Modélisation de l'adaptation des pathogènes aux résistances partielles

Romain Bourget, Natalia Sapoukhina, Loïc Chaumont

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What is a resistance?



Genetic resistances



Chemical treatments

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Vaccines - Antibiotics

 \longrightarrow Limit or prevent pathogens development on treated hosts

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- A pathogen can live on a environment with partial resistance with a reduced fitness
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- \rightarrow Competition between pathogens

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- ightarrow Mutation as a stochastic event
- ightarrow Small population dynamics when new mutant appears

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Multi dimensional birth-death processes

Natural extensions of birth-death processes

Birth and death process :

$$0 \stackrel{\mu_1}{\underset{\lambda_0}{\leftarrow}} 1 \stackrel{\mu_2}{\underset{\lambda_1}{\leftarrow}} \dots \stackrel{\mu_{n-1}}{\underset{\lambda_{n-2}}{\leftarrow}} n - 1 \stackrel{\mu_n}{\underset{\lambda_{n-1}}{\leftarrow}} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}}{\underset{\lambda_n}{\leftarrow}} n + 1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}}{\underset{\lambda_{n+1}}{\leftarrow}} \dots$$

Multi dimensional Birth and death process :

$$\begin{cases} 0 \stackrel{\mu_1^1}{\rightleftharpoons} 1 \stackrel{\mu_2^1}{\hookrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\mu_{n-1}^1}{\Leftrightarrow} n - 1 \stackrel{\mu_n^1}{\Leftrightarrow} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}^1}{\Leftrightarrow} n + 1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}^1}{\Leftrightarrow} \dots \\ \lambda_0^1 \quad \lambda_1^1 \quad \lambda_{n-2}^1 \quad \lambda_{n-1}^1 \quad \lambda_n^1 \quad \lambda_{n+1}^1 \\ \mu_1^2 \quad \mu_2^2 \quad \mu_{n-1}^2 \quad \mu_n^2 \quad \mu_{n+1}^2 \quad \mu_{n+2}^2 \\ 0 \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\leftrightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\leftrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\leftrightarrow} n - 1 \stackrel{\mu_n^2}{\Leftrightarrow} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}^2}{\Leftrightarrow} n + 1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}^2}{\leftrightarrow} \dots \\ \lambda_0^2 \quad \lambda_1^2 \quad \lambda_{n-2}^2 \quad \lambda_{n-1}^2 \quad \lambda_n^2 \quad \lambda_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \stackrel{\mu_1^k}{\leftrightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\mu_2^k}{\leftrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\mu_{n-1}^k}{\Leftrightarrow} n - 1 \stackrel{\mu_n^k}{\Leftrightarrow} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}^k}{\Leftrightarrow} n + 1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}^k}{\leftrightarrow} \dots \\ \lambda_0^k \quad \lambda_1^k \quad \lambda_{n-2}^k \quad \lambda_{n-1}^k \quad \lambda_n^k \quad \lambda_n^k \quad \lambda_{n+1}^k \end{cases}$$

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Birth-death processes and partial resistances Infinite states multi dimensional birth-death processes

$$\begin{cases} \beta(X_{1}): 0 \stackrel{\mu_{1}^{1}}{\longleftrightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\mu_{2}^{1}}{\longleftrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\mu_{n-1}^{1}}{\Leftrightarrow} n-1 \stackrel{\mu_{n}^{1}}{\Leftrightarrow} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}^{1}}{\Leftrightarrow} n+1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}^{1}}{\Leftrightarrow} \dots \\ \lambda_{0}^{1} \quad \lambda_{1}^{1} \quad \lambda_{n-2}^{1} \quad \lambda_{n-1}^{1} \quad \lambda_{n}^{1} \quad \lambda_{n+1}^{1} \\ \beta(X_{2}): 0 \stackrel{\mu_{1}^{1}}{\longleftrightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\mu_{2}^{2}}{\Leftrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\mu_{n-1}^{2}}{\Leftrightarrow} n-1 \stackrel{\mu_{n}^{2}}{\Leftrightarrow} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}^{2}}{\Leftrightarrow} n+1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}^{2}}{\Leftrightarrow} \dots \\ \lambda_{0}^{2} \quad \lambda_{1}^{2} \quad \lambda_{n-2}^{2} \quad \lambda_{n-1}^{2} \quad \lambda_{n}^{2} \quad \lambda_{n}^{2} \quad \lambda_{n+1}^{2} \\ \vdots \\ \beta(X_{k}): 0 \stackrel{\mu_{1}^{k}}{\leftrightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\mu_{2}^{k}}{\Leftrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\mu_{n-1}^{k}}{\Leftrightarrow} n-1 \stackrel{\mu_{n}^{k}}{\Leftrightarrow} n \stackrel{\mu_{n+1}^{k}}{\leftrightarrow} n+1 \stackrel{\mu_{n+2}^{k}}{\leftrightarrow} \dots \\ \vdots \\ X_{i} \longrightarrow X_{i} + 1 \qquad \lambda(X_{i}) \qquad = \beta(X_{i})rX_{i}(1-\nu) \\ X_{i} \longrightarrow X_{n+1} + 1 \qquad \gamma_{i}(X_{i}) \qquad = \beta(X_{i})rX_{i}(1-\nu) \\ z_{i} \longrightarrow X_{n+1} + 1 \qquad \gamma_{i}(X_{i}) \qquad = \beta(X_{i})rX_{i}(\nu) \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} X_{i} \longrightarrow X_{i} + 1 & \lambda(X_{i}) &= \beta(X_{i})rX_{i}(1 - \nu) \\ X_{i} \longrightarrow X_{i} - 1 & \mu(X_{1}, \dots, X_{n}) &= \left(\frac{\beta(X_{i})rX_{i}}{\beta(X_{i})K}\left(\frac{j - 1}{\beta(X_{i})} - 1\right)\right) \\ X_{i} \longrightarrow X_{n+1} + 1 & \gamma_{i}(X_{i}) &= \beta(X_{i})rX_{i}\nu \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(X_{n+1}) = \beta(X_{i}) + U$$
where $U \hookrightarrow U[-0.1; 0.1]$
Partial Resistance
Partial Resistance



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Simulations results



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Speed of Erosion Growth rate effect



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Speed of Erosion Mutation strength effect



Shape of erosion Mutation law effect







$$\begin{cases} X_i \longrightarrow X_i + 1 & \lambda(X_i) &= \beta(X_i)rX_i(1 - \nu) \\ X_i \longrightarrow X_i - 1 & \mu(X_1, \dots, X_n) &= \left(\frac{\beta(X_i)rX_i}{\beta(X_i)K}\left(\frac{j = 1}{\beta(X_i)} - 1\right)\right) \\ X_i \longrightarrow X_{n+1} + 1 & \gamma_i(X_i) &= \beta(X_i)rX_i\nu \end{cases}$$

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Conclusions :

- We built a model to study the erosion of partial resistance
 Adjustable to different biological situations
- Both speed of adaptation and shape of adaptation should be used to breed partial resistance
- Partial resistance which decrease the pathogen population size increase the speed of adaptation

Perspectives :

- Biological data
- Combination partial and total resistance : gene pyramiding

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Multi dimensional processes to model total resistance



Bourget Romain, Chaumont Loïc and Sapoukhina Natalia, Exponentiality of first passage times of continuous time Markov Chains, under submission

Bourget Romain, Chaumont Loïc and Sapoukhina Natalia, Timing of pathogen adaptation to a multicomponent treatment, under submission

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Thanks for your attention

References :

Nicolas Champagnat, Régis Ferriére, Sylvie Méléard, Unifying evolutionary dynamics : From individual stochastic processes to macroscopic models, Theoretical Population Biology, Volume 69, Issue 3, May 2006

Nicolas Champagnat and Amaury Lambert, Evolution of Discrete Populations and the Canonical Diffusion of Adaptive Dynamics, The Annals of Applied Probability, Vol. 17, No. 1, Feb. 2007