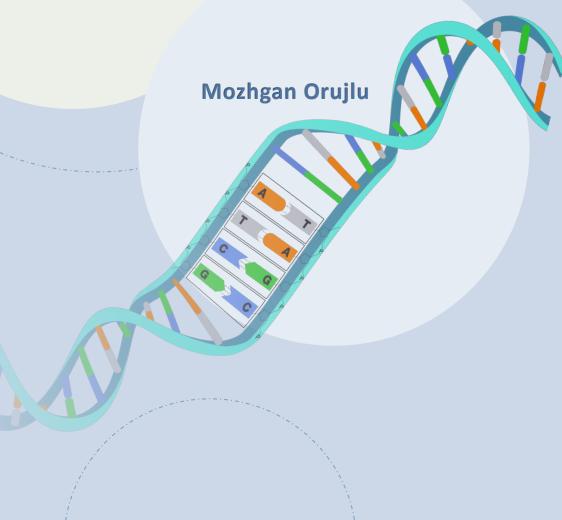
An Introduction to
Single-Cell
RNA
Sequencing
Data

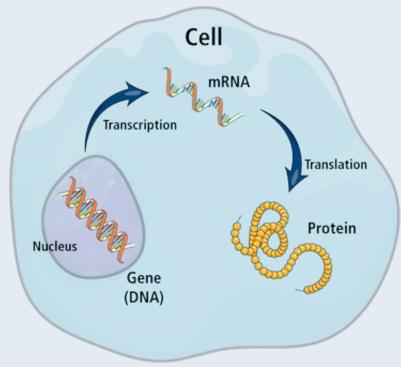






Overview

Cell fate



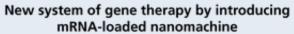
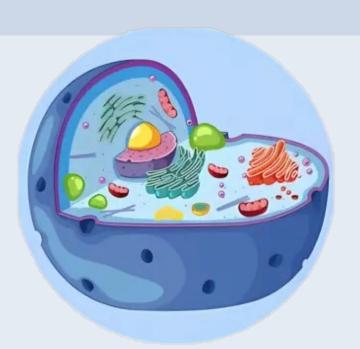


Image from Diverse Applications of mRNA Technology, www.escolifesciences.com



Cell cycle

- Cell division
- Cell differentiation

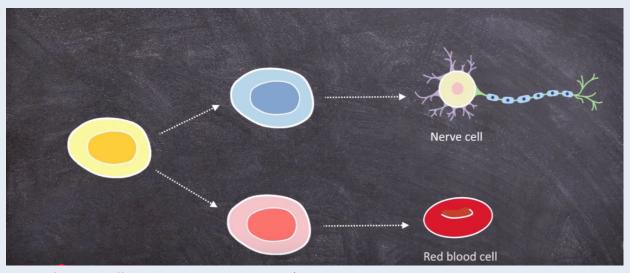
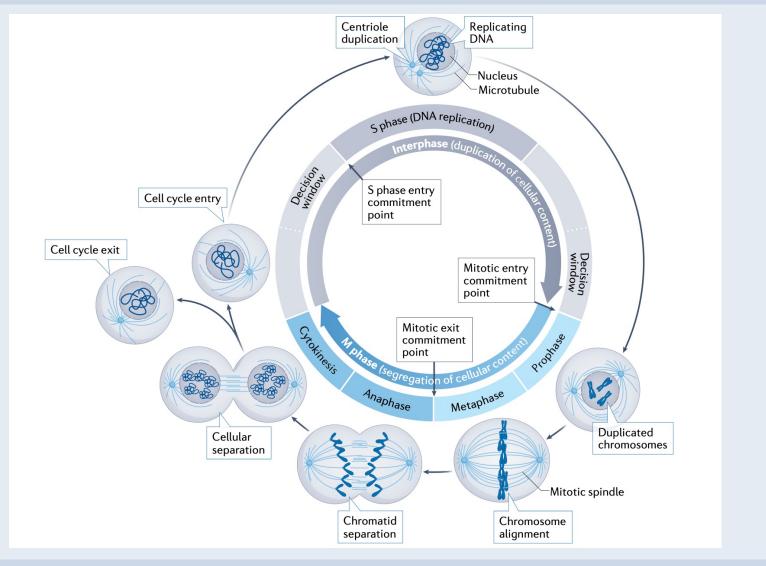


Image from Cell Differentiation & Gene Expression | Cell Biology, sci-ology

Cell division



Cell differentiation

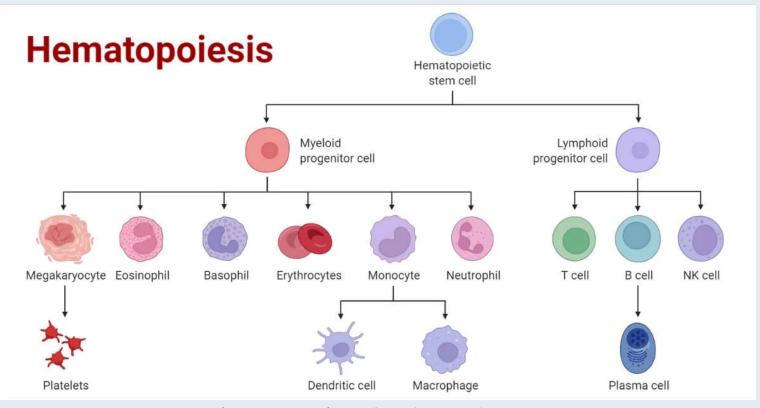
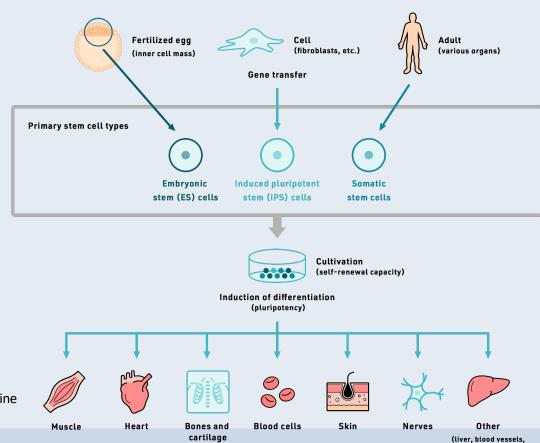


Image from Hematopoiesis- Definition, Cells, Growth Factors, Regulation , www.microbenotes.com

Stem Cell

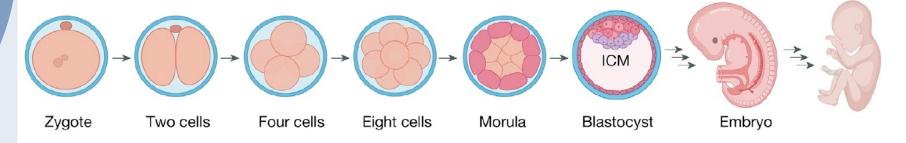
- Embryonic stem cells
- Somatic (adult) stem cells
- IPS cells



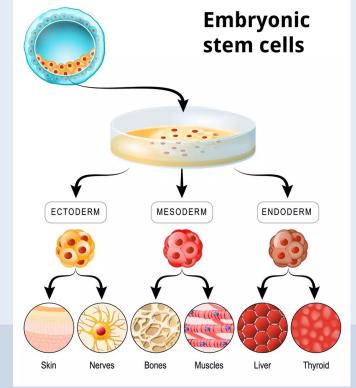
arteries, etc.)

Image fromRegenerative Medicine www.sanbio.com

Embryonic stem cell



- Morphogens
- Signal factors



Stem Cell Reports, *Laleh Haghverdi and Leif S. Ludwig*

: will be discussed

Image from stem cells, www.biorbyt.com

Somatic stem cell

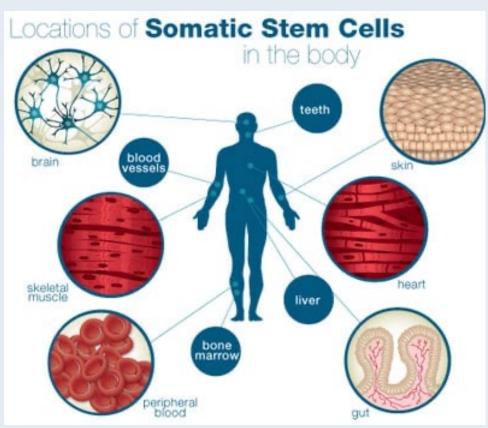


Image from learn.genetics

comparing somatic stem cells and embryonic stem cells

Feature	Somatic Stem Cells (Adult Stem Cells)	Embryonic Stem Cells
Origin	Found in specific tissues (e.g., bone marrow, brain, skin)	Derived from the inner cell mass of a blastocyst (early embryo)
Potency	Multipotent – can become only a limited range of cell types related to their tissue of origin	Pluripotent – can differentiate into any cell type in the body
Function	Tissue maintenance and repair	Formation of all body tissues during development
Availability	Harder to isolate, limited in number	Easier to grow in large quantities in the lab
Proliferation	Limited self-renewal, may lose potency with age	Can divide indefinitely under proper conditions
Therapeutic Use	Used in regenerative medicine, but with limited applications	High potential for regenerative medicine, but ethical issues limit use

Next session

Gene regulation

- DNA and mRNA
- Gene expression
- Transcription factors
- Chromatin remodelers