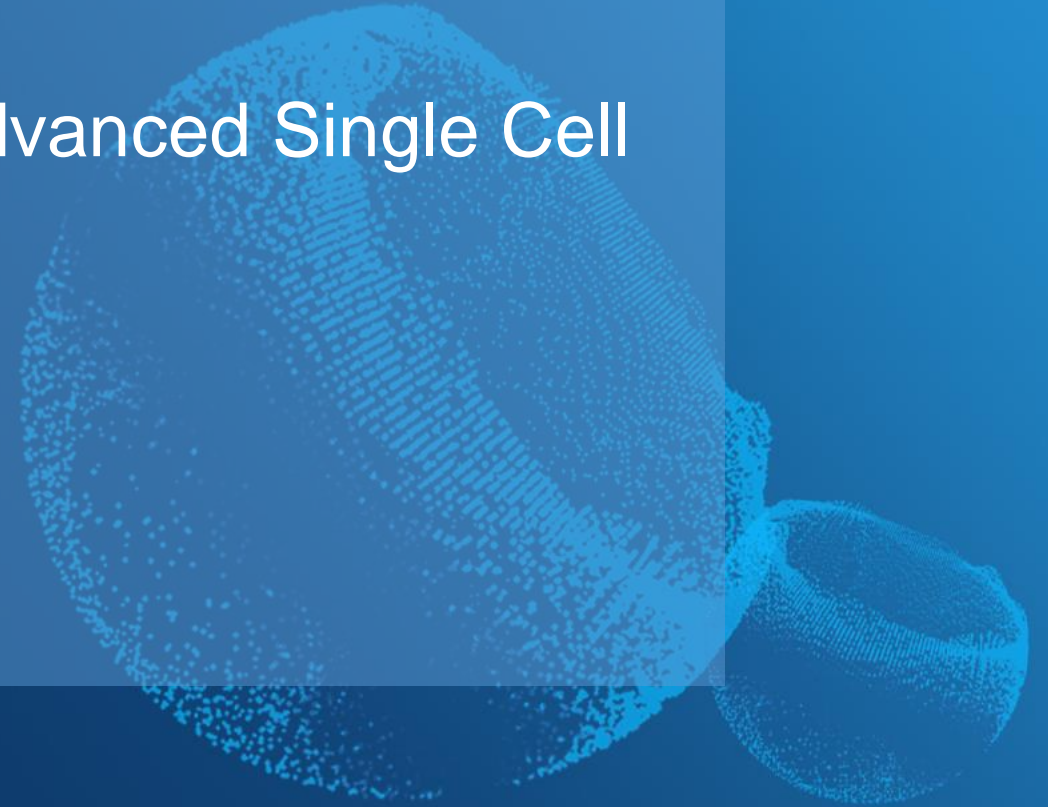


Cellular Multiverse in a Nutshell: Advanced Single Cell Multi-Omics Solutions

Julie Laliberte, PhD



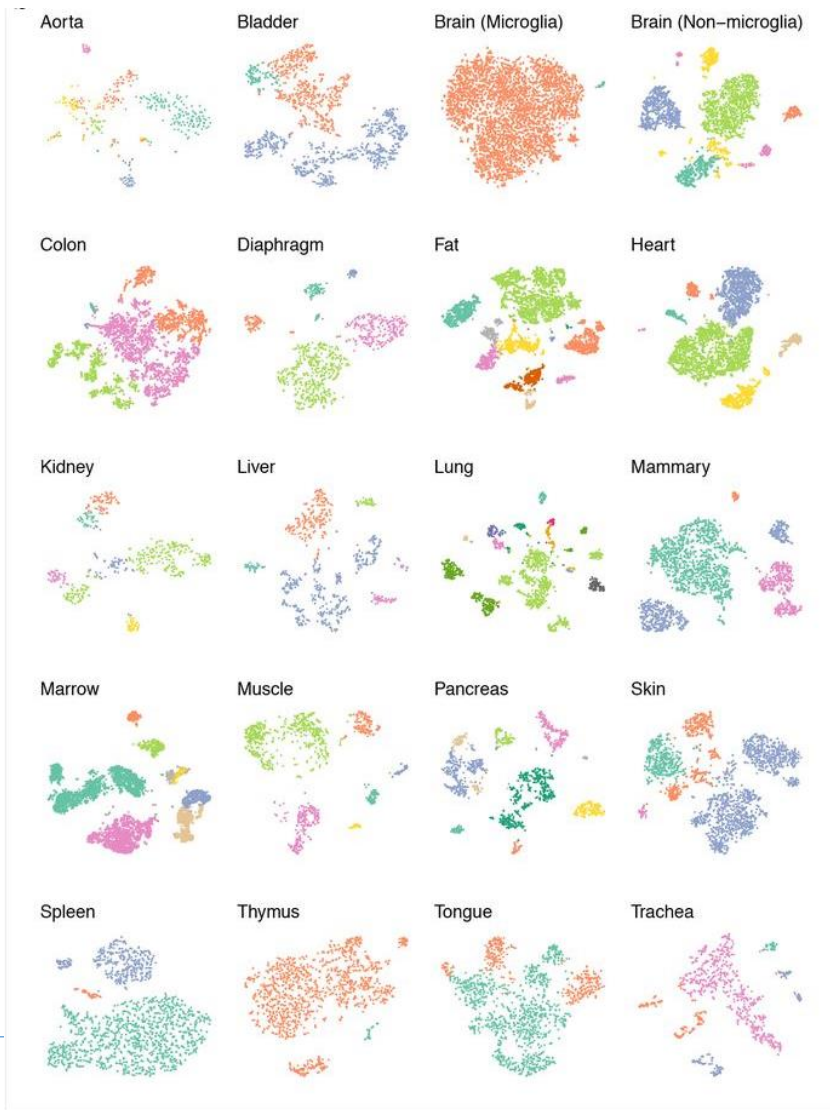
Solutions For Single Cell Sequencing



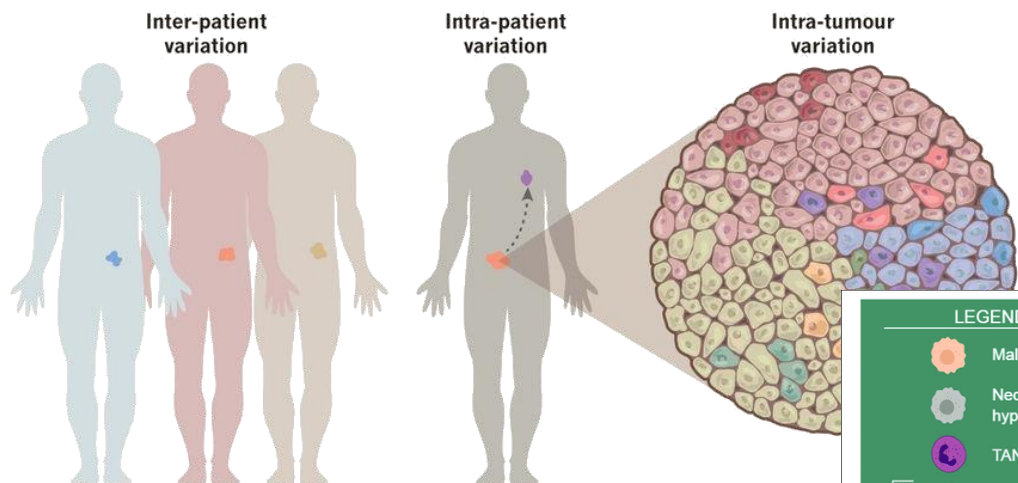
From single cell multi-omics to precision medicine



Organs and tissues contain a high diversity of cell types.

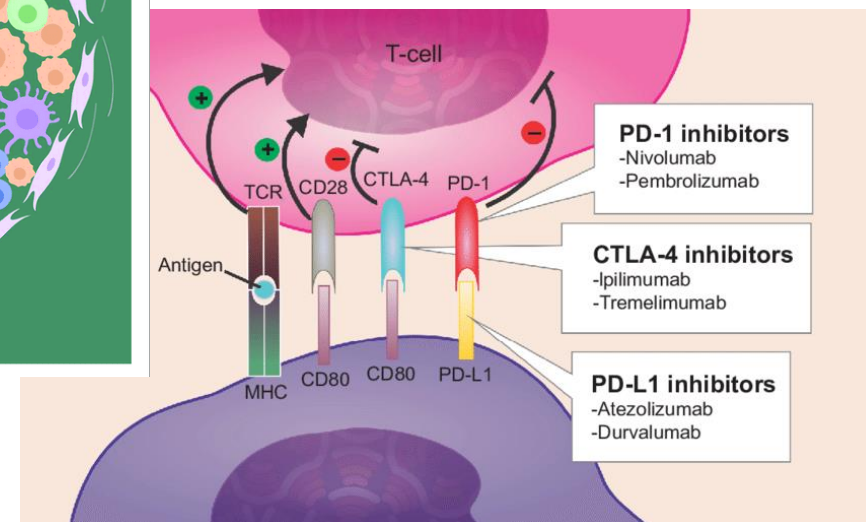
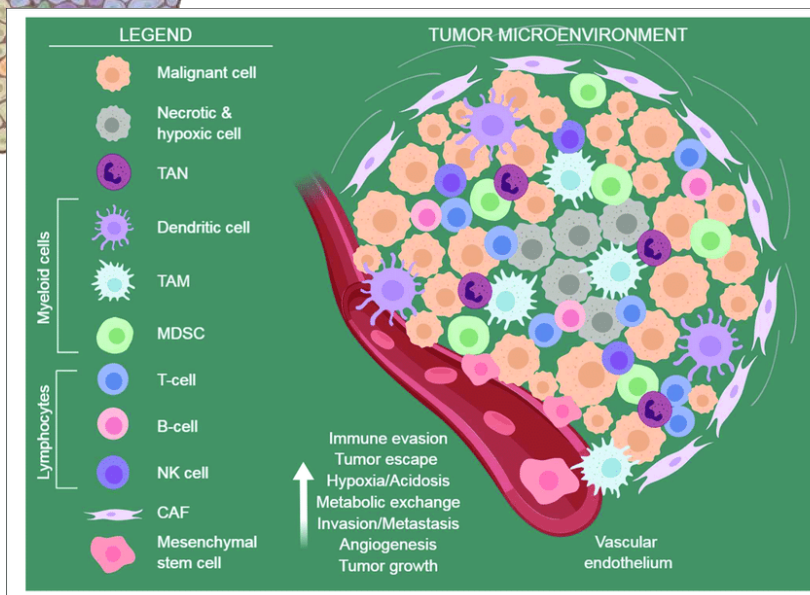


- To identify the different cell types present in each tissue and gain insights in their role in the context of the tissue.
- Understand the changes in expression level in response to disease at single cell level.
- Understand differences in patient heterogeneity to drug responses.
- Study how cells respond to each other and to their microenvironment.



Heterogeneity of cancer cells

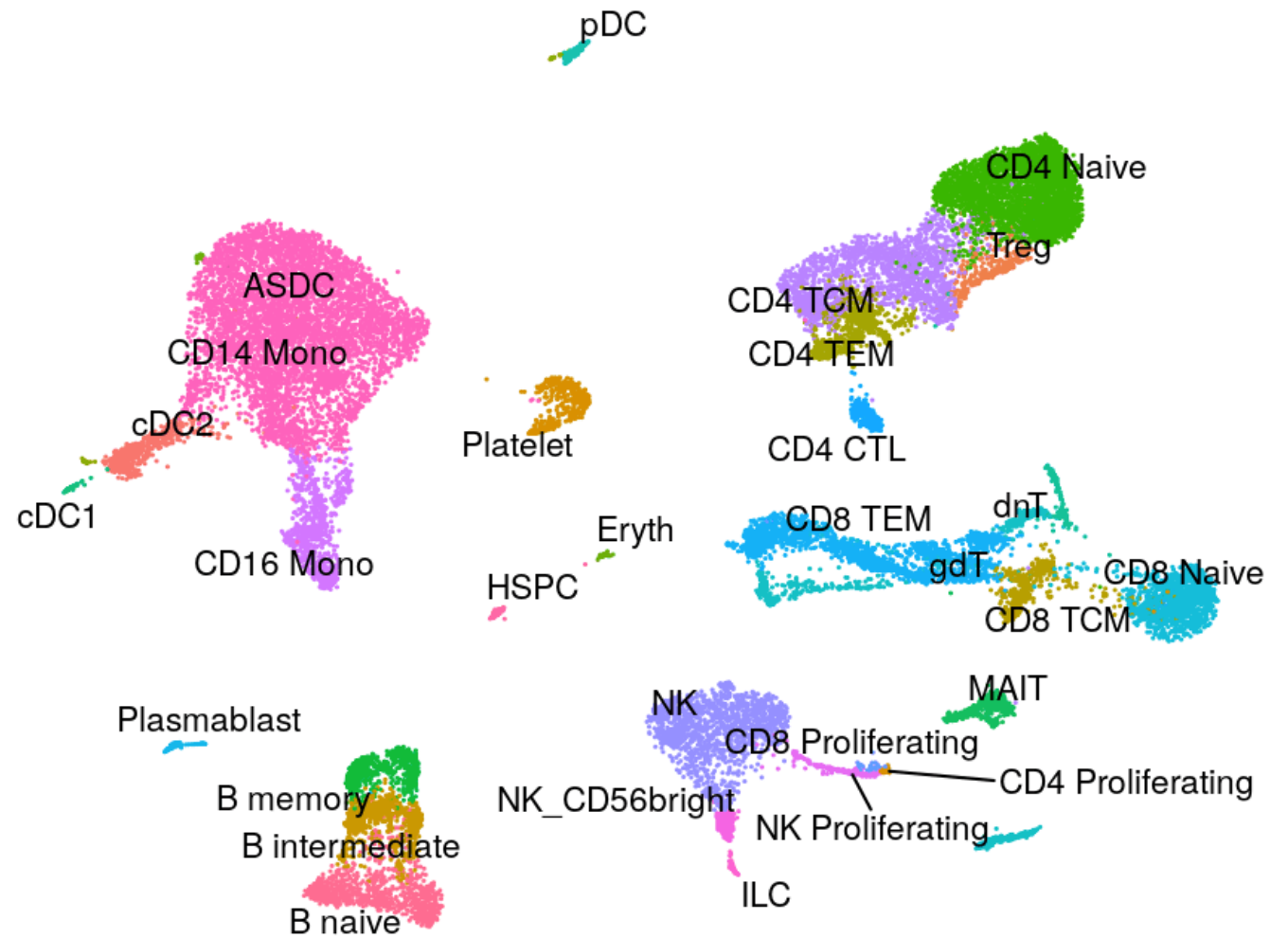
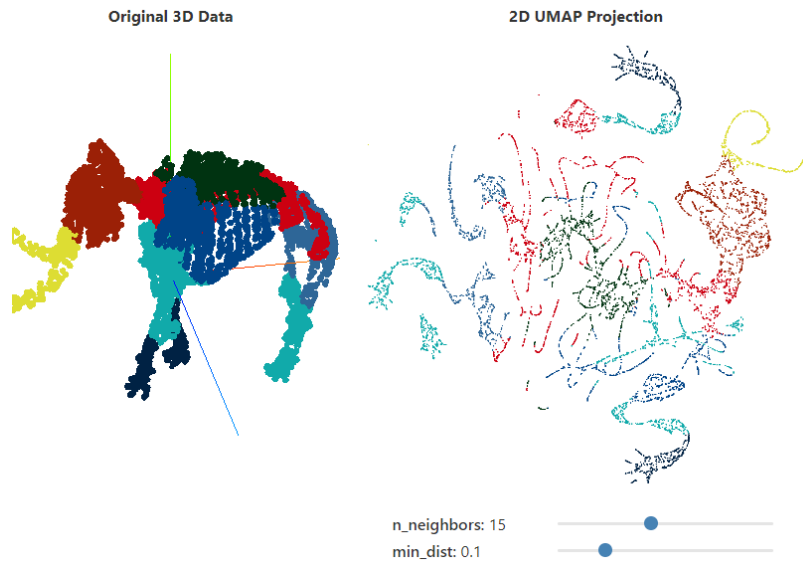
Tumor immune microenvironment

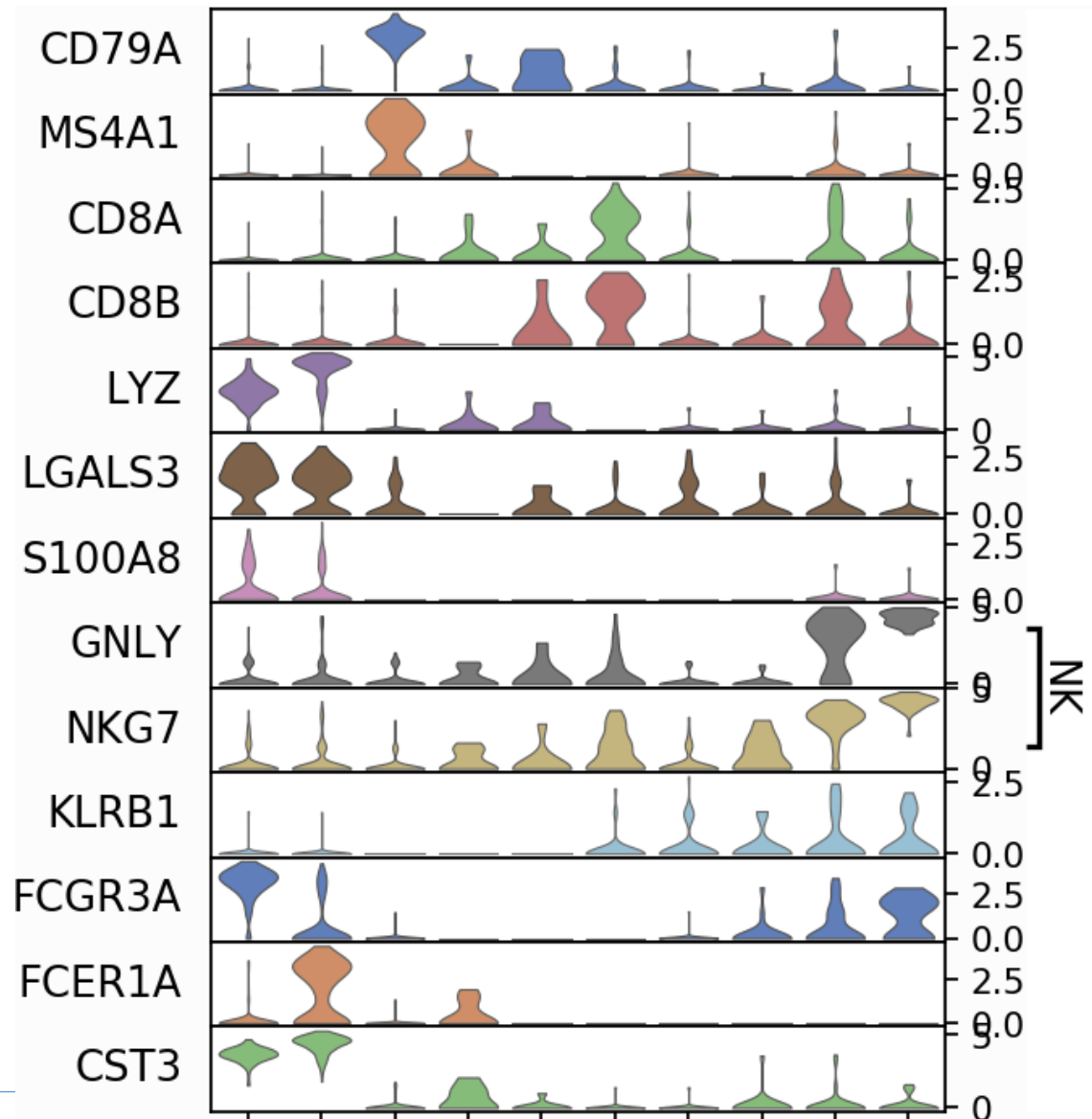
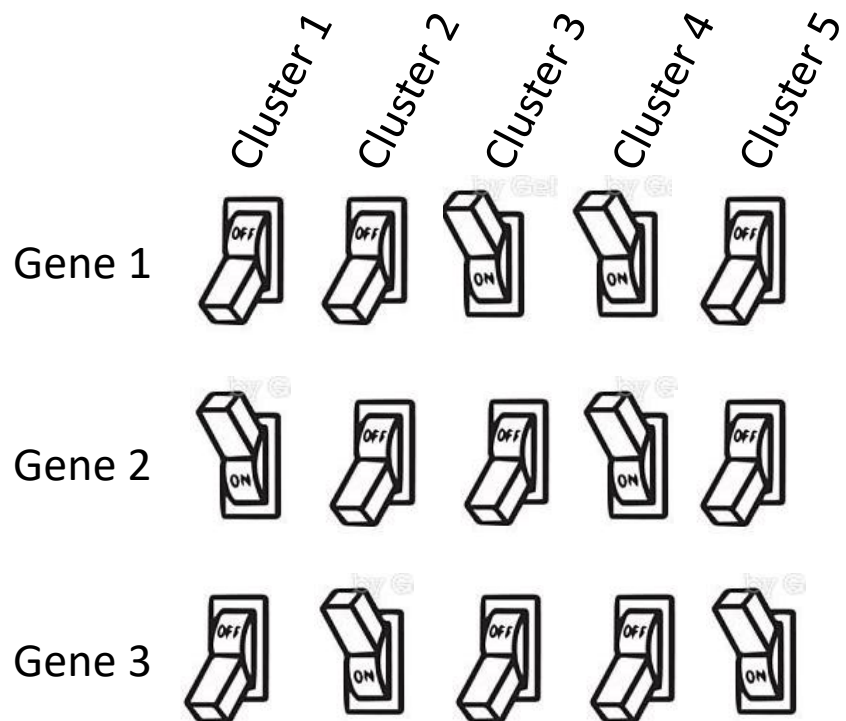


Immune checkpoint inhibitors

What is a UMAP?

Is a method used to visualize high dimensional datasets in 2 dimensions.

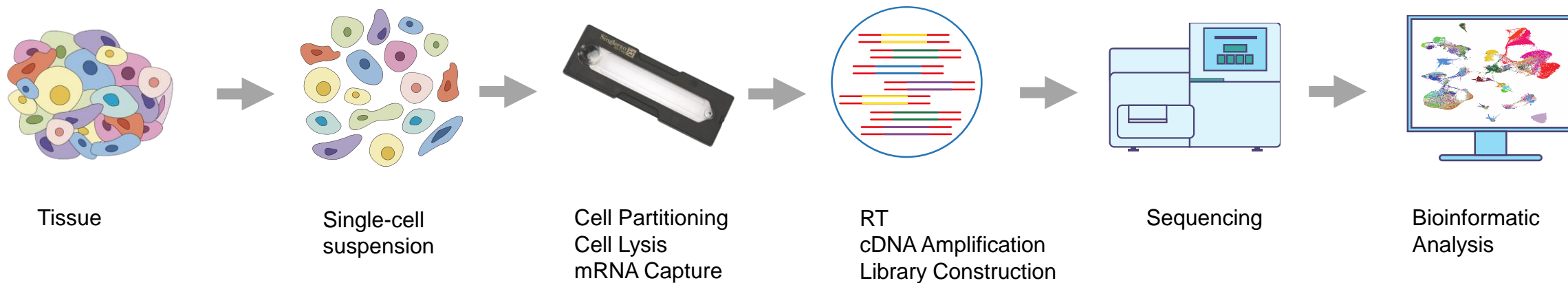






Singleron's Technologies





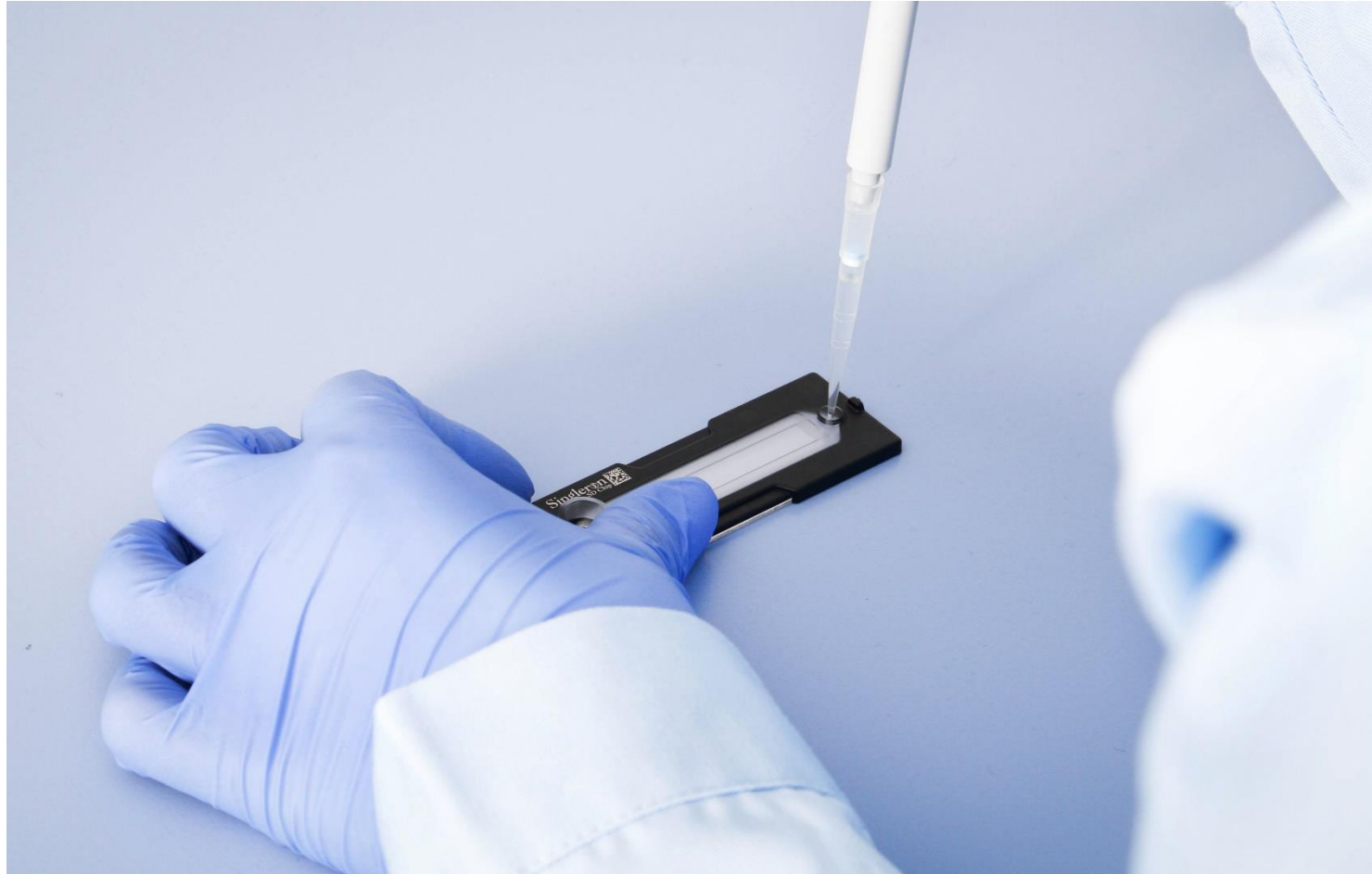
Python



Jr



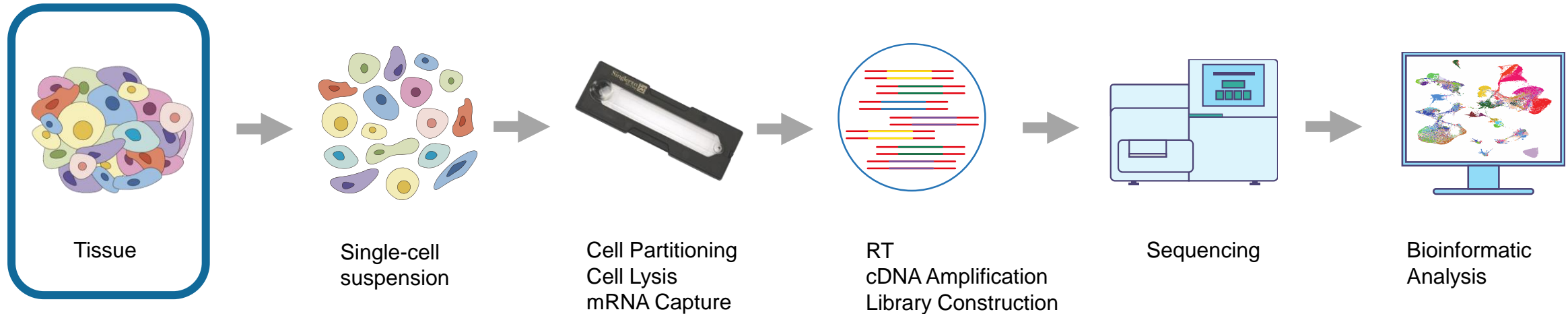
Matrix NEO





Tissue Preservation Solution

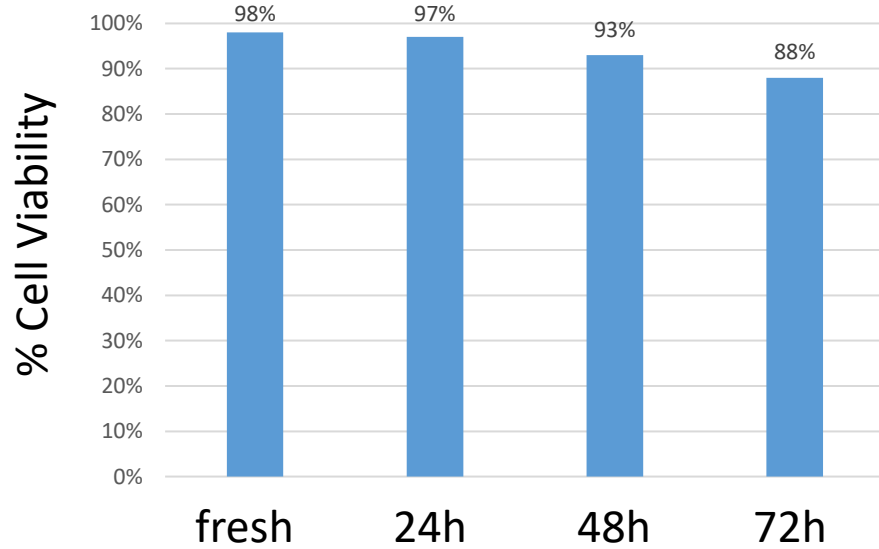
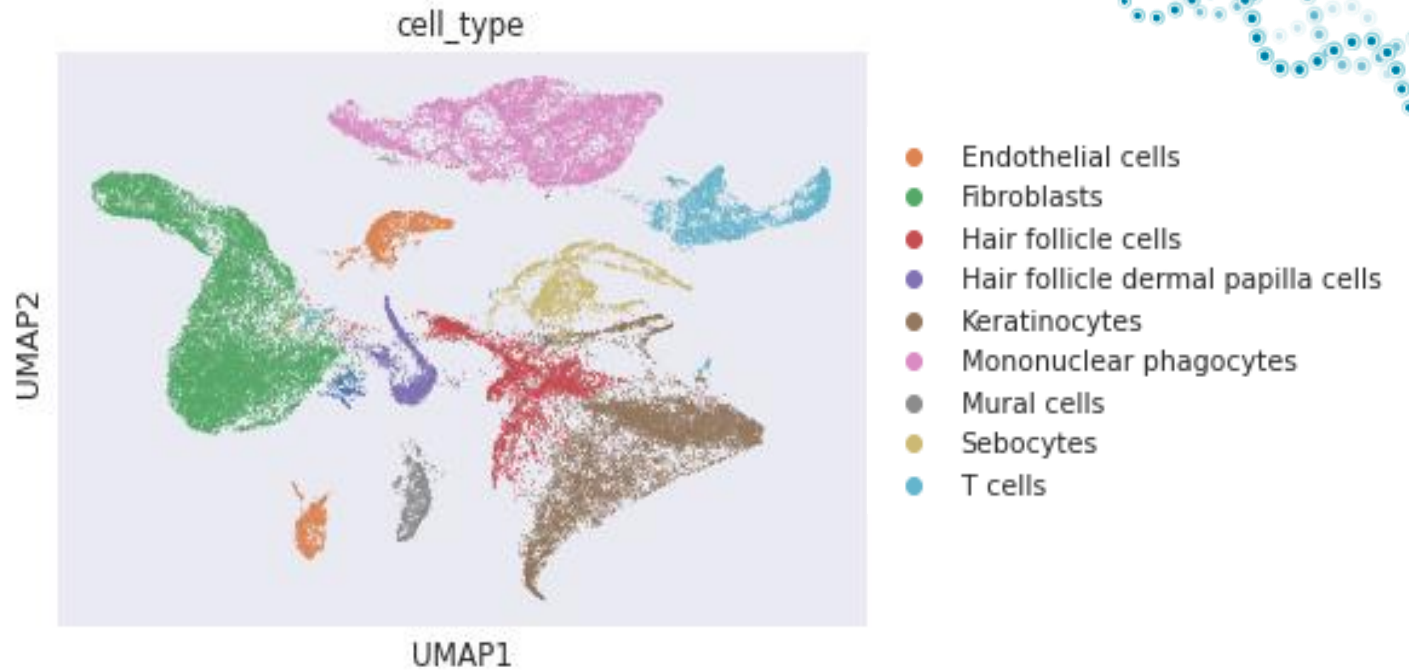
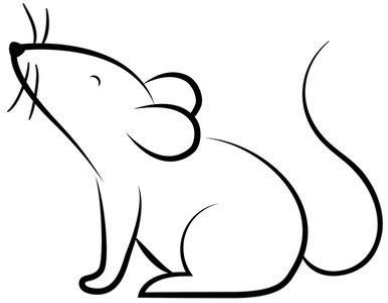
- can effectively preserve the tissue **for 72 hrs at 4 °C.** (contains no chemical fixatives)



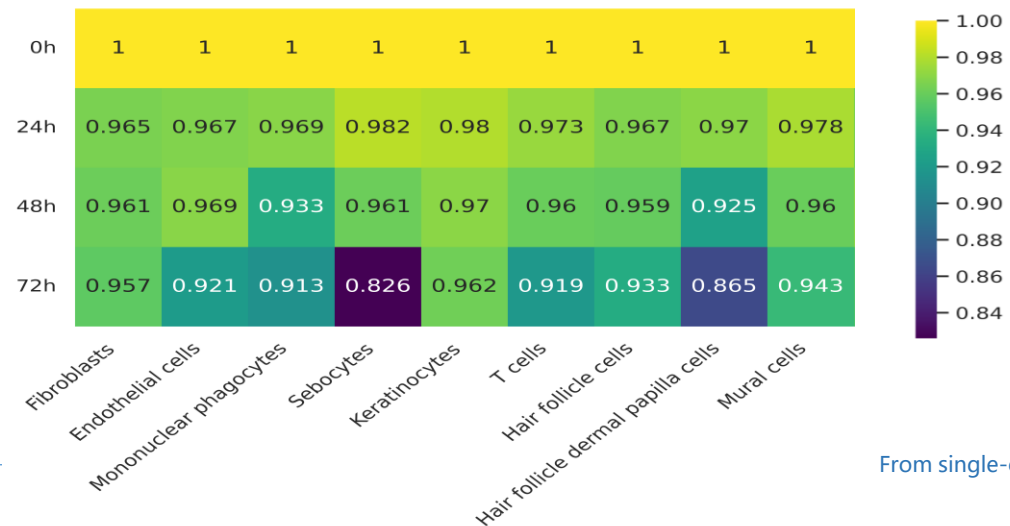
QC:

- Necrosis
- Presence of Blood
- Quantity/Quality

Example of the mouse skin



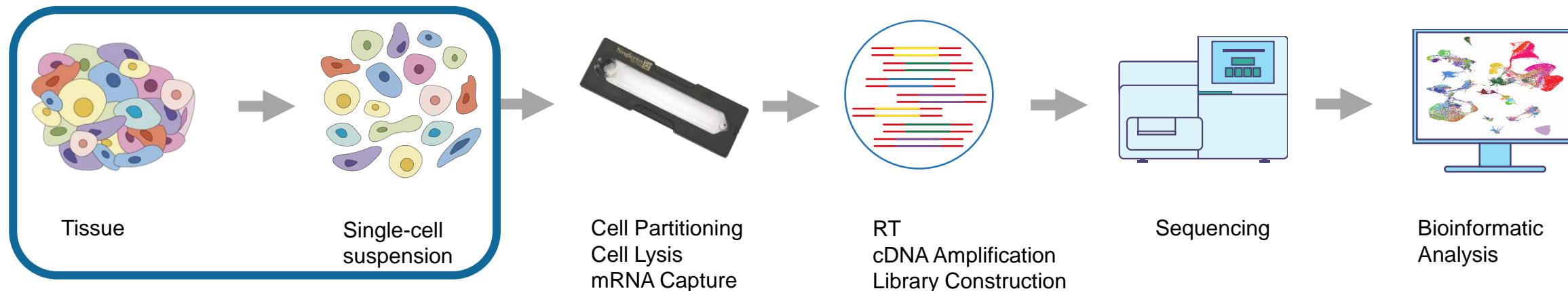
Pearson correlation of average expression of top 2000 variable genes, comparing with fresh samples





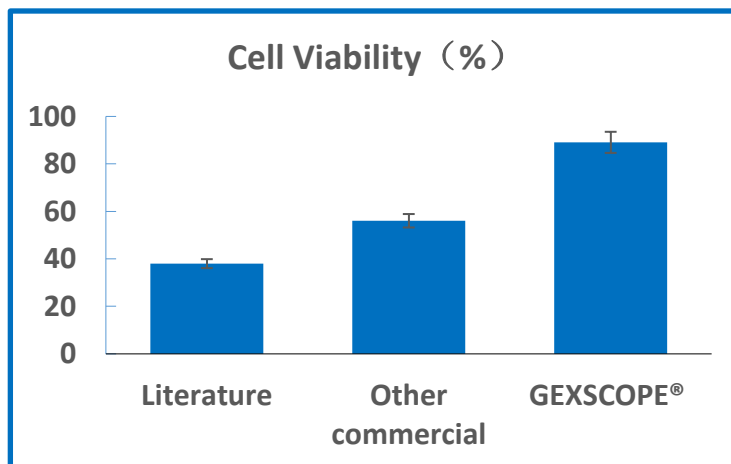
Tissue Dissociation Mix

- can dissociate different types of tissues with high efficiency within **30-60 min**

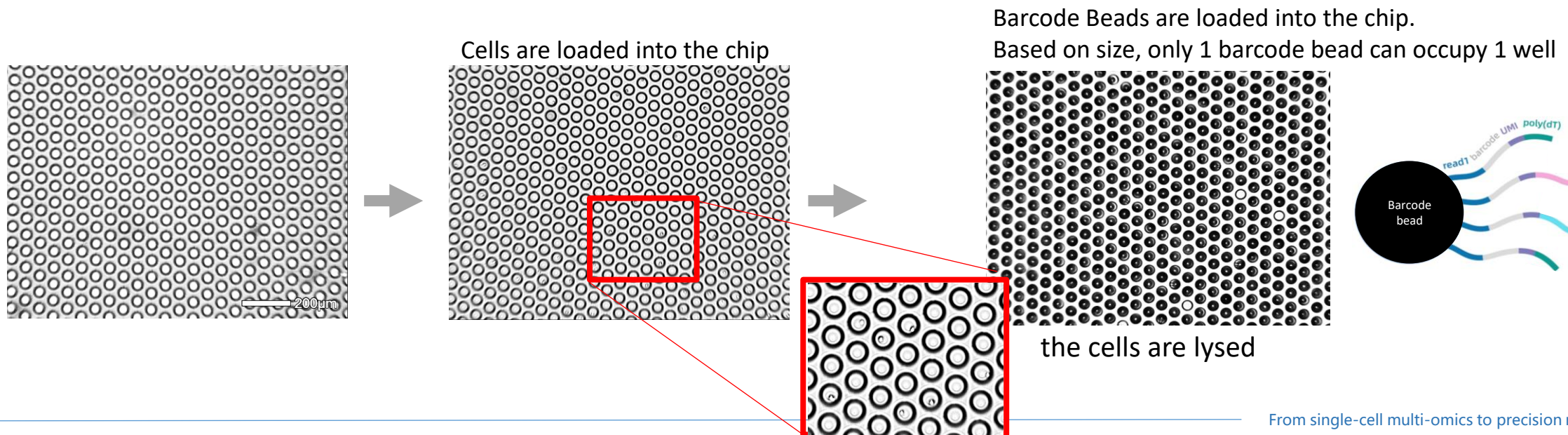
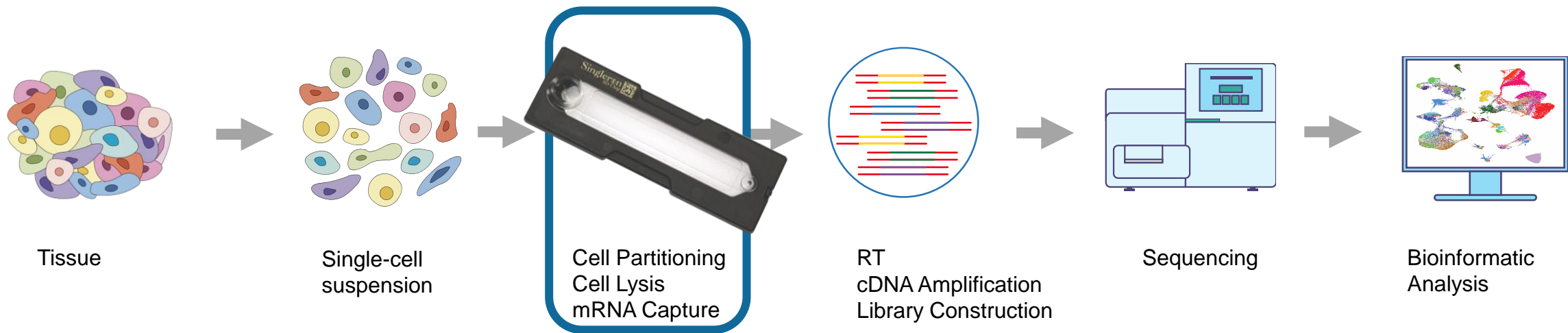


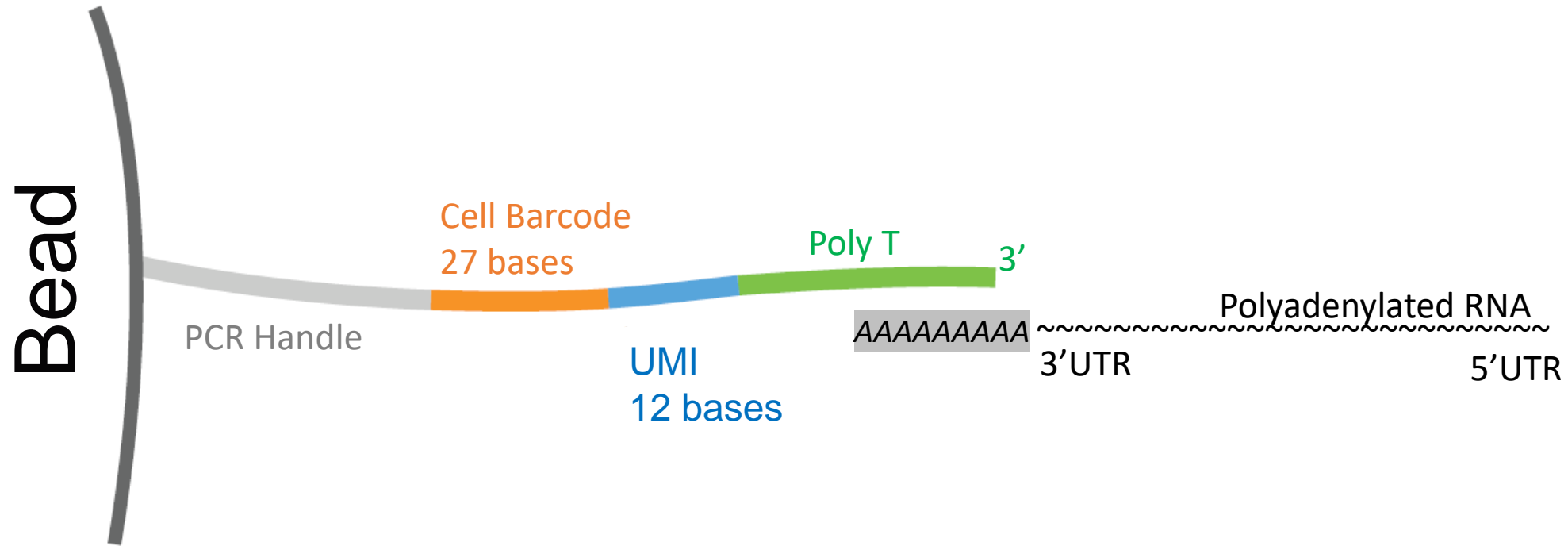
QC:

- Cell aggregation
- Debris
- Red blood cells
- Dead cells
- Accurate cell counting

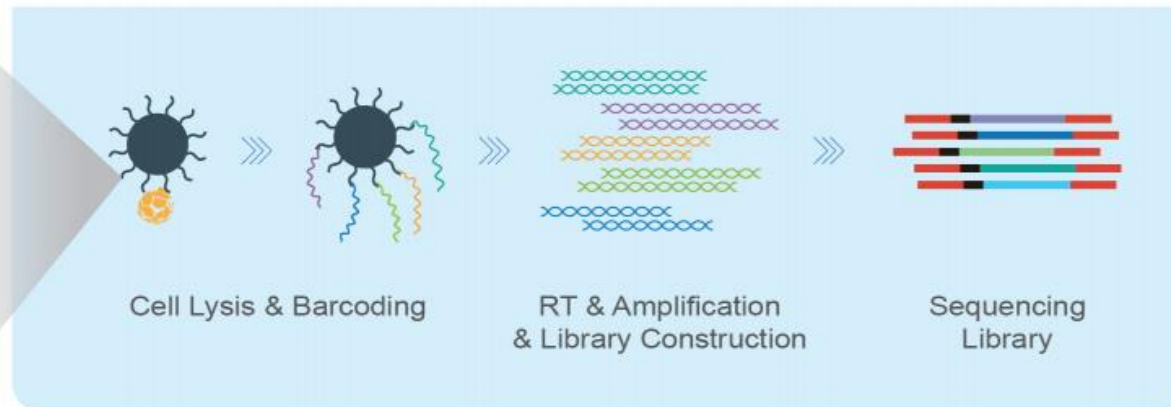
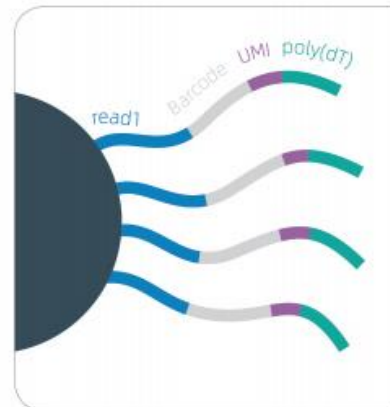
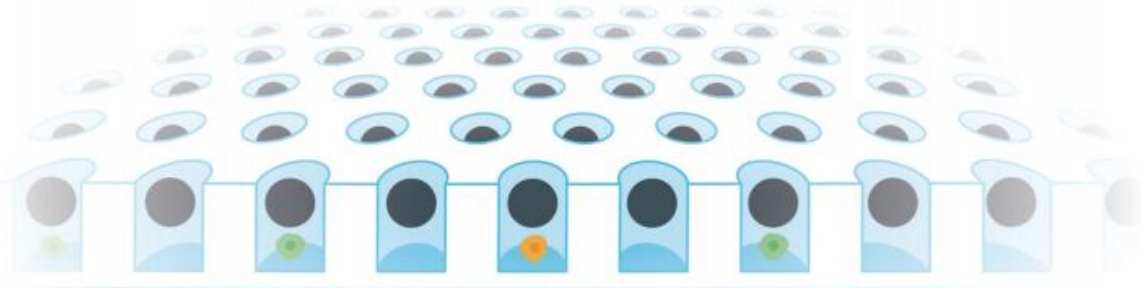


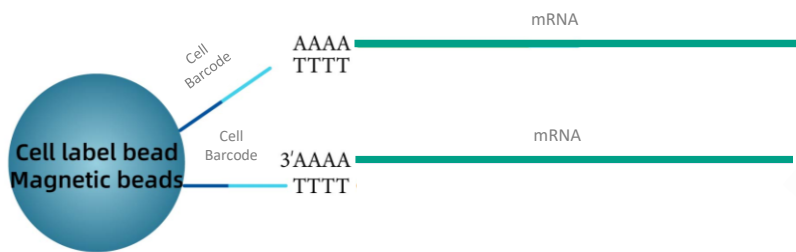
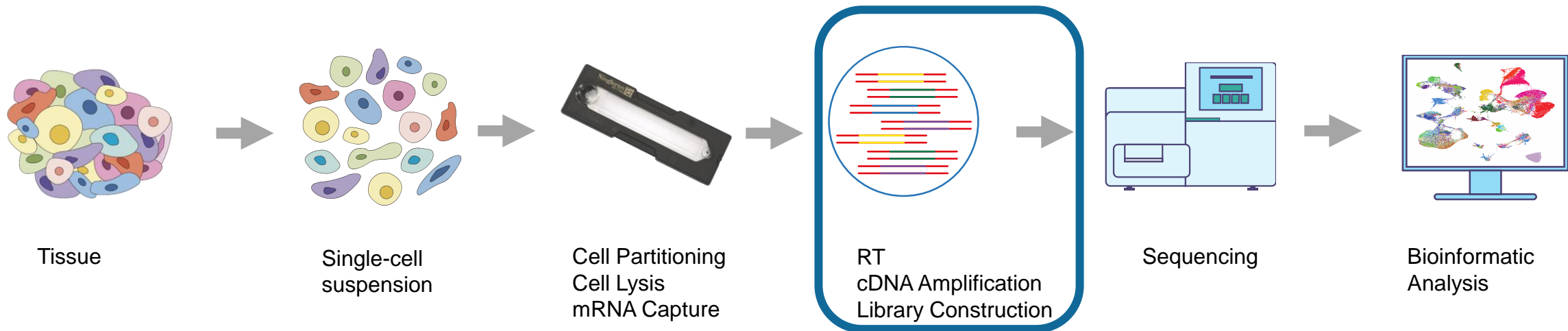
Single Cell Partitioning



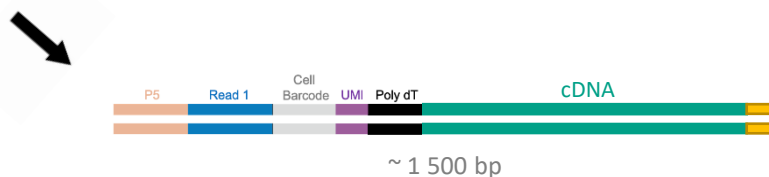


UMI: Unique Molecular Identifier

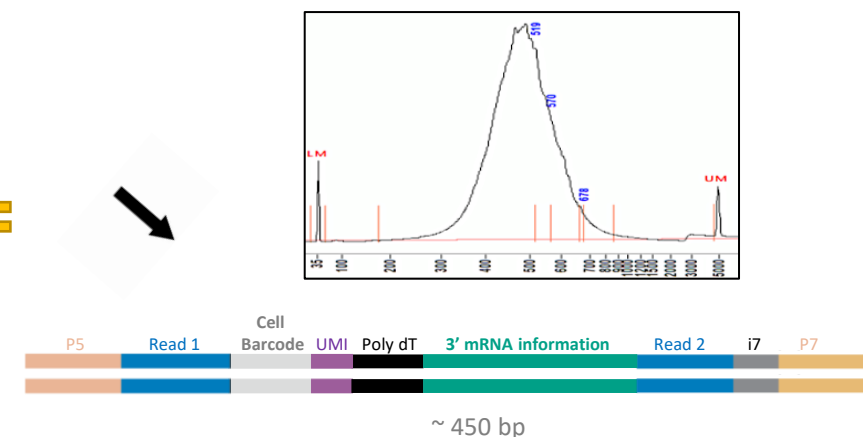




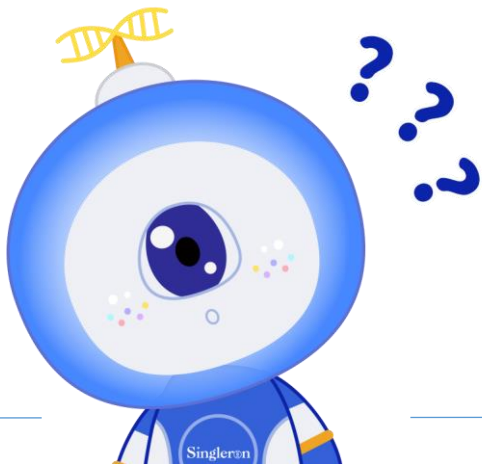
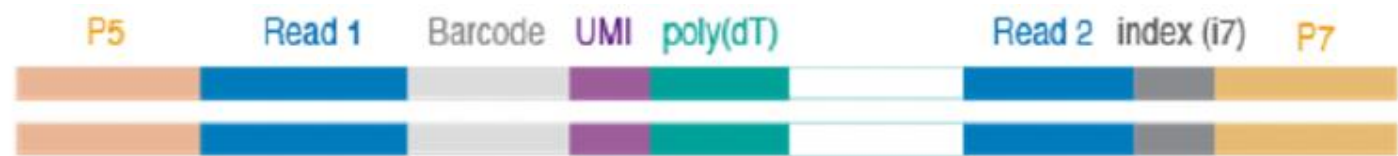
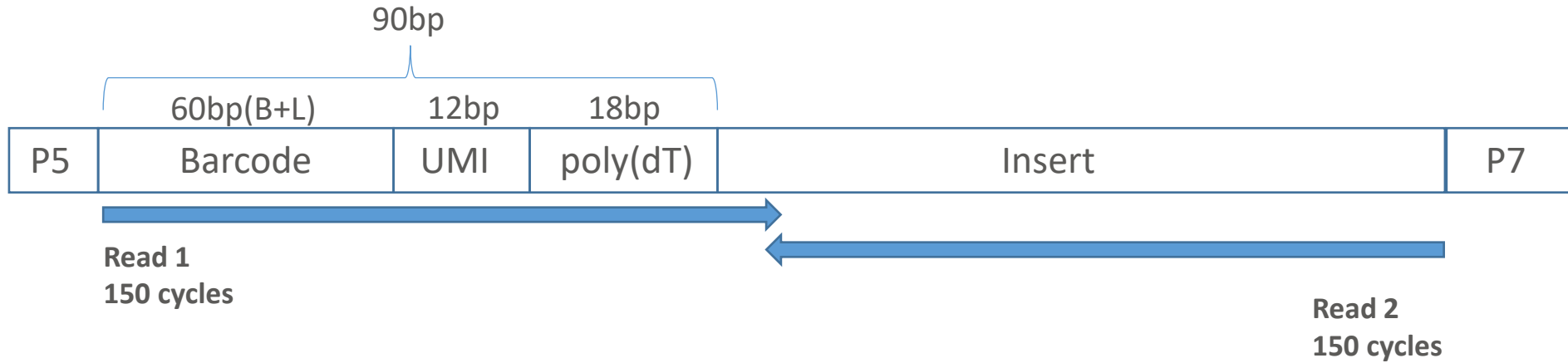
1- The poly-A sequences from the mRNA binds the poly T



1- During the RT, the **Cell barcodes** are added to the mRNA
2- cDNA Amplification



Barcode Structure For Pre-Processing





Read 1

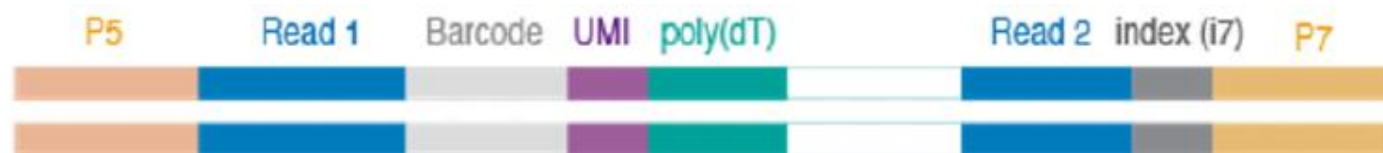
5'-Adapter-BBBBBBBBBBATCCACGTGCTTGAGABBBBBBBBBBTTCAGCATGCGGCTACGBBBBBBBBBBLNNNNNNNNNNNNNTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT-3'

Cell Barcode

Linker

UMI

polyT



Chemistry	Pattern	Corresponding kit version
scopeV3.0.1	C9L16C9L16C9L1U12T18	Magnetic Bead Kit V2



Fastq files -> trim -> alignment to genome -> feature count and matrix -> QC metrics

CeleScope Software

SynEcoSys Database

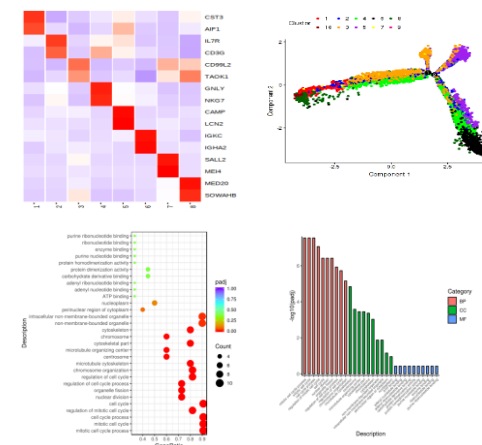
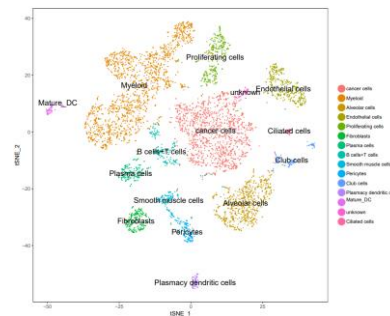
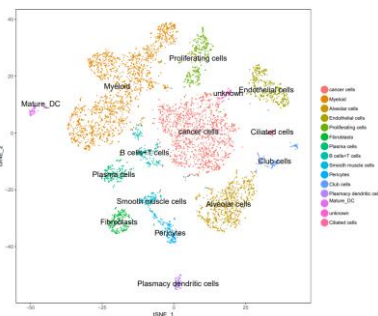
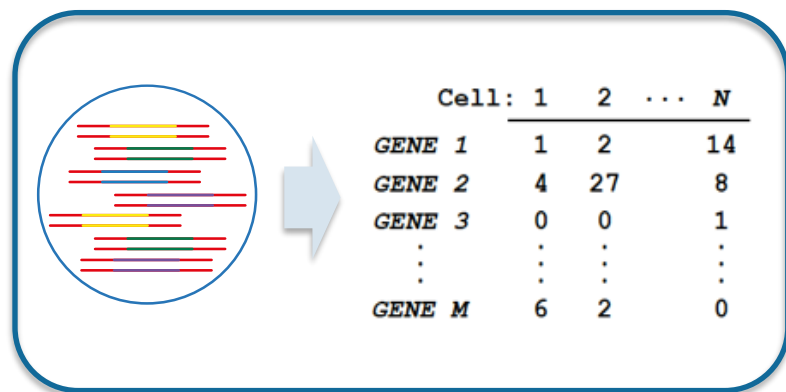
Raw data

Expression Matrix

Clustering

Cell Type Annotation

Secondary analysis



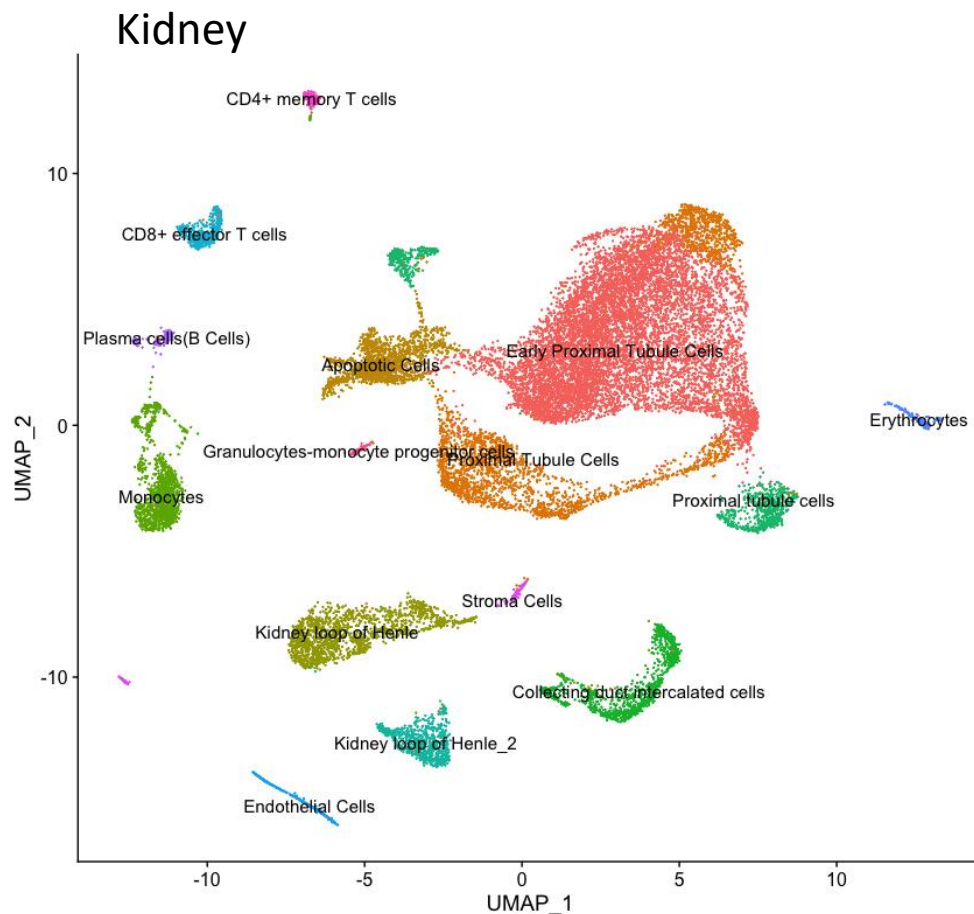


Matrix

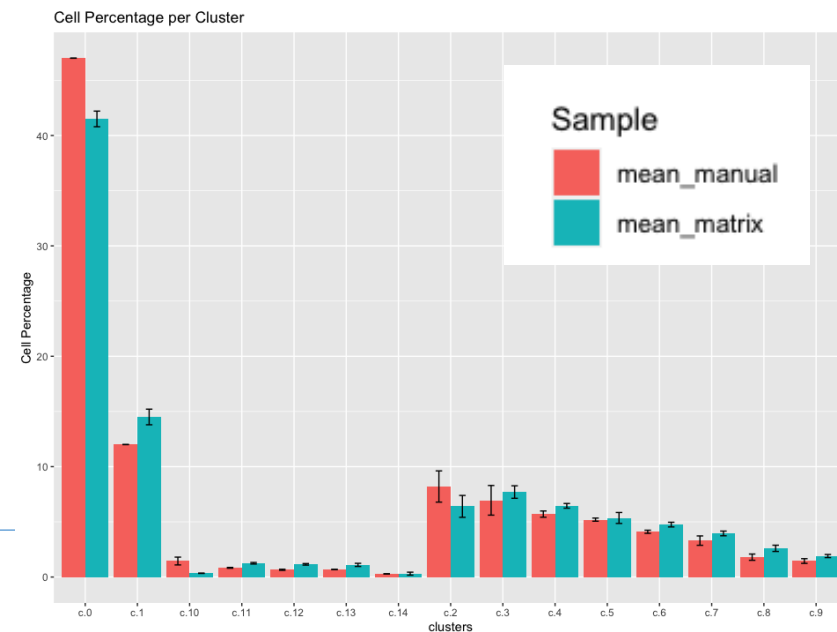


VS

Manual



- Early Proximal Tubule Cells
- Proximal Tubule Cells
- Apoptotic Cells
- Kidney loop of Henle
- Monocytes
- Collecting duct intercalated cells
- Proximal tubule cells
- Kidney loop of Henle_2
- CD8+ effector T cells
- Endothelial Cells
- Erythrocytes
- Plasma cells(B Cells)
- Stroma Cells
- CD4+ memory T cells
- Granulocytes-monocyte progenitor cells





Matrix



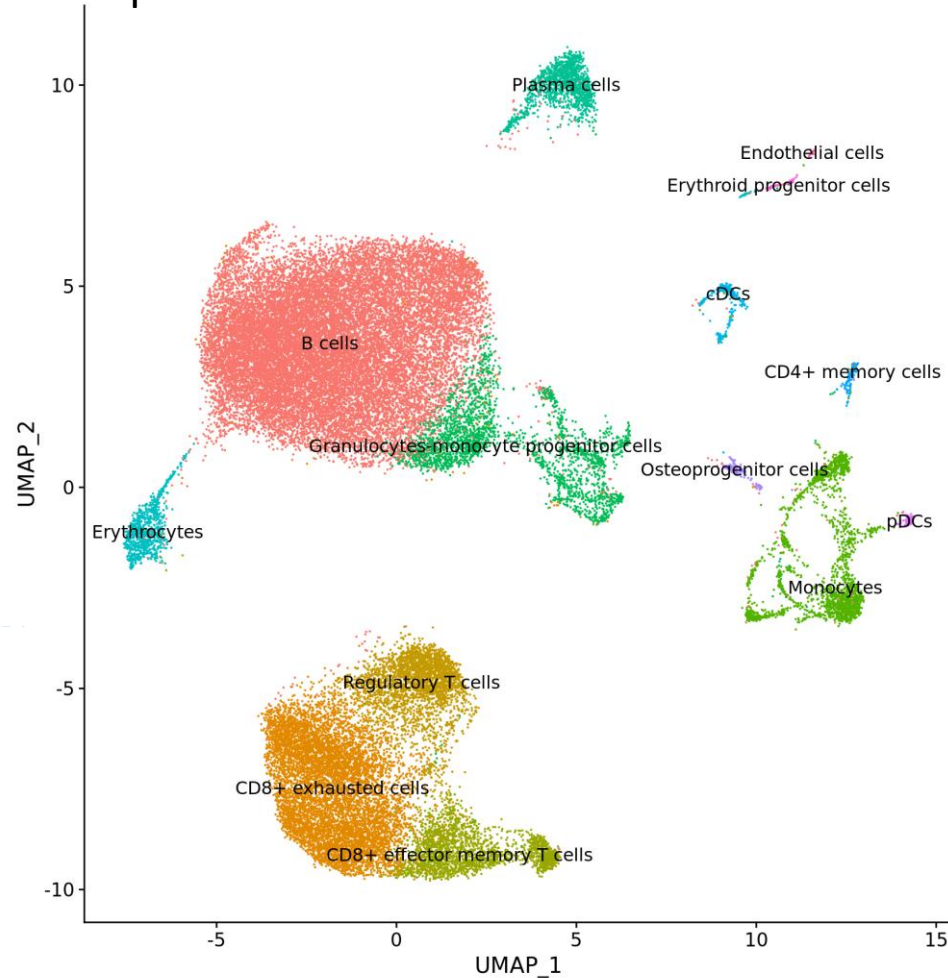
VS

Manual

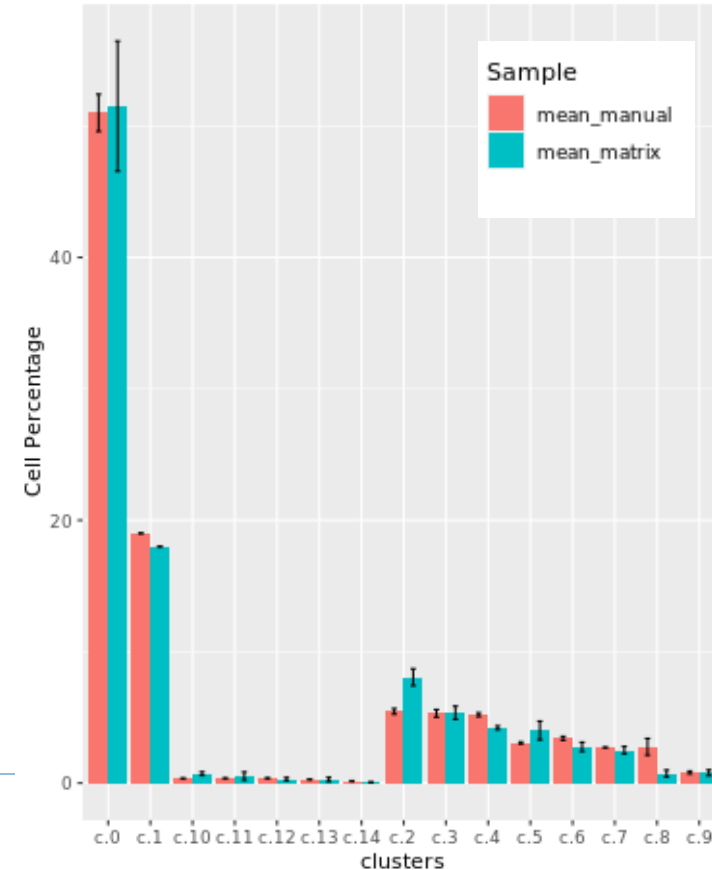


- B cells
- CD8+ exhausted cells
- Regulatory T cells
- CD8+ effector memory T cells
- Monocytes
- Granulocytes-monocyte progenitor cells
- Plasma cells
- Erythrocytes
- cDCs
- CD4+ memory cells
- Osteoprogenitor cells
- pDCs
- Erythroid progenitor cells
- Endothelial cells

Spleen



Cell Percentage per Cluster - Spleen





Singleron's Service



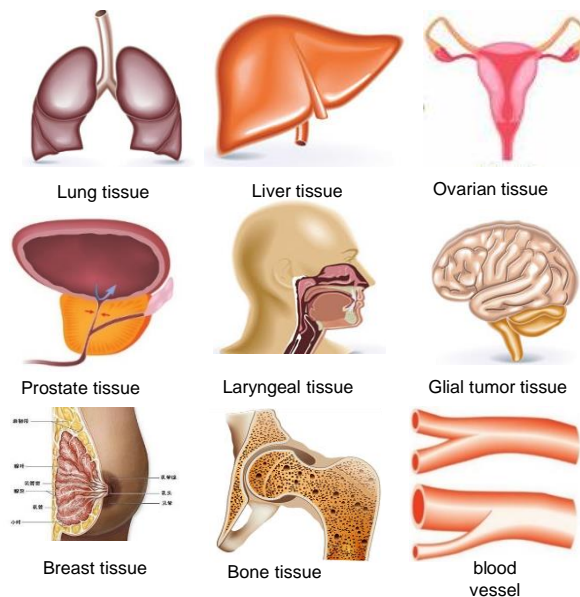


Bringing groundbreaking single-cell analysis technologies to clinics

3000+ research projects

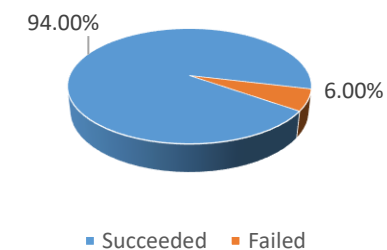
- ❑ 500+ customer organizations
(~80% are hospitals)
- ❑ 170,000,000+ single cell sequenced
 - ❑ Tissue samples
 - ❑ Surgical samples
 - ❑ Biopsy samples
 - ❑ PBMC
 - ❑ Cell lines/primary cell culture
- ❑ Focus on human & mouse data

400 + different sample types*



High success rate (94%)

Success rate of tissue samples



Success rate:

- ❑ Surgical samples: 97.3%
- ❑ Biopsy samples: 87%
- ❑ PBMC: 100%

* Updated 03. 2021



Example of sample processed by the service lab in Cologne:

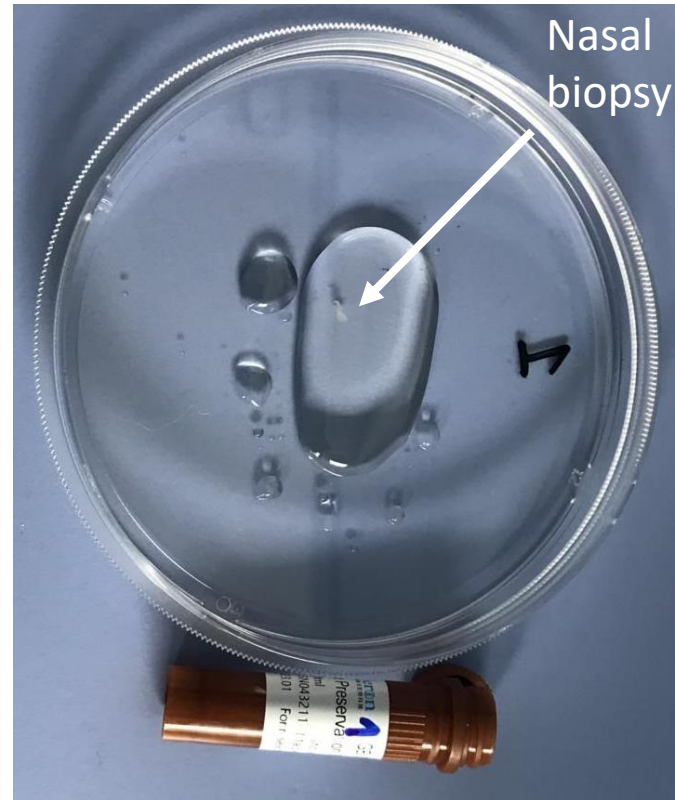
Nasal biopsy

Weight: not measurable

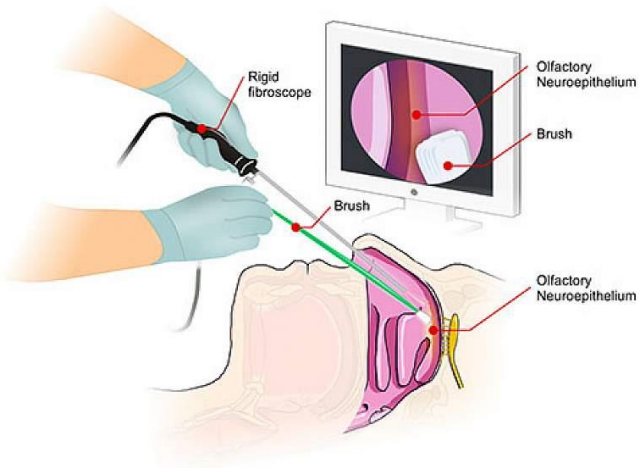
Storage: 24 -36 hours

Cell viability : 95%

Cell number: less than 20,000

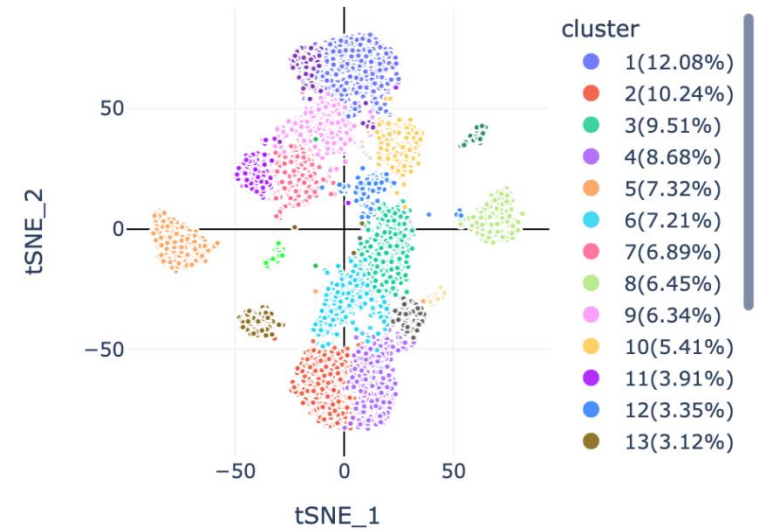


Nasal Brushing Procedure



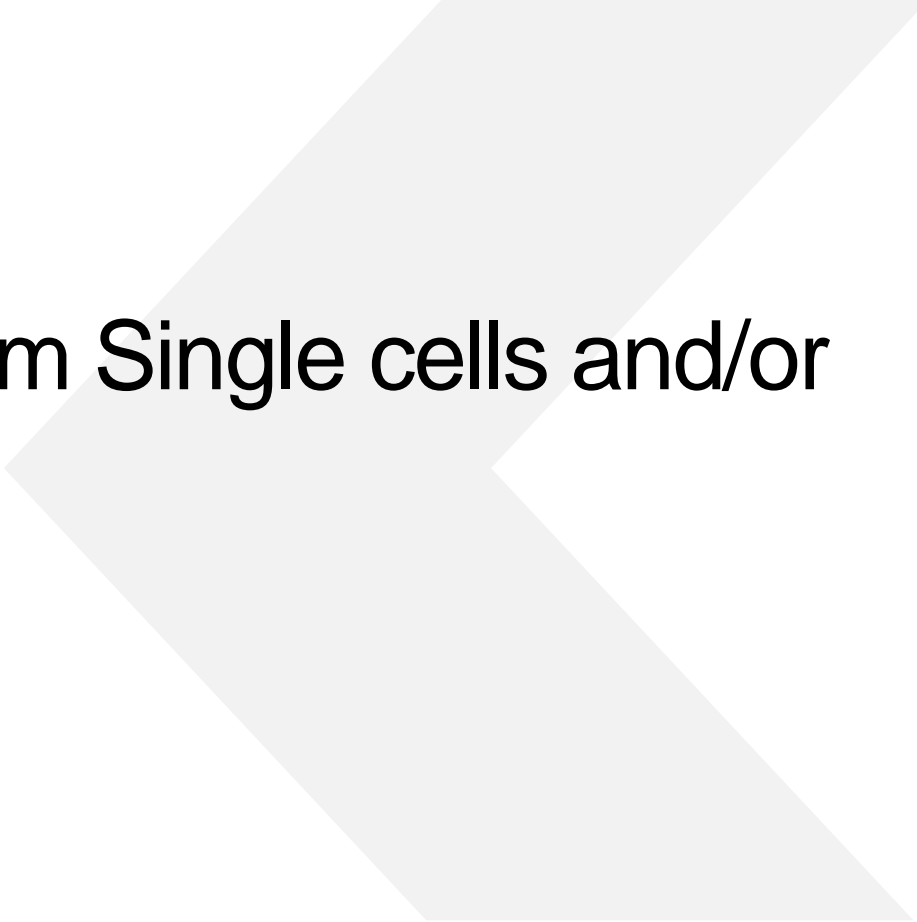
Estimated Number of Cells	6,501
Fraction Reads in Cells	63.36%
Median UMI per Cell	4,784
Total Genes	28,169
Median Genes per Cell	1,652
Saturation	78.2%

6 501 cells captured





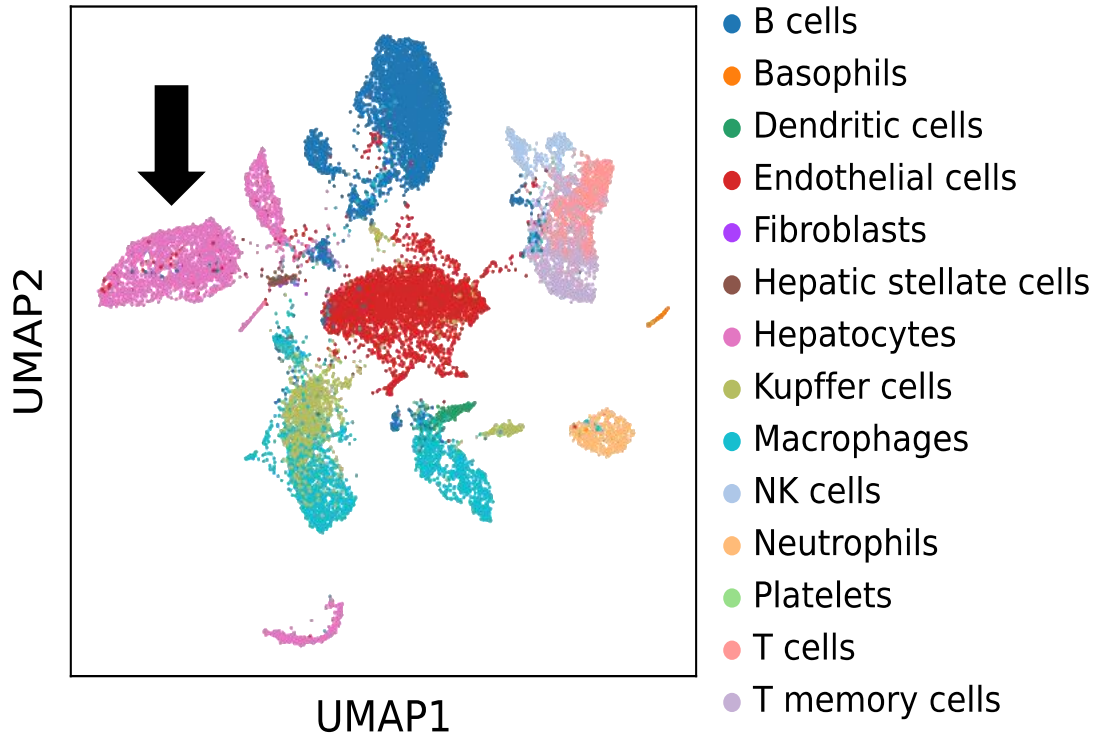
Should I perform Single cells and/or
single nuclei ?



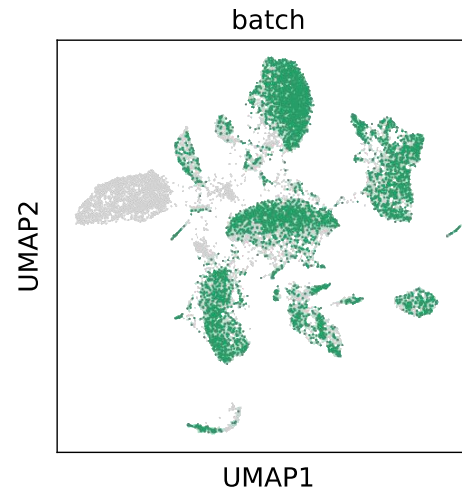


Mouse Liver

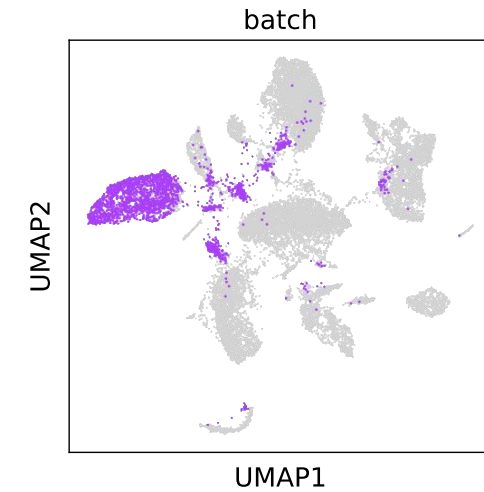
Level4



Single cells

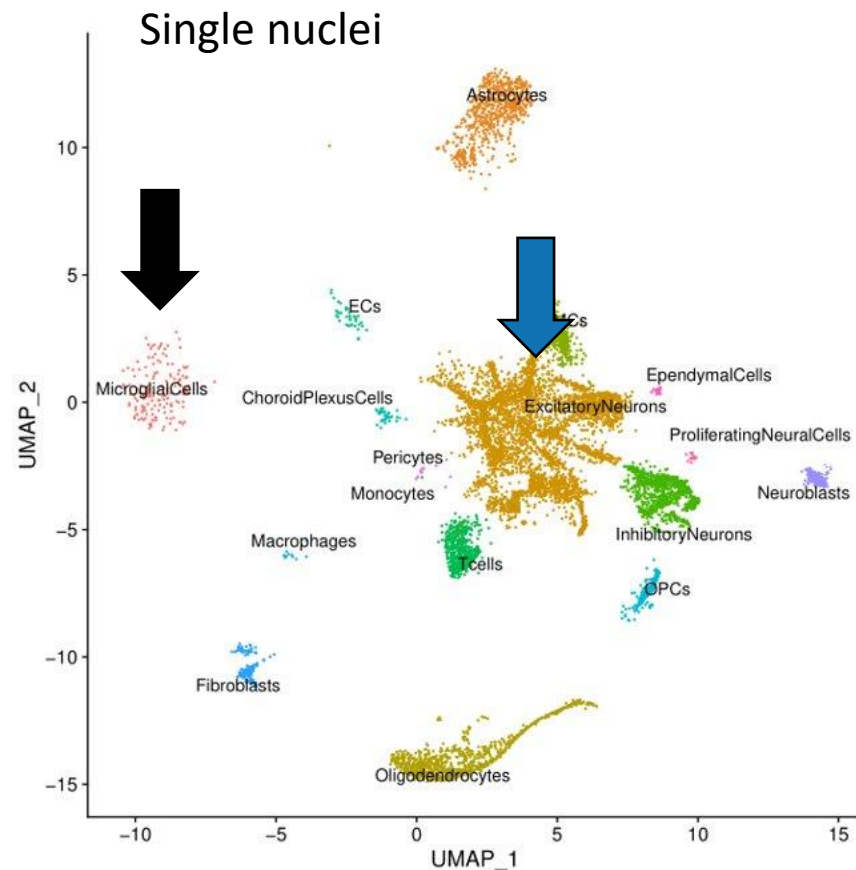
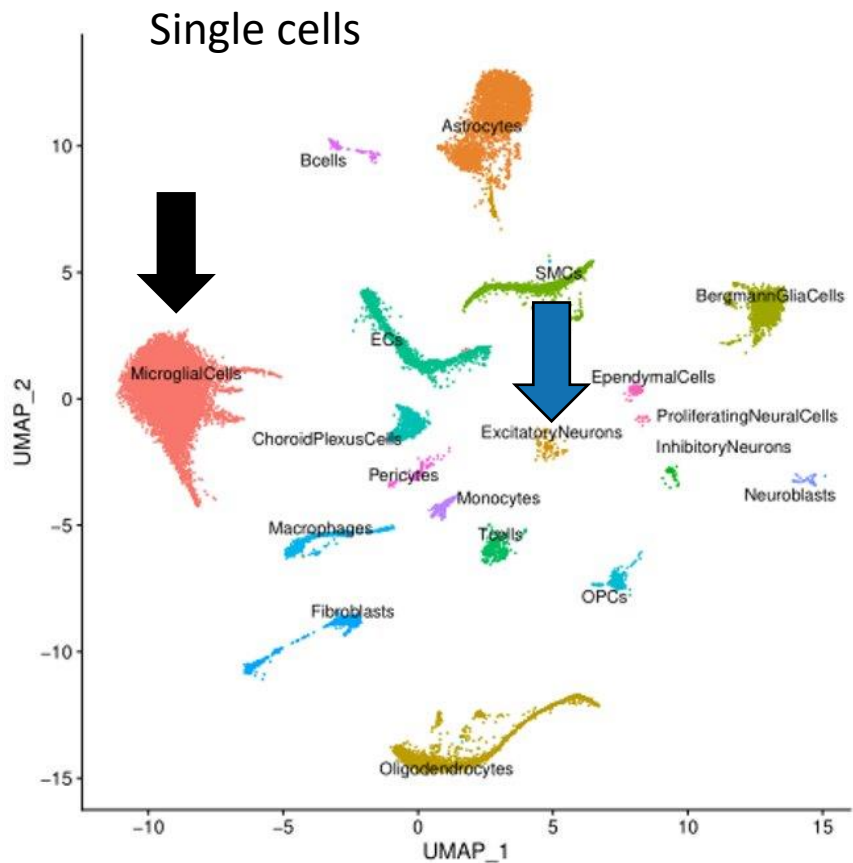


Single nuclei





Mouse Brain



- MicroglialCells
- Astrocytes
- ExcitatoryNeurons
- Oligodendrocytes
- SMCs
- InhibitoryNeurons
- Tcells
- ECs
- ChoroidPlexusCells
- OPCs
- Macrophages
- Fibroblasts
- Neuroblasts
- Monocytes
- Pericytes
- EpendymalCells
- ProliferatingNeuralCells

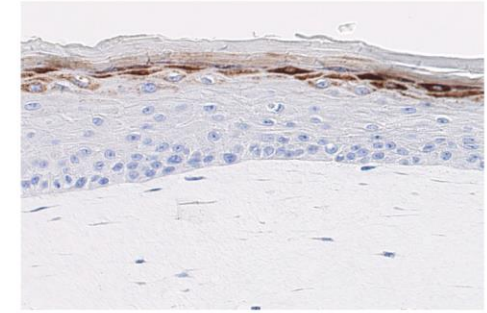
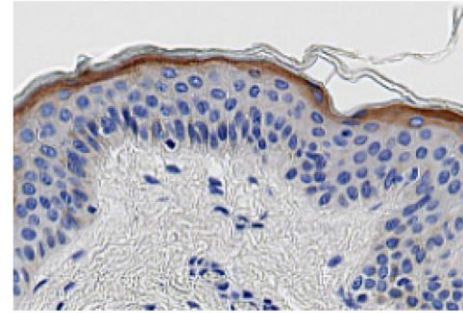
Model system to study human skin



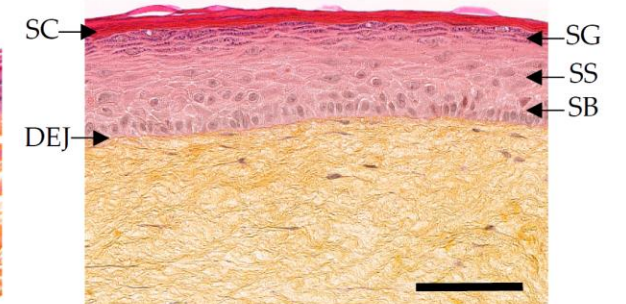
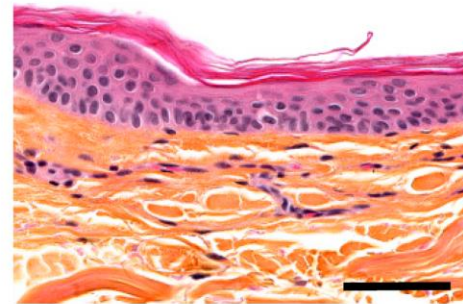
Normal Human Skin

T-Skin™

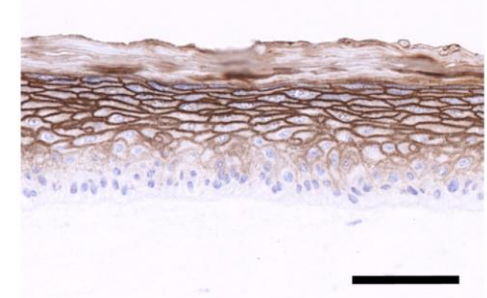
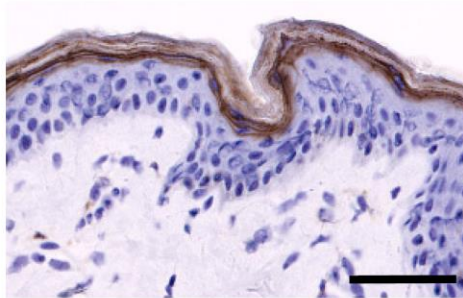
Filaggrin

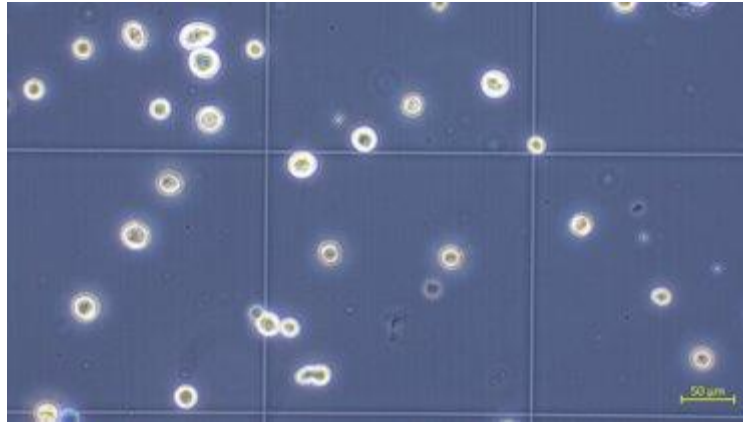
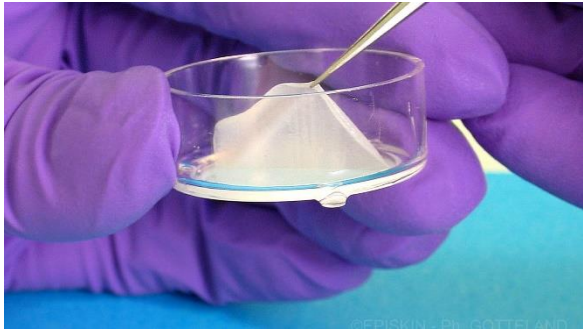


Histological staining

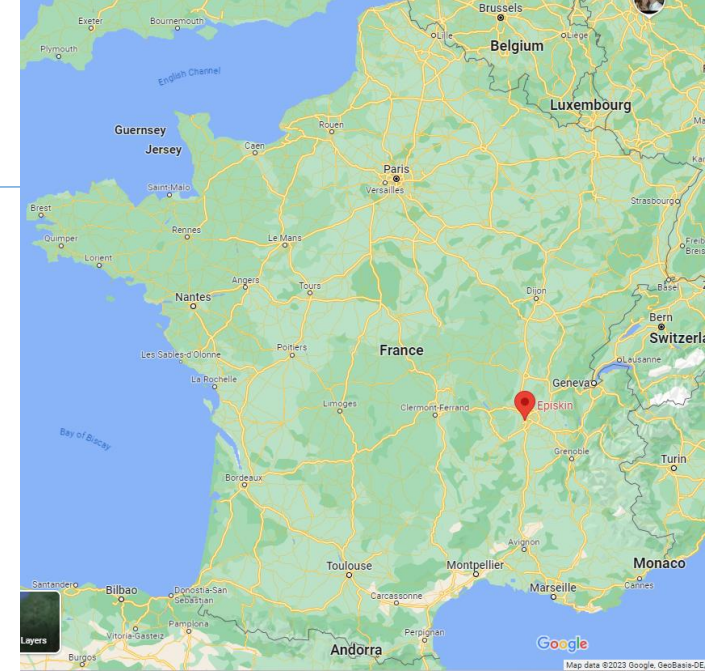


Transglutaminase-1

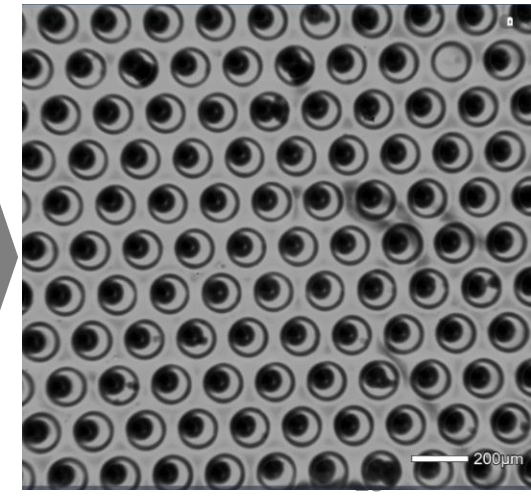
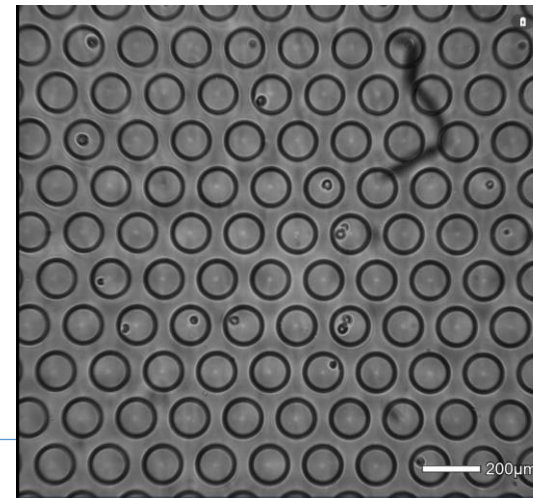
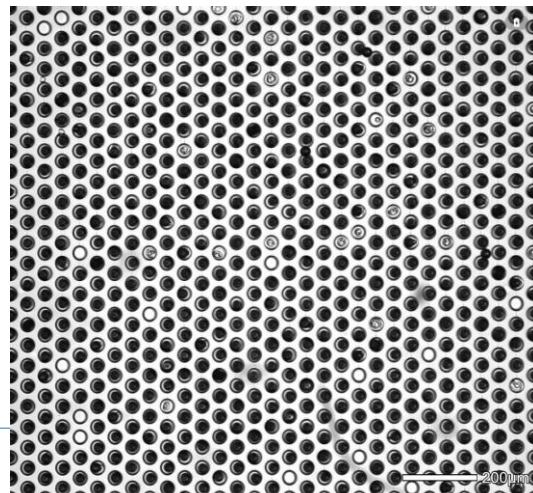
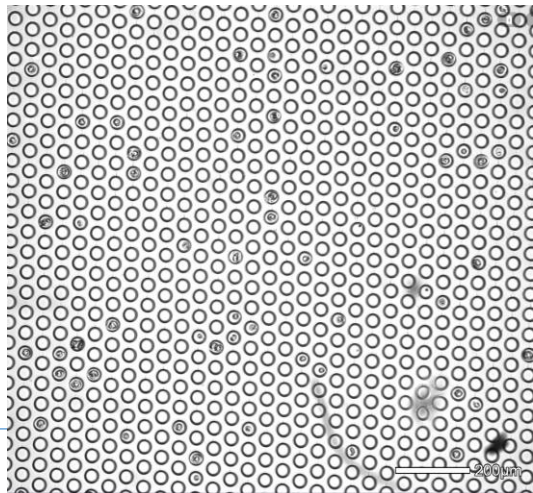




Tissue dissociation into single cell suspension



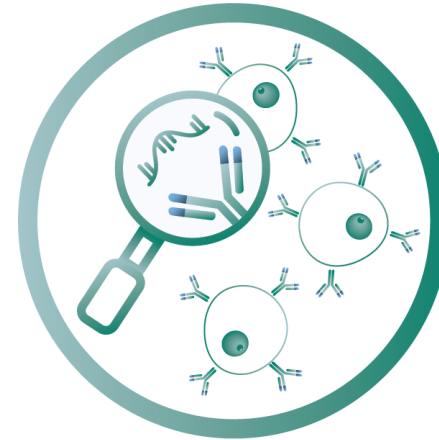
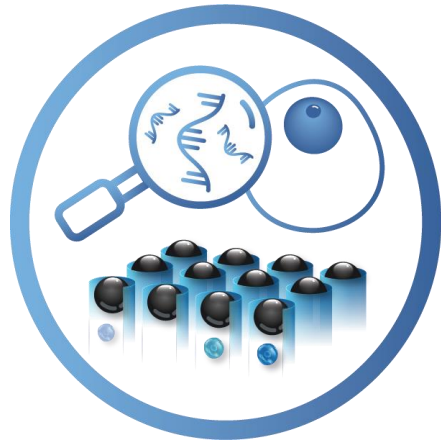
Cells were loaded on the SD chip





Multiomics applications





Transcriptome profiling

- Single-Cell
- Single-Nucleus
- Yeast

Transcriptome + target sequences

- Lung/ Blood Cancers
- CHIP
- EBV Virus
- Customizable

Transcriptome + Glycosylation

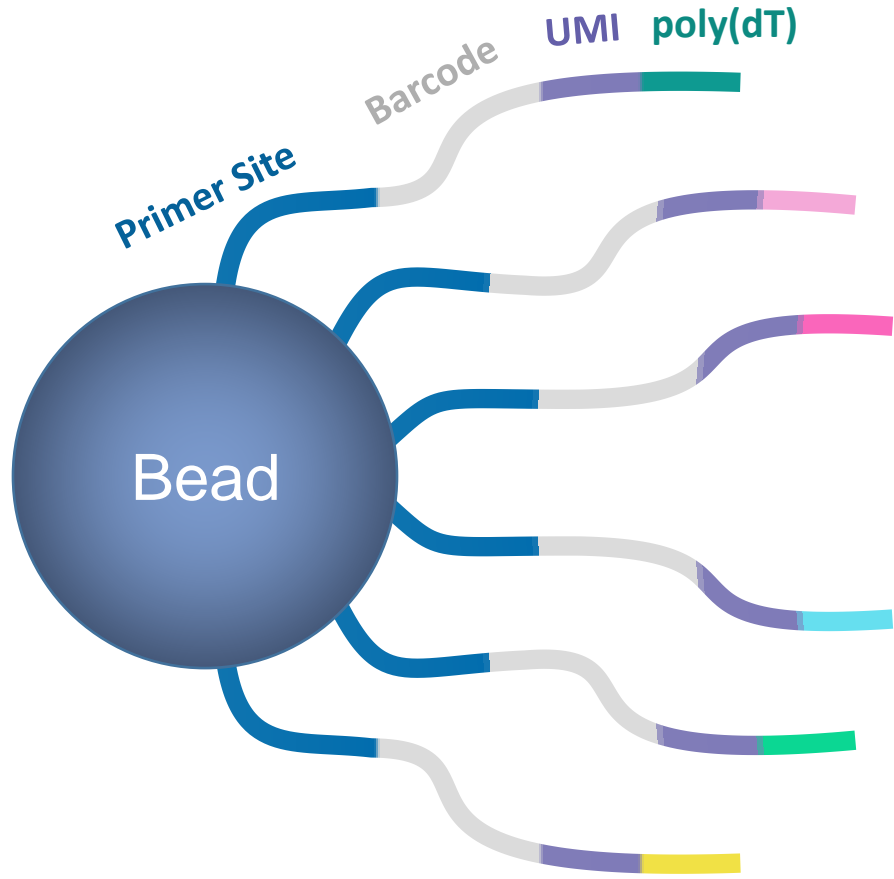
- Detect Surface Proteoglycans
- Cell-Level Sensitivity

Transcriptome + V(D)J profiling

- CDR3 Profiling
- Full-Length TCR/BCR

Transcriptome With Temporal Resolution

- Cell- & Gene-Level Sensitivity
- Detect Newly Synthesized Transcripts



mRNA profiling

Immune V(D)J Profiling

Full-Length Immunoreceptor Profiling

SNVs, Fusion Genes, Rare Transcripts, And Viral Genes

Glycosylation Levels

Nascent RNA Synthesis

GEXSCOPE[®]

GEXSCOPE[®] V(D)J

sCircle[™]

FocuSCOPE[®]

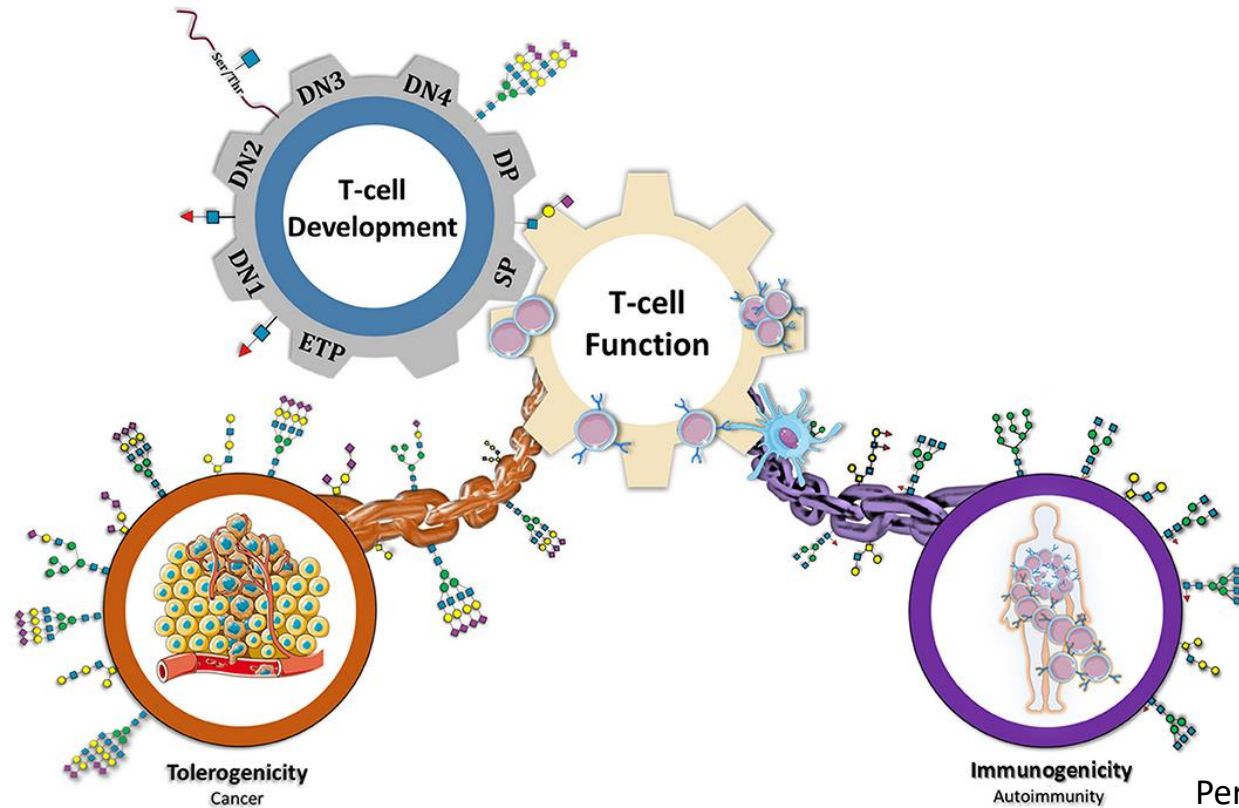
ProMoSCOPE[™]

DynaSCOPE[®]



Why monitor the glycan abundance at the surface of the cell?

- Cell – cell interactions
- Control T cells response: glycosylation at the heart of immune-unbalanced diseases?

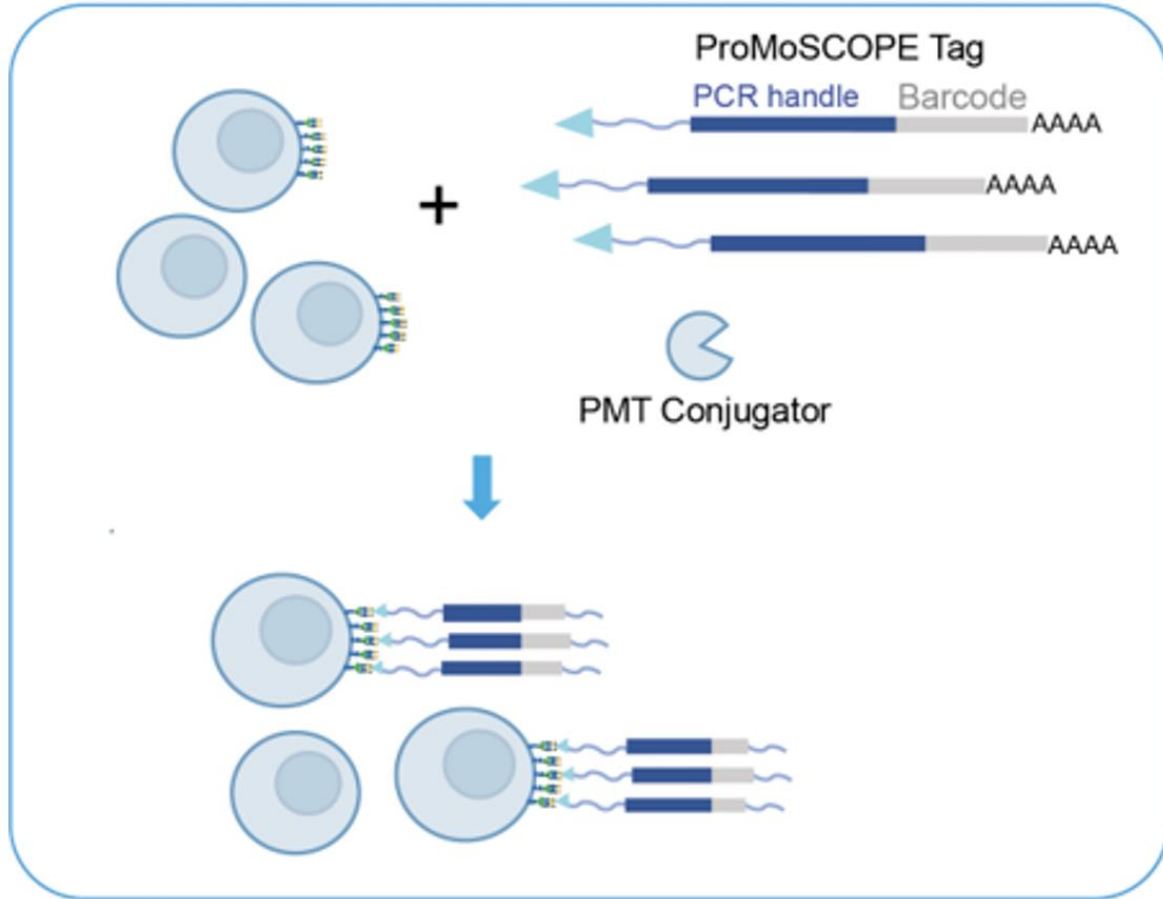


Pereira MS. Frontier in Immunology, 2018

N-Acetylglucosamine	Mannose	Fucose	Branched N-glycan	Ser/Thr	O-GlcNAcylated protein	O-linked fucose glycan	α 2,3-linked sialic acid
N-Acetylgalactosamine	Galactose	Sialic acid					



Cell labelling

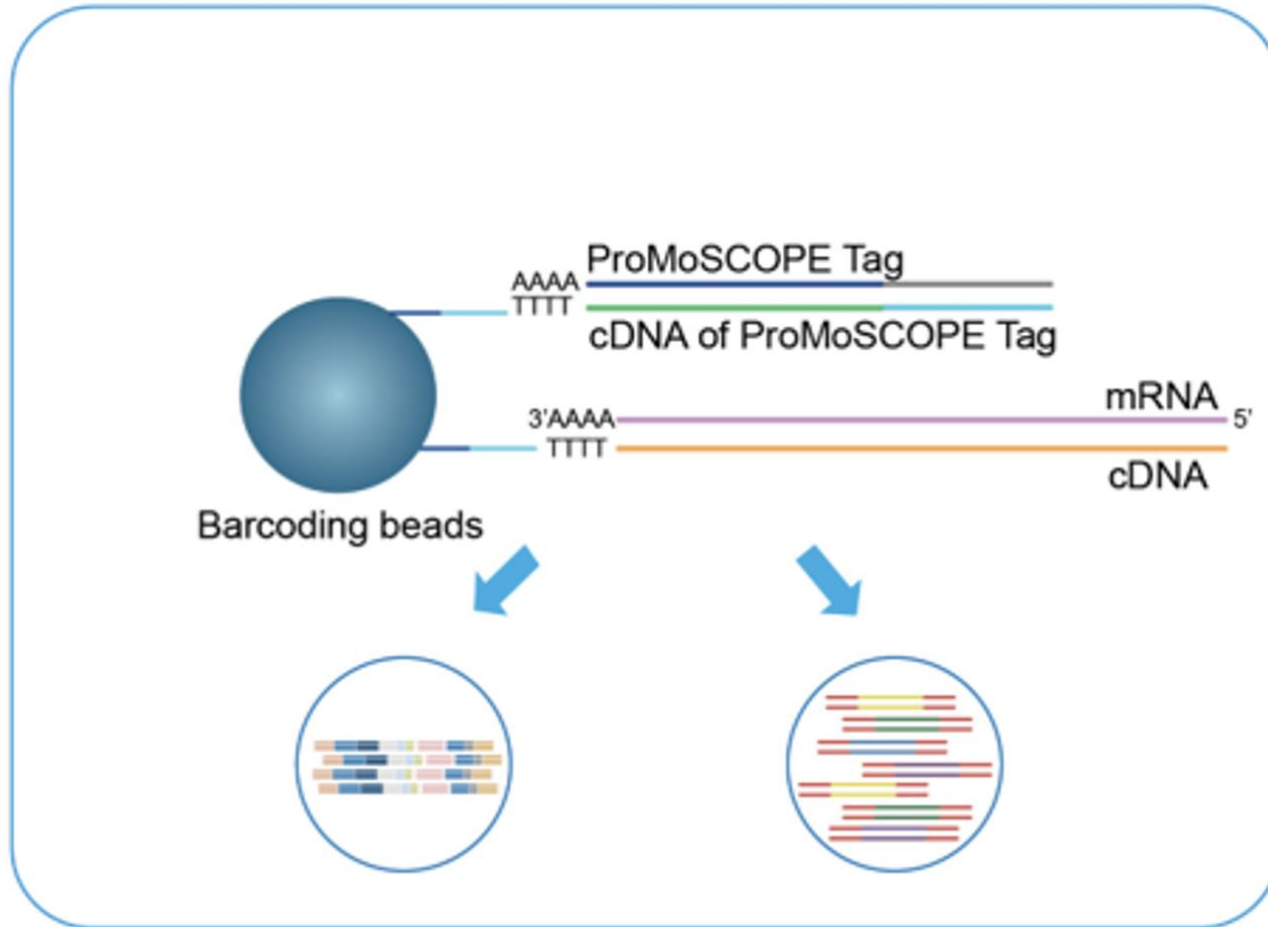


Cell partitioning

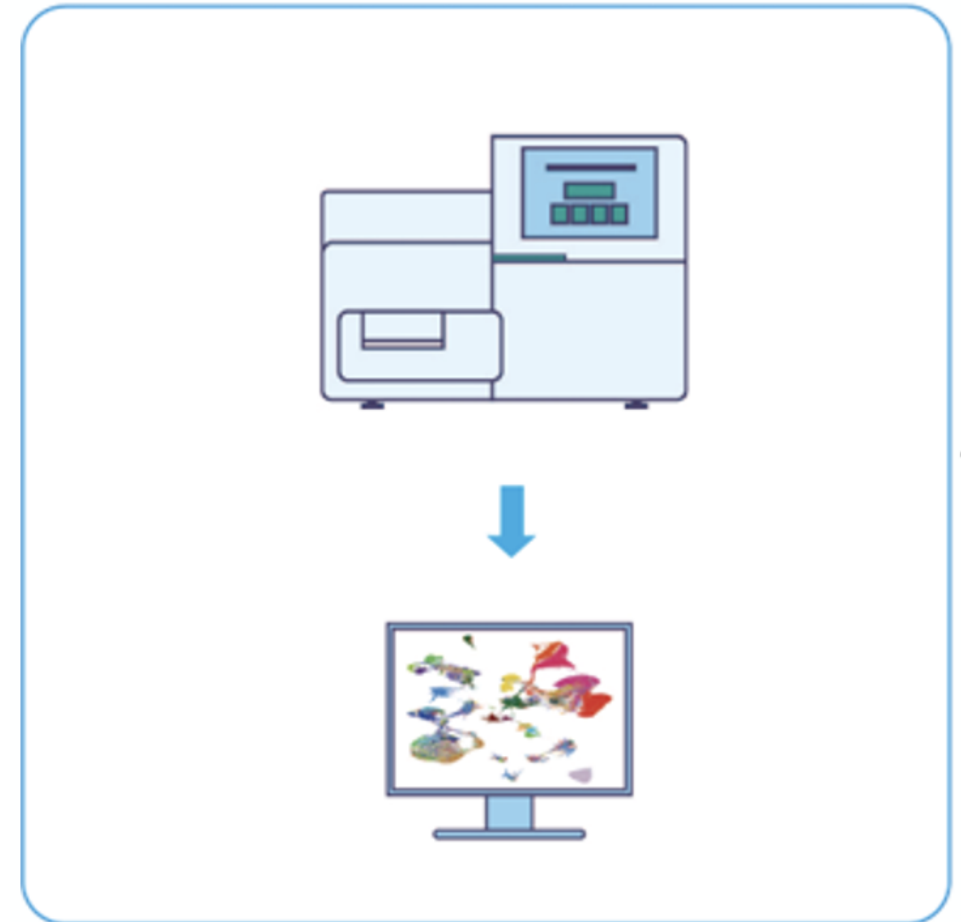




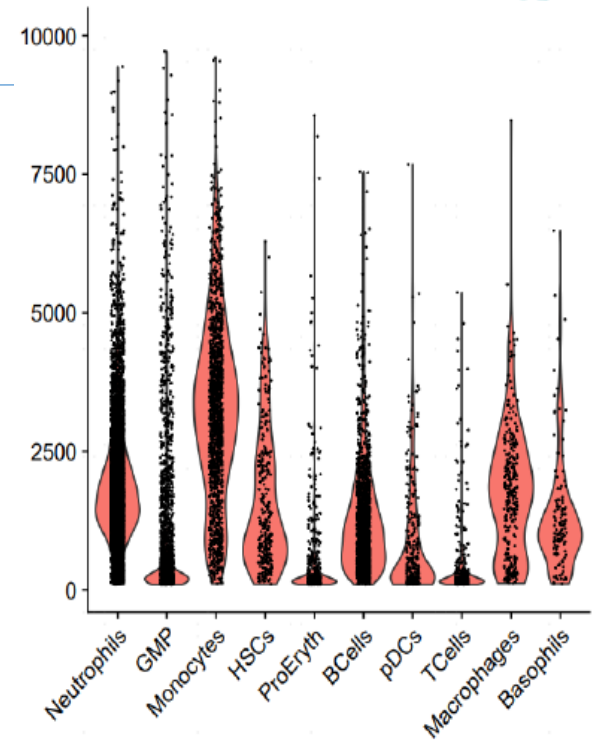
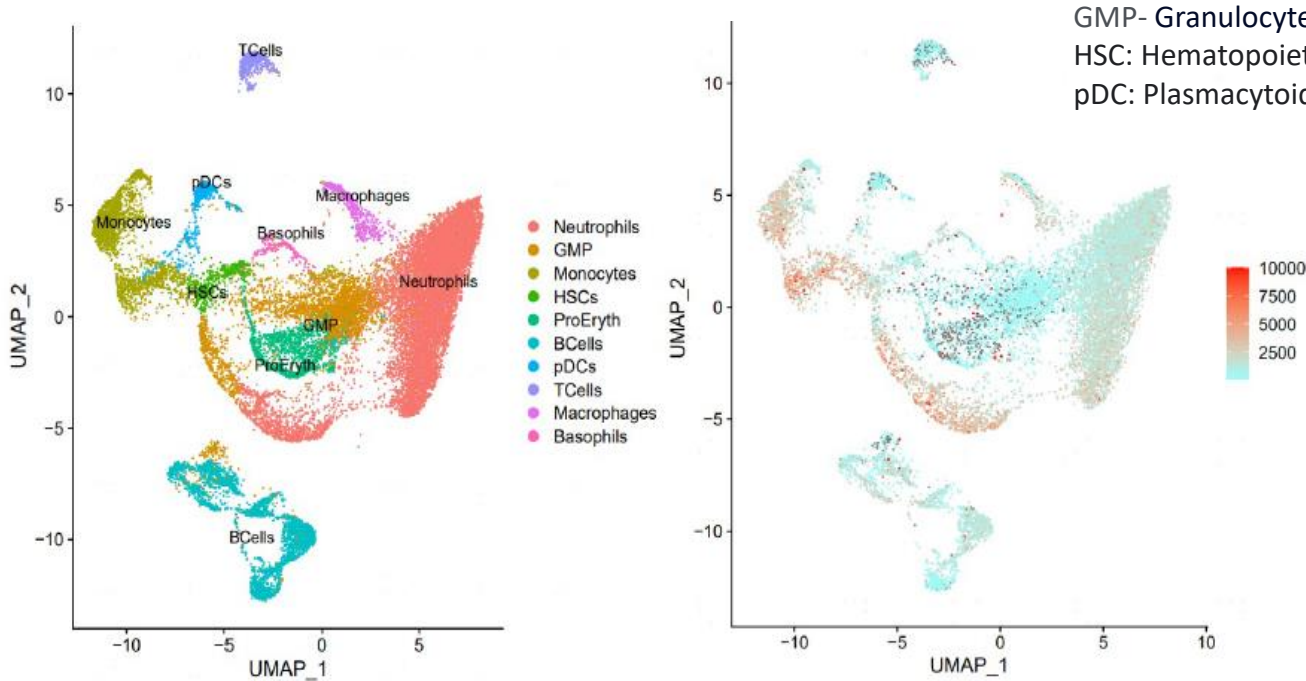
mRNA capture, RT, library preparation



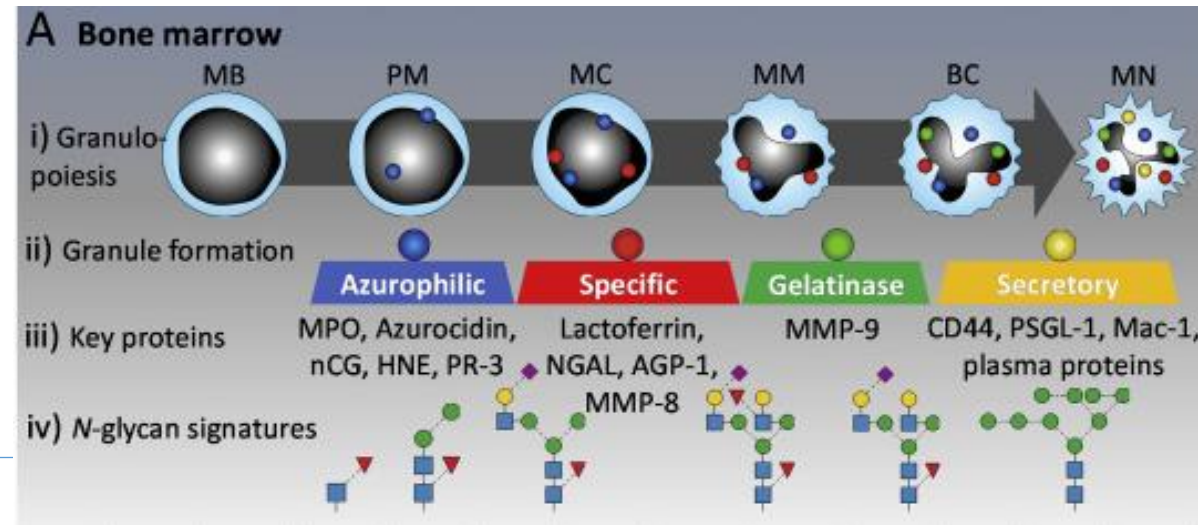
sequencing, data analysis

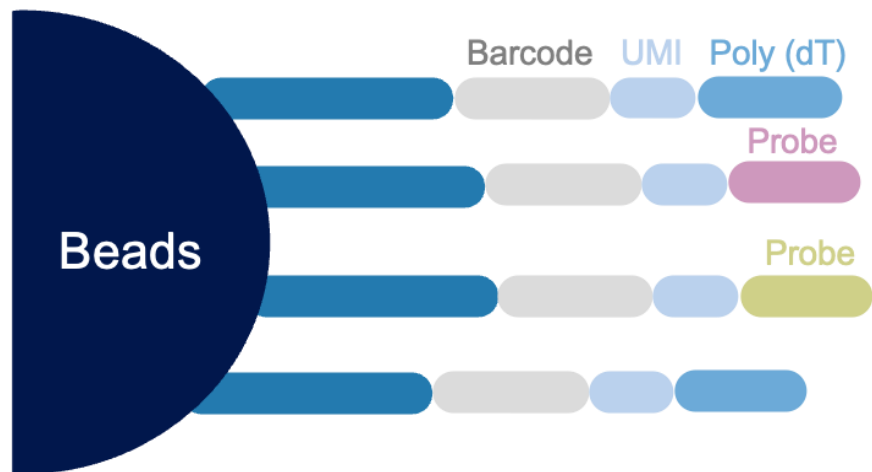


Cell specific glycosylation abundance in Mouse Bone Marrow



During granulopoiesis in the bone marrow, distinct neutrophil granules are successively formed. Distinct receptors and effector proteins, many of which are **glycosylated**, are targeted to each type of granule according to their time of expression, a process called "targeting by timing."





Lung cancer*	Clonal hematopoiesis*	Blood cancer*	Epstein-Barr Virus*	Custom
* EGFR	* DNMT3A	* WT1	* EBNA1	
* KRAS	* TET2	* KRAS	* EBNA2	
* PIK3CA	* ASXL1	* IDH1/IDH2	* EBER1	
* BRAF	* JAK2	* TP53	* EBER2	
* TP53	* TP53	* BCR_ABL1	* ZEBRA	
		* PML_RARA		

*Specific mutation sites are targeted in the genes showed above.



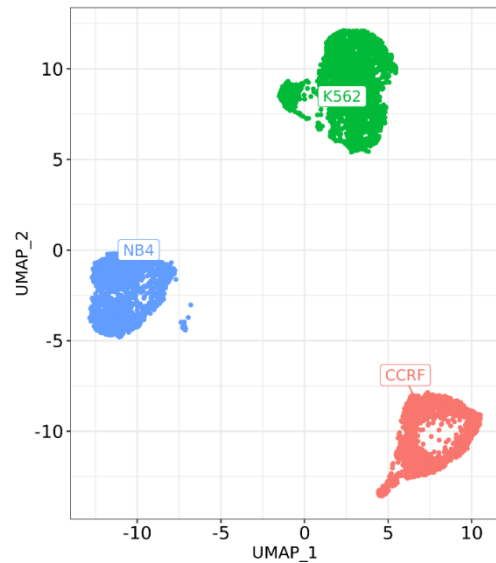
Experimental setup: NB4, CCRF and K562 were mixed in equal proportions.

NB4 cell line contains **KRAS (A18D)** and **TP53 (R248Q)** mutations and **PML-RARA** fusion gene.

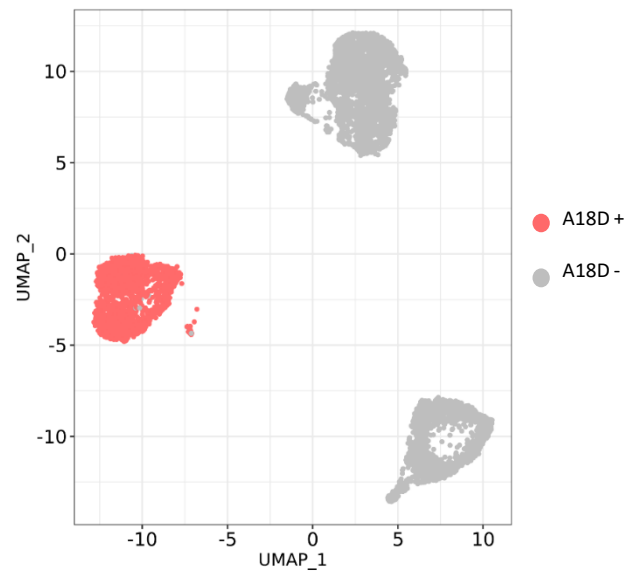
CCRF cell line contains **KRAS (G12D)** and **TP53 (R248Q, R175H)** mutations.

K562 cell line contains **BCR-ABL1** fusion gene.

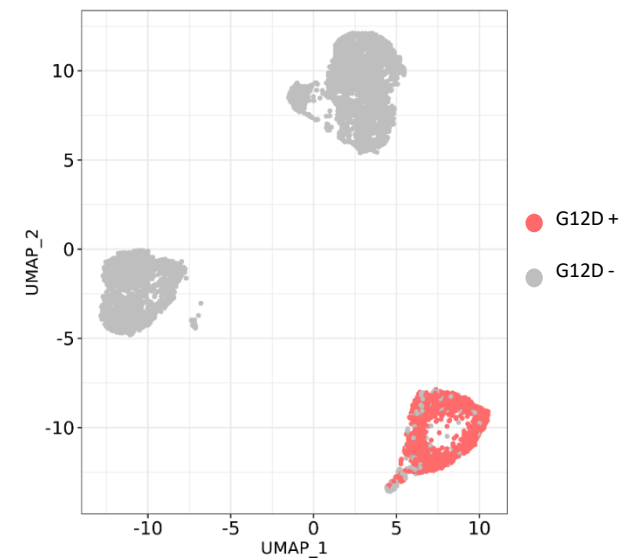
Cell Annotations



A18D-KRAS



G12D-KRAS





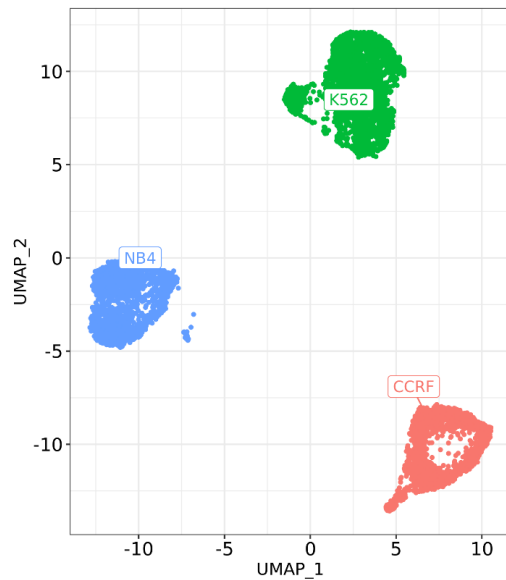
Experimental setup: NB4, CCRF and K562 were mixed in equal proportions.

NB4 cell line contains **KRAS (A18D)** and **TP53 (R248Q)** mutations and **PML-RARA** fusion gene.

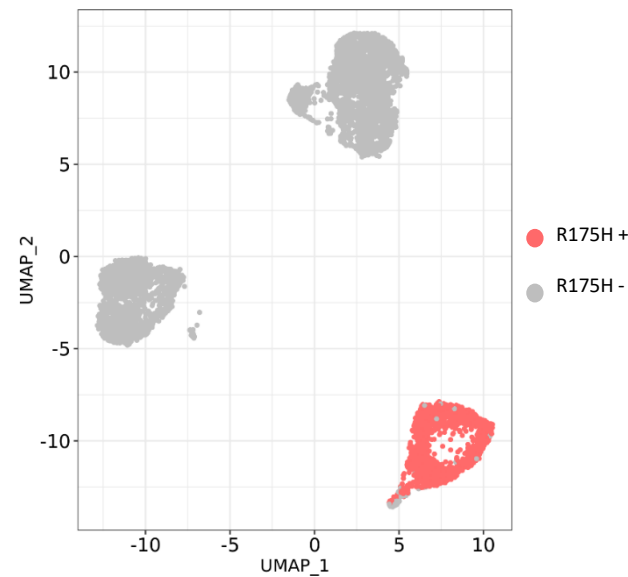
CCRF cell line contains **KRAS (G12D)** and **TP53 (R248Q, R175H)** mutations.

K562 cell line contains **BCR-ABL1** fusion gene.

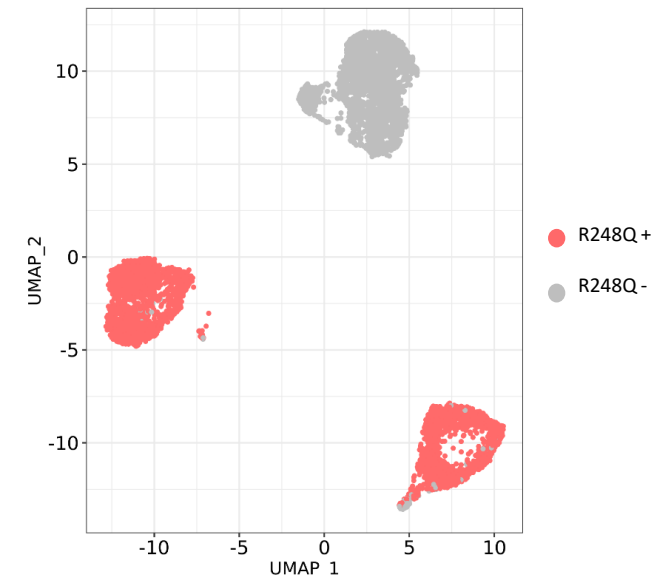
Cell Annotations



R175H TP53



R248Q TP53



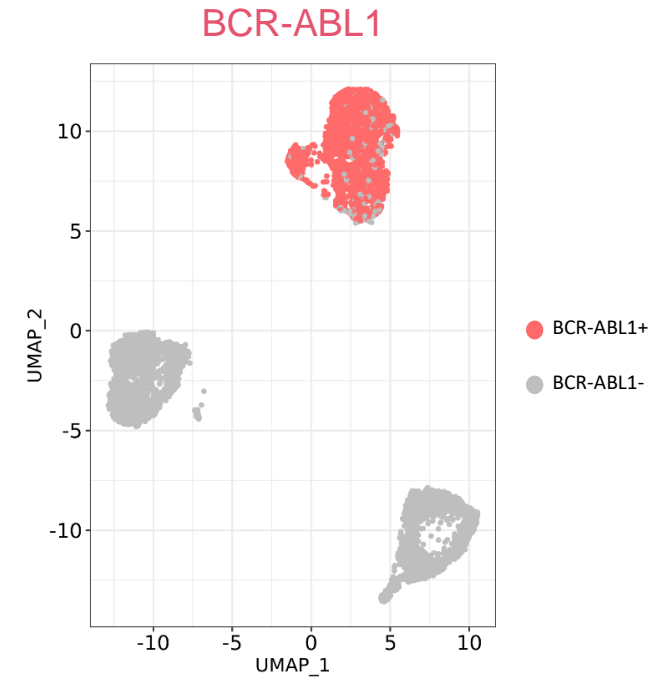
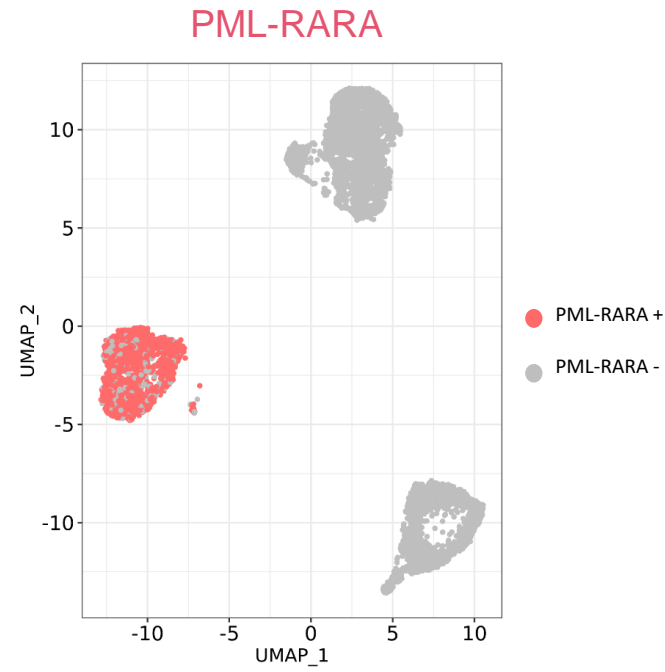
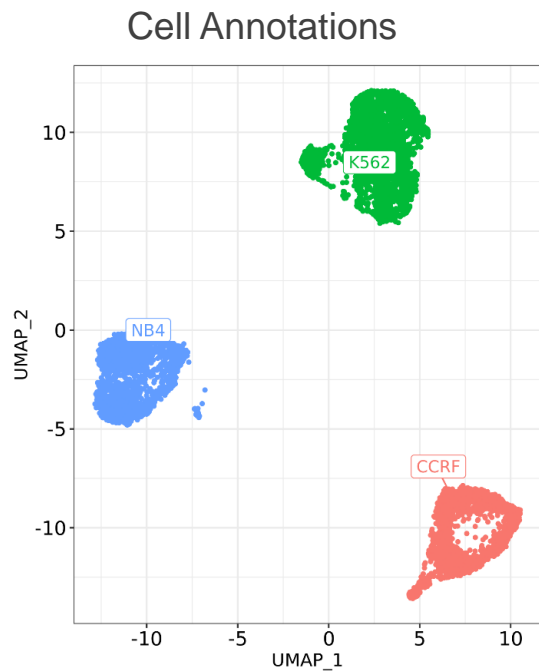


Experimental setup: NB4, CCRF and K562 were mixed in equal proportions.

NB4 cell line contains **KRAS (A18D)** and **TP53 (R248Q)** mutations and **PML-RARA** fusion gene.

CCRF cell line contains **KRAS (G12D)** and **TP53 (R248Q, R175H)** mutations.

K562 cell line contains **BCR-ABL1** fusion gene.

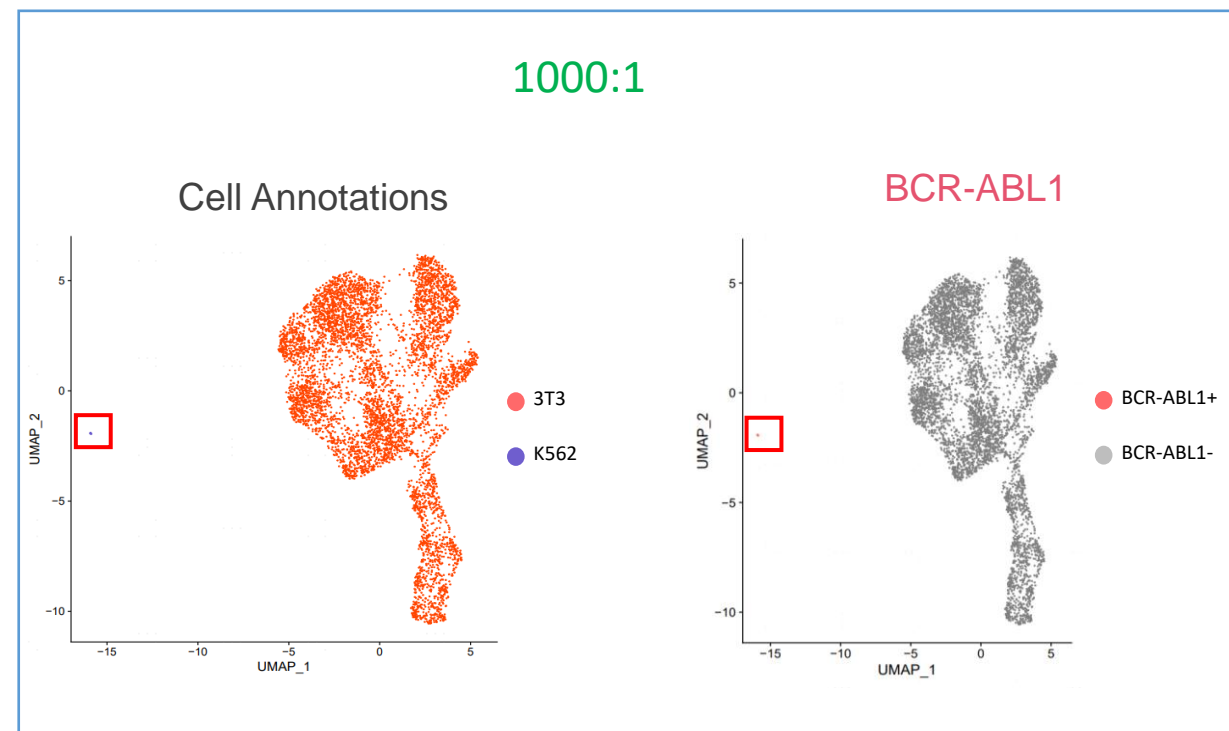
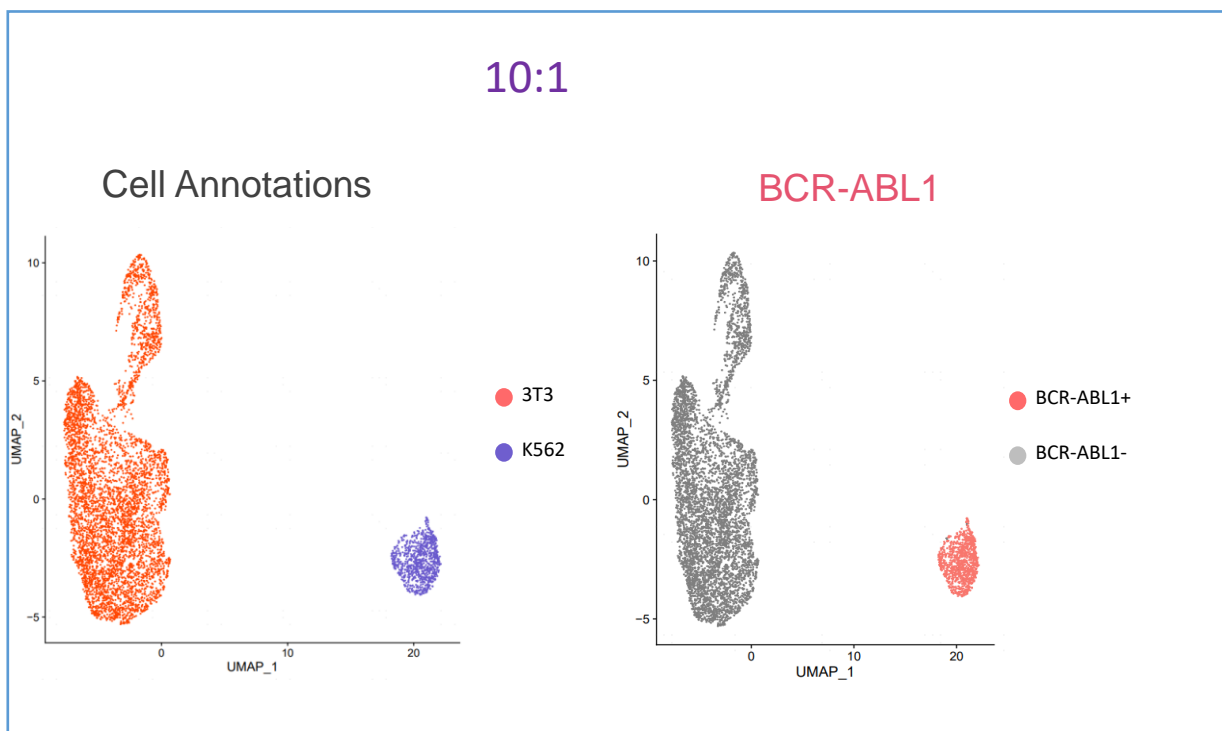


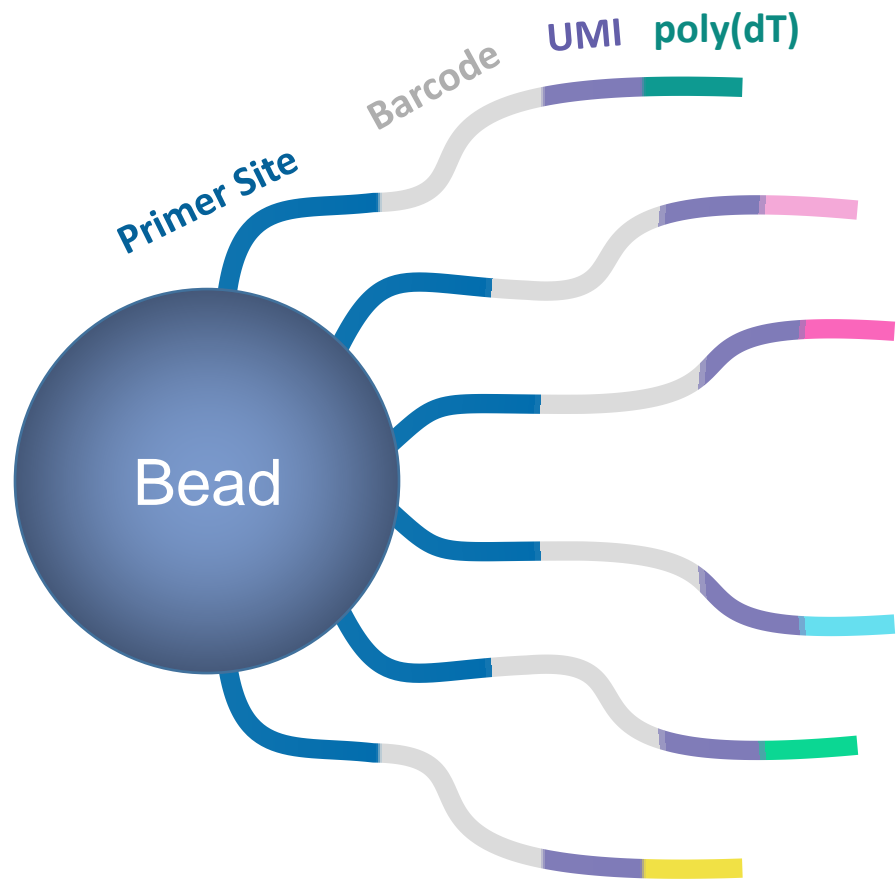


K562 cell line contains **BCR-ABL1** fusion gene.

3T3 cell line **doesn't contain** BCR-ABL1 fusion gene.

Input Ratio	Total Captured Cell Number	3T3 Cells	K562 Cells	Fusion Gene Detected in K562
10:1	6188	5240	948	941 (99%)
100:1	7498	7362	136	136 (100%)
1000:1	5826	5816	10	10 (100%)





mRNA profiling

GEXSCOPE[®]

Immune V(D)J Profiling

GEXSCOPE[®] V(D)J

Full-Length Immunoreceptor Profiling

sCircle[™]

SNVs, Fusion Genes, Rare Transcripts, And Viral Genes

FocuSCOPE[®]

Glycosylation Levels

ProMoSCOPE[™]

Nascent RNA Synthesis

DynaSCOPE[®]

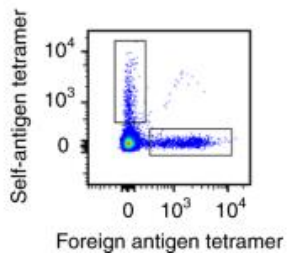
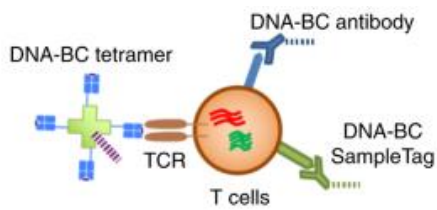


Learn how the immune system responds and evolves in relation to diseases.

Help decide on treatments and understand disease progression or response to drugs.

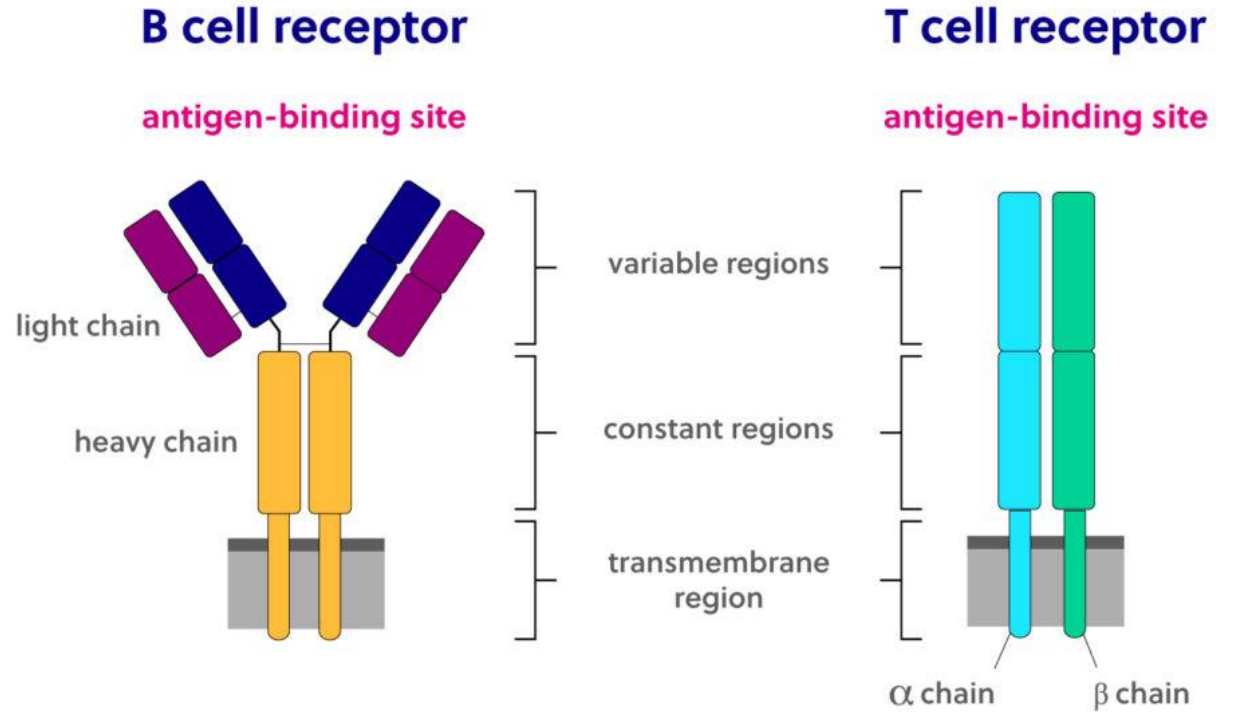
Understand the pathway of activation related to specific clonotypes.

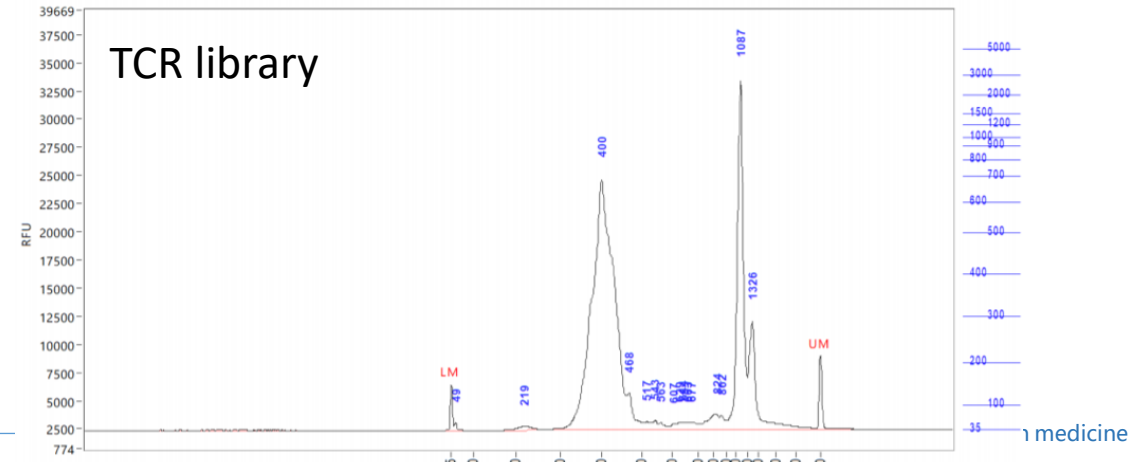
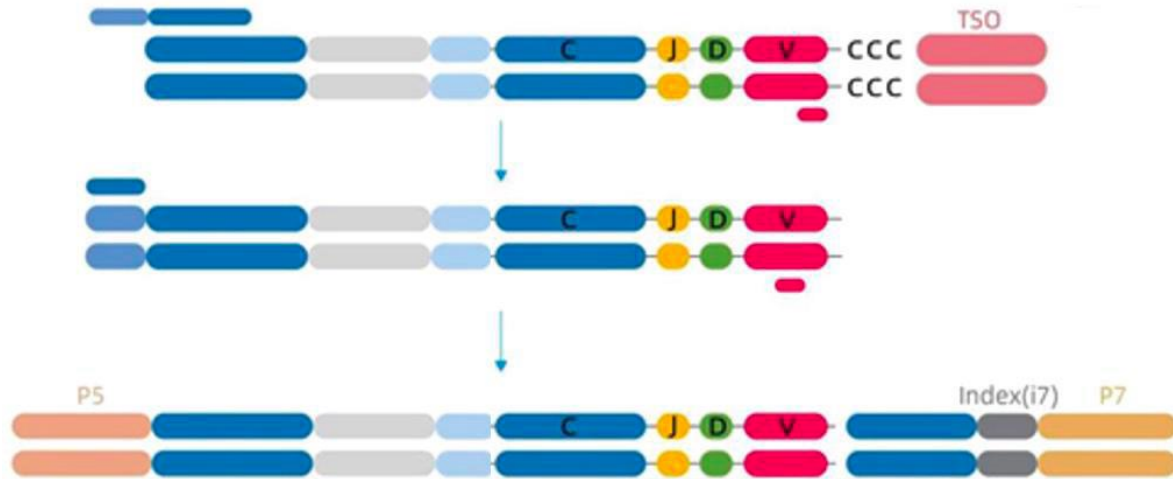
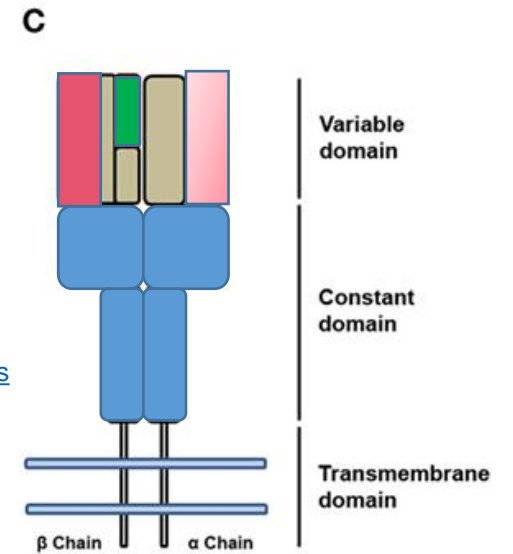
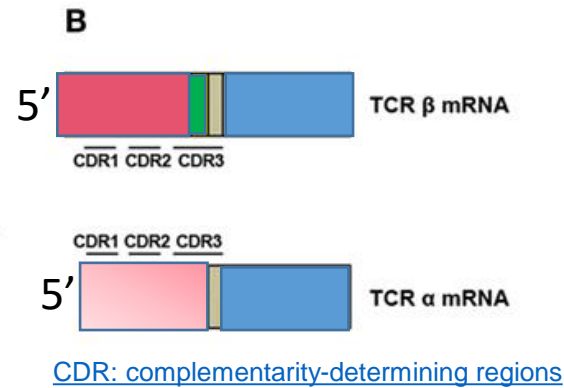
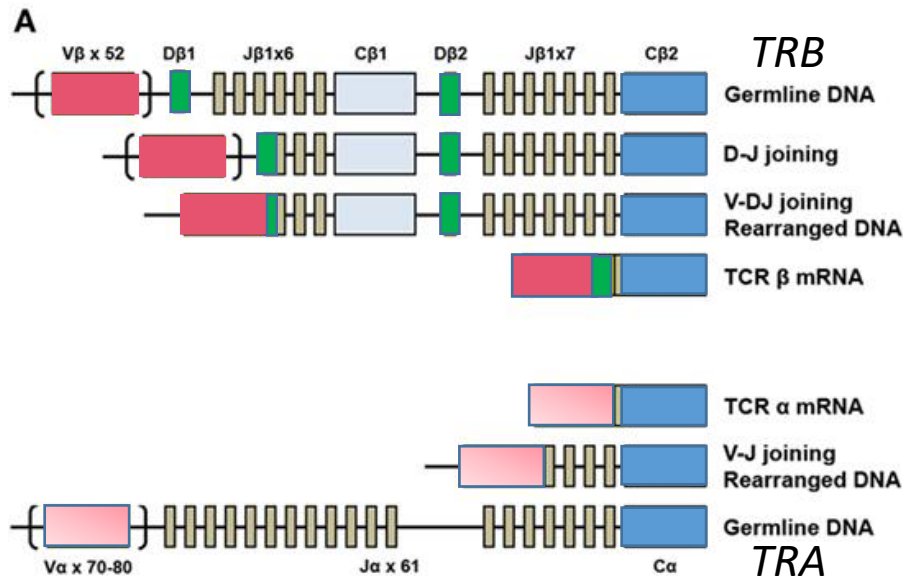
Engineer immune cells to destroy cancer cells: T cell receptor (TCR) T cell therapy

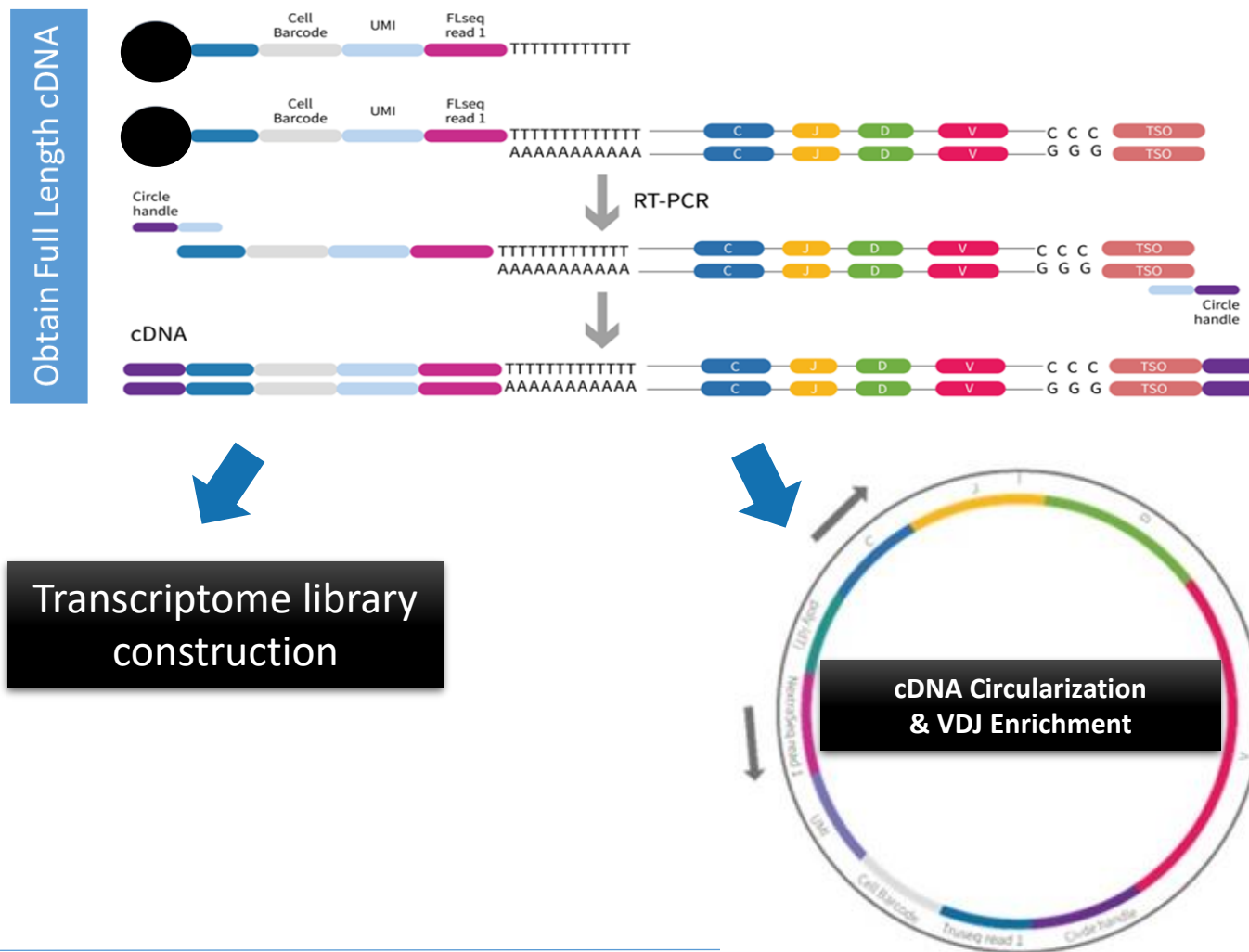


Example of TetTCR-Seq

Structure of T cell and B cell receptors



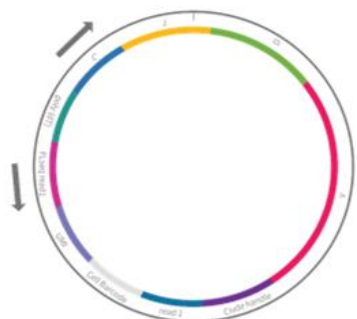




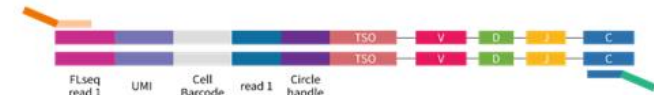


Immunoreceptor Enrichment

Circularization And First Enrichment



Second Enrichment



Third Enrichment

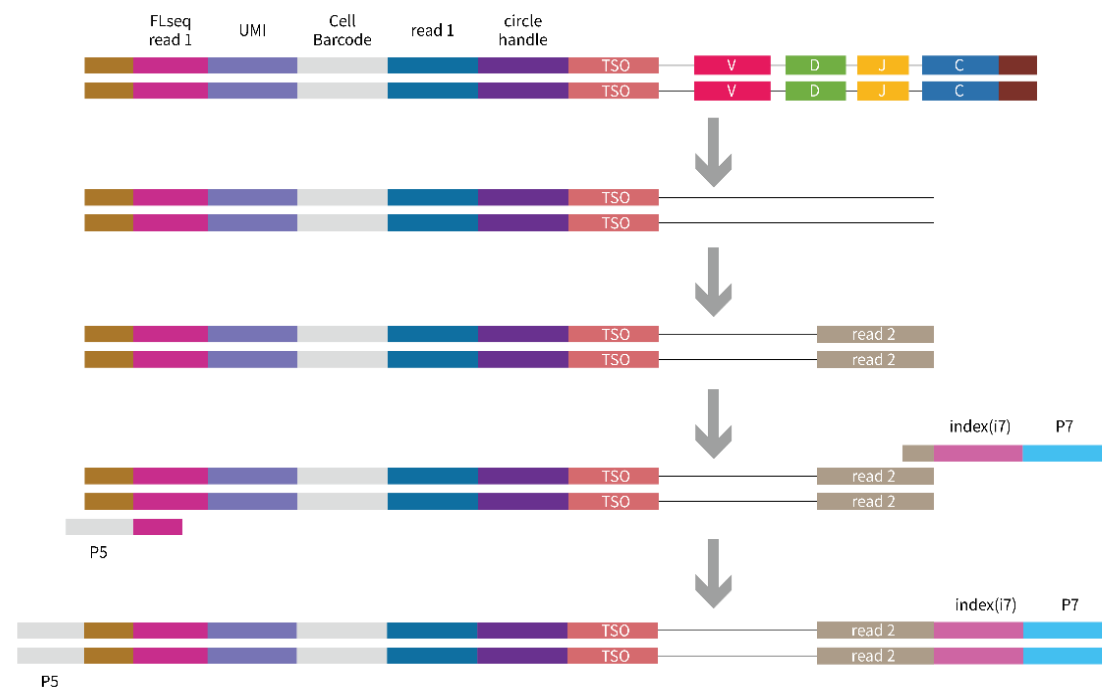


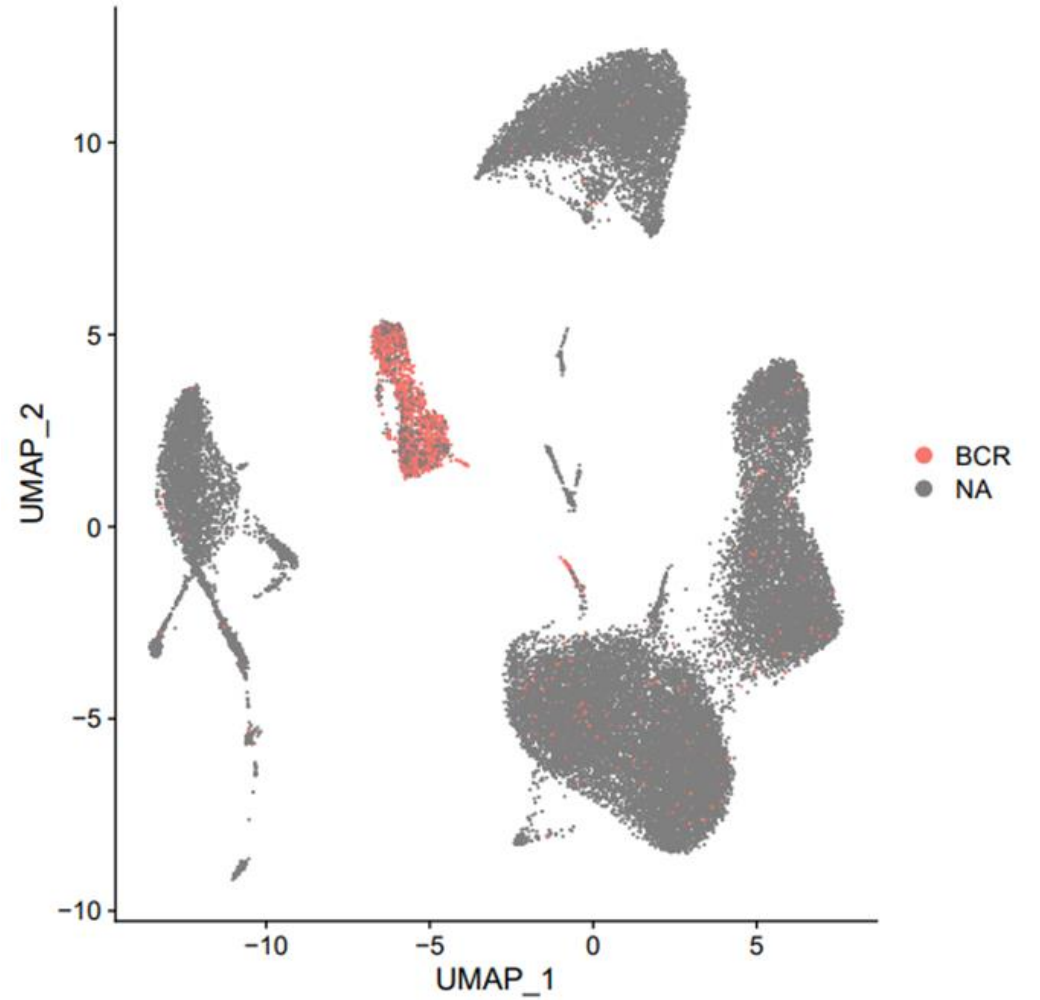
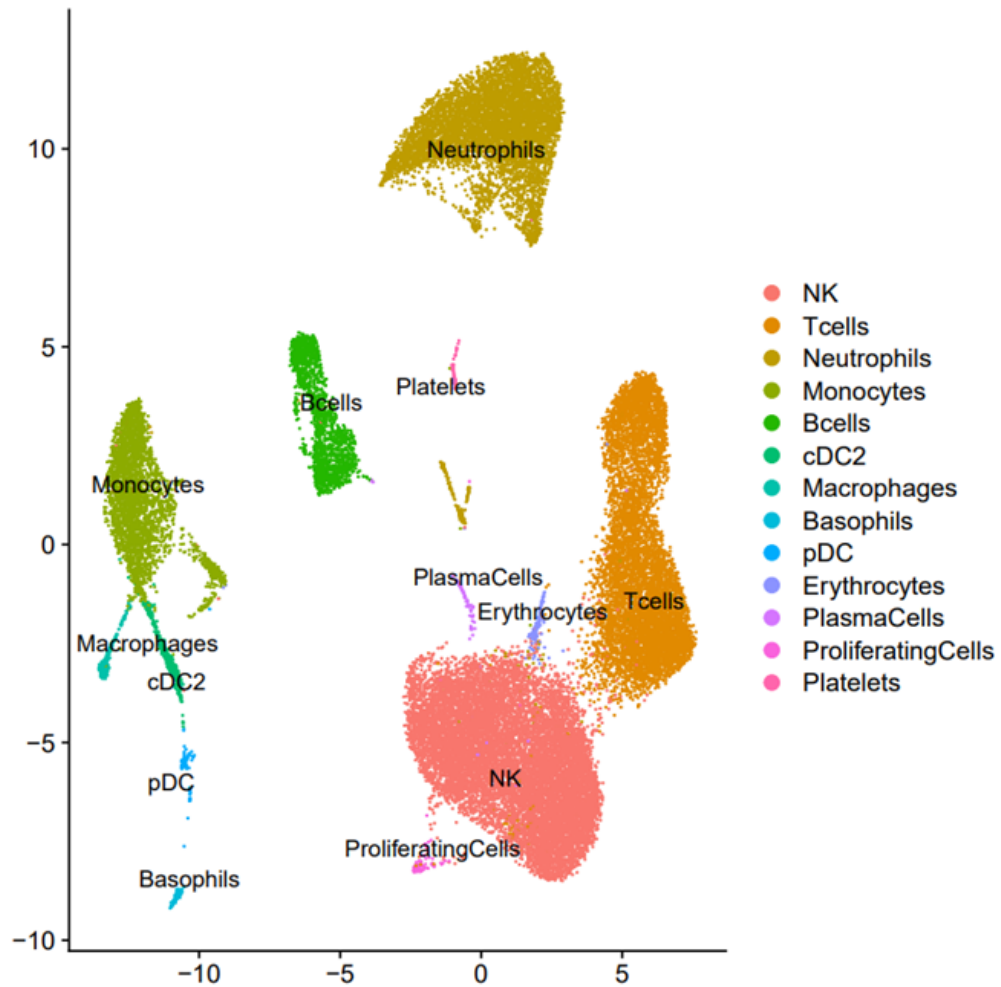
Enriched Product

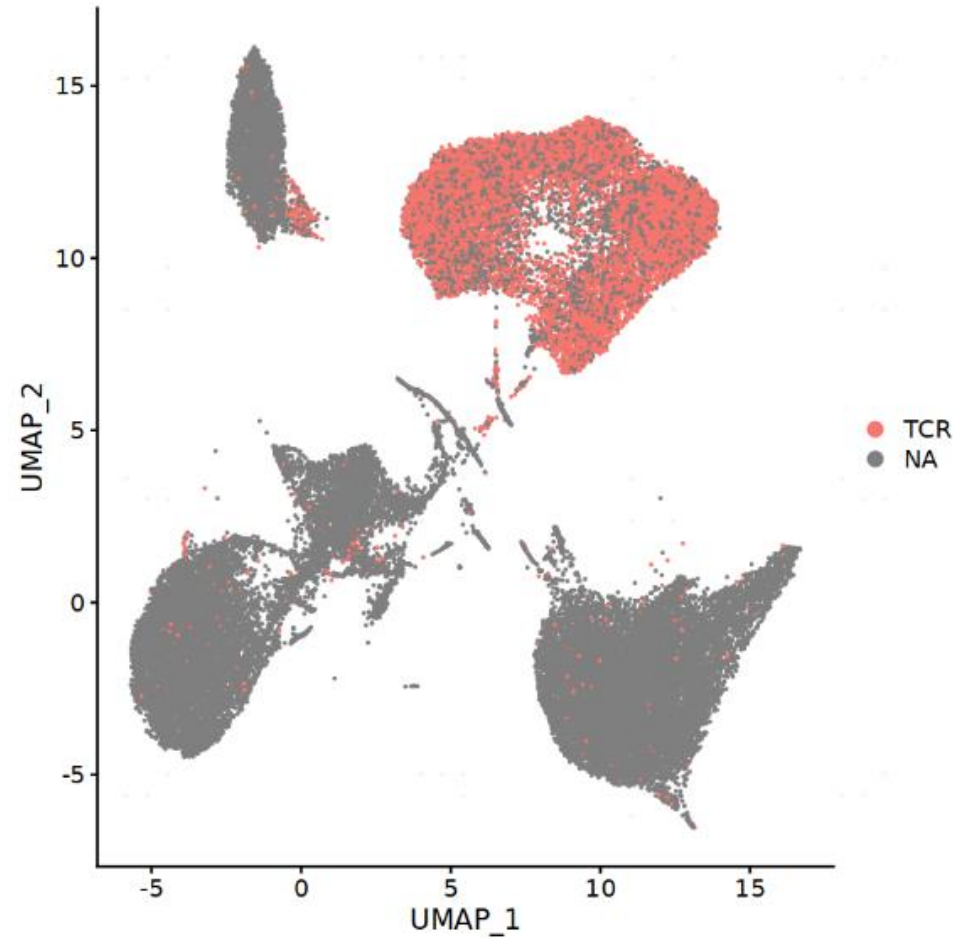
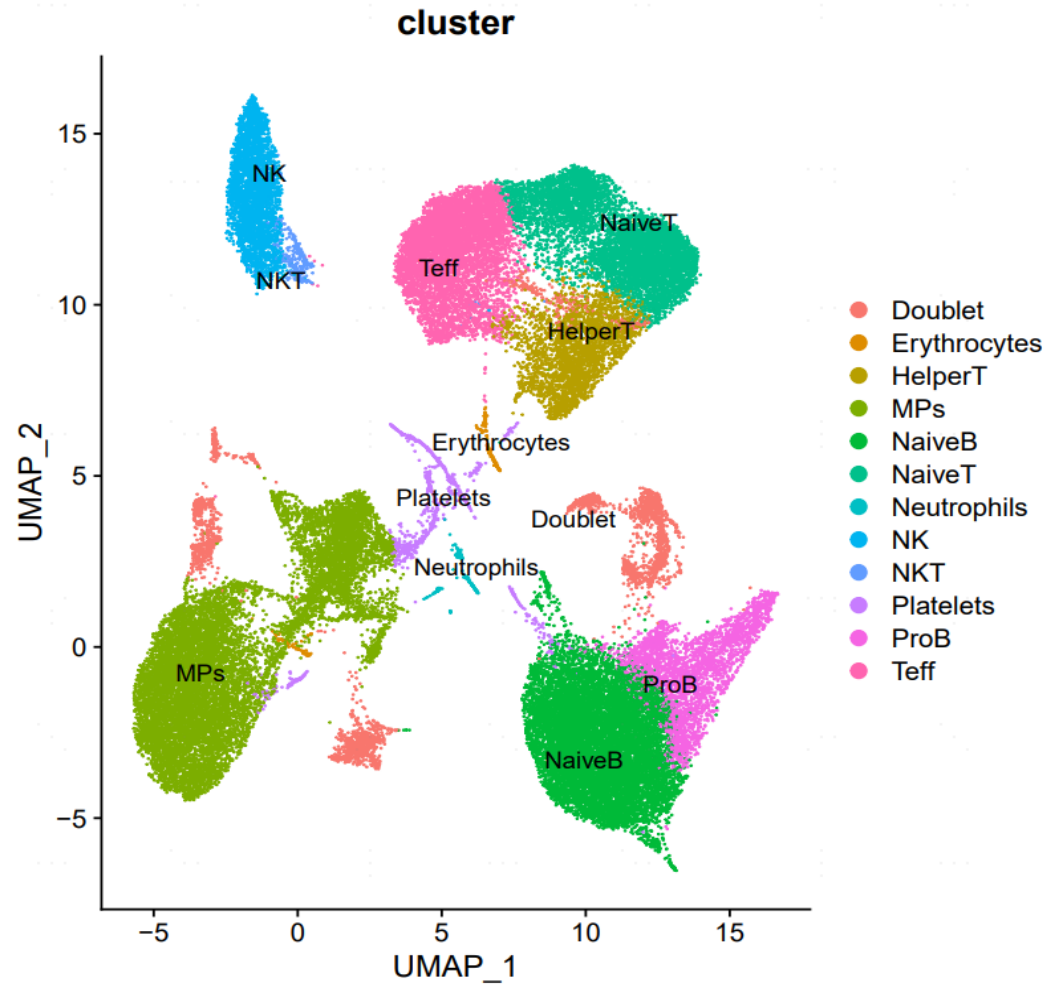


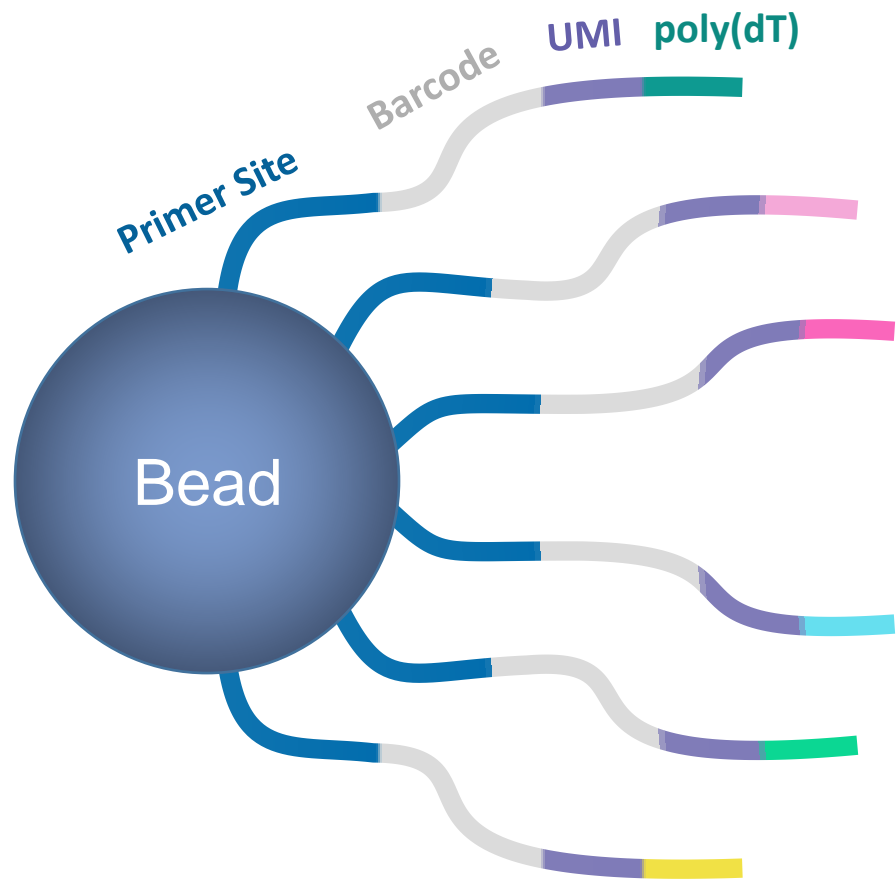
- Premade primers available for human and mouse
 - Primers can be customized for any species

Library Preparation









mRNA profiling

Immune V(D)J Profiling

Full-Length Immunoreceptor Profiling

SNVs, Fusion Genes, Rare Transcripts, And Viral Genes

Glycosylation Levels

Nascent RNA Synthesis

GEXSCOPE[®]

GEXSCOPE[®] V(D)J

sCircle[™]

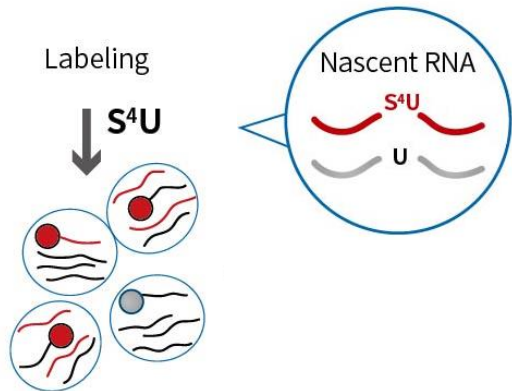
FocuSCOPE[®]

ProMoSCOPE[™]

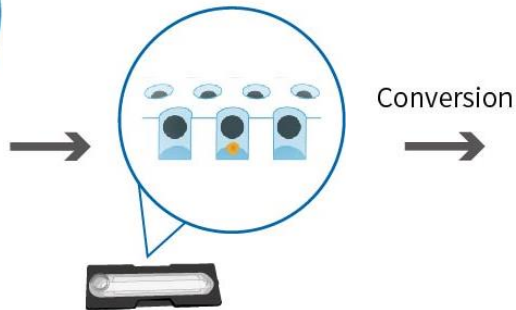
DynaSCOPE[®]



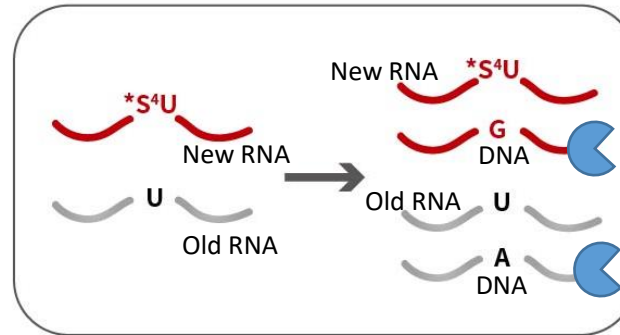
1.) S⁴U labeled cells or dissociated tissues



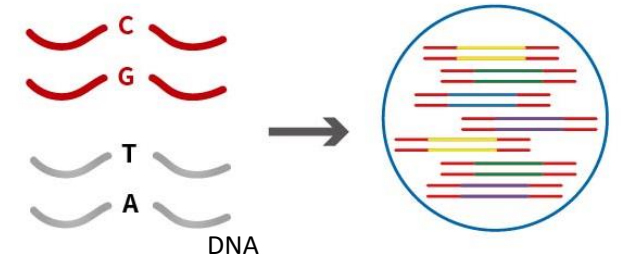
2.) Single cell lysis and barcoding



3.) Conversion of the S⁴U into a cytosine analogue



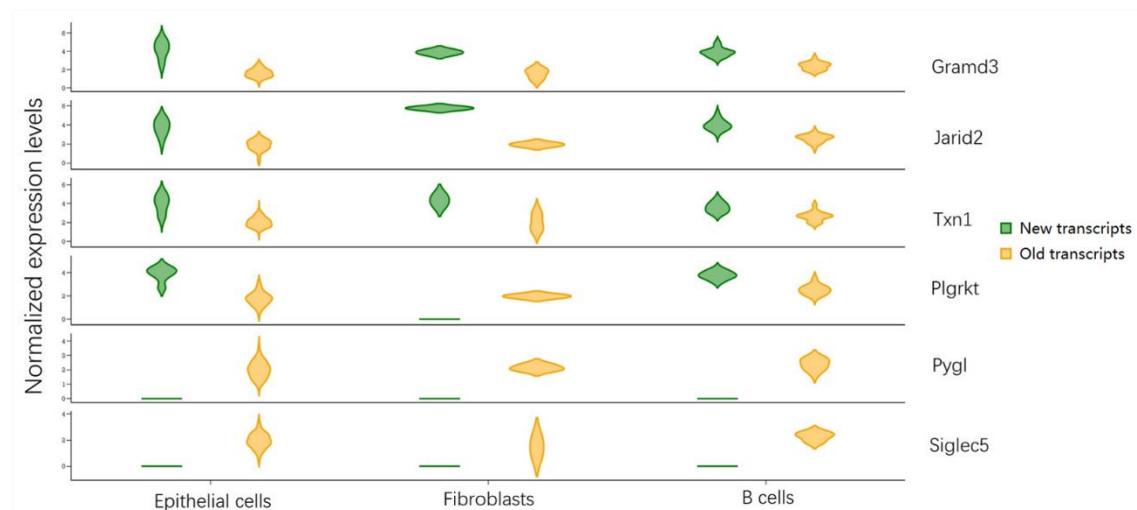
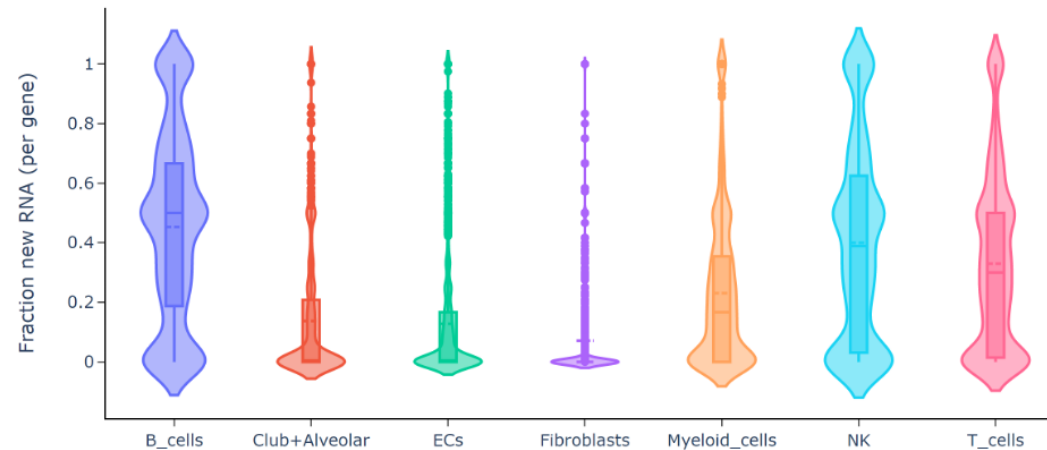
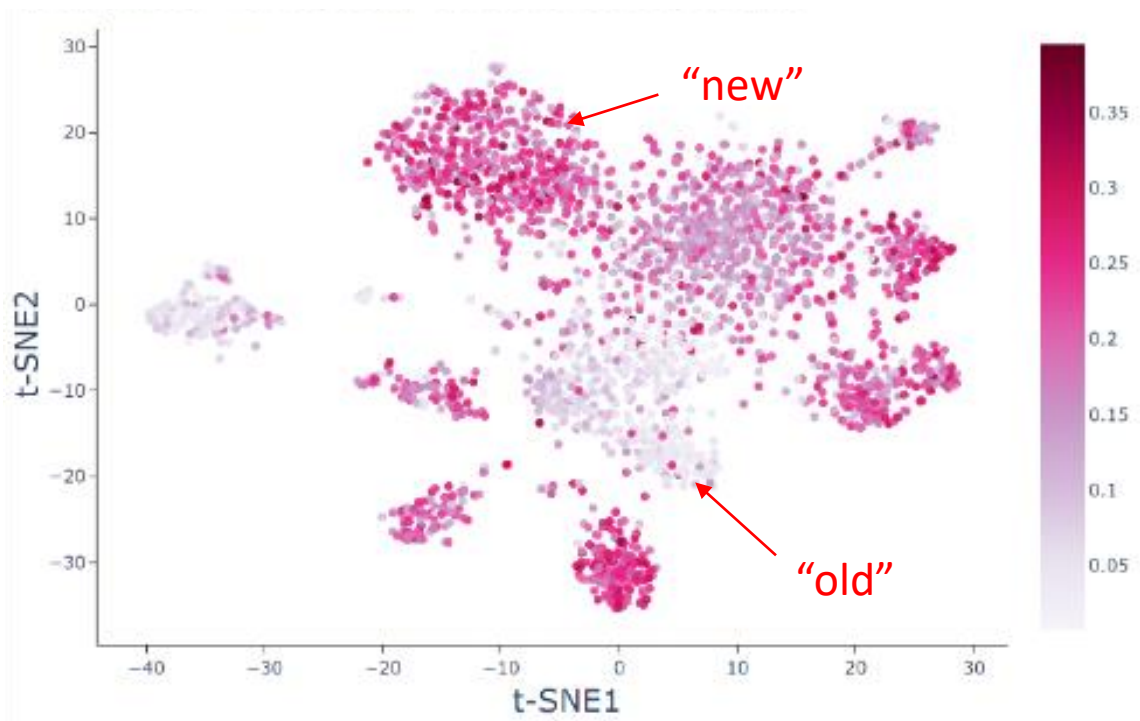
- Mismatched cytosine in nascent RNA
- Uracil in stable transcripts



5.) Sequencing:
Bioinformatical separation of nascent and long-lived transcripts



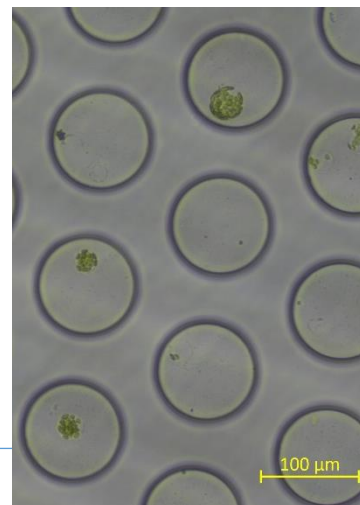
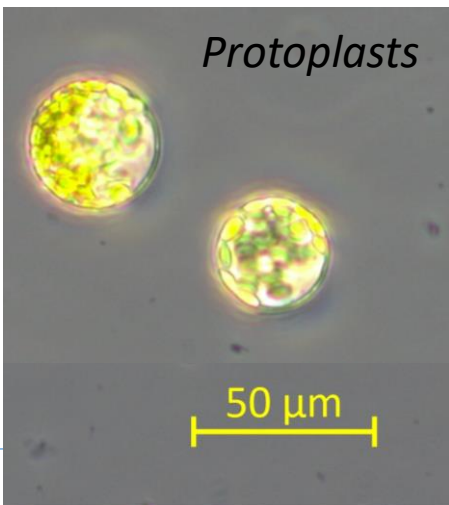
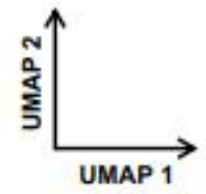
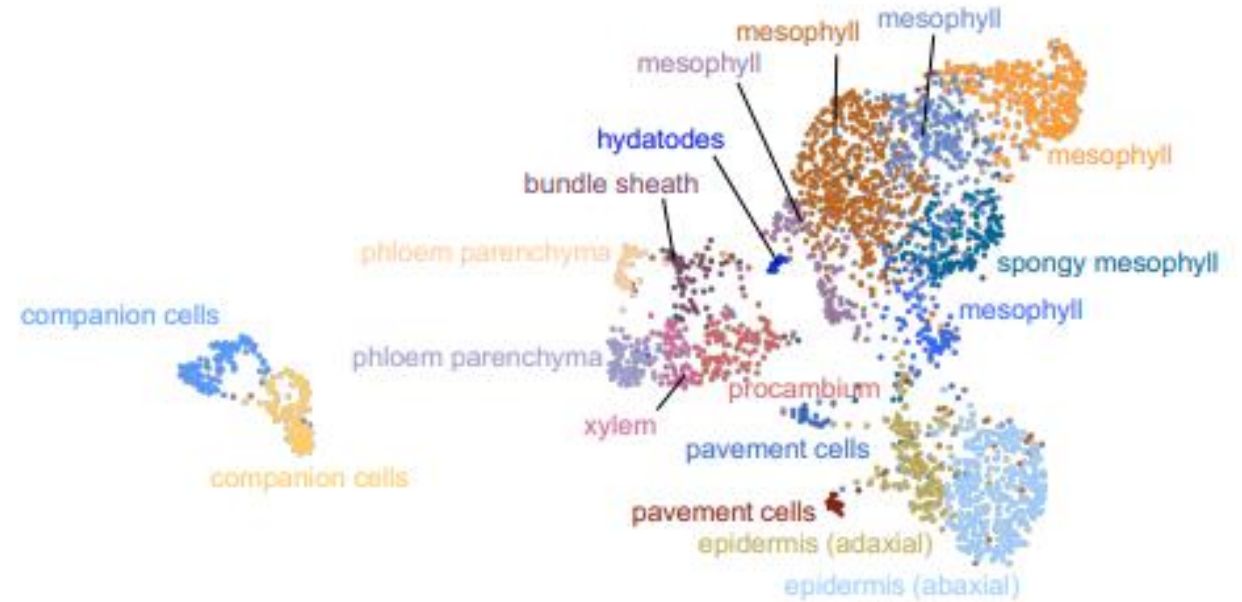
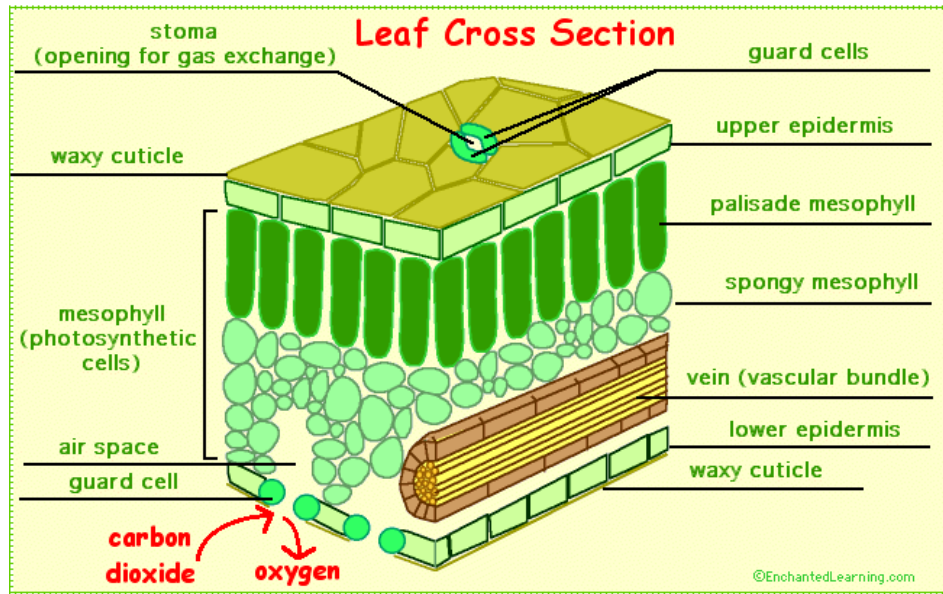
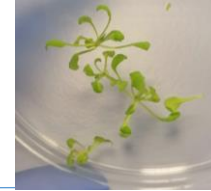
t-SNE plot colored by substitution rate

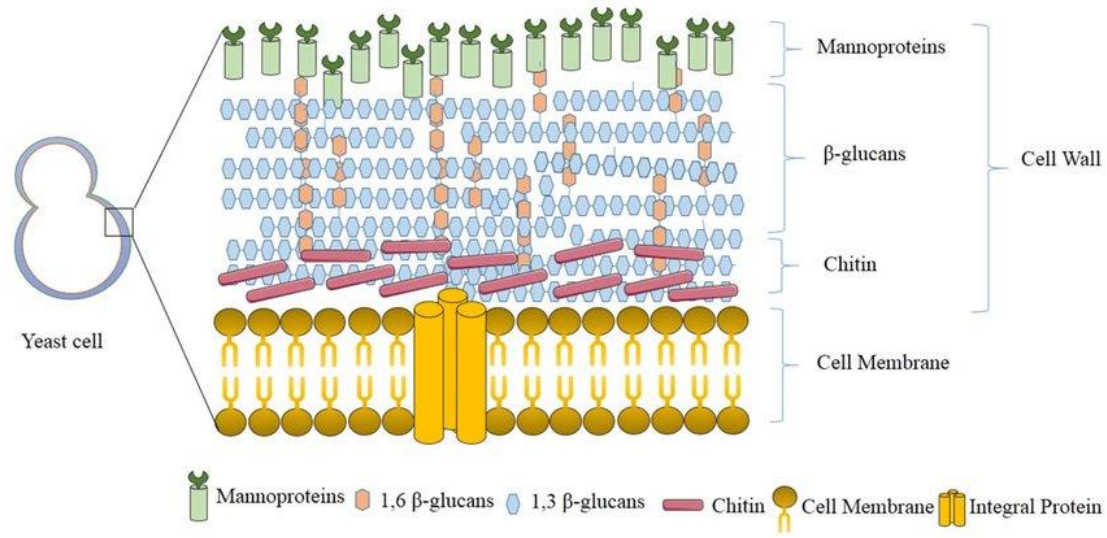
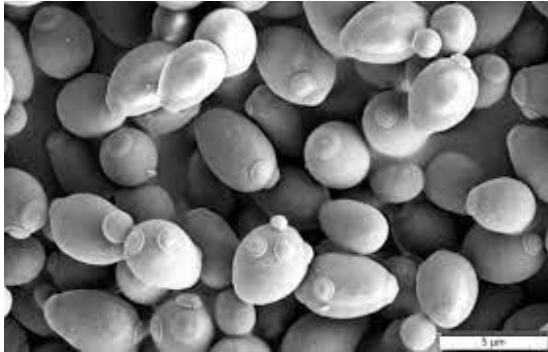




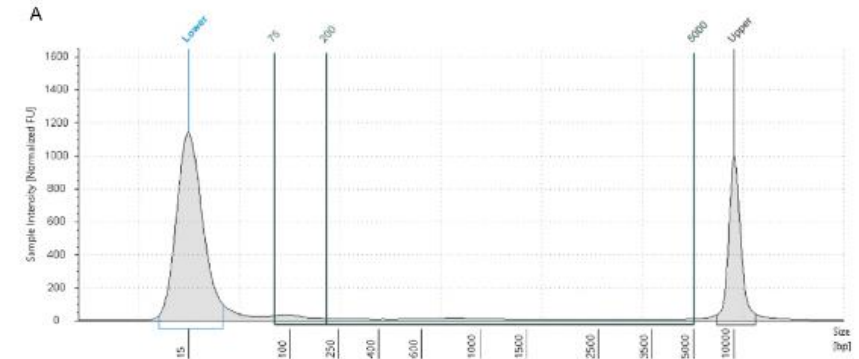
Single cells for non mammalian
organisms





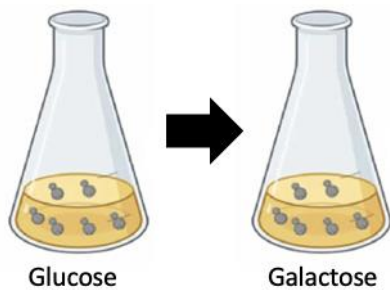
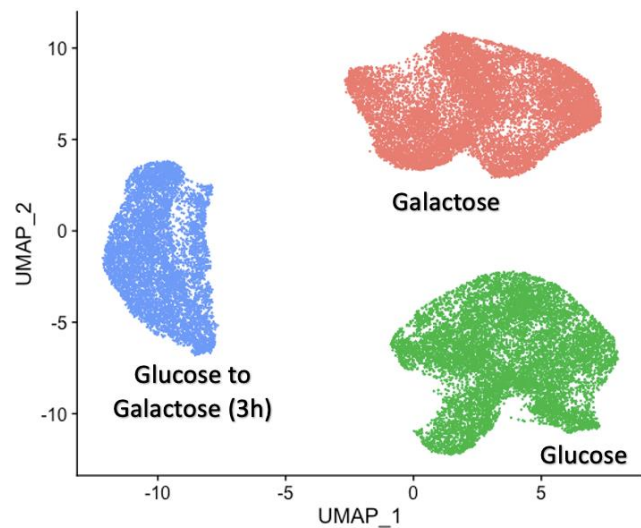


No cDNA was obtained when cell lysis was unmodified

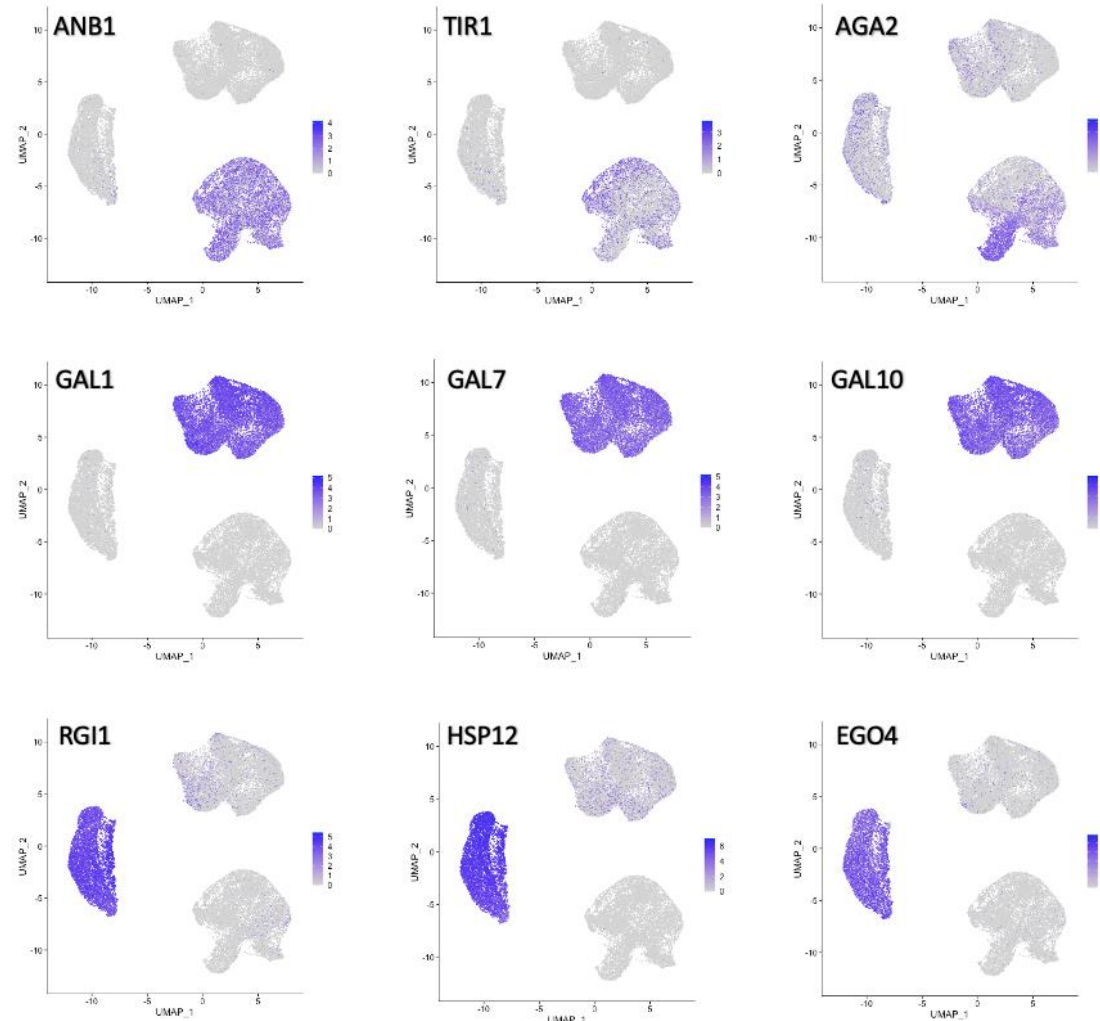


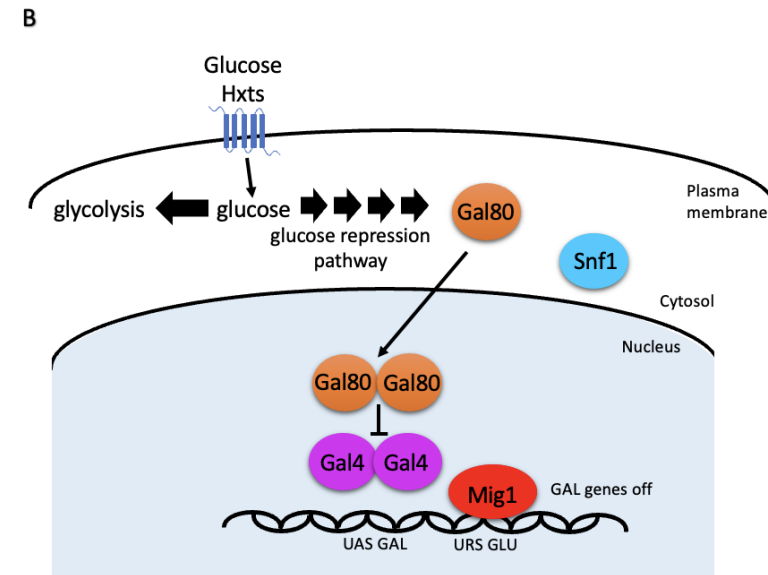
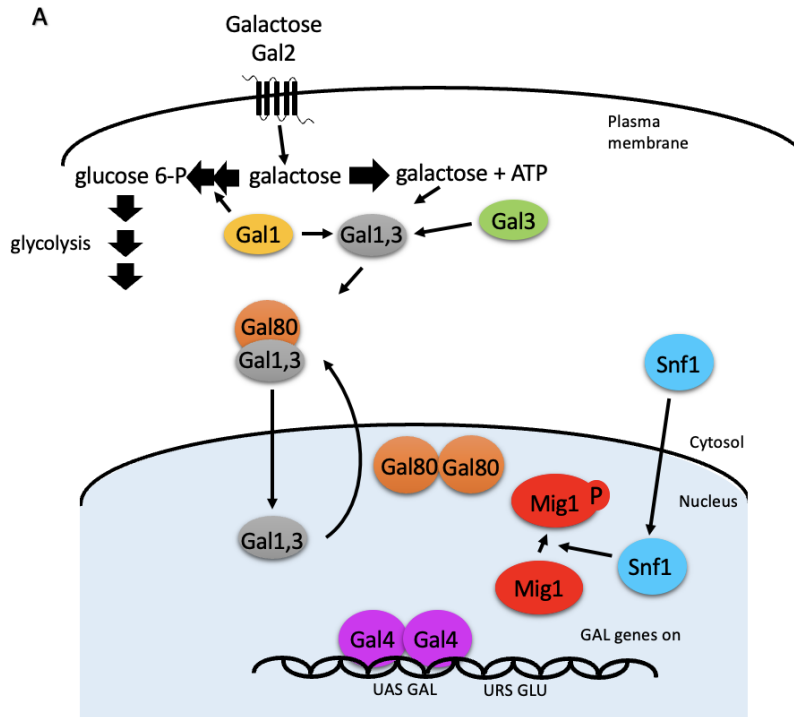
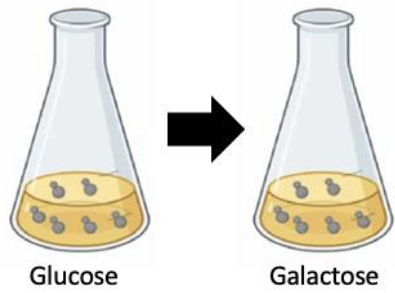
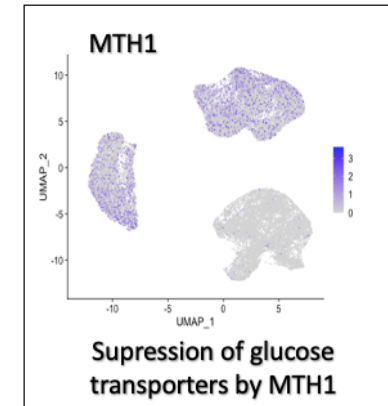
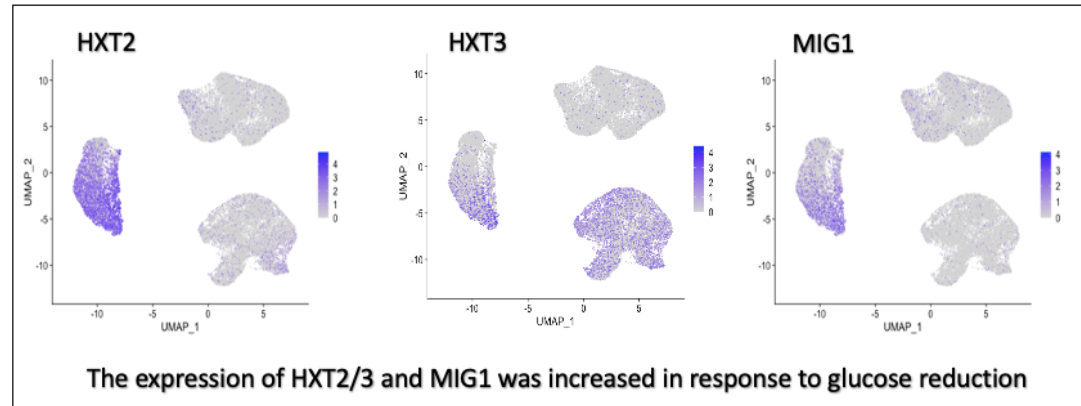
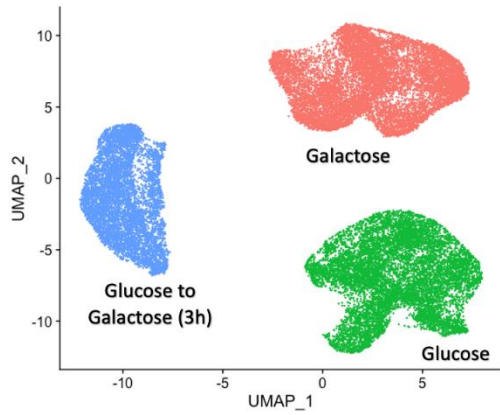
After cell wall digestion, cDNA was obtained from yeasts





Differentially expressed genes per cluster







Surface protein detection



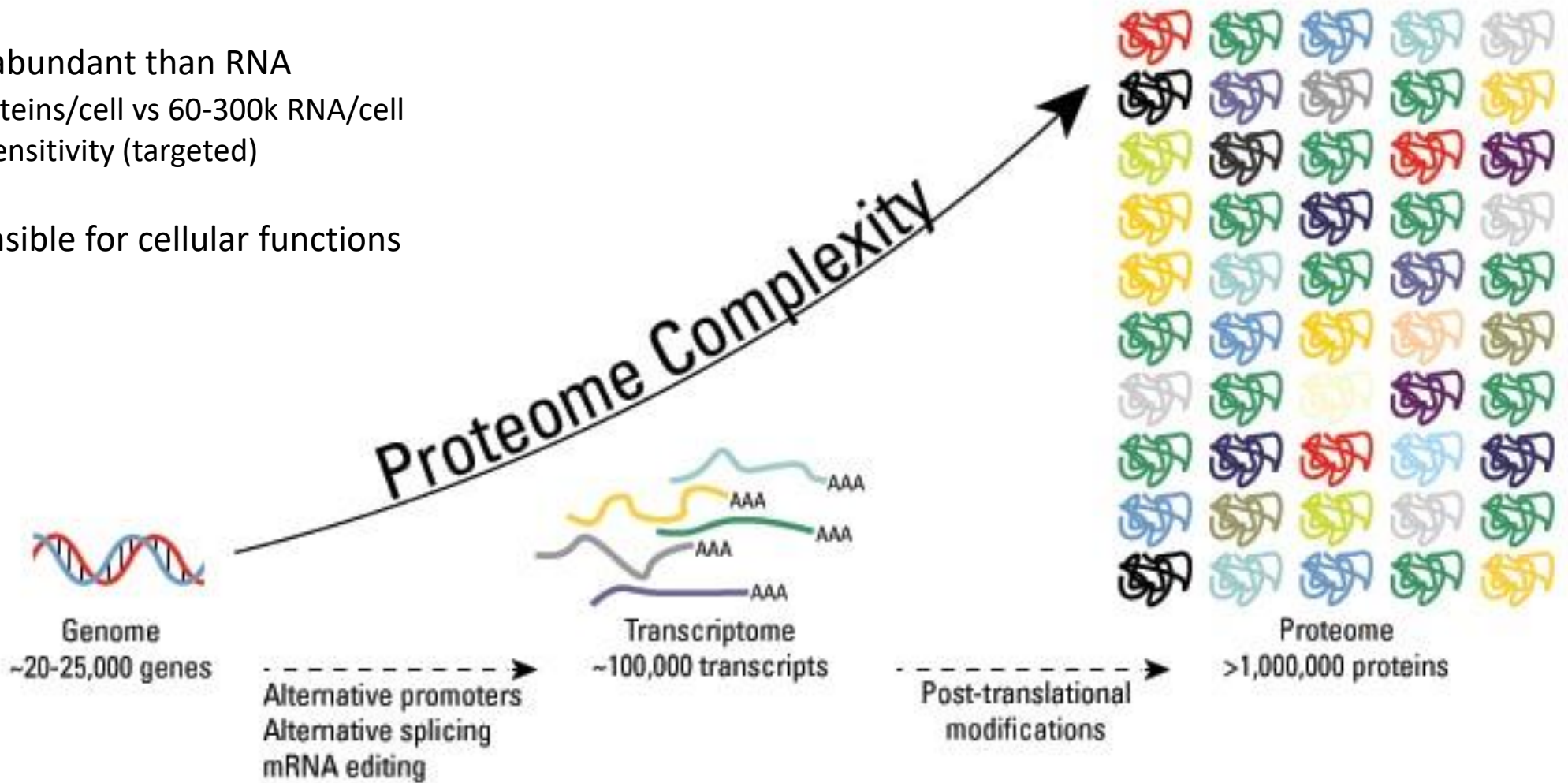


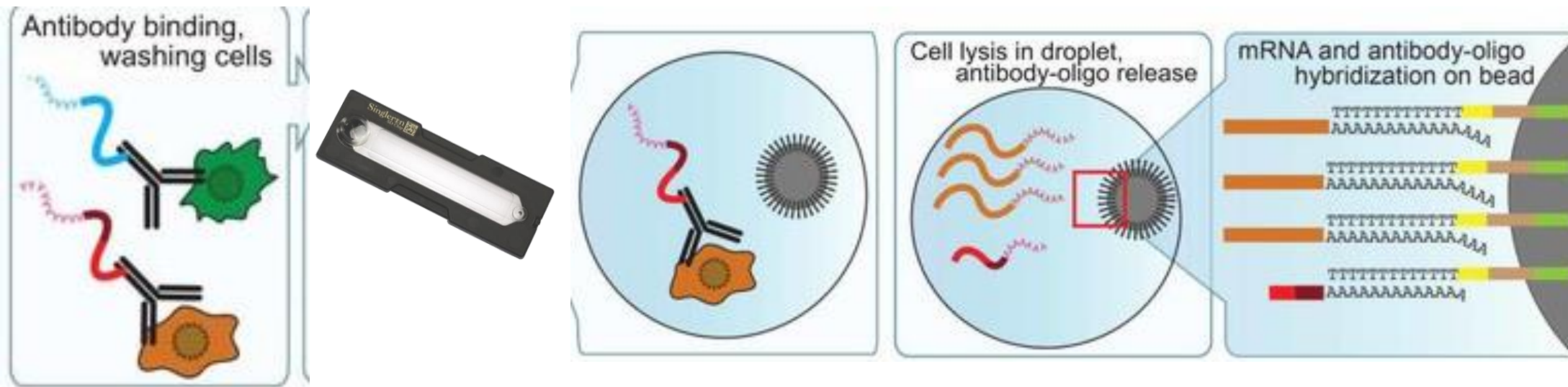
Why Proteins?

Proteins are more abundant than RNA

~1-3M proteins/cell vs 60-300k RNA/cell
Increase sensitivity (targeted)

Proteins are responsible for cellular functions

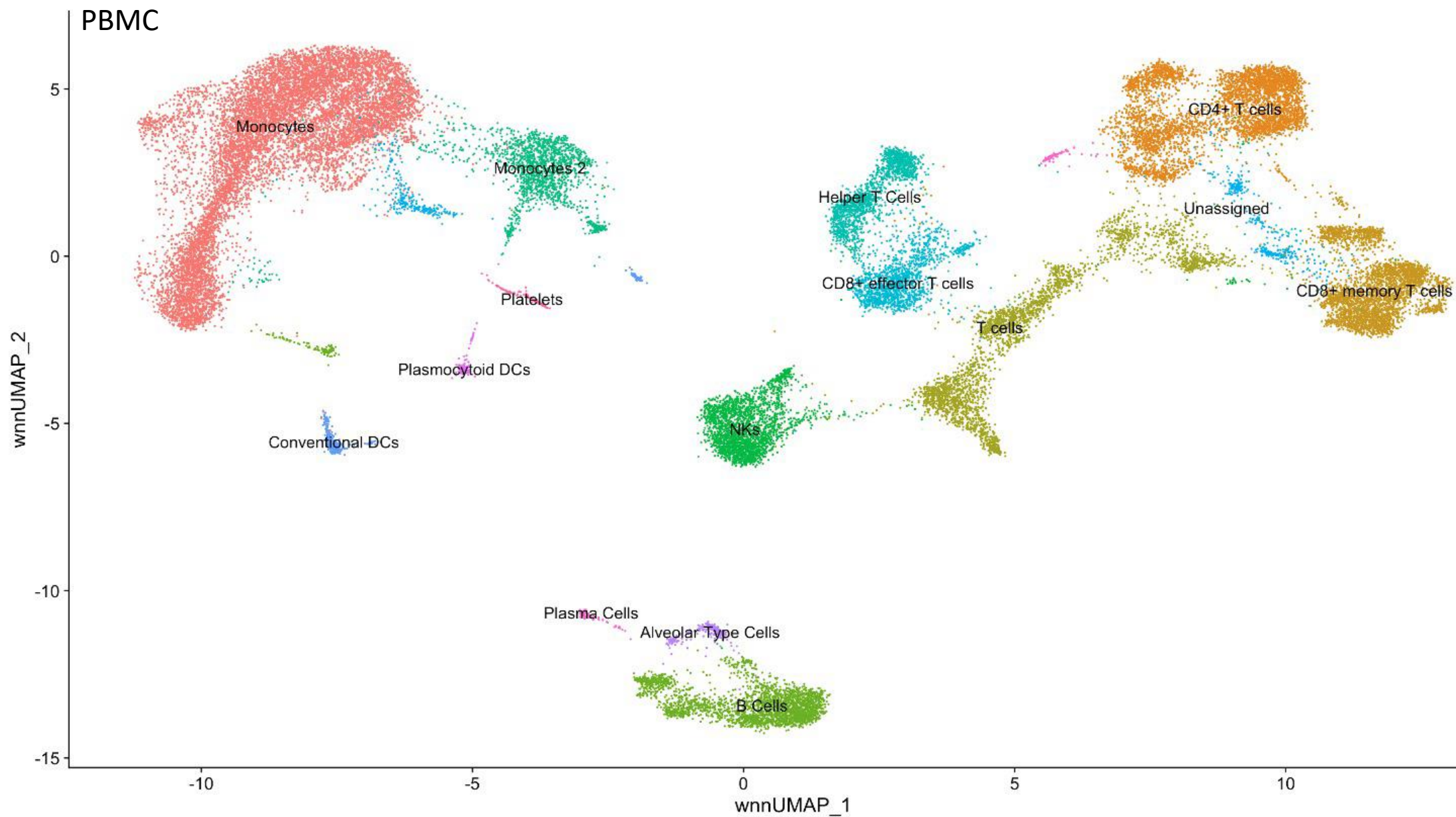


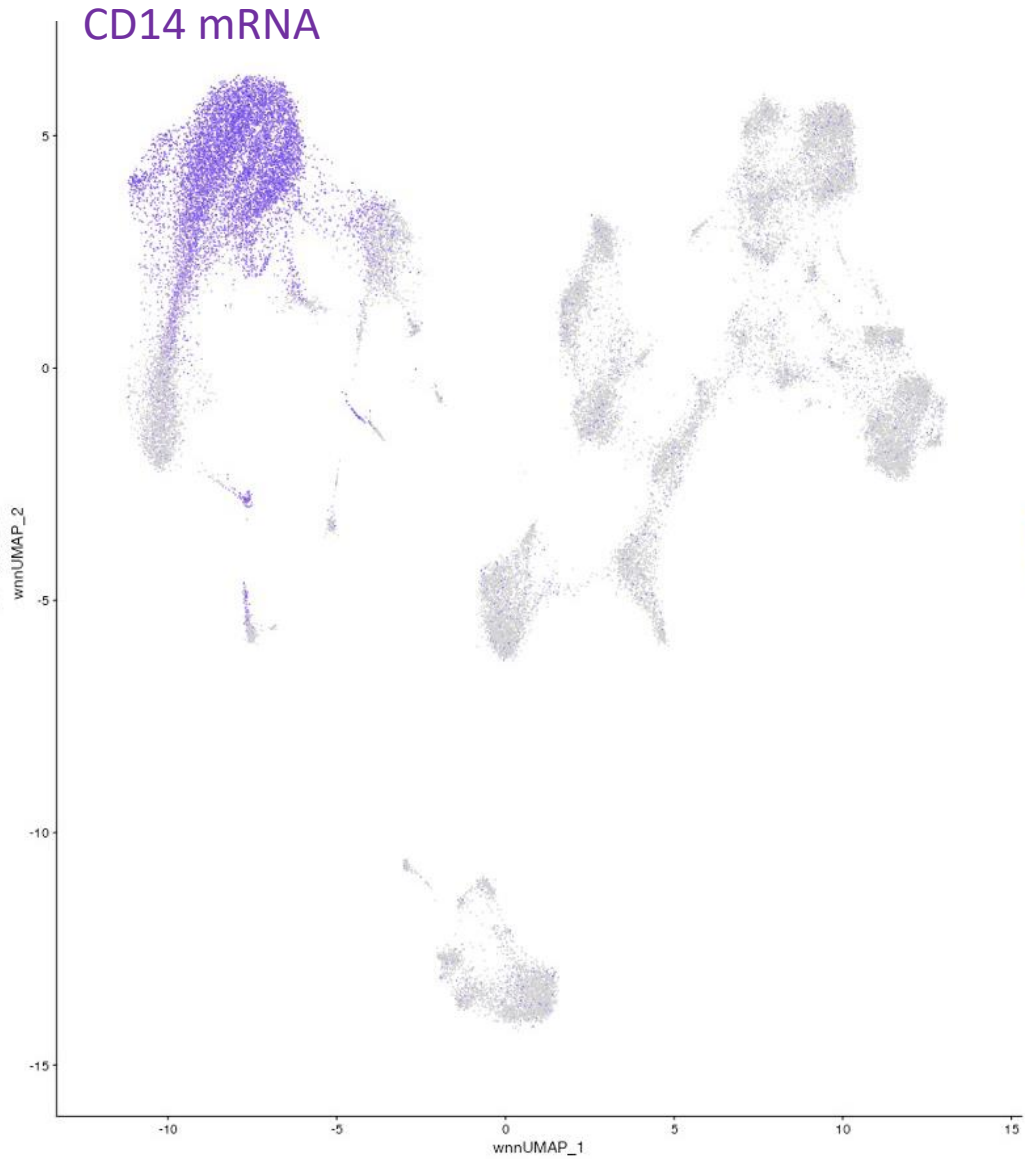
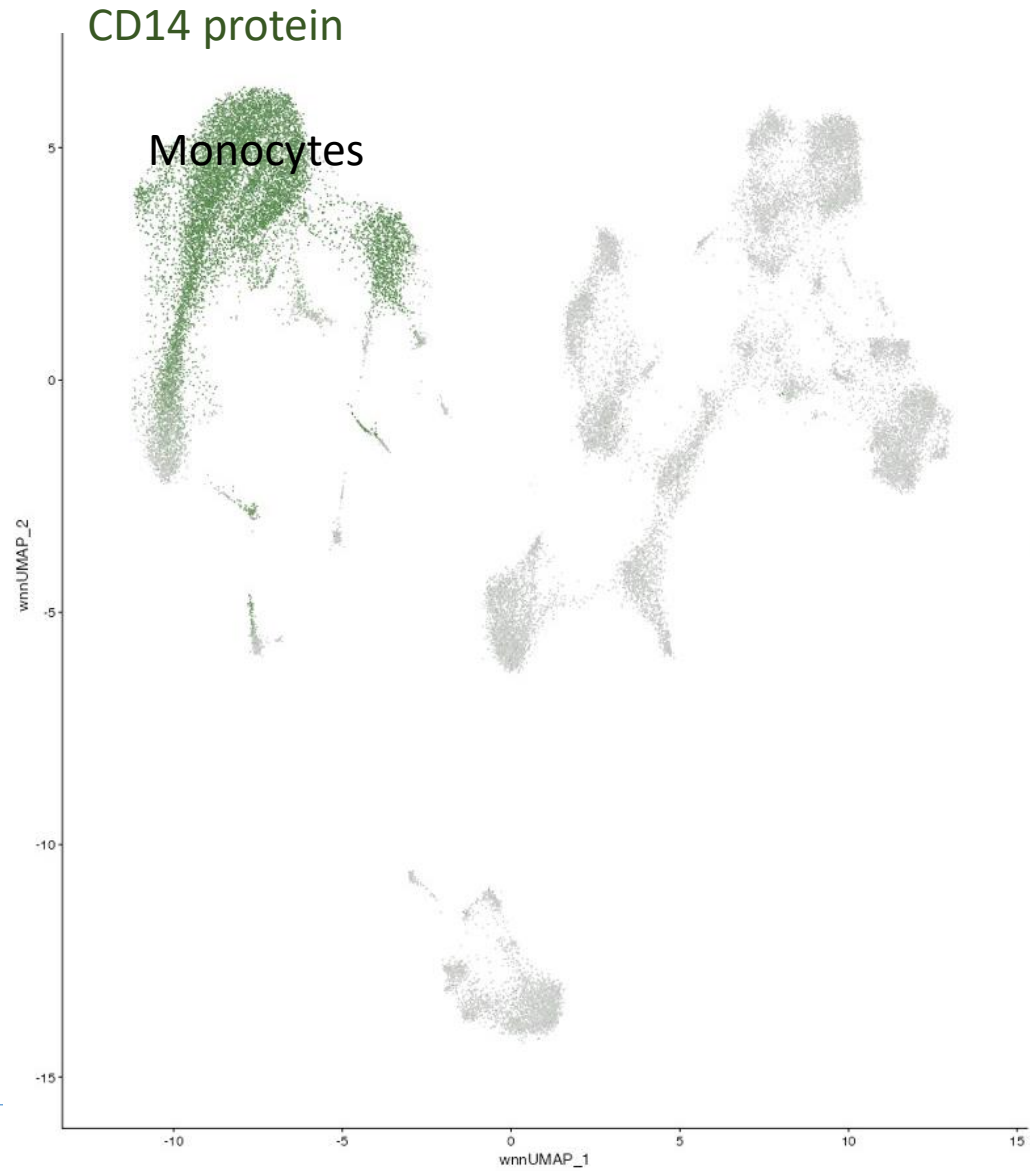


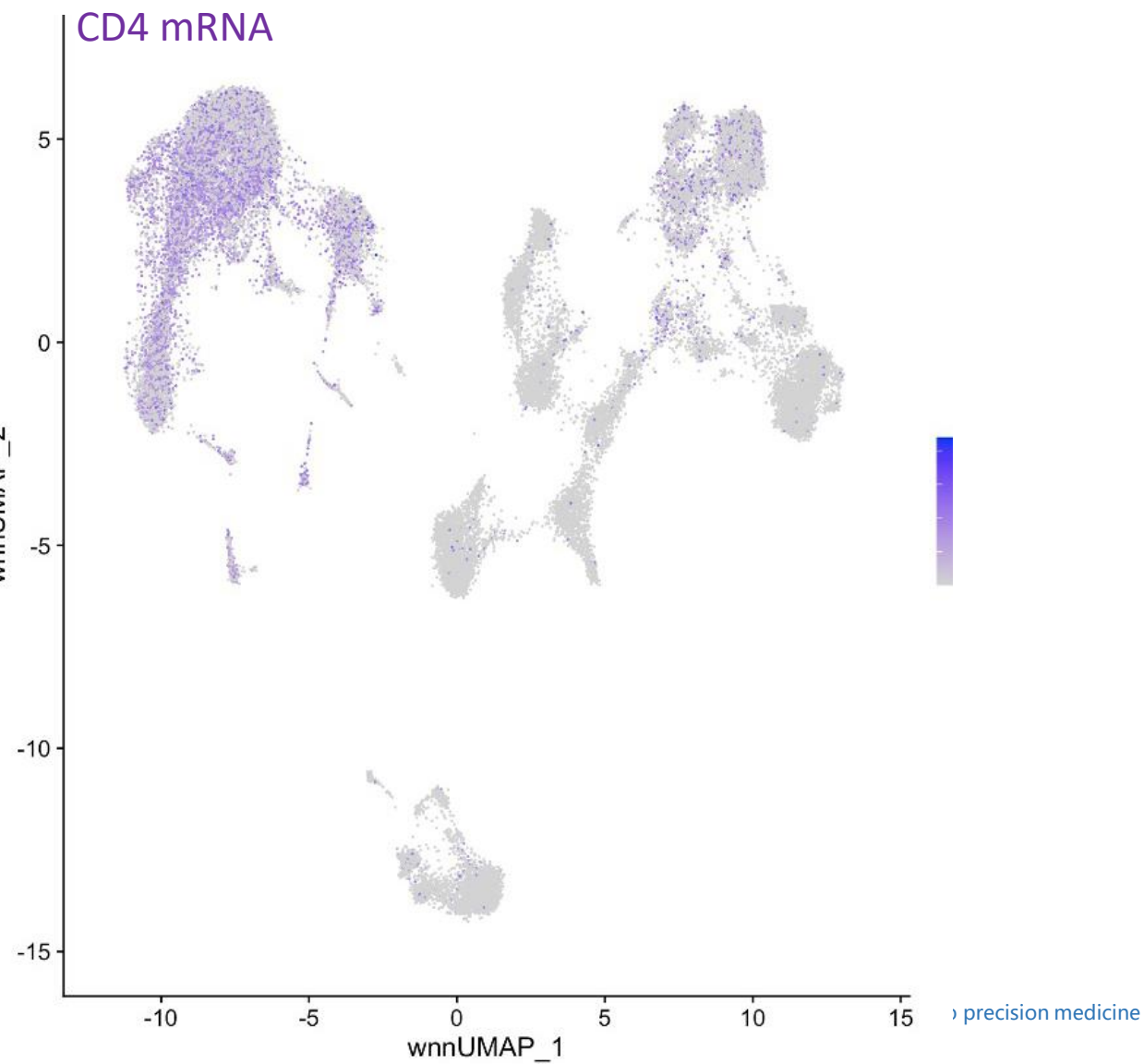
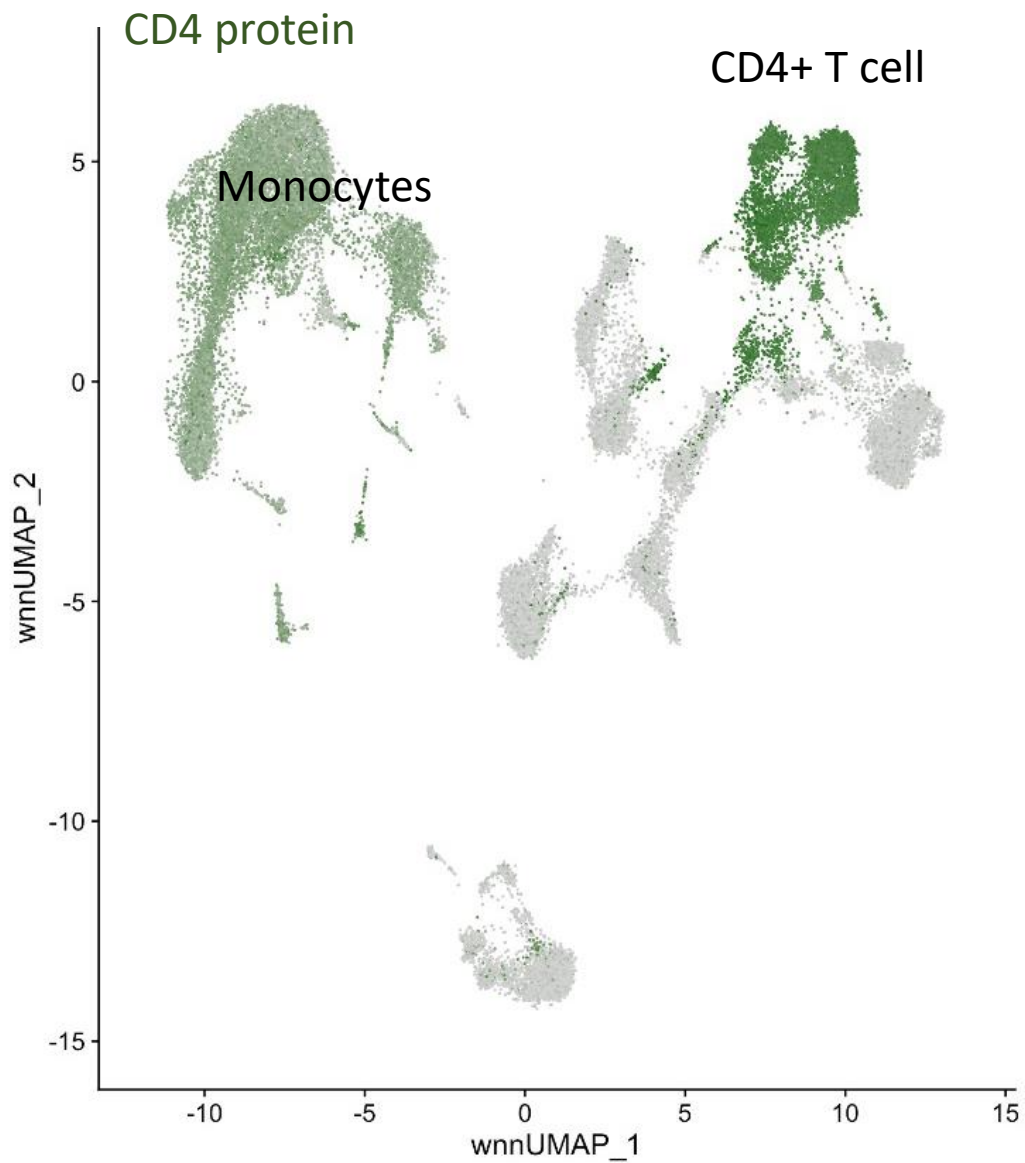
Each antibody is linked to an DNA oligo containing a unique tag and a poly A at the 3'

mRNA and antibody tags are both captured by the poly T on the beads

Stoeckius, M., Hafemeister, C., Stephenson, W. *et al.* Simultaneous epitope and transcriptome measurement in single cells. *Nat Methods* **14**, 865–868 (2017).

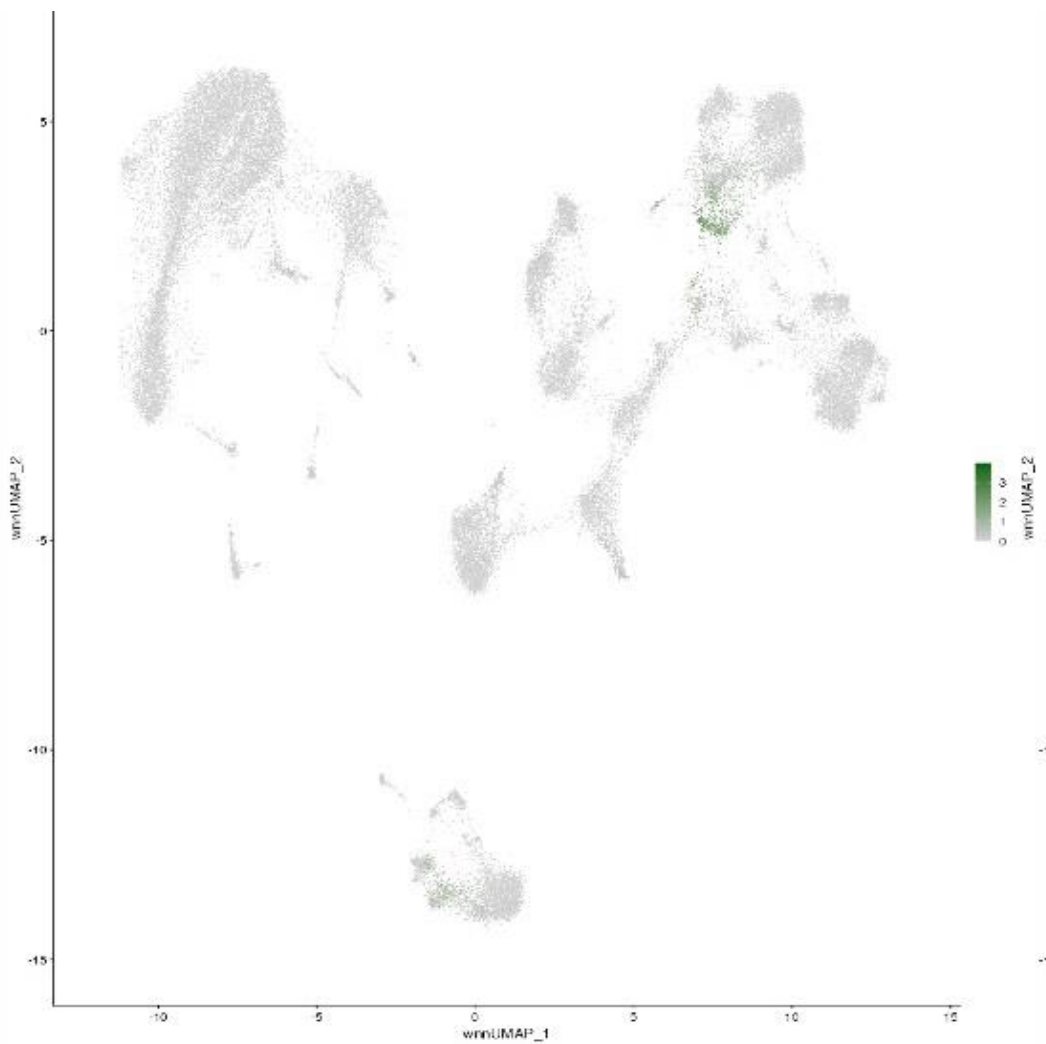




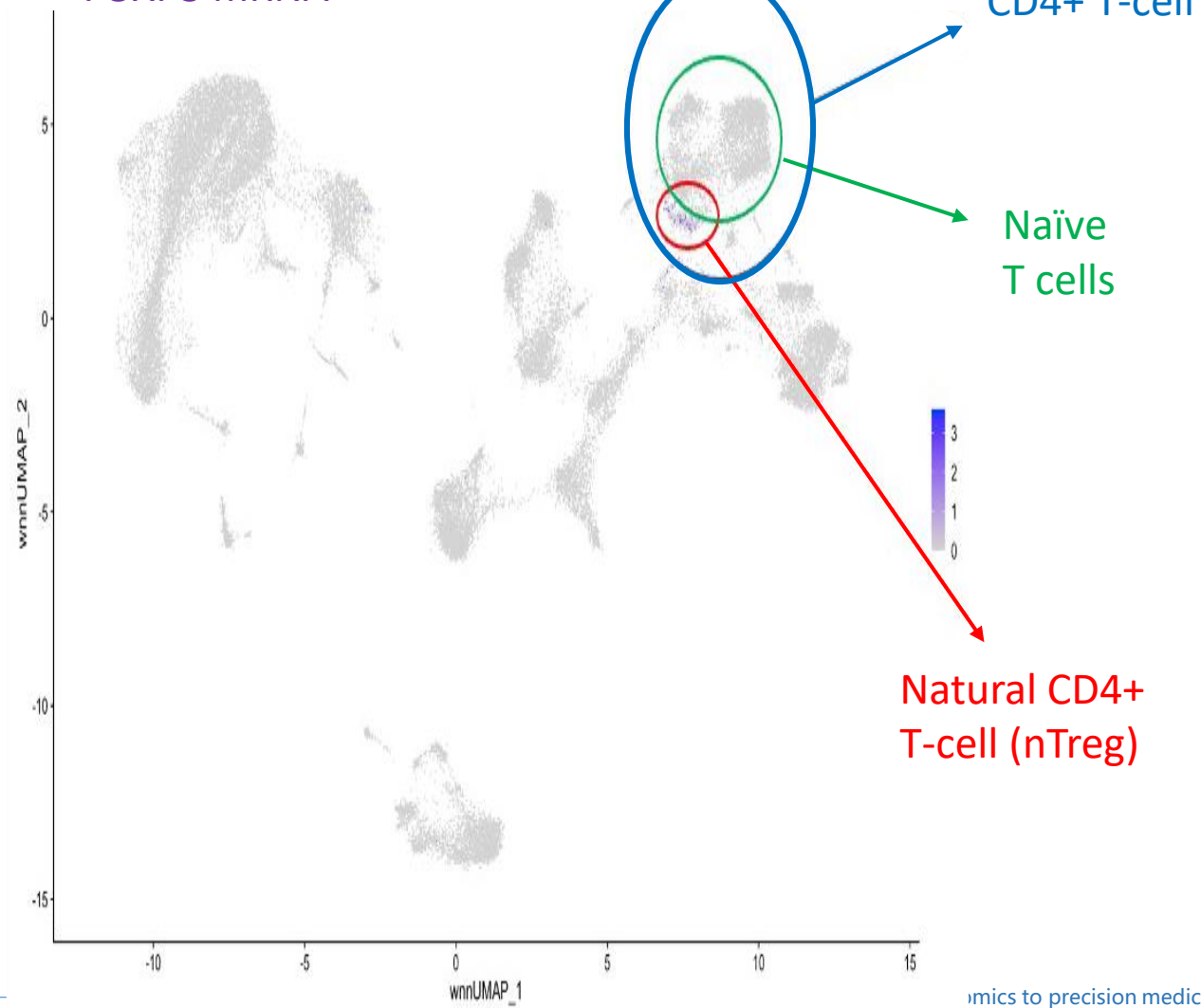




CD25 protein



FOXP3 mRNA



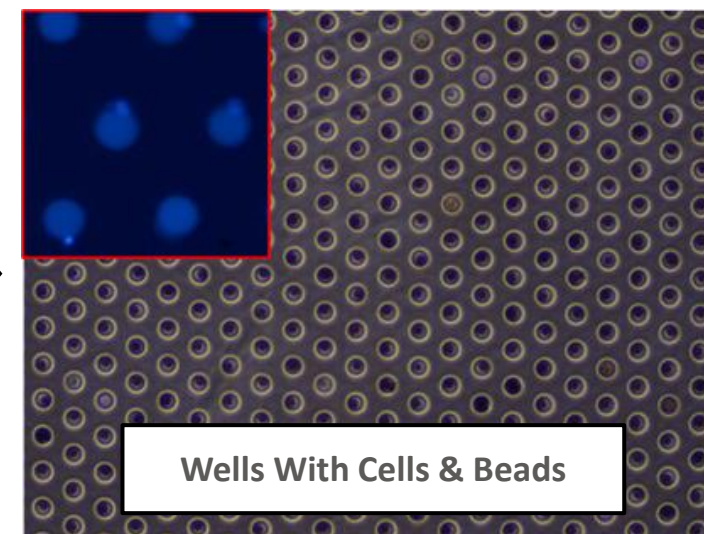
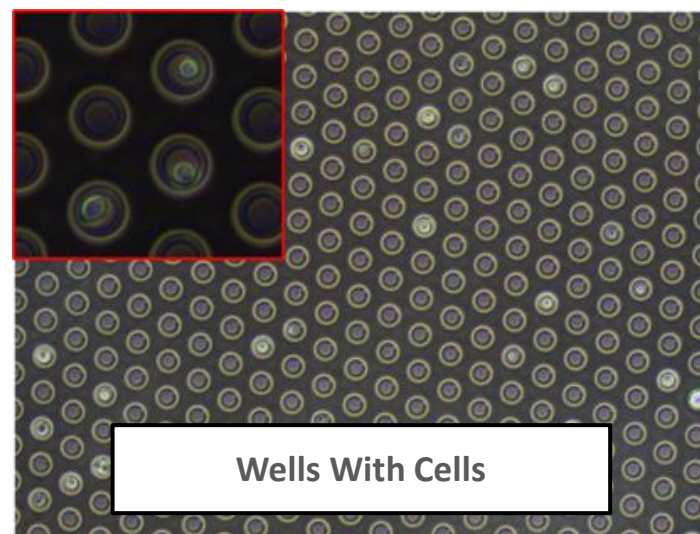
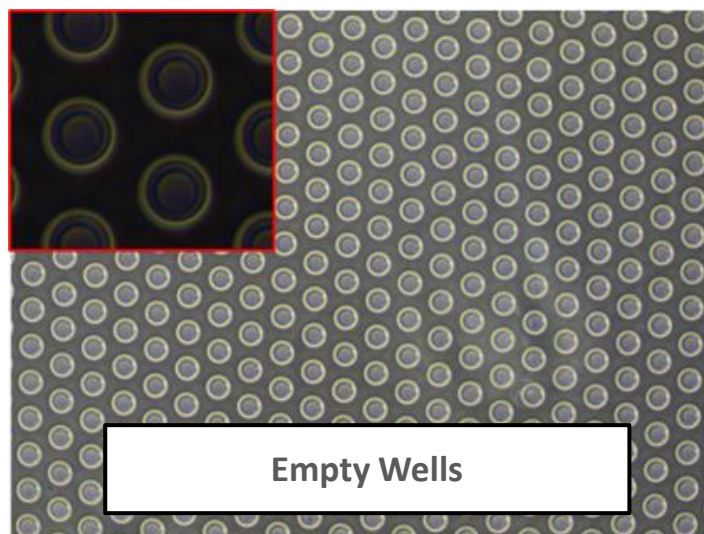


Thanks !



Single-Cell Sequencing SCOPE-chip[®]

- No Need For Specialized Equipment – Use A P200
- View Cell Loading With Any Standard Microscope
- Similar Size To A Hemocytometer

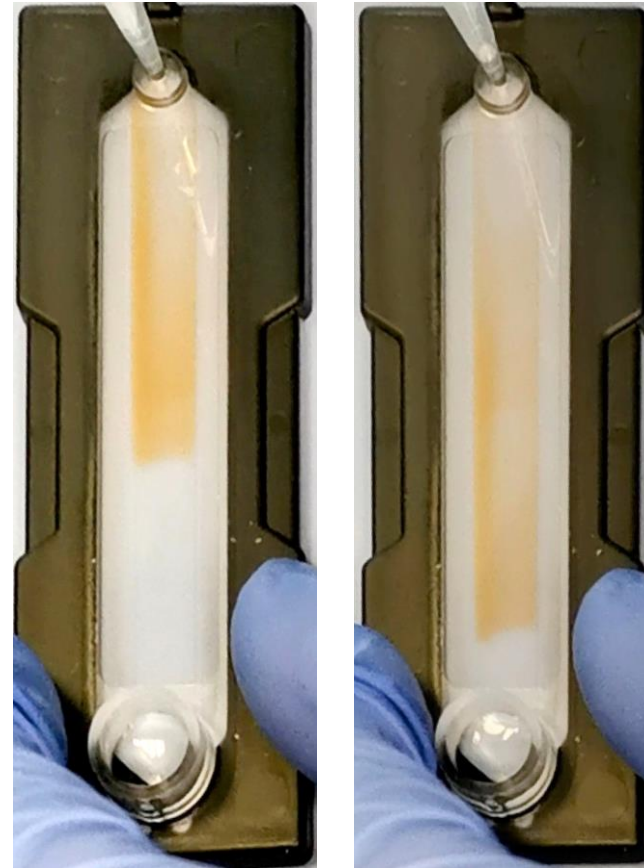
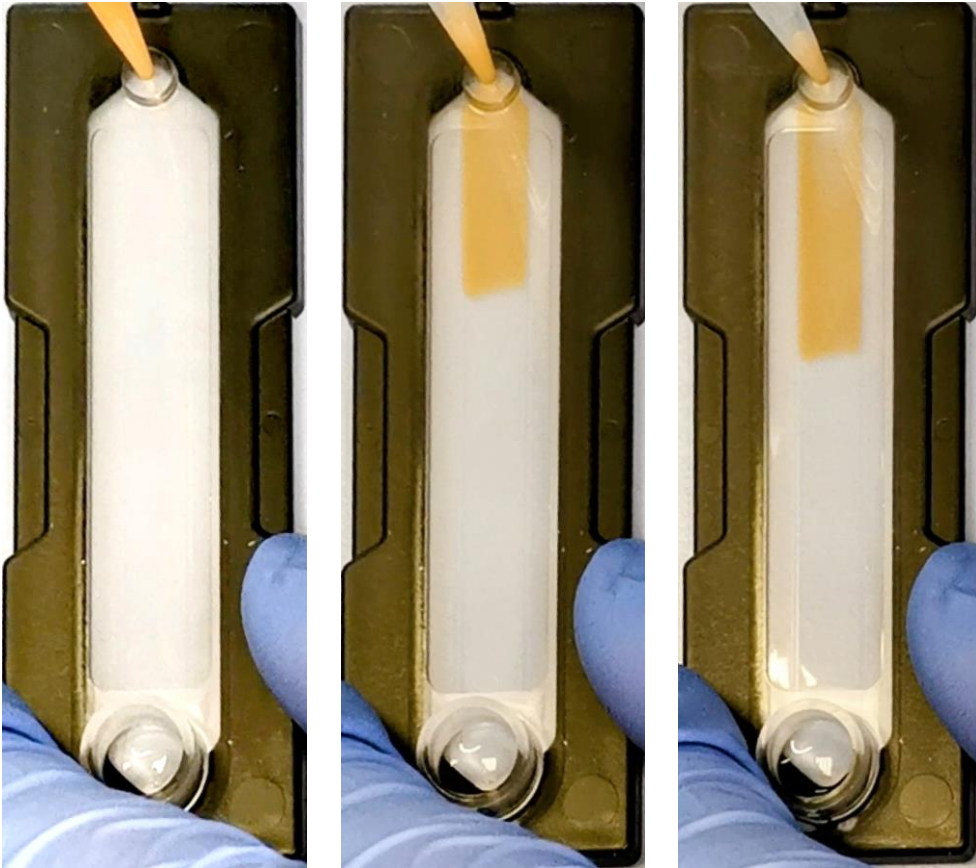




Initial Bead Loading

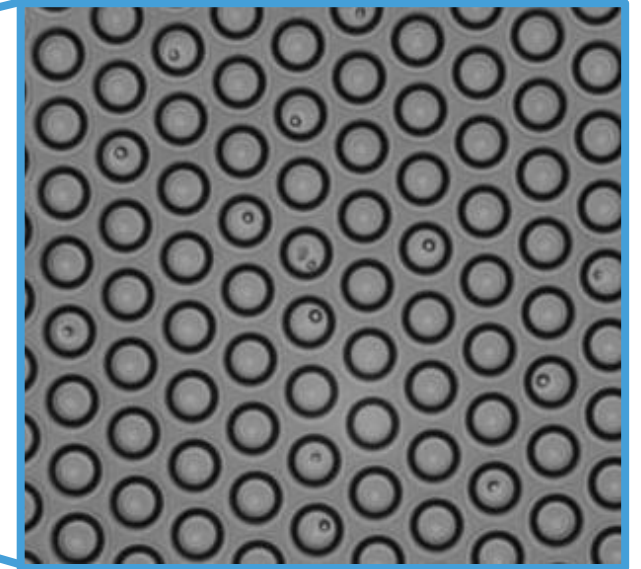
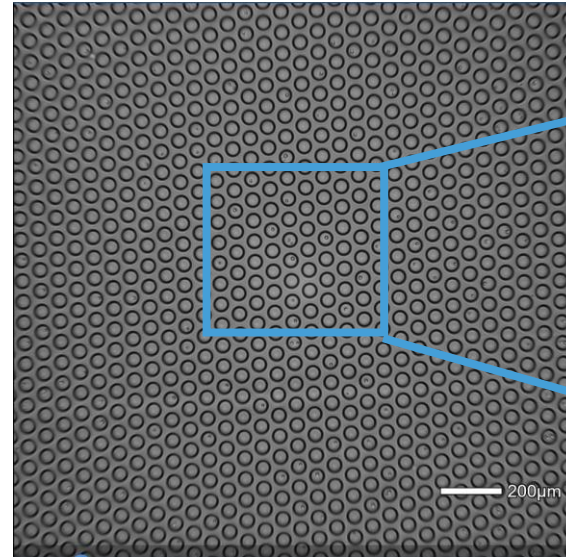
PBS Push #1

Beginning Of
PBS Push #2

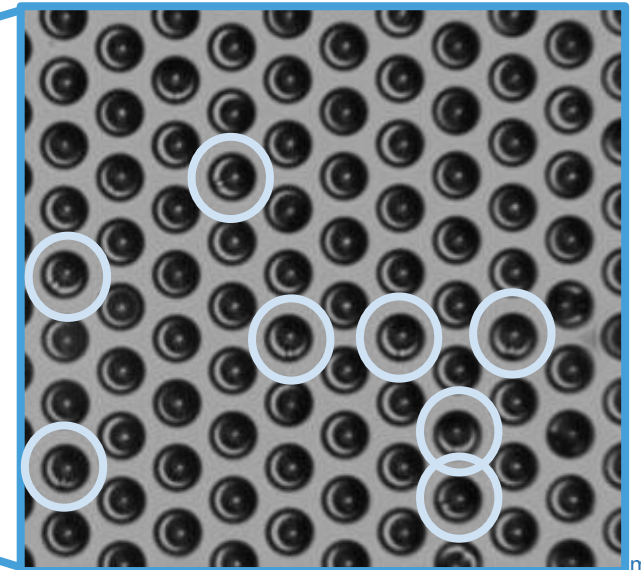
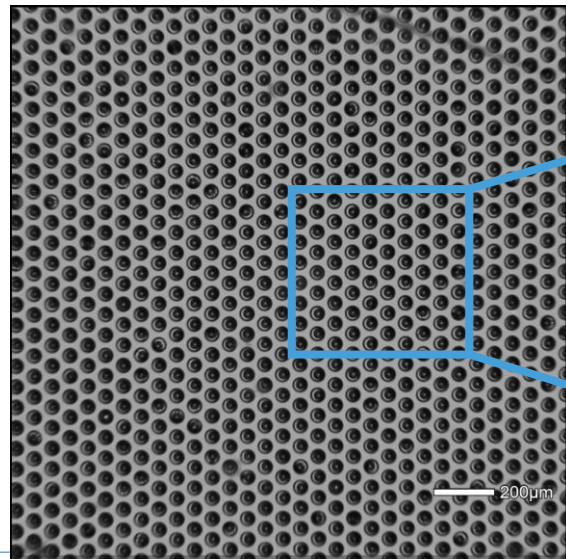




Cells Only



Cells + Beads





Outlet Reservoir Cleaning



Bead Recovery



Chip Overview

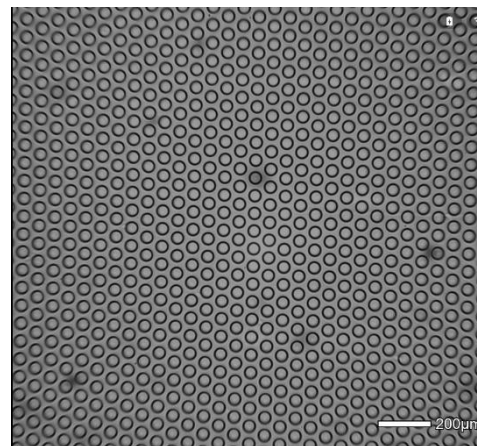
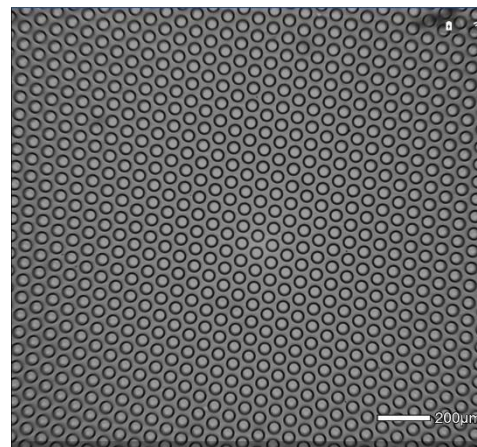
Before Priming



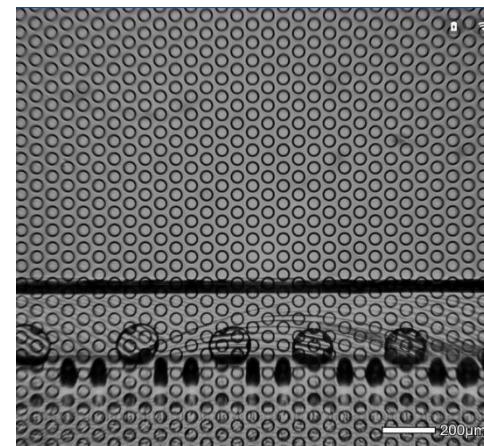
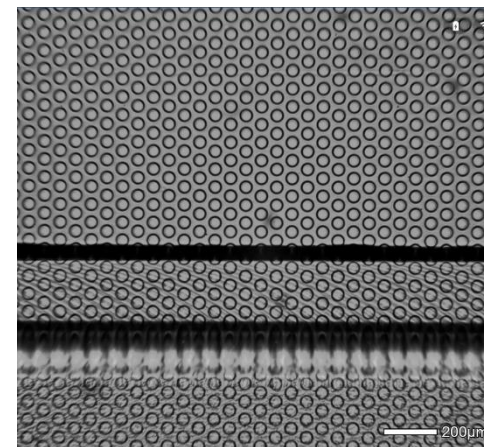
After Priming



Interior Wells



Peripheral Wells



QC of cDNA and NGS library

