

Ph. D. Qualifying Examination

Committee:

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Sandrine Dudoit

John Ngai

Maya Petersen

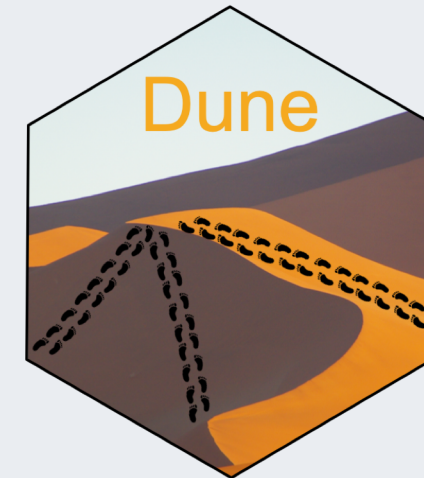
Hector Roux de Bézieux

Group in Biostatistics

Sandrine Dudoit's lab

GitHub: HectorRDB

Website: <http://hectorrdb.github.io>



Overview

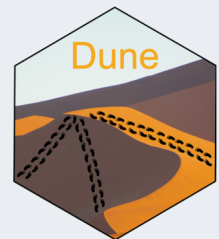
I/ scRNA-Seq: an essential tool for biology



II/ Differential Expression with tradeSeq



III/ Improving cluster replicability with **Dune**



I/ Single cell RNA-Sequencing: an essential tool for biology



i/ A quick intro to scRNA-Seq technology

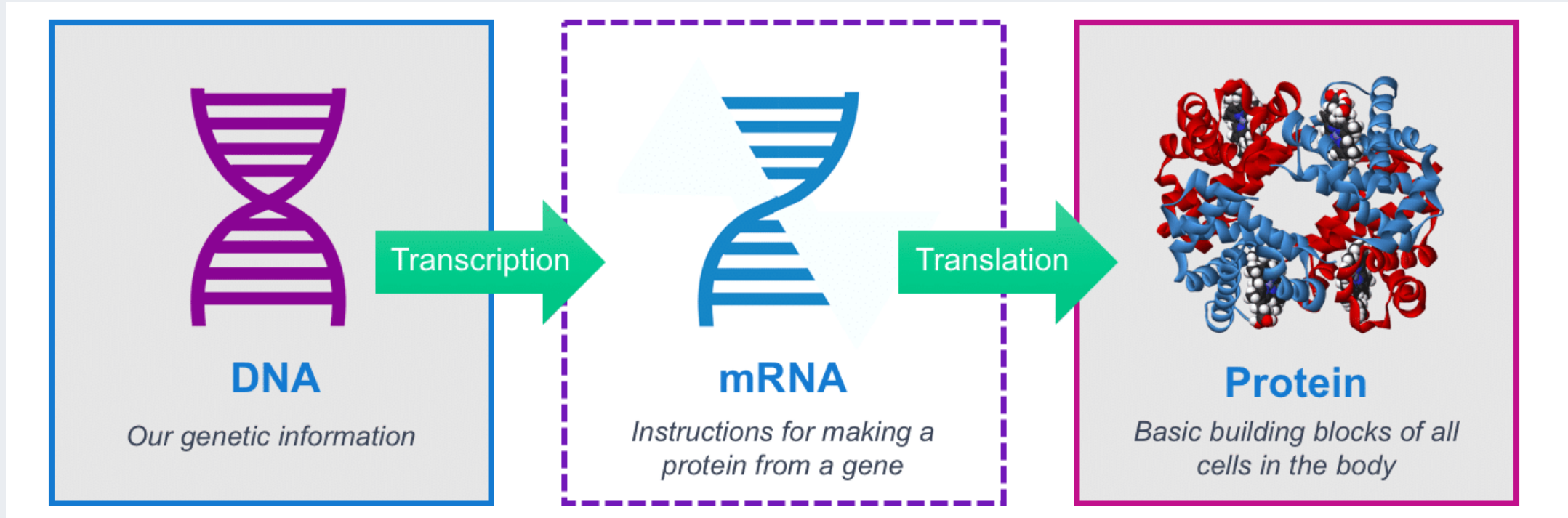
ii/ Datasets used for this presentation

iii/ Trajectory inference and **Slingshot**

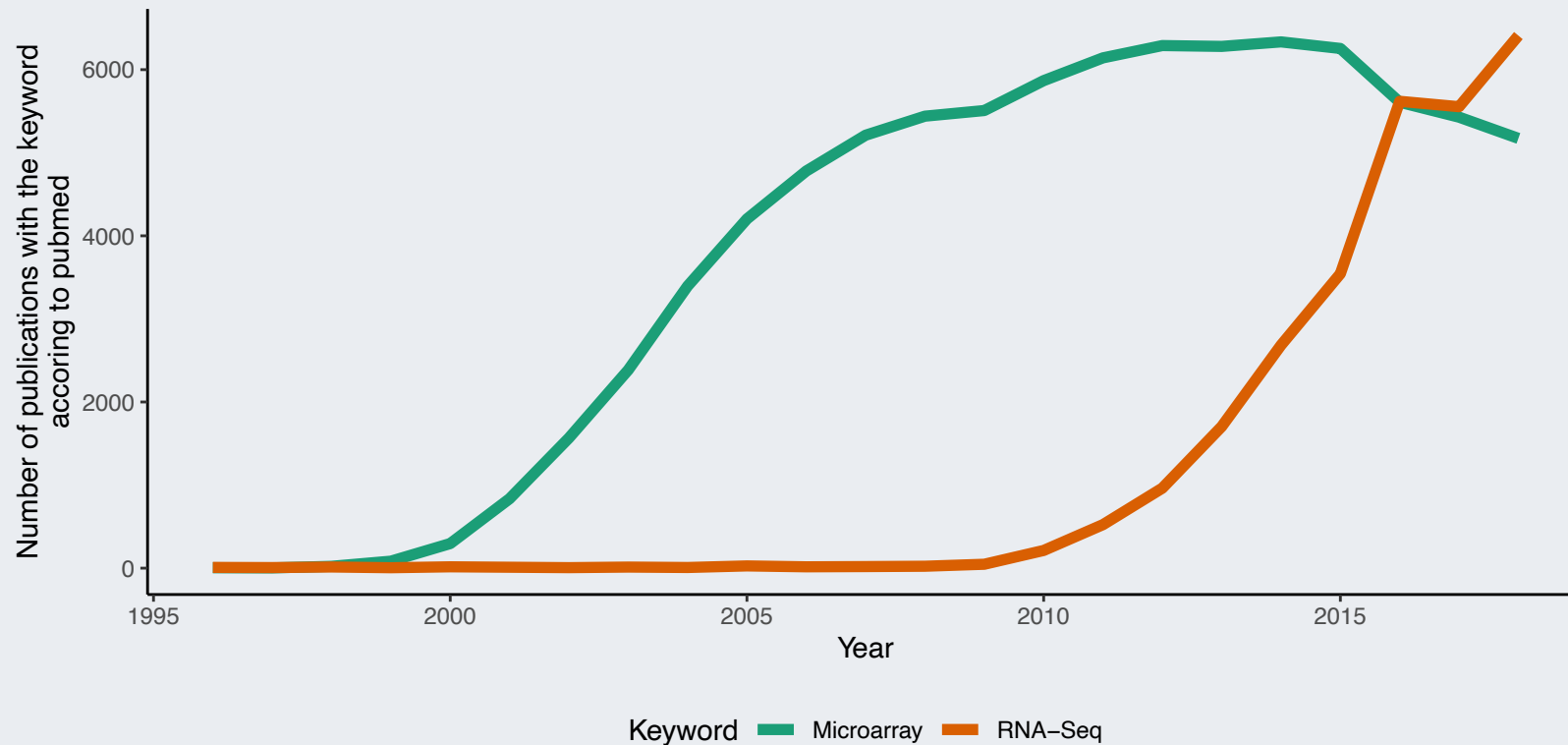


I. i/ Single cell RNA- Sequencing: an essential tool for biology

Central Dogma of biology



From micro-array to bulk RNA-Seq



- Sequencing the mRNAs aims to capture gene expression level, mostly as a proxy for protein levels
- RNA-Seq enables whole transcriptomic sequencing without *a-priori* need for a reference genome

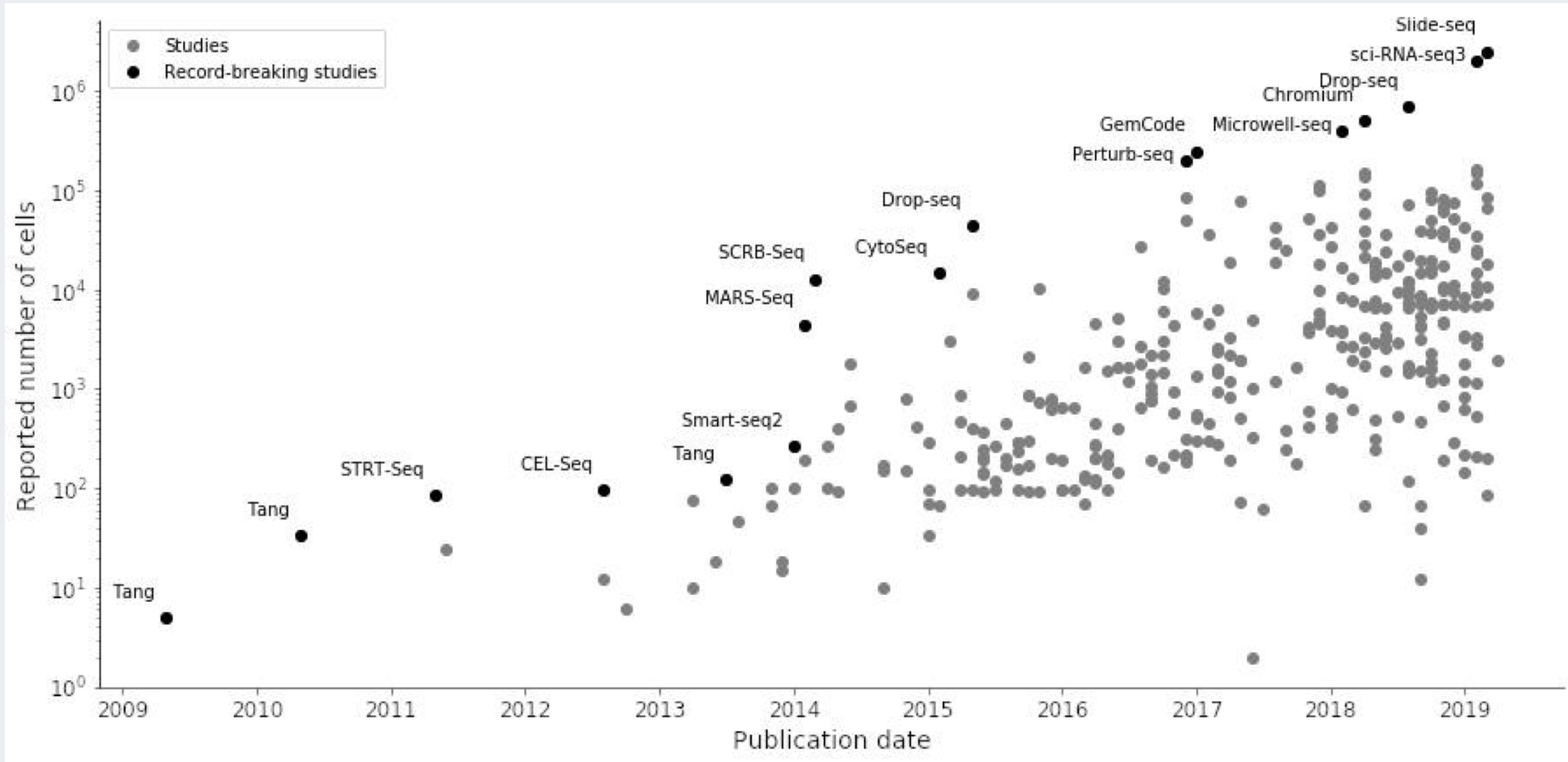
Single-cell RNA-Seq



Unmixing the smoothie

Bulk RNA - Seq	Single-cell RNA - Seq	
 A glass jar filled with a thick green smoothie, topped with a yellow and white striped straw. The smoothie is set against a light blue background.	<p data-bbox="687 856 815 956">VS</p>  A glass jar filled with a thick red smoothie, topped with a red and white striped straw. The smoothie is set against a light blue background.	
	<p data-bbox="1732 856 1860 956">VS</p>  A white plate containing various sliced fruits: kiwi, banana, grapes, and strawberries.	 A white bowl filled with fresh berries, including raspberries, blueberries, and strawberries.

Recent explosion in scRNA-Seq

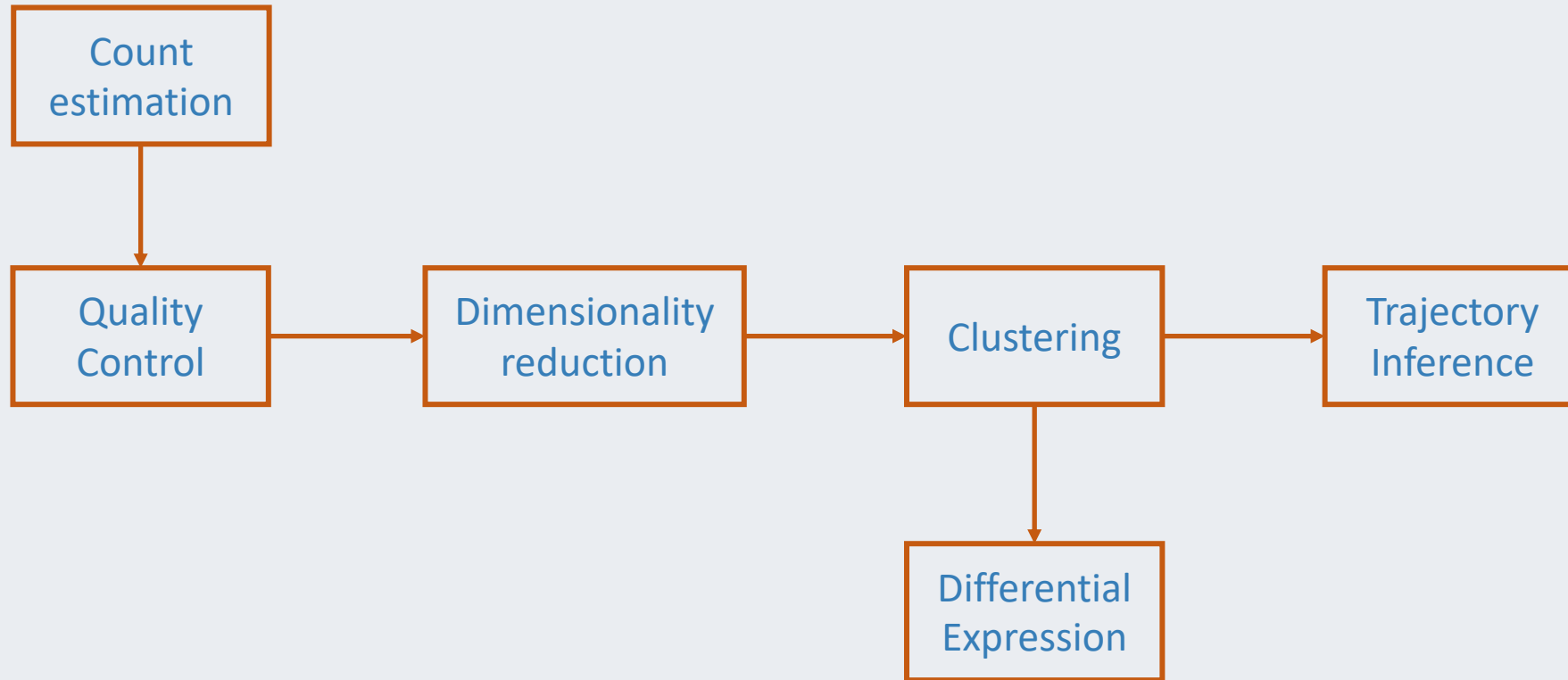


Data structure



	<i>Cell 1</i>	<i>Cell 2</i>	<i>Cell 3</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>Cell n</i>
<i>Gene 1</i>	0	28	25	...	2
<i>Gene 2</i>	0	3	8	...	36
<i>Gene 3</i>	5	0	0	...	0
<i>...</i>
<i>Gene G</i>	12	8	0	...	11

Common workflow



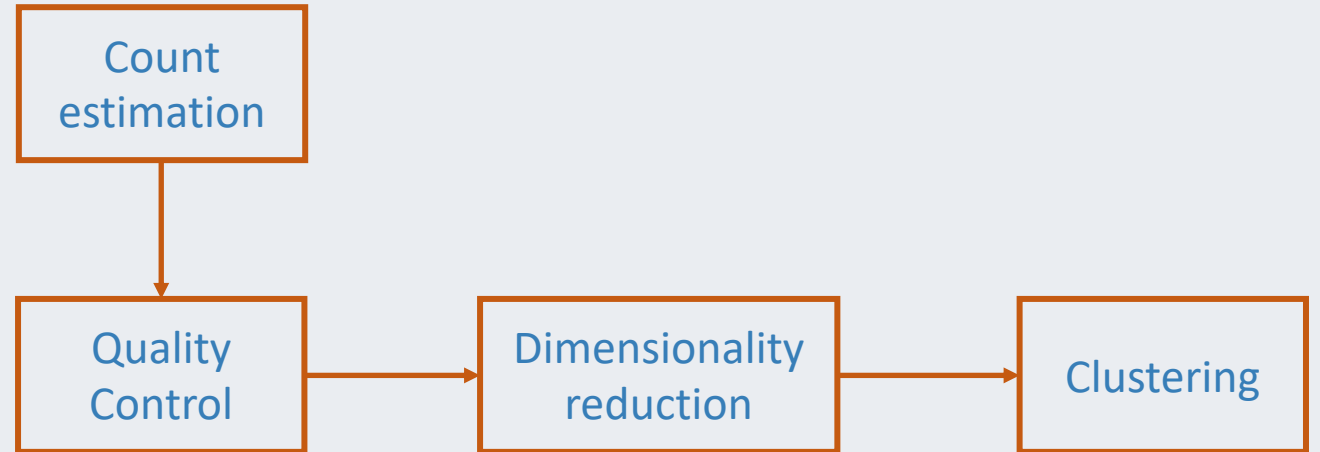


I. ii/ Case studies and example datasets

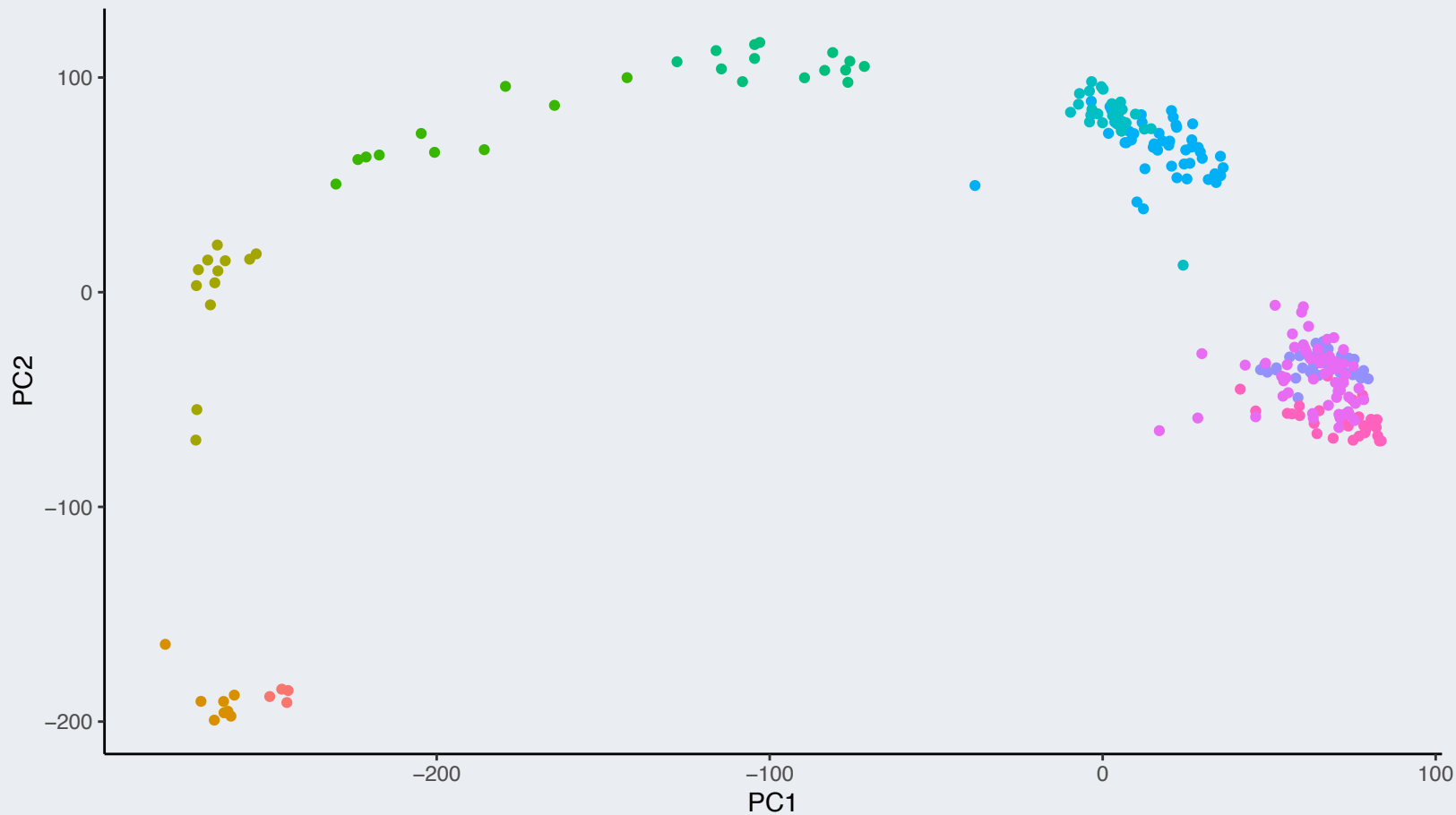


Dataset characteristics

- Number of cells
- Number of genes
- Low-dimensionality representation colored by clusters



Embryogenesis



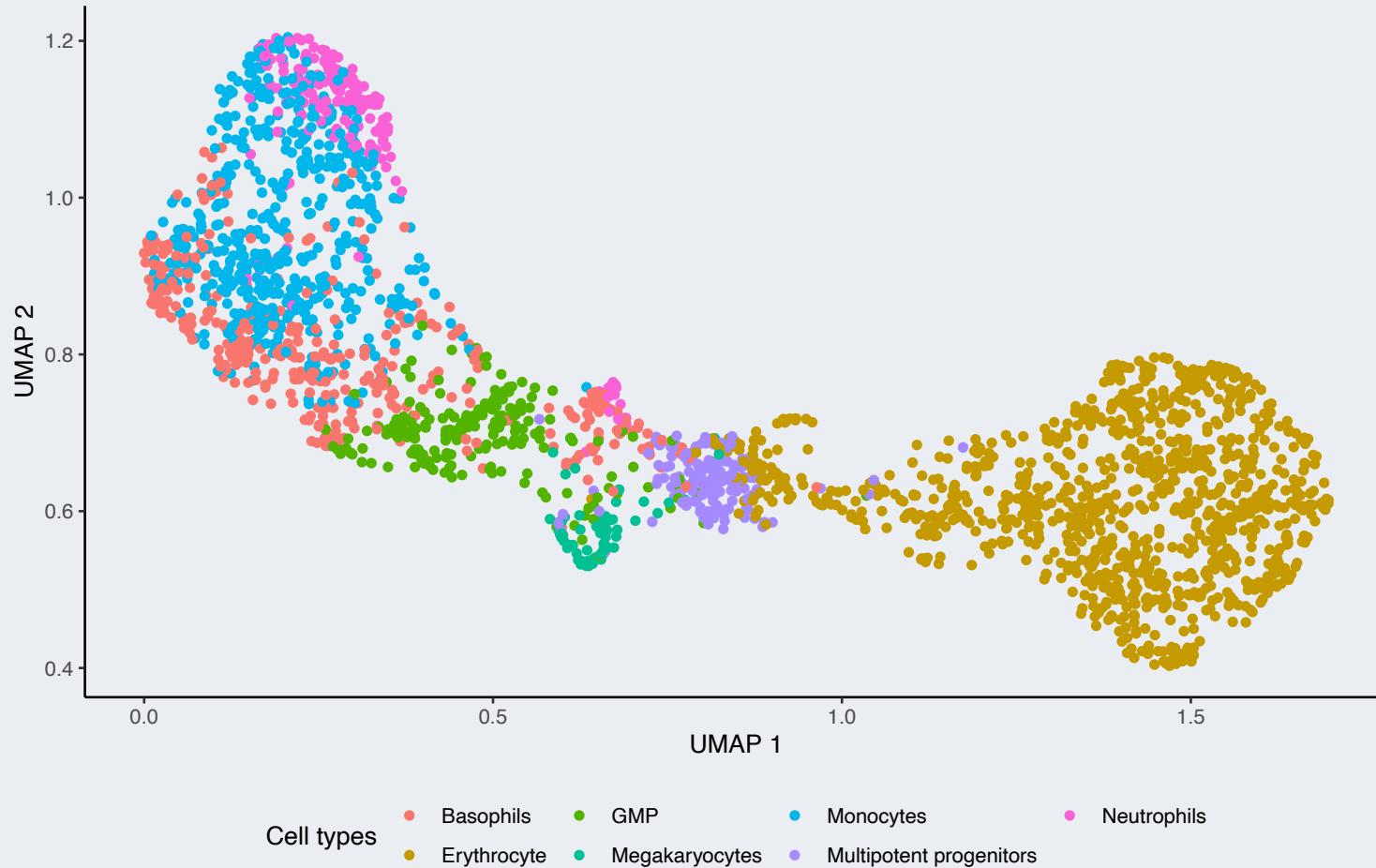
Cell types

● Zygote	● 2cell-mid	● 4cell	● 16cell	● Blast-mid
● 2cell-early	● 2cell-late	● 8cell	● Blast-early	● Blast-late

- Embryogenesis dataset from Deng et al
- 258 cells and 13179 genes
- Dimensionality reduction with PCA
- Clusters from the original publication

Deng, Q., Ramsköld, D., Reinius, B., & Sandberg, R. (2014). Single-cell RNA-seq reveals dynamic, random monoallelic gene expression in mammalian cells. *Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1245316>

Bone marrow stem cells

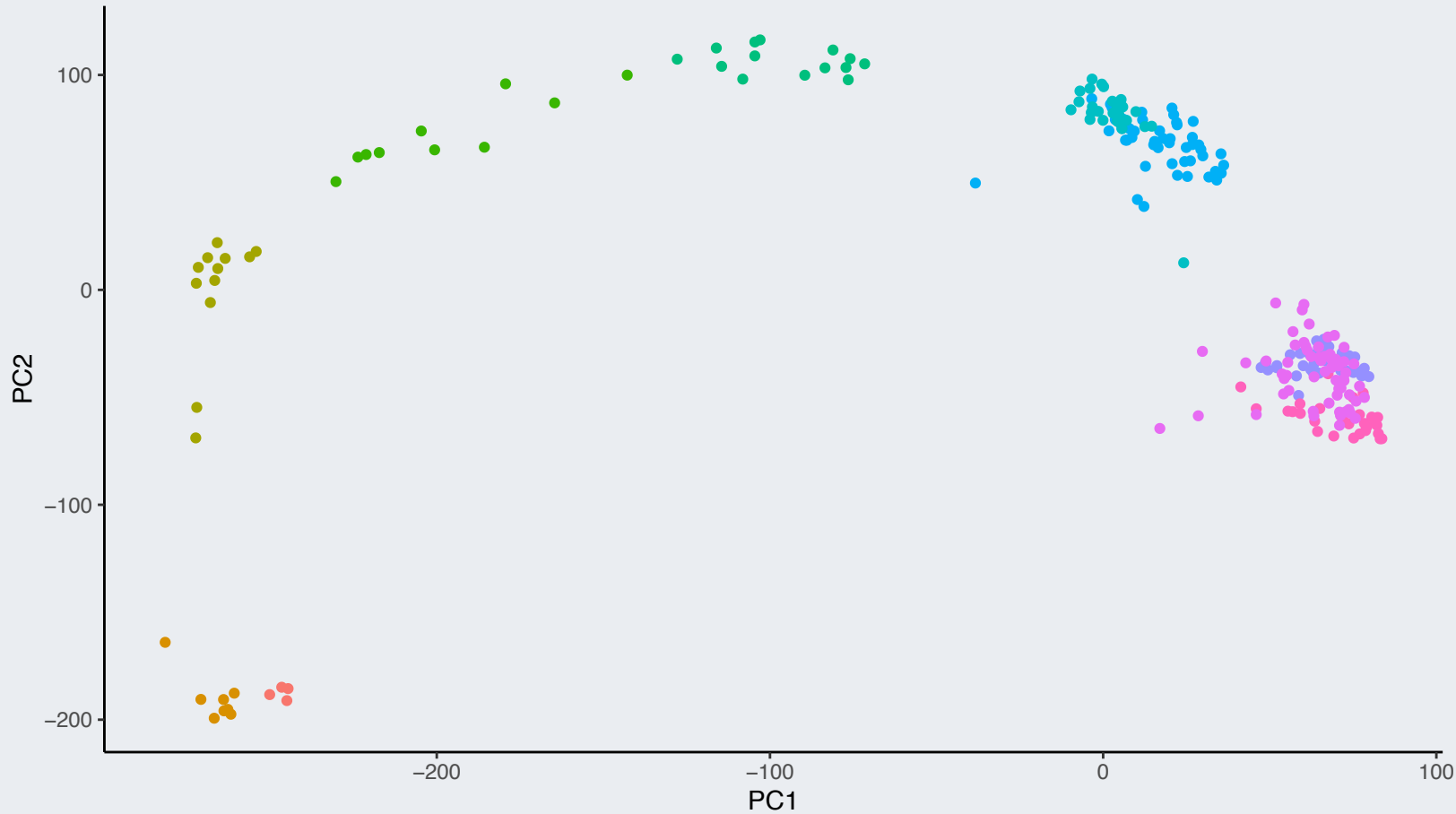


- Bone-marrow stem cells from the [monocle 3 vignette](#)
- 2660 cells and 3004 genes
- Dimensionality reduction with UMAP
- Clusters from the original publication



I. iii/ Trajectory inference with **Slingshot**

Motivation



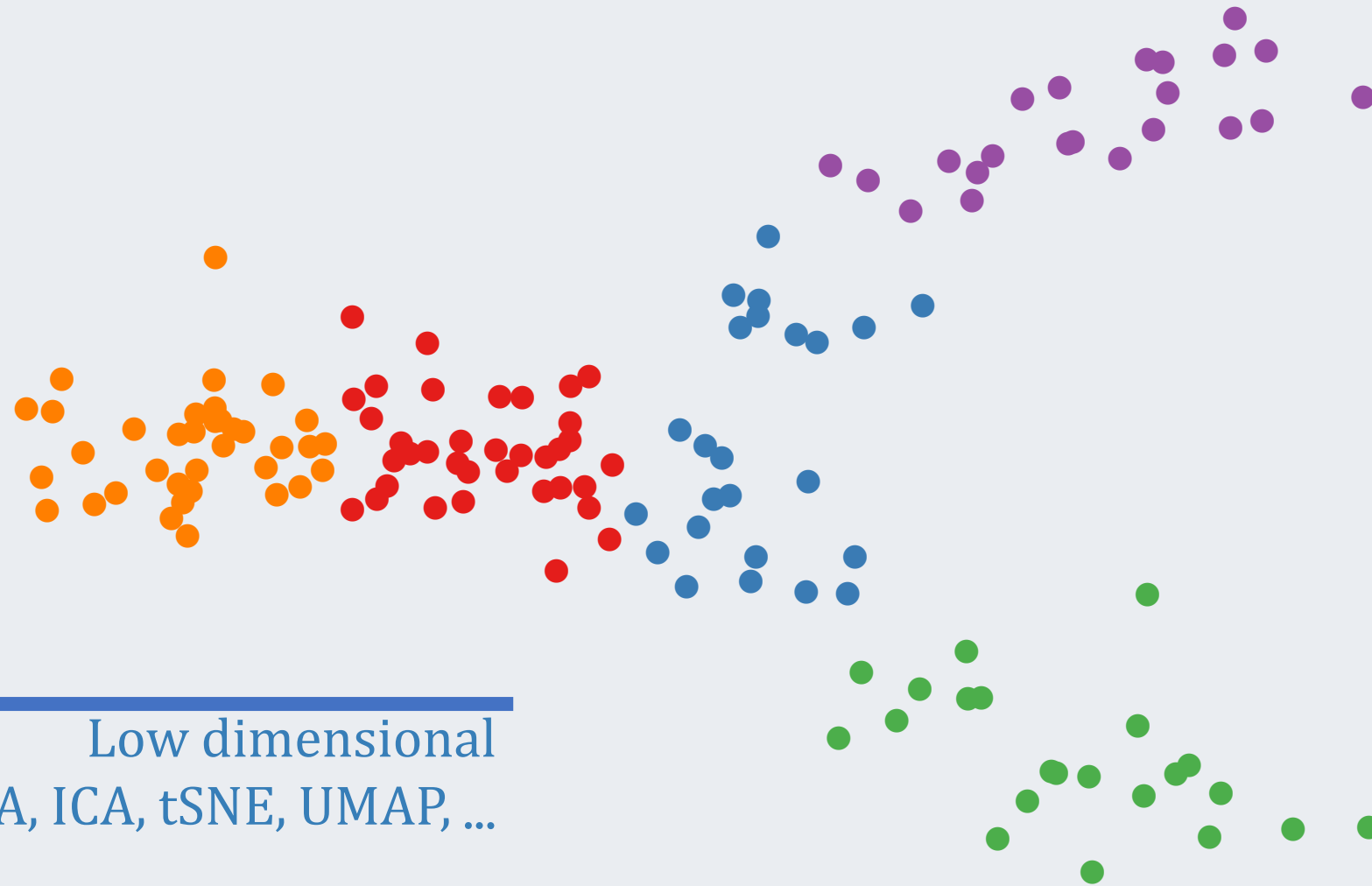
Cell types

● Zygote	● 2cell-mid	● 4cell	● 16cell	● Blast-mid
● 2cell-early	● 2cell-late	● 8cell	● Blast-early	● Blast-late

- It is possible to distinguish a trajectory in the reduced space that tracks biological development
- Trapnell et al. introduces the concept of pseudotime in 2014

Trapnell, C. , Cacchiarelli, D. , Grimsby, J. , Pokharel, P. , Li, S. , Morse, M. , ... Rinn, J. L. (2014). The dynamics and regulators of cell fate decisions are revealed by pseudotemporal ordering of single cells. *Nature Biotechnology*, 32(4), 381–386. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.2859> 16

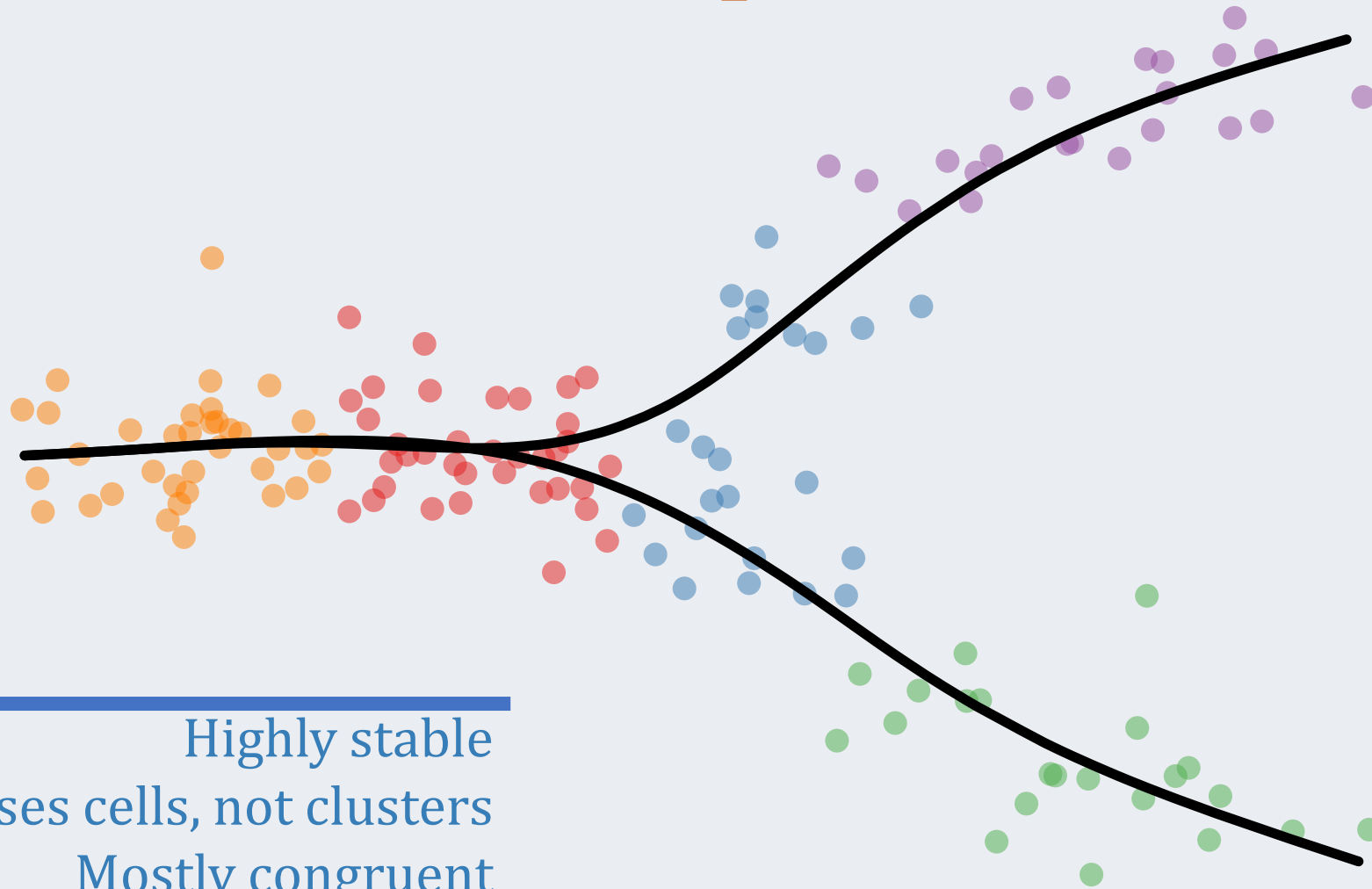
Input Data



Low dimensional
PCA, ICA, tSNE, UMAP, ...

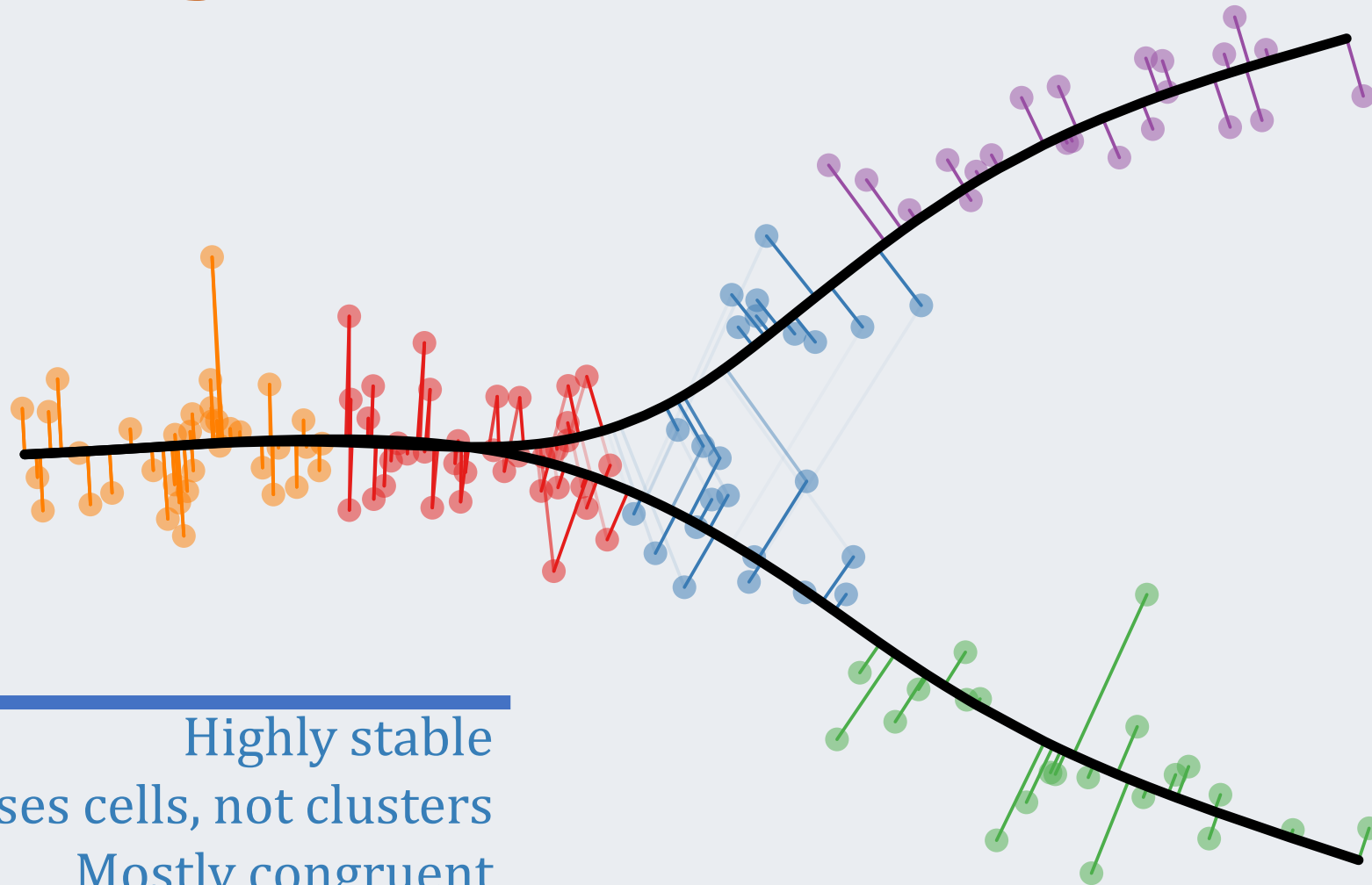
Clustered
SC3, Seurat, RSEC, ...

Simultaneous Principal Curves



Highly stable
Uses cells, not clusters
Mostly congruent
across branches

Computing pseudotimes



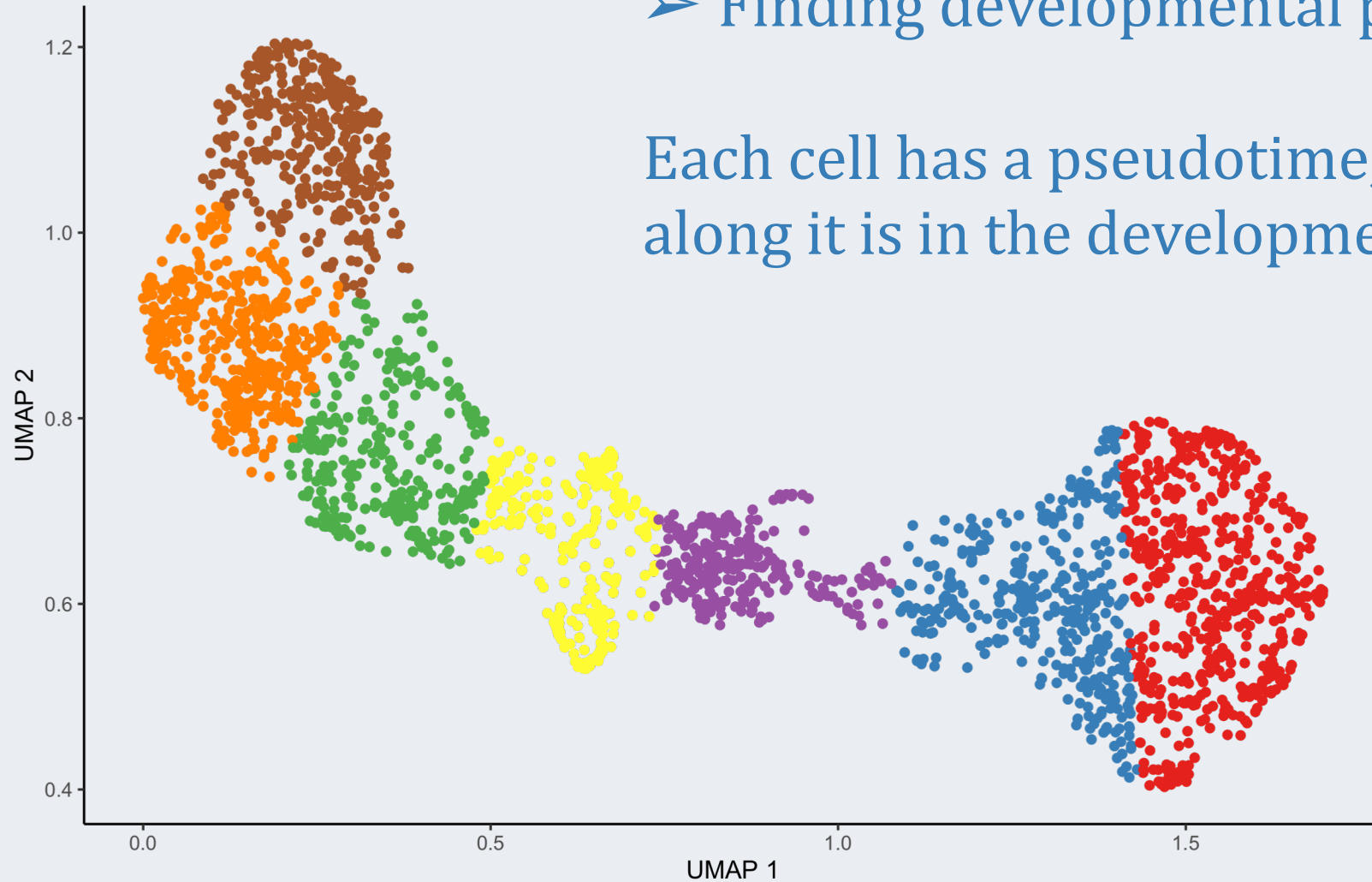
Highly stable
Uses cells, not clusters
Mostly congruent
across branches

Kelly Street, Davide Risso, Russell B. Fletcher, Diya Das, John Ngai, Nir Yosef, Elizabeth Purdom, and Sandrine Dudoit. Slingshot: cell lineage and pseudotime inference for single-cell transcriptomics. BMC Genomics, 19(1): 477, 12 2018. ISSN 1471-2164. doi: 10.1186/s12864-018-4772-0. URL <https://bmcgenomics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12864-018-4772-0>

Application to bone-marrow

➤ Finding developmental paths

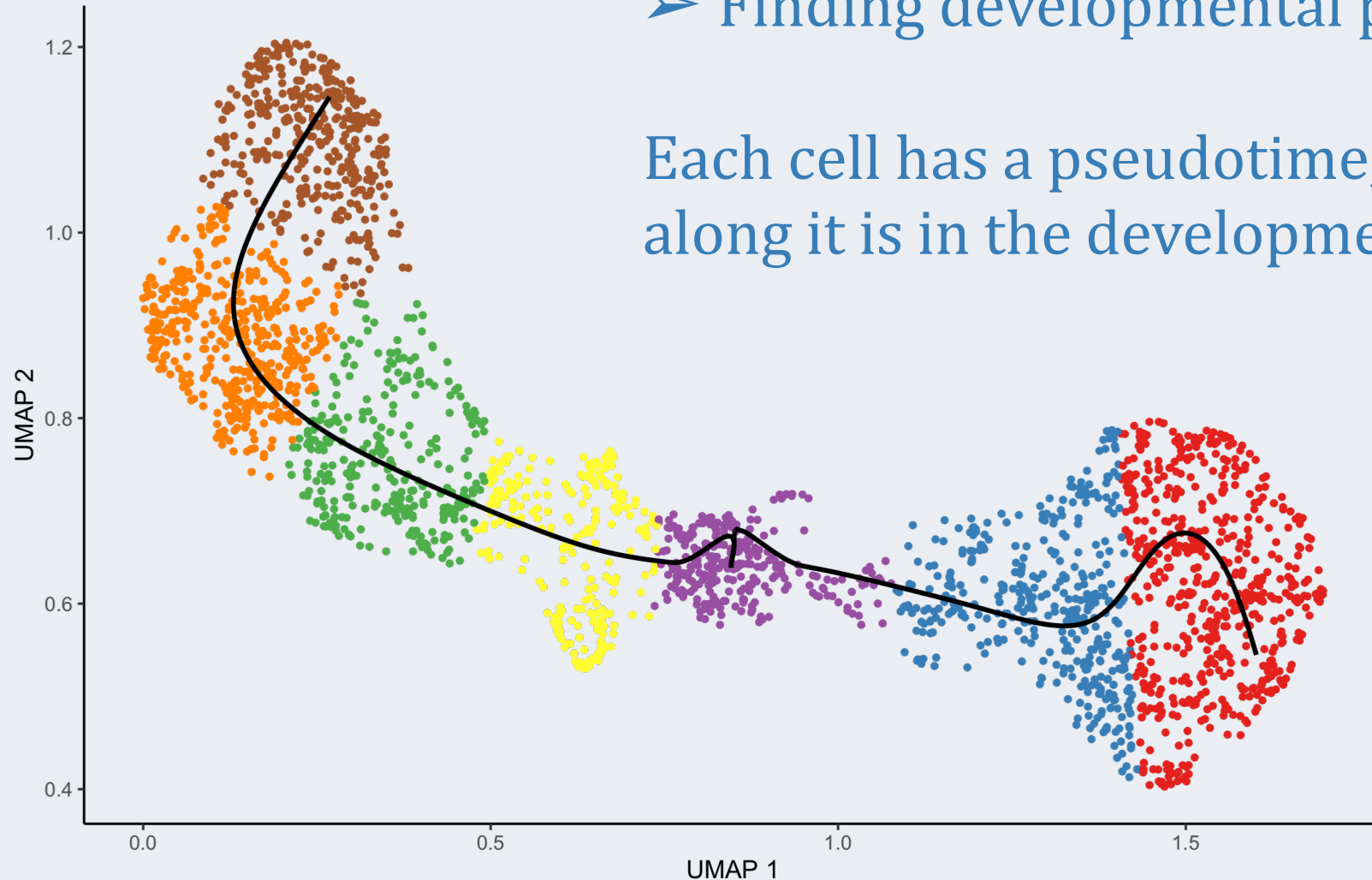
Each cell has a pseudotime, which measure how far along it is in the developmental process



Application to bone-marrow

➤ Finding developmental paths

Each cell has a pseudotime, which measure how far along it is in the developmental process



II/ Differential Expression with tradeSeq



i/ Motivation

ii/ Statistical framework

iii/ Results



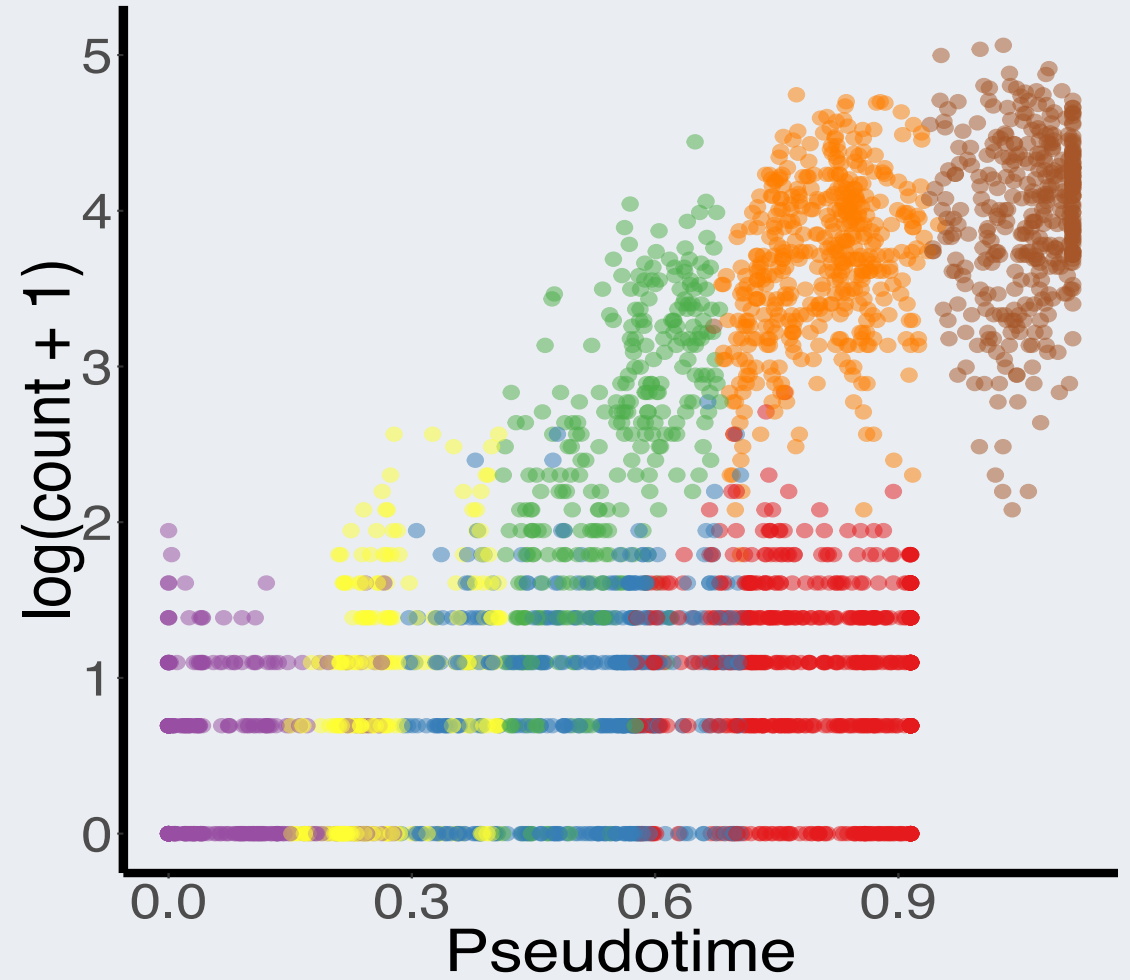
II. i/ Motivation

cluster-based DE is artificial

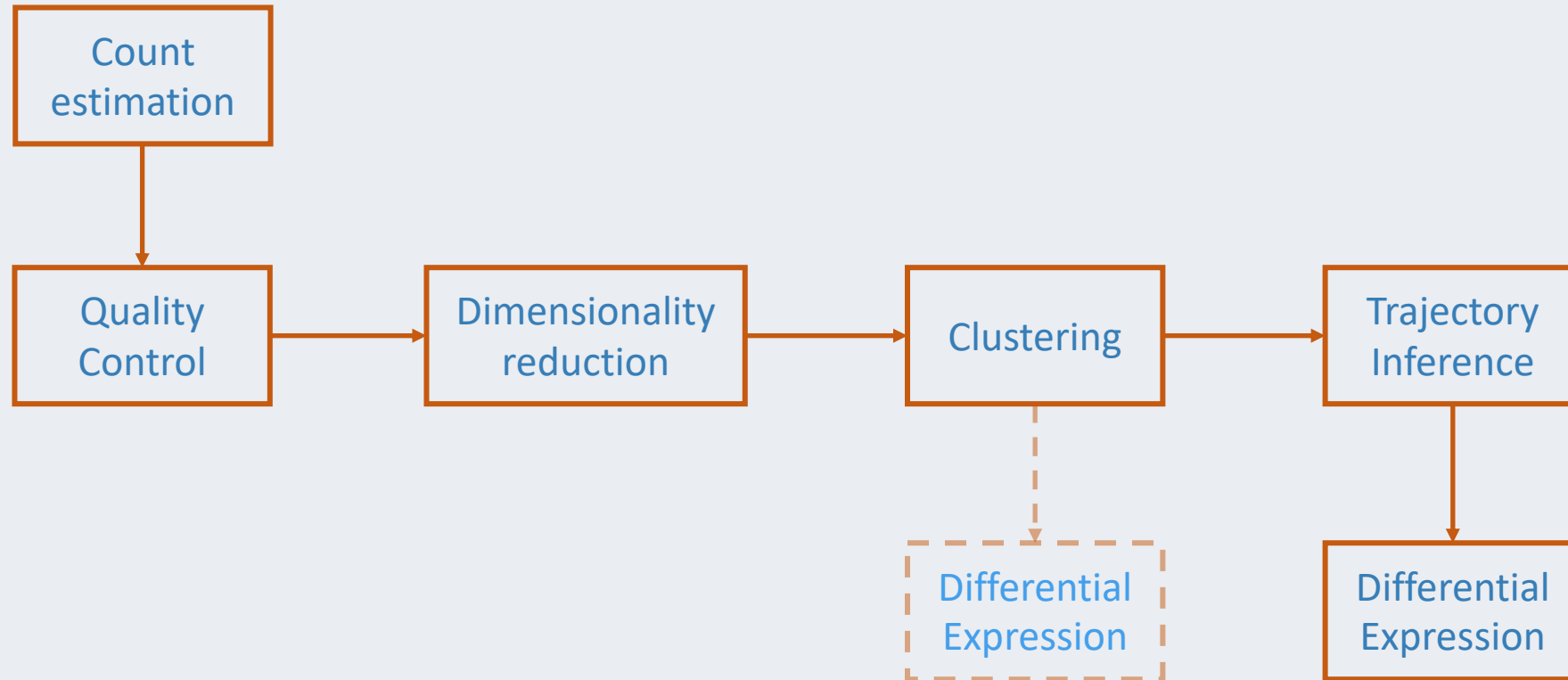


Genes are now expressed in a continuous manner (since 2014)

Differential Expression is still cluster-based, i. e. discrete.



Trajectory based Differential Expression





Trajectory-based DE

We developed tradeSeq, an algorithm that leverages the continuous nature of scRNA-Seq.

- Available as an **R** package on Bioconductor.
- Modular tool that work with any dimensionality reduction and trajectory inference method.



II. ii/ Statistical framework



Data structure

$$Y =$$

	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	...	Cell n
Gene 1	0	28	25	...	2
Gene 2	0	3	8	...	36
Gene 3	5	0	0	...	0
...
Gene G	12	8	0	...	11

n cells per G genes

$$T = [T_0, \dots, T_n] \subset (\mathbb{R}^L)^n$$

Pseudotimes for each cell

$$Z = [Z_0, \dots, Z_n] \subset [0:1]^{L \times n}$$

Lineage assignment weights

Statistical model

$$Y_{gi} = NB(\mu_{gi}, \phi_g)$$

Negative-
binomial model
common for
RNASeq count
data

Sample and
gene-
specific
mean

Gene-specific
dispersion
parameter

Statistical model

$$Y_{gi} = NB(\mu_{gi}, \phi_g)$$

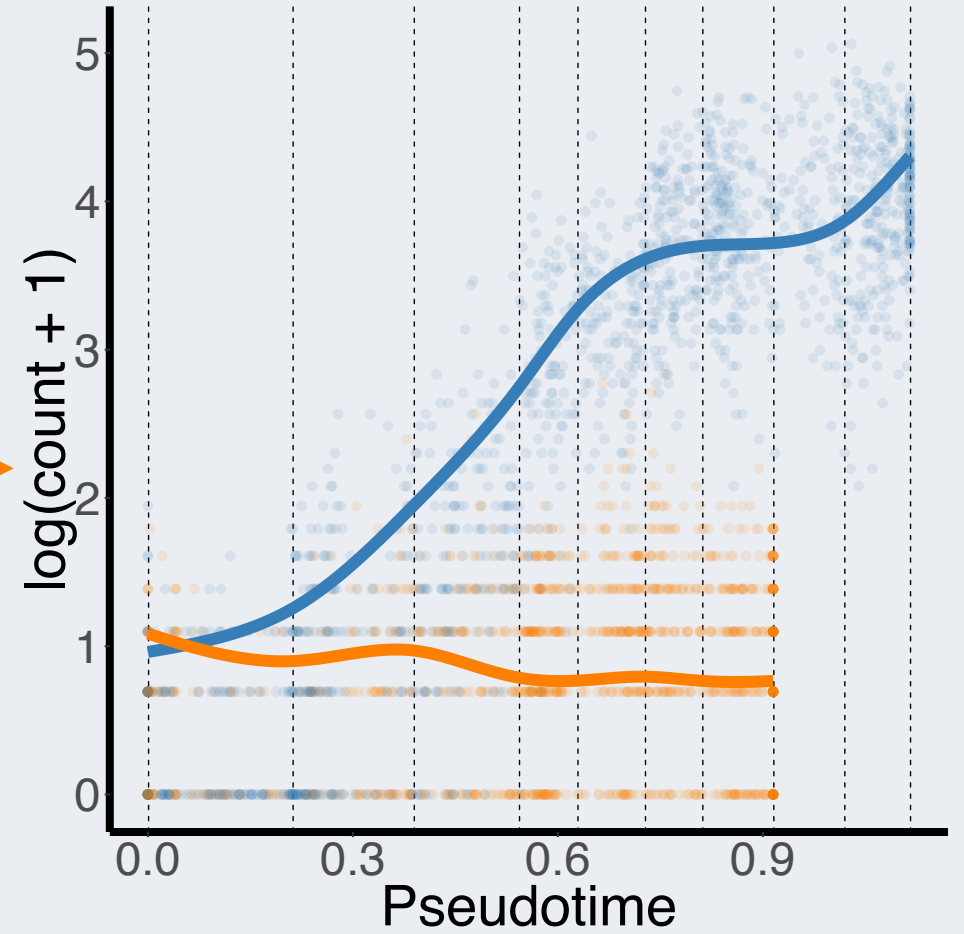
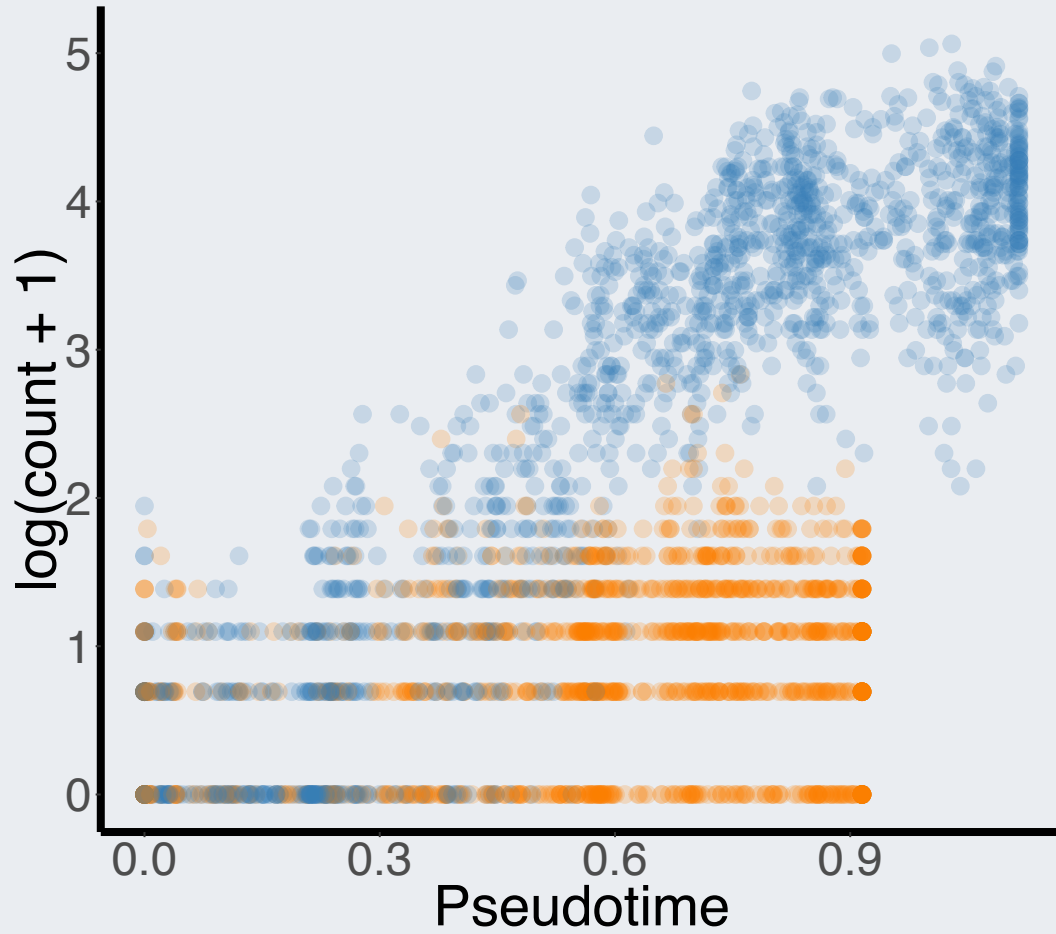
$$\mu_{gi} = \mathbf{U}_i \alpha_g + \log(N_i) + \sum_{l=1}^L s_{gl}(T_i) Z_{li}$$

Can accommodate:

Design matrix

Different
sequencing depths

Statistical model



Fitting the smoothers



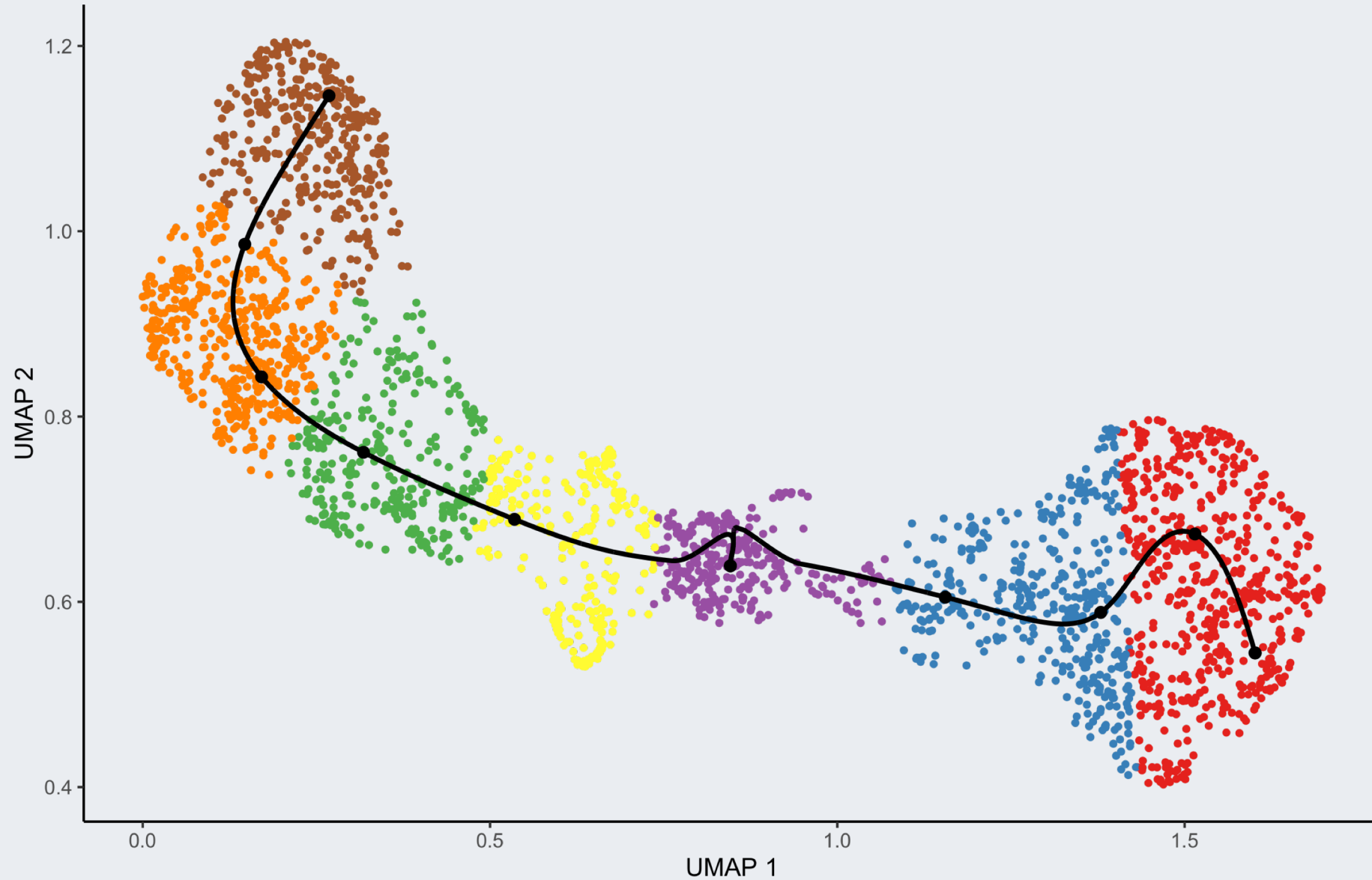
$$\mu_{gi} = \mathbf{U}_i \alpha_g + \log(N_i) + \sum_{l=1}^L s_{gl}(T_i) Z_{li}$$

$$s_{gl}(T_i) = \sum_{k=1}^K b_k(t) \beta_{glk}$$

We rely on recent implementations for fitting smoothers in the **mgcv** package

Wood S.N., N. Pya and B. Saefken (2016)
Smoothing parameter and model selection
for general
smooth models (with discussion). Journal
of the American Statistical Association
111:1548-1575.

Knots location



Testing framework

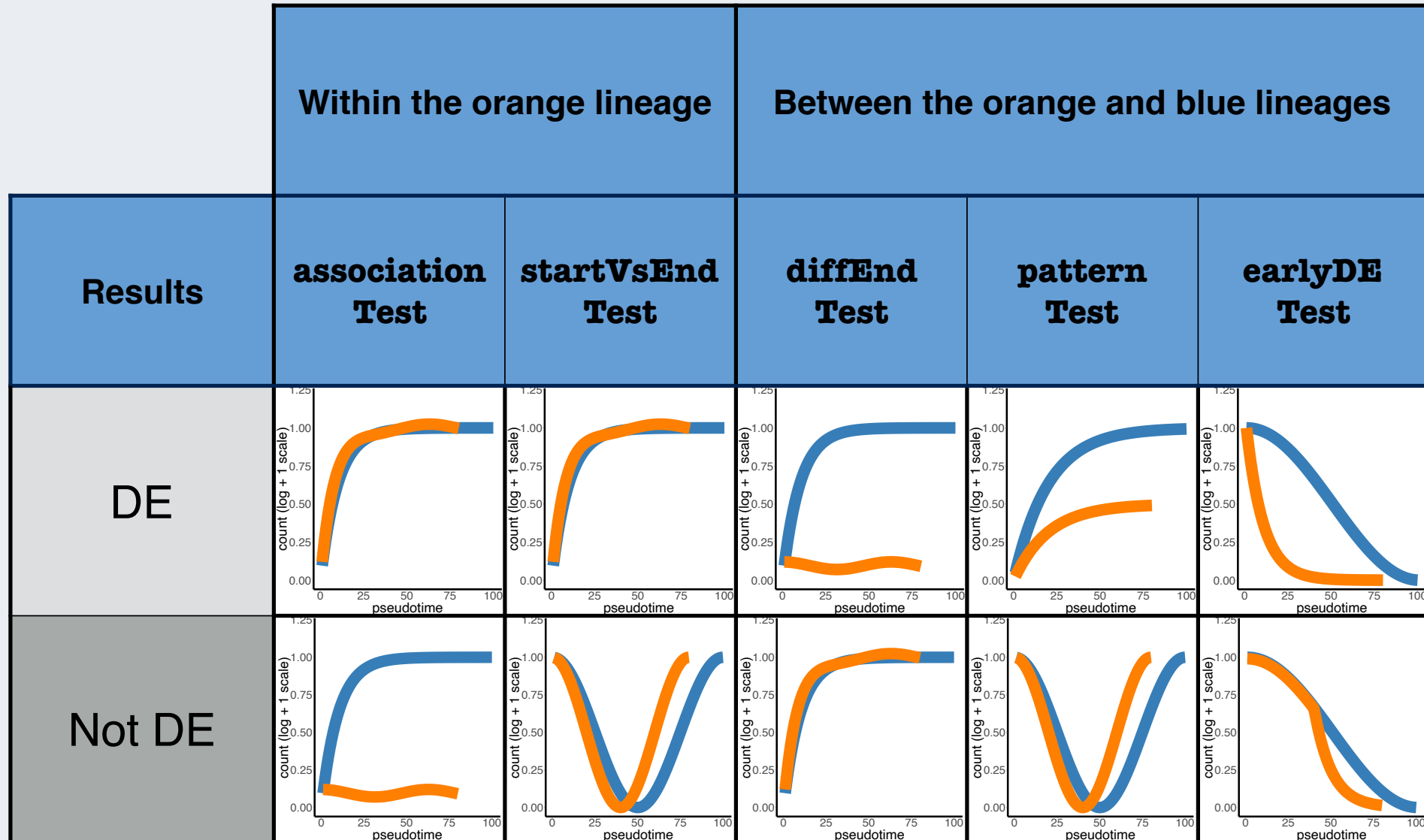


$$s_{gl}(T_i) = \sum_{k=1}^K b_k(t) \beta_{glk}$$

Testing null hypotheses of the form: $H_0: \mathbf{C}^T \beta_g = 0$

Using the Wald Statistics $W_g = \mathbf{C}^T \hat{\beta}_g (\mathbf{C}^T \hat{\Sigma}_g \mathbf{C})^{-1} \hat{\beta}_g^T \mathbf{C}^{-T}$

An investigation tool



Association test

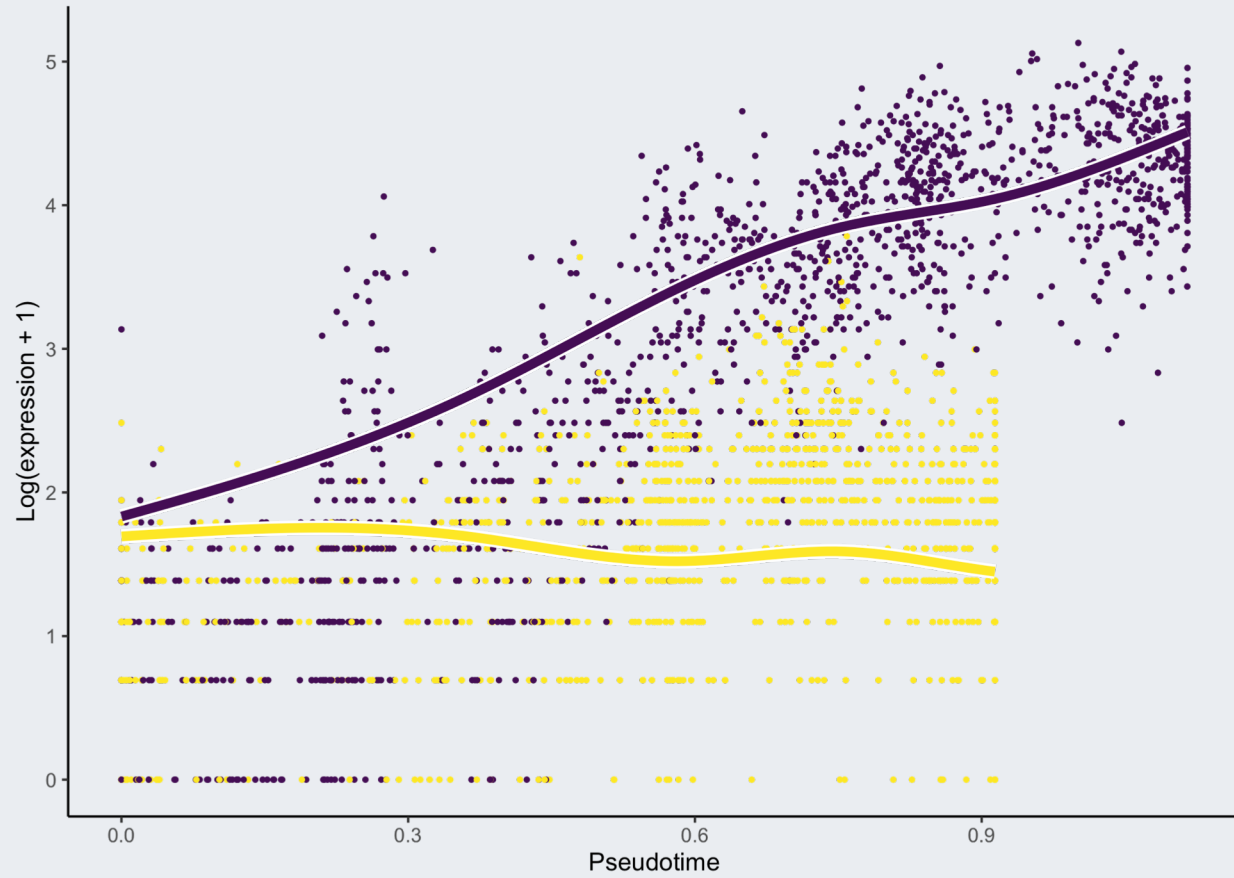


$$H_0: \beta_{lk_g} = \beta_{lk'_g} \text{ for all } k \neq k'$$

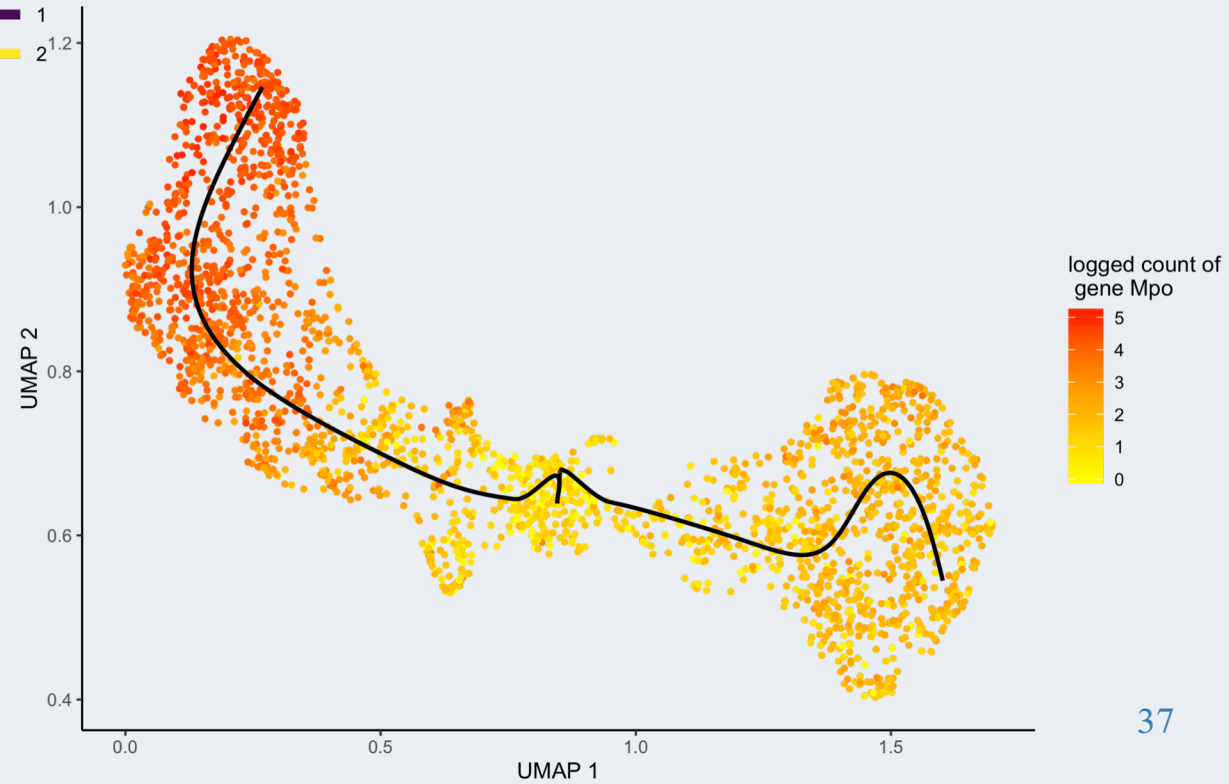
Contrast matrix

β_{l1g}	β_{l2g}	β_{l3g}	...	β_{lk_g}
1	-1	0	...	0
0	1	-1	...	0
0	0	1	...	0
...
0	0	0	...	-1

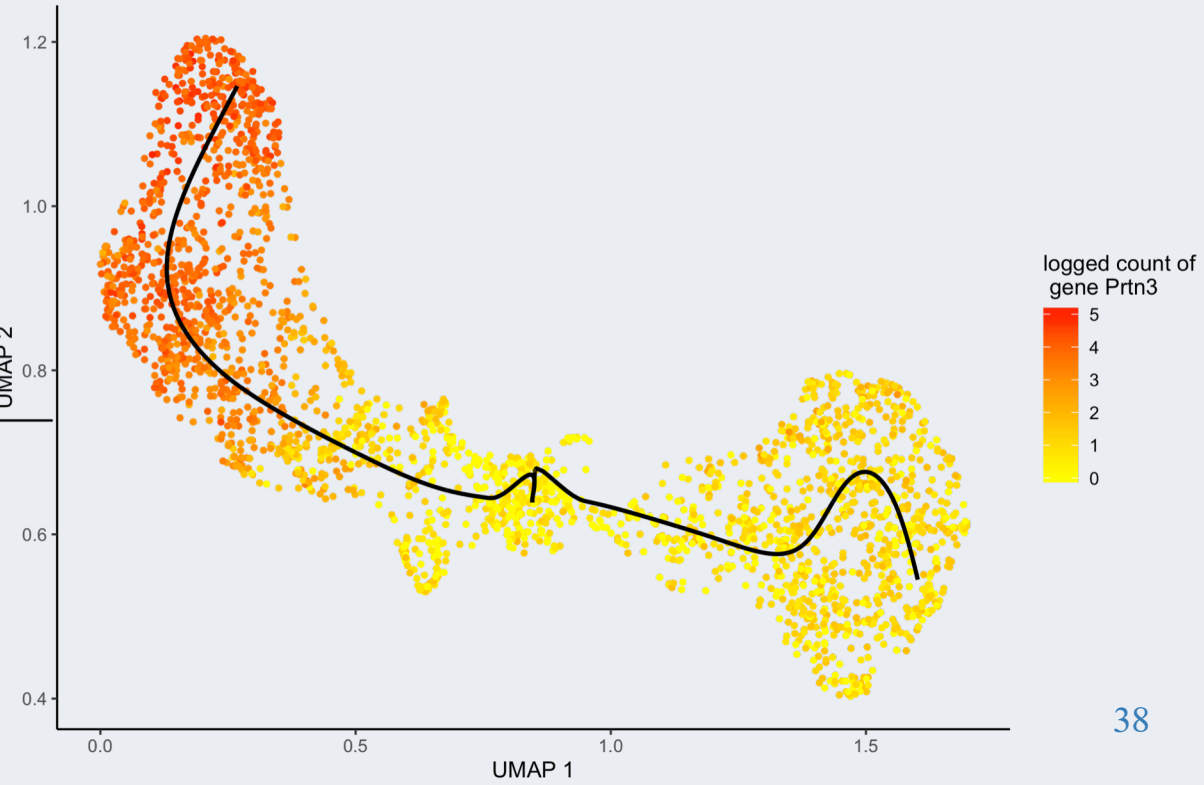
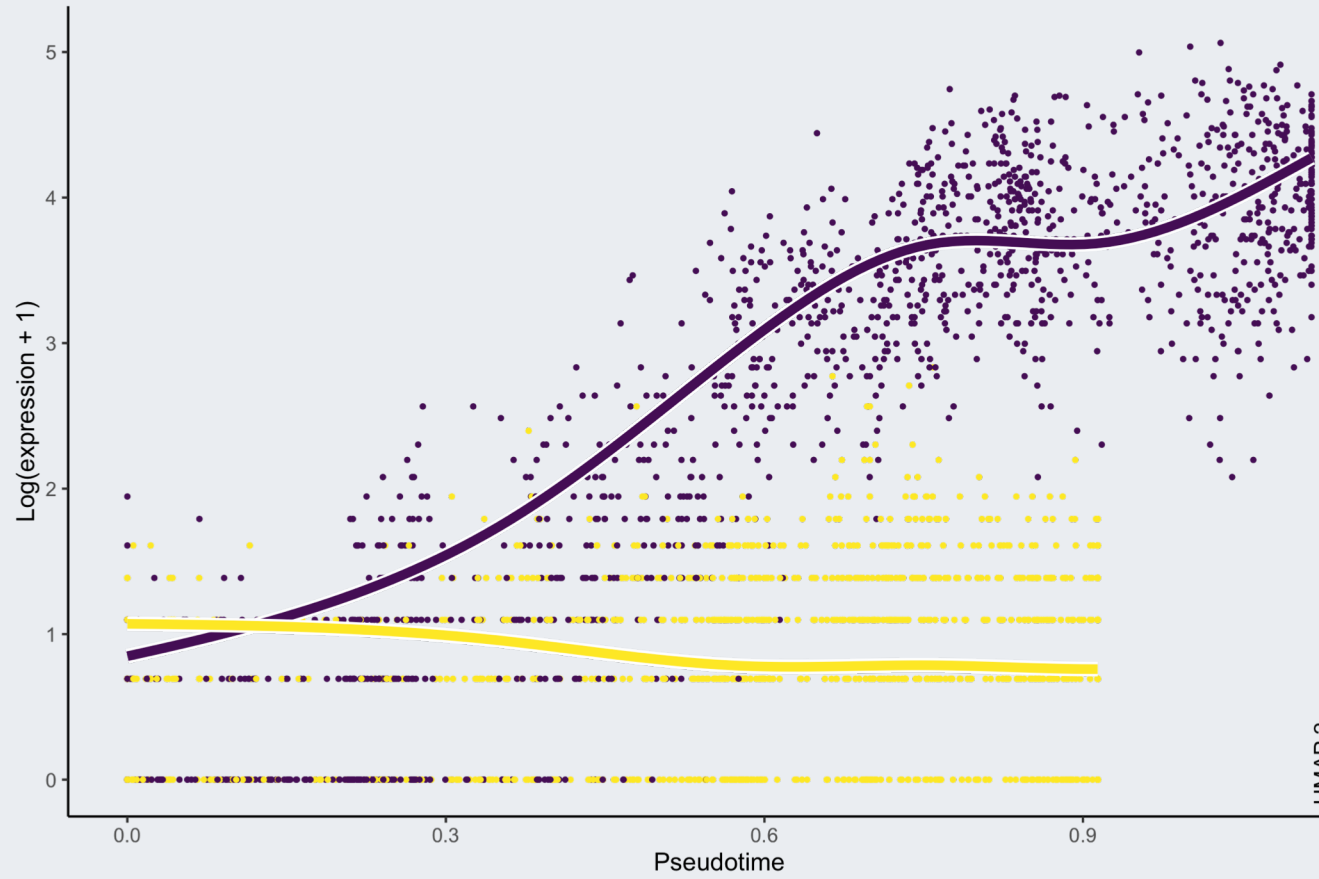
StartVsEndTest



lineage



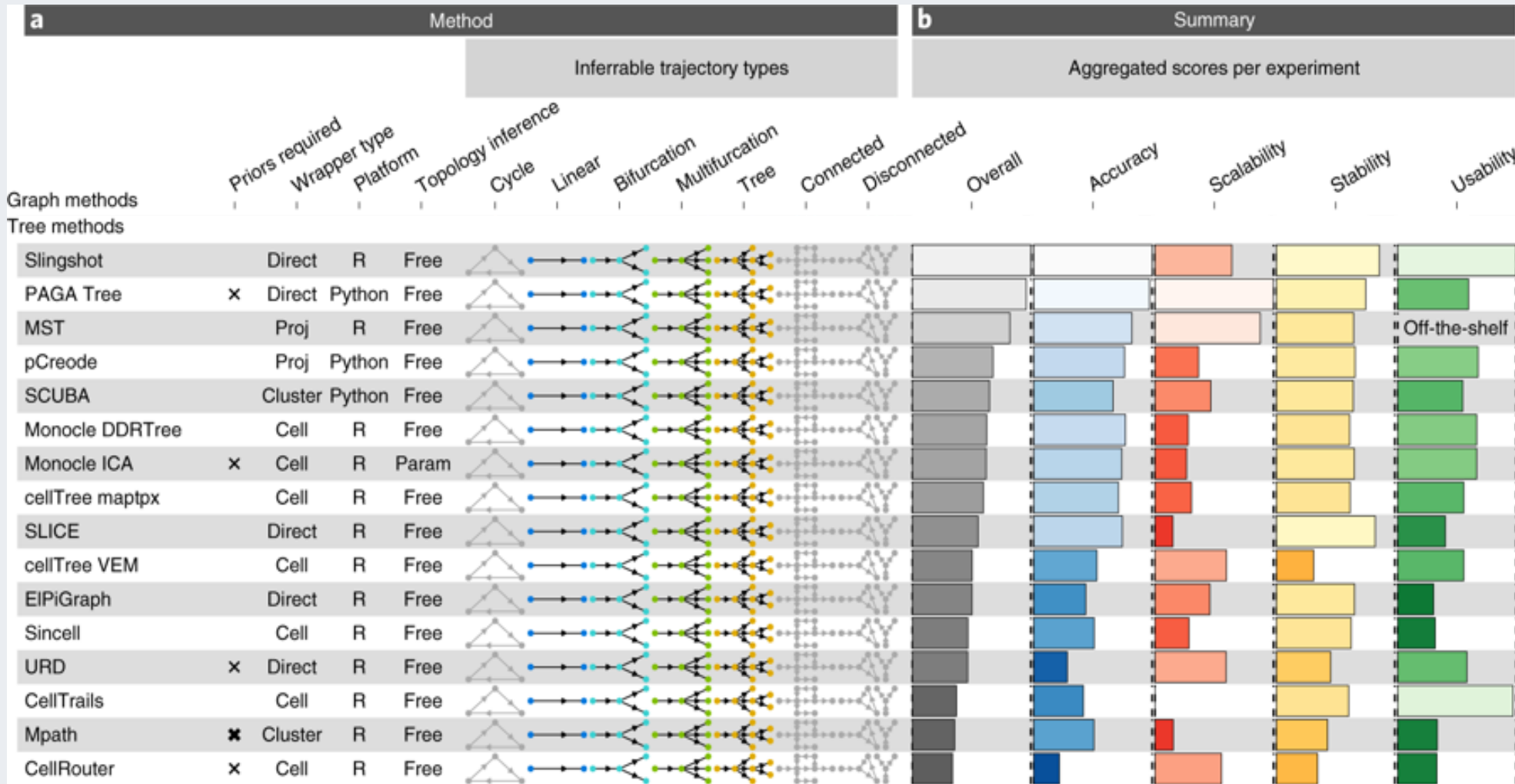
diffTest





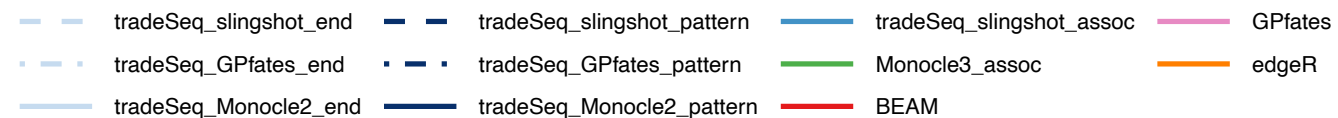
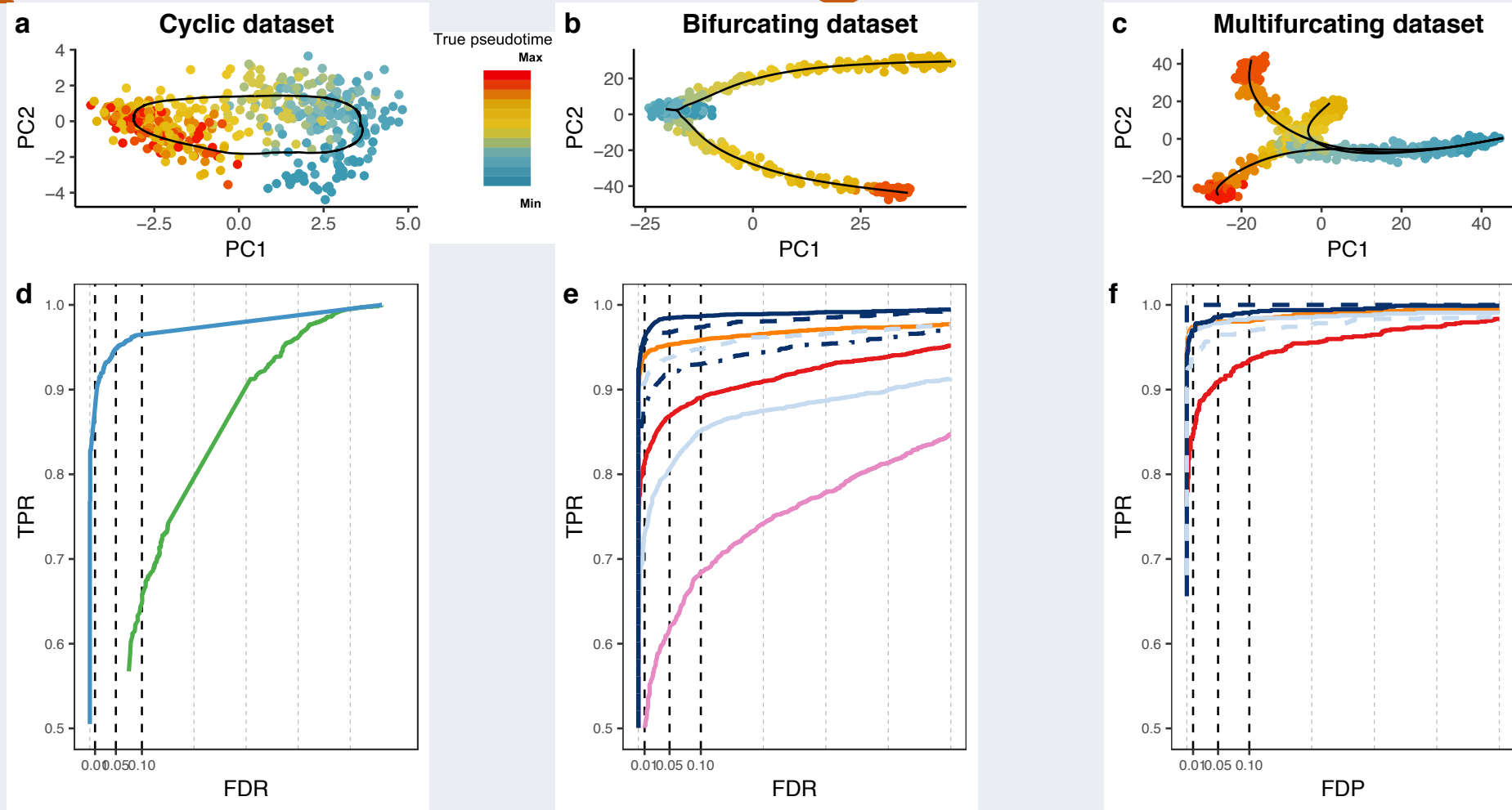
II. iii/ Results

Simulation framework: dynverse

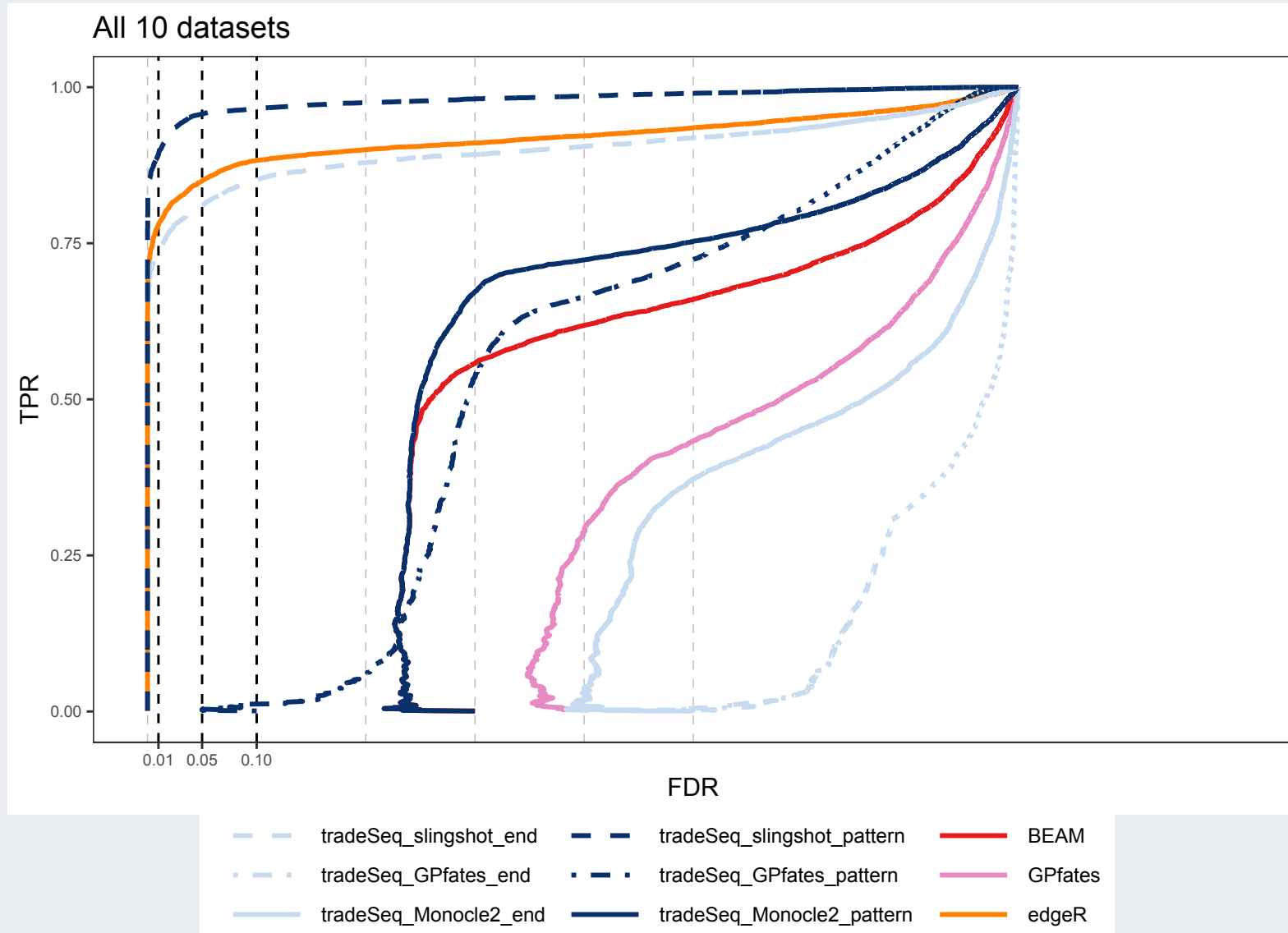


Wouter Saelens, Robrecht Cannoodt, Helena Todorov, and Yvan Saeyns. A comparison of single-cell trajectory inference methods. *Nature Biotechnology*, page 1, 4 2019. ISSN 1087-0156. doi: 10.1038/s41587-019-0071-9. URL <http://www.nature.com/articles/s41587-019-0071-9>

Outperforms existing methods



Outperforms existing methods



Provides
unique
insights

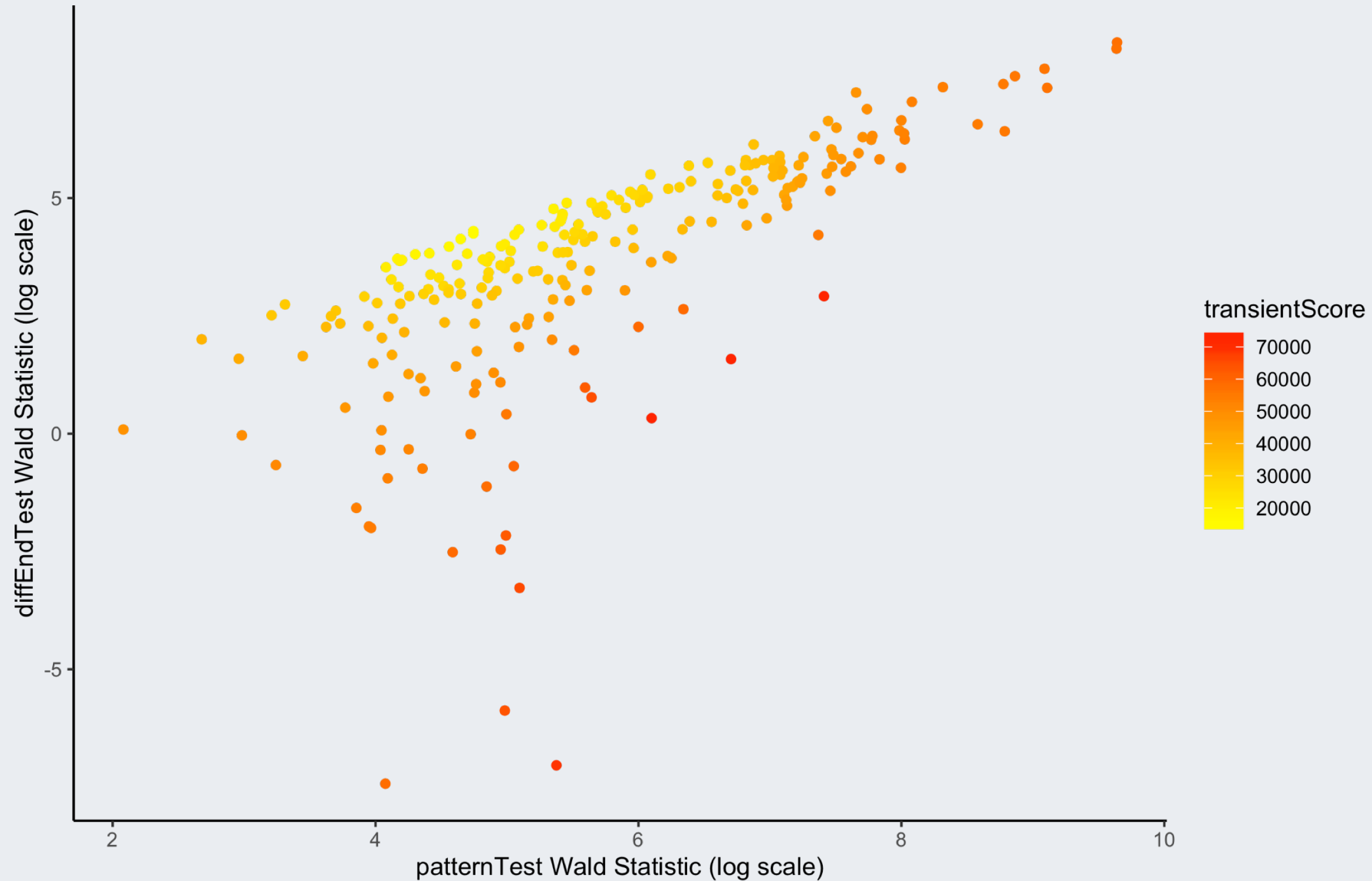
Differential Expression Tests



c)

Lineages	Within the orange lineage		Between the orange and blue lineages		
	association Test	startVsEnd Test	diffEnd Test	pattern Test	earlyDE Test
	DE	DE	Not DE	Not DE	Not DE
	Not DE	Not DE	DE	DE	DE
	DE	Not DE	Not DE	Not DE	Not DE
	DE	DE	DE	DE	Not DE
	DE	DE	Not DE	DE	DE
	DE	DE	Not DE	DE	Not DE

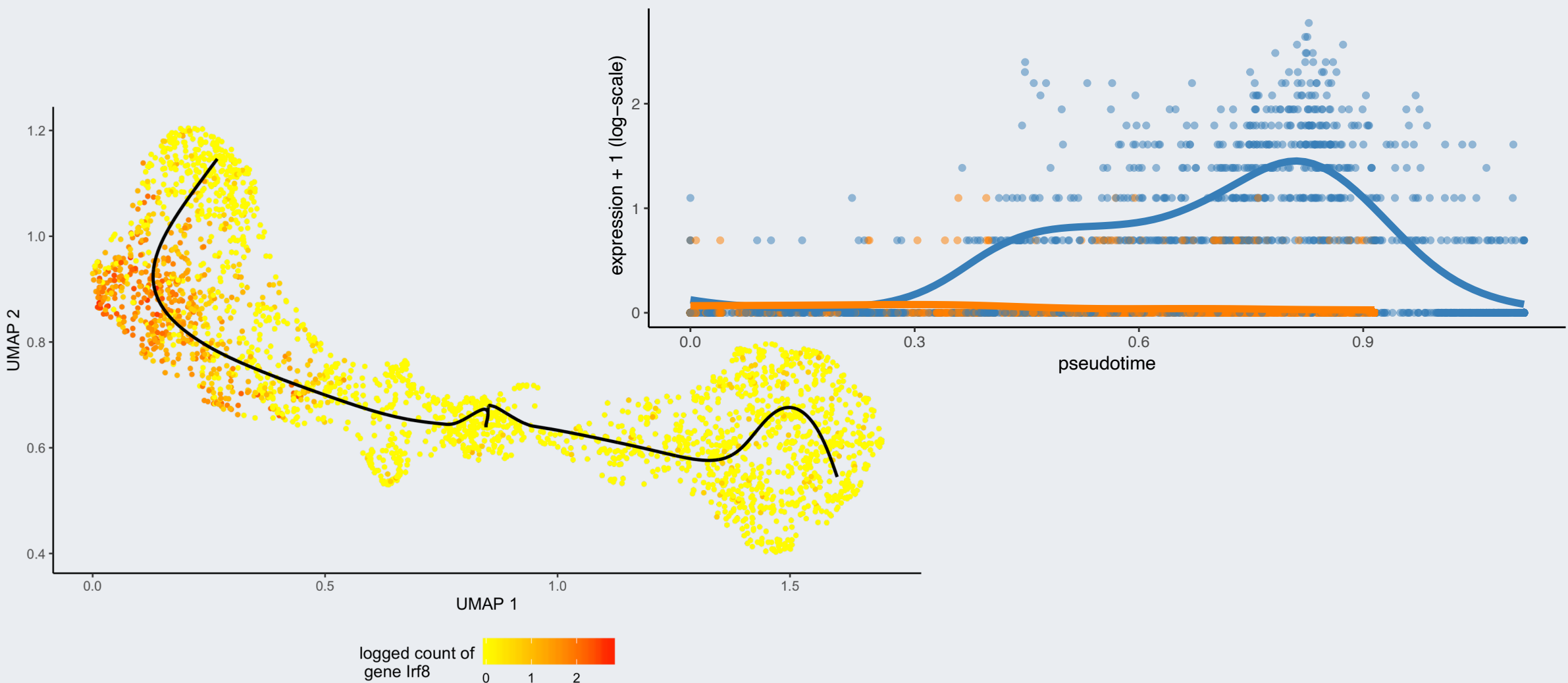
Provides unique insights



Provides unique insights



Gene Irf8 in the bone marrow dataset



logged count of gene Irf8

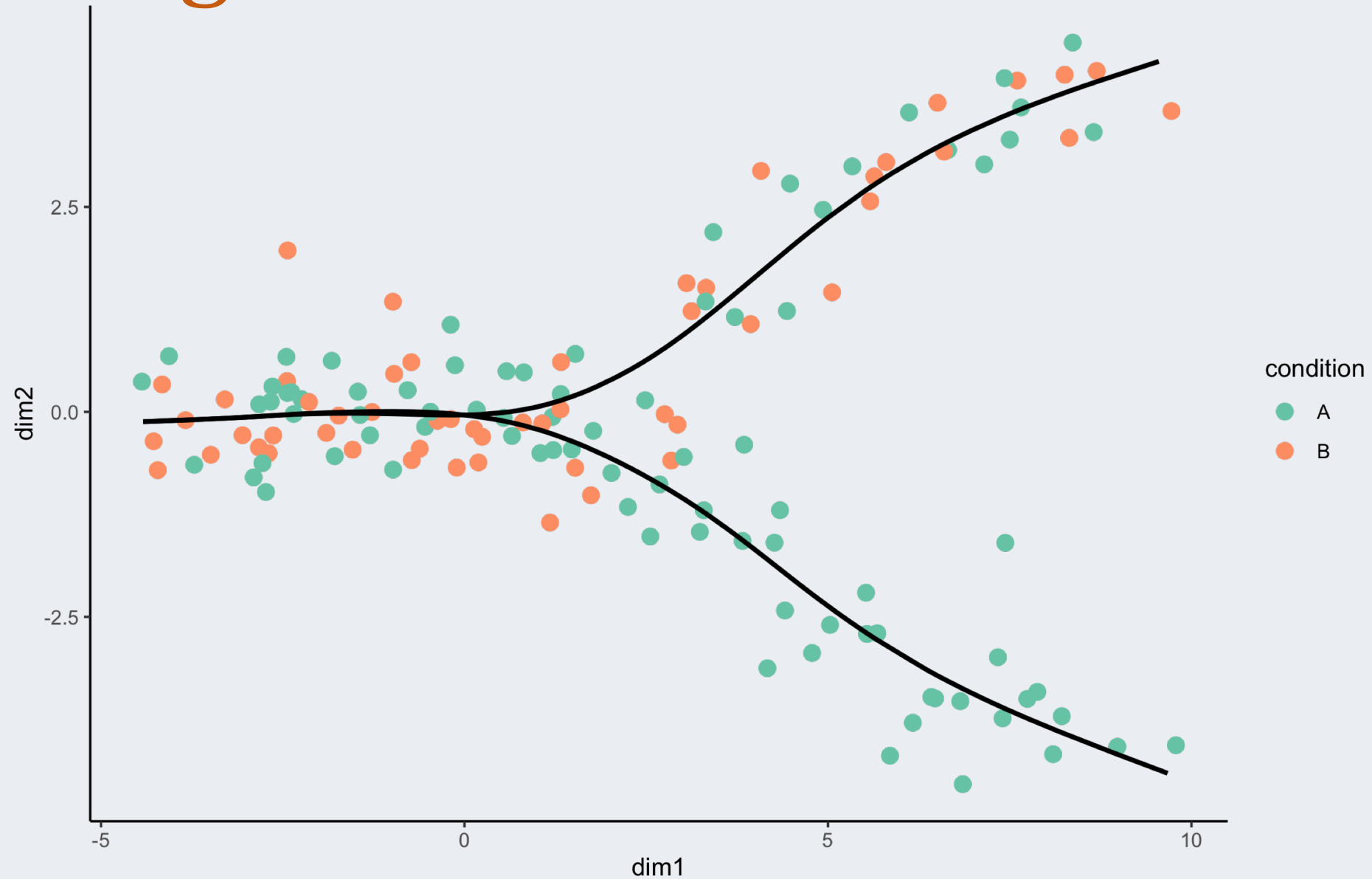
0 1 2



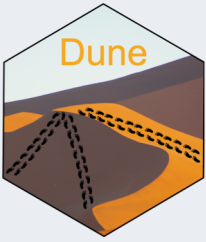
Perspectives for tradeSeq

- Possible to develop new tests, especially to look at speed or acceleration of gene changes.
- Expand the framework to test lineage \times condition interaction
- Publish the paper

Lineage × condition



III/ Improving cluster replicability with **Dune**



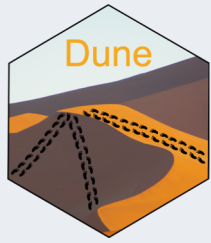
i/ Motivation

ii/ Datasets

iii/ Measuring replicability

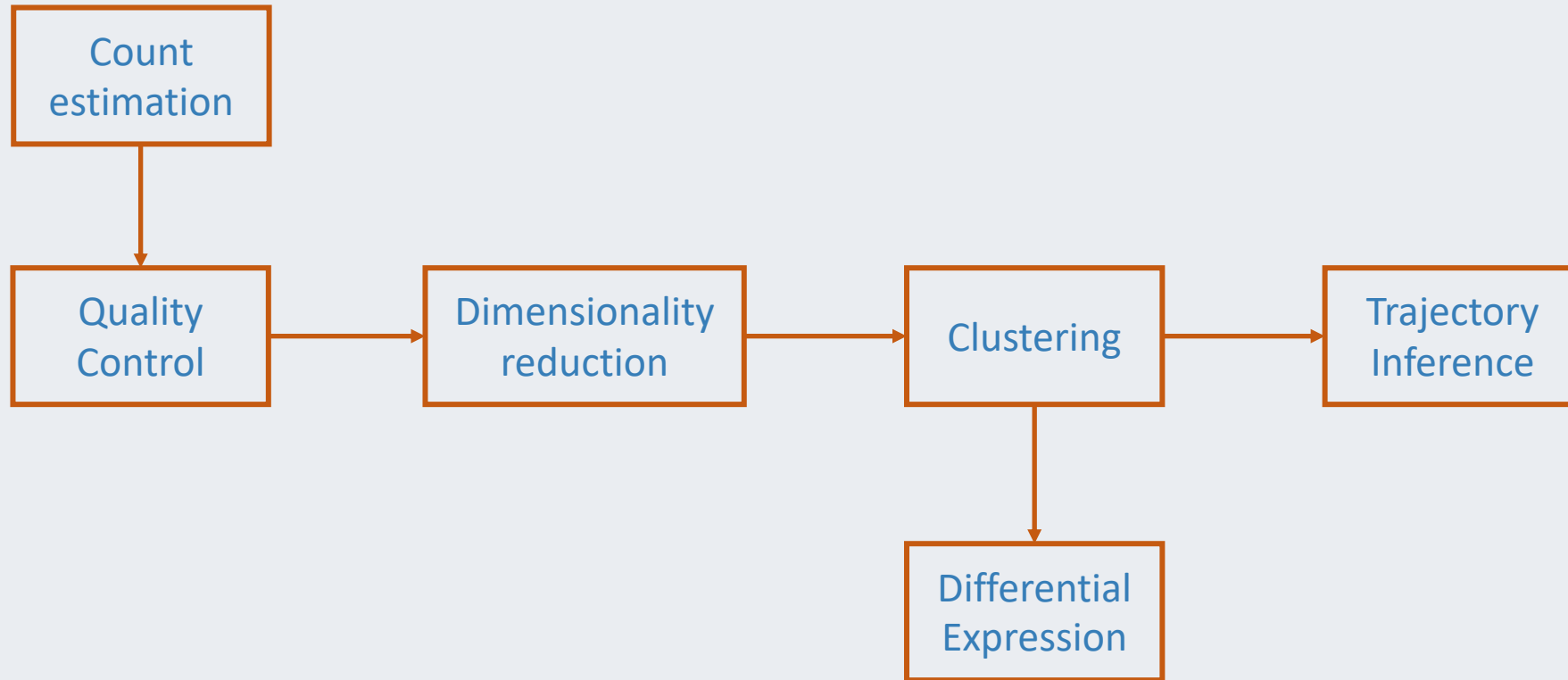
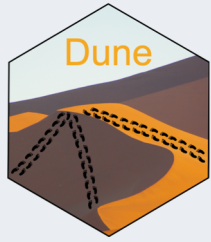
iv/ Method

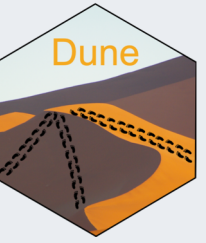
v/ Results



III. i/ Motivations

Motivation





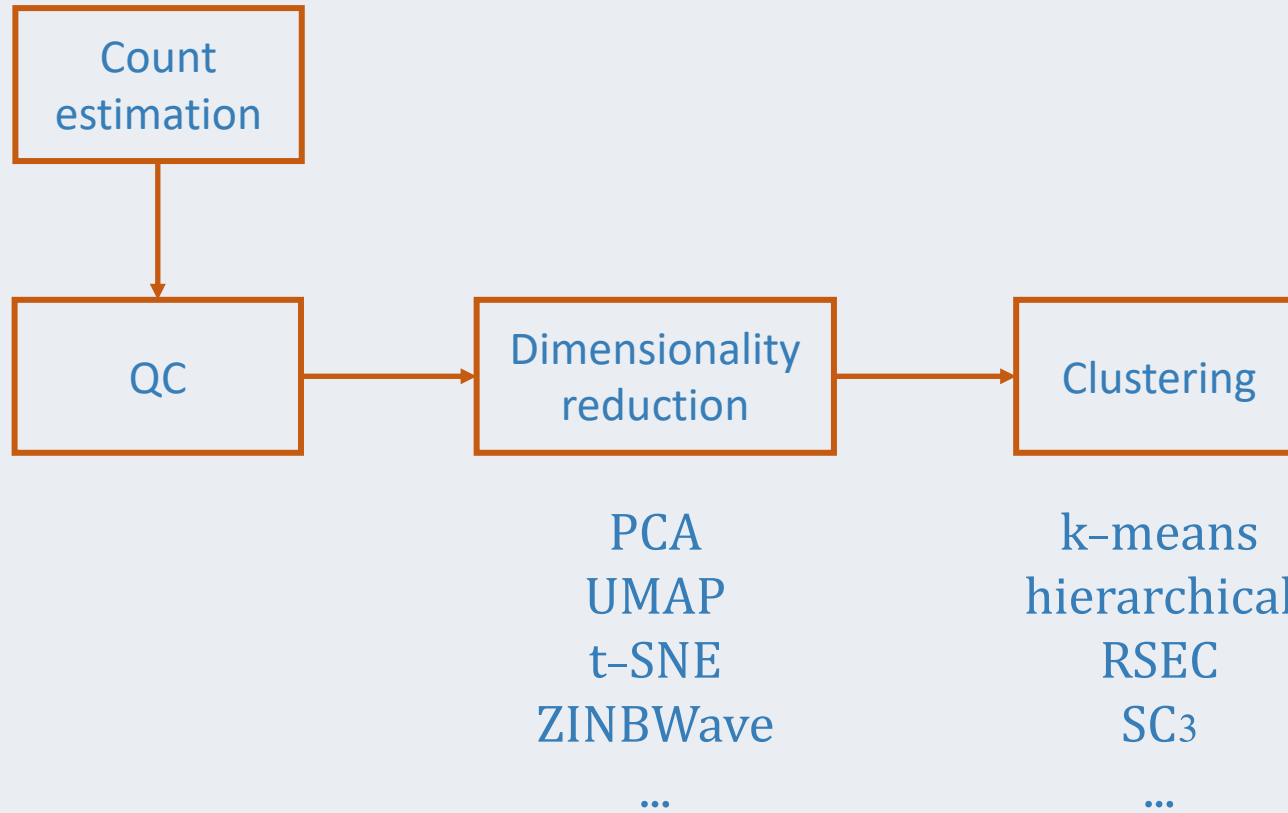
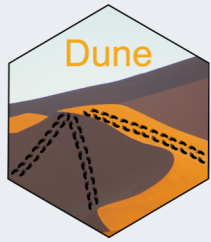
Clustering in scRNA-Seq

Here, we talk about clustering of cells, not genes

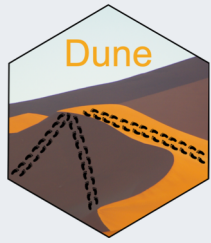
Clustering is used to detect cell-types, i. e. cells with a distinct common transcriptomic signature.

Many clustering methods are used in scRNA-Seq, ranging from direct application of existing clustering methods to adaptation of those methods for scRNA-Seq specific purposes.

Motivation



And all those methods have parameters of their own



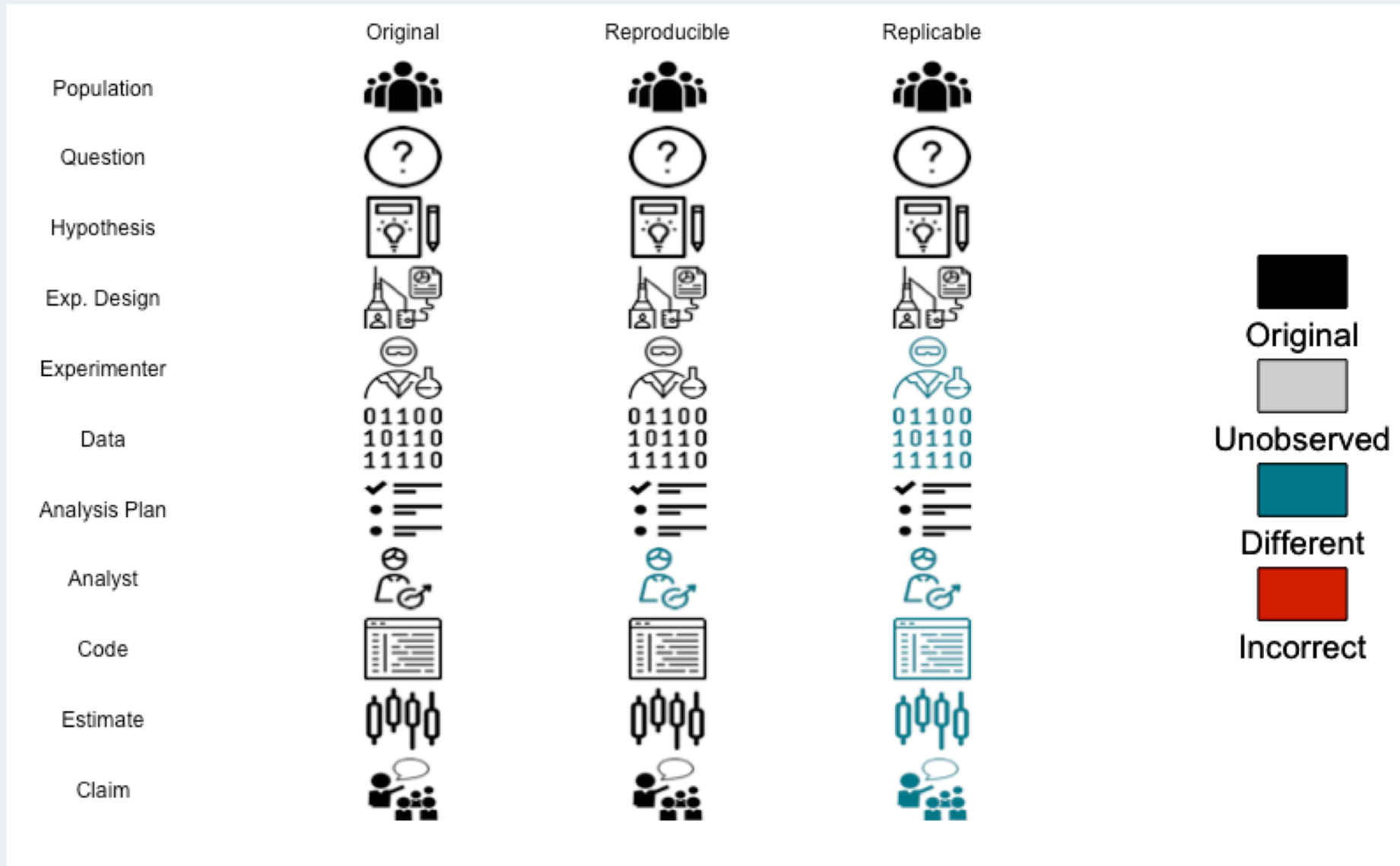
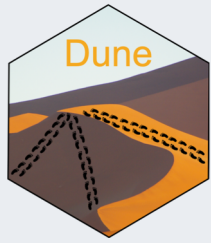
How to benchmark clustering?

The first and most common way is to compute agreement with a gold standard, usually using the adjusted Rand Index (ARI)

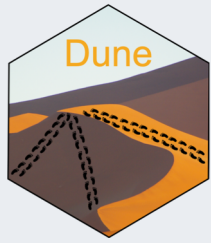
	X_1	X_2	...	X_r	Sums
Y_1	n_{11}	n_{12}	...	n_{1r}	a_1
Y_2	n_{21}	n_{22}	...	n_{2r}	a_2
...
Y_s	n_{s1}	n_{s2}	...	n_{sr}	a_s
Sums	b_1	b_2	...	b_r	

$$ARI = \frac{\sum_{i,j} \binom{n_{ij}}{2} - \frac{(\sum_i \binom{a_i}{2}) \sum_j \binom{b_j}{2}}{\binom{n}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2} \times (\sum_i \binom{a_i}{2} + \sum_j \binom{b_j}{2}) - \frac{(\sum_i \binom{a_i}{2}) \sum_j \binom{b_j}{2}}{\binom{n}{2}}}$$

Replicability and reproducibility

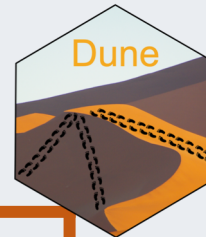


Patil, P. , Peng, R. D. & Leek, J. T. A visual tool for defining reproducibility and replicability. *Nat Hum Behav* 3, 650–652 (2019) doi: 10. 1038/s41562-019-0629-^z54



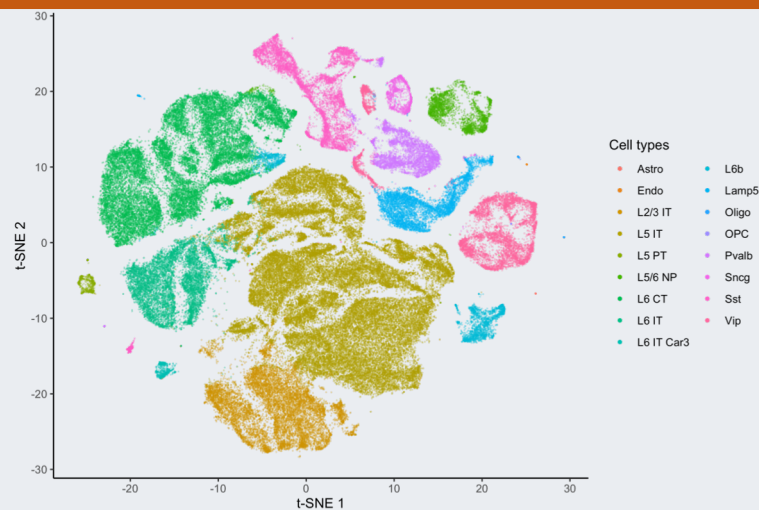
III. ii/ Datasets

Mouse Brain: 4 platforms

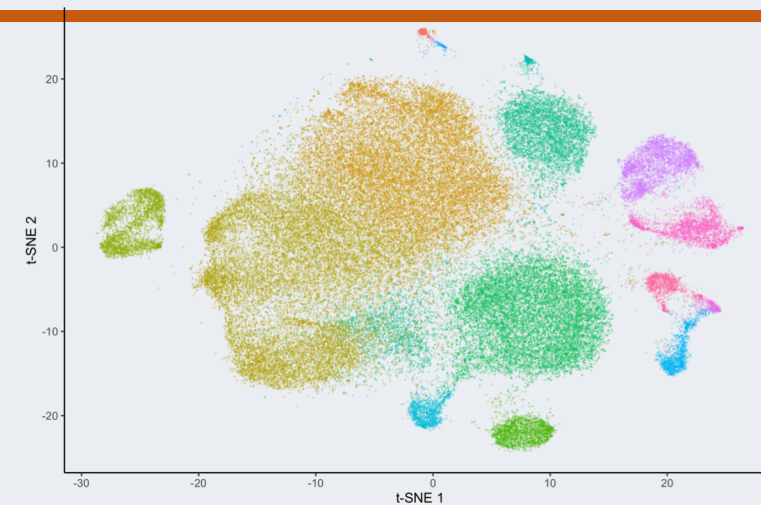


10x

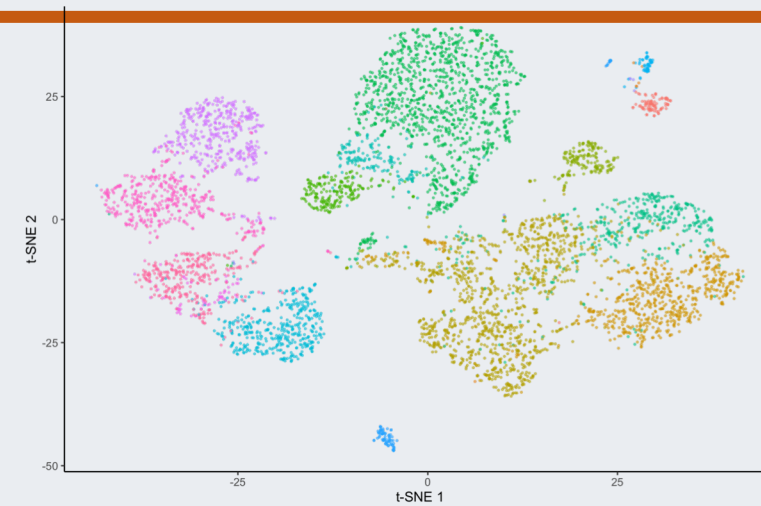
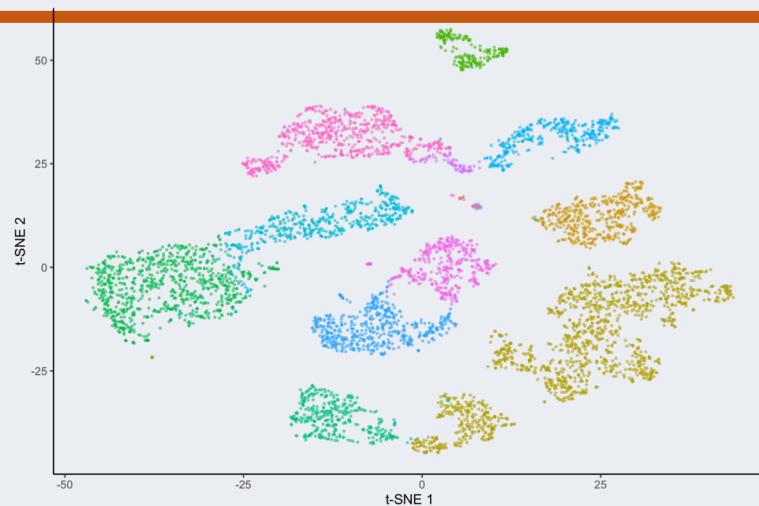
Cells



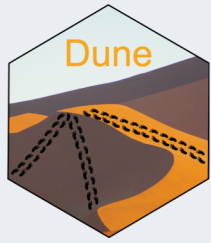
Nuclei



Smart-Seq



Pancreas data from Baron et al.



- 8569 cells and 5124 genes
- Dimensionality reduction with zinbWave + t-SNE
- Clusters from the original publication

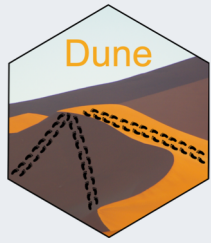


Cell types

- acinar
- activated_stellate
- alpha
- beta
- delta
- ductal
- endothelial
- epsilon
- gamma
- macrophage
- mast
- quiescent_stellate
- schwann
- t_cell

Baron, M. , Veres, A. , Wolock, S. L. , Faust, A. L. , Gaujoux, R. , Vetere, A. , ... Yanai, I. (2016). A Single-Cell Transcriptomic Map of the Human and Mouse Pancreas Reveals Inter- and Intra-cell Population Structure. *Cell Systems*, 3(4), 346–360. e4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cels.2016.08.011>

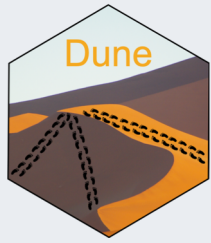
Pancreas data from Segerstolpe et al.



- 2136 cells and 7764 genes
- Dimensionality reduction with zinbWave + t-SNE
- Clusters from the original publication

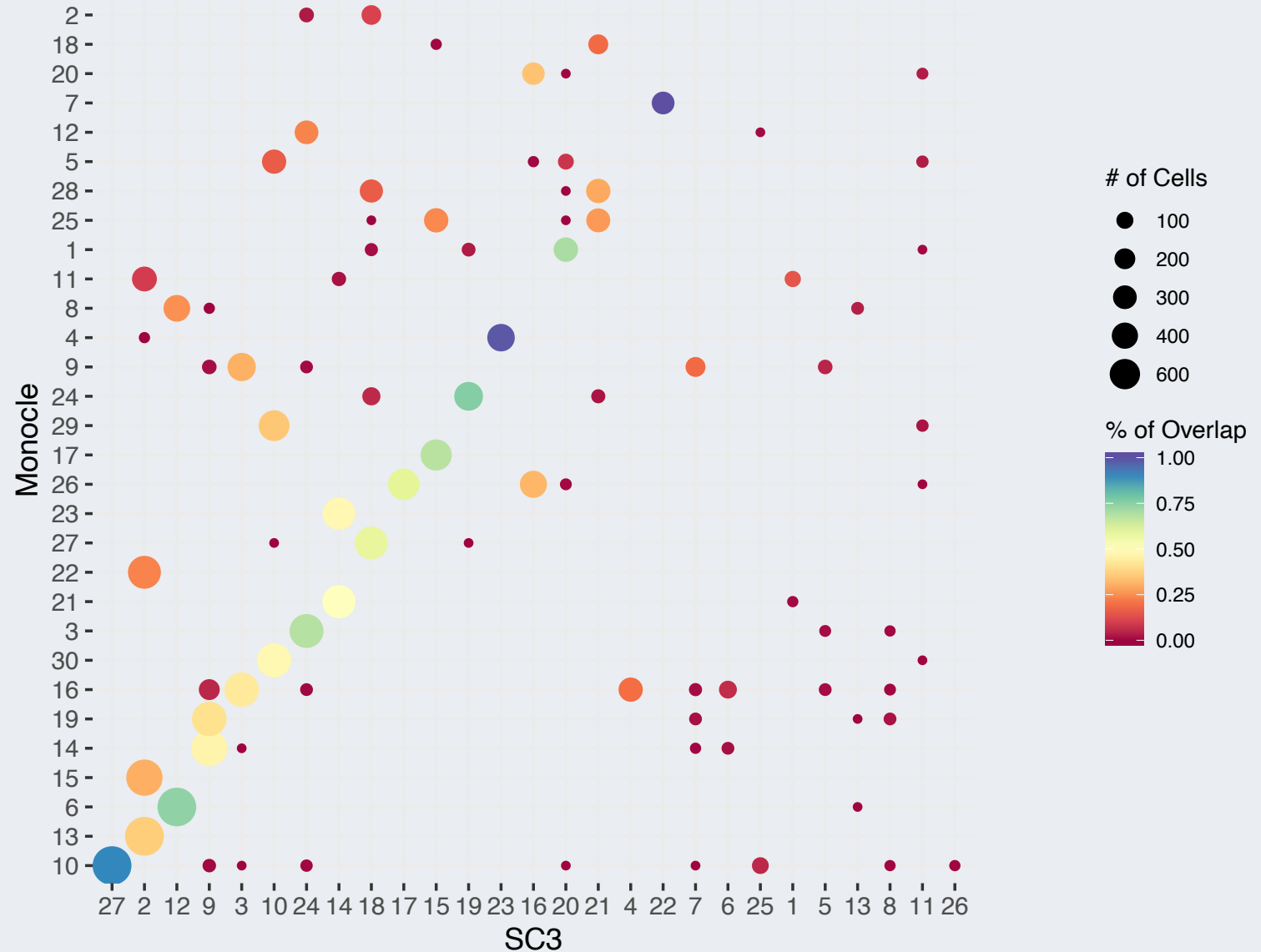
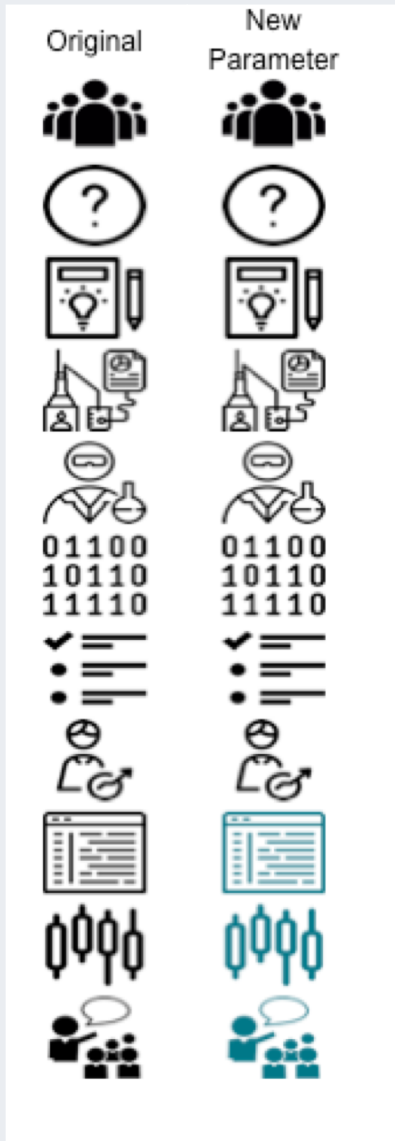
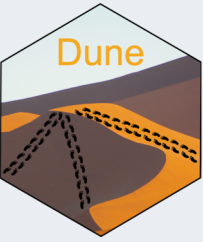


Segerstolpe, Å. , Palasantza, A. , Eliasson, P. , Andersson, E. M. , Andréasson, A. C. , Sun, X. , ... Sandberg, R. (2016). Single-Cell Transcriptome Profiling of Human Pancreatic Islets in Health and Type 2 Diabetes. *Cell Metabolism*, 24(4), 593–607. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2016.08.020>

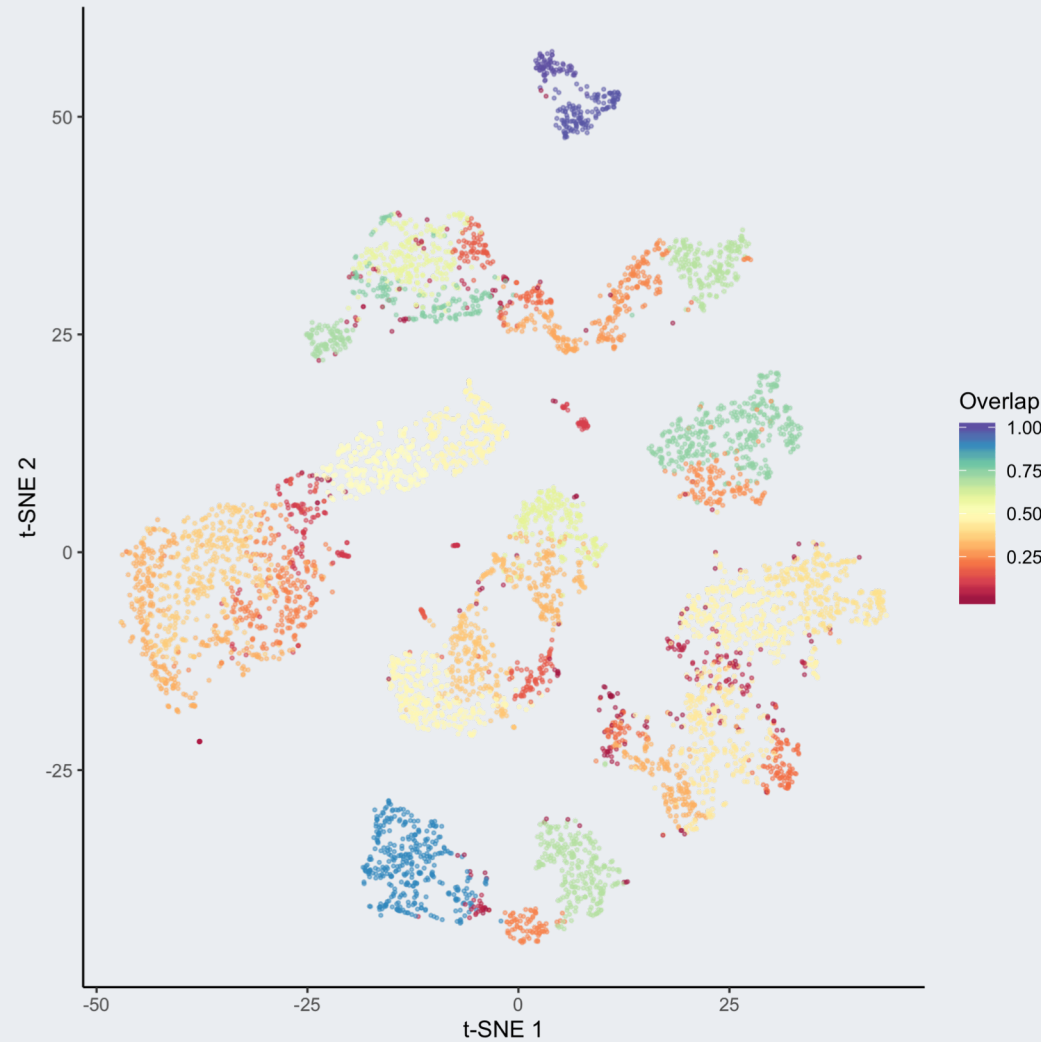
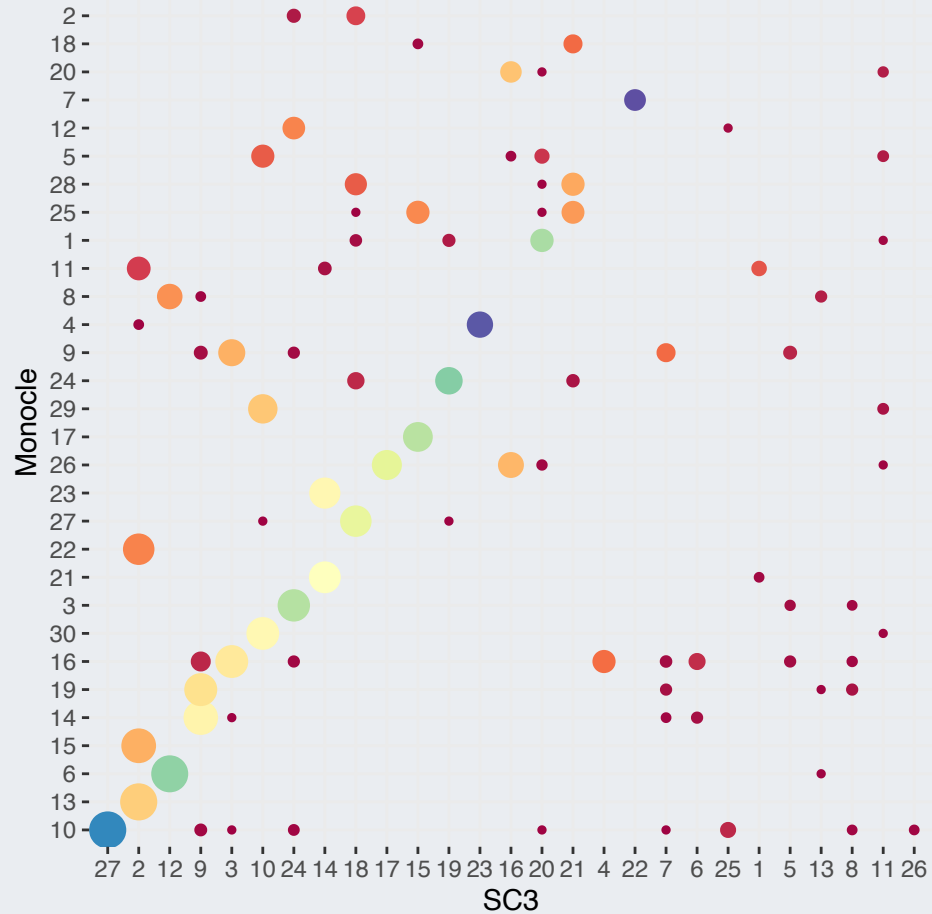
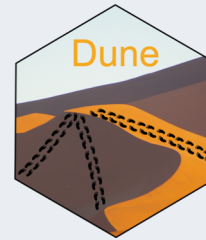


III. iii/ Measuring replicability

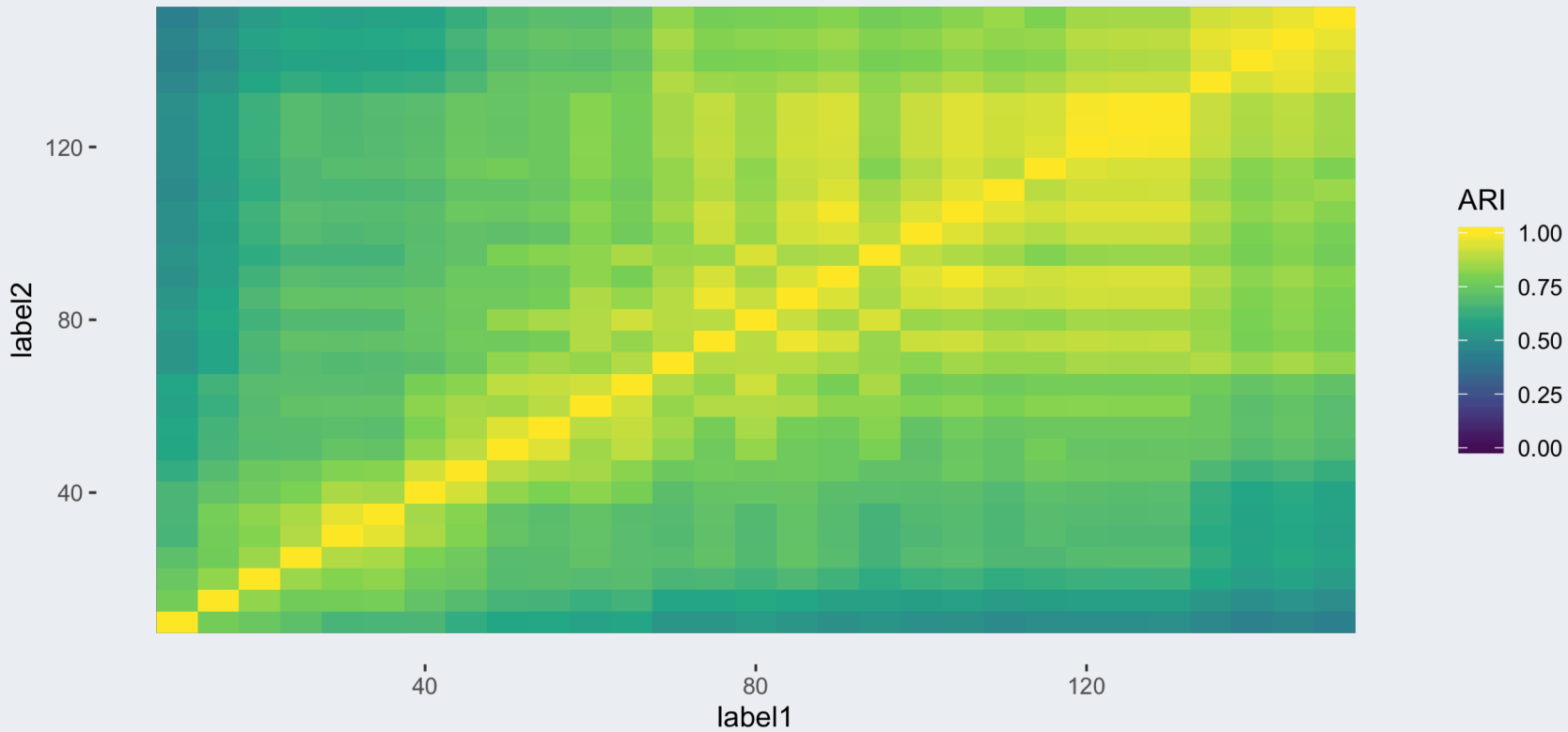
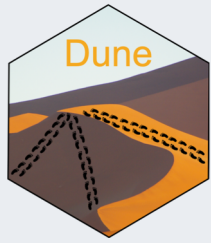
Clustering is highly sensitive to analysis choices



Clustering is highly sensitive to analysis choices

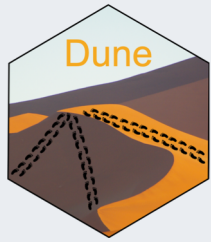


Clustering is highly sensitive to analysis choices



Monocle ran on the same dataset while changing one parameter

Measuring replicability with MetaNeighbour

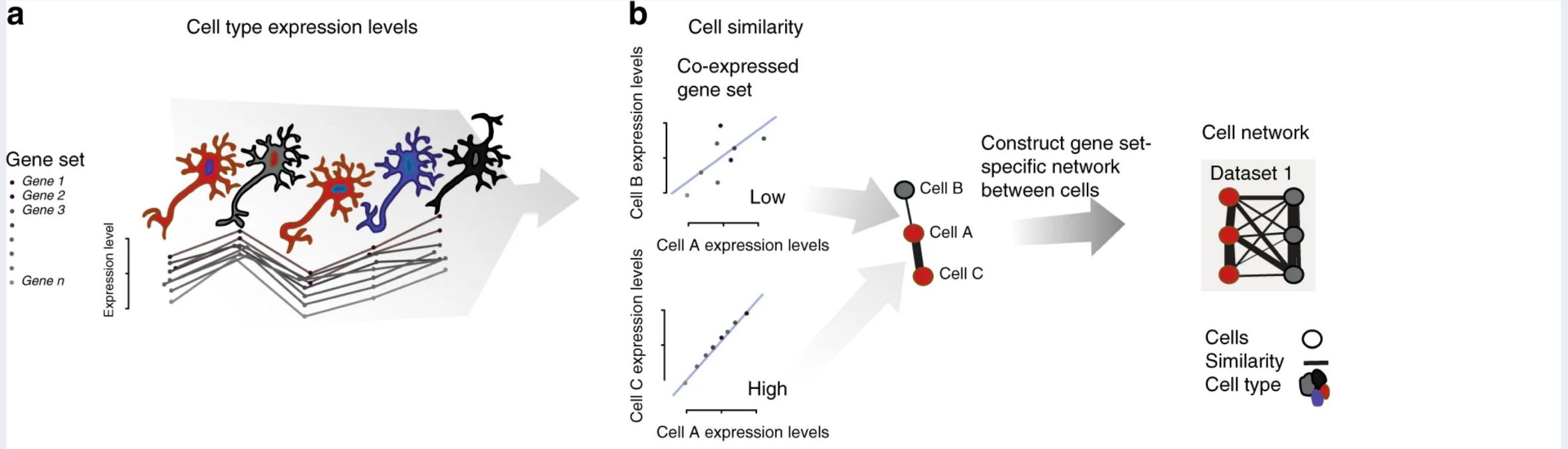
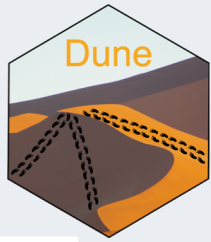


	Original	Replicable	Narrow Replicability
Population			
Question			
Hypothesis			
Exp. Design			
Experimenter			
Data	01100 10110 11110	01100 10110 11110	01100 10110 11110
Analysis Plan			
Analyst			
Code			
Estimate			
Claim			

For example, we compare how the output from “running *ZINB-Wave + Monocle with $k = 45$* ” replicates over two datasets

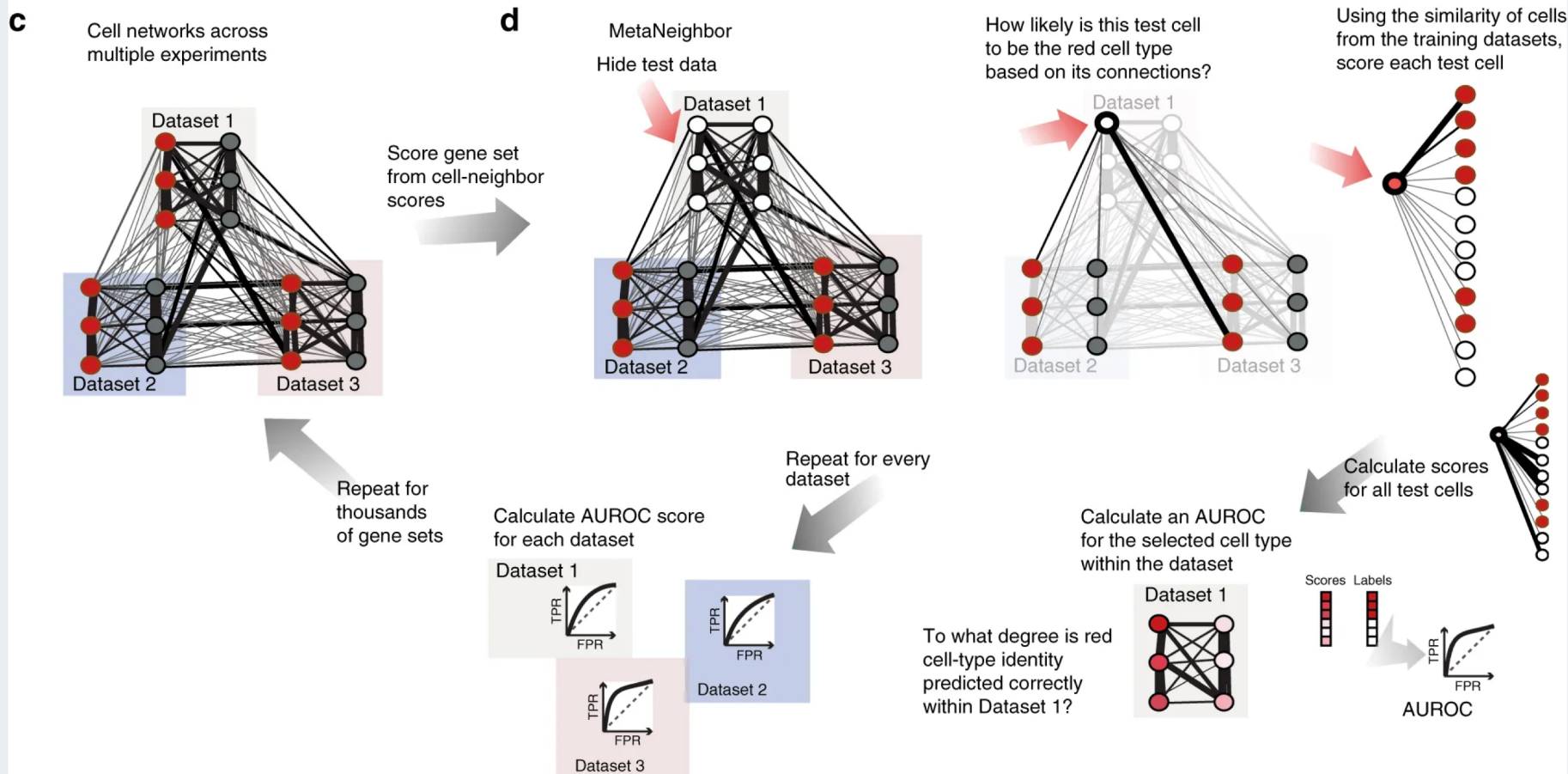
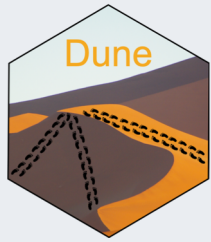
Crow, M. , Paul, A. , Ballouz, S. , Huang, Z. J. , & Gillis, J. (2018). Characterizing the replicability of cell types defined by single cell RNA-sequencing data using MetaNeighbor. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 884. <https://doi.org/10.1038/S41467-018-03282-0>

Measuring replicability with MetaNeighbour



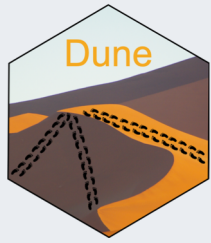
Crow, M. , Paul, A. , Ballouz, S. , Huang, Z. J. , & Gillis, J. (2018). Characterizing the replicability of cell types defined by single cell RNA-sequencing data using MetaNeighbor. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 884. <https://doi.org/10.1038/S41467-018-03282-0>

Supervised Metaneighbour



Supervised Metaneighbour: cluster labels are shared among datasets

Crow, M. , Paul, A. , Ballouz, S. , Huang, Z. J. , & Gillis, J. (2018). Characterizing the replicability of cell types defined by single cell RNA-seq using MetaNeighbor. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 884. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-03282-0>



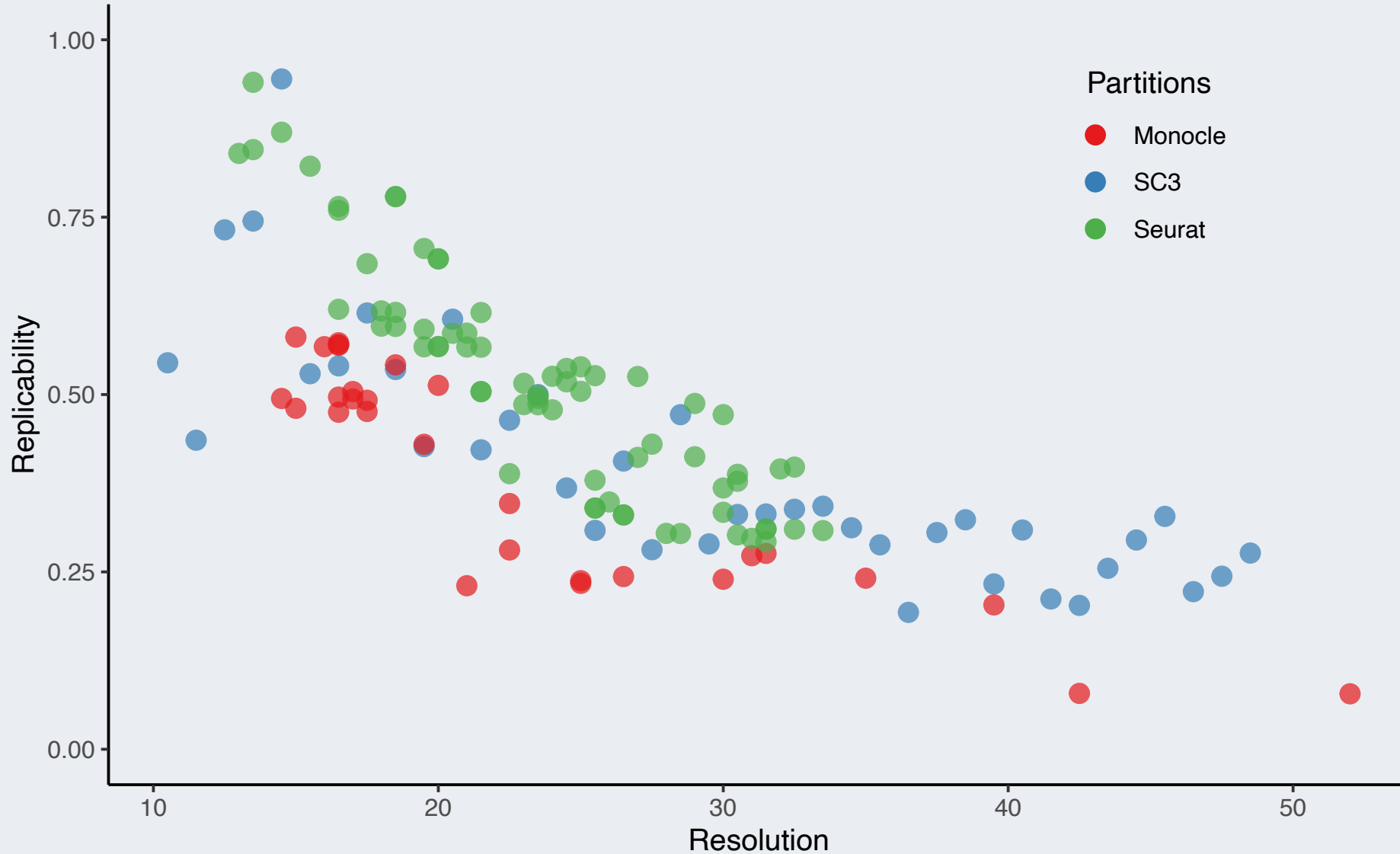
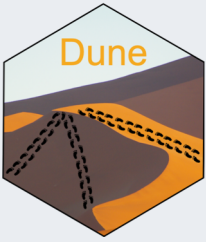
Unsupervised Metaneighbour

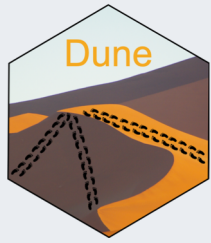
- Greedy approach: look at every pair of clusters, score each cluster by how well it predict the other
- Define the AUROC for a pair of clusters by the minimum of the two AUROC
- A cluster is replicable if $AUROC > \text{cutoff}$

Metaneighbour classify a pair of clusters are replicable if each cluster of the pair is well predictive of the other, and more predictive than any other cluster.

Crow, M. , Paul, A. , Ballouz, S. , Huang, Z. J. , & Gillis, J. (2018). Characterizing the replicability of cell types defined by single cell RNA-sequencing data using MetaNeighbor. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 884.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/S41467-018-03282-0>

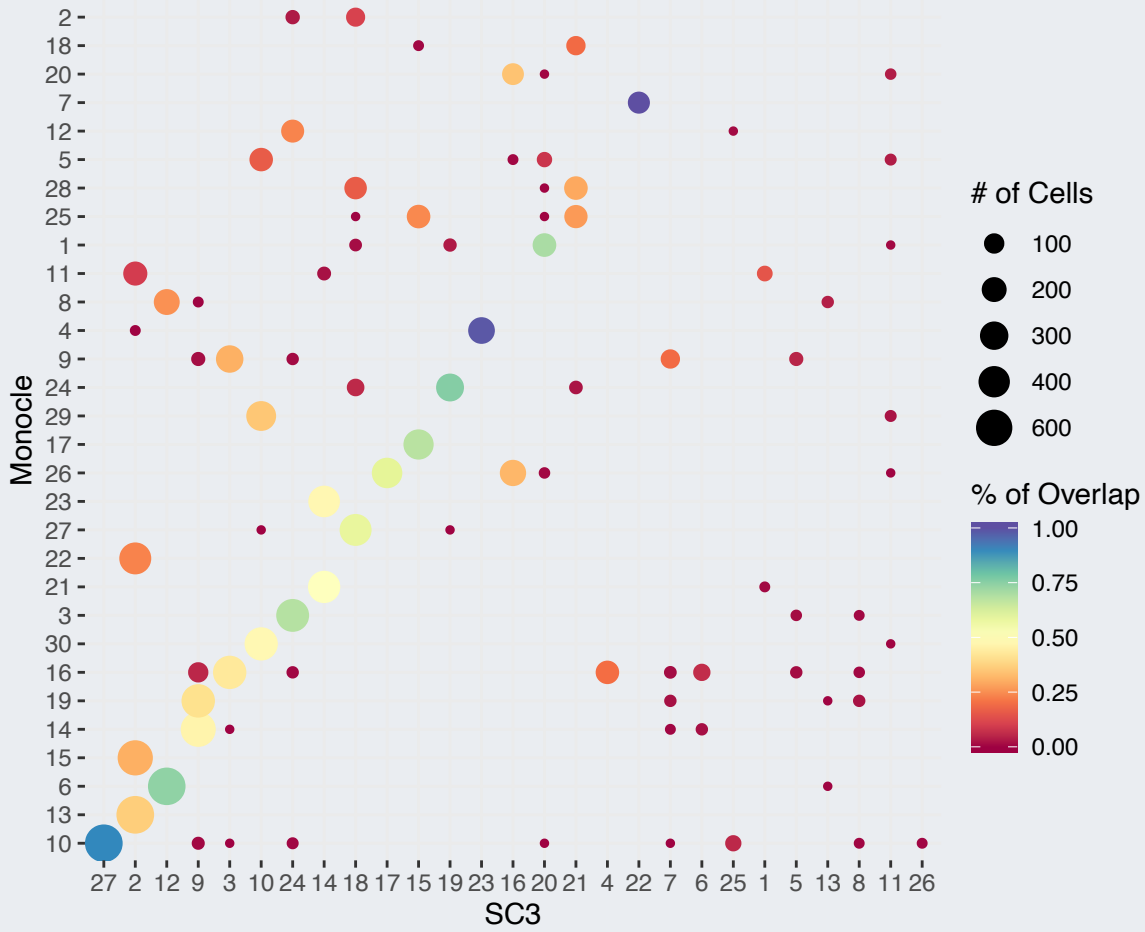
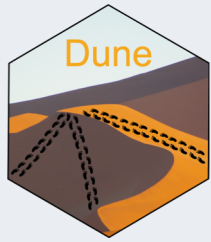
Resolution- Replicability trade-off





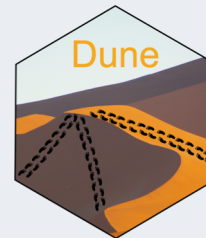
III. iv/ Methods

Pairwise merging to improve the ARI



ARI matrix before Merging

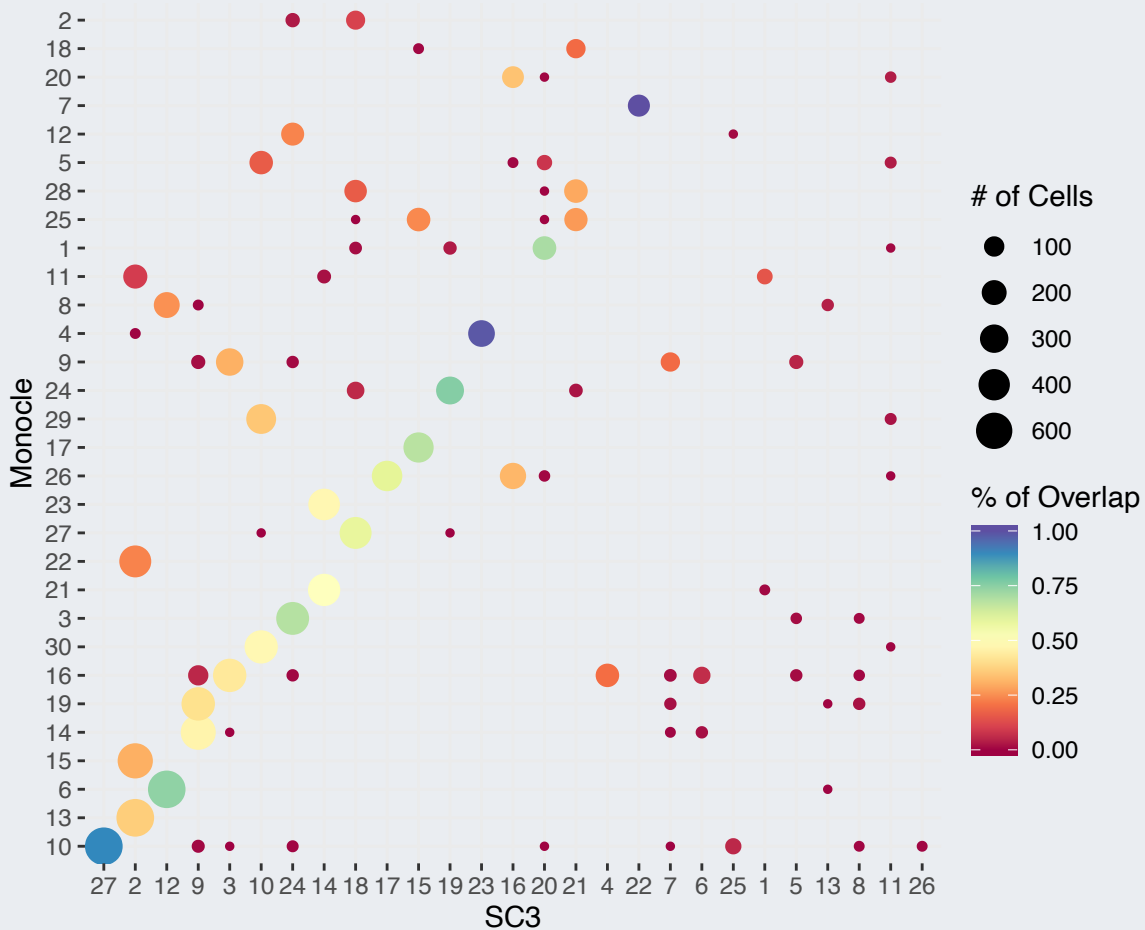




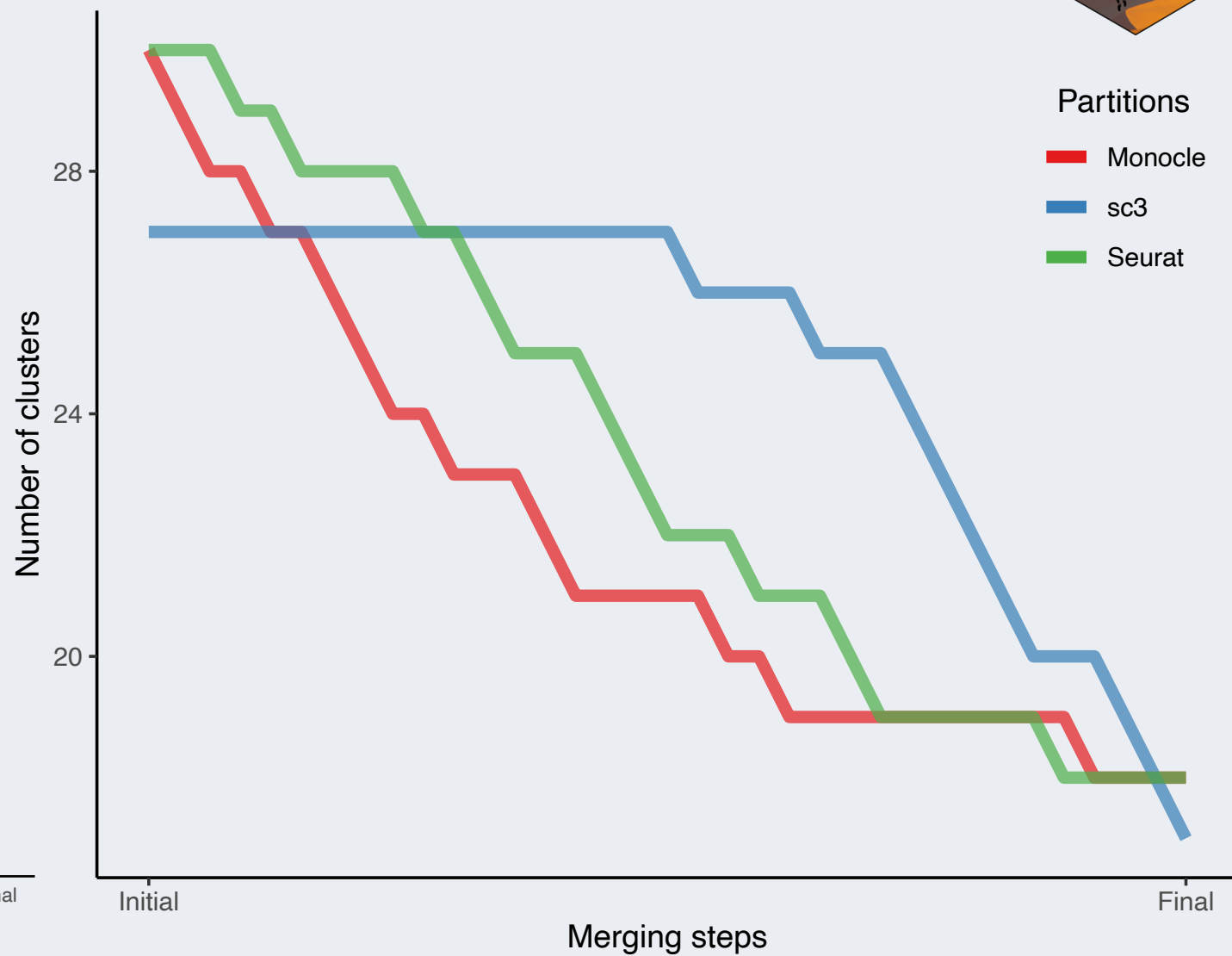
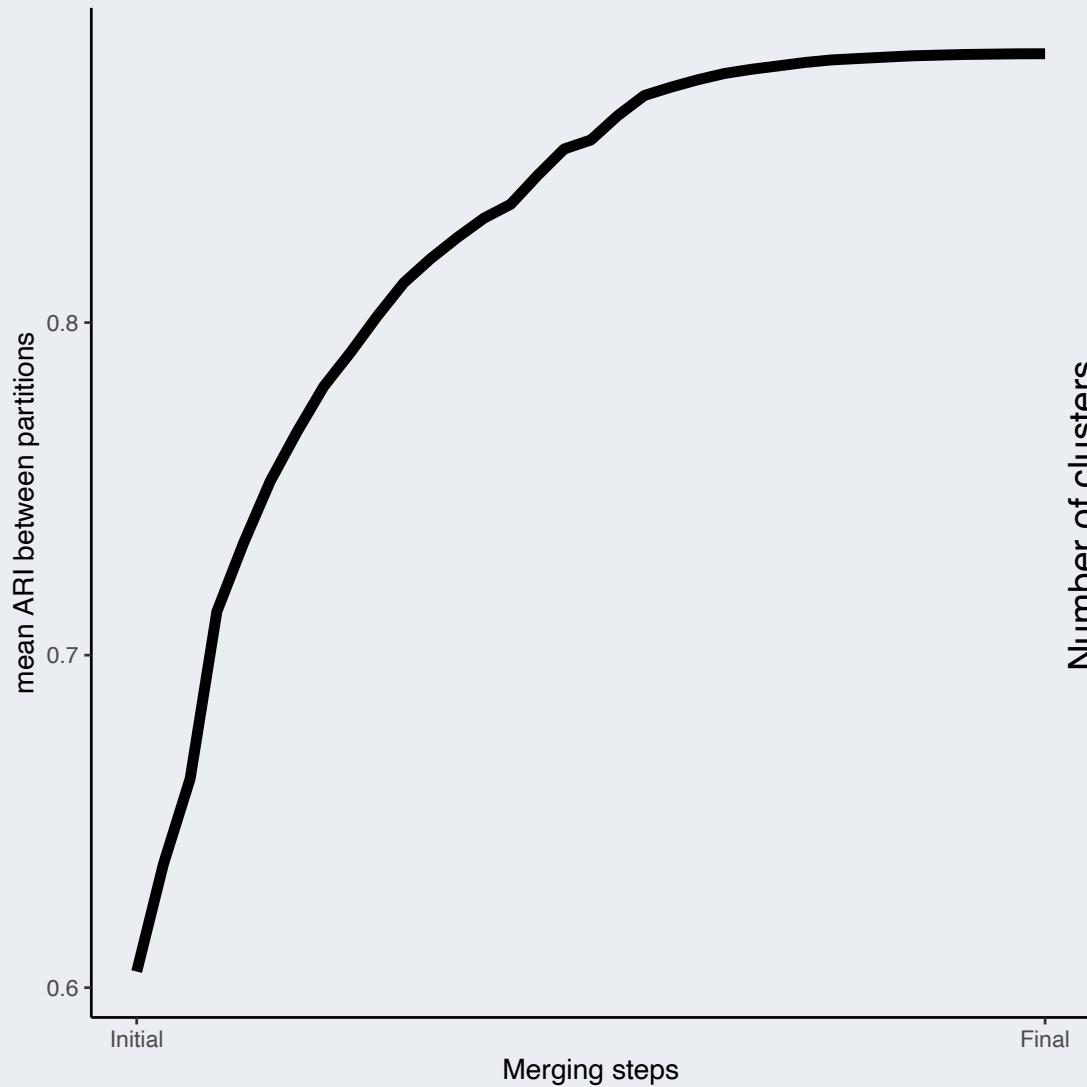
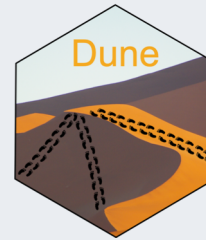
Pairwise merging to improve the ARI

- Look at every pair of clusters over all cluster labels (or partitions)
- Merge the pair and recompute the mean ARI
- Find the pair where this improves the mean ARI the most
- Actually merge that pair
- Iterate

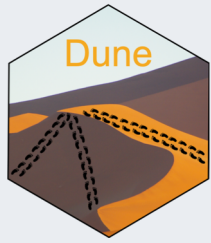
- Stop when you cannot improve the ARI anymore



Dune improves mean ARI



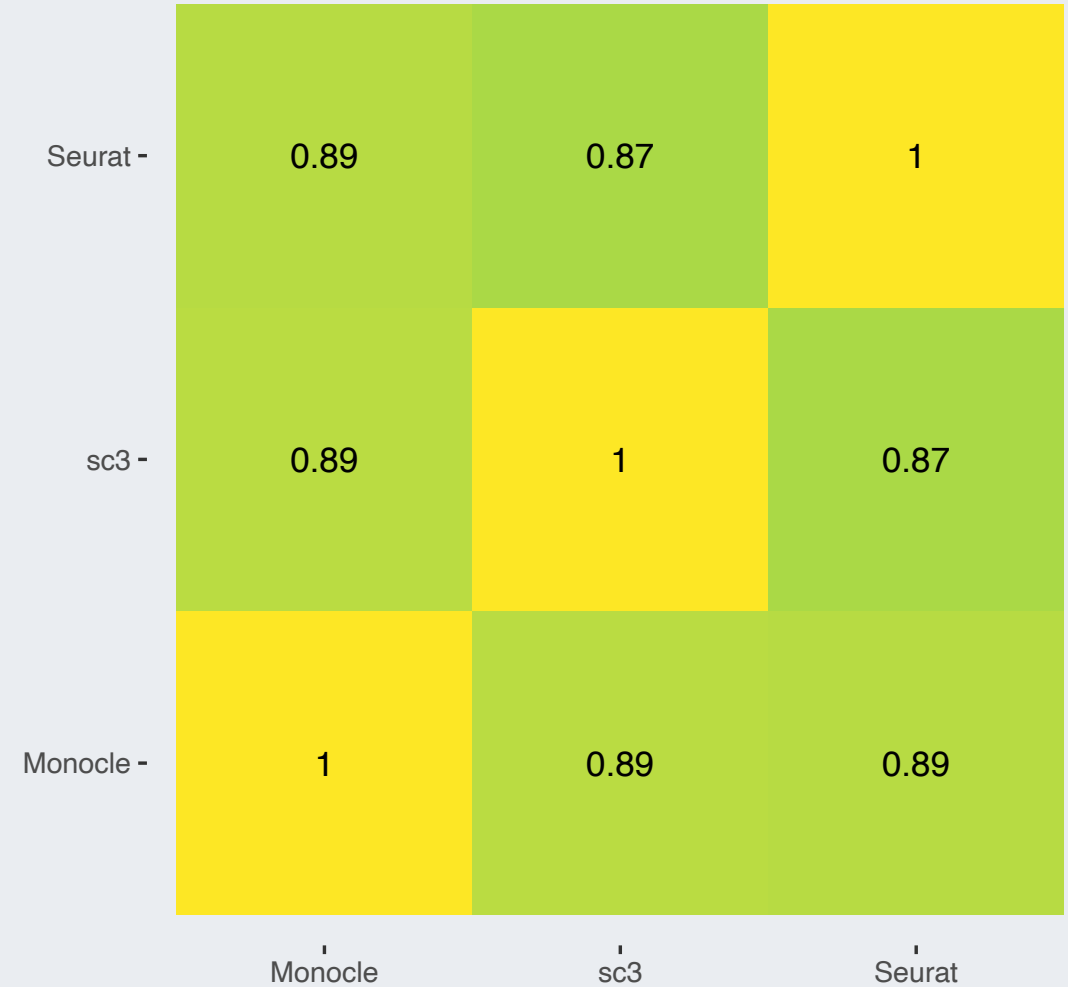
Dune improves mean ARI



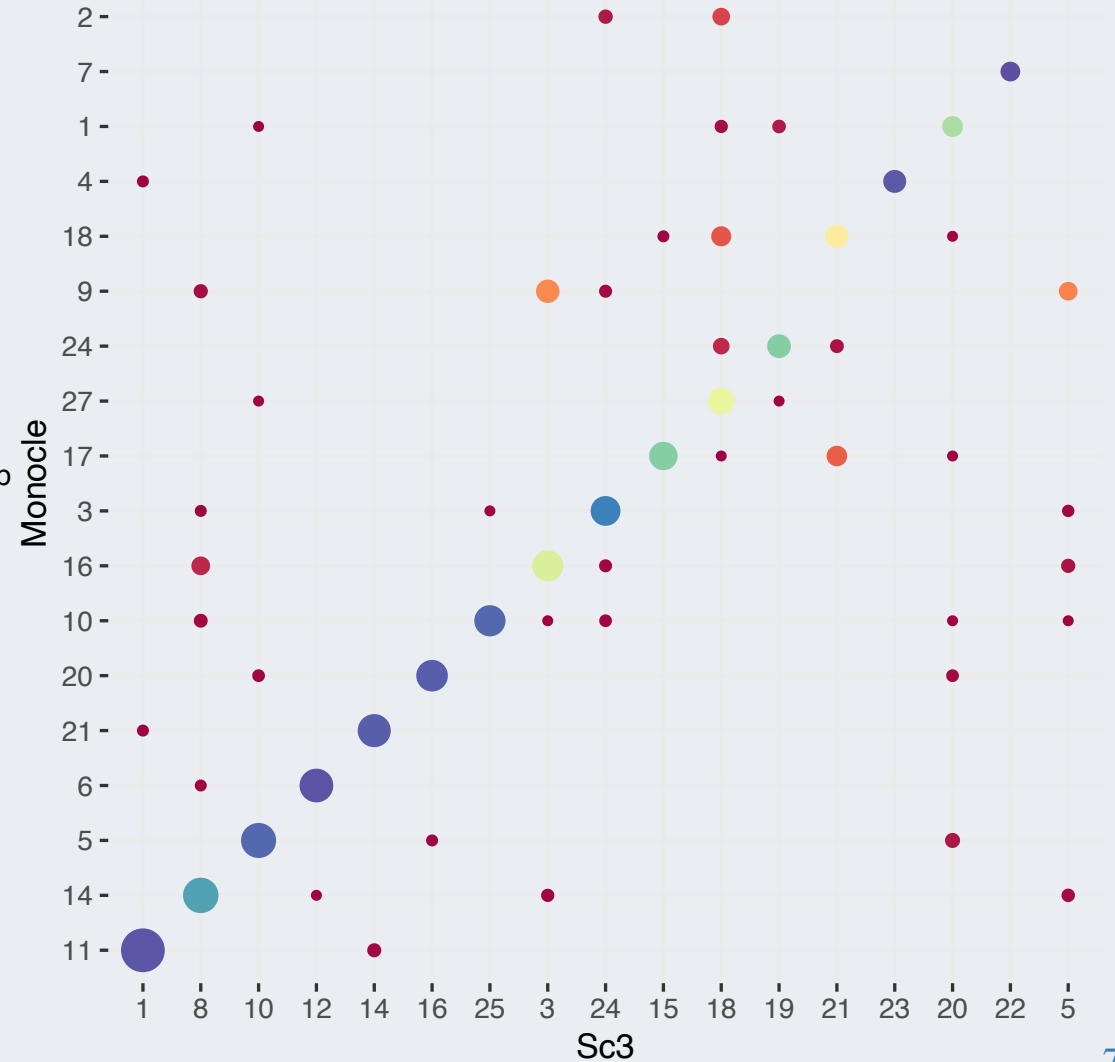
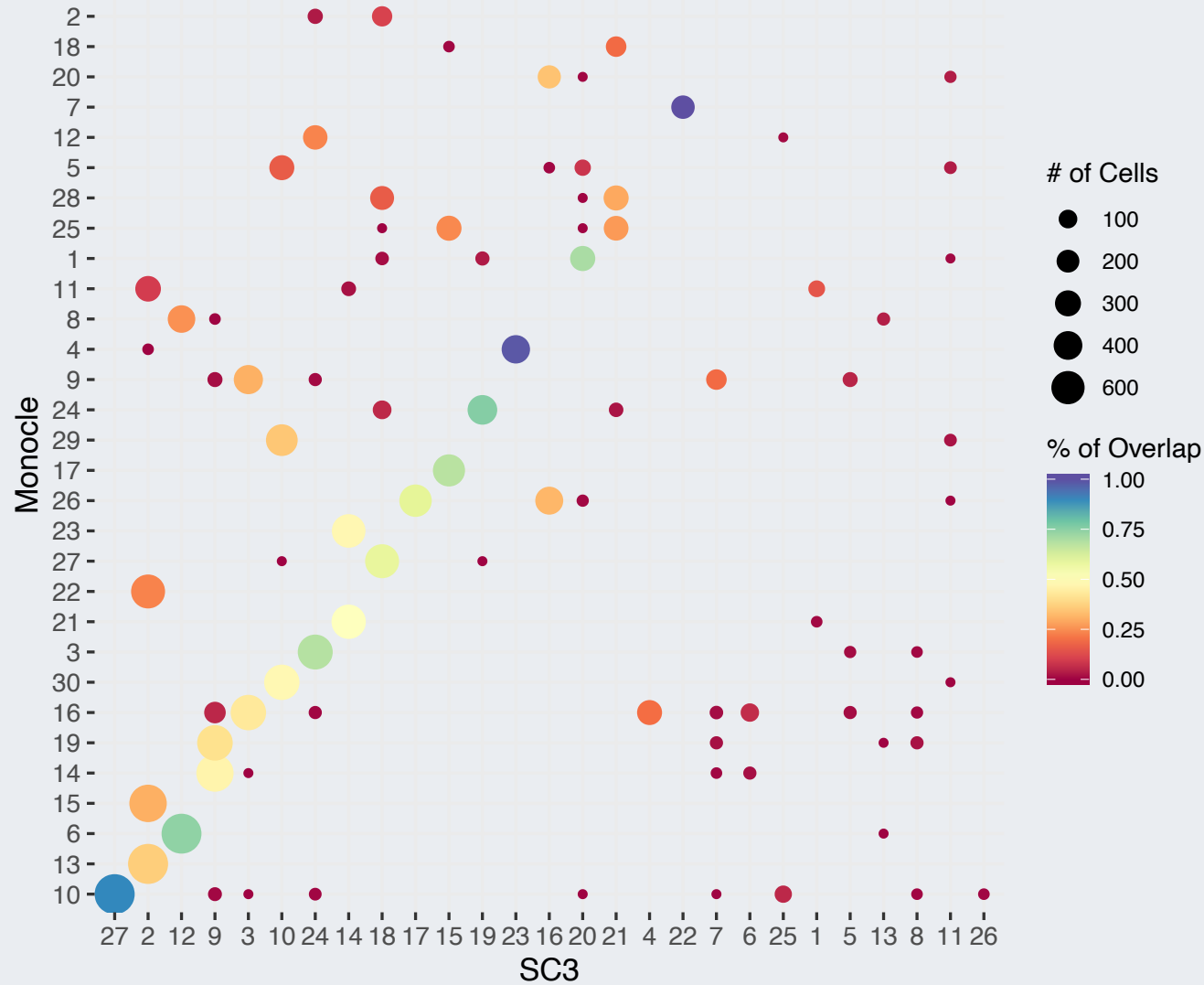
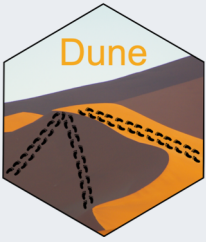
ARI matrix before Merging

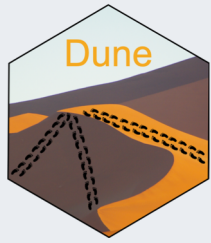


ARI matrix after Merging



Dune improves mean ARI





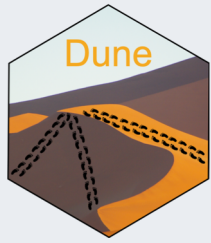
Other methods of merging

- 1) Build a hierarchy on the clusters based on a distance metric and linkage.

Here we picked Euclidian distance in the reduced space for the cluster medoids and complete linkage, as implemented in **RSEC**.

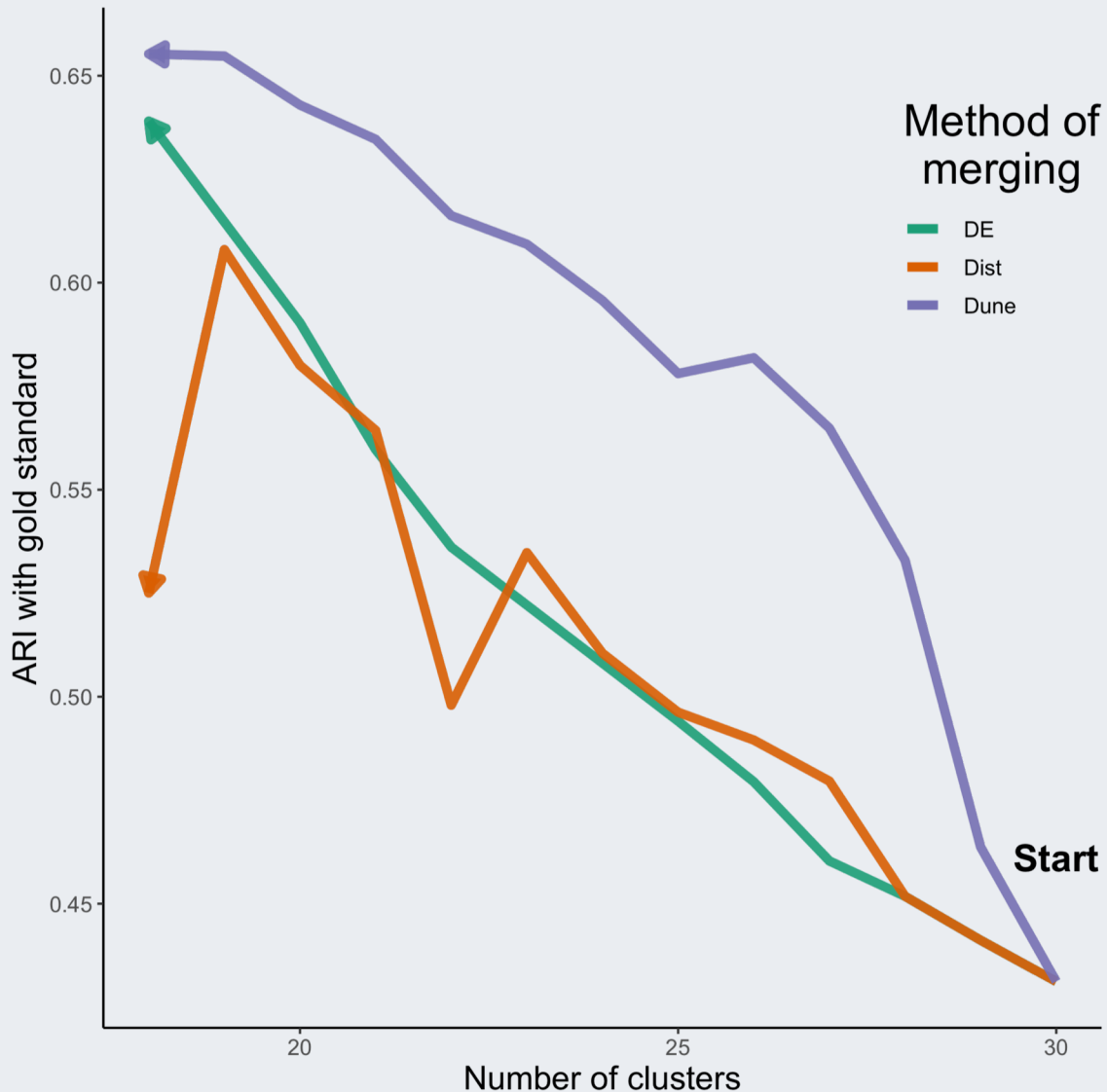
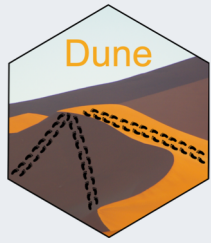
- 2) Merge along the tree:

- 1) Either merge clusters where $\%DE\ genes < cutoff$ **DE**
- 2) Or cut tree at various heights $distance_{clusters} < cutoff$ **Dist**



III. $v/$ Results

ARI with gold standard

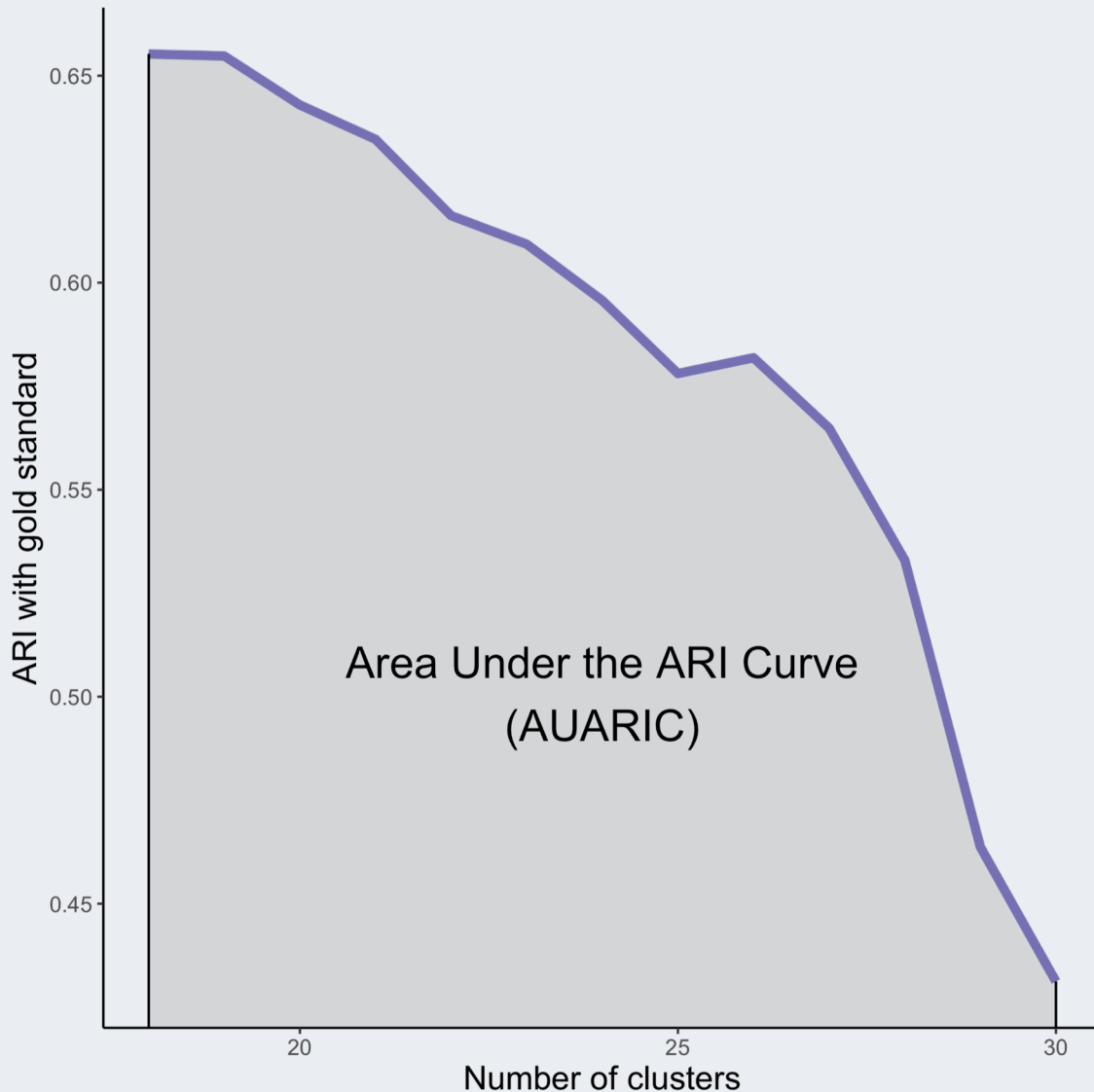
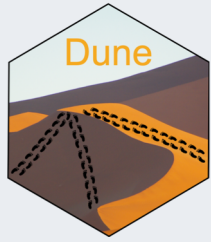


On the Brain Smart-Seq cell dataset, we run **SC3** with $\theta = 0$ and then merged with the three methods

Note that

- **Dune** is merging using **Monocle** and **Seurat**.
- We use **Dune**'s stopping point to stop the other methods

ARI with gold standard



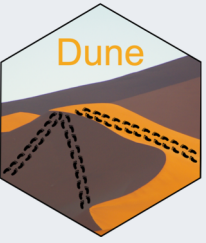
- Compute the AUARIC
- With a different parameter or different clustering method or different dataset, the stopping point will vary

→ We scale the AUARIC

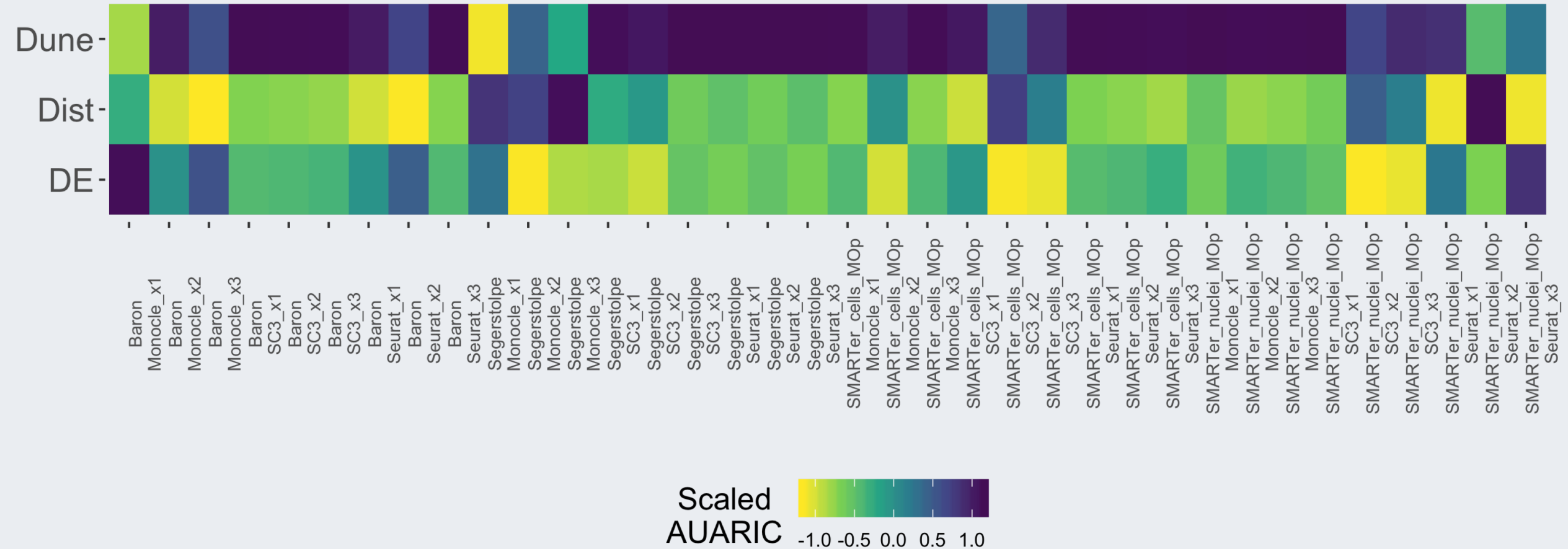
values

Method of merging	AUARIC	Scaled AUARIC
DE	6.23	-0.41
Dist	6.28	-0.72
Dune	7.02	1.14

ARI with gold standard



3 clustering methods \times 3 θ_{method} \times 4 datasets = 36 comparisons

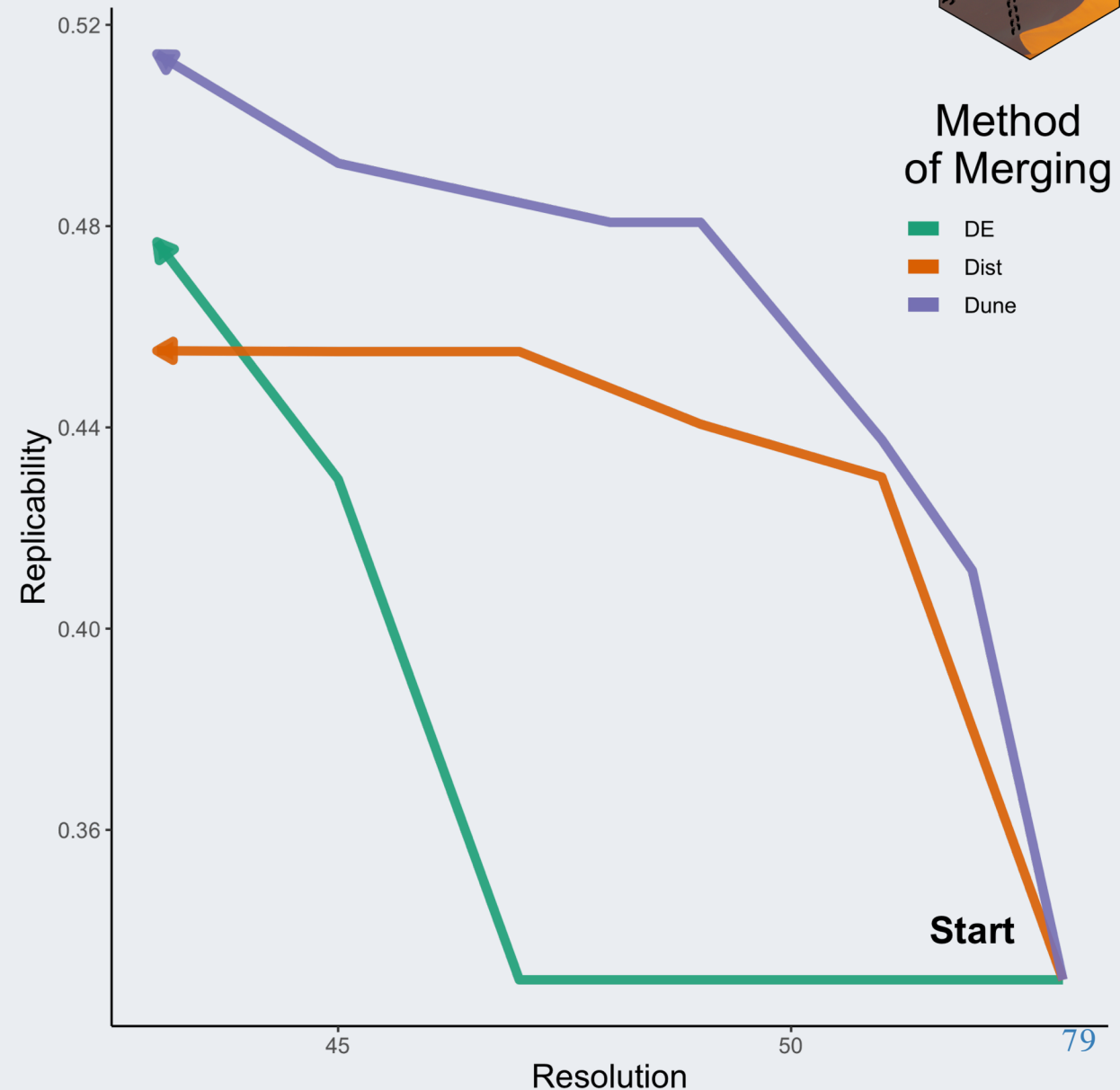
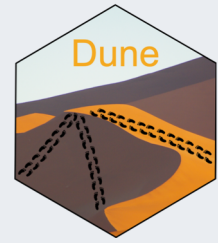


Replicability over pairs of datasets

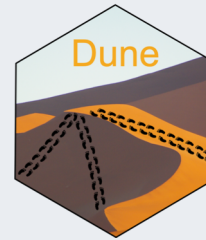
On the Brain Smart-Seq cell dataset, we run **Seurat** with $\theta = 1.2$ and then merged with the three methods

Note that

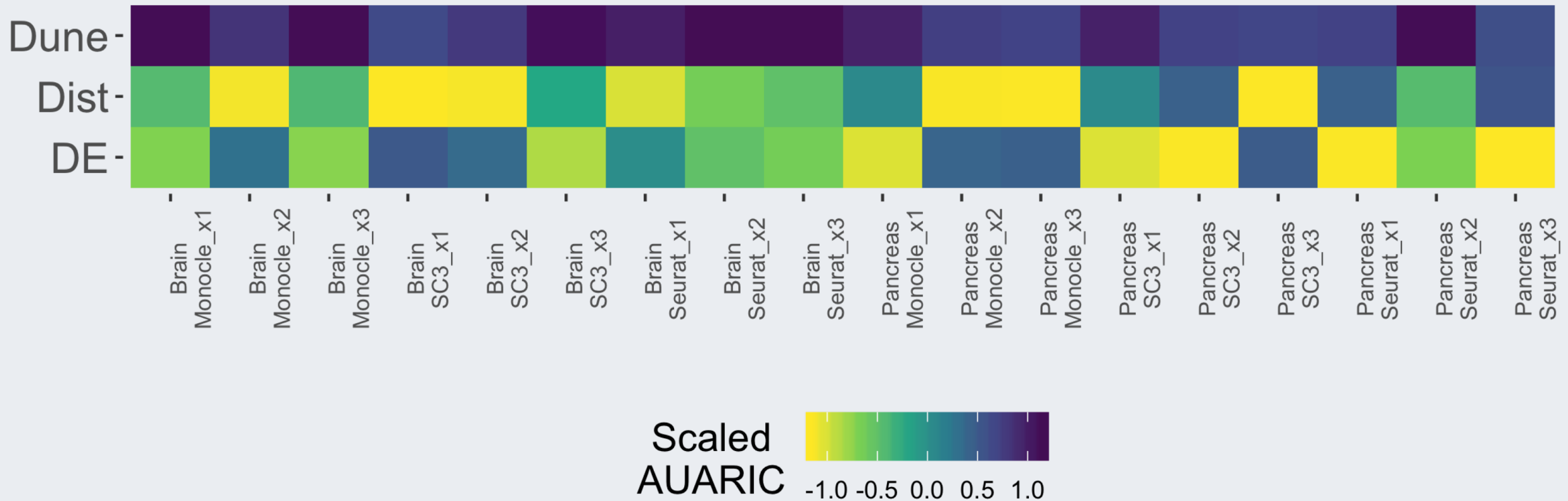
- **Dune** is merging using **Monocle** and **SC3**.
- We use **Dune**'s stopping point to stop the other methods



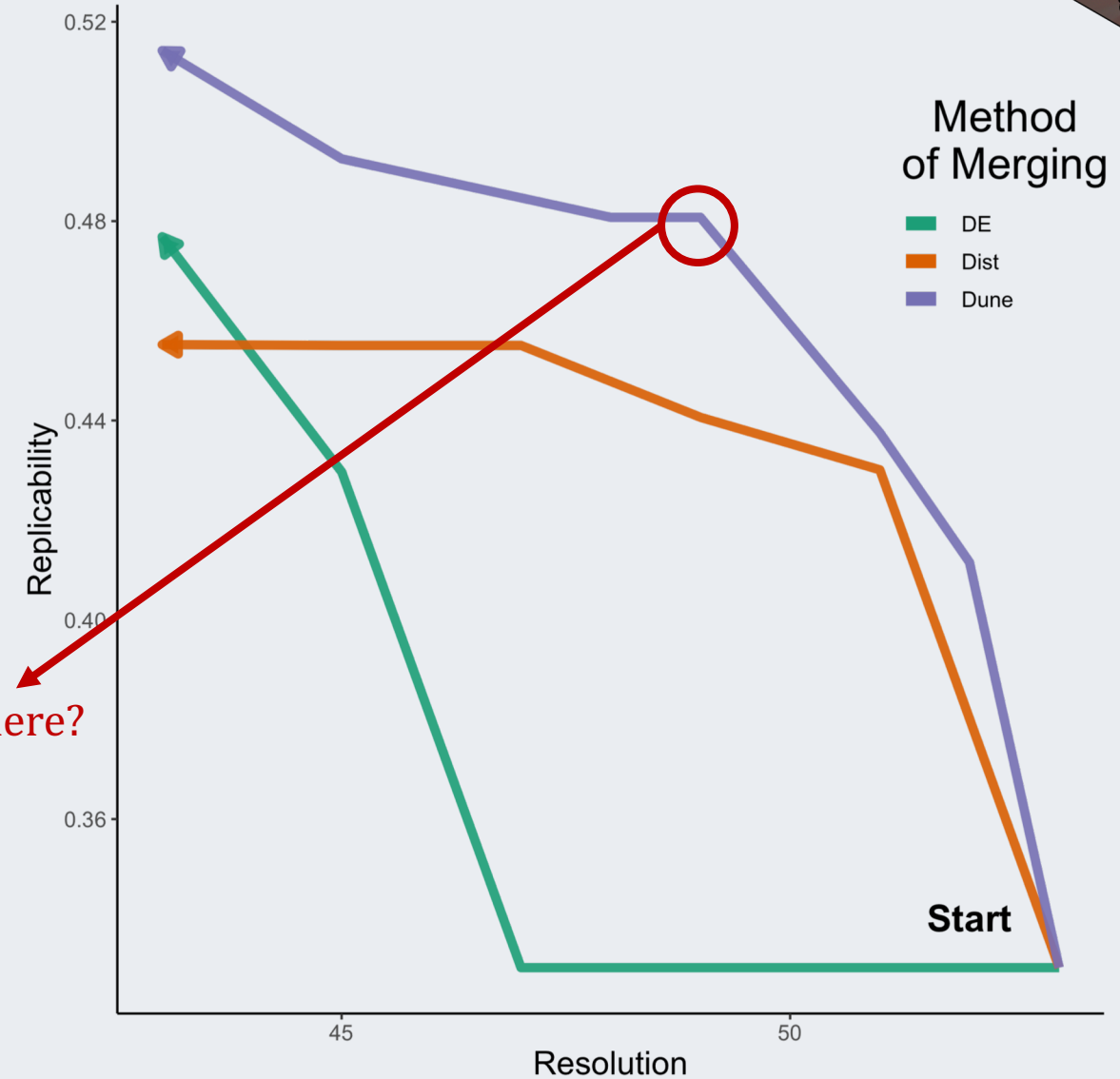
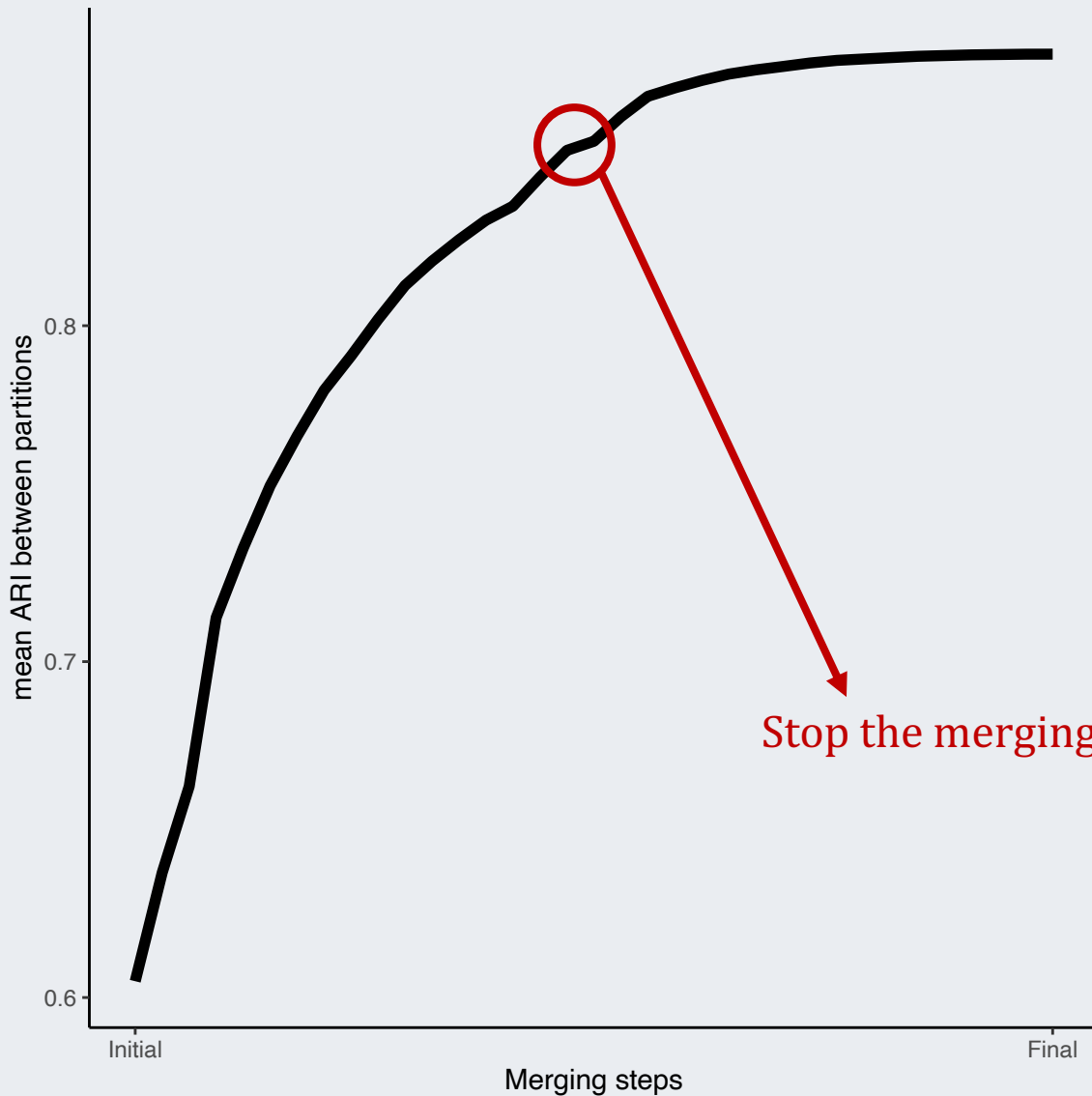
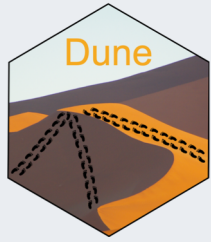
Replicability over pairs of datasets



3 clustering methods \times 3 θ_{method} \times 2 pairs of datasets = 18 comparisons



Introduce some regularization?



Thanks to the tradeSeq team



Sandrine Dudoit



Lieven Clement

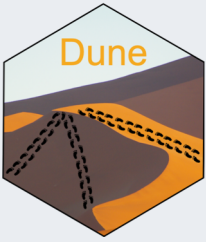


Kelly Street



Koen Van den Berge

Thanks to the Dune team



Sandrine Dudoit



John Ngai



Elizabeth Purdom



Stephan Fischer



Davide Risso



Kelly Street



Koen Van den Berge



Rebecca Chance



Jesse Gillis

Thanks to

- Martin Kinisu and Lin He of the He lab
- Students in the Biostat program for help in preparing this presentation and for many insightful discussions over time.
- Kelly Street for mentoring me at the beginning of my work in the Dudoit Lab
- Sandrine for being my advisor

Thank to all of you
for listening

Questions?

Citations

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