**IMAGING MASS SPECTROMETRY IN DETECTING TUMOR HETEROGENEITY**

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| Project Summary  Intratumor heterogeneity is a key factor in tumor progression, affecting patient outcomes and treatment. Tumor subpopulations can be histologically indistinguishable but still have molecular phenotypes that drive tumor progression and determine disease out-come. The identification of the proteins that cause tumor heterogeneity is of utmost importance for understanding cancer development and the management of cancer patients. | Team Members   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Ibrahim ElSayed | [Hemasayed600@gmail.com](mailto:Hemasayed600@gmail.com) | | Mostafa Yehia | [Mustafayehia4@gmail.com](mailto:Mustafayehia4@gmail.com) | | Donia Abd Elsalam | [Donia.199887@gmail.com](mailto:Donia.199887@gmail.com) | | Renad Taher | [Renad.taher12@gmail.com](mailto:Renad.taher12@gmail.com) | | Mariem Ahmed | [Mariem.ahmed.1608@gmail.com](mailto:Mariem.ahmed.1608@gmail.com) | |
| Materials and Methods  Tumor-specific signatures obtained by protein matrix-assisted laser desorption MSI analysis of primary tumors of gastric cancer (n = 63) and breast cancer (n = 32) were nonlinearly mapped to a 3D space using t-SNE. Using the perceptually linear L\*a\*b color map to color each pixel according to its position in the t-SNE space. To segment the image into a discrete number of clusters, bisecting k-means and edge- correlation algorithms were applied. The resulting clusters, or tumor subpopulations, were then statistically compared with the patients’ clinical data (survival for gastric cancer and lymph node metastasis for breast cancer) to identify the subpopulations statistically associated with patient phenotype. LOPO pixel-based and patient-based classifiers were built to cross-validate the identification of tumor subpopulations and patient outcomes.  Techniques Used  Mass spectrometry-based proteomics is applied following isolation of the proteins from cell lysates or tissue samples by biochemical fractionation or affinity selection leading to better cancer diagnosis and treatment, we will use one type which is (MALDI).  Machine Learning algorithms to visualize proteins and its peaks in which we will use (t-SNE) technique and then apply component analysis and dimension reduction to better view of data in 2D and in this step we will use (PCA) technique.  Analysis of resulted data for each patient and determine which protein causes the two types of cancer which are (Gastric Cancer and Breast Cancer) for better diagnosis and treatment. | Methods Diagram   |  | | --- | | Figure1: t-SNE Technique  Figure2: Project Flow using LOPO Cross Validation  Figure3: Image of All biopsies under microscope using HE technique | |
| Expertise   |  |  | | --- | --- | | * Improving Deep Neural Network (Coursera) | * Machine Learning (Andrew - Coursera) | | * Neural Network (Coursera) | * Computer Vision Basics (Coursera) | | * Sequence Models (Coursera) | * Machine Learning with Python (Coursera) | | * Introduction to Data Visualization with ggplot2 (Datacamp) | * Embedded Systems | | * Machine Learning Foundations: A Case Study Approach (Coursera) | * CNN (Coursera) | | * Front-End Web UI Frameworks and Tools: Bootstrap 4 (Coursera) |  | | |
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