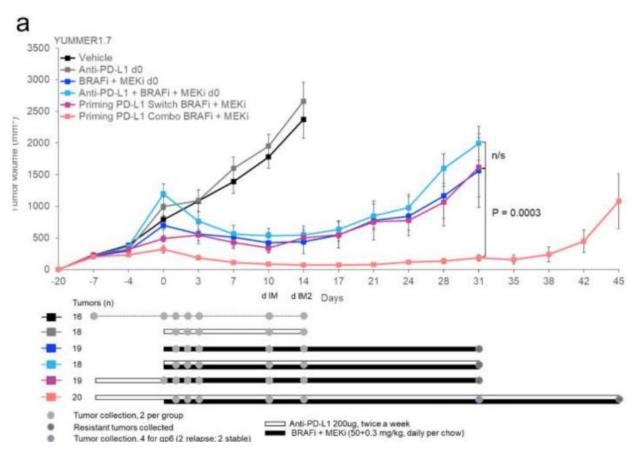


DBiT-seq Image Processing and Analysis

Pelin Garbioglu, Mohitveer Kahlon August 15, 2024

The U54 Project

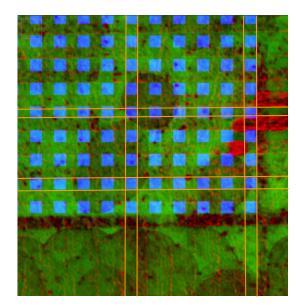
- Our work is part of a larger study to create predictive models that can help design combination therapies
- In collaboration with UCLA and Yale
- Using spatial omics to better understand the environment in melanomas at different periods of treatment



Anti-PD-1/L1 lead-in before MAPK inhibitor combination maximizes antitumor immunity and efficacy - Wang, Y., et al.

Techniques and Terminology

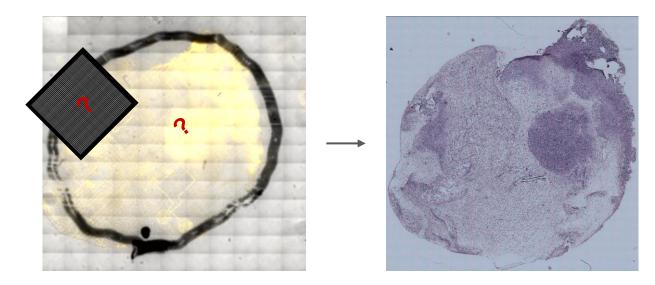
- Deterministic Barcoding in Tissue for Spatial Omics Sequencing (DBiT-seq)
 - Allows for tracking of cells by placing specific DNA barcodes on them
 - Measures gene expression in the context of the cells' environment
- Flowcell
 - Used to deliver microfluidic barcodes (DBiT-seq) to tissue in region of interest
 - Tixel junction of where flow channels meet
 - AtlasXomics
- Single Cell ATAC-seq
 - Locates open chromatin in individual cells
 - Single cell sequencing shows the diversity of the cells and what they're doing instead of an average of cell behavior



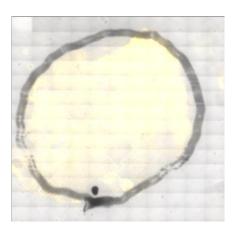
Alternating dye channels indicate tixel location

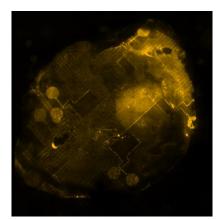
The Problem

- Need to map flowcell model to tissue sample, but we don't have the exact coordinates of the tixels
 - Tools for mapping and analyzing spatial omic data aren't very developed yet
 – need to map flowcell
 manually
- Images must also be fit for registration with H&E tissue



Process Both Layers of Image



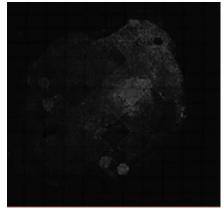


Dye Channel Layer



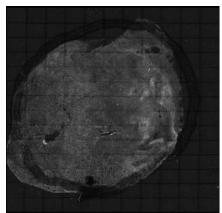


Invert color, adjust intensity, and reduce noise in image

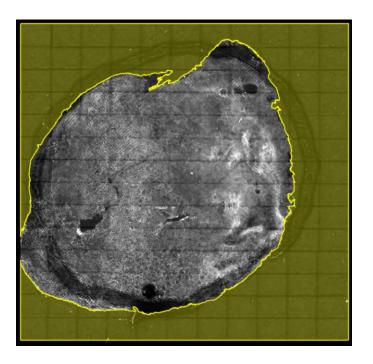


Processed Dye Channel

Processed Melanoma



Background Noise Reduction



Use wand tool in QuPath to outline the perimeter of each individually processed DBiT-seq tissue layer

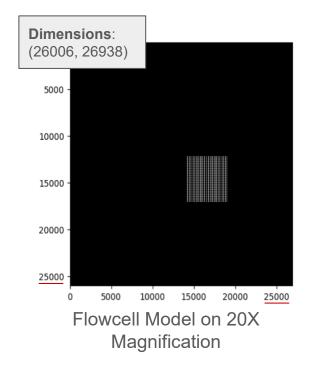


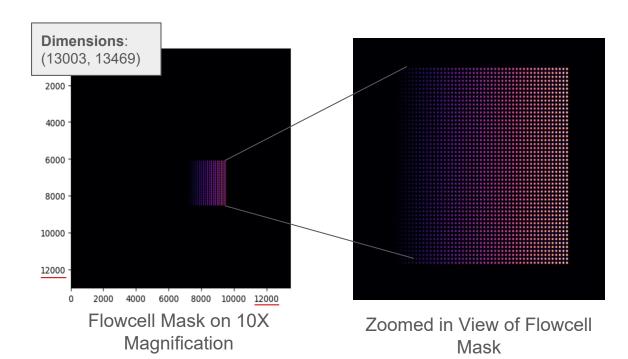
Use ImageJ extension in QuPath to send the annotated region to ImageJ



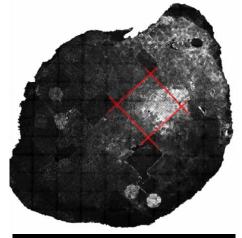
Use Fill tool while annotation is selected to remove background. This is done on both DBiT-seq layers

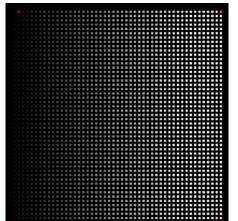
Generating Flowcell Mask





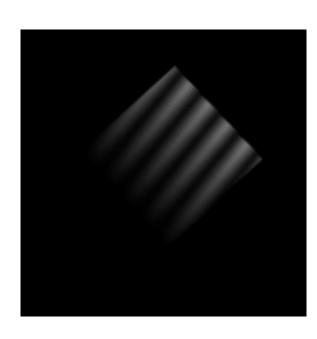
Transform Flowcell Mask to Align with DBiT-seq Tissue



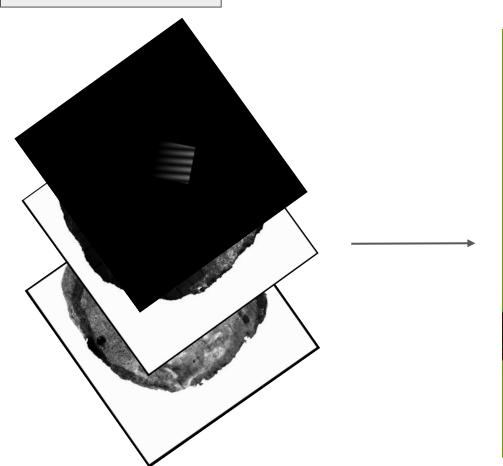


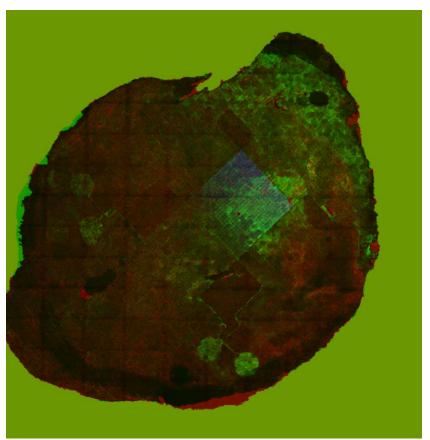
Coordinates of tissue and flowcell mapped in QuPath

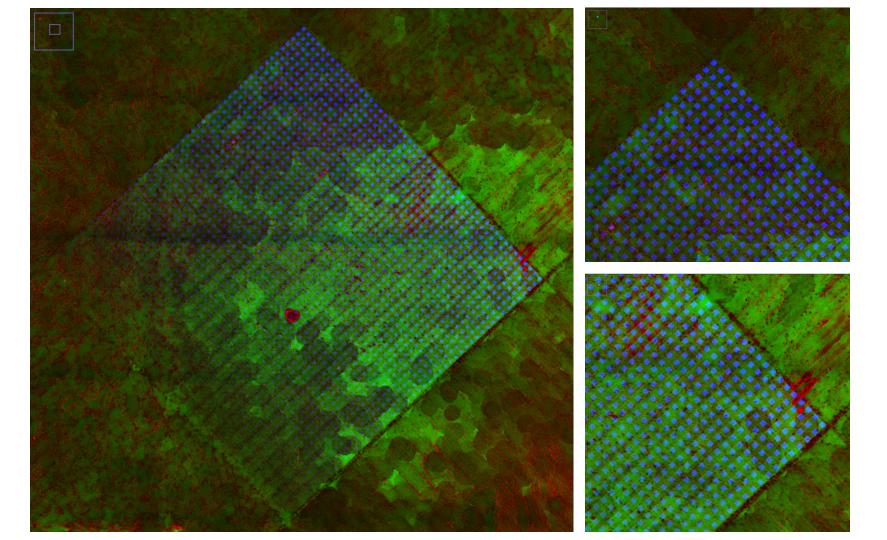
Affine (linear) transformation on the tixel grid based on tissue coordinates



Stacking the Images

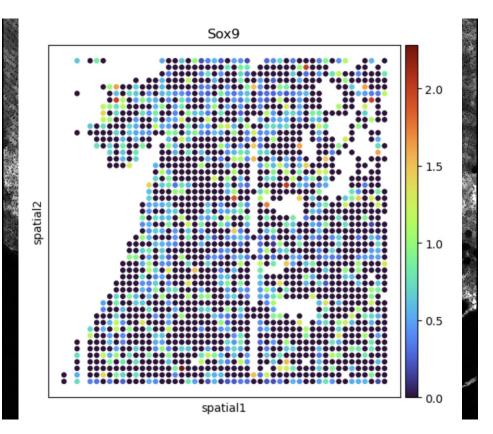






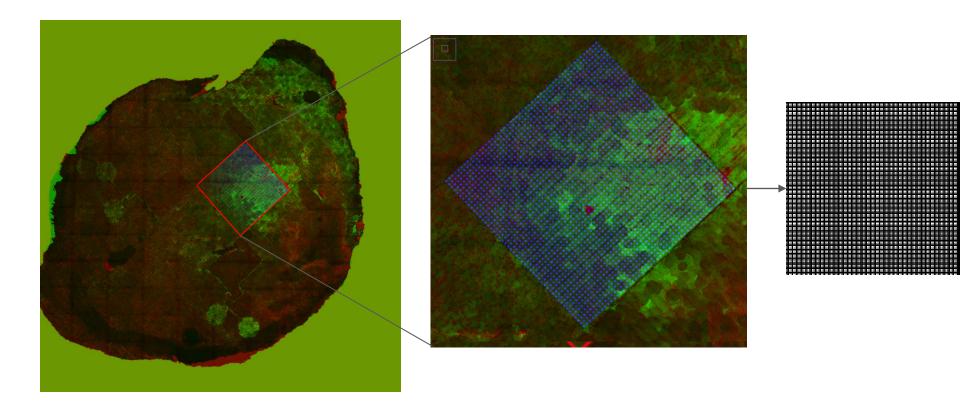
Challenges & Next Steps

- Registration with the H&E images
- Alternating dye channels
- Verify presence of immune cells with single-cell ATAC-seq analysis

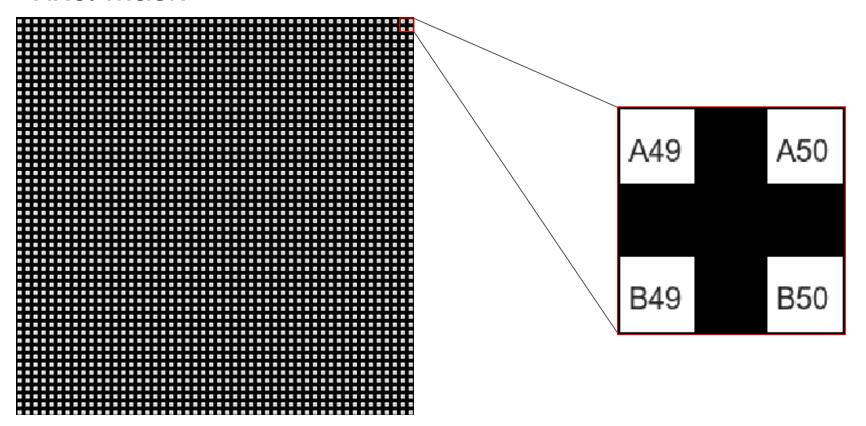


SBAS Regiet Activity Scores Tims 65D3 Stissure a Volto Kinn

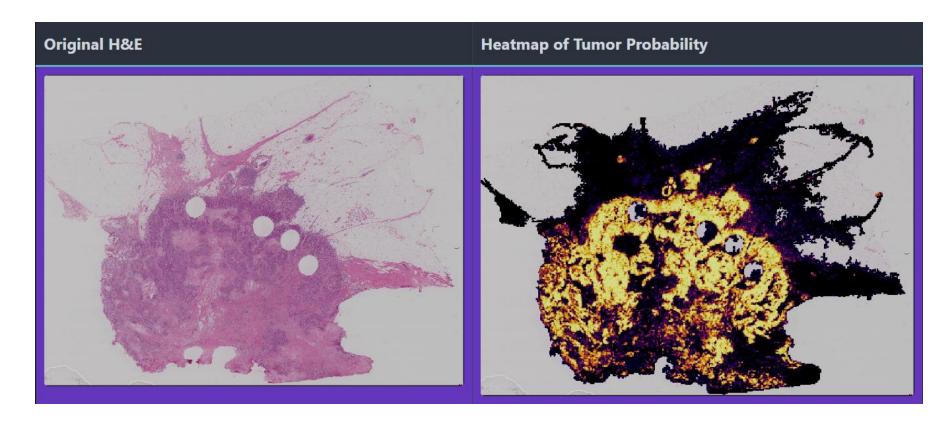
Flowcell model mask segmentation



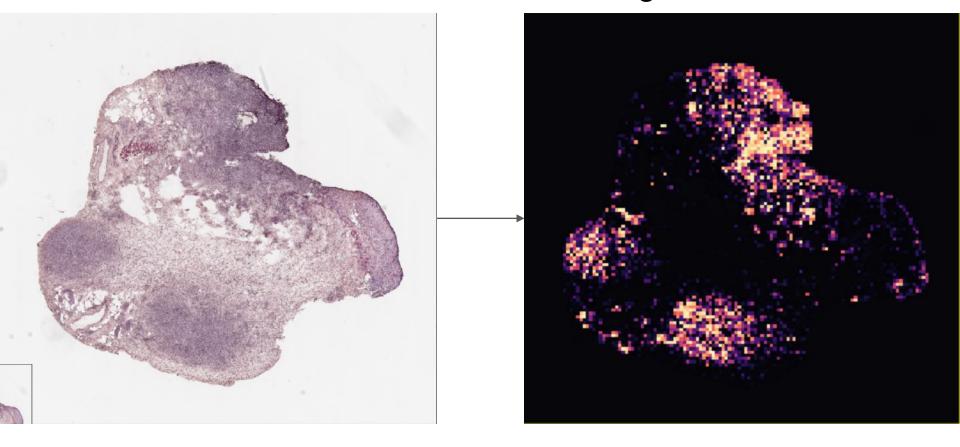
Tixel Mask

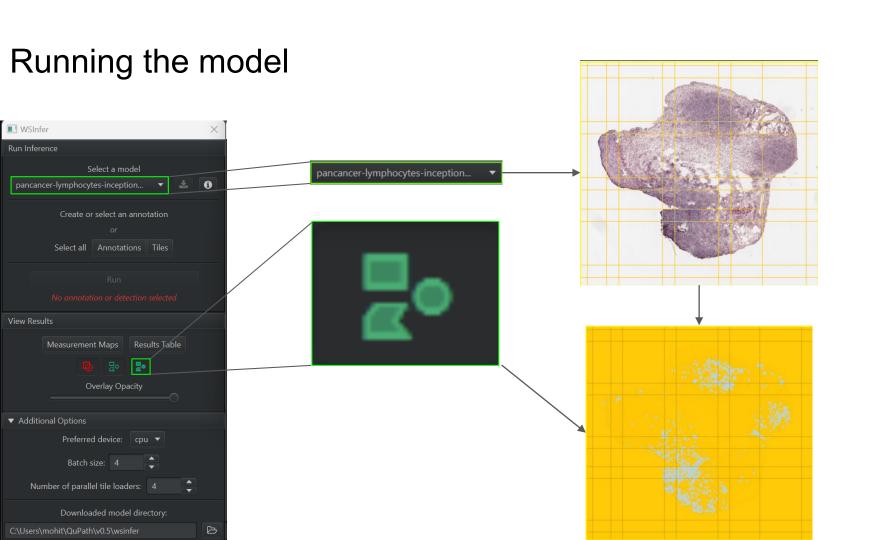


Background on WSInfer

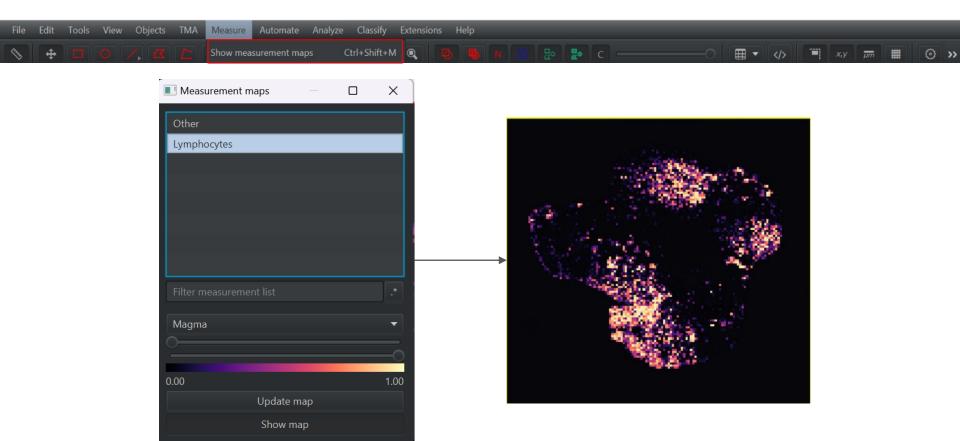


H&E G5D3 → G5D3 H&E HEATMAP Using WSInfer

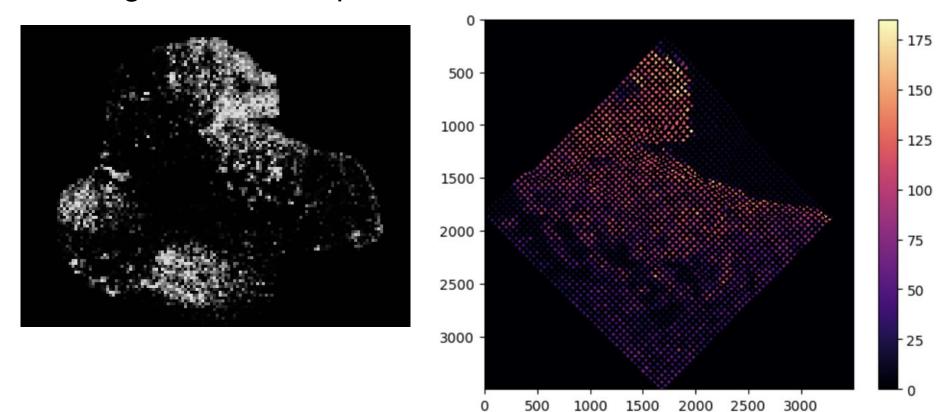




Generating the Heatmap



Plotting the WSInfer probabilities onto tixels





Future

Automating the heatmap process

Using other models to make predictions like finding a tumor or normal cell

Updating the mask to a better set of labels



Challenges

New to Python and coding in general

Learning new libraries; scikit-learn, pandas, matplotlib etc.

Our mentors



David Gibbs
Vesteinn Thorsson

Thank you

Special thanks

Shmulevich Lab Heath Lab

Chong Xia Juho Kim