## A Model for the Regulation of Mammalian Platelet Production<sup>a</sup>

## **JACQUES BÉLAIR**

Département de mathématiques et statistique and Centre de recherches mathématiques Université de Montréal C.P. 6128, Succ. 'A' Montreal, Québec H3C 3J7 Canada

## MICHAEL C. MACKEY

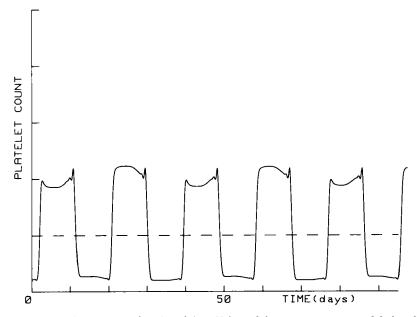
Department of Physiology McGill University 3655 Drummond Street Montreal, Québec H3G 1Y6 Canada

The pathophysiology of cyclical thrombocytopenia and idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura are examined in a simple model for the regulation of mammalian platelet production. We let P(t) denote the total number of platelets of all ages,  $T_m$  stand for the maturation time of a megakaryocyte,  $T_s$  represent the age of death (due to senescence) of a platelet, and  $\gamma$  be the (age-independent) random destruction of platelets. Then it may be shown that

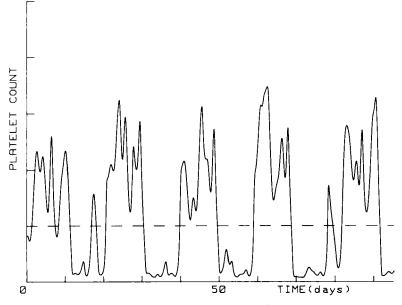
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{P}}{\mathrm{d}t}(t) = -\gamma \mathbf{P}(t) + \beta (\mathbf{P}(t-\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{m}})) - \beta (\mathbf{P}(t-\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{m}}-\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{s}})) \mathbf{e}^{-\gamma \mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{s}}}$$
(1)

where  $\beta(P) = \beta_0 \theta^n P/(\theta^n + P^n)$  reflects the thrombopoietin feedback influencing the influx of cells into the recognizable megakaryocyte compartment, and n,  $\theta$ , and  $\beta_0$  are parameters. Equation 1 has the trivial steady state  $P^* = 0$  for all values of the parameters. When  $\beta_0 > \gamma/(1 - e^{-\gamma T_*})$ , a second, non-trivial, steady state  $P^* > 0$  appears, and the trivial solution is locally asymptotically unstable. Normally,  $T_* = 10$  days and  $T_m = 9$  days. We have used published clinical data<sup>1</sup> to determine the parameters n,  $\theta$ , and  $\beta_0$  in the feedback function  $\beta(P)$ . Using these, we numerically integrated Equation 1 for different values of the parameter  $\gamma$ . In FIGURE 1, the non-trivial steady state has lost its stability. Subsequent bifurcations led to irregular time series, an example of which is shown in FIGURE 2. Other simulations have revealed a wide range of possible behavior for Equation 1 as  $\gamma$  is varied, including low, sustained platelet levels, and oscillating nonperiodic counts similar to those observed clinically.<sup>2</sup>

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**FIGURE 1.** Platelet count as a function of time. Values of the parameters are n = 2.2,  $\theta = .04$ , and  $\gamma = 3$ . The dashed line indicates one-tenth of the normal level.<sup>2</sup>



**FIGURE 2.** As in FIGURE 1, except  $\gamma$  is now 2.

## REFERENCES

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  COHEN, T. & D. P. COONEY. 1974. Scand. J. Haematol 12: 9-17.