



TRANSLATING DATA INTO DISCOVERIES

A MACHINE LEARNING-DRIVEN PHENOTYPING PLATFORM
FOR RAPID *IN VIVO* TARGET VALIDATION AND PRECISION
MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT

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Translating Data into Discoveries

BioSymetrics is a phenomics-driven drug discovery company that generates data-driven insights from experimental and biomedical data, using machine learning, to translate complex human disease biology and advance **precision medicines**



Overview



Introduction



Data



Methodology



Results &
Conclusions

Why Zebrafish? Powering translation with early *in vivo* models

As our first model system, **ZEBRAFISH** offer

- Transparent, whole organism *in vivo* biology with beating hearts and developing brains
- Speed to target validation: 48 hours from CRISPR injection to observable phenotype
- Scalable screening in 96-well plates



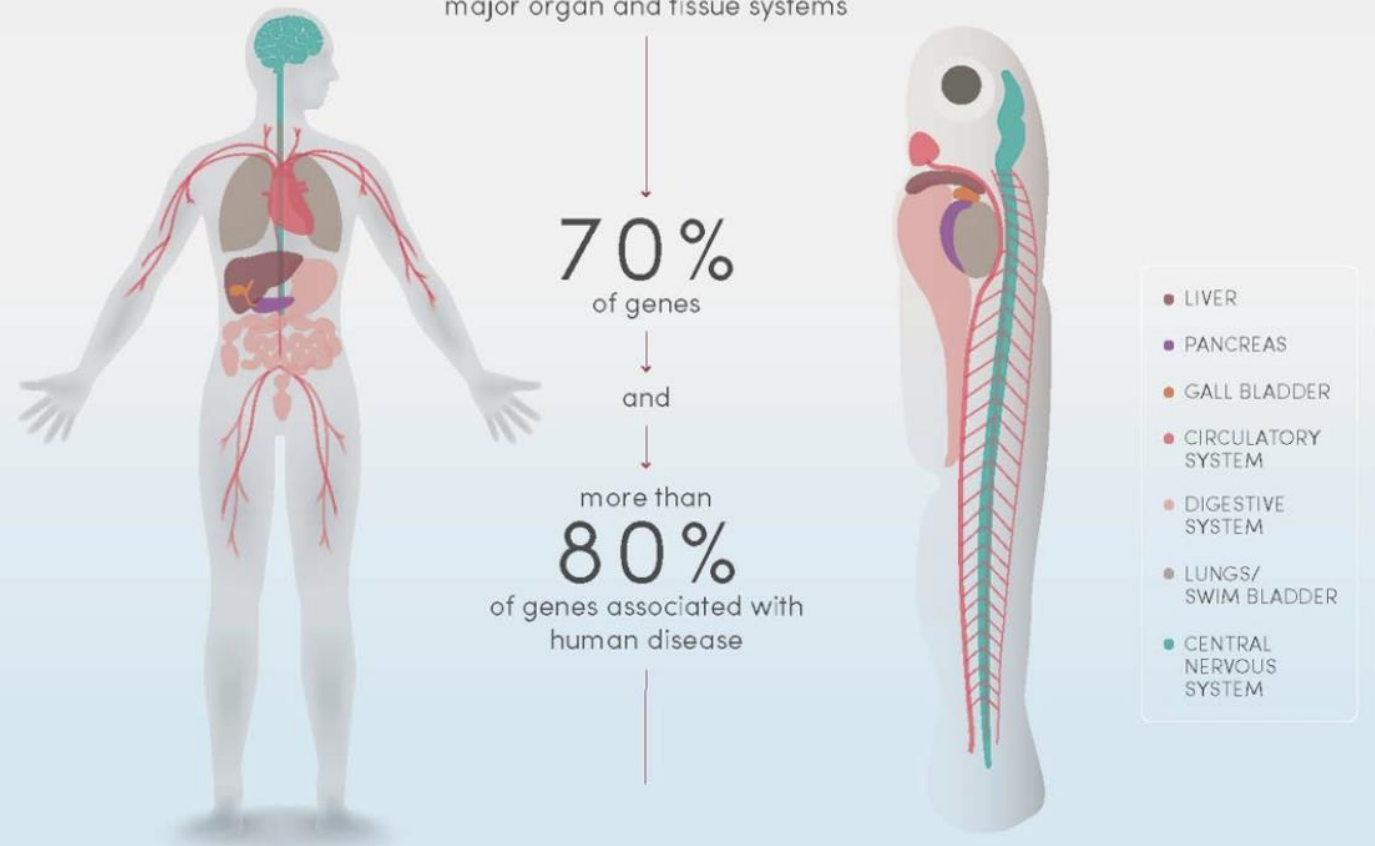
Credit: Mirko Rosenau/Shutterstock.com

Why Zebrafish? Powering translation with early *in vivo* models

- 70% human genetic conservation
- Demonstrated translation for cardio and neuro programs where mouse models have failed¹

HUMANS AND ZEBRAFISH ARE SURPRISINGLY SIMILAR

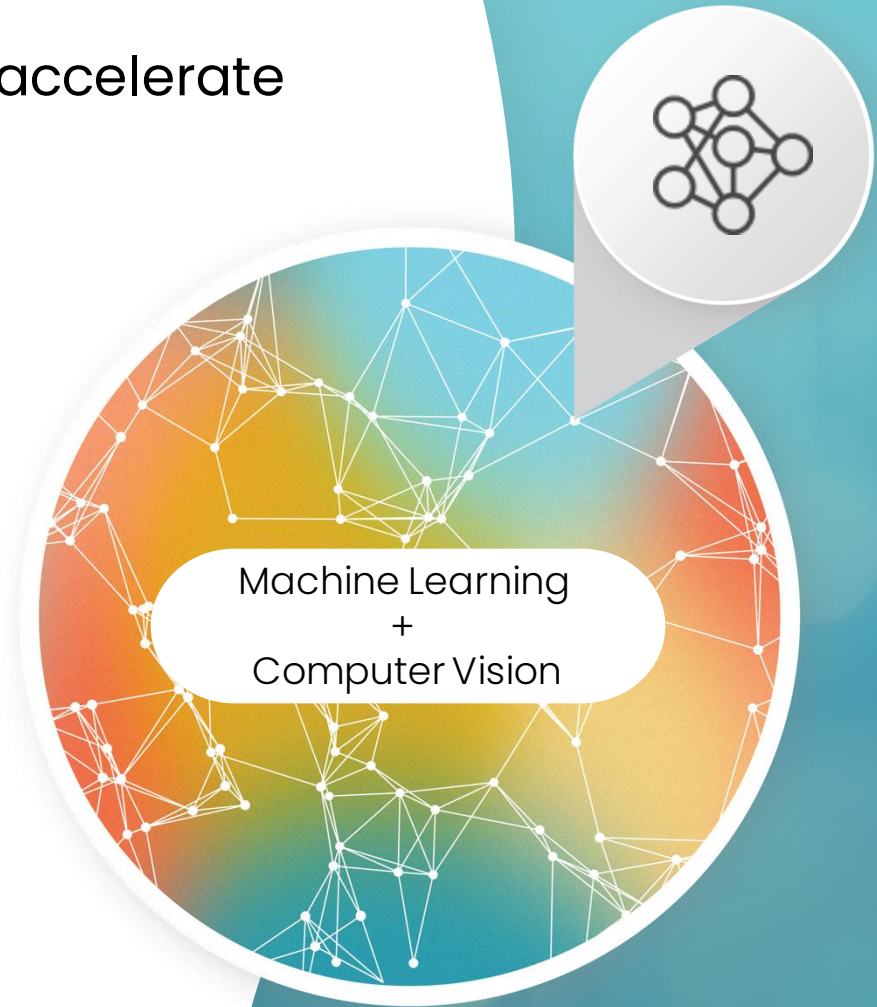
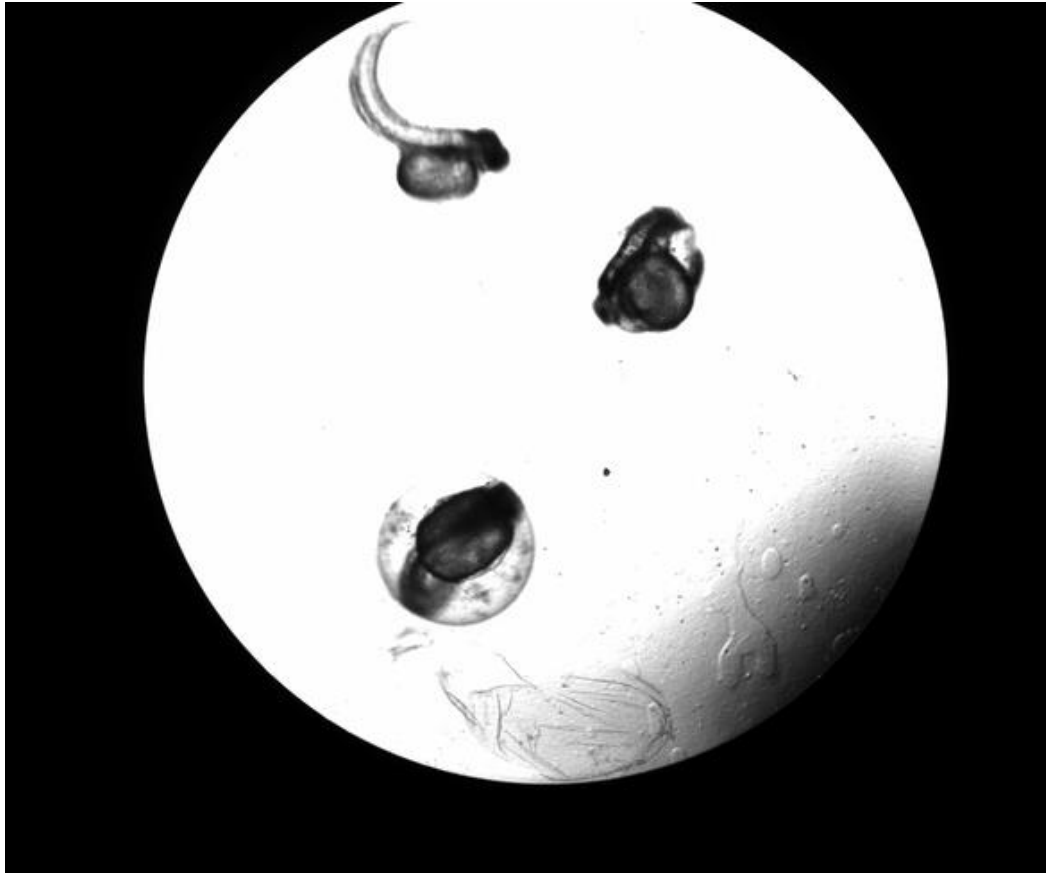
They share many of the same genes and major organ and tissue systems



<https://healthcare.utah.edu/healthfeed/postings/2017/11/zebrafish.php>

Objective

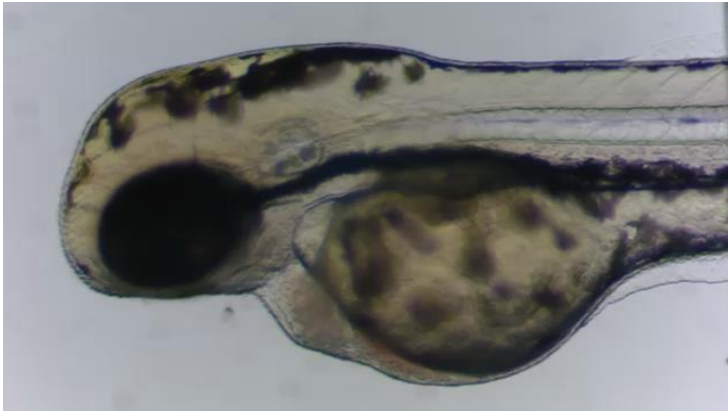
Use machine learning and computer vision tools to accelerate **phenotype** analysis of zebrafish imaging data



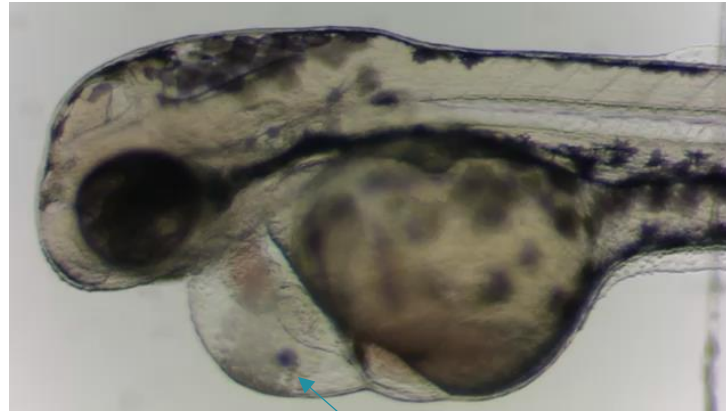
What is a phenotype?

A phenotype is an observable trait

Control



Mutant



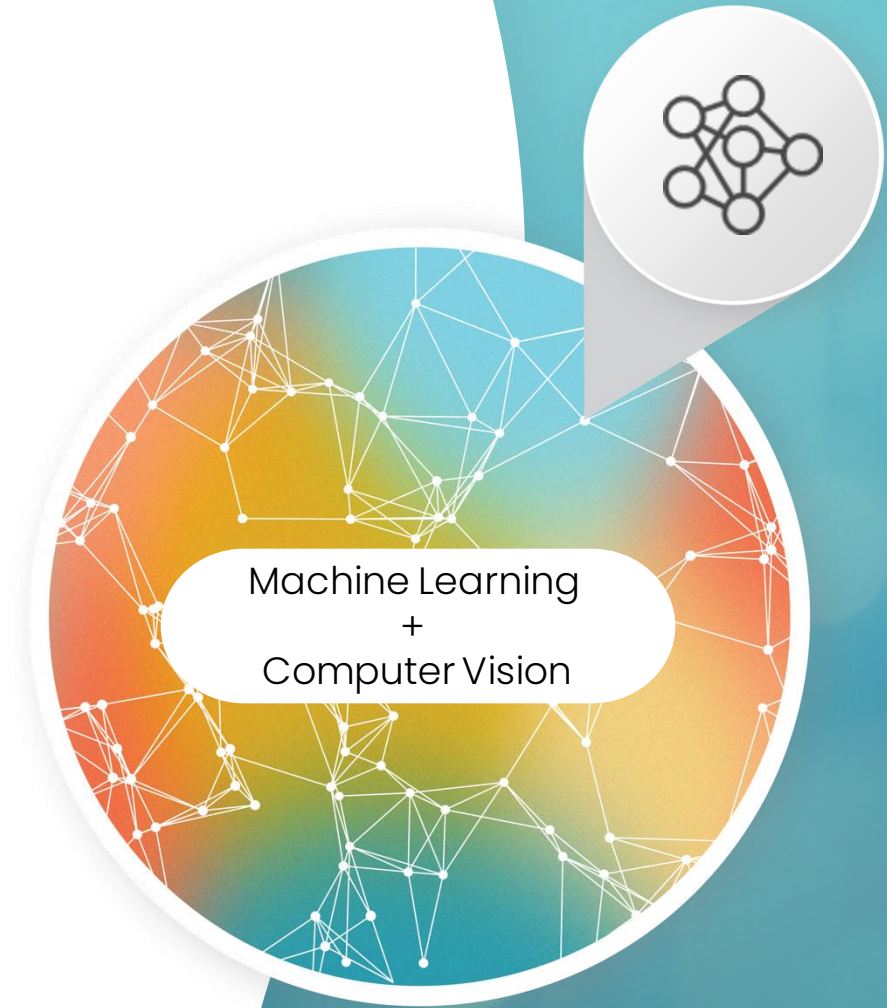
Enlarged heart region,
abnormal blood circulation

Other examples: hair colour, height, disease

A MACHINE LEARNING-DRIVEN PHENOTYPING PLATFORM FOR RAPID *IN VIVO* TARGET VALIDATION AND PRECISION MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT

We developed a zebrafish phenotypic screening platform that features:

- A custom 3D-printed mounting platform
- A fine-tuned deep learning instance segmentation model
- A computer vision post-analysis pipeline for quantitative analysis



Working with Zebrafish

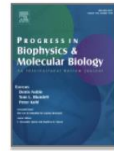
Humans and zebrafish exhibit similar ECG patterns, unlike the patterns seen in mice



ELSEVIER

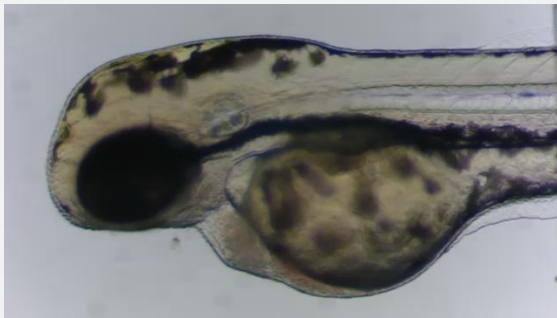
Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology

Volume 138, October 2018, Pages 132-141



Fish, the better model in human heart research?
Zebrafish Heart aggregates as a 3D spontaneously cardiomyogenic *in vitro* model system

Patricia Hodgson^{a, b}, Jake Ireland^{a, c}, Bianka Grunow^{d, a} ✉



May 2018

DOI:[10.1016/j.pbiomolbio.2018.04.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pbiomolbio.2018.04.009)

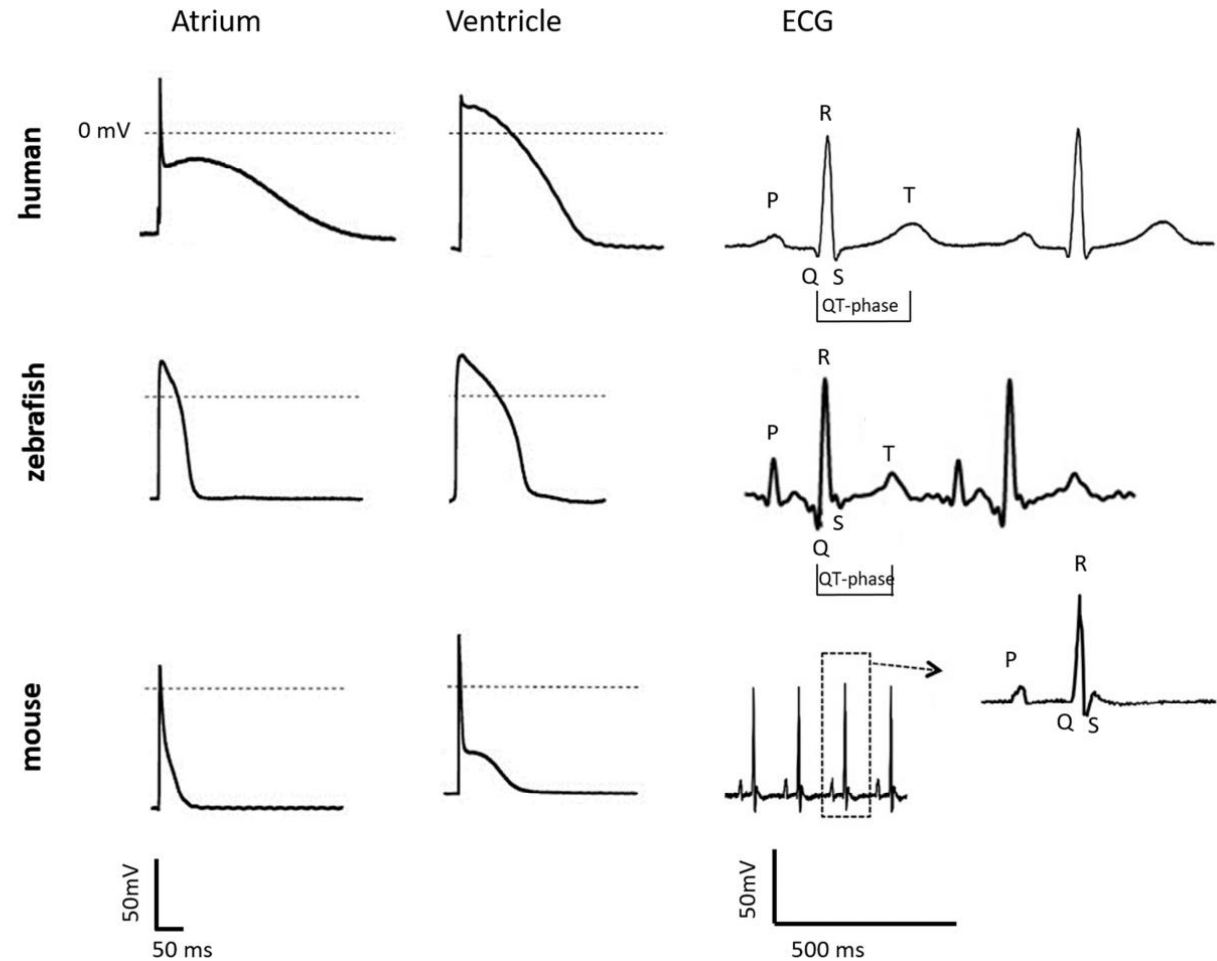
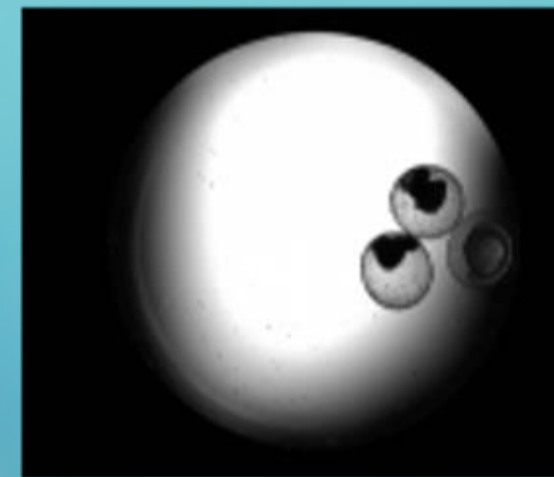


Fig. 2. Representative shapes of atrial (left column) and ventricular (middle column) cardiac action potentials (AP) and electrocardiograms (ECG, right column) from human, adult zebrafish and mouse.

Zebrafish image analysis poses several challenges

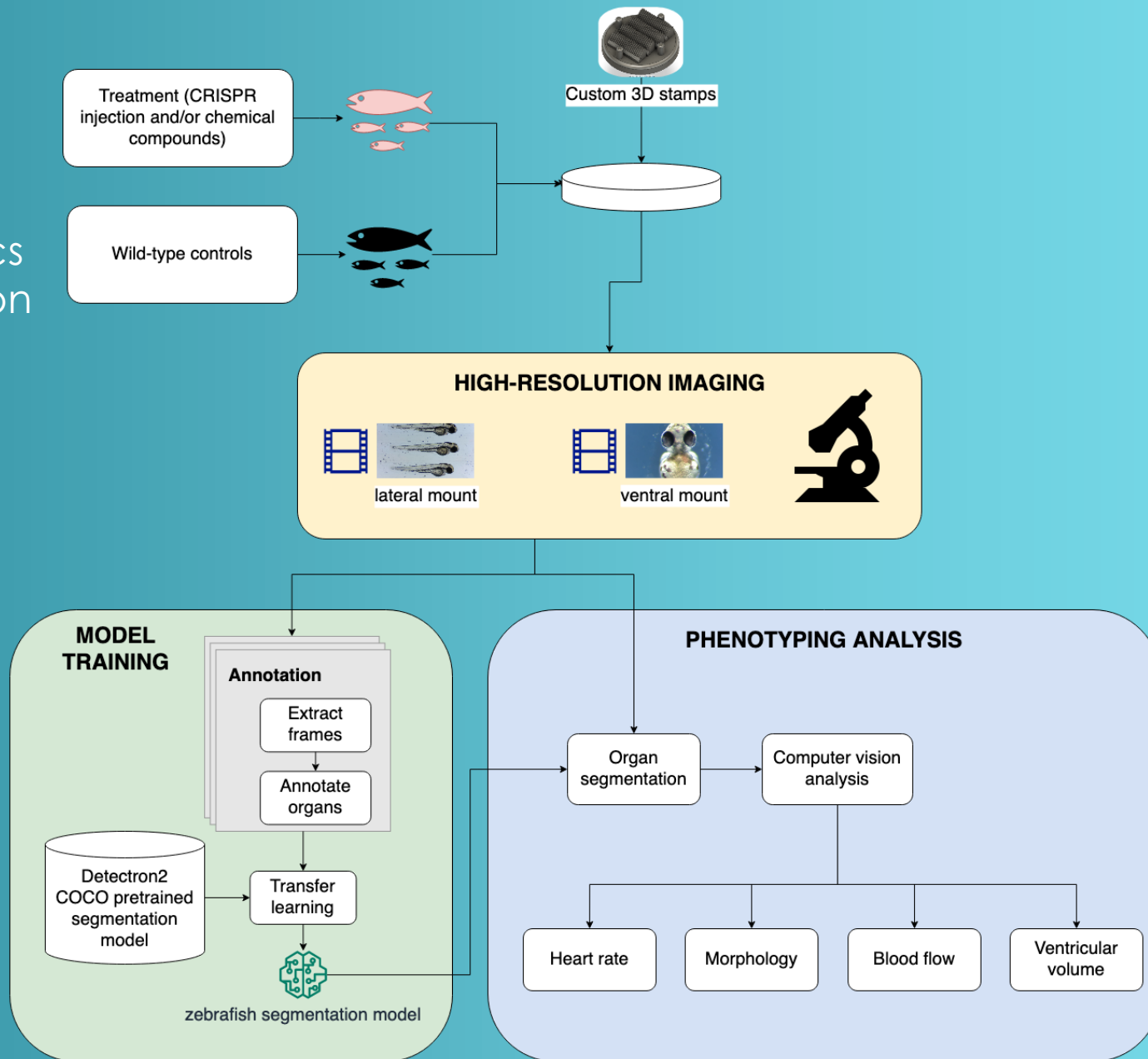
- **Orientation**
 - Animals are not optimally positioned for recording
 - Garbage in, garbage out
 - Animal movement in response or reactions to injections or chemical compounds
- **Imaging parameters**
- **Data imbalance**
 - Obtaining animals with abnormal/disease-like characteristics can be challenging
 - Low yield & Toxic treatments
- **Objective:** develop an **orientation strategy** so that we can capture animals that have:
 - Consistent orientation
 - Do not move
 - Maximize number of animals captured



Methodology

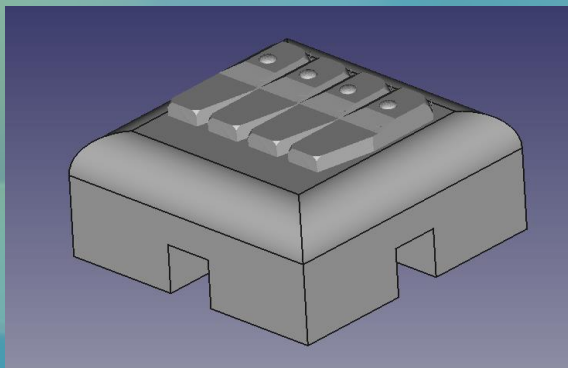
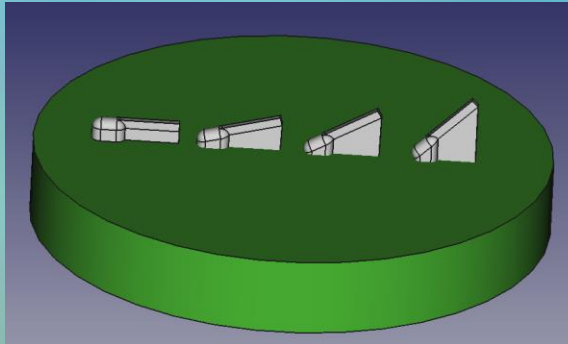
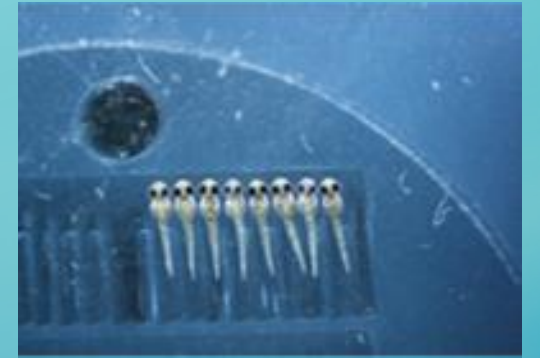
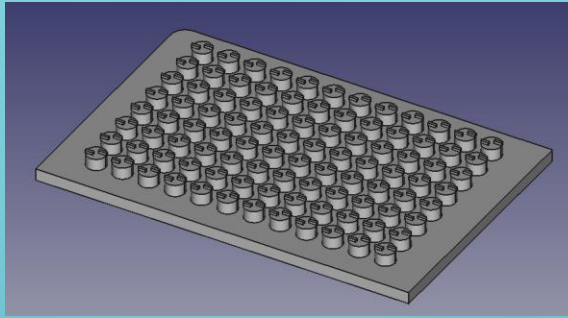
Objective:

Quantify cardiac metrics to aid in the classification of cardiac-phenotypes.



Designed 3D-printed stamps to standardize zebrafish orientation

- **Benefits:**
 - Consistent orientation
 - Do not move
 - Maximize number of animals captured
- **Ventral**
 - Zebrafish are mounted facing upwards
- **Lateral**
 - Zebrafish are mounted longitudinally



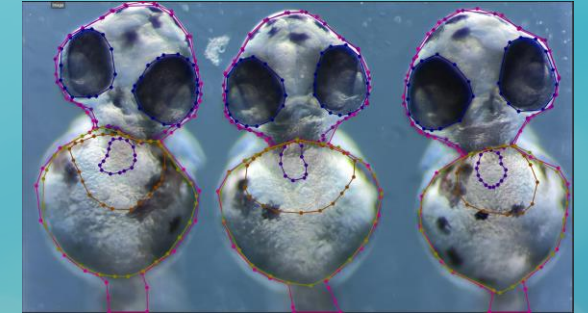
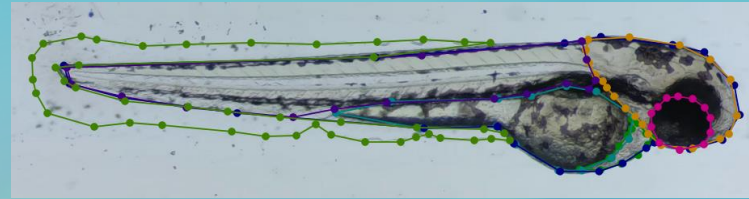
1. Wittbrodt JN, Liebel U, Gehrig J. Generation of orientation tools for automated zebrafish screening assays using desktop 3D printing. *BMC Biotechnol.* 2014;14:36.

2. Kleinhans DS, Lecaudey V. Standardized mounting method of (zebrafish) embryos using a 3

Using instance segmentation models to automate organ detection

- After image acquisition, we need a way to label the different organs of the animal.
 - **Doing this by hand would be very time-consuming!**
- Can we leverage pre-trained models to accelerate organ segmentation?
- Detectron2: objective detection and segmentation library by Facebook AI Research
 - Provides state-of-the-art detection and segmentation algorithms, pre-trained using COCO dataset.
- Selected pre-trained model: Mask-RCNN with ResNET-101+FPN backbone.

Generate labelled data (~2,400 images, nine organ labels)



↓
Split train, validation, and test sets

↓
Fine-tune instance segmentation model
(Mask-RCNN with ResNET-101+FPN backbone)

Instance segmentation model accurately detects major zebrafish organs

Objective:

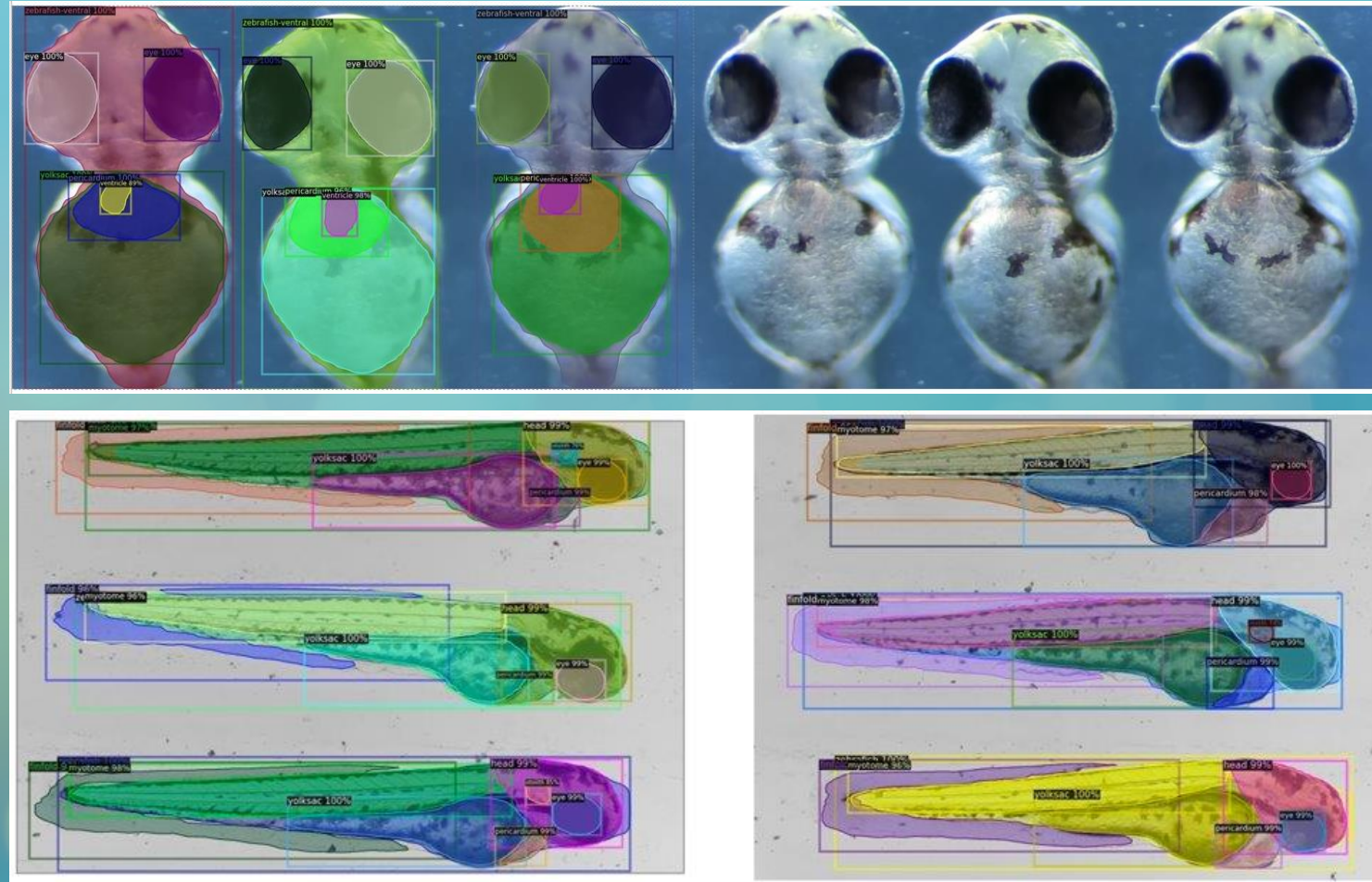
Segment regions of the model organism which can later be used to quantify phenotypic parameters:

Cardiac Organ Segmentation Model's objective are to:

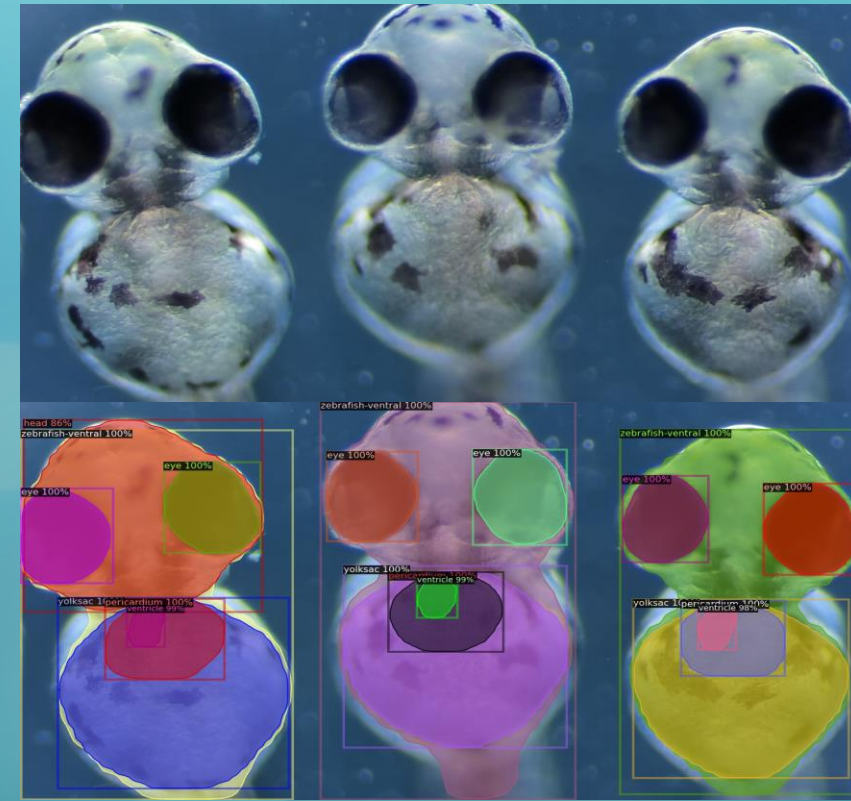
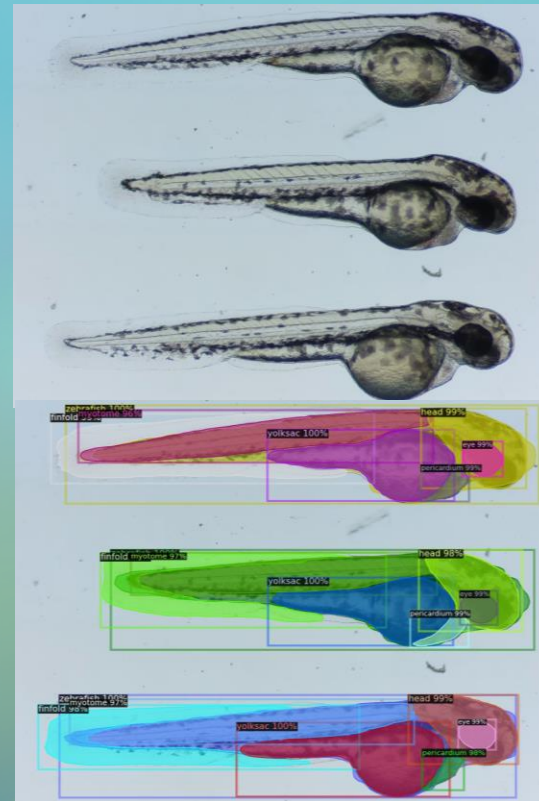
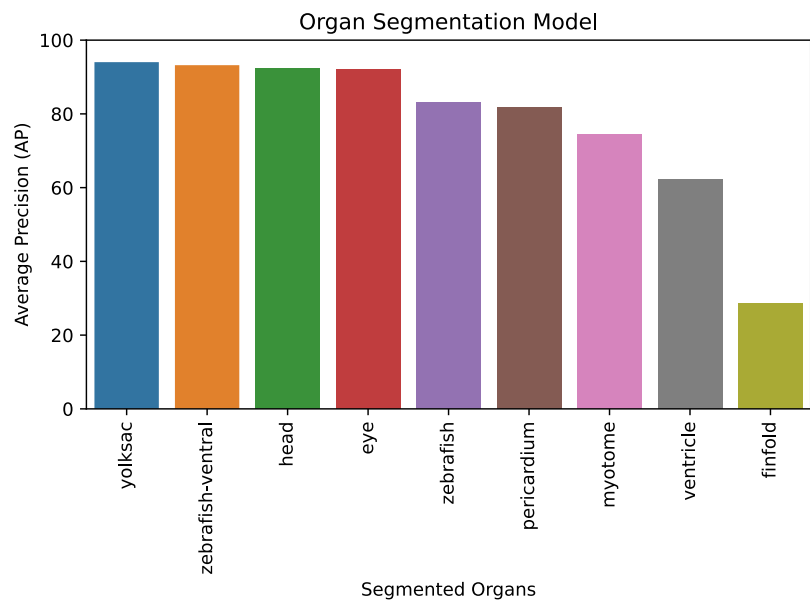
- Segment 9 classes depending on the view
 - **Ventral:** Ventricle, Zebrafish-Ventral
 - **Lateral:** Notochord, Myotome, Fin-fold, Zebrafish
 - **Common:** Eye, Head, Yolksac, Pericardium

Cardiac **Parameters** include:

Heart Rate, Blood Flow, Ejection Fraction, Stroke Volume, Pericardium or Yolk Sac Edema



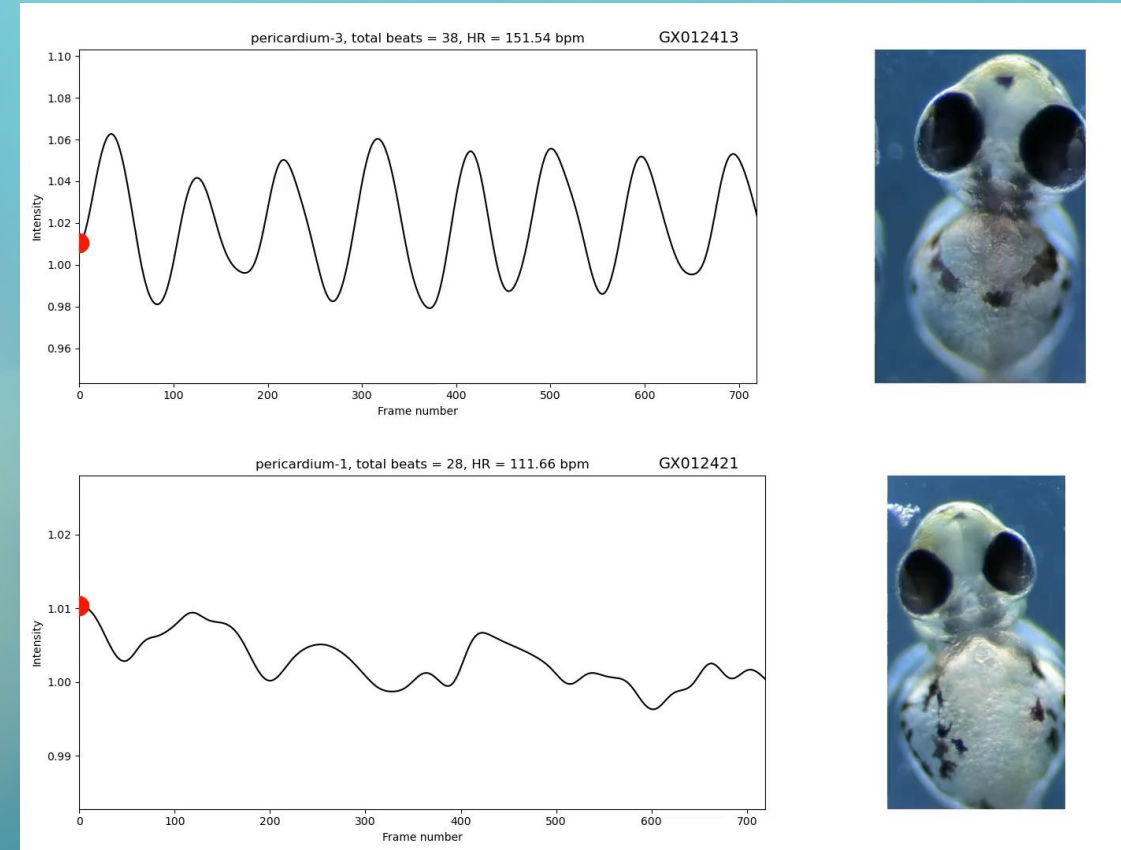
Organ segmentation model for automatic zebrafish detection



Our Overall Goal:
Use available image segmentation models +
Computer Vision/ Image Analysis in post-processing
to accelerate our cardiac-phenotypic analysis

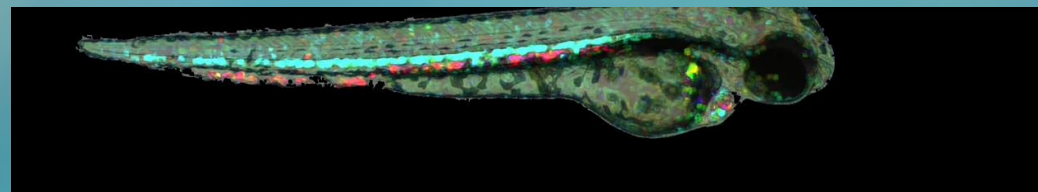
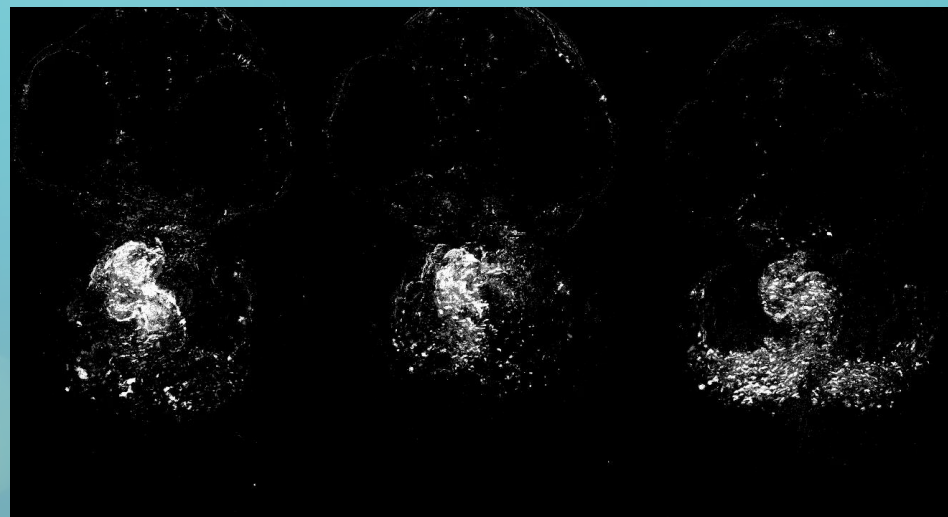
Using the organ segmentation results, images are post-processed using computer vision to accurately report out cardiovascular metrics.

After isolation of the pericardium, Fourier analysis is used to quantify heartrate.



Blood flow

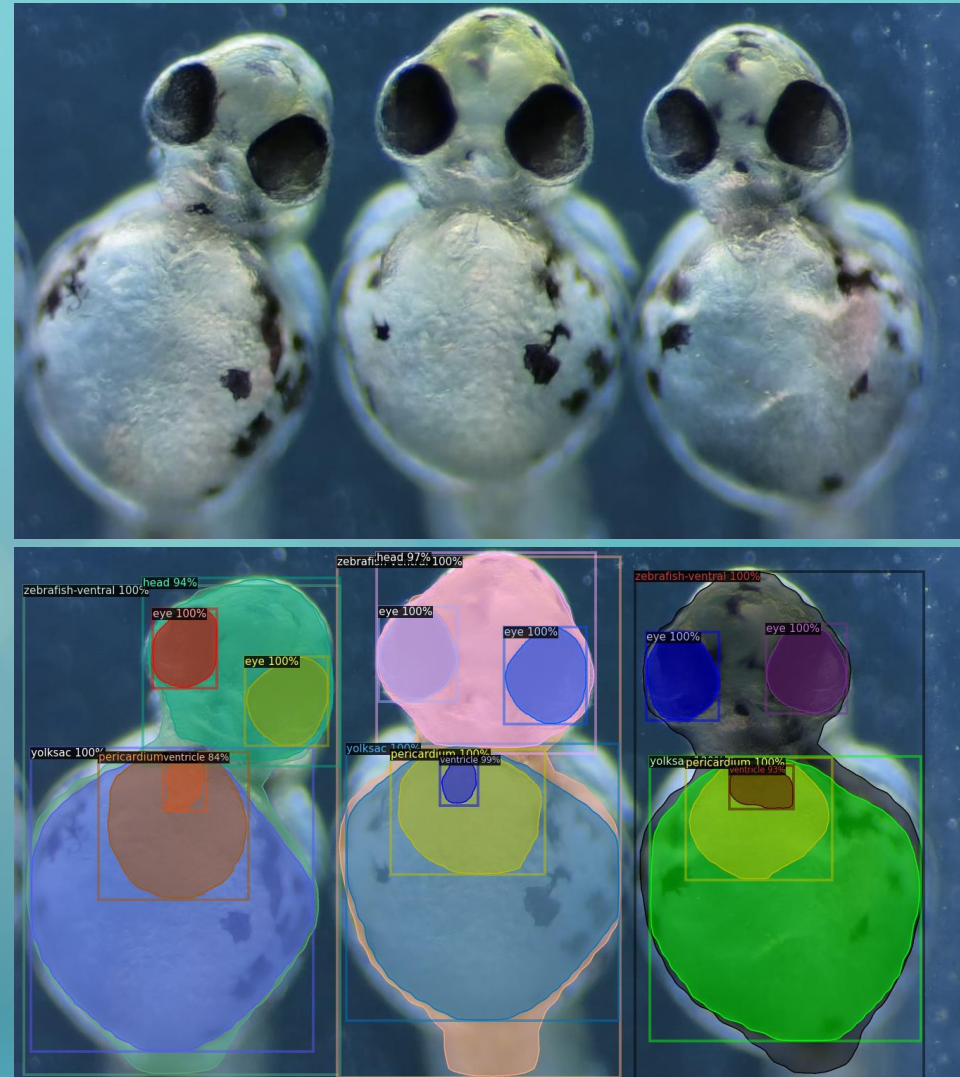
Visualize and quantify blood flow using background subtraction and optical flow techniques



Ventricular volume

Using the organ segmentation results, to quantify edema-related phenotypes within pericardium and yolk sac regions

Ventricular Volume is the amount of blood flowing into the ventricle heart chamber.

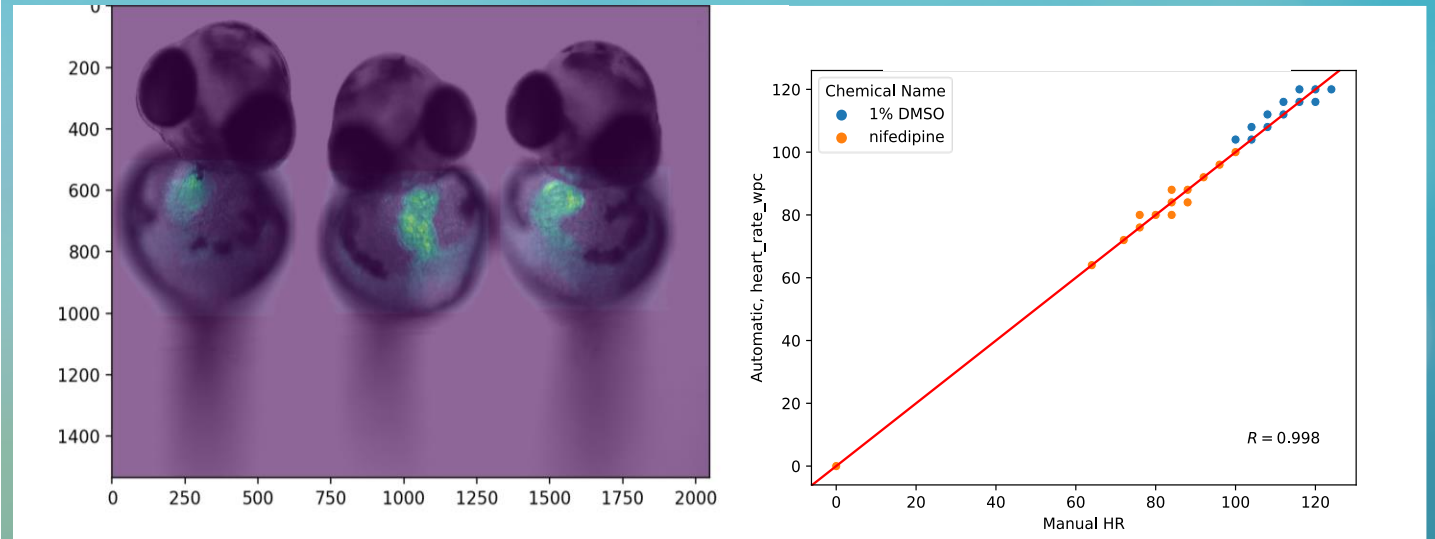


Results

Results

Multi-dimensional computer vision phenotypic analysis

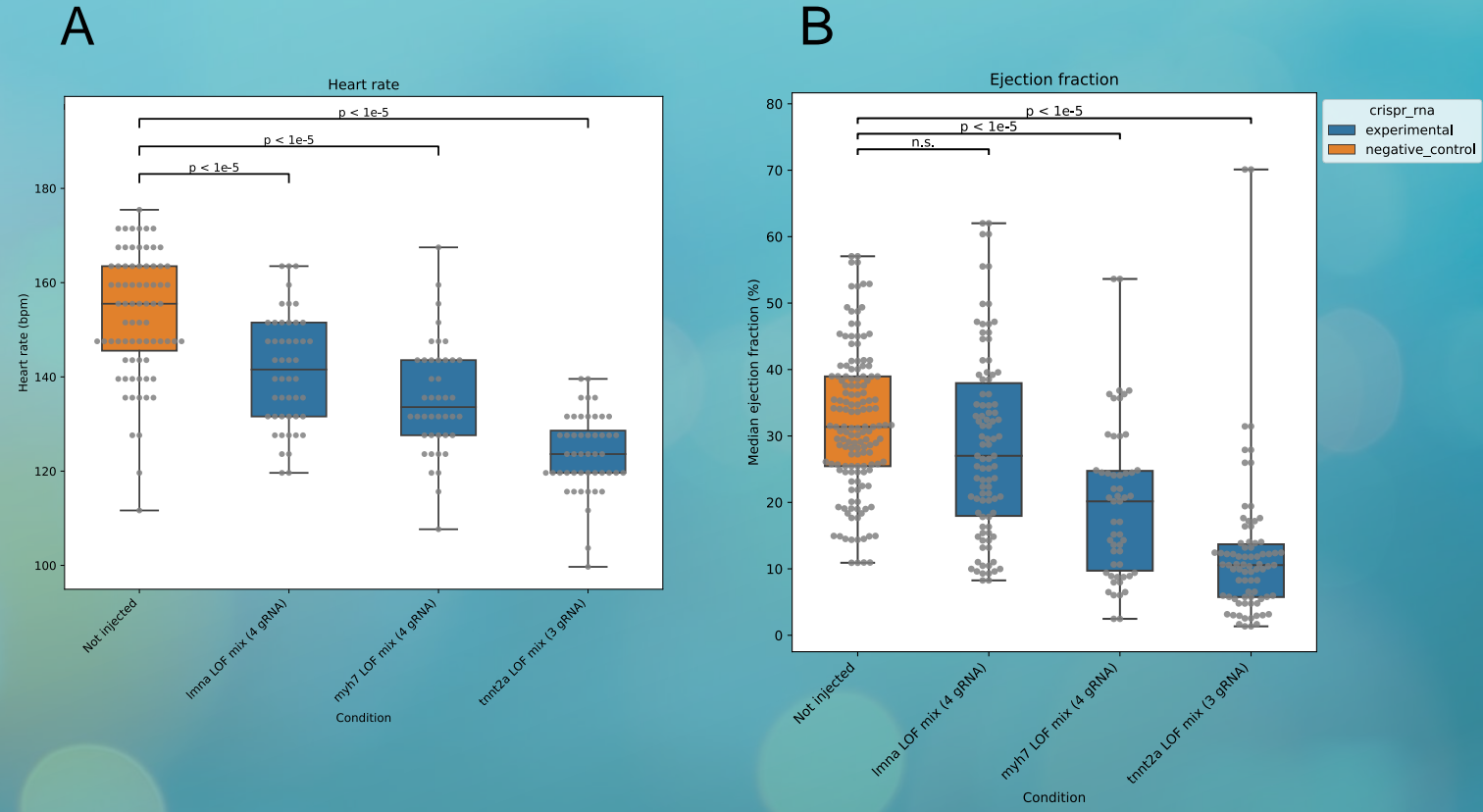
Heart rates for each embryo were accurately quantified, for instance, when automatic and manual HRs were compared a correlation of 0.998 was achieved.



CRISPR loss-of-function screening of cardiovascular disease genes *myh7*, *Imna*, and *tnnt2a*

Results of cardiac metrics are analyzed by experts in the field, to ensure accuracy and validity.

- (A) Heart rates are significantly reduced in treatment groups; as well as (B) reduced ejection fraction for *myh7* and *tnnt2a*.

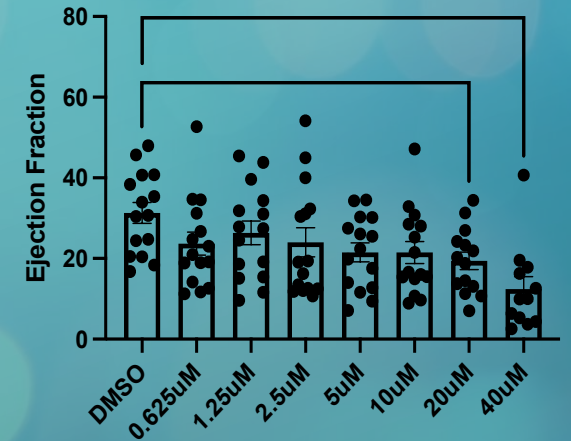
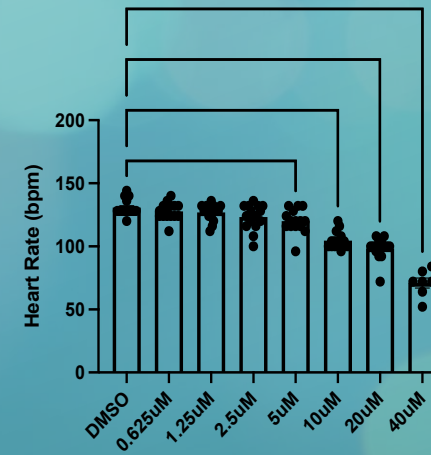
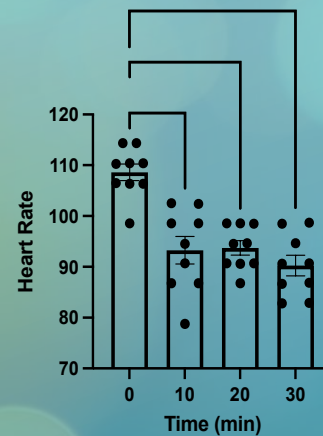


Multi-dose response experiments with cardiac compounds

Results of cardiac metrics are analyzed by experts in the field, to ensure accuracy and validity.

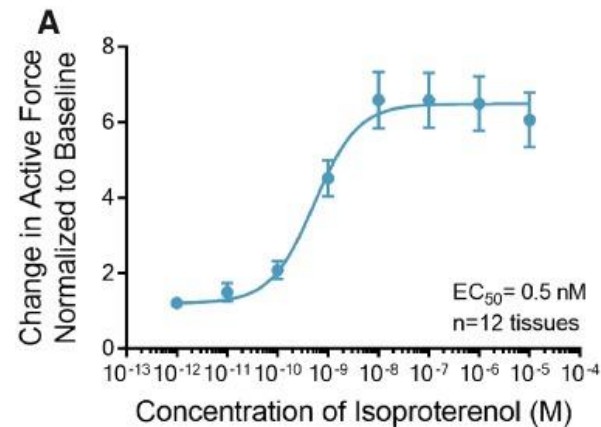
Treated zebrafish with **nifedipine**, a calcium channel blocker clinically used for treatment of angina and high blood pressure.

Observed expected cardiac phenotype: reduced heart rate, reduced cardiac output, and reduced ejection fraction.

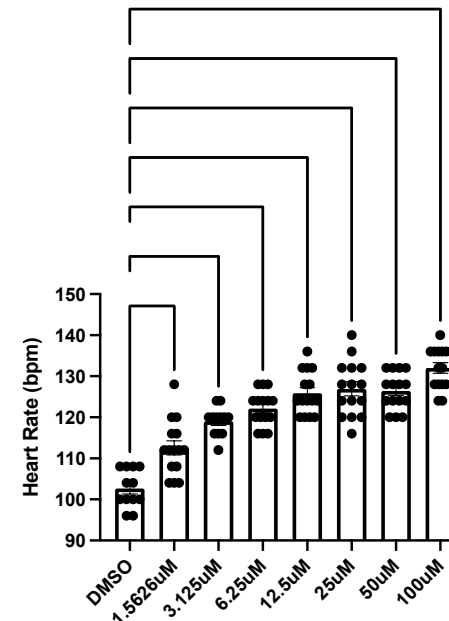
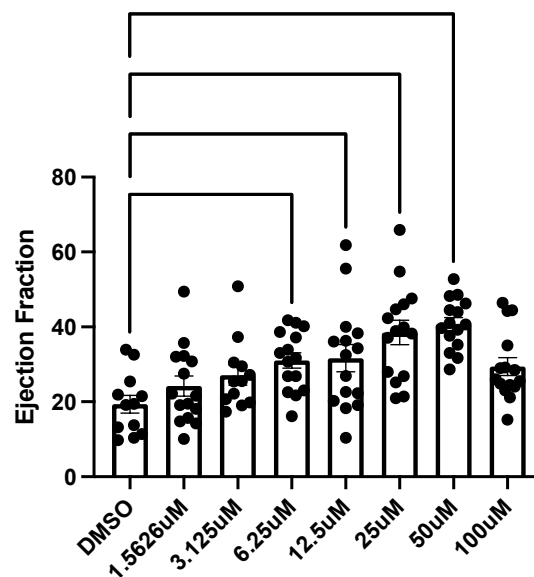
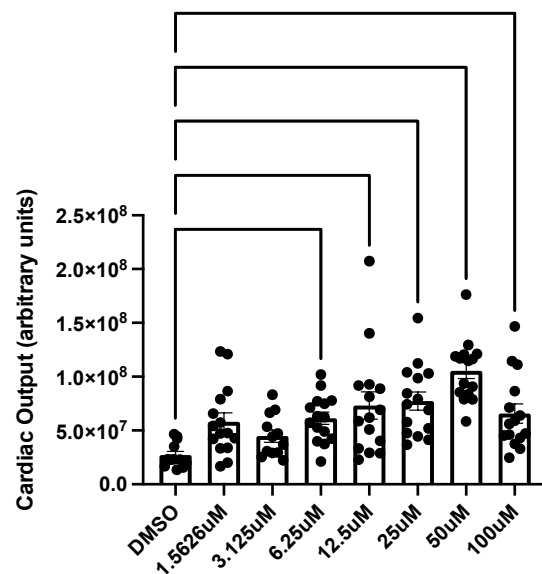


Our zebrafish model recapitulates human phenotypic cardiac responses to Isoproterenol

Clinical use	Treatment of bradycardia / heart block
Mechanism	Non-selective beta-adrenergic agonist
Half life	2.5-5 minutes
MW	211.258 g/mol
Expectation	Increased HR, CO, and EF
Observation	Increased HR, CO, and EF



Published cell culture data



Summary

Summary

- Data variability is a large problem in live organisms, varying laboratory's. Imaging protocols must be standardized.
- Using machine learning-guided segmentations, the computer vision analysis process is automated and scalable to large volumes of experimental imaging data.
- Leveraging segmentation models accelerates the manual process of quantifying zebrafish phenotypes.
 - Turn around time significantly decreases from weeks or months to days.

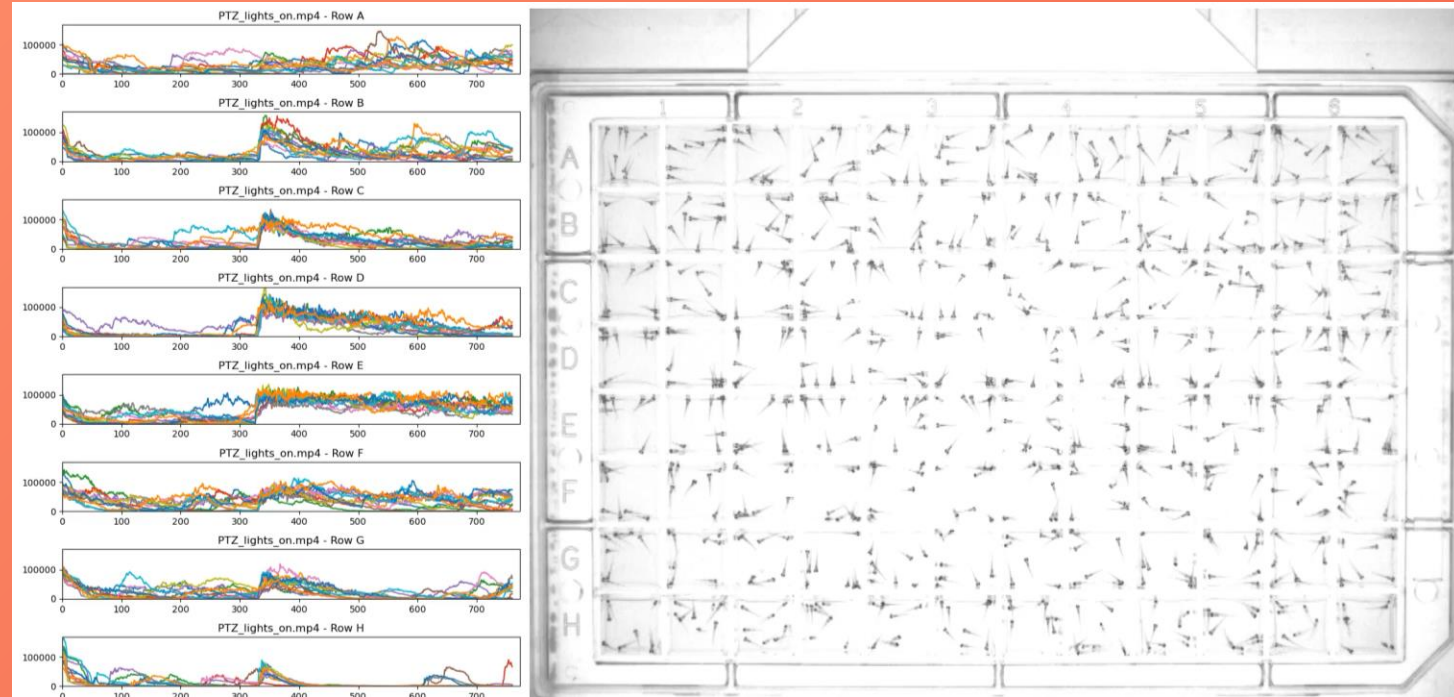


Behavioral/ Seizure Assay

Analyze Zebrafish in Epilepsy models.

Computer Vision Output:

- Behavioral features (seizure-like movement, velocity, activity)



Thank you !



Kevin Ha, PhD
Head of Data Science,
Genomics



Gabriel Musso, PhD
Co-Founder and Chief
Scientific Officer



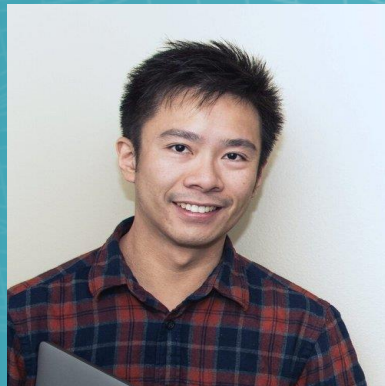
Dave Kokel, PhD
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Victoria Catterson, PhD
VP of Data Science Research



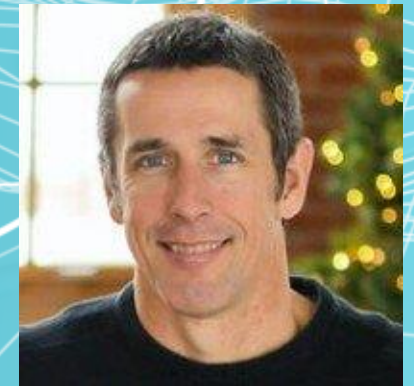
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Simon Eng PhD
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Jonathan Volpatti
Research Technician



Steven Bishop
Senior Solutions Architect

Q&A

Supplementary Slides

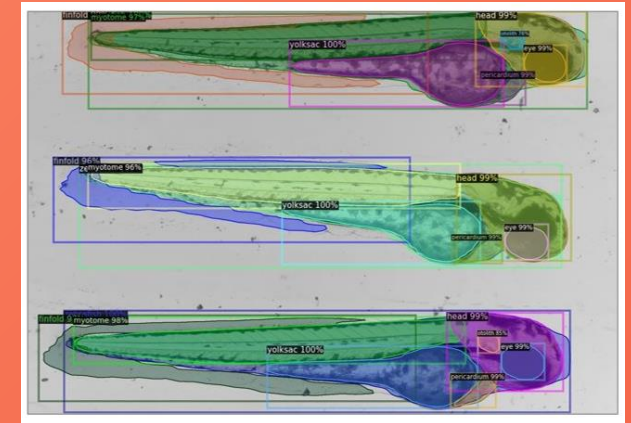
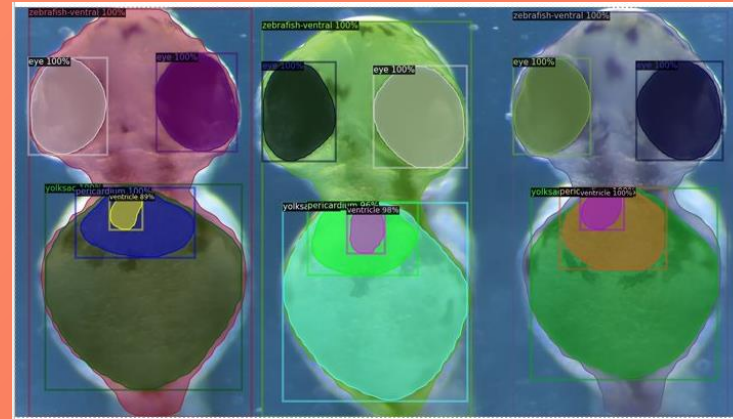


Speed to Validation with Computer Vision

Zebrafish offer whole organism vertebrate biology, where genetic predictions are rapidly validated *in vivo* on our automated high-throughput platform. Combined with our proprietary **Computer Vision software**, speed to target validation and Hit ID can be achieved in weeks.

Computer Vision Output:

- Morphological features (vascular or edema changes)
- Cardiac feature extraction (heart rate, ejection fraction)





THERAPEUTIC AREA FOCUS & TARGET DISCOVERY PROGRAMS



Cardiometabolic

- Familial Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- Heart Failure (HFpEF)
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- Myofibrillar Myopathy
- Atherosclerosis
- Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis



Neuroscience

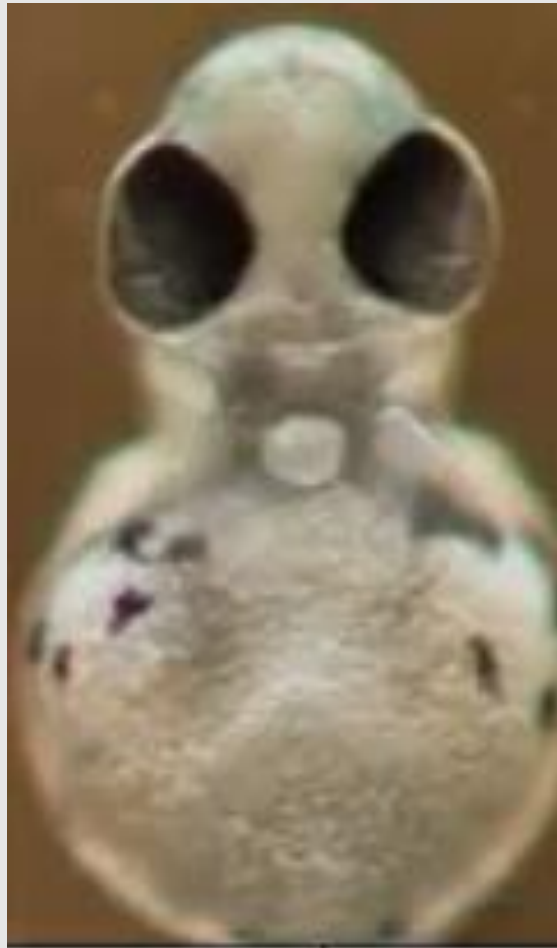
- Epilepsy
- Parkinson's Disease
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Migraine
- Post-COVID-19 Anosmia



Rare Diseases

- Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease
- Marfan Disease
- Alport Disease
- Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD)

Ventricular Analysis



Effects of Tricaine

There were no significant differences in treatment versus untreated conditions (Student's t-test).

