

How Multidisciplinarity can Advance Lifescience Understanding

Combining Optics, Image Processing,
Computational Simulation to Aid
Biological Understanding

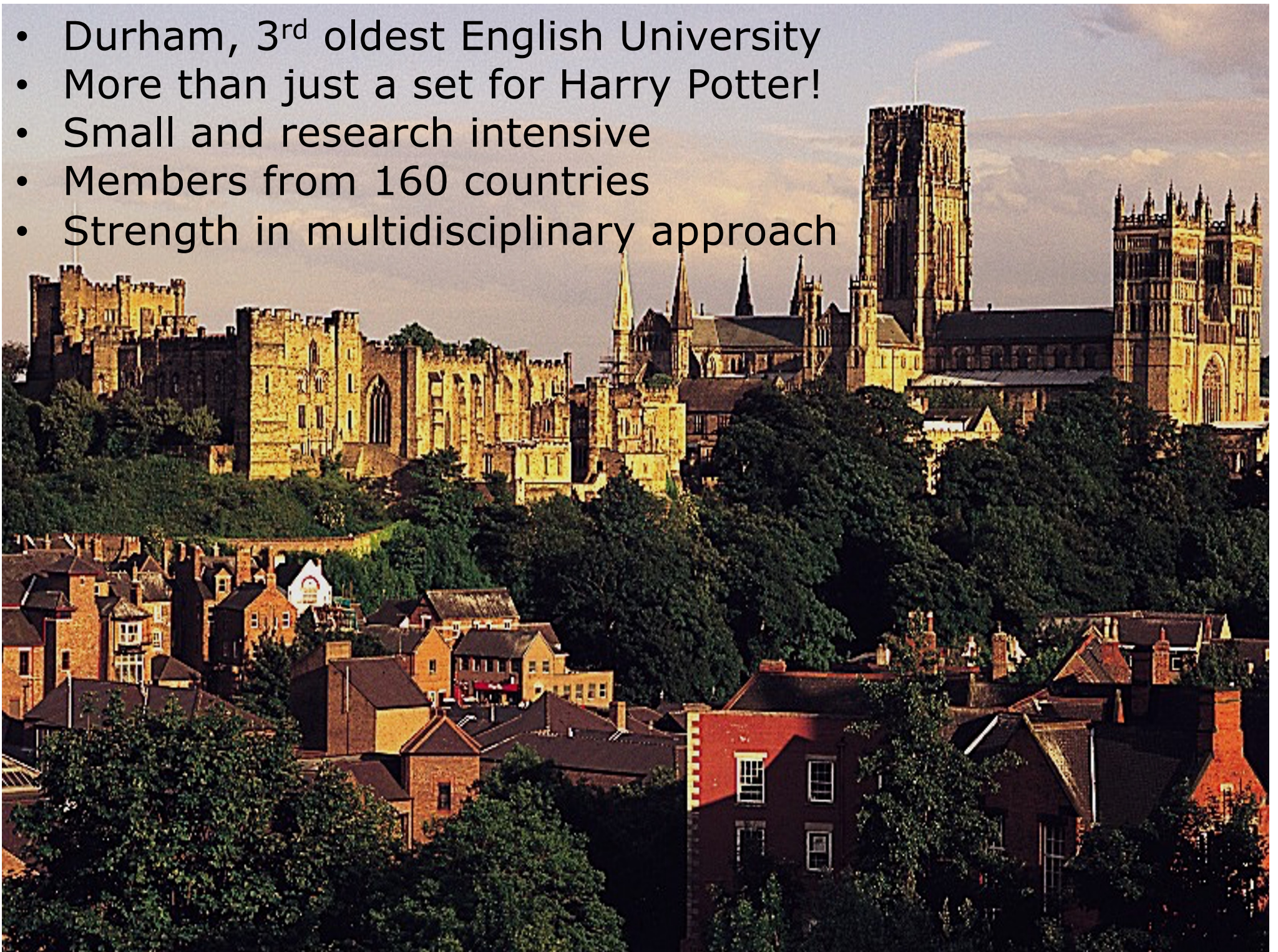
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Durham University



- Durham, 3rd oldest English University
- More than just a set for Harry Potter!
- Small and research intensive
- Members from 160 countries
- Strength in multidisciplinary approach



An aerial photograph of Durham City, showing the River Wear flowing through the center. The city is built on a hillside, with the Durham Cathedral and its surrounding university buildings prominently featured in the center. The river is flanked by dense green trees, and the city is surrounded by more residential areas and green spaces. The text "The City of Durham" is overlaid in a large, bold, yellow font.

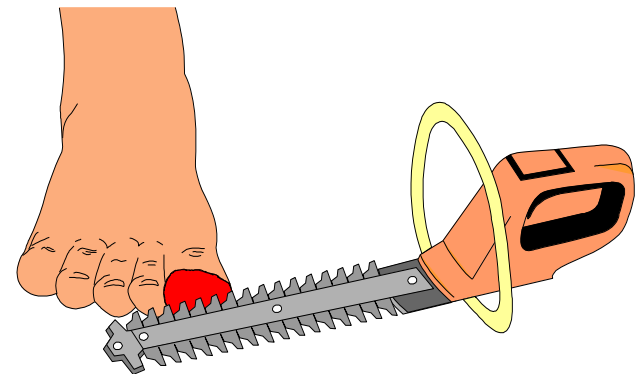
The City of Durham

Outline

- Philosophy
- Mechanotransduction by Geometric Modification
- Summary

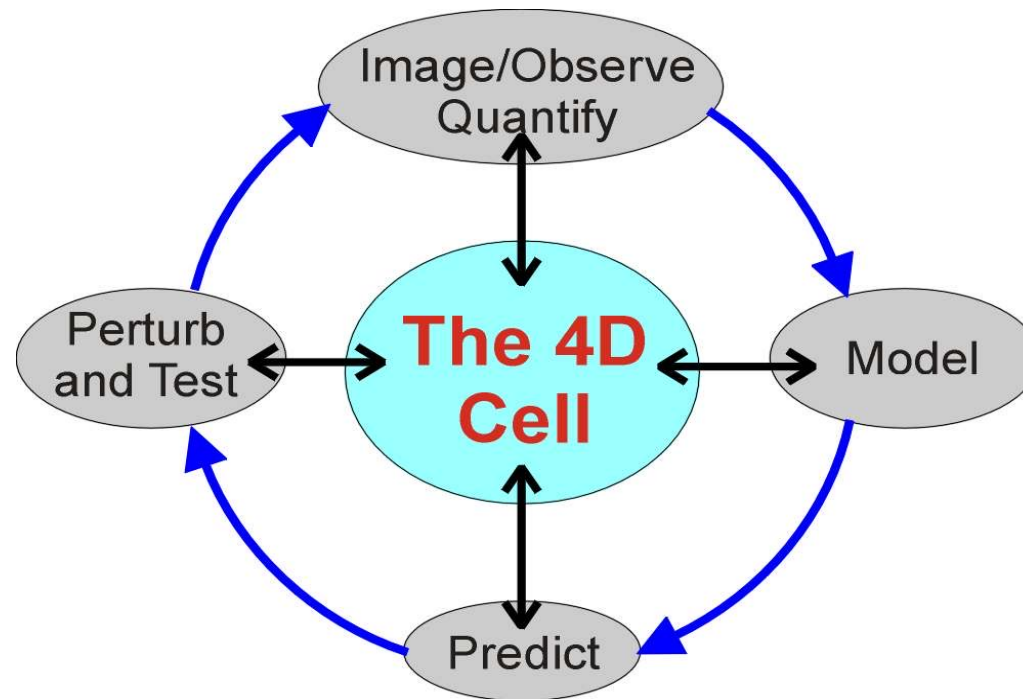
Multidisciplinary

- Get the original question right
- Open discussion accepting lack of knowledge- No Stupid questions
- “Transfer” technology/methods
- Choose the right tool for the task in hand
- Don't over complicate!



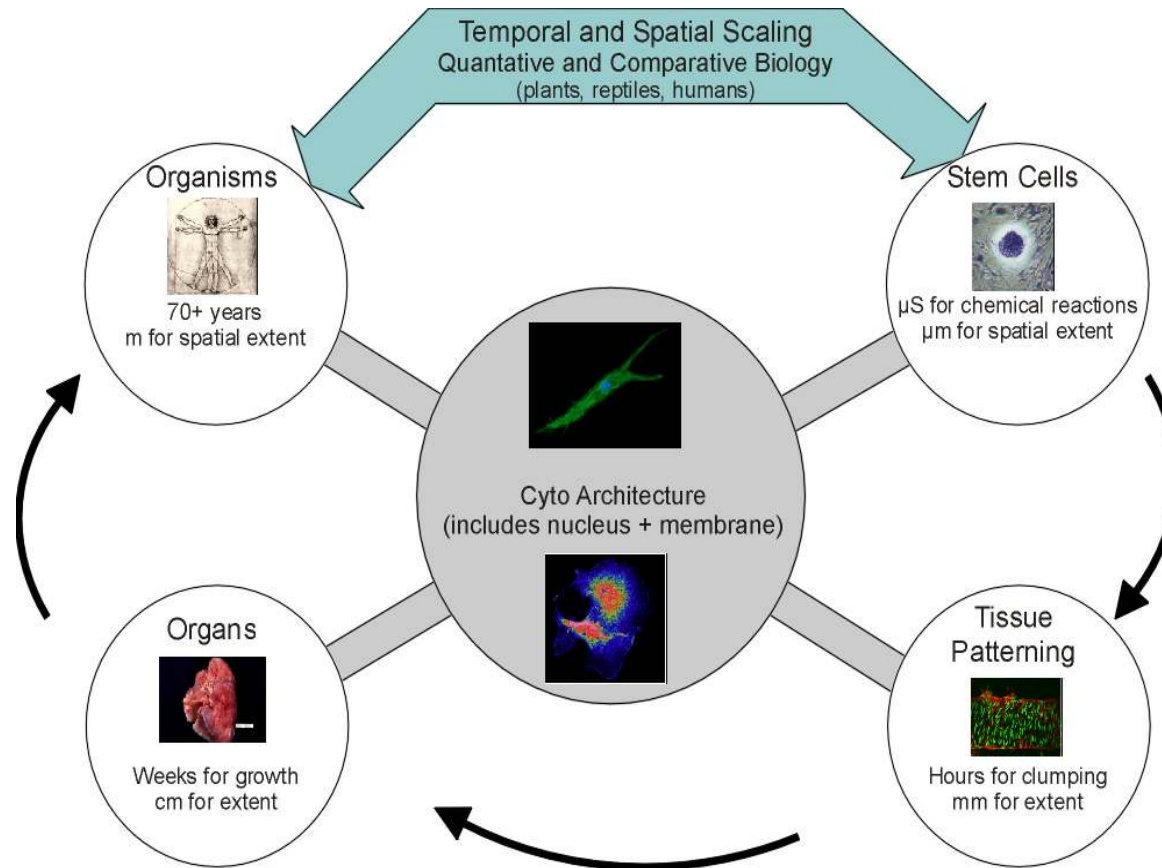
Biology and the Physical Sciences

- The Philosophical Approach



The technology/methodology should help the Biology

Biology and the Physical Sciences



Multi-scale considerations

1×10^{27} in scale

Combining micro-optics, image analysis and computer simulation to understand vascular endothelia sensing

The Endothelium

Monolayer of cells

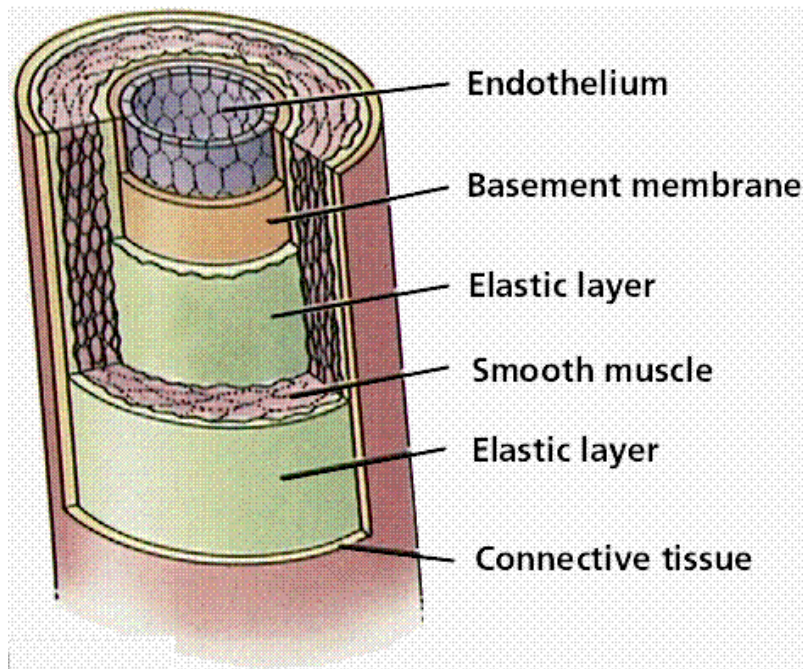
Innermost layer in all vasculature

Fully connected over whole body

10x more endothelial cells in you than neurones

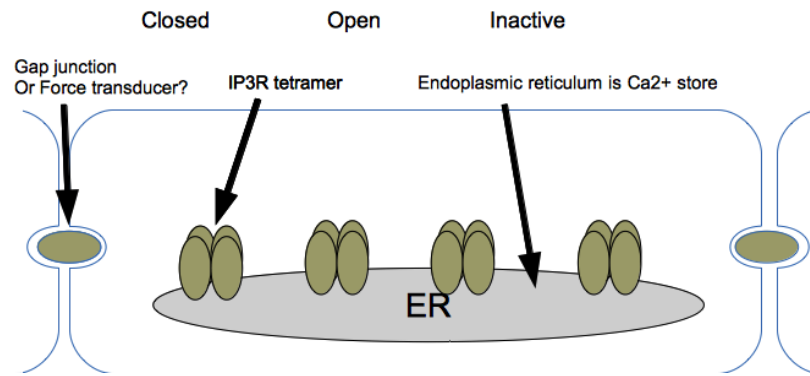
Controls almost everything...

- Regulates blood vessel formation (angiogenesis)
- Prevents blood clotting
- Regulates vascular permeability
- Determines the extent of smooth muscle proliferation.
- Controls arterial tone (regulate blood flow)
- All without involving the nervous system
 - **How?**



The Circulatory, Respiratory, and Digestive Systems
<http://www.uic.edu/classes/bios/bios100/lecturesf04am/lect20.htm>

Introduction to IP₃R mediated Calcium waves



ER is a Ca²⁺ reservoir – $[Ca]_{ER} \sim 500\mu M$

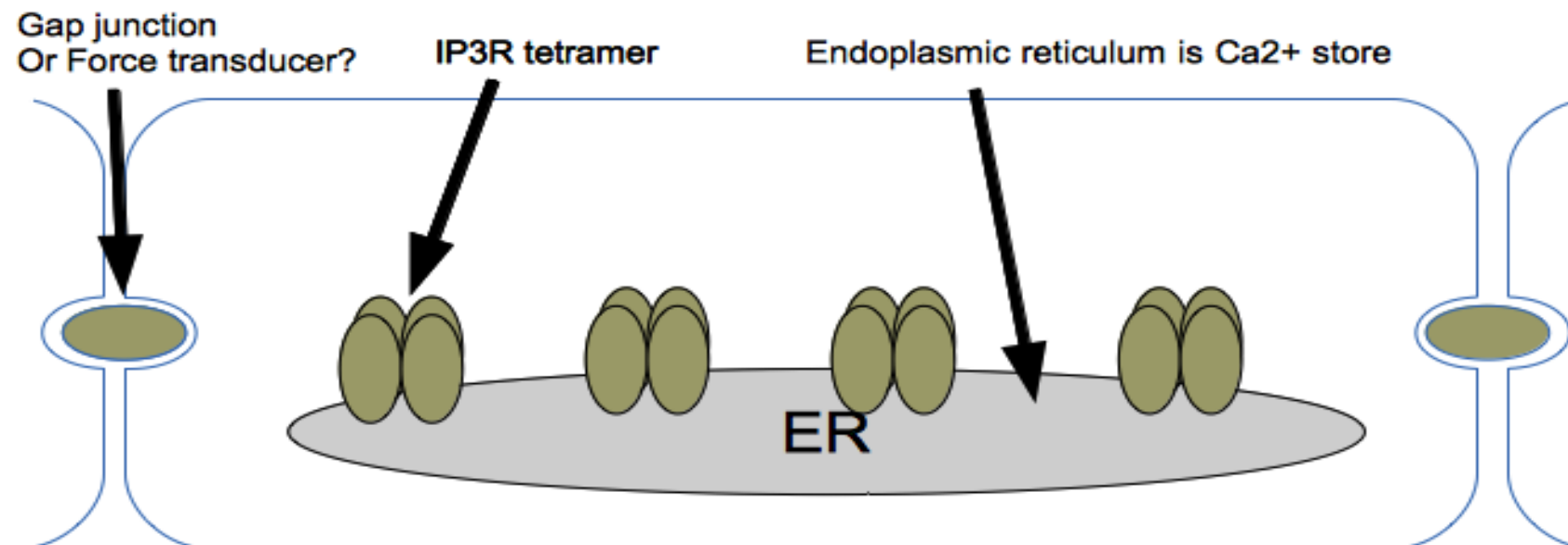
Cytosolic Ca²⁺ strongly buffered

$[Ca]_{Cyt} \sim 70nM$

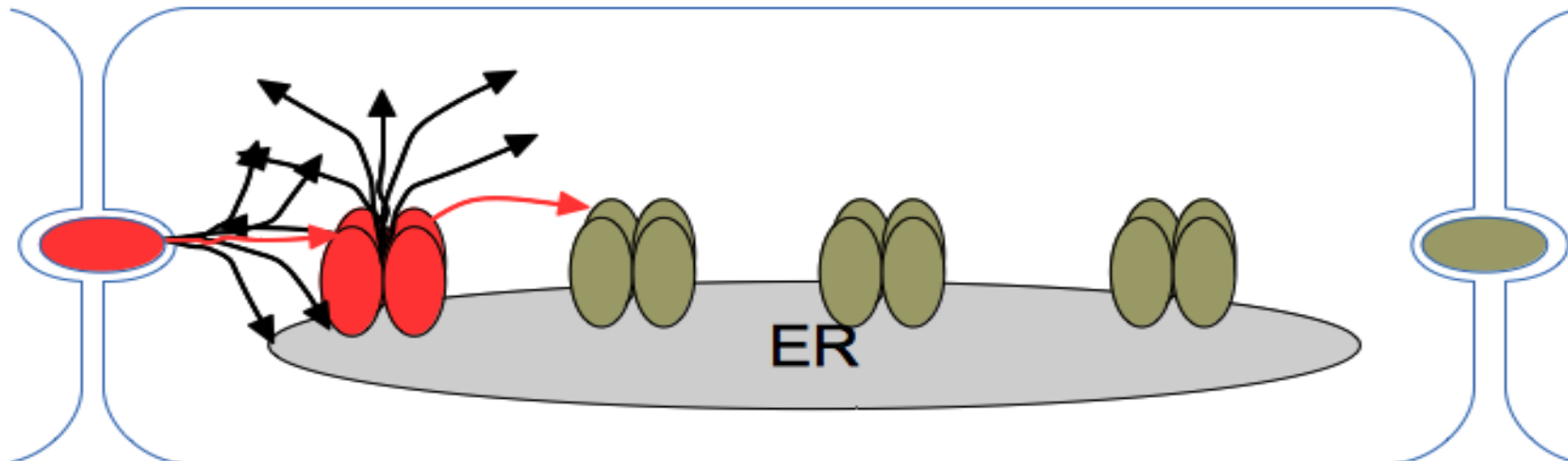
$[B]_{Cyt} \sim 1mM$

- Locally elevated Ca²⁺ or IP₃ opens an IP₃R
 - Local source of cytosolic Ca²⁺ with current J_0
 - First IP₃R often opened by IP₃ from gap junction
 - “Diffusing” Ca²⁺ wavefront triggers a cascade of IP₃R openings

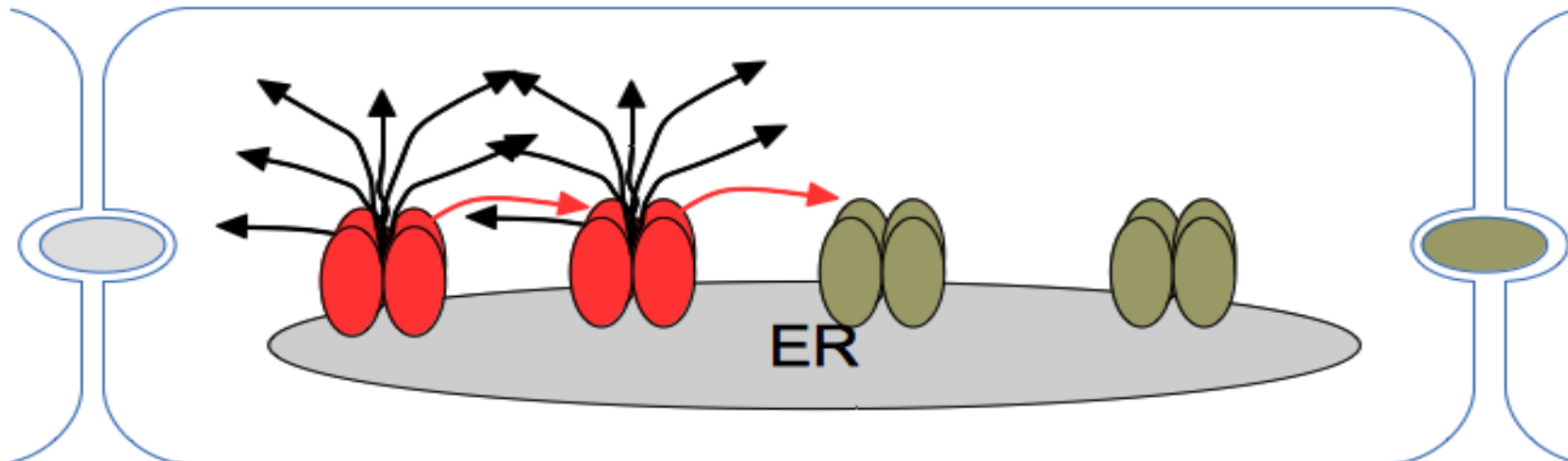
Endothelium



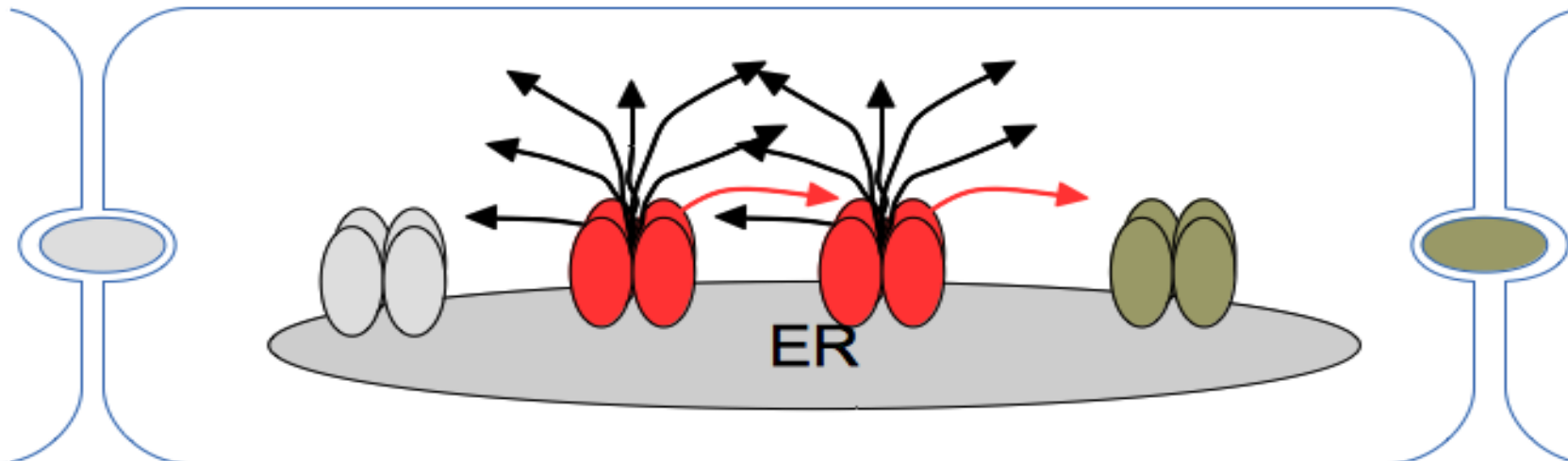
Closed Open Inactive



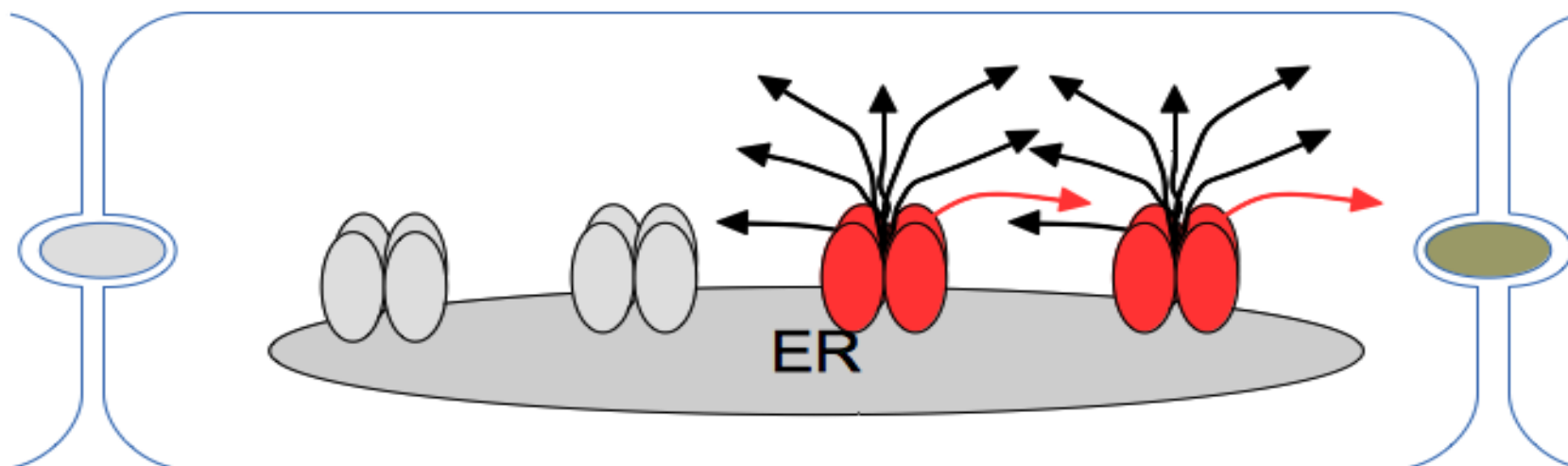
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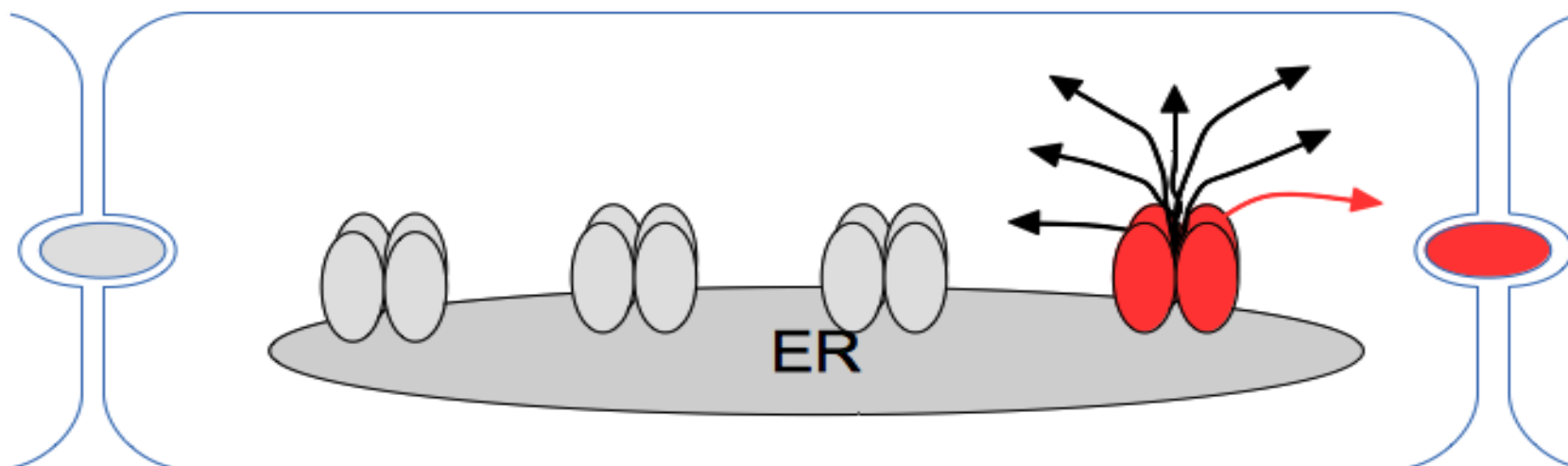
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Closed Open Inactive



Closed Open Inactive

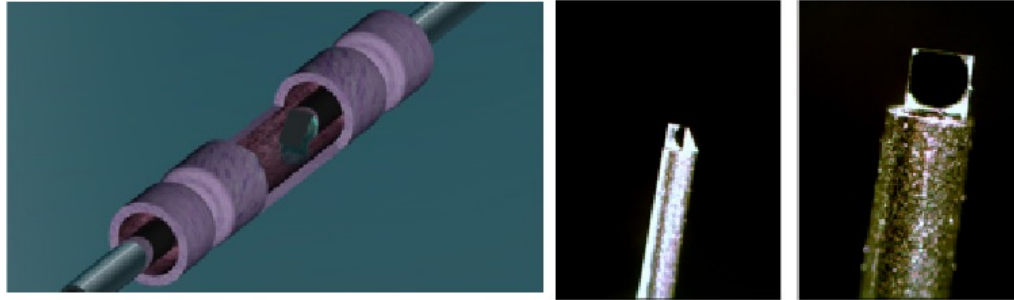


Visualising the Endothelium from inside intact arteries

- Desire
 - camera in a pressurised artery
 - Cellular Resolution on curved surface
 - wide field of view and high speed
 - Operating in fluorescence



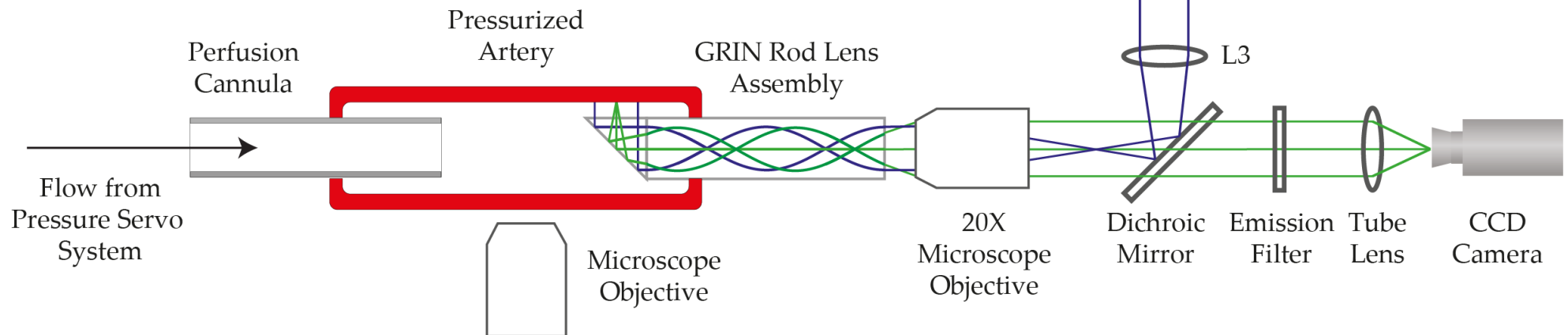
The Technology



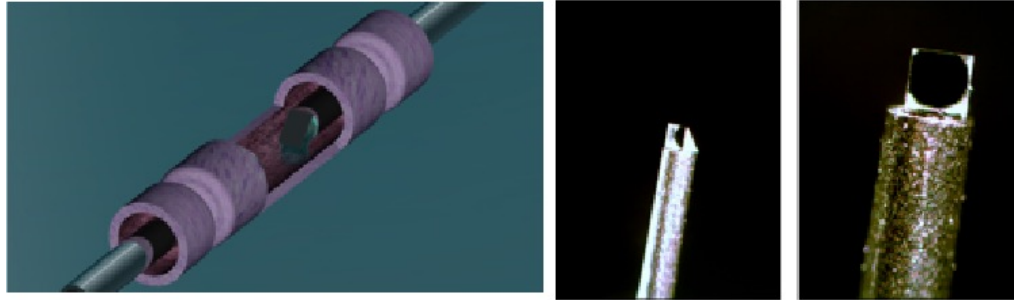
0.75 mm diameter

Prism gives 90° view to flow axis

Can use any conventional camera



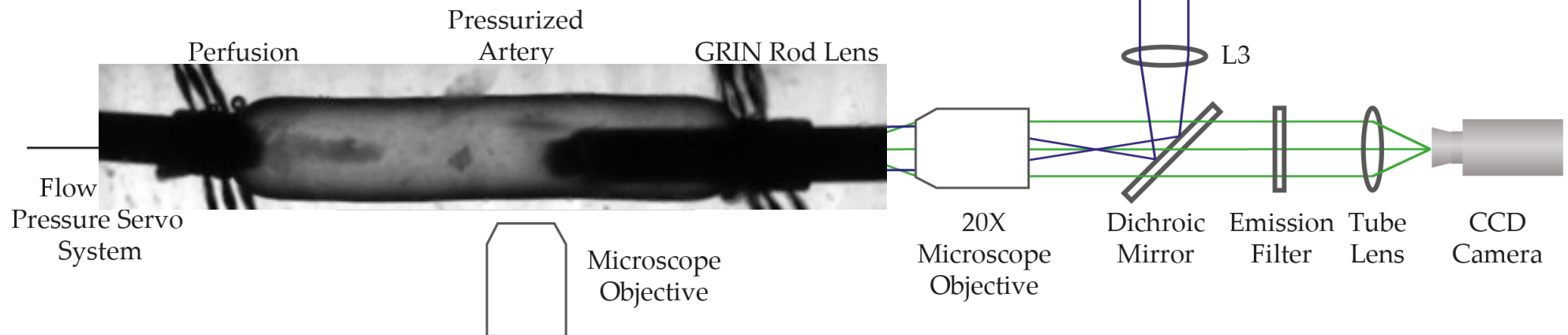
The Technology



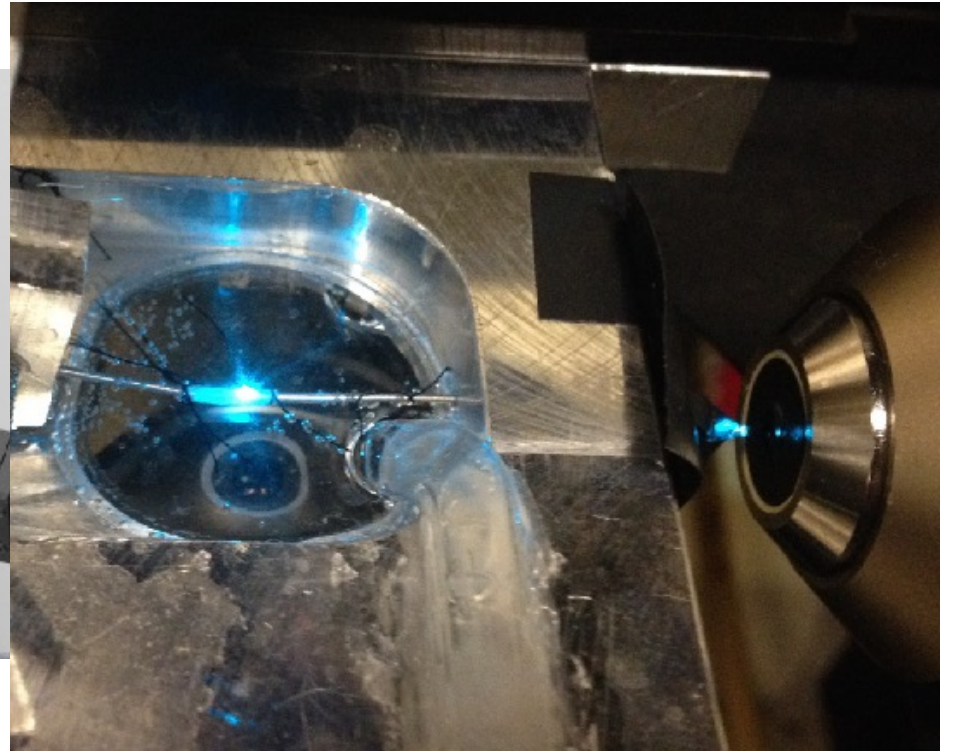
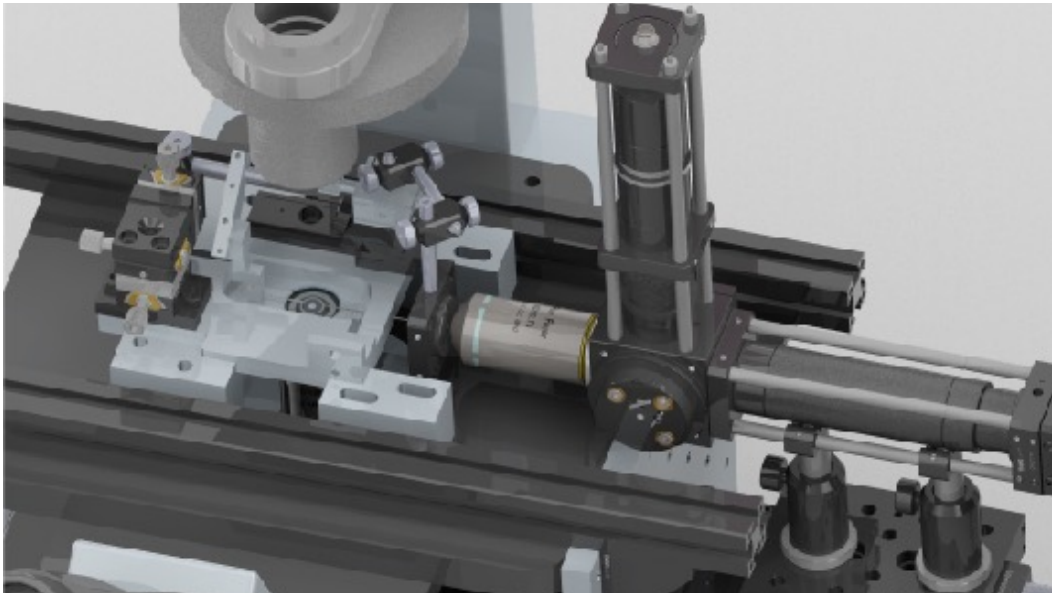
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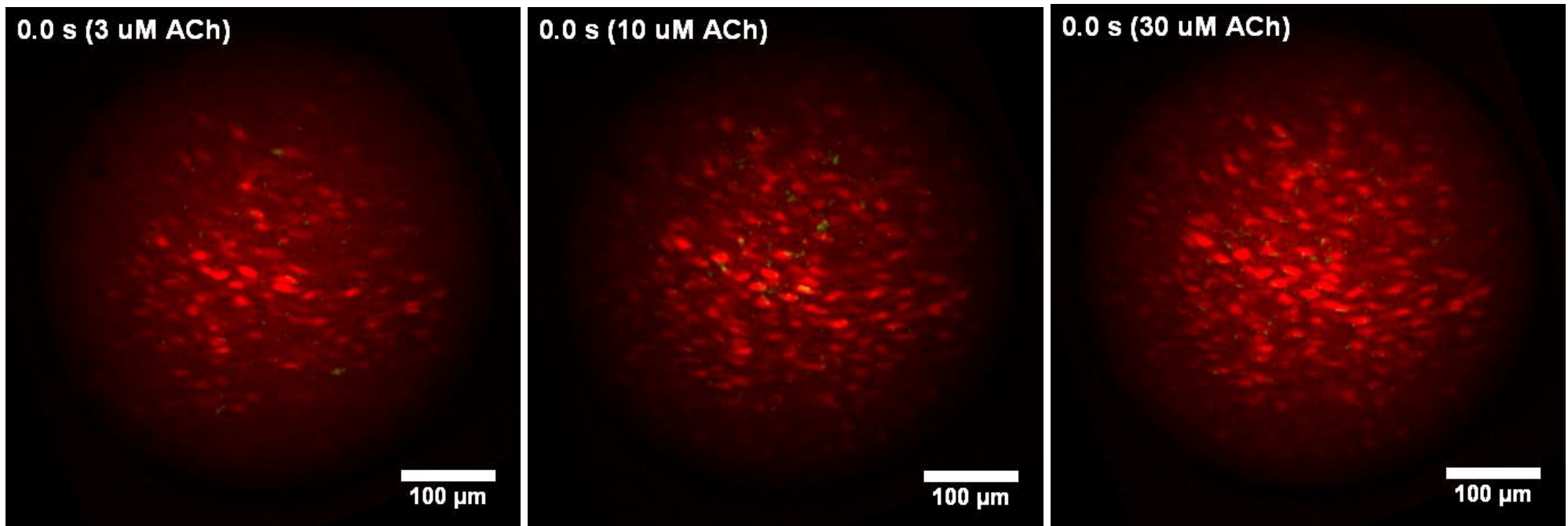


In Use



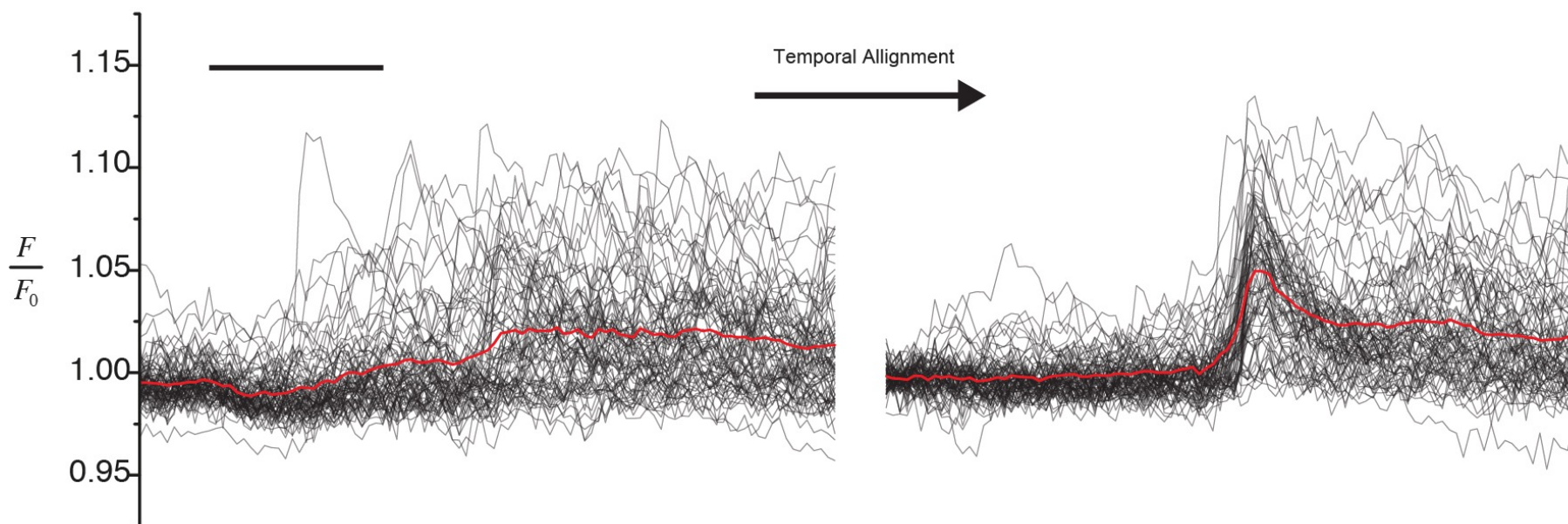
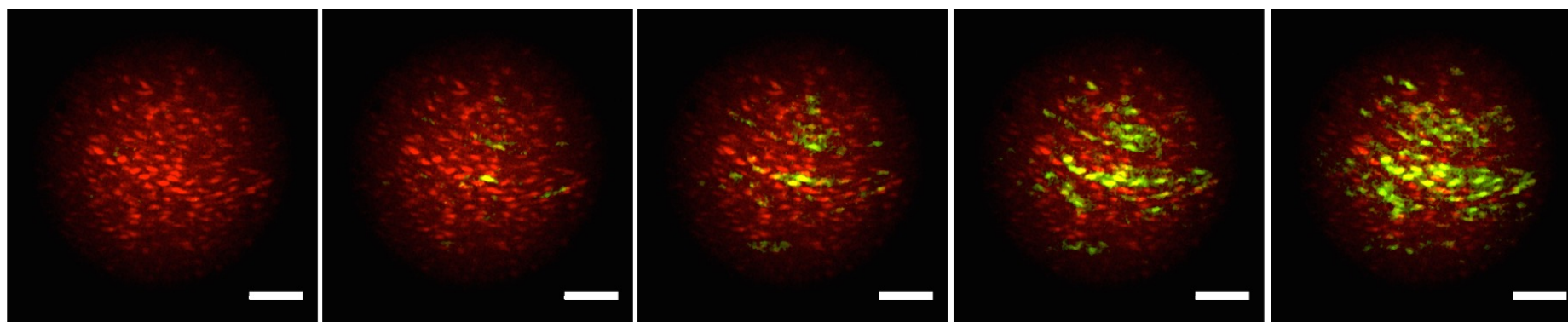
ACh Dose Response

Large field of view (~ 200 endothelial cells)



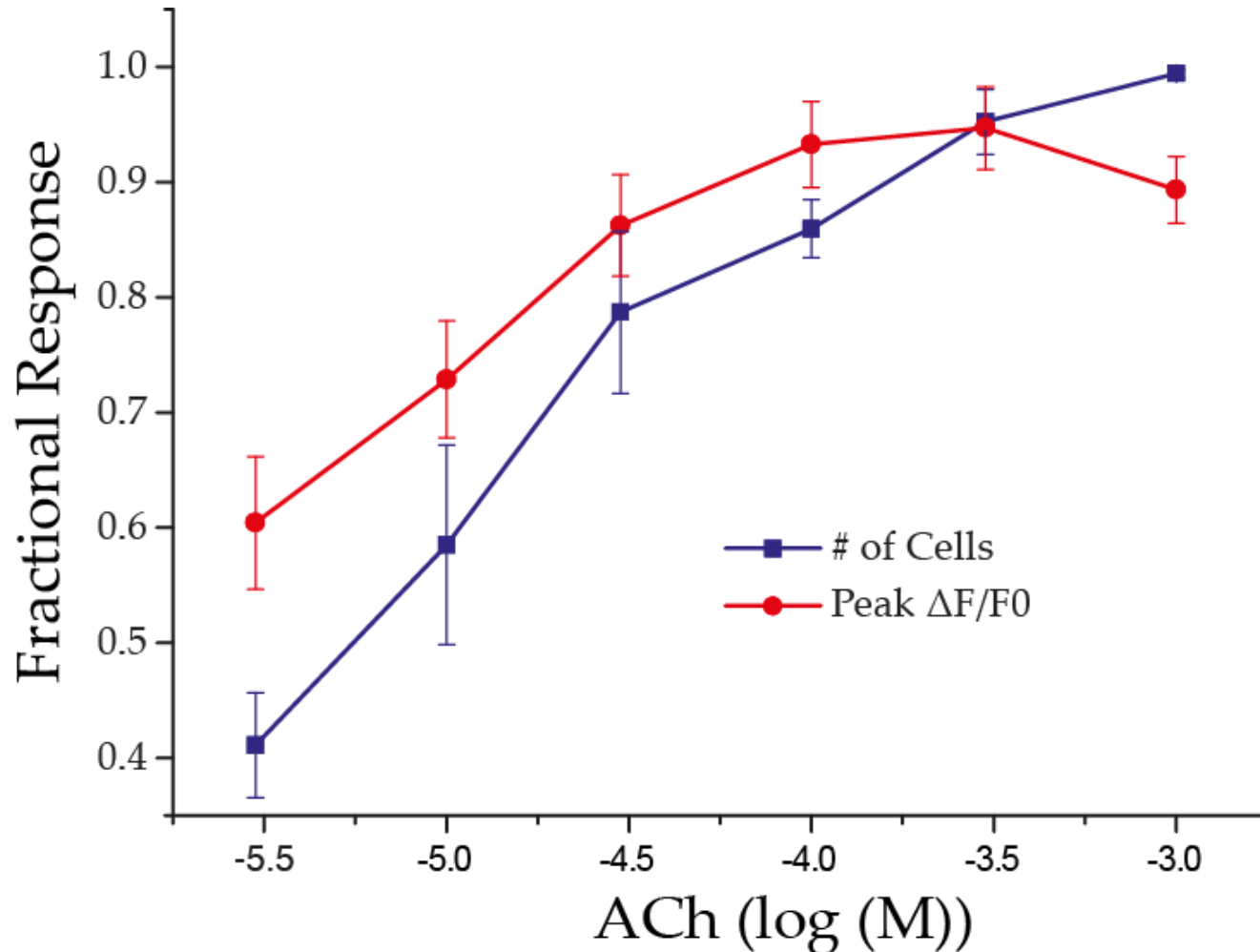
“Clusters of specialized detector cells provide sensitive and high fidelity receptor signaling in the intact endothelium, C. Wilson, C. D. Saunter, J. M. Girkin, and J. G. McCarron, ” FASEB J., vol. 30, pp. 1–14, 2016.

Data Analysis:- Time Synchronisation



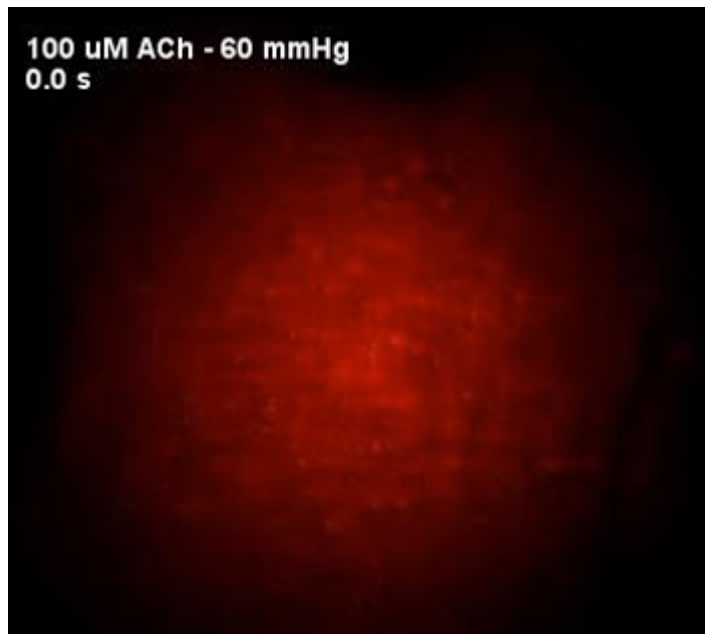
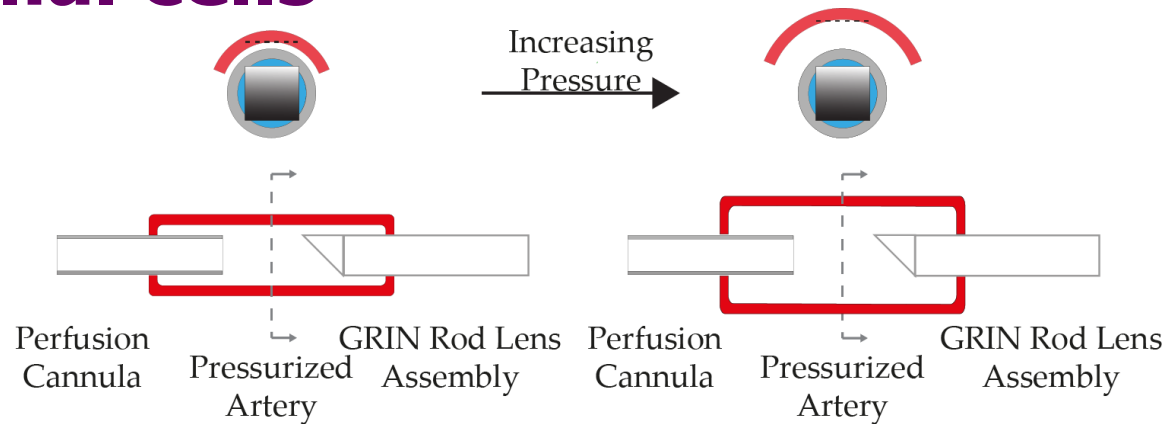
Align peak rise of each signal

ACh Dose Response: More cells respond & magnitude of response increases

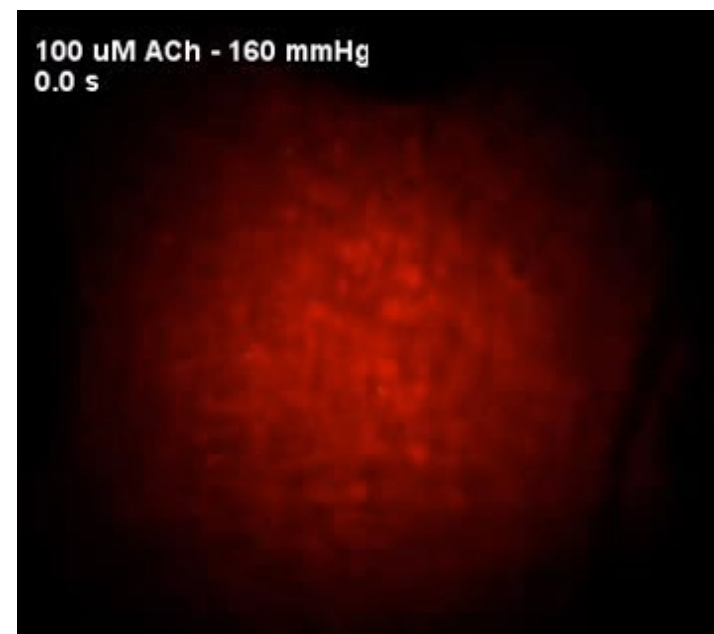


Ca^{2+} rise originated from an IP_3 -sensitive Ca^{2+} store as signal went when blocked, caffeine no effect not RyR

Increased pressure decreases activation of endothelial cells



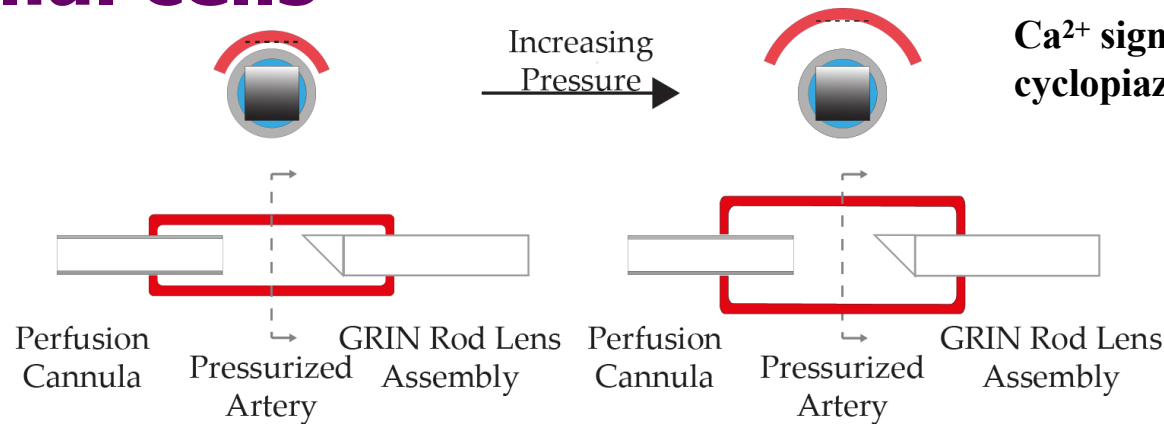
60 mmHg



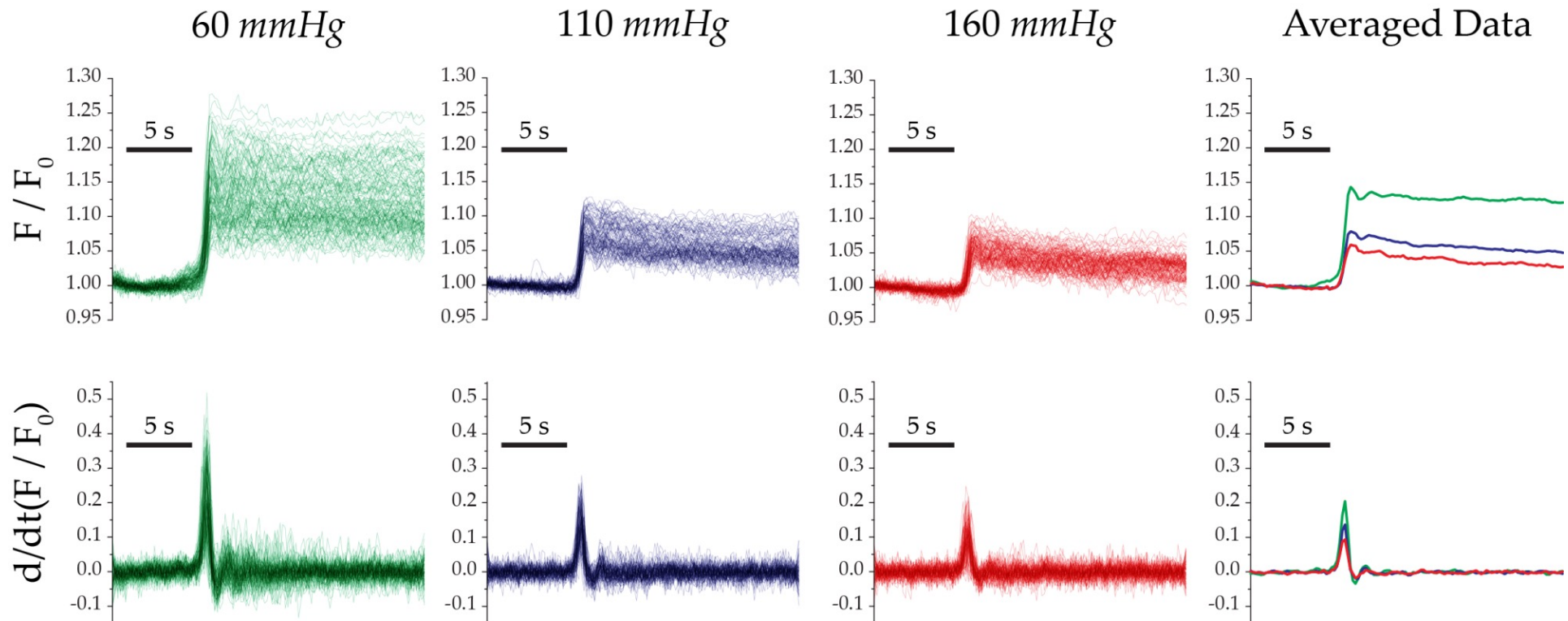
160 mmHg

“Pressure-dependent regulation of Ca²⁺ signaling in the vascular endothelium,” C. Wilson, C. D. Saunter, J. M. Girkin, and J. G. McCarron, J. Physiol., vol. 593, no. 24, pp. 5231–5253, 2015.

Increased pressure decreases activation of endothelial cells



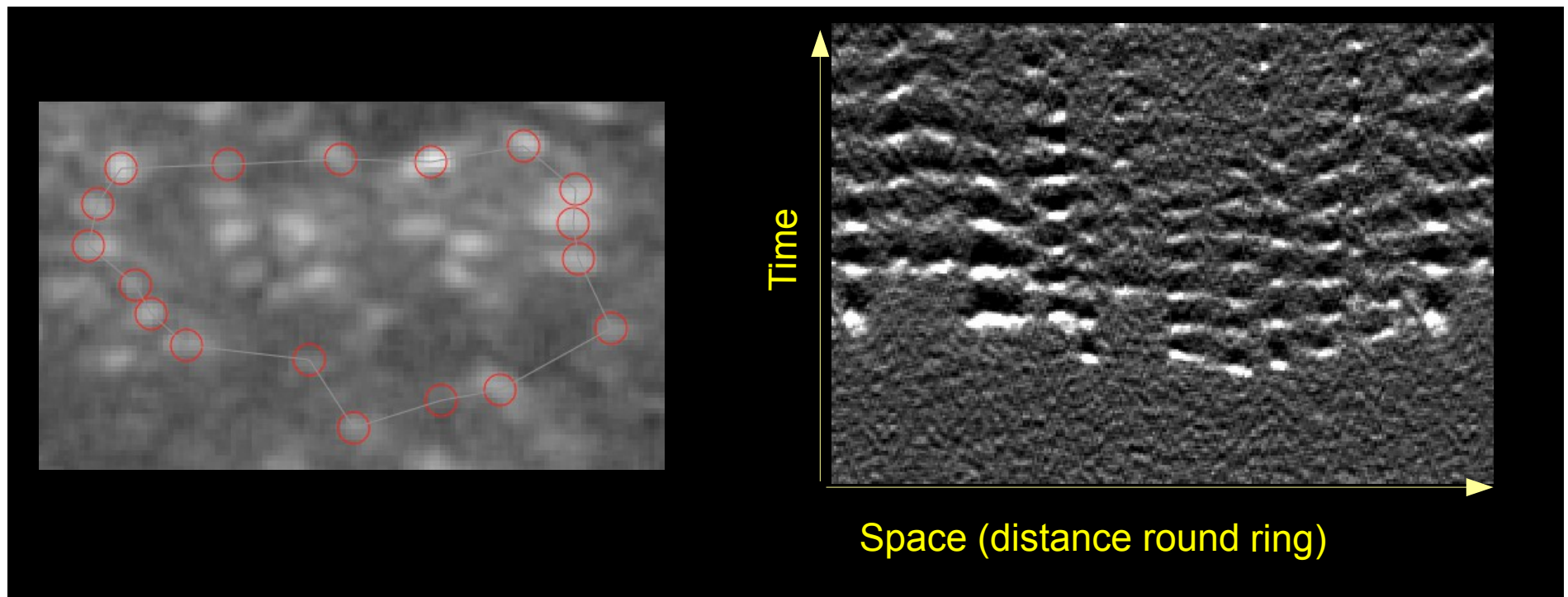
Ca²⁺ signals are abolished by cyclopiazonic acid and 2-APB



“Pressure-dependent regulation of Ca²⁺ signaling in the vascular endothelium,” C. Wilson, C. D. Saunter, J. M. Girkin, and J. G. McCarron, *J. Physiol.*, vol. 593, no. 24, pp. 5231–5253, 2015.

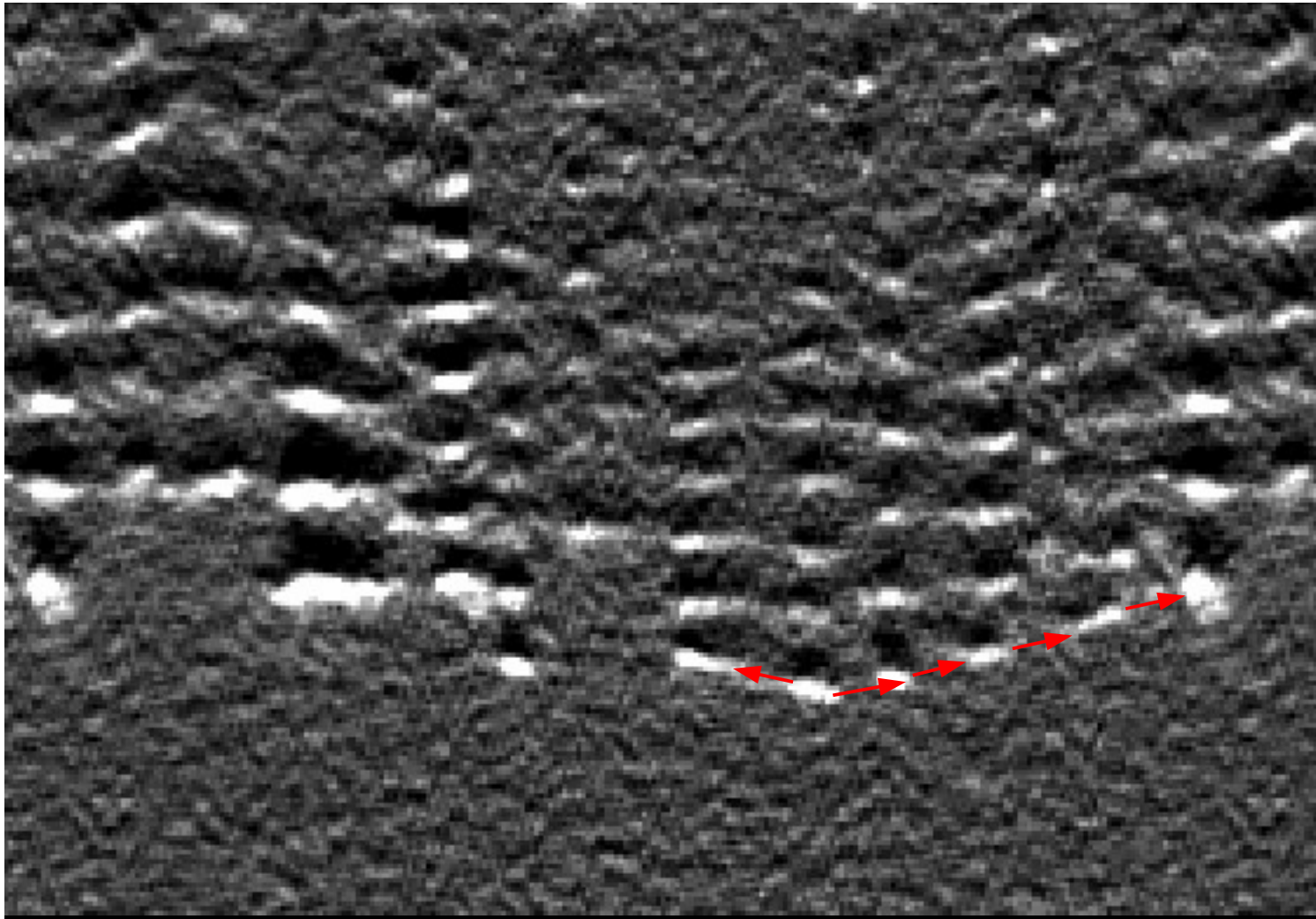
Data Analysis: Signally via Spacing of Receptors?

- Complex but repeatable patterns seen
- Calcium computing?

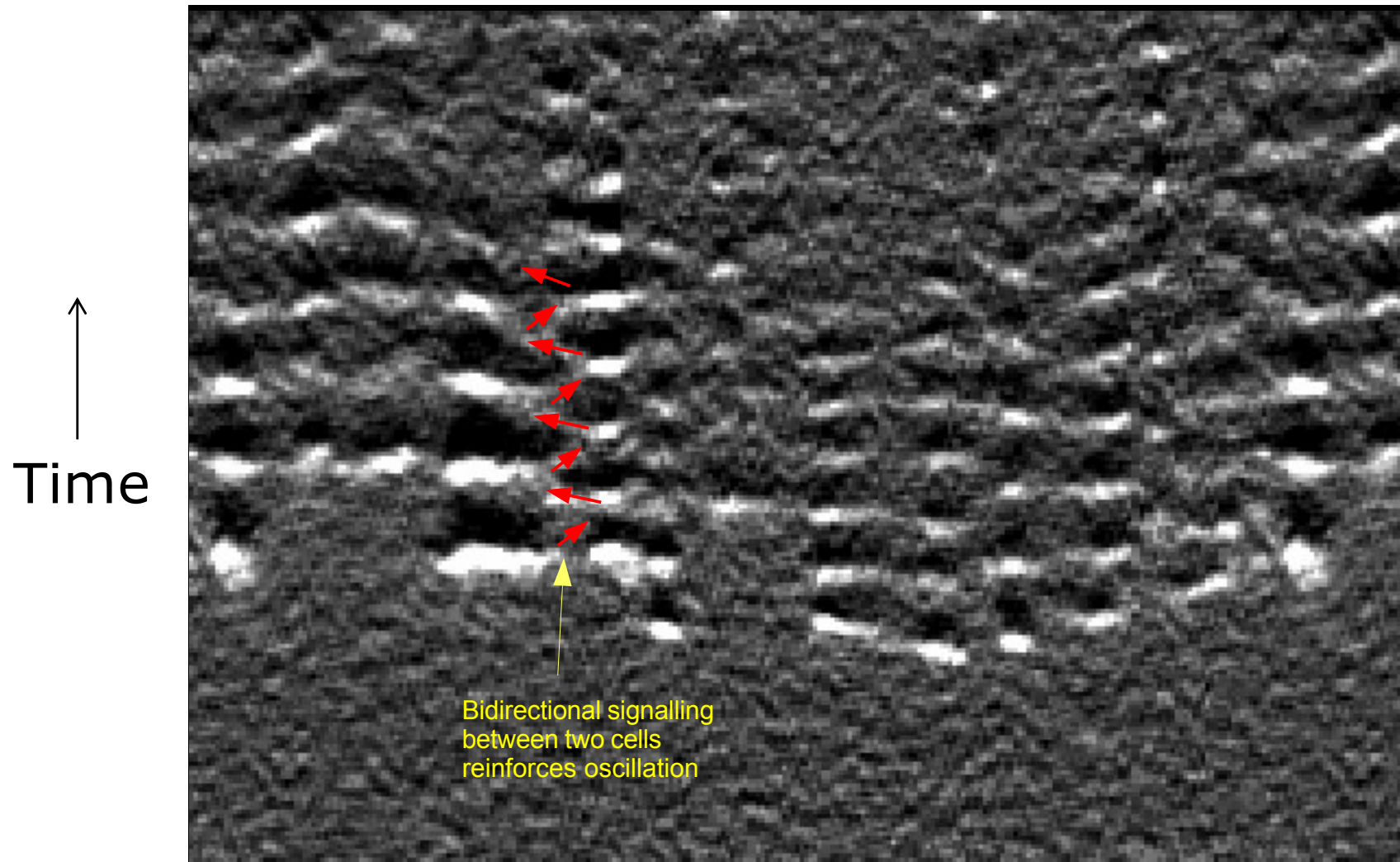


Simple Signal Pathway

↑
Time



Ring Oscillator = Clock or Memory?

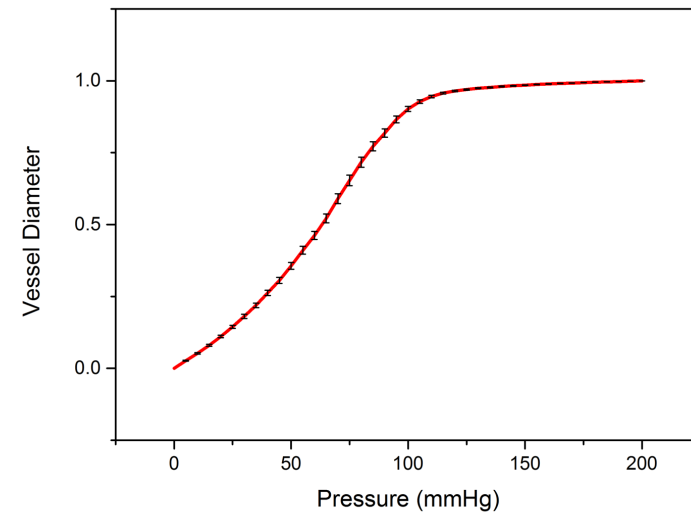
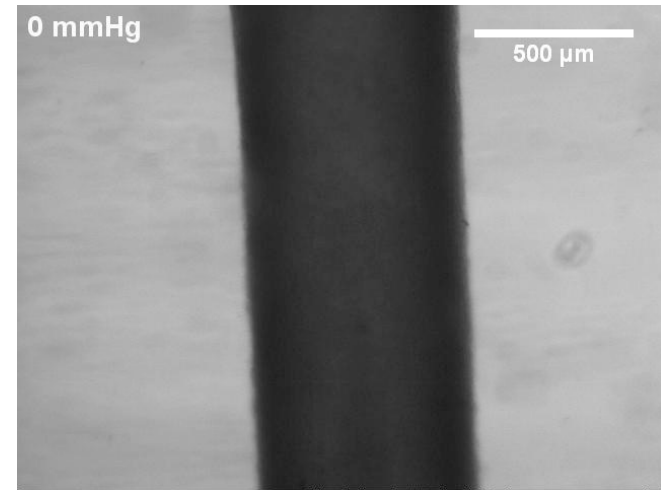


How does the cell sense pressure?

- Calcium release from ER to cytosol by IP_3R is reduced at higher lumen pressures
- The IP_3R receptor...
 - Is tiny - tetramer of ~ 300 kDa molecules
 - Pressure differential small
 - Thermal noise large
 - Is deeply embedded within a cell
 - Has no known mechano-sensor

Working hypothesis

- Artery expands with pressure
- Cells stretched in width
- Conservation of volume
 - Cell must thin in radial direction
- Thin cells limit Ca^{2+} diffusion within IP_3R microdomains
 - Increased $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$
 - Decreased conc. gradient from store
 - Decreased injection current



Computer Modelling

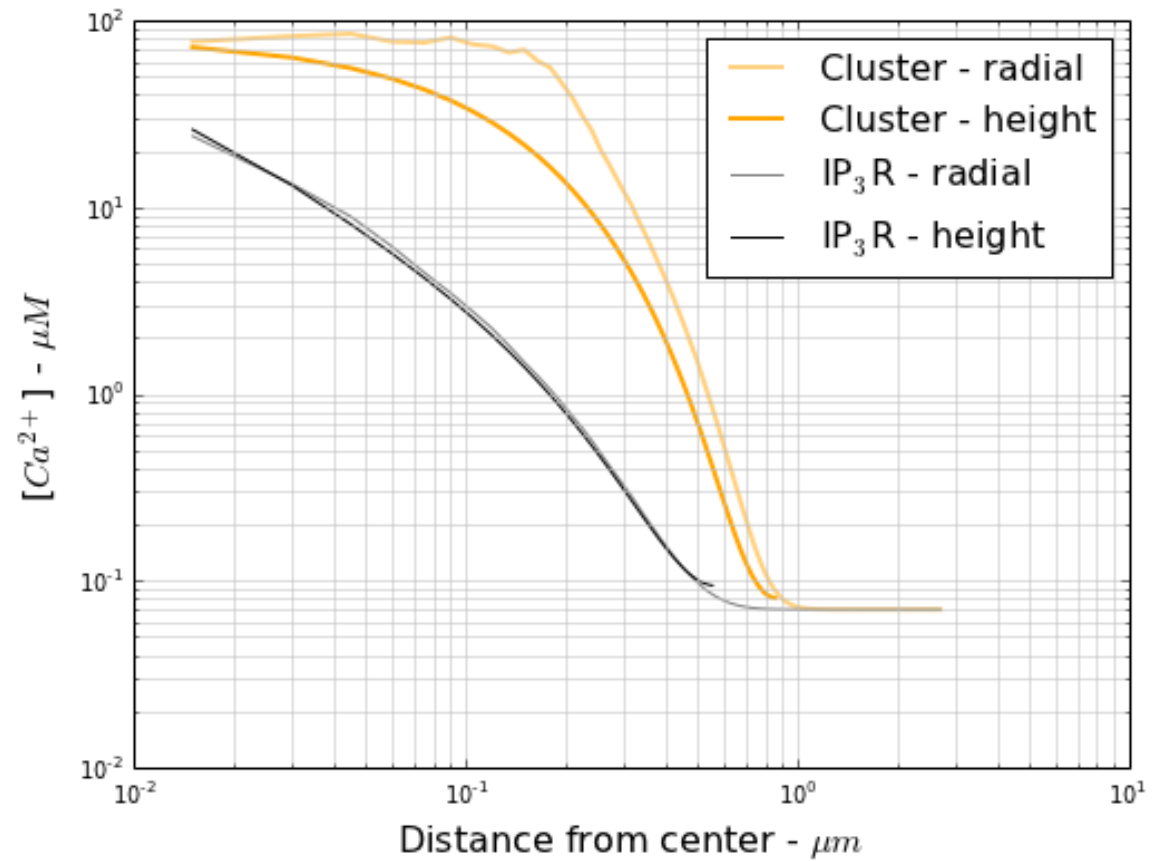
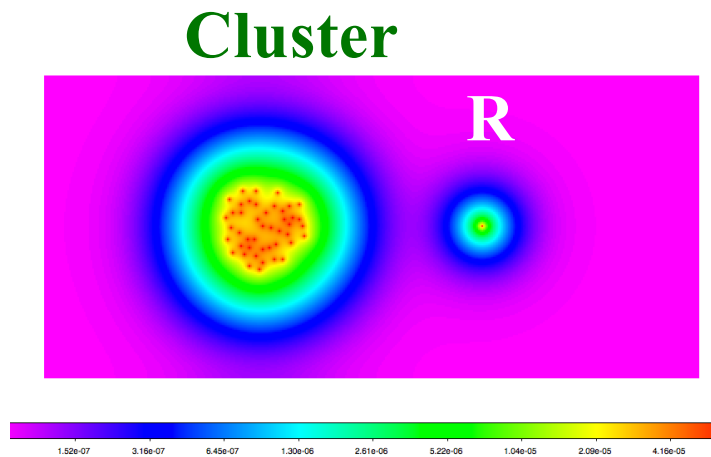
- Diffusion model of Ca^{2+} and buffer
- Used literature figures
- Solved by simulation of coupled equations
- Model single IP_3R and micro-domain cluster
- Change height of ER to maintain constant volume

$$c(r) = c_{\infty} + \frac{J_{Ca}}{2\pi D_{ca}} \frac{e^{-r/\lambda}}{r} \quad \frac{\partial C_s}{\partial t} = D_s \nabla^2 C_s + \phi_s + J_s$$

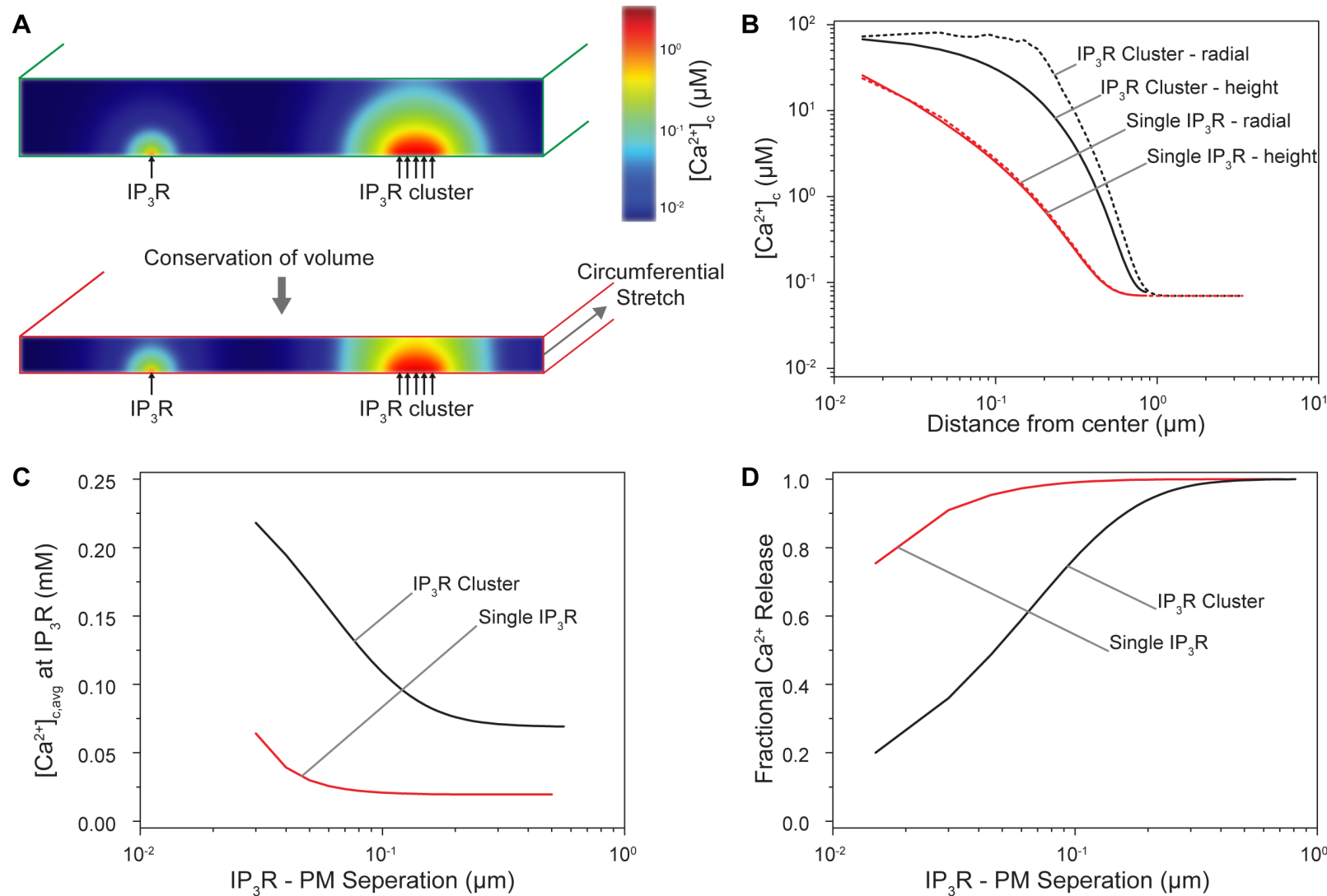
$$J_{Ca,cyt} = J_{leakage,er} + J_{SERCO,er} + J_{IP3R,er} + J_{leakage,pm}$$

$$\phi_{Ca,cyt} = -K_{on} \cdot C_{Ca,cyt} C_{B,cyt} + K_{off} C_{CaB,cyt}$$

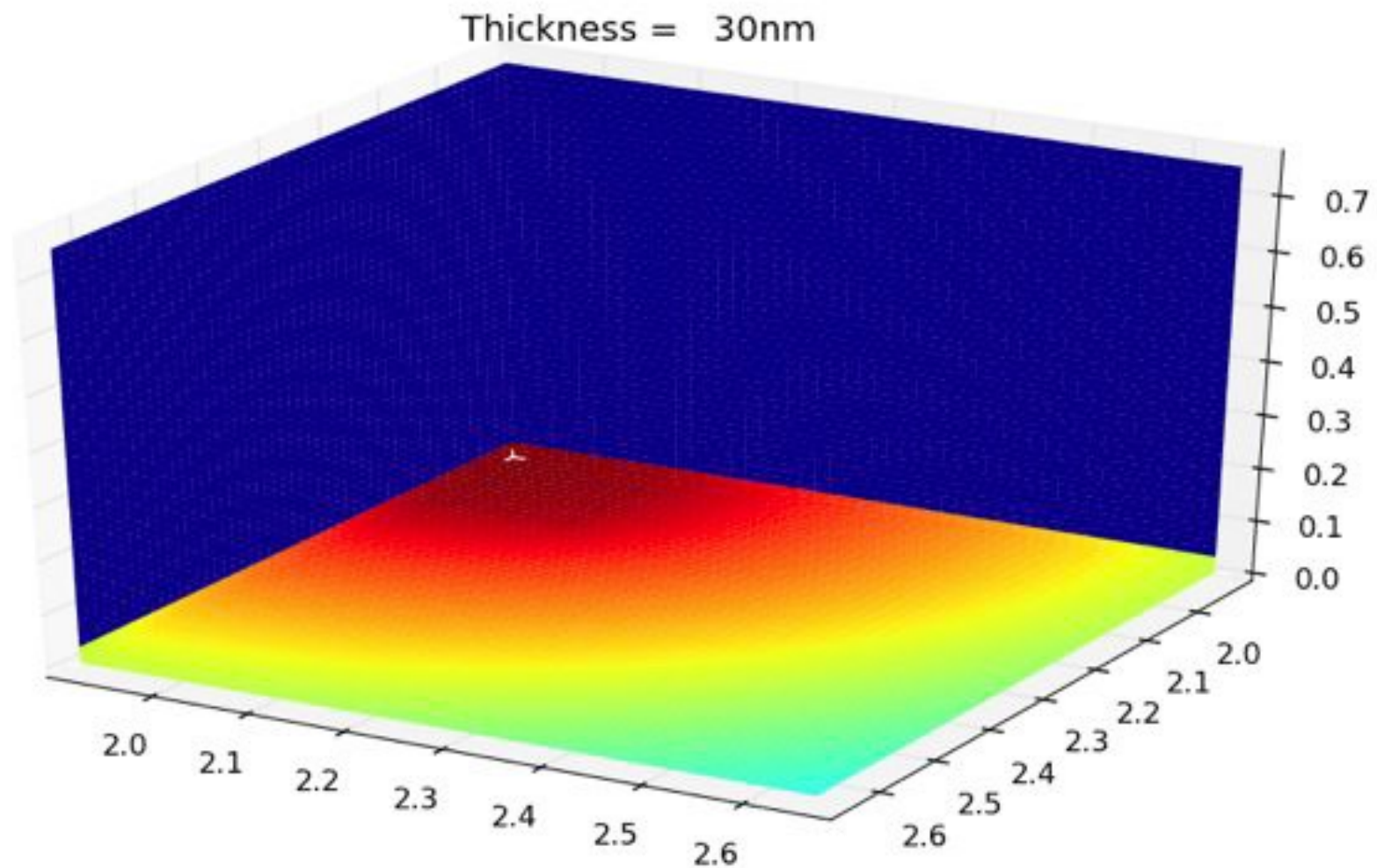
Individual vs clustered IP₃R



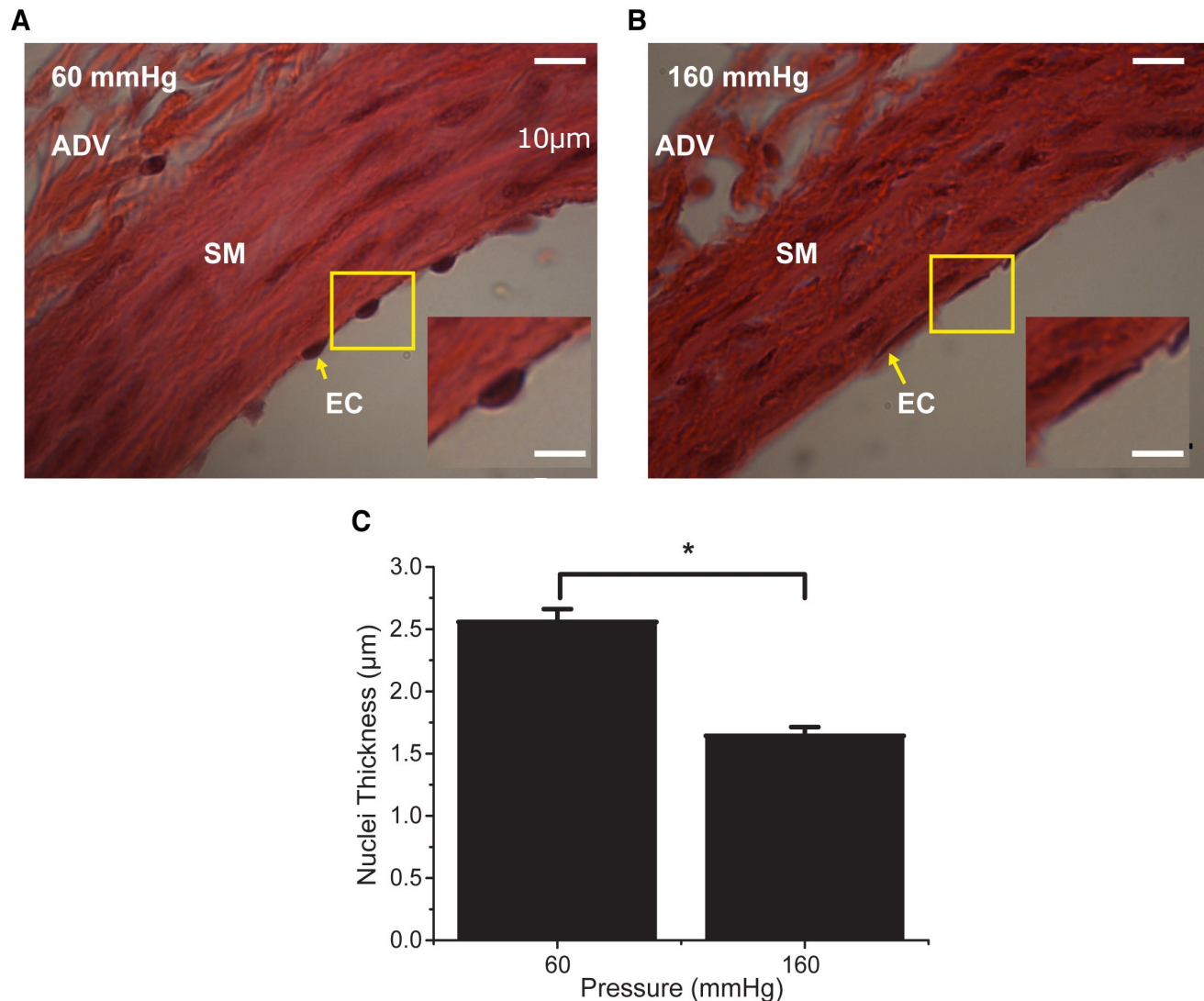
Modelling Results



[Ca²⁺] at a cluster under thinning



Fixed Tissue Imaging: Supporting Evidence



“Pressure-dependent regulation of Ca²⁺ signaling in the vascular endothelium, C. Wilson, C. D. Saunter, J. M. Girkin, and J. G. McCarron, ” J. Physiol., vol. 593, no. 24, pp. 5231–5253, 2015.

Summary

- Now looking at signally through to smooth muscle cells
- Remember your core science skills
- Ask questions and discuss openly
- Vascular Pressure Sensing possible without direct sensors
- Simple Models often work

Lawton, P. F. *et al.* Multi-plane remote refocusing epifluorescence microscopy to image dynamic Ca^{2+} events. *Biomed. Opt. Express* 10, 5611–5624 (2019).

Acknowledgements

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