
Системная биология, лечение рака и будущее медицины

Андрей Зиновьев

Computational Systems Biology of Cancer
Institut Curie
Paris, France

Curriculum Vitae (Google:Zinovyev)

- **КГУ: Теоретическая физика (руководители Е.В. Савельев, А.М. Баранов):** космология, теория гравитации, модели ранних стадий Вселенной (1993-1997)
- **Разработка научного и бизнес- программного обеспечения (1997-2001)**
- **Кандидантская в мат.методах анализа данных (руководитель А.Н.Горбань, ИВМ СО РАН):** новые методы анализа данных, применения в экономике, социологии, политологии, индустрии, медицине, мол.биологии (1999-2001)
- **Биоинформатика:** анализ генетических последовательностей, распознавание генов, визуализация данных (2001-2005)
- **Химическая кинетика:** методы редукции моделей для сетей химических реакций (с 2003)
- **Вычислительная системная биология рака:** математические модели молекулярных механизмов развития рака (с 2004)

Институт Кюри

100 лет борьбы и изучения рака

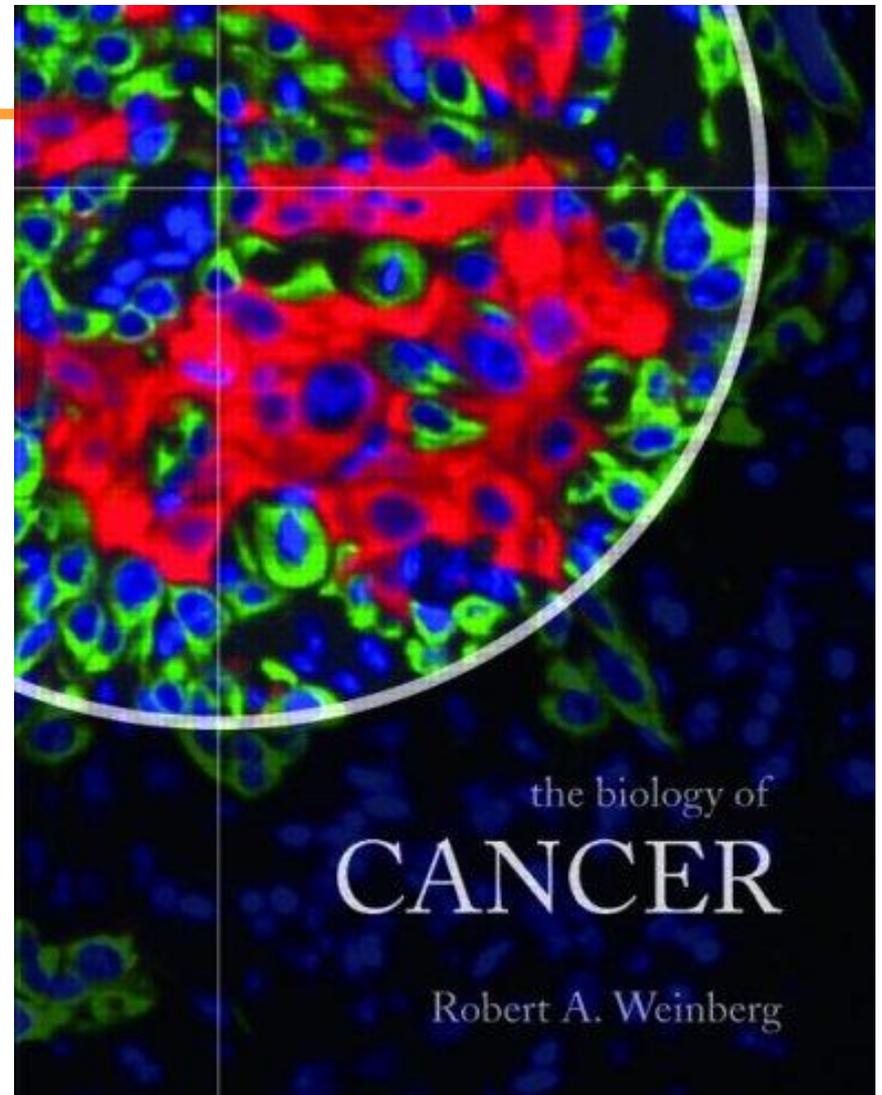
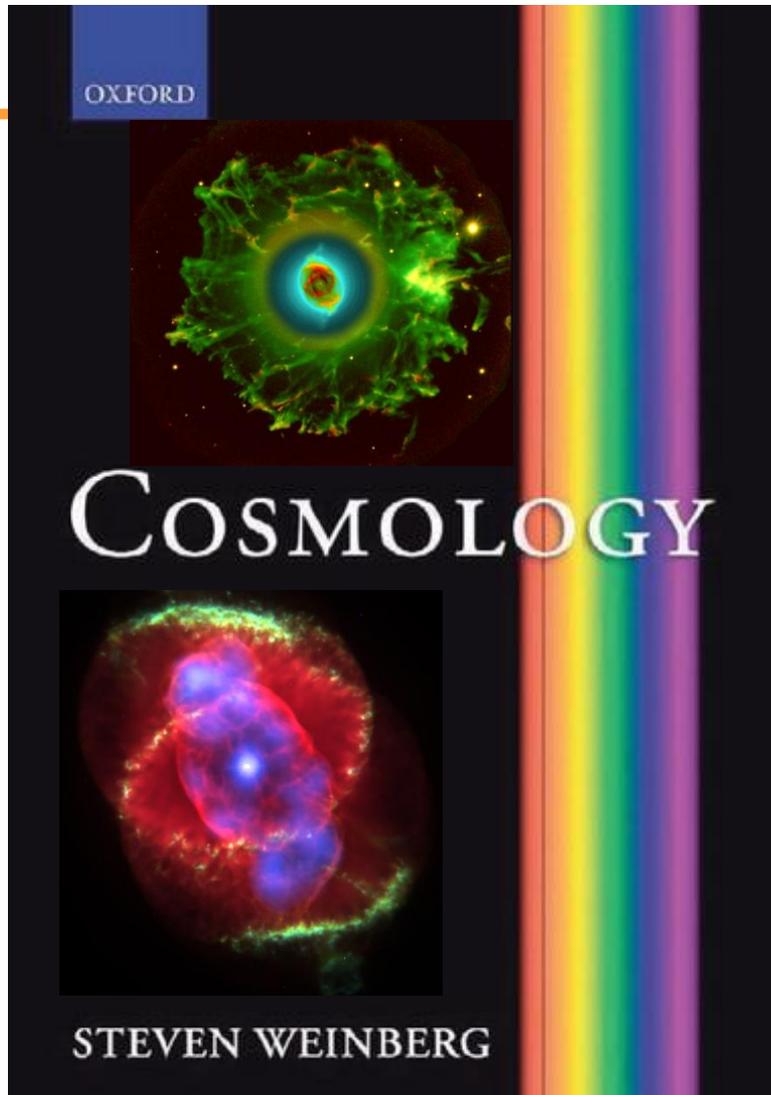
The image shows a screenshot of the Institut Curie website. The main header features the Institut Curie logo and the tagline "Together, let's beat cancer." Below the header, there is a navigation menu with the following items: Home, People, News, Projects, Call for positions, Publications, and Software. The main content area is titled "Computational Systems Biology of Cancer" and "sysbio.curie.fr". It displays a grid of researchers, each with a small portrait, their name, and a brief description of their work. The researchers listed are:

- Emmanuel Barillot, PhD: Director of the U900 Institut Curie/INSERM/Ecole de Mines ParisTech. Data integration, Systems Biology of Cancer, Dynamics of network motifs.
- Valentina Boeva, PhD: SITCON project, next generation sequencing. Genomic sequence analysis.
- Laurence Calzone, PhD: APO-SYS and CALAMAR projects. Cell-cycle modeling.
- Gautier Stoil, PhD: SITCON project. Pathway qualitative modeling.
- David Cohen, PhD: Atlas of Cancer Cell Signalling. Network building and analysis.
- Simon Fourquet, PhD: APO-SYS project. Systems Biology of Apoptosis.
- Loredana Martignetti, PhD: SITCON project. Regulatory sequence analysis.
- Antonio Cappuccio, PhD: ANR 'Skin TSLP' project. Systems Immunology.
- Inna Kuperstein, PhD: Curie-Servier alliance on basal breast cancer. Systems biology of cancer.
- Paola Vera-Licona, PhD: Curie-Servier alliance on basal breast cancer. Mathematical modeling of biological networks.
- Eric Bonnet, PhD: BiNoM project. Integrative computational biology.
- Andrei Zinovyev, PhD: Scientific coordinator of the Systems Biology team. Systems Biology of Cancer. Complexity and Model reduction.

On the left side of the screenshot, there is a vertical text block that reads: "Highlight Most common cancer is a health issue. As a center of Institut Curie year over 60,000 patients suffering from cancer improves management, therapeutics and research for patients." Below this, another text block reads: "The Institut Curie... The Institut Curie... treatment and... the originality of... quality of patient... and nurses supported... accredited as a... generosity of the public by donation, legacy and sponsorship." At the bottom left, the website address "www.curie.fr" is visible.

План лекции

- Почему мы занимаемся исследованиями рака?
- Что такое системная биология?
- Каким образом системная биология подходит к изучению рака?
- Возможное будущее медицины в лечении рака



Что такое рак?

- Заболевание, характеризующееся появлением и ростом опухоли
- Большая часть раков развивается из эпителиальной ткани
- Способность к метастазированию
- Роль наследственности
- Роль вирусов
- Роль мутаций

Состояние лечения рака

- Рак так же стар как и существование многоклеточных организмов
- Прогресс в лечении рака реален, но недостаточен
- Проблема рецидива не решена
- Необходимы радикально новые лекарства

Почему мы занимаемся исследованиями рака?

- **Гуманистическая причина**

- население стареет, во многих странах рак является причиной смертности номер один
- Убивает больше людей чем СПИД, малярия, туберкулез
- 2008 год: 7.6 млн смертей (17 млн в 2030) и 12.7 новых случаев

- **Научно-познавательная причина**

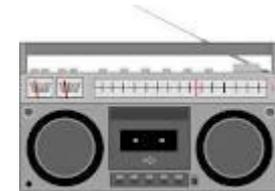
- для того, чтобы бороться с раком необходимо понять работу нормальной клетки
- исследования рака являются примером хорошо организованного научного проекта с хорошо измеряемым прогрессом

Что такое системная биология?



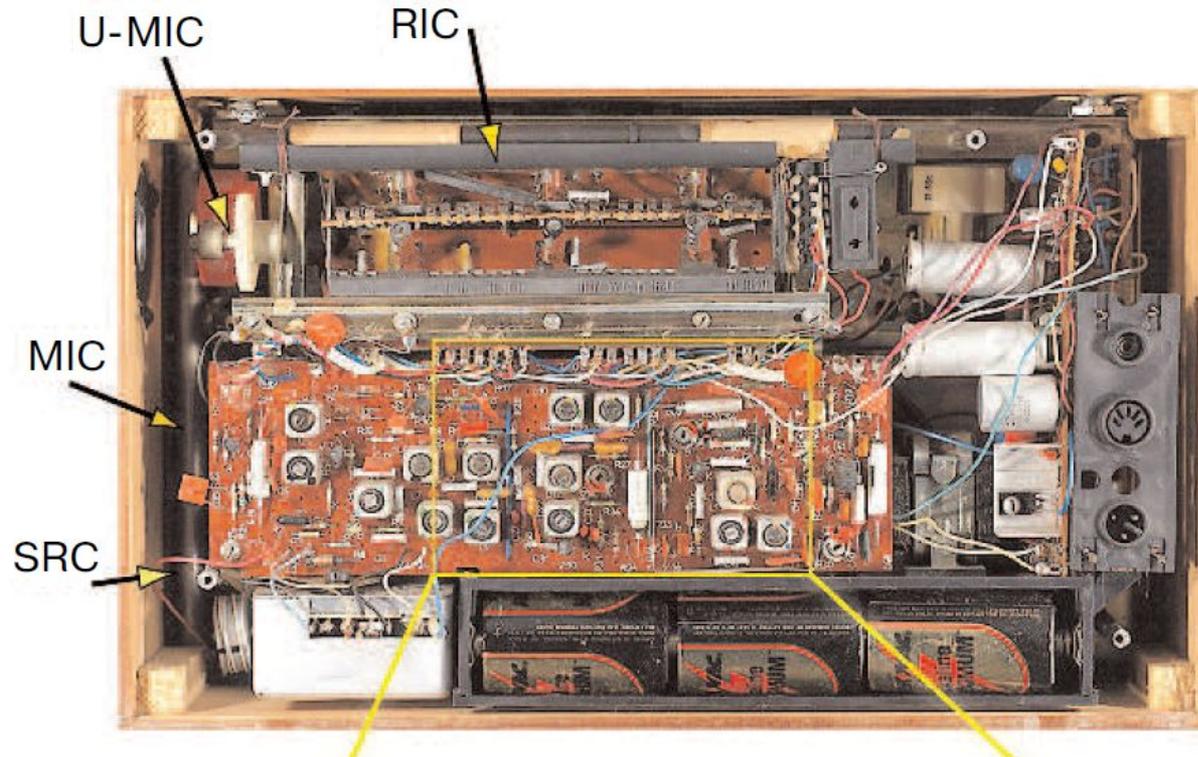
Может ли биолог починить радио?

Lazebnik, Can a biologist fix a radio?--Or, what I learned while studying apoptosis, Cancer Cell 2002, 2(3):179-82



Может ли биолог починить радио?

Lazebnik, Can a biologist fix a radio?--Or, what I learned while studying apoptosis,
Cancer Cell 2002, 2(3):179-82



SRC – Serendipitously

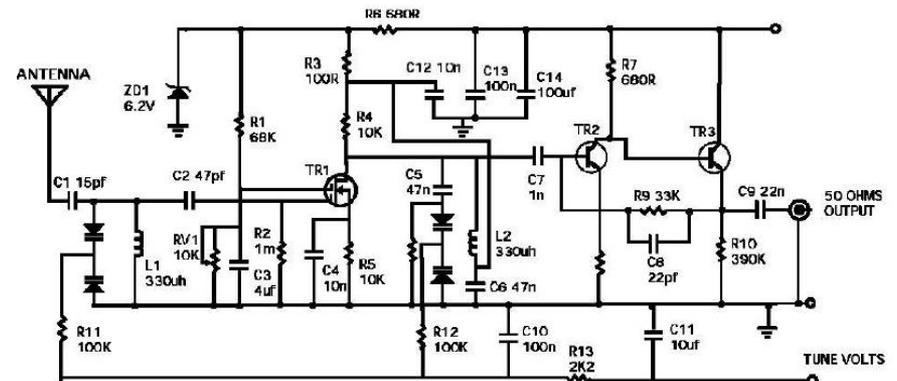
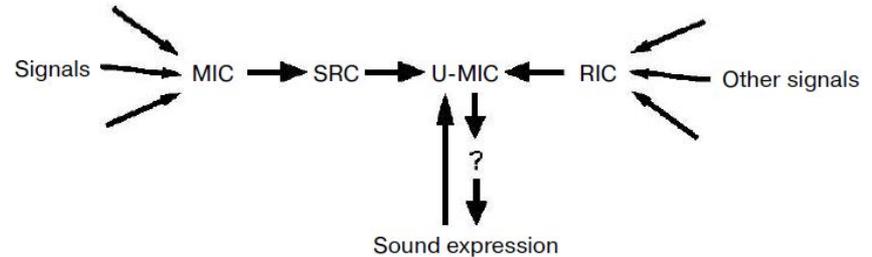
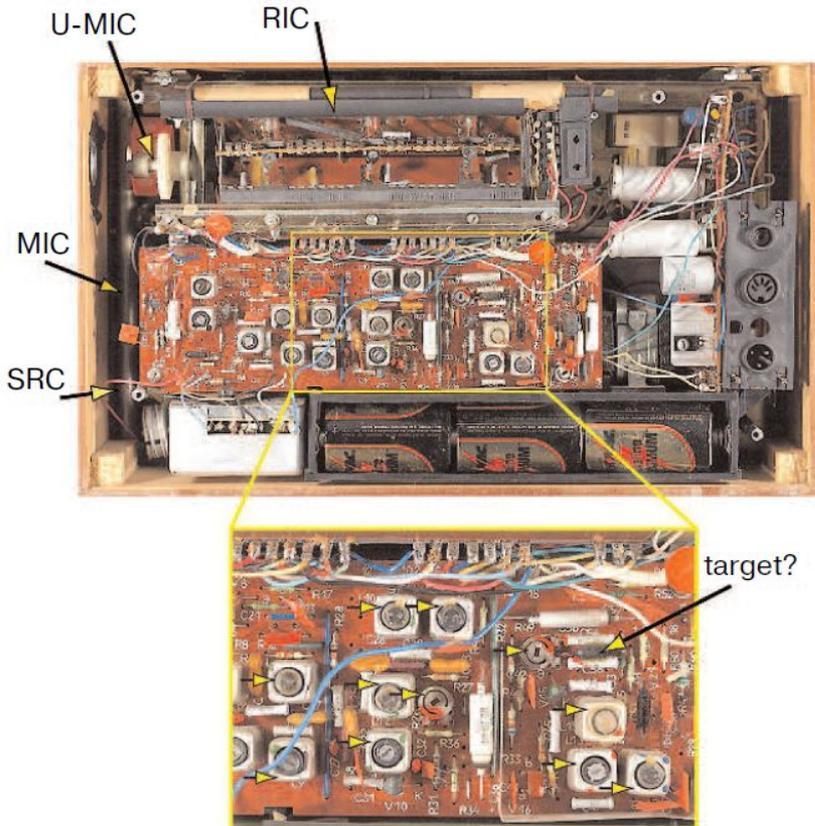
MIC – Most Important Component

RIC – REALLY Important Component

U-MIC – Undoubtedly Most Important Component

Может ли биолог починить радио?

Lazebnik, Can a biologist fix a radio?--Or, what I learned while studying apoptosis, Cancer Cell 2002, 2(3):179-82



Метафора арифметики: вид на биологию из точных наук

“Биологические” факты:

$$1+2=3!$$

$$2+4=6$$

$$4>2!!!$$

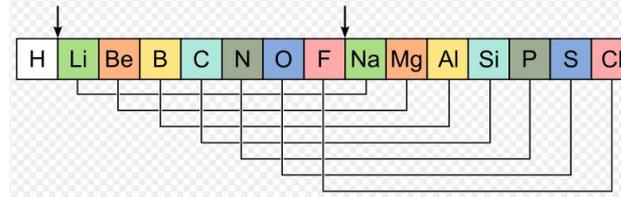
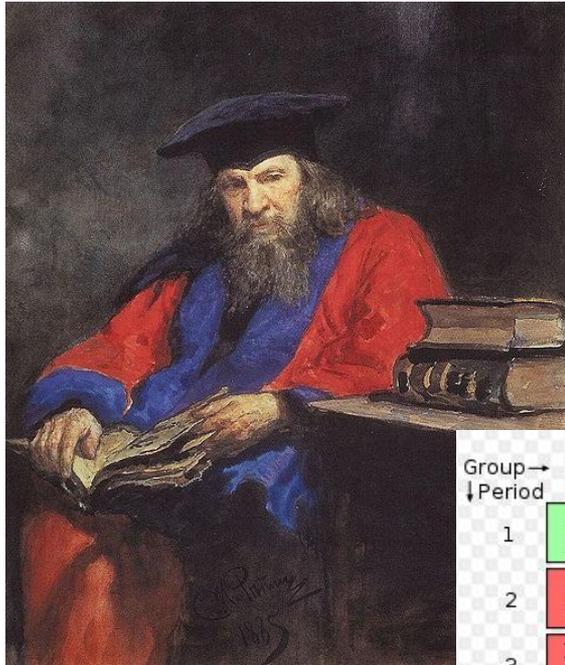
$$6*5=30!!$$

$$!$$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

“Системная биология”: понятия числа, числового порядка, алгебры => математика...

Химия до таблицы Менделеева



Newlands' law of octaves

1. chlorine, bromine, and iodine
2. calcium, strontium, and barium
3. sulfur, selenium, and tellurium
4. lithium, sodium, and potassium

Döbereiner's triads

Group → ↓ Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba		72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra		104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	117 Uus	118 Uuo

Lanthanides	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
Actinides	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

Количество => Качество,
Впечатления => Знания

Количество переходит в
Качество!

... превращать сырой материал
наших чувственных впечатлений
в знание объектов...



Гегель

Кант



Два типа системной биологии

2001

Annu. Rev. Genomics Hum. Genet. 2001. 2:343-72
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A NEW APPROACH TO DECODING LIFE: Systems Biology

Trey Ideker^{1,2}, Timothy Galitski¹, and Leroy Hood^{1,2,3,4,5}

Institute for Systems Biology¹, Seattle, Washington 98105; Departments of Molecular Biotechnology², Immunology³, Bioengineering⁴, and Computer Science and Engineering⁵, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195; e-mail: tgalitski@systemsbiology.org, tgalitski@systemsbiology.org, lhood@systemsbiology.org

881 citations

...изучать биологические системы путем их систематического возмущения и наблюдения за откликом генов, белков и информационных путей и объединения этой информации в математические модели

Собирание марок

SYSTEMS BIOLOGY: THE GENOME, LEGOME, AND BEYOND
REVIEW

Systems Biology: A Brief Overview

Hiroaki Kitano

2002

To understand biology at the system level, we must examine the structure and dynamics of cellular and organismal function, rather than the characteristics of isolated parts of a cell or organism. Properties of systems, such as robustness, emerge as central issues, and understanding these properties may have an impact on the future of medicine. However, many breakthroughs in experimental devices, advanced software, and analytical methods are required before the achievements of systems biology can live up to their much-touted potential.

Since the days of Norbert Weiner, system-level understanding has been a recurrent theme in

must first examine how the individual components dynamically interact during opera-

periments to identify specific interactions and conducting extensive literature surveys. Several attempts are under way to create a large-scale, comprehensive database on gene-regulatory and biochemical networks (4). Although such databases are useful sources of knowledge, many network structures remain to be identified. In addition, the use of clustering analysis is used to identify genes that are coexpressed with genes of known function (5, 6). Although

1848 citations

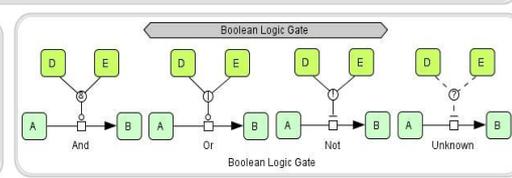
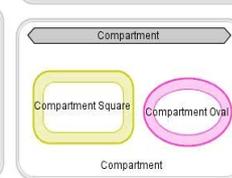
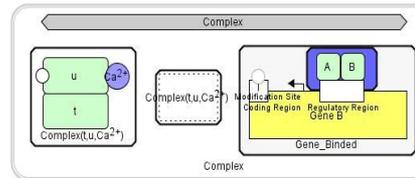
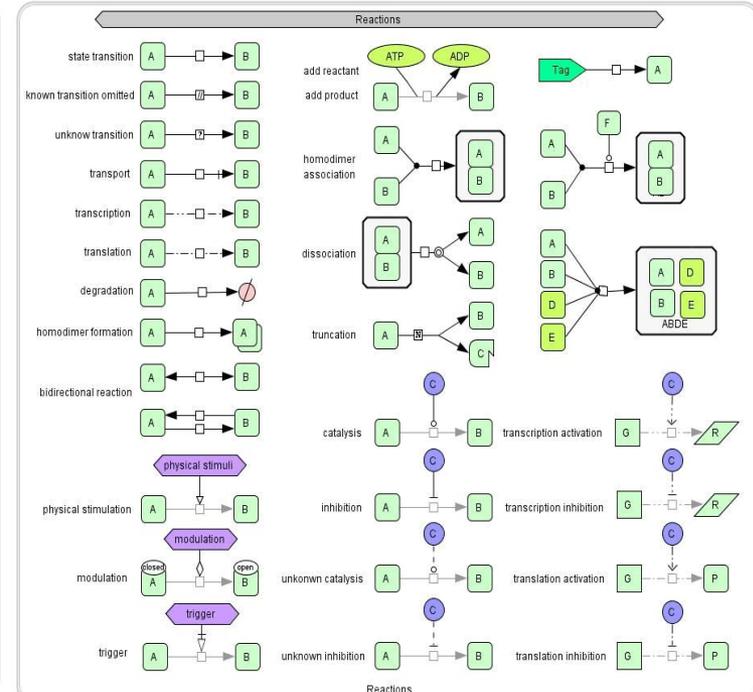
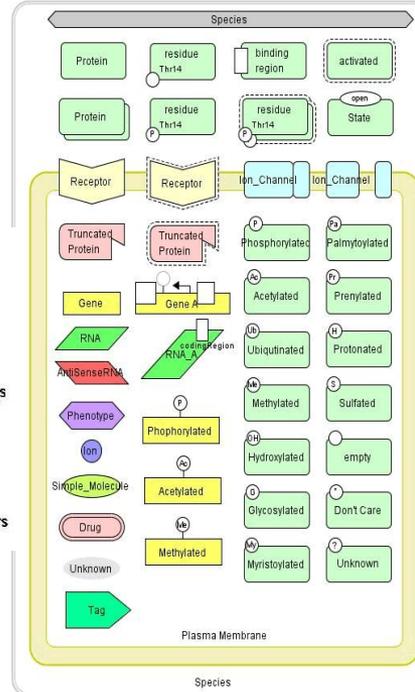
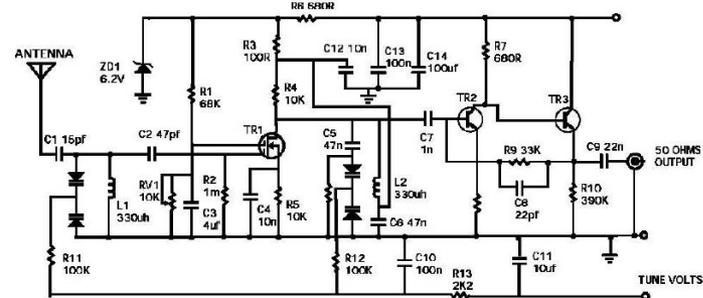
...изучение структуры и динамики функций клетки и организма, а не характеристик изолированных частей клетки, уделяя особое внимание emergent свойствам

Создание бесплодных абстракций

Первостепенные задачи системной биологии

- Систематизация, стандартизация и формальное представление знаний в молекулярной биологии
- Систематический сбор глобальных числовых данных о функционировании живой клетки
- Объяснение наблюдений молекулярной биологии на основе формальных (математических) моделей

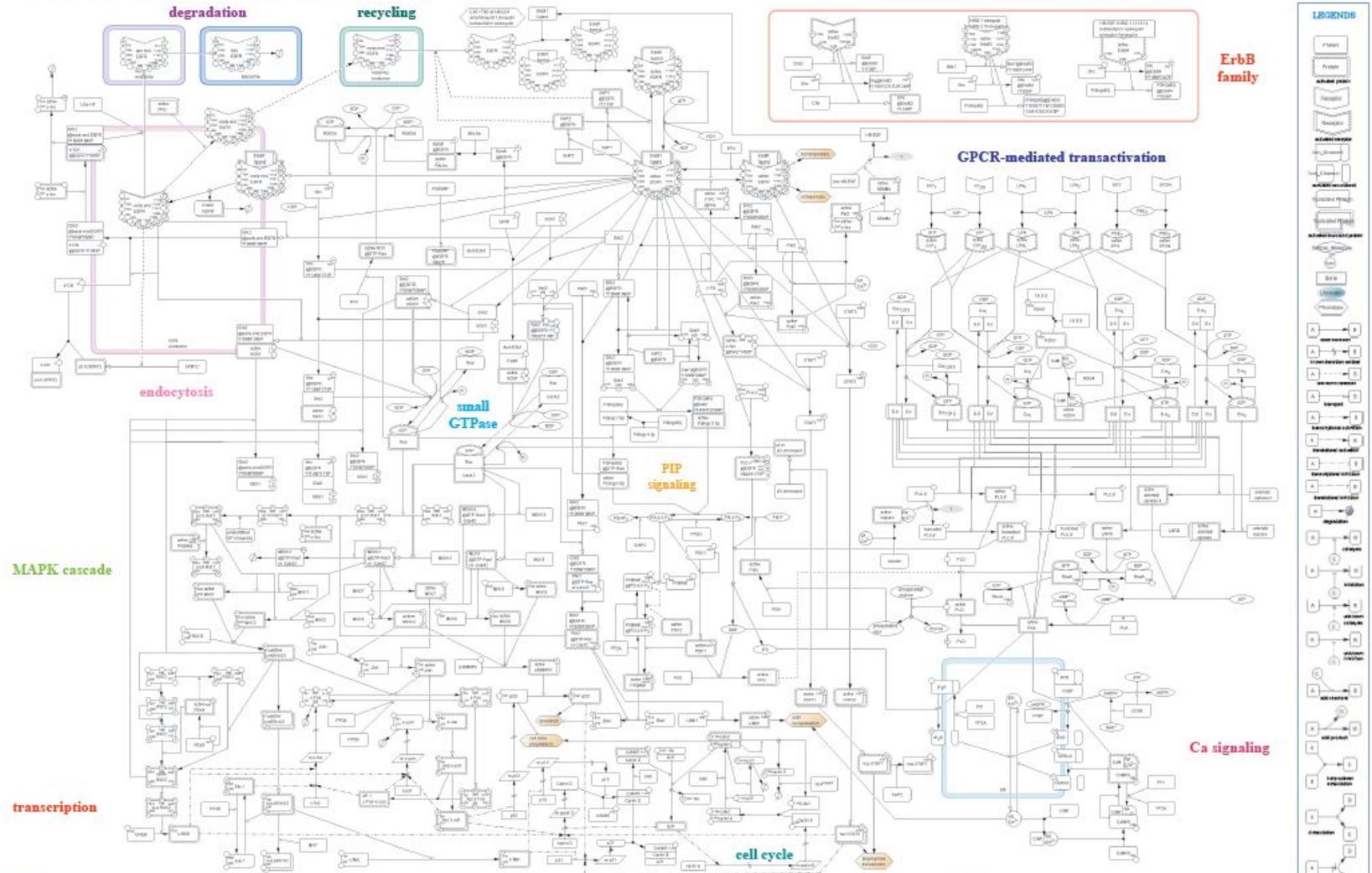
Systems Biology Graphical Notation Language (www.sbgn.org)



Kitano's Comprehensive map of EGFR signalling (Oda et al., Mol Syst Bio, 2005)

Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Pathway Map

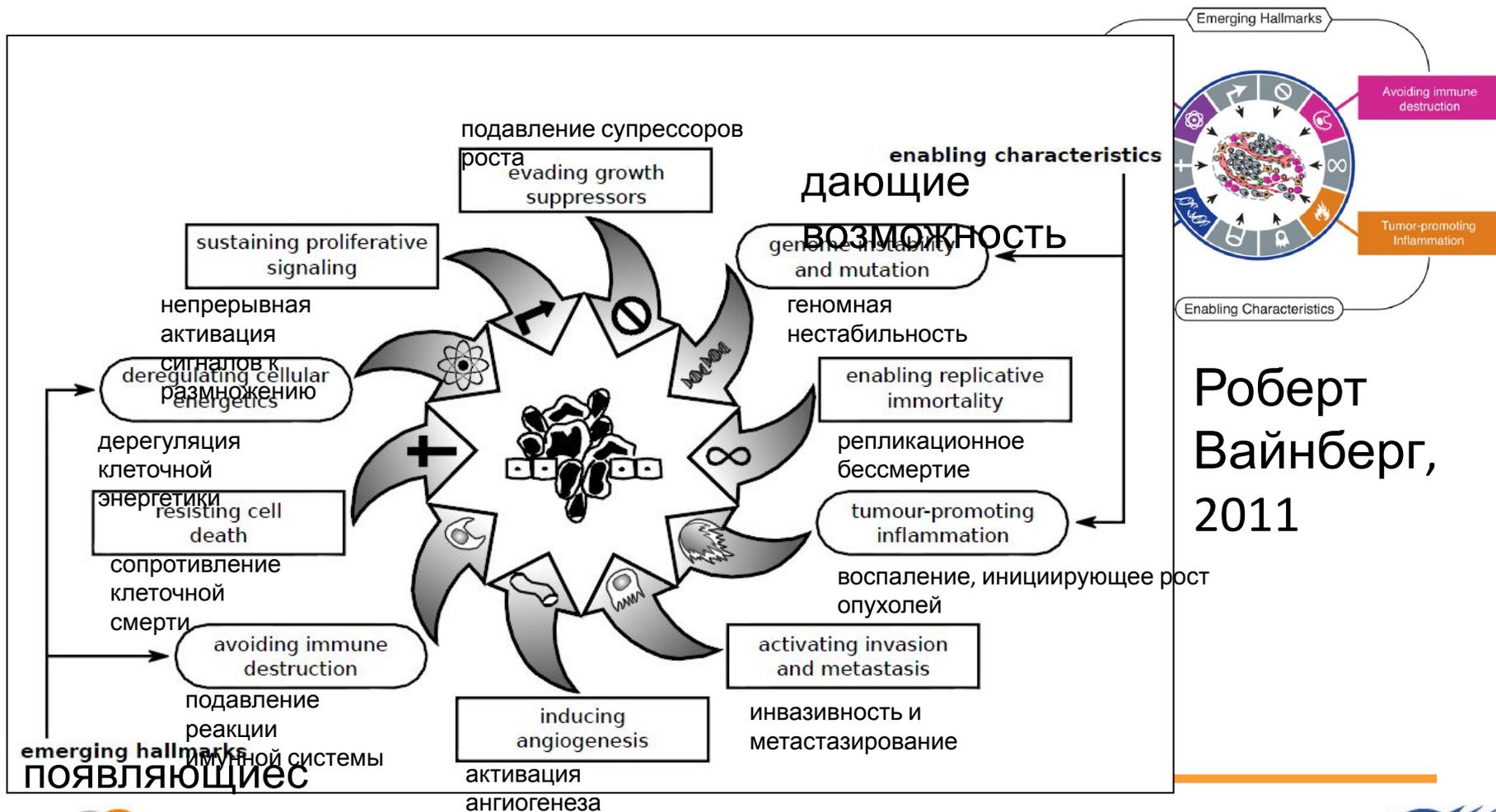
Kazuo Oda (1,2), Yukiko Matsuda (1), Hiroaki Kitano (1,2,3,4)
 1) The System Biology Center, 2) Department of Systems Science and Technology, 3) The Institute of Materials and Chemical Process Engineering, 4) The Institute of Materials and Chemical Process Engineering, 5) The Institute of Materials and Chemical Process Engineering, 6) The Institute of Materials and Chemical Process Engineering



Системнобиологический подход к изучению рака

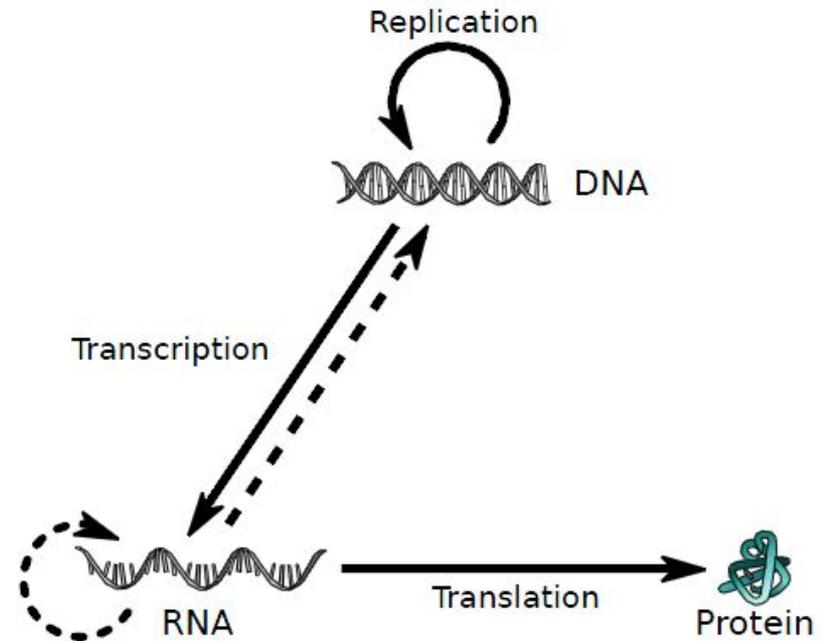
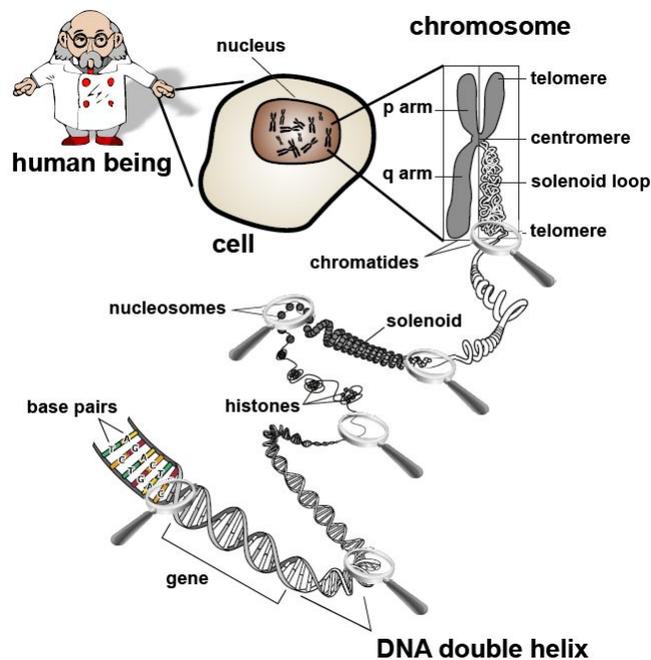
- Собрать систематическую и глобальную информацию о работе раковой и нормальной клетки
- Сравнить их между собой
- Отличить driver и passenger изменения
- Предложить способы воздействия на driver изменения, так чтобы не нарушать работу нормальных клеток
- Предложить формальное описание процессов объясняющее различия из биохимии клетки

Отличительные особенности (hallmarks) раковых клеток



Роберт Вайнберг, 2011

Центральная догма системной биологии



Измеряемые изменения в работе клетки

ДНК

- Мутации в последовательности ДНК
- Изменения в числе копий различных участков ДНК
- Потеря гомозиготности участков ДНК (LOH)
- Структурные изменения генома (транслокации, перестройки)

Изменение эксперессии генов

- Изменение числа матричных РНК
- Модификация способа альтернативного сплайсинга

Изменения в экспрессии некодирующих РНК (таких как микроРНК)

Изменения в экспрессии протеинов

- Изменение числа молекул транскрипционных факторов
- Изменение концентраций киназ
- Изменения в количестве активных форм биологических молекул

Эпигенетические изменения

- Изменения в ацетиляции гистонов
- Изменения в метиляции ДНК

Изменения в концентрациях метаболитов

Изменения в силе взаимодействия между биологическими молекулами

- Взаимодействие между протеинами (например, транскрипц. фактором) и ДНК
- Взаимодействие между протеинами

Изменения фенотипических характеристик клетки

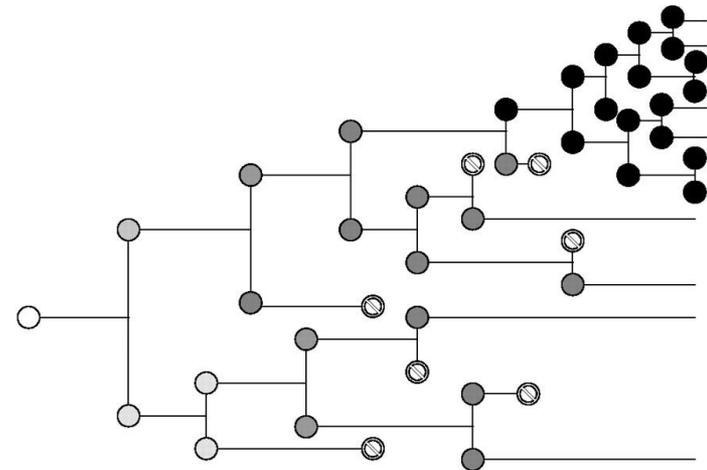
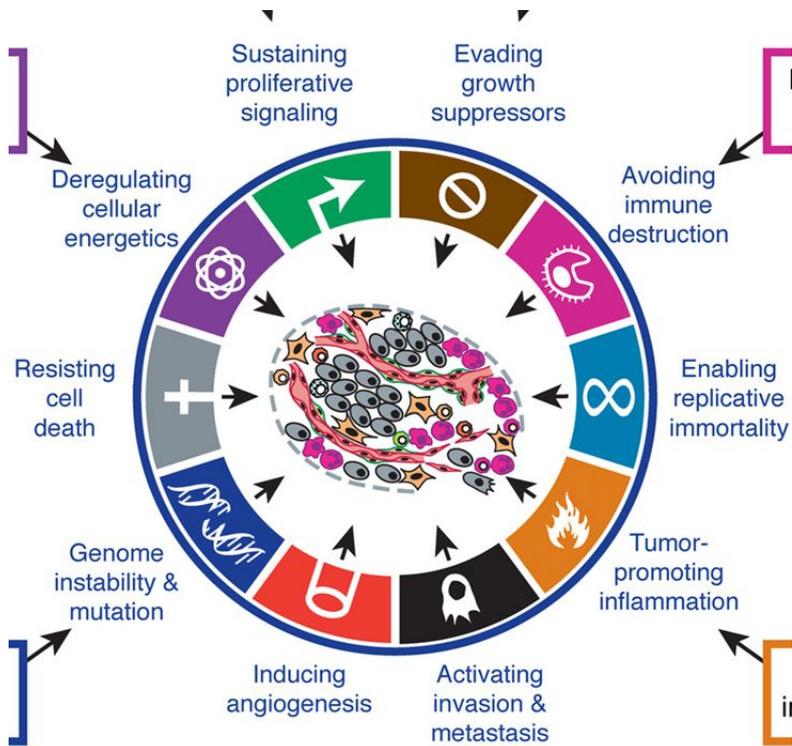
Роль биофизики в изучении рака

(большая часть исследований Института Кюри)

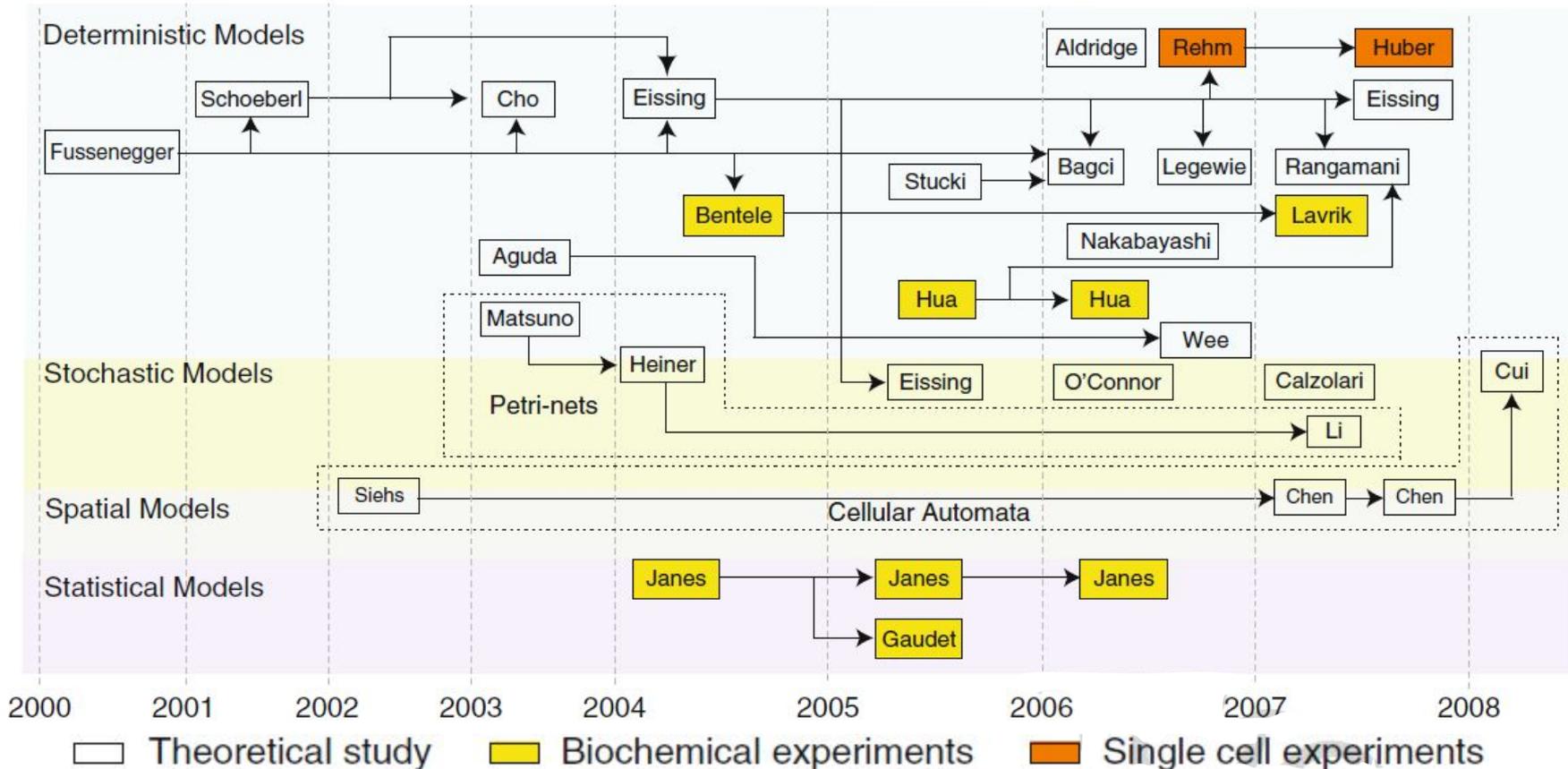
- Проникновение раковых клеток в окружающие ткани: уравнения движения на основе биофизических свойств
 - Законы роста раковых опухолей в условиях гипоксии
 - Изменения свойств межклеточного контакта при раковых трансформациях
 - Изменения механических свойств тканей при раковых трансформациях
 - Изучение влияния слабой радиации на жизнедеятельность клеток
-

Пример моделирования
в биологии рака.
Моделирование клеточной судьбы.

Выживание и смерть клетки в раке



Математическое моделирование клеточной смерти



(From Huber, Bullinger and Rehm, *Systems Biology Approaches to the Study of Apoptosis* 2009)

“Пассивное” vs “активное”

ВЫЖИВАНИЕ



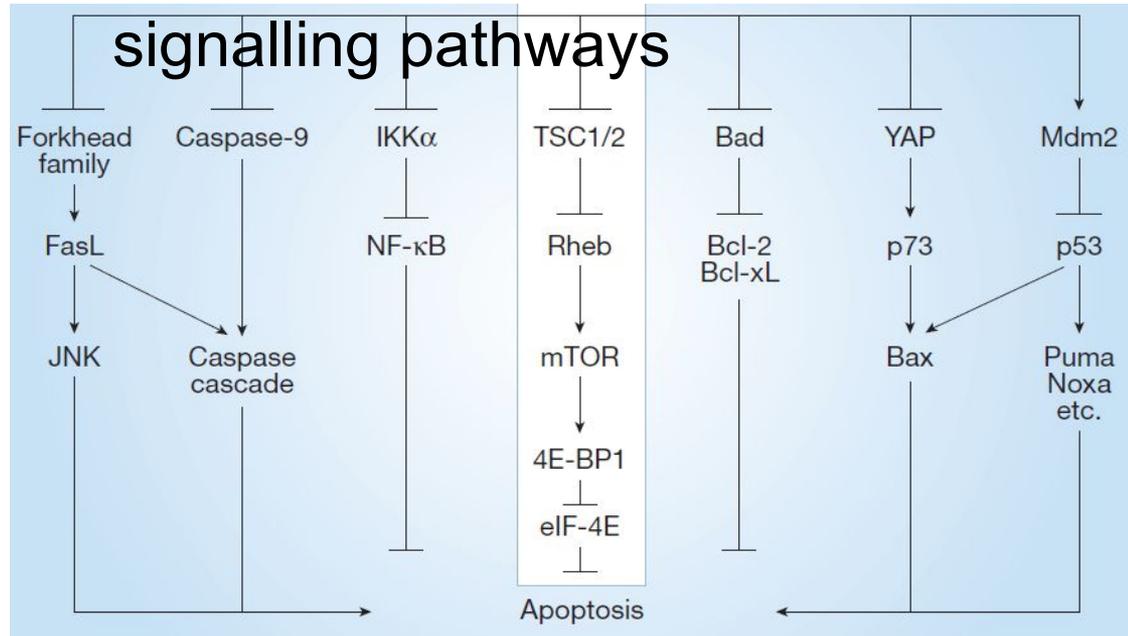
Stress

Toxic stress
DNA damage
Nutrient deprivation



AKT Survival

signalling pathways

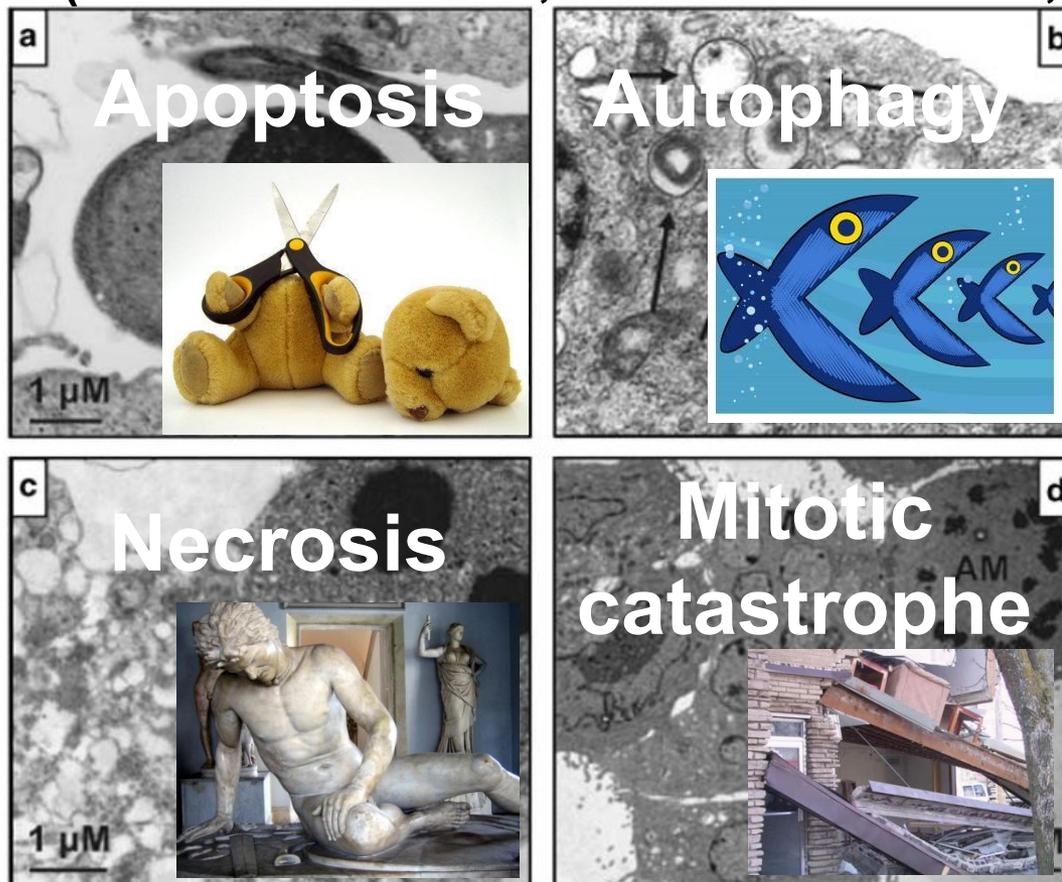


(From McCormick, Nature, 2004)

Naïve resting cell

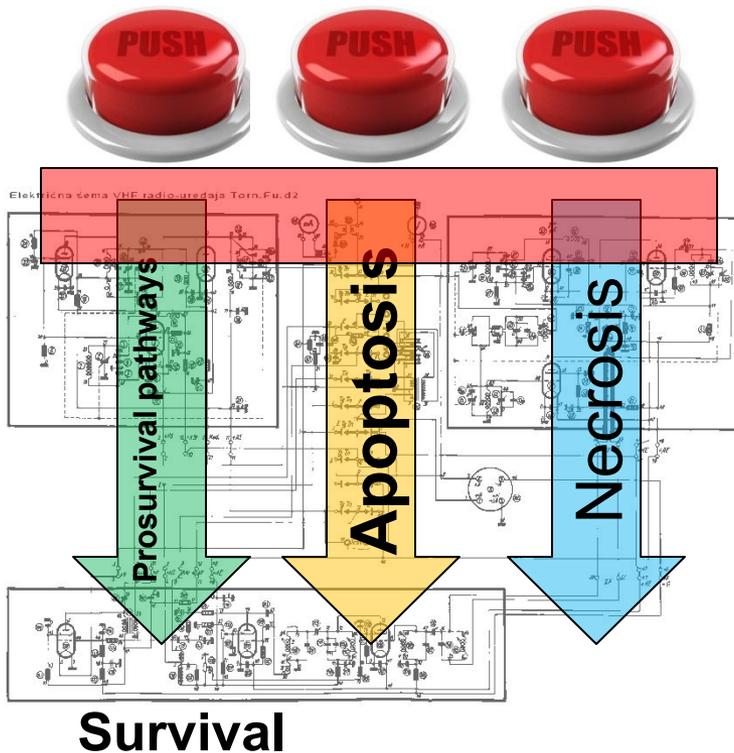
Четыре лица клеточной смерти

(From Galuzzi et al, Cell Death and Diff, 2007)

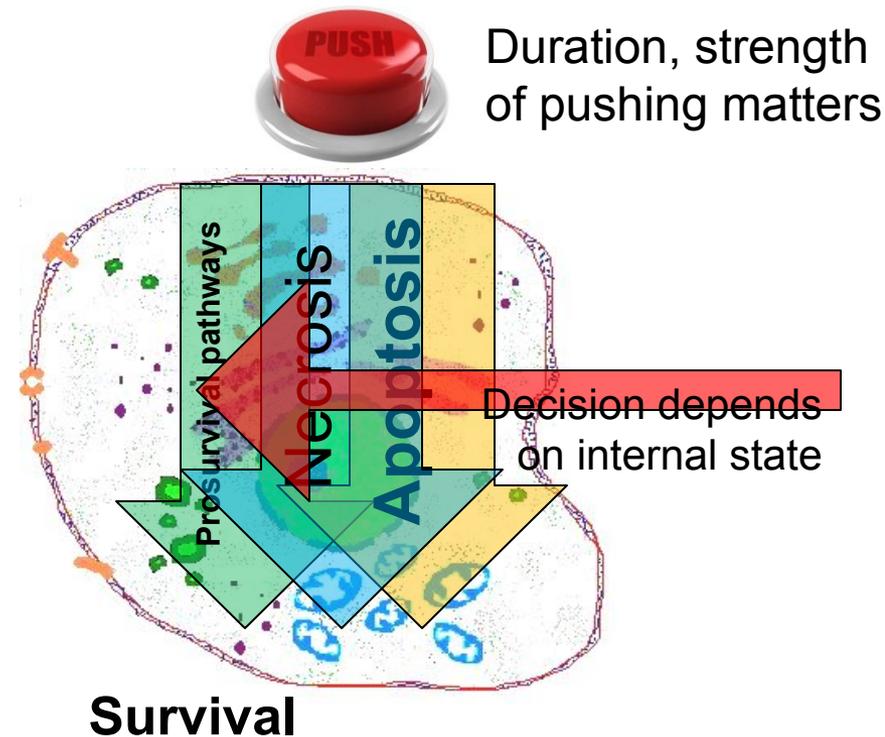


Инженерия vs Биология

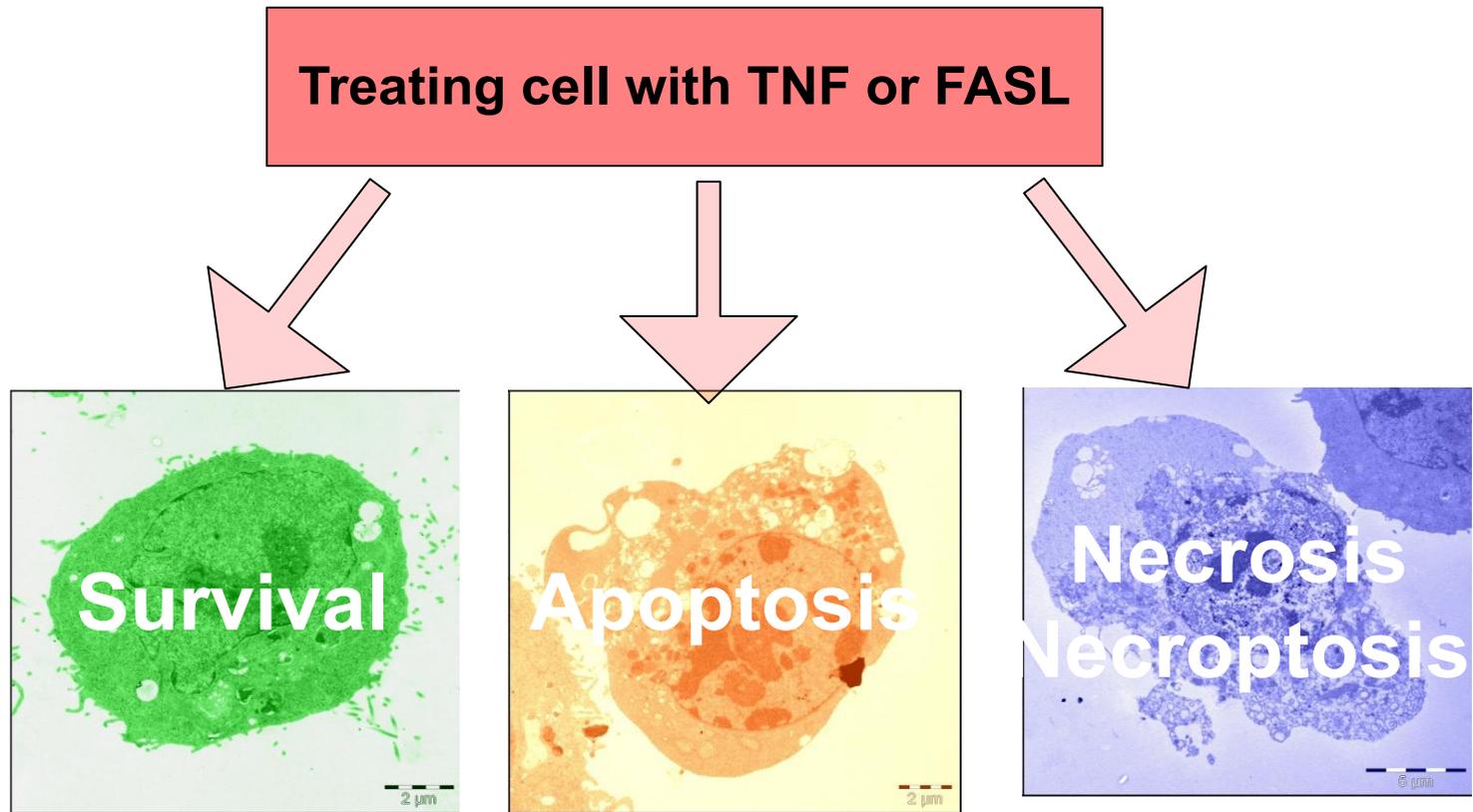
Engineering solution



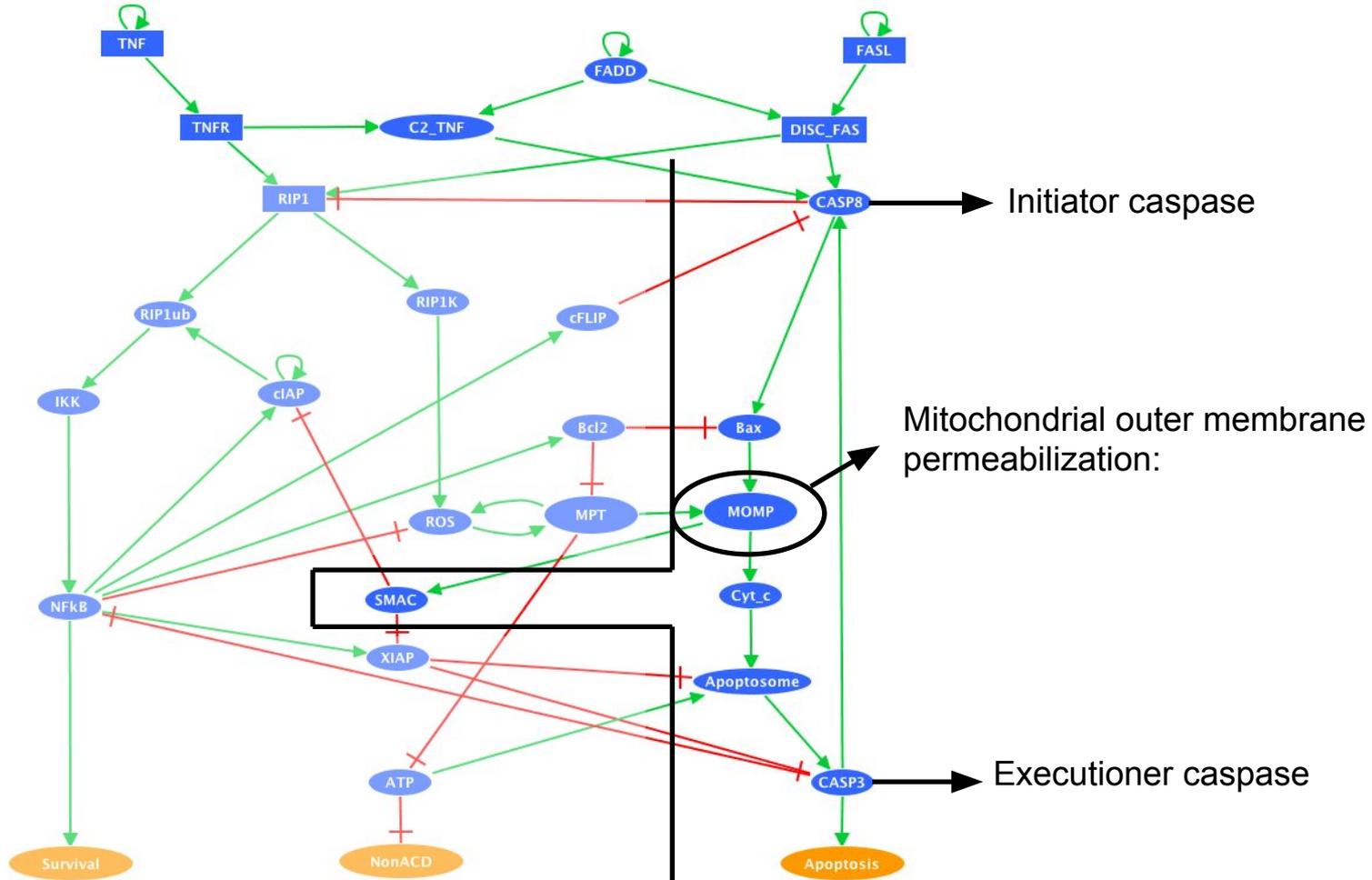
Biological solution



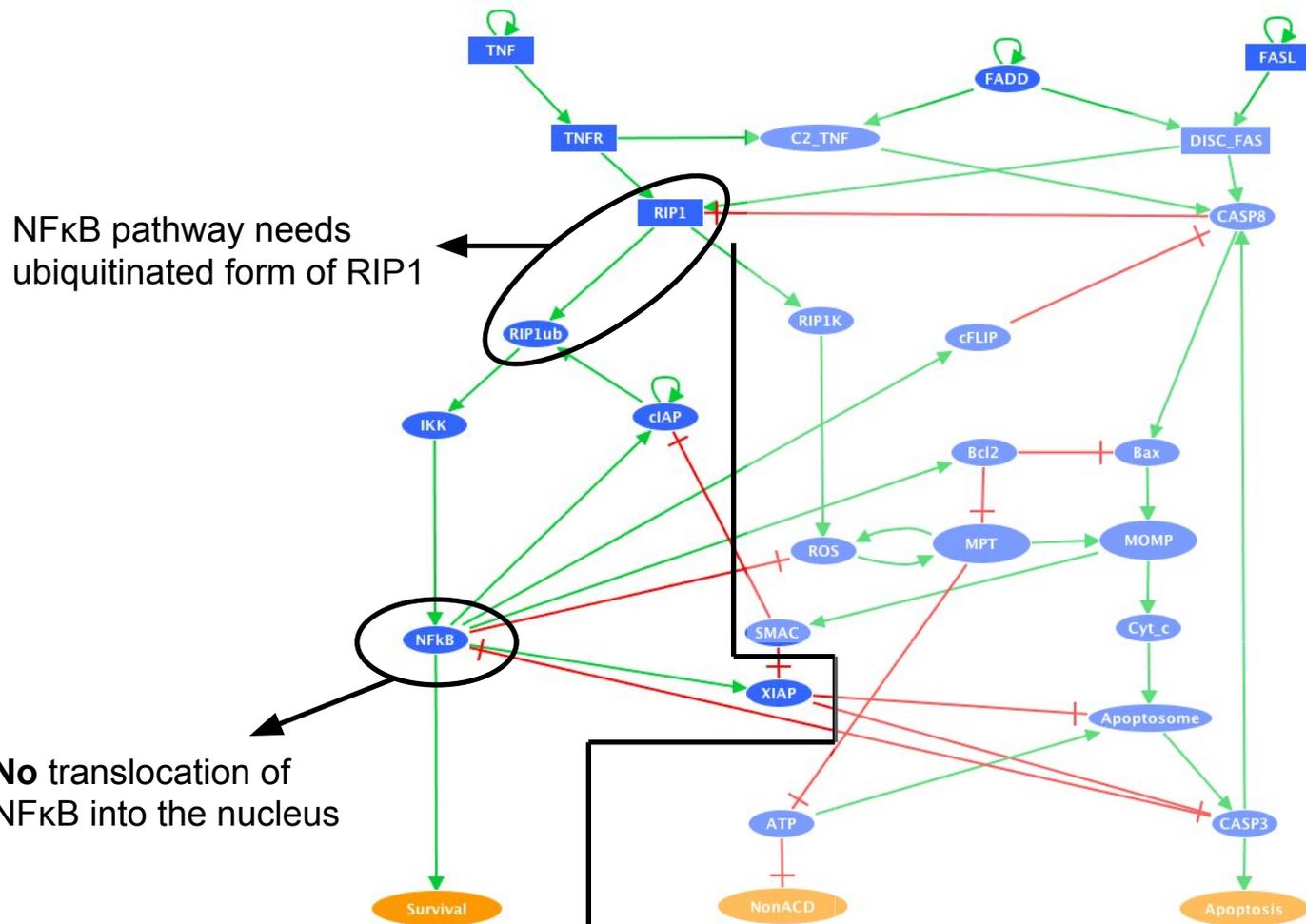
Апоптоз vs Некроз vs Выживание



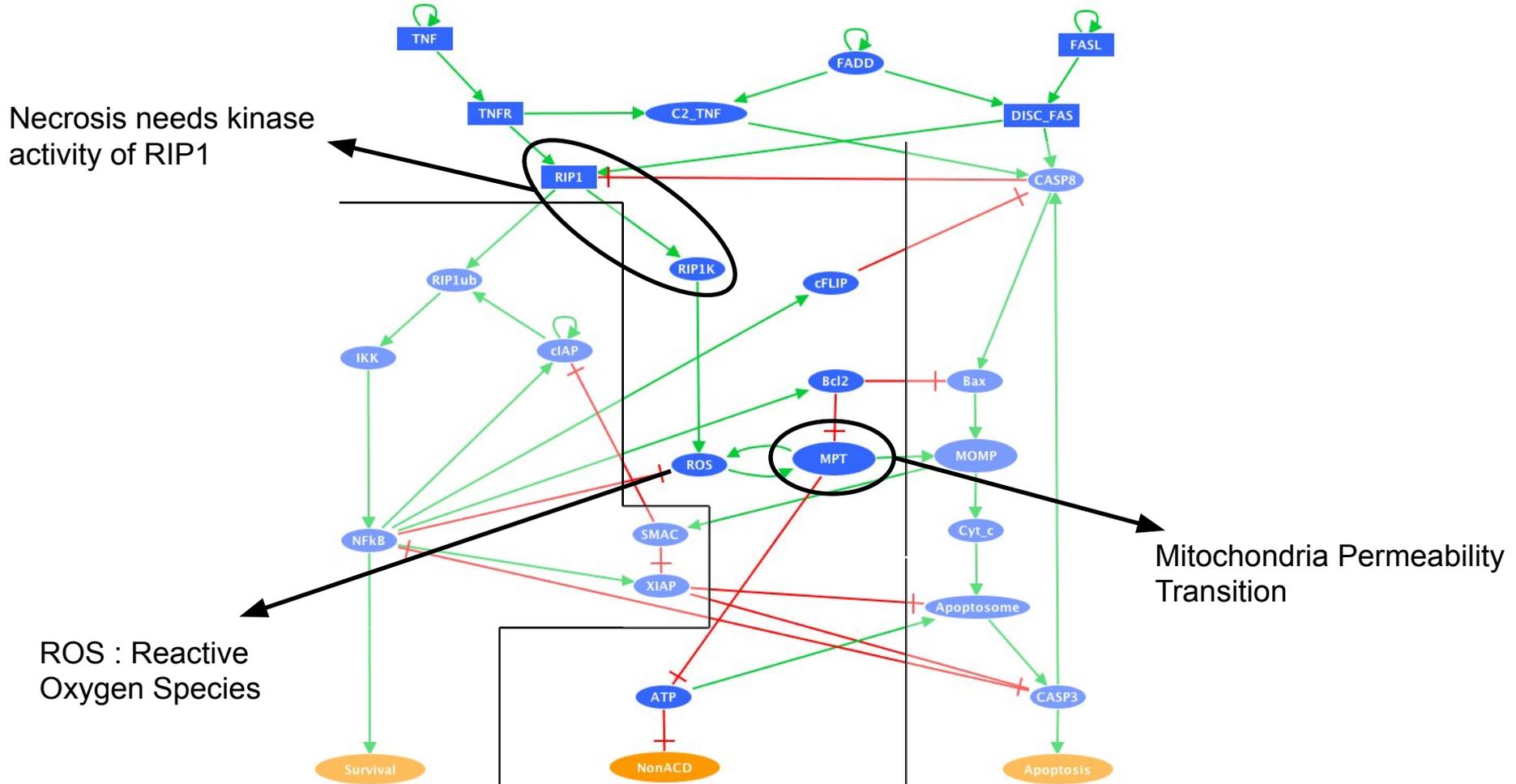
Αποπτοζ



Каскад NFκB



Некроз

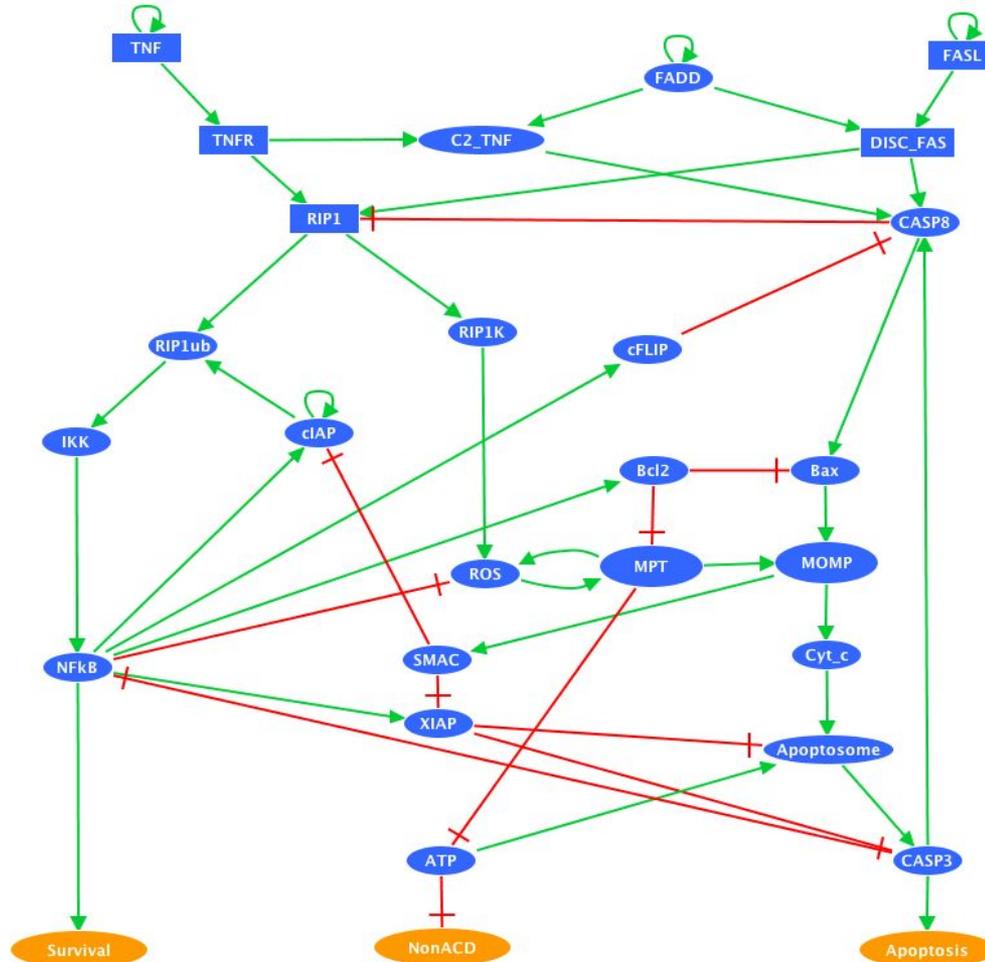


Necrosis needs kinase activity of RIP1

Mitochondria Permeability Transition

ROS : Reactive Oxygen Species

Собранный механизм решений о клеточной судьбе



Булево моделирование

Назначить булеву функцию на узел

Example of CASP8

CASP8 = 0 when

DISC-Fas=0 and DISC-TNF=0 and CASP3=0
(equivalent to no external signals from death receptors
and no intracellular problems)

cFLIP=1

(equivalent to inhibition by the NFkB pathway)

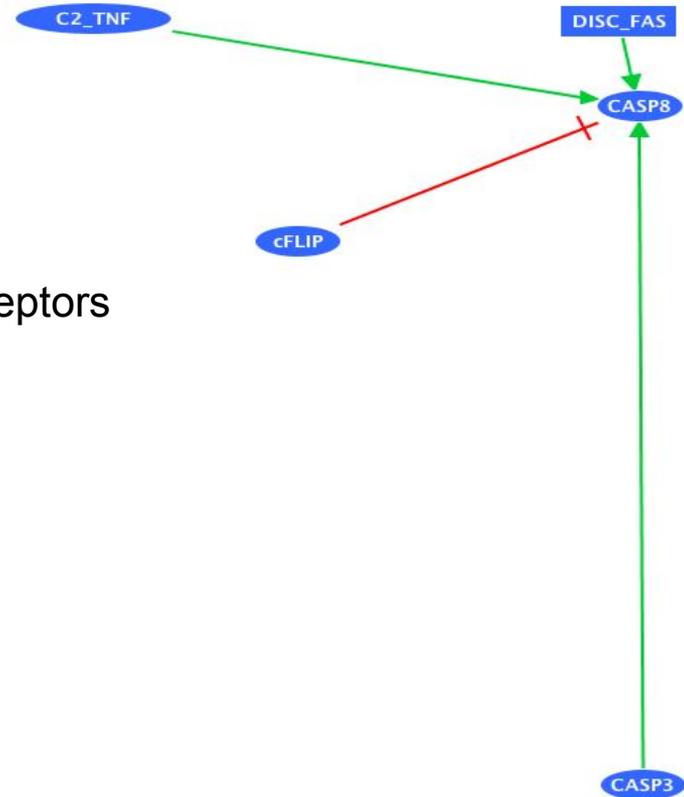
CASP8 = 1 when

DISC-Fas=1 or/and DISC-TNF=1
(equivalent to signal from death receptors)

CASP3=1

(amplification signal, feedback activation)

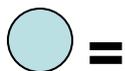
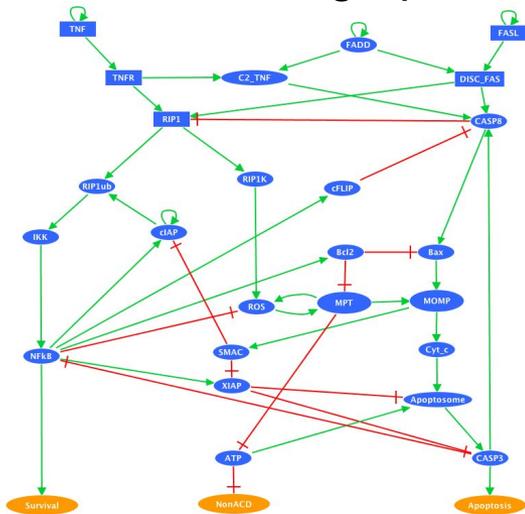
AND no cFLIP



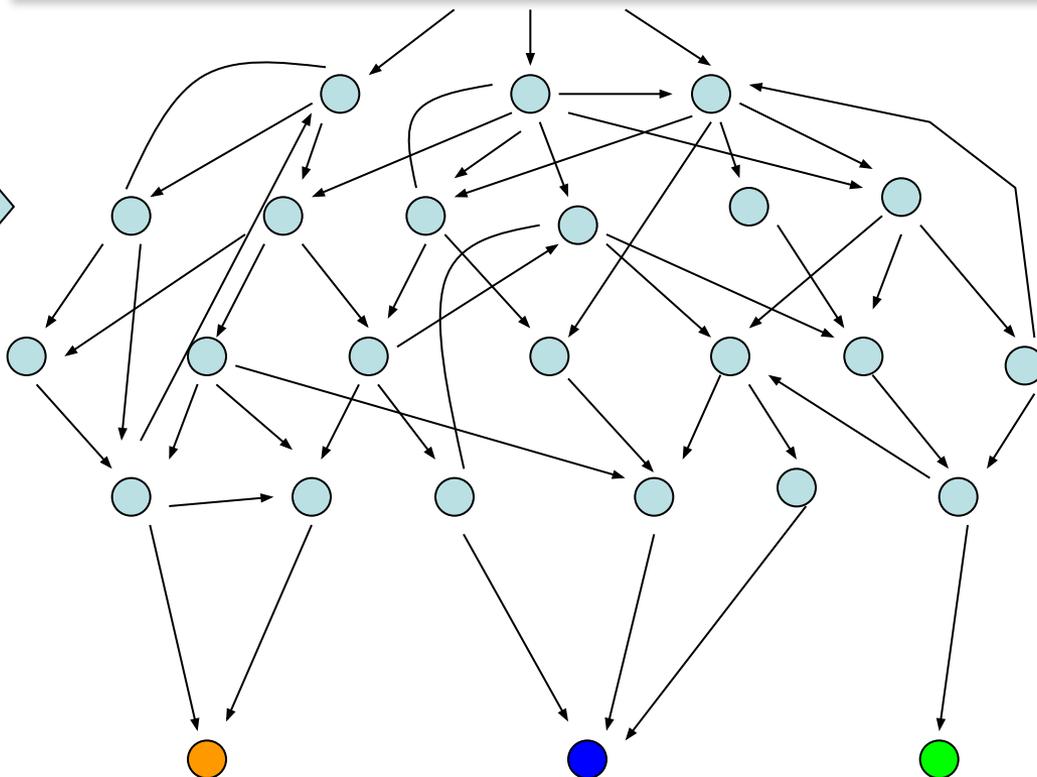
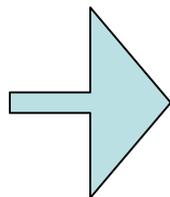
One node = one
species

Асинхронный граф переходов между состояниями

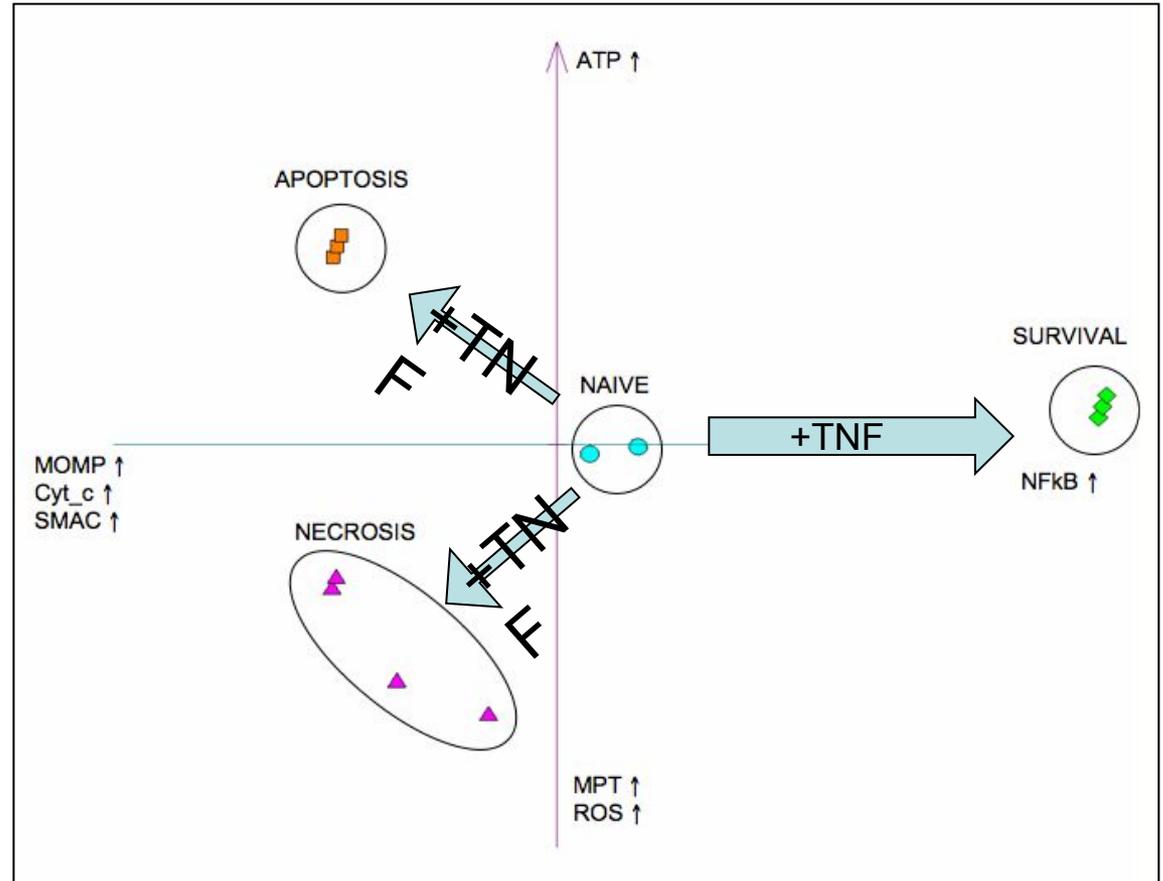
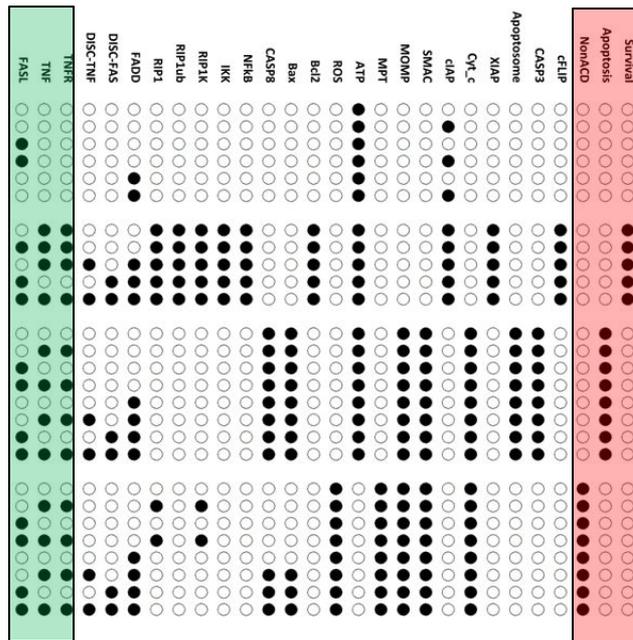
Influence graph



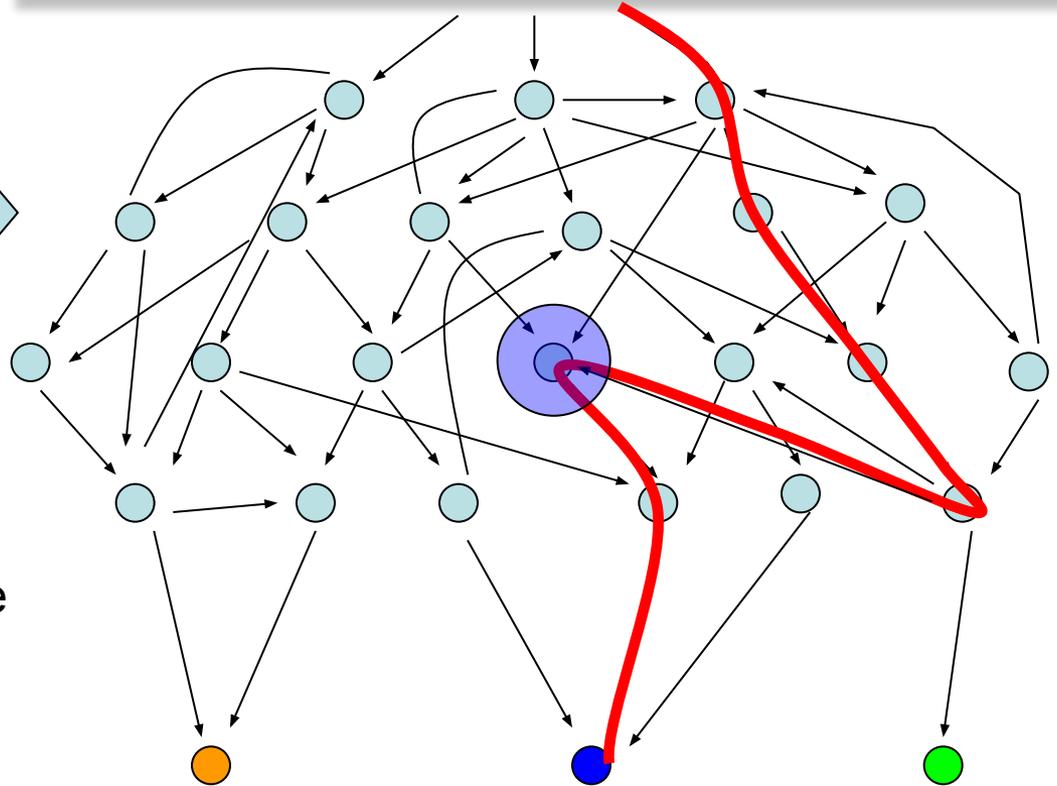
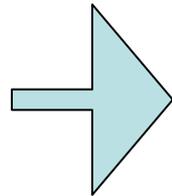
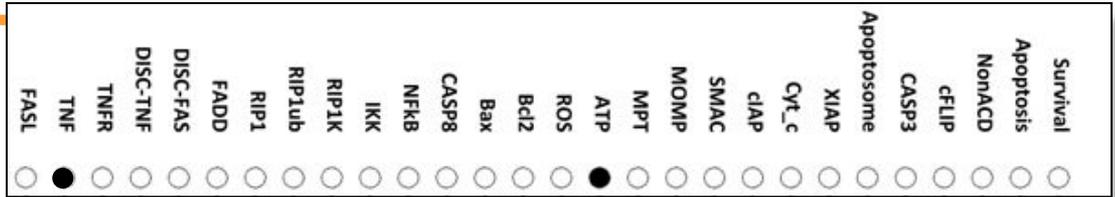
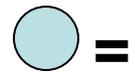
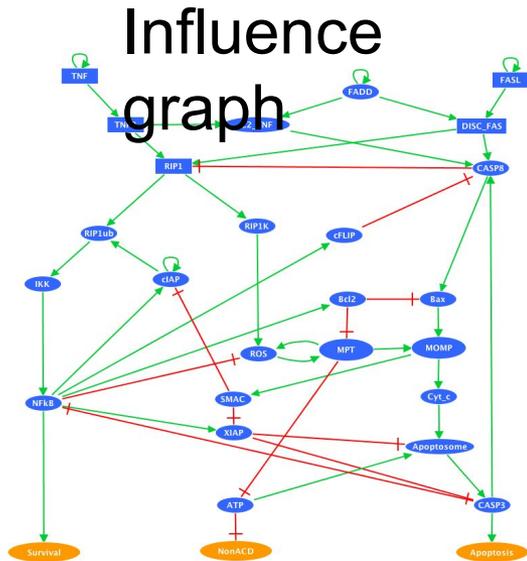
Survival	<input type="radio"/>
Apoptosis	<input type="radio"/>
NonACD	<input type="radio"/>
cFLIP	<input type="radio"/>
CASP3	<input type="radio"/>
Apoptosome	<input type="radio"/>
XIAP	<input type="radio"/>
Cyt_c	<input type="radio"/>
dIAP	<input type="radio"/>
SMAC	<input type="radio"/>
MOMP	<input type="radio"/>
MPT	<input type="radio"/>
ATP	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
ROS	<input type="radio"/>
Bcl2	<input type="radio"/>
Bax	<input type="radio"/>
CASP8	<input type="radio"/>
NFKB	<input type="radio"/>
IKK	<input type="radio"/>
RIP1K	<input type="radio"/>
RIP1ub	<input type="radio"/>
RIP1	<input type="radio"/>
FADD	<input type="radio"/>
DISC-FAS	<input type="radio"/>
DISC-TNF	<input type="radio"/>
TNFR	<input type="radio"/>
TNF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
FASL	<input type="radio"/>



Структура аттракторов: распределение логических стабильных состояний

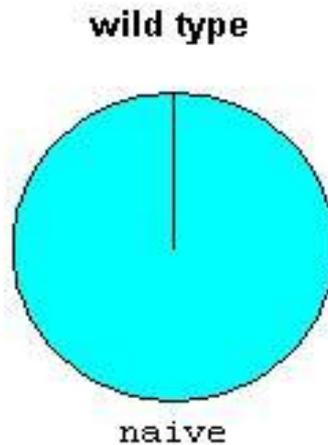


Асинхронный граф переходов между состояниями



Вероятность достигнуть конечное состояние из начального физиологического = вероятность обнаружить фенотип в эксперименте

« Вероятность » достижения фенотипа из физиологического начального состояния:



TNF
=0



TNF
=1

База данных
мутантных фенотипов
клеточной смерти
+
обработка клеток
некоторыми
лекарствами

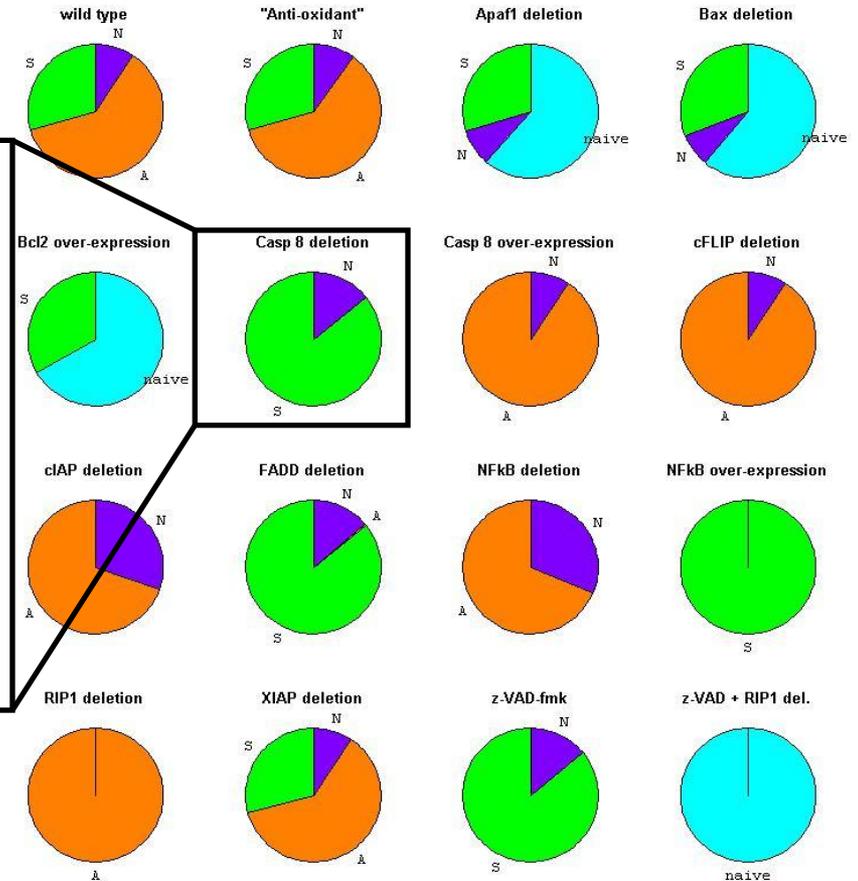
Name	Modified rules	Expected phenotypes	Qualitative results
Anti-oxidant	ROS'=(RIE1 OR MPT)		Suppression of NF κ B anti-oxidant effect leads to no change in the decision process (the computed probabilities are noticeably close to the wild type).
APAF1 deletion	C3'=0	APAF1 ^{-/-} mouse thymocytes are not impaired in Fas-mediated apoptosis (Yoshida <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Apoptosis disappears. Necrosis and survival are close to the wild type case. Lacking apoptosis is mainly replaced by the 'naive' state
BAX deletion	MOMP'=MPT	BAX deletion blocks Fas or TNF+CHX - induced apoptosis in some cell lines, such as HCT116 (LeBlanc <i>et al.</i> , 2002)	BAX deletion prevents apoptosis.
BCL2 over-expression	MOMP'=MPT MPT'=0	FAS induces the activation of NF κ B pathway (Kreuz <i>et al.</i> , 2001)	As expected, NF κ B pathway is a reachable attractor. The second reachable attractor is the 'naive' state, which means that both death pathways are inhibited.
C8 deletion	C8'=0	Caspase 8 deficient MEFs (Varfolomeev <i>et al.</i> , 1998) or Jurkat cells (Kawahara <i>et al.</i> , 1998) are resistant to Fas-mediated apoptotic cell death.	As expected, apoptosis is no longer reachable. Compared to the wild type, a slight increase of necrosis is observed, while NF κ B survival becomes the main cell fate.
constitutively activated CASP8	C8'=1		Over-expression of caspase 8 leads to an increased disappearance of NF κ B activation.
cFLIP deletion	C8'=TNF OR FAS OR C3	cFLIP ^{-/-} MEFs are highly sensitive to FasL and TNF α (Yeh <i>et al.</i> , 2000)	The increase of apoptosis is effectively observed in the cFLIP mutant; however we also observe that NF κ B pathway can no longer be sustained.
cIAP deletion	cIAP'=0	NF κ B activation in response to TNF is blocked (Varfolomeev <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	NF κ B activation is impaired, and only the apoptotic or necrotic attractors are reached.
FADD deletion	C8'=C3AND NOT NF κ B RIP1'=NOT C8 AND TNF	FADD ^{-/-} mouse thymocytes are resistant to Fas mediated apoptosis (Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 1998). FADD ^{-/-} MEFs are resistant to FasL and TNF α (Yeh <i>et al.</i> , 1998) In Jurkat cells treated with TNF α +CHX, FADD deletion turns apoptosis into necrotic cell death (Harper <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	In response to FasL, signaling is blocked, thus the 'naive' attractor is the only reachable one. In response to TNF, apoptosis disappears.
NF κ B deletion	NF κ B'=0	TNF α induces both apoptosis and necrosis in NF- κ B p65 ^{-/-} cells (Sakon <i>et al.</i> , 2003) or in IKK β ^{-/-} fibroblasts (Kamata <i>et al.</i> , 2005)	This mutant shows a strong increase of necrosis (to be related with concomitant apoptosis/necrosis)
constitutively active NF κ B	NF κ B'=1		Both death pathways are shut down in this mutant.
RIP1 deletion	RIP1'=0	RIPK1 ^{-/-} MEFs are hypersensitivity to TNF α , no TNF α -induced NF κ B activation, (Kelliher <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Both NF κ B and necrosis become unreachable. The effect of RIP1 silencing leads to a complete loss of the decision process (apoptosis becoming the only outcome).
XIAP deletion	C3'=ATP AND MOMP	No effect on TNF α -induced toxicity in XIAP ^{-/-} MEFs (Harlin <i>et al.</i> , 2001)	S

TNF=1

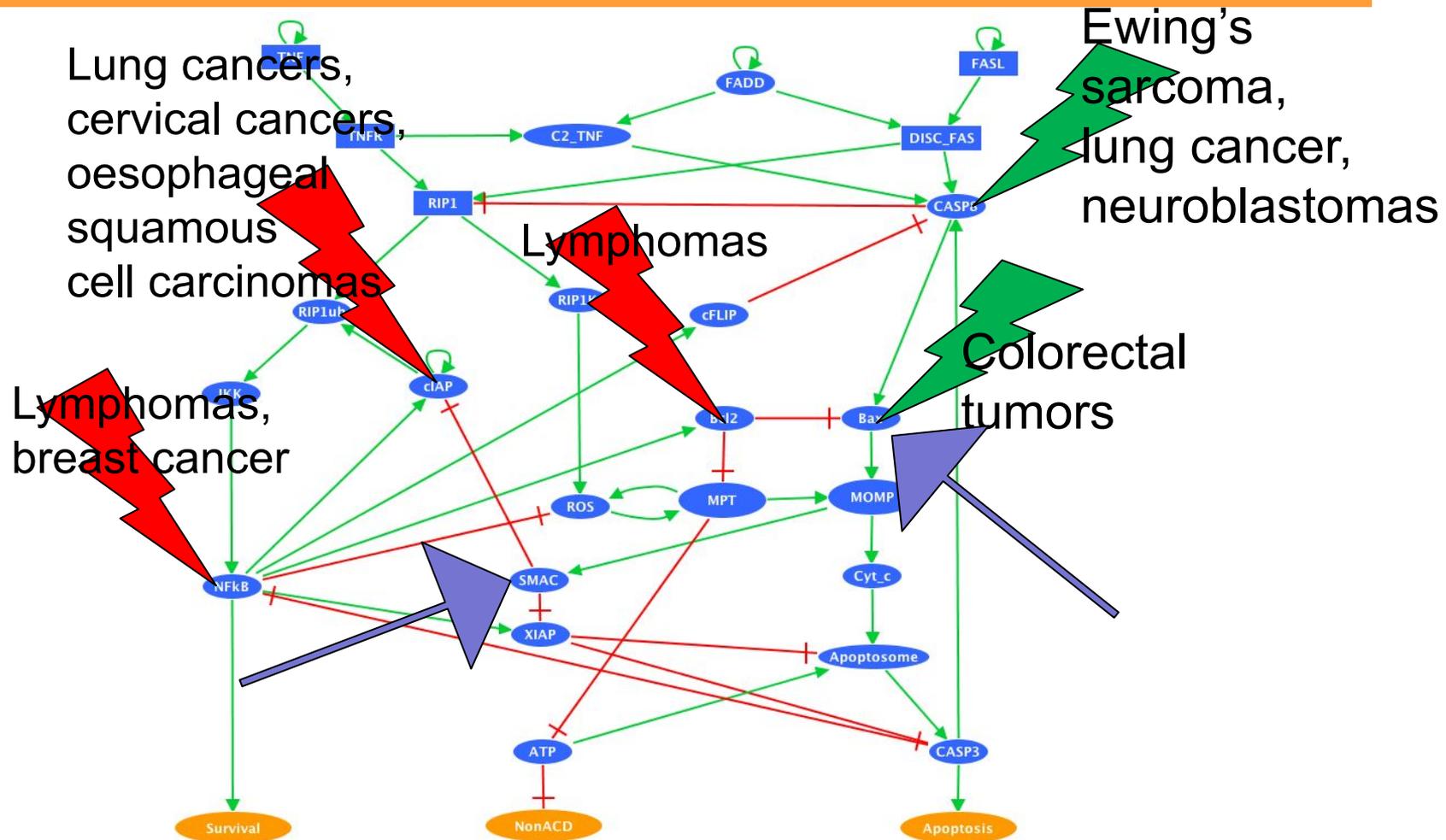
Example : Caspase 8 deletion

≈ 85% survival (NFκB)
 ≈ 15% necrosis
 No apoptosis

Qualitatively consistent with the literature
 “TNF-induced apoptosis is blocked though not necrosis”
 [Kawahara, Ohsawa *et al.*, *J Cell Biol* 1998]
 (Jurkat cells, C8-/-)



«Слабые звенья» механизма клеточной судьбы



Мечта системной биологии

- **Создать виртуальный живой организм (воссоздать биологию *in silico*)**
- **Системная медицина: модель виртуального пациента, способную предсказывать исход различных способов лечения**

Токийская декларация, Institute Of Systems Biology, Tokyo, February 4-6 2008

*«... Recent advances in Systems Biology indicate that the time is now ripe to initiate a grand challenge project to create **over the next thirty years** a comprehensive, molecules-based, multi-scale, computational model of the human (**‘the virtual human’**), capable of simulating and predicting, **with a reasonable degree of accuracy**, the consequences of **most of the perturbations** that are relevant to healthcare... »*



Допустим, что VIRTUAL HUMAN уже существует...

VIRTUAL PHYSIOLOGICAL HUMAN - Mozilla Firefox

Fichier Édition Affichage Historique Marque-pages Outils ?

file:///C:/Docs/Presentation/ChezClaudius/VPH.html

Google



VIRTUAL HUMAN / Theurapeutic decision helping / Cancer treatment, ver.27.3

Patient

Id: 4550693 Sex: M Age: 76 Weight: 80 Height: 172

Current state	Desired state
Objective parameters (if available; if not then use the reference data): Paste genome here: <input type="text"/> Paste transcriptome here, in organ/tissue specific manner: <input type="text"/> Paste proteome here, in organ/tissue specific manner: <input type="text"/> Paste metabolome here, in organ/tissue specific manner: <input type="text"/>	Target physiological shifts: <input type="text"/>
Tumor sample data (if available): Genome: <input type="text"/> Transcriptome: <input type="text"/> Proteome: <input type="text"/> Metabolome: <input type="text"/> Histology image: <input type="button" value="Upload..."/>	Target molecular shifts: <input type="text"/>
Symptoms: <input type="text"/>	Time scale, days: <input type="text"/>
Suggested diagnosis: <input type="text"/>	Suggested therapy <input type="text"/>

Virtual Human - Это очень амбициозный и длительный проект, но первые плоды этого проекта могут быть доступны и использованы уже сейчас, для исследования и клинических исследований

Resource

Personal Omics Profiling Reveals Dynamic Molecular and Medical Phenotypes



Cell



Professor Michael Snyder (MS)

Professor Snyder is the Stanford Ascherman Professor and Chair of Genetics and the Director of the Center of Genomics and Personalized Medicine. He is a leader in the field of functional genomics and proteomics, and the milestones achieved by his laboratory include the first genome (*Acinetobacter*) to be sequenced using high-throughput DNA sequencing technologies, the first large-scale analysis of gene function, and the invention of RNA-Seq, CHIP-chip and paired-end sequencing. He is the recipient of the Connecticut Medal of Science and the Pioneer Award in Proteomics.



RiskOGram

A

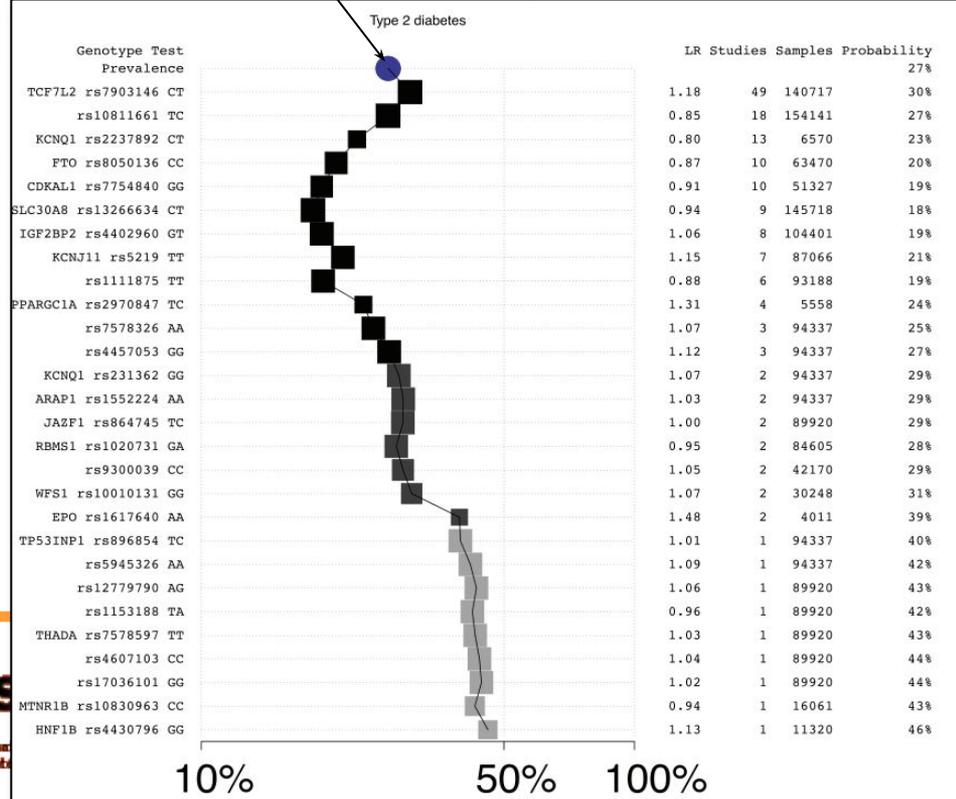
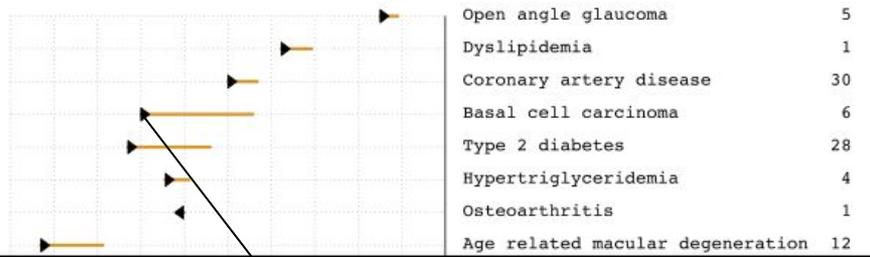
High Interest Disease-Associated Rare Variants.

Gene	Position	Genotype	OMIM
SERPINA1	14:94844947	C/T	Emphysema due to AAT deficiency
TERT	5:1294397	C/T	Aplastic anemia
KCNJ11	11:17409571	T/T	Type 2 diabetes
GCKR	2:27730939	T/T	Hypertriglyceridemia
NUP54	4:77055431	G/A	Nuclear Pore Complex Protein

High Interest Drug-Related Variants.

Gene	rsID	Genotype	Drug Response Affected
	rs10811661	C/T	Troglitazone (Increased Beta-Cell Function)
CYP2C19	rs12248560	C/T	Clopidogrel (Increased Activation)
LPIN1	rs10192566	G/G	Rosiglitazone (Increased Effect)
SLC22A1	rs622342	A/A	Metformin (Increased Effect)
VKORC1	rs9923231	C/T	Warfarin (Lower Dose Required)

B

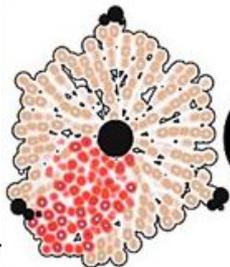


Virtual Physiological Human

The **Virtual Physiological Human (VPH)** is a methodological and technological framework that, once established, will enable collaborative investigation of the **human body as a single complex system**. The collective framework will make it possible to share resources and observations formed by institutions and organisations creating disparate, but integrated structural and functional models of the living human body. This system will enable academic, clinical and industrial researchers to **improve their understanding of human physiology and pathology**, to **derive predictive hypotheses** and simulations, develop and **test new therapies**, with the eventual outcome of **better disease diagnosis**, treatment and **prevention tools** in healthcare.



JOIN THE BETA PROGRAM!



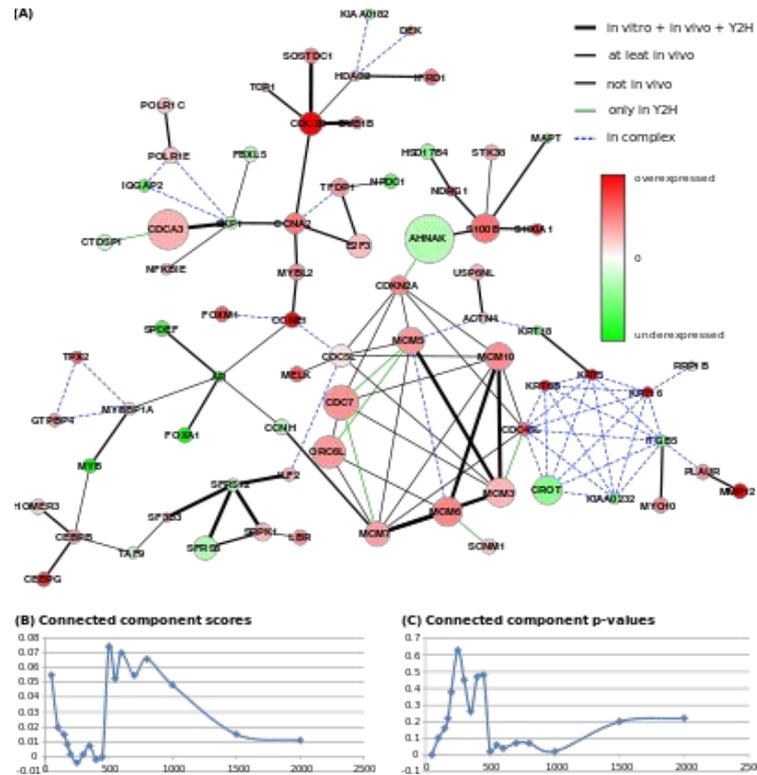
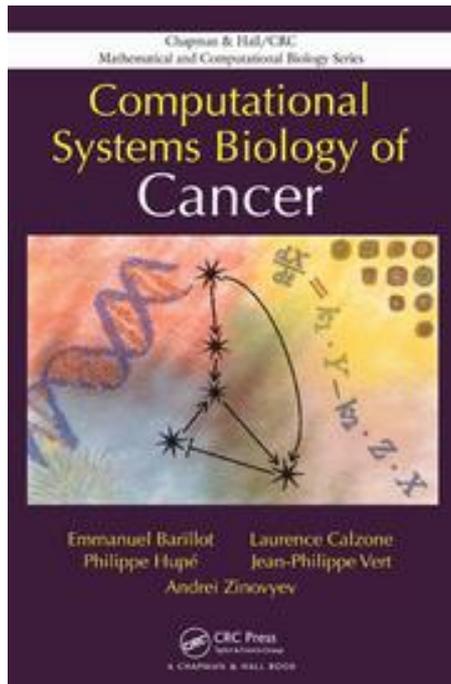
CancerSys



Clinically Oriented Translational
ContraCancrum Cancer Multilevel
Modelling

Вычислительная Системная Биология Рака (учебник)

<http://www.cancer-systems-biology.net/>



Спасибо за внимание!
