

AAPS National Biotechnology Conference

**Advancements and Applications of Multiscale Systems Pharmacology
(MSP) Modeling**

**Systematic Extension of a Physiologic Model
of Bone and Calcium Homeostasis**

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METRUM
RESEARCH GROUP

Multiscale Modeling

- Introduction

- Define 'Scales'
- Examples:
 - ▶ Guyton's Cardiovascular Model
 - ▶ A Calcium/Bone Model

- Extensions of the Calcium/Bone Model

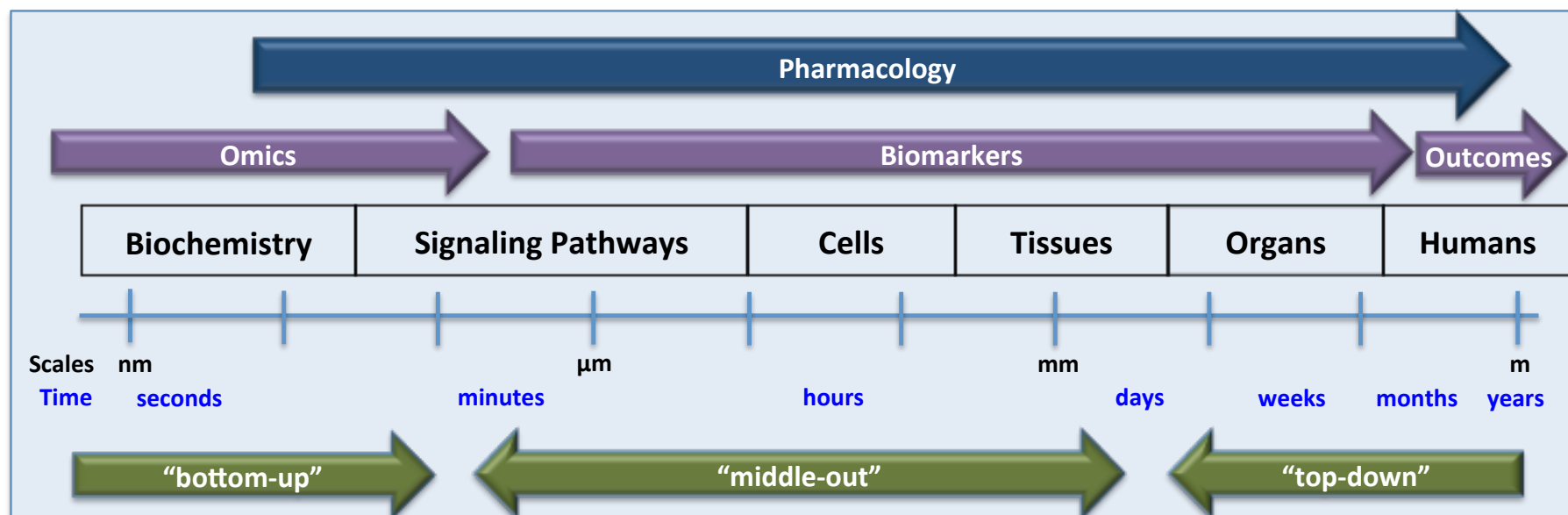
- Disease Response (example: Chronic Kidney Disease)
- Therapeutic Response
- Ongoing R&D

- In Summary

- Concept: A Research Platform
- Parting Thoughts

INTRODUCTION

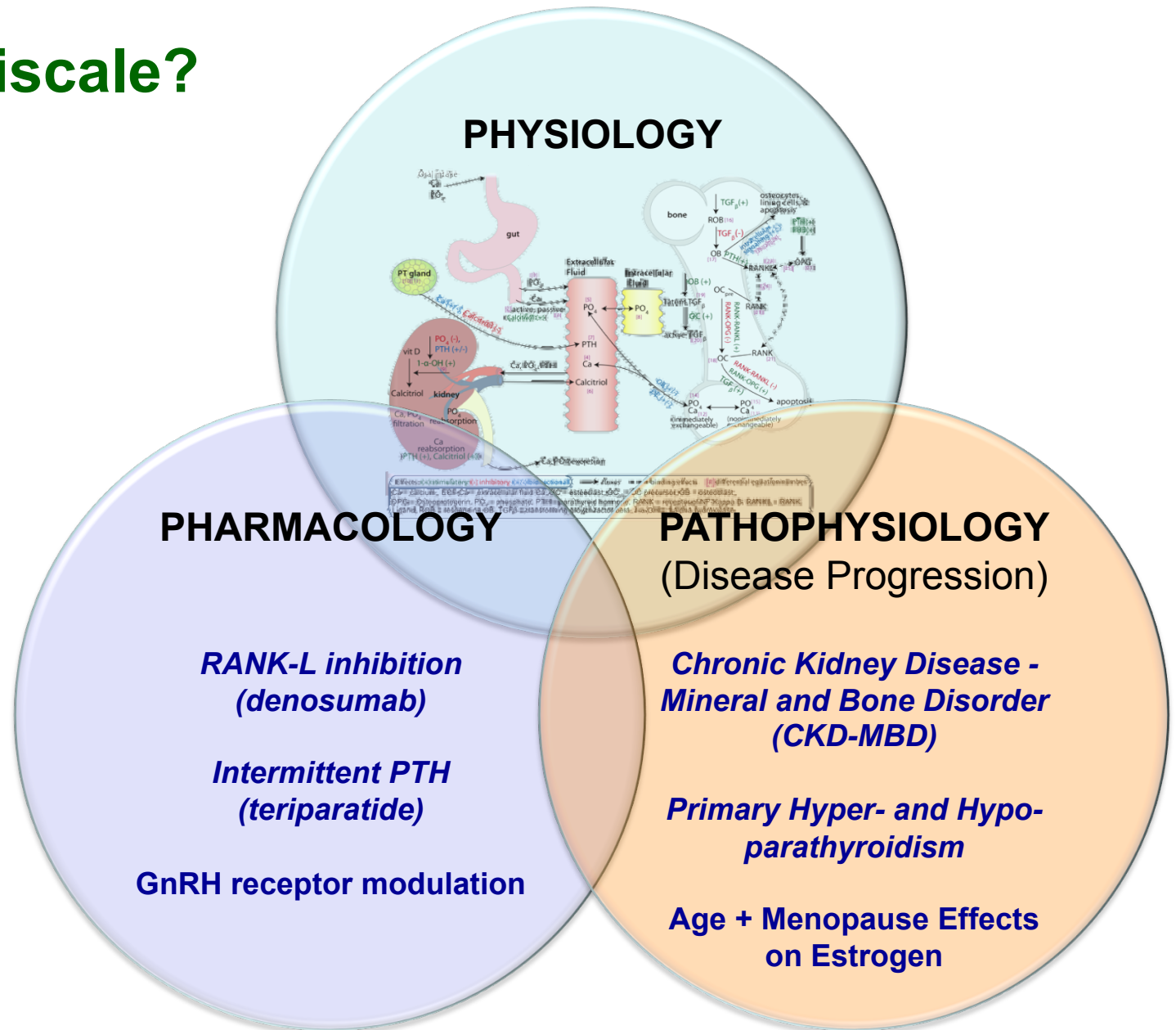
- What is a Multiscale Systems Model?



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

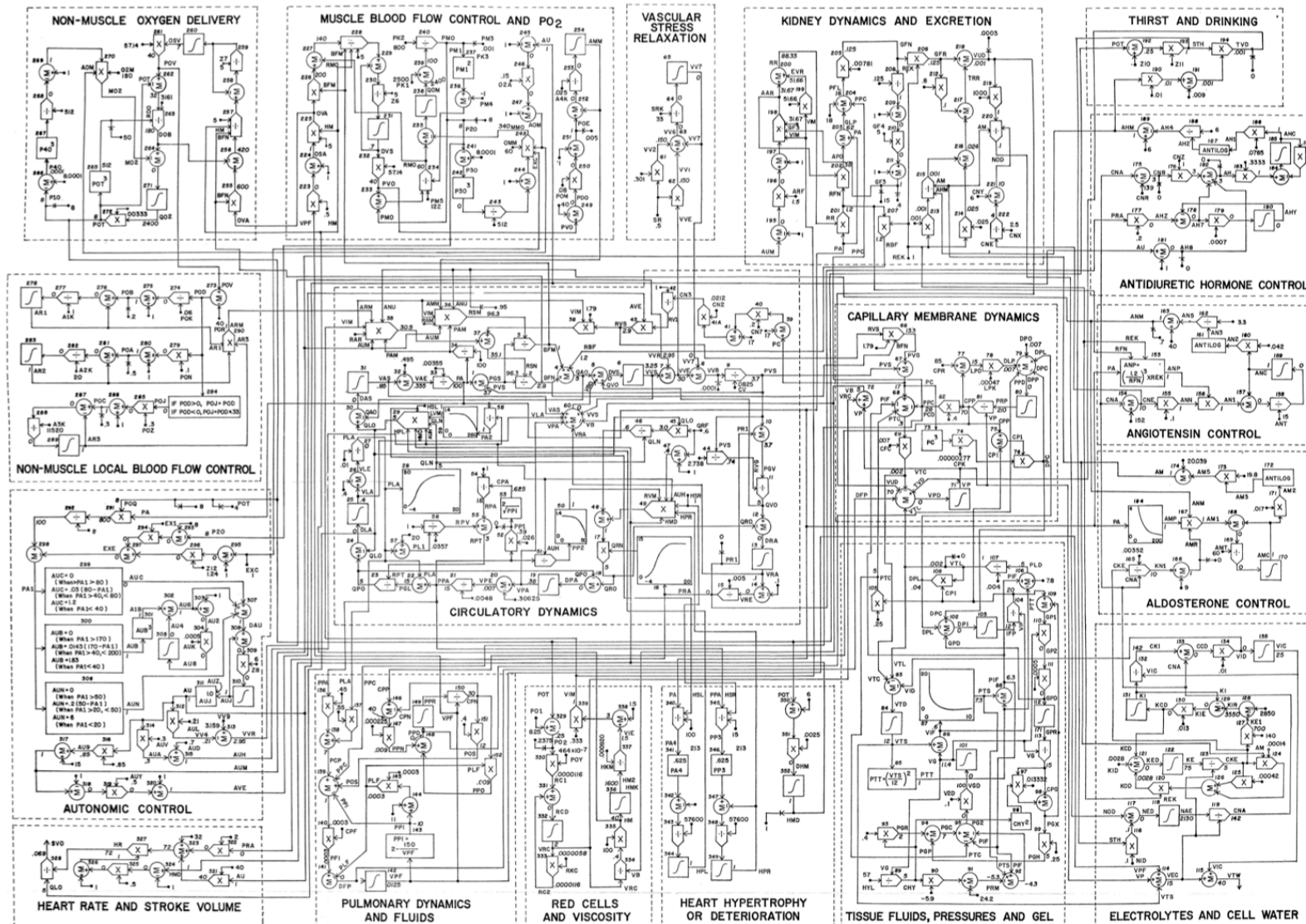
INTRODUCTION

- Why Multiscale?



INTRODUCTION

Schematic of Cardiovascular Model



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

Guyton's Cardiovascular 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.”

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Guyton's Cardiovascular Model

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44 Years Later: Notably Few Multiscale Models of Physiology Exist (Publicly)

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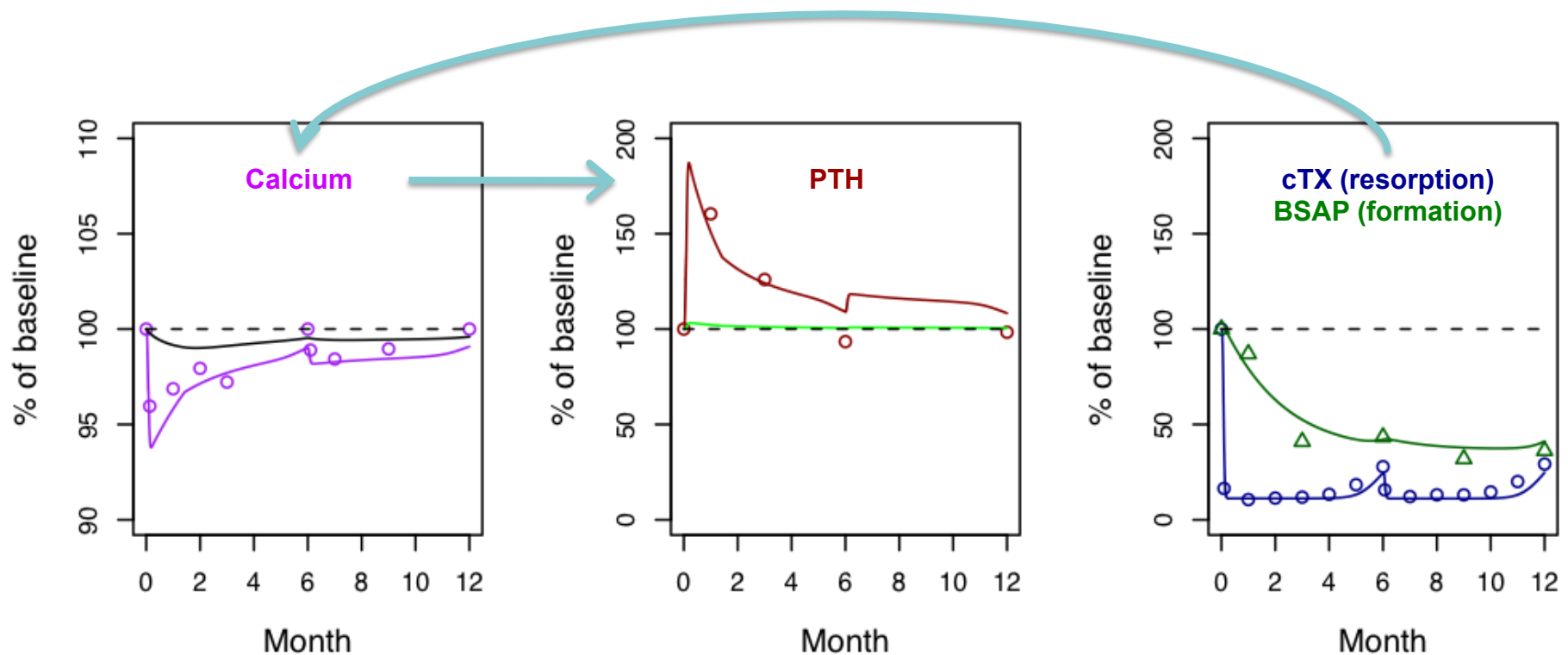
2. Guyton AC, Coleman TG. Quantitative analysis of the pathophysiology of hypertension. Circ. Res. 1969, 24 (Suppl I): I1-I19.

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

Multiscale Model of Calcium and Bone

- Original Motivation: Denosumab (RANK-L inhibitor)

↓ bone resorption = ↓Ca from bone = ↓ plasma Ca = ↑PTH



As reported in: M. R. McClung, E. M. Lewiecki, S. B. Cohen, M. A. Bolognese, G. C. Woodson, A. H. Moffett, M. Peacock, P. D. Miller, S. N. Lederman, C. H. Chesnut, D. Lain, A. J. Kivitz, D. L. Holloway, C. Zhang, M. C. Peterson, P. J. Bekker, and AMG 162 Bone Loss Study Group. Denosumab in postmenopausal women with low bone mineral density. *N Engl J Med*, 354(8):821-31, Feb 2006.

Multiscale Model of Calcium and Bone

- Intentions

- Represent physiology
 - ▶ Include multiscale mechanisms (signaling → organs → outcomes)
 - ▶ Incorporate relevant co-factors
 - » Phosphate (PO₄)
 - » Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
 - » Calcitriol
 - » Cytokines (e.g. TGF_{beta})
 - » Cell Signaling
 - » Bone turnover markers (e.g. osteoblast/osteoclast associated)
- Predict Ca homeostasis and bone remodeling
- Provide a platform for evaluating longitudinal therapeutic and disease state effects

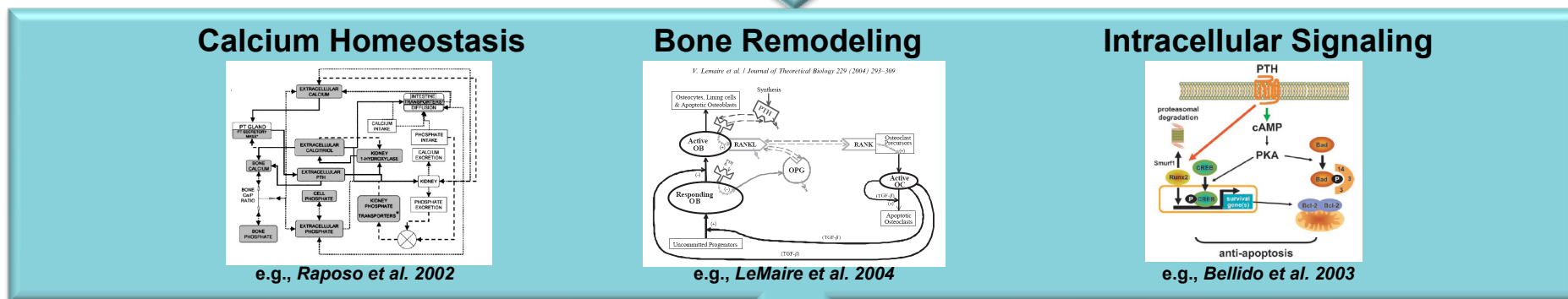
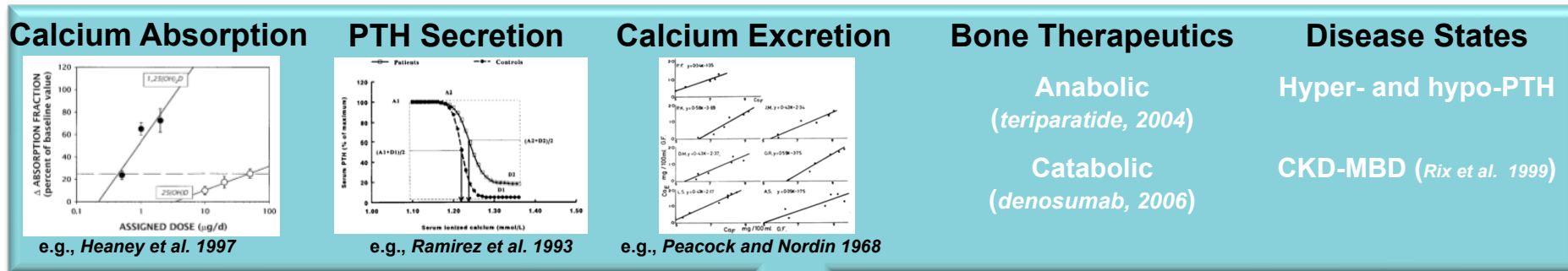
Multiscale Model of Calcium and Bone

- Existing Research / Data

- 200+ references
 - From 70+ sources (journals, texts, regulatory documents, etc.)
 - Publications: 1959 – present (5+ decades)
-
- But How to Bring It All Together?

INTRODUCTION

Integrating Existing Data and Models

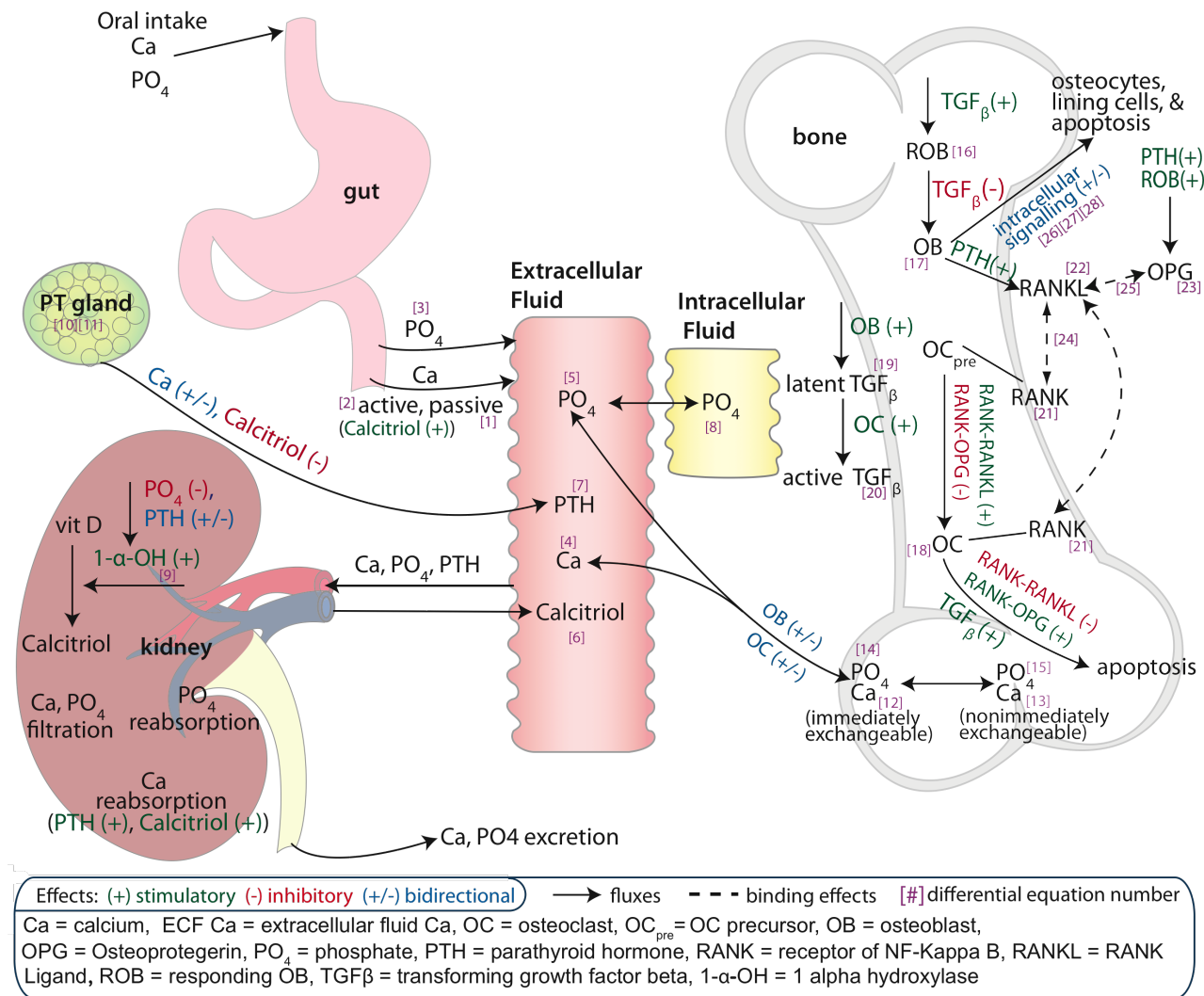


- Multiscale Model:

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

INTRODUCTION

Multiscale Model of Calcium and Bone



Schematic of physiologic system model to describe calcium homeostasis and bone remodeling (reprinted from Figure 1 of (Peterson and Riggs, 2010))

EXTENSIONS: Disease Response

Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral Bone Disorder

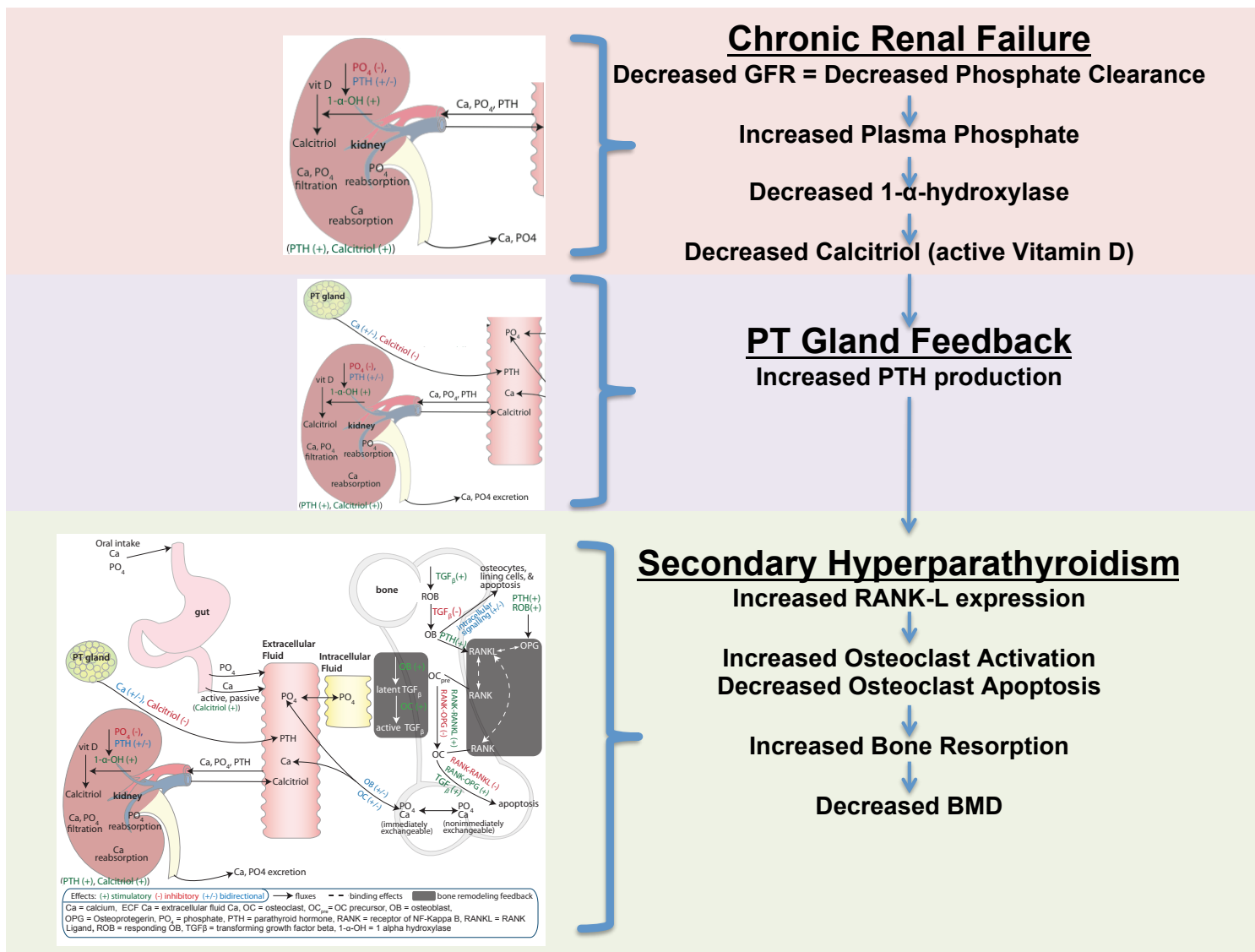
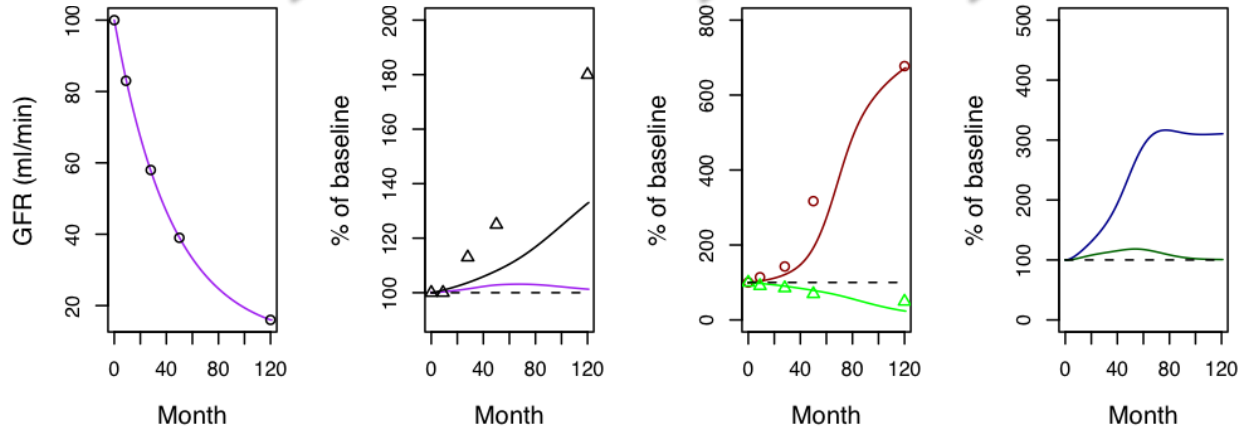


Fig. 1; Riggs MM, Peterson MC, Gastonguay MR. Multiscale Physiology-Based Modeling of Mineral Bone Disorder in Patients With Impaired Kidney Function. *J Clin Pharmacol. In press.*

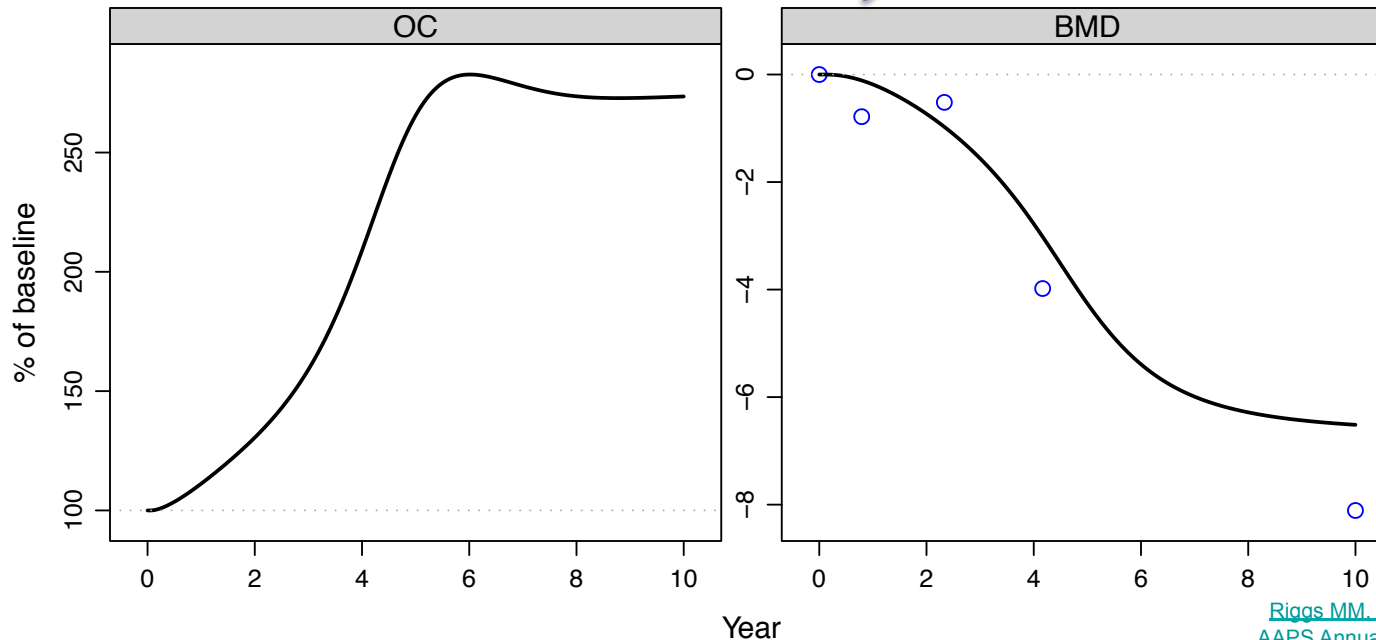
EXTENSIONS: Disease Response

Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral Bone Disorder

Kidneys Fail → ↑ Phosphate → ↑ PTH → ↑ Bone Resorption



↑ Bone Resorption → ↓ BMD

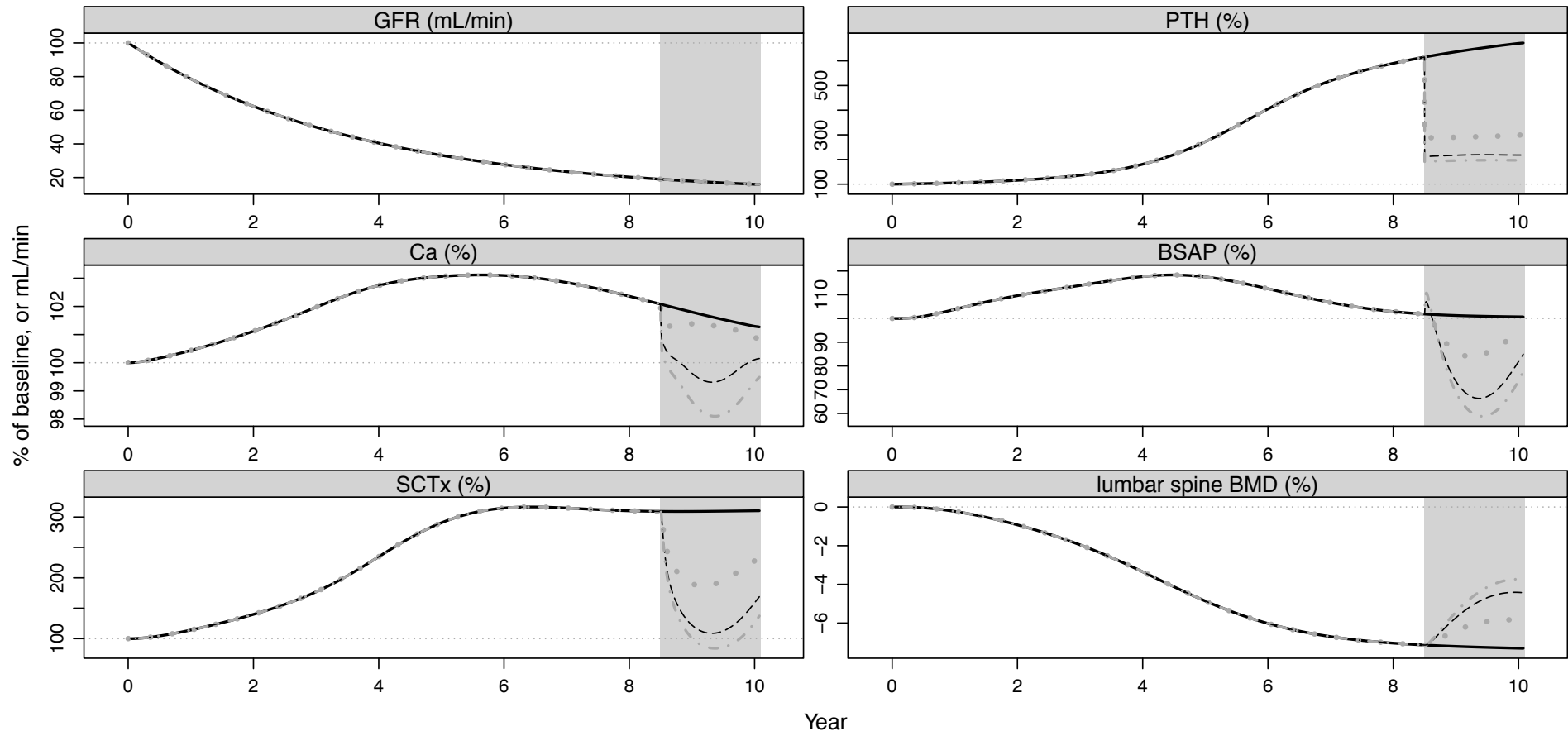


[Riggs MM, Gastonguay MR, Peterson MC, AAPS Annual Meeting 2010: Poster # W4403](#)

EXTENSIONS: Disease Response

Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral Bone Disorder

Simulated Effects of CaSR agonism



black solid = no intervention; gray dot = 0.33 mmolar Ca Eq; black longdash = 0.67 mmolar Ca Eq; gray dotdash = 1.0 mmolar Ca Eq

Fig.4; Riggs MM, Peterson MC, Gastonguay MR. Multiscale physiology-based modeling of mineral bone disorder in patients with impaired kidney function. *J Clin Pharmacol*, 52(1 Suppl):45S–53S, Jan 2012.

EXTENSIONS: Disease Response

Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral Bone Disorder

Simulated Effects of Calcitriol Infusion

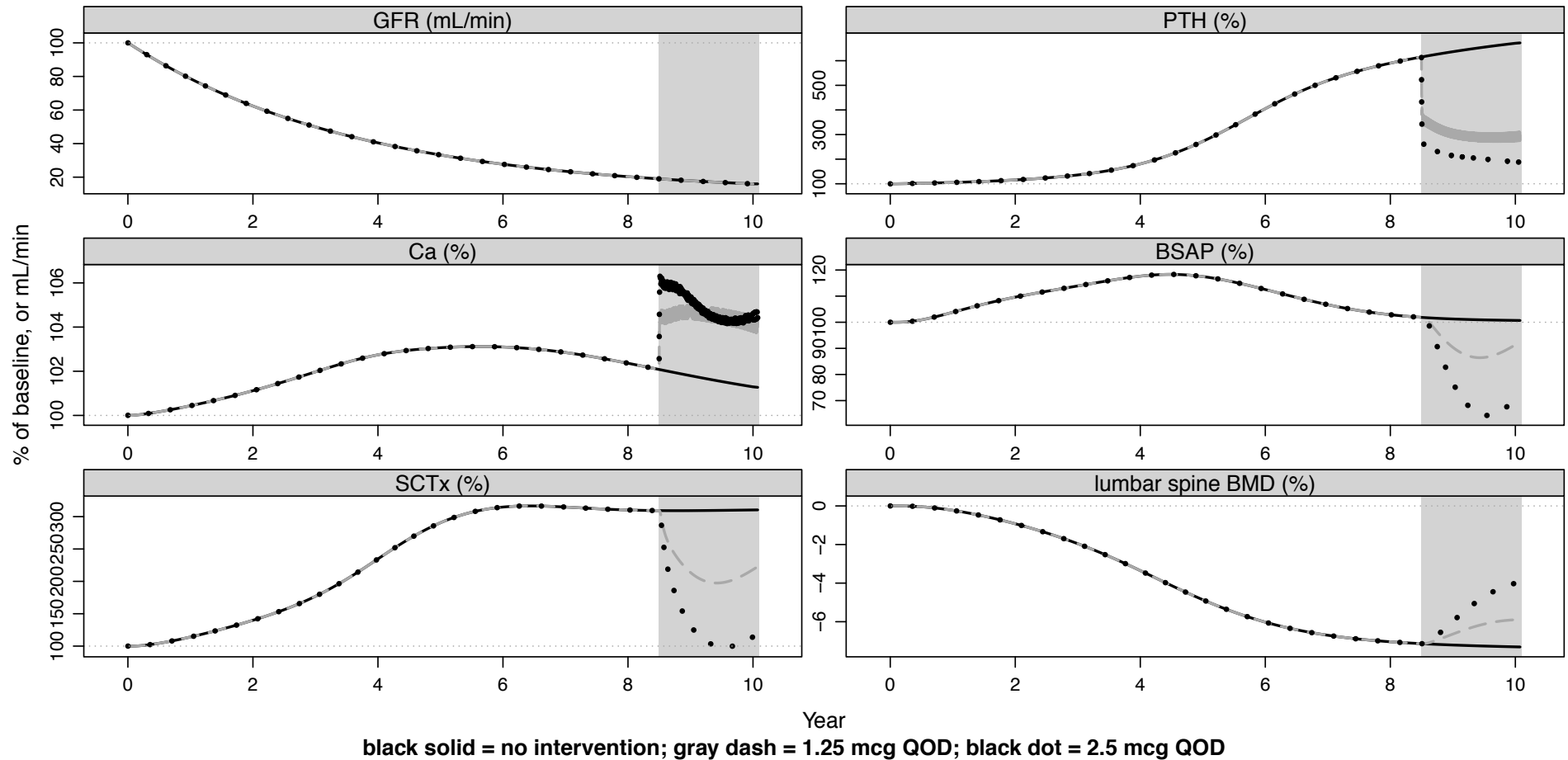


Fig.5; Riggs MM, Peterson MC, Gastonguay MR. Multiscale Physiology-Based Modeling of Mineral Bone Disorder in Patients With Impaired Kidney Function. *J Clin Pharmacol. In press.*

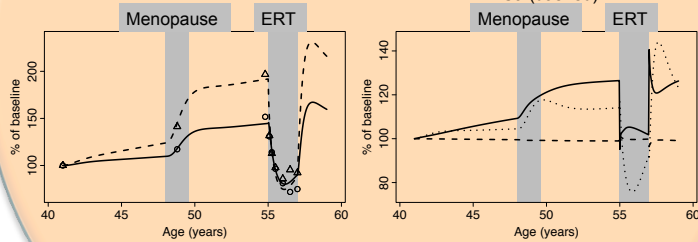
EXTENSIONS: Disease Response

AGE + MENOPAUSE

Includes longitudinal estrogen loss
Predicts Ca & bone estrogen-related effects

Bone Markers
Resorption (dashed)
Formation (solid)

Maintain Ca Balance
PTH (solid)
Active TGF-beta (dotted)
Ca (dashed)



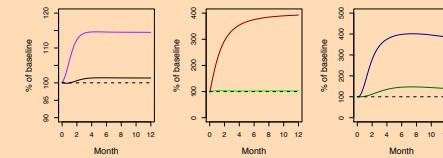
[Riggs MM, Gillespie WR, Gastonguay MR, Peterson MC, NIGMS Quantitative Systems Pharmacology Workshop II, September 9, 2010.](#)

DISEASE PROGRESSION

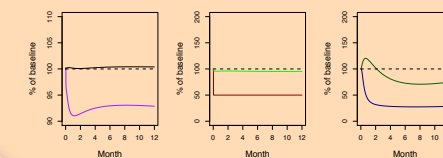
1^o HYPER- & HYPO-PARATHYROIDISM

Predicts Ca and bone effects

Calcium Increases ← PTH increases → Osteoclasts increase



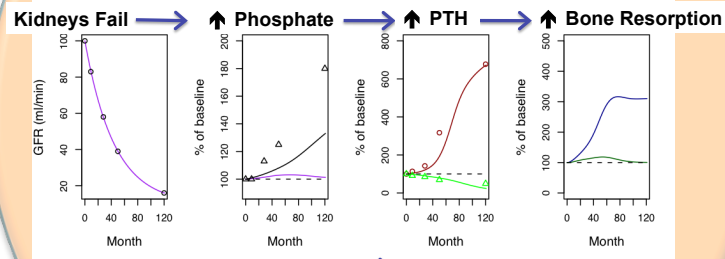
Calcium Decreases ← PTH decreases → Osteoclasts decrease



Peterson and Riggs (2010)
Bone 46:49-63 (Fig 5 & 7)

CKD-MBD

Predicts Secondary hyperPTH
Predicts increased bone turnover

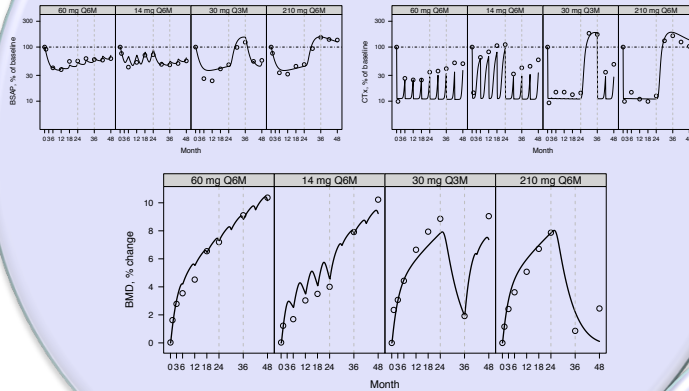


[Riggs MM, Gastonguay MR, Peterson MC, AAPS Annual Meeting 2010: Poster # W4403](#)

EXTENSIONS: Therapeutic Response

DENOSUMAB

Rebound in bone metabolism is predictable.
BMD can be modeled as a function of bone markers

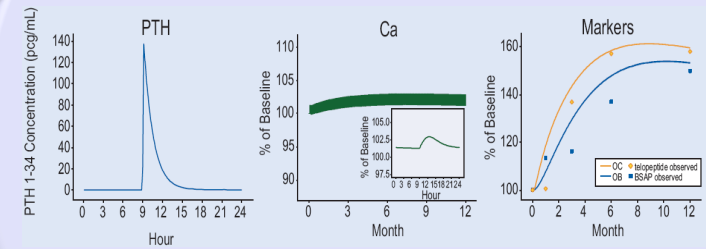


[Peterson MC and Riggs MM. AAPS-NBC: May 2010.](#)

PHARMACOLOGY

TERIPARATIDE

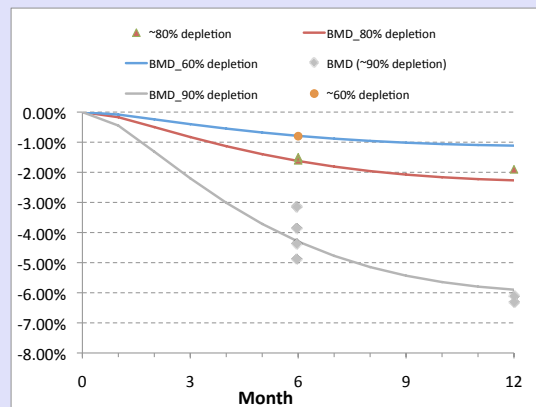
Bone anabolics are predictable.
Effects on Ca / other physiology can be evaluated



[Peterson MC and Riggs MM. Bone 46:49-63: 2010](#)

GnRH RECEPTOR

Estrogen-BMD relationship is predictable.
Degree of GnRH modulation targeted



[ACoP 2011](#)

- Ongoing Extensions

- Bone markers → Bone Mineral Density → Fracture Risk
- Vitamin D kinetics and biotransformation

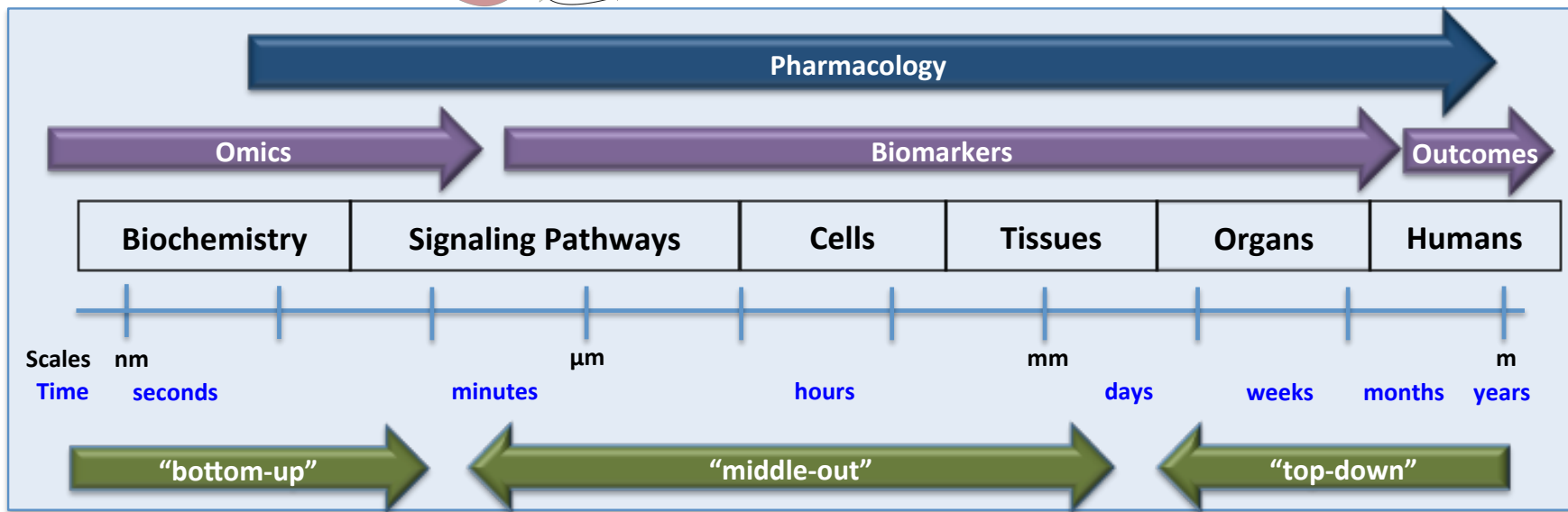
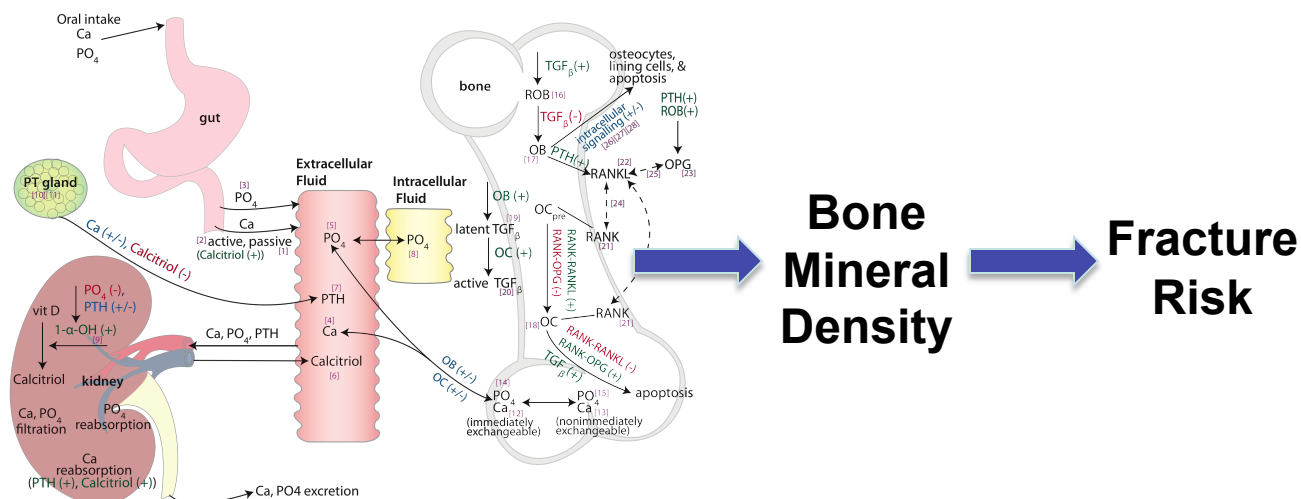
- Future Plans

- WNT/SOST/DKK-1 pathways
- FGF-23
- Oncology
- Glucocorticoid-induced bone loss

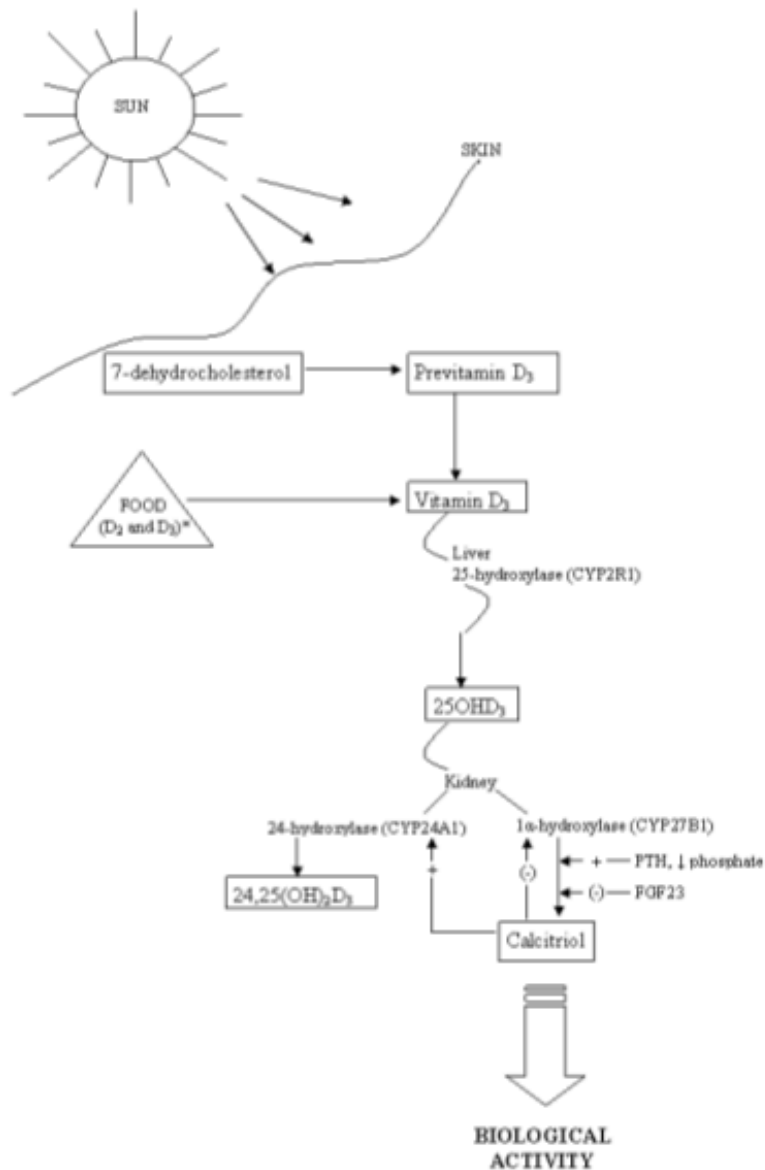
R&D – Fracture Risk Modeling

- **Bayesian Joint Modeling of Bone Mineral Density and Repeated Time-To-Fracture Event for Multiscale Bone Systems Model Extension.**

Elodie L. Plan. PAGE 21 (2012) Abstr 2592 [www.page-meeting.org/?abstract=2592]



R&D -- Vitamin D kinetics and biotransformation



*Vitamin D can also be in the diet as vitamin D₂, which undergoes the same metabolic steps shown here for vitamin D₃.

- Vitamin D input: diet and sun
- Biotransformation: involves liver and kidney
- Pharmacology: active Vit D = calcitriol
- Applications: disease states & trial design

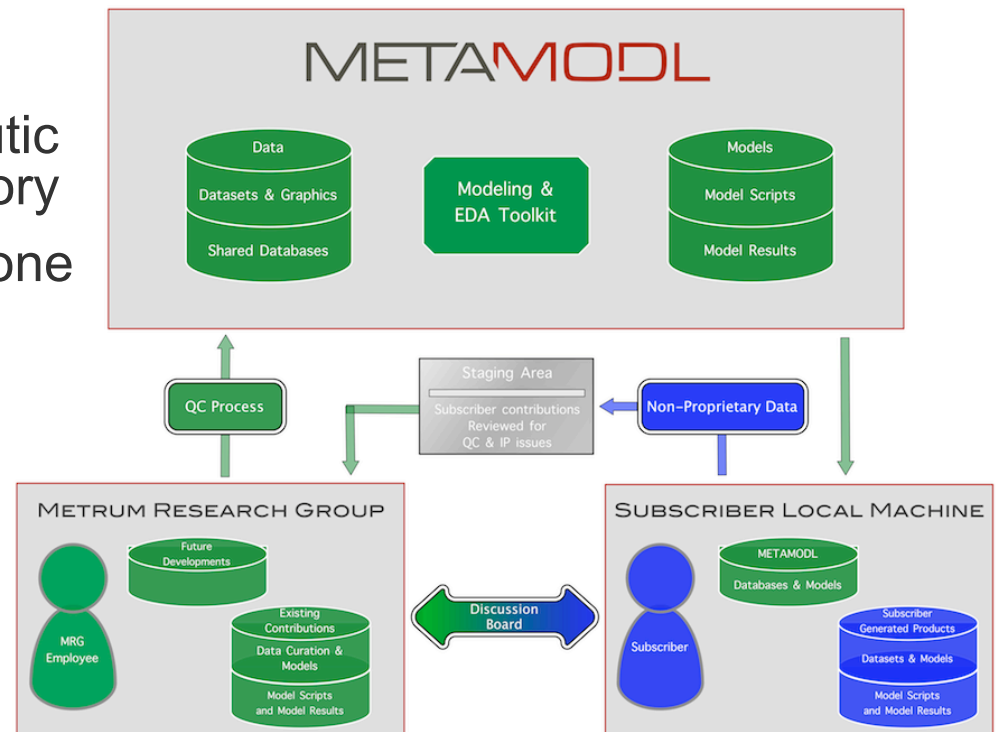
Figure 3-1 of Committee to Review Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin D and Calcium. *Dietary Reference Intakes for Calcium and Vitamin D*. National Academies Press, 500 Fifth Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20001, 2011.

- Public Source

- Opendiseasemodels.org
- Extensions available from individual papers and posters: see www.metrumrg.com/publications

- METAMODL™

- Subscription-Based, Therapeutic Area Model and Data Repository
- Incorporates All Current Ca-Bone Model Extensions



- **Multiscale Models as a Knowledge Platform**

- A repository of known mechanisms, hypotheses (theory), and assumptions

- Include supporting data

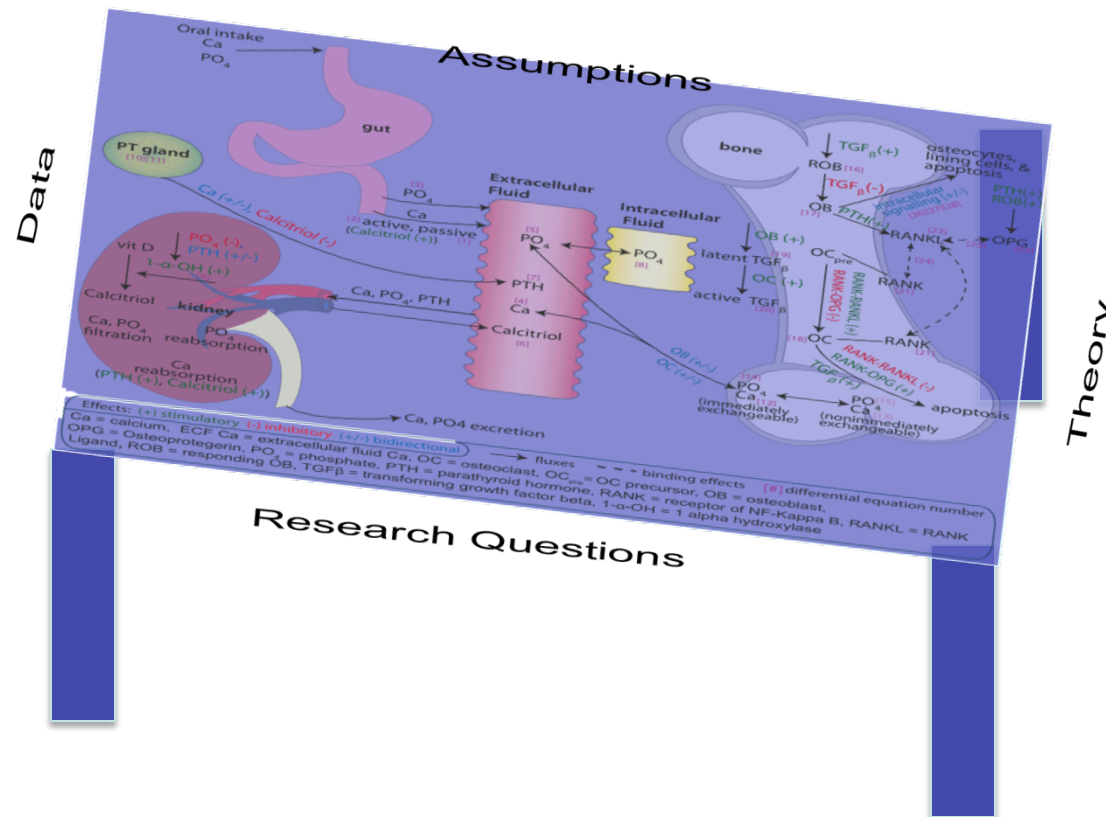
- Input emerging research
 - ▶ New data = learn/confirm hypotheses and assumptions
 - ▶ Information becomes knowledge (translational, model-based R&D)

- Sharing within and across R&D teams
 - ▶ Portable across drug and disease states
 - ▶ Expandable to new drug and disease states

SUMMARY

- Multiscale Models as a Knowledge Platform

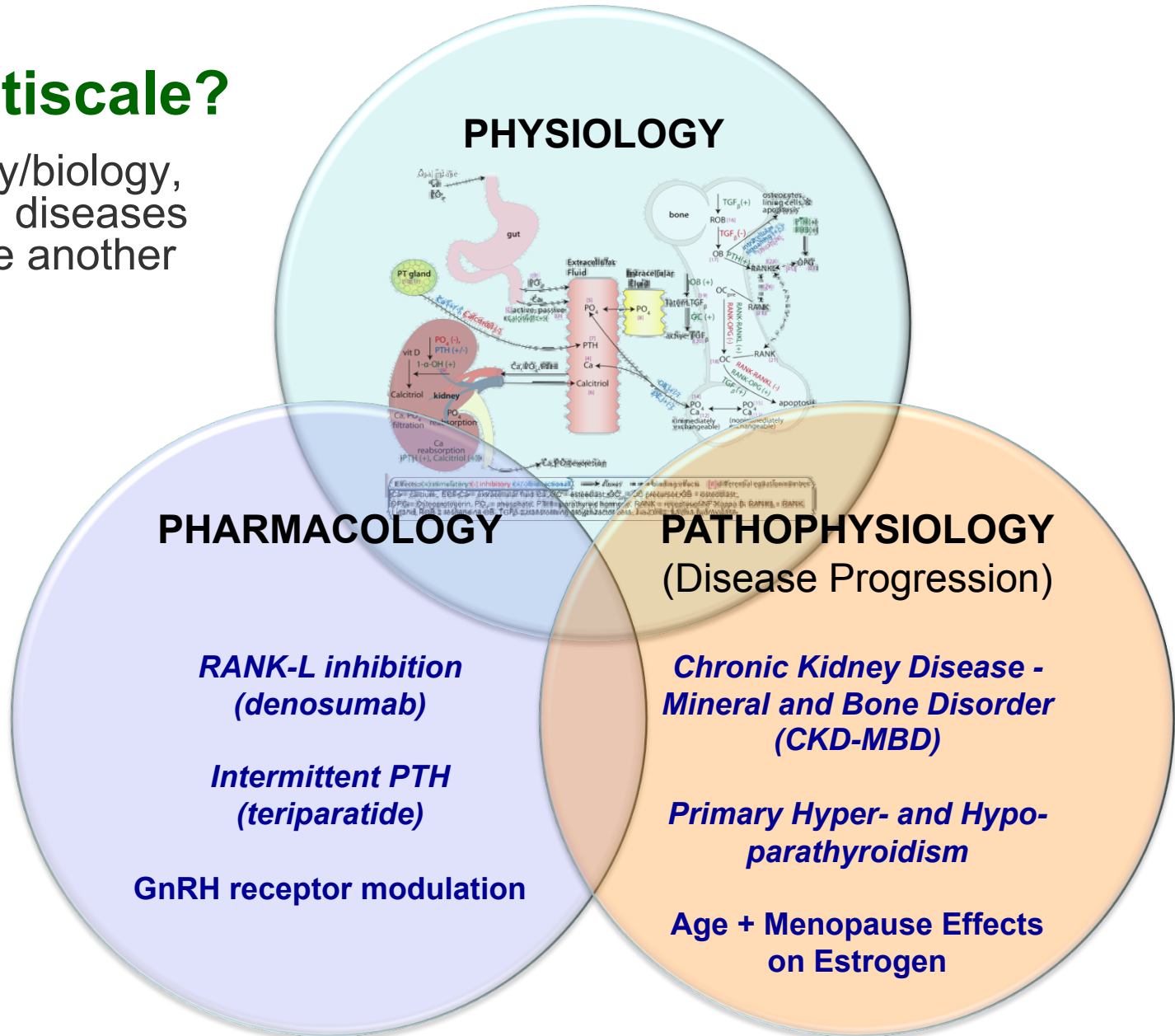
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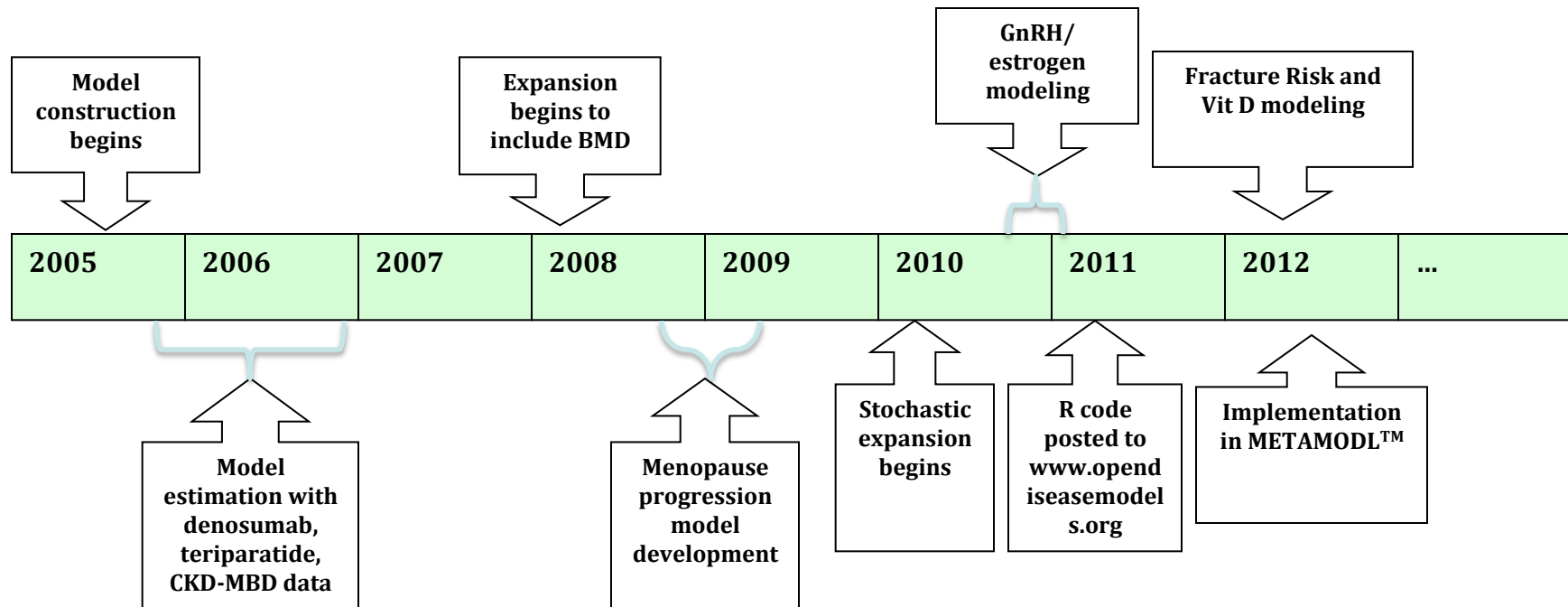
SUMMARY

- Why Multiscale?

- Physiology/biology, drugs and diseases inform one another



TIMELINE



- Parting Thoughts

- The scales do not need to be all inclusive...
 - ▶ but should match the question(s) at hand

- Model validation/evaluation?
 - ▶ Consider model validation at different scales

- Team ownership: biologists, pharmacologists, clinicians
 - ▶ Shared consensus on assumptions
 - ▶ Appropriate representations
 - » the known
 - » the unknown
 - » the 'to be determined'

- These models are complicated, but...
 - ▶ biology, pathphysiology and pharmacology are even more complicated

- Acknowledgements

- Metrum RG
 - ▶ Kyle Baron, Ph.D.
 - ▶ Marc Gastonguay, Ph.D.
 - ▶ Alanna Ocampo, M.S., Ph.D. Student
 - ▶ Elodie Plan, Ph.D.

- Mark Peterson, Ph.D., Pfizer (formerly Amgen)

- Pfizer (GnRH modulation modeling)
 - ▶ Steve Martin, Ph.D.
 - ▶ Piet van der Graaf, Ph.D.

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- **Benefits: What's to be Gained?**

- selection of therapeutic modality
- hypothesis driven experimentation
- holistic drug design
- selection of target pathways and patient populations
- dose / regimen selection
- broad scale understanding of intended (and unintended) effects associated with disease, genetic variants and drug intervention,
- trial (experiment) simulation/optimization
- simultaneous predictions of all involved co-factors -- potential for biomarker identification
- can serve as repository of known, suspected, and assumed effects with supporting data ... information sharing within and across R&D teams
- ...

- **Challenges/Barriers: What's holding us back?**

- differing role(s) on R&D teams
- sufficient resources (time, people and/or \$)
- training -- broad skill set required
- leadership investment in defining opportunities for real impact
- intellectual inertia (differing discipline nomenclatures, perspectives, and motivations to develop models),
- data (formatting, availability, quality)
- ...