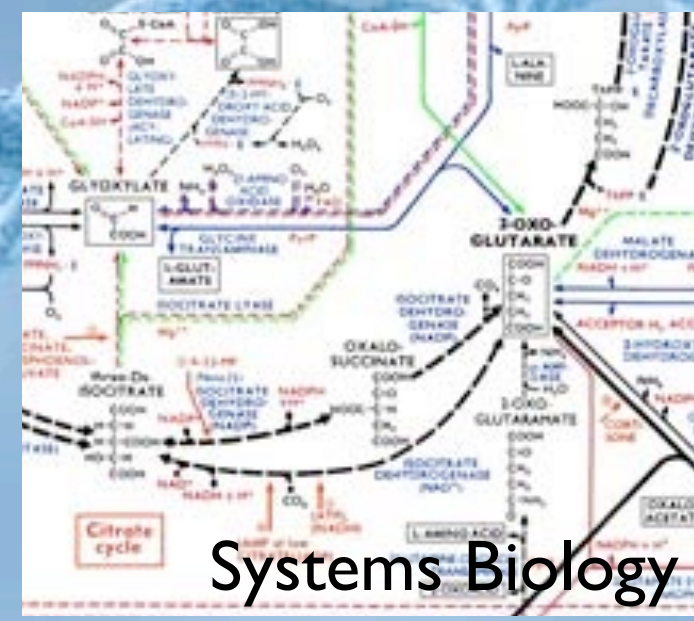
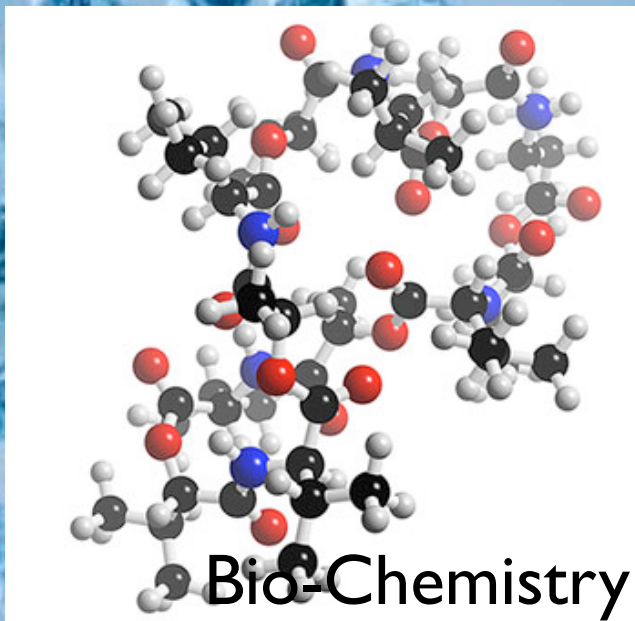


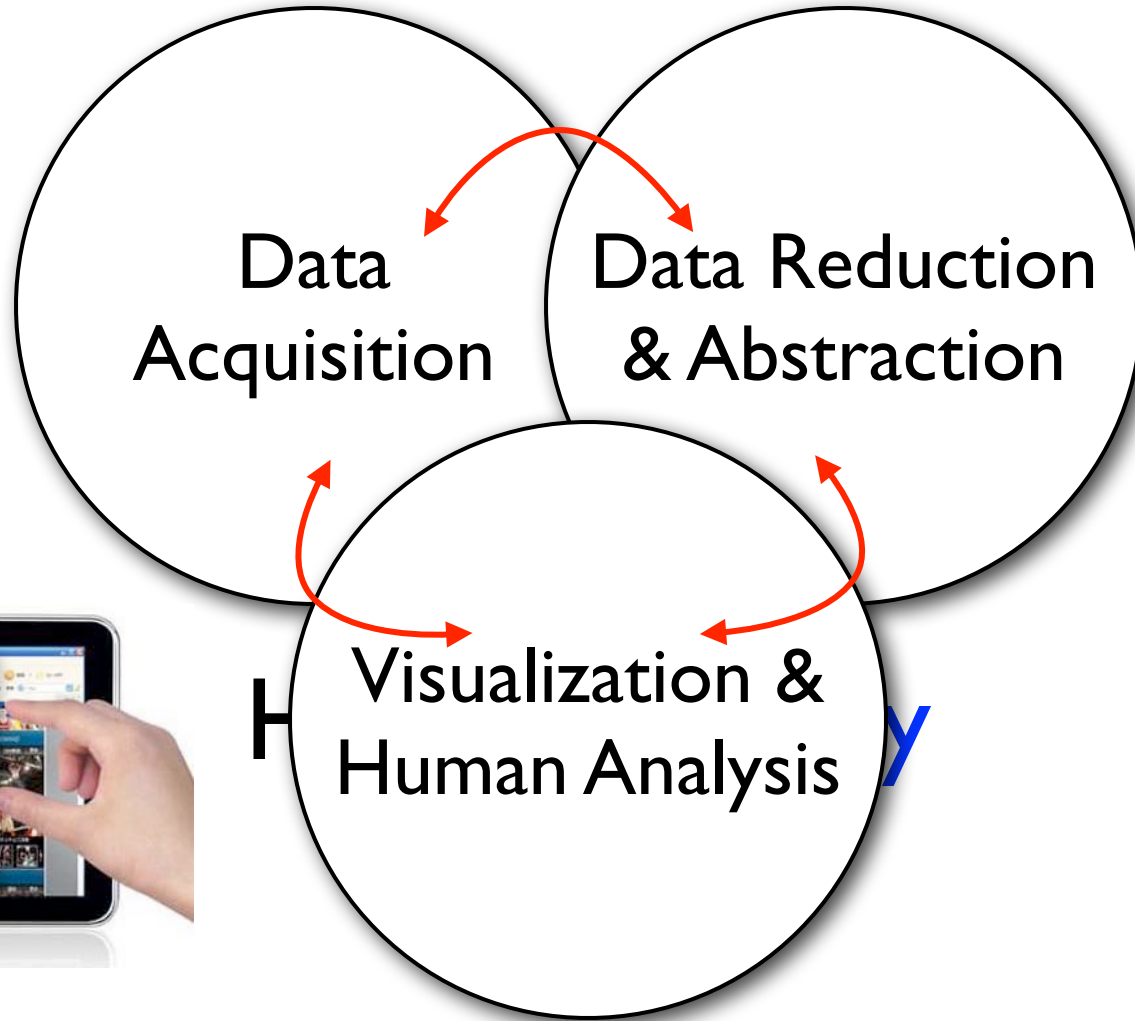
Visual Computing in Biology

Hanspeter Pfister, Harvard University
pfister@seas.harvard.edu

Data Explosion in Biology



Challenges



Visual Computing

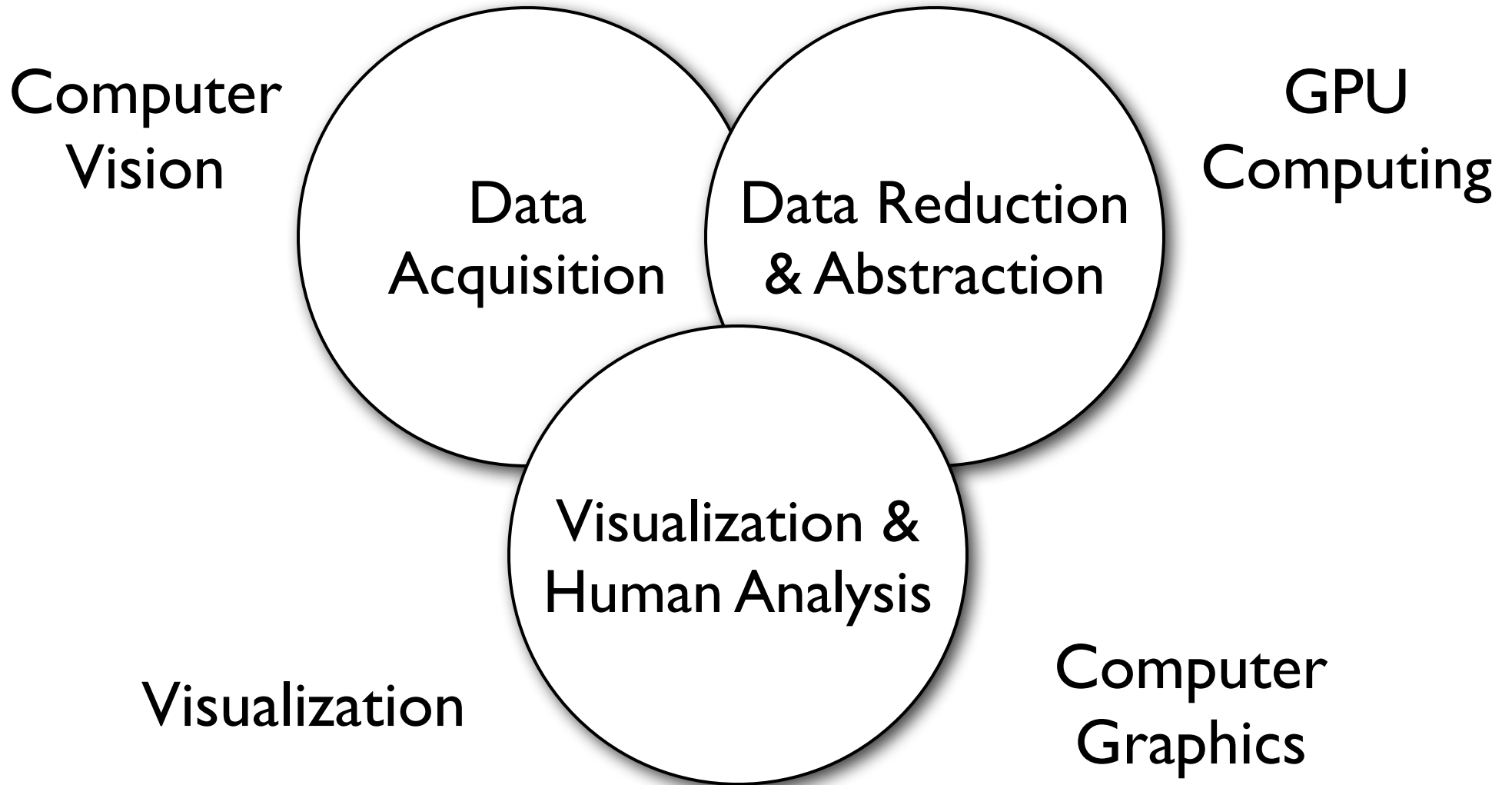
Data
Acquisition

Data Reduction
& Abstraction

Visualization &
Human Analysis



Visual Computing



Visual Computing Group

Dr. Nicolas Bonneel

Dr. Verena Kaynig

Dr. Bjoern Andres

Moritz Baecher

Michelle Borkin

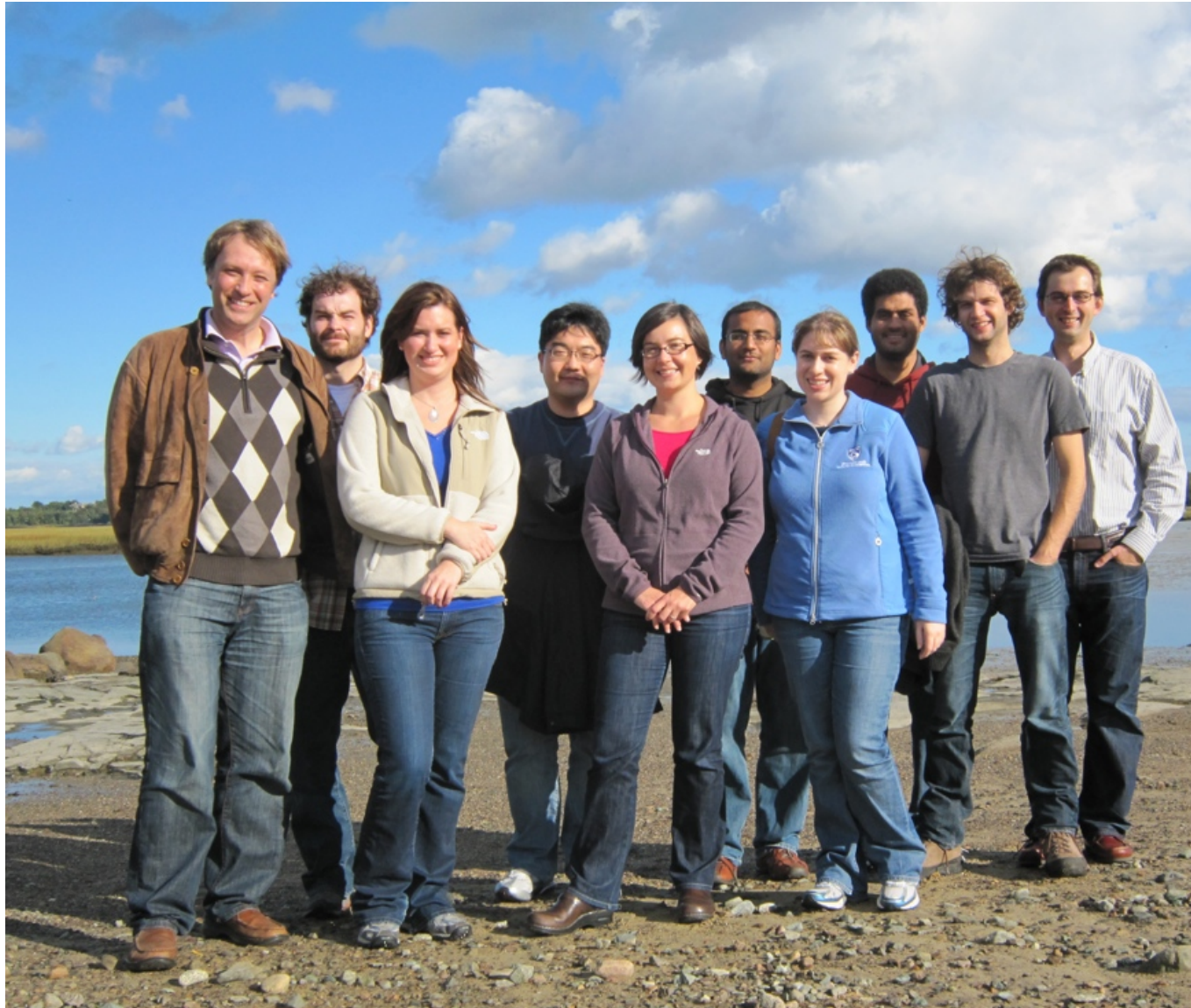
Kevin Dale

Amanda Peters

Mike Roberts

Kalyan Sunkavalli

Amelio Vazquez



Genomics and Systems Biology

Miriah Meyer
University of Utah



functional genomics

how do genes work together to perform different functions in a cell?

functional genomics data

gene expression

molecular pathways

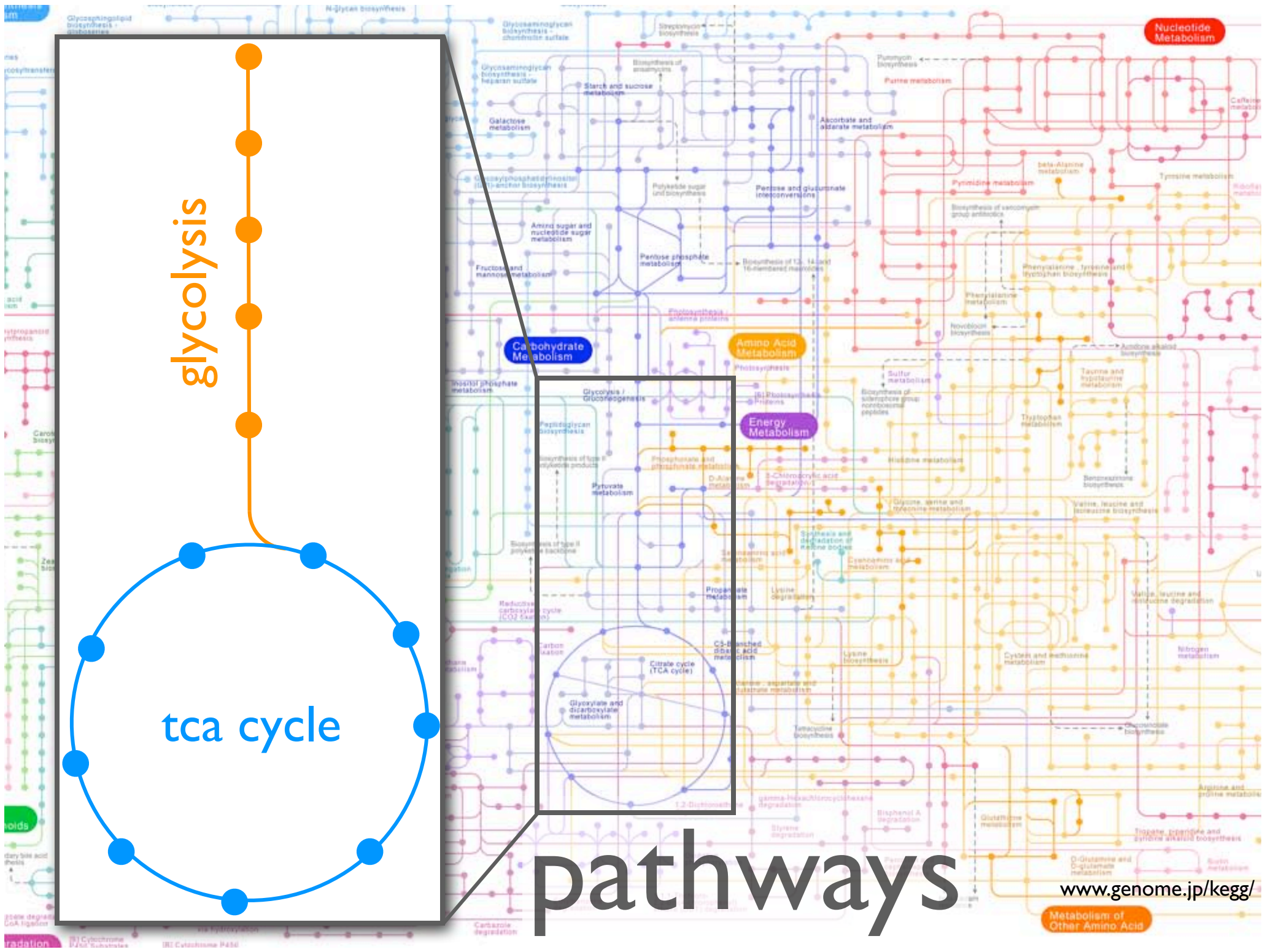
glycolysis

tca cycle

pathways

www.genome.jp/kegg/

Metabolism of Other Amino Acid



functional genomics

how do genes work together to perform different functions in a cell?

comparative functional genomics

how do the gene interactions vary across different species?

collaborators: Regev Lab at the Broad Institute

biology: metabolism in yeast

data: multiple genes
multiple time points
multiple related species
multiple pathways

problem: *existing tools can only look at a subset of this data*

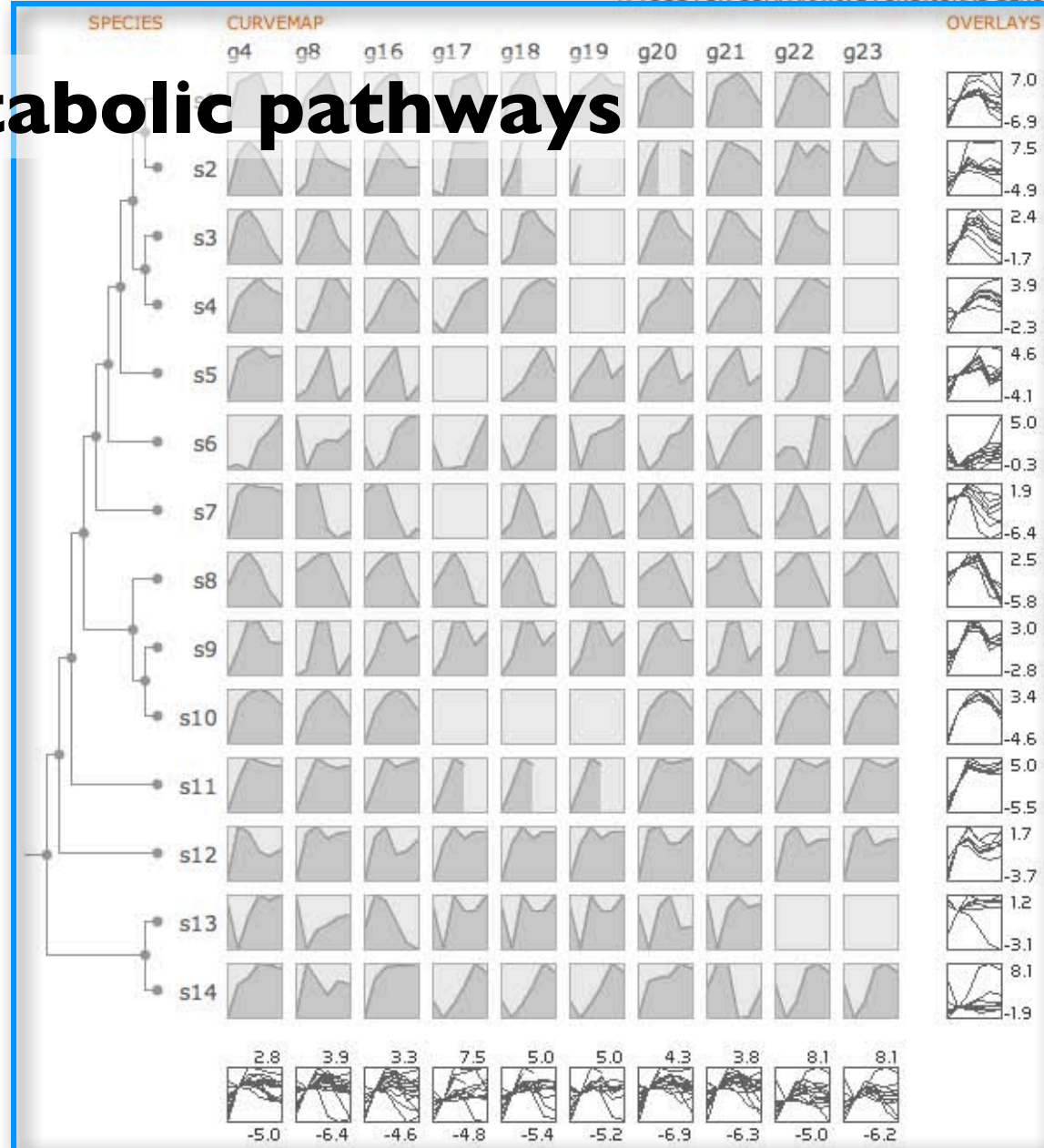
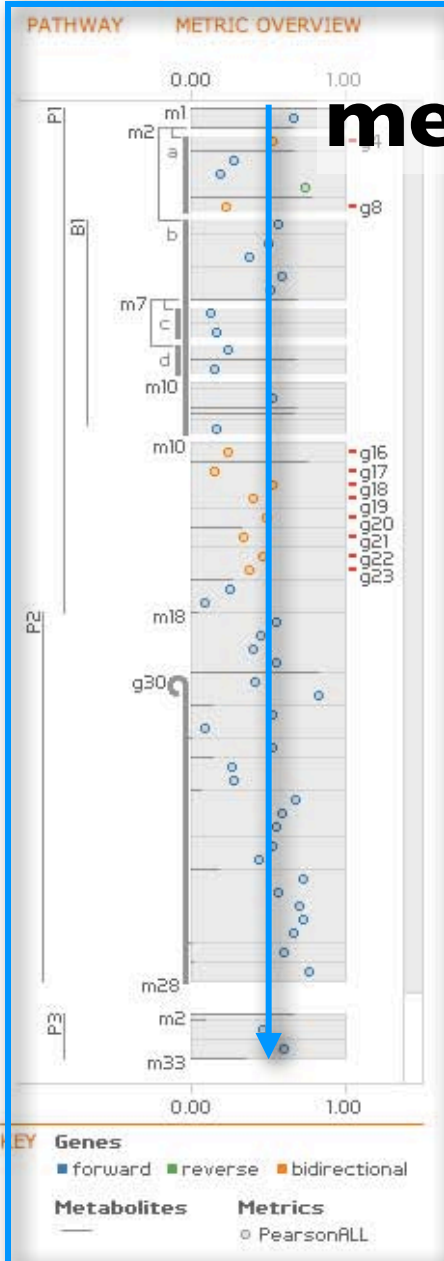
comparative functional genomics

how do the gene interactions vary across different species?

PATHLINE

A TOOL FOR COMPARATIVE FUNCTIONAL GENOMICS

metabolic pathways



PATHLINE

A TOOL FOR COMPARATIVE FUNCTIONAL GENOMICS

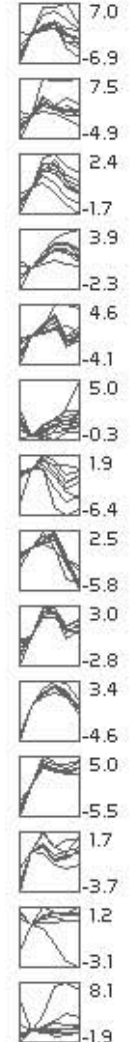
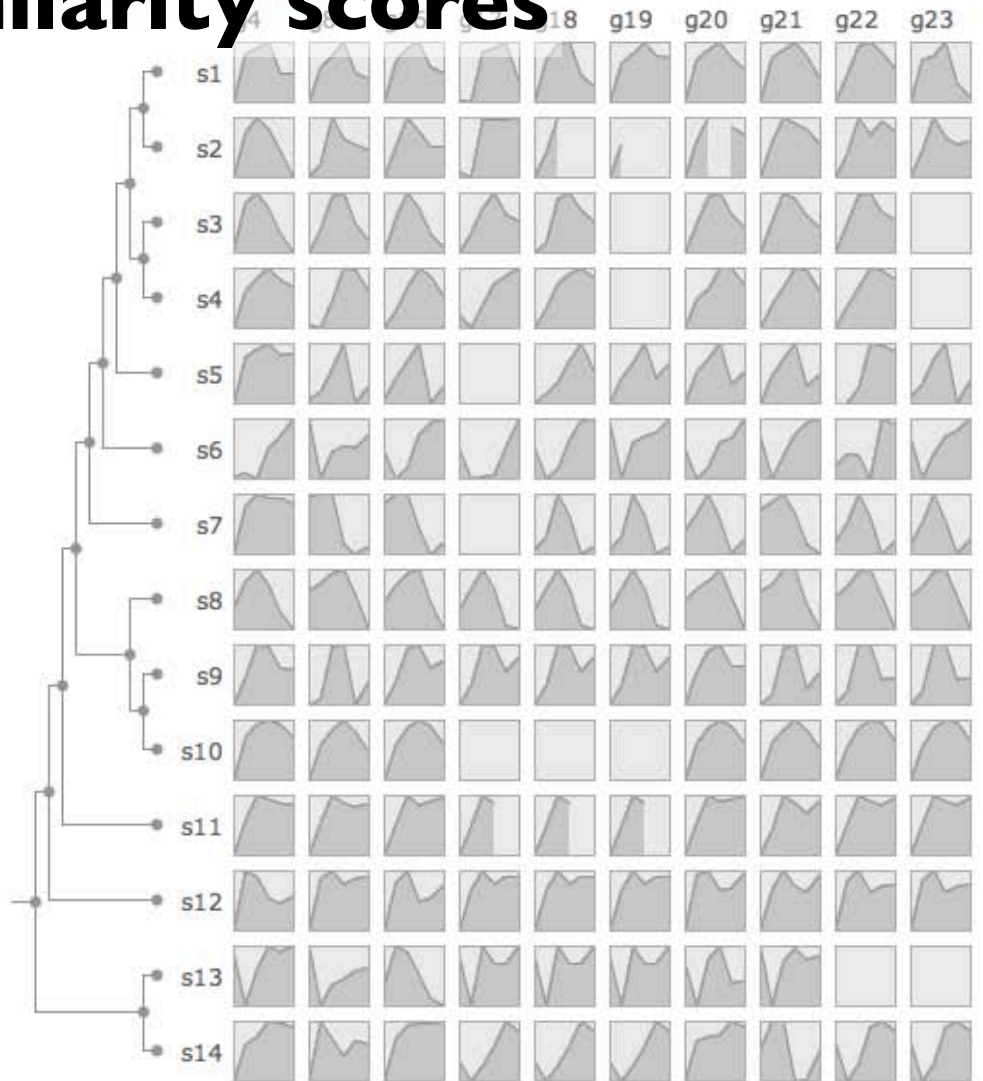
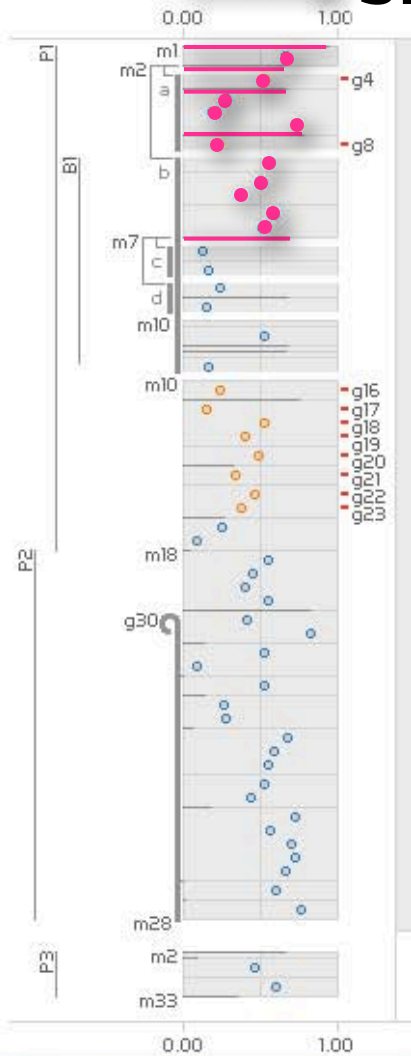
PATHWAY

METRIC OVERVIEW

similarity scores

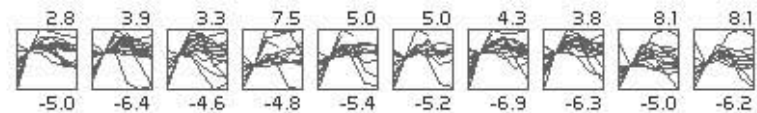
SPREAD CURVES

OVERLAYS

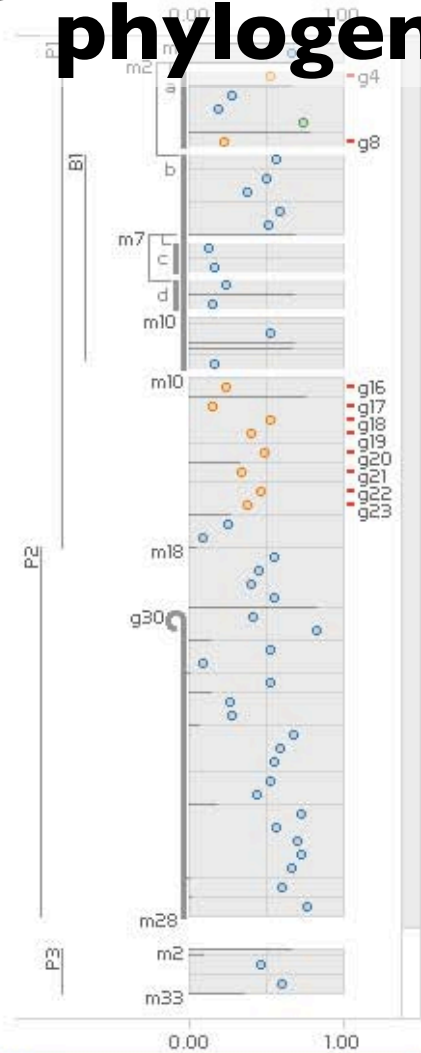


KEY Genes
■ forward ■ reverse ■ bidirectional

Metabolites Metrics
○ PearsonALL

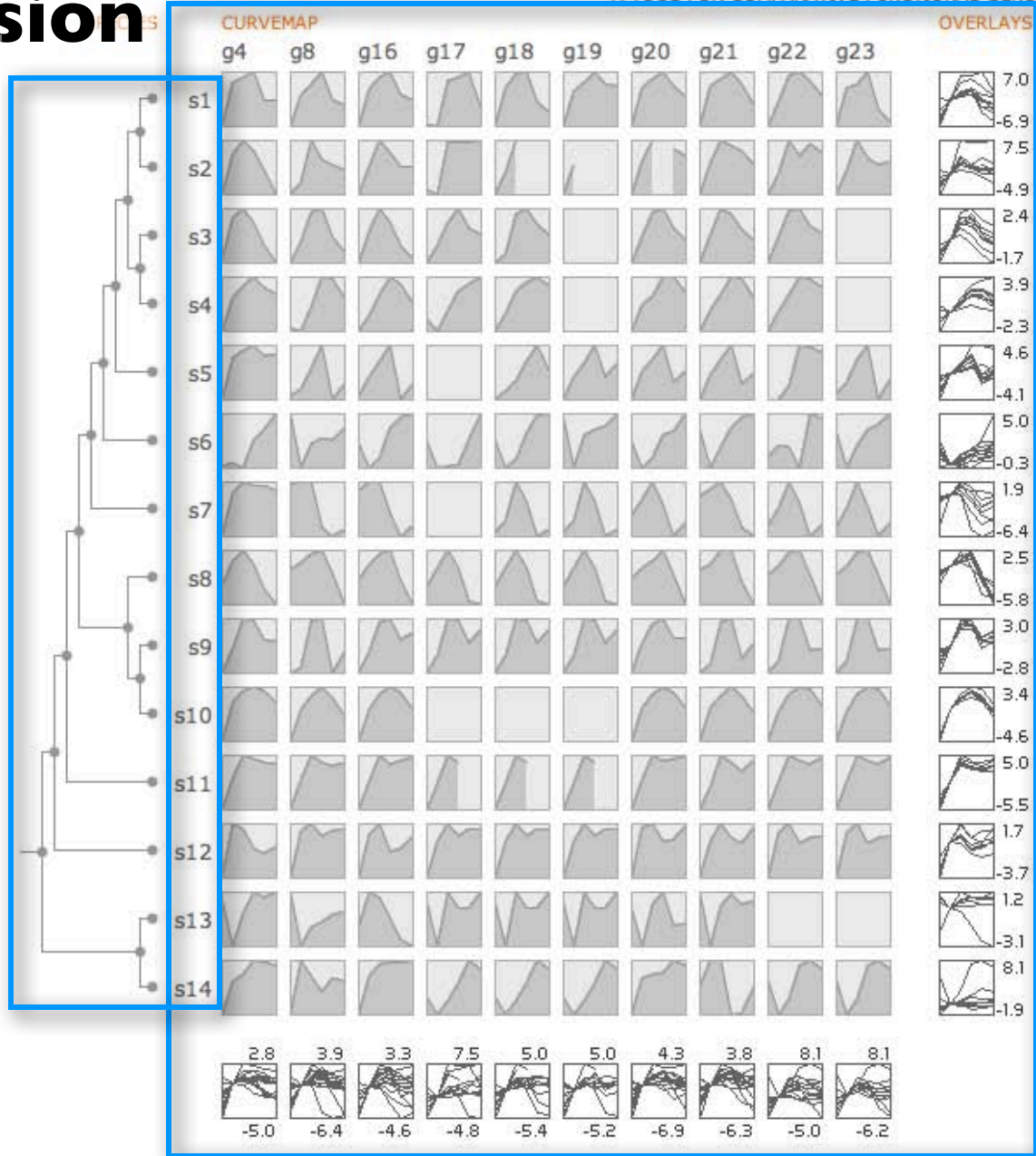


gene expression phylogeny



KEY Genes
 ■ forward ■ reverse ■ bidirectional

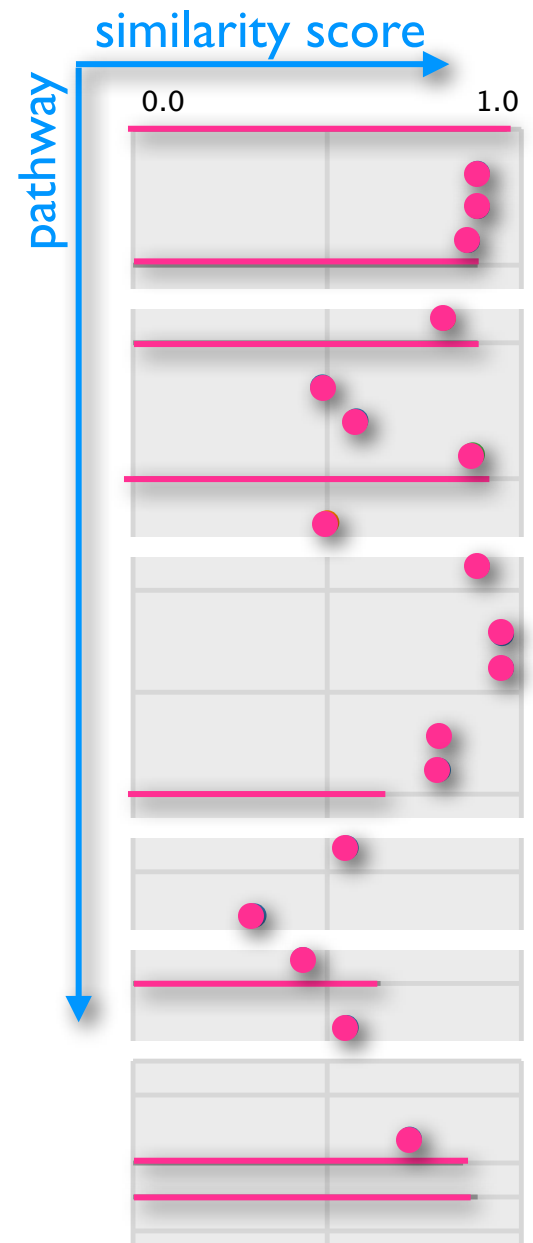
Metabolites **Metrics**
 ○ PearsonALL



linearized pathway representation

common axes to compare similarity scores

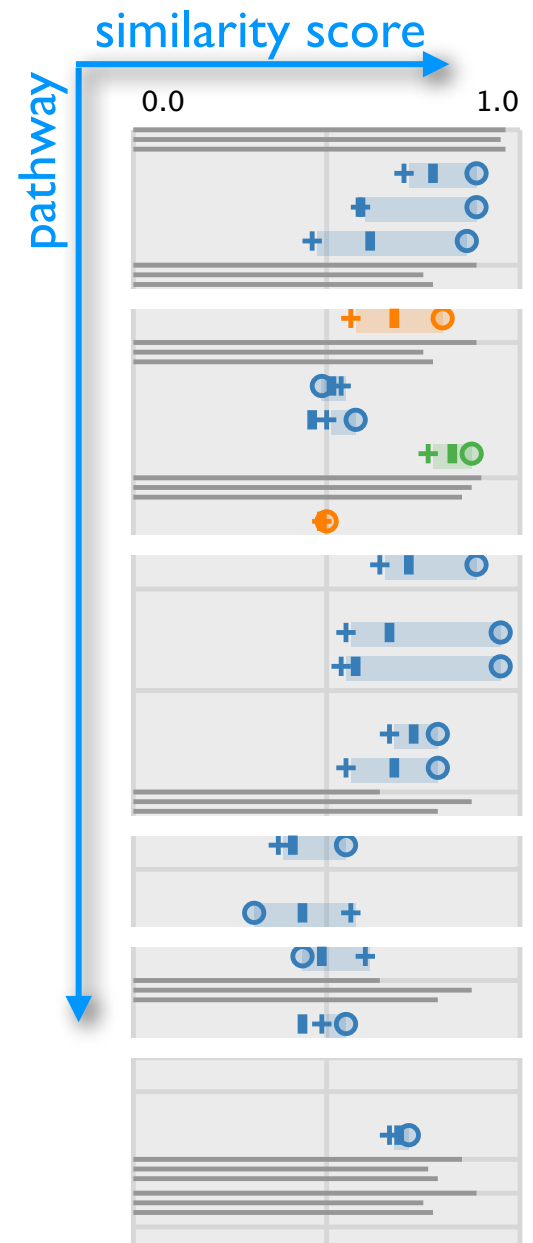
- bars and circles
- visual layers for selective attention
- color-code gene direction



linearized pathway representation

common axes to compare similarity scores

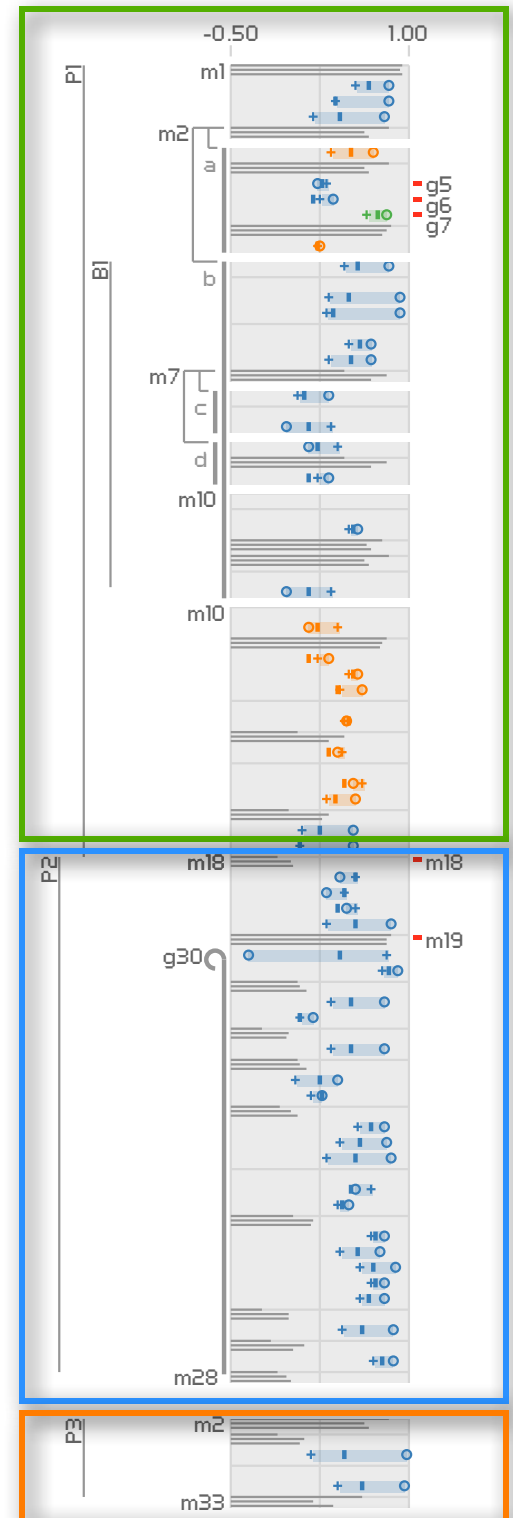
- bars and circles
 - visual layers for selective attention
 - color-code gene direction
- multiple similarity scores



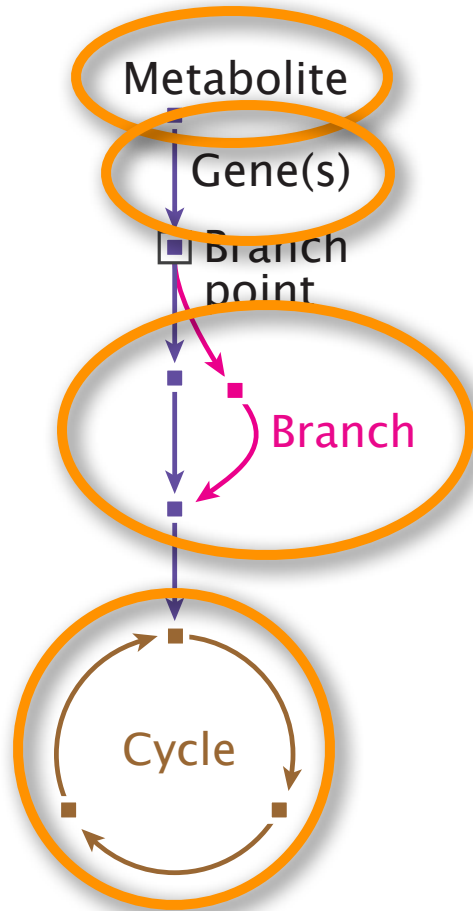
linearized pathway representation

common axes to compare similarity scores

- bars and circles
 - visual layers for selective attention
 - color-code gene direction
- multiple similarity scores
- multiple pathways



pathway to ordered list of nodes



unroll and cut

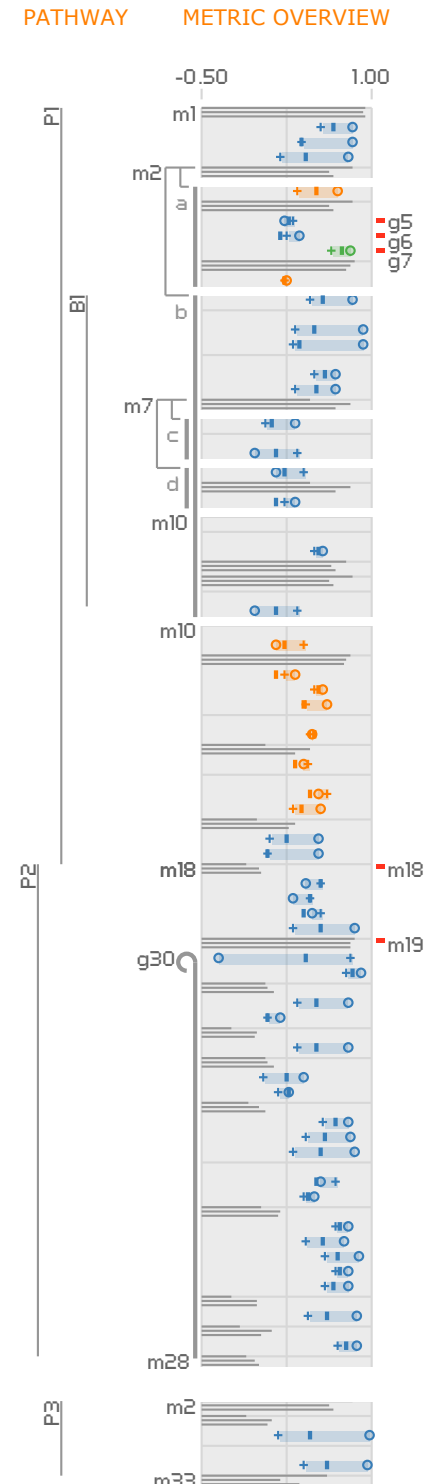
reinsert

shared coordinate frame

linearized pathway representation

putting it together . . .

- use spatial position for similarity scores
- topology is secondary



curvemap

inspired by heatmaps

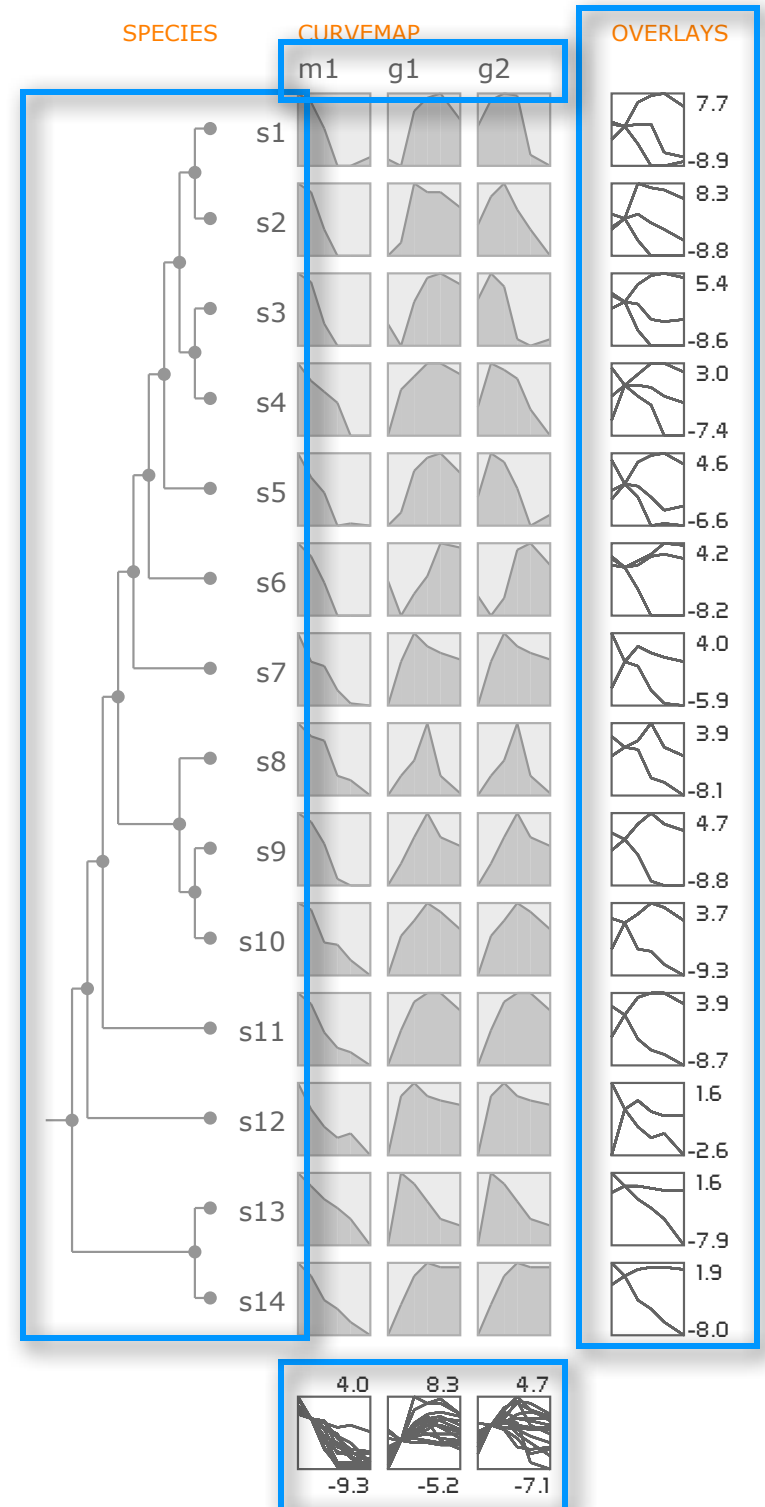
- base visual unit is a curve
- filled, framed line charts to enhance shape perception



curvemap

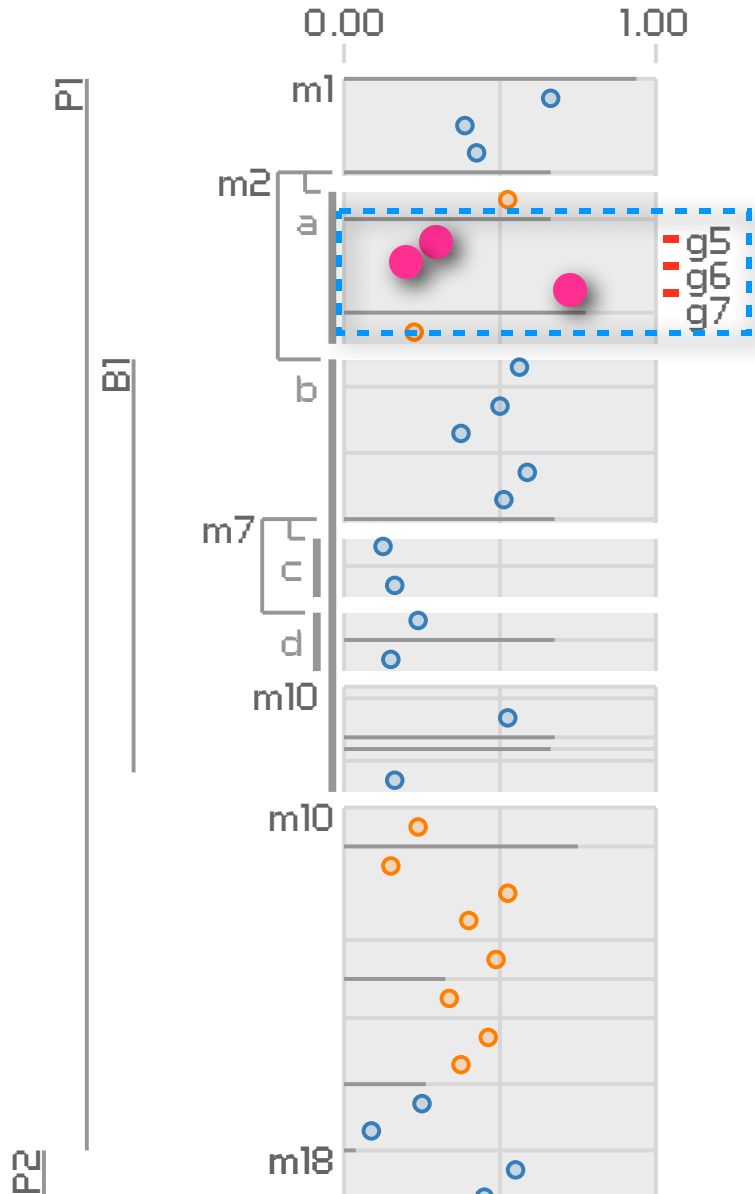
inspired by heatmaps

- base visual unit is a curve
- filled, framed line charts to enhance shape perception
- rows are species
- columns are genes/metabolites
- overlays to enhance trends



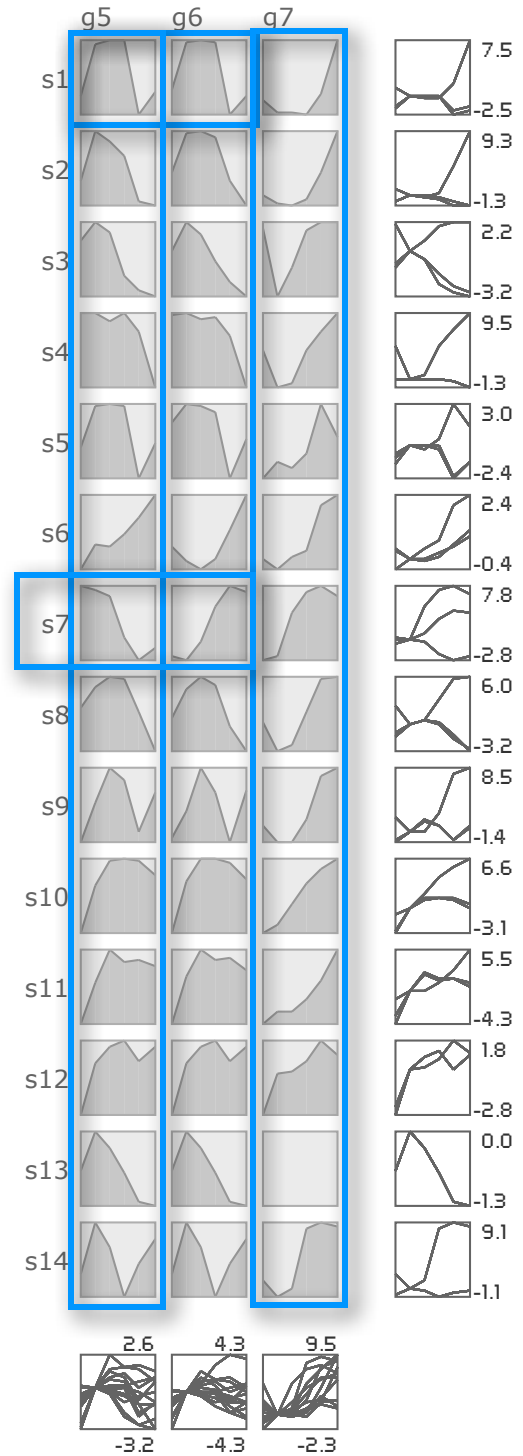
PATHWAY

METRIC OVERVIEW



CURVEMAP

OVERLAYS

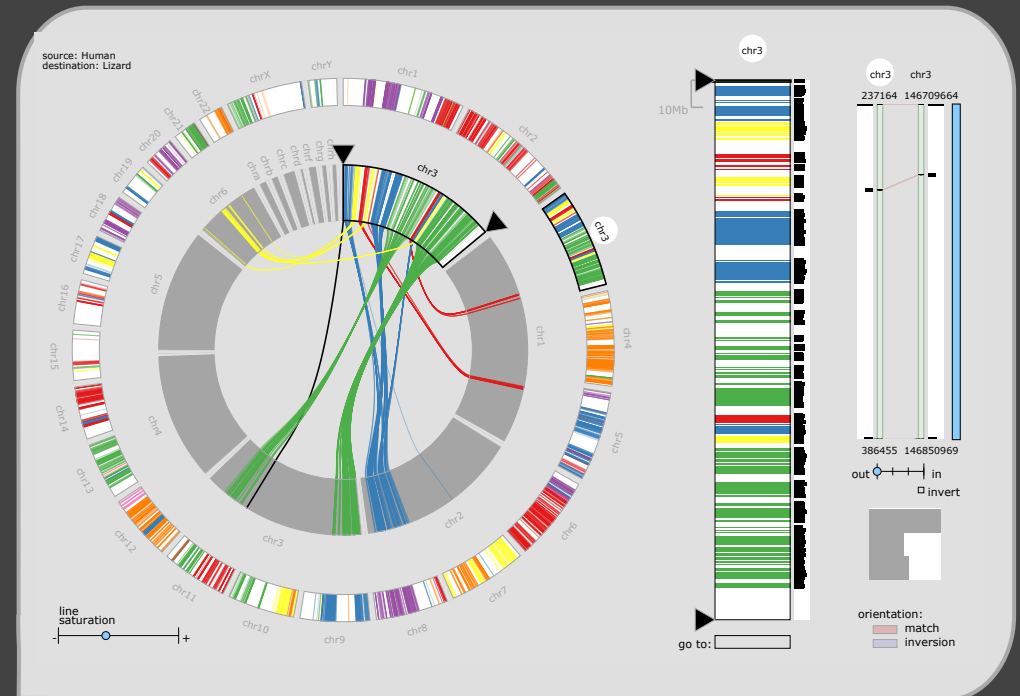


www.pathline.org

MizBee

A Browser for Comparative Genomics Data

Miriah Meyer, Tamara Munzner, Hanspeter Pfister



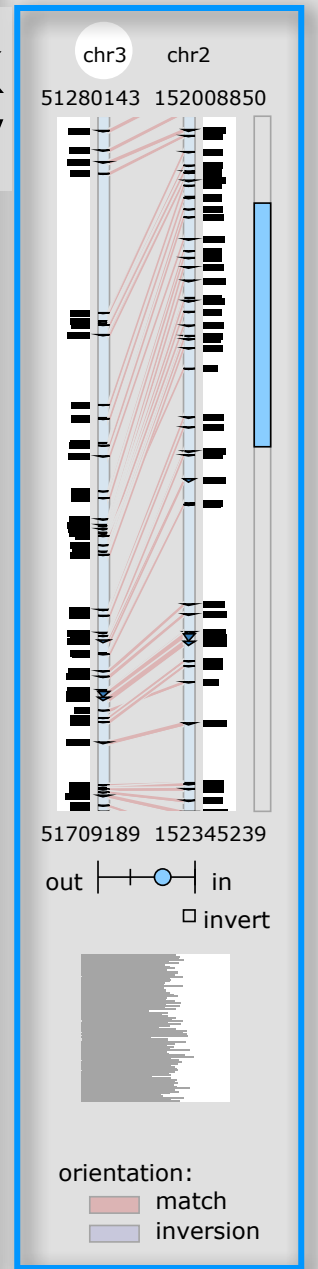
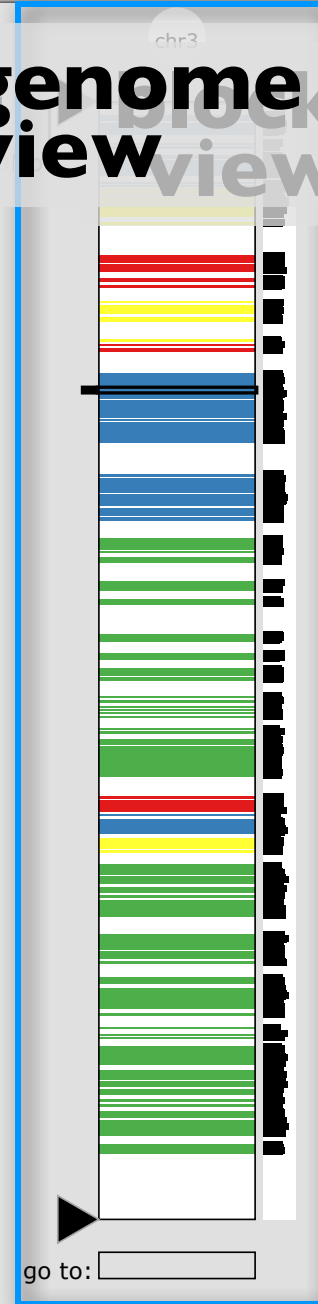
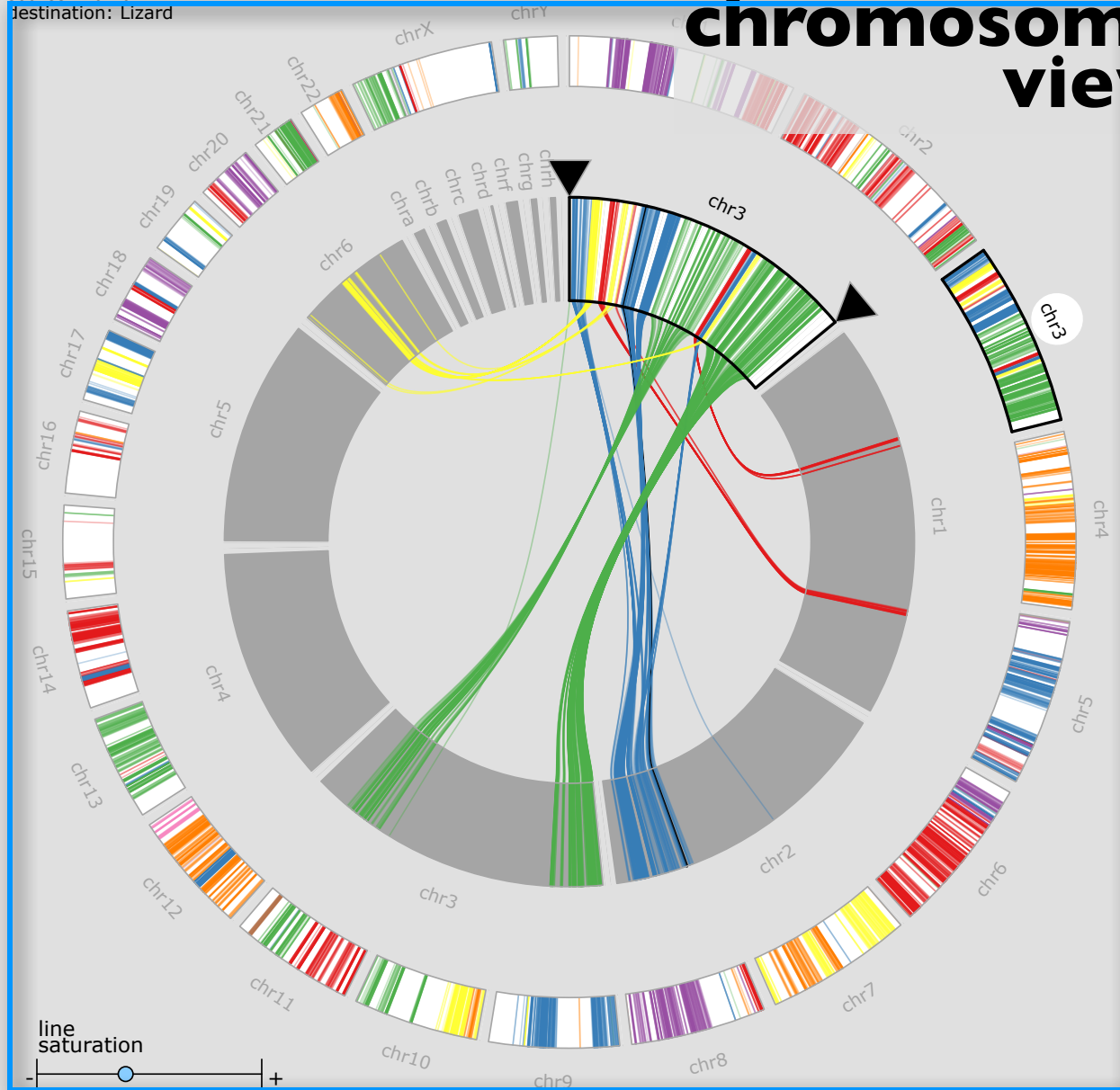
MizBee: A Multiscale Synteny Browser.
M. Meyer et al., *IEEE InfoVis 2009*.

- comparative genomics
- compare regions of similar genomic sequences between genomes
- at multiple scales, from genomes to genes

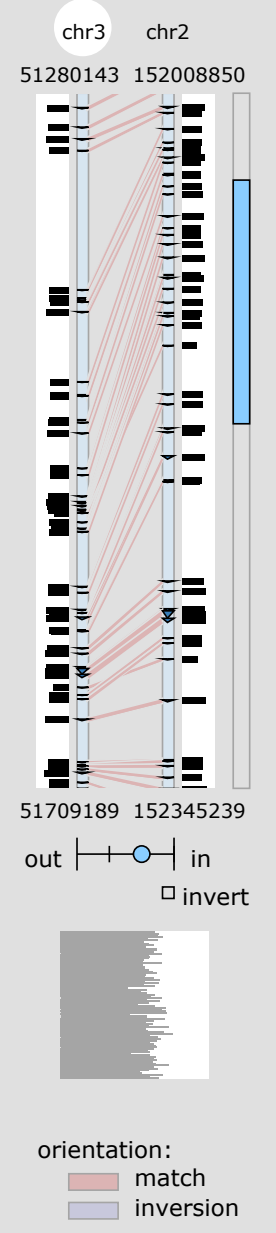
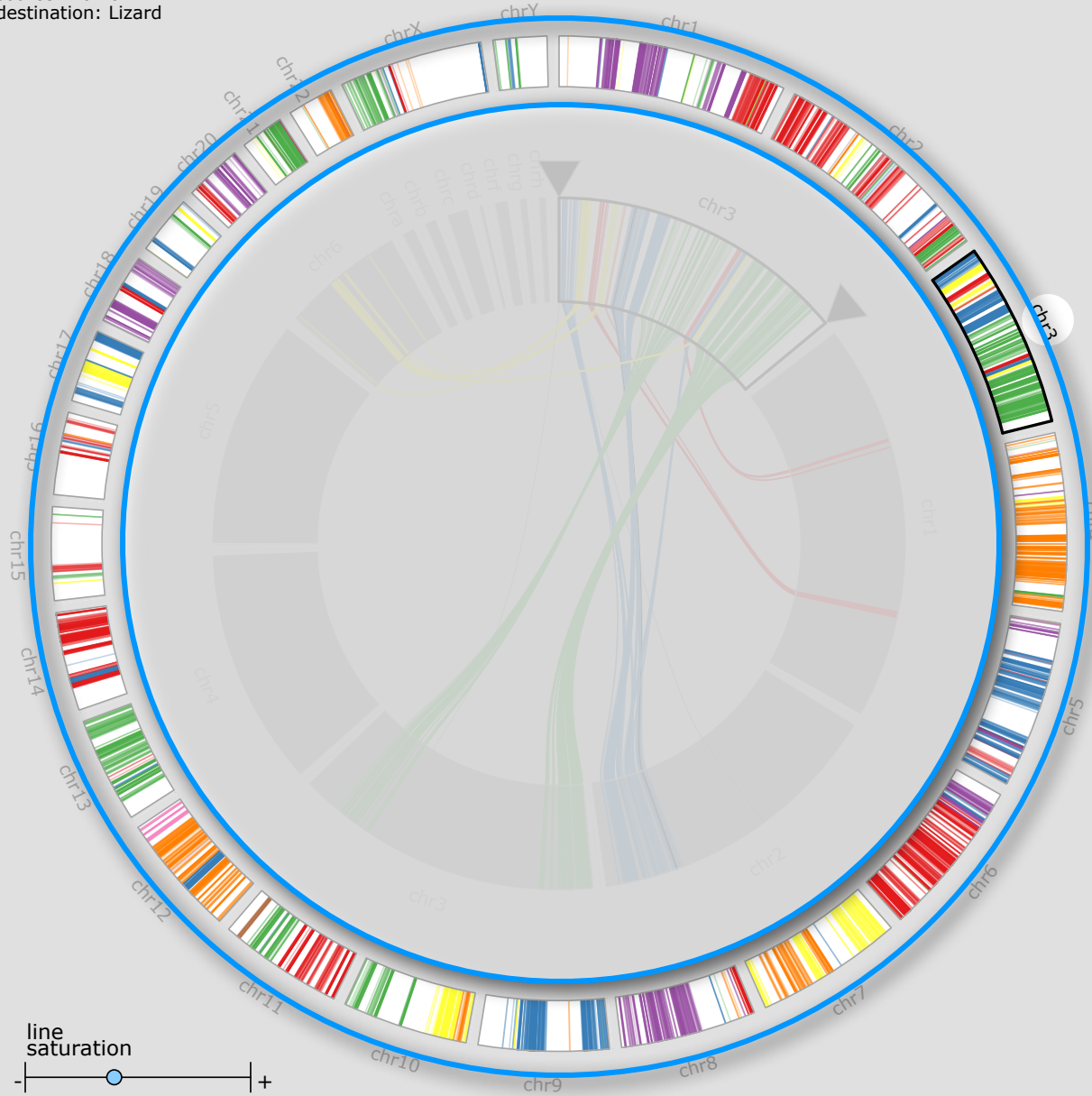


source: Human
destination: Lizard

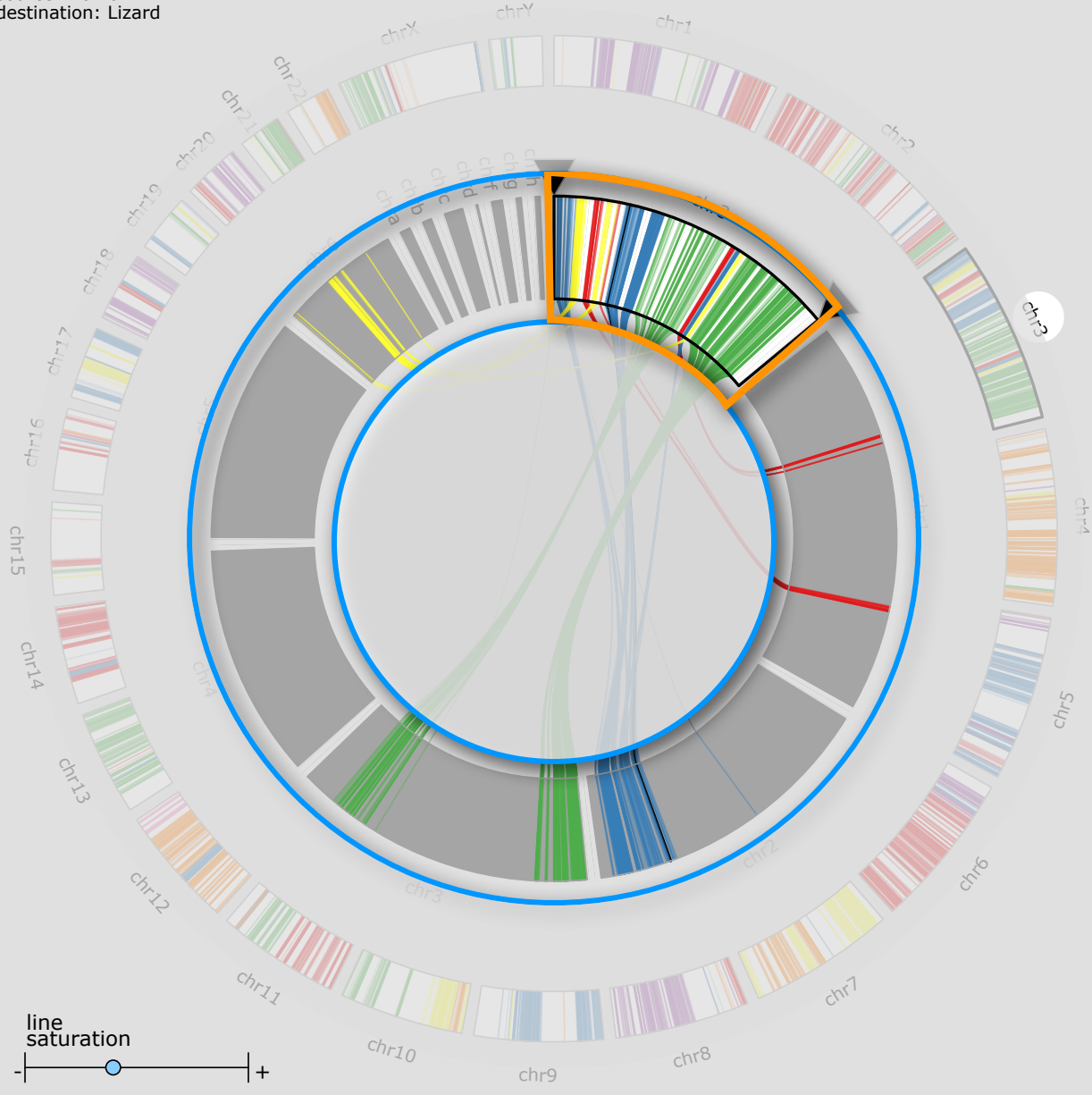
chromosome genome view



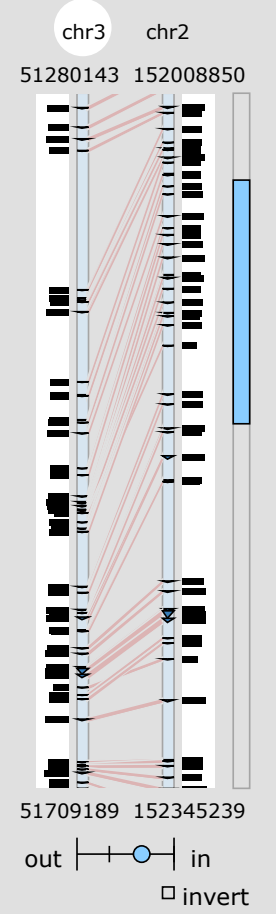
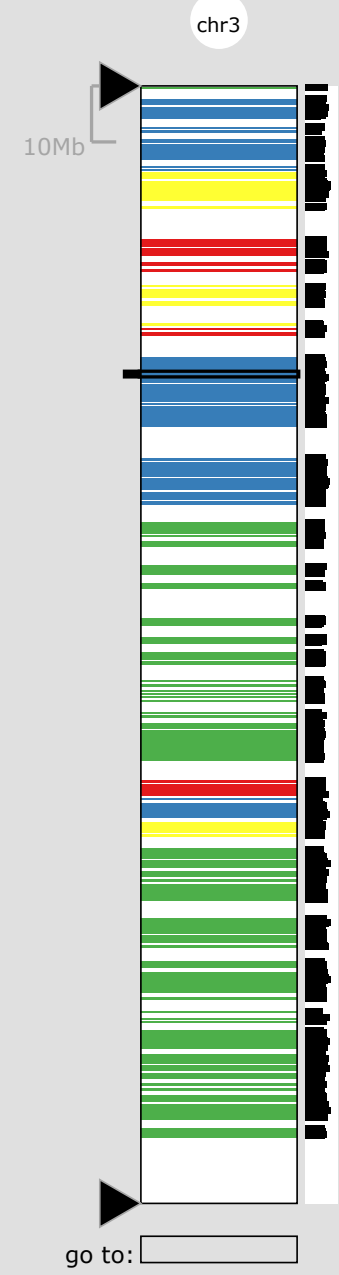
source: Human
destination: Lizard



source: Human
destination: Lizard

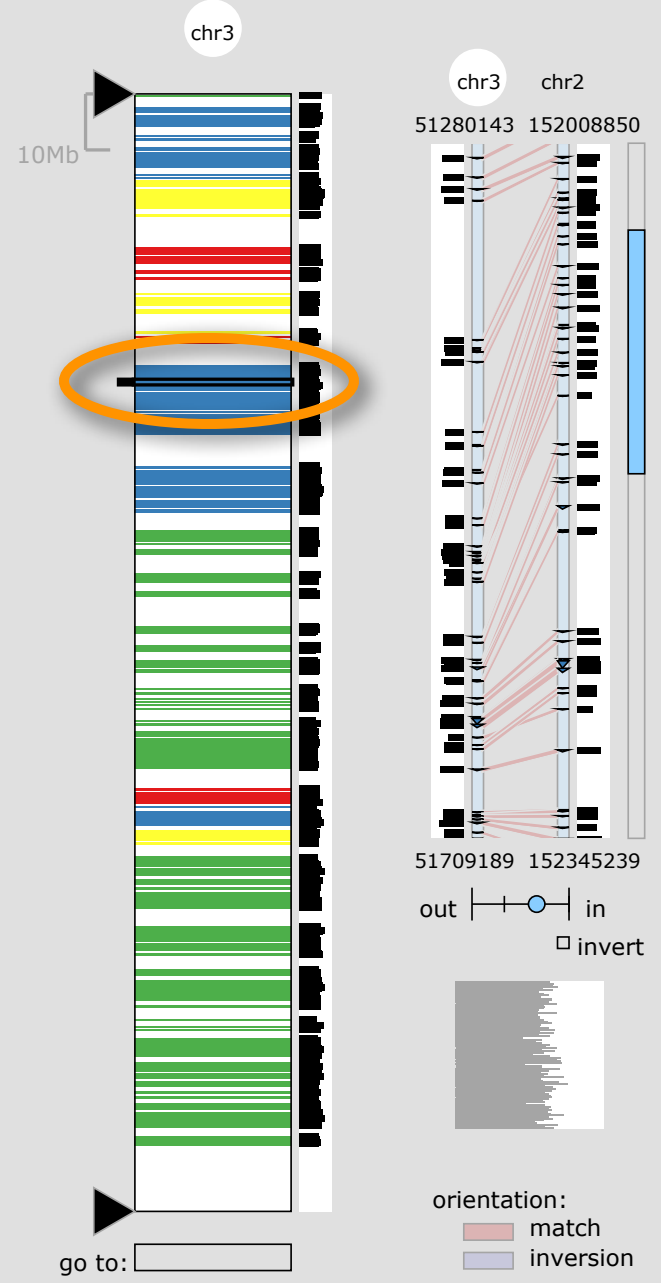
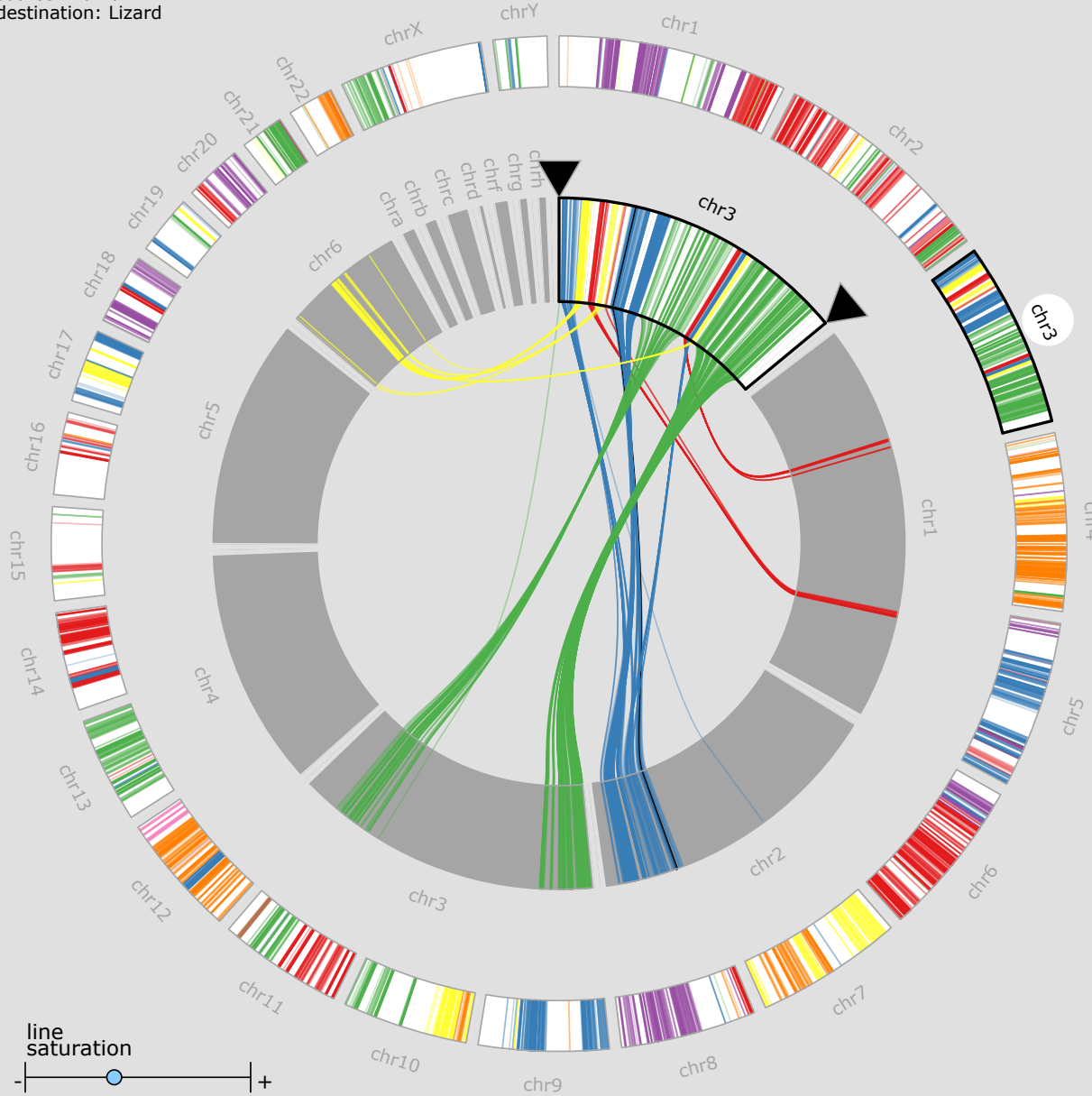


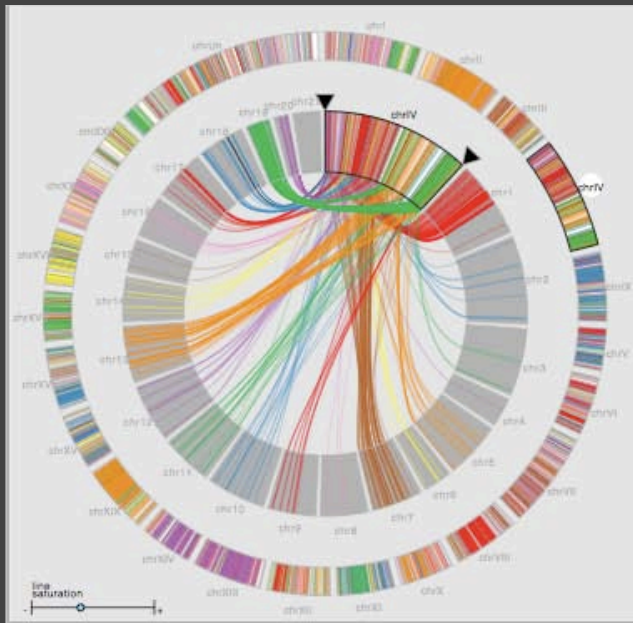
line saturation
- | ● | +



orientation:
match (red line)
inversion (blue line)

source: Human
destination: Lizard

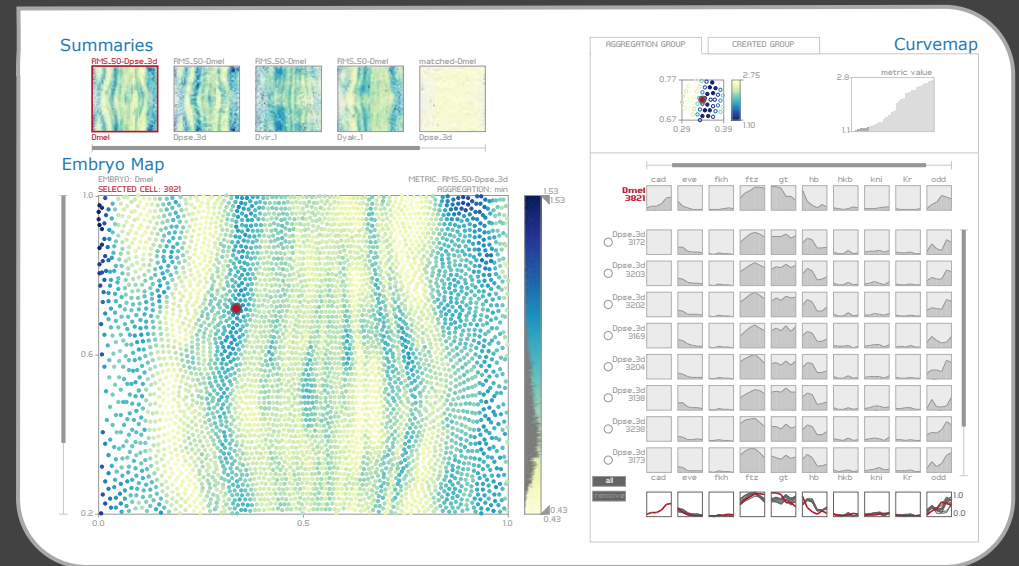




“The first time I saw my data in [MizBee] I was totally disappointed. The data was very noisy, and there were many small blocks that went to different chromosomes.”

“Honestly, I don't know. I don't think I would ever have gotten here. The noise was very hard see in the scatter plots while [MizBee] is much more unforgiving.”

Genome-wide Synteny Through Highly Sensitive Sequence Alignment: Satsuma
M. Grabherr et al., Bioinformatics 2010.



MulteeSum

A Tool for Exploring Space-Time Expression Data

Miriah Meyer, Tamara Munzner, Angela DePace, Hanspeter Pfister

MulteeSum: A Tool for Comparative Spatial and Temporal Gene Expression Data
M. Meyer et al., IEEE InfoVis 2010.

collaborators: DePace lab at Harvard Medical School

model species: fruit fly

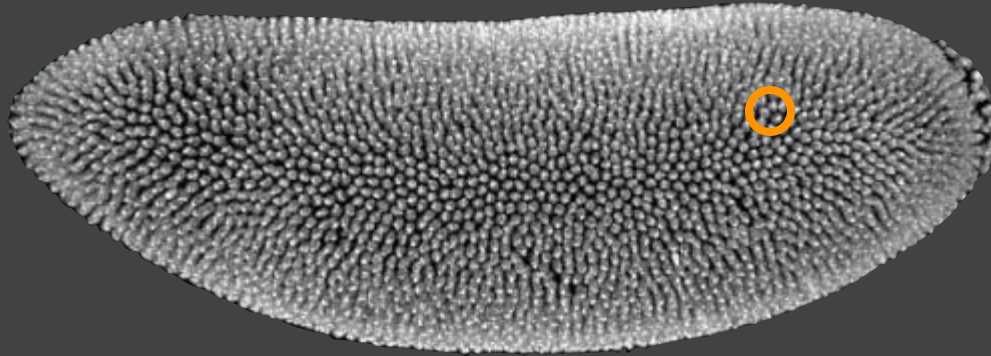
scientific goal: link changes in the regulatory part of the genome to species variation

requires: characterize differences in gene expression patterns between species

MulteeSum

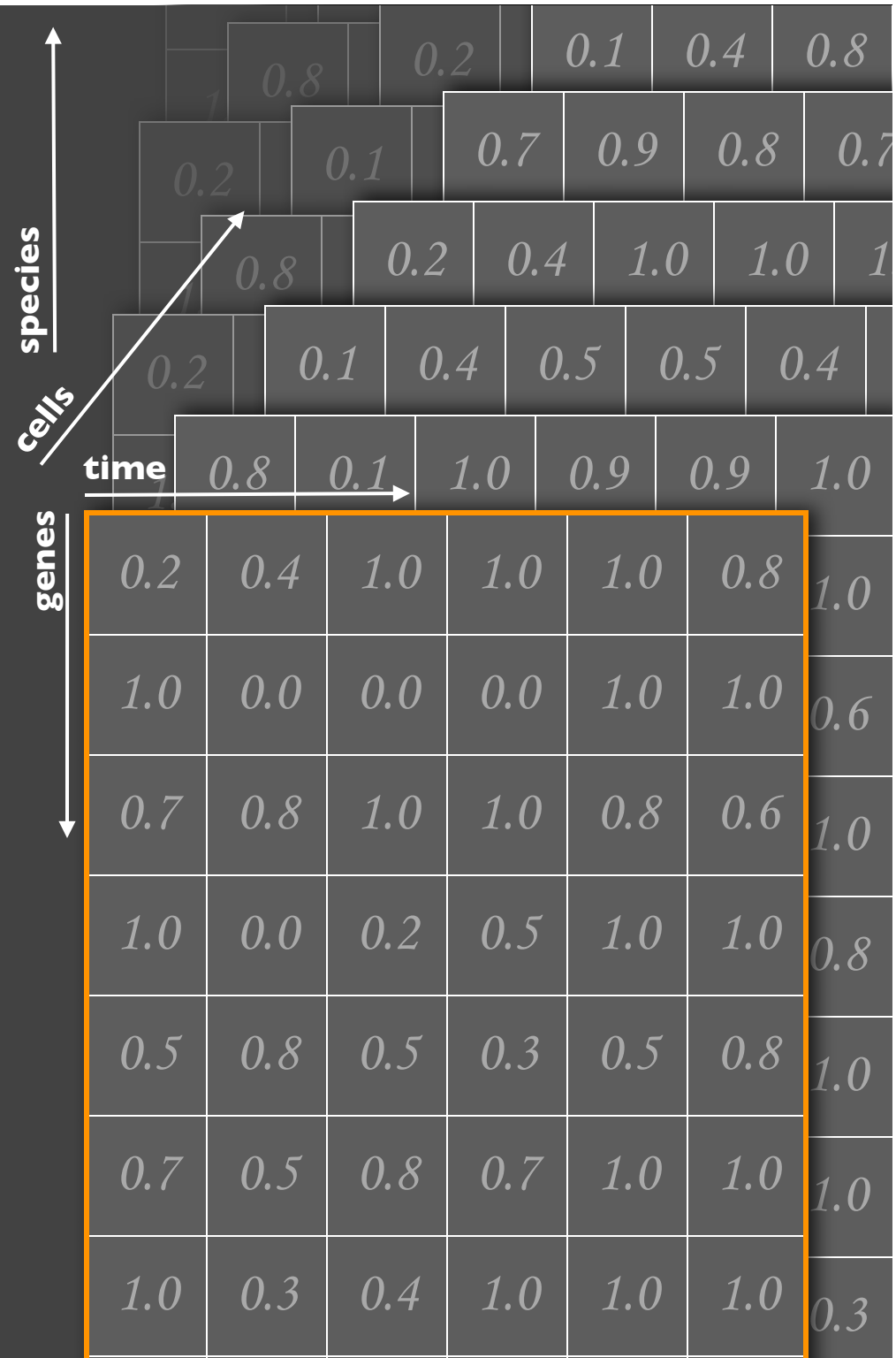


gene expressions for every cell in a single fruit fly embryo.

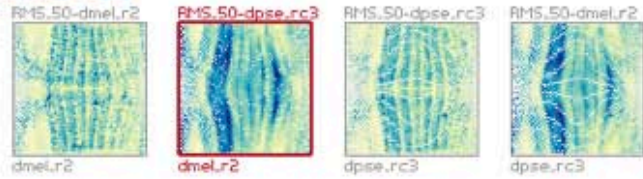


correlate gene expression with spatial location.

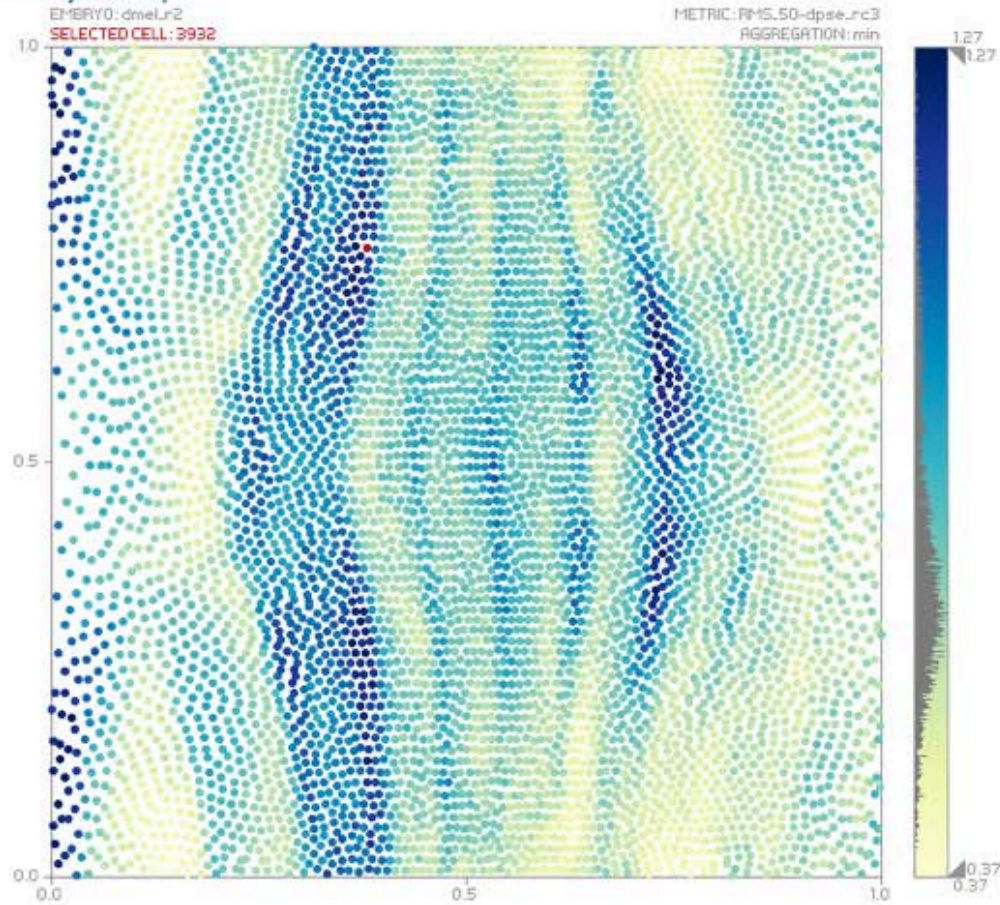
what are the differences between species?



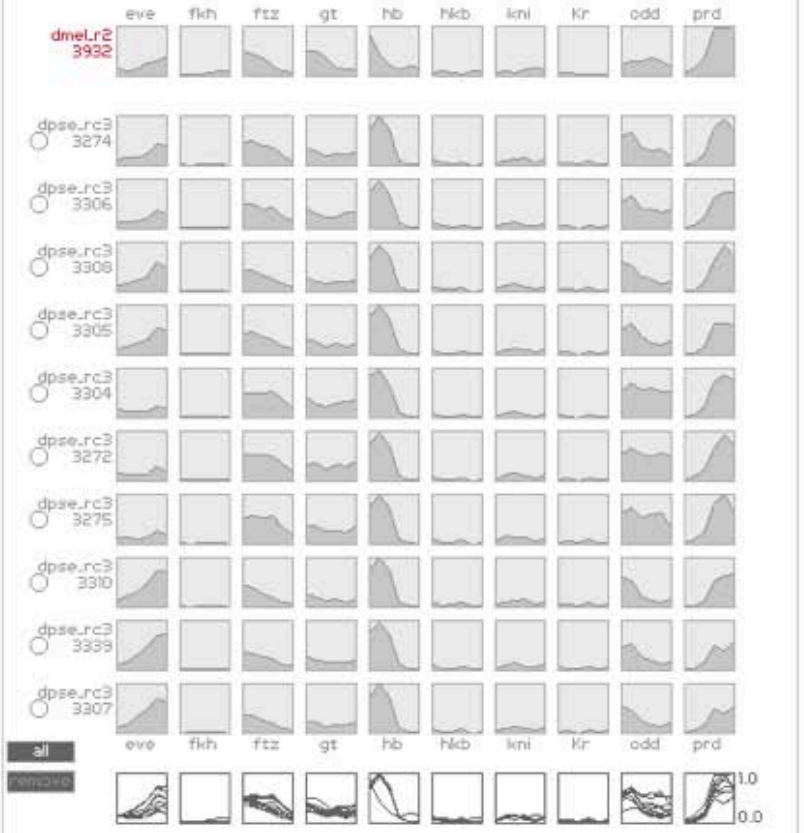
Summaries



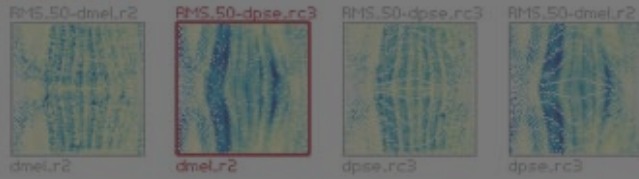
Embryo Map



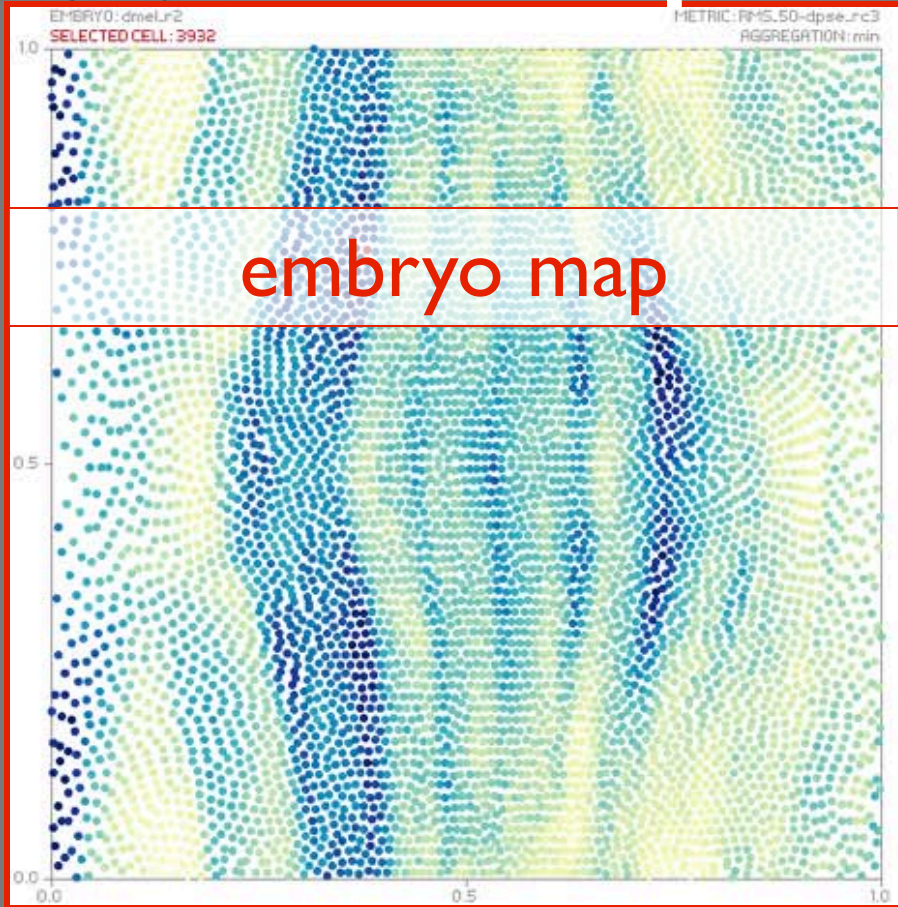
Curvemap



Summaries



Embryo Map



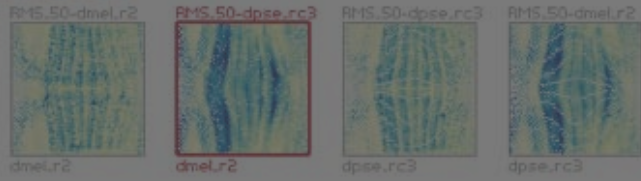
spatial

embryo map

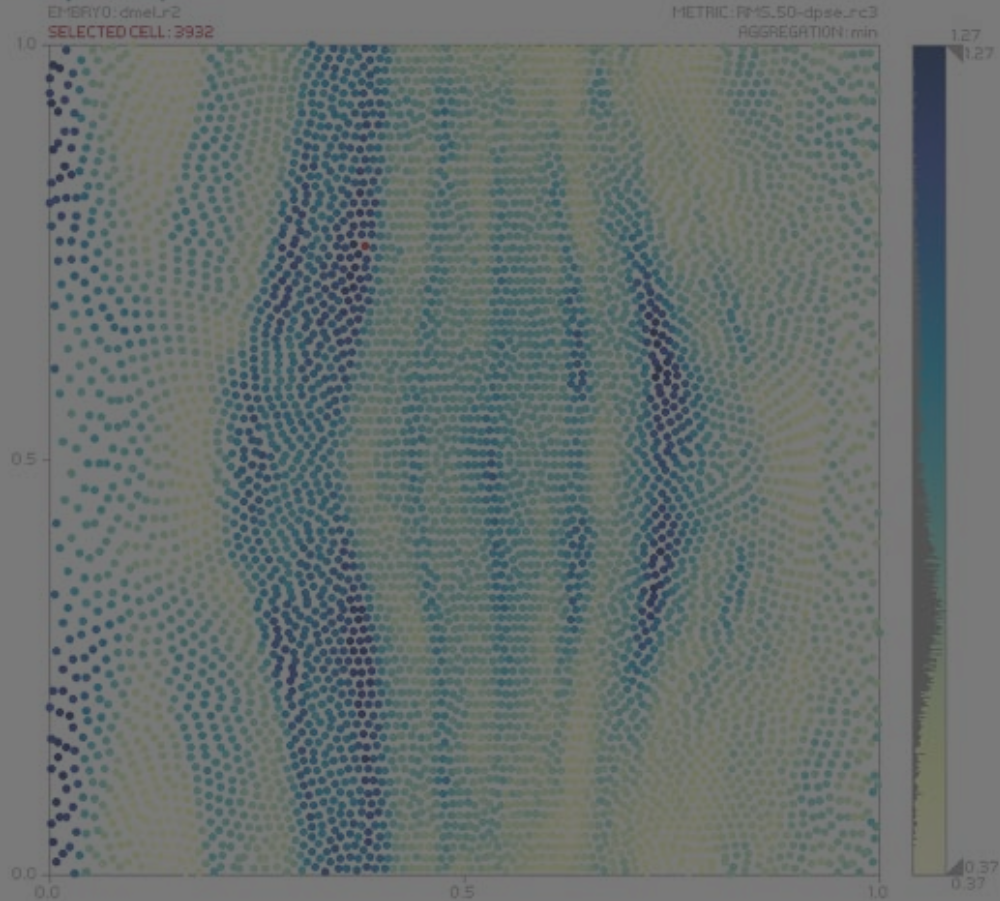
Curvemaps



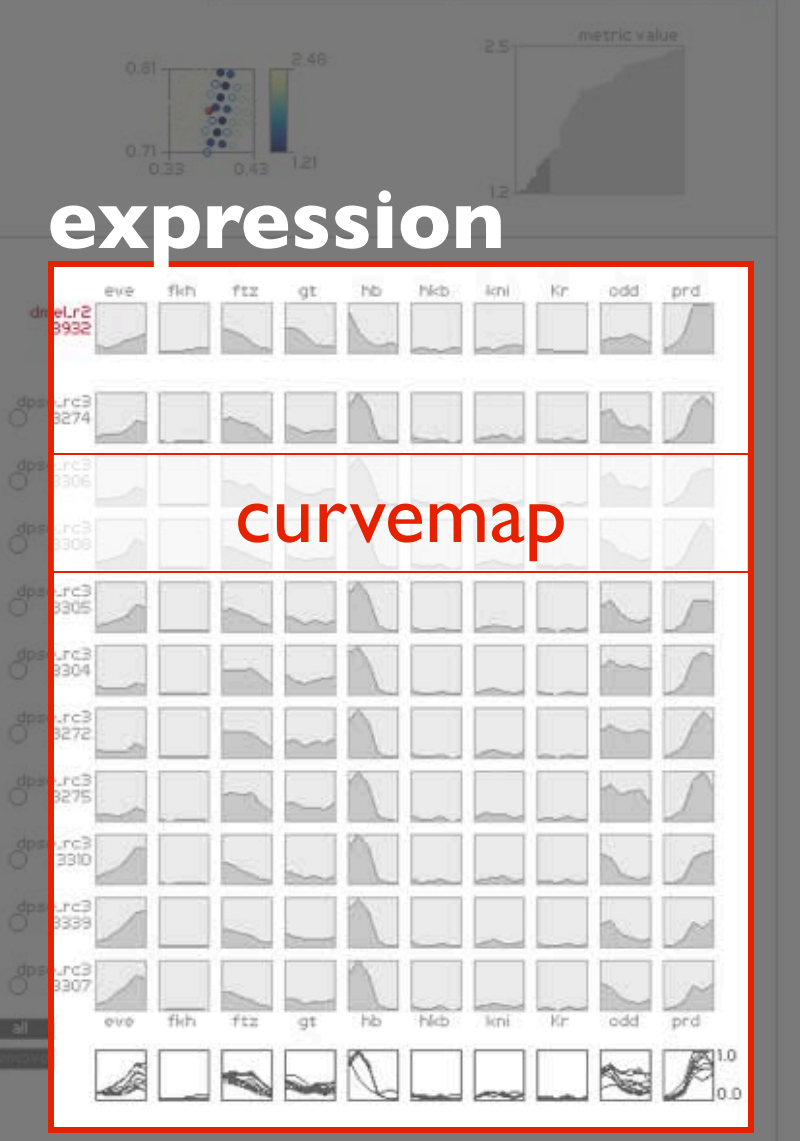
Summaries



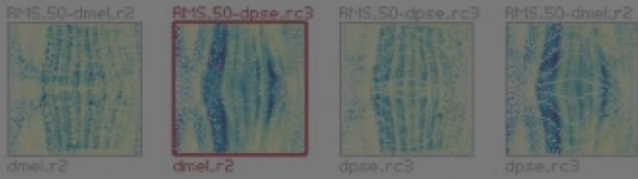
Embryo Map



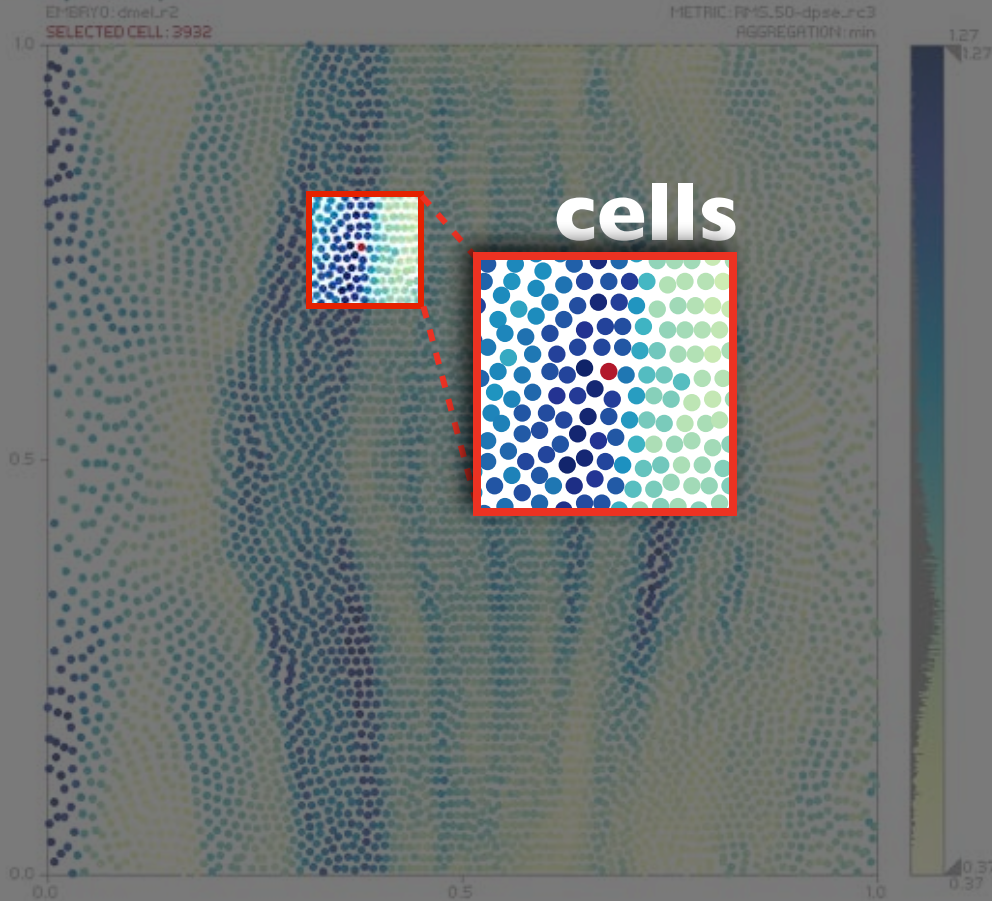
Curvemaps



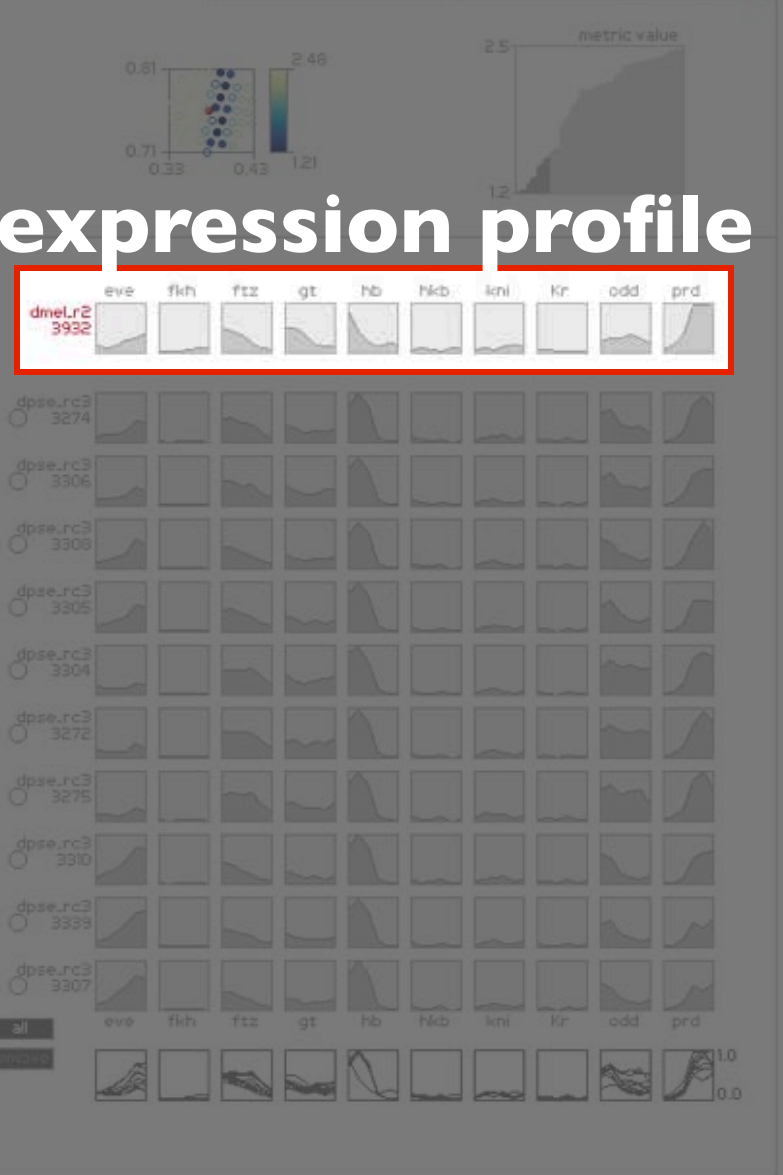
Summaries



Embryo Map

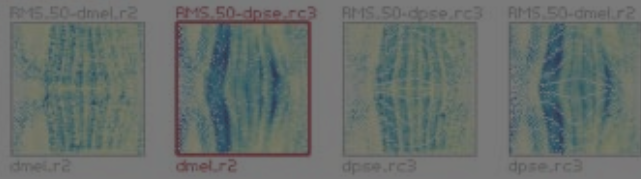


Curvemaps

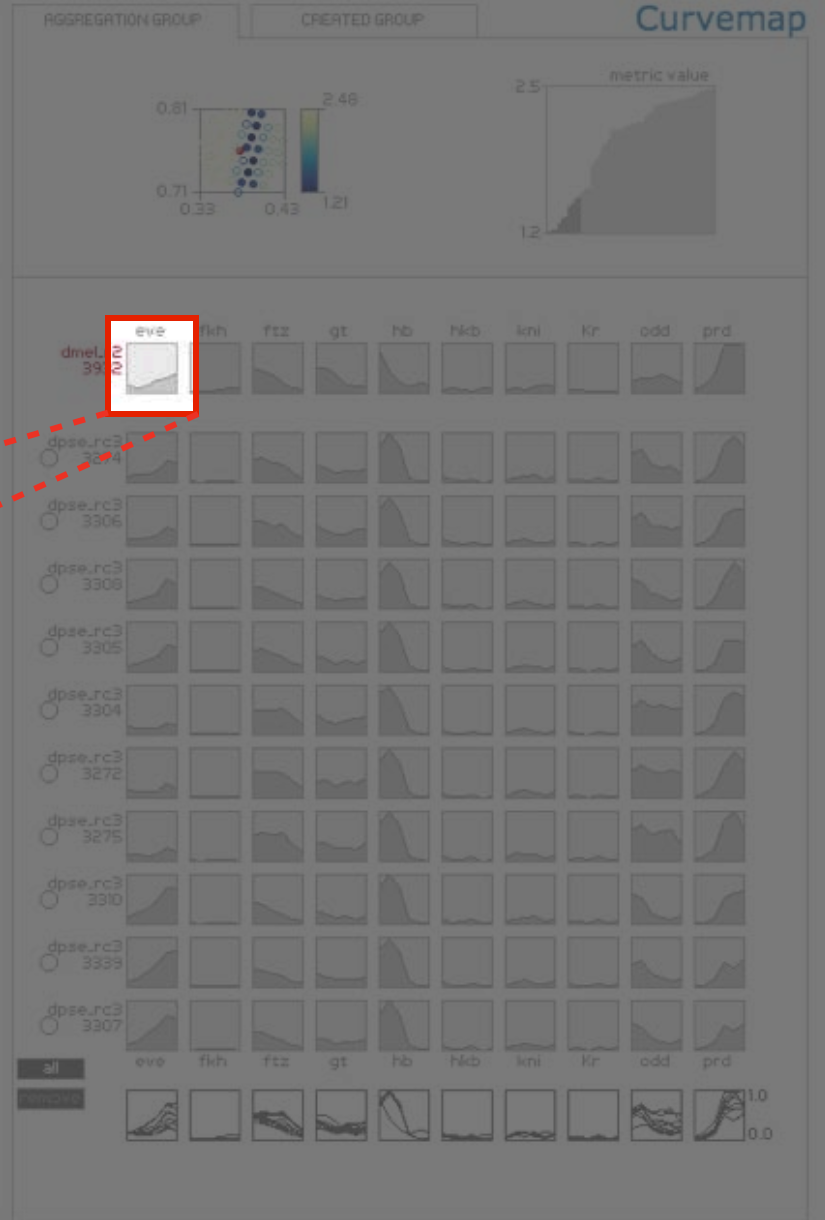
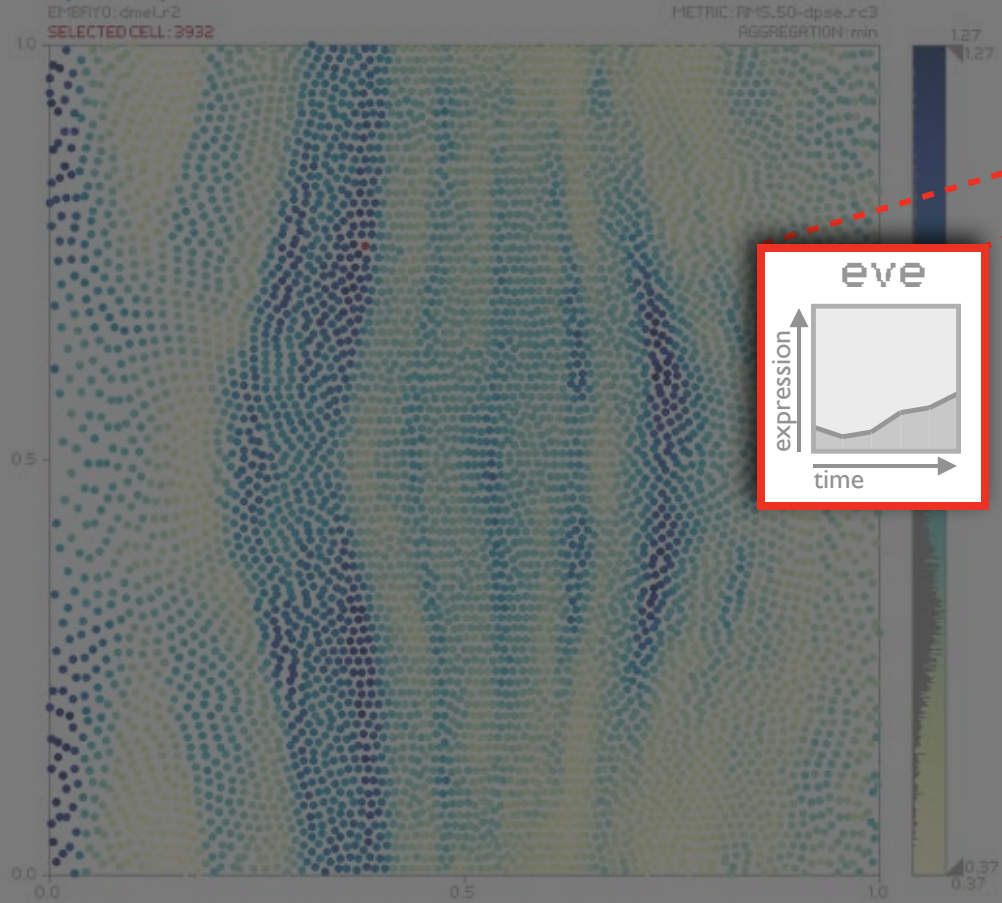


expression profile

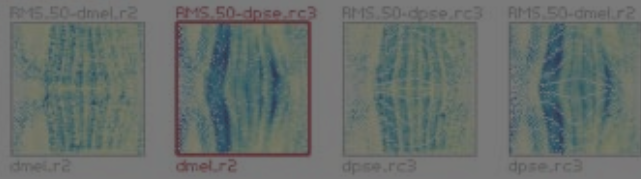
Summaries



Embryo Map



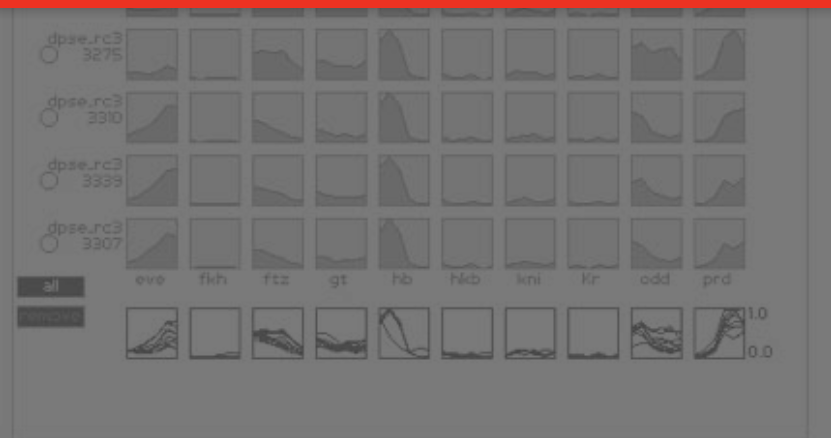
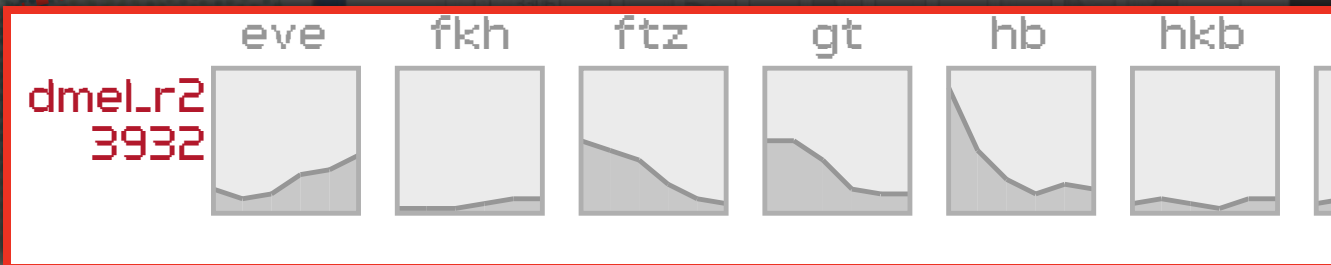
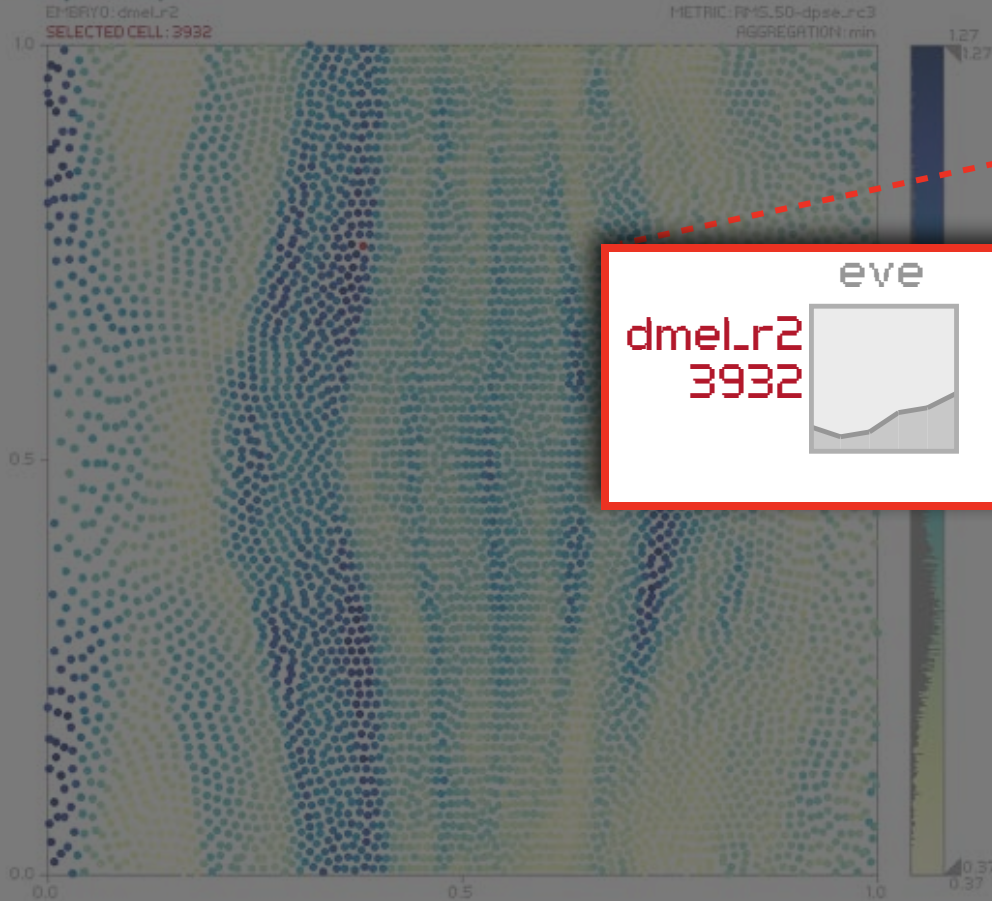
Summaries



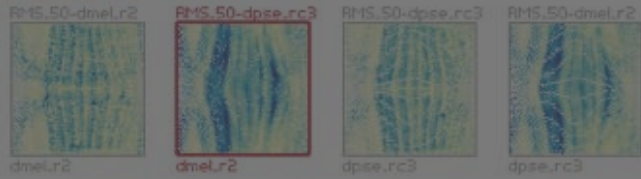
Curvemap



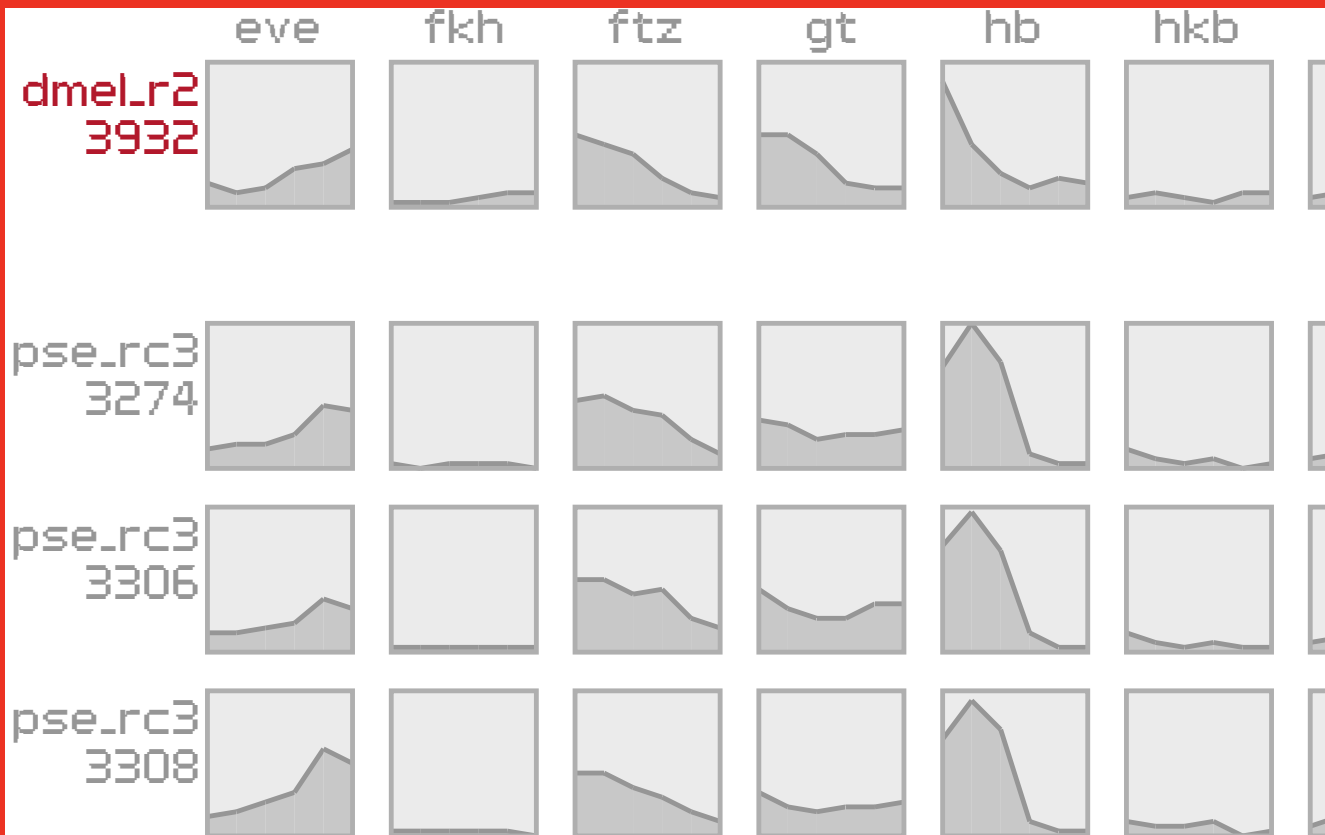
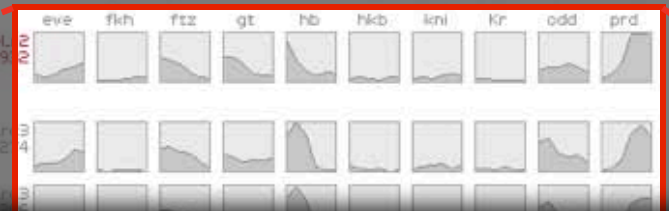
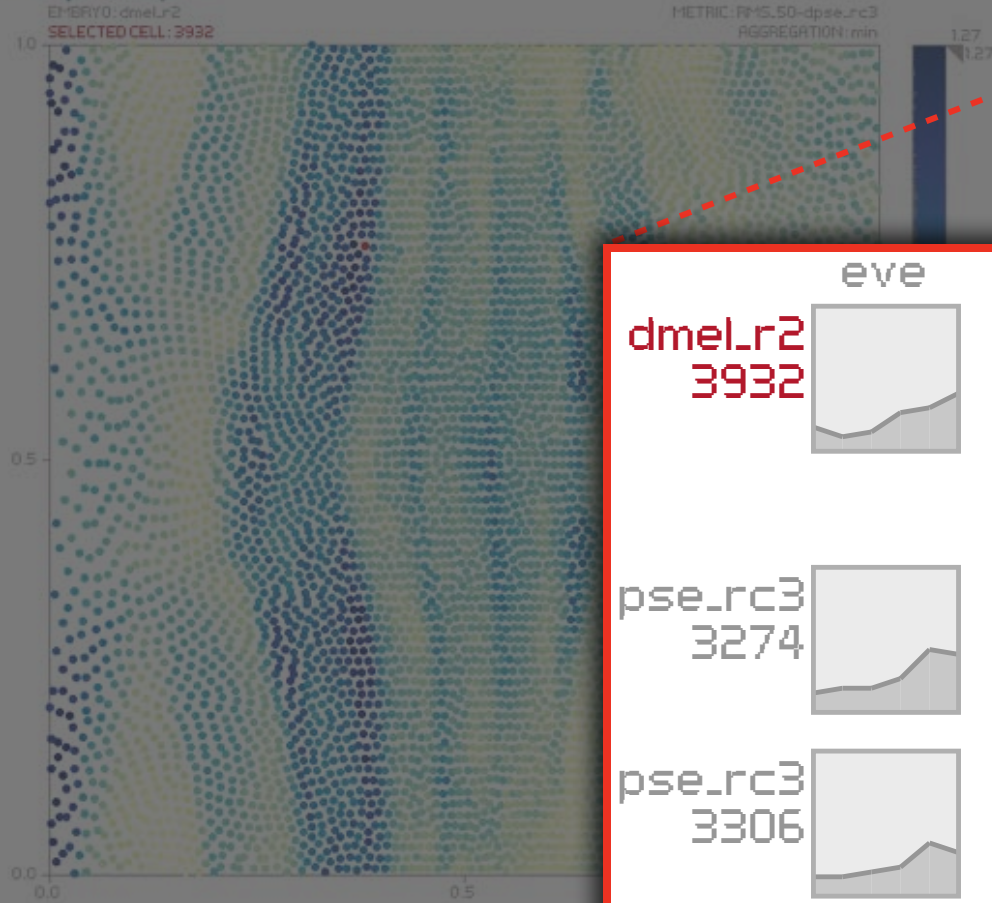
Embryo Map



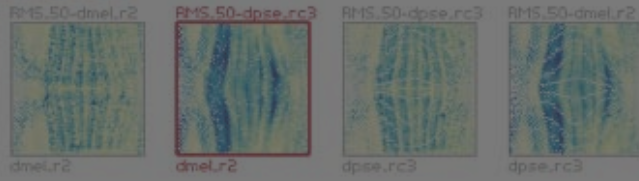
Summaries



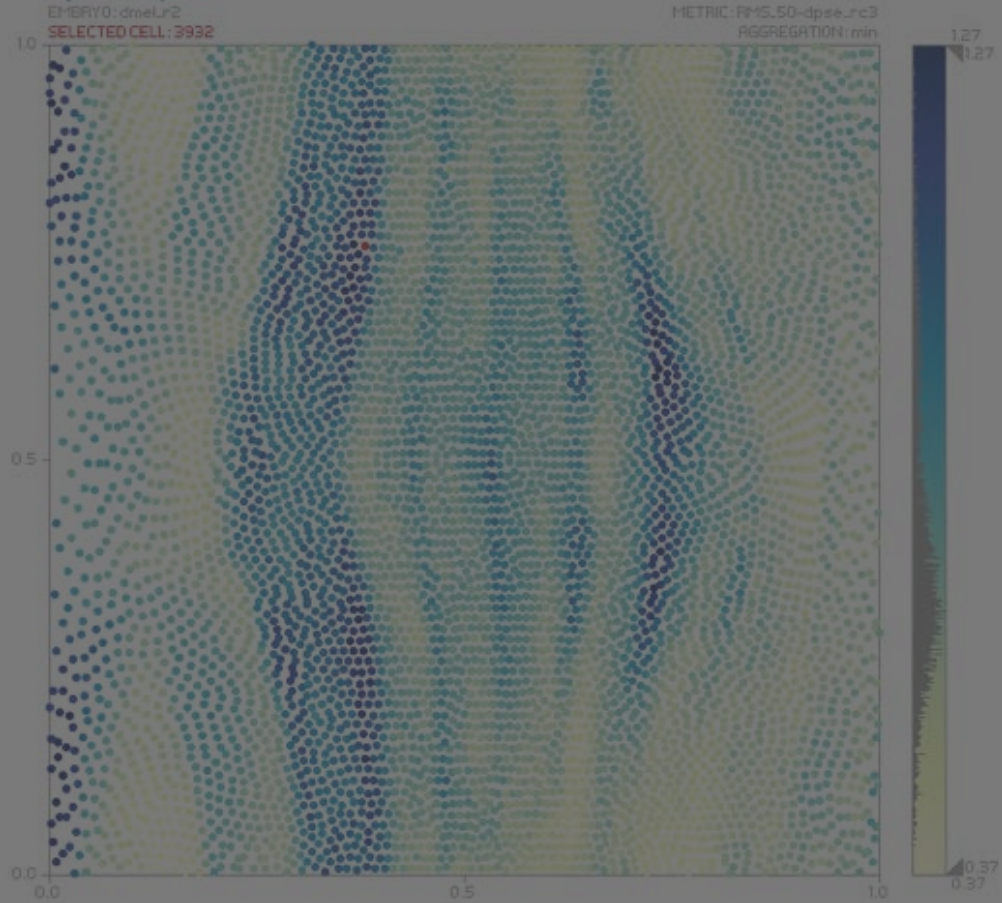
Embryo Map



Summaries

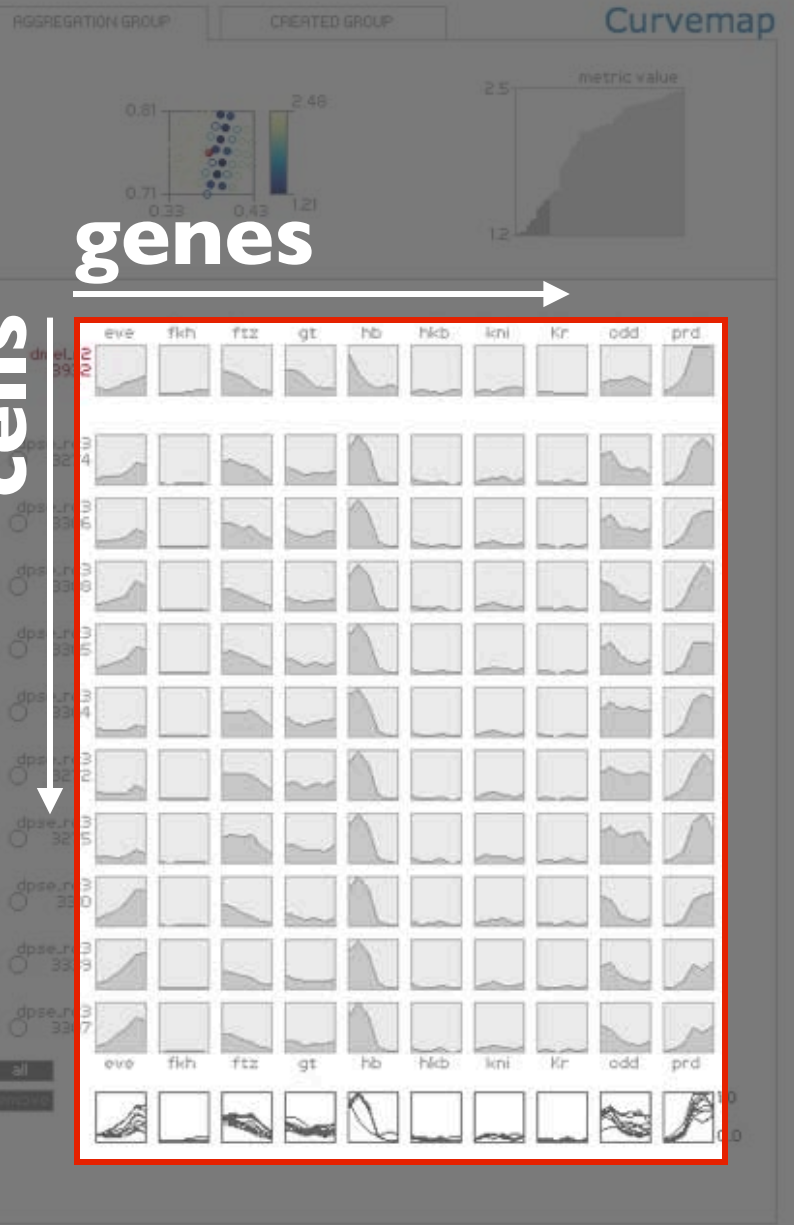


Embryo Map

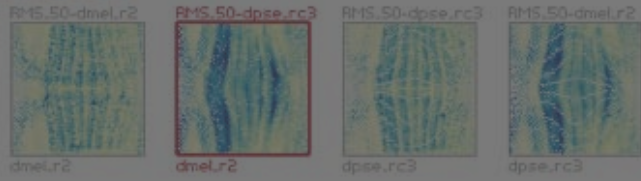


cells

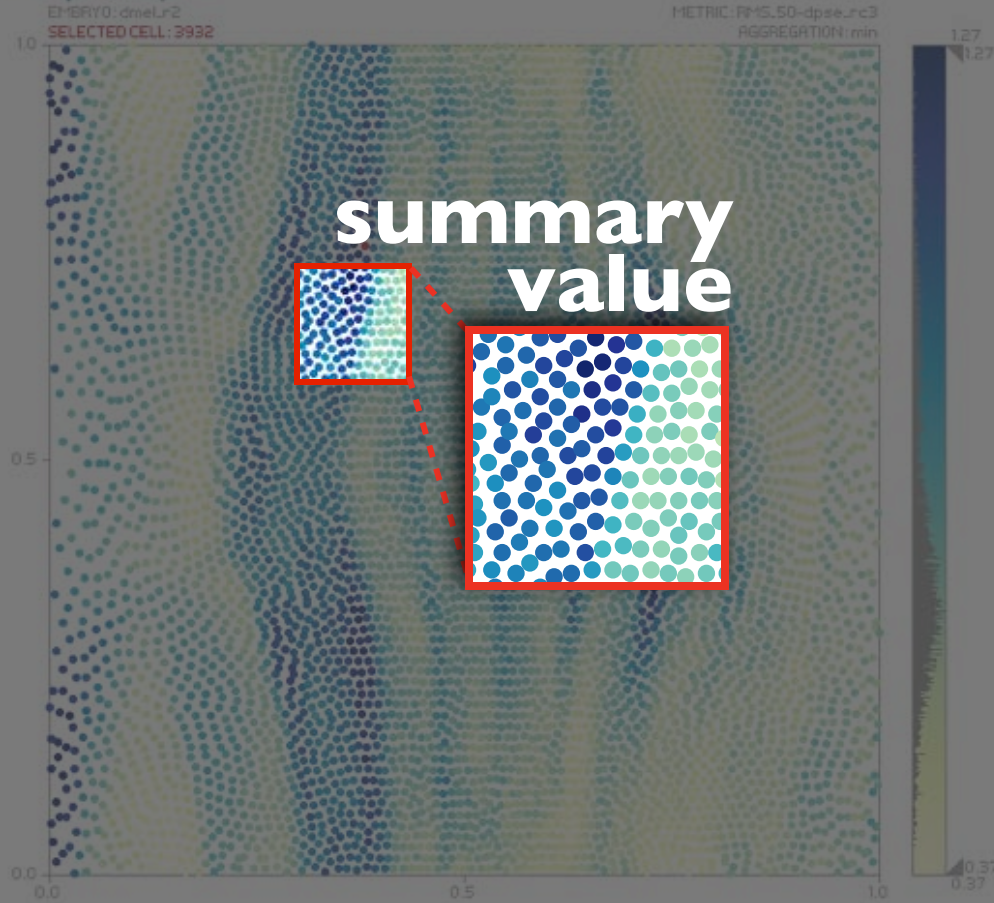
genes



Summaries

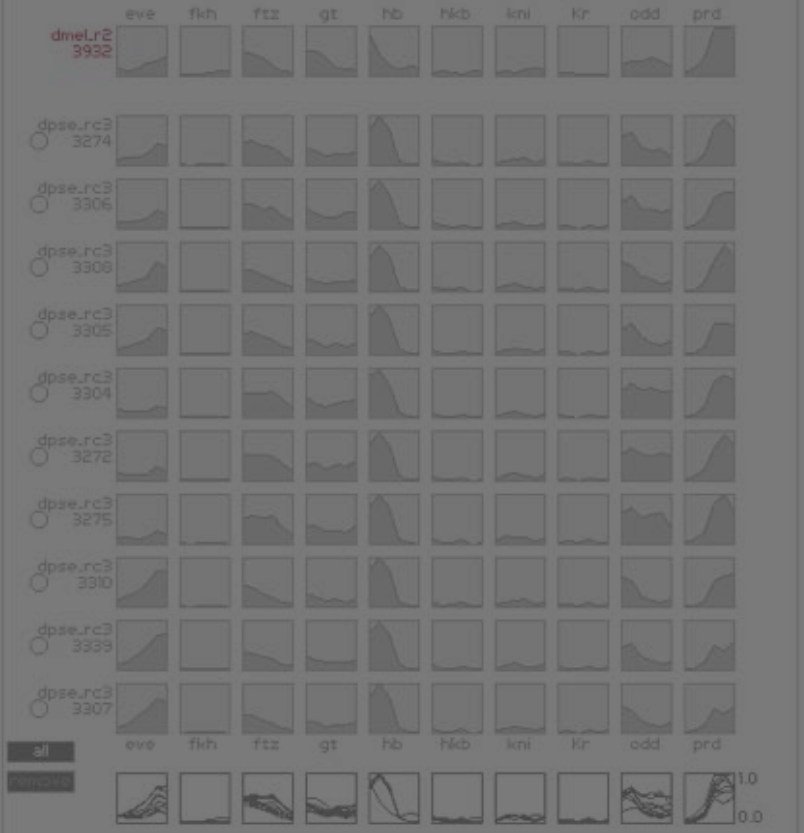


Embryo Map

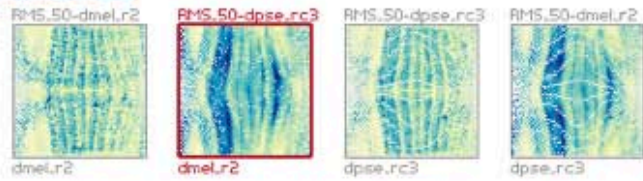


AGGREGATION GROUP CREATED GROUP

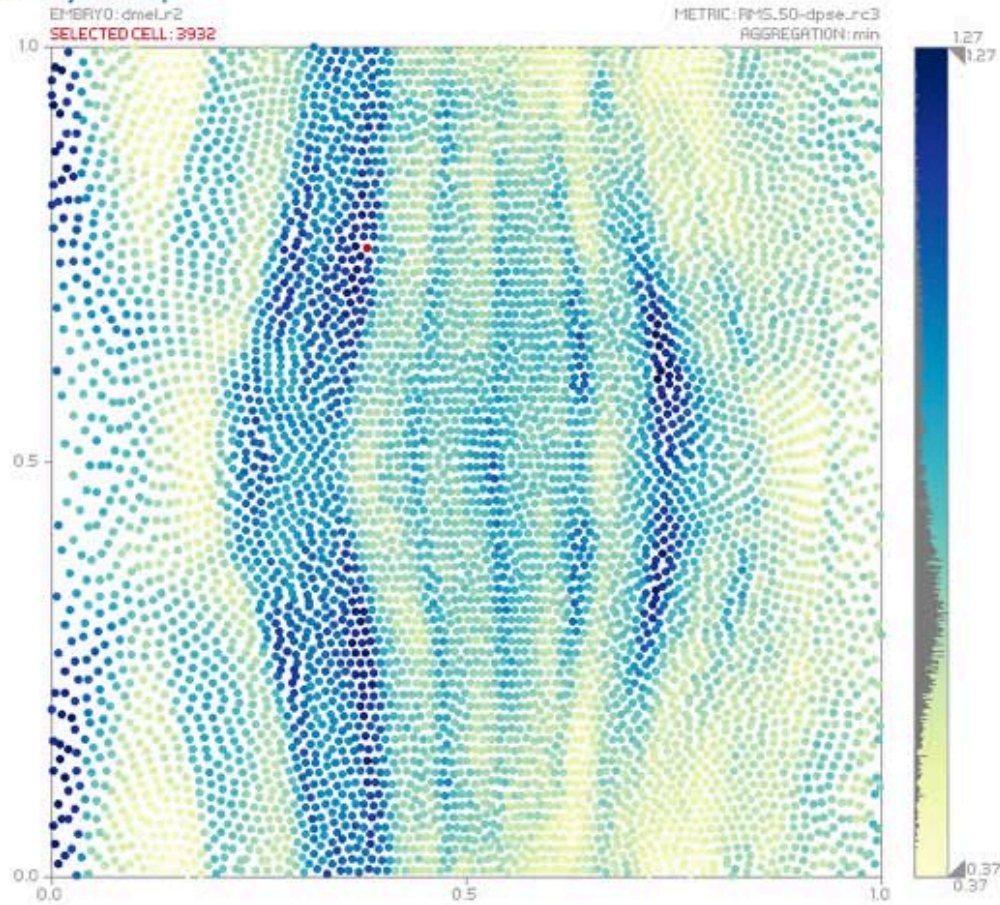
Curvemap



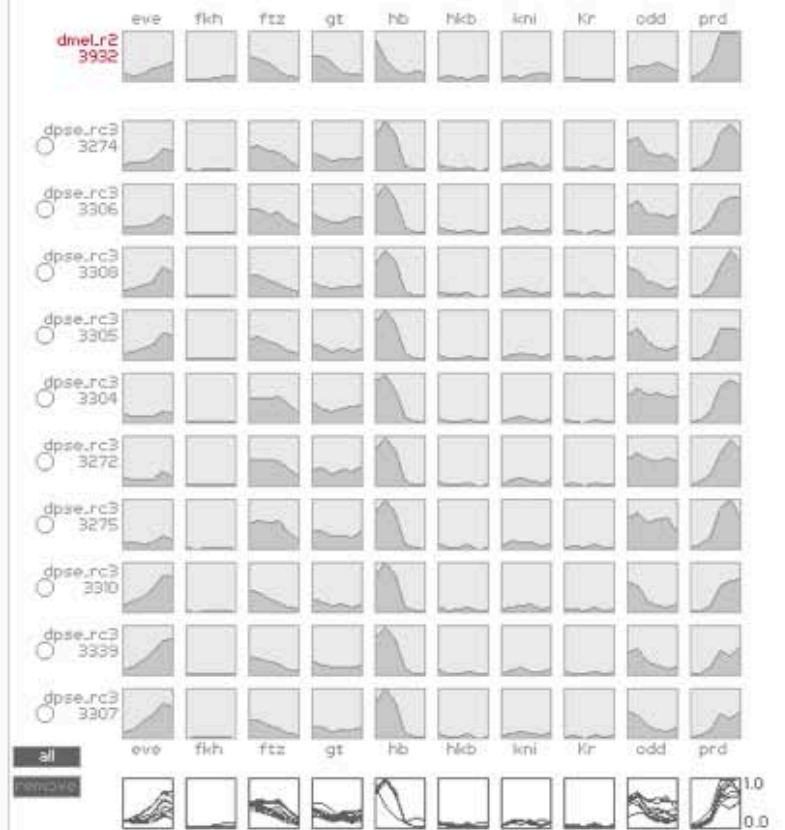
Summaries



Embryo Map

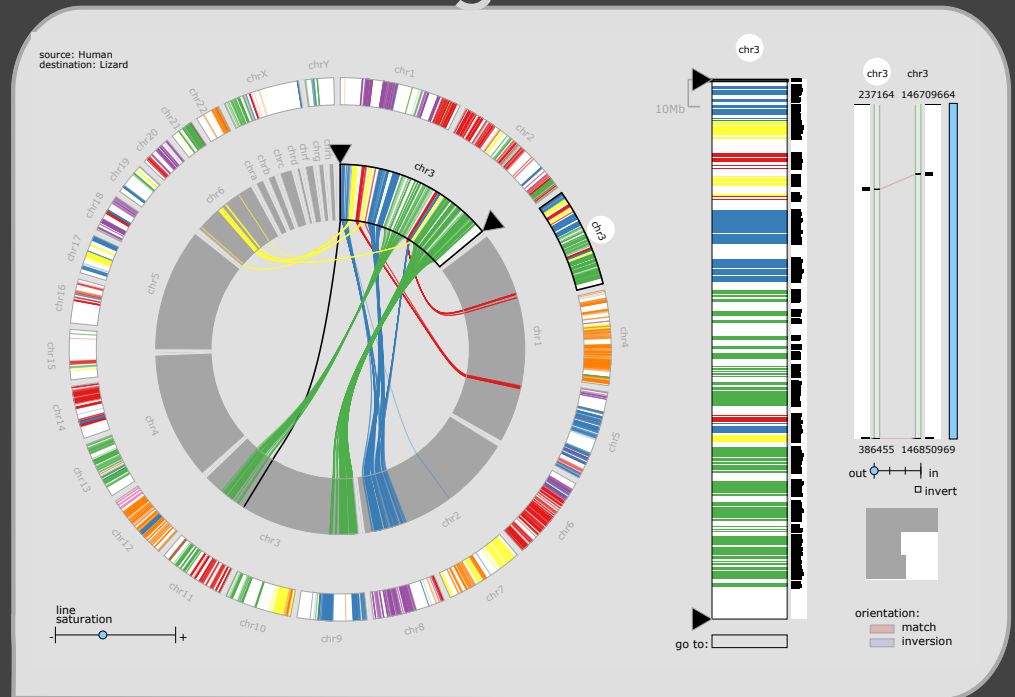
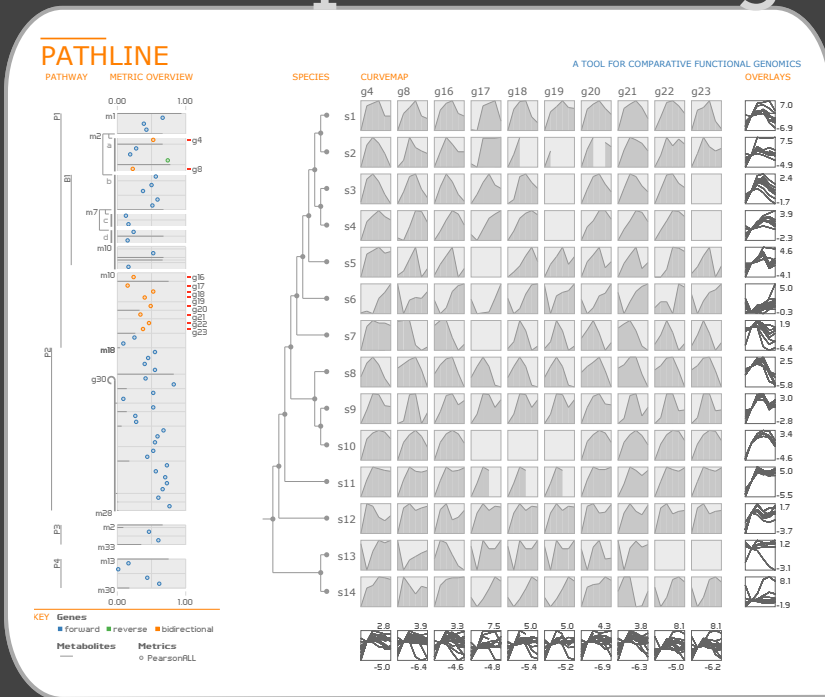


Curvemap

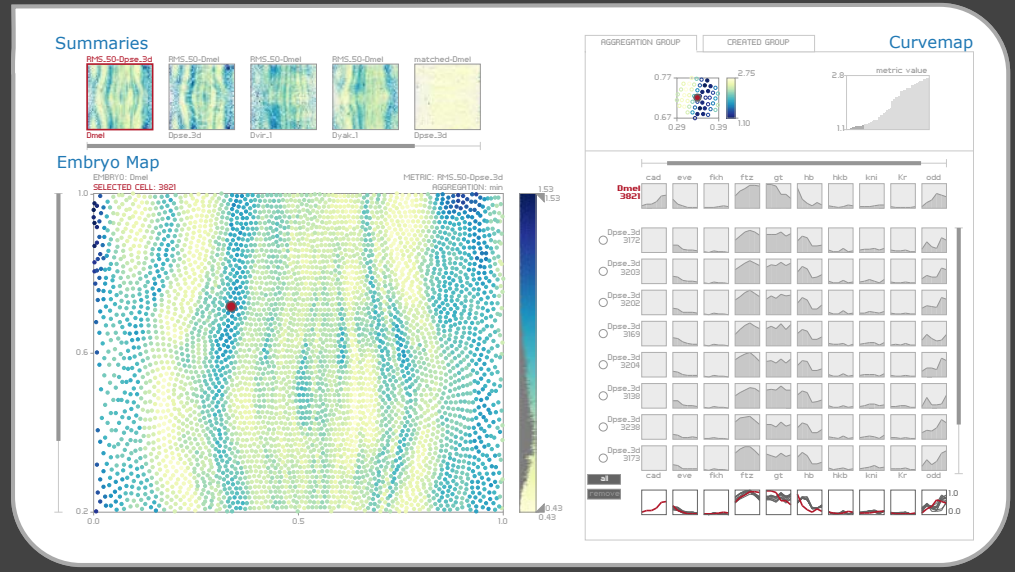


pathline.org

mizbee.org



**characterization
validation
process**



multeesum.org



The Connectome

Discovering the Wiring Diagram of the Brain

Collaborators

Harvard Center for Brain Science

- Prof. Jeff Lichtman & Prof. Clay Reid



KAUST

- Prof. Markus Hadwiger, Dr. Johanna Beyer



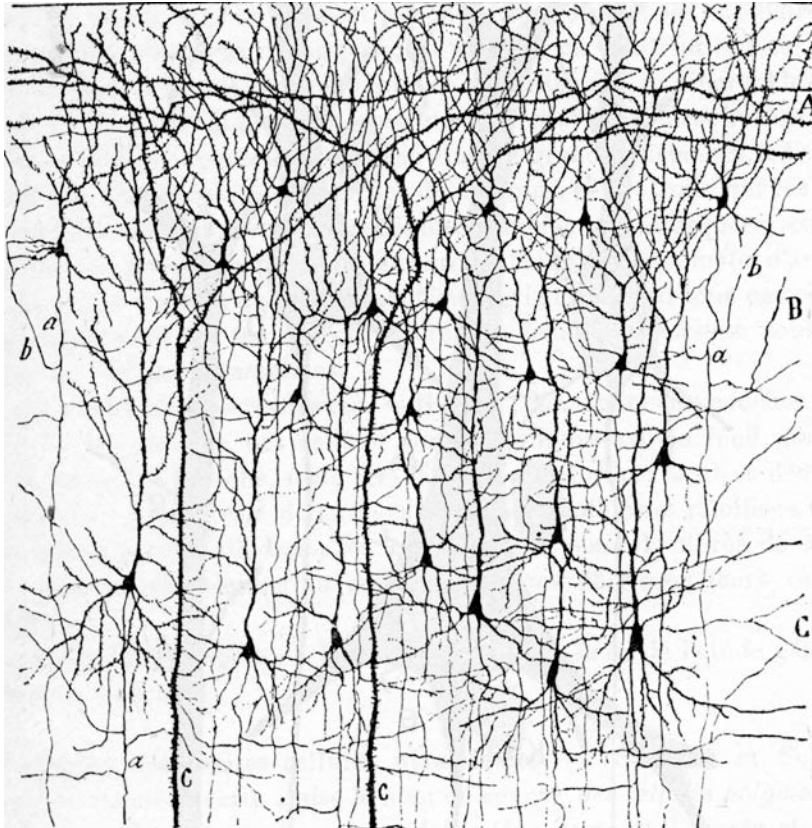
SEAS

- Dr. Won-Ki Jeong
Dr. Verena Kaynig-Fittkau
Amelio Vazquez
Mike Roberts

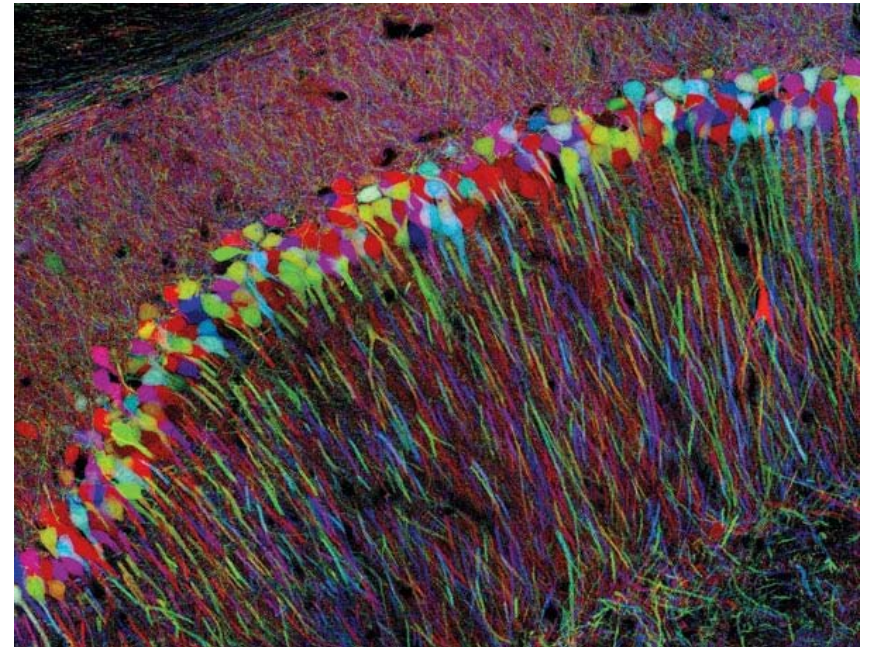


The Scientific Challenge

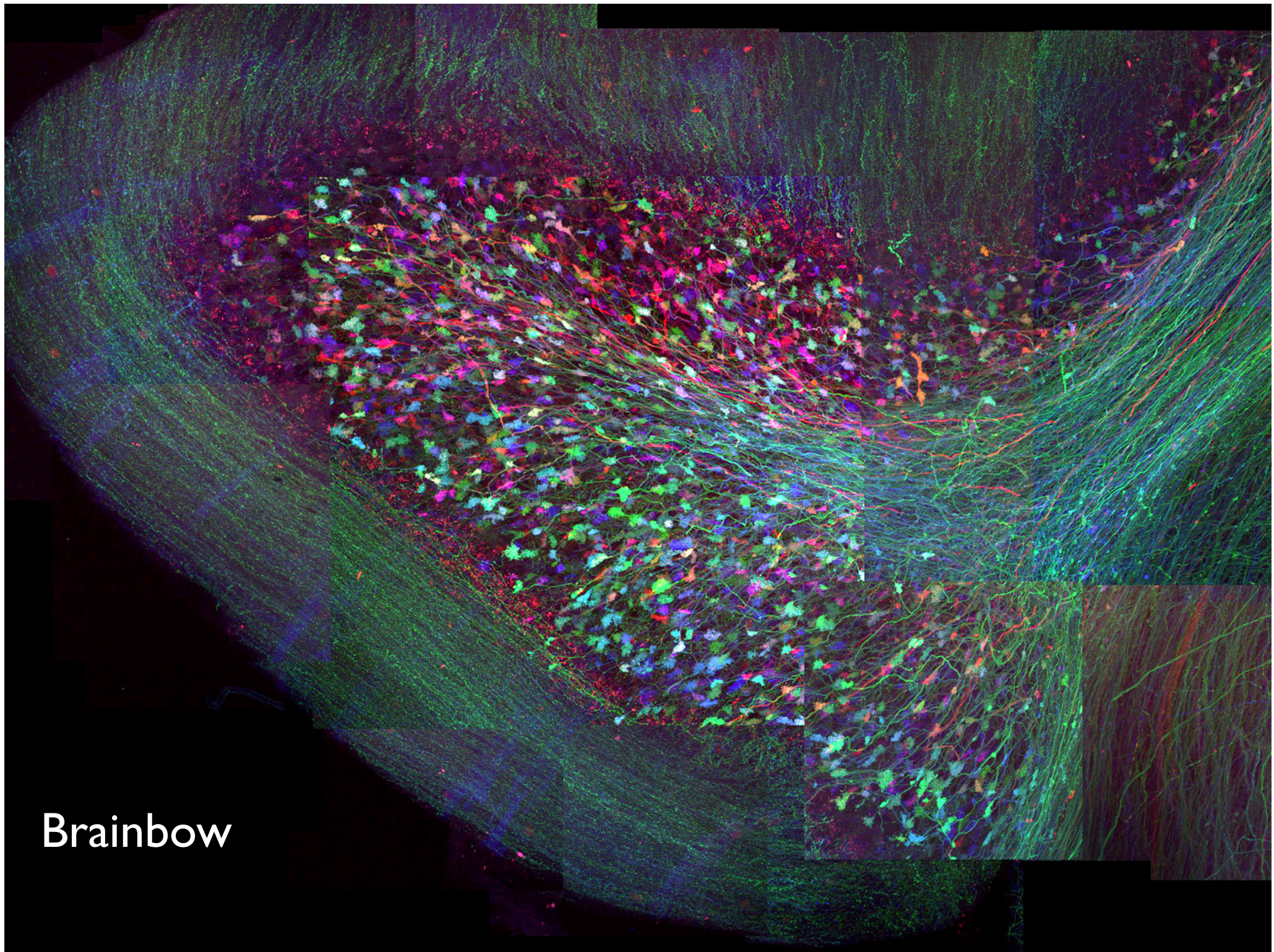
How is the mammalian brain wired?



Ramón y Cajal, 1905

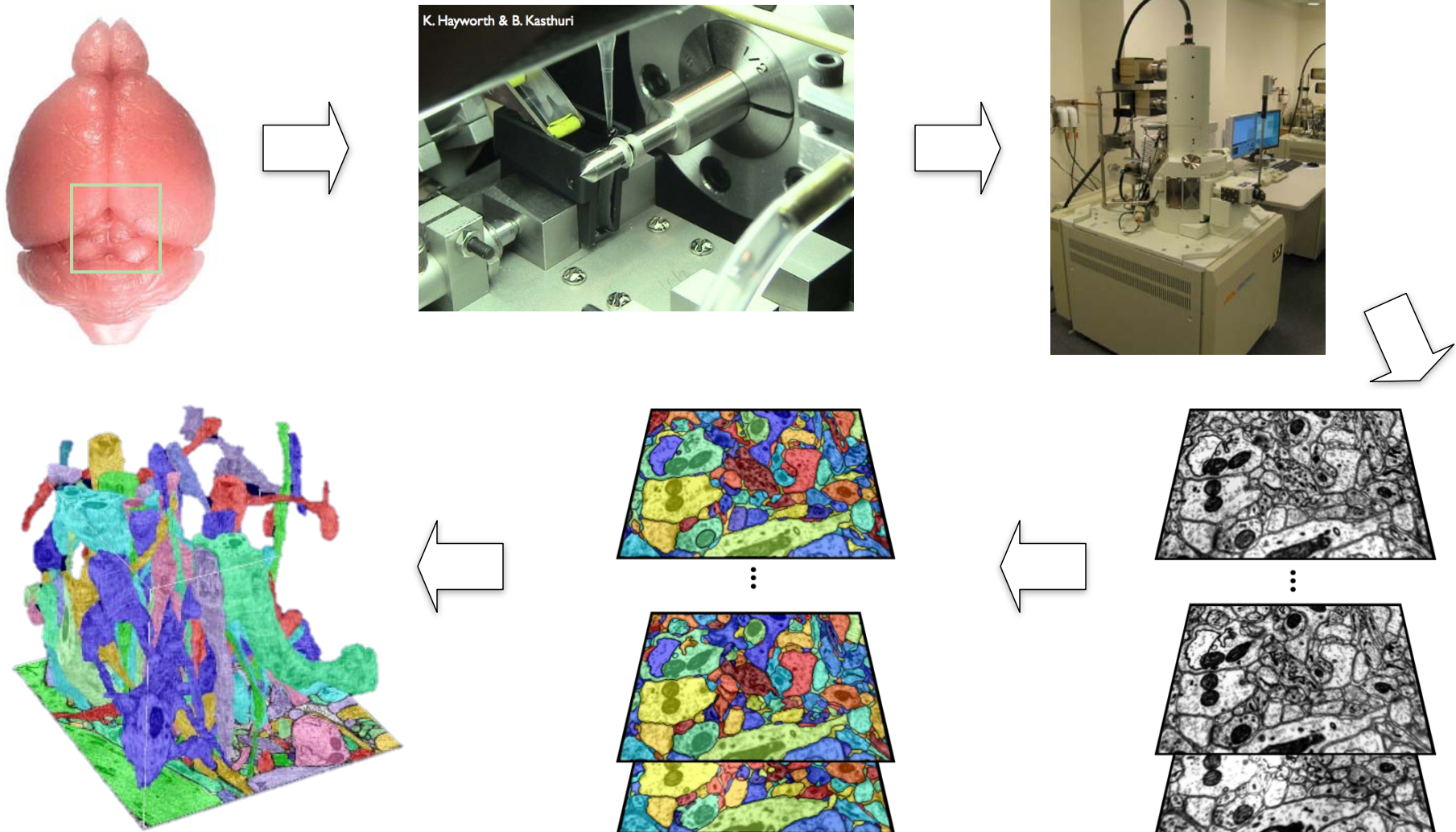


Harvard Center for Brain Science

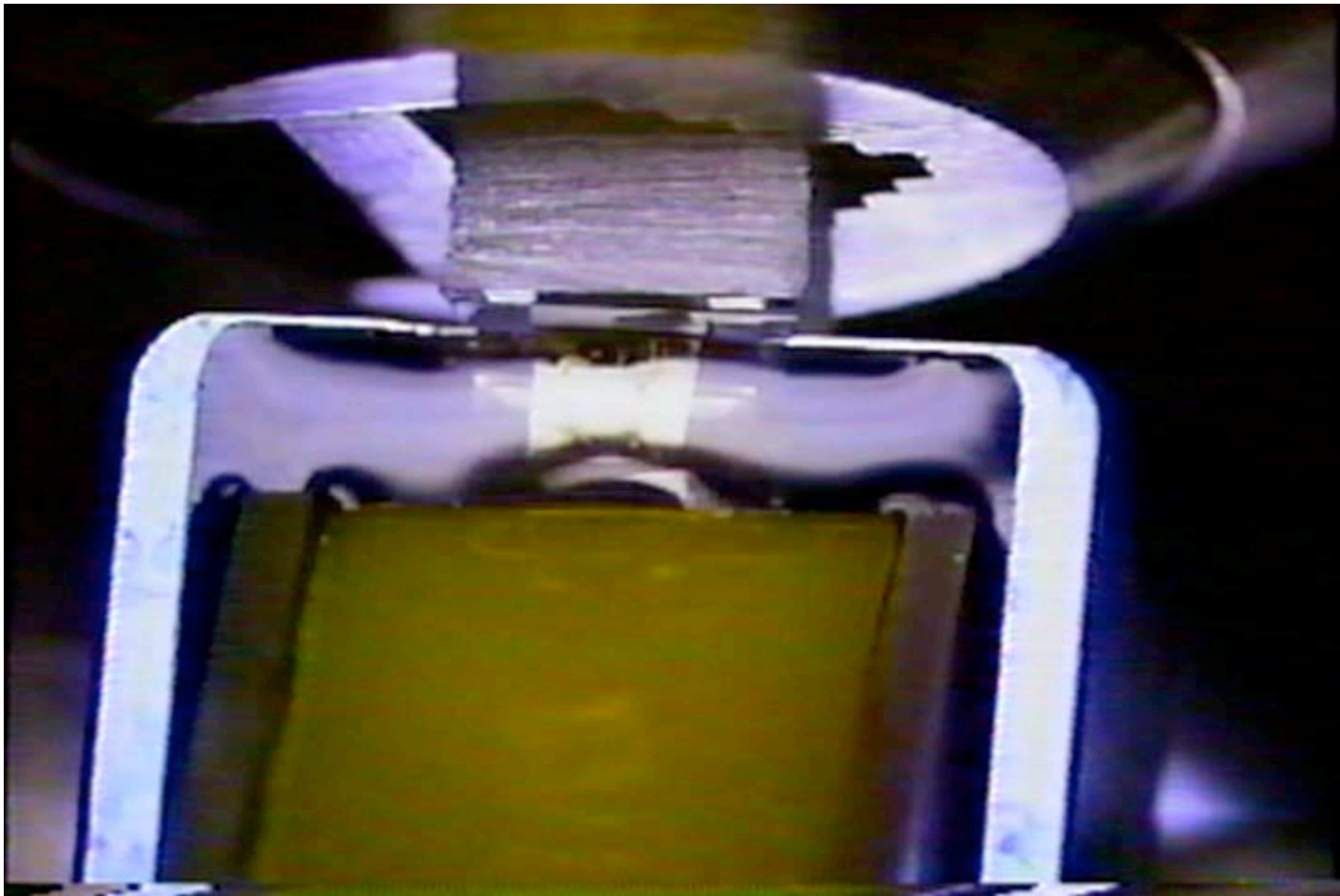


Brainbow

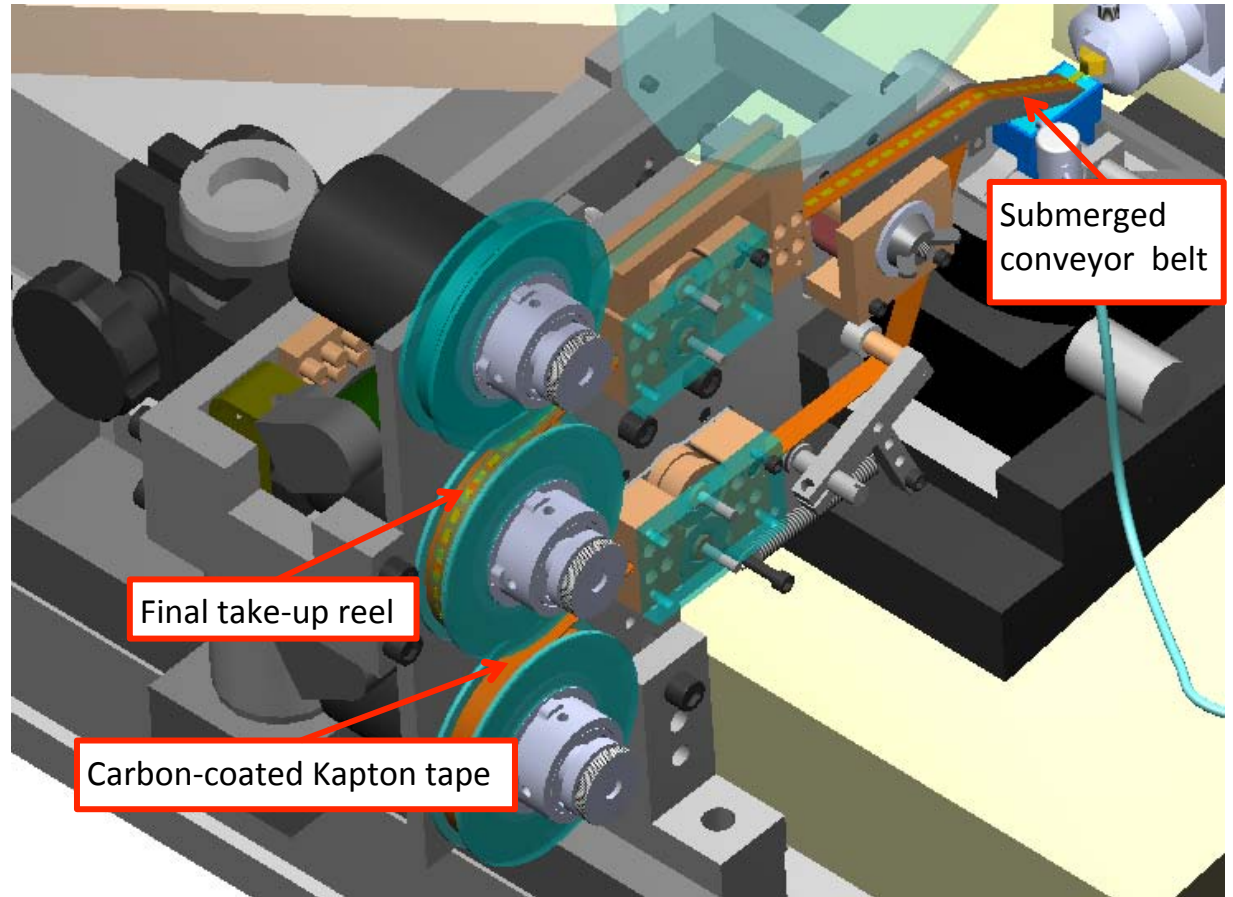
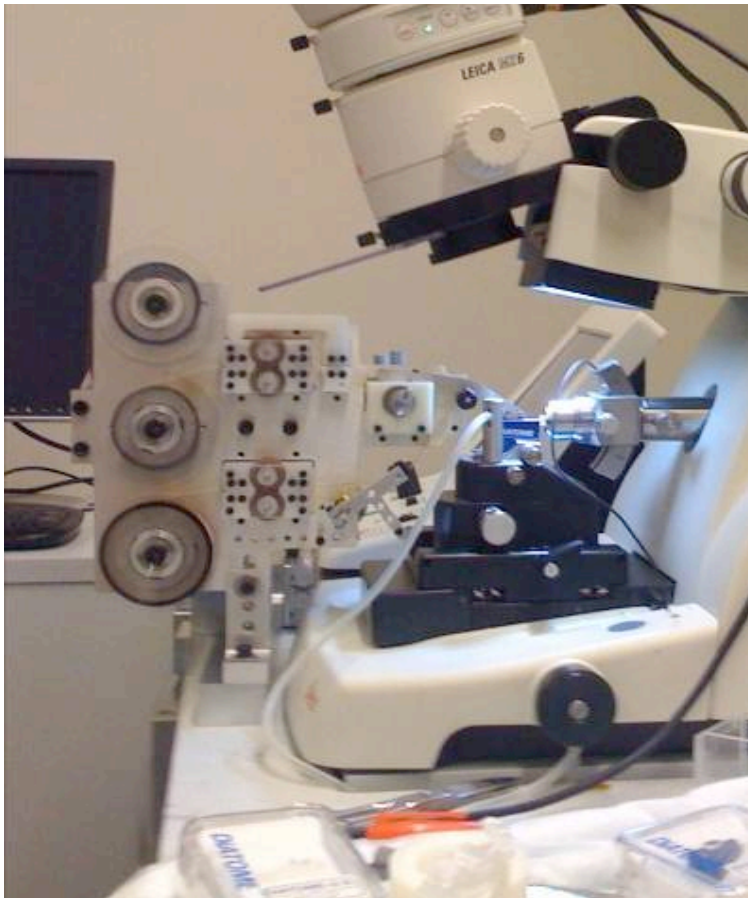
Connectome Workflow

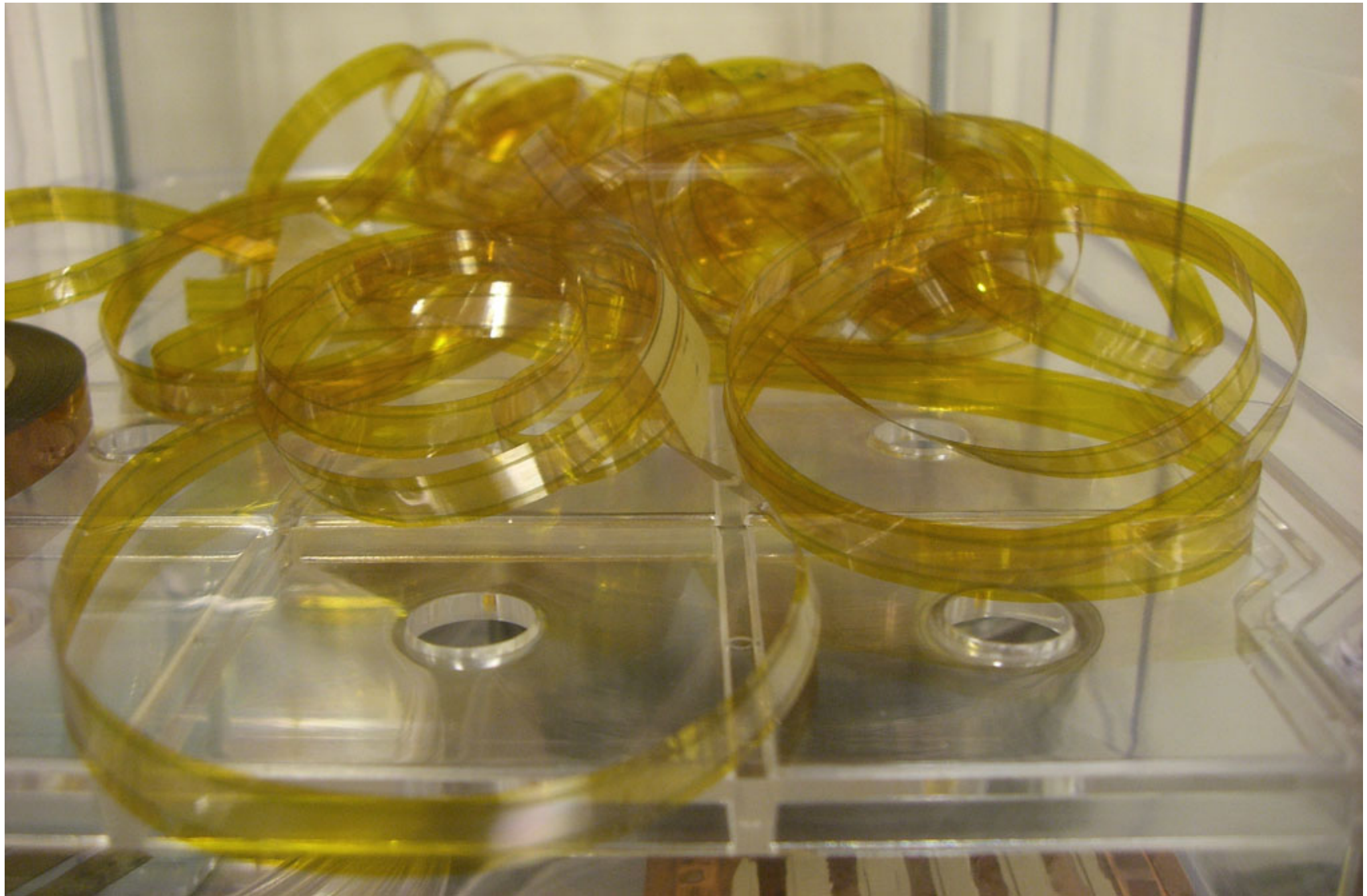


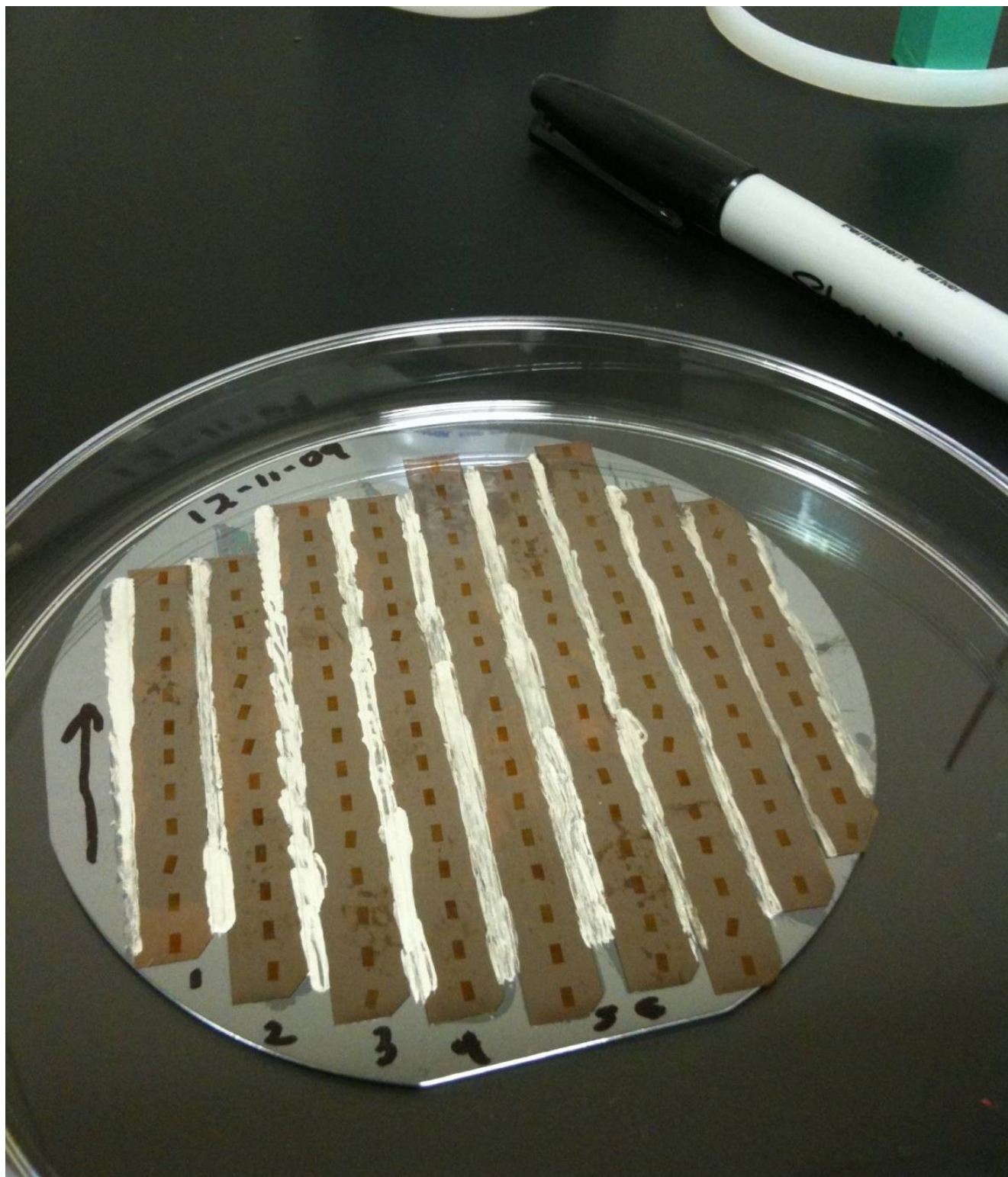
Microtome Cutting



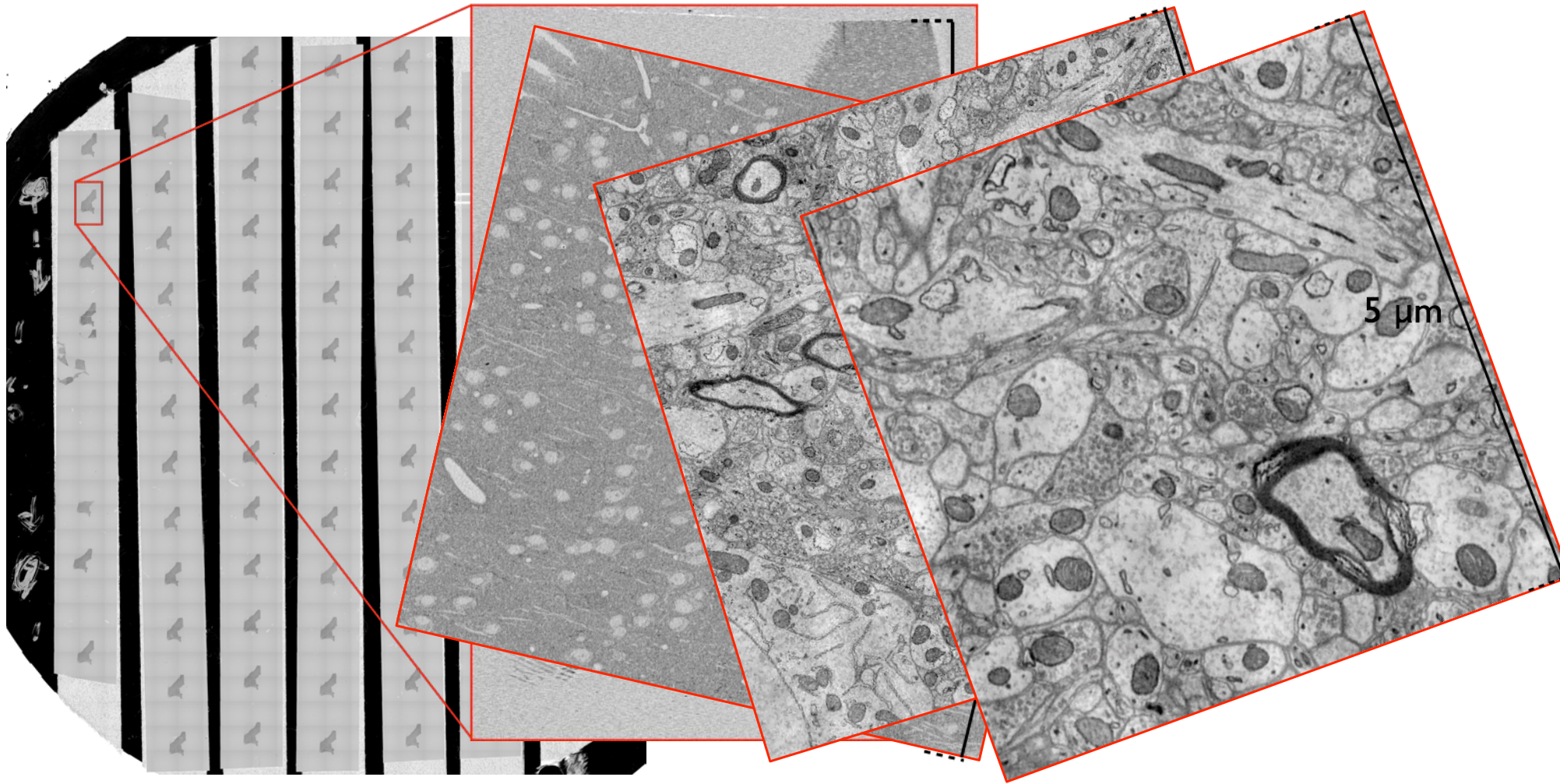
Automatic Tape Collection Mechanism



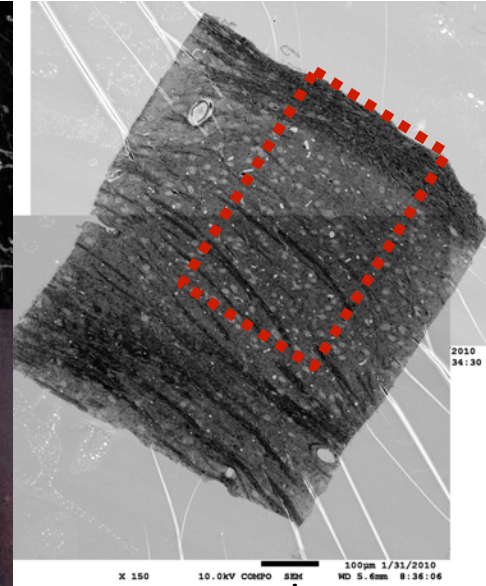
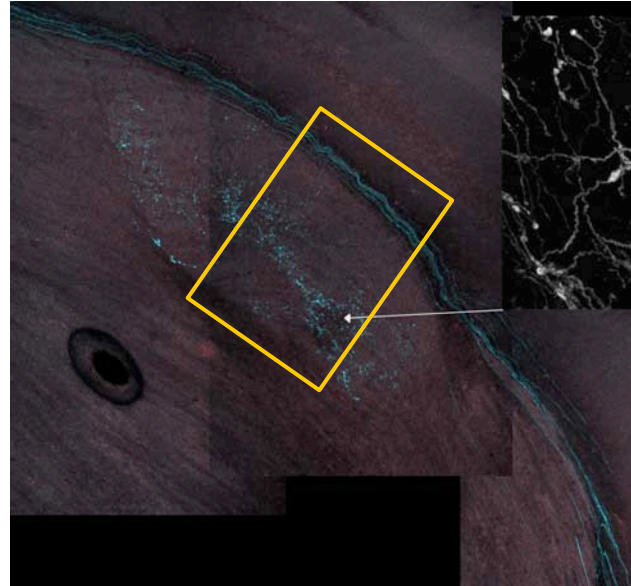




Electron Microscopy



The Data Challenge



Josh Morgan

- Pixel resolution: 3-5 nm
- Slice thickness: 30-50 nm
- 1 mm³: 200k x 200k pixels x 20k slices
40 Gpixels x 20k = 800 TB

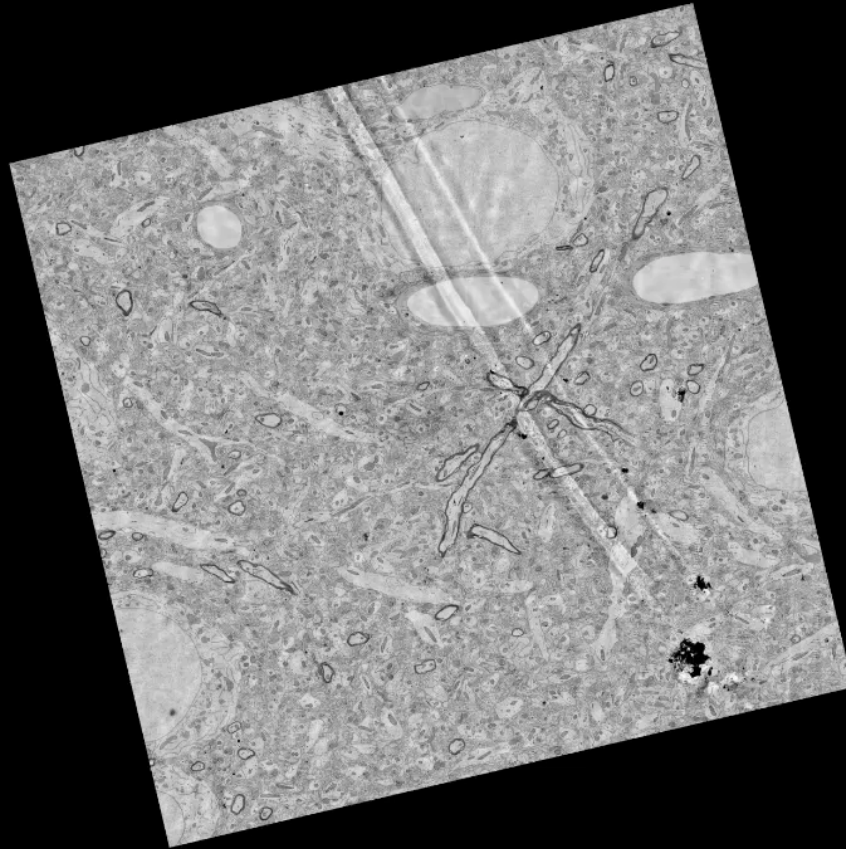
CS Challenges

- Stitching and alignment of overlapping tiles
- 3D registration of sections
- Visualization
- 3D reconstruction
- Feature detection (e.g., synapses)
- Network analysis

CS Challenges

- Stitching and alignment of overlapping tiles
 - 3D registration of sections
 - **Visualization**
 - **3D reconstruction**
 - Feature detection (e.g., synapses)
 - Network analysis
- } This Talk

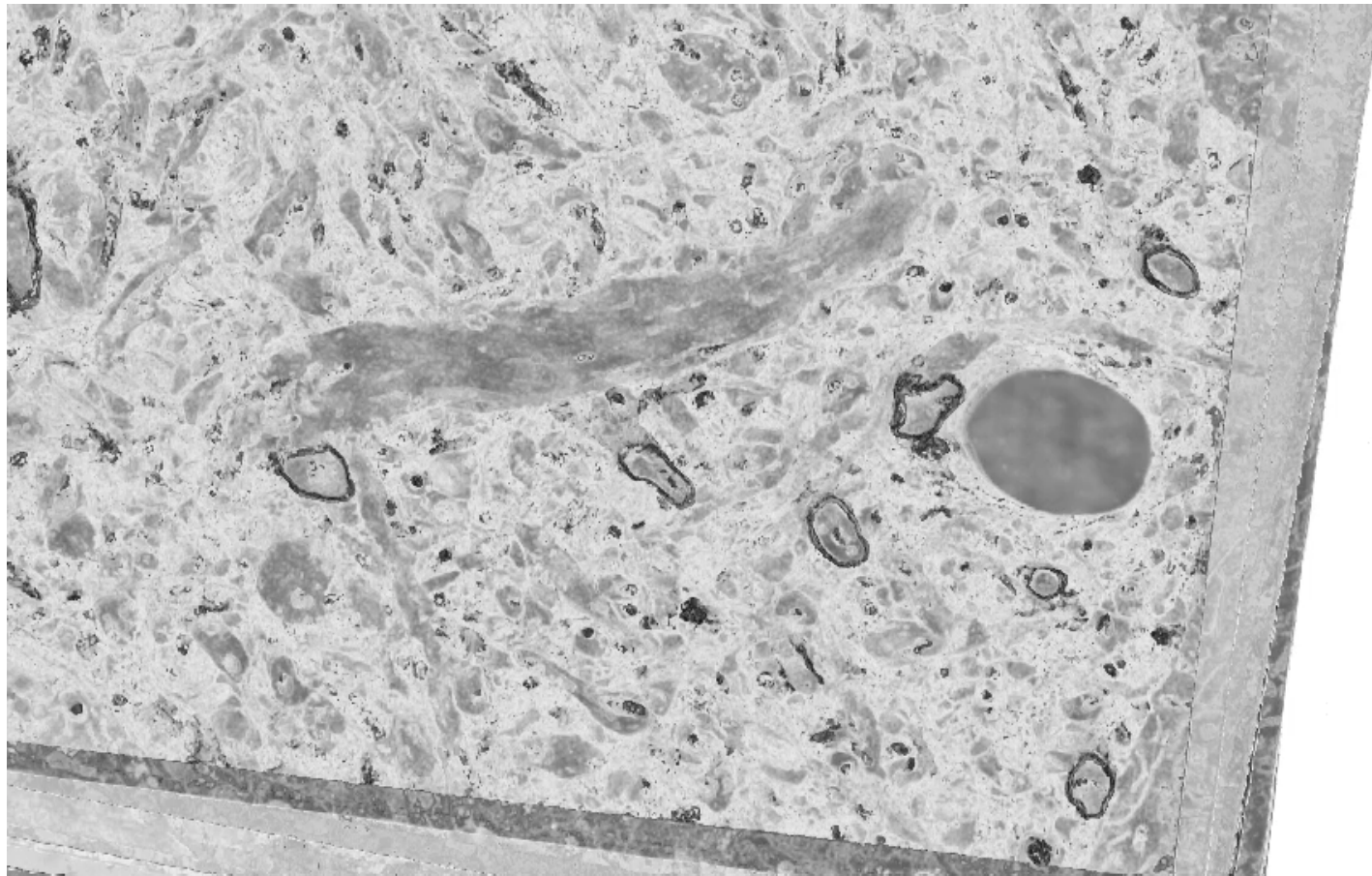
Neurotrace



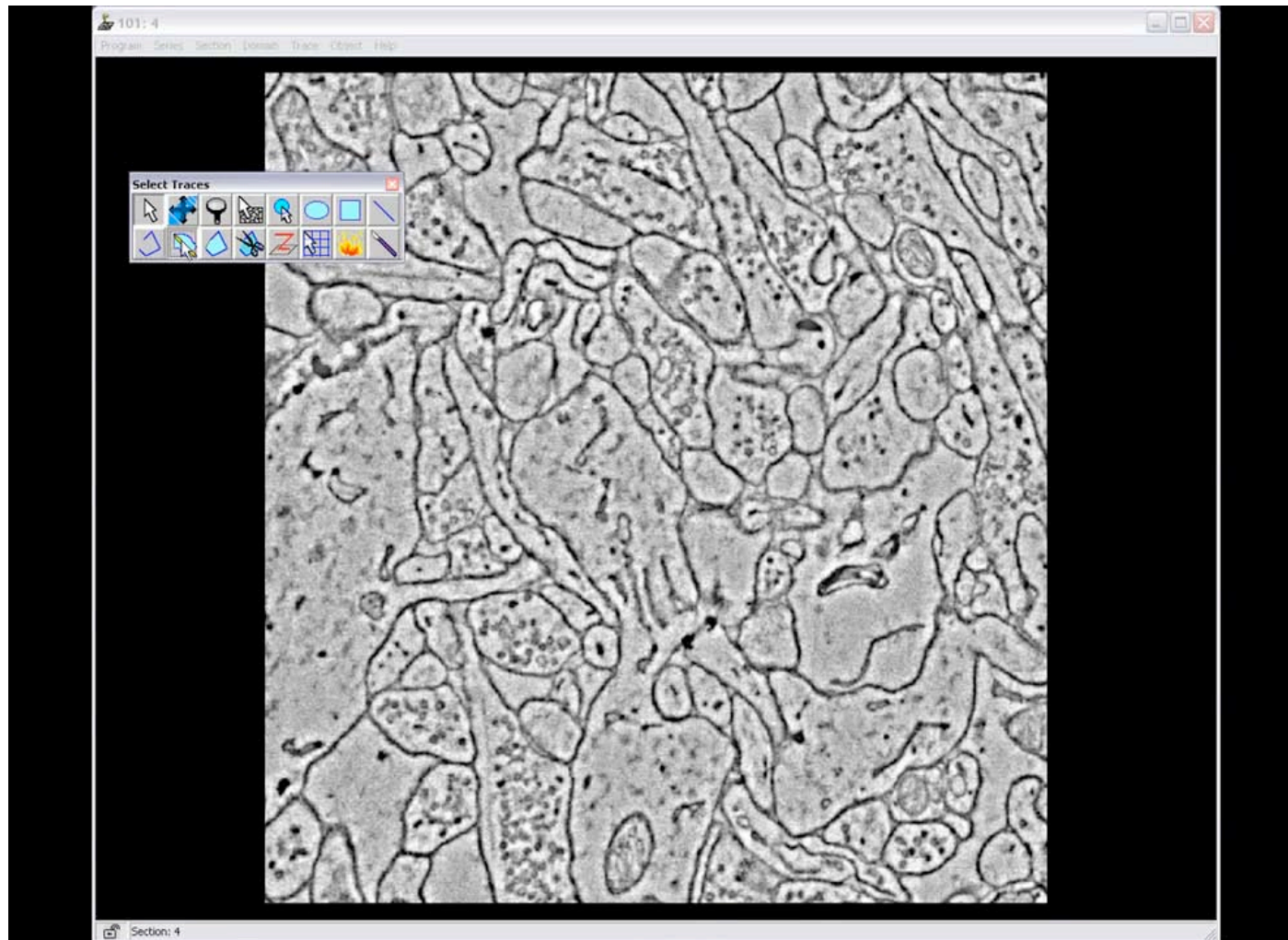
Interactive navigation of 1TB brain dataset

Volume Visualization

21,494 X 25,790 X 1850 = 955 GB



Manual Reconstruction



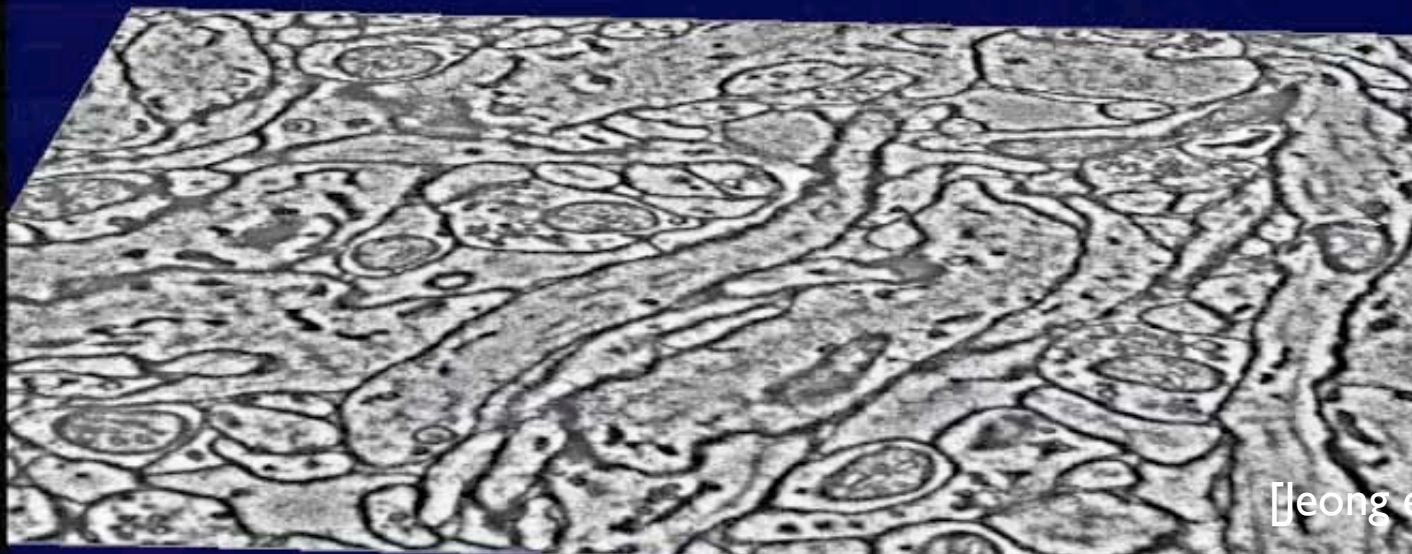
[Reconstruct]

Active Ribbons



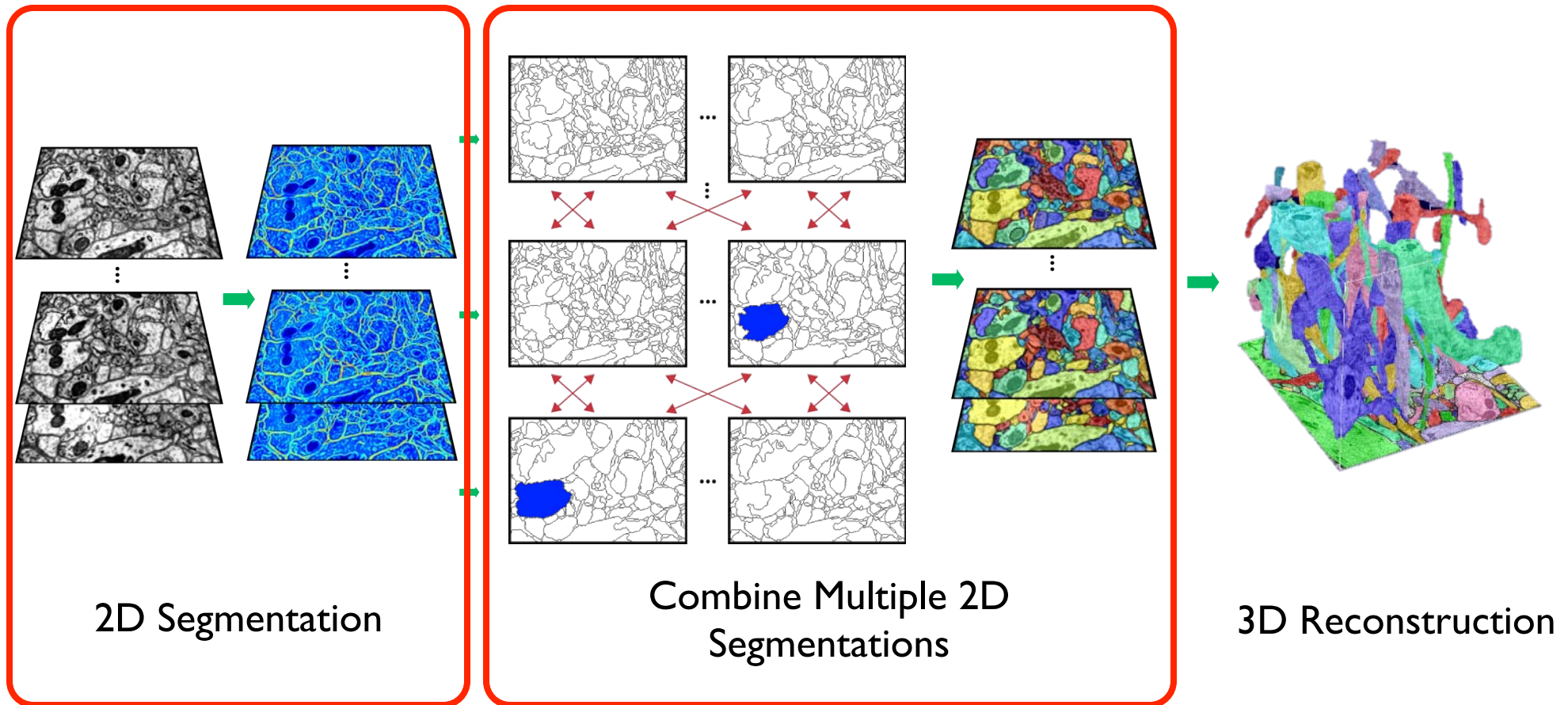
Section 1

User-Guided Reconstruction



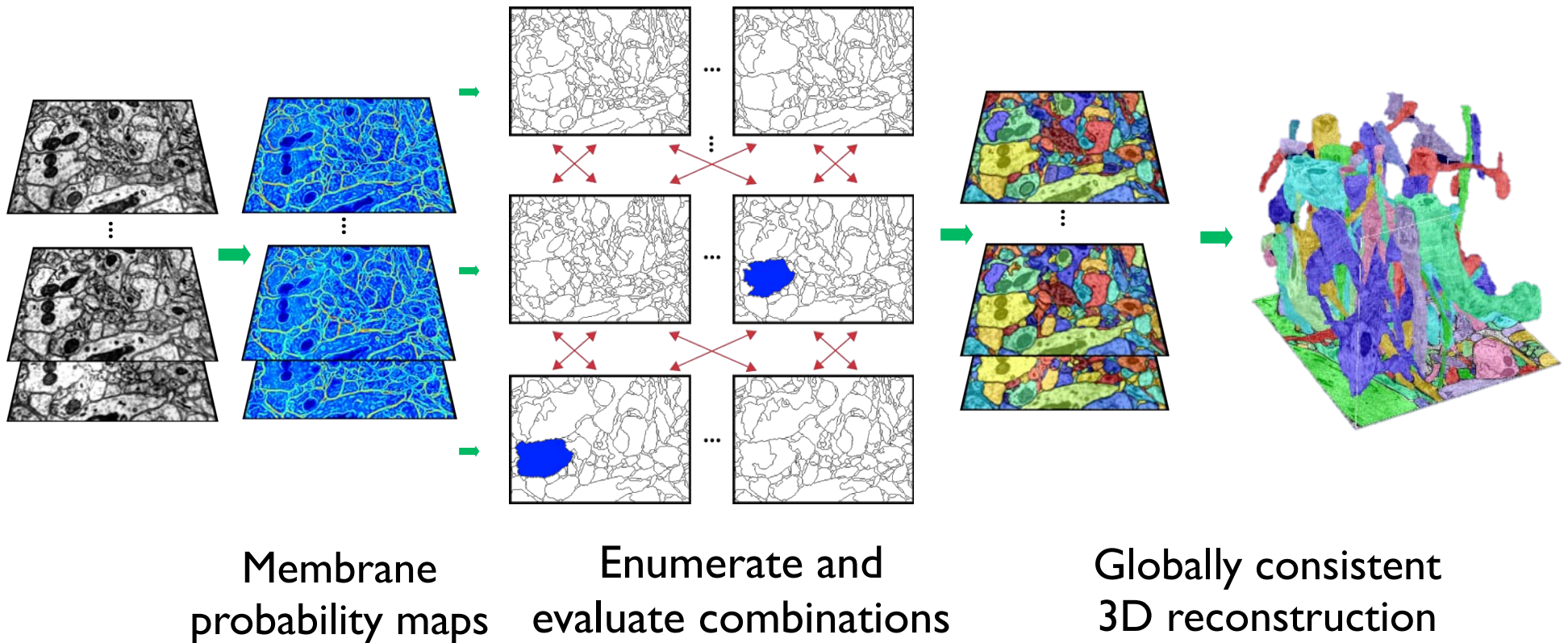
[Jeong et al., TVCG 09]

Automatic Reconstruction



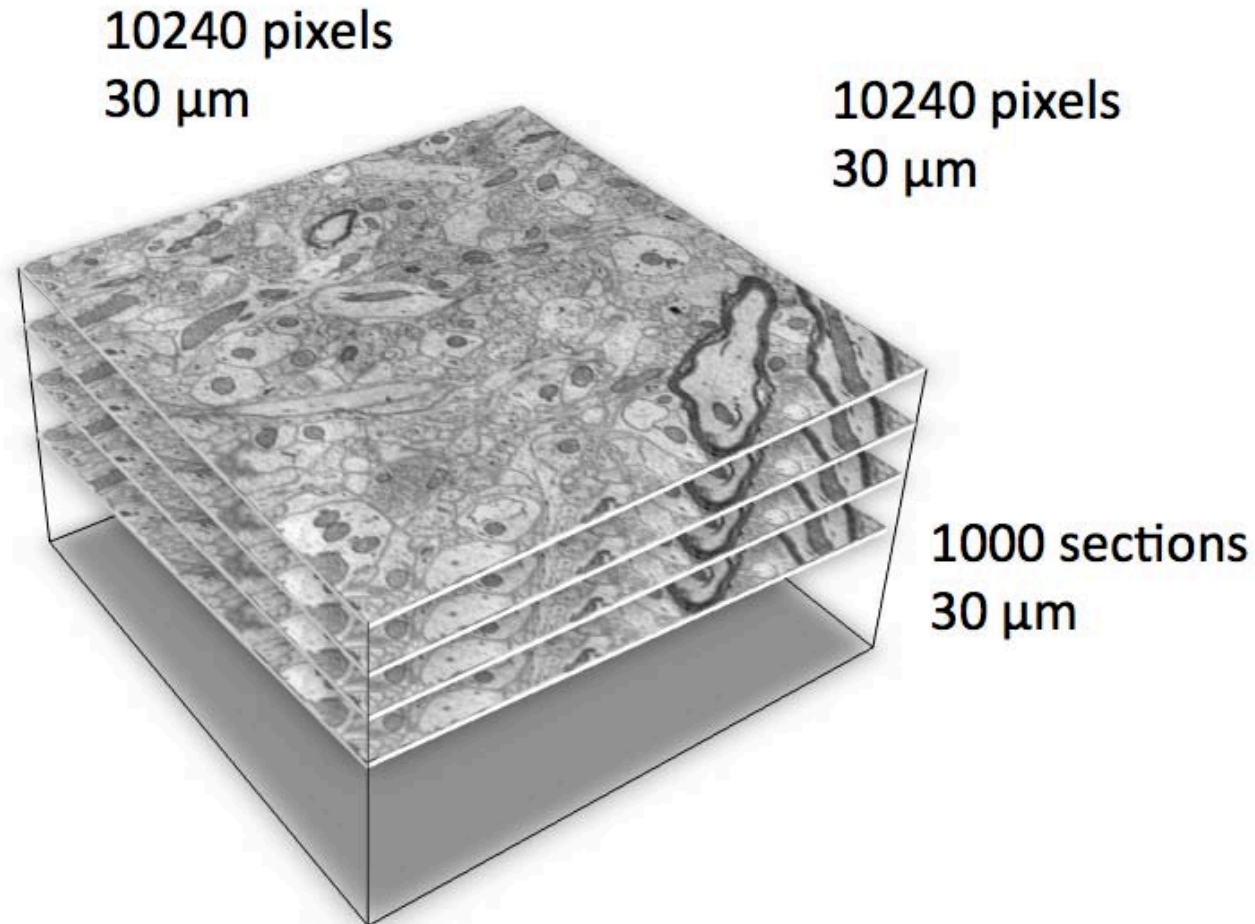
[Kaynig et al., CVPR 10]
[Vazquez et al., ICCV 2011]

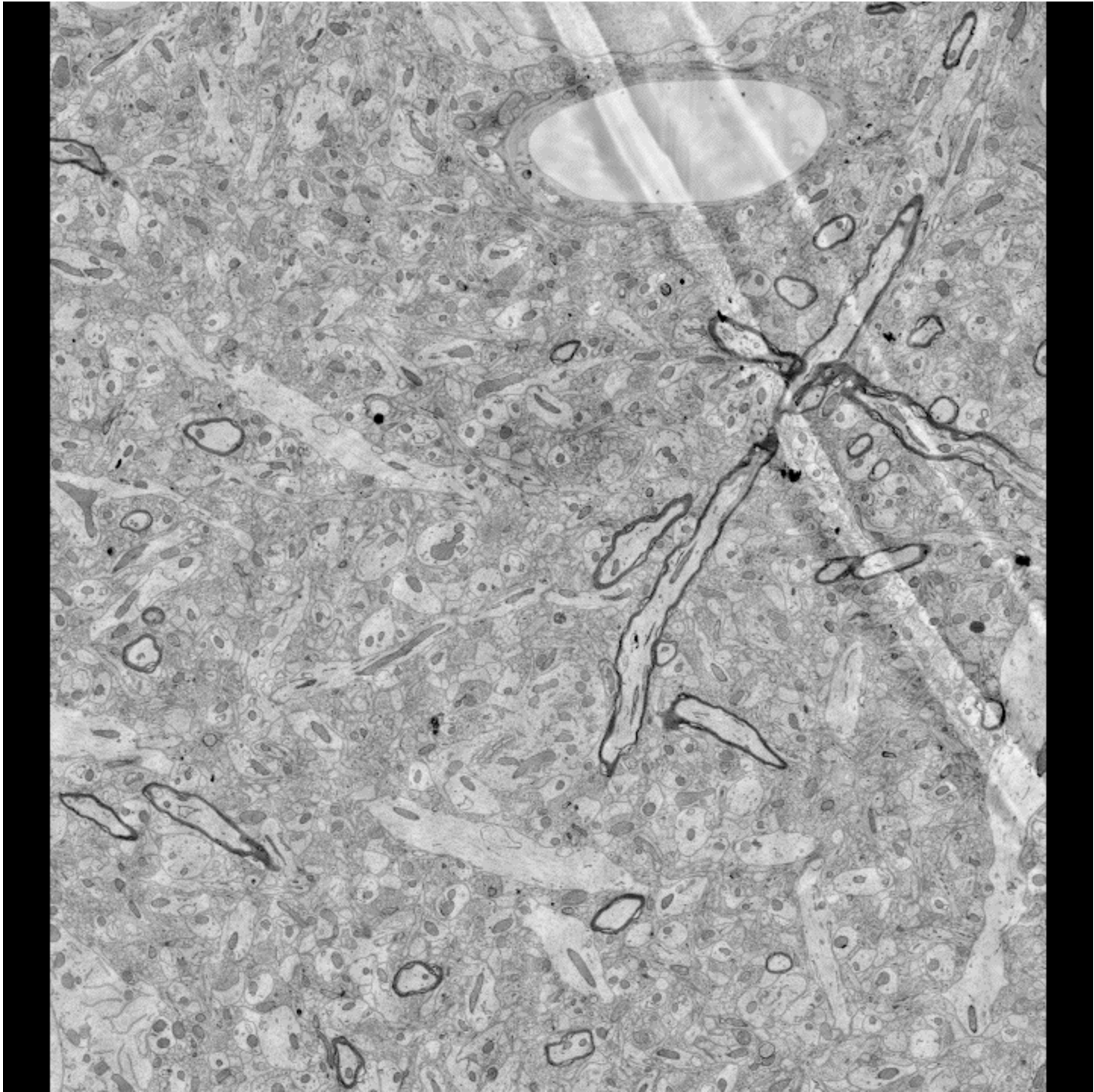
Automatic Reconstruction

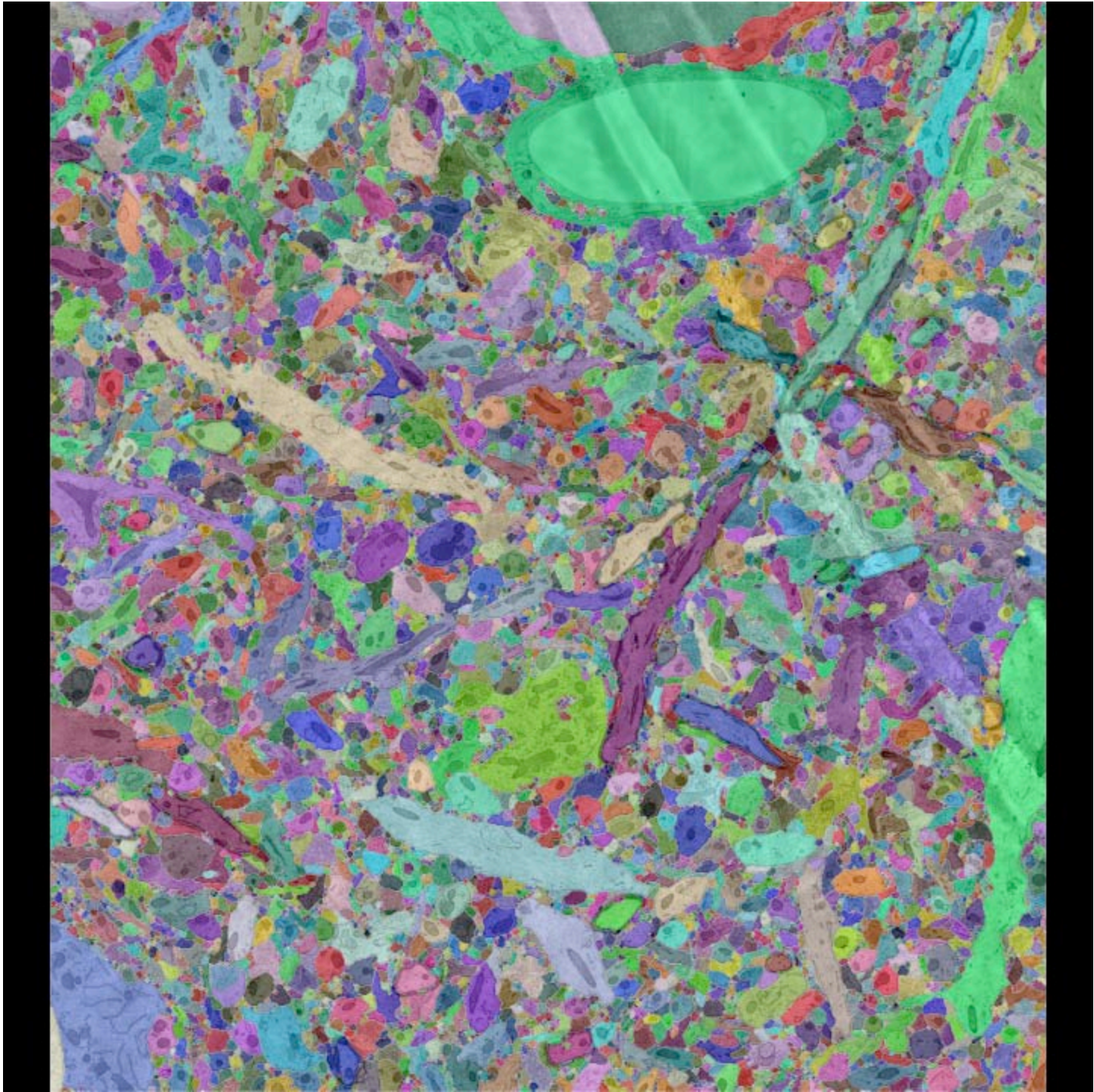


Jeff's Challenge

Automatic 3D reconstruction for largest EM stack **ever**







Proof Reading

Mojo

File Edit

Adjust Segmentation Merge Segmentation Split Segmentation Precompute Segmentation Compute Segmentation Commit Segmentation Cancel Segmentation

Show Segmentation Constrain Segmentation Merging To Current Slice Constrain Segmentation Merging To Connected Component

Neural Processes

- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3677) [64,26,239]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3485) [96,136,25]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3551) [156,235,55]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3413) [72,187,167]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3415) [175,206,227]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3429) [212,27,45]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3567) [128,189,164]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3553) [98,227,63]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3604) [190,221,9]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3702) [208,179,142]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3620) [65,138,209]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3561) [245,148,111]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3461) [24,173,122]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3446) [188,99,192]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3464) [197,202,199]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3471) [108,114,1]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3483) [97,224,241]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3474) [21,151,76]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3572) [254,84,193]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3456) [57,114,136]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3436) [78,166,13]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3426) [23,250,86]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3519) [43,160,115]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3543) [102,250,216]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3555) [226,104,122]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3650) [129,109,142]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3390) [60,182,83]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3661) [58,160,192]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3656) [148,76,141]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3377) [2,86,21]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3571) [102,88,253]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3660) [235,254,182]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3518) [12,22,181]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3458) [123,247,210]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3378) [95,71,204]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3419) [225,22,214]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3559) [108,230,73]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3655) [117,121,19]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3516) [123,29,152]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3616) [220,74,46]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3443) [31,61,70]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3540) [149,151,37]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3624) [211,78,221]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3686) [173,80,140]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3520) [66,111,53]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3614) [166,219,78]
- Autogenerated Neural Process (ID 3683) [97,91,21]

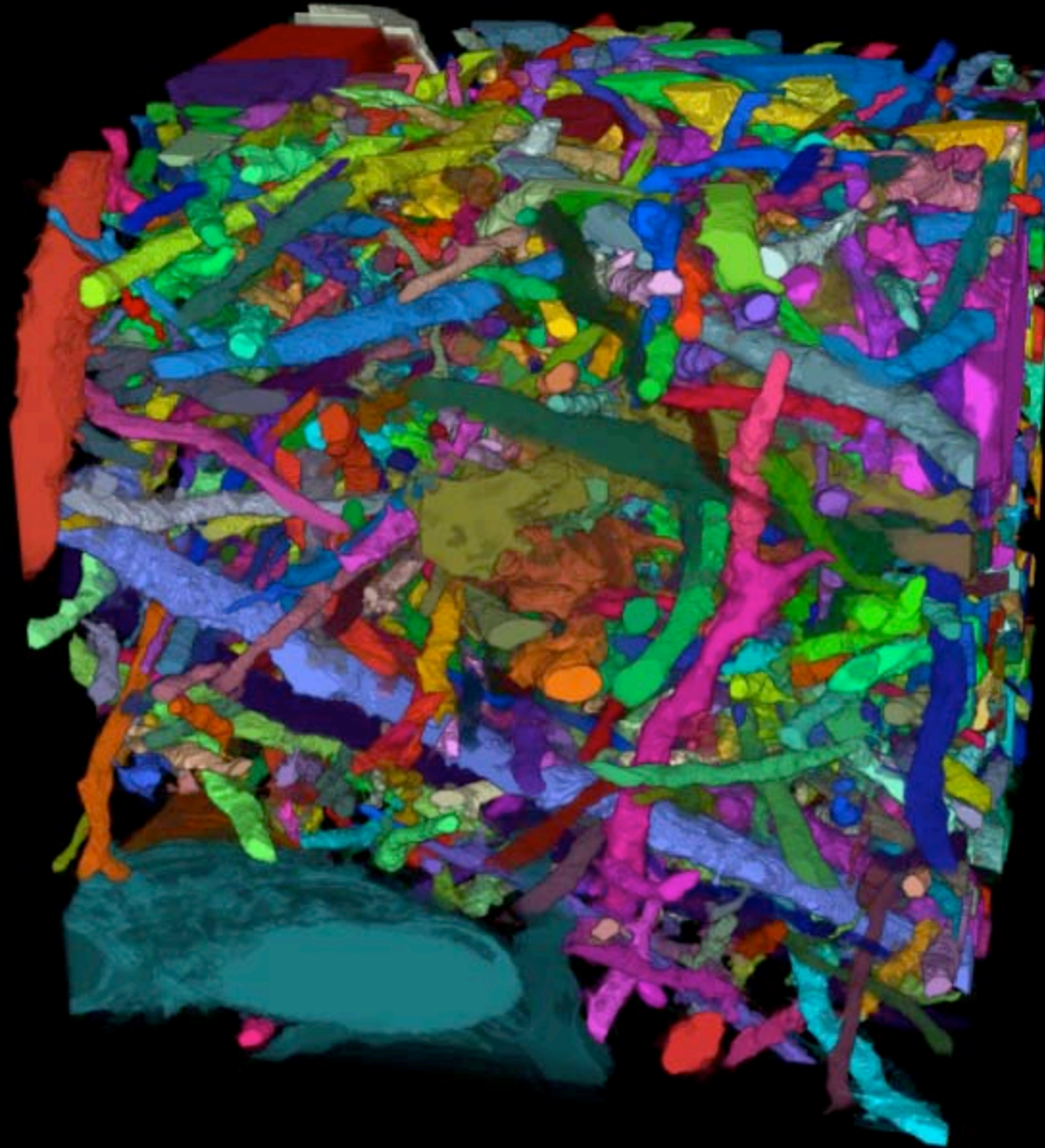
Neural Process Name:

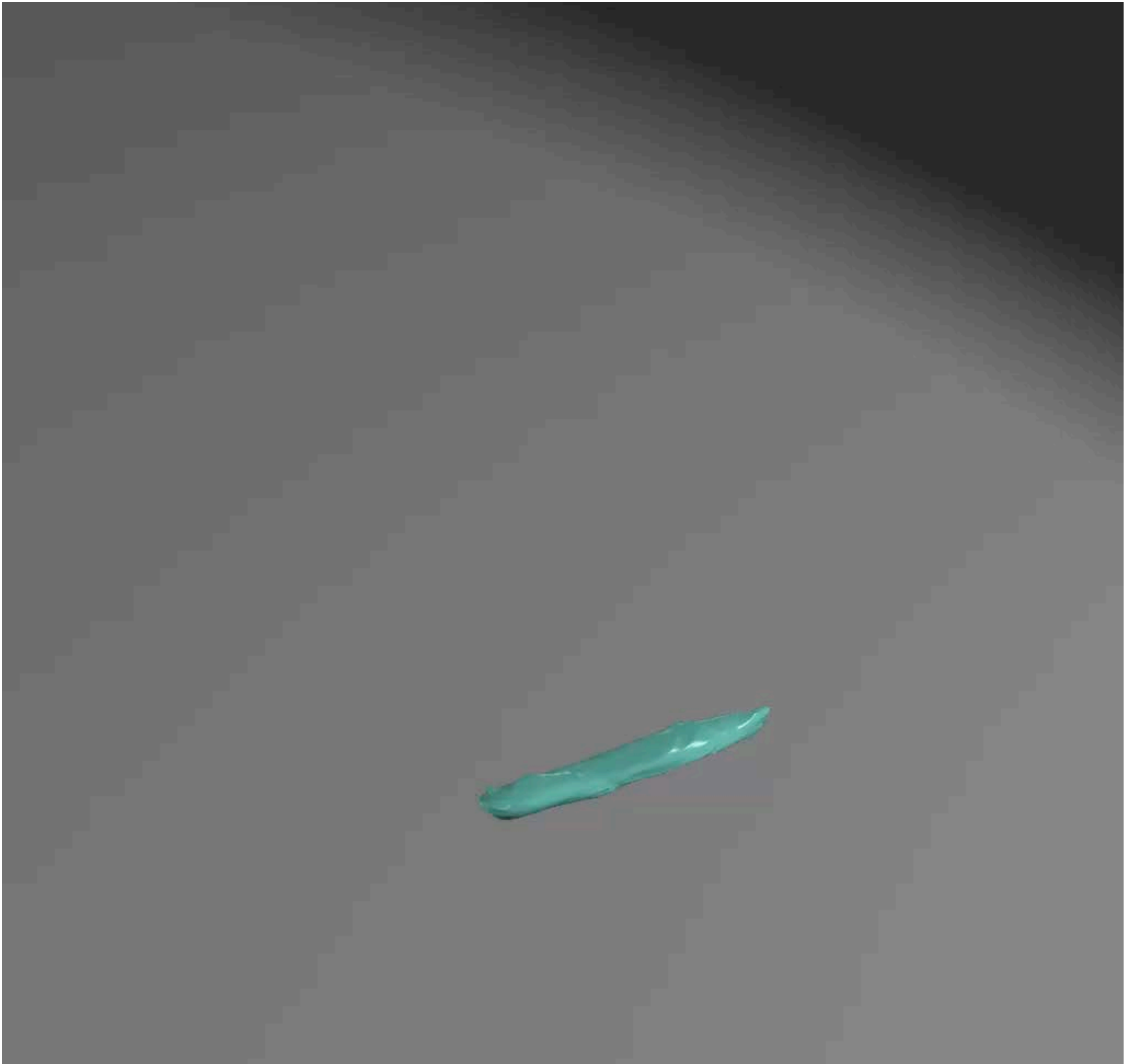
+ Add Neural Process

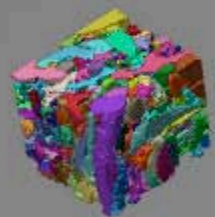
- Remove Neural Process

Left mouse button selects process to split.

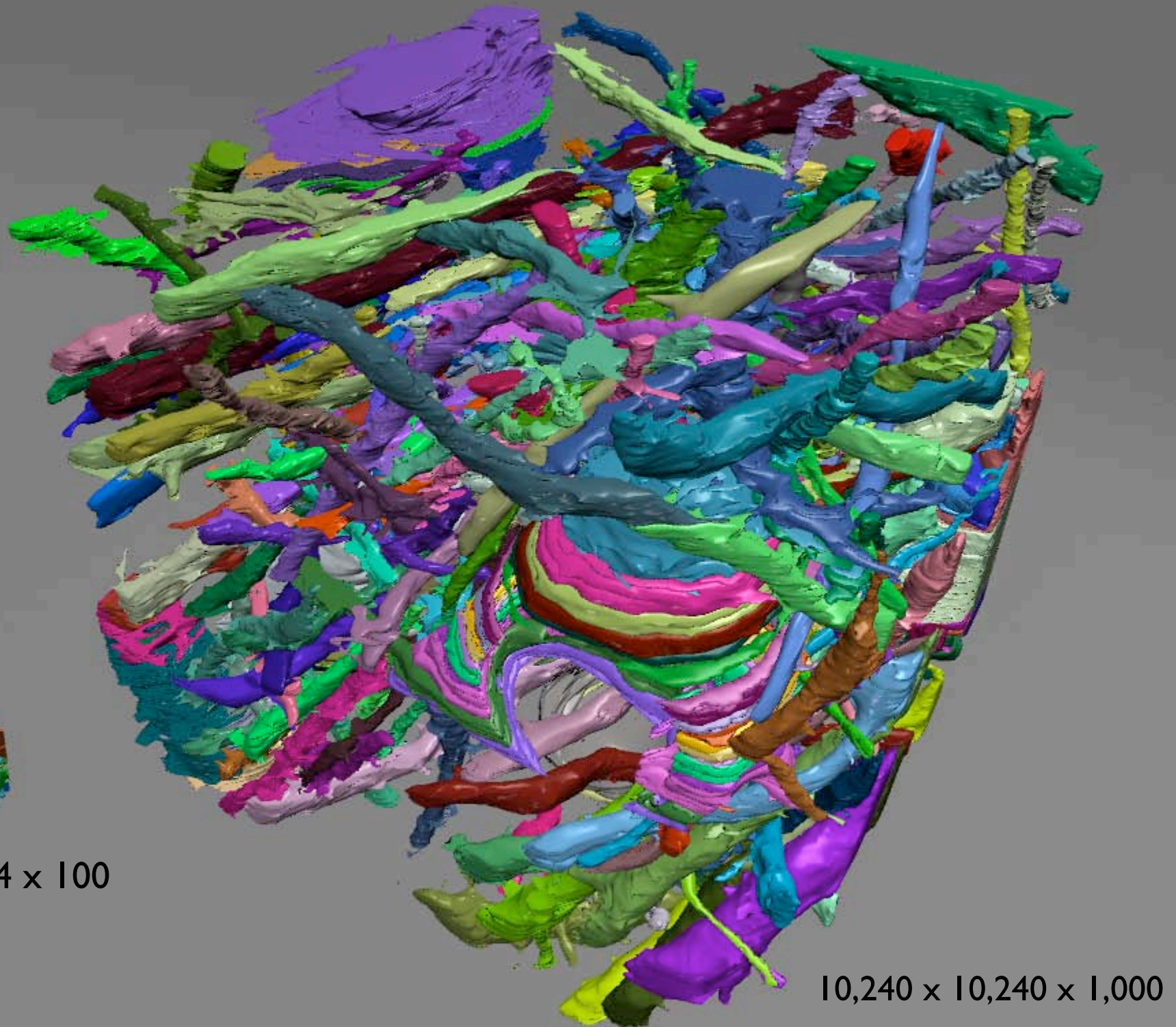
All objects containing at least 100 sections







1,024 × 1,024 × 100



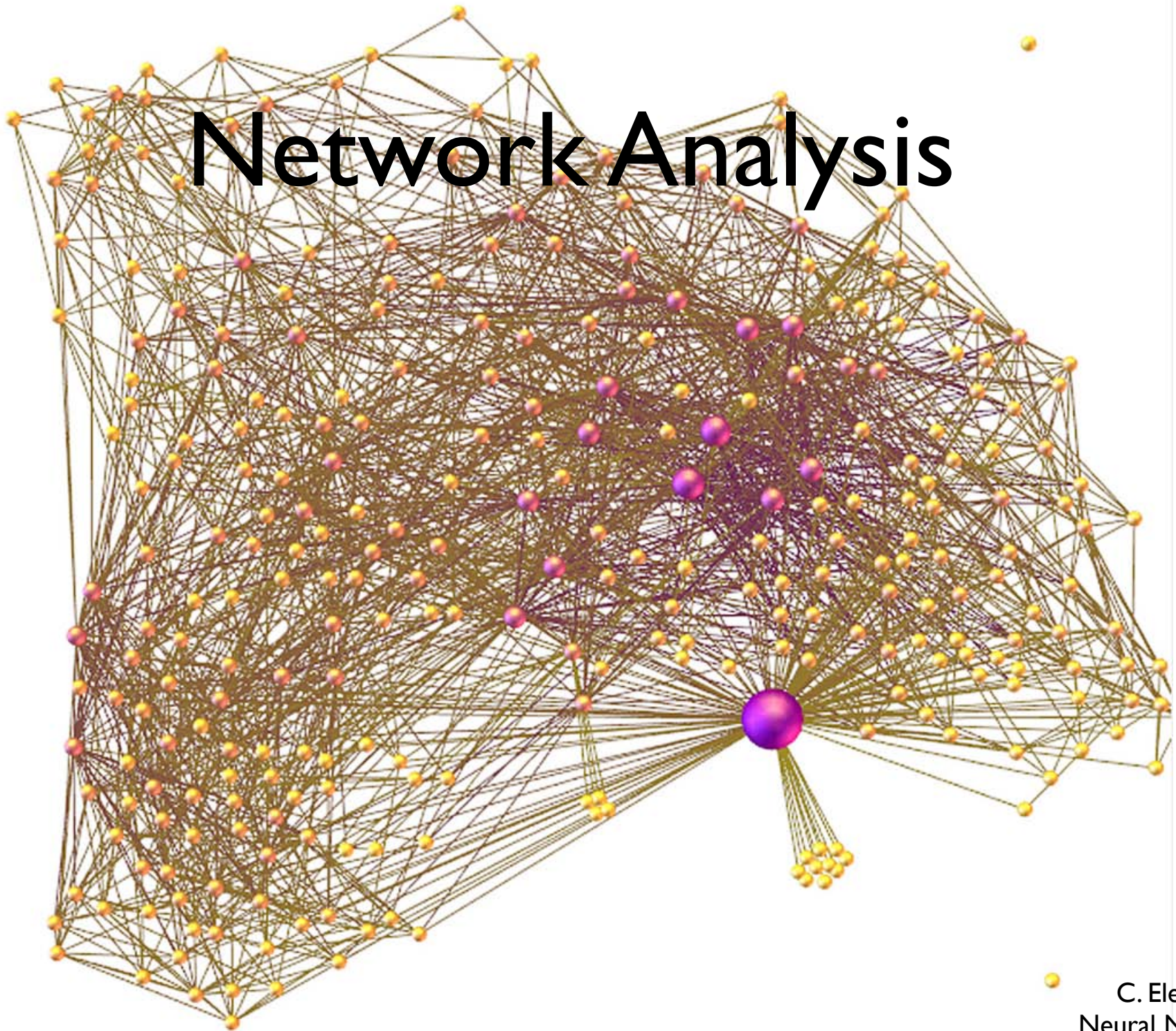
10,240 × 10,240 × 1,000



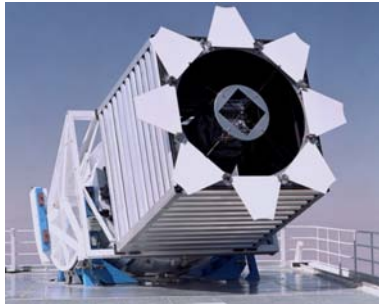
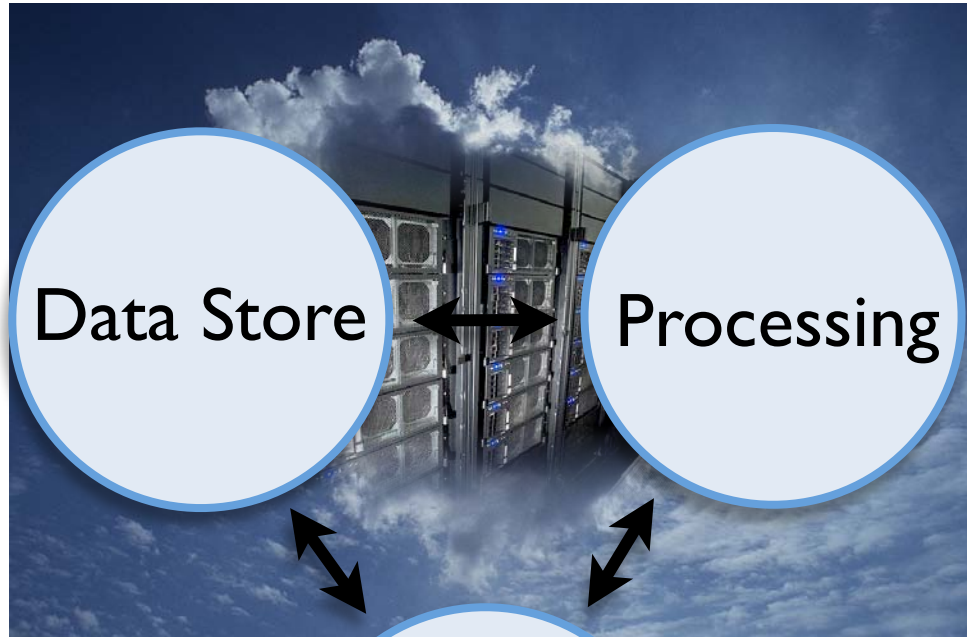
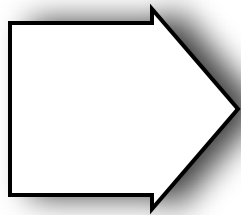
33,000 × 33,000 × 10,000

Future Work

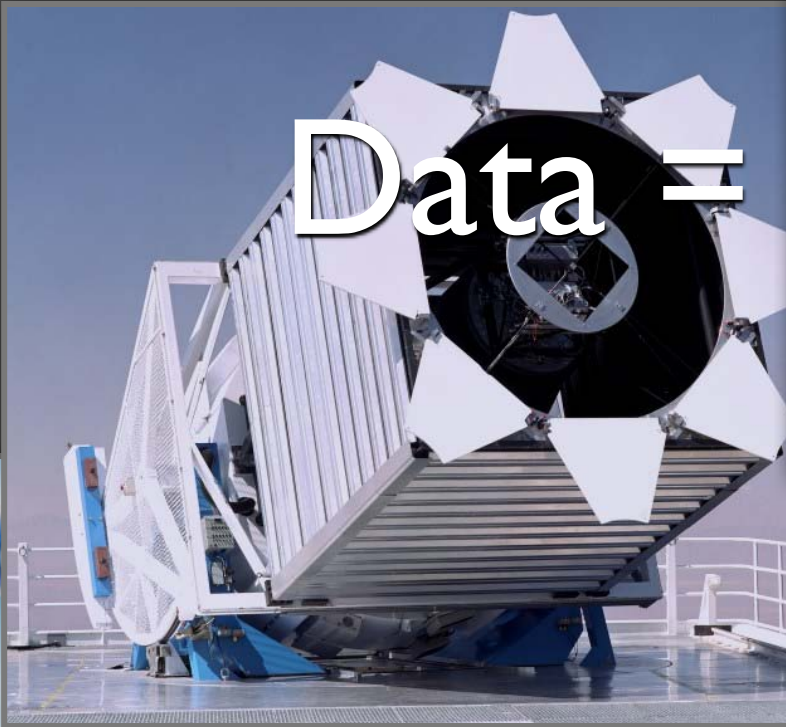
Network Analysis



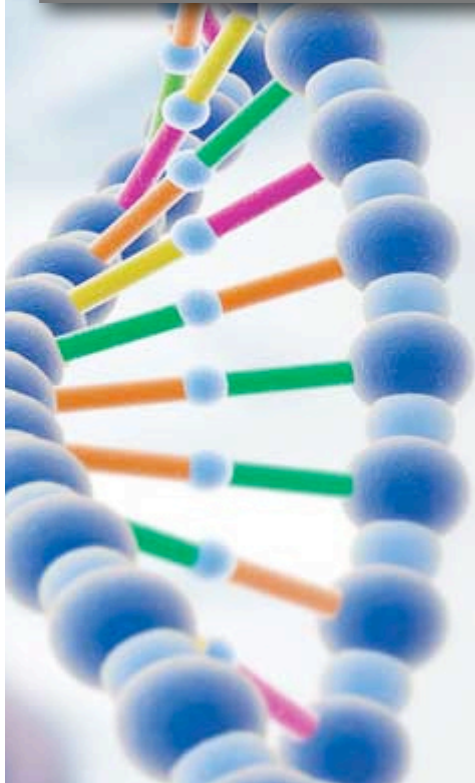
Distributed Image Analysis & Visualization



Data = Opportunities



SHAKESPEARE QUARTERLY



data
government
open





Thank you!

<http://gvi.seas.harvard.edu/pfister>