



# scRNA-seq : cell type annotation

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## scRNA-Seq pipeline overview



# What is available ?

We have :

- gene expression matrix : for each cell, gene expression is available
- reduced space : gene expression matrix is summarized in N dimensions
- clustering : each cell belongs to a specific cluster
- **2D space** : cells can be visualized on a 2D representation
- biologist knowledge
- internet connection









# Objectives

Method 1 : Manual cluster annotation using differential expression

- Input data : which parts of the Seurat analysis are necessary to annotate clusters ?
- Analysis tools : know and understand the functions used to define marker genes
- Visualisation of marker genes

Method 2 : Automatic annotation

#### Optional

- Understand why it can be useful
- Know the limits

Method 1 : Manual cluster annotation using differential expression







For each cluster : Exemple using cluster 4

- 1) Differential expression between **cluster 4** and all others
- 2) Look at gene expression on the 2D projection, to validate **specificity** and **representativeness**
- 3) Find the cell population corresponding to your gene set
- 4) Annotate cluster 4

Advantages	Limits
<ul> <li>Easy to implement</li> <li>May be the only solution</li> <li>Everything is possible</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Clustering : resolution, merged clusters, "bio-informatic" cluster</li> <li>Change clustering ? Change annotation</li> <li>Knowledge : time-consuming</li> </ul>



Method 2 : Automatic annotation using reference markers



Cell type A	A, B, C
Cell type X	X, Y, Z



Steps :

1) Find a good marker gene reference (PanglaoDB, CellMarker, CancerSEA...)

Algorithm

Scoring Function f(E, M)

2) Select a tool / model : classifier, scoring function ...



3) Annotate your dataset

Advantages	Limits
<ul> <li>Single cell level is possible</li> <li>Design your own reference</li> <li>Made with human, mouse dataset</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find the good reference markers</li> <li>Cell types arborescence</li> <li>Limited number of cell types : all cells are annotated, or "unknown" is possible ?</li> <li>Made with human, mouse dataset</li> </ul>

Method 3 : Automatic annotation using reference dataset



# Take Home Messages

Method	Advantages	Limits
Manual cluster annotation using differential expression	<ul> <li>Easy to implement</li> <li>May be the only solution</li> <li>Everything is possible</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Clustering : resolution, merged clusters, "bio-informatic" cluster</li> <li>Change clustering ? Change annotation</li> <li>Knowledge : time-consuming</li> </ul>
Automatic annotation using reference markers	<ul> <li>Single cell level is possible</li> <li>Design your own reference</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find the good reference markers</li> <li>Cell types arborescence</li> <li>Limited number of cell types : all cells are annotated, or "unknown" ?</li> </ul>
Automatic annotation using <b>reference dataset</b>	<ul> <li>Single cell level</li> <li>Design your own reference</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find the good reference dataset</li> <li>Limited number of cell types : all cells are annotated, or "unknown" ?</li> </ul>

Advice :

- 1. Use manual cluster annotation to identify quickly your cell populations
- 2. Identify good markers for each cell populations  $\rightarrow$  your reference markers
- 3. Use automatic cell annotation using your set of marker  $\rightarrow$  your reference dataset
- 4. Use your references to annotate new dataset

Method 1 : Manual cluster annotation using differential expression



Analysis :

Input data :

Exemple using cluster 4



Visualisation :

Dataset with :

- Normalised count matrix
- Pick one clustering resolution

For each cluster :

• Differential expression between cluster 4 and all others

In Seurat the function used is : FindAllMarkers()

For each cluster :

- Validate the specificity and representativeness of your marker
- Annotate your cluster