *Bacillus subtilis*

We have questions about the role of water channels:

- What are the communications benefits of water channels?
- Is water channel placement solving an optimization problem?
- Can changes in geometry be justified by changing priorities?

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Communication methods can be adapted to model cell biology

- Many practical applications rely on molecular communication

Hierarchy gives us language for describing biological communication

- Layering approach can be used at different scales

Case studies demonstrate open problems and interdisciplinarity

- Overall theme: **New channels to model**
- Applying over scales *much larger* than prevalent MC literature

[www.warwick.ac.uk/adamnoel](http://www.warwick.ac.uk/adamnoel)

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