

Benchmarking strategies to identify single-cell phenotypic changes

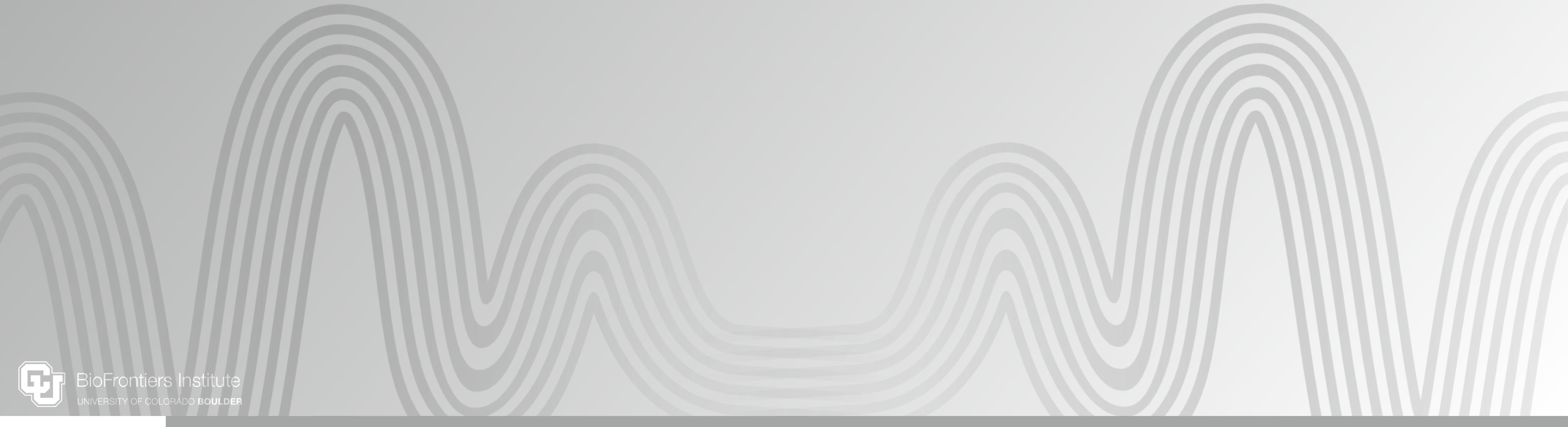
Presented By: Zachary Caterer

Rotated at Fan Zhang Lab at CU Anschutz

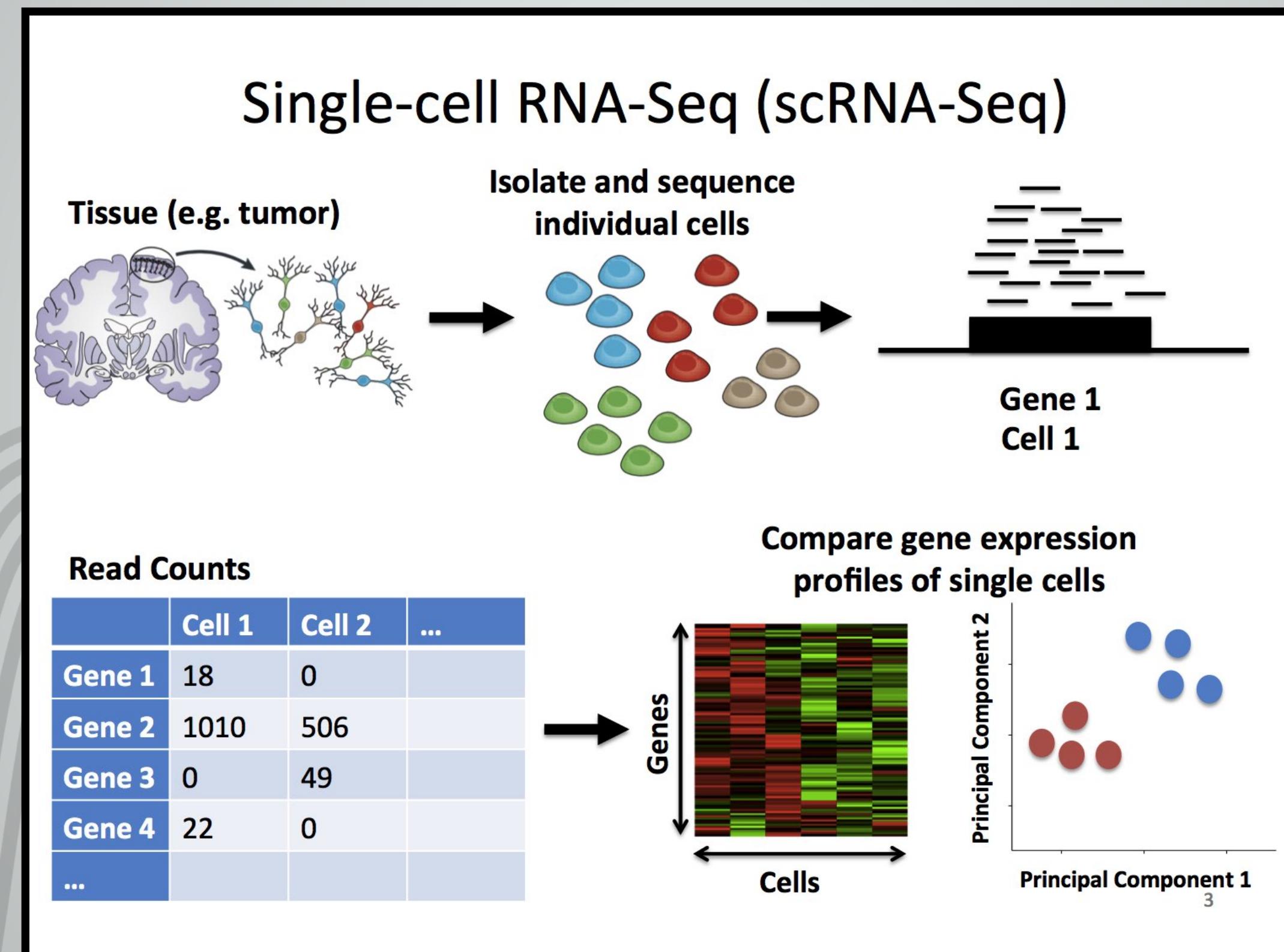
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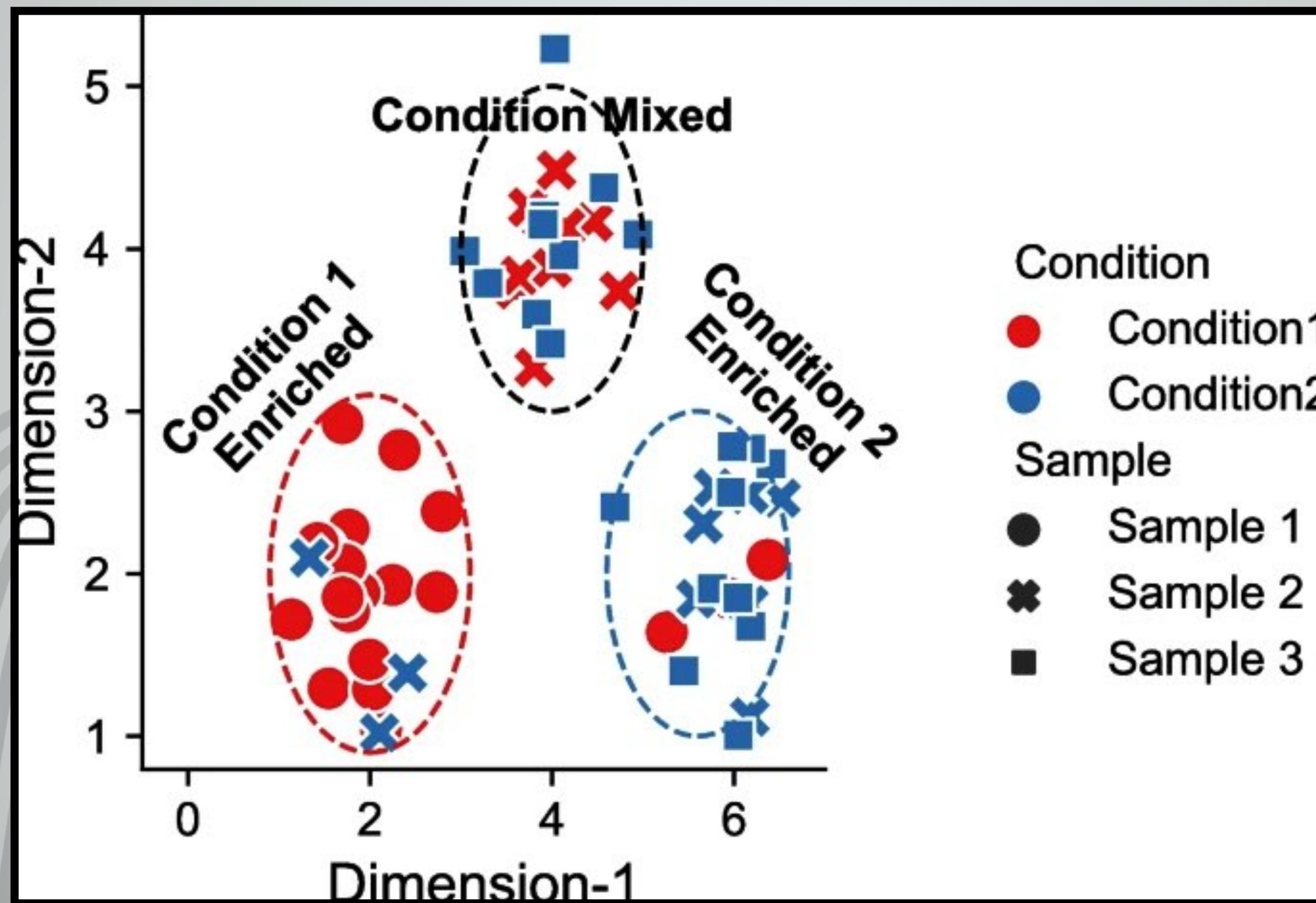
Background



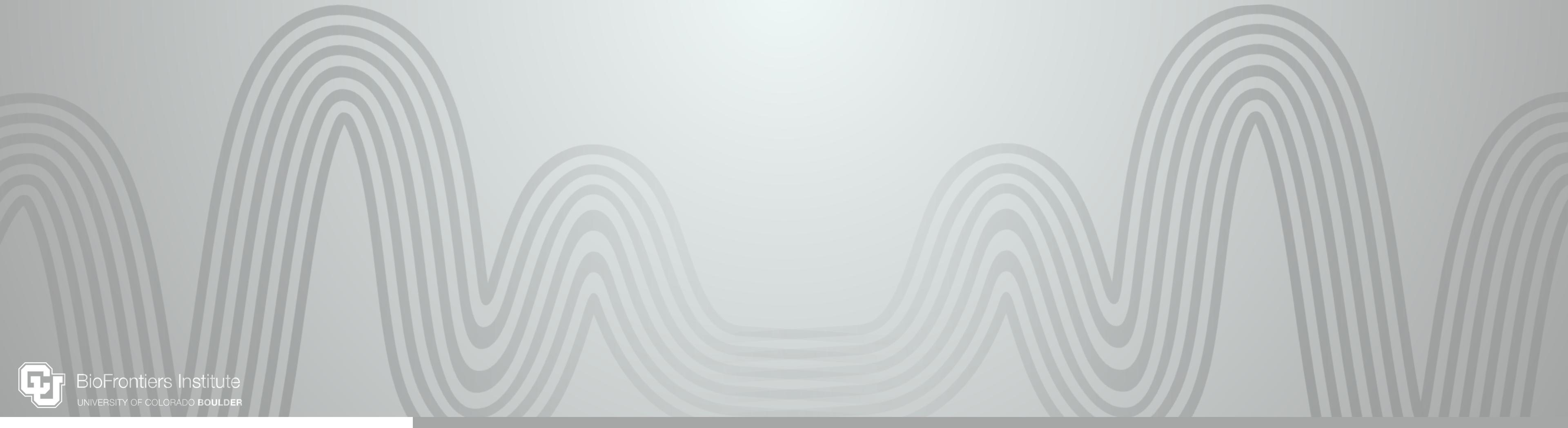
Single-cell RNA-Sequencing



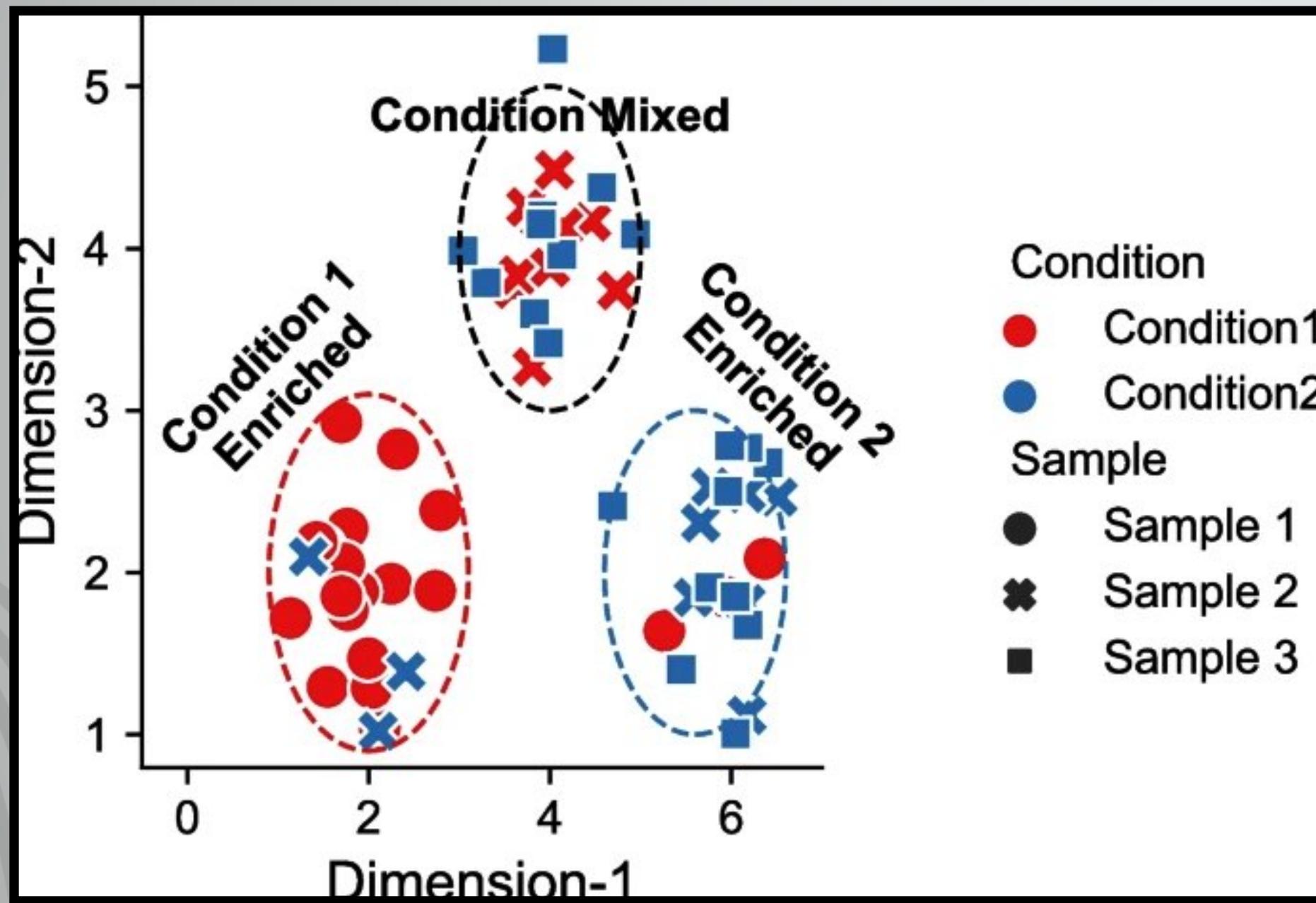
Differential Abundance



Differential Abundance Clustering



Cluster Based Differential Abundance



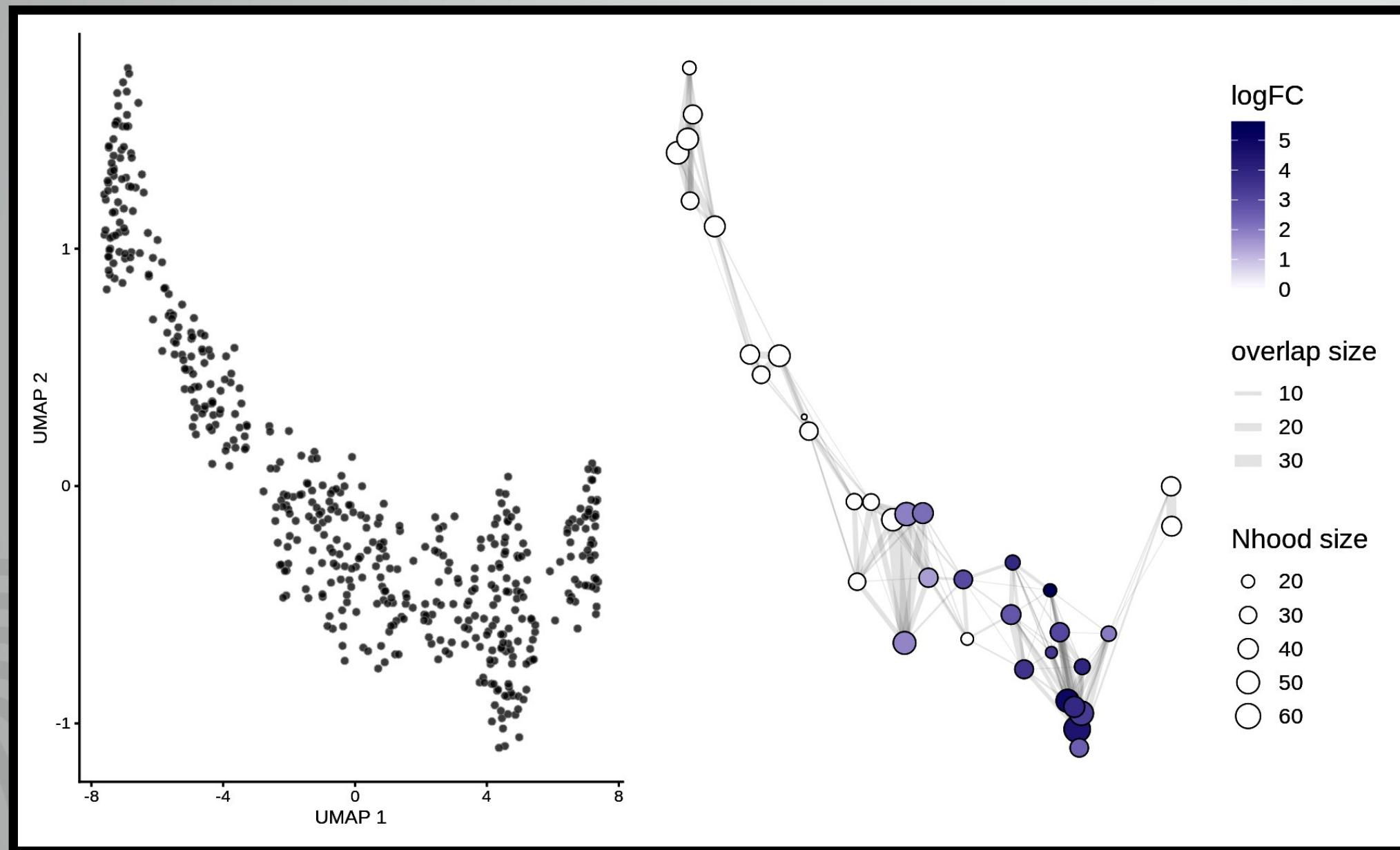
1. Group similar cells into clusters
2. Compare the abundance of clusters

Yi 2024

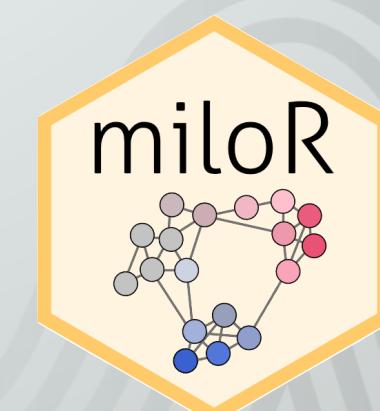


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Cluster Free Differential Abundance



1. Identify of differential abundant cells
2. Inferred which cells are associated with different conditions
3. More robust analysis of cellular heterogeneity



Dann, *Nat Biotechnol*, 2022.
doi.org/10.1038/s41587-021-01033-z

**What to do when the
difference between healthy
and disease cells is small?**



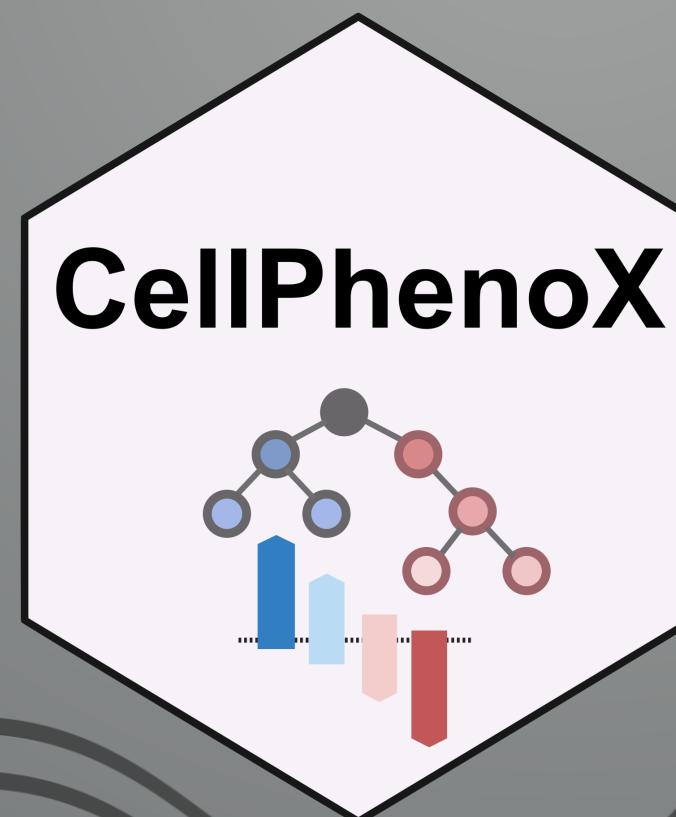
Goal

- Identify single cell phenotypic changes
- Understand the factors contributing to these phenotypic changes

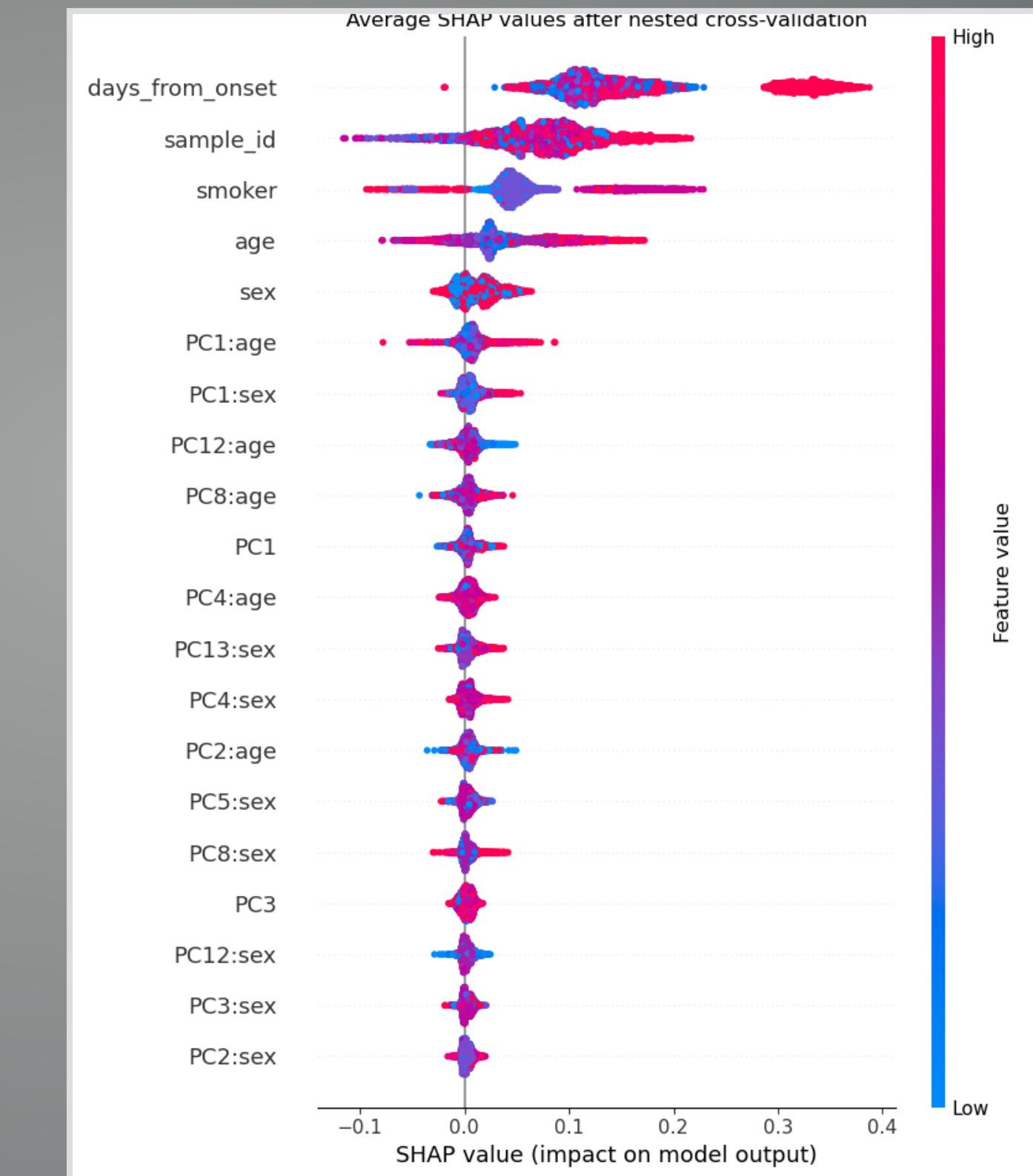


pyCellPhenoX

In development by Jade Young and Zhang Lab at the
University of Colorado Anschutz



Shapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) values

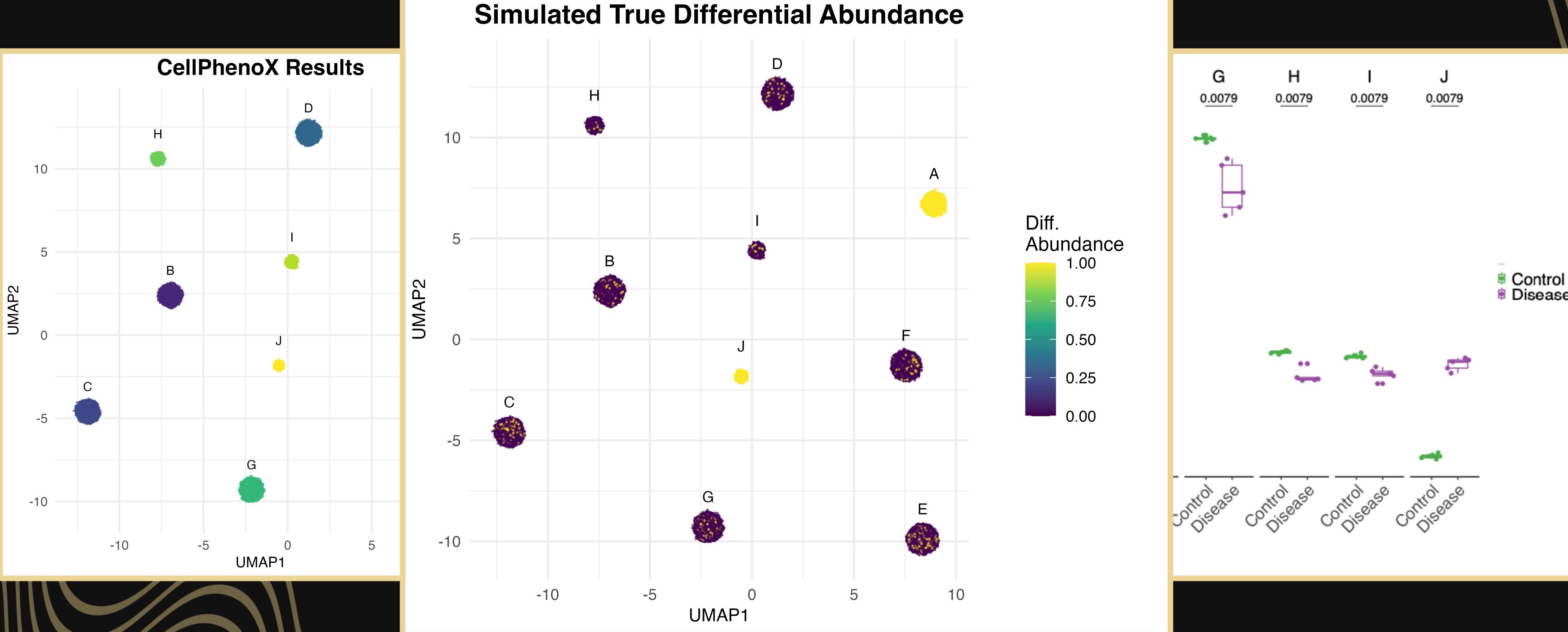


Results

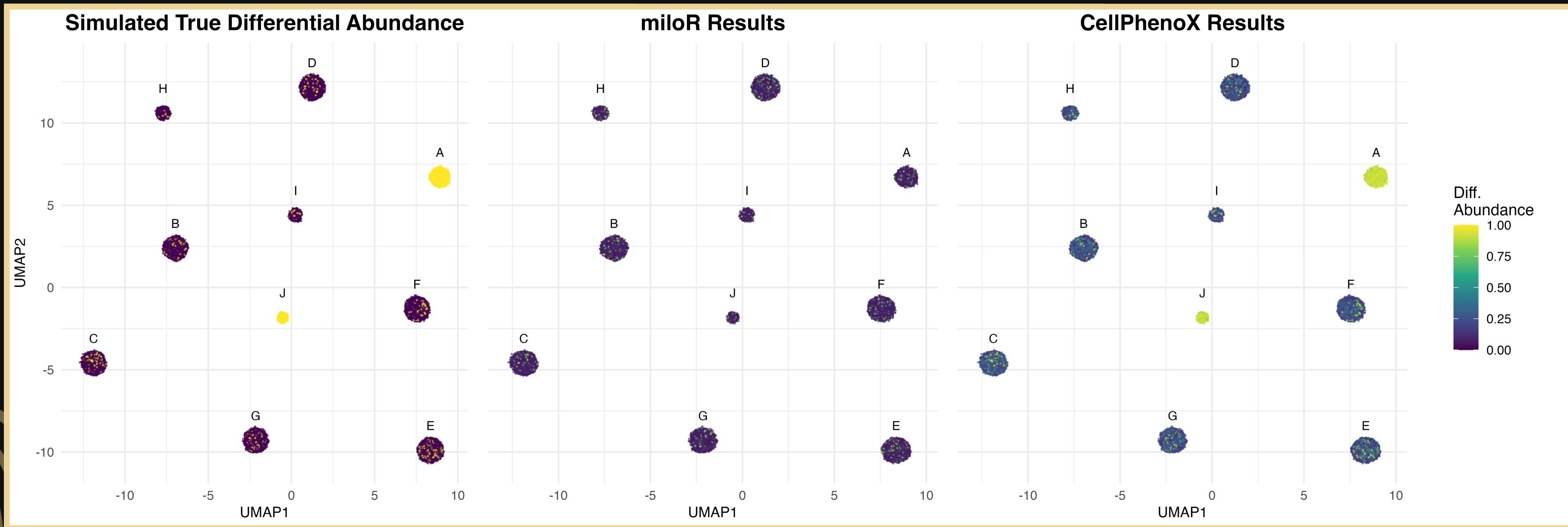


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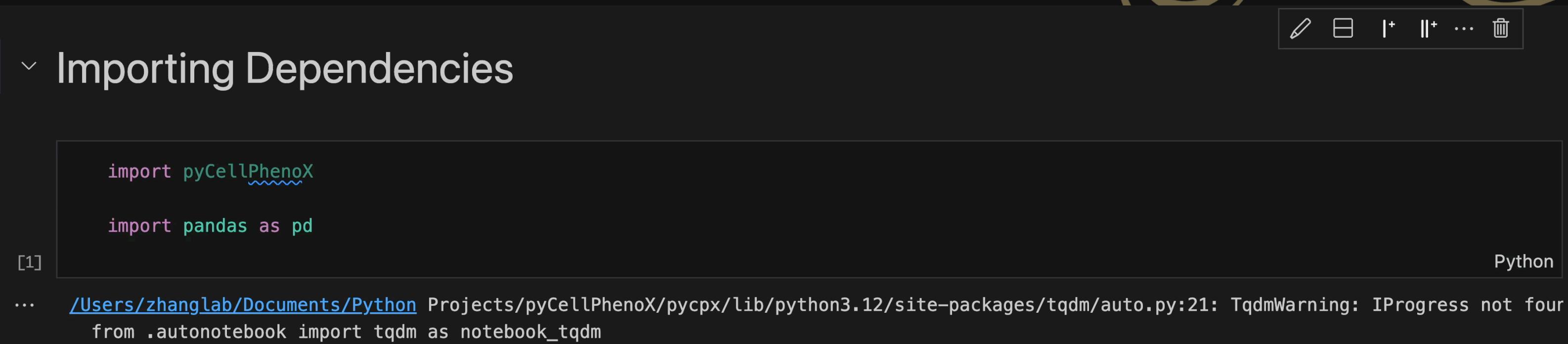
Simulated dataset



miloR vs pyCellPhenoX



Software development of pyCellPhenoX



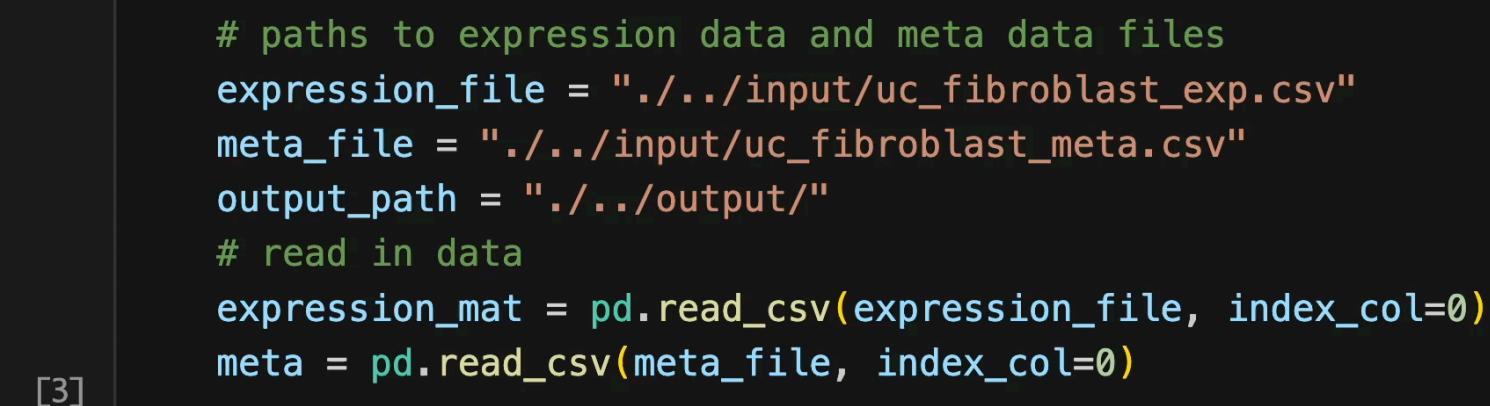
The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. At the top right is a toolbar with icons for edit, cell type, cell creation, cell deletion, and more. Below the toolbar, a section titled 'Importing Dependencies' is expanded. The first cell, labeled [1] and identified as Python, contains the following code:

```
import pyCellPhenoX  
  
import pandas as pd
```

Below this cell, there is a warning message from the notebook's environment:

```
... /Users/zhanglab/Documents/Python Projects/pyCellPhenoX/pycpx/lib/python3.12/site-packages/tqdm/auto.py:21: TqdmWarning: IProgress not four  
from .autonotebook import tqdm as notebook_tqdm
```

Step 1: import data



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell labeled [3]. The code in the cell imports paths to expression and meta data files, reads them into pandas DataFrames, and stores them in variables `expression_mat` and `meta`.

```
# paths to expression data and meta data files  
expression_file = "../../input/uc_fibroblast_exp.csv"  
meta_file = "../../input/uc_fibroblast_meta.csv"  
output_path = "../../output/"  
  
# read in data  
expression_mat = pd.read_csv(expression_file, index_col=0)  
meta = pd.read_csv(meta_file, index_col=0)
```

Conclusions



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miloR vs CellPhenoX

- Employed **miloR** for differential abundance analysis
- Compared results on same dataset, and CellPhenoX results are promising

Software development

- Refactored **pyCellPhenoX** by cleaning up code and removing unused elements
- Documented with **Sphinx**, deployed to **PyPI**, **Anaconda** and **Github**.

Acknowledgements



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Questions

