



scRNAseq2020

Trajectory inference analysis

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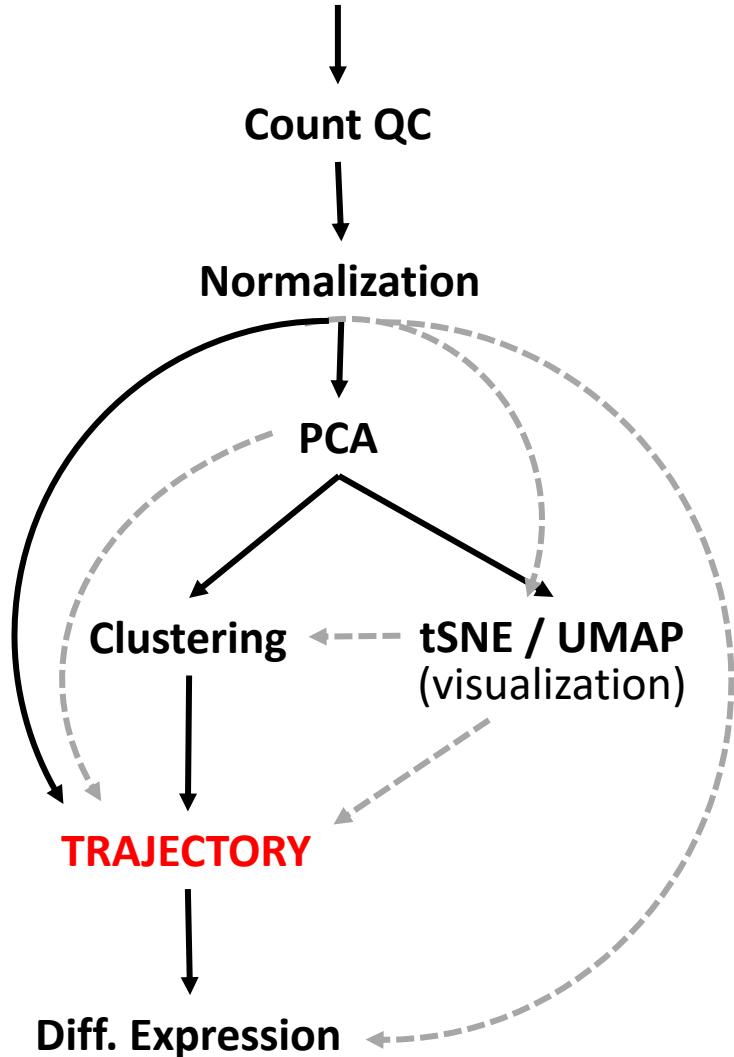
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European Life Sciences Infrastructure for Biological Information
www.elixir-europe.org

Why trajectory inference?

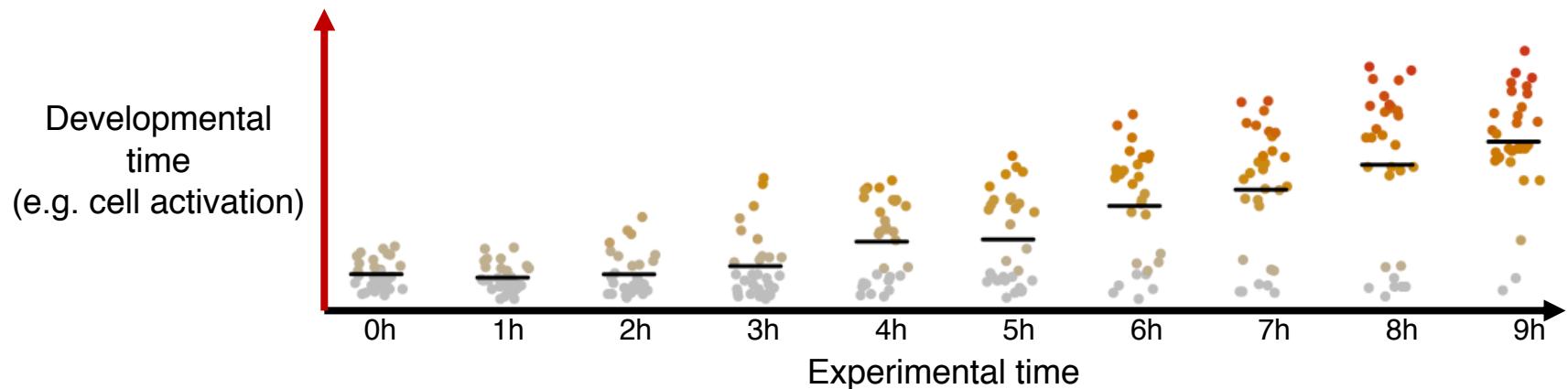
Reads → Read QC → Raw counts



The workflow is dataset-specific:

- Research question
- Batches
- Experimental Conditions
- Sequencing method
- ...

What is trajectory inference / pseudotime?



- Cells that differentiate display a continuous spectrum of states
Transcriptional program for activation and differentiation
- Individual cells will differentiate in an unsynchronized manner
Each cell is a snapshot of differentiation time
- Pseudotime – abstract unit of progress
Distance between a cell and the start of the trajectory

Should you run Trajectory Inference?

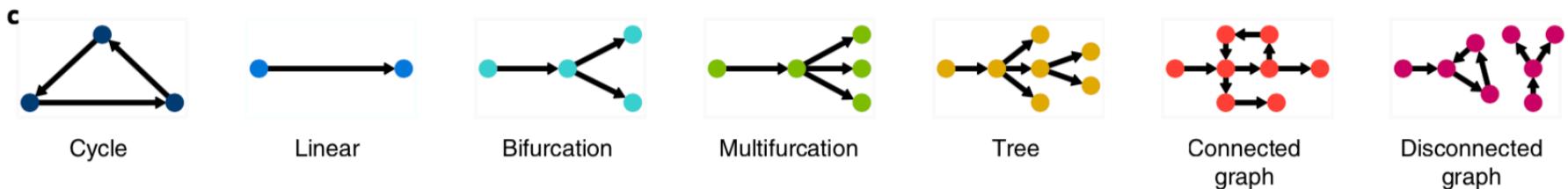
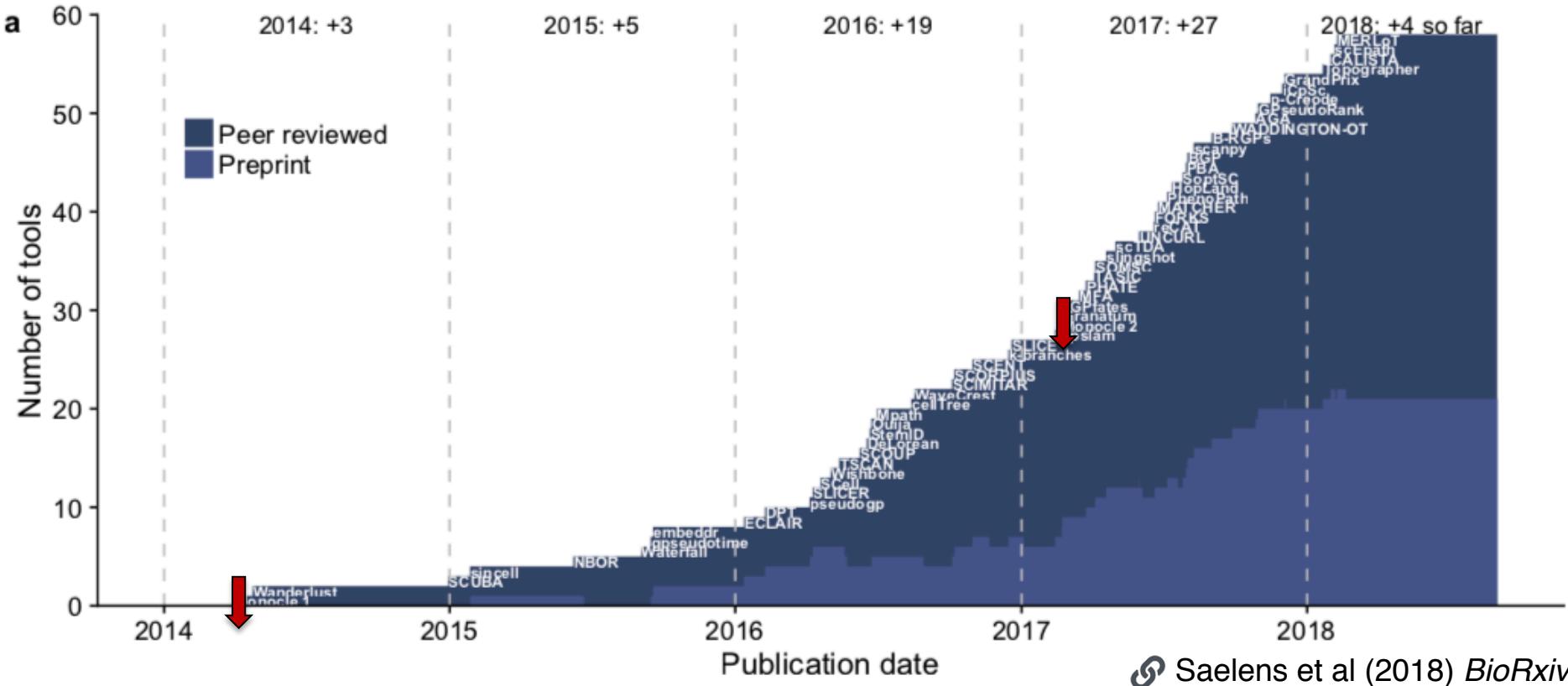
Are you sure that you have a developmental trajectory?

Do you have intermediate states?

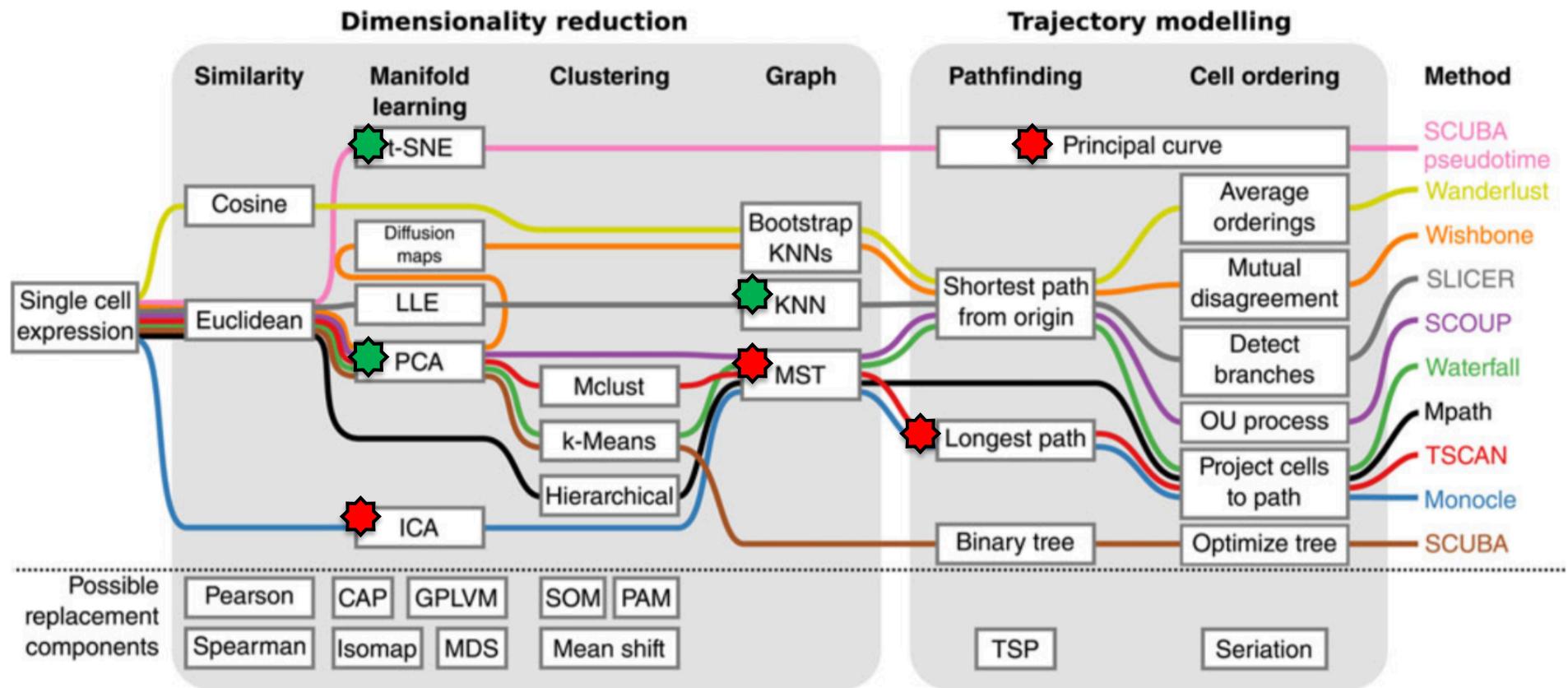
Do you believe that you have branching in your trajectory?

- ! Be aware, any dataset can be forced into a trajectory without any biological meaning!
- ! First make sure that gene set and dimensionality reduction captures what you expect.

FAST development of Trajectory Inference



Trajectory Inference Overview

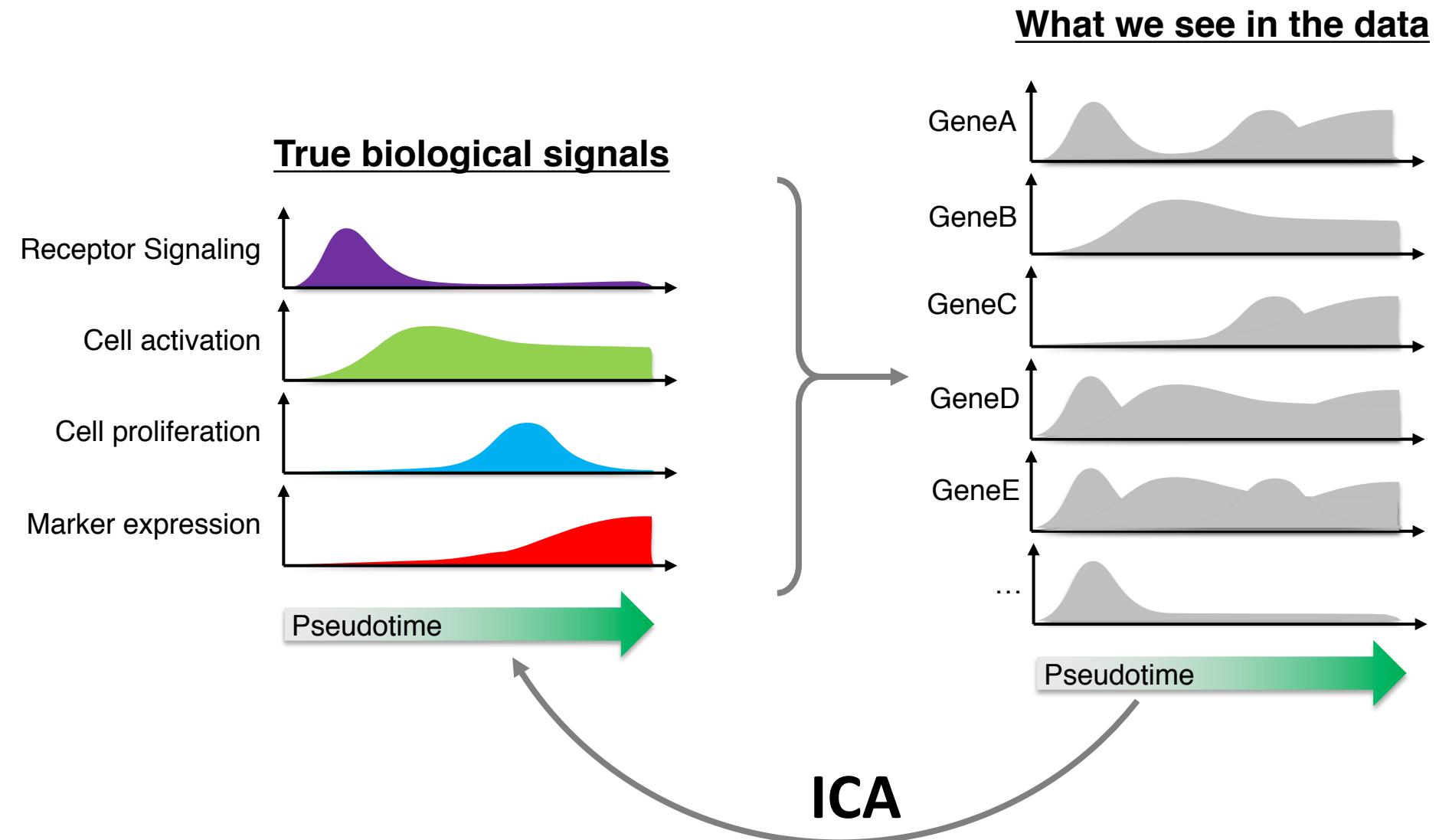


ICA

Independent Component Analysis

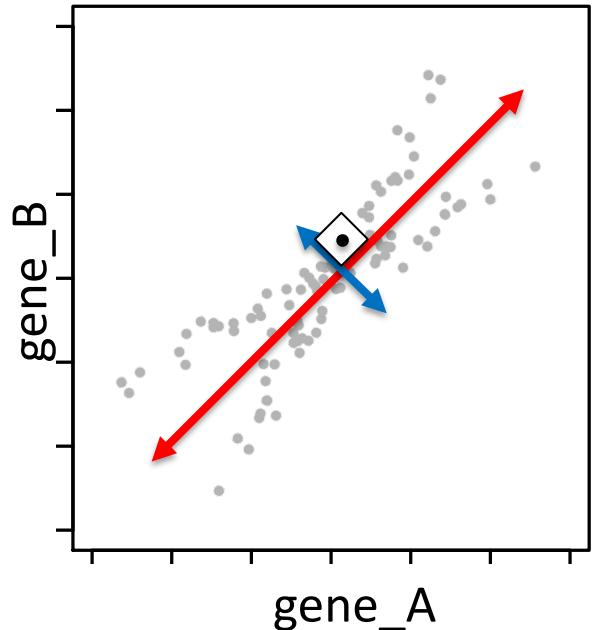
A method for decomposing the data

Why ICA?

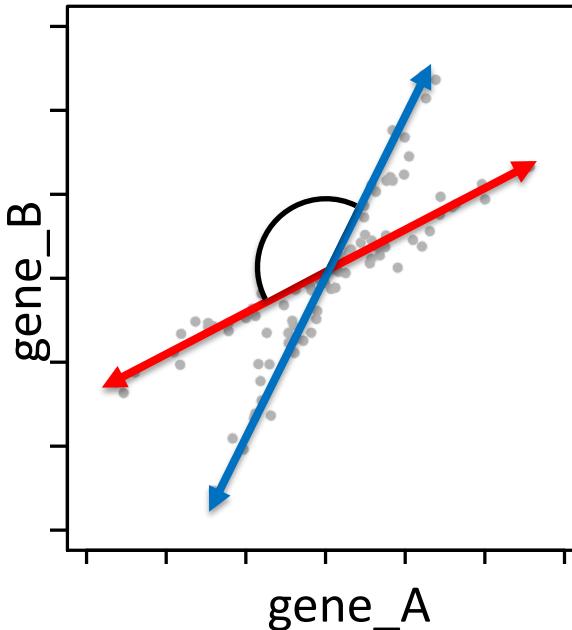


How does ICA work?

PCA



ICA



ICA assumes that:

1. The source signals are independent of each other.
2. The values in each source signal have non-Gaussian distributions.

ICA: summary

It is a LINEAR method of dimensionality reduction.

ICA is used to estimate the sources that compose the data.

The sources are assumed to be independent of each other
This might not be true for single cell

Problems with ICA for single cell data:

Assumes that the data distribution is non-Gaussian

This might not be true for single cell

Each component has equal importance

Unlike PCA where they are sorted by variance

ICA cannot identify the actual number of source signals

Diffusion Maps

in brief

How Diffusion Maps work?

Diffusion maps is a non-linear dimensionality reduction algorithm

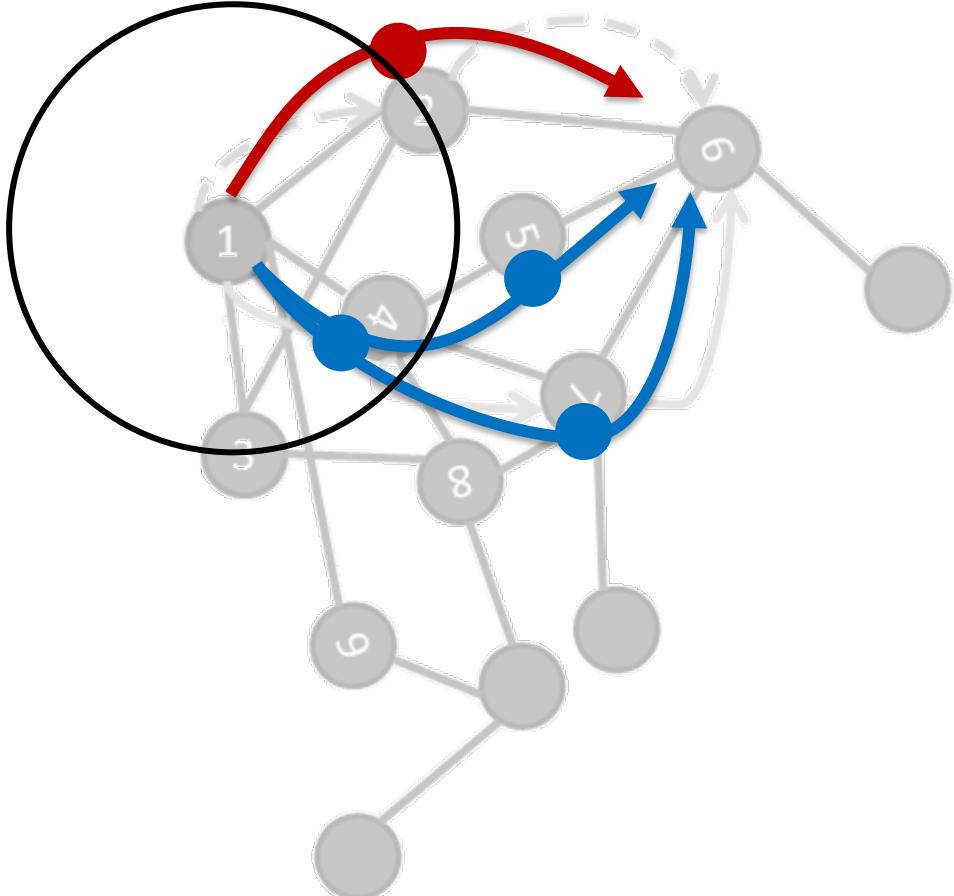
The distance between points A and B is defined as the probability of going through the nodes using K steps.

#2 Steps (1|6):

$$P(1|2) * P(2|6) = 0.2$$

#3 Steps (1|6):

$$P(1|4) * P(4|5) * P(5|6) + \\ P(1|4) * P(4|7) * P(7|6)$$



de la Porte et al (2008)

Coifman et al (2005) PNAS

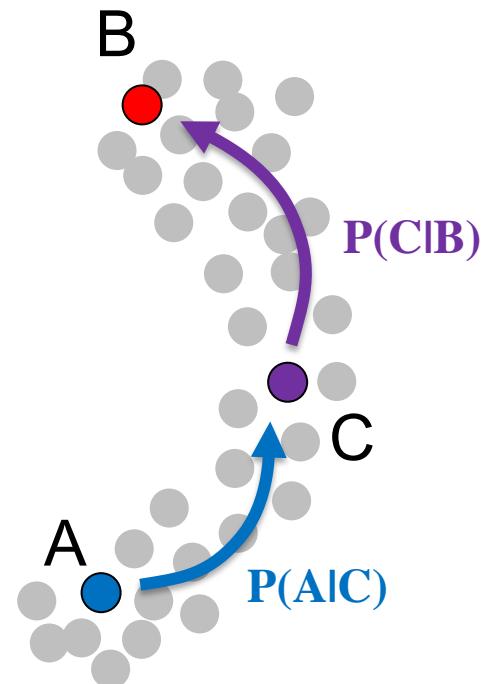
How Diffusion Maps work?

To transform probabilities to distance, diffusion maps calculates the difference in probabilities to an intermediate point:

$$\text{diff_dist(A|B)} = P(A|C) - P(C|B)$$

If the $P(A|C) \approx P(C|B)$, $\text{dist}(A|B)$ approaches 0, indicating that **A** and **B** are well connected via the intermediate point **C**.

Dimensionality reduction is done by eigenvalue decomposition (like PCA does). The dimensions should be selected by the contribution to each dimension (like PCA).

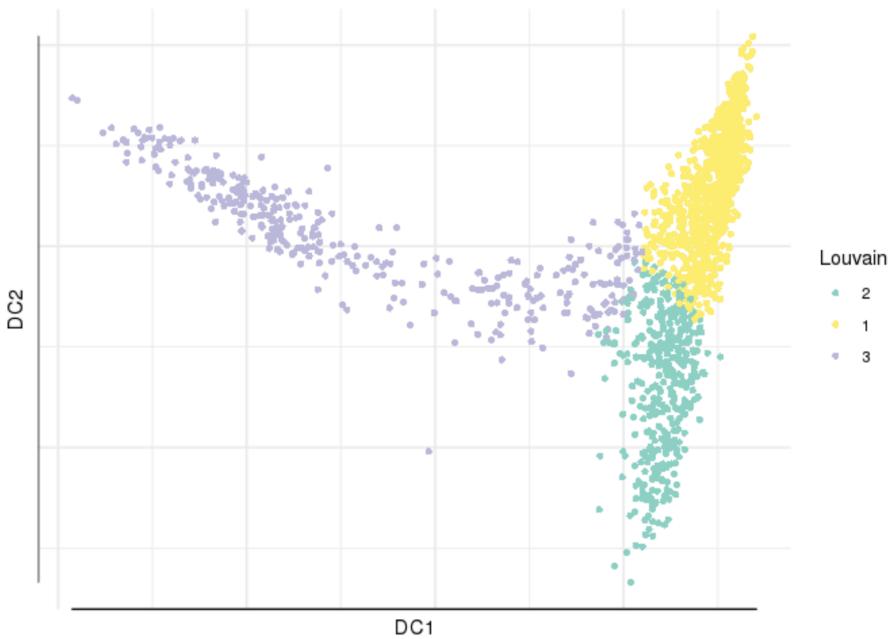


Diffusion Maps: summary

It is a NON-LINEAR method of dimensionality reduction.

The distances between points are measured as probability from going from one to another.

The data must present connectivity (transitional cells).



MST

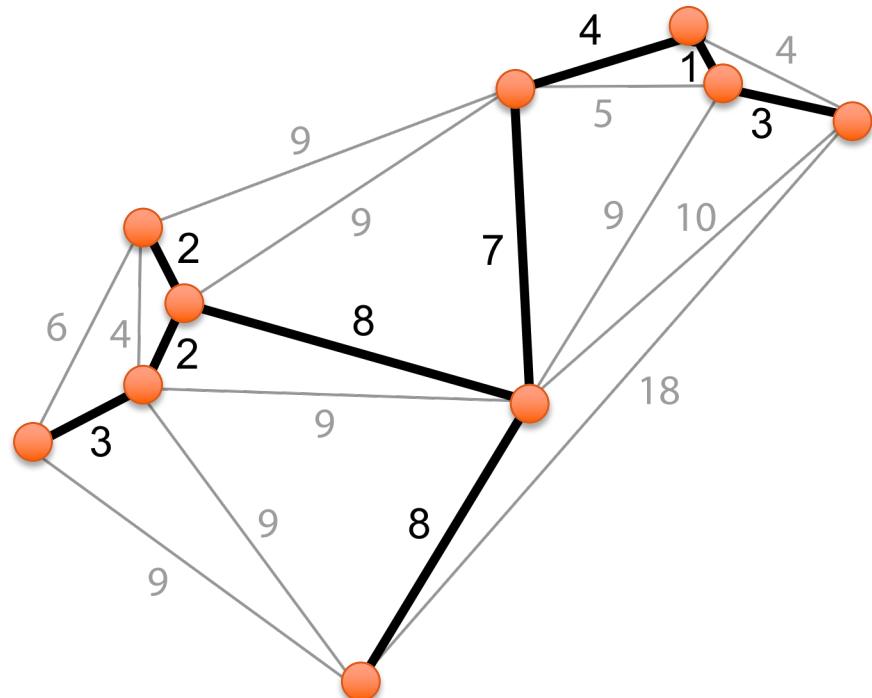
Minimum spanning tree

What is a minimum spanning tree (MST)?

Given a set of points,
 how do we connect them so that the total sum of all distances is minimized?

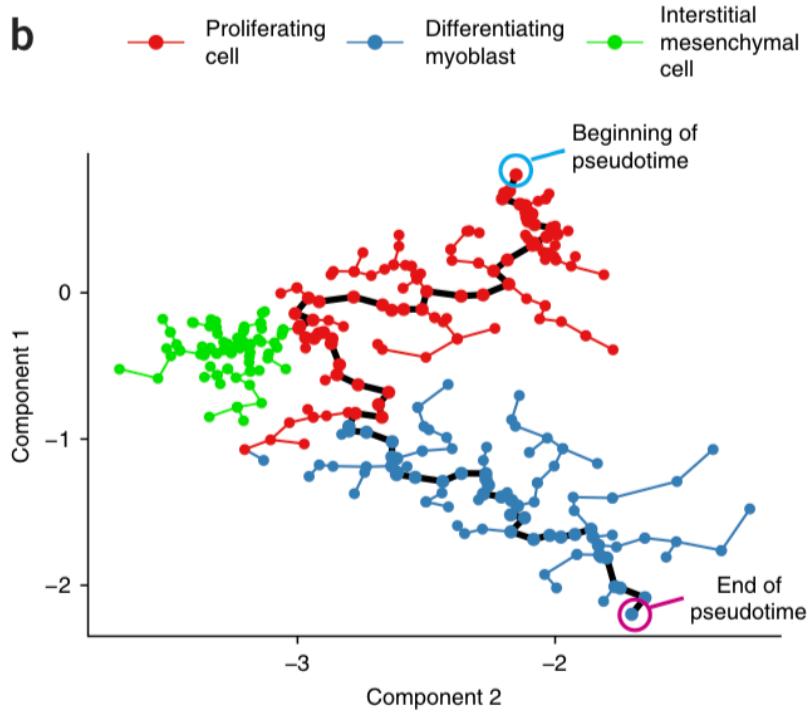
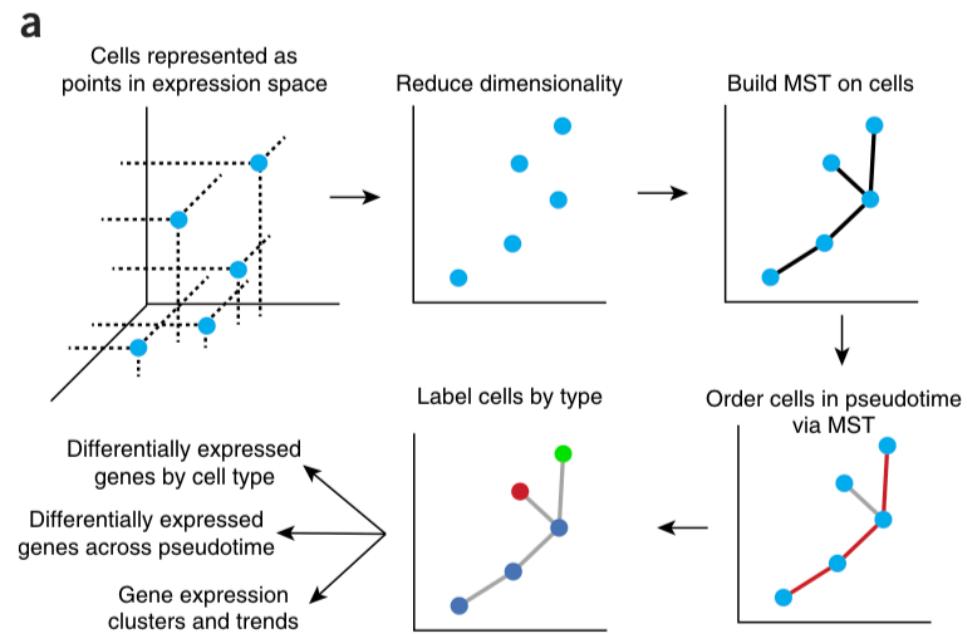
Having more transitional cells
 improves the definition of the tree

The weights can be the
 distance in the ICA space
 or a correlation between
 cells, etc.



By definition, a MST has no cycles
So you cannot use MST to define cyclic trajectories (i.e. cell cycle)

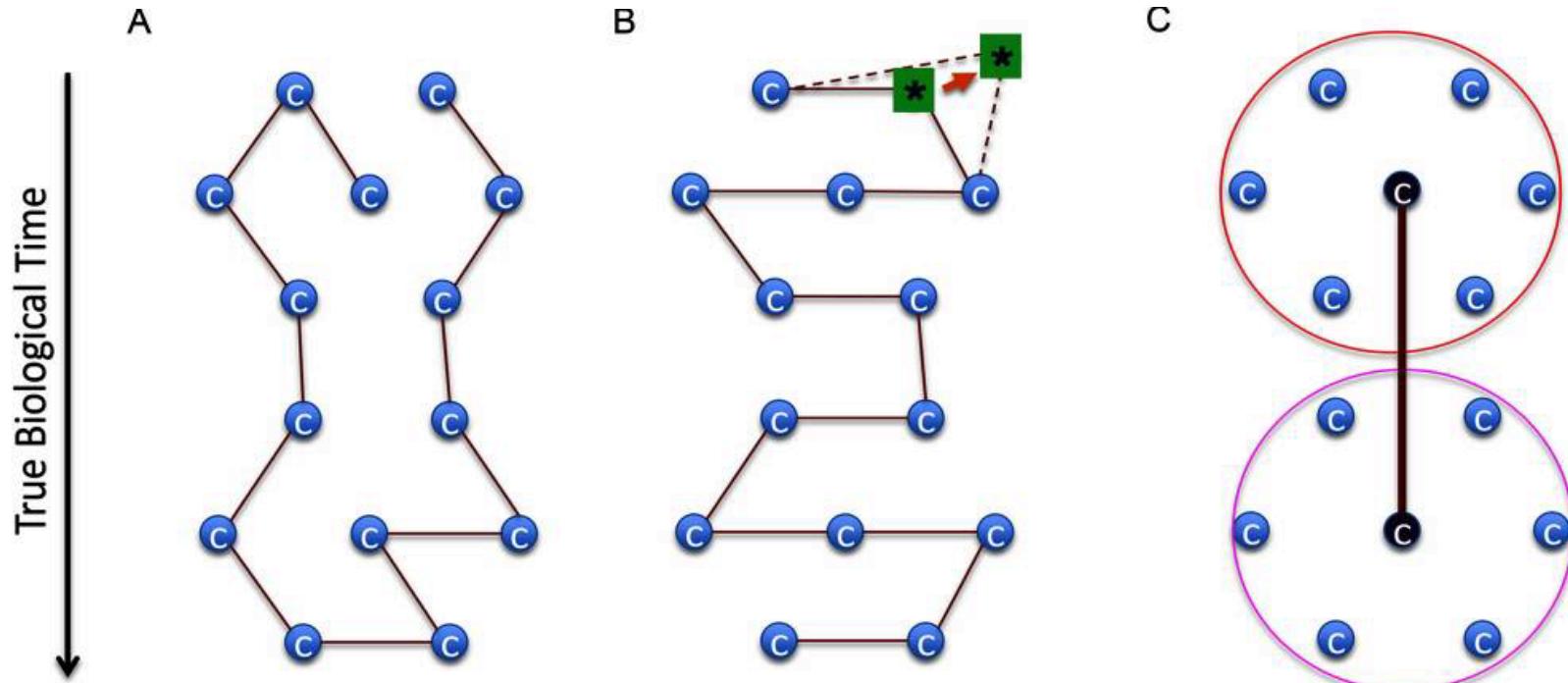
Monocle ICA (v1)



Graph Abstraction and principal tree learning

i.e. DDRTree and others

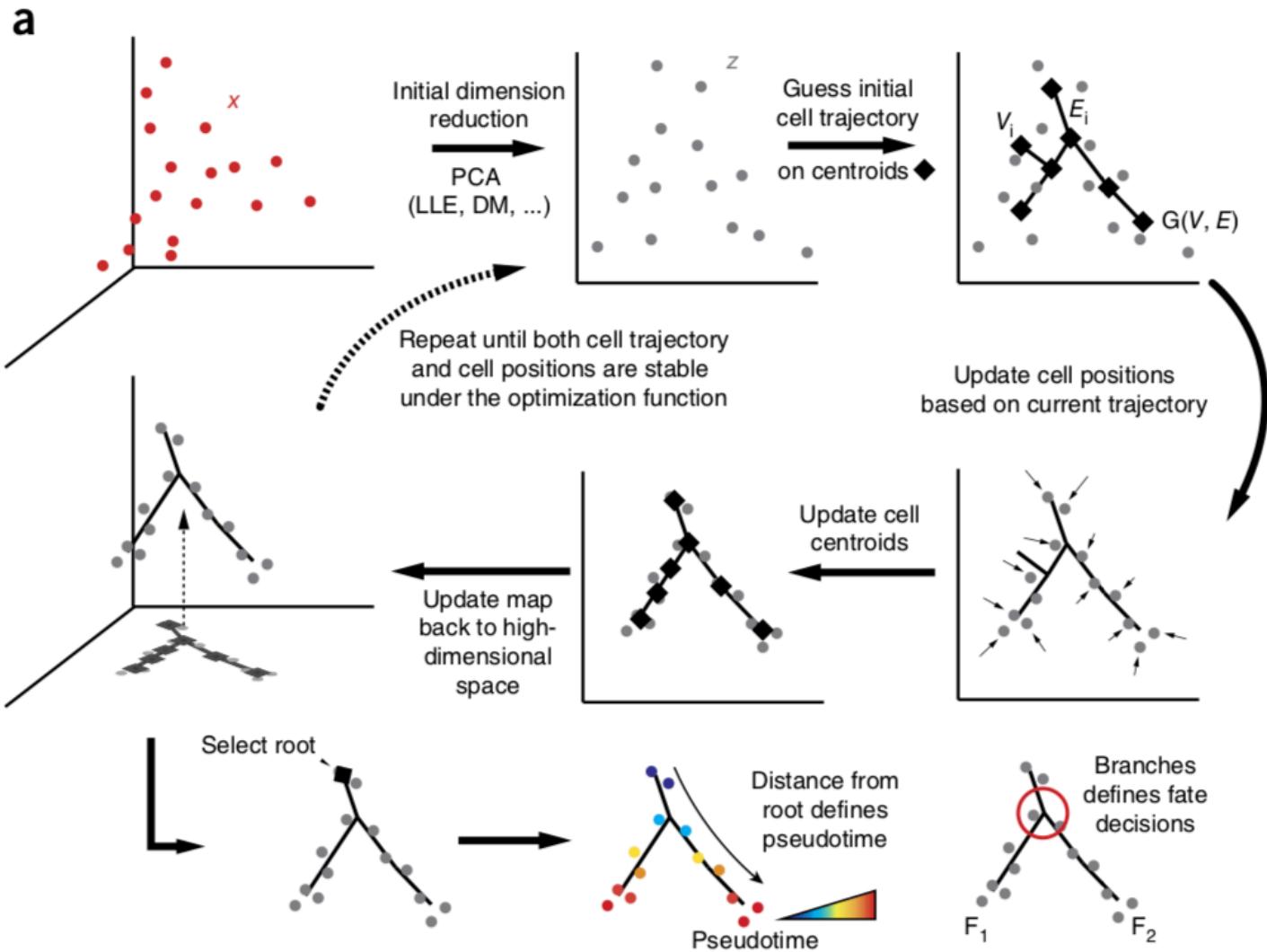
The limitation of MST



 Zhicheng et al (2016) *Nuc Acid Res*

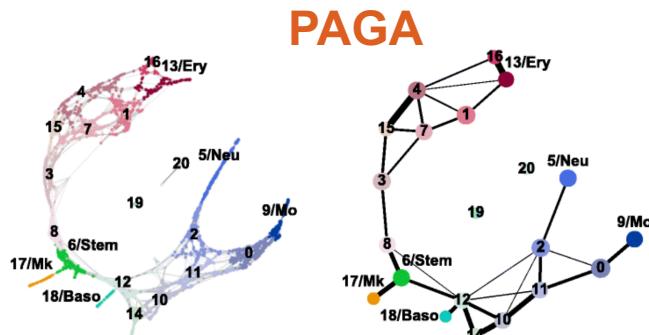
Trajectory construction using MST is highly dependent on single data points

Monocle DDRTree (v2)

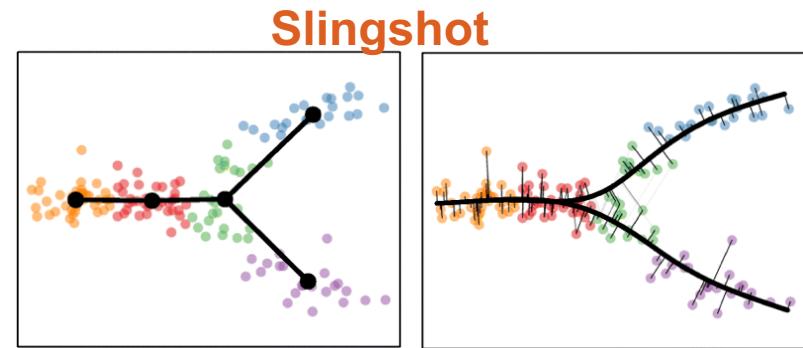


Many methods derived from RGE idea

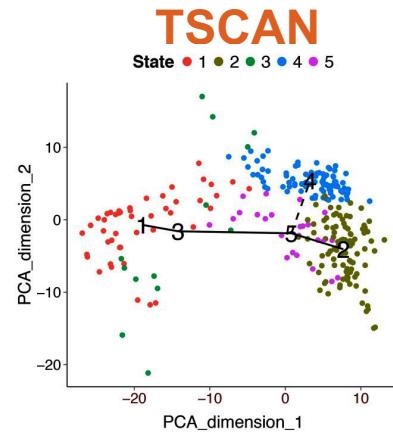
The methods differ on the dimensionality reduction used, the clustering method or the way the tree is constructed



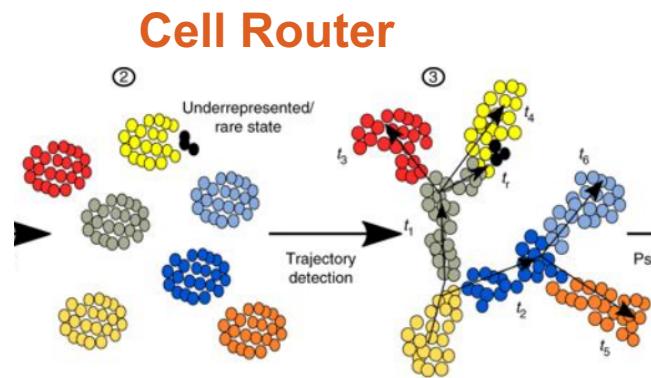
🔗 Wolf et al (2019) *Genome Biology*



🔗 Street et al (2018) *BMC Genomics*

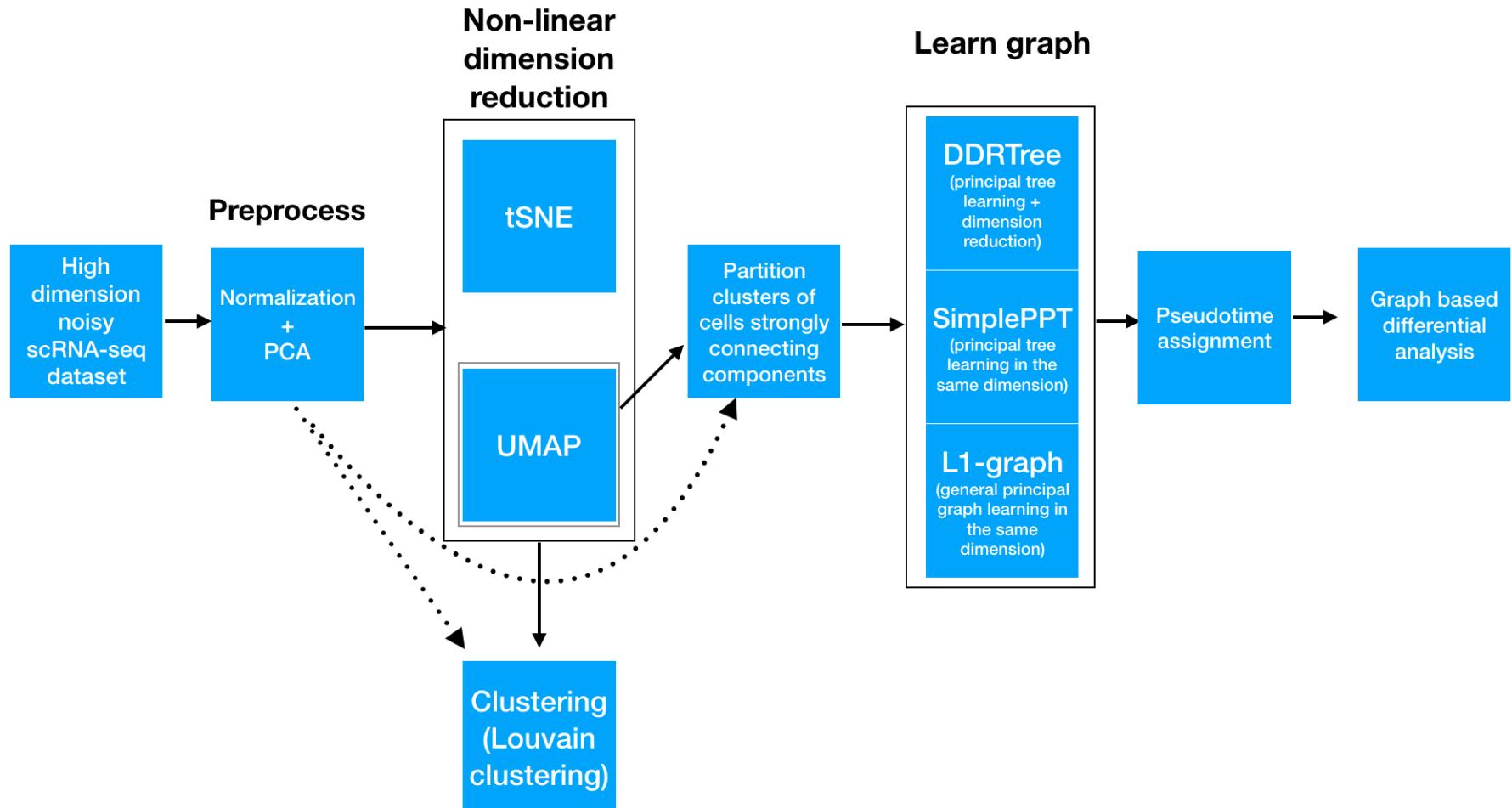


🔗 Zhicheng et al (2016) *Nuc Acid Res*



🔗 Da Rocha et al (2018) *Nat Commun*

Monocle UMAP (v3)

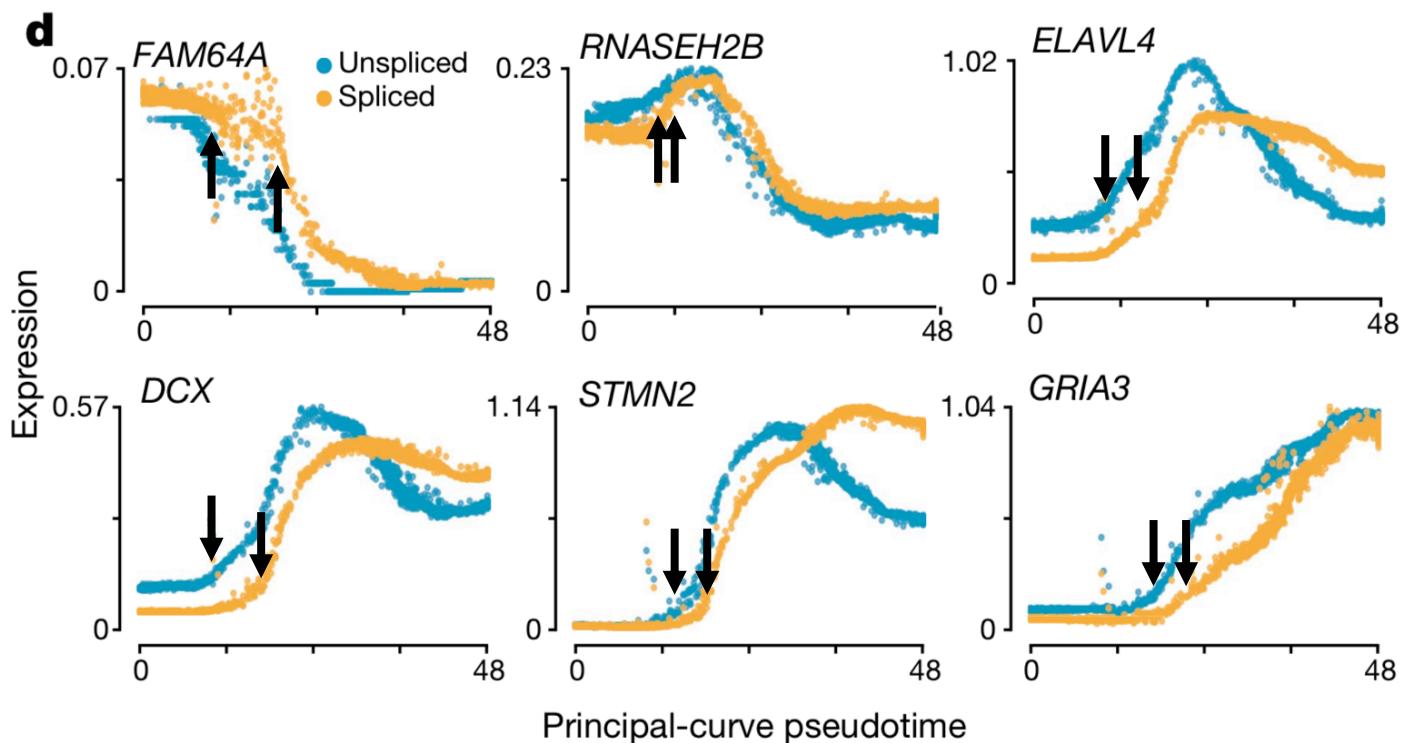
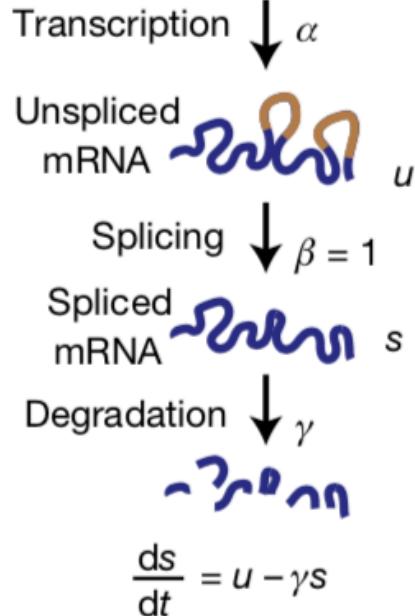


RNA velocity

gene expression trajectory

How does RNA velocity work?

It uses the proportion spliced/unspliced reads to predict the future state of a cell

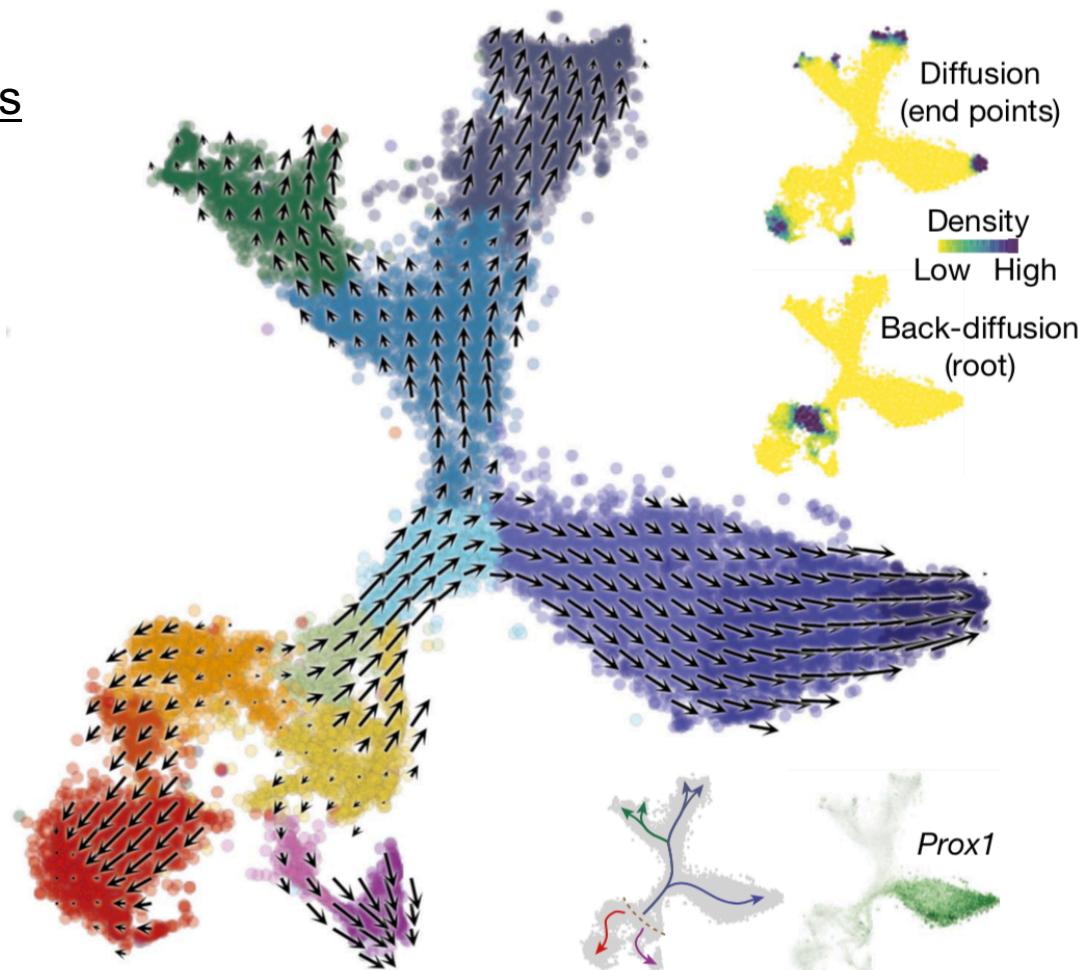


How does RNA velocity work?

RNA velocity allows a biologically-driven identification of cell transcriptional trajectories:

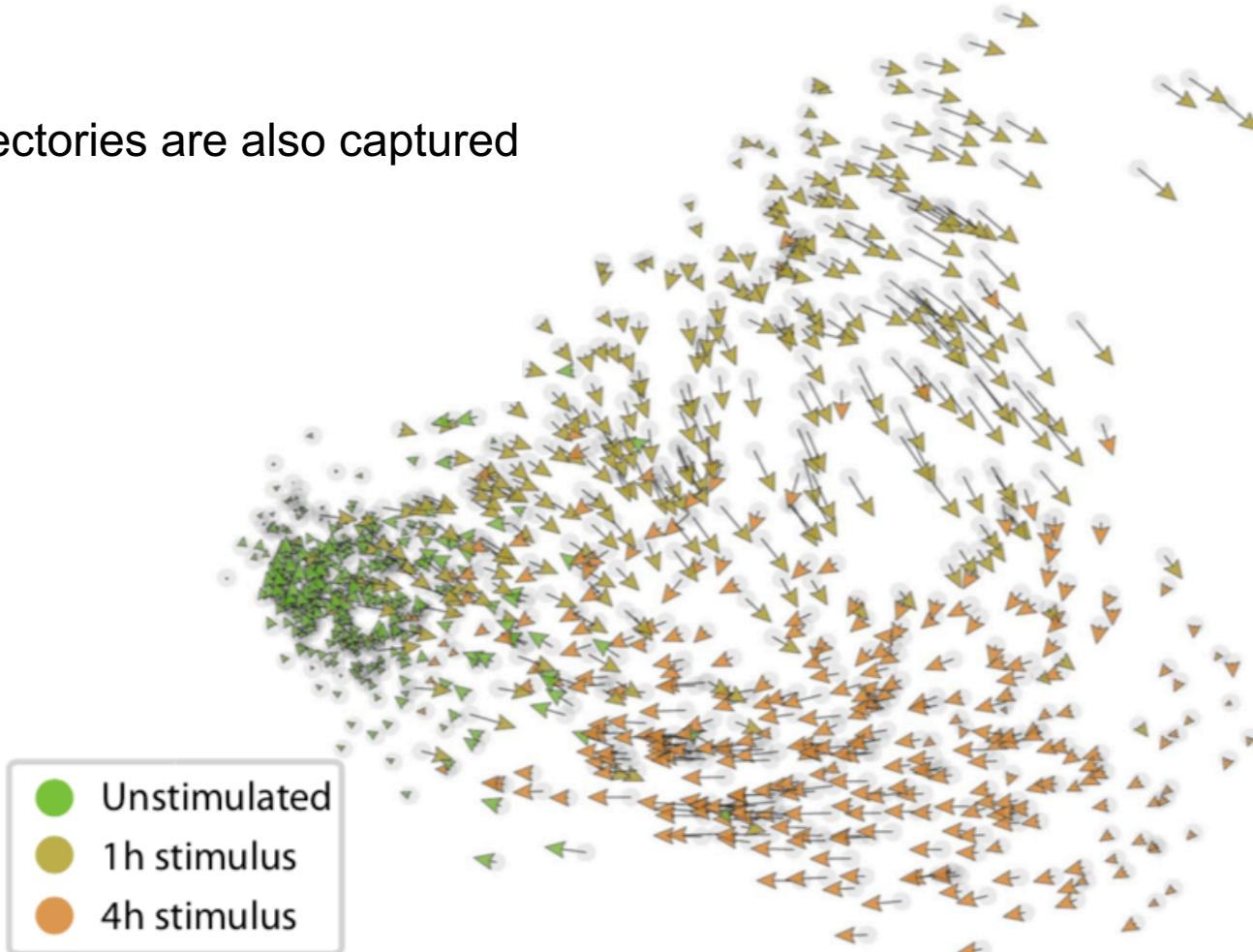
Defines start, ends and bifurcations

The position of the spliced is represented by the arrow-head



How does RNA velocity work?

Cyclic trajectories are also captured

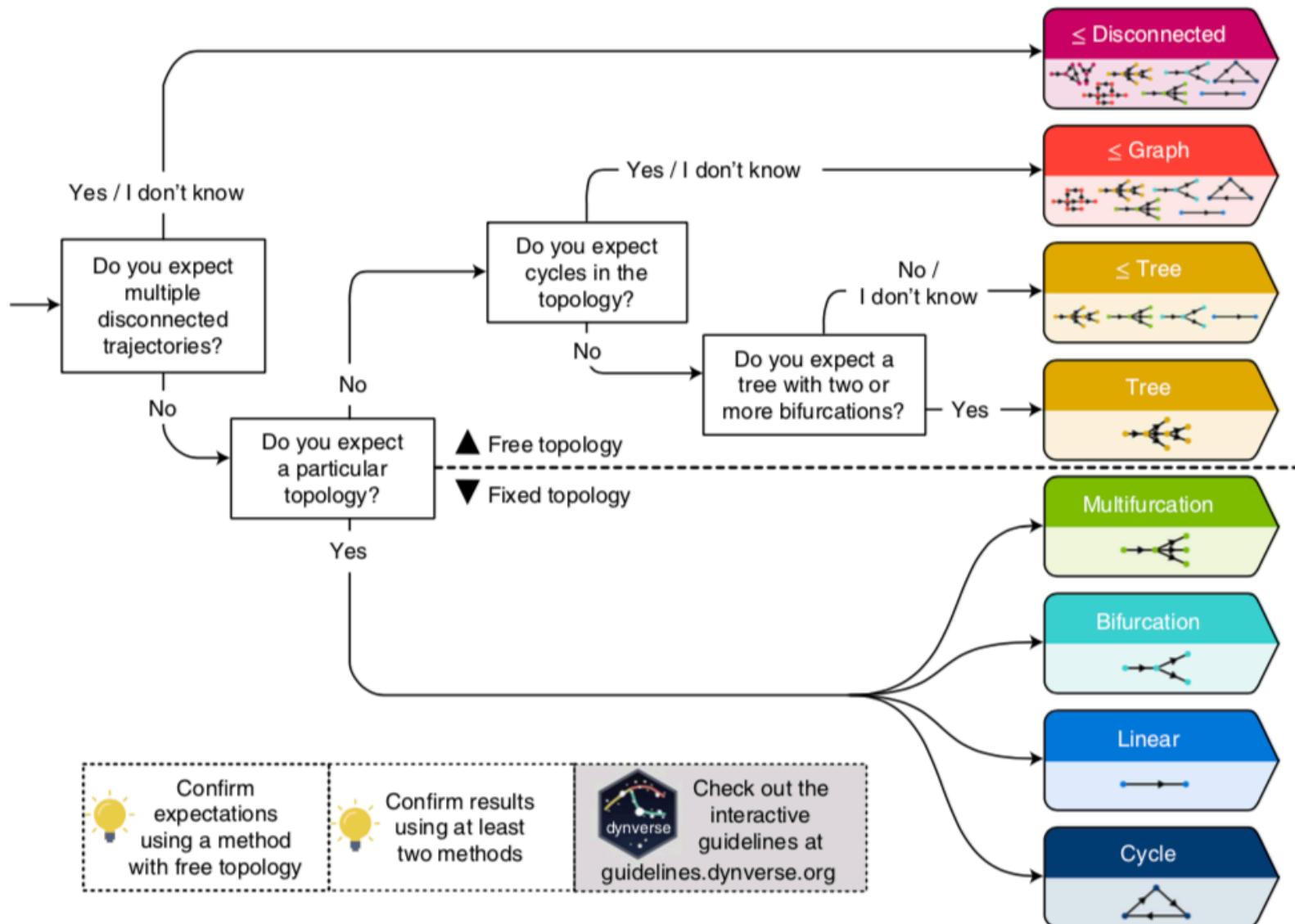


Wrap-up

Final Considerations

- In reality, distance in multidimensional space reflects difference in transcriptional landscape, not actual time.
 - Necessary to have a continuum of states among your cells
Will not work well with 2 distinct clusters.
 - May work with single time-point if ongoing differentiation process
It is better to have multiple experimental time points.
- !** Be aware, any dataset can be forced into a trajectory without any biological meaning!
- !** First make sure that gene set and dimensionality reduction captures what you expect.

Which method should I use?



Which method should I use?

