

Deconvoluzione computazionale dei dati di trascrittomica per lo studio delle cellule immunitarie infiltranti il tumore

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Unità di Farmacogenomica

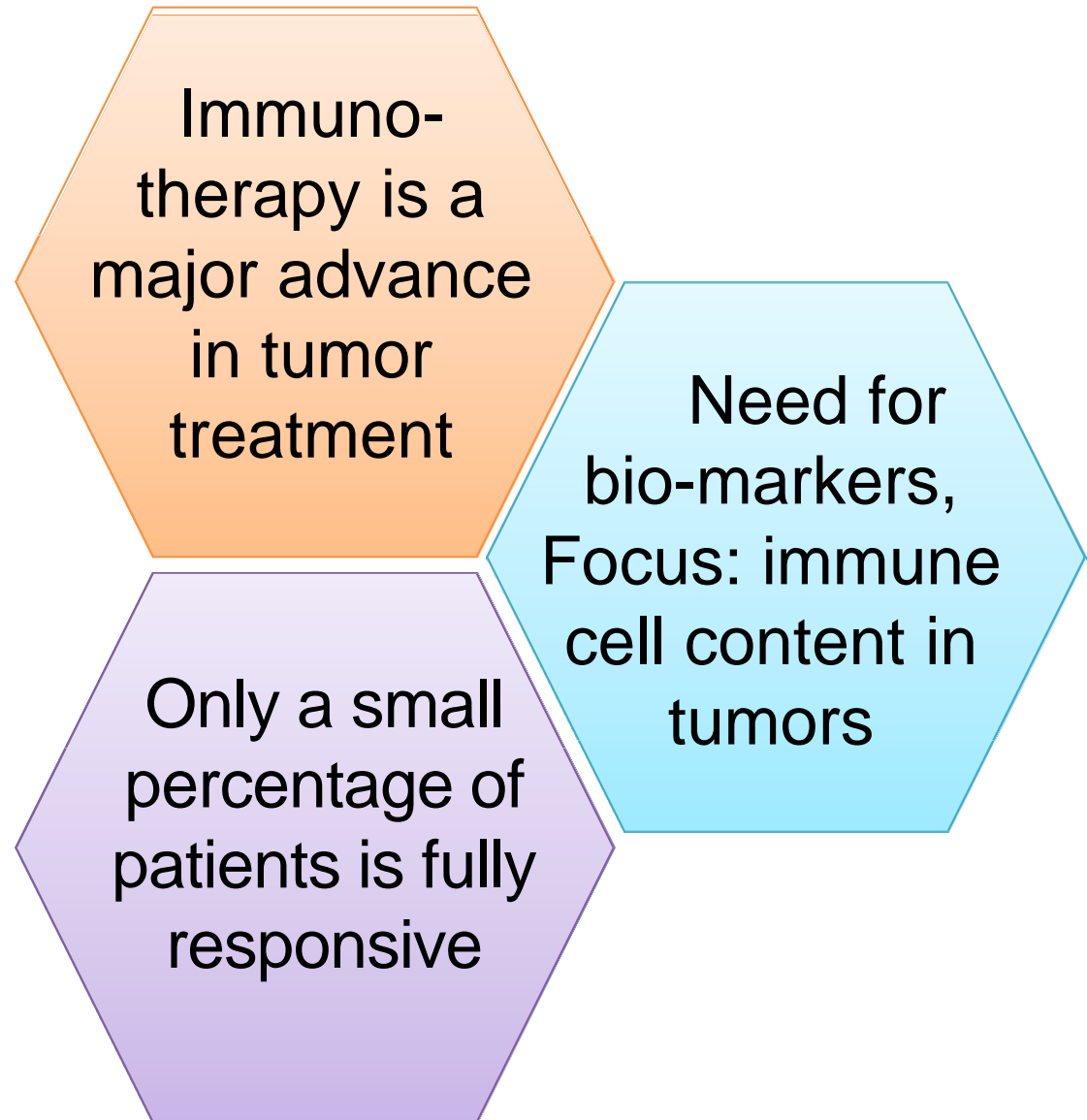
CRO, Aviano, 20 febbraio 2020



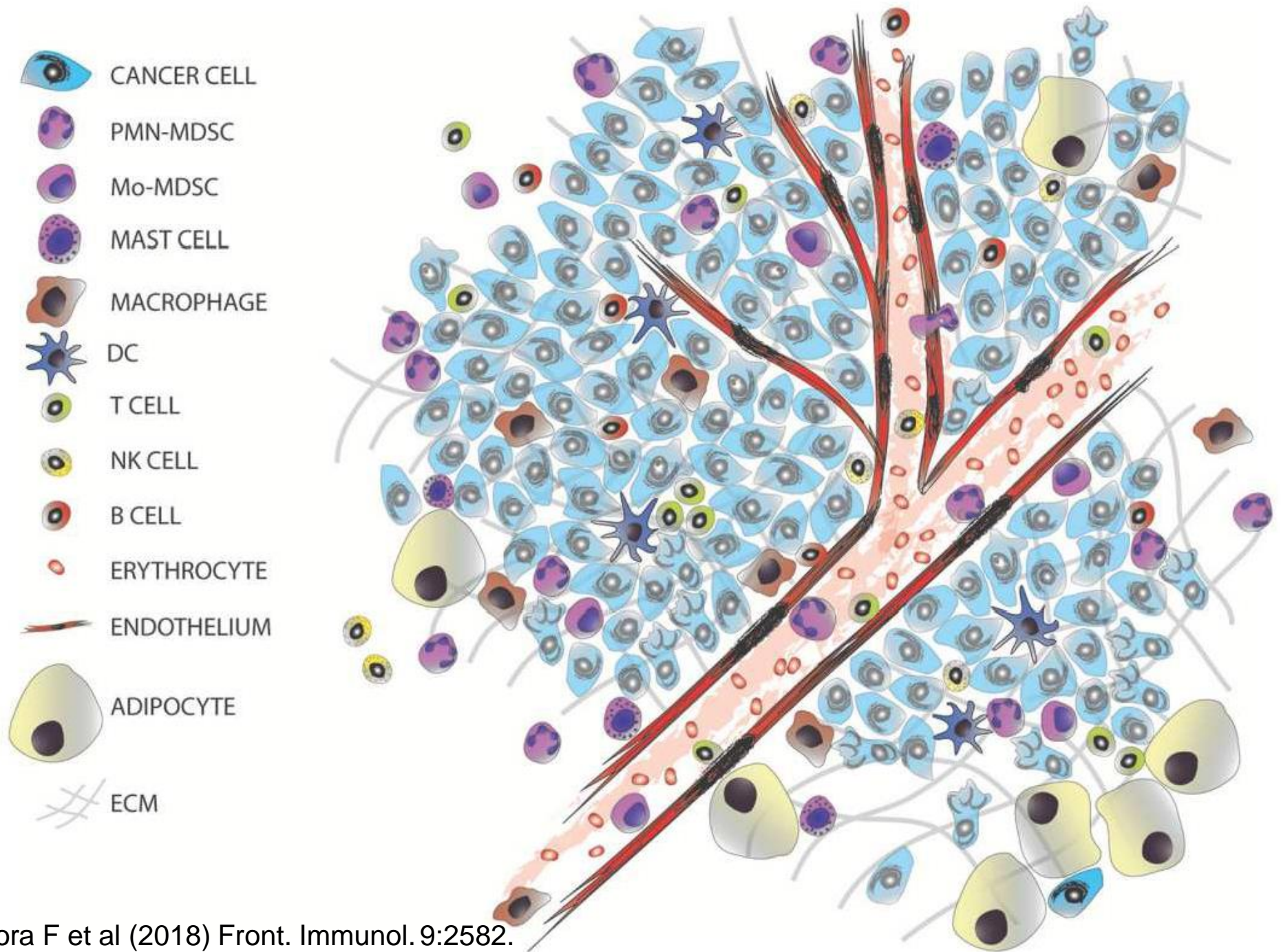
IMN

ISTITUTO DI RICERCHE
FARMACOLOGICHE
MARIO NEGRI · IRCCS

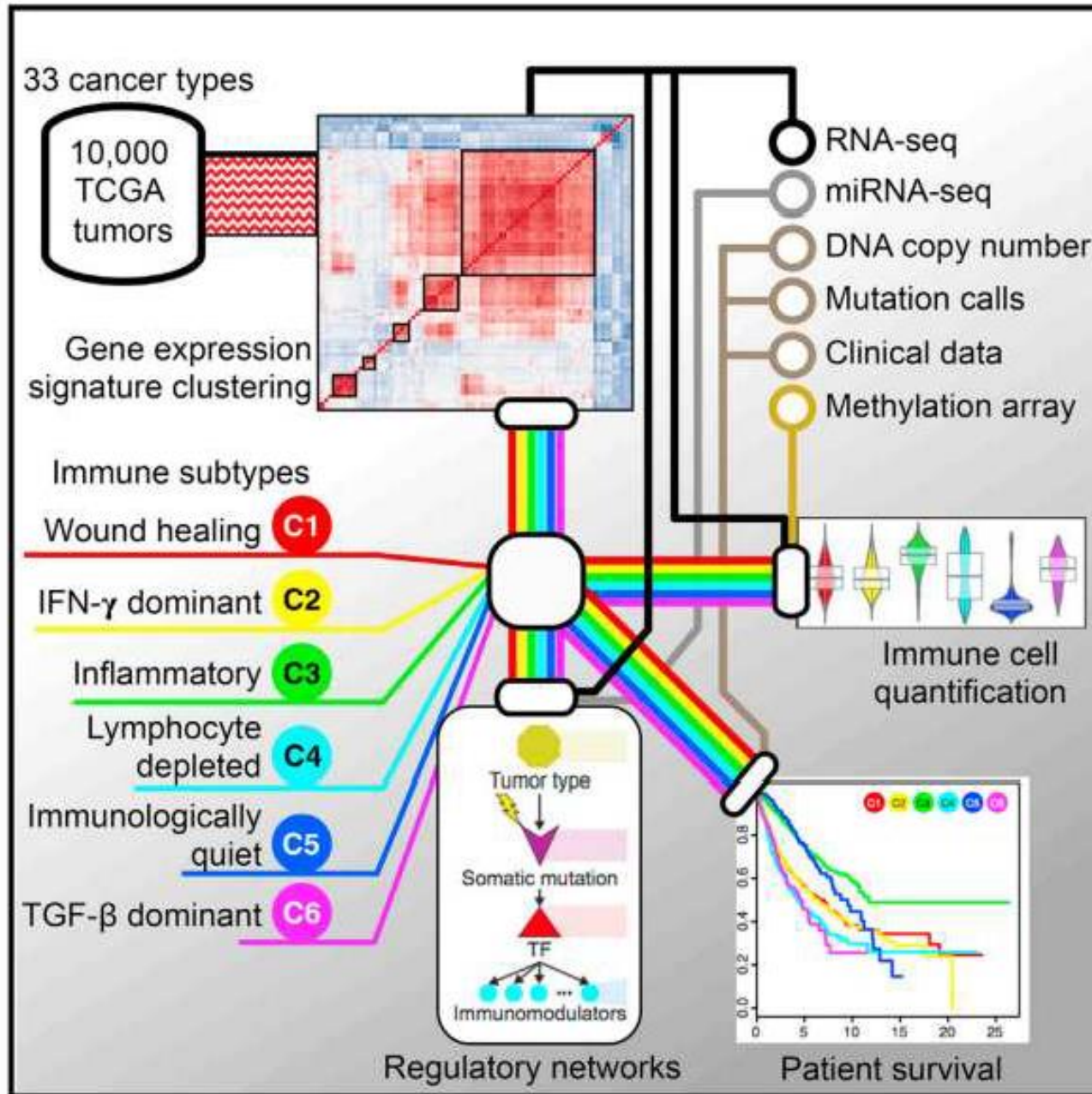
BACKGROUND



TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT

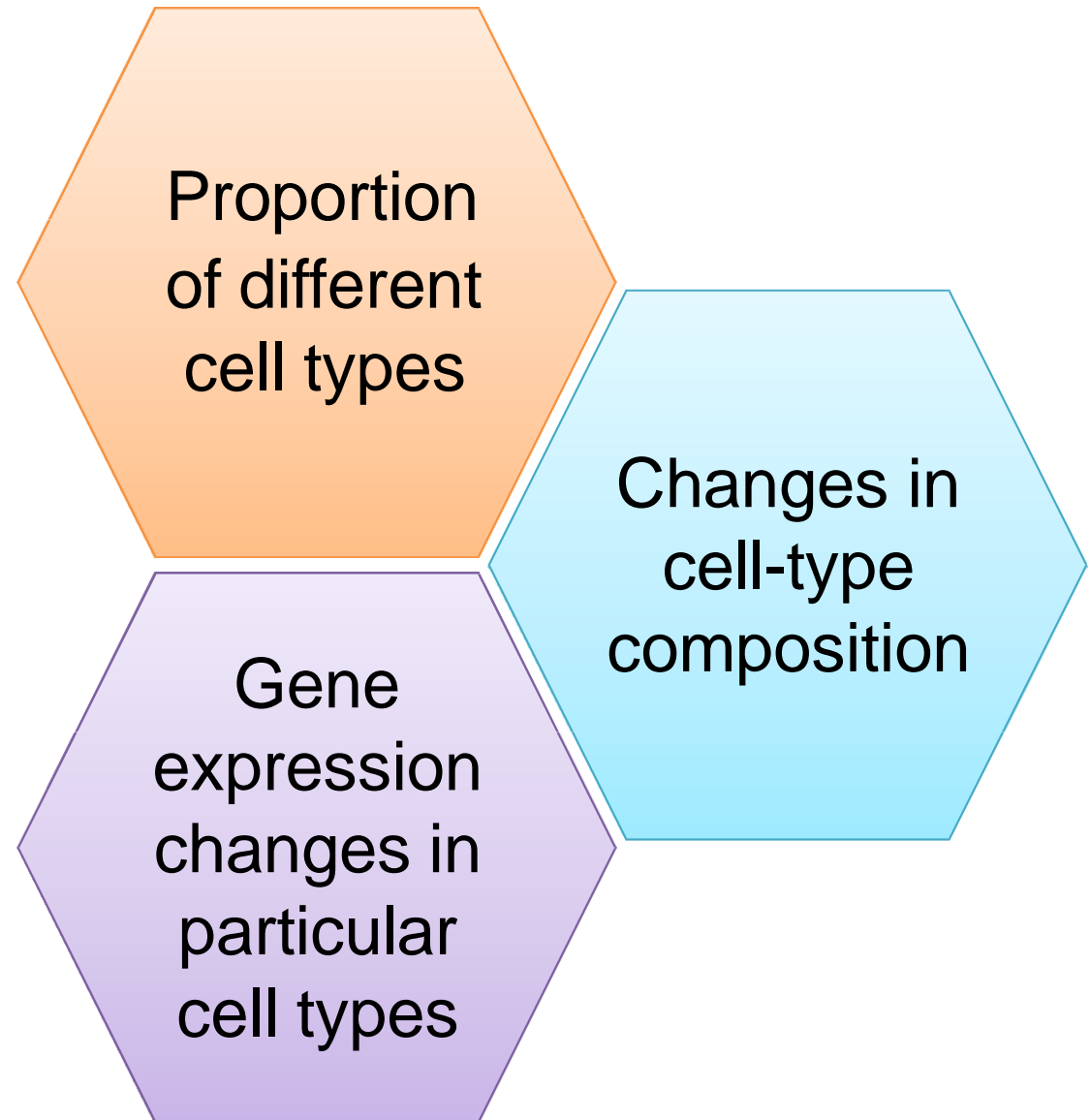


THE IMMUNE LANDSCAPE OF CANCER

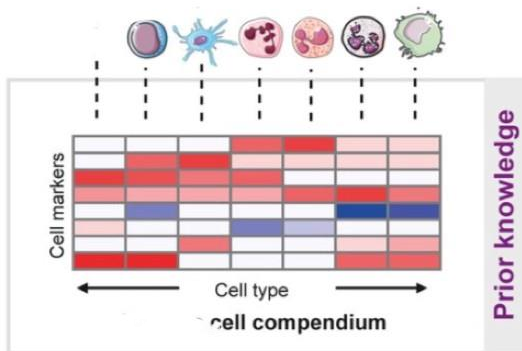
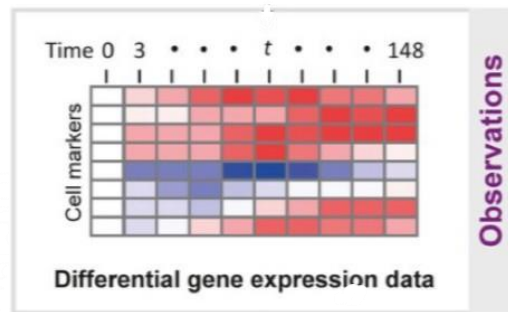


BULK TRANSCRIPTOMICS

SOURCES OF VARIATION:



BULK TRANSCRIPTOMICS DATA DECONVOLUTION

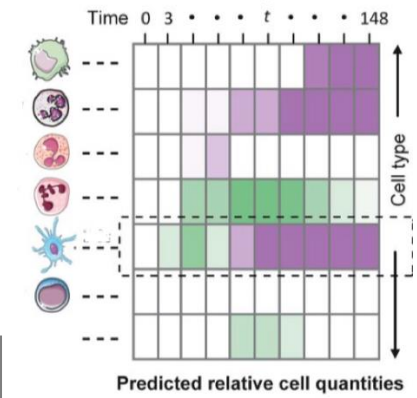


Bulk data

Cell-specific gene matrices

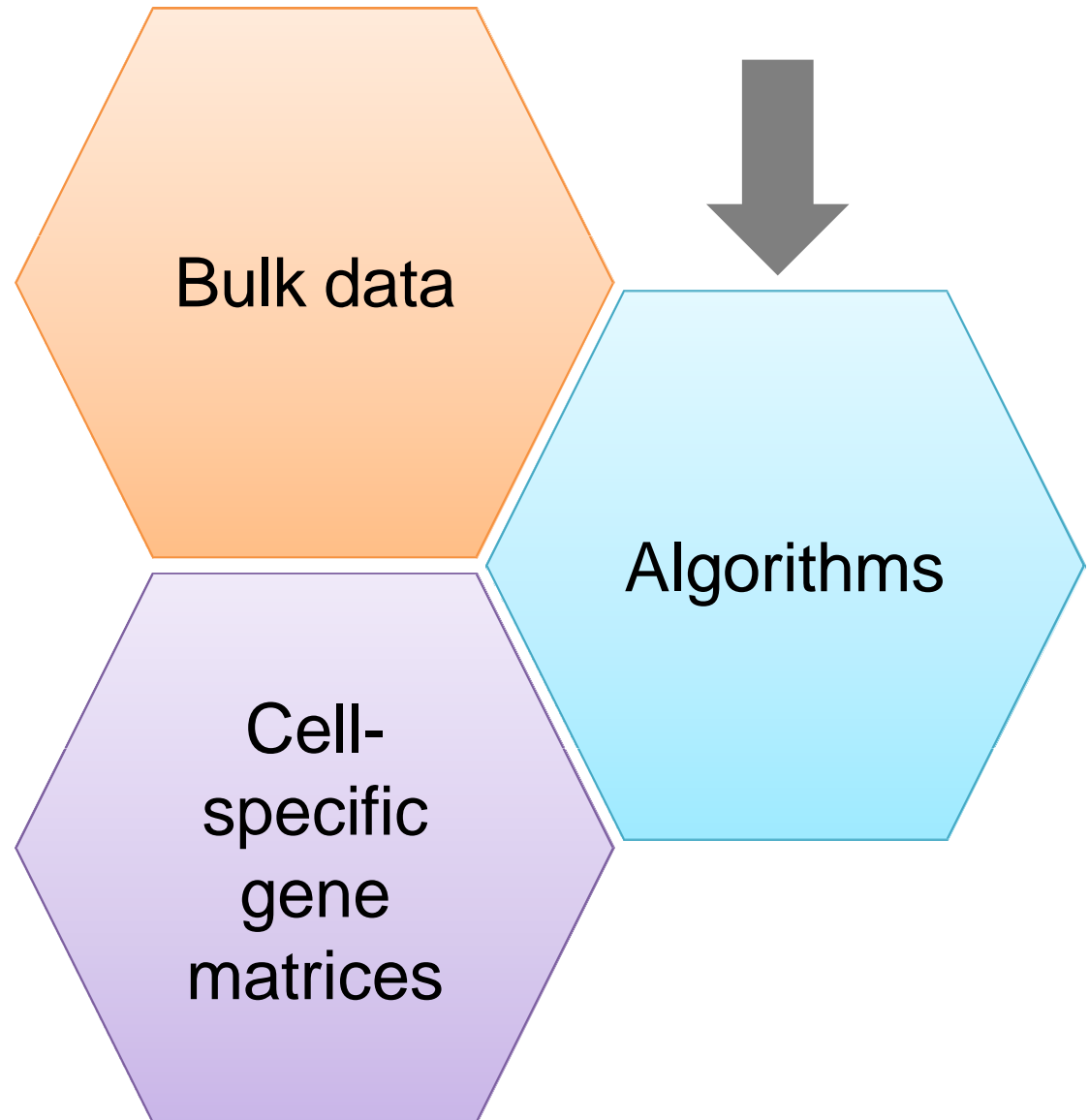
Algorithms

$$Y_{ig} = \pi_{1,i} N_{1,ig} + \pi_{2,i} N_{2,ig} + \pi_{T,i} T_{ig}$$



BULK TRANSCRIPTOMICS DATA DECONVOLUTION

BASED ON:



WIDE VARIETY OF DECONVOLUTION METHODS...

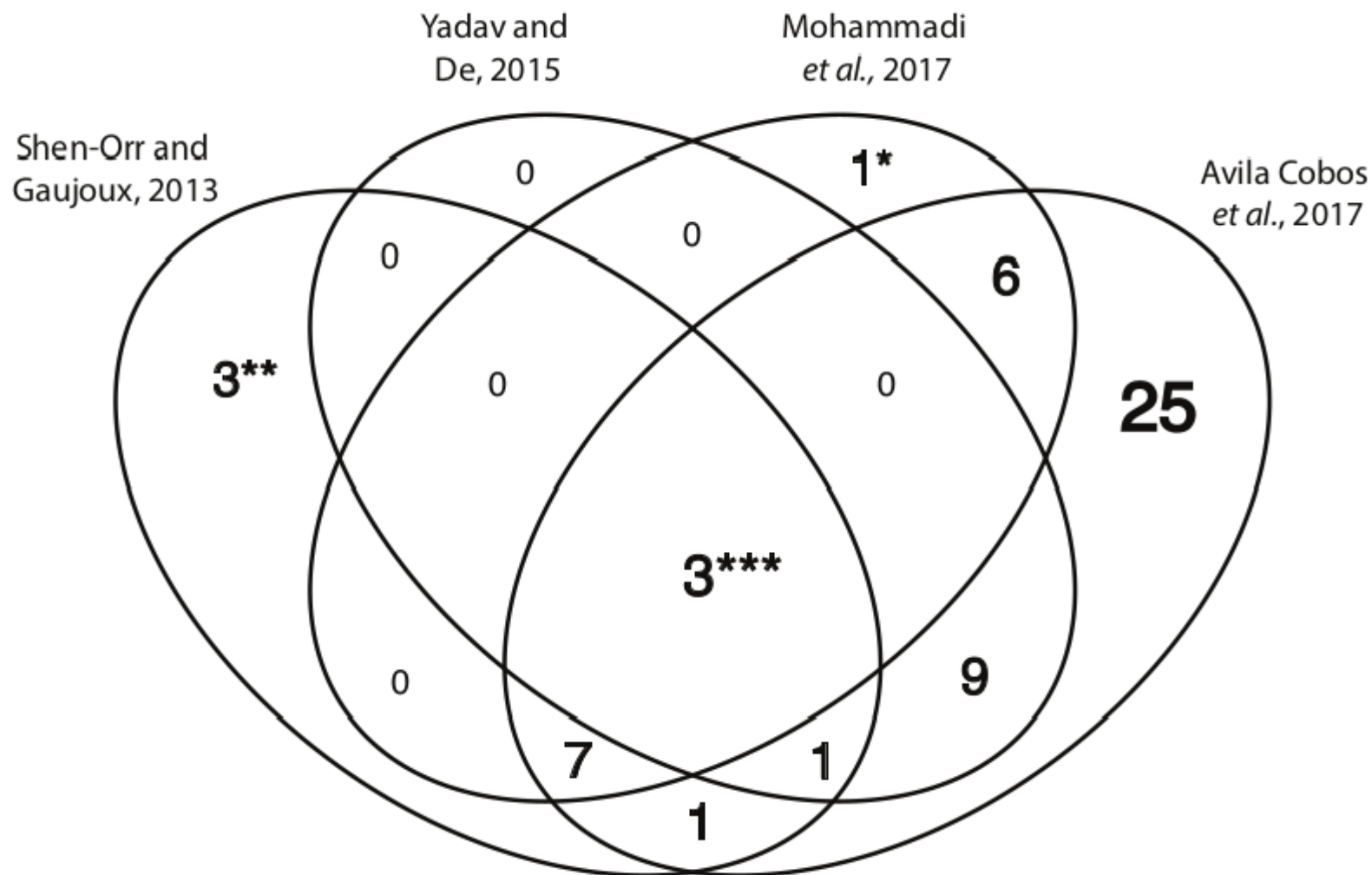
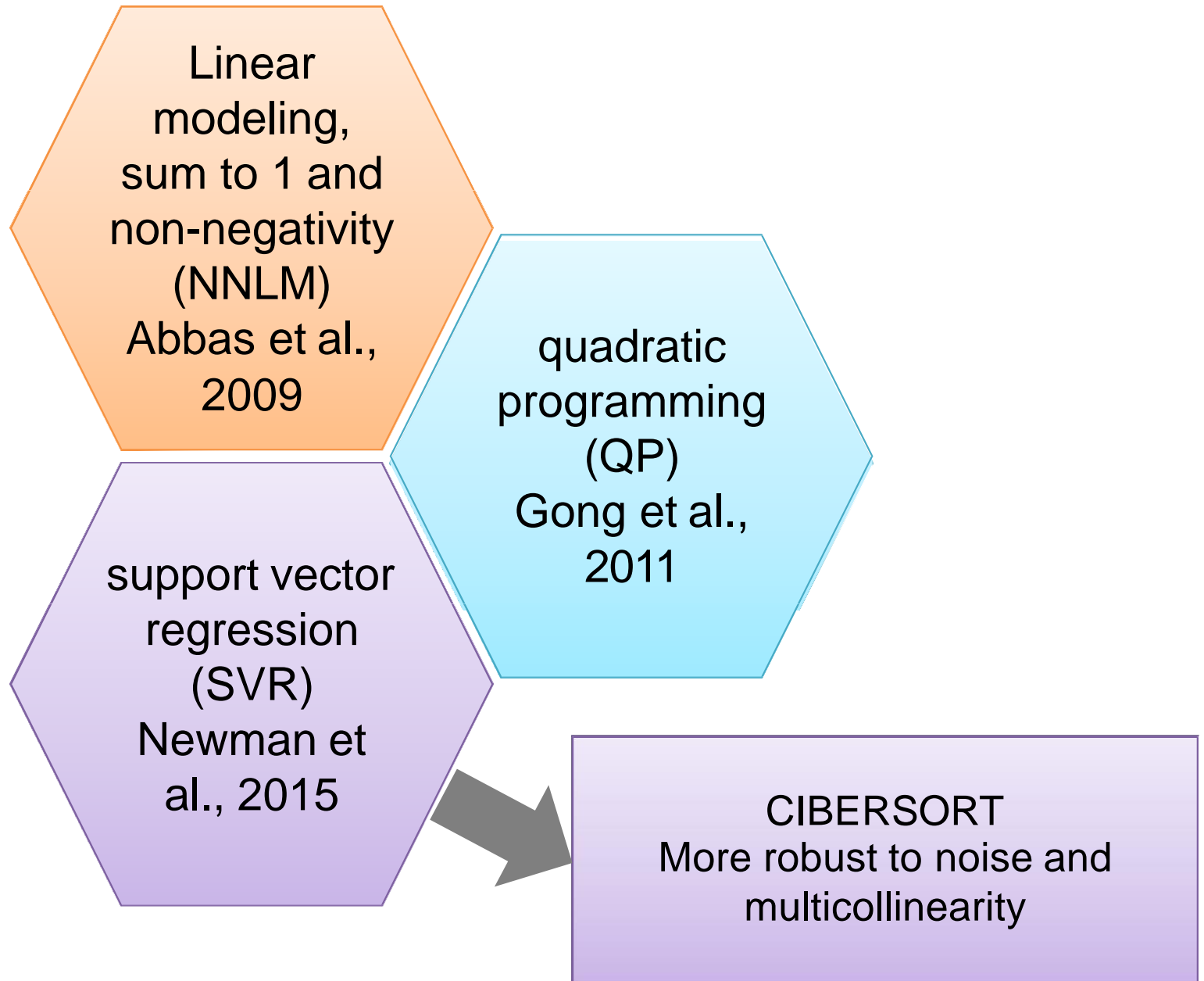
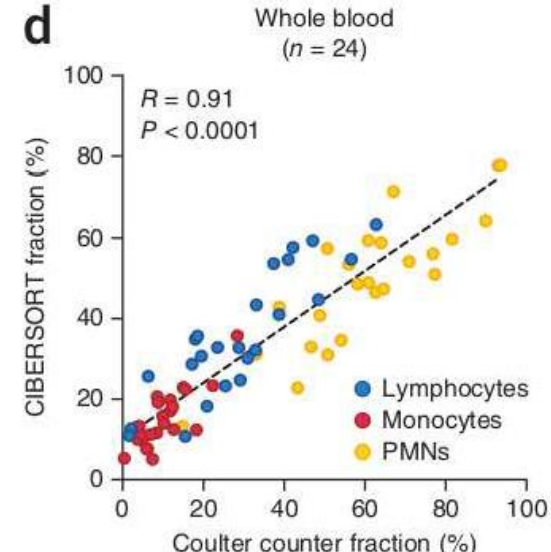
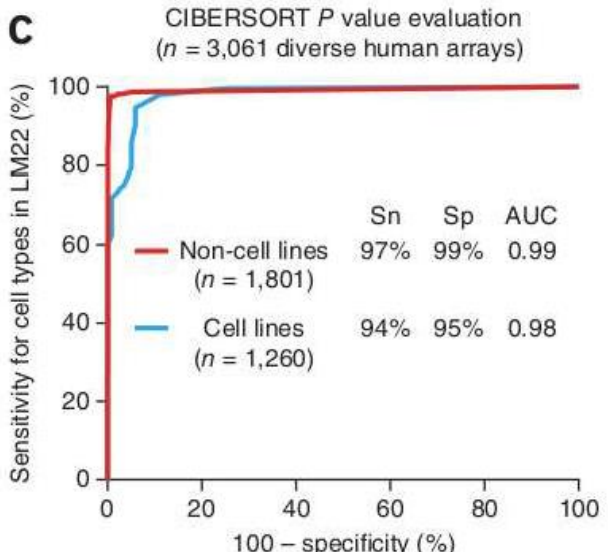
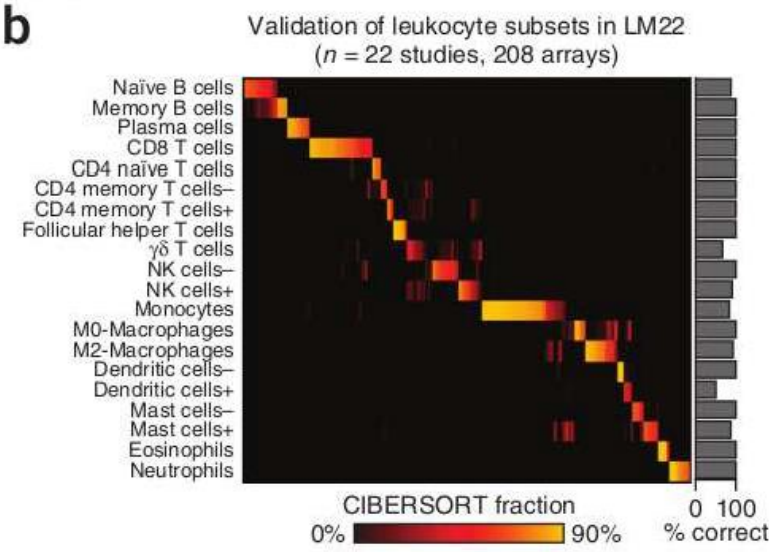
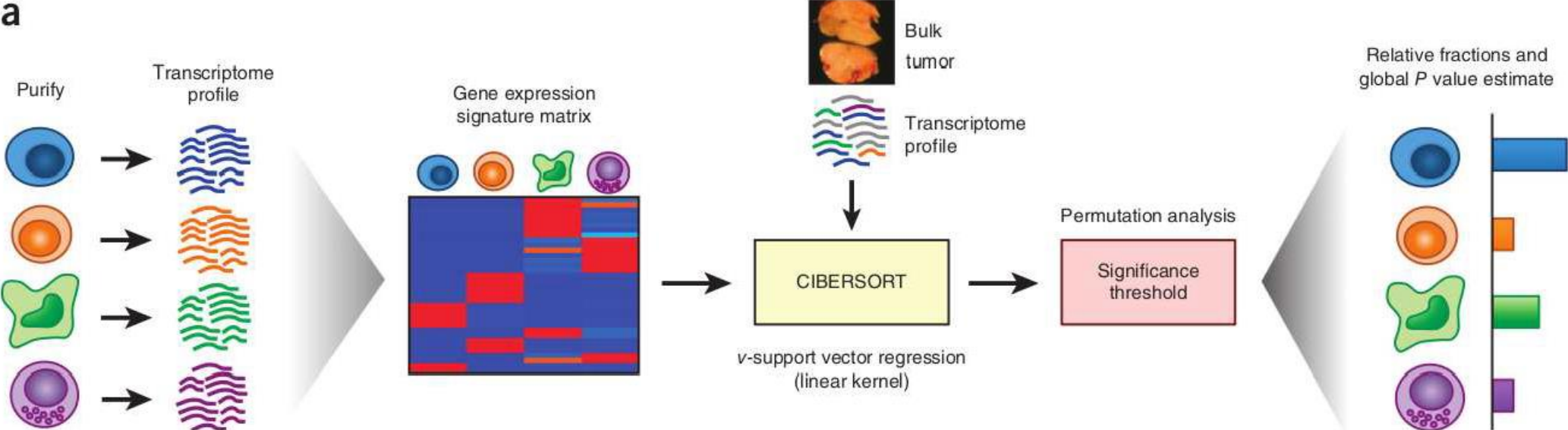


Fig. 1 Venn diagram showing the number of deconvolution methods covered by each review article (using transcriptomics data as input). () We discussed Nano-*

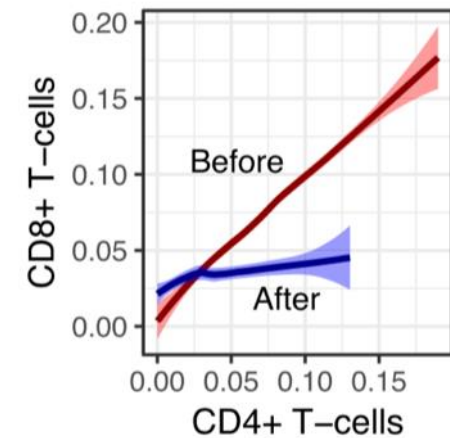
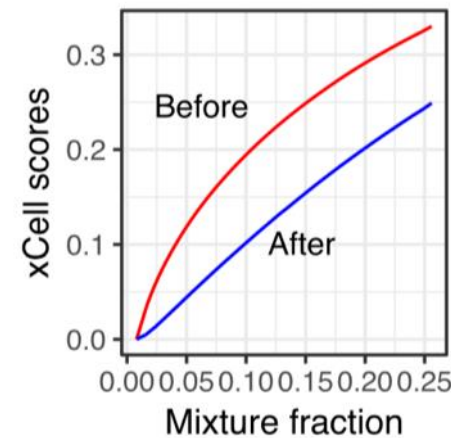
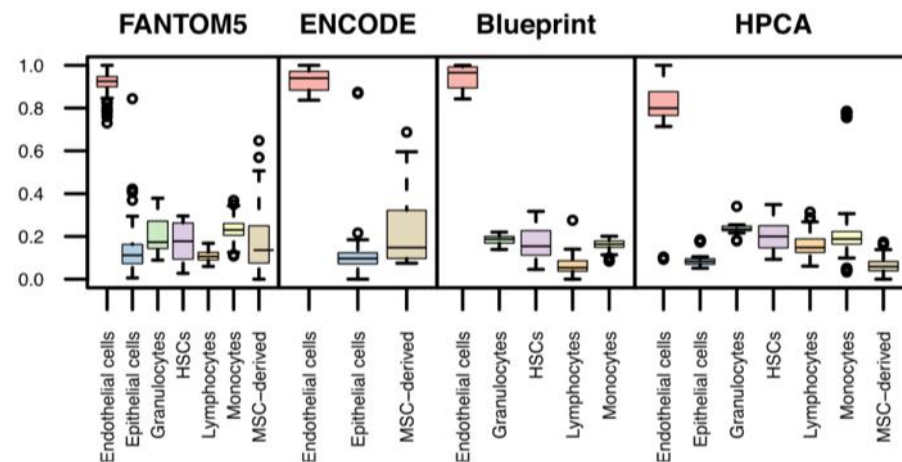
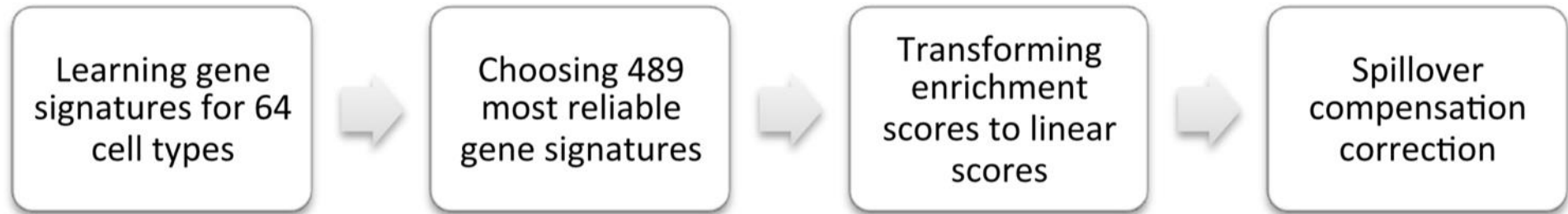
...BASED ON A VARIETY OF APPROACHES



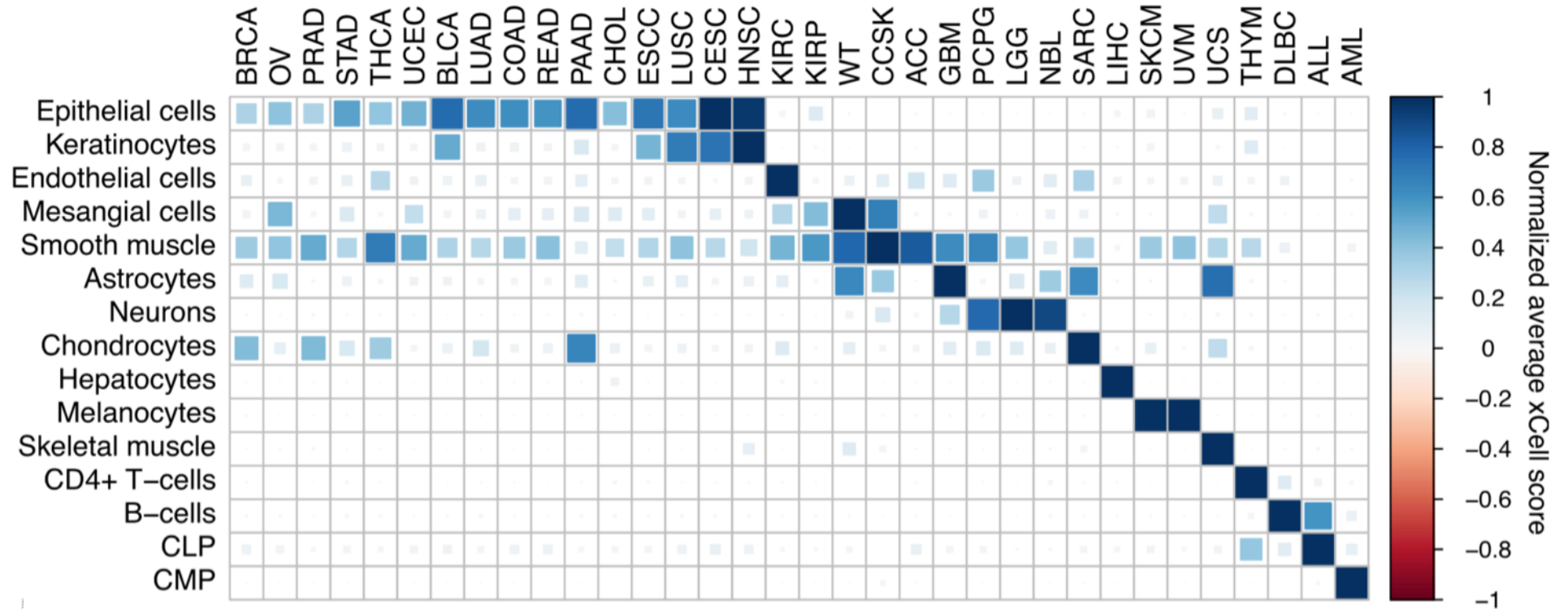
CIBERSORT



ALTERNATIVE METHOD USING RANK BASED ENRICHMENT ANALYSIS: XCELL

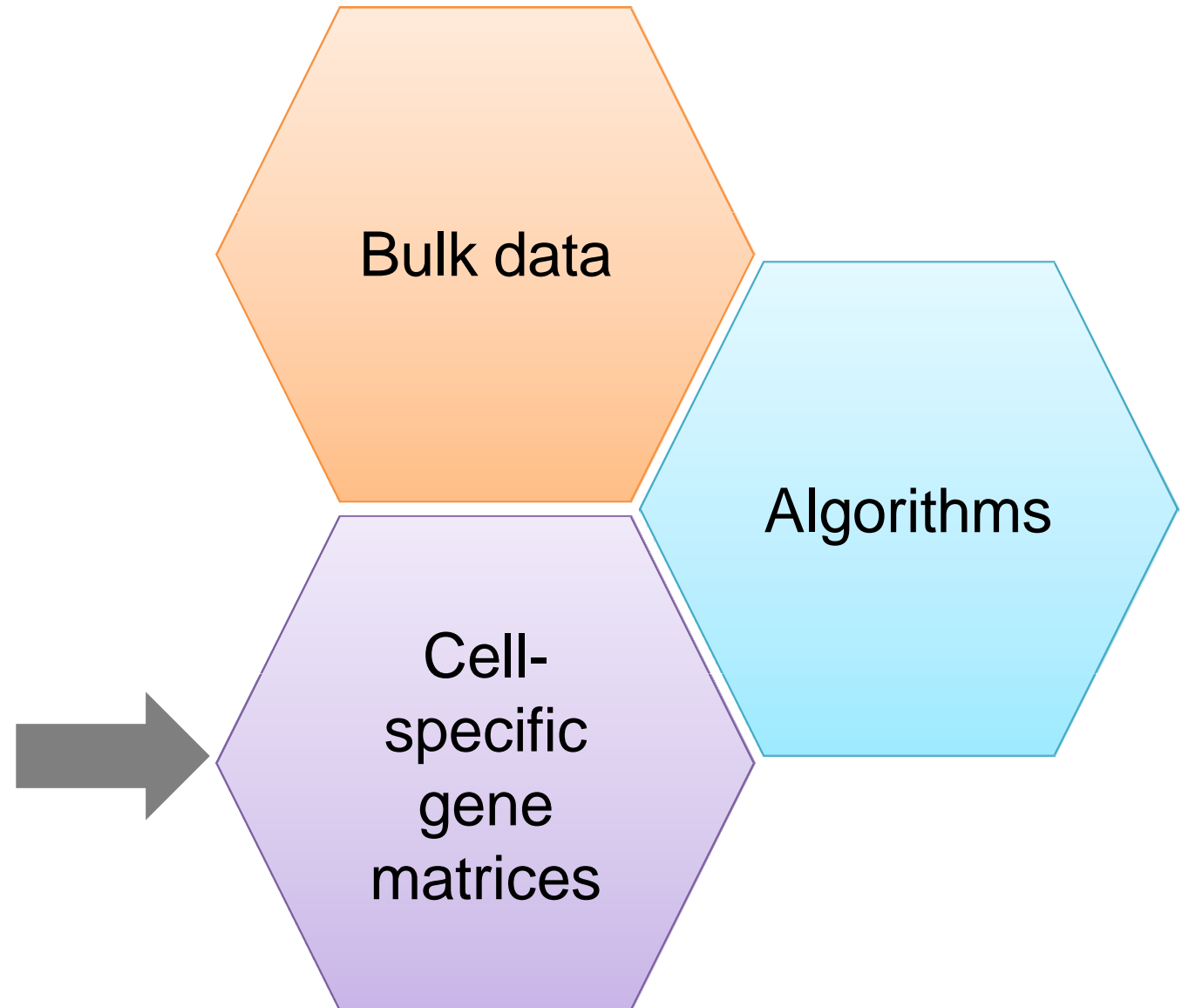


ENRICHMENT OF TUMOR-SPECIFIC CELL TYPES IN TCGA

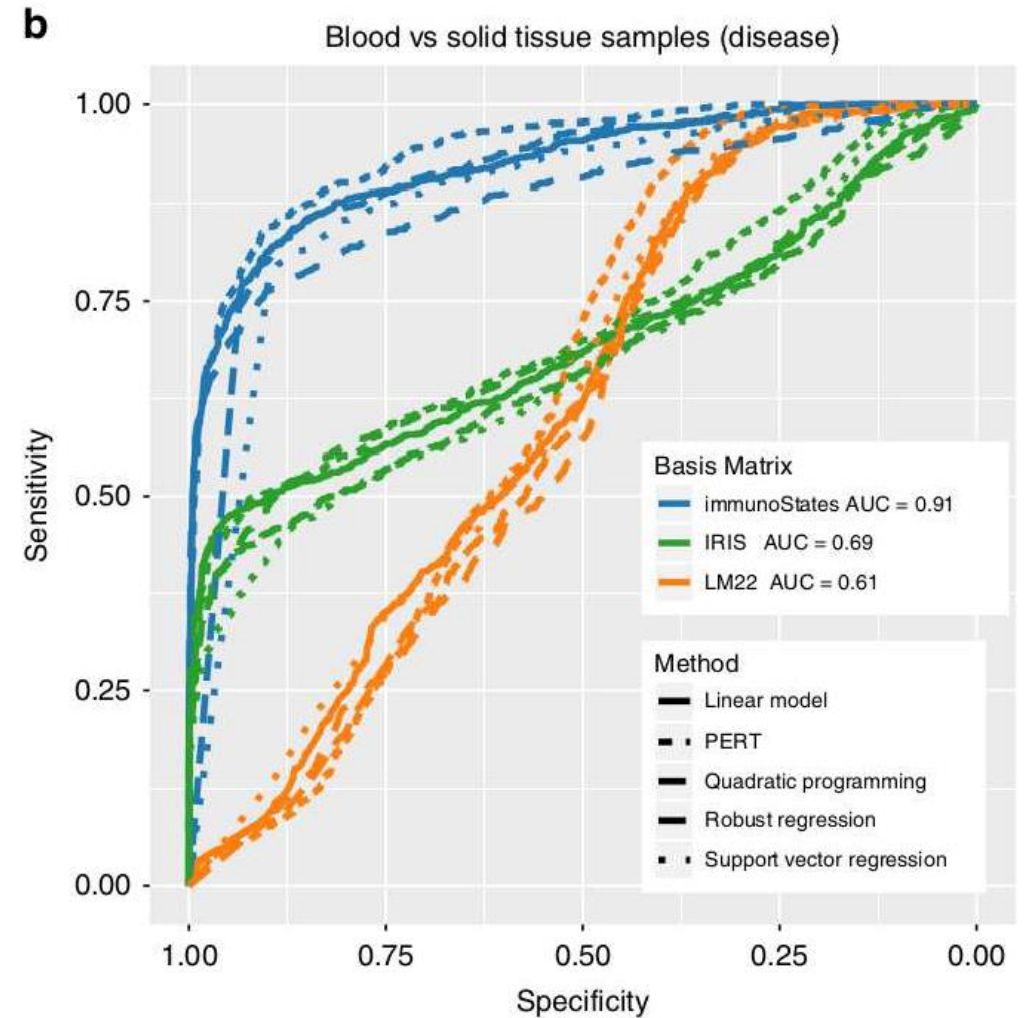
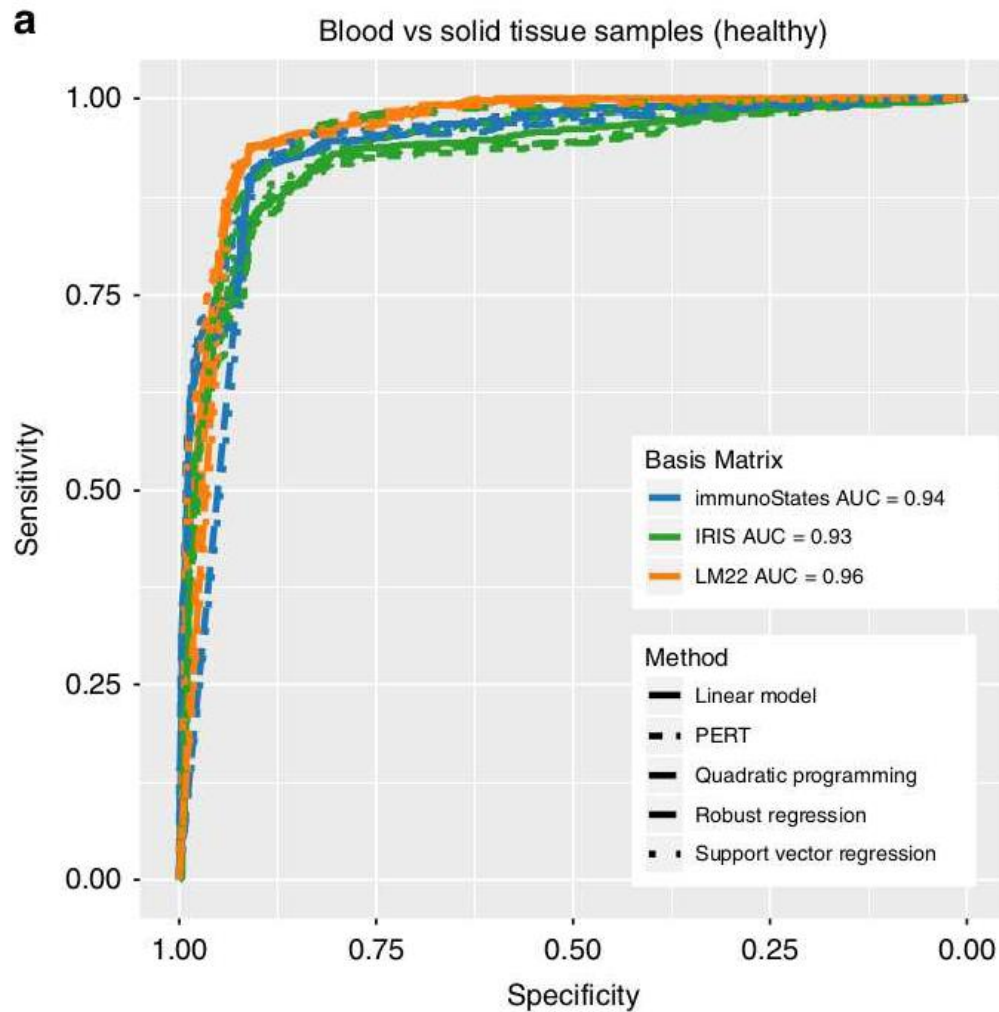


BULK TRANSCRIPTOMICS DATA DECONVOLUTION

BASED ON:

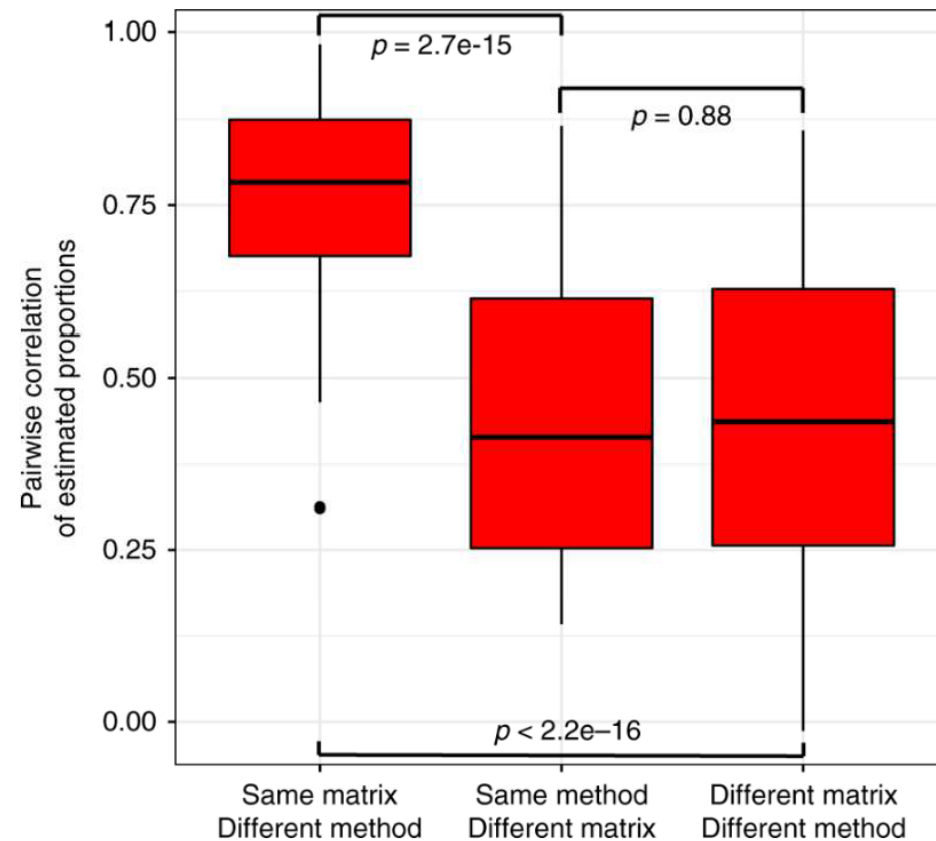


IMMUNOSTATES: A GENE MATRIX LEVERAGING HETEROGENEITY AND DISEASE CONDITIONS

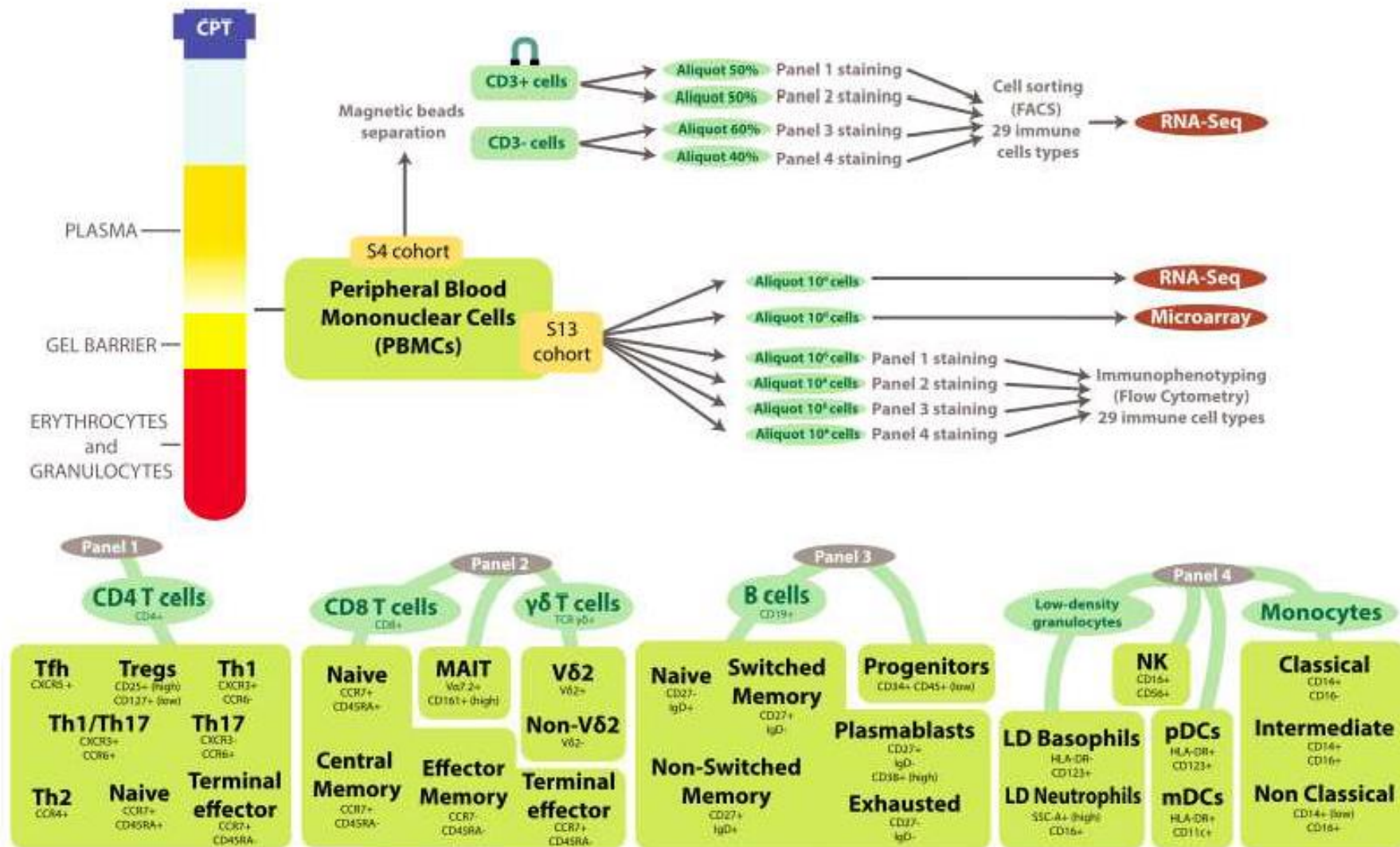


THE QUALITY OF THE RESULTS DEPENDS MORE ON THE GENE MATRICES THAN ON THE ALGORITHMS

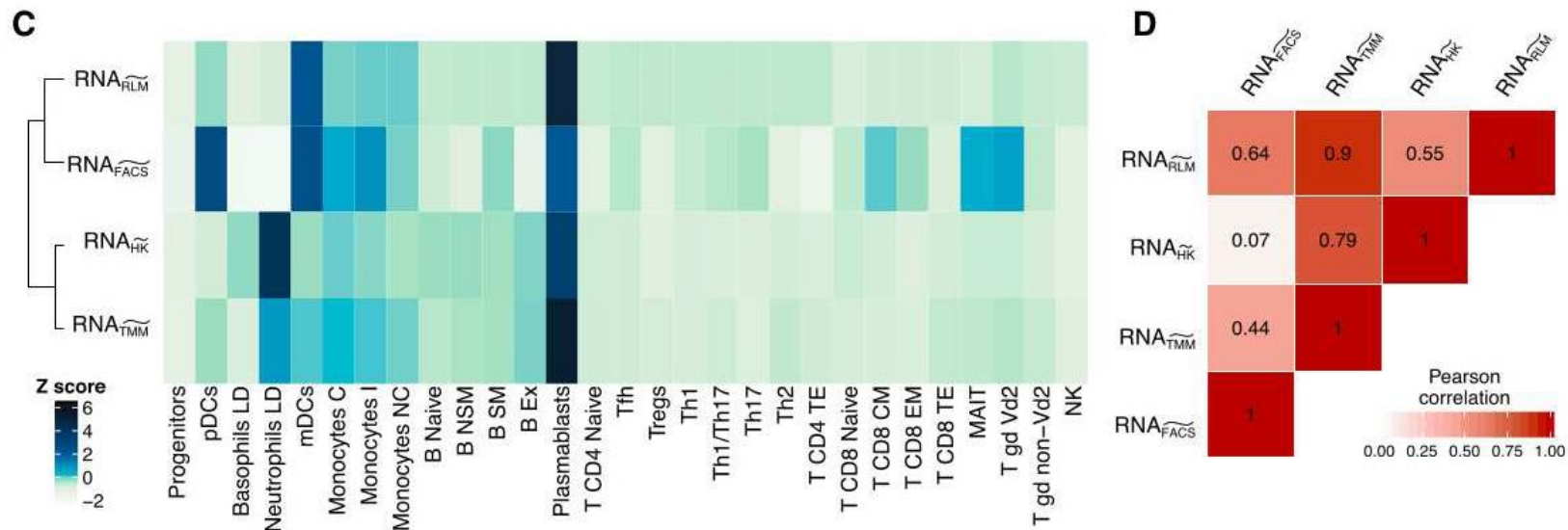
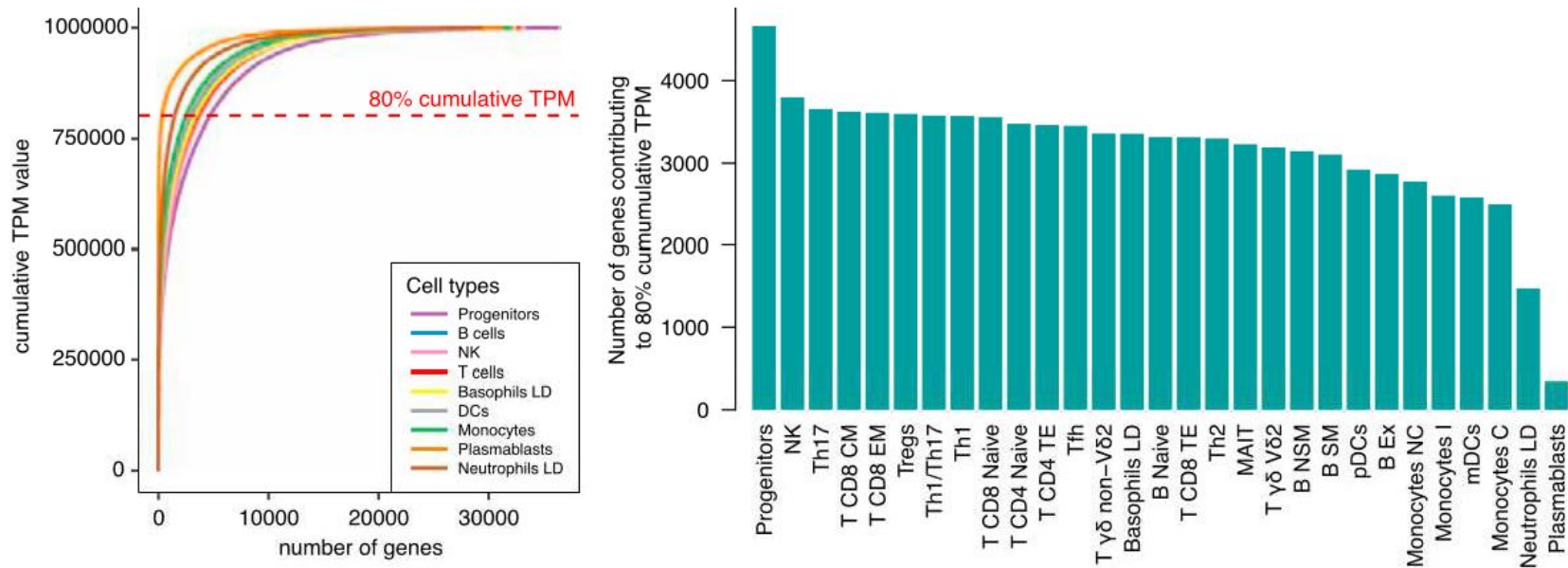
DECONVOLUTION CONCORDANCE BY MATRIX AND METHOD:



CHARACTERIZATION OF 29 HUMAN IMMUNE CELL TYPES BY RNA-SEQ AND FLOW CYTOMETRY

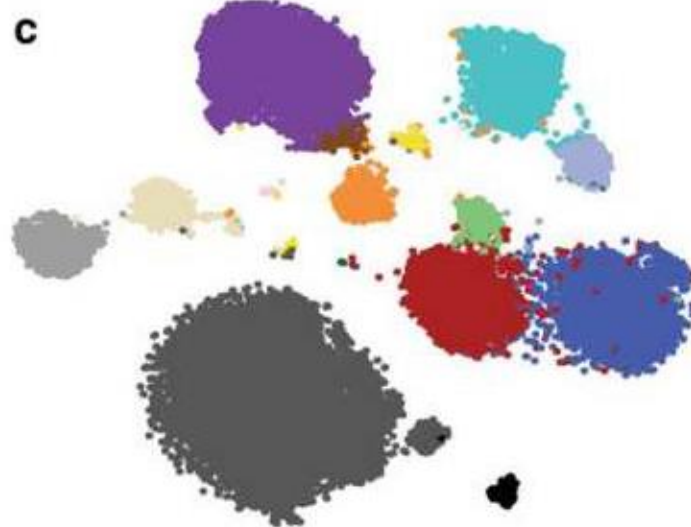
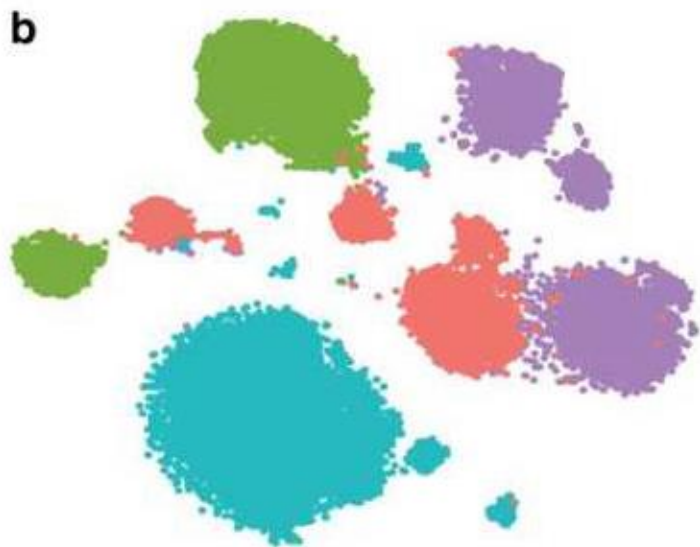
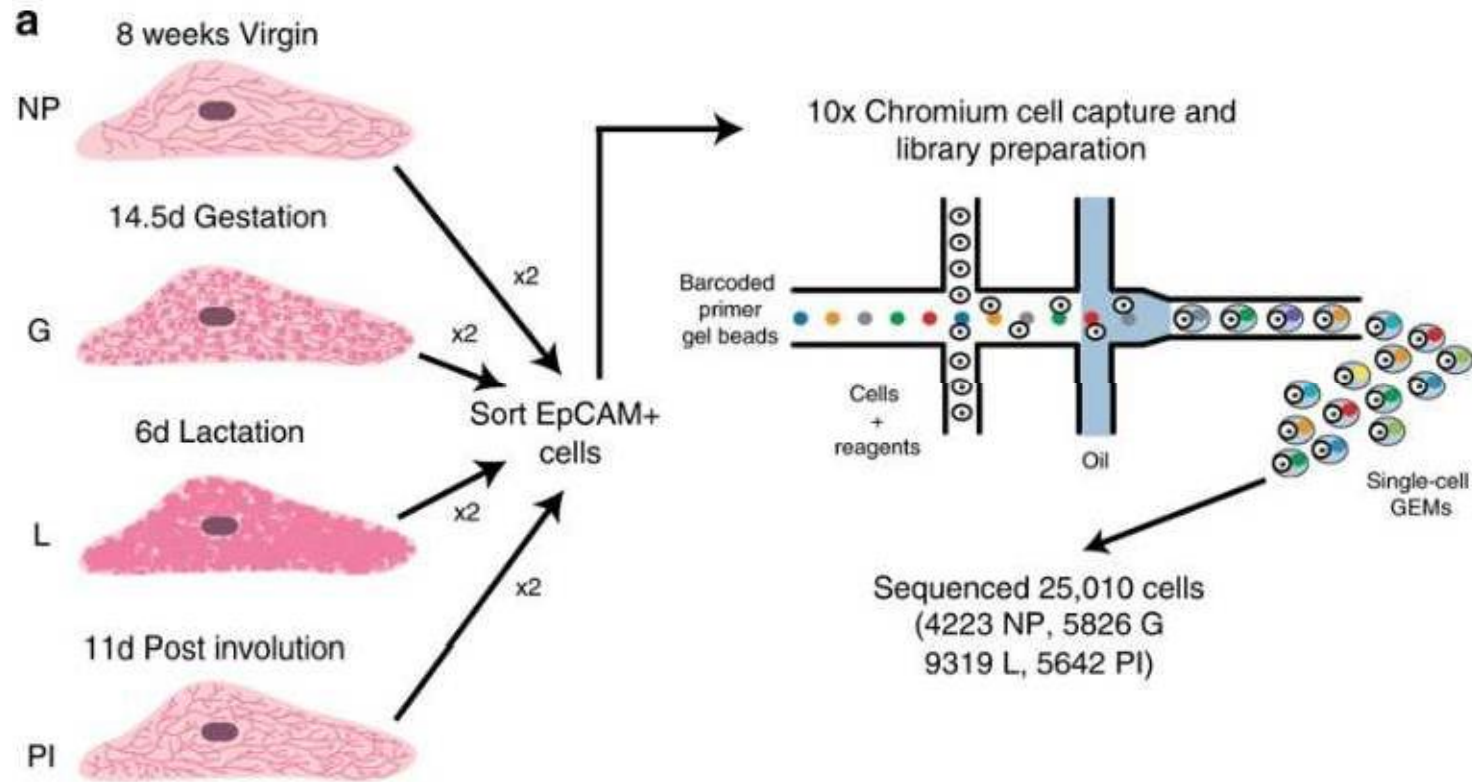


THE ENDLESS PROBLEM OF NORMALIZATION




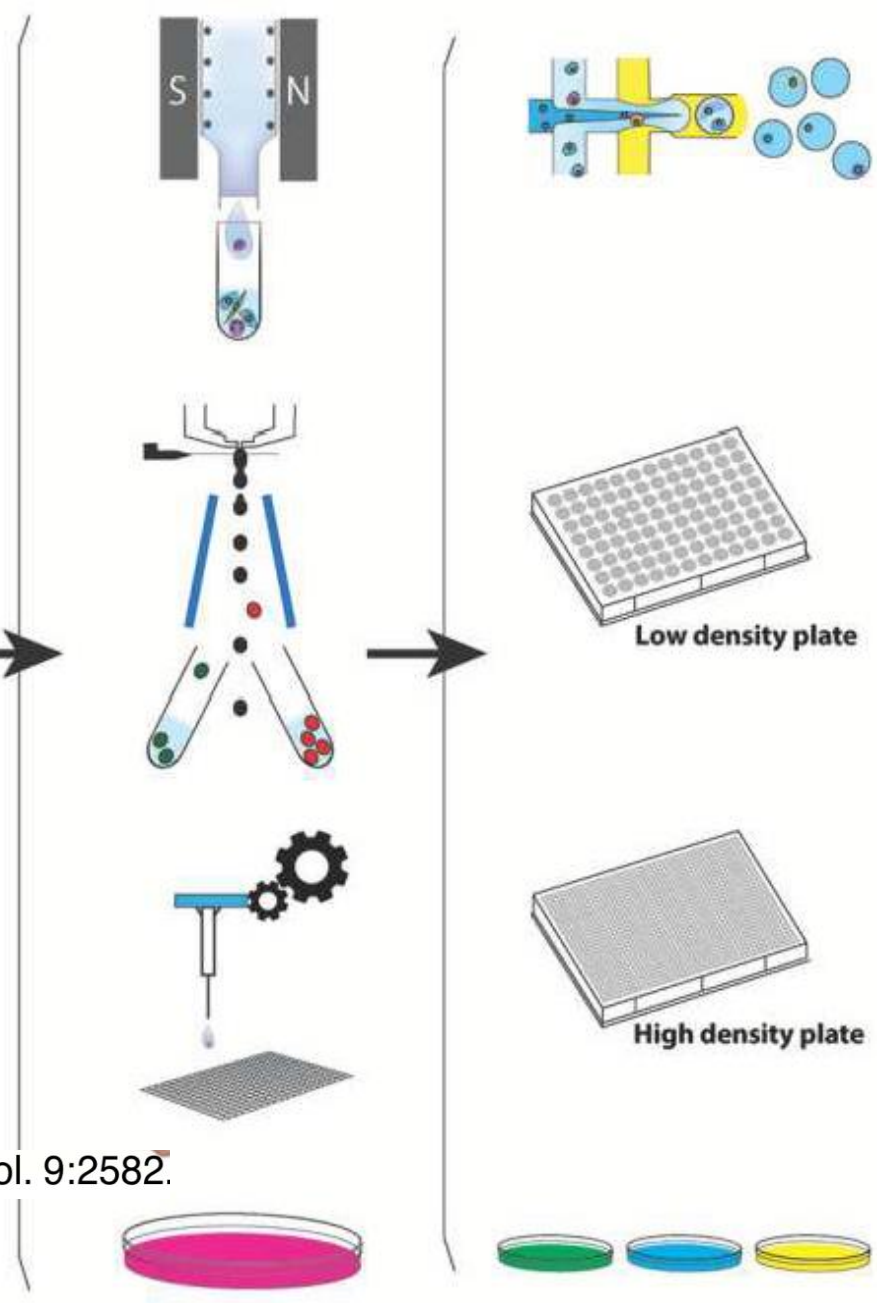
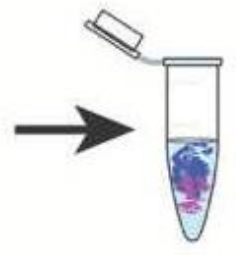
BEST APPROACH: scale the TPM values by a factor that minimizes the error between flow cytometry and deconvolution proportions

SINGLE CELL SEQUENCING



UPCOMING METHODS

-  PCR amplification
-  IVT amplification
-  3'-RNAseq
-  Full-length RNAseq
-  UMIs
-  Cost
-  Labor intensity



- Drop-Seq/DroNc-seq
- inDrop
- Chromium 10X
- MARS-seq
- CEL-seq2
- SMART-seq2
- Nano SN-RNAseq
- Seq-well
- Microwell-seq
- SciRNA-seq
- Split-seq

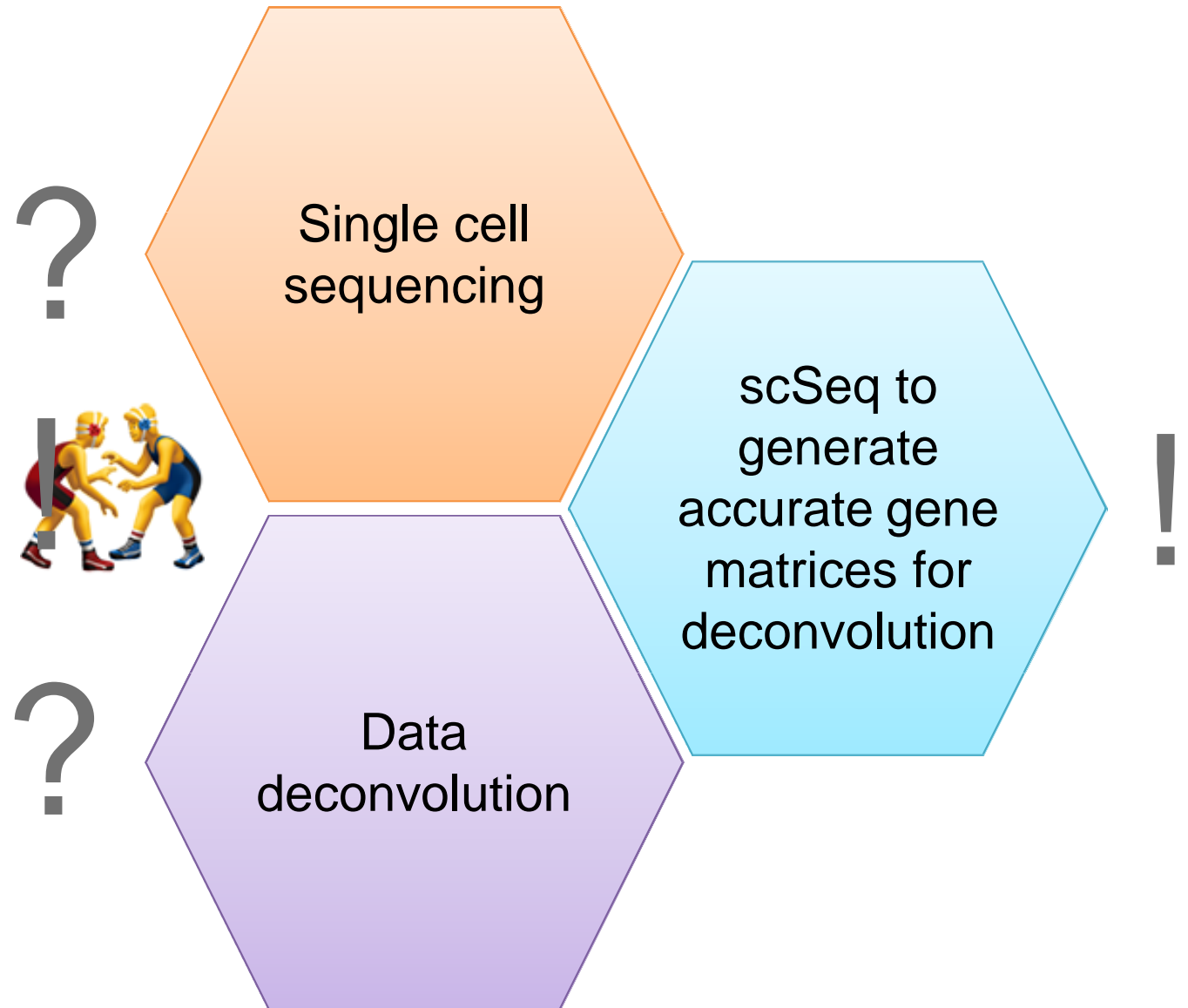
Single cell/ nucleus preparation of complex tissue

Cell labeling and/or separation/enrichment

Cell capture and barcoding

Valdes-Mora F et al (2018) Front. Immunol. 9:2582.

THE FUTURE (last year)



THE FUTURE (now)

TOOLS AND RESOURCES



Identifying gene expression programs of cell-type identity and cellular activity with single-cell RNA-Seq

Dylan Kotliar^{1,2,3†*}, Adrian Veres^{1,3,4†}, M Aurel Nagy^{3,5}, Shervin Tabrizi², Eran Hodis^{3,6}, Douglas A Melton^{4,7}, Pardis C Sabeti^{1,2,7}

¹Department of Systems Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, United States; ²Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, United States; ³Harvard-MIT Health Sciences and Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, United States; ⁴Harvard Stem Cell Institute, Harvard University, Cambridge, United States; ⁵Department of Neurobiology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, United States; ⁶Biophysics Program, Harvard University, Cambridge, United States; ⁷Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Chevy Chase, United States

Briefings in Bioinformatics, 00(0), 2020, 1–12
doi: 10.1093/bib/bbz166
Article

OXFORD

SCDC: bulk gene expression deconvolution by multiple single-cell RNA sequencing references

Meichen Dong, Aatish Thennavan, Eugene Urrutia, Yun Li, Charles M. Perou, Fei Zou and Yuchao Jiang

Corresponding authors: Fei Zou and Yuchao Jiang, Department of Biostatistics and Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA. feizou@email.unc.edu, yuchaoj@email.unc.edu

Yu et al. *BMC Cancer* (2019) 19:715
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-019-5927-3>

BMC Cancer

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

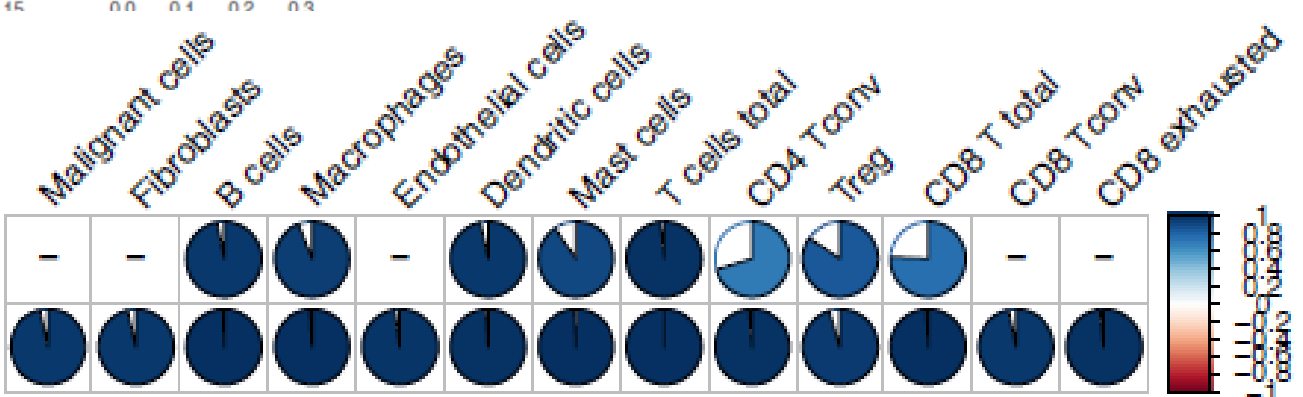
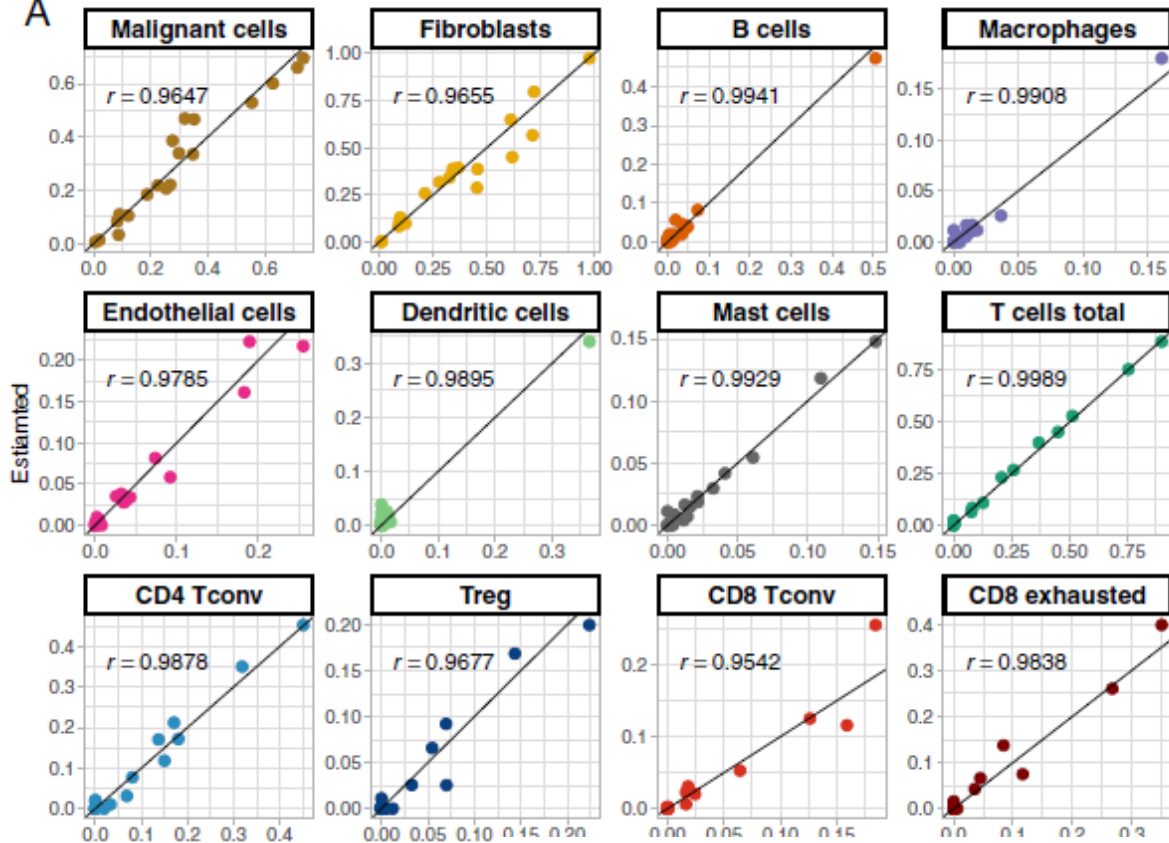
Estimation of immune cell content in tumor using single-cell RNA-seq reference data



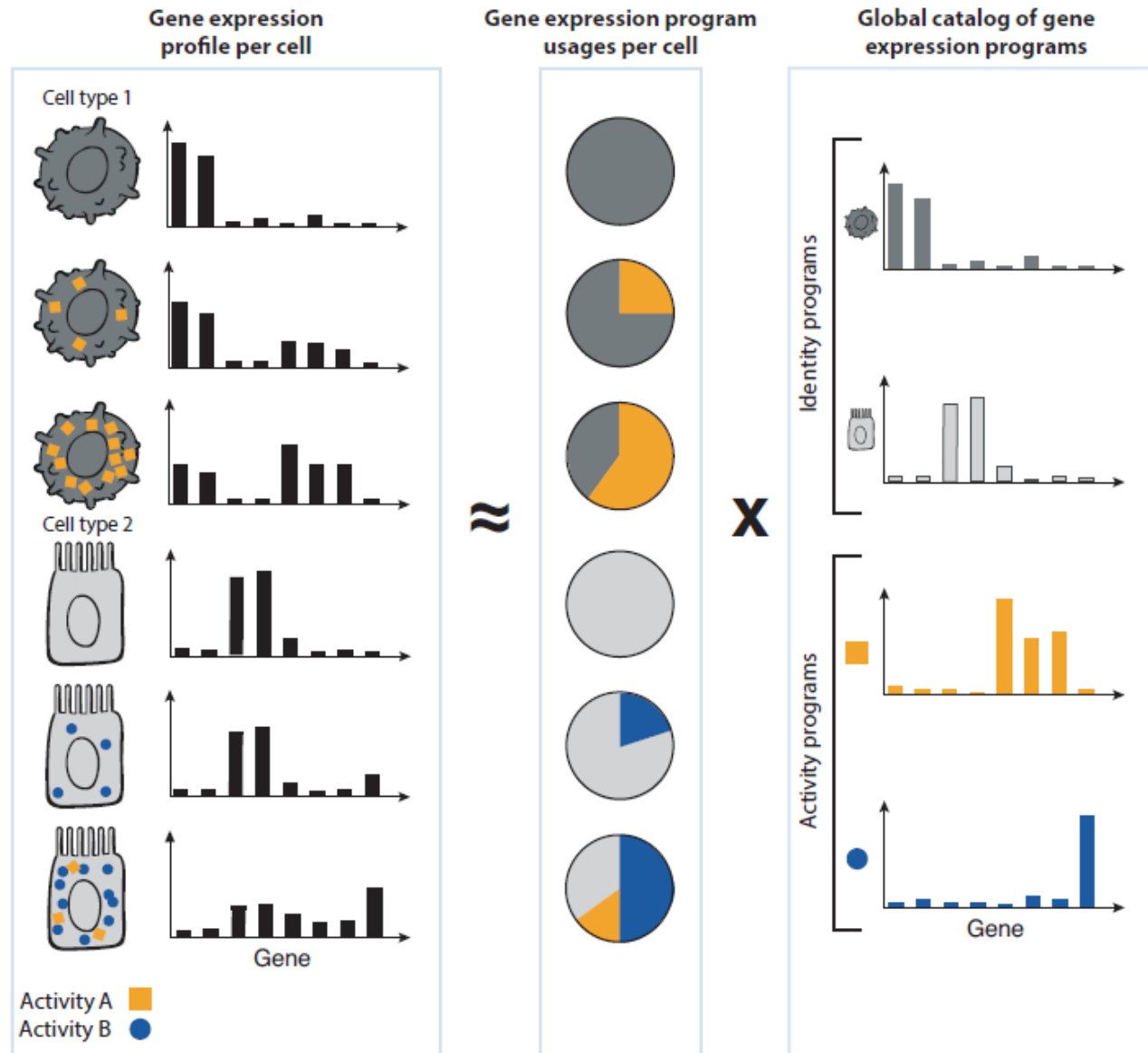
Xiaoqing Yu¹, Y. Ann Chen¹, Jose R. Conejo-Garcia², Christine H. Chung³ and Xuefeng Wang^{1*}

ADVANTAGE OF THE USE OF SINGLE CELL GENE EXPRESSION PROFILES IN SIMULATED BULK TUMOR SAMPLES

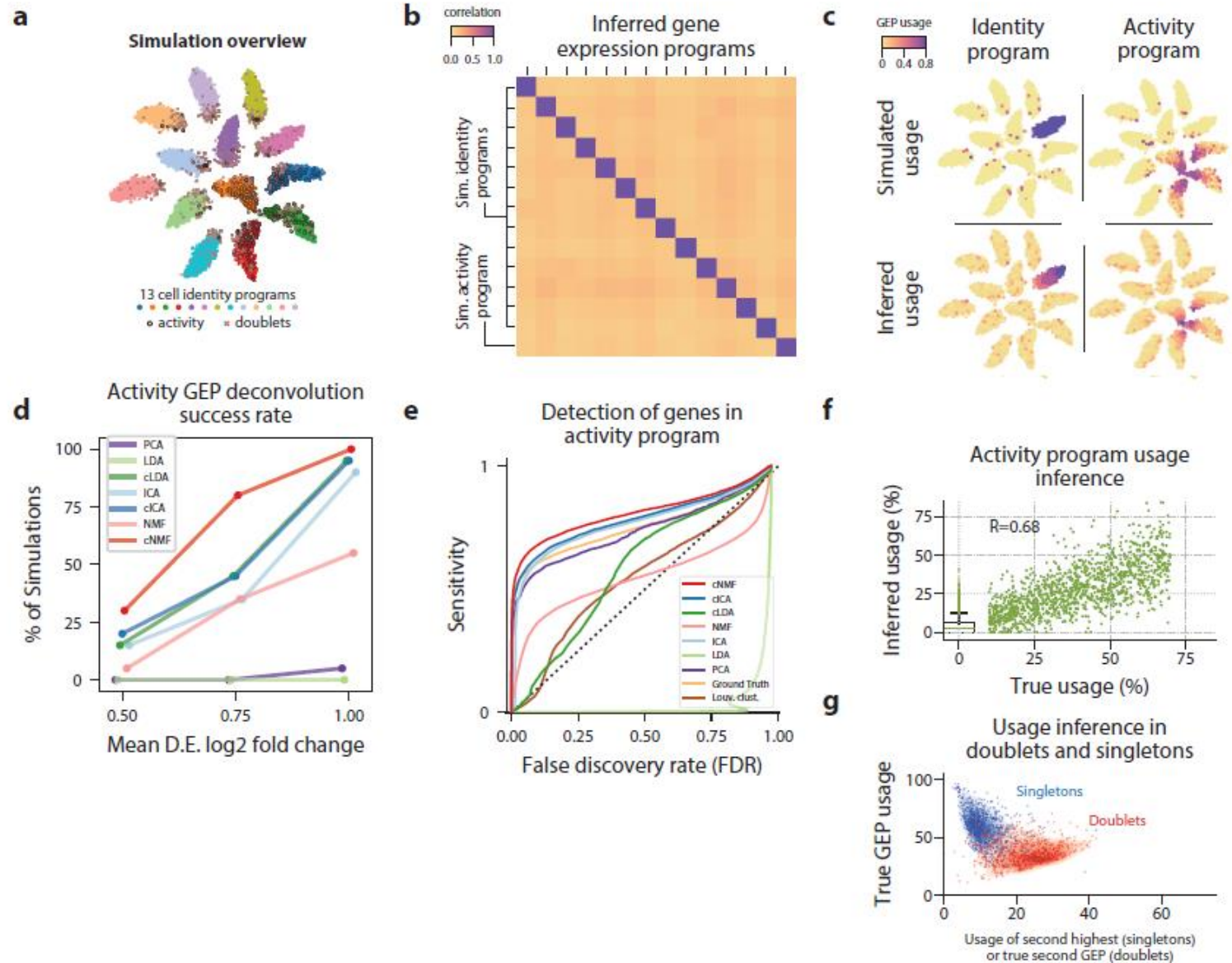
A



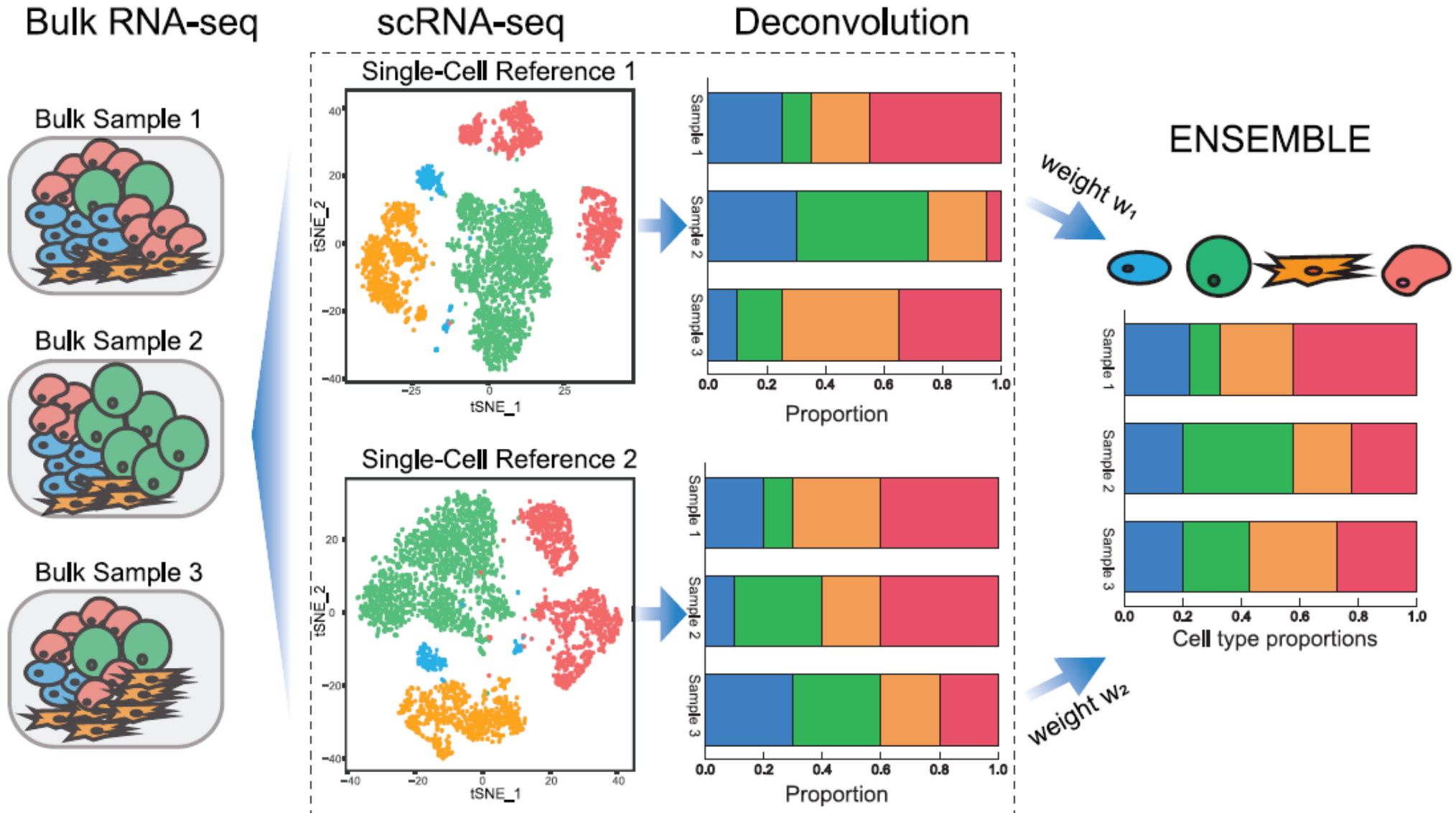
IDENTIFYING GENE EXPRESSION PROGRAMS UNDERLYING BOTH CELL-TYPE IDENTITY AND CELLULAR ACTIVITIES (E.G. LIFE-CYCLE PROCESSES, RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CUES)



CONSENSUS NON-NEGATIVE MATRIX FACTORIZATION INFERS IDENTITY AND ACTIVITY EXPRESSION PROGRAMS IN SIMULATED DATA



BULK GENE EXPRESSION DECONVOLUTION BY MULTIPLE SINGLE-CELL RNA SEQUENCING REFERENCES



OTHER LIMITS IN THE RELIABILITY OF GENE MATRICES

FACS separation procedures may influence gene expression

The diagram consists of three interconnected hexagonal shapes. The top hexagon is orange and contains the text 'FACS separation procedures may influence gene expression'. The bottom hexagon is purple and contains the text 'Tissue disaggregation can damage the cells and lead to a selective loss and gene expression changes'. The right hexagon is light blue and contains the text 'The number of transcripts that can be sequenced in single cell experiments is low (600-2000)'. The hexagons are arranged in a triangular pattern, with the orange one at the top, the purple one at the bottom, and the light blue one to the right.

The number of transcripts that can be sequenced in single cell experiments is low (600-2000)

Tissue disaggregation can damage the cells and lead to a selective loss and gene expression changes

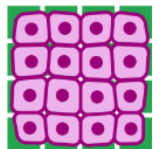
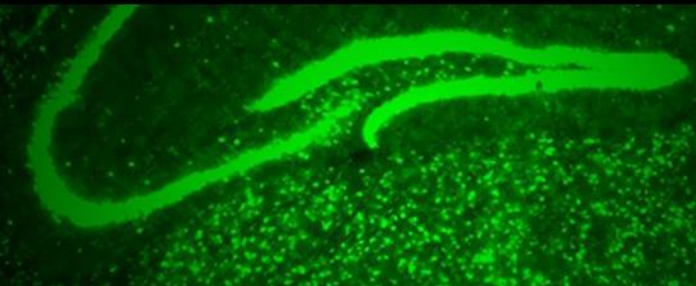
SPATIAL DETECTION OF TRANSCRIPTS IN TISSUE SECTIONS



SPATIAL
TRANSCRIPTOMICS

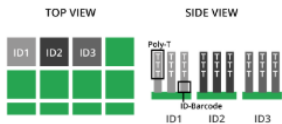
Part of 10x Genomics

WORKFLOW



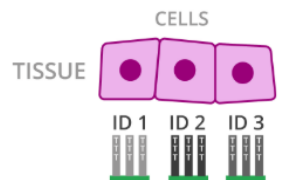
1. Histology

A freshly frozen tissue section is prepared and attached onto our chip. The RNA molecules in each cell contain information about what genes are expressed. The tissue section is imaged in order to retrieve histological information. This allows to see where a cell or a group of cells is located in context of the tis



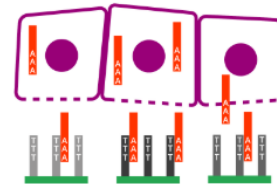
2. The Array

Our chips contain an array of distinguishable capture probes. The Poly-T tails of these capture probes bind the Poly-A tails of RNA molecules. The arrays are ordered like a chess board where probes with the same ID-Barcode are located in the same square. This allows the determination of where each capture probe, and its bound RNA, originated.



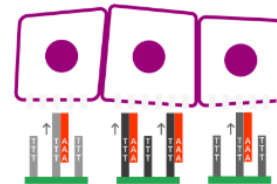
3. Tissue Fixation

The tissue section is fixed. The chip contains a visually detectable frame that is imaged together with the tissue section. This makes it possible to overlay the cell tissue image and the gene expression data in a step.



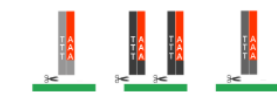
4. Permeabilisation

The tissue is permeabilised with our Permeabilising Reagent which means that small holes in the cell membrane are created. RNA molecules can exit the cells through these and bind to the adjacent capture probes on the chip. Thus the gene expression information is captured on the chip. The following steps are needed to translate the information stored in the captured RNA molecules as data.



5. cDNA Synthesis

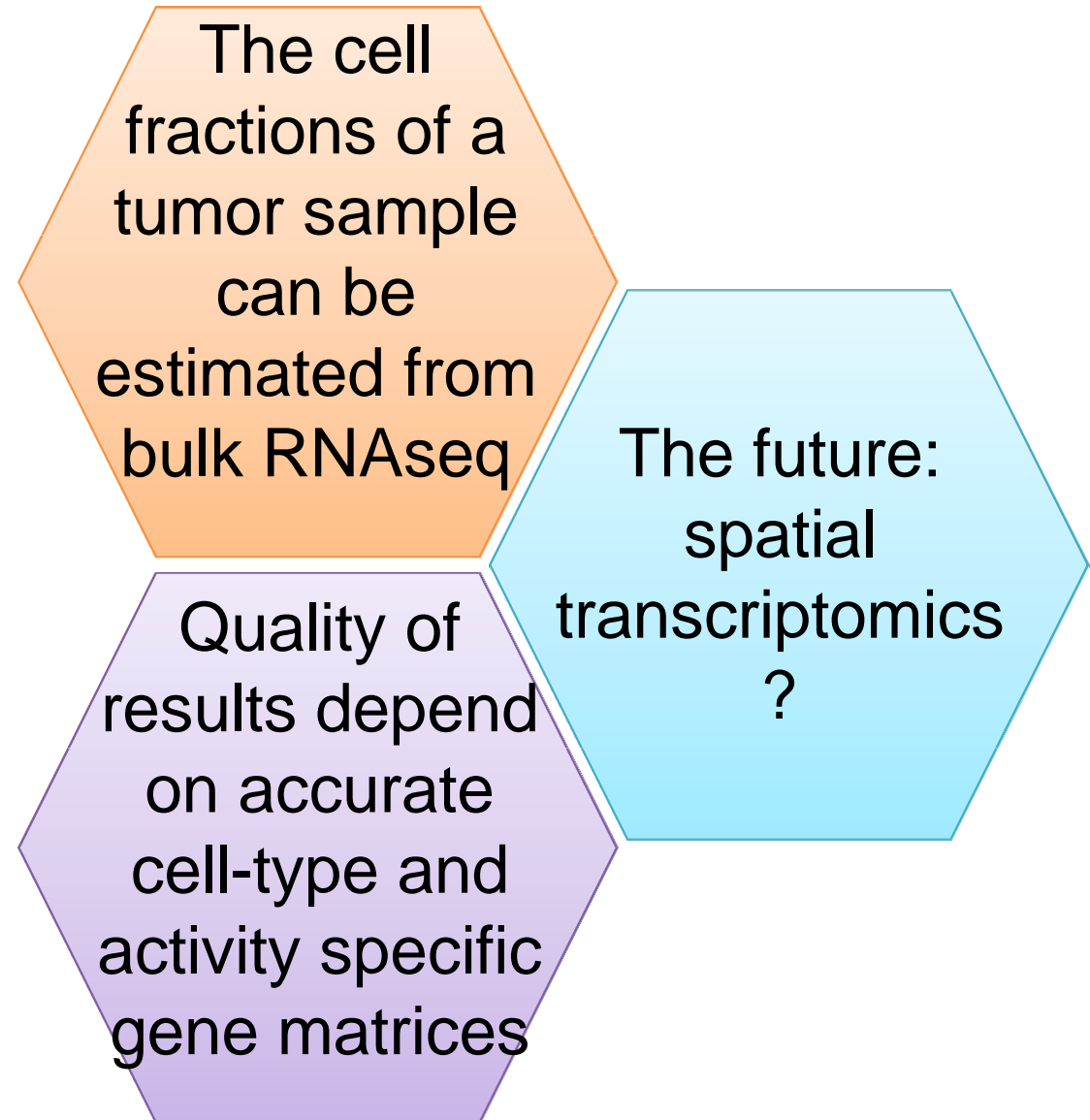
cDNA synthesis is performed to create stable double stranded DNA molecules. This is necessary because cDNA-RNA-hybrids are degraded quickly. Furthermore it is a necessary step before preparation of sequence-able libraries.



6. Library Preparation

The cDNA-RNA-hybrids are cleaved off the chip. Afterwards library preparation is performed with these. This means the molecules are modified in a way to make it possible to read out the information they code for by using a sequencing instrument.

SUMMARY



GRAZIE

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