

## Guest editorial

### PERSPECTIVES OF TISSUES IN SILICO

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Over the past decade much effort has been invested into the development of in vitro systems as alternatives to animal experiments (Hammad et al., 2013, 2014a, b; Hammad, 2013; Godoy et al., 2010, 2013; Hewitt et al., 2007; Stewart and Marchan, 2012; Gebel et al., 2014; Grinberg et al., 2014). However, in vitro systems still have the limitation that they often do not sufficiently represent the in vivo situation. Moreover, quantitative in vitro to in vivo extrapolation is difficult (Ghallab, 2013; Reif, 2014; Stewart, 2010).

In recent years a concept is emerging that may overcome many of the current limitations of in vitro testing, namely in silico tissues (Hoehme et al., 2010; Schliess et al., 2014). Typically, virtual tissues are based on reconstructions of real tissues, where the exact positions of each individual cell and further relevant structures, e.g. blood vessels, are known in a three-dimensional space (Hoehme et al., 2010; Höhme et al., 2007). In the first step spatio-temporal models are generated from reconstructions (Hammad et al., 2014c). For this purpose the individual cell serves as the smallest unit. Model pa-

rameters, such as the probability to divide or to die, and even more complex properties, such as migration rules can be programmed into each cell. This results in a model that can simulate, for example, the spatio-temporal process of tissue damage and regeneration. Key principles how cells in the liver coordinately respond to large destructions to restore functional tissue have been identified by such models (Drasdo et al., 2014a; Hoehme et al., 2010). In next steps, further processes can be integrated into spatio-temporal models, e.g. blood flow or metabolic processes. As an example, Schliess et al. (2014) have integrated metabolic pathway models of ammonia detoxification into spatio-temporal models. This allows simulating ammonia concentrations in the blood circulation and how they are influenced by specific damage patterns of the liver.

In toxicology, modelling especially structure activity and physiologically-based-pharmacokinetic (PBPK) models have a long standing tradition (Schug et al., 2013; Karamanikos et al., 2009; Carlsson et al., 2004; Thiel et al., 2015; Hammad and Ahmed, 2014; Dobrev et al., 2001; El-Masri et al.,

1996). However, the advent of spatio-temporal models with the possibility to integrate other model types opens new possibilities. Integrated mathematical models formalize the relationship between individual components to test their interactions in a virtual setting (Drasdo et al., 2014a, b; Widera, 2014). It can be expected that virtual tissue approaches will have a strong impact to understand complex pathophysiological processes, especially when processes and interactions have to be elucidated that cannot be directly measured by established methods.

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