

A lung Tgf-beta-signaling-mediated endothelial-Interstitial macrophage axis prevents age-related abnormalities

6-NicheNet analysis

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Abstract

Lung interstitial macrophages (IMs) are monocyte-derived parenchymal macrophages whose homeostatic and tissue-supportive functions remain unclear. While recent progress has been made about the diversity and transcriptional regulation of lung IMs, the microenvironmental signals responsible for their development from monocytes and for their functional specification remain unidentified. Here we found, in mice, that lung endothelial cell-derived Tgf-beta1 specifically triggered a core Tgf-beta receptor-dependent IM signature in bone marrow-derived monocytes and macrophages (Macs). In vivo, myeloid-specific ablation of Tgf-beta receptor signaling severely impaired monocyte-to-IM development, resulting in the accumulation of perivascular monocytes, decreased IM numbers and a loss of IM-intrinsic identity. Of note, monocyte-to-IM development was similarly impaired in the absence of endothelial-specific Tgf-beta1. Functionally, lungs from mice selectively lacking Tgf-beta receptor in IMs exhibited spatial changes in monocyte and IM niche occupancies, a severe disruption in their immunoregulatory environment, and prematurely developed fibrosis, hyperinflation, increased compliance and decreased elastance, changes classically associated with aging. Our work identifies a novel endothelial-IM axis involving Tgf-beta1 - Tgf-beta receptor interactions that shapes IM development and identity and thereby sustains lung tissue integrity, thus providing foundations for IM-targeted interventions in the context of lung aging and other chronic inflammatory disorders.

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1 Description

In this study, we use published scRNAseq data (1) and apply NicheNet (2) to predict which ligands expressed by Endothelial cells and effected in Classical monocytes, MI_CD206, MI_MHCII are most likely to have induced the differential expression in the differentiation from Classical monocytes to MI_CD206, MI_MHCII in steady-state. The reference of the codes used in this analysis is here: https://github.com/saeyslab/nichenetr/blob/master/vignettes/ligand_activity_geneset.md.

For the genes implicated in the differentiation, we use the genes differentially expressed from Classical monocytes to MI_CD206, MI_MHCII. The method to calculate the differential expression is here the standard Seurat Wilcoxon test (3).

2 Prepare NicheNet analysis

2.1 Load required packages

2.1.1 Load Packages and data:

```
suppressMessages(library(nichenetr)) 1
suppressMessages(library(Seurat))    2
suppressMessages(library(tidyverse)) 3

so <- readRDS("./all_ss.seuratObject.rds") 4
Idents(so) <- "cell.type2"              5
                                         6
```

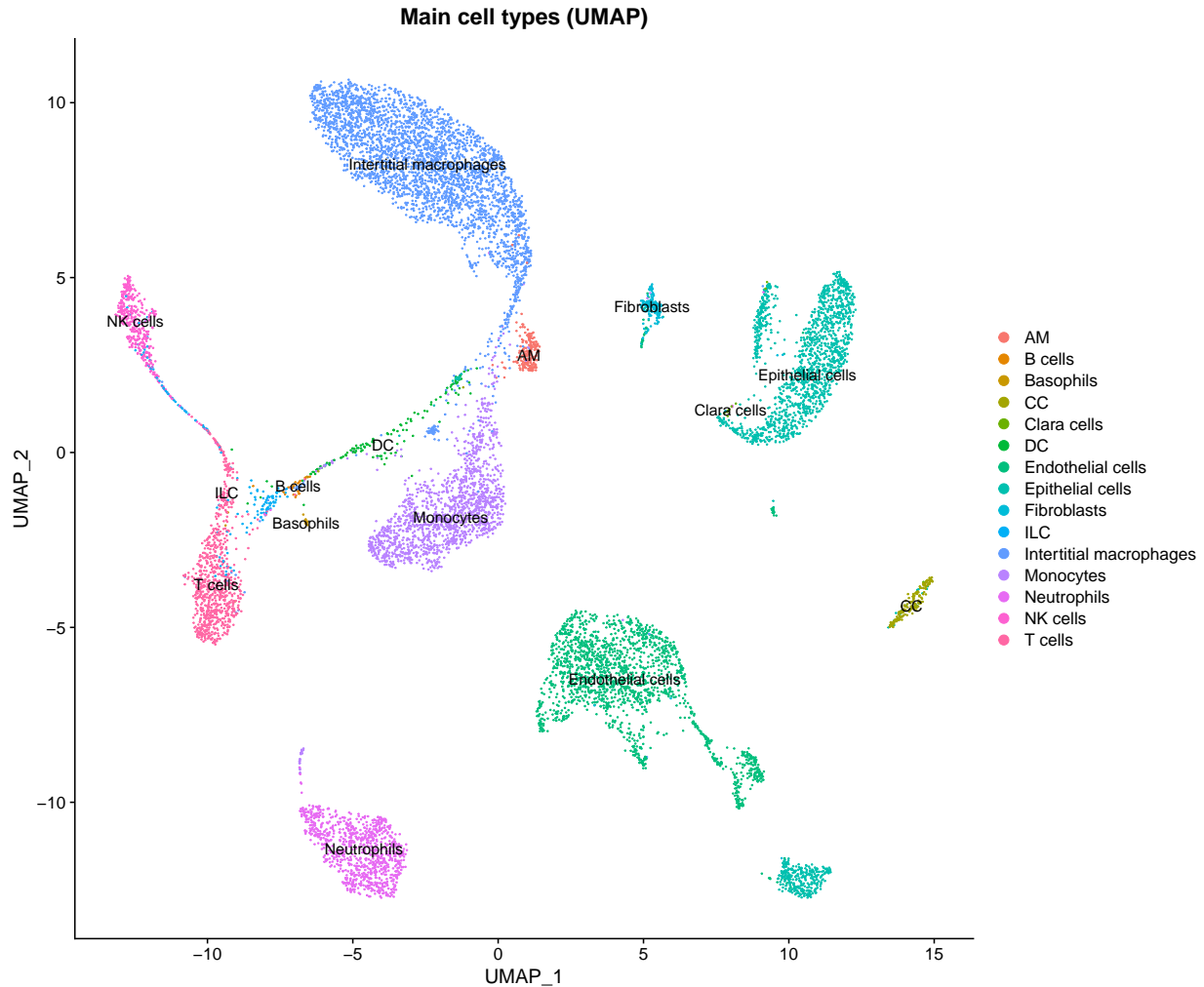
Visualize which cell populations are present:

```
so@meta.data$cell.type1 %>% 1
  table()                    2
```

```
## . 1
##          AM          B cells          Basophils 2
##          191          27          28 3
##          CC          Clara cells          DC 4
##          169          10          128 5
##          Endothelial cells          Epithelial cells          Fibroblasts 6
##          1804          1826          168 7
##          ILC Intertitial macrophages          Monocytes 8
##          144          3319          1502 9
##          Neutrophils          NK cells          T cells 10
##          968          404          829 11
```

Visualize the data to see to main cell types.

```
DimPlot(so, group.by = "cell.type1", label = TRUE) + ggtitle("Main cell 1
types (UMAP)")
```



Load mouse matrix and tables:

```
ligand_target_matrix <- readRDS(file = "/mnt/Data/NicheNet_database/mouse_ 1
  ligand_target_matrix.Rds")
weighted_networks_lr <- readRDS(file = "/mnt/Data/NicheNet_database/mouse_ 2
  weighted_networks_lr.Rds")
lr_network <- readRDS(file = "/mnt/Data/NicheNet_database/mouse_lr_network 3
  .Rds")
```

3 Perform the NicheNet analysis

3.1 1. Define a “sender/niche” cell population and a “receiver/target” cell population present in your expression data and determine which genes are expressed in both populations

In this case study, the receiver cell population is Classical monocytes, MI_CD206, MI_MHCII, whereas the sender cell populations are Endothelial cells. We will consider a gene to be expressed when it is expressed in at least 10% of cells in one cluster.

```

source("~/Desktop/velocyto/Script/get_expressed_genes.R")
## receiver
Idents(so) <- "cell.type3"
receiver = receiver.cells
expressed_genes_receiver = get_expressed_genes(receiver, so, pct = 0.1)

background_expressed_genes = expressed_genes_receiver %>%
  [. %in% rownames(ligand_target_matrix)]

## sender
sender_celltypes = sender.cells

list_expressed_genes_sender = sender_celltypes %>%
  unique() %>%
  lapply(get_expressed_genes, so, 0.1)
expressed_genes_sender = list_expressed_genes_sender %>%
  unlist() %>%
  unique()

```

3.2 2. Define a gene set of interest: these are the genes in the “receiver/target” cell population that are potentially affected by ligands expressed by interacting cells (e.g. genes differentially expressed upon cell-cell interaction)

Here, the gene set of interest are the genes differentially expressed from Classical monocytes to MI_CD206, MI_MHCII. The method to calculate the differential expression is here the standard Seurat Wilcoxon test.

DE genes in receiver cells Classical monocytes, MI_CD206, MI_MHCII:

```

# seurat_obj_receiver= subset(so, idents = receiver) # we will not compare
# conditions within one receiver.
seurat_obj_receiver <- so
# seurat_obj_receiver = SetIdent(seurat_obj_receiver, value =
# seurat_obj_receiver[['treatment']])

condition_oi = celltype.to
condition_reference = celltype.from

DE_table_receiver = FindMarkers(object = seurat_obj_receiver, ident.1 =
  condition_oi,
  ident.2 = condition_reference, min.pct = 0.1) %>%
  rownames_to_column("gene")

geneset_oi = DE_table_receiver %>%
  filter(p_val_adj <= 0.05 & abs(avg_log2FC) >= 0.25) %>%
  pull(gene)
geneset_oi = geneset_oi %>%
  [. %in% rownames(ligand_target_matrix)]

```

3.3 3. Define a set of potential ligands: these are ligands that are expressed by the “sender/niche” cell population and bind a (putative) receptor expressed by the “receiver/target” population

Top potential ligands:

```

ligands = lr_network %>%
  pull(from) %>%
  unique()
receptors = lr_network %>%
  pull(to) %>%
  unique()

expressed_ligands = intersect(ligands, expressed_genes_sender)
expressed_receptors = intersect(receptors, expressed_genes_receiver)

potential_ligands = lr_network %>%
  filter(from %in% expressed_ligands & to %in% expressed_receptors) %>%
  pull(from) %>%
  unique()

```

3.4 4. Perform NicheNet ligand activity analysis: rank the potential ligands based on the presence of their target genes in the gene set of interest (compared to the background set of genes)

The ligand activity table:

```

ligand_activities = predict_ligand_activities(geneset = geneset_o1,
  background_expressed_genes = background_expressed_genes,
  ligand_target_matrix = ligand_target_matrix, potential_ligands =
  potential_ligands)

ligand_activities = ligand_activities %>%
  arrange(-pearson) %>%
  mutate(rank = rank(desc(pearson)))

```

The different ligand activity measures (auroc, auapr, pearson correlation coefficient) are a measure for how well a ligand can predict the observed differentially expressed genes compared to the background of expressed genes. In our validation study (the author of the md), we showed that the pearson correlation coefficient between a ligand’s target predictions and the observed transcriptional response was the most informative measure to define ligand activity. Therefore, NicheNet ranks the ligands based on their pearson correlation coefficient.

The number of top-ranked ligands that are further used to predict active target genes and construct an active ligand-receptor network is here 20.

```

best_upstream_ligands = ligand_activities %>%
  top_n(20, pearson) %>%
  arrange(-pearson) %>%
  pull(test_ligand) %>%
  unique()

```

These ligands are expressed by one or more of the input sender cells. To see which cell population expresses which of these top-ranked ligands:

```
DotPlot(so, features = best_upstream_ligands %>%
  rev(), cols = "RdYlBu") + RotatedAxis() + ggtitle(paste("Top_20",
  paste(sender_celltypes,
  collapse = "_"), "ligands_targeting", paste(receiver.cells, collapse =
  "_")))
```

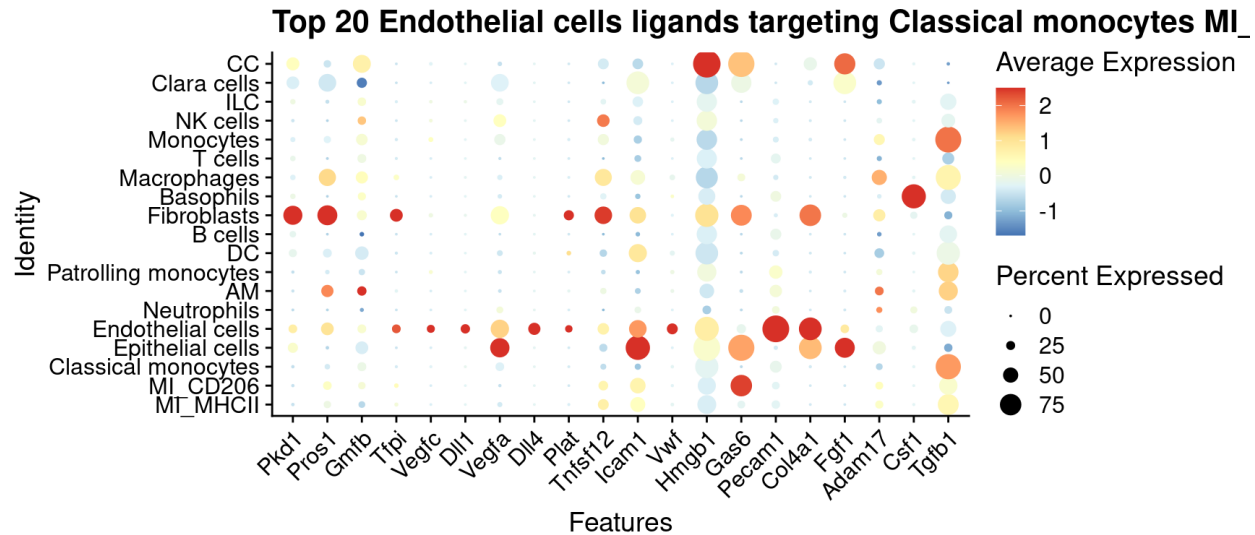


Figure 1: 1-top-ranked ligands

3.5 5. Infer receptors and top-predicted target genes of ligands that are top-ranked in the ligand activity analysis

3.5.1 Active target gene inference

```
active_ligand_target_links_df = best_upstream_ligands %>%
  lapply(get_weighted_ligand_target_links, geneset = geneset_oi, ligand_
  target_matrix = ligand_target_matrix,
  n = 200) %>%
  bind_rows() %>%
  drop_na()

active_ligand_target_links = prepare_ligand_target_visualization(ligand_
  target_df = active_ligand_target_links_df,
  ligand_target_matrix = ligand_target_matrix, cutoff = 0.33)

order_ligands = intersect(best_upstream_ligands, colnames(active_ligand_
  target_links)) %>%
  rev() %>%
  make.names()
order_targets = active_ligand_target_links_df$target %>%
  unique() %>%
  intersect(rownames(active_ligand_target_links)) %>%
  make.names()
```

```

rownames(active_ligand_target_links) = rownames(active_ligand_target_links
) %>%
  make.names() # make.names() for heatmap visualization of genes like
               H2-T23
colnames(active_ligand_target_links) = colnames(active_ligand_target_links
) %>%
  make.names() # make.names() for heatmap visualization of genes like
               H2-T23

vis_ligand_target = active_ligand_target_links[order_targets, order_
ligands] %>%
  t()

```

```

p_ligand_target_network = vis_ligand_target %>%
  make_heatmap_ggplot("Prioritized_ligands", "Predicted_target_genes",
    color = "purple",
    legend_position = "top", x_axis_position = "top", legend_title = "
    Regulatory_potential") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(face = "italic")) + scale_fill_
    gradient2(low = "whitesmoke",
    high = "purple", breaks = c(0, 0.006, 0.012))
p_ligand_target_network

```

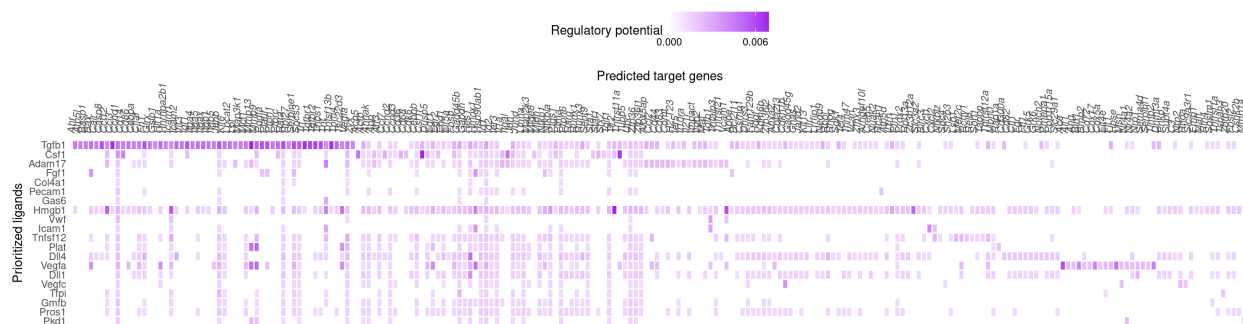


Figure 2: 2-Active target gene inference

3.5.2 Receptors of top-ranked ligands

```

lr_network_top = lr_network %>%
  filter(from %in% best_upstream_ligands & to %in% expressed_receptors)
  %>%
  distinct(from, to)
best_upstream_receptors = lr_network_top %>%
  pull(to) %>%
  unique()

lr_network_top_df_large = weighted_networks_lr %>%
  filter(from %in% best_upstream_ligands & to %in% best_upstream_
    receptors)

lr_network_top_df = lr_network_top_df_large %>%

```



```

    spread("from", "weight", fill = 0)
lr_network_top_matrix = lr_network_top_df %>%
  select(-to) %>%
  as.matrix() %>%
  magrittr::set_rownames(lr_network_top_df$to)

dist_receptors = dist(lr_network_top_matrix, method = "binary")
hclust_receptors = hclust(dist_receptors, method = "ward.D2")
order_receptors = hclust_receptors$labels[hclust_receptors$order]

dist_ligands = dist(lr_network_top_matrix %>%
  t(), method = "binary")
hclust_ligands = hclust(dist_ligands, method = "ward.D2")
order_ligands_receptor = hclust_ligands$labels[hclust_ligands$order]

order_receptors = order_receptors %>%
  intersect(rownames(lr_network_top_matrix))
order_ligands_receptor = order_ligands_receptor %>%
  intersect(colnames(lr_network_top_matrix))

vis_ligand_receptor_network = lr_network_top_matrix[order_receptors, order_ligands_receptor]
rownames(vis_ligand_receptor_network) = order_receptors %>%
  make.names()
colnames(vis_ligand_receptor_network) = order_ligands_receptor %>%
  make.names()

p_ligand_receptor_network = vis_ligand_receptor_network %>%
  t() %>%
  make_heatmap_ggplot("Ligands", "Receptors", color = "mediumvioletred",
    x_axis_position = "top",
    legend_title = "Prior interaction potential")
p_ligand_receptor_network

```

3.5.3 Receptors of top-ranked ligands, but after considering only bona fide ligand-receptor interactions documented in literature and publicly available databases

```

lr_network_strict = lr_network %>%
  filter(database != "ppi_prediction_go" & database != "ppi_prediction")
  # remove these 2 predictions
ligands_bona_fide = lr_network_strict %>%
  pull(from) %>%
  unique()
receptors_bona_fide = lr_network_strict %>%
  pull(to) %>%
  unique()

lr_network_top_df_large_strict = lr_network_top_df_large %>%
  distinct(from, to) %>%
  inner_join(lr_network_strict, by = c("from", "to")) %>%
  distinct(from, to)
lr_network_top_df_large_strict = lr_network_top_df_large_strict %>%

```

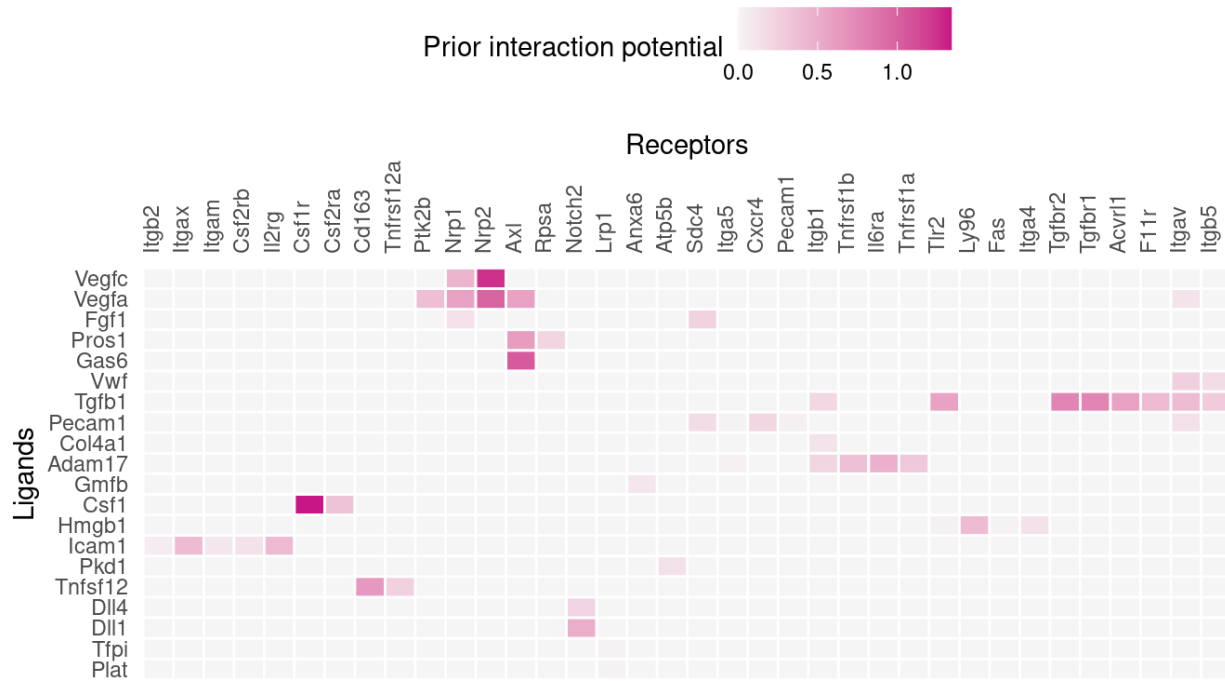


Figure 3: 3-Receptors of top-ranked ligands

```

inner_join(lr_network_top_df_large, by = c("from", "to"))
lr_network_top_df_strict = lr_network_top_df_large_strict %>%
  spread("from", "weight", fill = 0)
lr_network_top_matrix_strict = lr_network_top_df_strict %>%
  select(-to) %>%
  as.matrix() %>%
  magrittr::set_rownames(lr_network_top_df_strict$to)

dist_receptors = dist(lr_network_top_matrix_strict, method = "binary")
hclust_receptors = hclust(dist_receptors, method = "ward.D2")
order_receptors = hclust_receptors$labels[hclust_receptors$order]

dist_ligands = dist(lr_network_top_matrix_strict %>%
  t(), method = "binary")
hclust_ligands = hclust(dist_ligands, method = "ward.D2")
order_ligands_receptor = hclust_ligands$labels[hclust_ligands$order]

order_receptors = order_receptors %>%
  intersect(rownames(lr_network_top_matrix_strict))
order_ligands_receptor = order_ligands_receptor %>%
  intersect(colnames(lr_network_top_matrix_strict))

vis_ligand_receptor_network_strict = lr_network_top_matrix_strict[order_
  receptors,
  order_ligands_receptor]
rownames(vis_ligand_receptor_network_strict) = order_receptors %>%
  make.names()

```

```

colnames(vis_ligand_receptor_network_strict) = order_ligands_receptor %>% 42
  make.names() 43
44
p_ligand_receptor_network_strict = vis_ligand_receptor_network_strict %>% 45
  t() %>% 46
  make_heatmap_ggplot("Ligands", "Receptors", color = "mediumvioletred", 47
    x_axis_position = "top",
    legend_title = "Prior interaction potential\n(bona fide)" 48
  )
p_ligand_receptor_network_strict 49

```

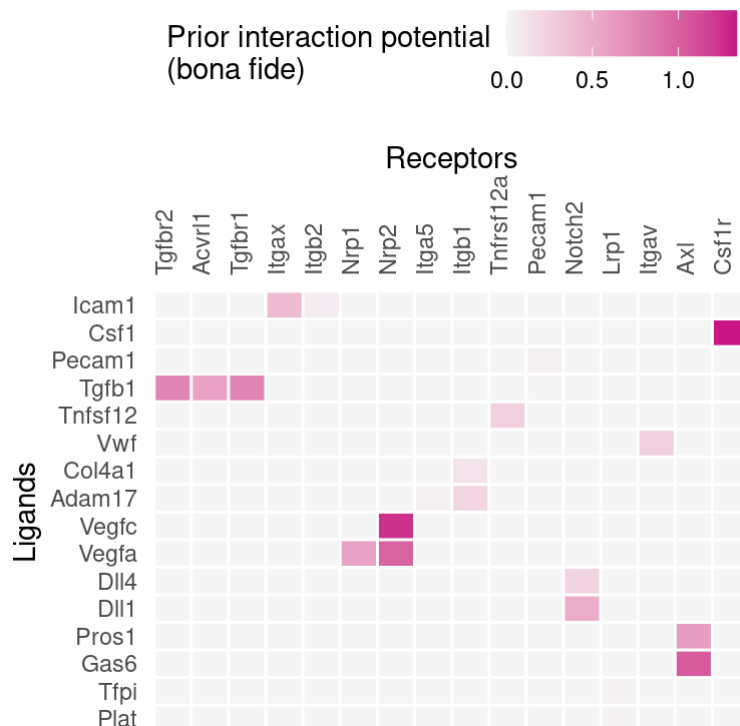


Figure 4: 4-bona fide ligand-receptor interactions

3.6 6) Summary visualizations of the NicheNet analysis

```

# combined heatmap: overlay ligand activities with target genesRemarks 1
2
ligand_pearson_matrix = ligand_activities %>% 3
  select(pearson) %>% 4
  as.matrix() %>% 5
  magrittr::set_rownames(ligand_activities$test_ligand) 6
7
rownames(ligand_pearson_matrix) = rownames(ligand_pearson_matrix) %>% 8
  make.names() 9
colnames(ligand_pearson_matrix) = colnames(ligand_pearson_matrix) %>% 10
  make.names() 11
12
vis_ligand_pearson = ligand_pearson_matrix[order_ligands, ] %>% 13

```

```

as.matrix(ncol = 1) %>%
magrittr::set_colnames("Pearson")
p_ligand_pearson = vis_ligand_pearson %>%
make_heatmap_ggplot("Prioritized_ligands", "Ligand_activity", color =
"darkorange",
legend_position = "top", x_axis_position = "top", legend_title = "
Pearson_correlation_coefficient\ntarget_gene_prediction_ability
)") +
theme(legend.text = element_text(size = 9))

figures_without_legend = cowplot::plot_grid(p_ligand_pearson + theme(
legend.position = "none",
axis.ticks = element_blank()) + theme(axis.title.x = element_text()),
p_ligand_target_network +
theme(legend.position = "none", axis.ticks = element_blank()) + ylab("
"), align = "hv",
nrow = 1, rel_widths = c(ncol(vis_ligand_pearson) + 10, ncol(vis_
ligand_target)))

legends = cowplot::plot_grid(ggpubr::as_ggplot(ggpubr::get_legend(p_ligand
_pearson)),
ggpubr::as_ggplot(ggpubr::get_legend(p_ligand_target_network)), nrow =
1, align = "h")

combined_plot = cowplot::plot_grid(figures_without_legend, legends, rel_
heights = c(10,
2), nrow = 2, align = "hv")
combined_plot

```

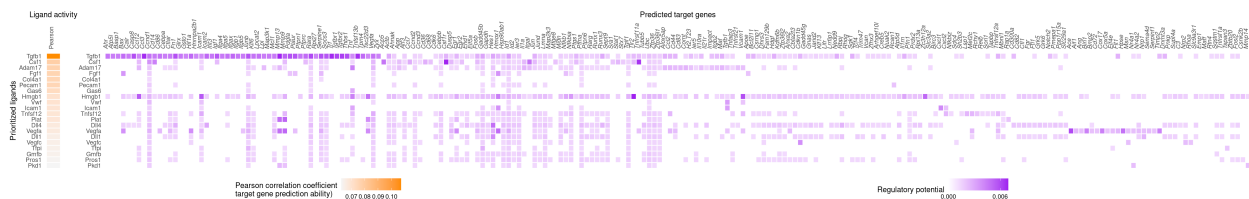


Figure 5: 5-summary visualisation

4 Session information

R session:

```

sessionInfo()

## R version 4.3.3 (2024-02-29)
## Platform: aarch64-apple-darwin20 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS 15.1.1
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.3-arm64/Resources/
lib/libRblas.0.dylib

```

```

## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.3-arm64/Resources/ 7
## lib/libRlapack.dylib; LAPACK version 3.11.0
## 8
## locale: 9
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8 10
## 11
## time zone: Europe/Paris 12
## tzcode source: internal 13
## 14
## attached base packages: 15
## [1] stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods base 16
## 17
## other attached packages: 18
## [1] lubridate_1.9.4 forcats_1.0.0 stringr_1.5.1 dplyr_1 19
## .1.4
## [5] purrr_1.0.2 readr_2.1.5 tidyr_1.3.1 tibble_3 20
## .2.1
## [9] ggplot2_3.5.1 tidyverse_2.0.0 Seurat_5.1.0 21
## SeuratObject_5.0.2
## [13] sp_2.1-4 nichenetr_2.1.0 22
## 23
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached): 24
## [1] RcppAnnoy_0.0.22 splines_4.3.3 later_1.4.1 25
## [4] bitops_1.0-9 polyclip_1.10-7 hardhat_1.4.0 26
## [7] pROC_1.18.5 rpart_4.1.23 fastDummies_1.7.4 27
## [10] lifecycle_1.0.4 doParallel_1.0.17 globals_0.16.3 28
## [13] lattice_0.22-6 MASS_7.3-60.0.1 backports_1.5.0 29
## [16] magrittr_2.0.3 limma_3.58.1 Hmisc_5.2-1 30
## [19] plotly_4.10.4 rmarkdown_2.29 yaml_2.3.10 31
## [22] httpuv_1.6.15 sctransform_0.4.1 spam_2.11-0 32
## [25] spatstat.sparse_3.1-0 reticulate_1.40.0 cowplot_1.1.3 33
## [28] pbapply_1.7-2 RColorBrewer_1.1-3 abind_1.4-8 34
## [31] Rtsne_0.17 BiocGenerics_0.48.1 nnet_7.3-19 35
## [34] tweenr_2.0.3 ipred_0.9-15 circlize_0.4.16 36
## [37] lava_1.8.0 IRanges_2.36.0 S4Vectors_0.40.2 37
## [40] ggrepel_0.9.6 irlba_2.3.5.1 listenv_0.9.1 38
## [43] spatstat.utils_3.1-1 goftest_1.2-3 RSpectra_0.16-2 39
## [46] spatstat.random_3.3-2 fitdistrplus_1.2-1 parallelly_1.40.1 40
## [49] leiden_0.4.3.1 codetools_0.2-20 ggforce_0.4.2 41
## [52] tidyselect_1.2.1 shape_1.4.6.1 farver_2.1.2 42
## [55] base64enc_0.1-3 matrixStats_1.4.1 stats4_4.3.3 43
## [58] spatstat.explore_3.3-3 jsonlite_1.8.9 caret_7.0-1 44
## [61] GetoptLong_1.0.5 e1071_1.7-16 Formula_1.2-5 45
## [64] progressr_0.15.1 ggribges_0.5.6 survival_3.7-0 46
## [67] iterators_1.0.14 foreach_1.5.2 tools_4.3.3 47
## [70] ggnewscale_0.5.0 ica_1.0-3 Rcpp_1.0.13-1 48
## [73] glue_1.8.0 prodlim_2024.06.25 gridExtra_2.3 49
## [76] xfun_0.49 withr_3.0.2 formatR_1.14 50
## [79] fastmap_1.2.0 fansi_1.0.6 caTools_1.18.3 51
## [82] digest_0.6.37 timechange_0.3.0 R6_2.5.1 52
## [85] mime_0.12 colorspace_2.1-1 scattermore_1.2 53
## [88] tensor_1.5 spatstat.data_3.1-4 Diagrammer_1.0.11 54
## [91] utf8_1.2.4 generics_0.1.3 data.table_1.16.4 55
## [94] recipes_1.1.0 class_7.3-22 httr_1.4.7 56

```

## [97]	htmlwidgets_1.6.4	uwot_0.1.16	ModelMetrics_1	57
	.2.2.2			
## [100]	pkgconfig_2.0.3	gtable_0.3.6	timeDate_4041.110	58
## [103]	ComplexHeatmap_2.18.0	lmtest_0.9-40	shadowtext_0.1.4	59
## [106]	htmltools_0.5.8.1	dotCall64_1.2	clue_0.3-66	60
## [109]	scales_1.3.0	png_0.1-8	gower_1.0.1	61
## [112]	spatstat.univar_3.1-1	knitr_1.49	rstudioapi_0.17.1	62
## [115]	tzdb_0.4.0	reshape2_1.4.4	rjson_0.2.23	63
## [118]	checkmate_2.3.2	visNetwork_2.1.2	nlme_3.1-166	64
## [121]	proxy_0.4-27	zoo_1.8-12	GlobalOptions_0.1.2	65
## [124]	KernSmooth_2.23-24	parallel_4.3.3	miniUI_0.1.1.1	66
## [127]	foreign_0.8-87	pillar_1.9.0	grid_4.3.3	67
## [130]	vctrs_0.6.5	RANN_2.6.2	randomForest_4	68
	.7-1.2			
## [133]	promises_1.3.2	xtable_1.8-4	cluster_2.1.7	69
## [136]	htmlTable_2.4.3	evaluate_1.0.1	cli_3.6.3	70
## [139]	compiler_4.3.3	rlang_1.1.4	crayon_1.5.3	71
## [142]	future.apply_1.11.3	labeling_0.4.3	fdrtool_1.2.18	72
## [145]	plyr_1.8.9	stringi_1.8.4	viridisLite_0.4.2	73
## [148]	deldir_2.0-4	munsell_0.5.1	lazyeval_0.2.2	74
## [151]	spatstat.geom_3.3-4	Matrix_1.6-5	RcppHNSW_0.6.0	75
## [154]	hms_1.1.3	patchwork_1.3.0	future_1.34.0	76
## [157]	statmod_1.5.0	shiny_1.9.1	ROCR_1.0-11	77
## [160]	igraph_2.1.2			78

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