Scientific Goals

CZI Pediatric Networks grants have the following overarching scientific goals:

* Generate and share data that will contribute to and establish references for organs and tissues during age windows that will clarify childhood development and maximize utility for understanding pediatric disease;
* Represent diverse ancestries in data collected, with the goal of generating references that will promote understanding of disease in populations and communities with increased incidence of childhood disease;
* Build international collaborations that promote coordinated and cohesive progress and contribute to the Human Cell Atlas;
* Identify and address shared computational or infrastructural bottlenecks, to ensure that data generated as a part of this reference can be analyzed, incorporated, and shared as a part of a global reference;
* Collect and share biospecimens, including generating and disseminating solutions for challenges associated with ancestral diversity and vulnerable status of young donors, engagement with communities and families/patients, and storing tissue for subsequent single-cell analysis; and

<https://chanzuckerberg.com/rfa/single-cell-pediatrics/>

**A Global Pediatric Cell Atlas of Nasal and Oral Mucosa**

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**ABSTRACT**

The nasopharyngeal and oral mucosa represent the initial sites of interaction with many environmental agents and microbes. Recent single-cell studies have revealed a rich diversity of epithelial and immune cell types and states within nasopharyngeal epithelium in diseases of global significance, including allergic inflammation and viral infection. Yet, beyond an accessible window into disease biology, minimally-invasive sampling of the nose and mouth in children represents a truly unique opportunity to characterize healthy mucosal epithelial and immune function worldwide. However, a comprehensive map of epithelial and immune system development across diverse ancestries and environments is lacking. To more broadly investigate the nasal and oral mucosa and understand how the normal variation present in healthy children maintains health or may inform disease, we have assembled an interdisciplinary team: unifying experts in 7 cities in 5 countries who are deeply invested in understanding the single-cell biology of the nasopharyngeal and oral mucosa in children living within our communities. Our plan aims to generate scientific and community engagement in all phases of our research to establish the foundation in Years 1 and 2 that will enable us to carefully and considerately analyze 80 pediatric participants at each site (560 total) across the age range from 1-month to 18-years of age in the next phase of our network (potential Year 3 and beyond). Our team will pilot and analyze single-cell data jointly with scientists from all locations, and share important lessons in global science, protocols and resultant data openly with the community. Ultimately, our global single-cell based characterization of the developing nasopharyngeal mucosa will reveal principles of epithelial and immune system development that will facilitate the equitable development of novel therapies for diseases of the aerodigestive tracts.

**SCIENTIFIC GOALS OF THE PROJECT**

**Motivation:** The nasopharyngeal and oral mucosa are the initial sites of interaction with many environmental agents and represent uniquely-accessible windows into **healthy,** rather than disease-adjacent, mucosal epithelial and immune function1-5. Outside of the neonatal period, respiratory disease is the leading cause of mortality for children under 5 worldwide, and environmental exposures including adolescent oral tobacco use may precipitate malignant transformation6-9 (see **Project Details: Disease Relevance**). Healthy, developmental nasopharyngeal and oral mucosa reference data on children10 from diverse locations and ancestries—reflecting global differences in susceptibility to communicable11,12 and noncommunicable13 diseases—is a critical unmet need**(Fig. 1)**. Recent single-cell and bulk transcriptomic studies by us and others have revealed unexpected complexity within nasopharyngeal/oral epithelium and associated immune cells suggesting the need for a deeper understanding of this tissue and its function in health and disease14-22**(Figs. 2, 3 and 4)**. We **hypothesize** that age, ancestry, and geographical location will strongly influence the development, differentiation, and function of mucosal epithelial and immune cell populations that regulate responses to viral, inflammatory, allergic, and toxic challenges. An unbiased and equitable single-cell RNA-sequencing (scRNA-seq) characterization of the healthy developing nasopharyngeal and oral mucosa will reveal principles of epithelial and immune system development and health around the world that will facilitate the equitable development of novel therapies23.

**Revised Goals:** We propose to establish our network and provide pilot data within a 2-year funding period. Our plan is rooted in scientific and community engagement as key enabling aspects to building a sustainable network to study the developing pediatric nasal mucosa across the globe. **(Fig. 1)**:

**Goal-1)** nucleate an international network of scientists dedicated to fostering a collaborative, equitable, and multi-disciplinary scientific and analytical environment;

**Goal-2)** recruit 140 healthy children aged 1mo-5yr, and acquire nasopharyngeal (for potential scRNA-seq) and buccal (for SNP-based demultiplexing) swabs, through engaging with interested families of diverse ancestry and socioeconomic development in 7 cities in 5 countries;

**Goal-3)** begin to establish the clinical, technical, and computational platforms to equitably generate an scRNA-seq global atlas of the nasopharynx from children (n=5-10 sequenced participants per site by end of Year 2) and the ~~oral cavity of adolescents (n=0)~~;

**Goal-4)** deeply analyze and annotate the cell types, subsets, and states present in the nasal and oral mucosa, and provide preliminary evidence for how the co-variates of ~~age~~, location, and ancestry influence cellular composition and phenotypes;

**Goal-5)** deploy/train scRNA-seq experimental methods, share data, and perform integrative analyses with other CZI Pediatrics and broader programs.

**Goal-1)** Our network is designed to ensure strong team science**(Fig. 1)**. Our team is composed of 11 co-PIs, welcoming new members to an ongoing collaborative core15,23, with broad expertise including community-engaged researchers (n=7), pediatricians (n=4), single-cell biologists (n=4) and computational biologists (n=4). We have carefully integrated input from the extended scientific groups each co-PI represents to arrive at the current proposal; reinforcing our regular interactions. We will interact through bi-weekly zoom meetings amongst co-PIs, co-Is and trainees, with a rotating focus on community engagement, sample acquisition, single-cell capture, data analysis/sharing, and publications. We have established a shared Google Drive and github for sharing protocols and best practices, and a Slack channel where members from the network can interact in real time. We will deploy our established capacity24,25 of training and enabling scRNA-seq capture globally to all sites during the scRNA-seq pilot phase (0-12 months). All resultant sequencing data and cell-by-gene matrices will be harmonized through data processing and normalization pipelines on a password-controlled Google Terra repository and a cellxgene virtual machine instance for scientists from all sites to jointly analyze scRNA-seq data.

**Goal-2)** All sites have demonstrated capacity for recruitment of pediatric participants and biobanking samples, including swab-based studies8,9,13,26-29. We will recruit healthy children and engage their families by leveraging expertise available at all sites in effective community engagement including discussion regarding the importance of medical research. We will capture self-reported ancestry (race/ethnicity), social determinants of health (e.g. food security), potential environmental exposures of significance (e.g. household smoking status), and history of allergic phenomena (food allergy, seasonal rhinitis, or mild intermittent asthma). Exclusion criteria will be standardized and include acute respiratory illness, current antibiotic usage, premature birth, persistent asthma, chronic lung disease, autoimmune disease, sickle cell anemia, immunodeficiency, and history of malignancy. Based on our recent and ongoing work profiling adult nasopharyngeal cells15, we will sample and viably cryopreserve nasopharyngeal ~~and buccal swabs~~ from 20 children spanning 2 age-brackets (1 month-2 years(infants), 2-5 years(young child), ~~5-12 years(child) and 12-18 years(adolescent)~~) for a total of 20 participants and 20 potential scRNA-seq samples per site. We will also take one additional buccal swab for immediate RNA preservation and bulk RNA-seq. We have validated that our cryopreservation pipeline does not eliminate any cell types found in fresh healthy nasal swabs, and furthermore allows us to resolve disease-specific biology with ~15 samples per group15. In Boston, MA, we will perform further extension of our fresh vs. frozen comparison (n=10) and share this as a resource with CZI Pediatric networks. This sampling strategy allows for single-cell processing and capture efficiencies by batching samples and demultiplexing based on natural genetic variation30,31. In the current initial stage of the study, we will profile nasopharyngeal swabs (n=5-to-10) swabs from each site by scRNA-seq, with the capacity to scale based on our tiered **Tissue Resource**. Healthy participants representative of their communities (**Ancestral Diversity Table**) will be recruited during well-child visits, vaccination clinics, household visits, and/or emergency visits at 7 sites in 5 countries:

* **Boston, MA, USA**
* **Chelsea, MA, USA**
* **Dhaka, Bangladesh**
* **Jackson, MS, USA**
* **Kolkata, India**
* **Nassau, The Bahamas**
* **Serrekunda, The Gambia**

**Goal-3)** We strongly believe that the pursuit of scientific knowledge is a human right32 and should be equitably distributed worldwide23. All participating sites have demonstrated expertise in conducting transcriptomic studies**(Figs. 2-5)** and/or have established a plan to enhance capacity. Scientists in each city will perform dissociation of cells15 from nasopharyngeal swabs and massively-parallel scRNA-seq capture by either Seq-Well S3 and 10X Genomics 3’ V3.1. Due to the cost-effectiveness and rapid deployment of Seq-Well, which requires limited peripherals, we will enable local single-cell capture and library preparation capacity at all sites through the sharing of Seq-Well devices/reagents and on-site training, as demonstrated previously. For sites capable of running 10X, each site will select the most appropriate approach, given personnel/experimental constraints. These techniques are comparable in resolving matched cell types, subsets and states in direct comparison studies24,33. Seq-Well arrays will be loaded with individual participant samples. 10X Genomics channels will be loaded with three participant samples and SNP-based demultiplexing (jointly-collected bulk RNA-seq from additional oral swab) will be employed; as shown previously30,31 and in ongoing projects in our laboratories**(Fig. 6)**. In order to ensure data interoperability, both within our network and with other CZI-funded projects, we will provide experimentally-driven integration anchors by performing matched Seq-Well and 10X profiling on previously collected reference nasal swabs at one site33,34**(Goal-5)**. Generating this reference data on two platforms is essential for CZI Networks seeking to build global references, as technologies like 10X are inaccessible to many scientists. We have already carefully considered optimal workflows at all sites accounting for current clinical and basic research workflows to arrive at the current budgeted workplan **(Budgets+LoS)**. To ensure rigorous data collection, all projects will have a 1 year pilot phase to fully vet the nasal swabs-to-single-cell capture and library generation/sequencing pipelines before selecting either the Seq-Well S3 or 10X pipeline: fully adopting optimized methodology for the rest of the study. We will ensure that platform effects do not drive or confound biological data interpretation by statistically testing reproducible features35. Single-cells will be sequenced to a depth of 40,000 reads/cell on Illumina NextSeq or NovaSeq sequencers in Boston, Dhaka, Serrekunda, or Kolkata.

**Goal-4)** We will jointly analyze and annotate the cell types and states present in the nasopharyngeal/oral samples collected and sequenced at all sites. These analyses will be carried out in the Google Terra environment and will be led by computational biologists and experimentalists at all sites in order to help synergize data with collective expertise. Based on our previous studies, we anticipate that nasopharyngeal swabs will allow us to resolve the following major epithelial cell subsets: basal, secretory, goblet, ciliated, deuterosomal, ionocytes, enteroendocrine and squamous cells15,17,18. We will also capture the following immune cell subsets: T cells, B cells, macrophages, dendritic cells and mast cells**(Figs. 2, 3 and 4)**. We anticipate buccal swabs will yield similar overarching cell types based on published data36,37 and our own scRNA-seq data on oral cancer samples and flow cytometry on buccal swabs**(Fig. 5)**. We will analyze data to generate consensus markers, ~~as well as location- (n=80/site) and age-specific (n=140/bracket) marker gene lists,~~ for all cell subsets. We also anticipate based on the estimated scale of the dataset (0.5 to 1 million high-quality cells) generated that we will resolve novel cell subsets and states, along with differences in dynamic epithelial differentiation trajectories, upstream drivers, and predicted cell-cell interactions15,38-40. As ~30% of healthy children have a detectable asymptomatic viral infection when sampled**(Fig. 4)**, we will leverage our recent metatranscriptomic pipeline for scRNA-seq data to mine for “environmentally-present” viruses worldwide and compare subgroups based on this exposure category41. We will utilize covariates of age, gender, location, platform and ancestry for mixed-effects differential expression models to identify correlates with specific cell types and states and individual genes42. We will host quarterly hackathons in addition to regular lab-meeting style presentations (**Goal-1**)—focused on cell type/subset annotations and specific analytical techniques—with participation from all sites.

**Goal-5)** We will share data using our global health portal (Alexandria), CZI cellxgene, and HCA DCP, as we have done for other studies15,17,22. Through these methods, we will seek to leverage and grow interactions with other CZI Pediatric networks including novel ways of cross-referencing data through user-curated gene lists in other networks. We also propose a specific learning opportunity where we will run a workshop from barrier tissue cells-to-sequence in India open to CZI+HCA members to learn how to operate Seq-Well and 10X23. Furthermore, we will use this opportunity to generate the key reference data set (10x and Seq-Well anchor-gene data set from n=10 matched samples) that will help other studies using multiple methods rigorously compare data beyond computational integration. We will also develop graphical material and courses tailored to the families and participant age groups (middle school and older; **LoS**) at all sites to teach them about the principles of single-cell biology, and why understanding the nose and mouth is an important undertaking in the context of diseases that affect these tissues and the airways. Given the critical importance of language, we will disseminate material in the predominant local written language (**Community Engagement**).

**Benefit from CZI Pediatric networks**: We anticipate that CZI networks will contribute data from other mucosal sites including the intestine and lung. Developing methodology to compare findings between these tissues and the nasopharynx could reveal universal principles of mucosal development in children, as well as highlight important tissue-specific variation10. While we propose an ambitious cohort size for an scRNA-seq study, to answer questions at epidemiological scale, we will need to work together with other groups sampling these tissues to further scale numbers, further diversity, and address critical determinants of health such as social, climatic and environmental factors. This will require collective efforts across multiple networks profiling children in other locations.

**Timeline for Year 1 to 2 to set up Year 3 and Future Years:**

**Year 1**:

* Develop detailed community engagement plan at each site, full team review, and implementation.
* Validate sample collection process, storage, and resultant cell quality across all sites.
* Cross-platform training and comparison of 10X and Seq-Well single-cell capture and library preparation in India. This resource will facilitate data integration for this and other CZI-funded teams.
* Optimization of single-cell capture and library construction at each site. This will expand single-cell sequencing capacity in Jackson, Kolkata, Serrekunda, Dhaka, and Nassau.
* Recruit and biobank first 20 children at each site.
* Develop and implement data storage, sharing, and team analysis plan on pilot data.

**Year 2**:

* Recruit and biobank additional 60 children at each site (where capacity allows).
* Reduction in numbers: Perform single-cell capture, library preparation and sequencing for 5 to 10 participant samples as a pilot, per site, on chosen platform.
* Perform bulk RNA-seq to obtain reference transcriptomes and SNP-based data for demultiplexing.
* Pre-print posted to medRxiv and data to cellxgene describing cohort and sharing short-term analyses on 35 to 70 samples total.
* Interim dissemination of raw and processed data to other CZI-Pediatrics Networks to gain analytical power.
* Teaching in local middle and high schools.

**Potential Year 3**:

* Year 2 to 3 shift: Perform single-cell capture, library preparation and sequencing up to 25 participant samples per site
* Continued biobanking of samples at sites as capacity/community interest allows.
* Deep analysis and annotation of cell types, subsets and states present in the nasal and oral mucosa.
* Analysis of how co-variates of age, location and ancestry influence composition and state internally and with other CZI-Pediatrics Networks.
* Biological interpretations, manuscript preparations, data dissemination, and integration with data from other CZI-funded teams.

**Plans for Year 4 and Beyond:**

* Identify additional funding to support the continued working together for the network to biobank samples, continue to build infrastructure, continue community engagement, and continue joint analytical efforts.
* Identify additional funding to power single-cell capture, library preparation and sequencing for all 100 participant samples (80 nasopharyngeal, 20 buccal) per site for a total of 700 samples from 560 participants.

**TOOLS AND RESOURCES**

We have developed and shared via protocols.io a nasopharyngeal cryopreservation and scRNA-seq pipeline that is amenable for this and other studies15. We will continue to optimize this protocol through our work and share updates. Our team has pioneered the development and improvement of the cost-effective scRNA-seq Seq-Well platform which has been deployed in multiple countries worldwide24,25. Through this mechanism, we plan to enable Dhaka, Nassau, and Serrekunda to become full Seq-Well processing sites for this study, and to run a training session in India to enable future studies where other CZI programs with Asian hubs could join. Furthermore, we have deep expertise in studying the nasopharyngeal mucosa and engagement with the HCA community22. Highlights from our own studies and those of our colleagues using nasopharyngeal sampling include the reduction in epithelial cellular diversity and discovery of allergic inflammatory memory in chronic rhinosinusitis, novel epithelial cellular states in asthmatic individuals, the identification of SARS-CoV-2 viral-positive cells in individuals with COVID-1914-22. We will use this expertise to rapidly generate draft atlases of the pediatric nasopharyngeal mucosa. Furthermore, we will hope to leverage novel developments in cellxgene for automated cell type annotation, custom gene scoring, and ability to “gate” on specific cell types to ask targeted questions across our cohort and others.

**TISSUE RESOURCES**

Many current studies of mucosal barrier tissues in pediatric patients focus on disease, disease-adjacent, or symptomatic sampling rather than healthy tissue due to the ethical principle of avoiding unnecessary risk to healthy children. Further, advanced endoscopic procedures required to obtain biopsies of mucosal tissue are simply not performed on children in many regions of the world. Therefore, the non-invasive approach to obtain samples proposed here using nasopharyngeal and oral swabs is ideal for understanding mucosal **health** due to its low-risk and now common acceptance in society as a method for SARS-CoV-2 testing. Here we propose to prospectively collect nasopharyngeal/buccal swabs from 80 children across 4 age brackets at each of 7 sites. We have already biobanked swabs for ongoing work of diseased tissue at 4 sites, establishing feasibility. In this current budget, we propose to generate 100 single-cell sequenced samples in our initial budget amounting to 80 nasopharyngeal (where we have extensive preliminary data) and 20 buccal (exploratory adolescent) swabs at each site. However, due to the cryopreservation and batched-processing approach, we can tier these numbers accordingly (**Budget**), for example beginning with specific age brackets. Furthermore, it is quite likely based on the proposed success of our community engagement plans that we will recruit and biobank considerably more than 80 participants at each site over three years. In this event, further nasopharyngeal swabs may be available for orthogonal validation assays, or to share with other CZI Pediatric groups based on their expertise. All data we generate will be shared with the CZI and broader scientific community.

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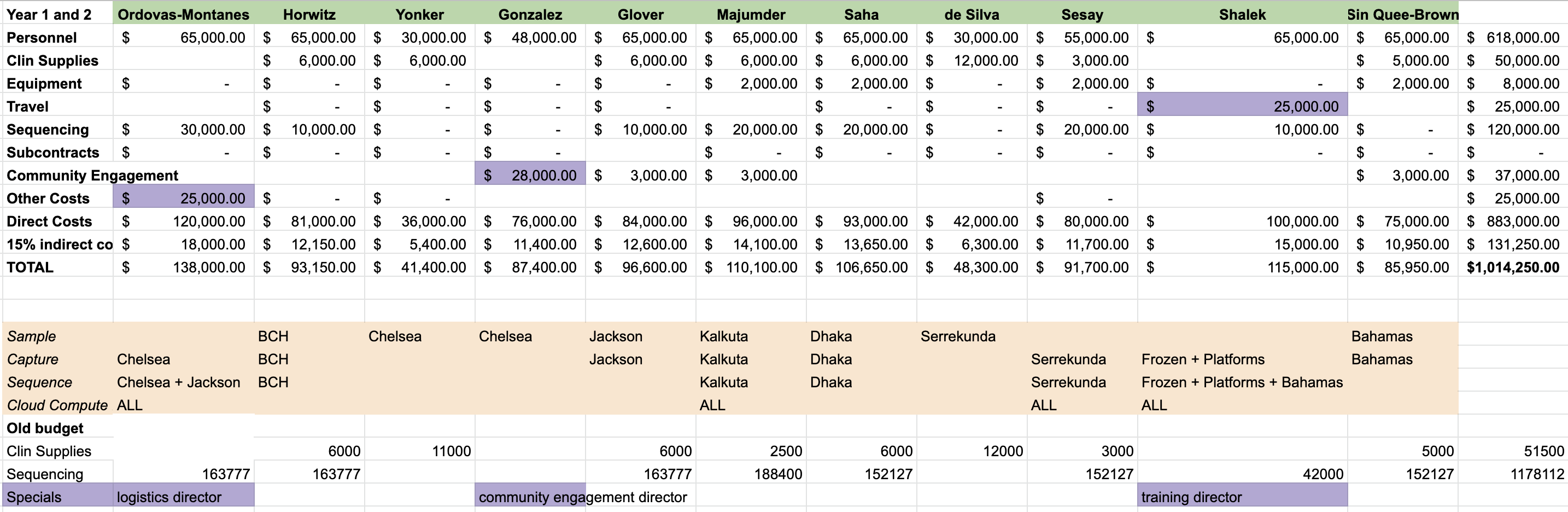
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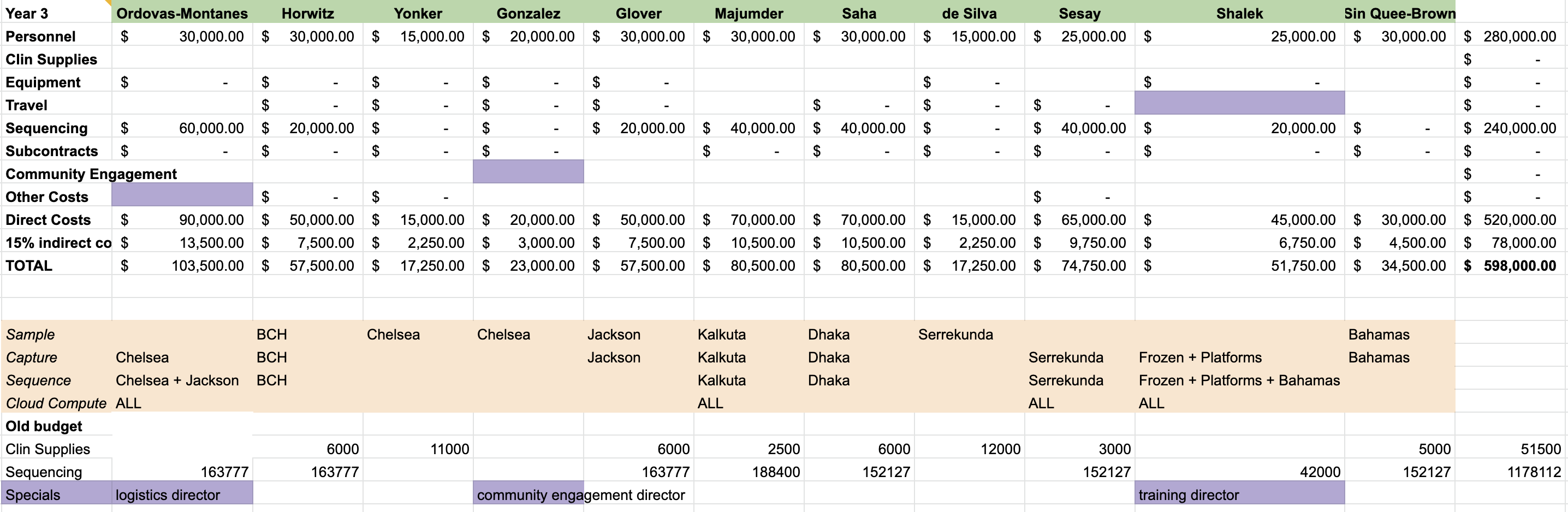
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**Year 1 and 2 Budget**



**Year 3 Potential Ask**

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