ABRF/LMRG
Image Analysis Study

Nuclei in 3D cell culture images (and associated calibration image[s])

Proposal:
Segment the objects in a fluorescence z-stack image and provide:

- Centroid location in microns (um) for each nucleus: x, y, and z c
- Coordinates listed in separate columns. Labels x, y, and z.
- Integrated Intensity. Label intensity.
- Volume in cubic microns (um^3). Label volume.
- 3D volume image of your segmented image

Input:
Four different z-stack images that vary in their signal-to-noise ratio and the clustering of their objects of nuclei in 3D cell culture.
Voxel dimensions: 0.124x0.124x0.200 um

Calibration Image
Voxel dimensions: 1x1x1 um

TimeConsumingProtocol - 92s for four images
/Users/mcruz/Documents/Tutorials/ABRFTutorial/3DNuclei/3DNucleiPipelineComputeConsumingFinal.cppipe

Importing data in CellProfiler

1. Highlight the **Images** module.
    a. Drag-and-drop the images you will analyze into the Images module window.
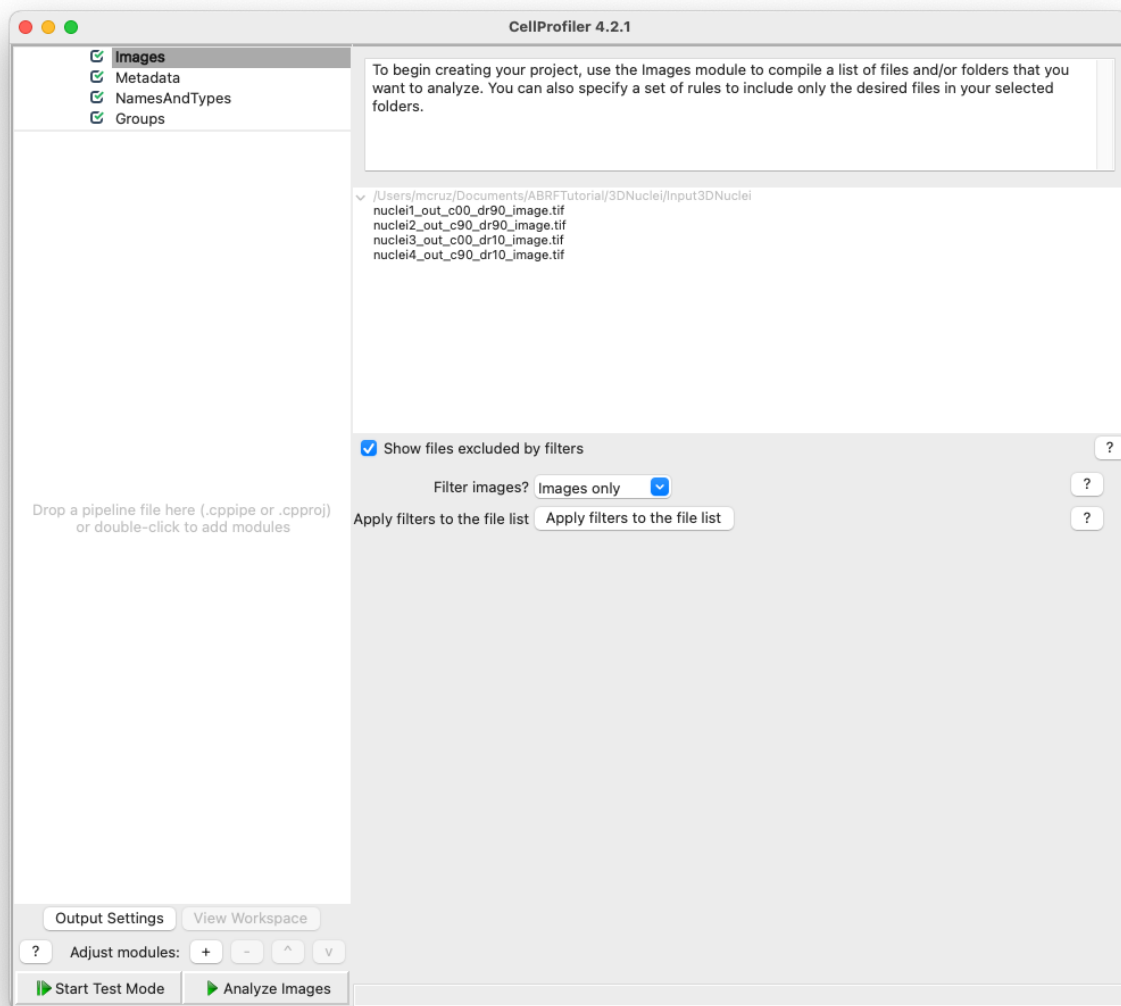
Load the pipeline file (.cppipe). Drag-and-drop the file or go to File->Import->Pipeline from File…

Note: The pipeline should populate all information needed, but it's always a good practice to check if everything is fine.

> **Tip: Use the question mark button to learn more or if you have questions.**

2. Highlight the **NameAndType** module.
   The **NamesAndTypes** module gives each image a meaningful name by which modules in the analysis pipeline will refer to it. This module will also let you define an image stack that should be processed as a whole 3D volume.

a. Assign a name to: All images This is the simplest choice and the appropriate one because we have only one kind of image.
b. Process as 3D: Yes Selecting "Yes" will load the files as volumes
c. Populate the fields for "Relative Pixel Spacing". This calibration affects modules that handle 3D images as volumes.

The relative pixel spacing was provided and is 0.124 um in x and y and 0.200 um in z. To run the calibration file please change the relative pixel spacing to 1x1x1 um.

d. Assign the images "variable names" that describe the contents in the image. For example, use the name "Nuclei", "DNA", "DAPI" or something else that will remind you what the image is.
e. Hit the "update" button to populate
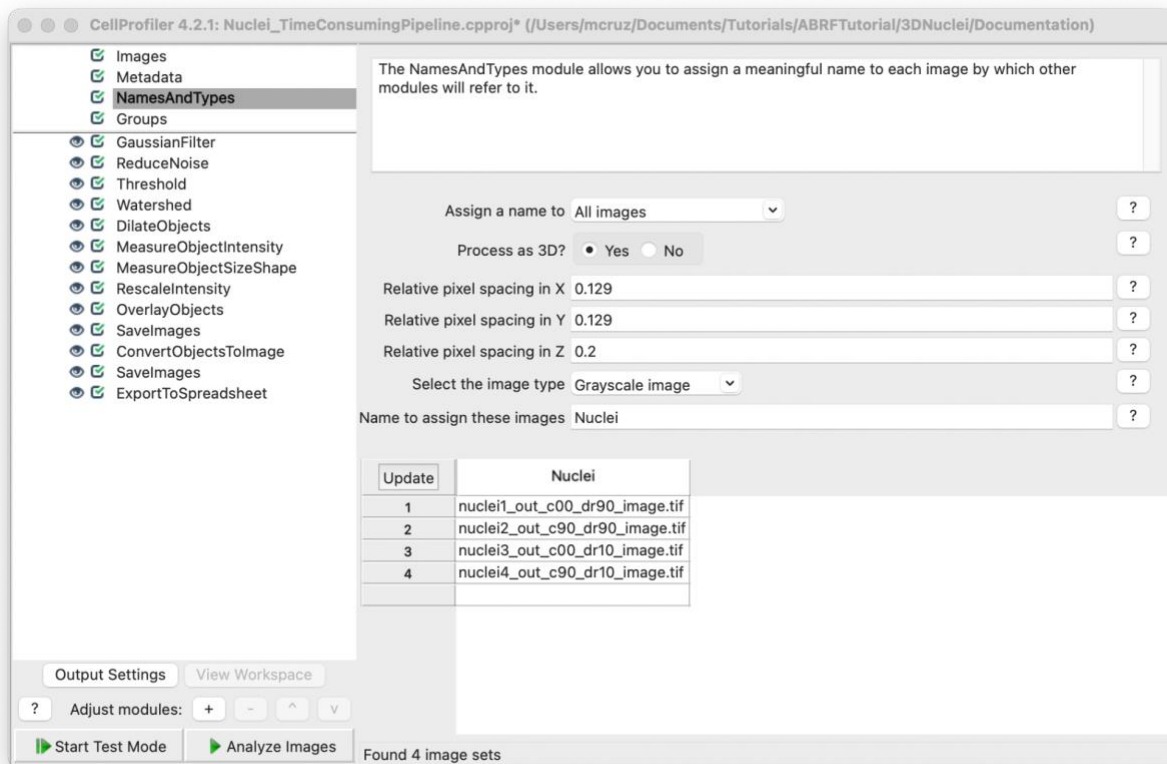
This pipeline can be divided into three main parts: Image processing, segmentation and measurement/export.

✓ **Images**
✓ Metadata
✓ NamesAndTypes
✓ Groups
👁 ✓ GaussianFilter
👁 ✓ ReduceNoise
👁 ✓ Threshold
👁 ✓ Watershed
👁 ✓ DilateObjects
👁 ✓ MeasureObjectIntensity
👁 ✓ MeasureObjectSizeShape
👁 ✓ RescaleIntensity
👁 ✓ OverlayObjects
👁 ✓ SaveImages
👁 ✓ ConvertObjectsToImage
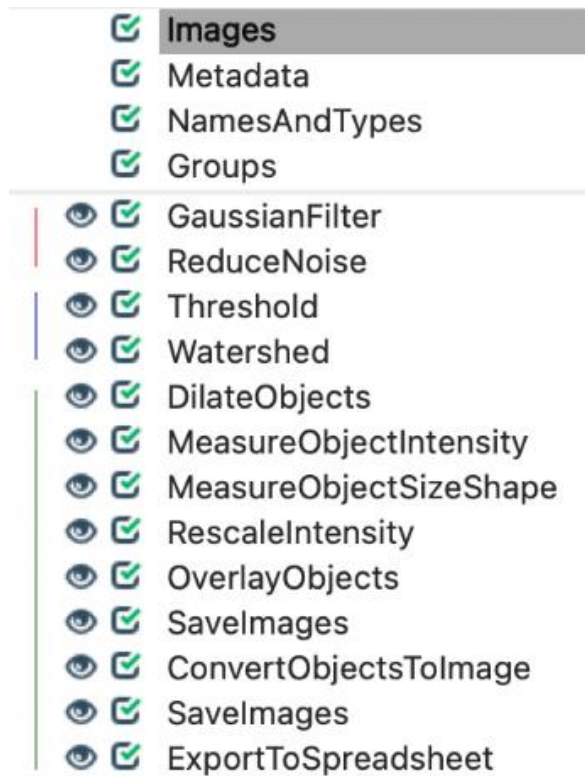👁 ✓ SaveImages
👁 ✓ ExportToSpreadsheet

Image processing:

The image set provided varies in signal-to-noise ratio, before attempting to segment the nuclei in these images, conditioning the images with filters and various image processing methods will improve segmentation results.

1. Hit the start test mode button.

Tip: You can select different image sets. For that you can go to the main tab, hit the test tab and choose another image set or you can hit the Next Image Set button.
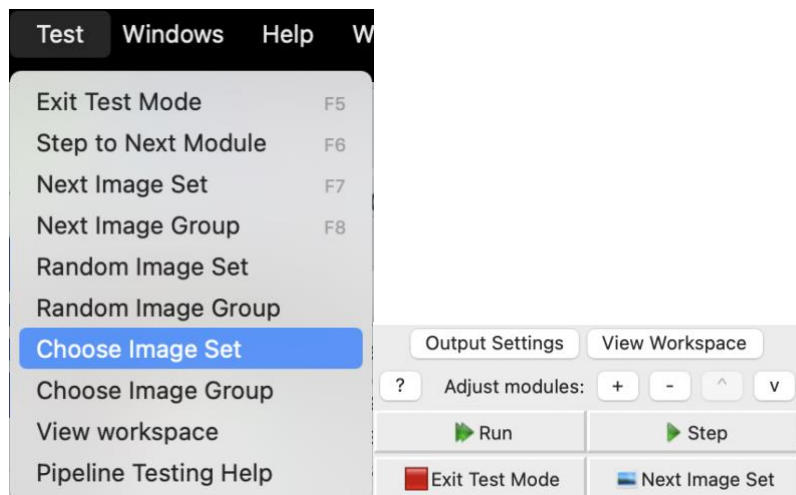
2. **GaussianFilter** module This module will blur the image and remove part of the noise. Filtering an image with a Gaussian filter can be helpful if the foreground signal is noisy or near the noise floor.
   a. Select the input image: Nuclei (from **NamesAndTypes** module),
   b. Name the output image: GaussianFilter,
   c. Sigma: 1 (larger sigmas induce more blurring).
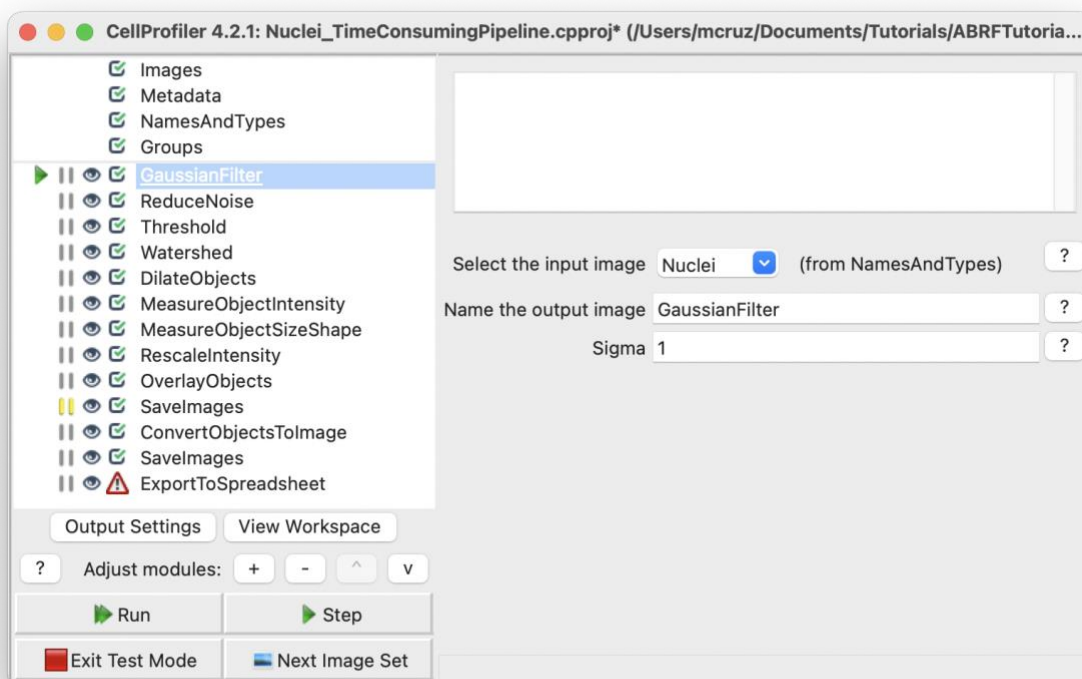
Hit the Step button and a new window will pop up with a resulting image that should look like this. The image can vary depending on the Image set choosed.
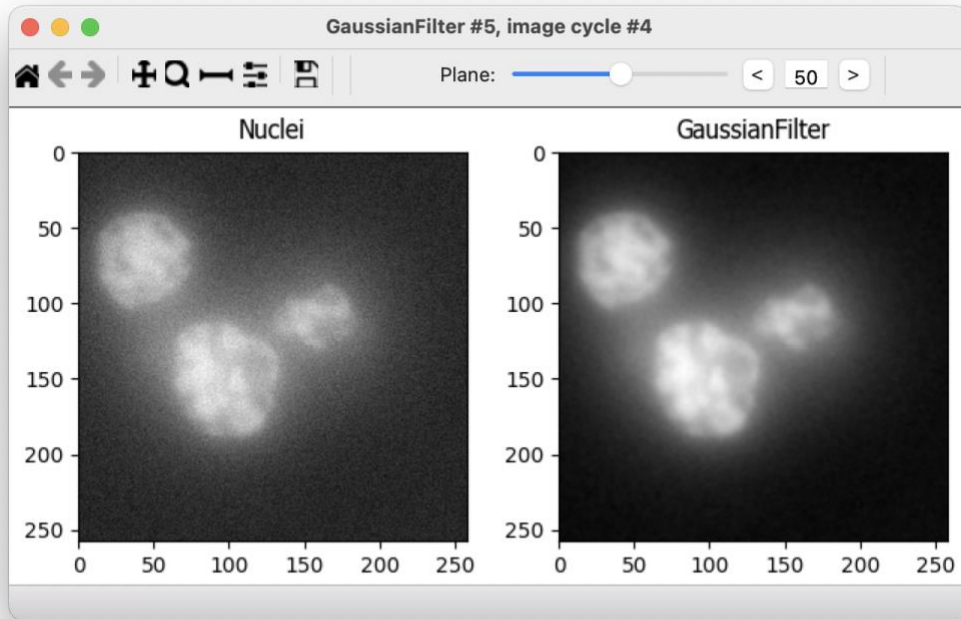
The resulting image is still noisy in image set 3 and 4, so we added a **ReduceNoise** module to perform a non-local mean noise reduction. Instead of only using a neighborhood of pixels around a central pixel for denoising, such as in **GaussianFilter**.

3. **ReduceNoise** module. This module performs non-local means of noise reduction. This will run a 5x5 pixel patch with a maximal distance of 2 pixels to search for patches to use for denoising using a cut-off of 0.2.
    a. Select the output image: GaussianFilter (from **GaussianFilter** module).
    b. Name the output image: ReduceNoise
    c. Size: 5
    d. Distance: 2
    e. Cut-off distance: 0.2
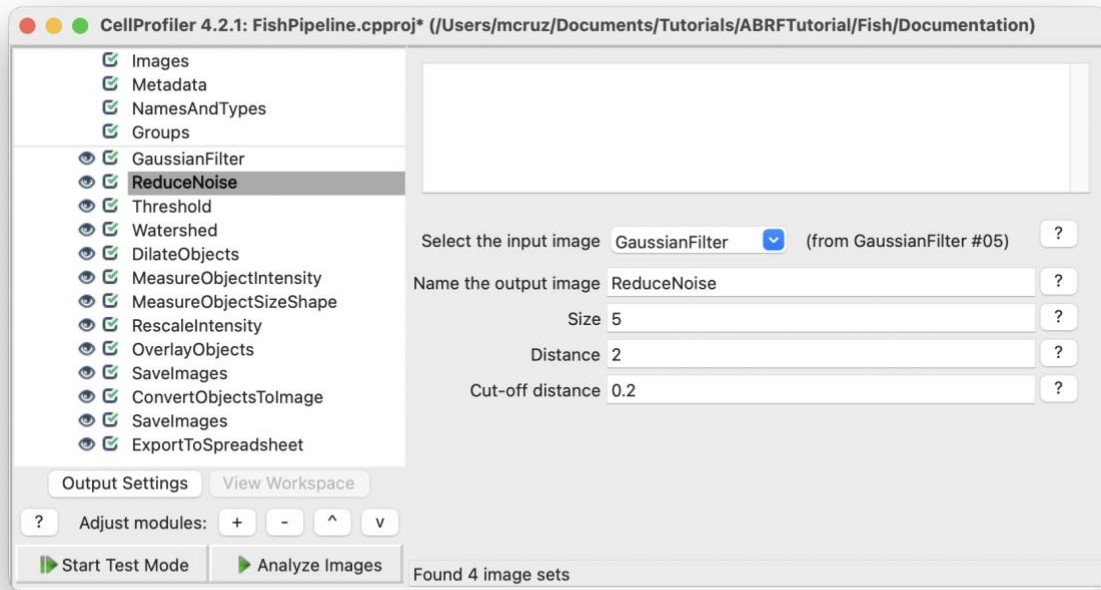
Tip: The image tools on the top toolbar may be helpful to see the details on your image/objects:
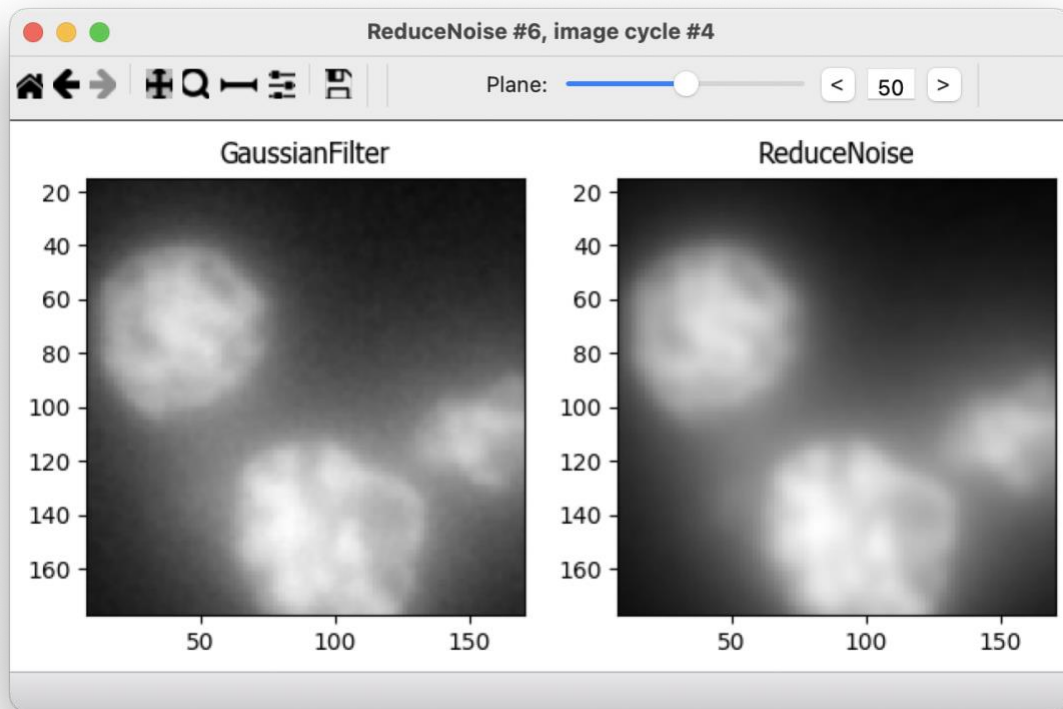

The 1st icon from the left lets you reset the view back to the original view.

The 2nd and 3rd icons let you step backwards and forwards through any changes you made to the view.

The 4th icon lets you change the view by moving in any direction in the display, by clicking and dragging.

The 5th icon lets you change the view by zooming, by dragging and drawing a box to zoom in on.

Segmentation

Now all objects on different image sets have similar dispersion patterns so we can start the segmentation process. **Tip:** To view pixel intensities in an open image, move your mouse over the image, the pixel intensities will appear in the bottom bar of the display window.

1. **Threshold** module. This module produces a binary, or black and white, image based on a threshold that can be pre-selected or calculated automatically using one of many methods. After the threshold value has been determined, the Threshold module will set pixel intensities below the value to zero (black) and above the value to one (white).
   a. Select the input image: ReduceNoise (from **ReduceNoise** module)
   b. Name the output image: Threshold
   c. Threshold strategy: Global (We choose a global threshold strategy here because our background is relatively uniform after the image processing steps of this pipeline).
   d. Threshold method: Otsu (automatically-calculated threshold method because it can adapt to changes in lighting conditions between images (in this case we have images with different pixel intensities).

e. Two-class or three-class thresholding: Three classes (separate three major pixel levels [foreground, mid-level and background]).

f. Assign pixels in the middle intensity: Background (the middle intensity pixels levels are noise in these images).

g. Threshold smoothing scale: 1.5 (Smoothing improves the uniformity of the resulting objects, by removing jagged edges caused by noise in the acquired image).

h. Threshold correction factor: 1
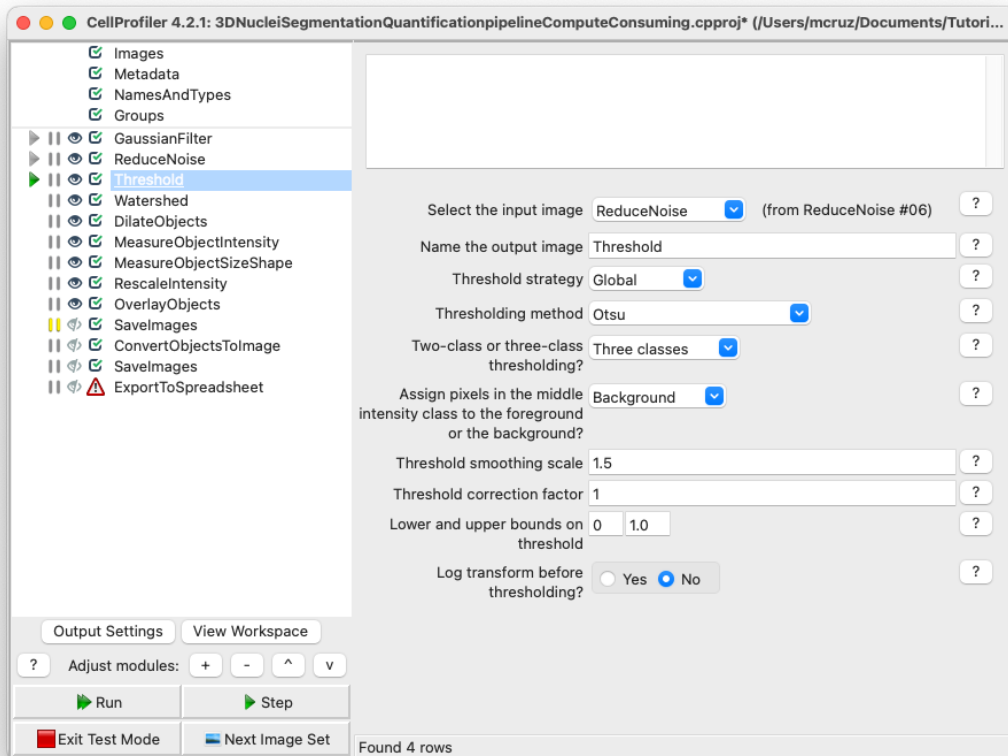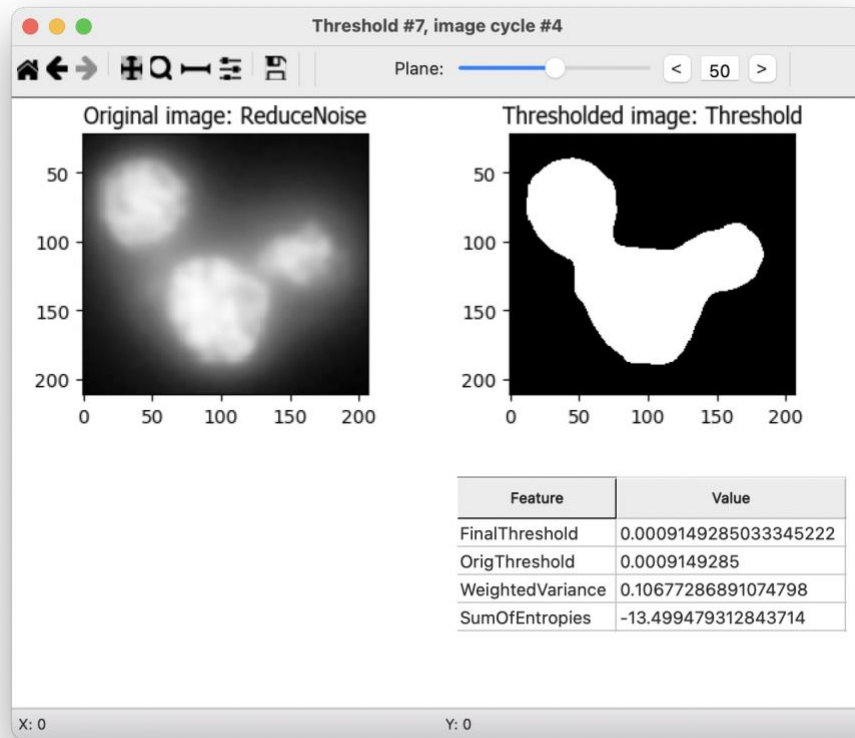
2. **Watershed** module. This module is used to separate different objects in an image, which in this case will assign which nuclei.

   a. Use advanced settings: No
   b. Select the input image: Threshold (from **Threshold** module)
   c. Name the output object: Watershed
   d. Generate from: Distance (we don't have markers to guide the segmentation process so the markers and other inputs for the algorithm will be automatically generated based on the footprint size).
   e. Footprint: 10 (define the dimensions of the window used to scan the input image for local maxima, this will create a local maxima from a binary image that will be at the centers of objects. Large footprint will suppress local maximas that are close together into a single maxima, so two or more objects will be segmented as one. Small footprint can lead to oversegmenation, this means one nuclei segmented as two or more objects.
   f. Downsample: 3 (reduce processing time without losing data).

CellProfiler 4.2.1: 3DNucleiSegmentationQuantificationpipelineComputeConsuming.cpproj* (/Users/mcruz/Documents/Tutori...

- ☑ Images
- ☑ Metadata
- ☑ NamesAndTypes
- ☑ Groups
- ▶ ❘❘ 👁 ☑ GaussianFilter
- ▶ ❘❘ 👁 ☑ ReduceNoise
- ▶ ❘❘ 👁 ☑ Threshold
- ▶ ❘❘ 👁 ☑ **Watershed**
- ▶ ❘❘ 👁 ☑ DilateObjects
- ❘❘ 👁 ☑ MeasureObjectIntensity
- ❘❘ 👁 ☑ MeasureObjectSizeShape
- ❘❘ 👁 ☑ RescaleIntensity
- ❘❘ 👁 ☑ OverlayObjects
- ❘❘ 👁 SaveImages
- ❘❘ 👁 ConvertObjectsToImage
- ❘❘ 👁 SaveImages
- ❘❘ 👁 ⚠ ExportToSpreadsheet

Use advanced settings?　○ Yes　◉ No　　　　[?]

Select the input image　[Threshold ▾]　(from Threshold #07)　[?]

Name the output object　[Watershed]　[?]

Generate from　[Distance ▾]　[?]

Footprint　[10]　[?]

Downsample　[3]　[?]

[Output Settings]　[View Workspace]

[?]　Adjust modules:　[+]　[−]　[^]　[v]

[▶▶ Run]　[▶ Step]

[■ Exit Test Mode]　[▬ Next Image Set]　Found 4 rows

Note: Sometimes the processing and the segmentation steps can shrink or dilate your original structures. In this pipeline the objects are shrinked after the segmentation, you could test this using an image with a known object size.

3. **DilateObjects** module. This module dilates your objects and smooths the edges.
   a. Select the input object: Watershed (from **Watershed** module)
   b. Name the output object: RealsizeNuclei
   c. Structuring element: Octahedron (Size: 1) (dilate the objects using an octahedron profile with a size of 1).

Images
Metadata
NamesAndTypes
Groups
GaussianFilter
ReduceNoise
Threshold
Watershed
DilateObjects
MeasureObjectIntensity
MeasureObjectSizeShape
RescaleIntensity
OverlayObjects
SaveImages
ConvertObjectsToImage
SaveImages
ExportToSpreadsheet

Output Settings   View Workspace

?   Adjust modules: +   -   ^   v

▶ Run   ▶ Step

■ Exit Test Mode   ▬ Next Image Set

Select the input object   Watershed   (from Watershed #08)   ?

Name the output object   RealsizeNuclei   ?

| | Shape | Size | ? |
Structuring element   Octahedron   1

Note: The colors will vary.

Measure and export data

Now that the nuclei have been segmented, measurements can be made using modules from the **Measurements** category. This study is asking for 3 particular measurements:

Centroid location (x, y and z),
Integrated intensity and
Volume

In this case we need two modules to extract this information, **MeasureObjectIntensity** and **MeasureObjectSizeShape** modules.

Note: When applying these measurements, be careful to measure the original images, not rescaled or processed images.

1. **MeasureObjectIntensity** module
   a. Select images to measure: Nuclei (original image from **NamesAndTypes** module)

b. Select objects to measure: RealsizeNuclei (from **DilateObjects** module) to have all the intensity measurements from the object.
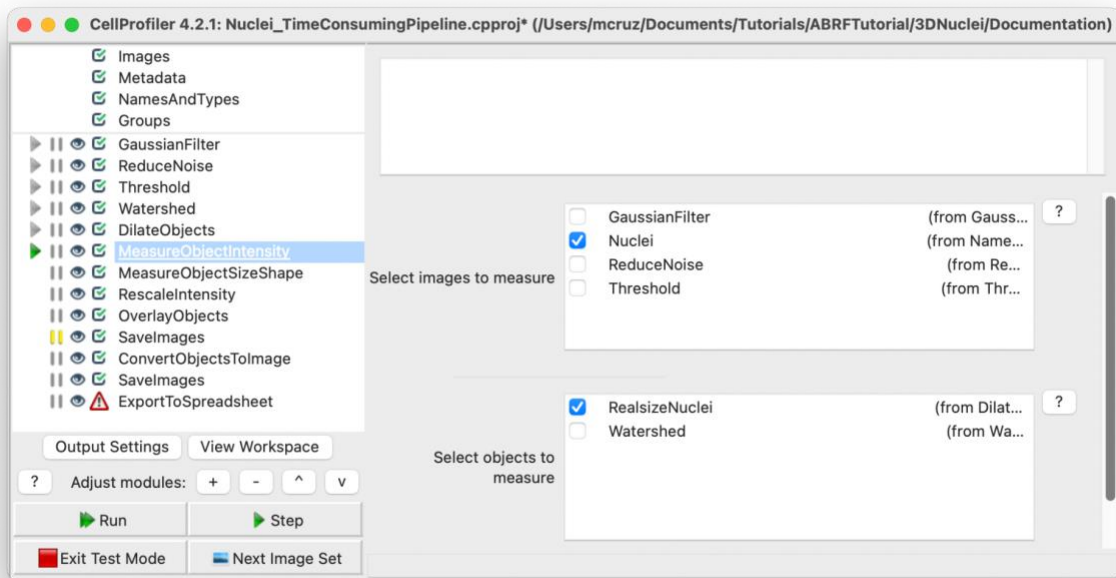
Note: The measure modules will provide several features for identified objects and at this point we cannot choose which measurement, so the module will extract all intensity features possible.
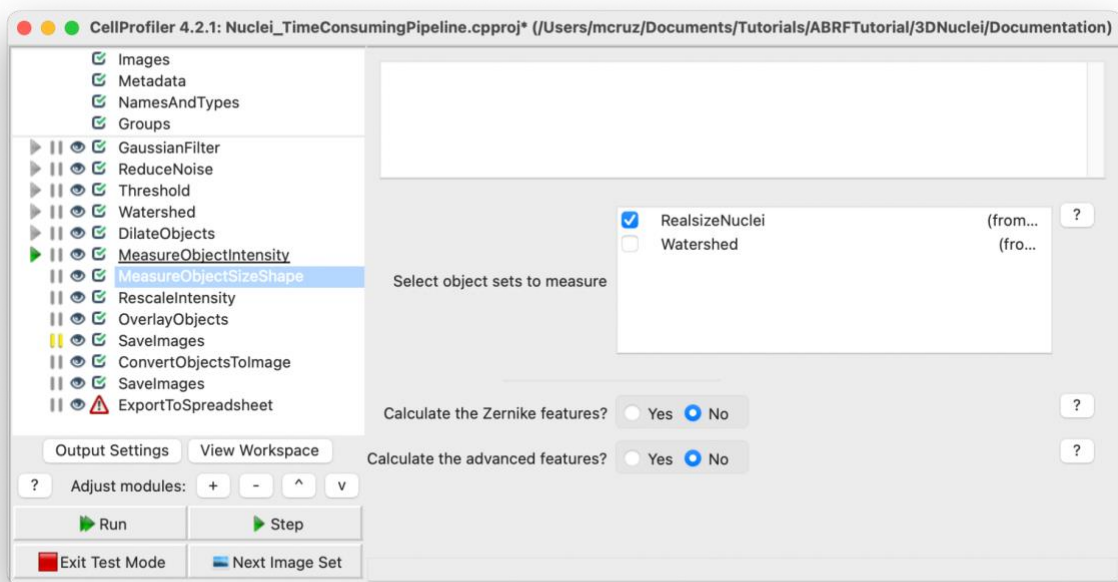
MeasureObjectIntensity #10, image cycle #4

Per-image means, use an Export module for per-object measurements

Image	Object	Feature	Mean	Median	STD
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	IntegratedIntensity	182.366	183.417	36.498
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MeanIntensity	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	StdIntensity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MinIntensity	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MaxIntensity	0.002	0.002	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	IntegratedIntensityEdge	14.556	14.012	1.903
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MeanIntensityEdge	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	StdIntensityEdge	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MinIntensityEdge	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MaxIntensityEdge	0.002	0.002	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MassDisplacement	0.384	0.334	0.123
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	LowerQuartileIntensity	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MedianIntensity	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MADIntensity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	UpperQuartileIntensity	0.001	0.001	0.0
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	CenterMassIntensity_X	103.267	97.576	48.362
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	CenterMassIntensity_Y	114.411	114.026	22.628
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	CenterMassIntensity_Z	48.402	42.827	15.903
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MaxIntensity_X	99.2	83.0	40.671
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MaxIntensity_Y	112.4	111.0	17.212
Nuclei	RealsizeNuclei	MaxIntensity_Z	51.2	49.0	12.448

X: 1   Y: 1

2. **MeasureObjectSizeShape module**
    a. Select object sets to measure: RealsizeNuclei (from **DilateObjects** module)
    b. Calculate the Zernike features: No
    c. Calculate the advanced features: No

CellProfiler 4.2.1: Nuclei_TimeConsumingPipeline.cpproj* (/Users/mcruz/Documents/Tutorials/ABRFTutorial/3DNuclei/Documentation)

- Images
- Metadata
- NamesAndTypes
- Groups
- GaussianFilter
- ReduceNoise
- Threshold
- Watershed
- DilateObjects
- MeasureObjectIntensity
- MeasureObjectSizeShape
- RescaleIntensity
- OverlayObjects
- SaveImages
- ConvertObjectsToImage
- SaveImages
- ExportToSpreadsheet

☑ RealsizeNuclei   (from...
☐ Watershed   (fro...

Select object sets to measure

Calculate the Zernike features?   Yes ○ No ●

Calculate the advanced features?   Yes ○ No ●

Output Settings   View Workspace

? Adjust modules: +   -   ^   v

▶ Run   ▶ Step

■ Exit Test Mode   ▬ Next Image Set

MeasureObjectSizeShape #11, image cycle #4

Per-image means, use an Export module for per-object measurements

| Object	Feature	Mean	Median	STD
RealsizeNuclei	Volume	159496.00	162513.00	26825.25
RealsizeNuclei	SurfaceArea	25747.90	24806.95	3154.13
RealsizeNuclei	MajorAxisLength	108.36	106.21	5.02
RealsizeNuclei	MinorAxisLength	79.19	81.01	6.77
RealsizeNuclei	Center_X	103.33	97.59	48.54
RealsizeNuclei	Center_Y	114.17	113.80	22.57
RealsizeNuclei	Center_Z	48.30	42.73	16.07
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxVolume	425794.80	391300.00	103193.47
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxMinimum_X	54.40	38.00	42.08
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxMaximum_X	149.20	148.00	49.97
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxMinimum_Y	70.40	74.00	20.38
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxMaximum_Y	160.20	156.00	23.21
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxMinimum_Z	25.20	17.00	17.98
RealsizeNuclei	BoundingBoxMaximum_Z	75.20	69.00	10.67
RealsizeNuclei	Extent	0.38	0.37	0.06
RealsizeNuclei	EulerNumber	1.00	1.00	0.00
RealsizeNuclei	EquivalentDiameter	67.06	67.71	3.88

X: 1   Y: 0

Creating visuals

1. Add the **RescaleIntesity** module to your pipeline. This module lets you rescale the intensity of the input images by any of several methods. You should use caution when interpreting intensity and texture measurements derived from images that have been rescaled because certain options for this module do not preserve the relative intensities from image to image.

    a. Selecting the input image image: Nuclei (from **NamesAndTypes** module)

    b. Name the output image: RescaleIntensityNuclei

    c. Rescaling method: Stretch each image to use the full intensity range (Find the minimum and maximum values within the unmasked part of the image (or the whole image if there is no mask) and rescale every pixel so that the minimum has an intensity of zero and the maximum has an intensity of one).
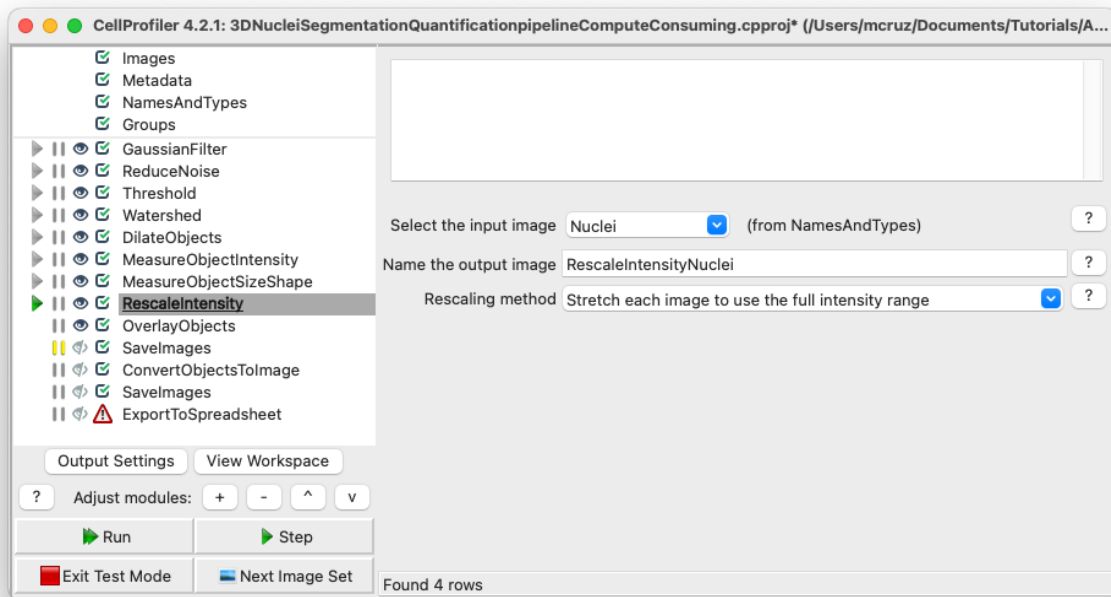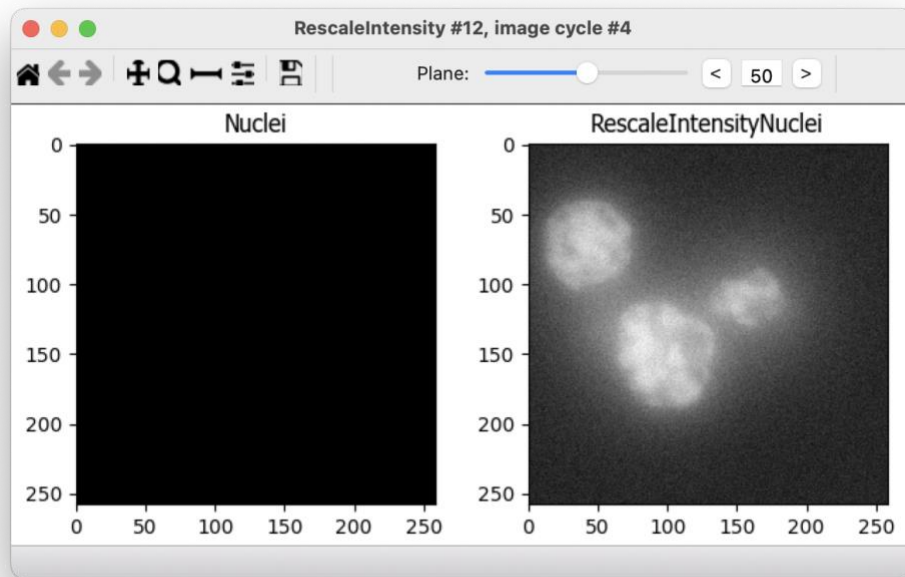
2. **OverlayObjects** module. This module overlay the objects as colored masks on the image. We recommend overlaying onto rescaled images, which will be easier to visualize outside of CellProfiler.
   a. Input: RescaleIntensityNuclei (from **RescaleIntensity** module)
   b. Name the output image: OverlayObjects
   c. Objects: RealsizeNuclei (from **DilateObjects** module)
   d. Opacity: 0.3 (Increase this value to decrease the transparency of the colorized object labels).
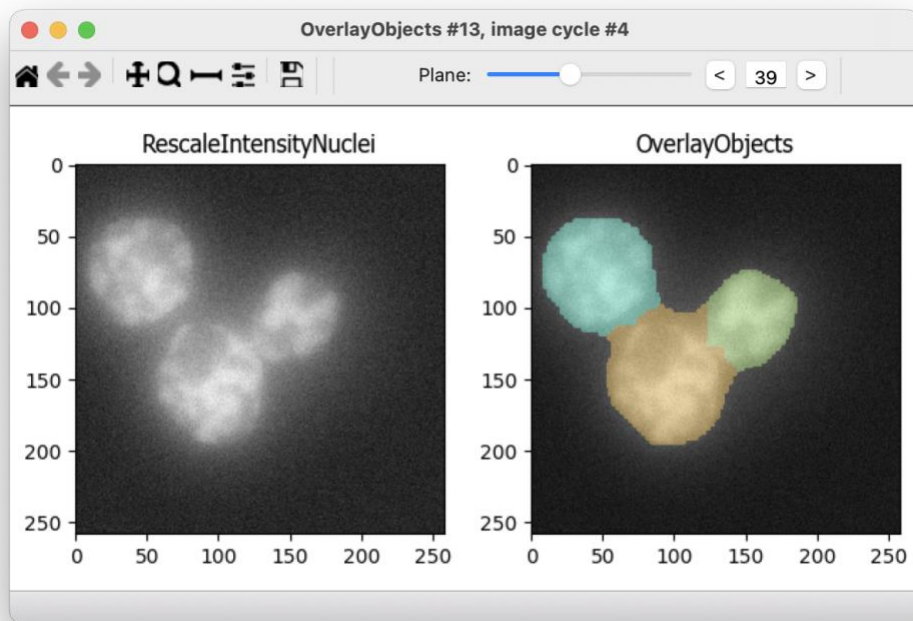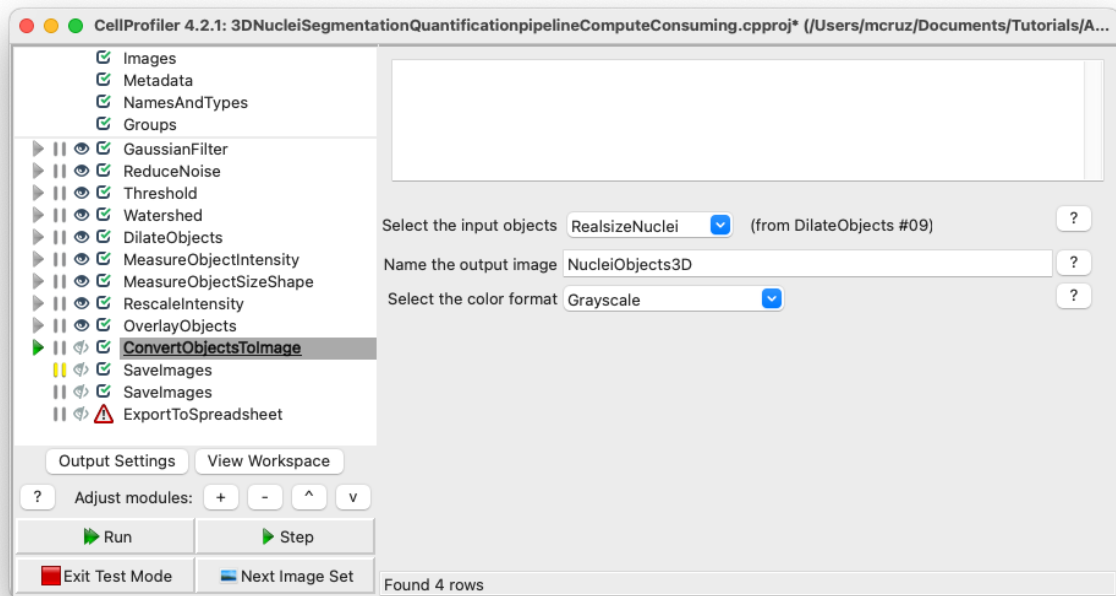
3. **SaveImages** module. This module saves image or movie files. Because CellProfiler usually performs many image analysis steps on many groups of images, it does not save any of the resulting images to the hard drive unless you specifically choose to do so with the SaveImages module. You can save any of the processed images created by CellProfiler during the analysis using this module. You can choose from many different image formats for saving your files. This allows you to use the module as a file format converter, by loading files in their original format and then saving them in an alternate format.

   a. Select the type of image to save: Image
   b. Select the image to save: OverlayObjects (from **OverlayObjects** module)
   c. Select method for constructing file names: From image filename (use this option to avoid reassignment of your images)
   d. Select image name for file prefix: Nuclei (select the original image name from NamesAndTypes module)
   e. Append a suffix to the image file name?: Yes
   f. Text to append to the image name: Overlay (just add Overlay in the end of your original image file name)
   g. Saved file format: tiff (tiff is a lossless format, but you can choose others depending on what you need to do with this images)
   h. Image bit depth: 8-bit integer (this bit depth is easily read outside Cell Profiler)
   i. Save with lossless compression: Yes
   j. Output file location: Default Output Folder (or create a new folder just for this images)
   k. Overwrite existing files without warning?: No (prevent file overwritten)

l.   When to save: Every cycle (Save every image set)

m. Record the file and path information to the saved image?: No

n.   Create subfolders in the output folder: No
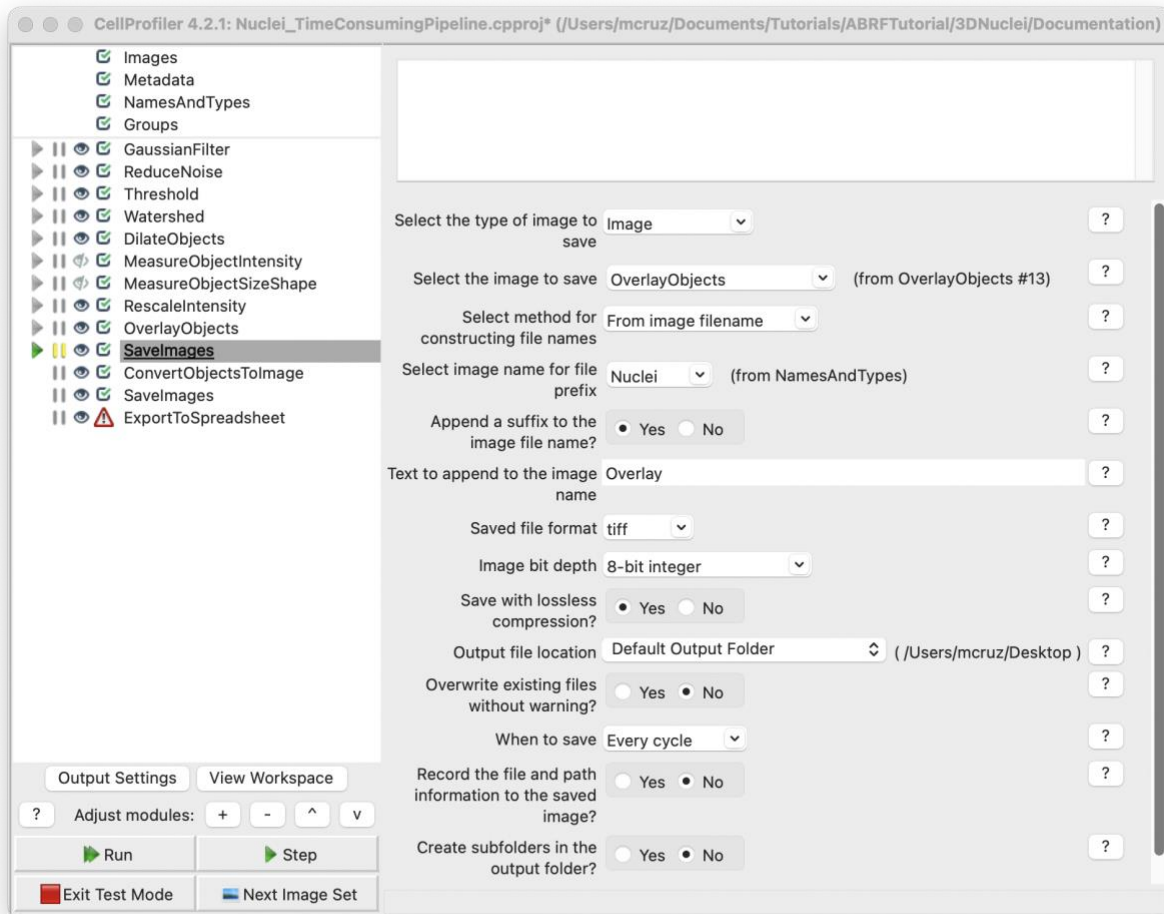
4.   **ConvertObjectsToImage** module. Transform objects in image (provide a 3D volume image of the segmented image)

a.   Select the input objects: RealsizeNuclei (from **DilateObjects** module)

b.   Name the output image: NucleiObjects3D

c.   Select the color format: Grayscale

5. **SaveImages** module. This option will allow you to visualize the segmentations outside Cell Profiler.
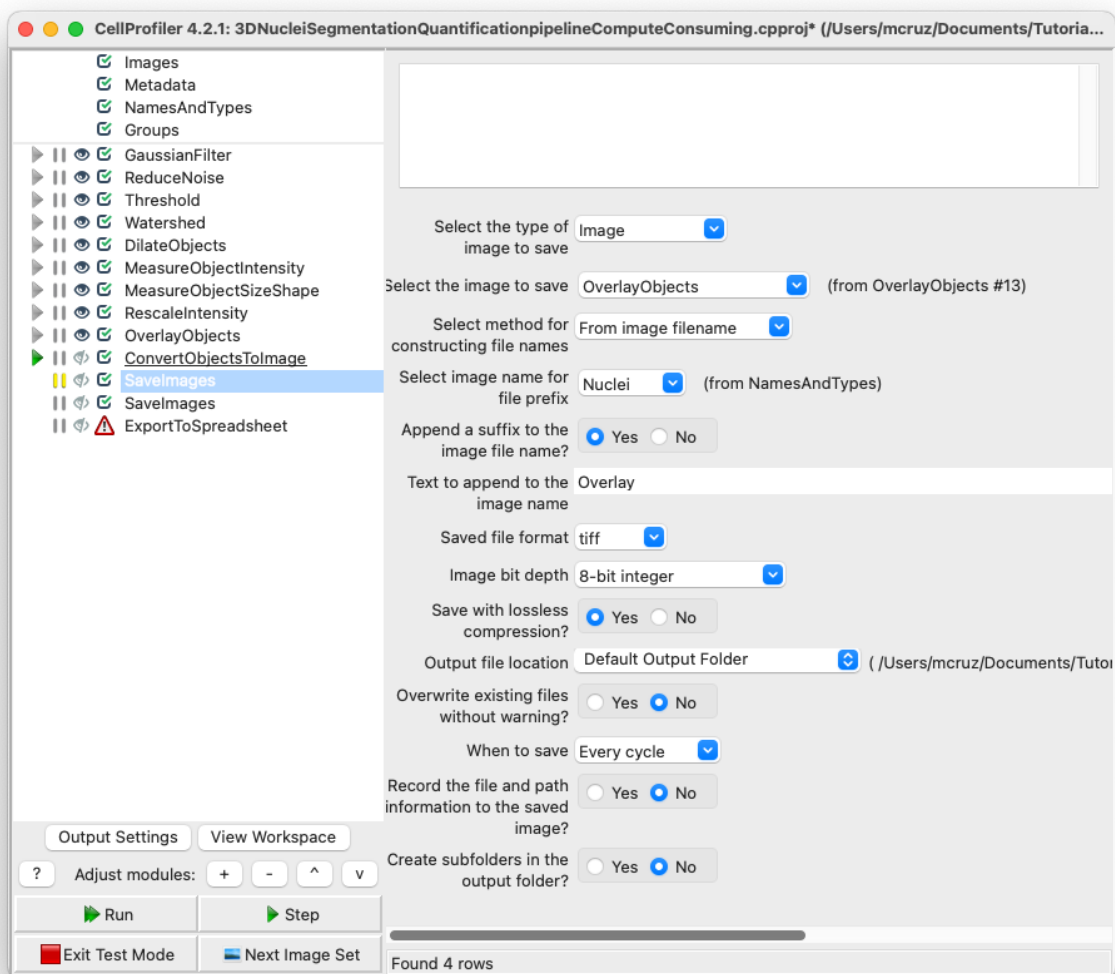
Export measurements

It's good practice to place all export modules at the end of your pipeline. CellProfiler automatically calculates execution times for each module that was run before the export module. By placing your export modules at the end of your pipeline, you will have access to module execution times for each module in your pipeline. Save the output of the measurement modules using **ExportToSpreadsheet** or **ExportToDatabase**.

ExportToSpreadsheet module. This module exports measurements into one or more files that can be opened in Excel or other spreadsheet programs. This module will convert the measurements to a comma-, tab-, or other character-delimited text format and save them to the hard drive in one or several files, as requested.

    a. Select the column delimiter: Comma (",")

    b. Output file location: Default Output Folder

c. Add a prefix to file names: Yes

d. Filename prefix: MyExpt_

e. Overwrite existing files without warning: No

f. Add image metadata columns to your object data file: No

g. Add image file and folder names to your object data file: No

h. Representation of Nan/Inf: NaN

i. Select the measurements to export: Yes

j. Press button to select measurements:

    i. RealsizeNuclei:

        1. AreaShape: Center: X, Y and Z

        2. Volume

    ii. Intensity: IntegratedIntensity

k. Calculate the per-image mean values for object measurements?:No

l. Calculate the per-image median values for object measurements?:No

m. Calculate the per-image standard deviation values for object measurements?:No

n. Output file location:Default Output Folder|

o. Create a GenePattern GCT file?:No

p. Export all measurement types?:No

q. Data to export: RealsizeNuclei

r. Use the object name for the file name?: No

s. File name: Nuclei.csv

t. Data to export: Experiment

u. Use the object name for the file name?: No

v. File name: Metadata.csv
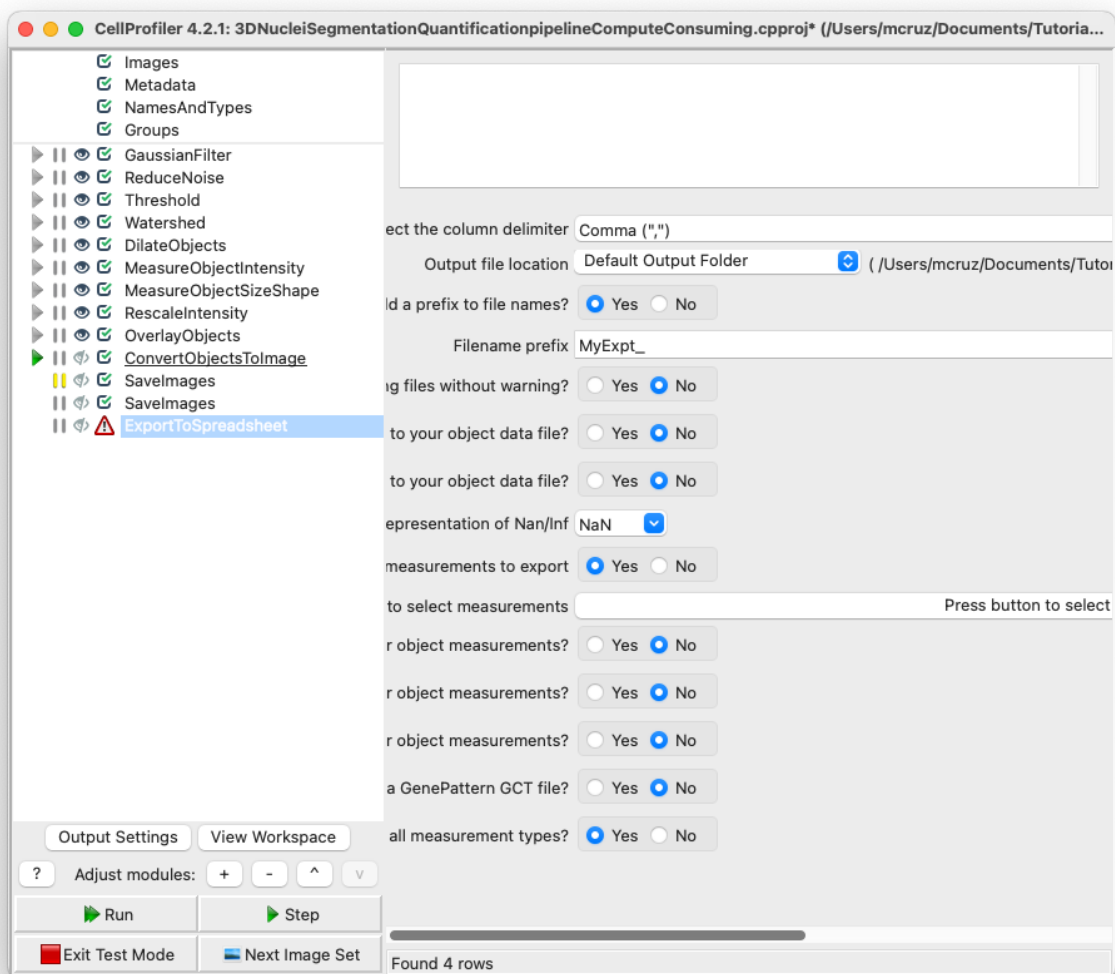
Results overview:

⊗ ⊘ MyExpt_Nuclei.csv							⬆ Open with Numbers

ImageNumber	ObjectNumber	AreaShape_Volume	Intensity_IntegratedIntensity_Nuclei	Location_Center_X	Location_Center_Y	Location_Center_Z	Number_Object_Number
1	1	111616	729.7267235289328	181.2987385321101	72.64621559633028	20.65180619266055	1
1	2	127936	849.1294722107705	45.24087043521761	73.36543271635819	27.069659829914958	2
1	3	152728	1107.7998190724757	110.15365879210098	188.38083390079095	43.70289665287308	3
1	4	145120	1043.9971783710644	176.3630650496141	206.2691289966924	48.09944873208379	4
1	5	111872	739.3446530238725	198.99942791762012	65.9370709382151	65.46224256292906	5
2	1	107672	795.8856458212249	135.91756445501153	131.22427372018723	24.315699531911733	1
2	2	174448	1441.7776197623461	68.43533889755113	106.74488672842337	33.43483444923415	2
2	3	101360	689.4217862007208	61.22154696132597	37.535990528808206	34.12517758484609	3
2	4	143656	1129.438774350565	181.7475914685081	161.6504148799911	43.89692042100574	4
2	5	124924	950.1619278457947	123.68856264608883	104.57229995837469	55.4209279241779	5
3	1	135904	154.17892725486308	97.90558040970096	61.696138450671064	22.95879444313633	1
3	2	132048	148.3368428738322	190.43226705440446	124.14909729795227	31.772022294923058	2
3	3	100376	109.29175247321837	48.436160038256155	117.95740017534072	40.30844026460508	3
3	4	154592	180.04072628752328	147.56447940385013	185.36027737528462	57.75921134340716	4
3	5	113248	127.85070569999516	193.74639728736932	73.69101441085053	57.165018366770276	5
4	1	145292	167.56650640792213	150.99825179638245	108.30067725683452	27.26649781130413	1
4	2	150816	176.04168760683388	48.17472947167409	77.52715892213028	38.14491831105453	2
4	3	181812	223.17611957876943	96.22833476338195	144.5999273975315	43.162607528655975	3
4	4	134136	157.13122755172662	161.93782429772767	112.75377229080932	67.09077354326952	4
4	5	97296	107.19597159326077	52.96883736227594	121.76788357178096	66.92377898371979	5

Congratulations! The nucleus has been segmented, measured and exported. Now we need to convert the units from the csv file generated in Cell Profiler to microns and create a new table with just the values asked by the Study (X, Y, Z positions, Integrated Intensity and volume for each nuclei).

For this purpose we create an interactive colab notebook that will ask you the X, Y and Z values to calculate the Voxel (um^3), you need to upload the csv generated by Cell Profiler to finally export a new csv file with the normalized values.

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1xvkJFG6GqBl1H0VorbOvtnyiUMPpXZmU?usp=sharing

<center>

End

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