

INSIGNEO

Institute for *in silico* Medicine

Animal-specific modelling for the 3R in pre-clinical assessment: a bone drugs example

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Insigneo Institute, Executive Director



The
University
Of
Sheffield.

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals

NHS Foundation Trust



About animal experimentation

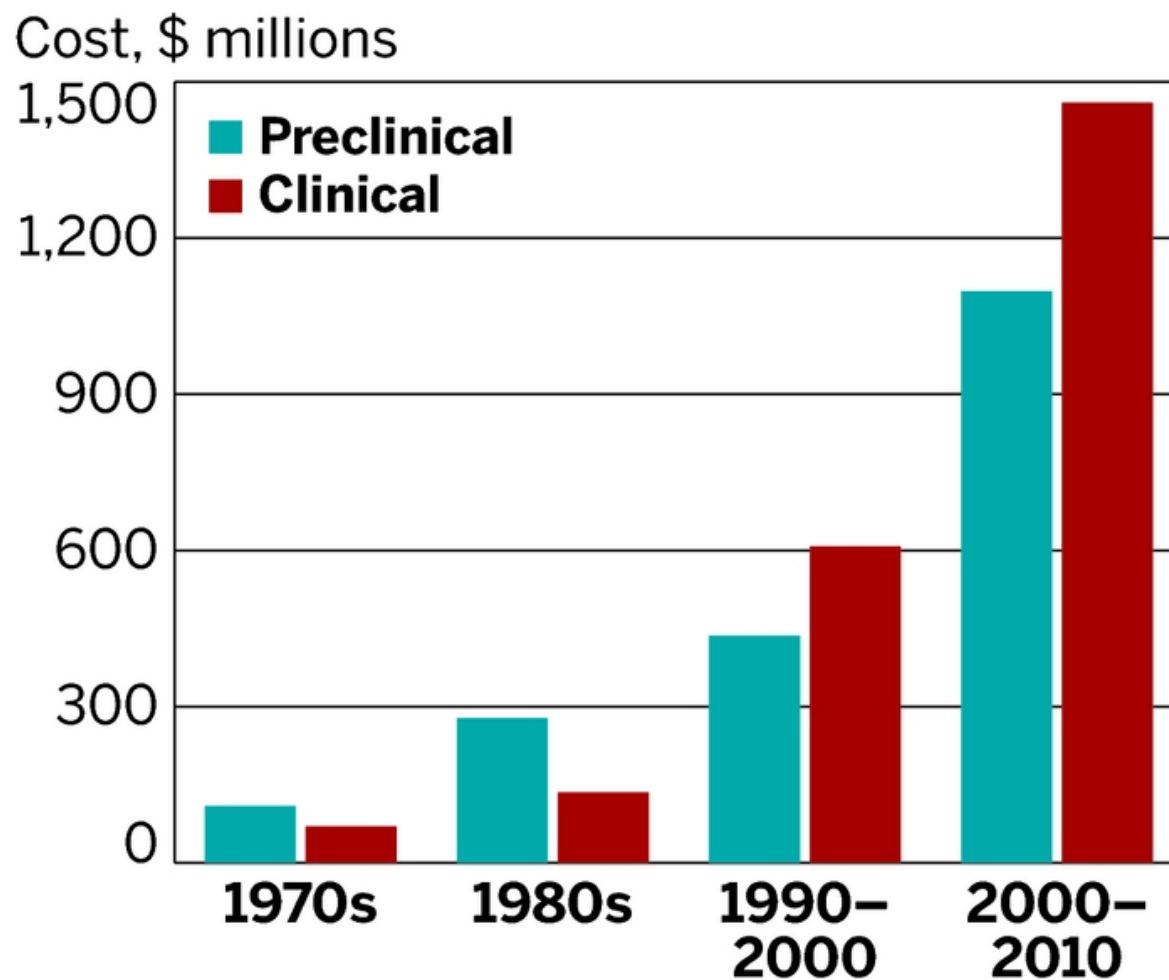


**Reduce, Refine, and Replace
animal experimentation**



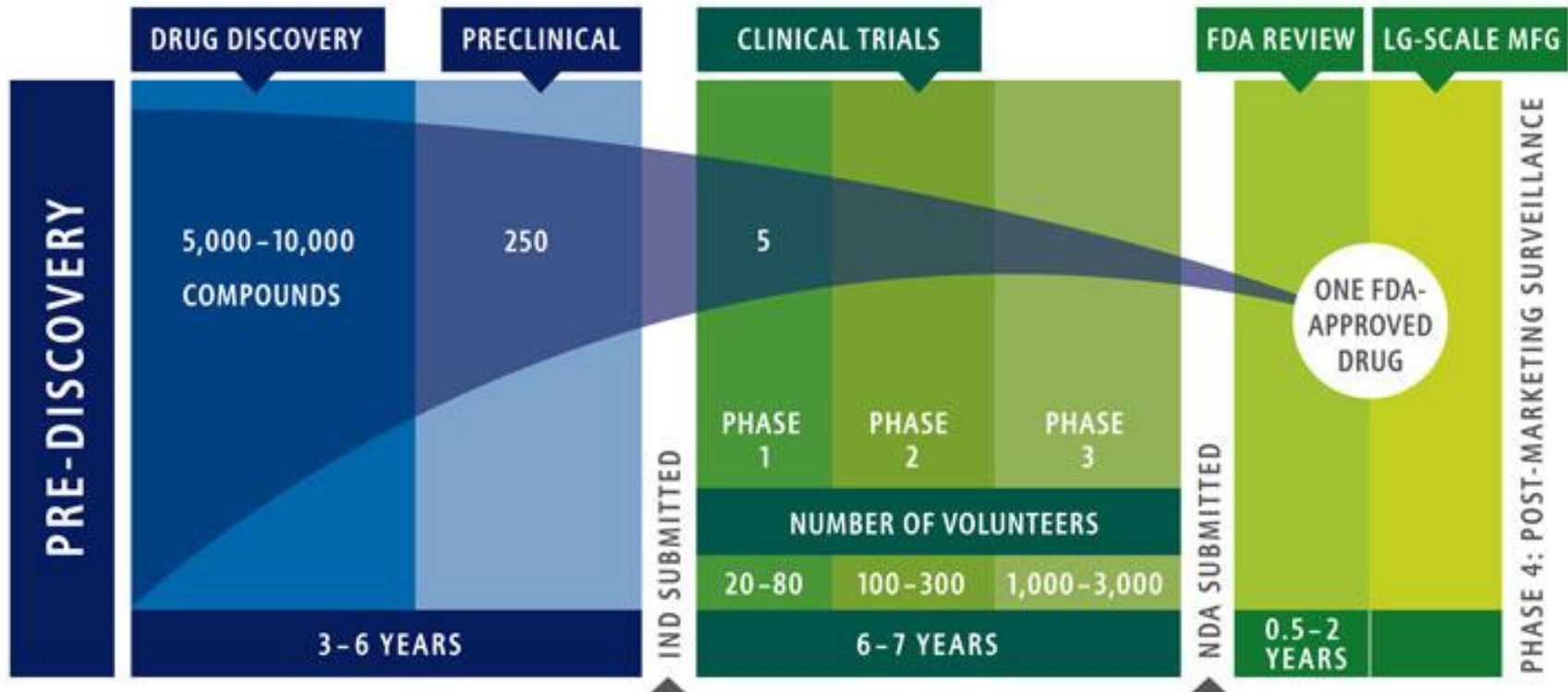
**National Centre
for the Replacement
Refinement & Reduction
of Animals in Research**

Cost to Develop New Drug Now Exceeds \$2.5b



Source: Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development, USA - 2014

Drug Discovery and Development: A LONG, RISKY ROAD



Source: Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

A mouse is a model



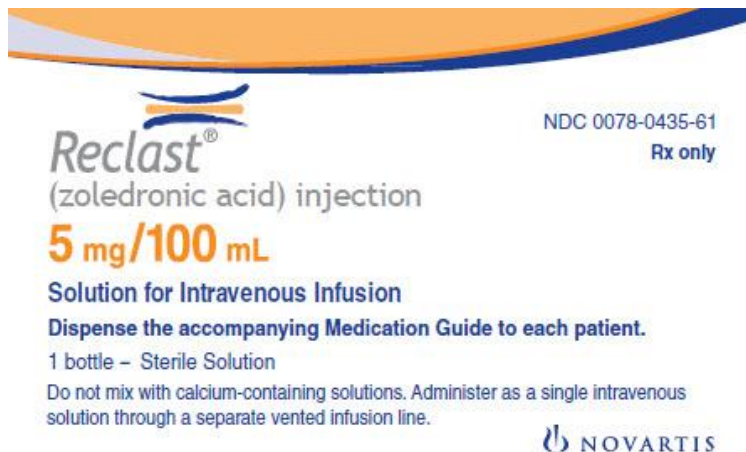
Homology



Analogy



Bone drugs



Pre-clinical testing



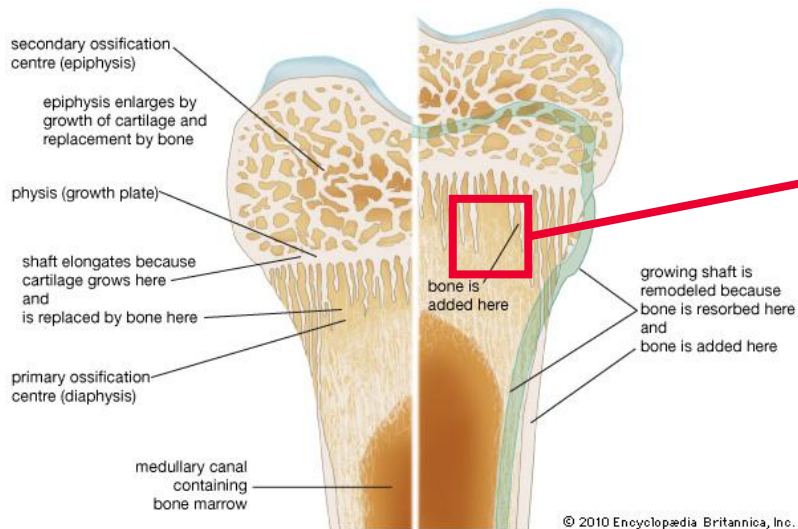
C57BL/6 – "Black-6"



BALB/c

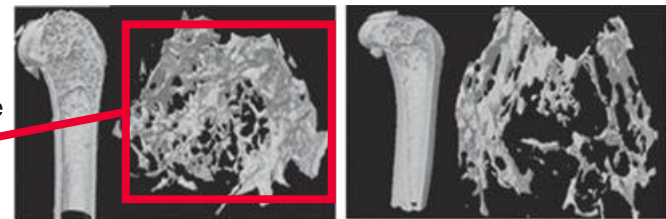


Ovariectomy / Sham

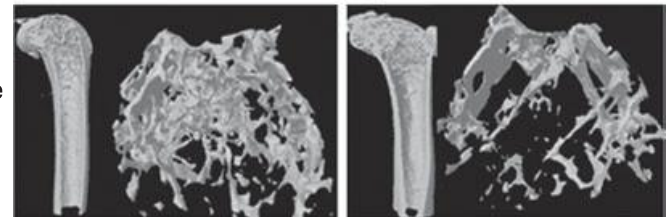


(a)

Male



Female



Chow

HFD

Br J Nutr. 2014 May 28;111(10):1811-21.

Implicit assumptions

- Ovariectomy produces a systemic osteopenia similar to age-related osteoporosis
- Sham surgery is required to normalise for the systemic effect of surgery
- Proximal tibia cancellous bone well represents global skeletal changes (negligible spatial gradient)
- Changes at 4 weeks are representative of the long-term response (negligible temporal gradient)
- Cancellous bone 3D histomorphometry is the most reproducible measure of bone loss

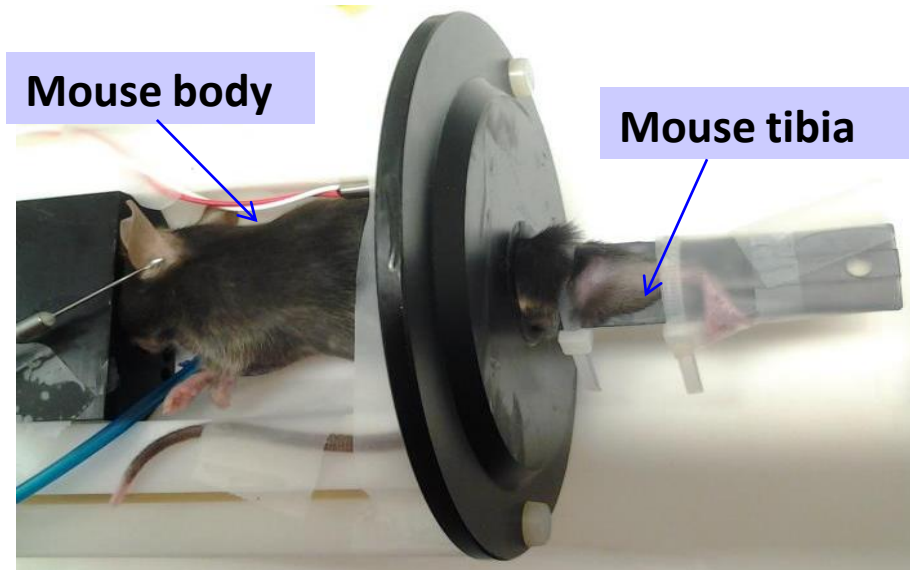
The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of concentric circles. Each circle has a small grey dot in the center and a larger grey ring. Red arrows are positioned around the rings, pointing in a clockwise direction. The text is centered over this pattern.

In vivo imaging reduce
animal experimentation

In vivo MicroCT

LONGITUDINAL MEASUREMENTS FOR MOUSE BONES

- Technol Health Care. 1998 6(5-6):339-50
- Voxel size $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$
- Whole tibia scanned $\sim 30\text{min}$
- Radiation dose $\sim 500 \text{ mGy} \rightarrow 5\% \text{ BMC}$
- Under anaesthesia



In vivo scan of mouse tibia

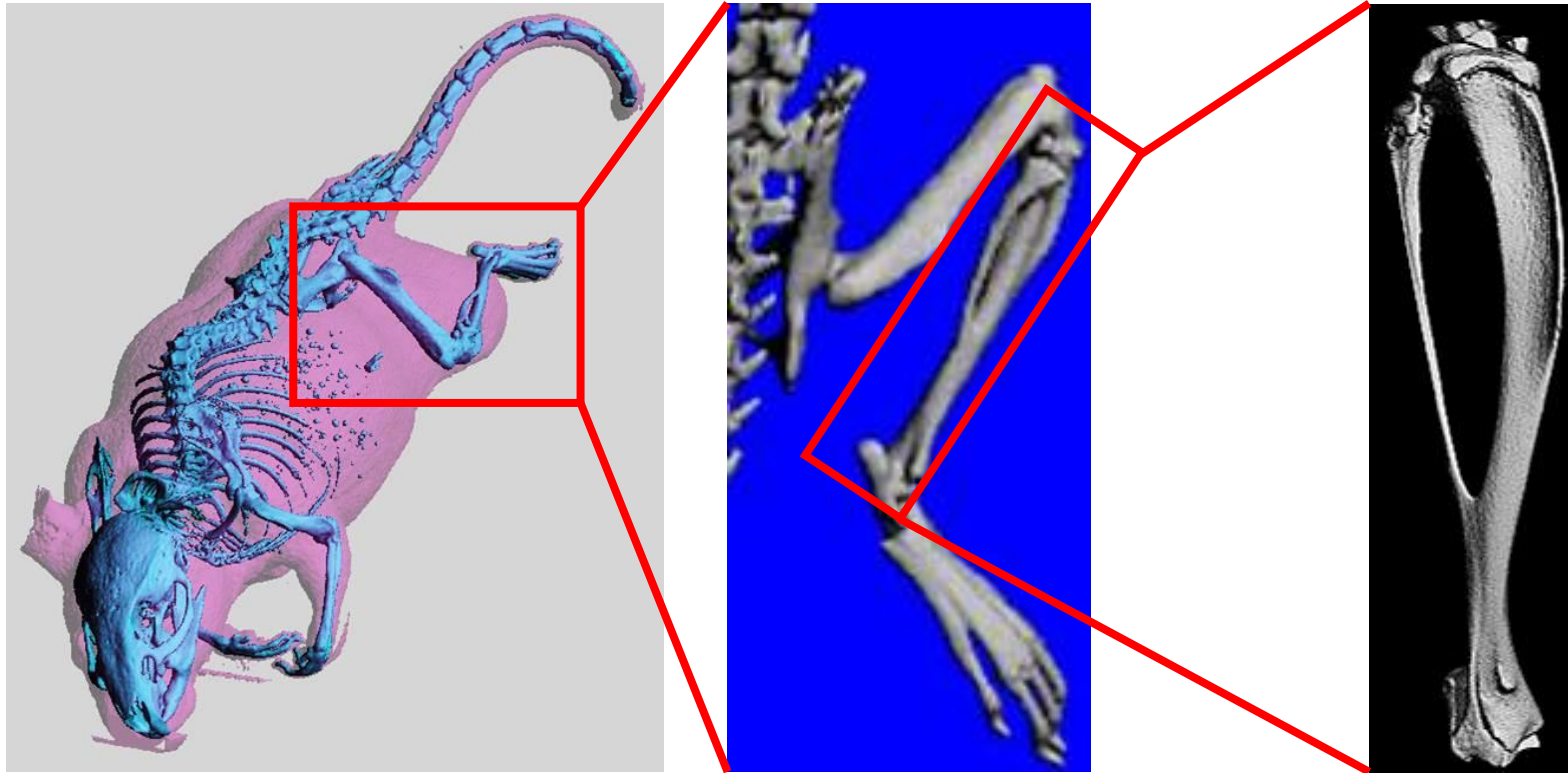


VivaCT 80 scanner

Whole body or whole bone

WHOLE BODY IN VIVO SCAN
(~70 μ m)

TIBIA IN VIVO SCAN
(~10 μ m)

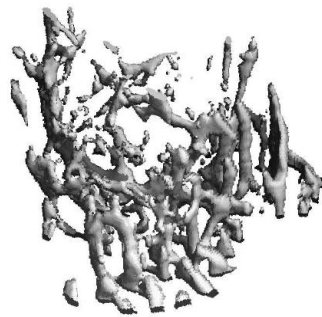


In vivo MicroCT

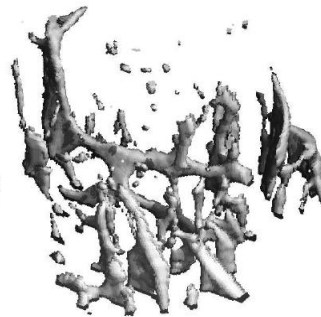
LONGITUDINAL MEASUREMENTS: Proximal Trabecular Bone



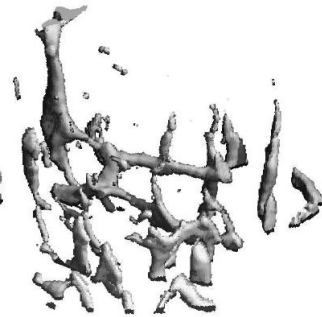
Week 14



Week 16



Week 18



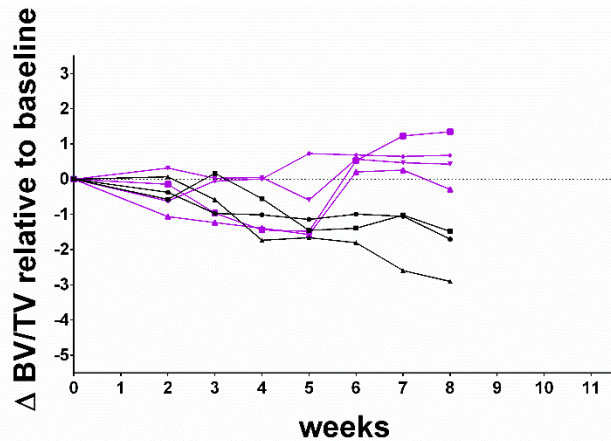
Week 20



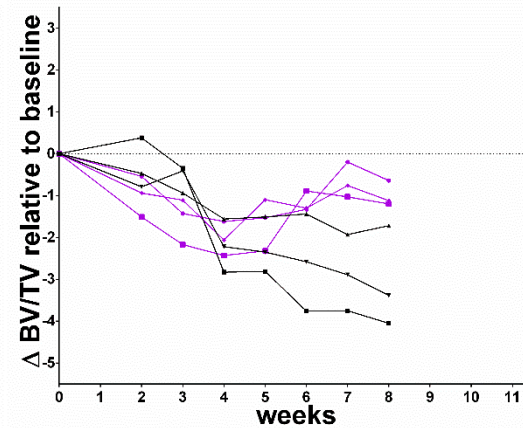
Ovariectomized mice (*model of accelerated bone resorption*)

Results – traditional method

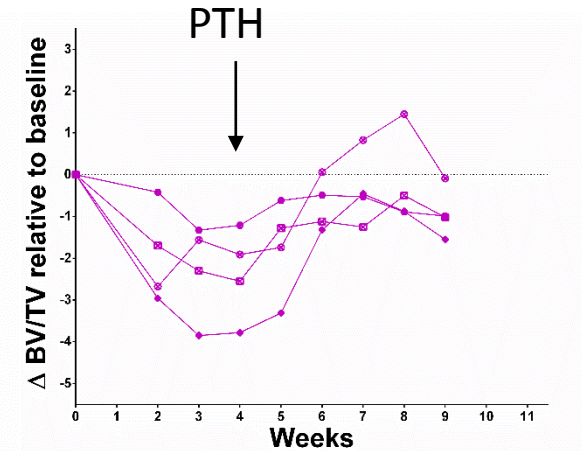
Sham



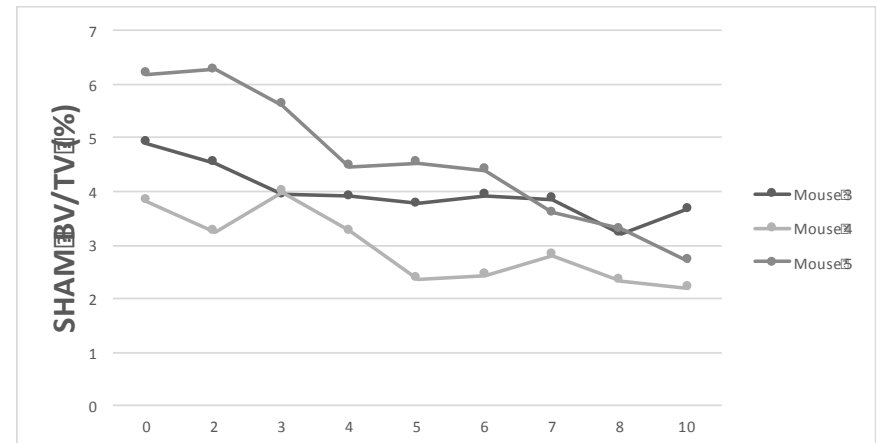
OVX



OVX + PTH

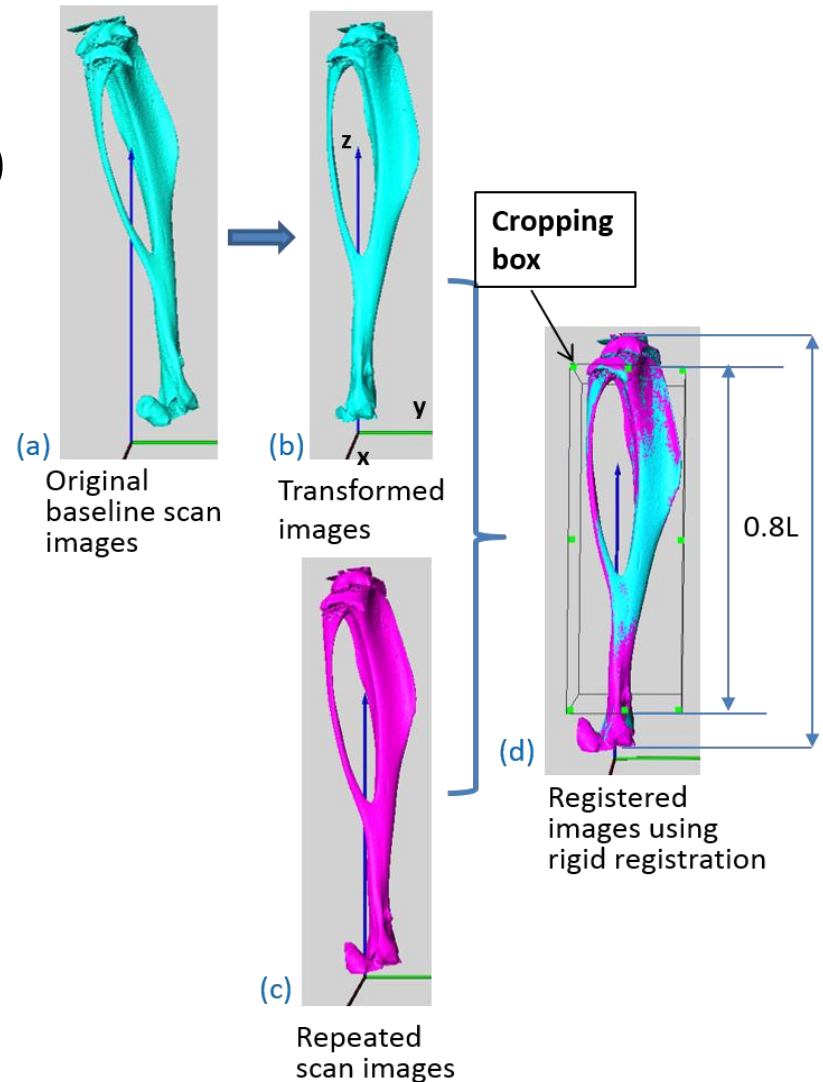
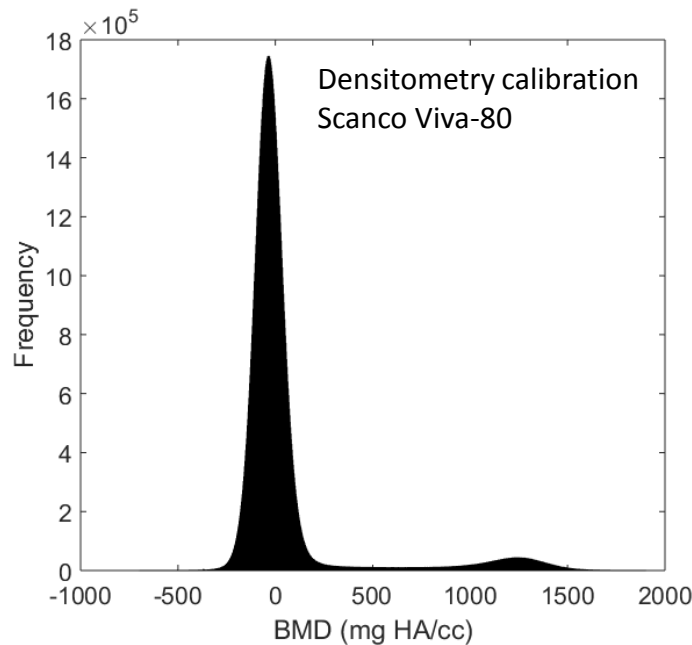


Longitudinal analysis:
34% reduction in the number of animals to discriminate BV/TV

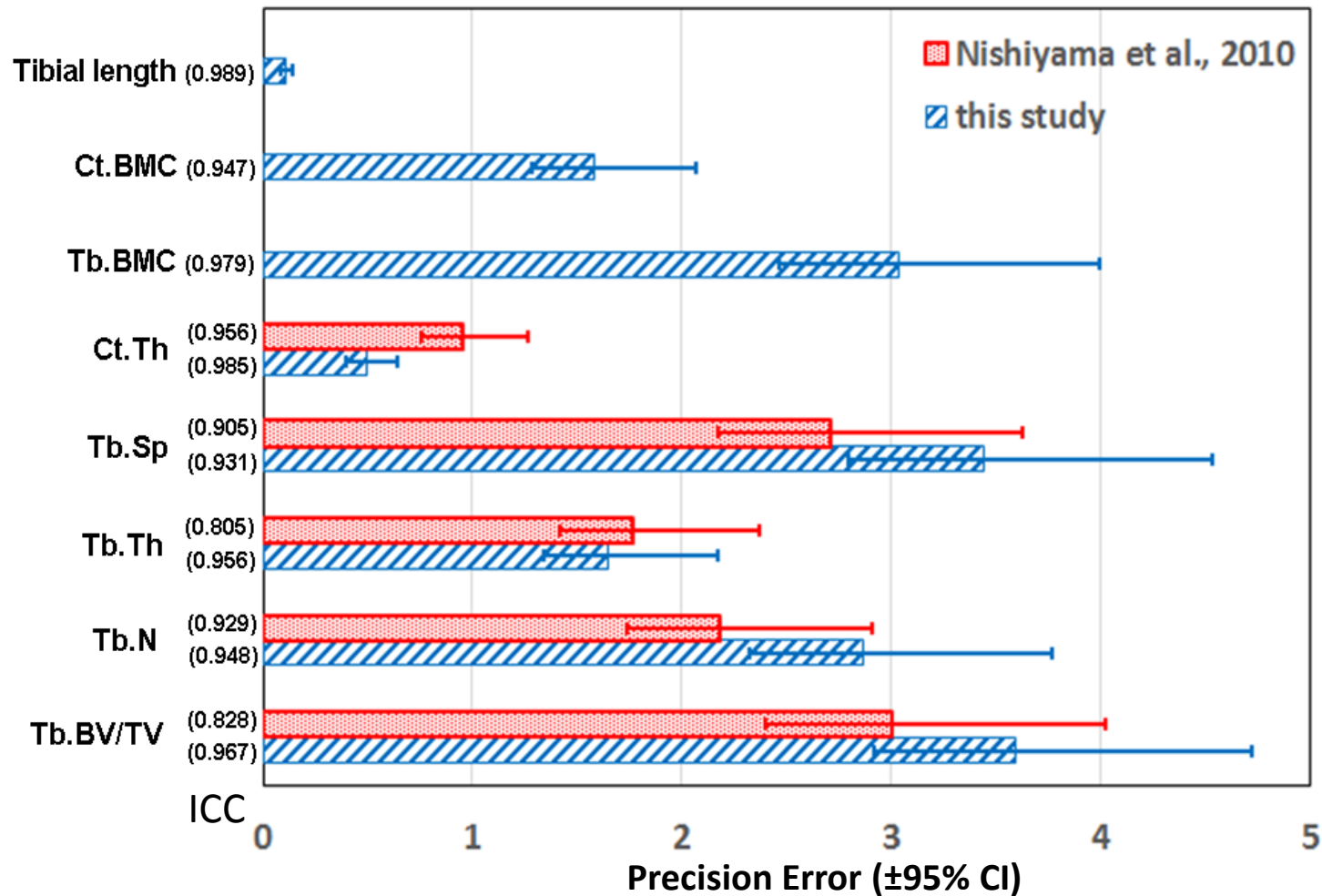


Method: reproducibility

- Bone Mineral Content - BMC
- Densitometry calibration (HA equivalent)
- Mass = Volume * density



Results - reproducibility



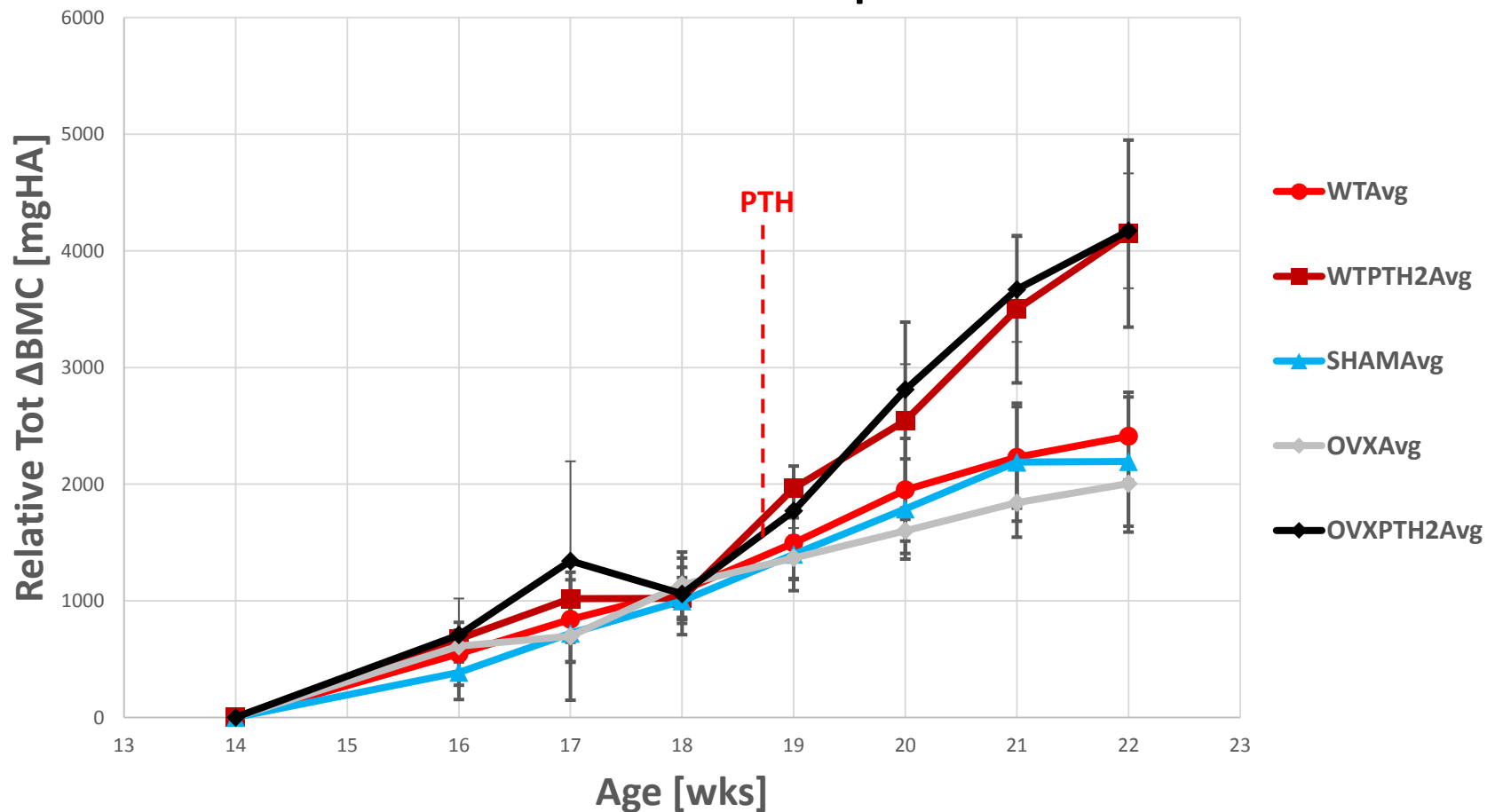
Lu Y, et al. J Biomech. 2016 Jul 5;49(10):2095-9.

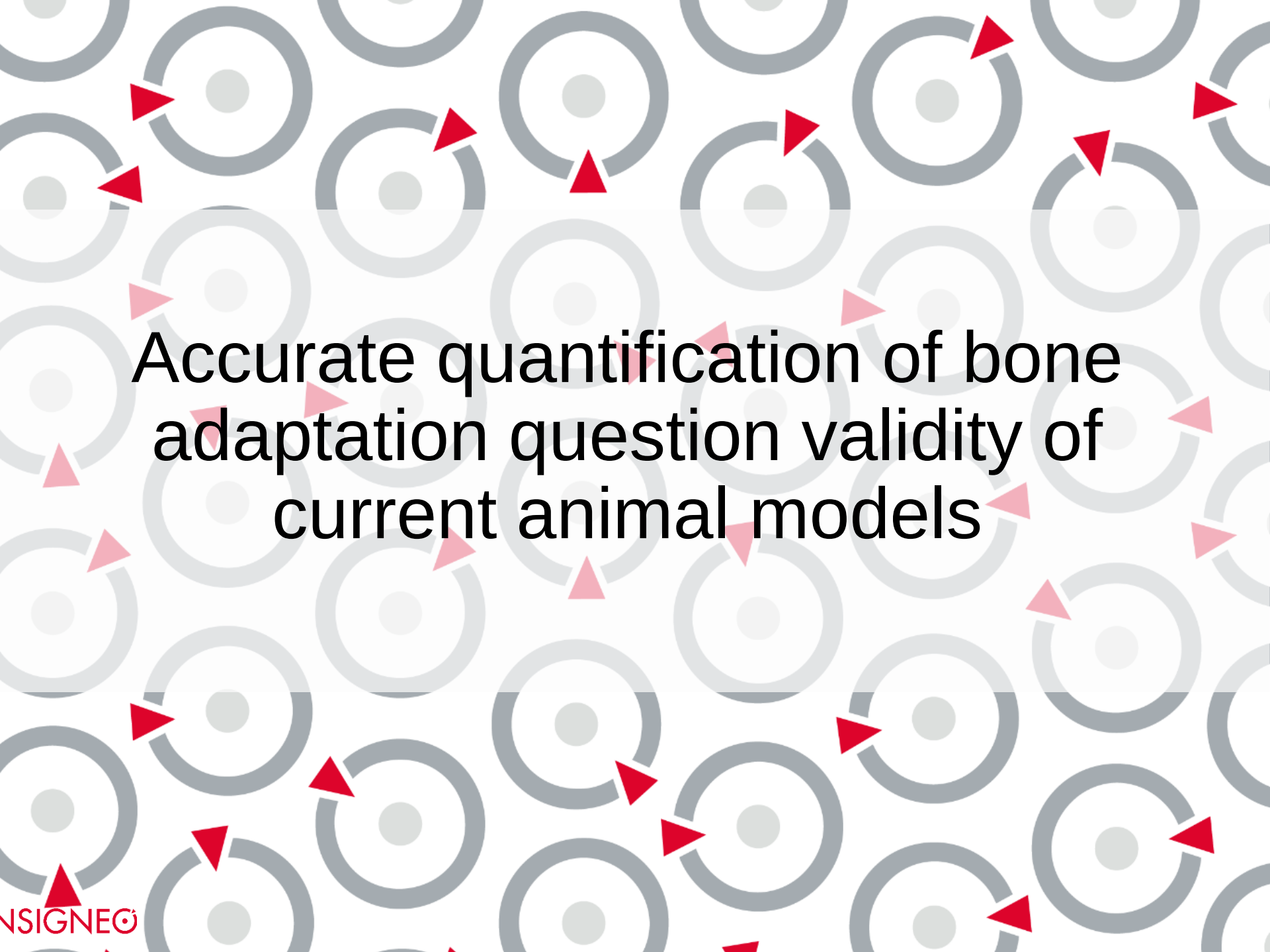
Results: sample size reduction

	Variable	Log scale residual SD	ICC point estimate	Theoretical sample size reduction (95% CI)
Standard Morphometric parameters	BV/TV	0.224	0.59	34% (20% to 53%)
	Tb.Th	0.074	0.13	13% (6% to 28%)
	Cort.Th	0.044	0.64	28% (18% to 41%)
	Tb.N	0.105	0.27	7% (2% to 18%)
BMC based parameters	Tb.BMC	0.292	0.71	51% (35% to 68%)
	Cort.BMC	0.064	0.87	63% (54% to 71%)
	Tot.BMC	0.063	0.87	63% (54% to 71%)

Overall changes in BMC

Variation BMC in whole tibia with respect initial value

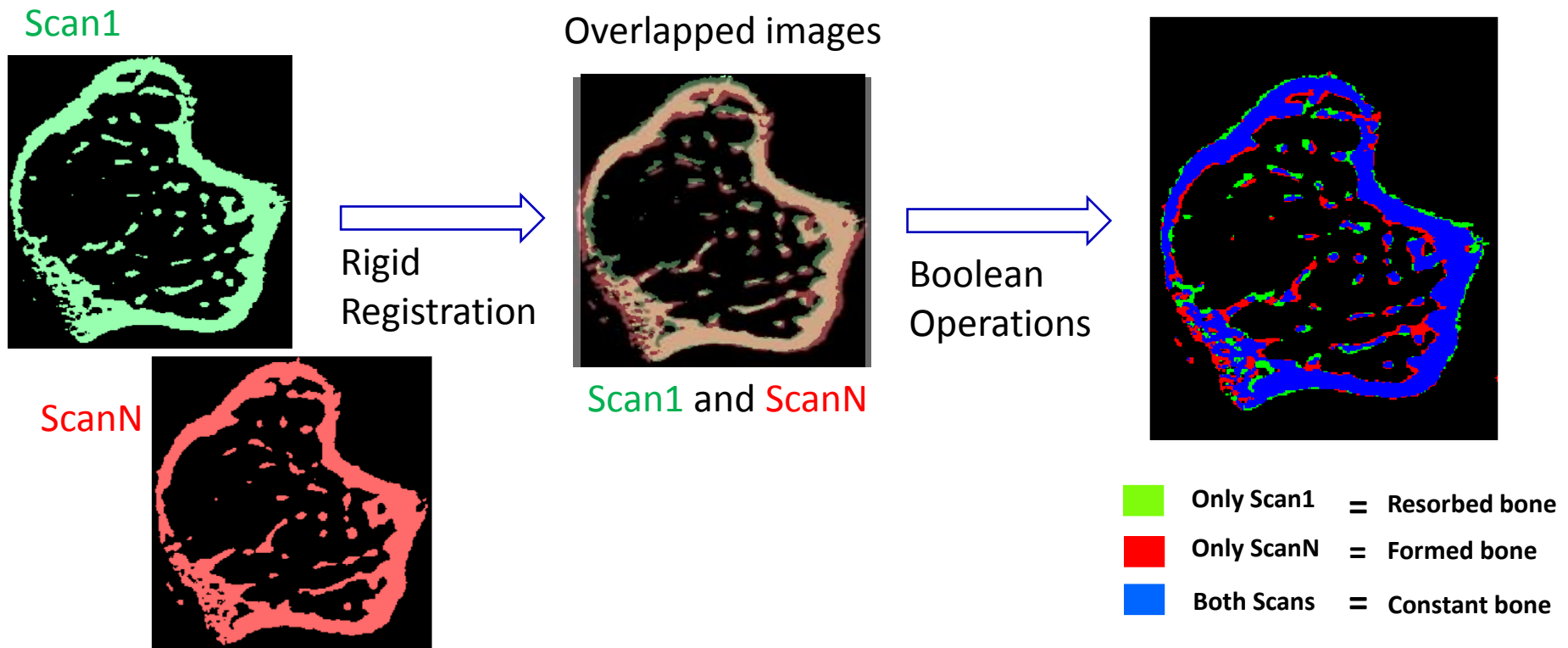


The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of concentric circles. Each circle consists of a small grey dot in the center, surrounded by a larger grey ring. Red arrows are positioned around these circles, pointing in various directions, creating a sense of movement or adaptation. The text is centered over this pattern.

Accurate quantification of bone
adaptation question validity of
current animal models

Tissue adaptation – voxel-based

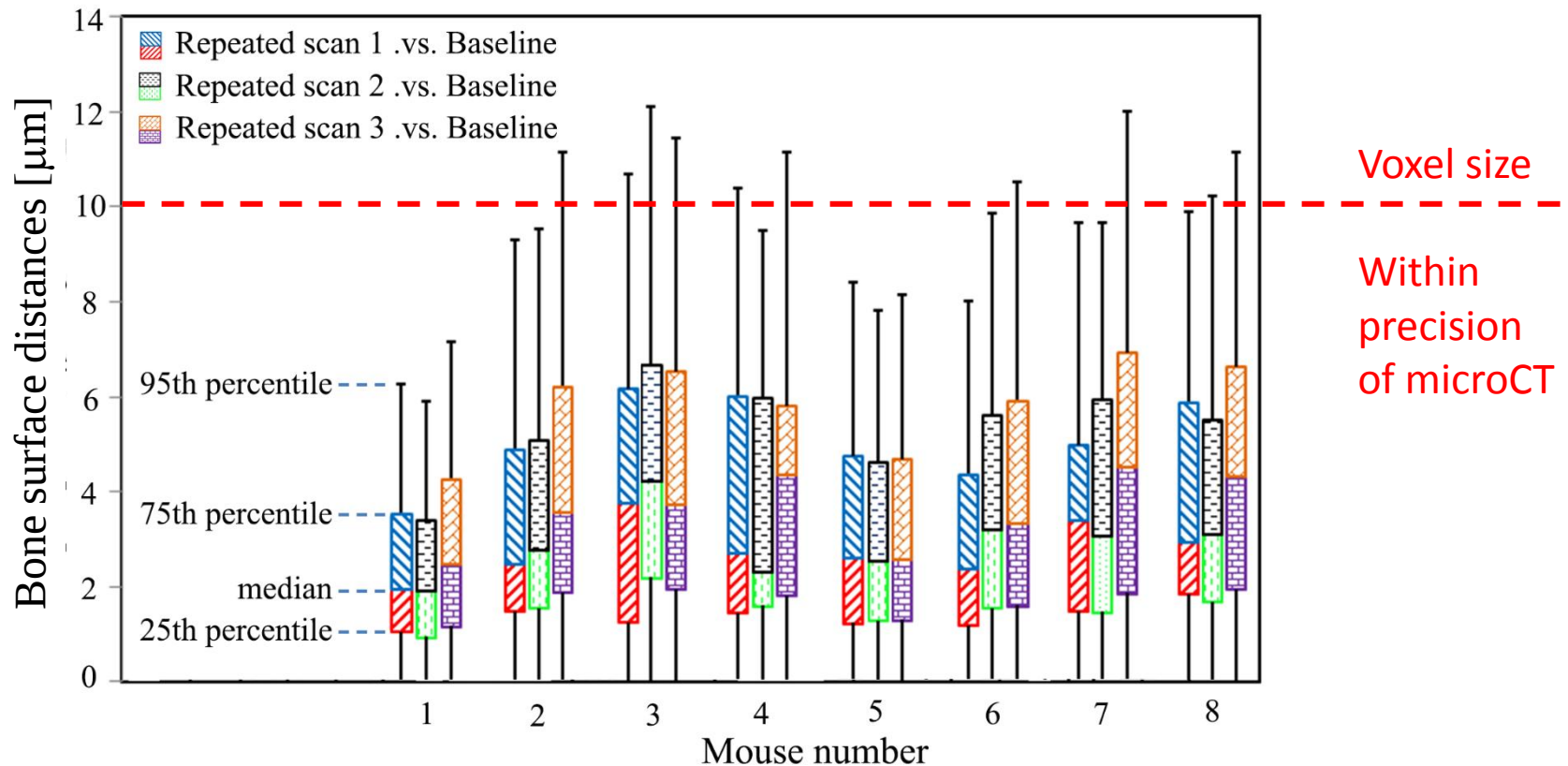
Rigid Registration plus Boolean operations



Schulte *et al*, Bone, 2011

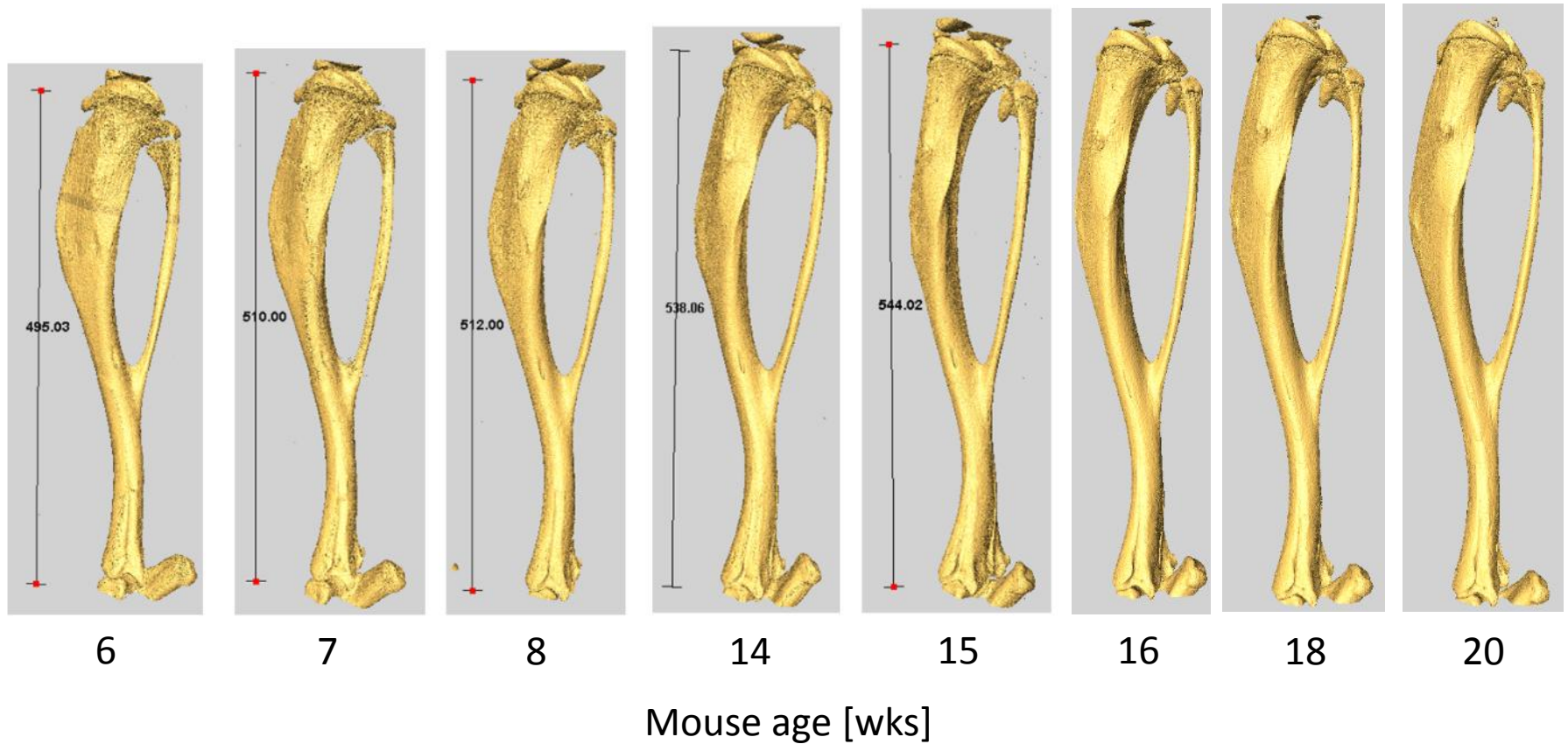
Voxel-based method

Evaluation of accuracy of the method: “zero remodelling” case

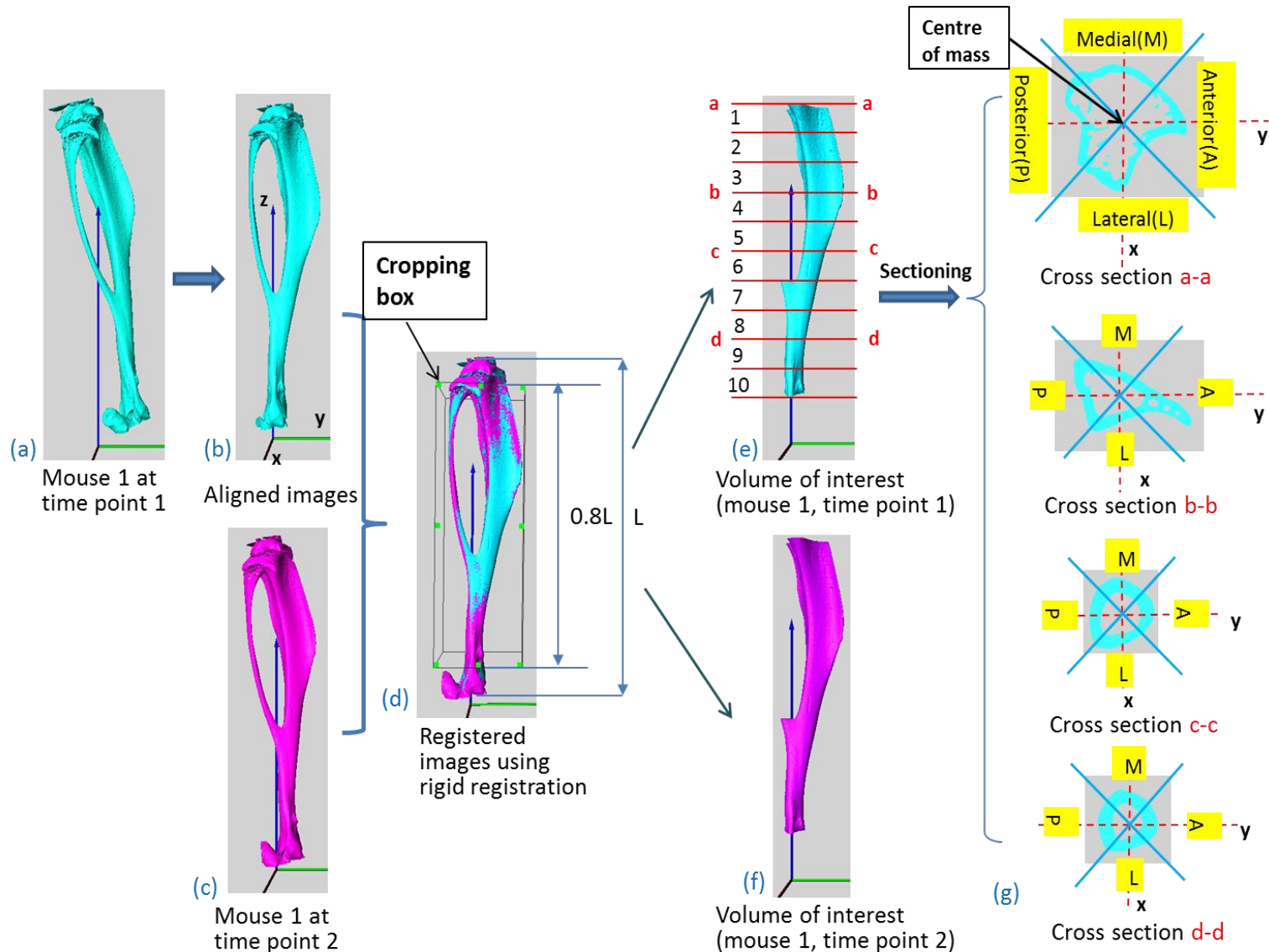


Lu Y, et al. Med Eng Phys. 2015 Nov;37(11):1091-7.

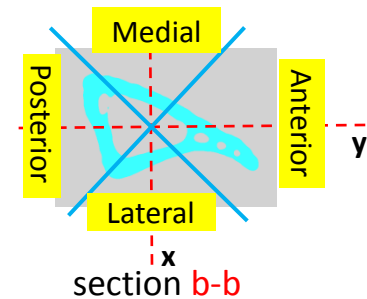
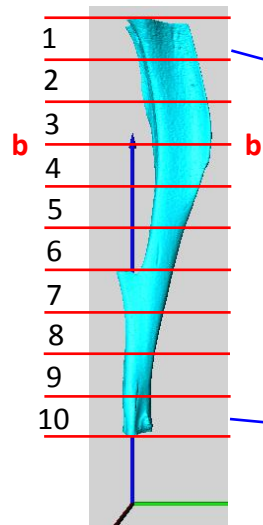
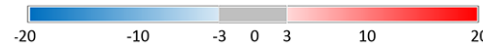
14 wks C57BL/6 tibia still growing



Method: longitudinal study



% Changes BMC: SHAM vs WT groups

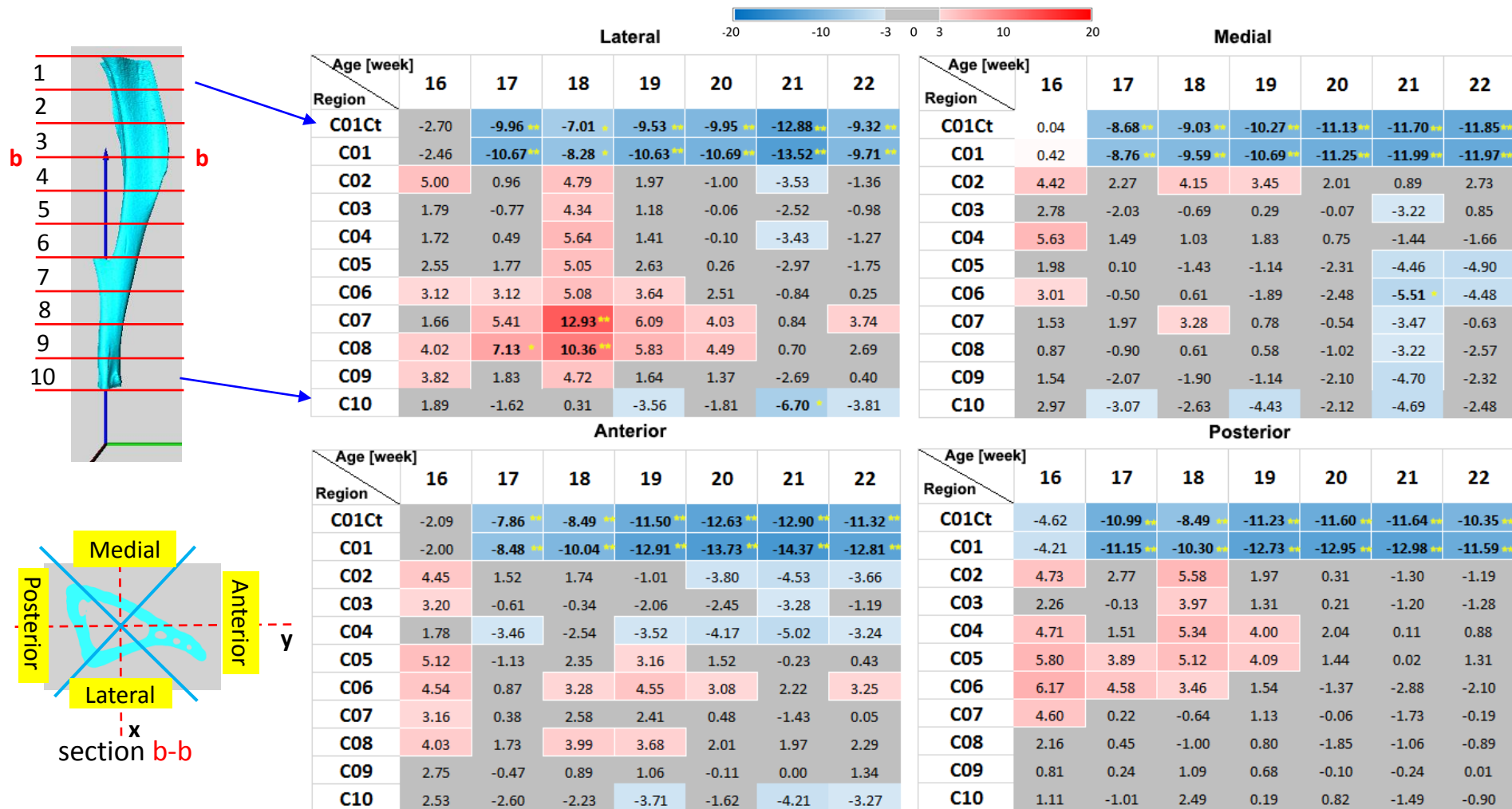


Lateral								Medial							
Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct	5.05	6.28	7.09	6.31	3.53	6.63	5.29	C01Ct	-3.35	0.44	2.10	3.84	1.59	4.16	0.29
C01	5.13	7.01	7.64	6.38	3.36	6.31	4.90	C01	-3.62	0.87	2.65	3.96	1.37	3.79	0.22
C02	-1.56	-1.29	0.05	0.25	-1.11	-0.04	-1.67	C02	-3.90	-3.95	-3.93	-3.61	-5.03	-1.83	-5.14
C03	-1.44	-1.08	-1.37	-1.08	-2.34	-0.44	-2.25	C03	-3.48	-4.22	-2.96	-1.40	-0.50	3.11	-0.41
C04	-1.25	-1.87	-2.36	-2.66	-2.53	-0.10	-2.32	C04	-7.05	-6.33	-4.51	-3.11	-1.83	-1.20	-2.35
C05	-3.09	-3.37	-4.23	-4.41	-3.47	-0.70	-2.48	C05	-4.07	-3.61	-0.84	-0.49	0.07	2.38	1.54
C06	-2.75	-3.30	-3.76	-3.70	-4.07	-1.22	-2.52	C06	-5.18	-4.44	-3.03	-1.16	-1.66	0.16	-2.07
C07	5.95	3.29	-1.63	-3.15	-4.27	-1.76	-4.01	C07	-2.48	-2.91	-2.68	-2.36	-3.44	-0.89	-2.00
C08	3.25	1.82	0.30	-1.98	-2.25	0.09	-2.11	C08	-1.46	1.31	0.92	0.09	-1.90	1.21	1.70
C09	-4.08	-3.00	-1.97	-3.17	-3.27	0.13	-4.20	C09	-1.44	-0.33	-0.77	-0.66	-3.14	-1.68	-4.27
C10	-3.42	-1.55	0.15	-1.19	-1.03	0.22	-4.84	C10	-1.36	-0.53	-0.18	-1.03	-2.70	-1.44	-4.18

Anterior								Posterior							
Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct	-2.02	-1.88	1.16	1.37	2.48	1.37	-0.37	C01Ct	1.05	2.45	2.62	2.49	4.20	5.11	1.30
C01	-2.68	-1.72	1.28	0.62	1.87	0.74	-0.76	C01	1.67	3.85	4.13	3.55	4.67	5.46	1.92
C02	-4.41	-4.06	-2.70	-2.82	-2.46	-3.13	-4.96	C02	-4.01	-2.34	-0.64	-2.17	-2.46	-2.09	-4.99
C03	-4.70	-4.27	-3.25	-2.47	-3.59	-3.07	-5.93	C03	-3.55	-2.70	-2.45	-2.22	-3.16	-2.37	-5.00
C04	-5.05	-3.71	-4.27	-2.38	-2.95	-2.50	-5.47	C04	-3.70	-3.39	-3.78	-3.14	-2.87	-1.04	-3.31
C05	-5.27	-3.17	-4.12	-2.95	-3.47	-1.46	-2.40	C05	-3.19	-2.38	-4.10	-4.65	-3.59	-1.17	-2.29
C06	-5.63	-2.52	-0.72	-1.40	-1.99	-0.69	-2.03	C06	-5.60	-5.66	-5.66	-6.48	-5.06	-3.03	-4.29
C07	-6.71	-4.38	-1.59	-1.79	-1.14	0.36	-1.68	C07	-7.27	-6.13	-3.61	-4.23	-3.06	-1.86	-4.60
C08	-1.68	0.84	0.80	0.00	-2.02	-1.48	-3.12	C08	-3.66	-1.05	-1.32	-1.92	-2.80	-2.24	-2.17
C09	-1.94	-0.64	-0.37	-2.89	-4.83	-4.74	-6.10	C09	-0.60	0.80	-0.06	-1.03	-2.48	-2.36	-3.14
C10	-5.32	-3.33	-0.59	-0.78	-2.11	-1.78	-3.97	C10	0.95	1.80	1.18	0.53	0.76	1.84	-0.05

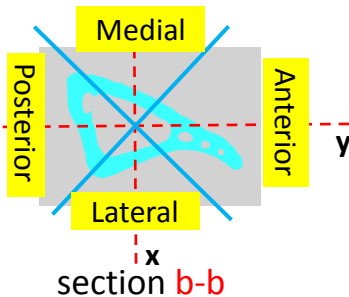
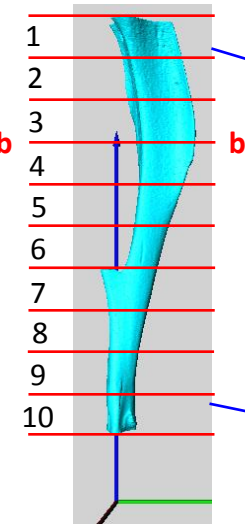
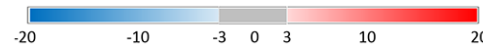
Mean relative percent difference [%] between Sham (N=7) and WT (N=5) groups
 (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$)

% Changes BMC: OVX vs SHAM groups



Mean relative percent difference [%] between Ovx (N=7) and Sham (N=5) groups
 (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$)

% Changes BMC: WTPTH vs WT groups

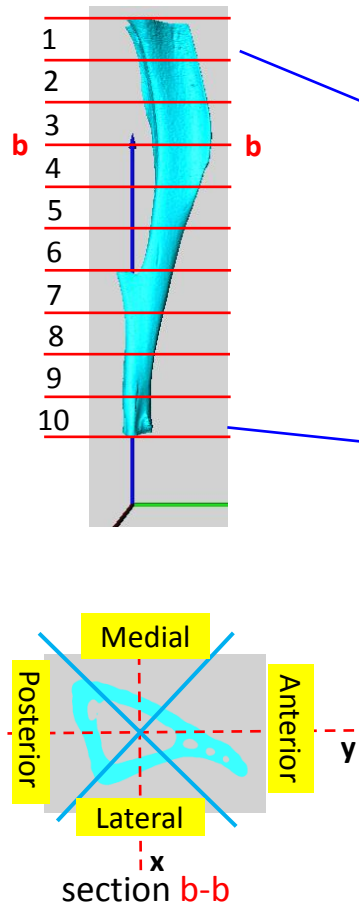
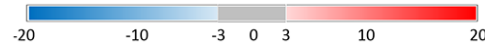


Lateral								Medial							
Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct	-0.34	0.58	-5.41	5.79	5.24	11.21	13.28	C01Ct	1.05	1.04	-1.16	9.22	9.42	16.28	17.65
C01	-0.16	1.23	-5.02	5.82	4.93	10.37	12.69	C01	0.41	0.89	-1.71	8.94	8.81	15.11	15.49
C02	0.06	0.88	-2.61	3.64	4.92	10.02	11.83	C02	4.50	4.49	3.38	10.16	10.28	18.47	18.26
C03	-0.15	3.12	-0.36	4.28	6.51	12.58	12.96	C03	0.56	-0.54	-2.26	5.71	7.78	19.49	16.26
C04	-0.29	2.78	-1.70	2.59	5.66	12.05	12.58	C04	-1.33	-2.34	-1.80	4.06	10.66	15.58	16.75
C05	0.71	1.92	-1.63	2.16	5.80	13.01	14.63	C05	0.12	0.27	0.27	4.20	8.86	17.50	17.98
C06	0.95	1.24	-3.52	2.18	4.12	10.87	12.42	C06	-0.55	0.44	-2.29	3.07	5.95	12.38	12.72
C07	0.36	3.66	-1.45	2.84	1.68	8.38	9.57	C07	0.86	2.08	-1.34	3.56	2.60	10.30	12.18
C08	0.94	3.42	-1.26	3.63	4.78	9.58	11.44	C08	0.11	0.77	-1.90	0.96	-0.50	7.00	9.95
C09	-5.39	-2.10	-8.20	0.61	2.23	9.60	11.16	C09	-1.42	0.23	-1.12	3.83	2.06	8.02	7.26
C10	-4.57	-0.98	-8.27	-2.78	-1.00	3.91	5.79	C10	-1.50	1.21	-5.20	0.86	0.71	7.40	9.85

Anterior								Posterior							
Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Age [week] Region	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct	3.69	3.33	0.02	6.42	11.84	15.95	24.31	C01Ct	0.57	3.05	-1.58	7.06	9.72	16.38	24.05
C01	2.37	2.90	-0.81	5.33	11.37	14.16	20.20	C01	0.81	3.24	-1.49	7.24	9.28	15.53	19.30
C02	0.60	1.05	-2.40	2.54	8.38	11.46	16.85	C02	-0.57	2.03	-0.95	4.74	9.61	11.79	15.32
C03	0.46	0.66	-0.76	4.80	7.09	8.30	11.24	C03	-0.13	2.08	-1.46	6.00	6.71	11.61	13.46
C04	1.16	1.24	-2.38	4.04	5.93	10.31	11.34	C04	-0.88	-0.22	-3.61	2.54	4.35	9.44	10.98
C05	1.00	1.26	0.13	4.49	4.40	10.75	11.53	C05	1.57	2.93	-2.91	3.73	4.74	10.51	12.38
C06	-0.02	-0.10	-0.55	3.02	4.61	10.14	11.82	C06	0.78	1.92	-2.66	4.50	4.72	9.70	11.22
C07	-0.98	0.09	-0.64	4.34	5.75	11.48	14.23	C07	-2.89	-1.77	-5.00	3.36	5.28	10.26	11.98
C08	1.78	1.30	1.70	4.01	3.82	9.04	11.62	C08	2.04	1.56	1.11	4.05	1.33	8.06	10.07
C09	-1.08	-1.04	1.06	0.27	0.27	5.69	9.47	C09	3.16	4.01	1.75	5.85	1.30	9.13	10.11
C10	-2.61	-2.11	-2.43	2.28	6.76	9.18	11.64	C10	-0.29	2.50	-1.40	6.76	2.71	13.69	14.09

Mean relative percent difference [%] between WTPth (N=5) and WT (N=5) groups
 (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$)

% Changes BMC: OVXPTH vs WTPPTH groups



		Lateral						
		Age [week]						
Region		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct		0.42	-1.30	-1.35	-5.44	-2.83	-3.54	-3.82
C01		0.05	-2.67	-2.82	-6.84	-4.08	-4.31	-5.02
C02		2.98	3.81	1.31	-1.81	-1.26	-4.13	-4.76
C03		1.16	0.45	-1.40	-3.78	-4.10	-7.21	-7.05
C04		2.19	0.35	-0.96	-3.15	-2.69	-6.33	-6.84
C05		-0.72	-0.06	-1.97	-3.64	-2.13	-5.45	-5.81
C06		-1.11	0.59	-1.52	-4.74	-1.56	-3.48	-2.79
C07		6.84	3.93	0.07	-1.56	4.27	1.76	3.31
C08		1.15	2.36	3.38	-1.24	2.83	1.47	1.30
C09		-0.39	3.40	8.91	-1.64	1.84	-0.24	-1.13
C10		0.32	2.41	9.35	-0.69	3.80	-0.14	0.14

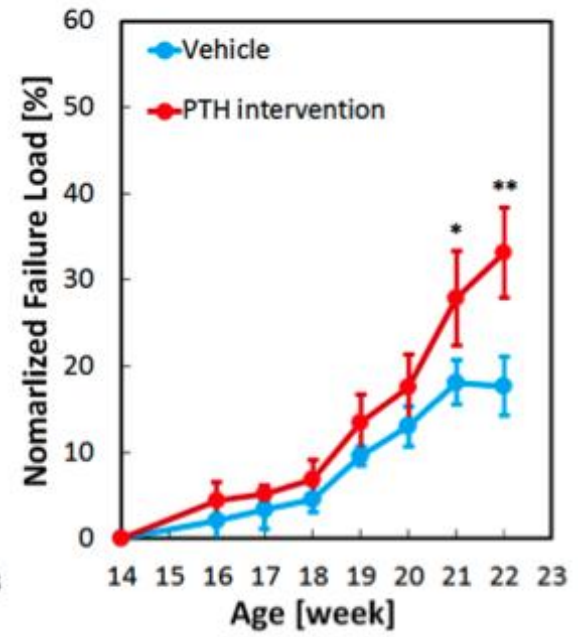
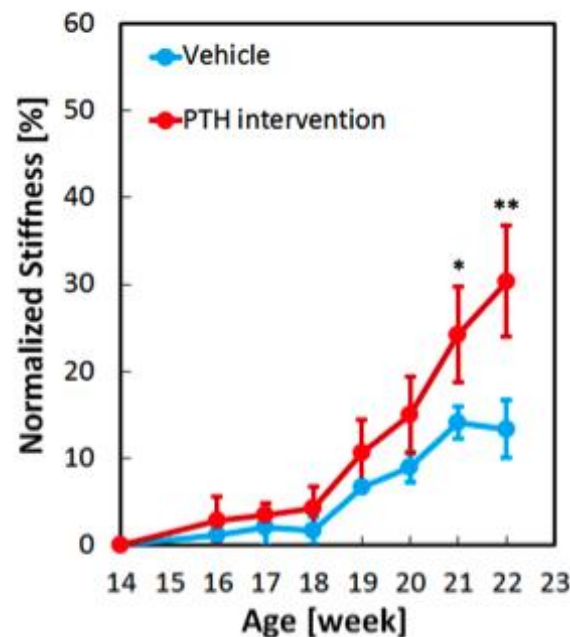
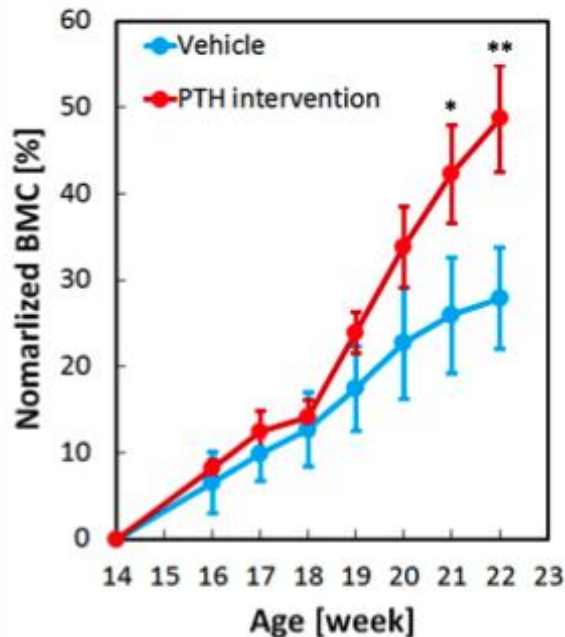
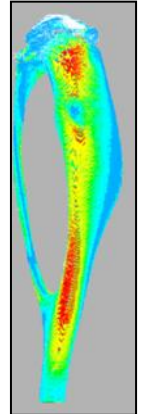
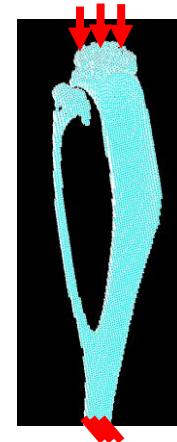
		Medial						
		Age [week]						
Region		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct		-3.93	-2.27	-6.47	-10.96	-5.50	-4.20	-6.76
C01		-3.53	-2.08	-5.93	-10.95	-5.54	-3.83	-5.69
C02		-0.81	-1.33	-6.32	-8.70	-3.79	-4.73	-5.55
C03		-1.61	-0.82	-5.34	-5.64	-3.07	-9.56	-7.97
C04		-1.86	1.46	-2.57	-2.84	-3.48	-6.87	-6.73
C05		-4.53	-3.33	-6.29	-5.10	-4.52	-8.83	-8.29
C06		-2.17	-1.13	-1.73	-3.69	-2.62	-4.79	-4.85
C07		-1.09	-2.93	-5.28	-6.77	-0.80	-3.30	-3.36
C08		-1.15	-0.92	-5.52	-4.83	1.07	-1.43	-1.09
C09		-1.62	-3.02	-4.86	-6.06	-1.98	-4.32	-3.07
C10		2.27	1.66	4.40	-2.79	3.30	-0.75	0.48

		Anterior						
		Age [week]						
Region		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct		-9.38	-11.19	-10.56	-14.33	-11.12	-11.33	-14.65
C01		-8.77	-11.36	-10.73	-15.06	-12.24	-11.60	-13.43
C02		-2.77	-1.95	-0.71	-4.74	-4.13	-5.86	-7.22
C03		-1.82	-0.60	-4.89	-8.39	-5.64	-2.29	-4.05
C04		-4.47	-2.71	-6.27	-8.53	-4.22	-3.28	-5.43
C05		-3.64	-0.66	-4.40	-5.17	-1.16	-2.57	-3.83
C06		-2.26	1.42	3.07	1.06	2.95	0.82	-0.09
C07		-3.59	-1.60	2.50	-1.75	2.67	1.43	0.19
C08		-2.95	0.13	-1.14	-2.65	1.83	0.59	-1.09
C09		-1.58	-1.29	-1.82	-2.74	1.55	0.41	-0.40
C10		-1.08	0.78	1.68	-4.02	-1.98	-2.23	-2.78

		Posterior						
		Age [week]						
Region		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
C01Ct		-4.96	-7.98	-8.10	-11.05	-3.18	-4.83	-8.41
C01		-5.43	-8.69	-8.81	-11.53	-3.79	-5.34	-6.24
C02		-0.58	0.73	1.67	-4.43	-3.42	-2.92	-4.77
C03		-1.25	-0.38	0.53	-5.87	-1.47	-2.78	-5.18
C04		-0.45	1.47	-0.58	-4.05	1.18	0.86	-1.22
C05		-0.36	-0.08	-1.56	-6.05	0.21	0.46	-0.61
C06		-1.80	-1.99	-3.52	-8.57	-3.30	-3.98	-4.71
C07		-2.85	-0.05	4.88	-4.12	0.33	-0.22	-1.07
C08		-3.58	-0.64	-3.17	-3.83	2.09	-1.55	-1.87
C09		-2.29	0.99	0.15	-2.18	4.09	-0.88	-0.65
C10		5.63	4.28	4.50	-3.62	5.23	-2.12	-1.98

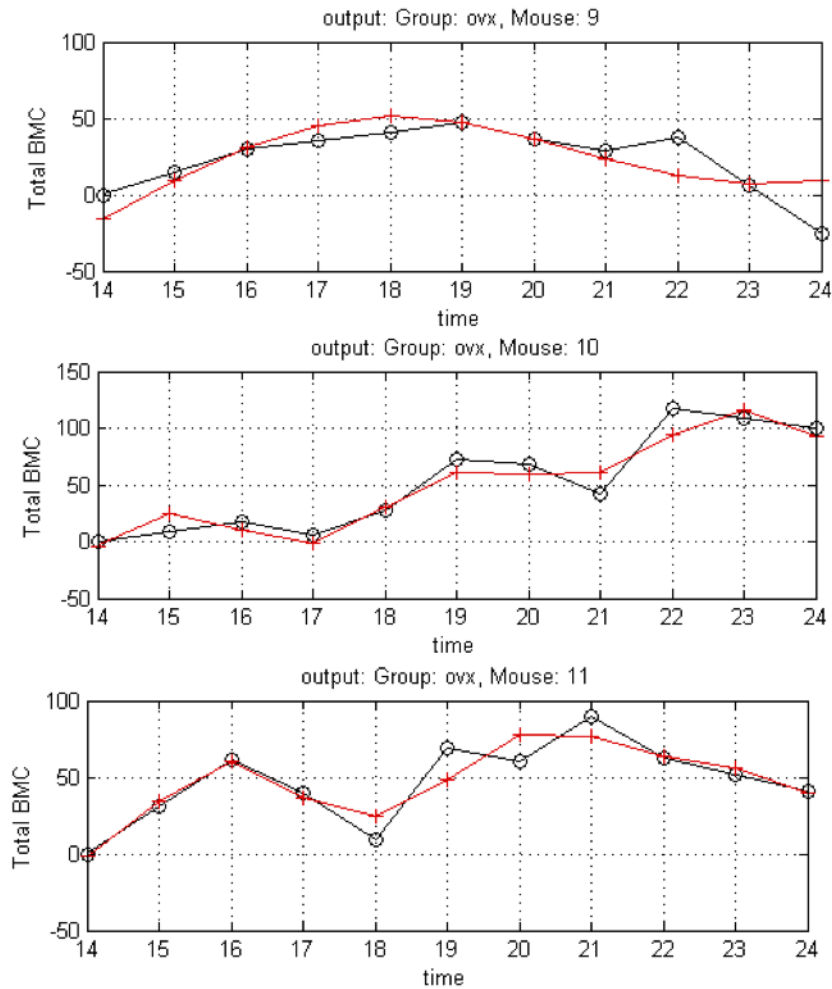
Mean relative percent difference [%] between OvxpTh (N=7) and WTPTh (N=5) groups
(* p<0.05, ** p<0.01)

VPM predictors are discriminating

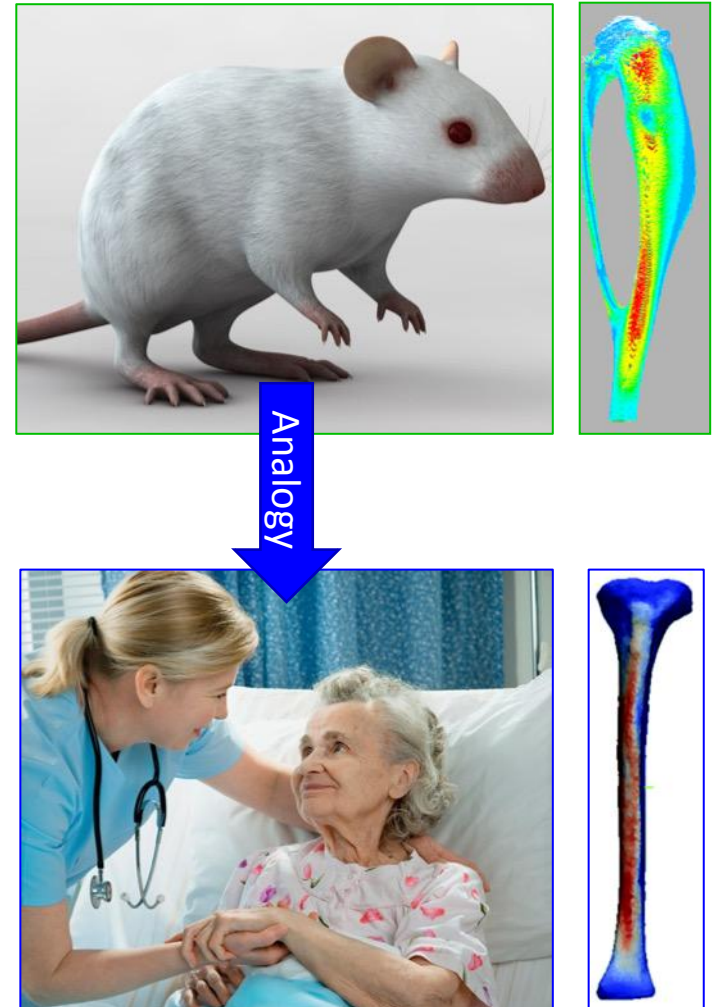


The future

VPM predictors



VPM Scaling



Conclusions

- Pre-clinical models need to be “re-engineered” in order to produce reliable, reproducible quantifications of the process of interest
- Non-invasive methods and in silico technologies allow to observe over large anatomical spaces and over time, which is essential for a correct interpretation of the observations
- In silico technologies can drive a “renaissance” of biological research based on the epistemology of physical sciences

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