Harmonizing KPMP / HuBMAP Data: Developing Novel Common Coordinate Framework User Interfaces

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KPMP Virtual Meeting

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HuBMAP RUL visualization, virtual

HuBMAP RUI, visualization, vi reality, filmmaking

Enjoys: Traveling, photography, sailing



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Travel, purchasing, event organization

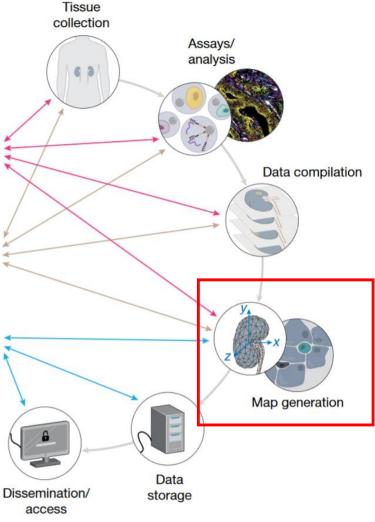
Enjoys: Spending time with family

The Human Body at Cellular Resolution: The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program.

Snyder et al. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192.

Transformative technology development (TTD) and rapid technology implementation (RTI) Tissue mapping centre (TMC) HuBMAP integration, visualization and engagement (HIVE)

Fig. 1 | The HubMAP consortium. The TMCs will collect tissue samples and generate spatially resolved, single-cell data. Groups involved in TTD and RTI initiatives will develop emerging and more developed technologies, respectively; in later years, these will be implemented at scale. Data from all groups will be rendered useable for the biomedical community by the HuBMAP integration, visualization and engagement (HIVE) teams. The groups will collaborate closely to iteratively refine the atlas as it is gradually realized.



The Human Body at Cellular Resolution: The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program. Snyder et al. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192.

Landmarks are

- Anatomical structures
- Biomolecular markers

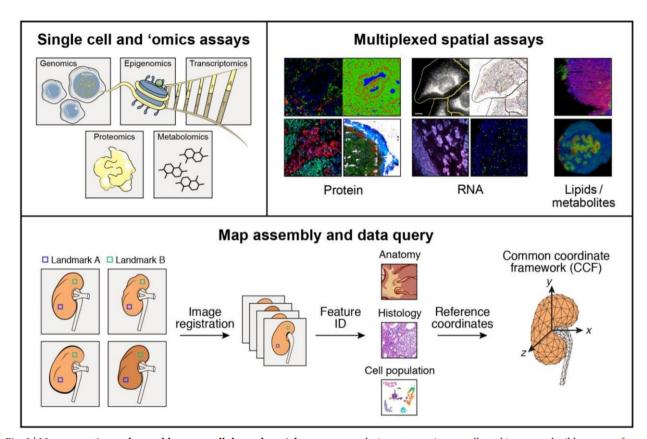
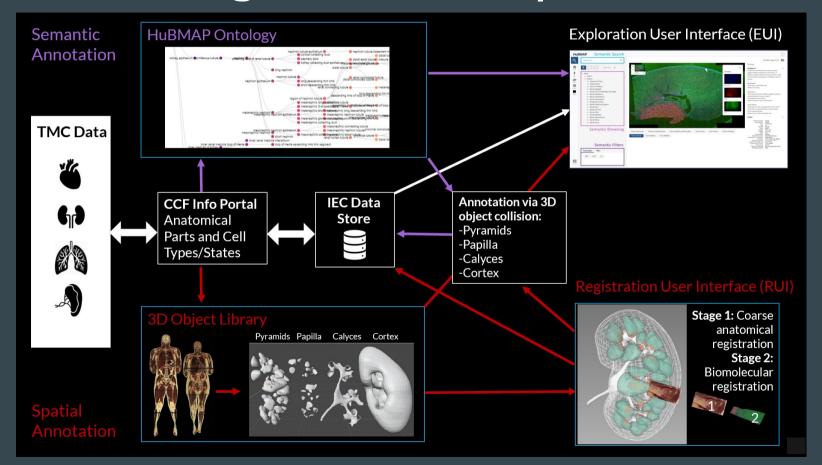


Fig. 3 | Map generation and assembly across cellular and spatial scales. HuBMAP aims to produce an atlas in which users can refer to a histological slide from a specific part of an organ and, in any given cell, understand its contents on multiple 'omic levels—genomic, epigenomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, and/or metabolomic. To achieve these ends, centres will apply a combination of imaging, 'omics and mass spectrometry

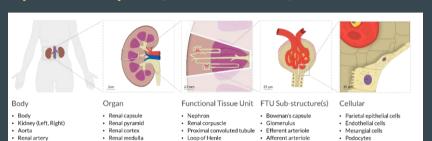
techniques to specimens collected in a reproducible manner from specific sites in the body. These data will be then be integrated to arrive at a high-resolution, high-content three-dimensional map for any given tissue. To ensure inter-individual differences will not be confounded with collection heterogeneity, a robust CCF will be developed.

MC-IU: CCF Registration to CCF Exploration Workflow



MC-IU: Common Coordinate Framework (CCF)

A common coordinate framework (CCF) is a conceptual and computational framework for the storage, analysis, and (visual) exploration of spatially and semantically indexed data--across individuals, technologies, labs.



· Distal convoluted tubule

· Connecting tubule

· Collecting duct

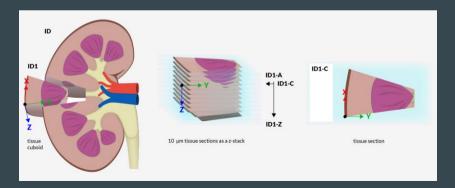
Renal vein

Ureter

Renal calvees

Renal pelvis

Semantic zoom from whole human body, to organ, to functional tissue units (FTUs), to single-cell level.



Three-step spatial registration of single cells in relation to reference organs.







VH Spleen

VH Kidney

MC-IU: CCF Relevant Metadata

HuBMA

HuBMAP CCF Information Portal

This portal links to information that is critical for constructing Common Coordinate Frameworks (CCFs) for the National Institutes of Health Human Biomolecular Atlas Program (HuBMAP).

The information was provided by individual organ-specific Tissue Mapping Centers (TMCs), Transformative Technology Development (TTI), or Rajoil Technology Implementation (RTI) efforts in dose collaboration with the Mapping Component at Indiana University (MC-III).

For questions, please contact MC-IU via infoccf@indiana.edu

| Organ | TMC | Technology |
|----------------------------|----------------|--|
| € ₁ 9 Kidney | TMC-Vanderbilt | MALDI Imaging Mass Spectrometry (MALDI IM5) LC-MS |
| € ₁ € Kidney | TTD-Purdue | nanoDESI IMS LC-MS |
| € ₁ € Kidney | TMC-UCSD | SNARE-seq2: snRNAseq SNARE-seq2: Chromatin Accessibility seq Bulk RNA-seq |
| Spleen | TMC-Caltech-UW | seq-FISH |
| Spleen | TMC-Florida | Light Sheet Microscopy (LSM) CODEX Imaging Mass Cytometry (IMC) Single Cell (sc) RNA-Seq 10x Genomics |
| 4 Heart | TMC-Caltech-UW | seq-FISH |
| Ø D Lung | TMC-UCSD | Bulk RNA-seq SNARE-Seq2: snRNAseq SNARE-Seq2: Chromatin Accessibility seq |
| Large Intestine | TMC-Stanford | CODEX Bulk RNA-seq Bulk ATAC-seq Bulk Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) Metabolomics/ Lipidomics |
| Small Intestine | TMC-Stanford | CODEX srRMA-ren Bulk RNA-seq Bulk RNA-seq Bulk ATAC-seq sulk Whole ATAC-seq Bulk Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) Metabolemical (Julidomics |
| Small Intestine | TMC-Caltech-UW | SeqFISH . |
| Bladder | TMC-UCSD | SNARE-seq2: Chromatin Accessibility seq |
| Ureters | TMC-UCSD | SNARE-seq2: Chromatin Accessibility seq |
| Thymus | TMC-Florida | Light Sheet Microscopy (LSM) CODEX Imaging Mass Cytometry (IMC) Single Cell (sc) RNA-Seq 10x Genomics |
| Lymph Nodes | TMC-Florida | Light Sheet Microscopy (LSM) CODEX Imaging Mass Cytometry (IMC) Single Cell (sc) RNA-Seq 10x Genomics |

Information critical for CCF design but not yet captured in the data on Globus is documented in the CCF Info Portal.

The CCF Info Portal also captures details for the CCF reference organs. Completed organs, approved by TMC organ experts:

- Kidney (left and right) for male and female Visible Human
- Spleen for male and female Visible Human

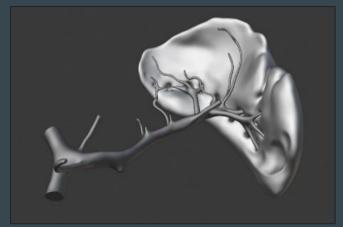


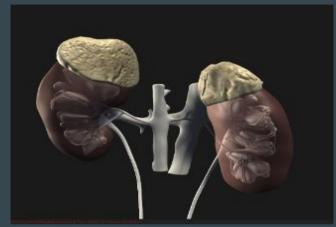




Anatomical and cell type data from the anatomical structures and cell types (ASCT) tables for the kidney and spleen have been linked to UBERON, Foundational Model of Anatomy (FMA), Kidney Tissue Anatomy Ontology (KTAO), and Cell Ontology (CL).

MC-IU: CCF Object Library





3D models by Kristen Browne, NIH. Rendering by MC-IU.

File Formats

Basic image/object: OME-Tiff (raster) and OBJ (vector)

Regions: SVG annotations for 2D, OBJ regions in 3D (aligned with reference model for the organ)

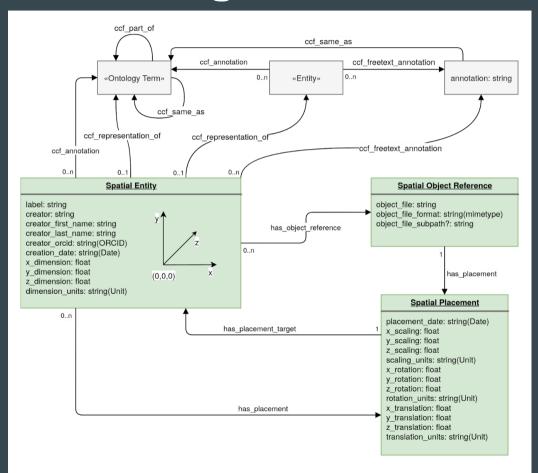
Reference Organs

Kidney: Male and female kidneys from NLM VH

ImageVU 5/50/500 kidneys by Dec. 2019/Feb. 2020/June 2020

Lung: Lung D175 (June 2020)

MC-IU: ER Diagram of CCF Core Model



Current sources of ontology terms are: UBERON, Foundational Model of Anatomy (FMA), Kidney Tissue Anatomy Ontology (KTAO), and Cell Ontology (CL).

http://purl.org/ccf/latest/ccf.owl

```
✓ body

   > heart
  kidnev

✓ renal pelvis

           right renal pelvis
           metanephric renal pelvis
           mucosa of renal pelvis
           kidnev calvx
         > renal papilla
           left renal pelvis
           perihilar interstitium
           kidney pelvis smooth muscle
           kidney pelvis urothelium

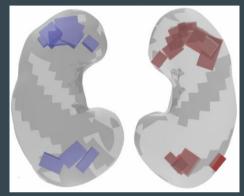
✓ renal parenchyma

         > cortex of kidney

✓ kidney vasculature

         > kidney blood vessel
```

MC-IU: CCF Metadata Captured

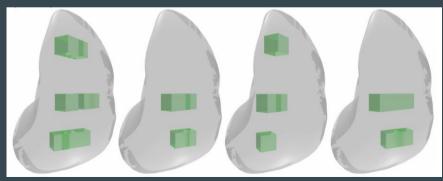


Kidney: right left Kidney data by VU:

25 tissue cuboids were registered using the RUI. Data is on Globus.

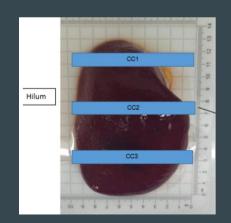
Data comes from 4 spleens. There exist 3 sampling sites (CC1-CC3). Each CC is subdivided into 6 cuboids. 24 cuboids were registered.

All 25 + 24 = 49 cuboid registrations were confirmed with TMC experts.

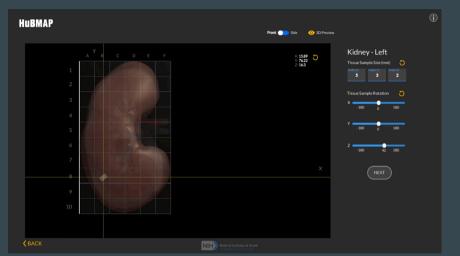


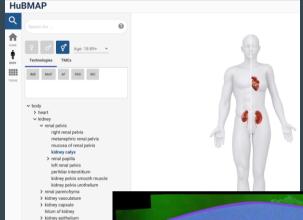
Spleen: UFL0001 UFL0002 **UFL0003**

UFL0004



MC-IU: CCF Registration UI (RUI) and Exploration UI (EUI)



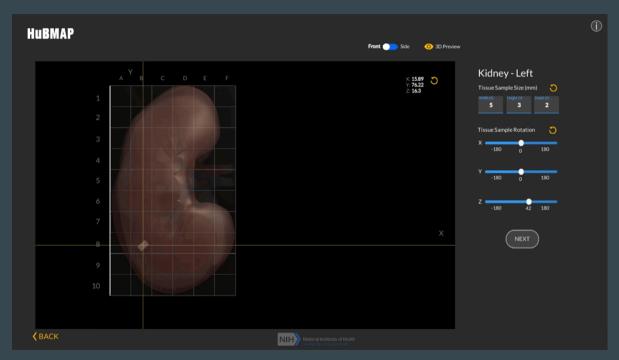


> renal medulla

RUI was designed for experts that collect human tissue and need to document the tissue extraction site. https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf-3d-registration

EUI makes it possible to explore 2D/3D tissue samples semantically and spatially across multiple scales. https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf-ui/

CCF Registration UI (RUI) DEMO



Registration UI: https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf-3d-registration

RUI Tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ABy5IeCEk4
RUI Tech Demo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8GGcpPsohc

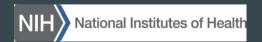
RUI Semantic Annotation Using Colission Dectection: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6SLqUBEJALE

Acknowledgements

HuBMAP Consortium (https://hubmapconsortium.org)



Thanks go to all the **patients** that agreed to volunteer healthy tissue and open use of their data.





TMCs



TMC-Vanderbilt

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3D Models



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MC-IU HIVE Team



Katy Börner MOUNTER CNS Director



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Leonard Cross Sr. UX/UI Designer



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