



Mass General Brigham

Clinical Applications of Single cell-RNA sequencing

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Harvard Medical School

4/2023



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL

Agenda

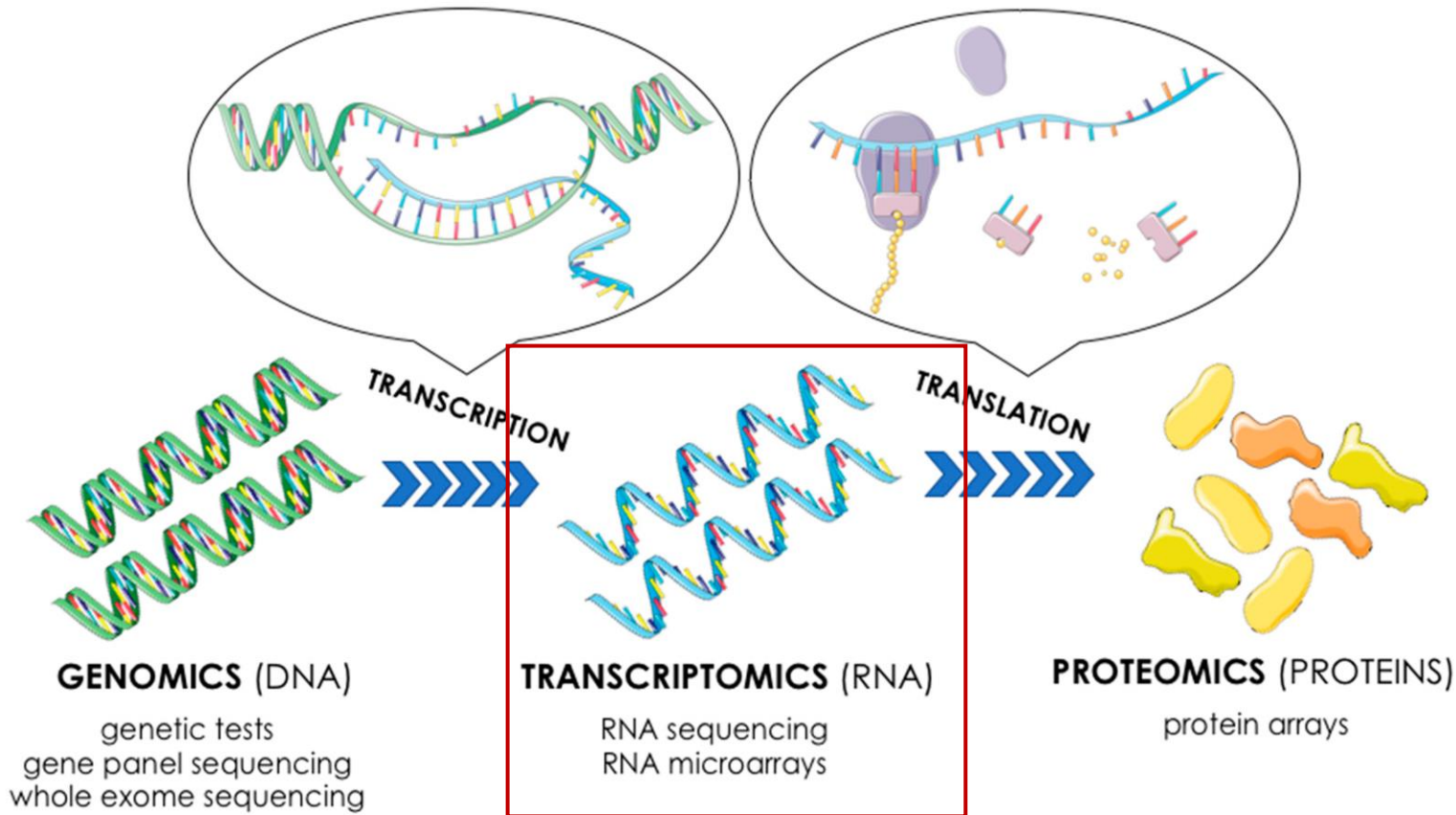
1. What is single cell RNA seq?
2. Steps of performing single cell RNA seq
3. Application of Single cell RNAseq
4. Limitations and Future directions



What is single cell
RNA-seq?
단일세포 전사체 기술이란?



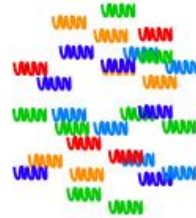
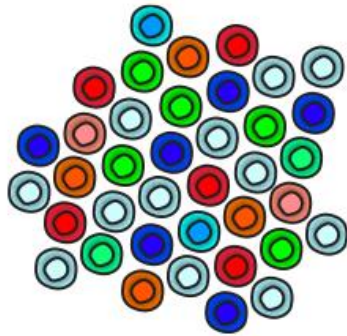
전사체 연구와 임상적 적용



- 발달 단계, 병태생리학적 변화, 환경적 요인에 의한 전반적인 유전자 발현 변화 연구
- Good dynamic range
- Easy to capture
- 폐암의 분류, 조기 진단
- Asthma, COPD, IPF의 분자적 기전
- 감염 (TB, COVID19)의 진단과 예후 예측

Bulk vs. Single cell RNA sequencing

Traditional Approach

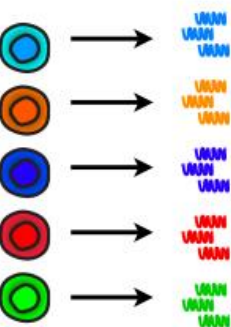
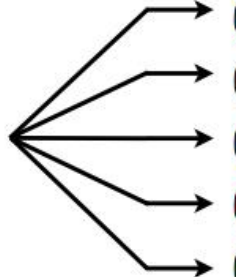
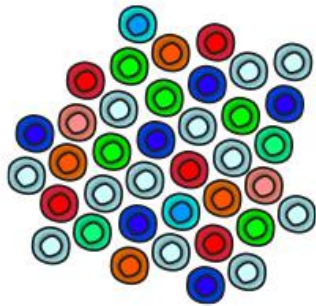


Population Average



전체 조직의 평균적인
유전자 발현 변화
~가장 많은 비중을 차지하는
세포

Single-Cell Approach



Population 1
Population 2
Population 3
Population 4
Population 5



개별 세포의
유전자 발현 변화

Adapted from Dan Wagner HMS



What can we learn from single cell–RNAseq?

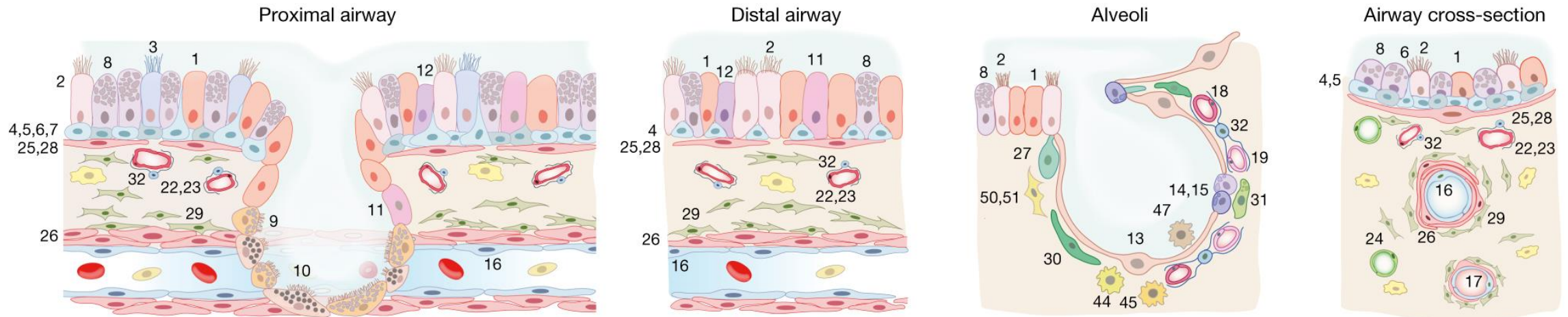
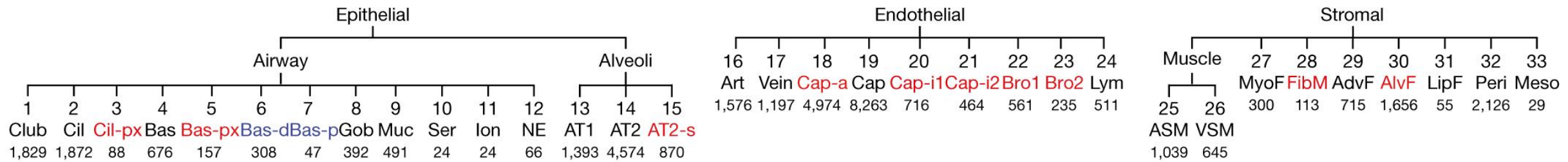
1. Cell types/states
2. Cell transition
3. Variability of gene expression
4. Covariation
5. Cell-cell interaction



What can we learn from single cell-RNAseq?

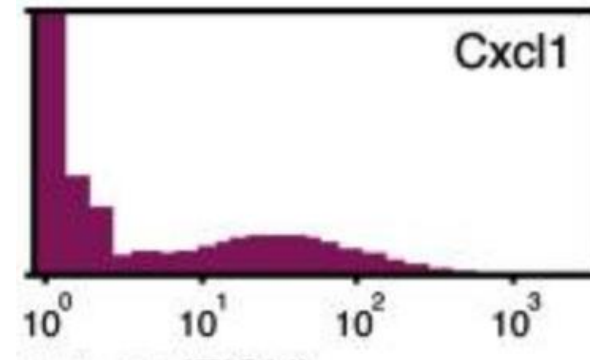
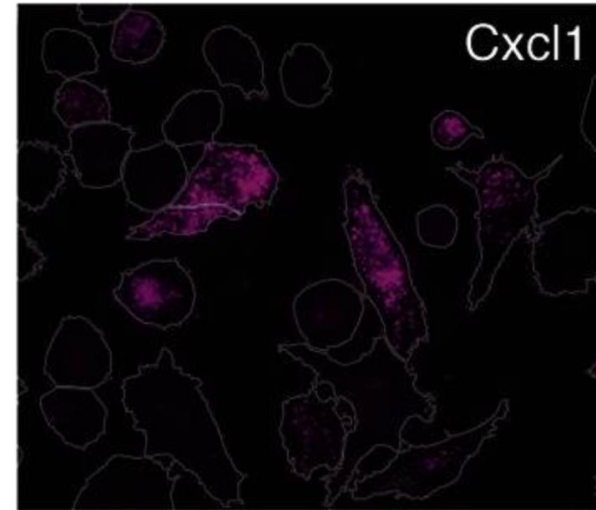
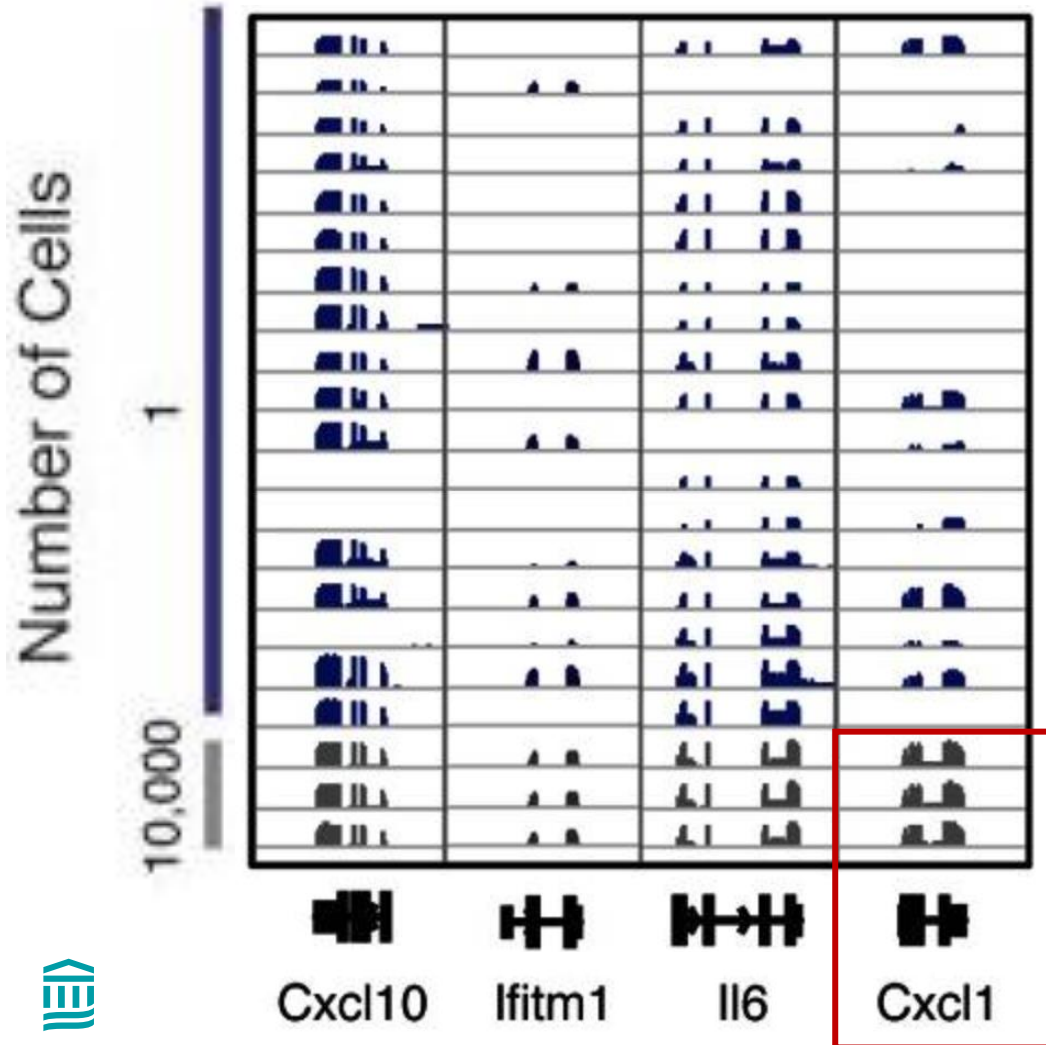
Cell types/states

- 사람의 몸: 30조 (30,000,000,000,000) 세포
- 교과서: 200개의 주요 세포 종류
- 폐: 60종 이상



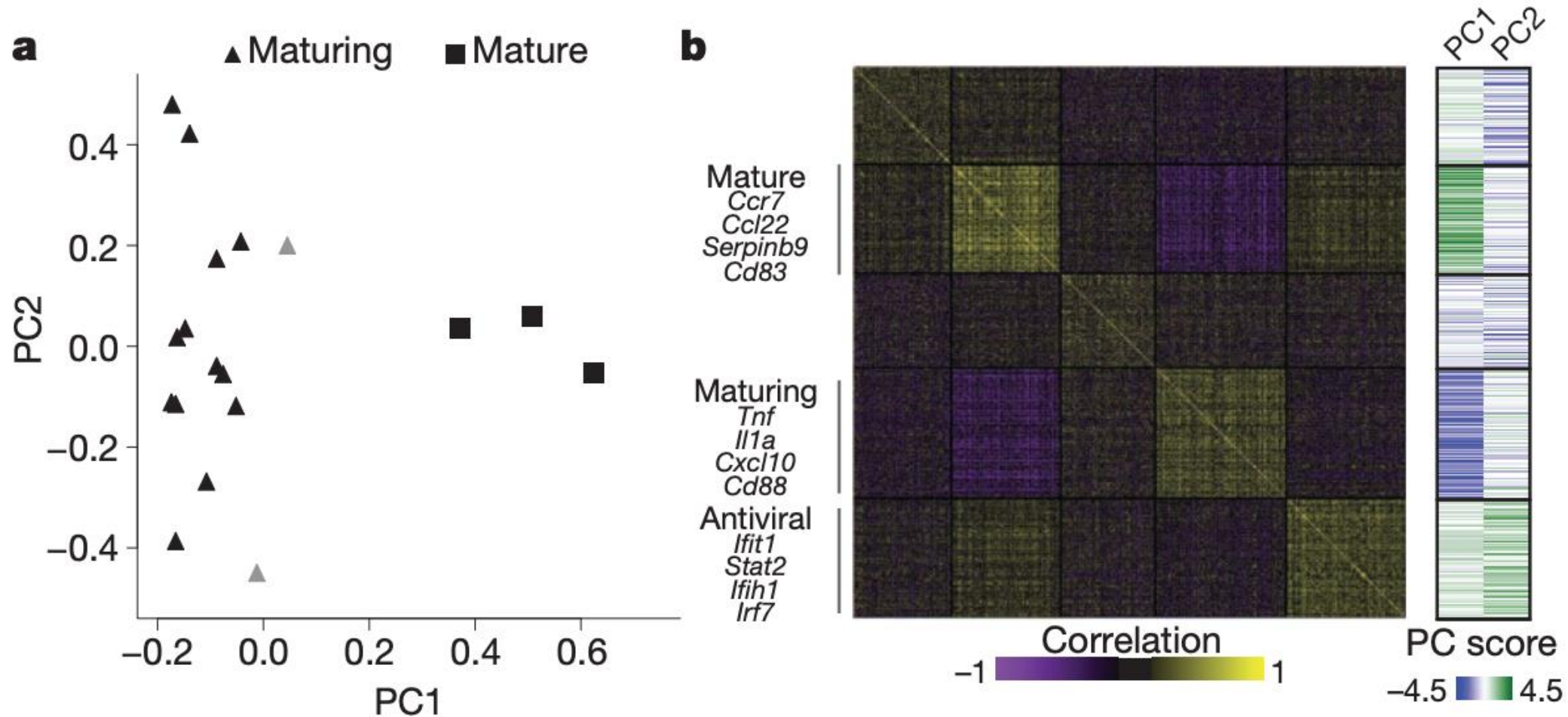
What can we learn from single cell-RNAseq?

Variability in gene expression



What can we learn from single cell-RNAseq?

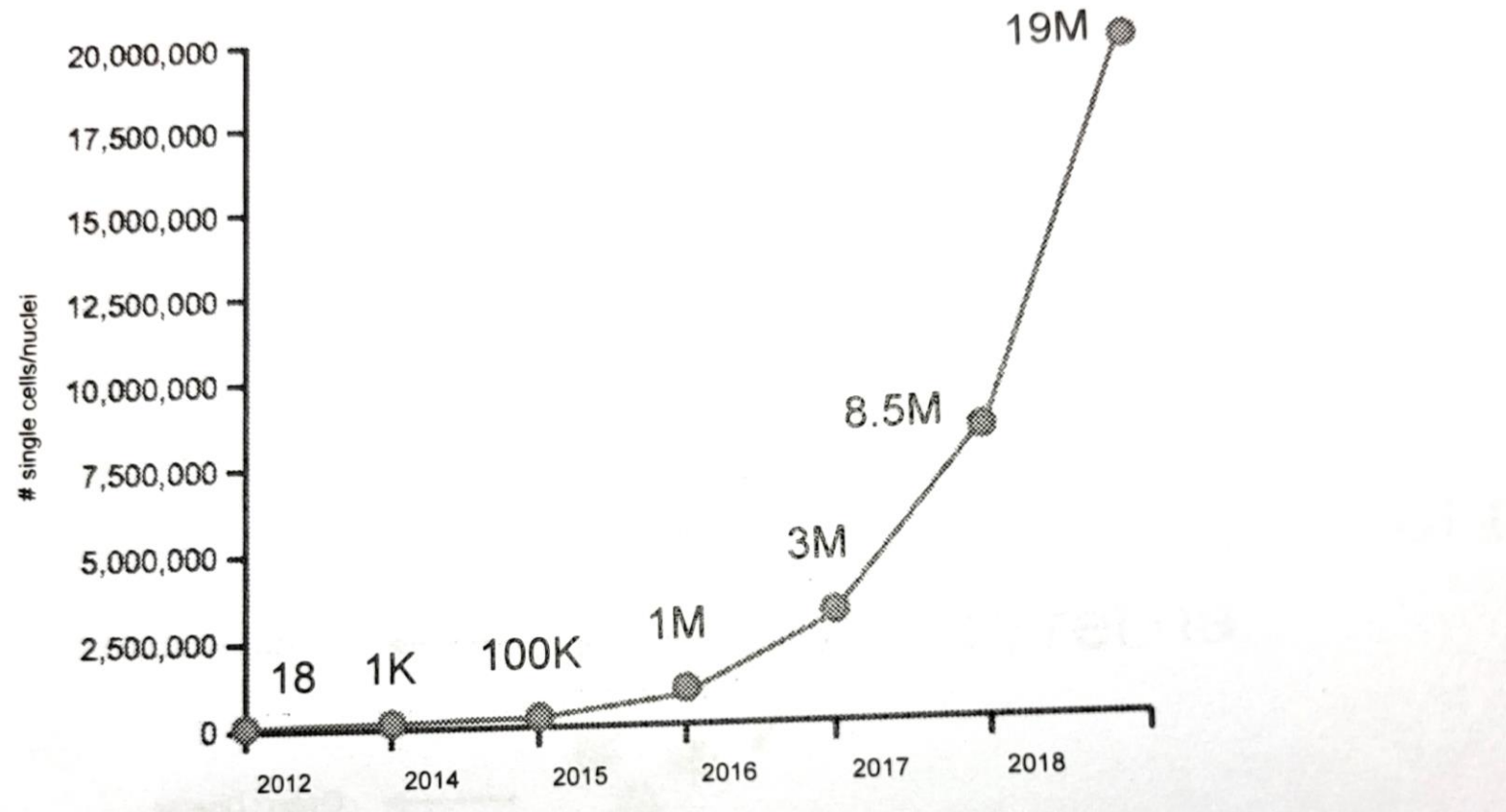
Biology from patterns in gene expression covariation



Shalek*, Satija* et al. Nature 2013



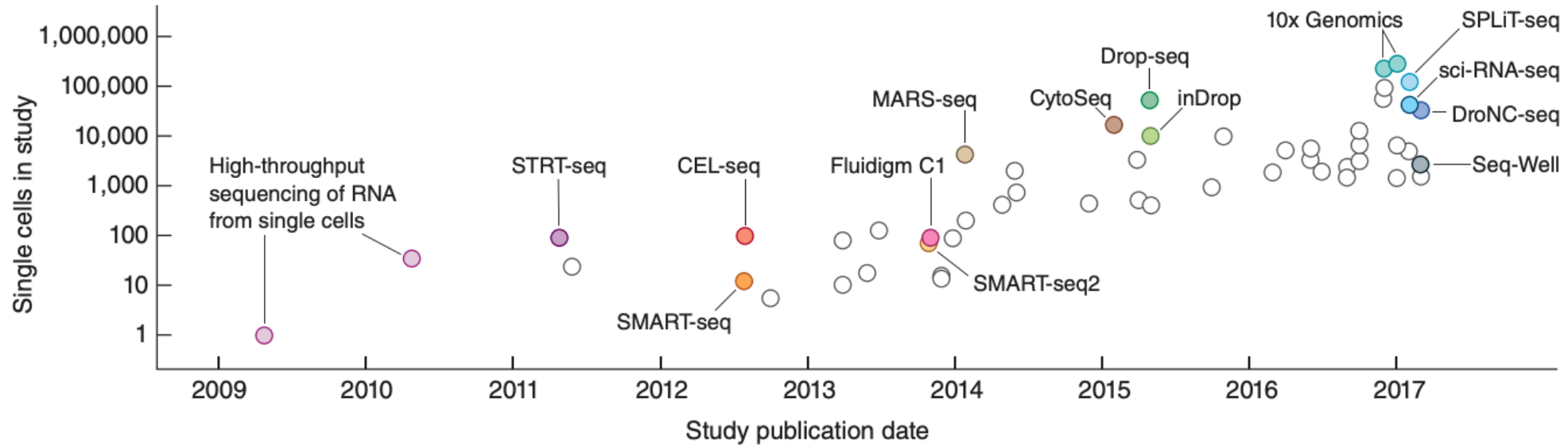
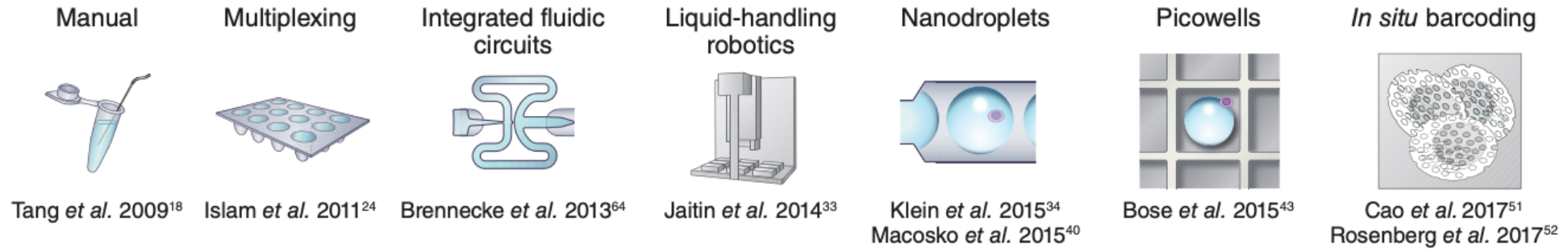
단일세포 전사체 연구의 폭발적 성장



Courtesy of Alex Shalek, Broad Institute



단일세포 전사체 연구의 기술적 발전



Svensson *et al.* Nature Protocols 2018

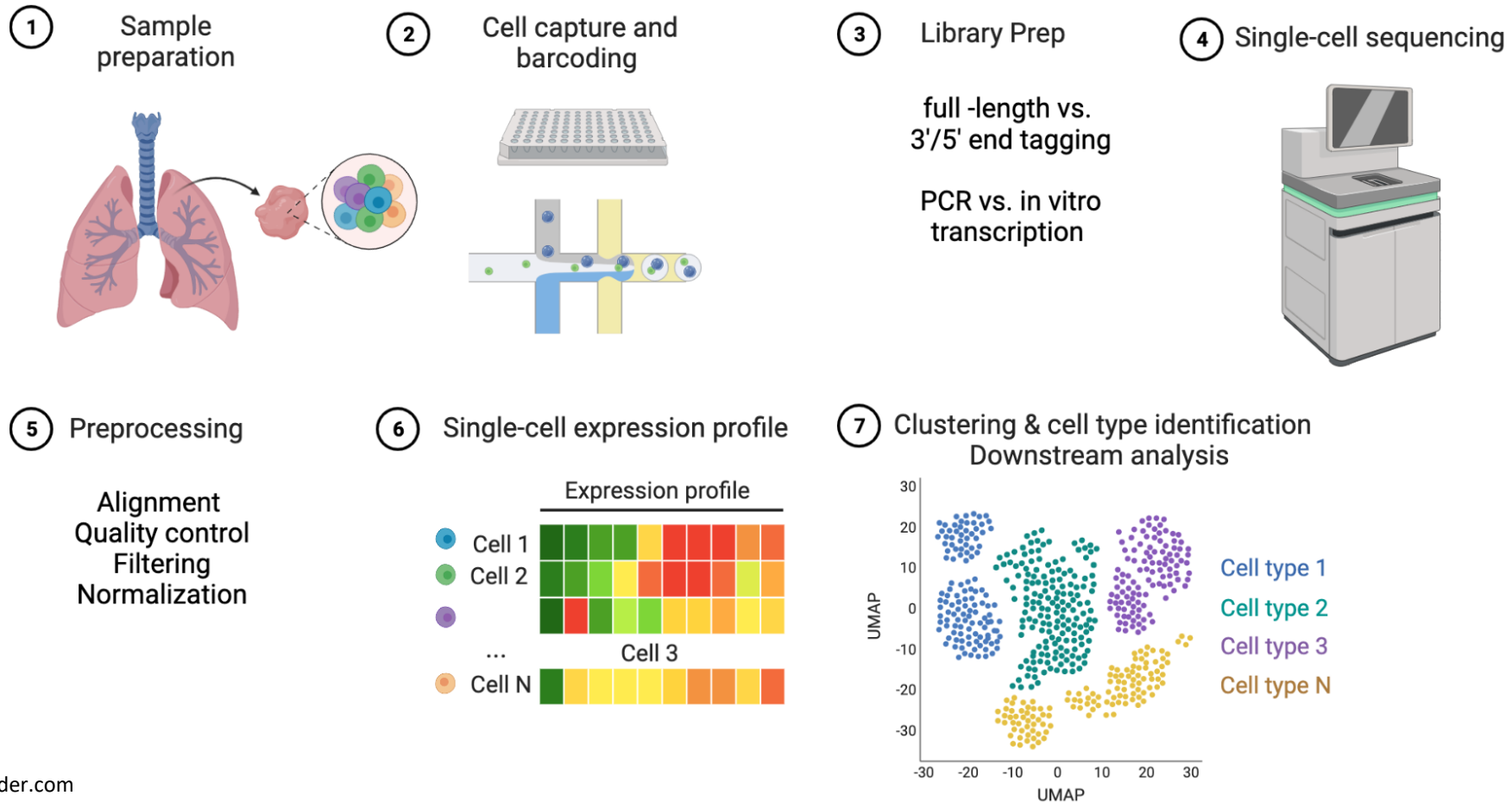


Steps of performing single cell RNAseq



Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Experimental pipeline



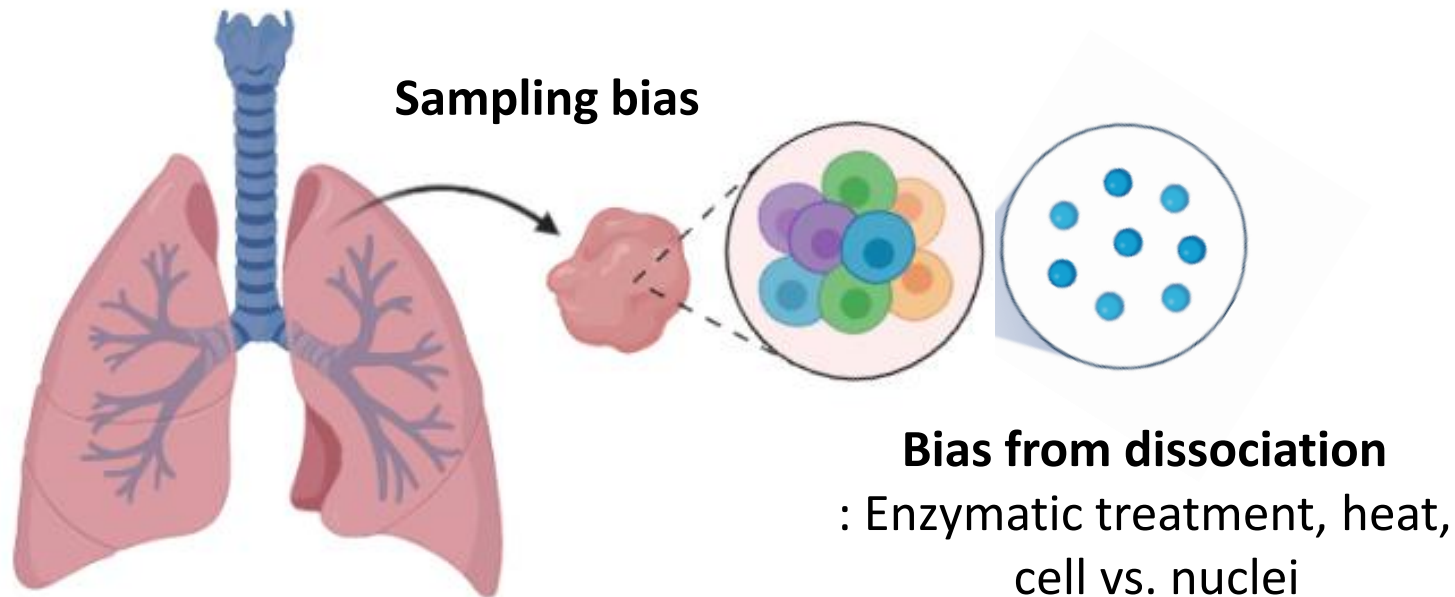
Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Sample preparation

1

Sample preparation

***Critical step for good quality RNA!

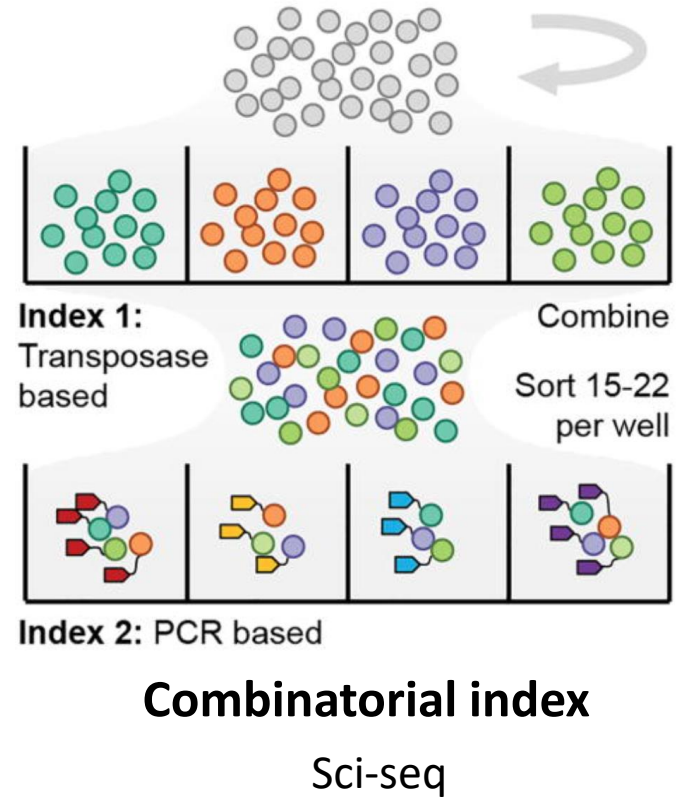
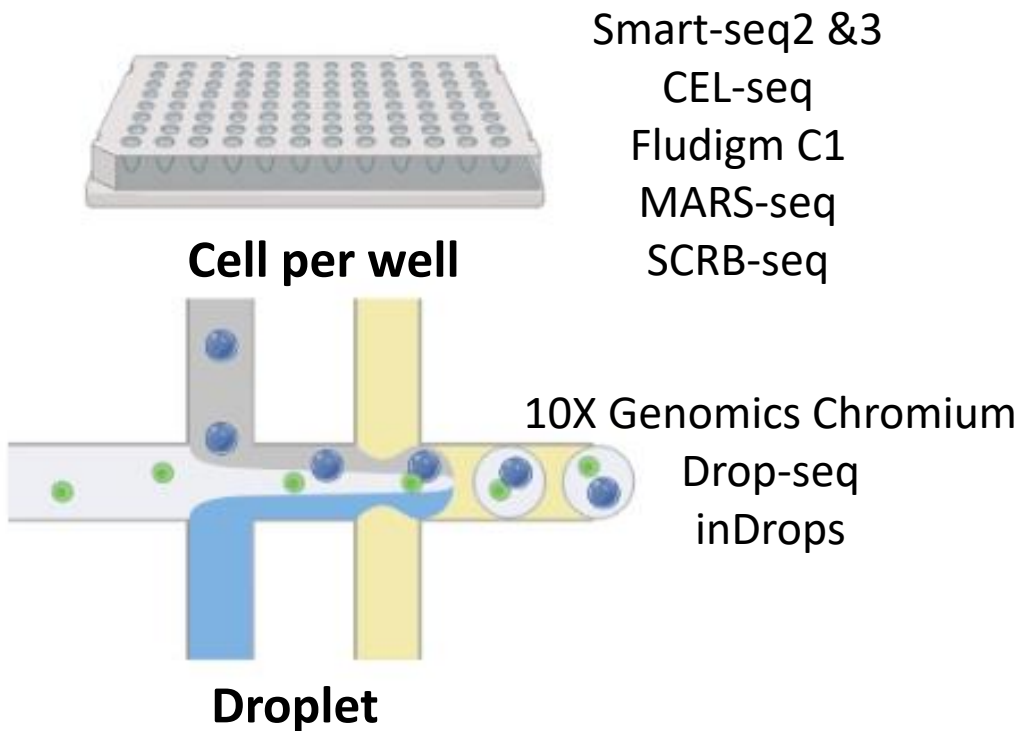


Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Cell capture and barcoding

2

Cell capture and barcoding



Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Library Prep & Sequencing

3 Library Prep

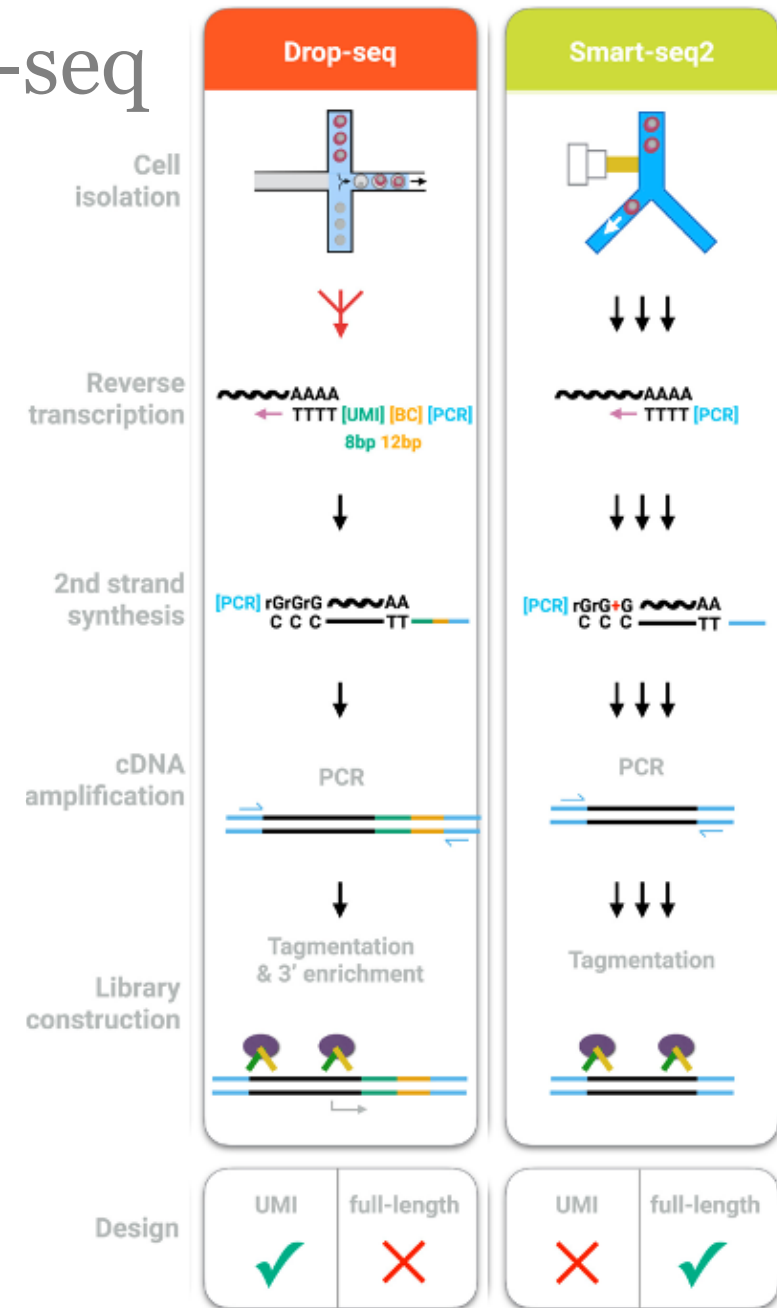
full-length vs.
3'/5' end tagging

PCR vs. in vitro
transcription

4 Single-cell sequencing

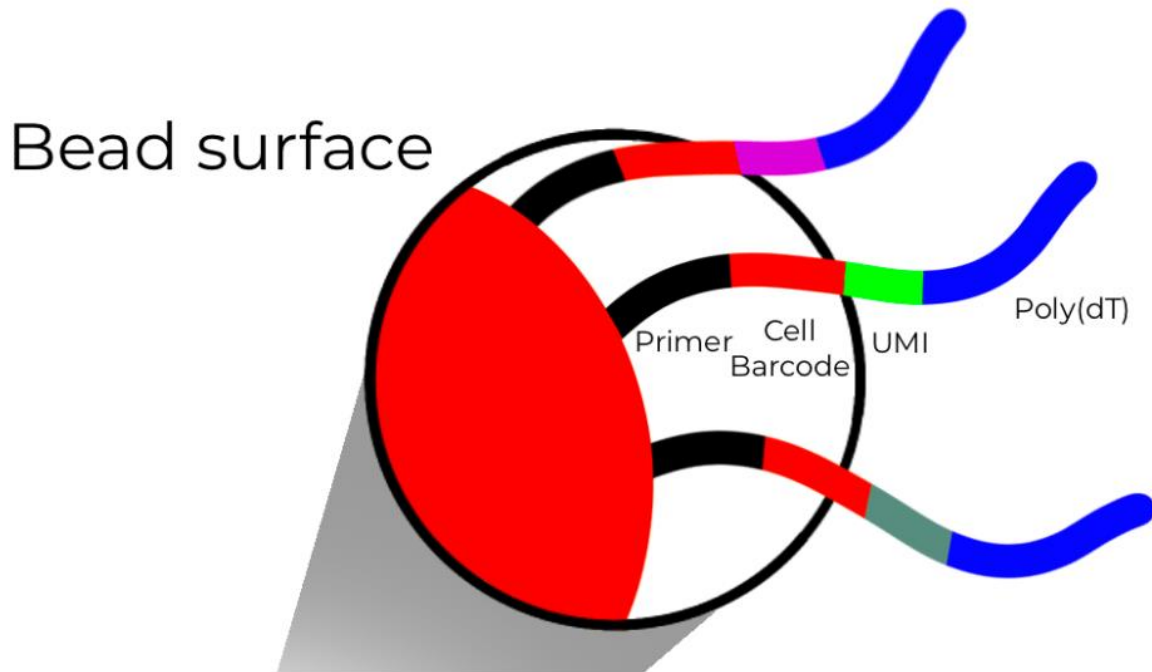


50,000 reads per cell



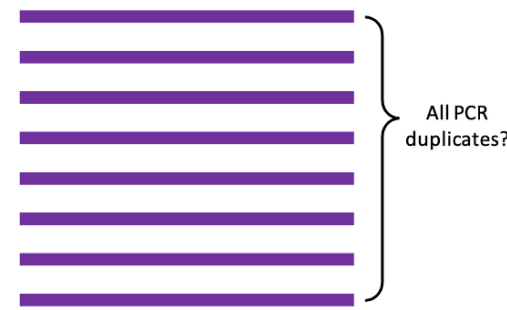
Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Barcodes and UMIs



Each mRNA with unique UMI

PCR duplicate removal **without** UMIs



PCR duplicate removal **with** UMIs



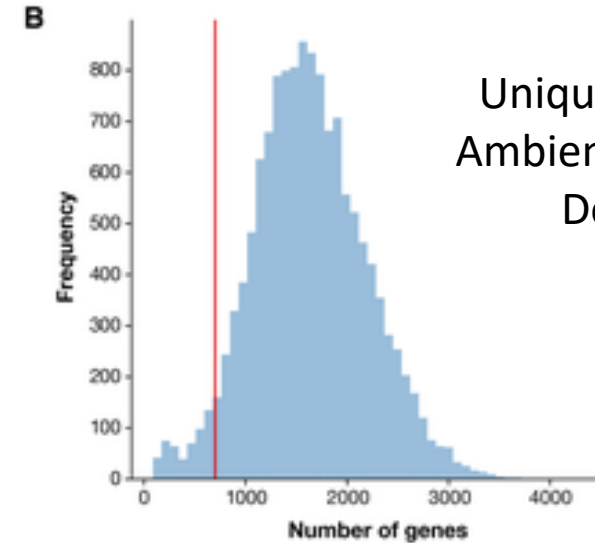
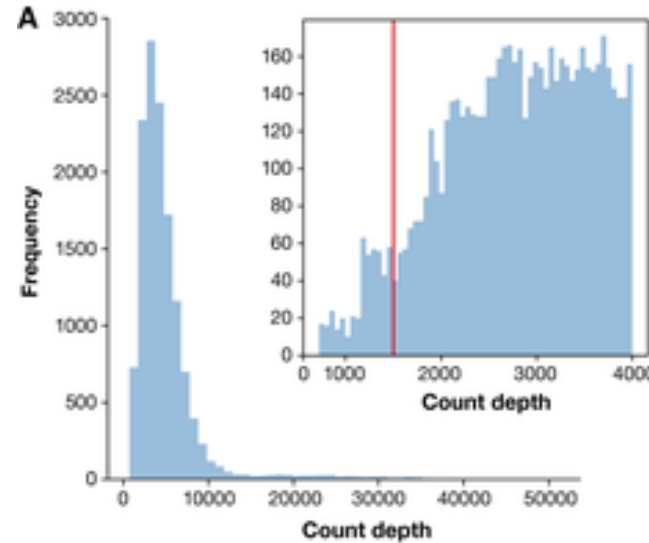
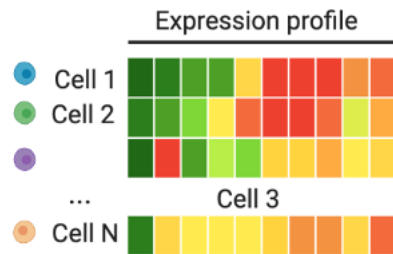
Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Preprocessing

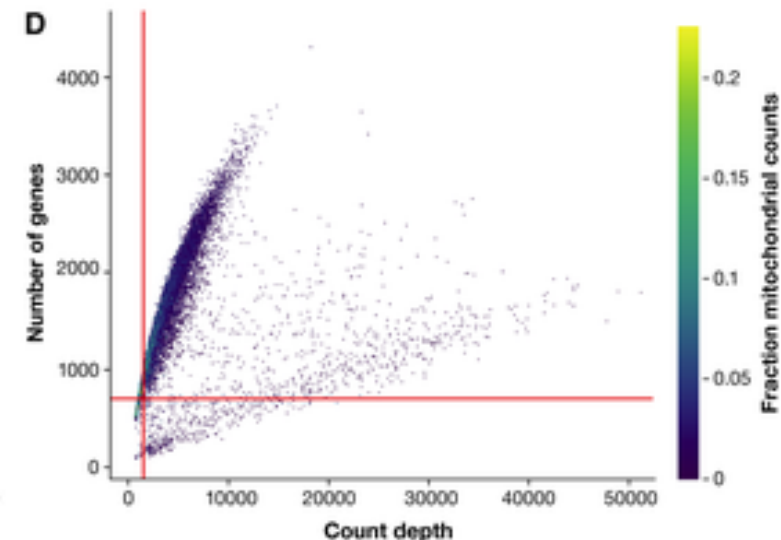
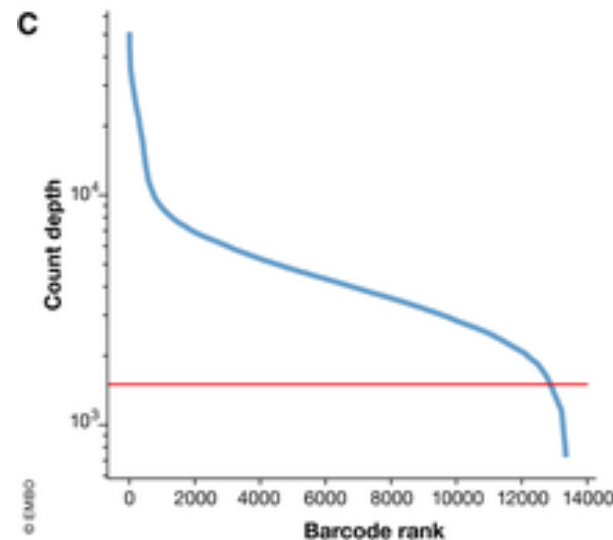
- FastQC
- TrimPolyA
- Alignment
- BAM
- Normalization
- Batch correction



⑥ Single-cell expression profile



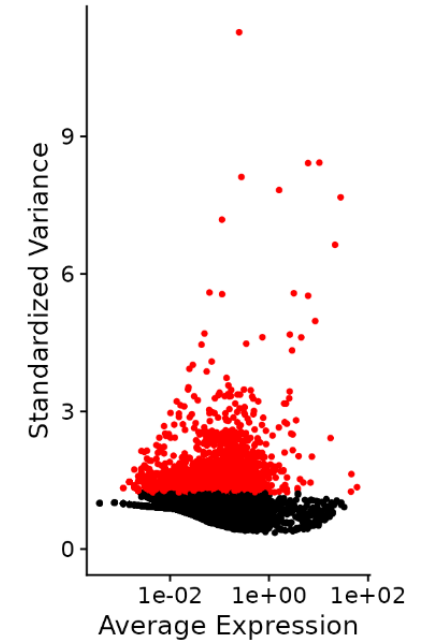
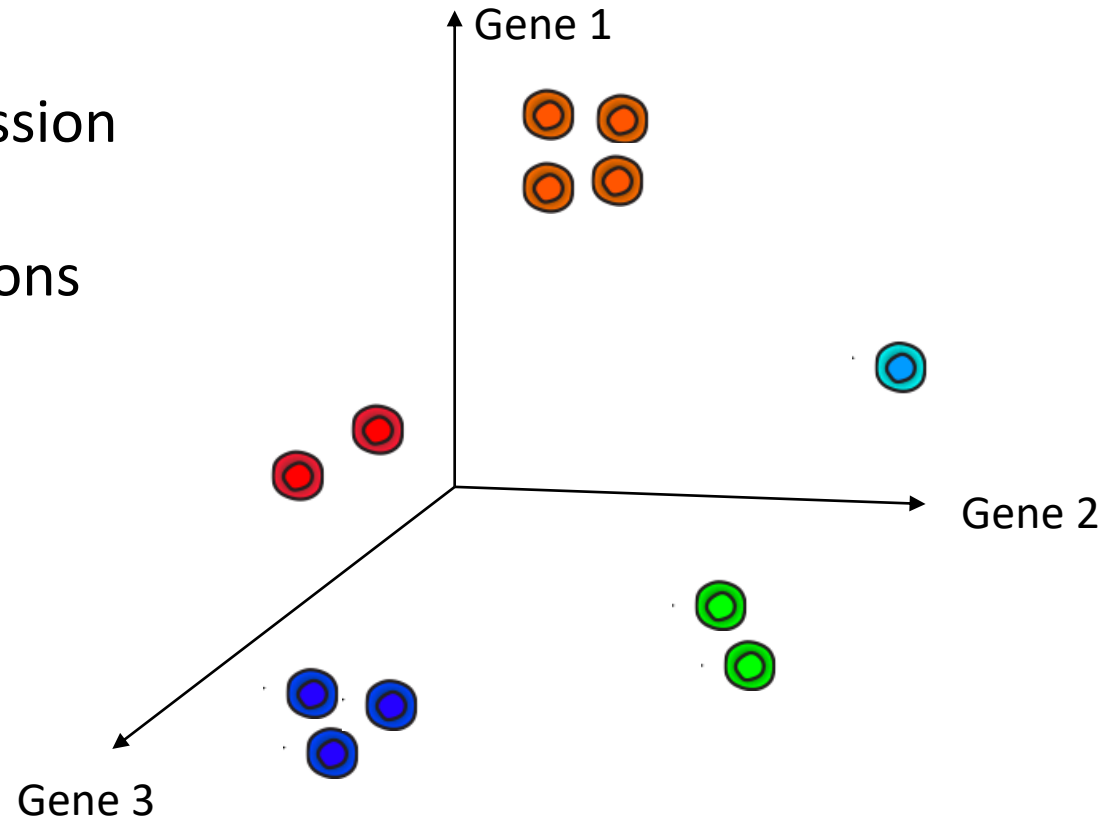
Unique QC issues:
Ambient RNA (soup)
Doublets



Unique challenges of single-cell RNA sequencing

- Ultra-low input RNA
- Stochastic gene expression
- Sparse data
- Thousands of dimensions

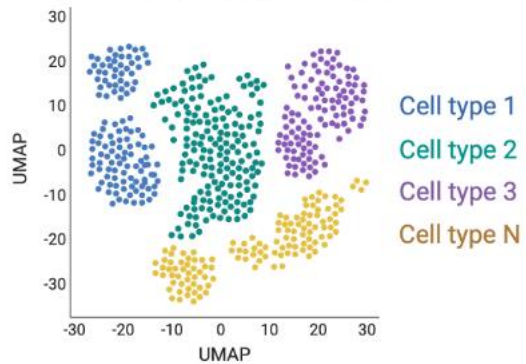
→ Feature selection



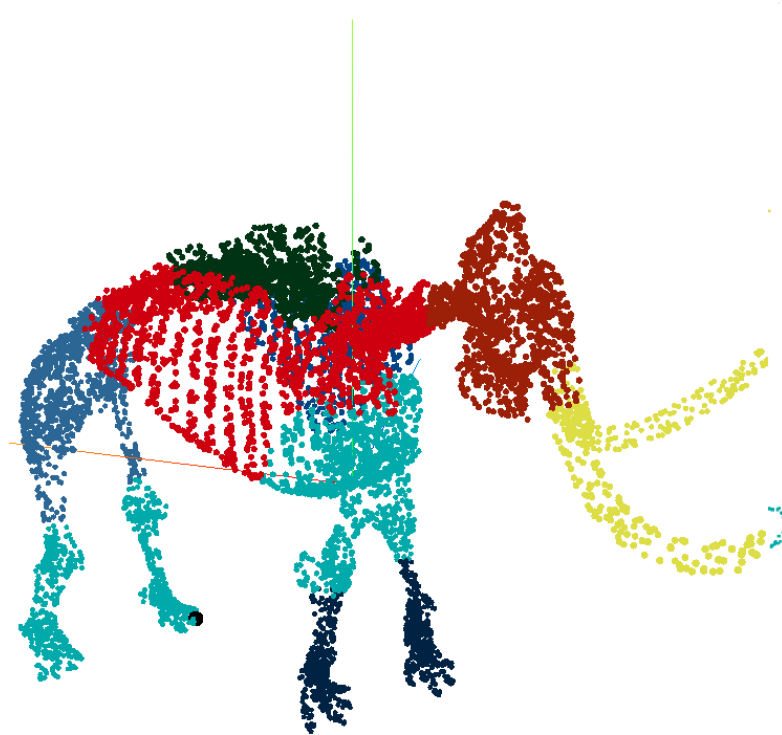
Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Downstream analysis: Visualization

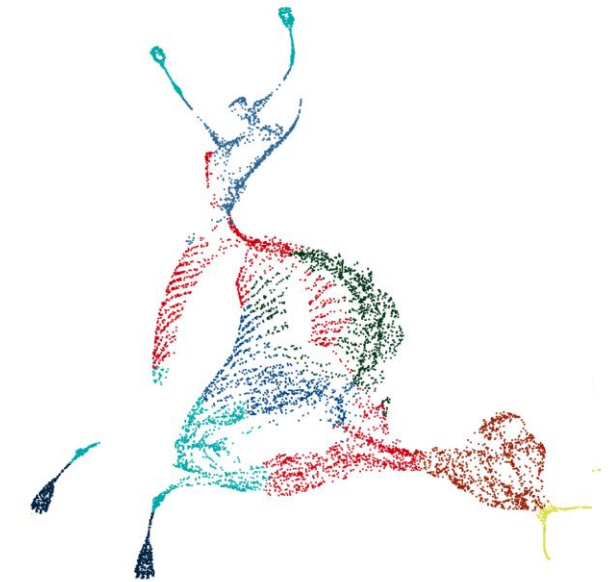
7 Clustering & cell type identification Downstream analysis



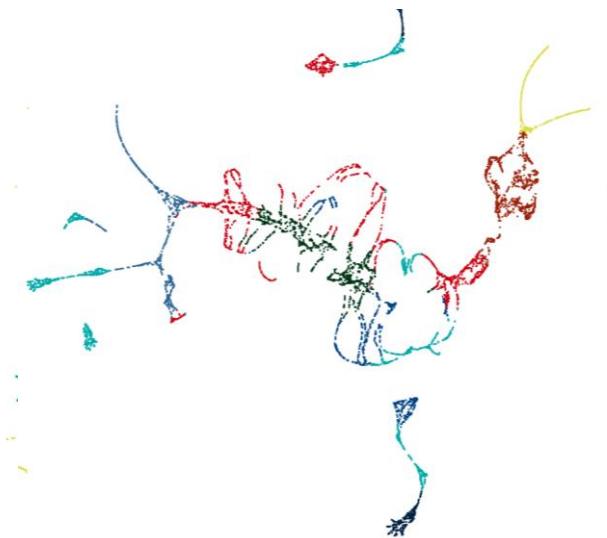
Original 3D Data



2D t-SNE projection



perplexity: 2000
time: 2h 5m



n_neighbors: 200
min_dist: 0.0
time: 3m 22s

~20,000 dimensions



~20-50 dimension (PCA)



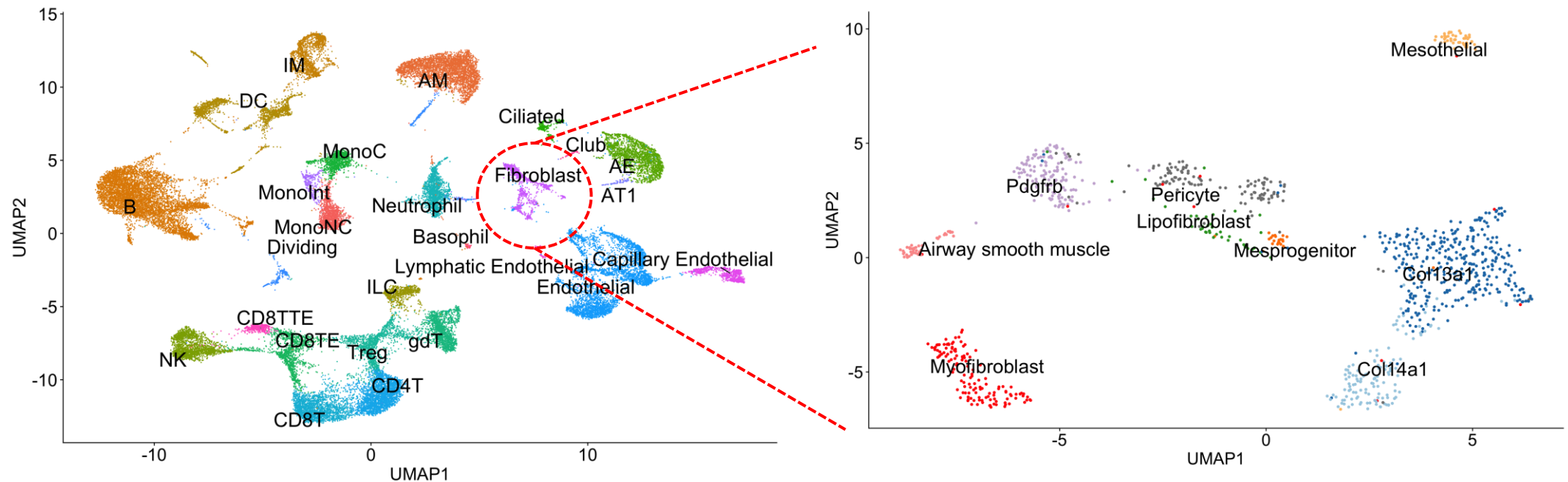
2 dimensions



Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Downstream analysis: Clustering & marker identification

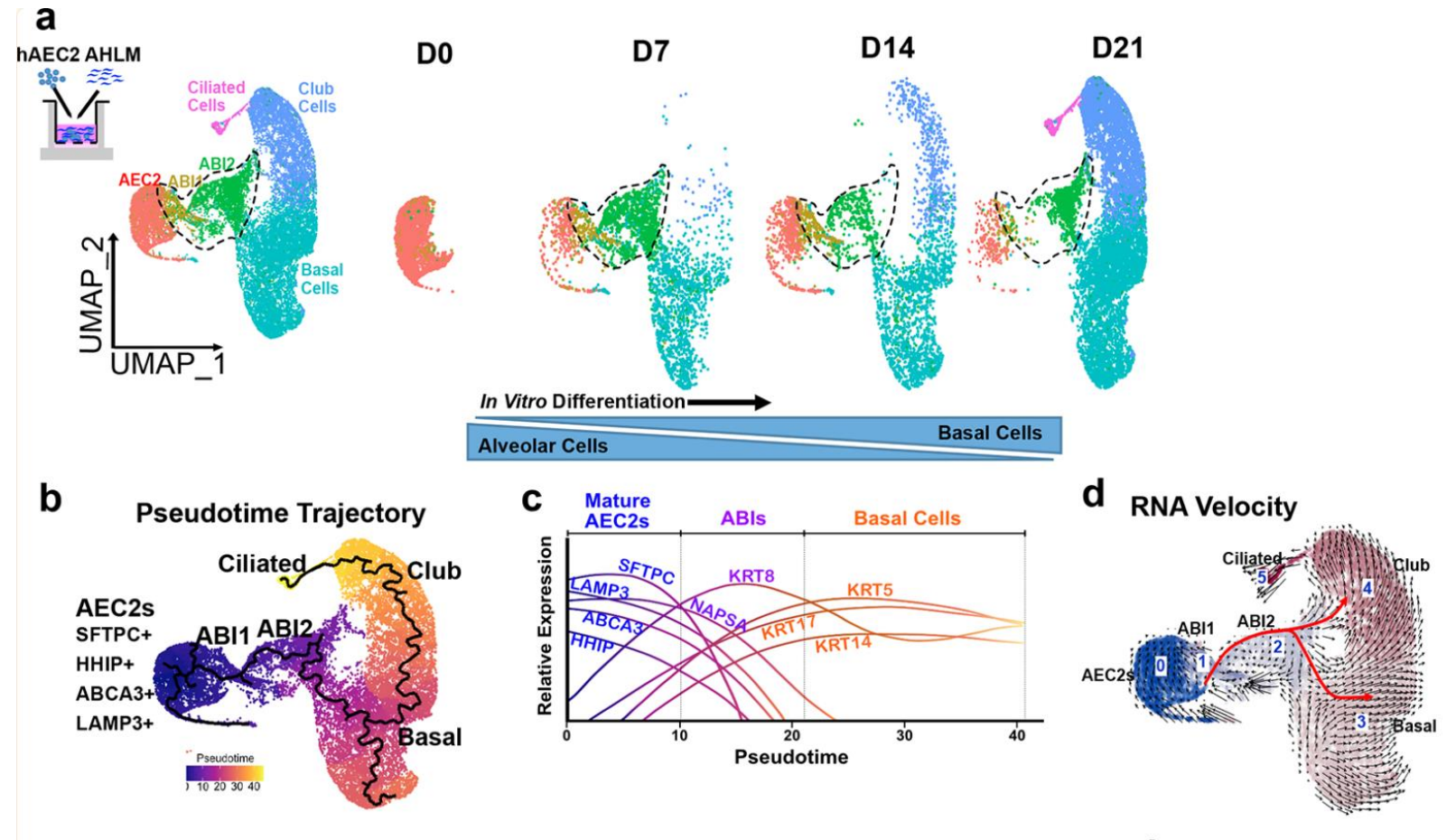
- Multiple different methods: hierarchical, graph based, k means etc
- Different methods give different results
- Test stability
- There is no gold standard answer



Steps of performing single cell RNA-seq

Downstream analysis: Others

- Differential expression
- Pathway analysis
- Interactome analysis
- Trajectory analysis
- Gene regulatory networks
- RNA velocity



Best practices for single cell RNAseq experiment

실험 설계와 고려할 점



Considerations for single cell RNA-seq experiment

Protocols & Design

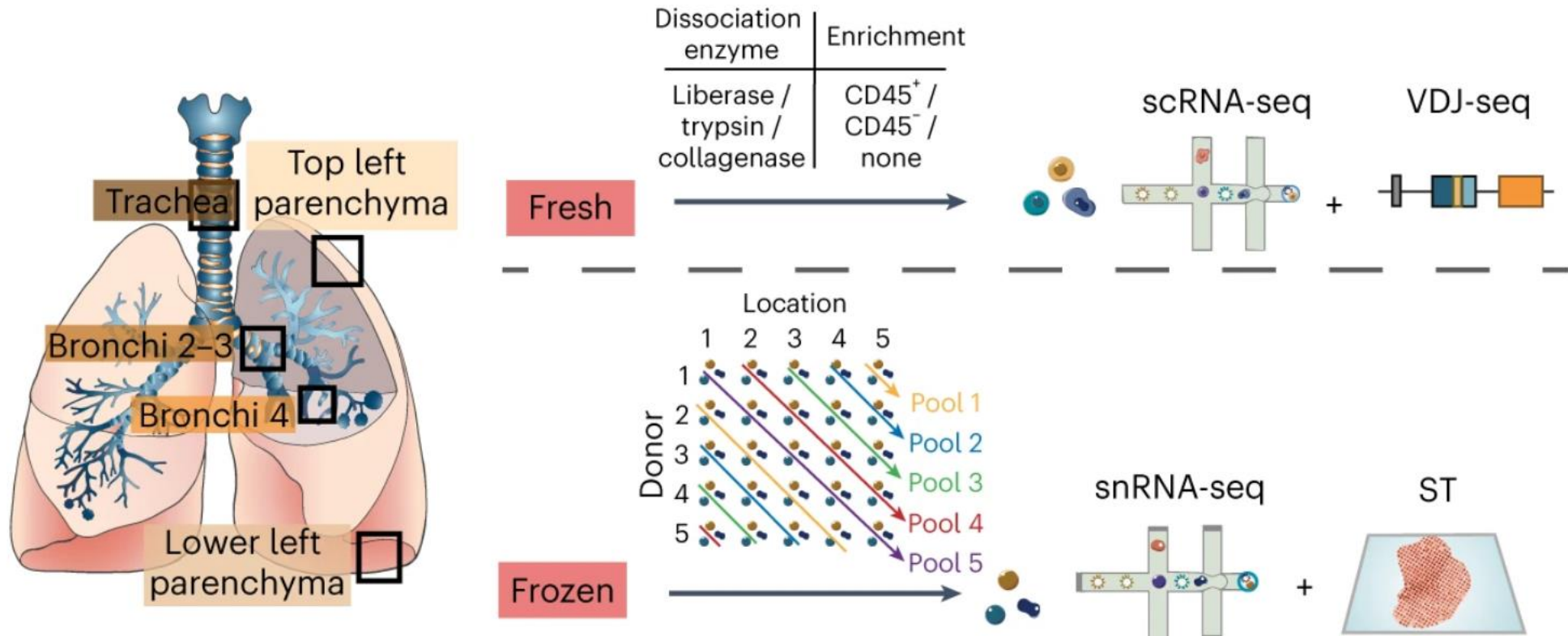
- 실험 설계에 고려할 점
 - 세포의 개수
 - 샘플을 얻는 방법
 - 예산과 시간
 - 유전자의 개수
 - Gene vs. isoform level
- **실험 방법과 설계는 실험 목적에 따라 결정한다.**
 - 폐조직의 다양한 세포를 알고 싶다
 - 질병군과 대조군의 차이를 알고 싶다
 - 과거에 보관해 놓은 환자 조직으로 연구를 하고 싶다
 - 기관지 내시경에서 얻은 세포의 구성을 알고 싶다
 - 암세포와 면역세포의 상호작용을 알고 싶다



Considerations for single cell RNA-seq experiment

Best practice

- 실험방법에 따른 편향을 검증할 계획을 실험 전에 세운다.



Considerations for single cell RNA-seq experiment

Analysis

- 분석 방법은 매우 많고 빠르게 발전하므로, 실험 설계 당시와 다른 경우가 많다.
- 분석 방법이 실험의 설계와 가정에 적합한지 확인한다.
 - Seurat
 - SCANPY
 - Reference list 참조

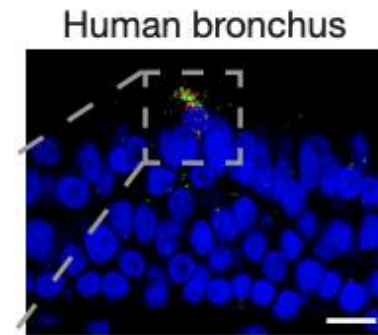
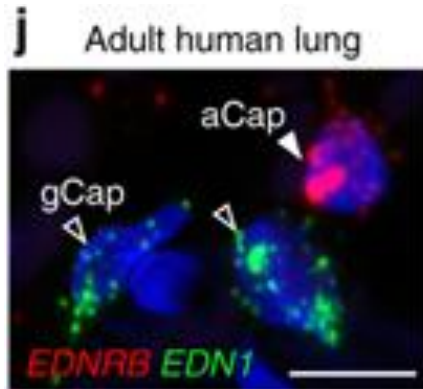
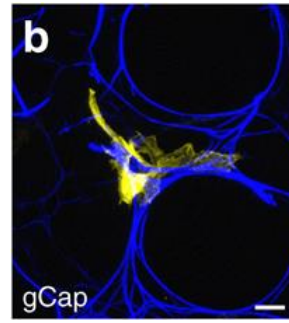
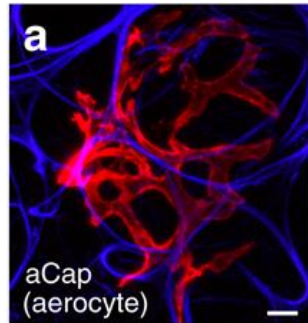
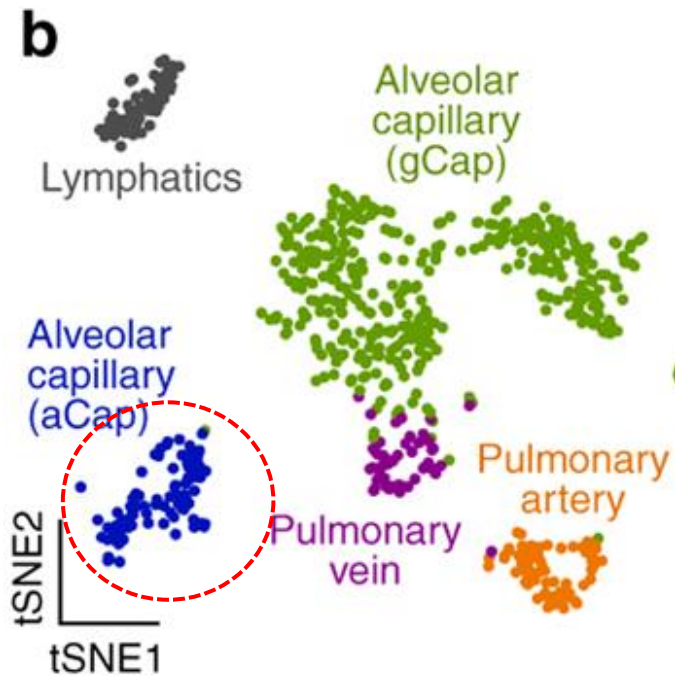


Single cell RNA-seq in lung biology and disease

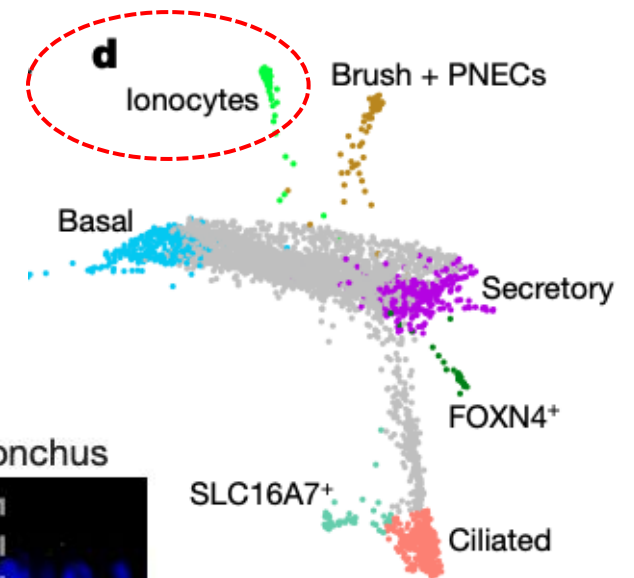


Normal Lung :Discovery of new cell types

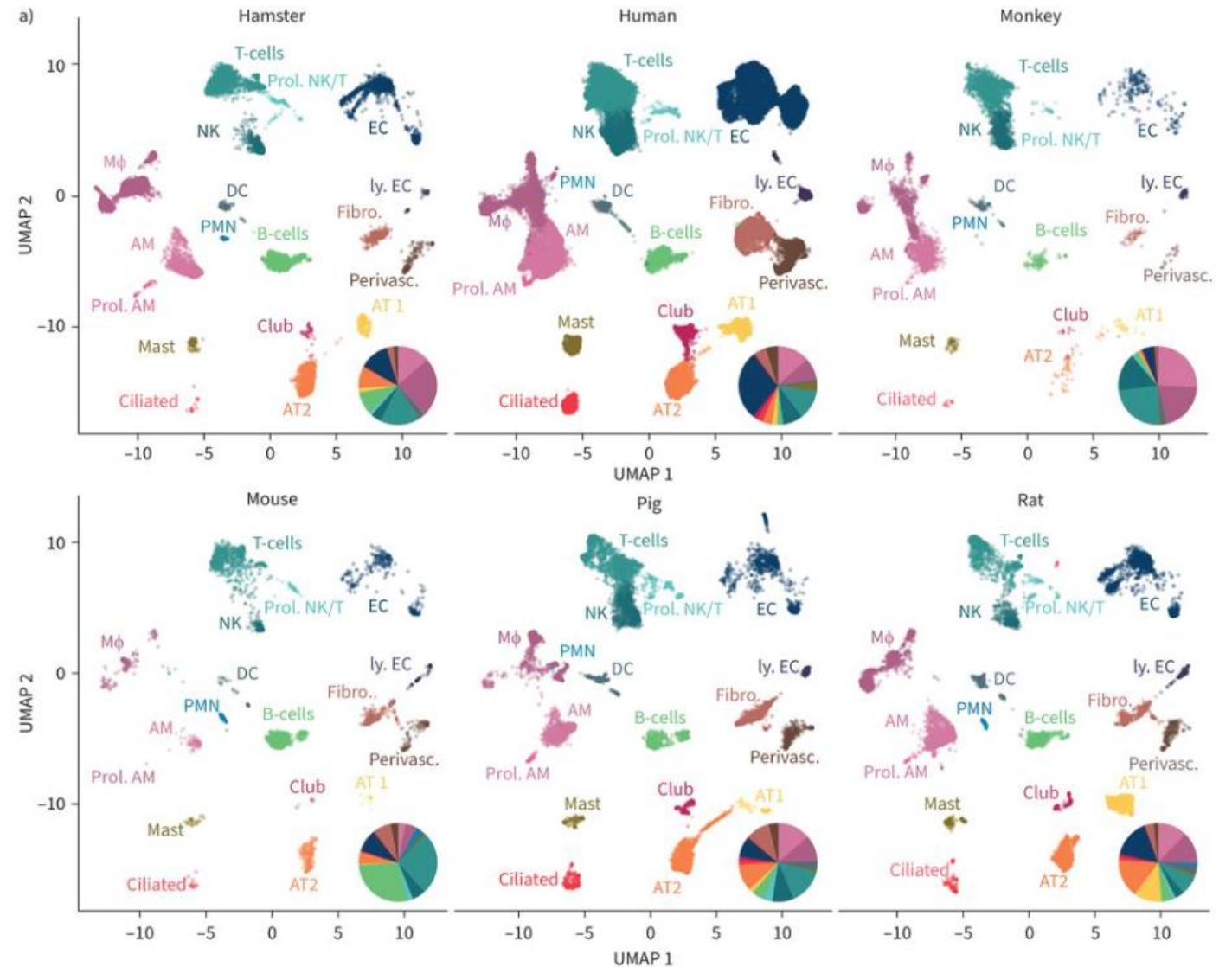
Aerocyte



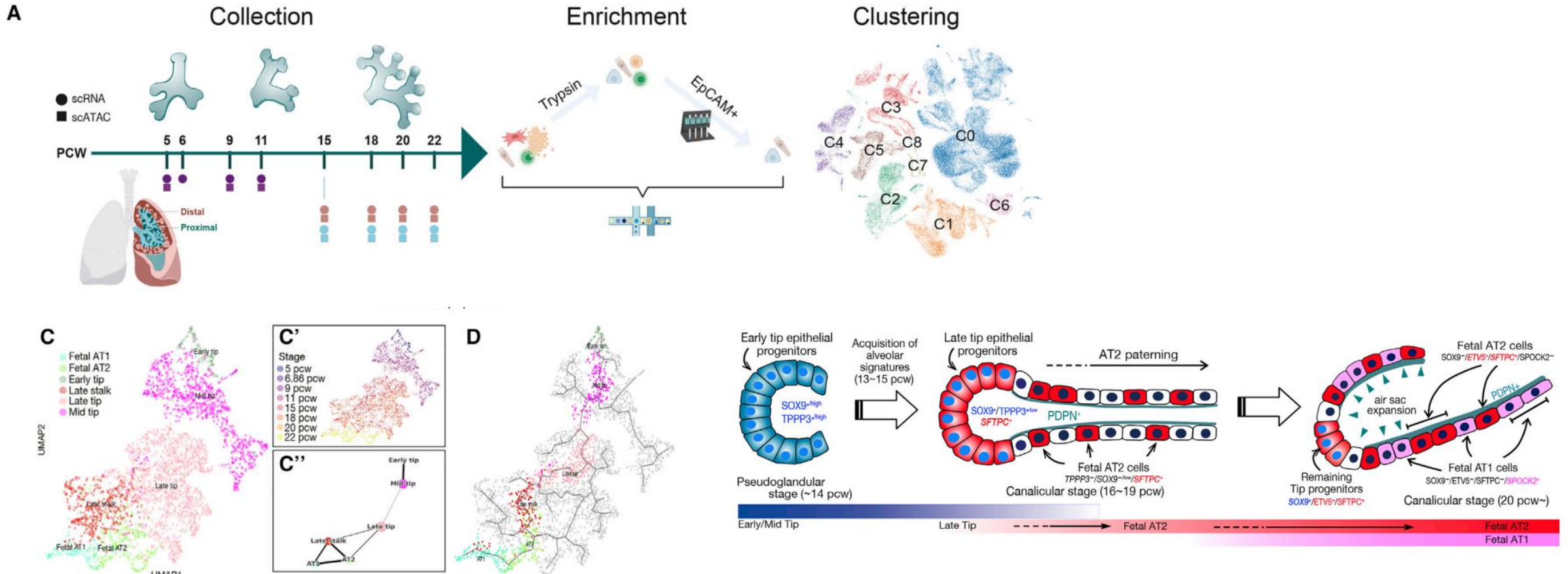
Ionocyte



Normal Lung : Cross-species comparison

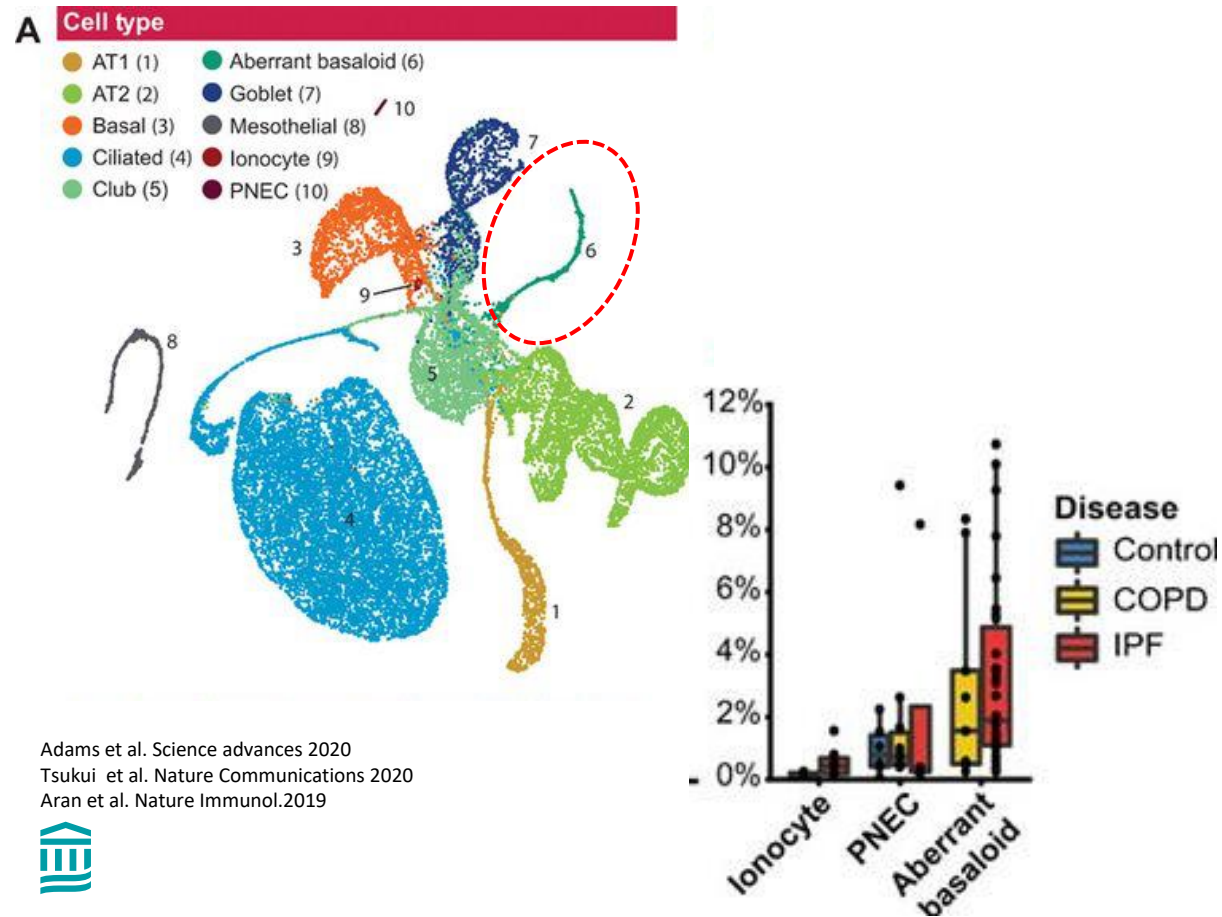


Normal Lung : Developmental trajectories

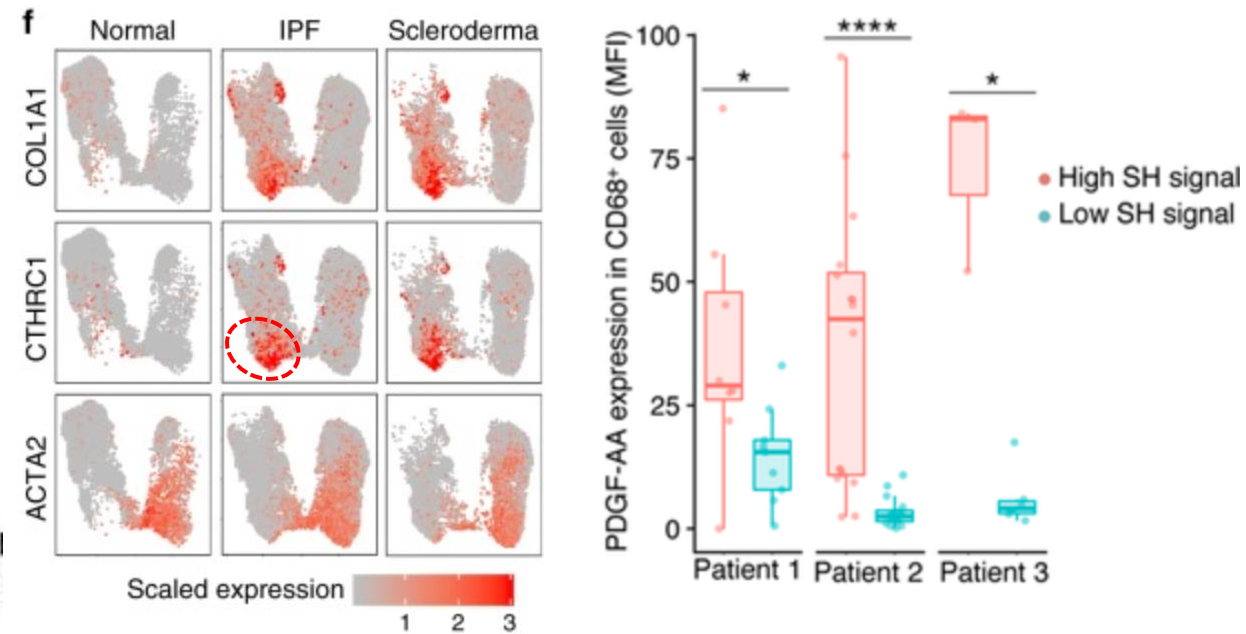


Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis : Altered cell populations

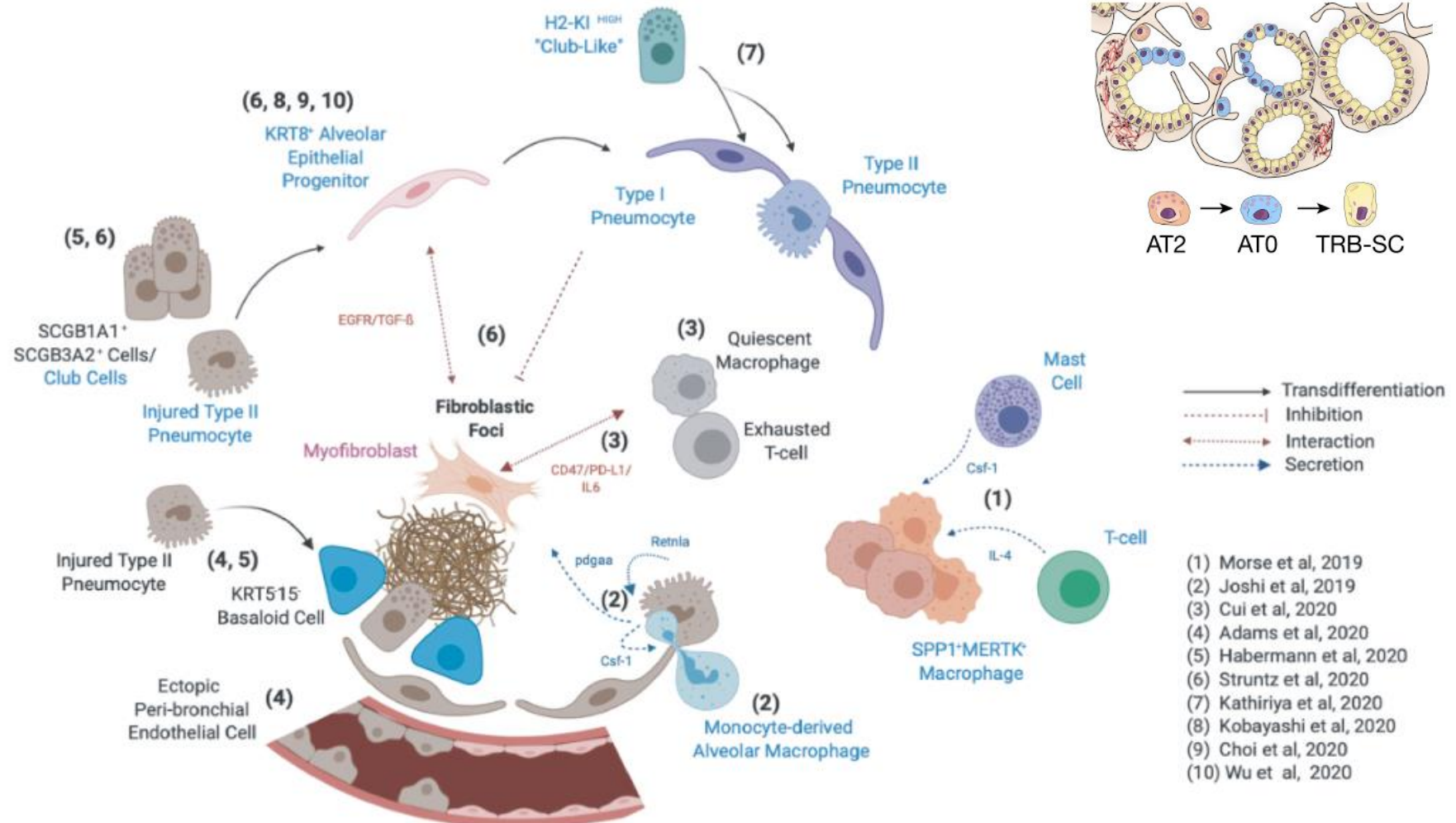
Aberrant Basaloid cells



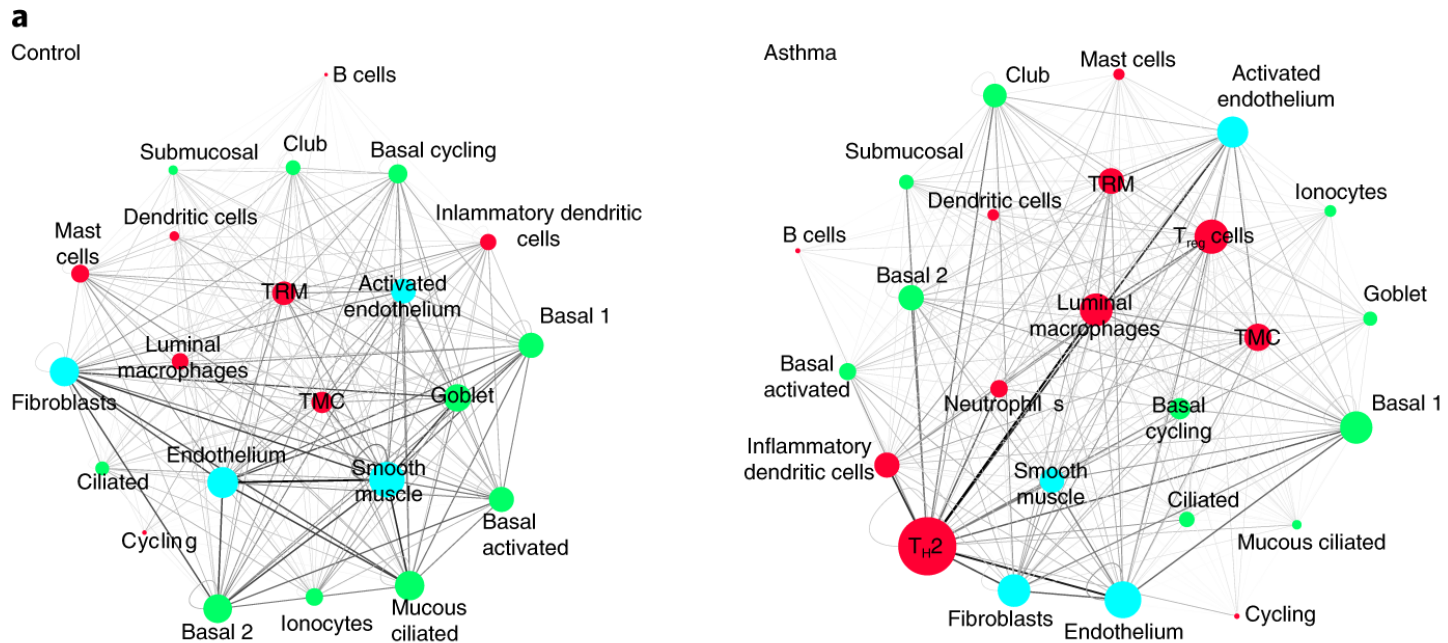
Pro-fibrotic fibroblasts and macrophages



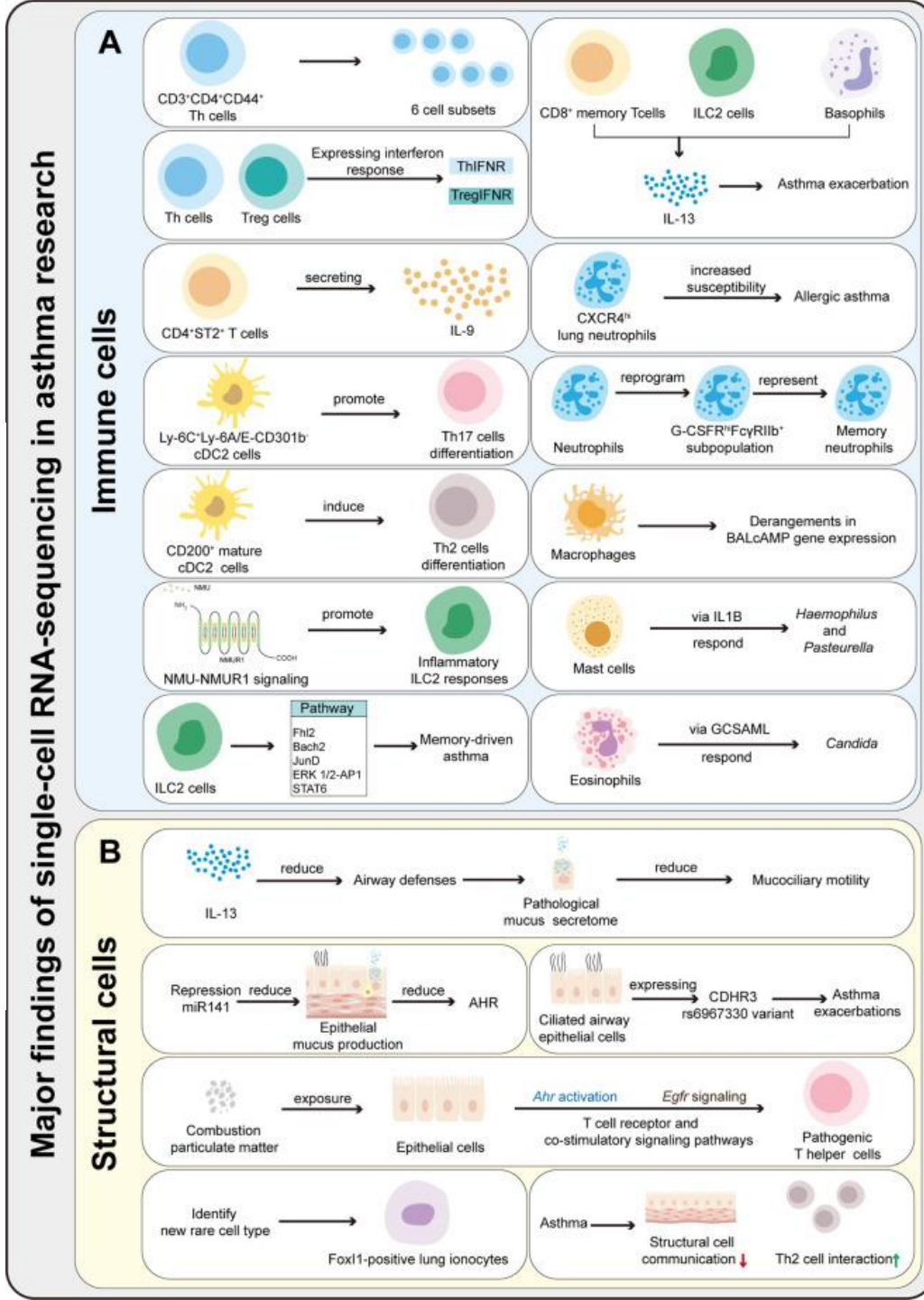
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis : Altered cell transitions



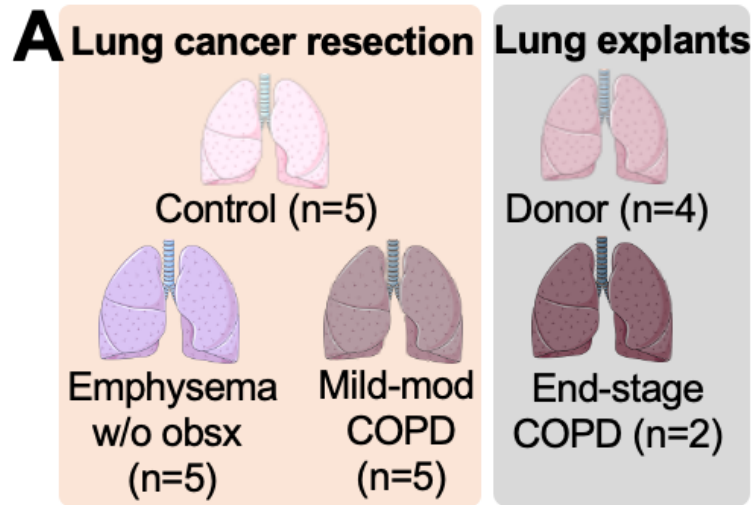
Asthma : Altered cell-cell communications



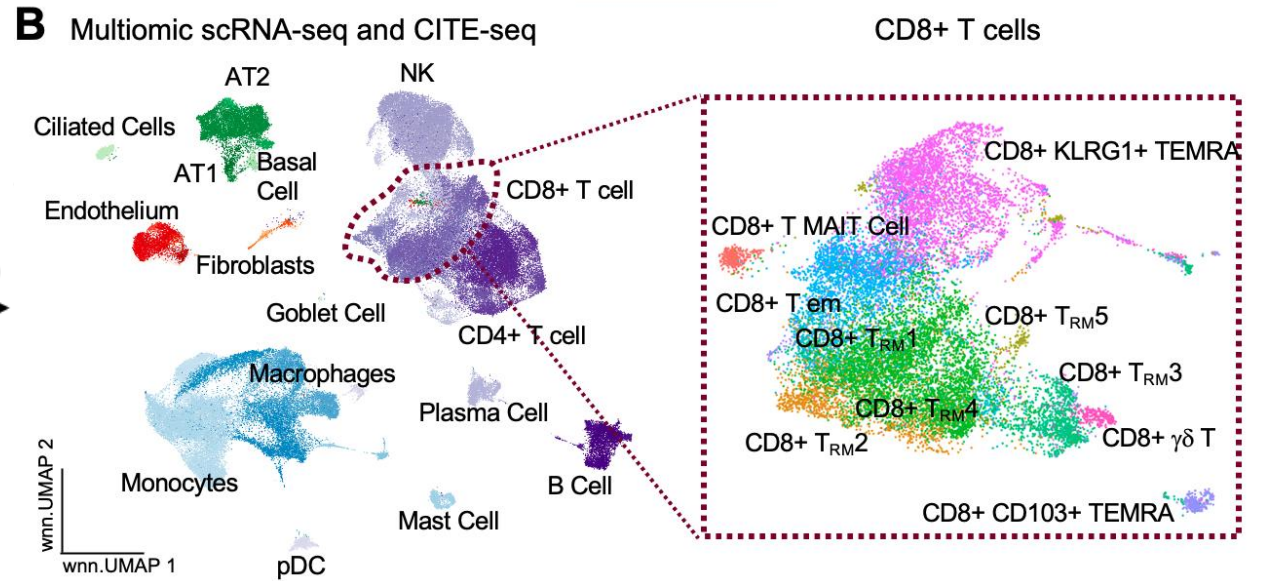
Barga et al. Nature Medicine 2019
Tang et al. Front. Immunol. 2022



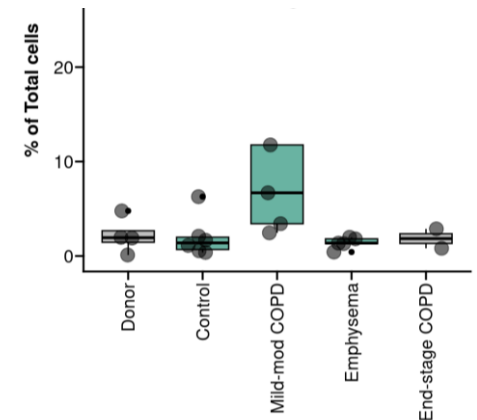
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease : Altered cell compositions



scRNA-seq +
scCITE-seq
(190+ proteins)



CD8+ KLRG1+ TEMRA



Limitations & Future Directions



단일세포 전사체 분석으로 알 수 없는 것 : We need to know what we don't know



Bulk RNA seq



Single cell RNA seq



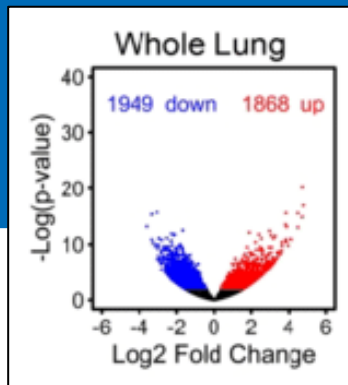
Reality

- Spatial organization
- Non-genetic signaling
- Long range interactions
- Microenvironment

단일세포 전사체 분석으로 알 수 없는 것 :Positional information

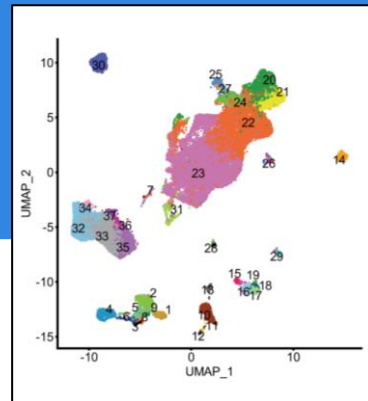
Bulk

- B cell signature



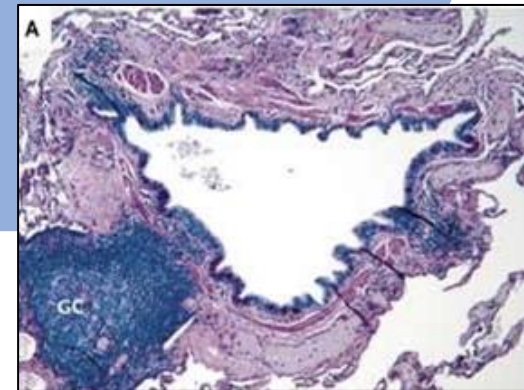
Single cell

- Lymphocyte clusters

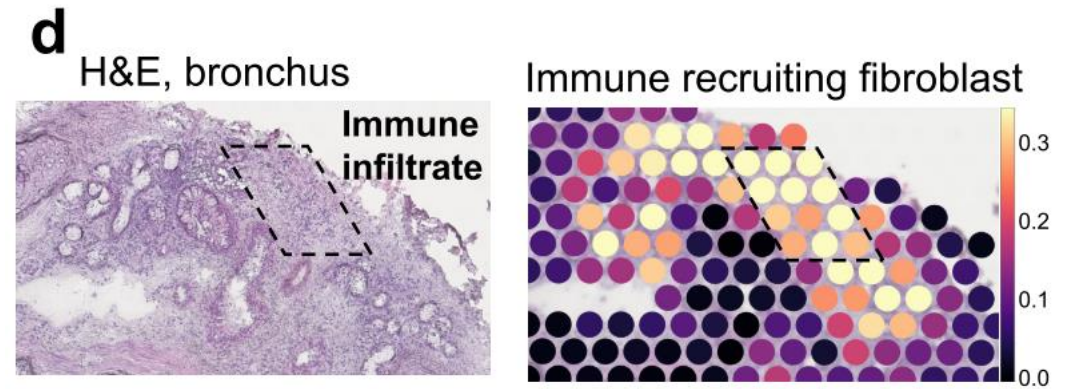
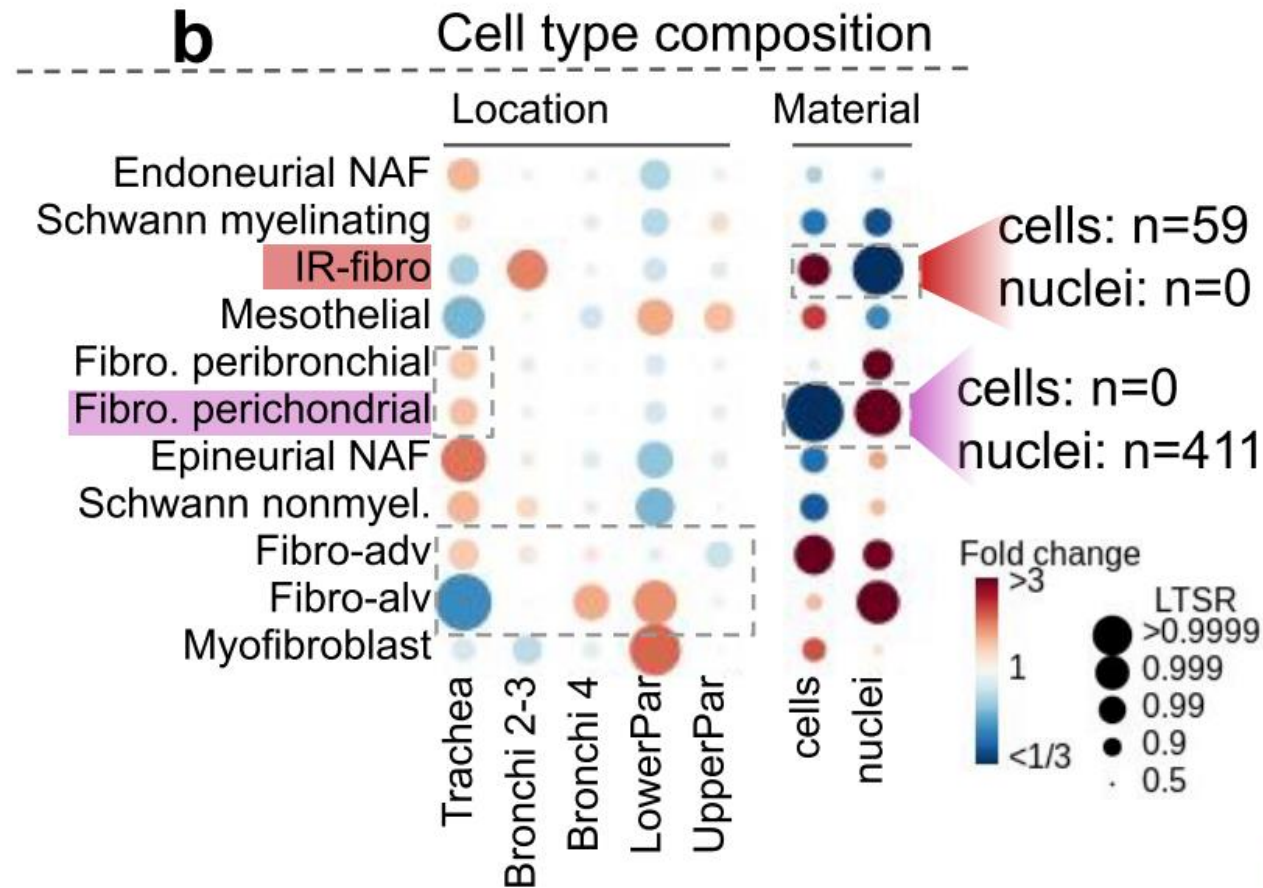


Spatial

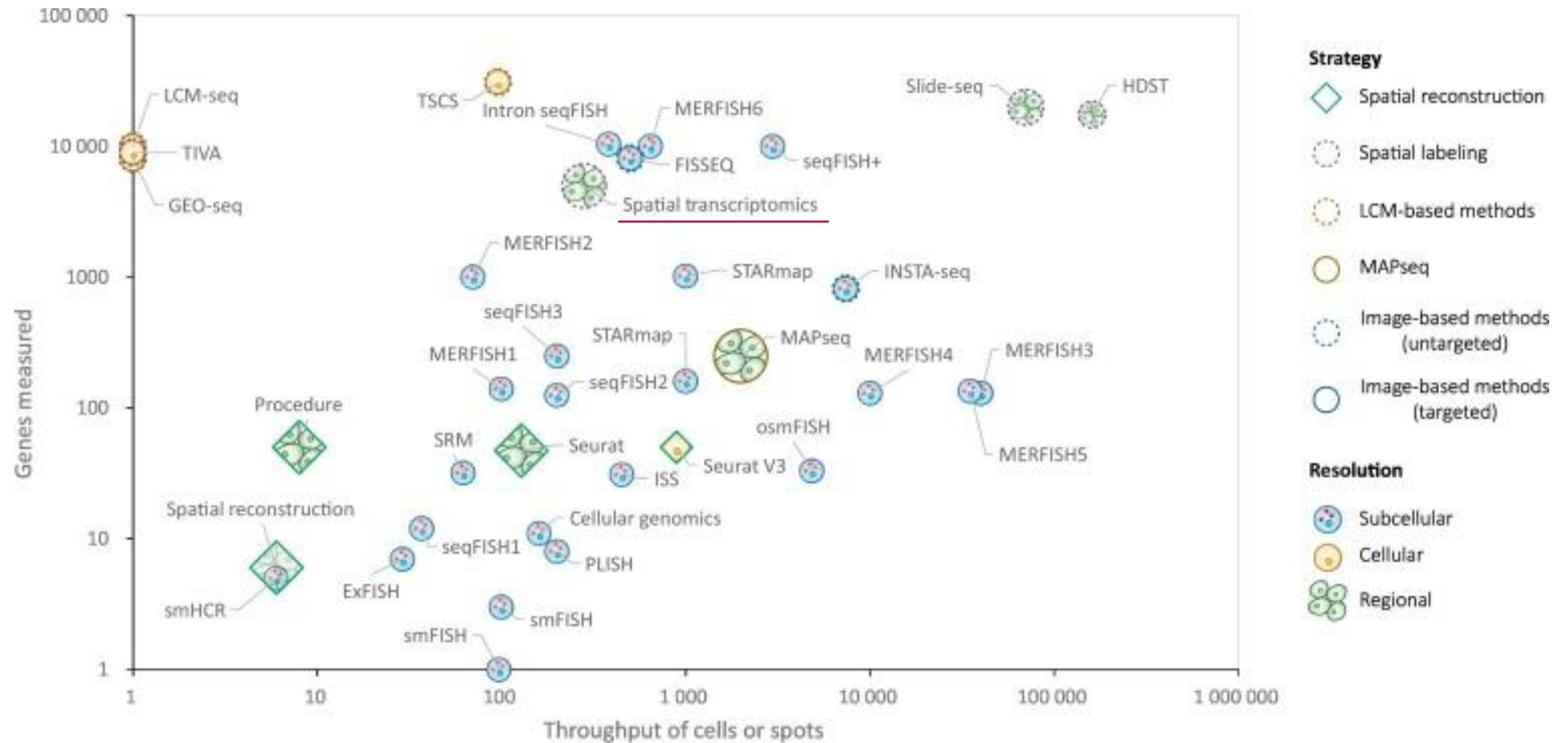
- Positional information



Combined single cell RNA seq and spatial transcriptomics identify novel fibroblast populations

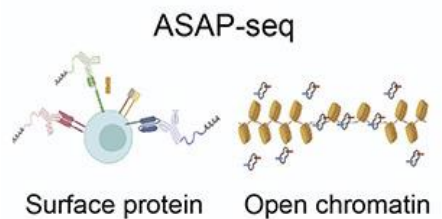
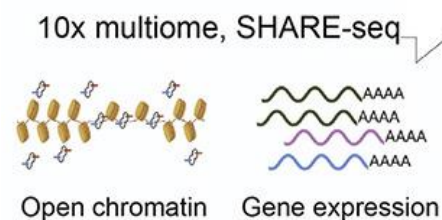
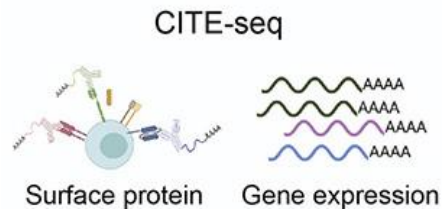


Future Directions : Spatial Genomics

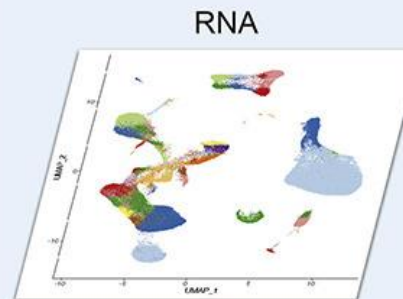


Future Directions : Single cell multi-omics

Single-cell multimodal data technologies

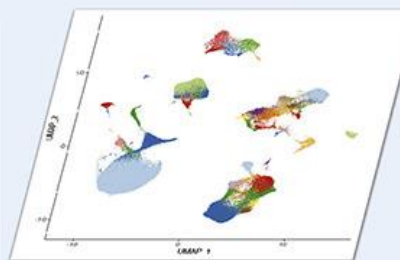


Weighted nearest neighbors



+

Protein



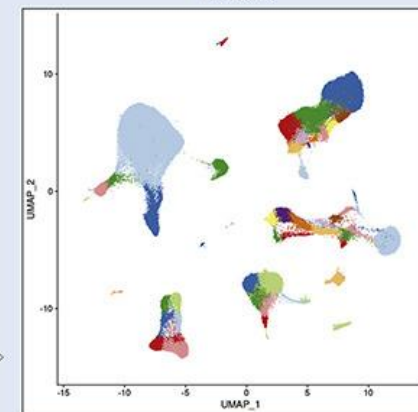
+

Modality weights



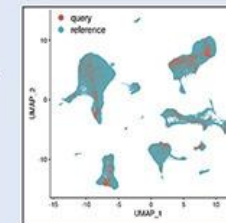
Multimodal reference atlas

WNN

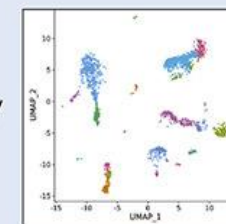


scRNA query mapping

Mapped query
+
Reference



Annotated query

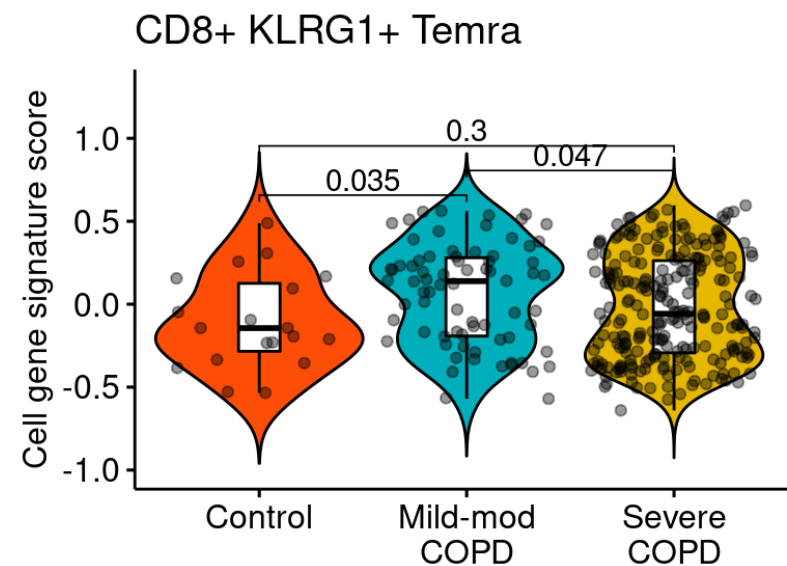
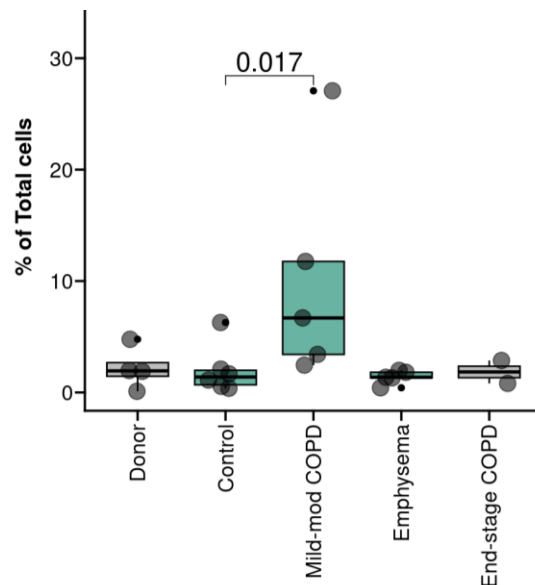
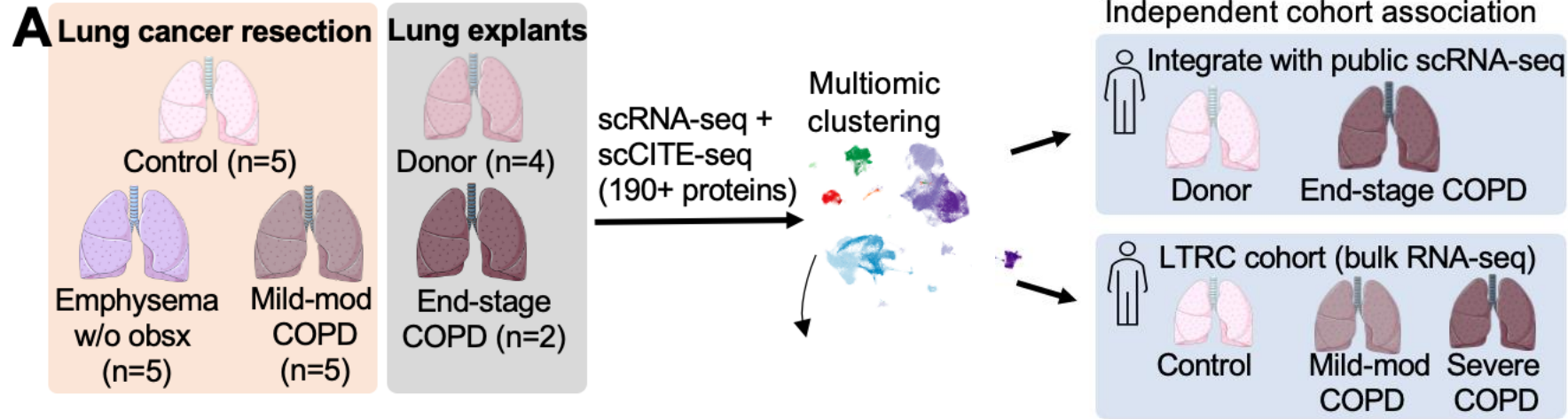


단일세포 전사체 분석으로 알 수 없는 것 : population level diversity

- Disease heterogeneity
- Difficult to access tissue
- Experimental bias
- Cost



Future Directions : Deconvolution of bulk RNA seq



Vilasaenor Altamirano et al. (unpublished)



Putting it altogether :Comprehensive atlas of cells

LungMAP Research Explore Data About LungMAP Resources

Search genes, cells, anatomical structures and lung diseases and pathways

CellCards

CellCards Reference CellRef scRNA-seq CellRef Azimuth

Lung

- Epithelial Cells
 - Airway
 - Basal cells
 - Secretory cells
 - Ciliated cells
 - Pulmonary neuroendocrinal cells
 - Tuft cells
 - Alveolar Type 1 cells
 - Alveolar Type 2 cells
 - Alveolar Epi
 - Terminal ciliated duct type
 - Myoepithelial cells
 - Serous cells
 - Macrophages
 - Glandular
 - Submucosal gland cells
- Mesenchymal Cells
 - Airway/Vascular
 - Chondrocytes
 - Vascular smooth muscle
 - Airway smooth muscle
 - Alveolar
 - Secondary crest myofibroblasts
 - Alveolar fibroblast 2 cell
 - Alveolar fibroblast 1 cell
 - Pleura
 - Pericytes
 - Mesothelial cells
- Endothelial Cells
 - Main
 - Lymphatic endothelial cells
 - Venous endothelial cells
 - Arterial endothelial cells
 - Capillary
 - Capillary 1 cells
 - Capillary 2 cells
- Immune Cells
 - Myeloid
 - Inflammatory monocytes
 - Inflammatory macrophages
 - Alveolar macrophages
 - Dendritic cells
 - Plasmacytoid dendritic cells
 - Neutrophils
 - Eosinophils
 - Basophils
 - Mast cells
 - Innate lymphoid cells
 - Innate lymphoid cells
 - Natural killer cells
 - Lymphoid
 - T cells
 - B cells

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HUMAN LUNG CELL ATLAS

Proximal airway Distal airway Alveoli Airway cross-section

Although single cell RNA sequencing studies have begun providing compendia of cell expression profiles, it has proven more difficult to systematically identify and localize all molecular cell types in individual organs to create a full molecular cell atlas. From droplet- and plate-based single cell RNA sequencing applied to ~75,000 human lung and blood cells, combined with a multi-pronged cell annotation approach that includes extensive tissue localization, we have defined the gene expression profiles and anatomical locations of 58 cell populations in the human lung, including 41 of 45 previously known cell types or subtypes and 14 new ones. Learn more in our [manuscript](#) and our [GitHub repository](#).

HUMAN CELL ATLAS

About HCA COVID-19 Research News Publications Data Resources

HUMAN CELL ATLAS

Tabula Muris

7 Mice

20 Tissues

100,000 Cells

<https://www.lungmap.net/cell-cards/>
<https://hlca.ds.czbiohub.org/>
<https://www.czbiohub.org/sf/tab>
<https://www.humancellatlas.org/>
<https://www.czbiohub.org/sf/tabula-muris/>



Future Directions

:Data integration, access and query

Single cell RNA seq
RNA seq
Single cell ATAC seq
Imaging
Proteomics
Spatial genomics

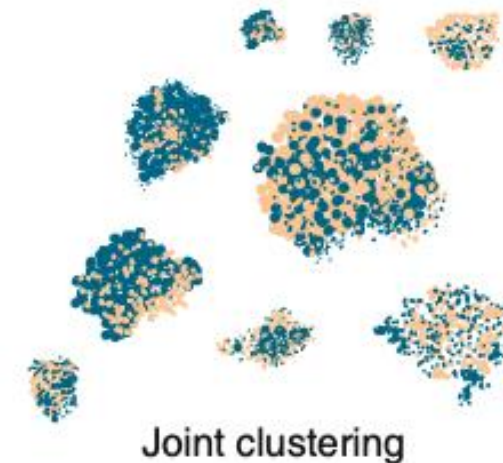
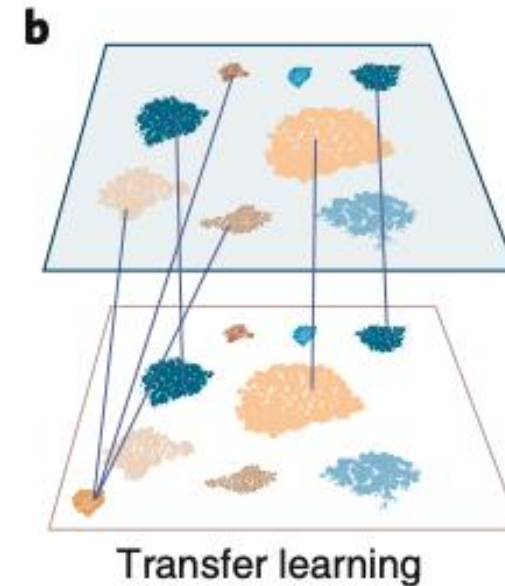


Meta analysis



New data

Query similar cell types
Different organisms or diseases
Cell types with similar genes



In closing

- Single cell RNA sequencing has become robust and broadly accessible, now with millions of cells
- Single cell RNA sequencing enables identification of biologically relevant heterogeneity between cells.
- The influence of single cell RNA seq on respiratory research will grow as the experimental and computational methods improve for the multi-omic integration.



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