

Code for RGD-¹²⁵I Pt-AuNRs

STARTTIME= 0

STOPTIME=30

DTMAX = 0.1

DTOUT =0.1

; Physiological constants (kg)

BW = 0.02 ; body weight

; Dose (% ID)

IV = 0.1

; Organ volumes (fraction of body weight)

VLuC=0.007 ; Lung; Brown et al, 1997¹

VLC=0.0549 ; Liver; Brown et al, 1997¹

VSC=0.005 ; Spleen; Davies and Morris 1993²

VKC=0.0167 ; Kidneys; Brown et al. 1997¹

VTC=0.015 ; Tumor; Baxter et al. 1994³

VBloodC=0.085 ; Blood; Davies and Morris 1993²

VBoC=1-(VLC+VKC+VSC+ VTC+VBloodC) ; Rest of body

; Organ volumes (L)

VBlood=VBloodC*BW

VLu=VLuC*BW ; Lung

VL=VLC*BW ; Liver

VS=VSC*BW ; Spleen

VK=VKC*BW ; Kidneys

VT=VTC*BW ; Tumor

VA = 0.2*VBloodC*BW ; Arterial blood

VV = 0.8*VBloodC*BW ; Venous blood

VBo=VBoC*BW ; Rest of body

; Organ blood volumes (L)

VLuVES = 0.5*Vlu	; Lung; Brown et al, 1997
VLVES = 0.31*VL	; Liver; Brown et al, 1997
VSVES = 0.17*VS	; Spleen; Brown et al, 1997
VKVES = 0.24*VK	; Kidneys; Brown et al, 1997
VTVES = 0.07*VT	; Tumor; Baxter et al. 1994
VBoVES = 0.04*VBo	; Rest of body; Lin et al, 2015; Brown et al, 1997

; Organ tissue volumes (L)

VLuT = 0.5*Vlu	; Lung; Calculated from Davda et al, 2008
VLT = 0.69*VL	; Liver; Calculated from Davda et al, 2008
VST = 0.83*VS	; Spleen; Calculated from Davda et al, 2008
VKT = 0.76*VK	; Kidneys; Calculated from Davda et al, 2008
VTT = 0.93*VT	; Tumor; Baxter et al. 1994
VBoT = 0.96*VBo	; Rest of body; Calculated from Davda et al, 2008

; Blood flow rate (fraction of cardiac output)

QCC=16.5	; Cardiac output constant; Brown et al, 1997
QLC=0.161	; Liver; Brown et al, 1997.
QKC=0.091	; Kidney; Brown et al, 1997
QSC=0.01125	; Spleen; Lin et al, 2015; Davies and Morris, 1993
QTC=0.0225	; Tumor; Brown et al, 1997
QBoC=1-(QLC+QSC+QKC+ QTC)	; Rest of body

; Cardiac output and regional blood flow (L/h)

QC=QCC*BW^0.75	
QLu=QC	; Lung
QL=QLC*QC	; Liver
QS=QSC*QC	; Spleen
QK=QKC*QC	; Kidneys

QT=QTC*QC ; Tumor
QBo=QBoC*QC ; Rest of body

; Distribution coefficients (PC), unitless

PLu =0.15 ; Lung
PL = 0.50 ; Liver
PS = 0.30 ; Spleen
PK = 0.01 ; Kidneys
PT = 0.25 ; Tumor
PBo = 0.15 ; Rest of body

; Diffusion limitation coefficient constants, unitless

PALuC = 0.001 ; Lung
PALC = **0.001** ; Liver
PASC = **0.001** ; Spleen
PAKC = 0.0001 ; Kidneys
PATC = 0.001 ; Tumor
PABoC = 0.00001 ; Rest of body

; Permeability coefficient-surface area cross-product

PALu = PALuC*QLu ; Lung
PAL = PALC*QL ; Liver
PAS = PASC*QS ; Spleen
PAK = PAKC*QK ; Kidneys
PAT = PATC*QT ; Tumor
PABo = PABoC*QBo ; Rest of body

; Endocytosis-related parameters; Lu, L, K, T, and Bo represent the lung, liver, kidneys, tumor, and rest of body, respectively

KupLumax=0.075

KupLu50=24

KupLun=5

KoutLu=0.003

KupLu=((KupLumax*time^KupLun)/(KupLu50^KupLun+time^KupLun))

KupLmax=30

KupL50=48

KupLn=5

KoutL=0.001

KupL=((KupLmax*time^KupLn)/(KupL50^KupLn+time^KupLn))

KupSmax=60

KupS50=48

KupSn=5

KoutS=0.001

KupS=((KupSmax*time^KupSn)/(KupS50^KupSn+time^KupSn))

KupKmax=0.005

KupK50=48

KupKn=5

KoutK=0.0004

KupK=((KupKmax*time^KupKn)/(KupK50^KupKn+time^KupKn))

KupTmax = 20

KupT50=36

KupTn=5

KoutT=0.001

KupT=((KupTmax*time^KupTn)/(KupT50^KupTn+time^KupTn))

KupBomax=0.2

KupBo50=24

KupBon=5

KoutBo=0.0001

KupBo=((KupBomax*time^KupBon)/(KupBo50^KupBon+time^KupBon))

; Urine and biliary excretion

Kurine=0.00003

Kbile=0.00003

; Blood compartment

; Venous blood concentration

$$d/dt (AV) = (QL*CVL + QS*CVL + QK*CVK + QT*CVT + QBo*CVBo) - (QC*CV)$$

init AV = IV

$$CV = AV/VV$$

; Arterial blood concentration

$$d/dt (AA) = QC*(CVLu-CA)$$

init AA = 0

$$CA = AA/VA$$

; Lung compartment; VES, T and RES represent blood vessels, tissue, and phagocytic cells

$$d/dt (ALuVES) = QLu*(CV-CVLu) - PALu*CVLu + (PALu*CLuT)/PLu$$

init ALuVES = 0

$$CVLu = ALuVES/VLuVES$$

$$d/dt (ALuT) = PALu*CVLu - (PALu*CLuT)/PLu + KoutLu *ALuRES - KupLu *ALuVES$$

init ALuT = 0

$$CLuT = ALuT/VLuT$$

$$d/dt (ALuRES) = KupLu *ALuVES - KoutLu *ALuRES$$

init ALuRES = 0

$$CLung = (ALuVES+ALuT+ALuRES)/VLu$$

; Liver compartment

$$d/dt (ALVES) = QL*CA+QS*CVS-(QL+QS)*CVL - PAL*CVL + (PAL*CLT)/PL + KoutL *ALRES - KupL *ALVES - Kbile*CVL$$

init ALVES = 0

$$CVL = ALVES/VLVES$$

d/dt (Abile) = K_{bile}*CVL

init Abile = 0

d/dt (ALT) = PAL*CVL - (PAL*CLT)/PL

init ALT = 0

CLT = ALT/VLT

d/dt (ALRES) = K_{upL} *ALVES - K_{outL} *ALRES

init ALRES = 0

CLiver = (ALVES+ALT+ALRES)/VL

; Spleen compartment

d/dt (ASVES) = Q_S*(CA-CVS) - P_AS*CVS + (P_AS*CST)/PS

init ASVES = 0

CVS = ASVES/VSVES

d/dt (AST) = P_AS*CVS - (P_AS*CST)/PS + K_{outS} *ASRES - K_{upS} *ASVES

init AST = 0

CST = AST/VST

d/dt (ASRES) = K_{upS} *ASVES - K_{outS} *ASRES

init ASRES = 0

CSpleen = (ASVES+AST+ASRES)/VS

; Kidney compartment

d/dt (AKVES) = Q_K*(CA-CVK) - P_AK*CVK + (P_AK*CKT)/PK - Kurine*CVK

init AKVES = 0

CVK = AKVES/VKVES

d/dt (Aurine) = Kurine*CVK

init Aurine = 0

$$d/dt (AKT) = PAK*CVK - (PAK*CKT)/PK + KoutK *AKRES - KupK *AKVES$$

init AKT = 0

CKT = AKT/VKT

$$d/dt (AKRES) = KupK *AKVES - KoutK *AKRES$$

init AKRES = 0

CKidney = (AKVES+AKT+AKRES)/VK

; Tumor compartment

$$d/dt (ATVES) = QT*(CA-CVT) - PAT*CVT + (PAT*CTT)/PT - Kurine*CVT$$

init ATVES = 0

CVT = ATVES/VTVES

$$d/dt (ATT) = PAT*CVT - (PAT*CTT)/PT + KoutT *ATRES - KupT *ATVES$$

init ATT = 0

CTT = ATT/VTT

$$d/dt (ATRES) = KupT *ATVES - KoutT *ATRES$$

init ATRES = 0

CTumor = (ATVES+ATT+ATRES)/VT

; Rest of body compartment

$$d/dt (ABoVES) = QBo*(CA-CVBo) - PABo*CVBo + (PABo*CBoT)/PBo$$

init ABoVES = 0

CVBo = ABoVES/VBoVES

$$d/dt (ABoT) = PABo*CVBo - (PABo*CBoT)/PBo + KoutBo *ABoRES - KupBo *ABoVES$$

init ABoT = 0

CBoT = ABoT/VBoT

$$d/dt (ABoRES) = KupBo *ABoVES - KoutBo *ABoRES$$

init ABoRES = 0

CBody = (ABoVES+ABoT+ABoRES)/Vbo

References

1. Brown RP, Delp MD, Lindstedt SL, Rhomberg LR, Beliles RP. Physiological Parameter Values for Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Models. *Toxicol Ind Health.* 1997; 13: 407-84.
2. Davies B, Morris T. Physiological Parameters in Laboratory Animals and Humans. *Pharm Res.* 1993; 10: 1093-5.
3. Baxter LT, Zhu H, Mackensen DG, Jain RK. Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Model for Specific and Nonspecific Monoclonal Antibodies and Fragments in Normal Tissues and Human Tumor Xenografts in Nude Mice. *Cancer Res.* 1994; 54: 1517-28.