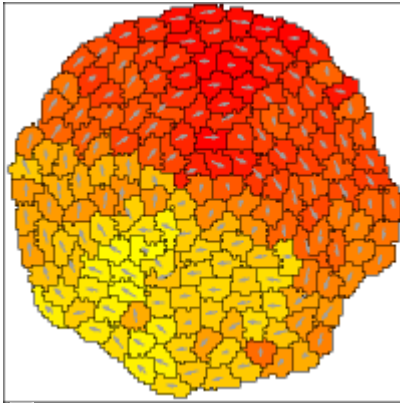


Cellular Potts models

Persistence



Persistence of individual cells causes self-organized collective motion



Introduction

This example shows self-organized collective motion of cells as a result of persistence ('cellular inertia'). A similar model has recently been used in (Czirok et al., 2013).

Description

The model uses the Persistence plugin that causes cells to prefer to move in their current direction. The direction is stored in a PropertyVector that is used to plot the color and arrows in Gnuplotter.

The model is simulated in a circular domain with constant boundary conditions, which can be set up in Lattice / Domain / Circle. The value for the constant boundary is specified in CPM / BoundaryValue.

Try it!

- Change the boundary conditions from circular=constant to x/y=periodic and observe the resulting collective motion.
- Change the decay-time of Persistence (specifying the 'memory').

Model

[h Persistence_2D.xml |h](#)

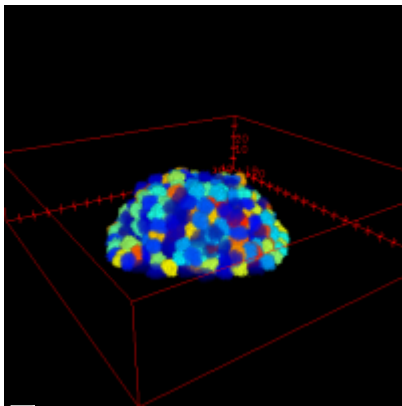
```
extern>http://imc.zih.tu-dresden.de/morpheus/examples/CPM/Persistence_2D.xml
```

In Morpheus GUI: Examples → CPM → Persistence_2D.xml

Reference

Czirók A, Varga K, Mehes E, Szabo A, [Collective cell streams in epithelial monolayers depend on cell adhesion](#). *New J. Phys.* 15 075006, 2013.

Proliferation in three dimensions



Cell population grown from single initial cell



Introduction

This model show a CPM simulation of a growing cell population in 3D.

Model description

This model specifies `CellType` which has a `VolumeConstraint` and a `Proliferation` plugin. In

the Proliferation plugin, the Conditions for a cell to divide are given. Here, each cell that has more than 90% of the target volume has a small probability to divide. Once a division has taken place, the Equation defined in the Triggers elements are triggered.

In this model, two medium cell types have been defined. One of these (called matrix) is used to represent a matrix with higher adhesivity. This is done by (1) defining the 'matrix' cell type as a BoundaryCondition of the -z boundary in the CPM and (2) providing lower contact energy for cell-matrix interaction than for cell-medium interactions.

The simulation is visualized using the TiffPlotter that saves TIFF image stacks that can be loaded by image analysis software such as [Fiji](#) and displayed using Fiji's 3D Viewer plugin.

Model

h Proliferation_3D.xml |h

```
extern>http://imc.zih.tu-dresden.de/morpheus/examples/CPM/Proliferation_3D.xml
```

In Morpheus GUI: Examples → CPM → Proliferation_3D.xml

Run and Tumble



Modeling cell movements as a Levy walk



Introduction

This example models a single cell that moves according to a Levy walk: a random walk with occasional occurrence of long straight walks.

Model description

The model defines a CPM cell that has two properties:

- A PropertyVector that gives the direction of movement and
- A Property that defines the time when this direction of movement is changed.

The change in direction is using a VectorRule. In this case, it specifies a new random direction for each of the 3 x,y,z coordinates separately: $\text{move_dir} = \sin(\text{angle}), \cos(\text{angle}), 0$ where $\text{angle} = \text{rand_uni}(0, 2*\pi)$.

This is calculated with an Event. Upon triggering, this sets the new direction and a waiting time until the next change of direction. To model a superdiffusive Levy walk, this waiting time is chosen from an exponential distribution: $\text{change_time} = \text{time} + 20 * \text{rand_gamma}(0.5, 5)$

Finally, the cell is made to move in the chosen direction using DirectedMotion that takes the PropertyVector as input.

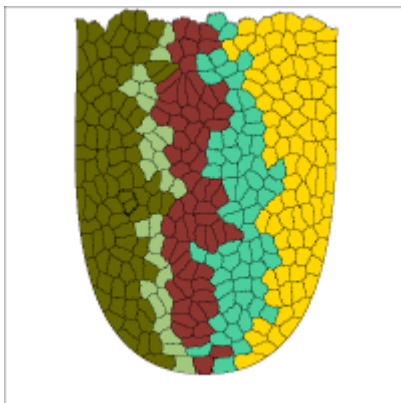
Model

`h RunAndTumble.xml |h`

```
extern>http://imc.zih.tu-dresden.de/morpheus/examples/CPM/RunAndTumble.xml
```

In Morpheus GUI: Examples → CPM → RunAndTumble.xml

Stem cells in the intestinal crypt



Asymmetric cell division and changing cell type



Introduction

This illustrative example shows the emergence of clonal populations from stem cells in an intestinal crypt. Stem cells in the bottom of the crypt divide asymmetrically and produce a population of transit amplifying (TA) cells. For each of the TA cells, the color indicates the stem cell it is derived from.

Model description

This model shows several new modeling features, available as of Morpheus 1.2.

Loading domain from image

The crypt-like domain is specified by loading an external 8-bit TIFF image file using `Lattice/Domain/Image`.

Asymmetric cell division

Stem cells divide asymmetrically using the new `ChildID` handles in the `Proliferation` plugin. This sets a user-defined symbol (here called `daughter`) to either 1 or 2. This symbol can then be used to distinguish both daughter cells and treat them differently. In this example, it is used to set the stemness (`s`) of one daughter to 1 and the stemness of the other daughter cell to 0.

Conditionally changing cell types

When a cell loses its stemness `s`, it is moved to the TA cell type. This is done using the new `ChangeCellType` plugin.

Upon satisfying its `Condition`, `ChangeCellType` moves the cell to the specified new cell type. By default, all the properties of a cell that exist in both cell type context are maintained and unspecified ones are set to their default values. This default behavior can be overridden using `Triggers` that specify `Rules` stating how to deal with specific properties.

PopulationReporter

Last update:

17:25

18.08.2021

examples:cellular_potts https://imc.zih.tu-dresden.de/wiki/morpheus/doku.php?id=examples:cellular_potts&rev=1629300328

The new PopulationReporter allows the collection of statistical data about the cell population. Here, it is used to count the sizes of the various clonal populations. This number of reported into a Global and subsequently written to file and plotted using a Logger.

Model

h Crypt.xml |h

```
extern>http://imc.zih.tu-dresden.de/morpheus/examples/CPM/Crypt.xml
```

In Morpheus GUI: Examples → CPM → Crypt.xml

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