

Shan Zhou  
 Facebook

shanzhou@stanford.edu

Timothy Daley  
 Stanford University

Departments of Statistics and Bioengineering

tdaley@stanford.edu

## Abstract

*TODO*

## 1. Introduction

Predicting tumor growth rate is a first step in determining treatment options for cancer patients. Fast growing tumors necessarily require more aggressive treatment. It would be beneficial if patients could avoid aggressive treatments when possible.

Alexandra Sockell of the Fordyce and Curtis labs in the Bioengineering and Genetics departments, respectively, of Stanford University has developed a microfluidic device to isolate single cells of a tumor and allow them to grow into organoids within the microwell. Organoids are three dimensional stem cell-like cultures that organize into a "mini-organ" [4], and can be used to study cancer in a more natural environment than traditional cell lines [1]. The objective of her research is to study the mechanisms of tumor growth by subjecting a large number of individual cells to a wide range of treatments and conditions and track their condition by imaging. She has taken 14 days of imaging over approximately 40 conditions. For each day, there are approximately 200,000 well images across all conditions. The number of cells per well is approximately Poisson, with most of the wells not containing any cells, 25% have one cell, and smaller portion have more than 1. We believe that the large number of images should provide a sufficient amount of data and information content to apply deep convolution neural network approach. Our hypothesis is that the state of the cells in the early days should be related to their final state. Therefore our objective to determine whether the early stages of the organoid can predict the growth rate and final state of the organoid.

Previous approaches for high-throughput analysis of organoid imaging data did not look at single-cell microwell level data. Instead they typically relied upon a large number of cells to quantify cell proliferation or death [3], used cell counting assays to calculate growth [5], or used single cell

tracking to calculate cell motility [2]. To our knowledge, no deep learning approaches have been proposed to analyse organoid imaging data, despite the large success in deep learning to analysing imaging data across a broad spectrum of applications.

## 2. Data

To achieve the goal of predicting tumor growth, we took the objective as predicting the final size of the tumor after 13 days of growth. The final size is calculated by image segmentation of the interior of the microwell (Fig2). We normalized the sizes to have variance equal to one. However, we did not mean center the data because we believe a final size equal to zero has meaning. A final size equal to zero corresponds to either empty wells or cells that died.

For input we took the day 1 images. We determined that the day 0 images are not sufficient to predict All images are black and white, so we converted them to greyscale and normalized the pixels to have zero mean and unit variance. Our

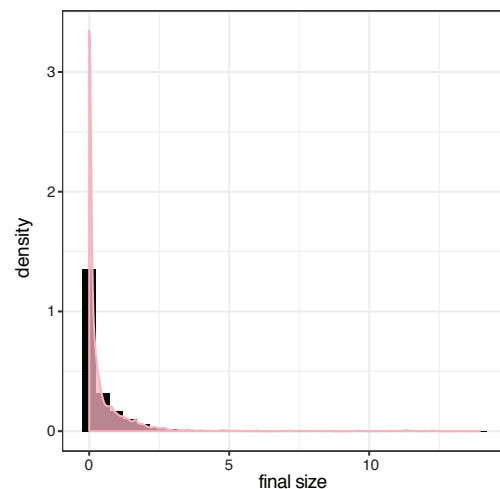


Figure 1. Distribution of normalized final sizes. There is a large peak at zero corresponding to empty wells or cells that died.

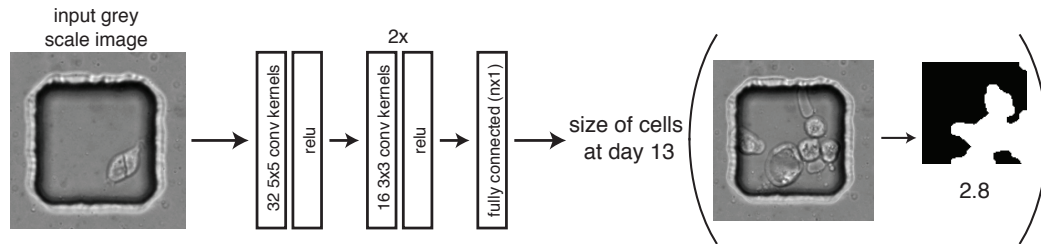


Figure 2. Example workflow of our algorithm. The input is a  $193 \times 193$  greyscale image of the cell at day one. We pass this through a convolutional neural network to predict the final size, normalized to have variance equal to 1.

resulting images are  $193 \times 193$  with a single channel. An example input image is shown in figure 2.

### 3. Model

To show the feasibility of a deep convolutional approach, we constructed two preliminary deep learning models. One consists of three convolutional layers, applying ReLU, followed by a single fully connected layer. The other consists of four layers with three convolution layers and one fully connected layer. We tried different kernel size, batch size, optimizer and learning rate. All achieved similar performance on the training data. We found that the Adam optimizer with learning rate  $1e-4$  produce the best result for the preliminary models.

As an initial test we use one hundred randomly selected images as a training set and another one hundred randomly selected images as a validation set. Results are shown in Figure 3.

### 4. Preliminary Results

Our preliminary results are poor. Even for the small dataset of 100 images we can not achieve overfitting. The training loss is bounded above by 1.5. We tried increasing the number of parameters by doubling the number of channels in each convolutional layer and adding a fully connected layer. This resulted in  $64 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 32 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + (193 \cdot 193 \cdot 32)^2 + 193 \cdot 193 \cdot 32 \approx \cdot 10^{12}$  parameters, while the number of total pixels is  $100 \cdot 193 \cdot 193 \approx 4 \cdot 10^6$ . Therefore it should be very easy for this model to overfit and achieve zero training error. Despite this we found that the training error plateaus at the same point,  $MSE = 1.56$ . One hypothesis we have is that the large number of zeros in the final sizes ( $\approx 47.5\%$ ) makes it difficult for the neural network to properly train. Instead, we find that sometimes the network tends to predict a constant value for almost all our data. We may need to transfer our problem to a class prediction problem, where we are predicting whether the final size is zero or not based on the early images.

### 5. Future work

We propose the following ideas to improve our results:

- Test out using later day images and several days in combination as input. This may increase the information content of our input data. In the latter case we would need to build a convolutional structure that will apply separate convolutions to each day, and combine the multiple days with fully connected layer.
- Treat the problem as a classification problem. We can try to predict whether the well at the final day is empty (final size = 0) or non-empty (final size > 0). If we achieve good performance on this task, then we could take the non-empty well and retry the regression problem on only those wells.
- Use a pre-trained model. As a test we can use transfer learning to apply a pre-trained model on the images and test the performance. This can also give a baseline for what we should expect for an upper bound of our error.

We expect that changing the problem to a classification problem should help out tremendously. First, this problem is much better established in the CNN community. And second, since a large number of wells are empty, it should be easy for the CNN to identify and correctly classify these wells. What would be interesting is identifying what characteristics of a live cell leads the model to classify it as likely to die.

### References

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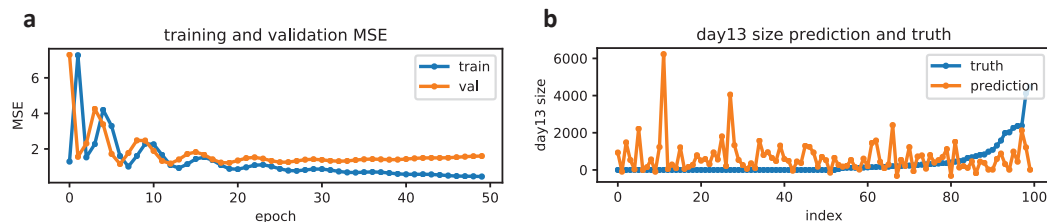


Figure 3. **a** The training error (blue) and validation error (orange) as a function of training epoch. **b** Predicted final size and observed final size, with the index ordered by observed final size.

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