## **Bonus Lecture! Yay!**

#### **Jonas Hartmann**



**EMBL Bio-IT Course:** *Image Processing with Python* 

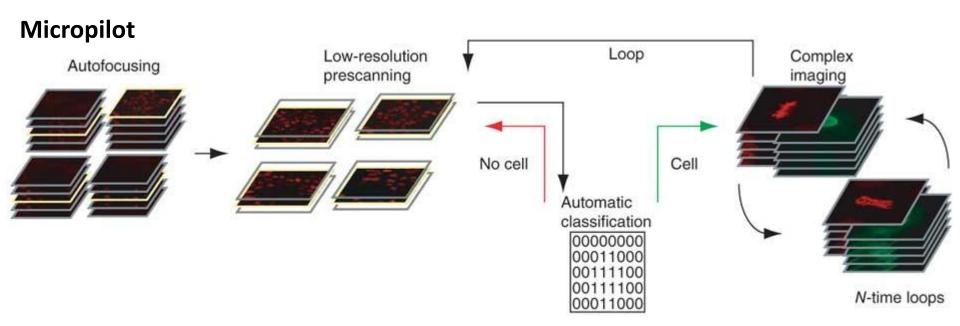
8. – 10. May 2017

**EMBL** Heidelberg

### Agenda

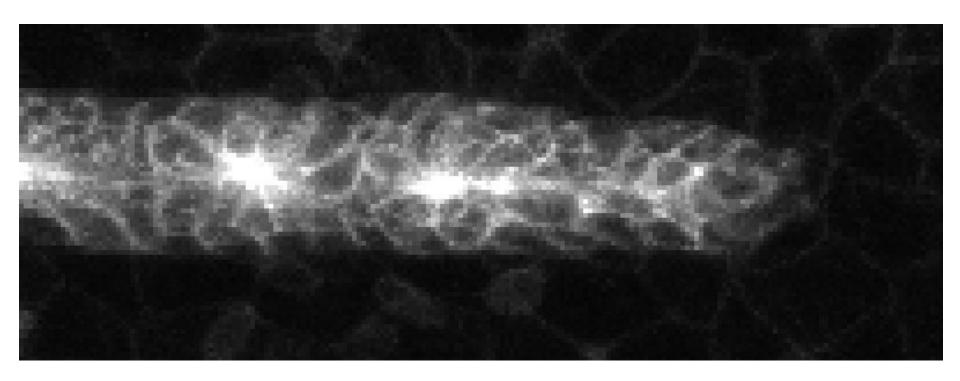
- **▶** Smart microscopy
- **▶** Tracking objects
- ► Machine learning: pixel prediction
- ► Single-cell data analysis
- ► Machine learning: deep learning

- Direct coupling of microscopy and image analysis
- **▶** Example 1: Region of interest auto-detection
  - Identify object of interest in low-res high-FOV image
  - Instruct microscope to image object of interest in high-res

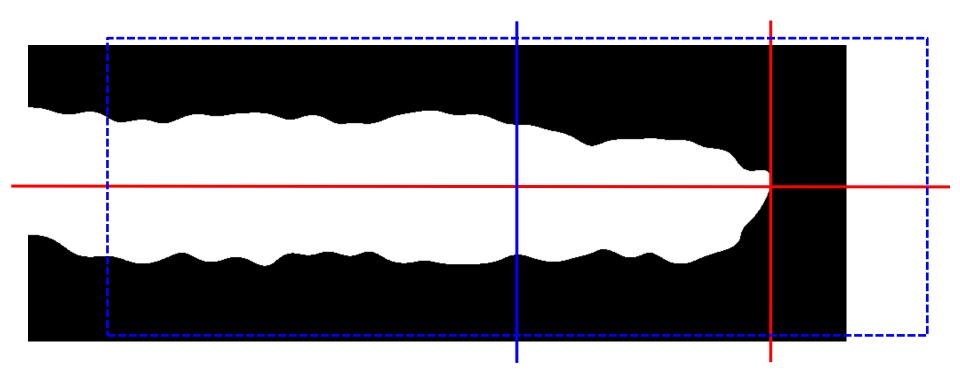


Published 2011 in Nature Methods by Ellenberg & Pepperkok groups

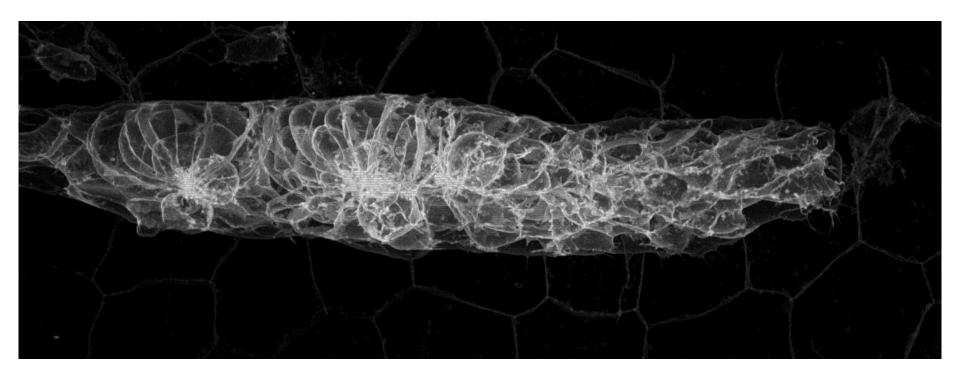
- Direct coupling of microscopy and image analysis
- Example 2: Live tracking
  - Identify leading edge of migrating cells in low-res high-speed image
  - Instruct microscope to follow the leading edge to take high-res slow images

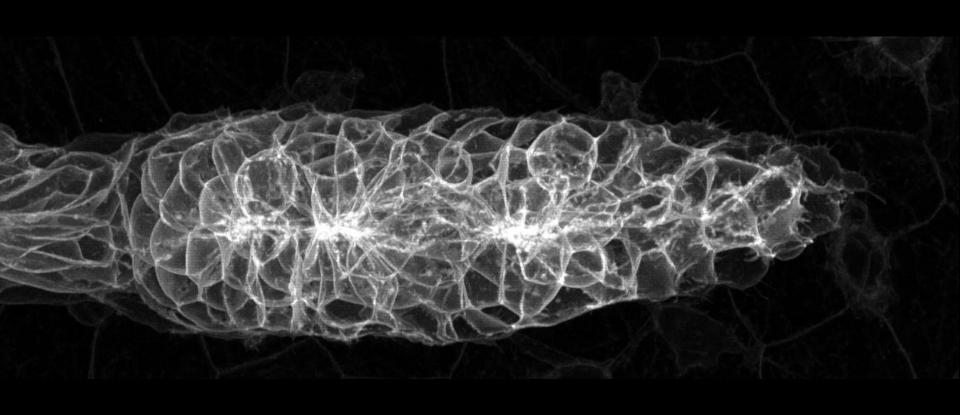


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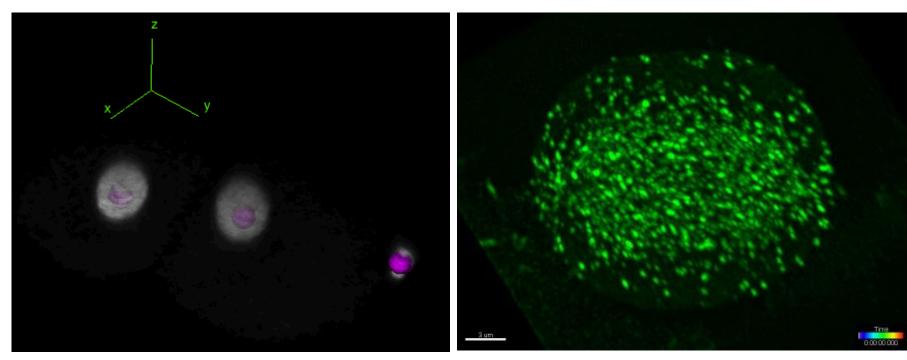
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### **Tracking**

- ► Goal: assign each labeled object at time t0 a corresponding object at t1
  - Approach: segment independently, then link objects (by optimization)
  - Linking based on: space, feature space, object physics
  - Easier for small  $\delta t$
  - Challenges: poor segmentation, overlapping objects, dividing/merging objects



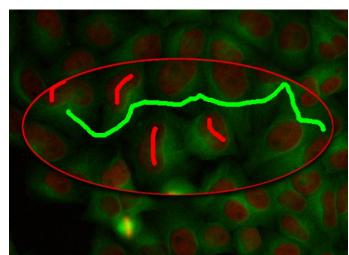
From Fiji's TrackMate plugin

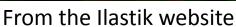
From Eric Betzig's group

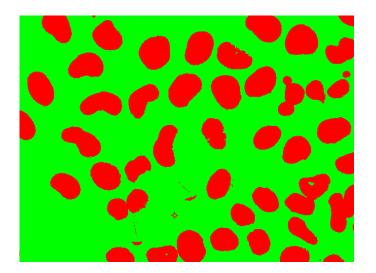
#### **Machine Learning: Pixel Prediction**

- Goal: foreground-background detection by machine learning
  - This is a classification task: classify pixels into groups
  - Approach: supervised learning
    - Manually label example pixels
    - Extract features (raw intensity, filtered intensity, neighborhood)
    - Train classifier (e.g. random forest)
    - Make prediction for all other pixels





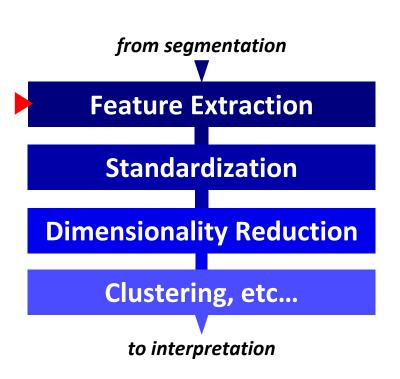


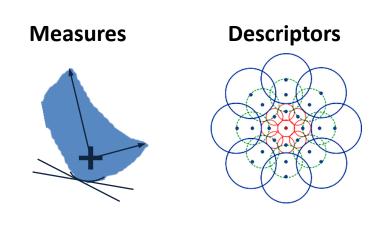


Outcome quality differs... Also useful as 'preprocessing' (use probabilities)!

- What to do with single cell data?
  - Correlate and quantify features at a per-cell level
  - Explore cell-cell variability (dimensionality reduction)
  - Identify groups, subgroups (clustering, classification)
  - Identify relationships, trajectories, population structures (graphs)
  - Infer models predicting cell variability and behavior (machine learning)

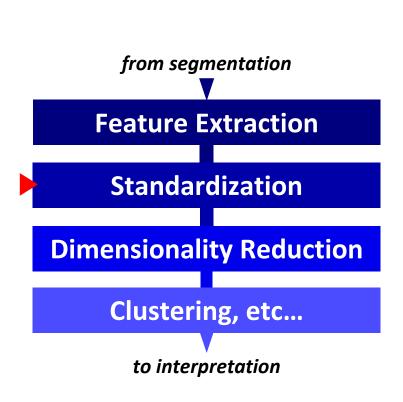
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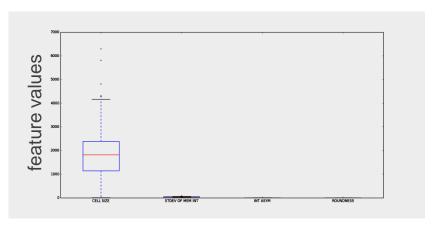


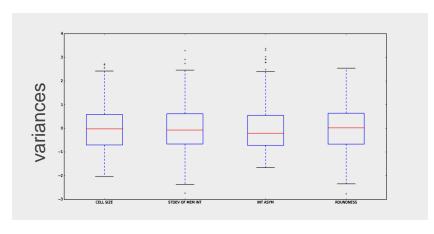


**Features** 

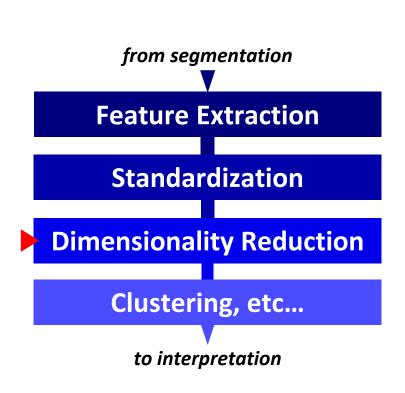
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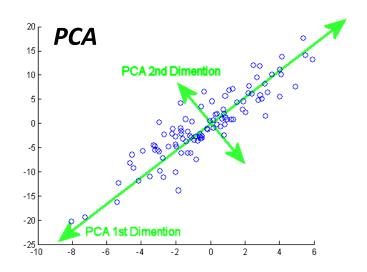


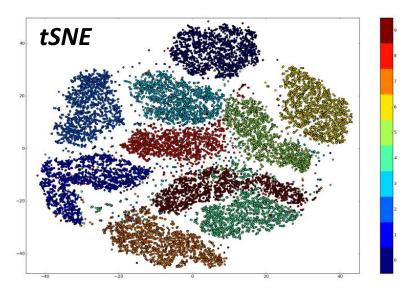




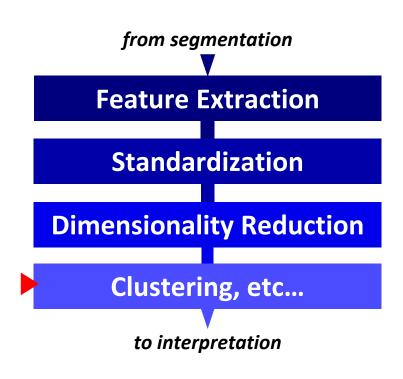
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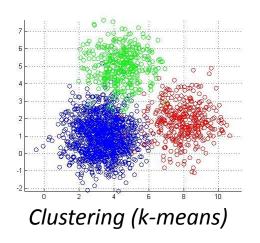


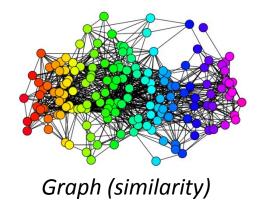




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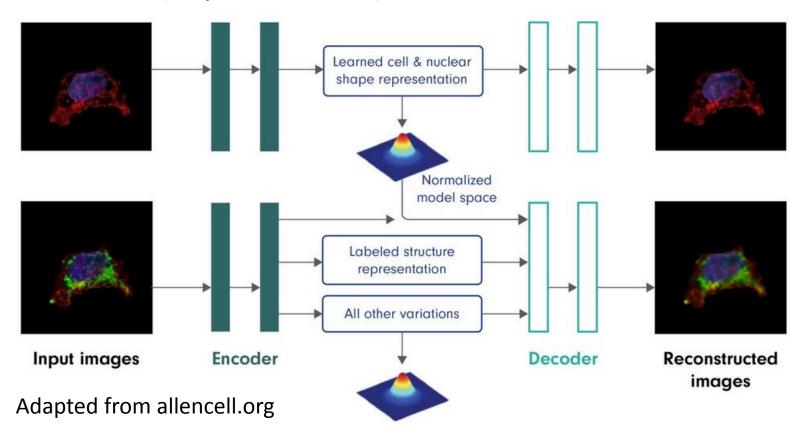




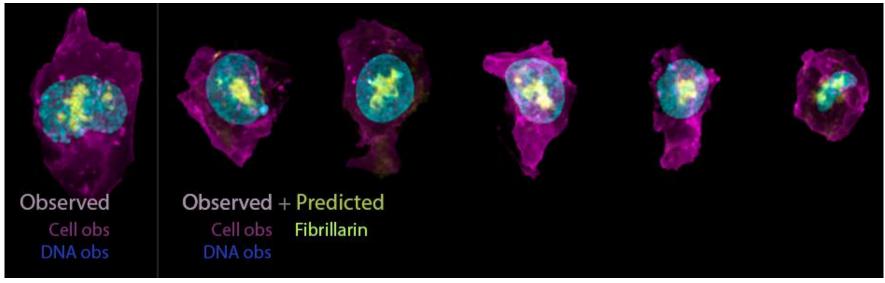


- Deep Learning skips feature extraction (by also learning that)
- ► Some very recent interesting stuff: <a href="www.allencell.org">www.allencell.org</a>

#### **Autoencoder (deep neural network)**

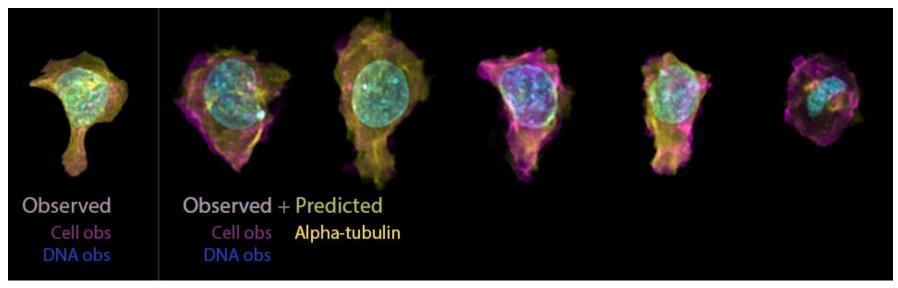


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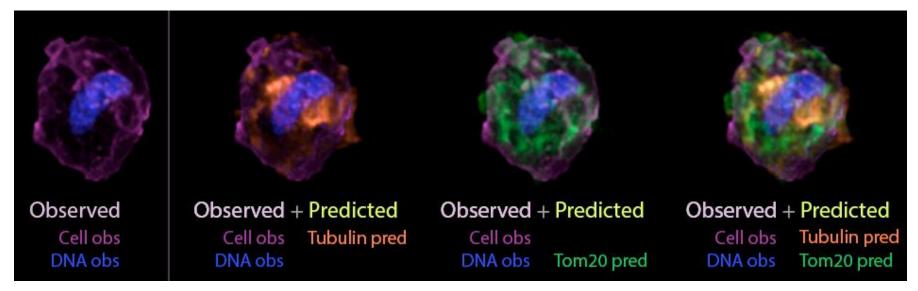
Adapted from allencell.org

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Adapted from allencell.org

- ► Advantages: really cool, allows construction of 'atlases', ...
- Disadvantages: encoded model is a 'black box'

