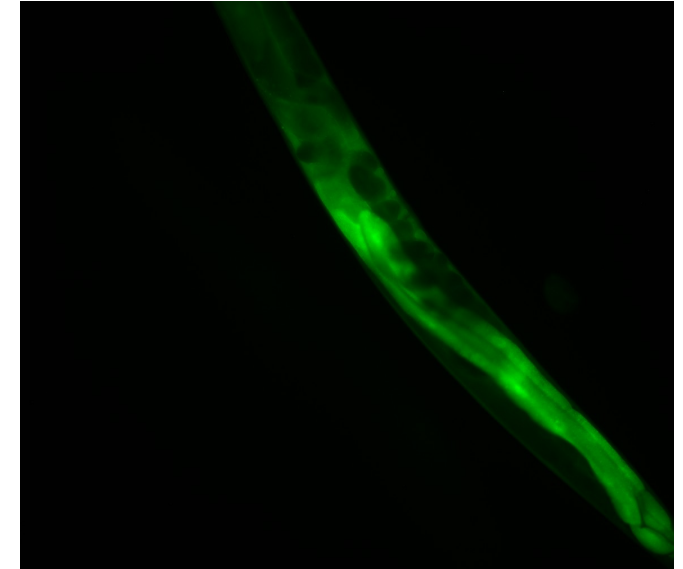
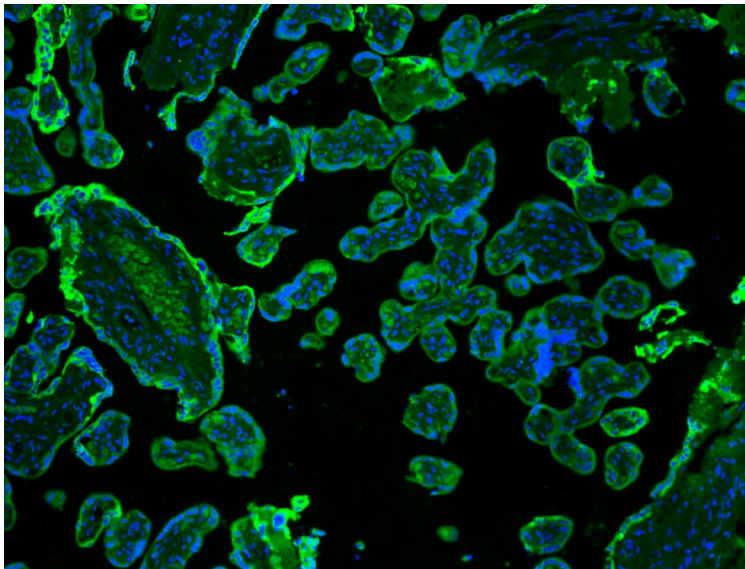


Image Data Analysis in H.sapiens and C.elegans



Dr. Alexander K. Seewald



(Our) Relevant Collaborations for Image Data Analysis

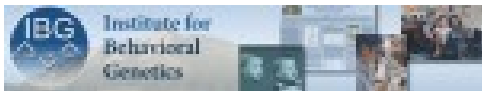


2009-2012

Med.Univ.Vienna, Austria

Tissue Gnostics GmbH

Funded by FFG Bridge



2007-2010

Univ. Colorado@Boulder, USA

Self-funded

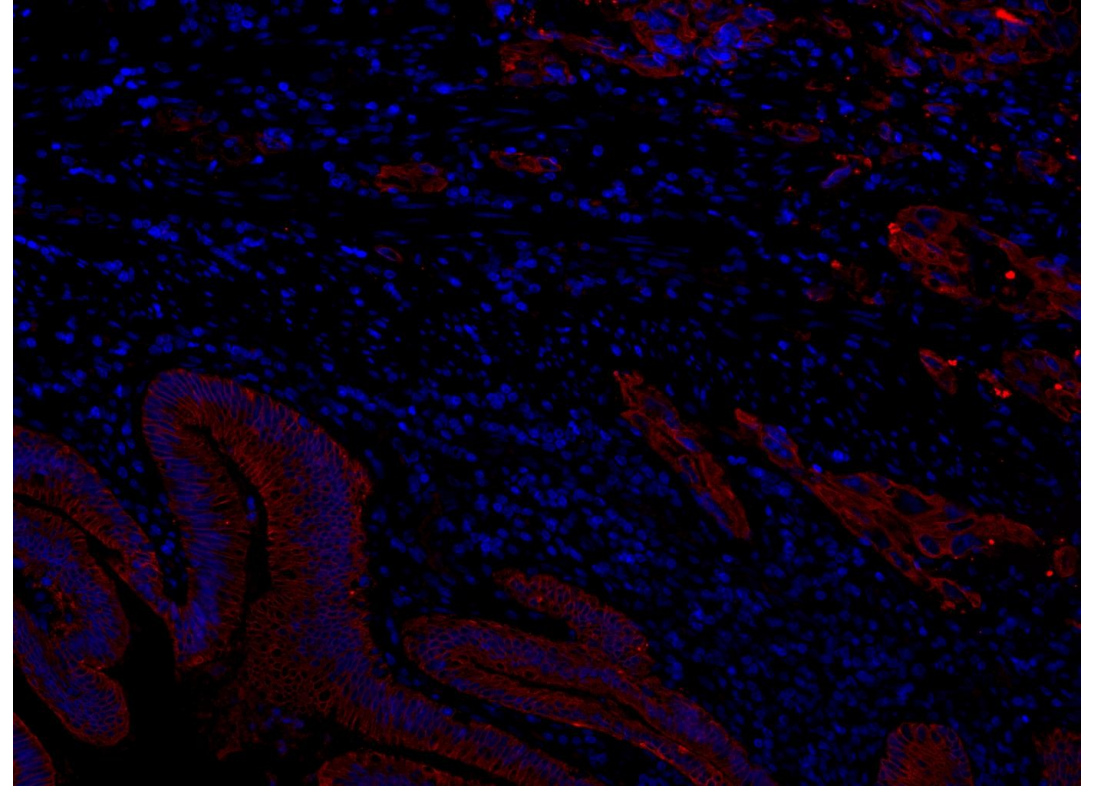
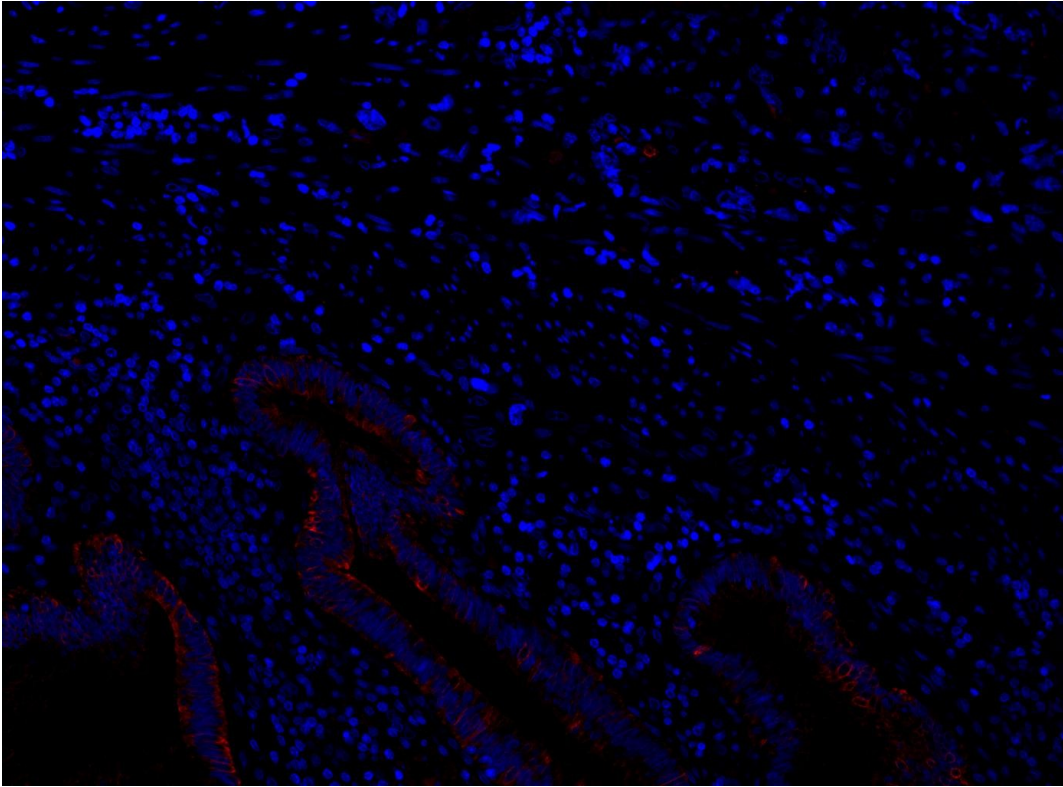


2011-

IMP Vienna



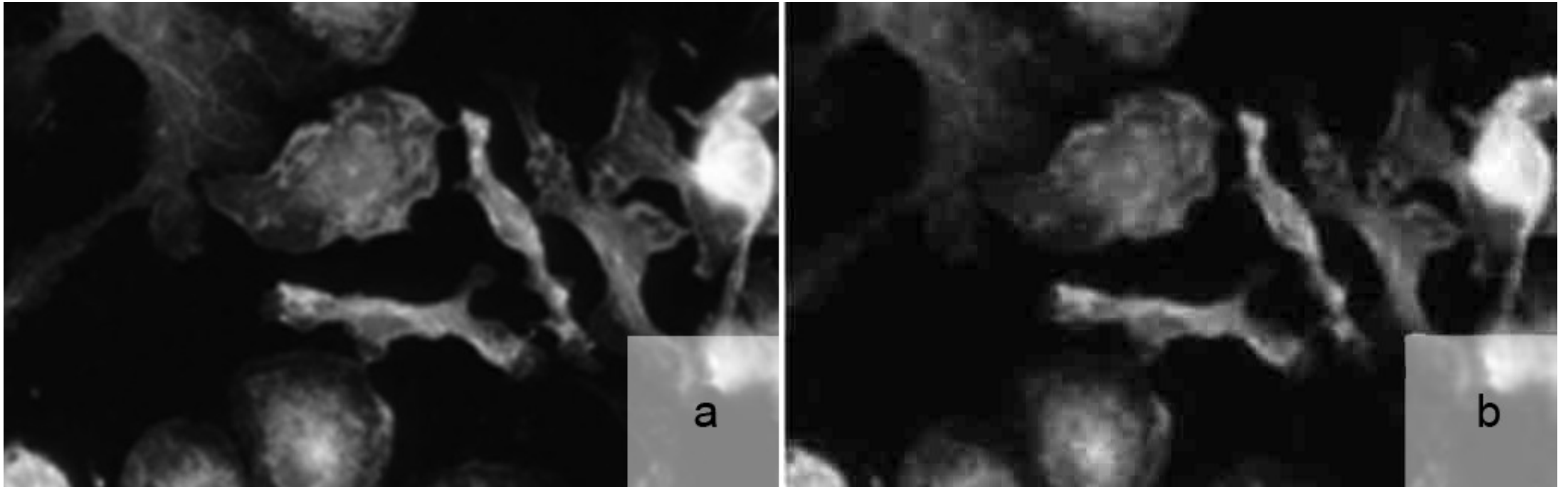
Staining tissue is a complex process!



- Tissue characteristics (thickness, density, age, photobleaching, ...)
- Quality of antibodies (too old, too new, wrong kind, cross-reactions, ..)
- Crosstalk between multiple stainings, Protocols, MTA characteristics...

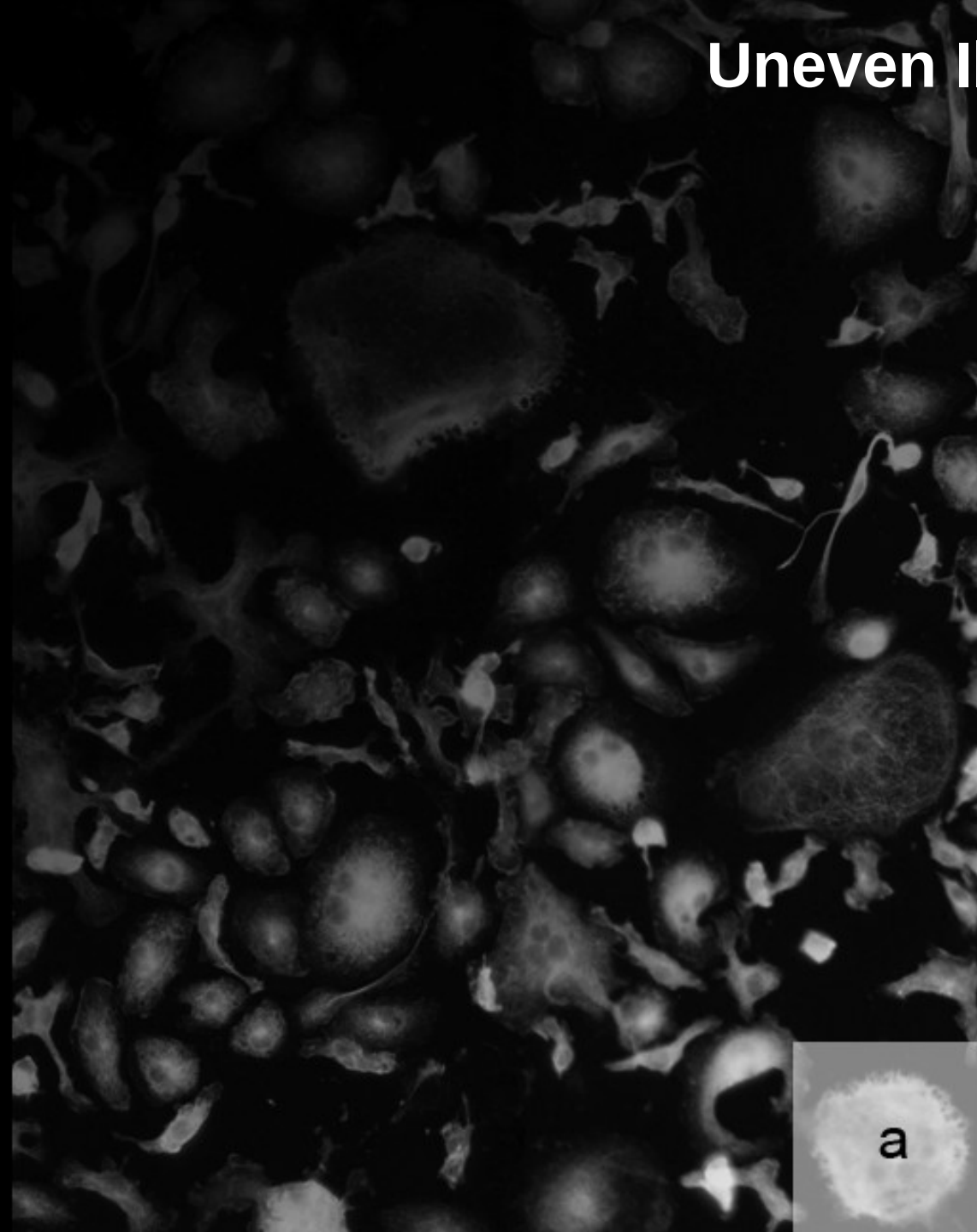
Image Formats

Use only lossless formats (TIFF, PNG)!

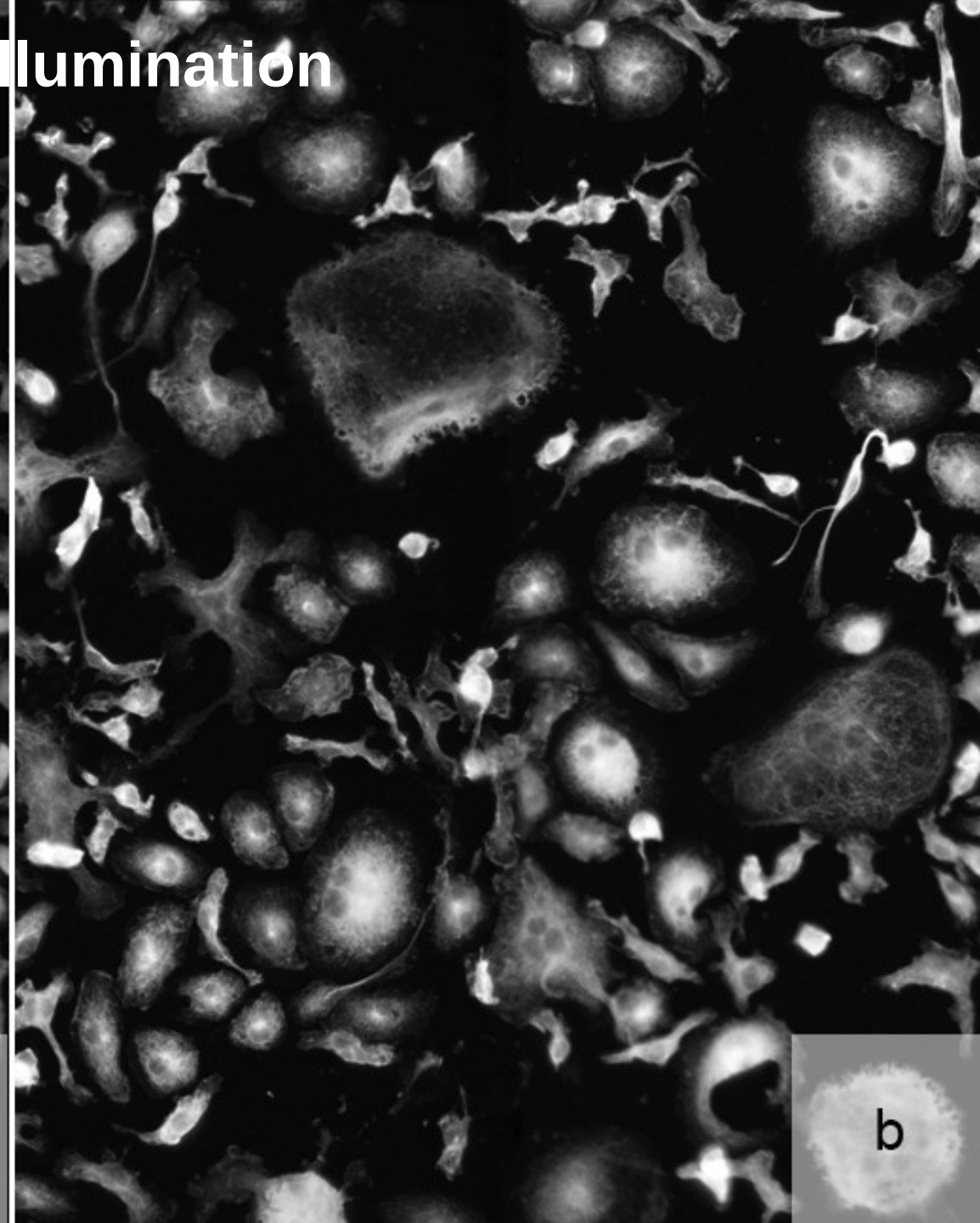


Especially JPEG is to be avoided! Removes information not visible to human eye which is still useful to image processing, introduces artefacts...
Also: No normalization of input images!

Uneven Illumination

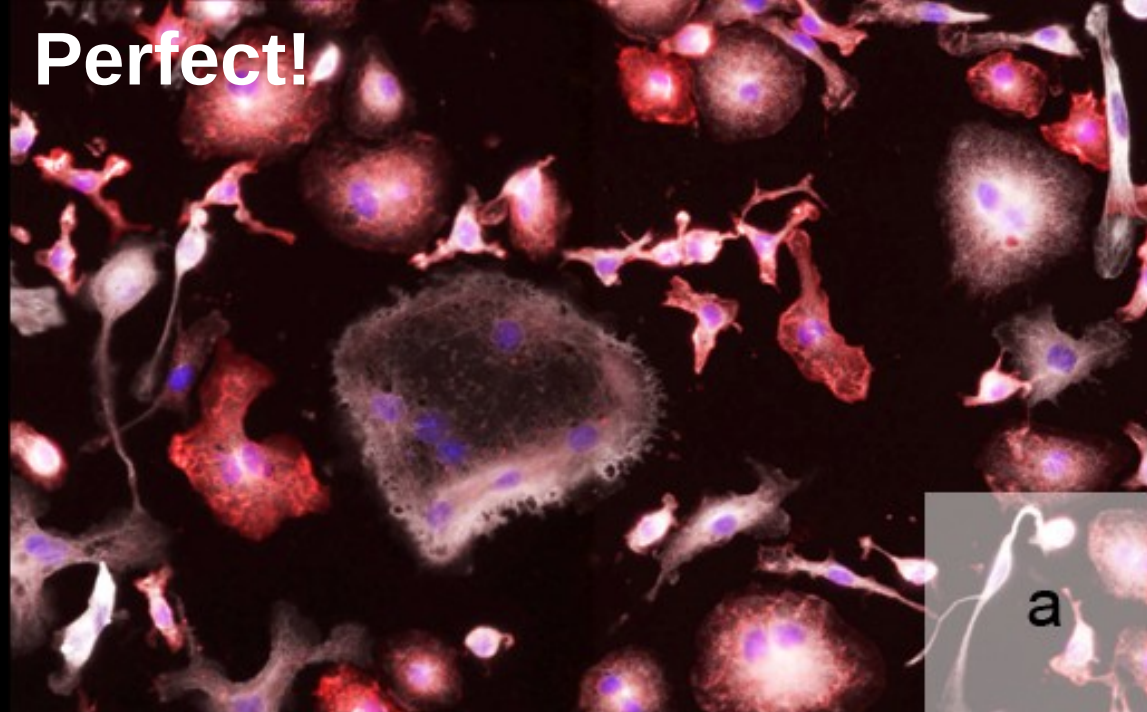


a

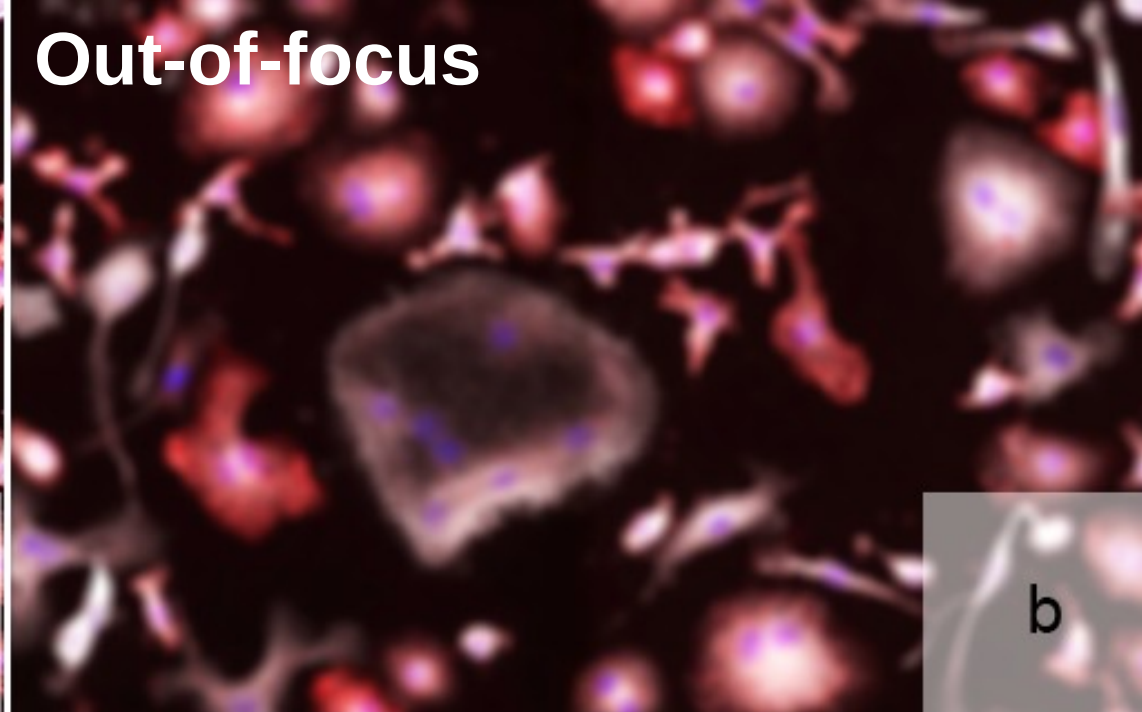


b

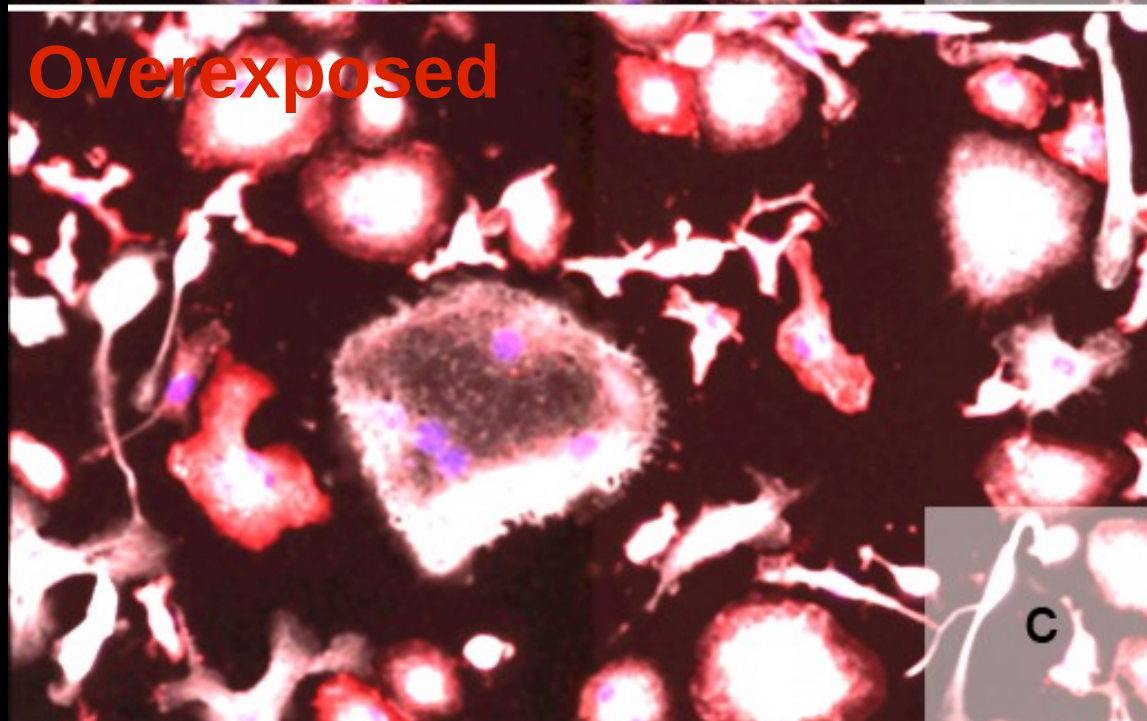
Perfect!



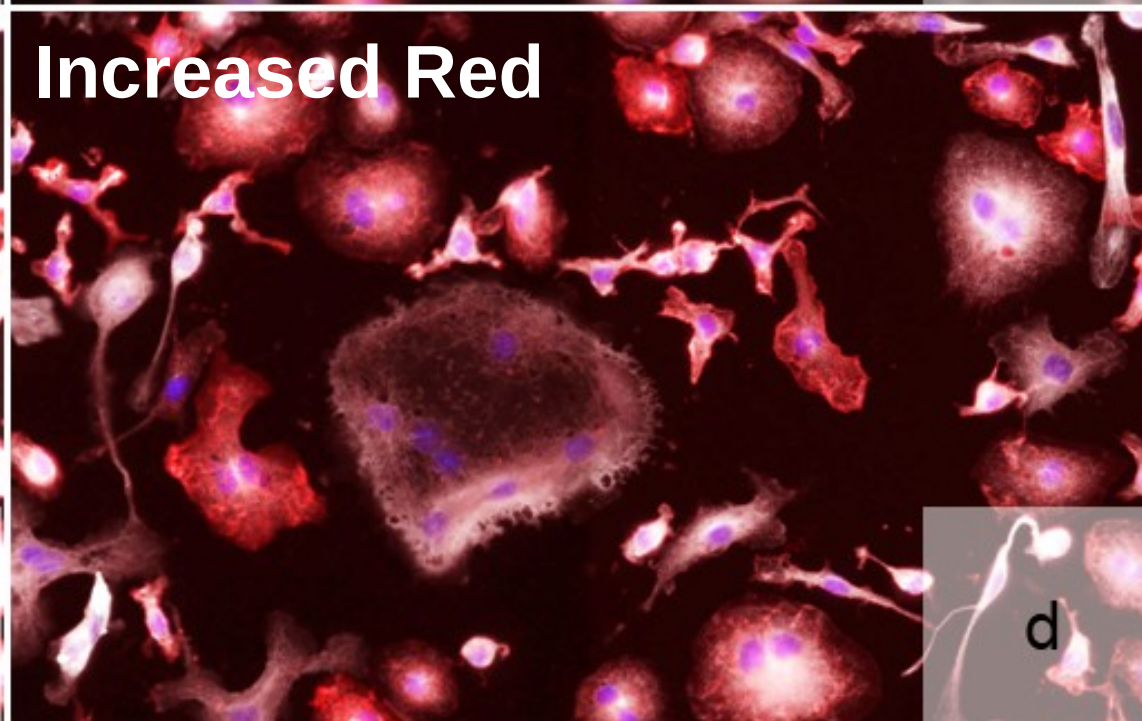
Out-of-focus

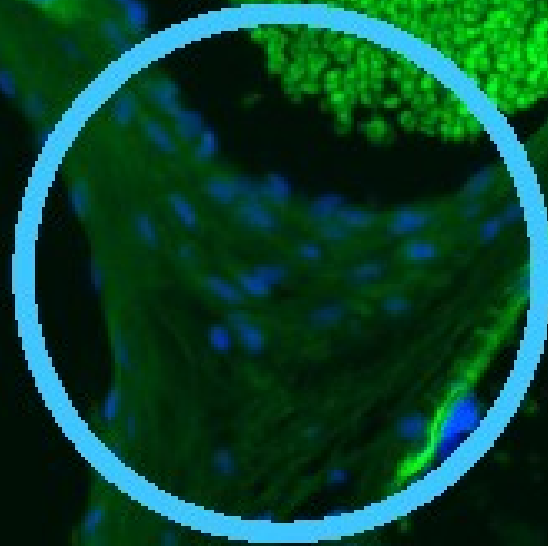
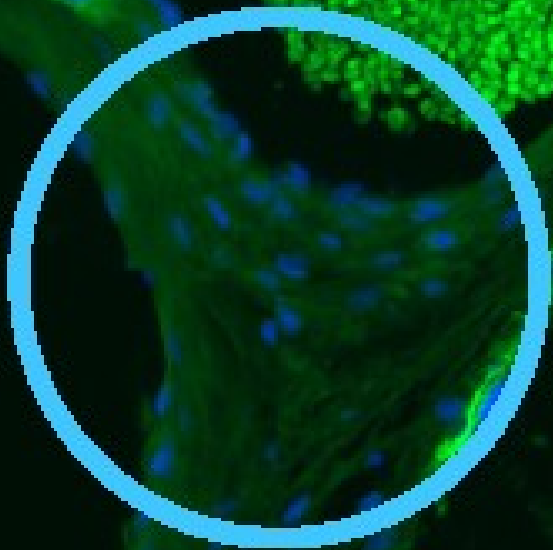


Overexposed

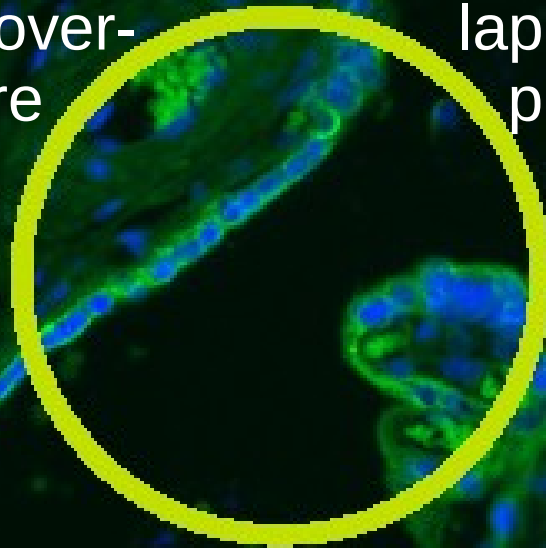


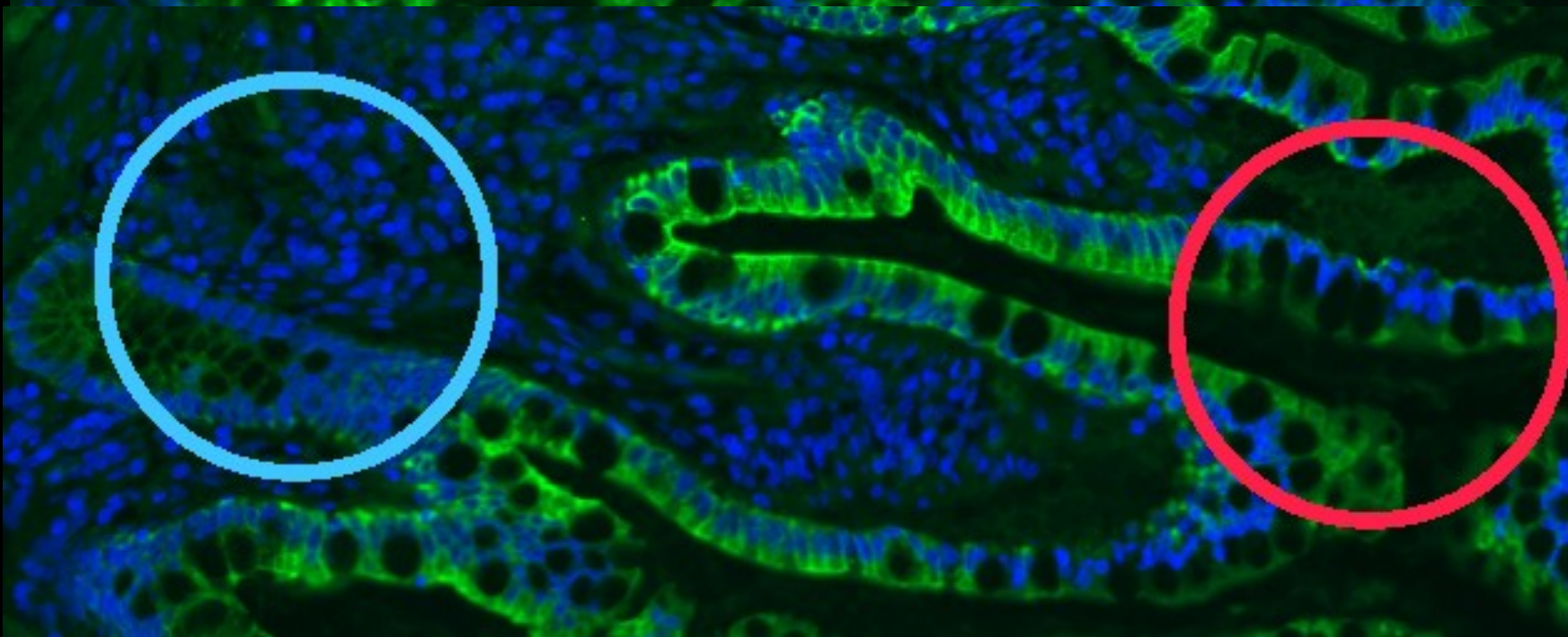
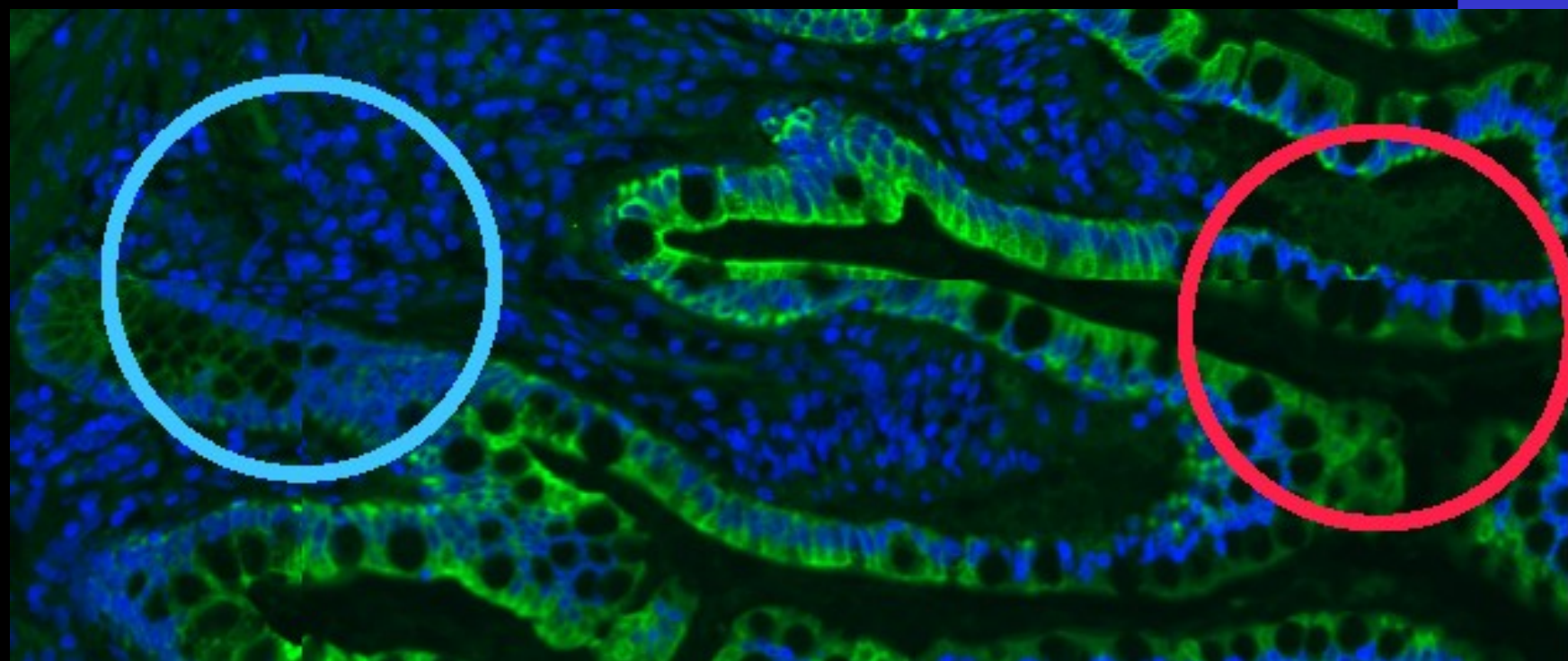
Increased Red



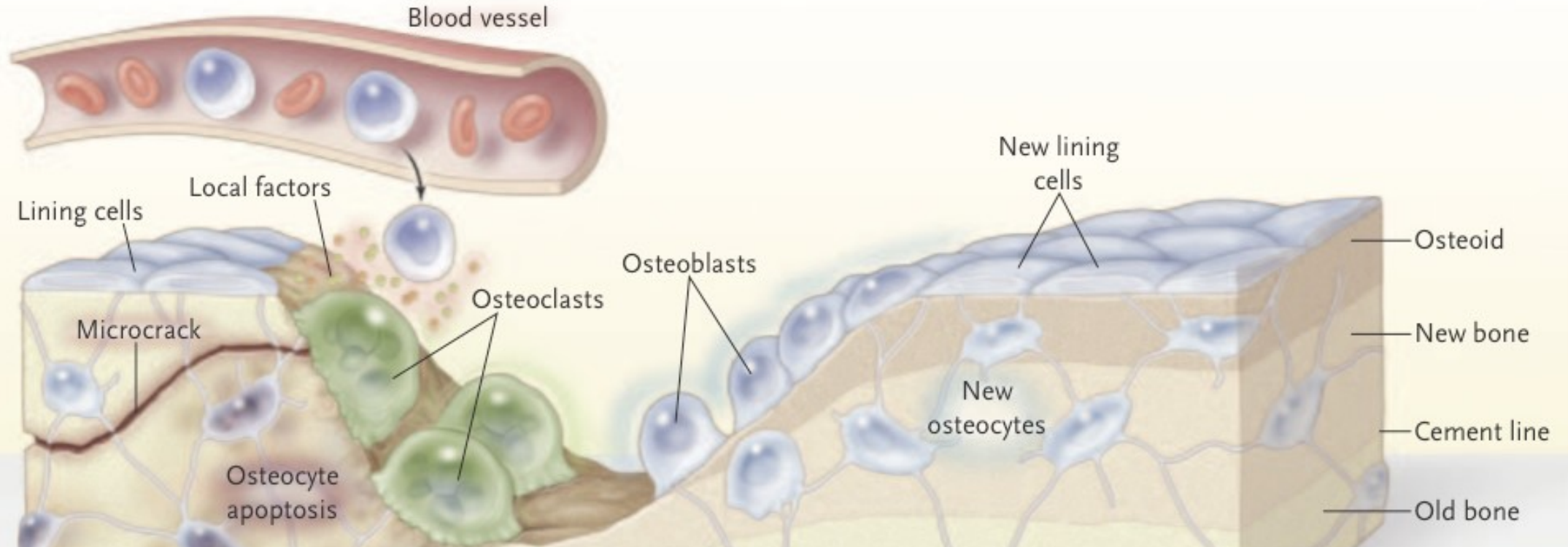


Slide-based microscopy records many images by automatically moving the tissue sample vs. the microscope. Tiling images together may not be sufficient. ***Stitching*** analyzes the overlap between adjacent images to determine a more precise combination. **We had to develop our own algorithm.**



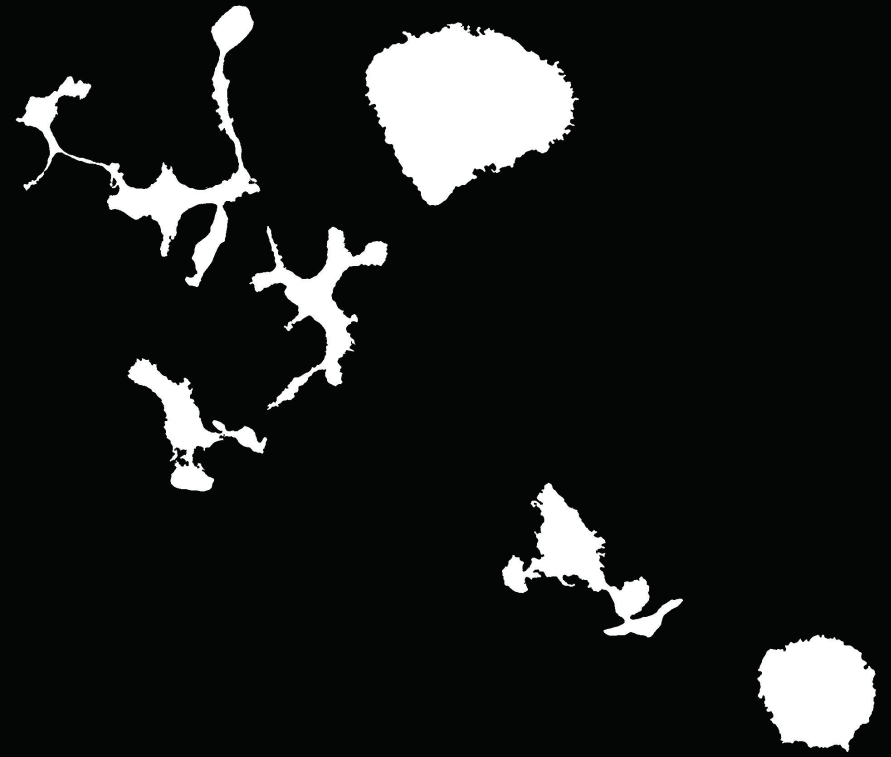
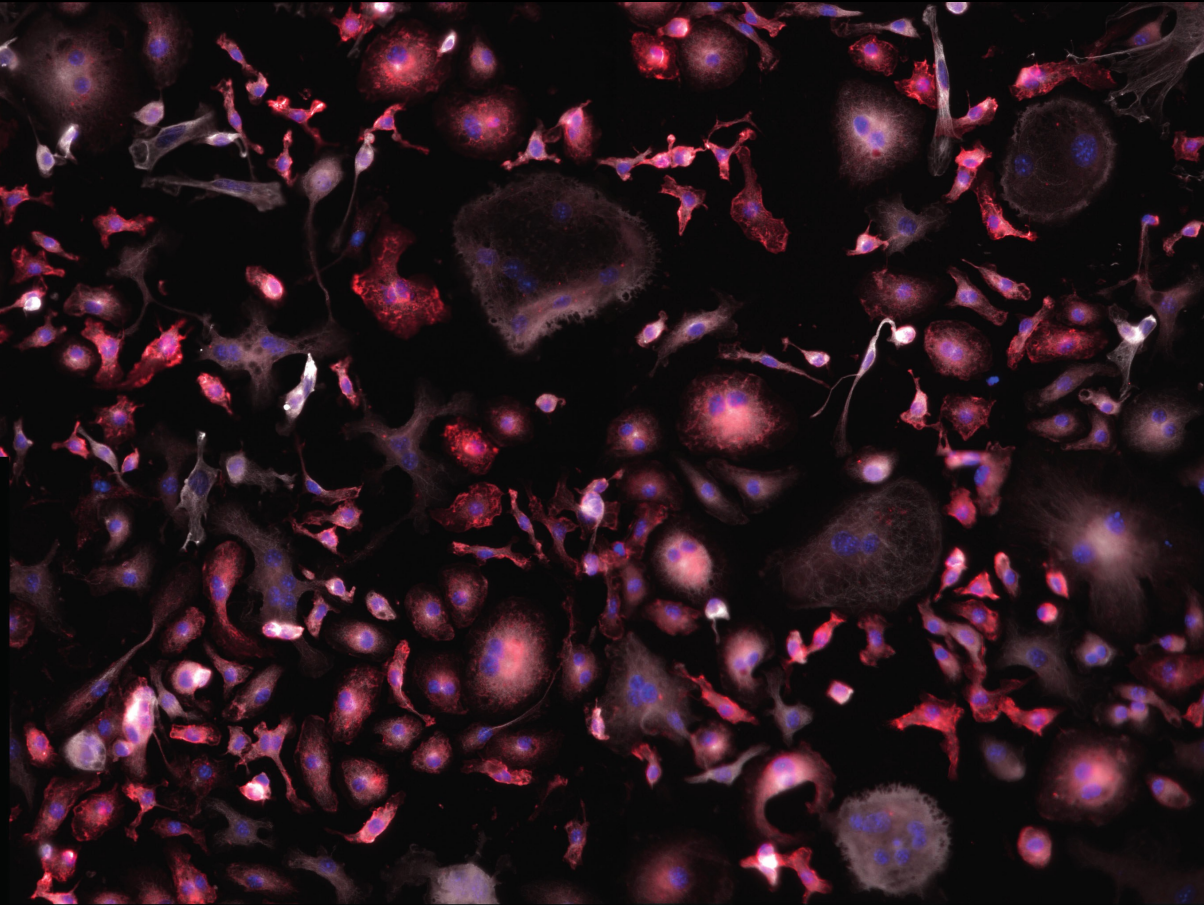


ClastoQuest (1)



Osteoclasts are bone-resorbing cells in marrow whose pathology is implied in osteoporosis & rheumatoid arthritis. **We have built a system to segment & quantify osteoclasts in culture, called ClastoQuest.**

ClastoQuest (2) - Sample



Triple Staining: white = cells, blue = nuclei, red = precursor, not osteoclast

Detection works by counting nuclei (≥ 3) and computing red average area

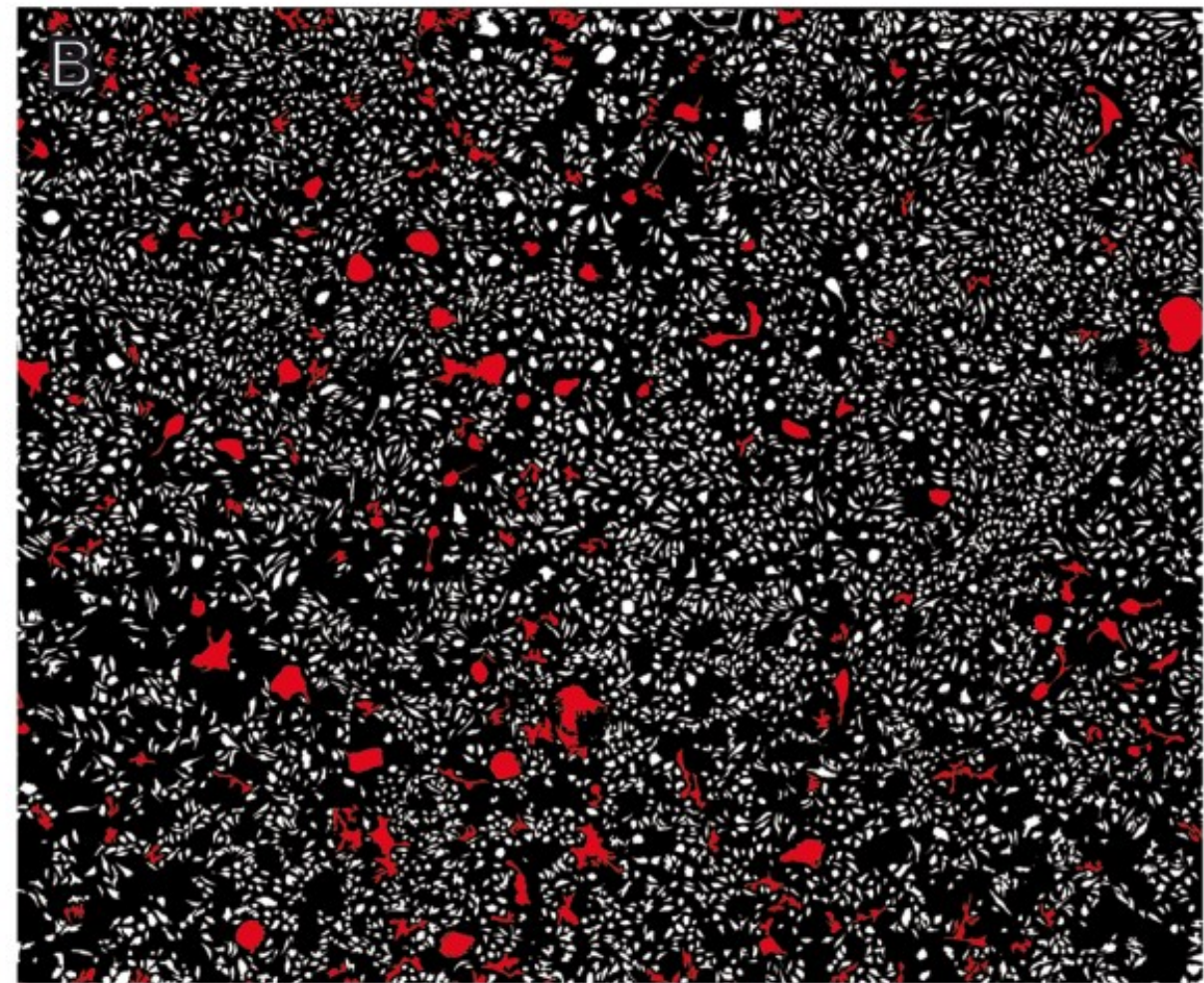
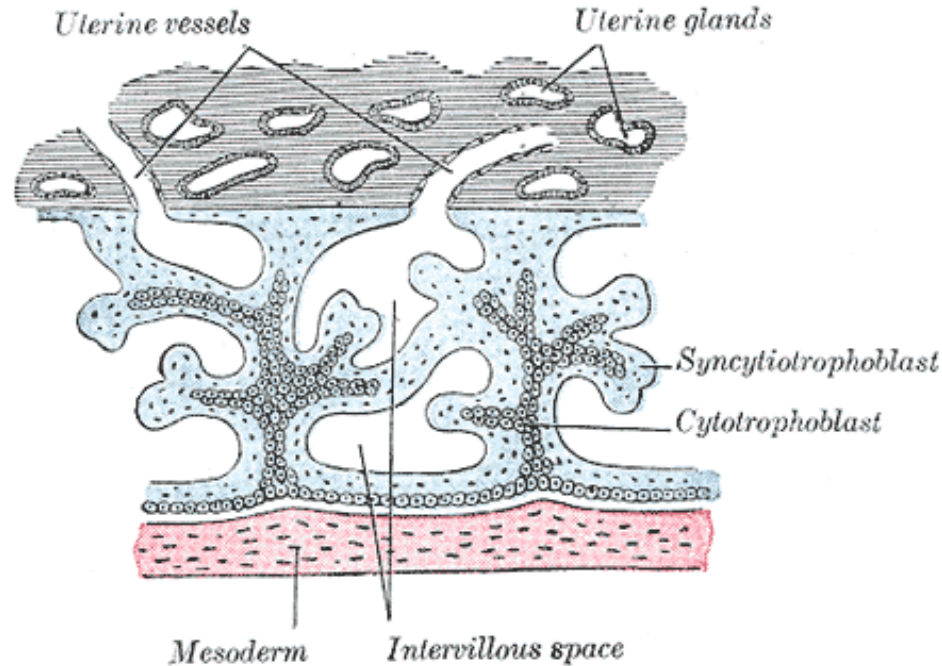


Figure 4: Image analysis of a whole sample-region consisting of 100 (10 x 10) FOVs. A: Immunofluorescence image. B: Result of cell segmentation and analysis: non-OC are marked in white, OC are marked in red.

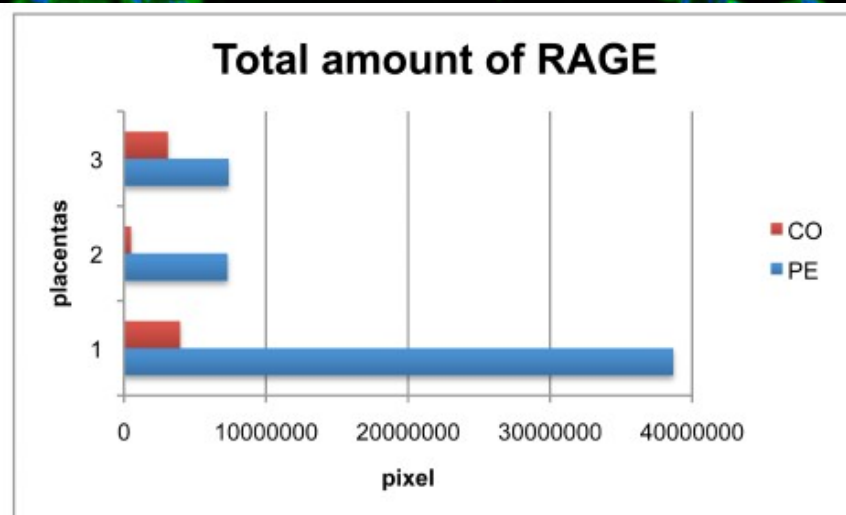
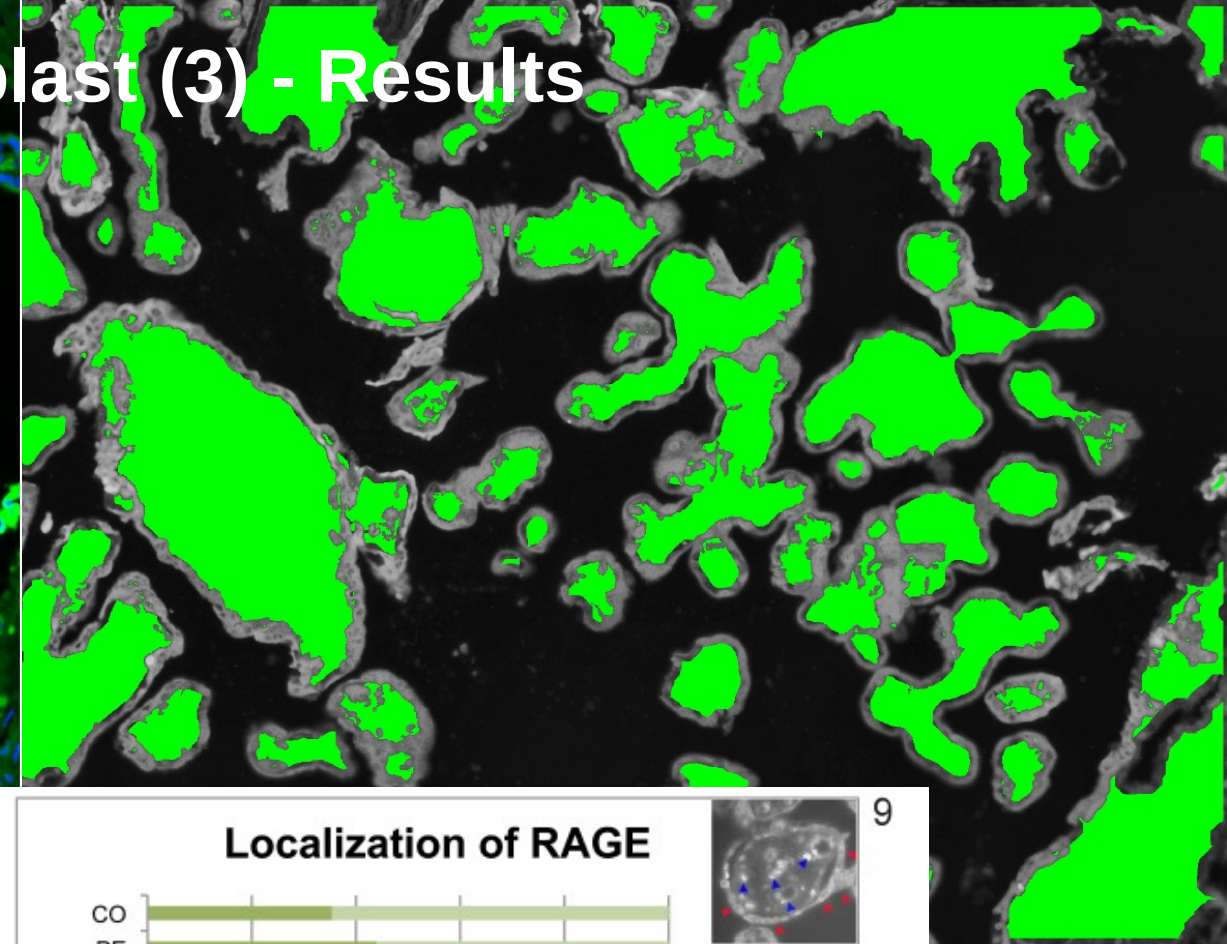
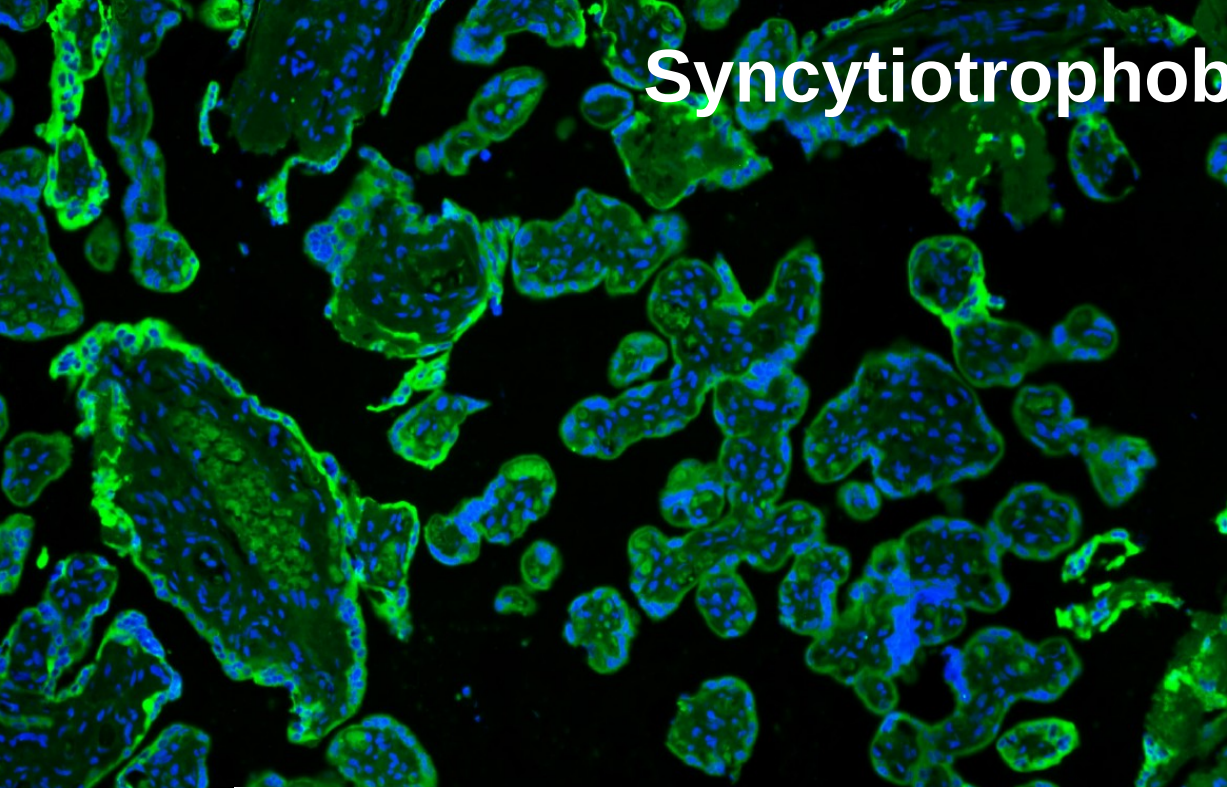
Syncytiotrophoblast (1)

Primary
chorionic
villi

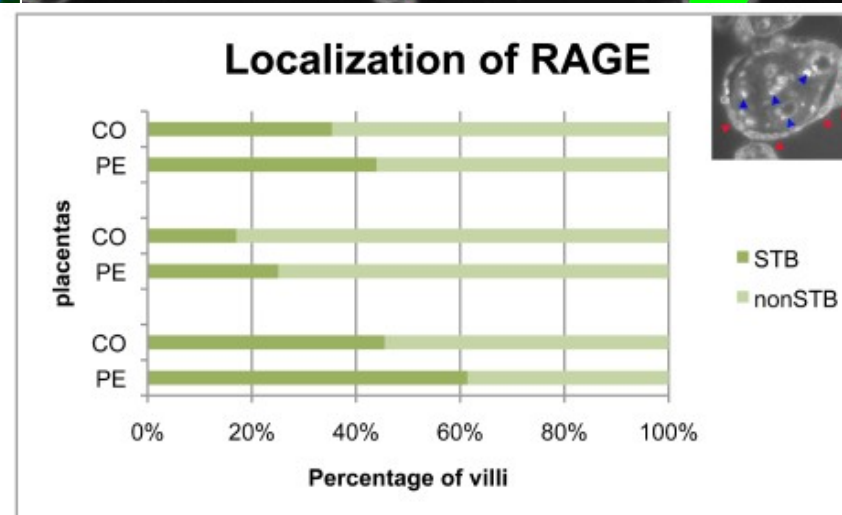


Syncytiotrophoblasts are multinucleated cells within the placenta of embryos at the surface of chorionic villi. Chorionic villi are part of the border between maternal and fetal blood during pregnancy. **We have built a system to segment villi & syncytiotrophoblast and applied it to protein quantification of Receptor for Advanced Glycated End products(RAGE)**

Syncytiotrophoblast (3) - Results



8

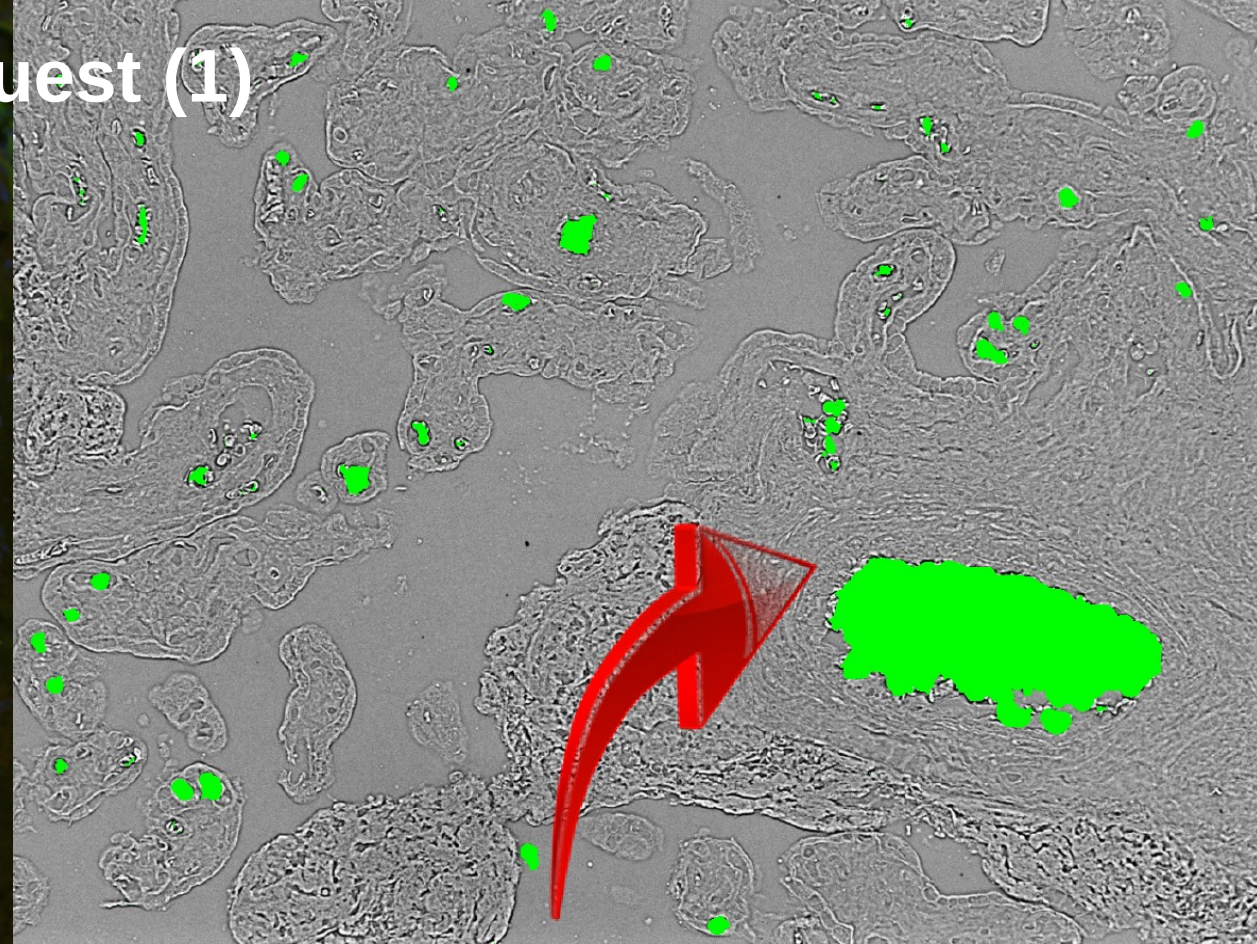
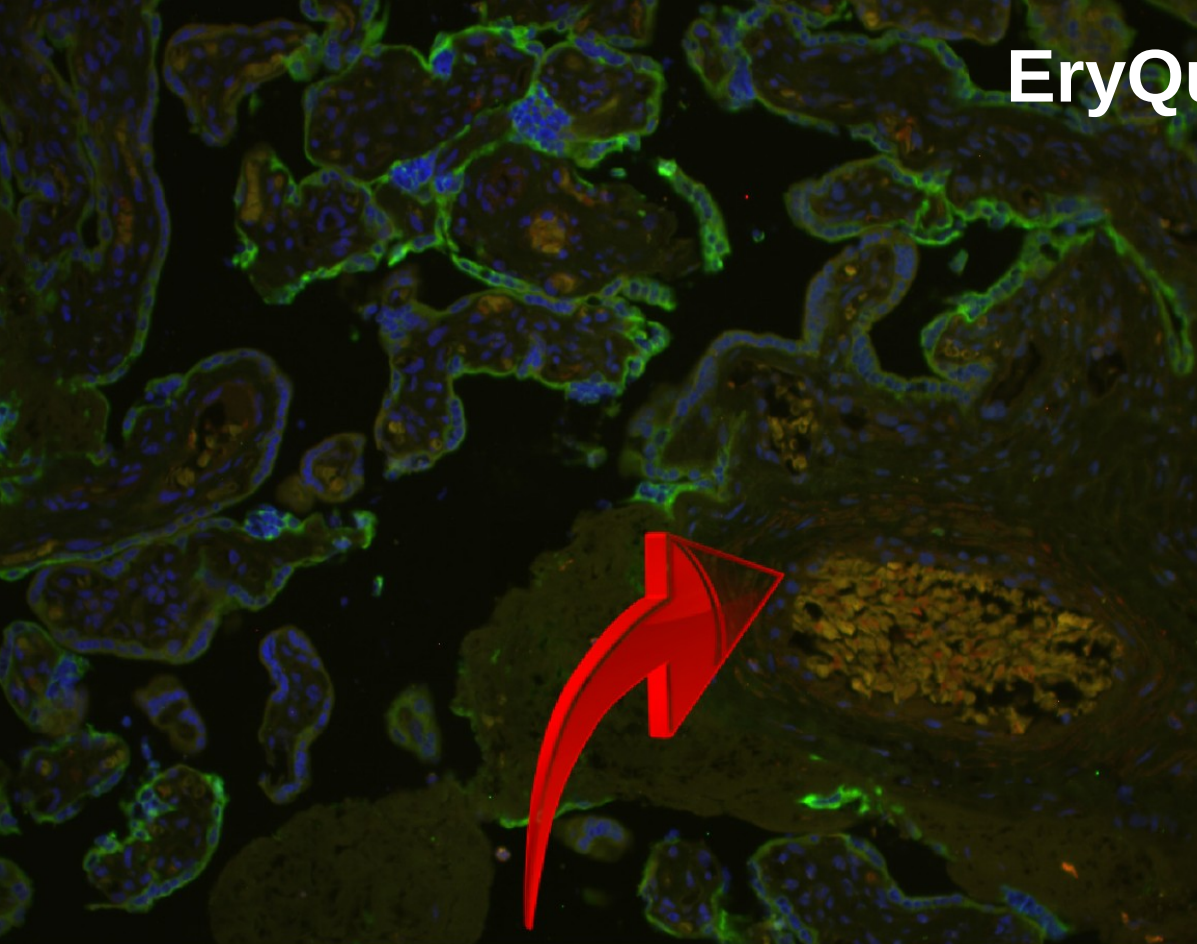


10

Figure 8-10

The total amount of RAGE proteins quantified in PE and CO placentas is shown in Figure 8, respectively localization within the villi in Figure 10. RAGE can be found in STB (red arrowheads) or other cell types (blue arrowheads) visualized in Figure 9.

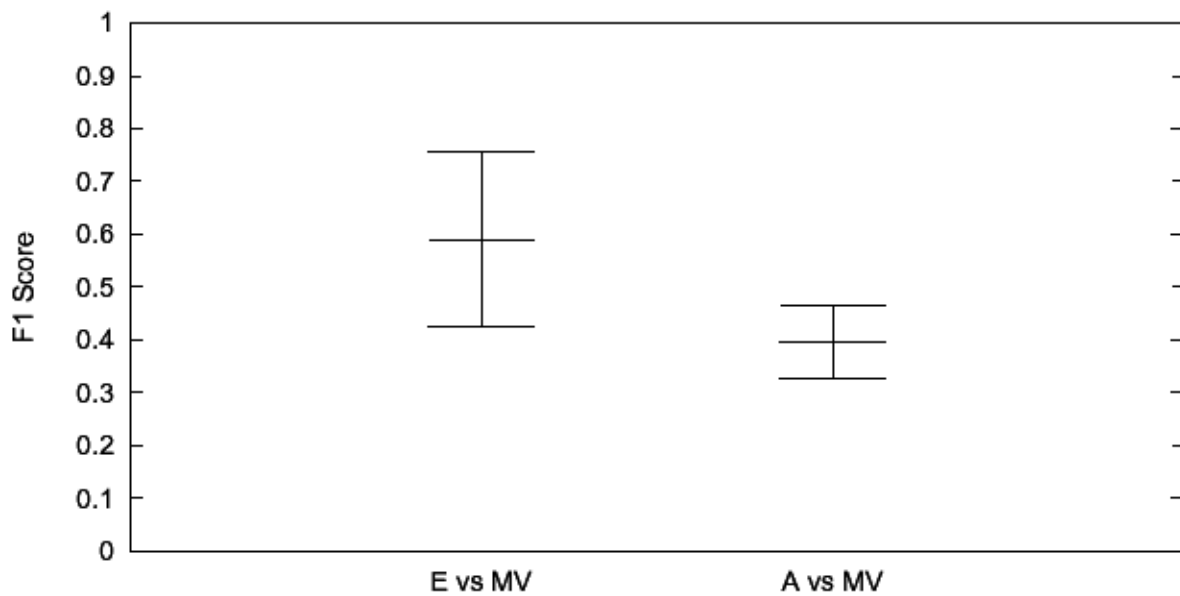
EryQuest (1)



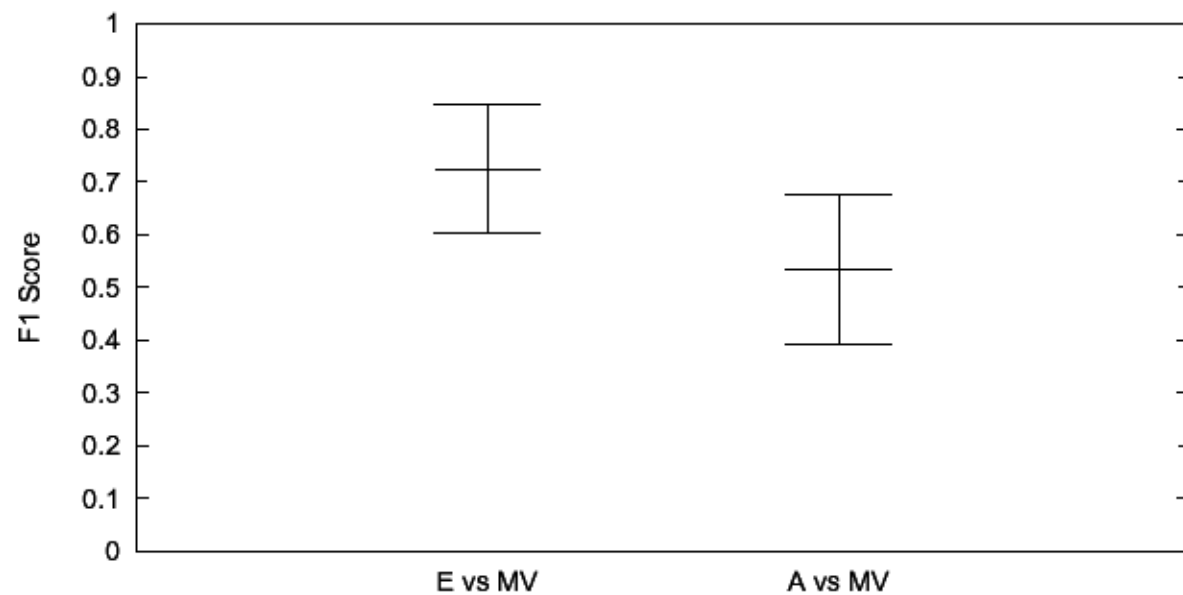
Erythrocytes have high autofluorescence. May lead to noisy immunofluorescent measurements. **Using only ground-truth data, we „taught“ the computer to remove erythrocytes from images ([Viola & Jones, 2001] = OpenCV Haartraining)**

Essential for RAGE analysis from previous slide!

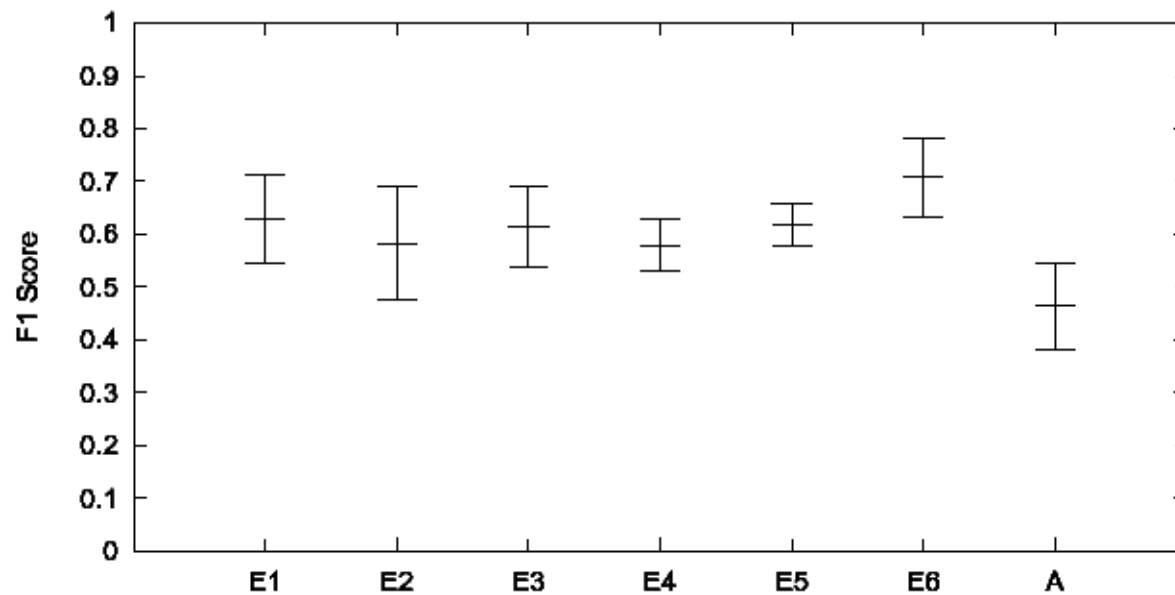
Colon



Placenta



Performance (F1 Score) Algo vs 6 experts on one FOV



C. Elegans Protein Localization (1)

Seewald AK, Cypser J, Mendenhall A, Johnson T (2010) Quantifying Phenotypic Variation in Isogenic *Caenorhabditis elegans* Expressing Phsp-16.2::*gfp* by Clustering 2D Expression Patterns, PLoS ONE 5(7): e11426. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011426.

Quantifying Phenotypic Variation...

Analyzing changes in appearance / phenotype...

in Isogenic Caenorhabditis elegans...

in small nematodes (worms) which all have the same genetic code (clones)

*Expressing Phsp-16.2::*gfp*...*

which express a GFP reporter that binds to heatshock protein 16 (transgenic)

by Clustering 2D Expression Patterns

by extracting 2D expression patterns that are independent of worm pose AND clustering these patterns using hierarchical clustering methods.

C. Elegans Protein Localization (2)

Heat Shock Protein 16 – Increases expression (also) when organism is exposed to high temperatures

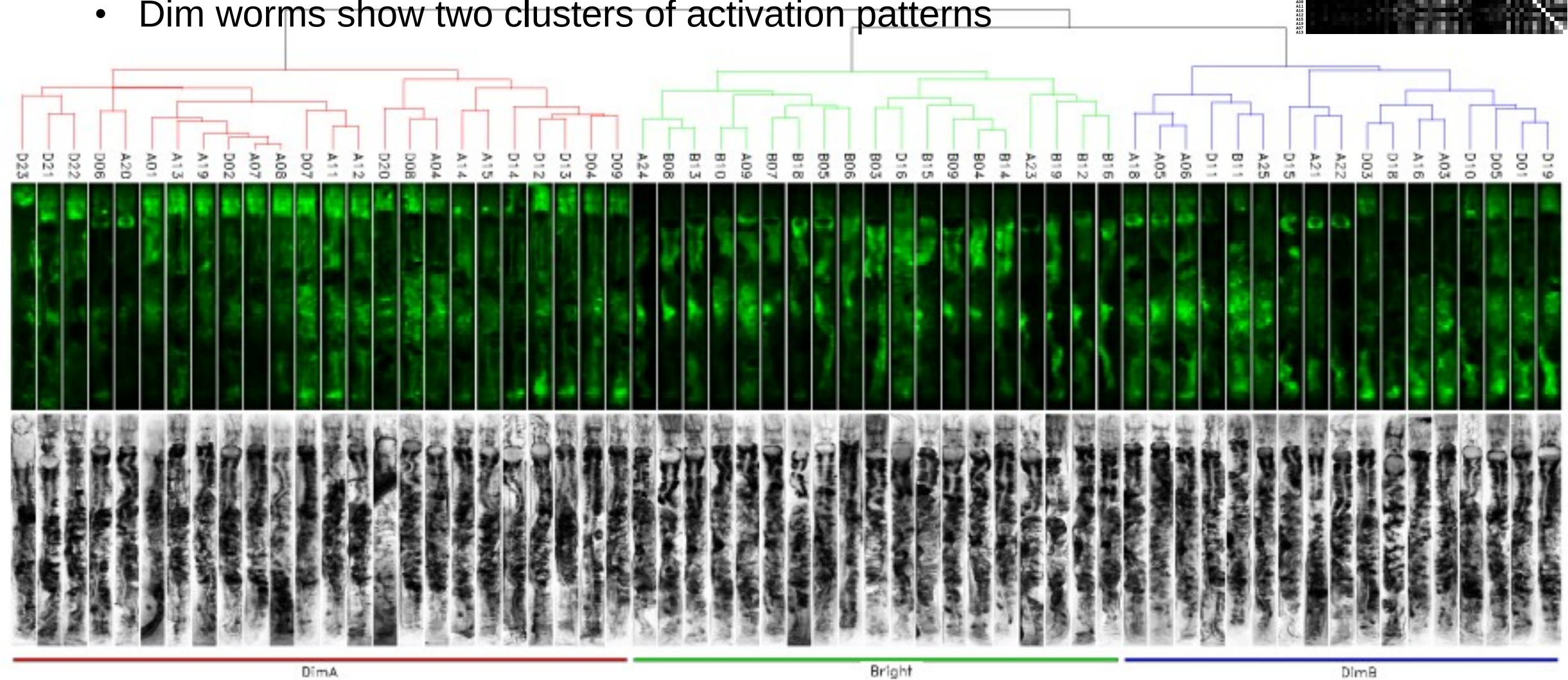
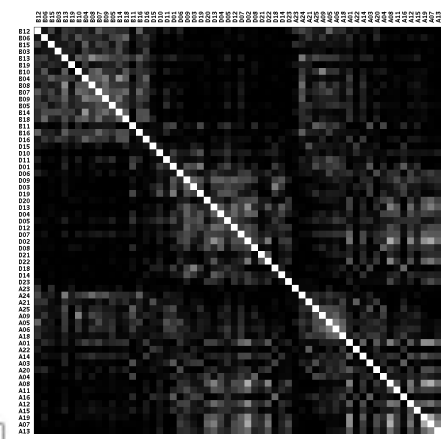
- HSP are named by molecular weight (=16kD). Expressed in intestine and pharynx. Induced in response to heat shock or other environmental stresses.
- Interacts with intra-cellular human beta amyloid peptide (Alzheimer plagues)
- High expression correlates with worm longevity acc. to earlier studies.



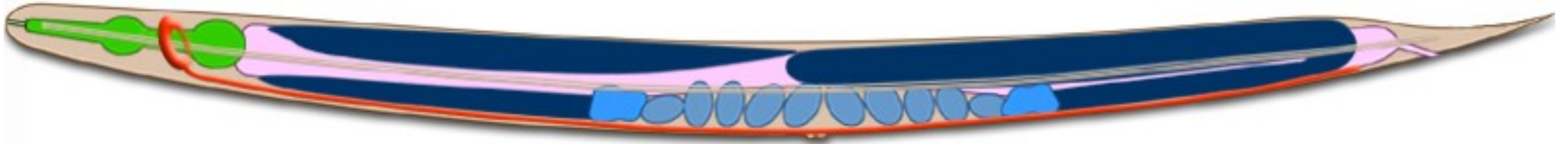
C. Elegans Protein Localization (6)

Known: Bright worms live longer than dim ones

- Even when discounting brightness, bright worms show distinct expression patterns (currently under investigation)
- Dim worms show two clusters of activation patterns



Future Work (1)



- Bottleneck is image acquisition – each worm has to be taken from culture medium, anesthetized, cleaned and imaged (ca. 30min per worm)
- Resolution is too coarse for observing single cells
 - *Culturing worms on chamber-slides, using slide-based microscopy & automated imaging*
- Lots of problems with different microscope settings, air bubbles, finetuning,...
 - *„Closed-loop“ system (microscope, moveable slide and image analysis - coupled system)*

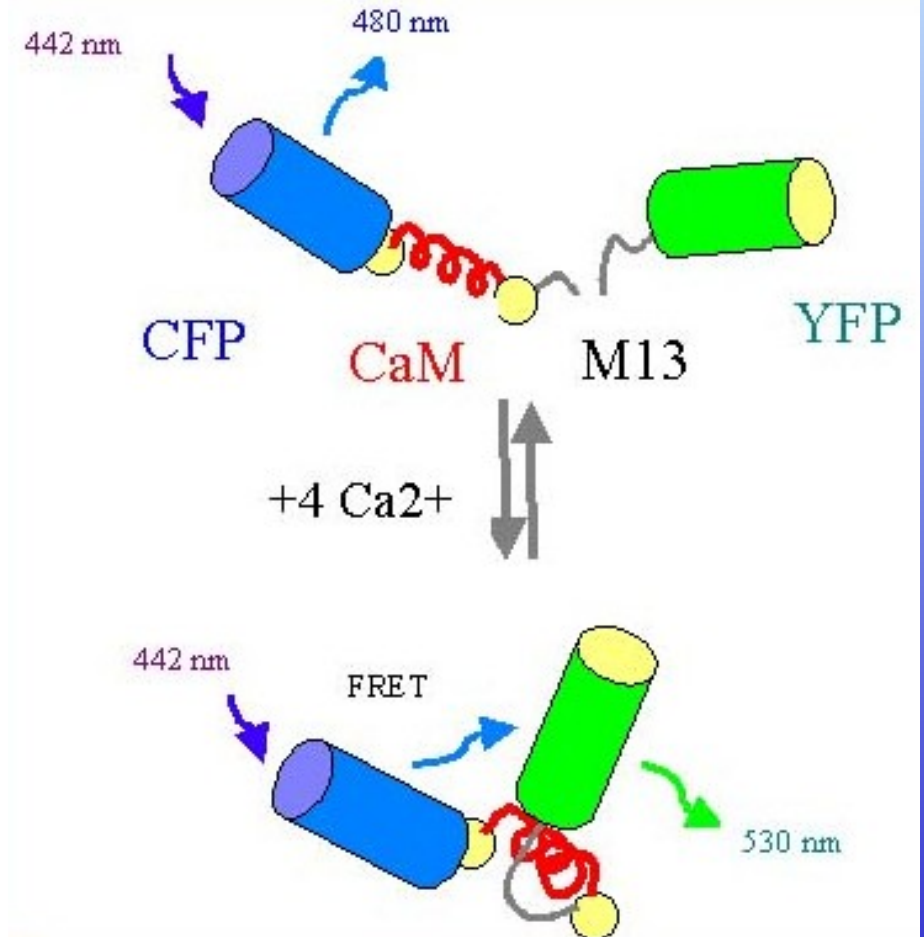
Future Work (2)

Cameleon: measures Ca^{2+} level = nerve cell activity

CFP emits a 480nm photon on excitation with 442nm.

High Ca^{2+} concentrations lead to conformation changes and the photon is absorbed by YFP and re-emitted as 530nm.

Proportion between 480nm and 530nm response used as signal for Ca^{2+} level.



Video 2 - Worm Dedistorting in Real Time



Thanks for listening!



Science2Business 2011 Award (3rd Place)