Analysis of melanoma and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) spatial transcriptomics data

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Cancer Research nature biotechnology

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Translational Science

Spatially Resolved Transcriptomics Enables
Dissection of Genetic Heterogeneity in Stage III
Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma

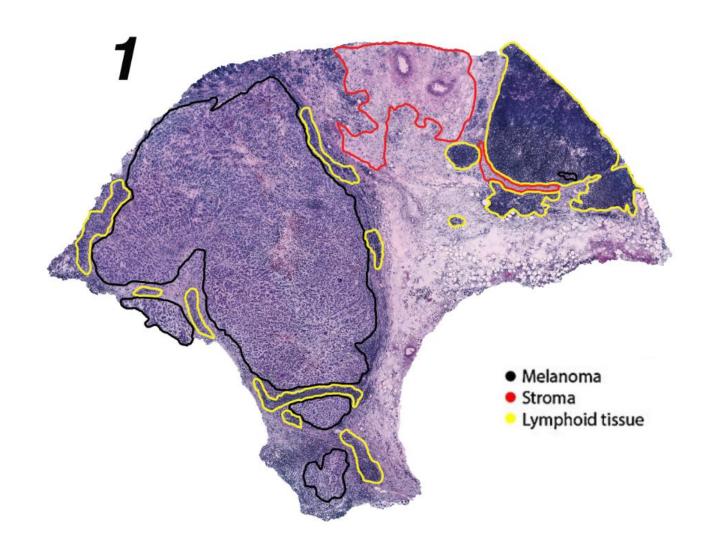
Kim Thrane¹, Hanna Eriksson^{2,3}, Jonas Maaskola¹, Johan Hansson^{2,3}, and Joakim Lundeberg¹



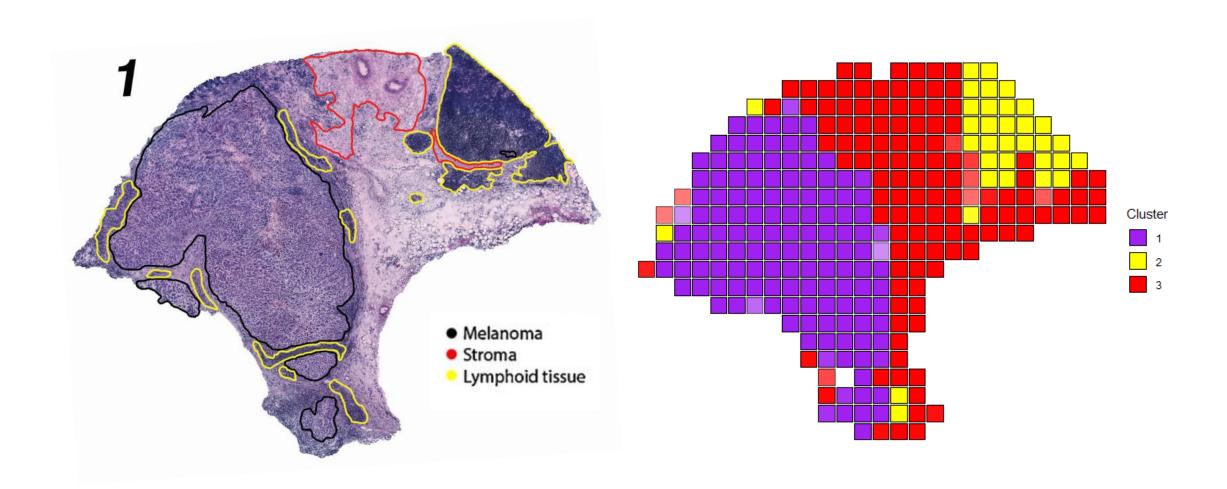
Integrating microarray-based spatial transcriptomics and single-cell RNA-seq reveals tissue architecture in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas

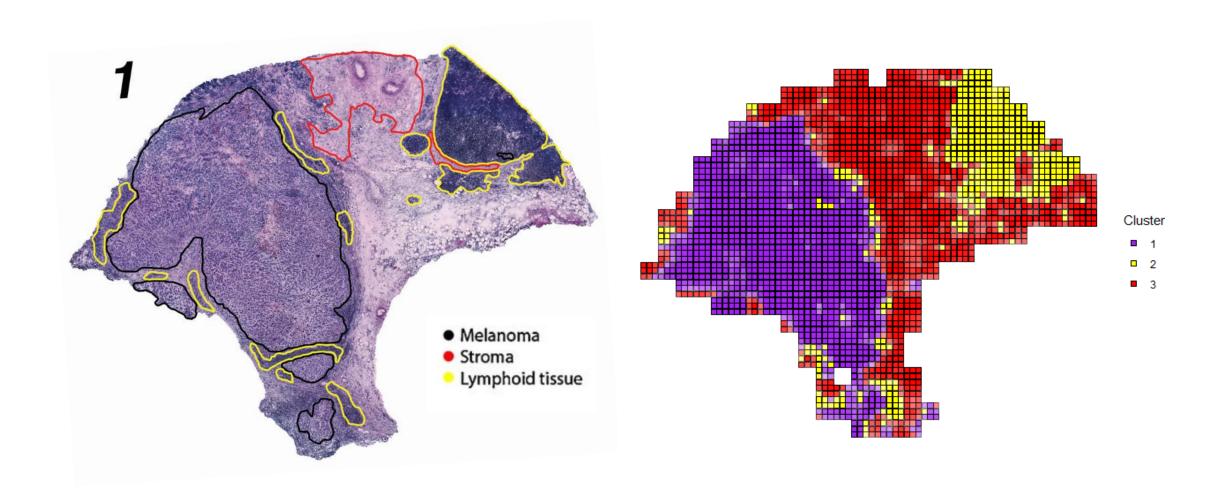
Sample Melanoma 1

- H&E staining image annotated for histological features (left)
- Each spot (100µm diameter) on spatial transcriptomics (ST) data contains 5-40 cells
 - New VISIUM technology is 55µm diameter
- Hierarchical clustering on top PCs derived from highly variable genes (right)



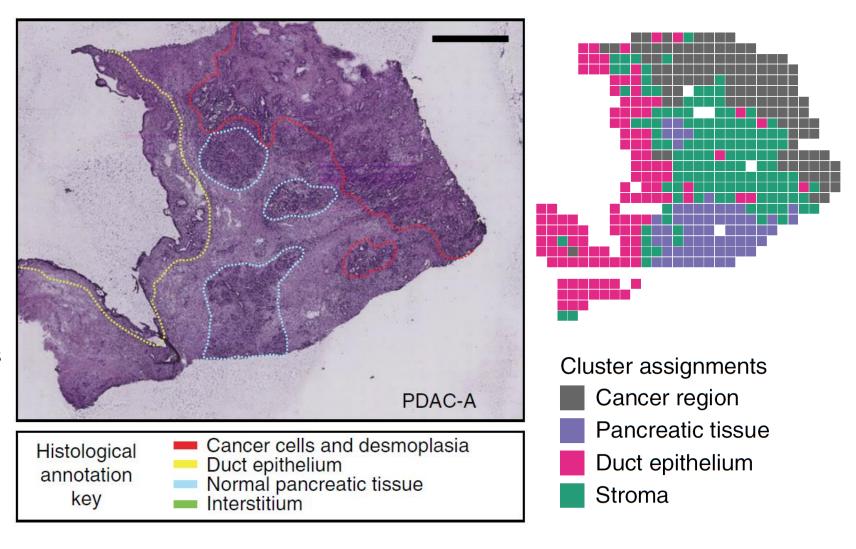
Spatial clustering



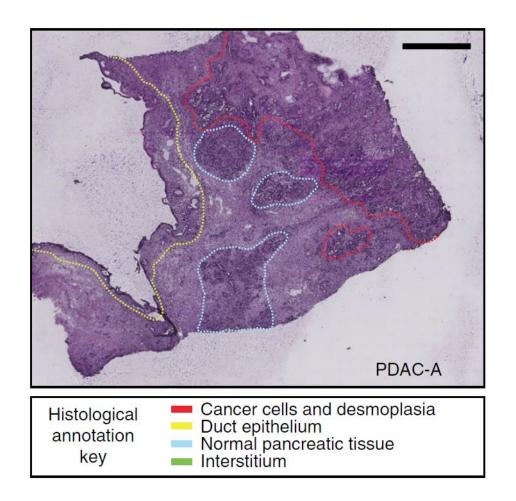


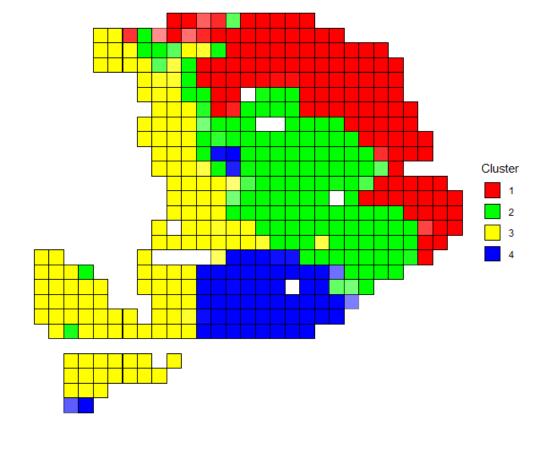
Sample PDAC-A

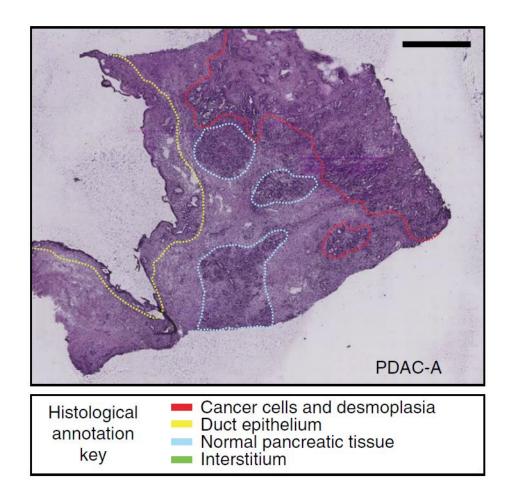
- H&E staining image annotated for histological features (left)
- Each spot (100μm diameter) on spatial transcriptomics (ST) data contains 20-70 cells
 - New VISIUM technology is 55μm diameter
- Hierarchical clustering on top PCs derived from highly variable genes (right)

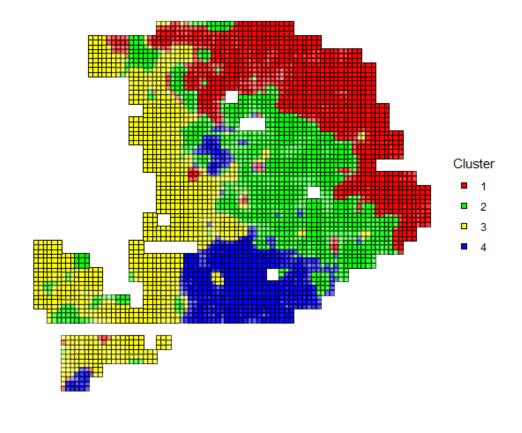


Spatial Clustering



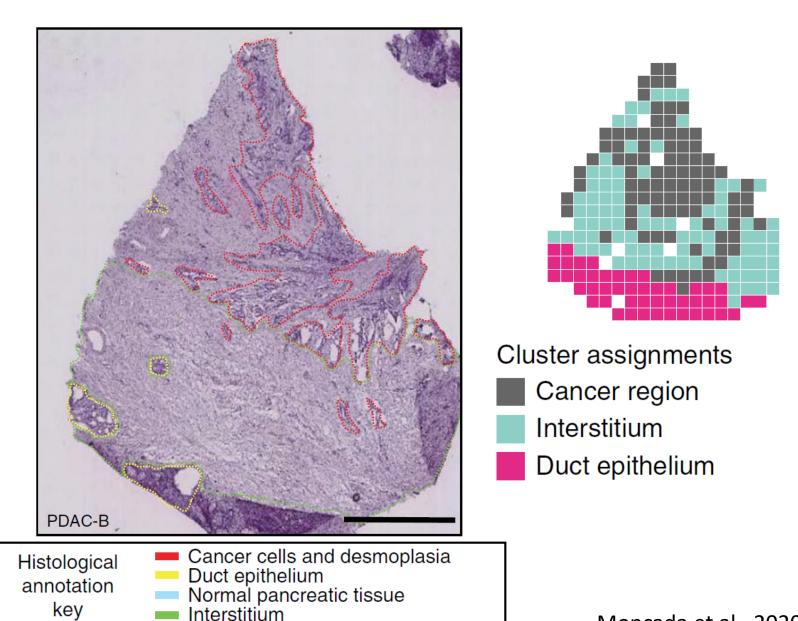




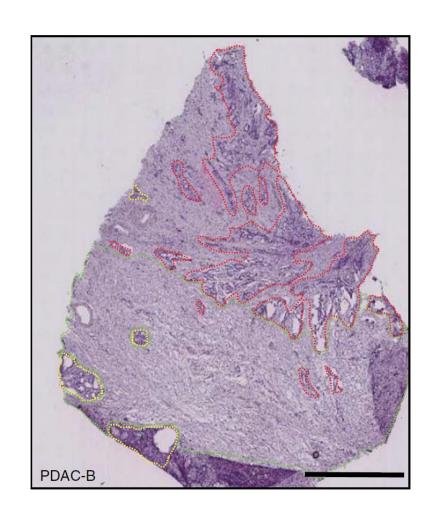


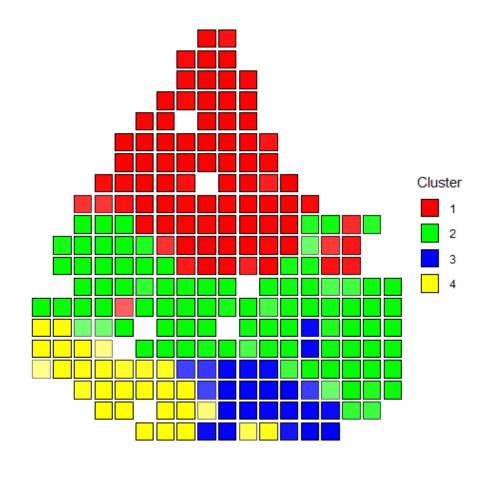
Sample PDAC-B

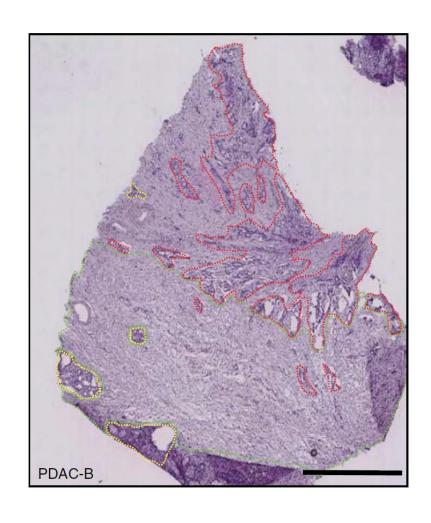
- H&E staining image annotated for histological features (left)
- Each spot (100µm diameter) on spatial transcriptomics (ST) data contains 20-70 cells
 - New VISIUM technology is 55μm diameter
- Hierarchical clustering on top PCs derived from highly variable genes (right)

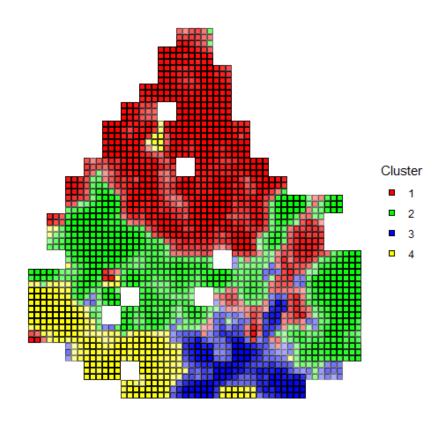


Spatial clustering

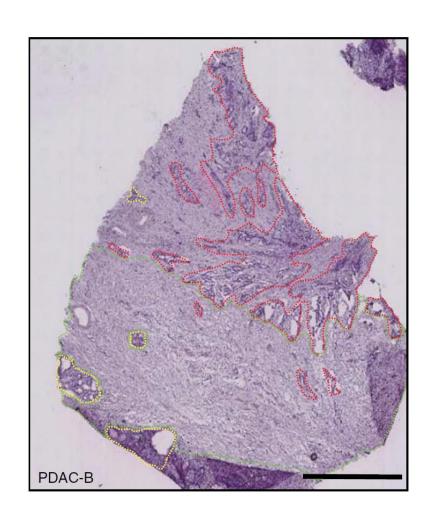


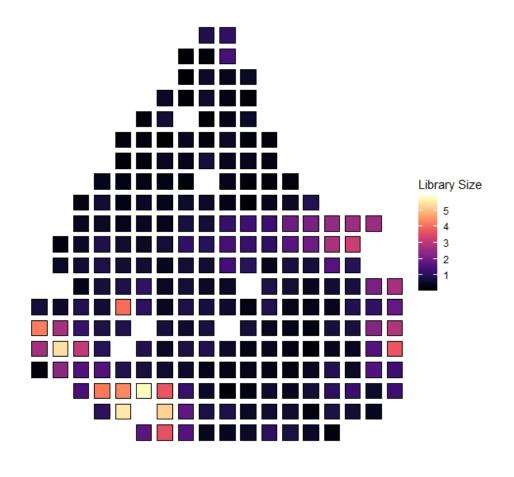






Library size





Spatial edge refinement

