# LINEAGE ESTIMATION WITH SINGLE CELL MRNA-SEQ DATA 

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## Single Cell sequencing

- Standard mRNA-Seq on bulk populations


## ONE GENOME FROM MANY

Sequencing the genomes of single cells is similar to sequencing those from multiple cells - but errors are more likely.

Standard genome sequencing


DNA is broken into fragments and then sequenced.

## Single Cell sequencing

- Standard mRNA-Seq on bulk populations
- Single cell: allows to see diversity of individual cells


## ONE GENOME FROM MANY

 milions of cells is isolated.


A single cell is difficult to isolate, but t can be done mechanically or with an automated cell sorter.
Owens (2012) "Genomics: The single life" Nature News

## Experimental process

- Isolate cell
- Micropipette
- FACS : Fluidigm C $_{1}$ $\leq 96$ cells per run*, good: 60-70\% capture rate
- Droplet
- Library Prep
- Amplification: small input material, high amplification
- Sequencing
- Low seq. depth: e.g. 96 per lane (1M reads)



## S1 cortex in mice (NIH BRAIN Initiative Cell Census <br> Layer 5 cells (Glial contaminents removed)

- FACS sorting of the S1 cortex (Layer 4/5/6)



## Olfactory Epithelium (OE)



Sustentacular cells

Mature olfactory neurons
Immature olfactory neurons
Globose basal cells
Horizontal basal cells

Bowman's gland

## Quick snapshot of the data

| Data Set | Olefactory | Brain |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \# mice | 51 | 41 |
| \# C1 Batches | 61 | 40 |
| \# Illumina Lanes | 19 | 7 |
| \# cells | $2,627^{*}$ | 1,249 |
| \# cells pass QC | 2,190 | 1,042 |
| \# Sequenced Reads | 4,001 Million | 1,500 Million |

* Many conditions: in this talk, only 904 total (687 after sequencing)


## Overview

## - SCONE

- Data specific choice of normalization strategy
- Via comprehensive comparison in every dataset
- Metrics to rank normalized data
- RSEC
- Robust clustering strategy to find heterogeneity in scSeq data
- Subsampling and sequential clustering, merging of clusters, ...
- Part of clusterExperiment package for common clustering tasks (e.g. pairwise DE, plotting with clustering information)
- Slingshot
- Estimation of developmental lineages


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## Experiments (two):

- Capture descendant cells at several time points after regeneration
- Destroy all but HBC and watch them regenerate: 145 cells (of 175)
- Lineage tracing after inducing HBC: 542 cells (of 729)
- Sequence the individual cells to determine what is changing
- Goal: characterize the differentiation process and at what point cell fate is chosen



## Find genes related to differentiation



## But observed time is not differential state



000000000000000000000000
$\mathrm{HBC} \longrightarrow$ ORN
Differentiation Order

## Better representation if order cells by differentiation state

1



## Better representation if order cells by differentiation state



Differentiation Order

Problem more acute when multiple endpoints


Sus


Developmental Order

## Many Strategies for One lineage

- Assume distance gives differentiation order, at some level
- Find a 'path' (lineage) through space of gene expression data
- Order individual cells on the path
- E.g. orthogonal projection
- Many "details" hard-coded in, make comparisons difficult
- Dimensionality of space (e.g. 2 dimensions)
- How find low dimensions (ICA / PCA / Laplacian Embedding)


## Path Choices

- MST through individual cells, take longest path (Monocle) 'Project' onto path via where branch off path




## Path Choices

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- MST on Clusters, orthogonal projection (Waterfall / TSCAN)



## Path Choices

- MST through individual cells, take longest path (Monocle)
- MST on Clusters, orthogonal projection (Waterfall / TSCAN)
- Principal Curves, orthogonal projection (Embedder)



## Monocle not robust




## Monocle not robust



(Jittered)

## Monocle not robust



(Jittered)

## Principal Curves More Stable



## Principal Curves Not Reliant on Clustering

- MST on clusters can be sensitive to choice of clusters

MST on Clusters


Principal curves


Monocle Data

## Slingshot: Multiple Lineages

- MST useful for broad shapes, finding branching Clustering often uses more dimensions - more information
- Principal curves more robust estimates of ordering
- Slingshot
$\rightarrow$ Use MST for assigning clusters of cells to lineages
$\rightarrow$ Principal curves within lineages to give ordering


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- Additionally
$\rightarrow$ allow for supervision (constrained MST)


## Importance of Constrained MST



- Huge assumption distance in gene expression = order
- Clustering gives important information
- If know the end points of process, should guide estimation

PCA of Gene Expression, with clusters

## Constraint keeps these lineages separate

With Constraints


Without Constraints


- HBC
- $\triangle \mathrm{HBC}$
- GBC
- iORN
- mORN
- mSus
- MV


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## Shrinkage

- Principal curves $\rightarrow$ multiple pseudotimes for same cells in multiple lineages
- Shrink curves to average based on the density of cells shared across lineages



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## Retain robustness of Principal Curves



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$\rightarrow$ allow for supervision (constrained MST)
$\rightarrow$ simulataneous principal curve fitting for overlapping branches
$\rightarrow$ covariance based distance for MST to capture shape of cluster


## Compare to Other Methods

## Monocle

- Must specify \# lineages


- Only two lineages
- Built-in Dimensionality Reduction






Krt14


Hes6


## Olfactory Epithelium

Pseudotime


Neuronal Lineage Samples

## Concluding Remarks

- Robust and flexible method for determining lineage of cells
- However, ...
- Very high expectations $\rightarrow$ Many assumptions
- Processing and dimensionality reduction are also critical components


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Jasper Visser
Russell Fletcher
Diya Das
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Michael Cole
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Justin Choi
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RSEC available as part of clusterExperiment package on bioconductor SCONE available on bioconductor (dev)
Slingshot available on https://github.com/kstreet13/slingshot
NIH BRAIN Initiative Cell Census Consortium
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders National Institute on Aging
National Human Genome Resource Institute California Institute for Regenerative Medicine

## Effect of dimensionality reduction is big

Laplacian Embedding
tSNE


## Limitations: Noisy data

Dilution of Bulk RNA





Brennecke et al Nature Methods (2013)

Because of low starting input (picograms), large amounts of amplification, other technical problems


