

A Control Delay Differential Equations Model of Evolution of Normal and Leukemic Cell Populations Under Treatment

I. Rădulescu, Doina Căndea, Andrei Halanay

► **To cite this version:**

I. Rădulescu, Doina Căndea, Andrei Halanay. A Control Delay Differential Equations Model of Evolution of Normal and Leukemic Cell Populations Under Treatment. Christian Pötzsche; Clemens Heuberger; Barbara Kaltenbacher; Franz Rendl. System Modeling and Optimization : 26th IFIP TC 7 Conference, CSMO 2013, Klagenfurt, Austria, September 9–13, 2013, Revised Selected Papers, AICT-443, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, pp.257-266, 2014, IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology, 978-3-662-45503-6. <10.1007/978-3-662-45504-3_25>. <hal-01286684>

HAL Id: hal-01286684

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01286684>

Submitted on 11 Mar 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



A control delay differential equations model of evolution of normal and leukemic cell populations under treatment*

I. Rodica Rădulescu**, Doina Căndea, and Andrei Halanay

POLITEHNICA University of Bucharest
Department of Mathematics and Informatics
Splaiul Independentei 313 RO-060042 Bucharest, Romania

Abstract. The dynamics and evolution of leukemia is determined by the interactions between normal and leukemic cells populations at every phase of the development of hematopoietic cells. For both types of cell populations, two subpopulations are considered, namely the stem-like cell population (i.e. with unlimited self-renew ability) and a more mature, differentiated one, possessing only the capability to undergo limited reproduction. Treatment effects are included in the model as functions of time and a cost functional is considered. The optimal control is obtained using a discretization scheme. Numerical results are discussed in relation to the medical interpretation.

Keywords: leukemia, asymmetric division, competition, optimal control, treatment

AMS Classification: 34K35, 37N25, 92C50, 93C23.

1 Introduction

For the description of biological processes implied in hematopoiesis, a mathematical model that includes time delays will be used. It is based on the mass action principle, in the spirit of [1, 2, 4, 12, 16] and [20]. Other authors ([14, 15]) used the more simple model from [18] for the dynamics of hematopoietic stem cells (HSC).

Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML), also known as Chronic Granulocytic Leukemia, is a cancer of white blood cells. It is a clonal marrow stem cells disorder in which the main characteristic is the proliferation of granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils) and of their precursors in the bone marrow and the accumulation of these cells in the blood. It is a type of myeloproliferative disease associated to a chromosomal translocation called the Philadelphia chromosome (see also [6, 19]) presenting the oncogene BCR-ABL that encodes

* This work was supported by CNCS-ROMANIA Grant ID-PCE-2011-3-0198.

** Corresponding author. E-mail: nicola_rodica@yahoo.com

a tyrosine kinase protein. Tyrosine kinases are enzymes that play an important role in tumor development by supporting cell growth through phosphorylation of signaling proteins [11]. Understanding the molecular mechanism of CML permitted the development of specific tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) as imatinib (Gleevec), dasatinib or nilotinib. The standard first line therapy is nowadays imatinib, which acts through competitive inhibition at the ATP-binding site of the BCR-ABL enzyme, leading to the inhibition of tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins involved in BCR-ABL signal transduction [7]. The molecular effect of imatinib is mainly the inhibition of cell proliferation of BCR-ABL-positive cells but, there are experimental evidences that, in the mature cell lines, the inhibition of cell proliferation is followed by apoptosis [11]. Although imatinib has a very good successful rate, there are many experimental evidences attesting it does not affect quiescent stem cells deep in the bone marrow, and the consequence is the disease reappears after the treatment is stopped.

In this paper, we study an optimal control delay differential equation model of four cell populations, namely two healthy and two leukemic. For these classes of cells, we consider a population of mature cells which lost their self-renew ability and a population of stem-like cells involving a larger category consisting of proliferating stem and progenitor cells with self-renew capacity. The emphasis in this optimal control model is on establishing treatment strategies, considering the competition of healthy vs. CML cell populations and three types of division that a stem-like cell can exhibit: self-renew, asymmetric division and differentiation ([4, 17, 20, 21, 24]).

Of course, besides a correct mathematical model for the time evolution of the studied cell populations, it is very important to model the treatment effect as accurate as one can. Obviously, different drugs have different effects: some affect not only leukemic populations but also healthy ones (the cytotoxic ones), some kill the cells while others only delay or stop the division process (the cytostatic ones). We take into account here the standard treatment protocol with imatinib which, as we specified, acts by inhibiting the BCR-ABL signal transduction. In this way, it restrains the proliferative advantage of the CML cells and healthy cells regain their advantage. Moreover, it is straightforward to say that imatinib restores most of the abnormal functions of the CML cells, and the most important function affected by the drug is the division process of CML cell population. However, it is uncertain to what extent it affects all three kinds of division and therefore, we consider here the hypothesis that imatinib influences self-renew, asymmetric division and differentiation equally.

2 Description of the model

In the present paper, is assumed that the hematopoietic stem cells that are considered are in the proliferative phase or spend a short time into the resting phase. These cells are called, following [17], Short-Term Hematopoietic Stem Cells (ST-HSC). In what follows x_1 denotes the density of short-term stem-like

healthy cells , x_2 the density of mature healthy cells, x_3 the density of short-term stem-like leukemic cells , x_4 the density of mature leukemic cells.

The time necessary for a ST-HSC to complete a cycle of self-renewal, asymmetric division or differentiation is τ_{1l} for leukemic cells and τ_{1h} for the healthy ones, while the time necessary for the maturation of leukocytes is denoted by τ_{2l} in the case of leukemic cells and τ_{2h} for the healthy ones.

As we mentioned in the introduction, experimental evidences attest that the imatinib therapy affects primarily the proliferation rate and secondary, the apoptosis rate. In view of this fact, we consider the treatment functions $f_u = \frac{1}{1-u}$ and $f_{1a} = (\gamma_{1h} - \gamma_{1l})u_1$, $f_{2a} = c\gamma_{2h}u_2$, with $u, u_1, u_2 : [0, T] \rightarrow [0, 1]$, where $u(t), u_1(t), u_2(t)$ are the treatment effects. The action of treatment on the proliferation rate will be considered through f_u in the function of self-renew β_l and in the function of differentiation or asymmetric division k_l . Note that, in this way, both β_l and k_l became decreasing functions of u . If no drug is given (i.e. $u(t) = 0$) then $\beta_l((x_1 + y_1)f_u) = \beta_l(x_1 + y_1)$, $k_l((x_1 + y_1)f_u) = k_l(x_2 + y_2)$ and also, a maximal effect happens for $u(t) = 1$ when the process of division essentially stops ($\beta_l \equiv k_l \equiv 0$).

Treatment will be consider to act only on the leukemic stem cells compartment. The treatment acts on the apoptosis of mature CML cells through f_{2a} and on the apoptosis of stem-like CML cells through f_{1a} , restoring this rate to a value closed to the mortality rate of healthy cells. From the law of the mass, we have $\tilde{f}_{1a} = \int_{t-\tau_{1l}}^t u_1(s)ds$. The optimal control model is

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= f_1(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, x_{1\tau_{1h}}, x_{2\tau_{1h}}, y_{1\tau_{1h}}, y_{2\tau_{1h}}) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= f_2(x_2, x_{1\tau_{2h}}, x_{2\tau_{2h}}, y_{2\tau_{2h}}) \\ \dot{y}_1 &= f_3(t, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, x_{1\tau_{1l}}, x_{2\tau_{1l}}, y_{1\tau_{1l}}, y_{2\tau_{1l}}, u_1, u, u_{\tau_{1l}}) \\ \dot{y}_2 &= f_4(y_2, x_{2\tau_{2l}}, y_{1\tau_{2l}}, y_{2\tau_{2l}}, u_2, u_{\tau_{2l}}) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= -\gamma_{1h}x_1 - (\eta_{1h} + \eta_{2h})k_h(x_2 + y_2)x_1 - (1 - \eta_{1h} - \eta_{2h})\beta_h(x_1 + y_1)x_1 + \\ &\quad + 2e^{-b_{1h}\tau_{1h}}(1 - \eta_{1h} - \eta_{2h})\beta_h(x_{1\tau_{1h}} + y_{1\tau_{1h}})x_{1\tau_{1h}} + \\ &\quad + \eta_{1h}e^{-b_{1h}\tau_{1h}}k_h(x_{2\tau_{1h}} + y_{2\tau_{1h}})x_{1\tau_{1h}} \\ f_2 &= -\gamma_{2h}x_2 + A_hk_h(x_{2\tau_{2h}} + y_{2\tau_{2h}})x_{1\tau_{2h}} \\ f_3 &= -(\gamma_{1l} + \mathbf{f}_{1a})y_1 - [(\eta_{1l} + \eta_{2l})k_l((x_2 + y_2) \mathbf{f}_u) + (1 - \eta_{1l} - \eta_{2l})\beta_l((x_1 + y_1) \mathbf{f}_u)] y_1 + \\ &\quad + [2e^{-b_{1l}\tau_{1l} - \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{1a}}(1 - \eta_{1l} - \eta_{2l})\beta_l((x_{1\tau_{1l}} + y_{1\tau_{1l}}) \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{u}_{\tau_{1l}}}) + \\ &\quad + \eta_{1l}e^{-b_{1l}\tau_{1l} - \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{1a}}k_l((x_{2\tau_{1l}} + y_{2\tau_{1l}}) \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{u}_{\tau_{1l}}})] y_{1\tau_{1l}} \\ f_4 &= -(\gamma_{2l} + \mathbf{f}_{2a}) y_2 + A_lk_l((x_{2\tau_{2l}} + y_{2\tau_{2l}}) \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{u}_{\tau_{2l}}}) y_{1\tau_{2l}} \end{aligned}$$

subject to minimization of the cost functional

$$\min J(u), \tag{2}$$

where

$$J(u) = ay_1(T) + by_2(T) + \int_0^T [u^2(t) + u_1^2(t) + u_2^2(t)] dt$$

with $g(y(T)) = ay_1(T) + by_2(T)$ the weighted sum of the final tumor population and $L(u(t)) = \int_0^T [u^2(t) + u_1^2(t) + u_2^2(t)] dt$, the cumulative drug toxicity.

In this paper we denote $X_\tau = X(t - \tau)$, where $X = (x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2)$. The history of the state variables is given by

$$X(\theta) = \varphi(\theta), \theta \in [-\tau_{\max}, 0], \tau_{\max} = \max(\tau_{1h}, \tau_{2h}, \tau_{1l}, \tau_{2l}).$$

It is not difficult to see that if the initial conditions have all components positive functions, the solutions of the system will have positive components on all the interval of existence. Indeed, if $x_1(\theta) > 0$ for any $\theta \in [-\tau, 0]$ and there exists $T > 0$ such that $x_1(T) = 0$ the derivative $\dot{x}_1(T)$ will be positive and this leads to a contradiction. The same argument works for the other components, too.

We assume that: a percentage $\eta_{1\alpha}$, $\alpha = h, l$ of stem-like cells population is supposed to undergo asymmetric division; a percentage $\eta_{2\alpha}$, $\alpha = h, l$ of the population differentiate symmetrically and the percentage $(1 - \eta_{1\alpha} - \eta_{2\alpha})$, $\alpha = h, l$ of the population is supposed to self-renew (see also [13]).

Furthermore, it is assumed that homeostatic mechanisms maintain the hematopoietic stem cell population at a constant level. In this respect, the rate of self-renewal is given by a Hill function

$$\beta_\alpha(X) = \beta_{0\alpha} \frac{\theta_1^m}{\theta_1^m + X^m}, \alpha = h, l$$

and the rate of differentiation, through symmetric or asymmetric division is supposed to be dictated, through a feedback law, by

$$k_\alpha(X) = k_{0\alpha} \frac{\theta_2^n}{\theta_2^n + X^n}, \alpha = h, l.$$

Because in this paper we consider competition between healthy and CML cell populations, both this rates will depend on the sum of stem-like respectively mature populations (similar approaches on competition were modeled in [23, 22]).

For $\alpha = h, l$, the other parameter are defined as follows: $b_{1\alpha}$ accounts for the death rate of stem cells and a positive K_α for the loss rate due to differentiation into other cell lines - the resulting loss rate is denoted as $\gamma_{1\alpha} = K_\alpha + b_{1\alpha}$; $\beta_{0\alpha}$ and $k_{0\alpha}$ represent the maximal rate of self-renewal, respectively of asymmetric division or differentiation into leukocyte line; θ_i , $i = 1, 2$, is the value for which β_α , respectively k_α attains half of their maximum value; $\gamma_{2\alpha}$ is the mortality of mature cells; A_α is an amplification factor of mature cells due to differentiation; m is the parameter controlling the sensitivity of the mitotic re-entry rate β_α to changes in the size of G_0 and n is the parameter controlling the sensitivity of the

asymmetric division or differentiation rate k_α to changes in the size of mature population.

Existence of an optimal control The existence of an optimal control results from transforming the problem into an optimal control problem for a system of ordinary differential equations (see next section) whose solutions will be bounded together with their derivatives on compact intervals (see [5]).

3 Discretization of the optimal control problem

In this section, we apply the numerical procedure from Gollmann et al. [10], in order to solve the delay optimal control problem (1)+(2) (see also [8, 9]). For that matter, we write the cost functional in the Mayer form

$$J(u, y) = h(y(T)), \quad y = (y_1, y_2) \in R^2.$$

In our case, the reduction of the more general cost functional (2) to Mayer form, proceeds by the introduction of the additional state variable z through the delayed equation

$$\dot{z}(t) = L(u(t)) \quad \text{so} \quad \dot{z}(t) = u^2(t) + u_1^2(t) + u_2^2(t), \quad z(0) = 0.$$

Then, the cost functional (2) is rewritten as

$$J(u, y, z) = g(y(T)) + z(T).$$

In the following, let $\tau > 0$ such that $\tau_{1h} = k_1\tau$, $\tau_{2h} = k_2\tau$, $\tau_{1l} = k_3\tau$, $\tau_{2l} = k_4\tau$, $k_i \in N^*$, $i = \overline{1, 4}$, $T = N\tau$ and use the Euler integration method with a uniform step size $\tau > 0$. Of course, τ can be refined in order to obtain an appropriate smaller step-size.

Using the grid points $t_i = i\tau$, $i = \overline{0, N}$ and the approximations $x_1(t_i) \simeq x_{1i} \in R$, $x_2(t_i) \simeq x_{2i} \in R$, $y_1(t_i) \simeq y_{1i} \in R$, $y_2(t_i) \simeq y_{2i} \in R$, $u(t_i) \simeq u_i$, $u_1(t_i) \simeq u_{1i}$ and $u_2(t_i) \simeq u_{2i}$, the treatment function f_{1a} becomes $\sum_{j=1}^{k_3} u_{1_{i-j}}\tau$ and the delay control problem (1)+(2) is transformed into the nonlinear programming problem (NLP)

$$\text{Minimize } J = g(x_N, y_N) + z_N \tag{3}$$

subject to

$$\begin{cases} x_{1i} - x_{1i+1} + \tau f_1(x_{1i}, x_{2i}, y_{1i}, y_{2i}, x_{1i-k_1}, x_{2i-k_1}, y_{1i-k_1}, y_{2i-k_1}) = 0 \\ x_{2i} - x_{2i+1} + \tau f_2(x_{2i}, x_{1i-k_2}, x_{2i-k_2}, y_{2i-k_2}) = 0 \\ y_{1i} - y_{1i+1} + \tau f_3(x_{1i}, x_{2i}, y_{1i}, y_{2i}, x_{1i-k_3}, x_{2i-k_3}, y_{1i-k_3}, y_{2i-k_3}, u_i, u_{1i}, u_{1i-1}, \dots, u_{1i-k_3}, u_{i-k_3}) = 0 \\ y_{2i} - y_{2i+1} + \tau f_4(y_{2i}, x_{2i-k_4}, y_{1i-k_4}, y_{2i-k_4}, u_{2i}, u_{i-k_4}) = 0 \\ z_i - z_{i+1} + \tau (u_i^2 + u_{1i}^2 + u_{2i}^2) = 0 \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

$$-u_i \leq 0, u_i - 1 \leq 0, \tag{5}$$

$$-u_{1i} \leq 0, u_{1i} - 1 \leq 0,$$

$$-u_{2i} \leq 0, u_{2i} - 1 \leq 0.$$

$$i = \overline{0, N-1}.$$

Herein, the initial value profile $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ and φ_4 gives the values

$$\begin{aligned} x_{1-i} &:= \varphi_1(-i\tau), \quad i = \overline{0, k_1} \\ x_{2-i} &:= \varphi_2(-i\tau), \quad i = \overline{0, k_2} \\ y_{1-j} &:= \varphi_3(-j\tau), \quad j = \overline{0, k_3} \\ y_{2-j} &:= \varphi_4(-j\tau), \quad j = \overline{0, k_4} \end{aligned}$$

The variable to be optimized is represented by the vector

$$w = (u_0, u_{1_0}, u_{2_0}, x_{1_1}, x_{2_1}, y_{1_1}, y_{2_1}, z_1, \dots, u_{N-1}, u_{1_{N-1}}, u_{2_{N-1}}, x_{1_N}, x_{2_N}, y_{1_N}, y_{2_N}, z_N) \in R^{8N}.$$

The numerical procedure described above is applied in the next section and the graphs for states and control for different sets of parameters are obtained.

4 Numerical results and simulations

In the following figures, we plotted the trajectories of the healthy, respectively CML cell populations for the competition system, showing a comparison between the dynamics of a system without treatment and the dynamics of a system subject to optimal control of treatment. To solve the problem of optimal control the Matlab solver for NLP problems `fmincon` was used, selecting the 'interior-point' solver.

In all figures, for the healthy cell populations, we choose the same set of parameters value: $\eta_{1h} = 0.7, \eta_{2h} = 0.1, \tau_{1h} = 2, \tau_{2h} = 4, \gamma_{1h} = 0.1, \gamma_{2h} = 2.4, A_h = 922, \beta_{0h} = 1.77, k_{0h} = 0.1, \theta_{1h} = 0.5 \cdot 10^6, \theta_{2h} = 0.36 \cdot 10^8$. For leukemic cell populations, we consider alteration of the value of the following parameters:

- smaller percent of asymmetric division (η_{1l});
- bigger percent of self-renewal ($1 - \eta_{1l} - \eta_{2l}$);
- lower rate of apoptosis of leukemic stem cells (γ_{1l});
- lower rate of apoptosis of leukemic mature cells (γ_{2l});
- enhanced differentiation (A_l).

In the following example (Figures 1, 2) all these features were modified.

If we maintain the configuration of parameters from the previous example but consider that the percentage of self renewal of leukemic cells is the same as the percentage of self renewal of healthy cells, we see another manifestation of the disease, for which the treatment dose is lower than in the previous case (Figures 3, 4).

Discussion

The plots of optimal controls (Figures 2 and 4) exhibit an optimal control effect almost constant at 0.5 respectively at 0.25 until the 90th day for all controls. One can intuitively expect that the treatment effect is proportional with the

States: $T=100$
 1. Healthy cells parameters: $\eta_{1h}=0.70, \eta_{2h}=0.10, \tau_{1h}=2.00, \tau_{2h}=4.00, \gamma_{1h}=0.10, \gamma_{2h}=2.40,$
 $k_{0h}=0.10, A_h=922$
 2. Leukemic cells parameters: $\eta_{1l}=0.10, \eta_{2l}=0.50, \tau_{1l}=2.00, \tau_{2l}=4.00, \gamma_{1l}=0.03, \gamma_{2l}=0.80,$
 $k_{0l}=0.10, A_l=1843$

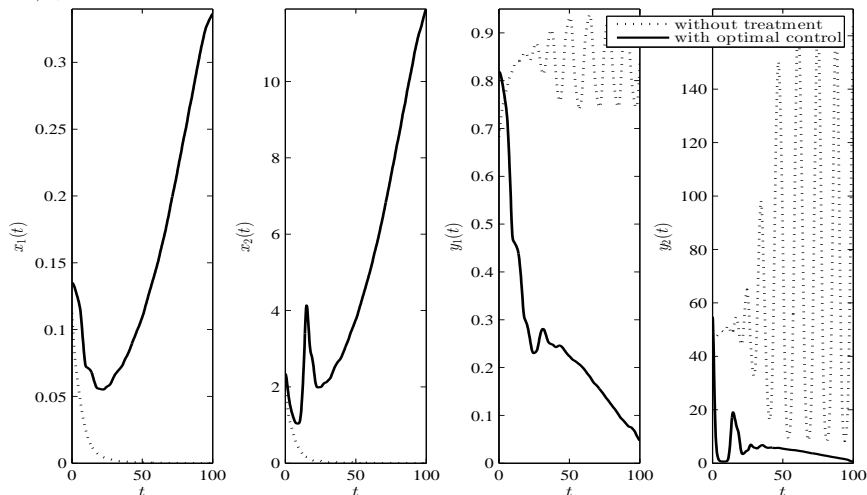


Fig. 1. Comparison between the dynamics of a system without treatment and with optimal control of treatment. The results correspond to the best local minimal solution obtained for different initial guesses (the value of cost functinal was improved from 1597 to 901)

Control: $T=100$
 1. Healthy cells parameters: $\eta_{1h}=0.70, \eta_{2h}=0.10, \tau_{1h}=2.00, \tau_{2h}=4.00, \gamma_{1h}=0.10, \gamma_{2h}=2.40,$
 $k_{0h}=0.10, A_h=922$
 2. Leukemic cells parameters: $\eta_{1l}=0.10, \eta_{2l}=0.50, \tau_{1l}=2.00, \tau_{2l}=4.00, \gamma_{1l}=0.03, \gamma_{2l}=0.80,$
 $k_{0l}=0.10, A_l=1843$

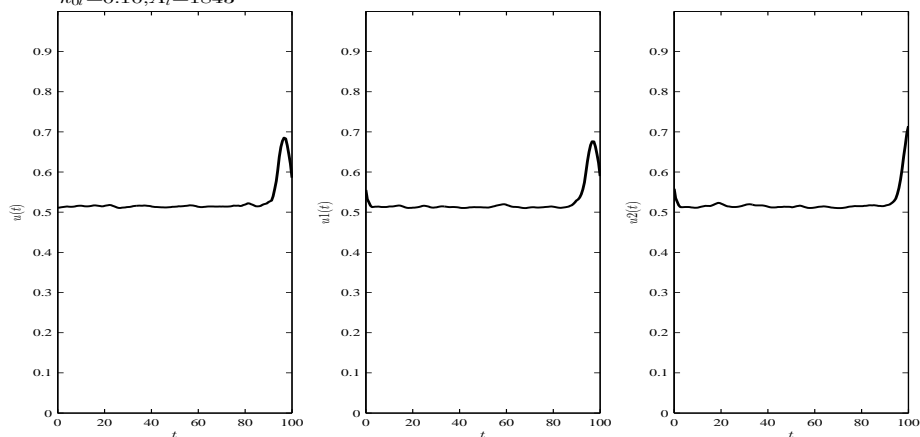


Fig. 2. Optimal control of treatment. The controls u, u_1, u_2 represent the influence of drug on the proliferation rate and apoptosis. One can observe that the drug influence is almost constant and the evolution of u, u_1 and u_2 are similar if parameters a and b of cost functional are 1.

States: $T=100$
 1. Healthy cells parameters: $\eta_{1h}=0.70, \eta_{2h}=0.10, \tau_{1h}=2.00, \tau_{2h}=4.00, \gamma_{1h}=0.10, \gamma_{2h}=2.40,$
 $k_{0h}=0.10, A_h=922$
 2. Leukemic cells parameters: $\eta_{1l}=0.40, \eta_{2l}=0.40, \tau_{1l}=2.00, \tau_{2l}=4.00, \gamma_{1l}=0.03, \gamma_{2l}=0.80,$
 $k_{0l}=0.10, A_l=1843$

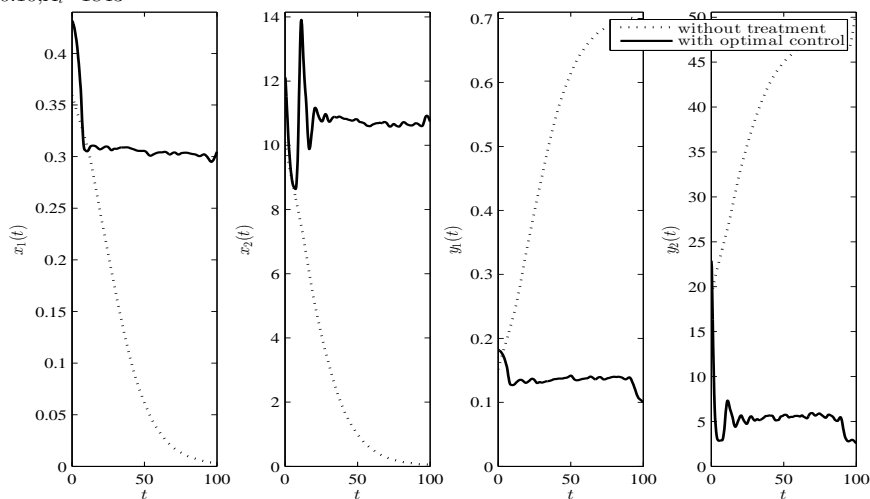


Fig. 3. Comparison between the dynamics of a system without treatment and with optimal control of treatment. The results correspond to the best local minimal solution obtained for different initial guesses (the value of cost functional was improved from 641 to 260)

Control: $T=100$
 1. Healthy cells parameters: $\eta_{1h}=0.70, \eta_{2h}=0.10, \tau_{1h}=2.00, \tau_{2h}=4.00, \gamma_{1h}=0.10, \gamma_{2h}=2.40,$
 $k_{0h}=0.10, A_h=922$
 2. Leukemic cells parameters: $\eta_{1l}=0.40, \eta_{2l}=0.40, \tau_{1l}=2.00, \tau_{2l}=4.00, \gamma_{1l}=0.03, \gamma_{2l}=0.80,$
 $k_{0l}=0.10, A_l=1843$

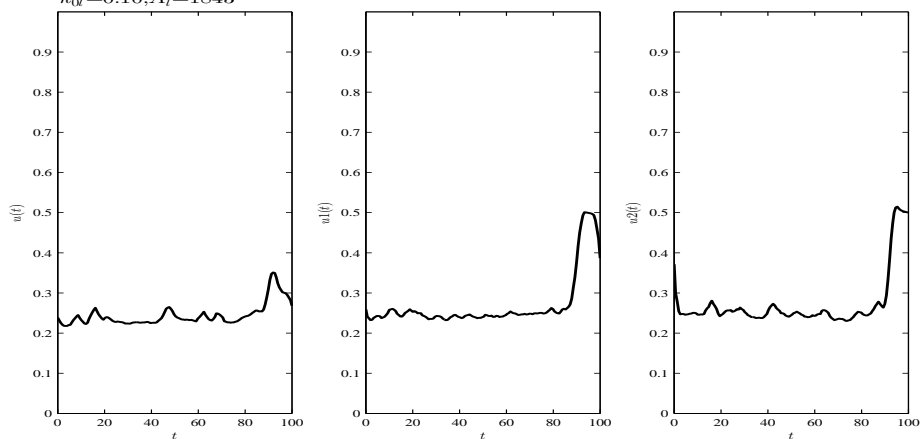


Fig. 4. Optimal control of treatment. The controls u, u_1, u_2 represent the influence of drug on the proliferation rate and apoptosis. One can observe that the drug influence is almost constant and the evolution of u, u_1 and u_2 are similar.

cell concentration of imatinib; however, in order to study the influence of the prescribed drug concentration on the population's time-evolution, imatinib pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) need to be taken into account (see also [20]). Nevertheless, for an optimal effect of treatment, the prescribed dose should be adapted in view of the disease parameters of a certain patient. In that respect, a competition model of healthy vs. CML cell population that takes into account the influence of PK and PD of imatinib, is subject of further research.

References

1. Adimy M., Crauste F., Halanay A., Neamțu M., Oprea D.: Stability of Limit Cycles in a Pluripotent Stem Cell Dynamics Model. *Chaos. Solitons & Fractals* 27(4), 1091–1107 (2006)
2. Adimy M., Crauste F., Ruan S.: A mathematical study of the hematopoiesis process with application to chronic myelogenous leukemia. *SIAM J. Appl. Math.* 65(4), 1328–1352 (2005)
3. Ainseba B., Benosman C.: Optimal control for resistance and suboptimal response in CML. *Mathematical Biosciences* 227, 81–93 (2010)
4. Beckman J., Scheitza S., Wernet P., Fischer J., Giebel B.: Asymmetric cell division within the human hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell compartment: identification of asymmetrically segregating proteins. *Blood* 12, 109, 5494–5501 (2007)
5. Benosman C.: Control of the dynamics of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia by Imatinib. Ph.D Thesis (2010)
6. Colijn C., Mackey M.C.: A mathematical model of hematopoiesis - I. Periodic chronic myelogenous leukemia. *J. Theor. Biol.* 237, 117–132 (2005)
7. Deiniger MWN., Goldman JM, Lydon N., Melo JV.: The tyrosine kinase inhibitor CGP57148B selectively inhibits the growth of BCRABL positive cells. *Blood* 90, 3691–3698 (1997)
8. Gollmann L., Kern D., Maurer H.: Optimal control problems with control and state delays and applications to growth processes, IIASA Symposium on "Applications of Dynamic Systems to Economic Growth with Environment", Luxemburg, Nov. 7–8, (2008)
9. Gollmann L., Kern D., Maurer H.: Optimal control problems with delays in state and control variables subject to mixed control state constraints. *Optim. Control Appl. Meth.* 30, 341–365 (2009)
10. Gollmann L., Maurer H.: Theory and applications of optimal control problems with multiple time-delays. *Journal of Industrial and Management Optimization* 10,2 , 413–441 (2014)
11. Gottschalk S., Anderson N., Hainz C. et al.: Imatinib (STI571)-Mediated Changes in Glucose Metabolism in Human Leukemia BCR-ABL-Positive Cells. *Clin Cancer Res* 10, 6661–6668 (2004)
12. Halanay A.: Periodic Solutions in Mathematical Models for the Treatment of Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia. *Math. Model. Nat. Phenom* 7, No.1, 235–244 (2012)
13. Halanay A. , Candea D., Radulescu I.R.: Stability analysis of equilibria in a delay differential equations model of CML including asymmetric division and treatment. *Math. Comput. Simul., Elsevier*, to appear (2014)
14. Kim P., Lee P., Levy D.: Dynamics and Potential Impact of the Immune Response to Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia. *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 4(6):e 1000095 (2008)

15. Kim P., Lee P., Levy D.: A theory of immunodominance and adaptive regulation. *Bull. Math. Biol.* 73(7), 1645-65 (2011)
16. Mackey M.C., Ou C., Pujol-Menjouet L., Wu J.: Periodic oscillations of blood cell population in chronic myelogenous leukemia. *SIAM J. Math. Anal.* 38, 166–187 (2006)
17. Marciniak-Czochra A., Stiehl T., Wagner W.: Modeling of replicative senescence in hematopoietic development. *Aging* 1(8), 723-732 (2009)
18. Michor F., Hughes T., Iwasa Y., Branford S., Shah N.P., Sawyers C., Novak M.: Dynamics of chronic myeloid leukemia. *Nature* (2005), 435, 1267–1270
19. Moore H., Li N.K.: A mathematical model for chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and *T*-cell interaction. *J. Theor. Biol.* 227, 513–523 (2004)
20. Radulescu I.R., Candea D., Halanay A.: Stability and bifurcation in a model for the dynamics of stem-like cells in leukemia under treatment. *American Institute of Physics Proceedings*, 1493, 758–763 (2012)
21. Reya T.: Regulation of Hematopoietic Stem Cell Self-Renewal. *Recent Progress in Hormone Research*, 58, 283-295 (2003)
22. Stiehl T., Marciniak-Czochra A.: Mathematical Modeling of Leukemogenesis and Cancer Stem Cell Dynamics. *Math. Model. Nat. Phenom.* 7, 1, 166-202 (2012)
23. Tang M., Foo J., Gonen M., Mahon F-X., Michor F.: Selection pressure exerted by imatinib therapy leads to disparate outcomes of imatinib discontinuation trials, *Haematologica* 97(10), 1553-1561 (2012)
24. Tomasetti C., Levi D.: Role of symmetric and asymmetric division of stem cells in developing drug resistance, *PNAS* 17 (39), 16766–16771 (2010)