The HD Physiology Project is a Japanese research consortium that aimed to develop methods and a computational platform in which physiological and pathological information can be described in high-level definitions across multiple scales of time and size. During the 5 years of this project, an appropriate software platform for multilevel functional simulation was developed and a whole-heart model including pharmacokinetics for the assessment of the proarrhythmic risk of drugs was developed. In this article, we outline the description and scientific strategy of this project and present the achievements and influence on multilevel integrative systems biology and physiome research.

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INTRODUCTION

Systems biology is the field of study that considers the complexity of biological systems among different scales of biological organization, from the molecular to the cellular, tissue, organ, organism, and even societal and ecosystem levels. Systems biology aims for a more profound understanding of biological processes and is characterized by the development of experiment-based mathematical modeling and its application, combined with experimental empirical studies. Therefore, systems biological approaches rely heavily on experimental and quantitative data, as well as modeling techniques spanning multiple spatial and temporal scales and also different levels of biological organization.

The term "physiome," from "physio" (life) and "-ome" (as a whole), comprehensively and quantitatively describes the physiological dynamics of the functional behaviors of organisms, including humans, and is built upon information and structure (i.e., the genome, proteome, and morphome). Global efforts have led to the establishment of various national projects on the physiome, such as the German virtual liver network (http://www.virtual-liver.de/). Another physiome project is the Wellcome Trust Heart Physiome Project (Physiome Project, http://physiomeproject.org/), which is part of the wider International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) physiome project. This IUPS physiome project aims to completely describe the heart, including its anatomy; molecular, cellular, and organ mechanics; electrophysiology; electro-mechanical coupling; and metabolic processes in health and disease states. In addition, there are several scientific societies, for example, the Cardiac Physiome Society (http://cardiophysio.org/) that was created to respond to the researcher's need and hold an academic meeting to discuss the current research topics and to exchange ideas cross-nationally in the field of the integrative systems biology.

The massive amount of existing biological data obtained in a variety of contexts are subdivided and fragmented. This unwieldy amount of information makes it difficult to see the big picture of functional behaviors in biological systems. Life science researchers are confronting this issue. We should develop a framework for organizing knowledge, specifically that obtained from different levels, as well as methodology to study the dynamic behavior of complex biological systems.

THE HD PHYSIOLOGY PROJECT

The HD Physiology Project (http://hd-physiology.jp/) whose name represents high-definition, human disease, and hierarchical-designed physiology, was a major Japanese project organizing a consortium of laboratories renowned for their expertise in heart physiology and circulatory molecular dynamics, thus encompassing the historical core of systems biology research in Japan. The project, with Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) support (around ¥300,000,000 per year) from 2010 to 2016, tackled one of the major challenges in multilevel integrative systems biology and physiome. This interdisciplinary project focused on biological relativity between different organism levels and explored the systems theory for function emergence owing to the interactions among components. The consortium formed a strong network that shared expertise, tools, and methods, consequently enhancing synergy. Furthermore, to understand basic concepts of life, novel methodologies were required to integrate parts across multiple levels of organisms and new infrastructure was required for multilevel integrative systems biology and physiome research. During the 5 years of this project, a software platform for multilevel functional simulation with hierarchical-designed models was developed and a whole-heart model that included a pharmacokinetics model enabling assessment of the proarrhythmic risk of drugs was attempted. Furthermore, an integrative and holistic approach was introduced in order to reveal physiological and pathophysiological mechanisms. The ultimate goal was to identify key signaling molecules as novel drug targets.
for therapeutic intervention and/or as diagnostic biomarkers. Moreover, the consortium attempted to provide technical and theoretical frameworks for the HD Physiology Project and to lay the foundation for "predictive medicine."

DESCRIPTION AND SCIENTIFIC STRATEGY OF THE HD PHYSIOLOGY PROJECT
In order to achieve its objectives, the 5-year program had to address several organizational challenges arising from the integration of multiple disciplines including molecular and cellular biology, mathematics, physics, computer science, tissue engineering, and clinical imaging. The program encompassed about 40 sub-projects and involved approximately 250 scientists including about 50 PIs/full professor and 150 junior faculties throughout Japan (Table 1). This organization was planned by the leading scientists to respond to the Japanese researcher’s need and was approved by the grants reviewing committee in 2010. Scientists involved in the planning had served as a dedicated core team of project managers after the launch. They held the general meeting.

| Table 1 | HD Physiology Project member list |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| **Axis 01** | **Yoshihisa Kurachi** Osaka University | Physiome and systems biology (cardiac system) PL, CM |
| | **Hiroaki Kitano** Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University | Systems biology (software, tools) PM, CM |
| | **Akira Amano** Ritsumeikan University | Computational physiology (cardiovascular system) CM |
| | **Kengo Kinoshita** Tohoku University | Molecular dynamics simulation CM |
| | **Yoshiyuki Harai** Osaka University | Organic chemistry CM |
| | **Kazuhiko Aoki** Kyoto University | Molecular Imaging |
| | **Yuji Imaiizumi** Nagoya City University | Molecular biology |
| | **Akira Funahashi** Keio University | Computational technology |
| | **Kenichi Hagihara** Osaka University | Parallel computation |
| | **Hideki Oka** Tokai University | Structural biomechanics (tissue/organ) |
| **Axis 02** | **Ryuji Inoue** Fukuoka University | Physiology (ion channel, remodeling) PM, CM |
| | **Naomasa Makita** Nagasaki University | Cardiology (gene, arrhythmias) CM |
| | **Yoshihiro Ishikawa** Yokohama City University | Medical biology (G-protein signal transduction) CM |
| | **Haruo Honjo** Nagoya University | Biophysics (cardiac conduction system) CM |
| | **Kazuo Nakazawa** National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center | Biomedical engineering (large scale heart simulation) CM |
| | **Kyoichi Ono** Akita University | Physiology (cardiac autoregulation) |
| | **Junko Kurokawa** Tokyo Medical and Dental University | Pharmacology (sex and gender aspects in arrhythmias) |
| | **Tomohiro Numata** Kyoto University | Physiology (ion channel) |
| | **Daiju Yamazaki** Kyoto University | Toxicology (Ca2+ signal) |
| | **Nagomi Kurebayashi** Juntendo University | Pharmacology (Ca2+ signal) |
| | **Satoshi Kurihara** The Jikei University School of Medicine | Physiology (muscle contraction) |
| | **Susumu Minamisawa** The Jikei University School of Medicine | Tissue engineering (Blood vessel) |
| | **Satomi Kita** Fukuoka University | Pharmacology (transporter) |
| | **Koichi Nakajo** National Institute for Physiological Sciences | Physiology (ion channel) |
| | **Takashi Ala** National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center | Clinician (gene, arrhythmias) |
| | **Haruo Ogawa** University of Tokyo | Structural biology (pump, transporter) |
| | **Hideki Ito** Shiga University of Medical Science | Clinician (gene, arrhythmias) |
| | **Ayako Takeuchi** Fukui University | Physiology (Ca2+ signal) |
| | **Tetsuo Shioi** Kyoto University | Cardiology (metabolic activity) |
| | **Yoichiro Kusakari** The Jikei University School of Medicine | Cardiology (heart failure) |
| | **Yasutaka Kurata** Kanazawa Medical University | Cardiology (triggered activities, bifurcation theory) |
| | **Motohiko Sato** Aichi Medical University | Biochemistry (G-protein signal transduction) |
| **Axis 03** | **Hiroshi Suzuki** University of Tokyo Hospital | Systems pharmacology and toxicology PM, CM |
| | **Fumiyo Yamashita** Kyoto University | Clinical pharmacology PM, CM |
| | **Yasushi Okuno** Kyoto University | Bioinformatics (drug discovery) CM |
| | **Hiroyuki Kagechika** Tokyo Medical and Dental University | Chemical biology (transcriptional factors, retinoids) CM |
| | **Sumio Ohtsuki** Tohoku University | Drug transport, targeted proteomics CM |
| | **Hiroyuki Kusuhara** University of Tokyo | Molecular pharmacokinetics CM |
| | **Toshiya Katsura** Kyoto University | Molecular pharmacokinetics |
| | **Yasuhiro Yoshioka** Osaka University | Drug delivery system |
| | **Shushi Nagamori** Osaka University | Biochemistry (proteomics, transporter) |
| | **Yuichiro Fujii** Osaka University | Physiology and structural biology (ion channel) |
| | **Sawako Tatsumi** Tokushima University | Nutrition science (Inorganic phosphate homeostasis) |
| | **Fumiaki Nin** Niigata University | Physiology (inner ear function) |
| | **Kazuo Matsubara** Kyoto University | Clinical pharmacology |
| | **Shigehiro Ohdo** Kyushu University | Pharmacotherapy (circadian rhythm) |
| | **Takeshi Hiyama** National Institute for Basic Biology | Neuroscience (body-fluid homeostasis) |

PL project leader, PM project manager, CM core member
twice a year to get all members together so that they had grasped
the overall as well as individual situation. Then, as needed, they
gave the members adequate advice, introduced other members
who could help to solve the problem, and created the task force
team to work on the issue. For example, they created a specialized
task force team for the issues about model repository and huge
computation of hierarchical designed physiology models. They
also held the international symposium on this research three
times to provide an opportunity for Japanese researchers inside
and outside the project to discuss the current research topics and
to exchange ideas cross-nationally in the field of integrative
systems biology. As such, this project may provide insights into
the challenges of managing large and complex biological science
programs to ensure the delivery of ambitious objectives. Thus, our
experience provides a blueprint for other major flagship programs.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the HD Physiology Project was organized
in three primary research axes, with the motivation described
later.

The first-axis, “Research and development of a software
platform for integrative multilevel systems biology,” aimed to
develop a better software platform for multilevel modeling and
simulation in systems biology, as well as to provide novel
technologies for accelerating calculations and for use in biological
experiments such as molecular compounds and probes.

The second-axis, entitled “Multilevel systems biology of cardiac
electrophysiological activity,” performed integrative research
on cardiac action potential and excitation propagation, which
underlie the heart’s function. This group was tasked with
understanding the robustness of electrical activity in the heart
on the basis of experimental studies from the molecular, cellular,
tissue, and organ levels, as well as from the perspective of heart
disease (e.g., arrhythmias).

The third-axis, entitled “Multilevel systems biology of small
molecular dynamics in circulation,” investigated the systems that
are homeostatically controlled by multiple organs. This group
started with pharmacokinetics and investigated the crucial
mechanisms underlying absorption, distribution, metabolism,
and excretion (ADME) systems. In this project, we conducted
physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modeling for
predicting the ADME of synthetic or natural chemical substances
and hypothesis testing about the unknown mechanism under-
lying ADME, for example, lower-than-expected oral bioavailability.

The first axis was entrusted with a mission to provide new
methodologies for studying multilevel biological phenomena that
would benefit the rest of the consortium, as well as the fields
of systems biology, physiology, pharmacology, and medicine. Testing
the new methodological approaches in an iterative manner
necessitated specific and explicit physiological issues with
quantitative experimental verifications. Therefore, the second
and third-axes were specialized to investigate cardiology and
pharmacokinetics. The several important issues in cardiology arise
from vertical integration in the single organ, i.e., heart, while those
in pharmacokinetics arise from horizontal integration in the
multiple organs. By adopting such different technical approaches
and sharing the results, each axis expanded its own interests to
other physiological and pathological issues toward the shared
goal of quantitative theoretical and experimental investigation.
Indeed, exchanges of materials such as specially synthesized
chemical compounds, genes, model animals/cells, biological
structural data, and physiological hierarchy markup language
(PHML) models and techniques, including building/simulation of
physiological models, quantitative experimental techniques, and
mathematical analyses with the software tools, as well as formal
collaboration, occurred across several groups within the network
of the consortium. A large number of researchers of this project

![Multilevel integrative systems biology and physiome](image)

**Fig. 1** The HD Physiology Project framework research platform for multilevel systems biology, cardiome, and ADME/PK is being developed to understand basic concepts of life and general mechanisms of robustness and regulation of biological networks that hold true for different types of physiological issues.
have contributed to construct the flagship model that integrates the knowledge about electrocardiology and pharmacokinetics on the platform in order to guide the development of software framework, which further promotes the researches in the 2nd and third-axes. By promoting the research cycle, we expected to identify general mechanisms of robustness and regulation of biological networks that hold true for different types of physiological issues.

RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

Research and development of a software platform for integrative multilevel systems biology (first-axis)

When the project was started, information on the subcellular and cellular levels could be expressed by the model descriptive language, systems biology markup language (SBML), which became the de facto standard of the field of systems biology. Accordingly, mathematical models described in SBML enabled the calculation of the dynamic behaviors of complex biomolecular networks and pathways by using CellDesigner software. Next, a descriptive language that can handle physiological information from multiple levels (including the tissue, organ, and organism levels) was required. Therefore, we developed a new XML-based descriptive language format called PHML to model multilevel physiological systems. In PHML, each of the elements constructing a model is called a module. Hence, a model is represented as an aggregate of modules. Structural and functional relationships among the modules are defined by edges. Each module is quantitatively characterized by several physical quantities that represent dynamical variables, constants, and time-dependent parameters. Morphological data and time series data can be assigned to physical quantities as well. Definitions of the dynamics or functions of physical quantities must be explicitly described by mathematical equations such as algebraic equations and ordinary differential equations (ODEs) that can include stochastic terms. Hence, when we try to describe conformational changes of, for example, tissues or body parts mathematically, such dynamical motions can be described in PHML. Partial differential equations (PDEs) are also available, but only with limited use, as a function to involve PDEs is still under development. Moreover, we developed PhysioDesigner, which is a platform on which users can build mathematical models of multilevel physiological systems with a graphical user interface, and Flint, which is a simulator developed concomitantly with PhysioDesigner (Fig. 2) (Physiome.jp, http://physiome.jp/). PhysioDesigner users can also develop mathematical models with high freedom to integrate other models of organs, tissues, and physiological functions, as PhysioDesigner is a versatile platform for physiome and integrative multilevel systems biology.

There have been pioneering efforts to develop modeling standards, such as SBML (The SBML.org, http://sbml.org/) for modeling mainly subcellular biochemical phenomena and CellML (http://physiomeproject.org/software/cellml) for physiological level modeling. PHML was developed to implement a unique scheme representing state-transition variables that take discrete states, such as close/open states of ionic channels, and to construct large-scale models based on template and instance modules. Moreover, collaborative functions with other descriptive

Fig. 2 Information flow with a focus on PhysioDesigner. This illustration is reproduced and reprinted with permission from the author and from the website Physiome.jp (http://physiome.jp/)
languages were paid careful attention in PHML. PHML has a partial compatibility with CellML, i.e., a model written in CellML can be converted into PHML, and a model written using a part of PHML elements can be exported as a CellML model by PhysioDesigner. Besides, a module of PHML can import a whole SBML model, which is a unique feature of PHML to develop a multilevel model of physiological systems by hybridizing two different descriptive languages.

PhysioDesigner Version 1.0 α was launched in January 2012, and the latest version (1.5) was launched on 30 June 2016. PhysioDesigner has been downloaded approximately 1600 times in 50 countries from the project website, Physiome.jp (http://physiome.jp/). In addition, PhysioVisualizer and PHPlotter, which visualize the results of computer simulations, were implemented, and various databases, which is opened to the public, were built as a PH database (http://physiome.jp/phdb/index.html).

Although a large number of software programs for the arts and sciences have been developed, little attention has been paid to integration among programs or the resolution of inconveniences occurring when users use multiple programs. In order to respond to their needs, the Garuda Alliance (Garuda Platform, http://www.garuda-alliance.org/) was formed as a strategic partnership with software developers. Then, the subsequent platform that was developed was made available to researchers. The members of this HD Physiology Project have greatly contributed to the efforts. Now, domestic and foreign universities as well as research organizations expressed interest in this project. Approximately 80 programs currently support the Garuda Platform; these programs provide language independent Application Programming Interface to connect software as gadgets, and enable seamless integration among such programs intensively through the Garuda Gateway.

Meanwhile, other teams of the first-axis worked on cutting-edge methodologies and technologies such as molecular dynamics, coding, and parallel computing techniques, organic chemistry, and molecular imaging.

Multilevel systems biology of cardiac electrophysiological activity (second-axis)

The second-axis focused on the function of a single organ, i.e., the heart, adopting a middle-out approach to examine functions at the molecular or tissue/organ level while investigating relatively well-known cardiomyocytes. In particular, the investigation of unique issues related to arrhythmia-associated genetic abnormalities, molecular remodeling, neural control, and cardiac excitation propagation aimed to understand the robustness or failure of electrical activity in the heart resulting from the vertical integration of functions evoked at each system level within the heart.

In order to advance the field of systems biology, we proposed novel ideas associated with the robustness of electrical activities in the heart, i.e., compensatory, protective, and prevent mechanisms. The first example (compensatory mechanism) resulted from simulations of the excitation conduction in ventricular myofiber models: electrical function evoked via the intercellular nanostucture between ventricular myocytes prevents conduction failure when the electrical coupling between myocytes through gap junctions is markedly reduced by diseases or drugs. The second example (protective mechanism) resulted from simulations of the action potential propagation in the two-dimensional network model of myocardial fibers within the atrioventricular (AV) node: an anatomical tissue architecture in the AV node can function to protect against conduction block-mediated arrhythmias. The third example (protective mechanism) resulted from simulations of the scroll-wave reentry in three-dimensional ventricular slab model: ventricular tissue architecture, including different types of myocyte and rotated fiber orientation, can reduce the risk of the development and sustainability of ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation attributed to the increase in the transmural dispersion of repolarization. The subcellular localization of signaling molecules and intra-/intercellular microstructures between the molecular and cellular levels as well as the tissue architecture comprising various types of cells among the cellular, tissue, and organs levels are closely associated with the robustness of electrical phenomena in the heart as a principle of complementarity. These theoretical predictions may be an example of the nature of biological system and help to understand how we should organize knowledge in multilevel systems biology.

Furthermore, by the comprehensive evaluation with experimental data and simulation analysis, we successfully provided the following new drug targets and strategies for improving arrhythmia: (1) gap junction openers for the treatment of progressive cardiac conduction defects; (2) a type 5 adenylyl cyclase selective inhibitor for the treatment of atrial fibrillation; (3) a hERG channel inhibitor with a facilitation action for protection against triggering activities; and (4) a TRPM4 selective inhibitor for the treatment of atrial and ventricular arrhythmias associated with elevated TRPM4 expression. Basically, each example was hypothesized from the extensive simulation studies with mathematical models of the etiology of the heart diseases and the pharmacology of drug candidates, and then evaluated and validated in the animal study. Of note, the type 5 adenylyl cyclase selective inhibitor is currently undergoing clinical study, because sufficient efficacy was already demonstrated in cellular and animal experiments as well as mathematical simulation studies.

Multilevel systems biology of small molecular dynamics in circulation (third-axis)

The third-axis focused on the emergence of functions resulting from the interdependence of multiorgan functions, i.e., the horizontal integration of biological functions evoked at each organ level. As individual organs are connected by blood flow, the description and prediction of changes in the concentrations of small compounds in blood are the most important aspects for understanding the behavior of small molecules in each organ and tissue. From the viewpoint of the homeostasis of small molecules in the blood, the prototype beta version of whole-body physiological ADME (multi-compartment or lumped parameter ODE) models based on existing descriptions of pharmacokinetics on our platform was implemented; although incomplete, these models can roughly predict the behavior by in vitro-in vivo extrapolation and identify unresolved issues by complementing experimental and computational approaches. PhysioDesigner was used to model the abstracted organ modules as compartments within which the concentration of a drug is assumed to be uniformly equal and connected by circulation—not just in a mathematical model, but more importantly in a series of models that are linked across scales to represent organ function—and incorporate key reaction processes important for the function of the higher levels from the lower ones (e.g., cellular and molecular events). Incorporating quantitative data on ADME obtained in vitro into the physiological ADME model enabled the reproduction and prediction of the pharmacokinetics observed in humans in vivo even when drug–drug interactions occur. Modularity supported by PHML is adequate for this strategy and is not supported by other commercial or open-source software.

As PBPK models require many parameters to reproduce physiological functions, efficient parameter estimation methods are essential. We successfully applied a recently developed algorithm called the Cluster Newton Method (CNM) to estimate a feasible solution space. After improving the original CNM algorithm to maintain parameter diversities, a feasible solution space was successfully estimated for parameters in the PBPK...
model of irinotecan (a chemotherapy agent) to predict large interindividual variability in drug responses in cancer patients. Application of the CNM achieved a feasible solution space by solving inverse problems of a system containing ODEs. This method may provide reliable insights into other complicated phenomena that have several parameters to estimate with limited information. This method is also helpful for designing prospective studies further investigating phenomena of interest.

As was the case in studies from the second-axis, those from the third-axis demonstrated the common concept in multilevel systems biology: the architecture of organs and tissue, including spatial tissue microstructure, is crucial for recapituring physiological phenomena at the individual level. For example, although several models for the prediction of local pharmacokinetics in the gastrointestinal tract have been reported, these models are incapable of analyzing nonlinear pharmacokinetics because they do not consider drug concentration in enterocytes, in which metabolism and transport processes among others are actually nonlinear. We successfully released a new local pharmacokinetic model of gastrointestinal absorption, the translocation model, which uses an anatomically relevant, minimally segmented structure and explains linear and nonlinear intestinal drug absorption, metabolism, and transport. The translocation model is relatively simple compared to existing models, making it useful for the prediction of drug absorption during drug development in the future. Furthermore, the physiological model would more accurately analyze various events occurring during the ADME process by adjusting the model’s structure and parameters as necessary. We also developed a technique for the absolute quantitative determination of the expression levels of multiple necessary. We also developed a technique for the absolute quantitative determination of the expression levels of multiple necessary.

INFLUENCES

Although the HD Physiology Project was completed in 2016, it has already had a tremendous impact. Efforts have already been made to make this platform the global standard. For example, Flint K3, a cloud-based simulation service, was introduced on the NeCTAR research cloud and opened to all Australian researchers, and PhysioDesigner and Flint were introduced on the International Neuroinformatics Coordinating Facility Japan-node Simulation platform operated by Riken NUC. In Singapore, the Garuda Platform was implemented on the super computer introduced to the A*STAR Computing Resource Center. In addition, there several pharmaceutical companies and cosmetics manufacturers have made inquiries about PhysioDesigner/Flint and the Garuda Platform. The platform’s use and applications are also spreading to the field of education. PhysioDesigner and Flint have been introduced for educational purposes to some national universities in Japan, such as Osaka University and the Kyushu Institute of Technology. That is how use of the platform developed is spreading not only to academia, but also to industry and education.

Moreover, this project has certainly promoted research activities related to systems biology and the physiome in Japan, and has ensured further development in this field. Researchers involved in this project, especially young researchers, have been encouraged and recruited to positions where they can utilize their abilities to the fullest. Several research projects derived from the HD Physiology Project have been conducted, including projects related to translational research that extrapolate the findings of the original investigations and achievements of the HD Physiology Project to the broad fields of laboratory, clinical, and public health research.

SELF-EVALUATION AND OUTSIDE EVALUATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF HD PHYSIOLOGY

After the experience in this HD Physiology Project, we affirm that a consortium approach is quite effective in promoting multilevel systems biology and other emerging multidisciplinary research areas. Project leaders need to consider the organic linkage of researchers, and the framework of the organization of the consortium is one of the most important factors. The three-axes framework of HD Physiology Project had worked very well, the researcher in each axis develops his/her research in a synergistic or cooperative manner in the project and more easily in the subdivided axis. Our survey indicates that one subgroup had been collaborating on the subproject with two other subgroups on average (about 80 collaborative subprojects/40 subgroups), and 59 of the research papers have been reported from the collaboration research, as mentioned previously. The size of this project was not too large to manage, but a little smaller size would be better to focus on the most important issues and to clarify the sharing of responsibility and processing execution by persons responsible for each action. The HD Physiology Project made a commitment to promote multilevel integrative systems biology and physiome research, especially in Japan, and had embodied that for 5 years. Achievement of the project was evaluated by an outside reviewing team appointed by MEXT Japan and is appreciated very highly in the aspects of scientific achievements, young researcher development, world-wide leadership, and project management.
CONCLUSION
The HD Physiology Project aimed to expand the research field of systems biology to multilevel systems biology in Japan. The software platform that was developed as a result was launched into a public research network, promoting the sustained advancement of the integrative life sciences. The fruits of the HD Physiology Project represent steps to demonstrate the integration of systems biology to multilevel systems biology in Japan. Published in partnership with the Systems Biology Institute. npj Systems Biology and Applications (2017) 1

The authors declare no competing interests.

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COMPETING INTERESTS
The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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