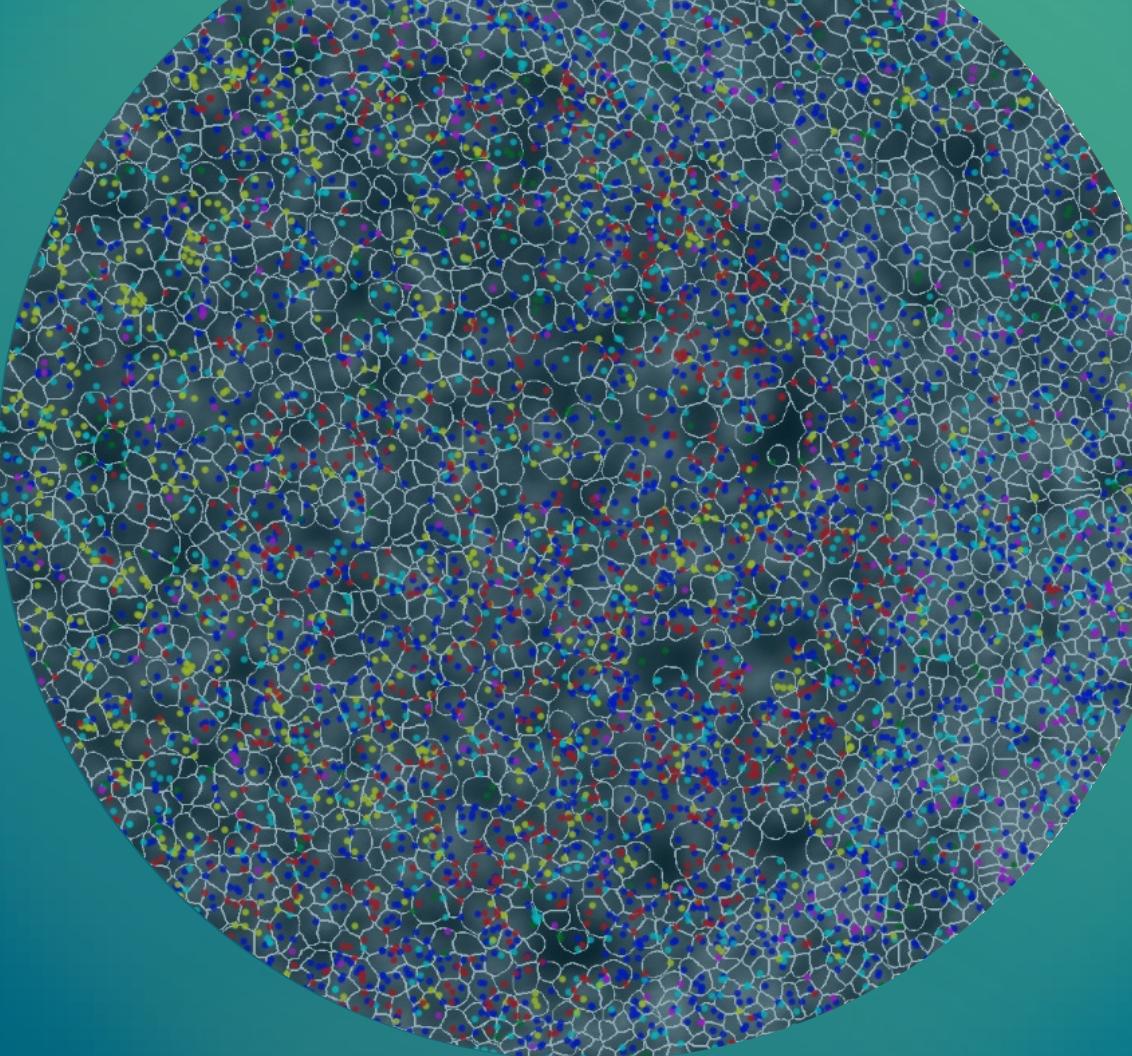


# Single Cell Atlases of the Pancreatic Islets of Langerhans Elucidate the Metabolic Dysfunction Associated with Type II Diabetes

## CASE STUDY

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Saint Louis University School of Medicine



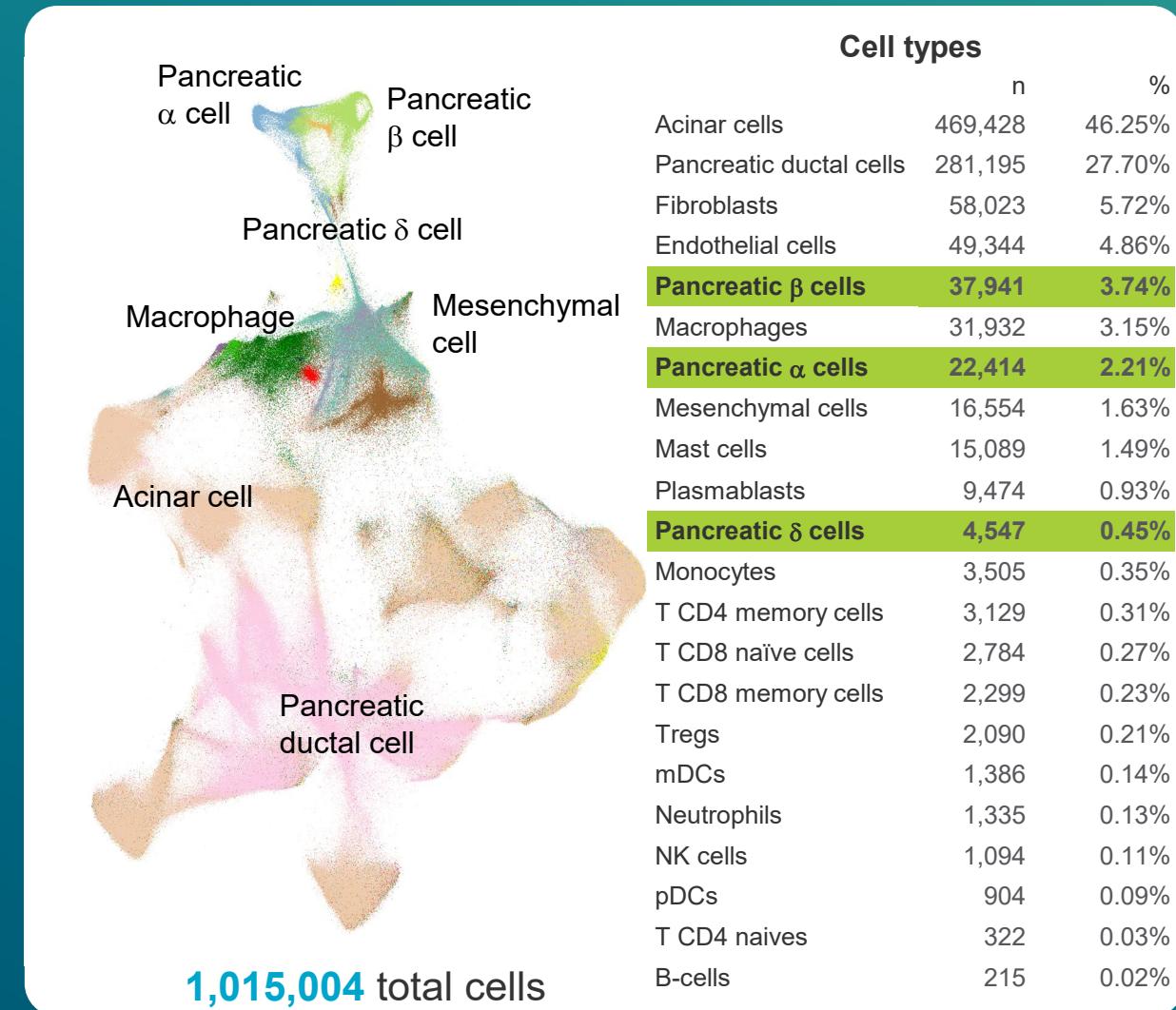
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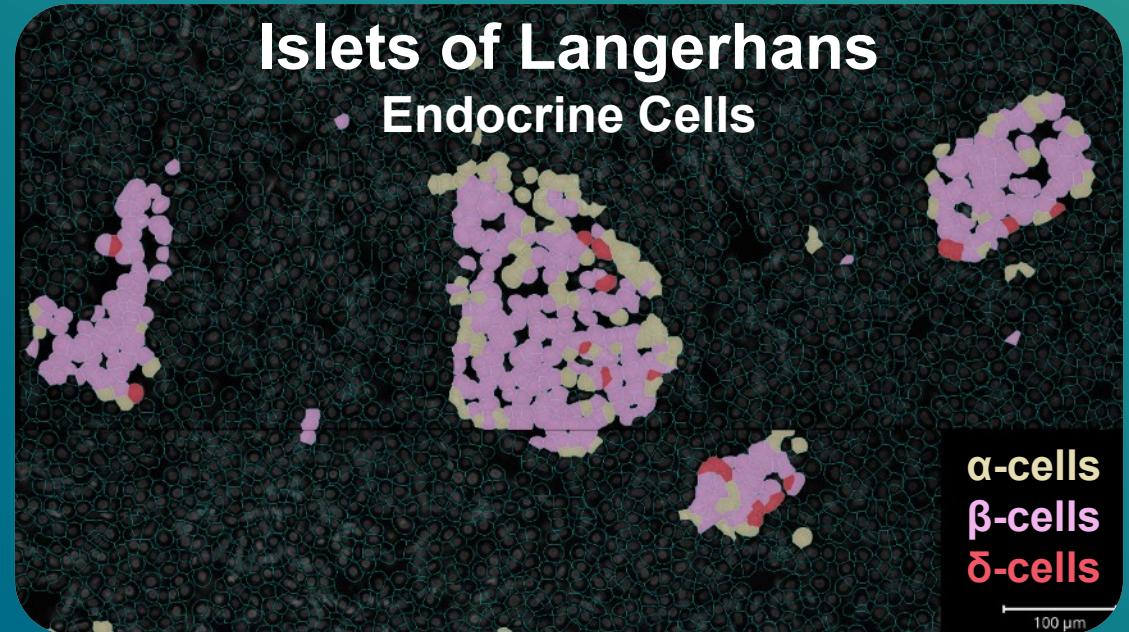
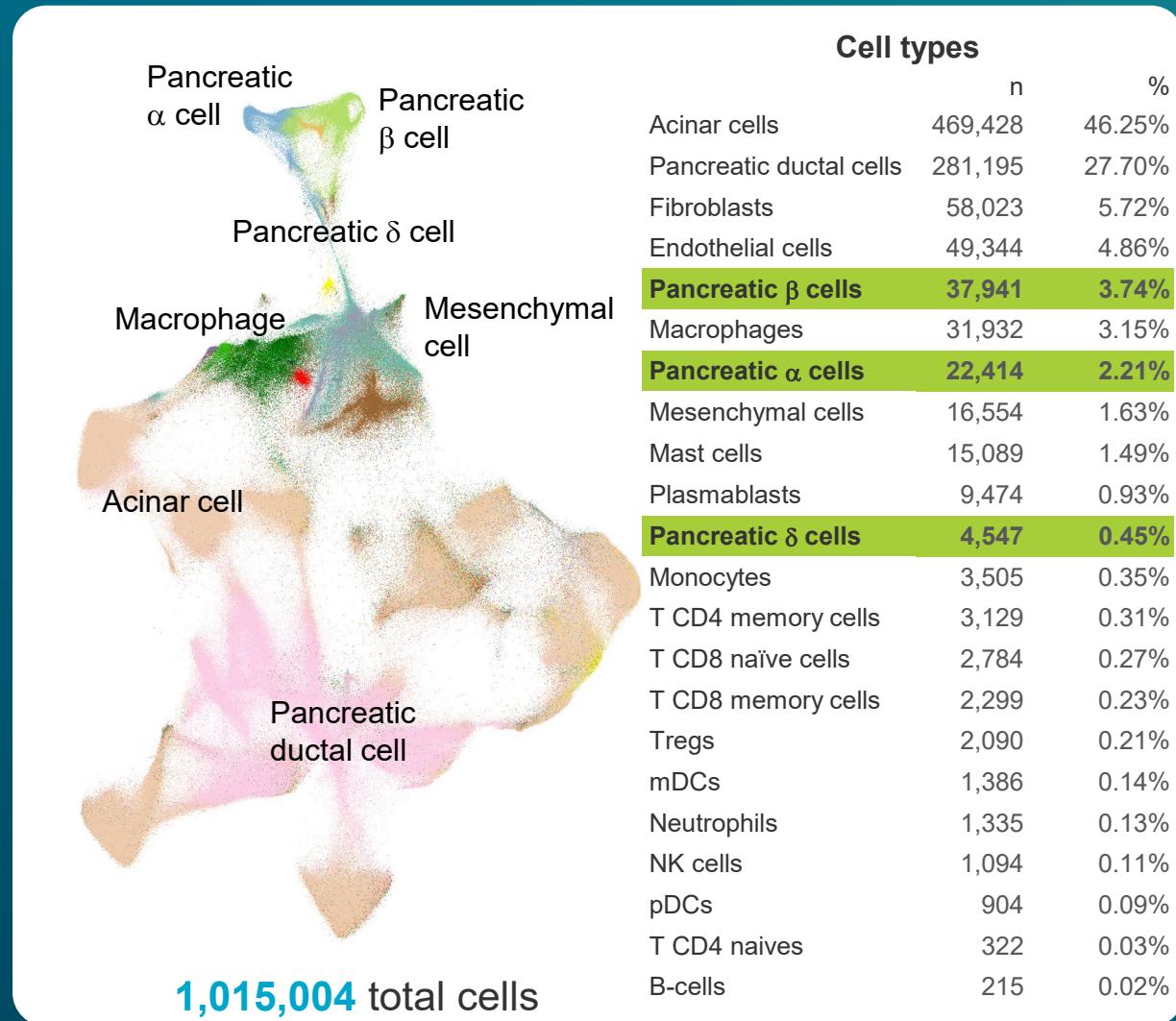
# Single Cell Atlases of the Pancreatic Islets of Langerhans Elucidate the Metabolic Dysfunction Associated with Type II Diabetes

- "Spatially mapping the relative abundance and distribution of the cell subpopulations in endocrine micro-organs the islets of Langerhans using **CosMx™ SMI 1000 plex RNA Assay** provides invaluable views into the functioning of the pancreas."
- The **distribution and re-distribution of cellular sub-populations** within the islets of pancreatic tissue **in the context of MHO and T2D** is a unique application only possible with CosMx™ SMI. The percentage of endocrine cell types in the islet is higher for normal individuals than for type 2 diabetic (T2D) or metabolically healthy obese (MHO)

Abbreviations: ABV1, abbreviation 1; ABV2, abbreviation 2.



# Comprehensive Cell Atlas of 443 Human Islet of Langerhans



**Dr. Grant Kohler, MD, Ph.D**  
**Dr. Gina Yosten, Ph.D**

St. Louis University



# Single Cell Atlas of the Islets of Langerhans

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## Background

- Islets of Langerhans are at the epicenter of the metabolic dysfunction associated with obesity and diabetes, but to date the abundance and spatial distribution of the beta, alpha, and delta cell subpopulations that comprise the islets are largely unknown

## Research question

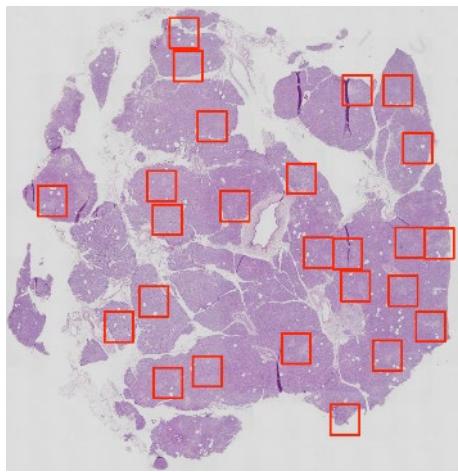
- How does the spatial distribution of cellular subpopulations within pancreatic islets affect the molecular and cellular changes associated with tissue dysfunction in diabetic patients?

## Experimental design

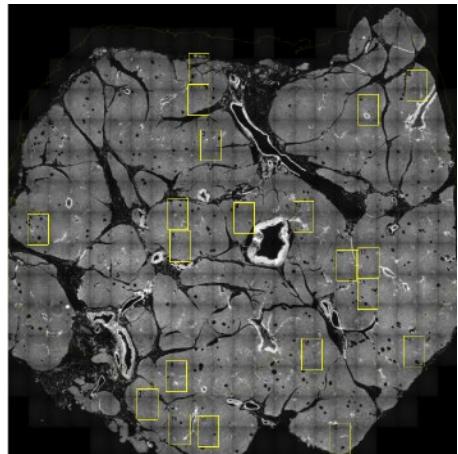
- Spatial atlasing of pancreatic islets in diabetic and non-diabetic patients by comparing differential gene expression in 3x normal, 3x Type II Diabetic, 3x Metabolically Healthy Obese tissues

Study Details	
<b>Research area:</b>	Type II Diabetes
<b>Organism and tissue:</b>	Human Pancreatic Tissue
<b>Sample type:</b>	FFPE
<b>Instrument:</b>	CosMx
<b>Analyte:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1000 plex RNA</li><li>• A custom panel of 30 genes</li></ul>
<b>Readout:</b>	CosMx
<b>Publication Year:</b>	AGBT 2022, poster 309

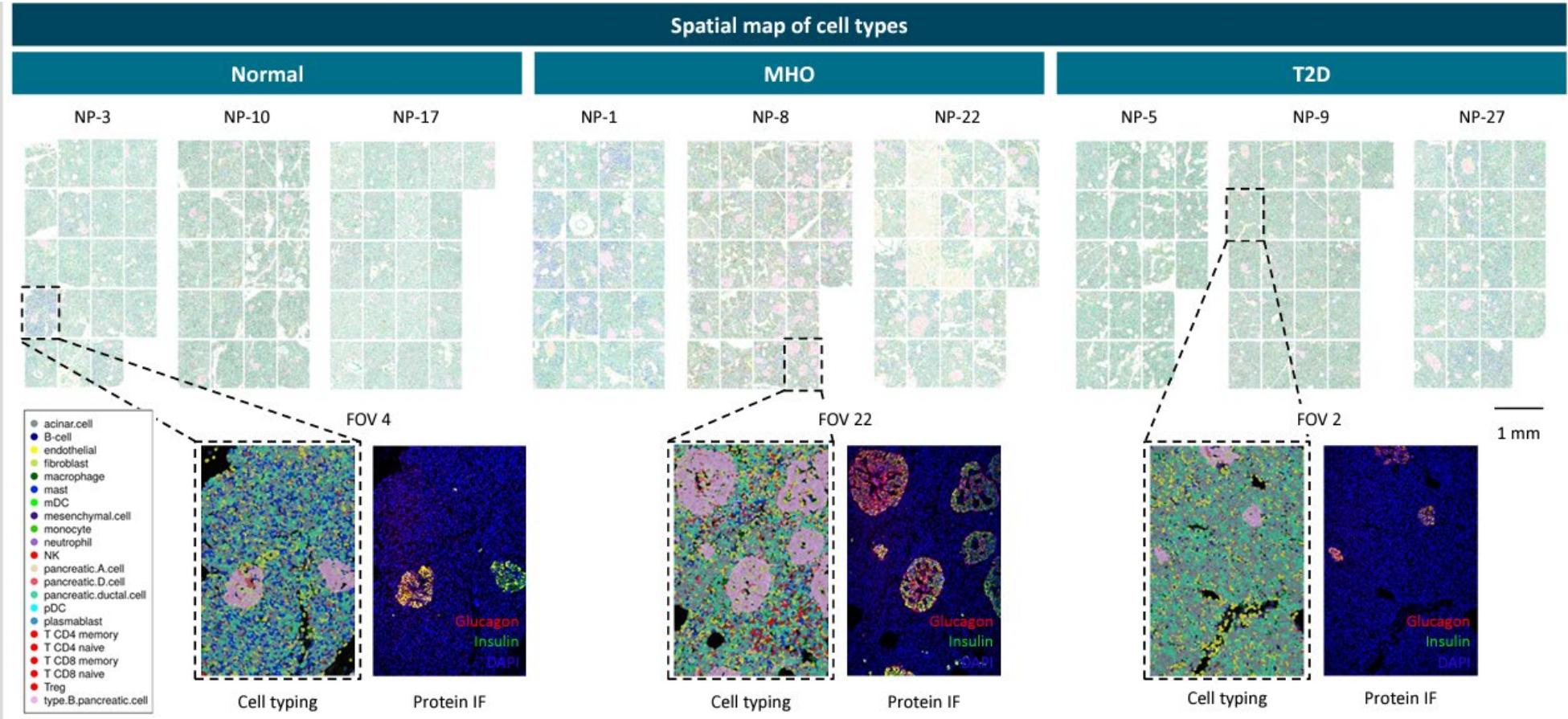
# Profiling 1.2 million Single-Cells Across Nine FFPE Pancreatic Tissues



H&E to indicate FOV locations



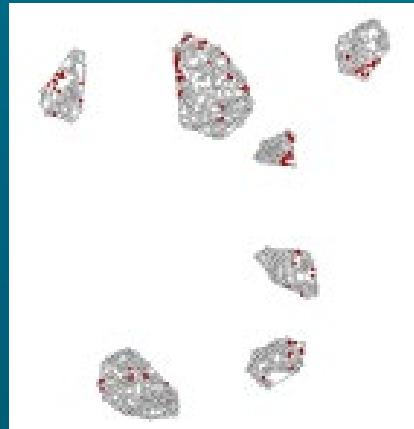
CosMx FOV selection on preview scan



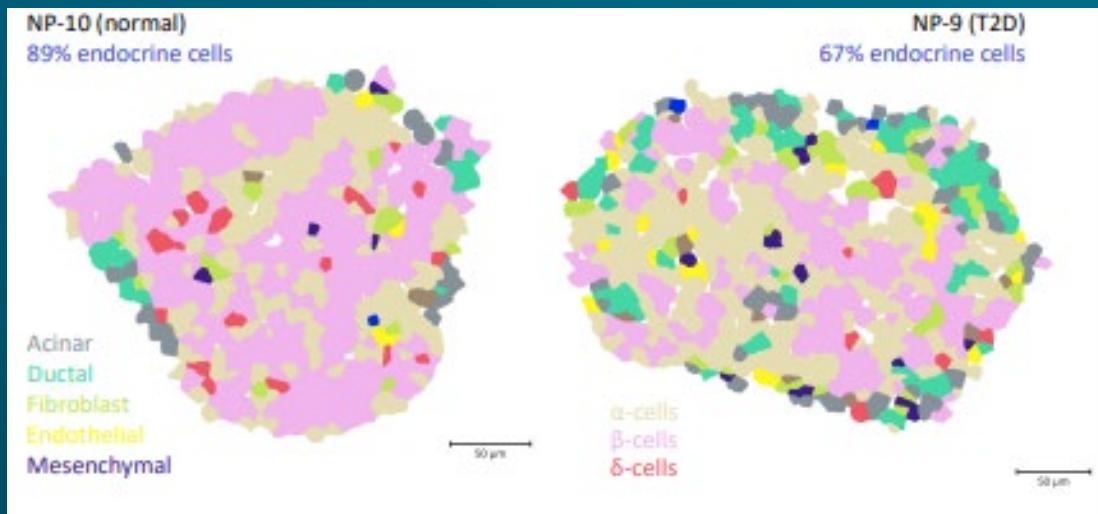
CosMx Morphology Staining & FOV Selection Strategy

Glucagon ( $\beta$ -cells)  
Insulin ( $\alpha$ -cells)  
DAPI (nuclei)

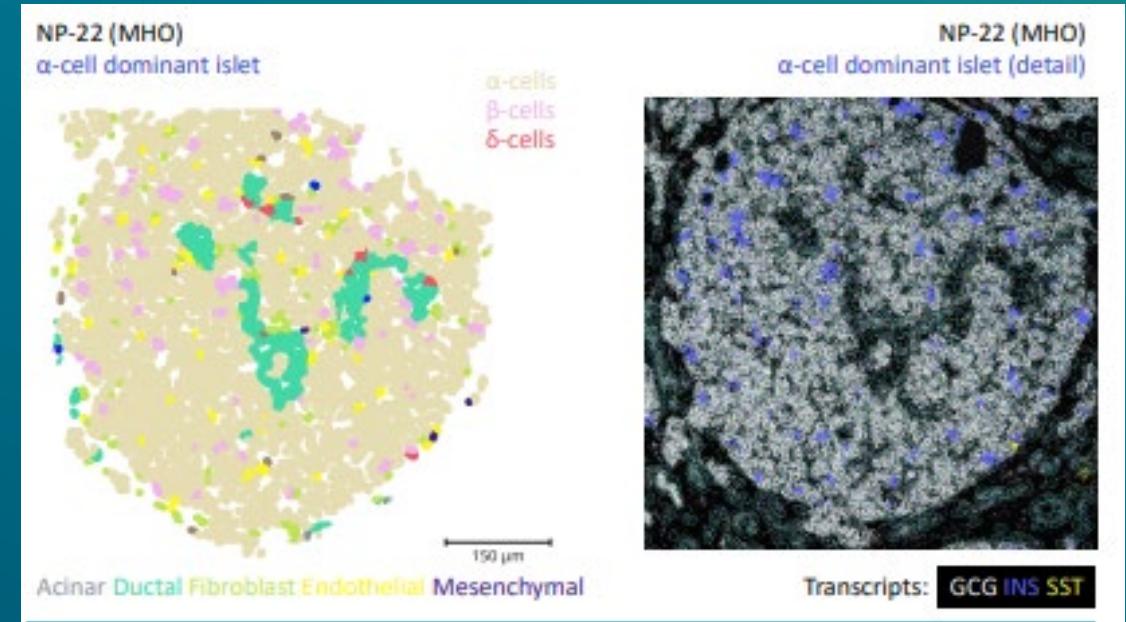
# Single-Cell Atlases define Islets by endocrine cell cluster density



- Identify dense clusters of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\delta$  cells
- Define the convex hull of these cells as islet region
- Assign any other cells in the enclosed space to the islet



463 individual islets were identified across nine samples



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# Single Cell Atlas of the Pancreatic Islets of Langerhans Elucidate the Tissue Dysfunction Associated with Type II Diabetes

## Results

- ~1.2 million single-cells profiled across nine FFPE pancreatic tissue
- Populations of beta, alpha, and delta cells mapped in the spatial context

## Conclusions

- Islet cell type composition varies across disease and healthy tissue types
- Percentage of endocrine cell types in the islet is higher for normal individuals than for type 2 diabetic (T2D) or metabolically healthy obese (MHO)

## Value of CosMx

- Spatially mapping the relative abundance and distribution of the cell subpopulations in endocrine micro-organs the islets of Langerhans only possible with the SMI capability of CosMx™ makes it a powerful tool to obtain invaluable views into the functioning of the pancreas