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► **To cite this version:**

Maël Montévil, Carlos Sonnenschein, Ana Soto. Theoretical approach of ductal morphogenesis. Journal of Theoretical and Applied Vascular Research, 2016, 1 (1), pp.45-49. 10.24019/jtavr.7. hal-02398763

HAL Id: hal-02398763

<https://hal.science/hal-02398763v1>

Submitted on 17 Apr 2021

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Theoretical approach of ductal morphogenesis

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presented to: the Hemodyn2015, Nov 2015, Naples, Italy

submitted: Jul 12, 2016, accepted: Sep 6, 2016, Epub Ahead of Print: Nov 30, 2016, published: Dec 31, 2016

Conflict of interest: None

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Abstract We developed 3D culture methods that reproduce in vitro mammary gland ductal morphogenesis. We are proposing a conceptual framework to understand morphogenetic events based on epistemologically sound biological principles instead of the common practice of using only physical principles. More specifically, our theoretical framework is based on the principle that the default state of cells is proliferation with variation and motility. We emphasize the role played by the agency of cells embedded in a gel and the circularity that is relevant for the intended process, whereby cells act upon other cells and on matrix elements, and are subject to the agentivity of neighboring cells. This circularity strongly differs from classical linear causality. Finally, our approach opens up the study of causal determination to multilevel explanations rather than to reductive ones involving only molecules in general and genes in particular.

Keywords Morphogenesis, extracellular matrix, theoretical principles, default state of cells, modelization.

Introduction

The proper understanding of epithelial morphogenesis and aberrant morphogenesis, for example

in the case of cancer, requires an appropriate theoretical framework. Such a theoretical framework should take place within a theory of organisms that encompasses life cycles. This theory aims to provide a framework for both experiments and mathematical modeling of organisms and their parts. The role of theory that we describe here is similar to an extent with the manner in which classical mechanics and its concepts of space, time and forces frame the movement of classical objects in classical mechanics.

Theoretical descriptions in terms of genes or individual categories of proteins do not include a notion of space and time. As a result they are not sufficient to explain biological shapes because shapes are about space and morphogenesis is about space and time. Moreover, a theoretical framework for organisms should enable us to understand reciprocal interactions and the non-linearities relevant to morphogenesis. Therefore a good theory should enable us to perform mathematical modeling and interpret the meaning of the use of mathematics.

In order to develop a theory of organisms, physical theories are an obvious reference and it is so in two distinct manners. First of all, biological objects are surely compatible with physical theories when they are in their range of application; however this does not imply that current physical theories are sufficient to understand

biological organisms. For example, the (mass times) acceleration of a cell is surely equals to the sum of the forces that applies to it; however these forces are largely the result of an evolutionary and ontogenetic history, and handling this history theoretically requires an appropriate framework^{1,2}. Second, physical theories are also a methodological reference, especially in their use of mathematics to understand natural phenomena. Third, in physics we witness that phenomena at different scales are explained by different fundamental theories such as cosmology, thermodynamics and quantum field theories. This experience in physical theorizing goes against overly reductionist positions often defended in biology. Again, physics being a reference does not mean that we must build a theory of organism following the same epistemology. In fact, we have contrasted numerous times the two domains, see in particular^{1,3,4}.

In this essay, we will present some elements of context on epithelial morphogenesis. In particular, we will emphasize the role of the stroma on the basis of experimental results. We will then present a model of cell culture in 3D collagen gels where morphogenesis takes place in a similar manner than in mammary glands *in situ*. Last, we discuss how we frame the situation theoretically and emphasize the manner in which we discuss cellular behaviors.

Stroma and morphogenesis

Morphogenesis, and more generally development, should not be conceived as the unfolding of a program contained in specific parts but as a result of the interplay of parts. Among them, we would like to emphasize the reciprocal interactions between the stroma and the epithelium. These interactions are of biophysical, in particular biomechanical, and biochemical nature, and the two aspects are often coupled, for example when a chemical compound induces changes of the cytoskeleton organization and the latter feeds back on gene expression⁵. Let us now discuss a few experiments which exemplify these reciprocal interactions and emphasize the crucial role of the stroma.

In an experiment⁶, biologists transplant epithelium from the mammary gland in the stroma of salivary glands and in the other way around. The outcome of these transplantation experiments is that the morphology of the epithelium is determined by the stroma, so that the mammary epithelium in the salivary stroma takes the morphology of a salivary gland (and the other way around).

The extracellular matrix participates in the determination of cellular behaviors. Naive mesenchymal stem cells differentiation depends on the mechanical properties of their micro-environment⁷. More precisely,

a soft matrix is neurogenic while a very stiff one is osteogenic. An average stiffness is myogenic.

Now let us consider a highly pathological morphogenesis: i.e., carcinogenesis. In an experiment⁸, biologists expose animals to a highly carcinogenic compound: NMU. Then they perform all the possible recombinations of exposed and non-exposed stroma with exposed and non-exposed epithelium. The results show in very clear manner that an exposed stroma is sufficient to lead to tumor formation while an exposed epithelium recombined with a non-exposed stroma leads, instead, to normal morphogenesis. Let us also remark that metastasis is facilitated when the metastatic epithelial seed carries stroma, including fibroblasts⁹.

This short discussion shows the importance of the stroma and more generally of the micro-environment in the determination of both the morphogenetic process and of cellular behaviors. The biological model described below is another relevant example of these events. We emphasize the effects of the extracellular matrix of the stroma on the epithelium among their reciprocal interactions because these effects are generally underestimated. However, we will see below that it is really their reciprocal interactions that enable us to understand a specific biological situation.

Biological model

Collagen-I is the main protein of the stromal extracellular matrix of mammary gland. A 3D biological model of mammary gland morphogenesis consists of a collagen gel containing epithelial cells. More precisely, collagen fibrils remain liquid at low temperature and they form a gel at ambient temperature, which can capture cells in suspension.

This *in vitro* model enables us to partially disentangle the relationships between our object of study and the rest of the organism. More precisely, this model makes it possible to control precisely the mechanical properties of the extracellular matrix and the cell type that participate in morphogenesis. Seeding cells of the breast epithelial cell line MCF10A in such gels leads to the formation of elongated epithelial structures, polarization of cells within the structures and the formation of lumen, which are then similar to mammary ducts¹¹ (figure 1).

Matrigel is a mixture of basement membrane proteins that can be added to collagen to obtain a gel with different properties than pure collagen gels. In a gel with 1mg/ml collagen and 50% (v/v) matrigel, MCF10A cells form spherical structures close to the acini *in vivo*. The morphogenetic process with matrigel is thus distinct from the one without matrigel. With less matrigel (5%), cells form both spherical and elongated structures as illustrated in figure 1.

The bulk mechanical properties of gels are not sufficient to explain these different morphogenetic processes because gels with collagen and 0% or 5% matrigel have very similar macroscopic mechanical properties but lead nevertheless to different epithelial shapes¹⁰. However, these different gels have very different microscopic properties, as shown by electron micrographs. Collagen gels are fibrillar; they form a mesh of collagen fibrils. By contrast, the addition of matrigel leads to a more globular matrix, where fibers are less accessible, depending on the amount of matrigel added.

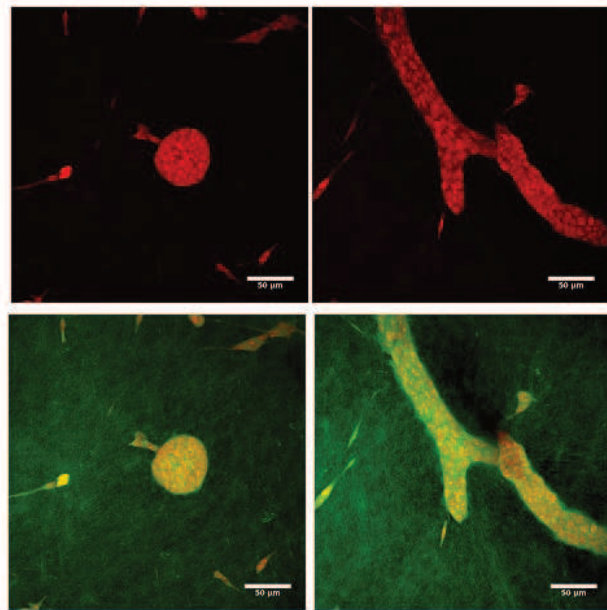


Figure 1 - Epithelial structures observed by confocal microscopy. The images are a projection of 3D stacks. In red, we observe cells by carmine staining. In green, we observe collagen-I fibers by reflective confocal microscopy (see also figure 2). All images come from the same collagen gel with 5% basement membrane protein (matrigel) which is known to lead to two kinds of structures. On the left side, cells from the MCF10A breast epithelial cell line form an acinus. On the right side, instead, they form elongated structures similar to ducts in vivo. Note that in the latter, we can see two elongated structures which are not connected, even though they are partially superposed. The experimental protocol to obtain these structures is described in Barnes et al.¹⁰.

In collagen gels, cells reorganize collagen and do so very early, i.e., a few hours after seeding¹⁰ (figure 2). Moreover, a macroscopic mechanical strain leads collagen fibers to be oriented along the direction of the strain and to the formation of elongated structures along the same direction¹³. Forces exerted by cells on collagen can affect distant cells at a range far greater than cell

sizes¹⁴. The inhibition of remodeling by the matrigel-containing globular matrix is central to the formation of acini. As a conclusion, we hypothesize that the interplay between cells and the matrix is central to morphogenesis, and more specifically, to the remodeling of the fibrillar matrix of collagen. Note that it is possible to refine this biological model to include other cell types such as fibroblasts or to change the initial conditions of the cells, or the mechanical constraints on the gel.

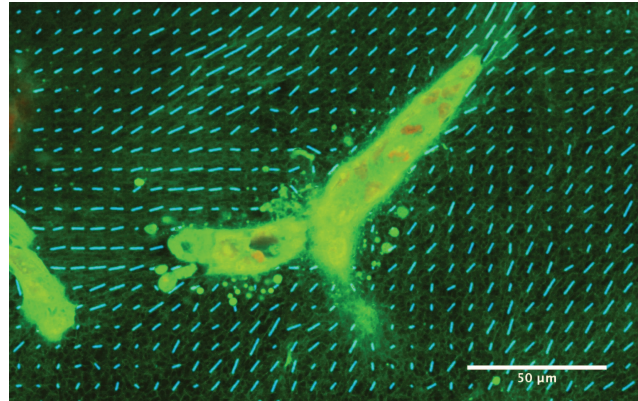


Figure 2 - Collagen orientation around an epithelial structure. Here, we represent in blue the average orientation of collagen fibers for each element of an arbitrary grid, using the method described in Rejniak et al.¹². Collagen is oriented in the same direction than the tip of the elongated structure. This image exemplifies the fact that epithelial cells remodel collagen during the morphogenetic process.

Theoretical principles

One crucial difficulty in modeling biological systems is the lack of established theoretical principles to frame cellular behaviors. Cells are sometimes informally considered to be stimulated by "signals", which are usually chemicals and would "command" them to behave in a certain way, for example, by making them proliferate or move^{12,15}. In other models, cellular proliferation or motility are assumed to be spontaneous but may be prevented by constraints such as a lack of available space for proliferation^{12,16}. Sometimes, the different viewpoints are discussed for the same object without being explicitly articulated. Another viewpoint from physics proposes that cells are in a configuration of minimum energy; however, this idea cannot be considered as a general principle since cells are active entities which can and often do escape minimum energy configurations by the consumption of chemical free energy.

This brief overview shows that a general theoretical frame to understand cellular behavior is missing. In

previous papers^{2,17} we have proposed to build such a frame on the basis of an analogy with classical mechanics. In the latter, a fundamental principle, the principle of inertia, specifies the behavior of a system when nothing is done to it. We call such a reference behavior a default state. Thus, the default state is the behavior of a system when no specific external cause acts on it. Assuming a default state is a fundamental principle for a theory. Reciprocally, causes, that is to say physical forces in classical mechanics, explain a departure from the default state. Epistemologically, a default state does not require an explanation; it is postulated and only departures from the default state require explanations.

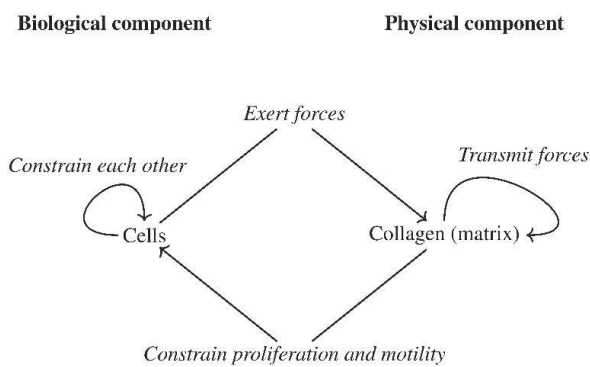


Figure 3 - Diagram of the different interacting elements of the biological model. We separate the components of the system on the basis of the principles that provide the theoretical framework to describe them. Classical mechanics and chemistry for collagen fibers, for example, and our default state for cells. These two kinds of elements are in continual interaction.

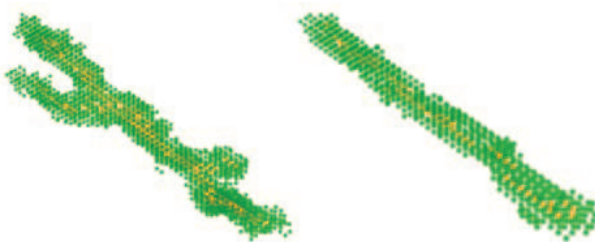


Figure 4 - Two different runs of a simulation of 3D cell culture of breast epithelial cells in collagen gels. In green we represent cells and in orange we represent the lumen. The model is described in Montévil et al.²¹. Note that branching occurs in the first run (left) while it does not on the second (right). These different behaviors stem from different values in the parameter representing the ability of cells to remodel collagen.

In line with former work^{2,17-19}, we propose that the default state of cells is proliferation with variation and

motility. This entails that no cause is required to justify that cells proliferate. Instead what requires an explanation is quiescence. Similarly, we assume that motility is spontaneous. Note that motility is not restricted to cell mobility. Motility also includes, for example, the motion of cellular pseudopods involved in the reorganization of the extracellular matrix.

In our framework, the departure from the default state is the result of constraints such as physical forces, the attachment to other cells, chemical inhibitors²⁰, etc. Note that this framework is at least partially compatible with several existing mathematical models^{12,16} and transforms local hypotheses into a general principle.

The systematic use of our default state in order to understand the biological model described in the previous section is the object of a paper in press²¹. Basically, we analyze this system as the interaction between two types of objects. The first is the collagen (or more generally, the extra-cellular matrix) which is determined by physical principles. In particular, collagen initially self-organizes in the process of gel formation. Afterwards, collagen transmits forces exerted by cells, i.e., during the process of morphogenesis. On the other side, the system includes cells which require a proper theoretical principle and we frame their behavior with the default state. Then, the analysis of the situation of interest corresponds to assumptions on the specific constraints that act on the default state and which stem mostly from the extra-cellular matrix and from other cells. The full system is then modeled as the interplay between these two components (figure 3). In figure 4, we propose two simulation outcomes that lead to elongated structures²¹. These structures result from the forces exerted by cells on the fibrillar matrix. By generating and applying these forces epithelial cells organize the collagen around them and constrain each other. These constraints lead to the formation of a dominant direction which is a typically non-linear phenomenon. In particular, cells that are in the middle of the tube cannot migrate or proliferate towards the exterior mostly because of the mechanical strain along the direction of the tube.

Conclusion

In this brief overview on mammary gland epithelial morphogenesis, we emphasize the role of the hypotheses and principles that we use to understand a system. We illustrate the idea that the interplay between the stroma, here represented by the extracellular matrix, and the epithelium is a crucial determinant of epithelial morphogenesis, including pathological morphogenesis as in the case of cancer. We also emphasize the need of a proper theoretical principle in order to frame cellular behaviors both in experimental and mathematical work. We present the idea that the default state of cells is proliferation with variation

and motility which is an evolutionary sound approach to frame cellular behaviors theoretically. The application of these ideas to specific mathematical modeling is the object of ongoing work and a first model has been published²¹.

This work exemplifies the idea that fundamental biological explanations do not always need to appeal to the molecular level. Our principle builds on cell theory and thus consider cells as elementary but complex objects in order to understand tissues and their genesis. The default state of cells is a fundamental principle in the sense that the default state defines a causal structure: the default state does not need to be explained while a departure from it requires a causal explanation.

Acknowledgements

This work was conducted as part of the research project 'Addressing biological organization in the post-genomic era', which is supported by the International Blaise Pascal Chairs, Region Ile de France. AMS was the Blaise Pascal Chair of Biology 2013-15 at the École Normale Supérieure. Additional support was provided by Award Number R01ES08314 (P.I. AMS) from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. The funders had no role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. Maël Montévil is supported by Labex "Who am I?", laboratory of Excellence No. ANR-11-LABX-0071. CS is a member of the Centre Cavallès at the École Normale Supérieure, Paris France.

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