



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

Python for bioimage analysis

Material:



RAFAEL CAMACHO | SCIENTIFIC OFFICER | CENTRE FOR CELLULAR IMAGING

<https://github.com/CamachoDejay/teaching-bioimage-analysis-python/tree/gotbin-nov-2022>



The Centre for Cellular Imaging



- The Centre for Cellular Imaging (CCI) is a national core facility that integrates both light and electron microscopy
- The CCI offers open-access state-of-the-art imaging equipment
- Researchers from universities or companies in Sweden and from abroad are equally welcome!
- We are part of the Euro-Bioimaging Swedish node

The Centre for Cellular Imaging

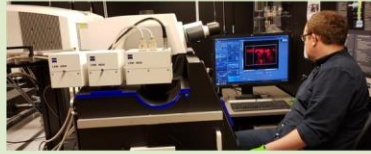
Wide-field



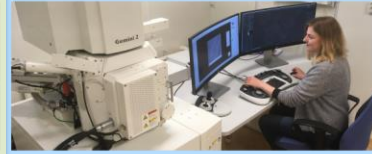
Confocal



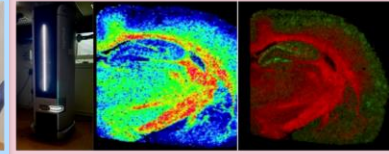
Multiphoton



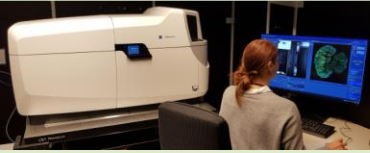
3D SEM & CAT



MALDI-IMS



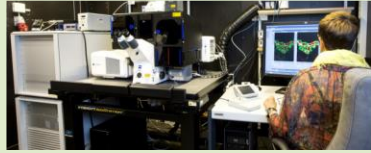
High Content



Laser micro dissection



Super-Resolution



3D TEM & CLEM

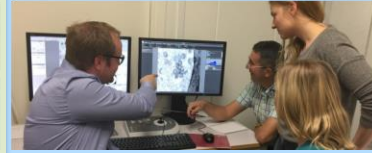
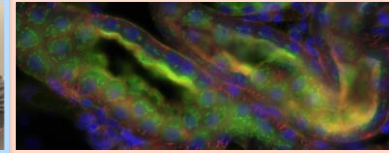


Image Analysis



Maria Smedh
PhD Physics



Rafael Camacho
PhD Chemistry



Jens Berndtsson
PhD Biochemistry



Jörg Hanrieder
PhD Chemistry



Haijiang Zhang
PhD Biotechnology



Nabanita Chatterjee
PhD Biology



Massimo Micaroni
PhD Biology



Erin Cocks
PhD Biology



Julia Fernandez-Rodriguez
PhD Biology



Introduction to quantitative imaging

Bioimage analysis and Python

Short demo

Image-based Quantitative Biology

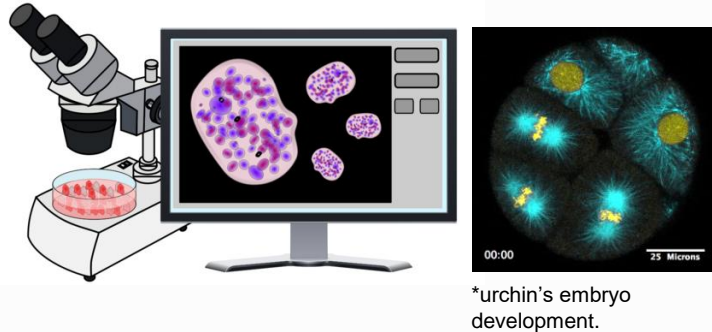
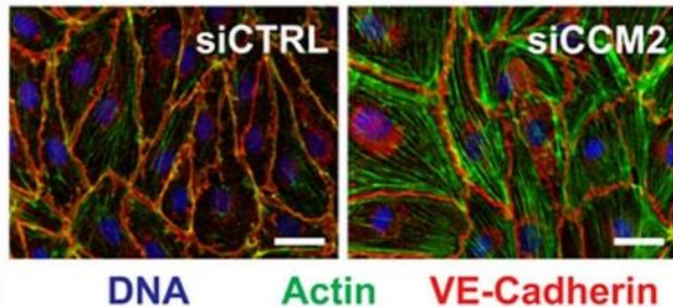


Image-based quantitative biology uses the rich information present in biological images to create a list of descriptors that can be analysed to discover relevant patterns.

Therefore, many samples must be imaged to achieve statistically meaningful results.

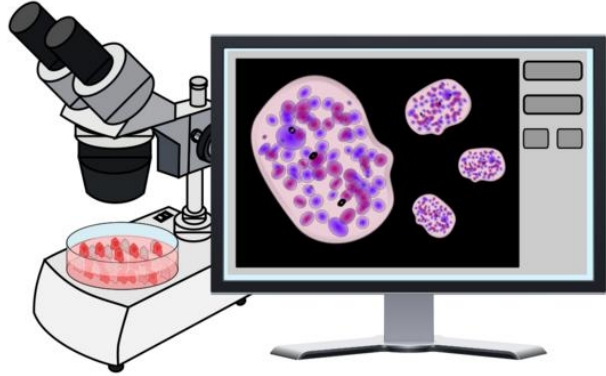


[Circulation. 2015;131:289–299](#)

siCTRL → “healthy” cells || siCCM2 → “diseased” cells

Immunofluorescence images of endothelial cells treated with siCTRL or siCCM2 stained for DNA (blue), actin (green), and VE-cadherin (red).

Image-based Quantitative Biology | The challenge



Biological system as inherently complex.
As a consequence, obtaining sufficiently large datasets during manual operation can become very time-consuming, especially when the phenotypes of interest are rare or occur only during specific biological stages.

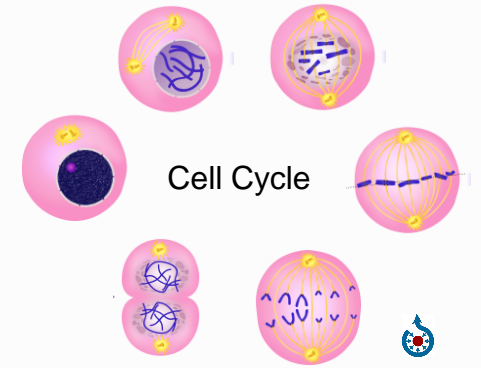
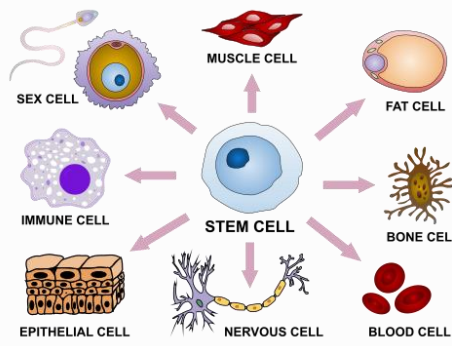
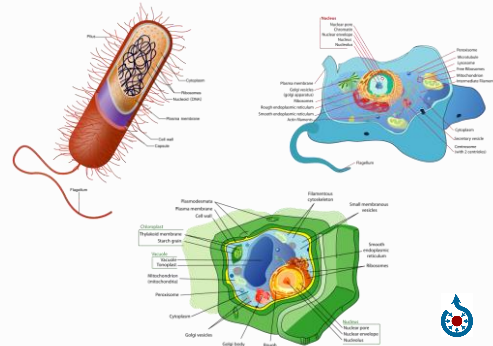
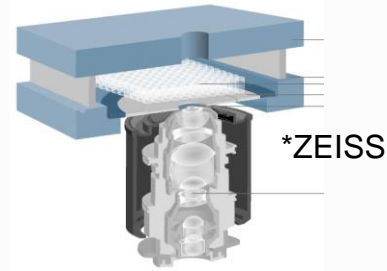
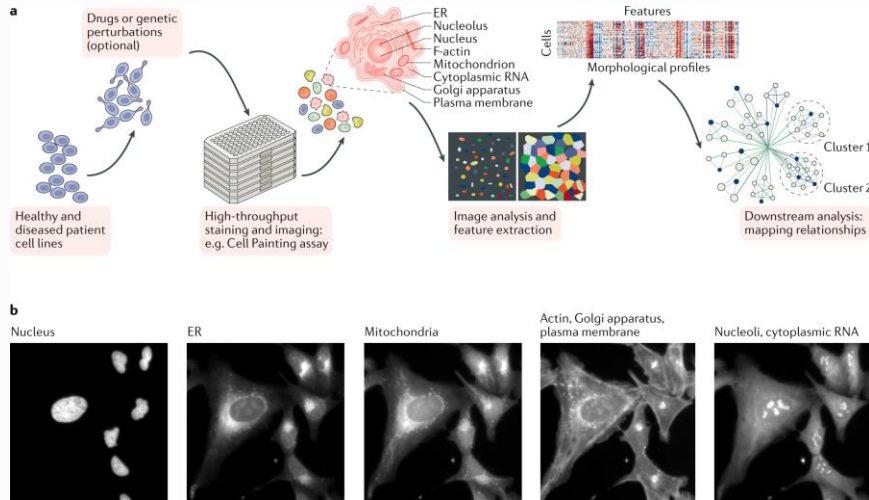


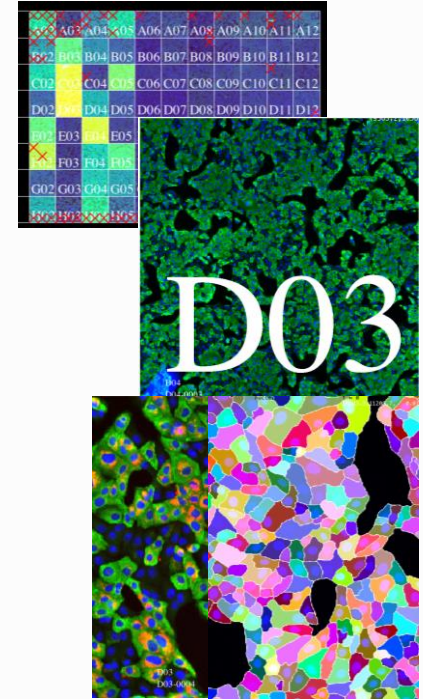
Image attribution disclaimer: all figures marked by  come from <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

Automated microscopy | E.g. HCS Microscopy

Cells are seeded in a multi-well plate. These are exposed to different conditions. All wells are imaged and features extracted.



Computer controlled microscope



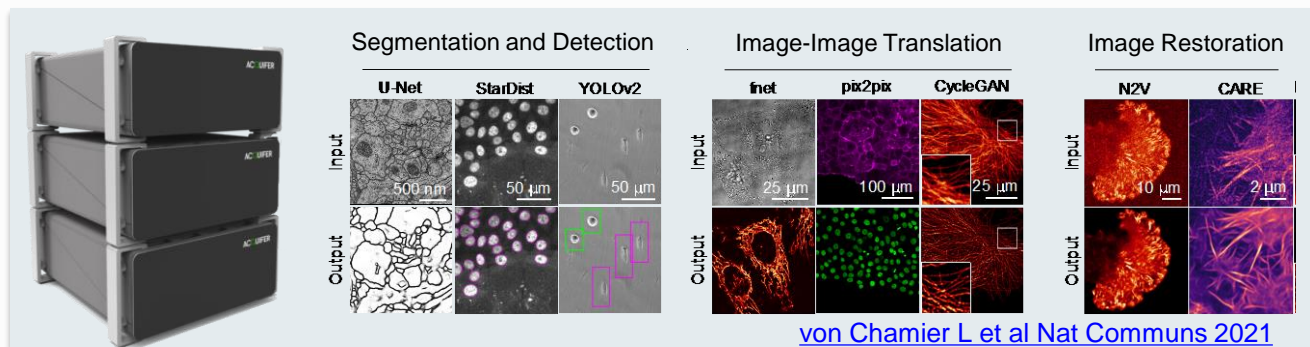
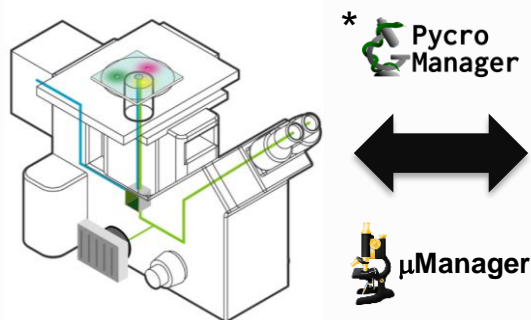
[Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 20, 145–159 \(2021\)](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrd.2019.10)

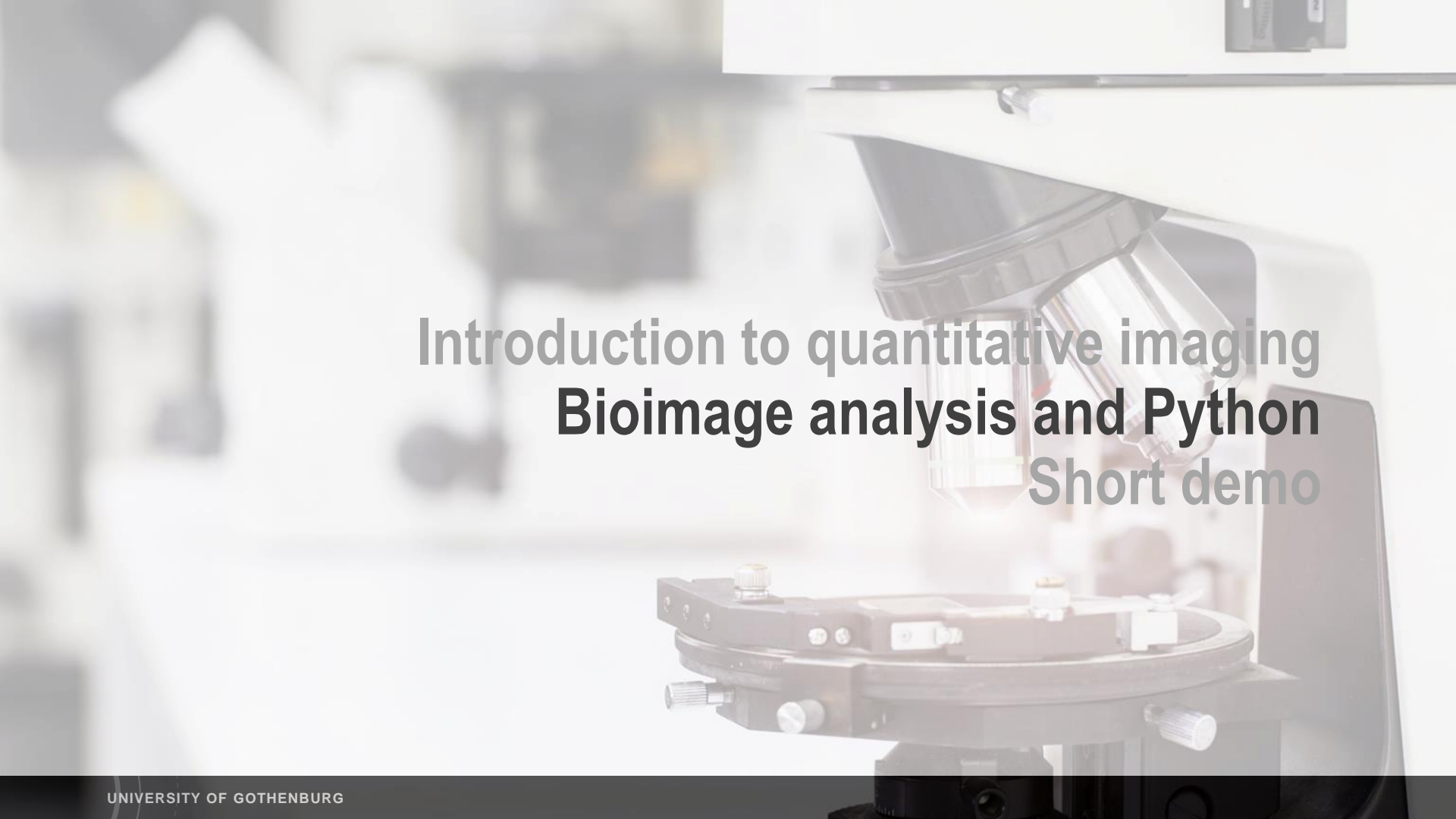
<https://github.com/embl-cba/plateviewer>

Smart Microscopy | Feedback Microscopy

Over the last decade, much effort has been made to connect bioimage analysis (used to, e.g., detect specific cells in microscopy images) with fully motorised and computer-controlled microscopes (via proprietary or open-source software packages) to generate automated and adaptive imaging workflows, referred to as **smart microscopy**.

[Nature Biotechnology, 33, 815–818 \(2015\)](#)





Introduction to quantitative imaging

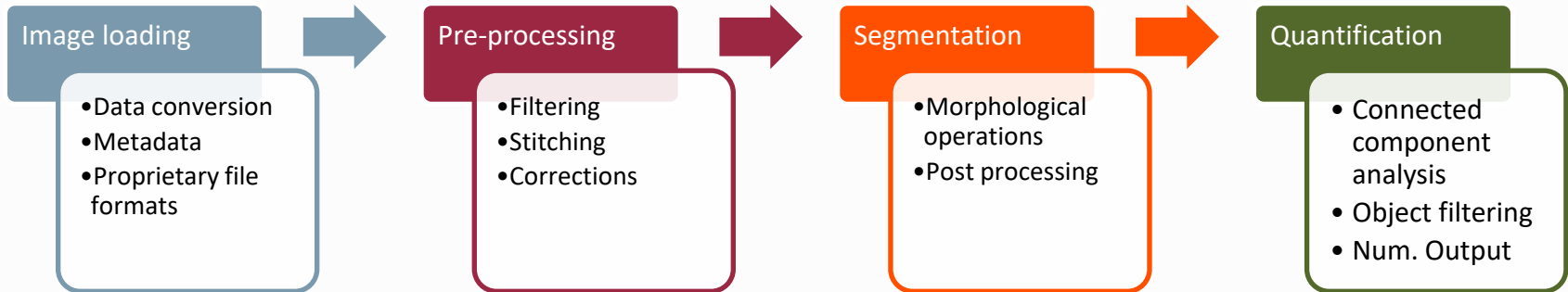
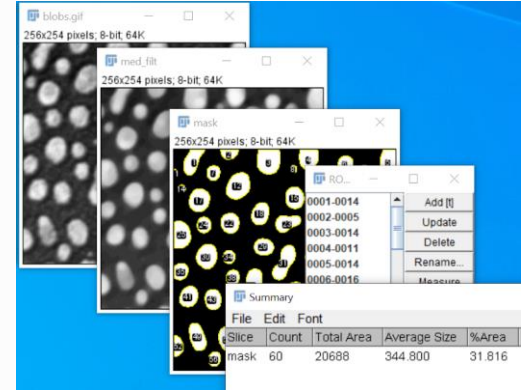
Bioimage analysis and Python

Short demo

Bioimage analysis

Could be defined as “the process of identifying spatio-temporal distribution of biological components in images, and measure their characteristics to study their underlying mechanisms in an unbiased way.”

Miura & Tosi, 2016, Introduction, “Bioimage Data Analysis”



Bioimage analysis vs Image analysis (computer vision)

“Image analysis is a process of discovering, identifying, and understanding patterns that are relevant to the performance of an image-based task. One of the principal goals of image analysis by computer is to endow a machine with the capability to approximate, in some sense, a similar capability in human beings”

Gonzalez & Woods, “Digital Image Processing”, 2008

In Bioimage analysis we do not emphasize human recognition. The focus is objectivity of quantitative measurements, rather than agreement with human recognition.

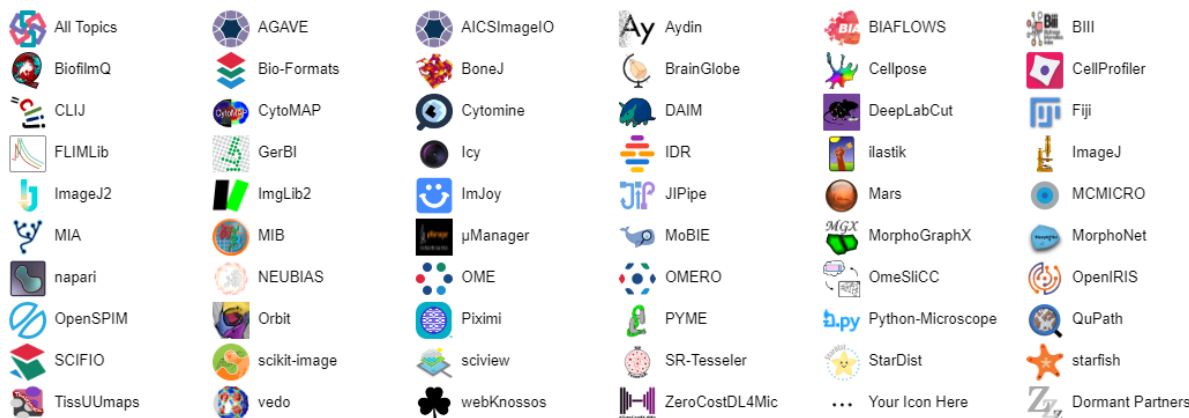
Adapted from Kota Miura: https://github.com/miura/reproducible_bioimage_analysis

Bioimage analysis landscape

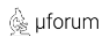


<https://forum.image.sc/>

Community Partners



RELATED COMMUNITIES



SPONSORED BY COBA



Some examples of programming languages:

Java

ImageJ – macro
FIJI
Micromanager

Python

Scikit-image
*ML + data mining


MATLAB

Many packages
Material science and engineering

Why Python

The usuals: Easy to learn*, versatile, packages, thriving community...

For reproducibility and training: Jupyter notebooks (example later today)

The “new”: Machine learning, Napari, Chan Zuckerberg Initiative (CZI) , ...

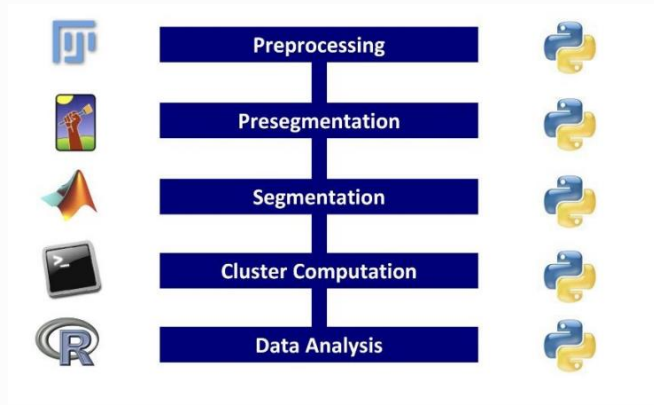


Image Jonas Hartmann (MIT licensed)

<https://github.com/WholsJack/python-bioimage-analysis-tutorial>



The “One Ring effect”

Python for bioimage analysis



The good

- Sharing and reproducibility
- Collaboration
- Openness



The challenges

- Teaching to beginners
- Lack of general knowledge
- Lack of knowhow in research groups



The opportunities

- Access to other communities
- Machine learning
- Hardware control
- Smart-microscopy

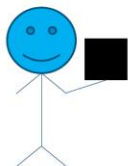
Openness of software / projects



Communication
is key!

Choose your project's level wisely, and communicate it clearly

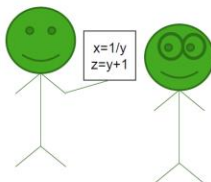
Closed source



- Open to collaborations
- “Black box”
- Compiled code (e.g. C/C++)
- Good for protecting intellectual properties (\$\$\$)

Hardware device
drivers

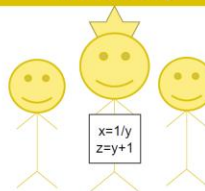
Open source



- Code available to read
- Not necessarily executable code
- No maintenance / support efforts

Custom image
analysis scripts

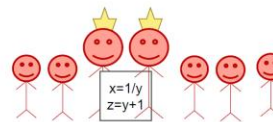
Benevolent dictatorship



- Open to contributions
- Single maintainer, often overwhelmed
- Efficient decision making
- Bus factor ≈ 1

TrackMate, SNT,
MorpholibJ, CLIJ

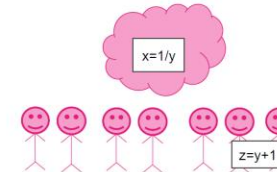
Community driven



- Open to contributions
- Partially democratic
- Board of maintainers (core developers)
- Long-winded decision making

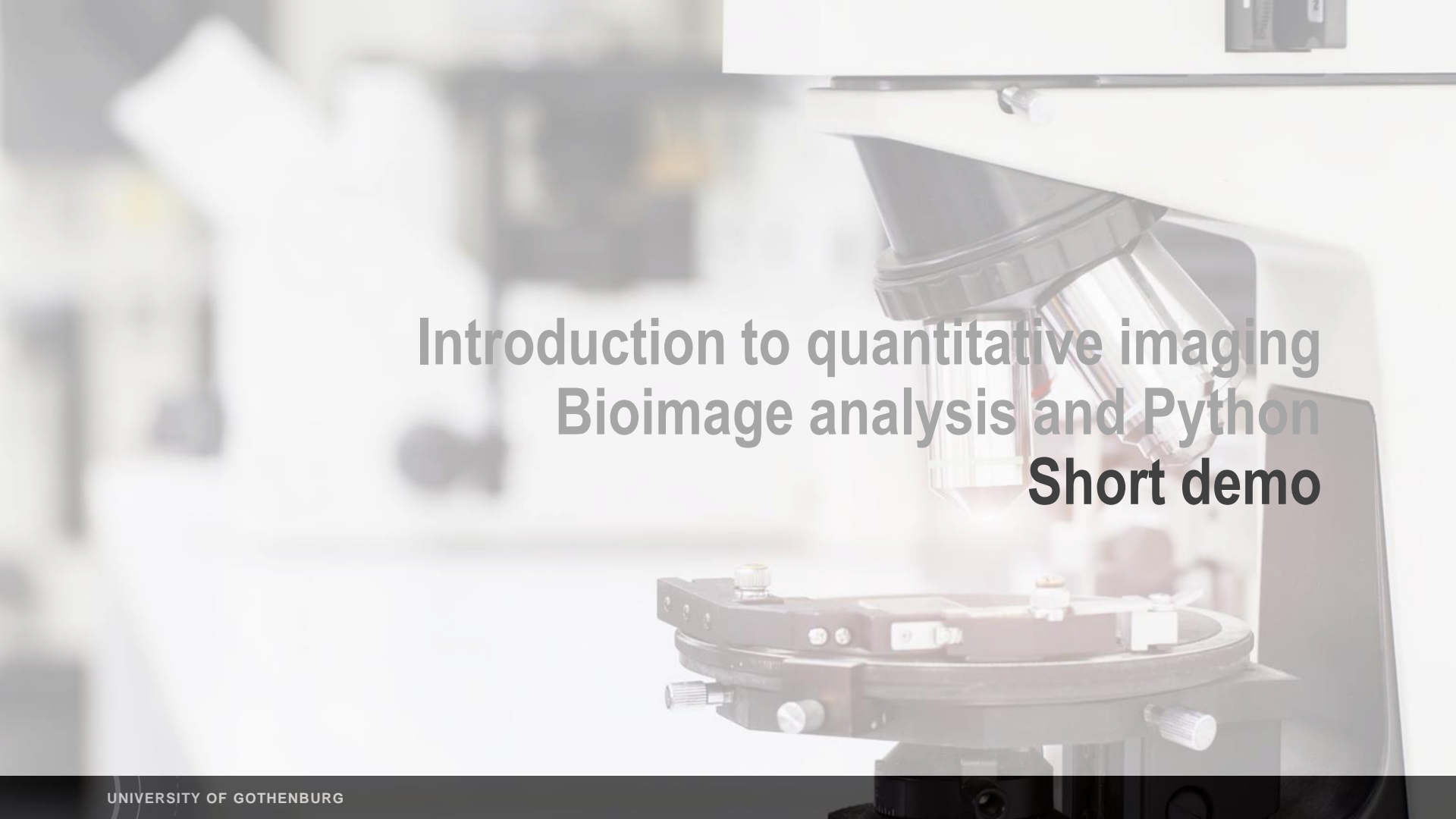
scikit-image, scipy,
OpenCL

Openly extensible



- Openly extensible; without maintainers involved
- Partially community driven

ImageJ,
Python, numpy



Introduction to quantitative imaging Bioimage analysis and Python **Short demo**

Short demo

We will use Python for bioimage analysis. In this context we will be using Napari as an multi-dimensional image viewer, skimage for image processing operations, aicspylibczi for advanced loading example (metadata + proprietary file format).

Napari - <https://napari.org/stable/>

skimage - <https://scikit-image.org/>

aicspylibczi - <https://github.com/AllenCellModeling/aicspylibczi>

Material:



<https://github.com/CamachoDejay/teaching-bioimage-analysis-python/tree/gotbin-nov-2022>



napari



scikit-image
image processing in python



AllenCellModeling / aicspylibczi

Public

forked from elhuhdron/pylibczi

List of resources

Napari hub, discover, install and share Napari plugins: <https://www.napari-hub.org/>

NEUBIAS: <http://eubias.org/NEUBIAS/>

Image.sc Forum <https://forum.image.sc/>

Bio-Image analysis wiki <http://wiki.cmci.info/start>

Introduction to Bioimage Analysis By Pete Bankhead jupyter-book
<https://bioimagebook.github.io/README.html>

Neubias F1000 gateway: <https://f1000research.com/gateways/neubias>

Books:

Bioimage Data Analysis, Editor: Kota Miura

<https://analyticalscience.wiley.com/do/10.1002/was.00050003>

Bioimage Data Analysis Workflows, Editors: Kota Miura and Nataša Sladoje

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783030223854>



Maria Smedh
PhD Physics



Haijiang Zhang
PhD Biotechnology



Rafael Camacho
PhD Chemistry



Nabanita Chatterjee
PhD Biology



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

<https://www.gu.se/en/core-facilities/centre-for-cellular-imaging>



Jens Berndtsson
PhD Biochemistry



Massimo Micaroni
PhD Biology



Erin Cocks
PhD Biology



Jörg Hanrieder
PhD Chemistry



Julia Fernandez-Rodriguez
PhD Biology