

Coordinated angiogenic movement of tip endothelial cell revealed by experiments combined with mathematical modeling

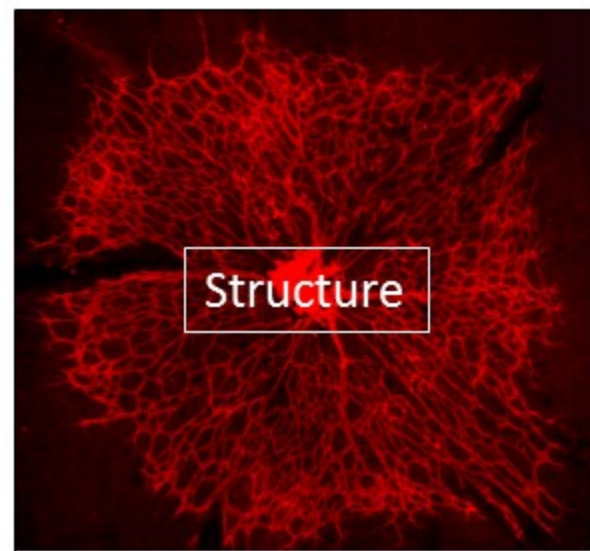
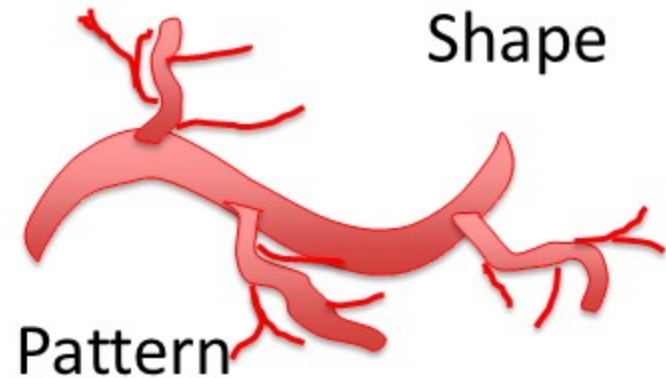
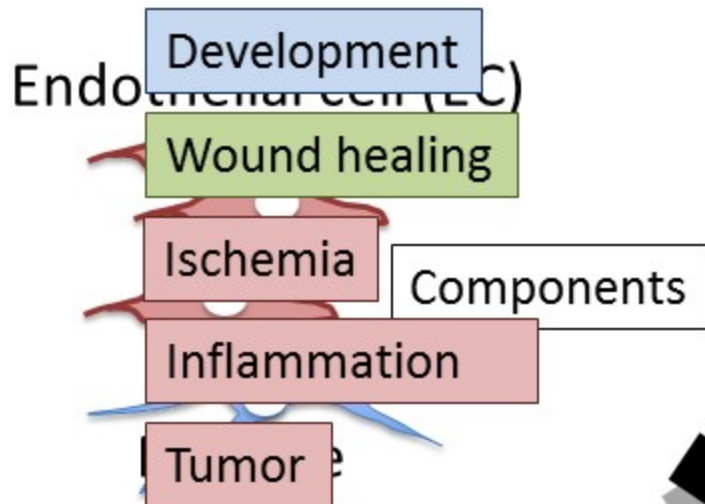


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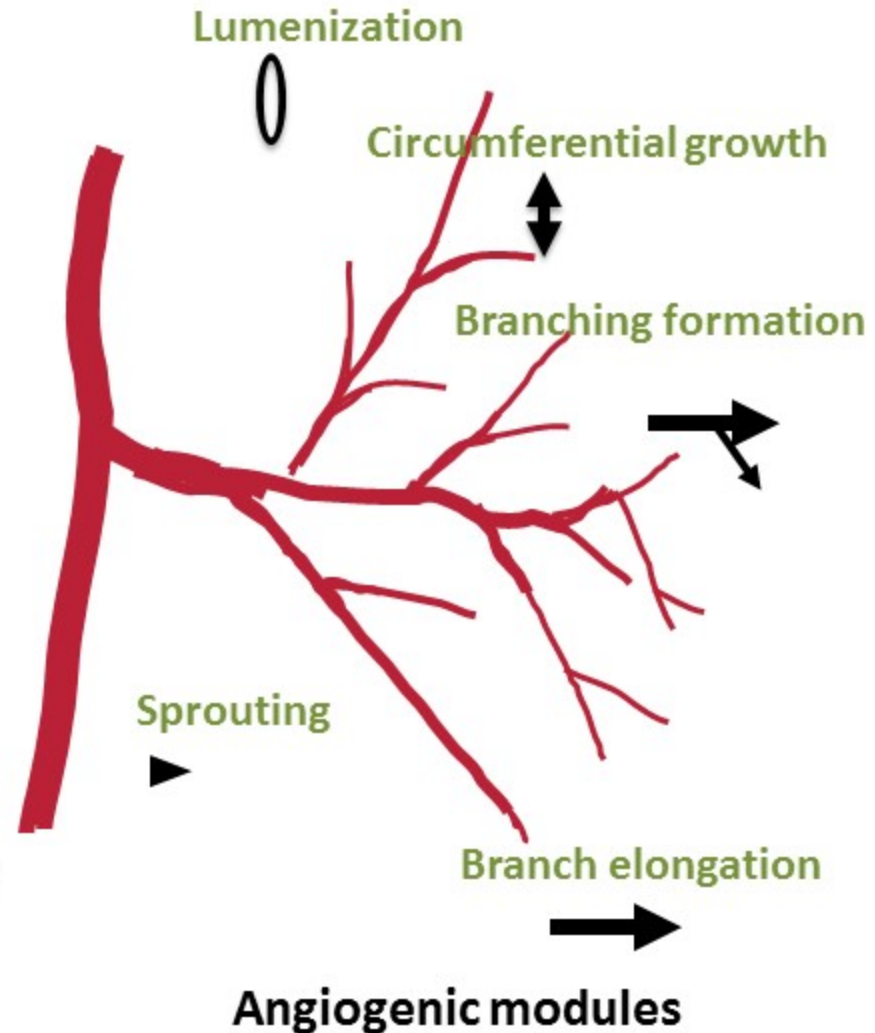
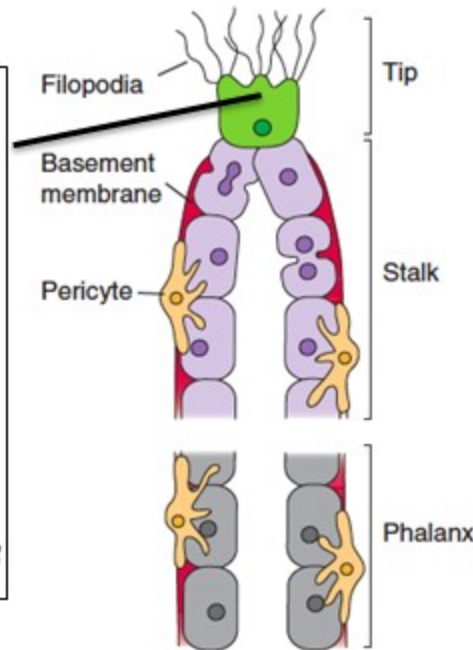
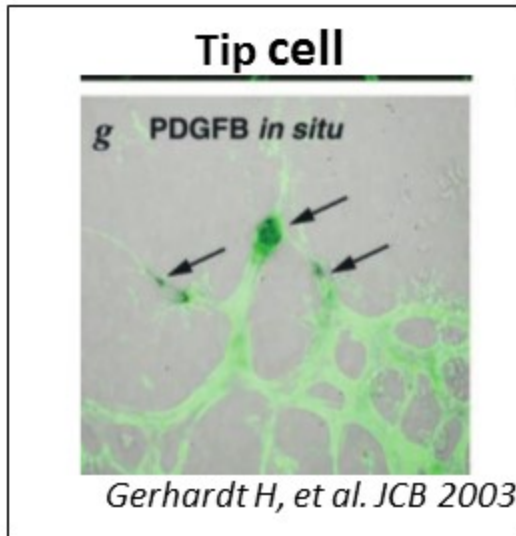
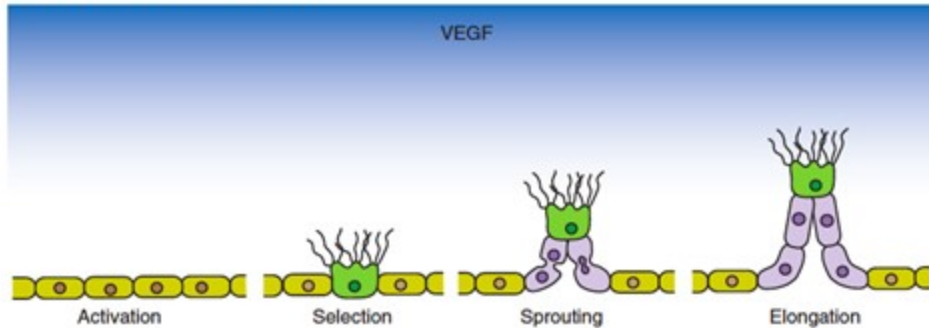
Angiogenesis

Multicellular morphogenesis

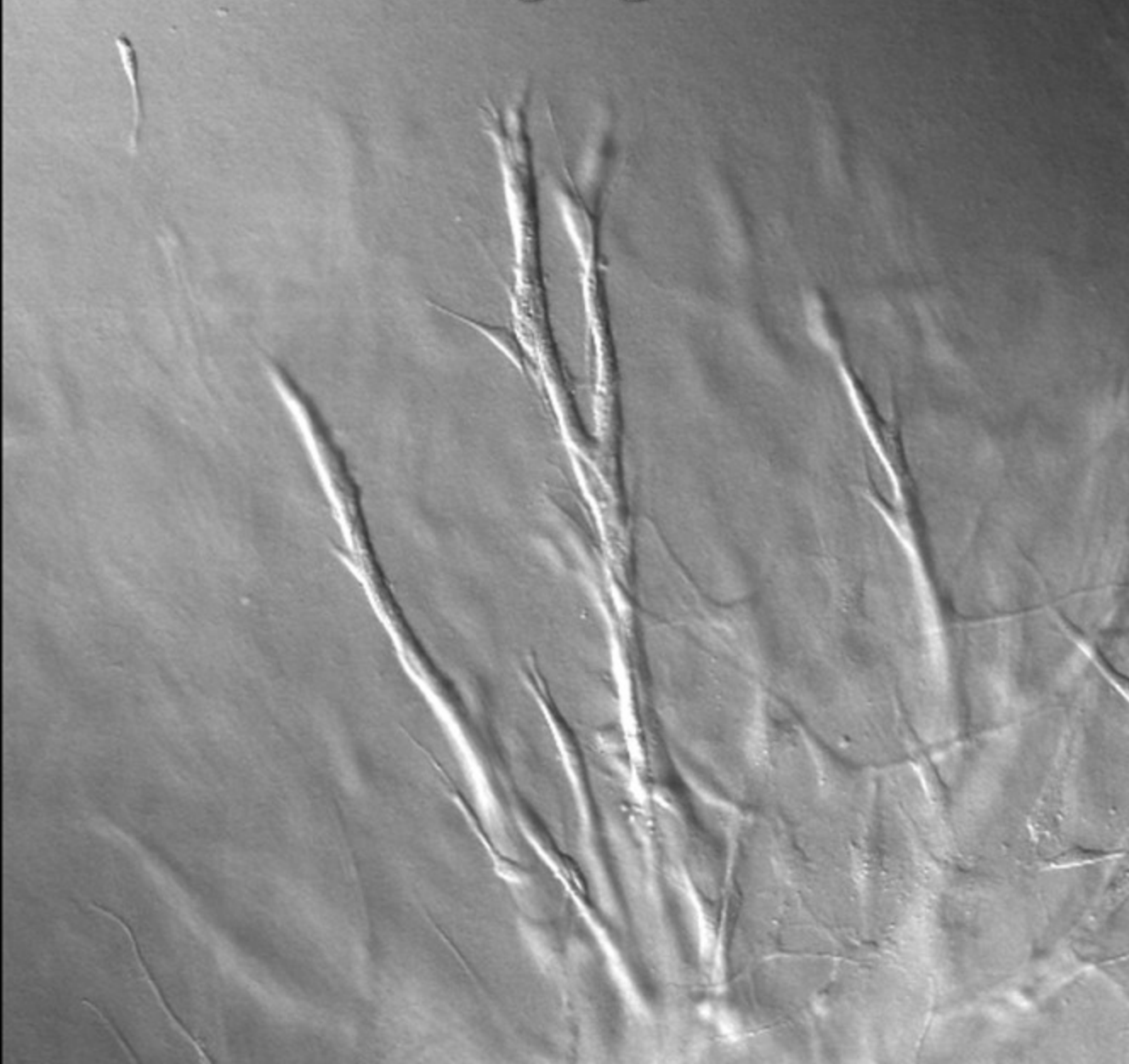


Angiogenesis

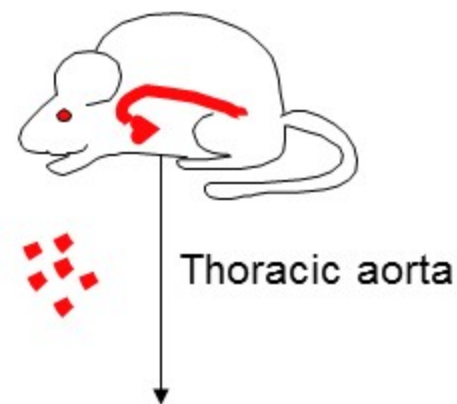
A Initiation of vessel formation



L02
An *ex vivo* angiogenesis model



Mouse aortic ring assay



Thoracic aorta

In type-1 collagen gel

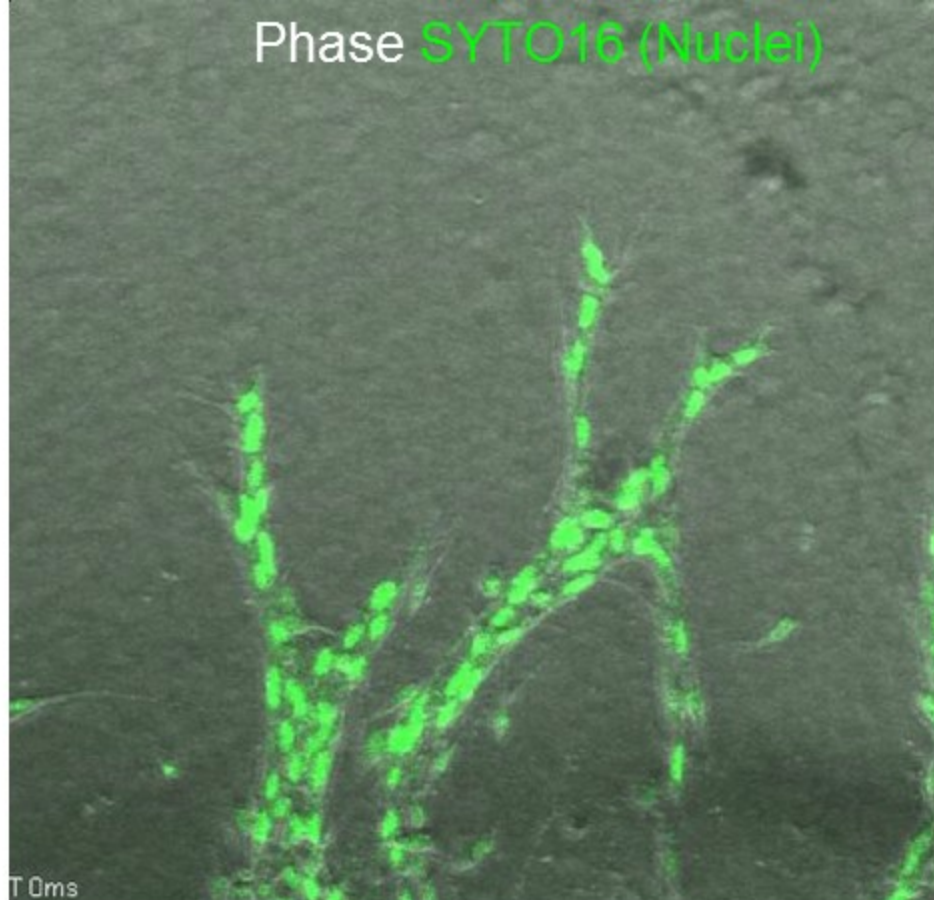


3D culture



Time-lapse imaging

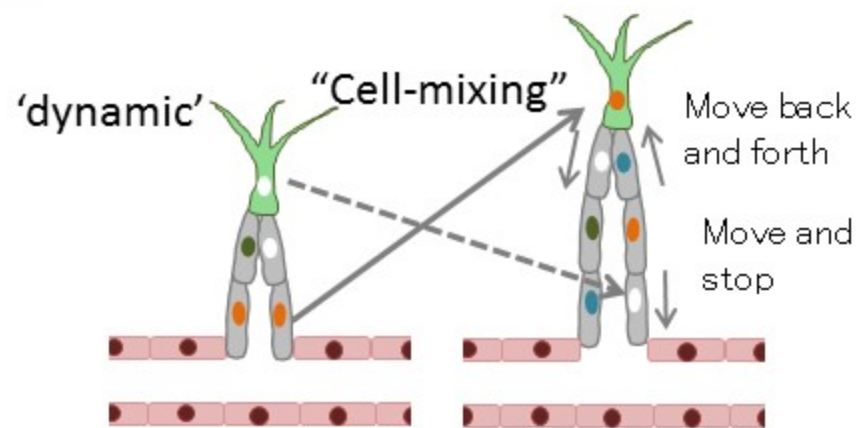
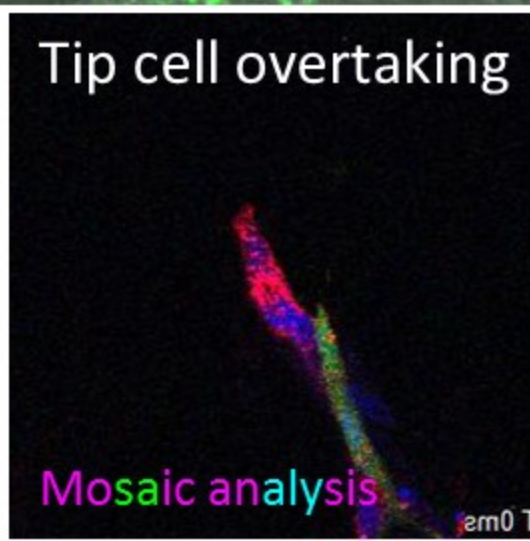
Phase SYTO16 (Nuclei)



Segmentally colored



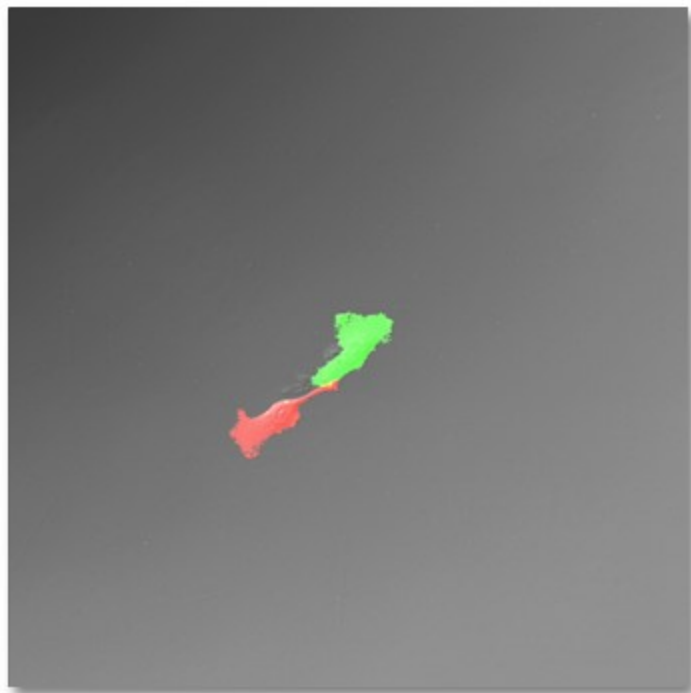
Tip cell overtaking



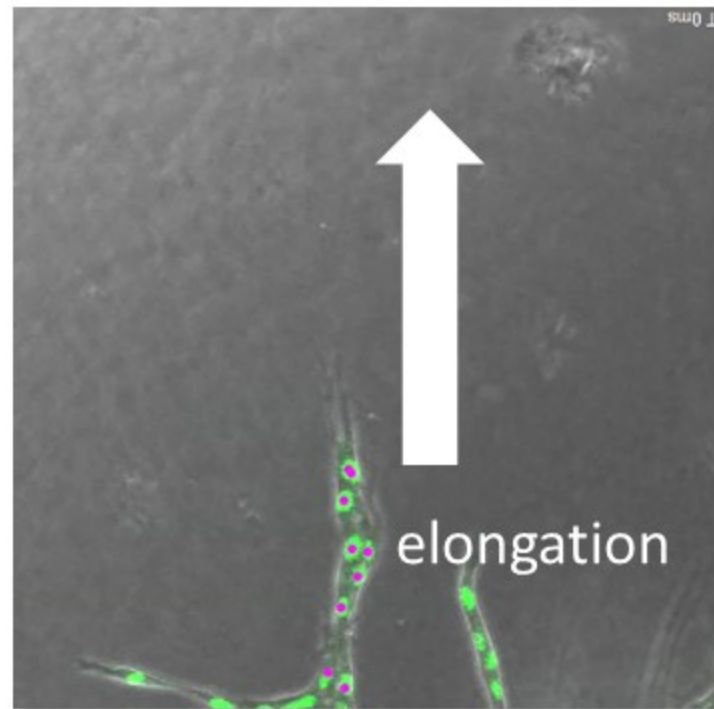
(Arima S, Nishiyama K, et al. Development 2011)

What is the governing system?

Individual EC movements



Multicellular angiogenic movements



Branch elongation model

1. Cell emergence

(1) Motility:

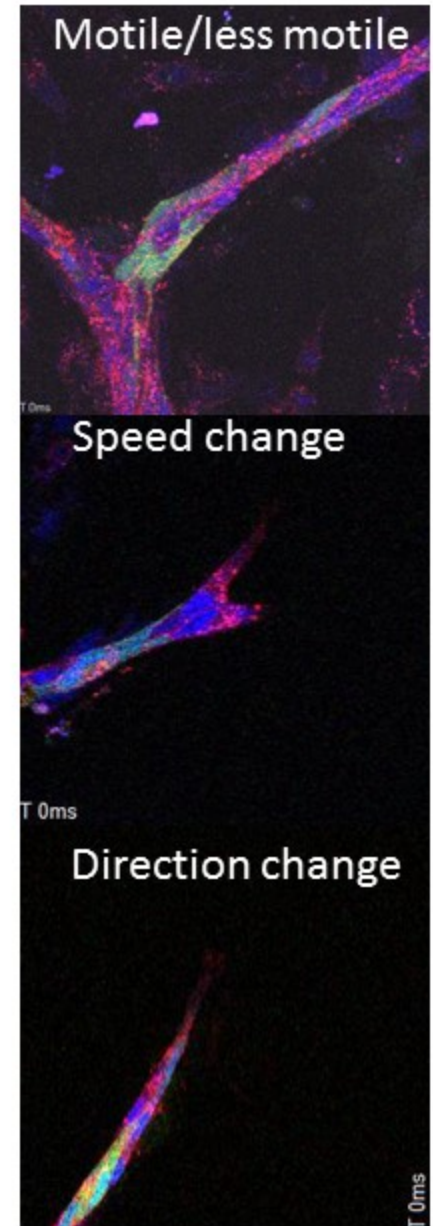


(2) Time interval: c (const.)

Vessel elongation

08:25:25

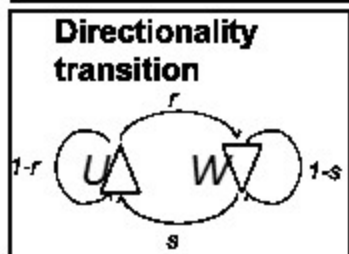
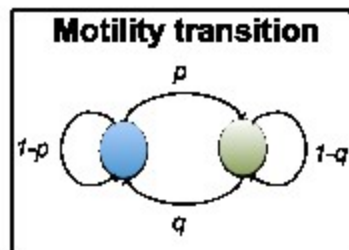
Assumption: speed and direction change stochastically



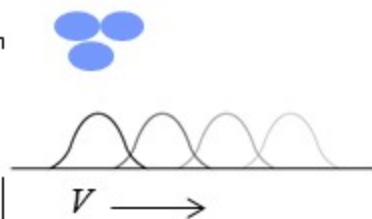
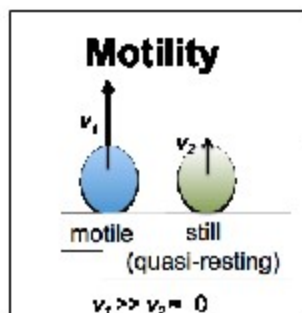
Continuous model

- Governing equation

Reaction



Advection

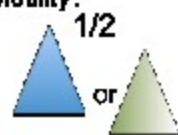


$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -V \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

Source

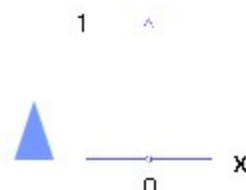
1. Cell emergence

(1) Motility:



(2) Time Interval: c (const.)

$\bar{\alpha}(x)$

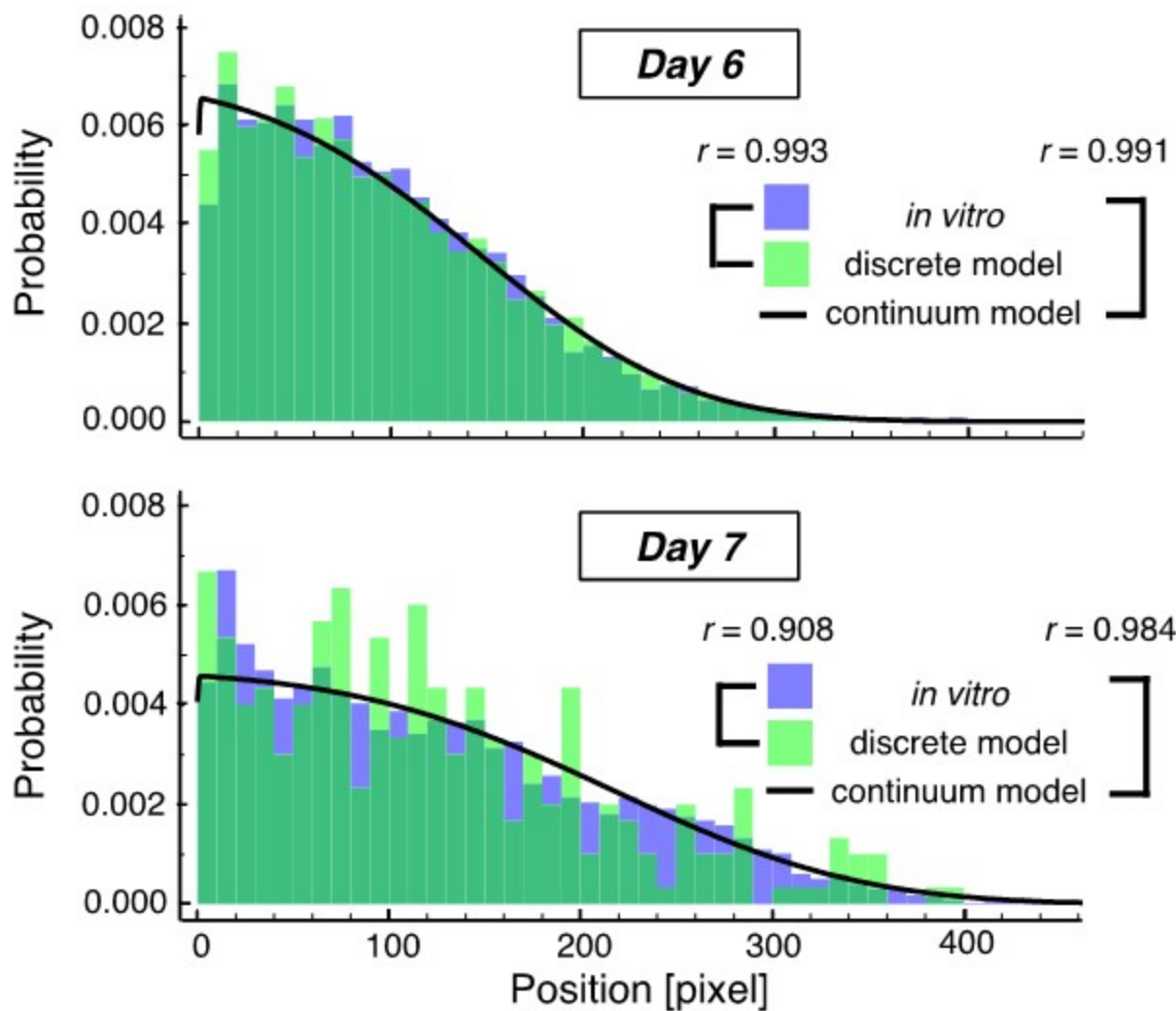
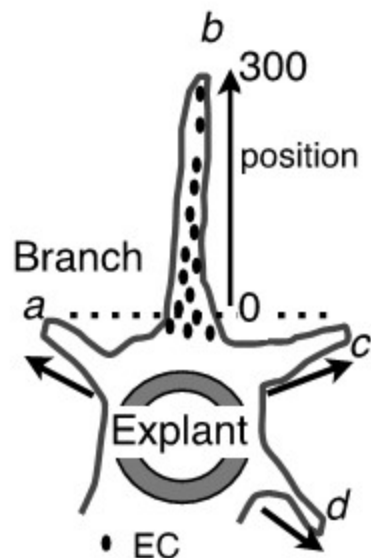


$x \neq 0, \delta(x) = 0$

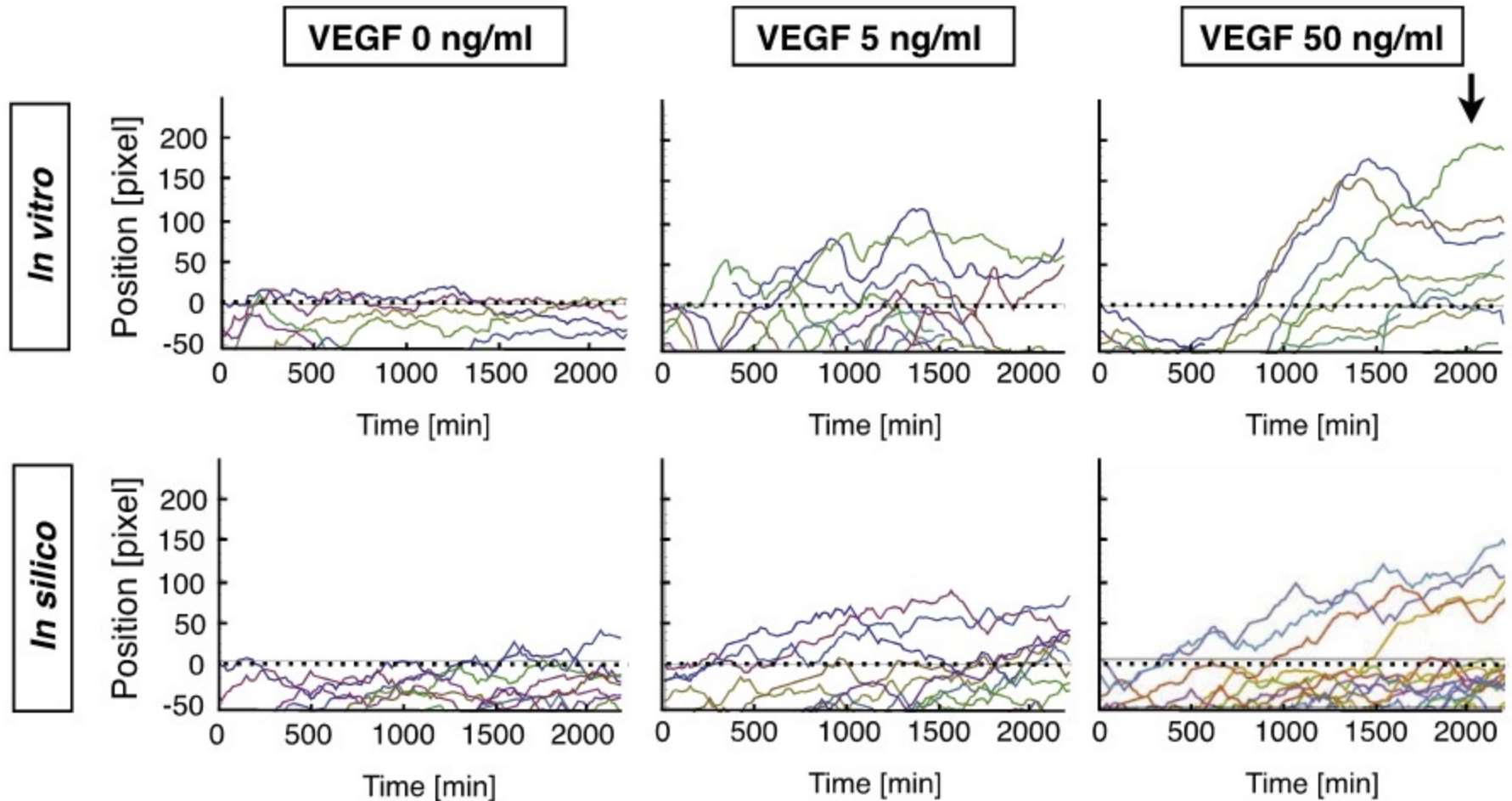
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{\alpha}(x) dx = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \underline{-ru + sw} - \underline{V \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} + \underline{\frac{\delta(x)}{c}}, \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = ru - sw + V \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}. \end{array} \right.$$

Existence probabilities of individual ECs

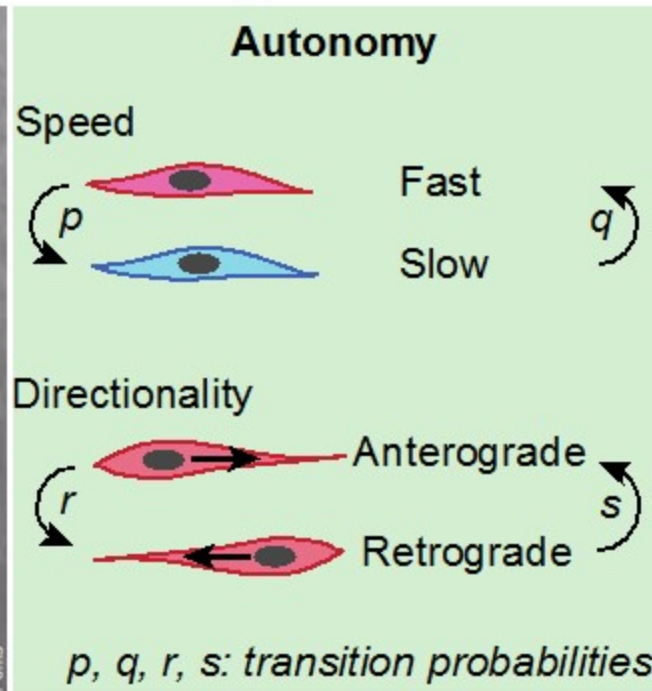
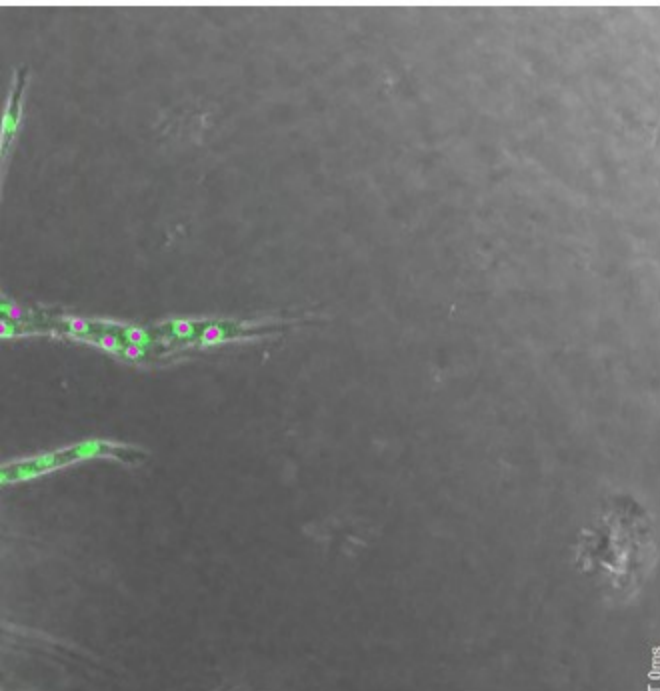


EC movements during branch elongation



Summary

1. Stochastic changes in the motility of an individual ECs are sufficiently explained core features of angiogenic EC dynamics in branch elongation.

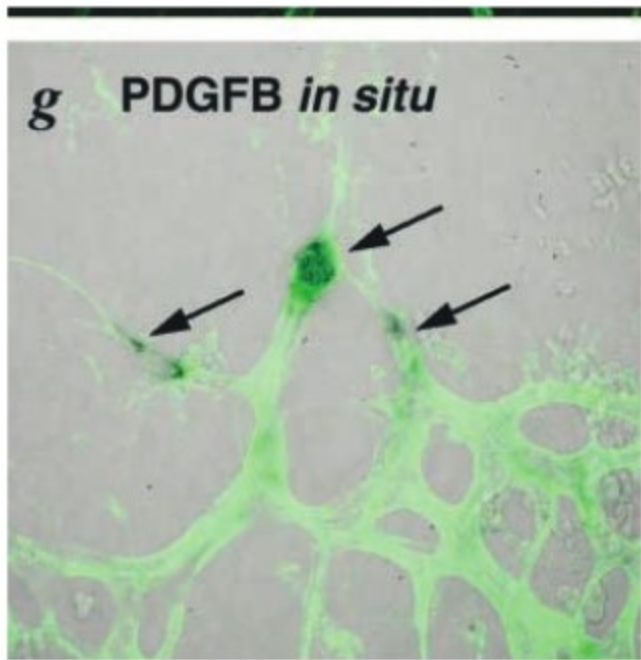


$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -ru + sw - V \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\delta(x)}{c}, \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = ru - sw + V \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

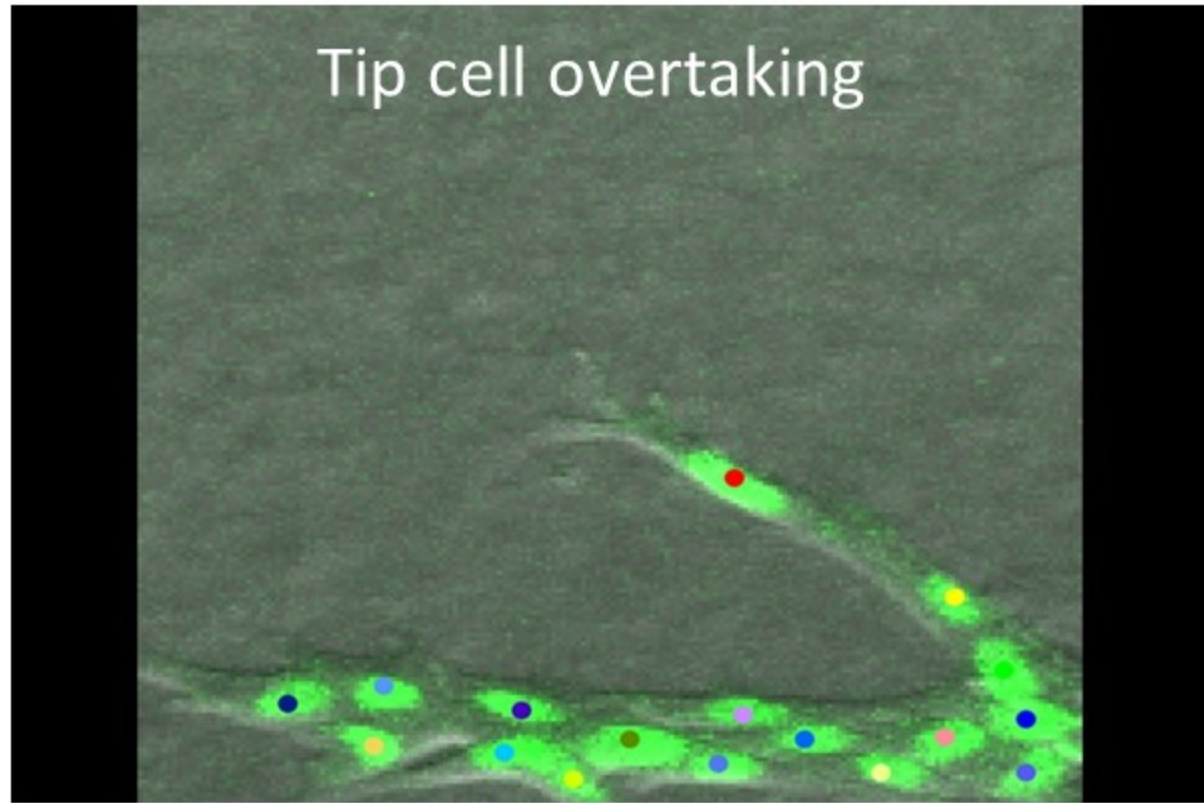
(Sugihara K, Nishiyama K et al. **Cell Rep** 2015)

Tip EC dynamics

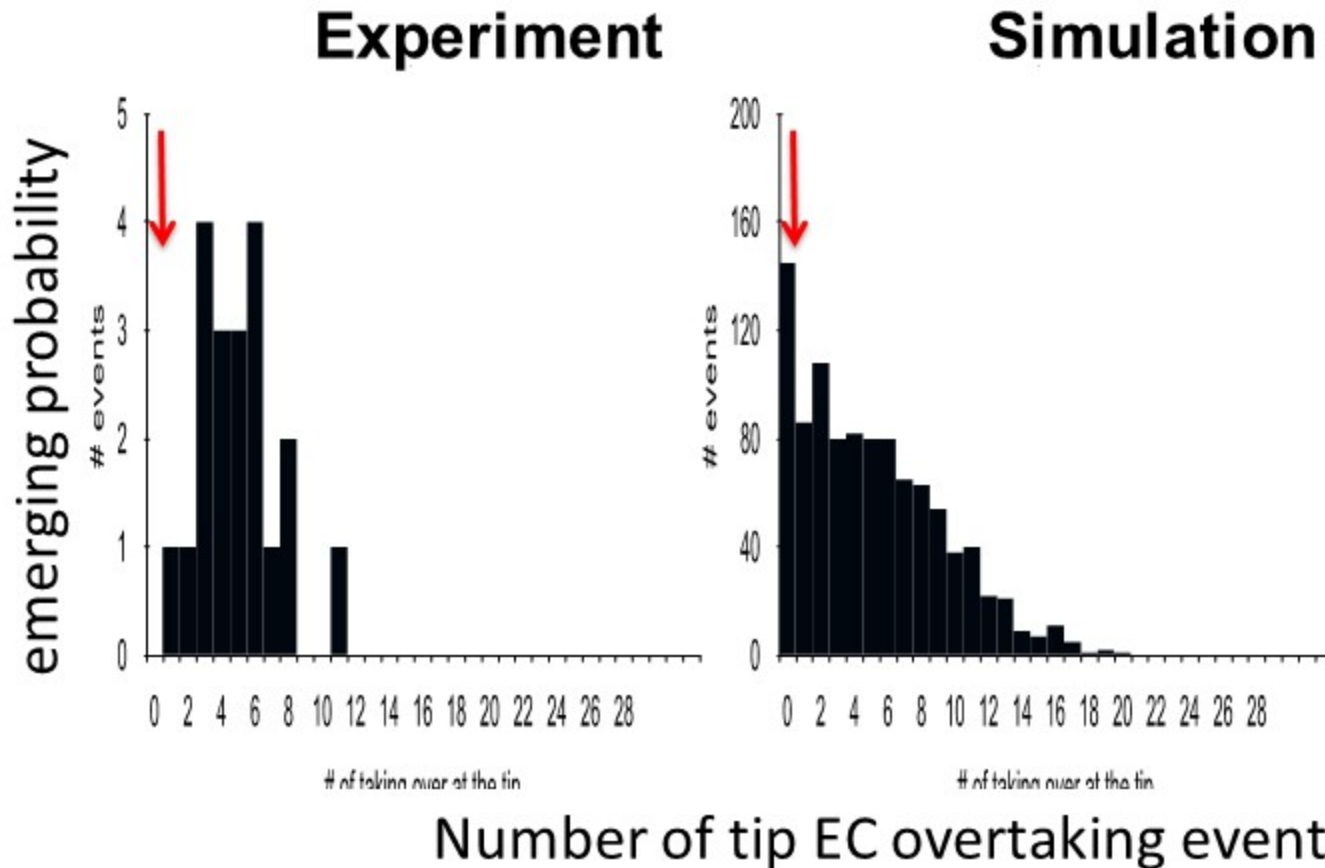
Tip EC



Tip cell overtaking

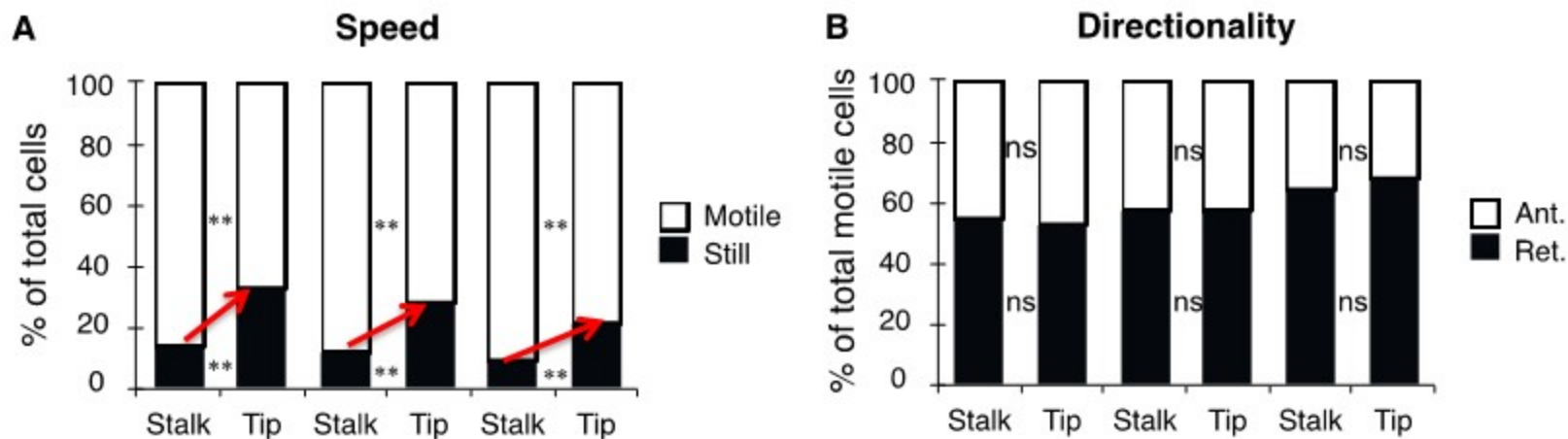


A discrepancy between simulation and experiment in appearance pattern of tip EC overtaking

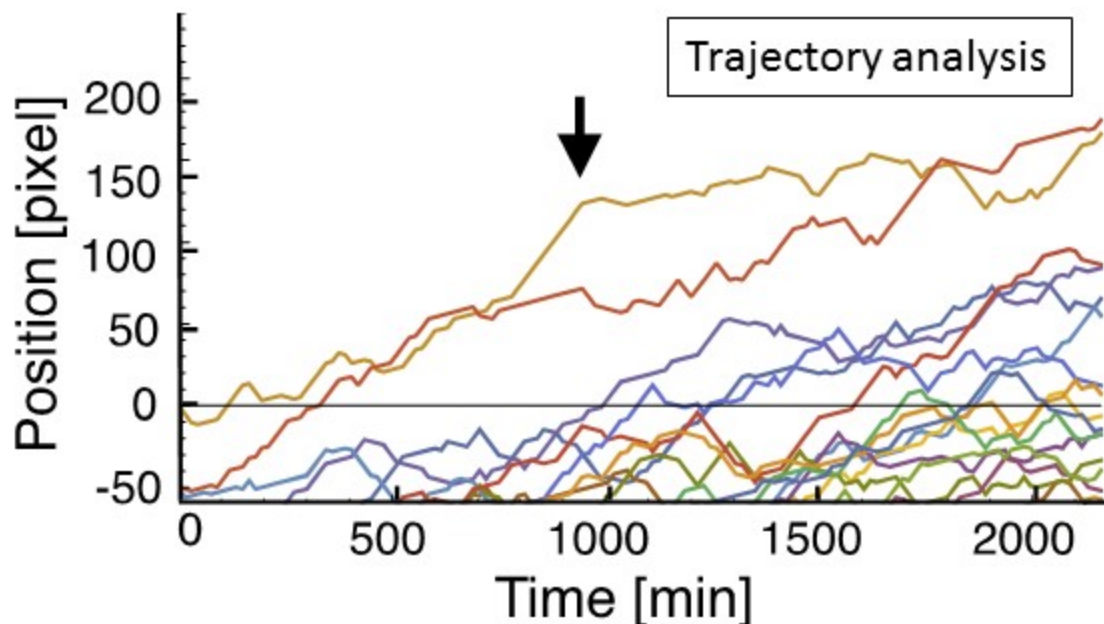


EC behaviors might be controlled in additional ways

Tip cell dynamics in experiments



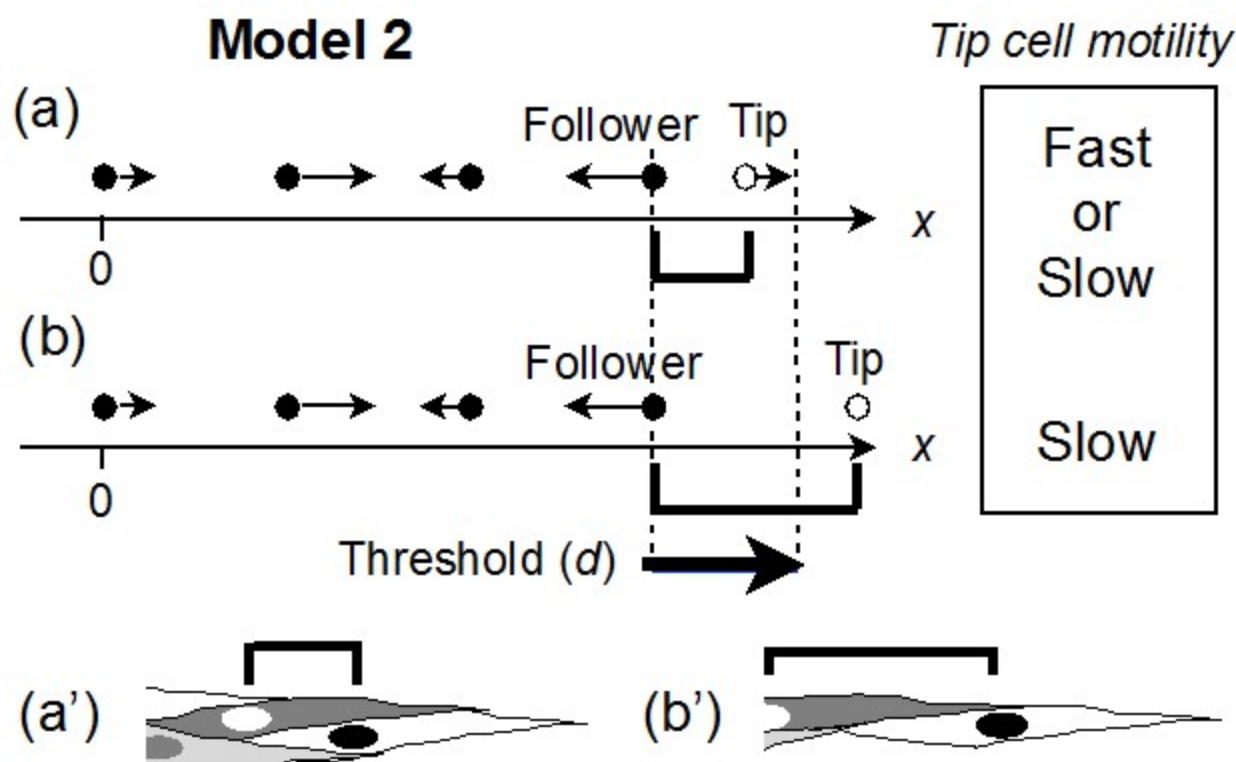
Additional mechanisms restrict forward movement of tip EC



Additional rule for tip cell dynamics

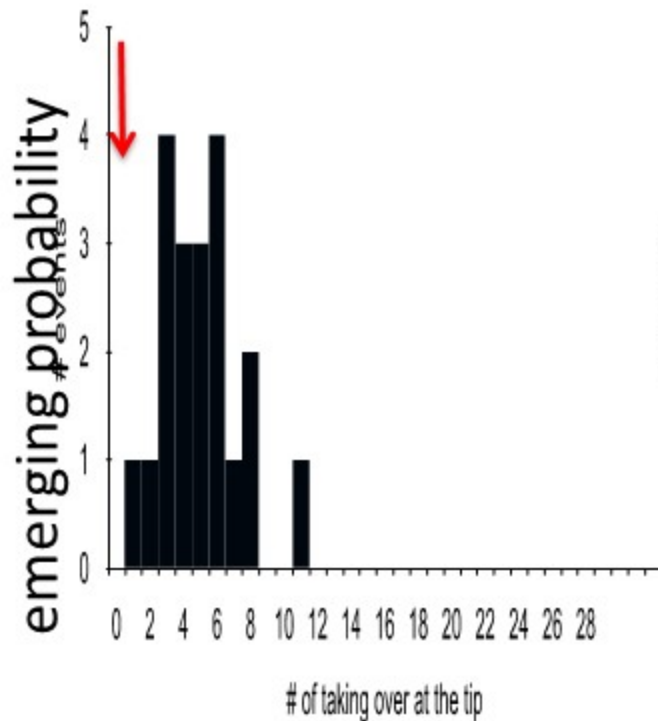
Hypothesis:

Follow-up by stalk EC is necessary for keeping tip cell forward movement

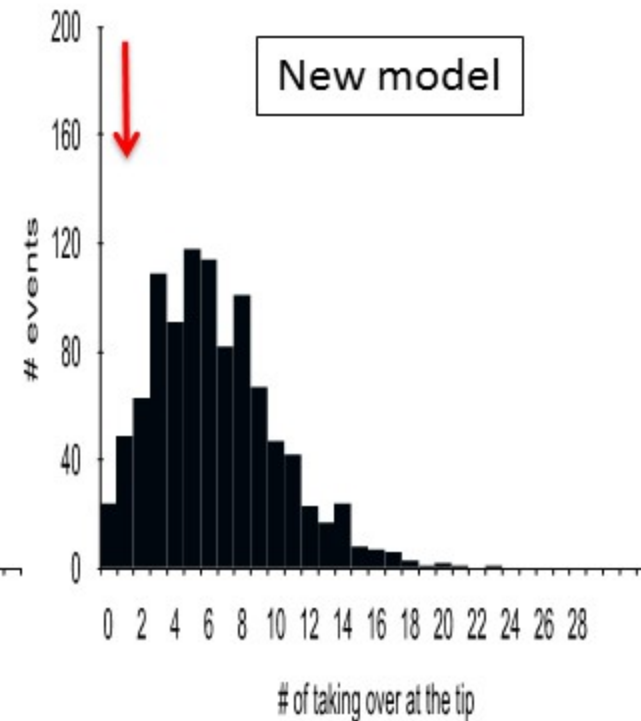
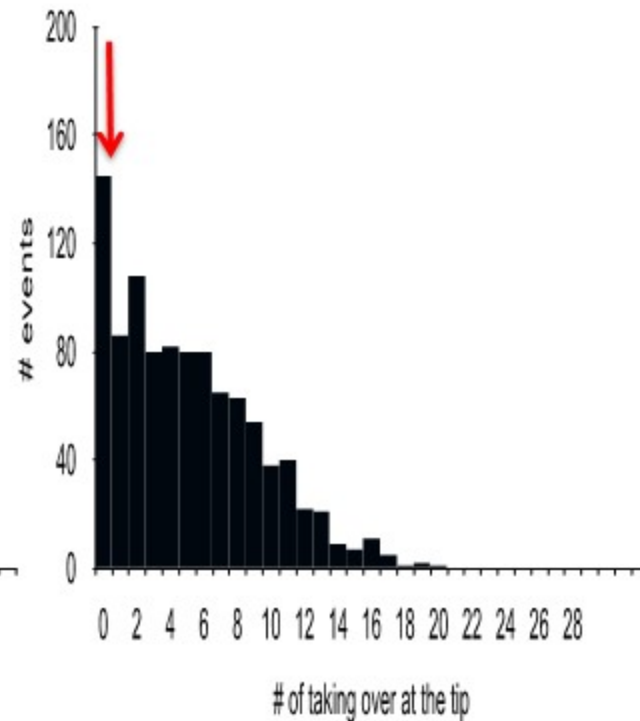


Tip cell dynamics were reproduced more accurately

Experiment

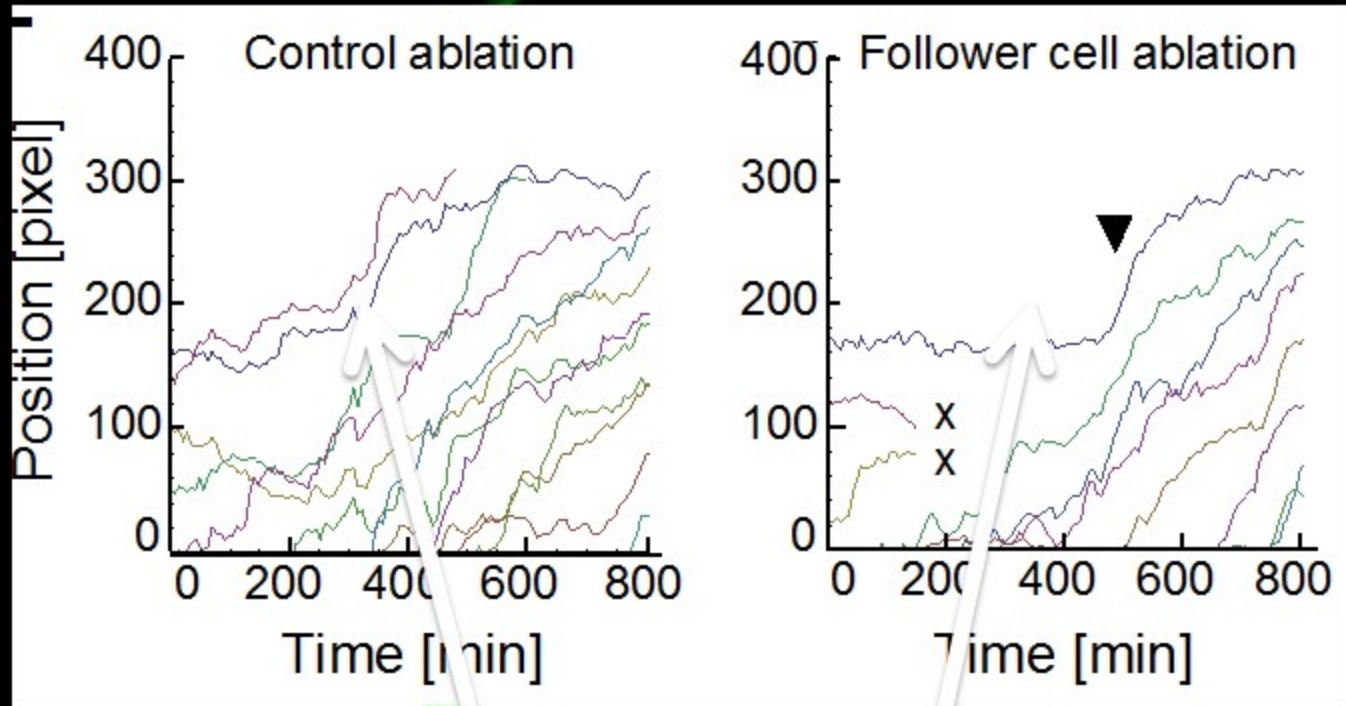
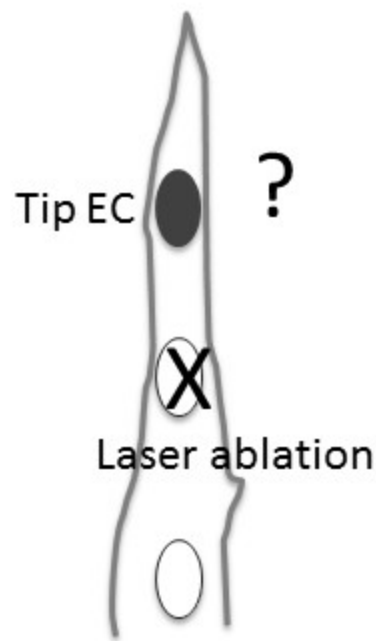


Simulation



Number of tip EC overtaking event

A coordinated mode of tip EC movement

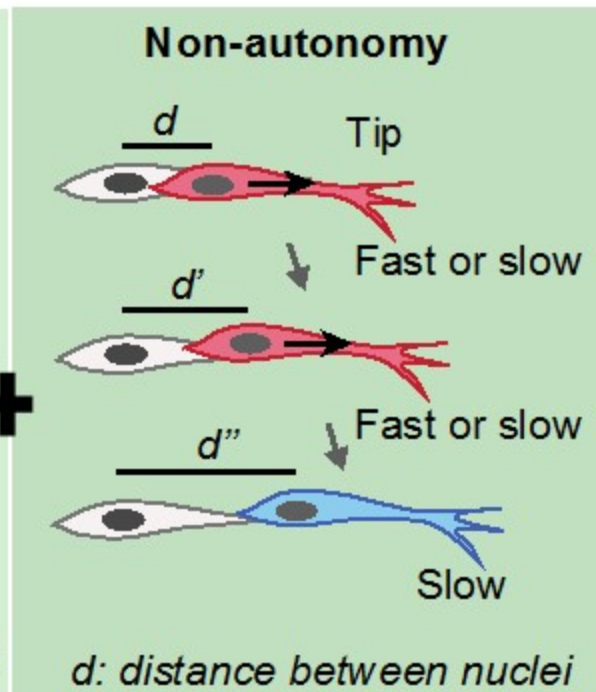
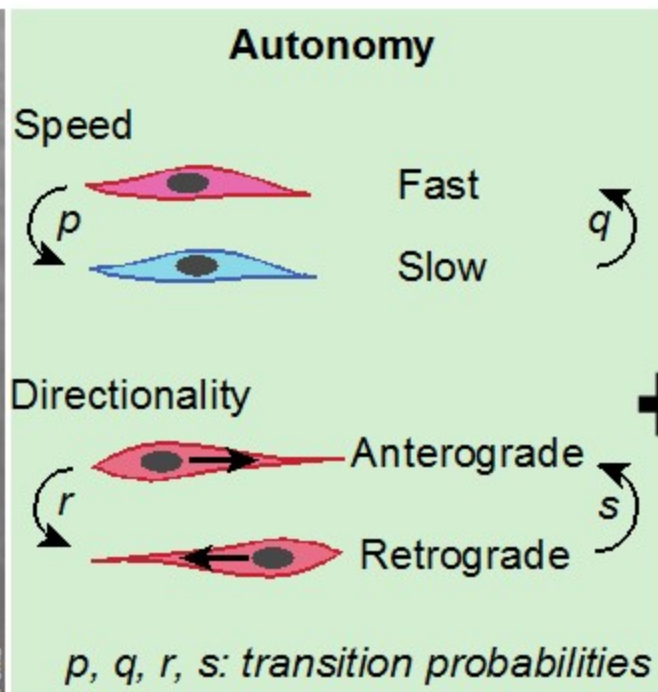
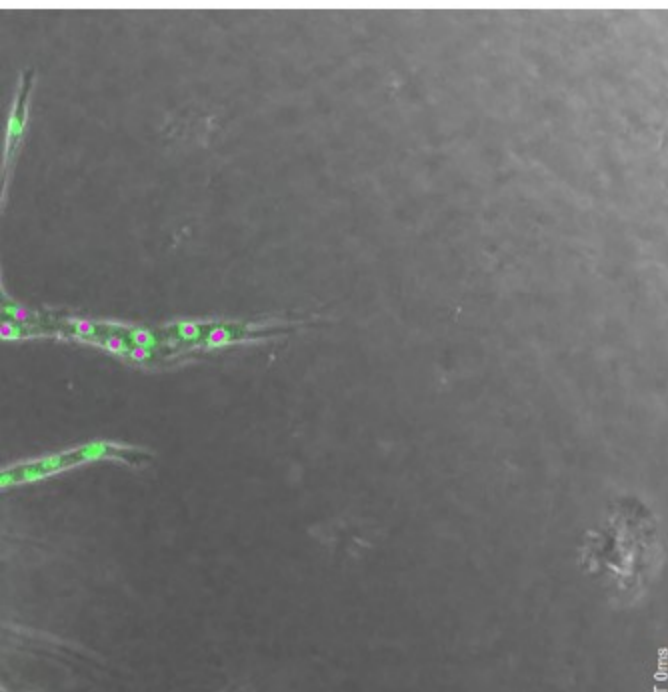


Follower cell attachment is necessary for Tip EC forward movement?

Mesencephalic vein in Zebrafish embryo
 Endothelial cell nuclei In collaboration with Prof. Fukuhara and Prof. Mochizuki

Summary and Conclusion

1. Stochastic changes in the motility of an individual ECs are sufficiently explained core features of angiogenic EC dynamics in branch elongation.
2. Tip cell behaviors are also regulated in a deterministic way. Follow-up by stalk cell is necessary for appropriate tip cell forward movement.
3. Sufficient cell attachment may induce tip EC polarization and the resultant forward movement.



Acknowledgements

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