

Monocytes can Proliferate in Vacant Tissue Niches prior to Differentiation into Macrophages

4-Compare Refilled IMs in Day4 depletion to control

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Abstract

Resident tissue macrophages (RTM) are differentiated immune cells populating distinct niches and exhibiting important tissue-supportive functions. RTM maintenance is thought to depend either on monocyte engraftment and differentiation, or on the self-renewal of mature RTM. Here, we discovered that monocytes can re-enter cell cycle and proliferate locally before their differentiation into RTM. We developed a mouse model of inducible lung interstitial macrophage (IM) depletion in which the vacant niche is repopulated by BM-derived monocytes giving rise to fully differentiated IM subsets. By performing time-course single-cell RNA-sequencing analyses of myeloid cells during niche refilling, we found that few Ly6C+ classical monocytes could self-renew locally in a CSF1R-dependent manner. We further showed that the transcription factor MafB restricted such proliferation and was essential to mediate RTM specification and identity in our model. Our data provide evidence that, in the mononuclear phagocyte system, self-renewal is not merely restricted to myeloid progenitor cells and mature macrophages, but is also a tightly regulated capability of mature monocytes developing into RTM *in vivo*.

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1 Description

We established an in vivo inducible IM-depletion model by generating the IM-DTR mouse line. The IM in these mice expressed specifically the diphtheria toxin receptor (DTR) and 50 ng diphtheria toxin (DT) treatment was showed to be effective to deplete the lung IM population after 24 hours. Then IM population was regenerated from D3. On D7 post-treatment the IM population could recover to a similar size of intact lung IM population.

In this analysis, the lung IM from D4 post-treatment were compared to the intact IM of littermate control mice without DT treatment using 10X single-cell RNAsequencing.

Data processing, cell clustering, linear- or non-linear dimension reduction were made in Seurat package (Hao et al., 2021) and the celltyping was made by SingleR pakcage (Aran et al., 2019). Cells were firstly clustered with high resolution in order that the contaminated cells would be clustered together and identified with SingleR package. Once the contaminated cells removed, data of the filtered cells were then re-filtered and clustered for further analyses.

2 Load data and packages

```
library(Seurat)
source("../R/seurat.make.integrated.R")

initiation.analysis.folder <- "../3-scrNAseq_initiation_the_IMs_in_Day4_
depletion/"
file.names <- list.files(initiation.analysis.folder, pattern = "*.rds")
sample.names <- sub(".rds", "", file.names)

table.samples <- data.frame(sample.names, file.names)

i <- sapply(table.samples, is.factor)
table.samples[i] <- lapply(table.samples[i], as.character) # this is for
convert the factor to character.

rm("file.names", "sample.names") # remove individual vector to avoid
confusion.

for (i in 1:length(table.samples$sample.names)) {
  assign(table.samples$sample.names[i], readRDS(file = file.path(
    initiation.analysis.folder, table.samples$file.names[i])))
}
```

3 Build up sample metadata

Here's sample order:

```
table.samples$sample.names
```



```
## [1] "CPlus_NGS20_Q147.seuratObject"      "Plusplus_NGS20_Q148.
seuratObject"
```

Make metadata table

```
# sample.names
```

```

sample.metadata <- data.frame(
  group = c("Cre+", "++"),
  cell.type = rep("lung IM niche (including CD11c)", length(table.samples$sample.names)), # nolint
  origin = rep("lung", length(table.samples$sample.names)),
  sample_prefix = gsub("_NGS[a-zA-Z0-9_.-]*", "", table.samples$sample.names))
rownames(sample.metadata) <- table.samples$sample.names
sample.metadata

```

	## # A tibble: 2 x 4	origin	sample_prefix
	## group cell.type	<chr>	<chr>
	## <chr> <chr>	<chr>	<chr>
1	## 1 Cre+ lung IM niche (including CD11c)	lung	CPlus
2	## 2 ++ lung IM niche (including CD11c)	lung	Plusplus

```

# add sample information:

for (i in table.samples$sample.names) {
  obj <- get(i)
  obj$treatment <- sample.metadata[i, ]$group
  assign(i, obj)
}

for (i in table.samples$sample.names) {
  obj <- get(i)
  obj$therapy <- sample.metadata[i, ]$cell.type
  assign(i, obj)
}

for (i in table.samples$sample.names) {
  obj <- get(i)
  obj$therapy <- sample.metadata[i, ]$origin
  assign(i, obj)
}

# add pre-fix to cellnames:

for (i in table.samples$sample.names) {
  obj <- get(i)
  obj <- RenameCells(obj,
    add.cell.id = sample.metadata[i, ]$sample_prefix)
  assign(i, obj)
}

```

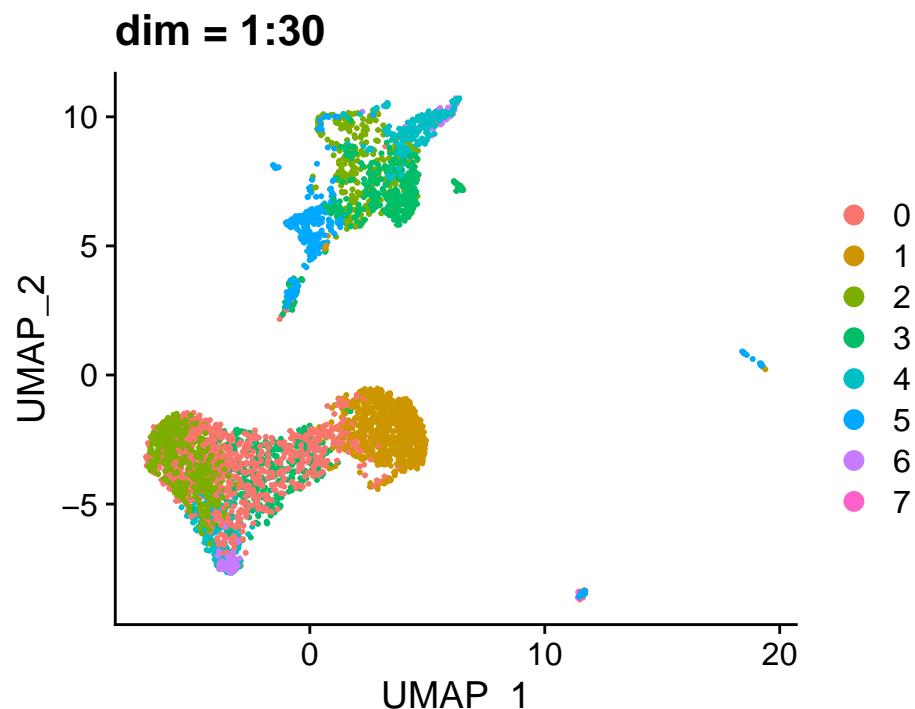
Integrate:

```

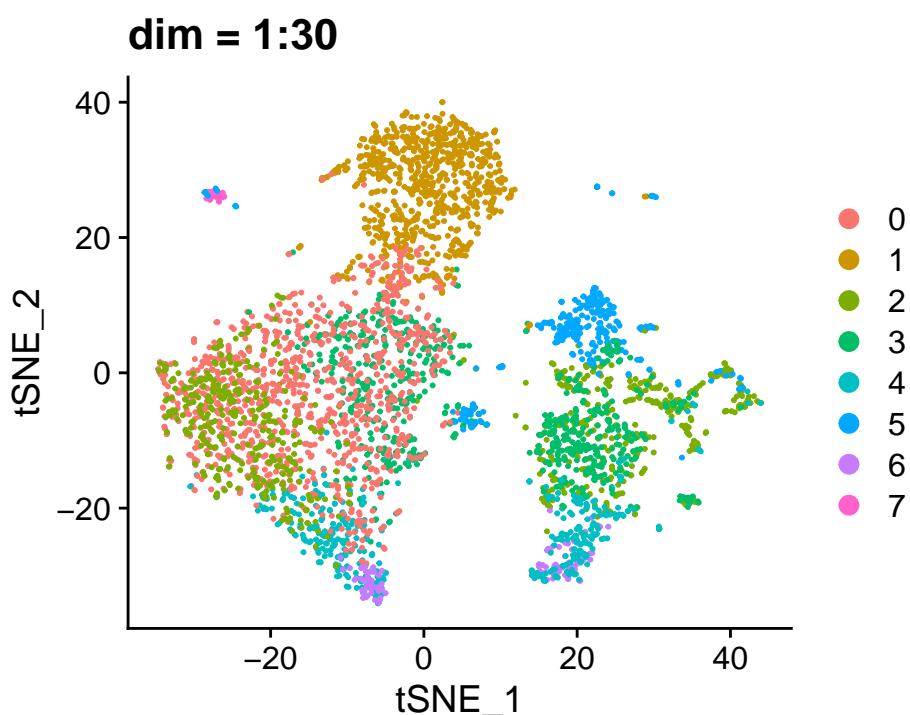
results.dim30 <- seurat.make.integrated(
  seuratObjects = sapply(table.samples$sample.names, get),
  prefix = table.samples$sample.names, dimensionality = 1:30,
  SCTransf = FALSE)

```

```
results.dim30$plots$plot.umap + ggttitle("dim = 1:30")
```



```
results.dim30$plots$plot.tsne + ggttitle("dim = 1:30")
```



```
results <- results.dim30$integrated.seuratObject
```

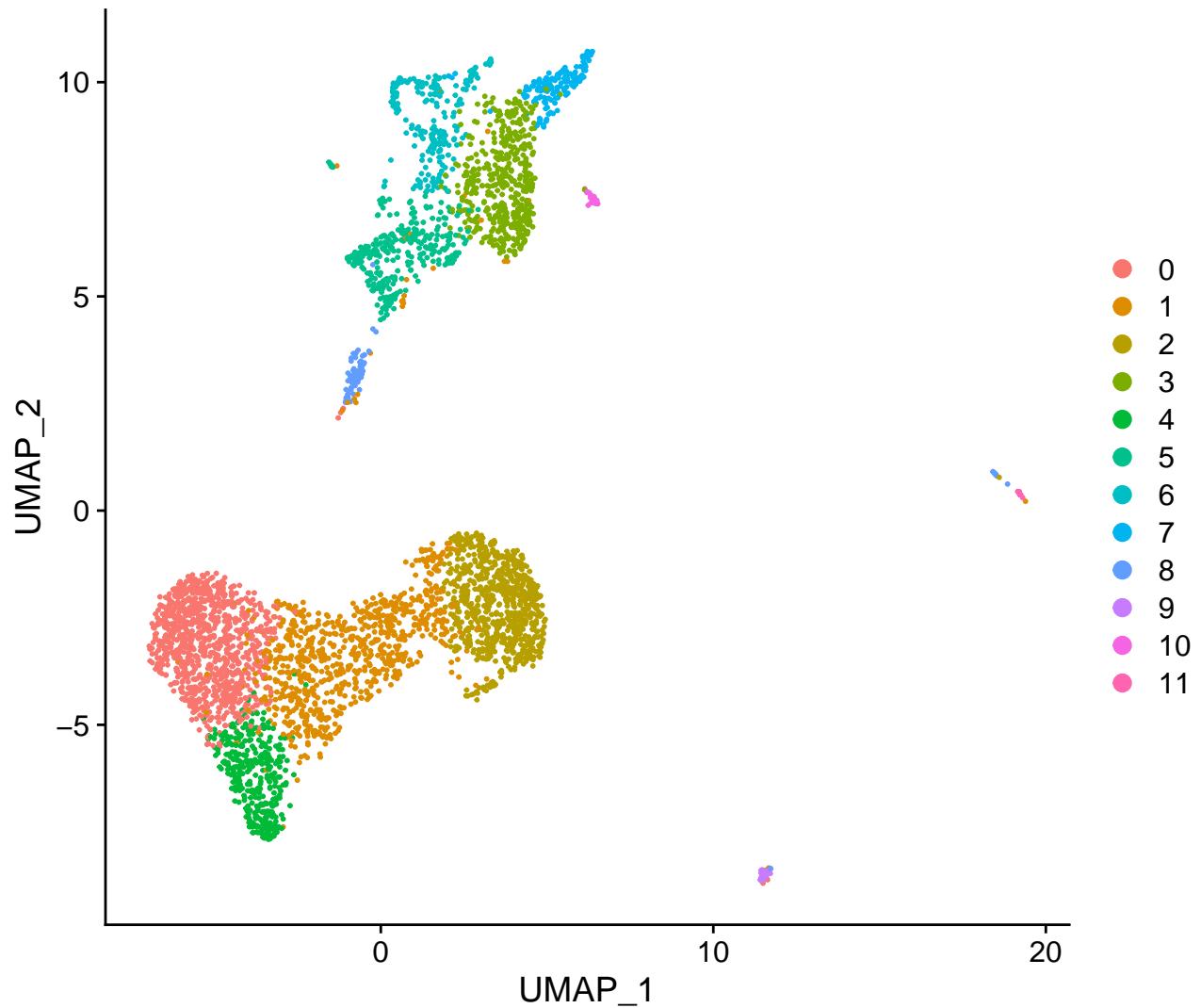
4 Celltype identification

4.1 Clustering cells

```
results <- FindClusters(results, resolution = 0.5)
```

```
## Modularity Optimizer version 1.3.0 by Ludo Waltman and Nees Jan van Eck  
##  
## Number of nodes: 4169  
## Number of edges: 161254  
##  
## Running Louvain algorithm...  
## Maximum modularity in 10 random starts: 0.8723  
## Number of communities: 12  
## Elapsed time: 0 seconds
```

```
DimPlot(results)
```



```
# save data
```

```
saveRDS(results, file = "./results.integrated.Rds")
```

2

4.2 Identify cells with SingleR

```
source("../R/seurat2singleR.R")
Idents(results) <- "integrated_snn_res.0.5"
results.singleR <- seurat2singleR(results, ref = "ImmGenData")
```

1

2

3

```
saveRDS(results.singleR, file = "./results.ImmGenData.singleR.Rds")
```

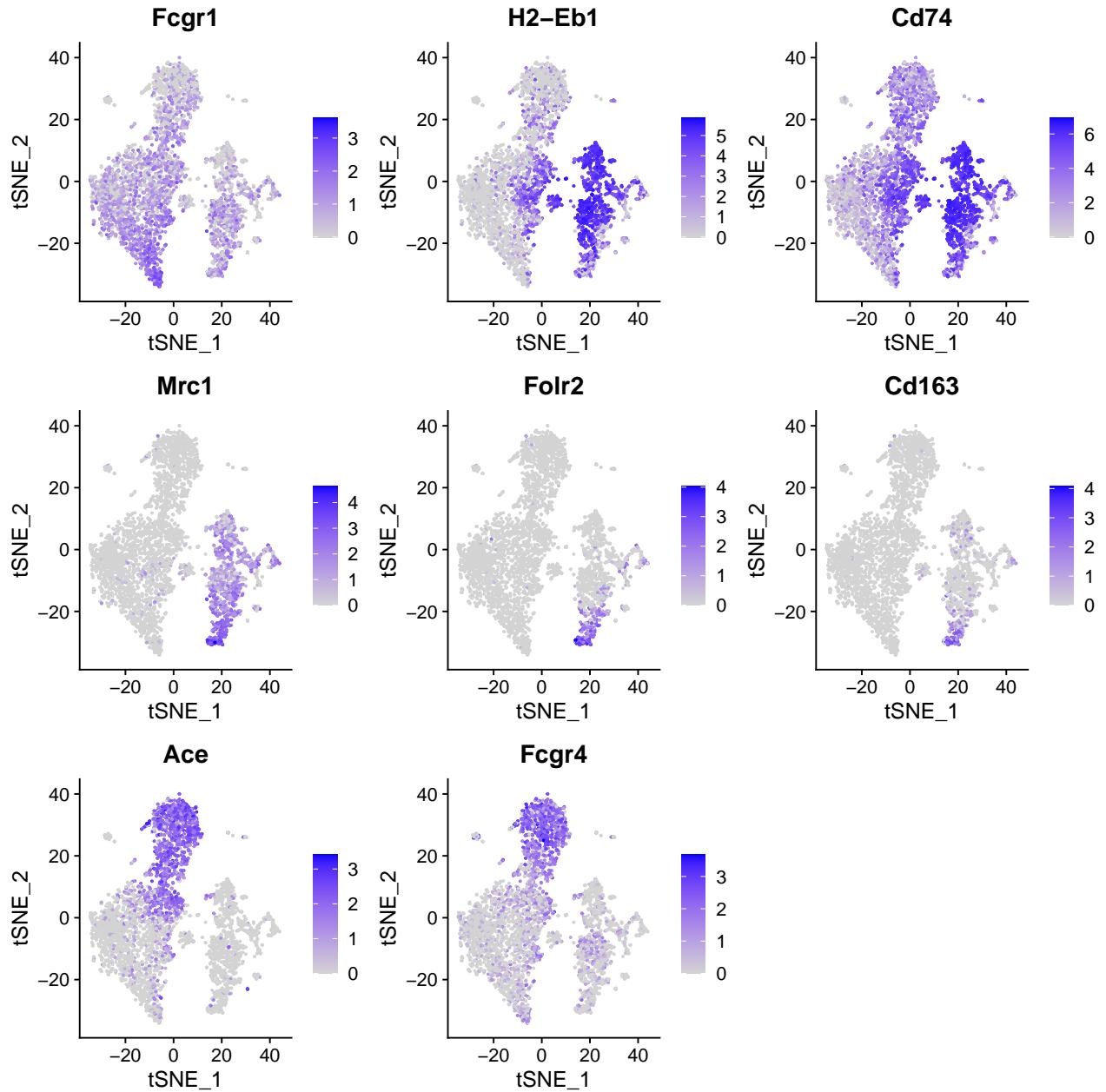
1

4.3 Identify cells with marker expression

```
DefaultAssay(results) <- "RNA"
FeaturePlot(results, features = c("Fcgr1", "H2-Eb1", "Cd74", "Mrc1", "Folr2", "Cd163", "Ace", "Fcgr4"), reduction = "tsne")
```

1

2



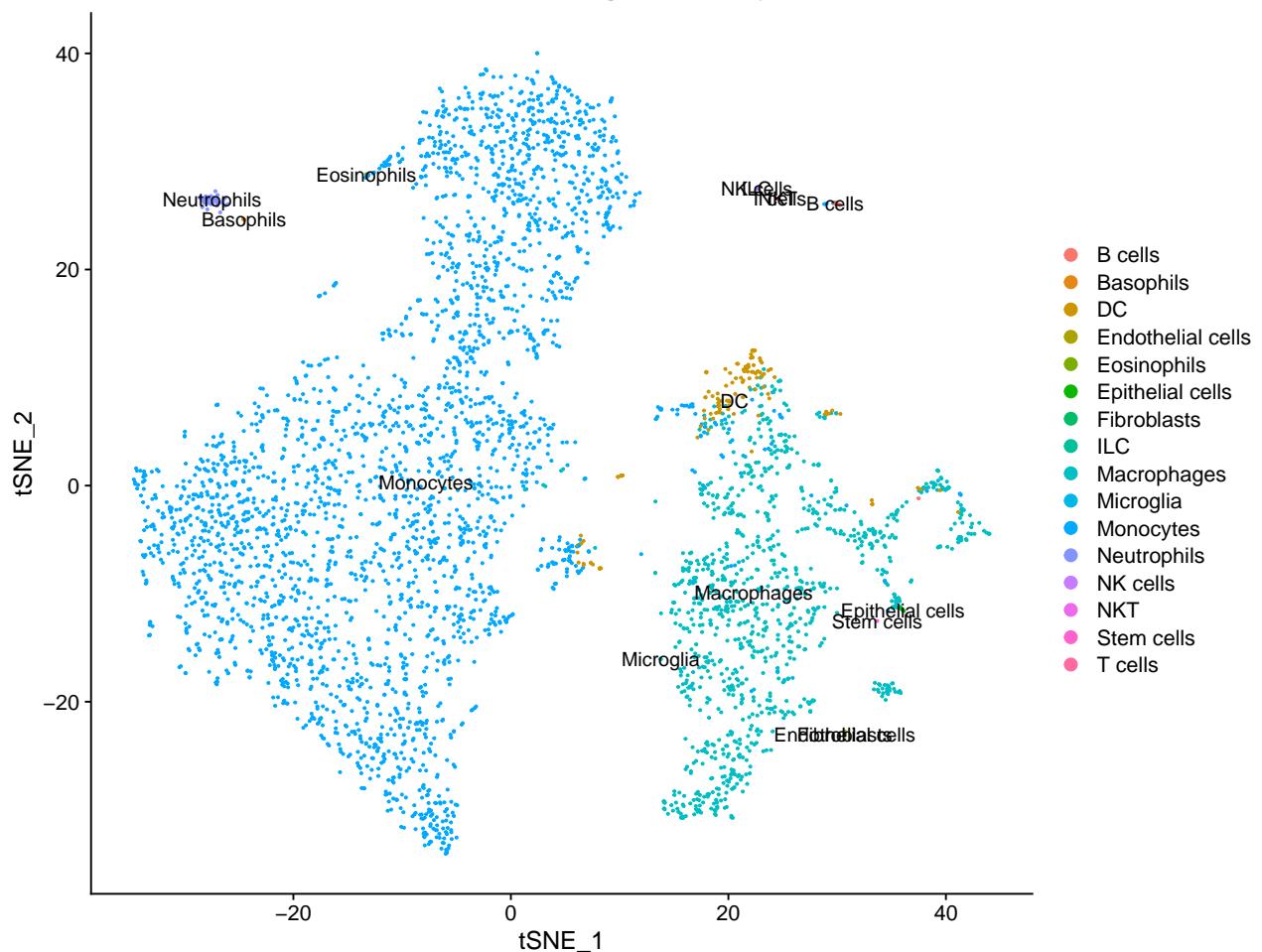
4.4 Combine SingleR and marker expression results

```

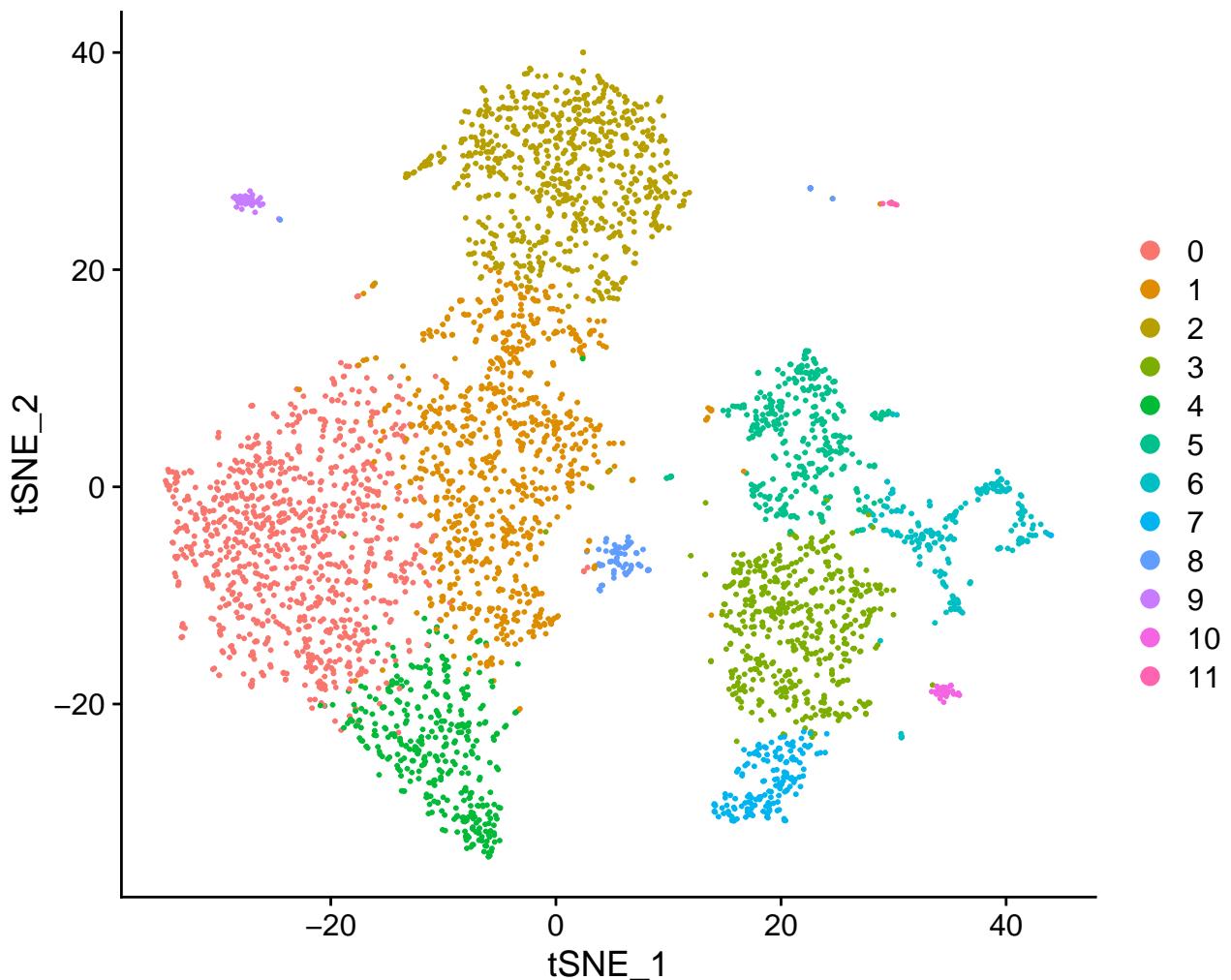
results$singleR.celltype <- results.singleR$labels
DimPlot(results, group.by = "singleR.celltype", reduction = "tsne", label
= T) + ggtitle("ImmGenData - SingleR identity")

```

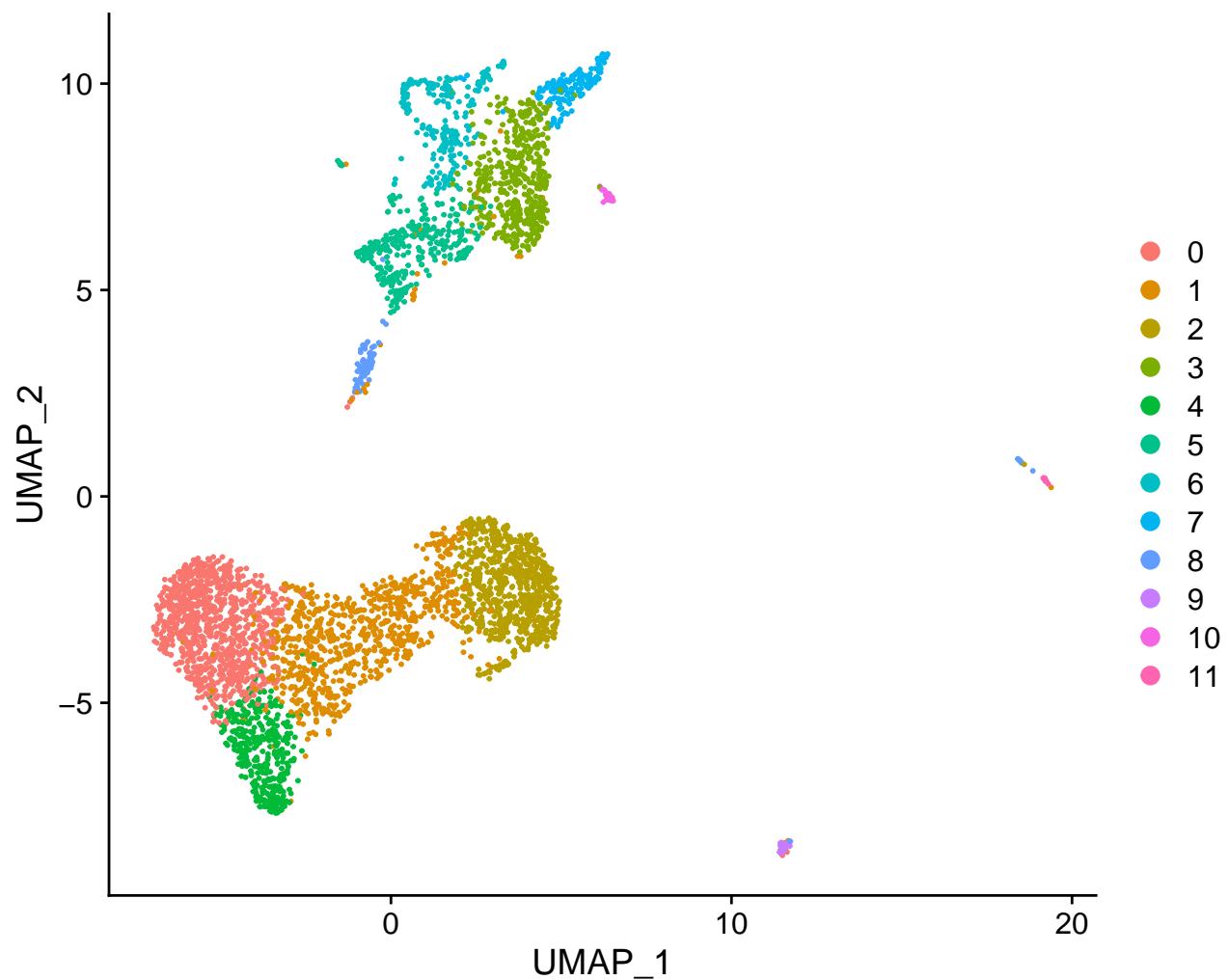
ImmGenData – SingleR identity



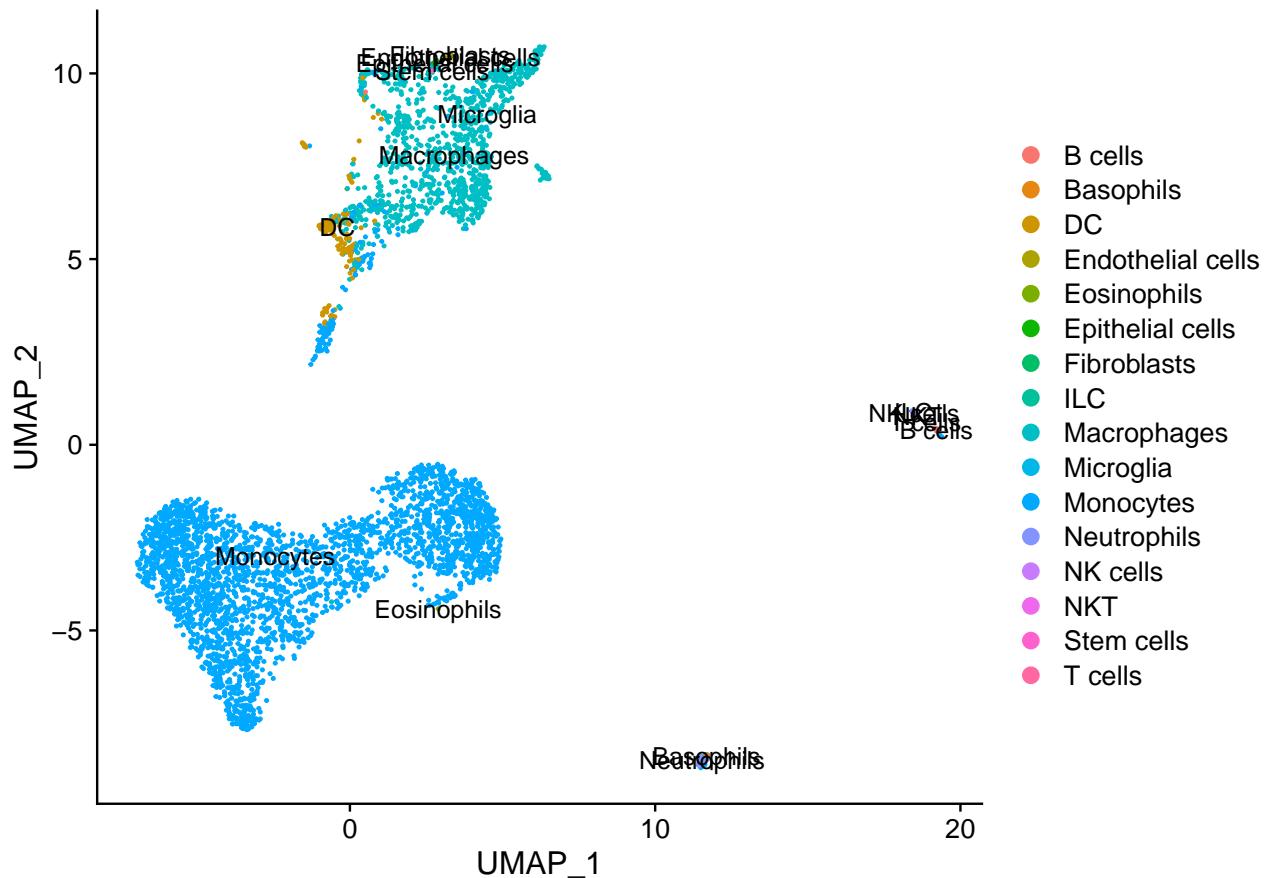
results – Clusters



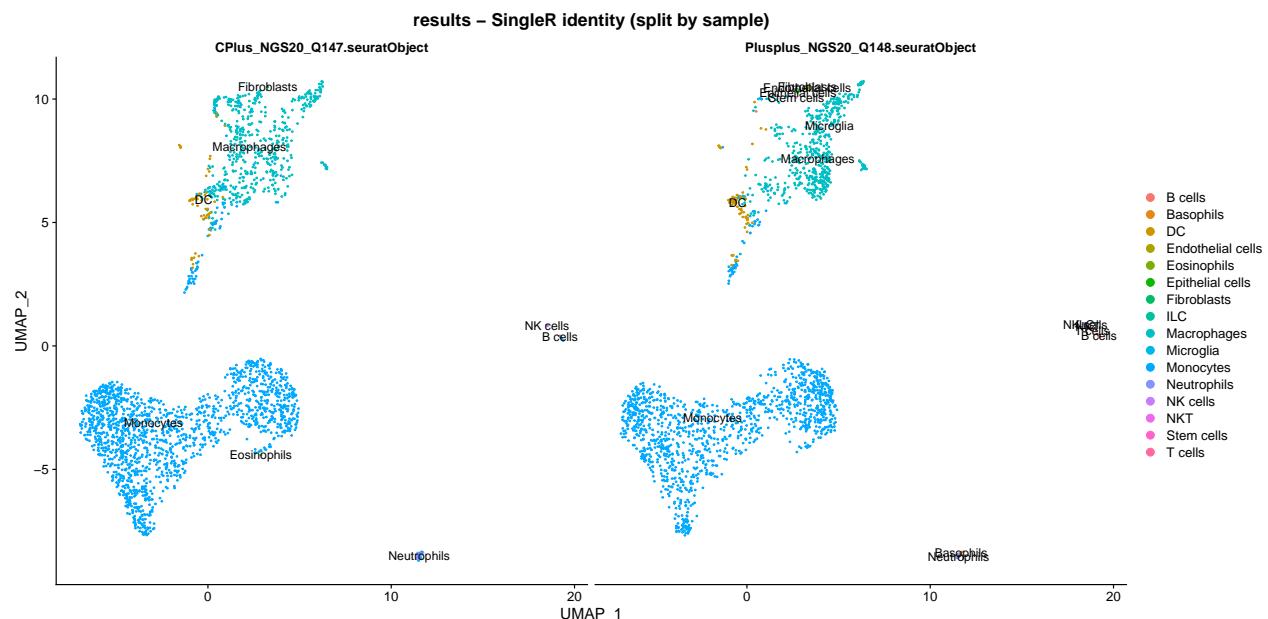
results – Clusters



results – SingleR identity



```
DimPlot(results, group.by = "singleR.celltype", reduction = "umap", label = T, split.by = "object_before_integrated", ncol = 2) + ggtitle("results - SingleR identity (split by sample)")
```



5 Remove other cell types than monocytes/macrophages

Cell numbers per cell type:

```
table(results$singleR.celltype)
```

##	B cells	Basophils	DC	Endothelial cells	1
##	16	3	126	6	2
##	Eosinophils	Epithelial cells	Fibroblasts	ILC	3
##	1	3	2	2	4
##	Macrophages	Microglia	Monocytes	Neutrophils	5
##	1034	3	2921	42	6
##	NK cells	NKT	Stem cells	T cells	7
##	7	1	1	1	8

Keep only “Monocytes,” “Macrophages” and “Microglia.” As microglia are highly similar to lung IMs and we can exclude the possibility of contamination of brain cells in this experiment, we should keep them for the following analysis.

```
results <- results[, WhichCells(results, expression = singleR.celltype %in%
  % c("Monocytes", "Macrophages", "Microglia"))]
```

6 Phenotyping of lung monocytes/IMs

6.1 Clean data after filtering

Remove old snn:

```
results$RNA_snn_res.0.5 <- NULL
results$integrated_snn_res.0.5 <- NULL
```

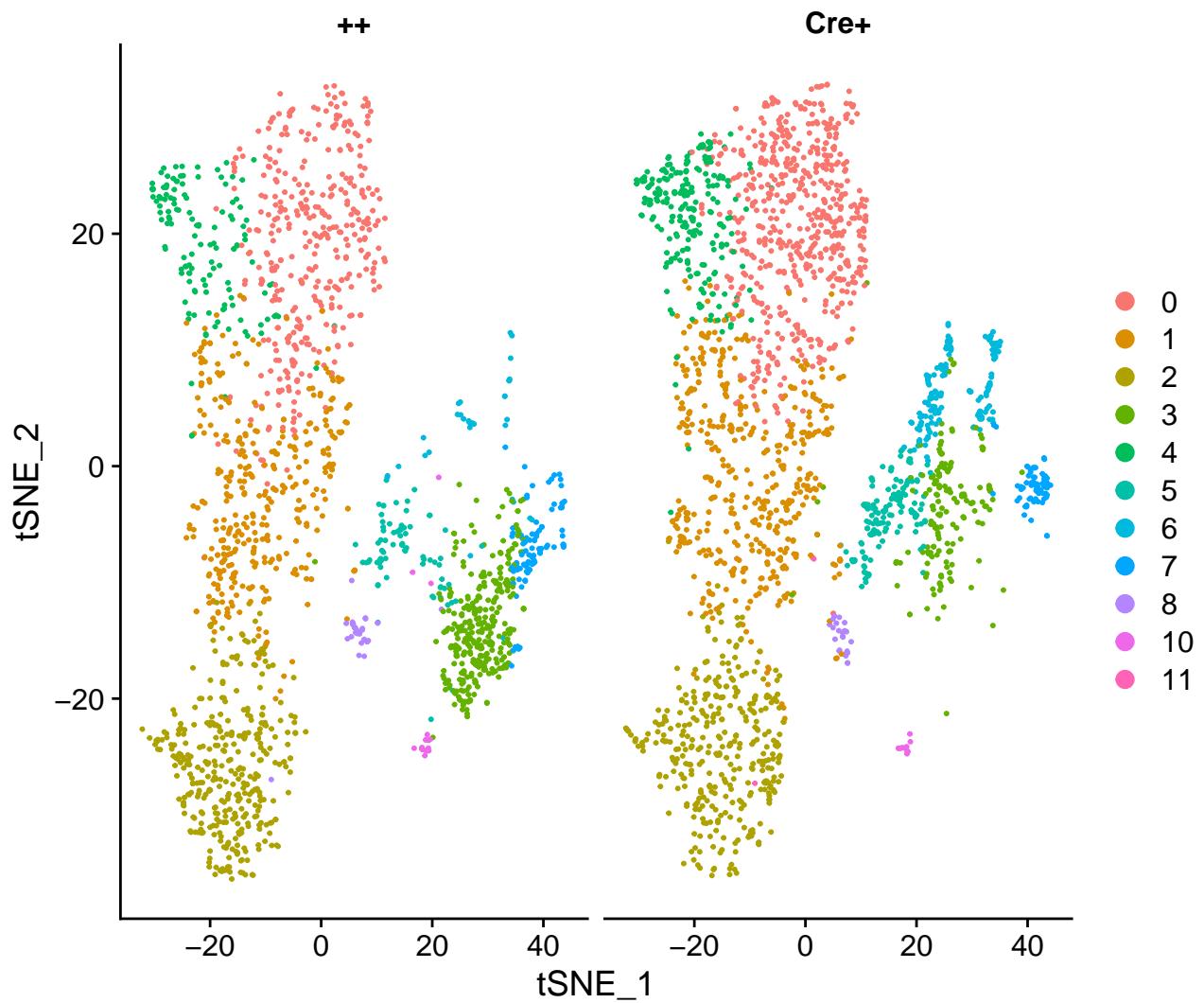
Save data

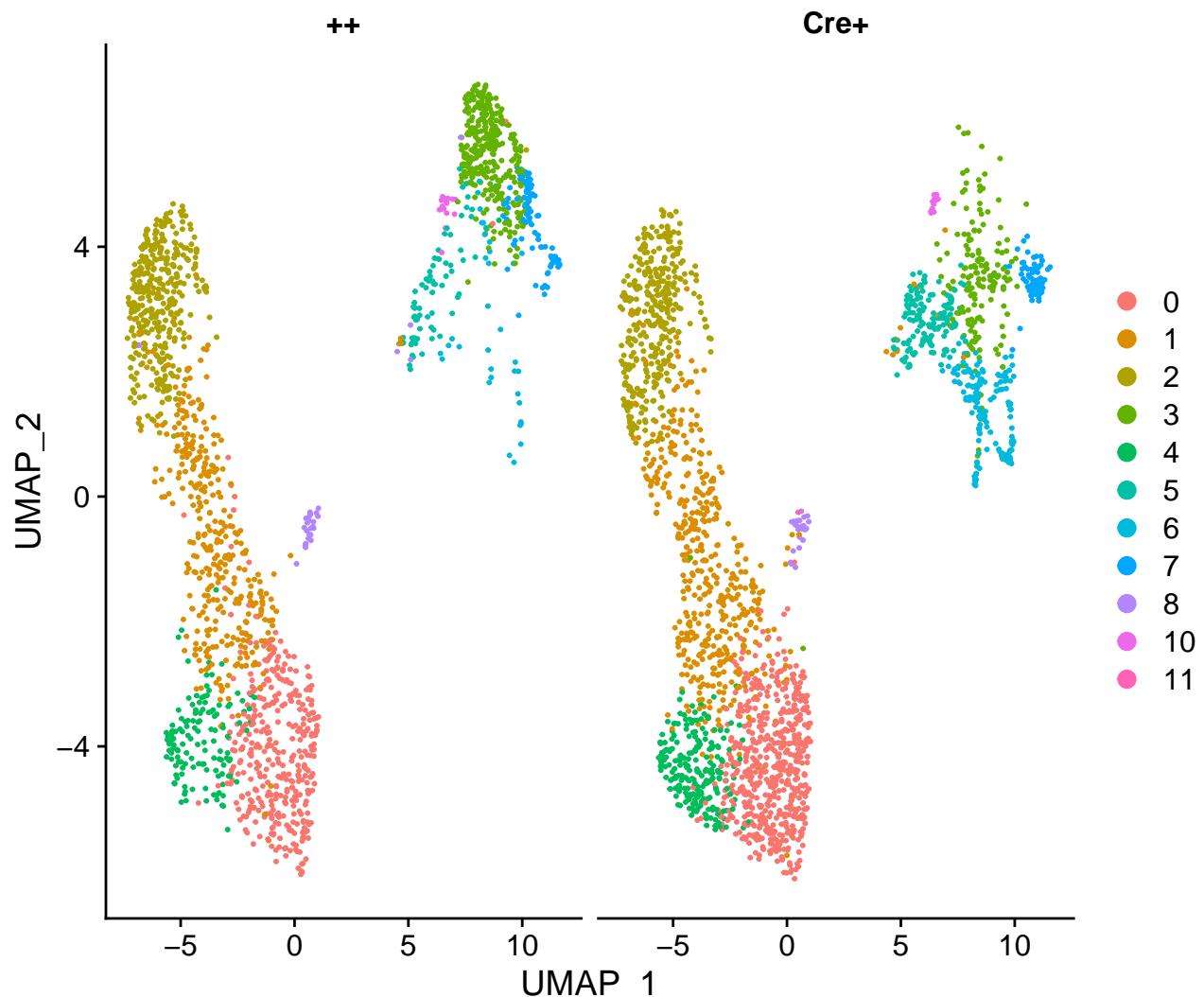
```
saveRDS(results, file = "./results.cellType_filtered.seuratObject.Rds")
```

6.2 Data re-processing

```
DefaultAssay(results) <- "RNA"
results <- NormalizeData(results)
results <- FindVariableFeatures(results, selection.method = "vst",
  nfeatures = 2000)
results <- ScaleData(results, features = rownames(results))
results <- RunPCA(results, features = VariableFeatures(results))
results <- RunTSNE(results, dims = 1:20)
results <- RunUMAP(results, dims = 1:20)
```

```
DimPlot(results, reduction = "tsne", split.by = "treatment")
```





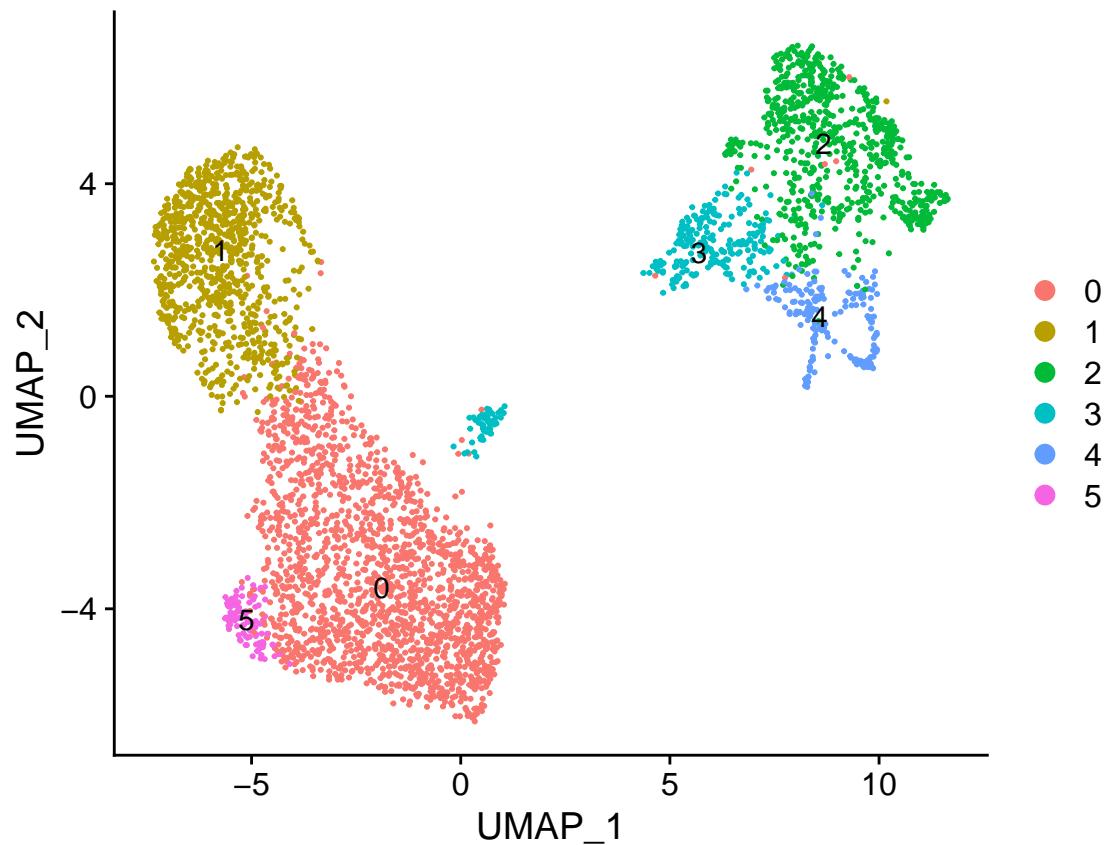
Clustering of cells

```
results <- FindNeighbors(results, dims = 1:20)
results <- FindClusters(results, resolution = 0.3)
```

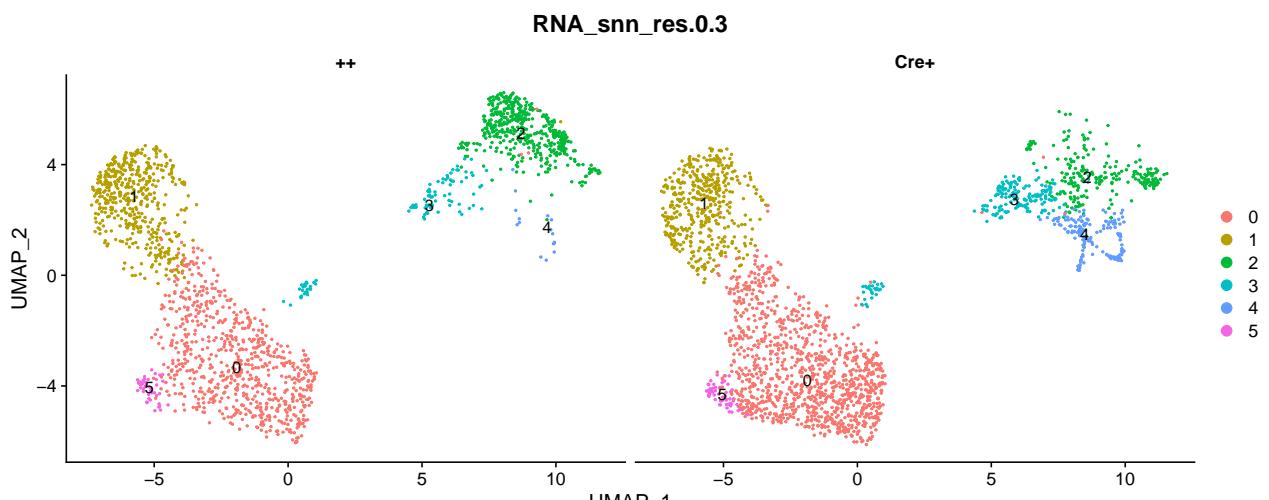
```
## Modularity Optimizer version 1.3.0 by Ludo Waltman and Nees Jan van Eck
## Number of nodes: 3958
## Number of edges: 139307
## Running Louvain algorithm...
## Maximum modularity in 10 random starts: 0.8872
## Number of communities: 6
## Elapsed time: 0 seconds
```

```
Idents(results) <- "RNA_snn_res.0.3"
DimPlot(results, group.by = "RNA_snn_res.0.3", label = TRUE)
```

RNA_snn_res.0.3

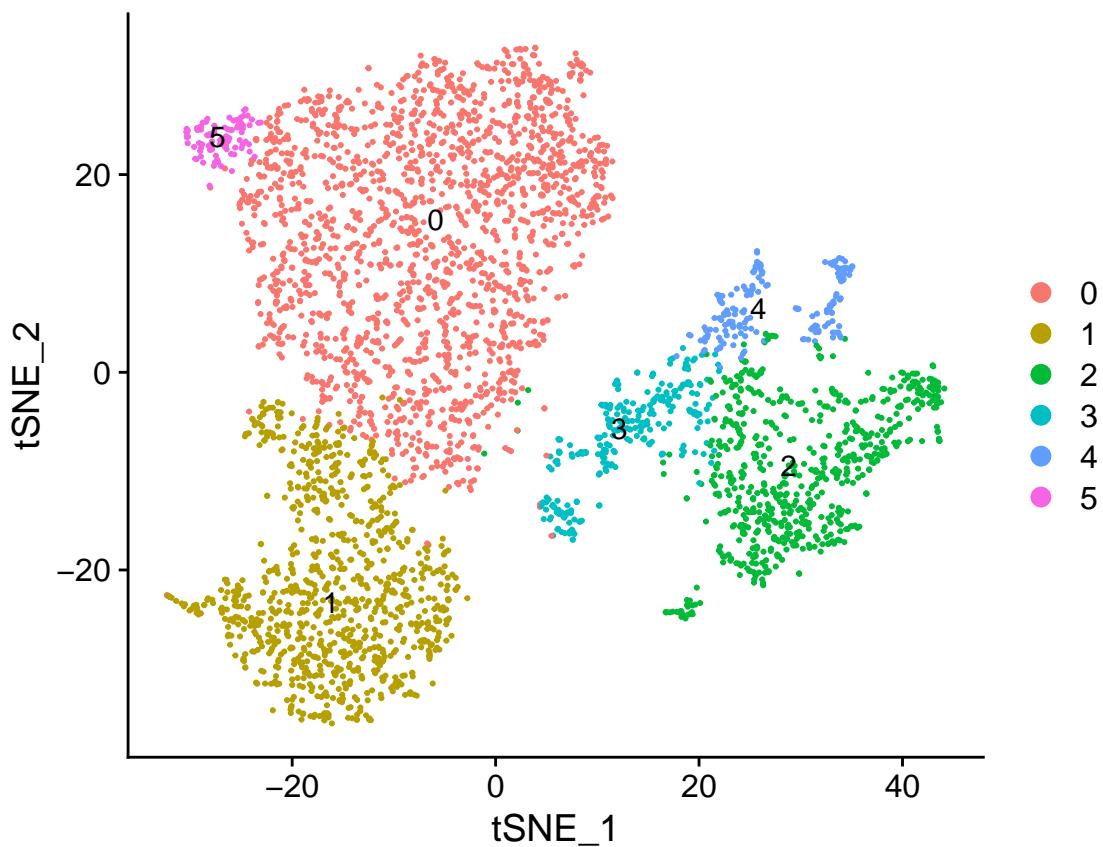


```
DimPlot(results, split.by = "treatment", group.by = "RNA_snn_res.0.3",  
        label = TRUE)
```

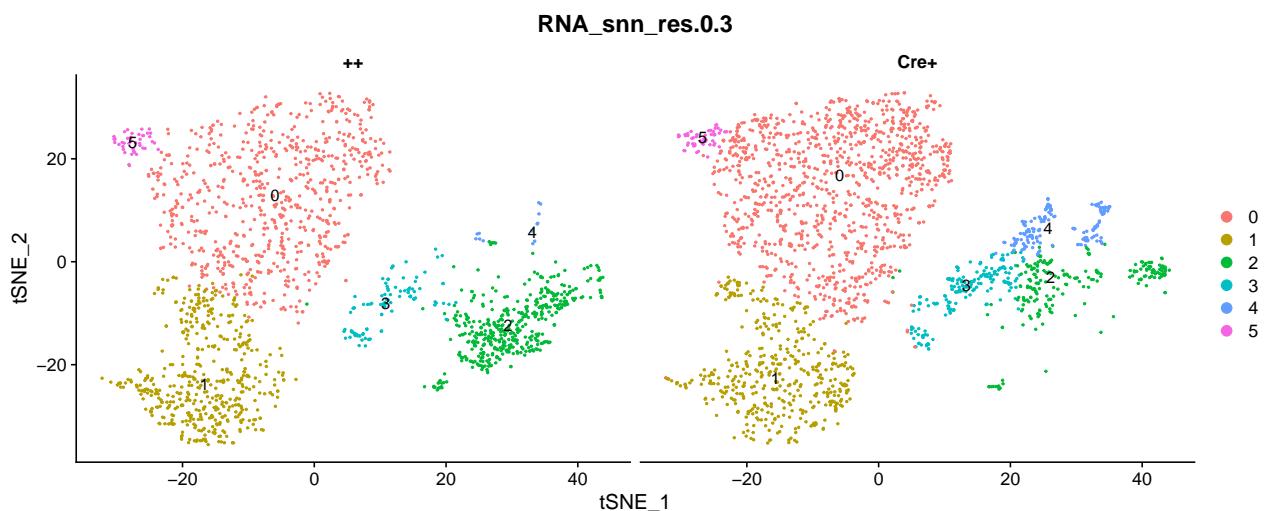


```
DimPlot(results, group.by = "RNA_snn_res.0.3", reduction = "tsne", label = TRUE)
```

RNA_snn_res.0.3



```
DimPlot(results, split.by = "treatment", group.by = "RNA_snn_res.0.3",
        reduction = "tsne", label = TRUE)
```



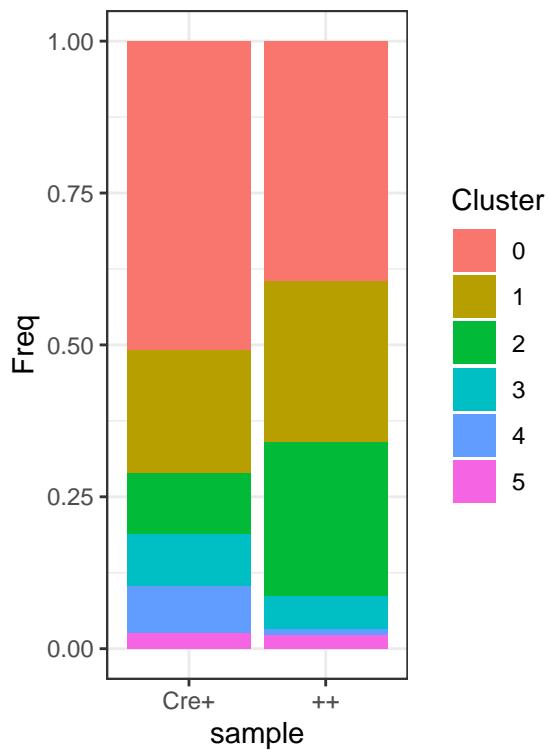
Distribution of each cluster across the samples

```
source("../R/SeuratFreqTable.R")
freq.celltype.list <- list(
  `Cre+` = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, subset = treatment == "Cre +
  +"), slotName = "RNA_snn_res.0.3"),
```

```

`++` = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, subset = treatment == "++"),
                           slotName = "RNA_snn_res.0.3")
)

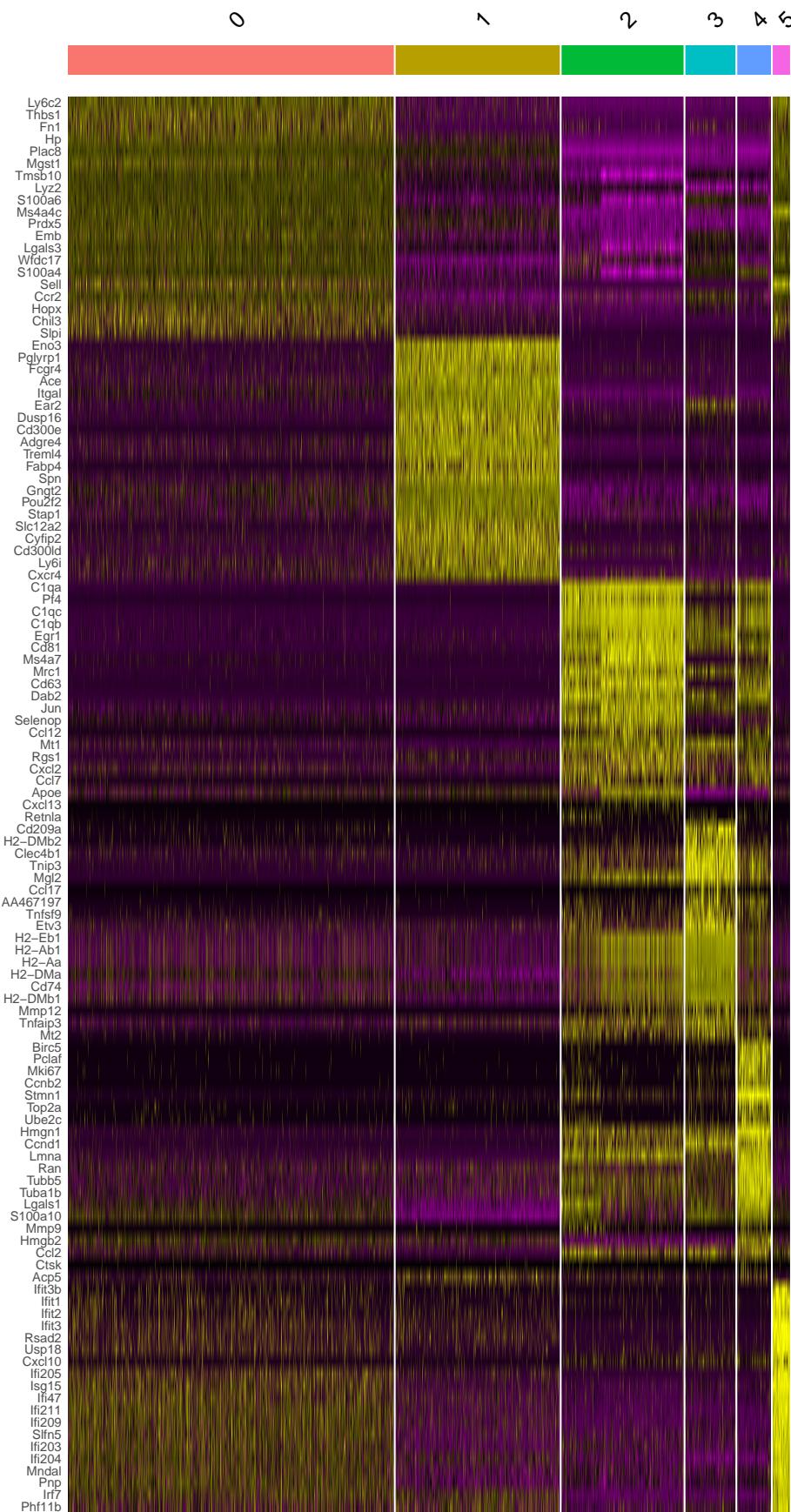
source("../R/barChart.R")
barChart(freq.celltype.list) + labs(fill = "Cluster")
```



6.3 Population characterization

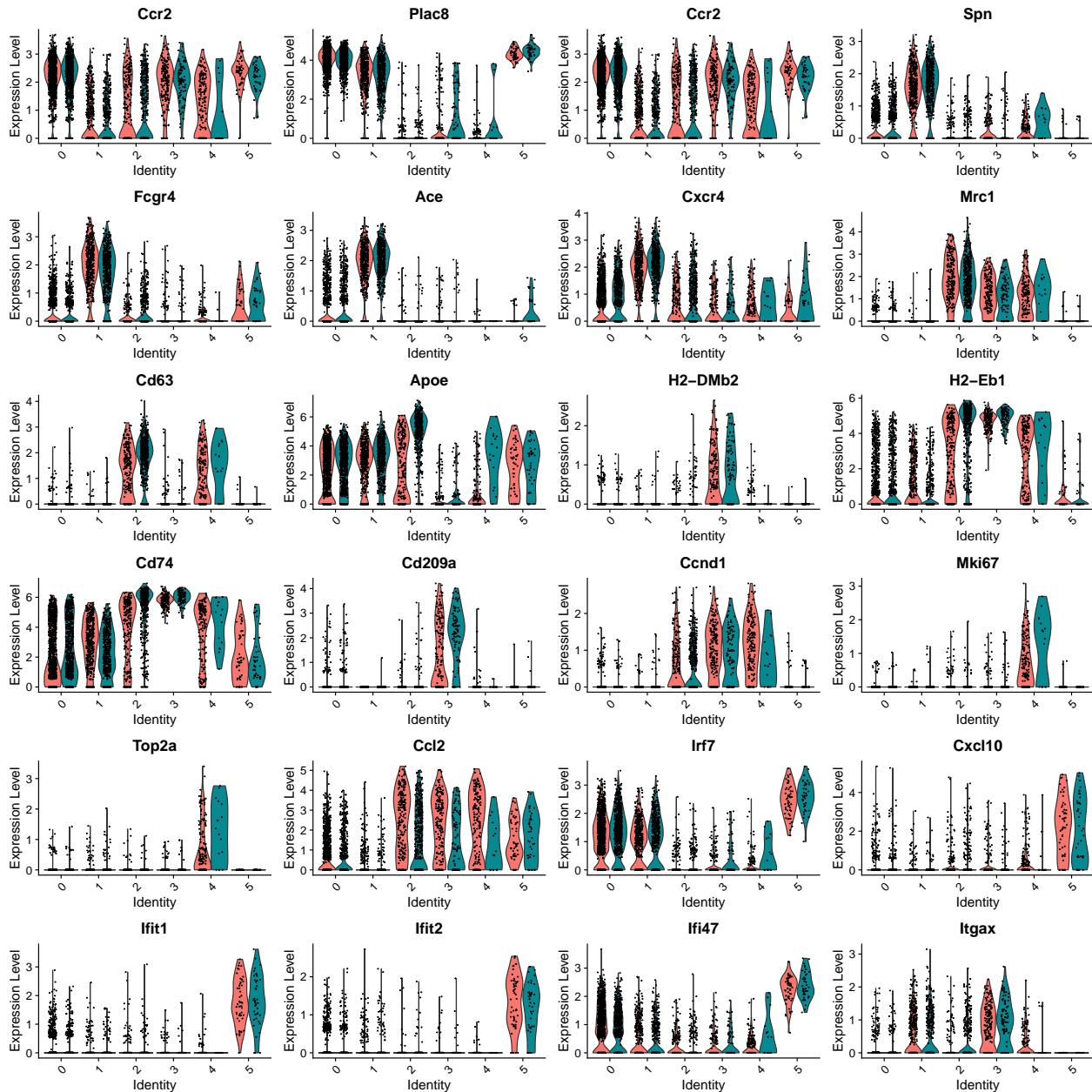
```

library(dplyr)
all_cluster.markers <- FindAllMarkers(results)
top20 <- all_cluster.markers %>% group_by(cluster) %>% top_n(n = 20, wt =
  avg_log2FC)
DoHeatmap(results, features = top20$gene) + NoLegend()
```



Expression of markers:

```
VlnPlot(results, features = c("Ccr2", "Plac8", "Ccr2", "Spn",
                               "Fcgr4", "Ace", "Cxcr4",
                               "Mrc1", "Cd63", "Apoe",
                               "H2-DMb2", "H2-Eb1", "Cd74", "Cd209a",
                               "Ccnd1", "Mki67", "Top2a", "Ccl2",
                               "Irf7", "Cxcl10", "Ifit1", "Ifit2", "Ifi47",
                               "Itgax"),
        split.by = "object_before_integrated", ncol = 4)
```



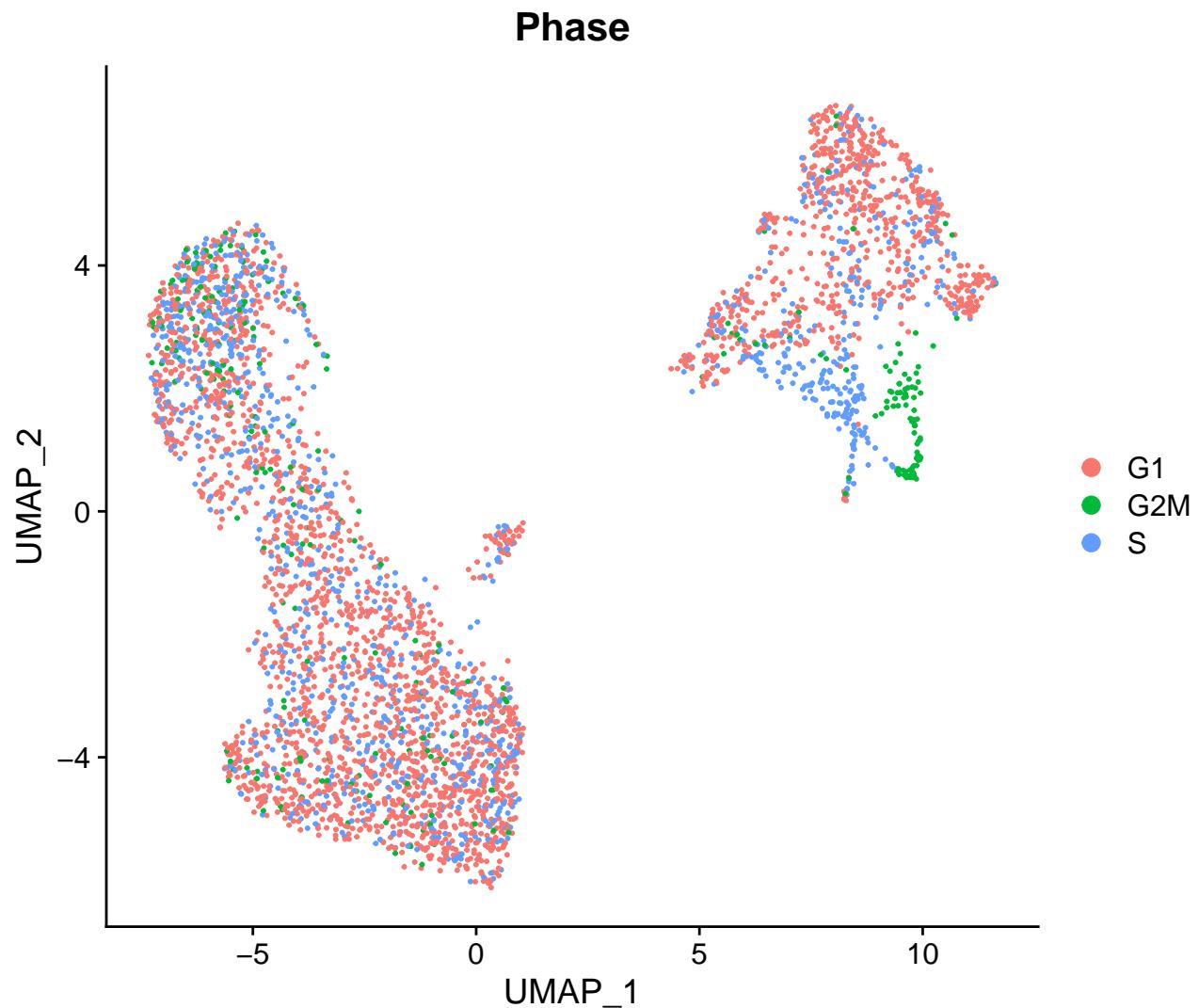
6.4 Cell-cycle analysis

```
library(cowplot)
```

```

1 data("geneinfo_human", package = "nichenetr")
2 s.genes <- nichenetr::convert_human_to_mouse_symbols(cc.genes.updated.2019
3   $s.genes)
4 g2m.genes <- nichenetr::convert_human_to_mouse_symbols(cc.genes.updated
5   .2019$g2m.genes)
6 results <- CellCycleScoring(results, s.features = s.genes, g2m.features =
6   g2m.genes, set.ident = FALSE)
7 DimPlot(results, group.by = "Phase")

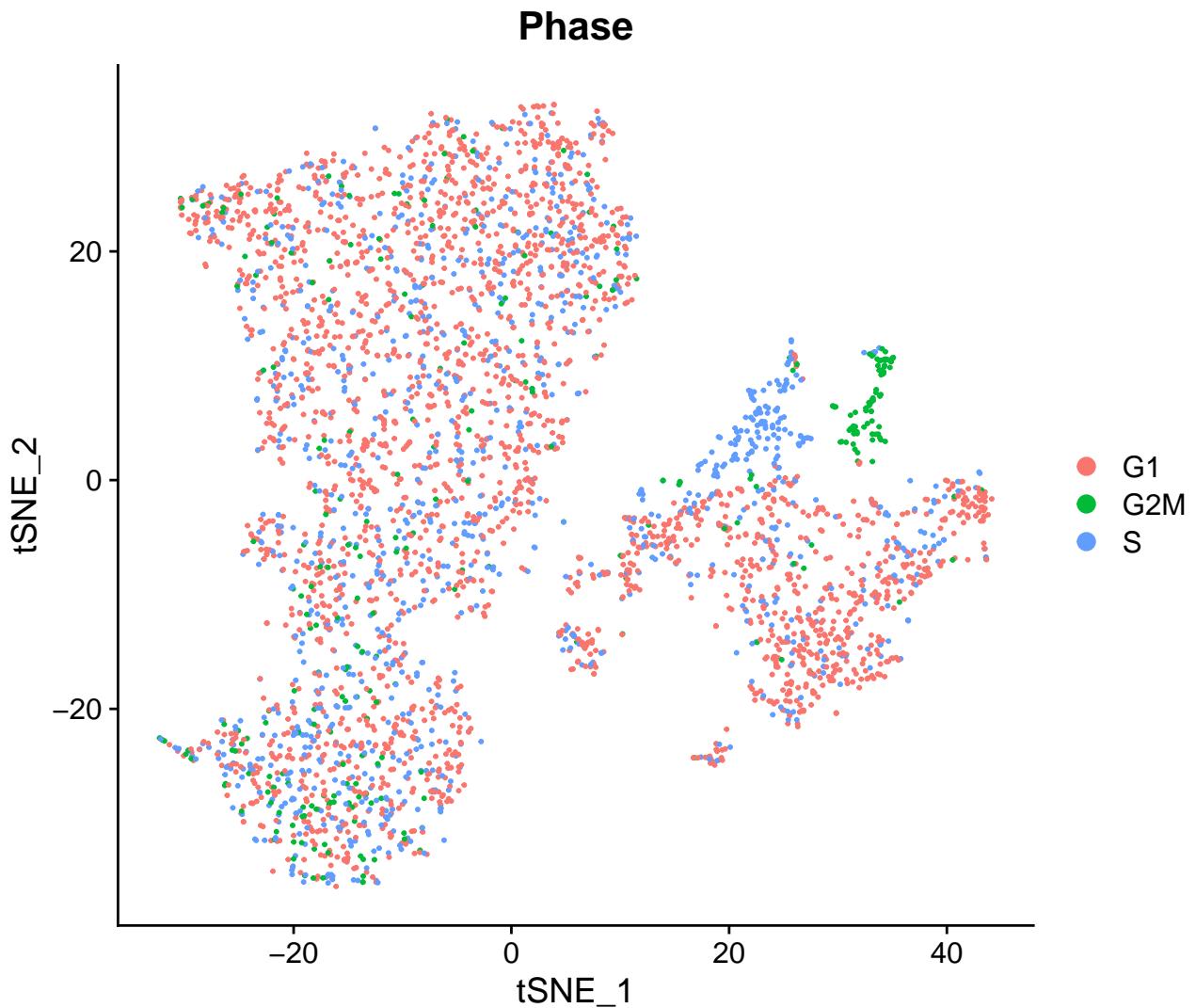
```



```

1 DimPlot(results, group.by = "Phase", reduction = "tsne")

```

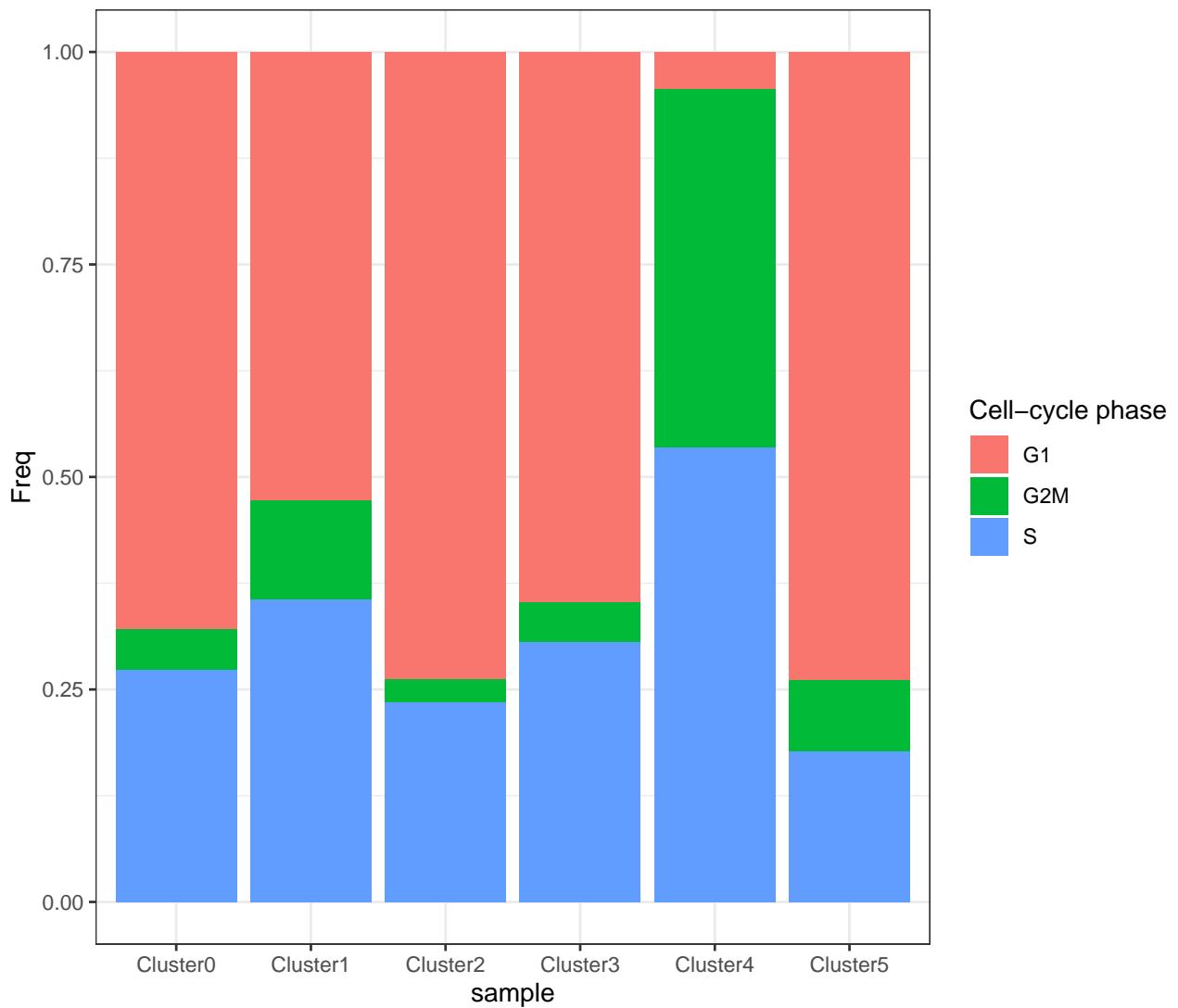


Distribution of cell phases

```

freq.celltype.list <- list(
  Cluster0 = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, ident = 0), slotName = "1
  Phase"),
  Cluster1 = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, ident = 1), slotName = "2
  Phase"),
  Cluster2 = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, ident = 2), slotName = "3
  Phase"),
  Cluster3 = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, ident = 3), slotName = "4
  Phase"),
  Cluster4 = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, ident = 4), slotName = "5
  Phase"),
  Cluster5 = Seurat2CellFreqTable(subset(results, ident = 5), slotName = "6
  Phase")
)
barChart(freq.celltype.list) + labs(fill = "Cell-cycle phase")7
8
9

```



7 Session information

sessionInfo()	
## R version 4.0.3 (2020-10-10)	1
## Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)	2
## Running under: Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS	3
##	4
## Matrix products: default	5
## BLAS: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas-pthread/libblas.so.3	6
## LAPACK: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas-pthread/liblapack.so.3	7
##	8
## locale:	9
## [1] LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8 LC_NUMERIC=C	10
## [3] LC_TIME=en_GB.UTF-8 LC_COLLATE=en_US.UTF-8	11
## [5] LC_MONETARY=en_GB.UTF-8 LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8	12
## [7] LC_PAPER=en_GB.UTF-8 LC_NAME=C	13
## [9] LC_ADDRESS=C LC_TELEPHONE=C	14

```

## [11] LC_MEASUREMENT=en_GB.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C          15
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] parallel    stats      graphics   grDevices utils       16
##           datasets
## [8] methods     base        17
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] cowplot_1.1.1           dplyr_1.0.7            18
## [3] RColorBrewer_1.1-2      celldex_1.0.0          19
## [5] SingleR_1.4.1          SummarizedExperiment_1.20.0 20
## [7] Biobase_2.50.0          GenomicRanges_1.42.0    21
## [9] GenomeInfoDb_1.26.7      IRanges_2.24.1          22
## [11] S4Vectors_0.28.1        BiocGenerics_0.36.1    23
## [13] MatrixGenerics_1.2.1   matrixStats_0.61.0    24
## [15] ggplot2_3.3.5           SeuratObject_4.0.4     25
## [17] Seurat_4.0.5            26
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] utf8_1.2.2                reticulate_1.22         27
## [3] tidyselect_1.1.1           RSQLite_2.2.9           28
## [5] AnnotationDbi_1.52.0      htmlwidgets_1.5.4        29
## [7] grid_4.0.3                 BiocParallel_1.24.1      30
## [9] Rtsne_0.15                pROC_1.18.0             31
## [11] munsell_0.5.0             codetools_0.2-18        32
## [13] ica_1.0-2                 future_1.23.0           33
## [15] miniUI_0.1.1.1            withr_2.4.3             34
## [17] colorspace_2.0-2          highr_0.9               35
## [19] knitr_1.36                rstudioapi_0.13         36
## [21] ROCR_1.0-11               tensor_1.5              37
## [23] listenv_0.8.0              labeling_0.4.2          38
## [25] GenomeInfoDbData_1.2.4    polyclip_1.10-0         39
## [27] bit64_4.0.5               farver_2.1.0            40
## [29] parallelly_1.29.0          vctrs_0.3.8             41
## [31] generics_0.1.1             ipred_0.9-12            42
## [33] xfun_0.28                 BiocFileCache_1.14.0     43
## [35] randomForest_4.6-14        R6_2.5.1                44
## [37] rsvd_1.0.5                bitops_1.0-7            45
## [39] spatstat.utils_2.2-0       cachem_1.0.6            46
## [41] DelayedArray_0.16.3        assertthat_0.2.1        47
## [43] promises_1.2.0.1           scales_1.1.1            48
## [45] nnet_7.3-14               gtable_0.3.0            49
## [47] beachmat_2.6.4            globals_0.14.0          50
## [49] goftest_1.2-3             timeDate_3043.102       51
## [51] rlang_0.4.12              splines_4.0.3           52
## [53] lazyeval_0.2.2             ModelMetrics_1.2.2.2     53
## [55] checkmate_2.0.0            spatstat.geom_2.3-0      54
## [57] BiocManager_1.30.16        yaml_2.2.1              55
## [59] reshape2_1.4.4              abind_1.4-5             56
## [61] backports_1.4.0             httpuv_1.6.3            57
## [63] Hmisc_4.6-0                DiagrammeR_1.0.6.1      58
## [65] caret_6.0-90               tools_4.0.3              59
## [67] lava_1.6.10               ellipsis_0.3.2          60
## [69] spatstat.core_2.3-2        proxy_0.4-26            61

```

## [71] ggridges_0.5.3	Rcpp_1.0.7	68
## [73] plyr_1.8.6	base64enc_0.1-3	69
## [75] visNetwork_2.1.0	sparseMatrixStats_1.2.1	70
## [77] zlibbioc_1.36.0	purrr_0.3.4	71
## [79] RCurl_1.98-1.5	rpart_4.1-15	72
## [81] deldir_1.0-6	pbapply_1.5-0	73
## [83] zoo_1.8-9	nichenetr_1.0.0	74
## [85] ggrepel_0.9.1	cluster_2.1.0	75
## [87] magrittr_2.0.1	data.table_1.14.2	76
## [89] RSpecsra_0.16-0	scattermore_0.7	77
## [91] lmtest_0.9-39	RANN_2.6.1	78
## [93] fitdistrplus_1.1-6	hms_1.1.1	79
## [95] patchwork_1.1.1	mime_0.12	80
## [97] evaluate_0.14	xtable_1.8-4	81
## [99] jpeg_0.1-9	gridExtra_2.3	82
## [101] compiler_4.0.3	tibble_3.1.6	83
## [103] KernSmooth_2.23-20	crayon_1.4.2	84
## [105] htmltools_0.5.2	tzdb_0.2.0	85
## [107] mgcv_1.8-33	later_1.3.0	86
## [109] Formula_1.2-4	tidyr_1.1.4	87
## [111] lubridate_1.8.0	DBI_1.1.1	88
## [113] ExperimentHub_1.16.1	dbplyr_2.1.1	89
## [115] MASS_7.3-53	rappdirs_0.3.3	90
## [117] readr_2.1.1	Matrix_1.3-4	91
## [119] cli_3.1.0	gower_0.2.2	92
## [121] igraph_1.2.9	pkgconfig_2.0.3	93
## [123] foreign_0.8-81	plotly_4.10.0	94
## [125] spatstat.sparse_2.0-0	recipes_0.1.17	95
## [127] foreach_1.5.1	XVector_0.30.0	96
## [129] prodlim_2019.11.13	stringr_1.4.0	97
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