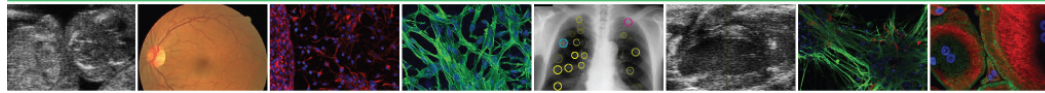




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BRIDGING DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION  
BIBLIOTECA ALMEIDA GARRETT, PORTO, SEPTEMBER 20-21, 2012



# Characterization of E-Cadherin Distribution from Fluorescence Images

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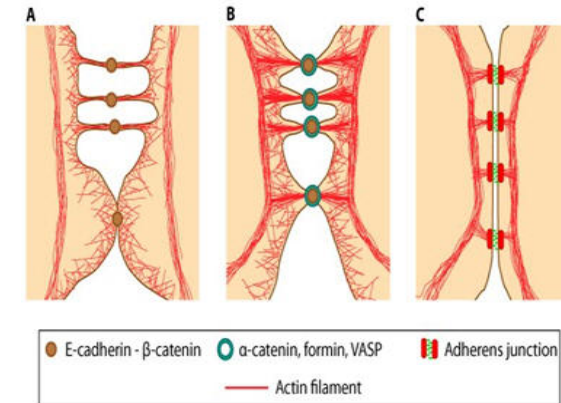
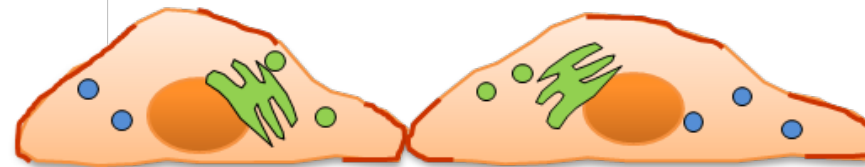
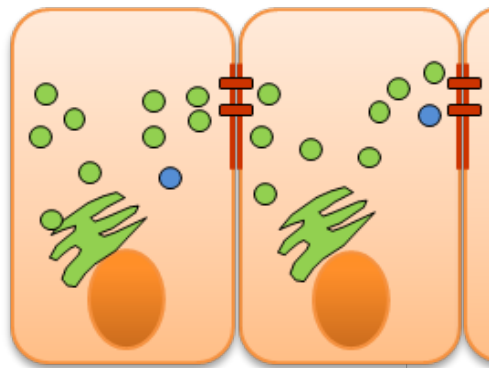
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University of Lisbon, Portugal

<sup>3</sup>Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa (ISEL)

<sup>4</sup>IPATIMUP - Institute of Molecular Pathology and Immunology of the  
University of Porto, Portugal

# Cell Adhesion

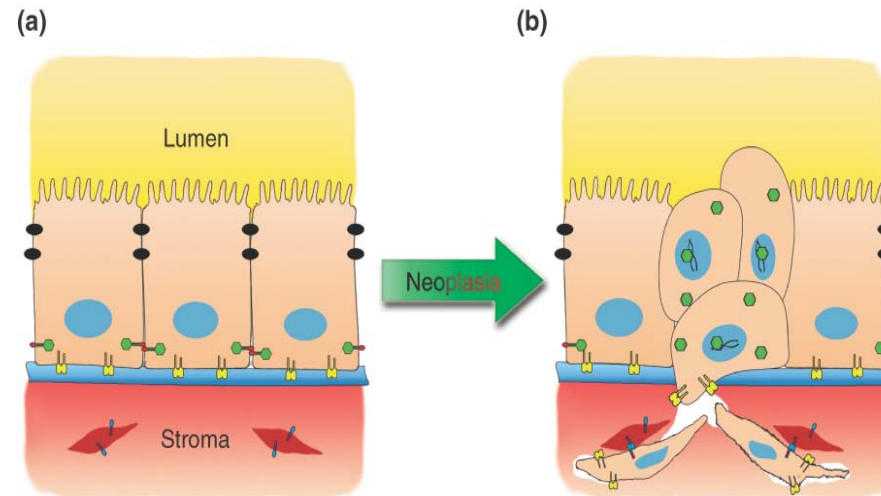
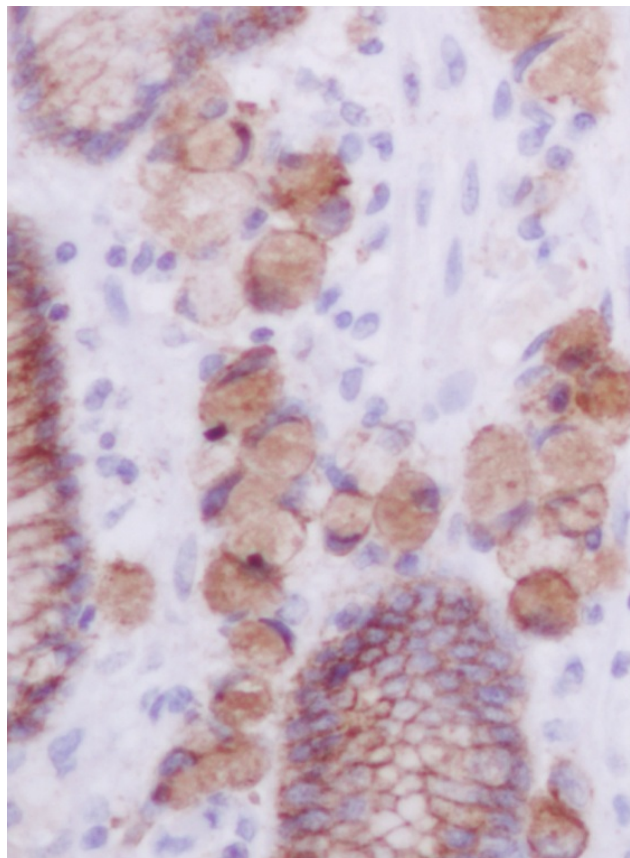
Physical linkage between cells is the basis of structural mechanical properties of the tissues, e.g, epithelial tissues





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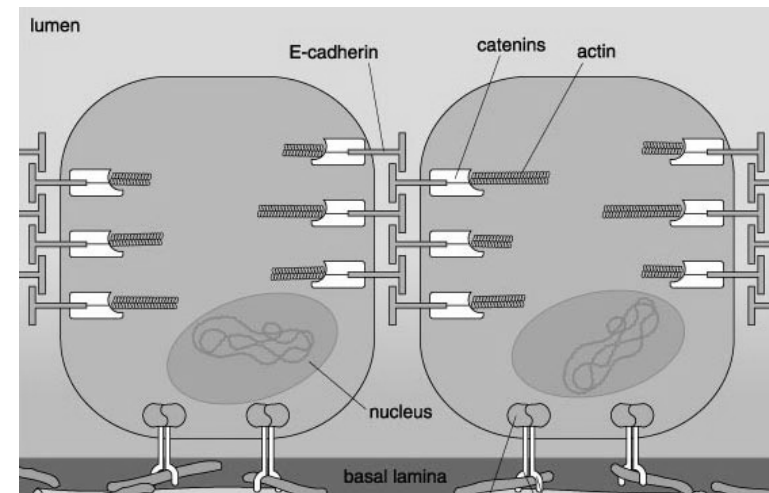
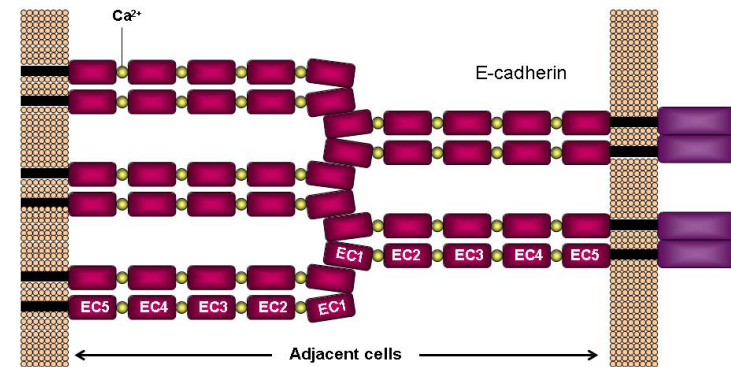
# Aberrant adhesion



Cells become **non-adherent** and gain an increase ability to invade the surrounding tissue, e.g., **cancer**

# E-Cadherin

- E-cadherin is a central protein in cell-cell adhesion.
- Mutations on E-Cadherin gene (CDH1) lead to a dysfunctional molecule.
- These mutations are involved in epithelial cancer progression.





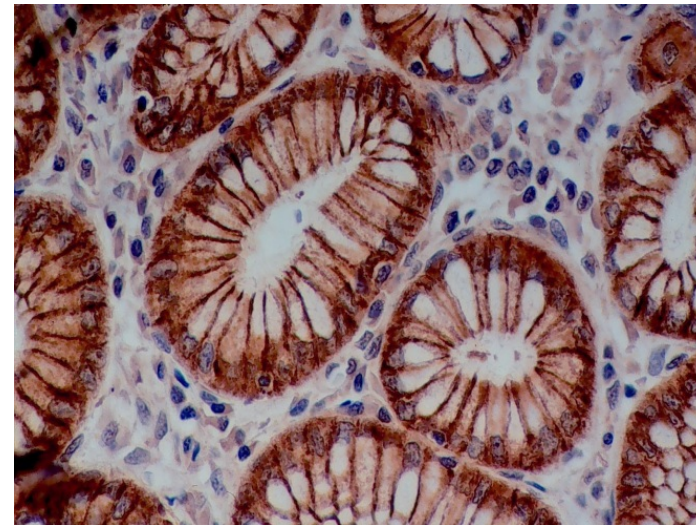
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# E-Cadherin Distribution

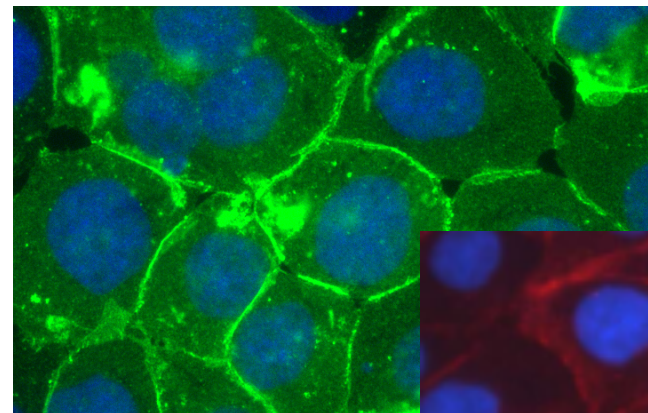
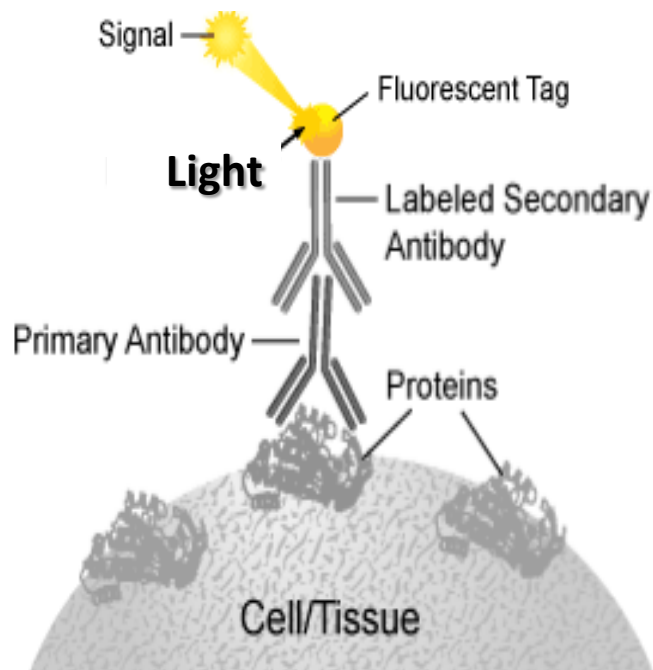


The distribution of E-Cadherin molecule in normal cells is mainly observed at the membrane, where it plays its role in cell-cell adhesion.

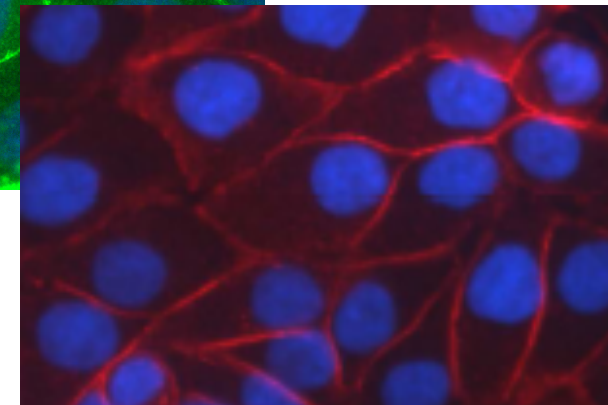
Normal stomach tissue



E-Cadherin distribution can be observed in epithelial cell line labeled with E-Cadherin tagged anti-body



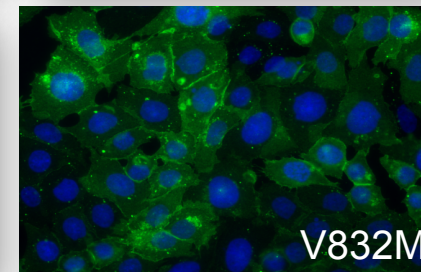
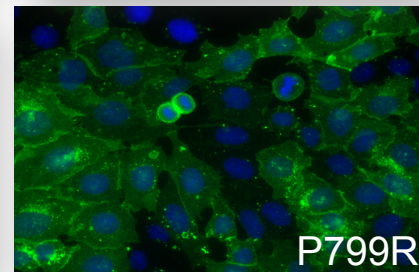
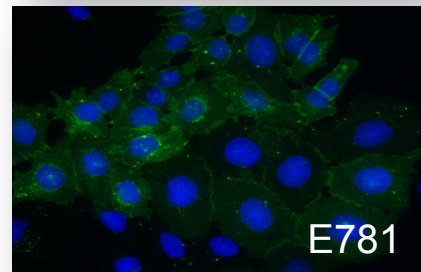
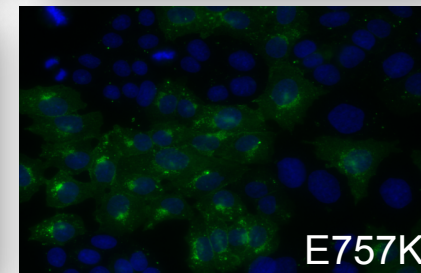
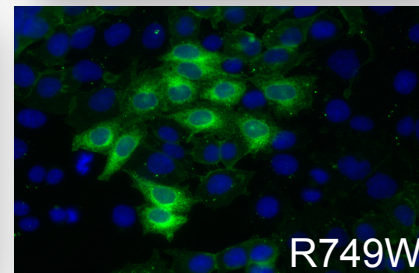
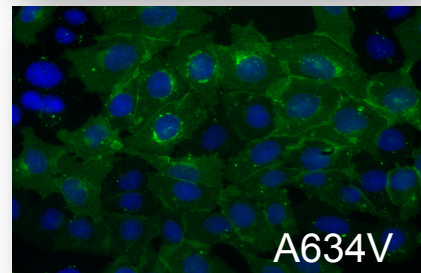
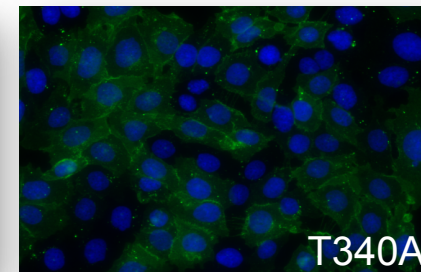
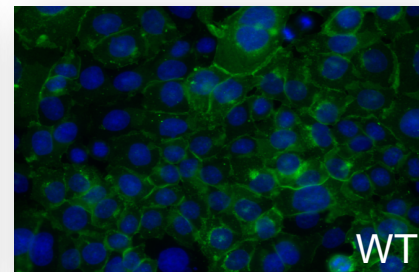
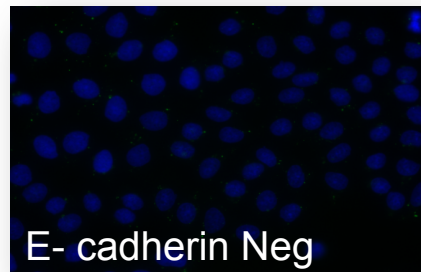
Epithelial cell line expressing E-cadherin





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# E-Cadherin Mutations Cell distribution

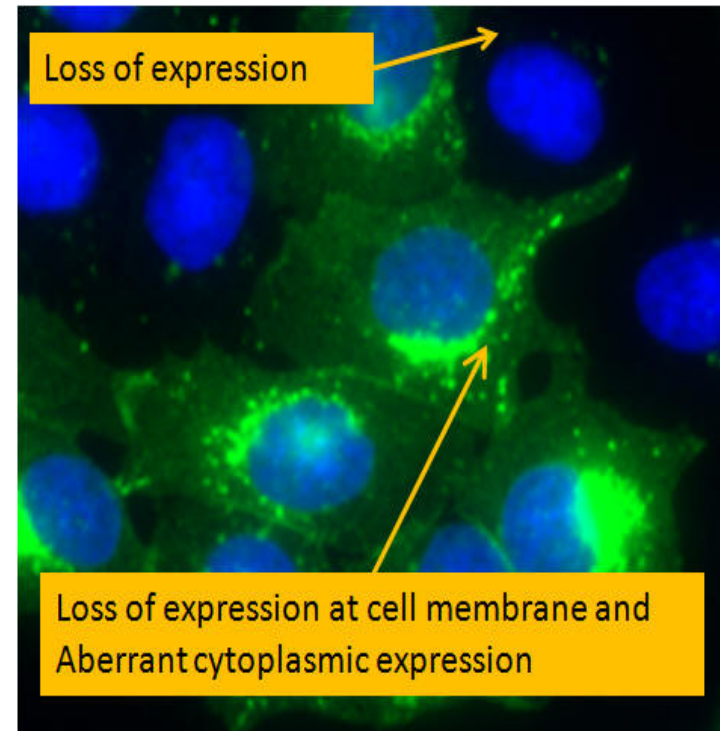
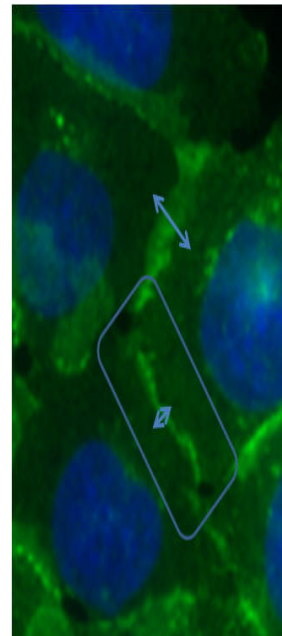
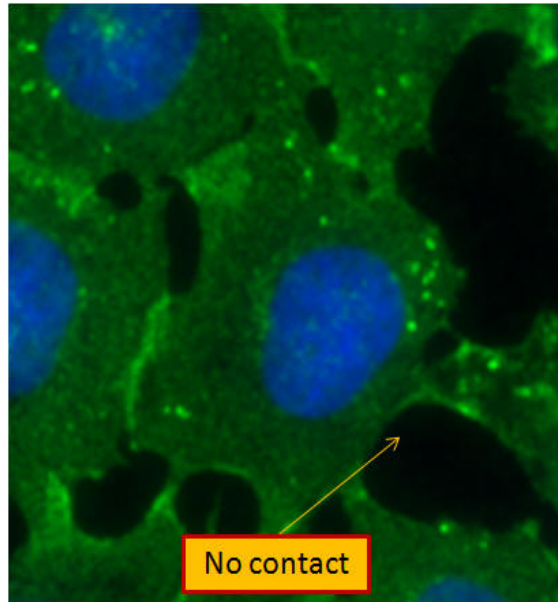


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# Key features







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# E-Cadherin distribution characterization



1. Pre-processing and semi-automatic cell selection
2. Image radial profiles computation
3. Compensation for geometric distortions
4. Features extraction and distribution characterization

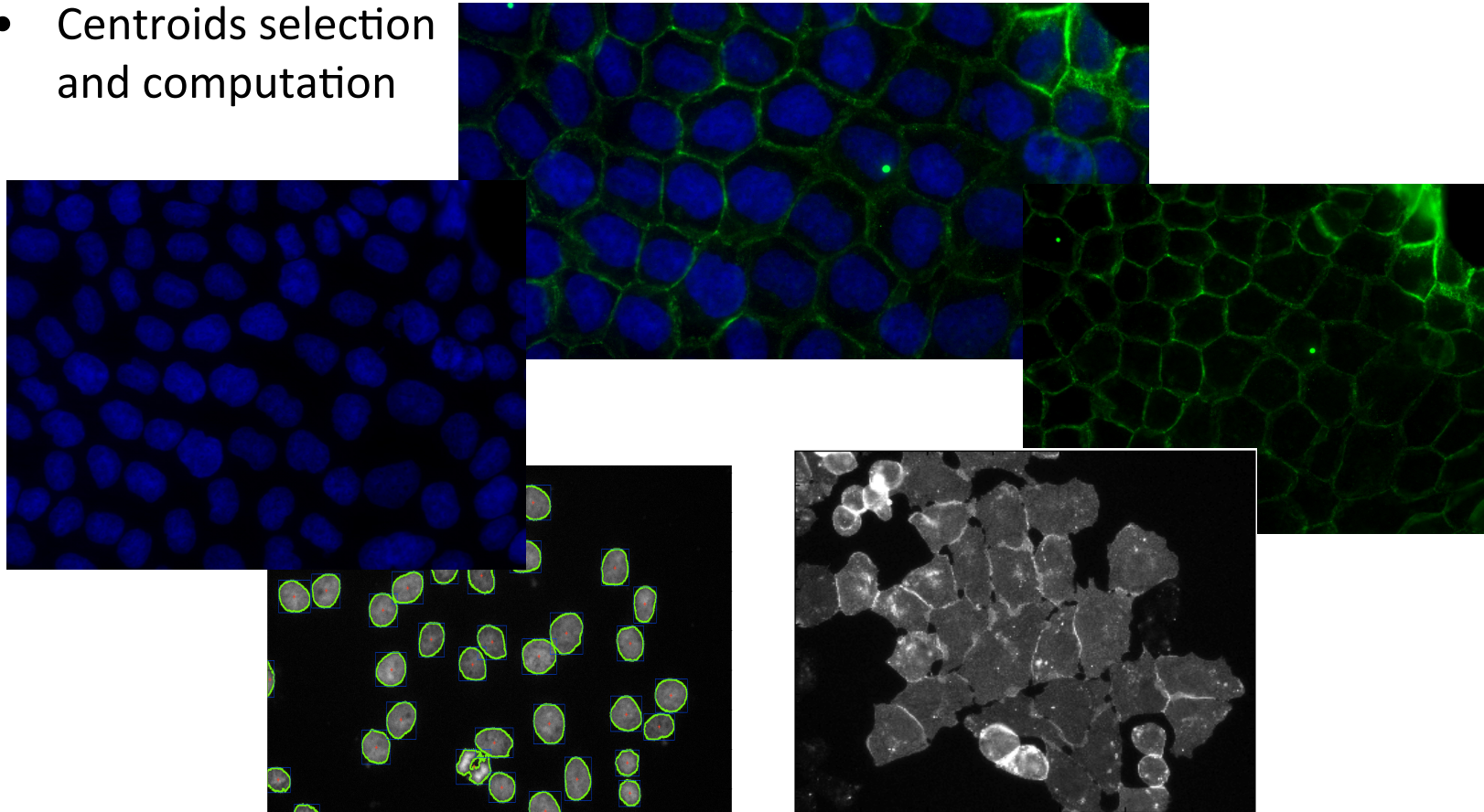


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# Cell centroid estimation and semi-automatic selection



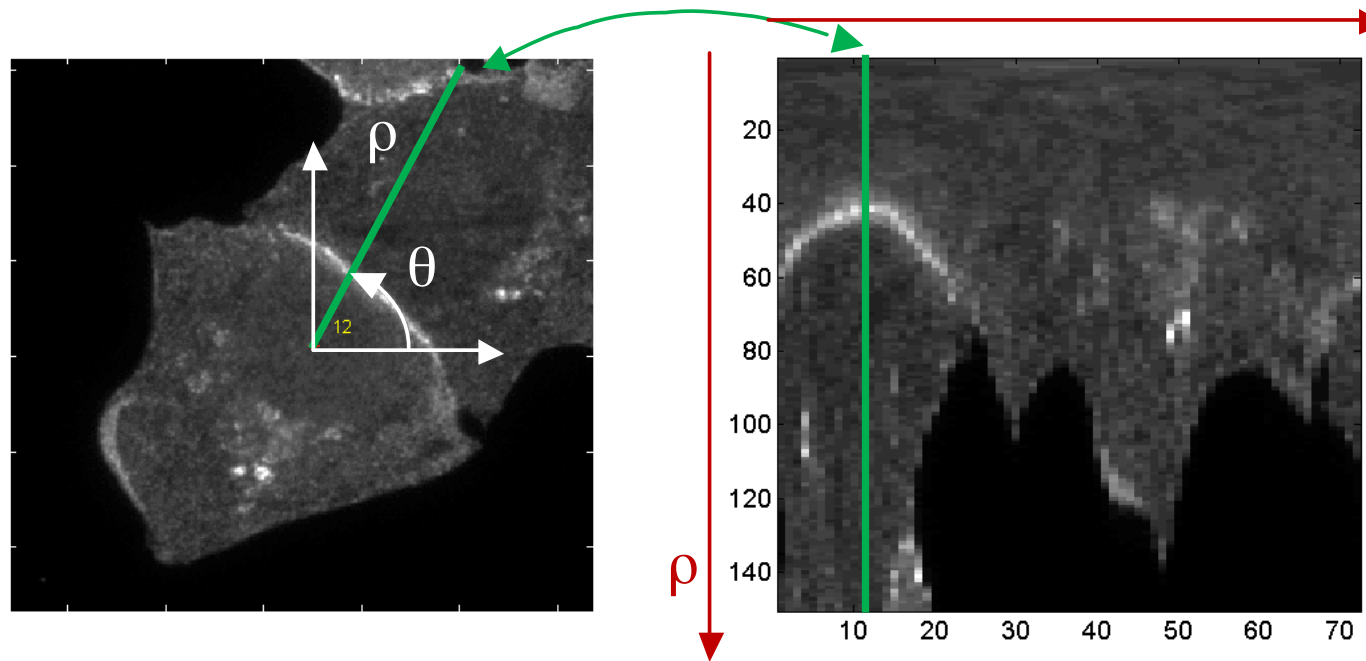
- Centroids selection and computation





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# Image of intensity profiles





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# Geometric compensation



- Each profile (column) is modeled as a finite dimension 1D continuous function estimated *by imposing similarity among columns*
- The locations,  $x$ , of the original observations are adjusted in this continuous space according an energy function

$$f_{\theta}(\rho, \mathbf{x}_{\theta}, \mathbf{c}_{\theta}) = \sum_k c_{k,\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{\theta}) \phi_k(\rho)$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{\theta}^t = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{c}} \left\| f_{\theta}(\rho, \mathbf{x}_{\theta}^{t-1}, \mathbf{c}_{\theta}) - \mathbf{y}_{\theta} \right\|^2 + \alpha \left\| D\mathbf{c}_{\theta} \right\| + \beta \left\| \mathbf{c}_{\theta} - \mathbf{c}_{\theta'} \right\|^2$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\theta}^t = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}} \left\| f_{\theta}(\rho, \mathbf{x}_{\theta}, \mathbf{c}_{\theta}^t) - \mathbf{y}_{\theta} \right\|^2 + \gamma \left\| D\mathbf{x}_{\theta} \right\|^2$$



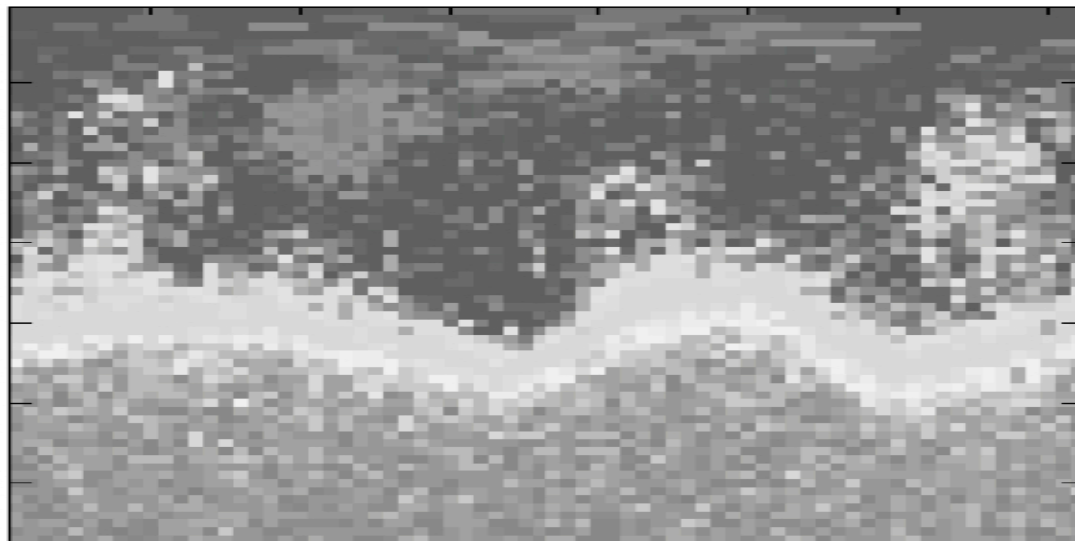


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# Distribution characterization



- Image profiles - 2D based characterization
- Prototype profile estimation  
1D based characterization





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# Conclusions



- Distribution of E-Cadherin protein across the cell from fluorescence images of microscopy
- Characterization metrics for discrimination for CDH1 gene mutations
  
- Radial E-Cadherin prototype distribution
  - Geometry invariant



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# Thank you

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