

Systems Pharmacology

A day in the life

May 06, 2019

Matthew Riggs, Ph.D.



Session Description and Objectives

- Description: Six pharmaceutical predictive modelers will share the day-to-day methods, challenges, teams, and applications specific to their respective disciplines.
- Introduce and foster an appreciation of what Predictive Modelers in other disciplines contribute to pharmaceutical R&D;
- Develop an understanding of common and unique approaches across PM disciplines; comparisons and contrasts will be carried into the following breakout sessions



What is Systems Pharmacology?

Tagline

If I push this button (i.e. – block this pathway), why does THAT happen?

What it feels like sometimes

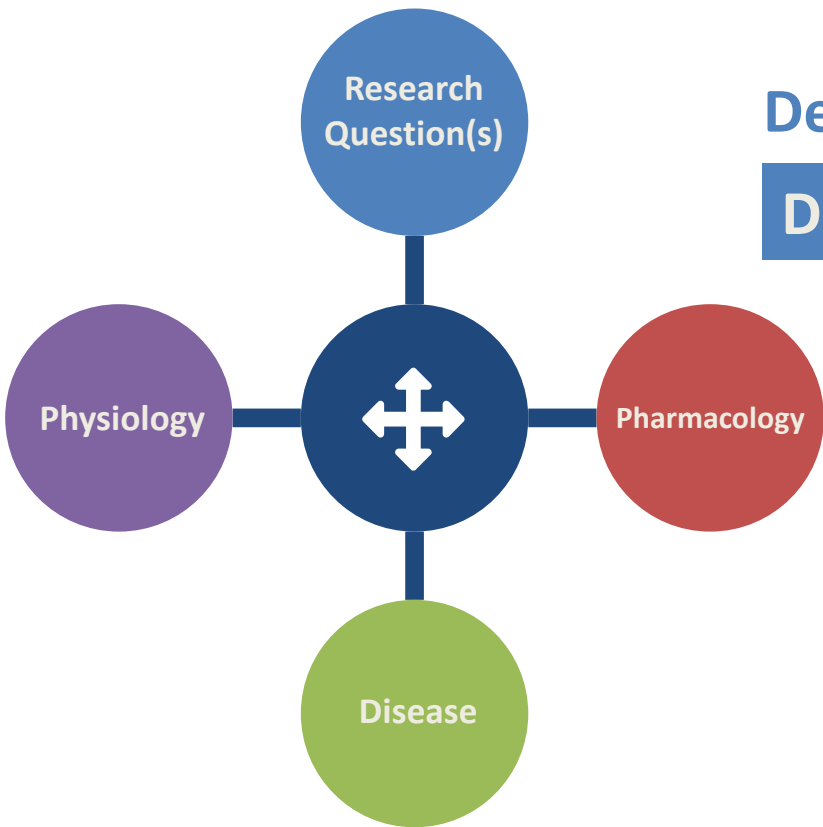
Whack-a-mole



<https://gph.is/2IVWWY8>



What is Systems Pharmacology?



Developing a Multiscale Model

Define Needs: Time, Space, Precision

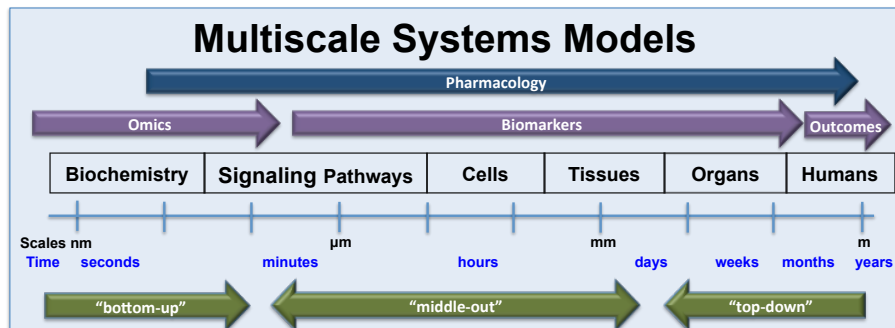


Figure 1 of Riggs M. Multiscale Systems Models as a Knowledge Bridge Between Biology, Physiology and Pharmacology. *AAPS Newsmagazine* (December, 2011)

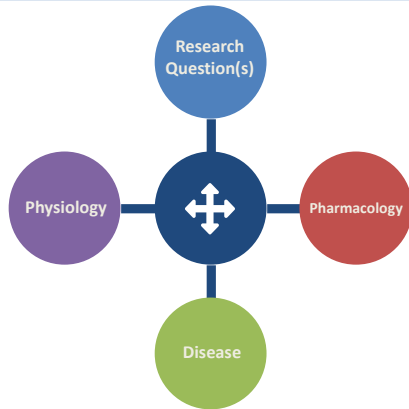


Example of a Systems Model

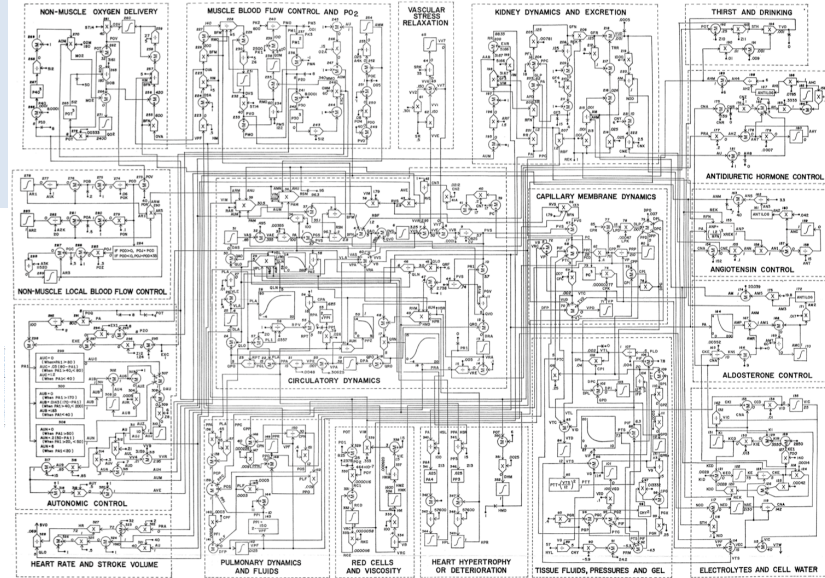
“When he first presented his mathematical model of cardiovascular function ... in **1968**... responses ... (2)... reflected a tone of disbelief and even sarcasm. Dr. Guyton’s systems analysis had **predicted a dominant role for the renal pressure natriuresis mechanism in long-term blood pressure regulation**, a concept that seemed **heretical** to most investigators at that time.”

http://www.the-aps.org/membership/obituaries/arthur_guyton.htm

2. Guyton AC, Coleman TG. Quantitative analysis of the pathophysiology of hypertension. *Circ. Res.* 1969, 24 (Suppl I): I1-I19.



Guyton AC, Coleman TG, Granger HJ 1972. Circulation: overall regulation. *Annu Rev Physiol* 34:13-46.



Types of questions our models inform

Efficient Impact on Critical Decisions

Identification

Viable target/pathways involved in disease for drug or combination of therapies?
Effects of perturbing one or more, simultaneously or timed-for purpose

Dosing support

Patient responder identification, biomarker identification and development, study design (what to measure when in whom)

Knowledge / Assumption Testing

What is the interplay Pharmacology - Biology - Pathophysiology -- where are the gaps, how much do those gaps affect predictability

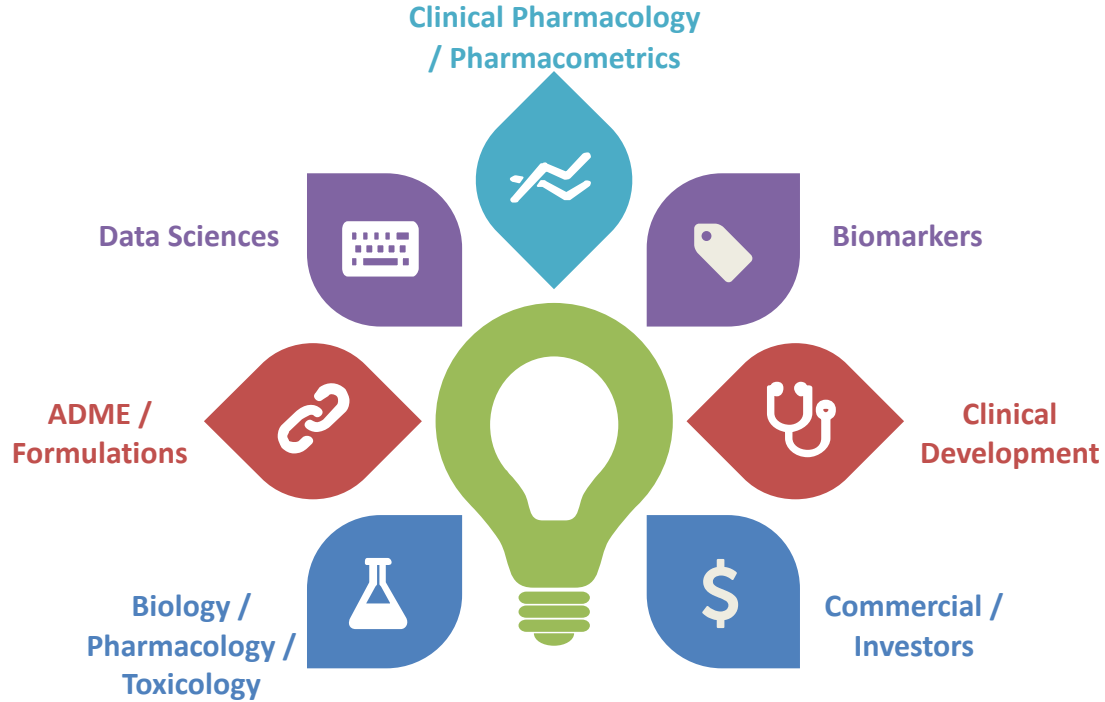
Expand / Understand

How can one drug, disease, and/or mechanism inform another?



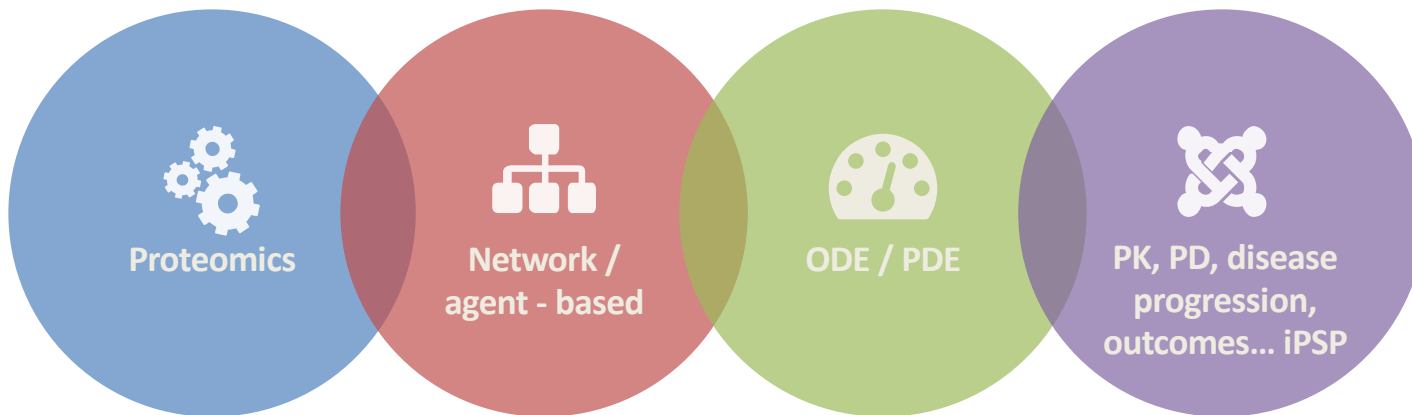
Teams/partners interface

How does it work... teamwork!



Model Types

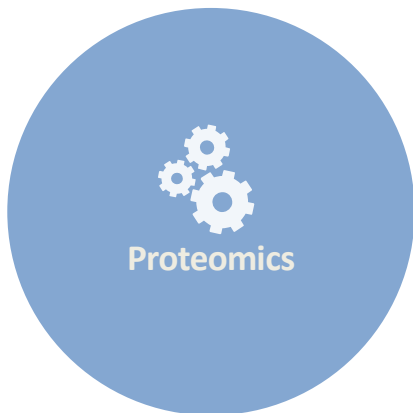
You must remember this. An ODE is just an ode, a sine is just a sign. The fundamental things apply. Louis Armstrong, paraphrase



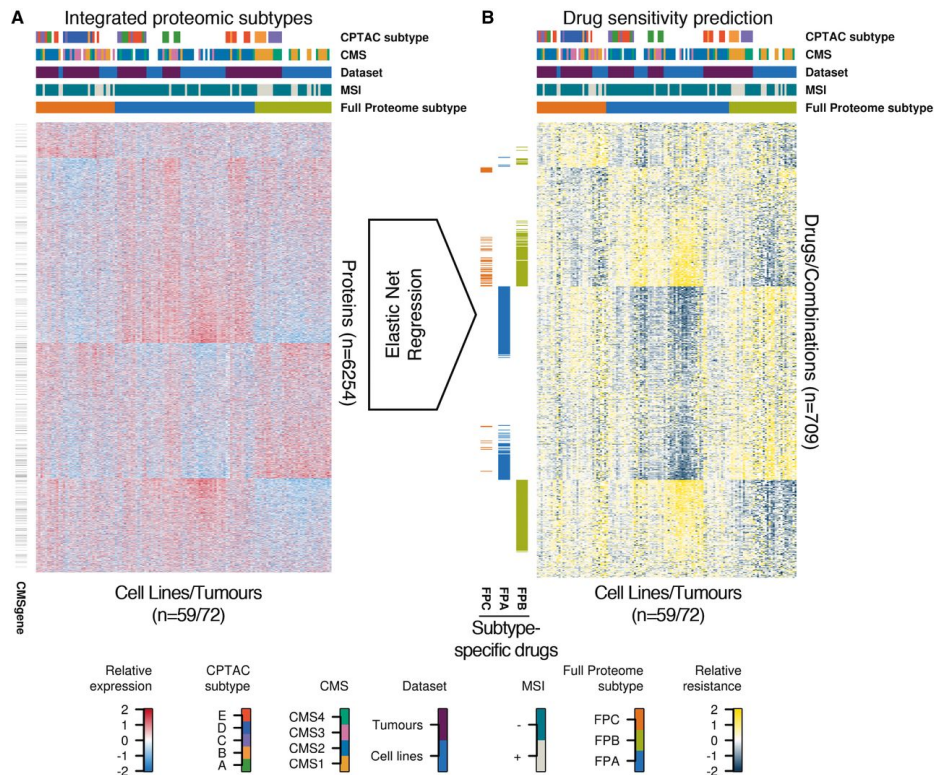
to describe pathways, cytokines, tissues, organ functions (and structure)



Model Types



From integrated proteomic subtypes to drug sensitivity prediction



Martin Frejno et al. *Mol Syst Biol* 2017;13:951 © as stated in the article, figure or figure legend

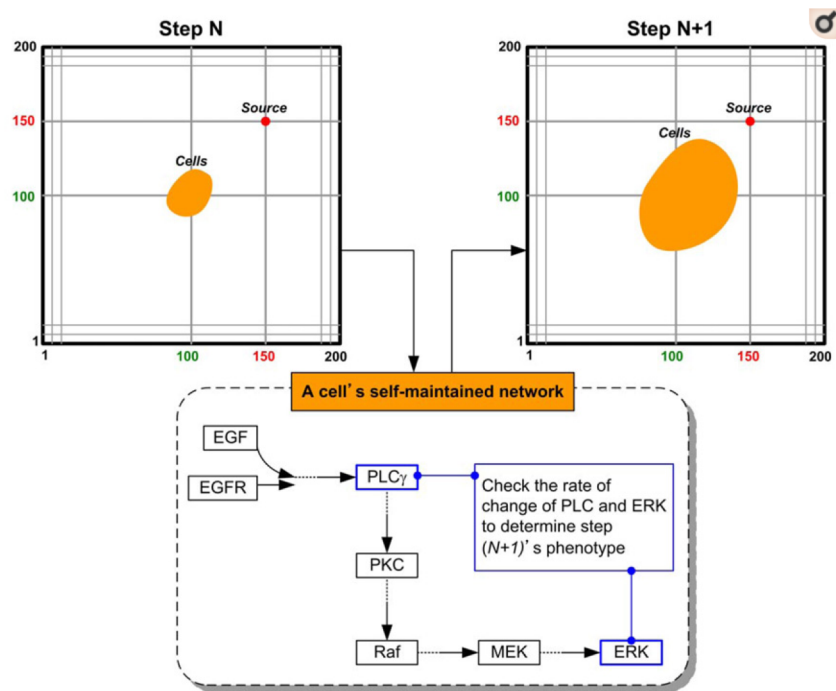


Model Types

Wang, Z., Birch, C. M., & Deisboeck, T. S. (2008). Cross-scale sensitivity analysis of a non-small cell lung cancer model: linking molecular signaling properties to cellular behavior. *Bio Systems*, 92(3), 249–258.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2430419/figure/F1/?report=objectonly>

Figure 1



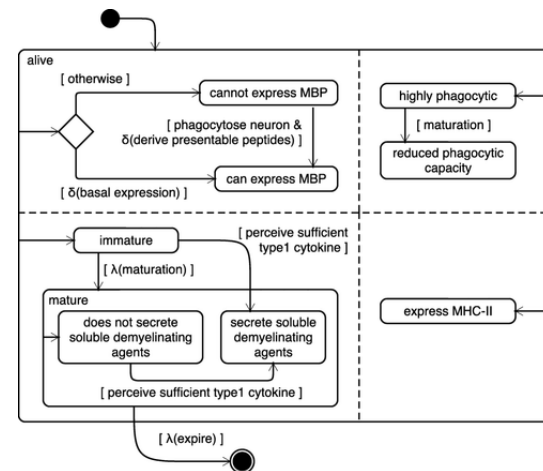
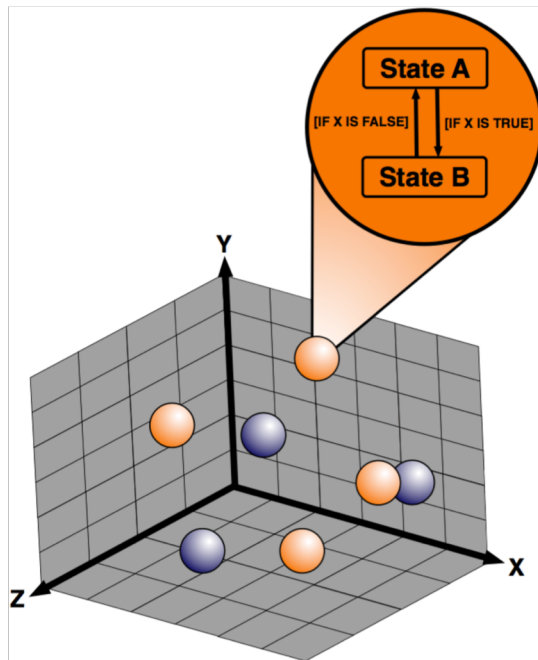
Phenotypic decision process for a cancer cell between two time steps.



Model Types

Cosgrove, J., Butler, J., Alden, K., Read, M., Kumar, V., Cucurull-Sanchez, L., ... Coles, M. (2015). Agent-Based Modeling in Systems Pharmacology. *CPT: Pharmacometrics & Systems Pharmacology*, 4(11), 615–629.

Agent-Based Modeling in Systems Pharmacology



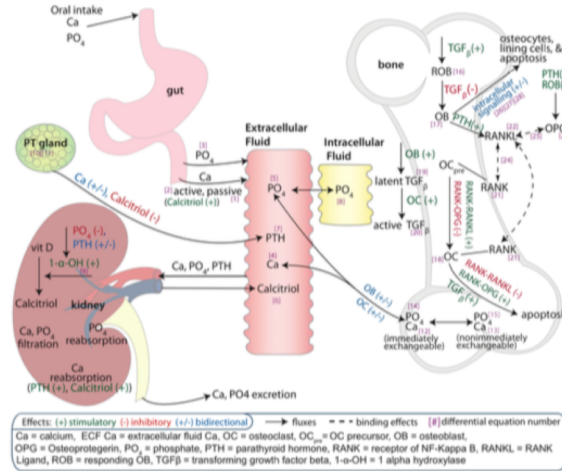
CPT: Pharmacometrics & Systems Pharmacology, Volume: 4, Issue: 11, Pages: 615-629, First published: 12 August 2015, DOI: (10.1002/psp4.12018)



Model Types

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Cross-Functionality is Captured Mathematically



of Ca and PO₄ influenced by plasma Ca, PO₄, calcitriol, PTH, and GFR; (5) PT gland—describes PTH production influenced by plasma Ca and calcitriol; (6) bone—describes Ca and PO₄ levels via bidirectional diffusion and osteoclast- and osteoblast-promoted exchange with plasma; and (7) osteoblast intracellular component—describes the differential influence of PTH on bone metabolism purported to be controlled by the intracellular Runt3-Id3-CREB system. Within the differential equations, parameters can be identified as either being within hyperbolic functions, or not. To aid identification, rate constants, composite rate constants, and physiologic parameters are listed in Table 2 as non-hyperbolic function parameters. Those embedded in hyperbolic terms are listed in Table 3 as hyperbolic function parameters. The complete model system of differential equations is provided below and descriptions of each component are in the section which follows.

Parathyroid gland

$$d/dt A(10) = (1 - A(10))^{n_{10}} \cdot n_{10} \cdot \text{ROB} \cdot \text{PTG}_{\beta} + 0.15) - A(10) \cdot n_{10} \cdot \text{ROB} \cdot \text{PTG}_{\beta} + 0.15)$$

$$T_{10} = 1 + (EXP(n_{10} \cdot A(10)) / V_{max} - k_{10} \cdot A(10) / A(10)^{n_{10}}) / (EXP(n_{10} \cdot A(10)) / V_{max} - k_{10} \cdot A(10) / A(10)^{n_{10}}) + EXP(-k_{10} \cdot A(10) / V_{max} - k_{10} \cdot A(10) / A(10)^{n_{10}})$$

Bone

$$d/dt A(11) = k_{11} \cdot \text{OC}_{11} - k_{11} \cdot A(11)$$

$$d/dt A(12) = v_{12-1} - v_{12-2} + k_{12-1} \cdot A(12) - k_{12-2} \cdot A(12)$$

$$d/dt A(13) = -k_{13-1} \cdot A(13) + k_{13-2} \cdot A(12)$$

$$d/dt A(14) = v_{14-1} - v_{14-2} + k_{14-1} \cdot A(13) - k_{14-2} \cdot A(14)$$

$$d/dt A(15) = k_{15-1} \cdot A(14) - k_{15-2} \cdot A(15)$$

$$d/dt A(16) = (D_{16} \cdot \text{OC}_{16} / \text{OC}_{16}) \cdot \text{OC}_{16} - k_{16} \cdot \text{OC}_{16} \cdot \text{OC}_{16} / (A(16) \cdot \text{OC}_{16} / \text{OC}_{16})$$

$$A(17) = A(17a) + A(17b)$$

$$d/dt A(17a) = k_{17a-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{17a} / (A(17a) \cdot \text{OC}_{17a}) \cdot v_{17a-1} - k_{17a-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{17a} / (A(17a) \cdot \text{OC}_{17a}) - k_{17a-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{17a} / (A(17a) \cdot \text{OC}_{17a}) \cdot v_{17a-2}$$

$$k_{17a-1} = (k_{17a-1} \cdot A(17a) + k_{17a-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{17a} / \text{OC}_{17a}) \cdot v_{17a-1}$$

$$k_{17a-2} = v_{17a-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{17a} / \text{OC}_{17a} / (A(17a) \cdot \text{OC}_{17a})$$

$$k_{17a-3} = v_{17a-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{17a} / \text{OC}_{17a} / (A(17a) \cdot \text{OC}_{17a})$$

$$d/dt A(17b) = k_{17b-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{17b} / (A(17b) \cdot \text{OC}_{17b}) \cdot v_{17b-1} - v_{17b-2} - k_{17b-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{17b} / (A(17b) \cdot \text{OC}_{17b}) \cdot v_{17b-2}$$

$$d/dt A(18) = k_{18-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{18} / (A(18) \cdot \text{OC}_{18}) \cdot v_{18-1} - k_{18-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{18} / (A(18) \cdot \text{OC}_{18}) \cdot v_{18-2} - k_{18-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{18} / (A(18) \cdot \text{OC}_{18}) \cdot v_{18-3}$$

$$k_{18-1} = (k_{18-1} \cdot A(18) + k_{18-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{18} / \text{OC}_{18}) \cdot v_{18-1}$$

$$k_{18-2} = v_{18-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{18} / \text{OC}_{18} / (A(18) \cdot \text{OC}_{18})$$

$$k_{18-3} = v_{18-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{18} / \text{OC}_{18} / (A(18) \cdot \text{OC}_{18})$$

$$d/dt A(19) = k_{19-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{19} / (A(19) \cdot \text{OC}_{19}) \cdot v_{19-1} - k_{19-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{19} / (A(19) \cdot \text{OC}_{19}) \cdot v_{19-2} - k_{19-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{19} / (A(19) \cdot \text{OC}_{19}) \cdot v_{19-3}$$

$$k_{19-1} = (k_{19-1} \cdot A(19) + k_{19-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{19} / \text{OC}_{19}) \cdot v_{19-1}$$

$$k_{19-2} = v_{19-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{19} / \text{OC}_{19} / (A(19) \cdot \text{OC}_{19})$$

$$k_{19-3} = v_{19-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{19} / \text{OC}_{19} / (A(19) \cdot \text{OC}_{19})$$

$$d/dt A(20) = k_{20-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{20} / (A(20) \cdot \text{OC}_{20}) \cdot v_{20-1} - k_{20-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{20} / (A(20) \cdot \text{OC}_{20}) \cdot v_{20-2} - k_{20-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{20} / (A(20) \cdot \text{OC}_{20}) \cdot v_{20-3}$$

$$k_{20-1} = (k_{20-1} \cdot A(20) + k_{20-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{20} / \text{OC}_{20}) \cdot v_{20-1}$$

$$k_{20-2} = v_{20-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{20} / \text{OC}_{20} / (A(20) \cdot \text{OC}_{20})$$

$$k_{20-3} = v_{20-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{20} / \text{OC}_{20} / (A(20) \cdot \text{OC}_{20})$$

$$d/dt A(21) = (k_{21-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{21} / (A(21) \cdot \text{OC}_{21}) \cdot v_{21-1} - k_{21-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{21} / (A(21) \cdot \text{OC}_{21}) \cdot v_{21-2} - k_{21-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{21} / (A(21) \cdot \text{OC}_{21}) \cdot v_{21-3}) \cdot A(21)$$

$$k_{21-1} = (k_{21-1} \cdot A(21) + k_{21-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{21} / \text{OC}_{21}) \cdot v_{21-1}$$

$$k_{21-2} = v_{21-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{21} / \text{OC}_{21} / (A(21) \cdot \text{OC}_{21})$$

$$k_{21-3} = v_{21-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{21} / \text{OC}_{21} / (A(21) \cdot \text{OC}_{21})$$

$$d/dt A(22) = k_{22-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{22} / (A(22) \cdot \text{OC}_{22}) \cdot v_{22-1} - k_{22-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{22} / (A(22) \cdot \text{OC}_{22}) \cdot v_{22-2} - k_{22-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{22} / (A(22) \cdot \text{OC}_{22}) \cdot v_{22-3}$$

$$k_{22-1} = (k_{22-1} \cdot A(22) + k_{22-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{22} / \text{OC}_{22}) \cdot v_{22-1}$$

$$k_{22-2} = v_{22-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{22} / \text{OC}_{22} / (A(22) \cdot \text{OC}_{22})$$

$$k_{22-3} = v_{22-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{22} / \text{OC}_{22} / (A(22) \cdot \text{OC}_{22})$$

$$d/dt A(23) = k_{23-1} \cdot \text{OC}_{23} / (A(23) \cdot \text{OC}_{23}) \cdot v_{23-1} - k_{23-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{23} / (A(23) \cdot \text{OC}_{23}) \cdot v_{23-2} - k_{23-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{23} / (A(23) \cdot \text{OC}_{23}) \cdot v_{23-3}$$

$$k_{23-1} = (k_{23-1} \cdot A(23) + k_{23-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{23} / \text{OC}_{23}) \cdot v_{23-1}$$

$$k_{23-2} = v_{23-2} \cdot \text{OC}_{23} / \text{OC}_{23} / (A(23) \cdot \text{OC}_{23})$$

$$k_{23-3} = v_{23-3} \cdot \text{OC}_{23} / \text{OC}_{23} / (A(23) \cdot \text{OC}_{23})$$

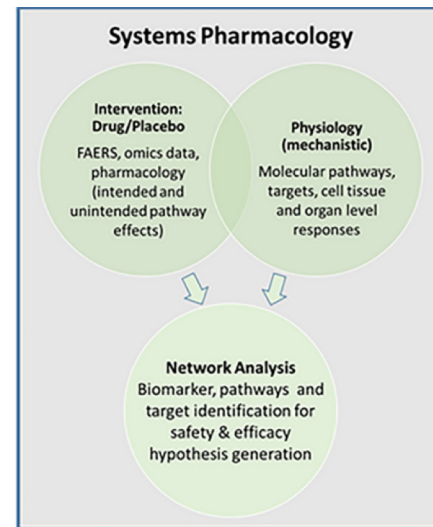
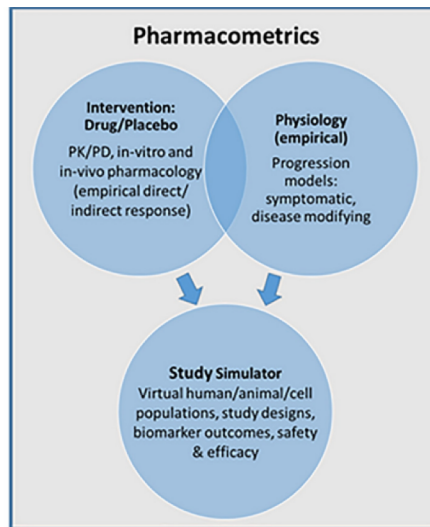
$$H_{23} = 1 \text{ for } A(23) \cdot A(23)$$

Peterson MC, Riggs MM. A physiologically based mathematical model of integrated calcium homeostasis and bone remodeling. *Bone*, 46:49-63, Jan 2010



Model Types

You must remember this. An ODE is just an ode, a sine is just a sign. The fundamental things apply. Louis Armstrong, paraphrase



Integration using parts from Pharmacometrics and SP → **iPSP**

Trame, M. N., Riggs, M., Biliouris, K., Marathe, D., Mettetal, J., Post, T. M., ... Musante, C. J. (2018). A Perspective on the State of Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology Integration. *CPT: Pharmacometrics & Systems Pharmacology*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/psp4.12313>



Methods behind our models

What makes them tick?



Persistence over Parsimony

Models to describe the “system” often contain many, many, many parameters: fix, tune or estimate



Parameter Values

Sensitivity analysis, likelihood profiling, optimization algorithms, verification and validation



“Virtual” Patients

With this method, in reality, we don’t differentiate lack of identifiability from real variability in these “patients”



One Lump or Two?

Scale reduction techniques: linearization



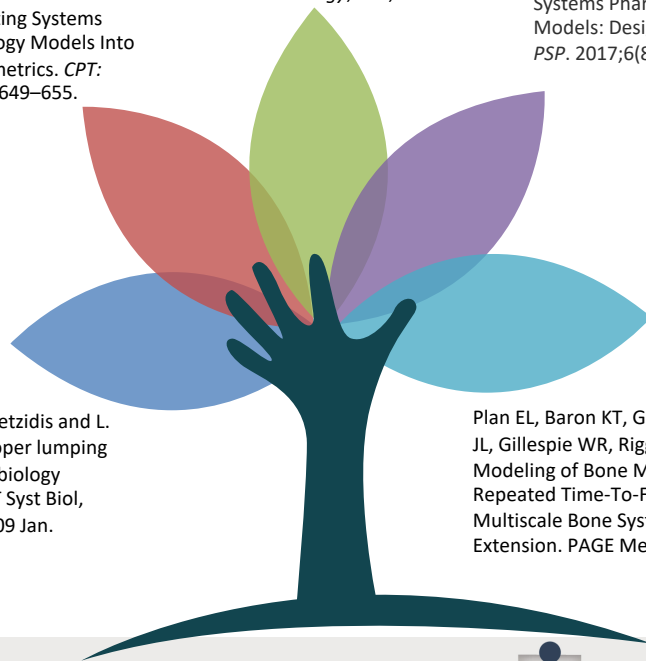
Bayesian Estimation

Balance known/unknown, existing info with incoming information, understand variability accordingly

Duffull, S. B. (2016). A Philosophical Framework for Integrating Systems Pharmacology Models Into Pharmacometrics. *CPT: PSP*, 5(12), 649–655.

Rieger et al. (2018). Improving the generation and selection of virtual populations in quantitative systems pharmacology models. *Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology*, 139, 15–22.

Ribba B, Grimm HP, Agoram B, et al. Methodologies for Quantitative Systems Pharmacology (QSP) Models: Design and Estimation. *CPT PSP*. 2017;6(8):496–498



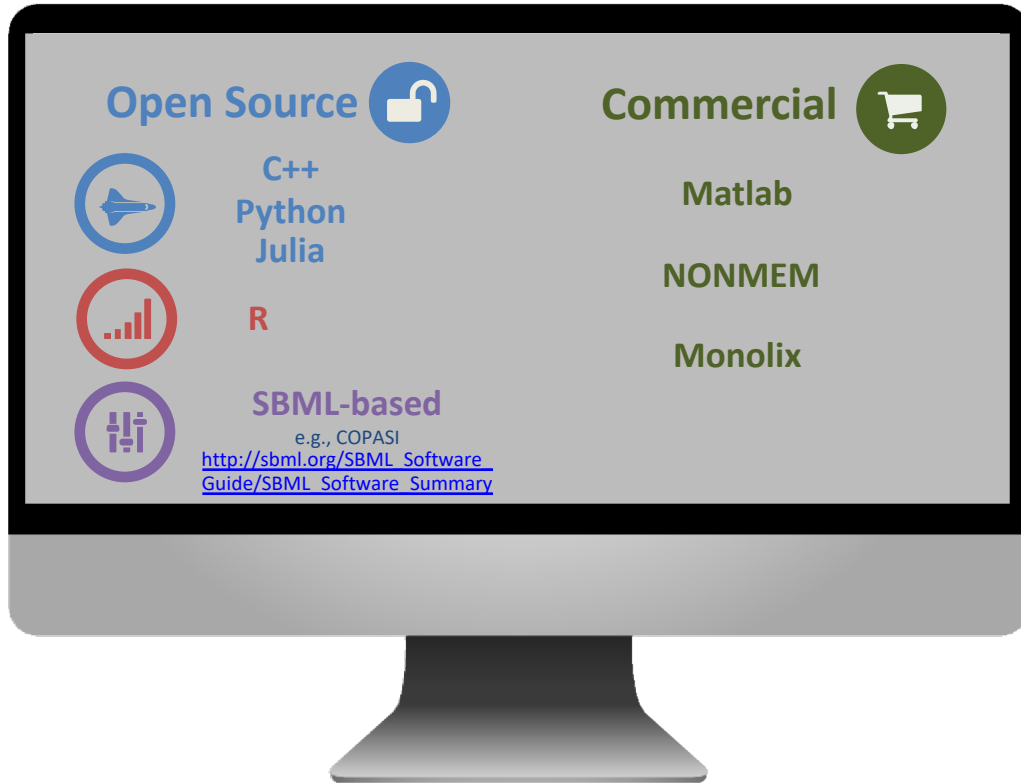
A. Dokoumetzidis and L. Aarons. Proper lumping in systems biology models. *IET Syst Biol*, 3(1):40, 2009 Jan.

Plan EL, Baron KT, Gastonguay MR, French JL, Gillespie WR, Riggs MM. Bayesian Joint Modeling of Bone Mineral Density And Repeated Time-To-Fracture Event For Multiscale Bone Systems Model Extension. PAGE Meeting. 2012.



Software Programs

Pro: many options / Con: Lack of uniformity / transferability in our tools



Pro: Many options

Con: Lack of uniformity / interoperability

Trade-offs: Speed, versatility (complexity, code) vs ease of use (GUI, visual)



Data Sources

Literature vs Internal vs 3rd Party

Experimental

Clinical

Nonclinical: In vitro / in vivo / ex vivo

Wells, cells, organelles.
Inter-species experiments.



Biomarkers/clinical chemistry

e.g., endocrines; cytokines; renal, hepatic function; Na/K/Po4, etc.

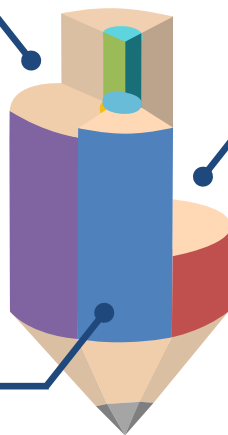
Outcomes

CR, ORR, Fracture, Pain, ADAS-COG, etc.



Hypothetical

Assess sensitivity



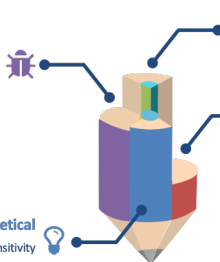
Data Sources

With so many sources, how / when is it appropriate to integrate.

Experimental

Clinical

Nonclinical: In vitro / in vivo / ex vivo
Wells, cells, organelles.
Inter-species experiments.

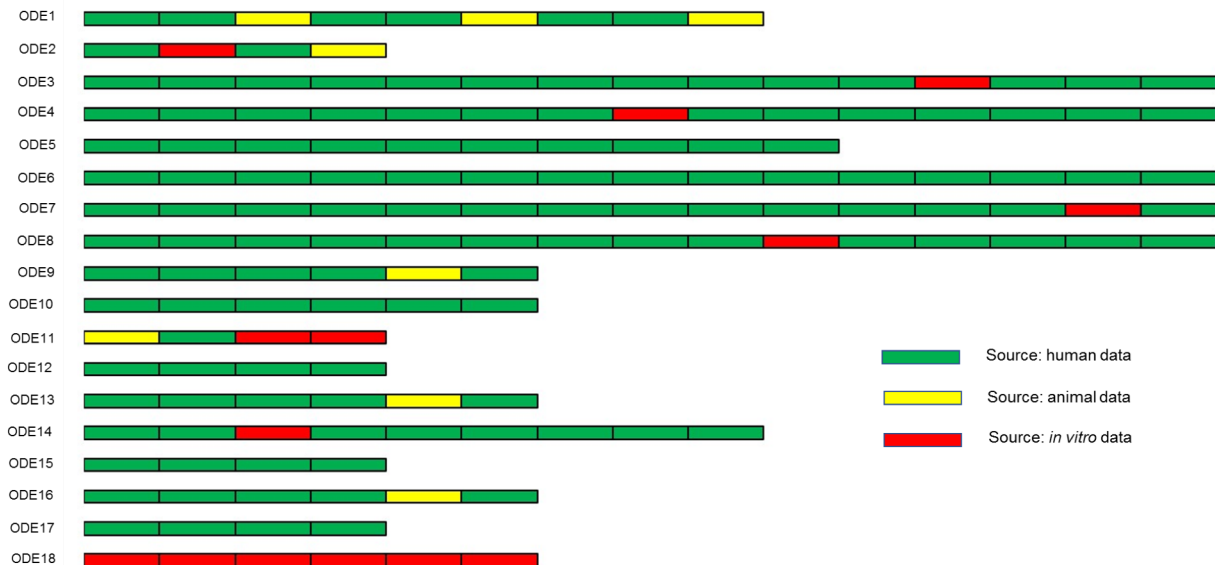


Hypothetical
Assess sensitivity

Biomarkers/clinical chemistry
e.g., endocrines; cytokines; renal, hepatic function; Na/K/Po4, etc.

Outcomes
CR, ORR, Fracture, Pain, ADAS-COG, etc.

Assessing and Weighting the Quality

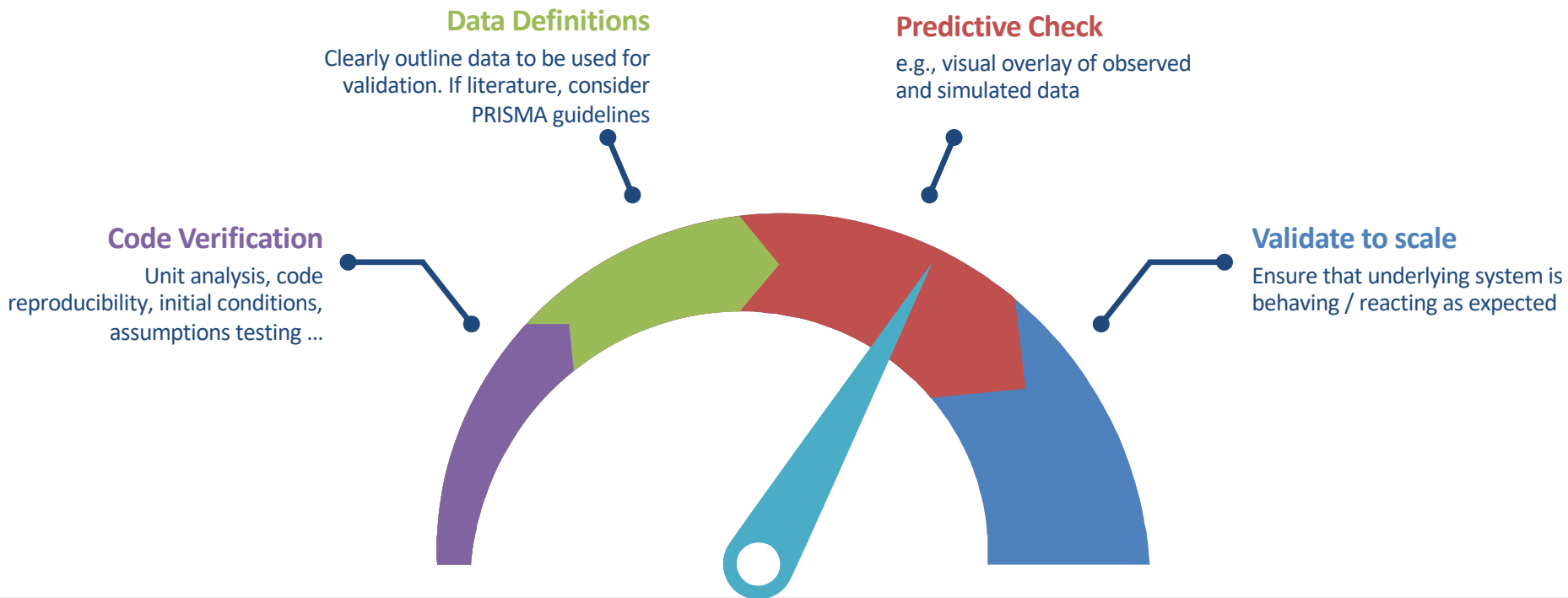


Gulati A and Tannenbaum S. Using Visualization to Address the Reliability of Sources of Initial Parameter Values in a Quantitative Systems Pharmacology (QSP) Model. AAPS PharmSci 360 2018.



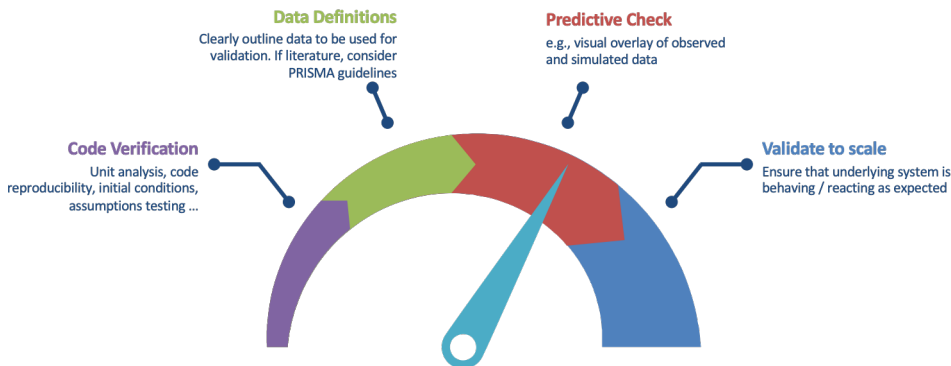
Model Verification and Validation

Reproducible research



Model Verification and Validation

Reproducible research



Cucurull-Sanchez et al. (2019). Best Practices to Maximize the Use and Reuse of Quantitative and Systems Pharmacology Models: Recommendations From the UK Q&SP Network. *CPT: PSP*.

Kirouac, D. C. (2018). How Do We “Validate” a QSP Model? *CPT: PSP*, 7(9), 547–548.

Friedrich, C. M. (2016). A model qualification method for mechanistic physiological QSP models to support model-informed drug development. *CPT: PSP*, 5(2), 43–53.

Agoram, B. (2014). Evaluating systems pharmacology models is different from evaluating standard pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic models. *CPT: PSP*, 3, e101.

Kirouac, D. C., Cicali, B., & Schmidt, S. (2019). Reproducibility of Quantitative Systems Pharmacology Models: Current Challenges and Future Opportunities. *CPT: PSP*, 8(4), 205–210.



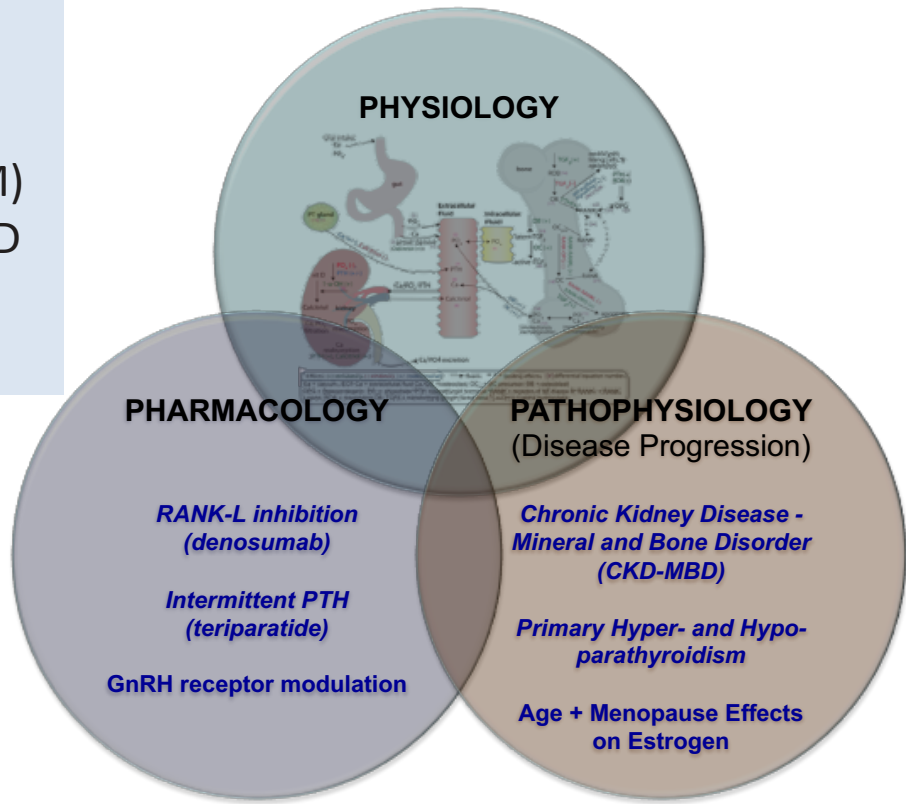
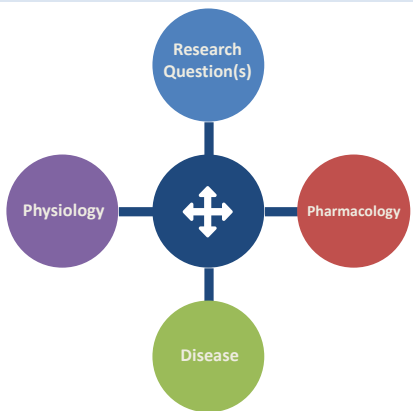
Challenges Faced

Don't cry to give up, cry to keep going. ... Get a reward from it E. Thomas



Example of a Systems Model

“In 2004, denosumab was under development for treating osteoporosis, ... Questions existed that could not be practically addressed with clinical studies due to the protracted dosing interval (q6M) and required trial duration, nor by traditional PKPD models. ... ” Peterson and Riggs. CPT:PSP, 4(3), 2015.

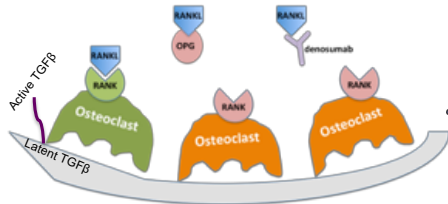


What is Systems Pharmacology?

Tagline

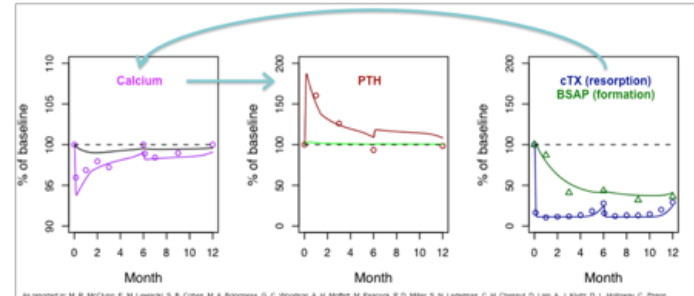
If I push this button (i.e. – block this pathway), why does THAT happen?

Denosumab: RANKL inhibition



- ↓ available RANKL
- ↓ RANK--RANKL interaction
- ↓ Osteoclast activity (sCTx)
- ↓ Activation of TGF-β
- ↓ Osteoblast activity (BSAP)
- ↑ bone mineral density (BMD)

- ↓ Calcium release from bone
- ↓ Serum calcium
- ↓ Ca sensing in PT gland
- ↑ PTH release (calcium-sparing)



As reported in: M. R. McClung, E. M. Lindsay, S. B. Cohen, M. A. Bolognese, D. C. Woodson, A. H. Morik, M. Pasco, P. D. Miller, S. N. Legg, C. H. Chesnut, D. Lian, A. J. Hudes, D. L. Hellmich, C. Zhang, M. C. Palermo, P. J. Steyer, and AMG 162 Bone Loss Study Group. Denosumab in postmenopausal women with low bone mineral density. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;371:27-37. Feb 2014.

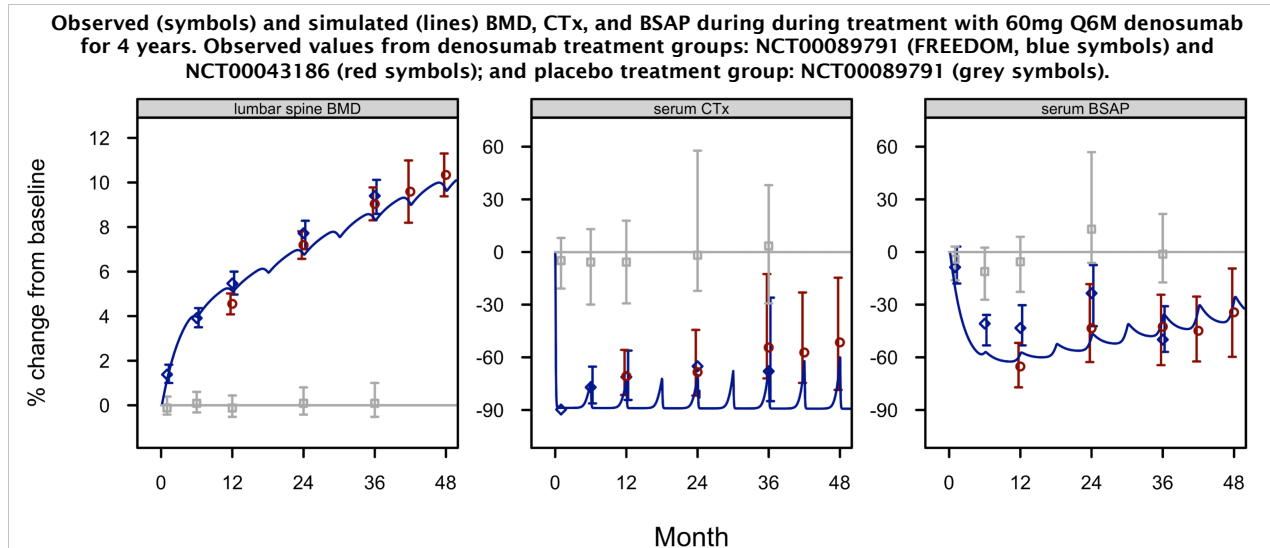


What is Systems Pharmacology?

Tagline

If I push this button (i.e. – block this pathway), why does THAT happen?

Denosumab: RANKL inhibition → Bone Markers → BMD Change



Matthew M. Riggs, Kyle T. Baron, Elodie L. Plan, Marc R. Gastonguay. Qualification of a Physiologically-Based Model for Predicted Bone Marker and Bone Mineral Density Changes Associated with Denosumab Treatment. Presented at American Society of Bone Mineral Research (ASBMR) Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN; October 14, 2012 (Abstract# SU0363). Available at: <http://metrumrg.com/index.php/publications>



Model Development Integrate System, Disease, Drug

Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral Bone Disorder

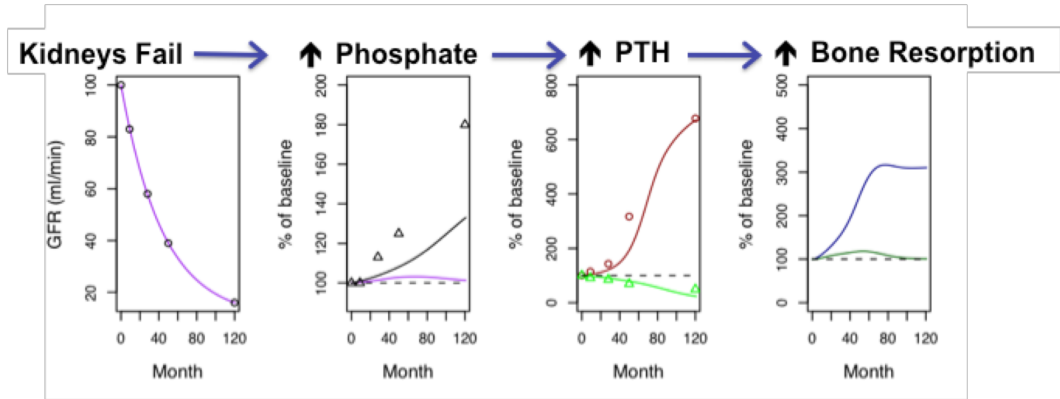
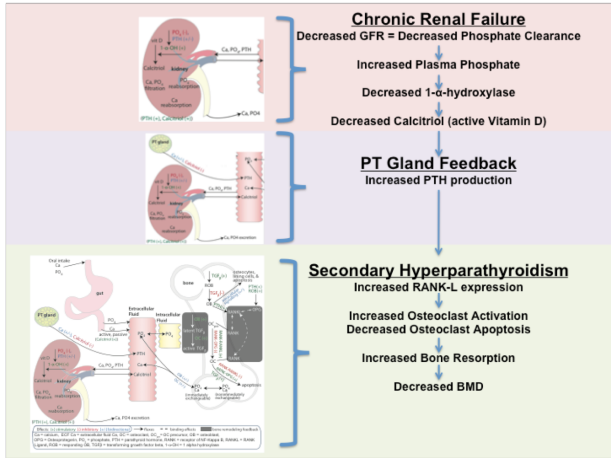


Fig. 1, 2; M. M. Riggs, M. C. Peterson, and M. R. Gastonguay. Multiscale physiology-based modeling of mineral bone disorder in patients with impaired kidney function. *J Clin Pharmacol*, 52(1 Suppl):45S–53S, Jan 2012.

- Can these effects be used to describe PTH and Ca response following long-term etelcalcetide treatment?

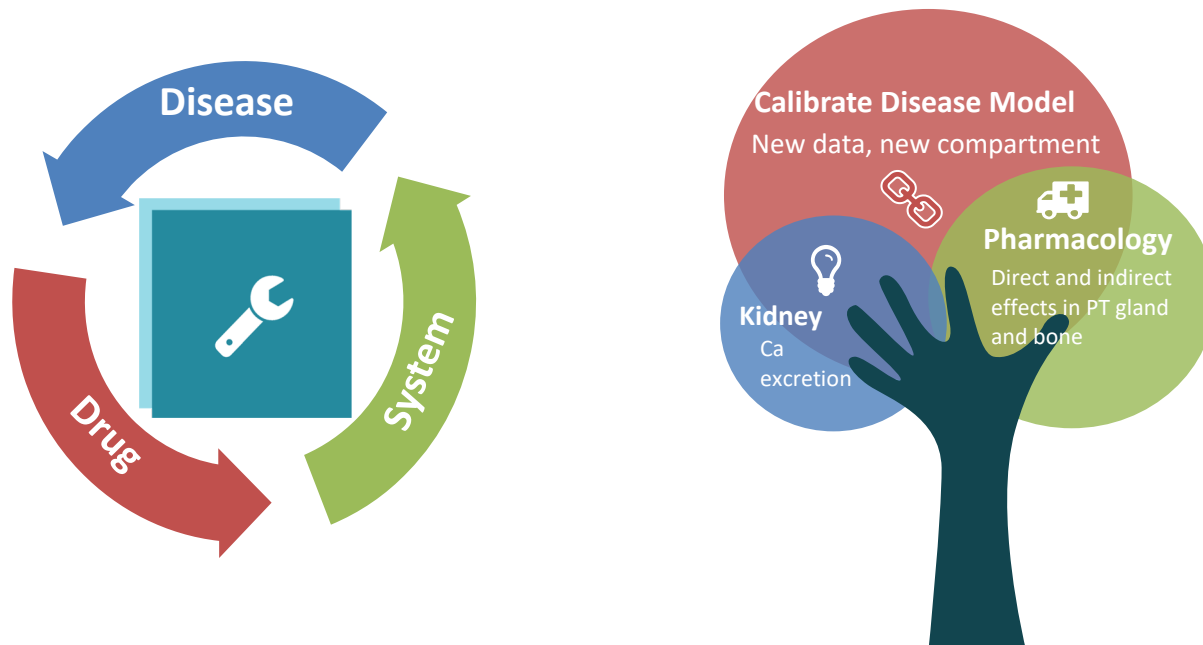
Multiscale Model

Riggs MM, Baron KT, Melhem M (2018) Multiscale physiology-based modeling of mineral bone disorder in patients with chronic kidney disease and secondary hyperparathyroidism on hemodialysis: application to etelcalcetide treatment effects on calcium homeostasis. ACoP9 Abstract #T-078.



Model Development Integrate System, Disease, Drug

Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral Bone Disorder



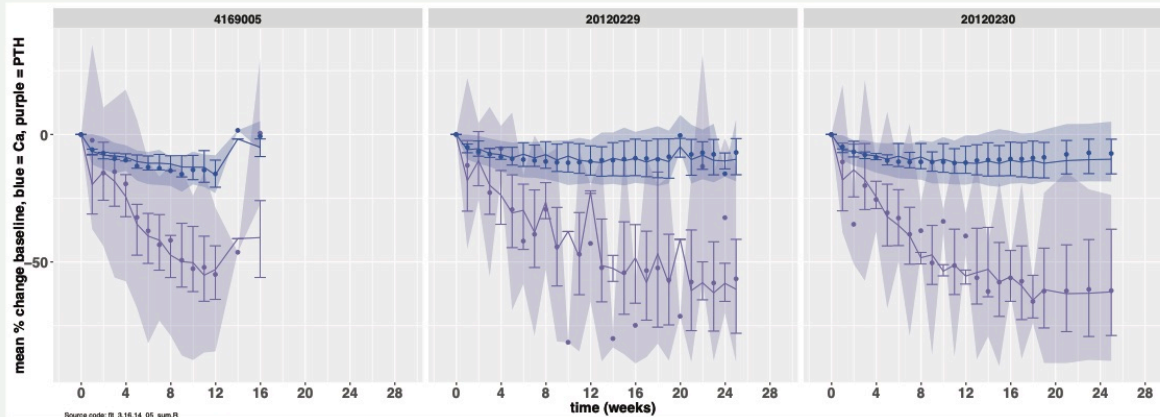
Riggs MM, Baron KT, Melhelm M (2018) Multiscale physiology-based modeling of mineral bone disorder in patients with chronic kidney disease and secondary hyperparathyroidism on hemodialysis: application to etelcalcetide treatment effects on calcium homeostasis. ACoP9 Abstract #T-078.



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Long-Term Predictive Checks



Despite continued decline in PTH (e.g., beyond weeks 4-6), feedback controls lead to leveling and partial rebound in Ca.

Figure 2: *Predictive check: change from baseline (percentage) for serum calcium (blue) and PTH (purple)*

Phase 3 Study 20120229 was included as external validation. Observed data: solid circle (mean) and 10th - 90th percentile range (shaded region); Simulated data: mean (solid line) and 10th - 90th percentile range (error bars).

Riggs MM, Baron KT, Melhelm M (2018) Multiscale physiology-based modeling of mineral bone disorder in patients with chronic kidney disease and secondary hyperparathyroidism on hemodialysis: application to etelcalcetide treatment effects on calcium homeostasis. ACoP9 Abstract #T-078.



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