

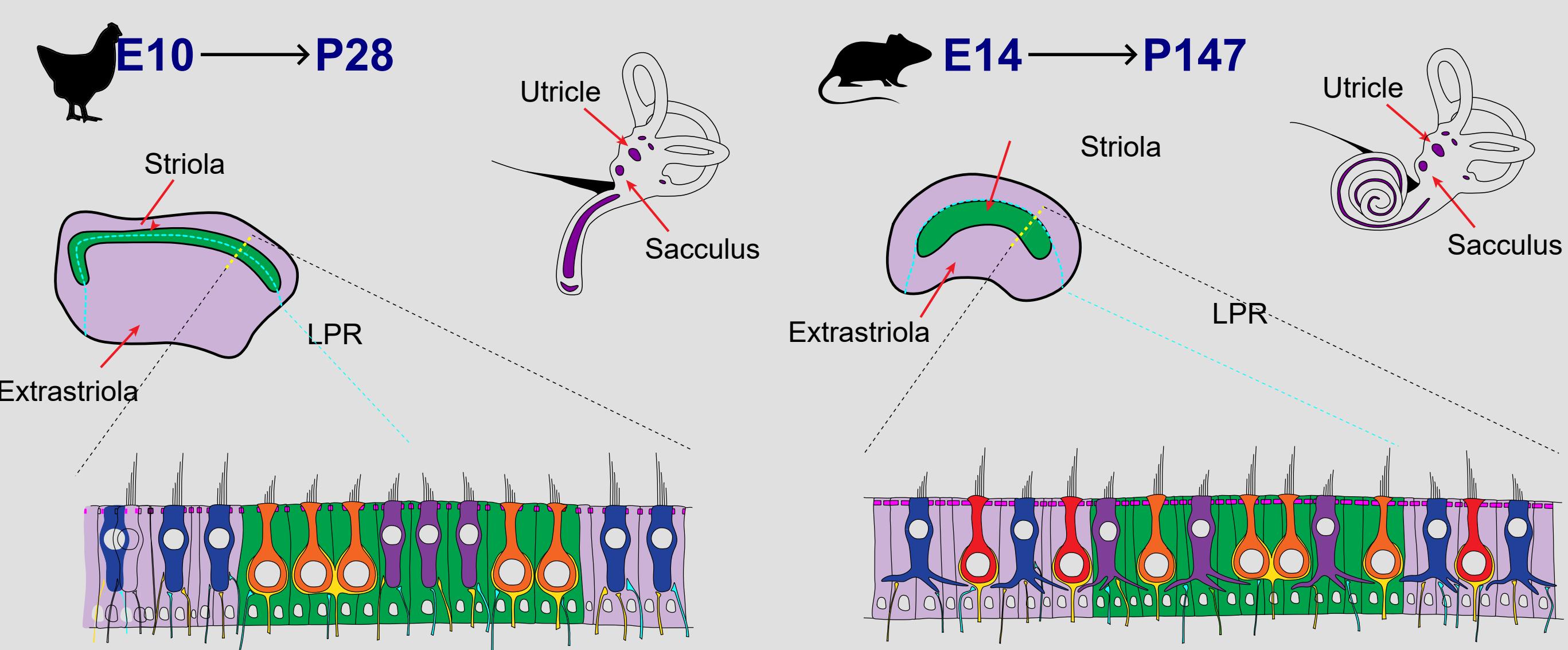
Non-linear dimensionality reduction identifies gene expression programmes relevant to hair cell regeneration in the inner ear

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Biological context



The vertebrate inner ear facilitates perception of sound, balance, and motion through the action of mechanosensory hair cells (HCs).

HCs can be regenerated through cell division and/or transdifferentiation of supporting cells (SCs) throughout life in birds. However, mammals retain only a marginal capacity to regenerate HCs postnatally.

Hypothesis: Gene expression programmes governing regenerative capacity differ between species and across maturation.

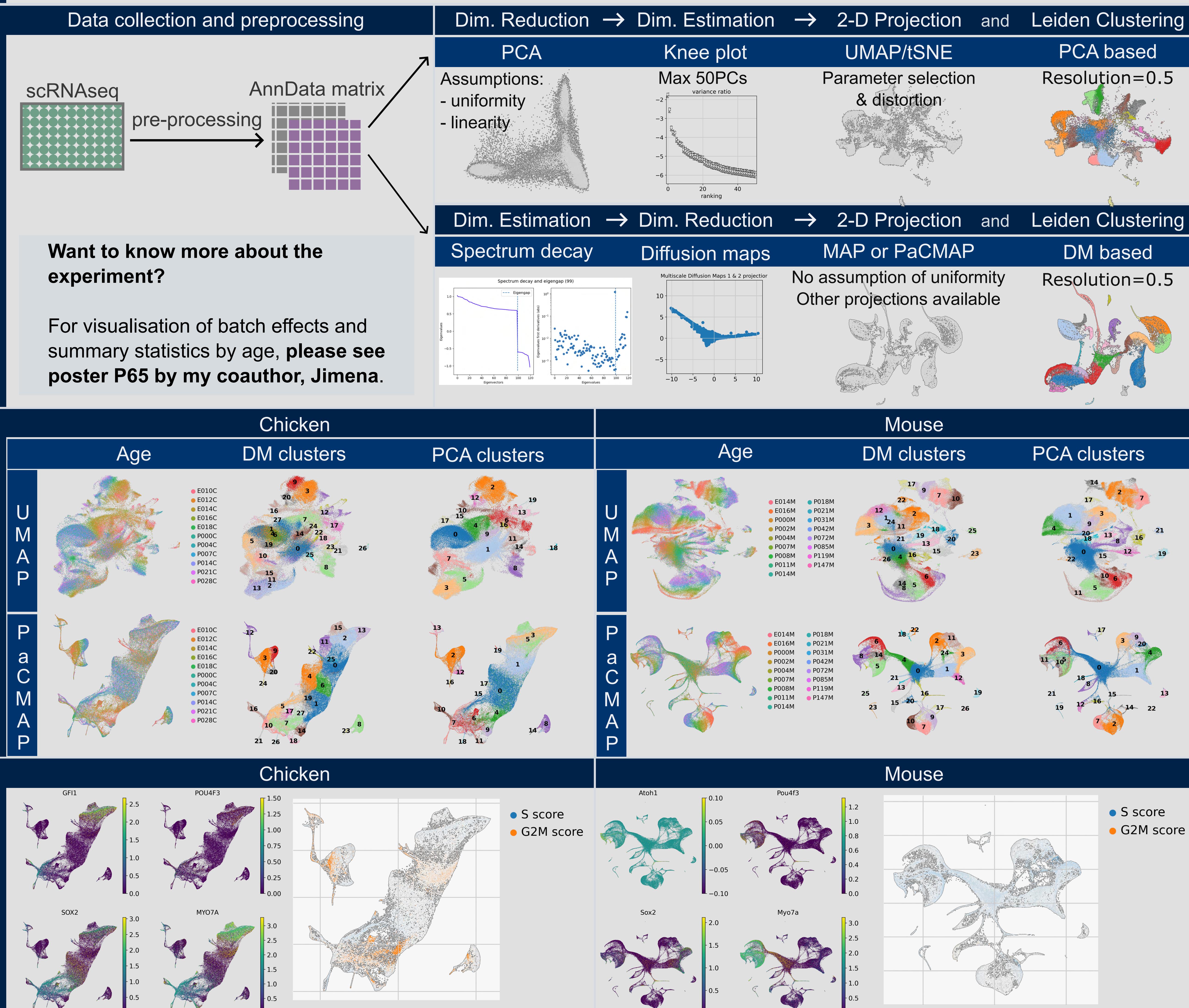
Aim: Identify subtypes of HCs and SCs in mouse and chick utricle samples and their gene expression profiles across maturation.

Workflow comparison: Linear (PCA) vs. Non-linear (DM with Topometry)

Comparing clustering in chick & mouse datasets

Cell cycle & differentiation

Defining mouse postnatal cell types



References



Sidarta-Oliveira, D. & Velloso, L.A. (2022) 'TopOMetry systematically learns and evaluates the latent dimensions of single-cell atlases', *bioRxiv*.



Ask me anything! ☺
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Lipovsek, M. (2024) 'Comparative biology of the amniote vestibular utricle', *Hearing Research*.

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