#### nature biotechnology

Identification of spatially associated subpopulations by combining scRNAseq and sequential fluorescence *in situ* hybridization data

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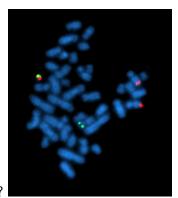
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## Overview

Background - On the other side of NGS

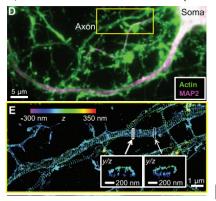
# FISH and single molecule FISH



- ► FISH: what is FISH? [Wikipedia, 2019]
- ▶ single molecule FISH: pioneered by [Femino et al., 1998], enhanced version by [Raj et al., 2006]

# Super-resolution microscopy

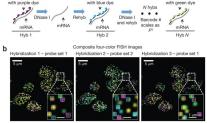
- Resolution 10-20 nm on x, y and ¡50 nm on z direction.
  - ▶ It helps to unreal finer structure (under diffraction barrier)



[Xu et al., 2013]

## Sequential FISH

- Encode sequencing with combination of color [Lubeck and Cai, 2012]
  - ► Encode sequencing with order of color



[Lubeck et al., 2014]

- Sequencing by hybridization, e.g. two rounds three channels:
  - red- cyan→ Gene 1
  - ▶ green- cyan → Gene 2
  - ► cyan- red → Gene 3
- The complexity of the target library: number of hybridization × number of channels/probes



## What is good about seqFISH?

- $\blacktriangleright$  Low drop out rate ( $\sim$  94% per round), very low probability to have two drop outs
- So that it is also easy to correct for this drop out error by one extra round
- ▶ 84% efficacy (capture 84% variation presented in gold standard method smHCR, hybridization chain reaction)
- ► As compared to single-cell RNA-seq, efficacy is 5-20% [Shah et al., 2016]

# What is good about seqFISH? More importantly?

► As an in situ technology, it preserves spatial information which is erased in scRNA-seq

[Shah et al., 2016]

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