Data Transformations for Effective Visualization of Single-Cell Embeddings

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FRED HUTCH

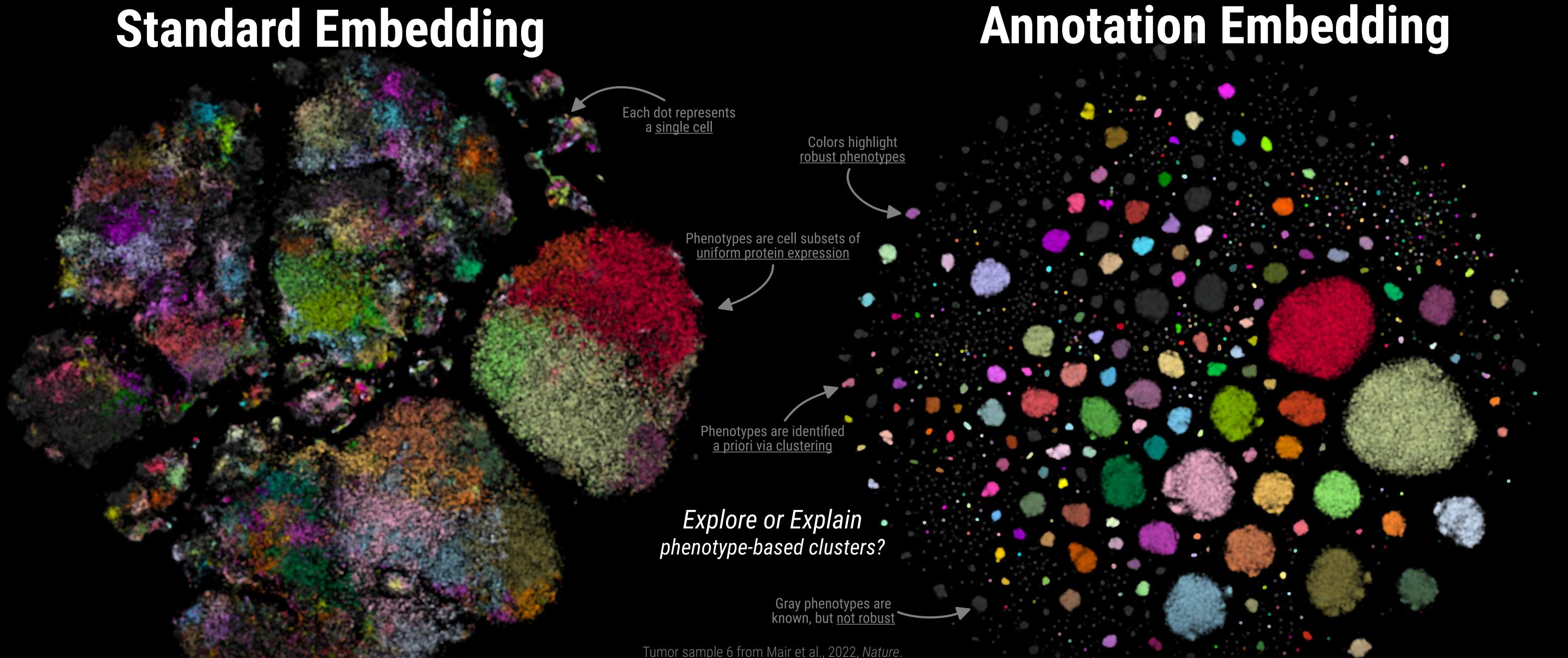
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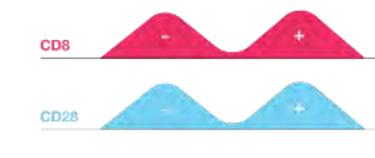
WHAT? Single-cell embeddings are lower-dimensional (often 2D) representations of high-dimensional cellular data that try to capture the similarity of cells in terms of their cellular features. Such features can come from the proteome (e.g., surface proteins), genome (e.g., genes), or epigenome (e.g., CREs, TFBS, or chromatin accessibility peaks). The hope is that cells with similar features are located close to each other.

WHY? The goal of visualizing such embeddings is often to obtain a complete overview of all cells and how they relate to each other to generate hypothesis, annotate clusters, or compare cell types.

METHODS

Annotate Expressions:

Define expression levels *E.g., positive and negative*





Fully interpretable clusters

Code of the clustering method

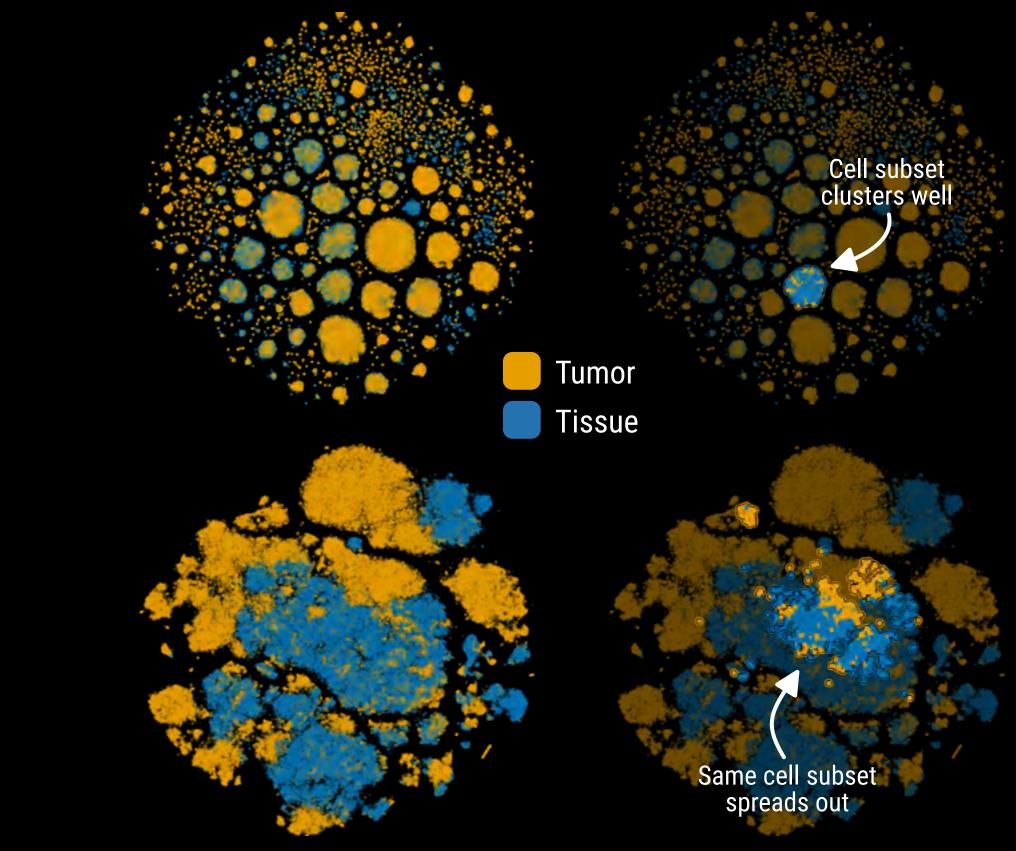
Code of the transformation method

Translate mean by ₽₩£J@

CHALLENGES? While standard embeddings offer exciting opportunity for exploration, they might not be able to resolve complex cellular phenotypes or adjust for batch effects. Our annotation embedding addresses these challenges by transforming the cellular features prior to embedding using expression level annotations.

CONCLUSIONS! "Tune" your data before embedding it. Use a data representation that is closest to your visualization task. Our annotation transformation is useful for explaining clusters by improving cluster coherence and adjusting for batch effects.

> **Batch Effect Adjustment** Joint Embedding:



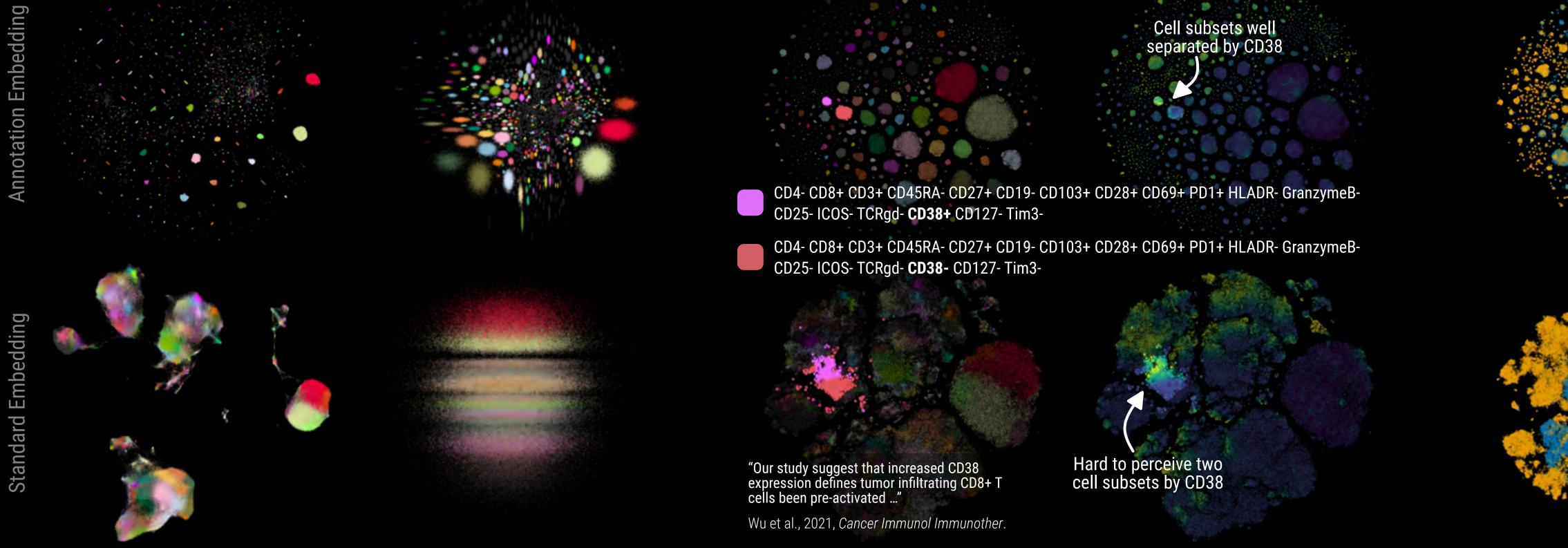
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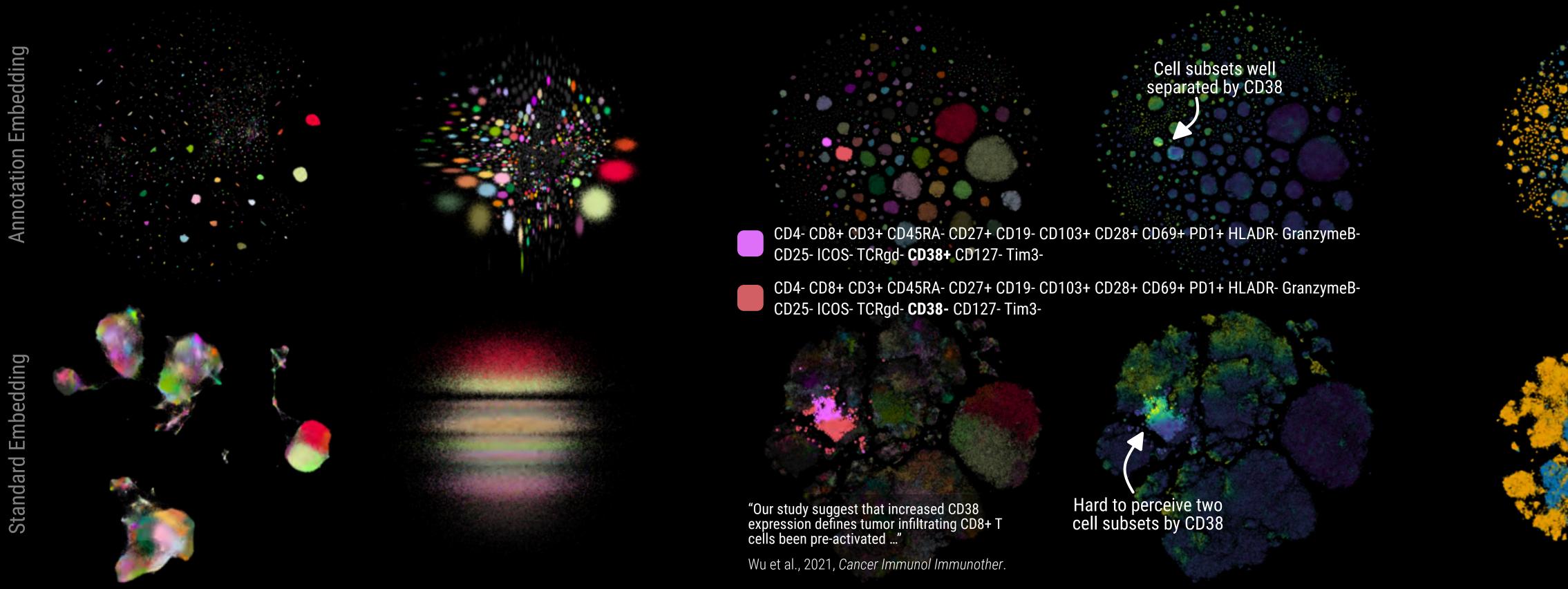
Standard

Method Independent

VAE:

UMAP:





Cluster Coherence

Phenotypes:

CD38 Expression:

Transform Expressions:

. Remove outlier expressions

Winsorize to 1%-99%

2. Remove

marker

differences

3. Align marker

fixed value

expressions

Normalize to zero

mean unit variance



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