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# STATISTICAL TEXTURE-BASED MAPPING OF CELL DIFFERENTIATION UNDER MICROFLUIDIC FLOW

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## Abstract.

Timelapse microscopy imaging allows for long term monitoring of biological processes however a major bottleneck in assessing experimental outcome is the need for an automated analysis framework to extract essential statistics. In this study, we use Gabor texture descriptors to generate a high dimensional feature space which is analysed with PCA to provide unsupervised characterisation of texture differences between pairs of images. We apply this technique to differentiation of carcinoma cells in the presence of retinoic acid (RA) and show that differentiation outcome can be predicted directly from texture information. A microfluidic environment is used to accurately control the timing of RA signal over five days in culture. Results provide insight into the dynamics of cell response to differentiation signals over time.

## 1 Scientific Background

Embryonic stem cells have the ability to generate all cells in the adult body through differentiation, a process by which cells acquire highly specialised function and morphology. In the developing embryo, cell differentiation undergoes a complex spatial patterning with very precise timings difficult to replicate in vitro. As a result, differentiation of cells in culture is inefficient and not well understood. Recent studies indicate that cell response to external factors can be amplified by pulsing of signals as opposed to constant exposure [1, 2]. Two main technologies can be used to enable control of input signal properties, fast solution switching in microfluidic environment [1] and photo-activatable systems [2]. Microfluidics have the advantage of delivering multiple inputs and controlling other culture parameters such as shear stress [3]. We investigated the differentiation of NTERA2 human embryonic carcinoma cells in controlled microfluidic flow. When exposed to retinoic acid, NTERA2 are known to differentiate towards a non-neural fate identified by surface marker ME311 and neural cells detected after 3-4 weeks [4], however expression at early stages in differentiation is not fully understood. In this study, we combine timelapse imaging and unsupervised characterisation of texture to describe the timeline of early differentiation.

## 2 Materials and Methods

**Texture feature set using Gabor energy.** Texture descriptors can be used to decompose intensity values in an image  $I(u, v)$  into sub-bands with preferred orientation and spatial frequency, revealing hidden spatial information. The Gabor filter [5] implies

kernel convolution with a Gaussian kernel  $g$ :

$$g_{\lambda,\sigma,\gamma,\theta,\varphi}(x,y) = e^{-\frac{x'^2+\gamma^2y'^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cos\left(2\pi\frac{x'}{\lambda} + \varphi\right); r_{\lambda,\sigma,\gamma,\theta,\varphi} = I * g \quad (1)$$

where  $x' = (x - x_0) \cos \theta + (y - y_0) \sin \theta$ ;  $y' = -(x - x_0) \sin \theta + (y - y_0) \cos \theta$  and  $(x_0, y_0)$  represent the center of the kernel;  $\theta \in [0 \pi)$ ,  $\lambda$  and  $\varphi \in (-\pi \pi]$  represent angle, frequency and phase respectively. The Gaussian envelope is characterised by ellipticity  $\gamma$  and size  $\sigma$  and relate to bandwidth by:  $\frac{\sigma}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{2} \frac{2^b + 1}{2^b - 1}}$ . The Gabor energy filter is defined by:

$$\mathbf{f}_{\lambda,\sigma,\gamma,\theta}(x,y) = \sqrt{r_{\lambda,\sigma,\gamma,\theta,0}^2(x,y) + r_{\lambda,\sigma,\gamma,\theta,-\frac{\pi}{2}}^2(x,y)}. \quad (2)$$

Multiple filter outputs were combined into a texture feature set using parameters:  $\lambda = [1/15; 1/30; 1/60; 1/120; 1/240]$ ;  $\theta = [0; \pi/4; \pi/2; \pi/2; 3\pi/4; \pi; 5\pi/4; 6\pi/4; 7\pi/4]$ ;  $\sigma = [0.0375; 0.0187; 0.0094; 0.0047; 0.0023]$ ;  $\gamma = [0.001; 0.005; 0.010; 0.015]$  and  $b = 1$ .

**PCA-based analysis using random window sampling.** Statistical analysis of the feature set was implemented with Principal Component Analysis (PCA) [6]. Random window sampling was used to reduce computational complexity by collecting information from windows found at random locations in the image. For each sampling window  $i$  and a given parameter combination  $j$  texture was analysed with filters (2) and integrated to produce a texture set:  $Z(i,j) = \int \int \mathbf{f}_{n,k}(x,y) dx dy$ . The Matlab function *princomp.m* was used to obtain the projection  $W = A^T Z$  and data was visualised in the principal component space ( Figure 1). Where indicated, multiple images and timepoints were analysed in the same principal component space and labelled accordingly.

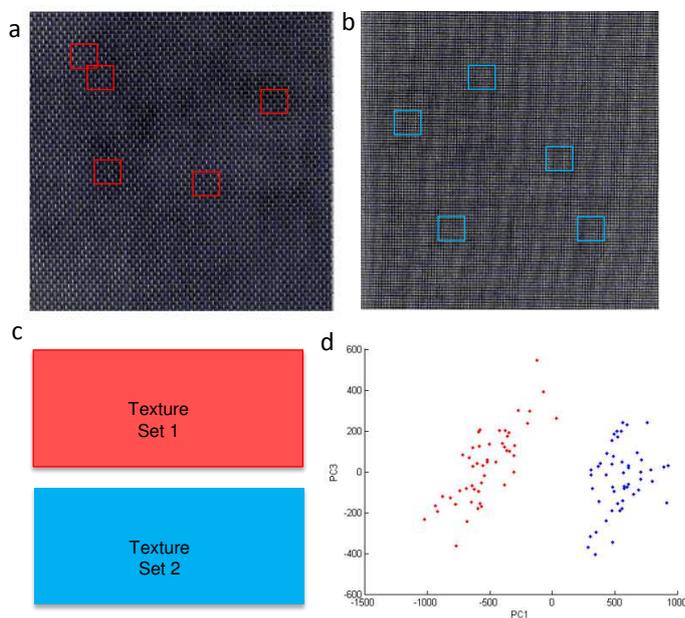


Figure 1: Texture feature extraction and comparison technique. (a) Sampling from Texture 1 at locations in red; (b) sampling from Texture 2 at locations in blue; (c) Combined feature dataset organised by window number vs filter number; (d) PCA representation of Texture Set 1 (red) and Texture Set 2 (blue).

**Cross-validation of linear discriminant classifier.** A linear discriminant classification technique was used to separate texture characteristics from different images. This was implemented in Matlab using *classify.m*. The classifier was optimised using n-fold cross validation: (i) data was divided un into four groups; (ii) the linear discriminant was trained on one group and tested on the remaining groups; (iii) classifier with overall best rate was chosen. As expected, the classification results were highly dependent on window number and size. To optimise window parameters, global classifiers that produced  $> 95\%$  classification rates at the smallest % coverage of an image were chosen. On average, high classification rates ( $> 95\%$ ) could be obtained from 10% coverage of images highlighting inherent redundancy found in data.

**Differentiation assay using microfluidic perfusion system.** Cell differentiation assays were carried out experimentally by exposing NTERA2 to a low concentration of retinoic acid (RA) at  $1 : 10^{-7}$  dilution (RA-7) for a period of five days. Cells were grown in culture media containing DMEM F-12 with 20% FBS supplemented with RA-7 and incubated at  $37^\circ$  and  $5\%CO_2$ . Cells were cultured in M04S mammalian plates

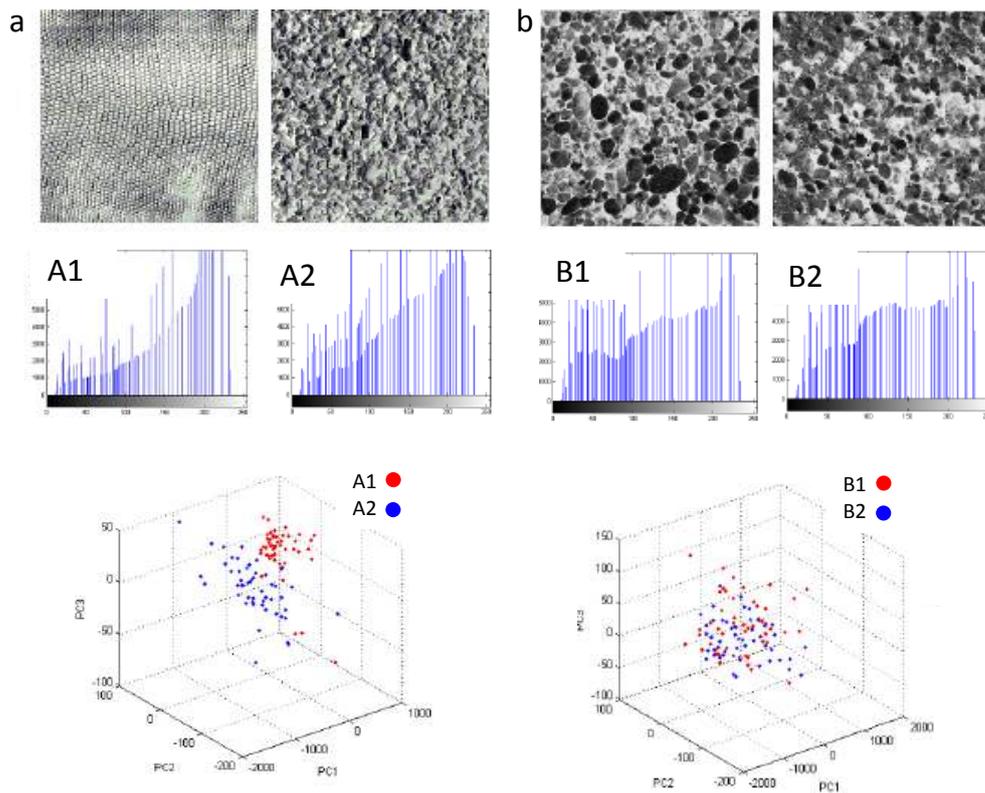


Figure 2: PCA-based detection applied to textured images from Brodatz dataset. (a) Set of two different textured images, corresponding histograms and PCA analysis indicating a separation boundary with minimal overlap (bottom); (b) Set of two highly similar textured images, corresponding histograms and PCA analysis showing complete overlap.

and the frequency at which RA was added to the culture was manipulated using the microfluidic platform Cellasic ONIX [7]. Pulses of signal were created by flowing RA-7 solution for 5 min followed by flowing of media. Continuous conditions indicate that RA-7 was always present in the media. At the end of the incubation period, cell cultures were differentiated and appeared morphologically different compared to cells grown in media without RA (data not shown). The efficiency of differentiation was assessed by in situ staining with an antibody detecting surface marker ME311 and nuclei were detected with Hoechst33342.

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Unsupervised texture discrimination applied to Brodatz images

**Images can be distinguished by texture in PCA projection.** PCA-based identification of distinct textures was tested on a number of representative images from the Brodatz<sup>1</sup> dataset (Figure 1). The technique involved: (i) sampling at random locations from two images (Figure 1a, 1b); (ii) generating a feature matrix containing Gabor energy cumulative features from both images (Figure 1c); (iii) using PCA to visualise the separation between observations from the two textured images (Figure 1d). In this representative example, the clear separation between observations from the two sets demonstrate that PCA can correctly discriminate between distinct images without any prior knowledge of the data.

**Texture discrimination is more accurate than grayscale intensity.** One commonly used feature to describe an image is the intensity histogram which does not contain spatial information. However, distinct images can show similarity in grayscale histogram. We investigated the ability to use multi-dimensional texture features to discriminate be-

<sup>1</sup><http://www.ux.uis.no/tranden/brodatz.html>

tween images with similar histogram (Figure 2a). Indeed, the PCA-based approach indicates separation between observations sampled from distinct images (Figure 2a). Only few observations are overlapping and a separation boundary can be found.

In assessing similarity it is critical to be able to determine when images are identical in texture. To test this, separate images acquired from the same real material were analysed (Figure 2b). As expected, the two textured images showed high similarity in their histogram. In this case, the PCA-based approach indicated complete overlap between observations from the two images (Figure 2b). Taken together, these results demonstrate that the PCA-based approach for analysing texture can provide a qualitative measure of similarity between images. This technique was coupled with a linear discriminant classification method and used to describe the timeline of differentiation in human embryonic carcinoma cells under microfluidic flow.

### 3.2 PCA-based analysis of cell culture differentiation from timelapse videos

**Microfluidic frequency control of Retinoic Acid (RA-7) elicits differential response in cell fate.** Cells maintained in media containing RA-7 exhibited varying levels of differentiation over five days in culture (Figure 3a). Although cells in all conditions proliferated and became confluent, the frequency of RA-7 greatly affected the proportion of cells expressing the surface marker ME311 (Figure 3b).

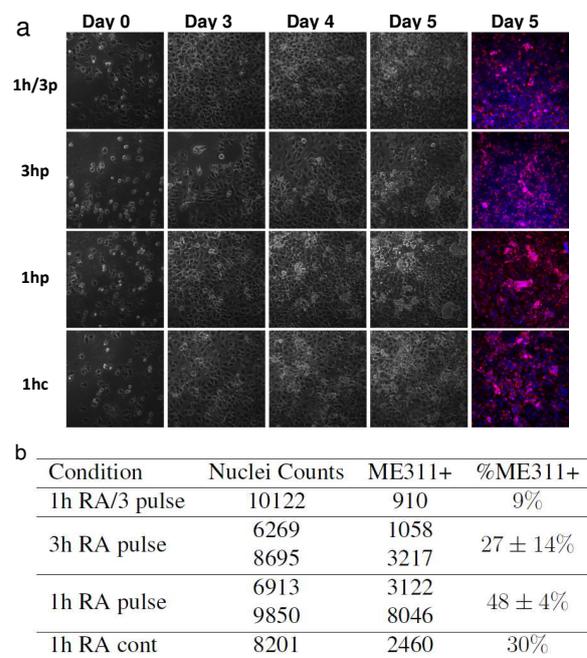


Figure 3: Microfluidic cell differentiation. (a) Representative images from experiments carried out at set frequencies of RA-7, every 1h pulse of RA-7/3 (1h/3p); every 3h pulse (3hp); every 1h pulse (1hp); every 1h continuous (1hc); Left panels show staining of cells expressing surface marker ME311 (red) and nuclear marker Hoechst33342 (blue); (b) Overall quantification of total cell numbers and ME311 expression.

Adding RA at low concentration every 1h (Figure 3: 1hRA3p) as a pulse caused only 9% of cells to express ME311. However, when the same overall concentration of RA was added as a single pulse every 3h (Figure 3: 3hRAp), the proportion of ME311+ cells increased to 27 ± 14%. This indicates that cell response to RA is not integrated over time and differentiation is triggered at high concentrations.

We hypothesised that more frequent addition while keeping the concentration fixed would lead to increased differentiation potential. Indeed, when increasing the frequency of adding RA from every 3h to every 1h, we noted an 18% increase in ME311+ cells up to 48 ± 4% (Figure 3b: 3hRAp, 1hRAp). These results showed nonlinear response, i.e. when frequency is increased 3x, the number of ME311+ cells increased 1.8x. Remarkably, when RA-7 was continuously present, the proportion of cells expressing ME311 dropped by 18% compared to pulsing (Figure 3b: 1hRAc, 1hRAp). The continuous condition best resembles classical differentiation experiments where the morphogen is always present in the media. This indicated that pulsing at particular frequencies increases differentiation potential most likely by preventing cells from saturating and becoming unresponsive for a set amount of time when the morphogen is always present. Overall, levels of ME311 showed that cell response appeared nonlinear with respect to frequency and concentration of morphogen. However, the timeline of differentiation remained unknown. In the follow-

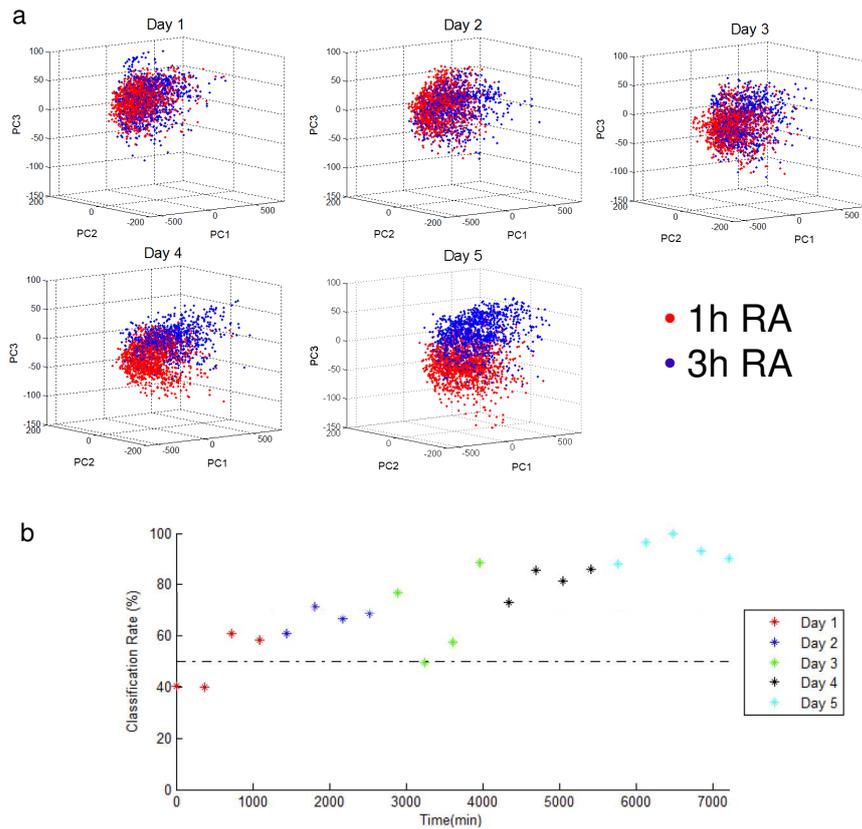


Figure 4: Texture analysis of differentiation experiments. (a) Texture characteristics extracted from two culture conditions 1hRA (red) pulse and 3h RA pulse (blue) are visualised in the first principal component space; (b) Classification rates for linear discriminant trained on the last timepoint describe the divergence between the two clusters at every 6h.

ing, the texture-based analysis strategy is used to describe differentiation potential from video data acquired over five days differentiation experiments.

**Texture characteristics reveal the onset of differentiation.** Conditions 1h RA pulse and 3hRA pulse elicited the largest fate shift as evidenced by surface marker expression (Figure 3b). Images from these conditions acquired with a timelapse microscope were sampled for texture and the first principal components were used to visualise the appearance of cell cultures at Days1 to 5 (Figure 4a). As expected, the cultures appear very similar in the first 48h post-plating (Day 1 to 2). The first detectable differences in texture characteristics appear in Day 3 and continue to amplify in Days 4 to 5. Specifically, compared to the location of clusters representing 1hRA and 3hRA at Day1, at later incubation times the two conditions appear to move in opposite directions in terms of texture characteristics leading to best separation at Day 5. The gradual shift observed in Days 3 to 5 indicate that after the onset of differentiation at approx 72h post-plating, the cells in the two flow conditions continue to differentiate.

**Timeline of differentiation is mapped by linear discriminant.** Differences in texture characteristics over time were quantified using a linear discriminant determined from images in the two conditions at end (Day 5) thus the classification rate shows high separation at the final timepoint. By applying the same linear discriminant throughout the dataset, a quantitative measure of differentiation is obtained (Figure 4b). At the initial timepoints, classification rates are approx. 50%, therefore the two conditions are very similar consistent with no differentiation. At Day 3 the first points registering 75% classification rates occur indicating that in some image pairs it is possible to discriminate between the two conditions but that the results are variable. However, starting from 72h post-plating, the classification rate is persistently above 75% indicating that in Days 4 and 5, the two conditions produce clear differences in texture and are consistent with

surface marker expression levels (Figure 3b).

#### 4 Conclusion

In this study, we discuss extracting texture information from imaging data using Gabor energy and analysing differences between distinct images with conventional PCA. We show that this framework can successfully discriminate between distinct Brodatz images and at the same time it can show similarity in identical textures. By coupling PCA analysis of texture with a linear discriminant, an unsupervised technique for measuring textural differences in a set of images is constructed. We apply this technique to data showing differentiation of human embryonic carcinoma cells.

By using a microfluidic environment we designed controlled variations in media conditions over five days. Differentiation potential was monitored only at the end of the experiment using the non-neural surface marker ME311. Experimental results showed that frequency patterns elicit quantifiable differences in the amount of differentiated cells expressing ME311 most evident between 1h and 3h pulsed conditions. Cell response was highly nonlinear with concentration and frequency. Remarkably, the behaviour of cells exposed continuously to RA diverged greatly from cells exposed to 5 min pulses indicating saturation occurs when the trigger molecule is always present in the media.

To investigate the timeline of differentiation, we analysed texture differences in images collected over the entire incubation period. The results showed that a shift in differentiation outcome can be predicted directly from texture information. The trajectory of clusters containing observations from the two conditions was indicative of a fate shift away from the appearance at 48h post-plating (undifferentiated) and also diverging from each other. Since ME311 was favoured in the 1h RA condition, a potential mechanism by which cells in the 3hRA undergo a fate shift is by expressing higher levels of a neuronal marker, for example A2B5.

The classification rates are consistent with the surface marker expression levels and in addition, provide a quantitative description of the timeline of differentiation which is unsupervised and label free. By combining statistical analysis and knowledge of the biological processes involved, this technique could greatly benefit experimentalists in statistically assessing the efficiency of differentiation protocols directly from images.

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