

Biologia Molecular Computacional
IBI5035/QBQ2507 - 2023

Análise do transcrito de células únicas

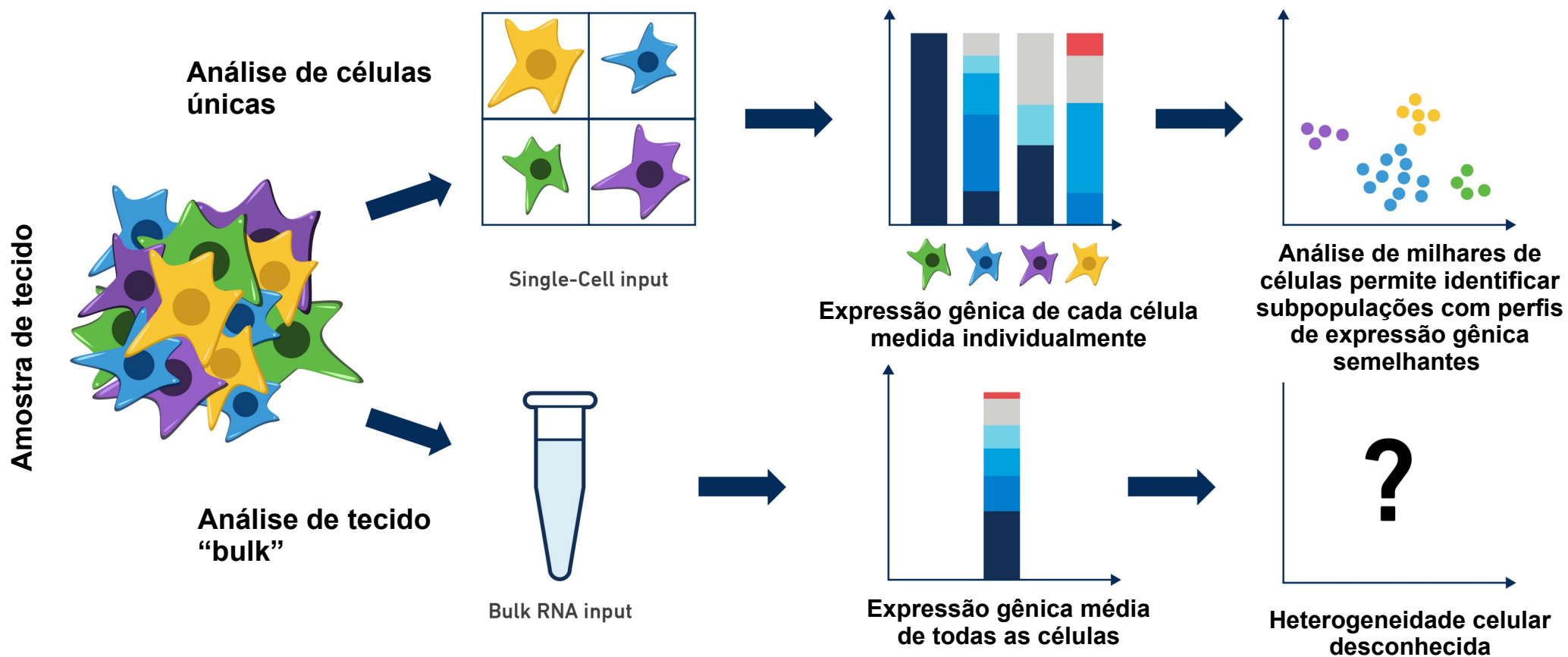
(tutorial)

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Instituto de Química - USP

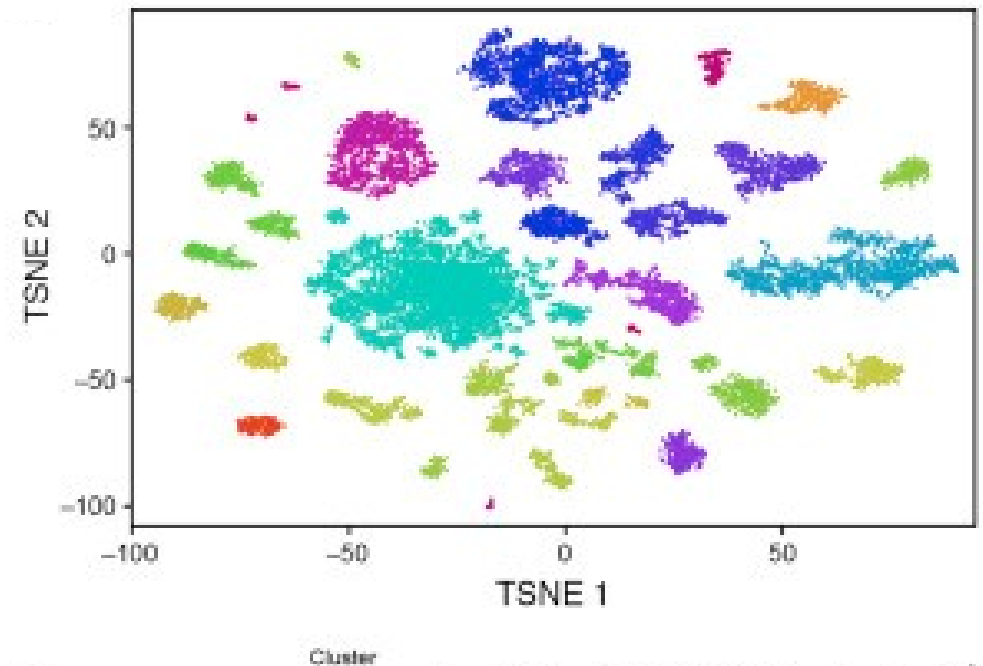
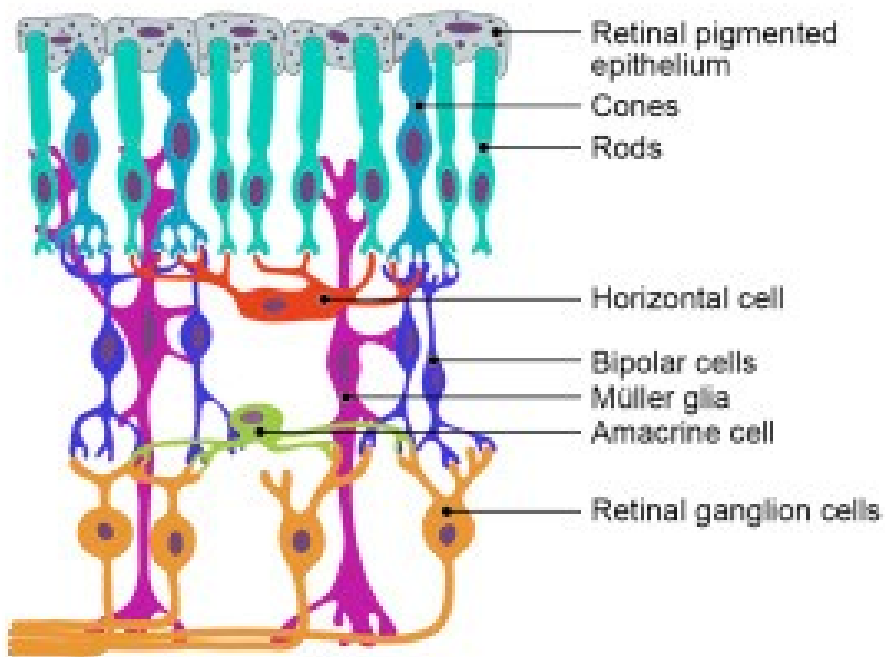
Estudos de transcriptoma baseados em RNAseq de amostras de tecido (“bulk tissue”) tem a limitação de medirem a expressão média.

Não considera a existência de diferentes tipos celulares presentes no tecido

A abordagem de scRNA-seq revela a heterogeneidade celular que é mascarada em experimentos de RNAseq tradicional (“bulk tissue”)

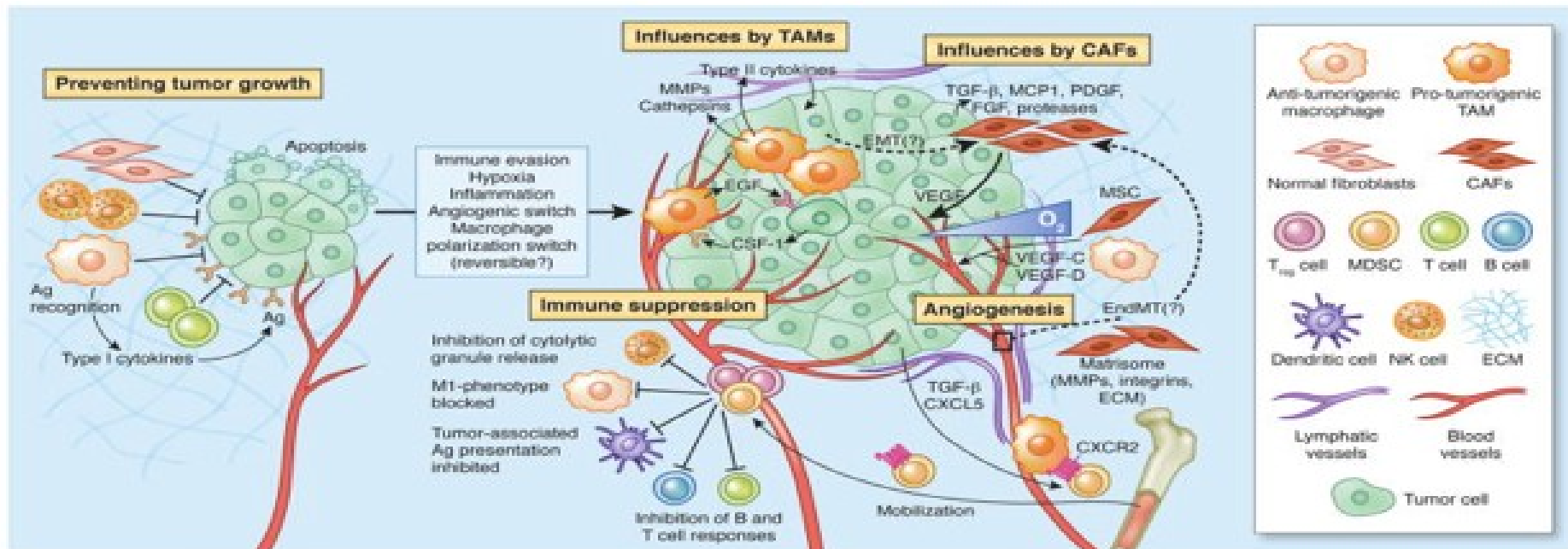


Reconstrução do transcriptoma de 39 tipos celulares da retina a partir de perfis de expressão gênica de 44,808 células por scRNA-seq

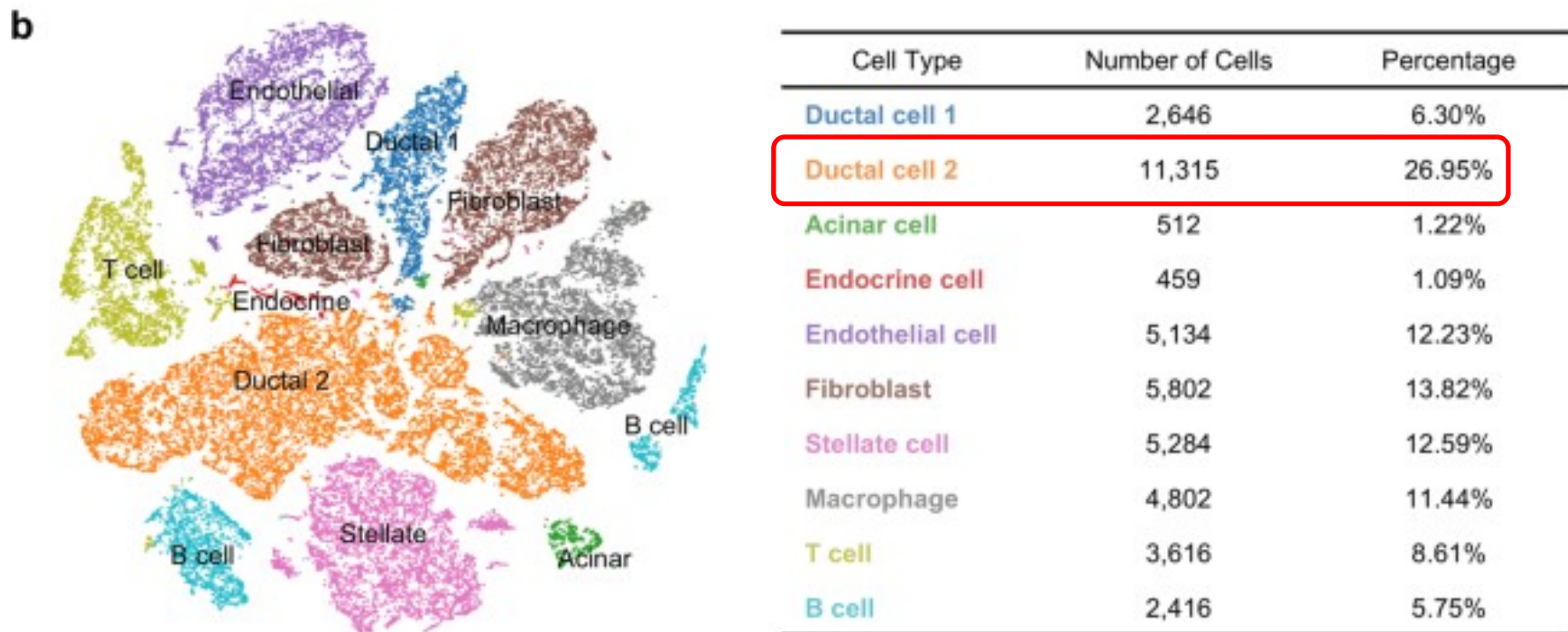
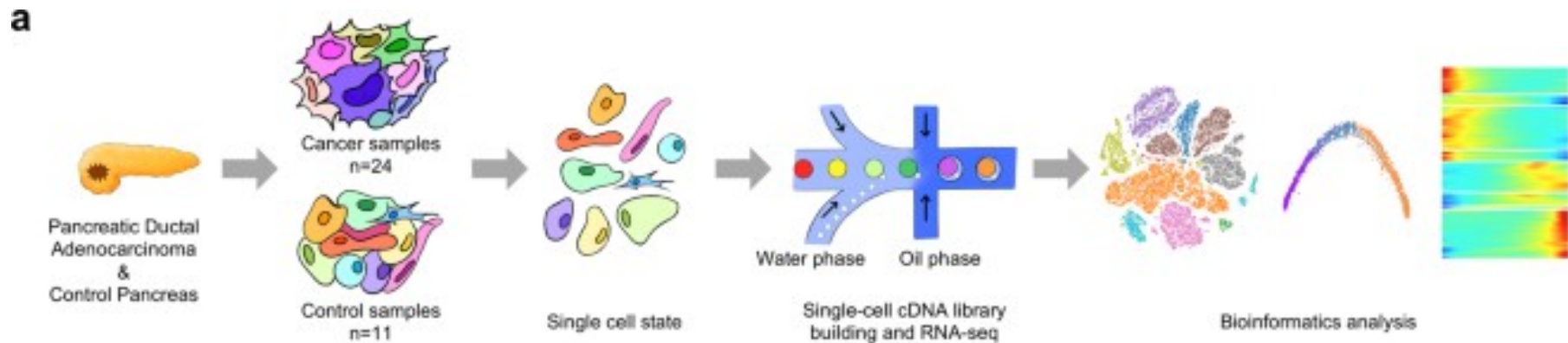


Diferenças transcricionais e funcionais entre células do mesmo tipo são muito relevantes na biologia

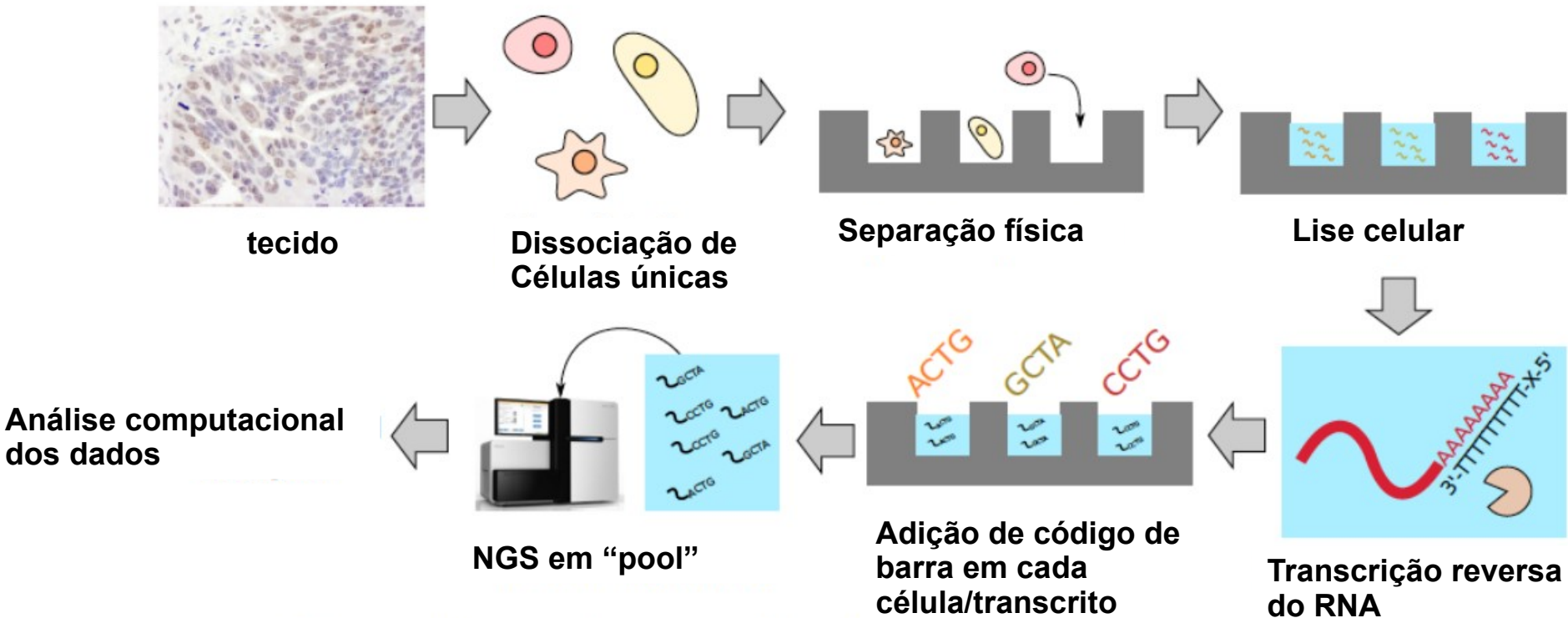
Diferentes tipos celulares presentes no estroma cooperam para estabelecer nichos que favorecem a tumorigênese e progressão do tumor



Subtipo celular exclusivo de PDAC identificado por análise transcriptômica de célula única.



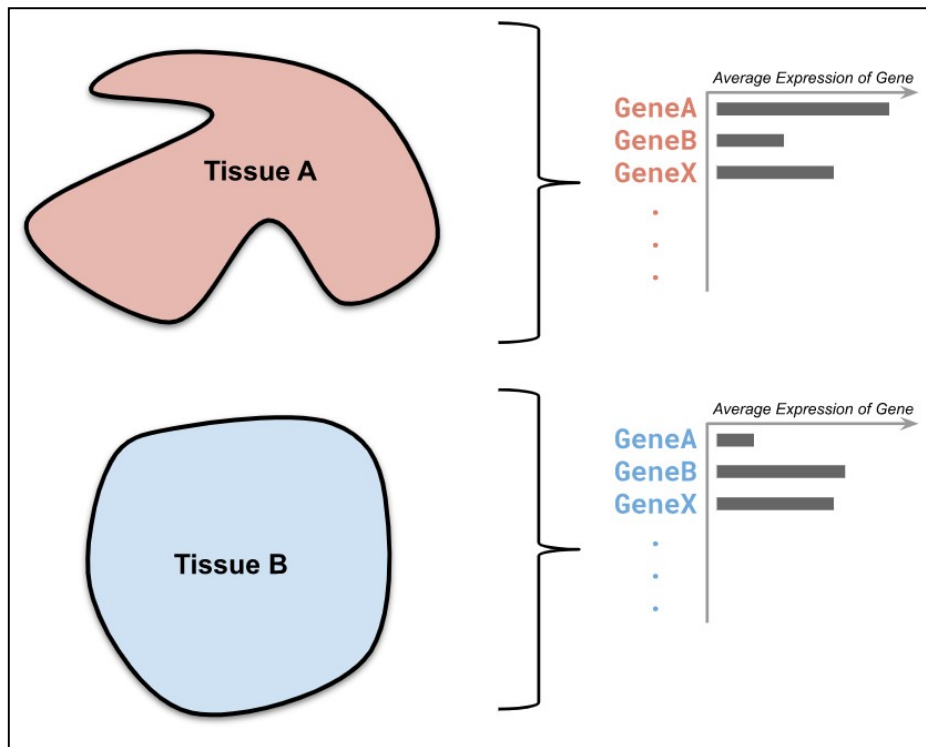
Geração de dados em um experimento de scRNAseq



Análise do transcriptoma “bulk” vs. célula única

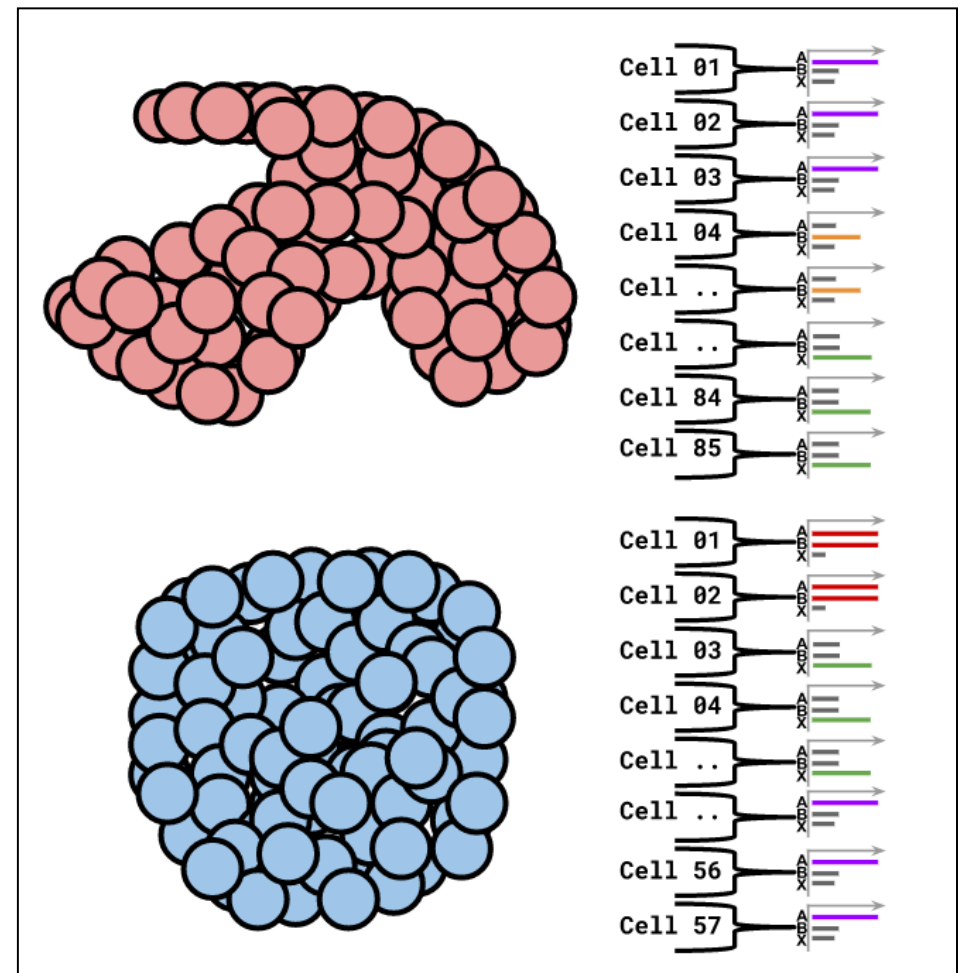
RNA-seq “bulk”

média da expressão gênica nos diferentes tipos celulares presentes na amostra



RNAseq célula única (scRNA-seq)

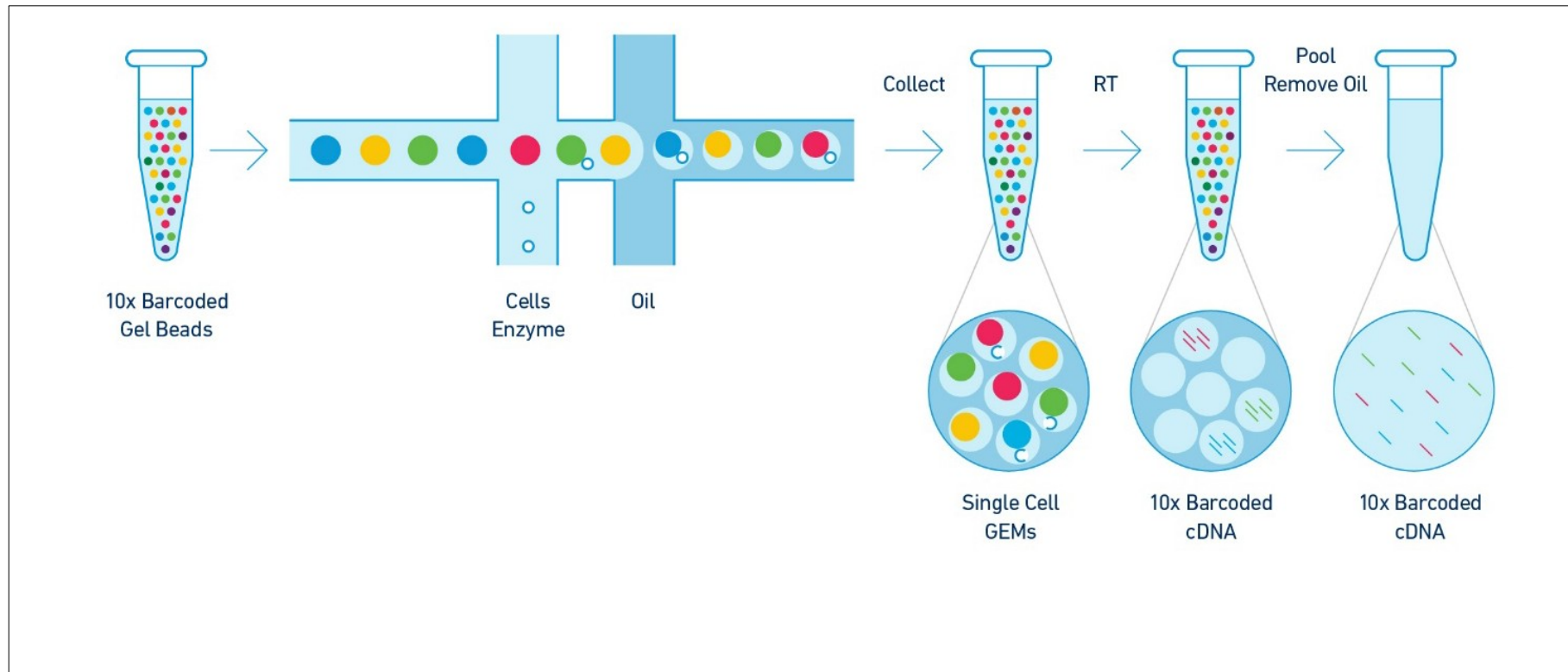
expressão gênica em cada célula individual



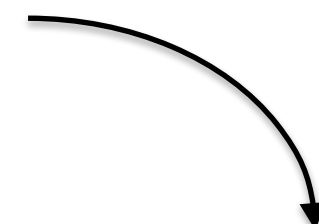
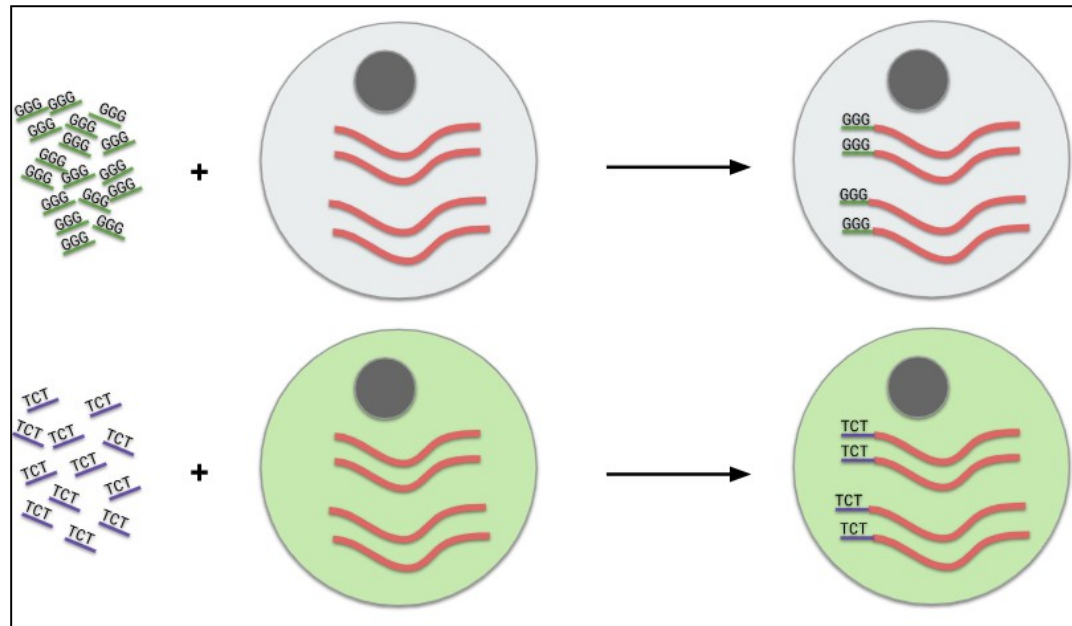
Plataformas para geração de dados de células únicas

10x Chromium System

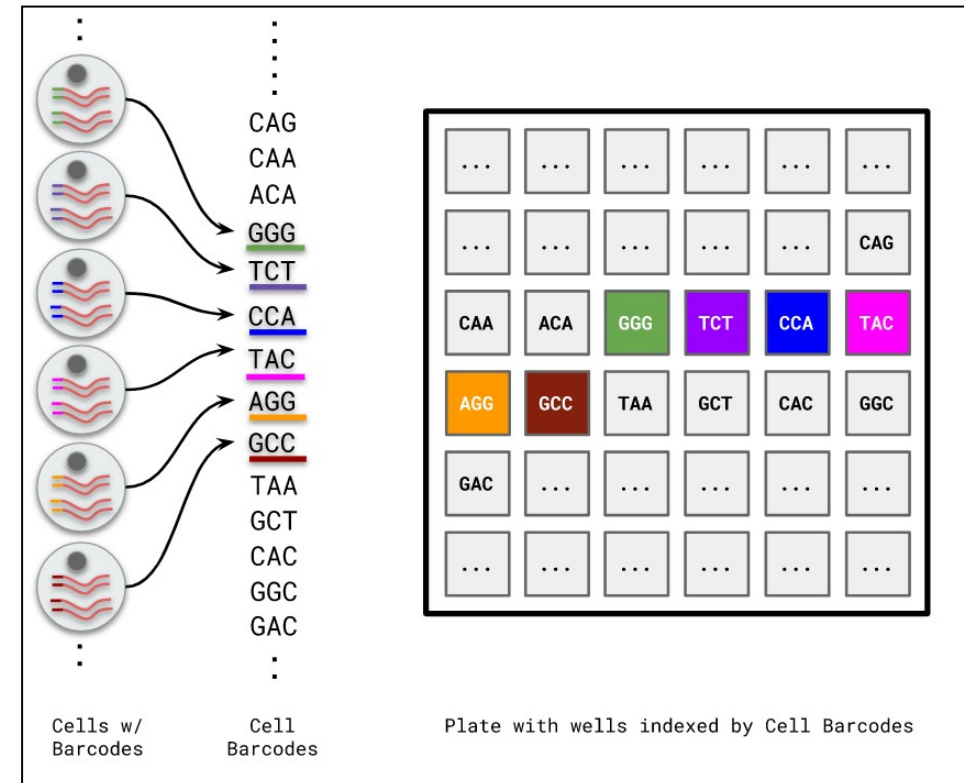
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4NAS1qTJmYA>



Durante a preparação da biblioteca de cDNA, os RNAs de cada célula são marcados com códigos de barra moleculares únicos (8-12 bases).



Permite o sequenciamento NGS em “pool” e em seguida assinalar os reads a cada uma das células analisadas



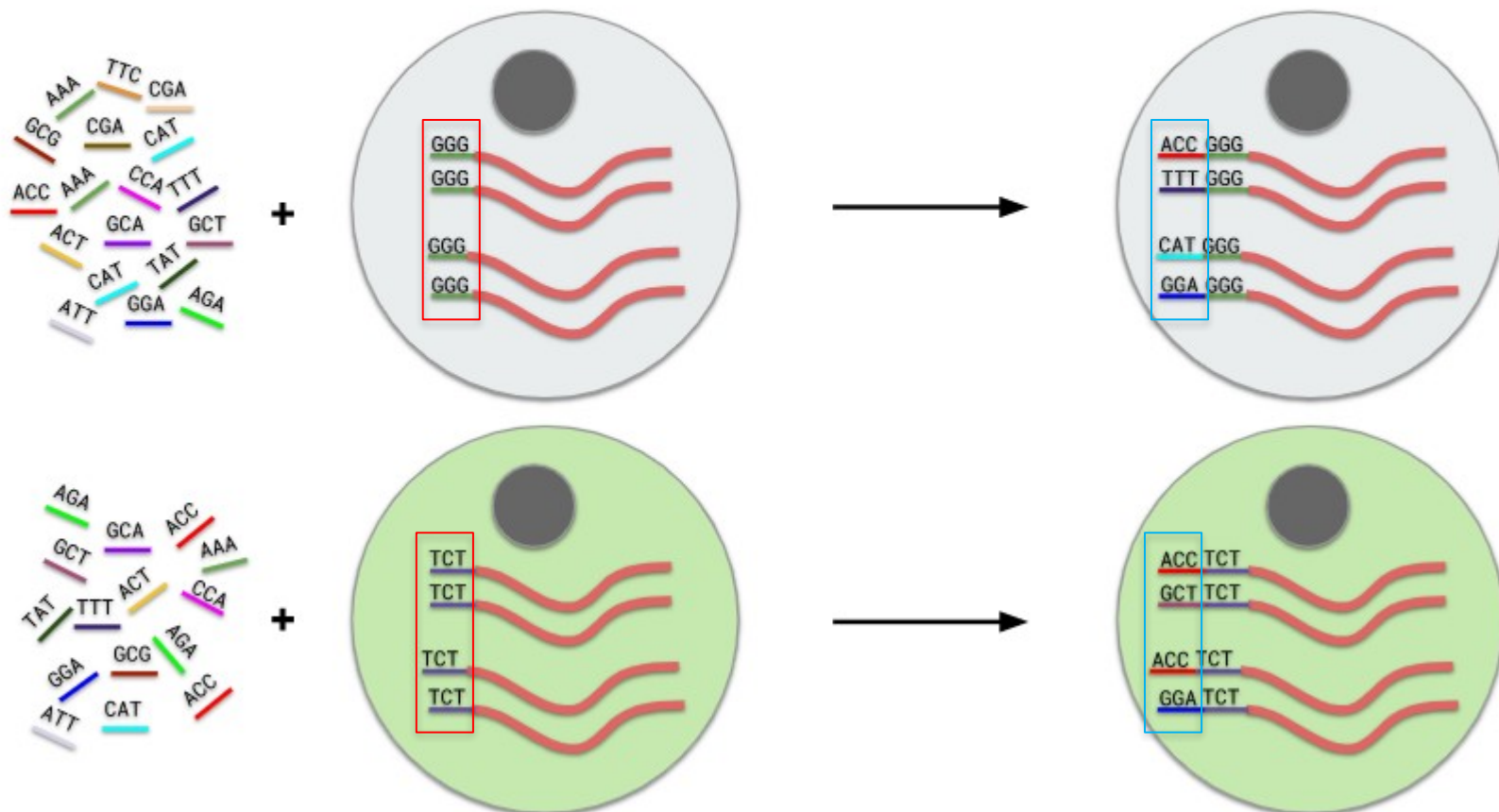
Também são adicionados identificadores moleculares únicos (UMIs) a cada transcrito

- Utilizados para a normalização dos dados (corrigir viés de amplificação durante o processo)
- Permitem inferir a abundância relativa dos diferentes genes expressos de forma mais precisa

Cell Barcodes and UMIs (Recap)

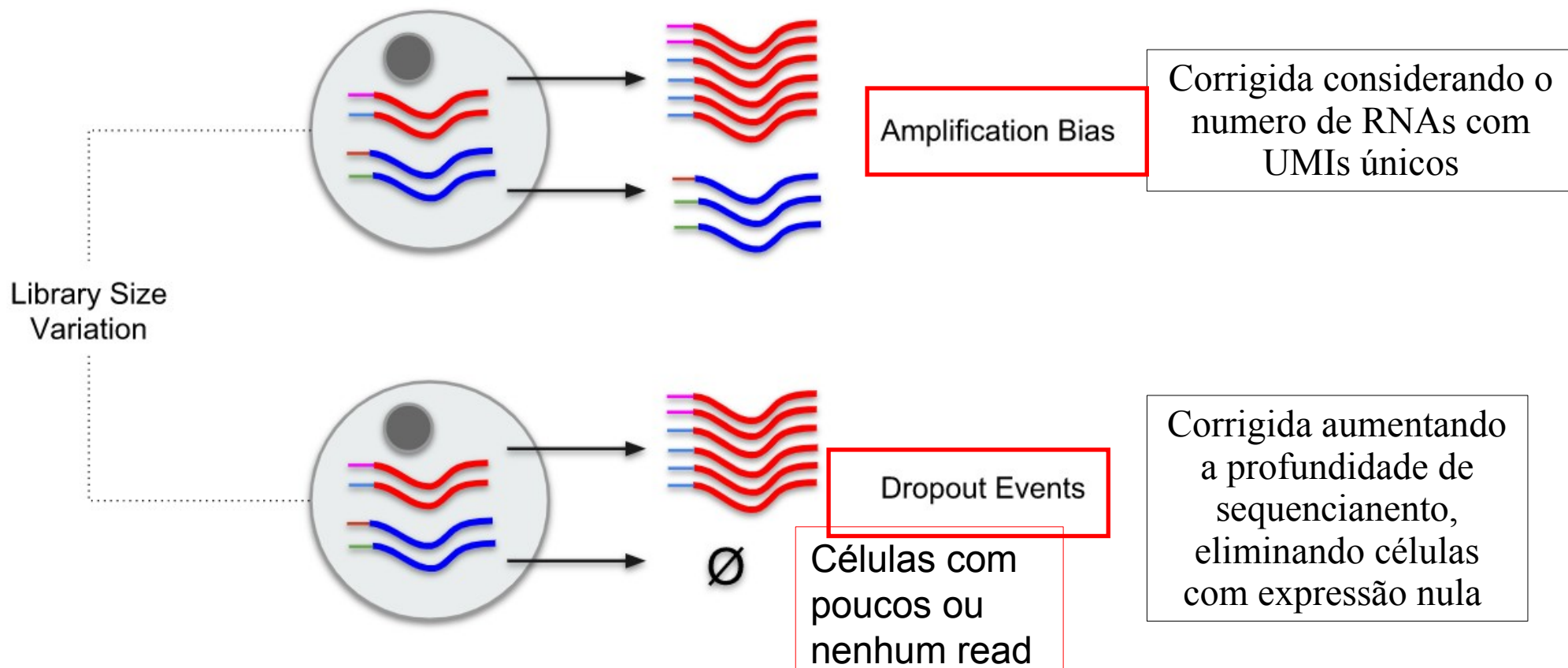
For Each Cell:

1. Add Cell Barcodes to Cells
2. Add UMIs to Cell Barcoded Cells



Problemas a serem superados durante a normalização de dados de scRNAseq

Variabilidade técnica

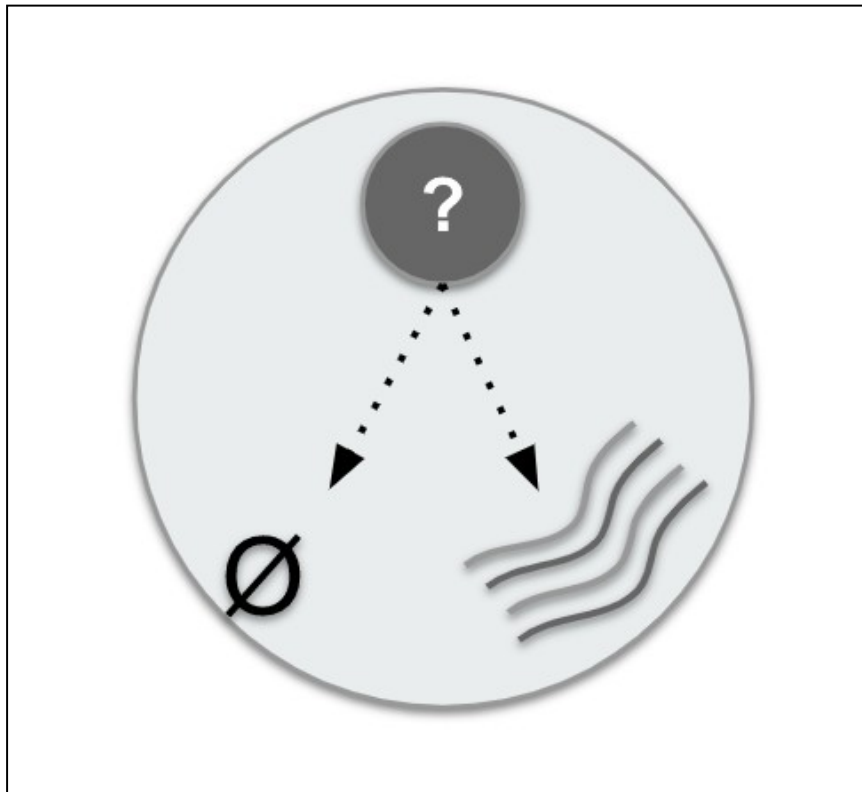


Problemas a serem superados durante a normalização de dados de scRNAseq

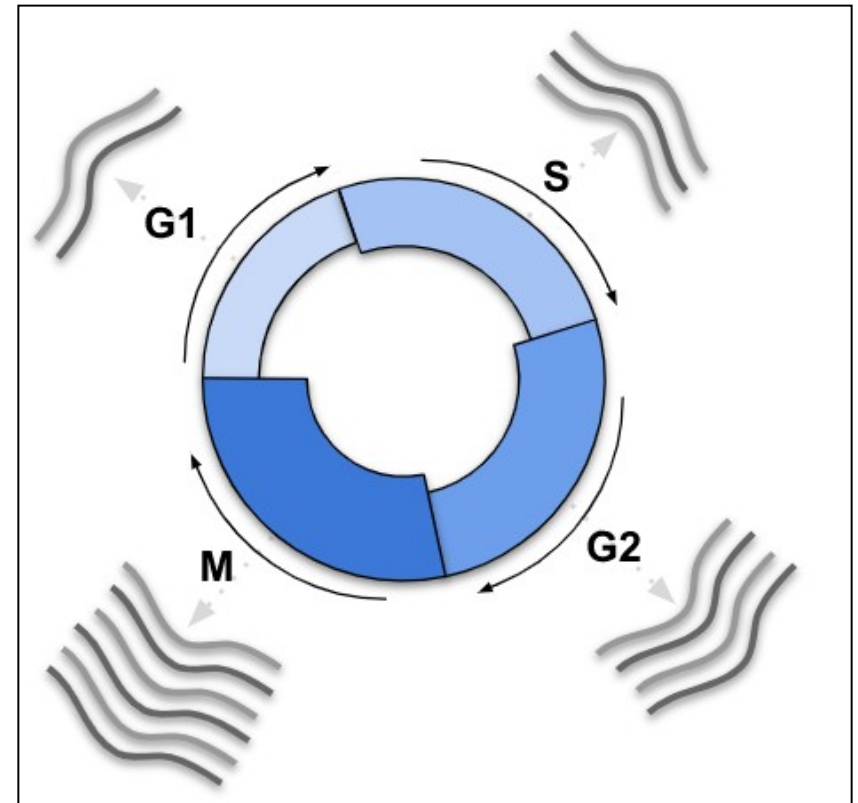
Variabilidade biológica

Células do mesmo tipo podem ter níveis de expressão diferentes em um dado instante

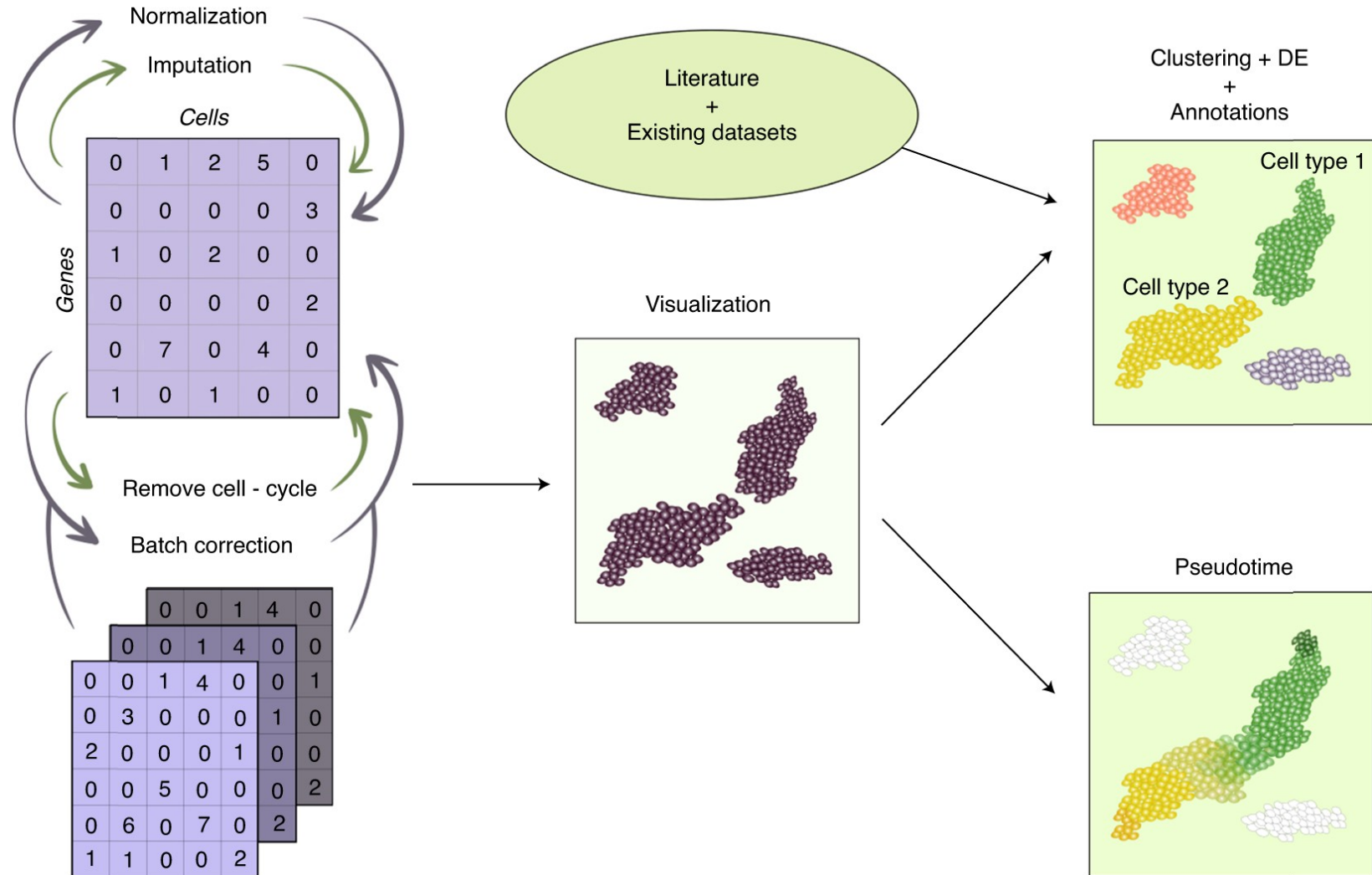
Expressão gênica acontece em “pulsos”



Expressão gênica varia ao longo do ciclo celular



Etapas na análise de dados de scRNAseq



Alguns pipelines computacionais para análise de dados de scRNAseq:

R and bioconductor tools:

<https://github.com/drisso/bioc2016singlecell>

<https://hemberg-lab.github.io/scRNA.seq.course/>

Seurat:

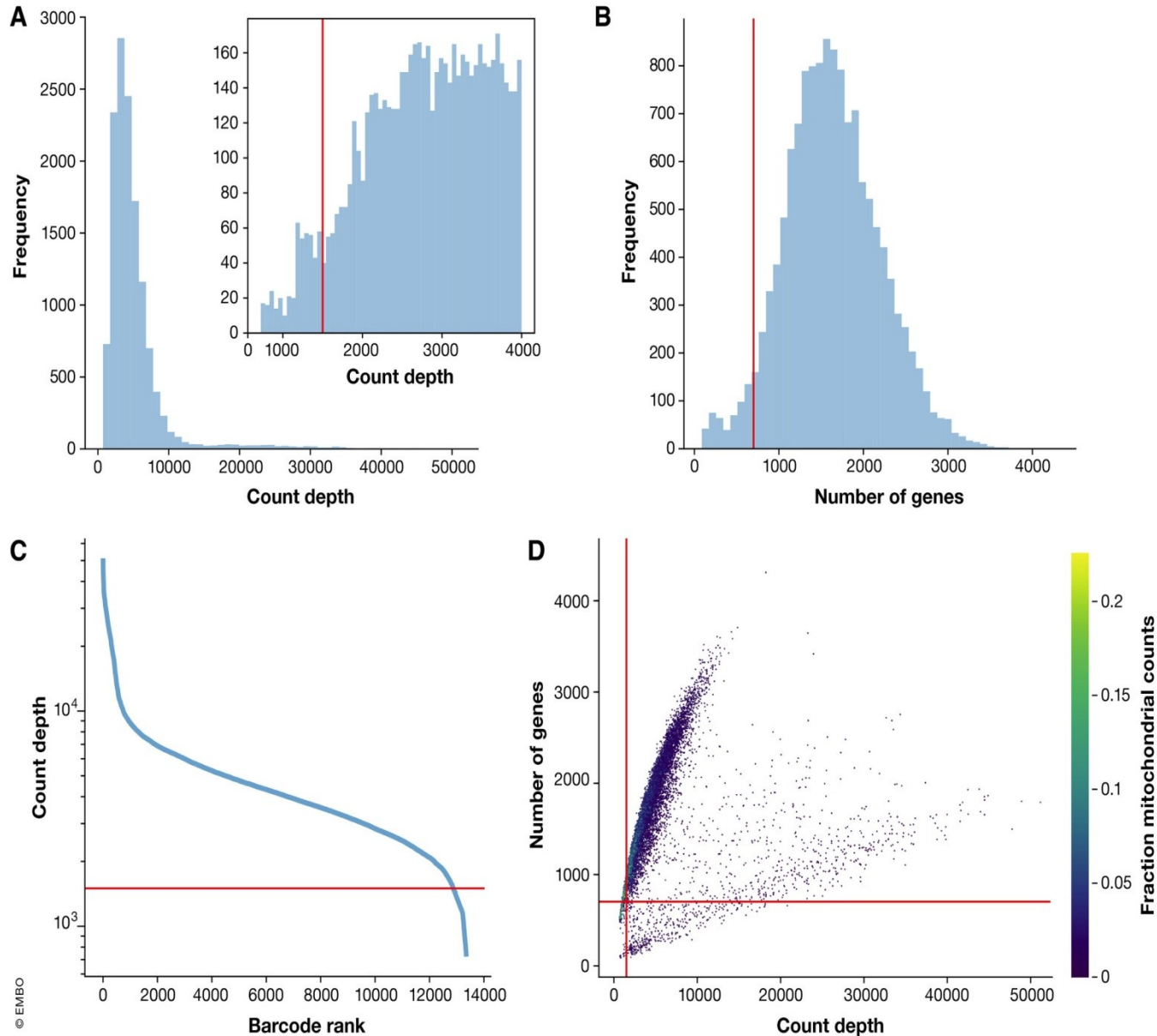
https://satijalab.org/seurat/get_started.html;

Scanpy:

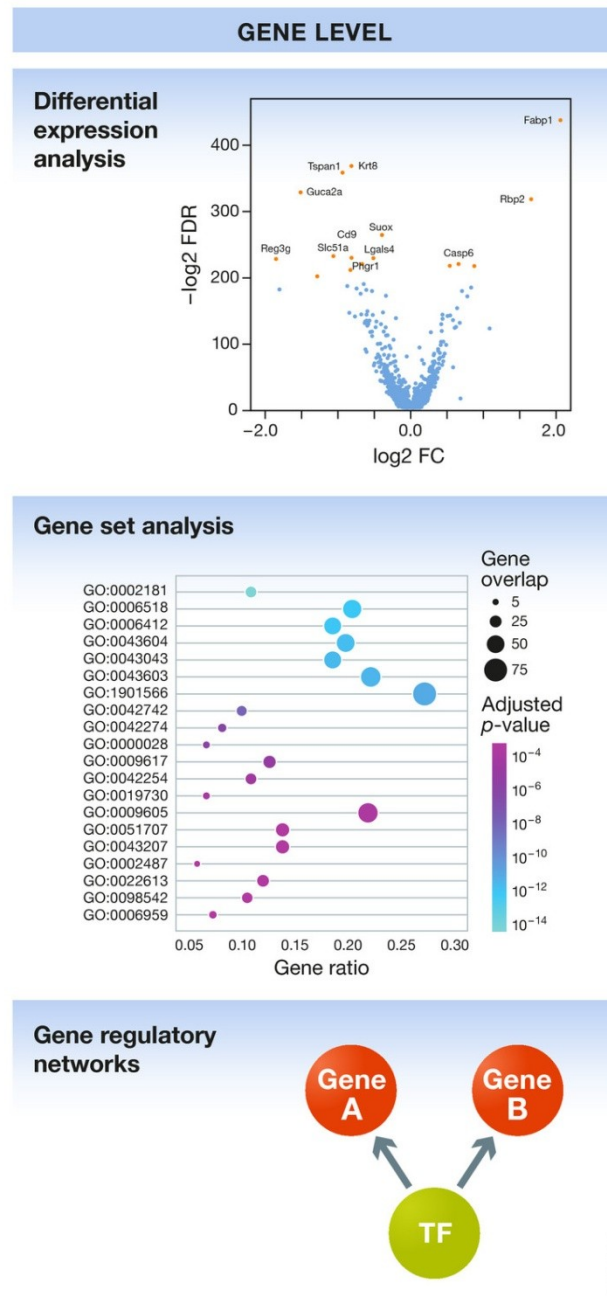
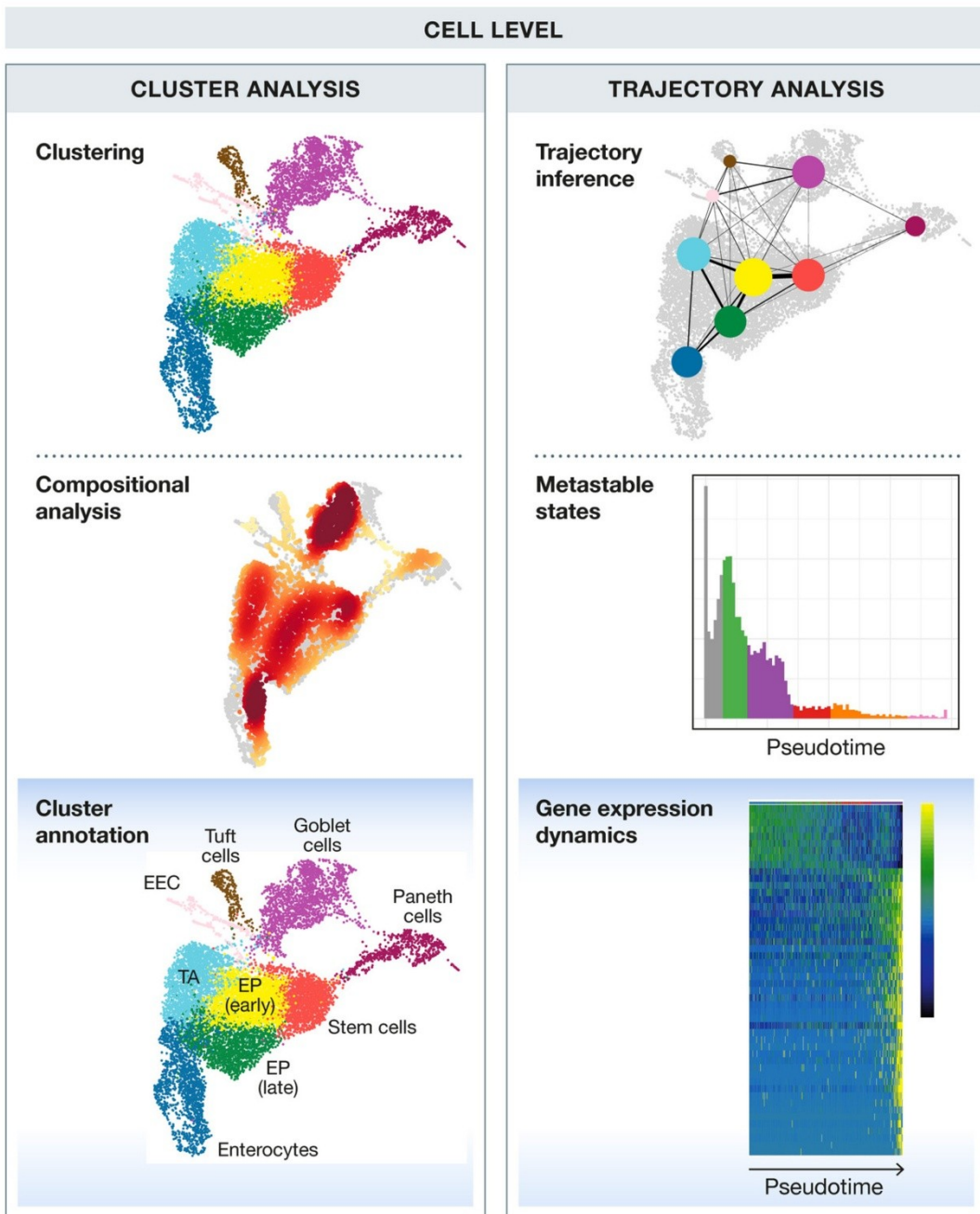
<https://scanpy.readthedocs.io/en/stable/tutorials.html>)

Etapas de controle de qualidade e filtragem de dados com baixa qualidade

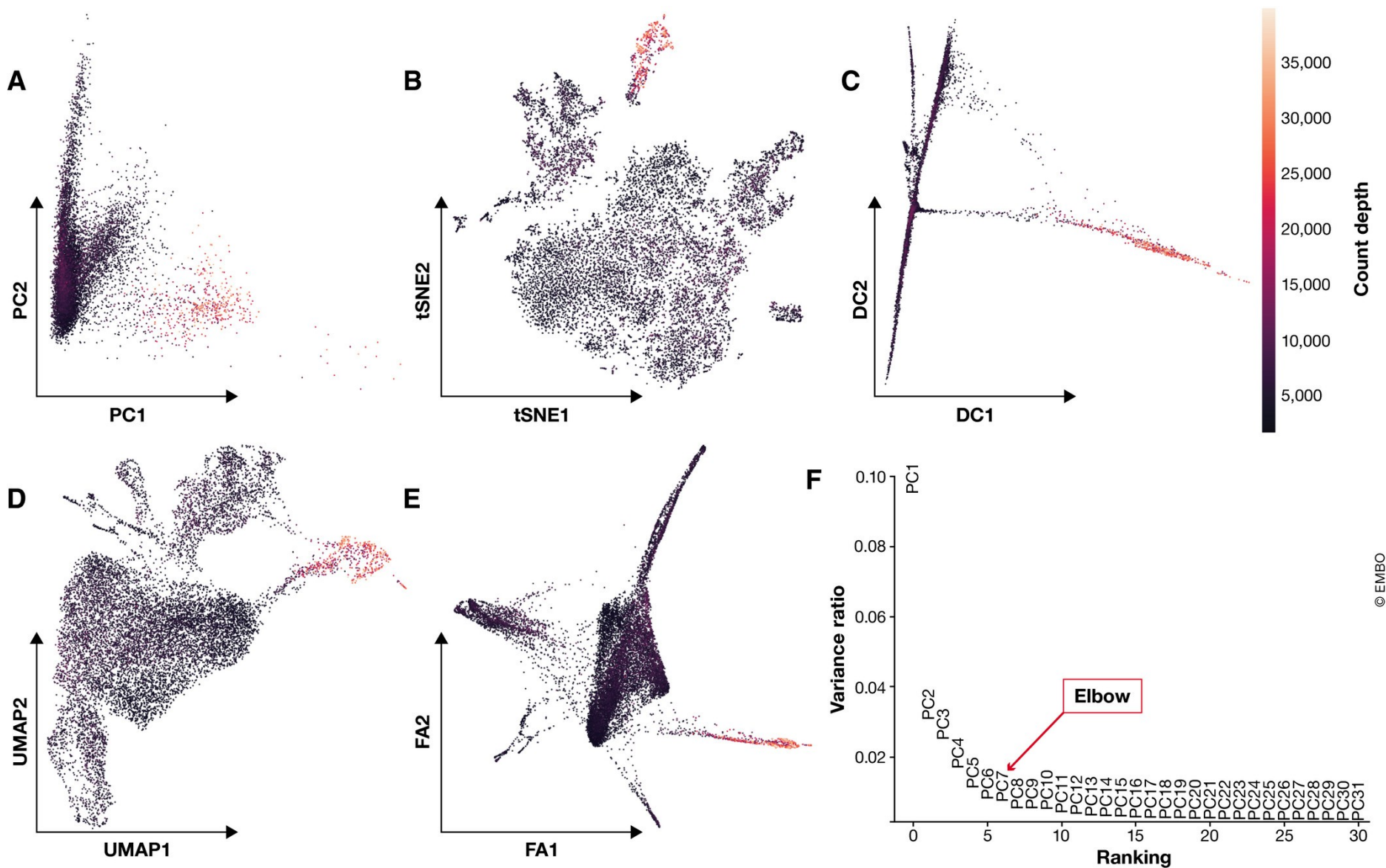
Eliminação de células com baixo número de reads, baixo número de genes/UMIs detectados, alta presença de genes mitocondriais (células danificadas)



Análises computacionais ao nível de células ou genes

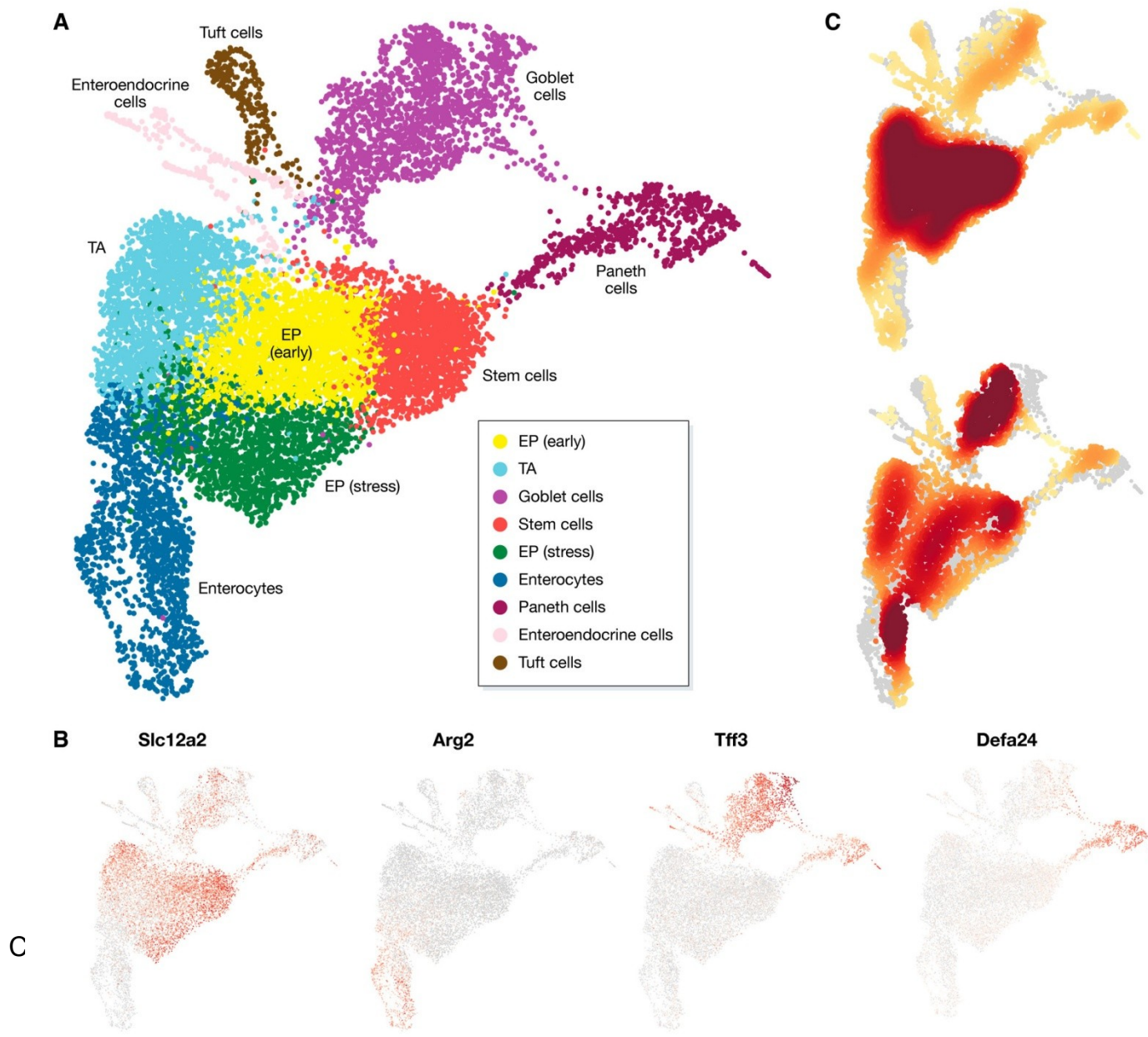


Utilizam-se diferentes métodos não supervisionados de agrupamento e redução de dimensionalidade (ex. PCA, tSNE, UMAP) para visualização de células com padrão de expressão gênica semelhante

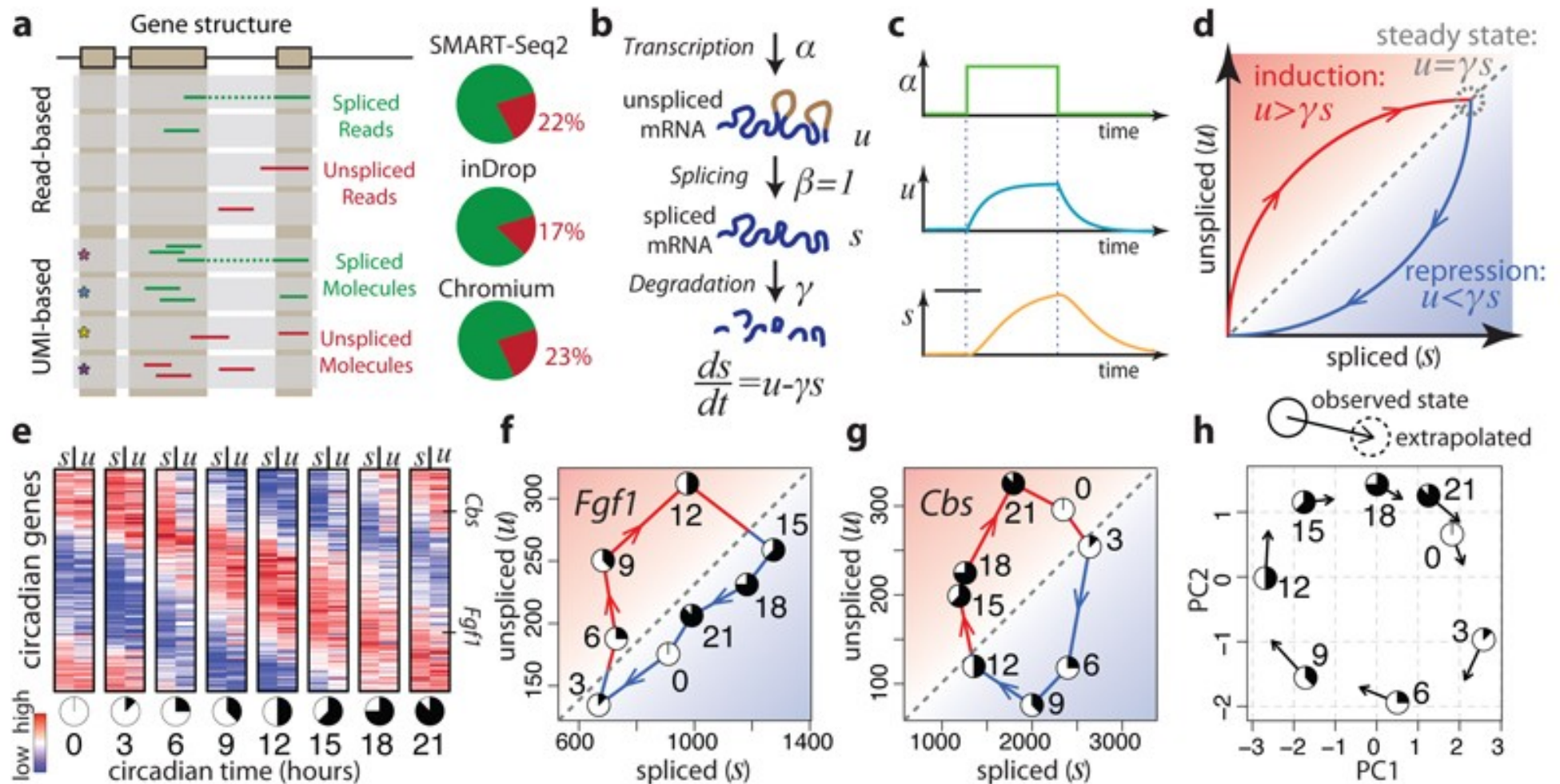


Current best practices in single-cell RNA-seq analysis: a tutorial

Genes expressos em subtipos específicos são usados para anotar os agrupamentos de células representados em duas dimensões.

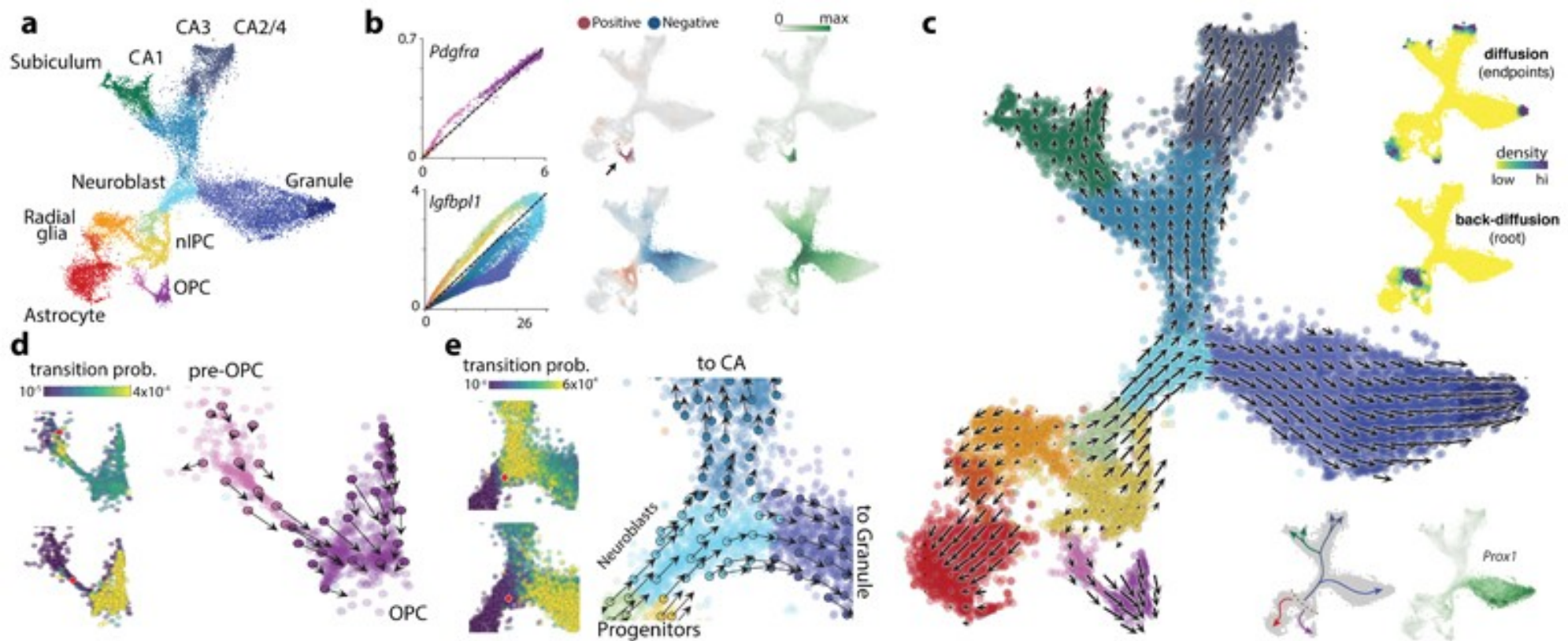


O balanço entre a fração de mRNAs não processados e processados (spliced) é preditivo da progressão do estado celular



A análise da velocidade de processamento de RNAs em células únicas permite inferir a dinâmica da diferenciação celular

Trajetória de diferenciação das principais linhagens neurais no hipocampo.



Referencias

- Andrews, T.S., Kiselev, V.Y., McCarthy, D. *et al.* Tutorial: guidelines for the computational analysis of single-cell RNA sequencing data. *Nat Protoc* **16**, 1–9 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41596-020-00409-w>
- Malte D Luecken & Fabian J Theis; Current best practices in single-cell RNA-seq analysis: a tutorial. *Molecular Systems Biology* **15**:e8746 (2019) <https://doi.org/10.15252/msb.20188746>

<https://data.humancellatlas.org/>



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Tutorial scRNAseq

Entre no Galaxy Europe

Criar uma nova sessão de trabalho (“history”): scRNAseq

Na aba “Galaxy Training Materials”, localize o tutorial abaixo

Galaxy Europe Workflow Visualize Shared Data Help User

Galaxy Training! Single Cell Learning Pathways Help Extras Search Tutorials

Filter, plot and explore single-cell RNA-seq data (Scanpy)

Author(s) Wendi Bacon

Editor(s) Helena Rasche Julia Jakiela

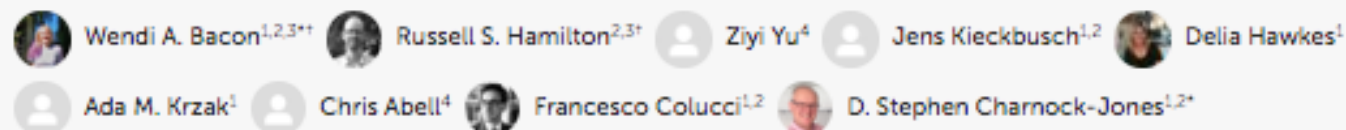
Tester(s) Julia Jakiela

Overview

Questions:

- Is my single cell dataset a quality dataset?
- How do I generate and annotate cell clusters?

Single-Cell Analysis Identifies Thymic Maturation Delay in Growth-Restricted Neonatal Mice



¹ Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

² Centre for Trophoblast Research, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

³ Department of Physiology, Development and Neuroscience, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

⁴ Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Fetal growth restriction (FGR) causes a wide variety of defects in the neonate which can lead to increased risk of heart disease, diabetes, anxiety and other disorders later in life. However, the effect of FGR on the immune system, is poorly understood. We used a well-characterized mouse model of FGR in which placental Igf-2 production is lost due to deletion of the placental specific *Igf-2* P₀ promoter. The thymi in such animals were reduced in mass with a ~70% reduction in cellularity. We used single cell RNA sequencing (Drop-Seq) to analyze 7,264 thymus cells collected at postnatal day 6. We identified considerable heterogeneity among the Cd8/Cd4 double positive cells with one subcluster showing marked upregulation of transcripts encoding a sub-set of proteins that contribute to the surface of the ribosome. The cells from the FGR animals were underrepresented in this cluster. Furthermore, the distribution of cells from the FGR animals was skewed with a higher proportion of immature double negative cells and fewer mature T-cells. Cell cycle regulator transcripts also varied across clusters. The T-cell deficit in FGR mice persisted into adulthood, even when body and organ weights approached normal levels due to catch-up growth. This finding complements the altered immunity found in growth restricted human infants. This reduction in T-cellularity may have implications for adult immunity, adding to the list of adult conditions in which the *in utero* environment is a contributory factor.

In this tutorial, we will cover:

1. Introduction

1. Get data

2. Filtering

1. Generate QC Plots

2. Analysing the plots

3. Apply the thresholds

3. Processing

4. Preparing coordinates

1. Principal components

2. Neighborhood graph

3. Dimensionality reduction for visualisation

5. Cell clusters & gene markers

1. FindMarkers

6. Plotting!


7. Insights into the beyond

1. Biological Interpretation

2. Technical Assessment

8. Interactive visualisations

9. Conclusion



Remover dados de baixa qualidade
Células com baixa contagem de read,
baixo numero de genes, alta % de
genes mitocondriais

Identificar e visualizar tipos celulares

AnnData

The most common format, called `AnnData`, stores the matrix as well as gene and cell annotations in a concise, compressed and extremely readable manner:

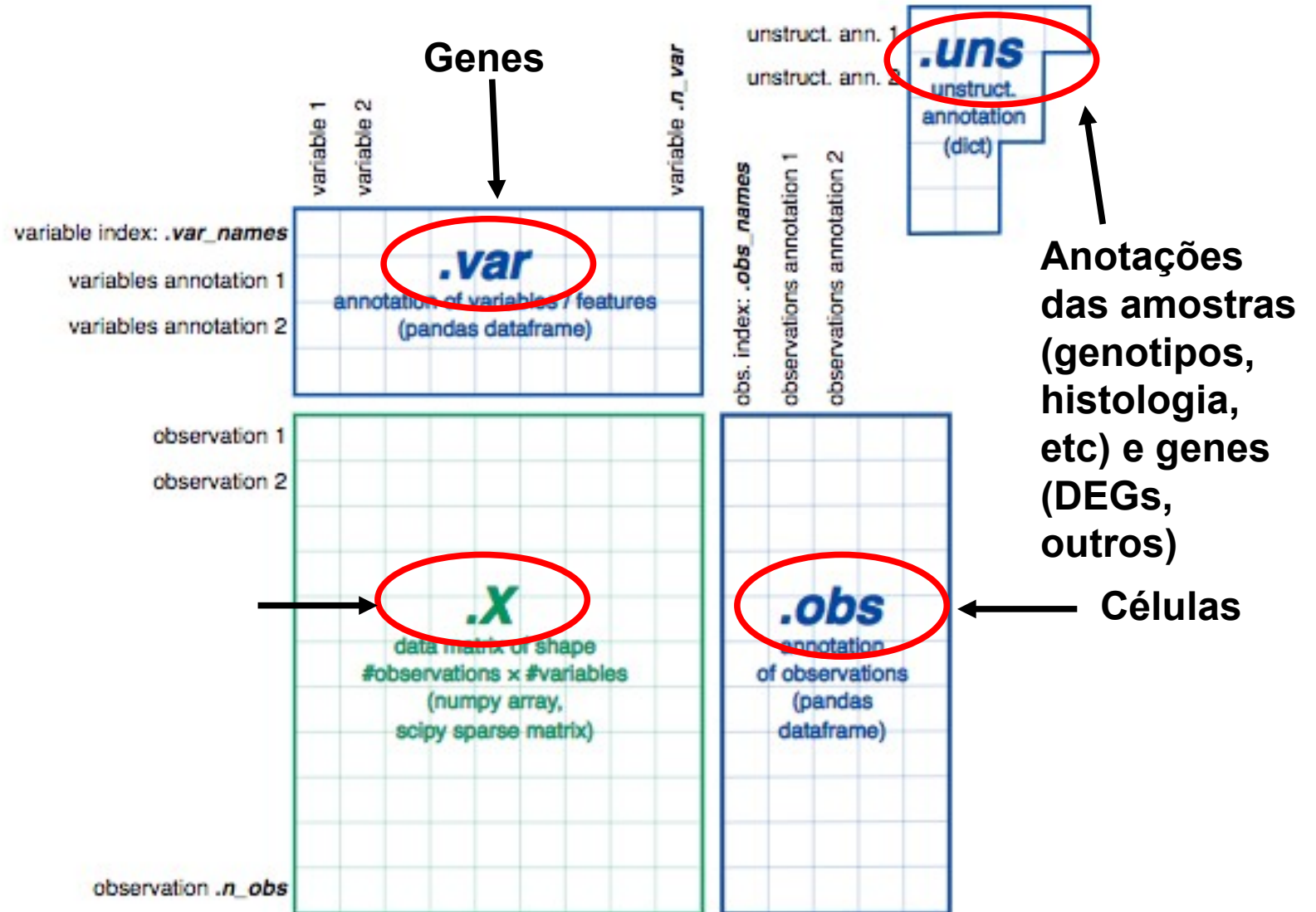


Figure 1: `AnnData` format stores a count matrix `X` together with annotations of observations (i.e. cells) `obs`, variables (i.e. genes) `var` and unstructured annotations `uns`.

Como obter os dados

The screenshot shows the Galaxy Europe web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Galaxy logo and 'Europe' text, followed by icons for home, workflow, visualize, shared data, help, user, and notifications. On the left, a sidebar lists various tool categories: Tools, Get Data, Send Data, Collection Operations, GENERAL TEXT, Text Manipulation, Convert Formats, Filter and Sort, Join, Subtract, GENOMIC FILE, Convert Formats, FASTA/FASTQ, Quality Control, and SAM/BAM. The main content area is titled 'Get data' and contains a tutorial titled 'Hands-on: Option 3: Uploading from Zenodo'. The tutorial steps are: 1. Create a new history for this tutorial; 2. Import the AnnData object from Zenodo, with a code block showing the URL `https://zenodo.org/record/7053673/files/Mito-counted_AnnData`; 3. Rename the datasets to `Mito-counted AnnData`; 4. Check that the datatype is `h5ad`. There are two tip boxes: 'Tip: Importing via links' and 'Tip: Changing the datatype'. At the bottom right, there are links for 'Link to here', 'FAQs', 'Gitter Chat', and 'Help Forum'.

Galaxy Europe

Workflow Visualize Shared Data Help User

Tools

search tools

Get Data

Send Data

Collection Operations

GENERAL TEXT

Text Manipulation

Convert Formats

Filter and Sort

Join, Subtract

GENOMIC FILE

Convert Formats

FASTA/FASTQ

Quality Control

SAM/BAM

Get data

Important tips for easier analysis

Filtering

Processing

Preparing coordinates

Cell clusters & gene markers

Plotting!

Insights into the beyond

Interactive visualisations

Conclusion

Frequently Asked Questions

References

Feedback

Hands-on: Option 3: Uploading from Zenodo

1. Create a new history for this tutorial
2. Import the AnnData object from [Zenodo](#)

```
https://zenodo.org/record/7053673/files/Mito-counted_AnnData
```

Tip: Importing via links

3. **Rename** the datasets `Mito-counted AnnData`
4. Check that the datatype is `h5ad`

Tip: Changing the datatype


[Link to here](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Gitter Chat](#) | [Help Forum](#)

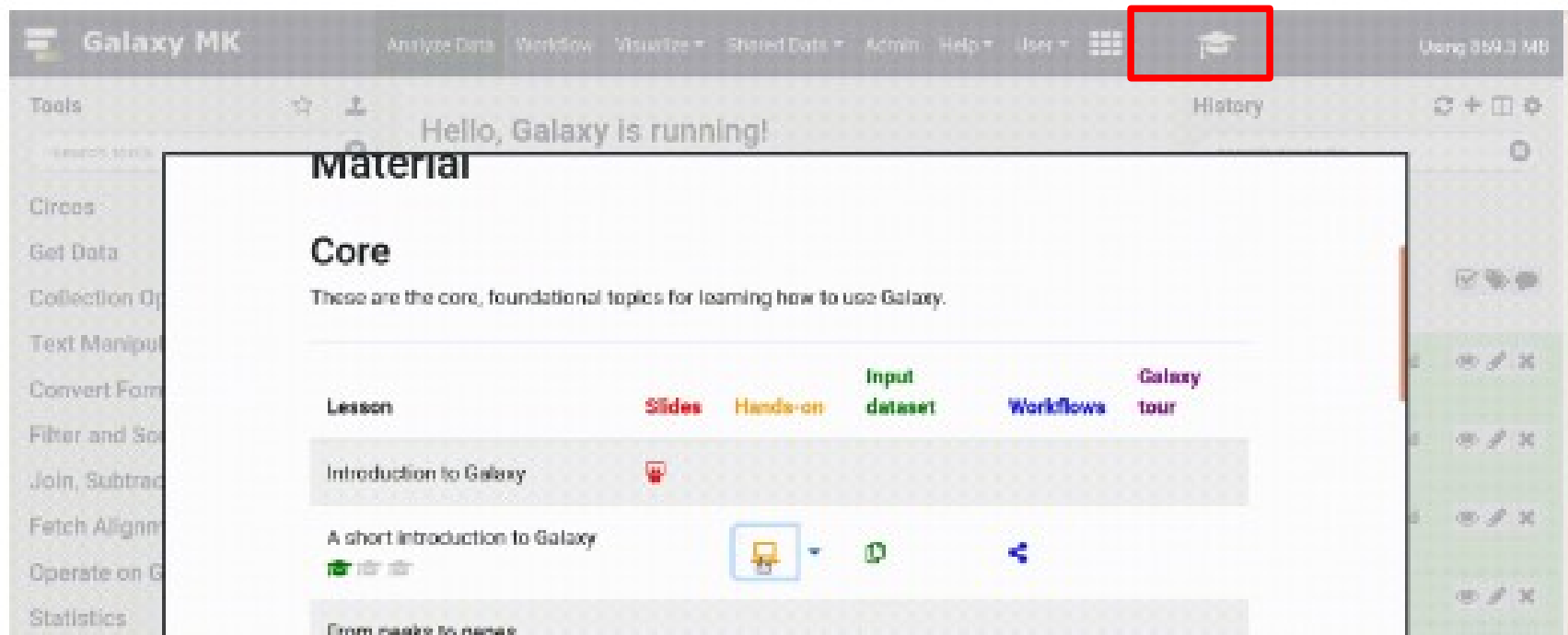
Muito importante!

Executar os comandos dentro do “tutorial mode” do Galaxy, como indicado no protocolo

💡 Tip: Using tutorial mode

Tools are frequently updated to new versions. Your Galaxy may have multiple versions of the same tool available. By default, you will be shown the latest version of the tool. This may NOT be the same tool used in the tutorial you are accessing. Furthermore, if you use a newer tool in one step, and try using an older tool in the next step... this may fail! To ensure you use the same tool versions of a given tutorial, use the **Tutorial mode** feature.

- Open your Galaxy server
- Click on the  icon on the top menu, this will open the GTN inside Galaxy.
- Navigate to your tutorial
- Tool names in tutorials will be blue buttons that open the correct tool for you
- **Note:** this does not work for all tutorials (yet)



The screenshot shows the Galaxy MK web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with several menu items: "Analyze Data", "Workflow", "Visualize", "Shared Data", "Admin", "Help", "User", and a grid icon. A red box highlights the "Tutorial Mode" icon, which is a graduation cap, located in the top right corner of the navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays "Hello, Galaxy is running!" and a "Material" section titled "Core". This section contains a list of tutorial topics, including "Introduction to Galaxy" and "A short introduction to Galaxy". The "Introduction to Galaxy" item has a red box around its "Slides" button, which is a graduation cap icon. A red arrow from the text above points to this icon.

Instruções para confecção do relatório:

- Responder as perguntas abaixo
 - O relatório deve ser entregue através do e-disciplinas.
1. Qual o dado experimental que foi utilizado na análise do tutorial?
 2. Quais etapas de filtragem e transformação (normalização) de dados foram realizadas? Qual o objetivo dessas etapas?
 3. Qual o significado de células “drop out”?
 4. Qual a razão de filtrar células que possuem uma alta porcentagem de contagens em genes ribossomais?
 5. Quantas células e quantos genes foram detectados no início e após cada etapa de filtragem?
 6. A análise de componentes principais (PCs) permite reduzir a dimensionalidade dos dados e identificar subconjuntos de genes que contribuem para a maior parte da variação entre as células. Quantos PCs explicam 90% ou mais da variância da expressão gênica?
 7. Quantos clusters diferentes de células foram identificados?
 8. Após a clusterização, os diferentes grupos de células são anotados com os genes marcadores identificados no estudo original (Il2ra,Cd8b1,Cd8a,Cd4,Itm2a,Aif1,Hba-a1). Um dos passos da análise identificou marcadores dos clusters e gerou um arquivo de saída com os 50 melhores marcadores de cada cluster rankeados. Os marcadores usados estão nessa lista? Em que posição no ranking em cada cluster?