

Incorporating Infected Cell Phenotypes Into Models of Within-Host Viral Dynamics

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Collaborators



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DARPA Intercept program: Focused on the development of defective interfering viruses as potential anti-viral therapeutics



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Viral entry and change in behavior (phenotype) of infected cell





Russell et al. (2018) *eLife*

Infected cells more generally exhibit extreme heterogeneity in their phenotypes



Some infected cell phenotypes scale with cellular MOI



- Viral yield
- Cellular death rate
- Superinfection exclusion
- Interferon induction

Experiments show that viral yield scales with cellular input



Experiments show that cellular death rate is similar across infected cells

- Infected cells have same death rates Infected cell death rates increase linearly
 - with cellular MOI



Experiments show that rate of superinfection exclusion scales with cellular MOI

- Add H3 virus into cells (at various MOIs)
- Wait 6 hours
- Add H1 virus into cells (at single MOI)
- Quantify: proportion of cells that are H3+
 - proportion of cells that are H1+
 - proportion of cells that are both H3+ and H1+



% of cells that are superinfected

(H3+ plus H1+)/(H3+)

Superinfection exclusion happens more quickly at higher cellular MOI

Modeling within-host dynamics



Baccam et al. (2006) *JVI* Saenz et al. (2010) *JVI* Pawelek et al. (2012) *PLOS CB*

Dixit & Perelson (2005) *PNAS* Dixit & Perelson (2004) *JVI*

Cummings et al. (2012) *Biology Direct* Phan & Wodarz (2015) *Mathematical Biosciences* Wodarz & Levy (2011) *JRS Interface* Wodarz et al. (2018) *BioRxiv*

Models that allow for multiply-infected cells



Dixit & Perelson (2005) PNAS

Viral dynamics of this model are the same as within-host SIR-type models, as long as the viral production from infected cells and cellular death rates are independent of cellular MOI.

> Scalable under limited assumptions (folds into within-host SIR model)



Phan & Wodarz (2015) *Mathematical Biosciences*

Not scalable

Goal:

To develop a within-host modeling framework that allows for the incorporation of cellular-MOI dependent infected cell phenotypes

in a scalable manner

Modeling the dynamics of multiply-infected cells



Epidemiological macroparasite model

- Host death rate depends on host's nematode burden
- Nematode production rate depends on host's nematode burden

Within-host "macroparasite" model

- Cell death rate can depend on cellular input
- Viral production rate can depend on cellular input

Low-dimensional nature of population-level "macroparasite" models



Low-dimensional nature of within-host "macroparasite" models





NB distribution of viral + particles *P* across host cells

Koelle, Farrell, Brooke, Ke (in revision) *Virus Evolution*. bioRXiv (doi: 10.1101/359067)

Low dimensional (3D) set of equations

Model dynamics



4 ×10¹¹



5

×10¹¹

4





×10¹¹



4 ×10¹¹









Model dynamics







days post challenge

Model dynamics with innate immune response

A

в

С

Number of target cells

log₁₀ copies NS/ml

interferon-a (fold change)

2

0

3

2

0

0

0

-2 b 0



days post challenge

Current extensions to within-host macroparasite model framework



- Molly Gallagher Emory

- Adoption of experimentally-derived functional forms
- Alternative, implicit incorporation of space
- Fitting to data involving multiple strains of virus where coinfection is critical



Marshall et al. (2013) PLoS Pathogens

Dimmock et al. (2012) PLoS One

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