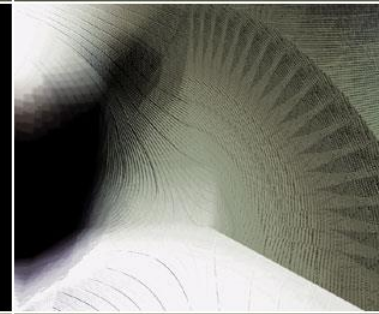


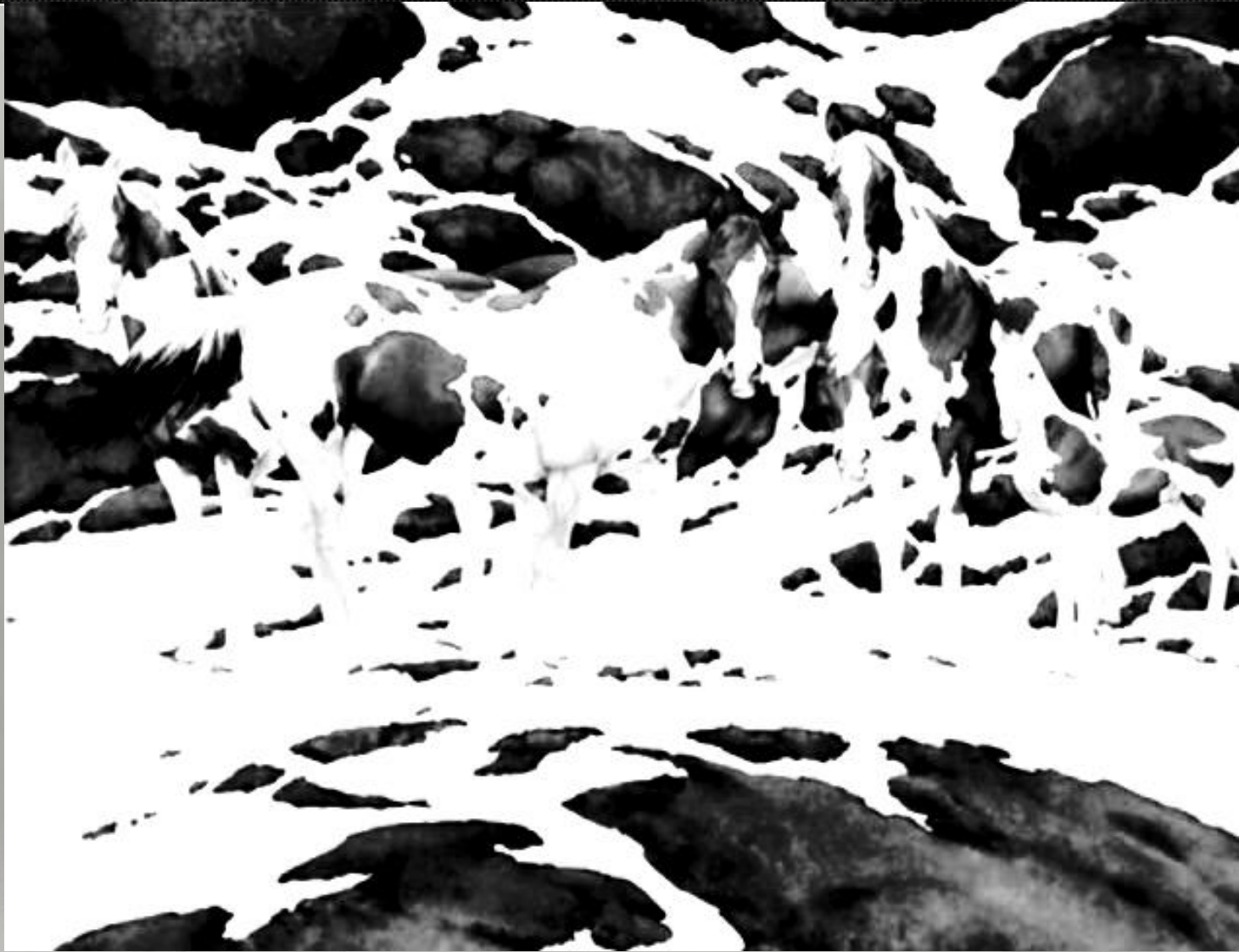
Life Beyond the Pixels

Peter Horvath

FIMM, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, Helsinki
BRC, Hungarian Academy of Sciences



Where...? What...? How many...?



Bev Doolittle (1975)

Where...? What...? How many...?



Where...? What...? How many...?



Where...? What...? How many...?



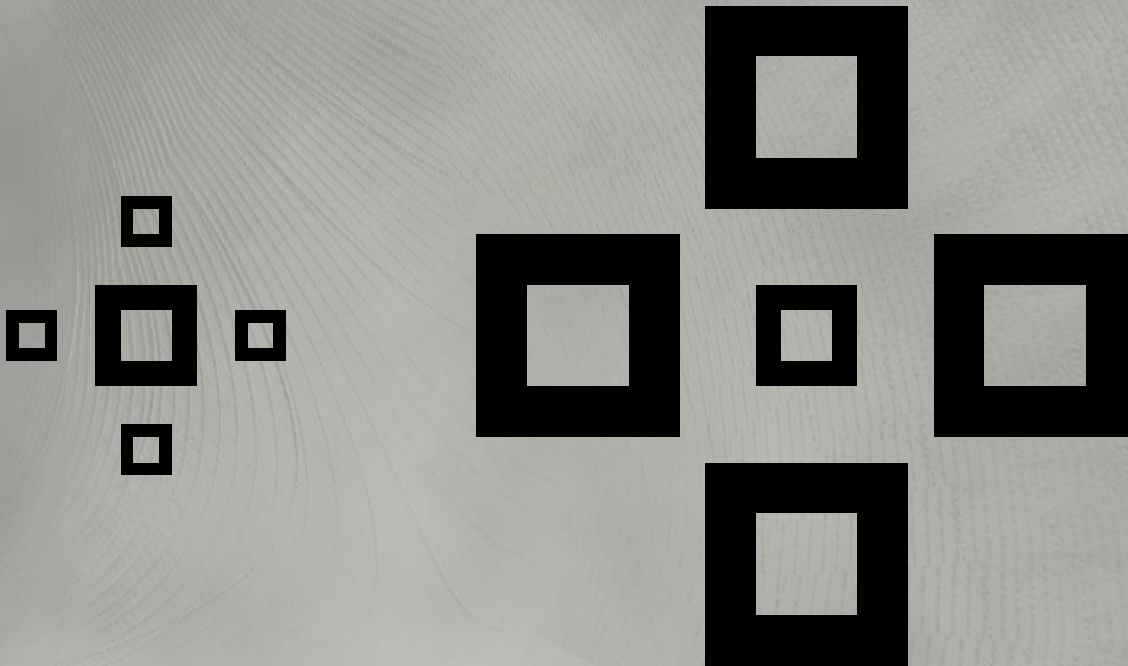
Where...? What...? How many...?



Where...? What...? How many...?



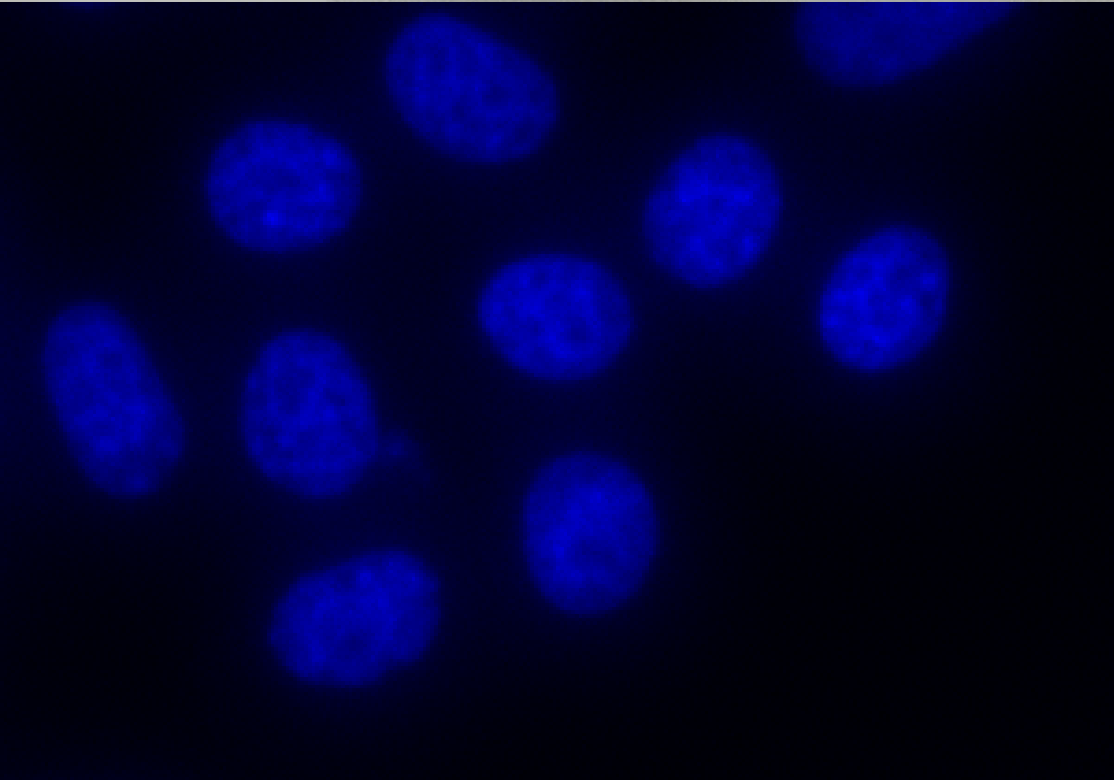
Where...? What...? How many...?



How fast can you count?

#	Human	Computer
---	-------	----------

How fast can you count?



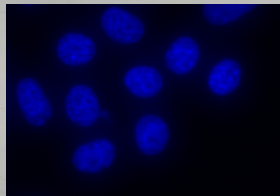
#

Human

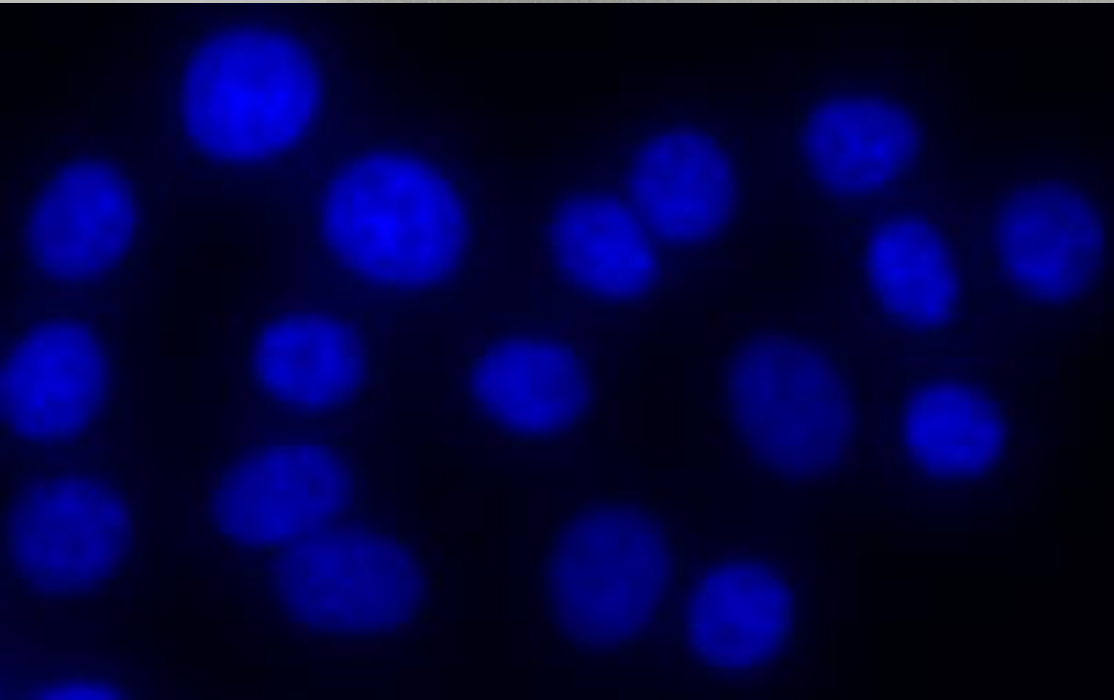
Computer

How fast can you count?

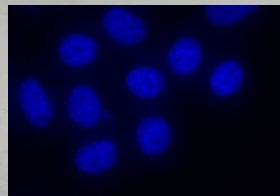
#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp



How fast can you count?

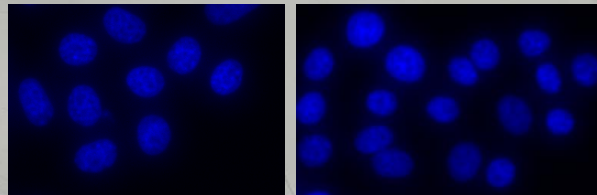


#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp

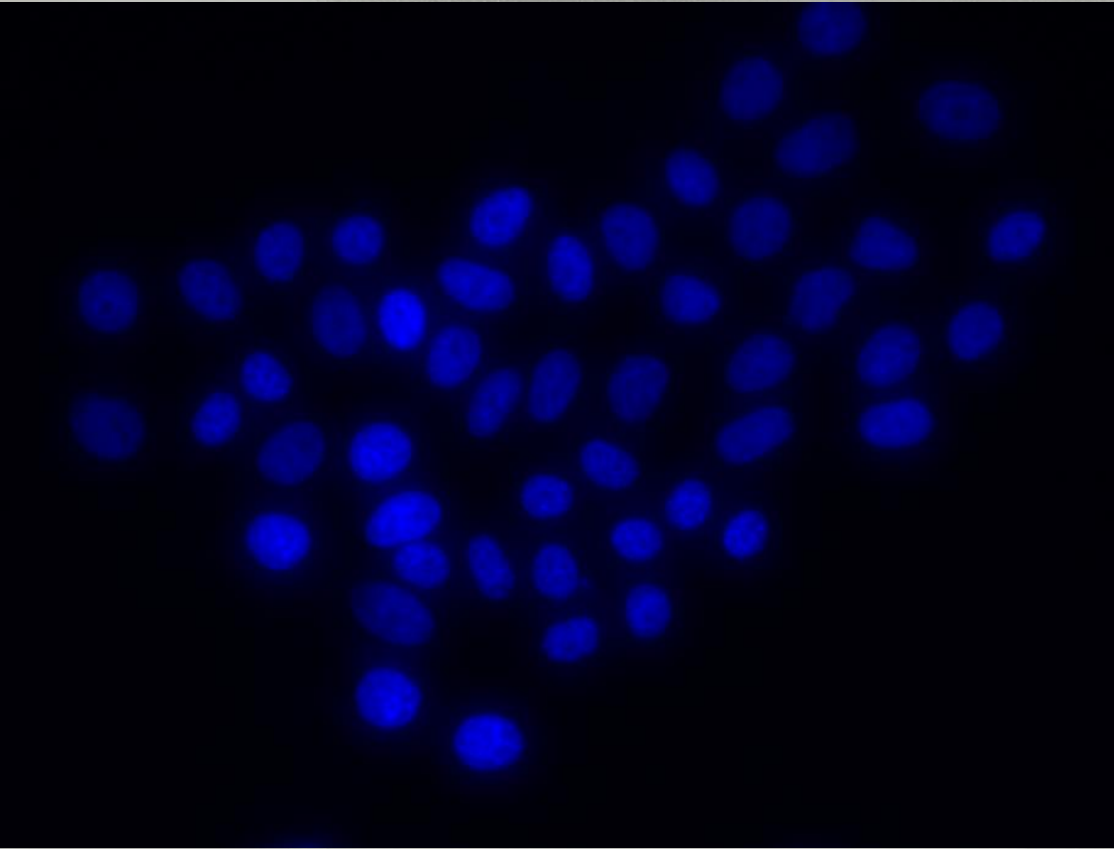


How fast can you count?

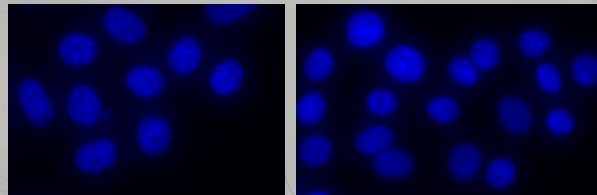
#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp
18	7 mp	0.02 mp



How fast can you count?

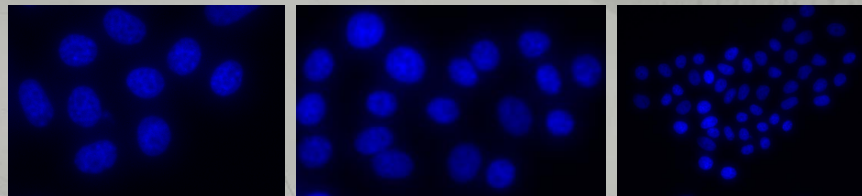


#	Human	Computer
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18	7 mp	0.02 mp

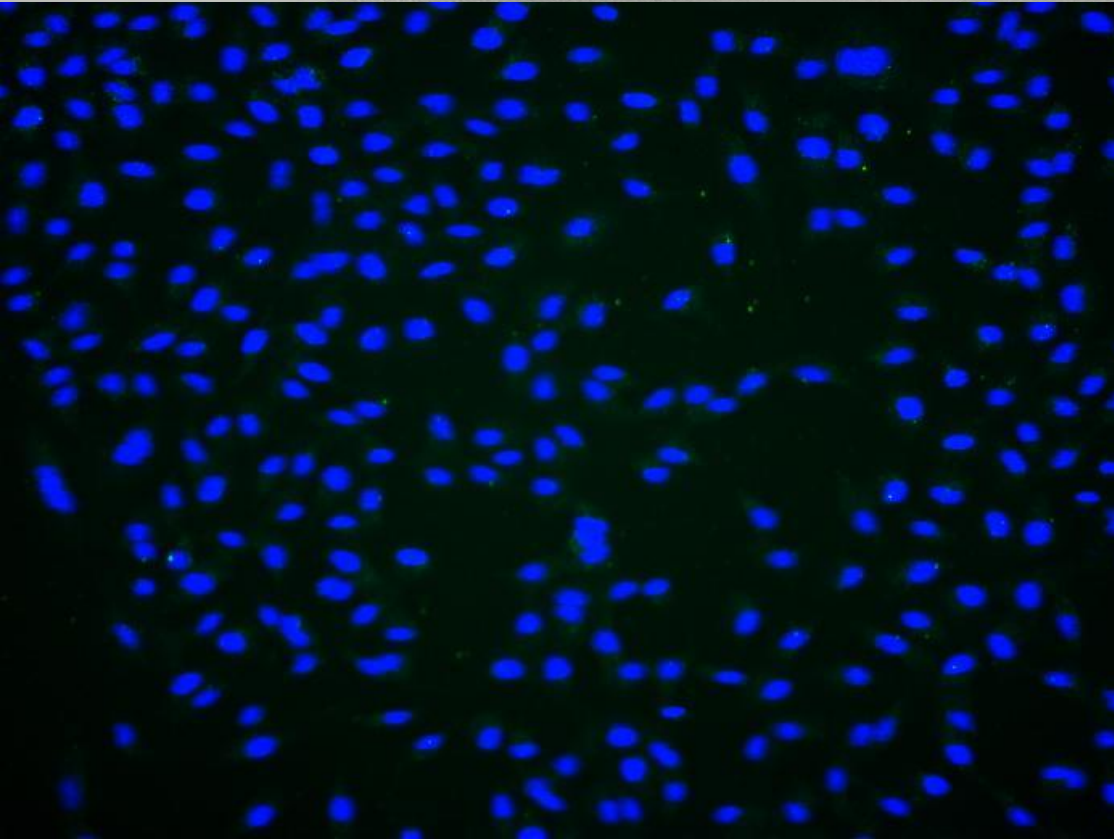


How fast can you count?

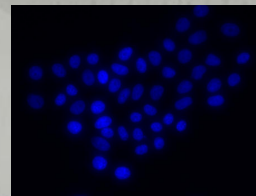
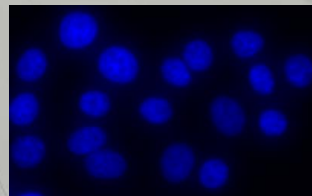
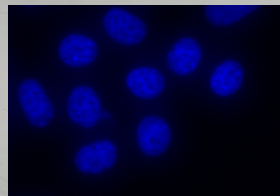
#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp
18	7 mp	0.02 mp
51	17 mp	0.05 mp



How fast can you count?

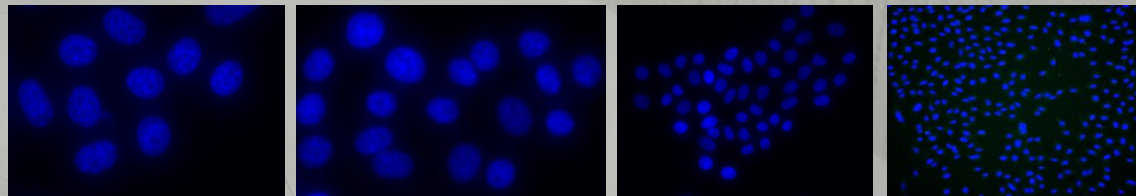


#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp
18	7 mp	0.02 mp
51	17 mp	0.05 mp

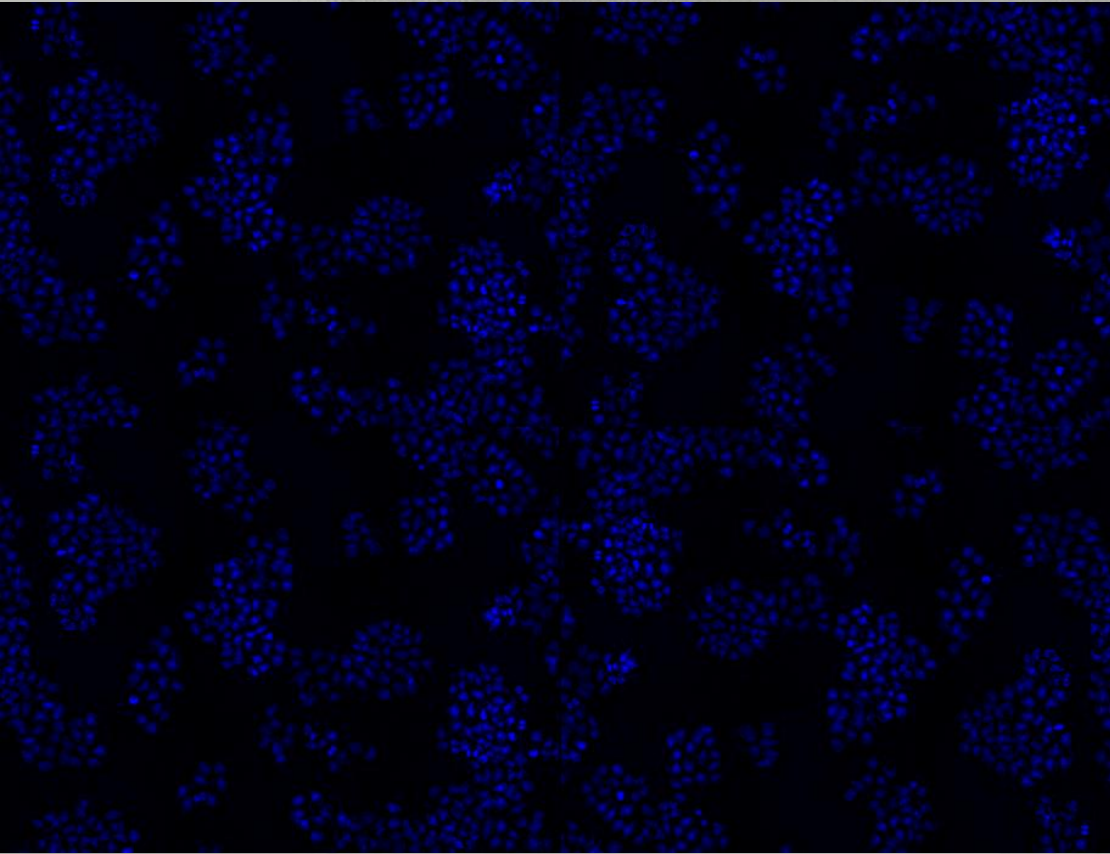


How fast can you count?

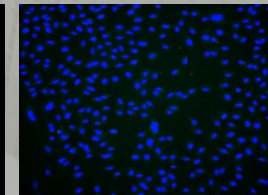
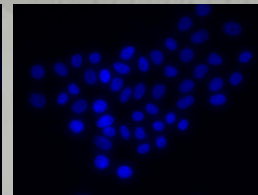
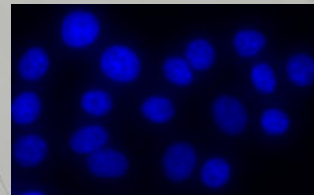
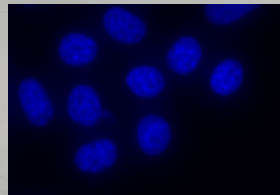
#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp
18	7 mp	0.02 mp
51	17 mp	0.05 mp
210	60 mp	0.1 mp



How fast can you count?

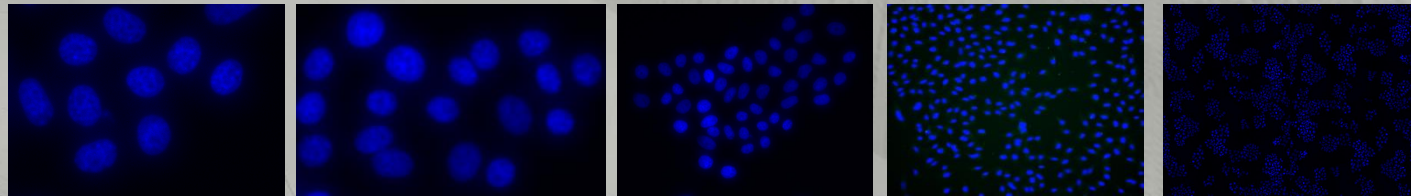


#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp
18	7 mp	0.02 mp
51	17 mp	0.05 mp
210	60 mp	0.1 mp



How fast can you count?

#	Human	Computer
9	4 mp	0.01 mp
18	7 mp	0.02 mp
51	17 mp	0.05 mp
210	60 mp	0.1 mp
3610	☺	1 mp



Human vs. Computer

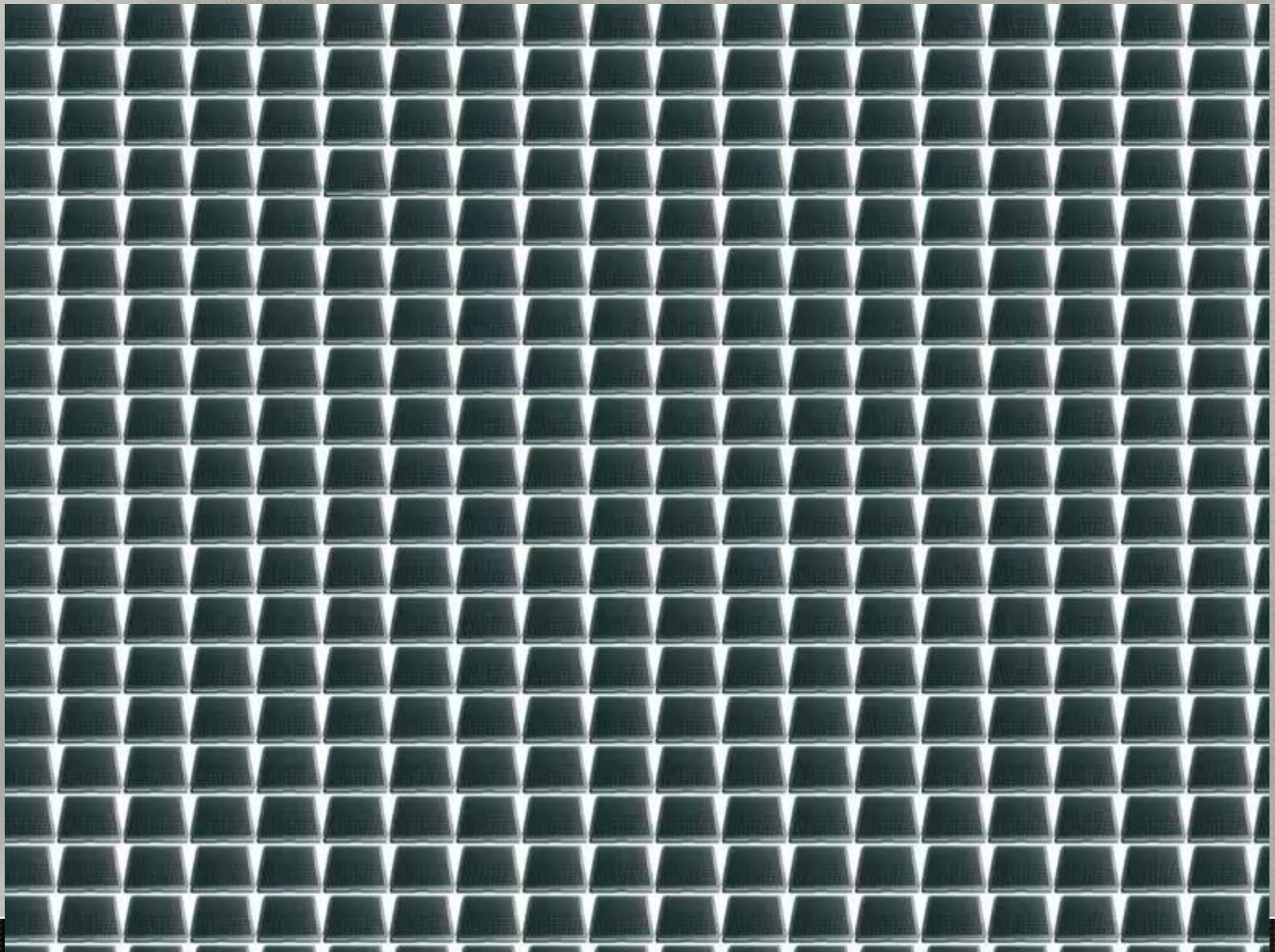
Human:

- **Imprecise**
- **Slow**
- **Intelligent**

Computer:

- **Precise**
- **Fast**
- **Dummy** 😊

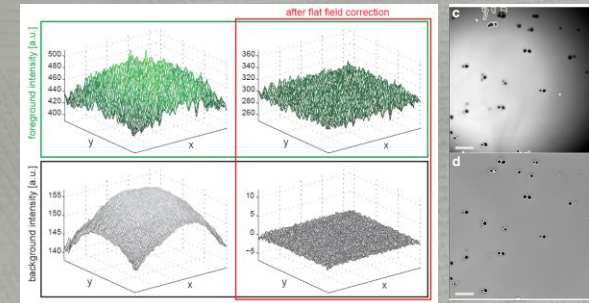
Precise, fast and intelligent



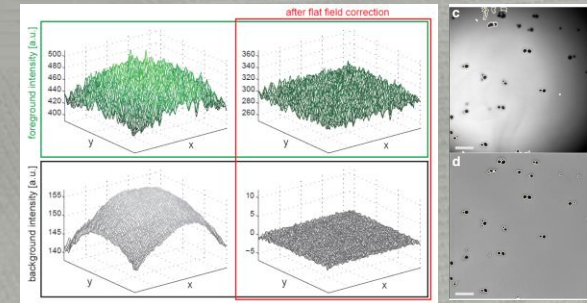


Research activities

- Image quality improvement
 - Flat field, photo bleaching

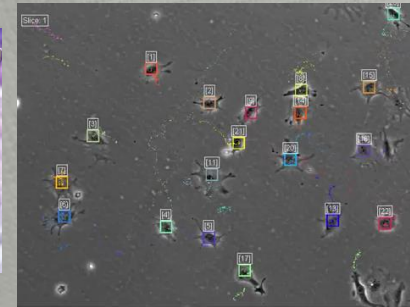
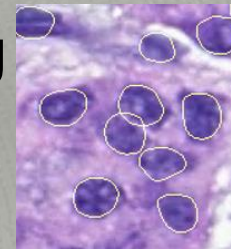


- Image quality improvement
 - Flat field, photo bleaching

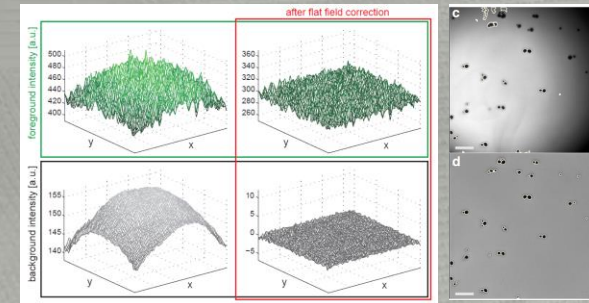


- Image segmentation and tracking
www.celltracker.website

Piccinini, Horvath. Bioinformatics 2016

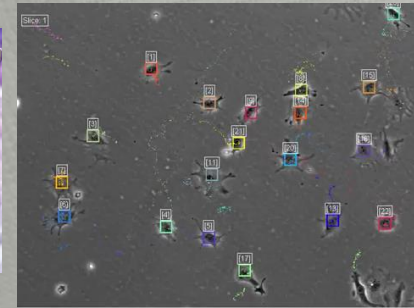
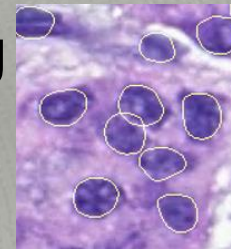


- Image quality improvement
 - Flat field, photo bleaching

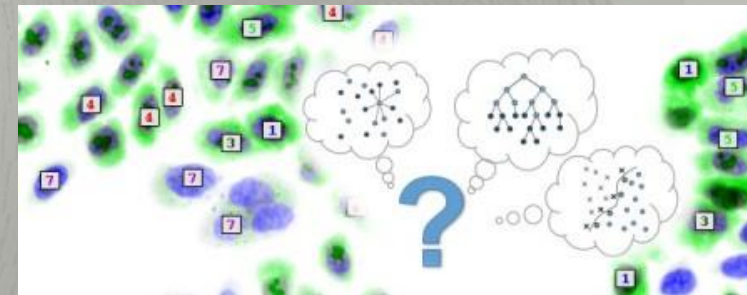


- Image segmentation and tracking
www.celltracker.website

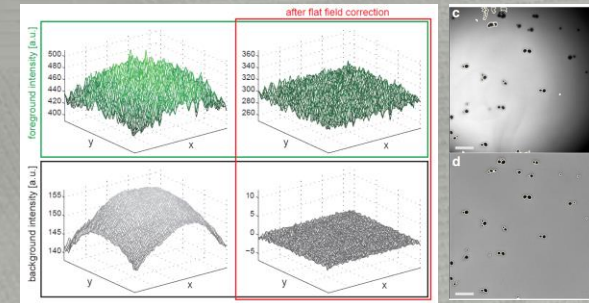
Piccinini, Horvath. Bioinformatics 2016



- Machine learning
 - Phenotypic profiling

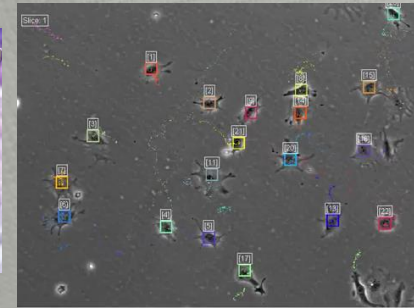
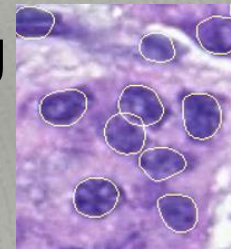


- Image quality improvement
 - Flat field, photo bleaching

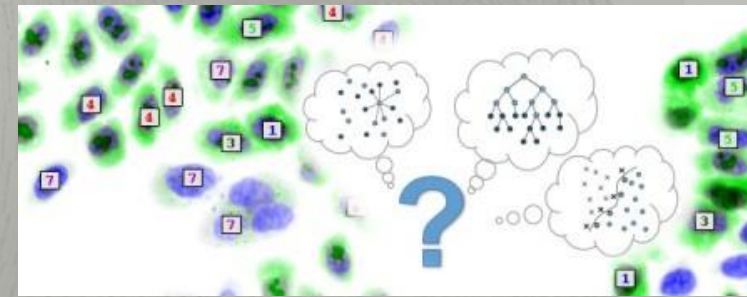


- Image segmentation and tracking
www.celltracker.website

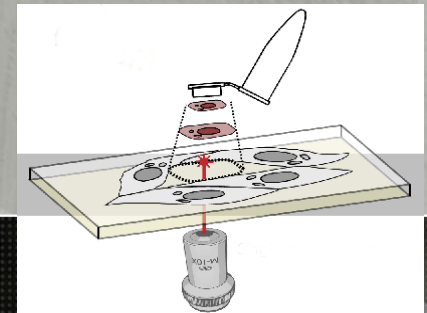
Piccinini, Horvath. Bioinformatics 2016



- Machine learning
 - Phenotypic profiling



- CL²M (correlative light-light microscopy)
 - High-throughput single cell isolation



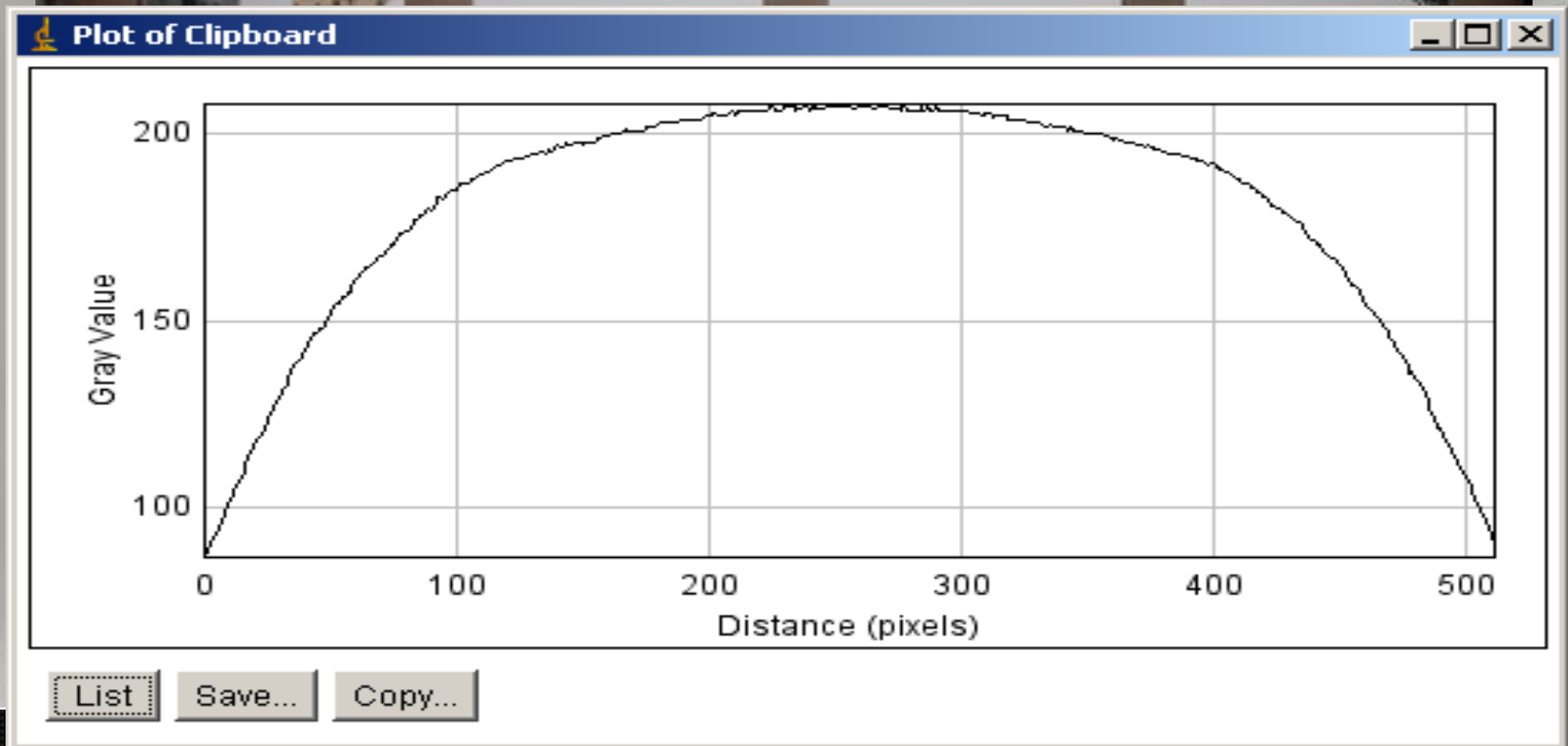
Vignetting



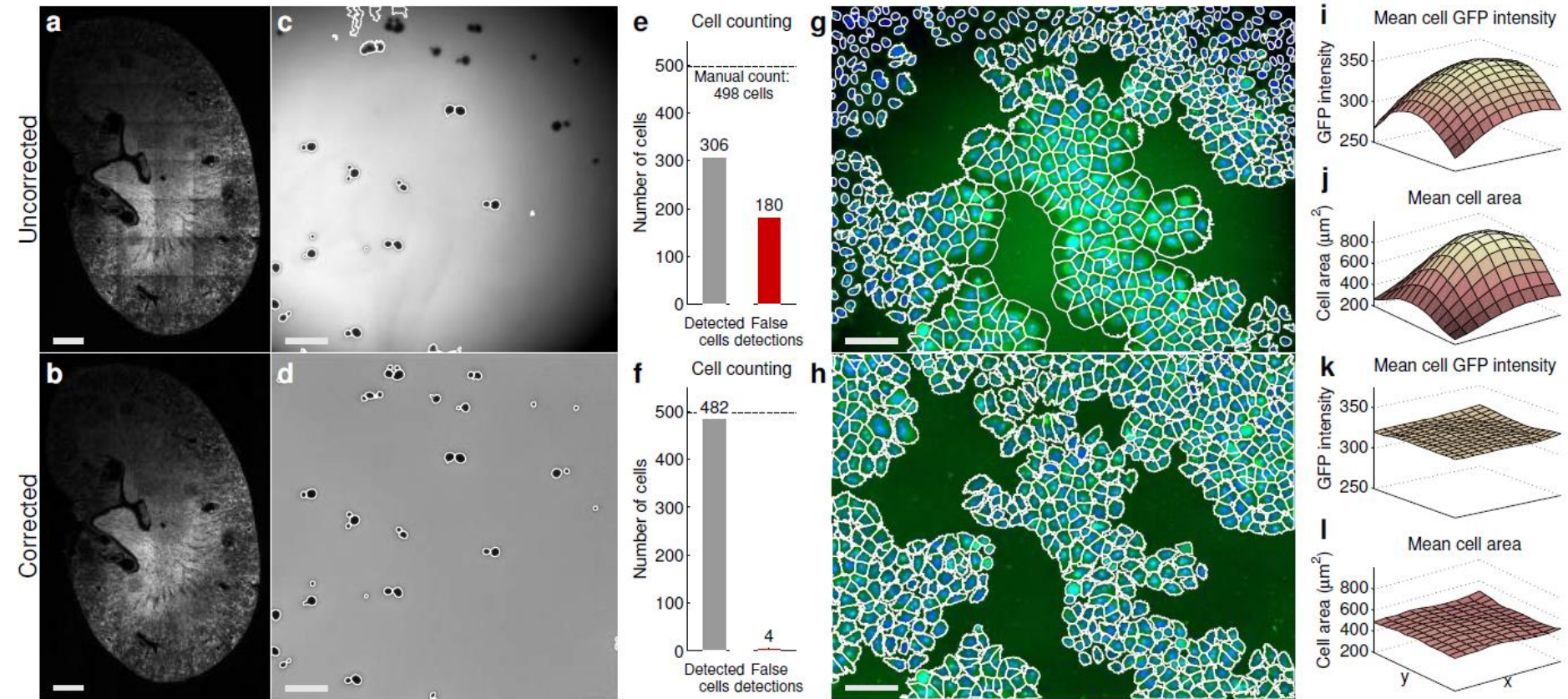
Vignetting



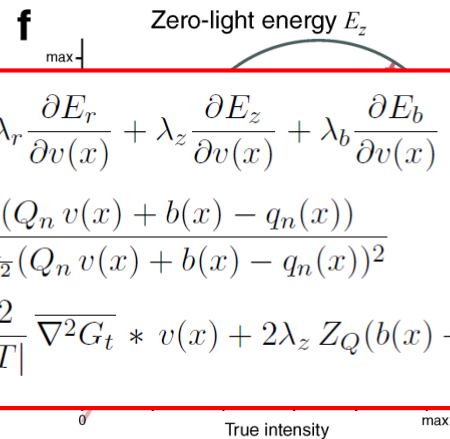
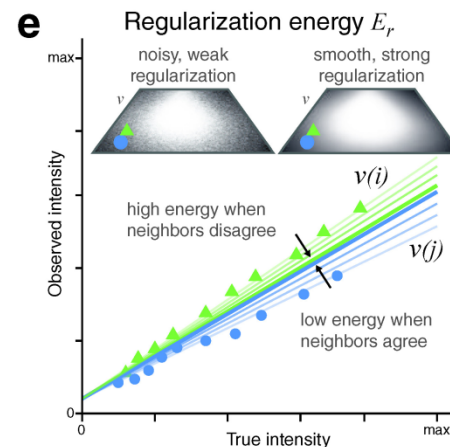
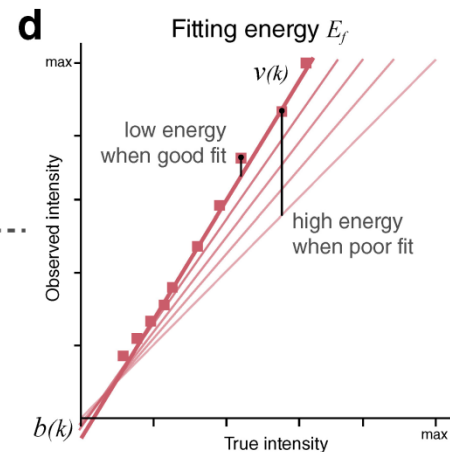
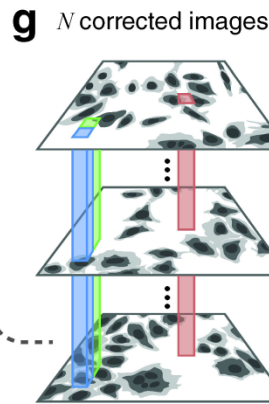
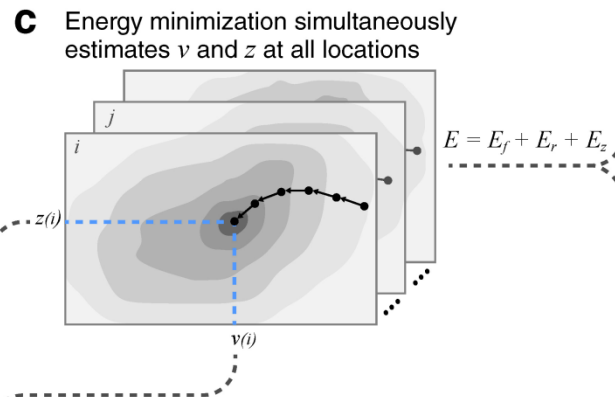
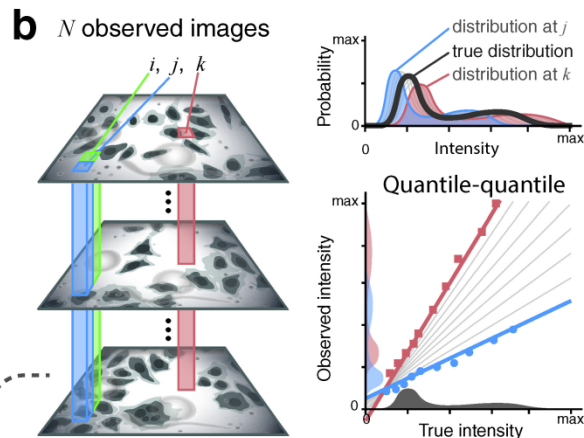
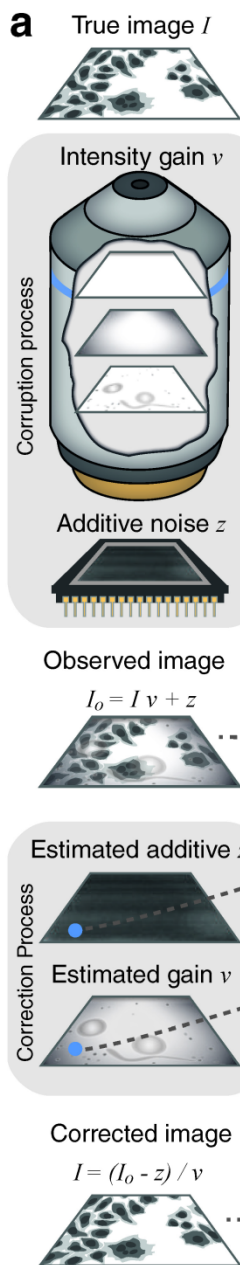
Vignetting



Illumination correction



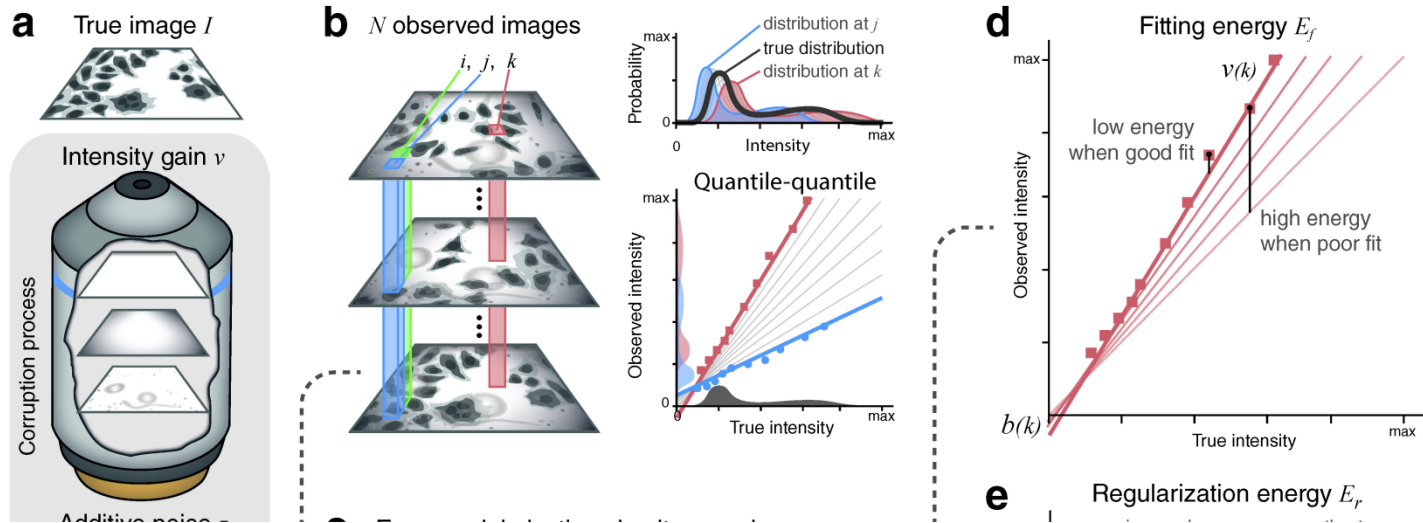
K. Smith, F. Piccinini, C. Balazs, G. Csucs, A. Bevilacqua, P. Horvath; *CIDRE: A general illumination correction method for optical microscopy*, **Nature Methods** 2015



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v(x)} E = \frac{\partial E_f}{\partial v(x)} + \lambda_r \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial v(x)} + \lambda_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial v(x)} + \lambda_b \frac{\partial E_b}{\partial v(x)}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n (Q_n v(x) + b(x) - q_n(x))}{1 + \frac{1}{w^2} (Q_n v(x) + b(x) - q_n(x))^2}$$

$$+ \lambda_r \sum_{t \in T} \frac{2}{|T|} \overline{\nabla^2 G_t} * v(x) + 2\lambda_z Z_Q(b(x) + v(x) Z_Q - Z_q).$$



Tested on 12 different microscopy techniques and largely outperforms the state of the art, highly dominates over calibration techniques.

Usable: Epi Fluo, Bright field, DIC, PC, **STED, Confocal, Outdoor cameras**

Applications: HCS, Neurology, Histology, Standard microscopy,...

Implemented in Java (ImageJ), Mallab, CellProfiler, Python

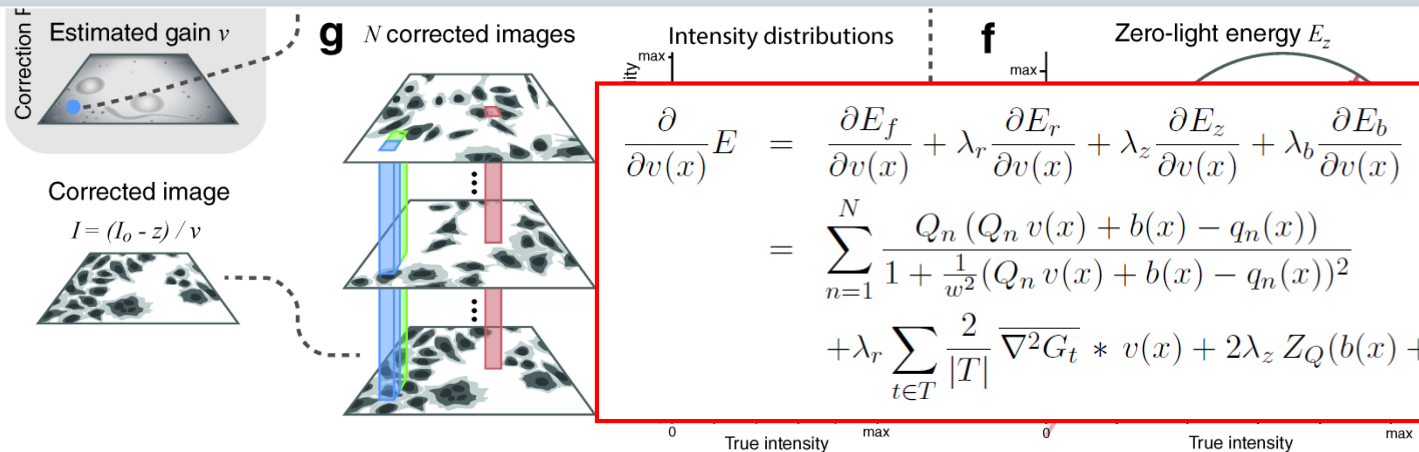


Image processing

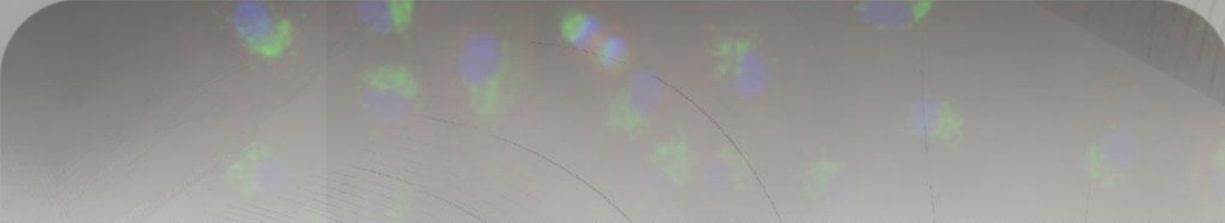
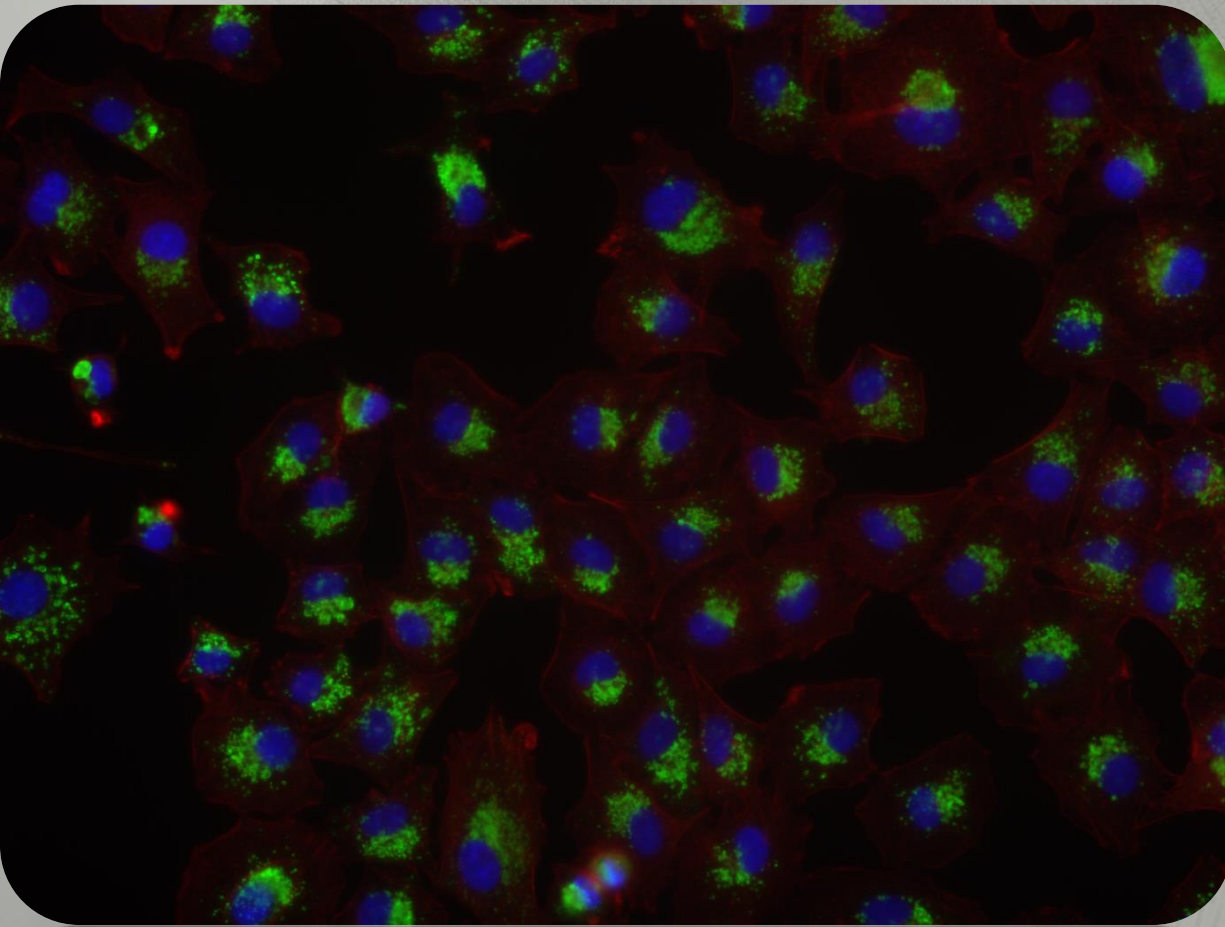


Image processing

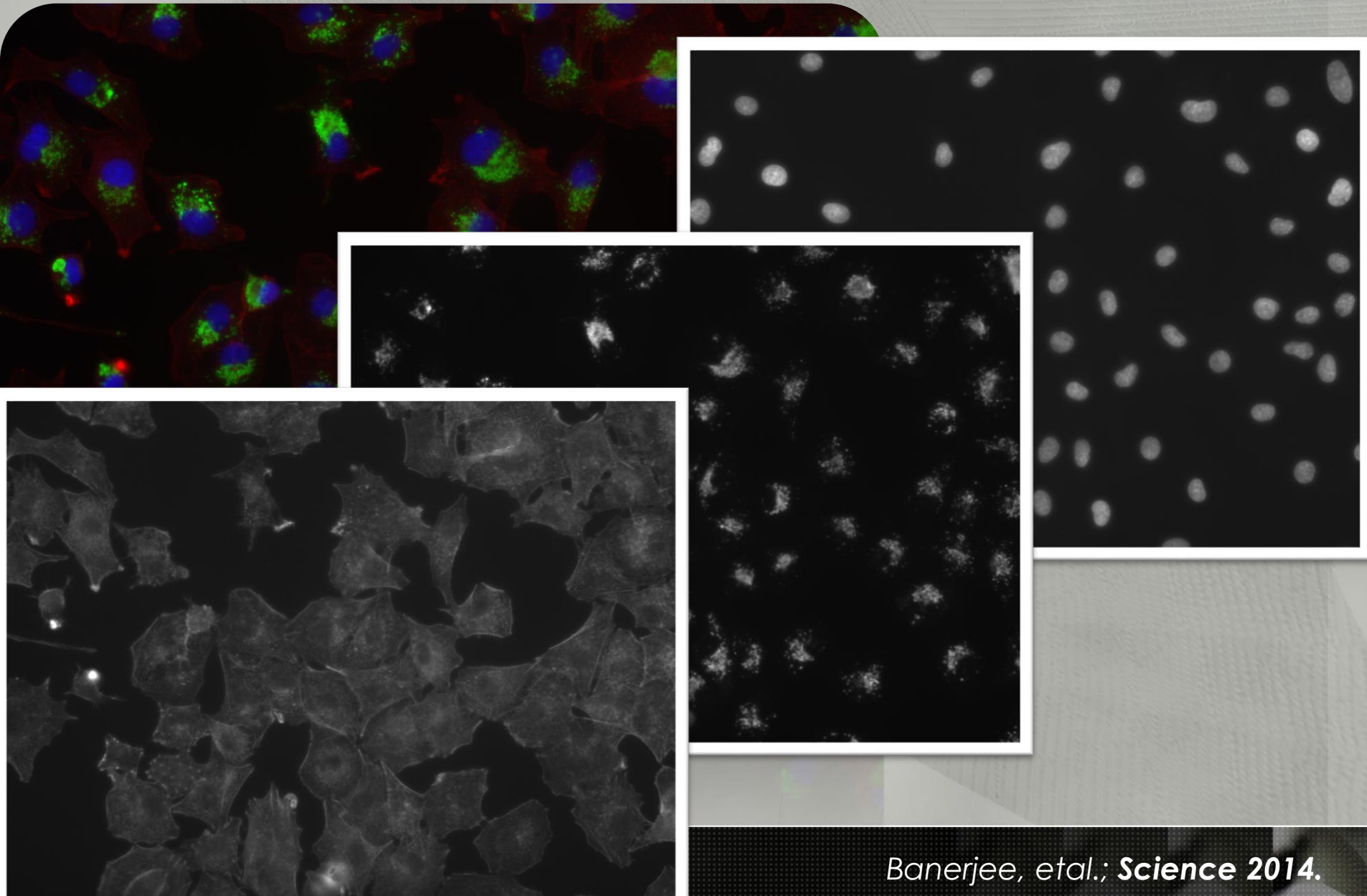
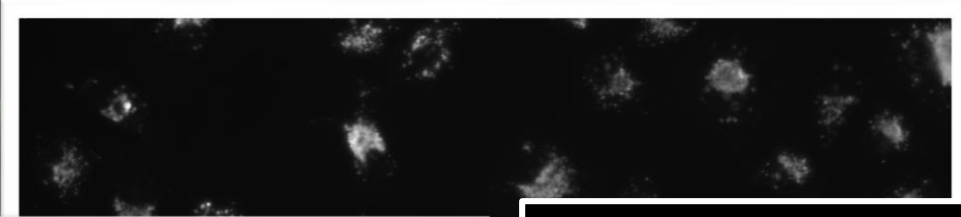
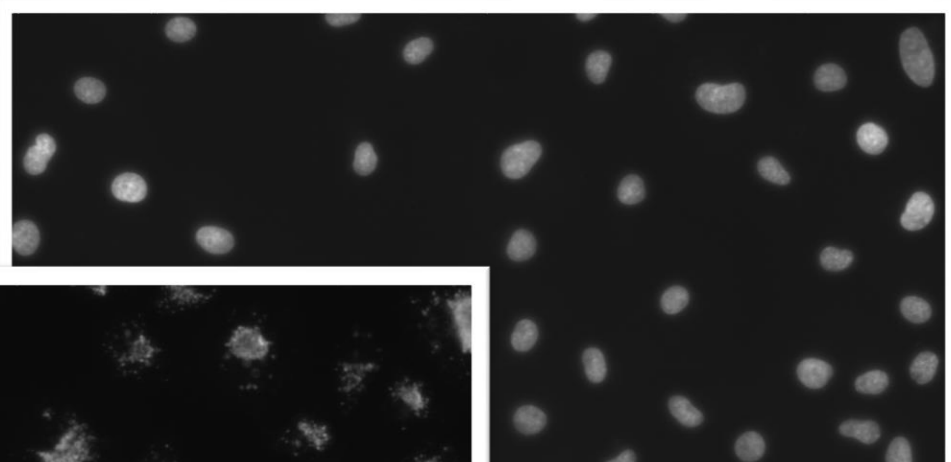
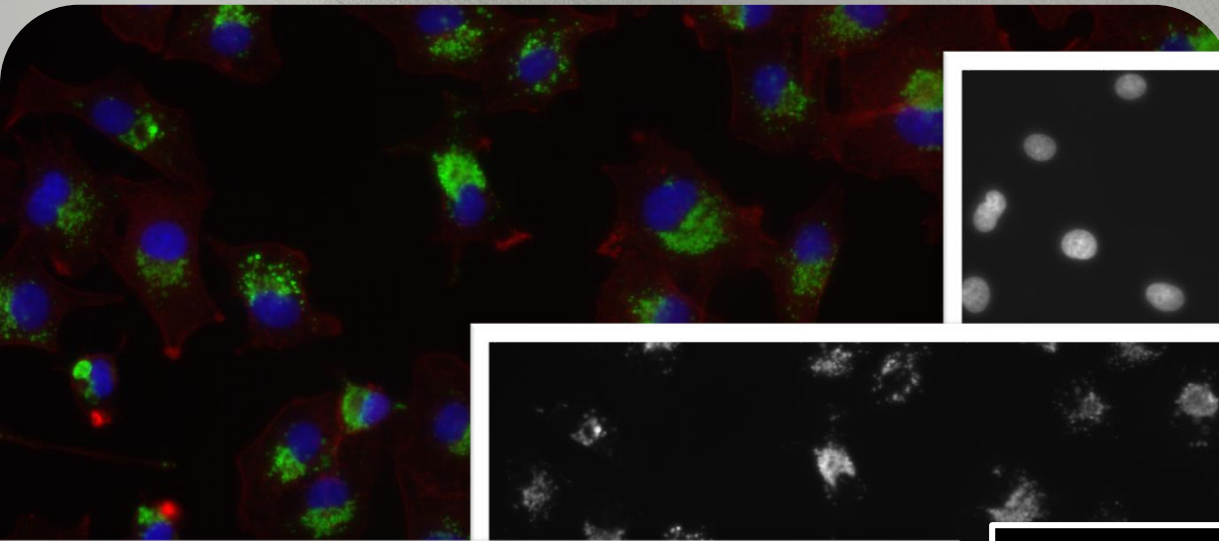


Image processing



3 main steps:
-Cell detection (segmentation)
-Cellular compartment identification
-Feature extraction

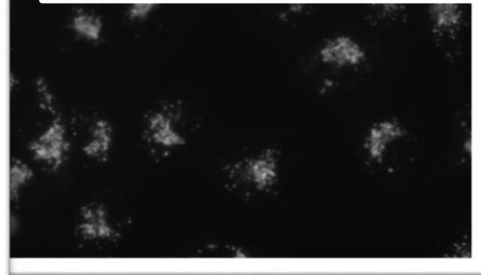
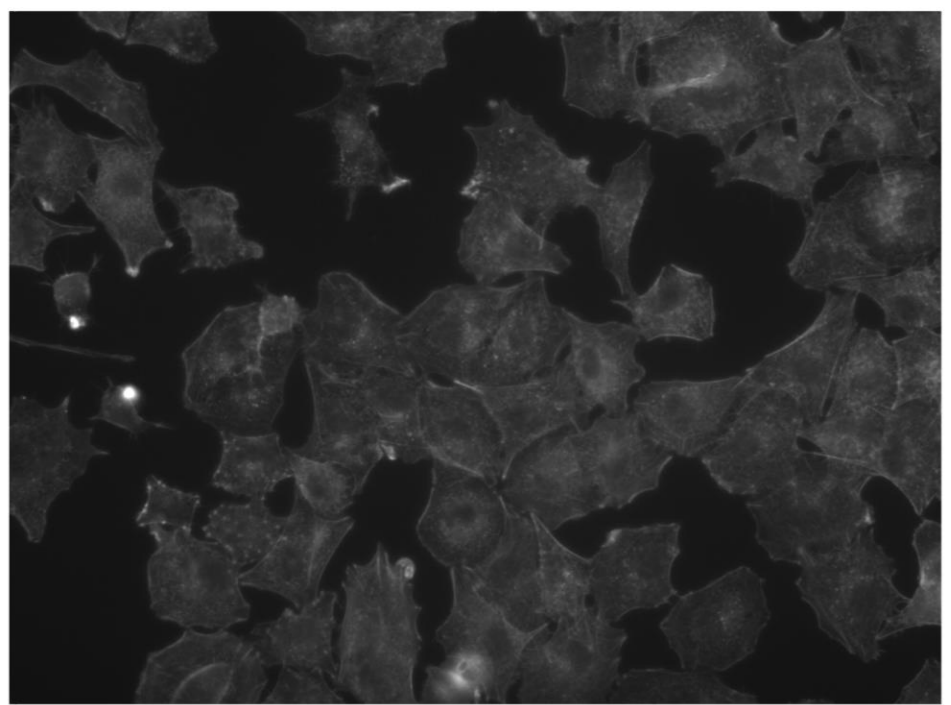


Image processing I. – cell detection

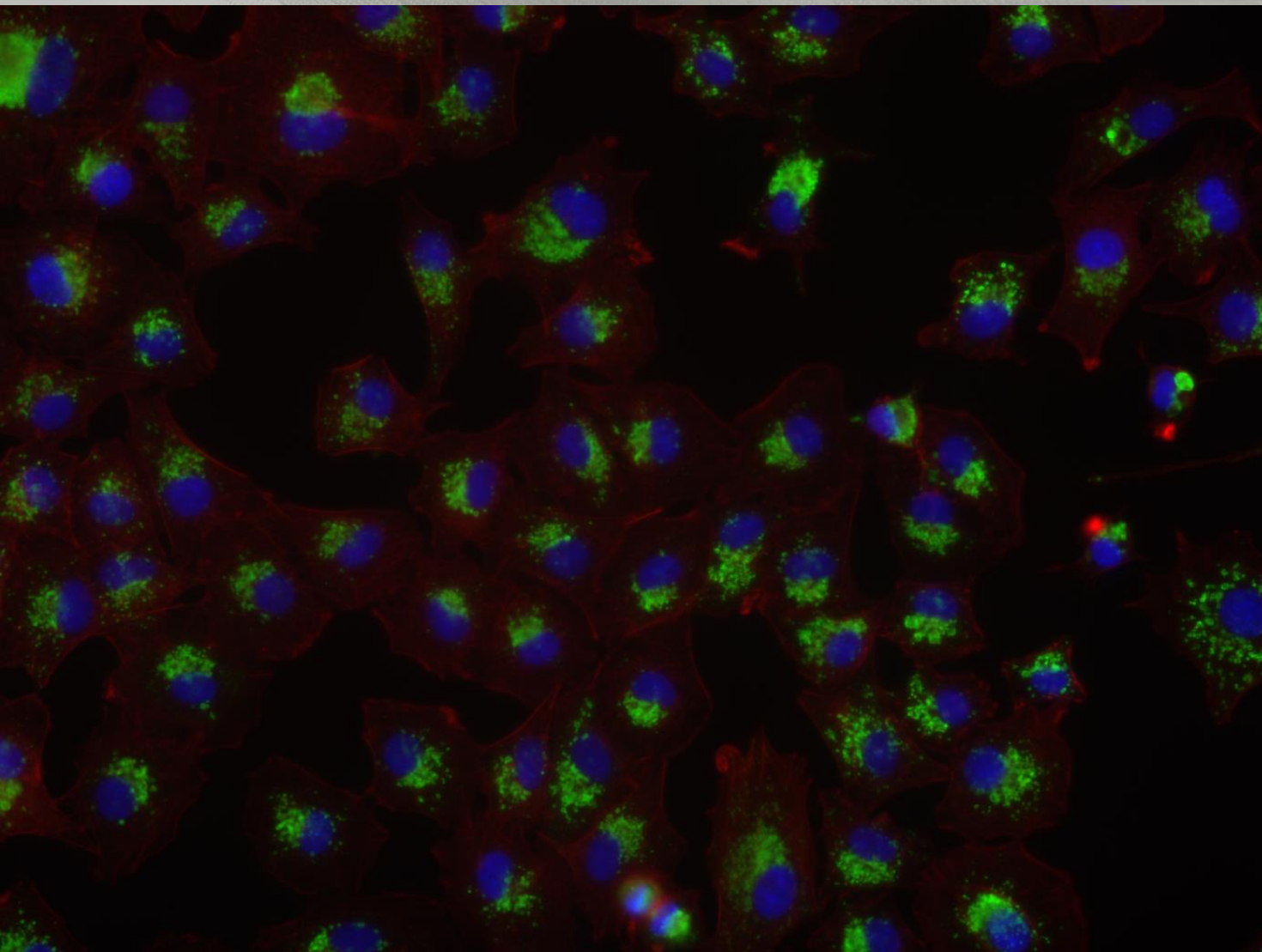


Image processing I. – cell detection

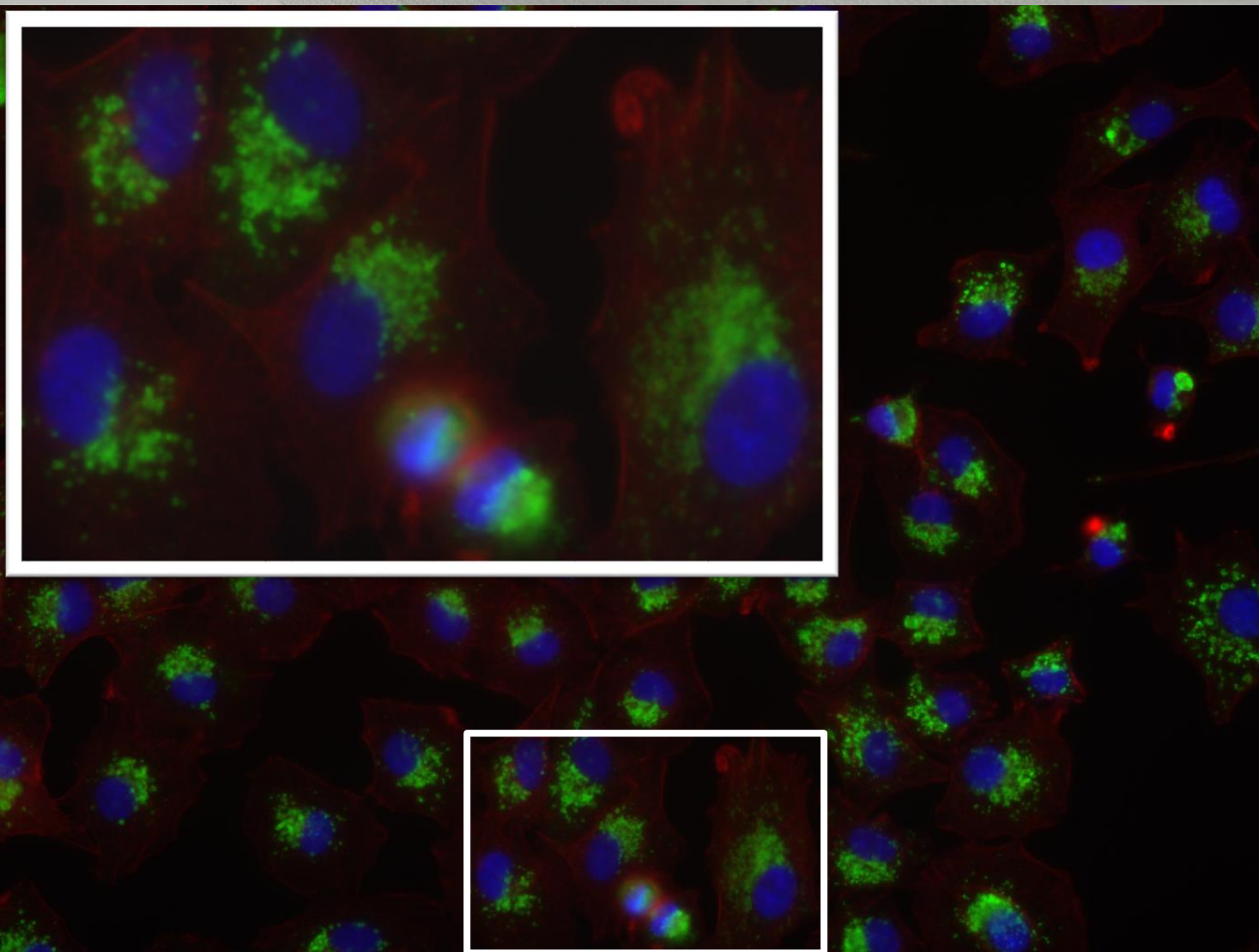


Image processing I. – cell detection

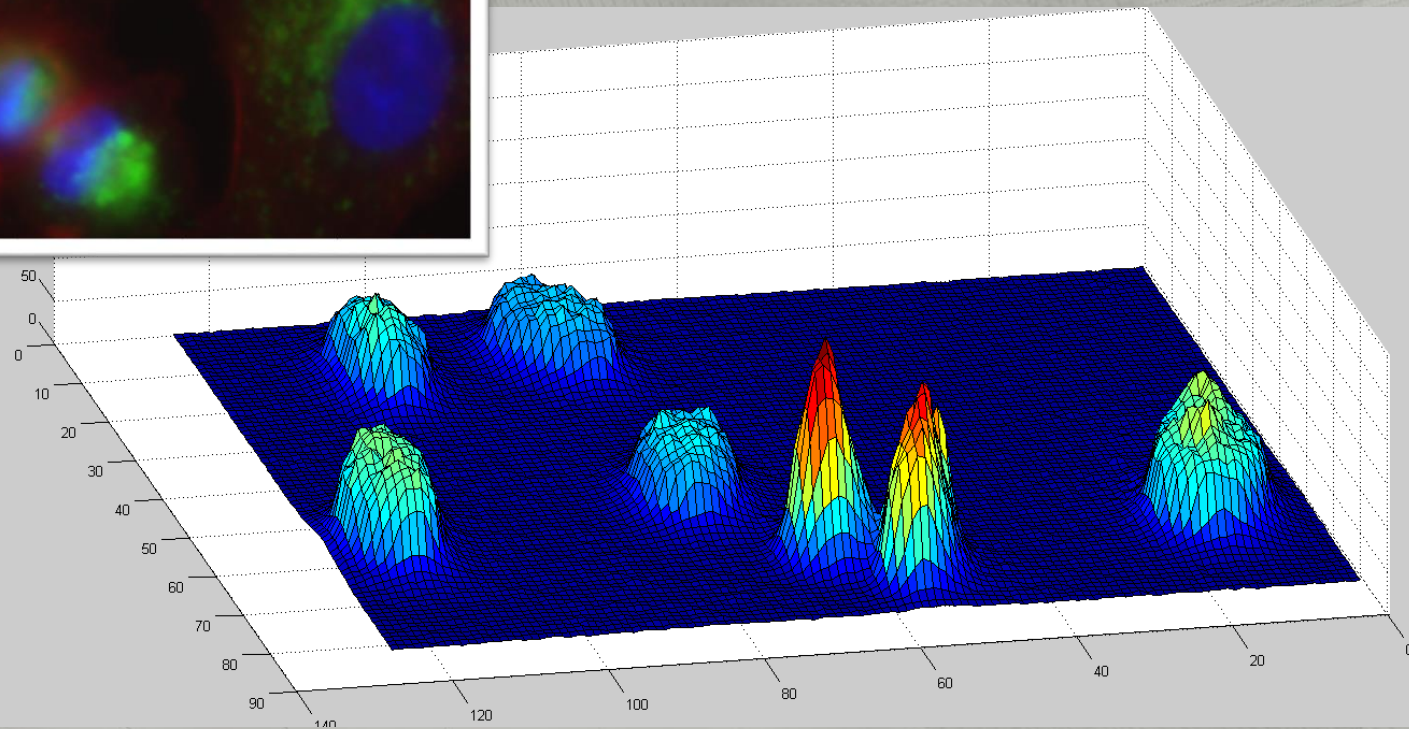
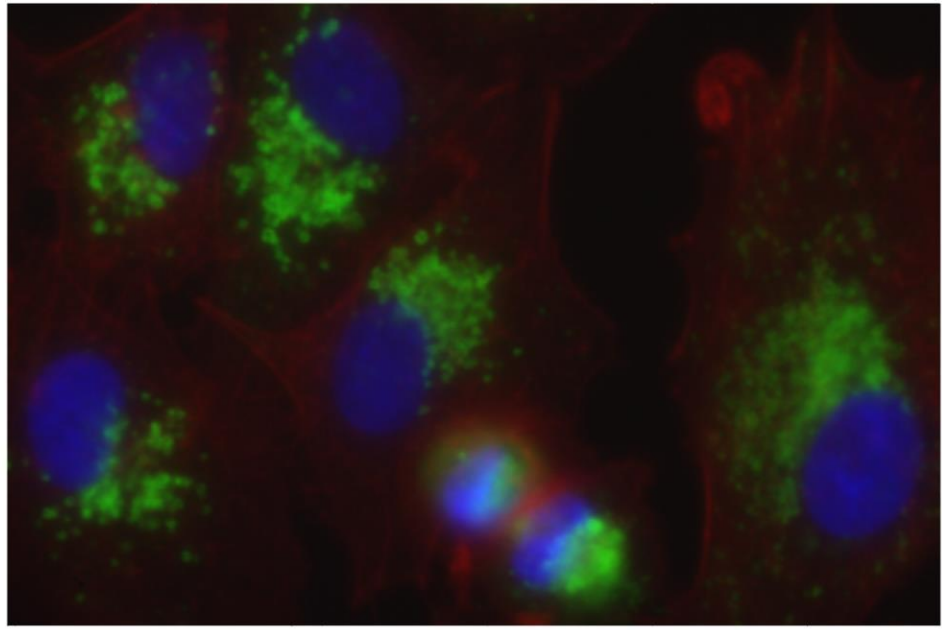


Image processing I. – cell detection

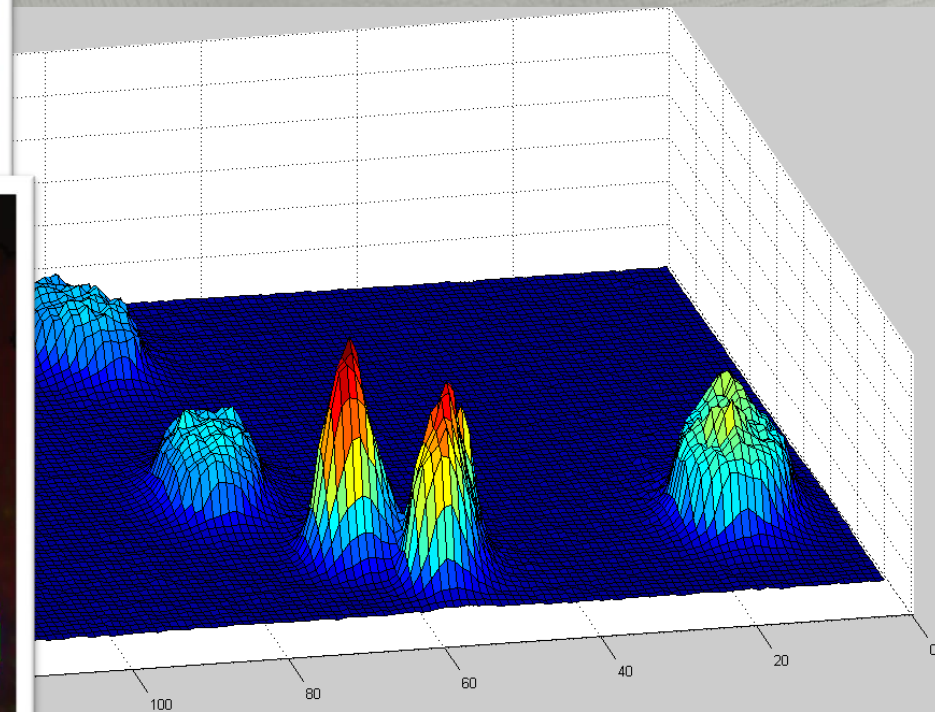
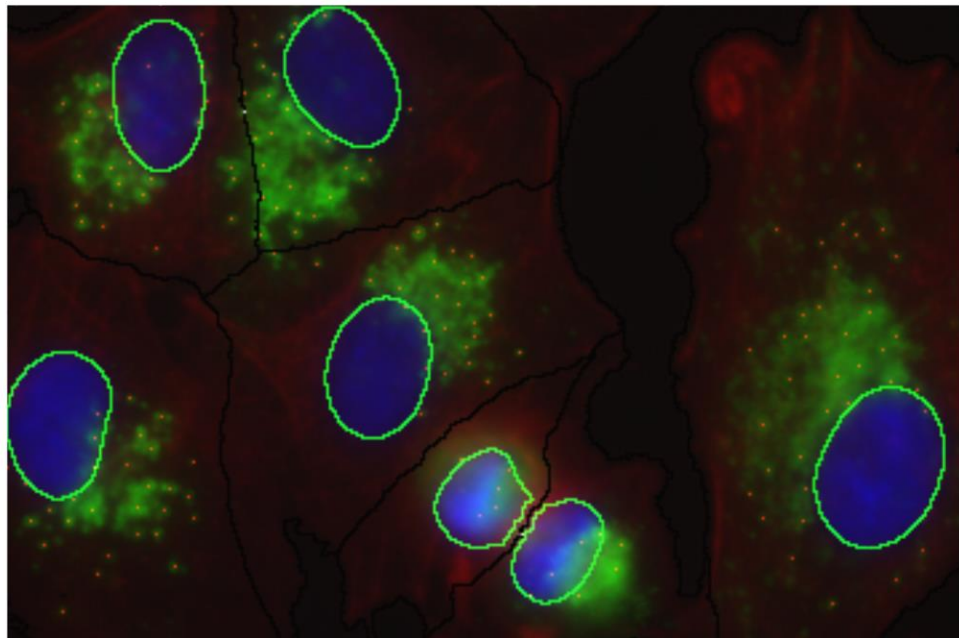
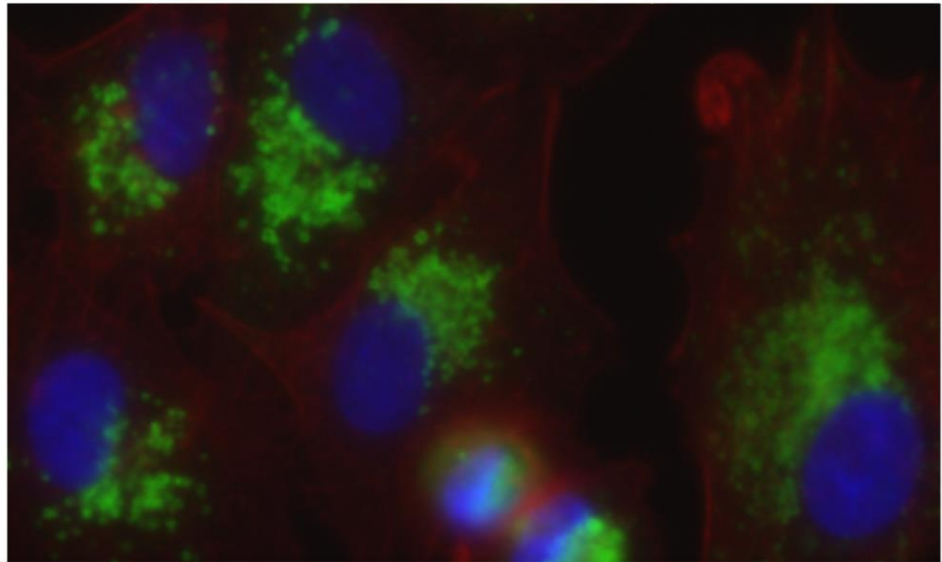


Image processing II. – compartments

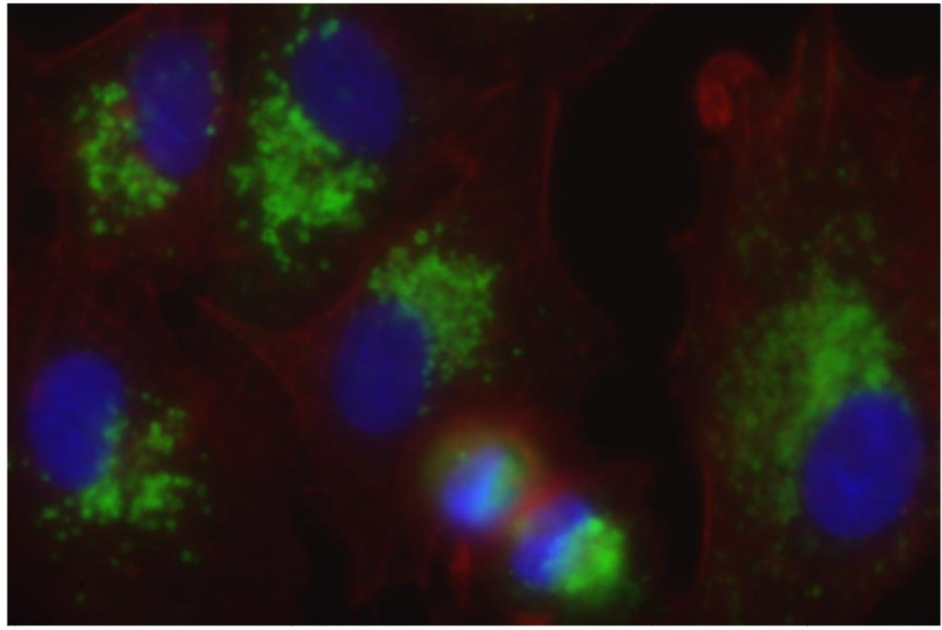


Image processing II. – compartments

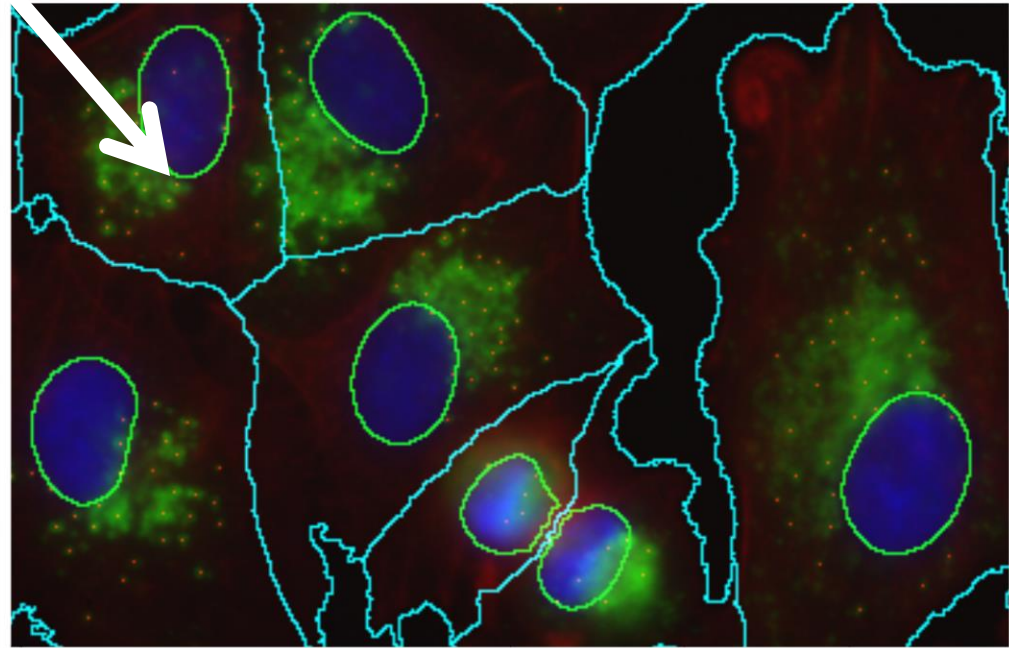
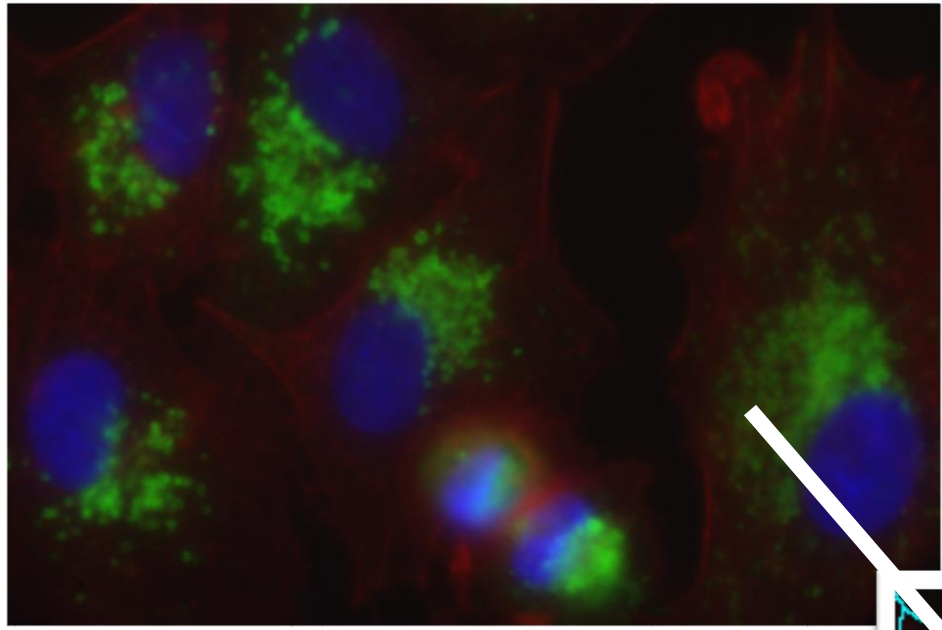


Image processing II. – compartments

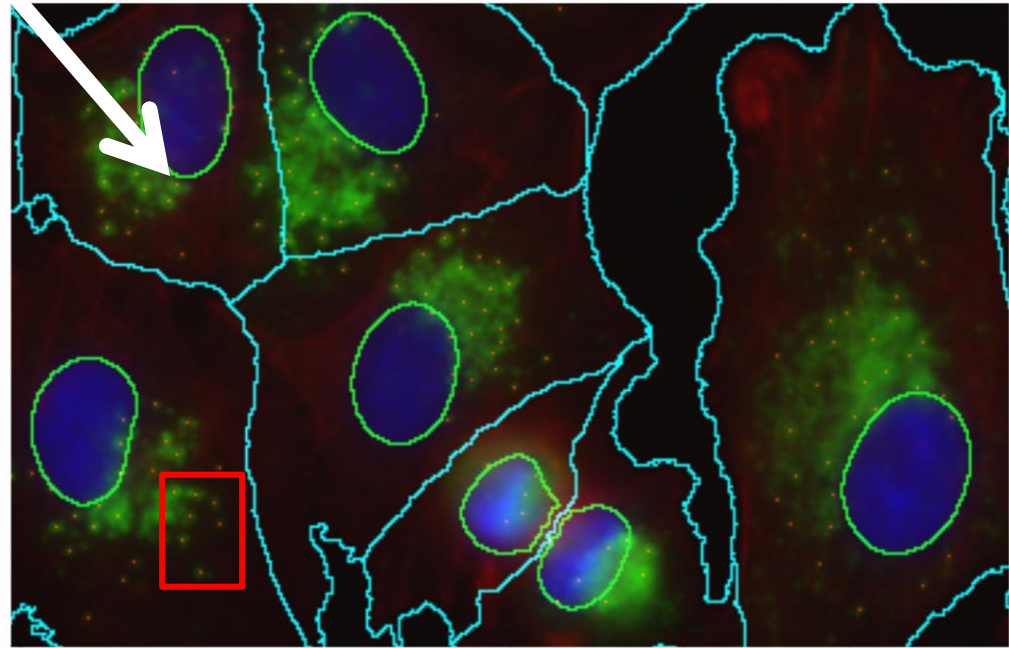
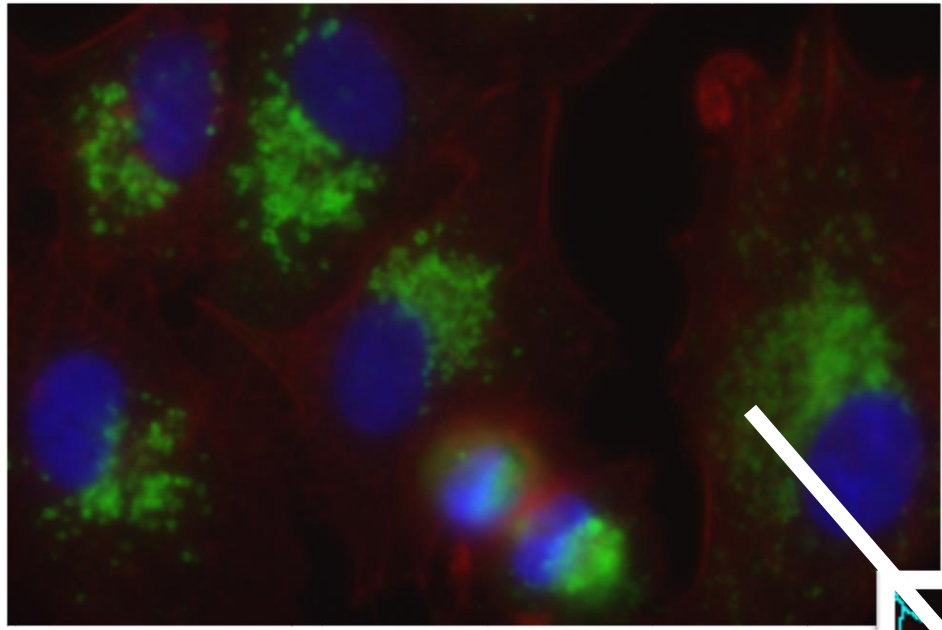


Image processing II. — compartments

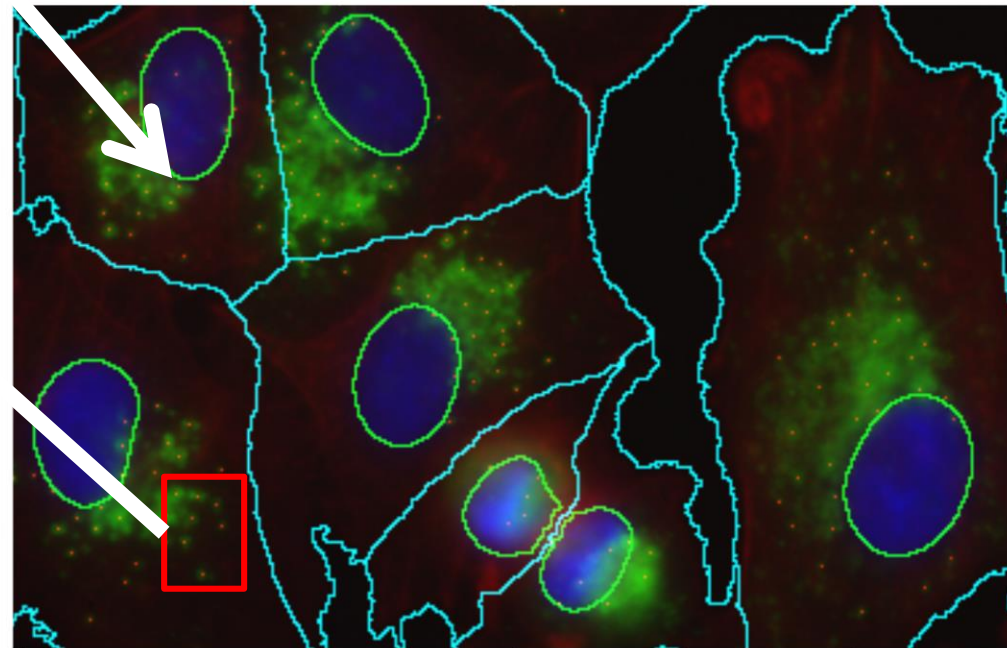
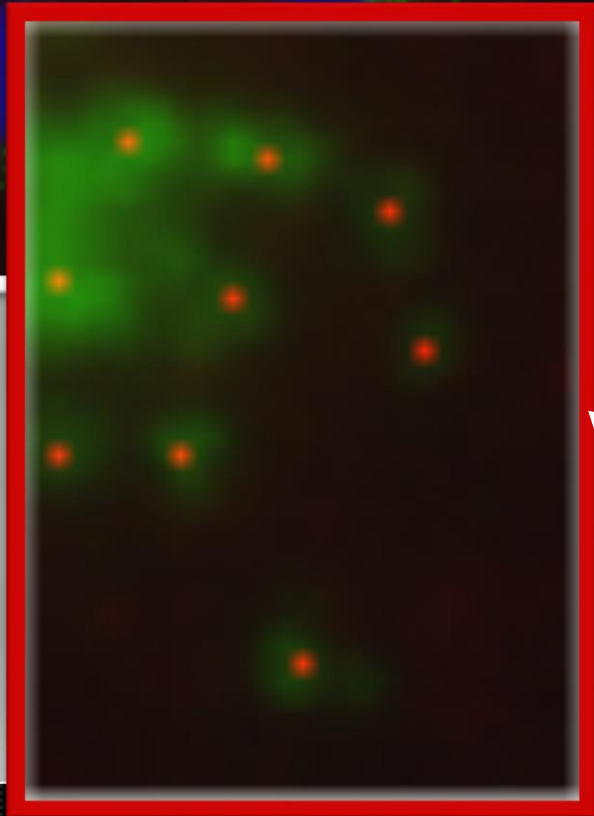
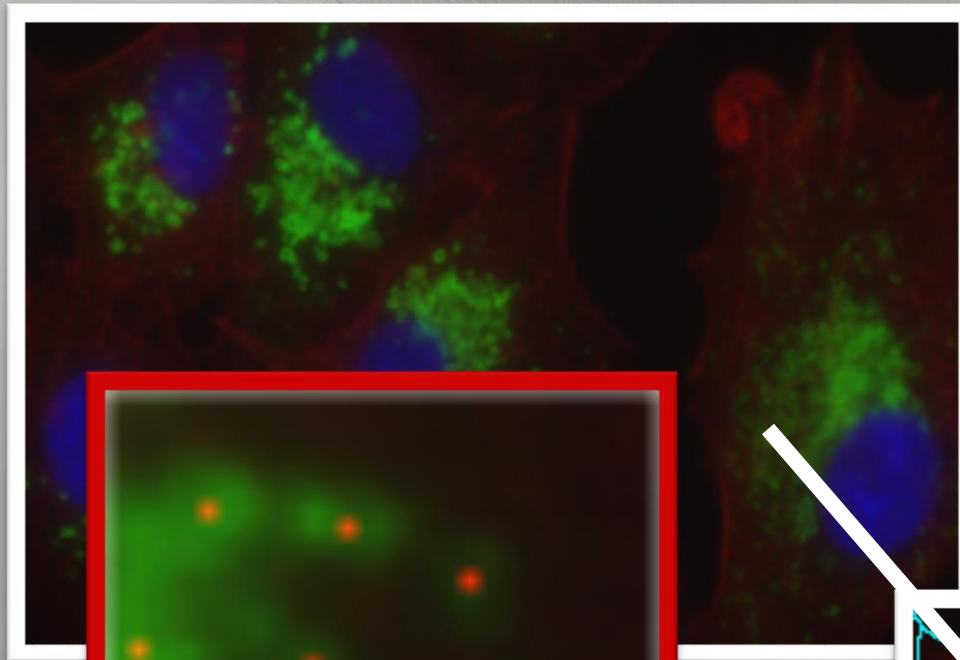


Image processing II. – compartments

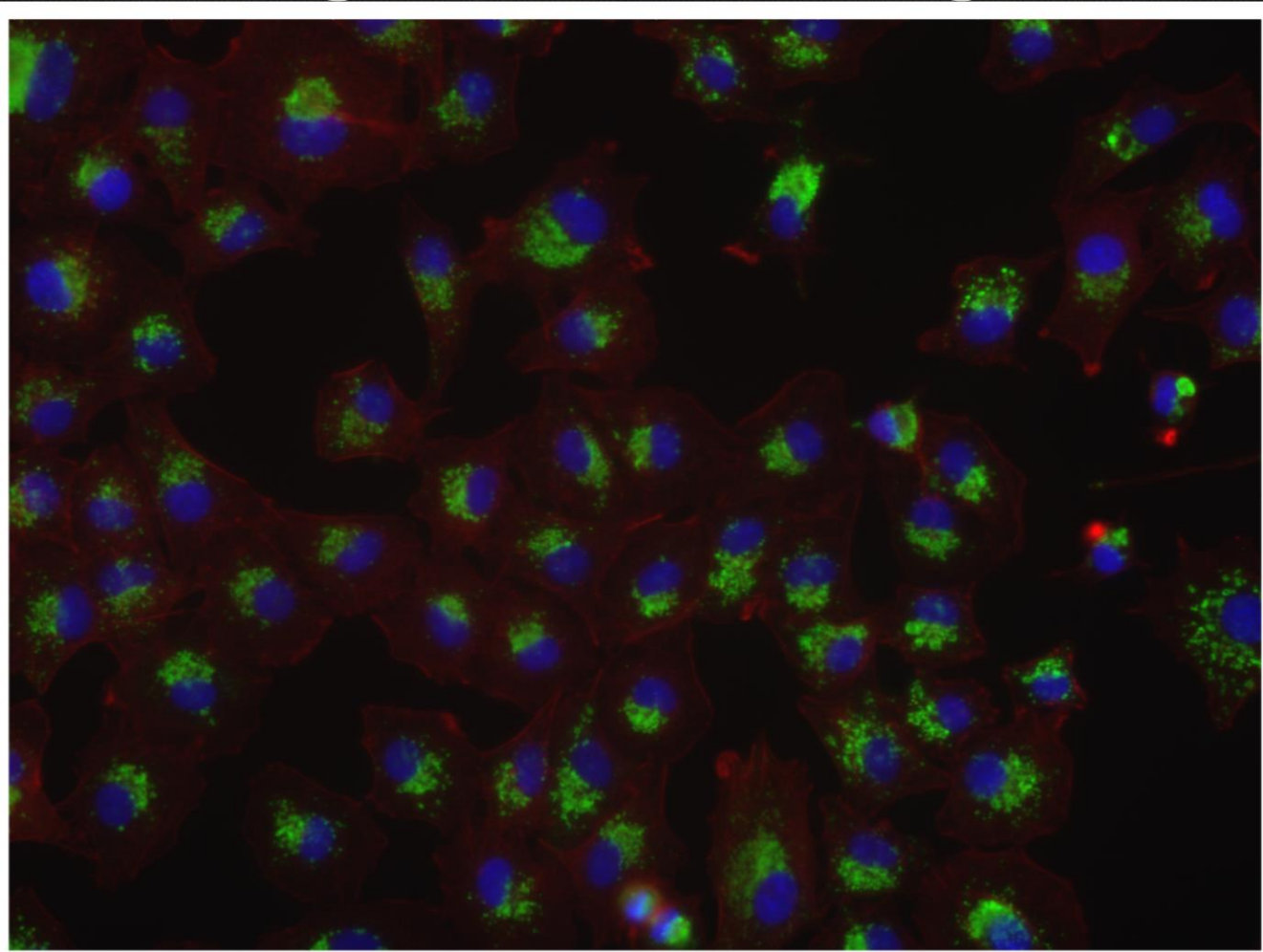


Image processing II. – compartments

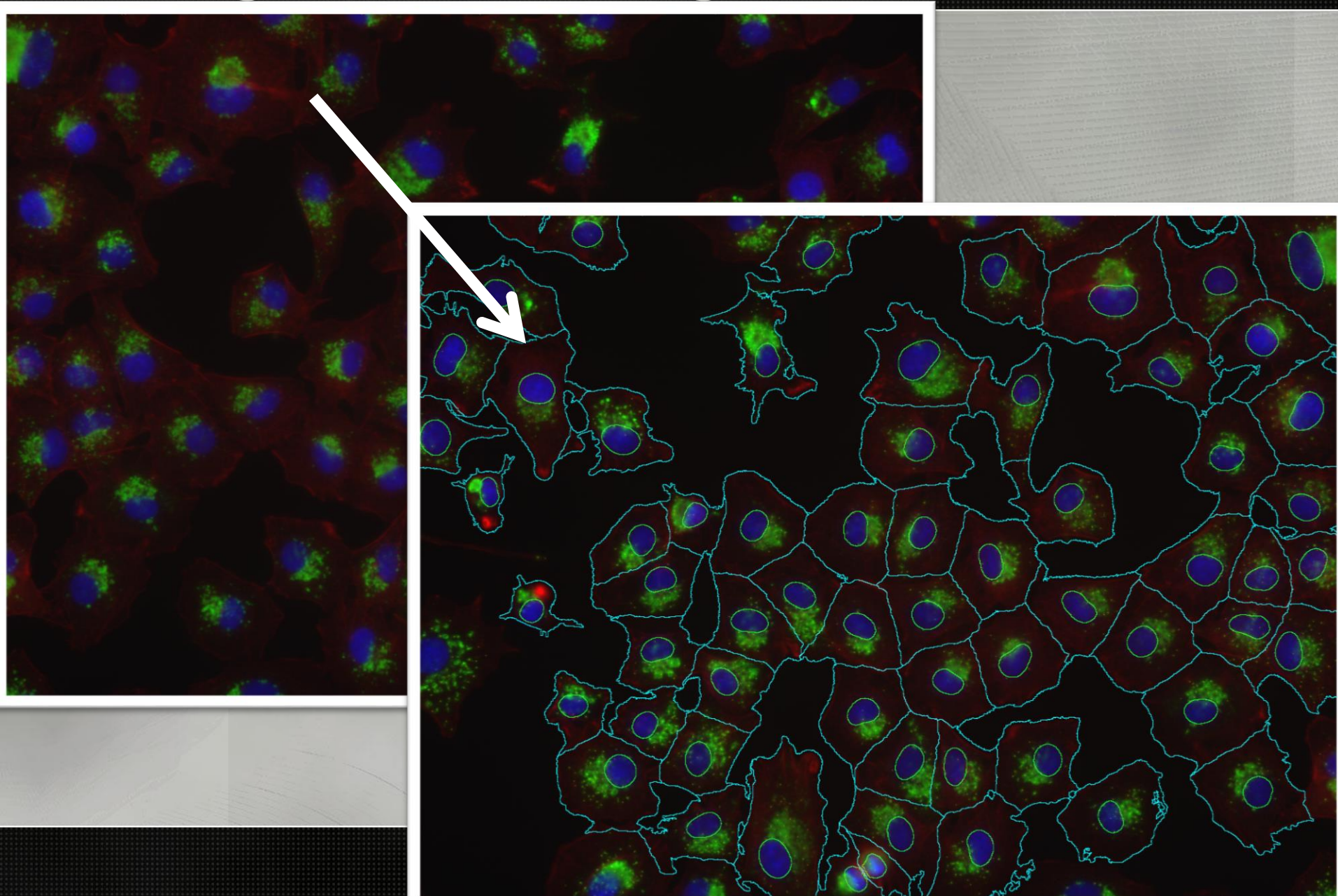
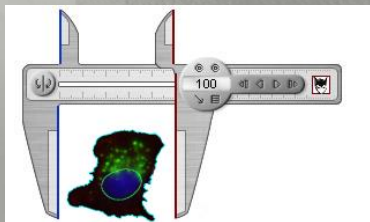
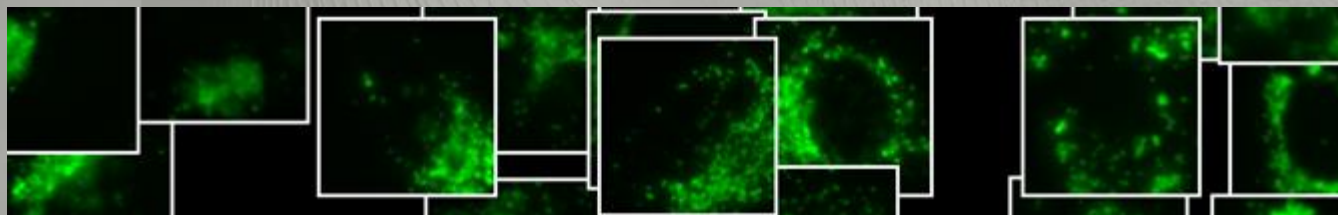


Image processing III. – feature extraction

➤ Morphology



➤ Intensity-based



➤ Texture

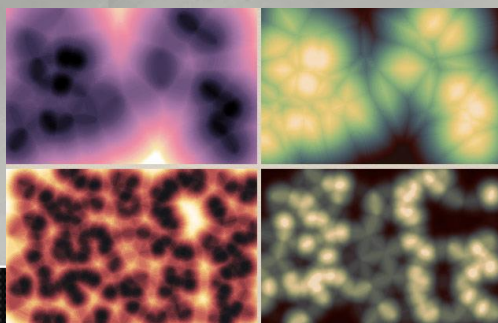


Image processing - Summary

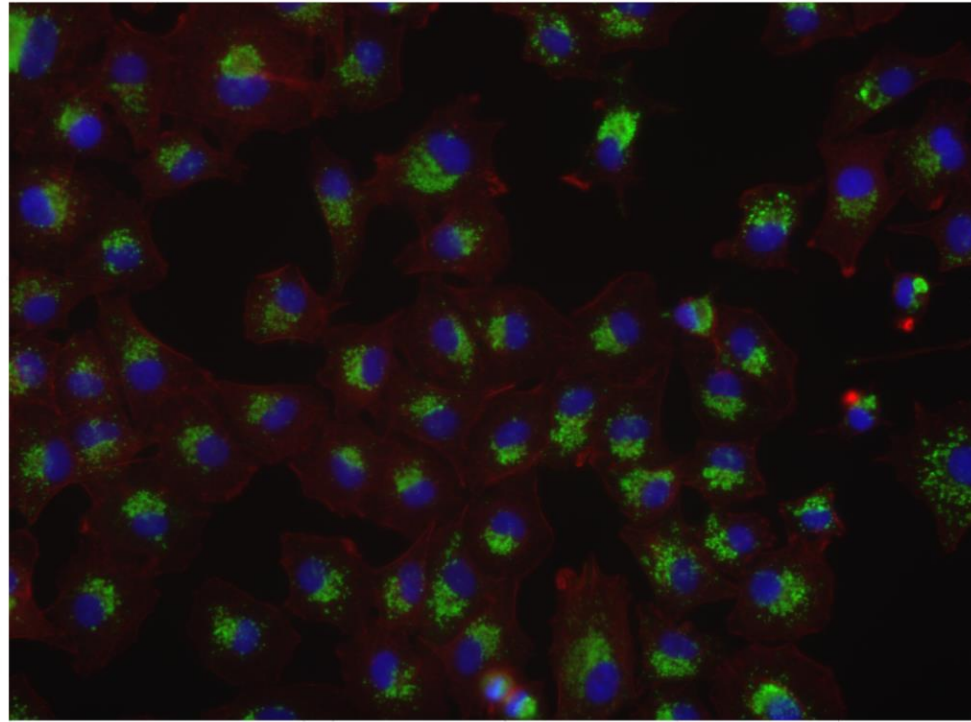
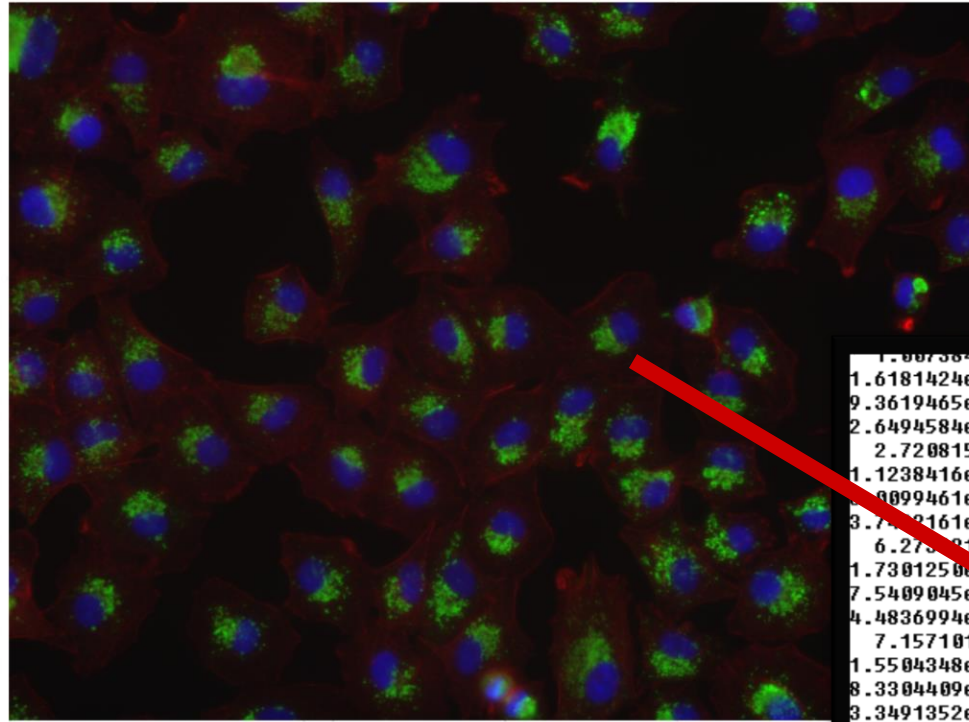


Image processing - Summary

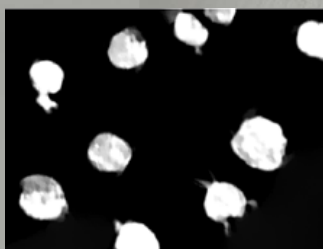
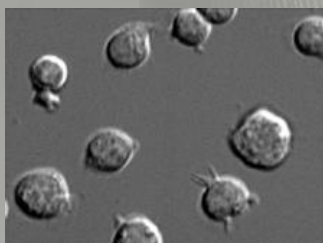


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1.6181424e-002	8.4142155e-003	6.7517363e-003	8.3476776e-003	4.4270000e+003
9.3619465e-001	7.9938606e-001	3.8700935e-001	1.0000000e+000	4.5722749e+002
2.6494584e-001				
2.7208153e+002	4.4473135e+002	2.9367988e-003	2.4614116e-003	4.8817409e-004
1.1238416e-002	4.1337261e-003	5.1598216e-003	5.0838885e-003	7.0380000e+003
9.099461e-001	9.2386453e-001	7.1875000e-001	1.0000000e+000	4.8514423e+002
3.710161e-001				
6.270018e+002	7.5705376e+002	2.4510199e-003	2.3066519e-003	4.1078273e-004
1.7301250e-002	8.3438584e-003	8.7066034e-003	9.2648795e-003	3.5930000e+003
7.5409045e-001	9.1008105e-001	7.3296614e-001	1.0000000e+000	3.1633304e+002
4.4836994e-001				
7.1571014e+002	5.0008257e+002	1.9270859e-003	2.0698554e-003	2.5848870e-004
1.5504348e-002	6.7444115e-003	4.8723846e-003	6.3644982e-003	8.2380000e+003
8.3304409e-001	8.6099498e-001	5.7148803e-001	1.0000000e+000	5.5496760e+002
3.3491352e-001				
7.8842456e+002	6.5302443e+002	5.8279413e-003	1.8855308e-003	1.8840782e-004
1.6594405e-002	6.6067451e-003	5.3927602e-003	6.9372777e-003	7.0760000e+003
8.097038e-001	7.4562698e-001	5.7198286e-001	1.0000000e+000	7.1161941e+002
1.7509849e-001				
9.1042180e+002	5.4917147e+001	1.6611308e-003	1.6885863e-003	1.1762661e-004
1.2387452e-002	4.7182044e-003	4.9459255e-003	5.3923669e-003	7.8110000e+003
6.7657090e-001	6.8813320e-001	5.4485212e-001	1.0000000e+000	8.0608745e+002
1.5068684e-001				
1.0475428e+003	8.4114276e+002	1.9646941e-003	1.9266500e-003	1.7676657e-004
1.6727526e-002	9.0735719e-003	8.9417440e-003	9.5127593e-003	3.2090000e+003
5.4690293e-001	8.3393971e-001	7.1741560e-001	1.0000000e+000	3.0087720e+002
4.4250579e-001				
1.0758649e+003	1.6355784e+002	1.7897946e-003	1.8235887e-003	1.4307880e-004
1.5646904e-002	7.0417182e-003	4.4397088e-003	6.1434845e-003	9.2260000e+003
5.9881861e-001	8.2826106e-001	5.3527501e-001	1.0000000e+000	6.6222244e+002
2.6357541e-001				
1.1303796e+003	5.9228595e+001	1.6874654e-003	1.8525951e-003	1.8027645e-004
2.1393592e-002	1.1519771e-002	4.7458189e-003	7.7124960e-003	1.0324000e+004
4.8875859e-001	8.4311964e-001	6.3532308e-001	1.0000000e+000	6.9403867e+002
2.6855913e-001				
1.2154019e+003	1.1295281e+002	1.6996900e-003	1.7366009e-003	1.2102069e-004

Challenges

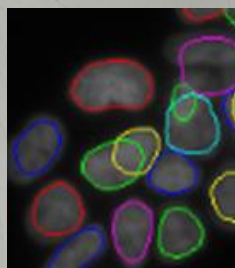
IMAGE SEGMENTATION

Label free image reconstruction



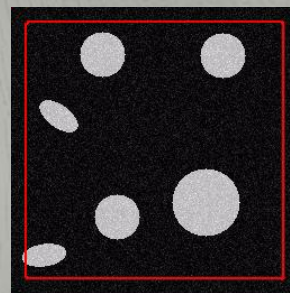
Koos, etal. *DICTA 2015*
Koos, etal. *Sci Rep. 2016.*
Koos, etal. *SCIA 2017.*

Complex object modeling



Overlapping

Horvath, etal. *PattRec 2009*
Molnar, etal. *Sci Rep. 2016.*
Brasko, etal. *NatComm 2017.*



Modeling

Molnar, etal. *WAVC 2016.*
Molnar, etal. *DICTA. 2017.*
Pfisterer, etal. *NatComm 2017.*



Splitting

Molnar, etal. *SCIA 2016.*

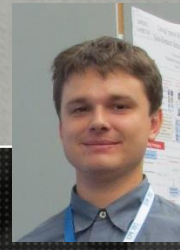
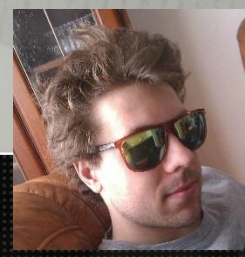
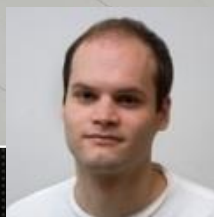
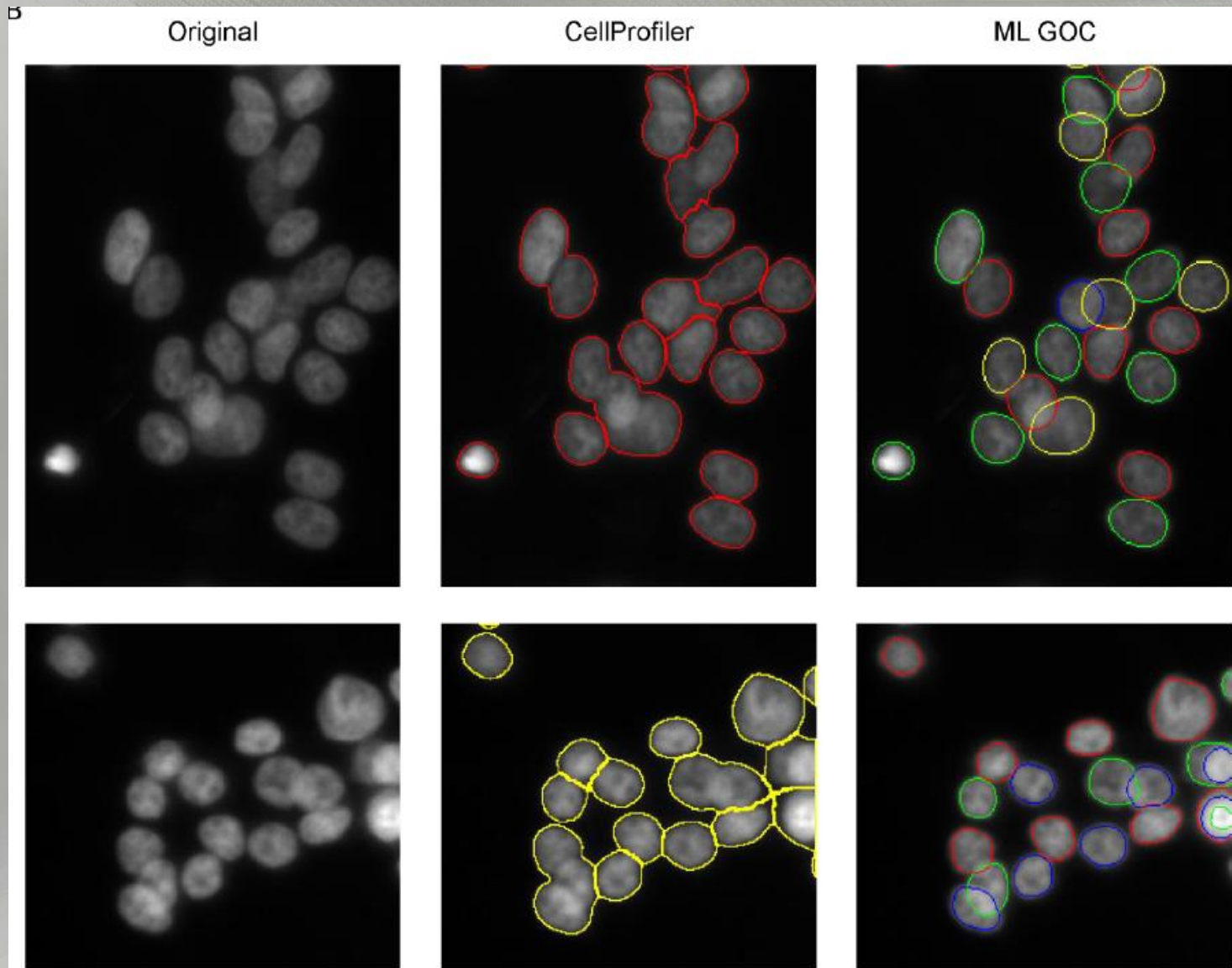
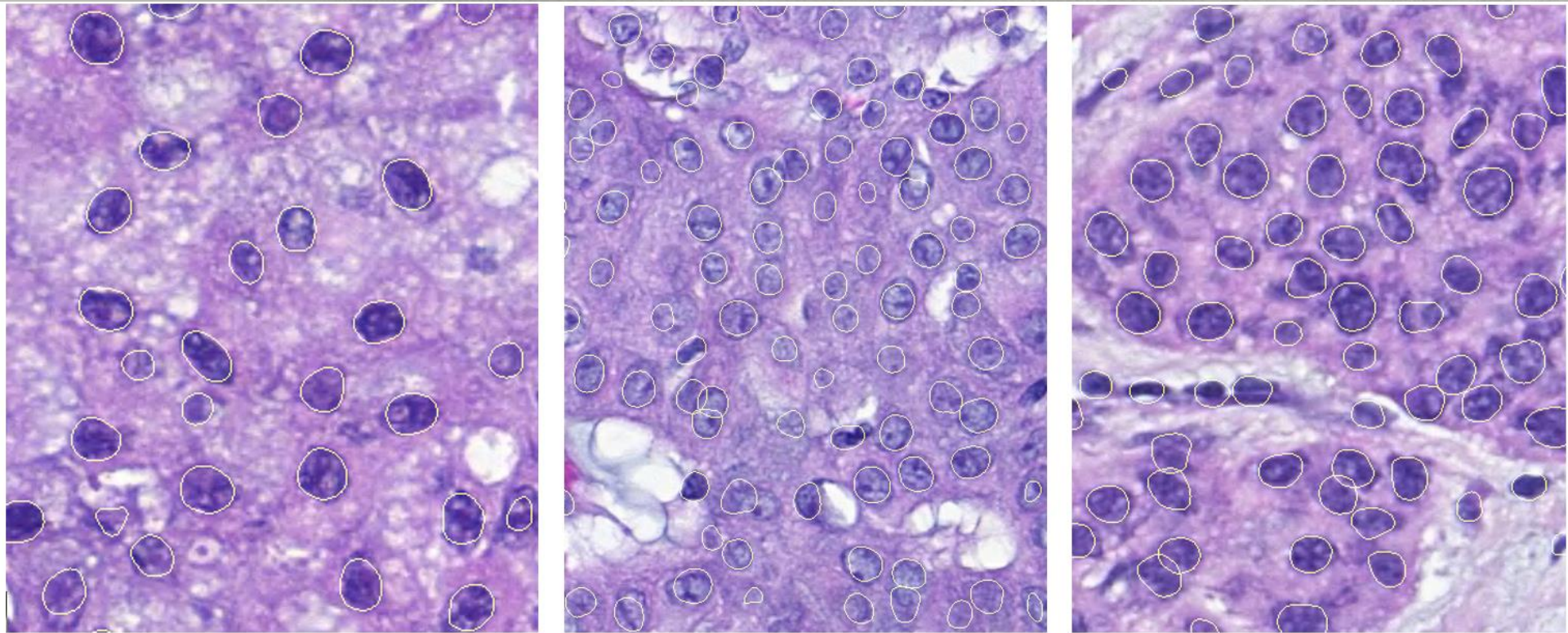


Image segmentation with priors



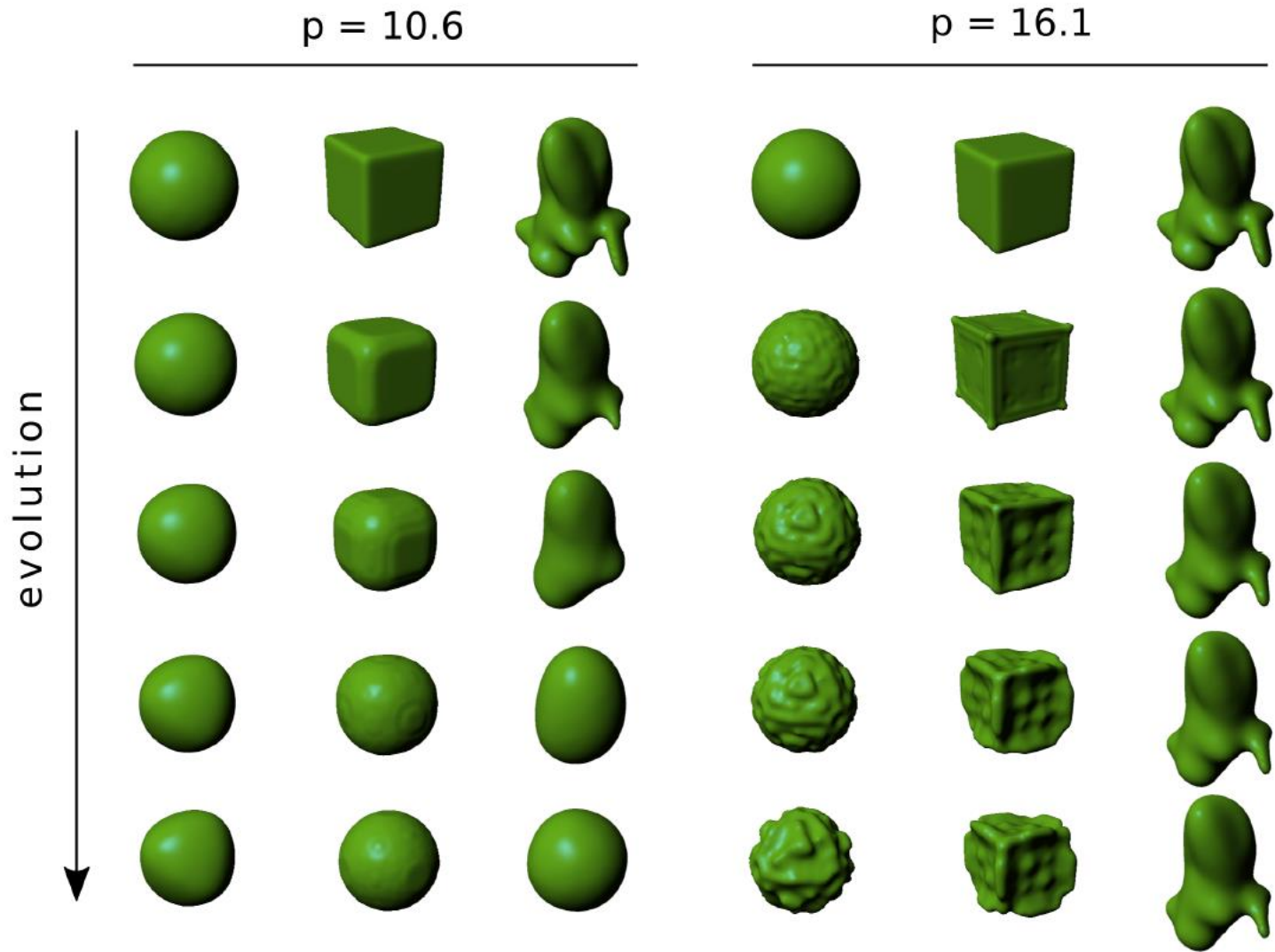
Single-cell tissue analysis

Hundreds of different breast cancer TMA spots

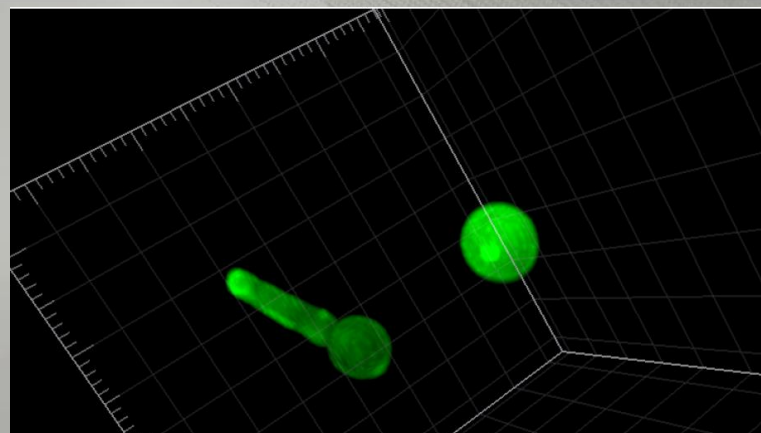


Data courtesy of Prof. J. Lundin

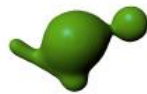
3D extension - GPU



3D active surfaces

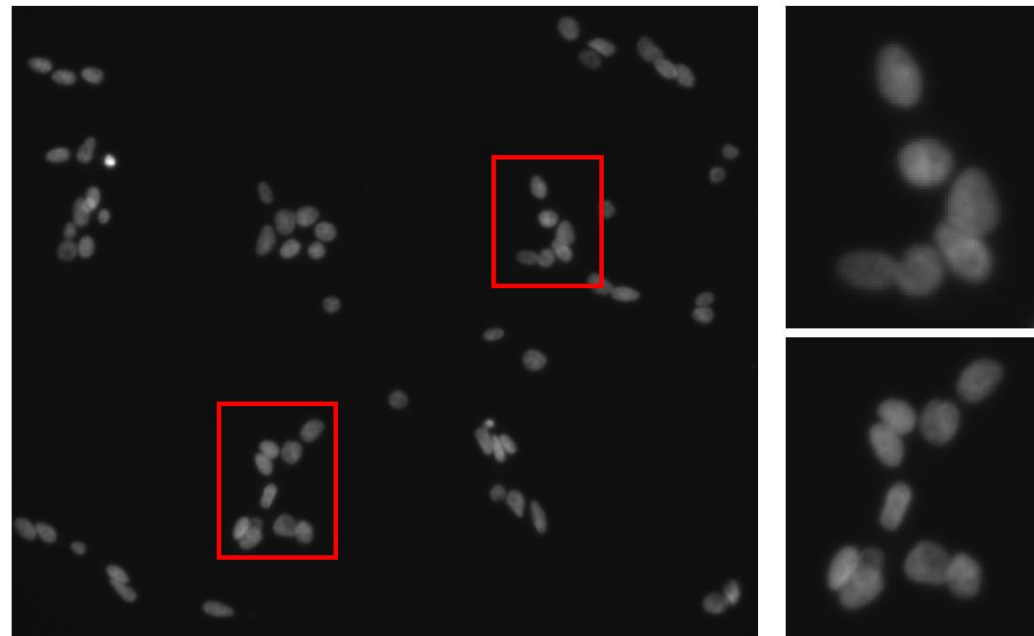
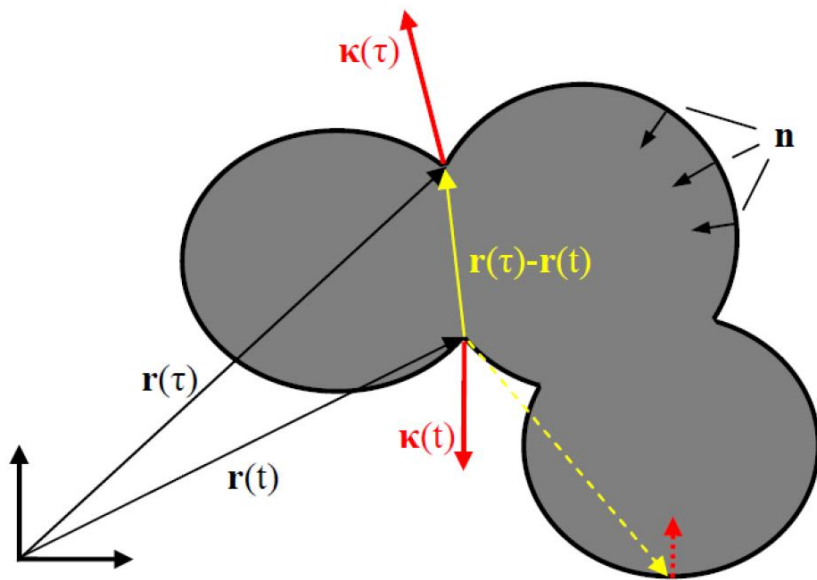


(a) Surface evolution while segmenting out the pseudohyphae form.

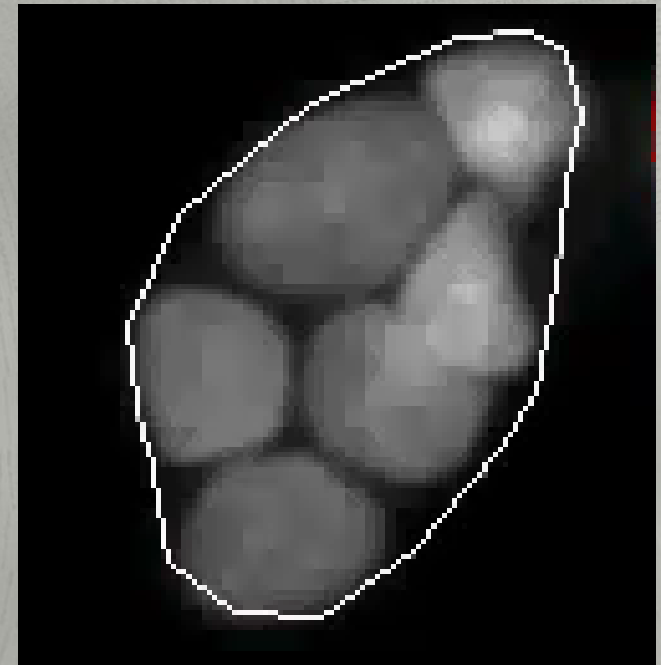
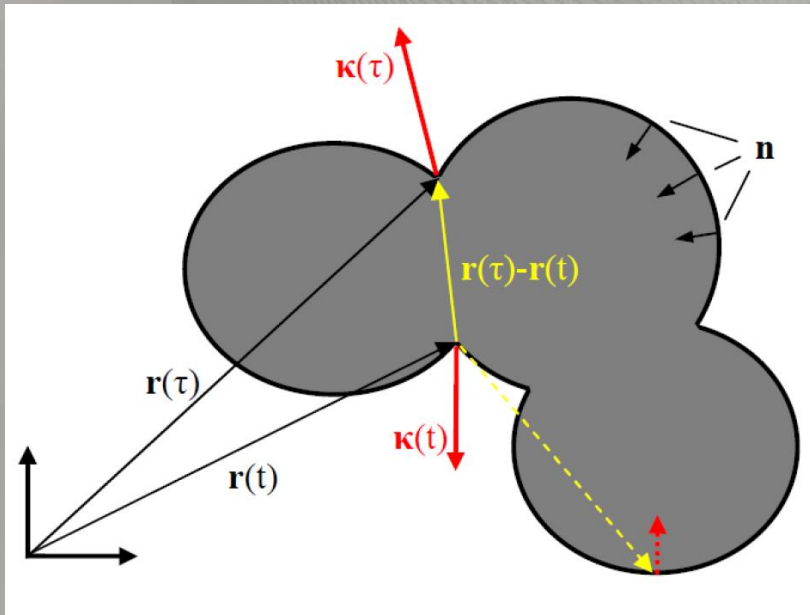


(b) Surface evolution while segmenting out the yeast cell in normal form.

New active contour model



New active contour model





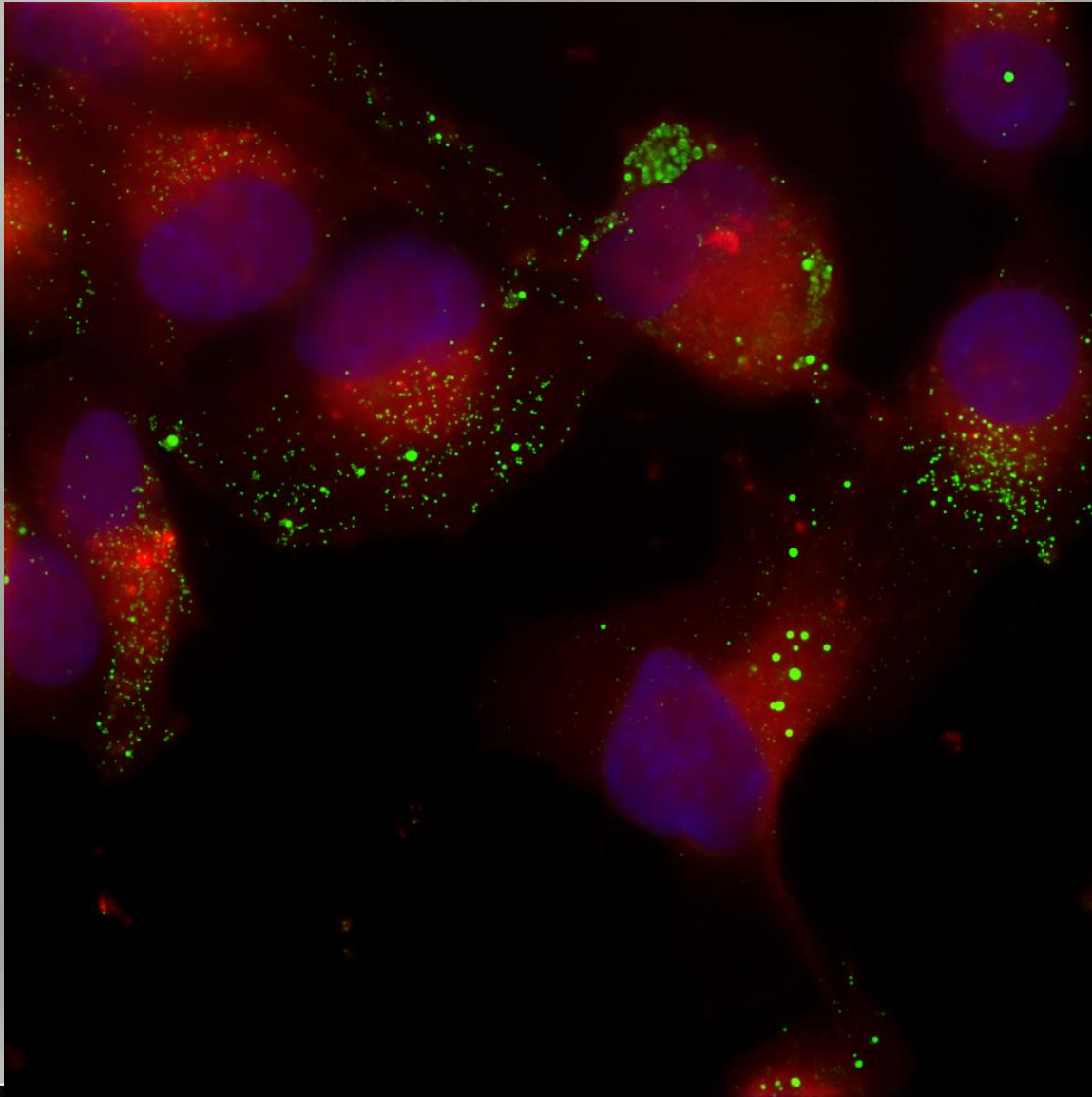
Prof. Elina Ikonen, Simon Pfisterer

LIPID DROPLET ANALYSIS

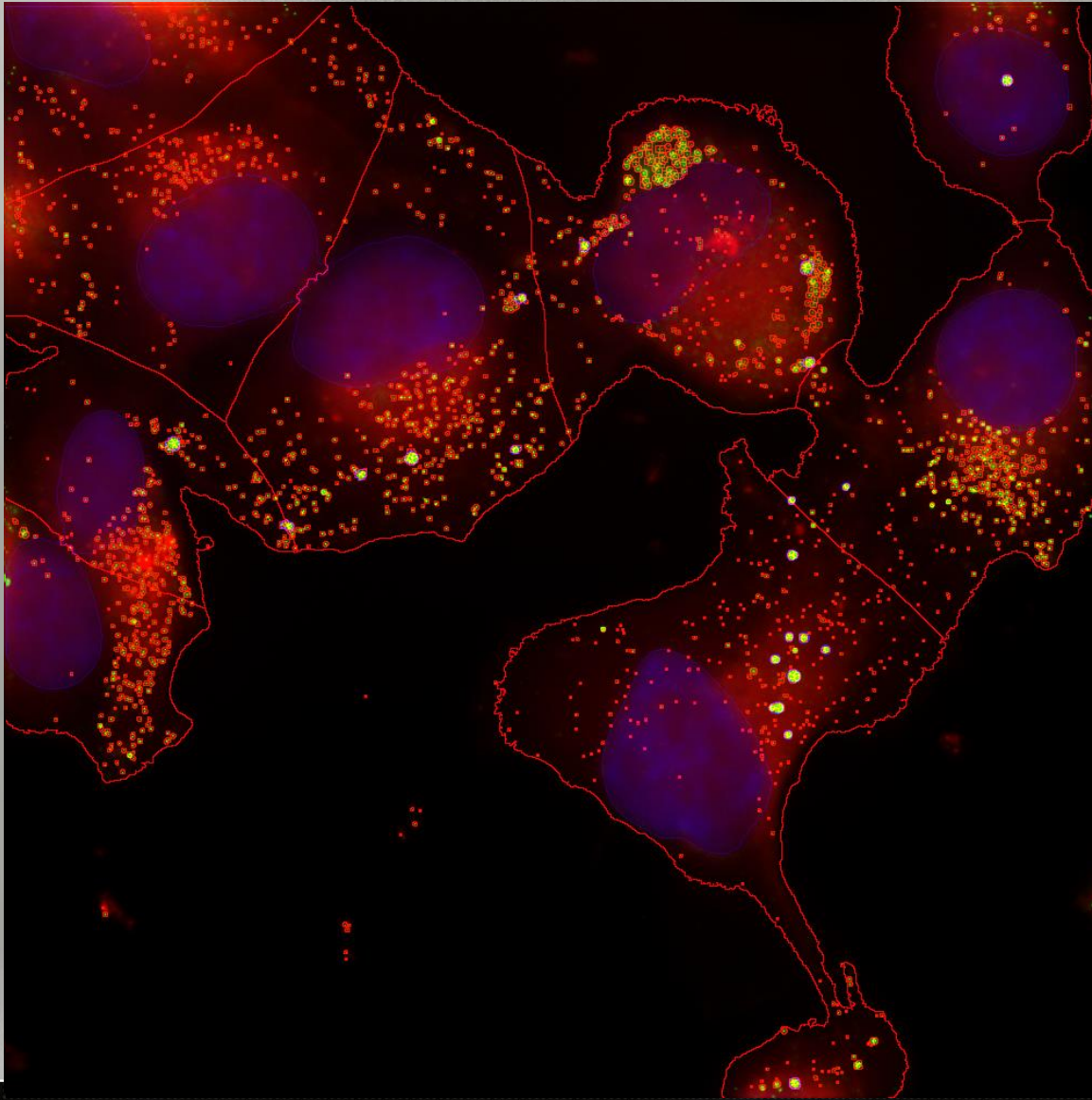
Size selective droplet analysis



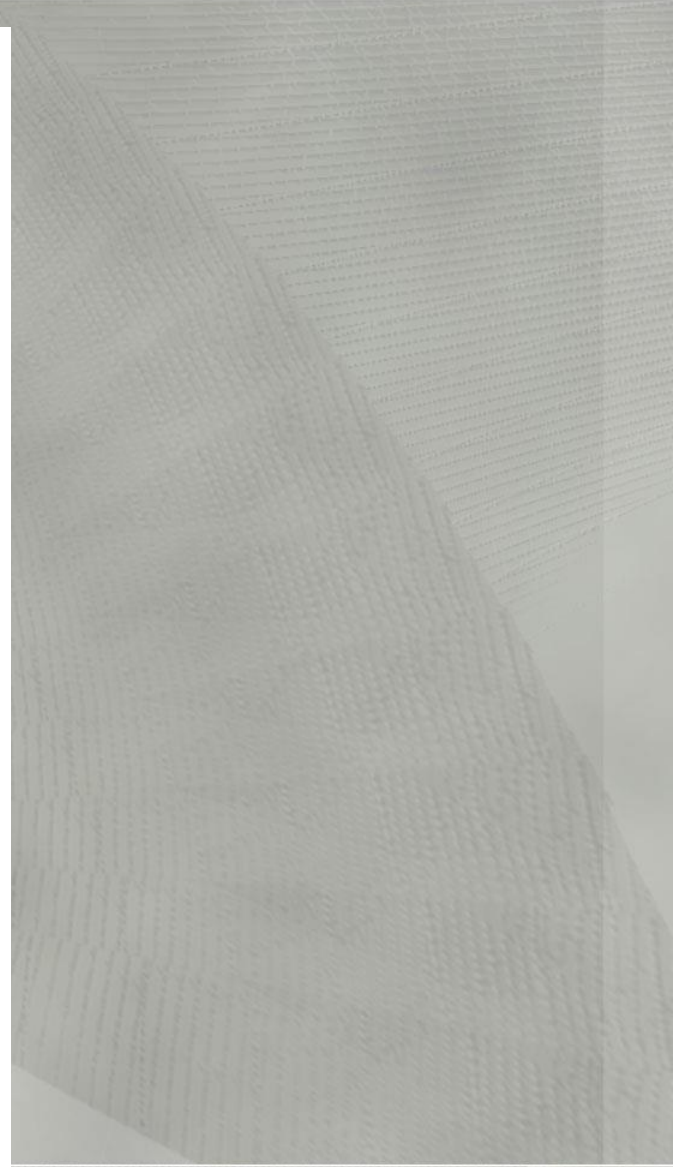
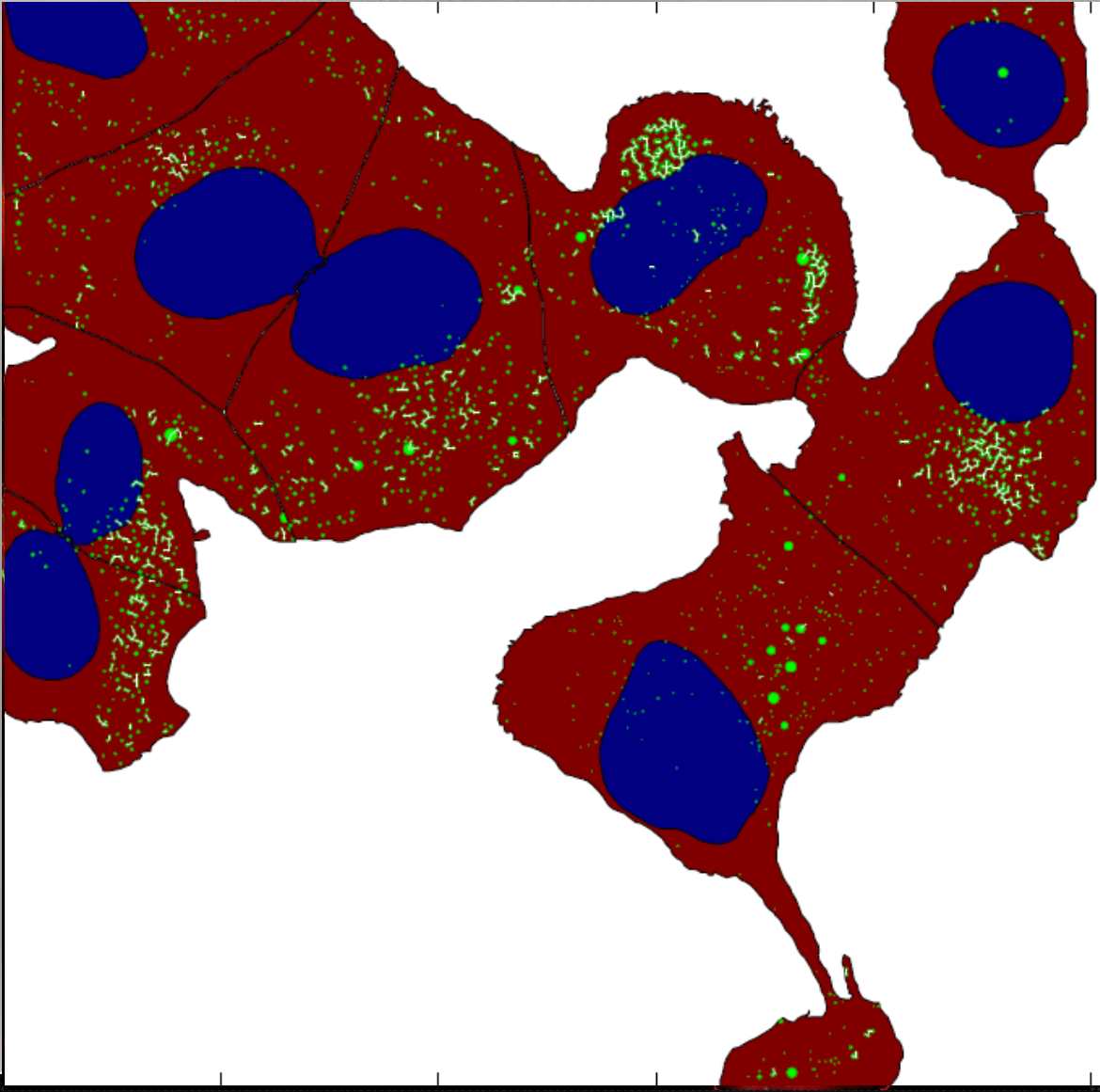
Size selective droplet analysis



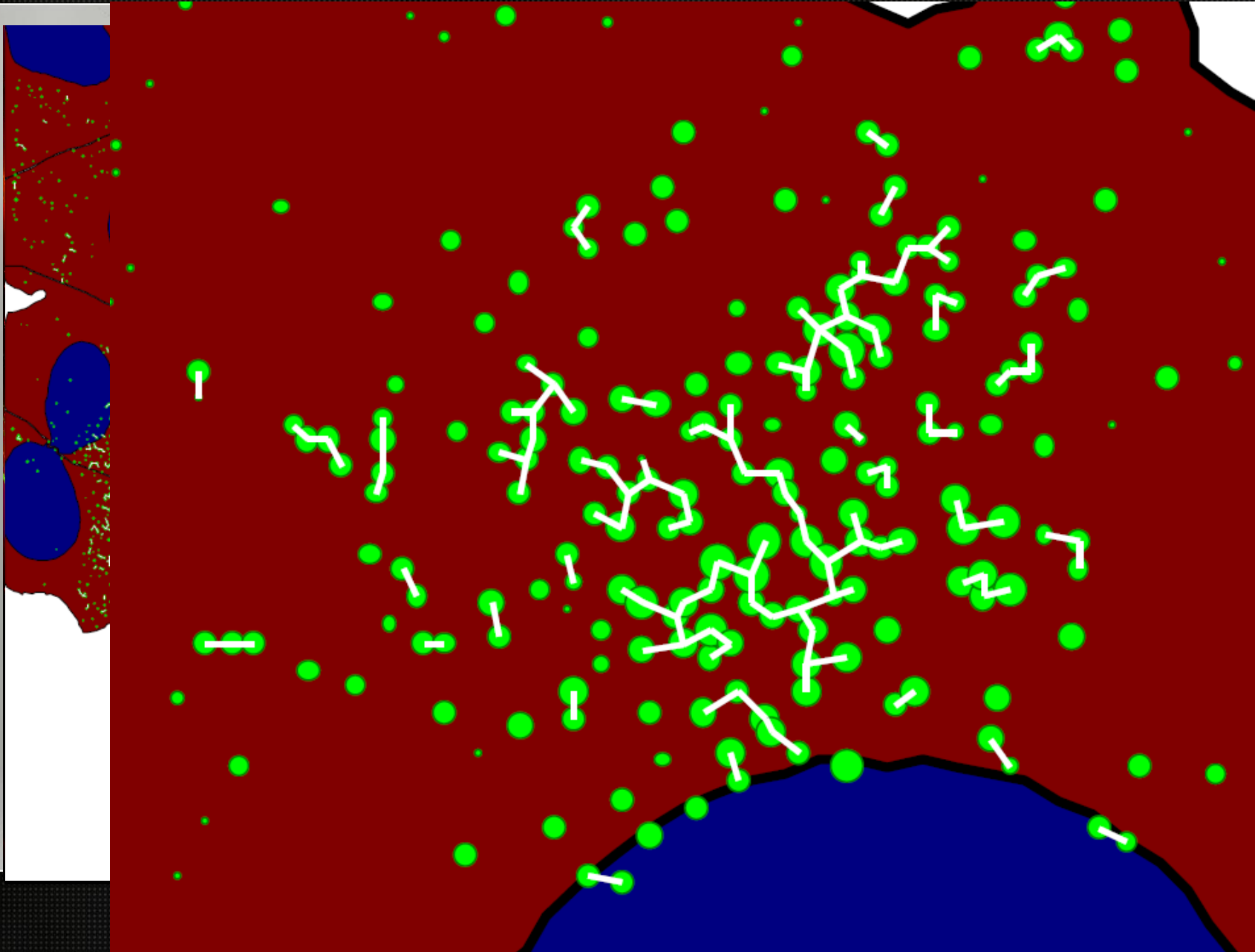
Size selective droplet analysis



Size selective droplet analysis



Size selective droplet analysis



2018 Kaggle Data Science Bowl: find nuclei in diverse images

Featured Prediction Competition

2018 Data Science Bowl

Find the nuclei in divergent images to advance medical discovery

\$100,000
Prize Money

Presented by
Booz | Allen | Hamilton | Kaggle

Booz Allen Hamilton · 3,564 teams · 6 days to go







The challenge: Create an algorithm to automate nucleus detection

40%
of all deaths are caused by illnesses like heart disease and cancer¹

75%
of rare diseases affect children²

30%
of affected children with rare diseases die before age 5³

Finding the nucleus helps to...

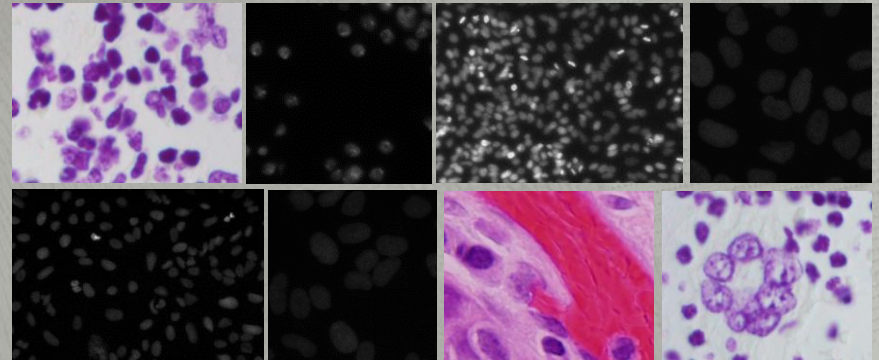
-  locate cells in varied conditions to enable faster cures
-  free biologists to focus on solutions
-  improve throughput for research and insight
-  reduce time-to-market for new drugs—currently 10 years
-  increase # of compounds for experiments
-  improve health and increase quality of life

Nuclei are distinctive in images and can help researchers locate cells

Nuclei take many shapes across the body's 30 trillion cells

Source <https://www.kaggle.com/c/data-science-bowl-2018#description>

Training data



Test data

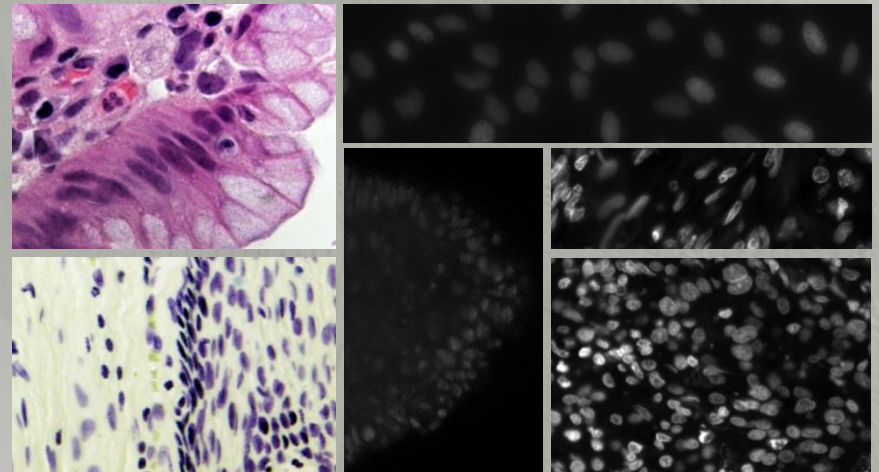


Image style transfer learning



+



=



Image style transfer learning

A



B



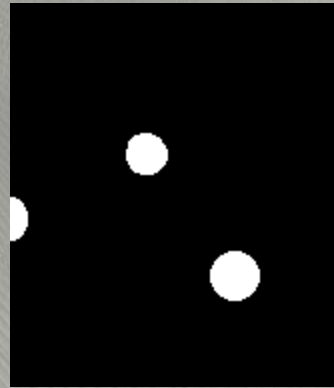
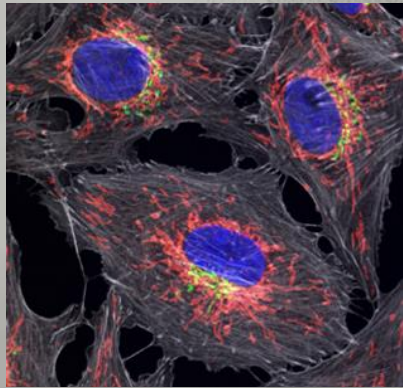
C



D



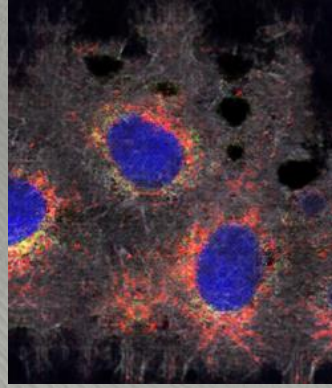
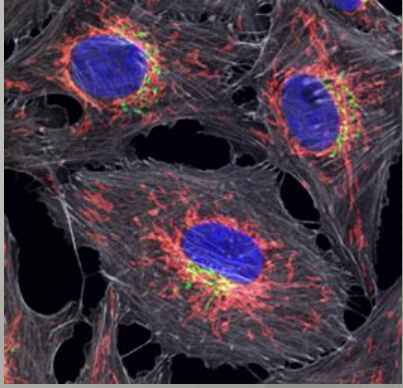
Cell images



Original

Fake

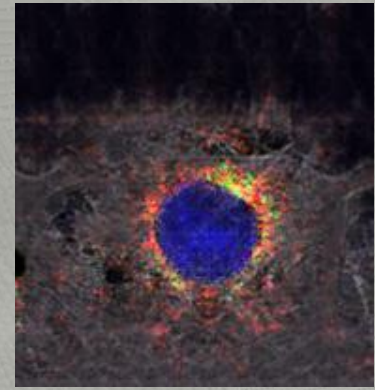
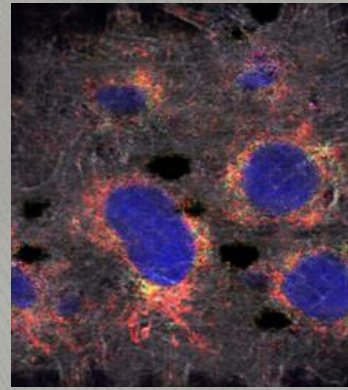
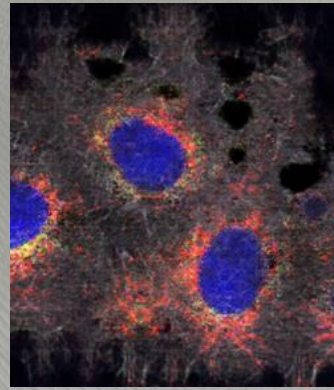
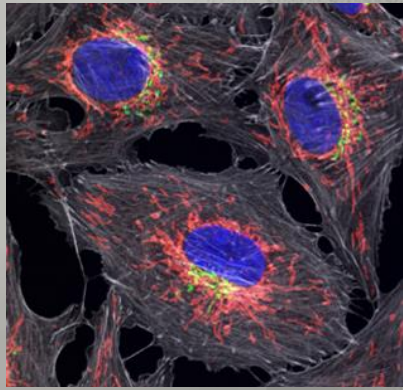
Cell images



Original

Fake

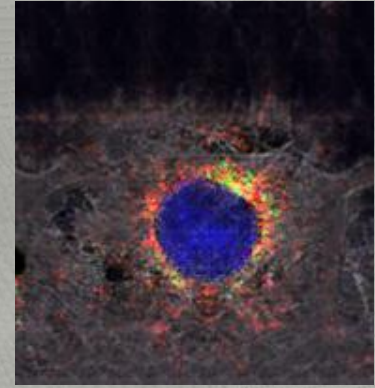
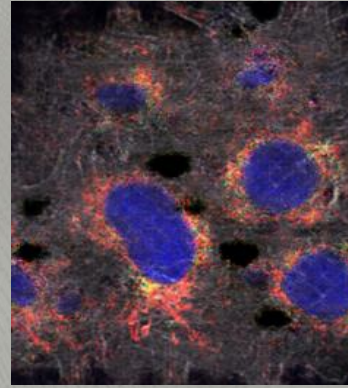
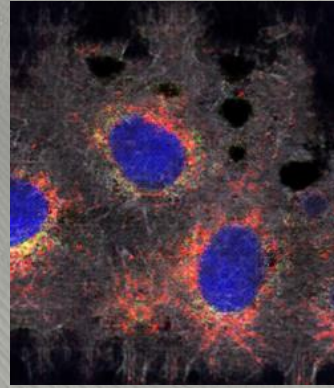
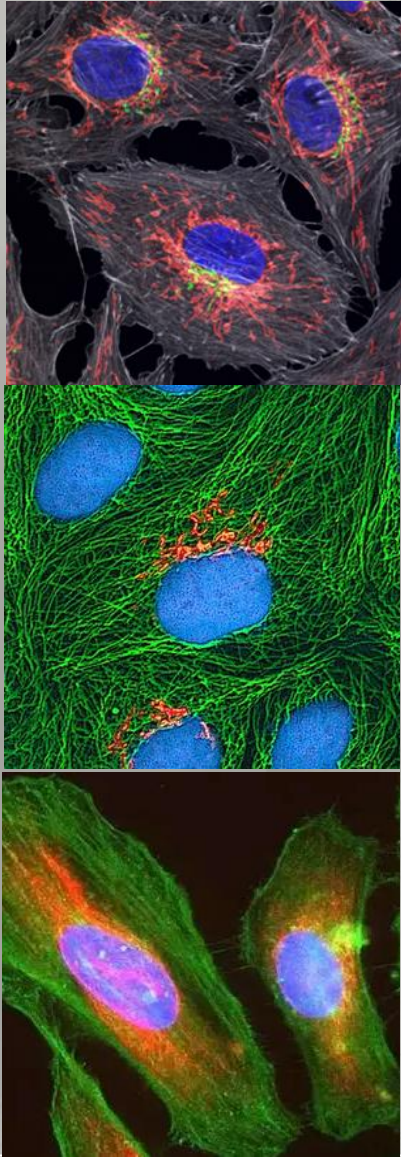
Cell images



Original

Fake

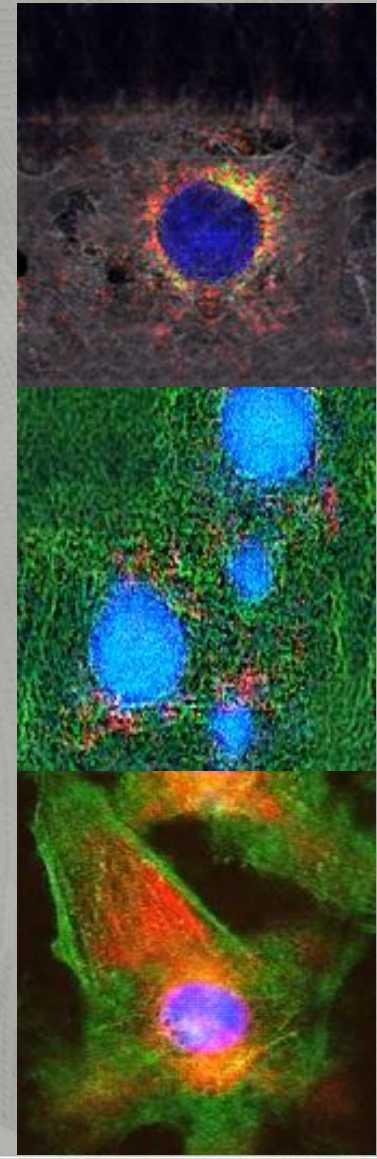
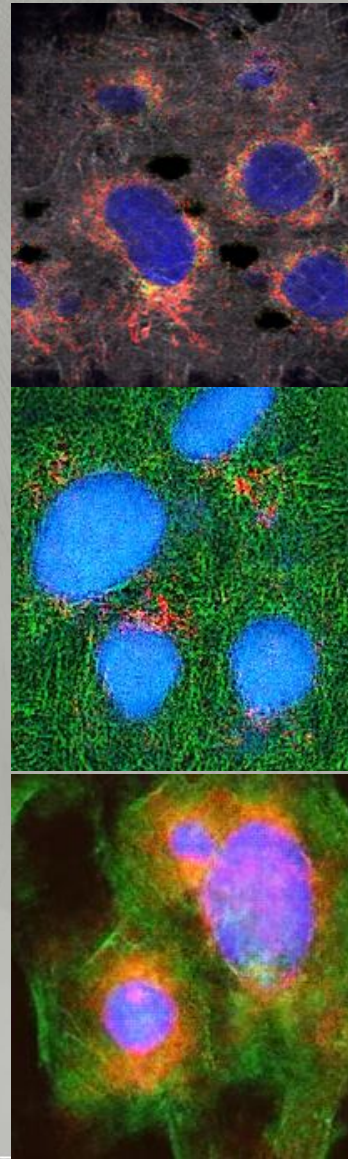
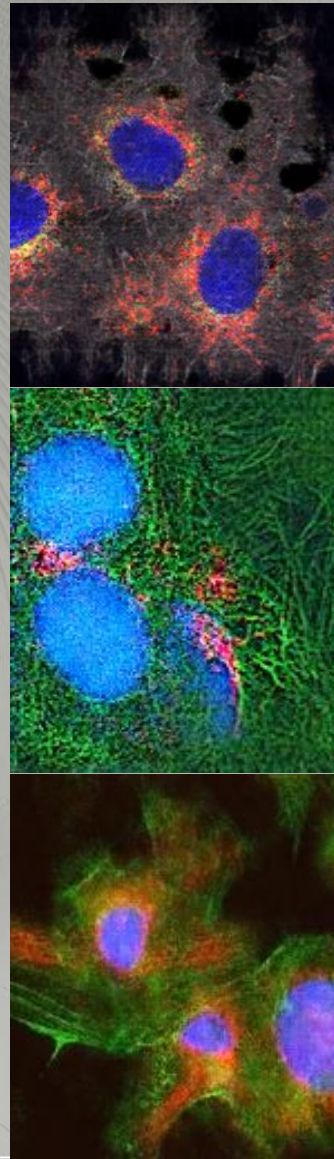
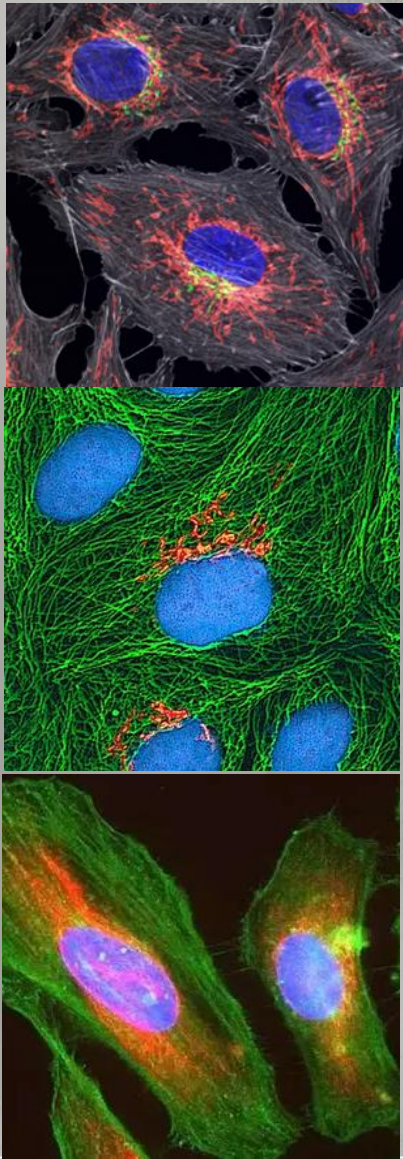
Cell images



Original

Fake

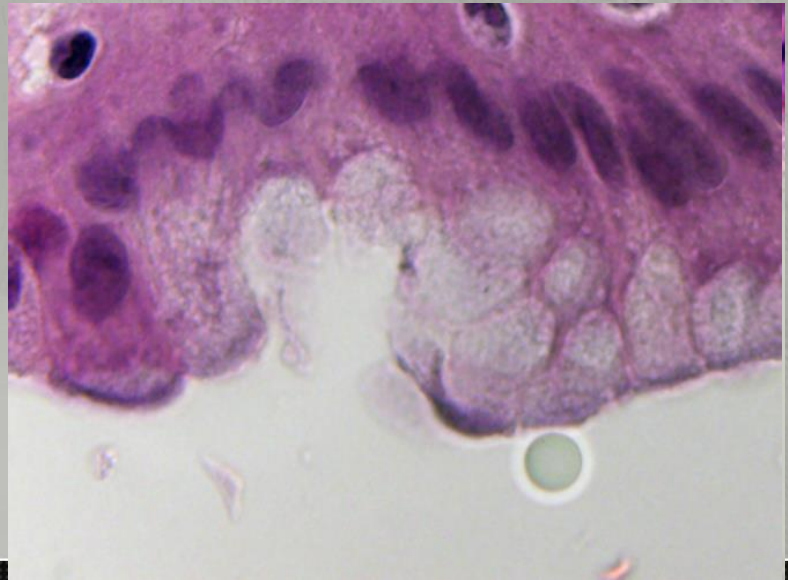
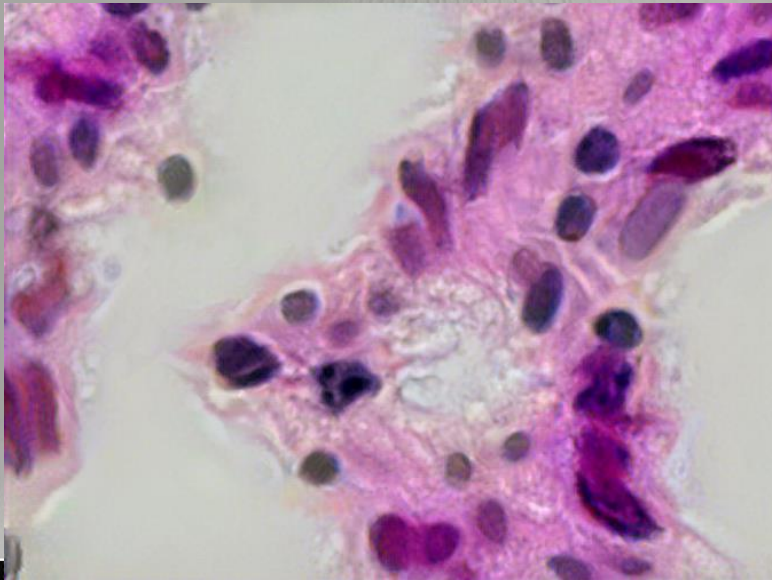
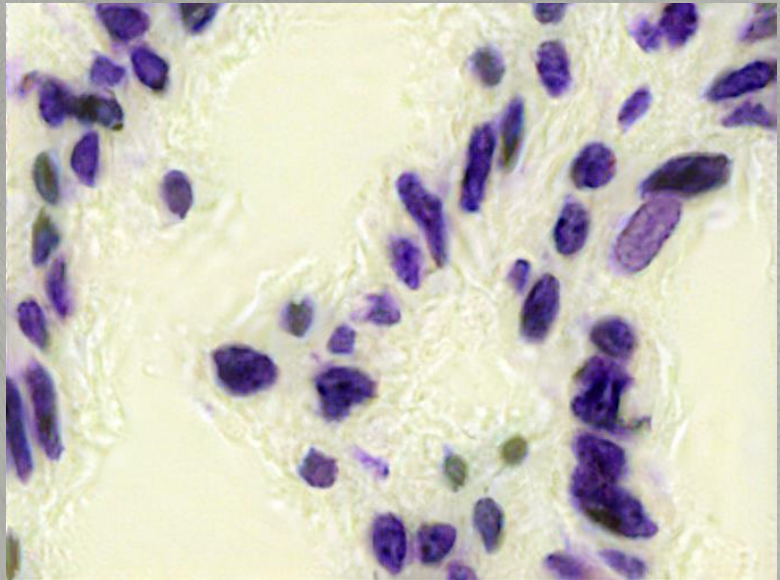
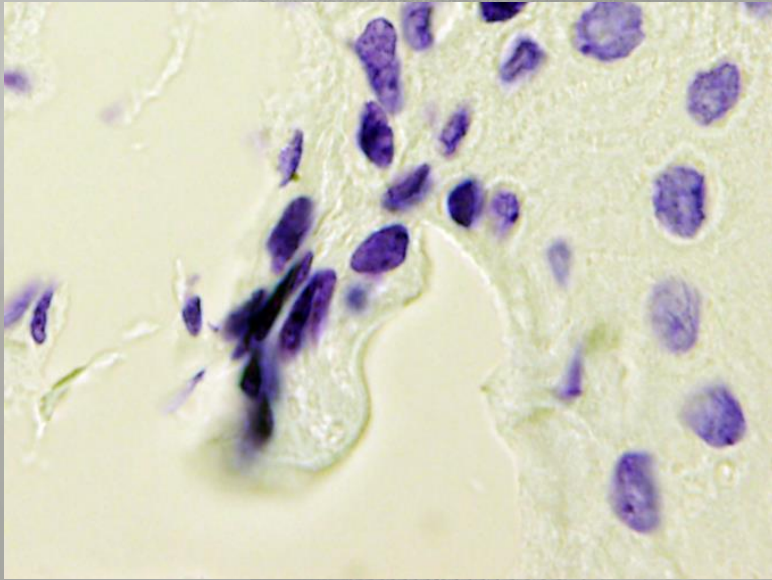
Cell images



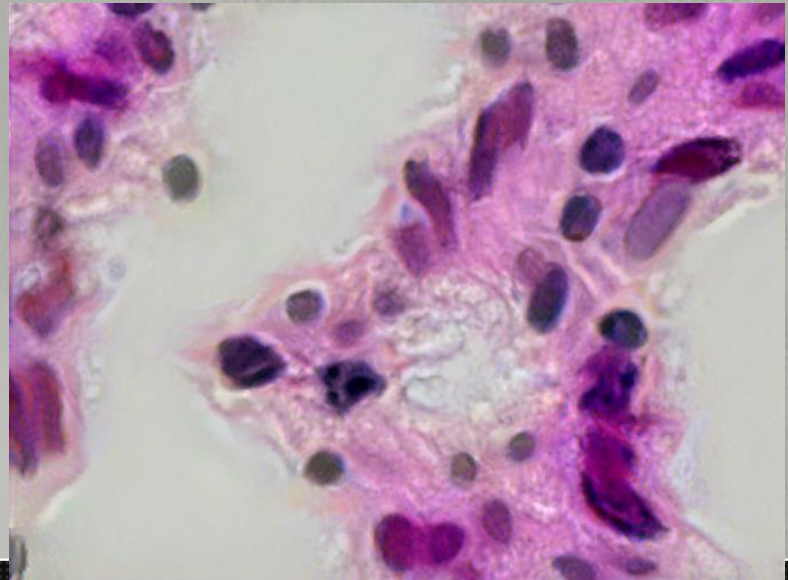
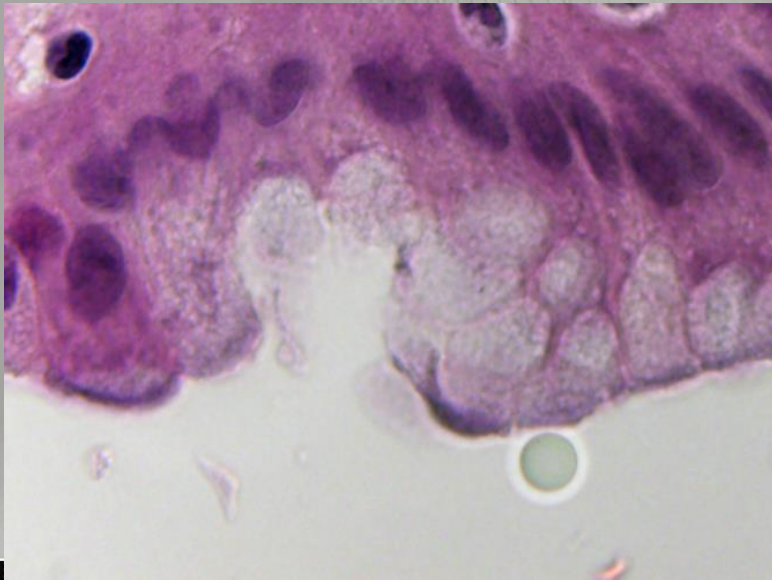
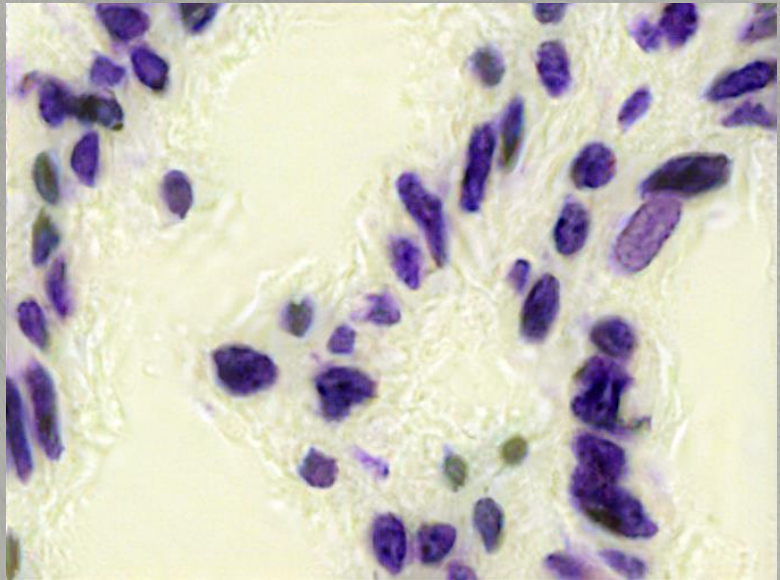
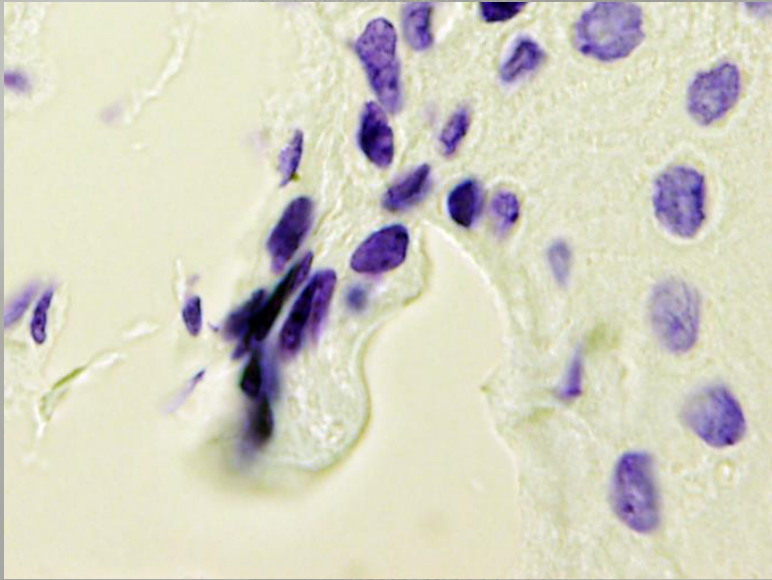
Original

Fake

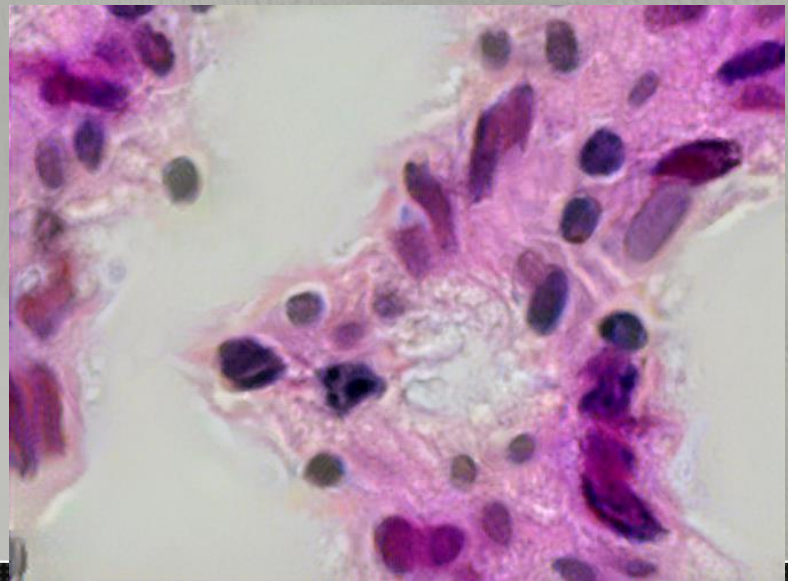
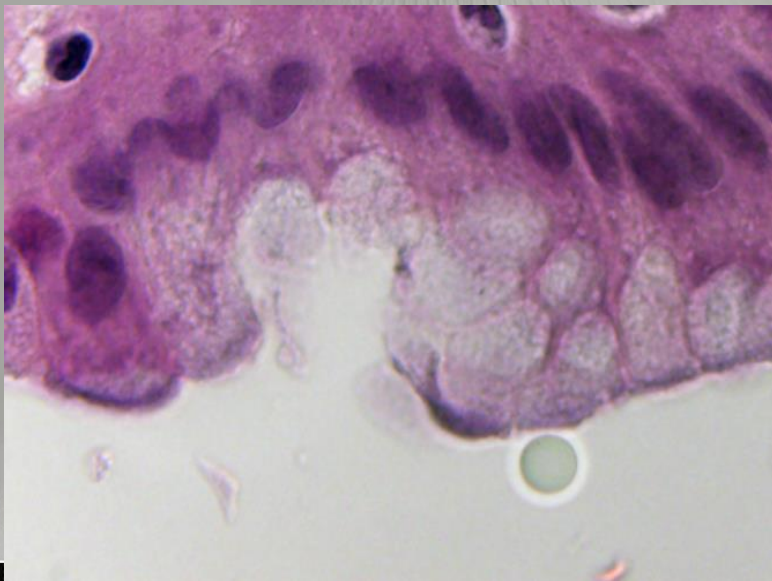
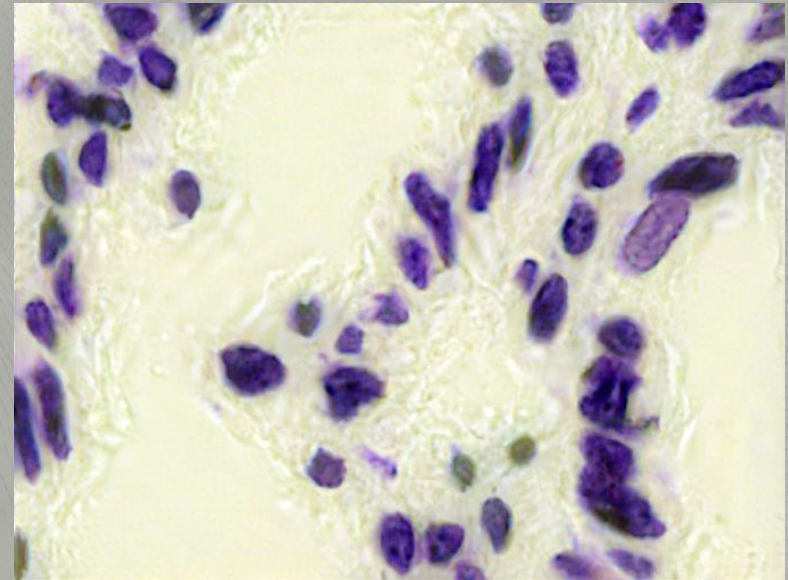
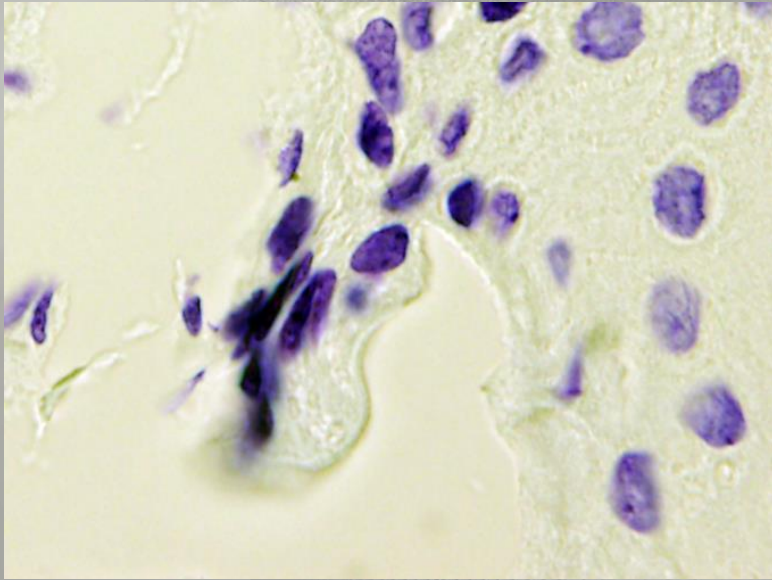
Tissue images



Tissue images



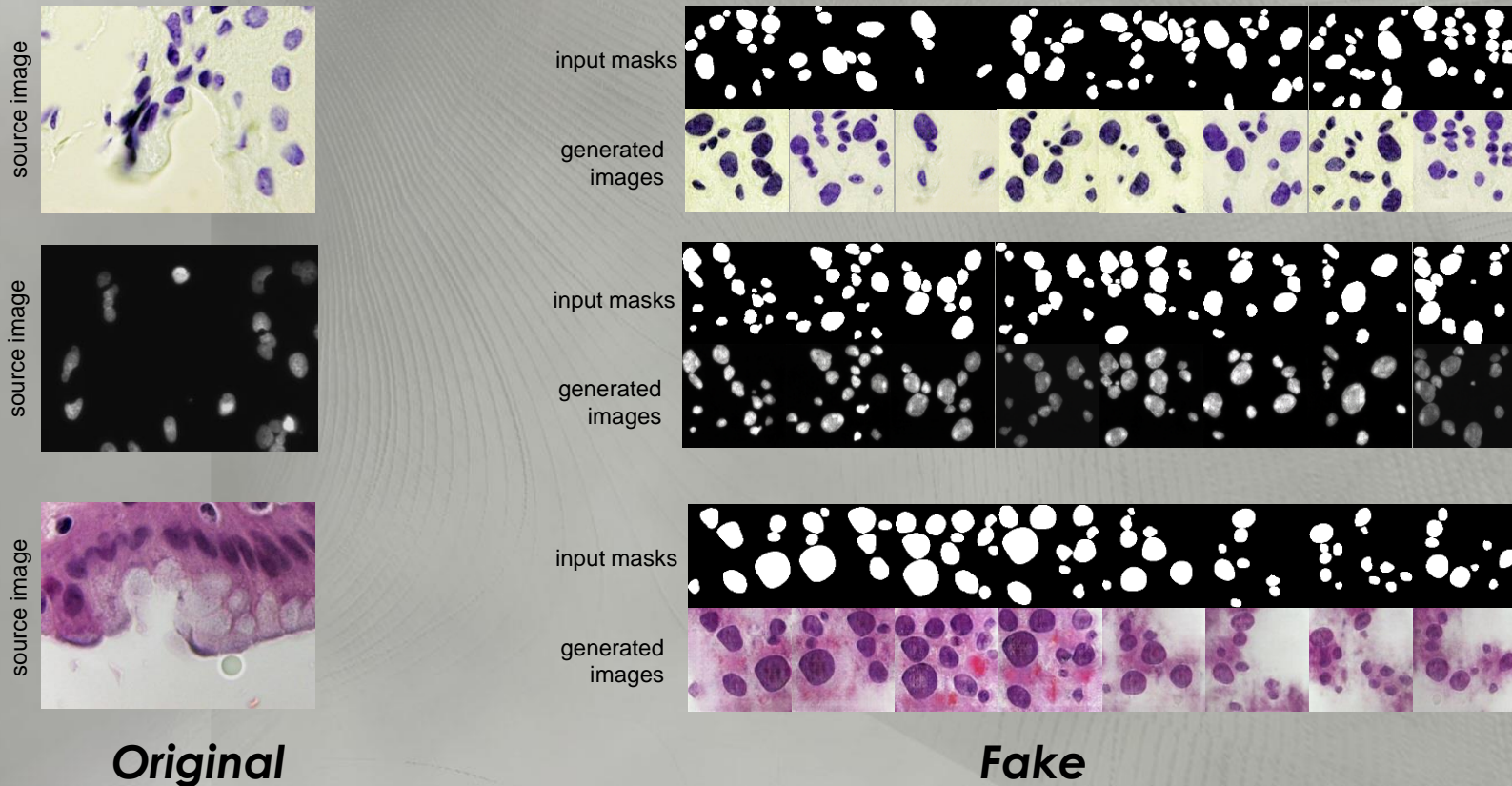
Tissue images

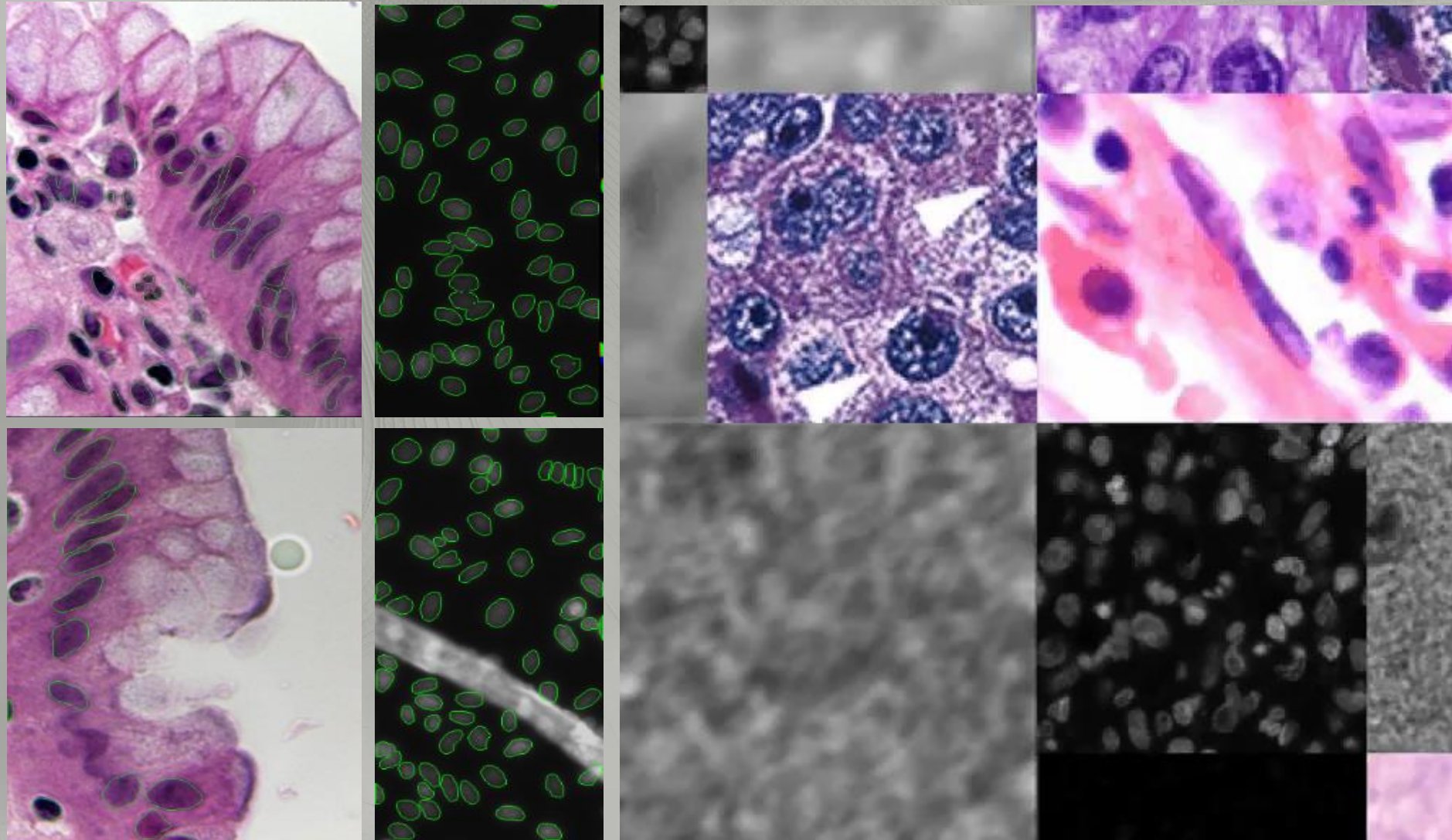


Original

Fake

Image-to-image translation with conditional adversarial networks

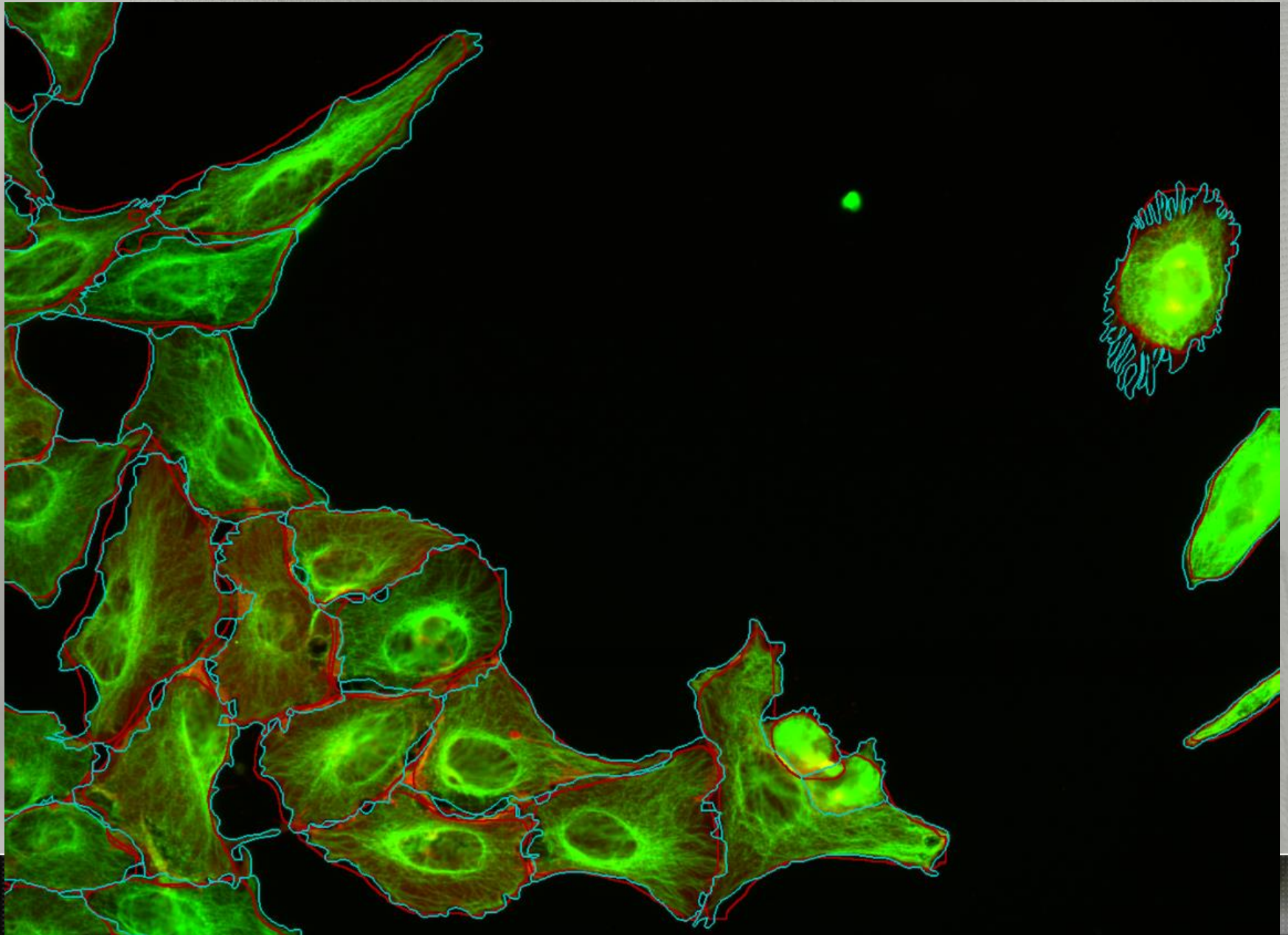




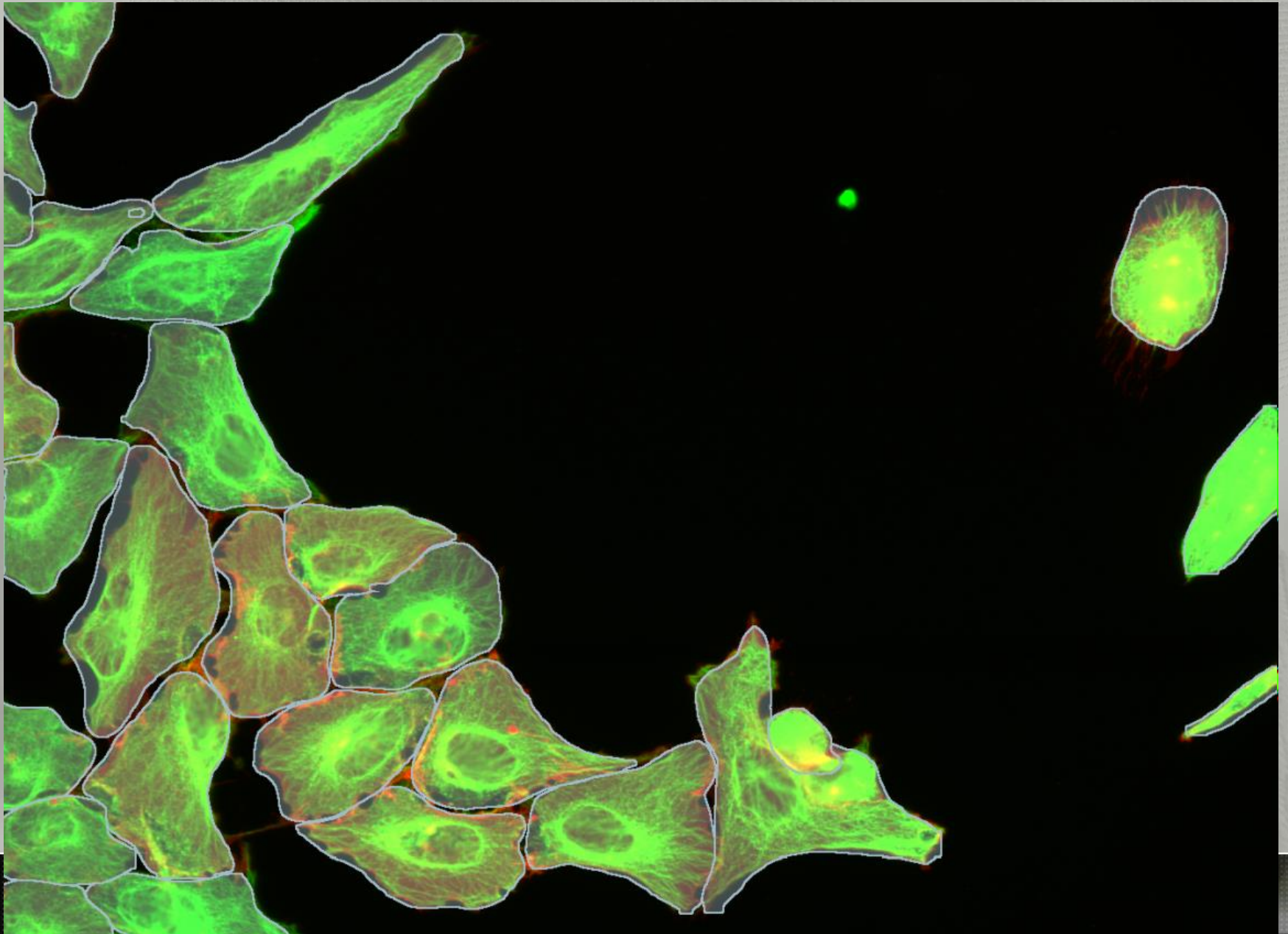
Cytoplasm segmentation using Mask-RCNN



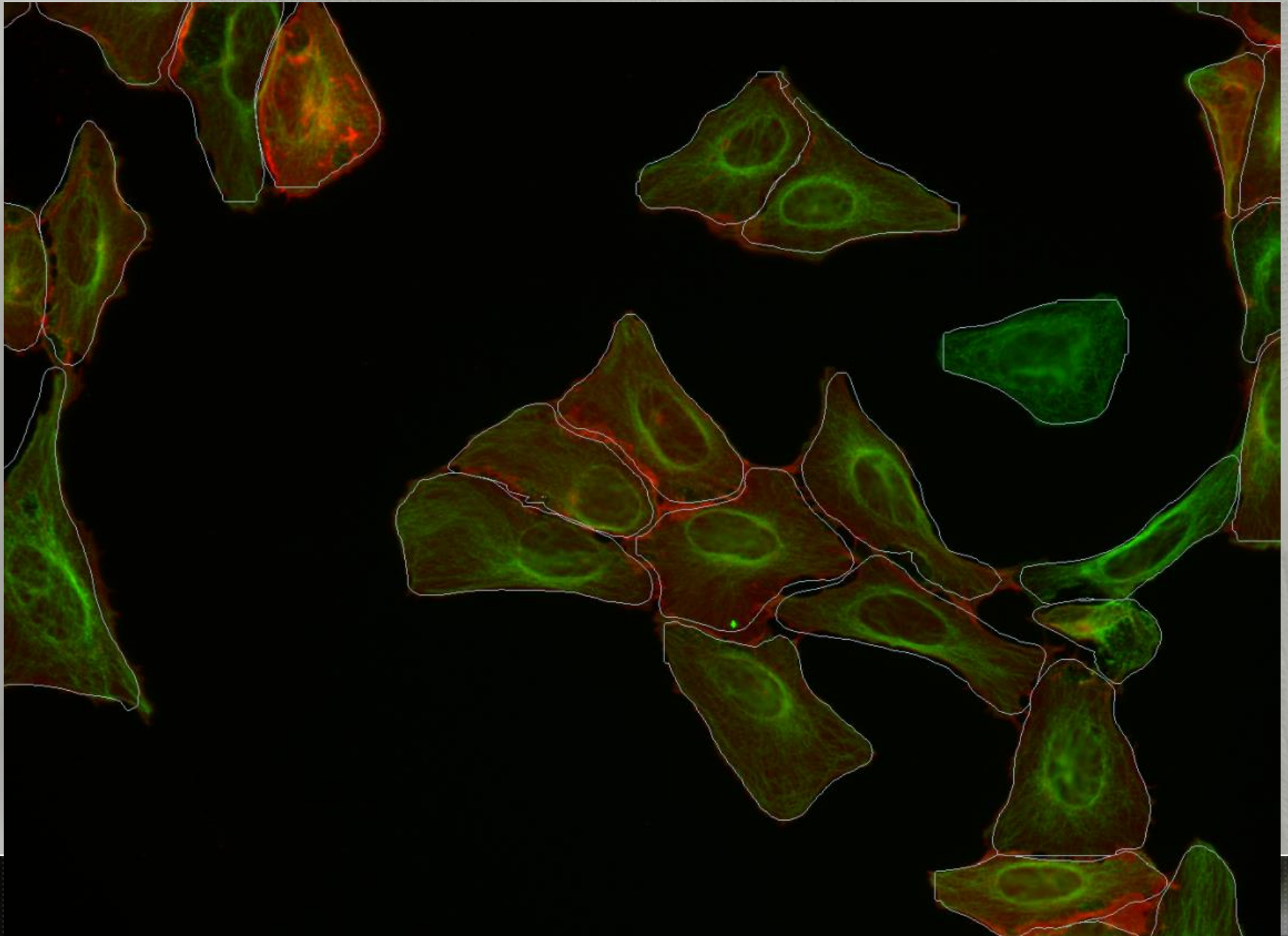
Cytoplasm segmentation using Mask-RCNN



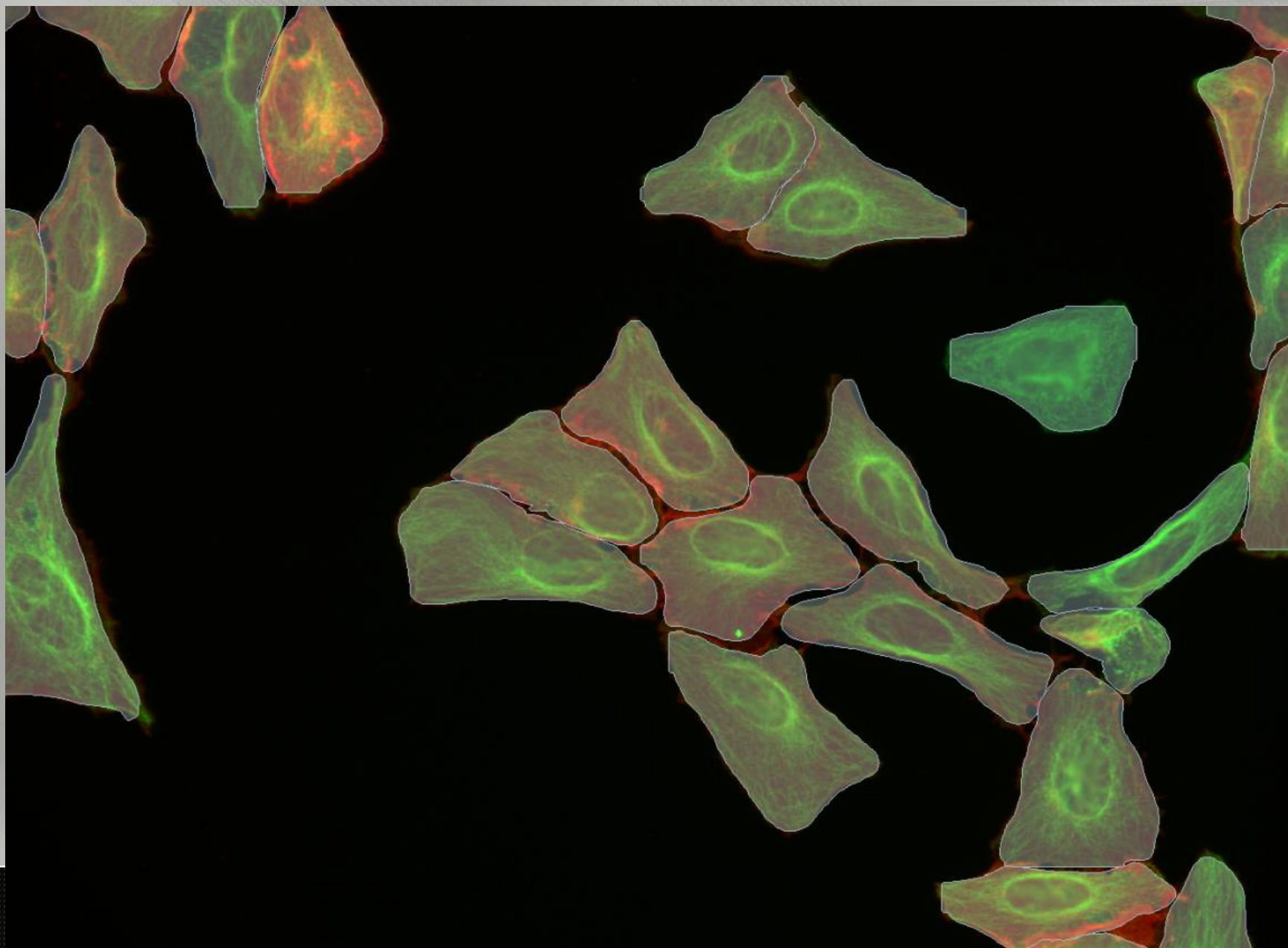
Cytoplasm segmentation using Mask-RCNN



Cytoplasm segmentation using Mask-RCNN

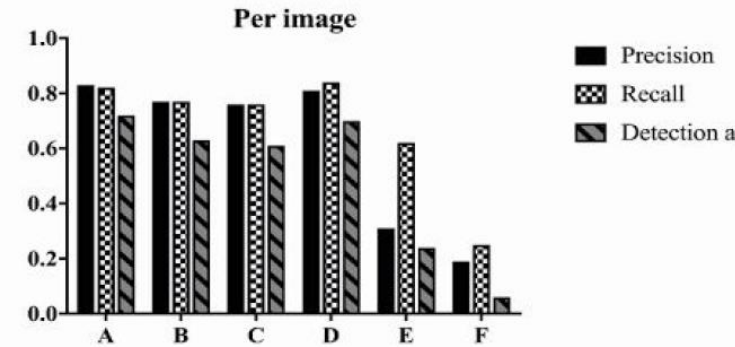
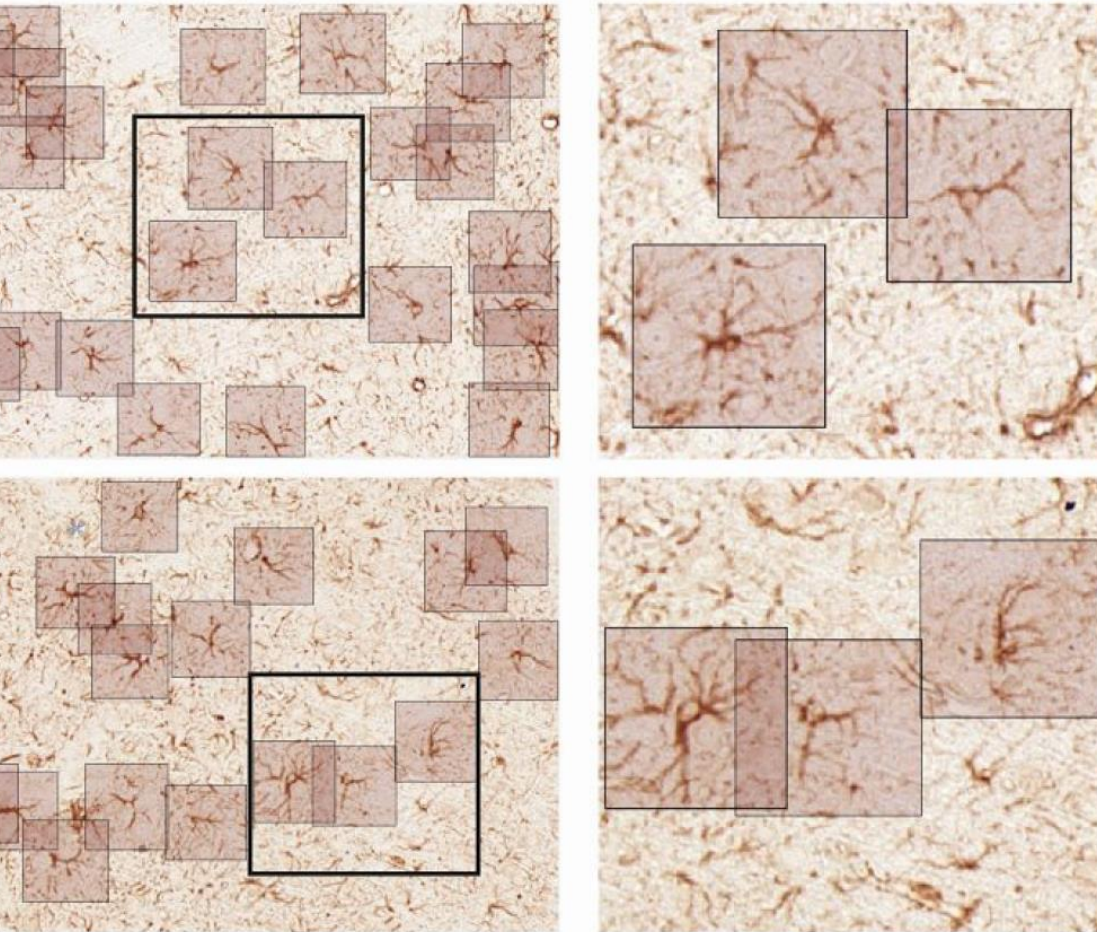


Cytoplasm segmentation using Mask-RCNN

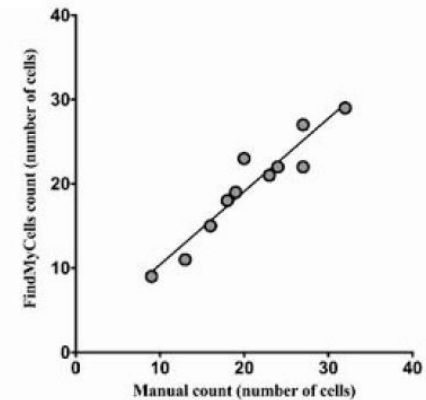


Astrocyte detection

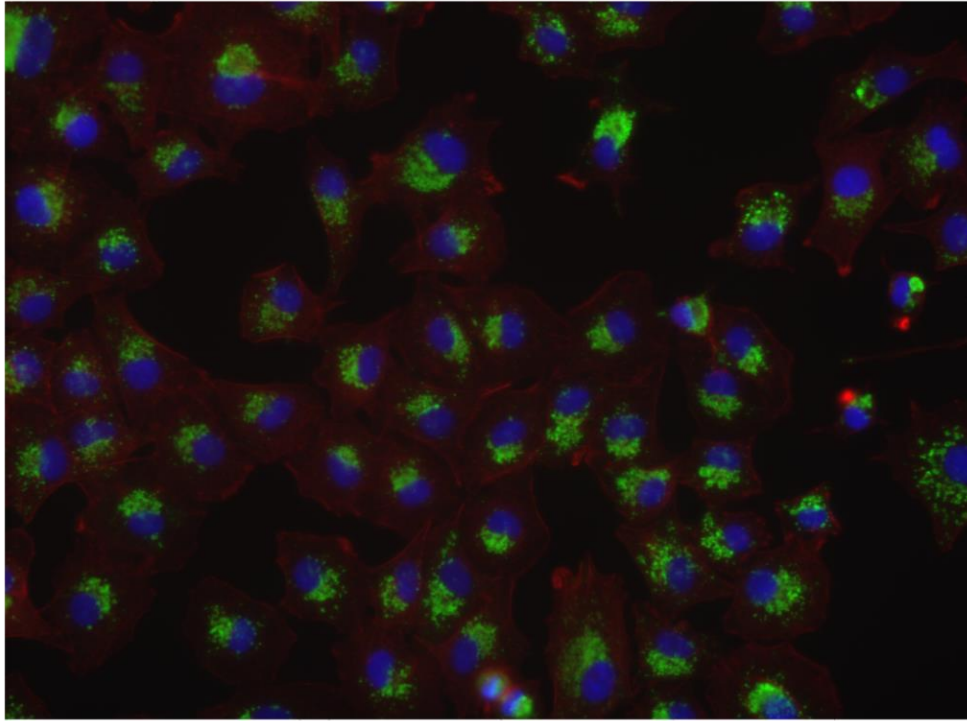
at the level of human performance using deep learning



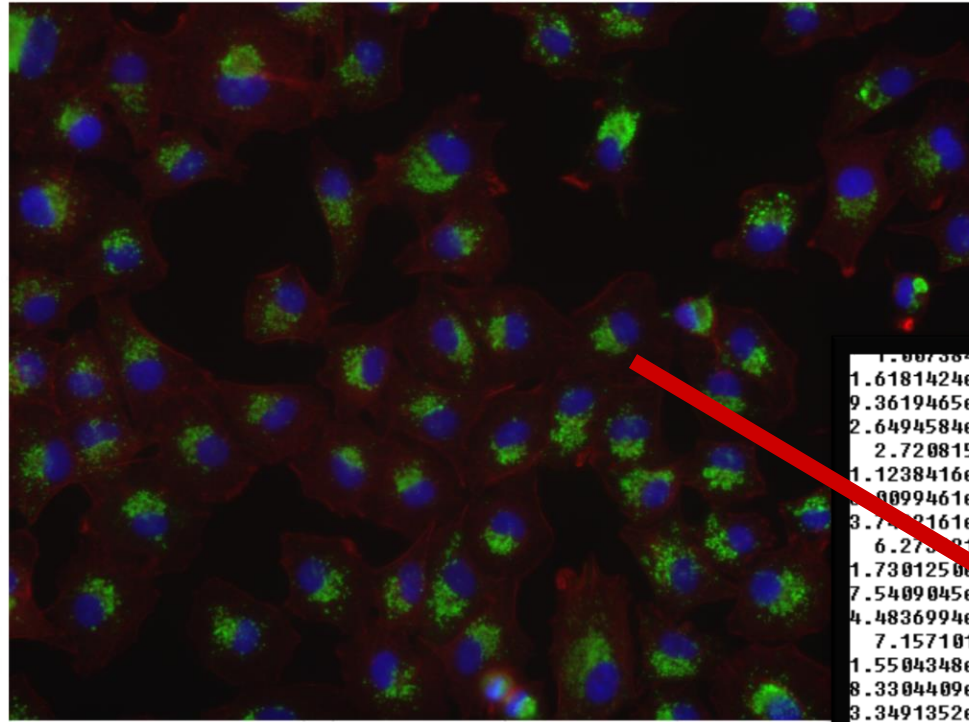
A - Intra-Expert Accuracy (Expert I), B - Intra-Expert Accuracy (Expert II),
C - Inter-expert Accuracy (Expert II vs Expert I), D - FindMyCells,
E - ilastik, F - Threshold based method



Remember! Image processing. What next?



Remember! Image processing. What next?



1.0073849e+002	8.9755170e+002	2.1702319e-003	1.9057839e-003	2.5517168e-003
1.6181424e-002	8.4142155e-003	6.7517363e-003	8.3476776e-003	4.4270000e+003
9.3619465e-001	7.9938606e-001	3.8700935e-001	1.0000000e+000	4.5722749e+002
2.6494584e-001				
2.7208153e+002	4.4473135e+002	2.9367988e-003	2.4614116e-003	4.8817409e-003
1.1238416e-002	4.1337261e-003	5.1598216e-003	5.0838885e-003	7.0380000e+003
9.099461e-001	9.2386453e-001	7.1875000e-001	1.0000000e+000	4.8514423e+002
3.710161e-001				
6.270018e+002	7.5705376e+002	2.4510199e-003	2.3066519e-003	4.1078273e-003
1.7301250e-002	8.3438584e-003	8.7066034e-003	9.2648795e-003	3.5930000e+003
7.5409045e-001	9.1008105e-001	7.3296614e-001	1.0000000e+000	3.1633304e+002
4.4836994e-001				
7.1571014e+002	5.0008257e+002	1.9270859e-003	2.0698554e-003	2.5848870e-003
1.5504348e-002	6.7444115e-003	4.8723846e-003	6.3644982e-003	8.2380000e+003
8.3304409e-001	8.6099498e-001	5.7148803e-001	1.0000000e+000	5.5496760e+002
3.3491352e-001				
7.8842456e+002	6.5302443e+002	5.8279413e-003	1.8855308e-003	1.8840782e-003
1.6594405e-002	6.6067451e-003	5.3927682e-003	6.9372777e-003	7.0760000e+003
8.0907038e-001	7.4562698e-001	5.7198286e-001	1.0000000e+000	7.1161941e+002
1.7509849e-001				
9.1042180e+002	5.4917147e+001	1.6611308e-003	1.6885863e-003	1.1762661e-003
1.2387452e-002	4.7182044e-003	4.9459255e-003	5.3923669e-003	7.8110000e+003
6.7657090e-001	6.8813320e-001	5.4485212e-001	1.0000000e+000	8.0608745e+002
1.5068684e-001				
1.0475428e+003	8.4114276e+002	1.9646941e-003	1.9266500e-003	1.7676657e-003
1.6727526e-002	9.0735719e-003	8.9417440e-003	9.5127593e-003	3.2090000e+003
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4.4250579e-001				
1.0758649e+003	1.6355784e+002	1.7897946e-003	1.8235887e-003	1.4307880e-003
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5.9881861e-001	8.2826106e-001	5.3527501e-001	1.0000000e+000	6.6222244e+002
2.6357541e-001				
1.1303796e+003	5.9228595e+001	1.6874654e-003	1.8525951e-003	1.8027645e-003
2.1393592e-002	1.1519771e-002	4.7458189e-003	7.7124960e-003	1.0324000e+004
4.8875859e-001	8.4311964e-001	6.3532308e-001	1.0000000e+000	6.9403867e+002
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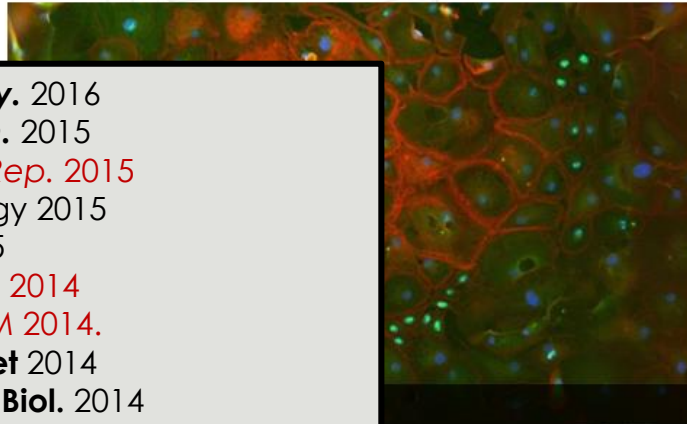
Multi-parametric non-linear – Follow the fashion!

SINGLE CELL-BASED CLASSIFICATION FOR HCA

www.cellclassifier.org



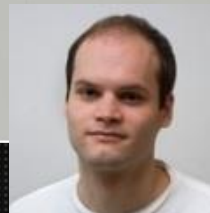
HOME NEWS ABOUT ACC DOWNLOAD REFERENCES CONTACT US



Advanced Cell Classifier is a data analyzer program to evaluate cell-based high-content screens and tissue section images developed at the Biological Research Centre, Szeged and FIMM, Helsinki (formerly at ETH Zurich). The basic aim is to provide a very accurate analysis with minimal user interaction using advanced machine learning methods. ACC was used to analyze some of the first large whole genome scale RNAi screens and all together for more than 300.000.000 images and several billion single cell-based machine learning decisions.

DOWNLOAD

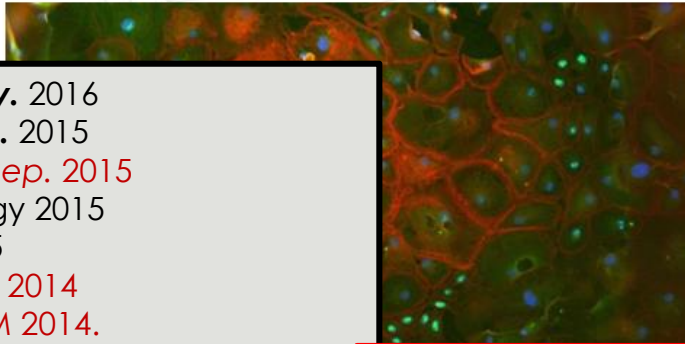
Saeed *etal.*: **Eur. Urology**. 2016
Smith *etal.*: **Nature Meth.** 2015
Badertscher *etal.*: **Cell Rep.** 2015
Kalapis *etal.*: **PLoS Biology** 2015
Ungricht *etal.*: **JCB** 2015
Banerjee, *etal.*; **Science** 2014
Balistreri, *etal.*: **Cell H&M** 2014.
Boutter *etal.*: **Oncotarget** 2014
Marino *etal.*: **Meth. Cell Biol.** 2014
Meier *etal.*: **J. Virology** 2014
Kiss *etal.*: **PLoS One** 2014
Smith *etal.*: **J. of Biomol Screening** 2014
Banerjee, *etal.*; **PLoS One** 2013
Palazzolo, Horvath Wong; **PLoS One** 2012
Misselwitz, Horvath *etal.*; **PLoS Pathogens** 2012
Huotari, Horvath *etal.*; **PNAS** 2012
Yamauchi, Horvath *etal.*; **PLoS Pathogens** 2011
Horvath, Wild *etal.*; **J. of Biomol Screening** 2011
Laurell, Beck *etal.*; **Cell** 2011
Wild, Horvath *etal.*; **PLoS Biol** 2010
Turgay, Ungricht *etal.*; **EMBO journal** 2010



www.cellclassifier.org



HOME NEWS ABOUT ACC DOWNLOAD REFERENCES CONTACT US



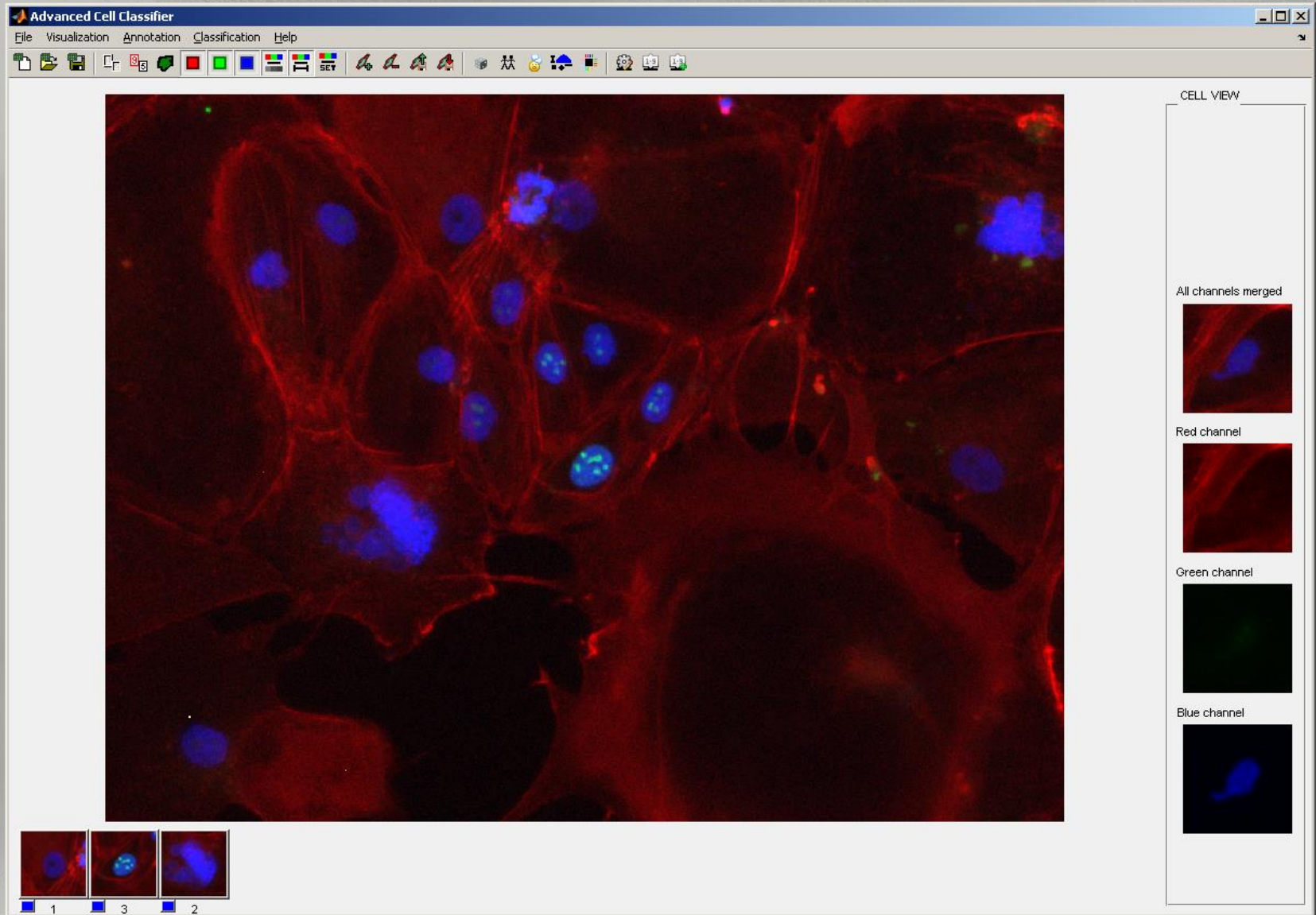
Advanced Cell Classifier is a data analyzer program to evaluate cell-based high-content screens and tissue section images developed at the Biological Research Centre, Szeged and FIMM, Helsinki (formerly at ETH Zurich). The basic aim is to provide a very accurate analysis with minimal user interaction using advanced machine learning methods. ACC was used to analyze some of the first large whole genome scale RNAi screens and all together for more than 300.000.000 images and several billion single cell-based machine learning

The basic aim is to provide a very accurate analysis with minimal user interaction using advanced machine learning methods.

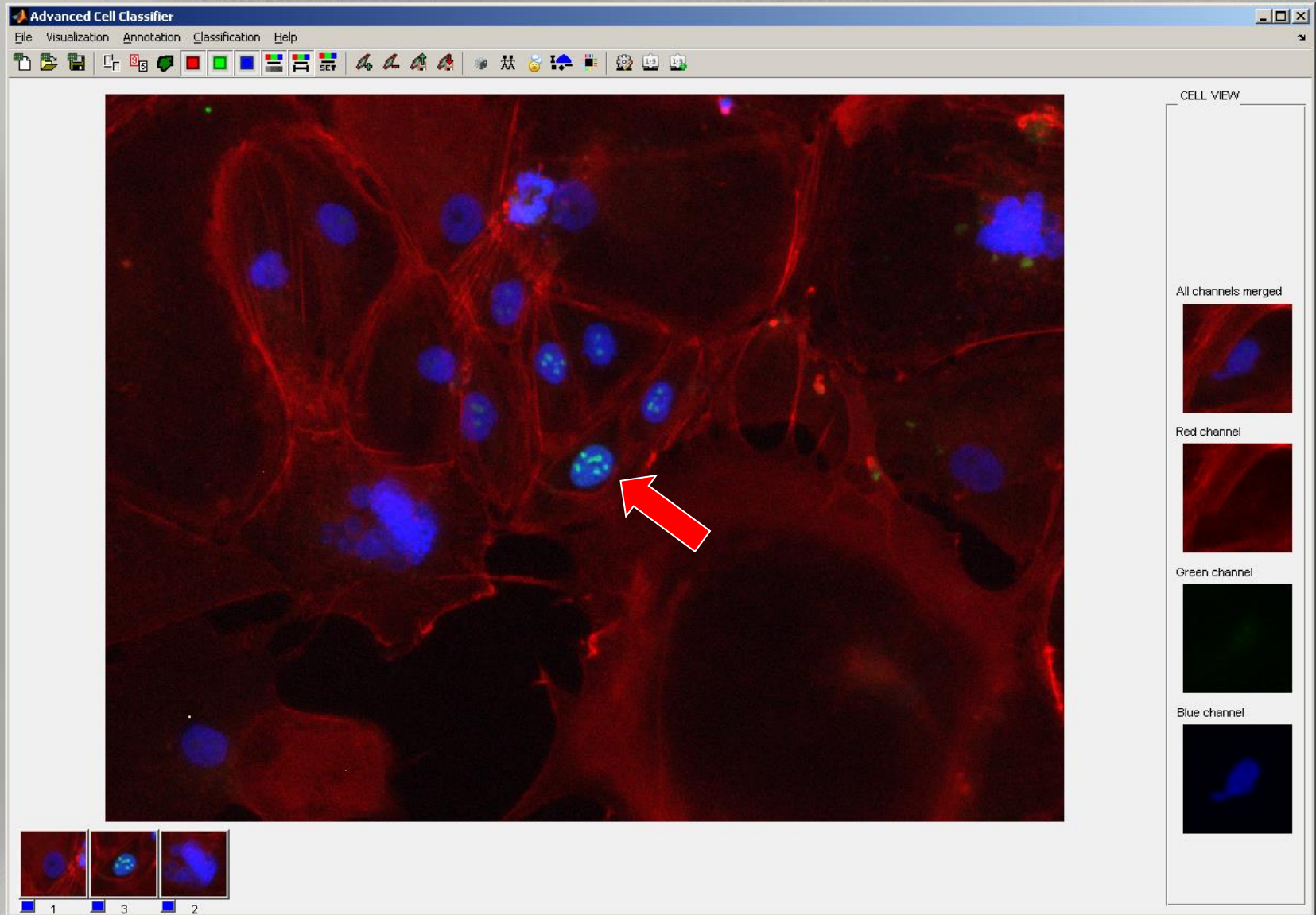
Saeed *et al.*: **Eur. Urology**. 2016
Smith *et al.*: **Nature Meth.** 2015
Badertscher *et al.*: **Cell Rep.** 2015
Kalapis *et al.*: **PLoS Biology** 2015
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Huotari, Horvath *et al.*; **PNAS** 2012
Yamauchi, Horvath *et al.*; **PLoS Pathogens** 2011
Horvath, Wild *et al.*; **J. of Biomol Screening** 2011
Laurell, Beck *et al.*; **Cell** 2011
Wild, Horvath *et al.*; **PLoS Biol** 2010
Turgay, Ungricht *et al.*; **EMBO journal** 2010



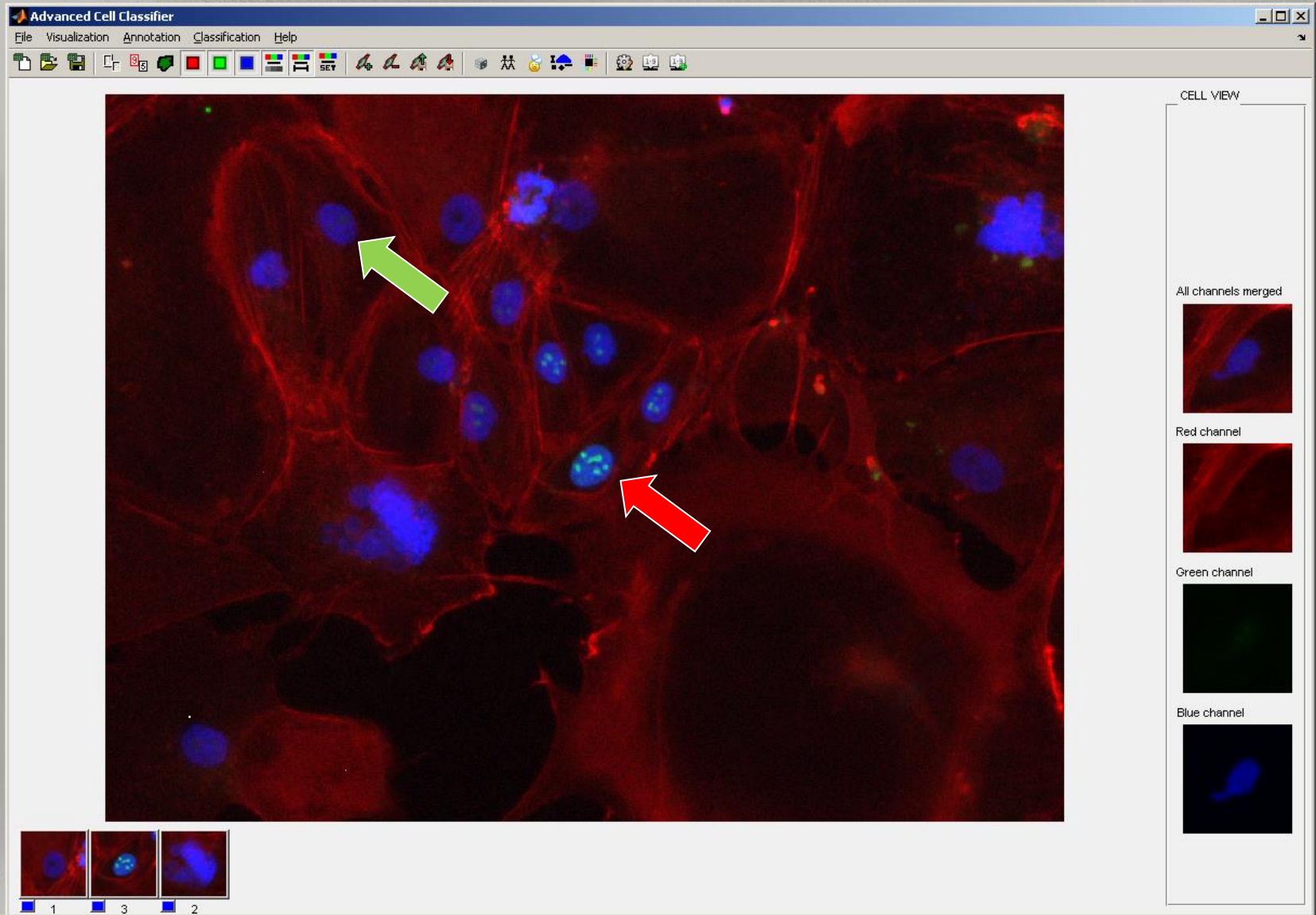
Training the machine



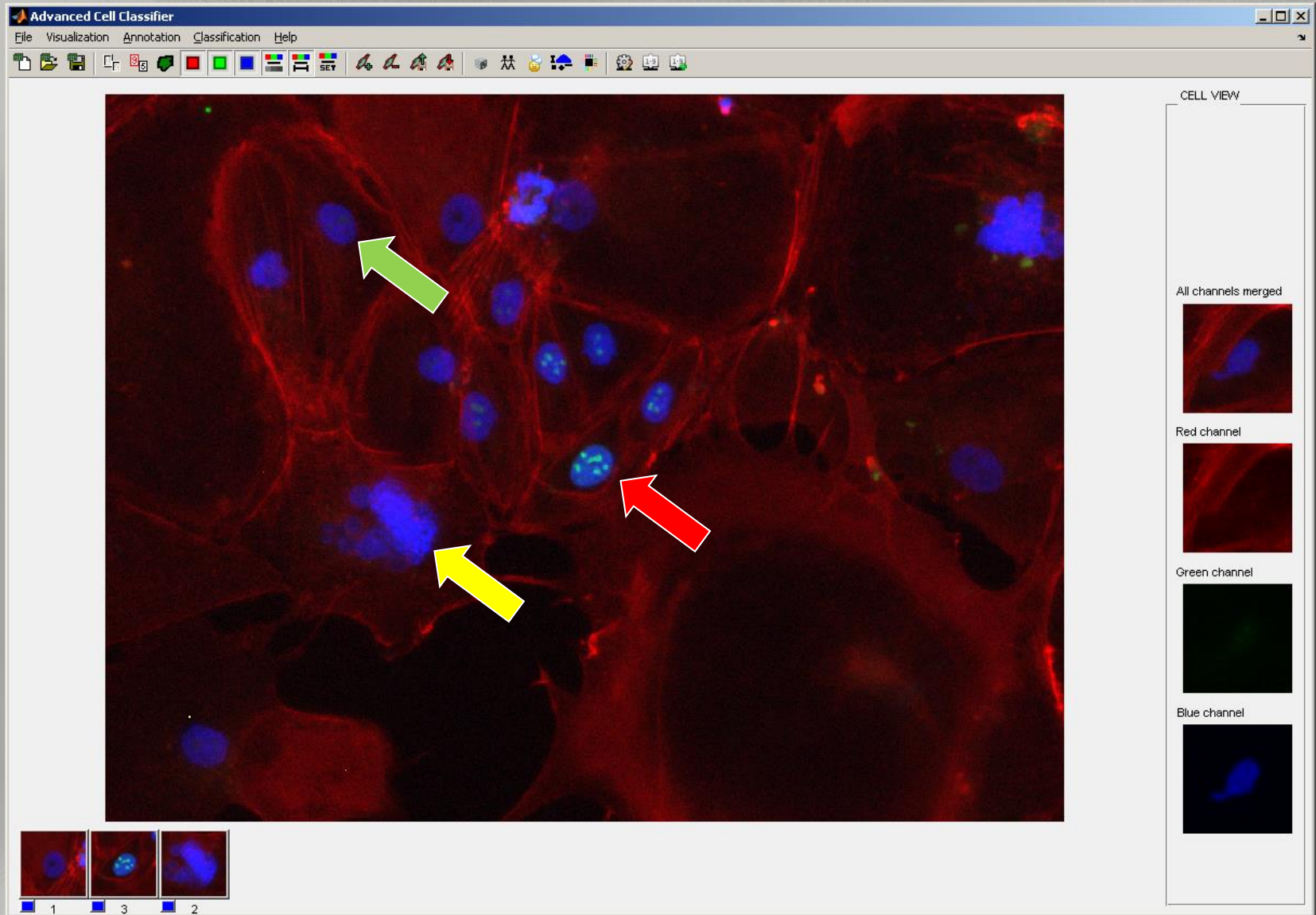
Training the machine



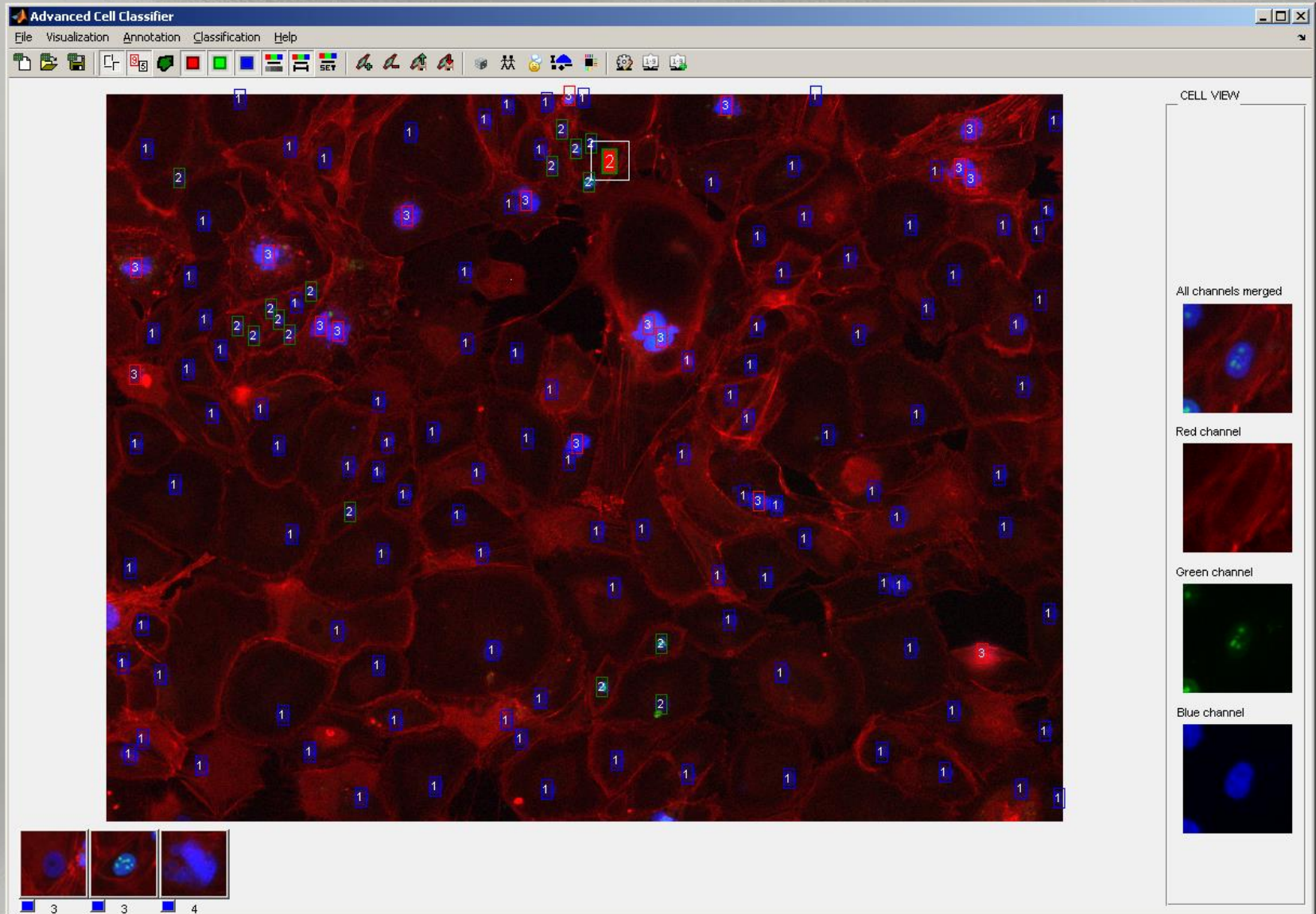
Training the machine



Training the machine



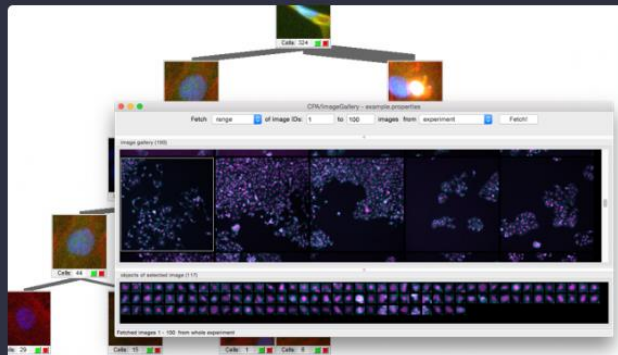
Automated classification



Future: lets WEB and deeplearn



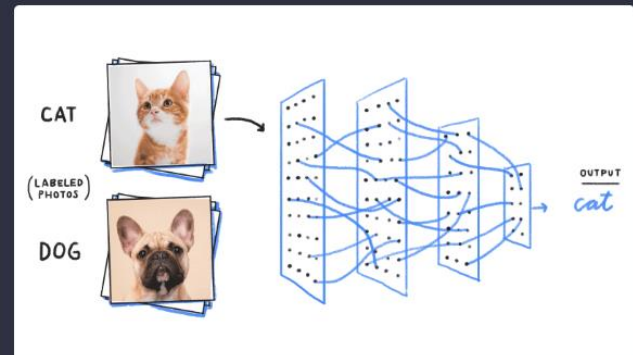
Anne Carpenter
Broad Institute



CYTO CLASSIFIER UI

Develop an interactive and beautiful user interface
Technology used: React, D3js

> [TO PROJECT](#)



BROWSER-BASED MACHINE LEARNING

Build fast and easy-to-use machine learning for science
Technology used: tensorflow.js

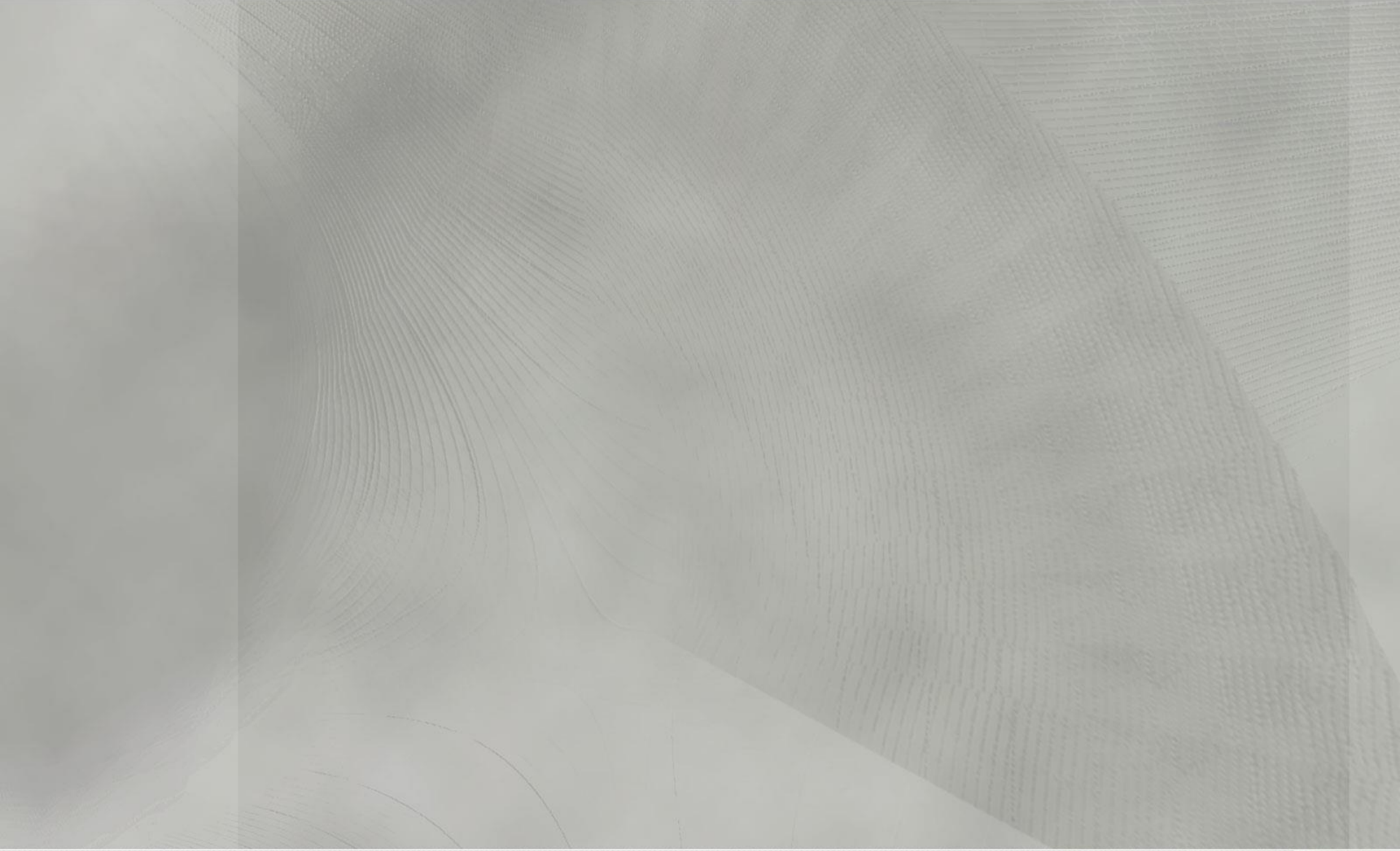
> [TO PROJECT](#)

PARTICIPANTS

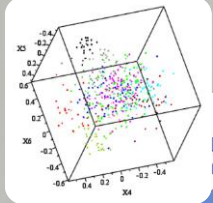


CYTO.AI

Classical data processing

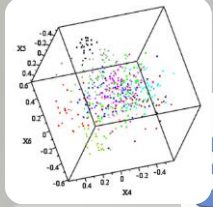


Classical data processing

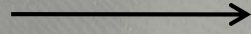


Data

Classical data processing

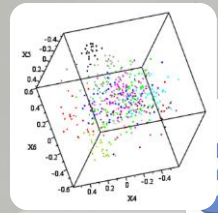


Data

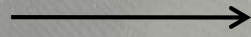


Expert

Classical data processing



Data

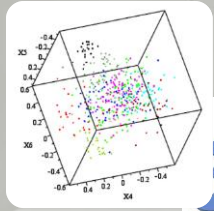


Expert

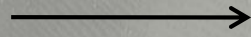


Results

Classical data processing



Data

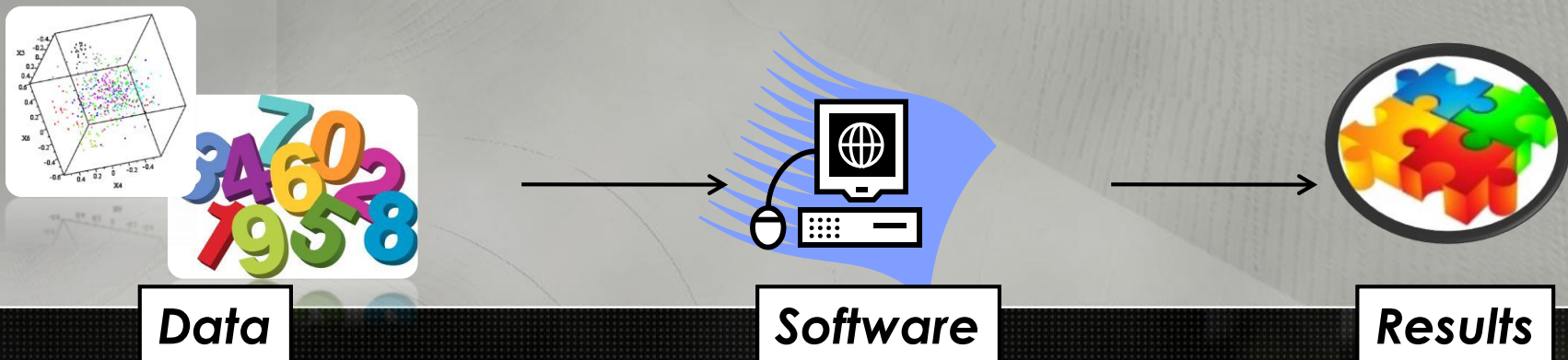


Expert

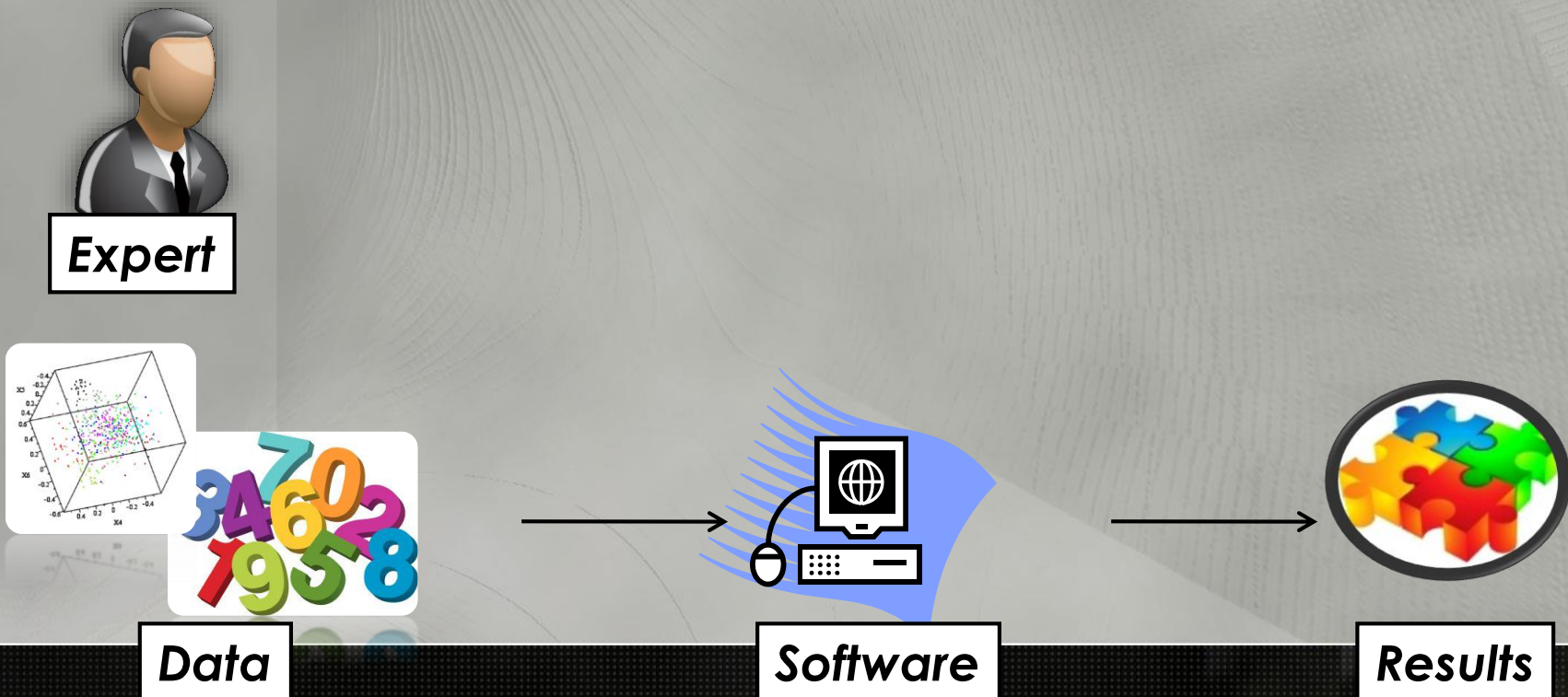


-Slow
-Subjective

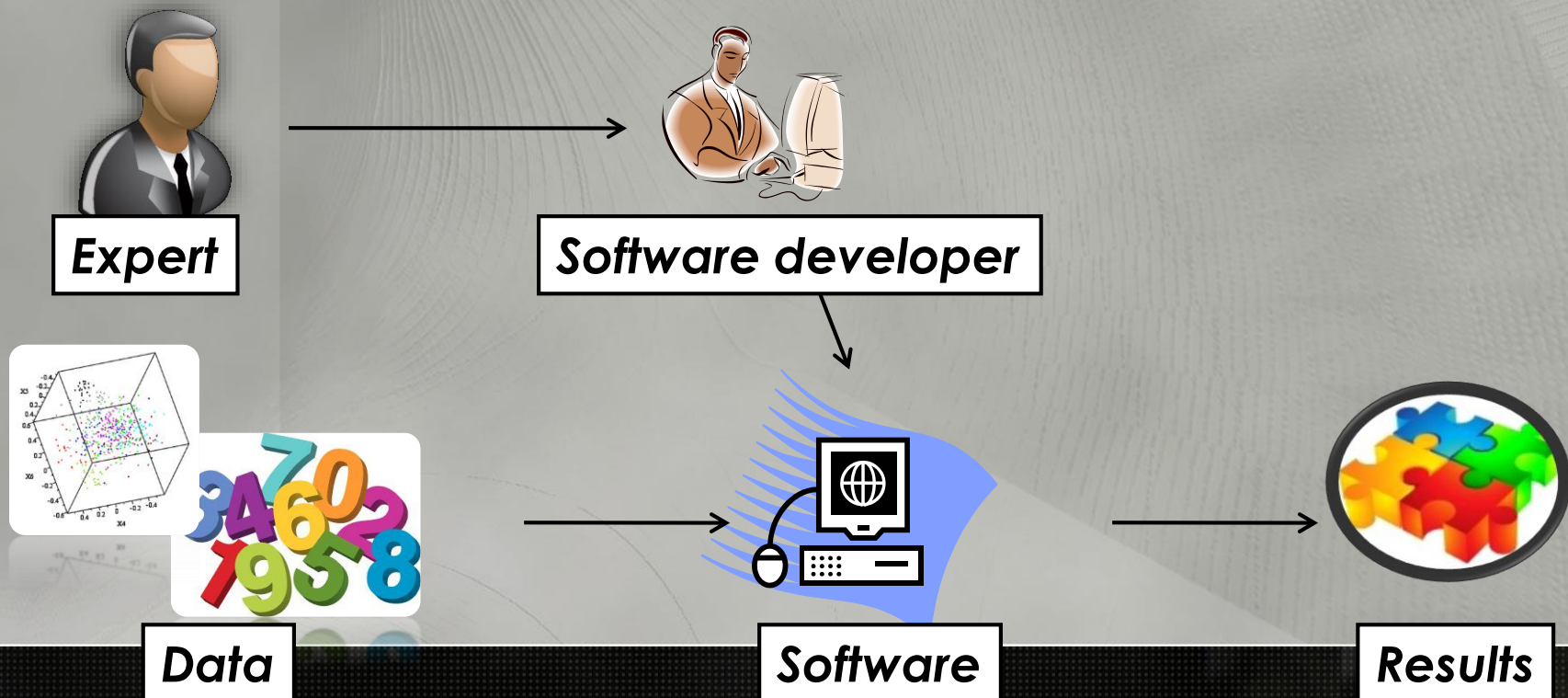
Classical data processing



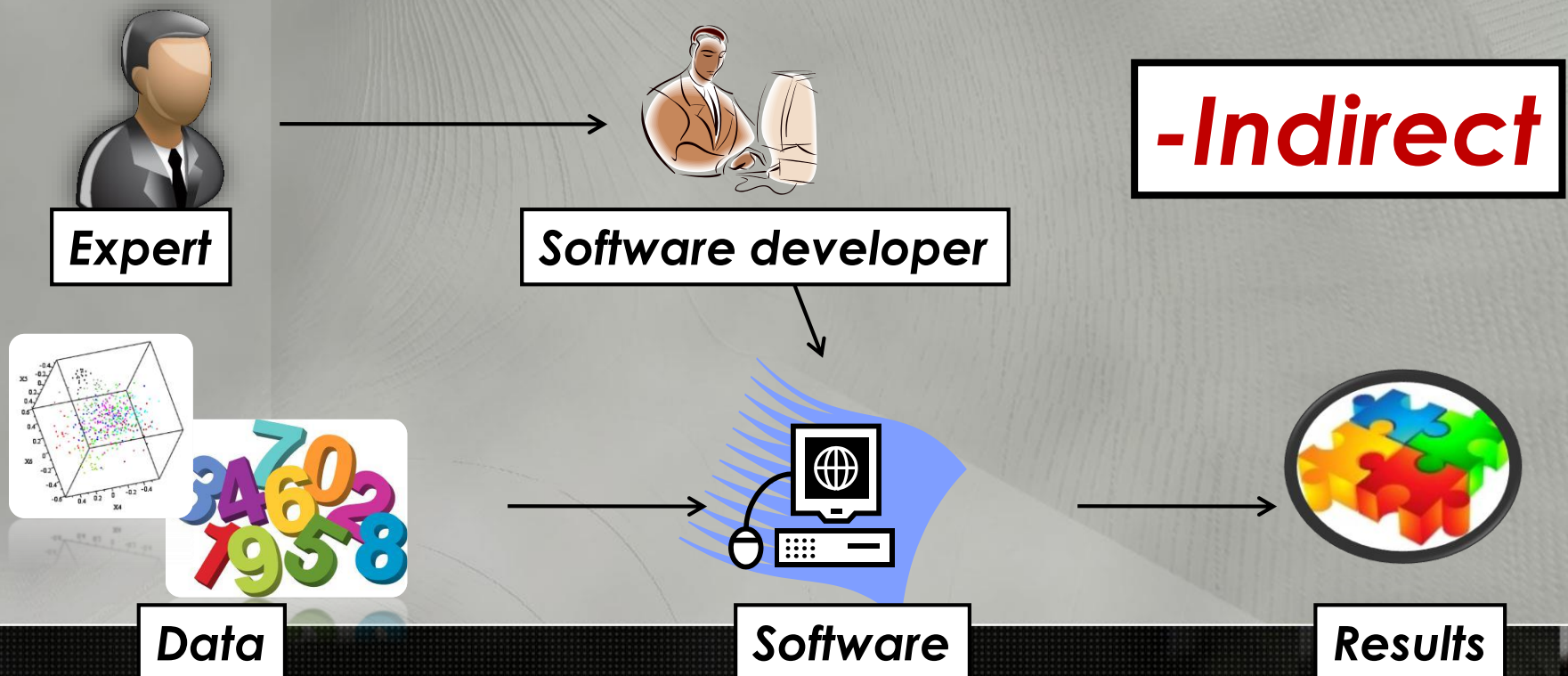
Classical data processing



Classical data processing



Classical data processing



Intelligent data processing/mining



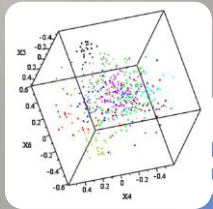
Intelligent data processing/mining

Goal: Most effective combination and usage of available information and the knowledge of field expert

Intelligent data processing/mining



Software developer



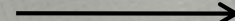
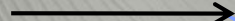
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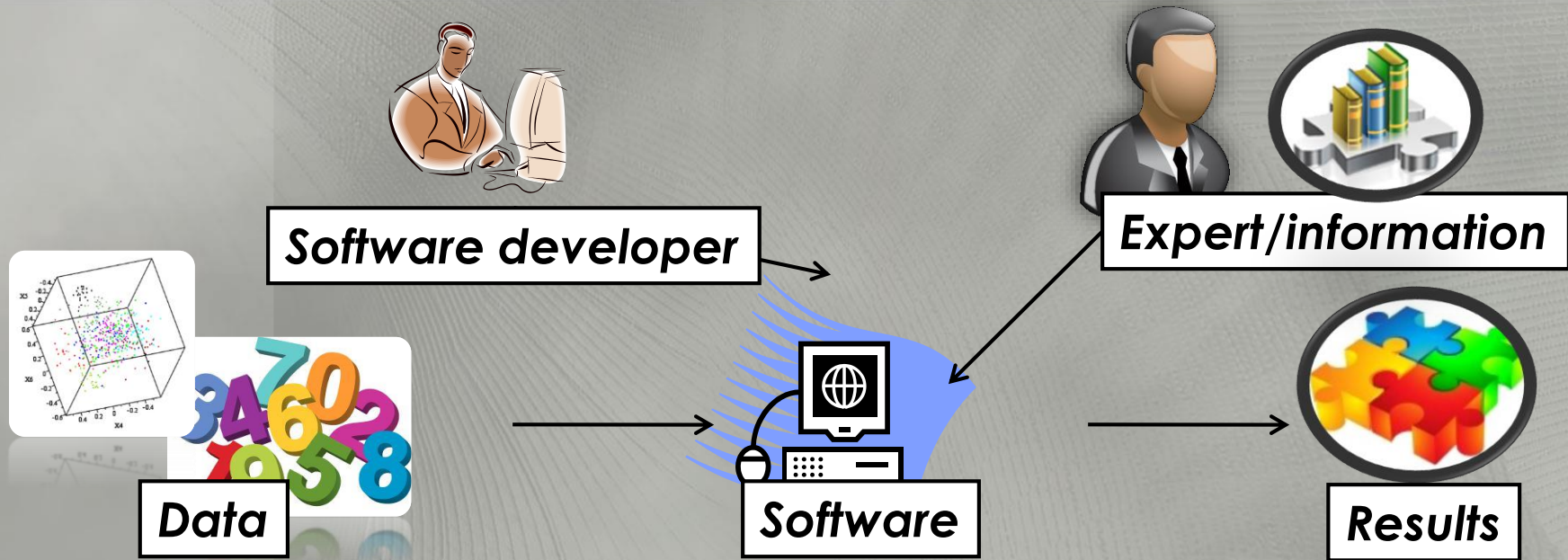
Software



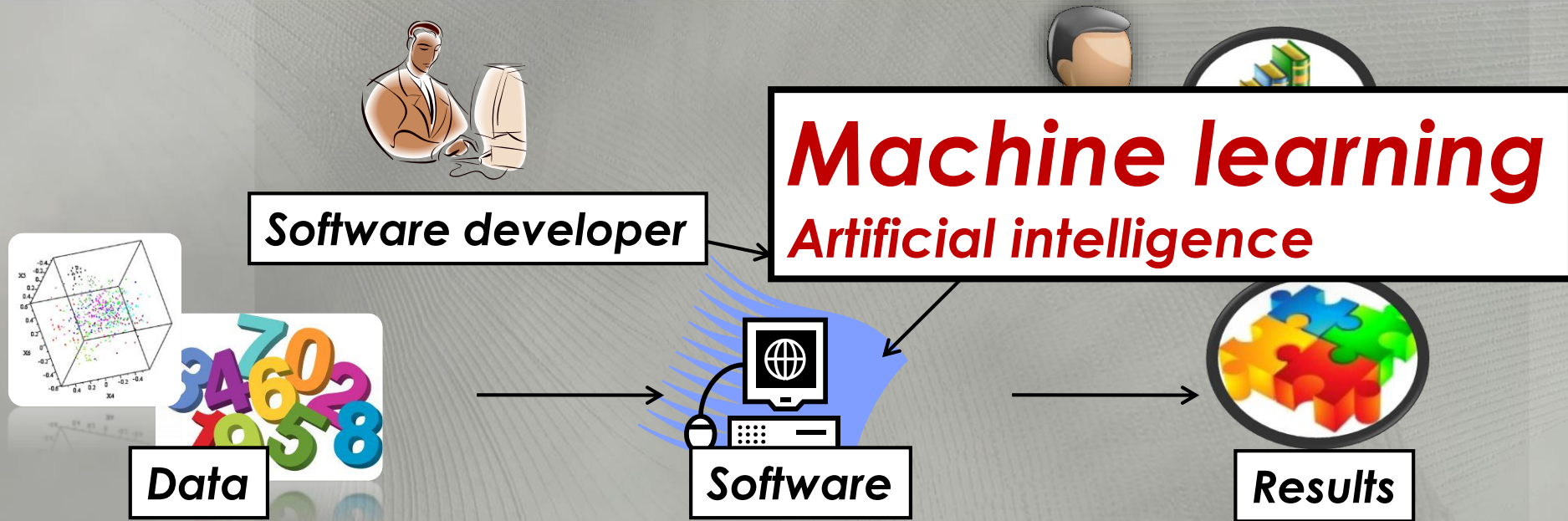
Results



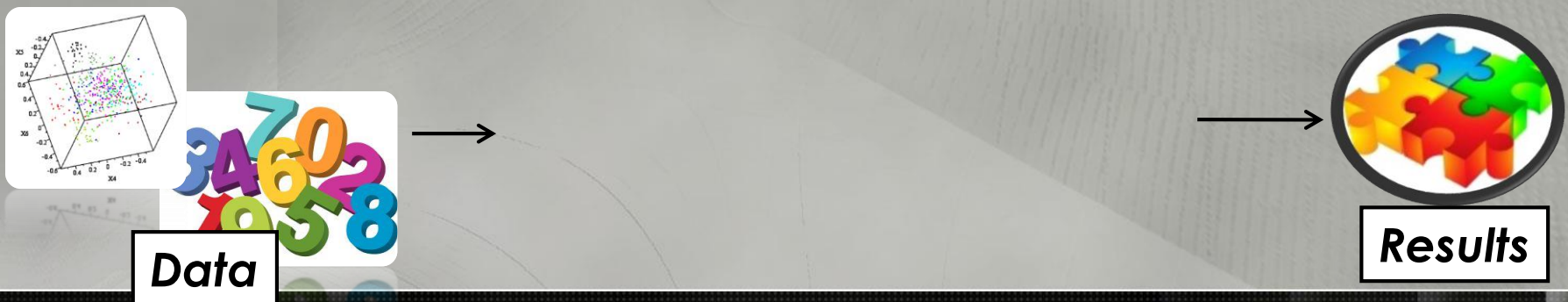
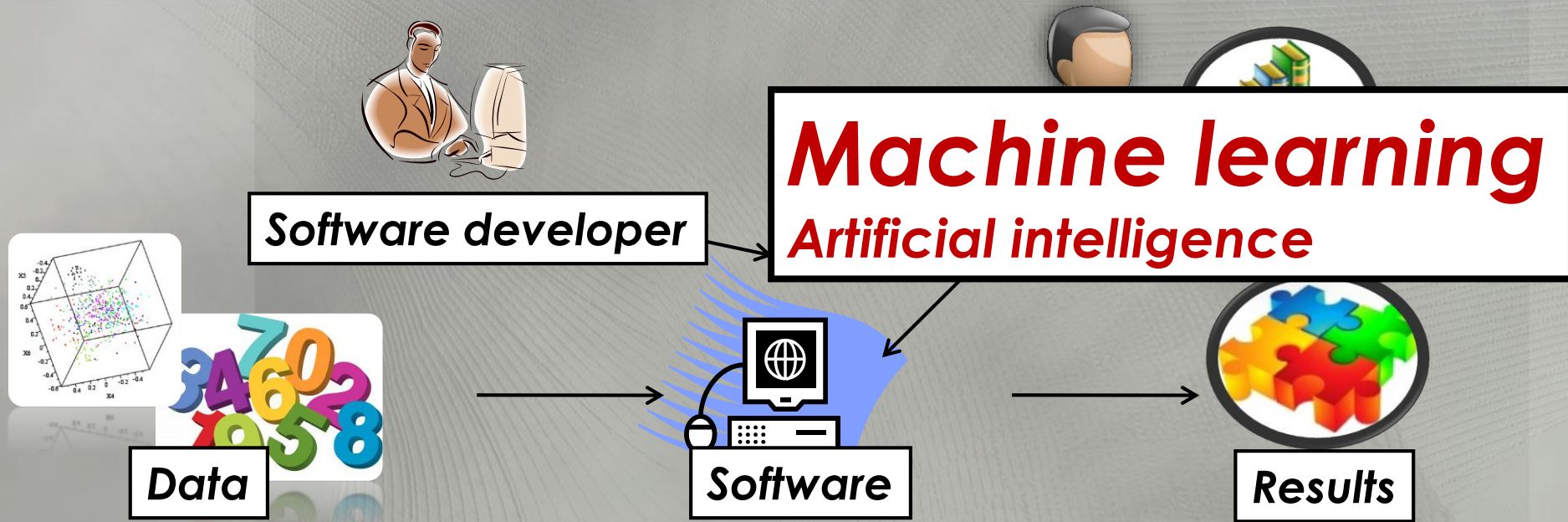
Intelligent data processing/mining



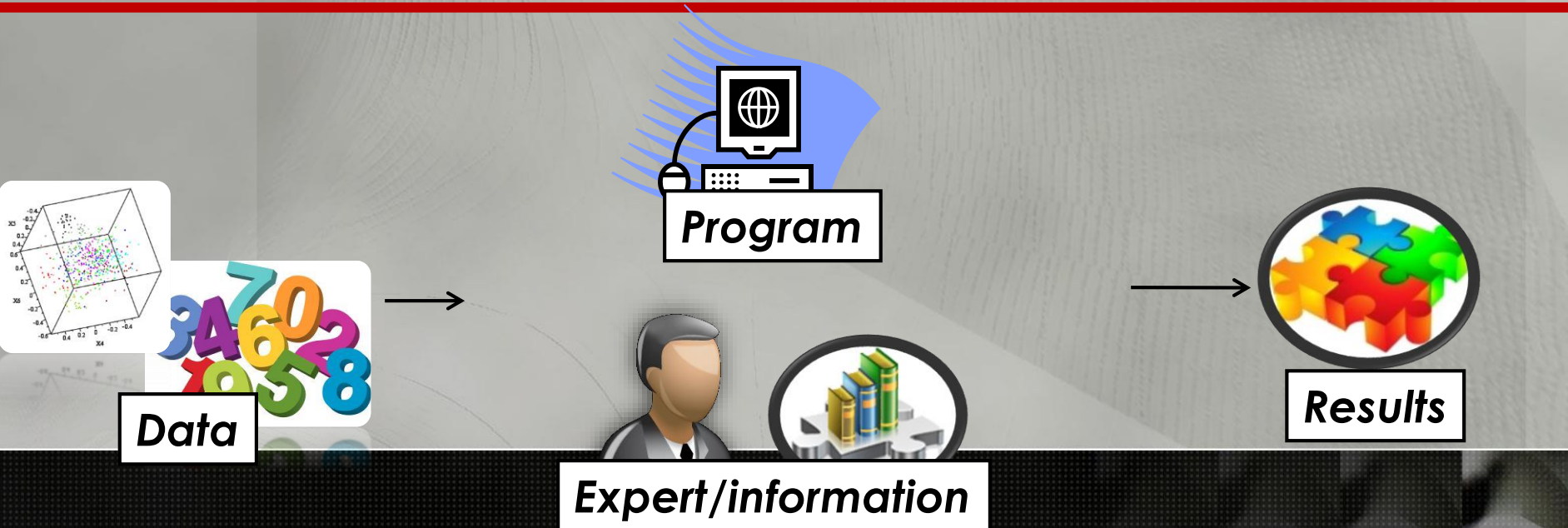
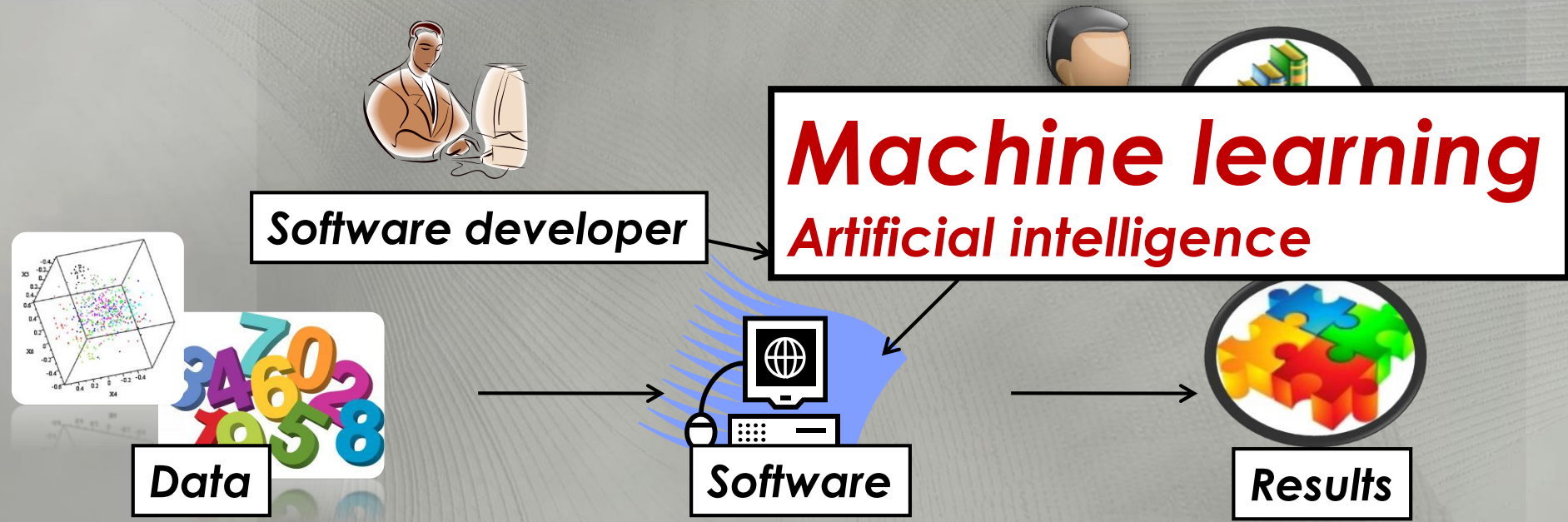
Intelligent data processing/mining



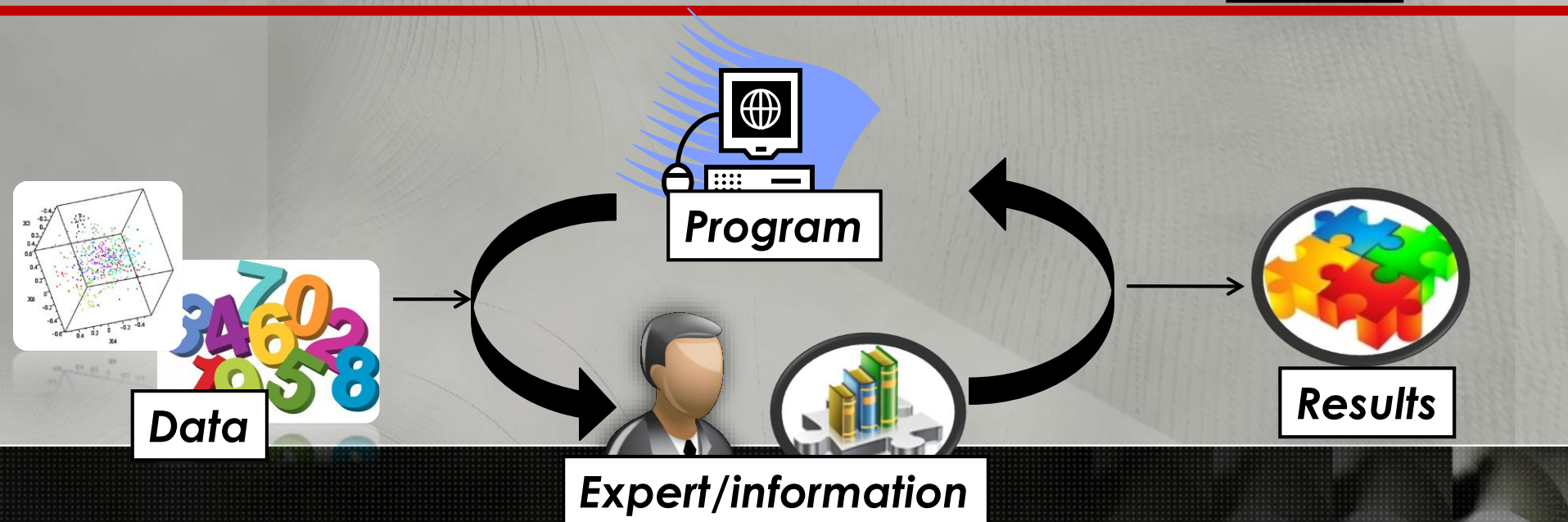
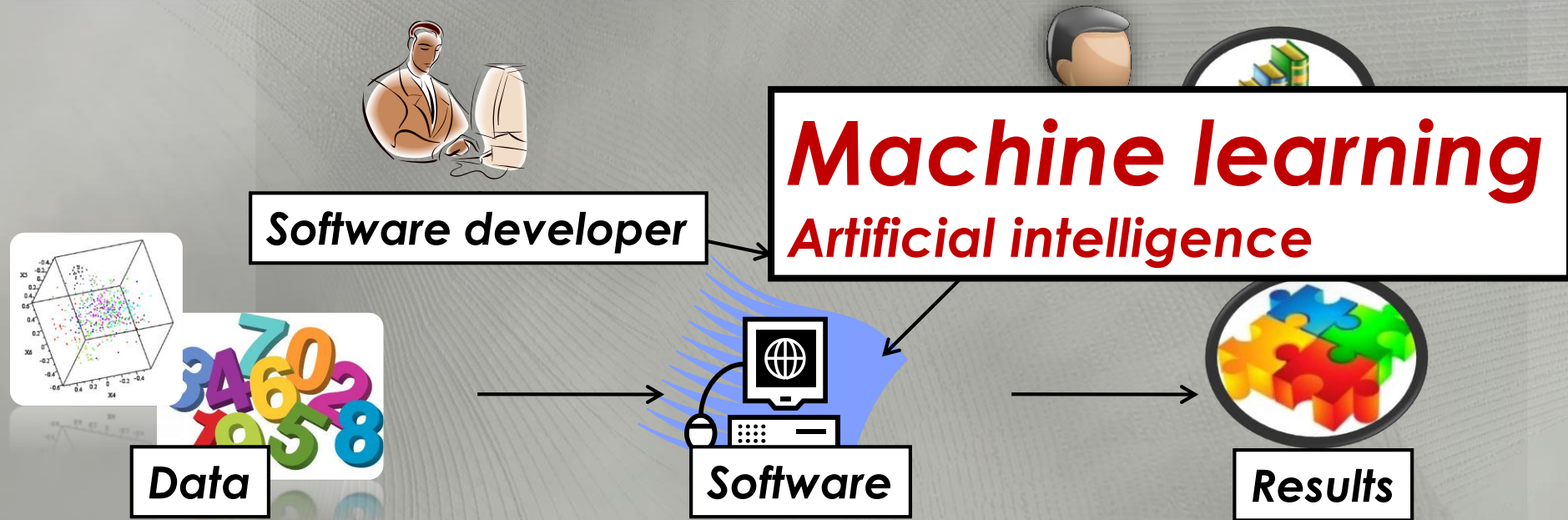
Intelligent data processing/mining



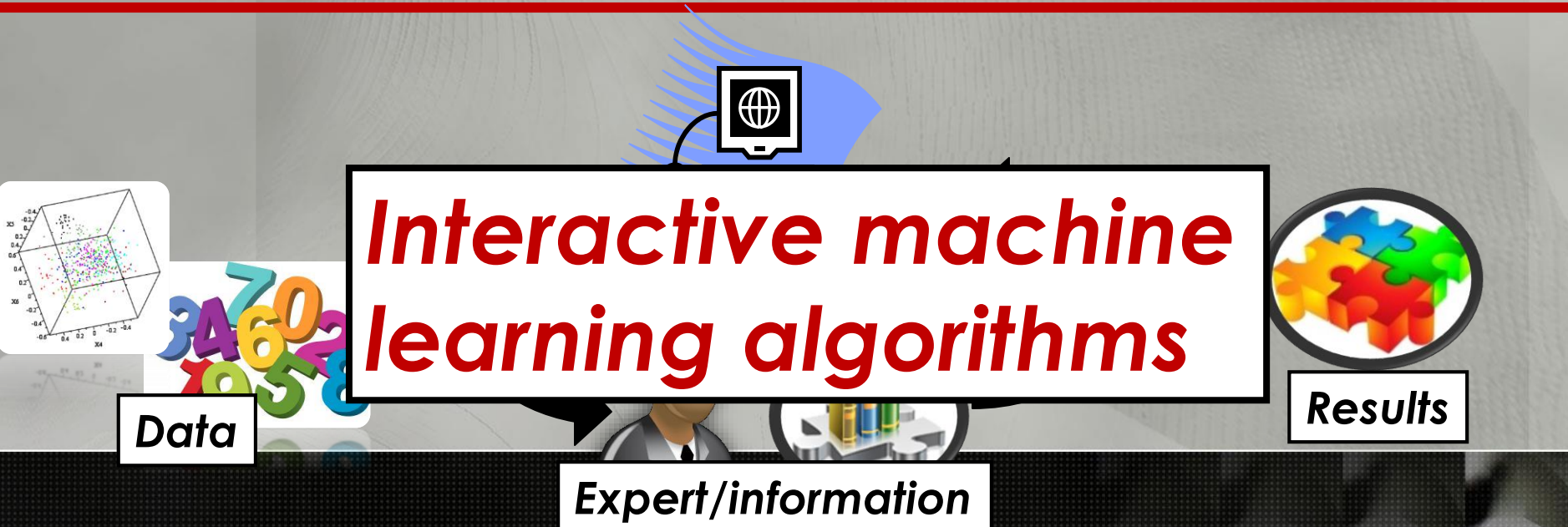
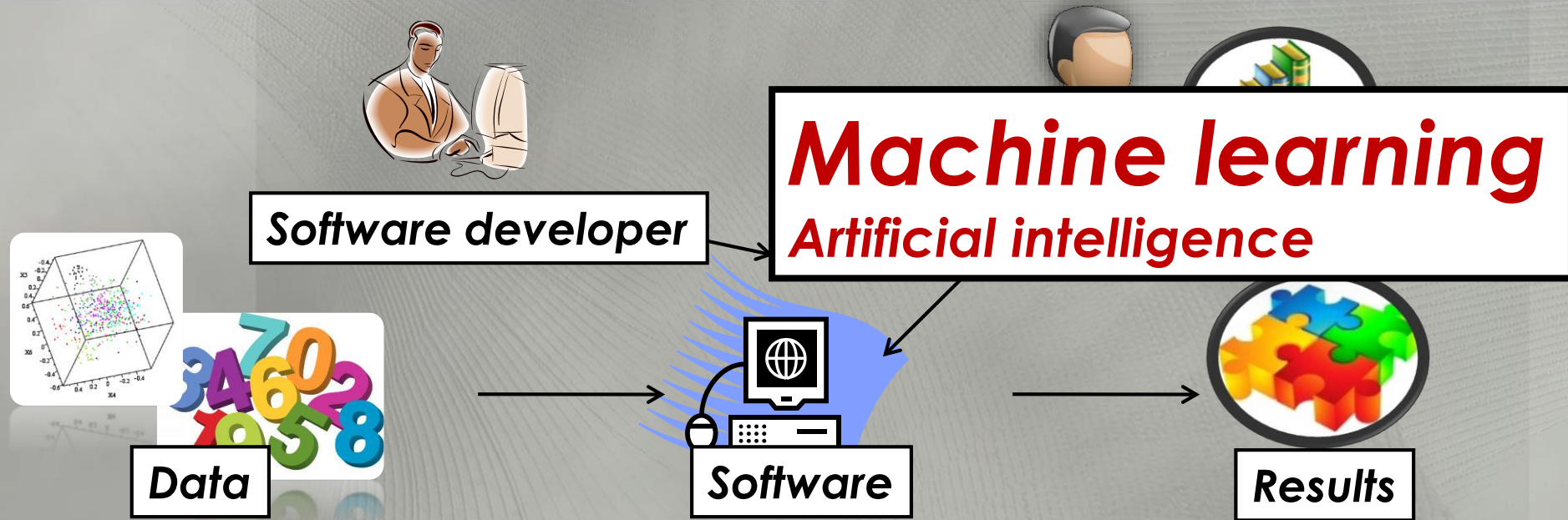
Intelligent data processing/mining



Intelligent data processing/mining



Intelligent data processing/mining



TWO MAJOR QUESTIONS WE FORGOT TO ASK!

Is my analysis the most accurate?

Did I entirely discover my data? Or partially?

Active learning for HCS

Active learning for HCS

Aim

Active learning for HCS

Aim

- More precise and faster analysis

Active learning for HCS

Aim

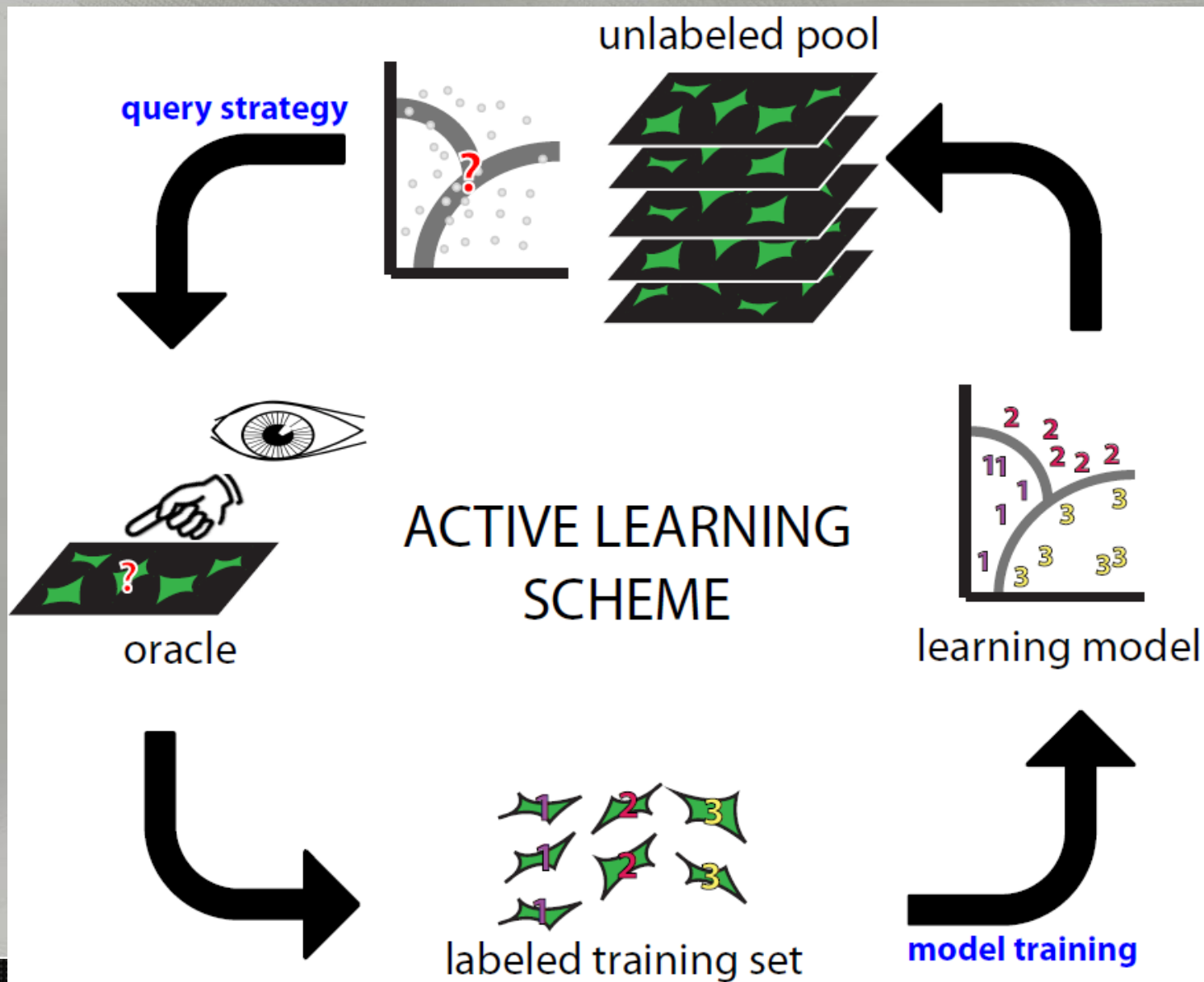
- More precise and faster analysis
- Using less human resources

Active learning for HCS

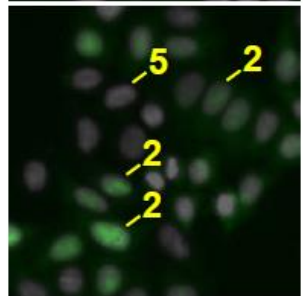
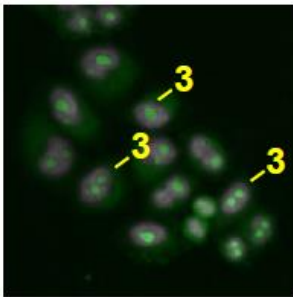
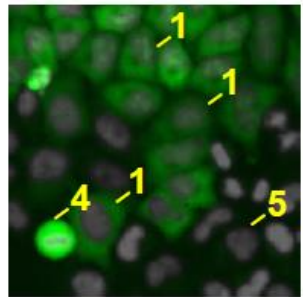
Aim

- More precise and faster analysis
- Using less human resources
- Asking more intelligent questions

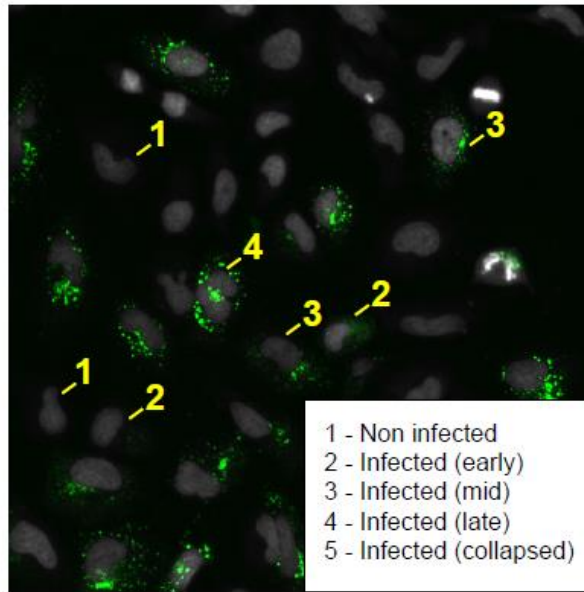
Active learning for HCS



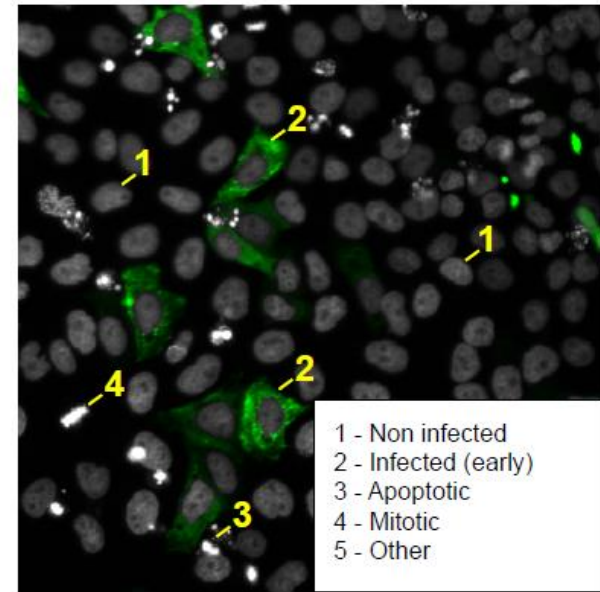
Results



- 1 - Negative cell
- 2 - Nucleoplasmic acc.
- 3 - Nucleolar acc.
- 4 - Mitotic
- 5 - No tet

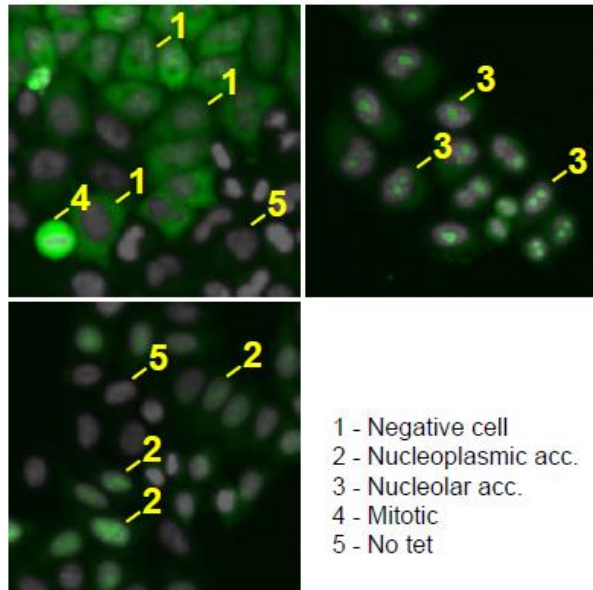


- 1 - Non infected
- 2 - Infected (early)
- 3 - Infected (mid)
- 4 - Infected (late)
- 5 - Infected (collapsed)

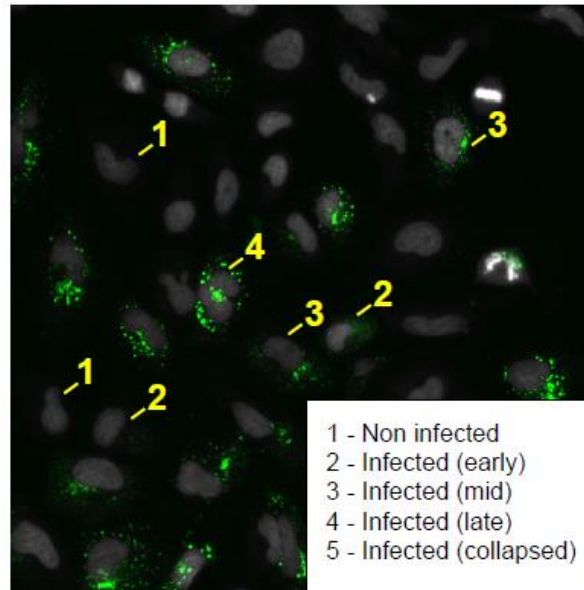


- 1 - Non infected
- 2 - Infected (early)
- 3 - Apoptotic
- 4 - Mitotic
- 5 - Other

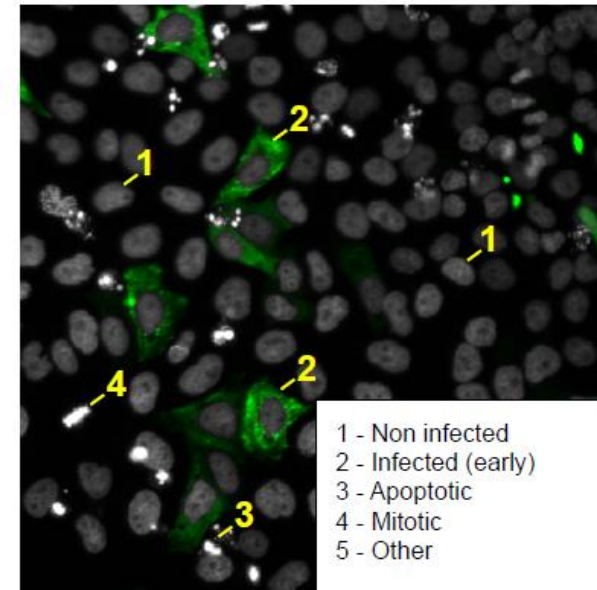
Results



- 1 - Negative cell
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- 3 - Nucleolar acc.
- 4 - Mitotic
- 5 - No tet

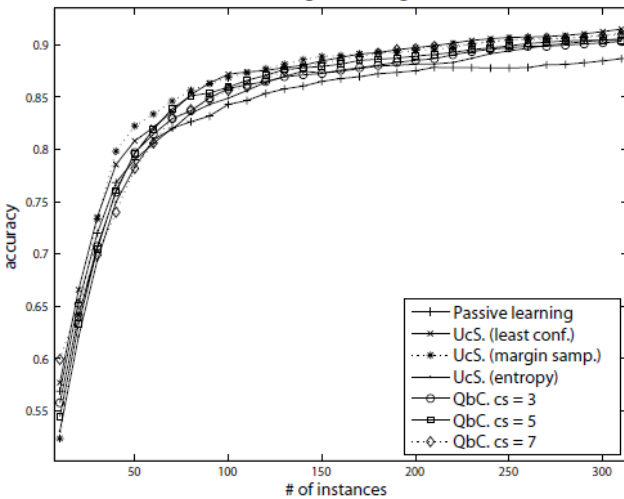


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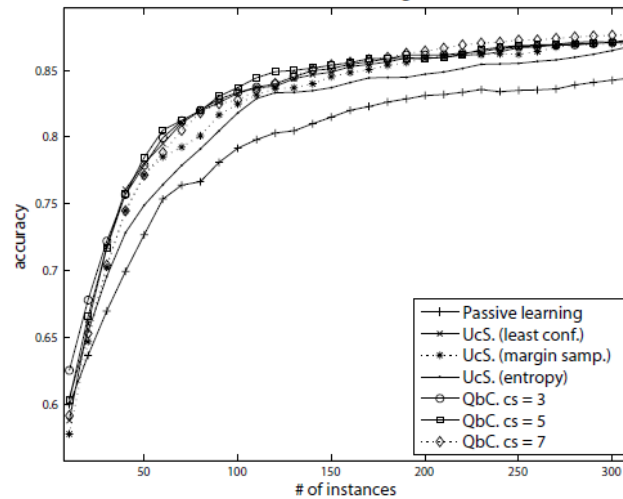


- 1 - Non infected
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- 4 - Mitotic
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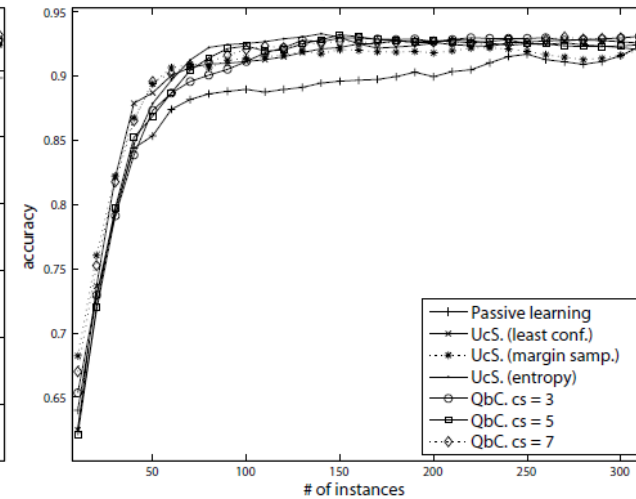
Ribosome Biogenesis, LogitBoost



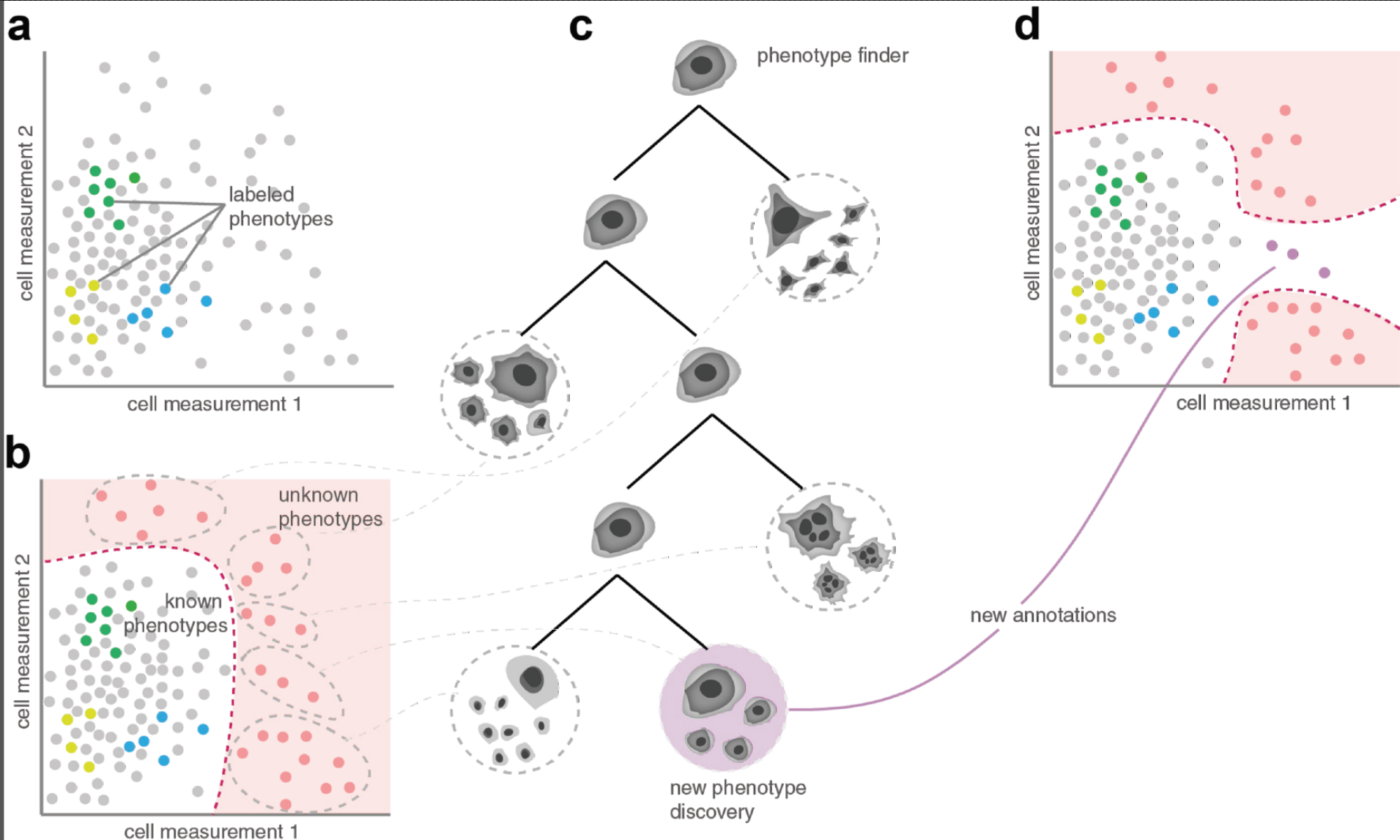
Semliki Forest Virus, LogitBoost



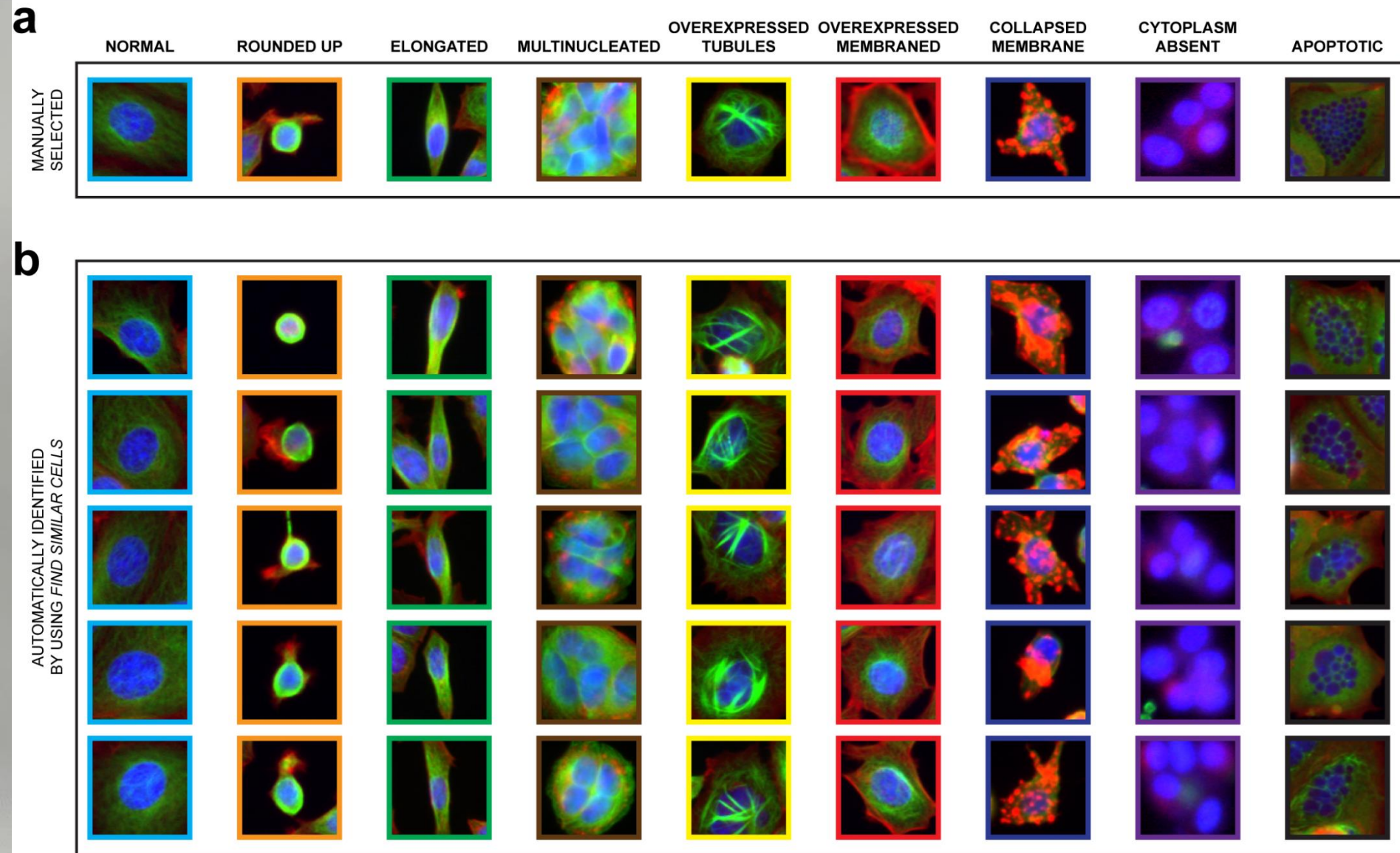
UUK Virus, RandomForest

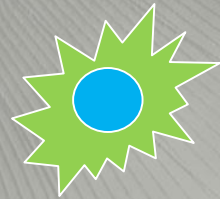


Phenotype finder

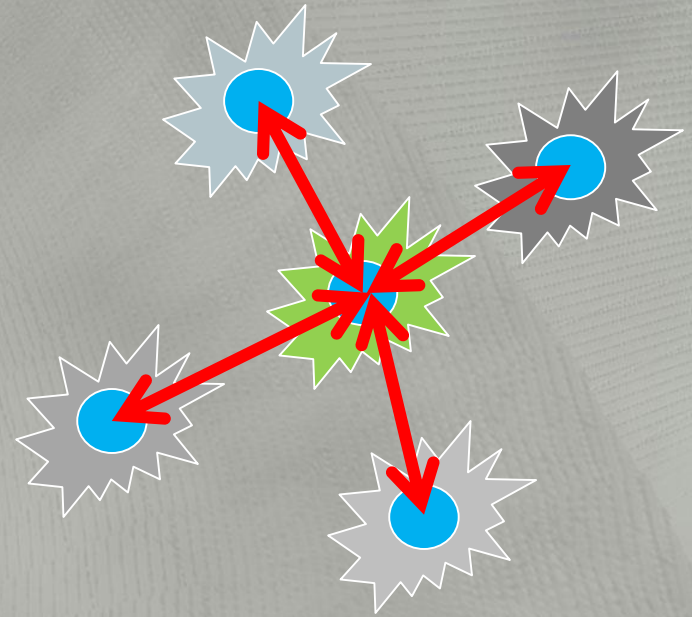


Results



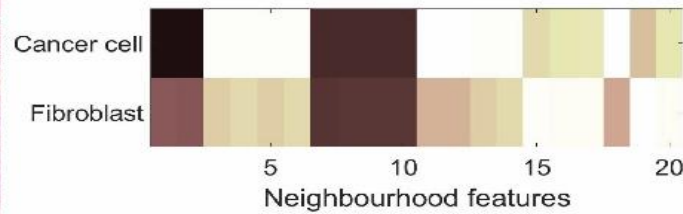
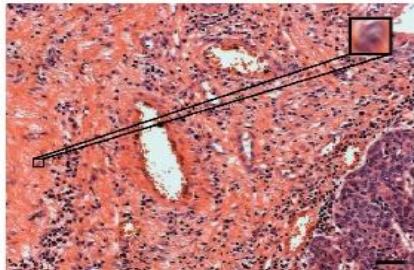
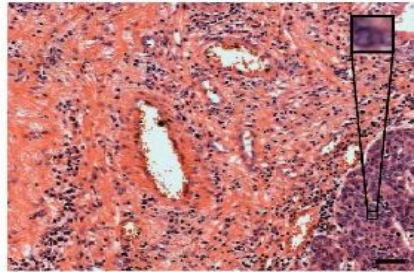
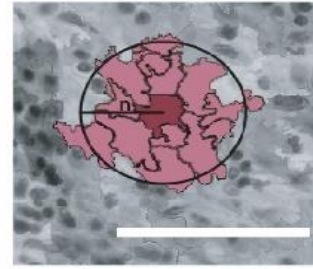
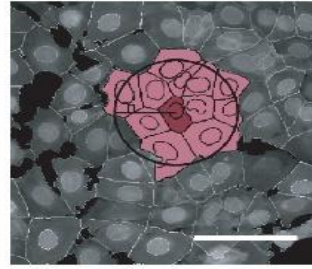
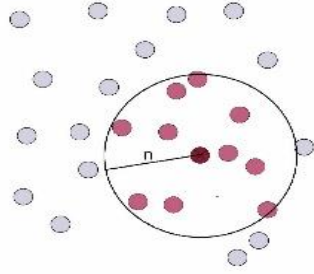
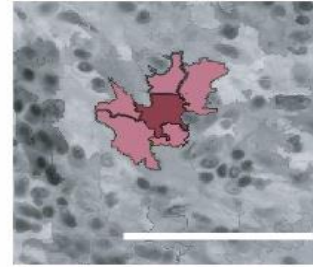
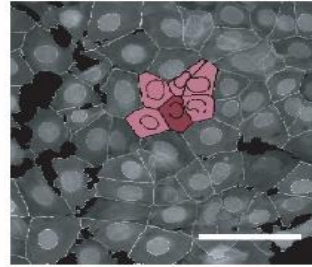
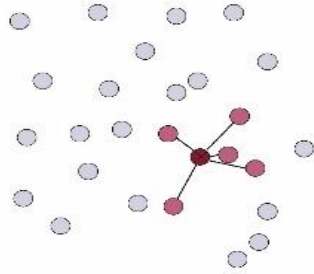


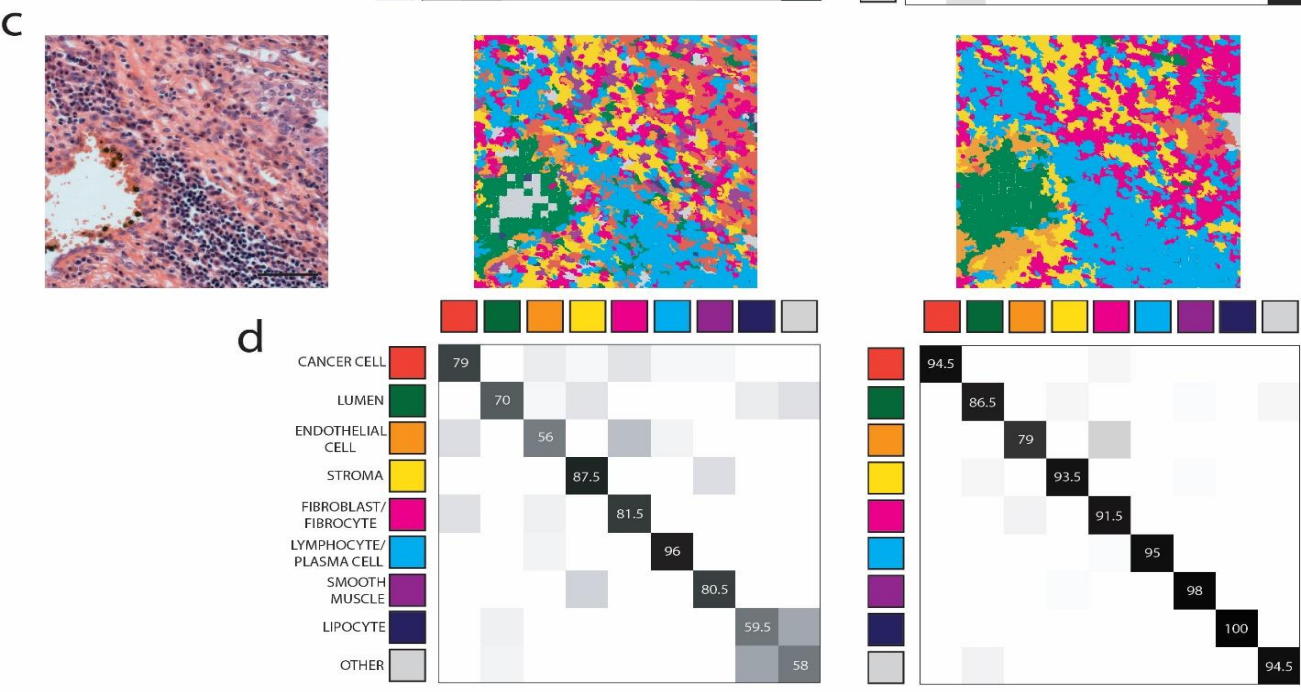
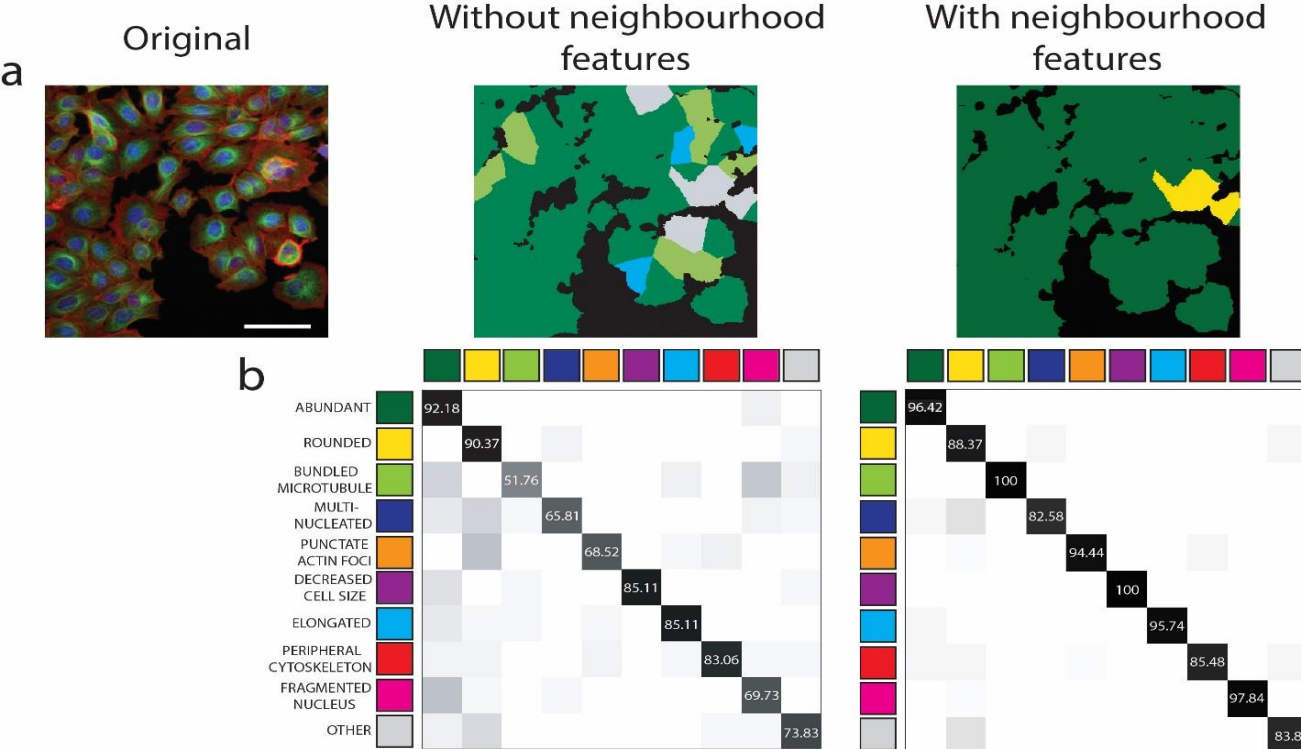
VS.



**TELL ME YOUR NEIGHBOR I TELL
WHAT YOU ARE**

Major concept



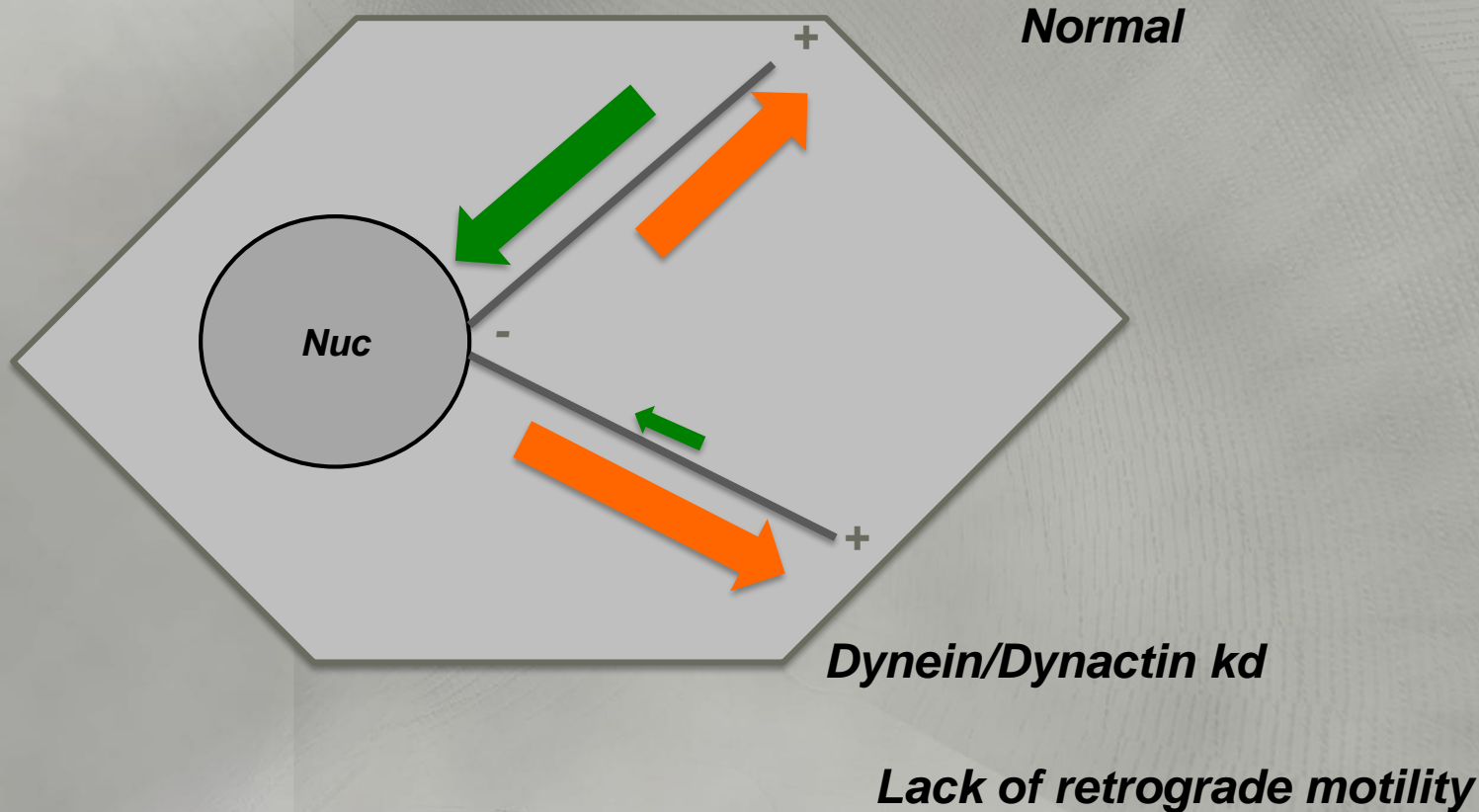


Beyond single cell-based discrete decisions

REGRESSION MODELS FOR HCA

Localization of Late Endosome/Lysosomes

Helenius lab; ETH Zurich



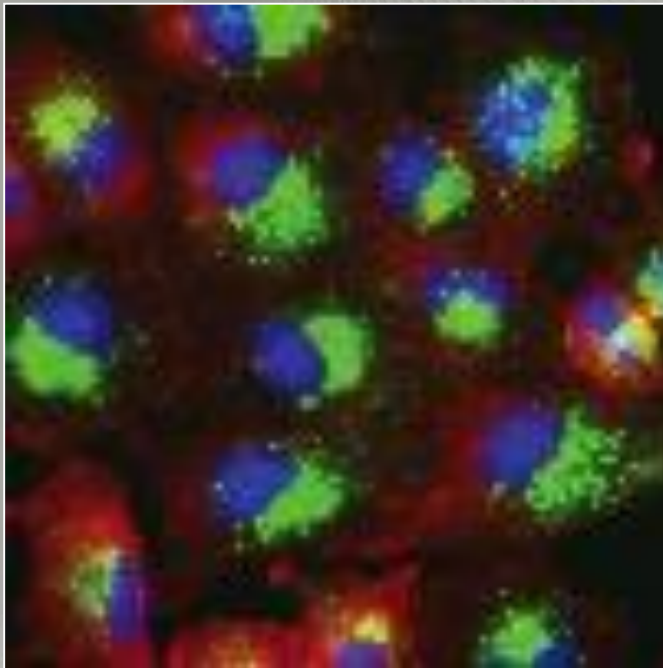
Localization of Late Endosome/Lysosomes

Helenius lab; ETH Zurich

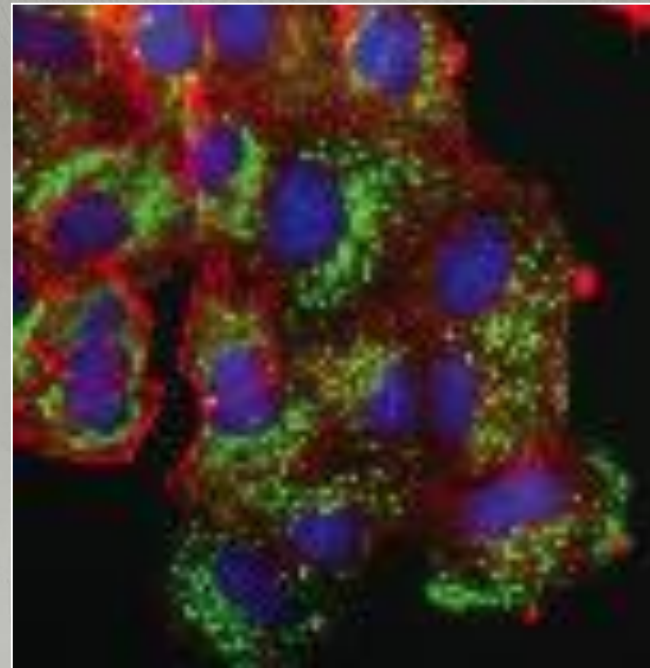
PACKED

SCATTERED

Control



Dynactin kd



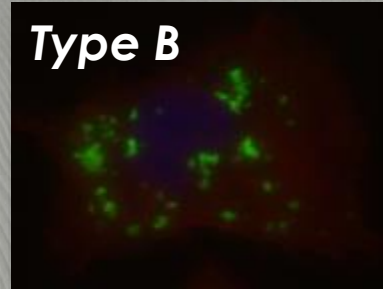
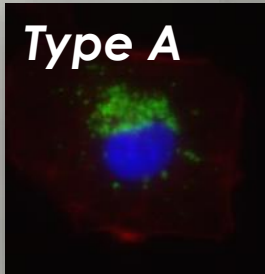
Regression models for HCA

Regression models for HCA

➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions

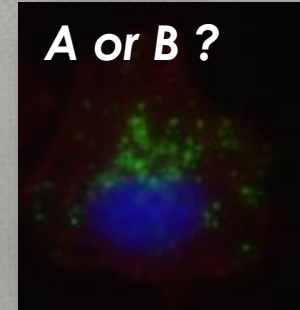
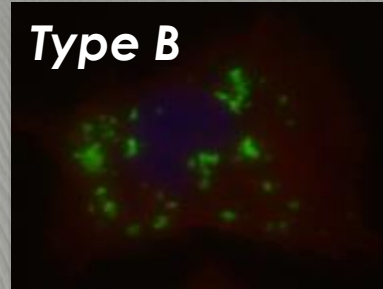
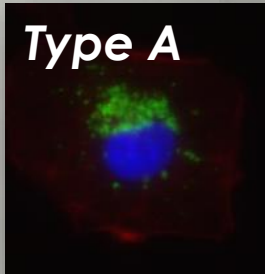
Regression models for HCA

➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions



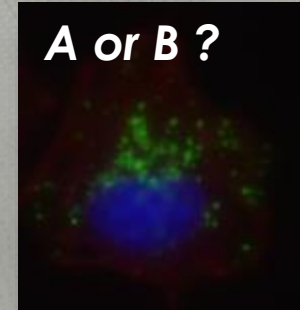
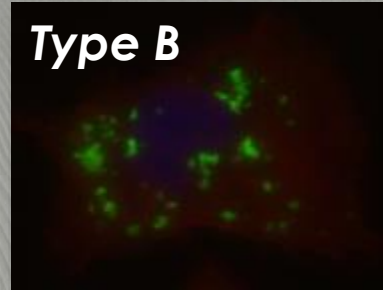
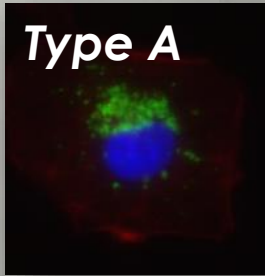
Regression models for HCA

➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions



Regression models for HCA

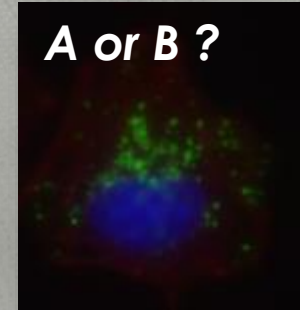
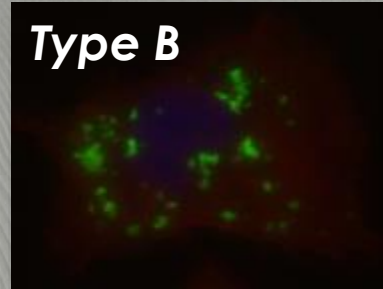
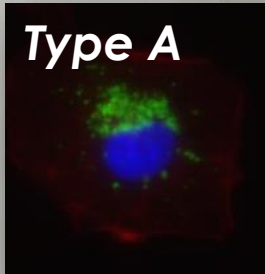
➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions



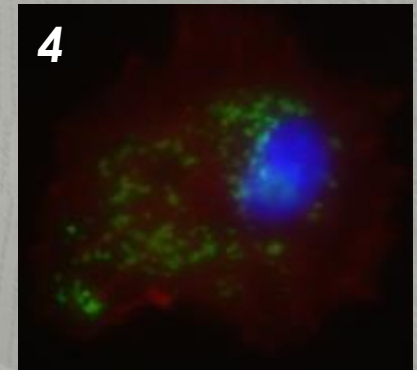
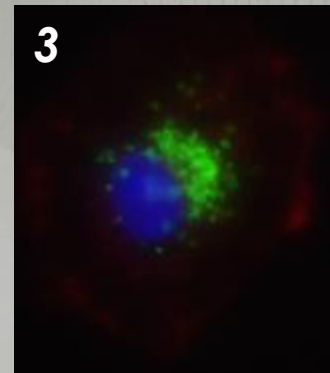
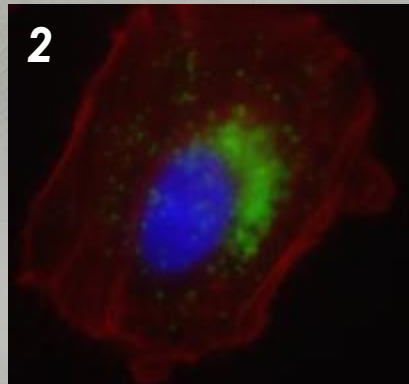
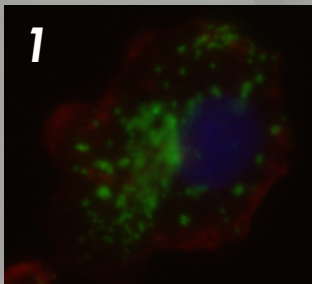
➤ **Solution:** Comparison

Regression models for HCA

➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions

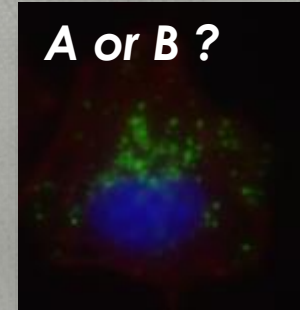
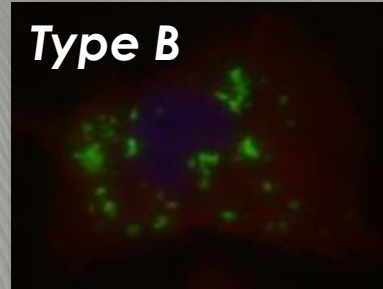
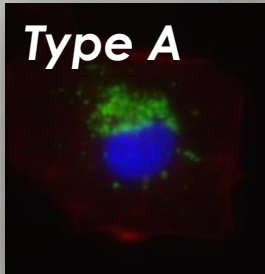


➤ **Solution:** Comparison

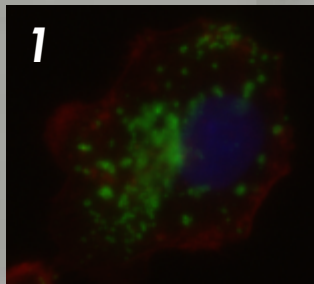


Regression models for HCA

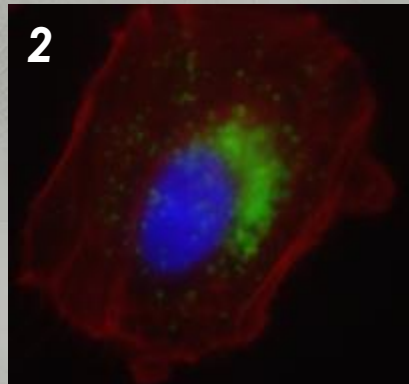
➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions



➤ **Solution:** Comparison

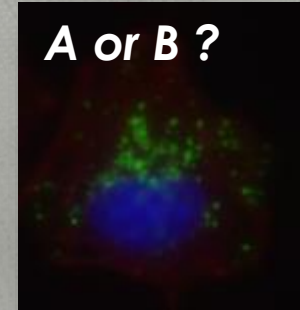
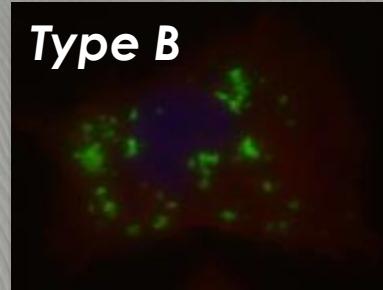
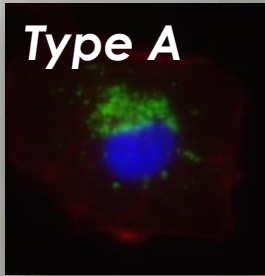


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Regression models for HCA

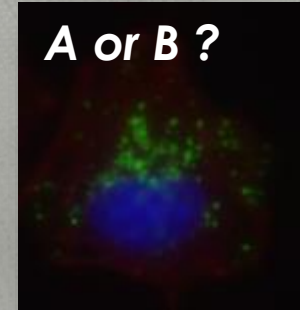
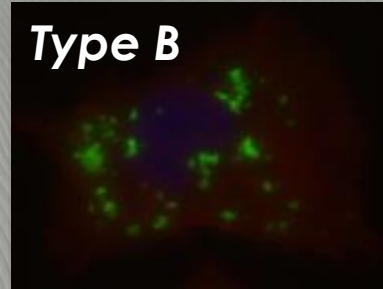
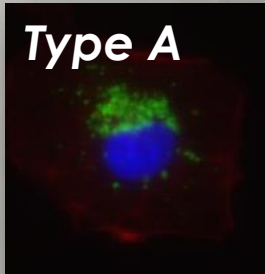
➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions



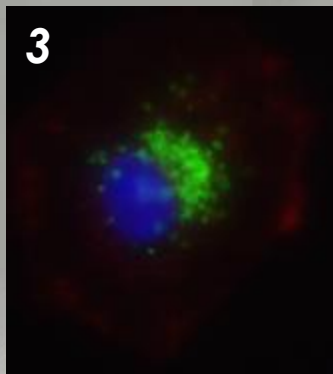
➤ **Solution:** Comparison

Regression models for HCA

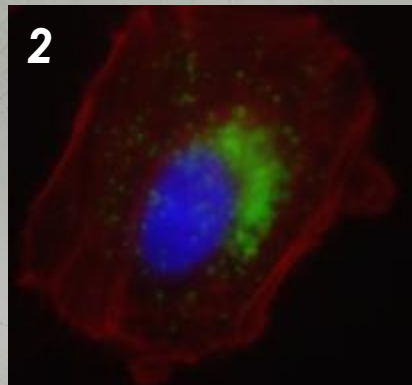
➤ **Problem:** Discrete decisions



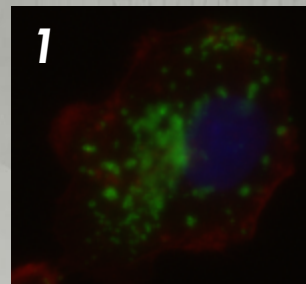
➤ **Solution:** Comparison



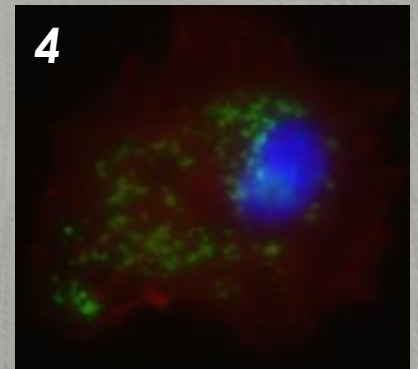
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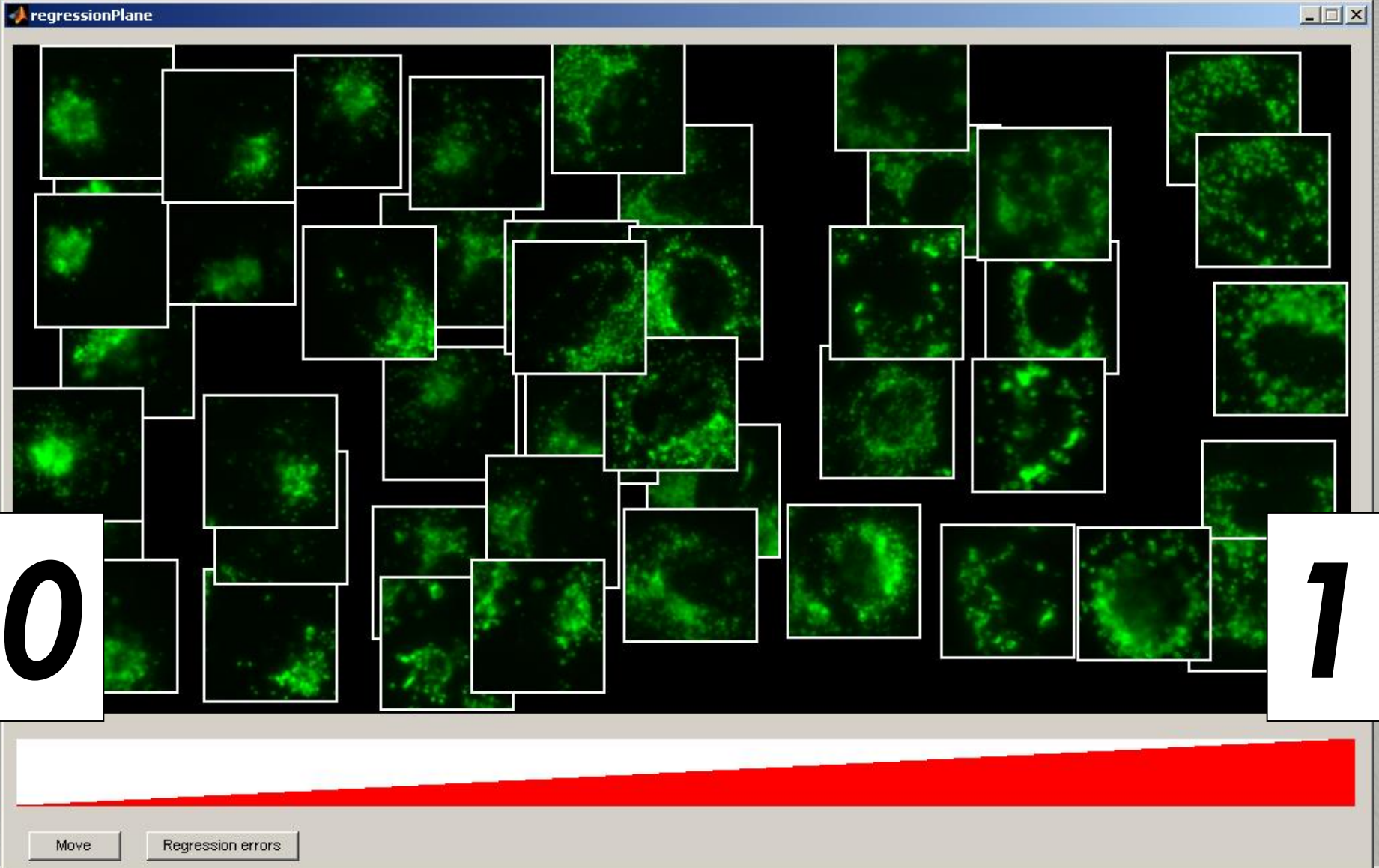
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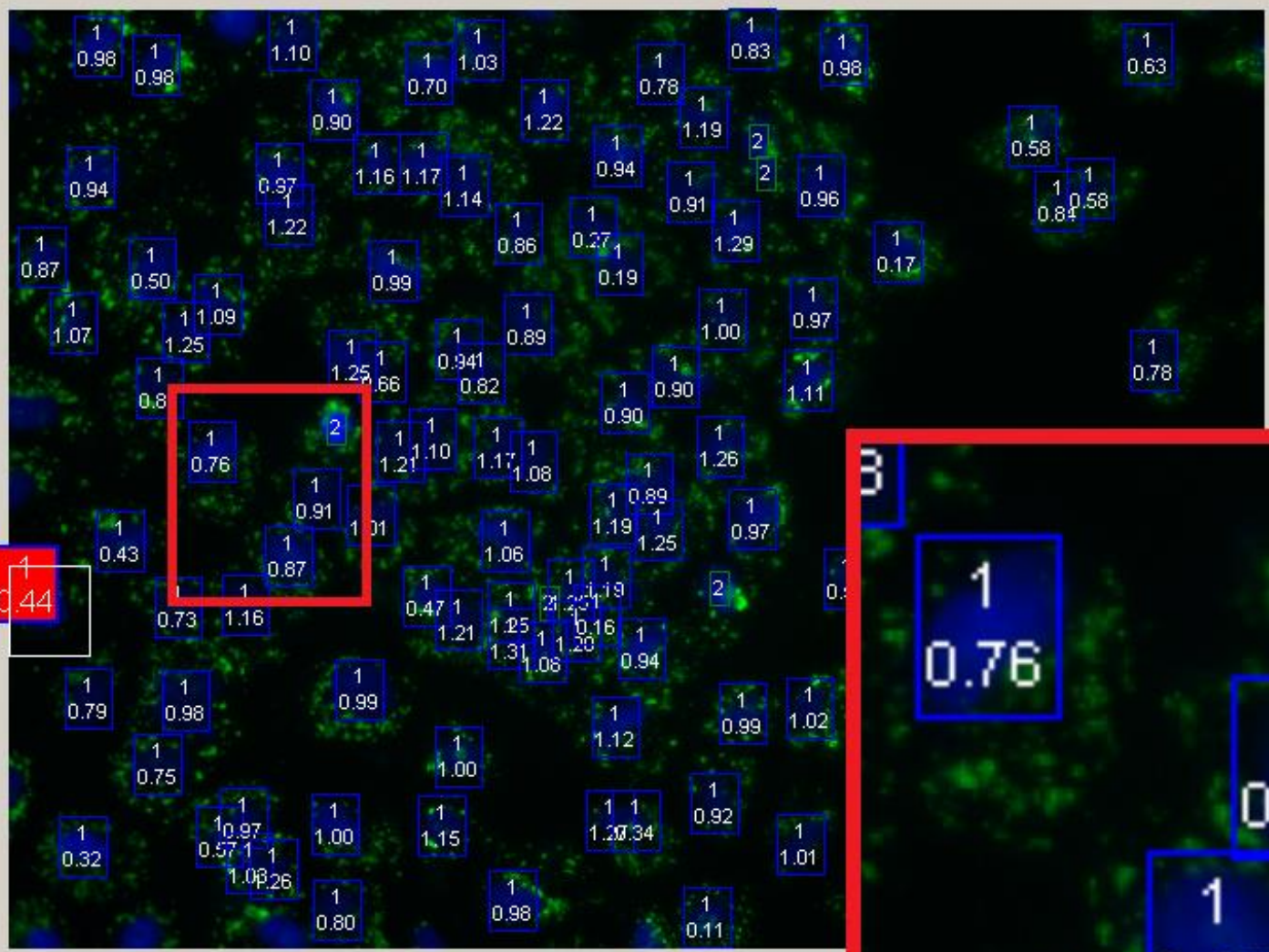


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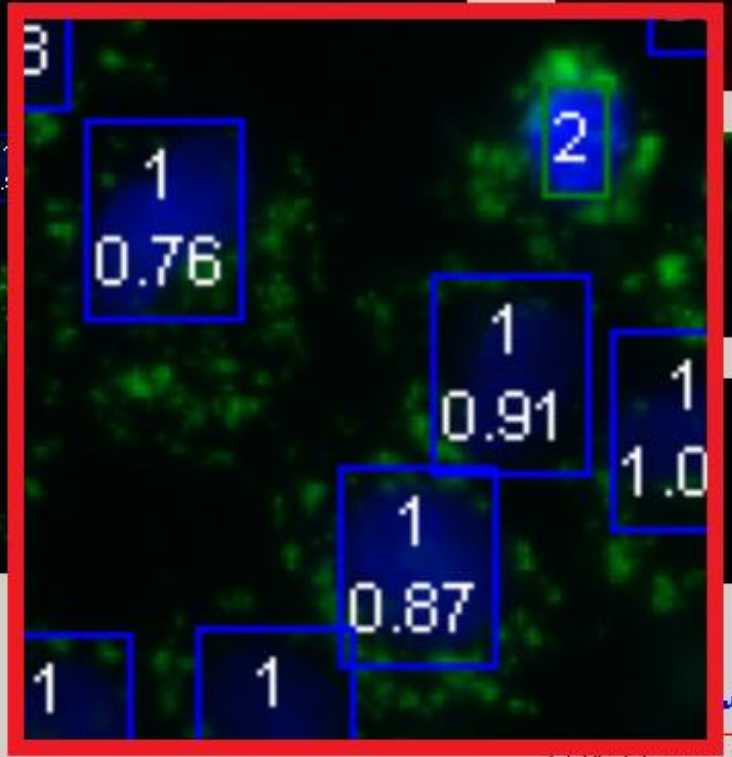
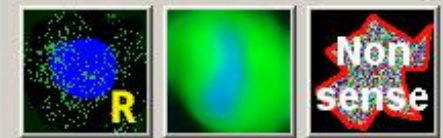
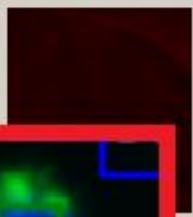
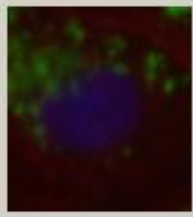


Regression plane concept



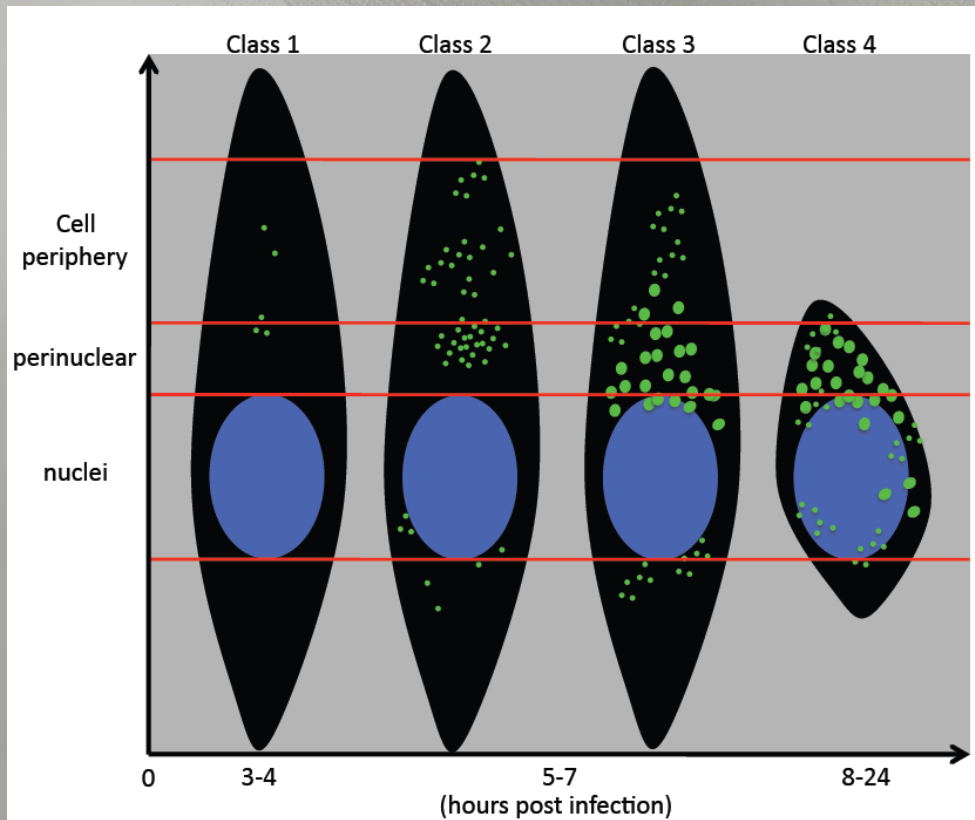


- Color view
- Show contour

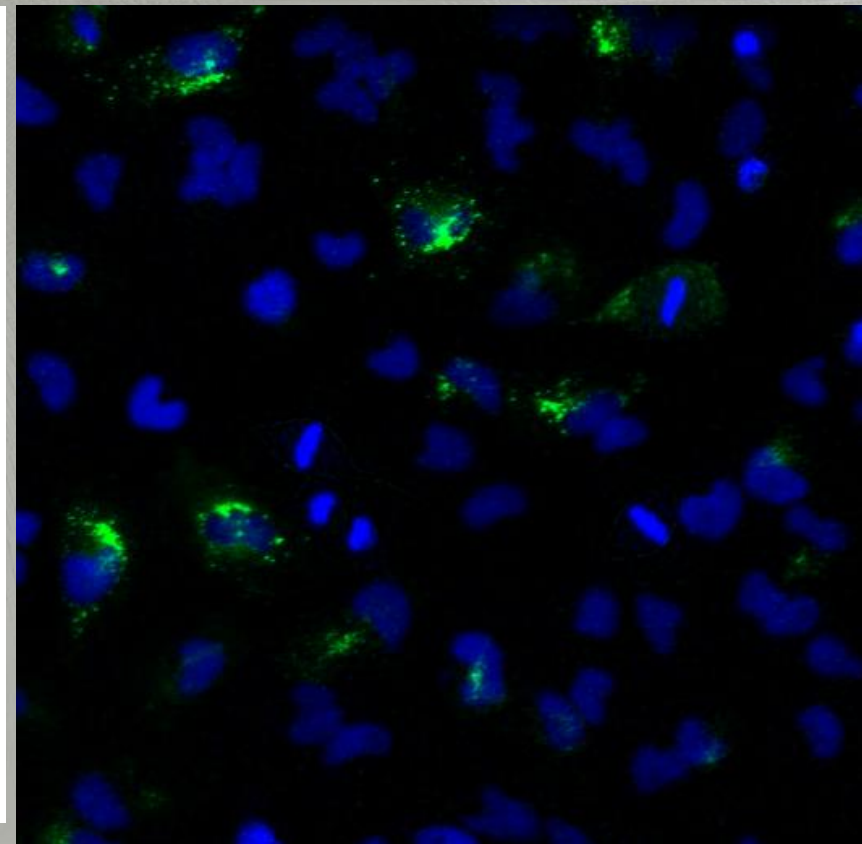
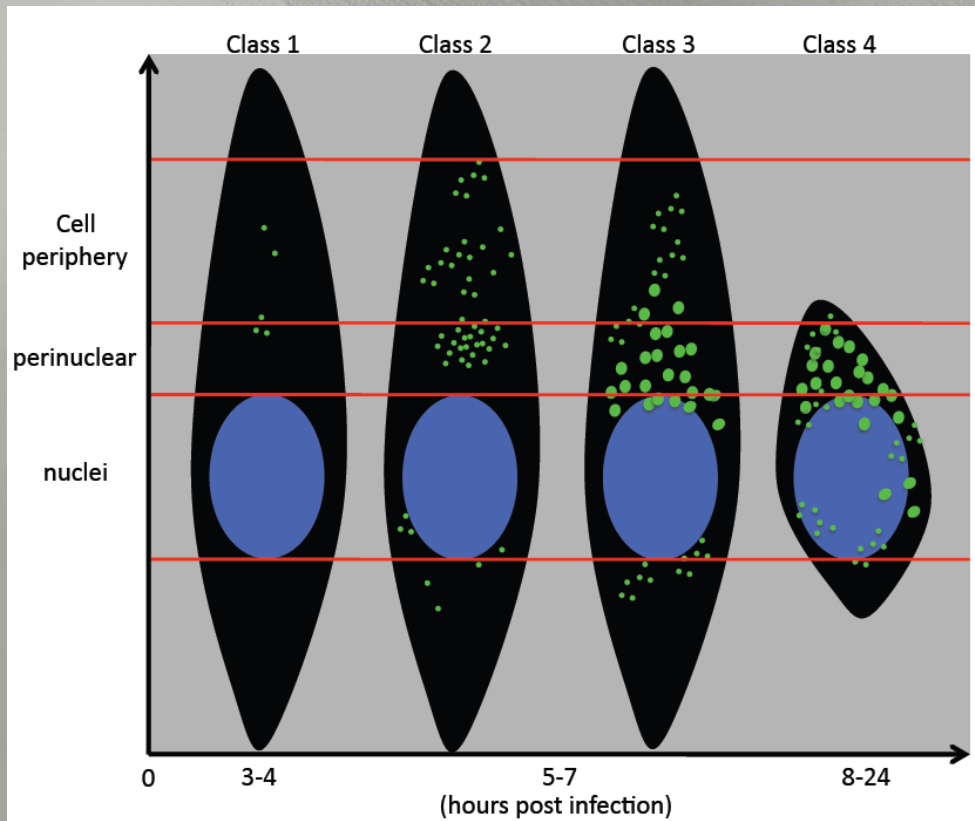


- Stretch image

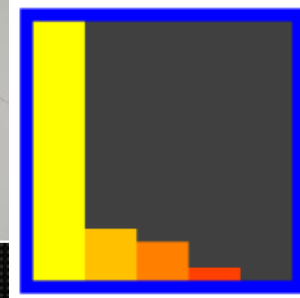
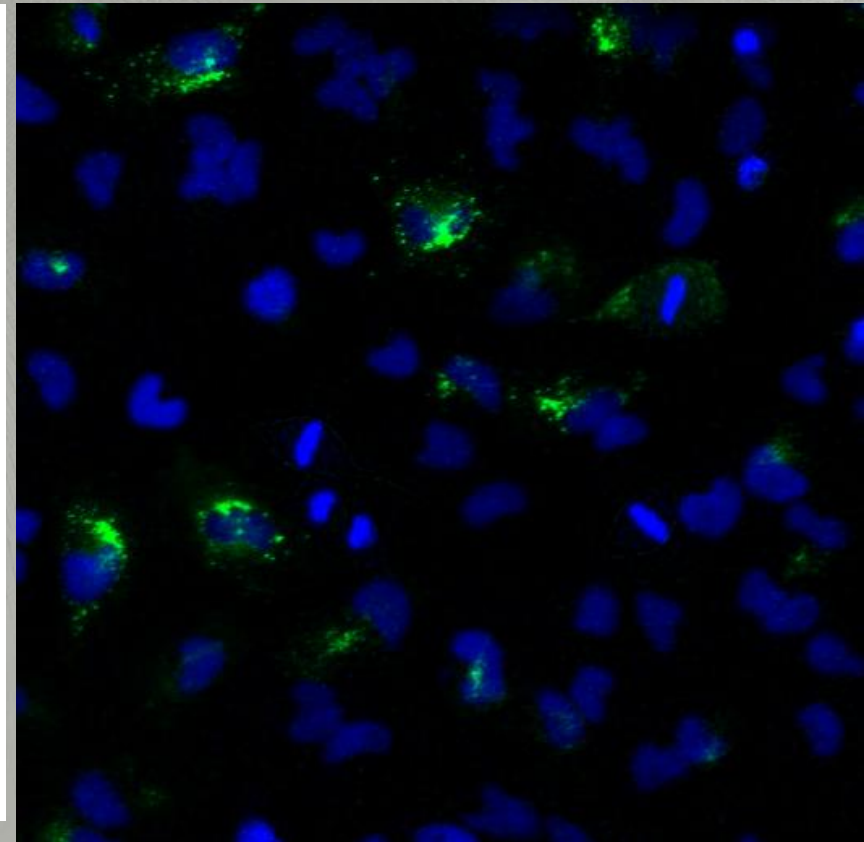
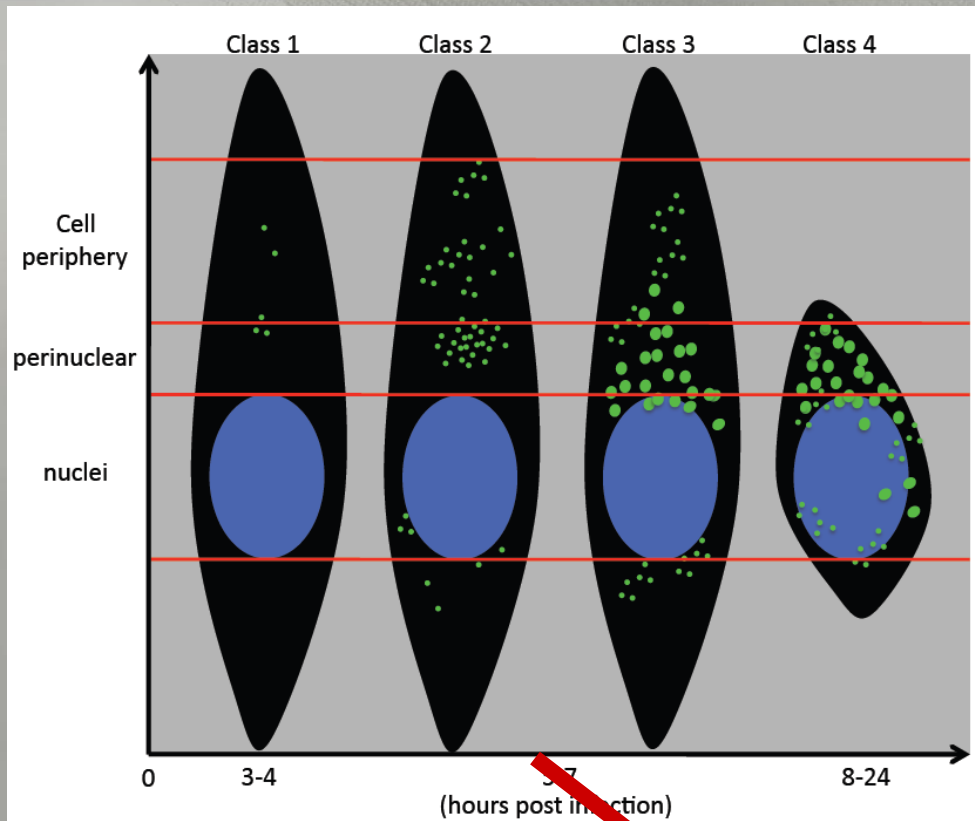
Further results - Semliki Forest virus genome-wide screen



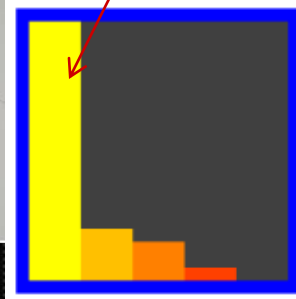
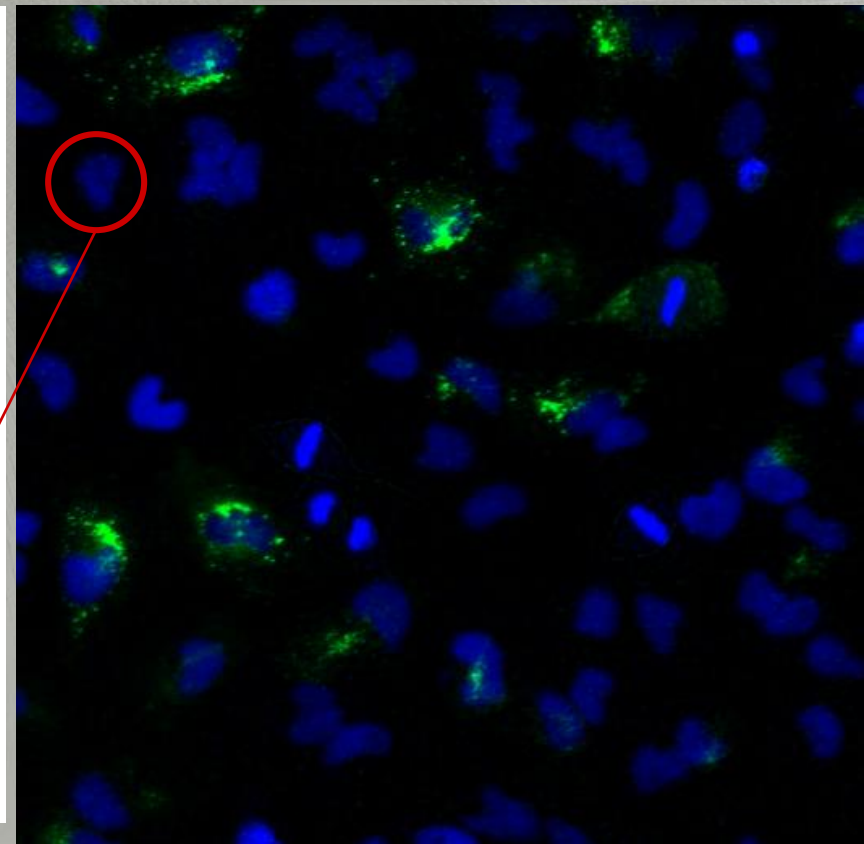
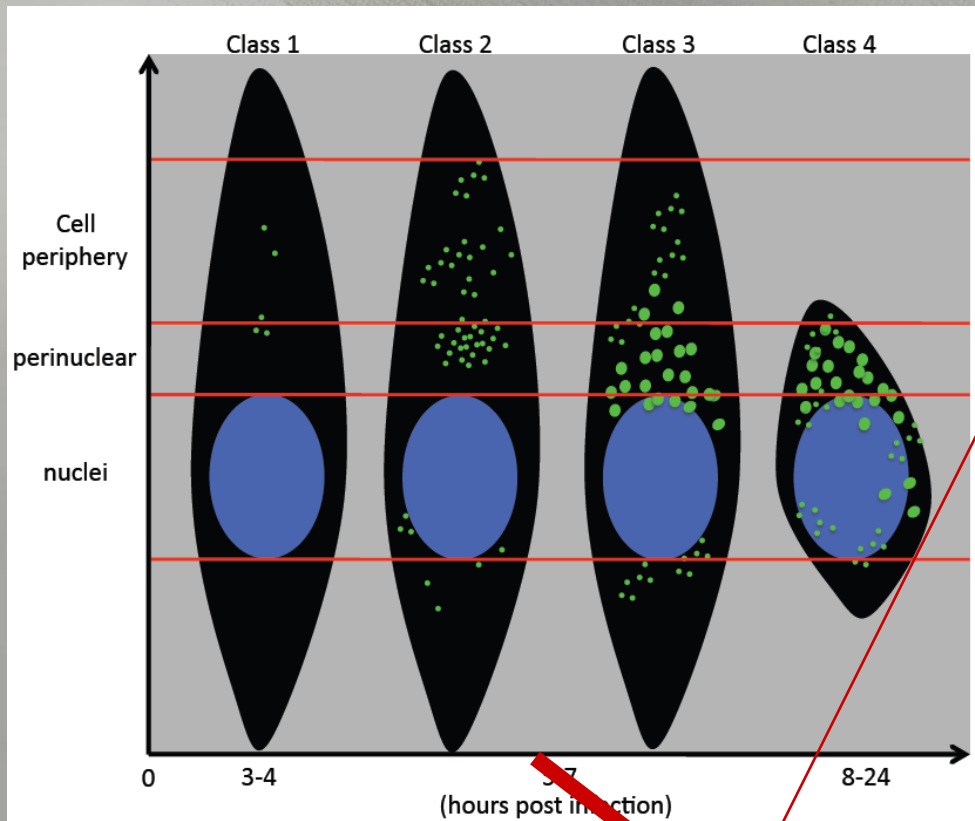
Further results - Semliki Forest virus genome-wide screen



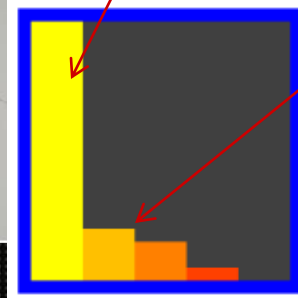
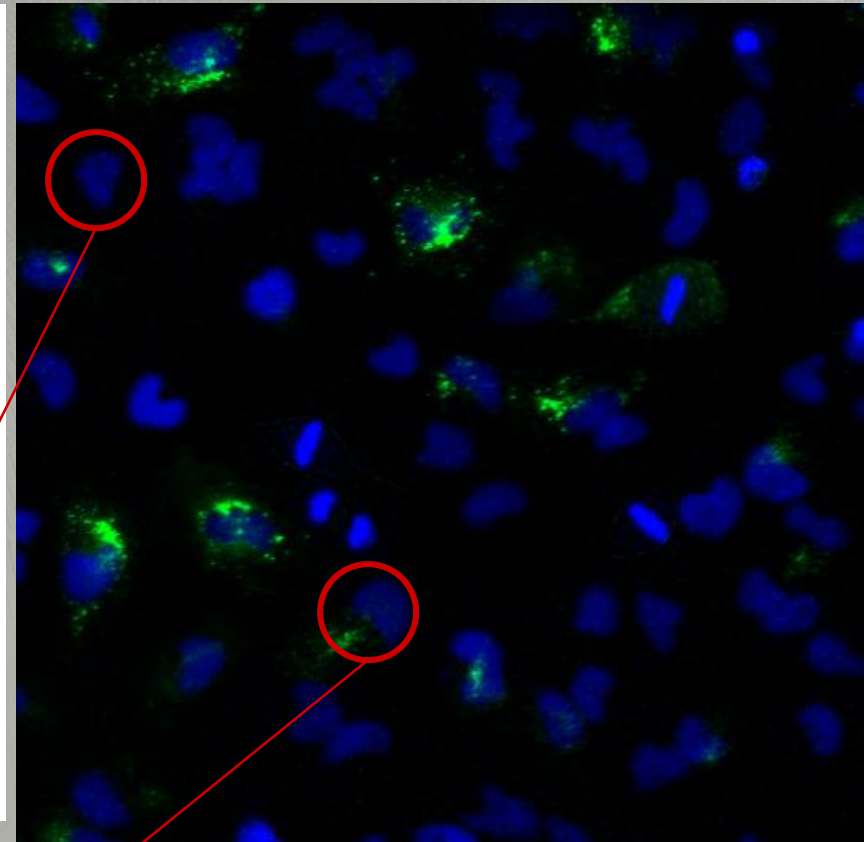
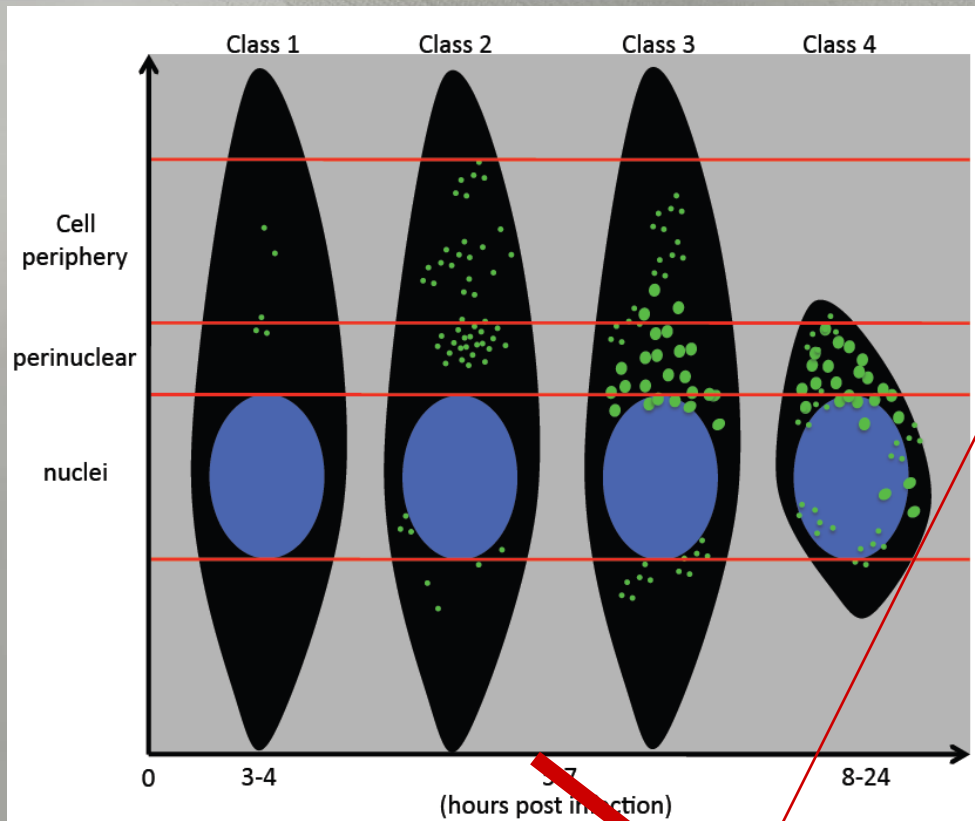
Further results - Semliki Forest virus genome-wide screen



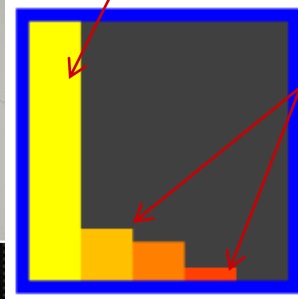
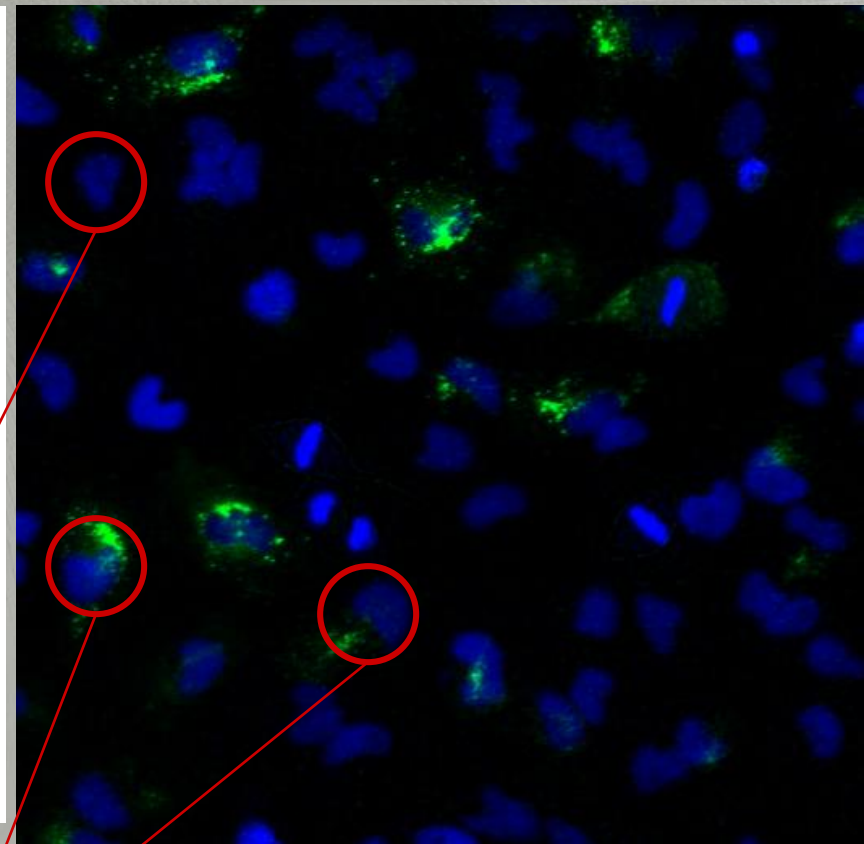
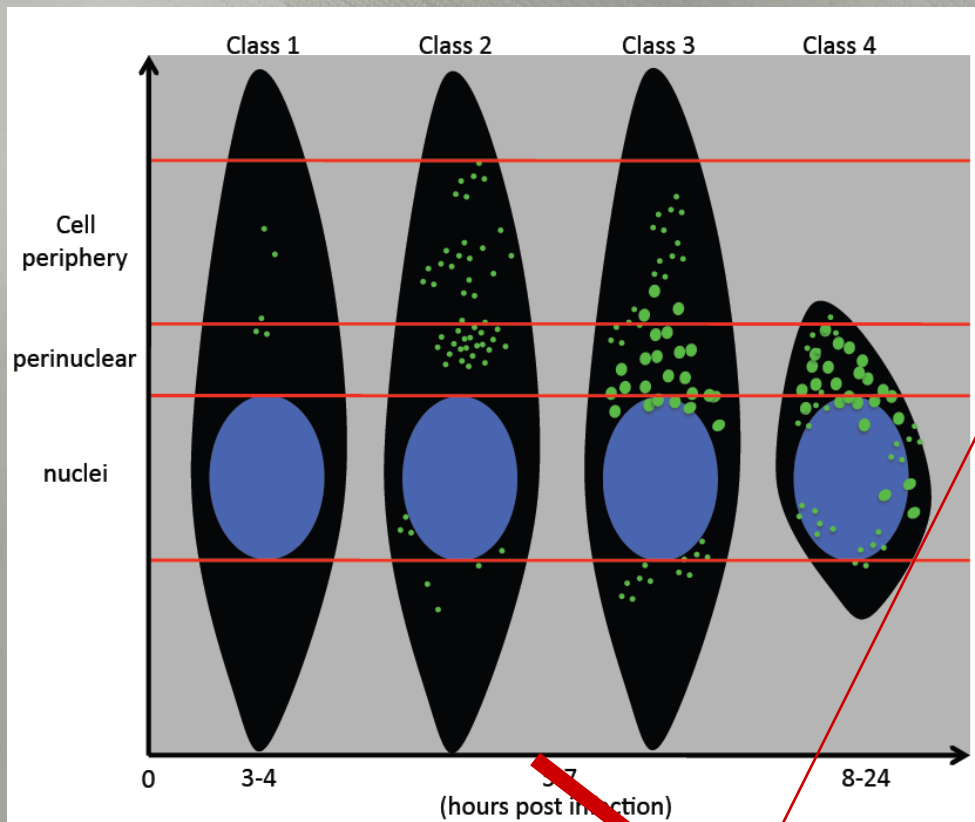
Further results - Semliki Forest virus genome-wide screen



Further results - Semliki Forest virus genome-wide screen

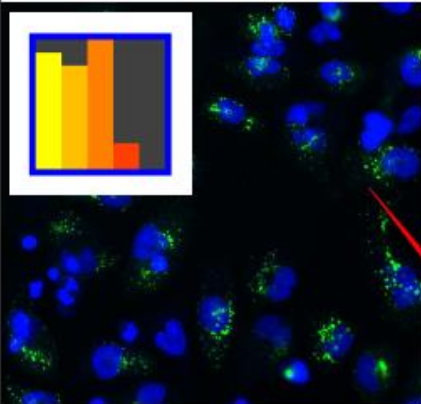


Further results - Semliki Forest virus genome-wide screen

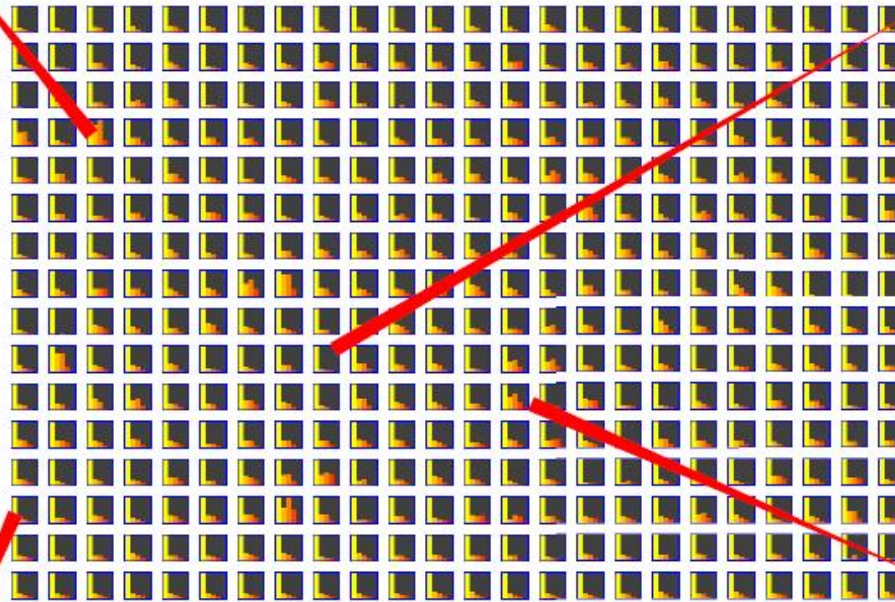
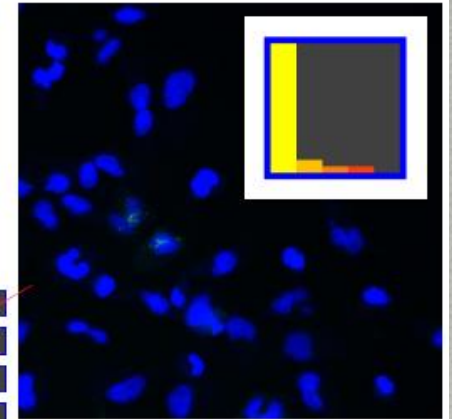


Results

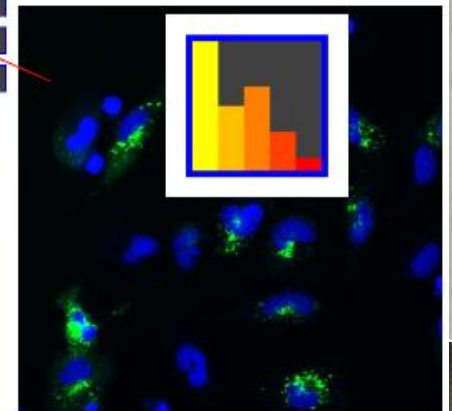
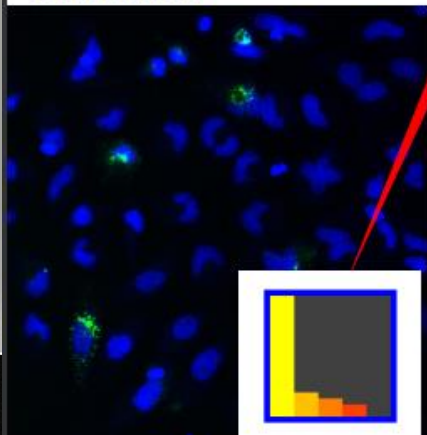
Plate bEZ01-3A



Balistreri, Horvath, *etal.*
Cell Host and Microbe



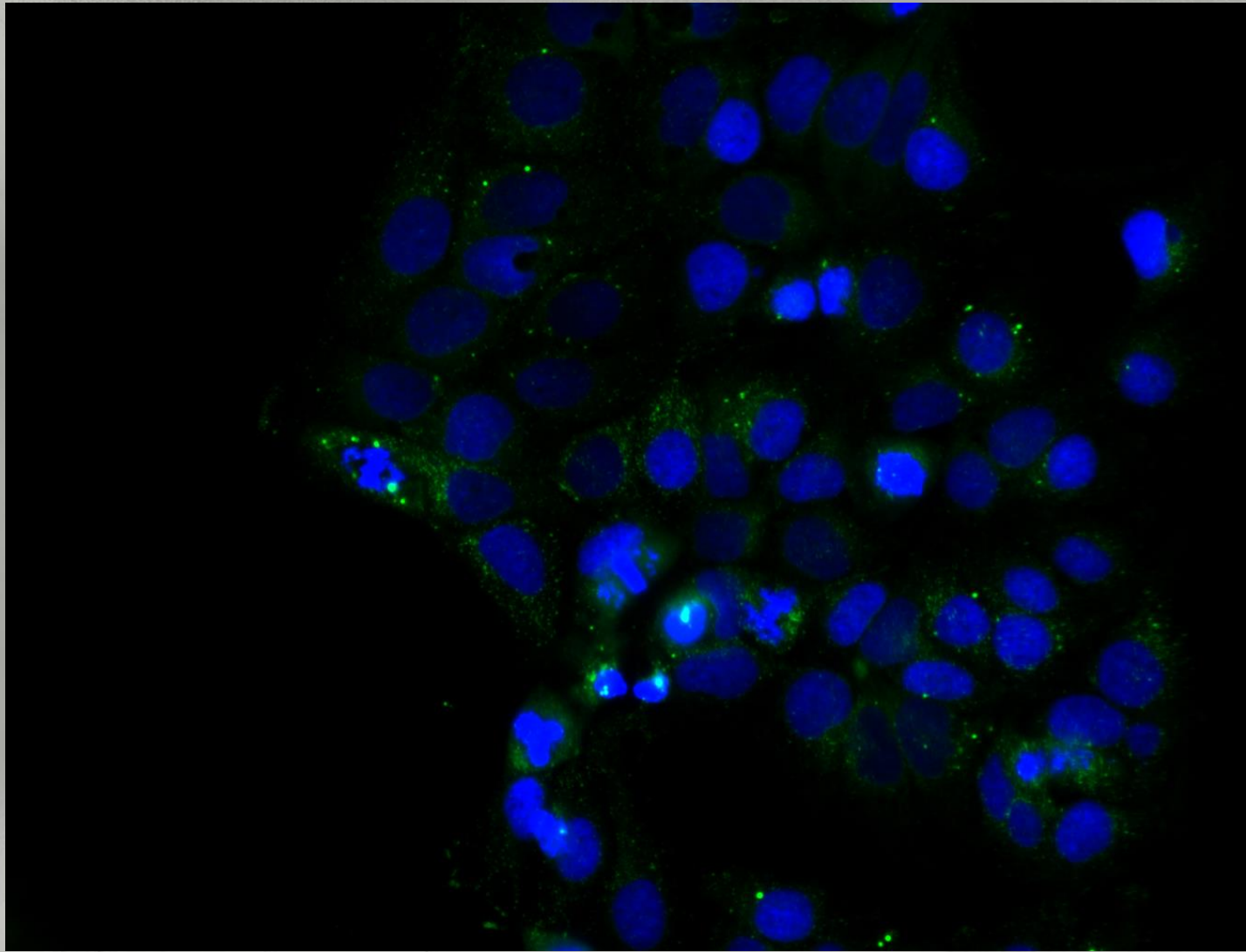
Scrambled



Lipid droplet phenotype analysis

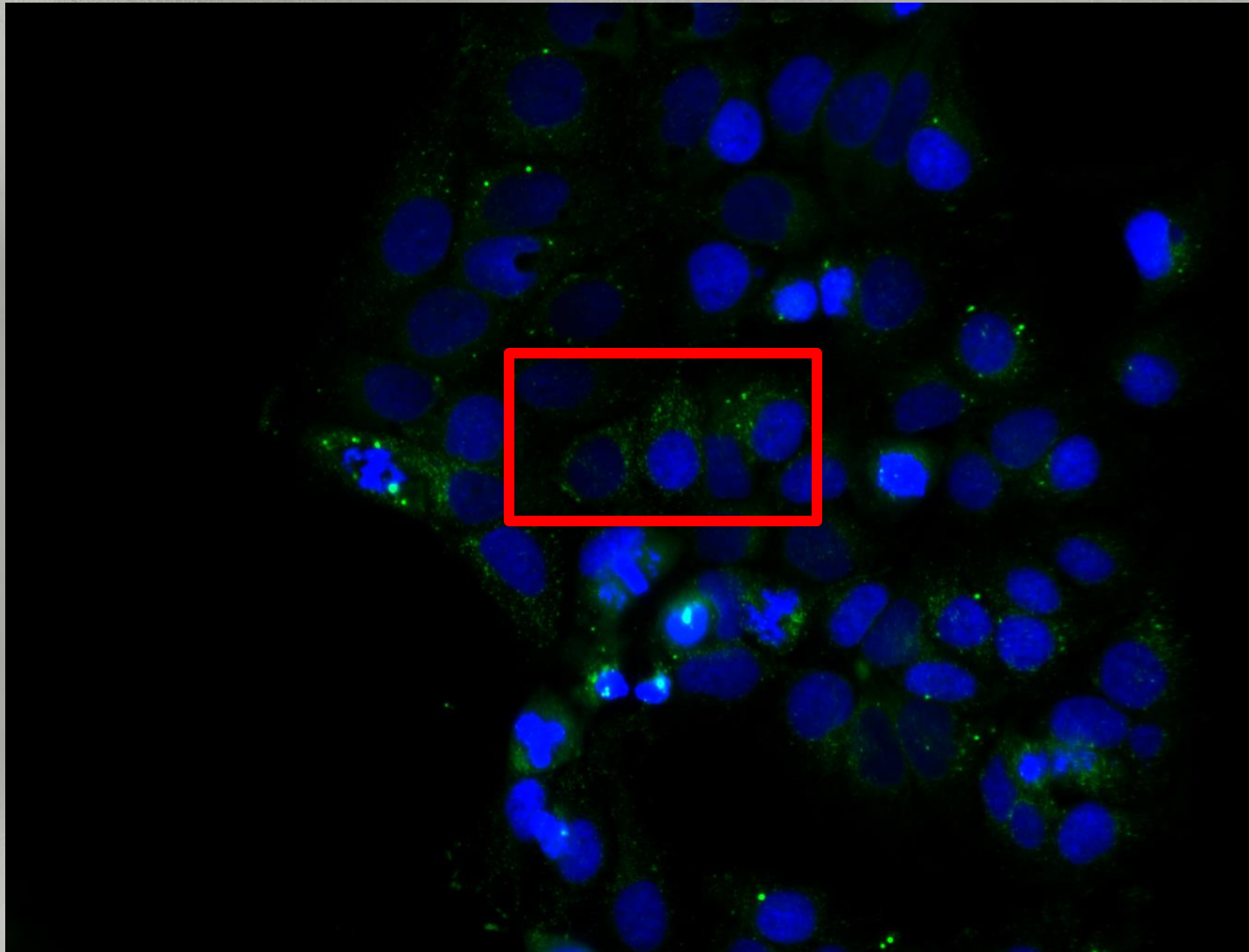
MORE COMPLEX DECISIONS

Lipid droplet phenotype analysis

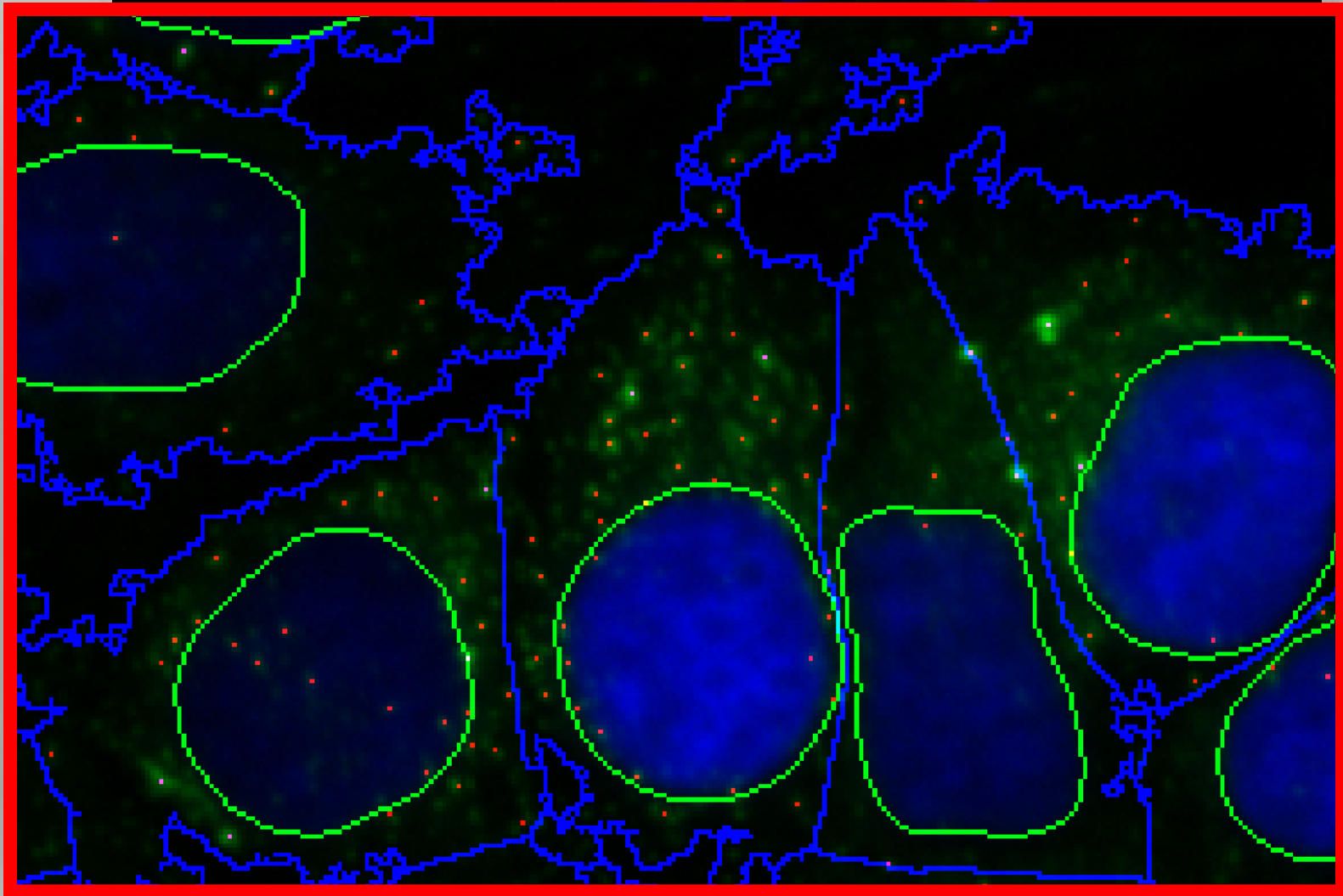


Based on: Surakka, ..., S. Timonen, V. Pietäinen, ... *et al*; The impact of low-frequency and rare variants on lipid levels. **Nature Genetics**

Lipid droplet phenotype analysis



Lipid droplet phenotype analysis

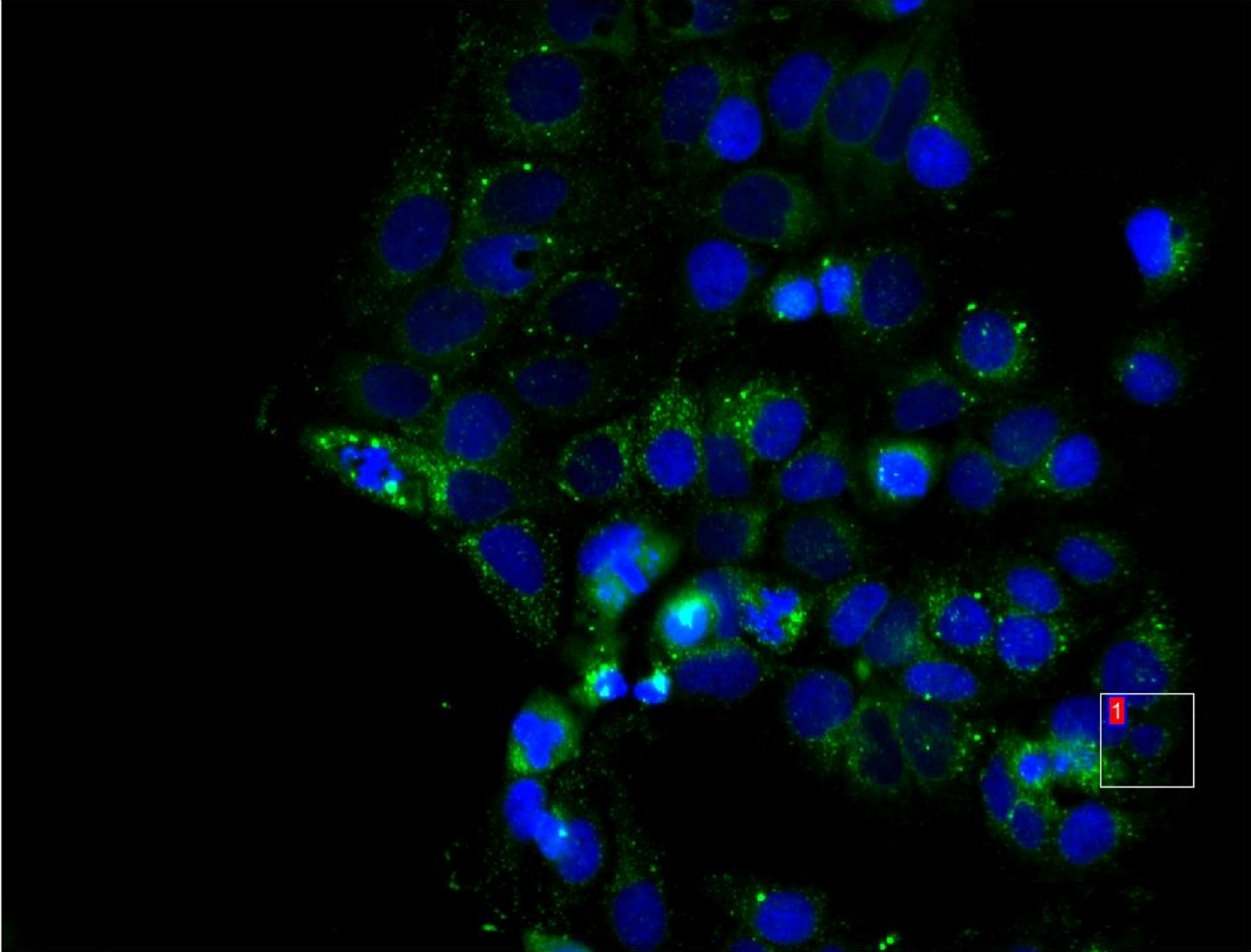


Based on: Surakka, ..., S. Timonen, V. Pietiäinen, ... *et al*; The impact of low-frequency and rare variants on lipid levels. **Nature Genetics**

Using supervised classification

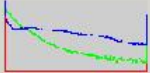
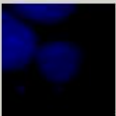
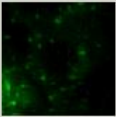

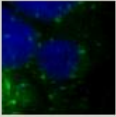
Advanced Cell Classifier - Test02.mat

File Classification Settings Project Quality control Randomized training

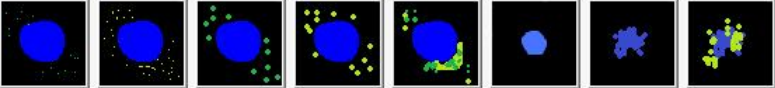


Cell view

- Color view
- Show contour

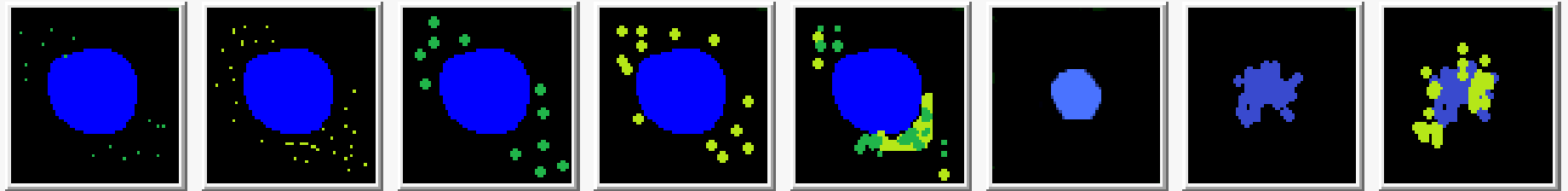


Stretch image



60

Using supervised classification



Using supervised classification

Advanced Cell Classifier - Test02.mat

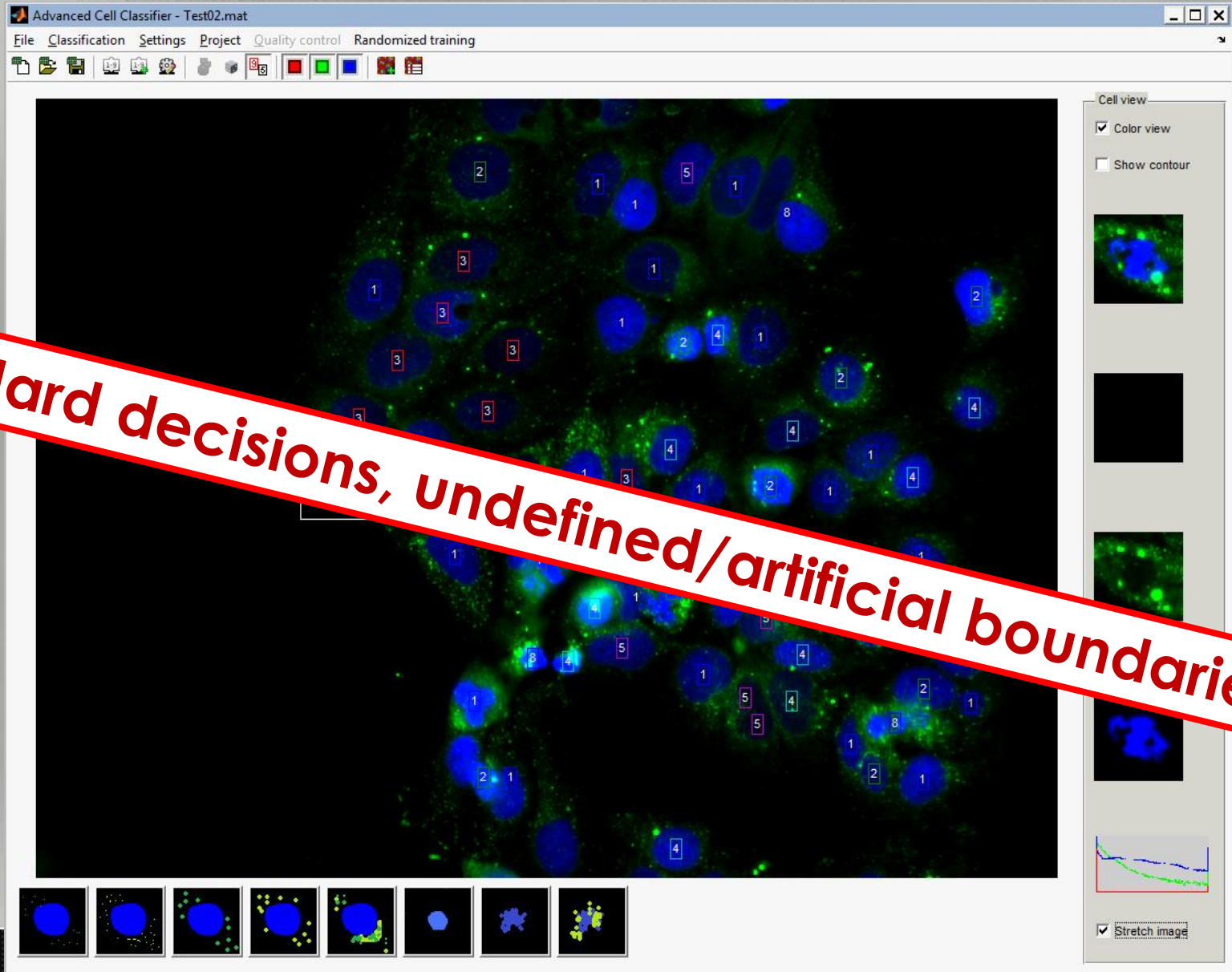
File Classification Settings Project Quality control Randomized training

Cell view

- Color view
- Show contour

Stretch image

Using supervised classification



2D regression plane concept

2D regression plane concept

- Can we predict/learn more than one property of the cells?

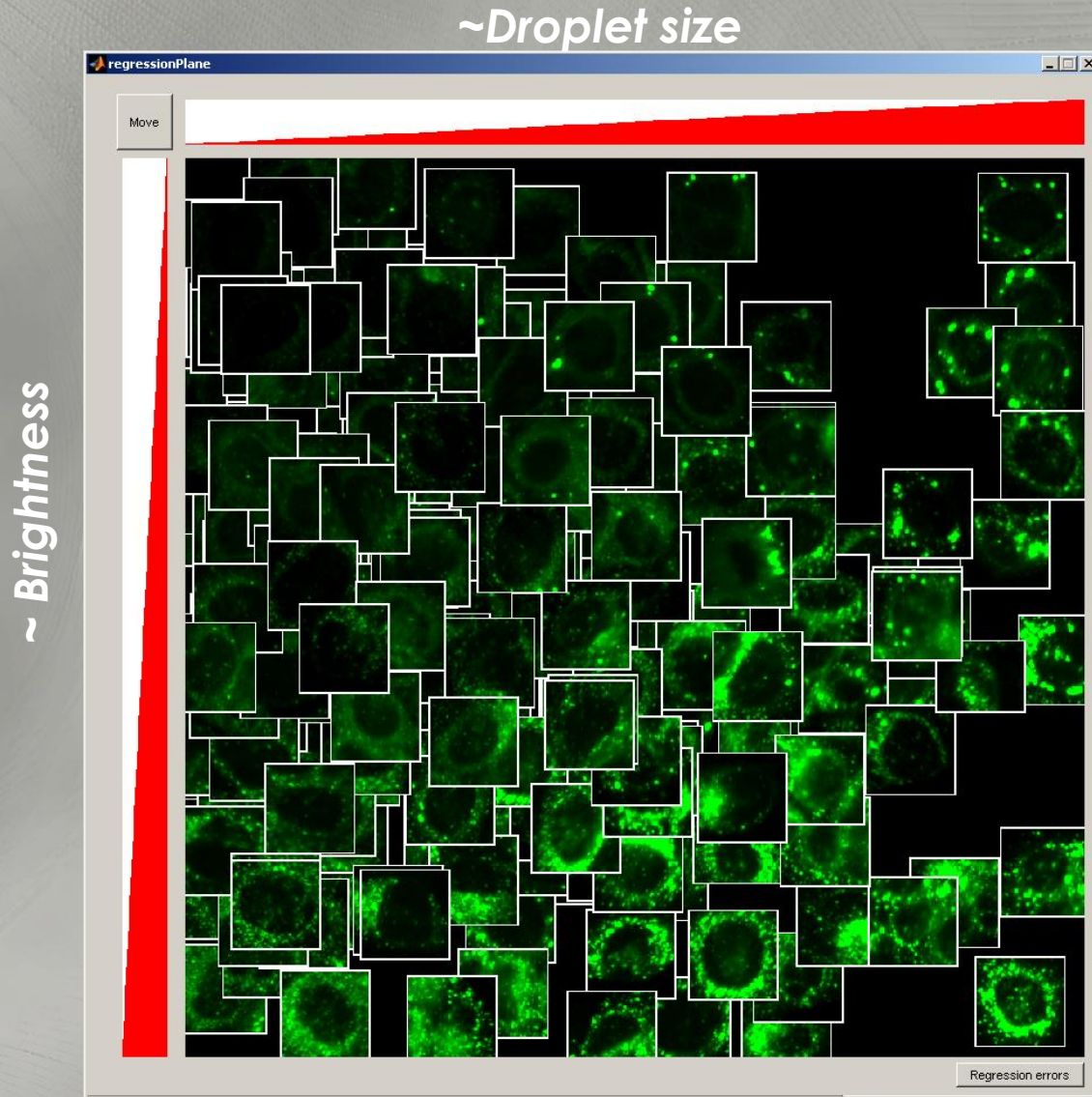
2D regression plane concept

- Can we predict/learn more than one property of the cells?
 - Yes, we can!

2D regression plane concept

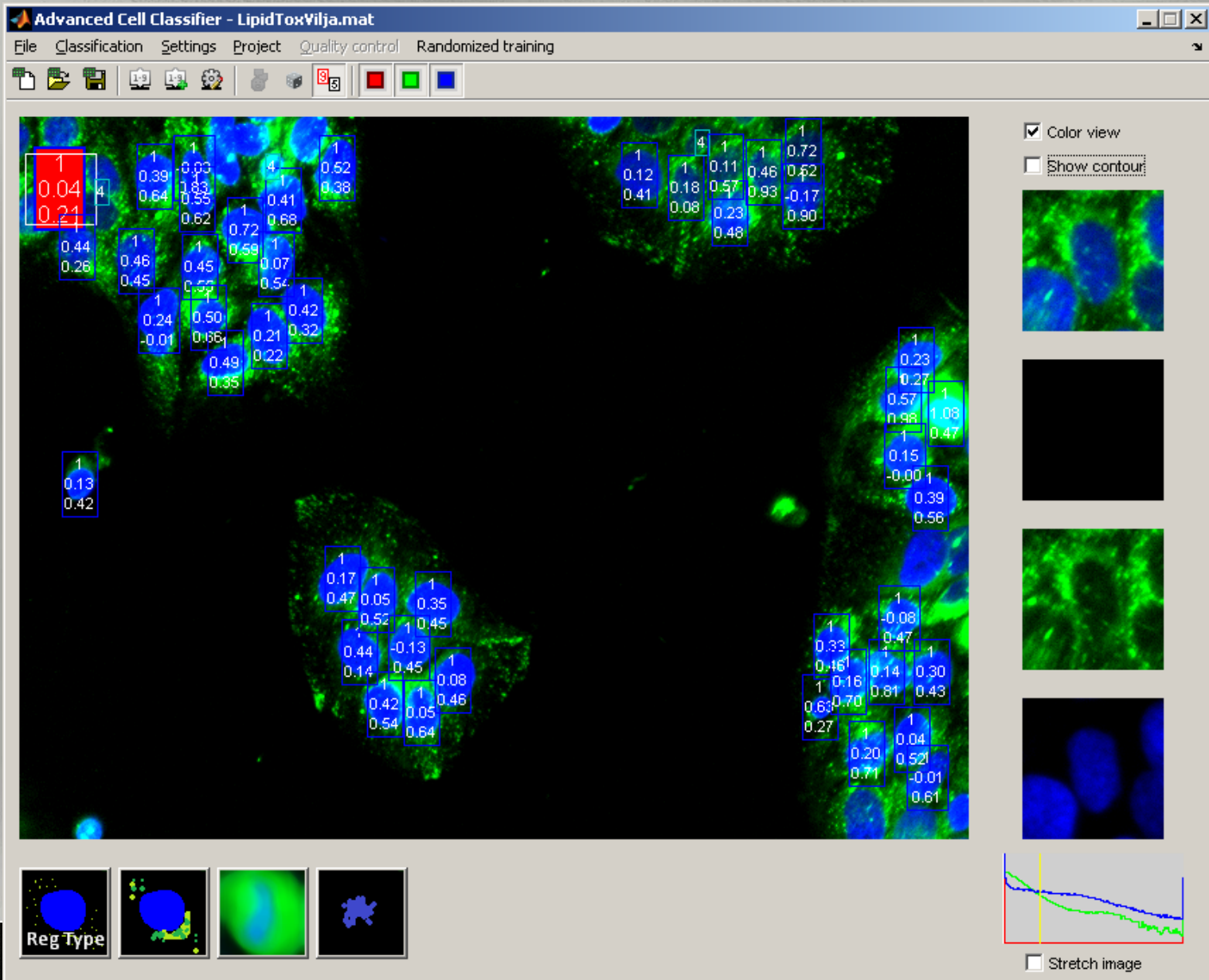
- Can we predict/learn more than one property of the cells?
 - Yes, we can!
- I do not want to talk/analyze in terms of **image processing quantities (jargon)** but based on visual observations

Example of an annotated plane



A. Szkalitsy, *etal*: A novel concept for high-content screen analysis using multi-parametric regression models to predict continuous cellular processes; KEPAF15

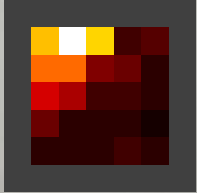
Results



Results

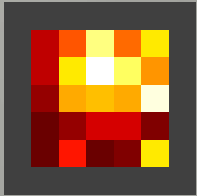
~Droplet size

~ Brightness



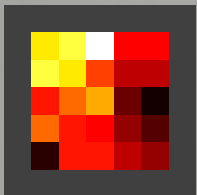
~Droplet size

~ Brightness



~Droplet size

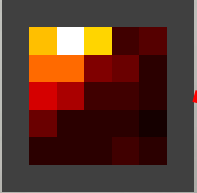
~ Brightness



Results

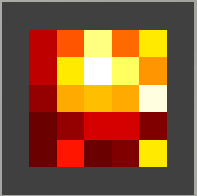
~Droplet size

~ Brightness



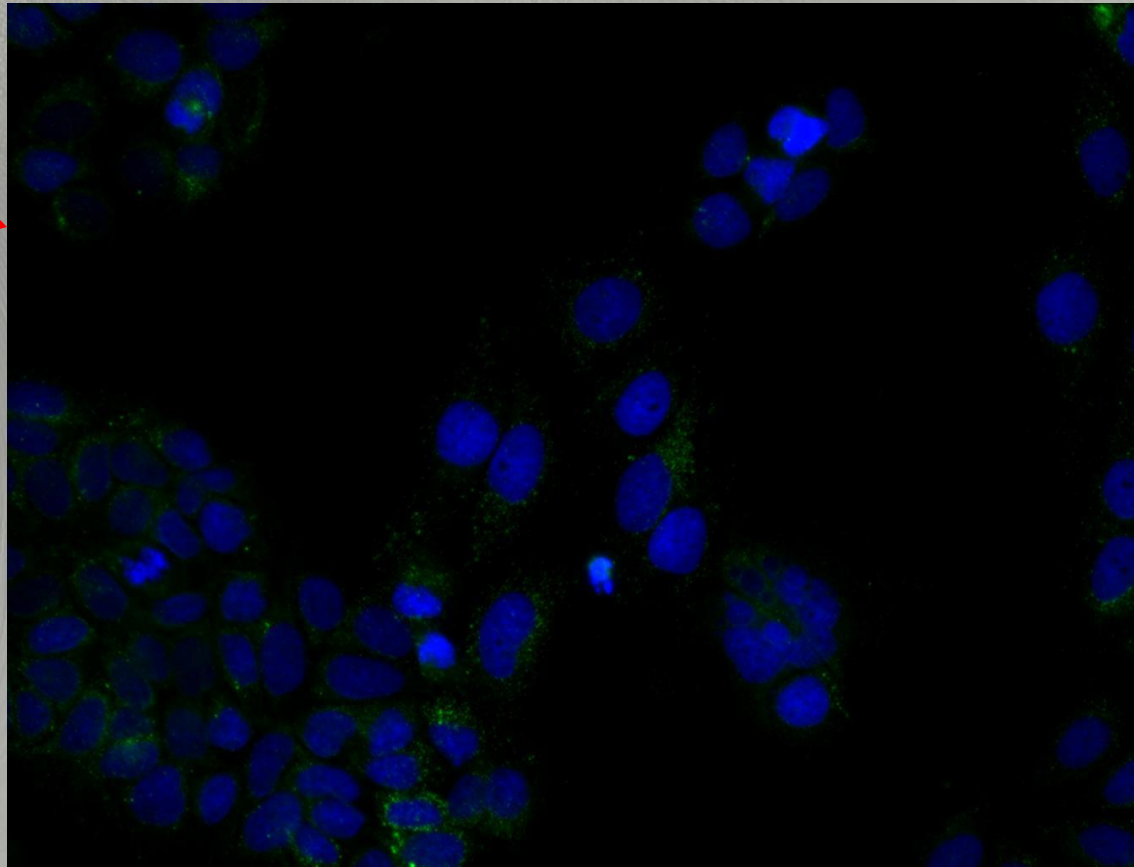
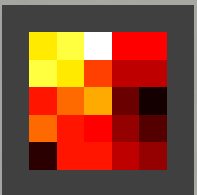
~Droplet size

~ Brightness



~Droplet size

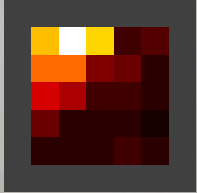
~ Brightness



Results

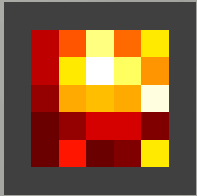
~Droplet size

~ Brightness



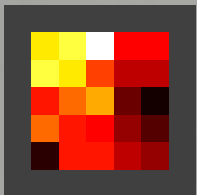
~Droplet size

~ Brightness

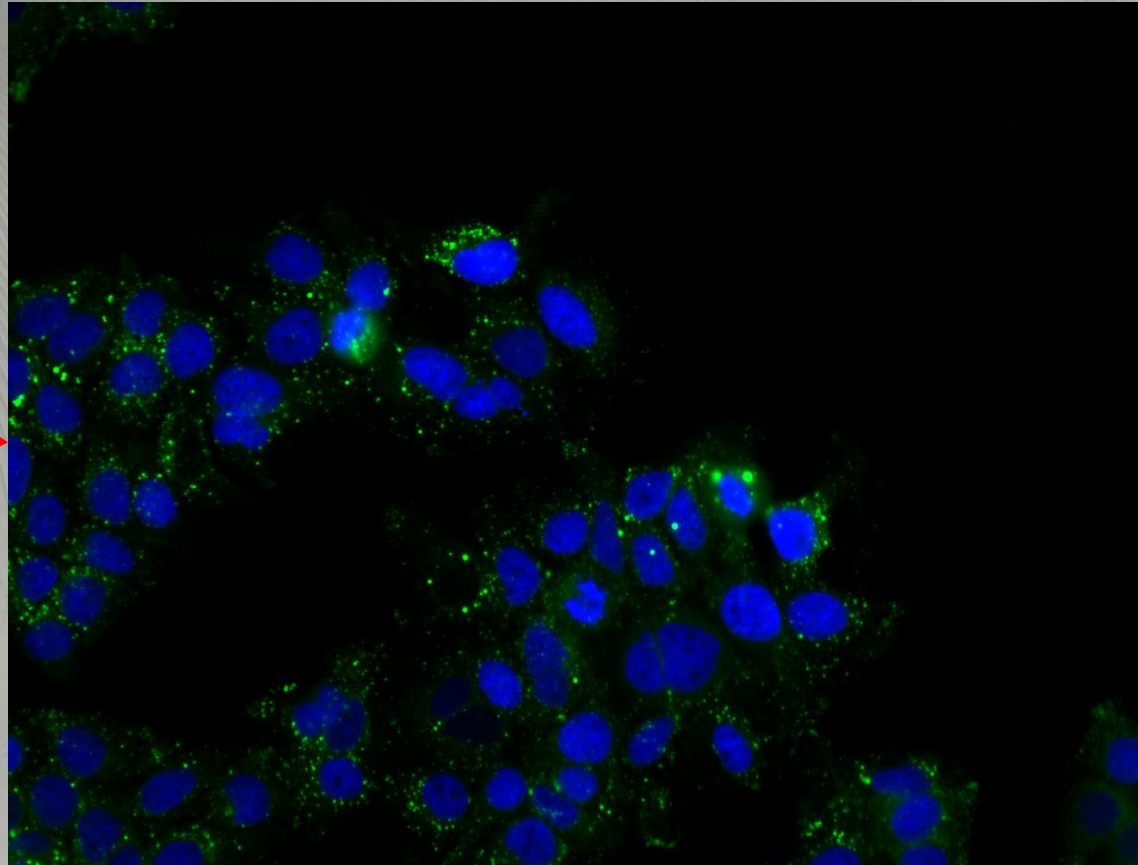


~Droplet size

~ Brightness



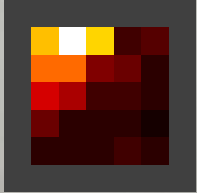
Results



Results

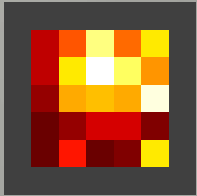
~Droplet size

~ Brightness



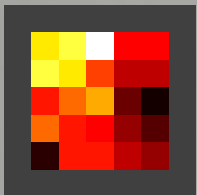
~Droplet size

~ Brightness

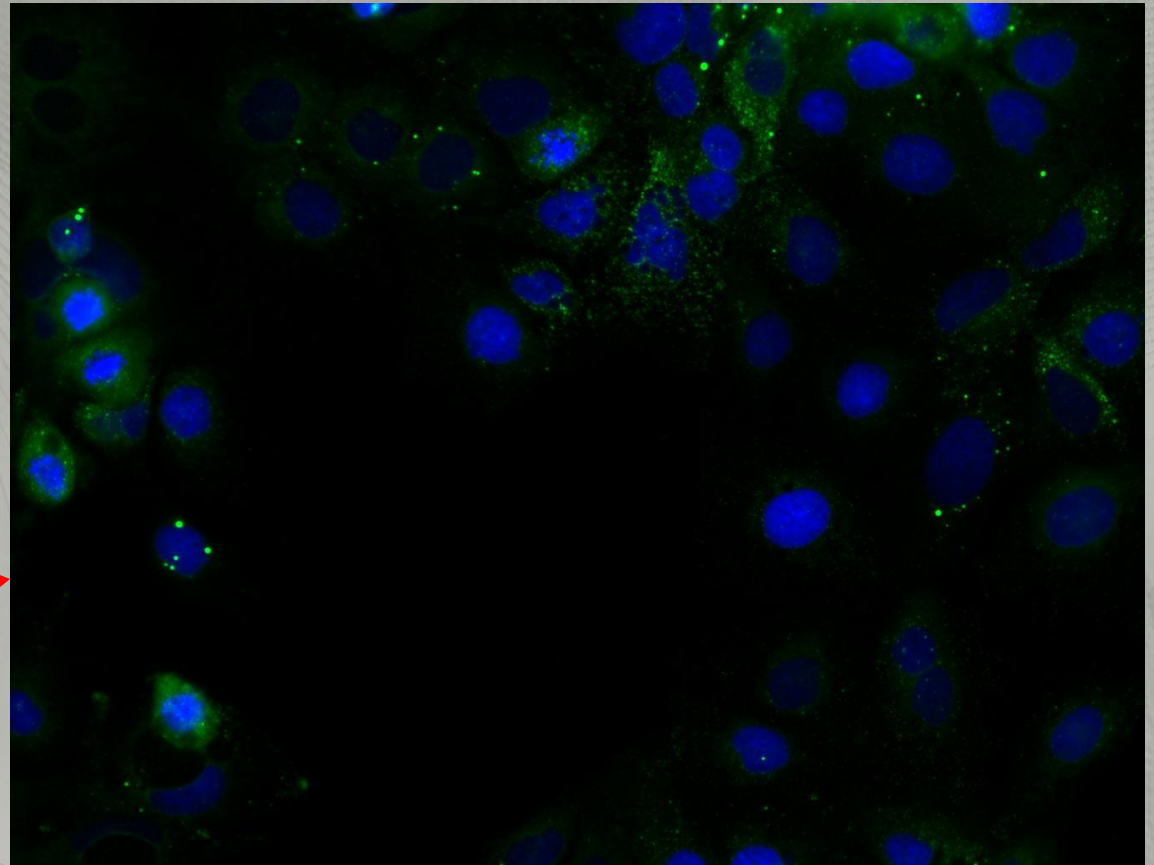


~Droplet size

~ Brightness



Results

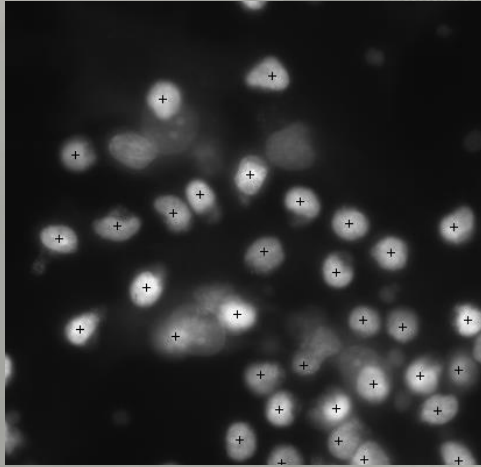


Childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia

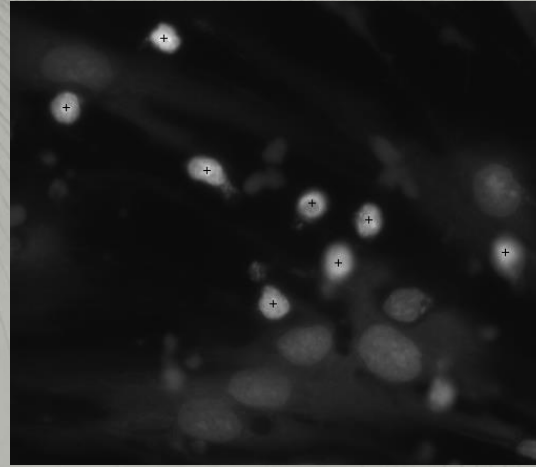
Prof. MD Bourquin Children's Hospital Zurich

Drug and treatment strategy testing using high-content screening

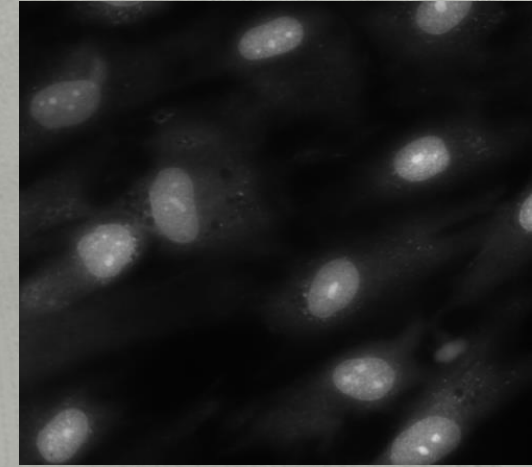
Biology idea



Untreated population

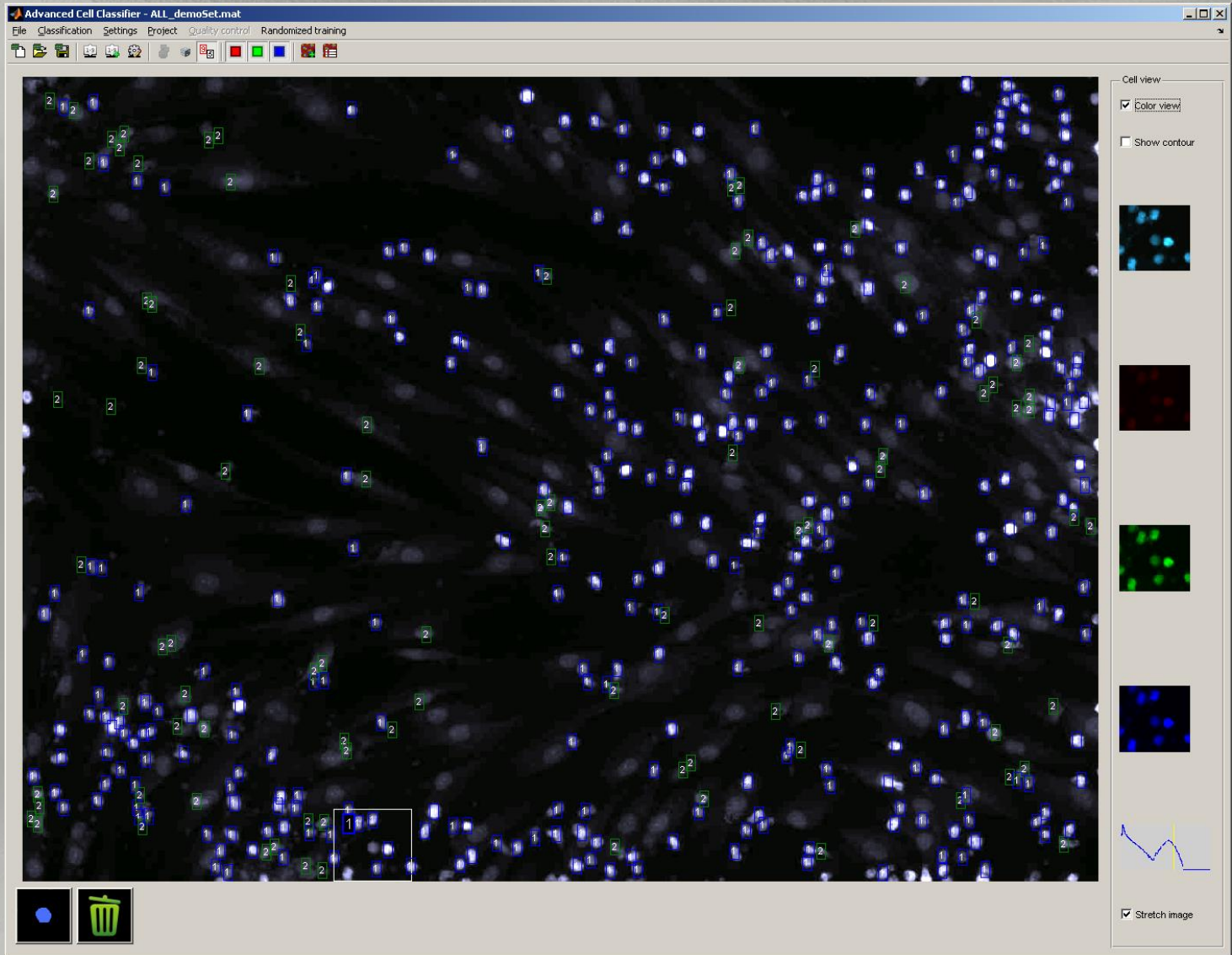


XY gene or drug

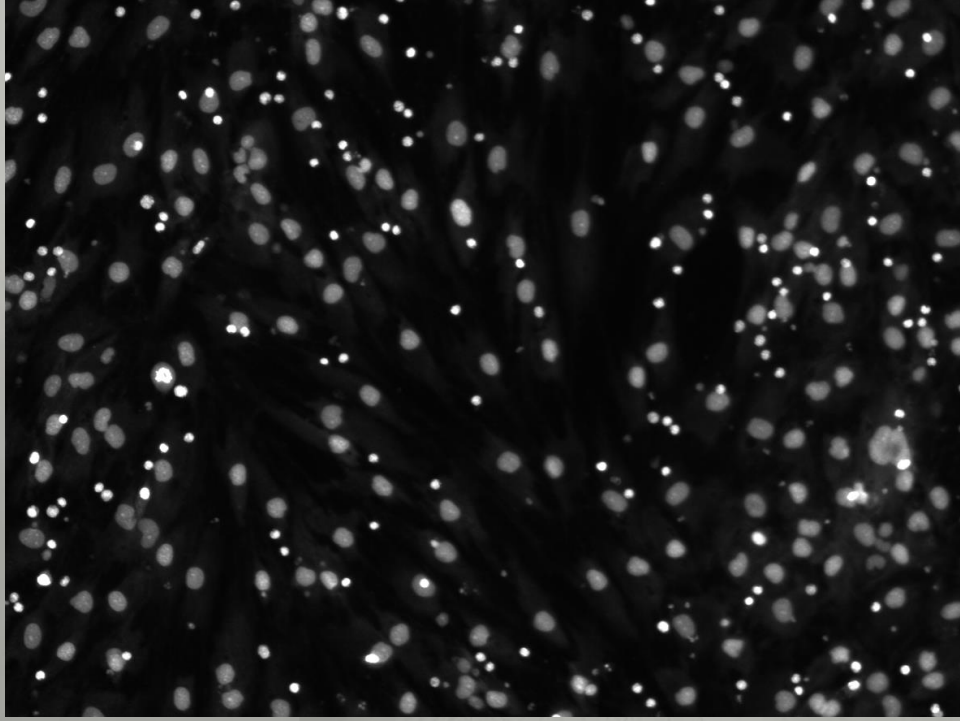


Bone marrow cells

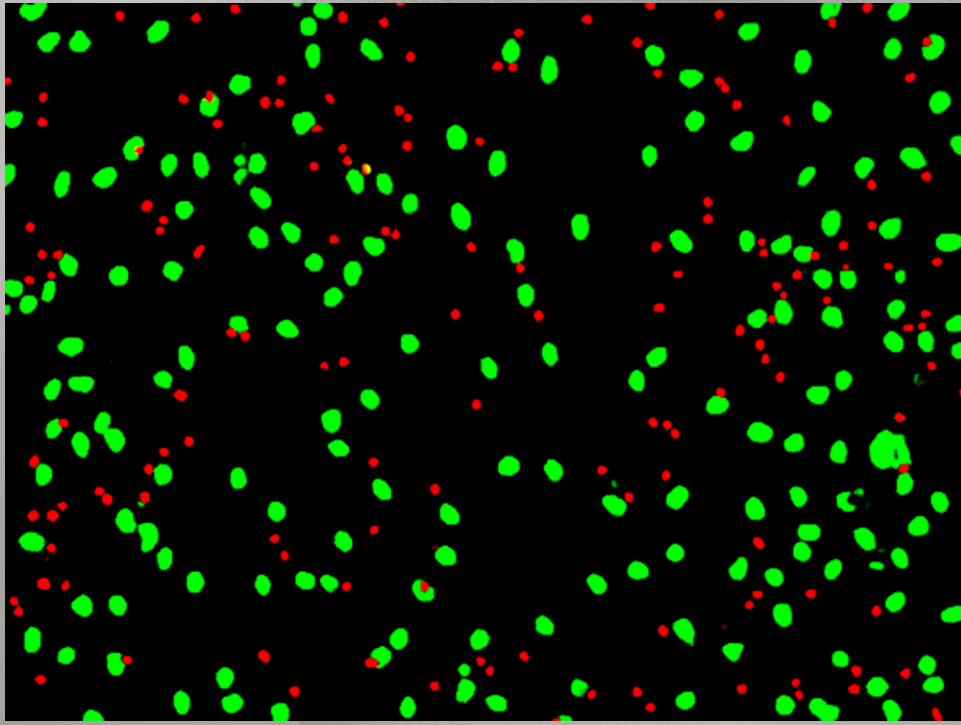
Detection of cells



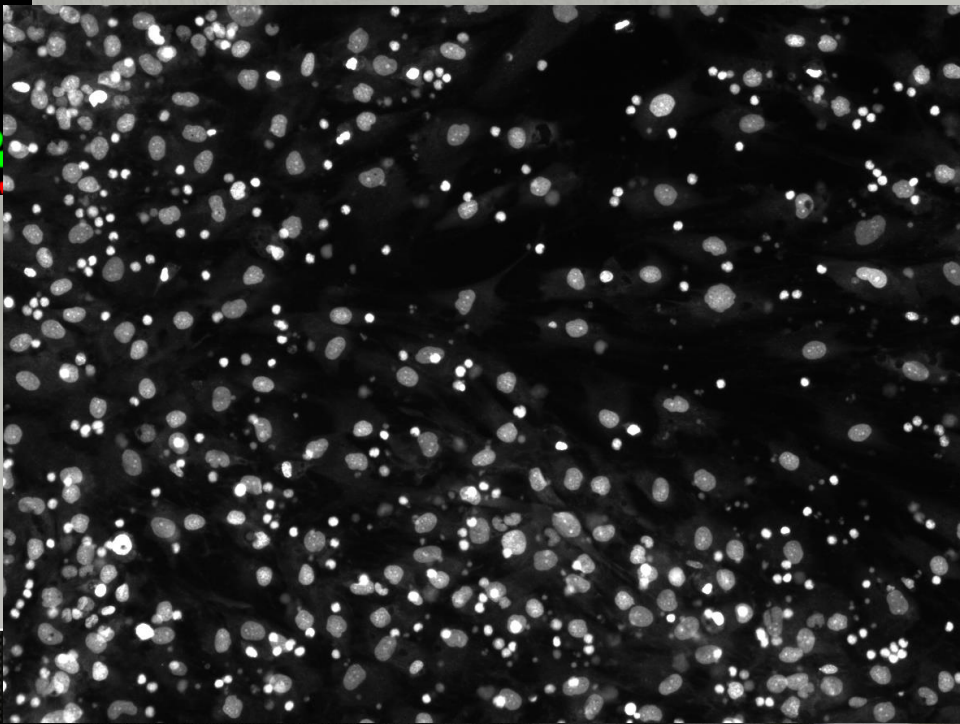
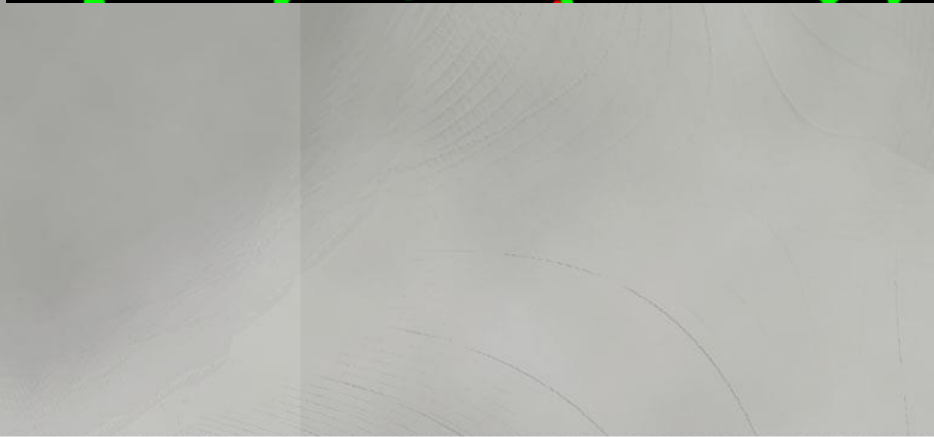
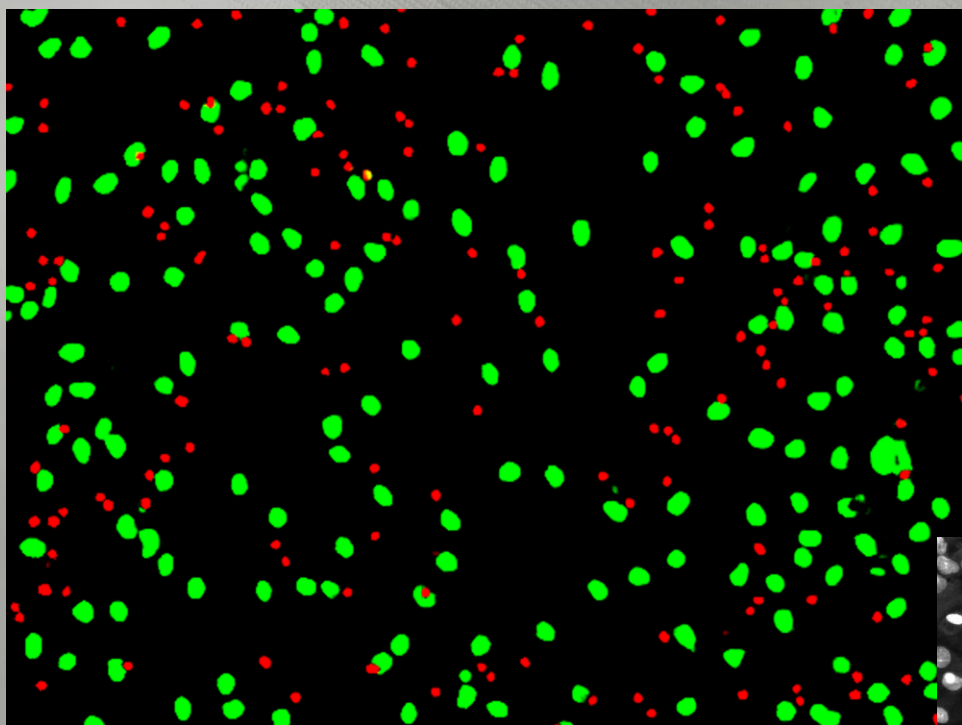
UNET deep learning (prelim)



UNET deep learning (prelim)



UNET deep learning (prelim)



UNET deep learning (prelim)

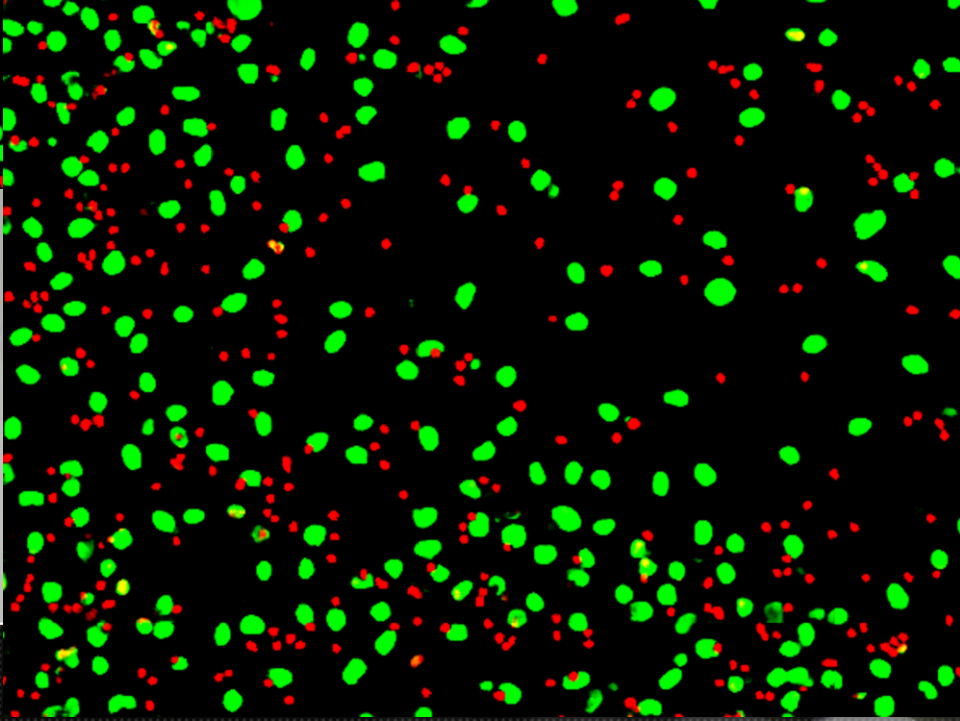
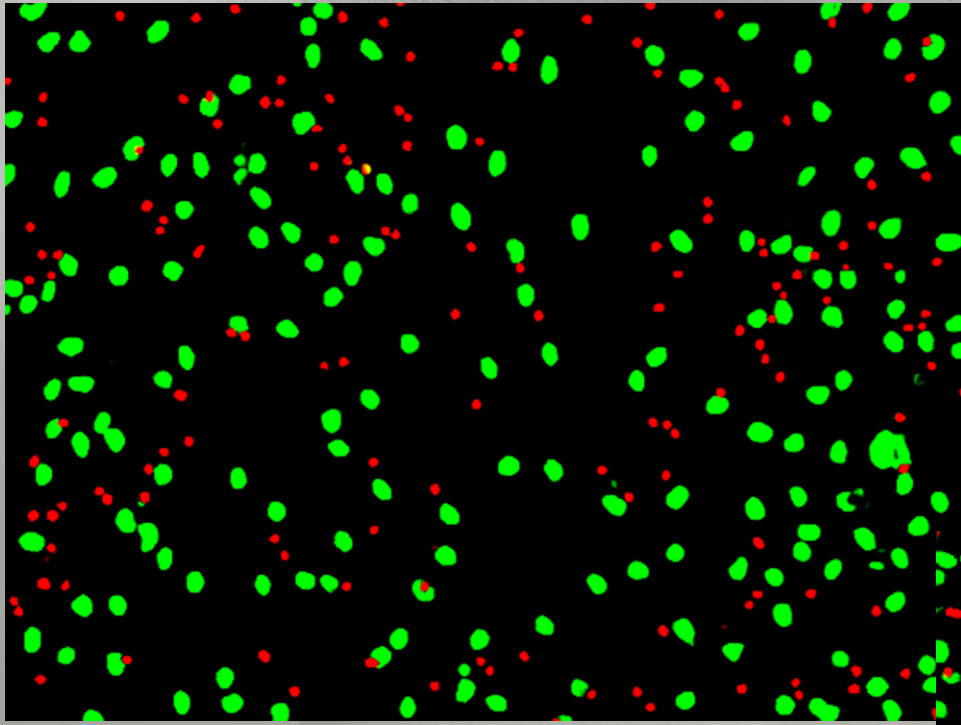


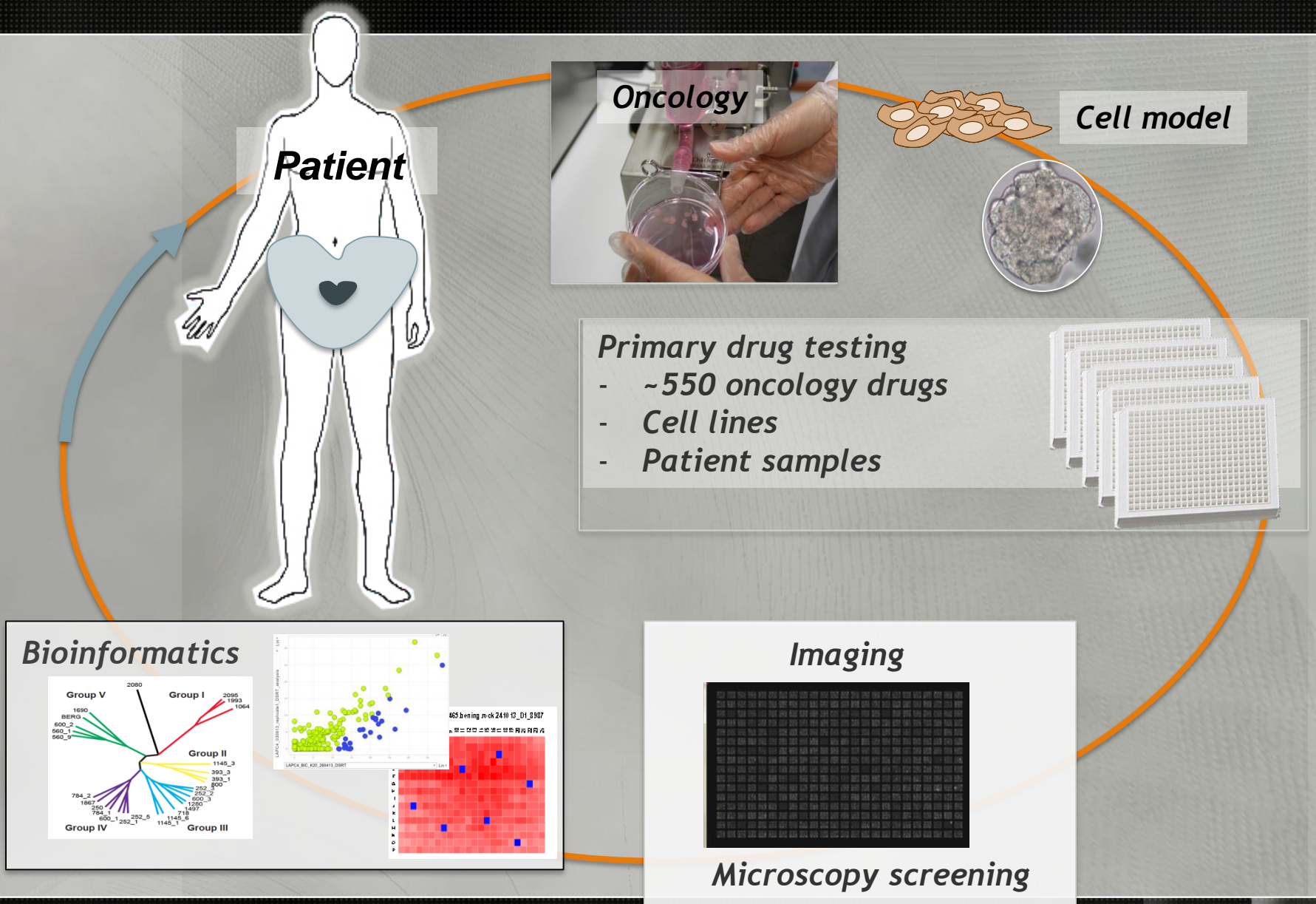
Image-based personalized and translational medicine

 ERA PerMed

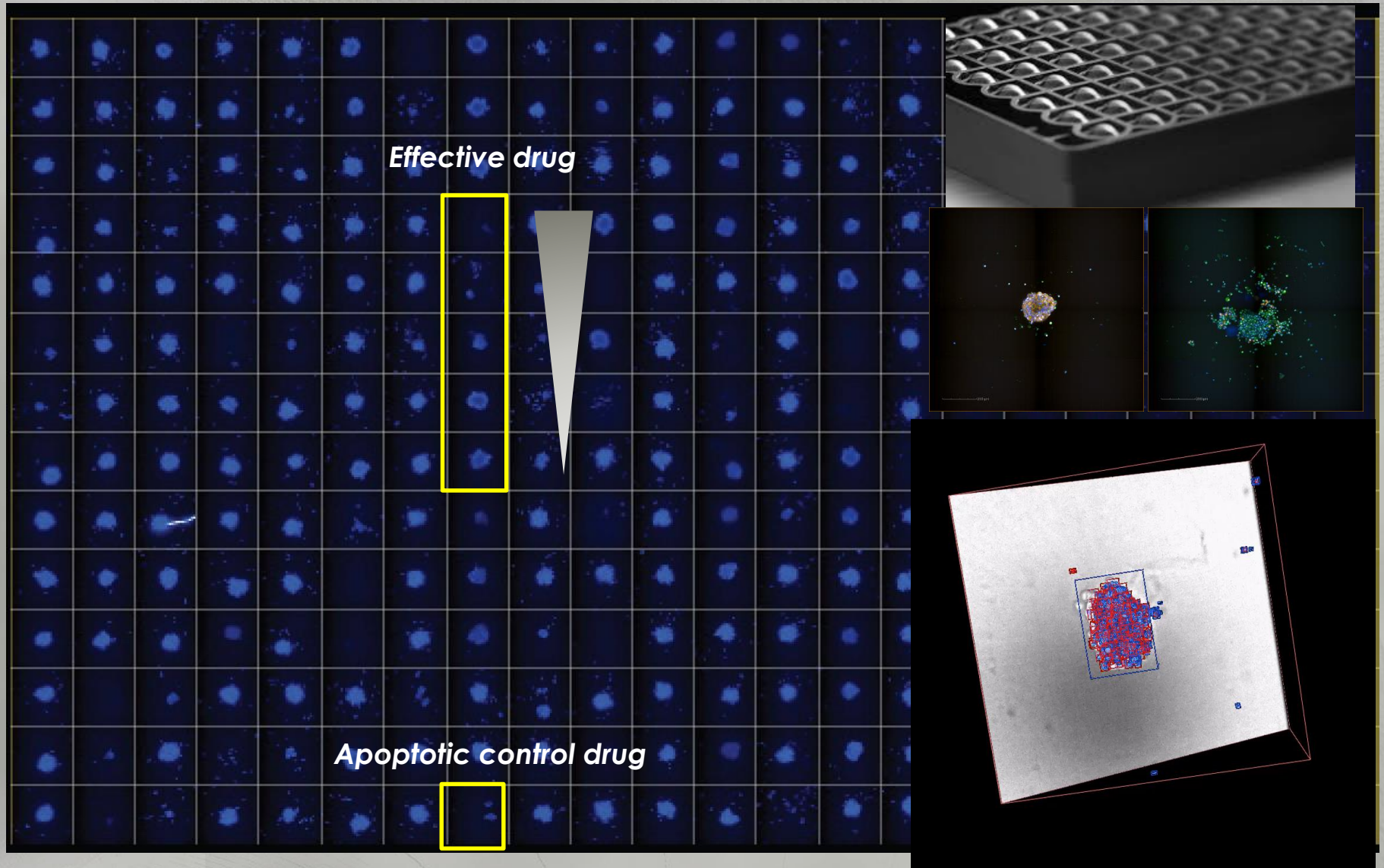
HORIZON 2020



Personalized precision medicine



Pediatric brain tumors – 3D



Advancing 3D single-cell based screening

Pipeline:

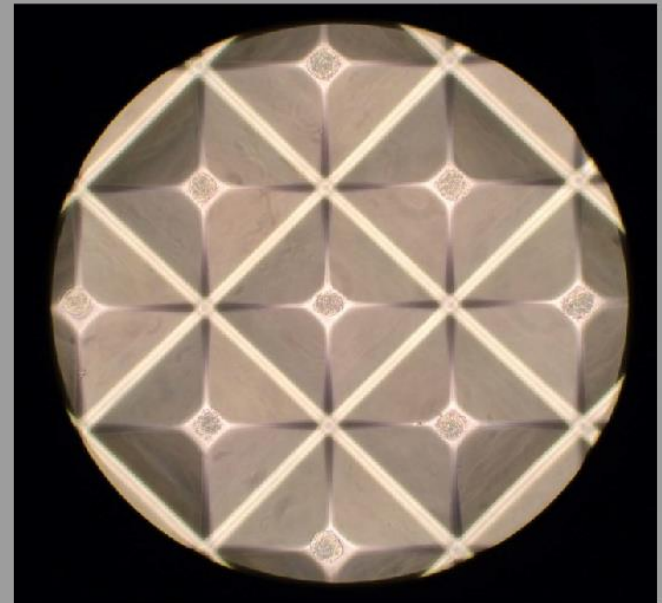
- Spheroid generation
- Spheroid picker
- Imaging
- Image analysis

Spheroid generation

- **InSphero GravityPLUS Kit**
- **SphericalPlate5D**
- **Homogenous size (200-300 μm)**

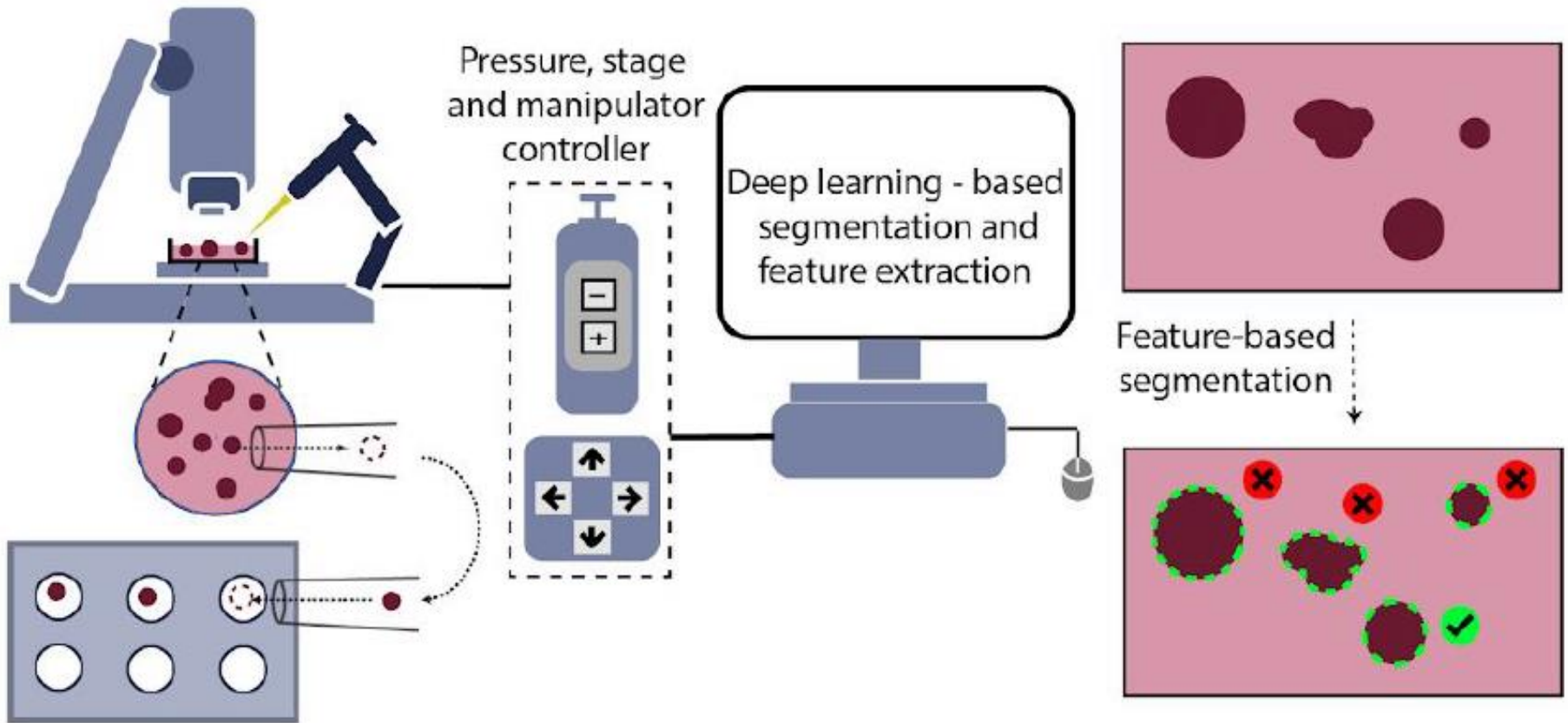


Source: © InSphero AG



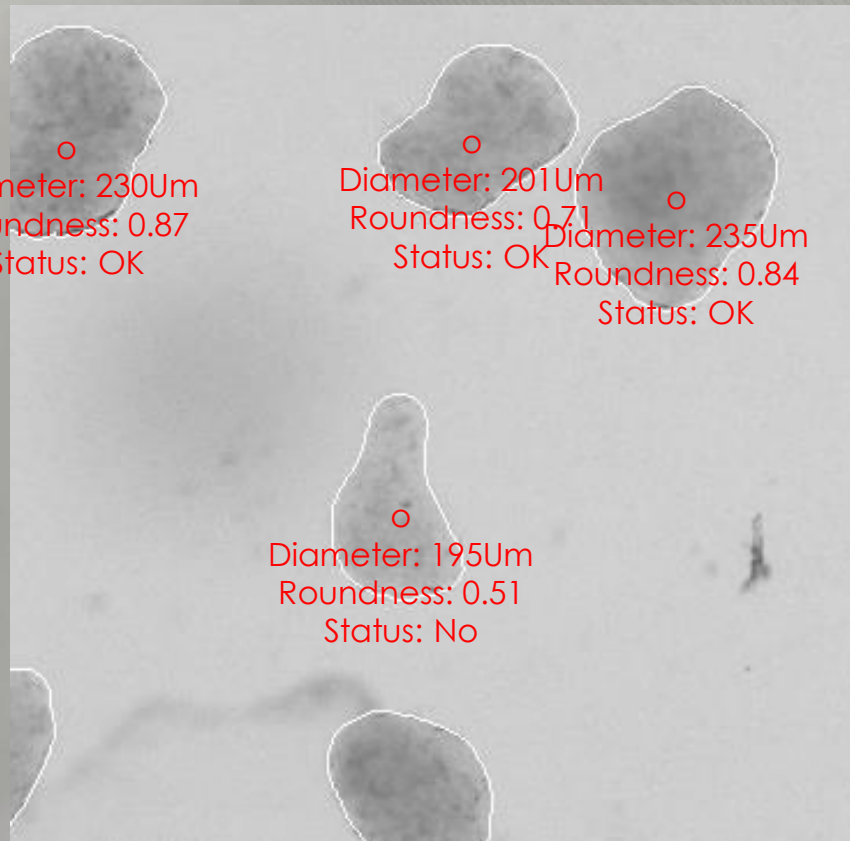
Source: © Kugelmeiers AG

Spheroid picker



Spheroid picker

○ Deep learning detection



3D large organoid imaging

- **SCALE tissue clearing**
- **Leica SP8 DLS**
- **3D imaging**

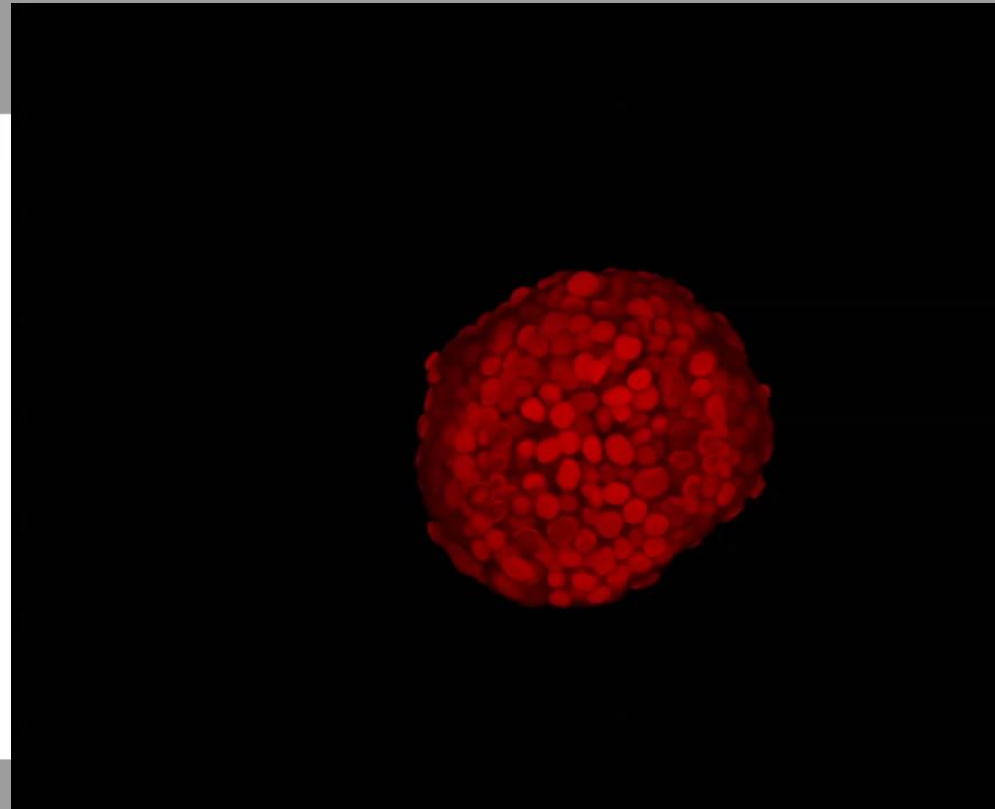
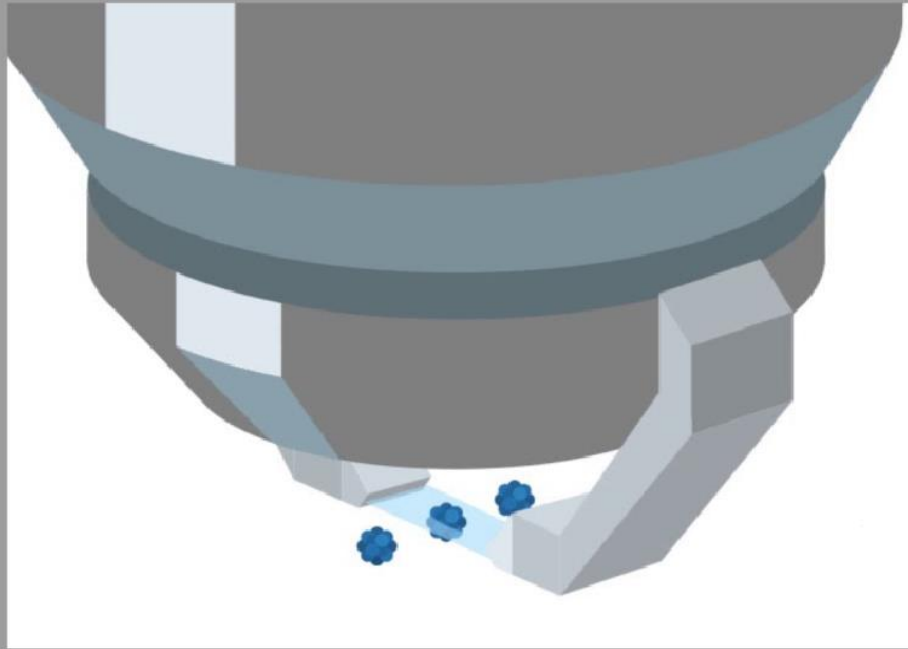
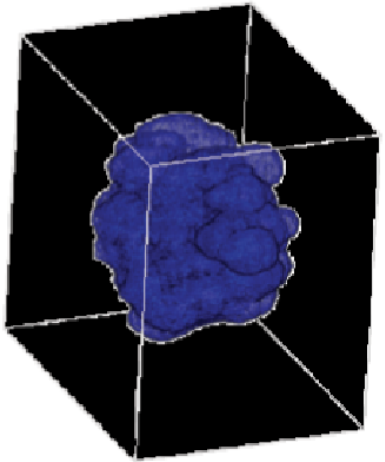
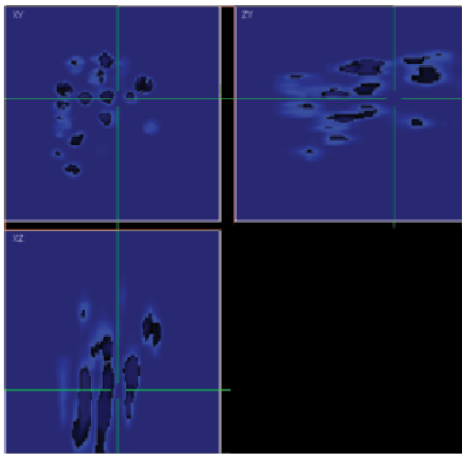
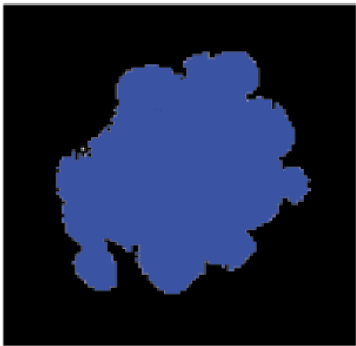


Image analysis

- **3DCellAnnotator**
- **Active surface-based 3D compatible tool²**
- **Segmenting and phenotyping single cells**

3DCellAnnotator

3D VIEWER	POINT SELECTION	SEGMENTATION	ANNOTATION
		<p>+ - XY XZ YZ</p>  <p>Manual segmentation Auto-thresholding segmentation Active Contouring segmentation</p>	<p>Mitotic cell ▾</p> <p>Add a new class</p> <p>Annotate the selected object</p> <p>Import classes</p> <p>Import masks</p> <p>OUTPUT</p> <p>Export classes</p> <p>Export masks</p>

Can we learn more? How?

SINGLE-CELL



CAMI: Computer Aided Microscopy Isolation



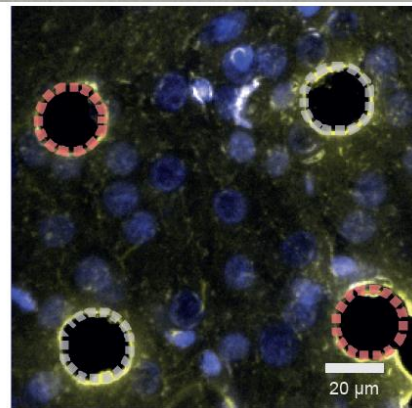
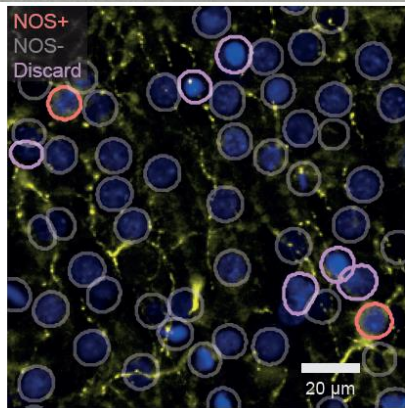
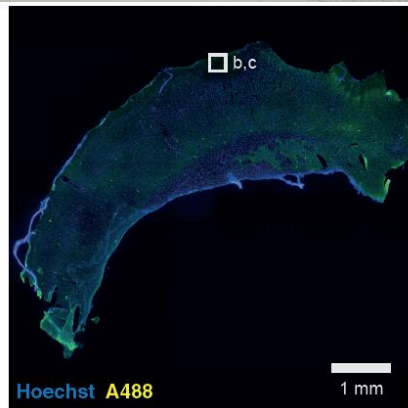


APPLICATIONS

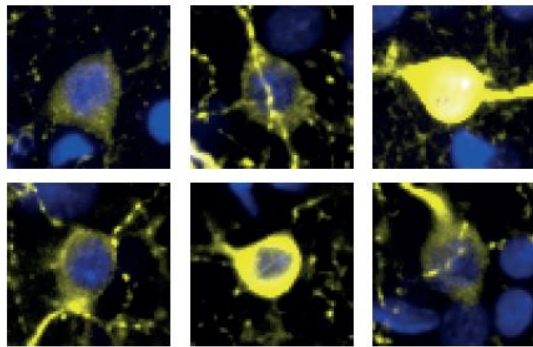
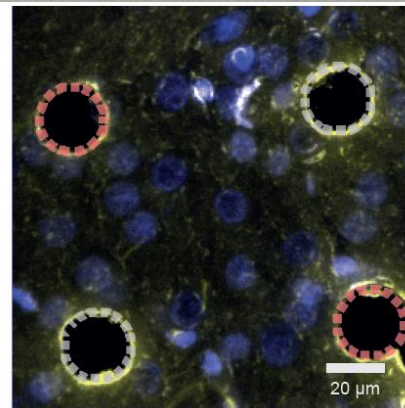
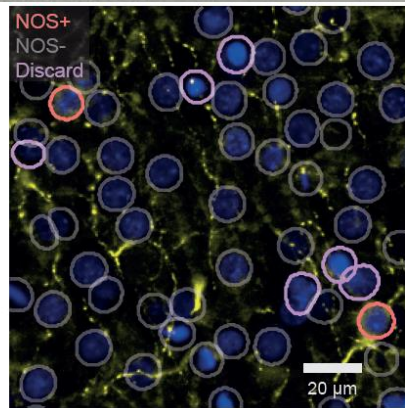
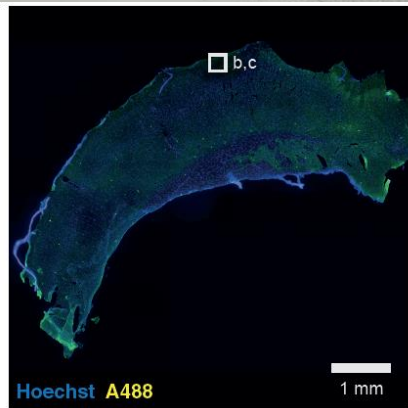
1. Cerebral cortex



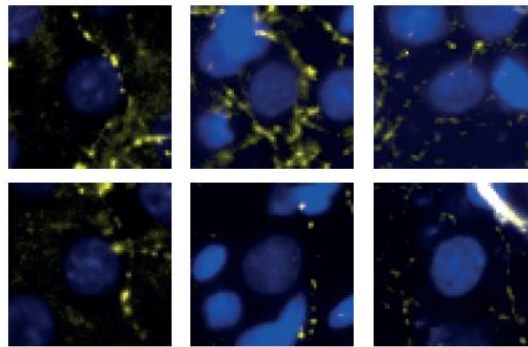
1. Cerebral cortex



1. Cerebral cortex

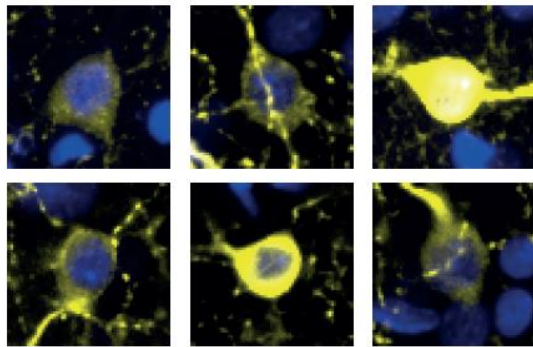
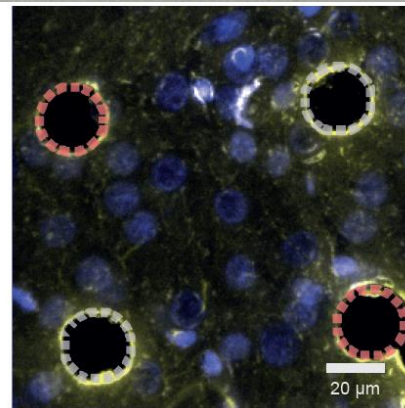
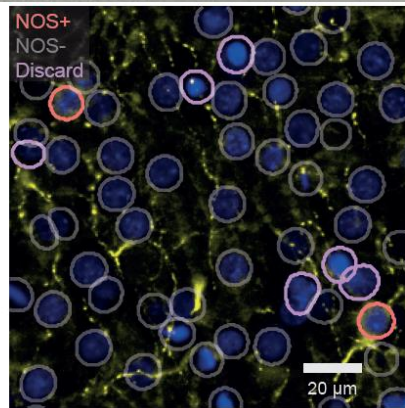
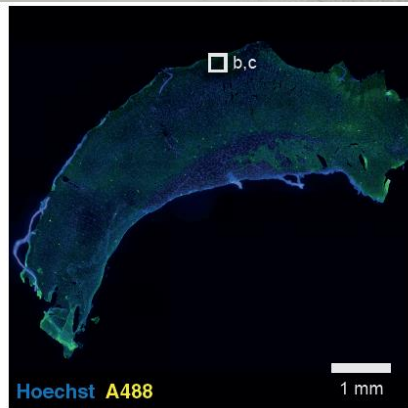


nNOS+ interneurons

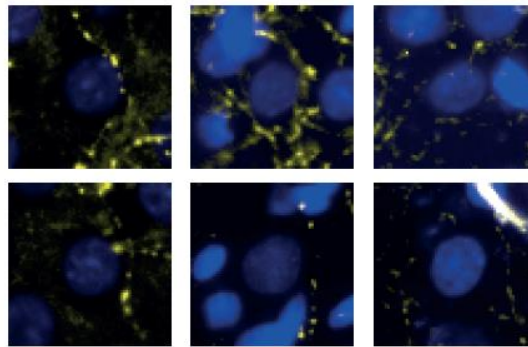


nNOS- pyramidal cells

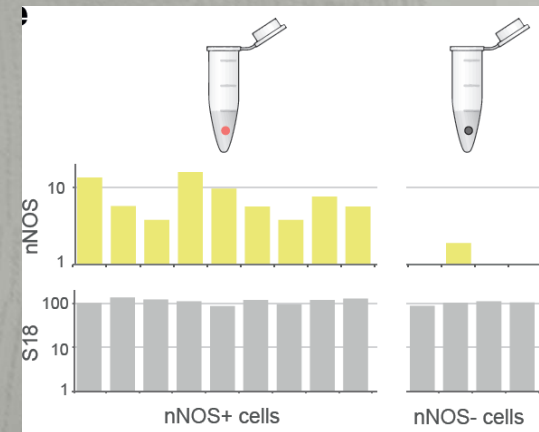
1. Cerebral cortex



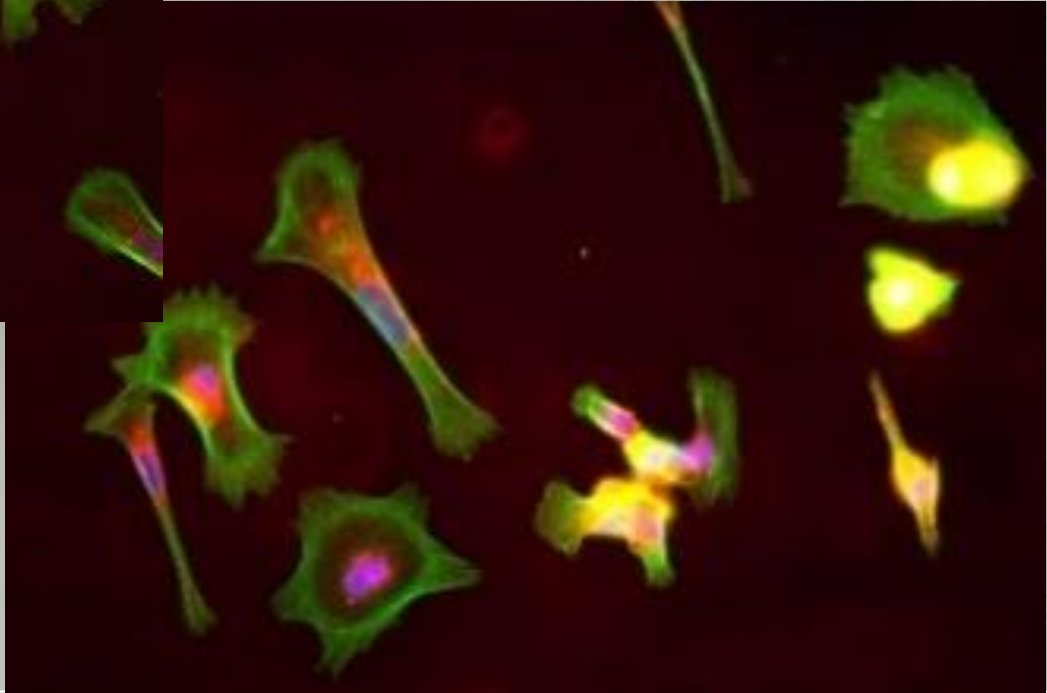
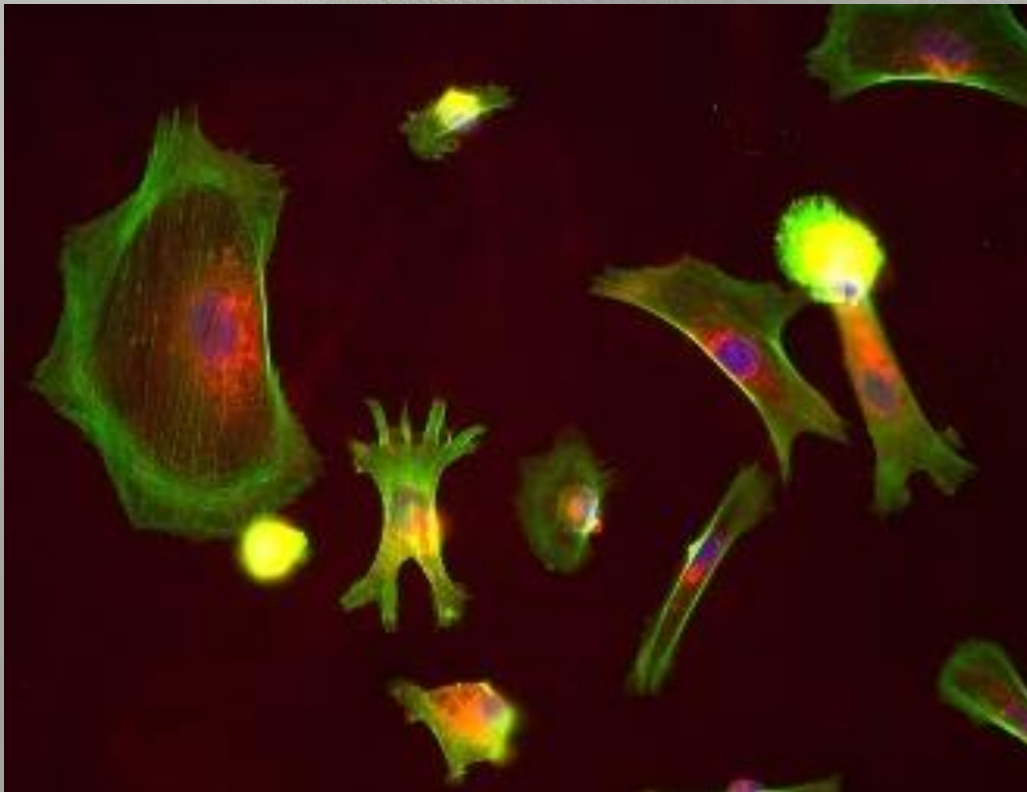
nNOS+ interneurons



nNOS- pyramidal cells



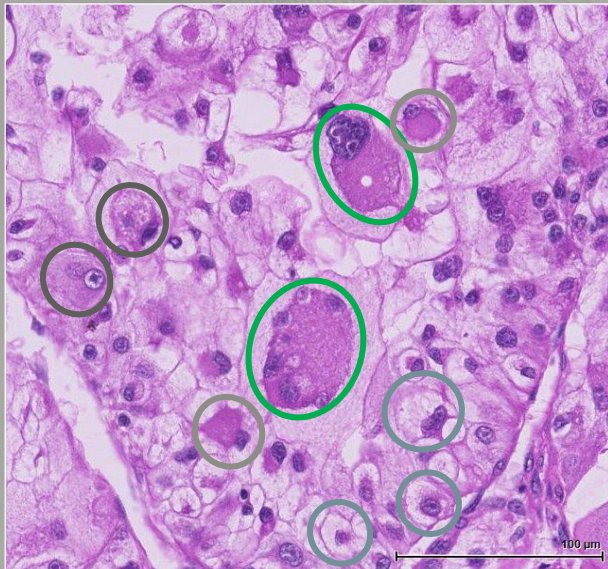
3. Resolving ccRCC heterogeneity (report)



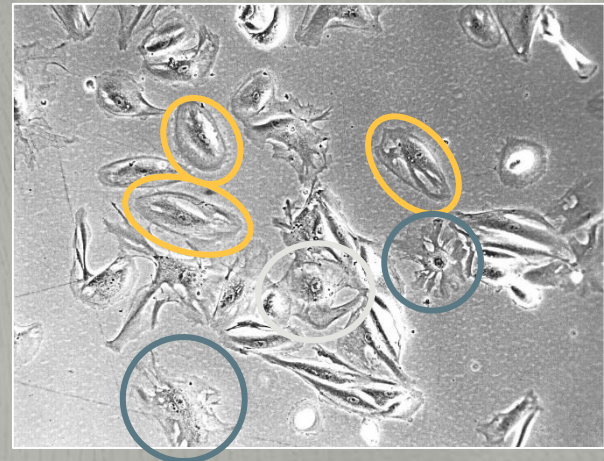
Immunofluorescent images of a representative patient-derived cell culture (ccRCC) taken with the Operetta automated microscope (blue – nucleus, green – cytoplasm, red – cell membranes).

Patient samples

Primary ccRCC with rhabdoid differentiation



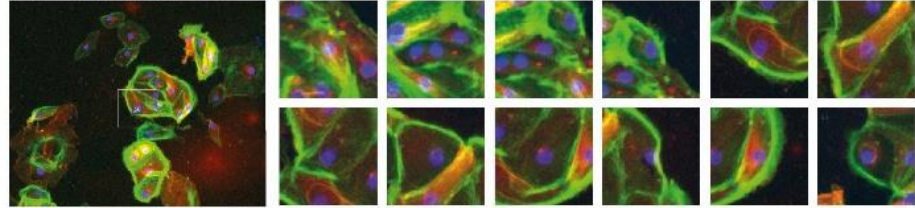
Corresponding patient-derived cell culture



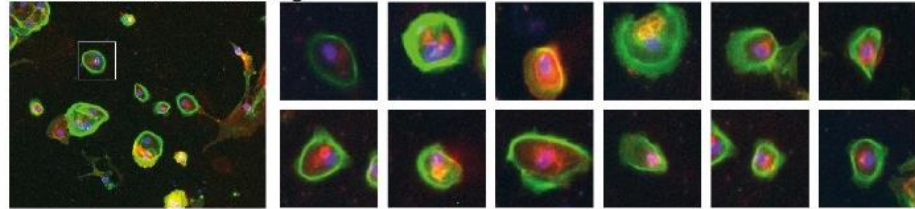
Resolving ccRCC heterogeneity

Patient-derived cell culture (ccRCC) taken with automated microscope (blue – nucleus, green – cytoplasm, red – cell membranes). Five subclasses of morphologically distinct cells were defined and are depicted here.

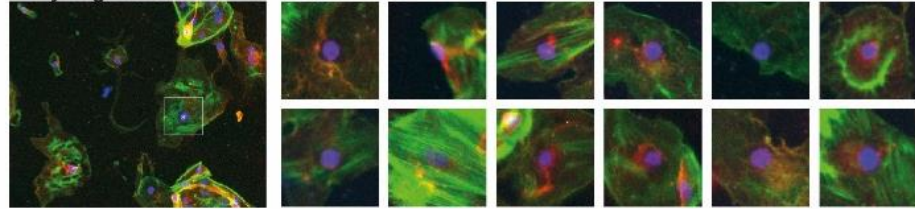
Tightly packed cells



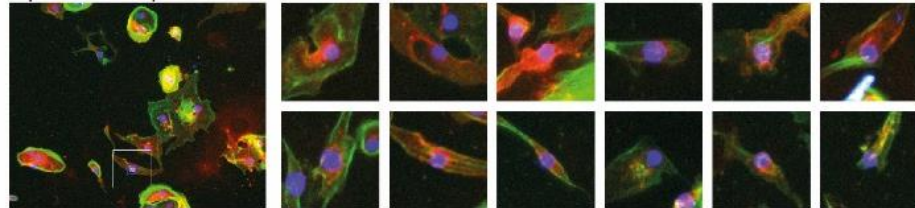
Small cells with actin ring



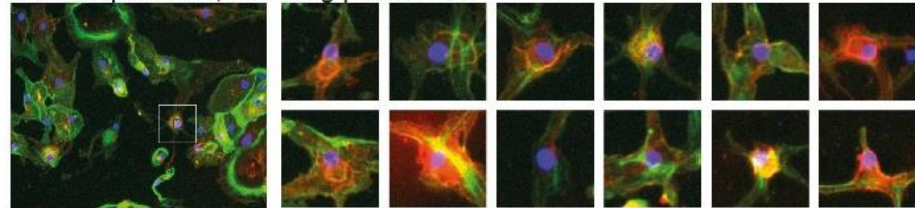
Very big cells with filamentous actin



Spindle-shaped cells

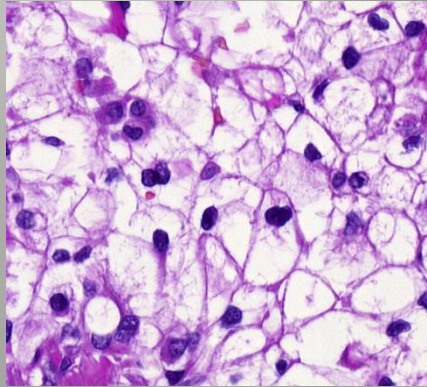


Star-shaped cells, with long protrusions

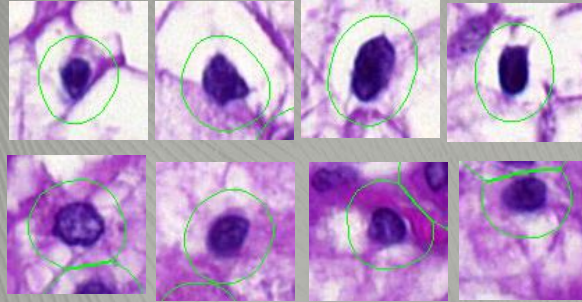


Definition of morphologically distinct cells in primary ccRCC

grade01_02

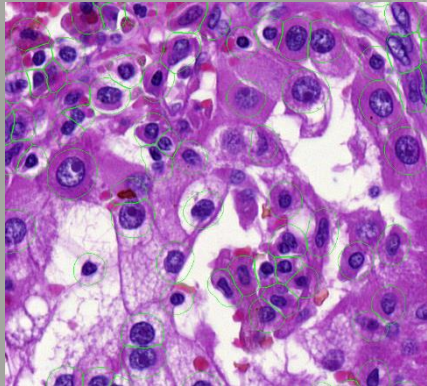


subclasses for grade01_02

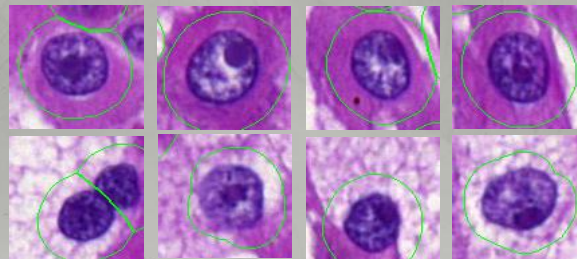


nucleus: grade01_02
cytoplasm: clear or slightly dense

grade03_04

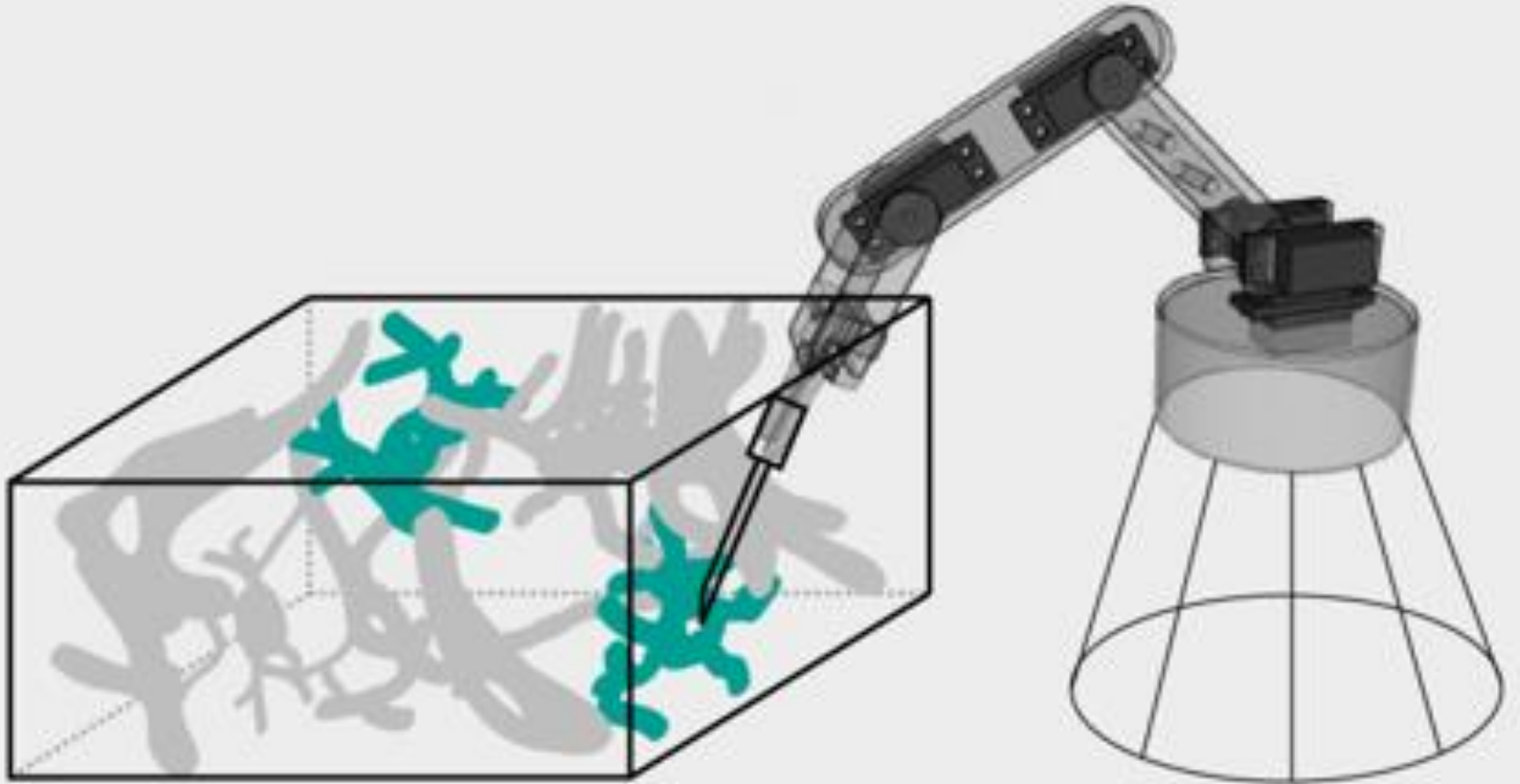


subclasses for grade03_04



nucleus: grade03_04
cytoplasm: cytoplasm with different color intensities and textures

AutoPatch: single cell system



In collaboration with Tamás Gábor, Vígh László



AutoPatch: single cell system



Deep learning search

Pipette Focus

Run Manual Config

Load Cell Images

Acquire Image Stack

Set Sample Top Here

Ignore sample top

Live View

Live prediction

Show reconstructed ...

Open Trainer

Open Blind Patcher

READ MORE ABOUT THE TOPIC!

Join us! European Cell-based Assays Interest Group

 **A GUIDE TO DRUG DISCOVERY**

NATURE REVIEWS | **DRUG DISCOVERY**

OPINION

Screening out irrelevant cell-based models of disease

Peter Horvath, Nathalie Aulner, Marc Bickle, Anthony Davies, Elaine Del Nery, Daniel Ebner, Maria C. Montoya, Paivi Östling, Vilja Pietiäinen, Leo Price, Spencer L. Shorte, Gerardo Turcatti, Carina von Schantz and Neil O. Carragher





www.eucai.org

Imaging phenomics

REVIEW

OPEN

Data-analysis strategies for image-based cell profiling

Juan C Caicedo¹, Sam Cooper², Florian Heigwer³ , Scott Warchal⁴, Peng Qiu⁵, Csaba Molnar⁶, Aliaksei S Vasilevich⁷, Joseph D Barry⁸, Harmanjit Singh Bansal⁹, Oren Kraus¹⁰, Mathias Wawer¹¹, Lassi Paavolainen¹², Markus D Herrmann¹³, Mohammad Rohban¹, Jane Hung^{1,14}, Holger Hennig¹⁵ , John Concannon¹⁶, Ian Smith¹⁷, Paul A Clemons¹¹, Shantanu Singh¹, Paul Rees^{1,18}, Peter Horvath^{6,12}, Roger G Linington¹⁹ , & Anne E Carpenter¹ 



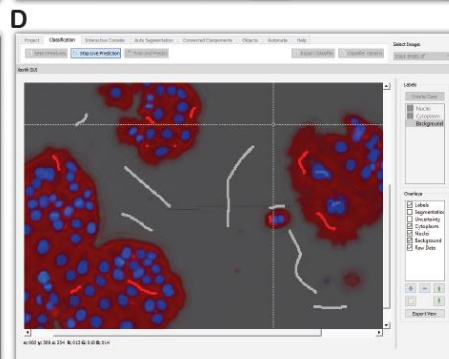
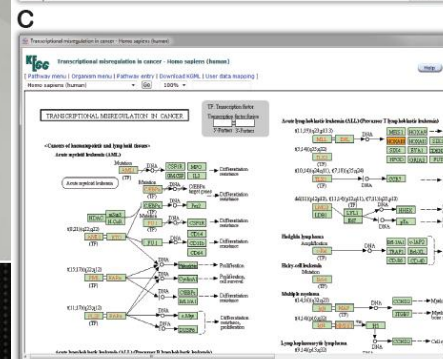
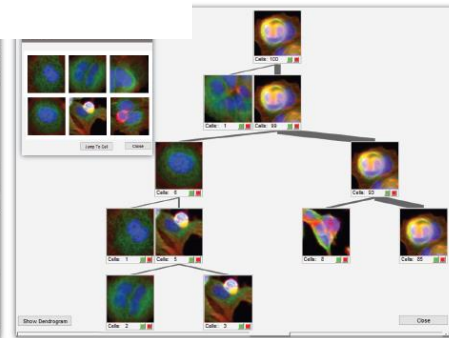
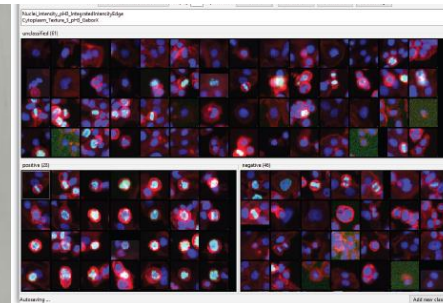
Machine learning phenomics

CellPress

Cell Systems
Review

Phenotypic Image Analysis Software Tools for Exploring and Understanding Big Image Data from Cell-Based Assays

Kevin Smith,^{1,2} Filippo Piccinini,³ Tamas Balassa,⁴ Krisztian Koos,⁴ Tivadar Danko,⁴ Hossein Azizpour,^{1,2} and Peter Horvath^{4,5,*}

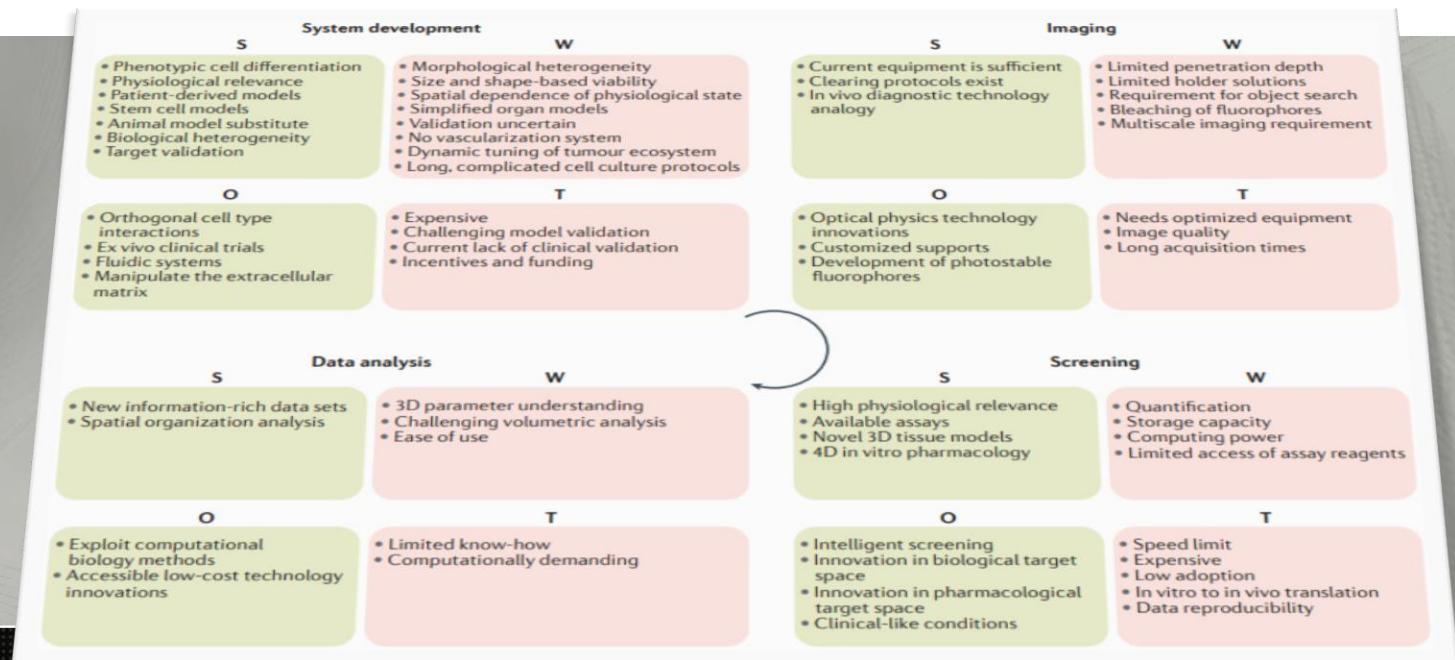


3D high-content screening

Concerns, challenges and promises of high-content analysis of 3D cellular models

nature
REVIEWS
DRUG
DISCOVERY

Neil Carragher, Filippo Piccinini, Anna Tesei, O. Joseph Trask Jr, Marc Bickle and Peter Horvath



Thank you

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