



<http://vcell.org>



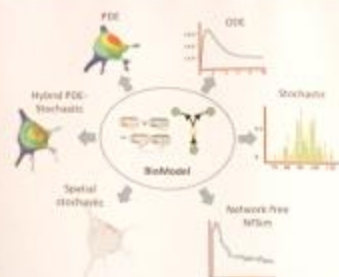
The Virtual Cell Project



National Institute of
General Medical Sciences

Biomedical Technology
Research Centers

Michael Blinov



VCell

Virtual Cell: A Modeling and Simulation
Environment for Cell Biology

VCell is accessible to the experimental biologist as a fully modular computational framework to model the spatially organized and interdependent chemical events that underlie dynamic cellular processes. An intuitive interface assists in creating a BioModel of biochemical reactions, transport mechanisms and compartmental organization. From this single BioModel, multiple applications can be created to exercise the model as well-mixed compartments (ODE), spatially discrete deterministic (PDE), stochastic well-mixed compartments (Gillespie), stochastic spatial model, or hybrid PDE-spatial stochastic. A fully-integrated Rule-Based editor allows rule-based approaches to be integrated within compartmental models for either network generation or for network-free simulation.



Ann Cowan

Why VCell?

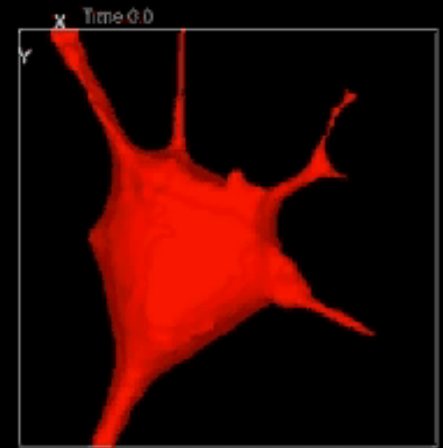
- Free to use; the web-based architecture does not require configuration for a specific operating system.
- Inexperience modelers enter reactions and pathways in an intuitive BioModel interface – VCell automatically creates the math for you. Experienced modelers can enter math directly in the MathModel interface.
- Simulations can run on remote servers: no need for extensive local compute facilities; run simulations from a low-cost laptop.
- Models are stored on VCell servers so models and simulations can be accessed from anywhere.
- Easy sharing of models among groups of collaborators or to the public. Hundreds of public models are available in the database for reuse by other investigators.
- Support for specification and simulation of spatially-resolved models using different types of geometry: image-based, analytic and constructive solid geometry (CSG).
- The model can be used for simulations with different solvers: ODE, PDE, stochastic (Gillespie or spatial) or spatial-stochastic.
- Support for rule-based and network-free modeling.
- Access to modeling and pathway databases.

VCell.org

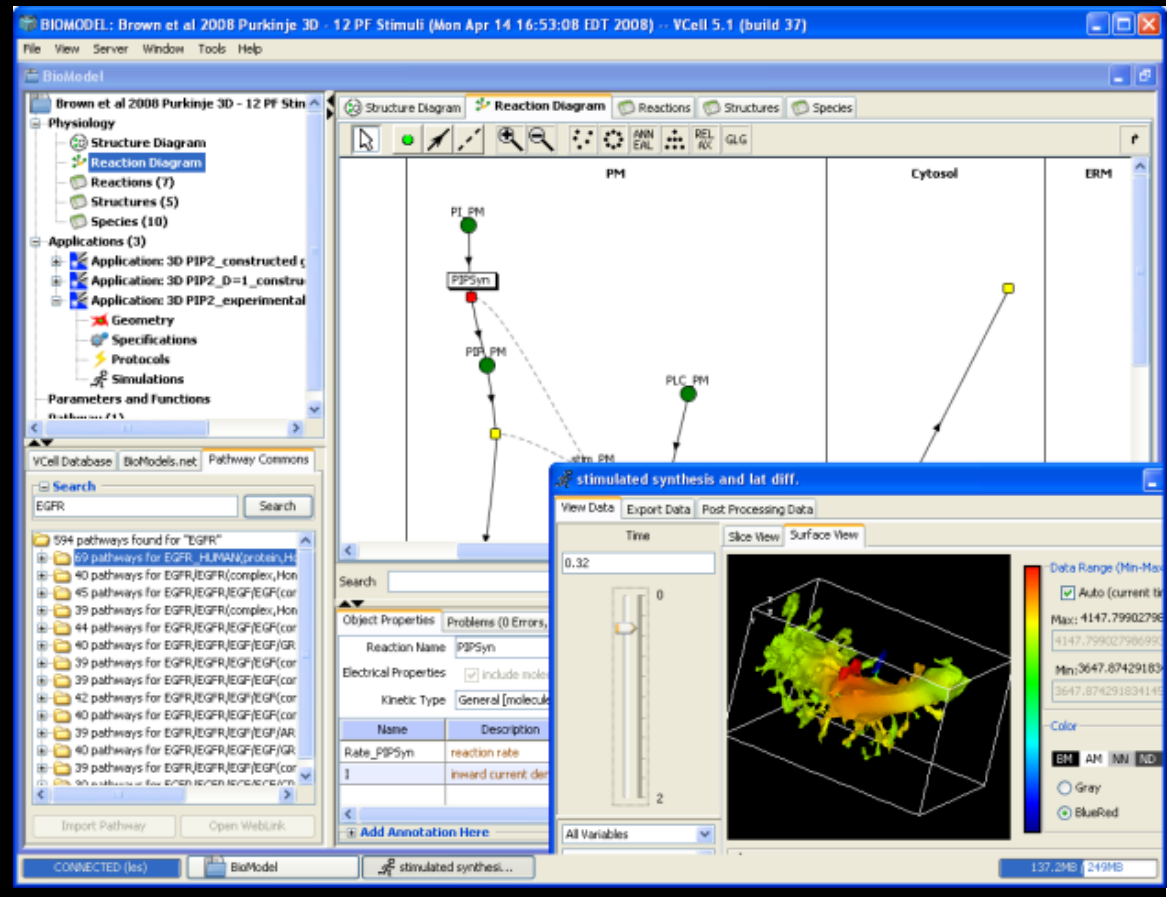


The Virtual Cell Project

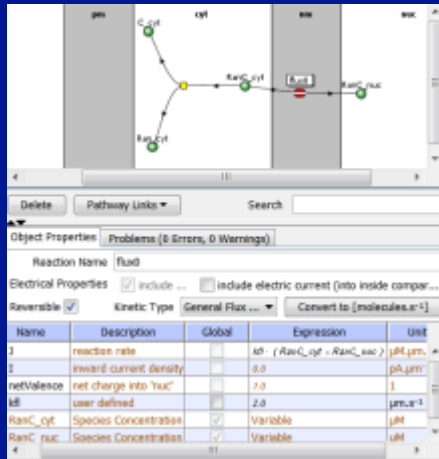
$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} = -\text{div} \mathbf{F}_i + R_i$$



- ✓ 5,800 users who built models
- ✓ Graphical interface for biologists & physical scientists
- ✓ Reactions, diffusion, advection, membrane transport, electrophysiology
- ✓ Compartmental (ODE), spatial (PDE), deterministic and stochastic simulations
- ✓ Rule-based & network-free modeling options
- ✓ Searchable model database
- ✓ Pathway database support
- ✓ Experimental data integration
- ✓ Virtual Microscopy

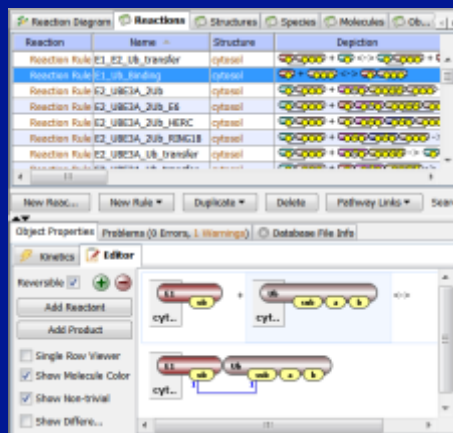


Physiology



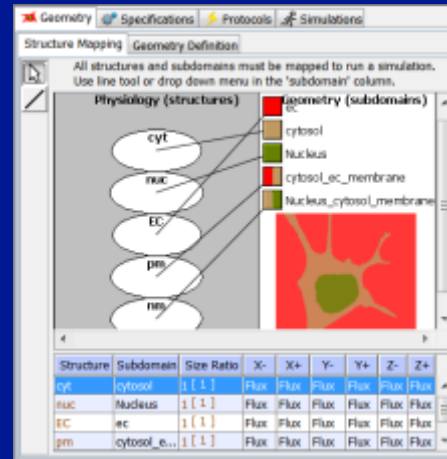
Reactions and Fluxes as explicit networks

and/or



Rules

Applications

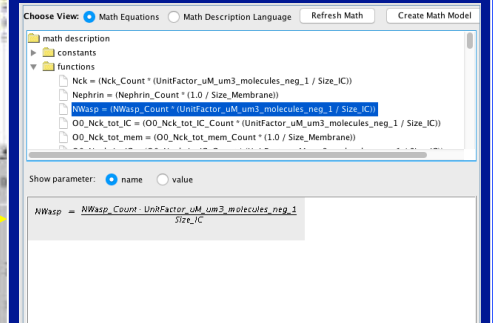


Topology → Geometry

ODE, Stochastic, PDE, Spatial Stochastic, Hybrid PDE/ Stochastic, Network-Free

Initial Conditions, Boundary Conditions, Diffusion, Advection, Disable Reactions, Clamp Species, Electrophysiology Protocols, Network Generation, Events

Math Description



VCMDL

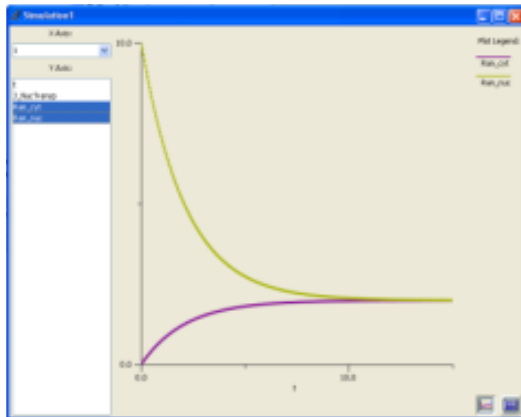
Simulations

Duration, Solver, Mesh Size, Parameter Scans, Parameter Estimation, Sensitivity

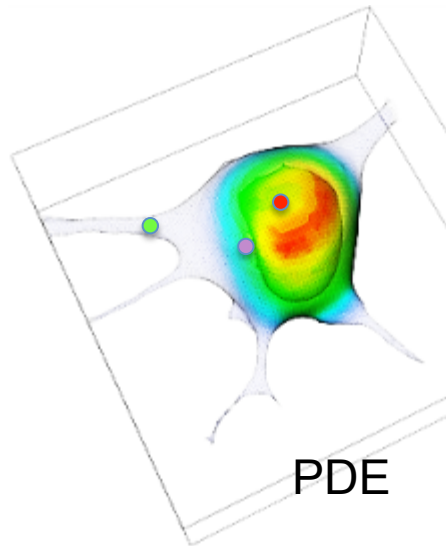


Results

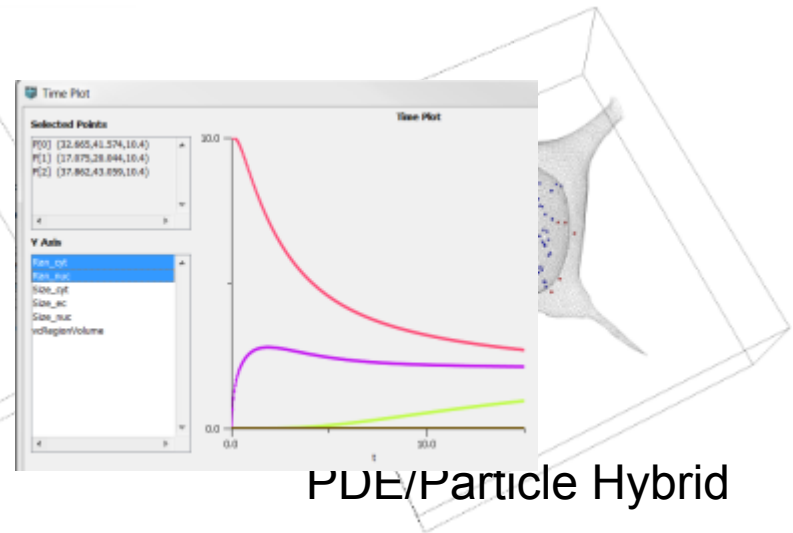
Simulations with Multiple Physical Approximations



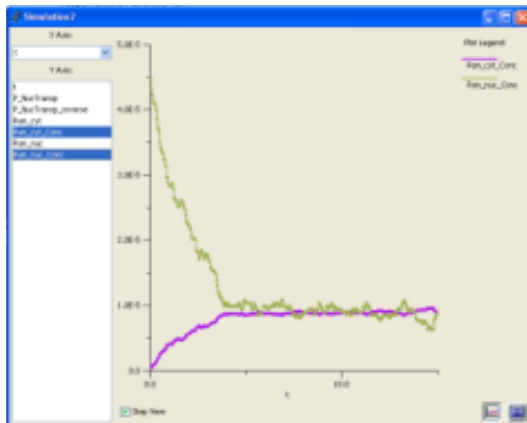
ODE



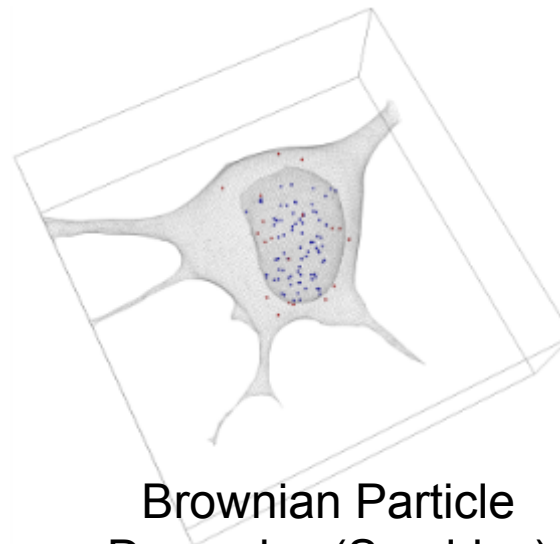
PDE



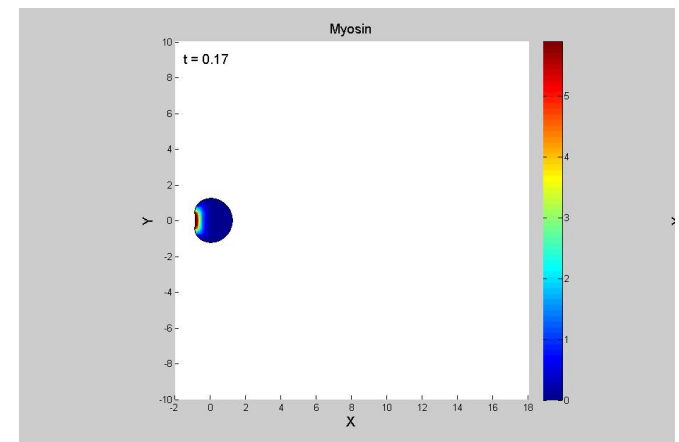
PDE/Particle Hybrid



Nonspatial Stochastic
(Gillespie, Hybrid, NFSim)



Brownian Particle
Dynamics (Smoldyn)

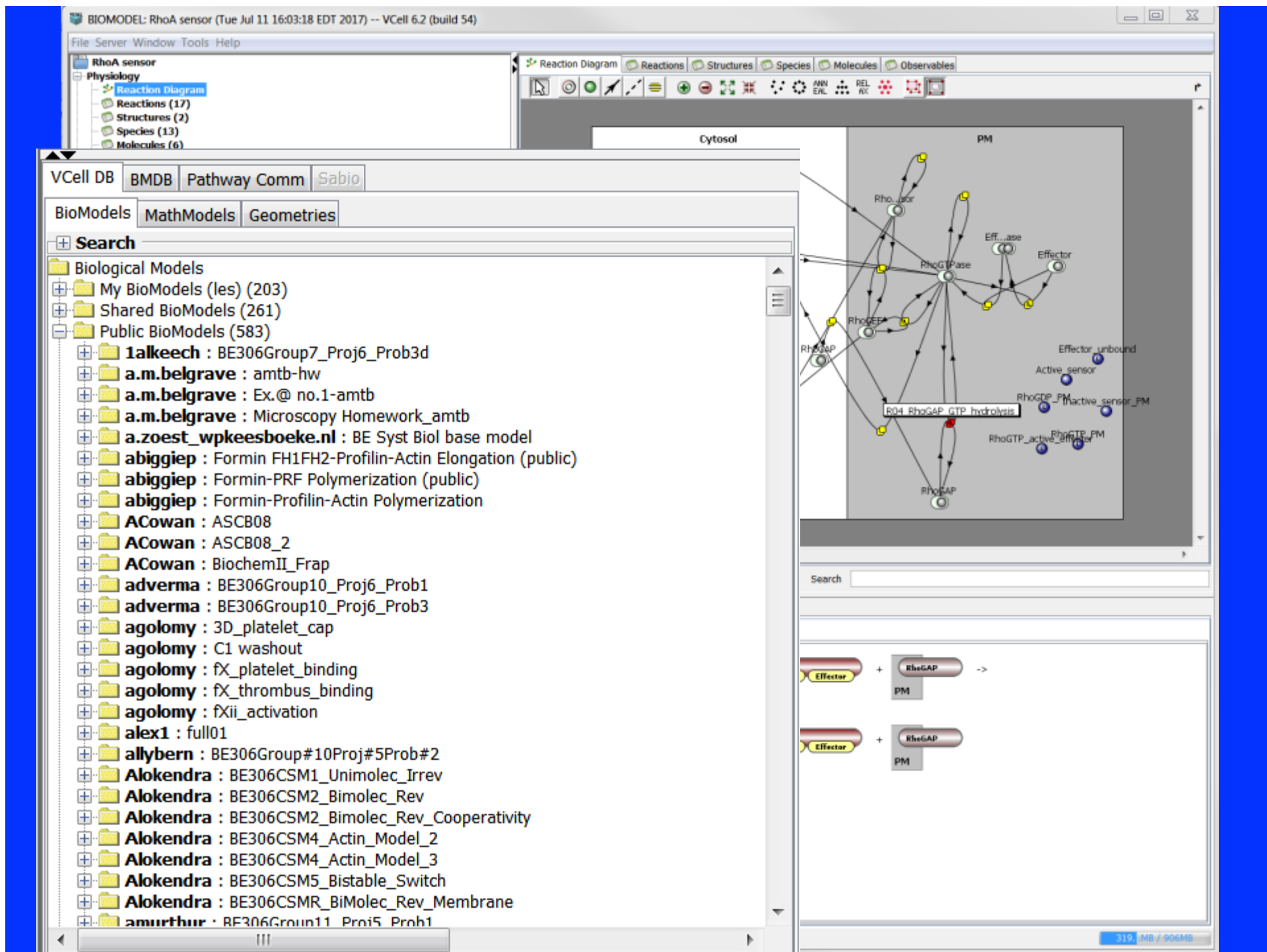


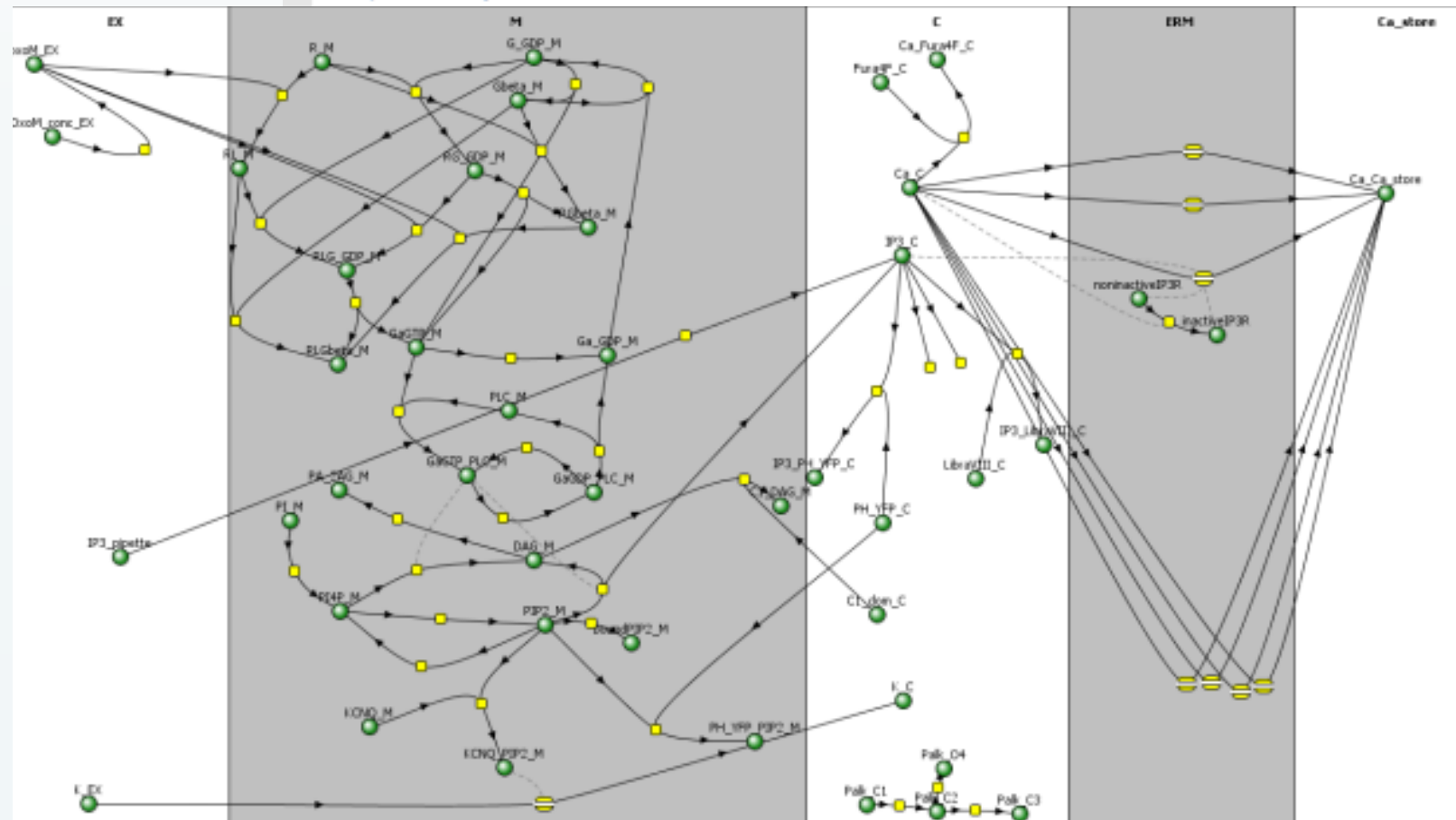
Moving Boundary Problems
COMING SOON IN 2D

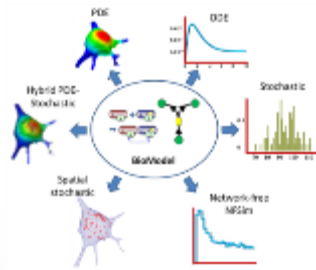
BioModel → MathModel

The screenshot displays the BioModel software interface, specifically the 'Math Description Language' tab. The interface includes a top menu bar with 'Geometry', 'Specifications', 'Protocols', and 'Simulations'. Below this is a sub-menu bar with 'Simulations', 'Output Functions', and 'Generated Math'. The 'Choose View' section has two radio buttons: 'Math Equations' and 'Math Description Language' (which is selected). To the right of these buttons are 'Refresh Math' and 'Create Math Model' buttons. The main area contains a list of mathematical definitions, each preceded by a line number (19 to 52). The definitions include constants, volume variables, and functions. At the bottom right, there is a 'Search' input field and two small icons.

```
19 Constant netValence 1.0;
20 Constant Ran_cyt_diffusionRate 10.0;
21 Constant Ran_cyt_init_uM 0.0;
22 Constant RanC_cyt_diffusionRate 10.0;
23 Constant RanC_cyt_init_uM 0.0;
24 Constant RanC_nuc_diffusionRate 10.0;
25 Constant RanC_nuc_init_uM 4.5E-4;
26 Constant Voltage_nm 0.0;
27 Constant Voltage_pm 0.0;
28 Constant VolumePerUnitVolume_cyt 1.0;
29 Constant VolumePerUnitVolume_EC 1.0;
30 Constant VolumePerUnitVolume_nuc 1.0;
31
32 VolumeVariable cytosol::C_cyt
33 VolumeVariable cytosol::Ran_cyt
34 VolumeVariable cytosol::RanC_cyt
35 VolumeVariable Nucleus::RanC_nuc
36
37 Function Nucleus_cytosol_membrane::J_flux0 (kfl * (RanC_cyt - RanC_nuc));
38 Function cytosol::J_r0 ((Kf * RanC_cyt) - ((Kr * Ran_cyt) * C_cyt));
39 Function cytosol::Size_cyt (VolumePerUnitVolume_cyt * vcRegionVolume('cytosol'));
40 Function ec::Size_EC (VolumePerUnitVolume_EC * vcRegionVolume('ec'));
41 Function Nucleus_cytosol_membrane::Size_nm (AreaPerUnitArea_nm * vcRegionArea('Nucleus_cytosol_membrane'));
42 Function Nucleus::Size_nuc (VolumePerUnitVolume_nuc * vcRegionVolume('Nucleus'));
43 Function cytosol_ec_membrane::Size_pm (AreaPerUnitArea_pm * vcRegionArea('cytosol_ec_membrane'));
44
45 CompartmentSubDomain ec {
46     BoundaryXm Flux
47     BoundaryXp Flux
48     BoundaryYm Flux
49     BoundaryYp Flux
50     BoundaryZm Flux
51     BoundaryZp Flux
52 }
```





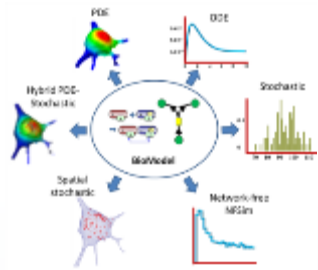


VCELL

*National Resource for Cell
Analysis and Modeling*

ModelBricks concept

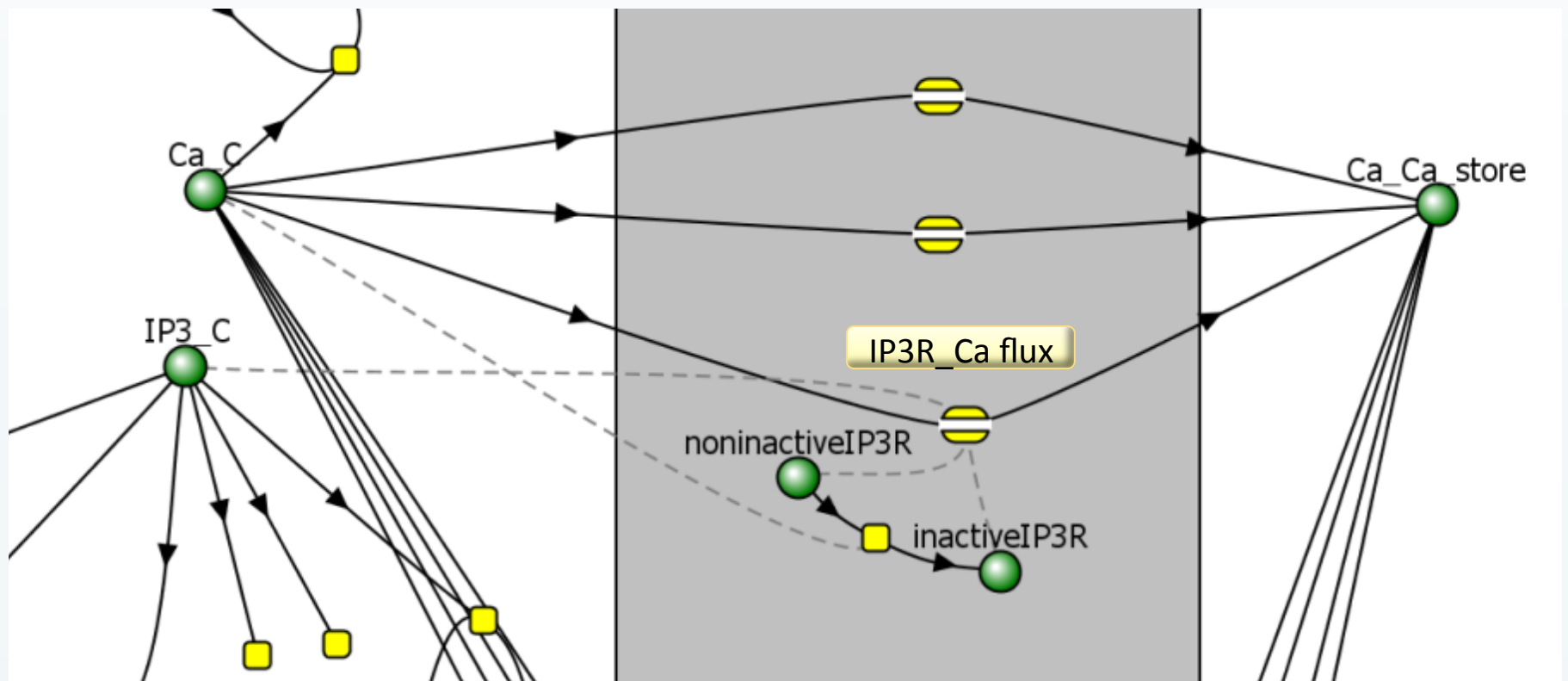
- Containers for small, reusable VCell models that can be used in larger models
- Fully annotated
- Can be created by users and submitted for curation
- Carry parameter information and citation information
- Provides an incentive for users to create ModelBricks
- Molecular details included, no ambiguity to the intended composition of the species
- Are VCell models, therefore can be stored in VCell database, searched and exported to other formats
- VCell API integration with website provides infrastructure to disseminate the ModelBricks

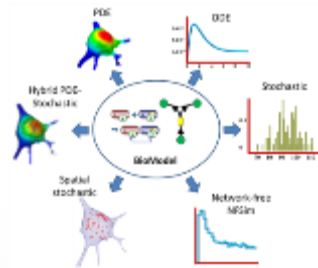


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Vcell submodel





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Defined kinetics

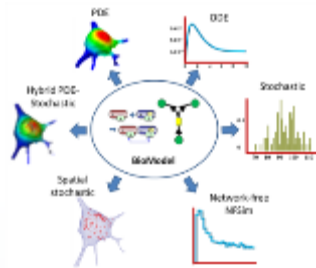
Object Properties Problems (0 Errors, 10 Warnings) Database File Info

Reaction Name: IP3R_flux_FDH

Electrical Properties ☒ include molecular flux ☐ include electric current (into inside compartment "Ca_store")

Reversible ☒ Kinetic Type: General Flux Density ($\mu\text{M}\cdot\mu\text{m/s}$) Convert to [molecules]

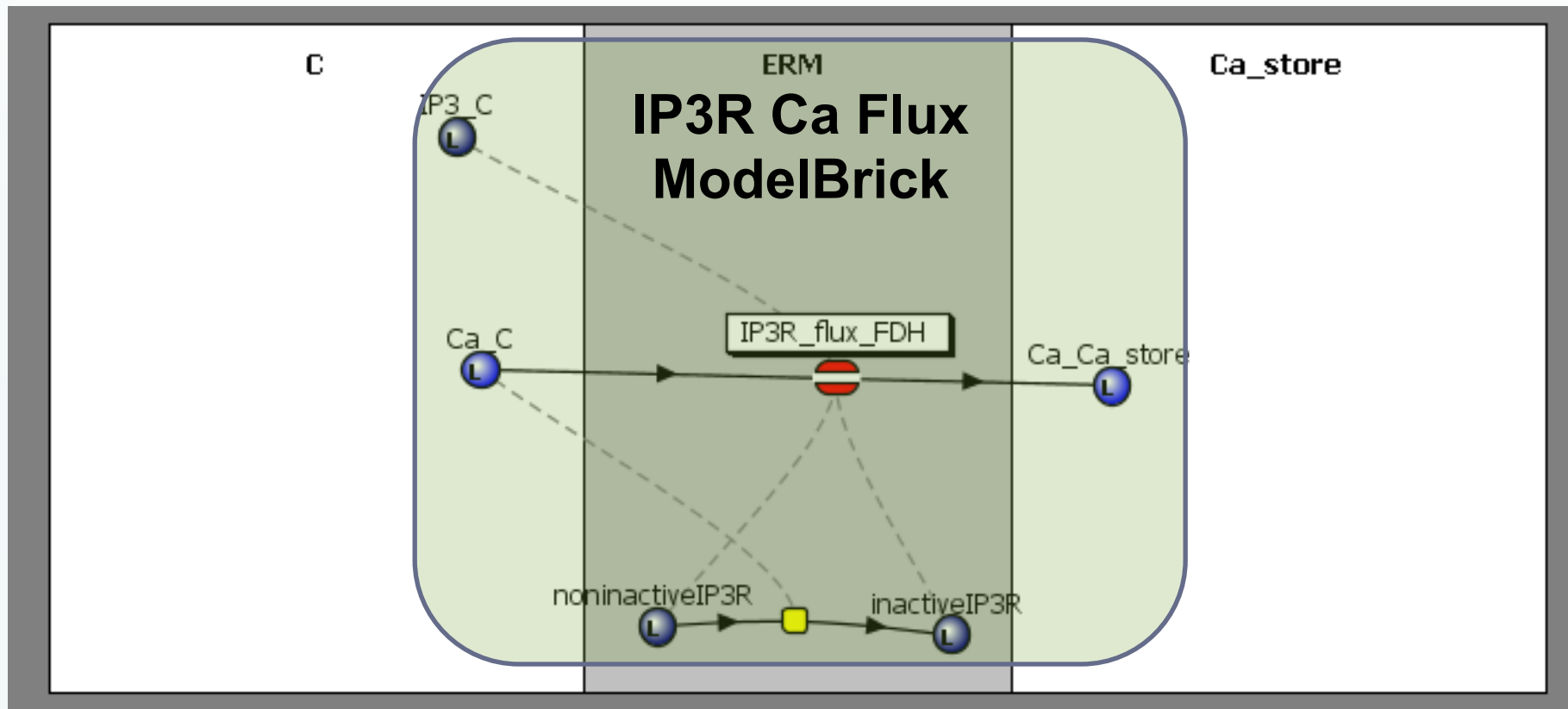
Name	Description	Global	Expression	Units
J	reaction rate	<input type="checkbox"/>	$-r_FDH \cdot Jmax2 \cdot \left(1.0 - \frac{Ca_C}{Ca_Ca_store}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{h \cdot IP3_C \cdot Ca_C}{(IP3_C + KD_IP3_IP3R) \cdot (Ca_C + KD_act_Ca_IP3R)}\right)^{3.0}$	$\mu\text{M}\cdot\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
I	inward current density	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	$\text{pA}\cdot\mu\text{m}^{-2}$
netValence	net charge into 'Ca_store'	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	1
Jmax2	user defined	<input type="checkbox"/>	200.0	$\mu\text{M}\cdot\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
r_FDH	Global Parameter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.0	1
Ca_C	Species Concentration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Variable	μM
Ca_Ca_store	Species Concentration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Variable	μM
h	Global Parameter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{noninactiveIP3R}{(noninactiveIP3R + inactiveIP3R)}$	1
IP3_C	Species Concentration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Variable	μM
KD_IP3_IP3R	Global Parameter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.1	μM
KD_act_Ca_IP3R	Global Parameter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.2	μM



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IP3R Ca Flux ModelBrick



BIOMODEL: Membrane Flux for meth cell biology (Wed May 02 12:46:48 EDT 2012) -- VCell 5.4 (build 52)

File View Server Window Tools Help

Membrane Flux for meth cell biology

Physiology

Reaction Diagram

Reactions (1)

Structures (5)

Species (2)

Molecules (0)

Observables (0)

Applications (4)

3d image

Geometry

Specifications

Protocols

Simulations

ODE

Spatial Stochastic

Stochastic

Parameters, Functions and Units

Pathway

VCell DB

BioModels.net

Pathway Comm

Sabio

BioModels

MathModels

Geometries

Search

Biological Models

My BioModels (les) (184)

Shared BioModels (230)

Public BioModels (490)

Tutorials (5)

Education (33)

Geometry

Specifications

Protocols

Simulations

Structure Mapping

Geometry Definition

All structures and subdomains must be mapped to run a simulation.
Use line tool or drop down menu in the 'subdomain' column.

Physiology (structures)

nuc

ec

cyt

PM

nucMem

Geometry (subdomains)


PixelClass1

PixelClass2

PixelClass3

PixelClass1_PixelClass2_membrane

PixelClass2_PixelClass3_membrane



Structure	Subdomain	Size Ratio	X-	X+	Y-	Y+	Z-	Z+
nuc	PixelClass3	1 [1]	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux
ec	PixelClass1	1 [1]	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux
cyt	PixelClass2	1 [1]	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux
PM	PixelClass1_PixelCla...	1 [1]	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux
nucMem	PixelClass2_PixelCla	1 [1]	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux

Object Properties

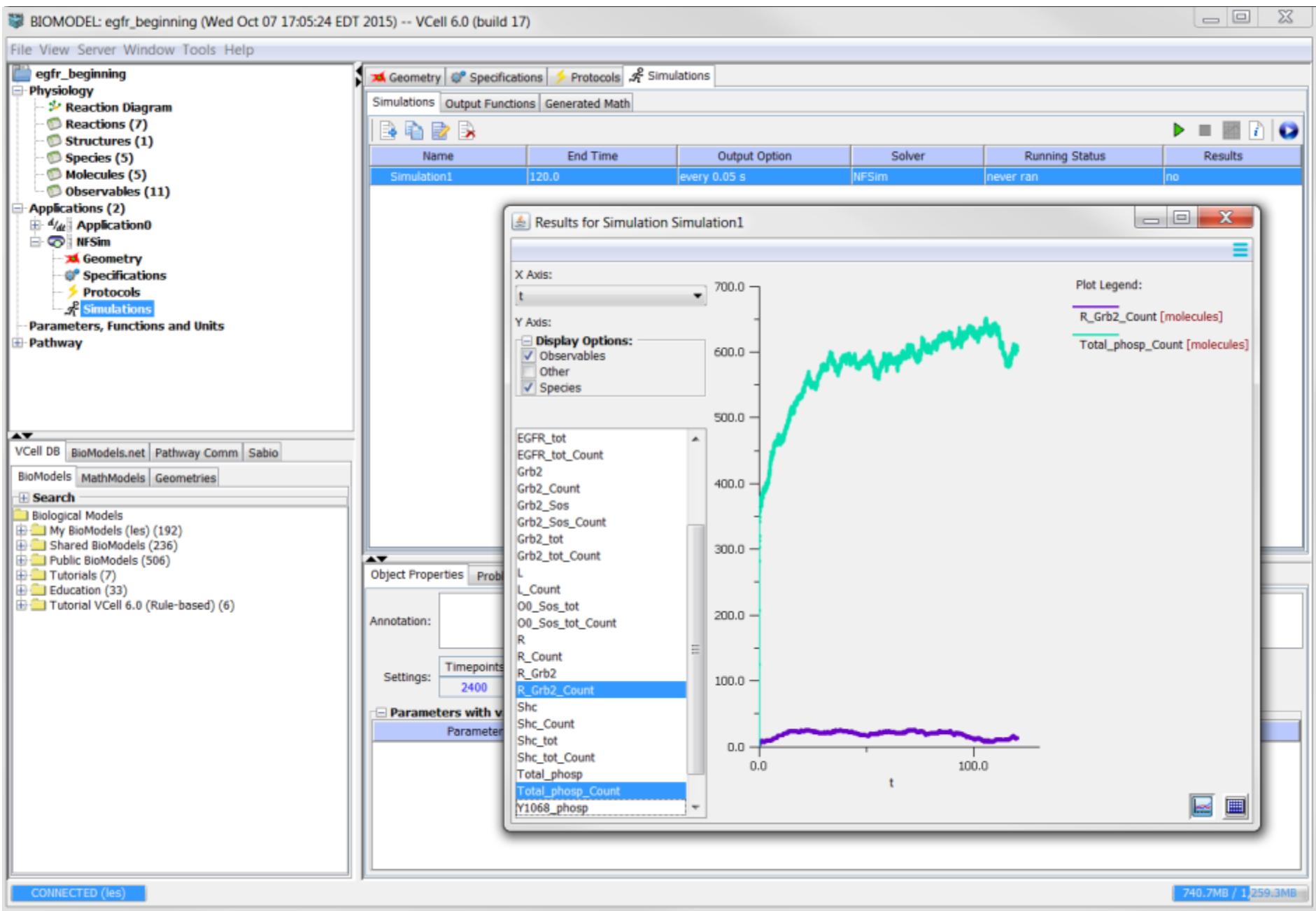
Problems (0 Errors, 0 Warnings)

Select only one object (e.g. species, reaction, simulation) to view/edit properties.

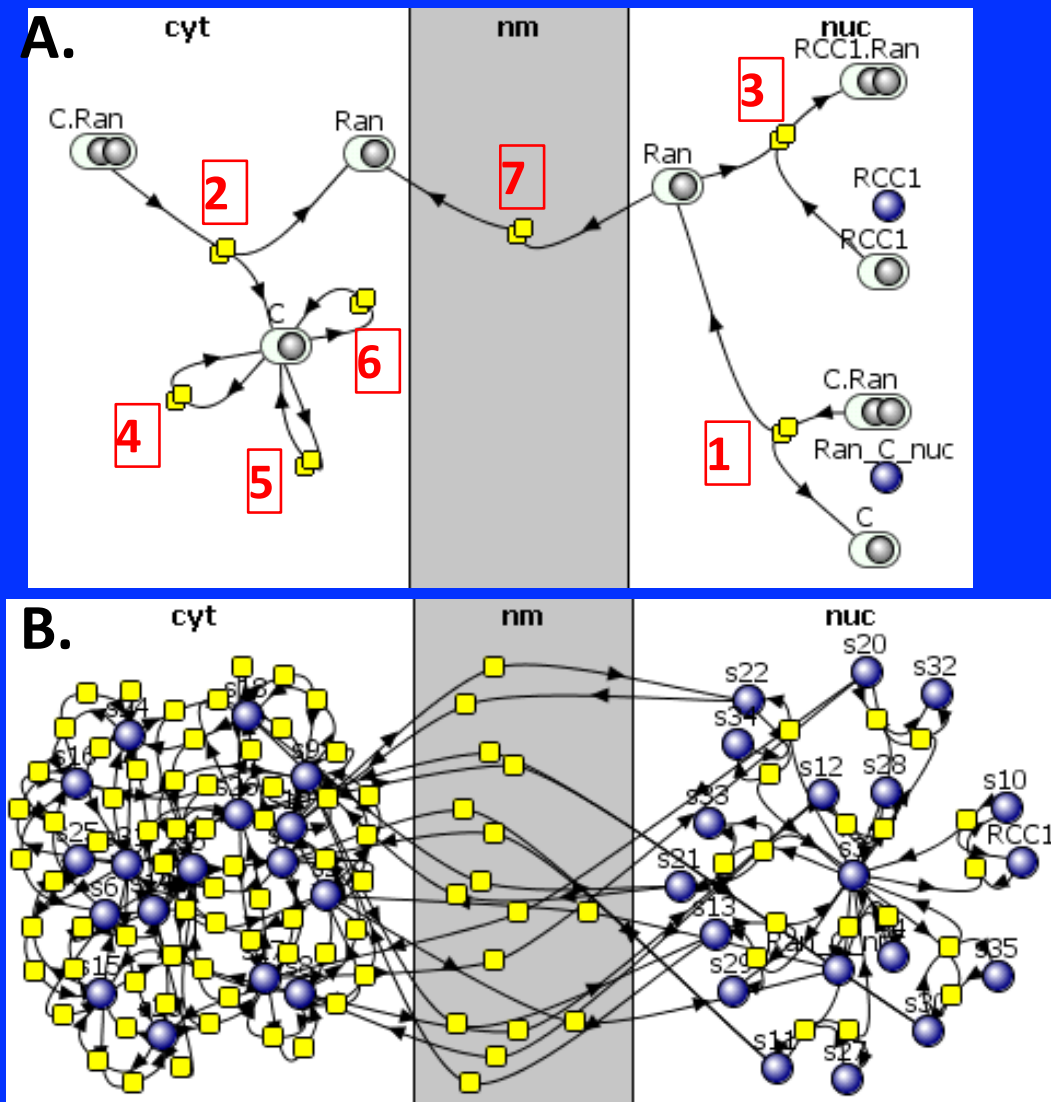
CONNECTED (les)

202.1MB / 1,531.4MB

Demo 1



Rule-based vs. Full Reaction Network

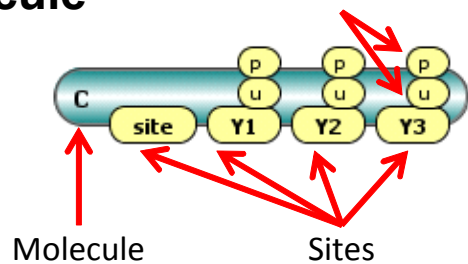


Key Concepts for VCell Rule-based Modeling

Term	Purpose	Composition	Compartmental/Spatial features
Compartment	Cellular structure containing species and reactions	A volume or a surface, corresponding to extracellular regions, cytosol, organelles and their associated membranes. No specification of the relationship between compartments (such as enclosures or adjacency) is required.	For Applications without explicit geometries, compartmental sizes are specified as surface areas or volumes. For spatial Applications , compartments may be explicitly associated with regions within a geometry.
Molecule	A building block for species.	Comprised of sites that can bind other sites between or within molecules. A site may also have multiple states. In this way, a molecule spawns a collection of chemical species – one per every combination of site occupancy and/or state.	Can be, optionally, anchored to one or more compartments. A species containing an anchored molecule can be located only in one of these compartments.
Species	An individual chemical species that may occur in the model.	Comprised of molecules that are connected through bonds between binding sites. All modification sites must be explicitly defined. A species can be a seed species (defined as initial condition and used as a seed for reaction rules application) or a generated species (a result of reaction rule application).	Every species is located in a unique compartment. Seed species are assigned to a compartment by the user. It may not contain molecules that are excluded from that compartment by anchoring to other compartments.
Pattern	Specifies a set of possible states of species to be selected as participants in reaction rules and in observables.	Comprised of molecules. The states of sites may be left unspecified; thus a pattern may select multiple species. Moreover, binding sites may have implicit binding status (<i>has external bond</i> or <i>may be bound</i>) where its binding partner is not explicitly defined. Such patterns may be inclusive of species that contain molecules not explicitly specified in a pattern but being possibly bound to molecules within it.	Defined in a single compartment; all molecules that comprise a pattern must be permitted to be located in this compartment.
Observable	Specify simulation outputs of interest.	Consists of one or more patterns that define features of species. The result is the total population (concentration or count) of multiple species.	Defined in a single compartment; all molecules that comprise an observable must be permitted to be located in this compartment.
Reaction rule	Defines transformation of multiple species at once, generating multiple reactions	Species to be transformed are selected by reactant pattern(s). Product pattern(s) define the end result of transformation. Product may differ from reactant by re-assigning molecules, adding or deleting bonds and changing site states. A kinetic expression is also a component of a reaction rule.	Reaction rule is defined in a single compartment. Each reactant pattern and each product pattern are assigned a specific compartment, which may be different from compartment for reactants or products.

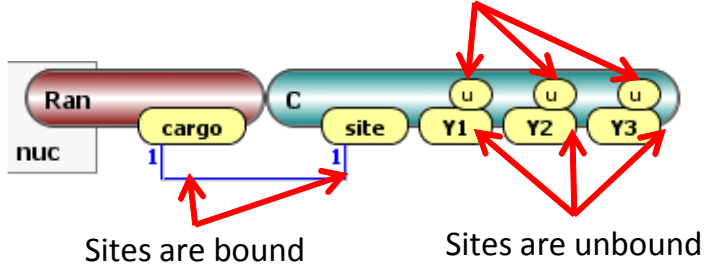
Molecule

Possible states of a site



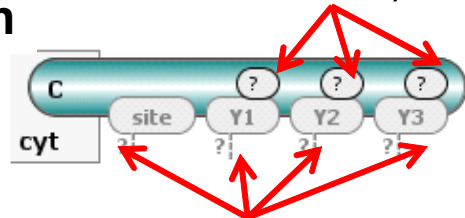
Species

States are selected



Pattern

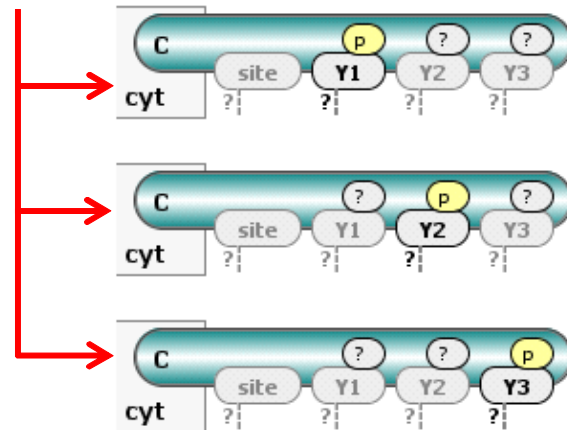
These sites can be in any state



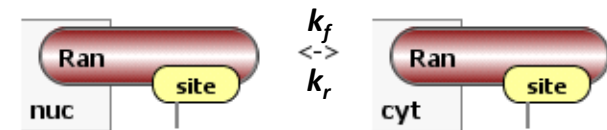
These sites can be either bound or unbound

Observable

Counted are species that are selected by either one of these patterns

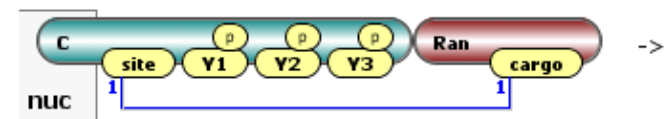


Reaction rule



Sites must be bound to other molecules to enable translocation

Reaction



$$k_f [C.Ran_{nuc}] - k_r [C.Ran_{cyt}]$$

Demo 2