

Research Article

Optimal Control Model of Tumor Treatment with Oncolytic Virus and MEK Inhibitor

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Tumors are a serious threat to human health. The oncolytic virus is a kind of tumor killer virus which can infect and lyse cancer cells and spread through the tumor, while leaving normal cells largely unharmed. Mathematical models can help us to understand the tumor-virus dynamics and find better treatment strategies. This paper gives a new mathematical model of tumor therapy with oncolytic virus and MEK inhibitor. Stable analysis is given. Because mitogen-activated protein kinase (MEK) can not only lead to greater oncolytic virus infection into cancer cells, but also limit the replication of the virus, in order to provide the best dosage of MEK inhibitors and balance the positive and negative effect of the inhibitors, we put forward an optimal control problem of the inhibitor. The optimal strategies are given by theory and simulation.

1. Introduction

Tumors are a serious threat to human health, and chemotherapy and radiotherapy may not only kill cancer cells, but also damage human body normal cells at the same time [1]. The oncolytic virus is a kind of tumor killer virus which can infect and lyse cancer cells and spread through the tumor, while leaving normal cells largely unharmed [2]. When oncolytic viruses are inoculated into a cancer patient or directly injected into a tumor, these viruses will spread throughout the tumor and infect tumor cells. The viruses can be replicated in the infected tumor cells. When an infected tumor cell is lysed, it can burst out a mass of new oncolytic viruses. Then, these new viruses can infect much more neighboring tumor cells [3].

Experiments using oncolytic viruses such as adenovirus, CN706 [4], and ONYX-15 [5] in animal tumors show that these viruses are nontoxic and infect tumor cells specifically. Now, treatment of cancer with oncolytic virus has been clinically tested [6–8]. This treatment of cancer with oncolytic viruses has been explored by clinicians [9–11].

In recent years, in order to understand the cancer-virus dynamics and find better treatment strategies, some mathematical models have been set up [12–19]. Tian proposed a mathematical model to describe the development of

a growing tumor and an oncolytic virus population as follows [18]:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \lambda x \left(1 - \frac{x+y}{K}\right) - \beta xv, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \beta xv - \delta y, \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= b\delta y - \beta xv - \gamma v,\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where variables x , y , and v stand for the population of uninfected cells, infected tumor cells, and oncolytic viruses, respectively. The coefficient β represents the infection of the virus. The tumor growth is modeled by logistic growth, and K is the maximal tumor size. λ is the per capita tumor growth rate. δ means the lysis rate of the infected tumor cells. b represents the burst size of new viruses coming out from the lysis of an infected tumor cell. γ represents the death rate of the virus.

It was shown that when the threshold $b < 1 + \gamma/(K\beta)$, the equilibrium solution $(K, 0, 0)$ is globally asymptotically stable [18], indicating that the oncolytic virus therapy finally has no effect. Obviously, the smaller the value of K , the more easily $b < 1 + \gamma/(K\beta)$ holds. Since K represents the total number of tumor cells, smaller tumors may be more resistant to the

treatment by oncolytic virus than large ones, which should be a contradiction. In [19], by replacing βxv with $xv/(x + y + \varepsilon)$, we proposed the model

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \lambda x \left(1 - \frac{x + y}{K}\right) - \beta \frac{xv}{x + y + \varepsilon}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \beta \frac{xv}{x + y + \varepsilon} - \delta y, \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= b\delta y - \beta \frac{xv}{x + y + \varepsilon} - \gamma v.\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

The meanings of variables x , y , and v and parameters λ , β , δ , γ , b , and K are the same as those in model (1), and ε is positive and sufficiently small. The threshold obtained by our model is $b < 1 + (\gamma/\beta)(1 + \varepsilon/K)$, which is almost independent of K when ε is sufficiently small.

On the other hand, all the above papers did not consider coxsackie-adenovirus receptor (CAR). In fact, CAR is a main receptor when oncolytic viruses enter into tumor cells [20–22]. The successful entry of viruses into cancer cells is related to the presence of CAR. When oncolytic viruses infect the tumor cells, firstly, they combine with the CAR and are absorbed into the cells.

Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MEK) inhibitors have been shown to promote CAR expression and could increase oncolytic viruses infection into tumor cells. But MEK inhibitors may also limit the replication of viruses [23–25], which will affect the treatment by oncolytic virus. With the function of MEK, [25] gave a model:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \rho x(1 - u) - dx - \frac{\beta z xv}{1 + \varepsilon v}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{\beta z xv}{1 + \varepsilon v} - dy - a(1 - u)y, \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= k(1 - u)y - bv, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= \eta u(p - z) - cz.\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

The variables x , y , and v have the same meanings as those in model (2); z represents the average expression level of CAR on the surface of the cells. The intensity of MEK inhibitor application is captured in the parameter u , $u \in [0, 1]$. If $u = 0$, there is no MEK inhibitor application, and the CAR expression level will gradually decline. If $u = 1$, the MEK inhibitor has the maximum possible effect. The model assumes that exponential growth can be slowed down by the inhibitor with expression $1 - u$. CAR grow at the rate of $g(p - z)$ and become extinct at the rate of c .

Based on models (2) and (3), we establish the following mathematical model:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= (1 - u)rx \left(1 - \frac{x + y}{K}\right) - \frac{\beta xvz}{x + y + \varepsilon}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{\beta xvz}{x + y + \varepsilon} - (1 - u)\delta y, \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= b(1 - u)\delta y - \frac{\beta xvz}{x + y + \varepsilon} - \alpha v, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= gu(p - z) - cz.\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

The variables x , y , v , and z have the same meanings as those in model (3). The parameters λ , β , δ , γ , b , and K are the same as those of (1). The parameter u has the same meaning as that in model (3). All the parameters are strictly positive.

Since the use of MEK inhibitors not only results in enhanced oncolytic virus entry into the tumor cells, but also renders infected cells temporarily unable to produce viruses, the maximum dosage of MEK use may not result in the best treatment effect, so the optimal control-based schedules of MEK inhibitor application should be studied. The optimal MEK inhibitor application strategy can increase the efficacy of this treatment in an economical fashion. So, first, in this paper, we let the control variable u be a constant; a stability analysis of our model is conducted, and then the optimal control strategy is discussed; we also compare the optimal control with constant control by simulation.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Stability Analysis. System (4) always has two equilibrium points:

$$\begin{aligned}E_0 &= \left(0, 0, 0, \frac{gup}{gu + c}\right), \\ E_1 &= \left(K, 0, 0, \frac{gup}{gu + c}\right).\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

If ε is sufficiently small, when $b > 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K)((gu + c)/gup)$, the third steady state $E_2 = (x_2, y_2, v_2, z_2)$ exists in which

$$\begin{aligned}x_2 &= \frac{\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4(b - 1)K\alpha\beta z_2 r(1 - u)^2 \delta \varepsilon}}{2(b - 1)\beta z_2 r(1 - u)}, \\ y_2 &= \left[\frac{(b - 1)\beta z_2}{\alpha} - 1\right]x_2 - \varepsilon, \\ v_2 &= \frac{(b - 1)(1 - u)\delta}{\alpha}y_2, \\ z_2 &= \frac{gup}{gu + c}.\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (1 - u)rx(K + \varepsilon) - K(b - 1)(1 - u)\delta\beta z_2 \\ &\quad + K\alpha(1 - u)\delta.\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

It should be noted that $b > 1 + (\alpha(K + \epsilon)/\beta K)((gu + c)/gup)$ is equivalent to $(b - 1)\beta z_2/\alpha - 1 > 0$ to ensure that $y_2 > 0$ when ϵ is sufficiently small.

The Jacobi matrix at point E_0 is

$$J|_{E_0} = \begin{pmatrix} r(1-u) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1-u)\delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b\delta & -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -gu-c \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

Obviously, $\mu_1 = r(1-u) > 0$ is one eigenvalue of $J|_{E_0}$ which means E_0 is unstable. The unstable result of E_0 seems consistent with the biological meaning that, without viruses and infected tumor cells, the tumor will grow from an initial small value around E_0 .

As for equilibrium point E_1 , we have the following theorem.

Theorem 1. When $b < 1 + (\alpha(K + \epsilon)/\beta K) \cdot ((gu + c)/gup)$, E_1 is locally asymptotically stable. When $b > 1 + (\alpha(K + \epsilon)/\beta K) \cdot ((gu + c)/gup)$, E_1 is unstable.

Proof. At the equilibrium point E_1 , the Jacobi matrix is

$$J|_{E_1} = \begin{pmatrix} -(1-u)r & -(1-u)r & -H & 0 \\ 0 & -(1-u)\delta & H & 0 \\ 0 & b(1-u)\delta & -\alpha - H & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -gu-c \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

where $H = \beta K gup / (K + \epsilon)(gu + c)$. The eigenvalues of $J|_{E_1}$ are $\mu_1 = -(1-u)r$, $\mu_2 = -gu - c$,

$$\mu_{3,4} = \frac{-((1-u)\delta + \alpha + \Delta_2) \pm G}{2}. \quad (10)$$

Here, $G = \sqrt{(\delta(1-u) - \alpha - \Delta_2)^2 + 4\Delta_2 b \delta(1-u)}$ in which $\Delta_2 = \beta K u g p / (K + \epsilon)(gu + c)$.

When $b < 1 + (\alpha(K + \epsilon)/\beta K)((gu + c)/gup)$, we have

$$G = ((1-u)\delta - \alpha - \Delta_2)^2 + 4\Delta_2 b(1-u)\delta < ((1-u)\delta + \alpha + \Delta_2)^2, \quad (11)$$

which ensure that μ_3 and μ_4 are negative, so E_1 is locally asymptotically stable.

Similarly, when $b > 1 + \alpha(K + \epsilon)(gu + c)/\beta K gup$, μ_3 is positive, and E_1 is unstable.

Actually, we can prove that the equilibrium solution E_1 is globally asymptotically stable when $b < 1 + \alpha(K + \epsilon)(gu +$

$c)/\beta K gup$. But we need to show the boundness of system (4). From the first two equations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d(x(t) + y(t))}{dt} \\ &= (1-u)rx(t) \left(1 - \frac{x(t) + y(t)}{K}\right) - (1-u)\delta y(t) \\ &\leq r(x(t) + y(t)) \left(1 - \frac{x(t) + y(t)}{K}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

By the comparison principle, we can obtain $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup(x(t) + y(t)) \leq K$.

From the third equation of (4), we can have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dt} &\leq (1-u)b\delta K - \beta \frac{xvz}{x+y+\epsilon} - \alpha v \\ &\leq (1-u)b\delta K - \alpha v. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

It is easily shown that $v(t) \leq (1-u)b\delta K/\alpha$.

Similarly, from

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = gu(p-z) - cz = gup \left(1 - \frac{gu+c}{gup}z\right), \quad (14)$$

we can get that $z(t) \leq gup/(gu + c)$ holds. \square

Theorem 2. When $b < 1 + (\alpha(K + \epsilon)/\beta K) \cdot ((gu + c)/gup)$, E_1 is globally asymptotically stable.

Proof. Consider the Lyapunov function $V = y + (1/b)v$; the derivative along a solution is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \dot{y} + \frac{1}{b}\dot{v} \\ &= \beta \frac{xvz}{x+y+\epsilon} - (1-u)\delta y \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{b} \left(b(1-u)\delta y - \beta \frac{xvz}{x+y+\epsilon} - \alpha v \right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \frac{\beta xvz}{x+y+\epsilon} - \frac{\alpha}{b}v. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Since $0 < x \leq K$, $0 < x + y \leq K$, we have $xK + x\epsilon \leq xK + K\epsilon + Ky$, which implies

$$\frac{x}{x+y+\epsilon} \leq \frac{K}{K+\epsilon}, \quad (16)$$

and because $z \leq gup/(gu + c)$, therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \frac{\beta xvz}{x+y+\epsilon} - \frac{\alpha}{b}v \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \frac{\beta K v}{K+\epsilon} \frac{gup}{gu+c} - \frac{\alpha}{b}v \\ &= \frac{\beta(b-1)Kgp - \alpha(K+\epsilon)(gu+c)}{b(K+\epsilon)(ug+c)}v. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

When $b < 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K) \cdot ((gu + c)/gup)$, we can have $\dot{V} \leq 0$.

Let $E = \{(x, y, v, z) \mid \dot{V} = 0\}$; it is clear that $E \subset \{(x, y, v, z) \mid v = 0\}$. Let M be the largest positively invariant subset of the set E ; by the third equation of system (4), we can know that $y(t) = 0$, so $M = \{(x, y, v) \mid y = 0, v = 0\}$. By LaSalle invariance principal [26], we know

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) &= 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(t) &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

So, the limit equation of system (4) is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= (1 - u)rx \left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right), \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= gu(p - z) - cz. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

Therefore, $x(t) \rightarrow K$, $z \rightarrow gup/(gu + c)$ when $t \rightarrow \infty$. So, E_1 is globally attractive; note that $b < 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K) \cdot ((gu + c)/gup)$ can also ensure the local asymptotical stability of E_1 , so we can know that E_1 of system (4) is globally asymptotically stable when $b < 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K) \cdot ((gu + c)/gup)$.

Although we can prove the global asymptotical stability of E_1 , we would not want this to happen, because the global asymptotical stability means the therapy does not have any effect. When $b > 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K)((gu + c)/gup)$ holds, the coexistent steady state $E_2 = (x_2, y_2, v_2, z_2)$ exists, but it is difficult to give the stable analysis of E_2 , so we just give some simulations about it.

We choose $\beta = 0.2 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $\varepsilon = 0.009$, $\delta = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $r = 6 \text{ cells day}^{-1}$, $\alpha = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $p = 10$, $g = 0.1 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $c = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1}$, and $K = 9 \times 10^8$ cells.

The initial condition is $x_0 = (6 \times 10^7, 0, 5 \times 10^4, 4 \times 10^2)$, where the unit of each is cells.

We choose $b = 10 \text{ cell}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$, $b = 14 \text{ cell}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$, respectively, and $b > 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K)((gu + c)/gup) = 2.6389$ all hold; the simulation results are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The simulation results show that oncolytic virus therapy may keep the tumor stable at some level as shown in Figure 1 or keep oscillating at a certain range as shown in Figure 2. Since the cured equilibrium is always unstable, just from our model, we could not give the condition that ensures the tumor can be cured by oncolytic virus therapy, but if we choose appropriate u which satisfies

$$b > 1 + \frac{\alpha(K + \varepsilon)}{\beta K} \frac{gu + c}{gup}, \tag{20}$$

the simulation shows that oncolytic virus therapy can prevent the tumor from getting worse and worse. Some other therapy methods should be combined to cure the tumor. \square

2.2. The Optimal Control of MEK. In the simulation of Figures 1 and 2, we choose the control u as constant. Since the use of MEK inhibitors not only results in enhanced oncolytic virus entry into the cells, but also renders infected

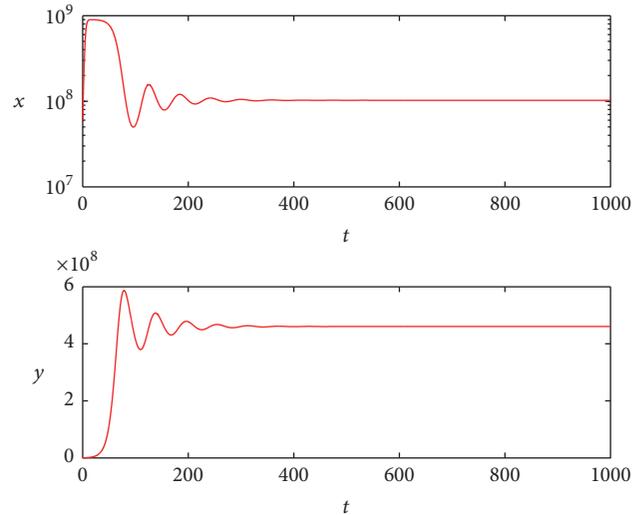


FIGURE 1: State dynamics for uninfected and infected tumor cells when $b = 10$.

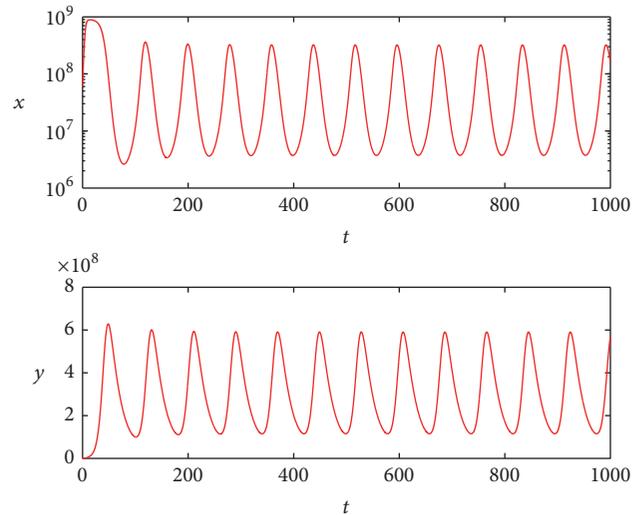


FIGURE 2: State dynamics for uninfected and infected tumor cells when $b = 14$.

cells temporarily unable to produce viruses, how to use the MEK inhibitors optimally should be studied. In model (4), the function of MEK inhibitors was embodied by parameter u ; we use it as the control variable. The control goal is not only to formulate an objective functional which lowers the levels of tumor cells during and at the end of therapy, but also to minimize the cost of MEK, so the objective function is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} J(u) &= \frac{1}{2}a_{11}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_{22}y^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} (b_{11}x^2 + b_{22}y^2 + b_{33}v^2 + c_{11}u^2) dt, \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

where t_0 represents the beginning time of the treatment and t_f represents the terminal time of the treatment.

a_{11} , a_{22} , b_{11} , b_{22} , b_{33} , and c_{11} represent the cost coefficients for the variables, respectively.

For convenience, we define the state vector $X = (x, y, v, z)^T$; system (4) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X} &= f(X(T), u(t), t), \\ X(t_0) &= X_0. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

And the corresponding cost function is defined as follows:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} X^T A X + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} (X^T B X + C u^2) dt. \tag{23}$$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ A &= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ C &= c_{11}. \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Based on the dynamic constraint $f(X(T), u(t), t)$ and the Lagrangian $L(X(t), u(t), t)$, the Hamiltonian is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} H(X(t), u(t), t) &= L(X(t), u(t), t) \\ &+ \lambda^T f(X(t), u(t), t) \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

where $L(X(t), u(t), t) = (1/2)(X^T B X + c_{11} u^2)$.

Using Pontryagin's minimum principle, the necessary conditions are given as follows:

$$(1^0)$$

$$\dot{X} = f(X(t), u(t), t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = (1-u)rx \left(1 - \frac{x+y}{k}\right) - \frac{\beta x v z}{x+y+\epsilon} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\beta x v z}{x+y+\epsilon} - (1-u)\delta y \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = b(1-u)\delta y - \frac{\beta x v z}{x+y+\epsilon} - \alpha v \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = gu(p-z) - cz, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

$$(2^0)$$

$$X(t_0) = X_0, \tag{27}$$

$$(3^0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\lambda} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial X} \\ &= - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \cdot pf_{11} + \lambda_2 \cdot pf_{21} + \lambda_3 \cdot pf_{31} + \lambda_4 \cdot pf_{41} + b_{11}x \\ \lambda_1 \cdot pf_{12} + \lambda_2 \cdot pf_{22} + \lambda_3 \cdot pf_{32} + \lambda_4 \cdot pf_{42} + b_{22}y \\ \lambda_1 \cdot pf_{13} + \lambda_2 \cdot pf_{23} + \lambda_3 \cdot pf_{33} + \lambda_4 \cdot pf_{43} + b_{33}v \\ \lambda_1 \cdot pf_{14} + \lambda_2 \cdot pf_{24} + \lambda_3 \cdot pf_{34} + \lambda_4 \cdot pf_{44} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} pf_{11} &= r(1-u) \left(1 - \frac{2x+y}{K}\right) - \frac{\beta(y+\epsilon)vz}{(x+y+\epsilon)^2}, \\ pf_{12} &= \frac{\beta x v z}{(x+y+\epsilon)^2} - (1-u) \frac{r}{K} x, \\ pf_{13} &= -\frac{\beta x z}{x+y+\epsilon}, \\ pf_{14} &= -\frac{\beta x v}{x+y+\epsilon}, \\ pf_{21} &= \frac{\beta(y+\epsilon)vz}{(x+y+\epsilon)^2}, \\ pf_{22} &= -(1-u)\delta - \frac{\beta x v z}{(x+y+\epsilon)^2}, \\ pf_{23} &= \frac{\beta x z}{x+y+\epsilon}, \\ pf_{24} &= \frac{\beta x v}{x+y+\epsilon}, \\ pf_{31} &= -\frac{\beta(y+\epsilon)vz}{(x+y+\epsilon)^2}, \\ pf_{32} &= b(1-u)\delta + \frac{\beta x v z}{(x+y+\epsilon)^2}, \\ pf_{33} &= -\frac{\beta x z}{x+y+\epsilon} - \alpha, \\ pf_{34} &= -\frac{\beta x v}{x+y+\epsilon}, \\ pf_{41} &= 0, \\ pf_{42} &= 0, \\ pf_{43} &= 0, \\ pf_{44} &= -gu - c, \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

$$(4^0) \quad \lambda(t_f) = AX(t_f) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t_f) \\ y(t_f) \\ v(t_f) \\ z(t_f) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

$$(5^0) \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = c_{11}u - \lambda_1rx \left(1 - \frac{x+y}{K}\right) + \lambda_2\delta y - \lambda_3b\delta y + \lambda_4g(z-p). \quad (31)$$

3. Results and Discussion

In this part, based on the minimum principle, we will give the simulation of optimal strategy by using the Runge–Kutta fourth-order scheme and the steepest gradient method [27].

We choose 100 days as the control time. The efficacy u can theoretically lie between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds to no effectiveness of the MEK and 1 corresponds to full effectiveness of the MEK. However, the perfect efficacy of MEK is unlikely to be achieved totally, so we suppose that the maximum effect is 0.98.

It is difficult to choose the parameters exactly based on biological meaning without experiment data, since the global stability of E_1 means the therapy has no effect when

$$b < 1 + \frac{\alpha(K + \varepsilon)}{\beta K} \cdot \frac{gu + c}{gup}. \quad (32)$$

We choose $\beta = 0.2 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $\varepsilon = 0.009$, $\delta = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $r = 6 \text{ cells day}^{-1}$, $\alpha = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $p = 10$, $g = 0.1 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $c = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1}$, $K = 9 \times 10^8 \text{ cells}$, $b = 4 \text{ cell}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$, $a_{11} = a_{22} = 1$, $b_{11} = b_{22} = b_{33} = 10^{-5}$, and $c_{11} = 8000$.

Even if we use the maximum constant $u = 0.98$, $b > 1 + (\alpha(K + \varepsilon)/\beta K)((gu + c)/gup) = 2.5255$ also holds.

We give and compare two control strategies with the same initial conditions:

$$x_0 = (6 \times 10^7, 0, 5 \times 10^4, 4 \times 10^2). \quad (33)$$

The optimal control simulation results are shown in Figure 3. The corresponding state dynamics for uninfected and infected tumor cells under the optimal control are shown in Figure 4 with solid line.

We choose constant control $u = 0.98$ to compare with the optimal control effect; the state dynamics for uninfected and infected tumor cells under the constant control are shown in Figure 4 with dotted line.

From the simulation, we can see that even if we use the maximum constant $u = 0.98$, the tumor cells still increase at the former stage and then keep stable at some level. But if we use the optimal control strategy as shown in Figure 3, that is to say, we need not use the maximum dosage of MEK all the time, though the tumor cells increase quickly with the lower dosage of MEK at the beginning stage, about 5 days later, it

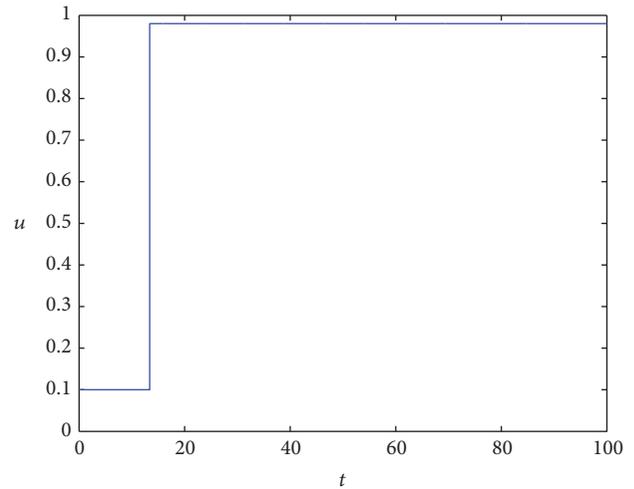


FIGURE 3: The optimal control of MEK.

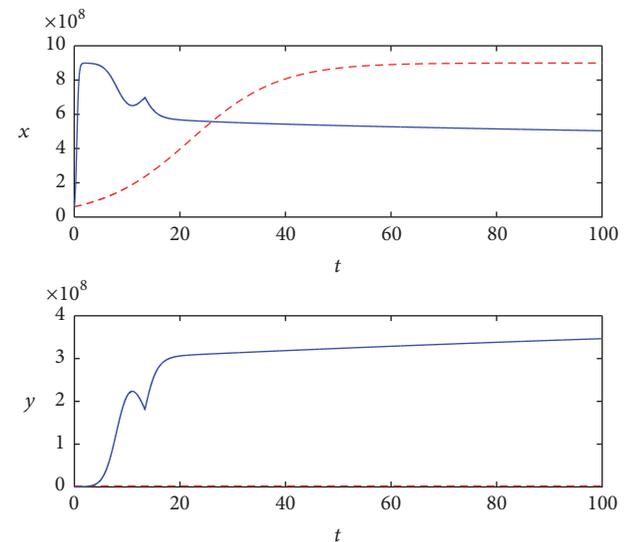


FIGURE 4: State dynamics for uninfected and infected tumor cells with different control strategies.

will begin to decrease and keep lower than that of constant control. As for the infected tumor, it is apparent that more tumor cells are infected with the optimal strategy; this in turn can help tumor cells keep at a contrarily lower level.

4. Conclusion

This paper introduces a new mathematical model of tumor therapy with oncolytic virus and MEK inhibitor. The stability of the equilibrium points is analyzed. Because inhibitors (MEK) can not only lead to greater oncolytic virus infection into cancer cells, but also cause cell cycle to stop, from theoretical analysis and numerical simulations, we compare optimal control strategy about the dosage of MEK inhibitor and constant control strategy with the same initial conditions. Simulations show that the optimal control has better control effect than constant control. But it should be pointed out that

our model has no cure equilibrium point, so, just from our model, we could not say that the tumor can be cured only by oncolytic virus therapy. But the optimal control strategy can help to prevent the tumor from getting worse and worse. Some other therapy methods should be combined to cure the tumor.

As we cannot get the exact parameters based on biological meaning, more work should be done about the modeling and simulations.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that there are no competing interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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