

IMMUNOTHERAPY WITH INTERLEUKIN-2: A STUDY BASED ON MATHEMATICAL MODELING

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The role of interleukin-2 (IL-2) in tumor dynamics is illustrated through mathematical modeling, using delay differential equations with a discrete time delay (a modified version of the Kirshner-Panetta model). Theoretical analysis gives an expression for the discrete time delay and the length of the time delay to preserve stability. Numerical analysis shows that interleukin-2 alone can cause the tumor cell population to regress.

Keywords: effector cells, tumor cells, interleukin-2, discrete time delay.

1. Introduction

The mechanism of the establishment and destruction of cancer, one of the greatest killer of the world, is still a puzzle. Modern treatments involve surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, but yet relapses occur. Hence, the need for a more successful treatment is very obvious. Developing schemes for immunotherapy or its combination with other therapy methods are the major attempts at present, which aim at reducing the tumor mass, heightening tumor immunogenicity and removing the immunosuppression induced in an organism in the process of tumor growth. Recent progress in this line has been achieved through immunotherapy, which refers to the use of cytokines (protein hormones that mediate both natural and specific immunity) usually together with adoptive cellular immunotherapy (ACI) (Rosenberg and Lotze, 1986; Schwartzentruber, 1993; Rosenberg *et al.*, 1994; Keilholz *et al.*, 1994; Gause *et al.*, 1996; Hara *et al.*, 1996; Kampfer *et al.*, 1996; Curti *et al.*, 1996; Rabinowich *et al.*, 1996).

The main cytokine responsible for lymphocyte activation, growth and differentiation is interleukin-2 (IL-2), which is mainly produced by T-helper cells (CD4+ T-cells) and in relatively small quantities by cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CD8+ T-cells). CD4 lymphocytes differentiate into T-Helper 1 and T-Helper 2 functional subjects due to the immune response. IL-2 acts in an autocrine manner on T-Helper 1 and also induces the growth of T-Helper 2 and CD8 lymphocytes in a paracrine manner.

The T-lymphocytes themselves are stimulated by the tumor to induce further growth. Thus, the complete biological assumption of adoptive cellular immunotherapy is that the immune system is expanded in number artificially (ex vivo) in cell cultures by means of human recombinant interleukin-2. This can be done in two ways, either by (i) a lymphokine-activated killer cell therapy (LAK-therapy), where the cells are obtained from in vitro culturing of peripheral blood leukocytes removed from patients with high concentration of IL-2, or (ii) a tumor infiltrating lymphocyte therapy (TIL), where the cells are obtained from lymphocytes recovered from the patient tumors, which are then incubated with high concentrations of IL-2 in vitro and are comprised of activated natural killer (NK) cells and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte CTL cells. The tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) are then put back into the bloodstream, along with IL-2, where they can bind to and destroy the tumor cells. It has been established clinically that immunotherapy with IL-2 has enhanced the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) activity at different stages of tumor (Rosenberg and Lotze, 1986; Schwartzentruber, 1993; Rosenberg *et al.*, 1994; Keilholz *et al.*, 1994). Also, there is evidence of the restoration of the defective natural killer (NK) cell activity as well as the enhancement of polyclonal expansion of CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells (Rosenstein *et al.*, 1986; Tartour *et al.*, 1996). Figure 1 gives a schematic diagram showing the key players in tumor-immune interactions (<http://www.rose-hulman.edu/math-journal/archives/2005/vol6-n2/paper9/v6n2-9pd.pdf>).

Interaction between tumor cells and an immune system has been studied by numerous authors (Tartour *et al.*, 1996; Kuznetsov *et al.*, 1994; Adam and N. Bel-lomo, 1997; Kirschner and Panetta, 1998; Bodnar and Foryś, 2000b; Foryś, 2002; Galach, 2003; Kolev, 2003; Zhivkovc and Waniewski, 2003; Szymańska, 2003; Matzavinos *et al.*, 2004; Sarkar and Banerjee, 2005; Banerjee and Sarkar, 2008). Kuznetsov *et al.* (1994) present a mathematical model of the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response to the growth of an immunogenic tumor. The model exhibits a number of phenomena that are seen in vivo, including the immunostimulation of the tumor growth, “sneaking through” the tumor, and the formation of a tumor “dormant state”. The delay version of Kuznetsov’s model was studied by Galach (2003), where the effect of the time delay was taken into account in order to achieve a better compatibility with reality. In (Foryś, 2002), Marchuk’s model of a general immune reaction is presented. Qualitative behavior of solutions to the model (and its simplification), along with many illustrations of the recovery process, oscillations or lethal outcomes of a disease, is shown. The role of interleukins in the immune process is taken into account to adapt Marchuk’s model to tumor growth dynamics. Szymańska (2003) studied a basic mathematical model of the immune response when cancer cells are recognized. The model consists of six ordinary differential equations and is extended by taking into account two types of immunotherapy: an active immunotherapy and an adoptive immunotherapy. An analysis of the corresponding models is made to answer the question of which of the presented methods of immunotherapy is better. The analysis is completed by numerical simulations which show that the method of adoptive immunotherapy seems better for the patient at least in some cases. A mathematical model describing the growth of a solid tumor in the presence of an immune system response is presented by (Matzavinos *et al.*, 2004). They focused upon the attack of tumor cells by the so-called tumor-infiltrating cytotoxic lymphocytes (TICLs), in a small, multicellular tumor, without necrosis and at some stage prior to (tumor induced) angiogenesis. Their study can explain the complex heterogeneous spatio-temporal dynamics observed and lead to a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of cancer dormancy in the model, which may be helpful in future development of more effective anti-cancer vaccines.

In (Sarkar and Banerjee, 2005), the authors express the spontaneous regression and progression of a malignant tumor system as a prey-predator-like system. Their model is a three dimensional deterministic system, consisting of tumor cells, hunting predator cells and resting predator cells, which is extended to a stochastic one, allowing for random fluctuations around the positive interior equilibrium. The stochastic stability properties of the model are investigated both analytically and numerically, and the

thresholds obtained from their study may be helpful to control the malignant tumor growth. They also studied the model by including a discrete time delay in the system (Banerjee and Sarkar, 2008) and concluded that the model can provide an approximate estimate of timing (length of delay) and a dosage of therapy that would best complement the patient’s own defense mechanism versus the tumor cells. More work on time delays in connection with tumor growth can be found in (Byrne, 1997; Bodnar and Foryś, 2000a; Bodnar and Foryś, 2003a; Bodnar and Foryś, 2003b).

Kirschner and Penetta studied the role of IL-2 in tumor dynamics, particularly, long-term tumor recurrence and short term oscillations in a mathematical perspective (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998). The model proposed there deals with three populations, namely, the activated immune-system cells (commonly called the effector cells), such as cytotoxic T-cells, macrophages and natural killer cells that are cytotoxic to the tumor cells, the tumor cells and the concentration of IL-2. The important parameters in their study are the antigenicity of tumor (c), the treatment term that represents the external source of effector cells (s_1) and the treatment term that represents an external input of IL-2 into the system (s_2). Their results can be summarized as follows: (i) For a non-treatment case ($s_1 = 0, s_2 = 0$), the immune system is not able to clear the tumor for low antigenic tumors while for highly antigenic tumors, reduction to a small dormant tumor is the best case scenario. (ii) The effect of adoptive cellular immunotherapy (ACI) therapy ($s_1 > 0, s_2 = 0$) alone can yield a tumor free state for tumors of almost any antigenicity, provided the treatment concentration is above a given critical level. But for tumors with small antigenicity, an early treatment is needed, while the tumor is small, so that the tumor can be controlled. (iii) The treatment with IL-2 alone ($s_1 = 0, s_2 > 0$) states that if IL-2 administration is low, there is no tumor-free state. However, if the IL-2 input is high, the tumor can be cleared but the immune system grows without bounds causing problems such as a capillary leak syndrome. (iv) Finally, it is the combined treatment with ACI and IL-2 ($s_1 > 0, s_2 > 0$) that gives the combined effects obtained from the monotherapy regime. For any antigenicity, there is a region of tumor clearance. These results indicate that a treatment with ACI may be a better option either as a monotherapy or in conjunction with IL-2.

In this paper, a modification of the model studied by Kirschner and Panetta is done, by adding a discrete time delay which exists when activated T-cells produce IL-2. The modified model is discussed in Section 2. Section 3 deals with the qualitative analysis of the model. In Section 4, the numerical results are discussed, and Section 5 is the conclusion.

2. Model

The idea of the model presented in this paper came from the paper by Kirschner and Panetta (1998), where the equations representing the model are

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE}{dt_1} &= cT + \frac{p_1EI_L}{g_1 + I_L} - \mu_2E + s_1, \\ \frac{dT}{dt_1} &= r_2(1 - bT)T - \frac{aET}{g_2 + T}, \\ \frac{dI_L}{dt_1} &= \frac{p_2ET}{g_3 + T} - \mu_3I_L + s_2, \end{aligned}$$

with initial conditions $E(0) = E_0, T(0) = T_0, I_L(0) = I_{L0}$.

The model, which had been represented by ordinary differential equations in (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998), was extended to delay differential equations (in non-dimensionalized form) with proper biological justifications. The equations representing the system are

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= cy + \frac{p_1x(t-\tau)z(t-\tau)}{g_1 + z(t-\tau)} - \mu_2x + s_1, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= r_2(1 - by)y - \frac{axy}{g_2 + y}, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{p_2xy}{g_3 + y} - \mu_3z + s_2, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

subject to the following initial conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} x(\theta) &= \psi_1(\theta), \quad y(\theta) = \psi_2(\theta), \quad z(\theta) = \psi_3(\theta), \\ \psi_1(\theta) &\geq 0, \quad \psi_2(\theta) \geq 0, \quad \psi_3(\theta) \geq 0, \quad \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \\ \psi_1(0) &> 0, \quad \psi_2(0) > 0, \quad \psi_3(0) > 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where $C_+ = (\psi_1(\theta), \psi_2(\theta), \psi_3(\theta)) \in C([-\tau, 0], \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3)$, the Banach space of continuous functions mapping the interval $[-\tau, 0]$ into \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3 , where \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3 is defined as

$$\mathbb{R}_{+0}^3 = ((x, y, z) : x, y, z \geq 0)$$

and \mathbb{R}_+^3 , the interior of \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3 , as

$$\mathbb{R}_+^3 = ((x, y, z) : x, y, z > 0).$$

The system given by (1) is non-dimensionalized using the following scaling (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998):

$$\begin{aligned} x &= E/E_0, & y &= T/T_0, & z &= I_L/I_{L0}, \\ t &= t_s t_1, & \bar{c} &= cT_0/t_s E_0, & \bar{p}_1 &= p_1/t_s, \\ \bar{g}_1 &= g_1/I_{L0}, & \bar{\mu}_2 &= \mu_2/t_s, & \bar{g}_2 &= g_2/T_0, \\ \bar{b} &= bT_0, & \bar{a} &= aE_0/t_s T_0, & \bar{r}_2 &= r_2/t_s, \\ \bar{\mu}_3 &= \mu_3/t_s, & \bar{p}_2 &= p_2E_0/t_s I_{L0}, & \bar{g}_3 &= g_3/T_0, \\ \bar{s}_1 &= s_1/t_s E_0, & \bar{s}_2 &= s_2/t_s I_{L0}. \end{aligned}$$

For convenience, the over-bar notation is dropped and the scaled model is given by (1). A proper scaling

is needed as the system is numerically stiff and numerical routines used to solve these equations will fail without scaling or with inappropriate scaling. (In this case, a proper choice of scaling is $E_0 = T_0 = I_{L0} = 1/b$ and $t_s = r_2$ (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998)). The parameter values were obtained from (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998), which is put in tabular form (Table 1). The units of the parameters are in day^{-1} , except of g_1, g_2, g_3 and b , which are in volumes.

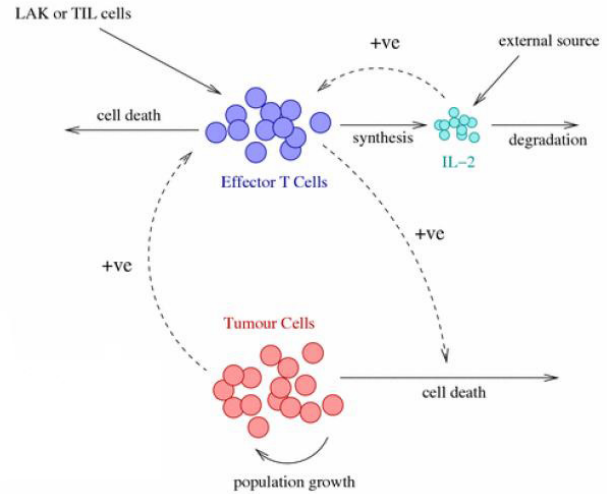


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram showing the key-players in tumor-immune interactions.

In the system described by (1), $x(t)$, $y(t)$ and $z(t)$ respectively represent the effector cells, the tumor cells and the concentration of IL-2 in a single site compartment. The first equation of the system (1) describes the rate of change in the effector cell population. The effector cells grow due to the direct presence of the tumor, given by the term cy , where c is the antigenicity of the tumor. It is also stimulated by IL-2 that is produced by effector cells in an autocrine and paracrine manner (the term $p_1xz/(g_1 + z)$), p_1 is the rate at which the effector cells grows and g_1 is the half saturation constant). A clinical trial shows that there are immune stimulation effects from treatment with IL-2 (Keilholz *et al.*, 1994; Gause *et al.*, 1996; Hara *et al.*, 1996; Kaempfer *et al.*, 1996; Curti *et al.*, 1996), and there is a time lag between the production of interleukin-2 by activated T-cells and the effector cell stimulation from treatment with IL-2. Hence, a discrete time delay is being added to the second term of the first equation of the system (1), which modifies to $p_1x(t-\tau)z(t-\tau)/(g_1 + z(t-\tau))$, μ_2x gives the natural decay of the effector cells and s_1 is the treatment term that represents the external source of the effector cells such as adoptive cellular immunotherapy (ACI). A similar kind of term was introduced by Galach (2003) in his model equation, where he assumed that the source of the effector cells is the term $x(t-\tau)y(t-\tau)$, as

Table 1. Parameter values used for numerical analysis.

Parameters	Values	Scales Values
c (antigenicity of tumor)	$0 \leq c \leq 0.05$	$0 \leq c \leq 0.278$
p_1 (growth rate of effector cells)	0.1245	0.69167
g_1 (half saturation constant)	2×10^7	0.02
μ_2 (natural decay rate of effector cells)	0.03	0.1667
r_2 (growth rate of tumor cells)	0.18	1
b (1/carrying capacity of tumor cells)	1.0×10^{-9}	1
a (decay rate of tumor)	1	5.5556
g_2 (half saturation constant)	1×10^5	0.0001
μ_3 (natural decay rate of IL-2)	10	55.556
p_2 (growth rate of IL-2)	5	27.778
g_3 (half saturation constant)	1×10^3	0.000001

the immune system needs some time to develop a suitable response.

The second equation of the system (1) shows the rate of change of the tumor cells which follows a logistic growth (a type of limiting growth). Due to a tumor-effector cell interaction, there is a loss in the tumor cells at the rate a and it is modeled by Michaelis-Menten kinetics to indicate the limited immune response to the tumor (the term $axy/(g_2 + y)$, g_2 being a half saturation constant). The third equation of the system (1) gives the rate of change for the concentration of IL-2. Its source are the effector cells, which are stimulated by interaction with the tumor and also have Michaelis-Menten kinetics to account for the self-limiting production of IL-2 (the term $p_2xy/(g_3 + y)$, p_2 being the rate of production of IL-2 and g_3 a half saturation constant), μ_3z is the natural decay of the IL-2 concentration and s_2 is a treatment term that represents an external input of IL-2 into the system.

The aim of this paper is to study this modified model and to explore any changes in the dynamics of the system that may occur when a discrete time delay is added to the system, and to compare the results with those obtained by Kirschner and Panetta (1998).

3. Qualitative analysis of the model

3.1. Positivity of the solution. The system of equations is now put in vector form by setting

$$X = \text{col}(M, N, Z) \in \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3,$$

$$F(X) = \begin{pmatrix} F_1(X) \\ F_2(X) \\ F_3(X) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} cy + \frac{p_1x(t-\tau)z(t-\tau)}{g_1 + z(t-\tau)} - \mu_2x + s_1 \\ r_2(1 - by)y - \frac{axy}{g_2 + y} \\ \frac{p_2xy}{g_3 + y} - \mu_3z + s_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where $F : C_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3$ and $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_{+0}^3)$. Then the system (1) becomes

$$\dot{X} = F(X_t), \quad (4)$$

where $\cdot \equiv d/dt$ and with $X_t(\theta) = X(t + \theta)$, $\theta \in [-\tau, 0]$ (Hale and Lunel, 1993). It is easy to check in (4) that, whenever we choose $X(\theta) \in C_+$ such that $X_i = 0$, then we obtain $F_i(X)|_{X_i(t)=0, X_t \in C_+} \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. Due to the lemma in (Yang *et al.*, 1996), any solution of (4) with $X(\theta) \in C_+$, say, $X(t) = X(t, X(0))$, is such that $X(t) \in \mathbb{R}_{+0}^3$ for all $t > 0$.

3.2. Linear stability analysis with delay. The equilibria for the system (scaled) are as follows:

- (i) The x - z planar equilibrium is

$$\left(\frac{s_1(g_1\mu_3 + s_2)}{\mu_2(g_1\mu_3 + s_2) - p_1s_2}, 0, \frac{s_2}{\mu_3} \right)$$

and exists if

$$\mu_2 > \frac{p_1s_2}{g_1\mu_3 + s_2}.$$

- (ii) The interior equilibrium is $E_*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$, where

$$x^* = \frac{r_2}{a}(1 - by^*)(g_2 + y^*),$$

$$z^* = \frac{p_2r_2(1 - by^*)(g_2 + y^*)}{a\mu_3(g_3 + y^*)} + \frac{s_2}{\mu_3}$$

and y^* is given by

$$cy^* - \mu_2x^* + \frac{p_1x^*z^*}{g_1 + z^*} + s_1 = 0.$$

In the case of a positive delay, the characteristic equation for the linearized equation around the point (x^*, y^*, z^*) is

$$P(\lambda) + Q(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau} = 0, \tag{5}$$

where

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + a_1\lambda^2 + a_2\lambda + a_3$$

$$Q(\lambda) = b_1\lambda^2 + b_2\lambda + b_3$$

$$a_1 = \mu_2 + \mu_3 + br_2y^* - \frac{ax^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2}$$

$$a_2 = br_2y^* \left(\mu_3 - \frac{p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right) + \frac{ap_1x^*y^*z^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)}$$

$$- \frac{\mu_3p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} + \frac{acy^*}{(g_2 + y^*)}$$

$$+ \mu_2 \left\{ \mu_3 + br_2y^* - \frac{ax^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} \right\}$$

$$a_3 = b\mu_2\mu_3r_2y^* - \frac{a\mu_2\mu_3x^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{ac\mu_3y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)}$$

$$+ \frac{ag_1g_3p_1p_2(x^*)^2y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)(g_3 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)^2}$$

$$- \frac{bg_1p_1p_2r_2x^*(y^*)^2}{(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{ag_1p_1p_2(x^*)^2(y^*)^2}{(g_2 + y^*)^2(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2}$$

$$- \frac{b\mu_3p_1r_2y^*z^*}{g_1 + z^*} + \frac{a\mu_3p_1x^*y^*z^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)},$$

$$b_1 = -\frac{p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*},$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{g_1p_1x^*y^*}{(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2} < 0,$$

$$b_3 = \frac{ag_1p_1p_2\{g_2g_3 + 2g_3y^* + (y^*)^2\}x^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2(g_3 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)^2}$$

$$- \frac{br_2g_1p_1p_2x^*(y^*)^2}{(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2}.$$

The steady state is stable in the absence of the delay ($\tau = 0$) if the roots of

$$P(\lambda) + Q(\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 + (a_1 + b_1)\lambda^2 + (a_2 + b_2)\lambda + a_3 + b_3 = 0 \tag{6}$$

have negative real parts. This occurs if and only if $a_1 + b_1 > 0$, $a_3 + b_3 > 0$ and $(a_1 + b_1)(a_2 + b_2) - (a_3 + b_3) > 0$

(by Routh Hurwitz's criteria). This implies

$$\mu_2 + \mu_3 + br_2y^* - \frac{ax^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} - \frac{p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} > 0,$$

$$p_1 \left\{ \frac{g_1p_2x^*y^*}{\mu_3(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2} + \frac{z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\} < \mu_2$$

$$< p_1 \left\{ \frac{g_1p_2x^*(g_2g_3 + 2g_3y^* + (y^*)^2)}{\mu_3(g_3 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)^2} + \frac{z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\}.$$

(The above criteria are satisfied with the set of parameters shown in Table 1, provided that $0 \leq c \leq 0.278$, $s_2 < \mu_2\mu_3g_1/(p_1 - \mu_2)$). Now substituting $\lambda = i\omega$ (where ω is positive) in Eqn. (5) and separating the real and imaginary parts, we obtain the system of transcendental equations

$$a_1\omega^2 - a_3 = (b_3 - b_1\omega^2) \cos(\omega\tau) + b_2\omega \sin(\omega\tau), \tag{7}$$

$$\omega^3 - a_2\omega = b_2\omega \cos(\omega\tau) - (b_3 - b_1\omega^2) \sin(\omega\tau). \tag{8}$$

Squaring and adding (7) and (8), we get

$$(b_3 - b_1\omega^2)^2 + b_2^2\omega^2 = (a_1\omega^2 - a_3)^2 + (\omega^3 - a_2\omega)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho^3 + A_1\rho^2 + A_2\rho + A_3 = 0, \tag{9}$$

where $\rho = \omega^2$,

$$A_1 = a_1^2 - 2a_2 - b_1^2$$

$$= \mu_2^2 + \mu_3^2 + b^2r_2^2(y^*)^2 + \frac{a^2(x^*)^2(y^*)^2}{(g_2 + y^*)^4}$$

$$- \frac{2ay^*\{br_2x^*y^* + c(g_2 + y^*)\}}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} + \frac{p_1^2(z^*)^2}{(g_1 + z^*)^2}$$

$$- \frac{2\mu_2p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*},$$

$$A_2 = a_2^2 - b_2^2 - 2a_1a_3 + 2b_1b_3$$

$$= \frac{-g_1^2p_1^2p_2^2(x^*)^2(y^*)^2}{(g_3 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)^4} + \left\{ \frac{-a\mu_3x^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} + \frac{acy^*}{g_2 + y^*} \right.$$

$$+ \mu_2 \left(\mu_3 + br_2y^* - \frac{-ax^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} \right) - \frac{\mu_3p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{ap_1x^*y^*z^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2(g_1 + z^*)} + br_2y^* \left(\mu_3 - \frac{p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right) \right\}^2$$

$$- 2\mu_3y^* \left[\mu_2 + \mu_3 + br_2y^* - \frac{ax^*y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} - \frac{p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right]$$

$$\times \left[br_2 \left(\mu_2 - \frac{p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. + \frac{a \left\{ -\mu_2x + c(g_2 + y) + \frac{\mu_3p_1z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\}}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} \right) \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3 &= a_3^2 - b_3^2 = (a_3 + b_3)(a_3 - b_3) \\
 &= y^* \left[br_2 \left\{ \mu_2 \mu_3 - \frac{g_1 p_1 p_2 x^* y^*}{(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2} - \frac{\mu_3 p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{a}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} \left\{ c \mu_3 (g_2 + y^*) \right. \\
 &\quad + x^* \left(-\mu_2 \mu_3 + \frac{p_1 p_2 g_1 x^* (g_2 g_3 + 2g_3 y^* + (y^*)^2)}{(g_3 + y^*)^2 (g_1 + z^*)^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\mu_3 p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right) \right\} \left. \right] y^* \left[br_2 \left\{ \mu_2 \mu_3 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{g_1 p_1 p_2 x^* y^*}{(g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2} - \frac{\mu_3 p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{a}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} \left\{ c \mu_3 (g_2 + y^*) + x^* \left(-\mu_2 \mu_3 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{p_1 p_2 g_1 x^* (g_2 g_3 + 2g_3 y^* + (y^*)^2)}{(g_3 + y^*)^2 (g_1 + z^*)^2} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\mu_3 p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right) \right\} \left. \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Assuming that A_1 is positive (this is satisfied with the parameter values from Table 1), the simplest assumption that (9) will have a positive root is $A_3 = a_3^2 - b_3^2 < 0$. Since $a_3 + b_3$ is positive (from the non-delay case), we must have $a_3 - b_3 < 0$ and this gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 &y^* \left[br_2 \left\{ \mu_2 \mu_3 + \frac{p_1 \left(\frac{g_1 p_2 x^* y^*}{g_3 + y^*} - \mu_3 z^* (g_1 + z^*) \right)}{(g_1 + z^*)^2} \right\} br_2 y^* \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{ax^* y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} - \frac{p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right] > 0, \\
 &p_1 \left\{ \frac{g_1 p_2 x^* y^*}{\mu_3 (g_3 + y^*)(g_1 + z^*)^2} + \frac{z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\} \\
 &< \mu_2 < p_1 \left\{ \frac{g_1 p_2 x^* (g_2 g_3 + 2g_3 y^* + (y^*)^2)}{\mu_3 (g_3 + y^*)^2 (g_1 + z^*)^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we can say that there is a positive ω_0 satisfying (9), that is, the characteristic equation (5) has a pair of purely imaginary roots of the form $\pm i\omega_0$. Eliminating $\sin(\tau\omega)$ from (7) and (8), we get

$$\cos(\omega\tau) = \frac{(a_1\omega^2 - a_3)(b_3) + (\omega^3 - a_2\omega)(b_2\omega)}{(b_3)^2 + (b_2\omega)^2}.$$

Then τ_n^* corresponding to ω_0 is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_n^* &= \frac{1}{\omega_0} \arccos \left[\frac{(a_1\omega_0^2 - a_3)(b_3) + (\omega_0^3 - a_2\omega_0)(b_2\omega_0)}{(b_3)^2 + (b_2\omega_0)^2} \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{2n\pi}{\omega_0}. \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

For $\tau = 0$, E_* is stable. Hence, E_* will remain stable for $\tau < \tau_0$ where $\tau_0 = \tau_0^*$ as $n = 0$ (Freedman and Rao, 1983).

3.3. Estimation of the length of delay to preserve stability. The linearized form of the system (1) is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dx}{dt} &= \left(\frac{p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} - \mu_2 \right) x + \frac{p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} x(t - \tau) \\
 &\quad + cy + \frac{p_1 g_1 x^*}{(g_1 + z^*)^2} z(t - \tau), \\
 \frac{dy}{dt} &= -\frac{ay^*}{g_2 + y^*} x + \left(\frac{ax^* y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} - r_2 b y^* \right) y, \\
 \frac{dz}{dt} &= -\frac{p_2 y^*}{g_3 + y^*} x + \frac{p_2 g_3 x^*}{(g_3 + y^*)^2} y - \mu_3 z.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking the Laplace transform of the above linearized system, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(s + \mu_2 - \frac{p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} \right) \bar{x}(s) \\
 &= \frac{p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} e^{-s\tau} \bar{x}(s) + \frac{p_1 z^*}{g_1 + z^*} e^{-s\tau} K_1(s) \\
 &\quad + c\bar{y}(s) + \frac{p_1 g_1 x^*}{(g_1 + z^*)^2} e^{-s\tau} \bar{z}(s) \\
 &\quad + \frac{p_1 g_1 x^*}{(g_1 + z^*)^2} e^{-s\tau} K_2(s) + x(0), \\
 &\left(s + r_2 b y^* - \frac{ax^* y^*}{(g_2 + y^*)^2} \right) \bar{y}(s) = -\frac{ay^*}{g_2 + y^*} \bar{x}(s) + y(0), \\
 &(s + \mu_3 z) = -\frac{p_2 y^*}{g_3 + y^*} \bar{x}(s) + \frac{p_2 g_3 x^*}{(g_3 + y^*)^2} \bar{y}(s) + z(0),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1(s) &= \int_{-\tau}^0 e^{-st} x(t) dt, \\
 K_2(s) &= \int_{-\tau}^0 e^{-st} z(t) dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

and $\bar{x}(s), \bar{y}(s)$ and $\bar{z}(s)$ are the Laplace transforms of $x(t), y(t)$ and $z(t)$, respectively.

Following the lines of (Freedman *et al.*, 1986) and using the Nyquist criterion (see the Appendix), it can be

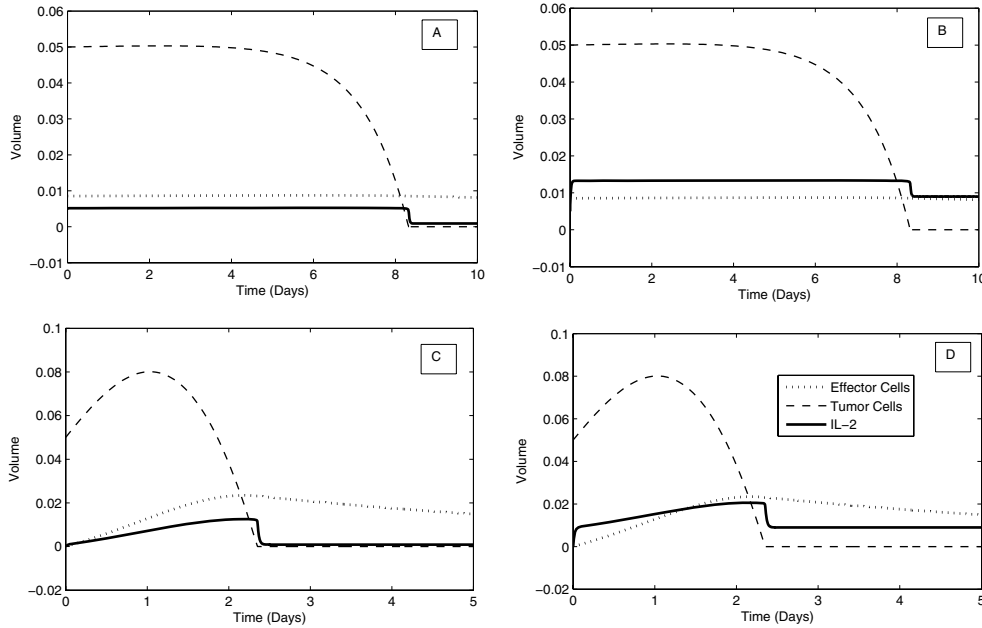


Fig. 2. Effector cells, tumor cells and IL-2 vs. time. All the parameter values were scaled accordingly. (a) $c = 0.0056$, $s_1 = 0$, $s_2 = 0.05$; (b): $c = 0.0056$, $s_1 = 0$, $s_2 = 0.2$; (c): $c = 0.222$, $s_1 = 0$, $s_2 = 0.05$; (d): $c = 0.222$, $s_1 = 0$, $s_2 = 0.2$; $\tau = \tau_0^* = 0.723$ days = 17.346 hours for Cases (a) and (b); $\tau = \tau_0^* = 0.529$ days = 12.7 hours for Cases (c) and (d).

shown that the conditions for the local asymptotic stability of $E_*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$ are given by

$$\text{Im } H(i\eta_0) > 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\text{Re } H(i\eta_0) = 0, \quad (12)$$

where $H(s) = s^3 + a_1 s^2 + a_2 s + a_3 + e^{-s\tau}(b_1 s^2 + b_2 s + b_3)$ and η_0 is the smallest positive root of (12). In this case, (11) and (12) give

$$a_2 \eta_0 - \eta_0^3 > -b_2 \eta_0 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) + b_3 \sin(\eta_0 \tau) - b_1 \eta_0^2 \sin(\eta_0 \tau), \quad (13)$$

$$a_3 - a_1 \eta_0^2 = b_1 \eta_0^2 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) - b_3 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) - b_2 \eta_0 \sin(\eta_0 \tau). \quad (14)$$

Now, if Eqns. (13) and (14) are satisfied simultaneously, they are sufficient conditions to guarantee stability, which are now used to get an estimate to the length of the time delay. The aim is to find an upper bound η_+ to η_0 , independent of τ , and then to estimate τ so that (13) holds true for all values of η , $0 \leq \eta \leq \eta_+$ and hence, in particular, at $\eta = \eta_0$.

Equation (14) is rewritten as

$$a_1 \eta_0^2 = a_3 + b_3 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) - b_1 \eta_0^2 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) + b_2 \eta_0 \sin(\eta_0 \tau). \quad (15)$$

Maximizing

$$a_3 + b_3 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) - b_1 \eta_0^2 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) + b_2 \eta_0 \sin(\eta_0 \tau),$$

subject to

$$|\sin(\eta_0 \tau)| \leq 1, \quad |\cos(\eta_0 \tau)| \leq 1,$$

we obtain

$$|a_1 \eta_0^2 \leq |a_3| + |b_3| + |b_1| \eta_0^2 + |b_2| \eta_0. \quad (16)$$

Hence, if

$$\eta_+ = \frac{1}{2(|a_1| - |b_1|)} \left[|b_2| + \sqrt{b_2^2 + 4(|a_1| - |b_1|)(|a_3| + |b_3|)} \right], \quad (17)$$

then clearly from (16) we have $\eta_0 \leq \eta_+$.

From (13) we obtain

$$\eta_0^2 < a_2 + b_2 \cos(\eta_0 \tau) + b_1 \eta_0 \sin(\eta_0 \tau) - \frac{b_3 \sin(\eta_0 \tau)}{\eta_0}. \quad (18)$$

Since $E_*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$ is locally asymptotically stable for $\tau = 0$, for sufficiently small $\tau > 0$, the inequality (18) will continue to hold. Substituting (15) in (18) and rearranging the result we get

$$(b_3 - b_1 \eta_0^2 - a_1 b_2) \left[\cos(\eta_0 \tau) - 1 \right] + \left\{ (b_2 - a_1 b_1) \eta_0 + \frac{a_1 b_3}{\eta_0} \right\} \sin(\eta_0 \tau) < a_1 a_2 - a_3 - b_3 + b_1 \eta_0^2 + a_1 b_2. \quad (19)$$

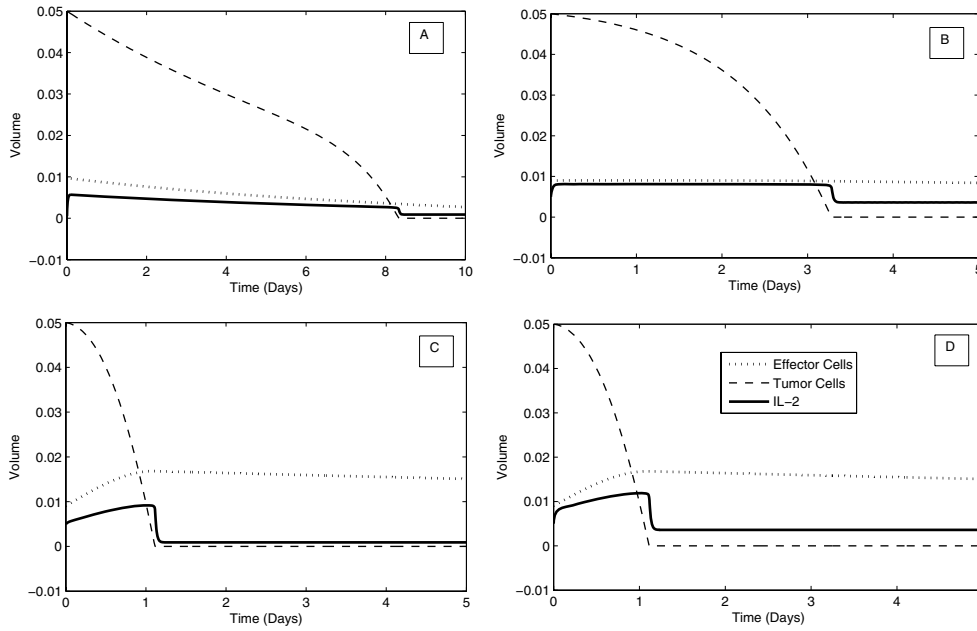


Fig. 3. Effector cells, tumor cells and IL-2 vs. time. All the parameter values were scaled accordingly. (a): $c = 0.0056, s_1 = 0.00000246446, s_2 = 0.05$; (b): $c = 0.0056, s_1 = 0.0000010144, s_2 = 0.2$; (c): $c = 0.222, s_1 = 0.00000246446, s_2 = 0.05$; (d): $c = 0.222, s_1 = 0.0000010144, s_2 = 0.2$; $\tau = \tau_0^* = 0.7228$ days = 17.348 hours for Cases (a) and (b); $\tau = \tau_0^* = 0.528$ days = 12.67 hours for Cases (c) and (d).

Using the bounds

$$\begin{aligned} & (b_3 - b_1\eta_0^2 - a_1b_2) \left[\cos(\eta_0\tau) - 1 \right] \\ &= (b_1\eta_0^2 + a_1b_2 - b_3) 2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\eta_0\tau}{2} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} |(b_1\eta_+^2 + a_1b_2 - b_3)| \eta_+^2 \tau^2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ (b_2 - a_1b_1)\eta_0 + \frac{a_1b_3}{\eta_0} \right\} \sin(\eta_0\tau) \\ &\leq \{ |(b_2 - a_1b_1)| \eta_+^2 + |a_1| |b_3| \} \tau, \end{aligned}$$

from (19) we obtain

$$L_1\tau^2 + L_2\tau < L_3, \tag{20}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \frac{1}{2} |(b_1\eta_+^2 + a_1b_2 - b_3)| \eta_+^2, \\ L_2 &= |(b_2 - a_1b_1)| \eta_+^2 + |a_1| |b_3|, \\ L_3 &= a_1a_2 - a_3 - b_3 + b_1^2\eta_+ + a_1b_2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, if

$$\tau_+ = \frac{1}{2L_1} (-L_2 + \sqrt{L_2^2 + 4L_1L_3}), \tag{21}$$

then for $0 \leq \tau < \tau_+$ the Nyquist criterion holds true and τ_+ estimates the maximum length of the delay preserving the stability.

4. Numerical results

The model is now studied numerically to see the effect of the discrete time delay on the system. The scaled parameter values have been used for numerical calculations using Matlab.

Case 1 ($s_1 > 0, s_2 = 0$): In the model, the time delay has no qualitative effect on the adaptive cellular immunotherapy (ACI). Therefore, the results will be the same as those obtained in (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998). So is the case $s_1 = 0, s_2 = 0$. Hence, these two cases are not discussed thoroughly.

Case 2 ($s_1 = 0, s_2 > 0$): Figure 2 explores the input of the concentration of IL-2 into the system, if the input of the concentration of IL-2 is administered and the effector cells are stimulated after 0.7227 days = 17.346 hours and 0.529 days = 12.7 hours, respectively (obtained by using (10) and scaled parameter values). For a low antigenic tumor and a low input of the concentration of IL-2 ($c = 0.0056, s_2 = 0.05$), the tumor cell regresses and the concentration of IL-2 decreases alarmingly almost to zero (Fig. 2(a)). For a higher concentration of IL-2 ($c = 0.0056, s_2 = 0.2$), the same scenario happens, and it is only in this case that the concentration of IL-2 does not reduce to zero (Fig. 2(b)).

For tumors with a high antigenicity ($c = 0.222, s_2 = 0.05$), the tumor volume increases at the beginning

and when there is an input of IL-2 concentration after 12.7 hours, the tumor volume reduces and ultimately is cleared off (Fig. 2(c)). At the same time, the concentration of IL-2 decreases alarmingly. But with a high input of IL-2 on the tumor with a high antigenicity ($c = 0.222, s_2 = 0.2$), the tumor regresses as well, and the immune system and the concentration of IL-2 stabilize (Fig. 2(d)). This is a new interesting positive result. According to (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998), large amounts of administrated IL-2 together with any degree of antigenicity show that the tumor is cleared but the immune system grows unbounded as the IL-2 concentration reaches a steady-state value (Fig. 4). This uncontrolled growth of the immune system represents a situation that is detrimental to the host. However, in our case, due to the time delay effect, the situation is under control. The tumor is cleared off and the immune system also stabilizes.

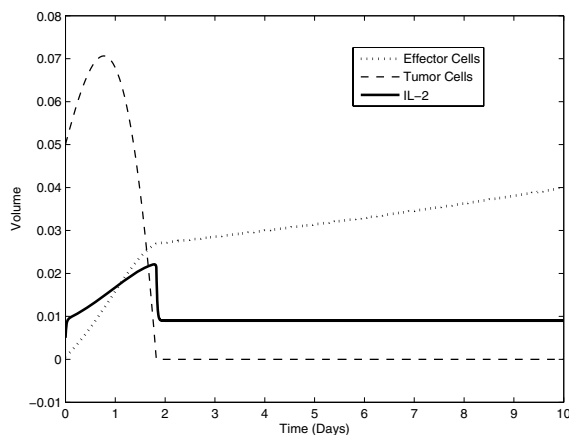


Fig. 4. Effector cells, tumor cells and IL-2 vs. time in the case of non-delay (i.e., $\tau = \tau_0^* = 0$). All the parameter values were scaled accordingly. Here $c = 0.222, s_1 = 0, s_2 = 0.5$.

Case 3 ($s_1 > 0, s_2 > 0$): Figure 3 shows the effect of immunotherapy with both ACI and IL-2, if the input of both ACI and the concentration of IL-2 are administered and the stimulation of the effector cells by IL-2 takes place after 0.7228 days = 17.348 hours and 0.528 days = 12.67 hours, respectively. Irrespective of the antigenicity of the tumor, the dynamics of Figs. 3(a)–3(d) are same, i.e., the volume of the tumor decreases significantly when both ACI and IL-2 are administered in various concentrations.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this paper was to see the effect of time delay during immunotherapy with interleukin-2 (IL-2). The effect of immunotherapy with IL-2 on the modified model was explored and circumstances under which the tumor can be eliminated are described. The model represented by a set of delay differential equations contains treatment

terms s_1 and s_2 that represent an external source of the effector cells by adoptive cellular immunotherapy (ACI) and an external input of IL-2 into the system, respectively. However, the effects of IL-2 on the tumor-immune dynamics with time delay are the main focus. It is shown that treatment with IL-2 alone can offer a satisfactory outcome. When there is an external input of the concentration of IL-2 and the effector cells are stimulated after 96.38 hours, during which the IL-2 production reaches its peak value to generate more effector cells, a tumor with medium to high antigenicity shows regression and the concentration of IL-2 stabilizes. Unlike in (Kirschner and Panetta, 1998), the immune system also stabilizes, indicating that side effects like the capillary leak syndrome do not arise here. In other words, a patient does not need to endure very many side effects before the IL-2 therapy successfully clears the tumor. In (Rosenberg *et al.*, 1994), the effectiveness of the high dose bolus treatment with interleukin-2 is studied, where many patients are in complete remission for 7 to 91 months. Hence, this model predicts that it is indeed possible to treat a patient cancer free with immunotherapy with IL-2 alone.

Finally, it can be said that the above finding sheds some light on immunotherapy with IL-2 and can be helpful to medical practitioners, experimental scientists and others to control this killer disease of cancer. An extension along this line of work will be to examine the effect of other cytokines such as IL-10, IL-12, interferon $-\gamma$, which are involved in the cellular dynamics of the immune system response to tumor invasion and how these cytokines affect the dynamics of the system.

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Appendix

Nyquist Criterion If L is the arc length of a curve encircling the right half plane, the curve $\bar{p}_J(L)$ will encircle the origin as many times number as the difference between the number of poles and the number of zeroes of $\bar{p}_J(L)$ in the right half-plane.

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