Discovering Neuronal Cell Types and Their Gene Expression Profiles
Using a Spatial Point Process Mixture Model

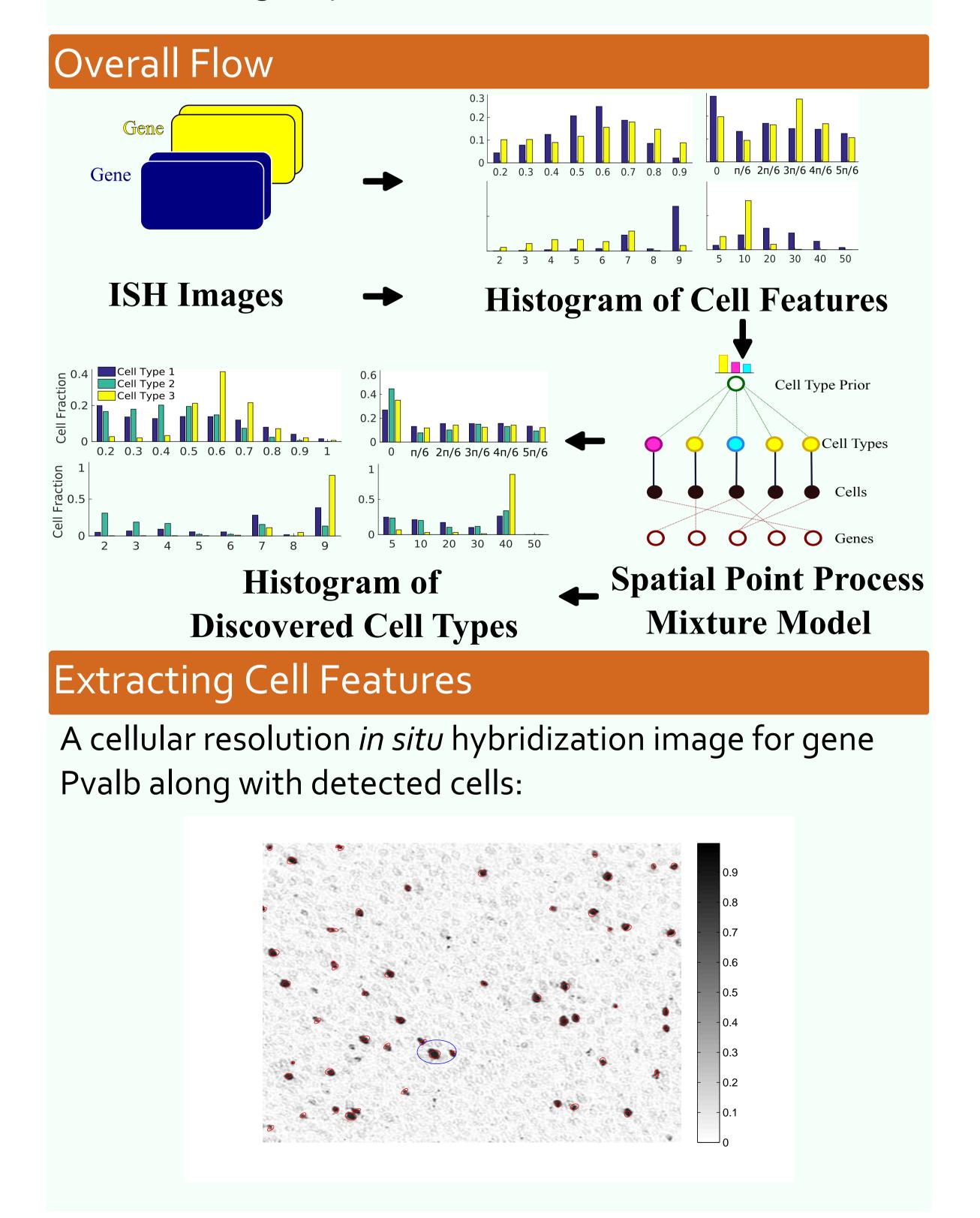


Cells in 20 µm radius

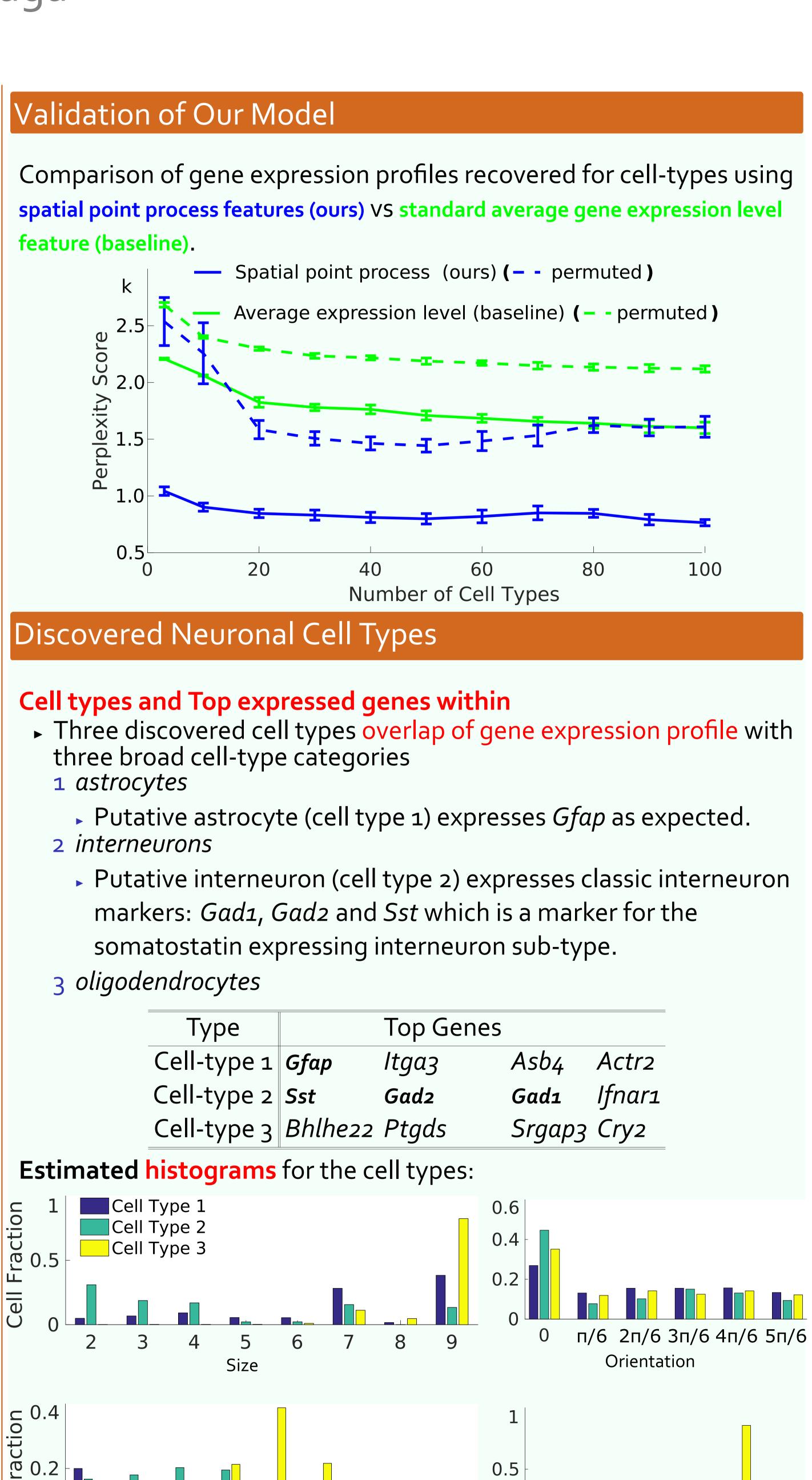
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Summary

- Goal: Cataloging the neuronal cell types that comprise circuitry of individual brain regions
- Major goal of modern neuroscience
- Number 1 task of the Obama BRAIN initiative
- Method to infer cell types and their gene expression profiles
- 1 computational analysis of brain-wide cell resolution in situ hybridization (ISH) imagery.
- 2 measure spatial distribution of neurons in the ISH image for each gene
- 3 model it as a spatial point process mixture
- mixture weights = the distribution of cell types which express that gene
- Validation using single cell RNA sequencing data
- Our results show superiority (better perplexity) over an average expression level model



Histogram Features Marginalized point process feature histograms for genes *Pvalb* and Rasgrf2: Pvalb Rasgrf2 0 π/6 2π/6 3π/6 4π/6 5π/6 Orientation Gene expression level Cells in a 20 µm radius Pvalb and Rasgrf2 are well-known markers for a specific class of inhibitory and excitatory cortical neuronal cell-types respectively. Spatial Point Process Mixture Model **Method and Model** Cell Type Prior Cell Types 1 ISH image (for each gene) \rightarrow point process features (for each gene) 2 model the point process features as a mixture of point processes belonging to individual cell-types 3 Motivation: cells allocated in the same joint histogram bin have similar sizes, orientations, gene expression profiles, spatial distributions 4 why LDA model with a Dirichlet prior?



Gene expression level

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encourage this sparse membership of neuron types