



# Cytosplore: Interactive Immune Cell Phenotyping for Large Single-Cell Datasets

Thomas Höllt<sup>1</sup>, Nicola Pezzotti<sup>1</sup>, Vincent van Unen<sup>2</sup>, Frits Koning<sup>2</sup>, Elmar Eisemann<sup>1</sup>, Boudewijn Lelieveldt<sup>3</sup>, and Anna Vilanova<sup>1</sup>

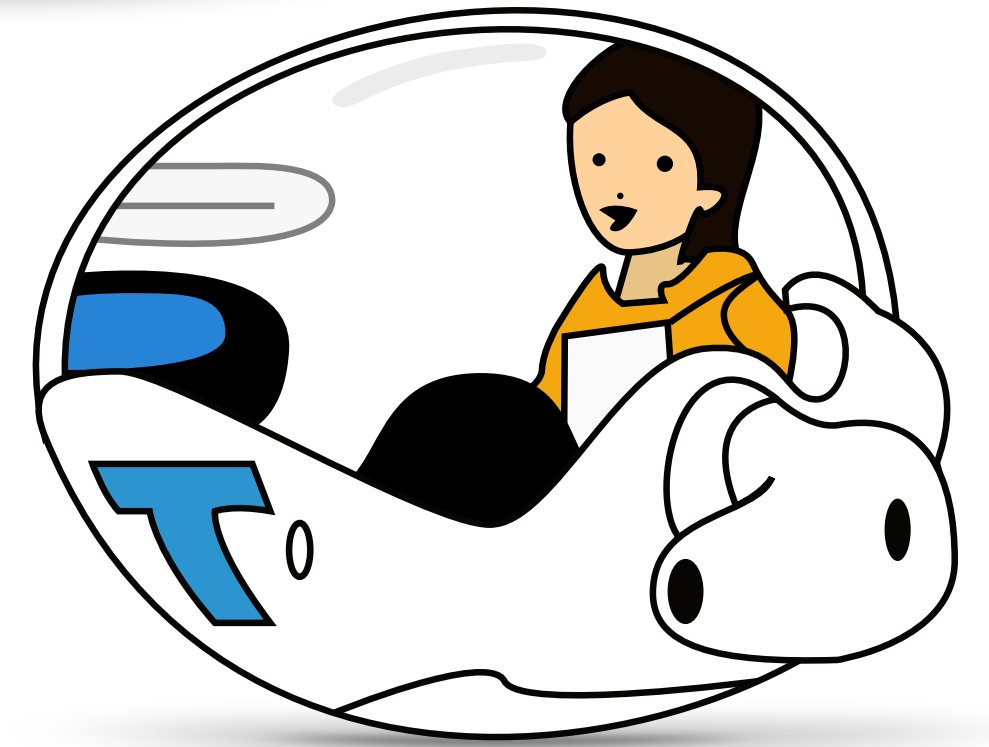
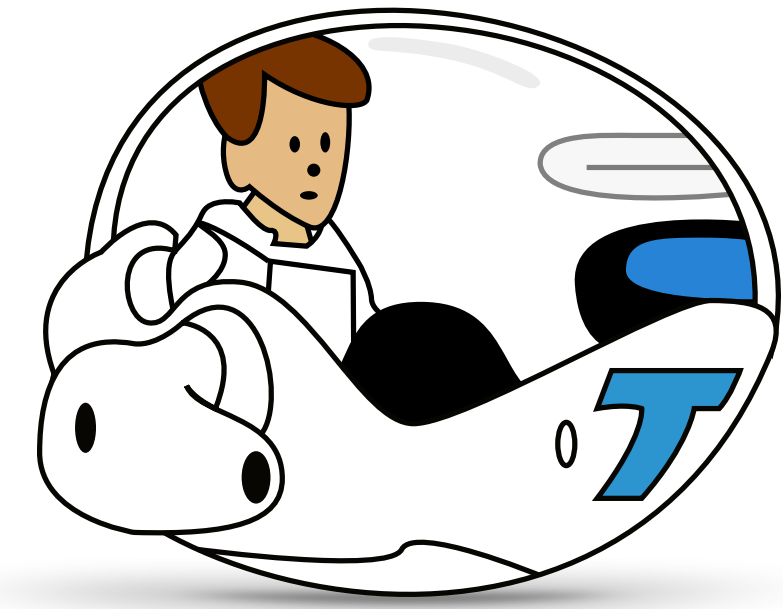
<sup>1</sup>Computer Graphics and Visualization, TU Delft

<sup>2</sup>IHB, Leiden University Medical Center

<sup>3</sup>LKEB, Leiden University Medical Center

# Motivation

- People react differently to exposure to disease (and treatment)
- Differences in the immune system can be responsible
- Analyze differences on cellular level



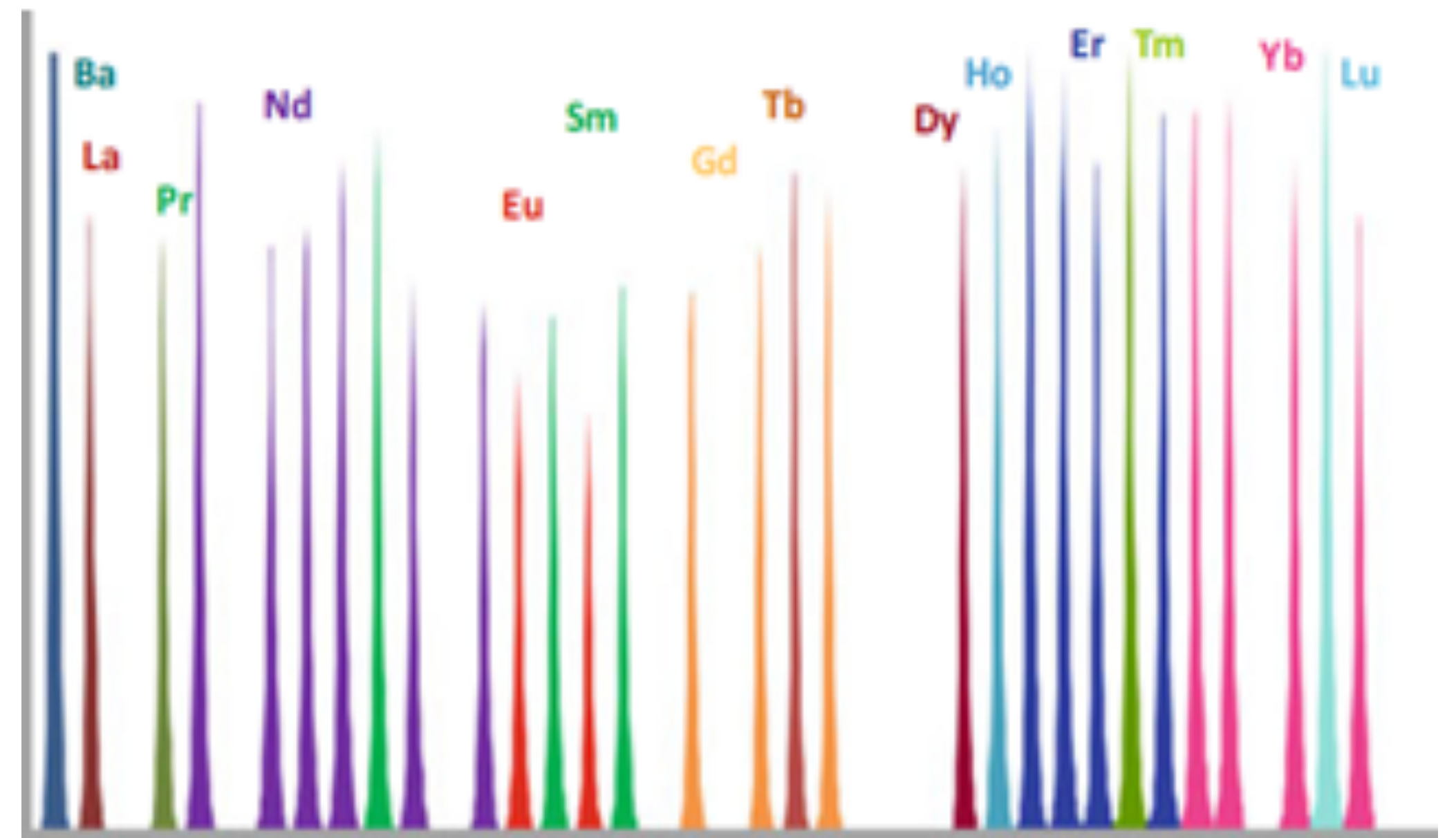
# Mass Cytometry I

- Recent development in cell analysis  
(Commercially available since 2014)
- Cells stained with heavy metals
- Analysis with mass spectrometer
- Allows much higher precision than clinical standard (Flow Cytometry)  
~40 features vs ~12 features



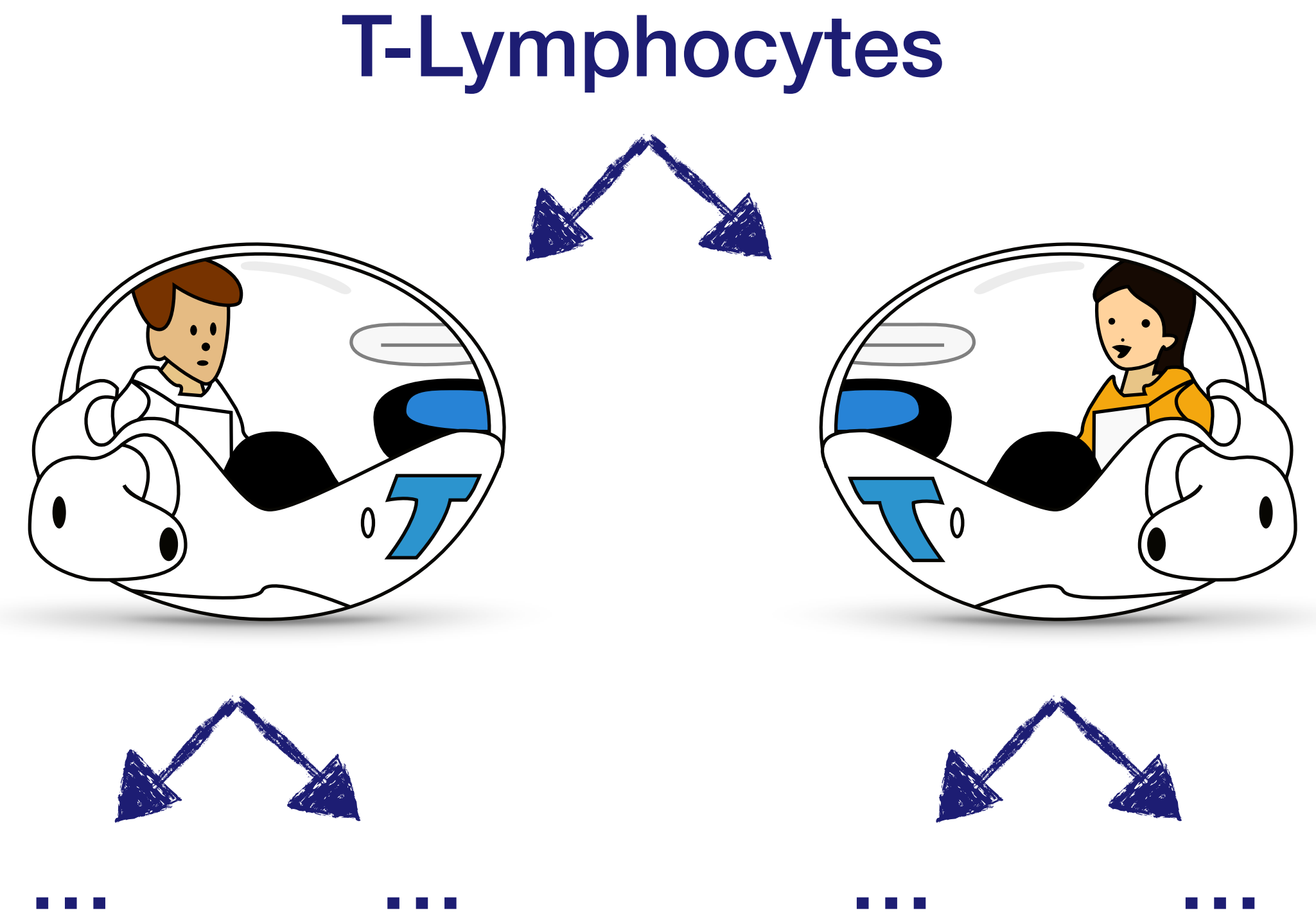
# Mass Cytometry II

- ~40 markers // 10.000 immune-system-wide proteins
- Cohort studies ⇒ Millions of Cells
- More markers lead to
  - More depth
    - ⇒ Identification of unknown cell types
  - More breadth
    - ⇒ Exploration of multiple lineages



# Mass Cytometry II

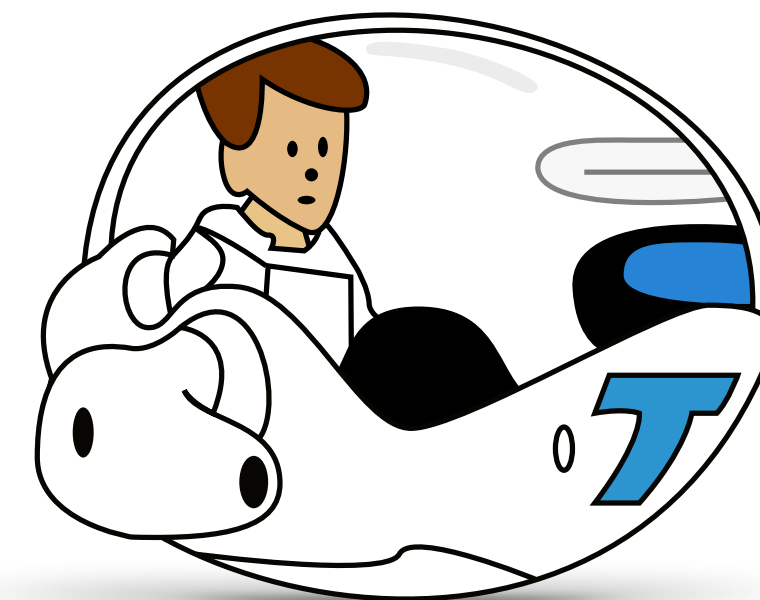
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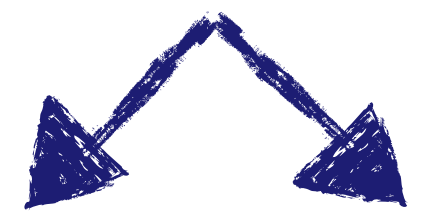
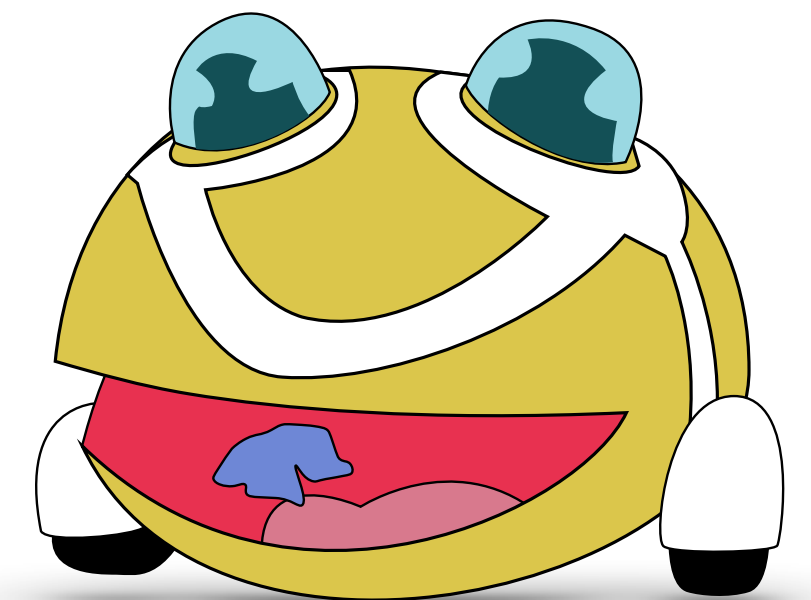
**T-Lymphocytes**



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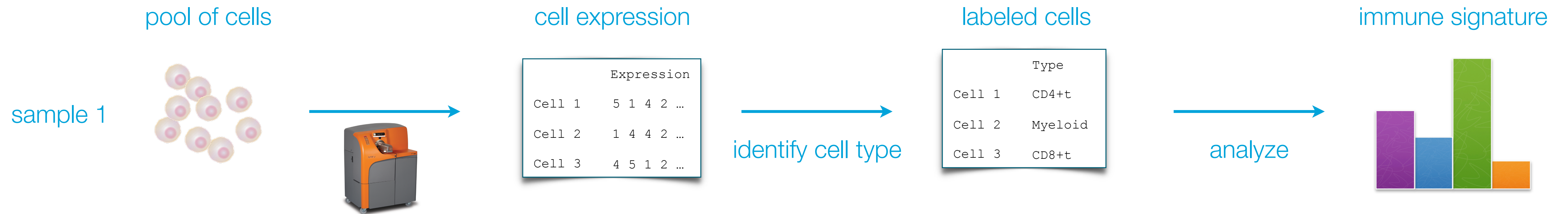
**Macrophage**



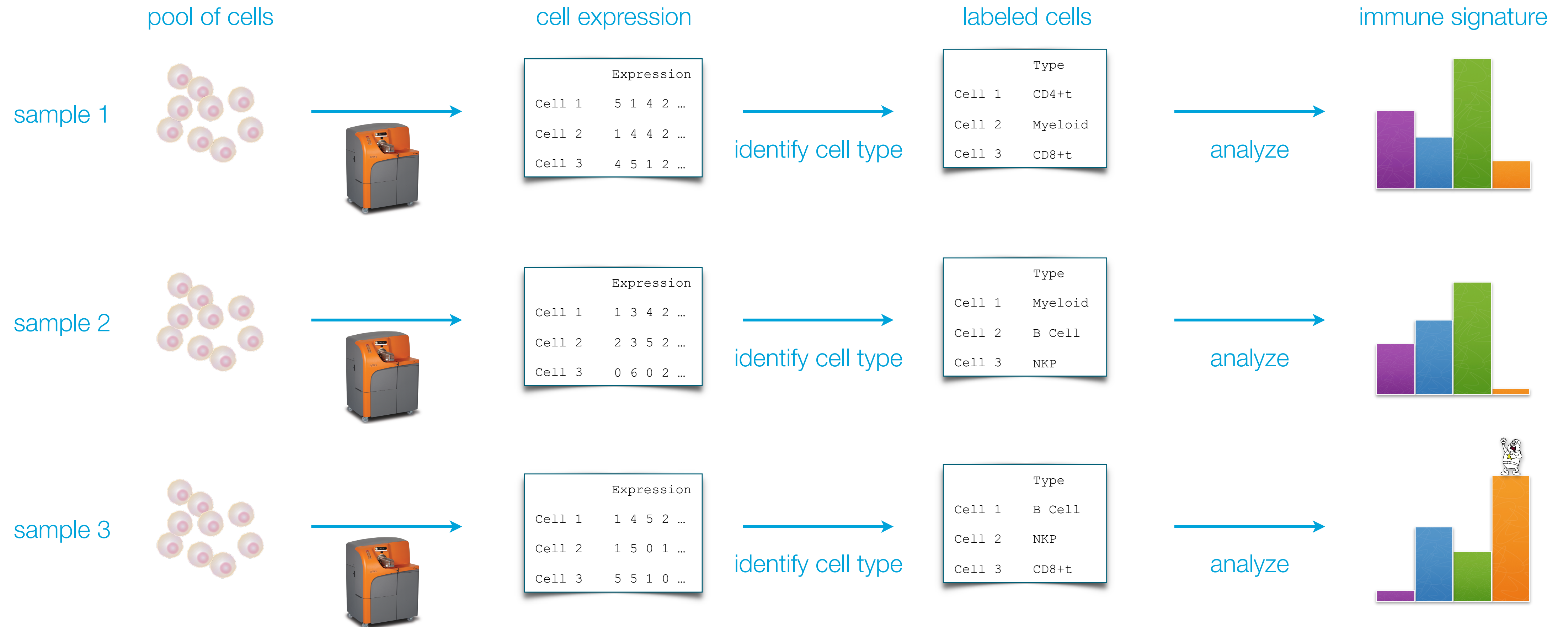
...

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# Immune System Analysis



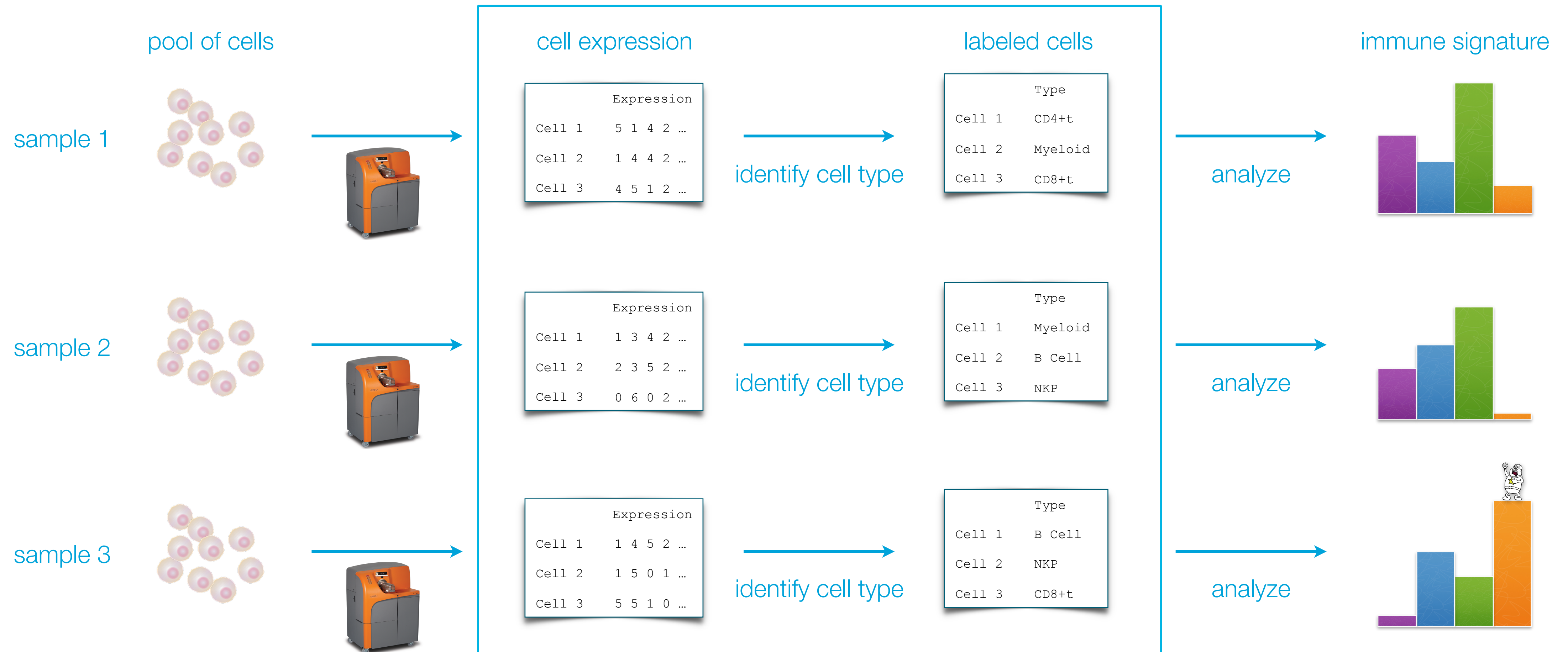
# Immune System Analysis





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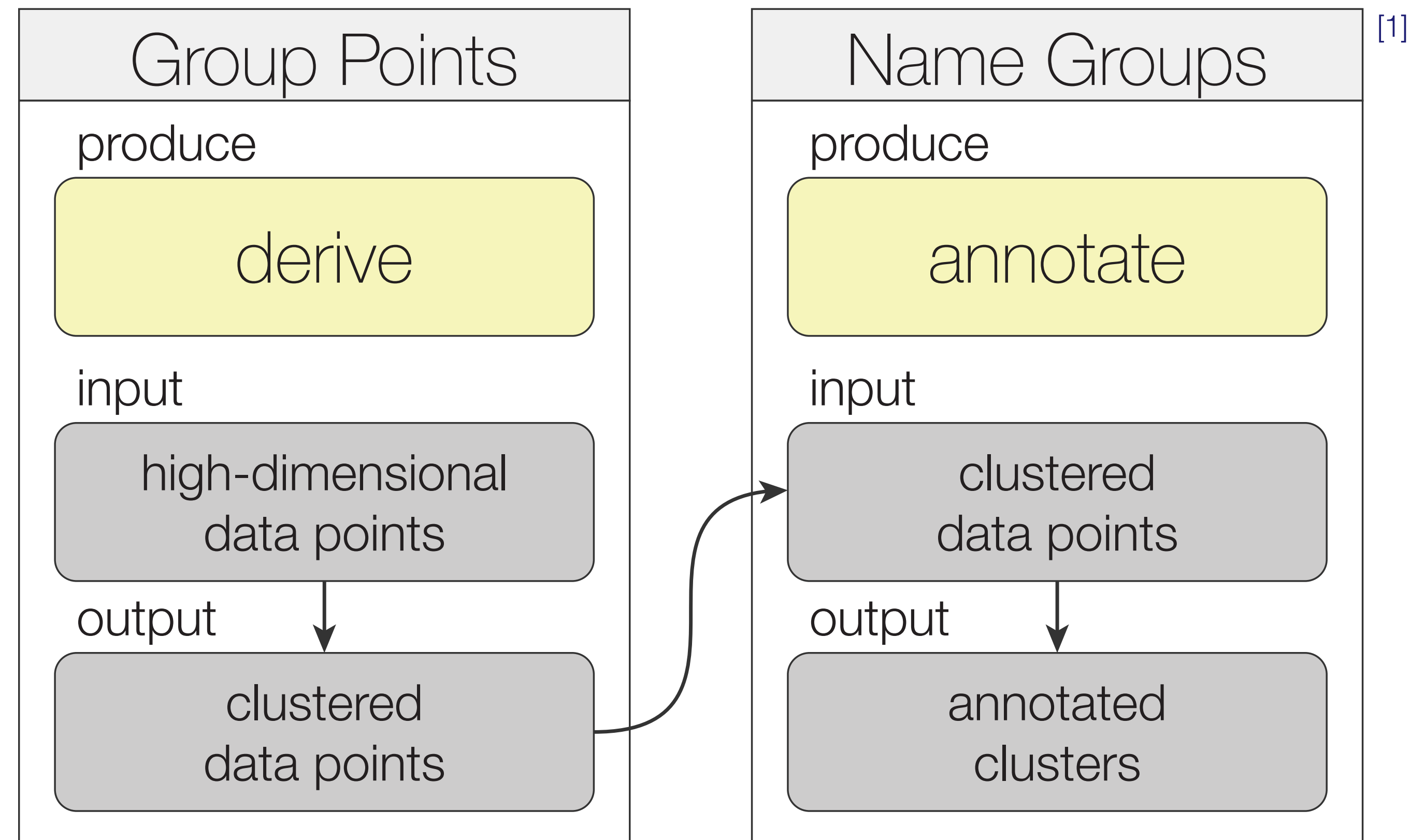
## Phenotype Specification



# *Phenotype Specification*

# Tasks

- Define groups of similar cells
- Label groups based on expression profile

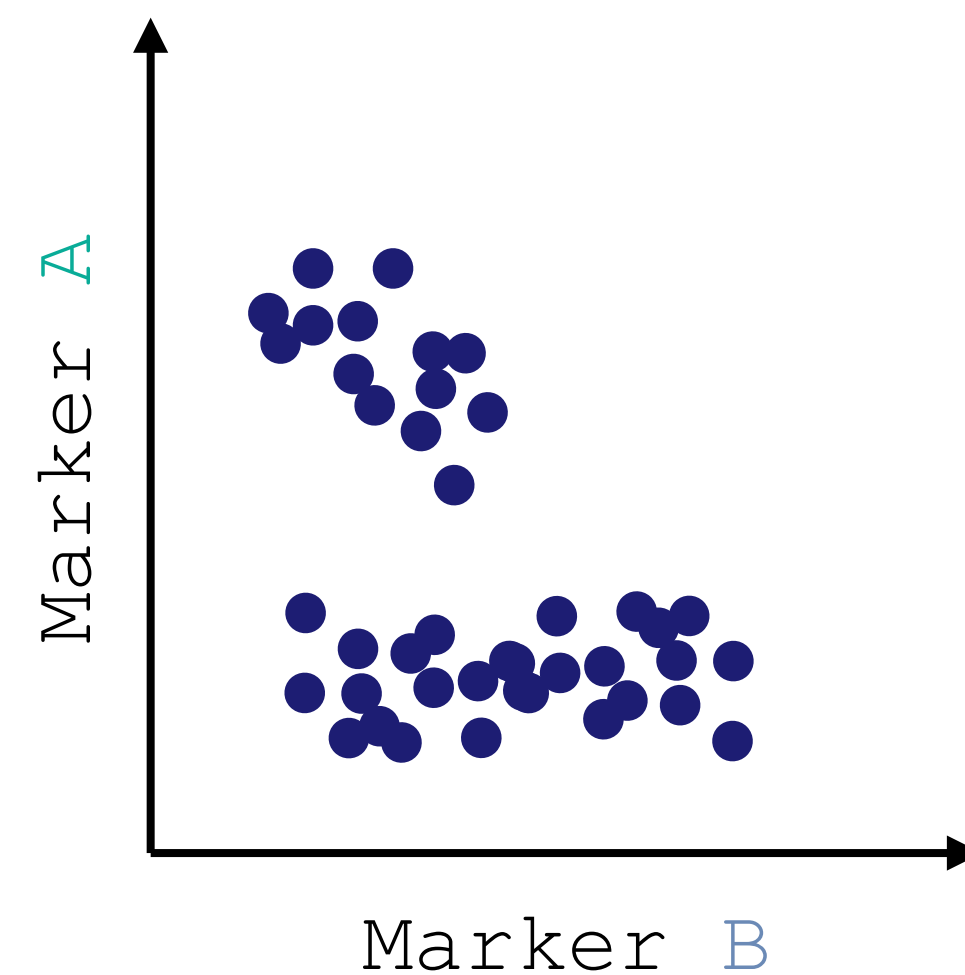


[1] Brehmer and Munzner, *A multi-level typology of abstract visualization tasks*. TVCG, 2013

# 2D Scatterplot Gating

- Select 2 markers

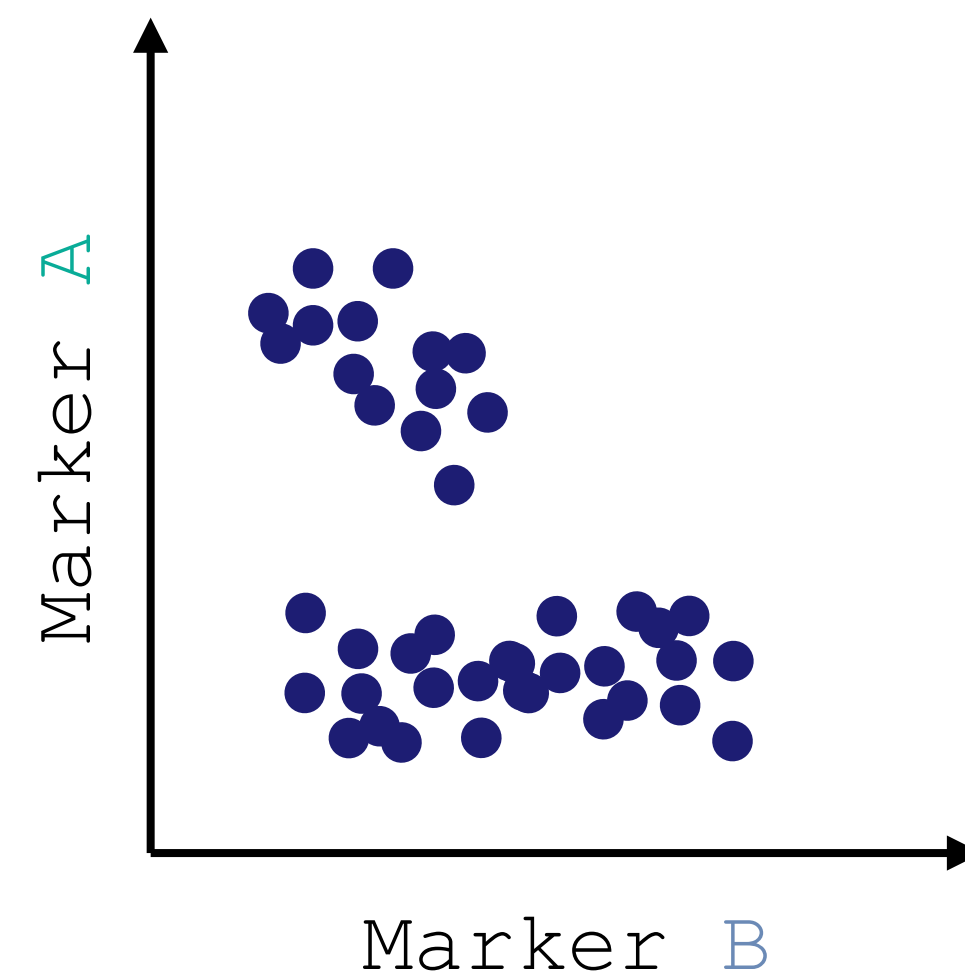
A B



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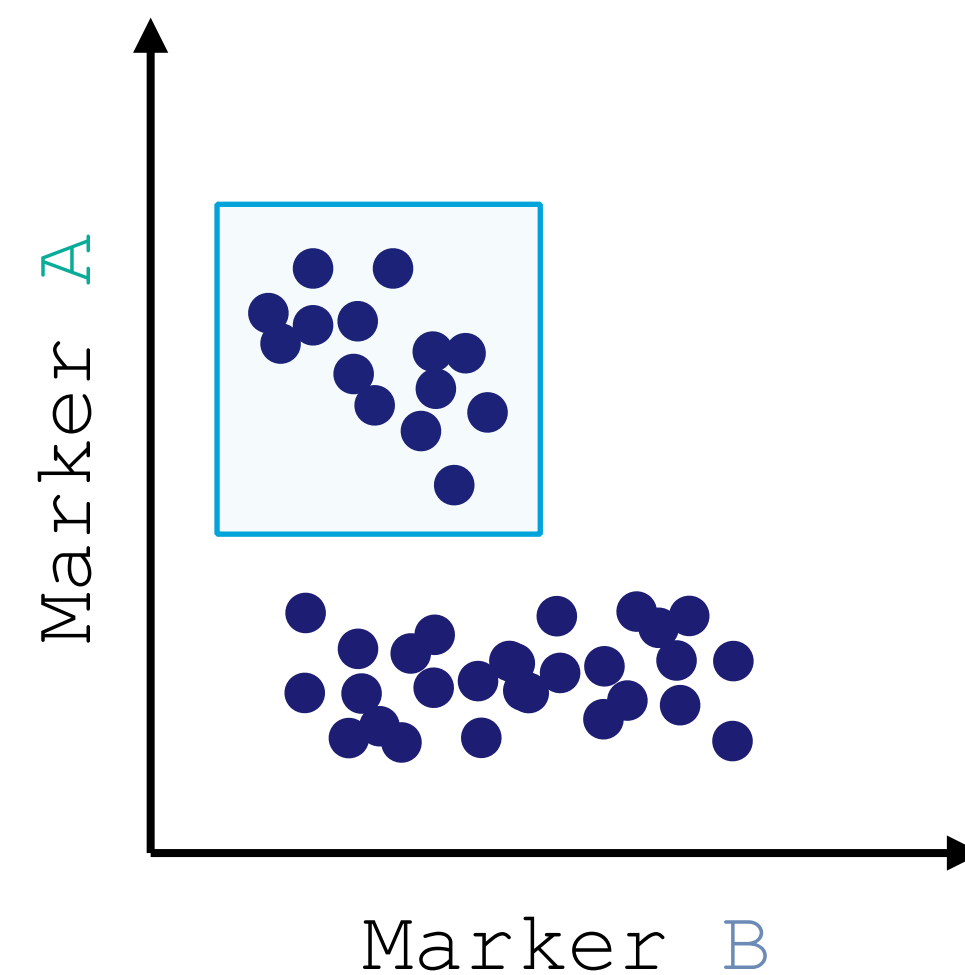
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  - E.g. high/low

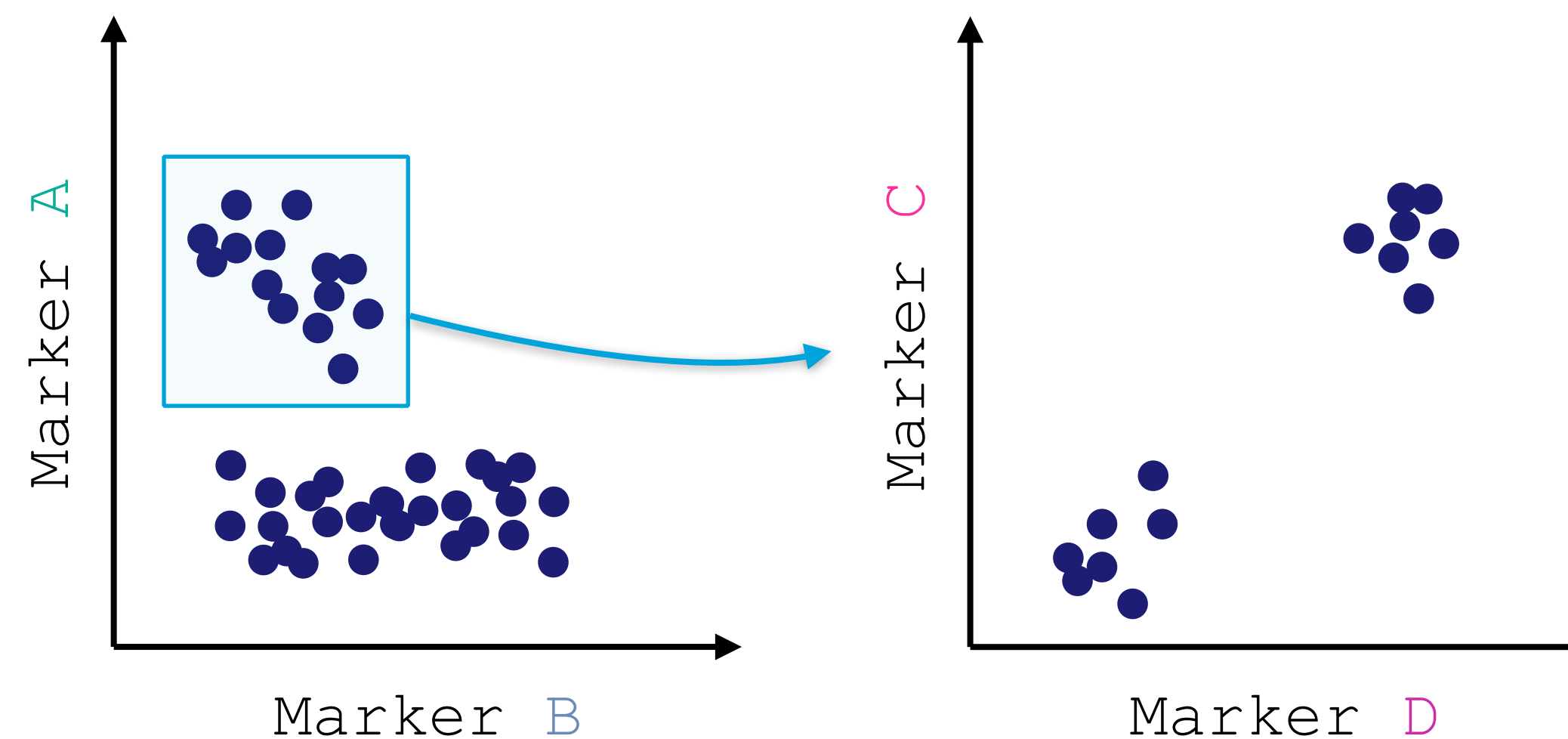
$A^+ B^-$



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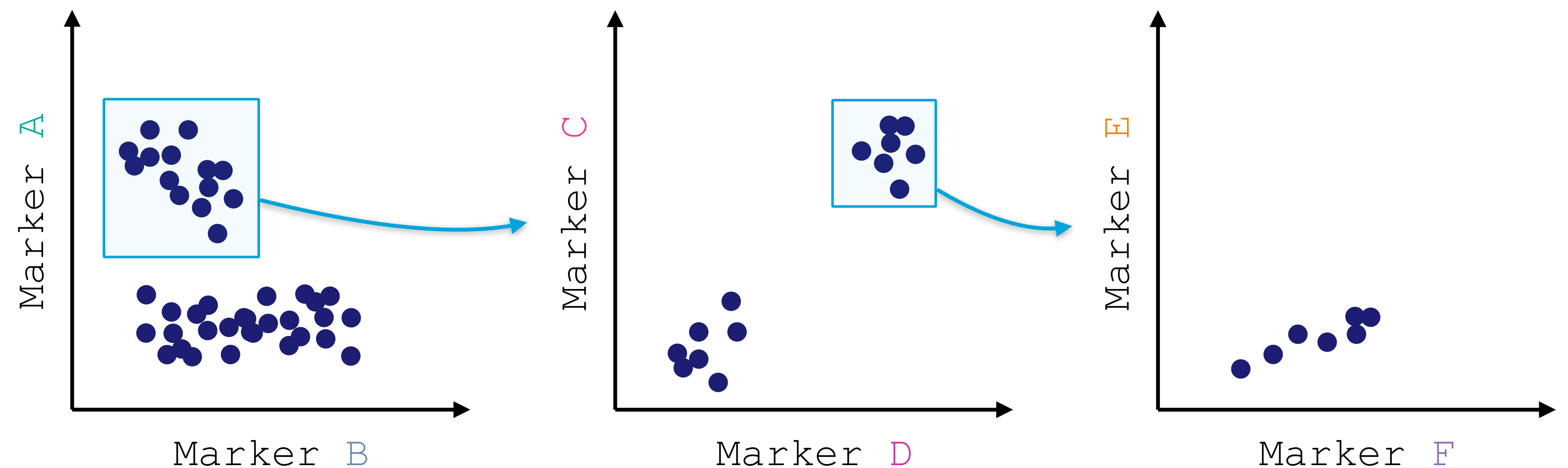
$A^+ B^- C D$



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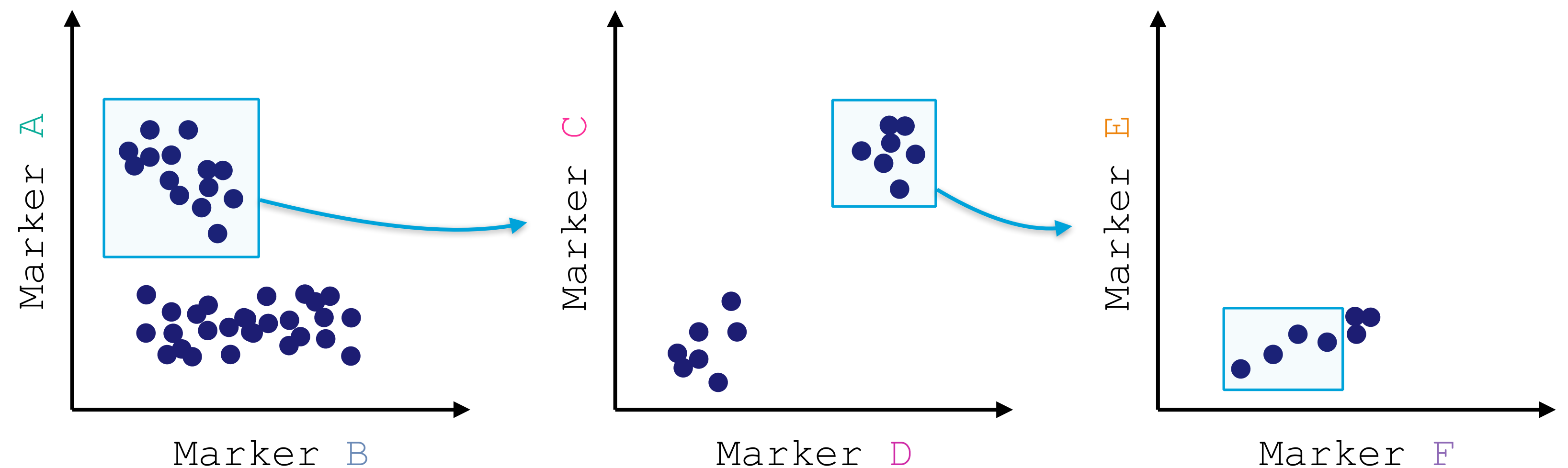




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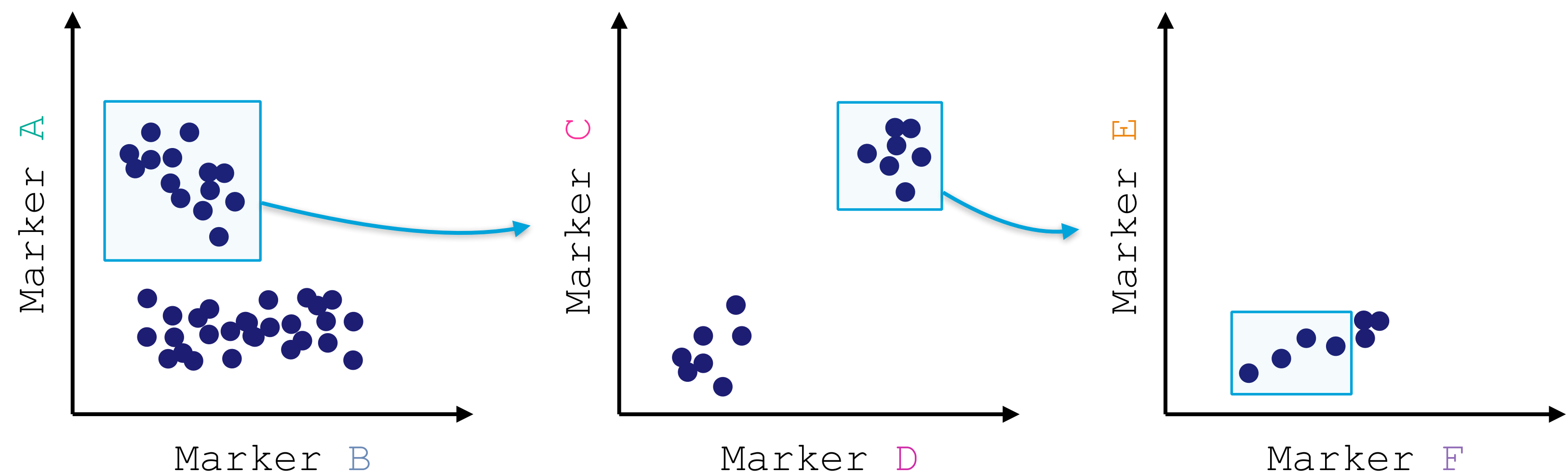
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⇒ Cell Type X



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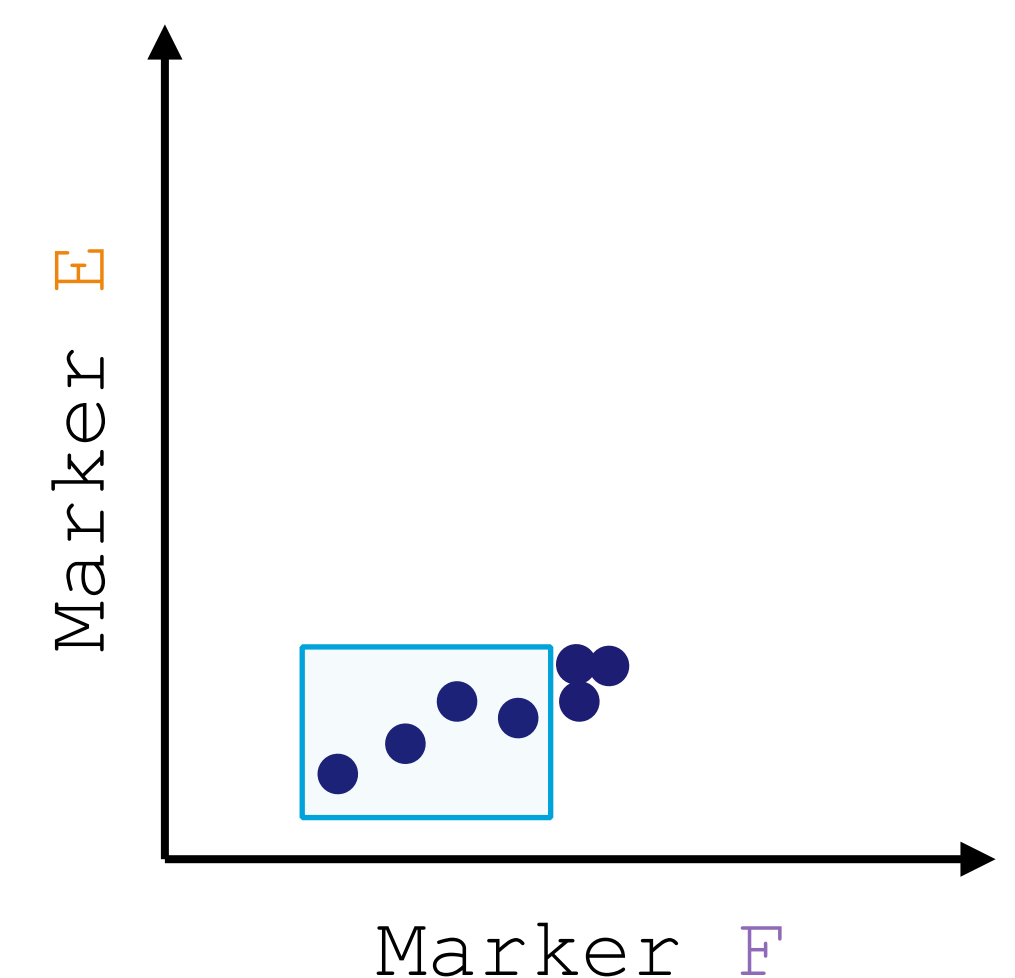
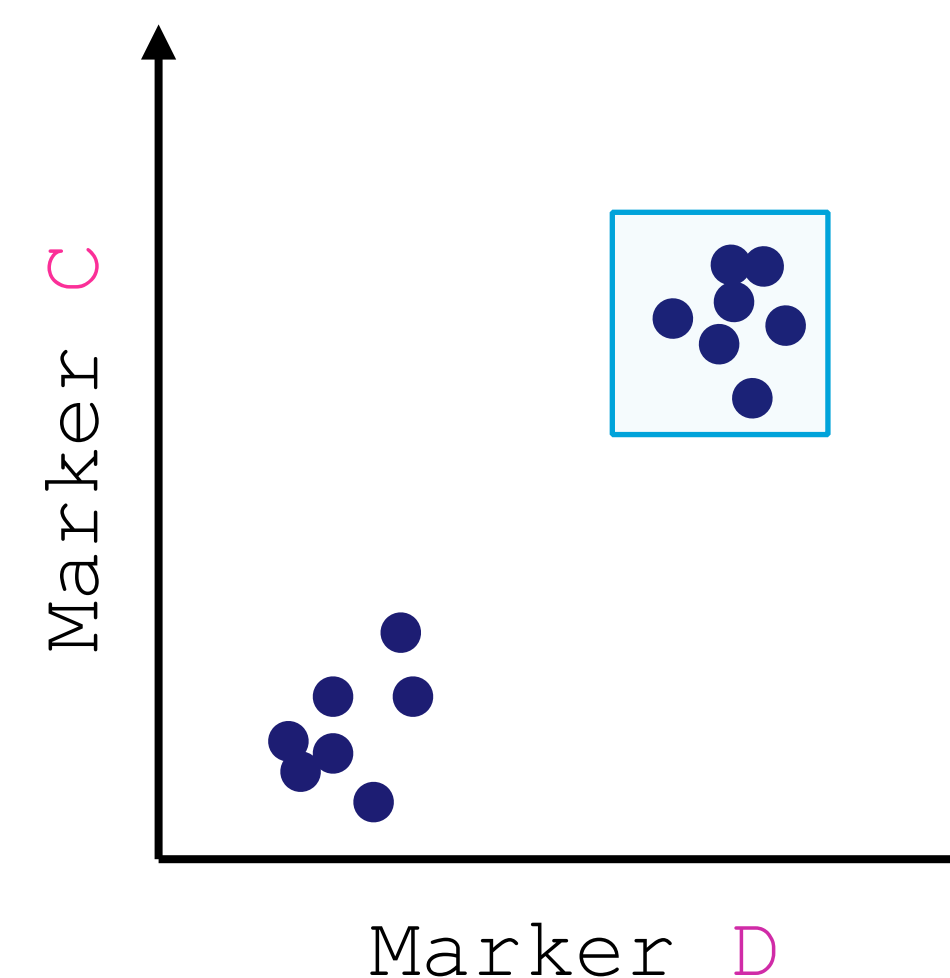
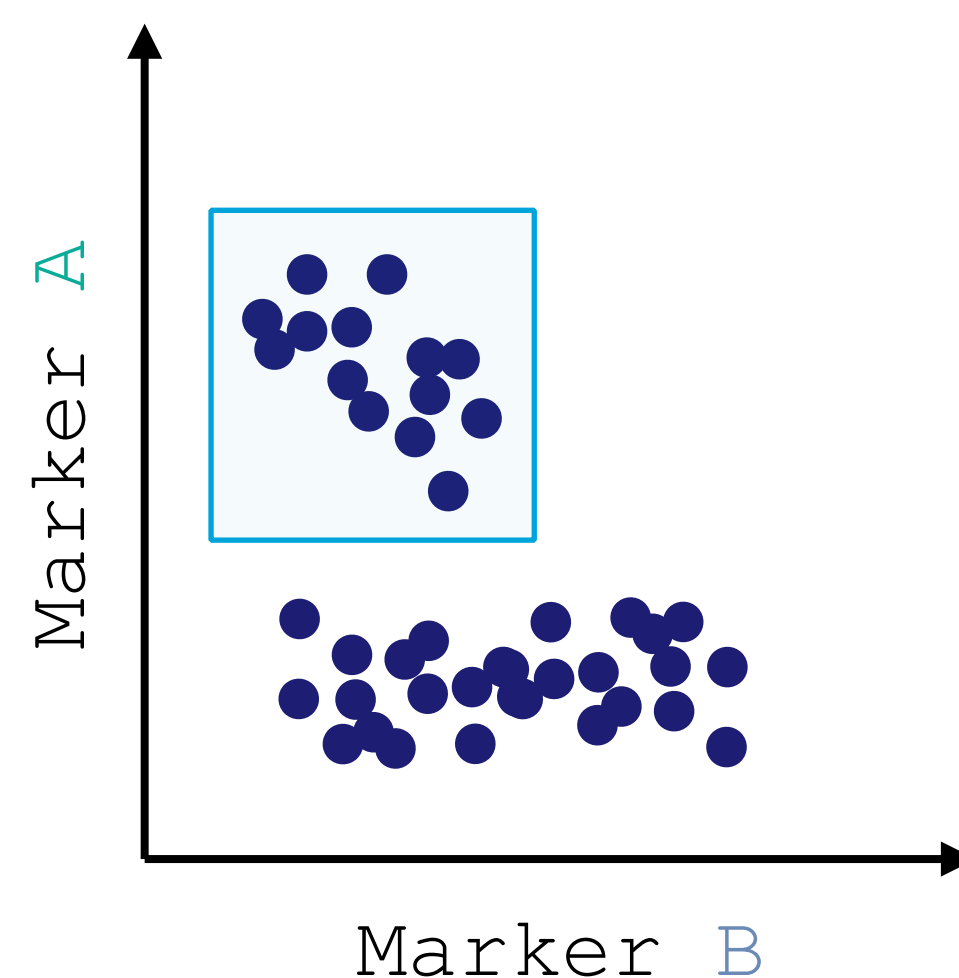
A<sup>+</sup> B<sup>-</sup> C<sup>+</sup> D<sup>+</sup> E<sup>-</sup> F<sup>-</sup>

⇒ Cell Type X

- Large user bias

- 40 markers

⇒ 2<sup>40</sup> combinations



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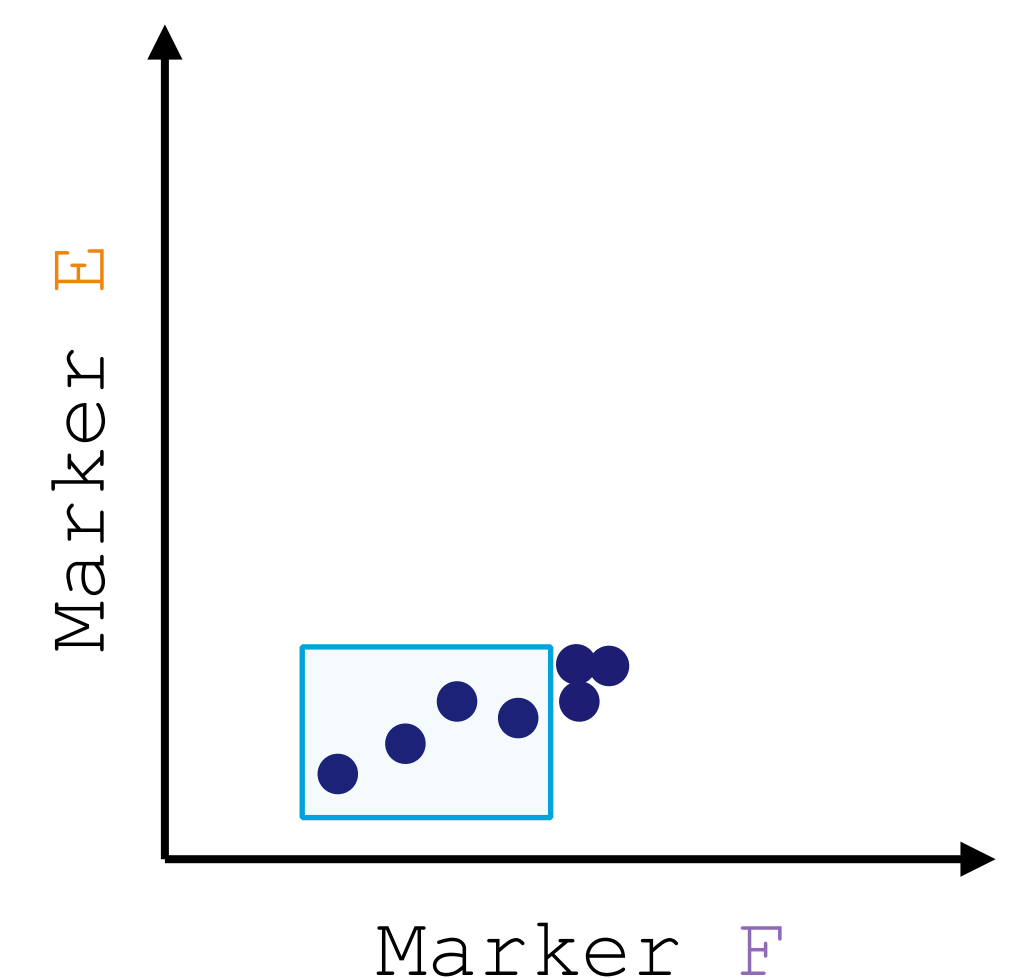
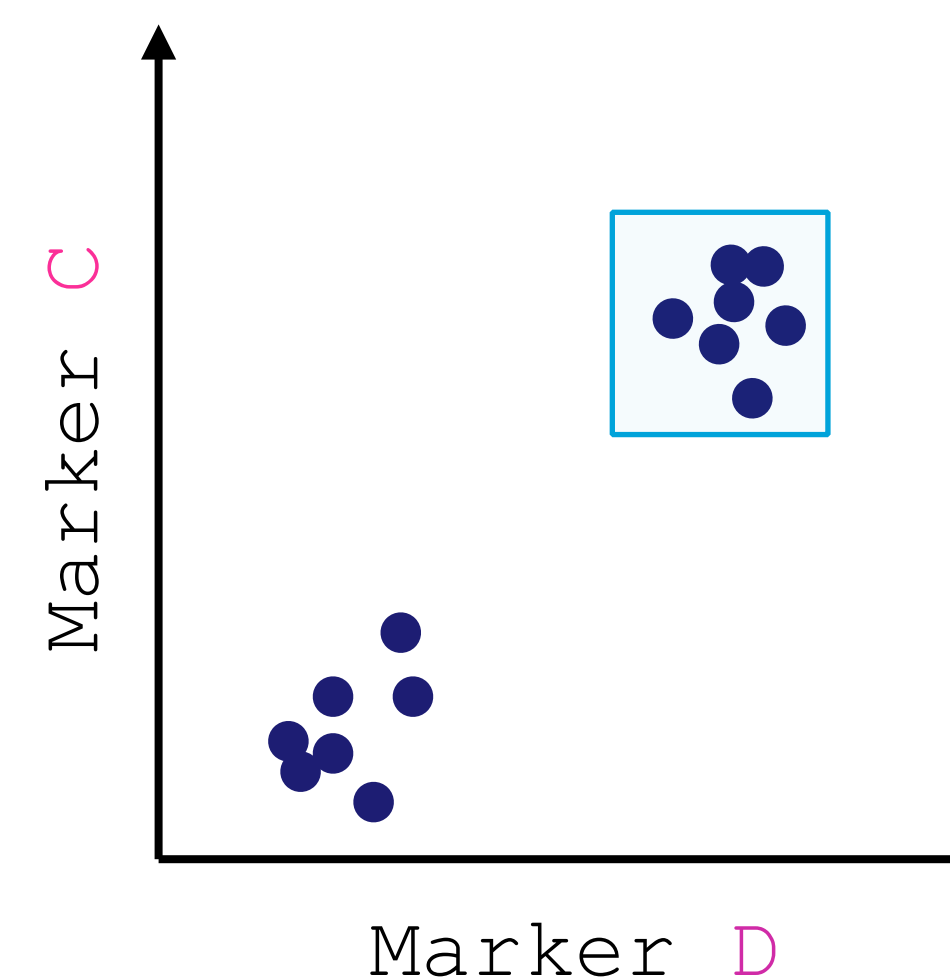
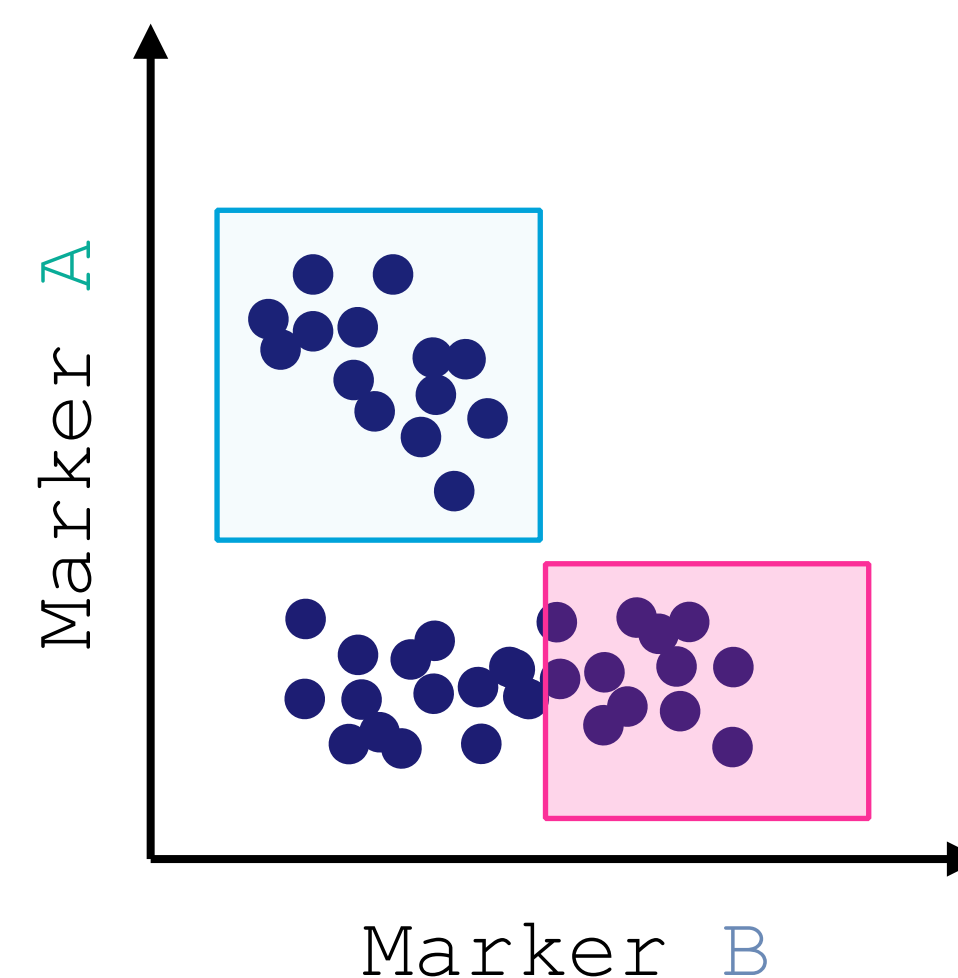
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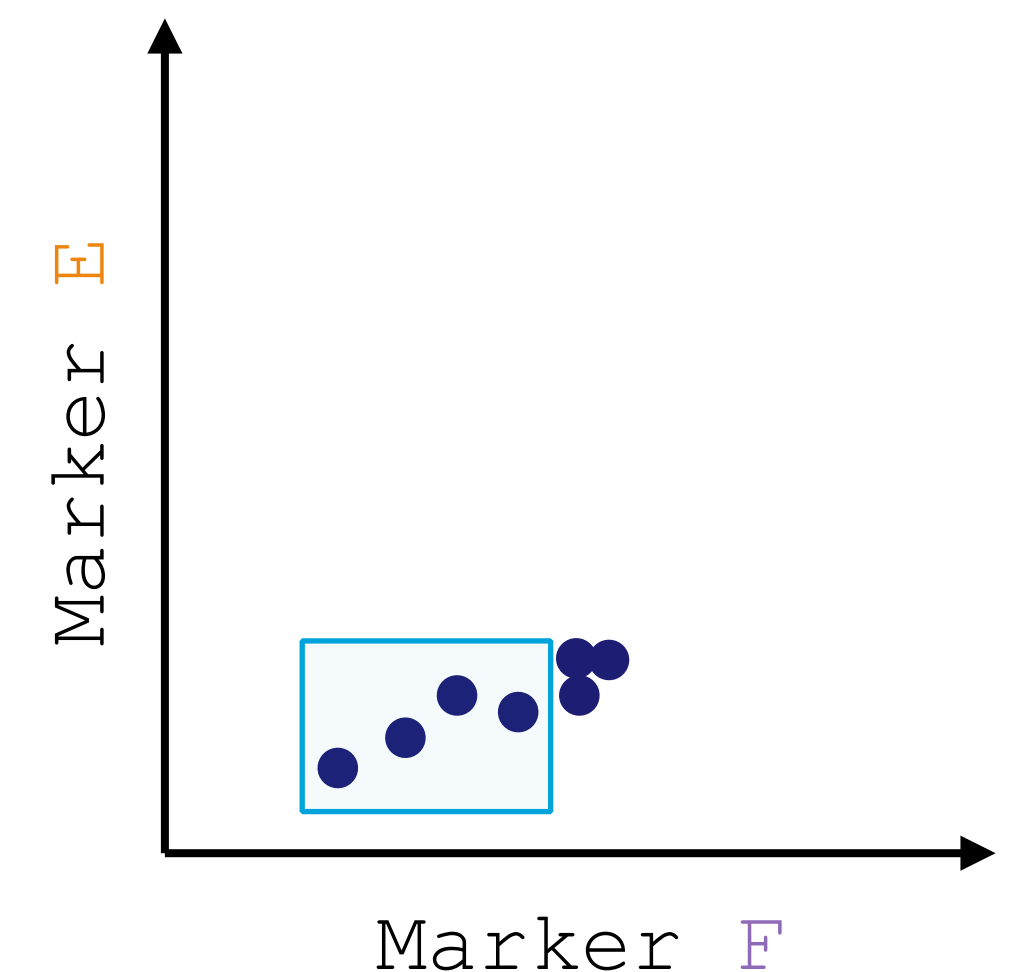
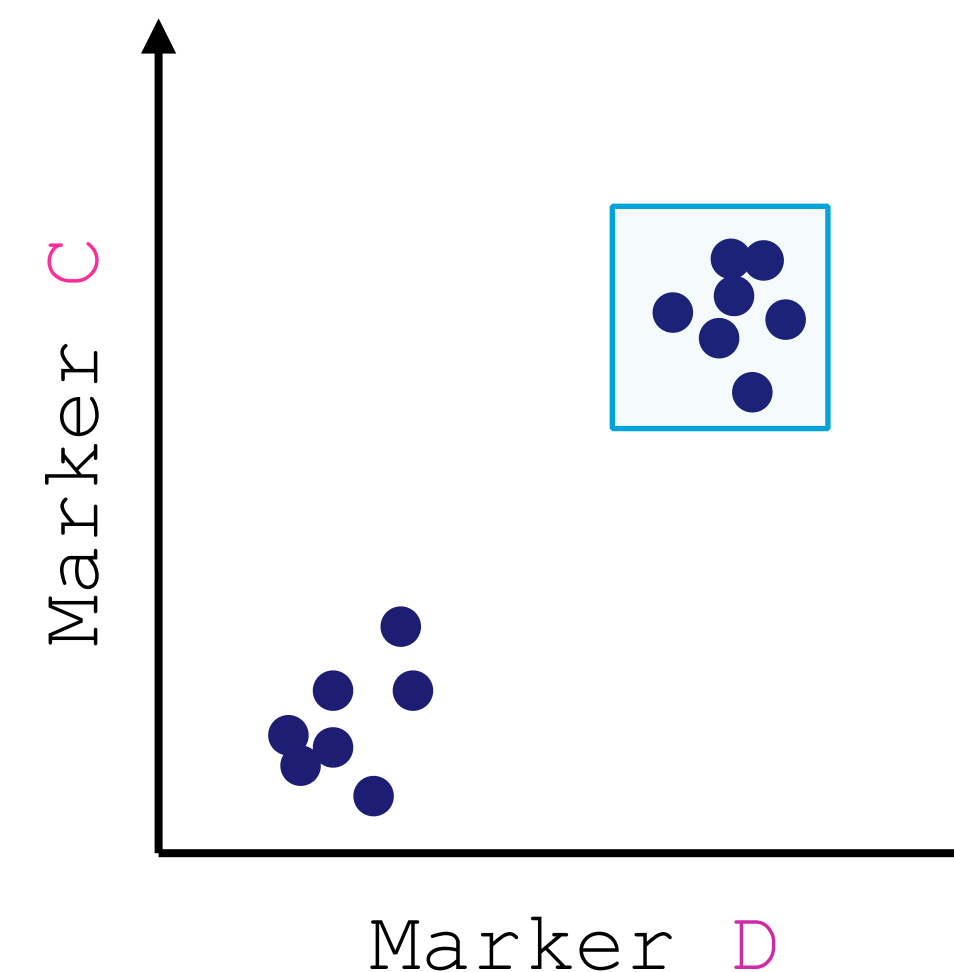
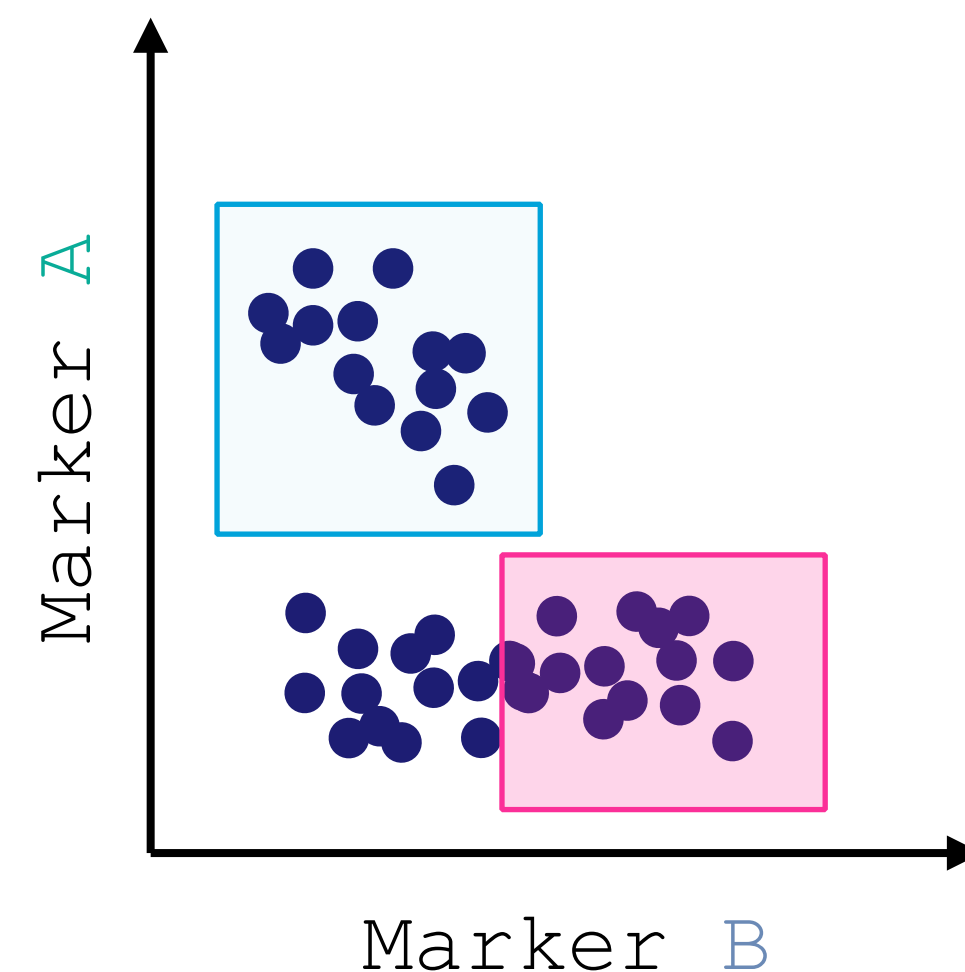
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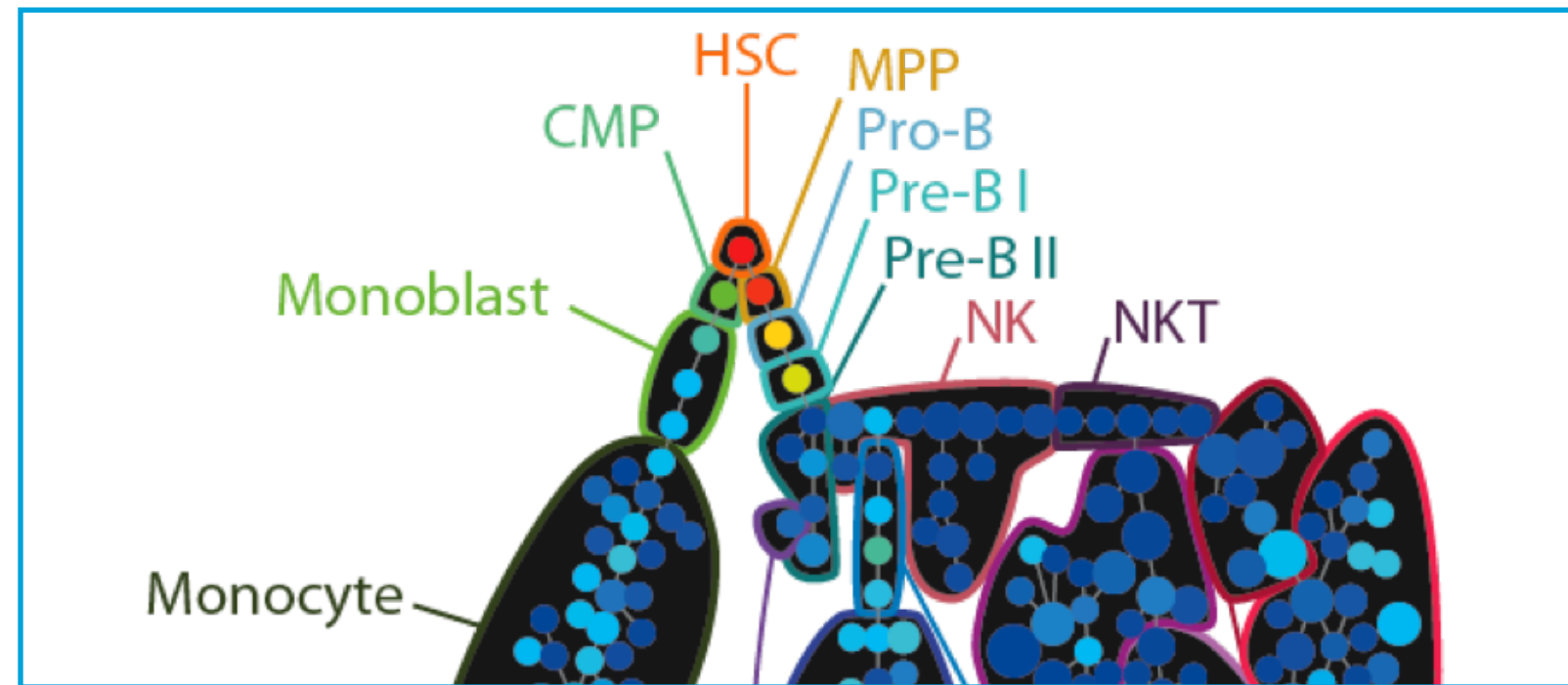
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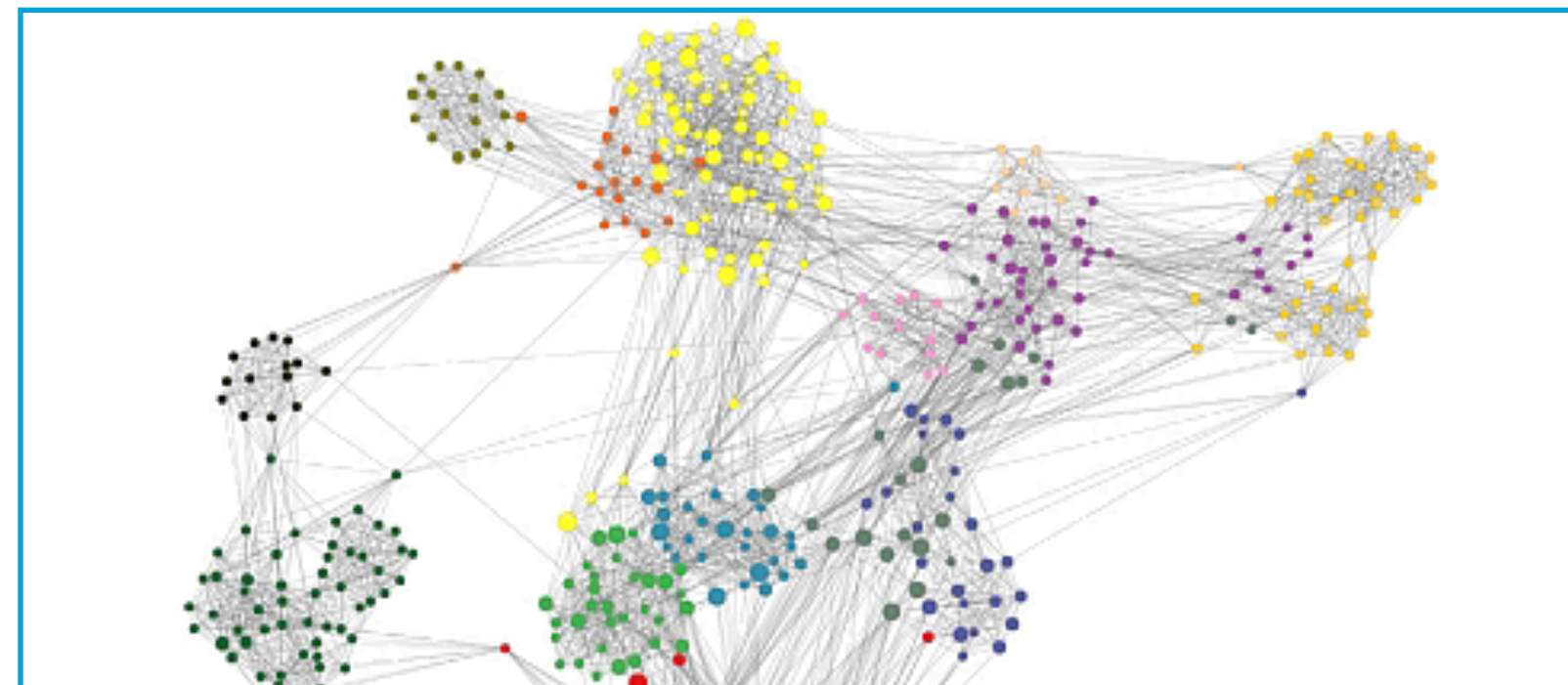


# State of the Art I

## Clustering-based

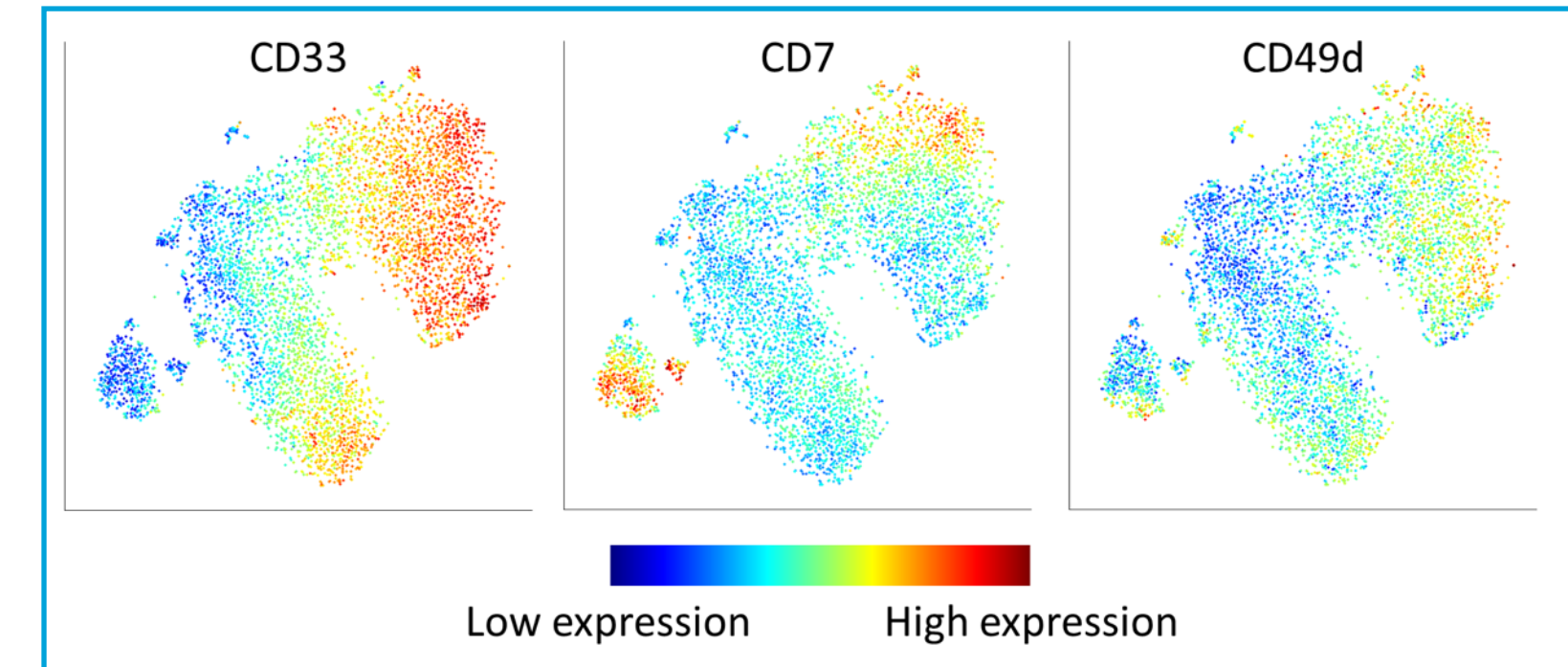


[2] Qiu et al., *Extracting a Cellular Hierarchy from High-dimensional Cytometry Data with SPADE*, Nature Biotechnology, 2011.

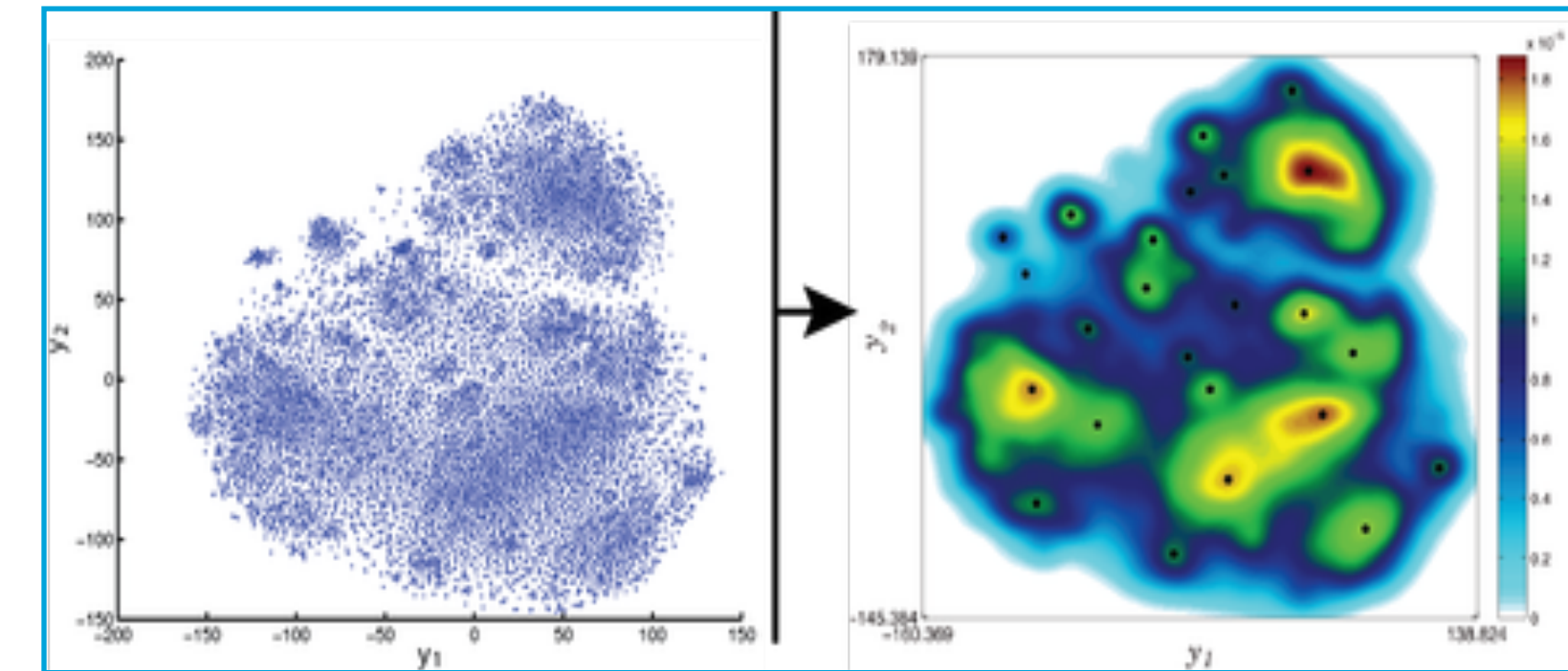


[3] Levine et al., *Data-Driven Phenotypic Dissection of AML Reveals Progenitor-like Cells that Correlate with Prognosis (Phenograph)*, Cell 2015

## Dimensionality-Reduction-based



[4] Amir et al., *visSNE enables visualization of high dimensional single-cell data and reveals phenotypic heterogeneity of leukemia*, Nature Biotech. 2013.



[5] Shekhar et al., *Automatic classification of cellular expression by nonlinear stochastic embedding (ACCENSE)*, PNAS, 2014

# State of the Art II

## Clustering-based

- + Fast
- + Handle large data
- Less precise than tSNE
- Less control

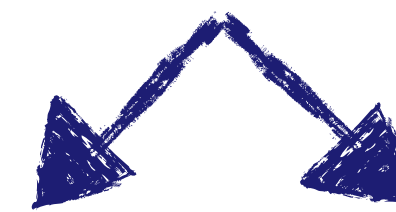
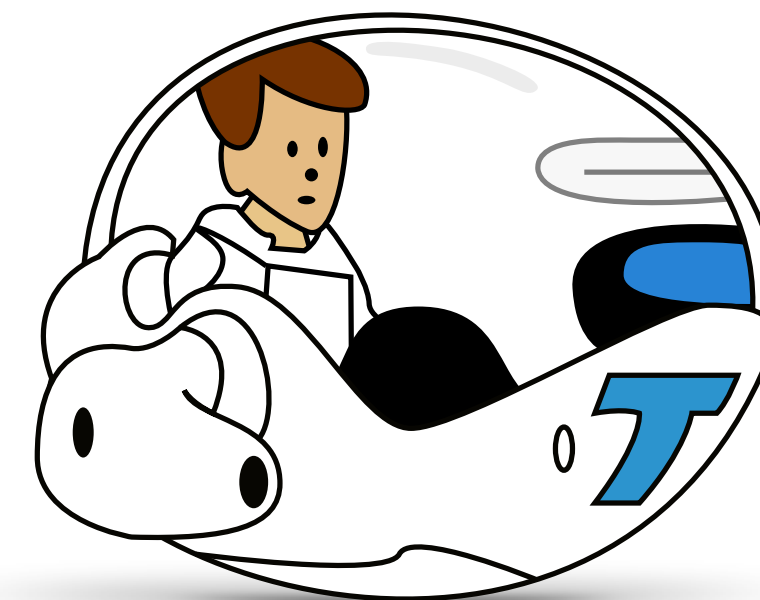
## Dimensionality-Reduction-based

- + State of the art precision
- + Access to single data points
- Slow
- Limited data size

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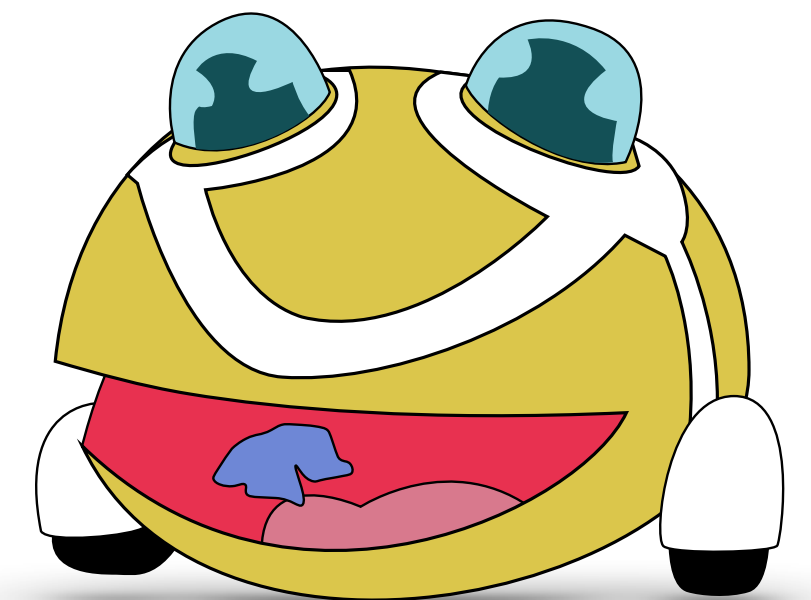
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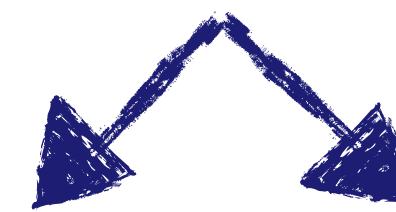
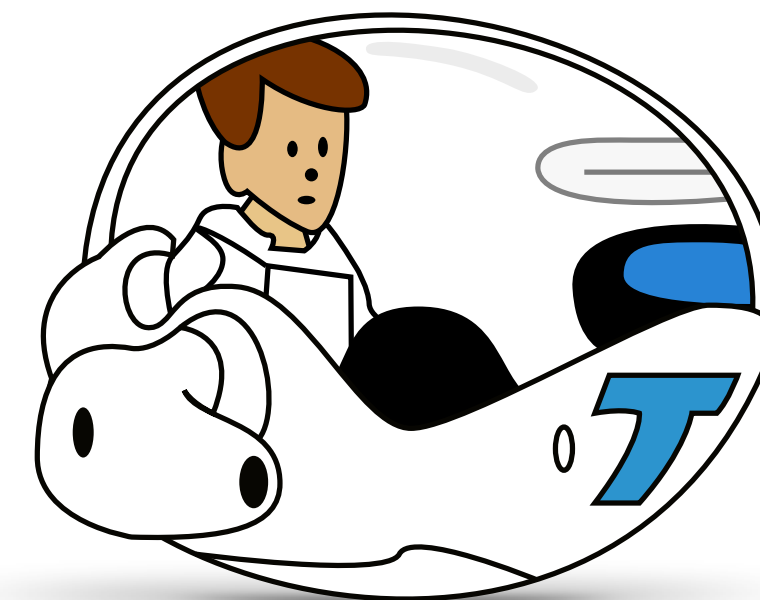
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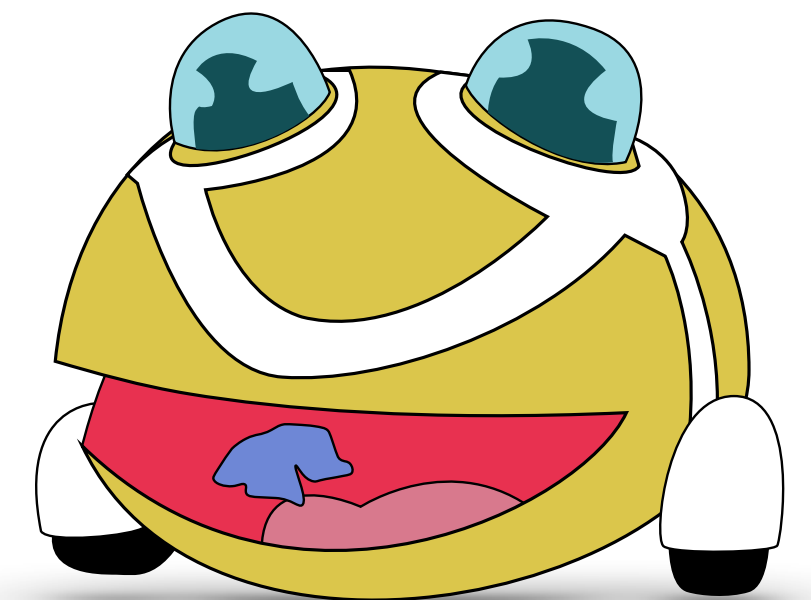
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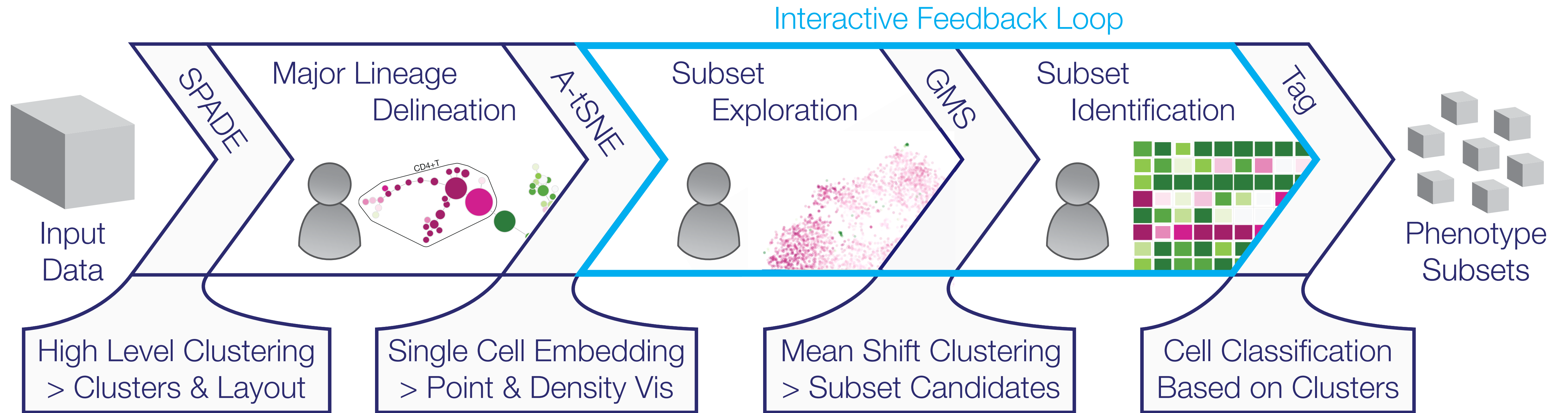


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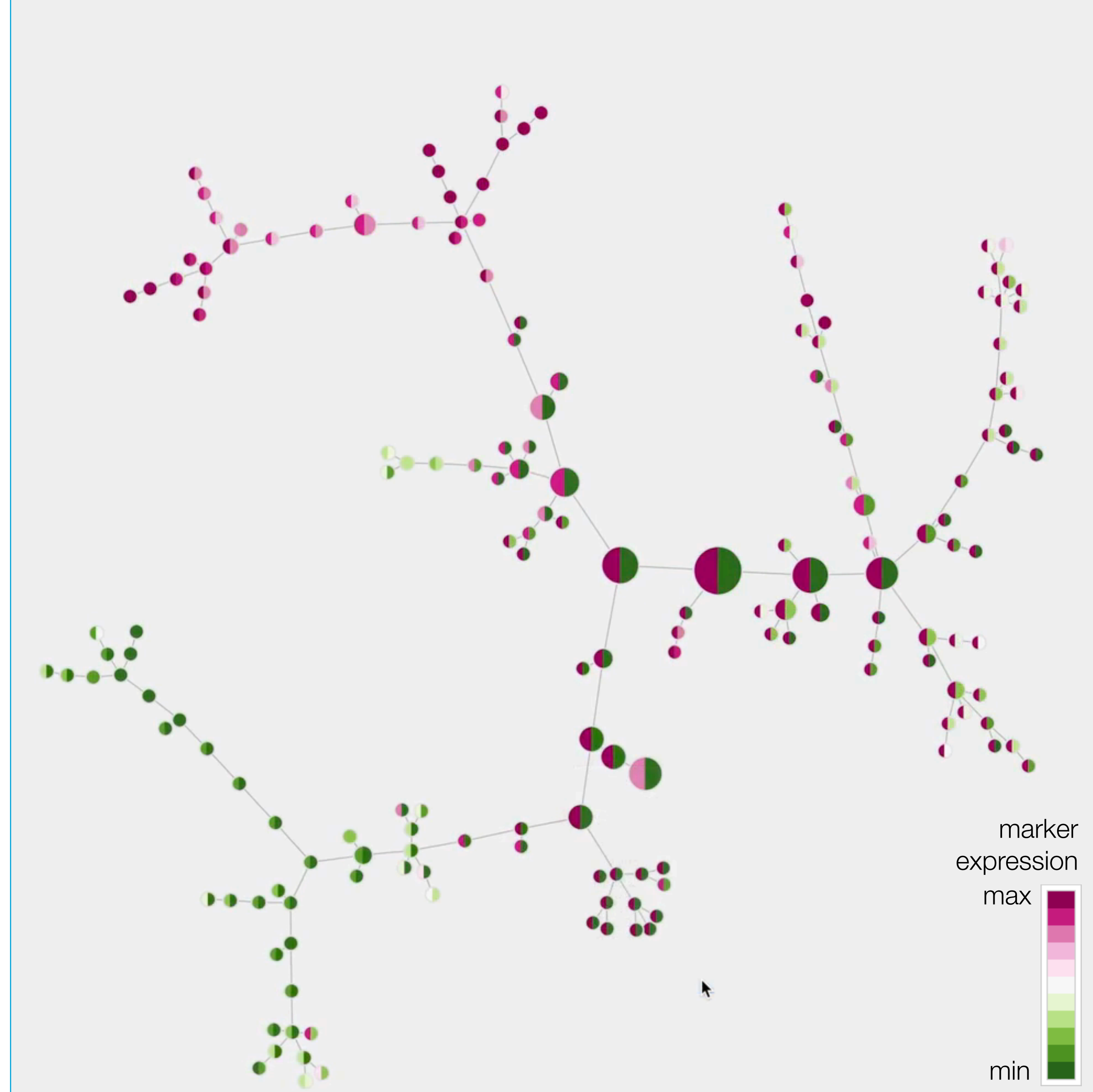
# *Multi-Level Workflow*

# Multi-Level Workflow



# SPADE I

- Nodes represent clusters (ideally cells of a single phenotype)
  - Size: number of cells
  - Color: marker expression
- Links based on MST



# A-tSNE

- tSNE<sup>[6]</sup> optimized to
  - Preserve local structure (clusters)
  - Target 2D or 3D spaces
- A(pproximated)-tSNE<sup>[7]</sup>
  - Reduces pre-processing time



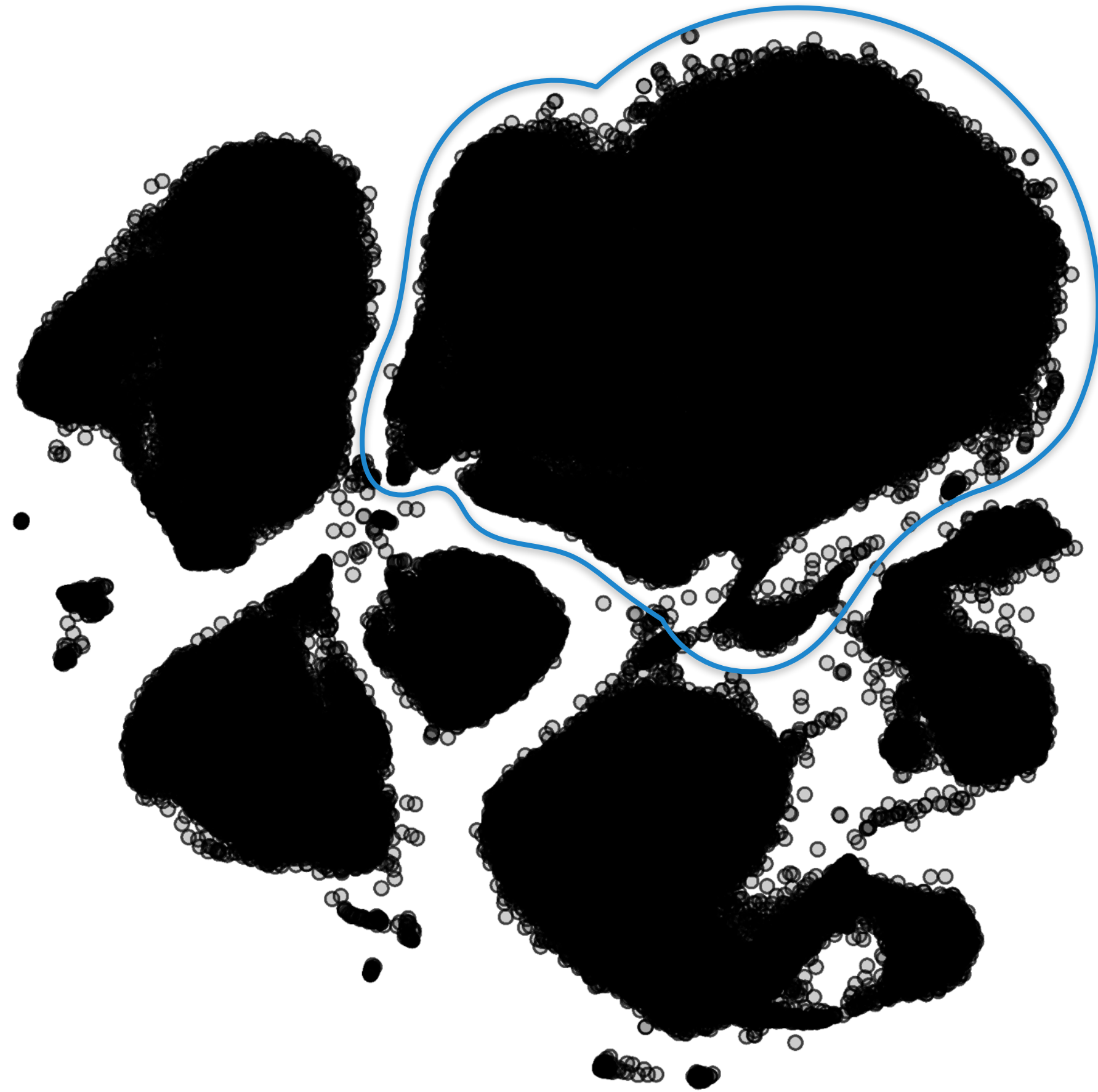
[6] v.d. Maaten & Hinton, *Visualizing High-Dimensional Data Using t-SNE*, Journal of Machine Learning Research, 2008

[7] Pezzotti et al., *Approximated and User Steerable tSNE for Progressive Visual Analytics*, TVCG, 2016

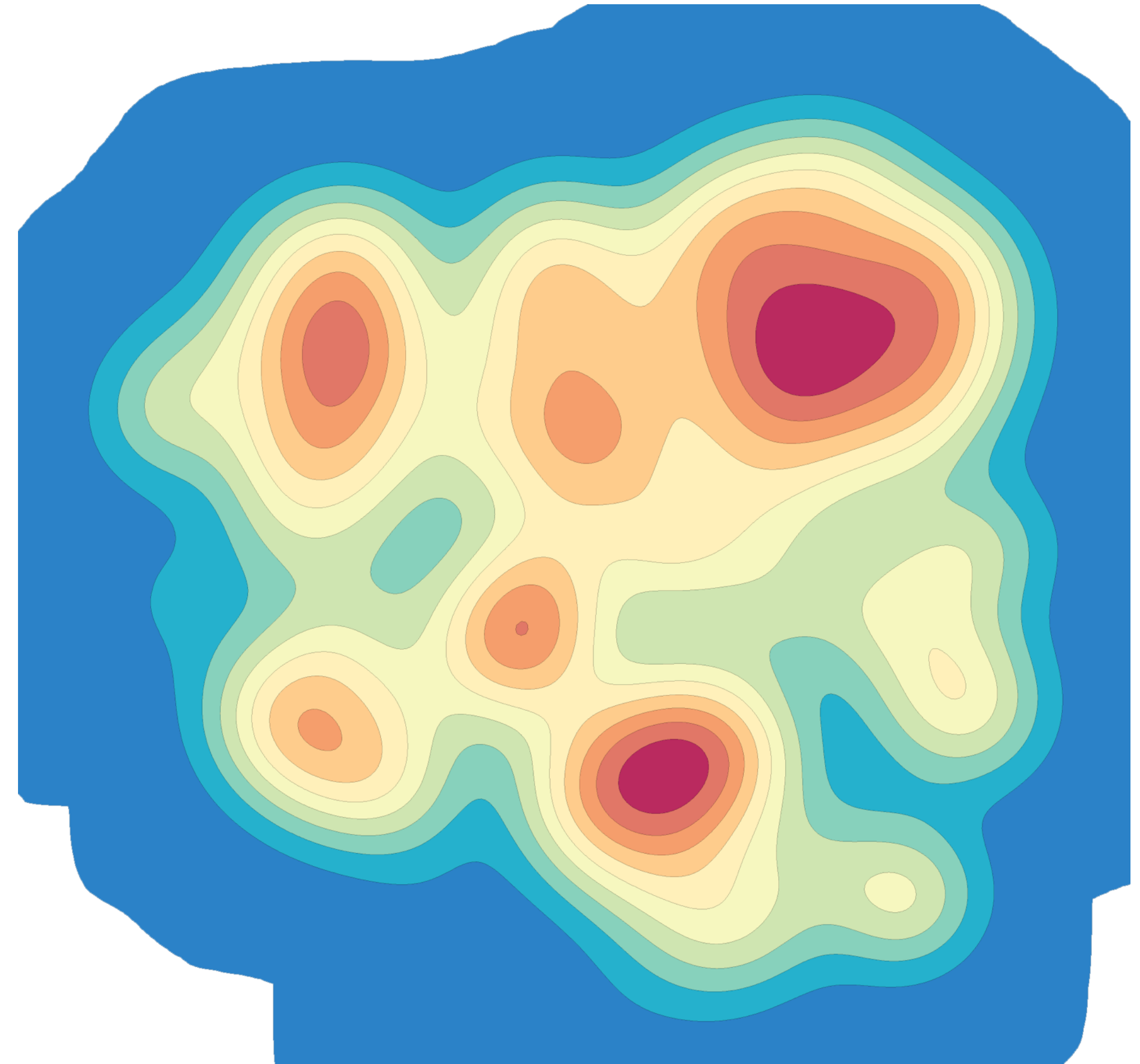
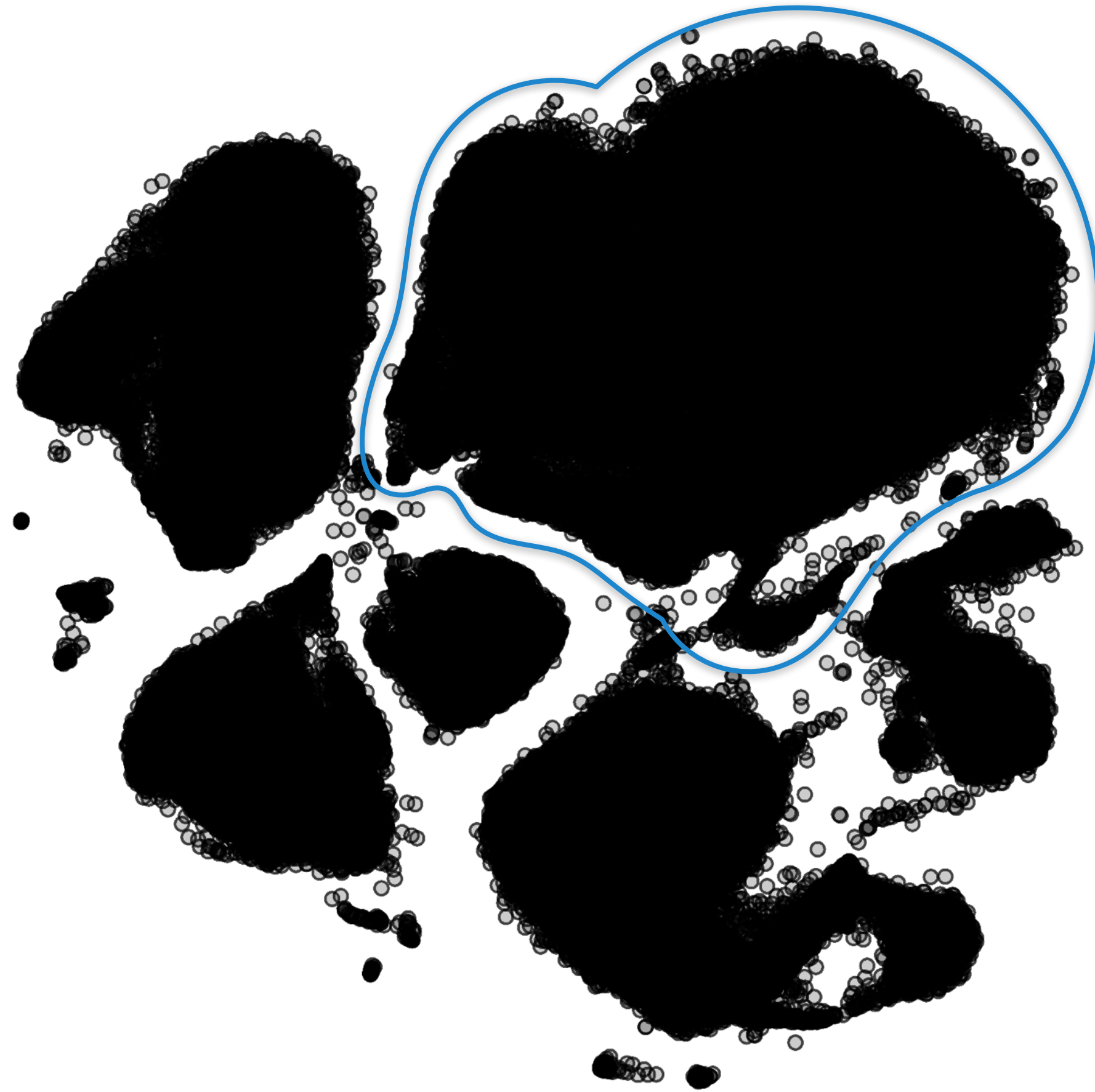
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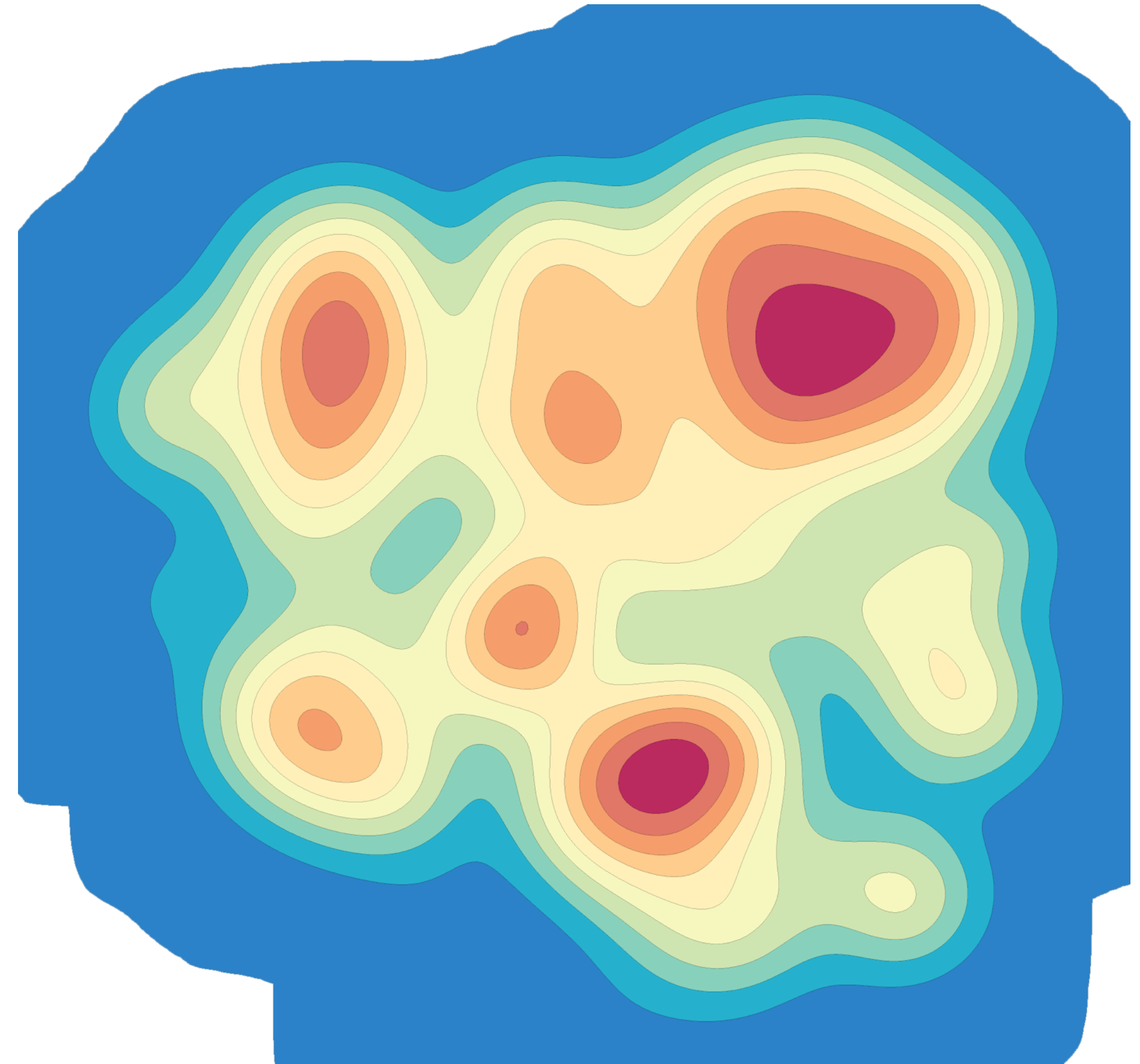


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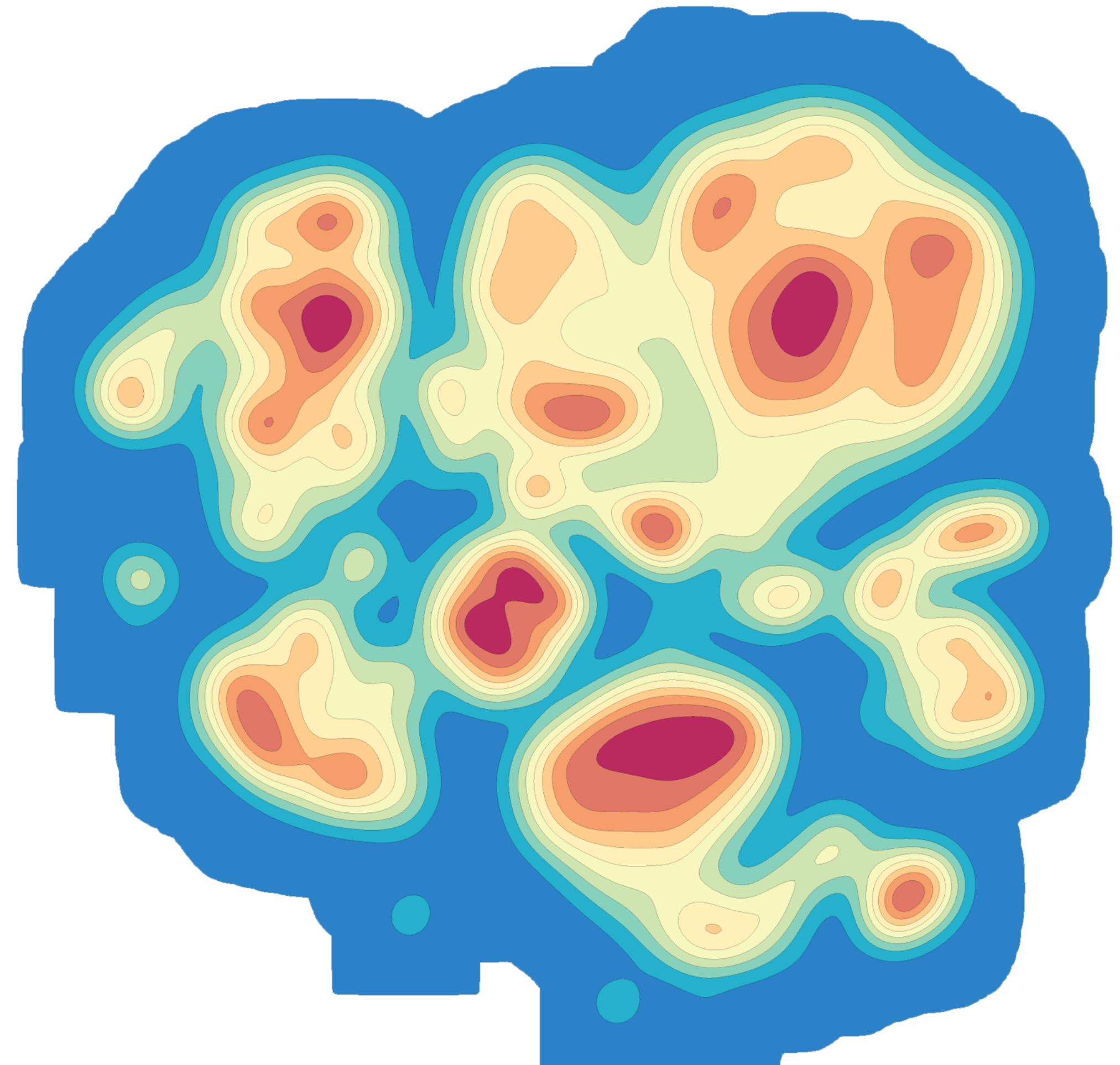




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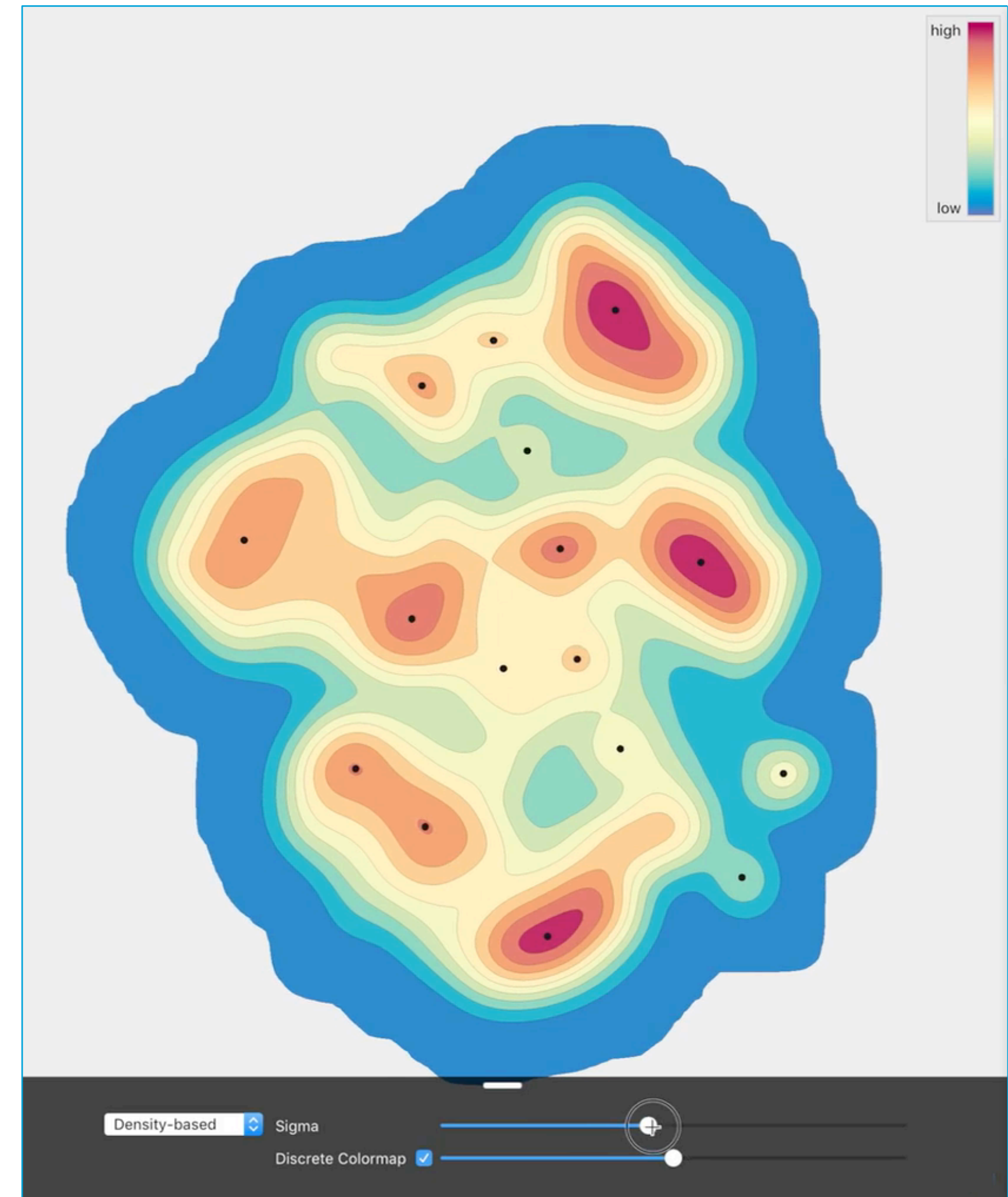


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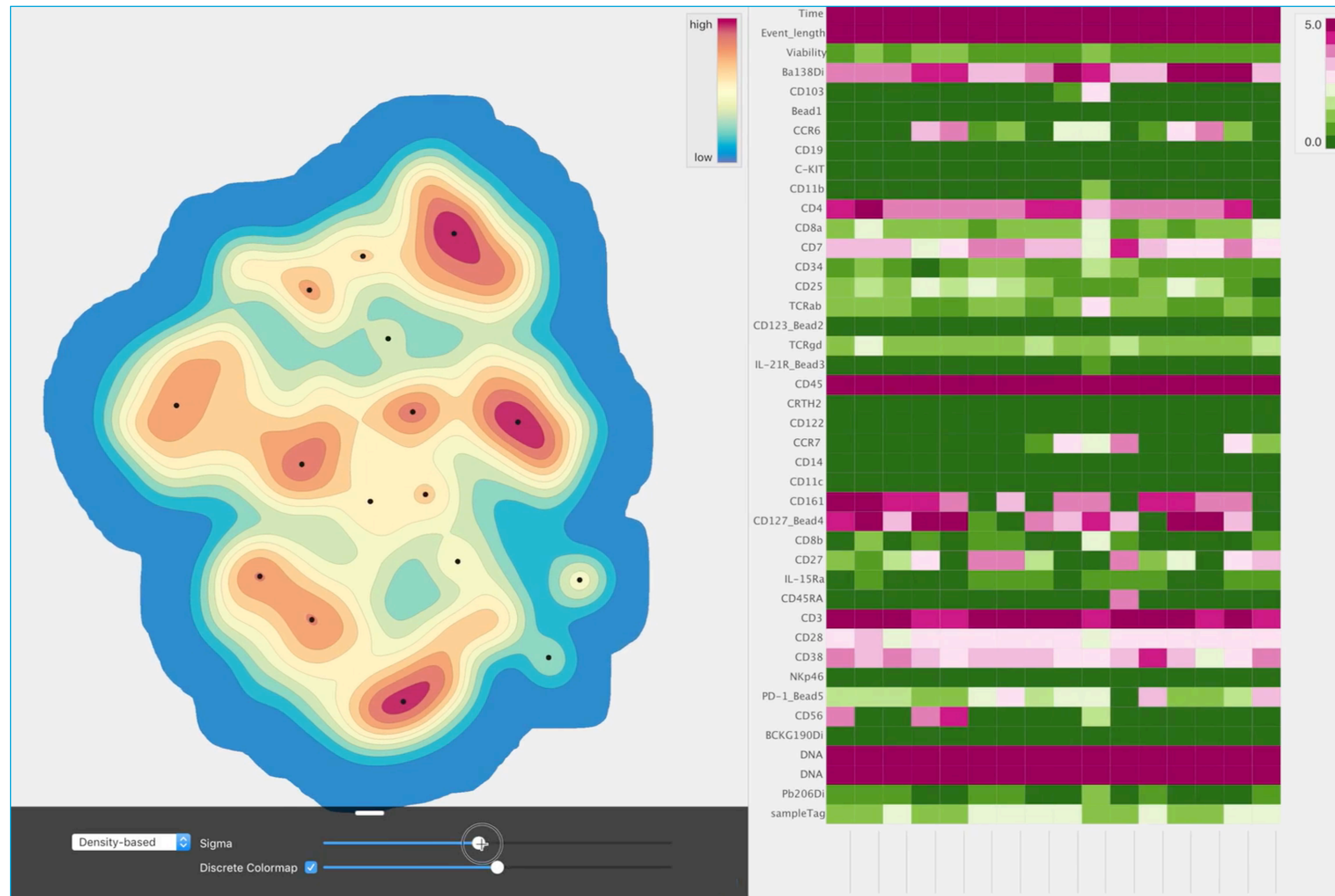
# Interactive Mean Shift Clustering

- GPU-based
  - Density estimation<sup>[8]</sup>
  - Image-based Mean Shift segmentation
  - Interactive rates
    - <100ms for hundreds of thousand data points
- On-the-fly visualization in heatmap



[8] Lampe and Hauser, *Interactive visualization of streaming data with kernel density estimation*. IEEE Pacific Vis, 2011

# Interactive Mean Shift Clustering



# Linked Heatmap



# Results

# Study

- Prototype study shows effectiveness of workflow<sup>[9]</sup>
- 3x speedup on small test case

	Total	Lineage Delineation	Subset Computation	Subset Processing
Protoype <sup>[9]</sup>	108 min	27 min	29 min	52 min
Ours	39 min	13 min	11 min	15 min

[9] van Unen et al., Tissue- and disease-specific signatures of the human mucosal immune system identified by mass cytometry. Immunity, 2016

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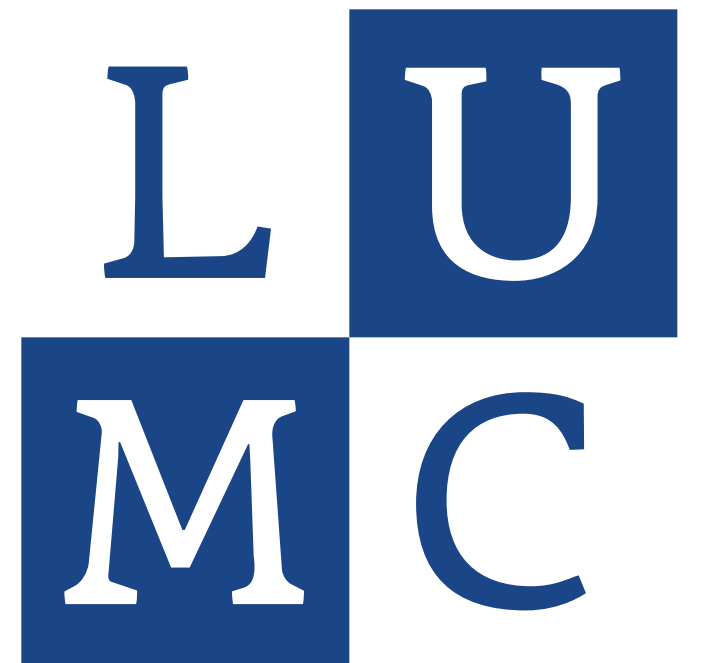
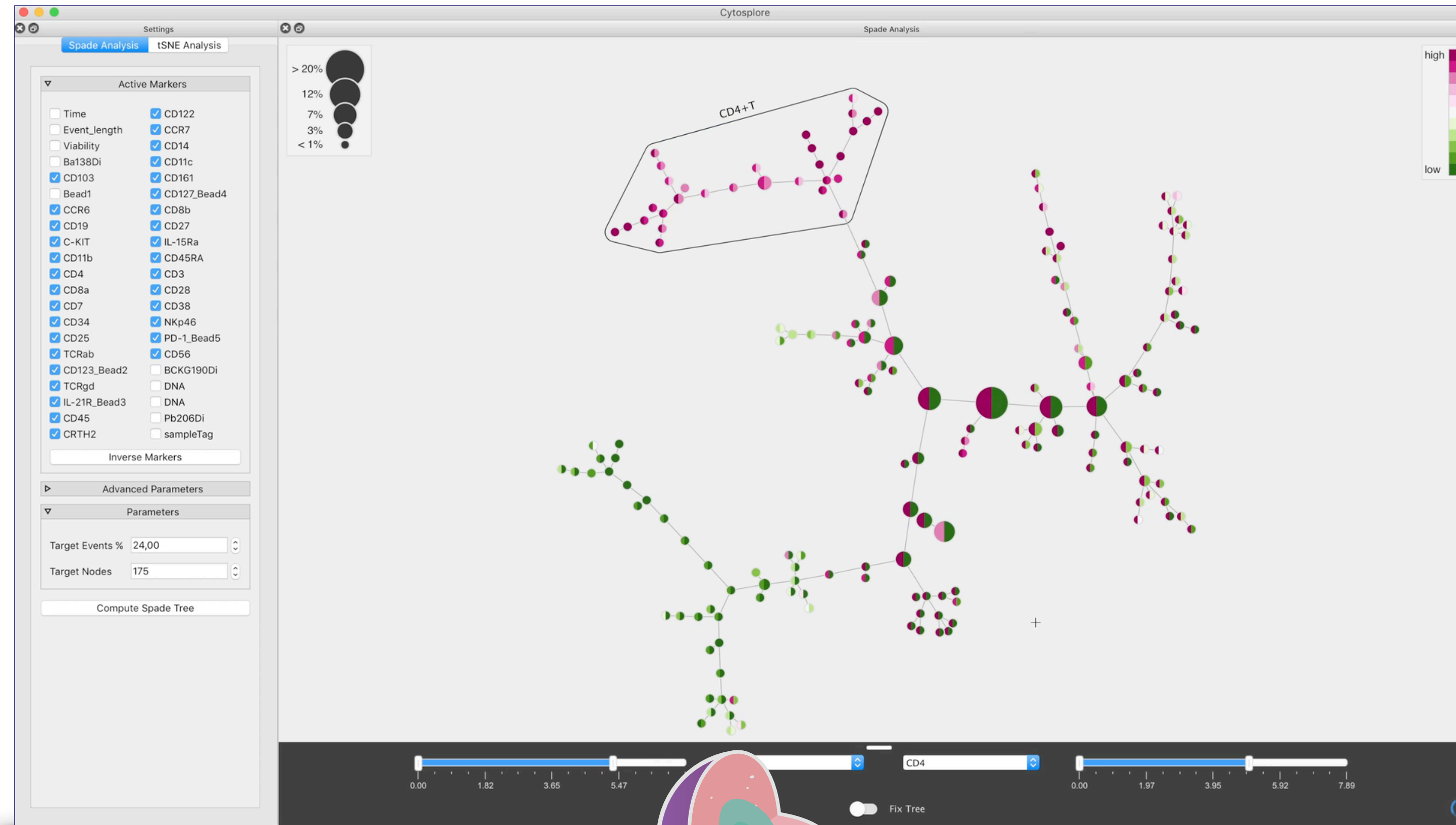
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# Conclusion

- We present a framework for phenotyping large single cell datasets
  - Our multilevel workflow allows the analysis of larger data than before
  - Our user study shows the advantages of our integrated workflow
- Next:
  - Explore specifically designed multi level analysis techniques
  - Extend Cytosplore to support the immune signature analysis

# Time for Questions!



[www.cytosplore.org](http://www.cytosplore.org)

 @thomasholt

connecting innovators  
Project 12720 VanPIRe