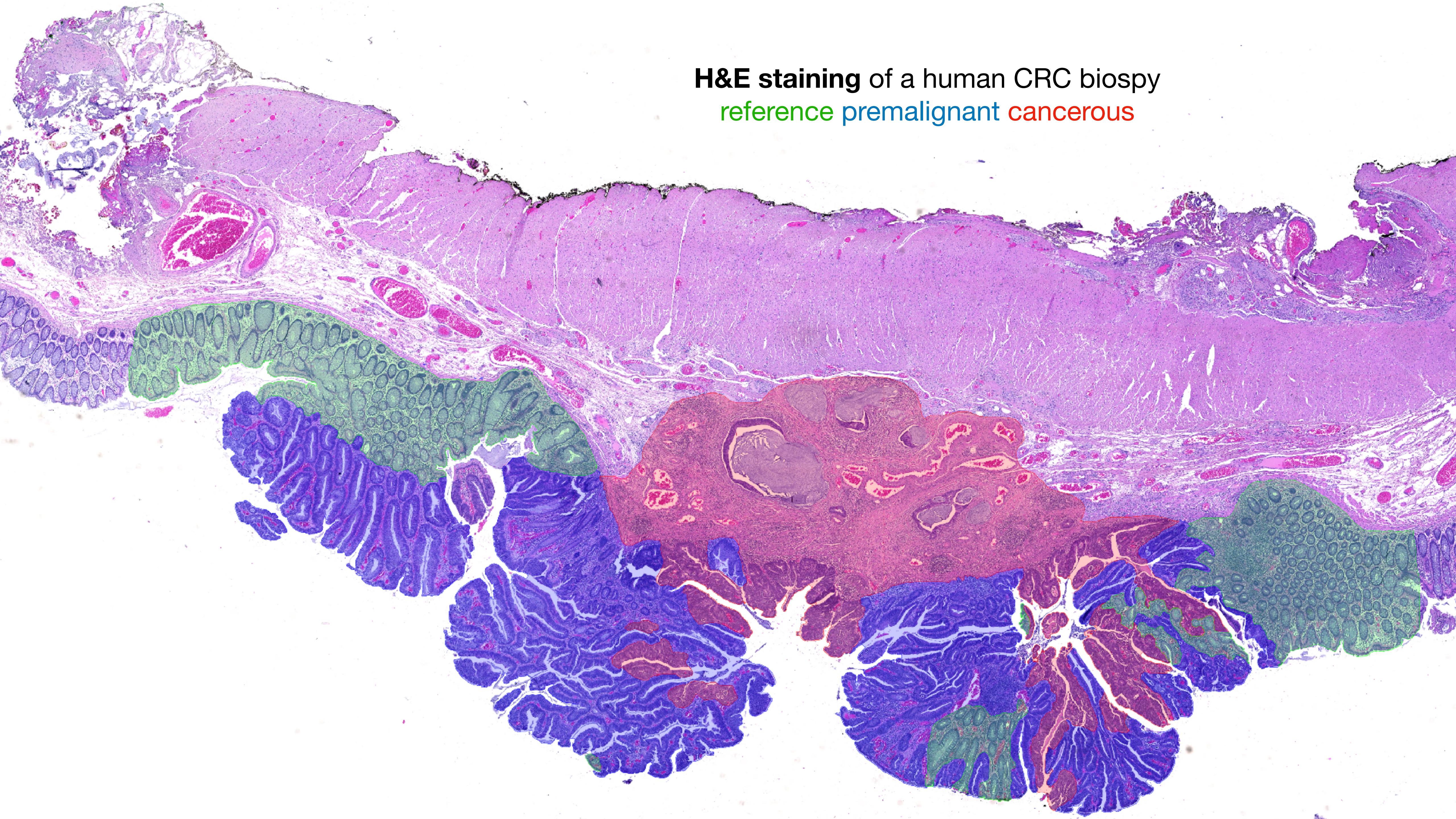


(pre)processing of imaging-based spatial transcriptomics data

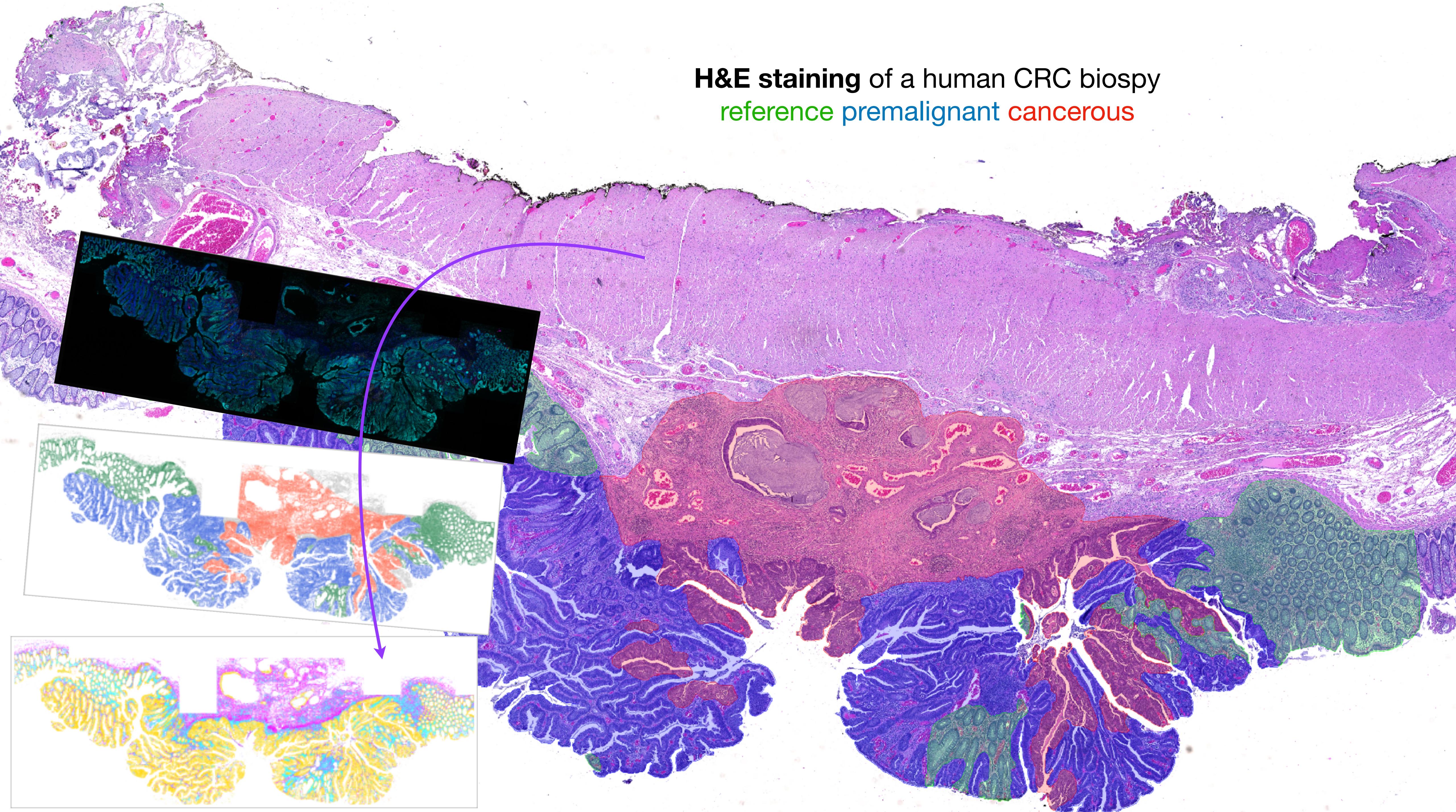
Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics
Spatial Omics Data Analysis

Helena L. Crowell — January 21st, 2025
in Lausanne, Switzerland

H&E staining of a human CRC biopsy
reference premalignant cancerous



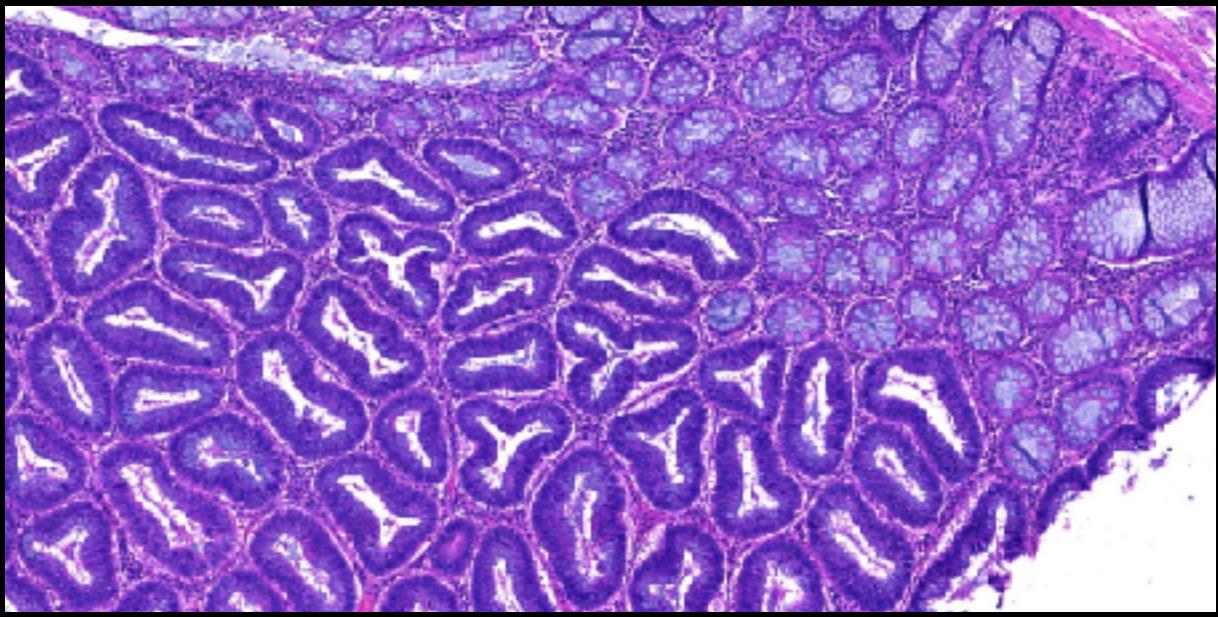
H&E staining of a human CRC biopsy
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the path **from tissue to pathology** ain't easy

(sometimes)
stats.-/
AI-based

pathology ← H&E staining ← tissue

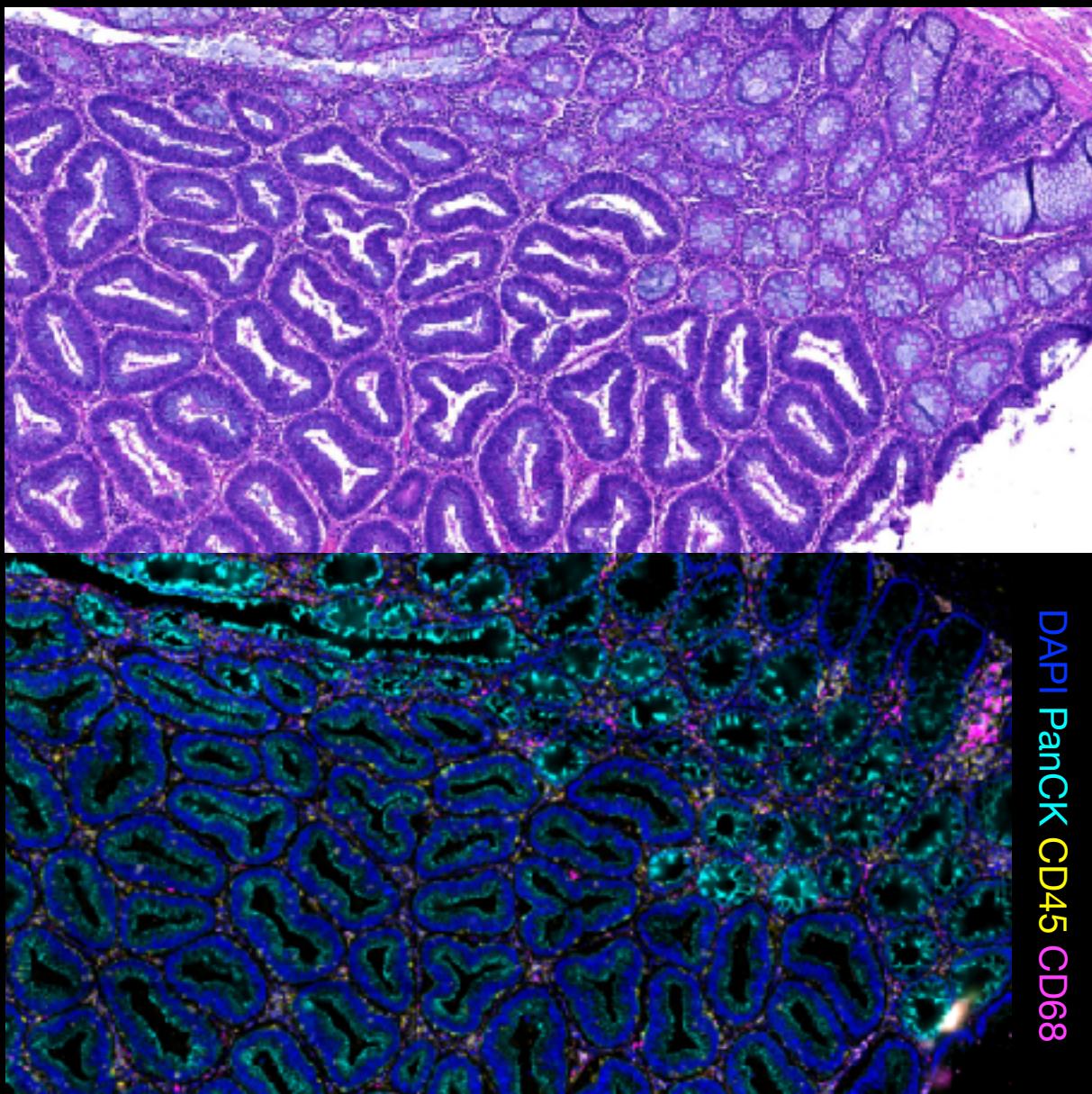


the path from tissue to pathology ain't easy

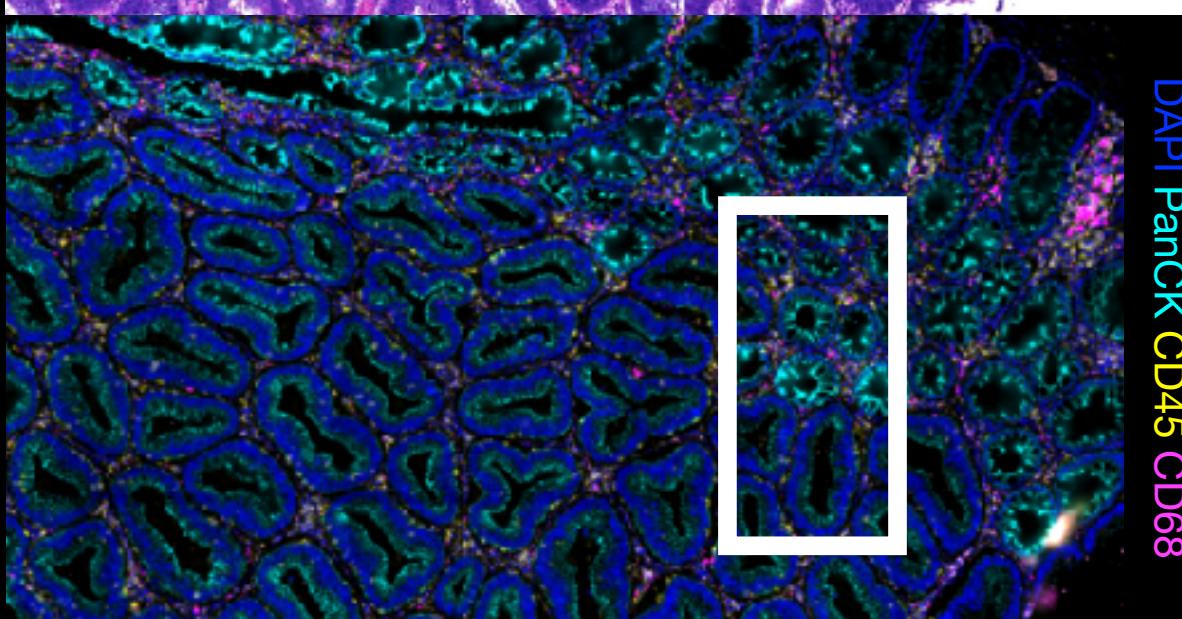
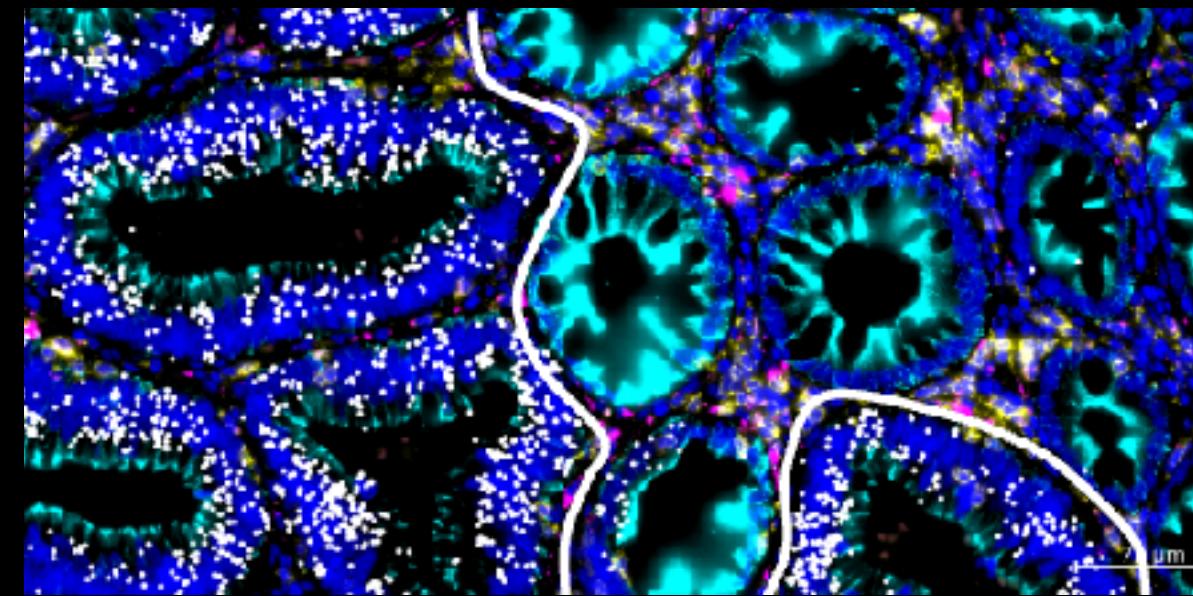
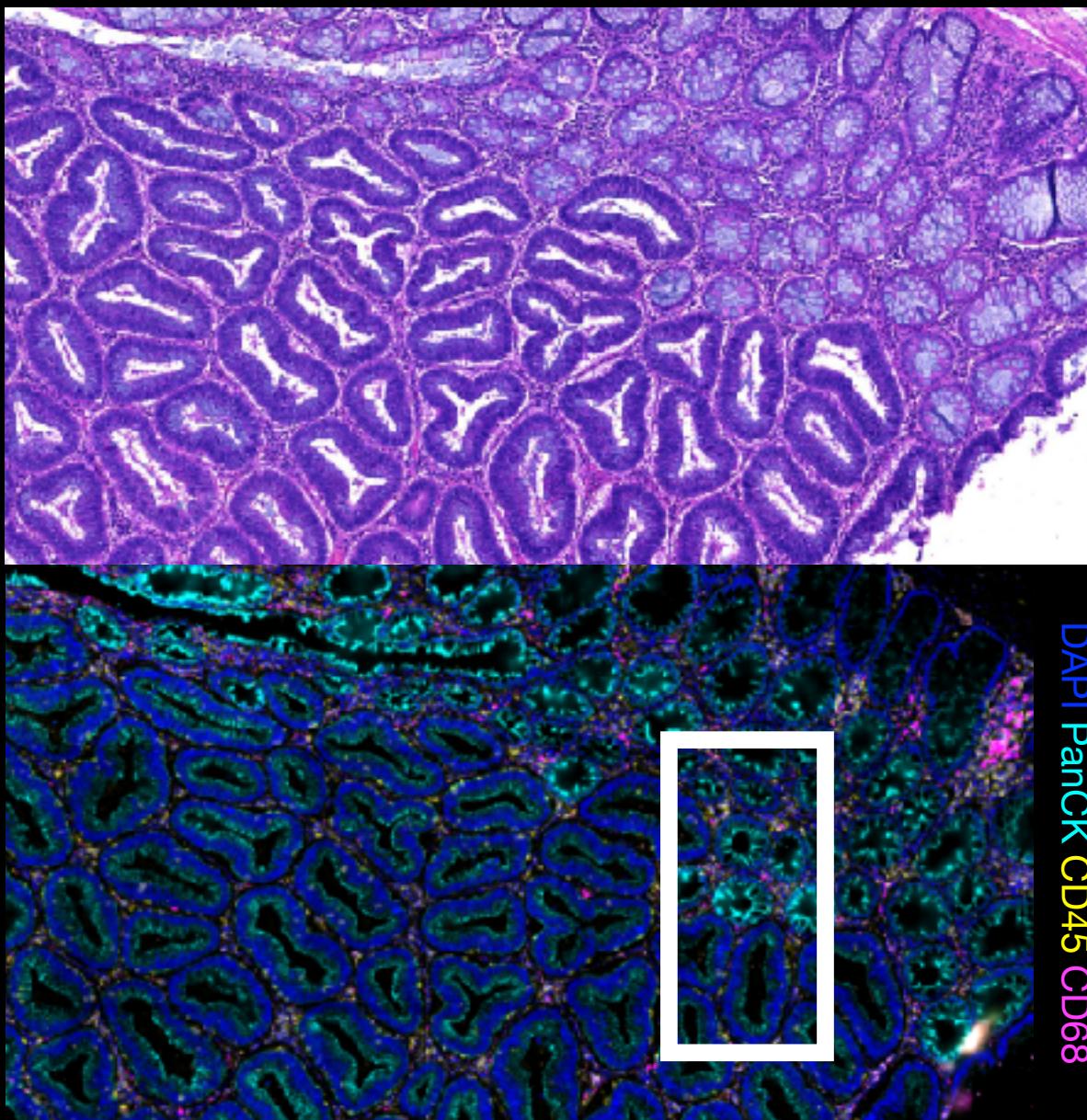
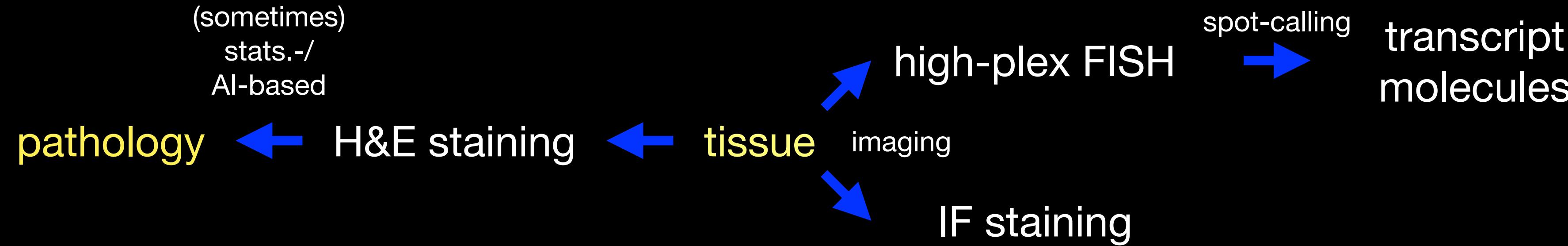
(sometimes)
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pathology ← H&E staining ← tissue imaging

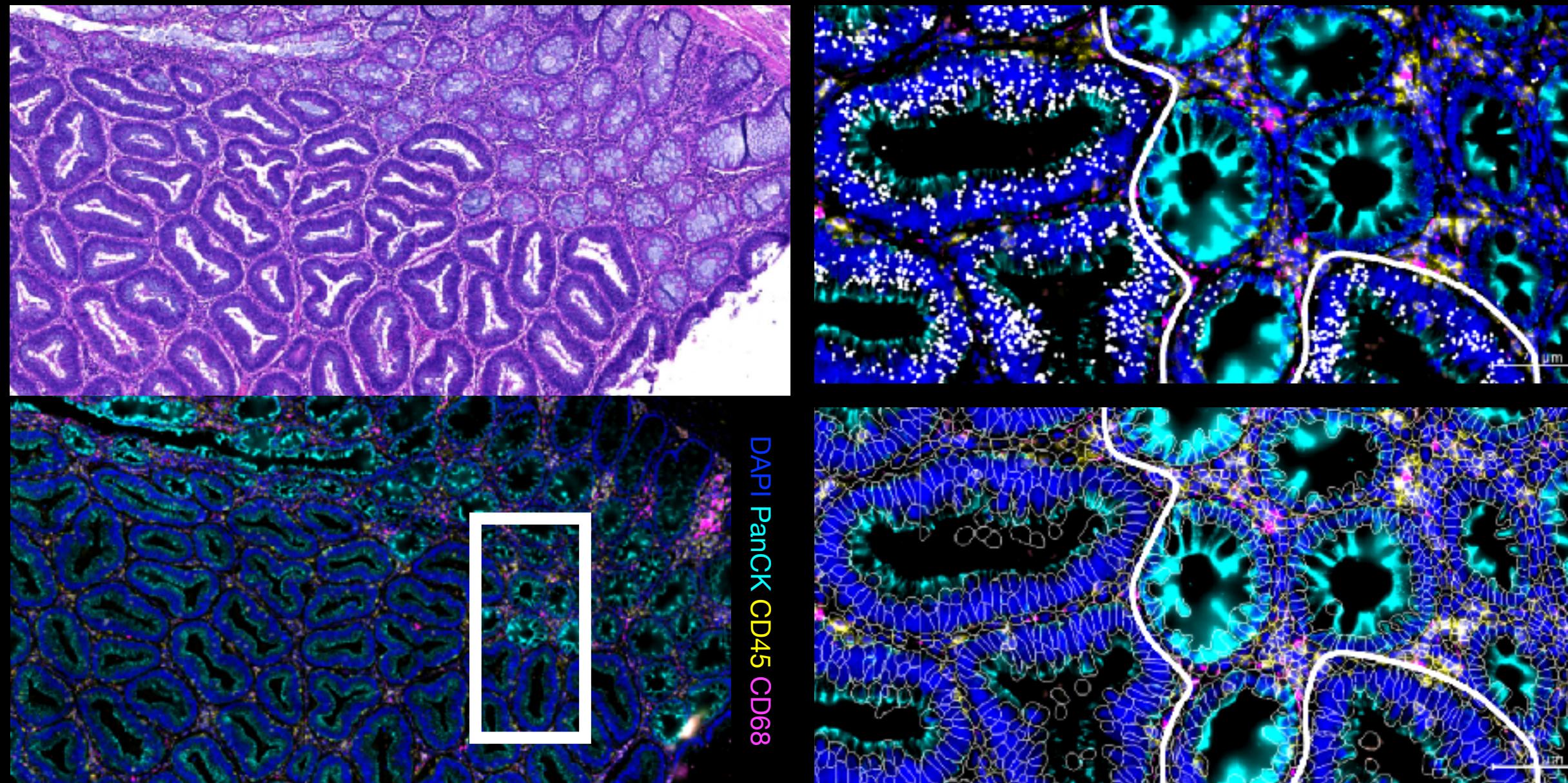
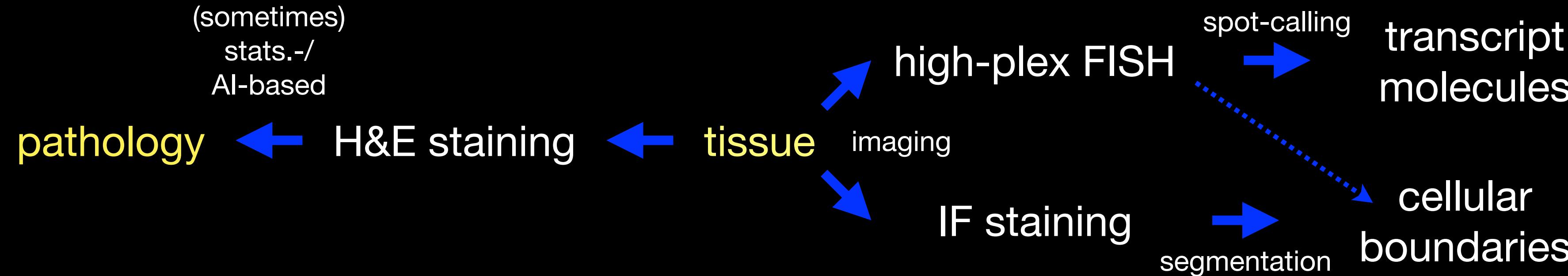
IF staining



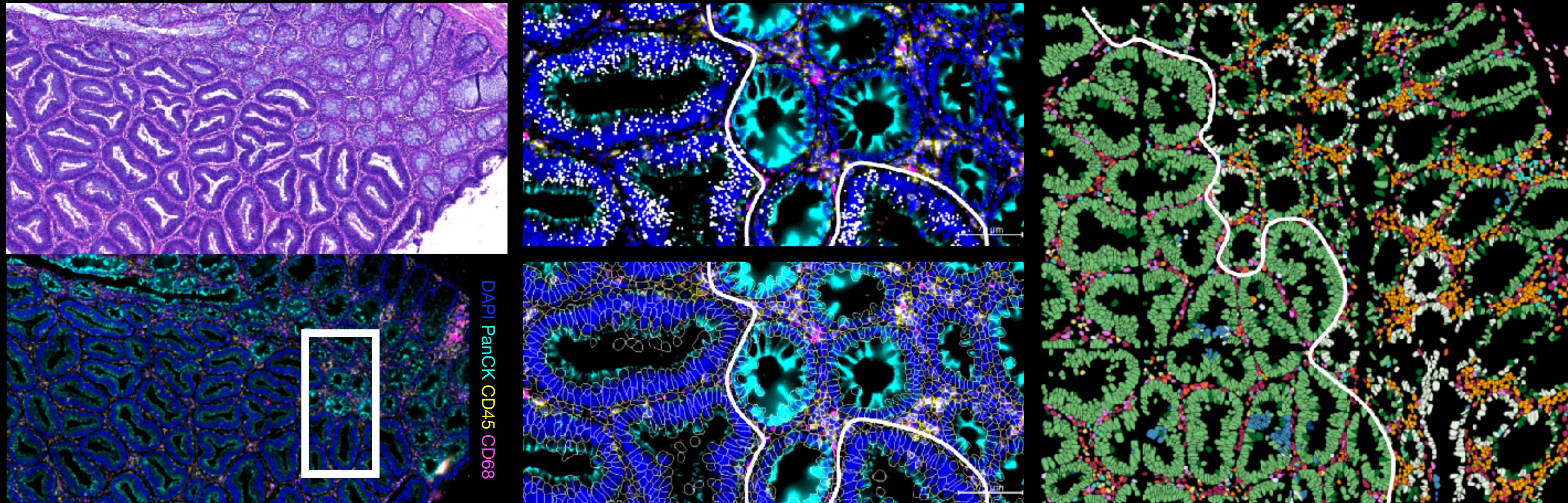
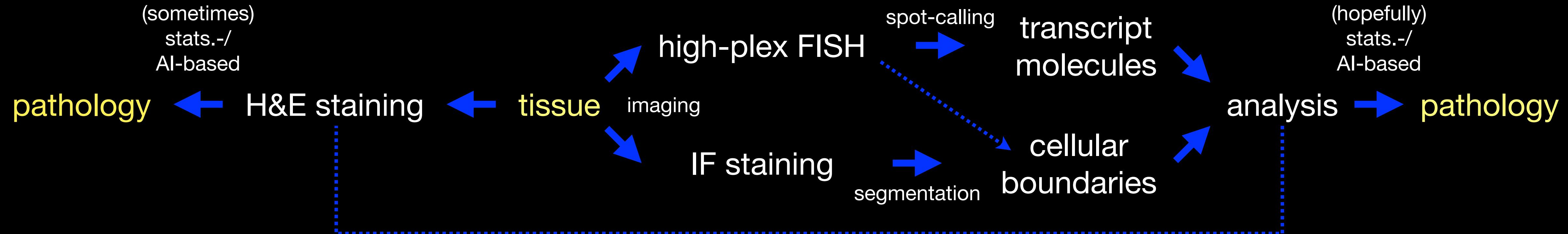
the path from tissue to pathology ain't easy



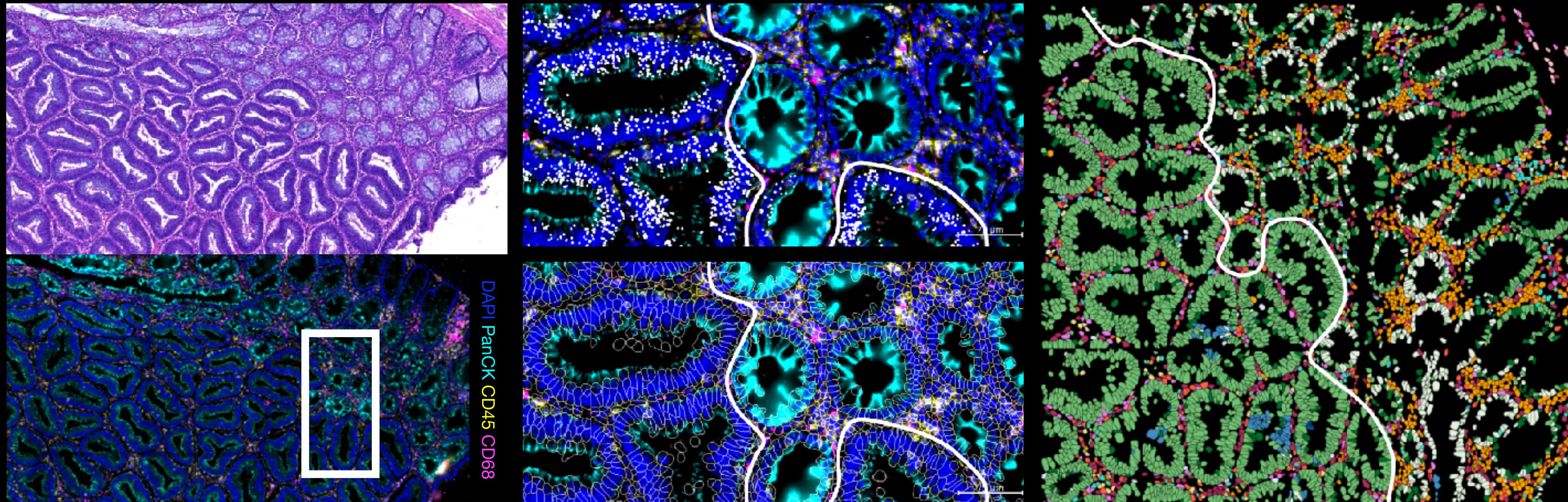
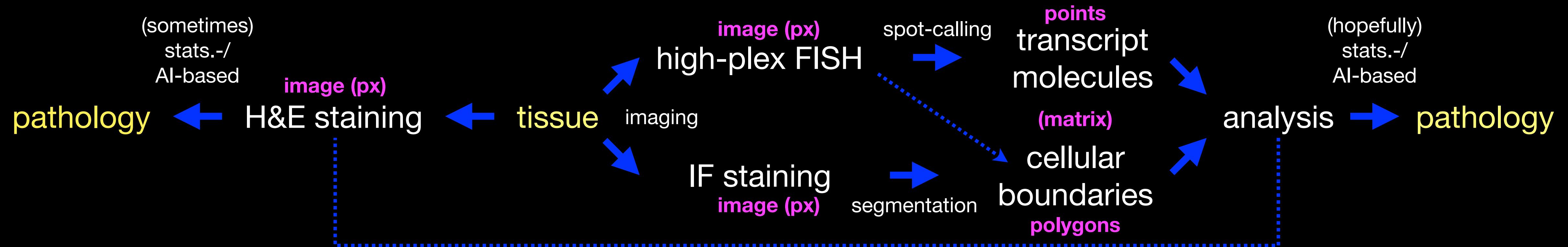
the path from tissue to pathology ain't easy



the path from tissue to pathology ain't easy



the path from tissue to pathology ain't easy



quality control for img-ST is ways from (sc)RNA-seq

high-throughput RNA sequencing

fragmentation, reverse transcription, mapping



of raw counts per transcript varies with
transcript length, GC content, sequencing depth



normalization strategies aim to minimize
these effects & “*there’s awareness that
misinterpretation of results where biological
& technical effects are correlated*”

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imaging-based spatial transcriptomics

tissue preparation, chemistry, imaging



tissue damage/detachment, image/transcript loss, varying detection across space & experiments

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“*sources of these [...] are known [but] it’s often unclear how often errors occur, how to best detect & describe [them] & how [they] impact downstream analyses [...]*”

quality control for img-ST is ways from (sc)RNA-seq

DISCLAIMER: We don't really know what's best (yet) – I'll try to summarize some recent ideas, and personal pains.

high-throughput RNA sequencing

fragmentation, reverse transcription, mapping



of raw counts per transcript varies with transcript length, GC content, sequencing depth



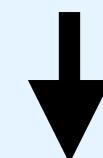
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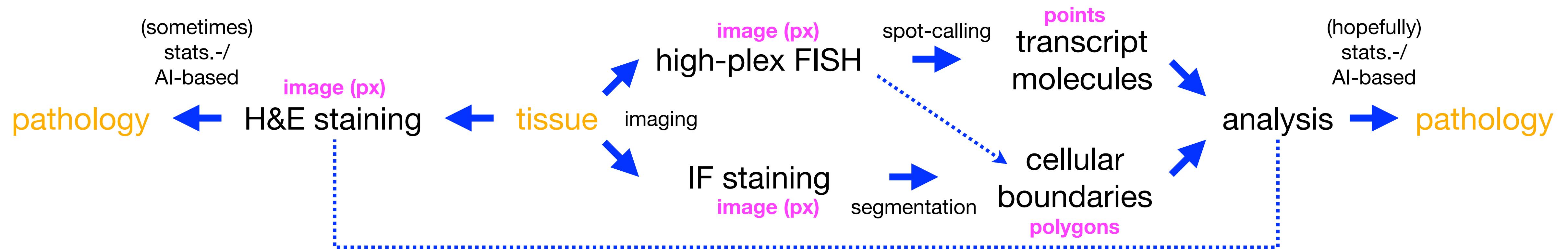


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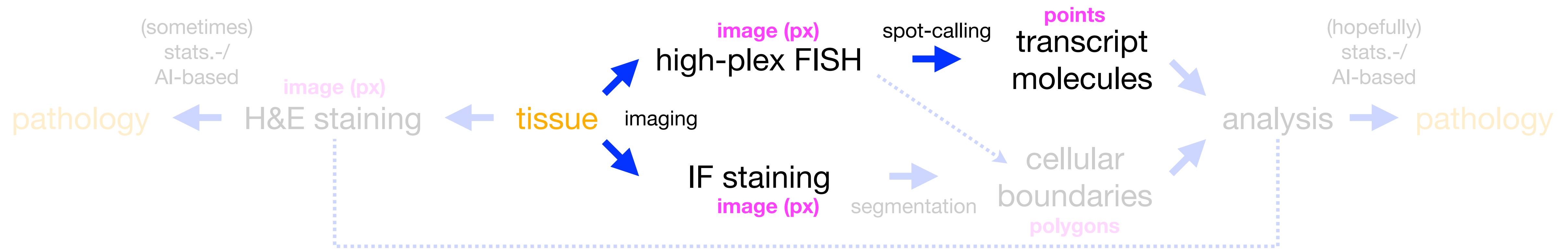


“*sources of these [...] are known [but] it’s often unclear how often errors occur, how to best detect & describe [them] & how [they] impact downstream analyses [...]*”

MerQuaCo proposes a pixel classifier & quality metrics

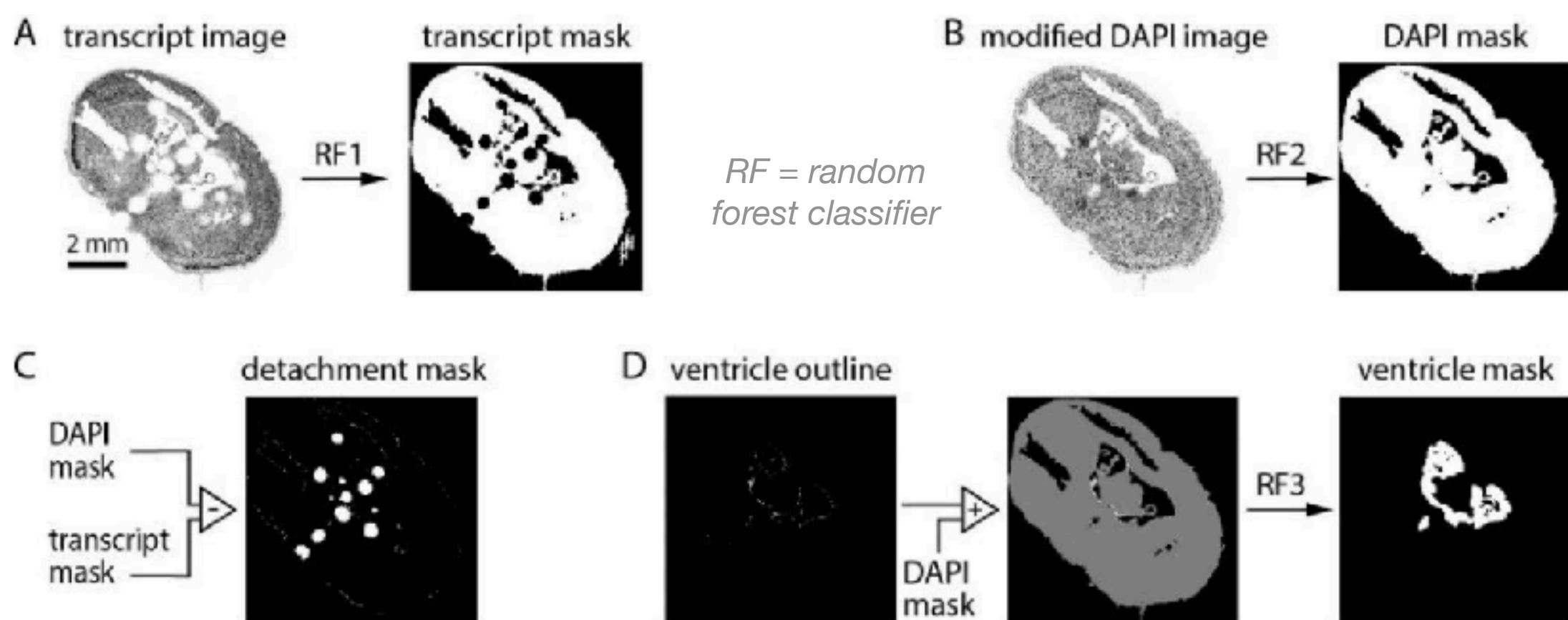


MerQuaCo proposes a pixel classifier & quality metrics



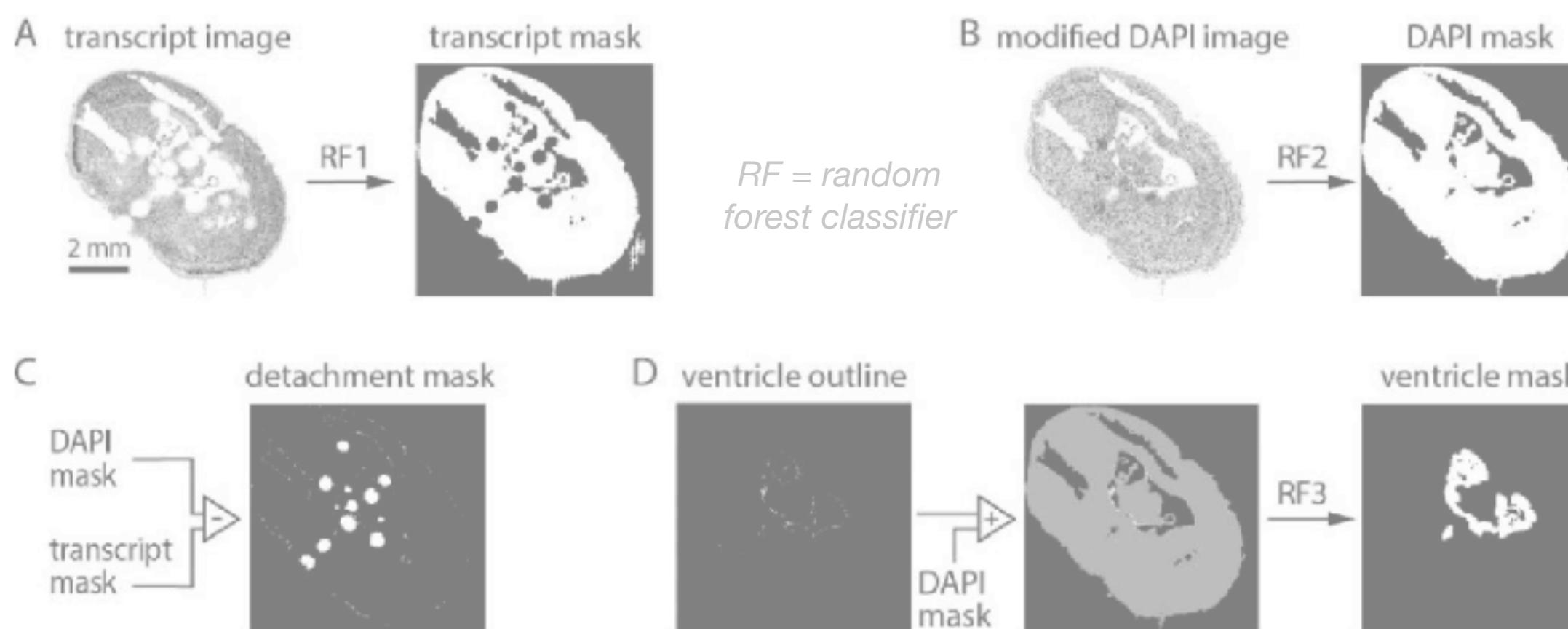
MerQuaCo proposes a **pixel classifier** & quality metrics

- input: transcript locations + DAPI staining
- series of **binary masks** (& combinations thereof),
trained on few manually annotated sections

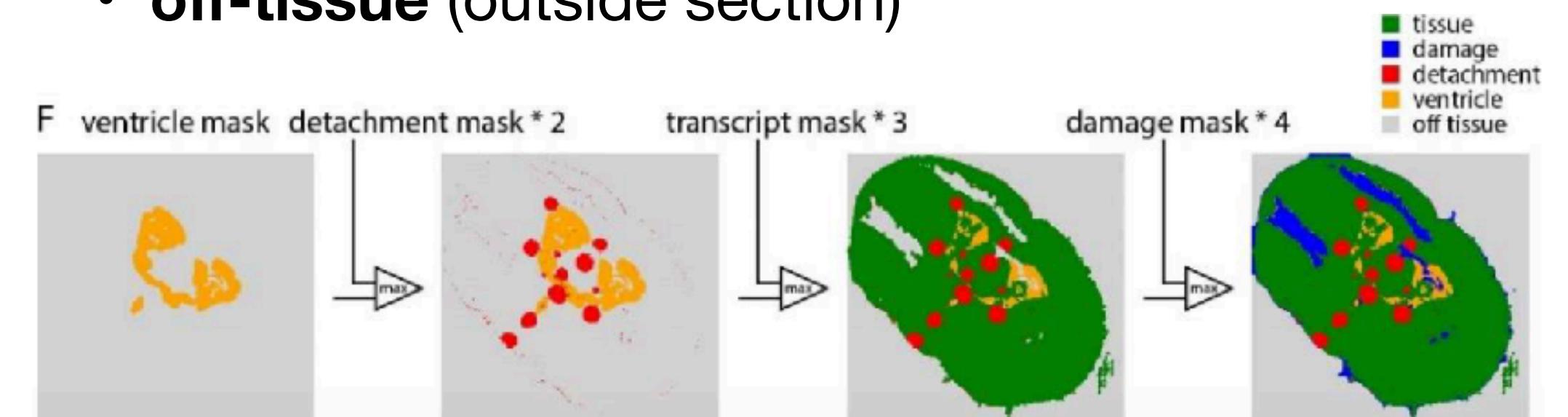


MerQuaCo proposes a pixel classifier & quality metrics

- input: transcript locations + DAPI staining
- series of **binary masks** (& combinations thereof), **trained on few manually annotated sections**



- each location is classified into one of **five categories**
- **tissue** within image volumen
- **detachment** (tissue not imaged)
- **ventricle** (no tissue but no loss)
- **damage** (no tissue due to loss)
- **off-tissue** (outside section)



MerQuaCo proposes a pixel classifier & quality metrics

perfusion rate

- log files can reveal inconsistencies (e.g., blockage) of volume per time during solution exchange

data loss

- iterative comparison of transcript counts between neighboring fields of view (FOVs)

detection efficiency

- across section: periodicity, through section: p6/p0 ratio

transcript density

- should vary across section, but little between sections of comparable quality

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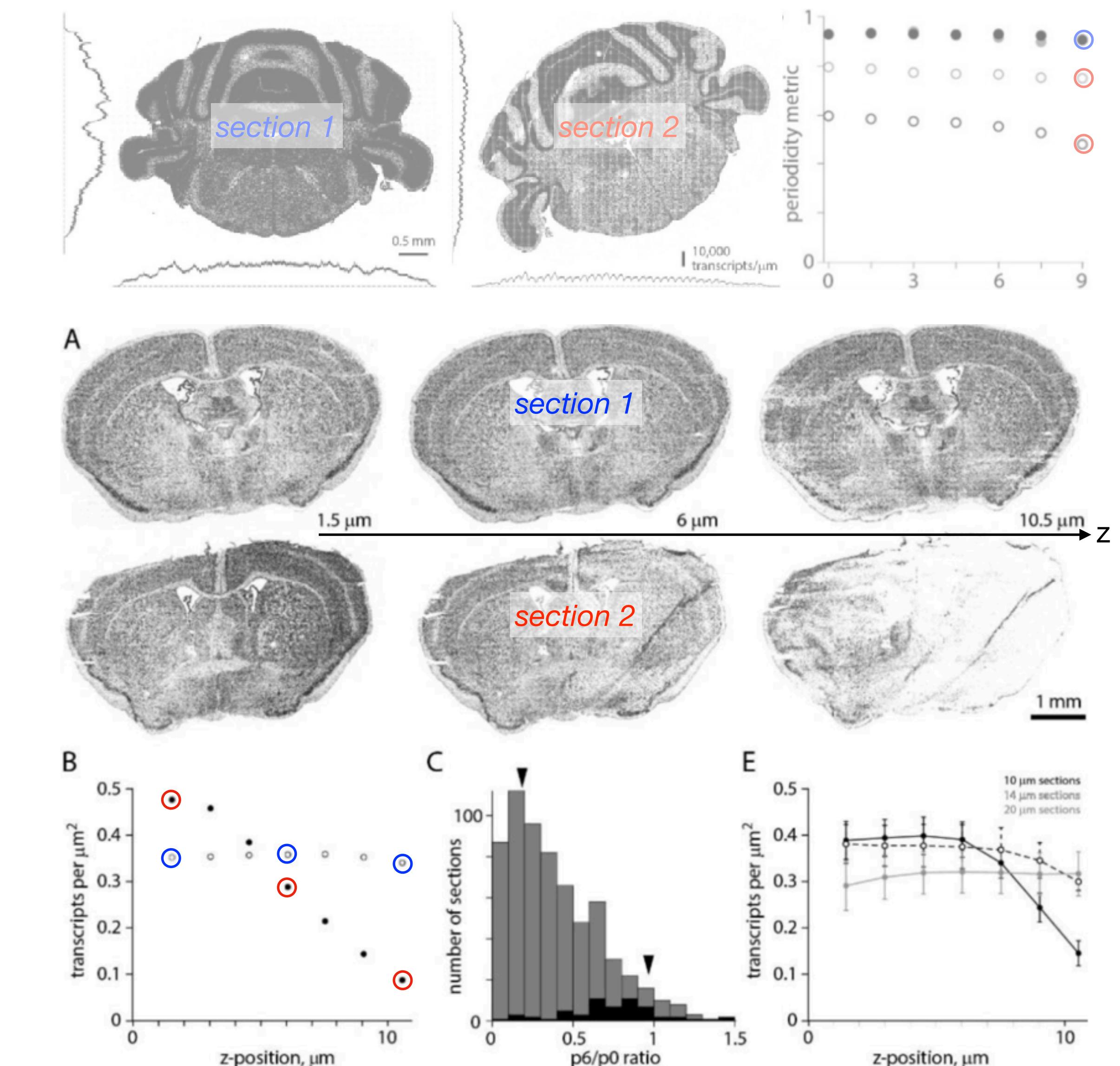
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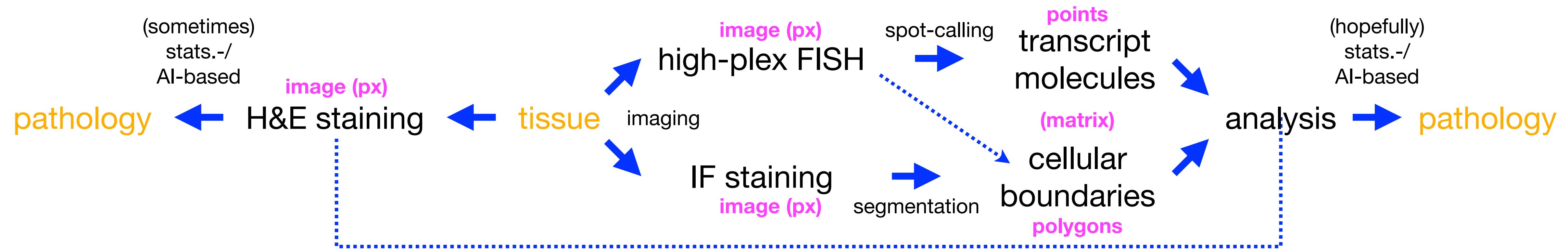
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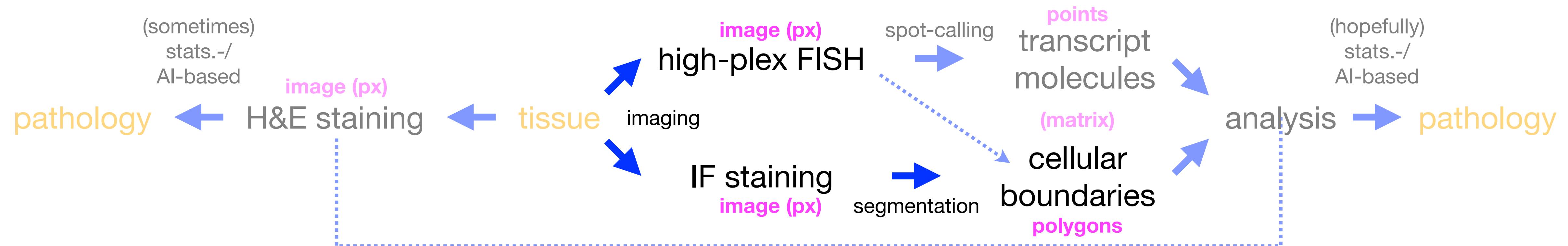
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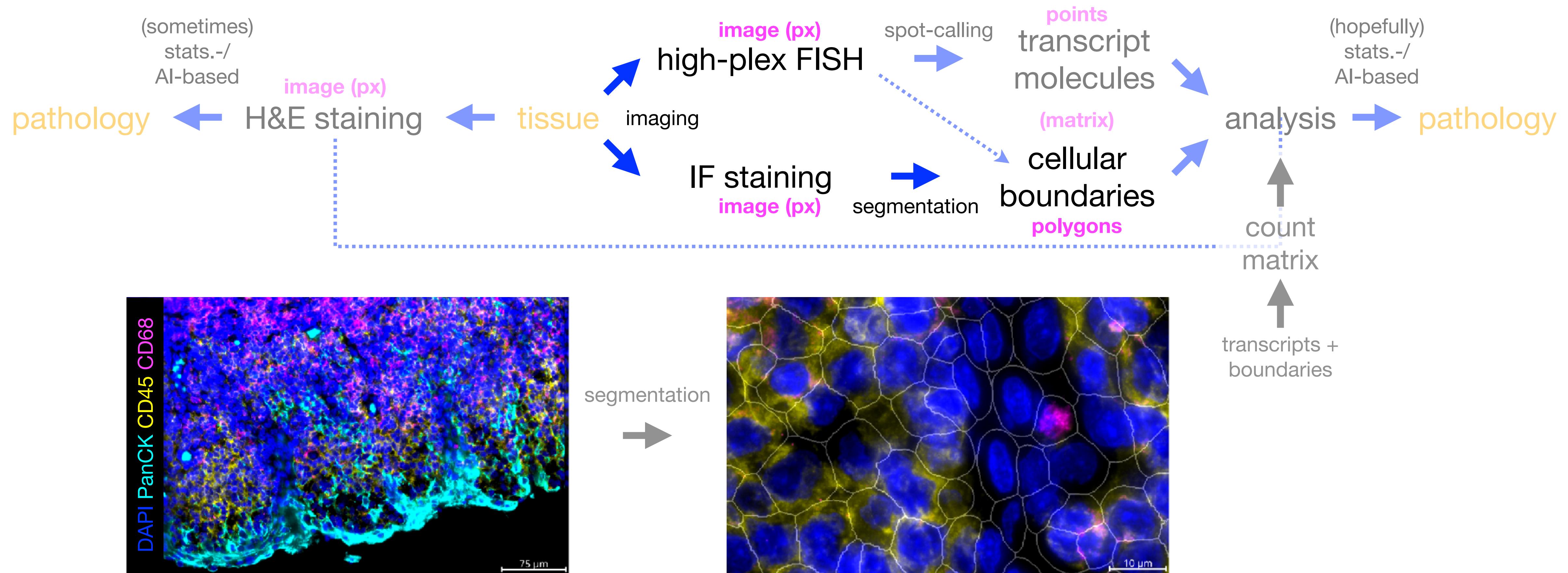
for (most) analyses, we need to go from images to counts



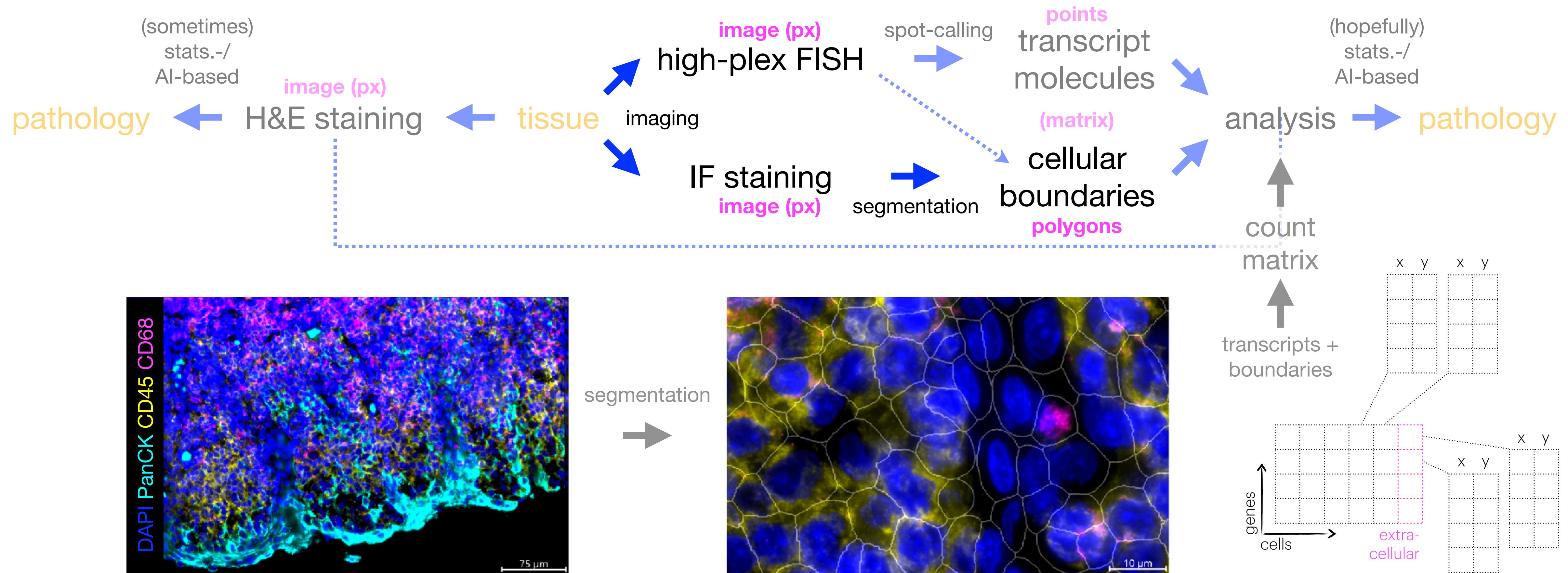
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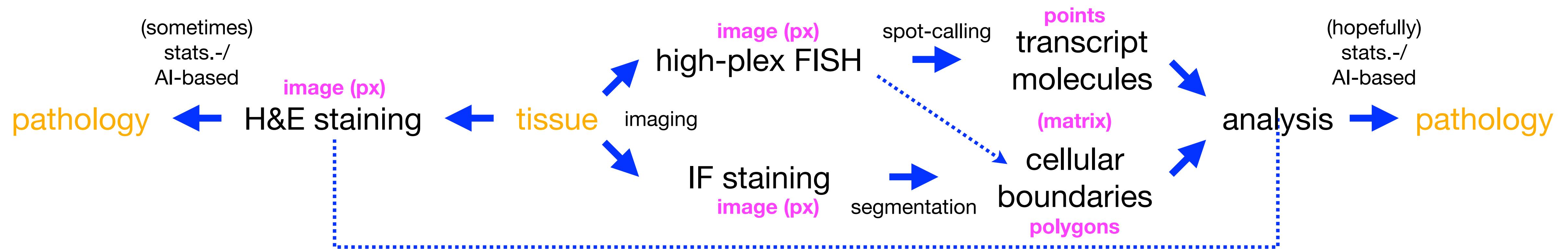
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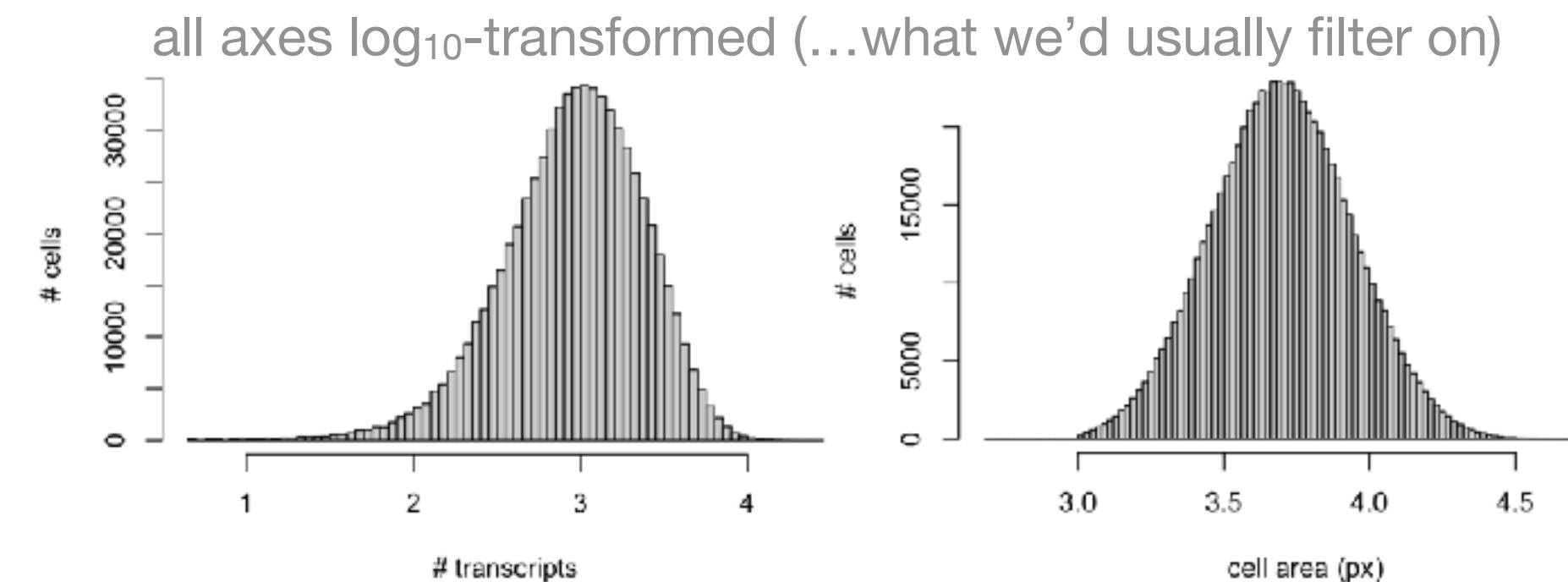
beware standard QC metrics – counts relate area AND biology



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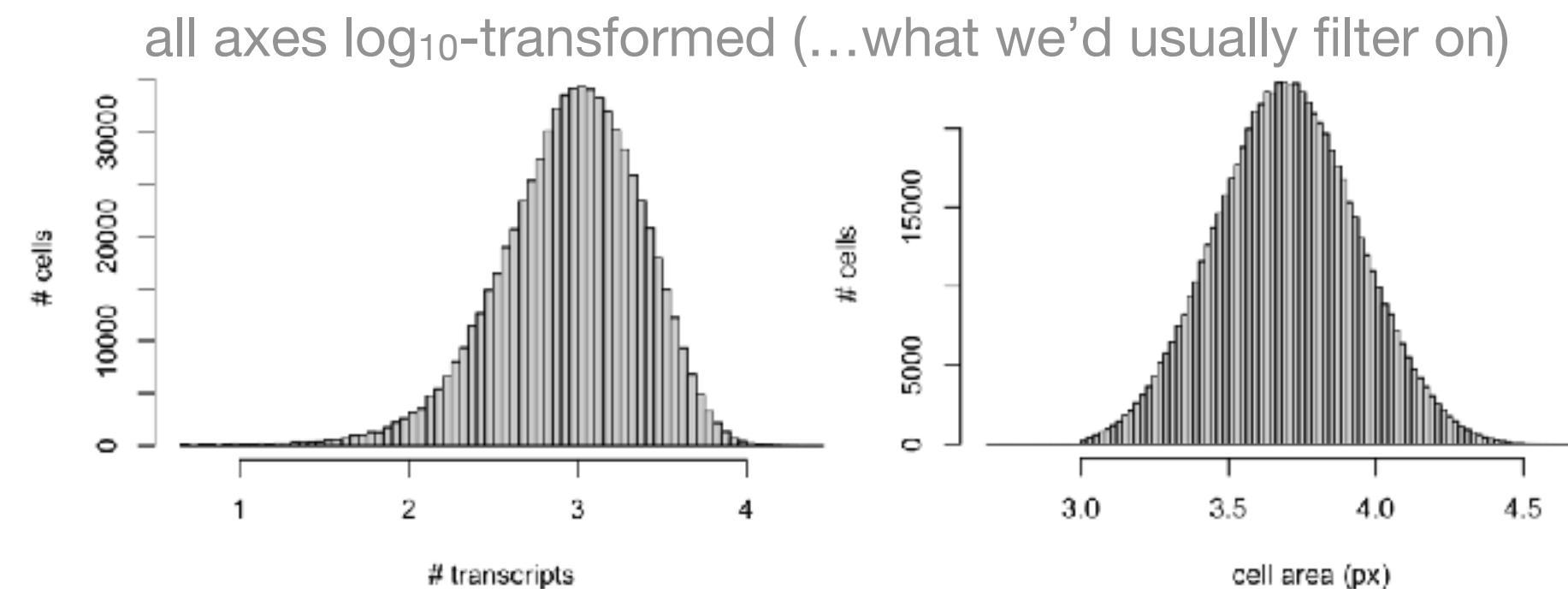


beware standard QC metrics – counts relate area AND biology

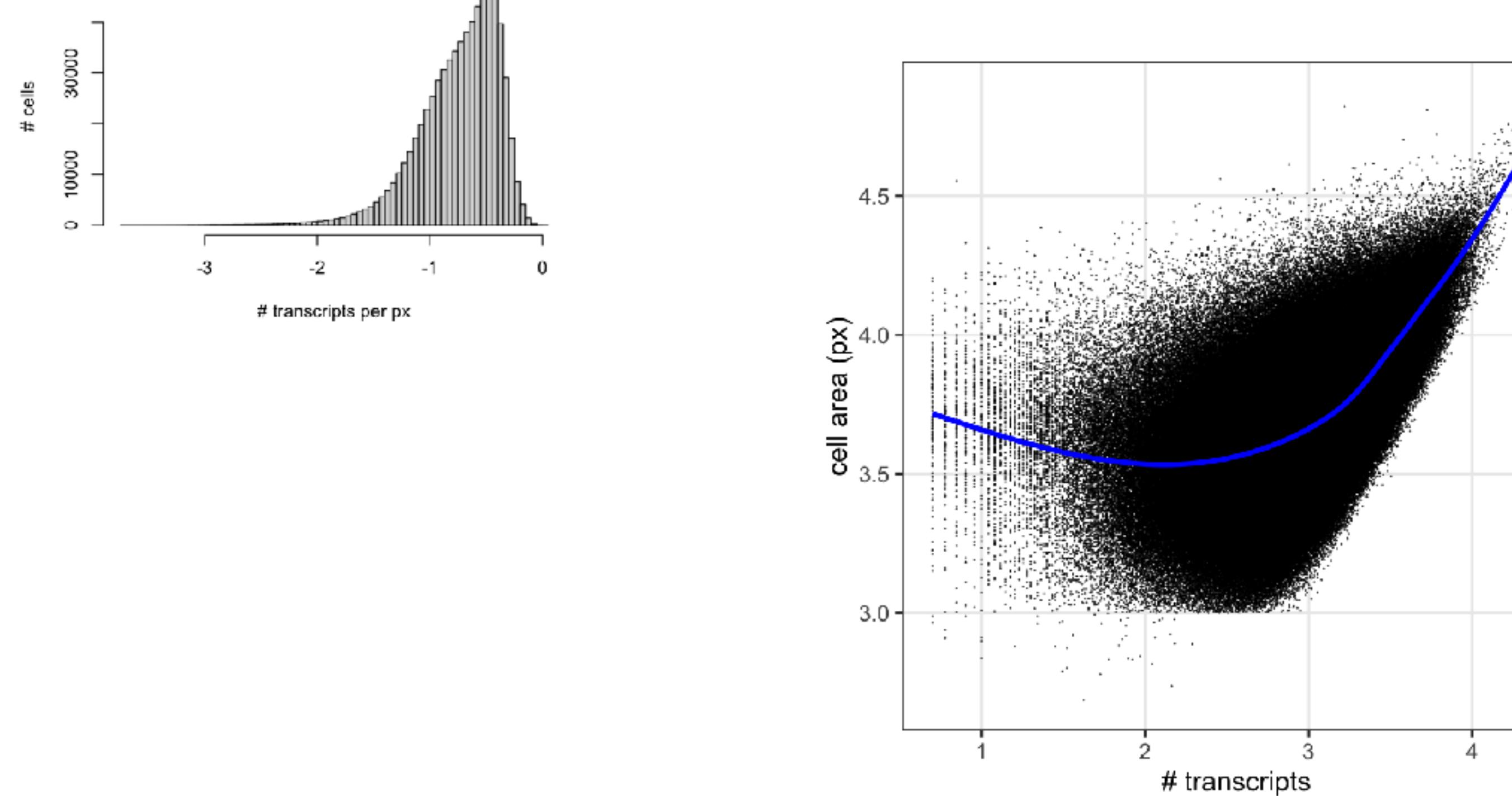


- filtering based on standard scRNA-seq QC metrics may bias again smaller & transcriptionally less complex cells

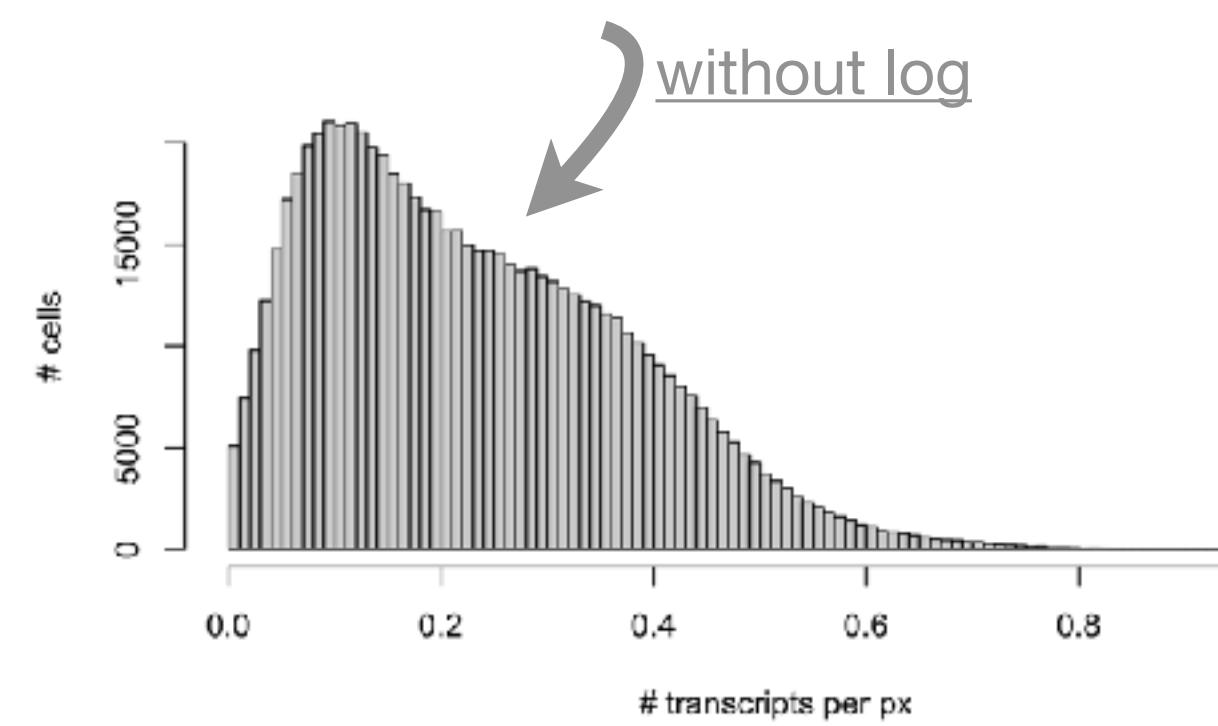
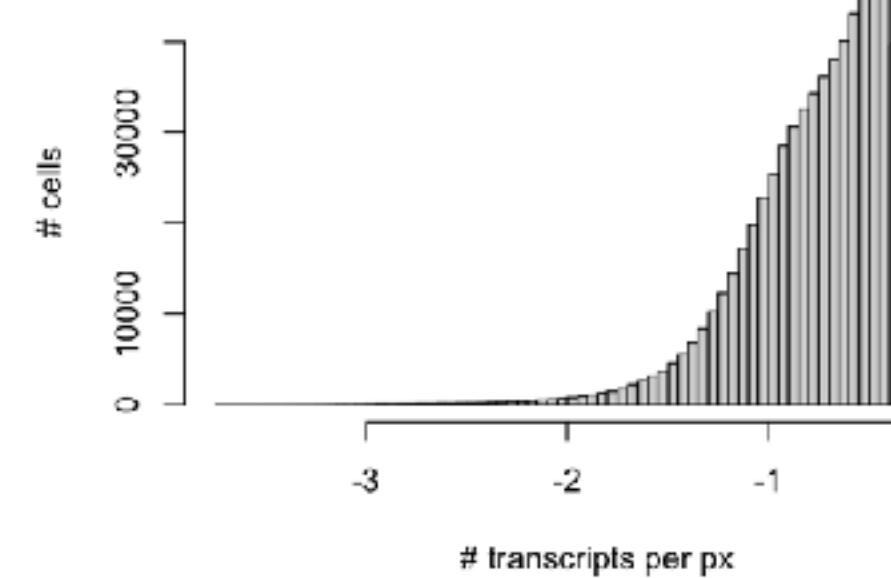
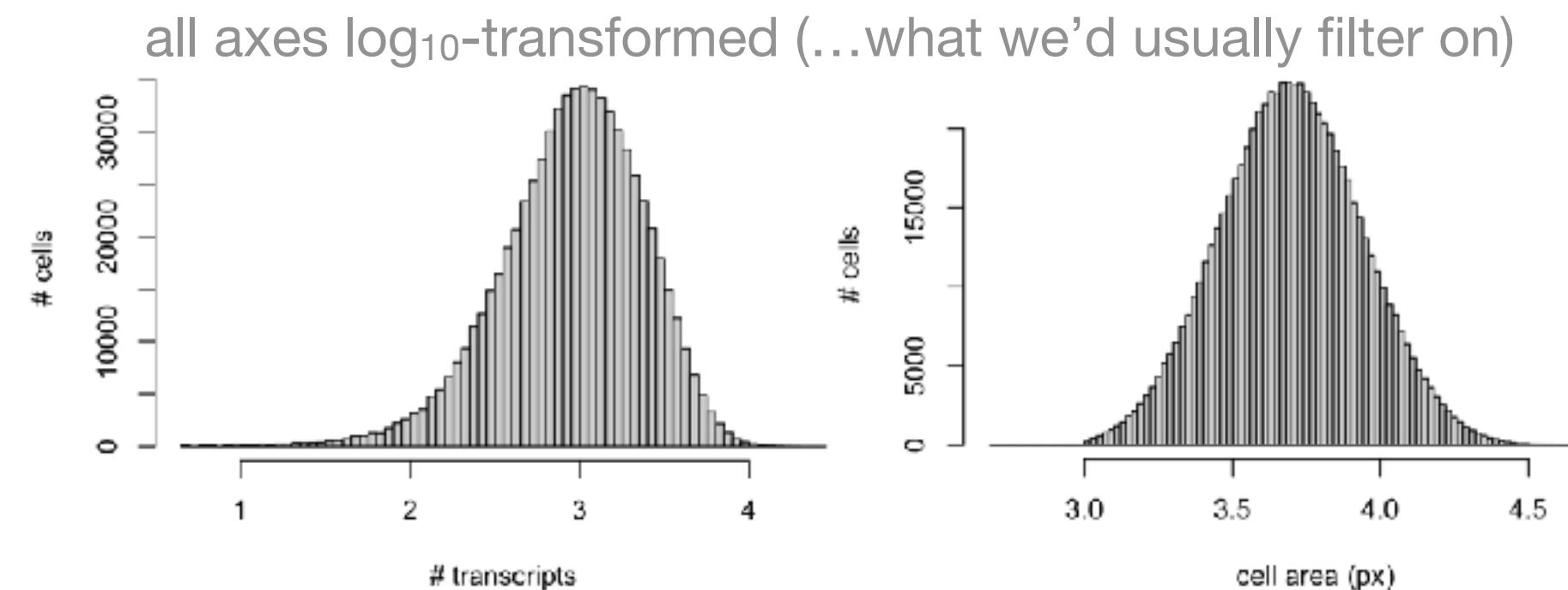
beware standard QC metrics – counts relate area AND biology



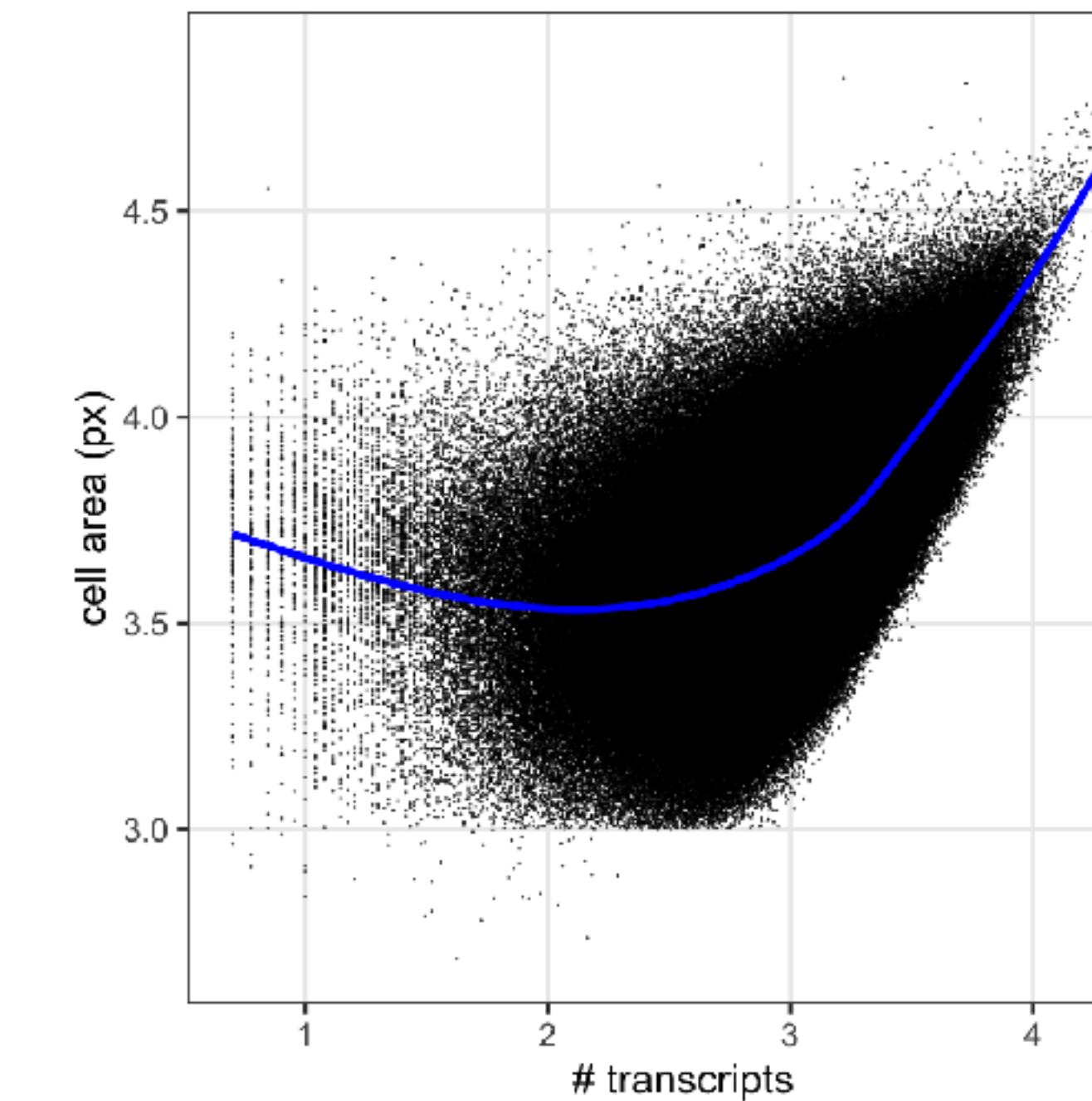
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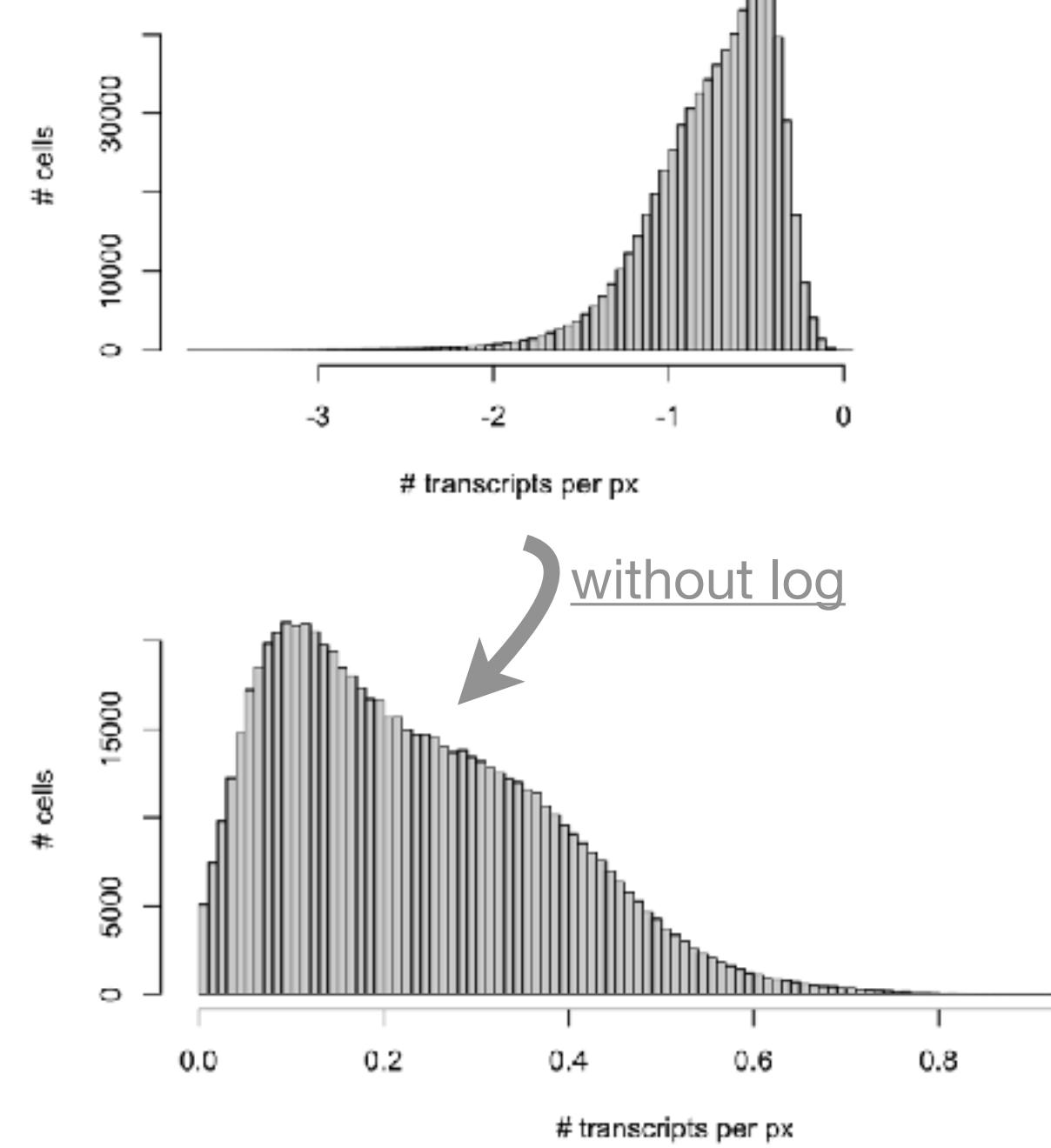
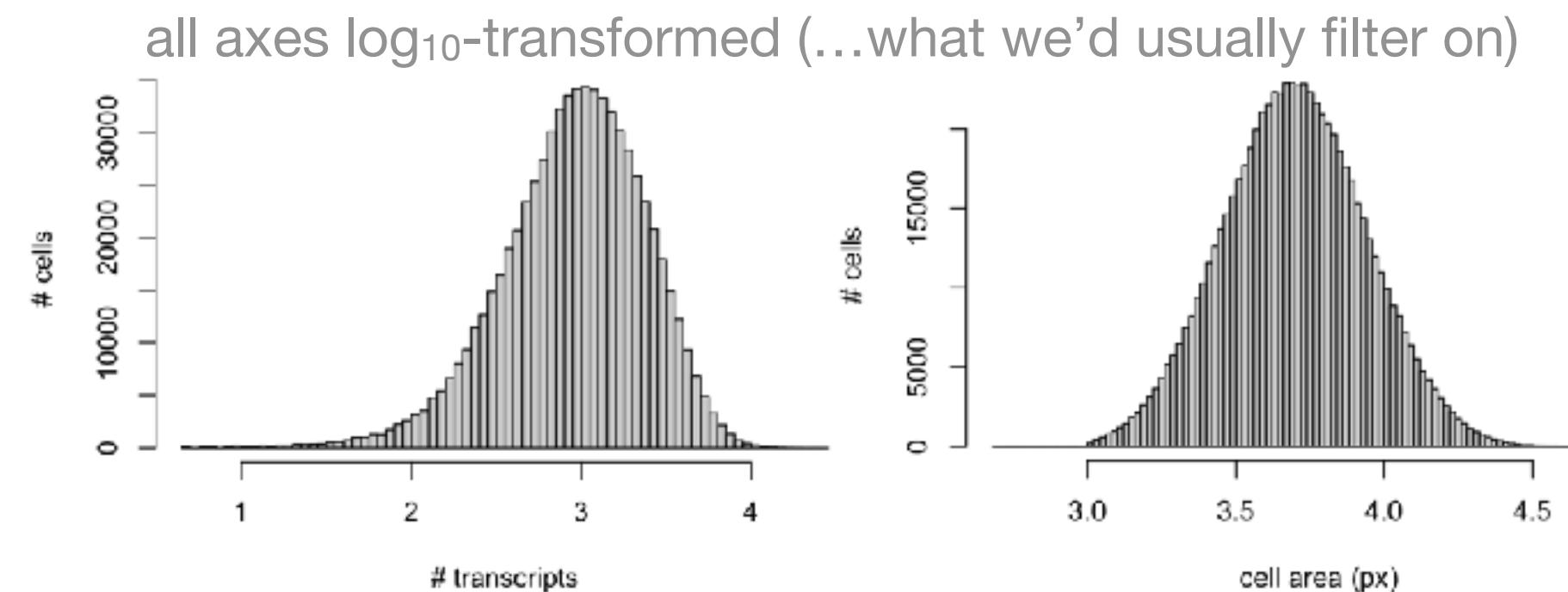
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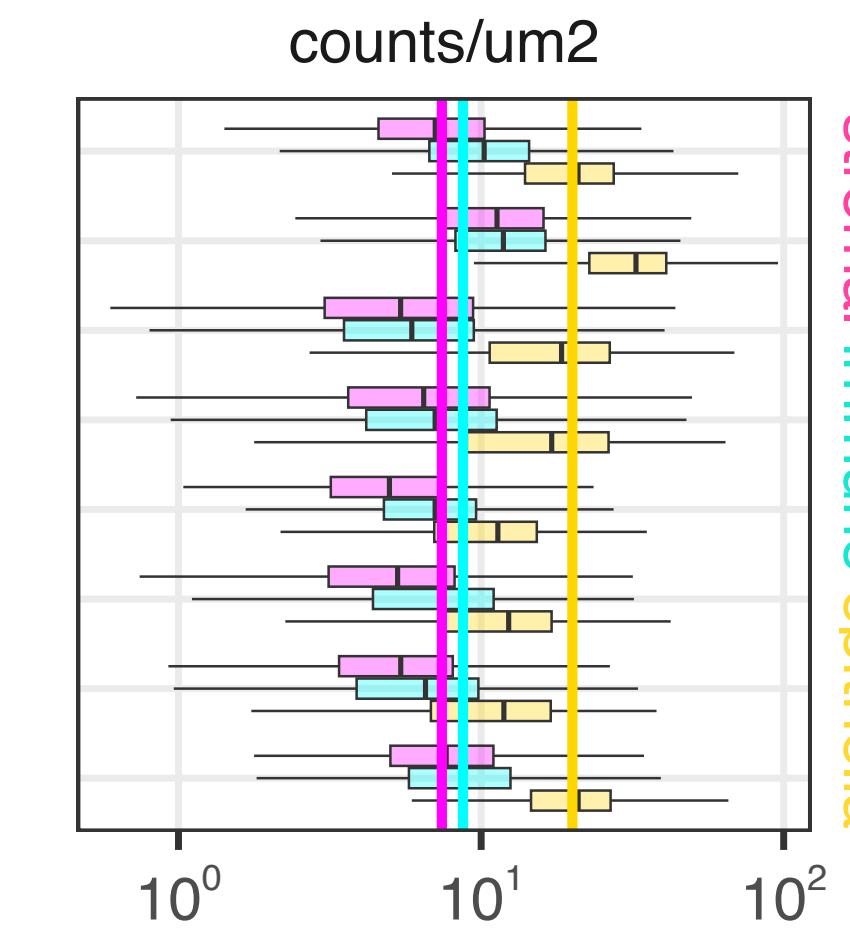
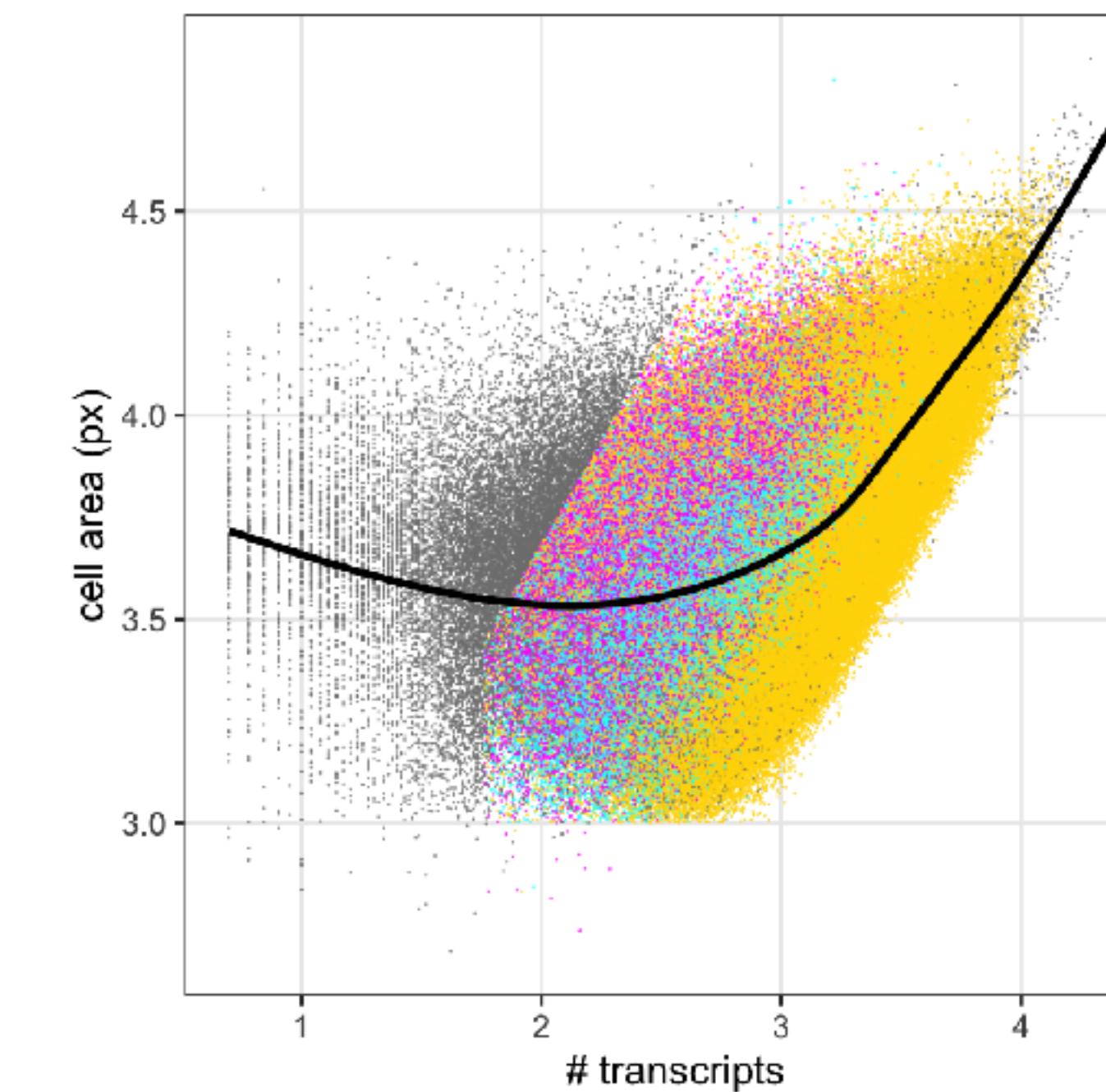
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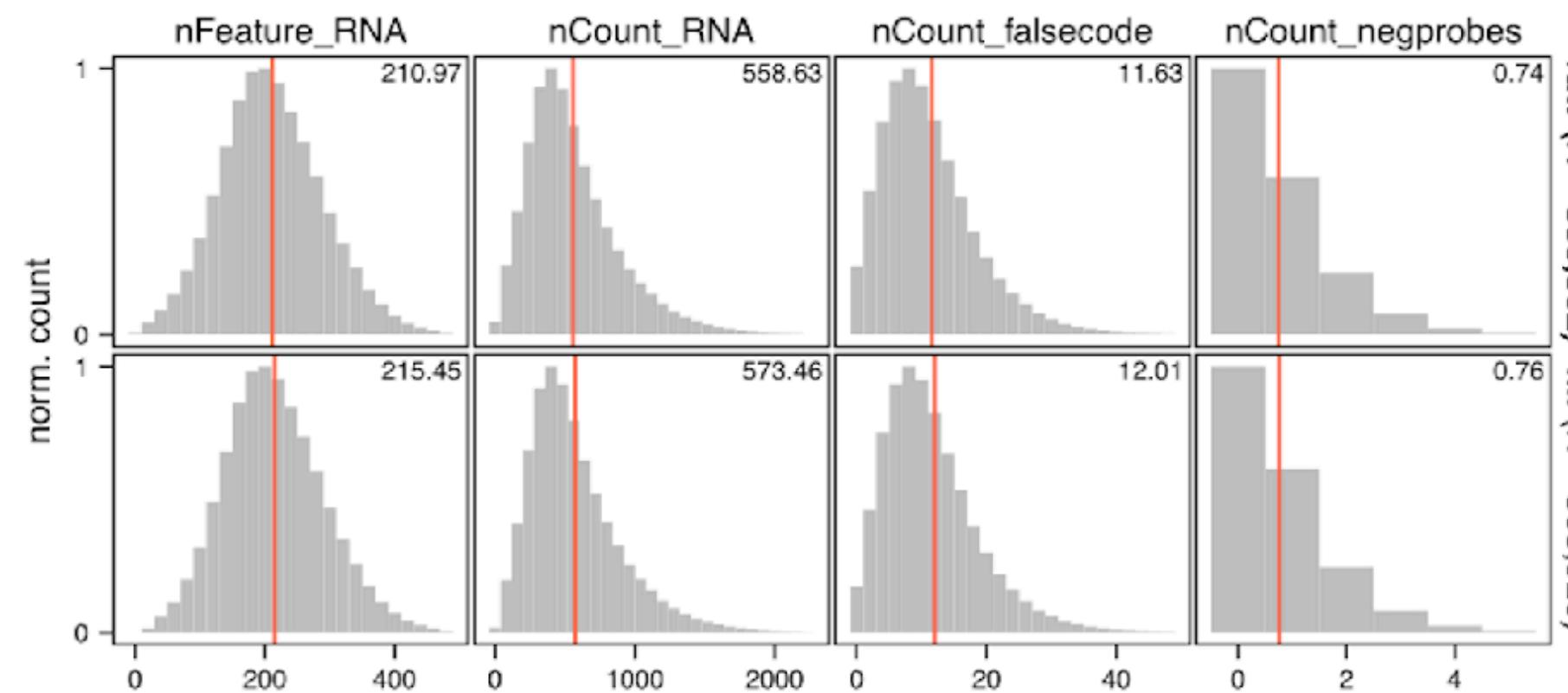


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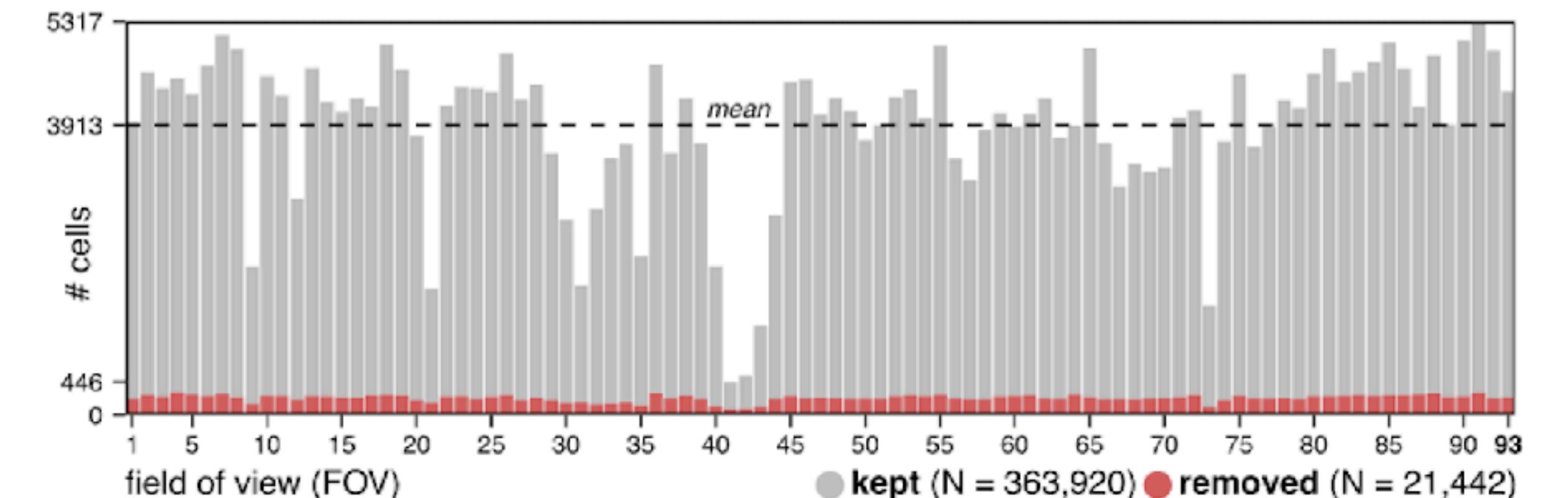


but there's more we could be looking at... some QC examples

standard QC metrics



cells across FOVs



counts/um²

features/um²

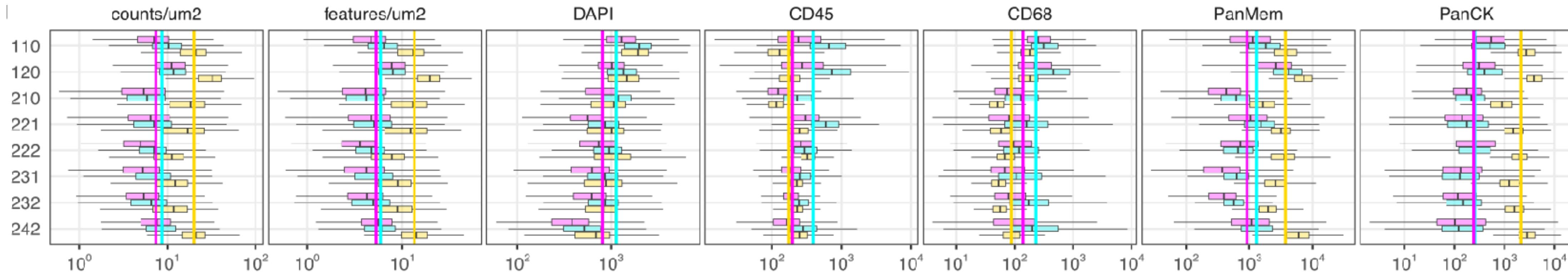
DAPI

CD45

CD68

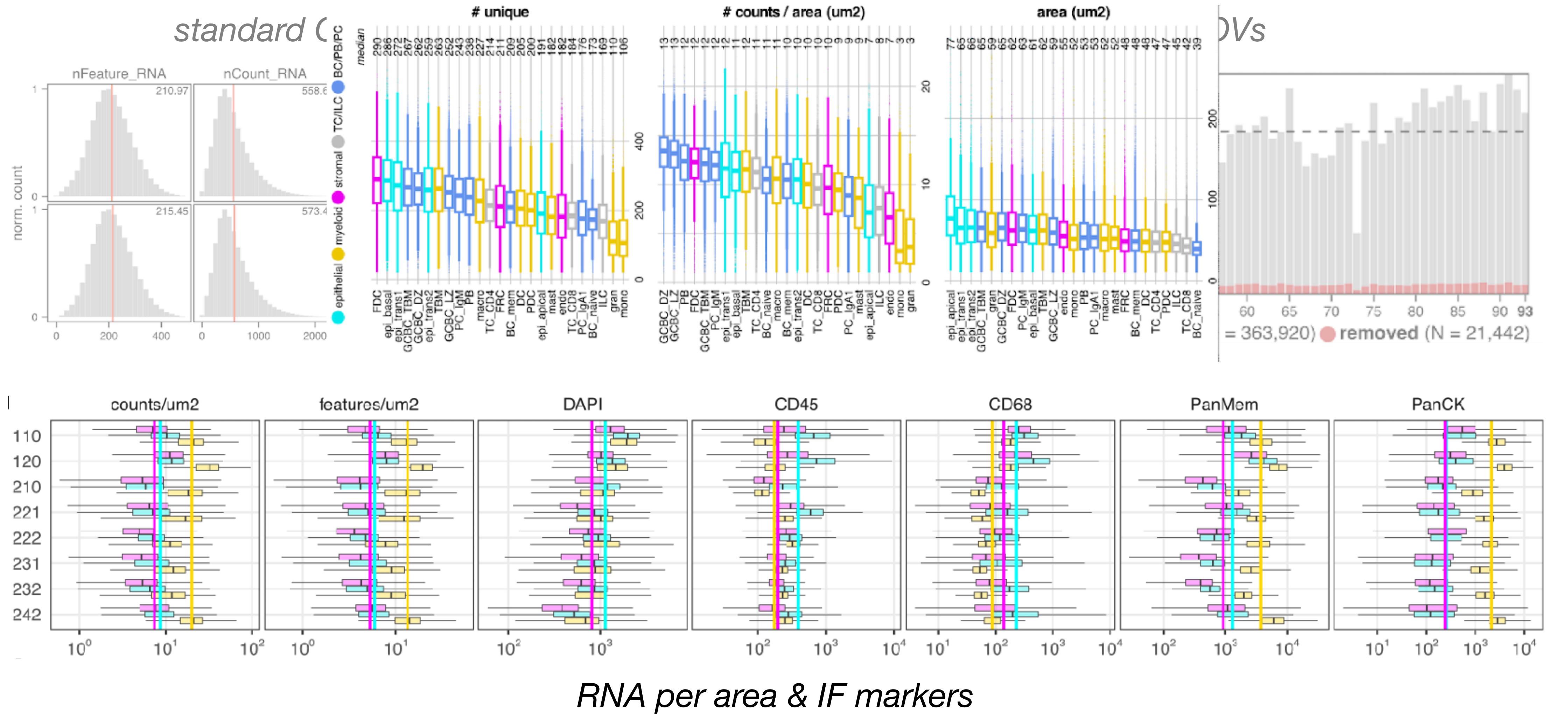
PanMem

PanCK



RNA per area & IF markers

but there's more we could be looking at... some QC examples

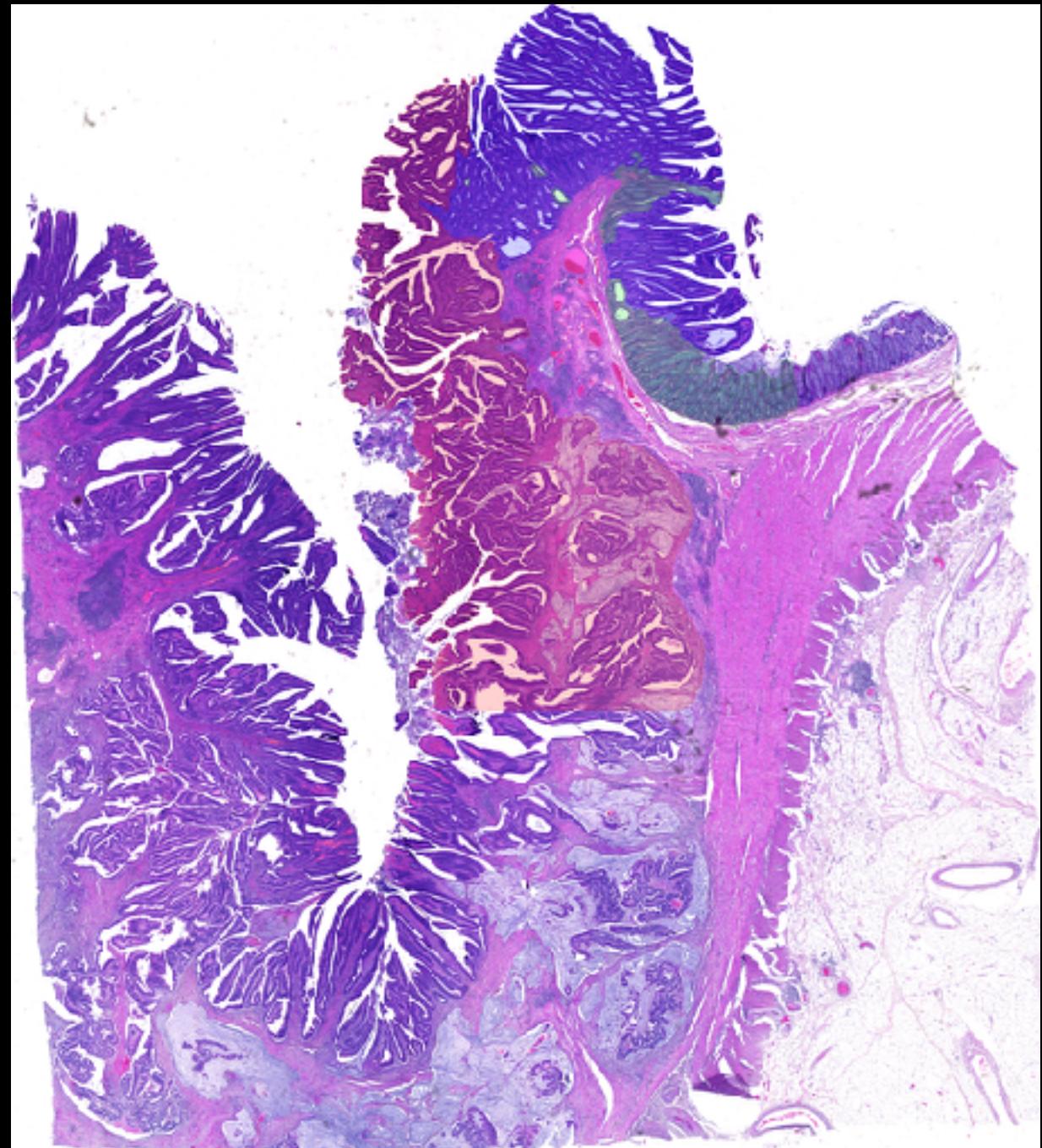


spatial organization of excluded cells might indicate a **bias against specific types** (but it depends!)



img-ST data stem from serial imaging of **fields of view (FOVs)**

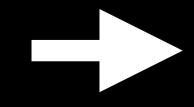
H&E staining



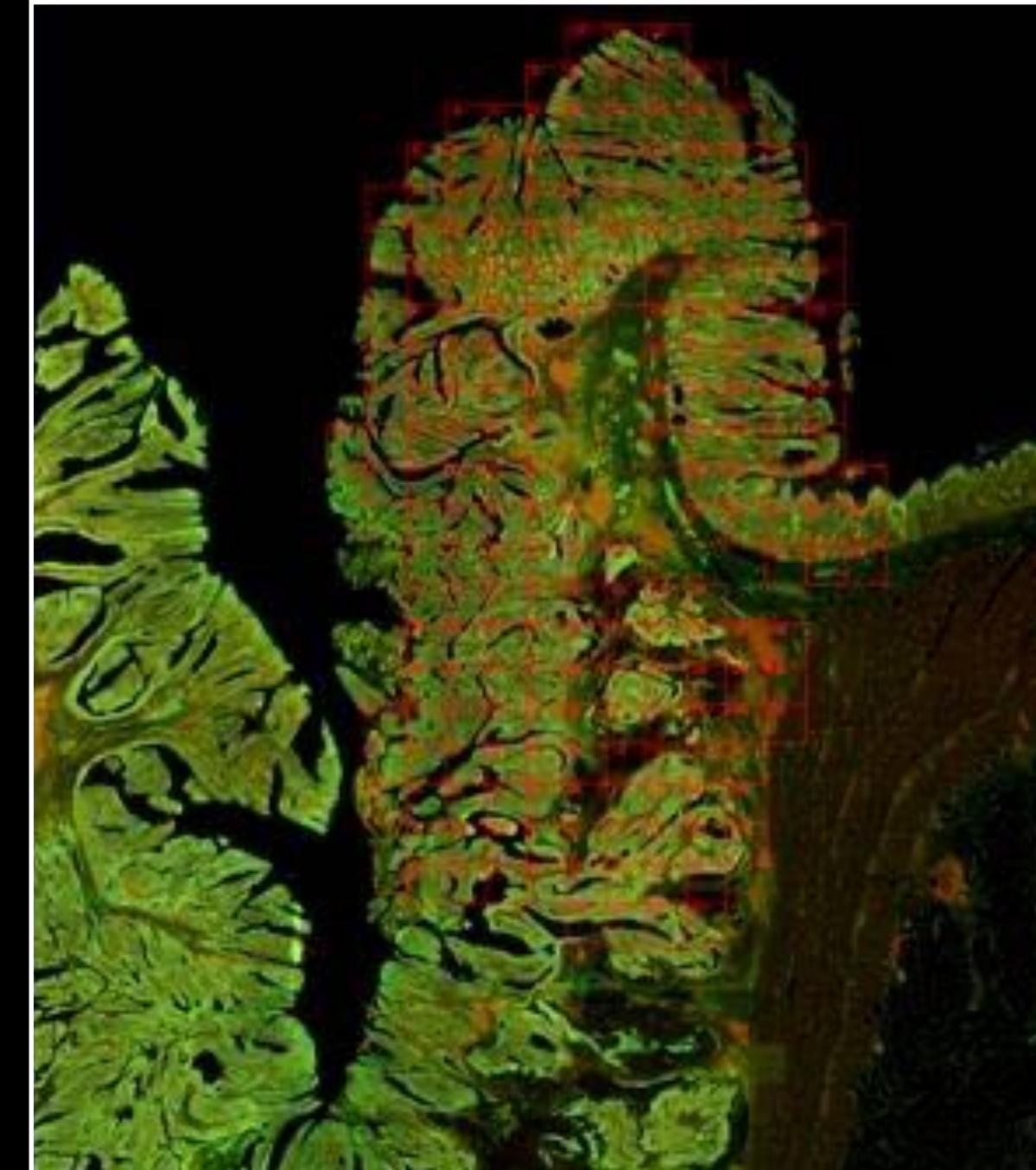
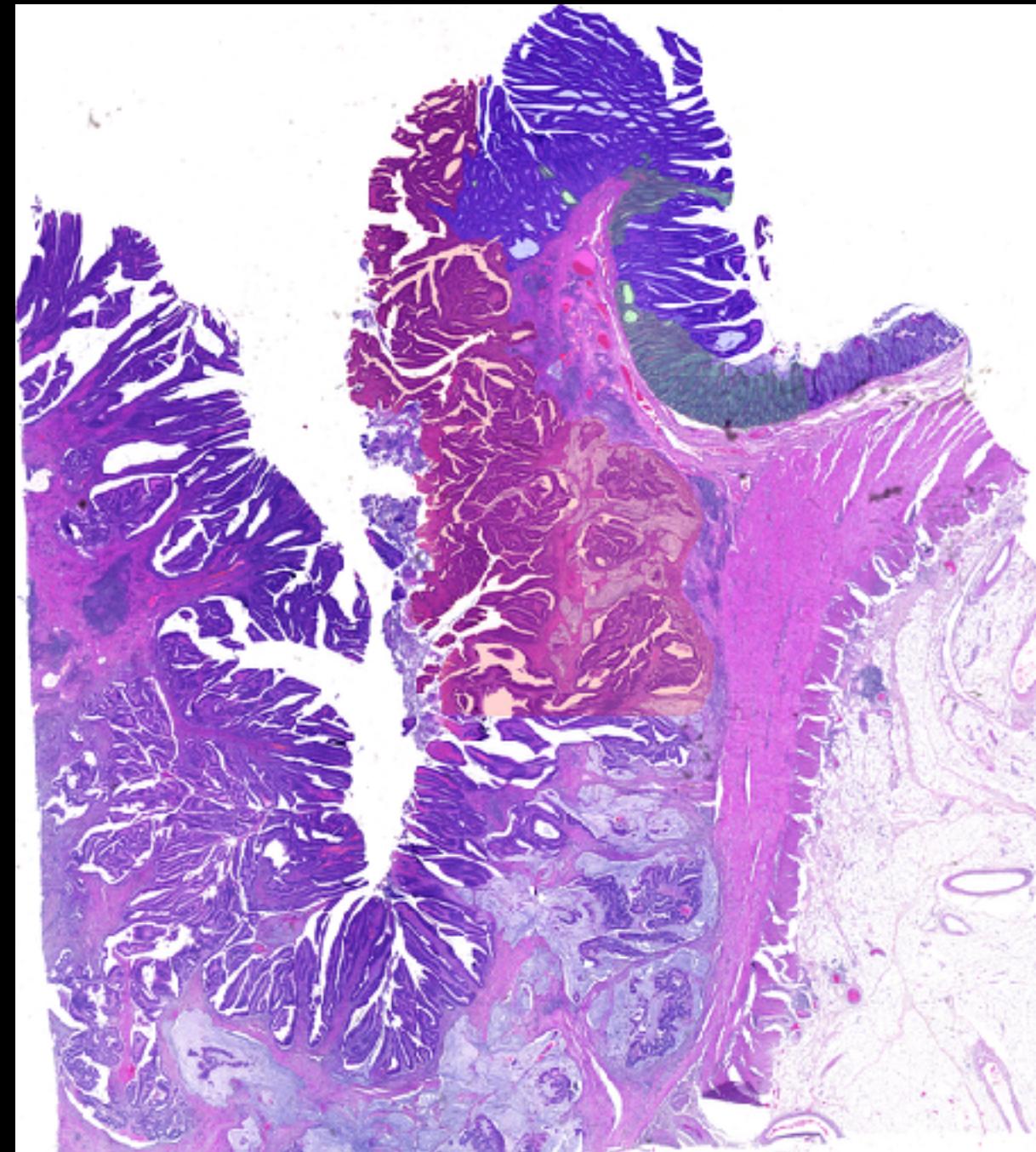
REF TVA CRC

img-ST data stem from serial imaging of **fields of view (FOVs)**

H&E staining



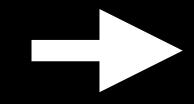
FOV placement



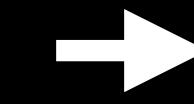
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img-ST data stem from serial imaging of **fields of view (FOVs)**

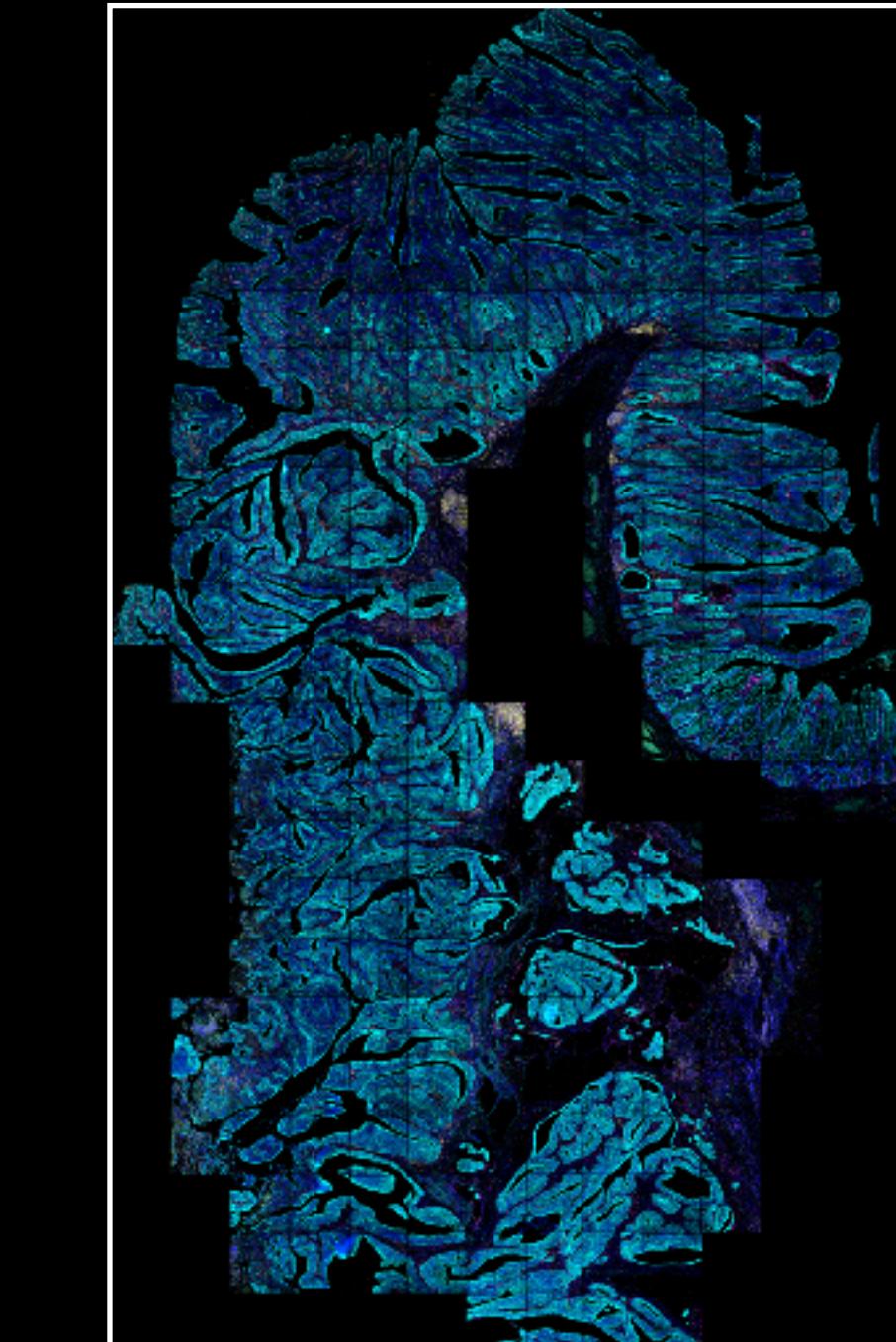
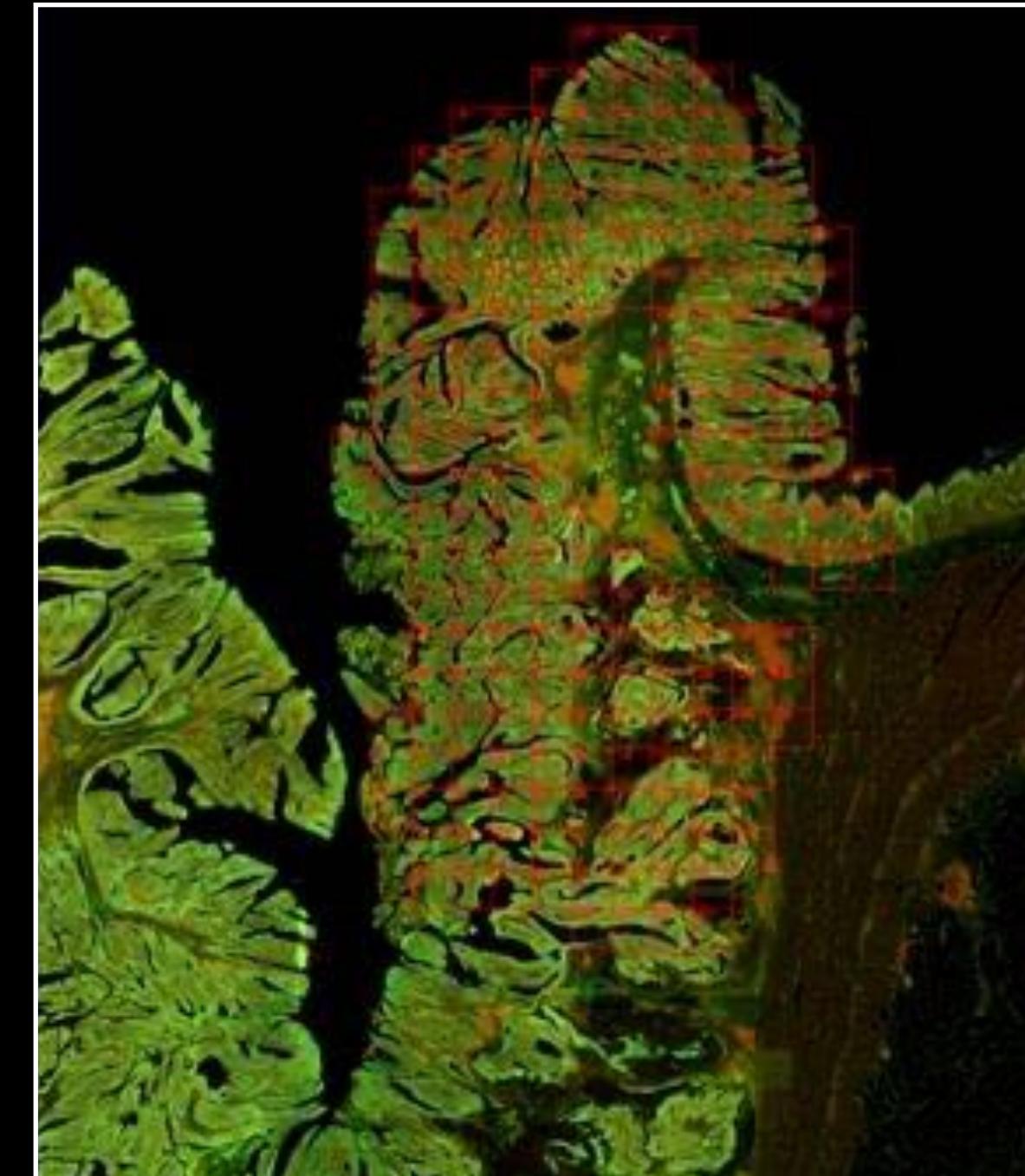
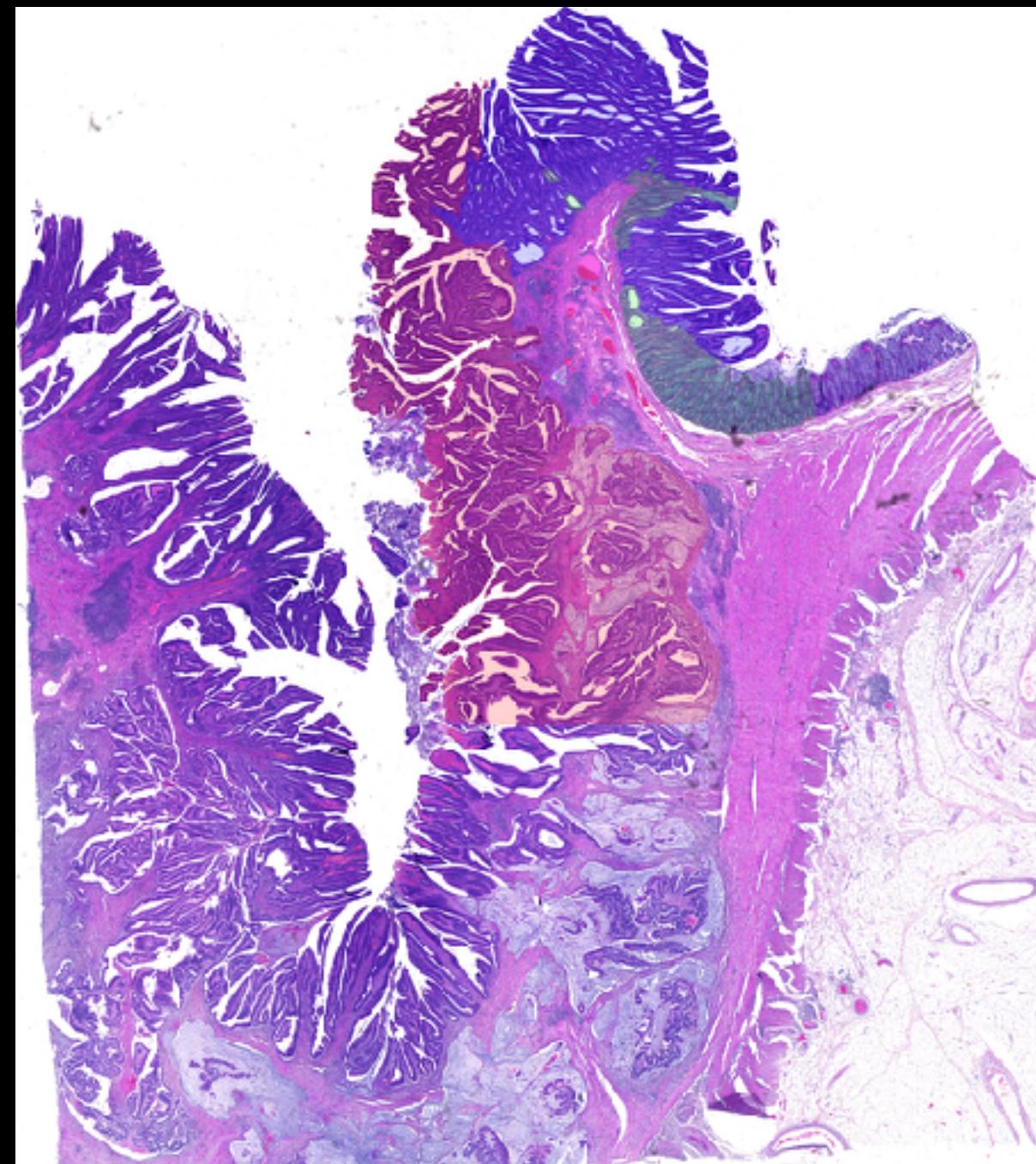
H&E staining



FOV placement

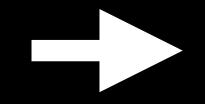


imaging

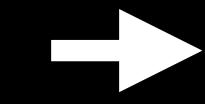


img-ST data stem from serial imaging of **fields of view (FOVs)**

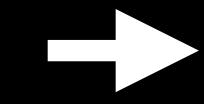
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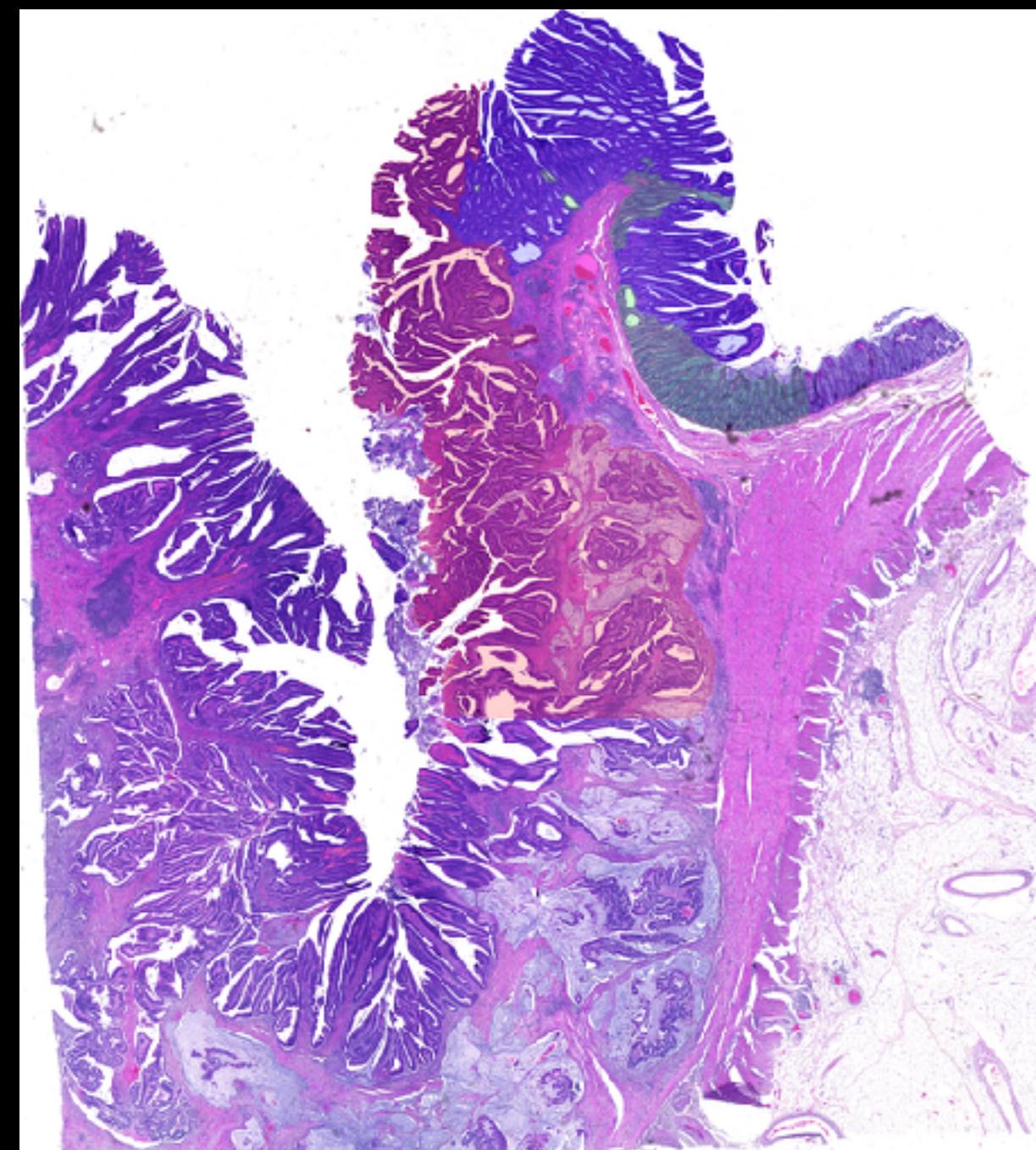
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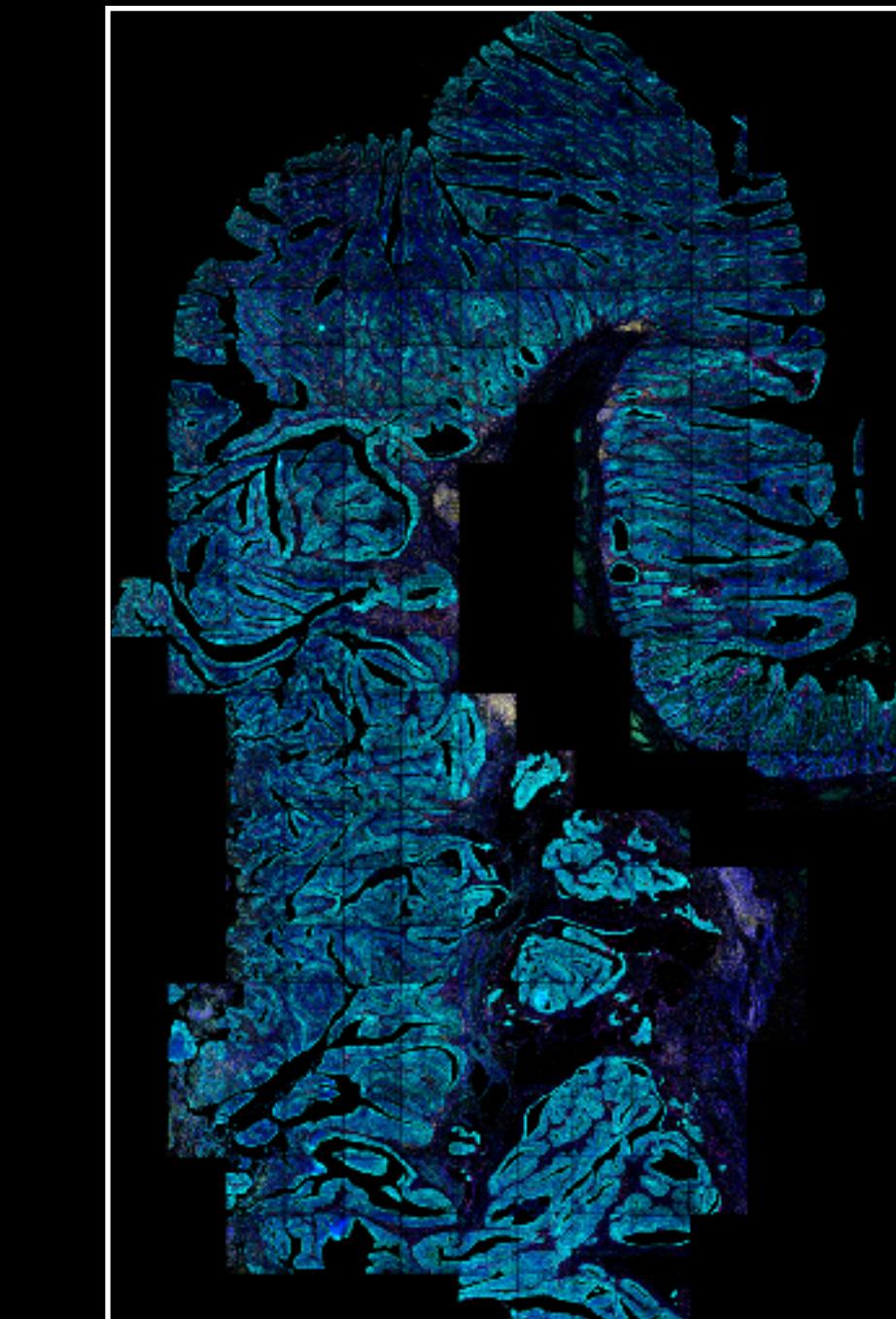
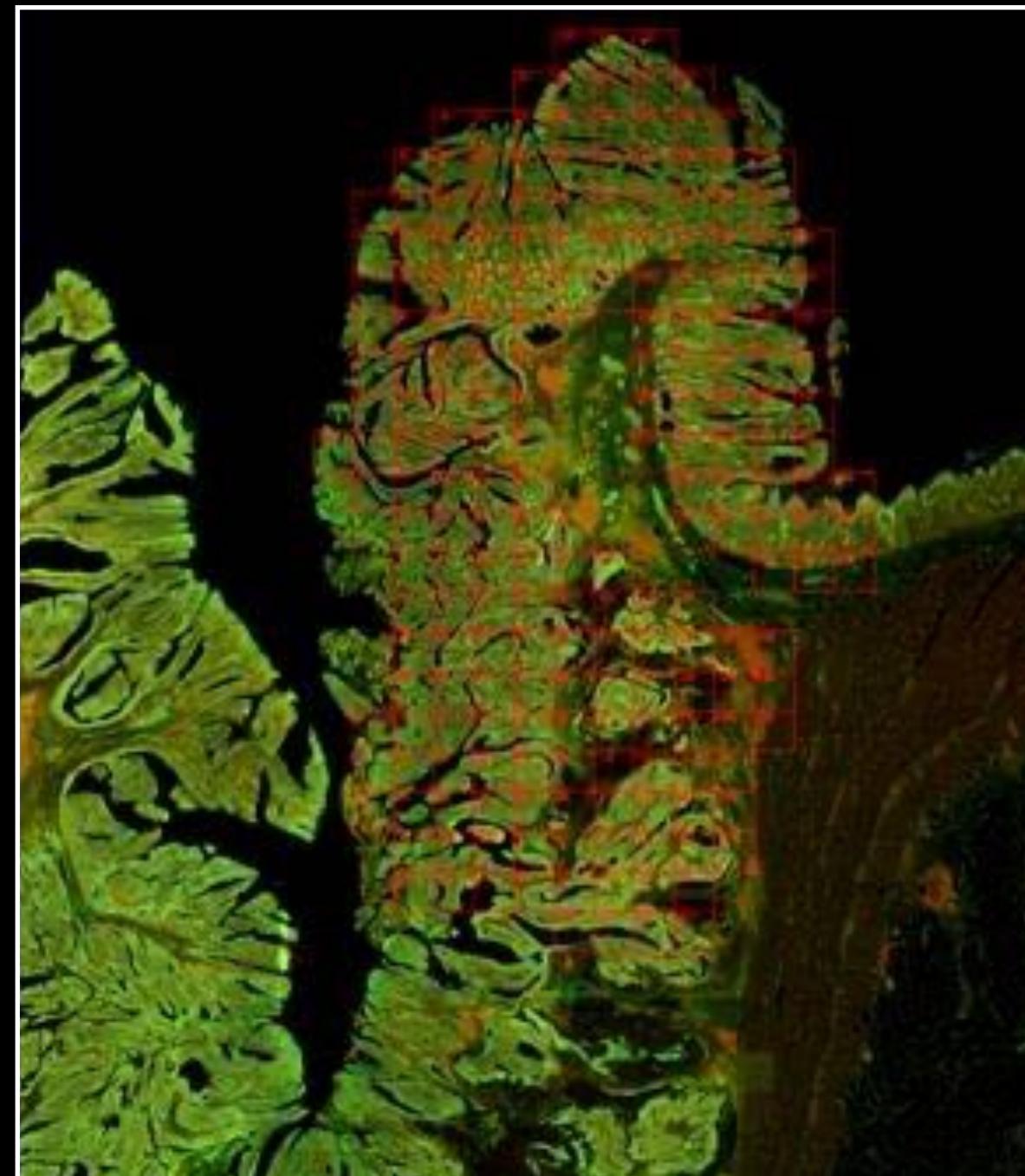
imaging



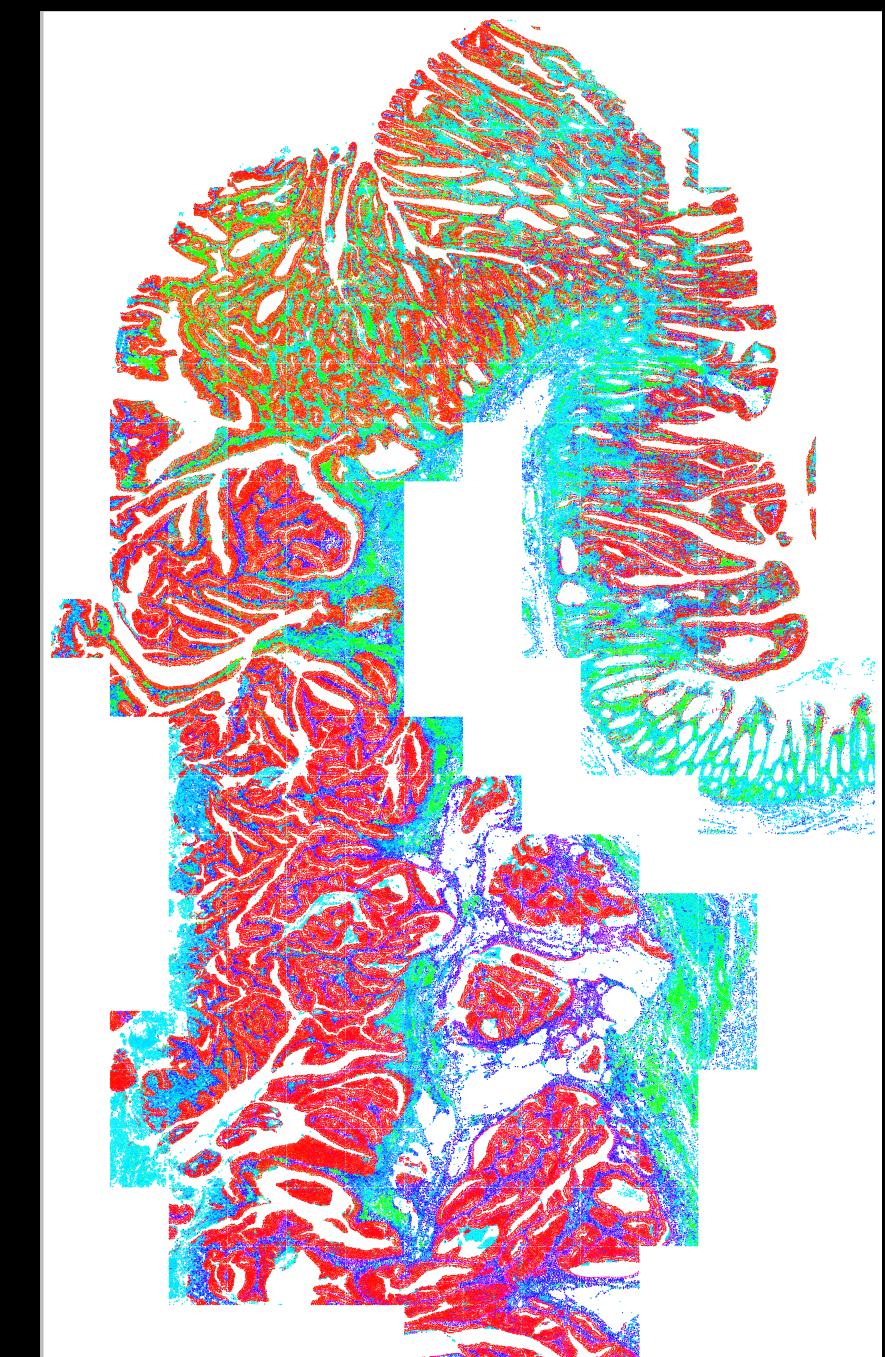
analysis



REF TVA CRC

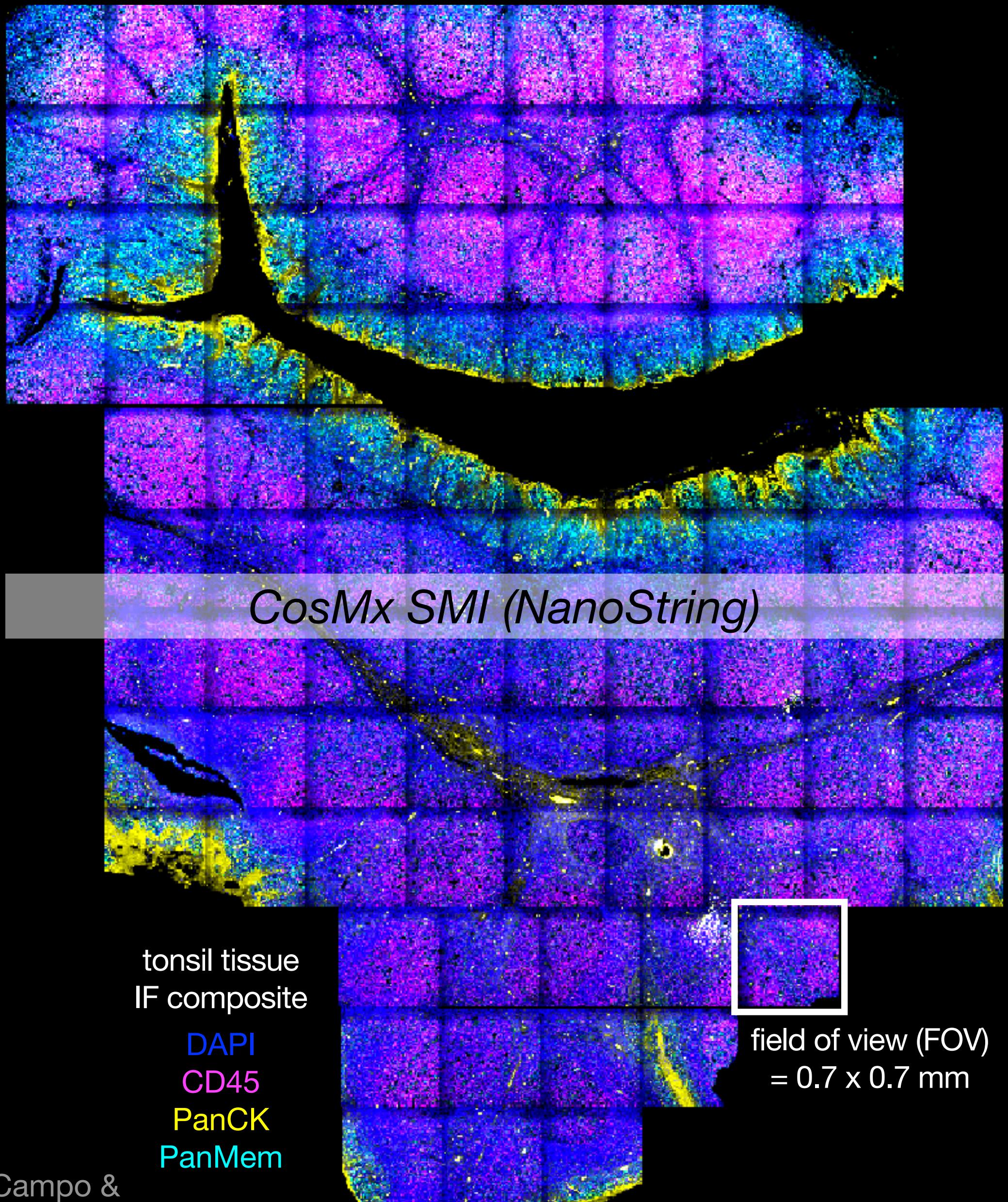


DAPI PanCK CD45 CD68

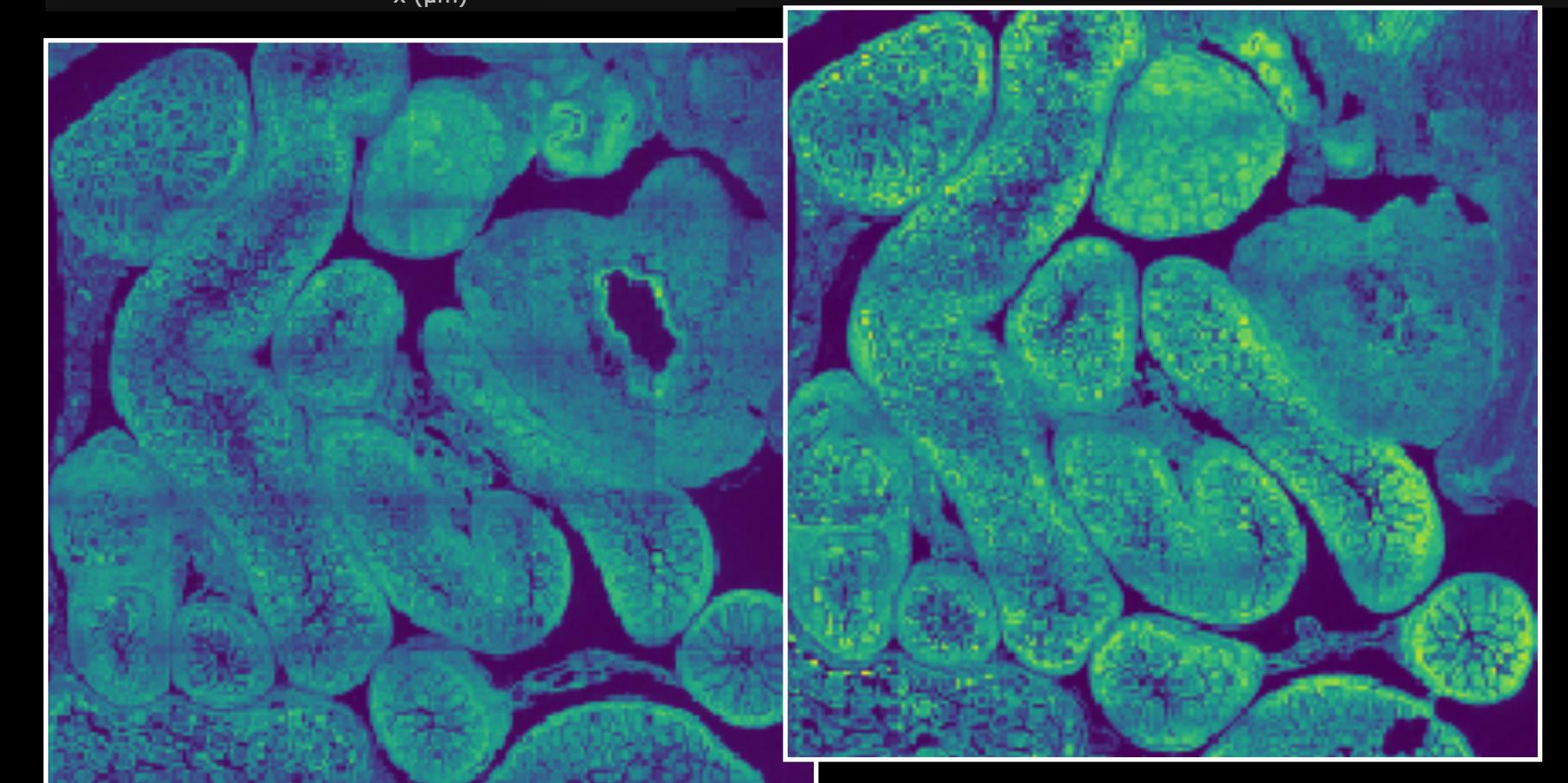
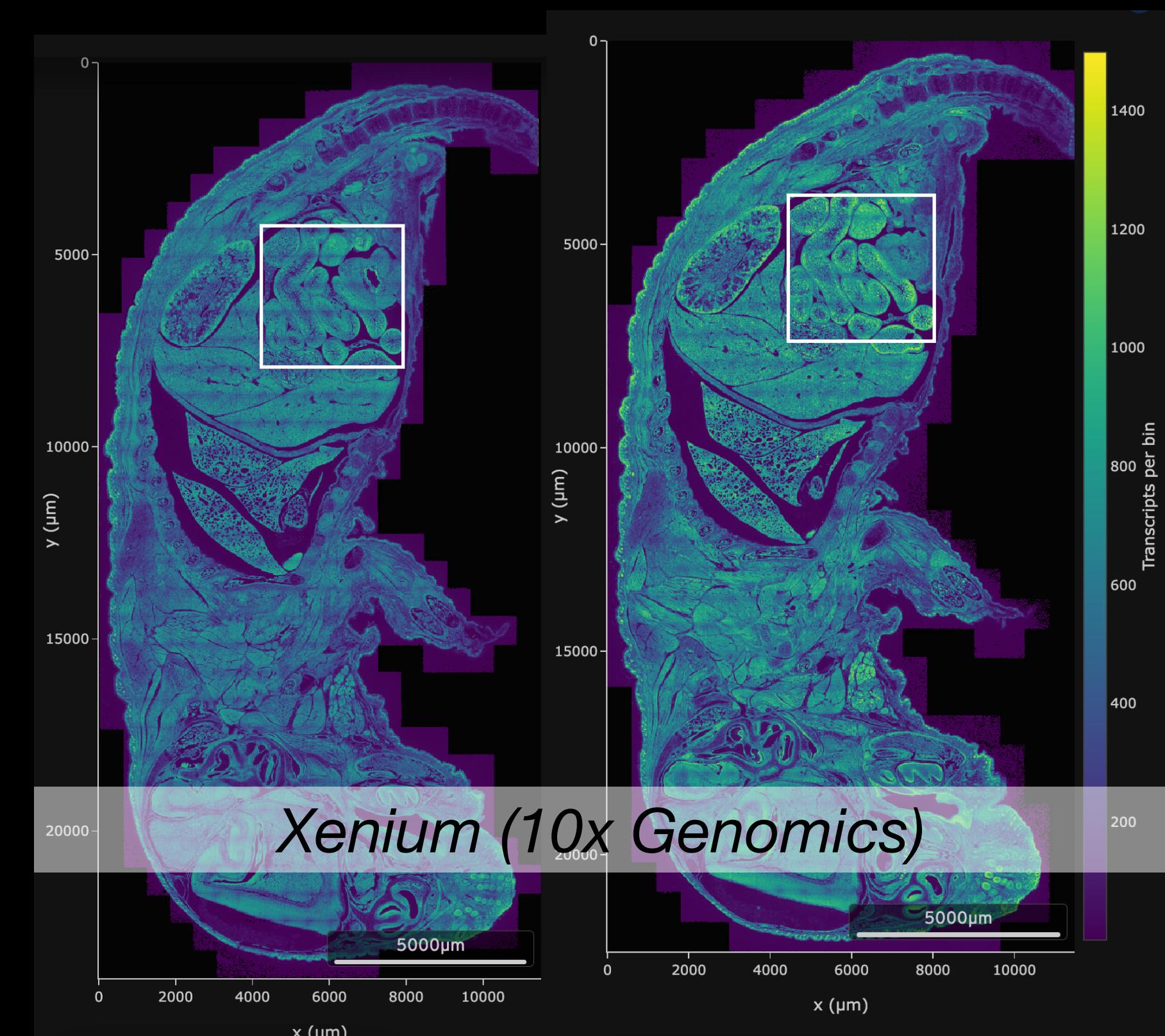
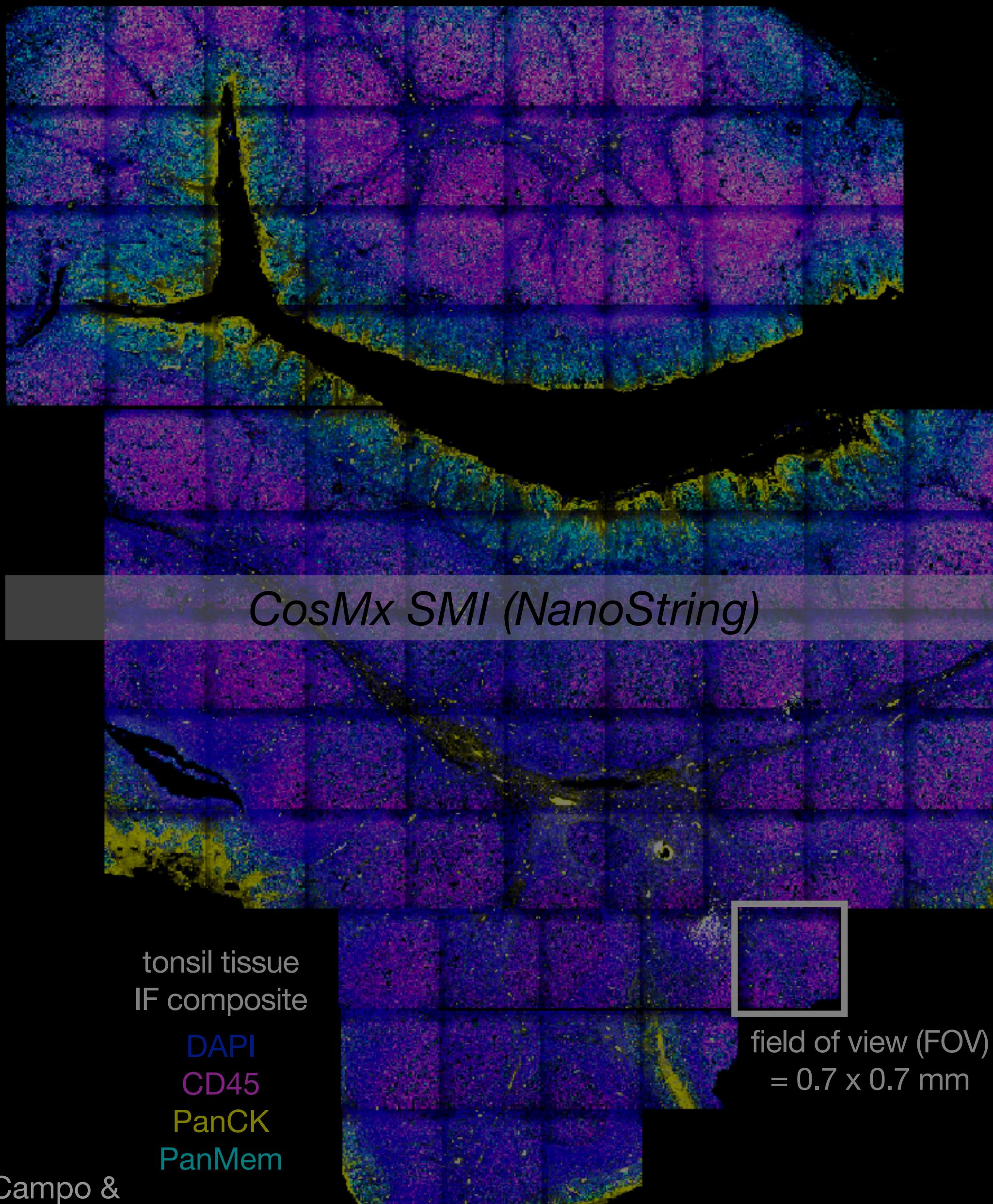


PC1 PC2 PC3

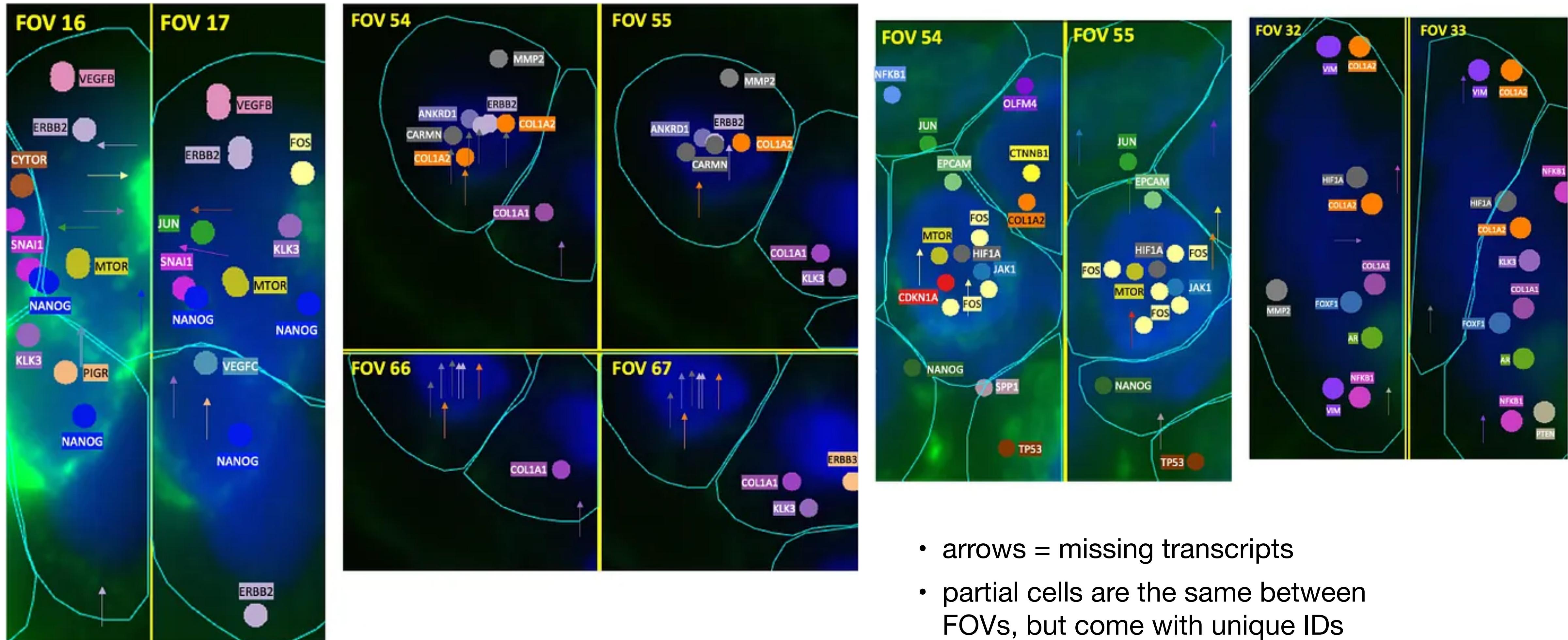
changes in optical performance lead to lower optical resolution at FOV edges



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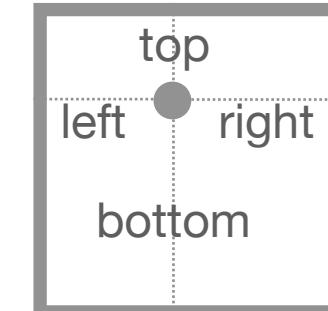


lack of stitching leads to cell fragmentation, duplication & inconsistencies

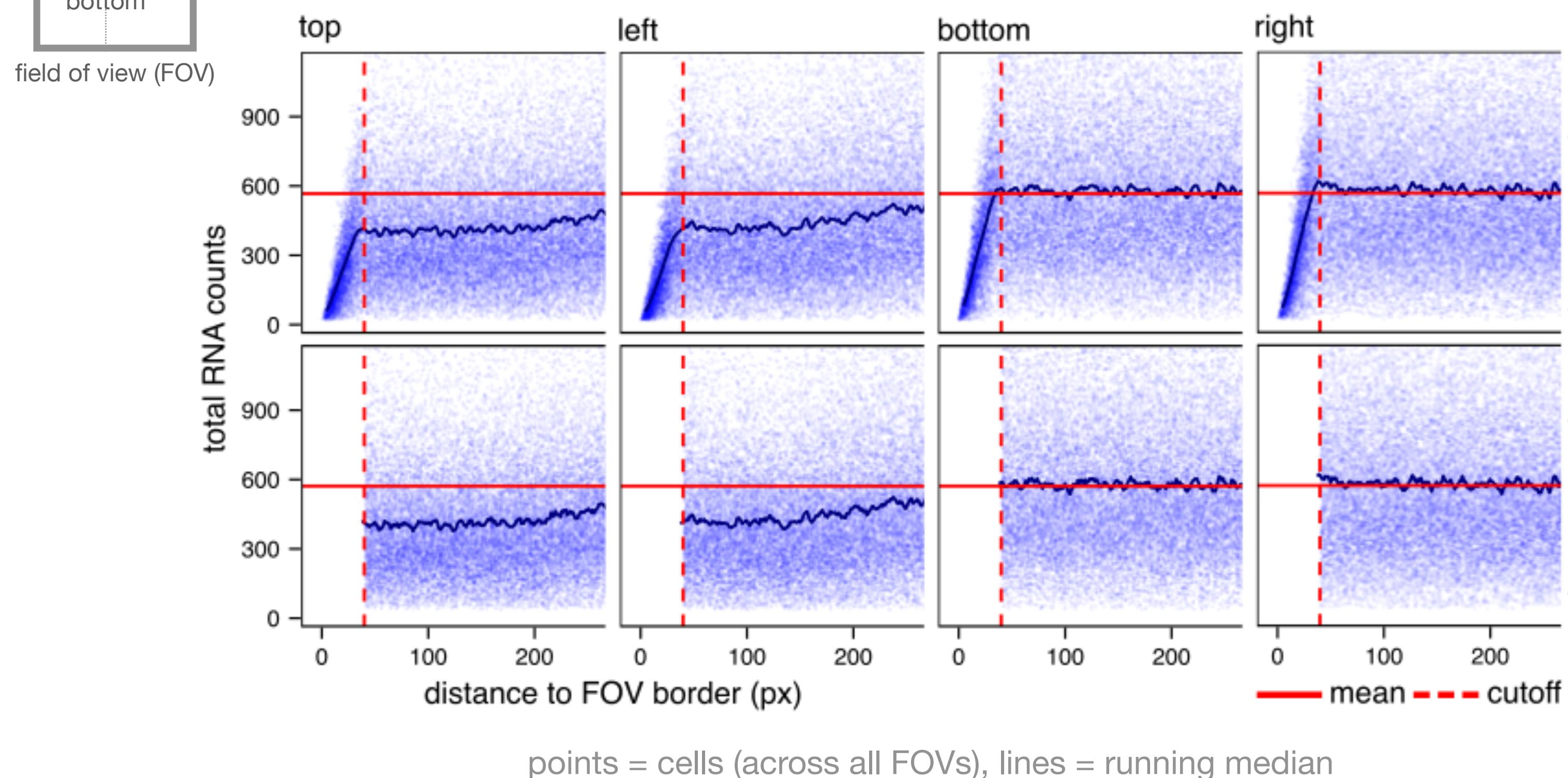


- arrows = missing transcripts
- partial cells are the same between FOVs, but come with unique IDs

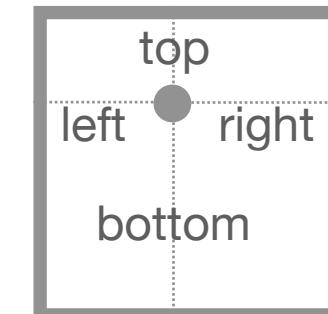
border cells have fewer counts & can highlight other artefacts



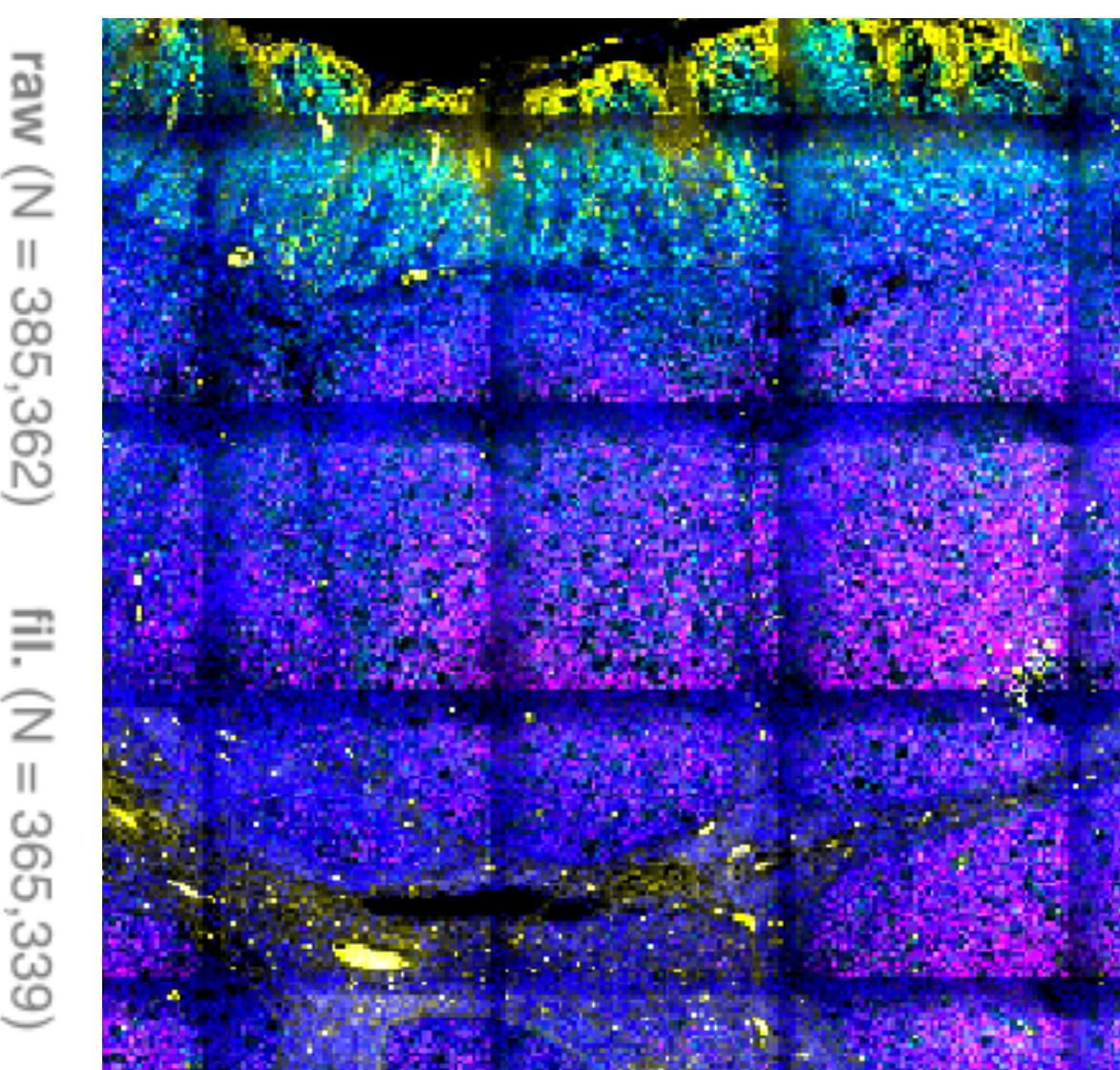
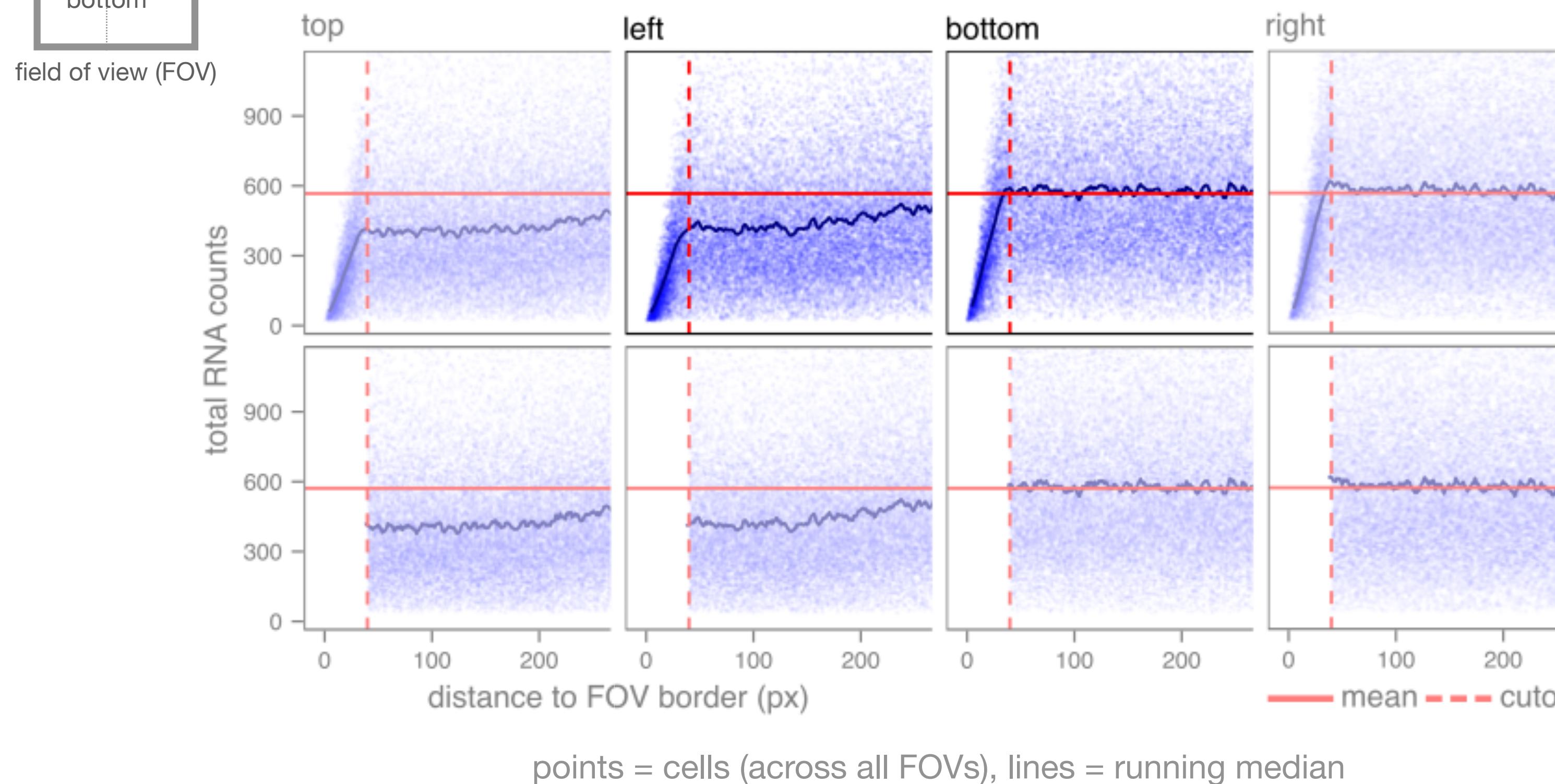
- compute each cell's distance to each FOV border
- plot counts vs. distance, stratified by direction



border cells have fewer counts & can highlight other artefacts



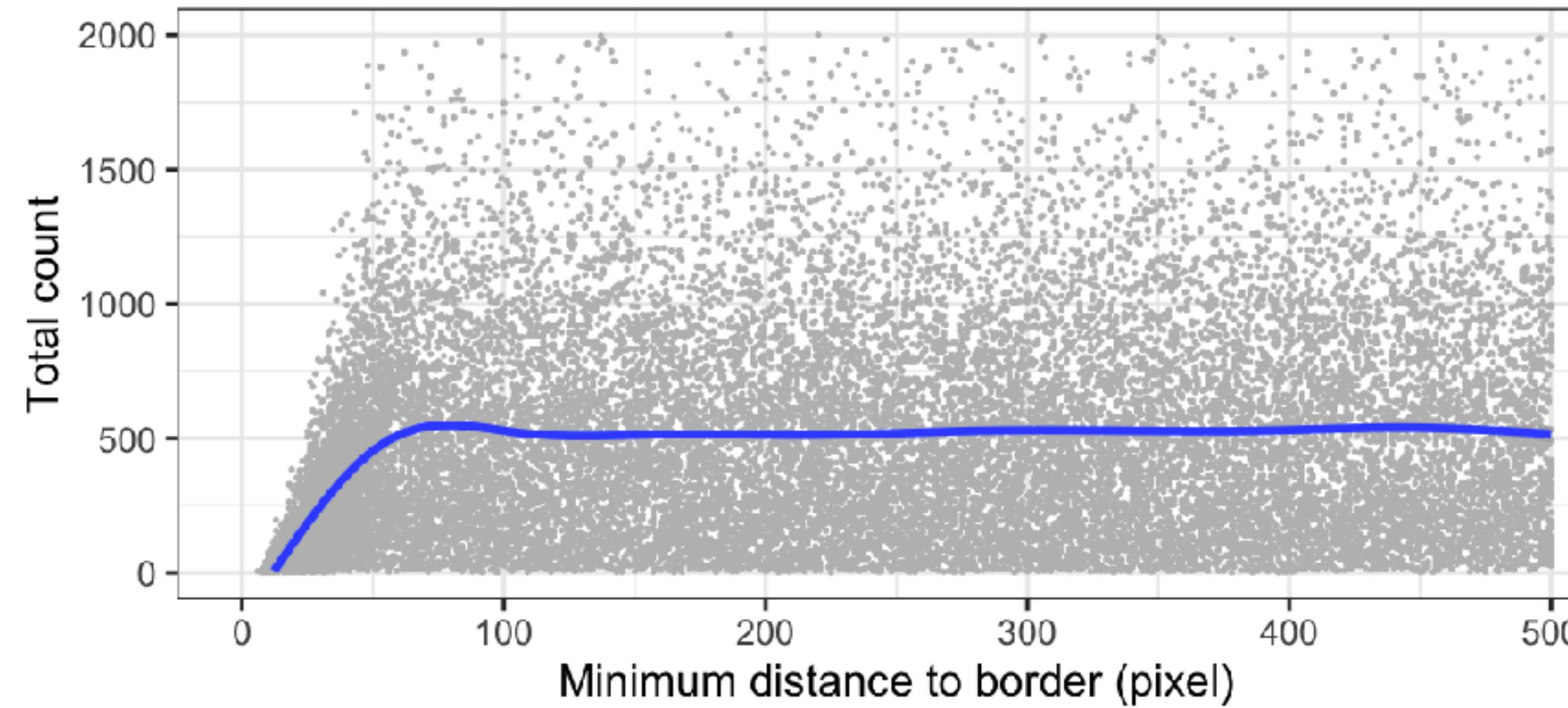
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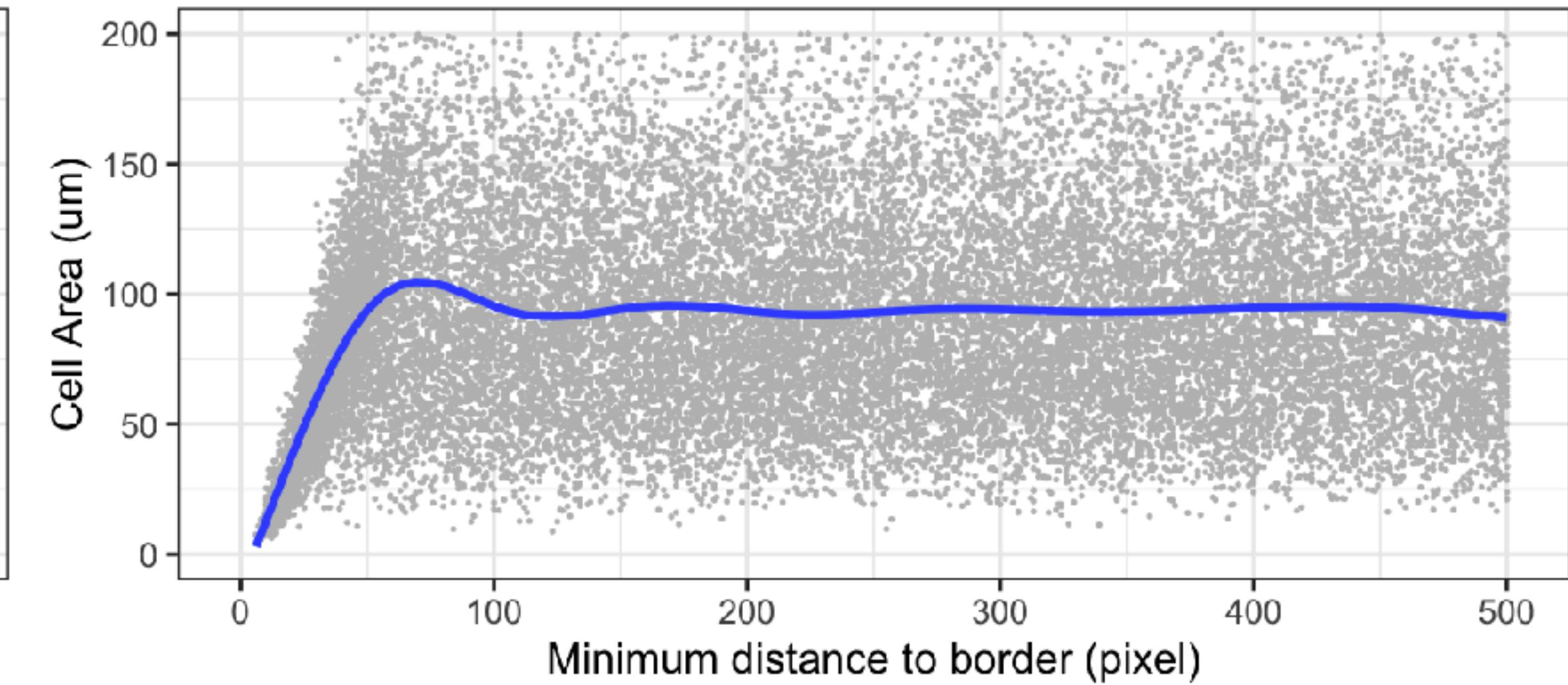
top-left corners exhibit
dimmer IF signals

besides fewer counts, border cells are smaller & slimmer

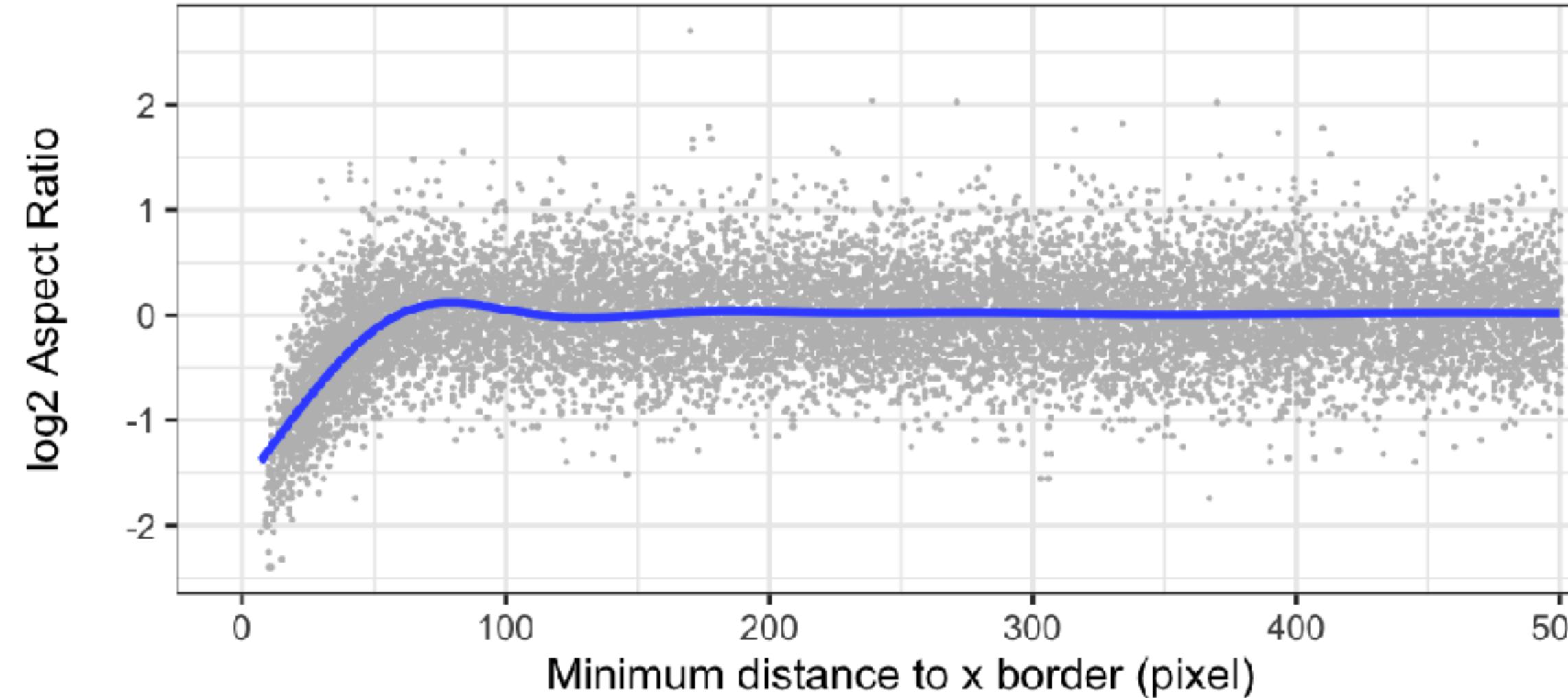
Total count



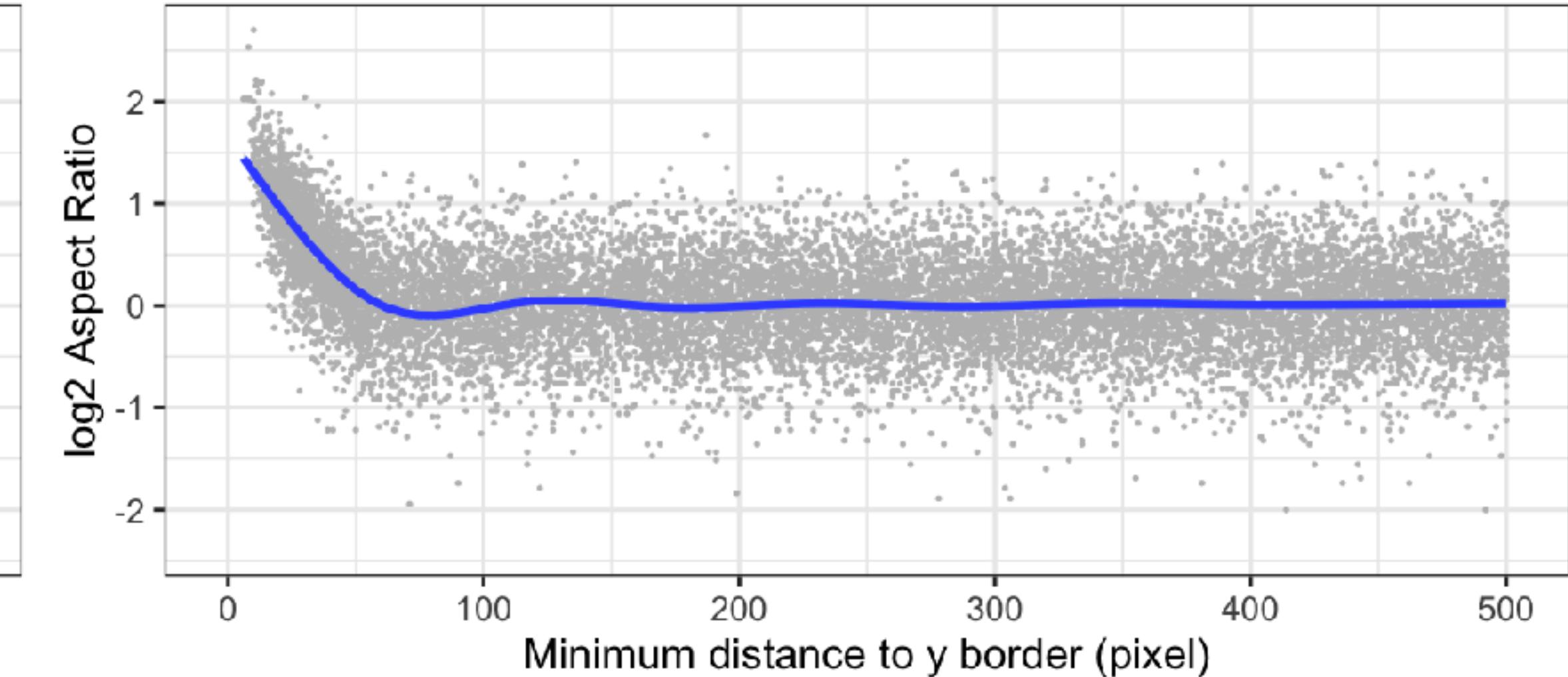
Cell Area



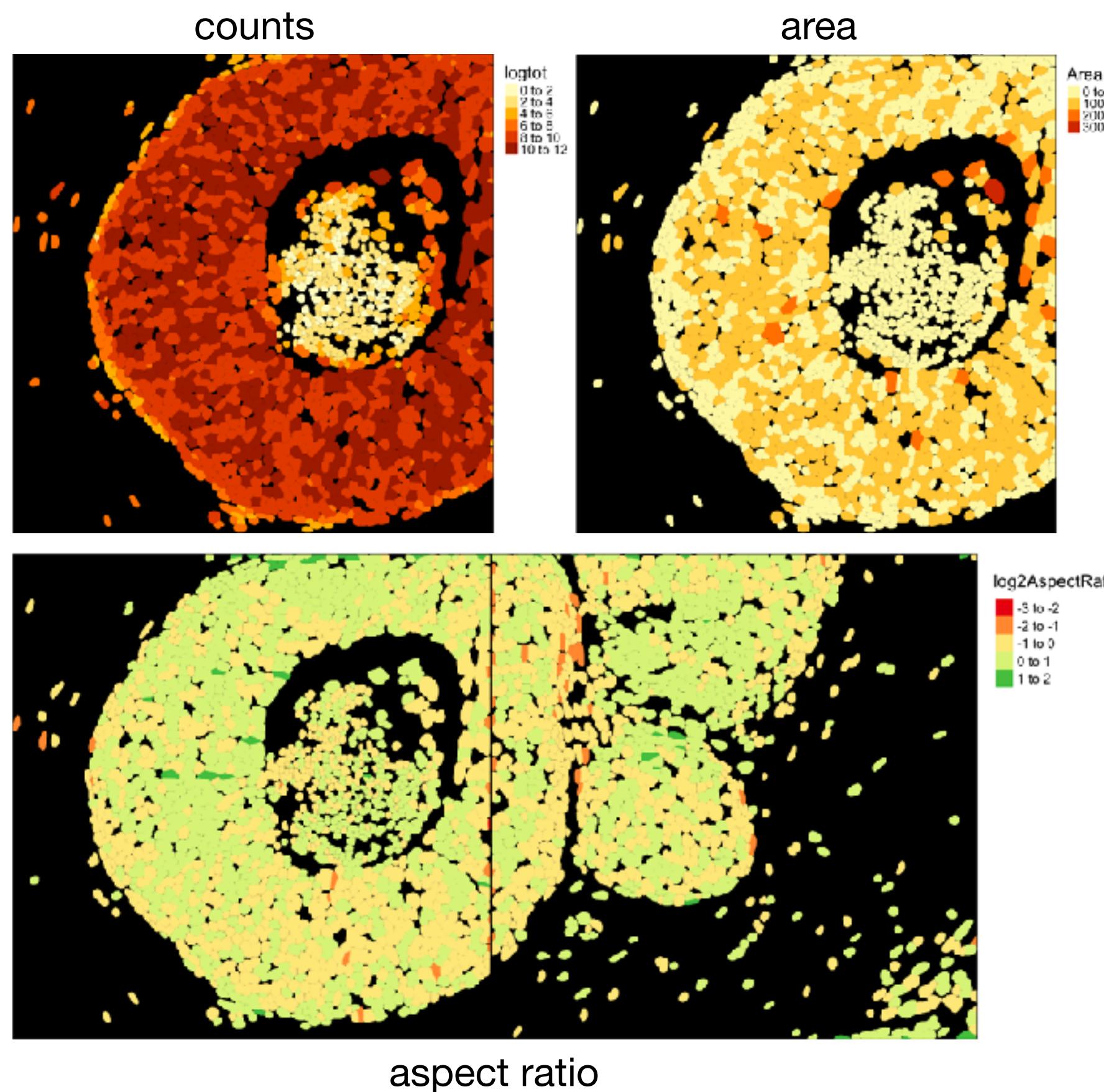
Aspect Ratio



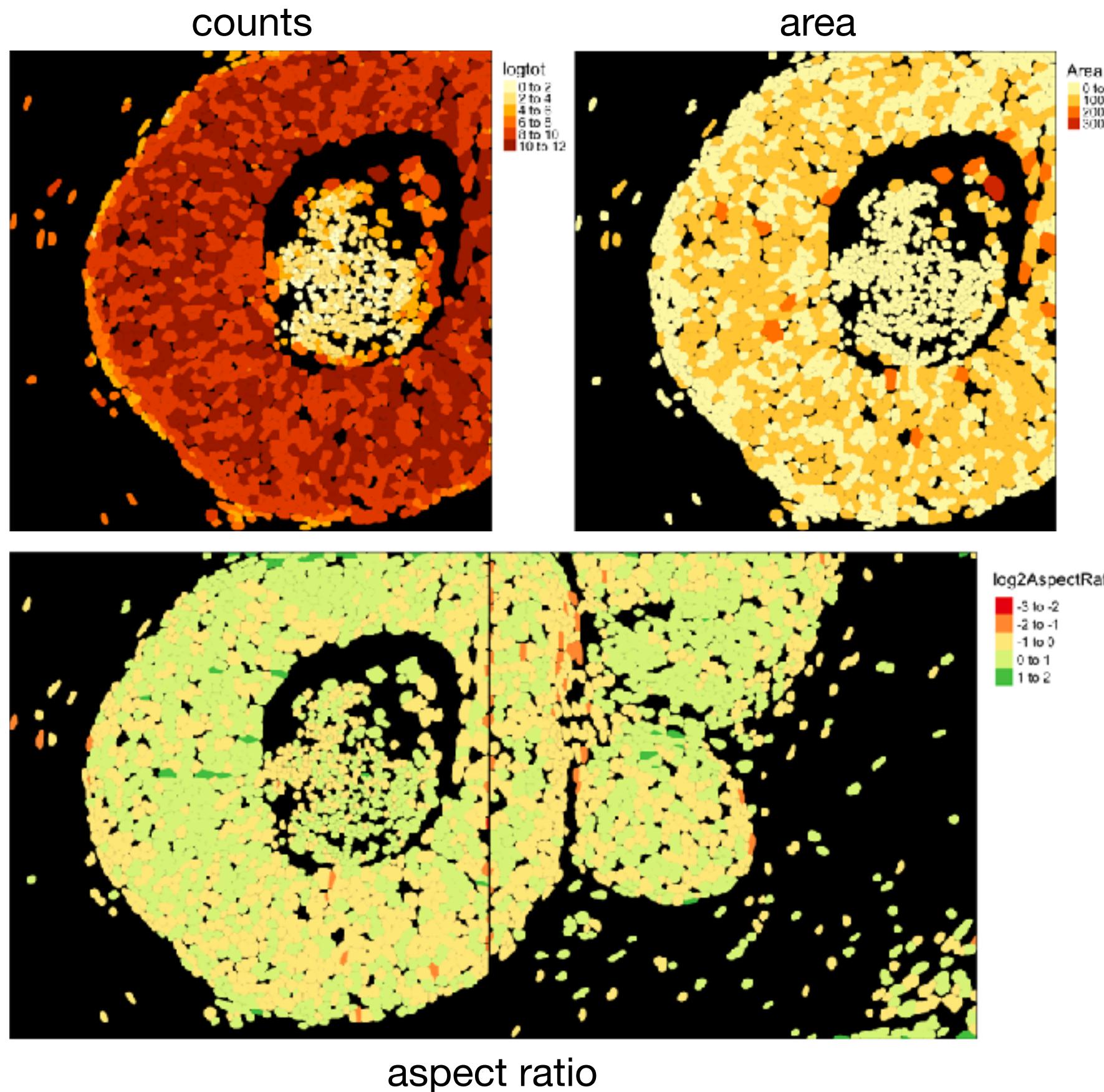
Aspect Ratio



SpaceTrooper proposes a *flag score* combining several metrics



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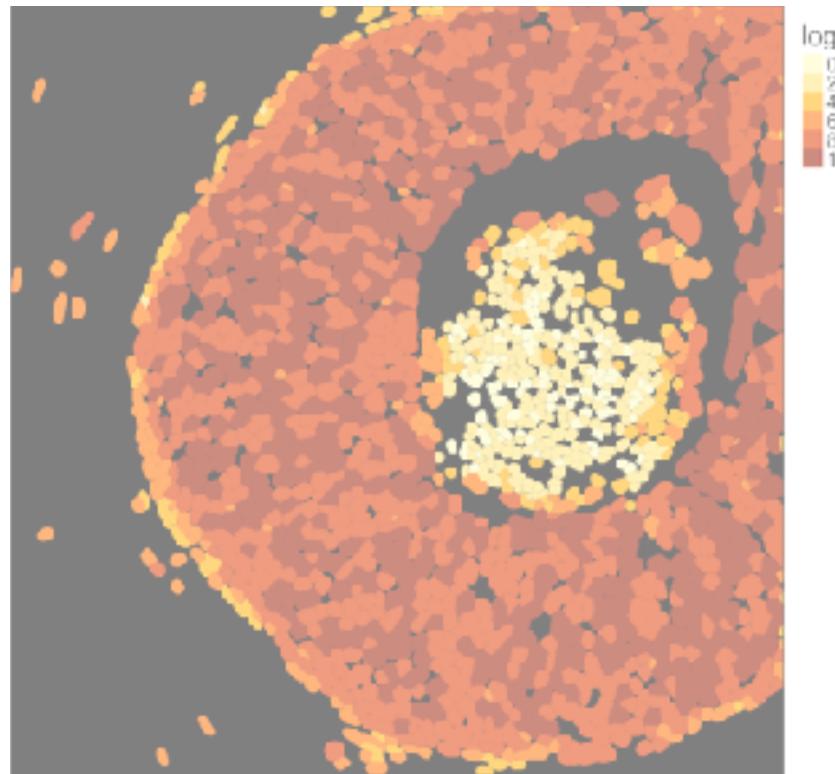
(e.g., thresholding on
MADs of univariate
distributions)

SpaceTrooper proposes a *flag score* combining several metrics

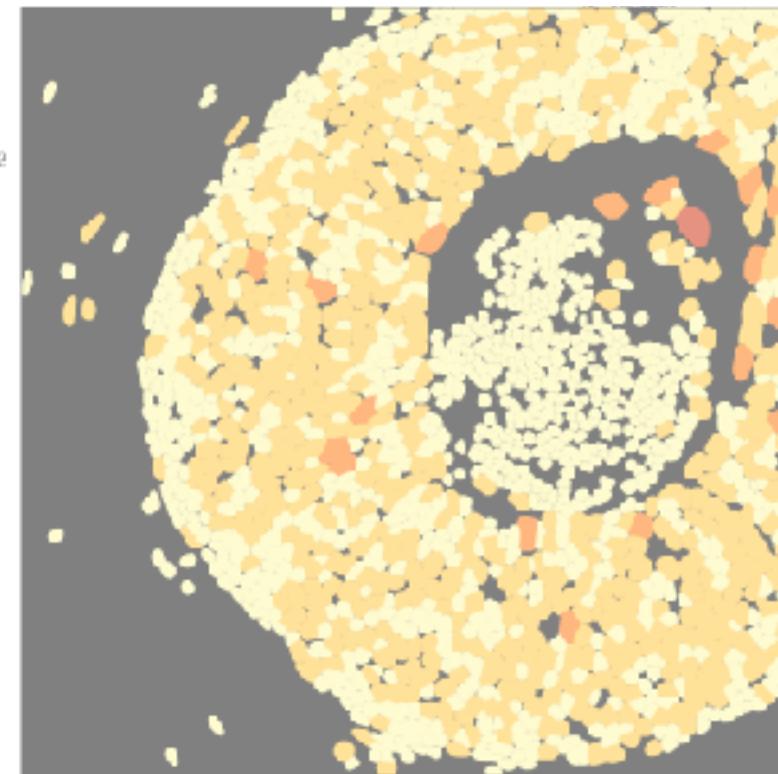


$$\text{logit}(F) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log \frac{\text{count}}{\text{area}} + \beta_2 |\log(\text{aspect ratio})| \cdot I_{\{d < \text{threshold}\}}$$

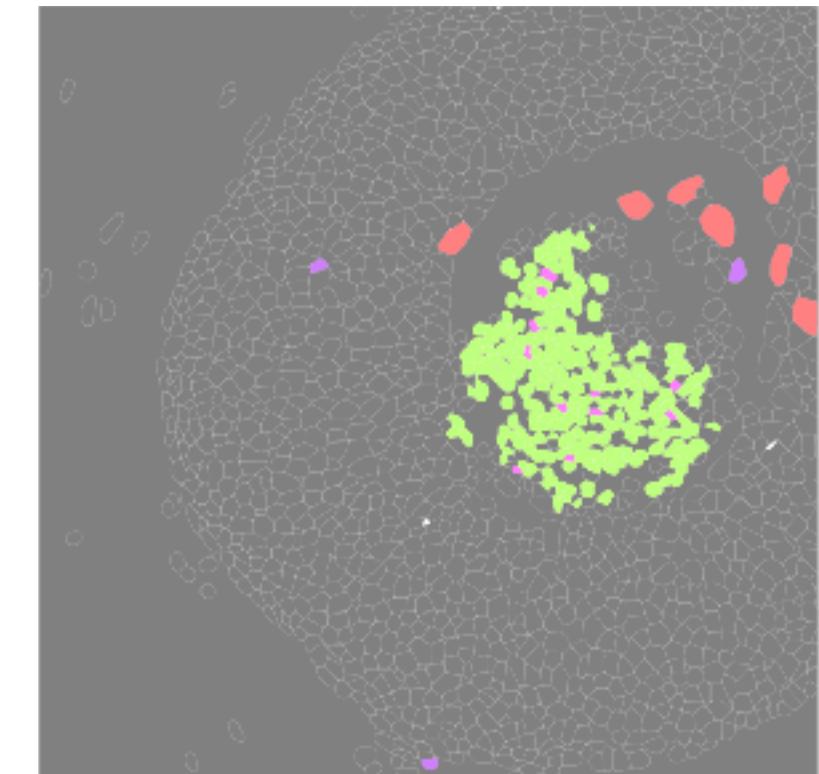
counts



area

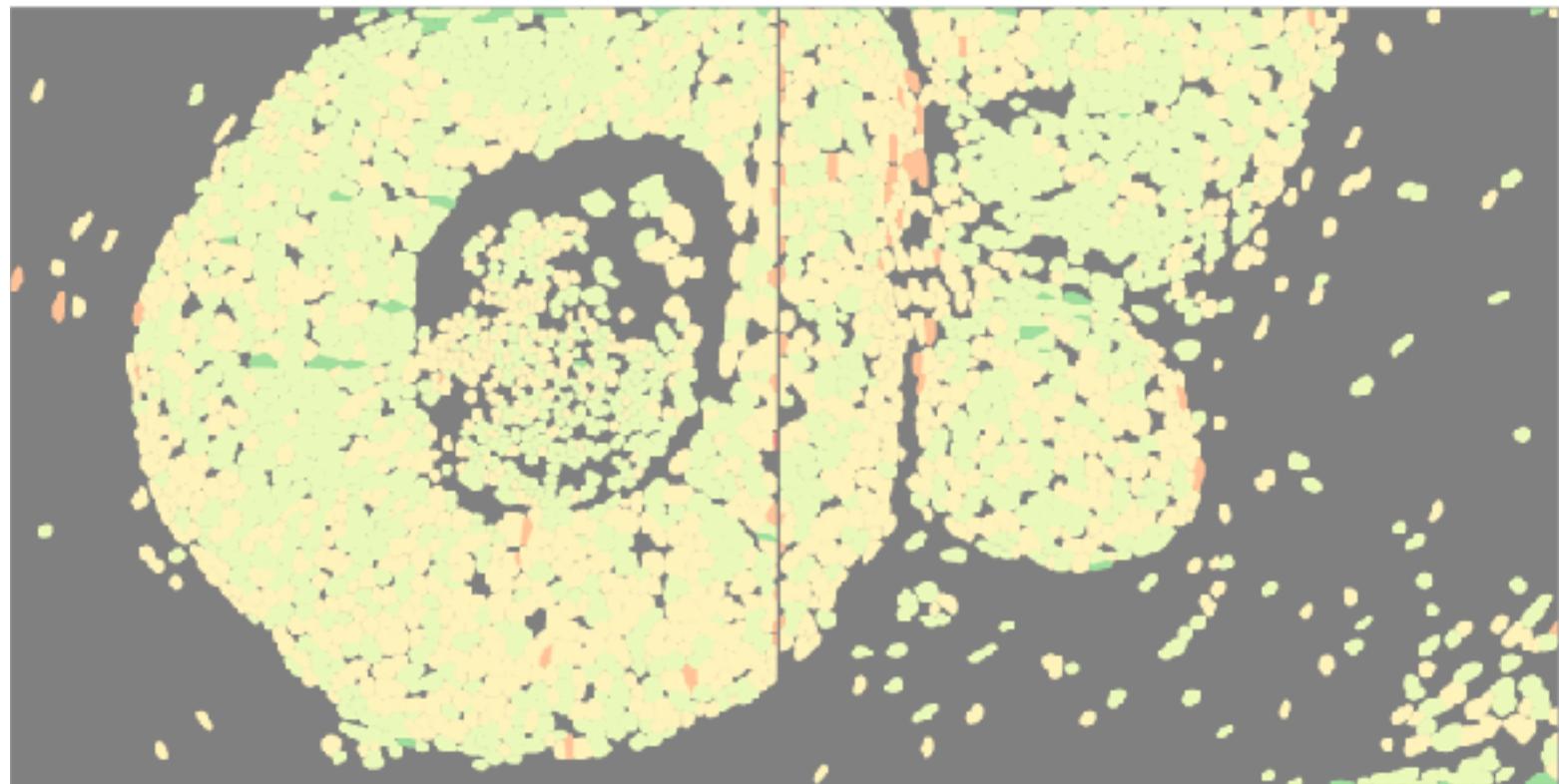


outliers



(e.g., thresholding on
MADs of univariate
distributions)

aspect ratio

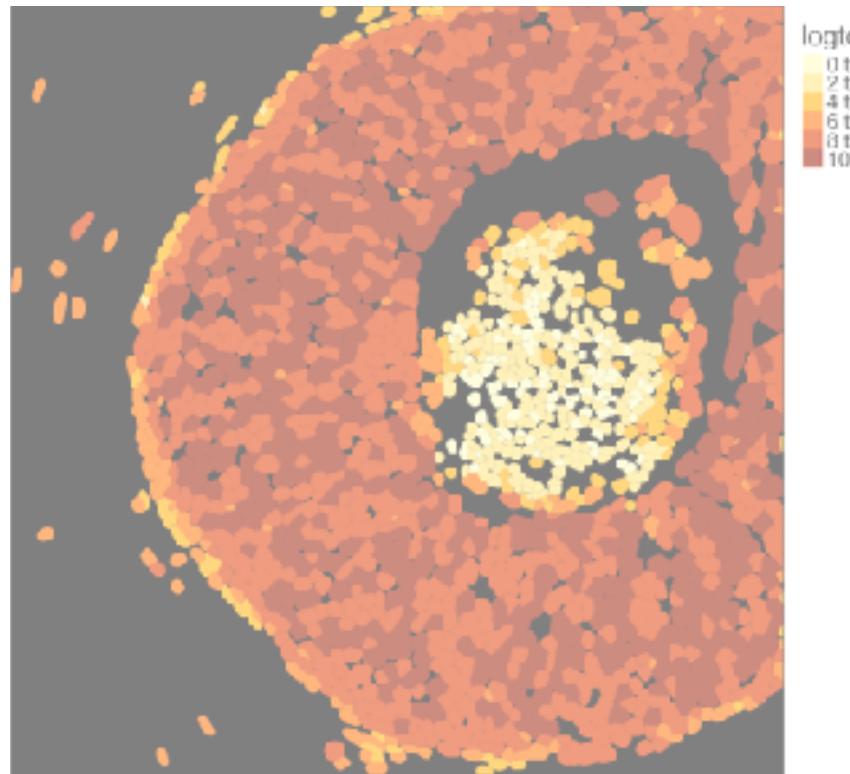


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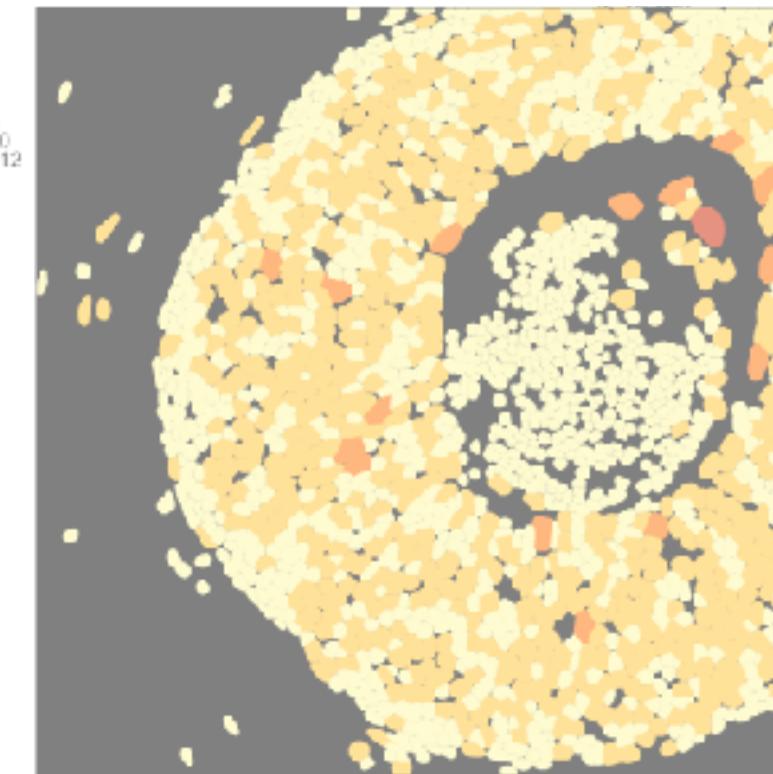


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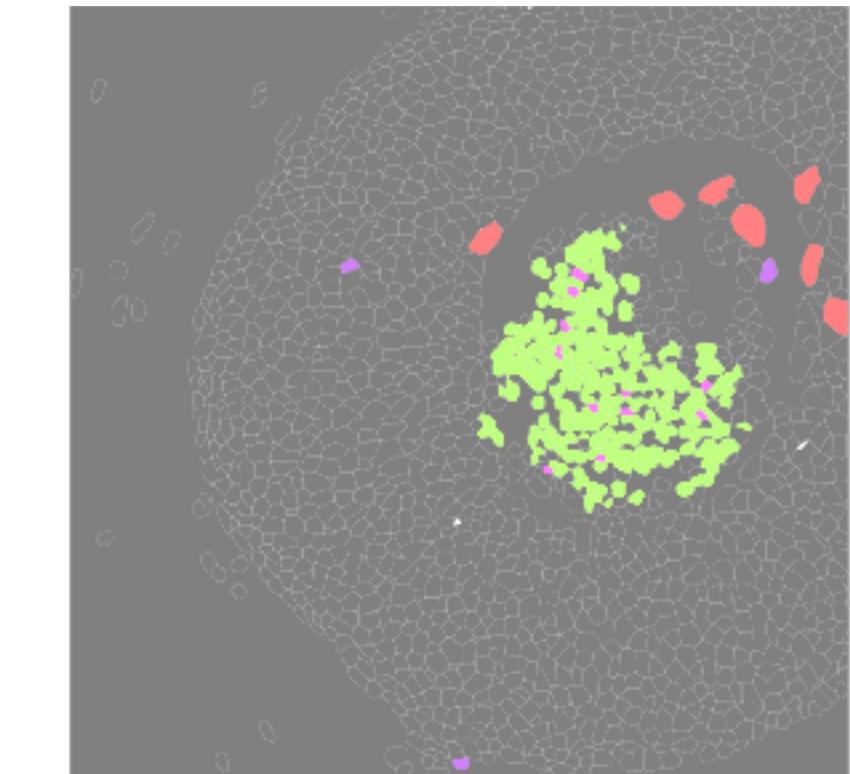
counts



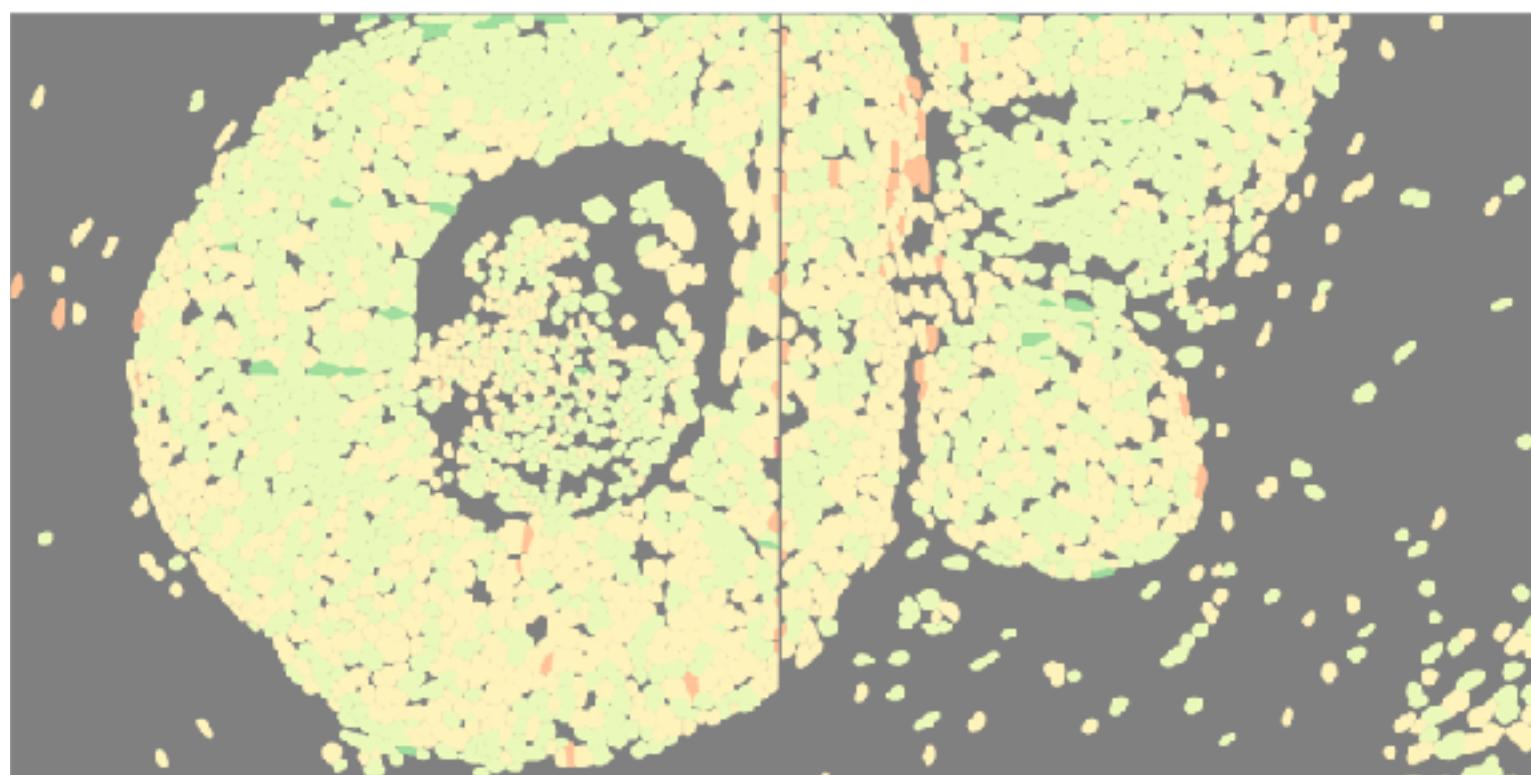
area



outliers

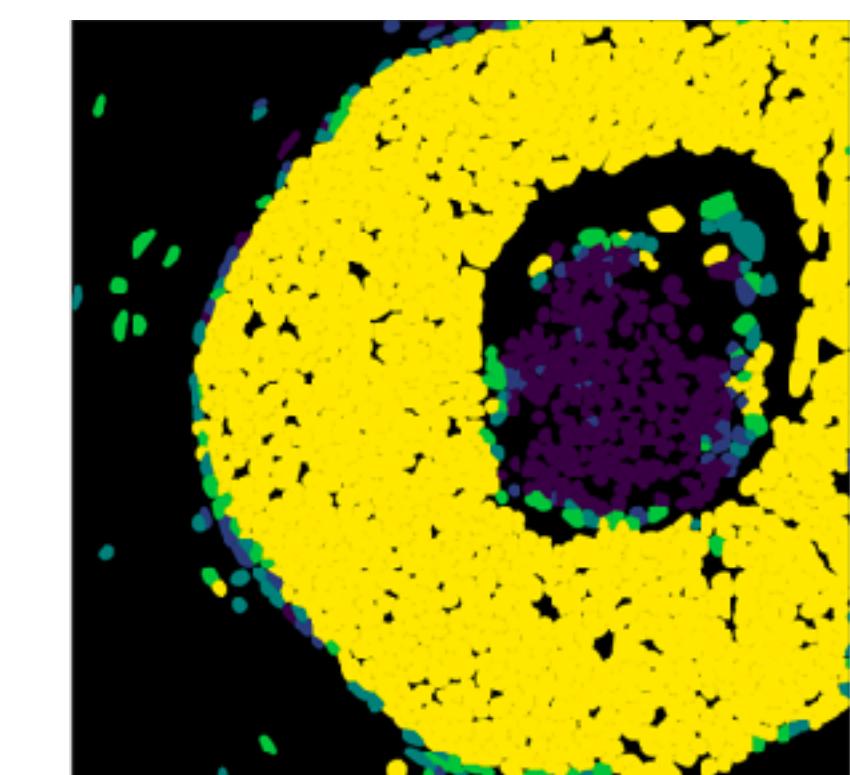


log2AspectRatio
-3 to -2
-2 to -1
-1 to 0
0 to 1
1 to 2



aspect ratio

flag score

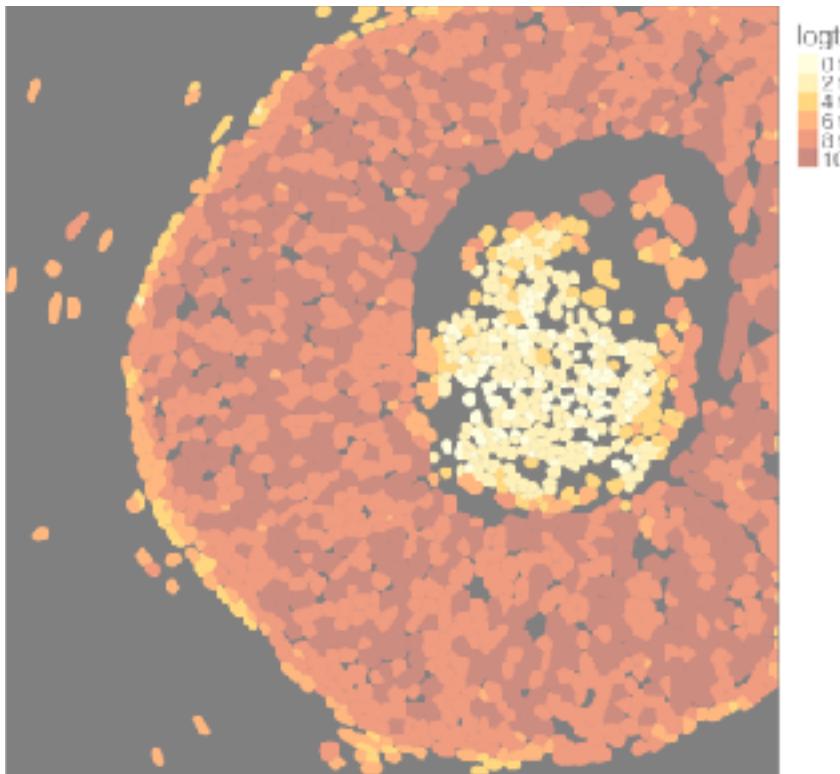


SpaceTrooper proposes a *flag score* combining several metrics

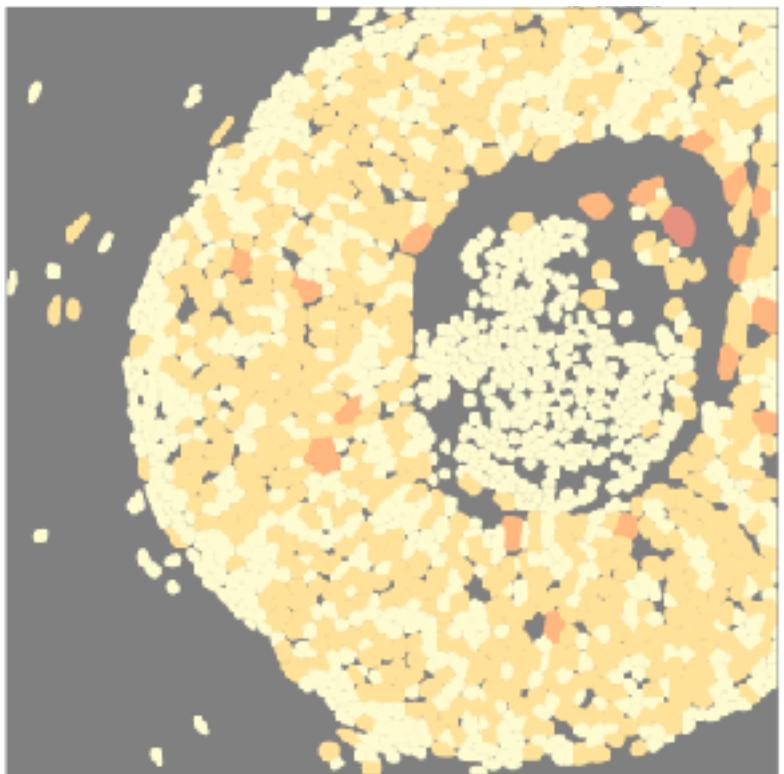


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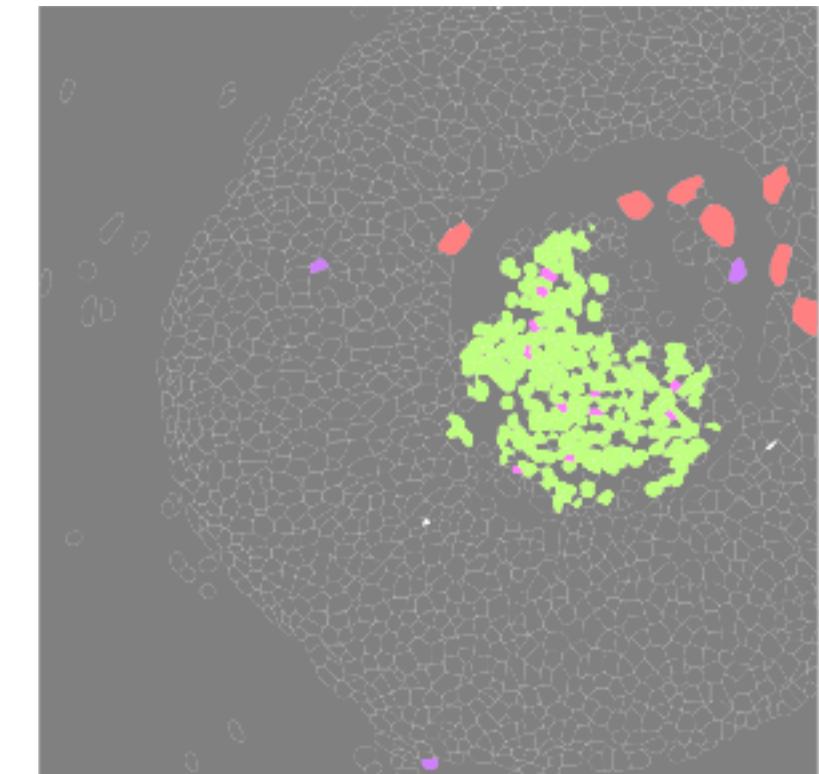
counts



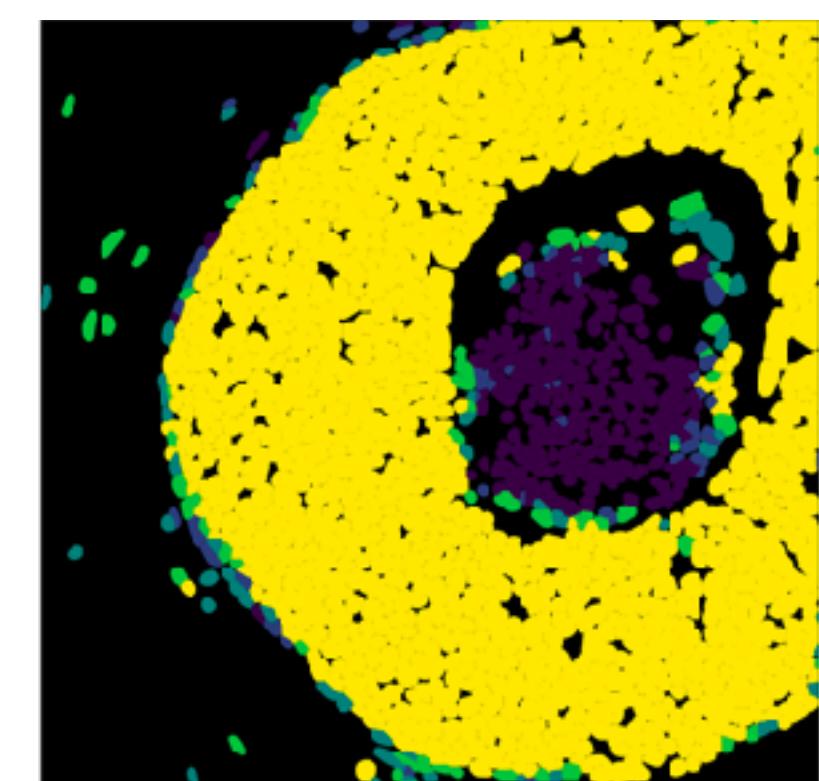
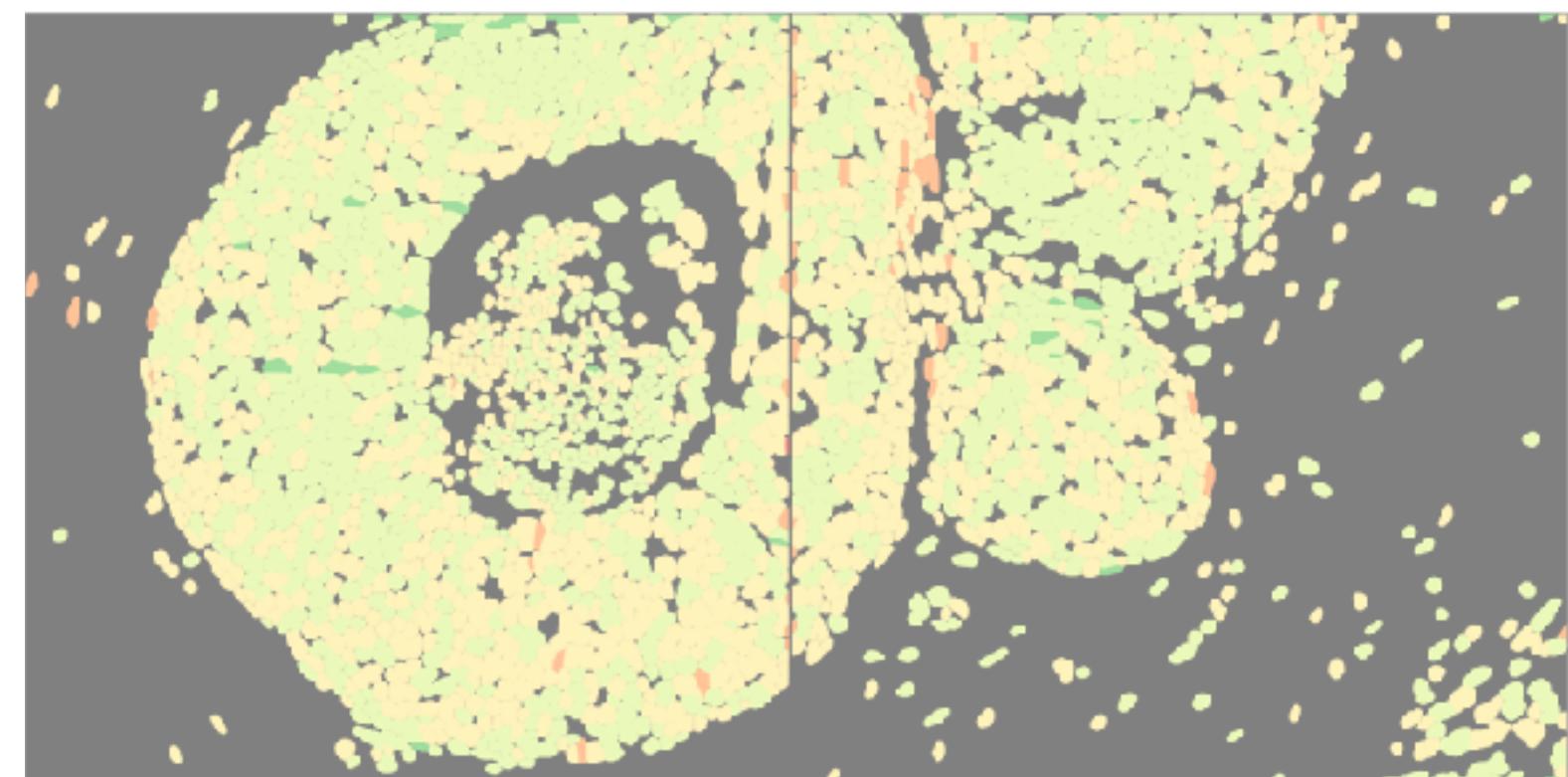
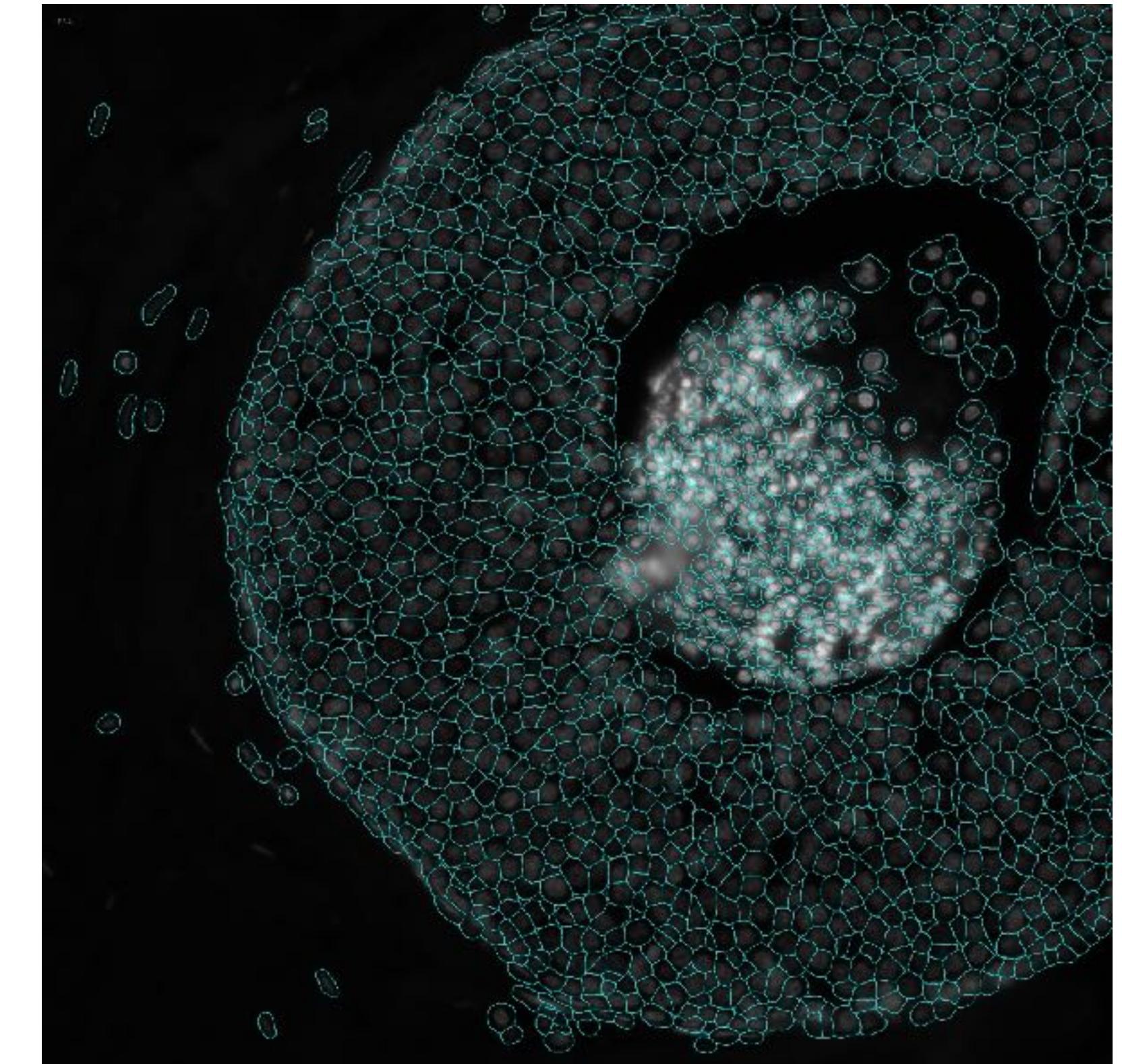
area



outliers



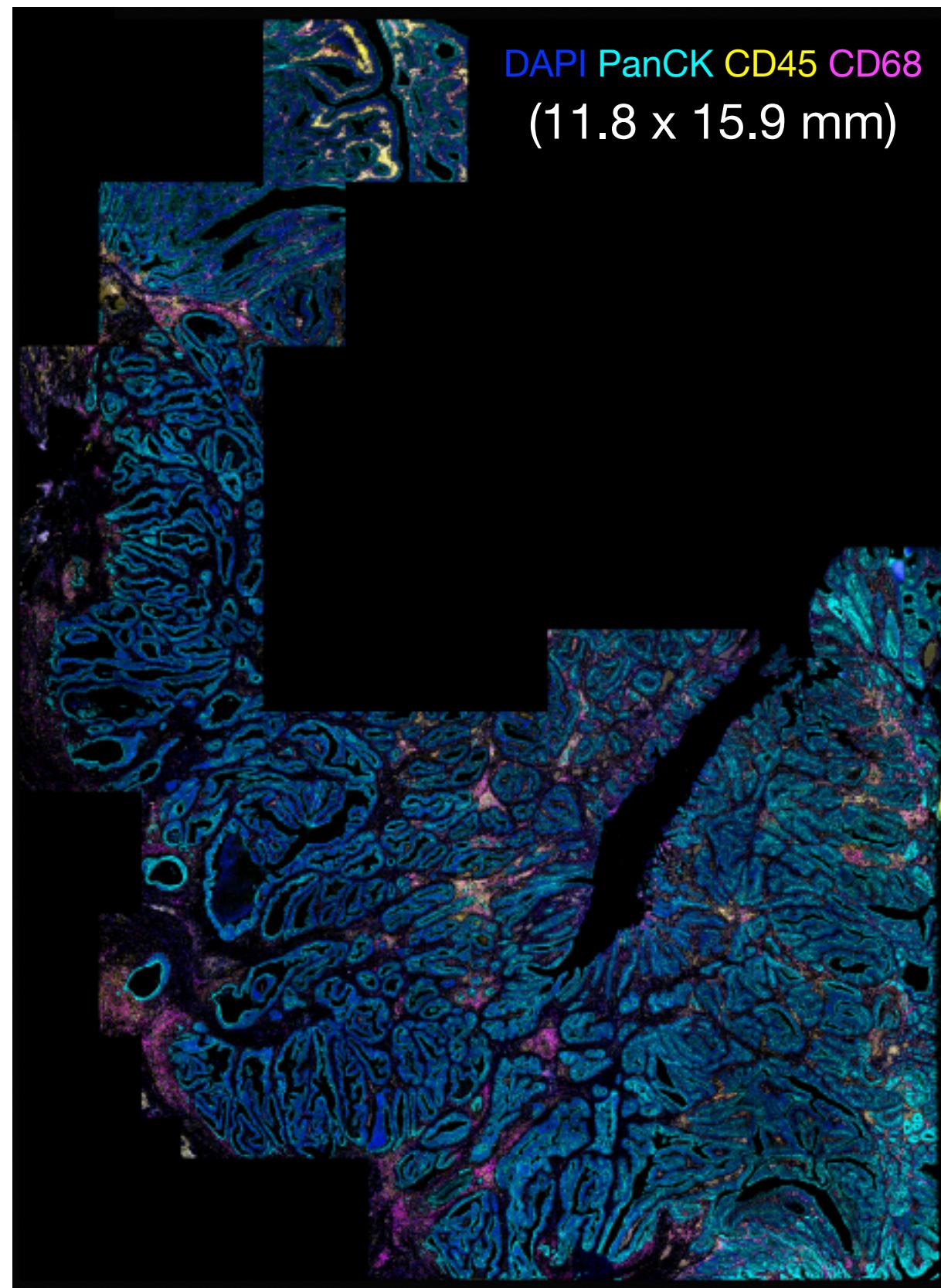
DAPI + segmentation



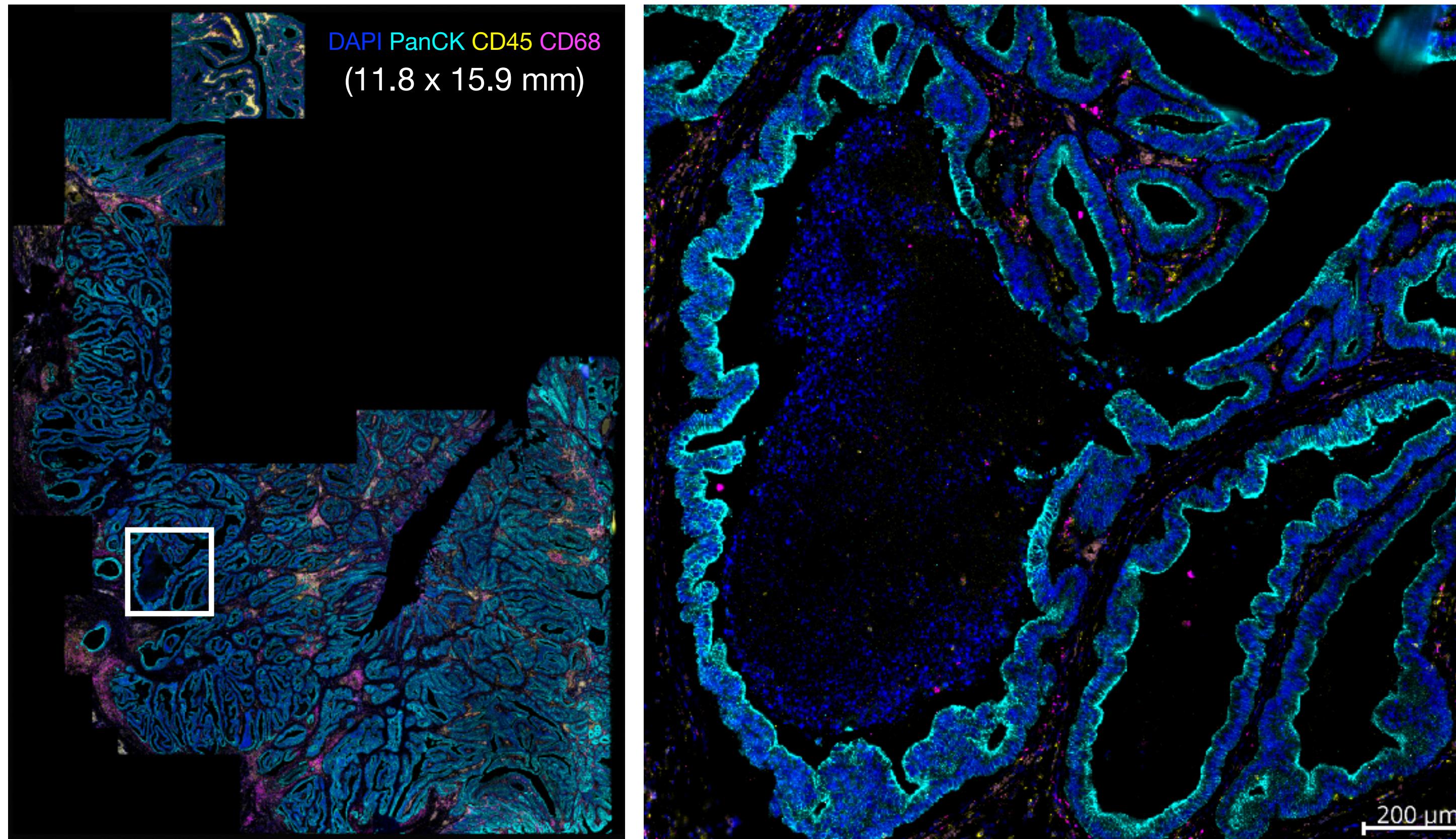
aspect ratio

flag score

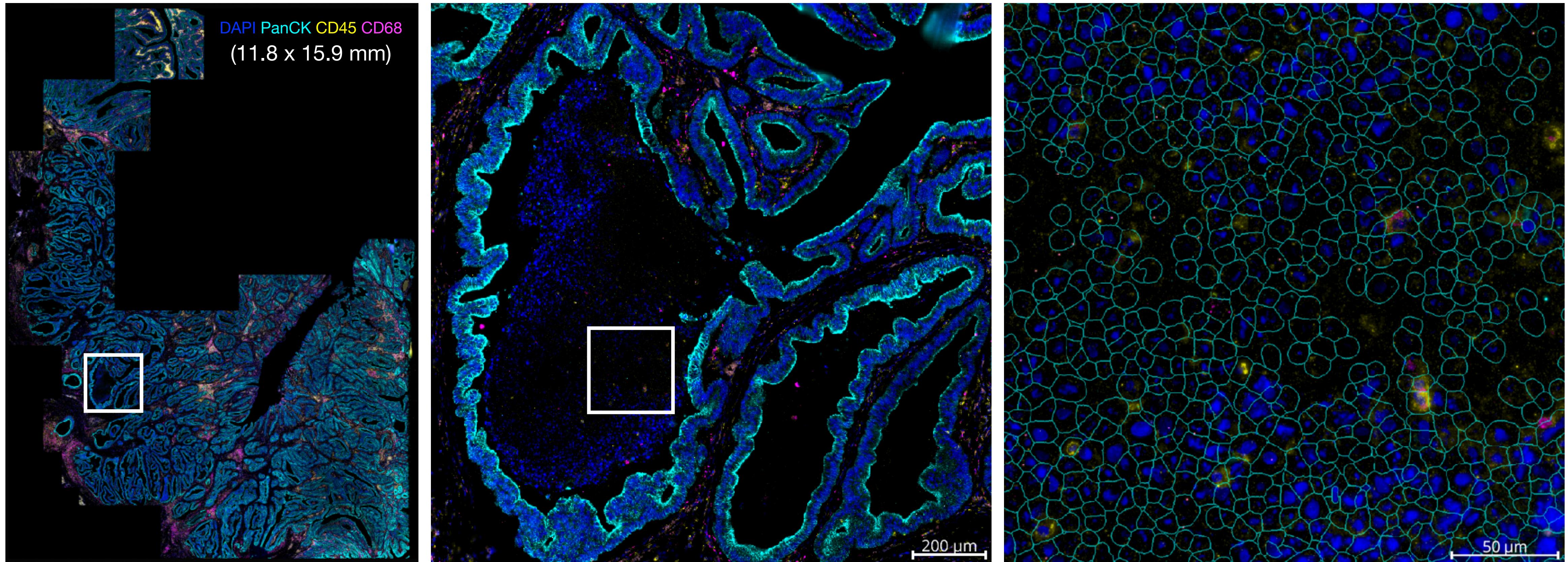
debris is usually segmented, yet hard to distinguish



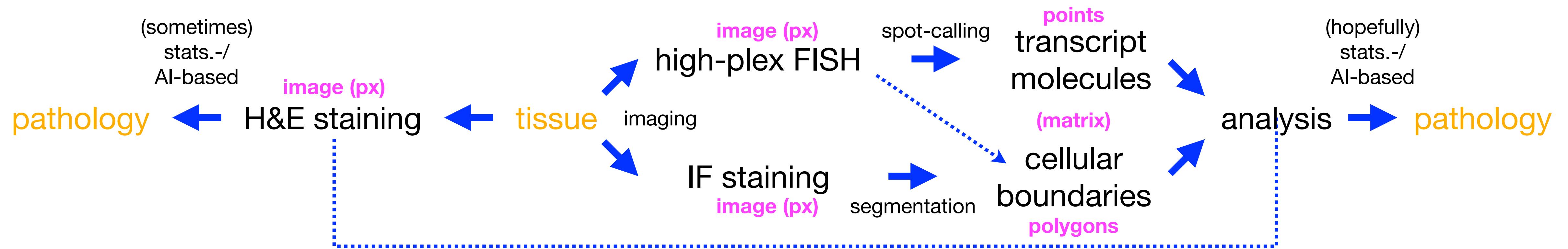
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library size normalization on non-representative panels introduces biases



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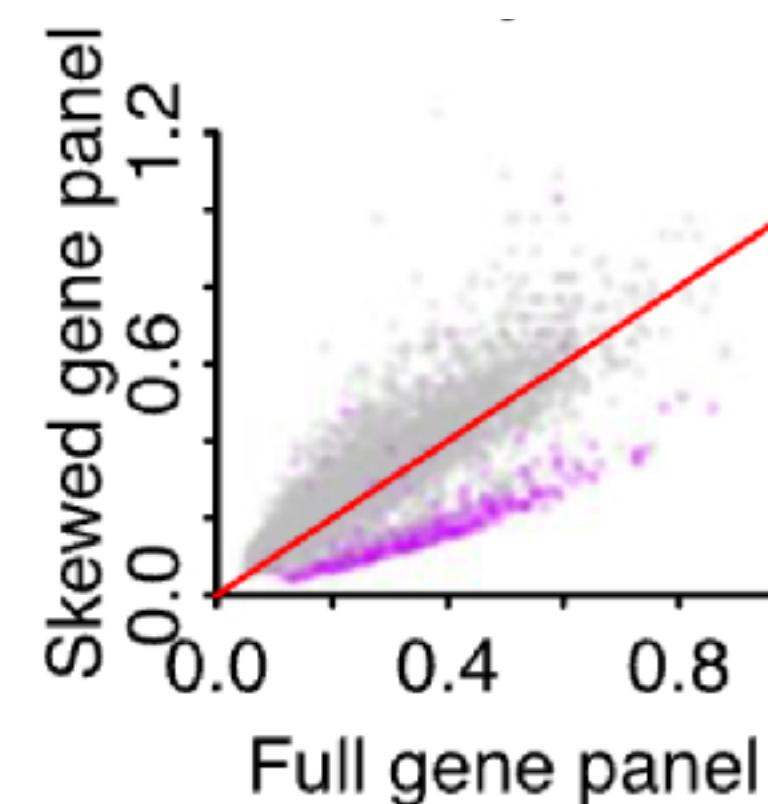
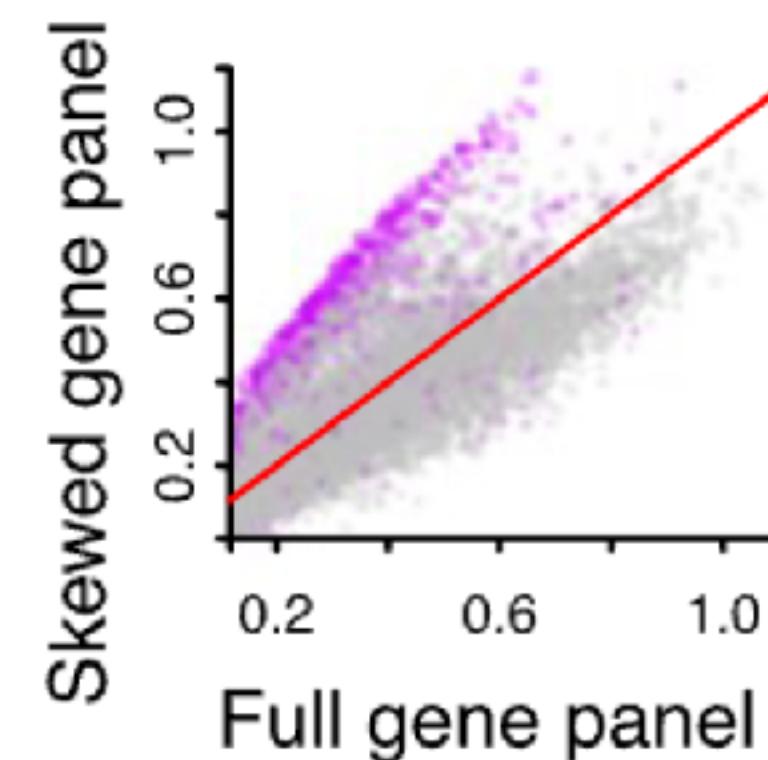


library size normalization on non-representative panels introduces biases

- **scaling factors** for cells in R are systematically **larger**

100-gene panel skewed towards some region R

- **gene expression** for cells in R are systematically **smaller**

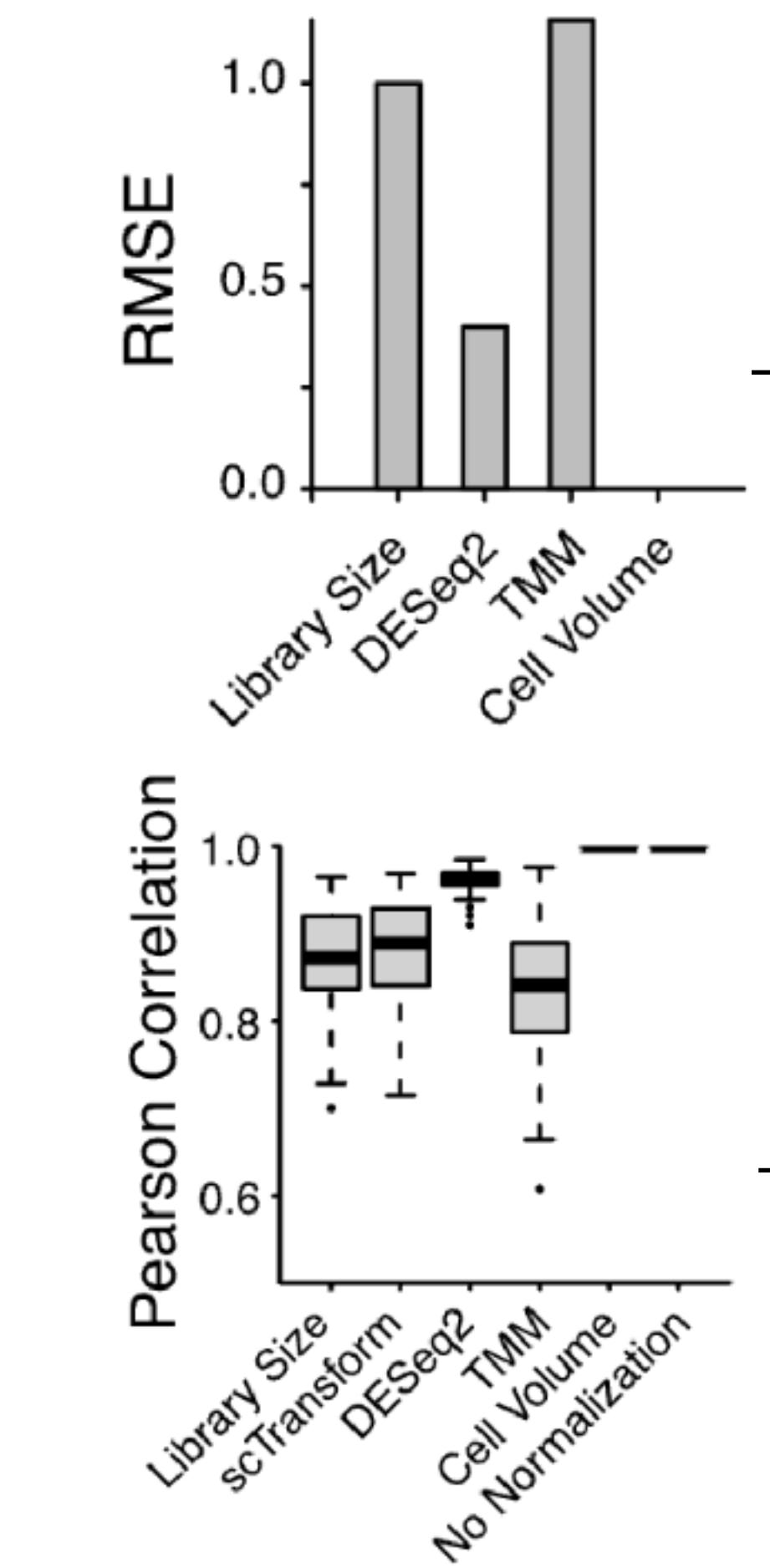
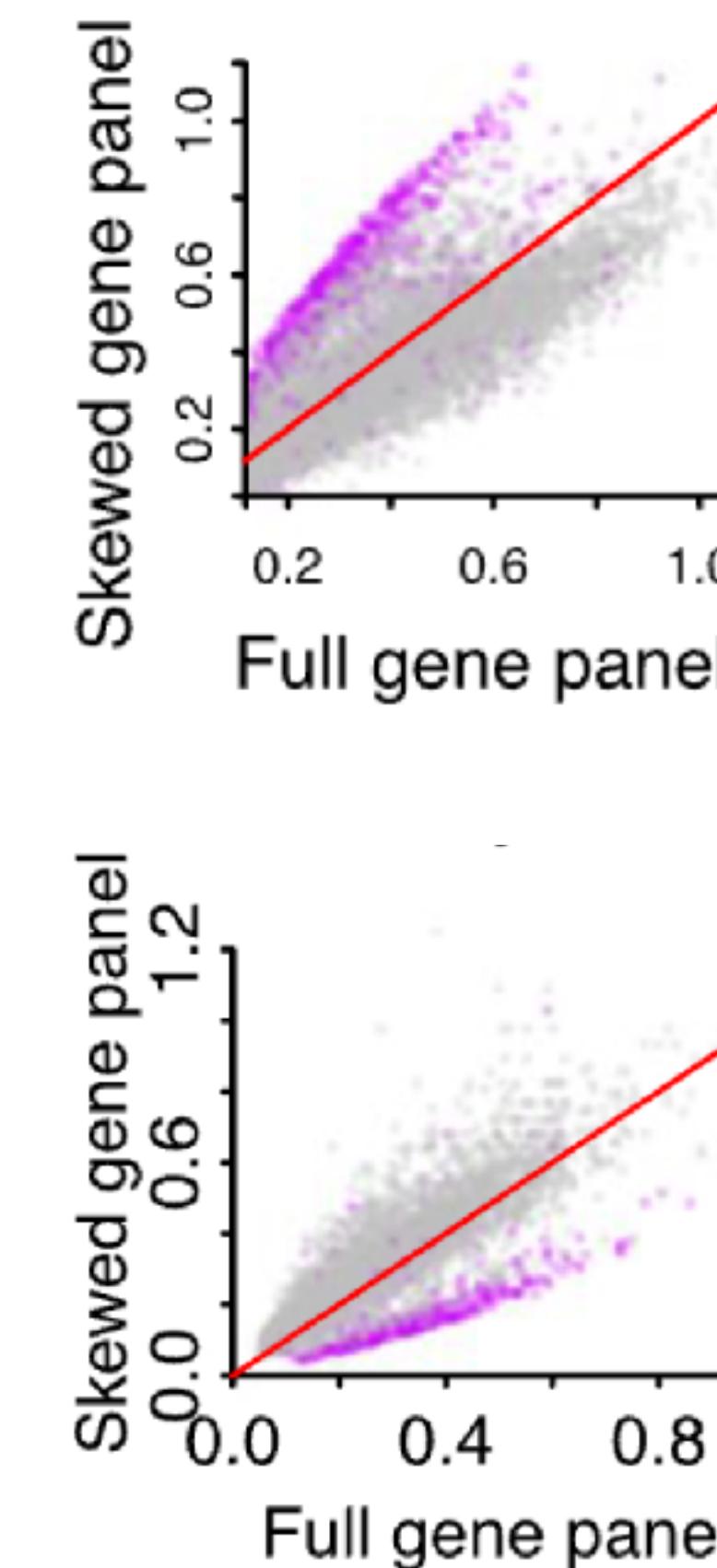


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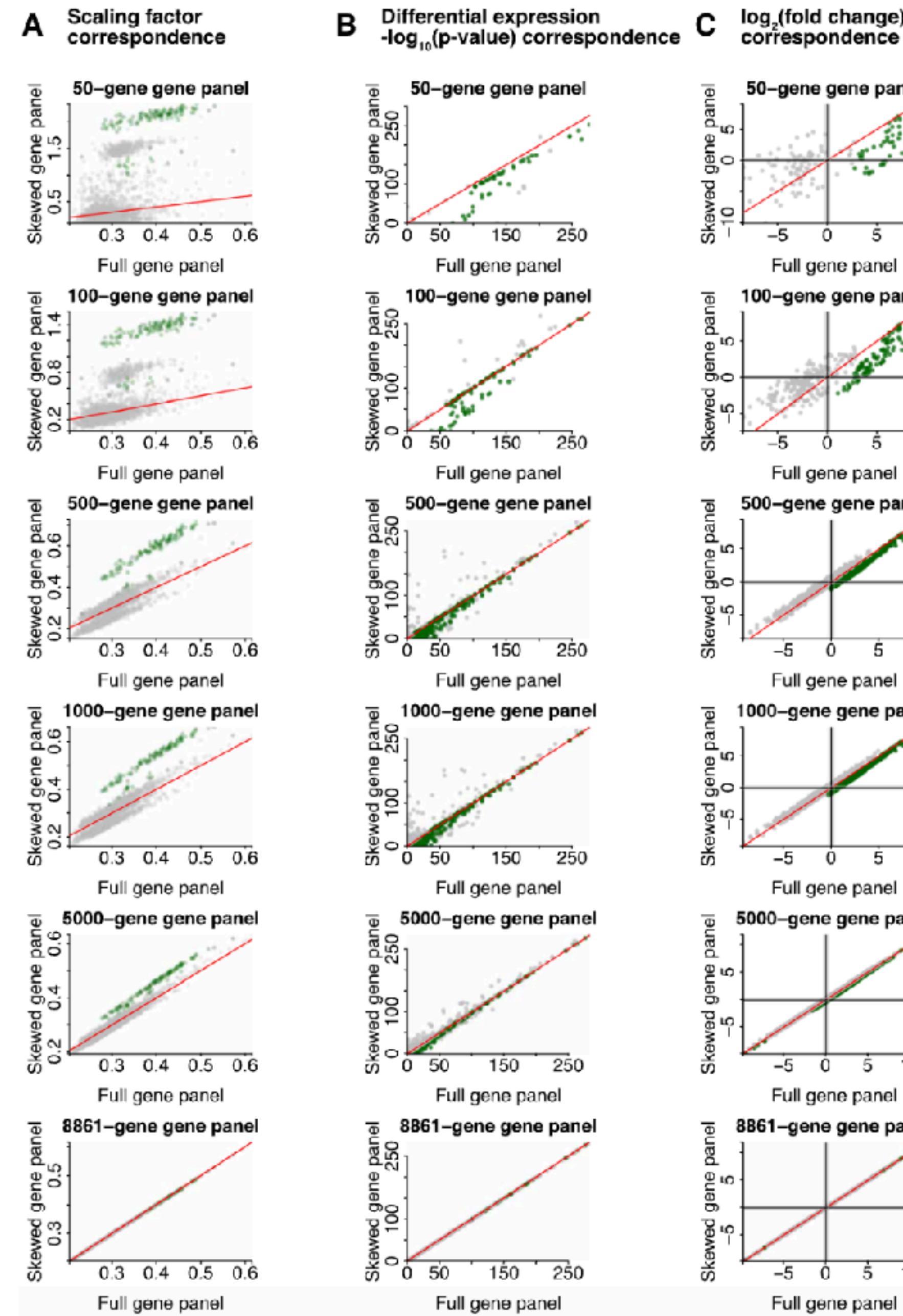
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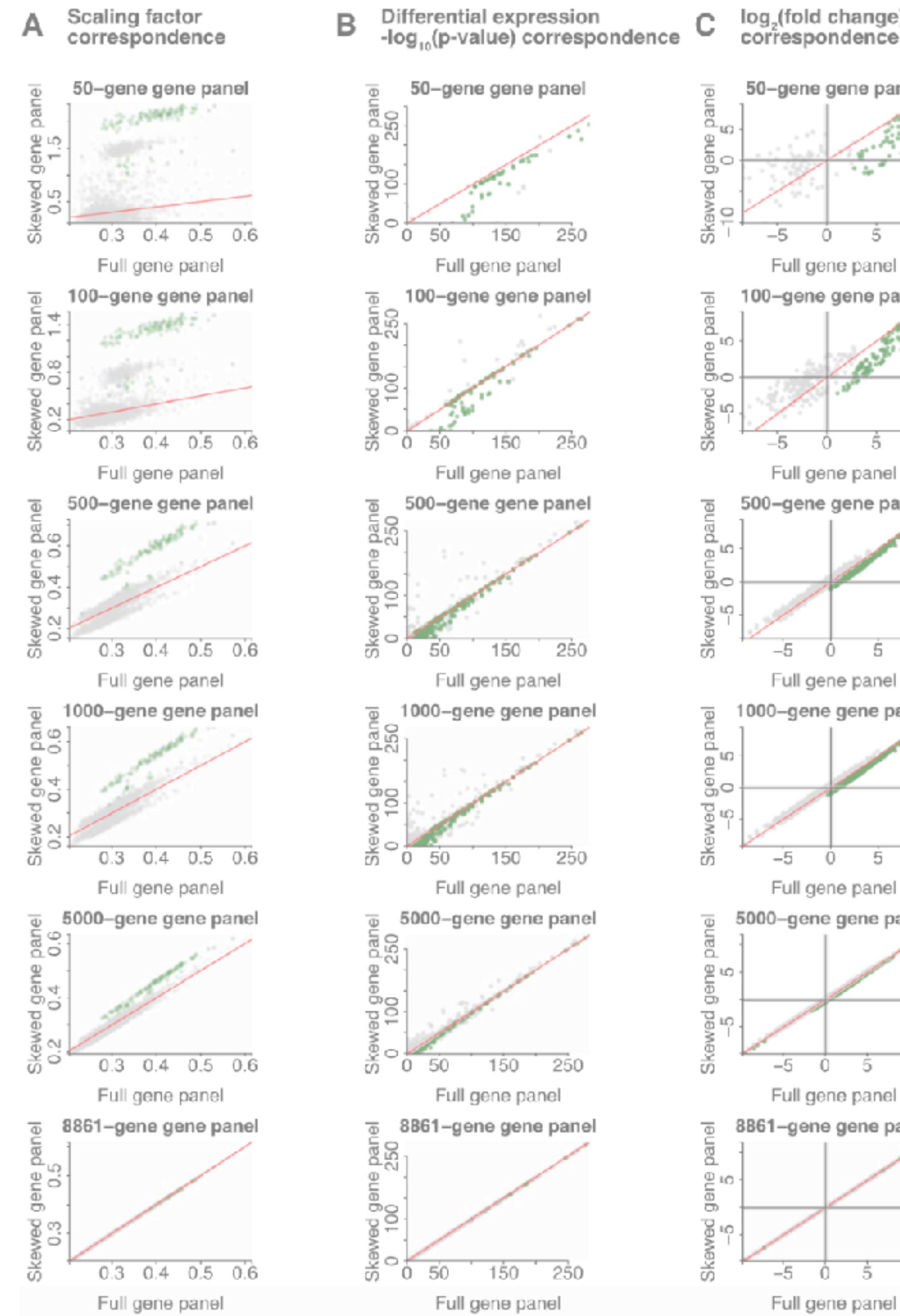
- systematic biases affect analyses to evaluate **differential gene expression & spatially variable genes**

larger/more representative panels help mitigate region-specific effects

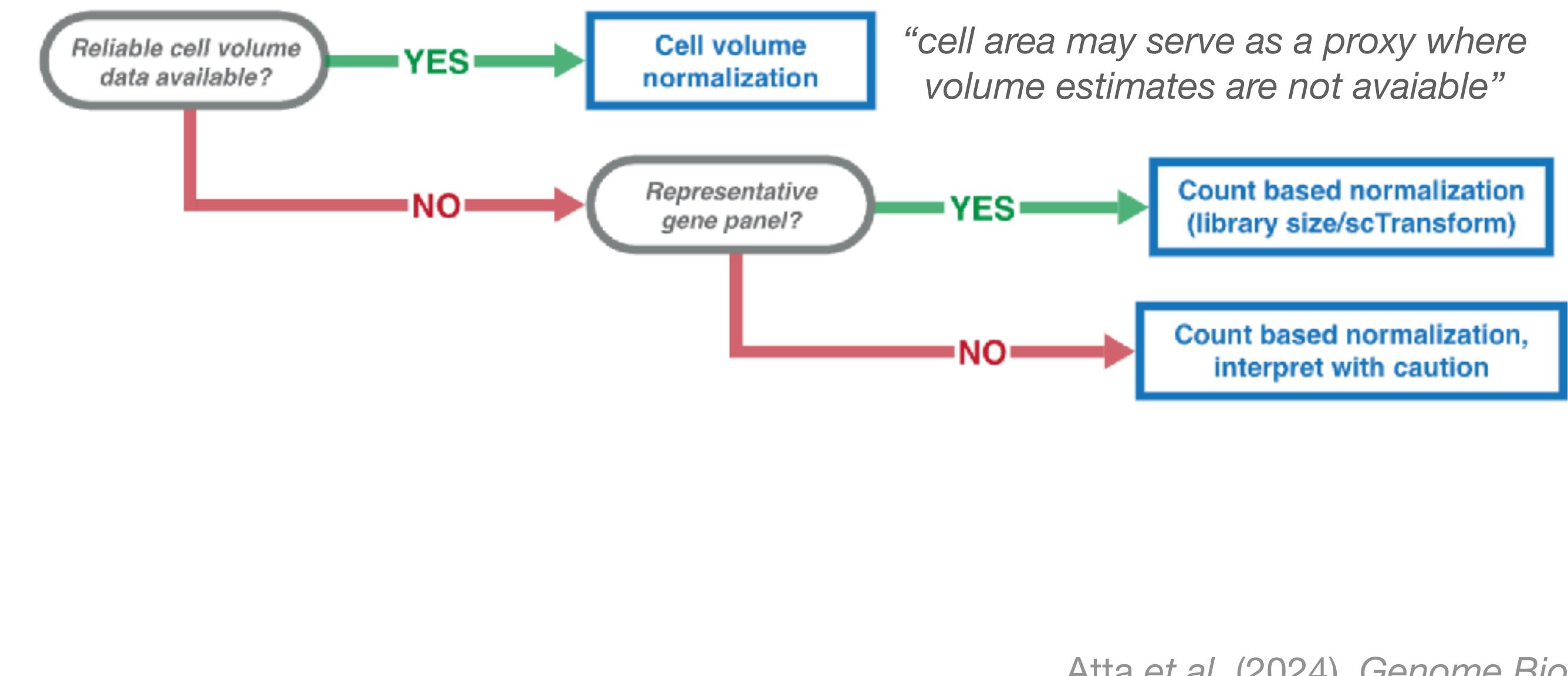


- skewed panels of 50...5,000 vs. all genes (simulated based on scRNA-seq data)
- differences are observed for skewed panels of all sizes, but their extent decreases as panel size increases

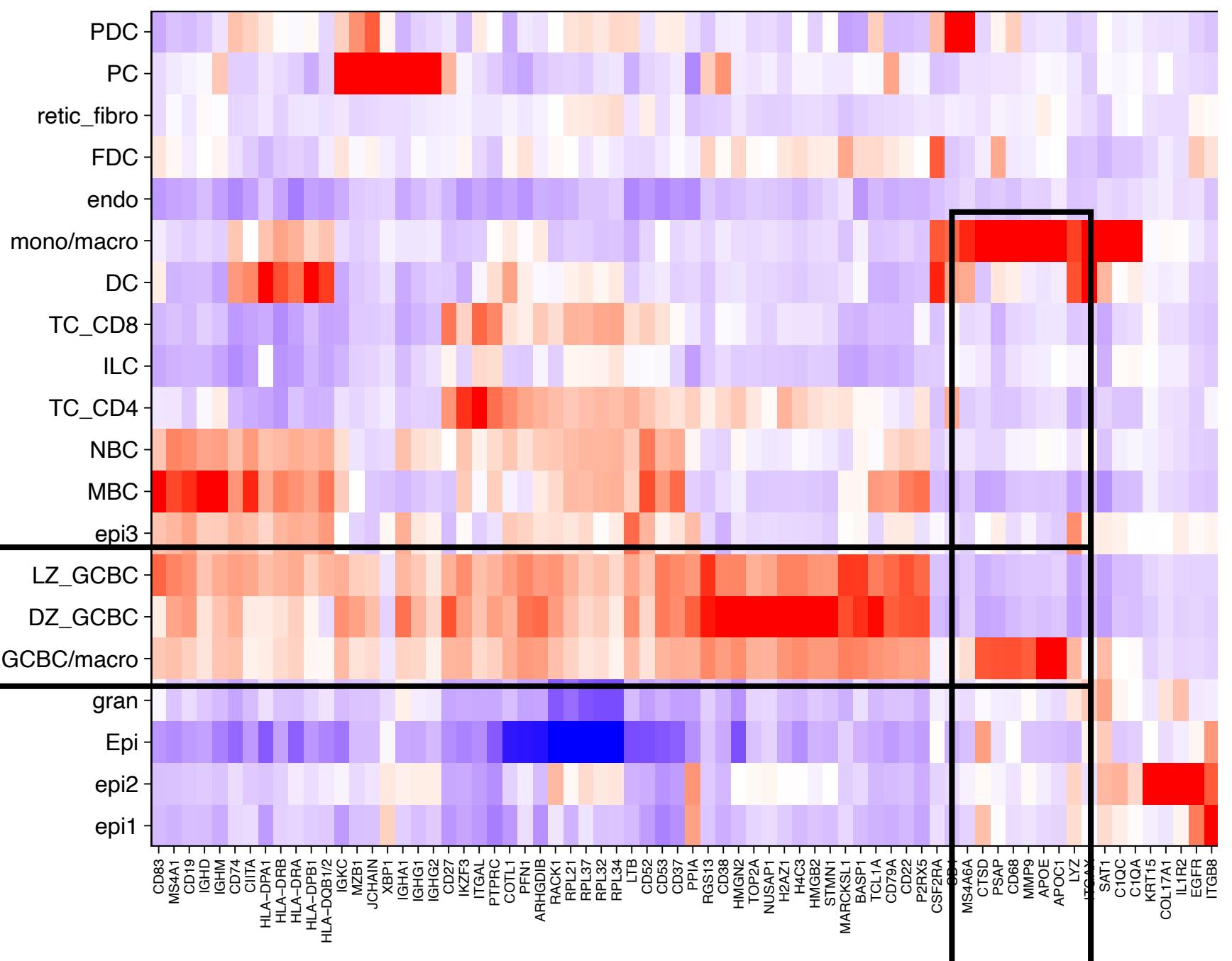
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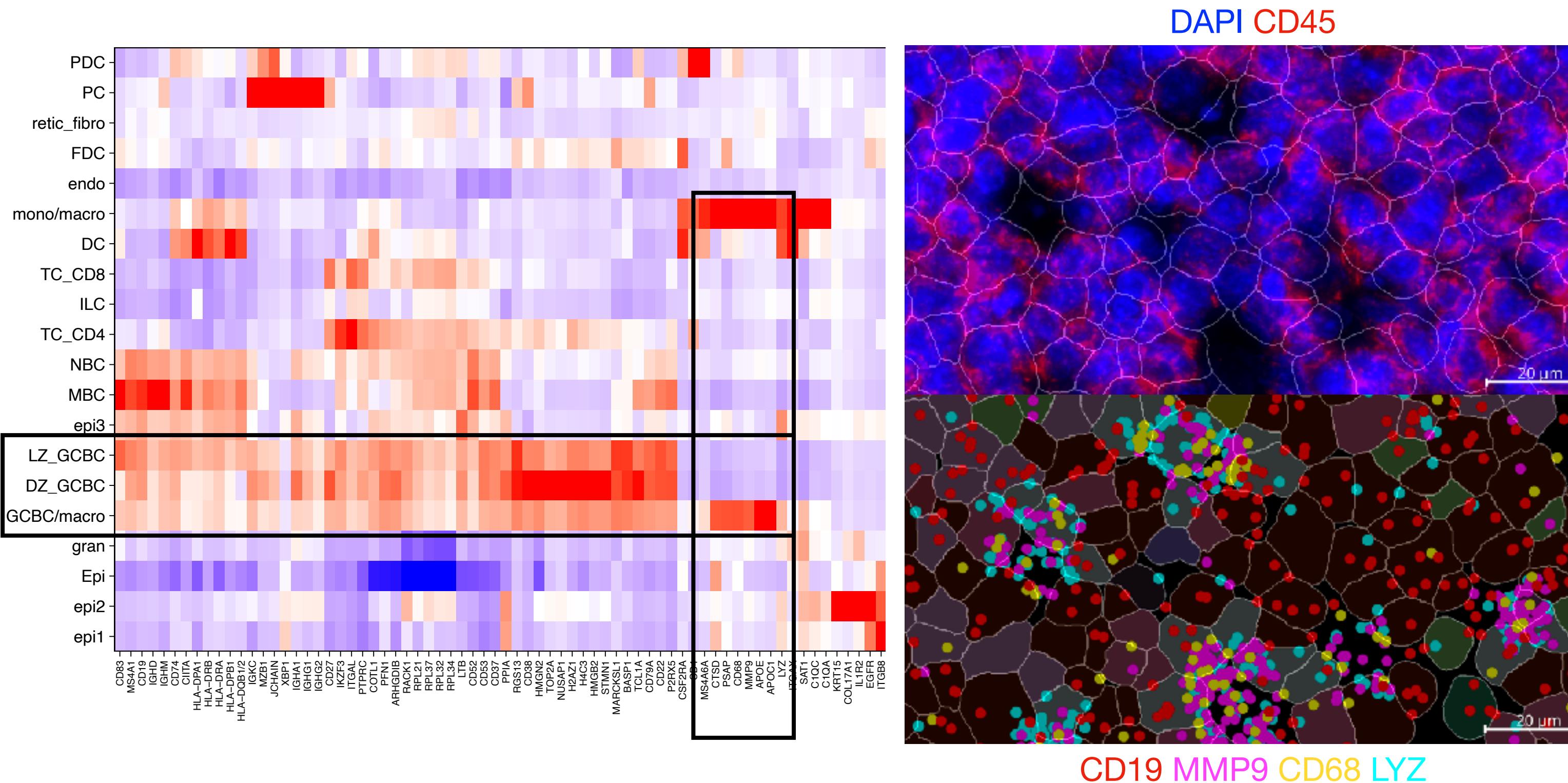
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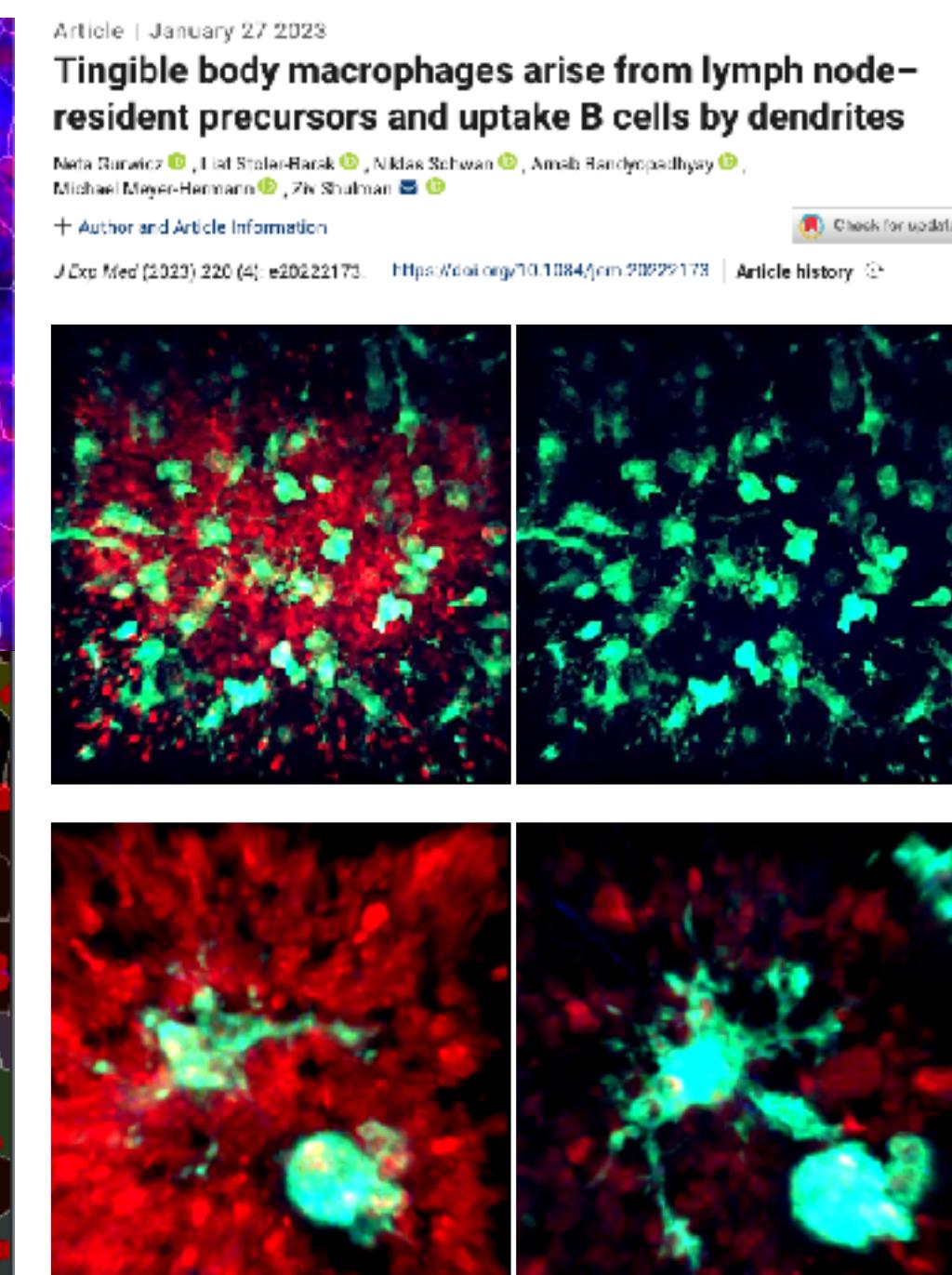
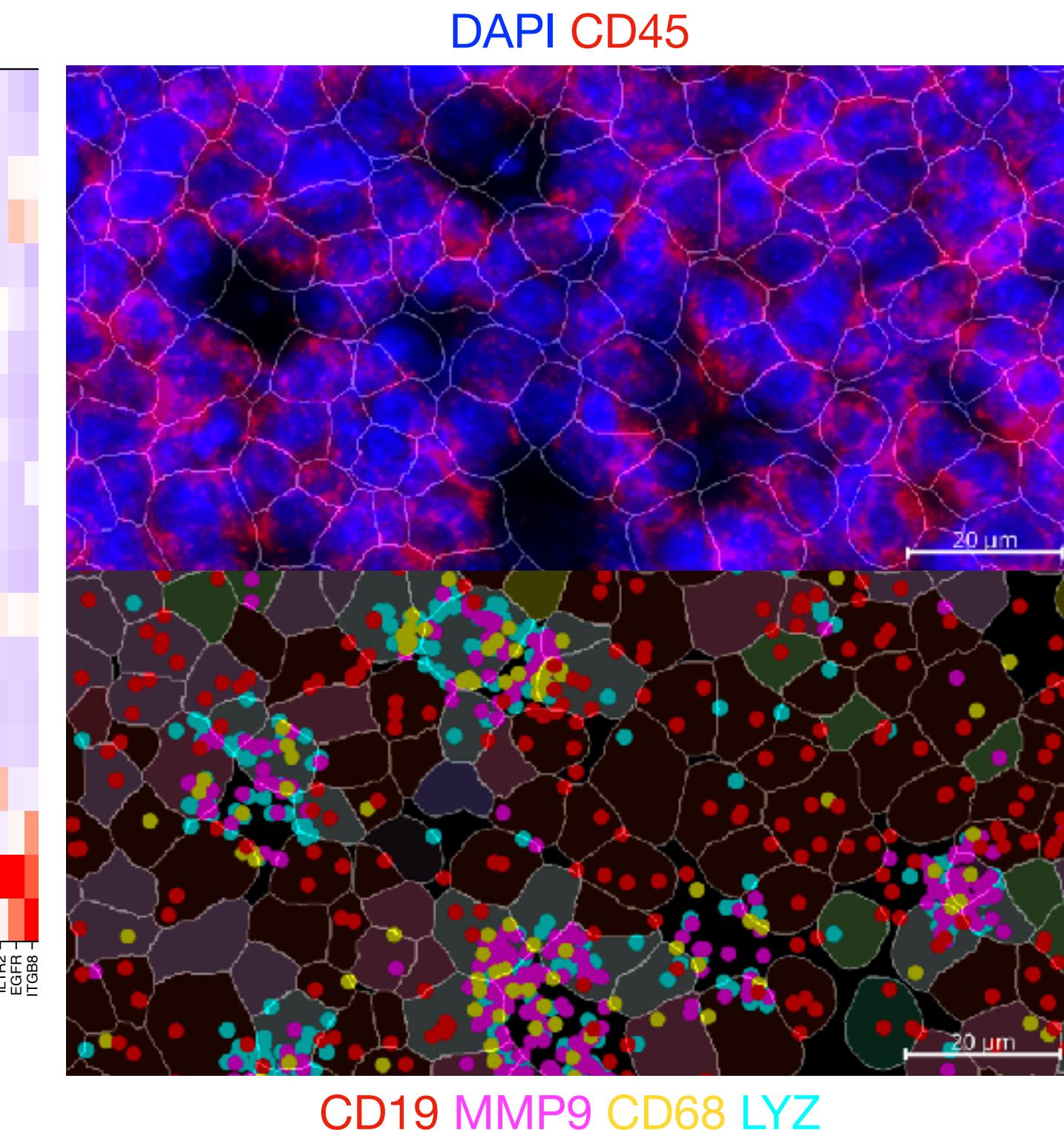
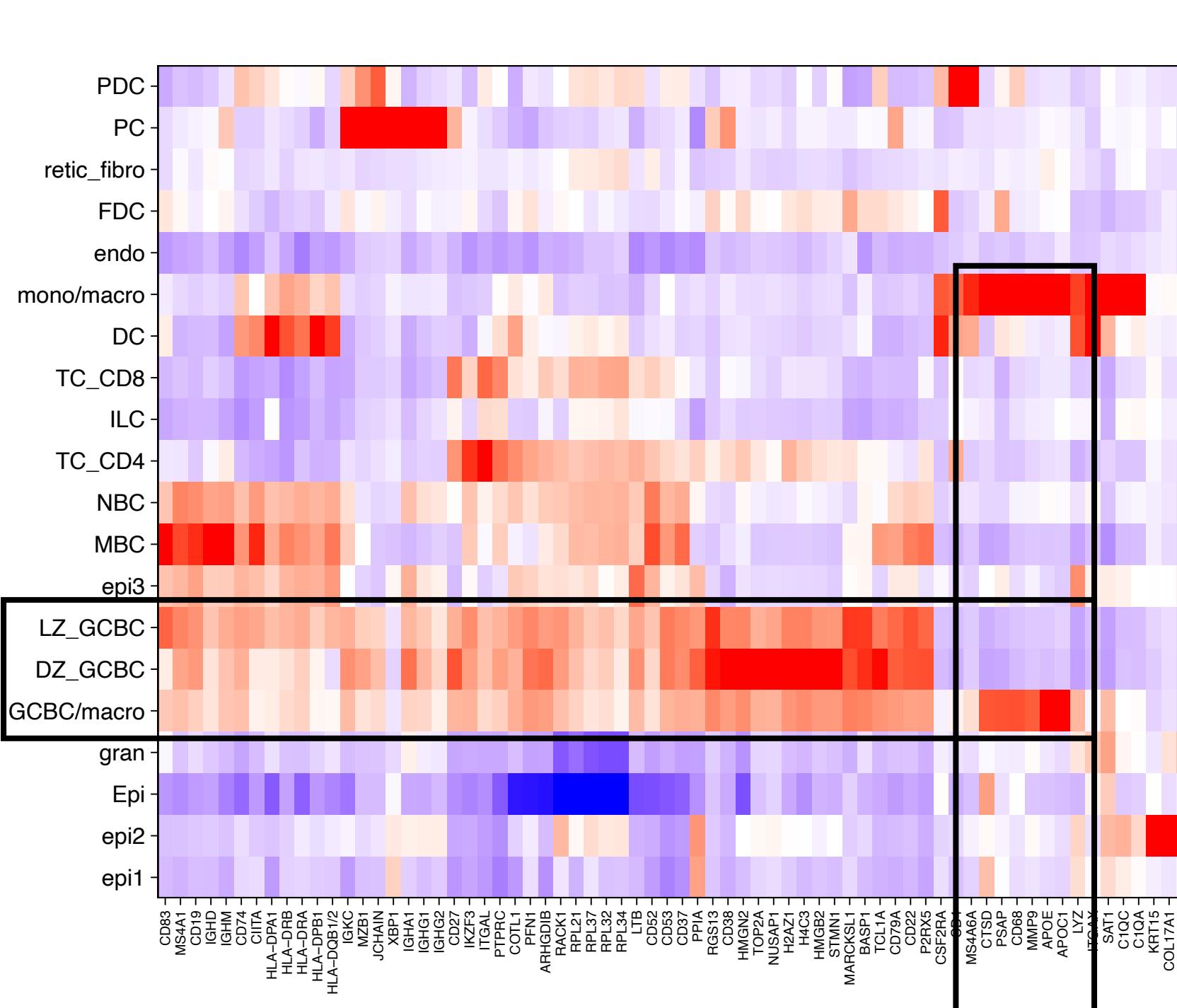
CD68+ B cells – what's going on here?



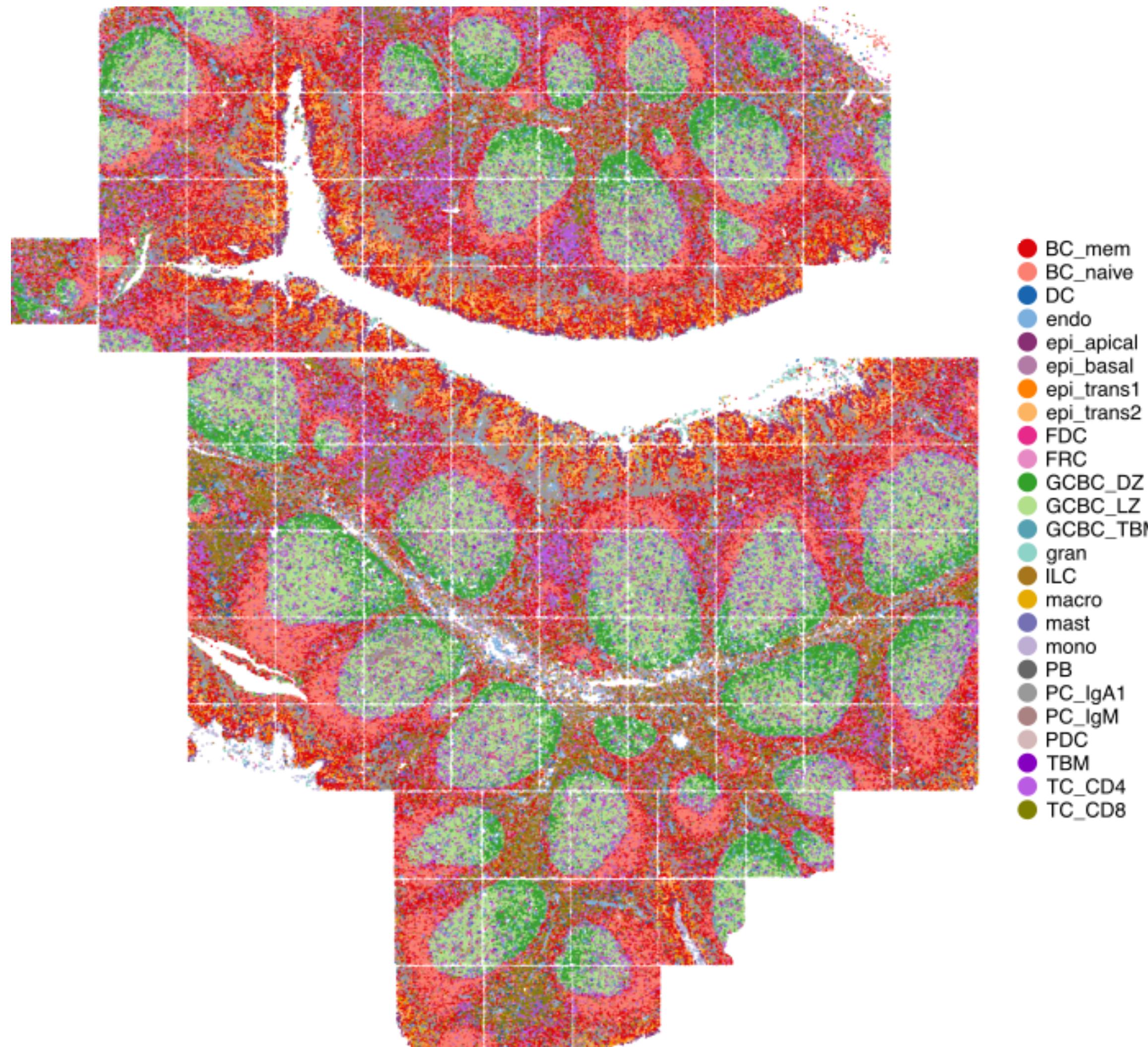
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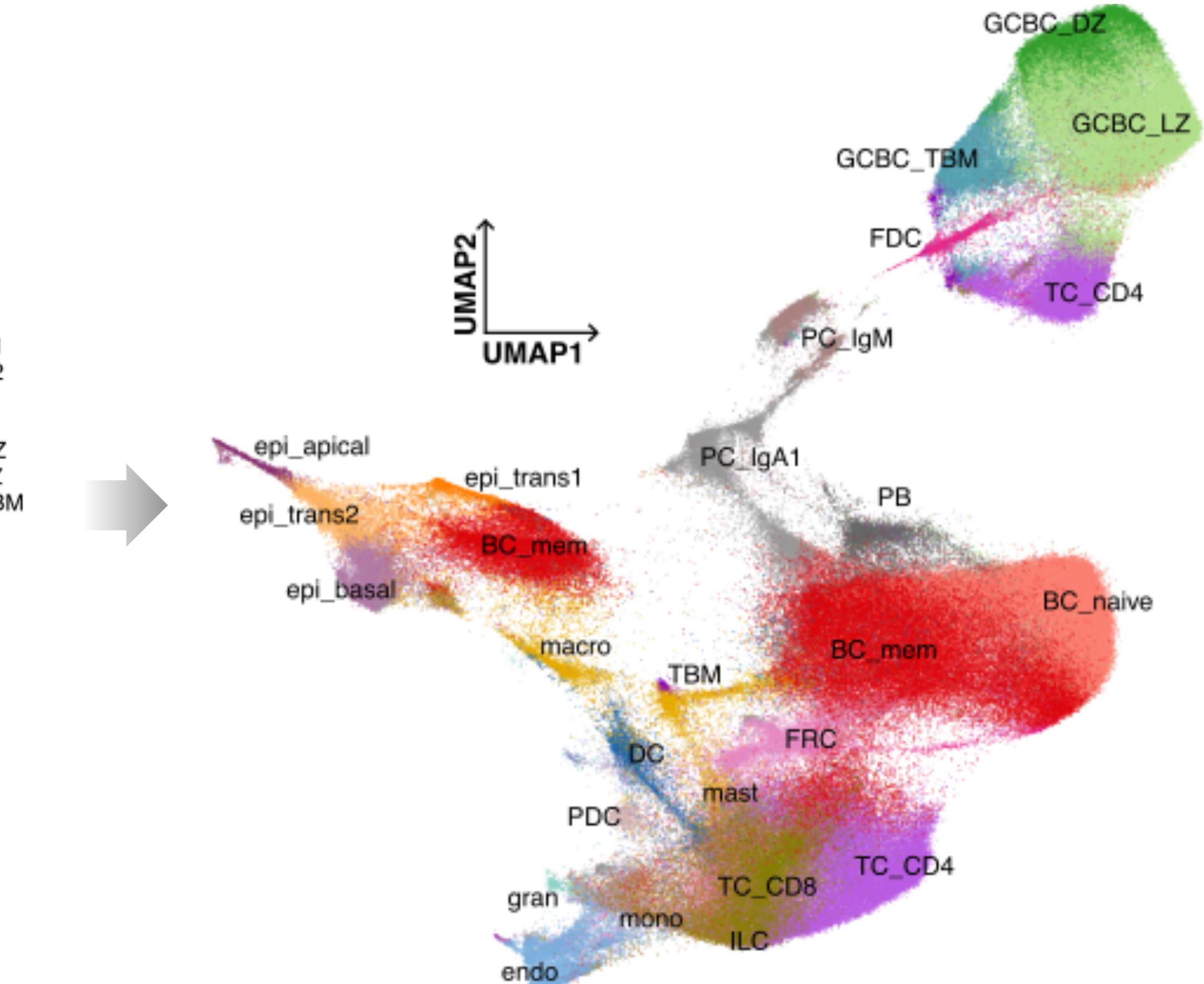
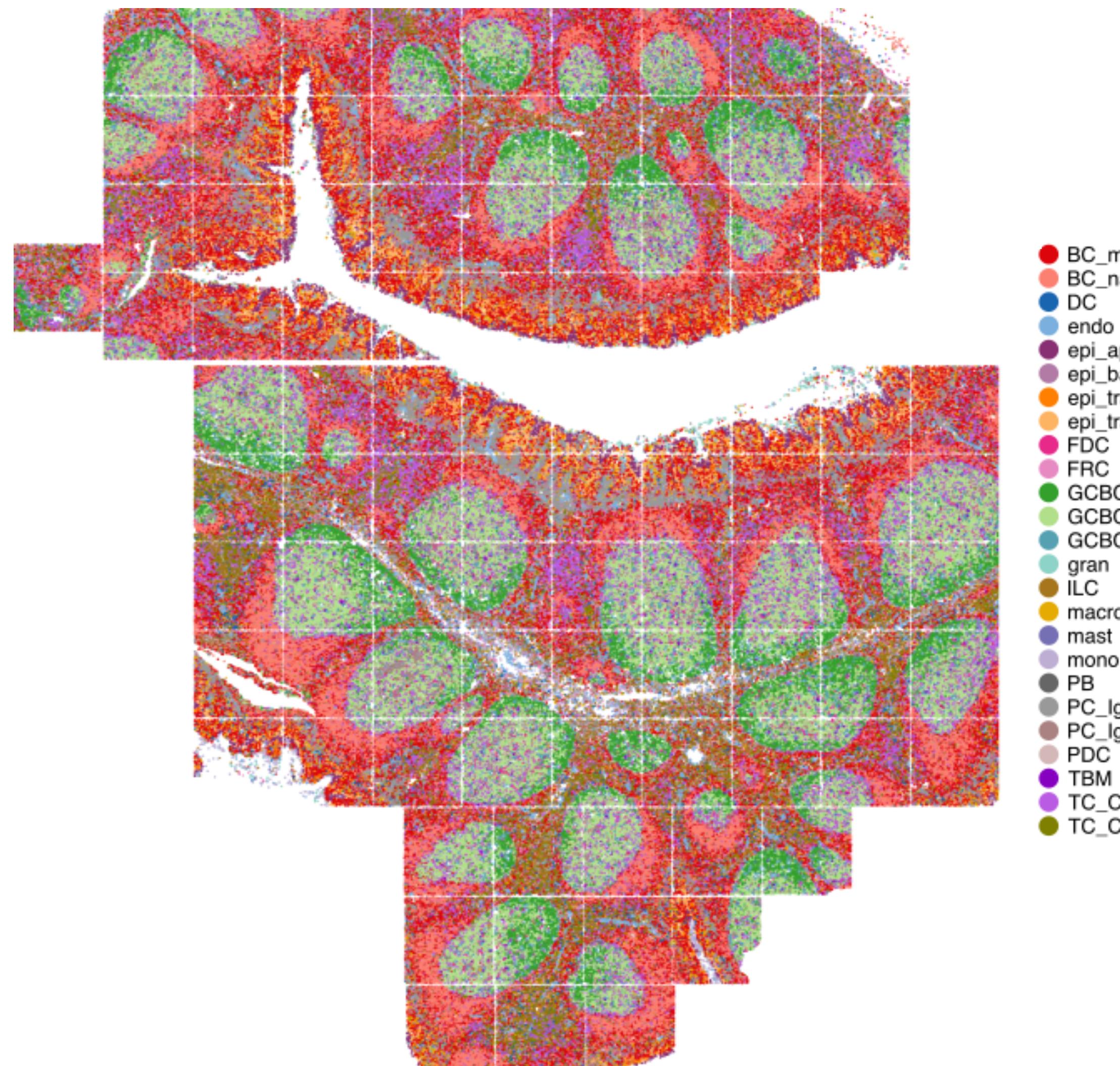
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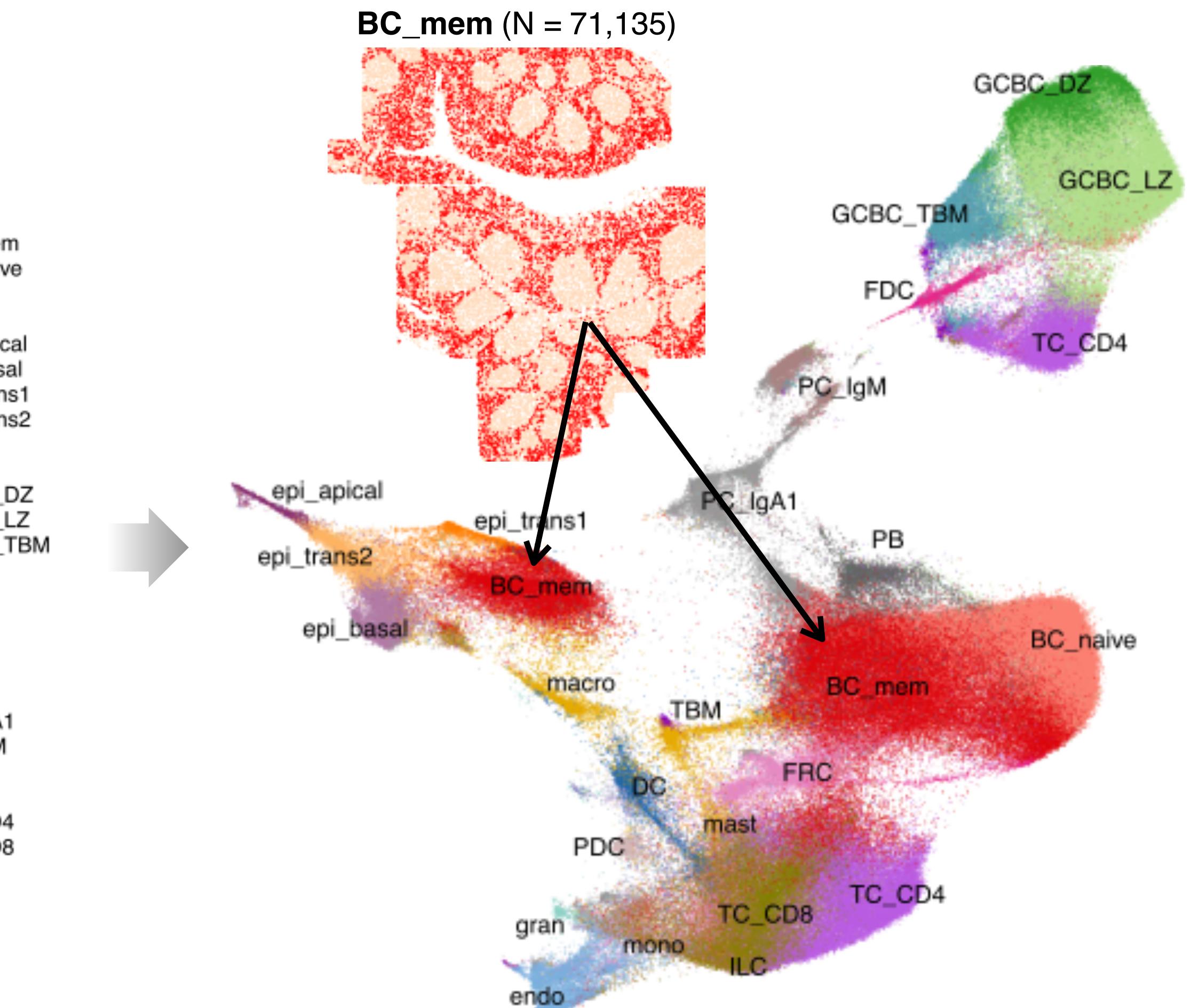
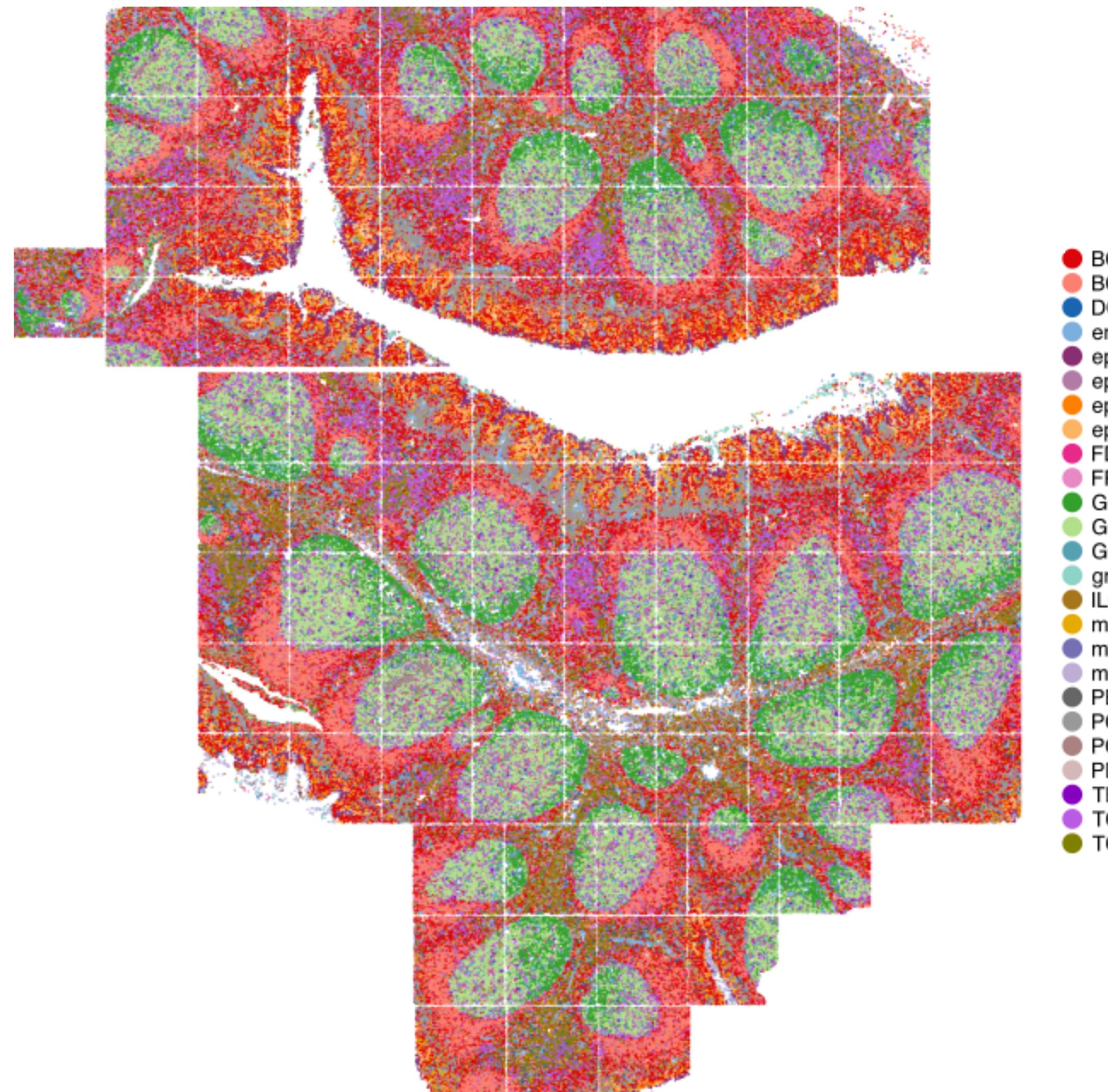
spatial bleeding manifests in RNA counts, hence PCs, and UMAPs



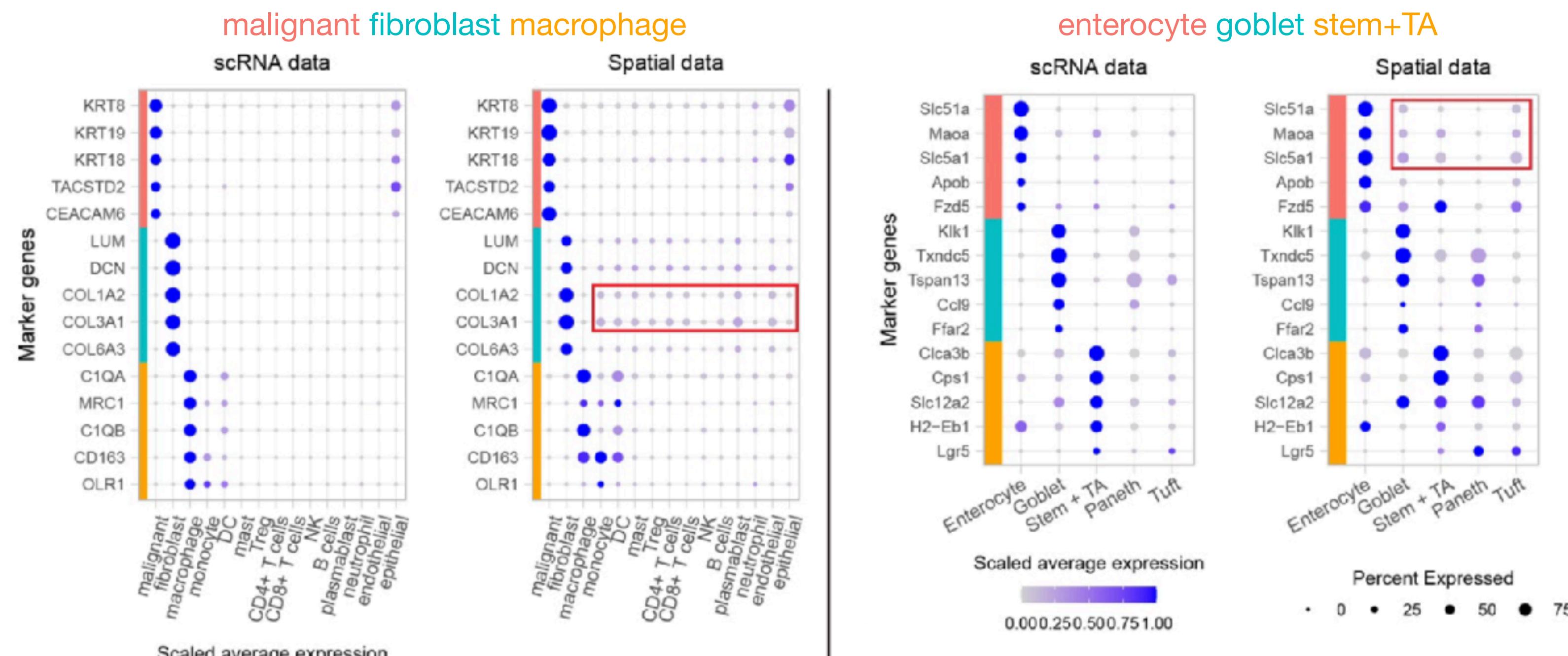
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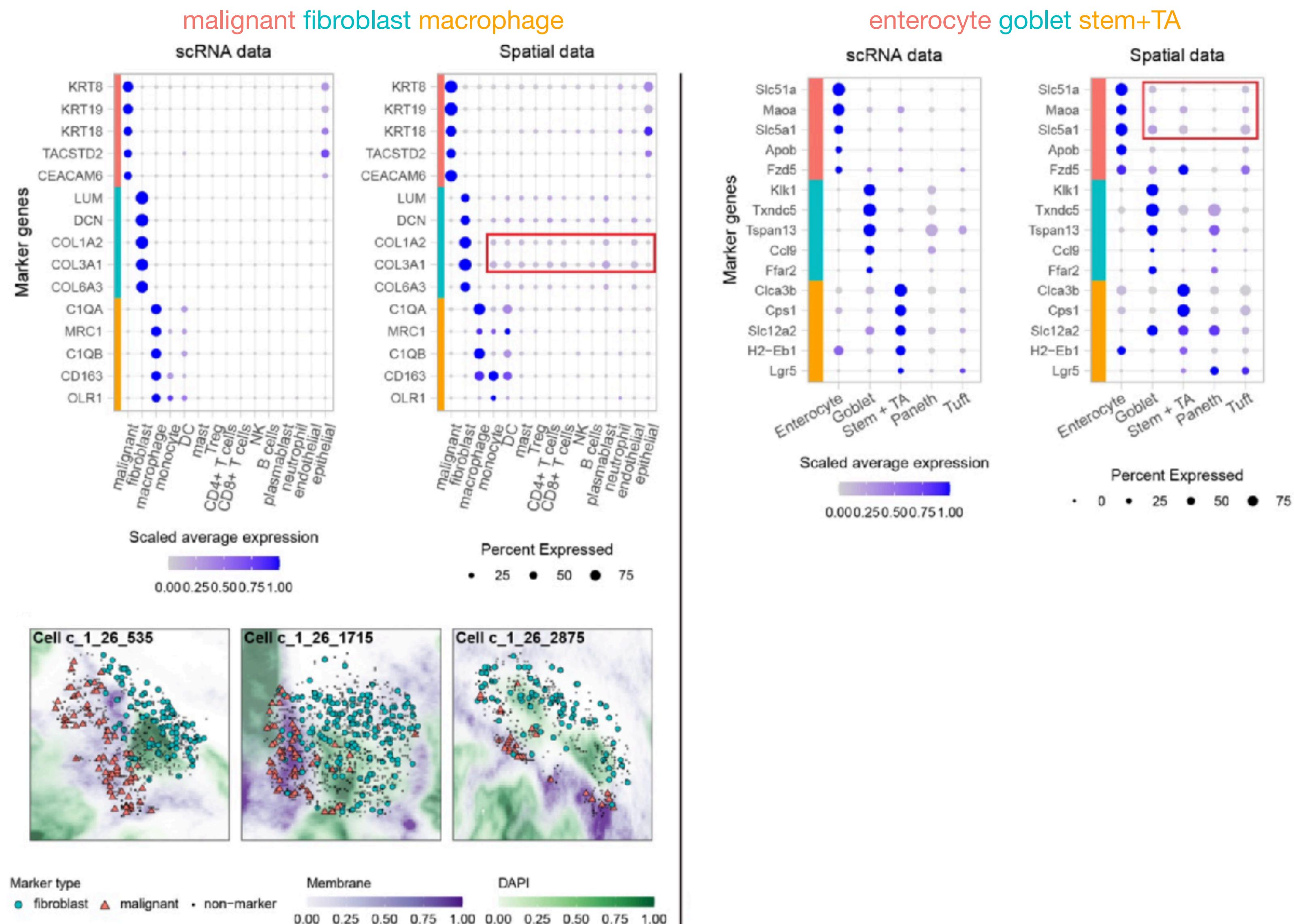
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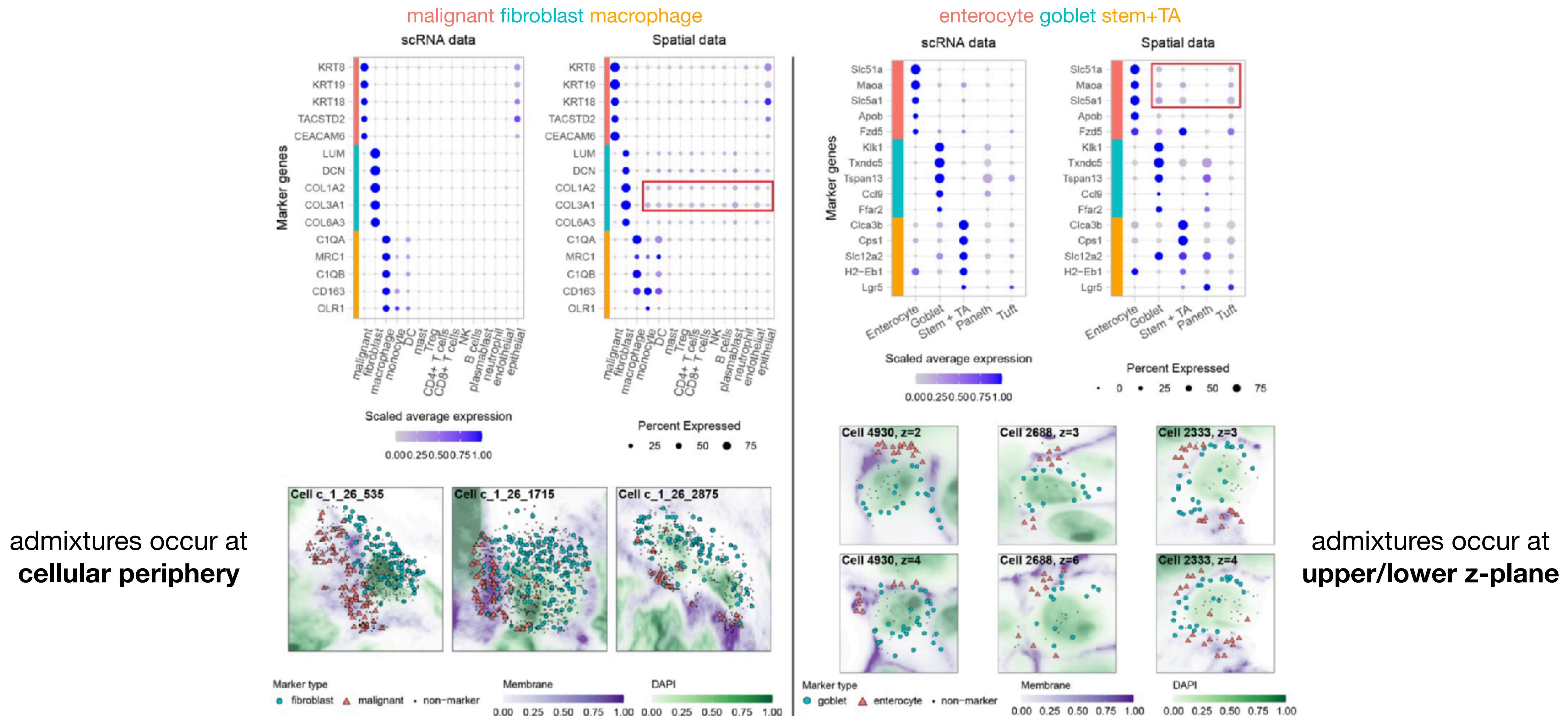
bleeding occurs in 3D – around, above & below cells



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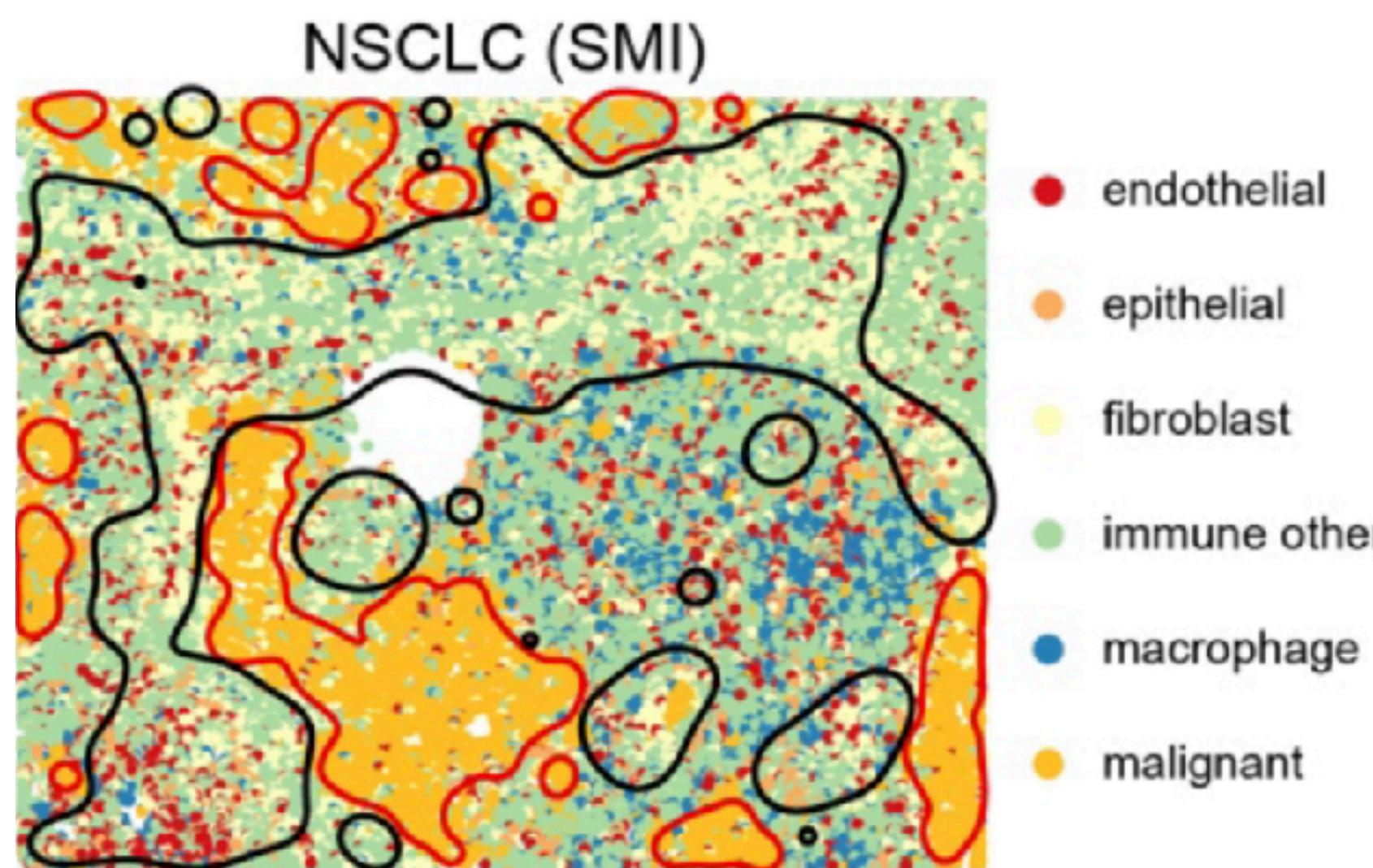


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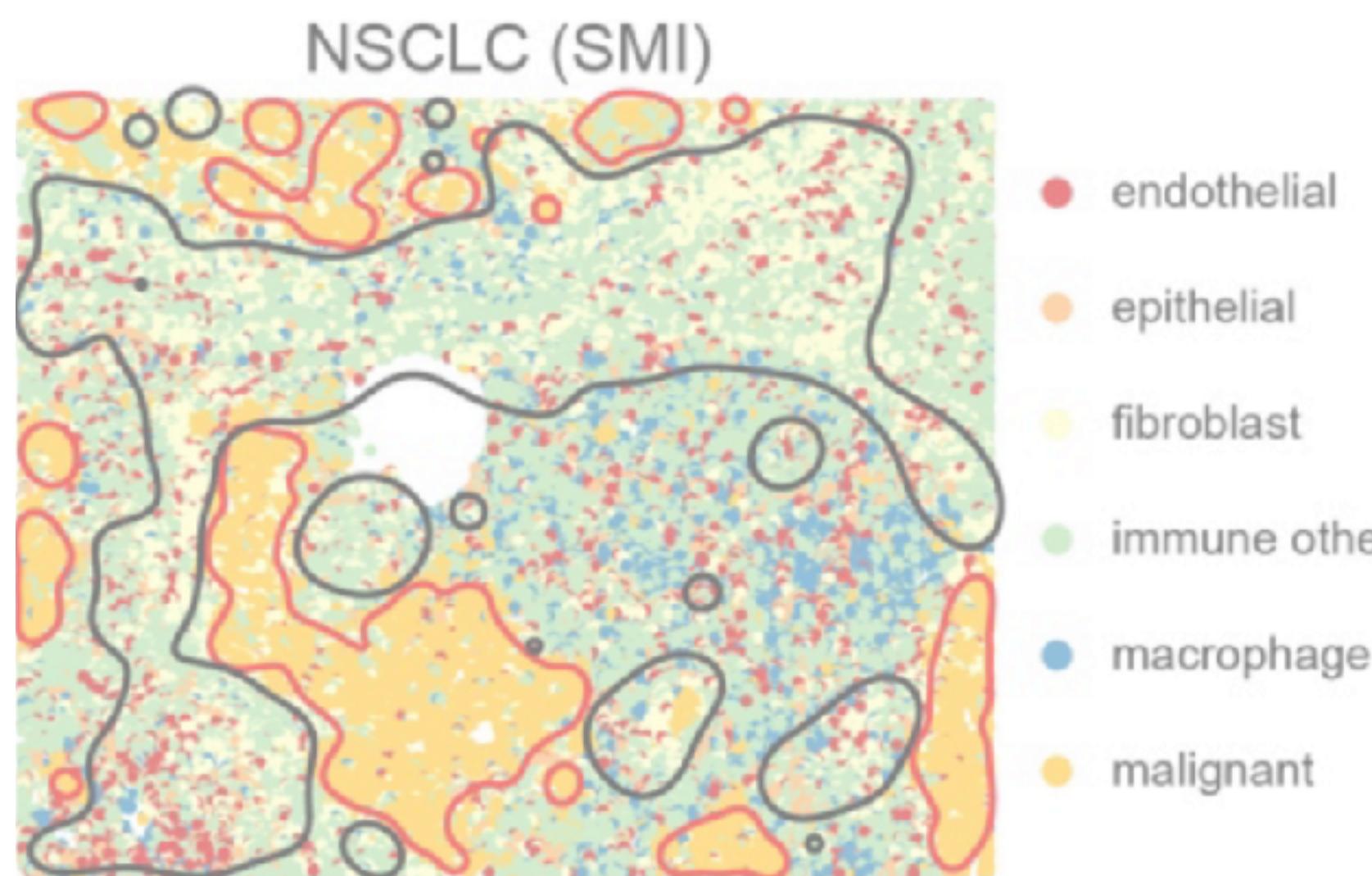
DE genes between regions reflect compositional differences (not differences in state)

- manual annotation into
tumor & **stromal** regions

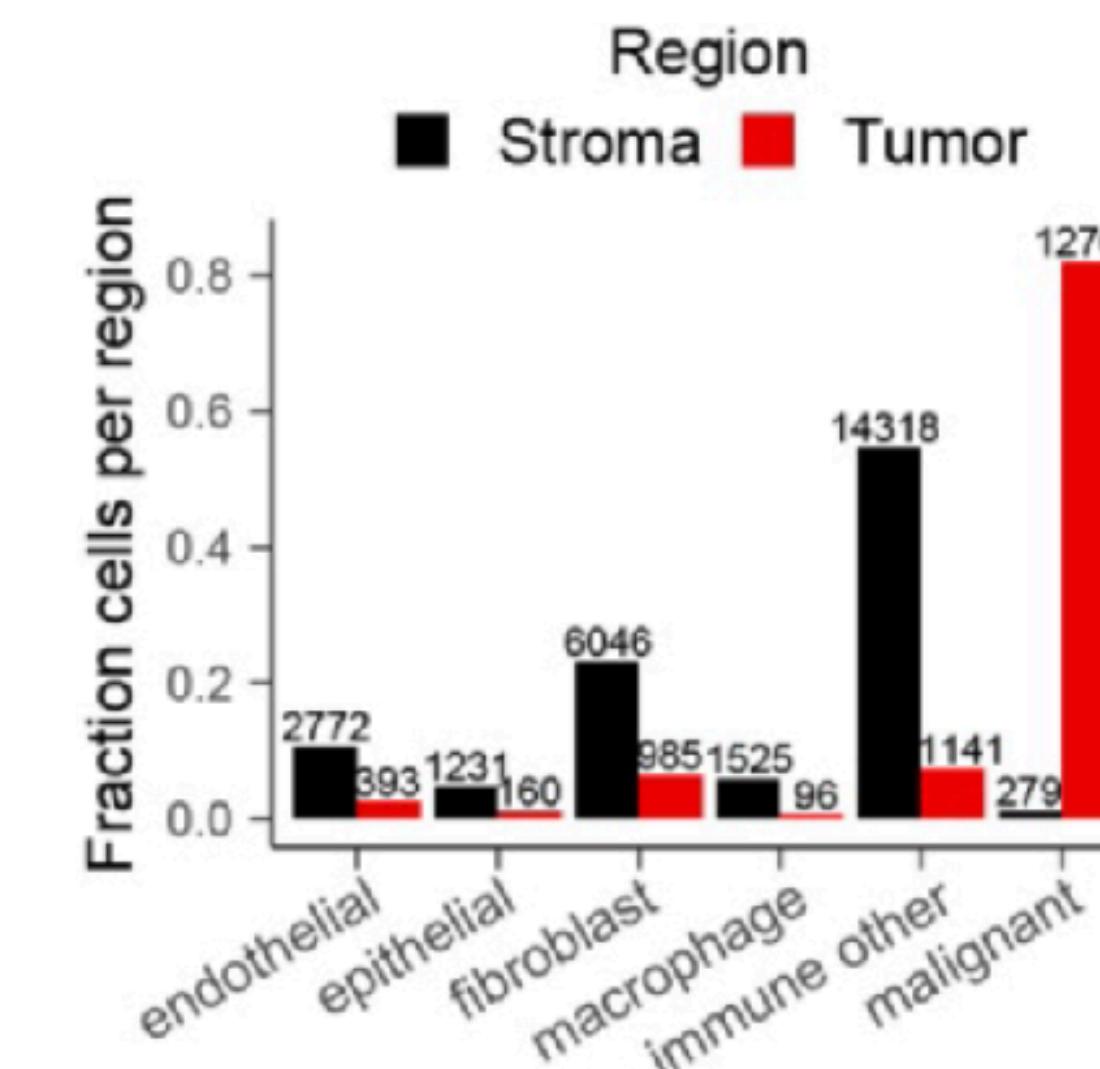


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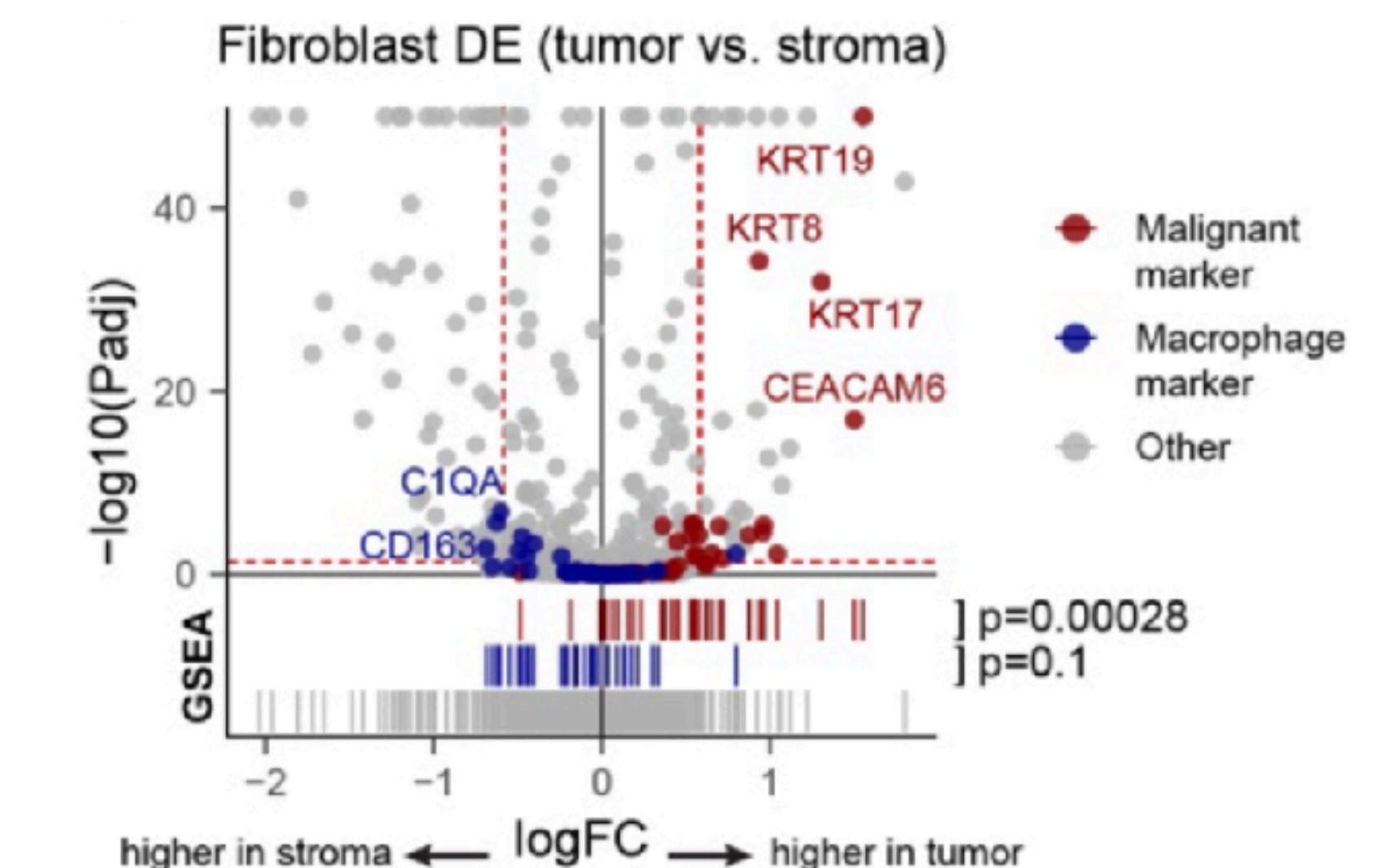
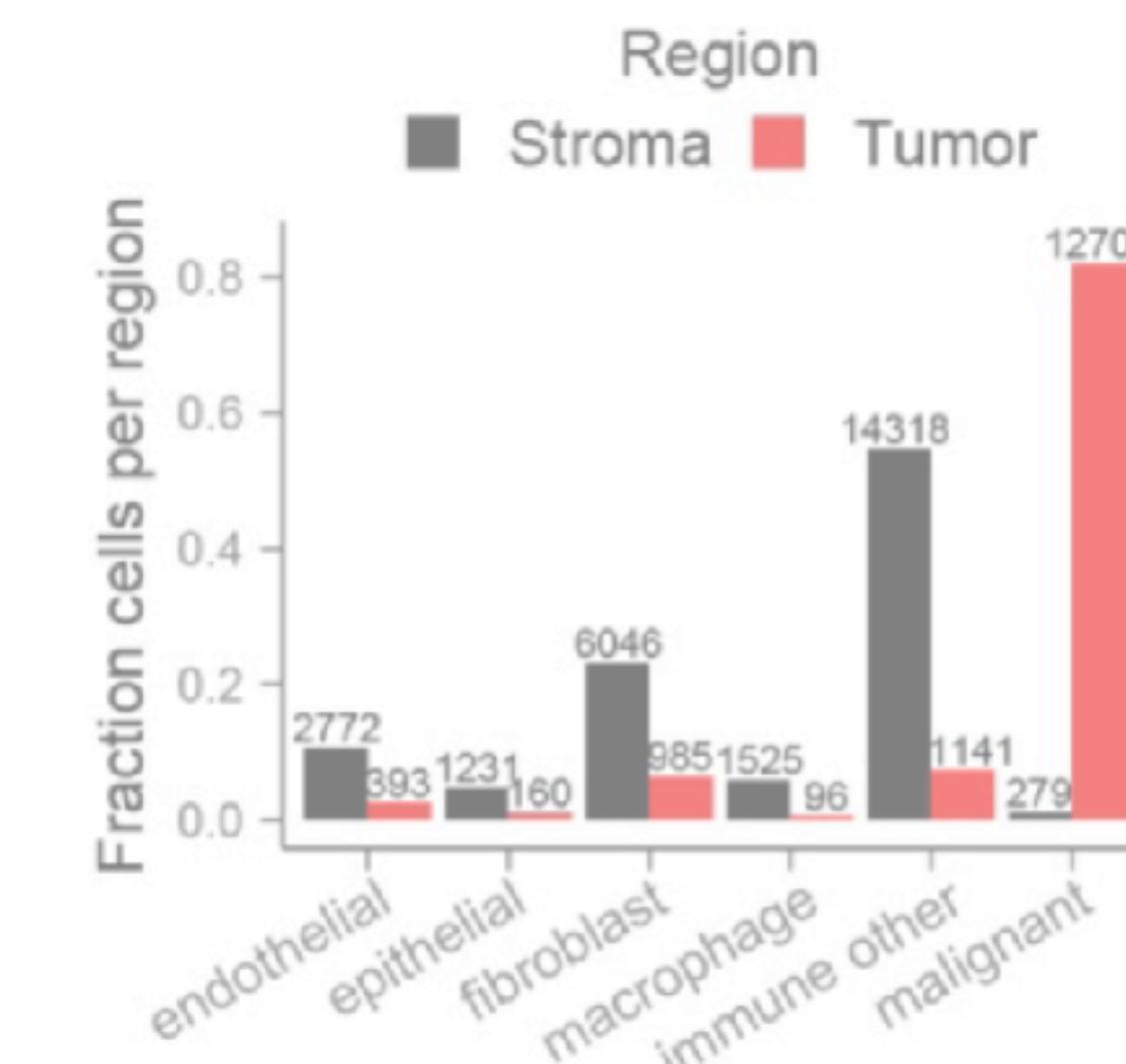
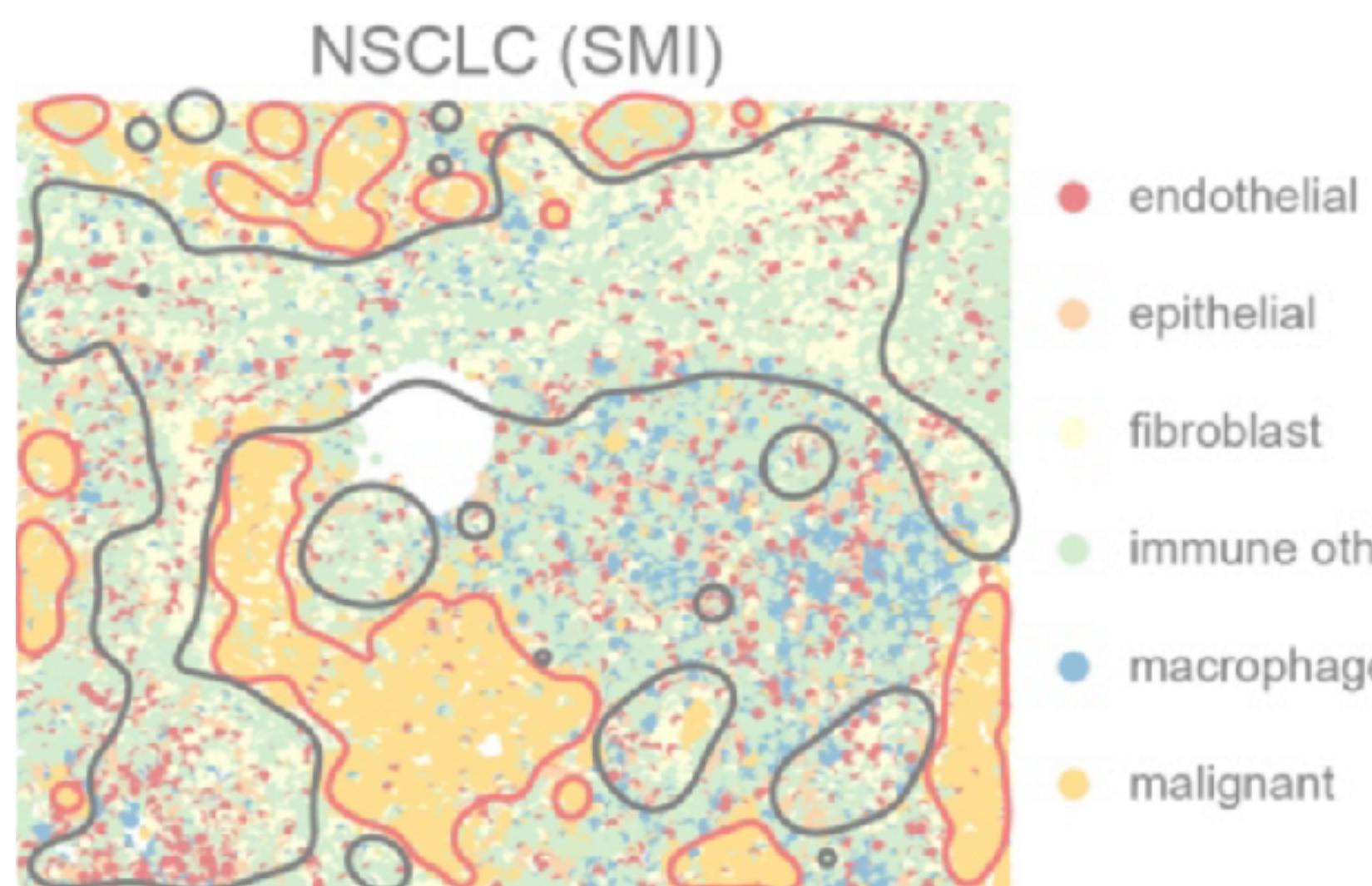


- tumor is dominated by malignant, stroma is dominated by other cells



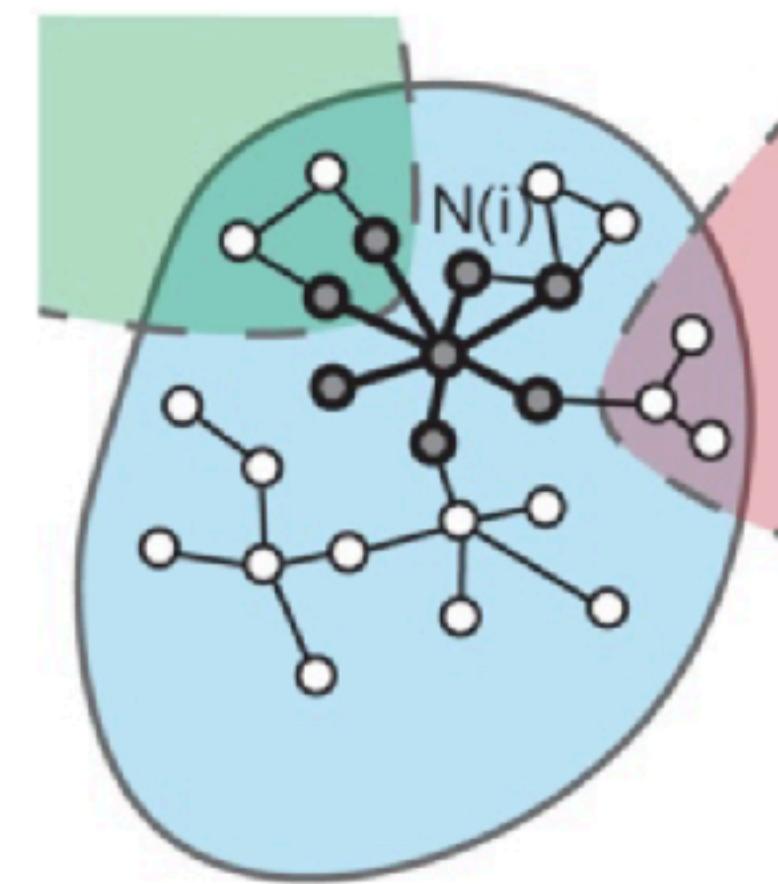
DE genes between regions reflect compositional differences (not differences in state)

- manual annotation into **tumor & stromal** regions
 - tumor is dominated by malignant, stroma is dominated by other cells
- comparing regions, genes upregulated in fibroblasts are **epithelial markers**

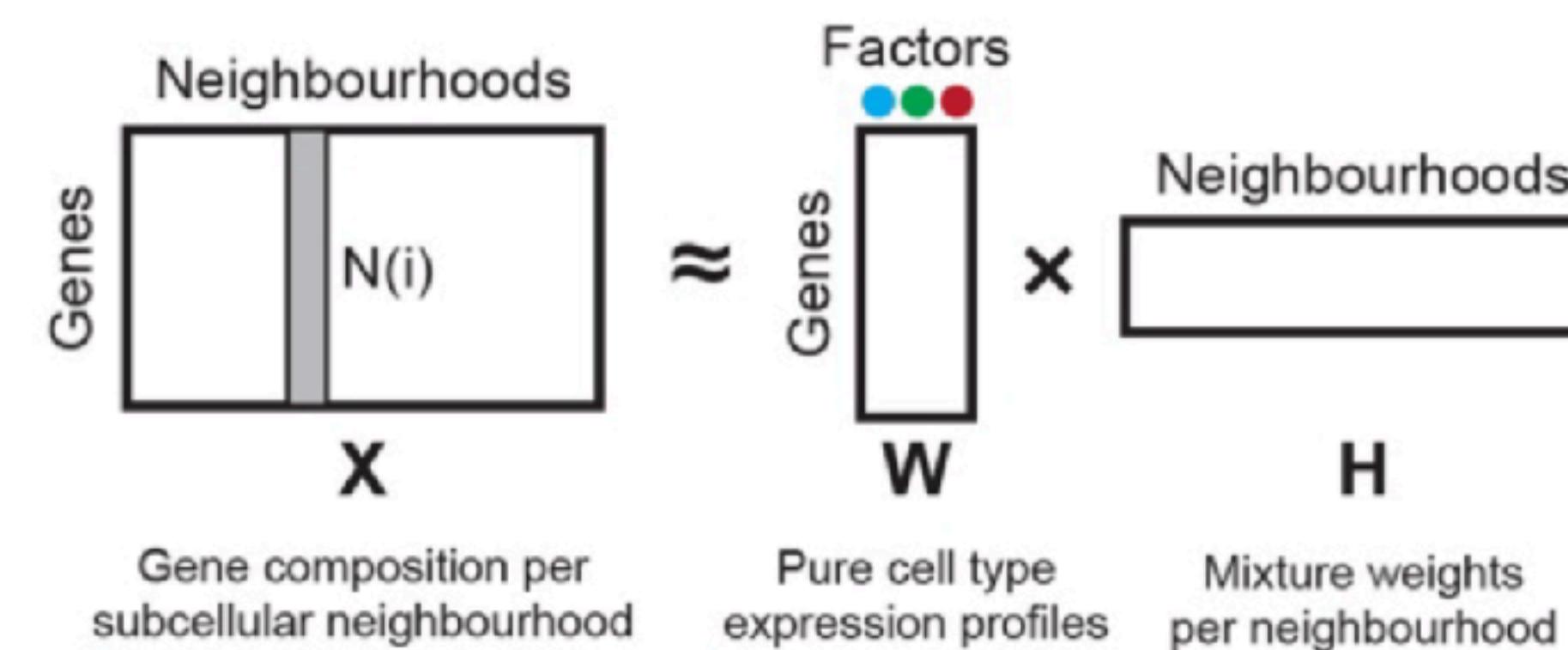


Mitchel et al. propose NMF + CRF clean-up to mitigate spatial bleeding

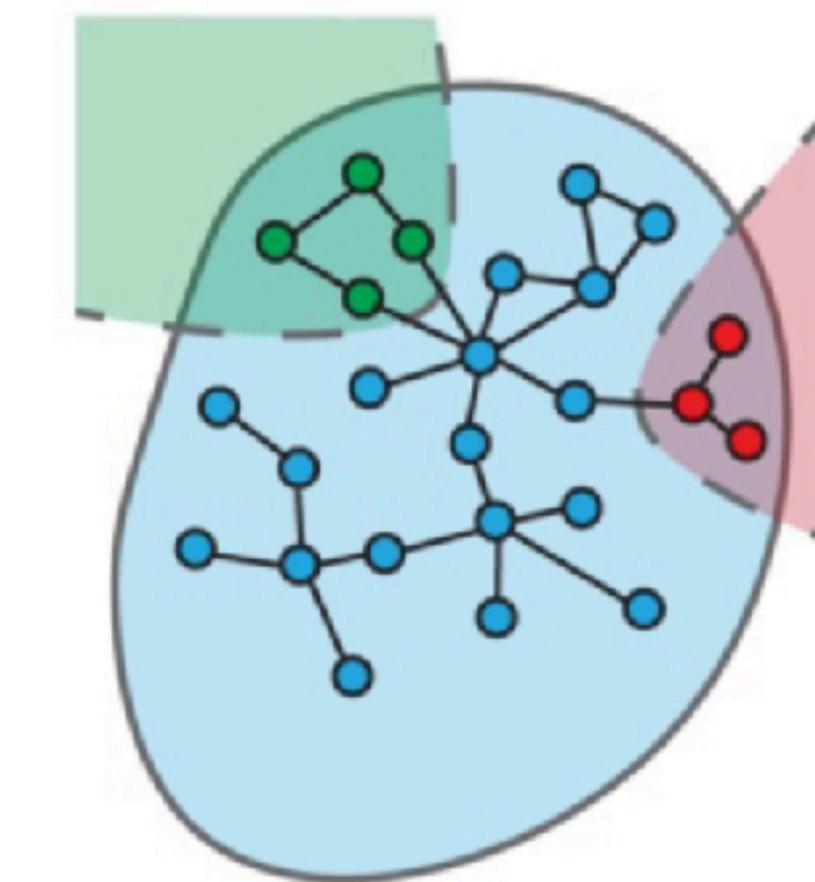
1. Construct KNN graph per cell



2. Recover pure expression profiles using weighted NMF

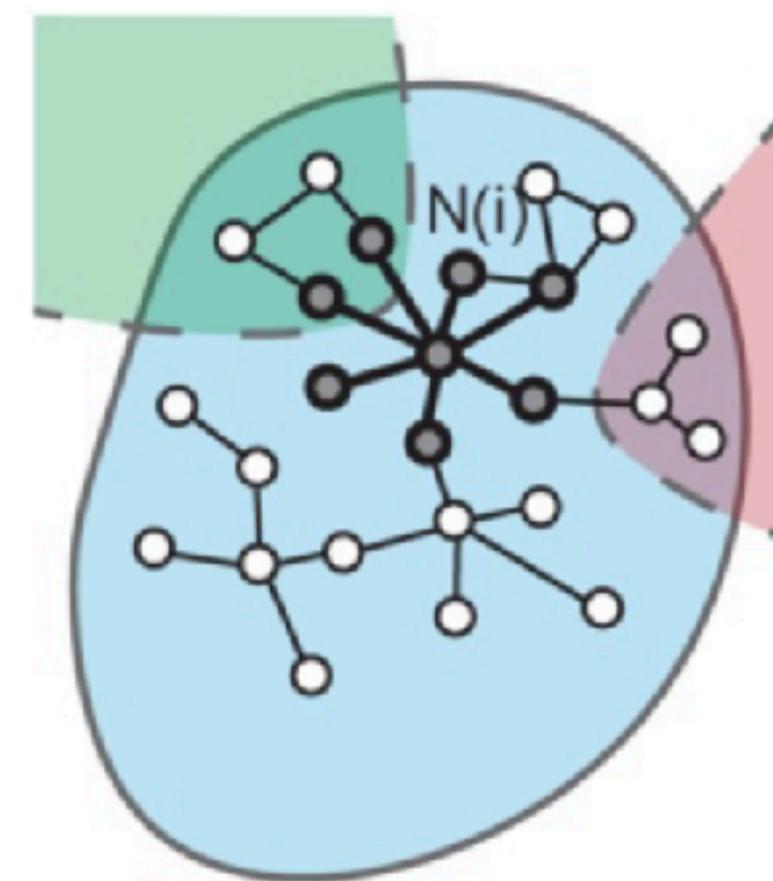


3. Label admixture molecules using CRF

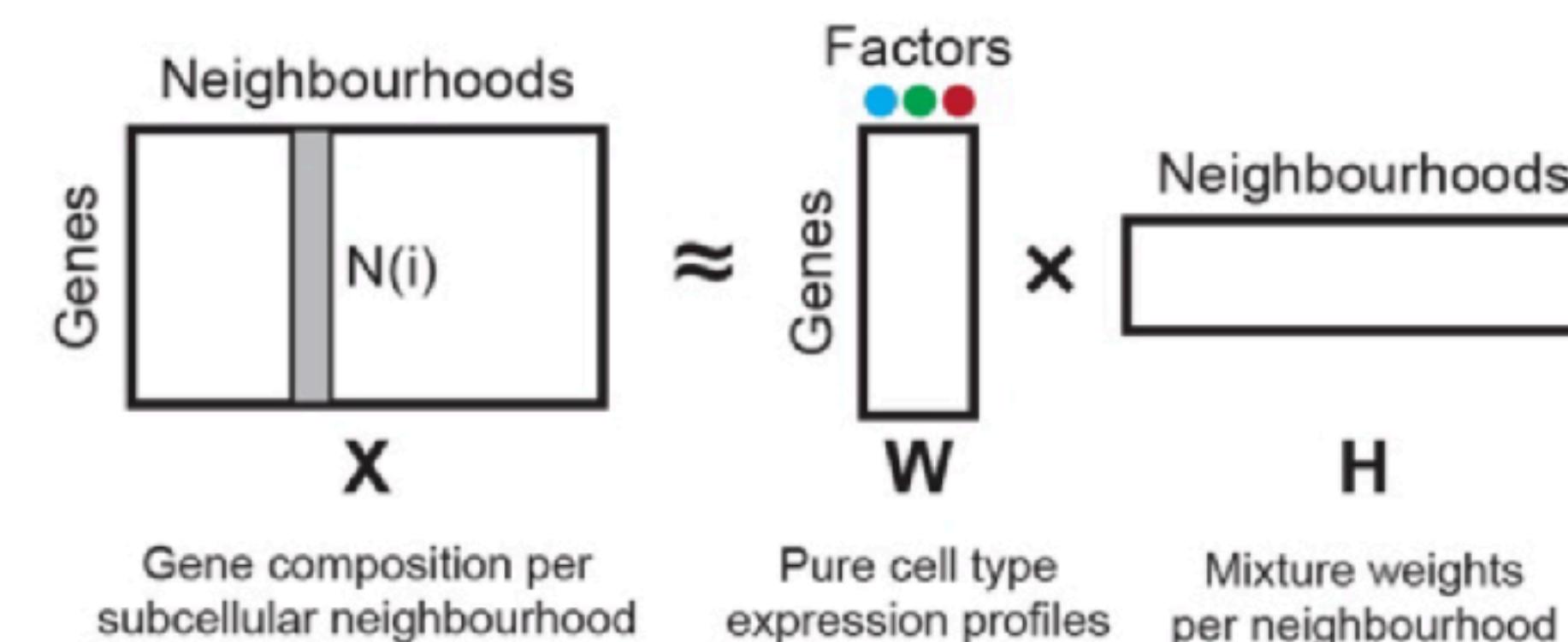


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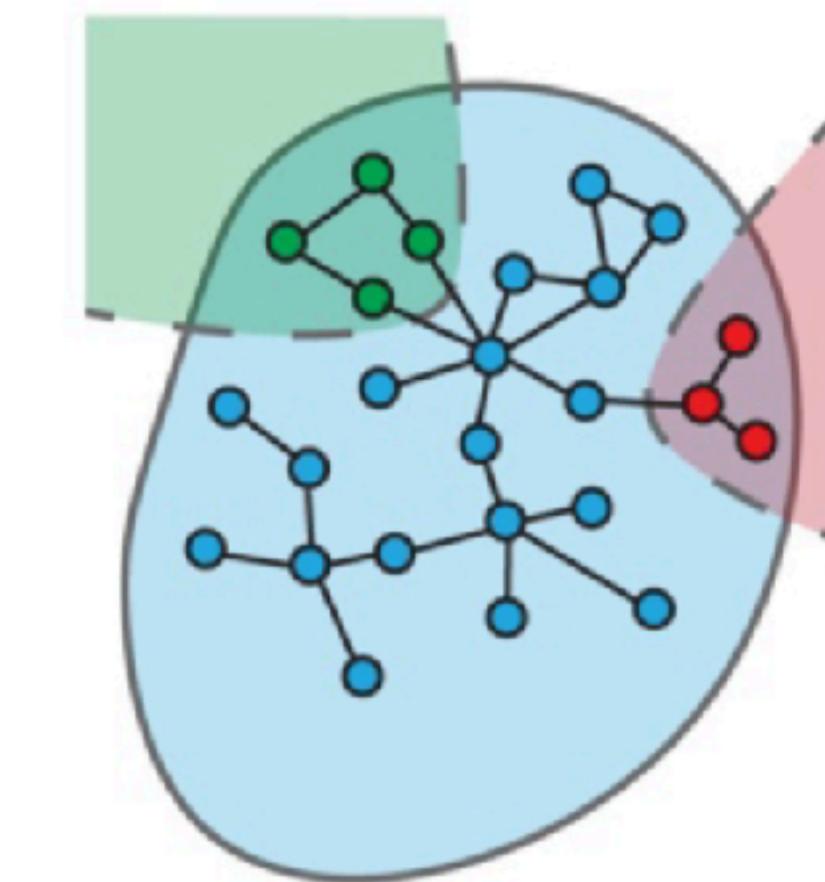
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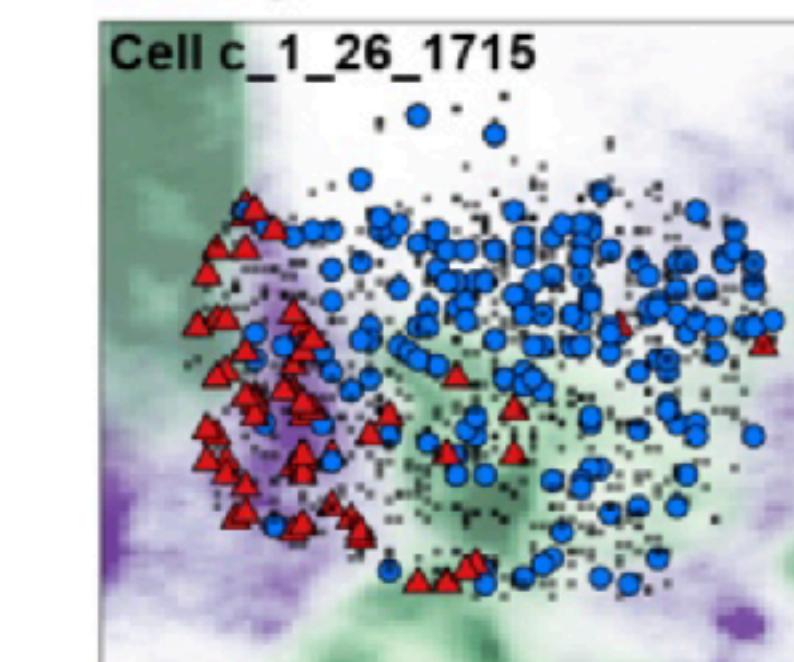
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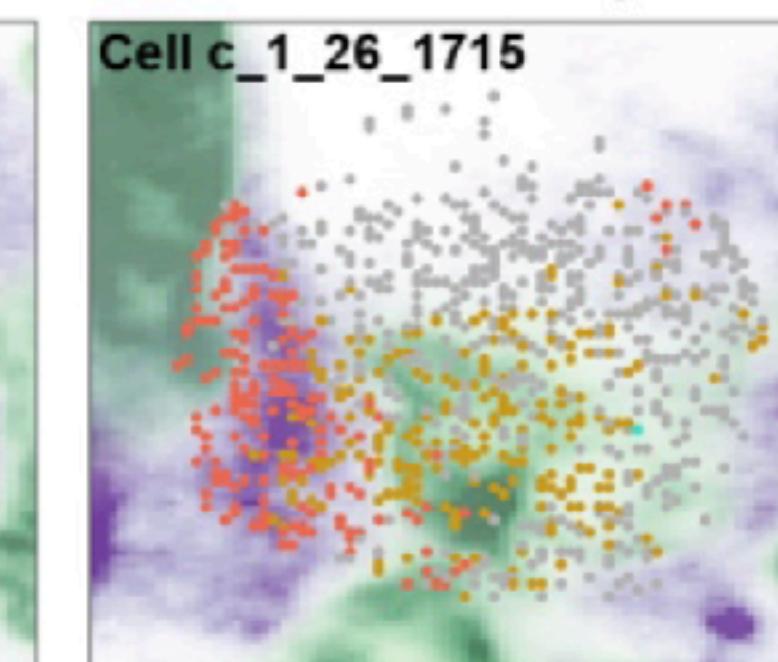


Original fibroblast cells



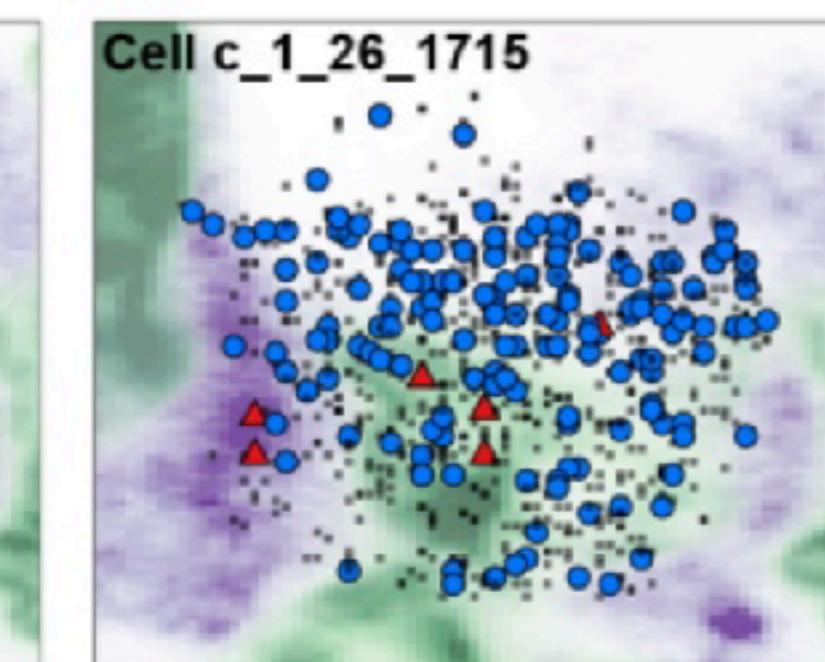
Marker type
● fibroblast ▲ malignant • non-marker

CRF molecule assignments



Factor
● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5

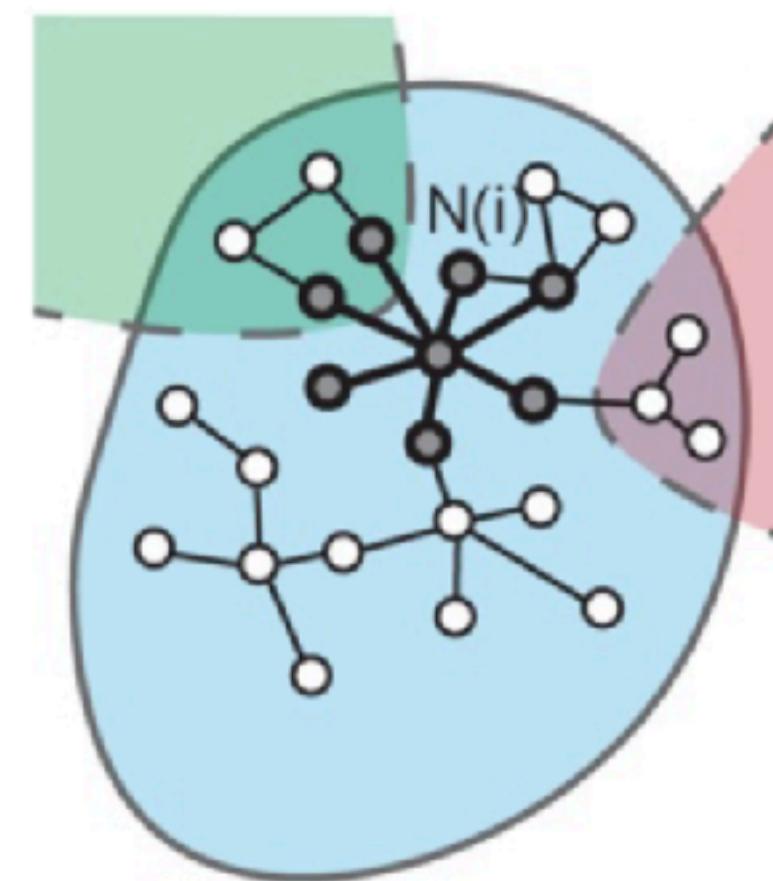
Cleaned fibroblast cells



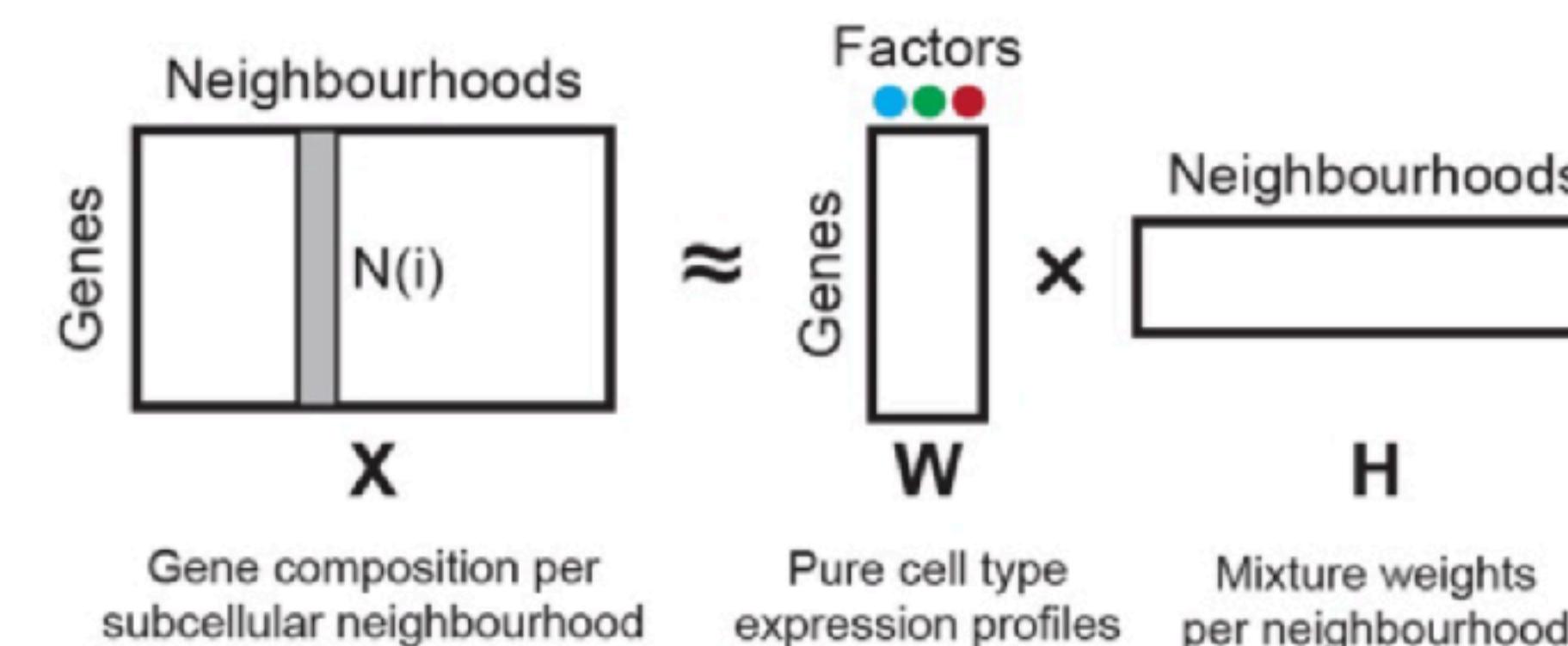
Marker type
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Mitchel et al. propose NMF + CRF clean-up to mitigate spatial bleeding

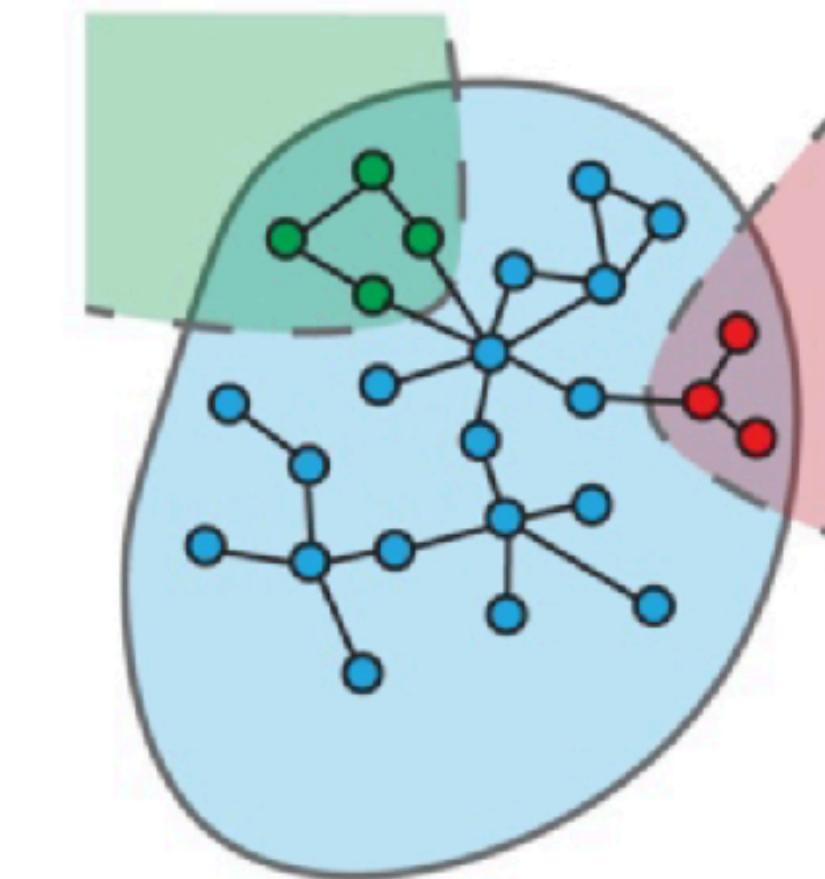
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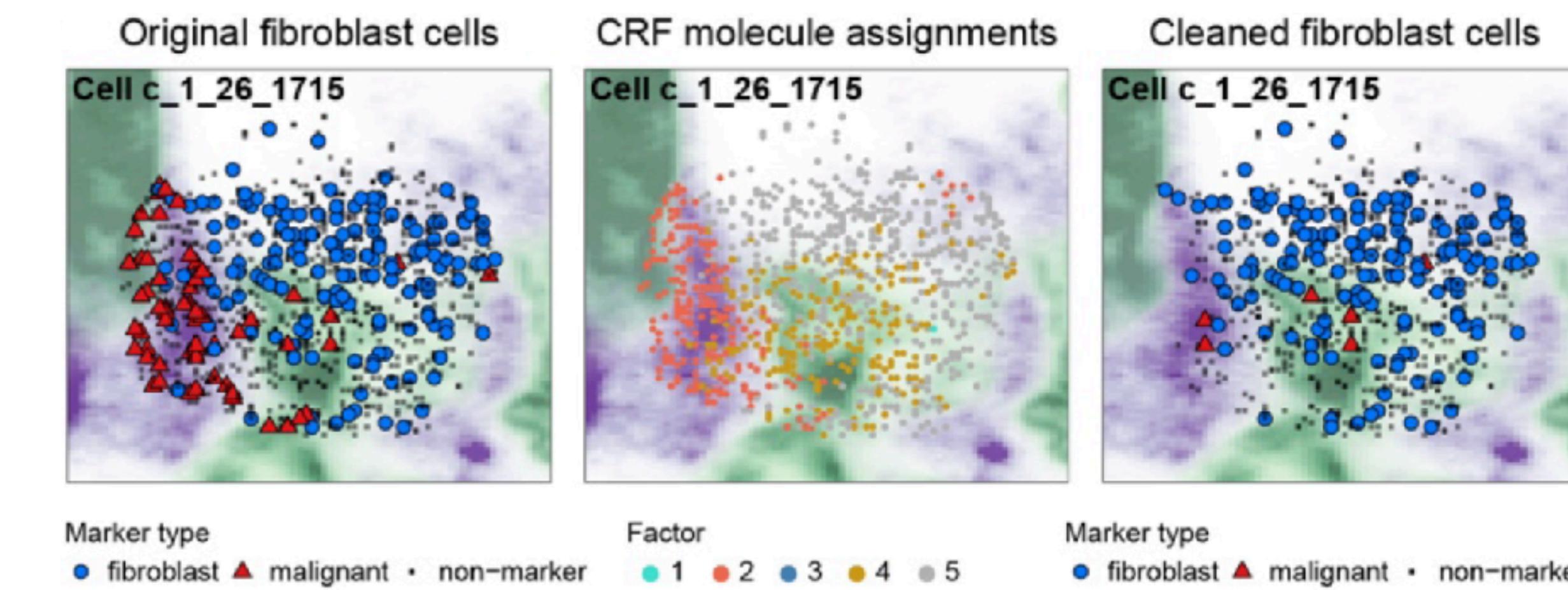
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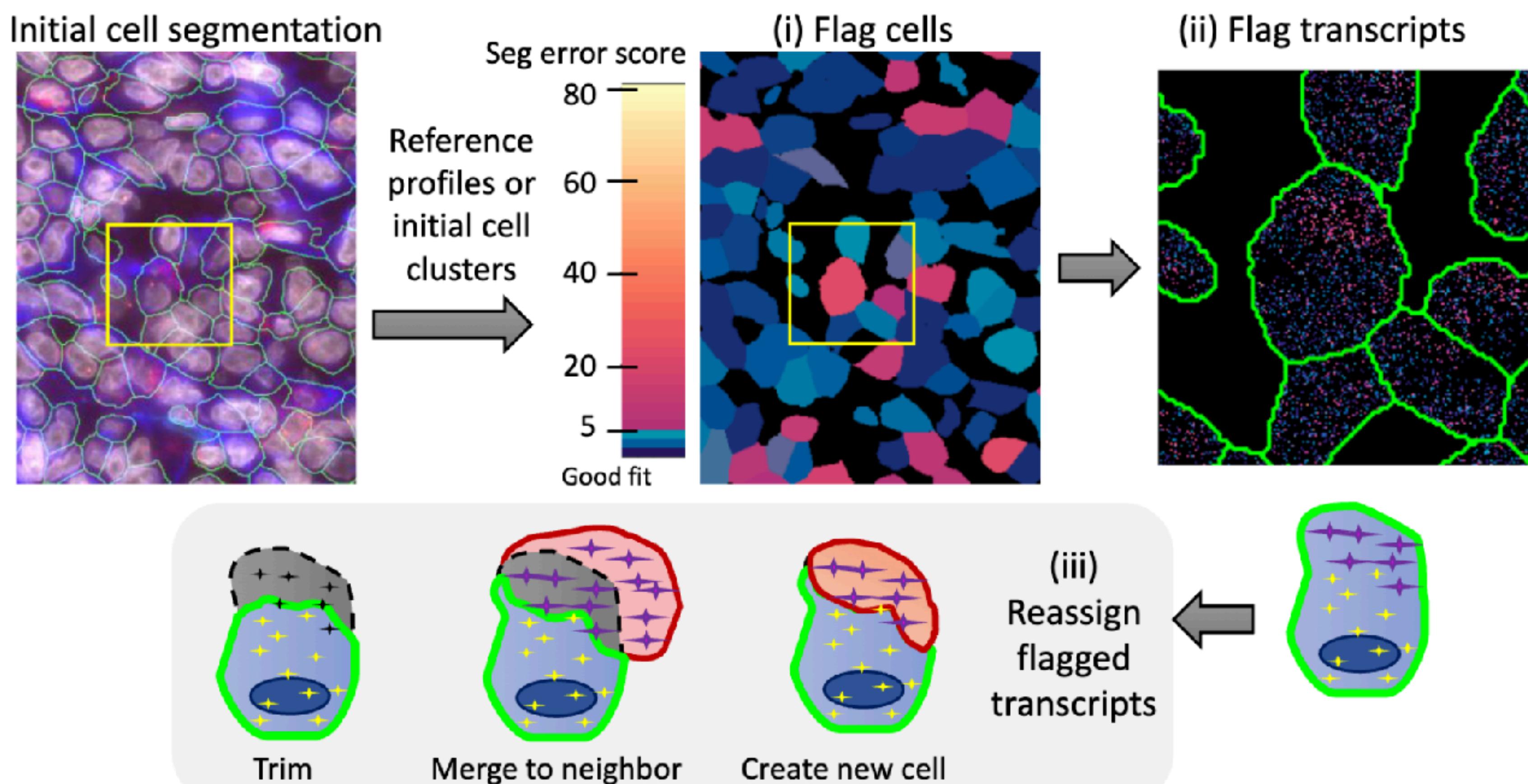


- **subcellular features** can include
 - recurrent **admixture patterns** (e.g., between frequently co-occurring cell types)
 - true **cellular structures** (e.g., ER, nuclei, polarization)



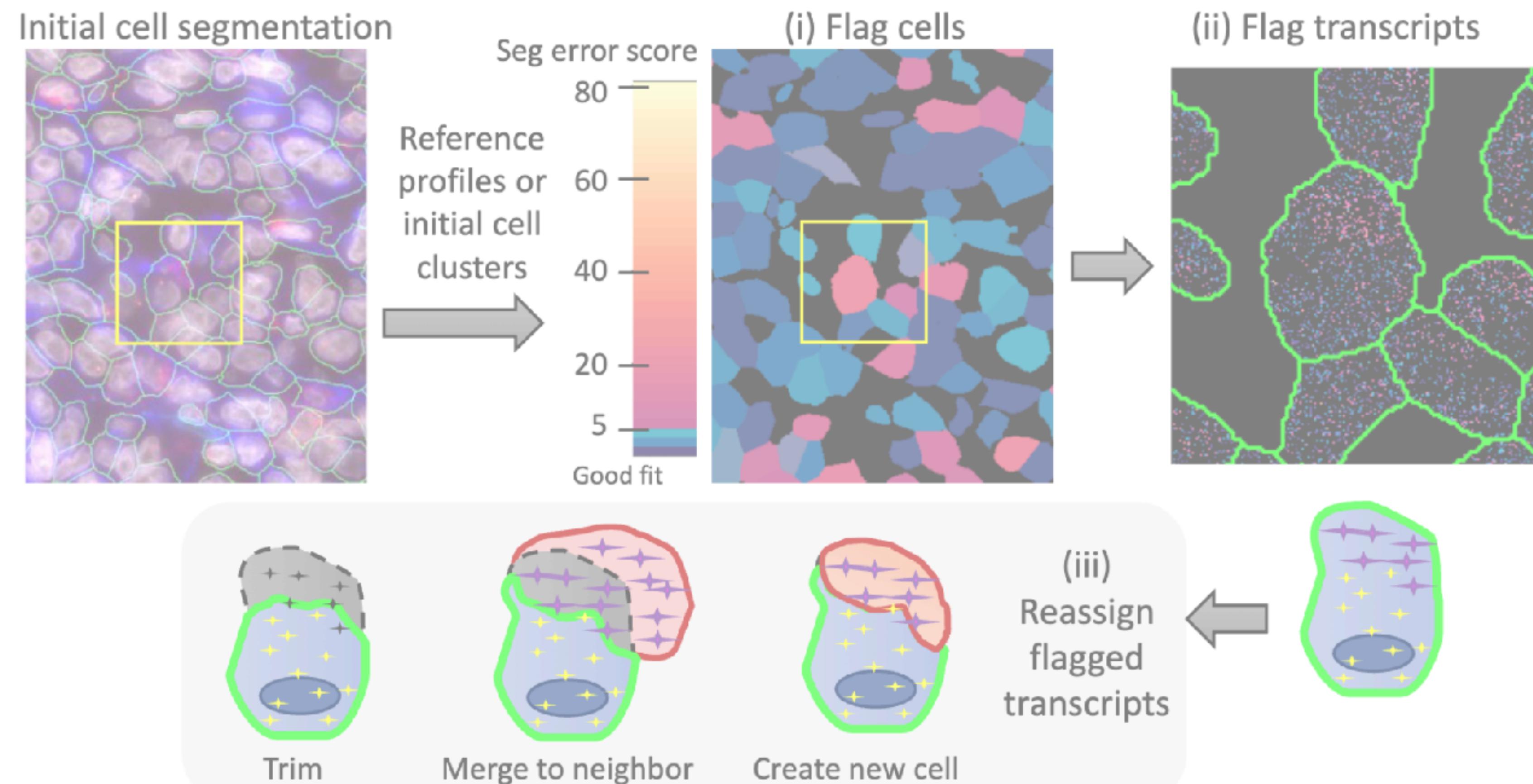
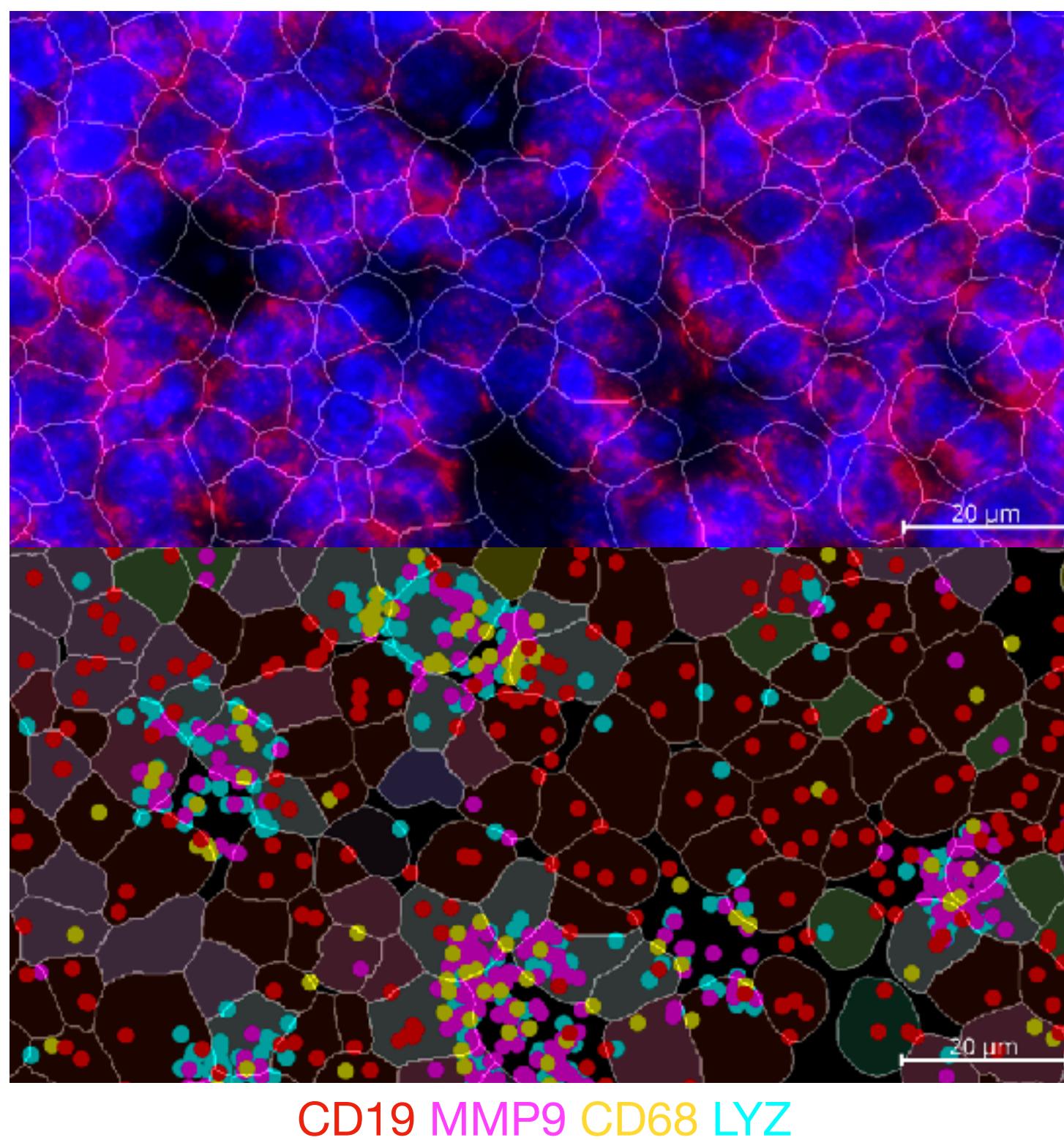
FastReseg uses transcript locations to refine img-based segmentation

- **transcript scoring**
based on initial host cell
- **flag spatial doublets**
as putative segmentation errors
- **flag misassigned transcripts**
within flagged cells only
- **correct counts** (but not
segmentation boundaries)

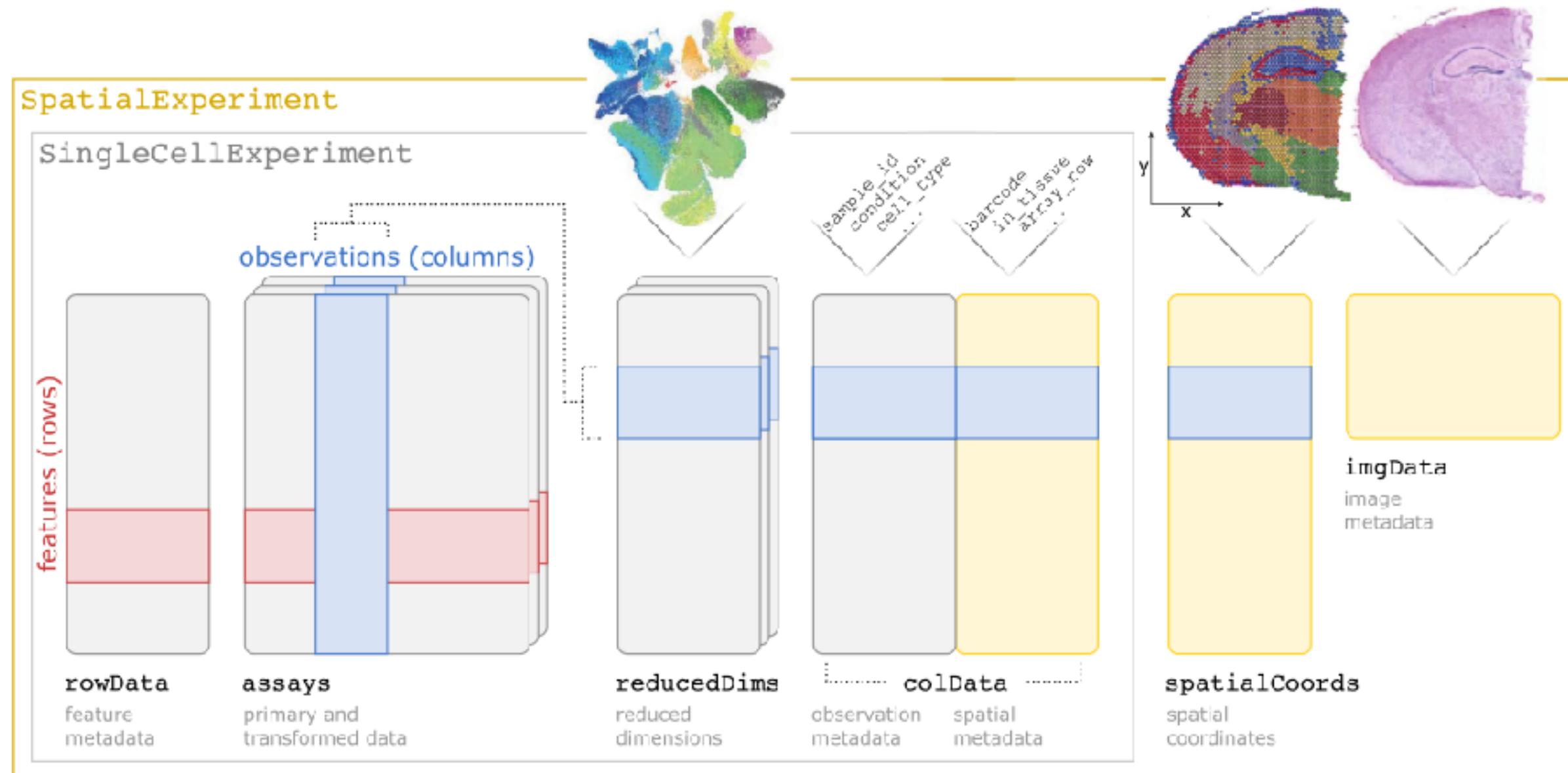


FastReseq uses transcript locations to refine img-based segmentation

- flag B cells surrounding black holes
- flag macrophage-related genes
- correct B cell counts & create new macrophages



infrastructure for handling img-ST data in R

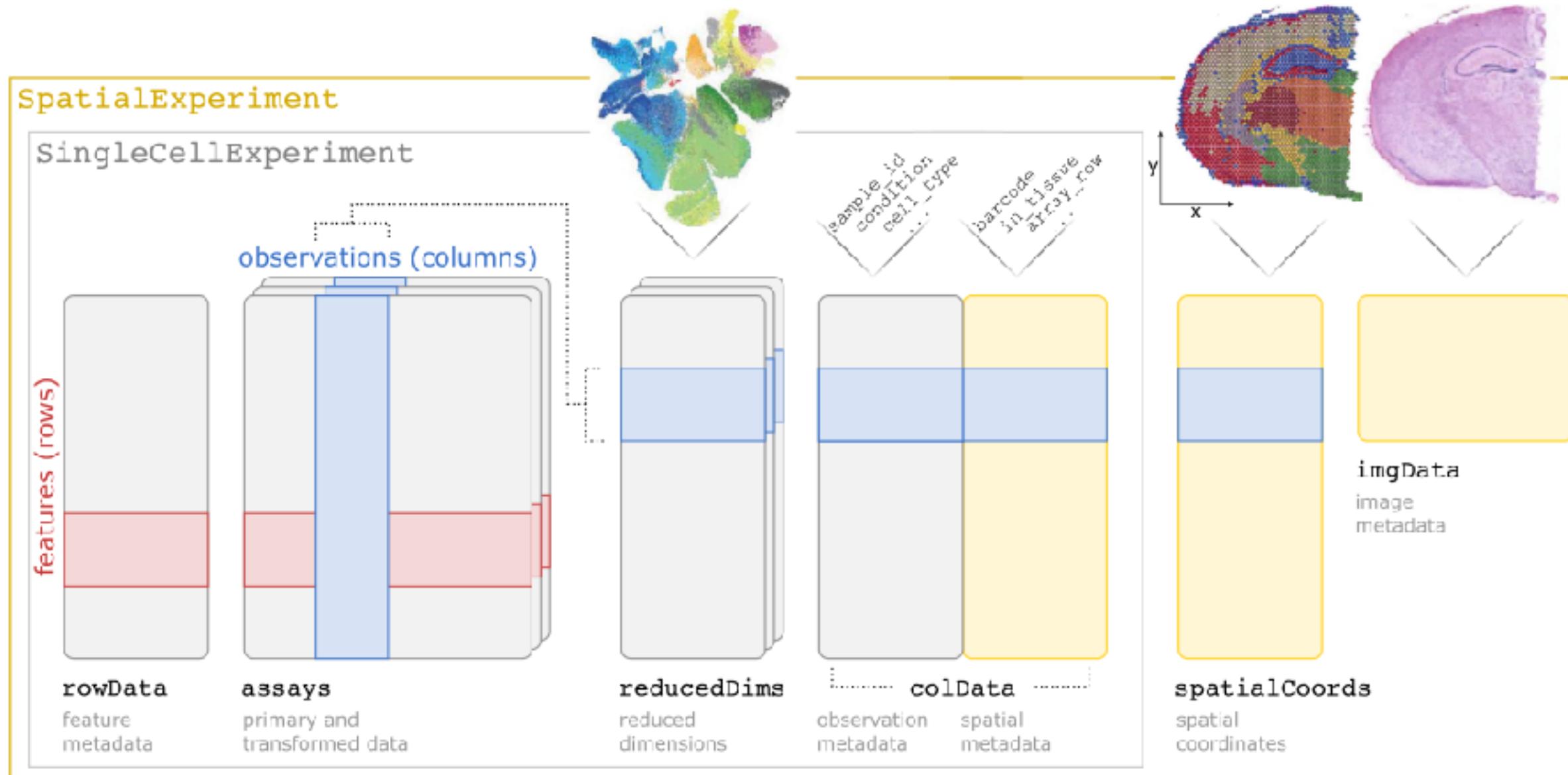


Righelli, Weber, Crowell et al. (2022)
Bioinformatics 38(11):3128-3131

SpatialExperiment



infrastructure for handling img-ST data in R

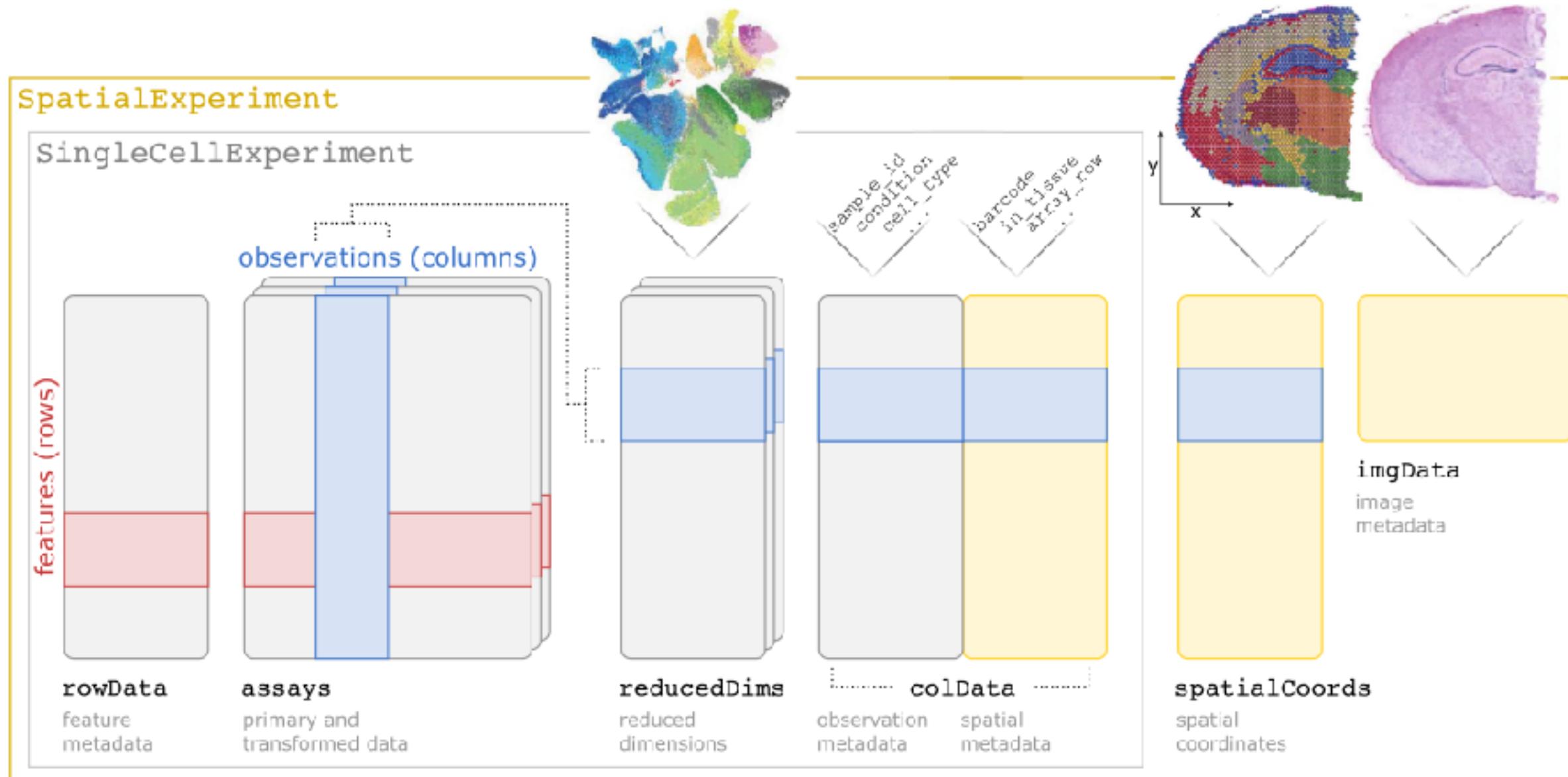


Righelli, Weber, Crowell et al. (2022)
Bioinformatics 38(11):3128-3131

SpatialExperiment



infrastructure for handling img-ST data in R



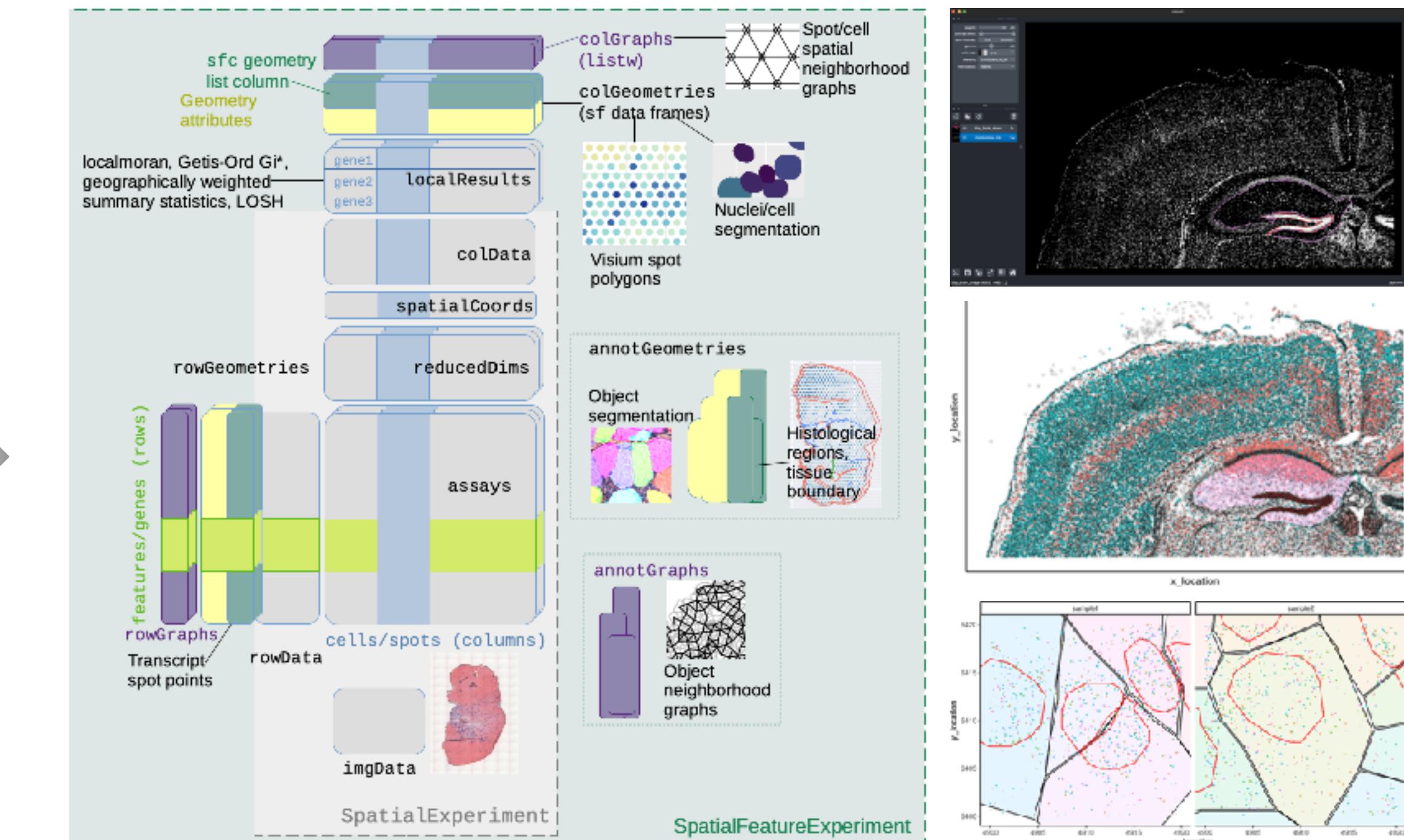
Righelli, Weber, Crowell et al. (2022)
Bioinformatics 38(11):3128-3131

SpatialExperiment



Moses et al. (2023) bioRxiv 2023.07.20.549945

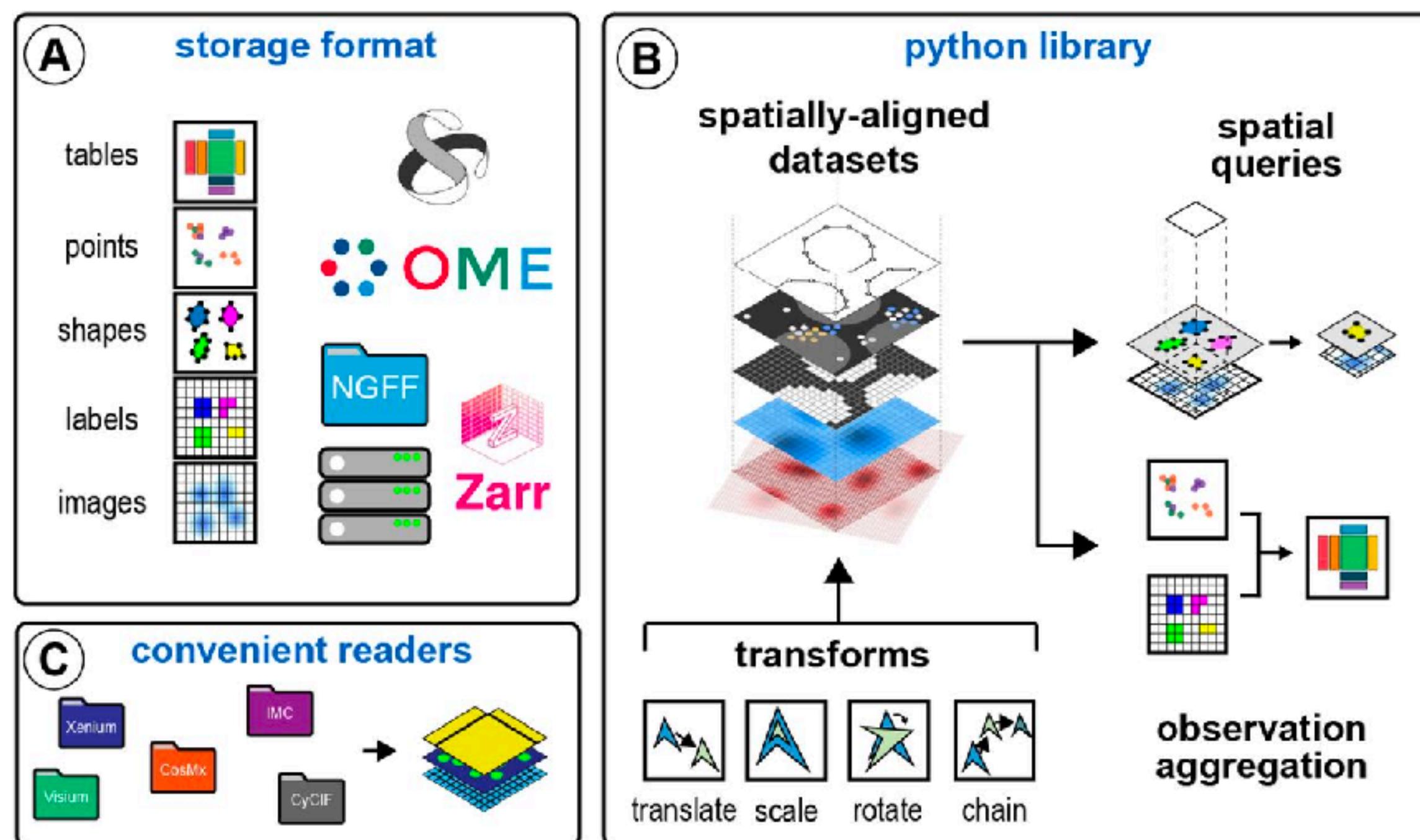
SpatialFeatureExperiment



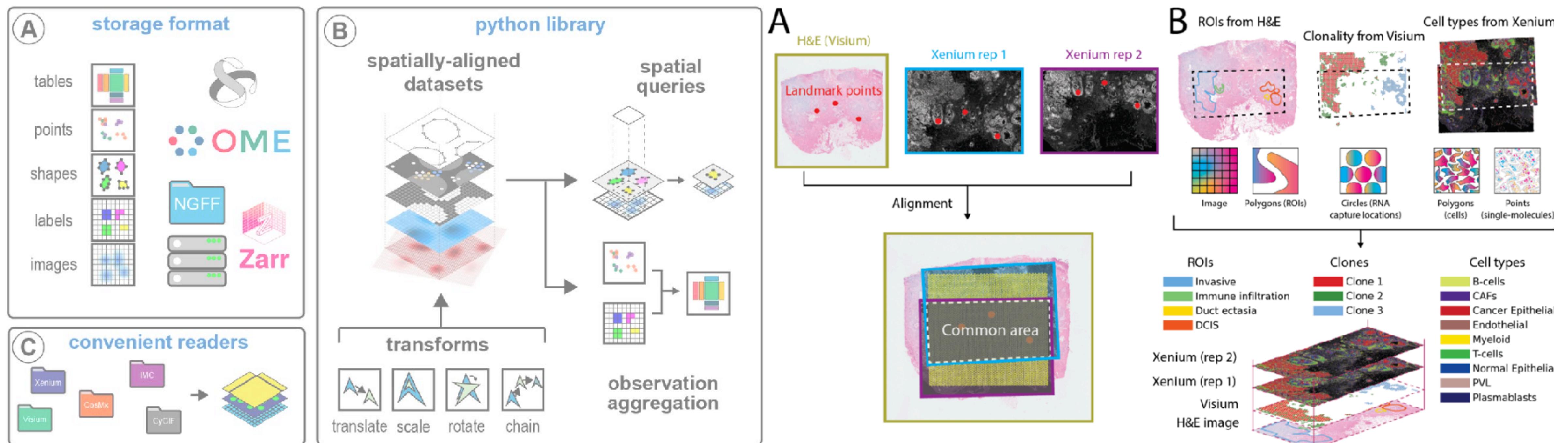
MoleculeExperiment

Couto et al. (2023) bioRxiv
2023.05.16.541040

infrastructure for handling img-ST data in Python



infrastructure for handling img-ST data in Python



appendix – references & resources

technology

- He *et al.* (2022). High-plex Multiomic Analysis in FFPE at Subcellular Level by Spatial Molecular Imaging. *bioRxiv* [2021.11.03.467020](#)
- Khafizov *et al.* (2024). Sub-cellular imaging of the entire protein-coding human transcriptome (18933-plex) on FFPE tissue using SMI. *bioRxiv* [2024.11.27.625536](#)

segmentation

- Stringer *et al.* (2021). Cellpose: a generalist algorithm for cellular segmentation. *Nature Methods* [18\(1\):100-106](#)
- Petukhov *et al.* (2021). Cell segmentation in imaging-based spatial transcriptomics. *Nature Biotechnology* [40:345-354](#)
- Wu *et al.* (2024). FastReseg: using transcript locations to refine image-based cell segmentation results in spatial transcriptomics. *bioRxiv* [2024.12.05.627051](#)
- Mitchel *et al.* (2024). Impact of Segmentation Errors in Analysis of Spatial Transcriptomics Data. *bioRxiv* [2025.01.02.631135](#)

miscellaneous

- Martin *et al.* (2024). MerQuaCo: a computational tool for quality control in image-based spatial transcriptomics. *bioRxiv* [2024.12.04.626766](#)
- NanoString scratch space: <https://nanostring-biostats.github.io/CosMx-Analysis-Scratch-Space>

normalization

- Bhuva *et al.* (2024): Library size confounds biology in spatial transcriptomics data. *Genome Biology* [25:99](#)
- Atta *et al.* (2024). Gene count normalization in single-cell imaging-based spatially resolved transcriptomics. *Genome Biology* [25:153](#)

infrastructure

- Righelli, Weber, Crowell *et al.* (2022). SpatialExperiment: infrastructure for spatially resolved transcriptomics data in R using Bioconductor. *Bioinformatics* [38\(11\):3128-3131](#)
- Couto *et al.* (2023). MoleculeExperiment enables consistent infrastructure for molecule-resolved spatial transcriptomics data in Bioconductor. *bioRxiv* [2023.05.16.541040](#)
- Moses *et al.* (2023). Voyager: exploratory single-cell genomics data analysis with geospatial statistics. *bioRxiv* [2023.07.20.549945](#)
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benchmarks

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