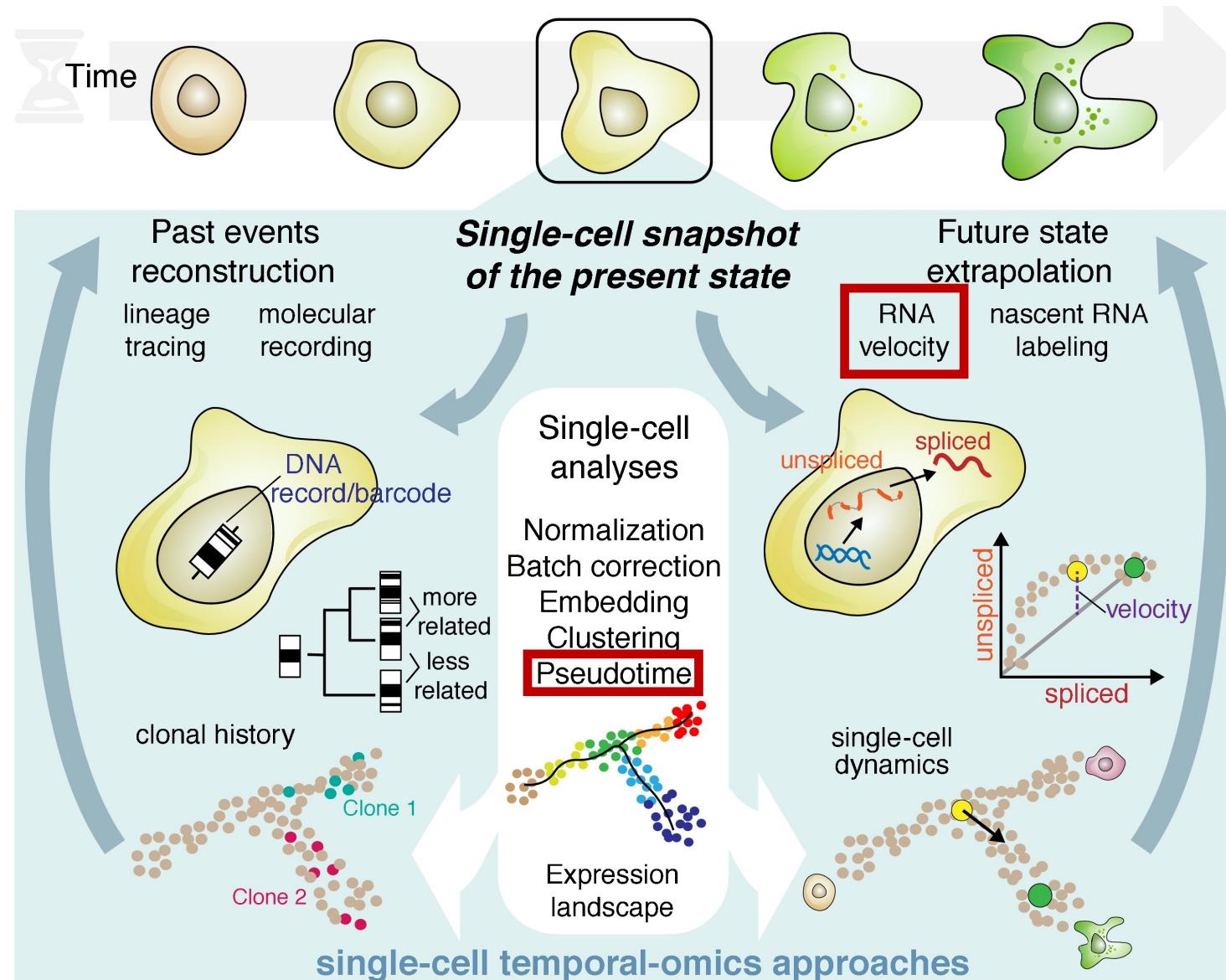


# **RNA velocity**

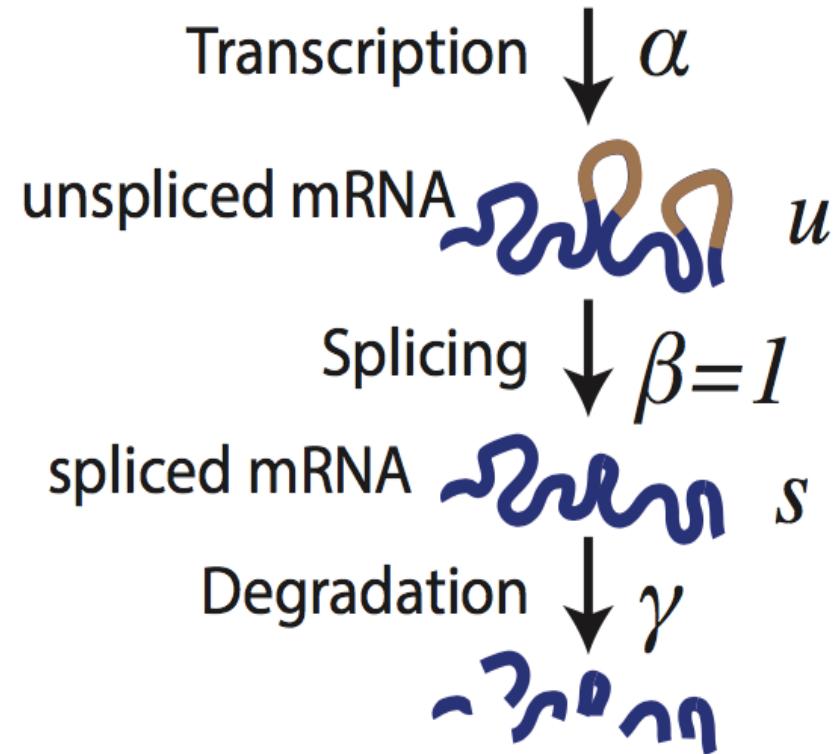
Single Cell Transcriptomics in Python

Alex Lederer

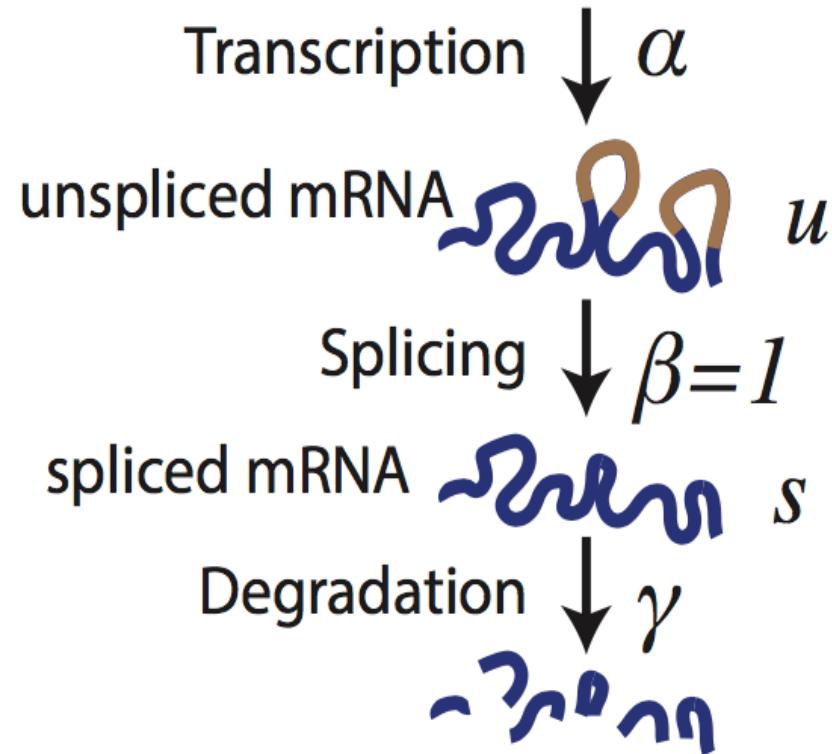
# Emergence of single-cell temporal-omics approaches



# RNA velocity can be estimated from RNA metabolism

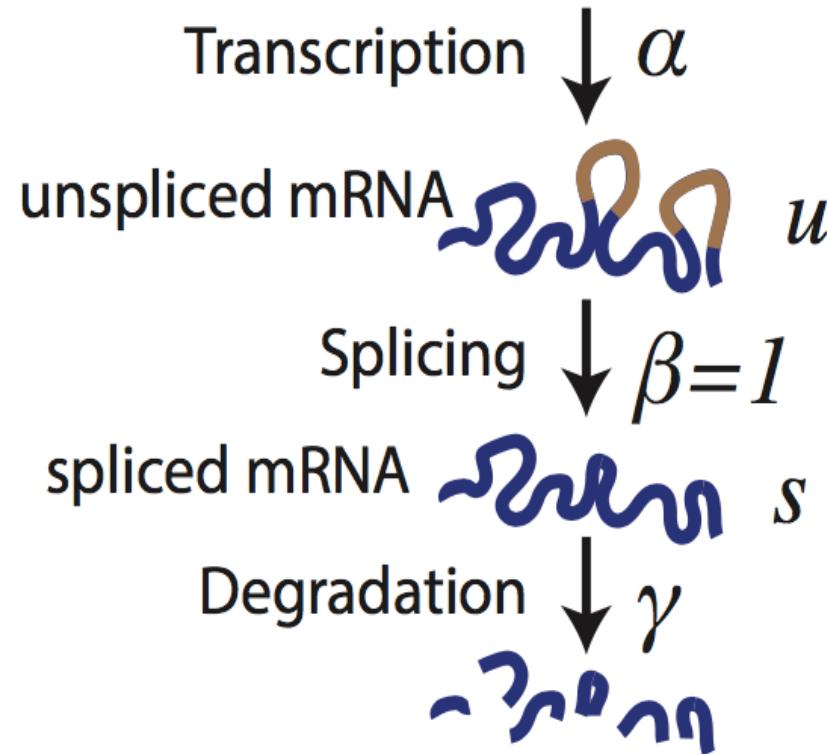


# RNA velocity can be estimated from RNA metabolism



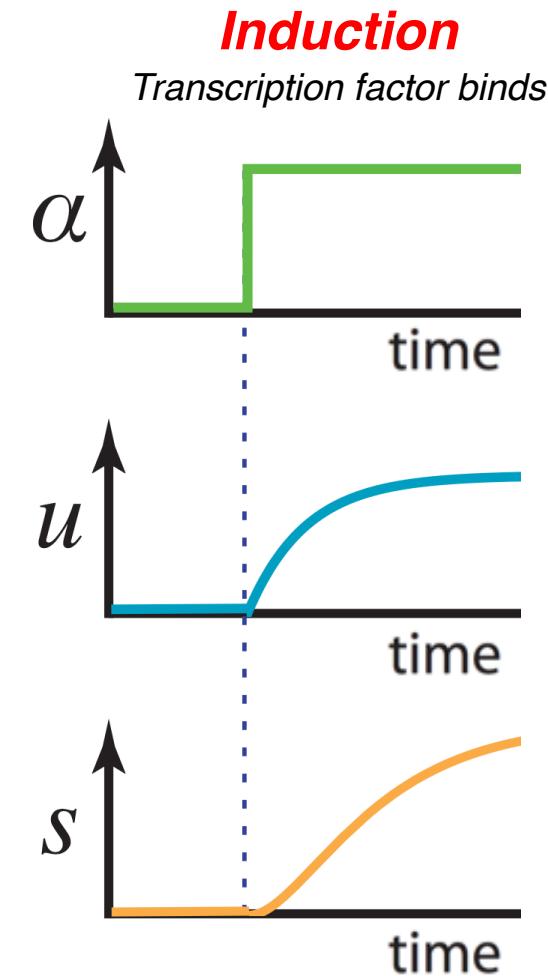
$$\frac{du}{dt} = \alpha - \beta u \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = \beta u - \gamma s$$

# RNA velocity can be estimated from RNA metabolism

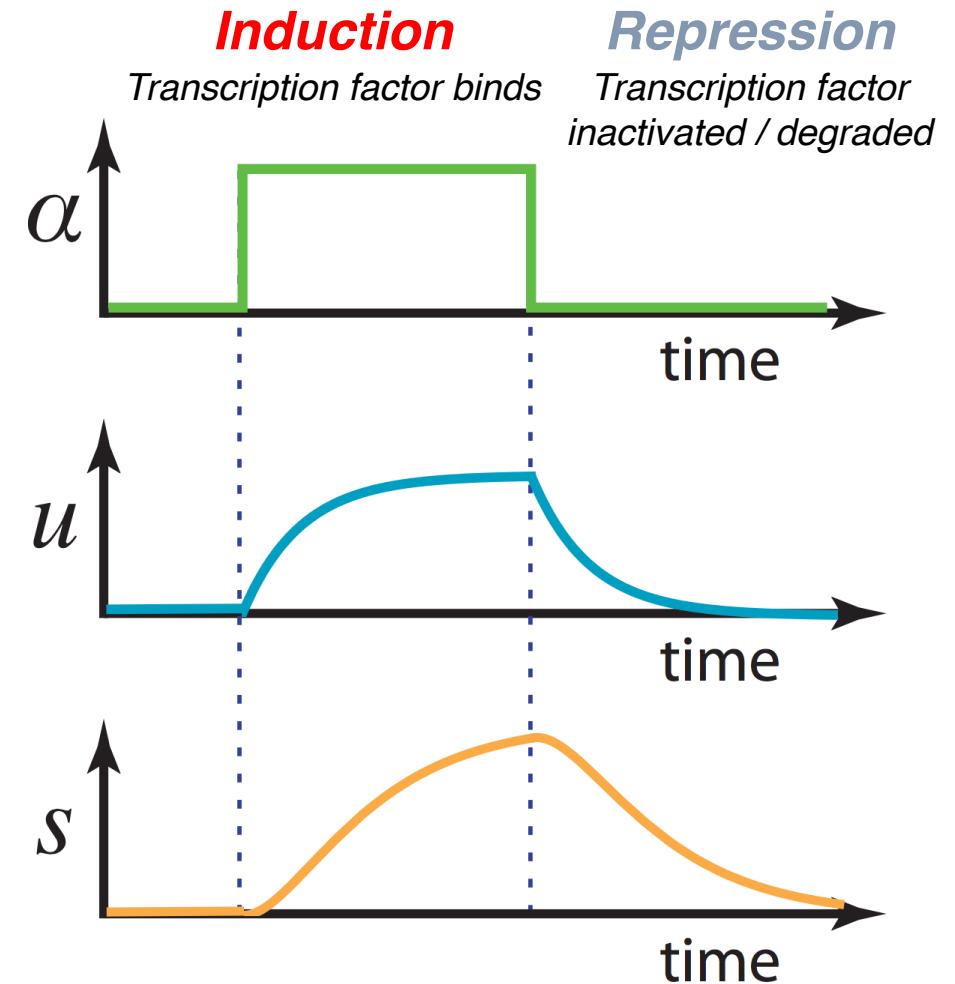
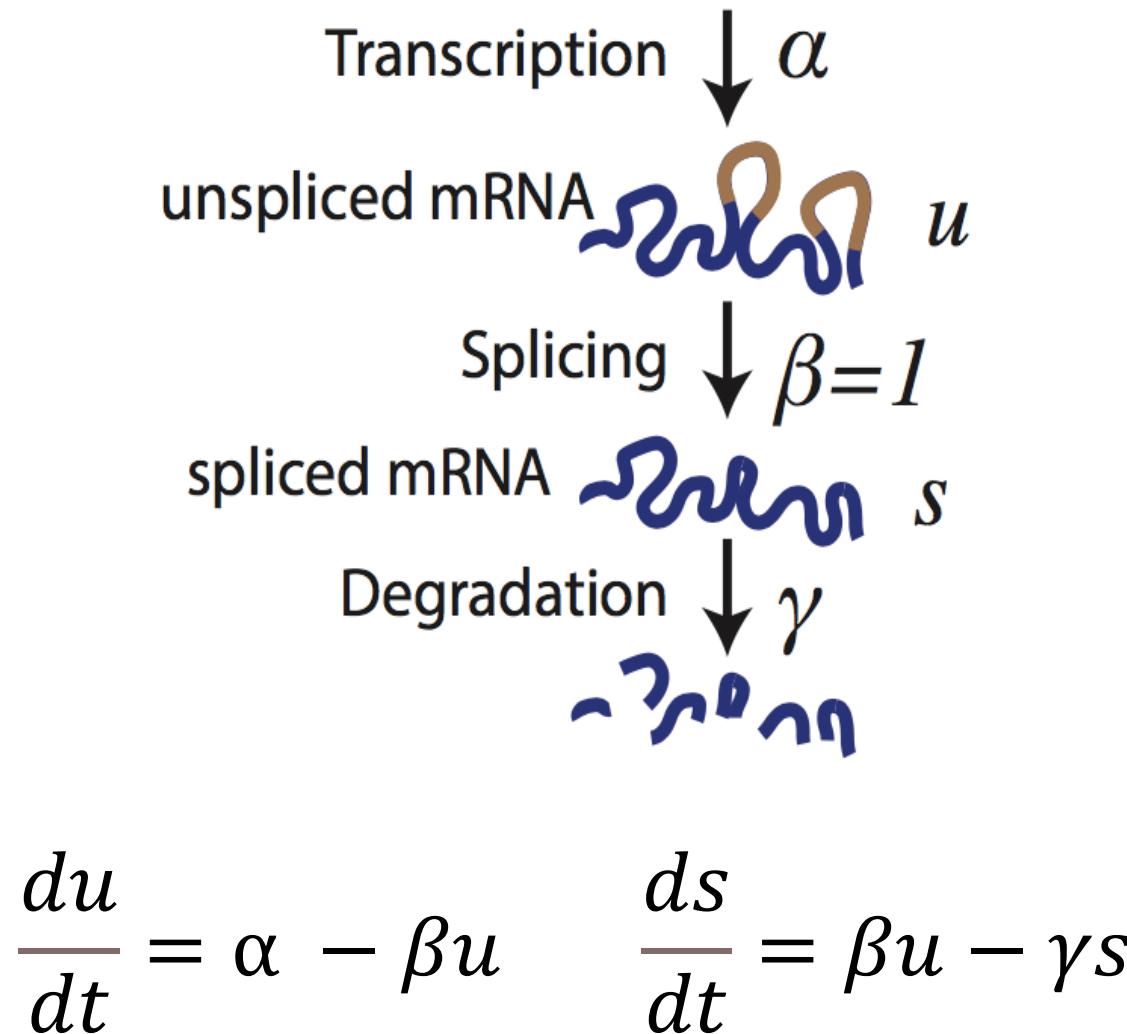


$$\frac{du}{dt} = \alpha - \beta u$$

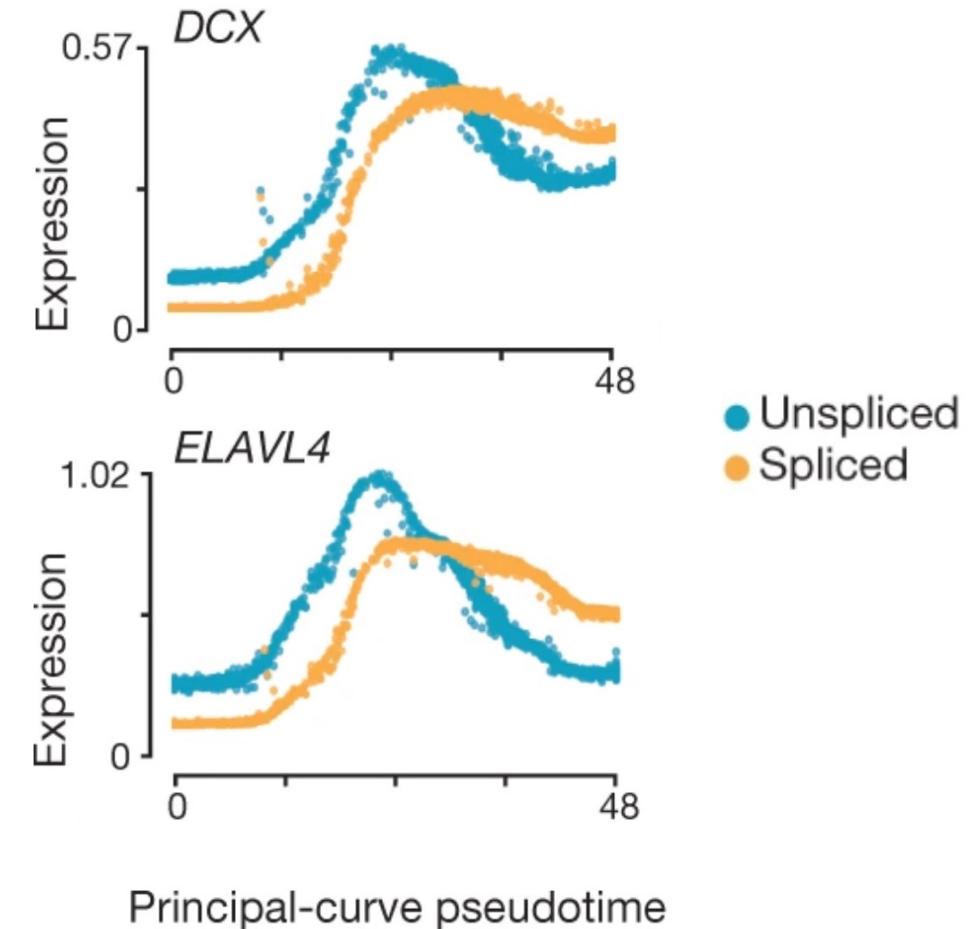
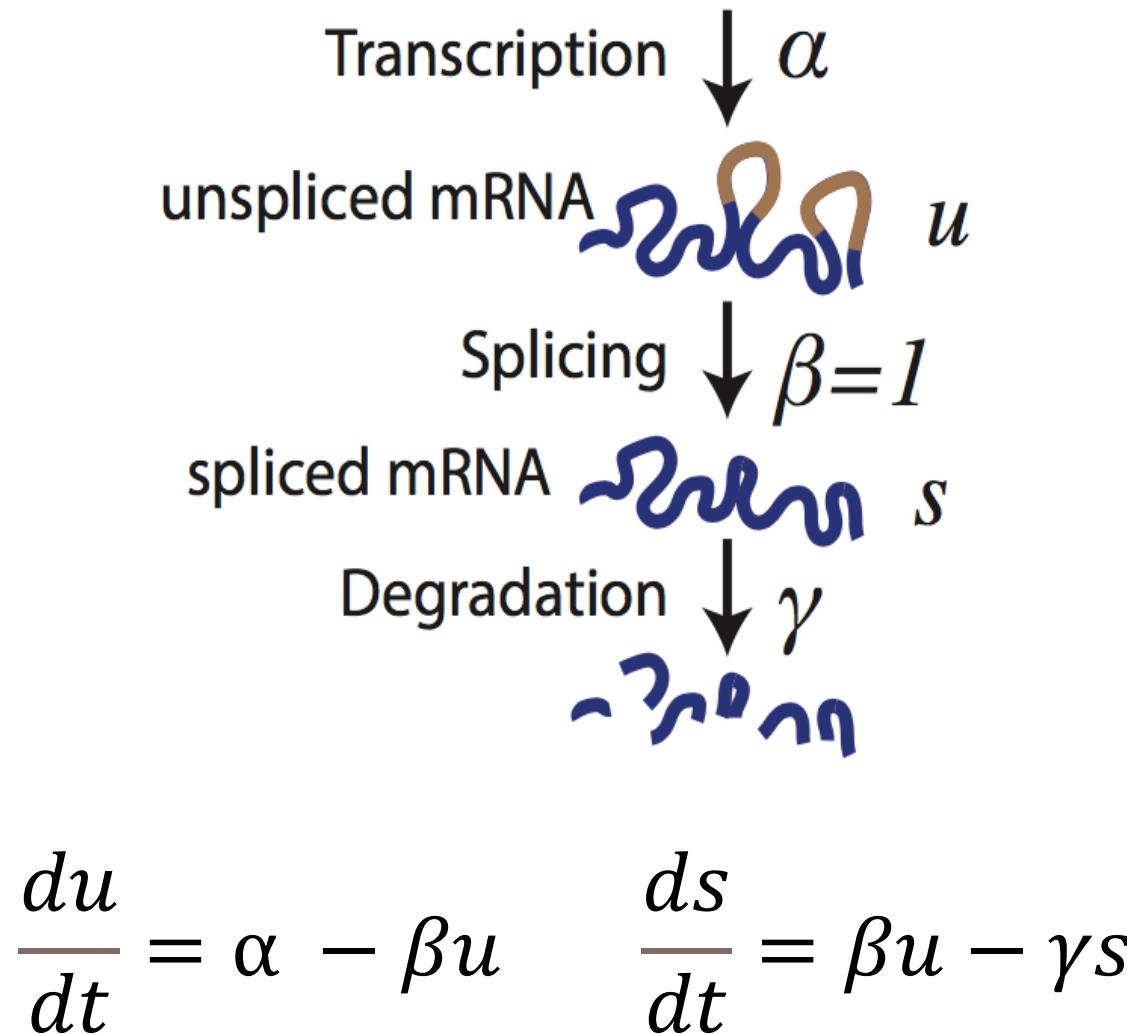
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \beta u - \gamma s$$



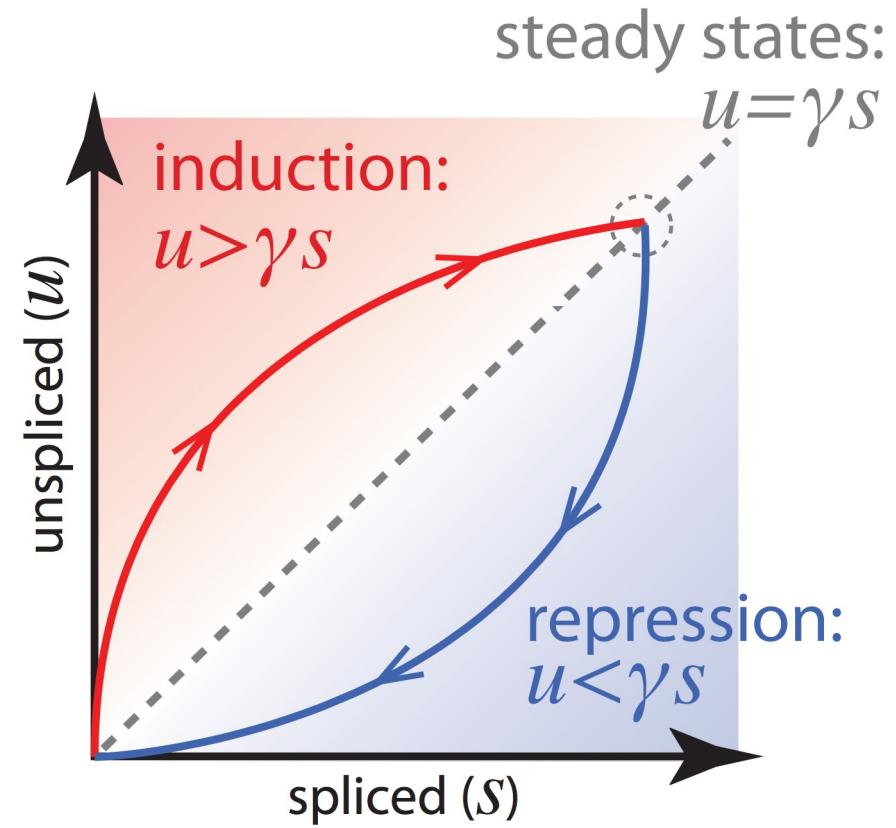
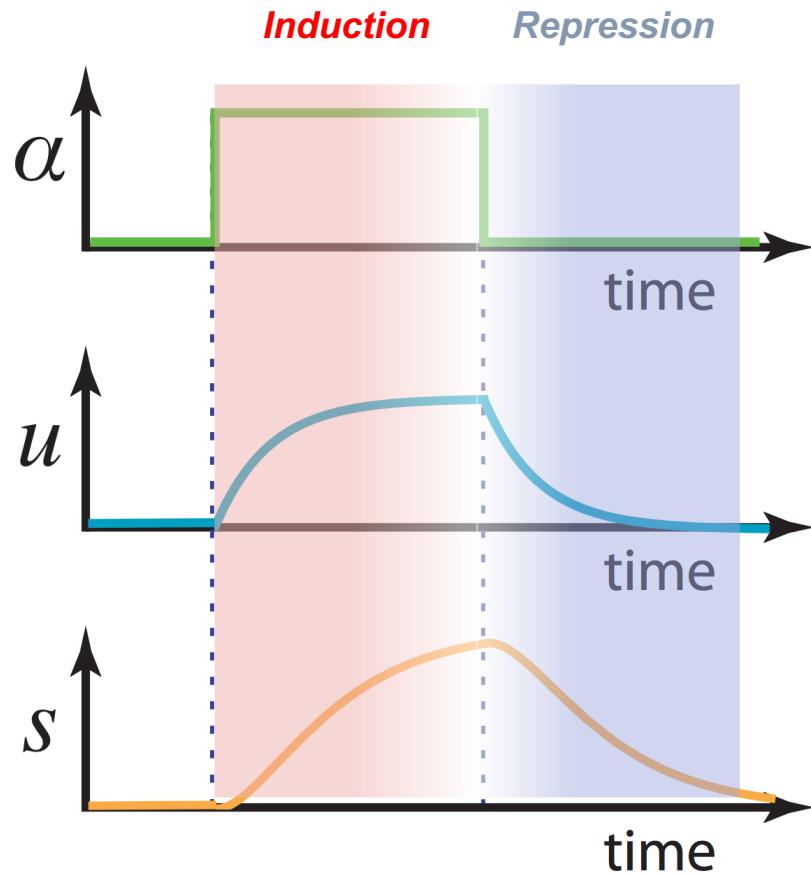
# RNA velocity can be estimated from RNA metabolism



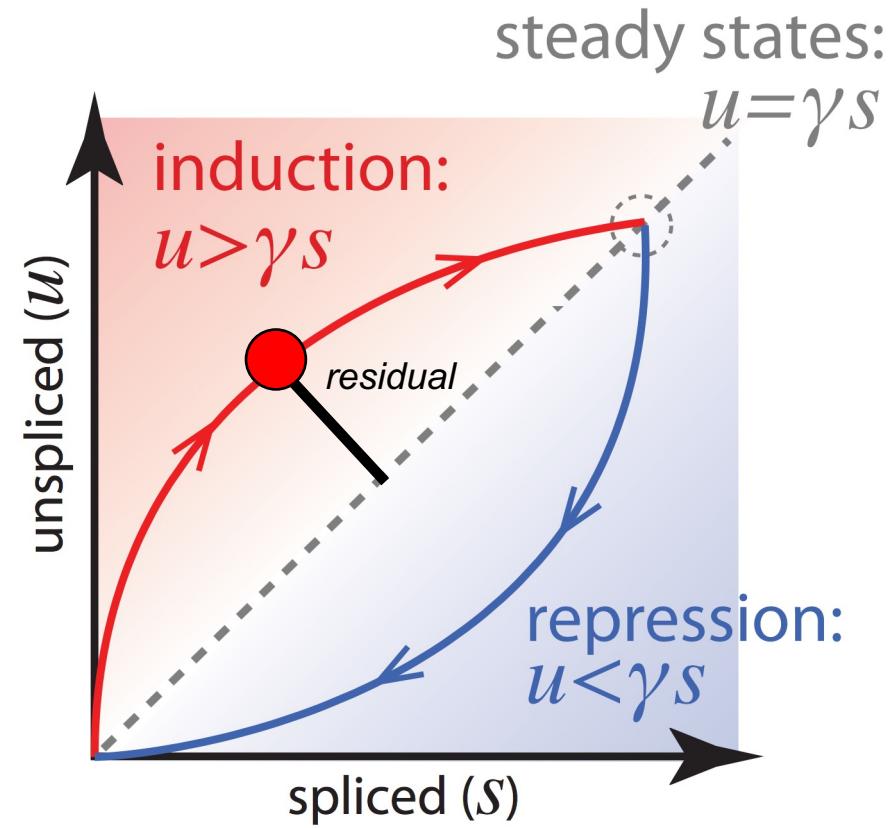
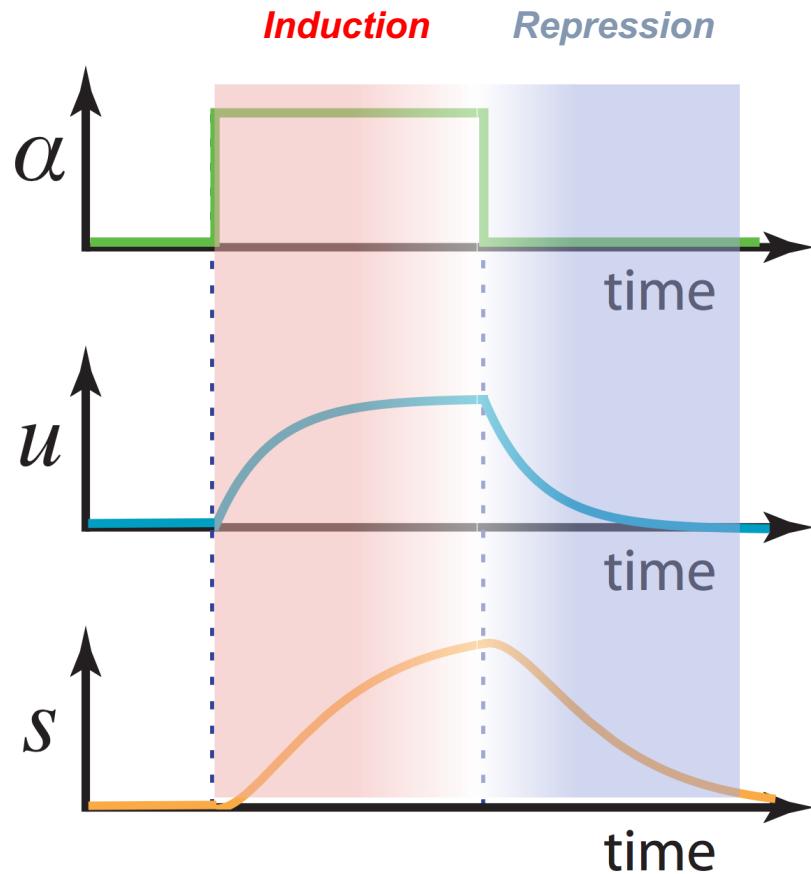
# RNA velocity can be estimated from RNA metabolism



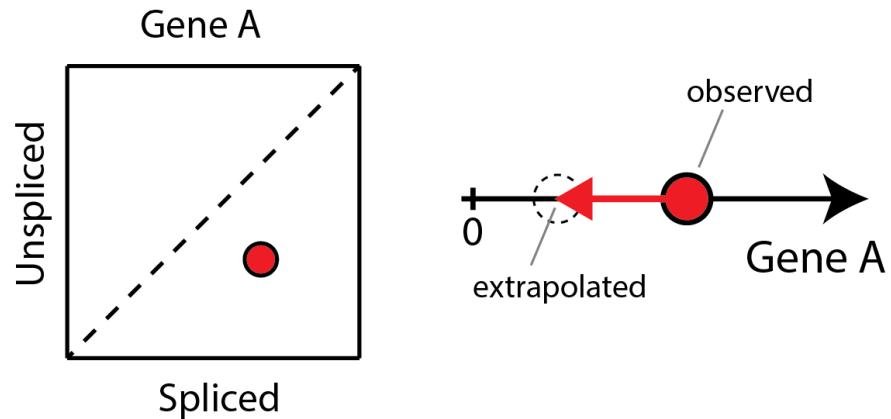
# Phase portraits show changes to relative unsPLICED and sPLICED RNA abundances



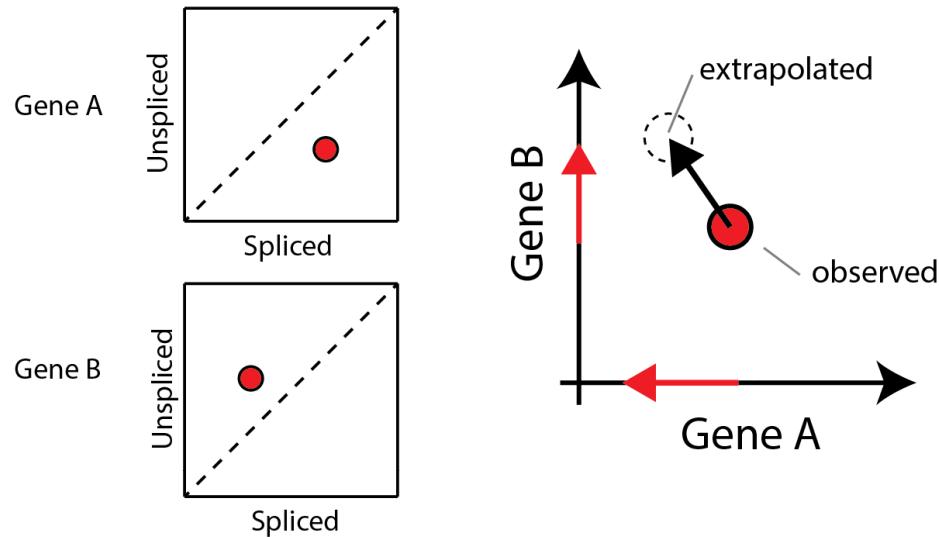
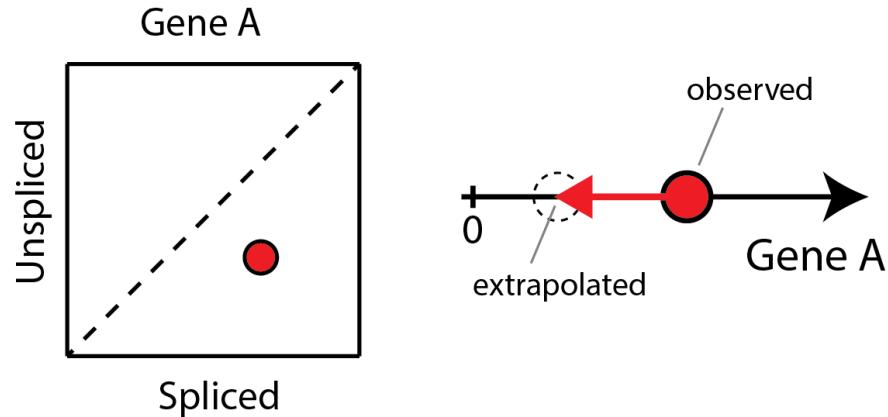
# Phase portraits show changes to relative unsPLICED and sPLICED RNA abundances



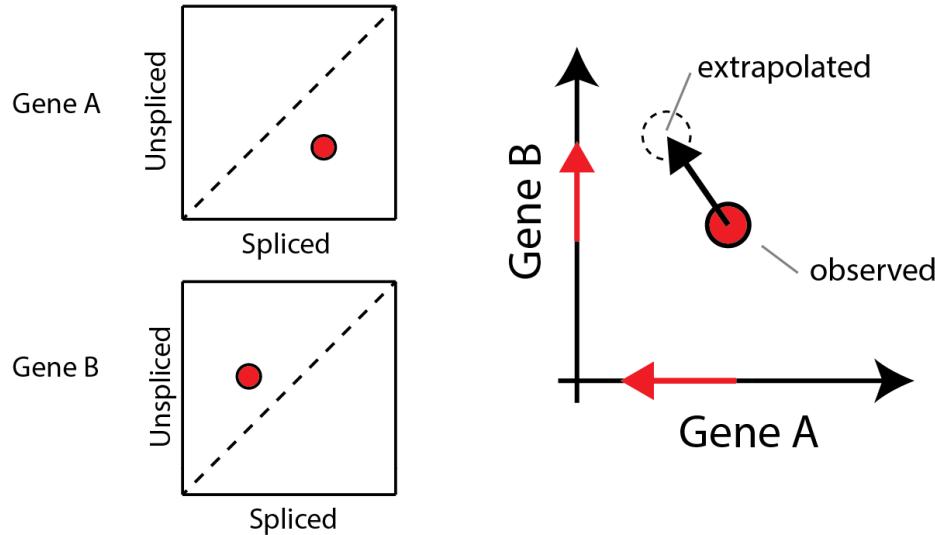
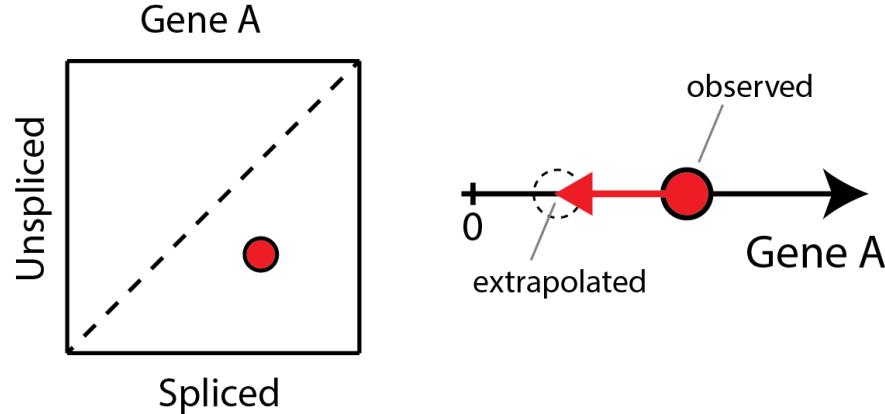
# RNA velocity is a gene-specific estimate



# RNA velocity is a gene-specific estimate

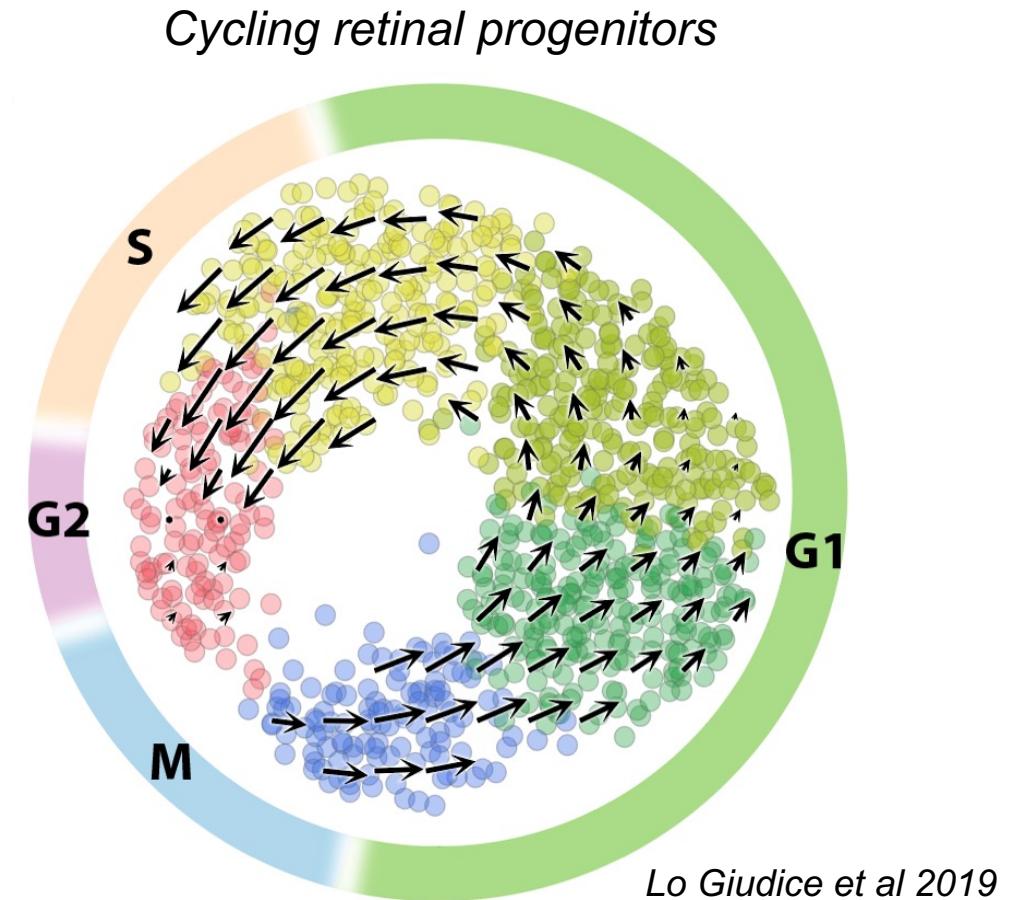
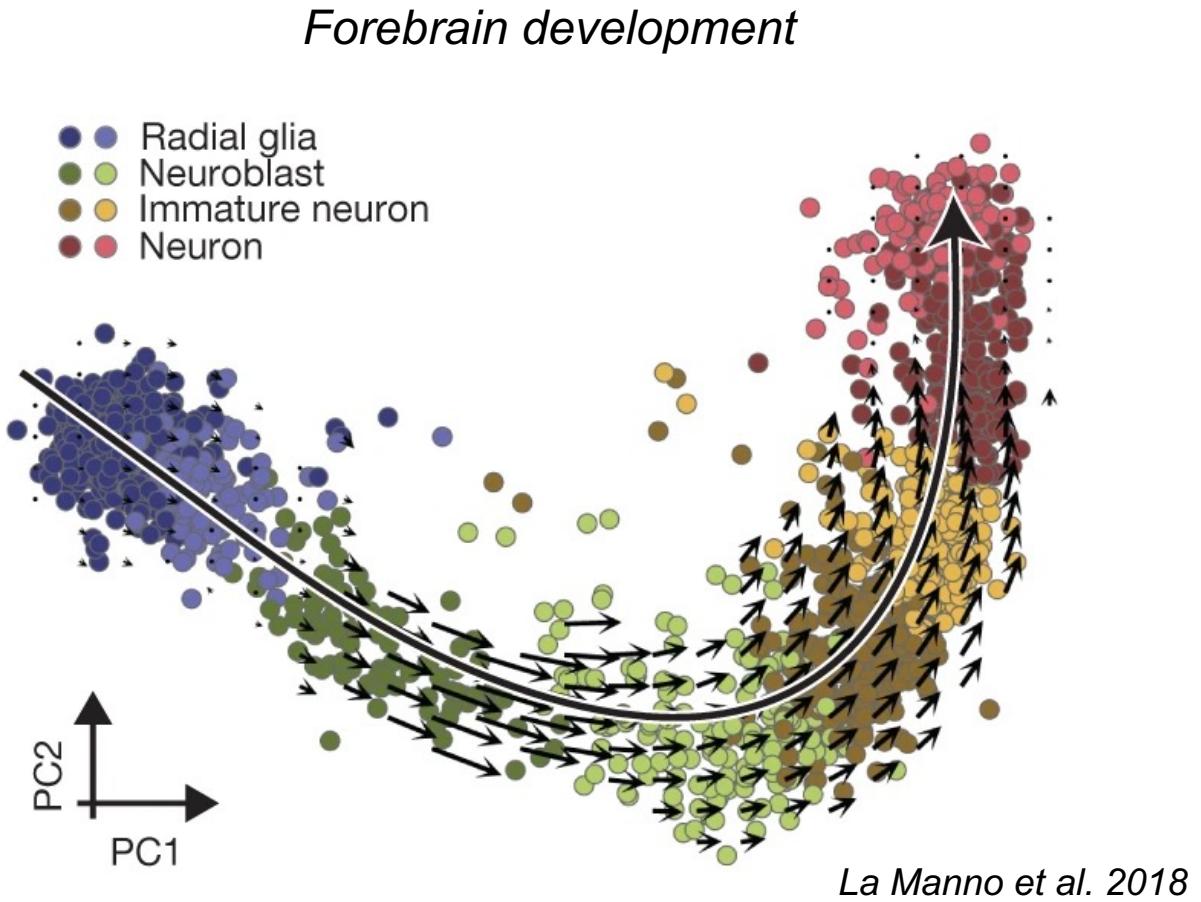


# RNA velocity is a gene-specific estimate



***Problem: each gene is on a different time scale!***

# Examples of RNA velocity applied to trajectories

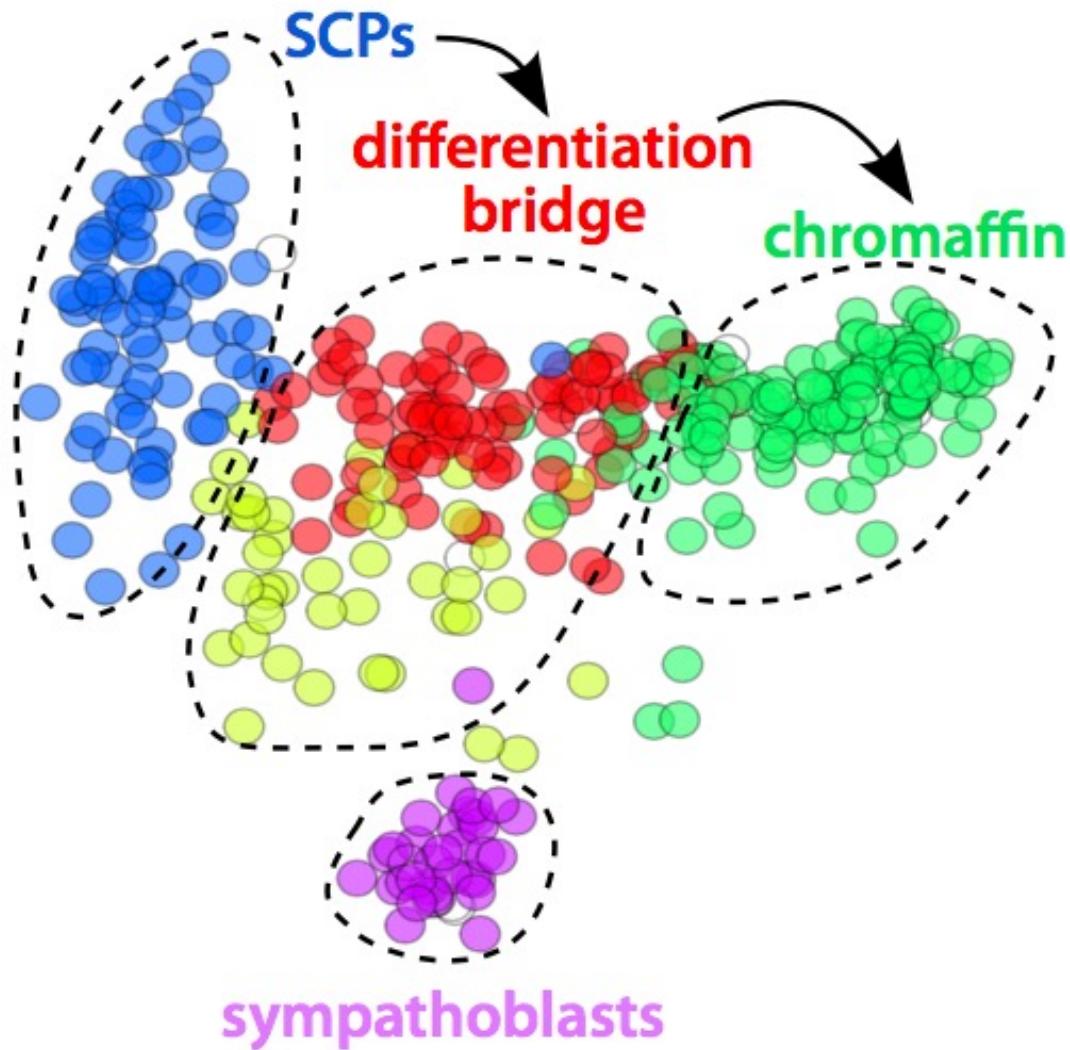


# When should I use RNA velocity?

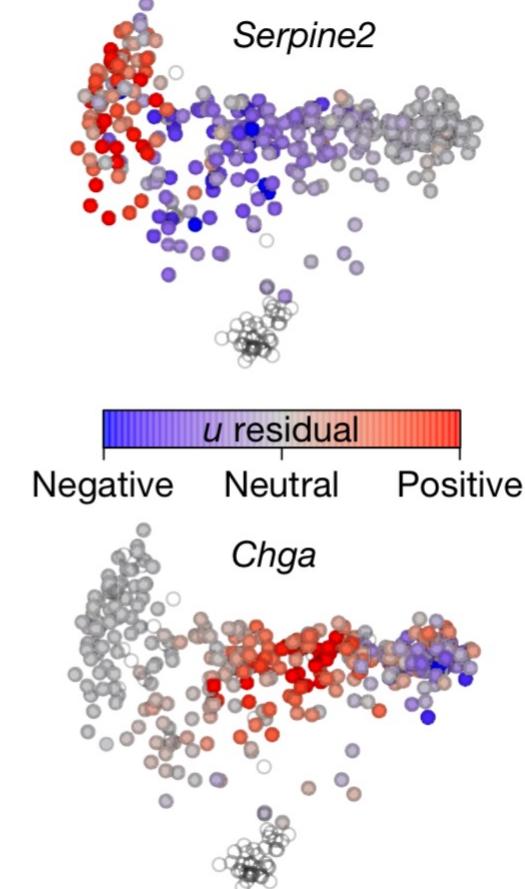
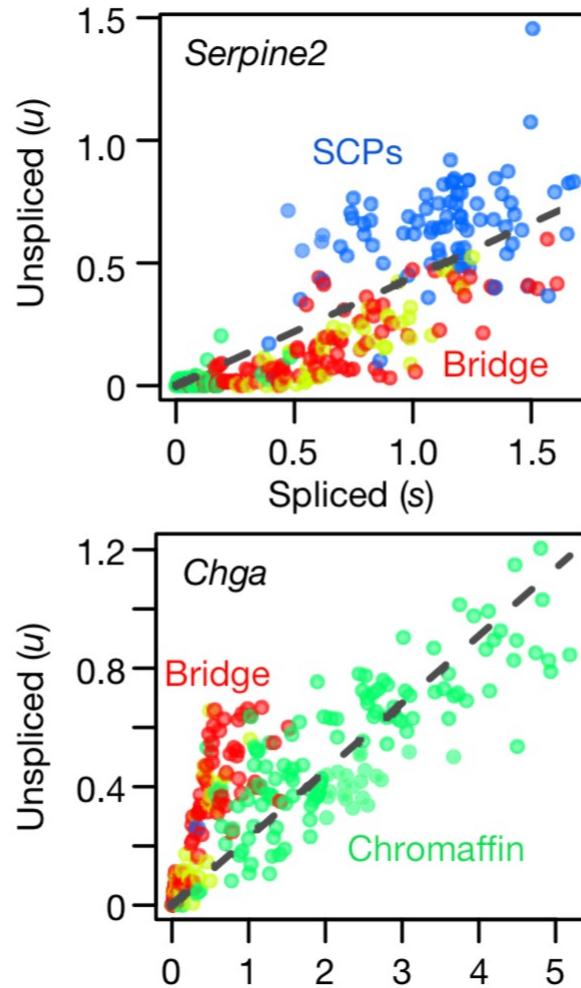
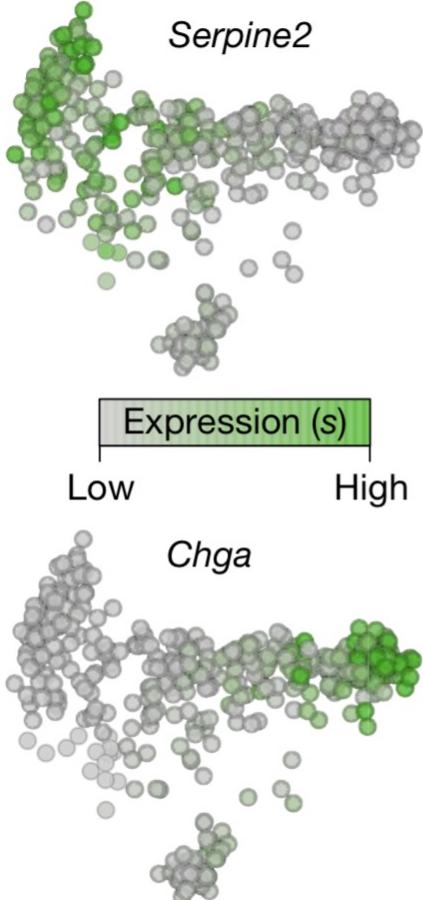
- I expect there to be a trajectory in my single-cell dataset, but:
  - I do not know the **direction** along which cells should change
  - I expect the **trajectories to change** for a similar population of cells but in different dataset conditions (in response to gene perturbations, environmental stimuli, etc)

Note: the changes between cell states should unfold on a relatively short time scale (hours to days) and not a long time scale (weeks to months).

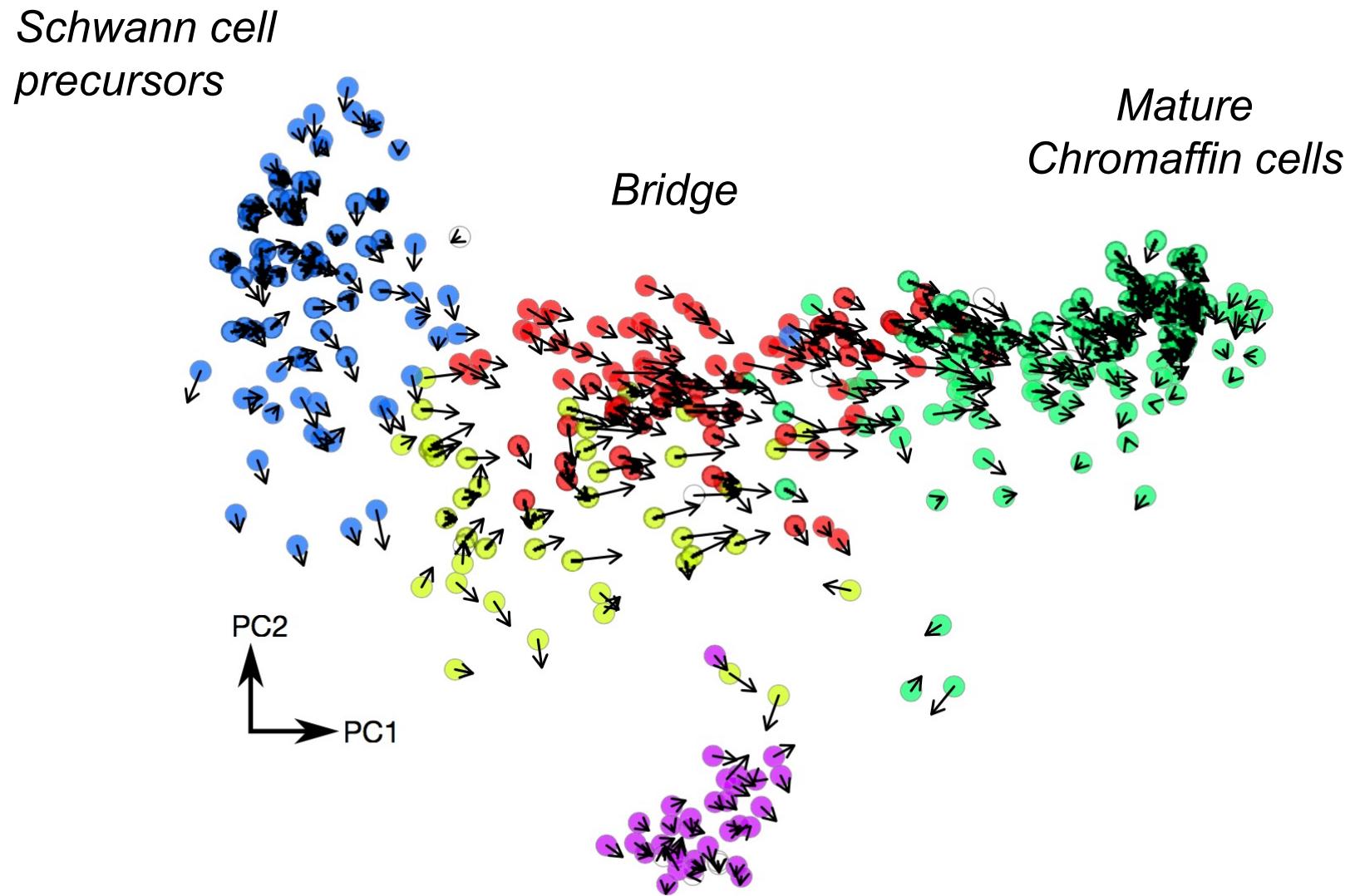
# RNA velocity to describe a simple differentiation process



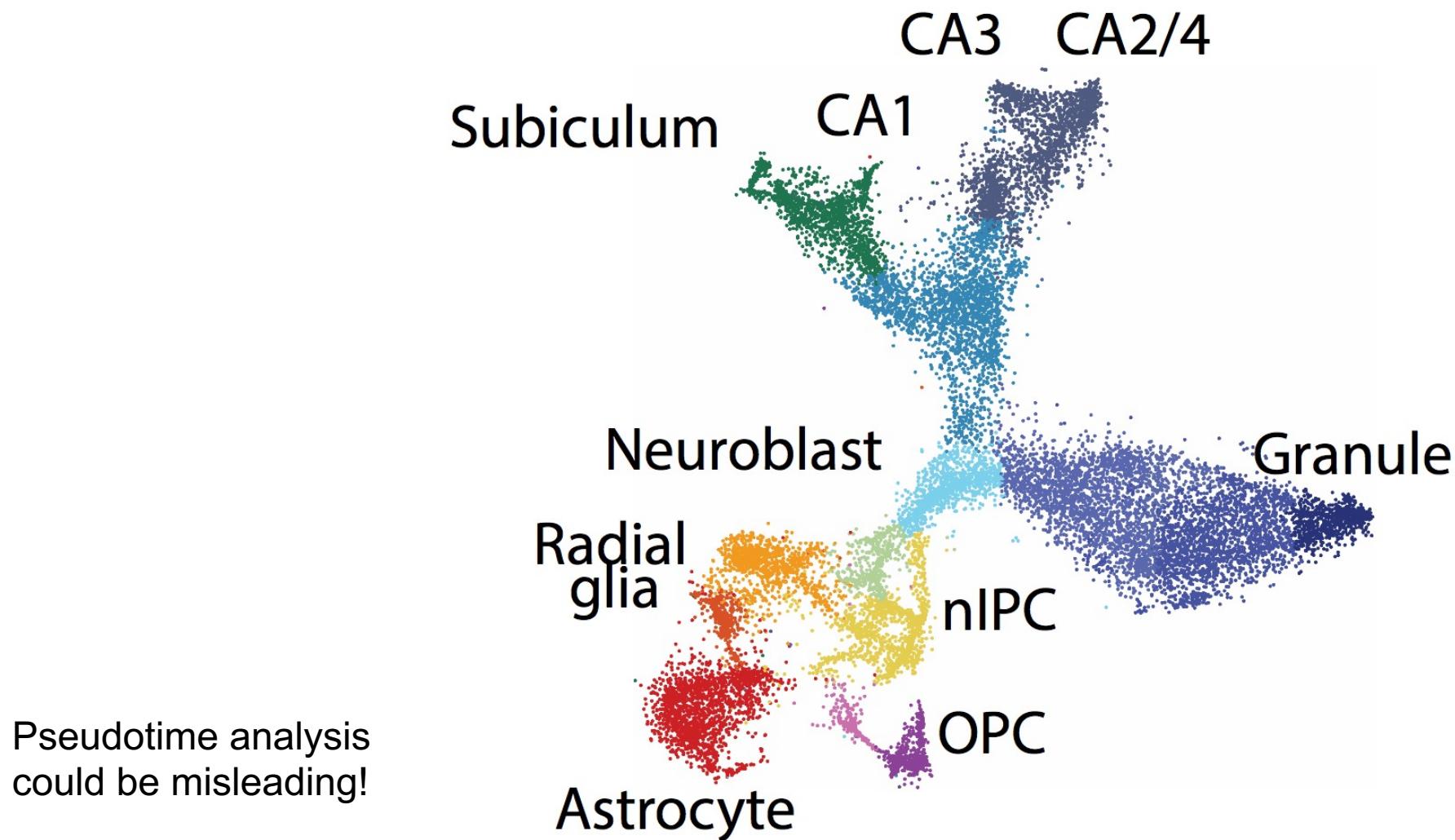
# RNA velocity to describe a simple differentiation process



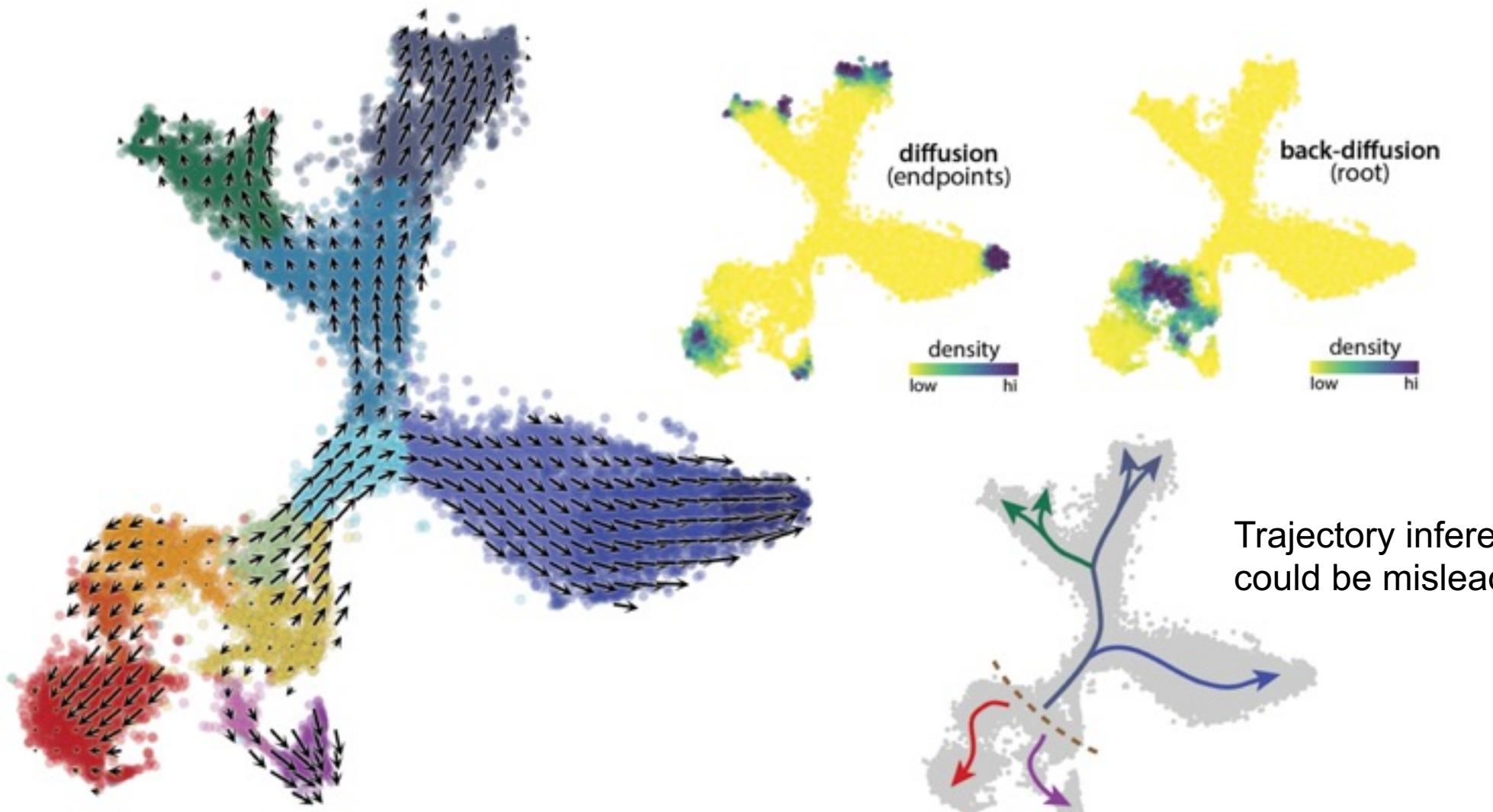
# RNA velocity to describe a simple differentiation process



# A more complex application of RNA velocity



# A more complex application of RNA velocity



Trajectory inference alone  
could be misleading!

# Other recent velocities!

## Generalizing RNA velocity to transient cell states through dynamical modeling

Chromatin Potential Identified by Shared Single-Cell Profiling of RNA and Chromatin

**UniTVelo: temporally unified RNA velocity reinforces single-cell trajectory inference**

Protein velocity and acceleration from single-cell multiomics experiments

Representation learning of RNA velocity reveals robust cell transitions

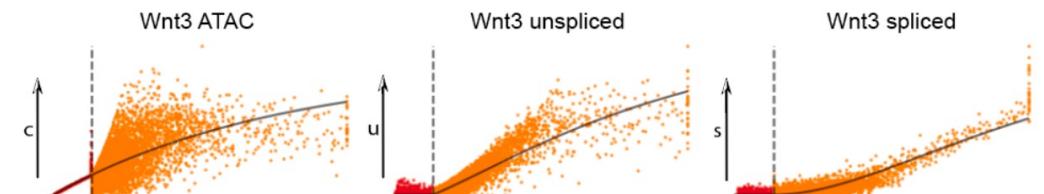
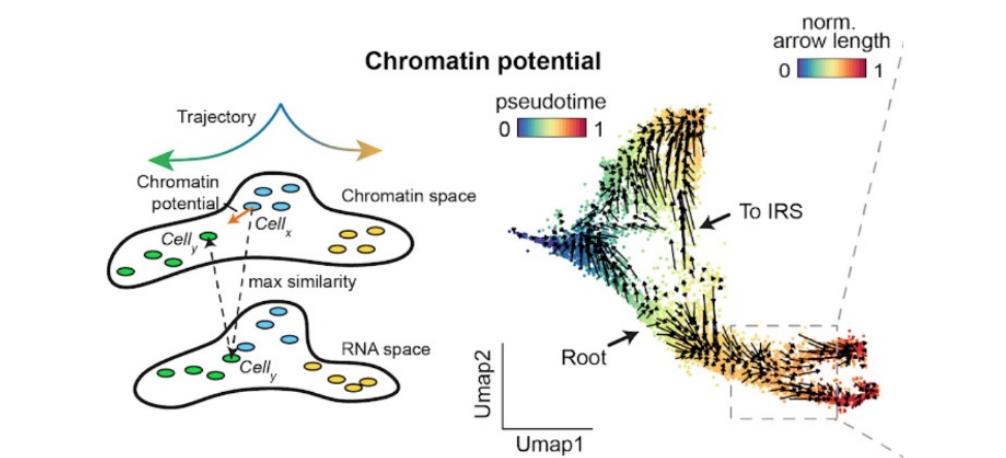
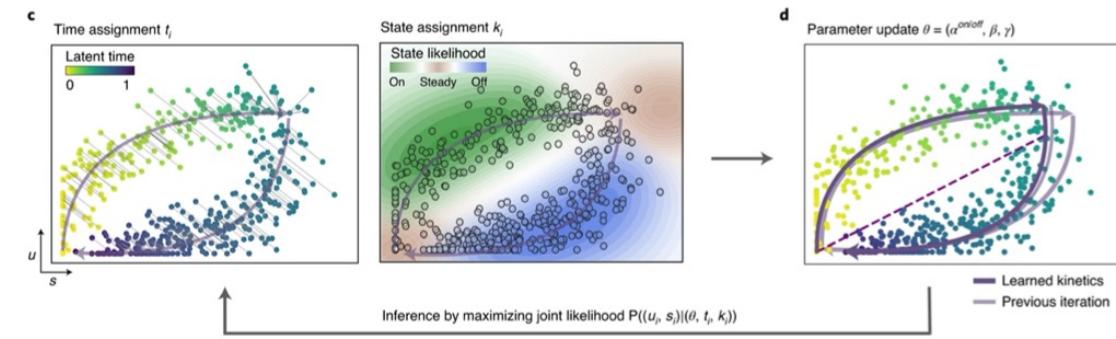
A relay velocity model infers cell-dependent RNA velocity

**DeepVelo: Single-cell transcriptomic deep velocity field learning with neural ordinary differential equations**

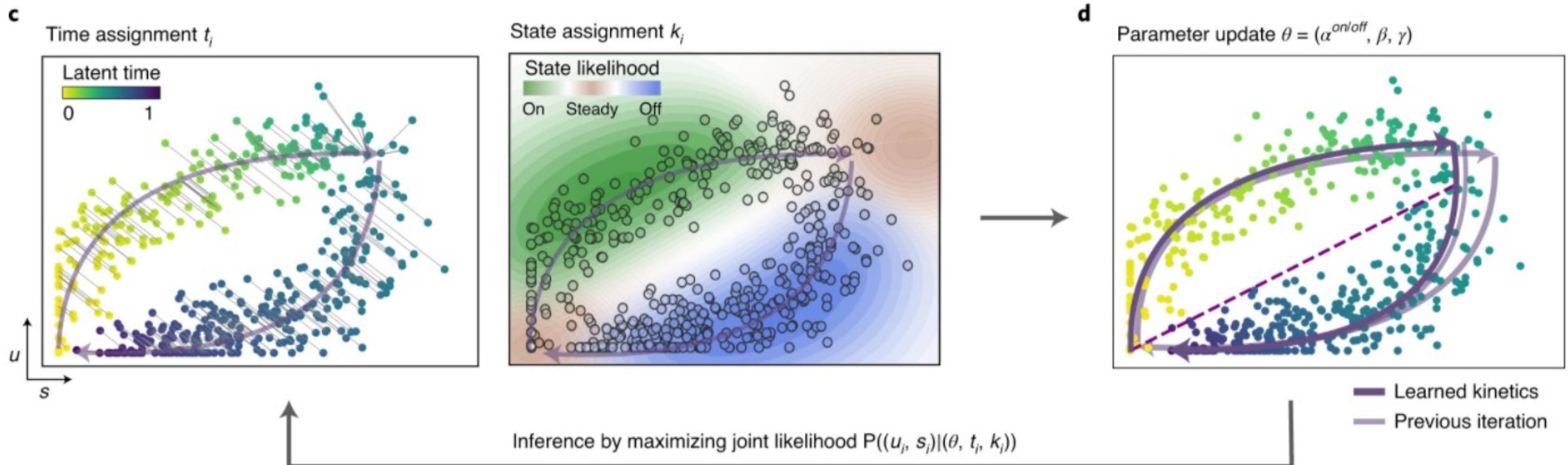
Single-cell multi-omic velocity infers dynamic and decoupled gene regulation

Multi-omic single-cell velocity models epigenome-transcriptome interactions and improves cell fate prediction

**+ about 40-50 additional velocity methods! (it's not yet a category on scRNA-tools.org)**



# Using expectation-maximization to estimate velocity and RNA kinetics with scvelo



Bergen et al. Nat Biotech. 2020

# Should you perform RNA velocity analysis on your data?

RNA velocity unraveled:

<https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1010492>



Lior Pachter  
@lpachter

...

If you work w/ single-cell RNA-seq & are performing RNA velocity analyses, you might find this @GorinGennady et al. preprint w/ Meichen Fang & Tara Chari of interest. It's a deep dive into the method, and navigation of the 67 pages may be aided w/ this  1/



biorxiv.org

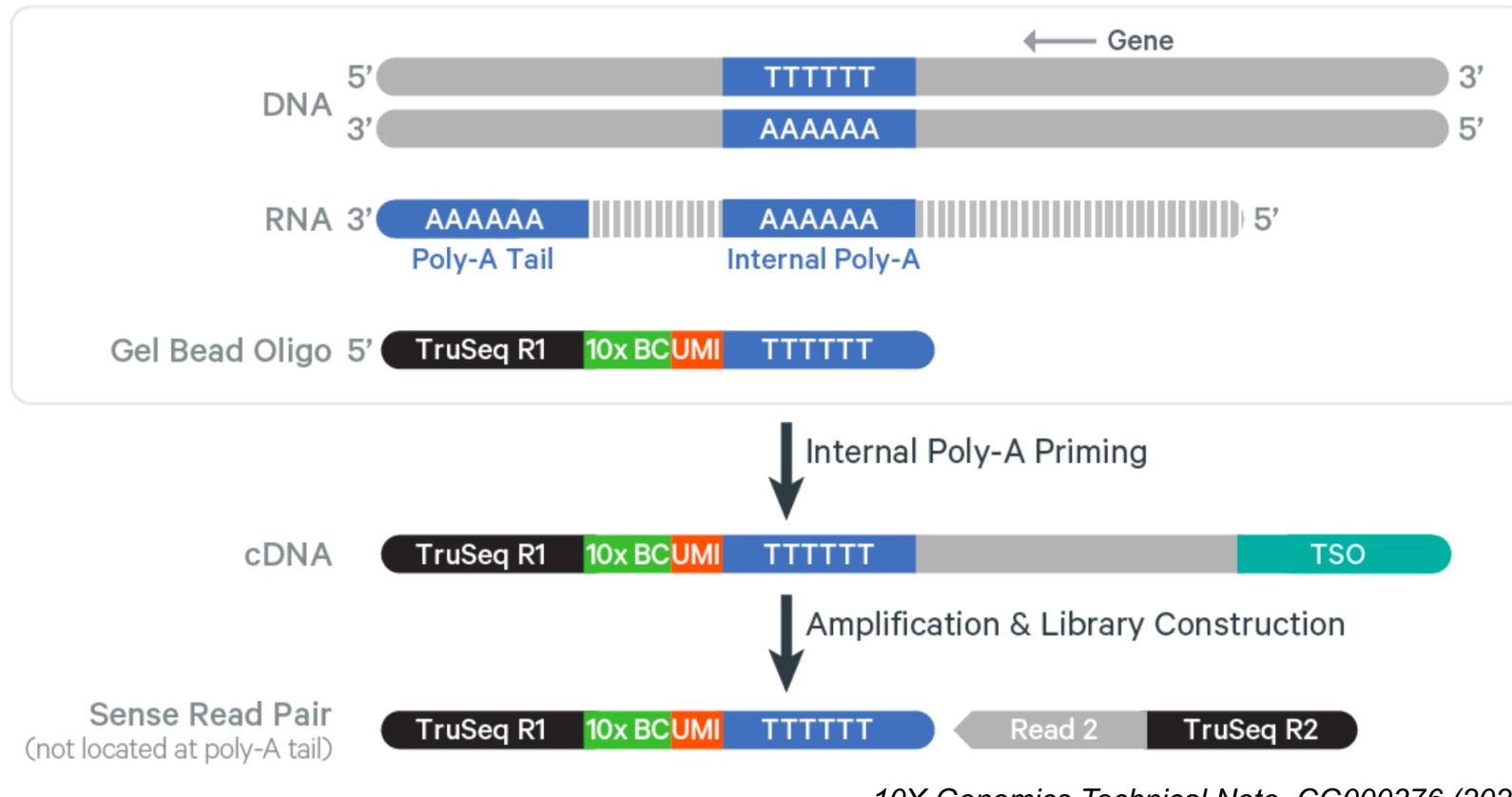
RNA velocity unraveled

We perform a thorough analysis of RNA velocity methods, with a view towards understanding the suitability of the ...

# Should you perform RNA velocity analysis on your data?

- Do I expect a temporal axis of variation in your data?
- Do I expect the time scale of temporal change to unfold in hours/days or weeks?
- Which single-cell technology do you use (single cell vs single nuclei) and how much detection of intronic reads do you expect?

# Internal priming and measurement of additional intronic regions

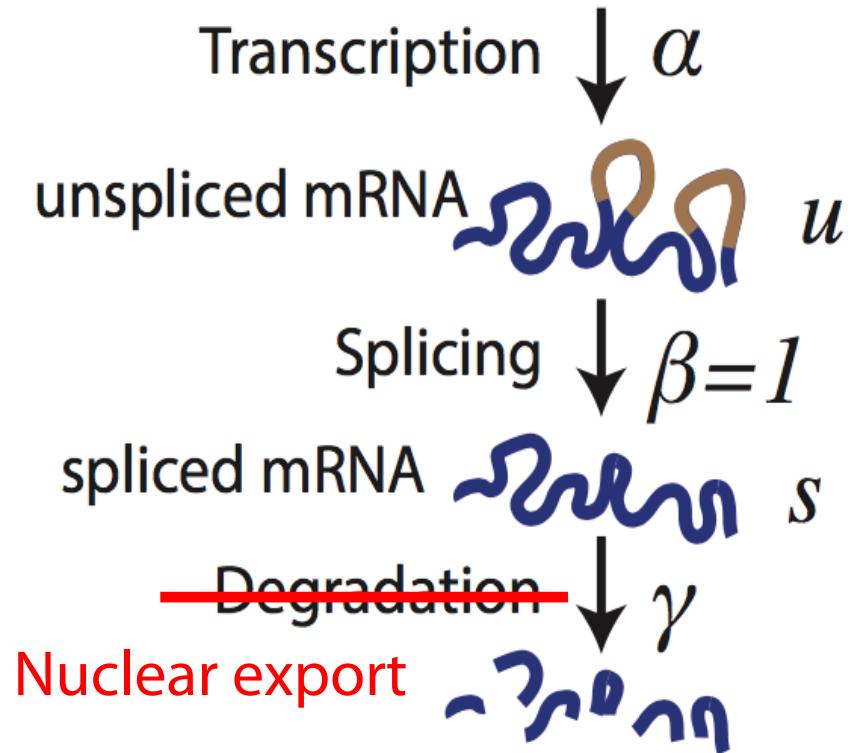


- The poly(dT) primer can prime to an internal poly-A stretch
- In humans, there are 21x more poly-A stretches found in introns than exons

Conclusion: there may be intron detection biases between different genes in the data!

10X Genomics Technical Note, CG000376 (2021)

# The RNA life cycle captured by single nucleus RNA-seq is different



In single-nuclei data, it is not possible to measure the degradation rate for a gene.

The nuclear export rate may be instead described by changes to spliced abundance.

Nuclear export occurs much more quickly than the degradation – be careful!

# Two steps for RNA velocity analysis

## Step 1. Intron/exon counting

- Command line tool that takes the output bam files from CellRanger and generates separate count matrices for spliced and unspliced mRNA
- Original tool (*velocyto*): <https://velocyto.org/velocyto.py/tutorial/cli.html>
- Also possible with STARsolo and alevin-fry methods for read alignment

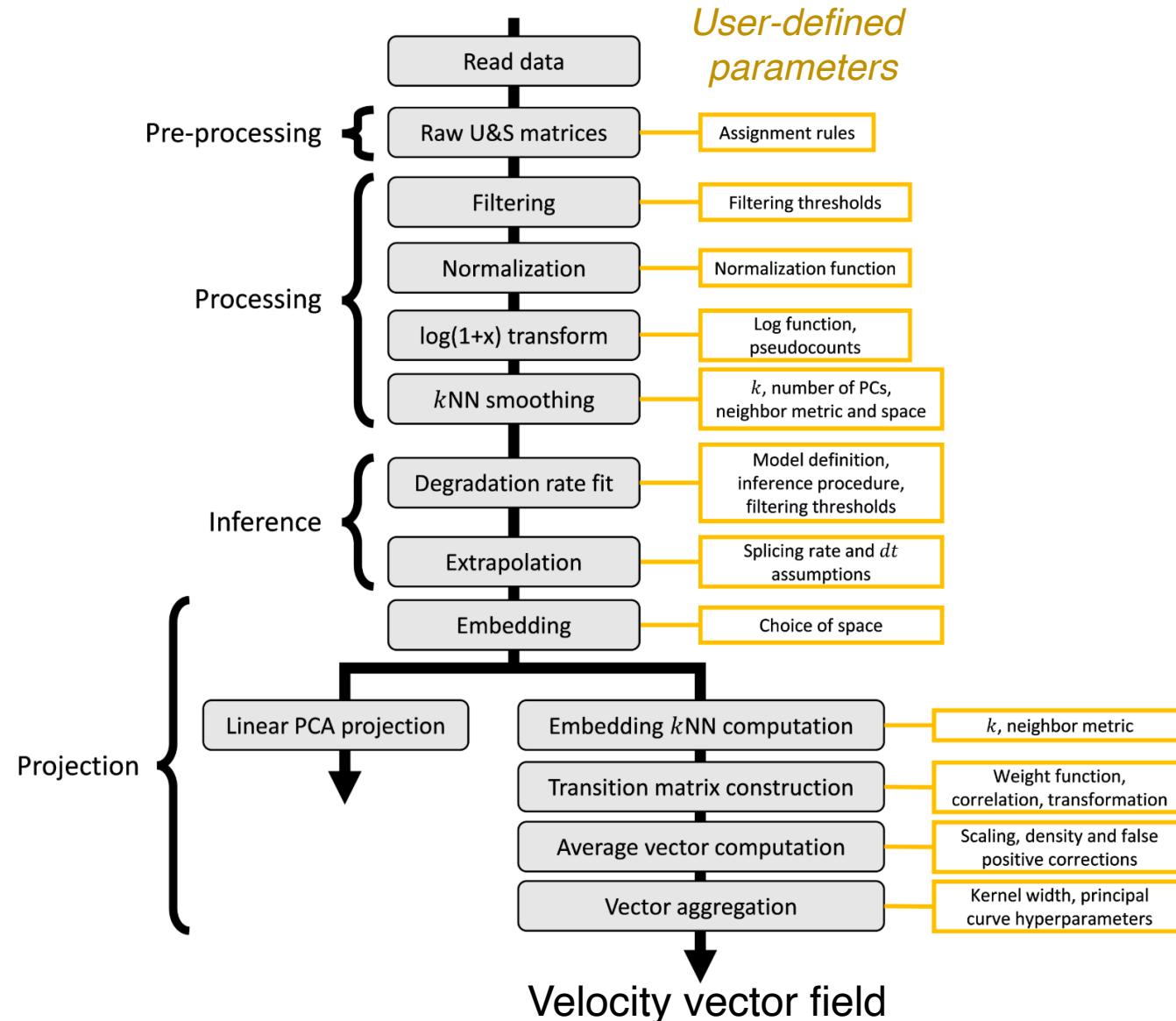
## Step 2. Velocity estimation and visualization

Most widely-used tools are:

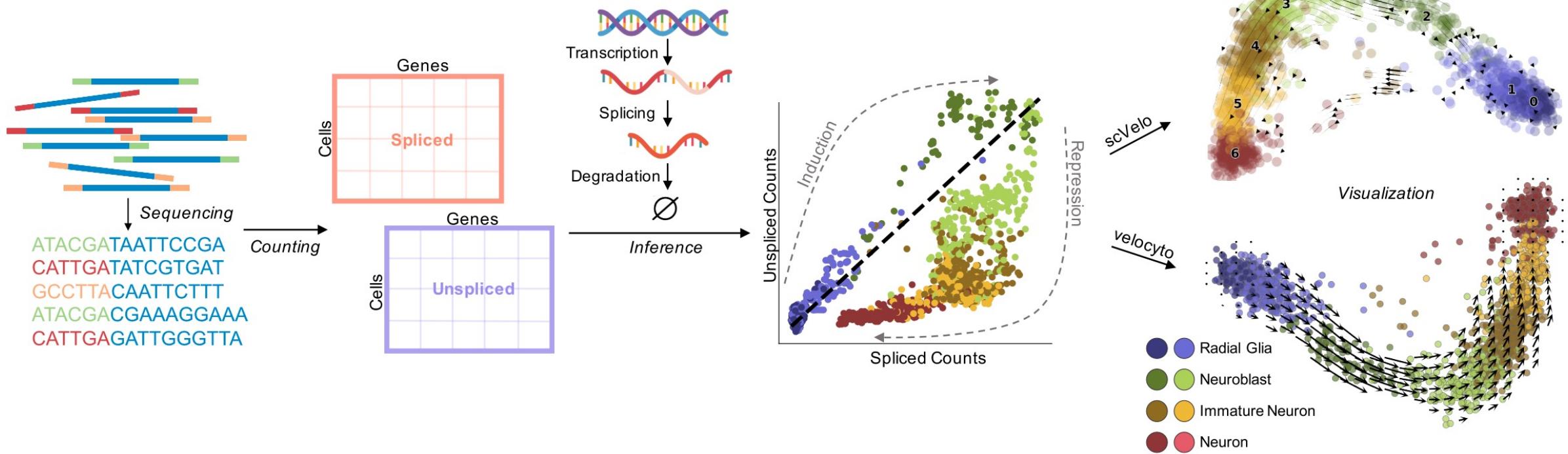
- *velocyto* (<https://velocyto.org/velocyto.py/tutorial/analysis.html>)
- *scvelo* (<https://scvelo.readthedocs.io/>)

Most RNA velocity tools are implemented and better-supported in Python.

# The RNA velocity workflow is complex!



# A recap of RNA velocity analysis



*“RNA velocity unraveled”*  
Gorin et al PLoS Comp Biol 2022