

# Single-cell Multi-Omics integration

## SinCellTE 2022

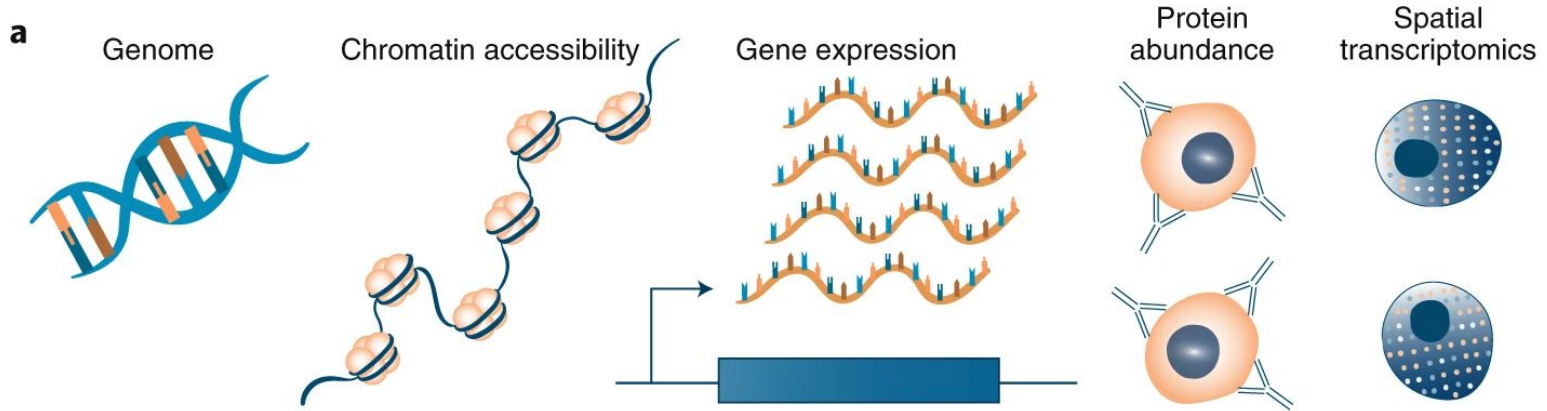
**Andres Quintero**  
**Carl Herrmann**

Health Data Science Unit  
Heidelberg University  
13/01/2022  
Roscoff, France

# Content

- ❑ **Single-cell multi-omics**
- ❑ **Integrating multiple single-cell datasets**
- ❑ **Single-cell multimodal profiling**
- ❑ **Single-cell multimodal analysis**
- ❑ **Inference of gene regulatory networks**
- ❑ **Perspectives**

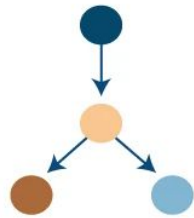
# Single-cell multi-omics



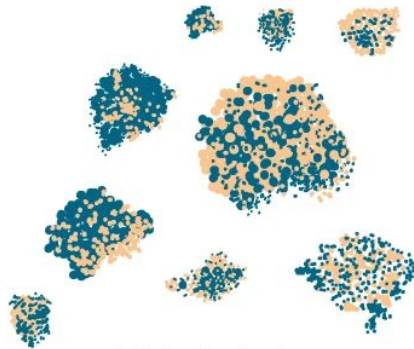
To disentangle the complexity of gene-regulatory and cell-cell communication networks that drive cell functions and responses, measuring multiple modalities of the multivariate phenotypic and genetic cellular state is extremely powerful.

# Single-cell multi-omics

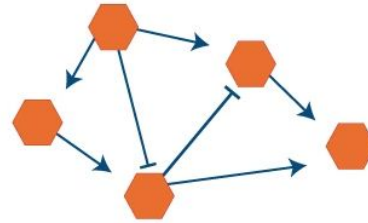
c



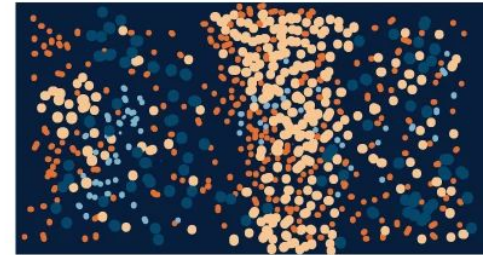
Cell lineage



Joint clustering



Gene-regulatory network



Spatial context

To disentangle the complexity of gene-regulatory and cell–cell communication networks that drive cell functions and responses, measuring multiple modalities of the multivariate phenotypic and genetic cellular state is extremely powerful.

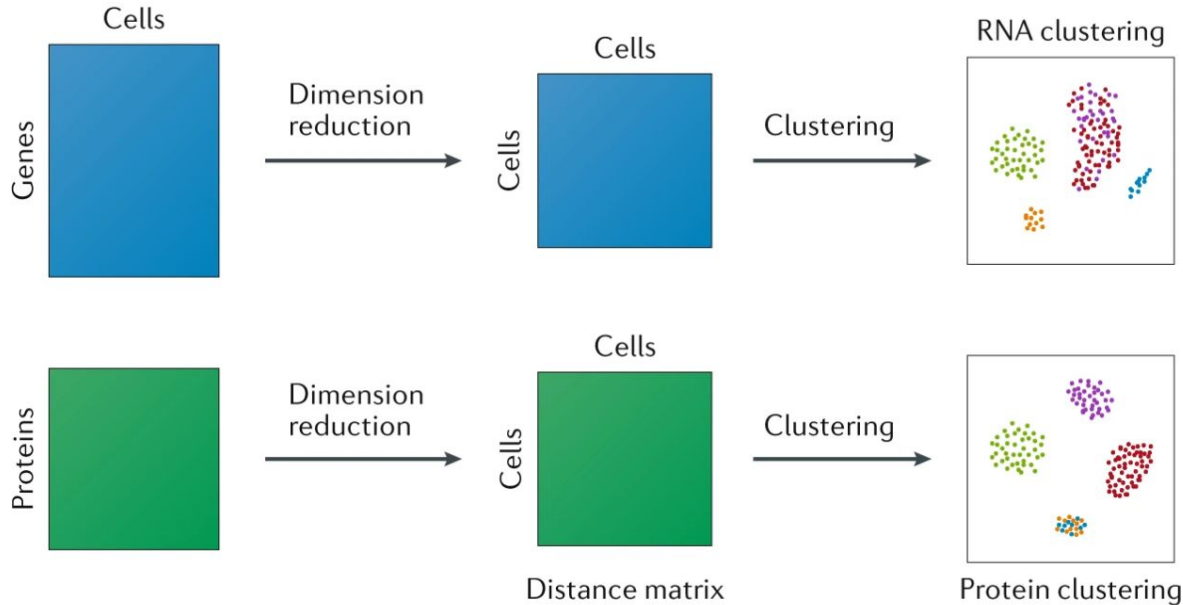
# Single-cell multi-omics

	Shared dimension	Features
<b>Multimodal experiment integration</b> (different types of data for all samples/cells)	- samples - cells	- genes - pathways - genomic - interacting regions pairs
<b>Multi-experiment integration</b> (data from different samples/cells)	- genes - pathways - genomic - interacting regions pairs	- samples - cells

The integrative analysis of multi-omics data can be done in two different ways, integrating over cells for multimodal datasets or over molecular features.

# Single-cell multi-omics

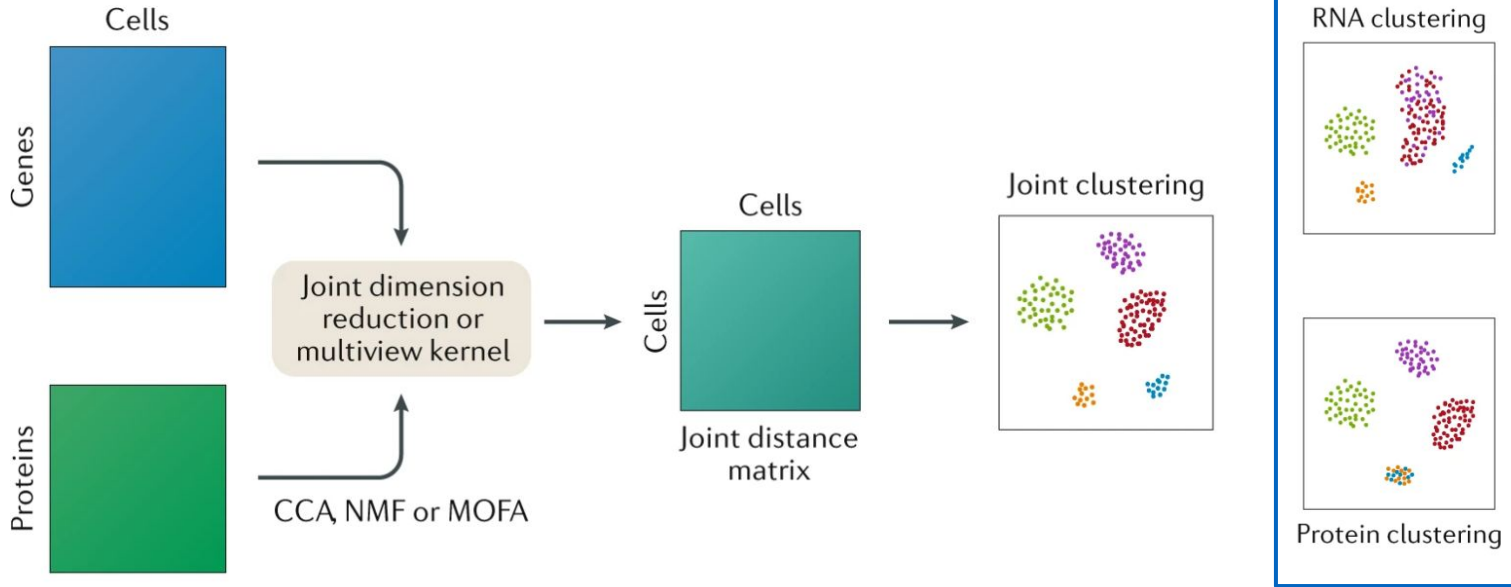
## a Separate analysis of multiple modalities



Independent analysis of multiple modalities measured from the same group of cells can lead to conflicting identification of clusters of cells.

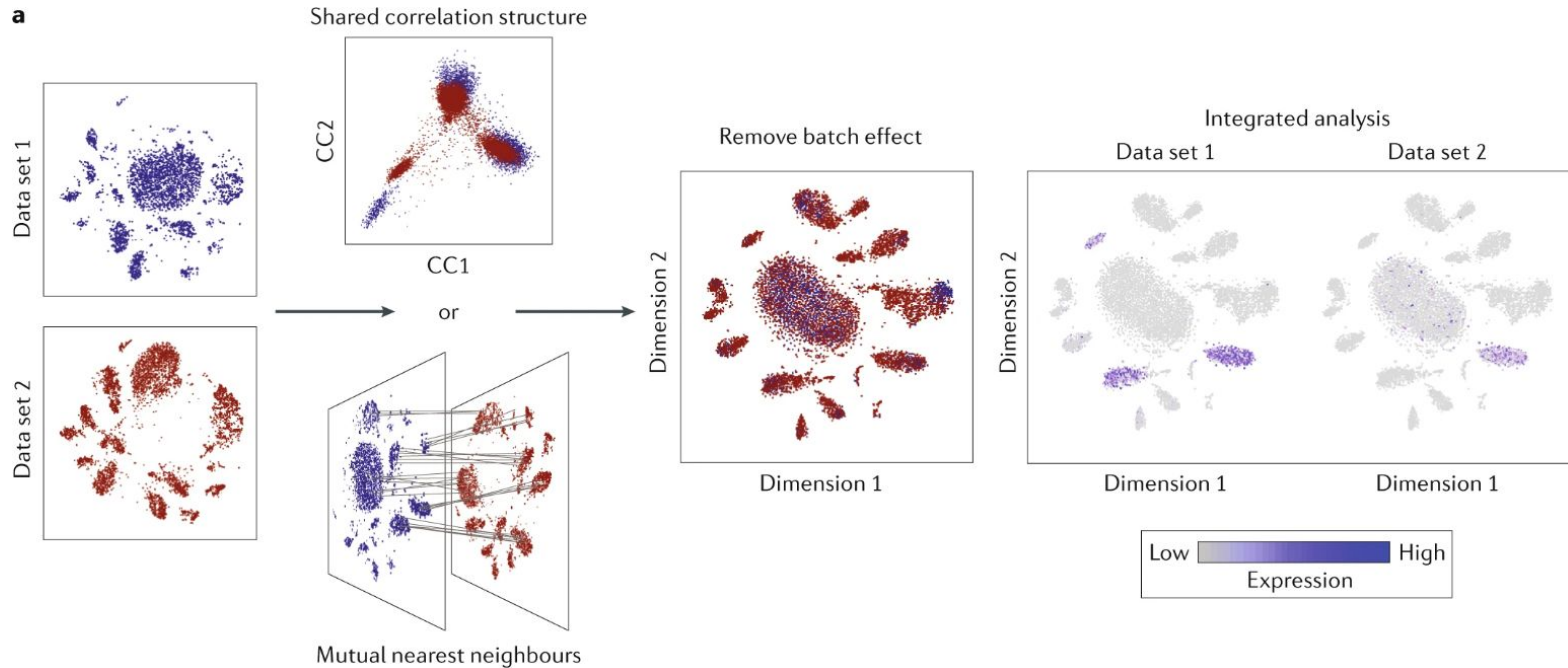
# Single-cell multi-omics

## b Joint analysis of multiple modalities



Joint analysis of multiple modalities measured from the same group of cells can have greater power to identify unique cell states.

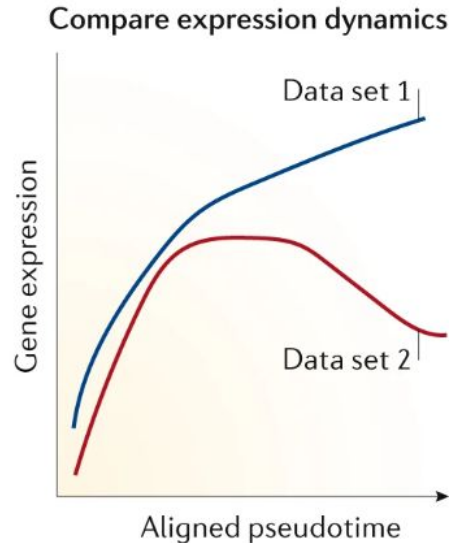
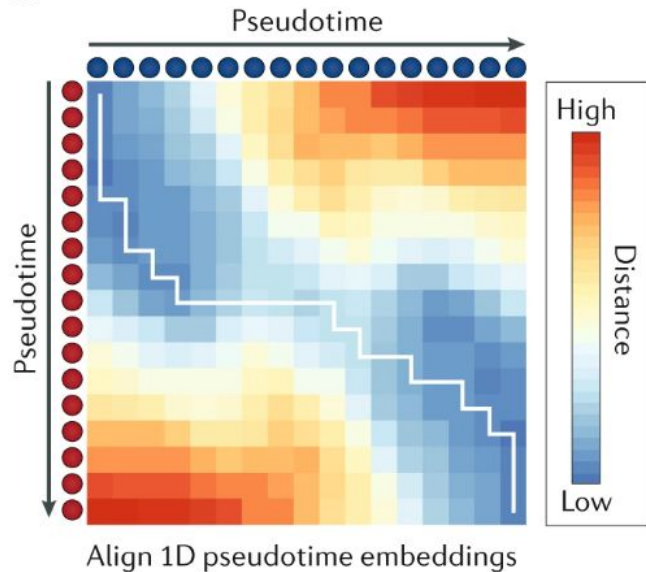
# Integrating multiple single-cell datasets



Multiple data sets can be integrated computationally to facilitate downstream comparative analysis. Shared correlation structure can be detected using canonical correlation analysis (CCA) or mutual nearest neighbours (MNNs) identified.



# Integrating multiple single-cell datasets



The alignment of pseudotime vectors can allow temporal differences in cell trajectories to be removed and equivalent points in the trajectory across two data sets to be identified.

Gene expression can then be directly compared across the corrected pseudotime trajectories.

# Integrating multiple single-cell datasets

## Example: Projection of bulk and single-cell data onto a reference embedding nature cancer

Moritz Gartlgruber\*, Ashwini Kumar Sharma\*, Andrés Quintero\*, Daniel Dreidax\*, Selina Jansky, Young-Gyu Park, Sina Kreth, Johanna Meder, Daria Doncevic, Paul Saary, Umut H. Toprak, Naveed Ishaque, Elena Afanasyeva, Elisa Wecht, Jan Koster, Rogier Versteeg, Thomas G. P. Grünwald, David T. W. Jones, Stefan M. Pfister, Kai-Oliver Henrich, Johan van Nes, Carl Herrmann\*, Frank Westermann\*. **Super enhancers define regulatory subtypes and cell identity in neuroblastoma. *Nature Cancer*. (December 2020).**

Division of Neuroblastoma Genomics



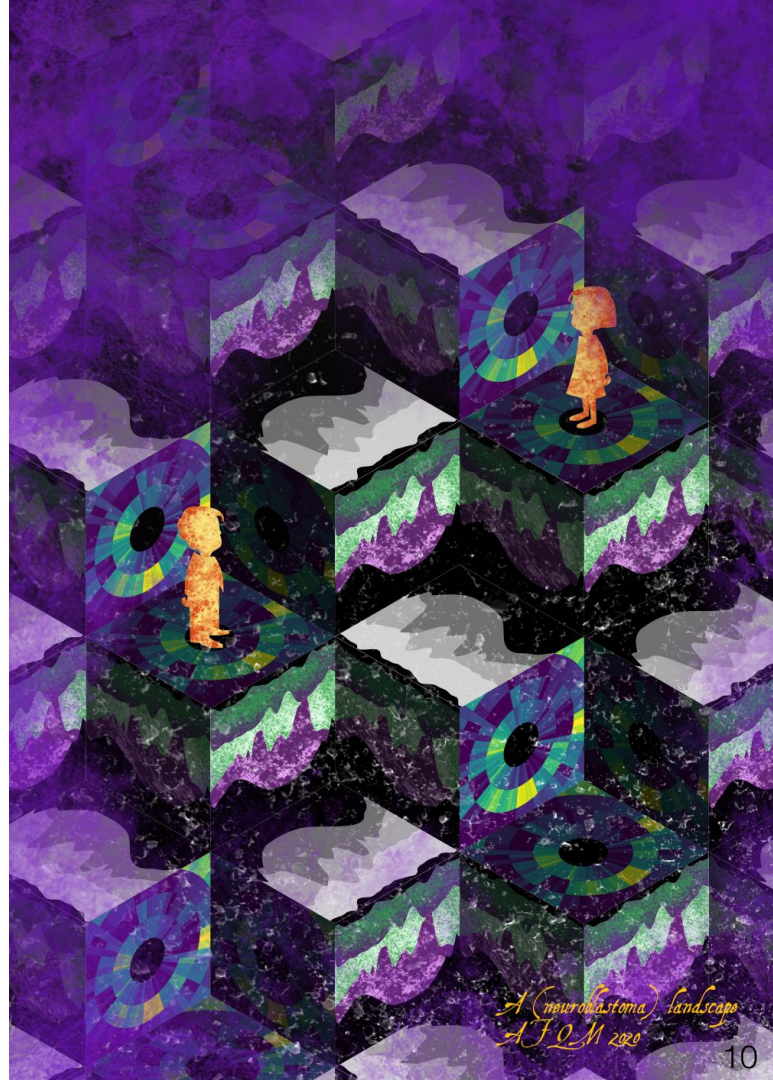
Andres Quintero



healthdata  
scienceunit

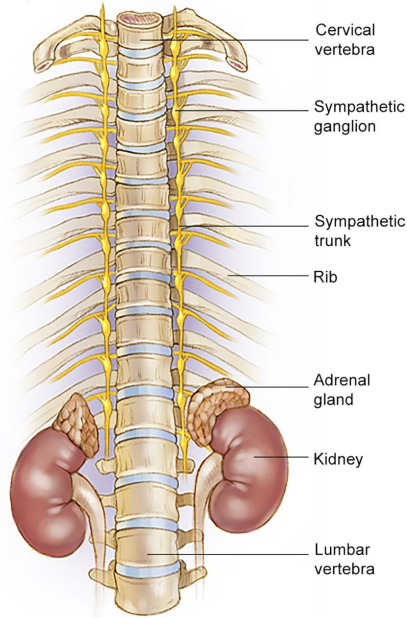
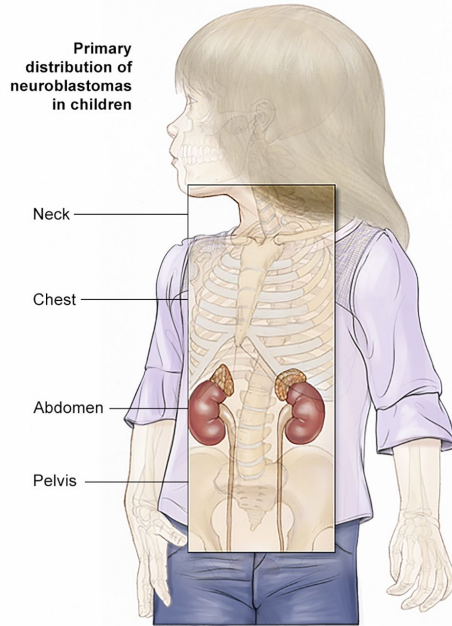


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MEDICINE



A (neuroblastoma) landscape  
A.F.O.M. 2020

# NMF to Reveal Regulatory Subtypes in Neuroblastoma



Robert Morreale/Visual Explanations, LLC

- Pediatric solid tumor of the sympathetic nervous system (SNS).
- Common place of origin is the adrenal gland.
- Is thought to develop from neural crest-derived precursor cells of the SNS.

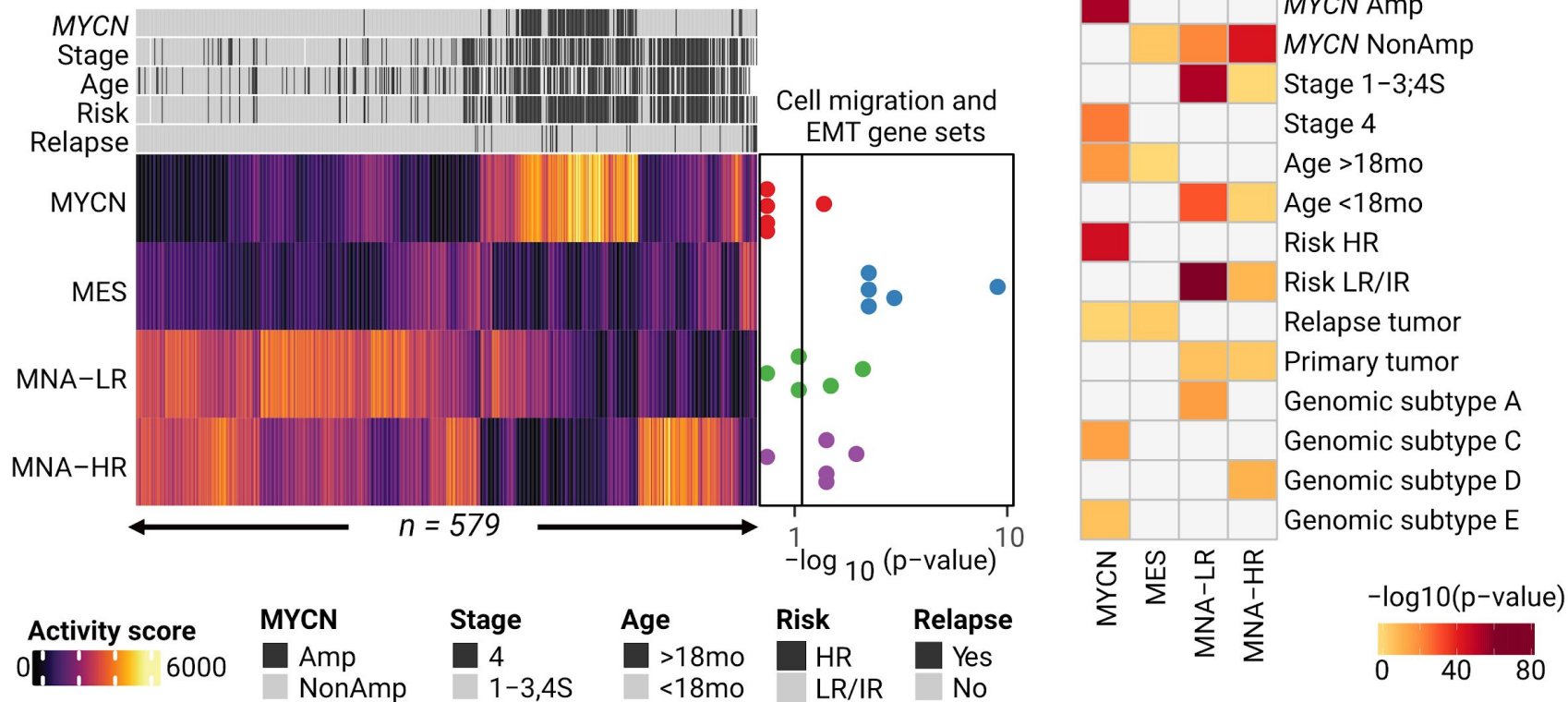
© 2005 American Society of Clinical Oncology

Taken from:

<https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/neuroblastoma-childhood/medical-illustrations>

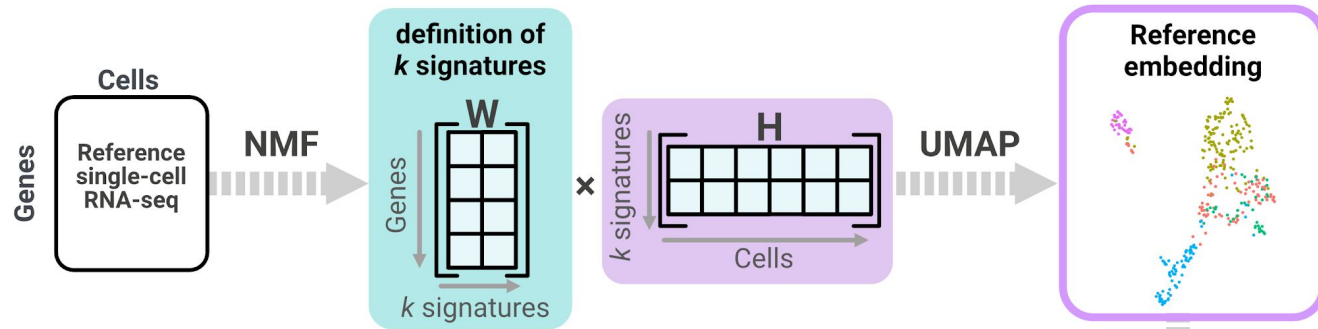
2005 American Society of Clinical Oncology

# Neuroblastoma transcriptomic signatures

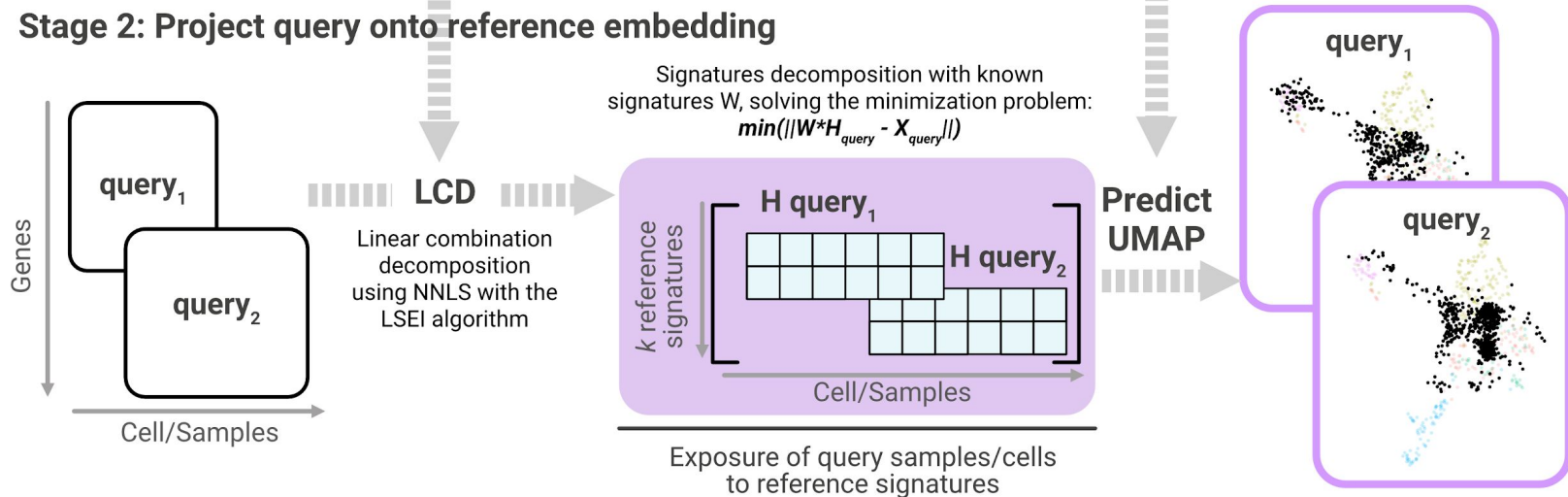


# Projection onto reference dataset

## Stage 1: Build reference embedding

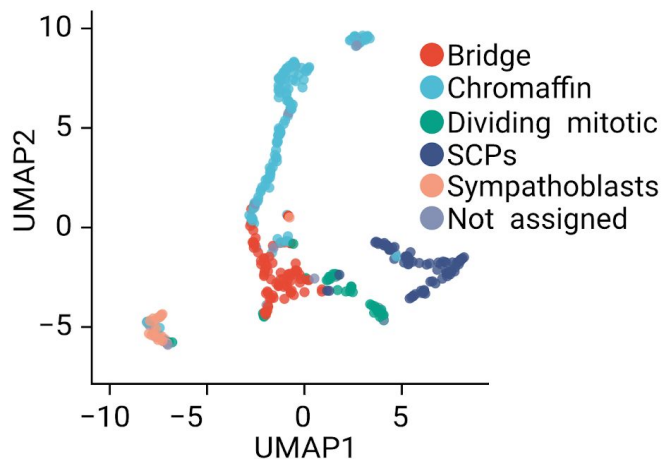


## Stage 2: Project query onto reference embedding



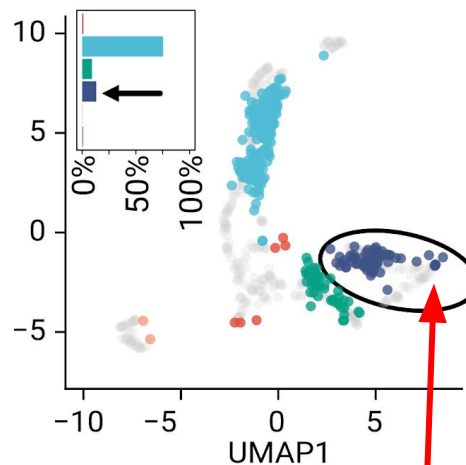
# Projection of neuroblastomas onto mouse-developing adrenal sympathetic system

Mouse E12.5 developing adrenal medulla (Furlan *et al.* 2017)



Every point represents one single-cell

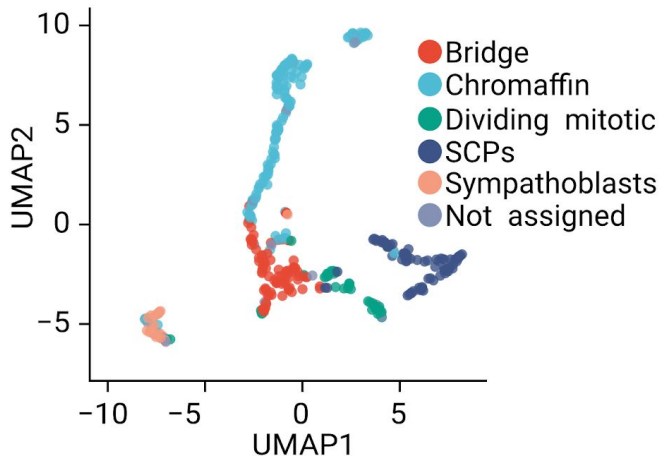
NB RNA-seq cohort projection  
n = 573 projected samples



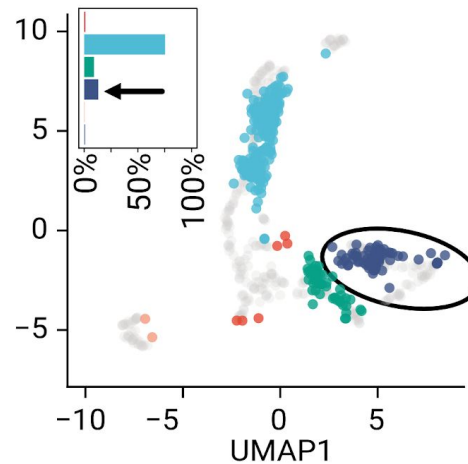
Every colored point represents one bulk sample

# Projection of neuroblastomas onto mouse-developing adrenal sympathetic system

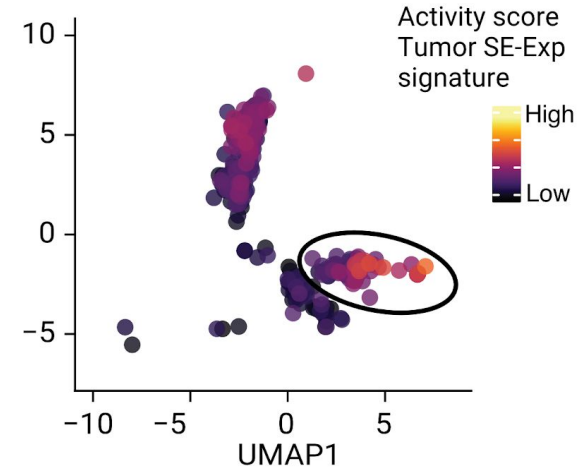
Mouse E12.5 developing adrenal medulla (Furlan *et al.* 2017)



NB RNA-seq cohort projection  
n = 573 projected samples



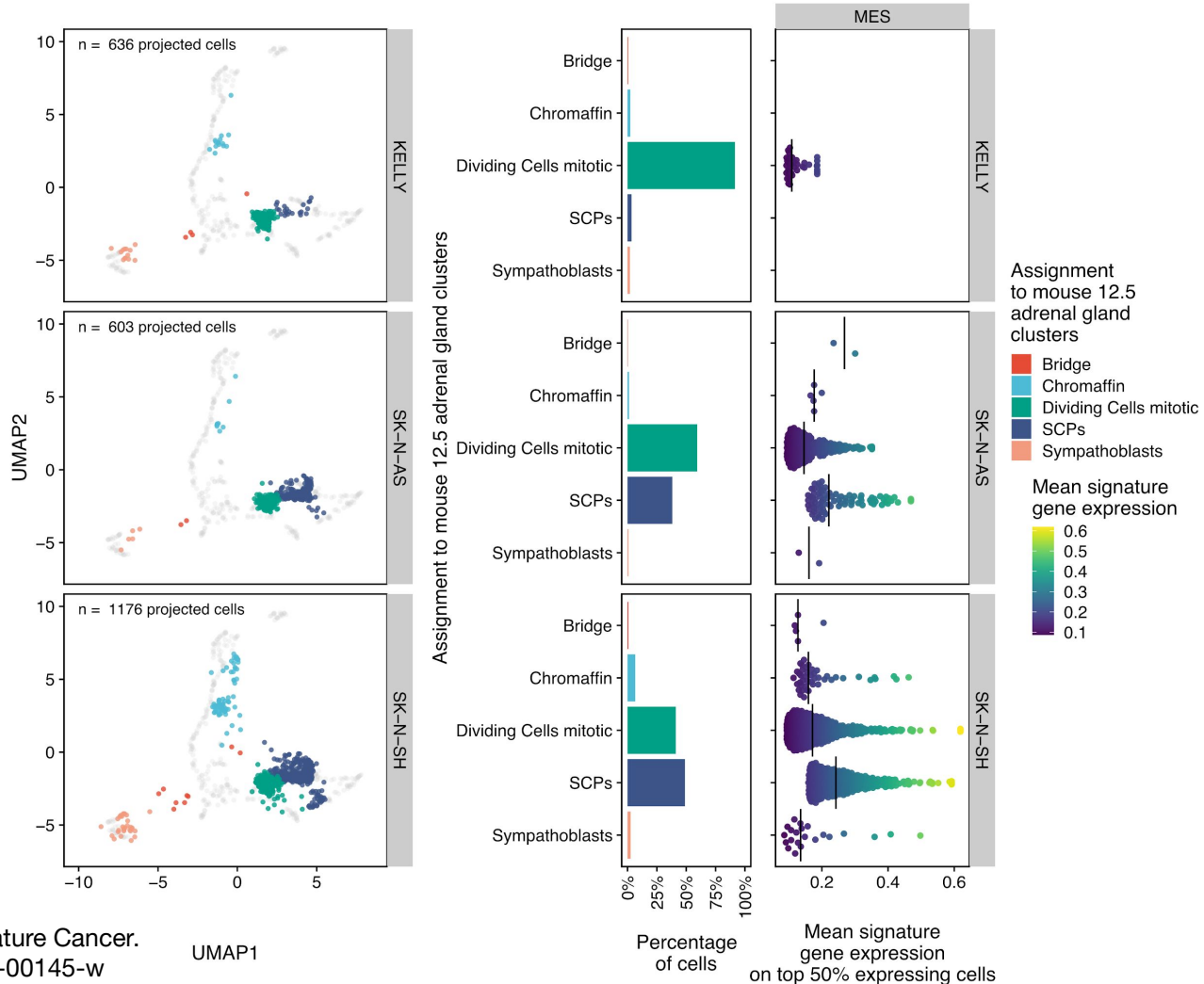
NB RNA-seq cohort projection  
MES score



**MES subtype** associated with multipotent **Schwann cell precursors**

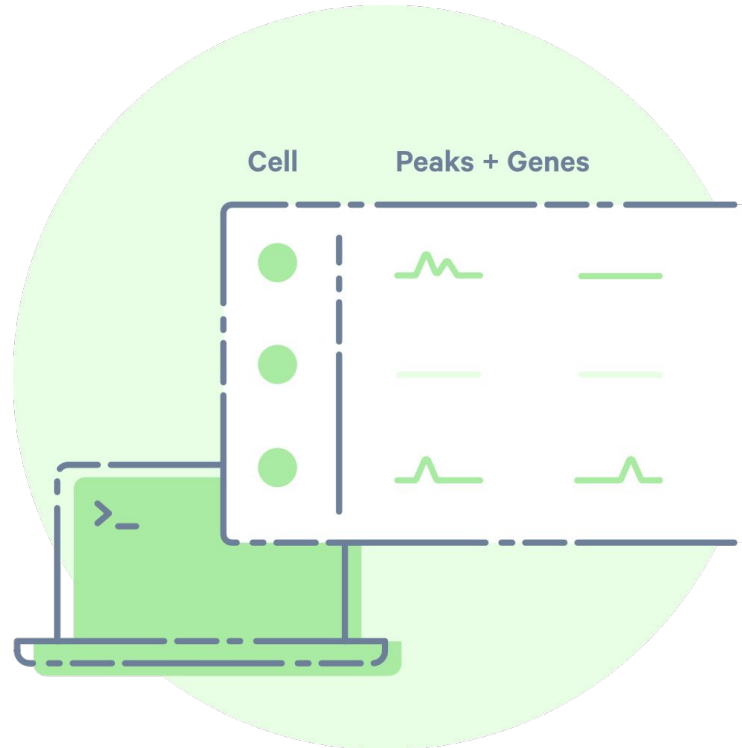


# Projection of neuroblastoma cell lines onto mouse-developing adrenal sympathetic system

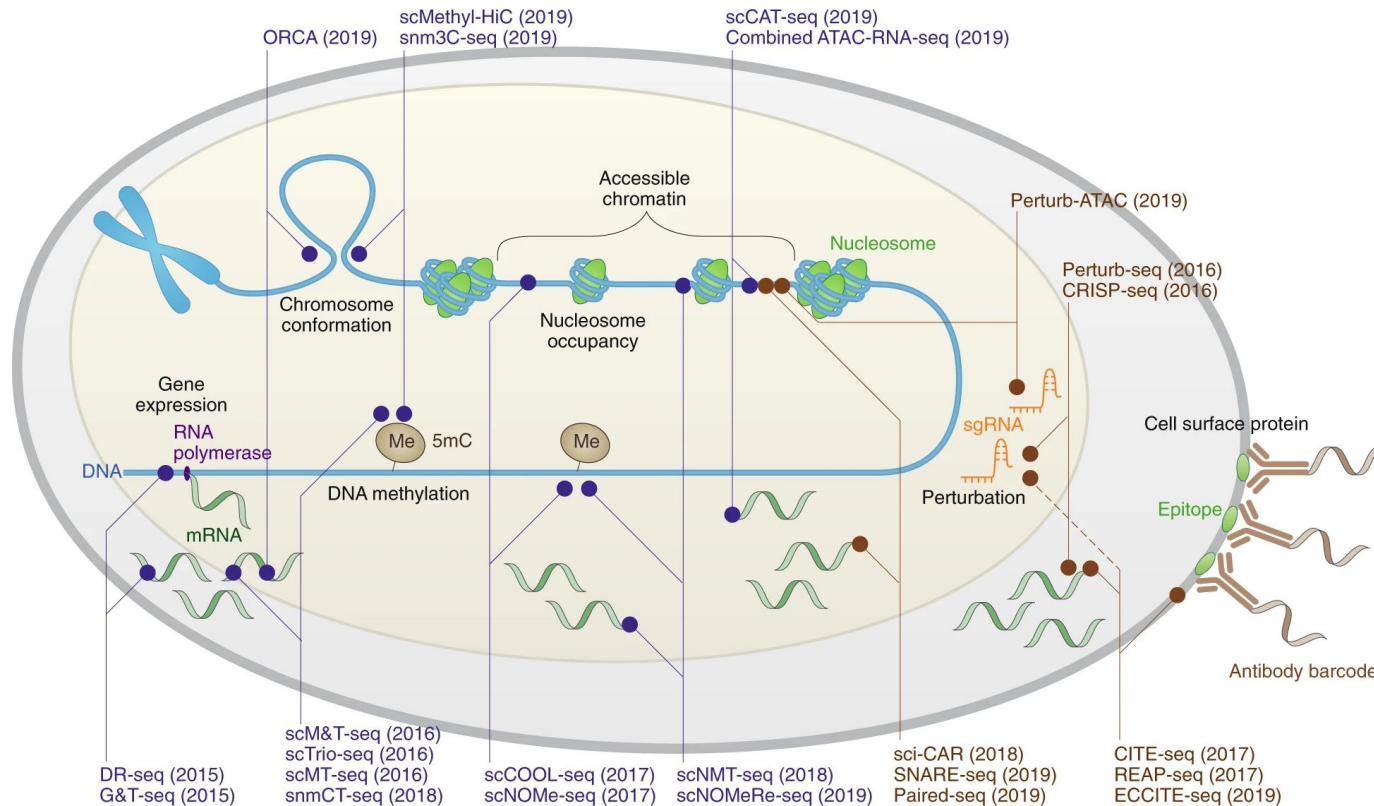




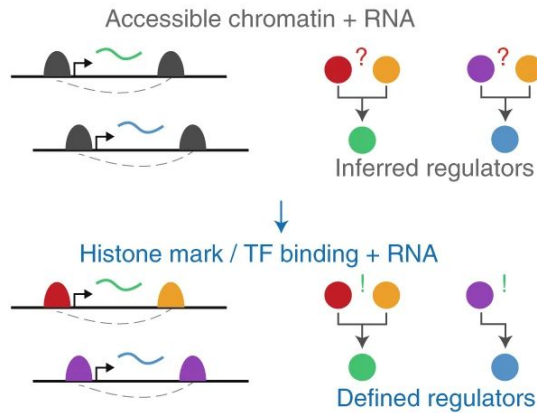
# Single-cell multimodal integration



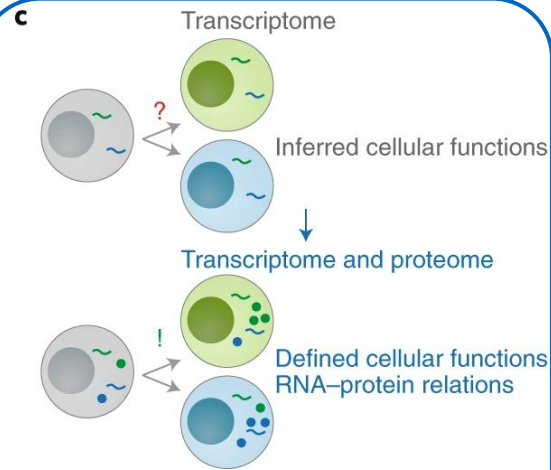
# Single-cell multimodal profiling



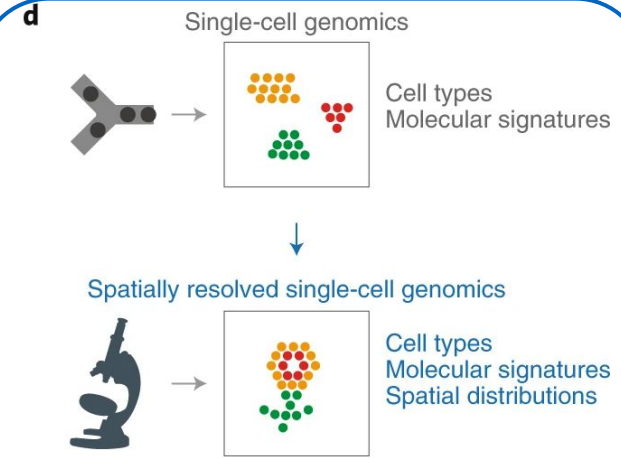
# Single-cell multimodal profiling



Co-assays of histone marks or transcription-factor binding and gene expression will refine the understanding of gene regulatory networks.



Joint analysis of transcripts and proteins in single cells will reveal the dynamic relationships of transcripts and protein abundance

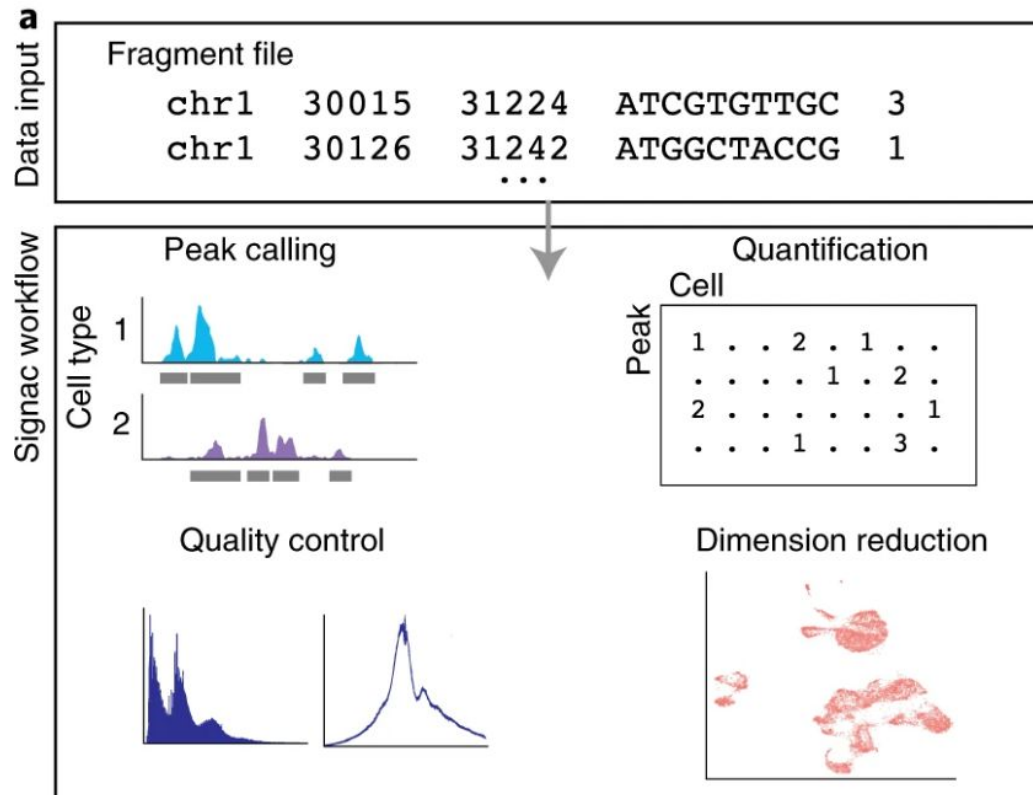


Extension of the spatial transcriptomics toolbox to epigenome analysis will facilitate the dissection of molecular and cellular networks in complex tissues.

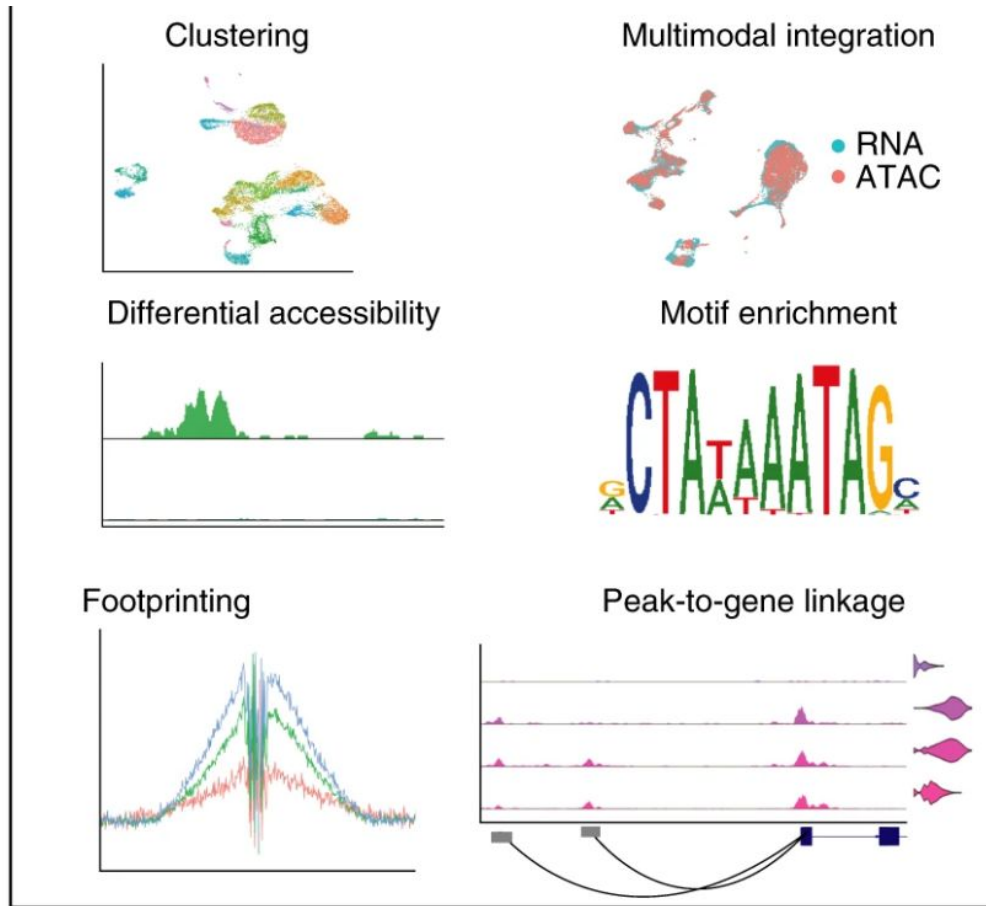
# Single-cell Multimodal analysis



# Single-cell multimodal analysis steps

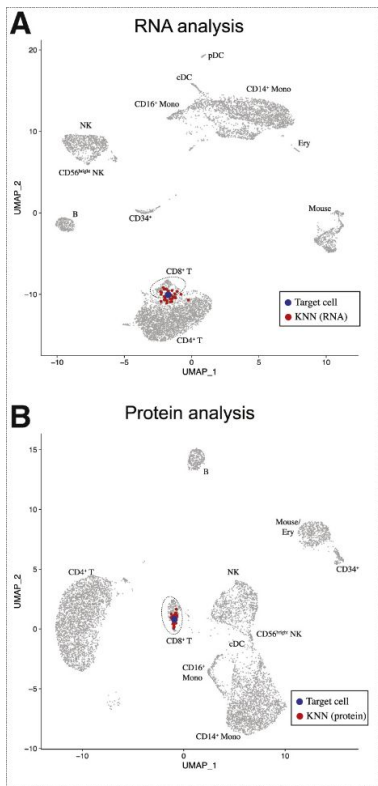


# Single-cell multimodal analysis steps



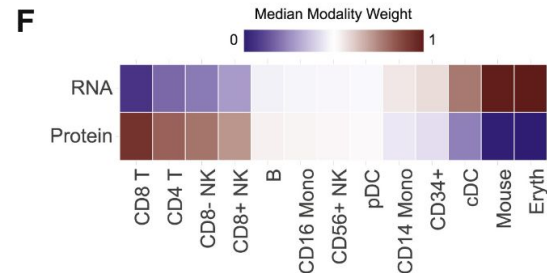
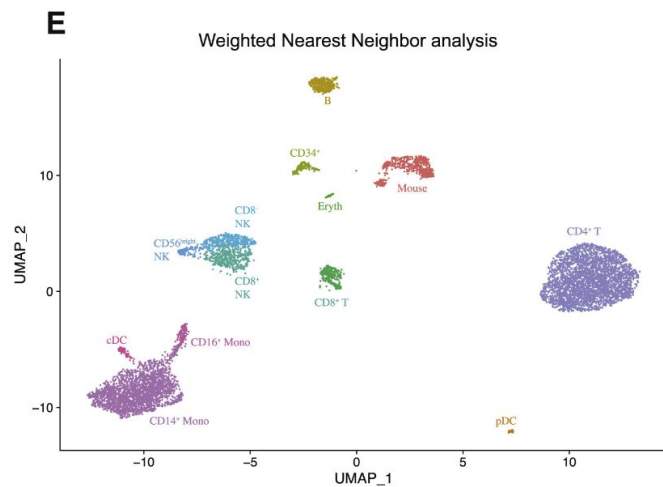
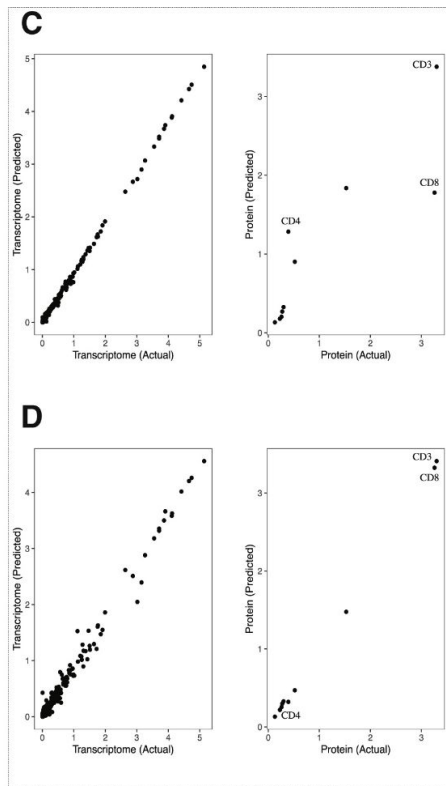
# Single-cell multimodal analysis

## Weighted nearest neighbors

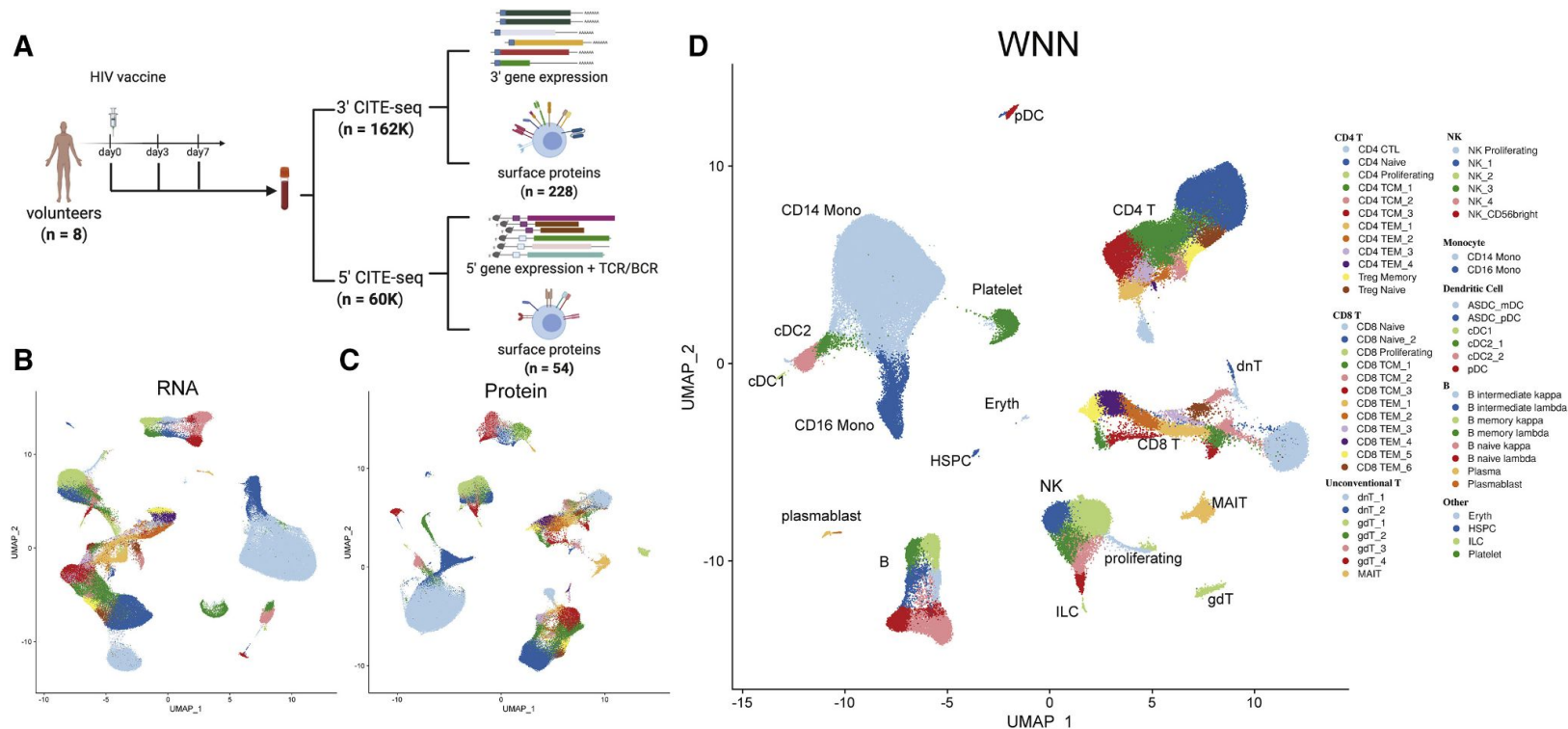


Predict cell from RNA neighbors

Predict cell from protein neighbors



# Weighted nearest neighbors

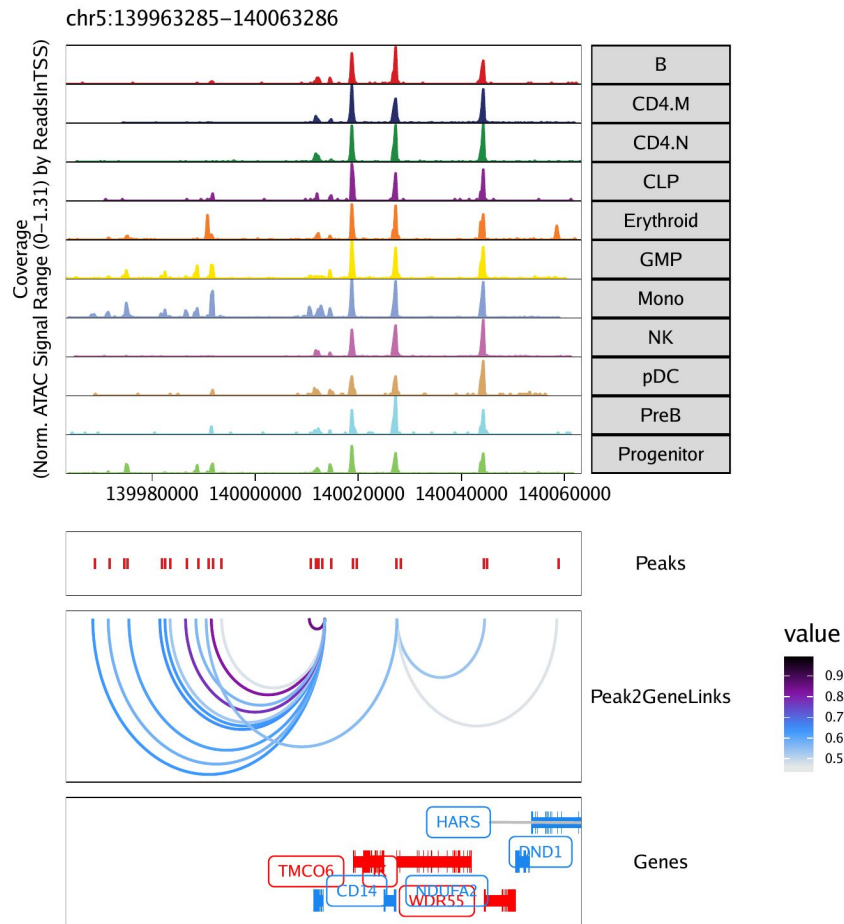


A multimodal atlas of human PBMC with CITE-seq data: 161,764 cells



# Finding peak-to-gene links

Peak-to-gene linkage leverages integrated scRNA-seq data to look for correlations between peak accessibility and gene expression.



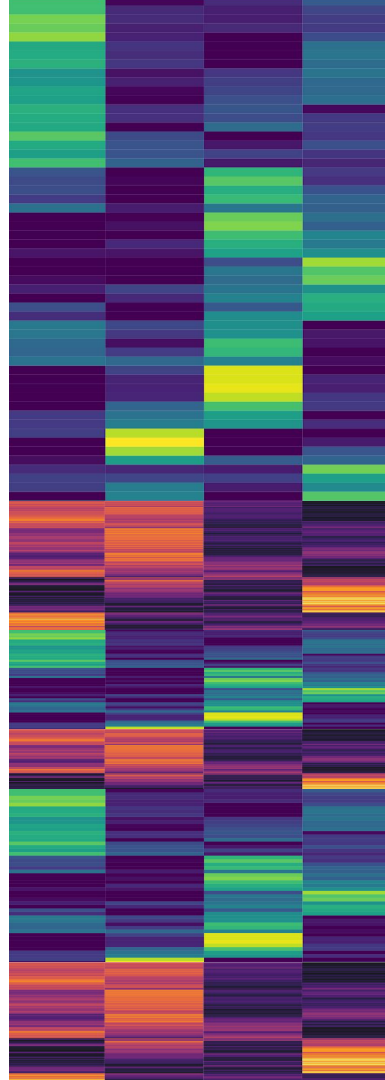


# Single-cell multimodal analysis

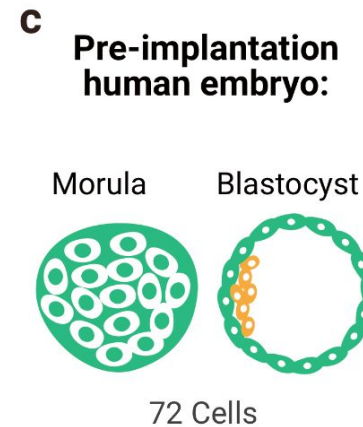
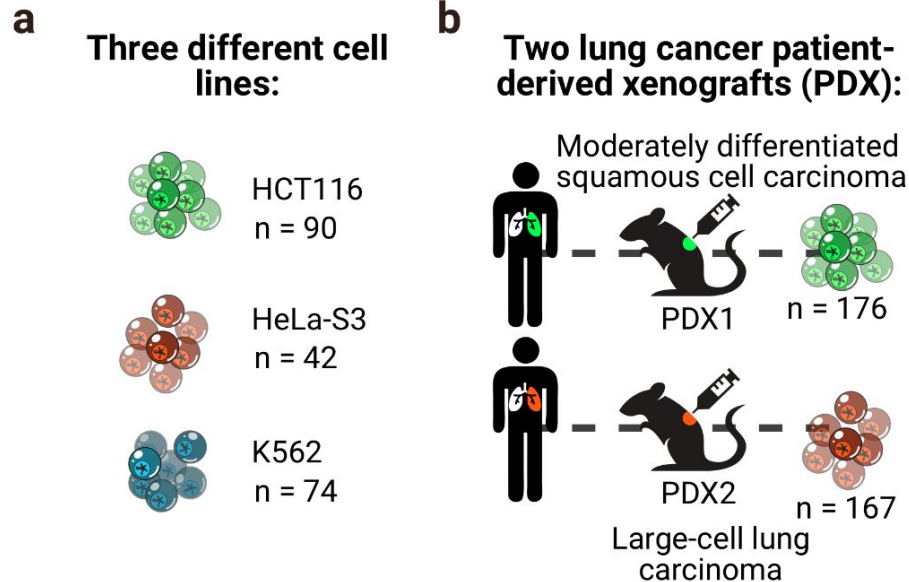
## Example: Prediction of gene regulatory networks using GRANet

nature communications

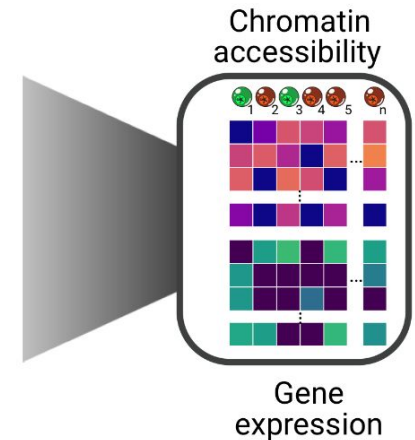
Longqi Liu\*, Chuanyu Liu\*, Andrés Quintero\*, Liang Wu\*, Yue Yuan\*, Mingyue Wang, Mengnan Cheng, Lizhi Leng, Liqin Xu, Guoyi Dong, Rui Li, Yang Liu, Xiaoyu Wei, Jiangshan Xu, Xiaowei Chen, Haorong Lu, Dongsheng Chen, Quanlei Wang, Qing Zhou, Xinxin Lin, Guibo Li, Shiping Liu, Qi Wang, Hongru Wang, J. Lynn Fink, Zhengliang Gao, Xin Liu, Yong Hou, Shida Zhu, Huanming Yang, Yunming Ye, Ge Lin, Fang Chen, Carl Herrmann, Roland Eils, Zhouchun Shang & Xun Xu. **Deconvolution of single-cell multi-omics layers reveals regulatory heterogeneity.** *Nature Communications* 10, 470 (2019)



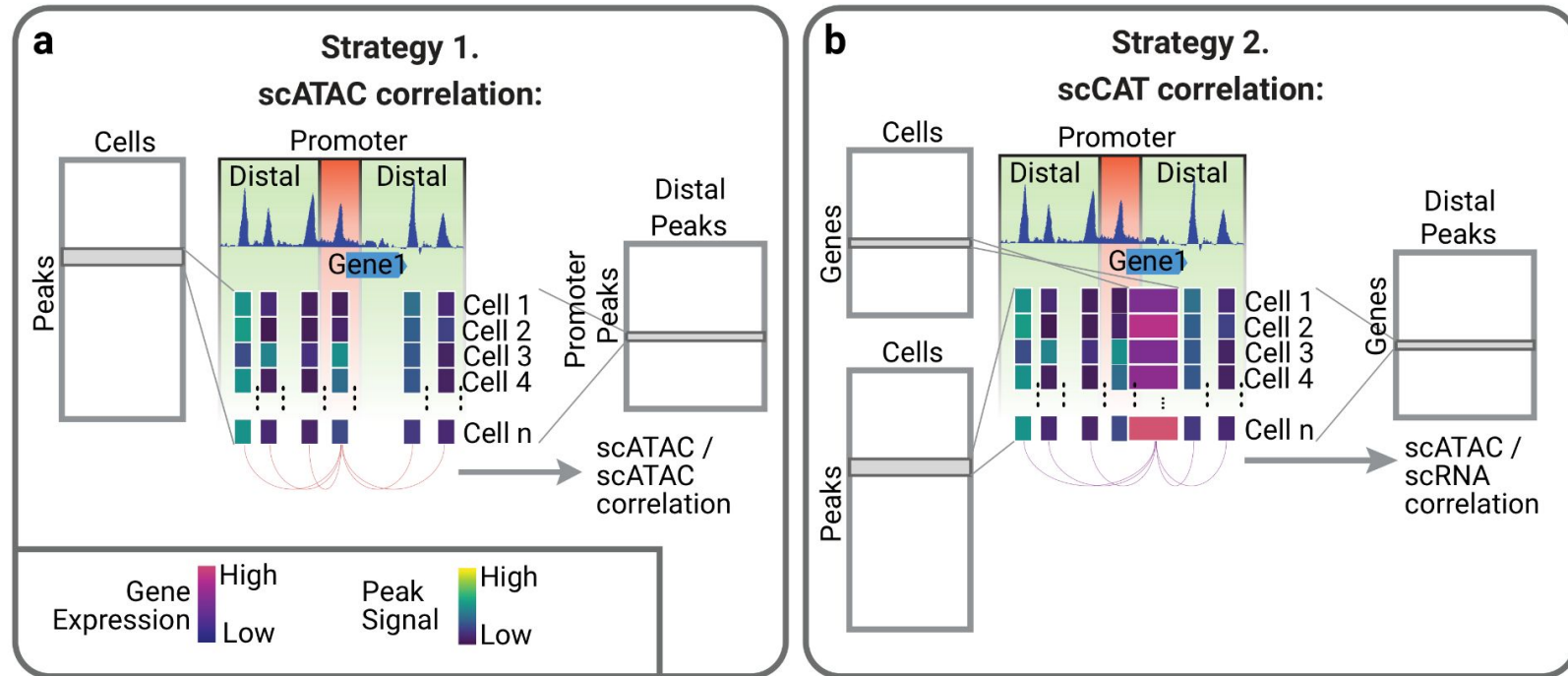
# scCAT-seq multimodal data



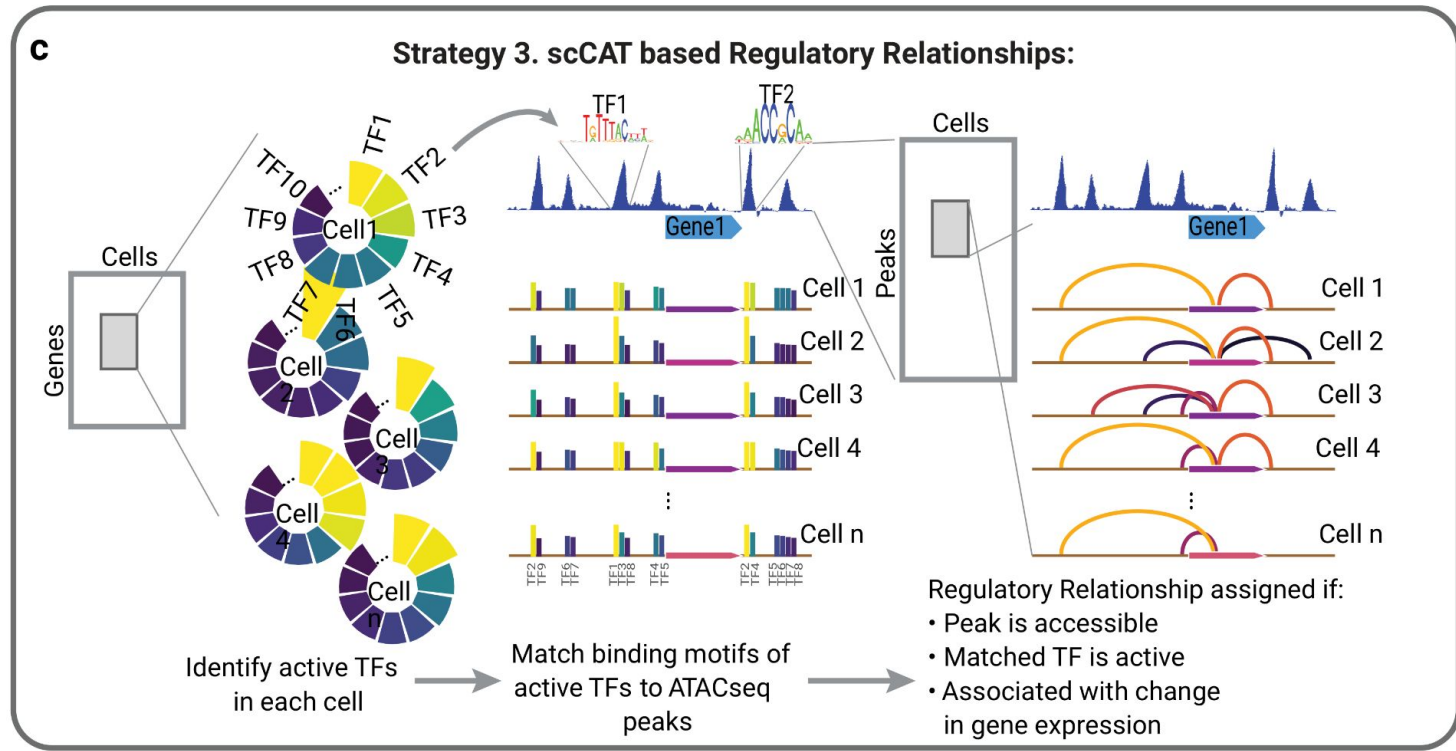
scCAT-seq data: gene expression and chromatin accessibility for every cell  
Liu et al., 2019



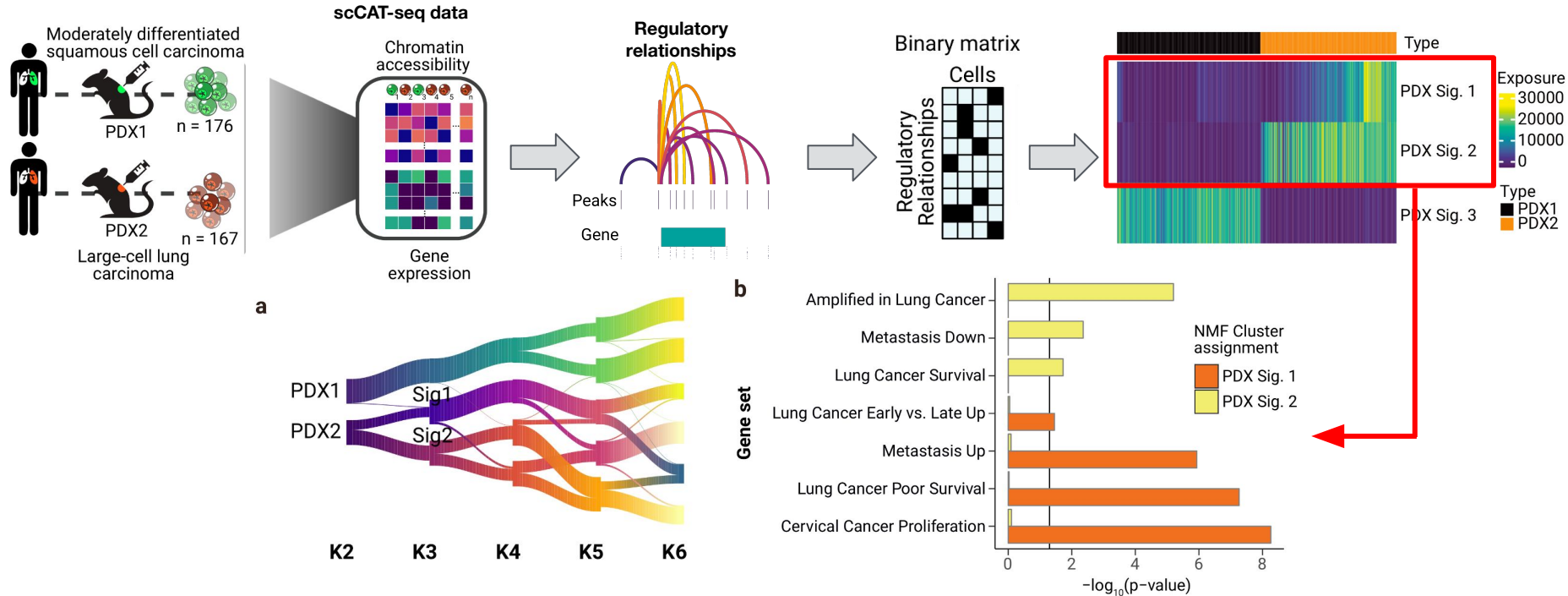
# Strategies to infer regulatory interactions



# Strategies to infer regulatory interactions



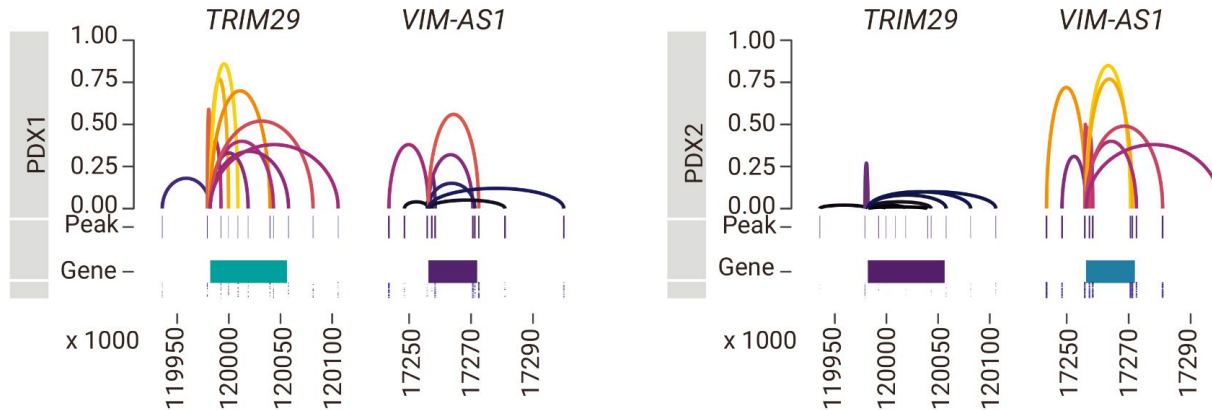
# Regulatory relationships from multiomics scCAT-seq data



**Regulatory signatures** captured the intra- and inter-tumor regulatory variability

# Inter and intra-tumor regulatory variability

b



**TRIM29:** reported to mediate metastasis in lung squamous cell carcinoma via regulation of the autophagic degradation of E-cadherin (W. Xu et al. 2020).

**VIM-AS1:** It is a long noncoding RNA that promotes colorectal (Rezanejad bardaji, Asadi & Yaghoobi 2018) and prostate cancer (Z. Zhang et al. 2019) progression inducing EMT.



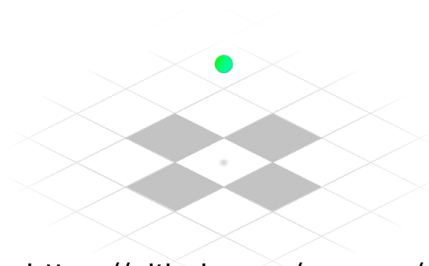
# Perspectives

The logo for ArchR, featuring the word "ArchR" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letter "R" is stylized with a target symbol (a red bullseye with a black arrow) integrated into its right side.

<https://www.archrproject.com/>

# Signac

<https://satijalab.org/signac/index.html>



**muon**  
multimodal omics  
Python framework

<https://github.com/scverse/muon>

# Cell Ranger ARC

<https://support.10xgenomics.com/single-cell-multiome-atac-gex>

# Session 2 - Multi-omics integration

Hands-on sessions:

[https://www.hdsu.org/sinCellTE\\_2022/](https://www.hdsu.org/sinCellTE_2022/)

RStudio server:

<https://rstudio-singlecell.sb-roscoff.fr/>

**Dr. Carl Herrmann**

Dr. Carlos Ramirez

Dr. Andres Quintero

Daria Doncevic

Ana Luísa Costa

Youcheng Zhang





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**Thank you!**