An age dependent Mathematical Model of Neurofilament Trafficking in Healthy Conditions

Alessio Paris, Pranami Bora, Silvia Parolo, Michael Monine, Xiao Tong, Satish Eraly, Eric Masson, Toby Ferguson, Alexander McCampbell, Danielle Graham, Enrico Domenici, Ivan Nestorov, Luca Marchetti

Supplementary Material

$$\begin{split} & \text{CNS} \begin{cases} \frac{d|\text{NL}|_{exy}}{dt} = r_1^{\text{L}} - r_2 [\text{NL}|_{CNS} - r_5^{\text{L}} f(age) [\text{NL}|_{CNS}] \\ \frac{d|\text{NM}|_{CNS}}{dt} = r_1^{\text{H}} - r_2 [\text{NH}|_{CNS} - r_5^{\text{H}} f(age) [\text{NH}|_{CNS}] \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{CNS}}{dt} = r_1^{\text{H}} - r_2 [\text{PNH}|_{CNS} - r_5^{\text{H}} f(age) [\text{PNH}|_{CNS}] \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{CNS}}{dt} = r_2^{\text{L}} - r_4 [\text{NL}]_{PNS} - r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) [\text{NH}|_{PNS}] \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{PNS}}{dt} = r_3^{\text{H}} - r_4 [\text{NH}]_{PNS} - r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) [\text{NH}]_{PNS} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{PNS}}{dt} = r_3^{\text{H}} - r_4 [\text{NH}]_{PNS} - r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) [\text{PNH}]_{PNS} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{PNS}}{dt} = r_5^{\text{H}} - r_4 [\text{PNH}]_{PNS} - r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) [\text{PNH}]_{PNS} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{PNS}}{dt} = r_5^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{CNS} - \frac{r_{r}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{LSF} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RH}}{dt} = r_5^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{CNS} - \frac{r_{r}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{LSF} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RH}}{dt} = r_5^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{CNS} - \frac{r_{r}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{LSF} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RH}}{dt} = r_5^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{CNS} - \frac{r_{r}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{LSF} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RH}}{dt} = r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{PNS} - \frac{r_{s}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RH}}{dt} = r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{PNS} - \frac{r_{s}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RHo}}{dt} = r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{PNS} - \frac{r_{s}}{V_{RHS}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RHo}}{dt} = r_6^{\text{H}} f(age) \frac{V_{CNS}}{V_{LSP}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} - \frac{r_{s}}{V_{RHS}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RHo}}}{dt} = r_{V_{readd}}^{\text{H}} [\text{NH}]_{ISF} - \frac{r_{s}}{r_{readd}}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} + \frac{r_{s}}{V_{reads}} [\text{NH}]_{RHo} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{RHo}}}{dt} = \frac{r_{s}}{V_{readd}} [\text{NH}]_{ISF} - \frac{r_{s}}{V_{readd}}} [\text{NH}]_{reanial} + \frac{r_{s}}{V_{readd}}} [\text{NH}]_{spinal} - \frac{r_{s}}}{V_{readd}} [\text{NH}]_{spinal} - \frac{r_{s}}}{V_{readd}} [\text{NH}]_{reanial} \\ \frac{d|\text{NH}|_{spinal}}{dt} = \frac{r_{s}}{V_{readd}} [\text{NH}]_{cranial} - \frac{r_{s}}{V_{readd}}} [\text{NH}]_{spinal} - \frac{r_{s}}}{V_{readd}} [\text{NH}]_$$

Figure S1. Ordinary Differential Equation system representing the implementation of the Nf trafficking model. The system describes the concentration levels in the seven compartments of the model for NfL, NfM, and pNfH separately. Reaction rates that have different values for the three subunits have the label "L", "M", or "H". Parameter estimates and the definition of the f(age) function are provided in Supplementary Table S1.

Parameter	Nf Subunit	Estimate	Reference
r 1	NfL	1310.678 ng/(ml*day)	Assumed to be at equilibrium with degradation reaction r2 for initial concentration in CNS
	NfM	11755.78 ng(ml*day)	Assumed to be at equilibrium with degradation reaction r2 for initial concentration in CNS
	pNfH	12300.21 ng/(ml*day)	Assumed to be at equilibrium with degradation reaction r2 for initial concentration in CNS
r 2	All	0.01 1/day	[1] [2]
r 3	NfL	1310.678 ng/(ml*day)	Assumed to be at equilibrium with degradation reaction r4 for initial concentration in PNS
	NfM	11755.78 ng(ml*day)	Assumed to be at equilibrium with degradation reaction r4 for initial concentration in PNS
	pNfH	12300.21 ng/(ml*day)	Assumed to be at equilibrium with degradation reaction r4 for initial concentrations in PNS
r 4	All	0.01 1/day	[1] [2]
r 5	NfL	7.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ 1/day	Estimated in this work
	NfM	0.60 x 10⁻ੰ 1/day	Estimated in this work
	pNfH	0.58 x 10⁻ੰ 1/day	Estimated in this work
r 6	NfL	7.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ 1/day	Assumed equal to r5
	NfM	0.60 x 10 ⁻⁶ 1/day	Assumed equal to r5
	pNfH	0.58 x 10⁻ ⁶ 1/day	Assumed equal to r5
r 7	All	449.28 ml/day	[3] [4]
r 8	All	449.28 ml/day	Assumed equal to r7
r 9	All	7.4712 ml/day	[5]
r 10	All	20.148 ml/day	[5]
r 11	All	90 ml/day	Derived from [6] [7] [4]
r 12	All	259.2 ml/day	[8]
r13	NfL	10.1 1/day	Estimated in this work
	NfM	0.0181 /day	Estimated in this work
	pNfH	7.4 1/day	Estimated in this work
f(age)	All	0.0975 x 1.031 ^{age}	Modeled to reproduce NfL data in [9]

Table S1. Parameter estimates of the model with references.

Compartment	Volume (ml)	Reference
CNS	1265	[10]
PNS neurons	130	See the following
		supplementary sections
Interstitial Fluid (ISF)	225	[11] [12]
Endoneurial fluid	88	See the following
		supplementary sections
CSF cranial	75	[5] (half of total CSF volume)
CSF spinal	75	[5] (half of total CSF volume)
Blood	5110	[13], considering human weight of 70 kg

Table S2. Volumes of the model compartments with references. For some compartments, the derivation of the volume is detailed in the section "Estimate of PNS and endoneurial fluid volumes".

Subunit	Initial concentration in CNS and PNS	Reference
NfL	1.3 x 10 ⁵ ng/ml	[14], assuming 100 mg of total proteins in 1 g of brain
NfM	1.17 x 10 ⁶ ng/ml	[14], assuming 100 mg of total proteins in 1 g of brain
pNfH	1.22 x 10 ⁶ ng/ml	[14], assuming 100 mg of total proteins in 1 g of brain

Table S3. Nf initial concentrations in CNS and PNS neurons used to compute the steady state condition. Nf concentration in the remaining model compartments has been deduced from the model steady state computed during parameter calibration, as indicated in the Methods section.

ESTIMATE OF PNS AND ENDONEURIAL FLUID VOLUMES

The volume of the peripheral nervous system and the endoneurial fluid were derived using a series of heterogeneous data. The starting point was an estimate of the percentage of nerve trunks in the body (about 1% of the total body weight [15]). If we consider a body weight of 70 kg, a 30-75% of connective tissue in the PNS (www.nysora.com), the percentage of fiber [16] and if we assume a 1:1 ratio between sensory and motor neurons in the nerve fascicles, we managed to derive the values reported in Supplementary Table S2.

	NfL CNS neurons NfM CNS neurons	pNfH CNS neurons	NfL motor neurons	NfM motor neurons	pNfH motor neurons	NfL ISF	NfM ISF	pNfH ISF	NfL endoneurial f.	NfM endoneurial f.	pNfH endoneurial f.	NfL CSF cranial	NfM CSF cranial	pNfH CSF cranial	NfL CSF spinal	NfM CSF spinal	pNfH CSF spinal	NfL blood	NfM blood	poold HhVd
			_	NfN	_	NfL	_		NfL	_			_		NfL			NfL	_	
Age	0.01948 0.00126	0.00119	0.01953	0.00127	0.00119	2.74527	2.74738	2.74739	2.74621	2.74745	2.74746	2.74520	2.74738	2.74739	2.74591	2.74744	2.74744	2.74517	2.74739	2.74740
Blood vol.	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
CNS neuron	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.99967	0.99967	0.99967	0.94560	0.94561	0.94561	0.99250	0.99250	0.99250
CSF cranial	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
CSF spinal	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Endone urial	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
ISF volume	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
PNS neuron	0.00000.0	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.12947	0.12952	0.12952	0.97369	0.97370	0.97370	0.53731	0.53740	0.53740
1	0.99997 1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.99996	1.00000	1.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000
r2	1.00000 1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
5	0.00000.0	0.0000.0	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.99996	1.00000	1.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000
r4	0.00000.0	0.0000.0	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.0000.0	0.00000	0.0000.0	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.99996	1.00000	1.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000
ñ	0.00675 0.00044	0.00041	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.99939	0.99964	0.99964	0.93443	0.93497	0.93497	0.99156	0.99196	0.99196
r6	0.00000	0.00000	0.00818	0.00053	0.00050	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.99997	1.00000	1.00000	0.12421	0.12441	0.12442	0.96705	0.96727	0.96727	0.54374	0.54412	0.54412
Ŀ	0.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000

GLOBAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

82	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
ę	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.23751	0.23751	0.23751	0.83990	0.83992	0.83992	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
r10	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.12963	0.12965	0.12966	0.22324	0.22324	0.22324	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
r11	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			0.98228	0.98228	0.98228	0.84146	0.84148	0.84148	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
		0	0	0	Ö	0	o.	Ö	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.
r12	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000 0.0		_					0.10872 0.9	0.98306 0.8	0.98306 0.8	0.98306 0.8	0.00000 0.0	0.00000 0.0	0.00000 0.

Table S4. Global sensitivity factors of the rates and volumes of the model computed for each Nf variable. The color scale intensity, from green to white, follows the absolute values of the local sensitivity, from the greatest values to zero.

NfL blood											
Local sensitivity at 25 years	Local sensitivity at 45 years	Local sensitivity at 85 years									
r13	Age	Age									
Blood volume	r13	r13									
r1	Blood volume	Blood volume									
r2	r1	r1									
CNS neuron volume	r2	r2									
r5	CNS neuron volume	CNS neuron volume									
Age	r5	r5									
PNS neuron volume	PNS neuron volume	PNS neuron volume									
r6	r6	r6									
r3	r3	r3									
r4	r4	r4									
r7	r7	r7									
r8	r8	r8									
r9	r9	r9									
r10	r10	r10									
r11	r11	r11									
r12	r12	r12									
ISF volume	ISF volume	ISF volume									
Endoneurial volume	Endoneurial volume	Endoneurial volume									
CSF cranial volume	CSF cranial volume	CSF cranial volume									
CSF spinal volume	CSF spinal volume	CSF spinal volume									

Table S5. Local sensitivity factors of model rates and volumes computed for NfL in blood at different ages. The color scale intensity, from green to white, follows the absolute values of the local sensitivity, from the greatest values to zero. The values are sorted by columns in descending sensitivity order.

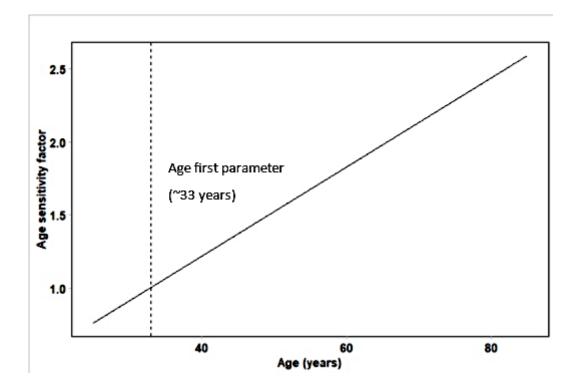


Figure S2. Local sensitivity factor of blood NfL to age as a function of the age itself. The vertical dashed line marks the age at which the age sensitivity factor becomes larger than any other factor considered in the model.

Rate													
change	r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	r6	r7	r8	r9	r10	r11	r12	r13
-50%	-21.46	42.88	-28.54	57.04	-21.45	-28.54	0.00	0.00	-20.81	3.46	37.46	87.45	0.00
-40%	-17.17	28.59	-22.83	38.03	-17.16	-22.83	0.00	0.00	-16.53	2.75	25.54	59.54	0.00
-30%	-12.87	18.38	-17.13	24.45	-12.87	-17.12	0.00	0.00	-12.31	2.05	16.69	38.87	0.00
-20%	-8.58	10.72	-11.42	14.26	-8.58	-11.41	0.00	0.00	-8.14	1.36	9.86	22.94	0.00
-10%	-4.29	4.77	-5.71	6.34	-4.29	-5.71	0.00	0.00	-4.04	0.67	4.42	10.29	0.00
0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10%	4.29	-3.90	5.71	-5.19	4.29	5.71	0.00	0.00	3.99	-0.67	-3.67	-8.53	0.00
20%	8.58	-7.15	11.42	-9.51	8.58	11.41	0.00	0.00	7.91	-1.32	-6.77	-15.73	0.00
30%	12.87	-9.90	17.13	-13.17	12.87	17.12	0.00	0.00	11.79	-1.97	-9.42	-21.87	0.00
40%	17.17	-12.26	22.83	-16.31	17.16	22.82	0.00	0.00	15.61	-2.61	-11.71	-27.18	0.00
50%	21.46	-14.30	28.54	-19.02	21.45	28.53	0.00	0.00	19.38	-3.24	-13.71	-31.81	0.00

Table S6. Percentage variations of NfL steady state concentration in CSF spinal as a function of the percentage variations of each rate reported in the first column. The color scale intensity corresponds to the reported values, from green (positive values) to red (negative values).

Data

Rate													
change	r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	r6	r7	r8	r9	r10	r11	r12	r13
-50%	-45.37	90.68	-4.63	9.25	-45.37	-4.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
-40%	-36.30	60.46	-3.70	6.16	-36.29	-3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67
-30%	-27.22	38.87	-2.78	3.96	-27.22	-2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86
-20%	-18.15	22.68	-1.85	2.31	-18.14	-1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
-10%	-9.07	10.08	-0.93	1.03	-9.07	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10%	9.07	-8.25	0.93	-0.84	9.07	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9.09
20%	18.15	-15.12	1.85	-1.54	18.14	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-16.67
30%	27.22	-20.94	2.78	-2.13	27.21	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-23.08
40%	36.30	-25.92	3.70	-2.64	36.28	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-28.57
50%	45.37	-30.24	4.63	-3.08	45.35	4.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-33.33

Table S7. Percentage variations of NfL steady state concentration in blood as a function of the percentage variations of each rate reported in the first column. The color scale intensity corresponds to the reported values, from green (positive values) to red (negative values).

References

- R. A. Nixon and K. B. Logvinenko, "Multiple fates of newly synthesized neurofilament proteins: evidence for a stationary neurofilament network distributed nonuniformly along axons of retinal ganglion cell neurons.," *The Journal of cell biology*, vol. 102, p. 647–59, 2 1986.
- [2] A. Yuan, T. Sasaki, M. V. Rao, A. Kumar, V. Kanumuri, D. S. Dunlop, R. K. Liem and R. A. Nixon, "Neurofilaments form a highly stable stationary cytoskeleton after reaching a critical level in axons.," *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, vol. 29, p. 11316–29, 9 2009.
- [3] I. Szentistvanyi, C. S. Patlak, R. A. Ellis and H. F. Cserr, "Drainage of interstitial fluid from different regions of rat brain.," *The American journal of physiology*, vol. 246, p. F835–44, 6 1984.
- [4] M. J. Simon and J. J. Iliff, "Regulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) flow in neurodegenerative, neurovascular and neuroinflammatory disease," *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) -Molecular Basis of Disease*, vol. 1862, p. 442–451, 3 2016.
- [5] K. Bliouris, P. Gaitonde, W. Yin, D. A. Norris, Y. Wang and S. Henry, "A Semi-Mechanistic Population Pharmacokinetic Model of Nusinersen: An Antisense Oligonulceotide for the Treatment of Spinal Muscular Atrpophy," *CPT: Pharmacometrics & Systems Pharmacology*, vol. 7, no. 9, pp. 581-592, 2018.
- [6] M. S. Wolf, Y. Chen, D. W. Simon, H. Alexander, M. Ross, G. A. Gibson, M. D. Manole, H. Bayır,
 P. M. Kochanek and R. S. B. Clark, "Quantitative and qualitative assessment of glymphatic flux using Evans blue albumin," *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, vol. 311, p. 436–441, 1 2019.
- [7] T. Brinker, E. Stopa, J. Morrison and P. Klinge, "A new look at cerebrospinal fluid circulation.," *Fluids and barriers of the CNS,* vol. 11, p. 10, 2014.
- [8] M. Edsbagge, M. Tisell, L. Jacobsson and C. Wikkelso, "Spinal CSF absorption in healthy individuals," *American Journal of Physiology-Regulatory, Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, vol. 287, p. R1450–R1455, 12 2004.
- [9] A. Yilmaz, K. Blennow, L. Hagberg, S. Nilsson, R. W. Price, J. Schouten, S. Spudich, J. Underwood, H. Zetterberg and M. Gisslén, "Neurofilament light chain protein as a marker of neuronal injury: review of its use in HIV-1 infection and reference values for HIV-negative controls," *Expert Review of Molecular Diagnostics*, vol. 17, p. 761–770, 8 2017.
- [10] B. Mota and S. Herculano-Houzel, "All brains are made of this: a fundamental building block of brain matter with matching neuronal and glial masses.," *Frontiers in neuroanatomy*, vol. 8, p. 127, 2014.
- [11] H. F. Cserr and C. S. Patlak, "Secretion and Bulk Flow of Interstitial Fluid," Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1992, p. 245–261.

- [12] E. Lüders, H. Steinmetz and L. Jäncke, "Brain size and grey matter volume in the healthy human brain.," *Neuroreport*, vol. 13, p. 2371–4, 12 2002.
- [13] K. P. Davy and D. R. Seals, "Total blood volume in healthy young and older men.," *Journal of applied physiology (Bethesda, Md. : 1985),* vol. 76, p. 2059–62, 5 1994.
- [14] M. Ferrer-Alcon, J. A. Garcia-Sevilla, P. E. Jaquet, R. La Harpe, B. M. Riederer, C. Walzer and J. Guimon, "Regulation of nonphosphorylated and phosphorylated forms of neurofilament proteins in the prefrontal cortex of human opioid addicts," *Journal of Neuroscience Research*, vol. 61, p. 338–349, 8 2000.
- [15] R. M. Forbes, A. R. Cooper and H. H. Mitchell, "The composition of the adult human body as determined by chemical analysis.," *The Journal of biological chemistry*, vol. 203, p. 359–66, 7 1953.
- [16] A. P. Mizisin and A. Weerasuriya, "Homeostatic regulation of the endoneurial microenvironment during development, aging and in response to trauma, disease and toxic insult.," Acta neuropathologica, vol. 121, p. 291–312, 3 2011.
- [17] R. W. P. Cutler and R. B. Spertell, "Cerebrospinal fluid: A selective review," Annals of Neurology, vol. 11, p. 1–10, 1 1982.
- [18] L. Sakka, G. Coll and J. Chazal, "Anatomy and physiology of cerebrospinal fluid," *European Annals of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Diseases,* vol. 128, p. 309–316, 12 2011.
- [19] E. Irle, C. Lange, G. Weniger and U. Sachsse, "Size abnormalities of the superior parietal cortices are related to dissociation in borderline personality disorder," *Psychiatry Research -Neuroimaging*, vol. 156, p. 139–149, 11 2007.
- [20] J. Hall, Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology 12th Edition, Saunders, 2011, p. 669.
- [21] K. Dalamagkas, M. Tsintou, Y. Rathi, L. J. O'Donnell, O. Pasternak, X. Gong, A. Zhu, P. Savadjiev, G. M. Papadimitriou, M. Kubicki, E. H. Yeterian and N. Makris, "Individual variations of the human corticospinal tract and its hand-related motor fibers using diffusion MRI tractography," *Brain Imaging and Behavior*, 2019.