# Image-derived, Three-Dimensional Generative Models of Cellular Organization

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# How do we learn and represent

- the number, sizes, shapes, positions of subcellular structures
- the distribution of proteins across those structures







# High throughput image analysis

- Many groups imaging subcellular distributions by various tagging methods and microscopy methods
- Dominant approach to analysis uses classification or regression (with image features)
- However...



# Assigning words not sufficient!

- Doesn't capture
  - new phenotypes
  - fractional distributions
  - suborganelle patterns
  - spatiotemporal distribution
  - cell type variation
  - conditional variation





## Want to Use Diverse Data

- From different:
  - Imaging systems
  - Cell lines
  - Protocols
- Feature values not "global"







#### INPUTS: IMAGES







Peng & Murphy, Cytometry 2011

#### 3D nuclear model: cylindrical spline surface





Tao Peng

























## Shape space

- Can measure distance between all pairs of shapes to construct a "shape space"
- Captures essential aspects of how shapes vary
- Can be applied in 2D, 3D, 4D and to more than one component at a time





# CellOrganizer vs. traditional HCS







# CellOrganizer.org



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