

Automatic Mitochondrial Event Localisation using Deep Learning

Dr Rensu Theart

Stellenbosch University, South Africa

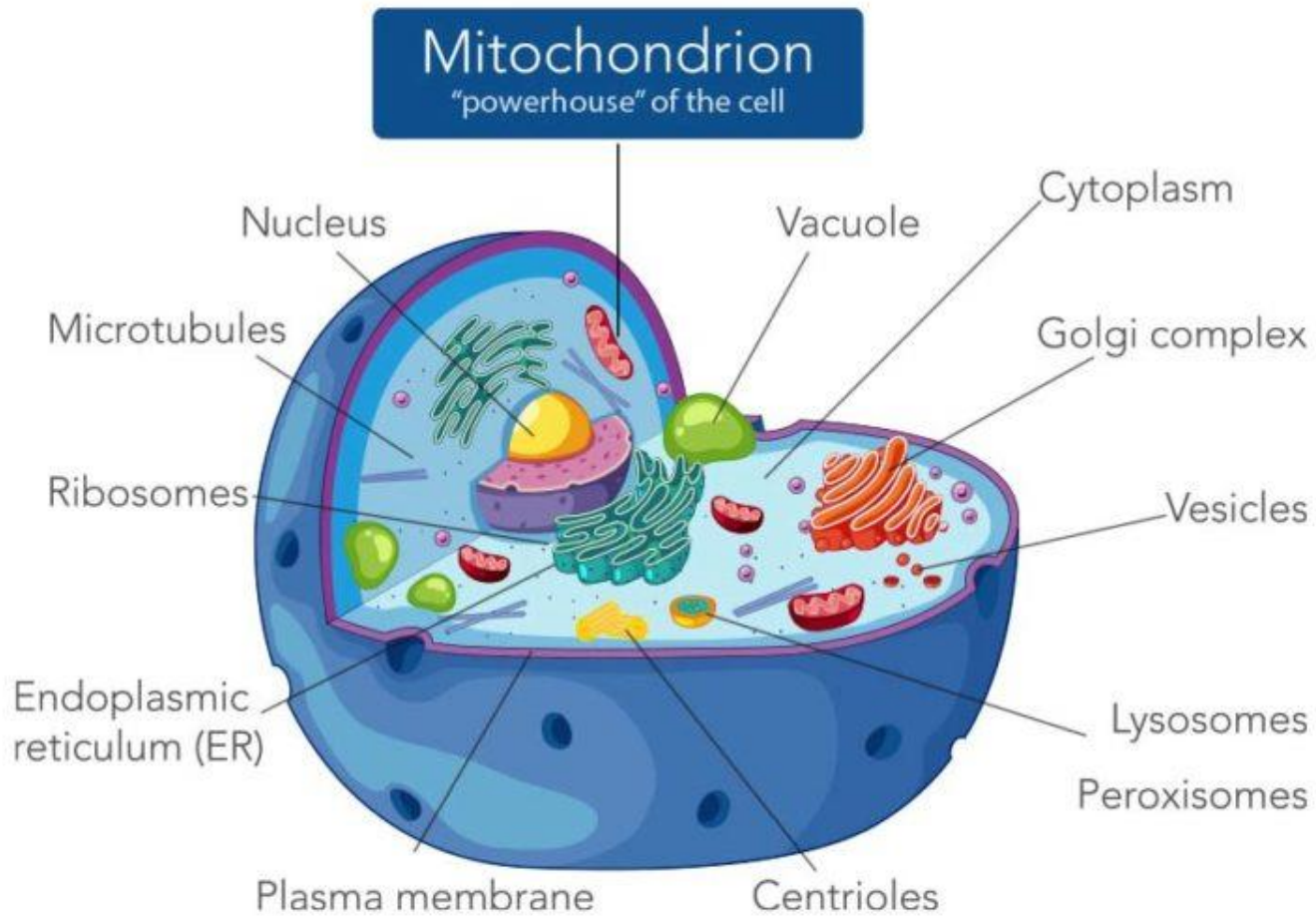


UNIVERSITEIT
iYUNIVESITHI
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

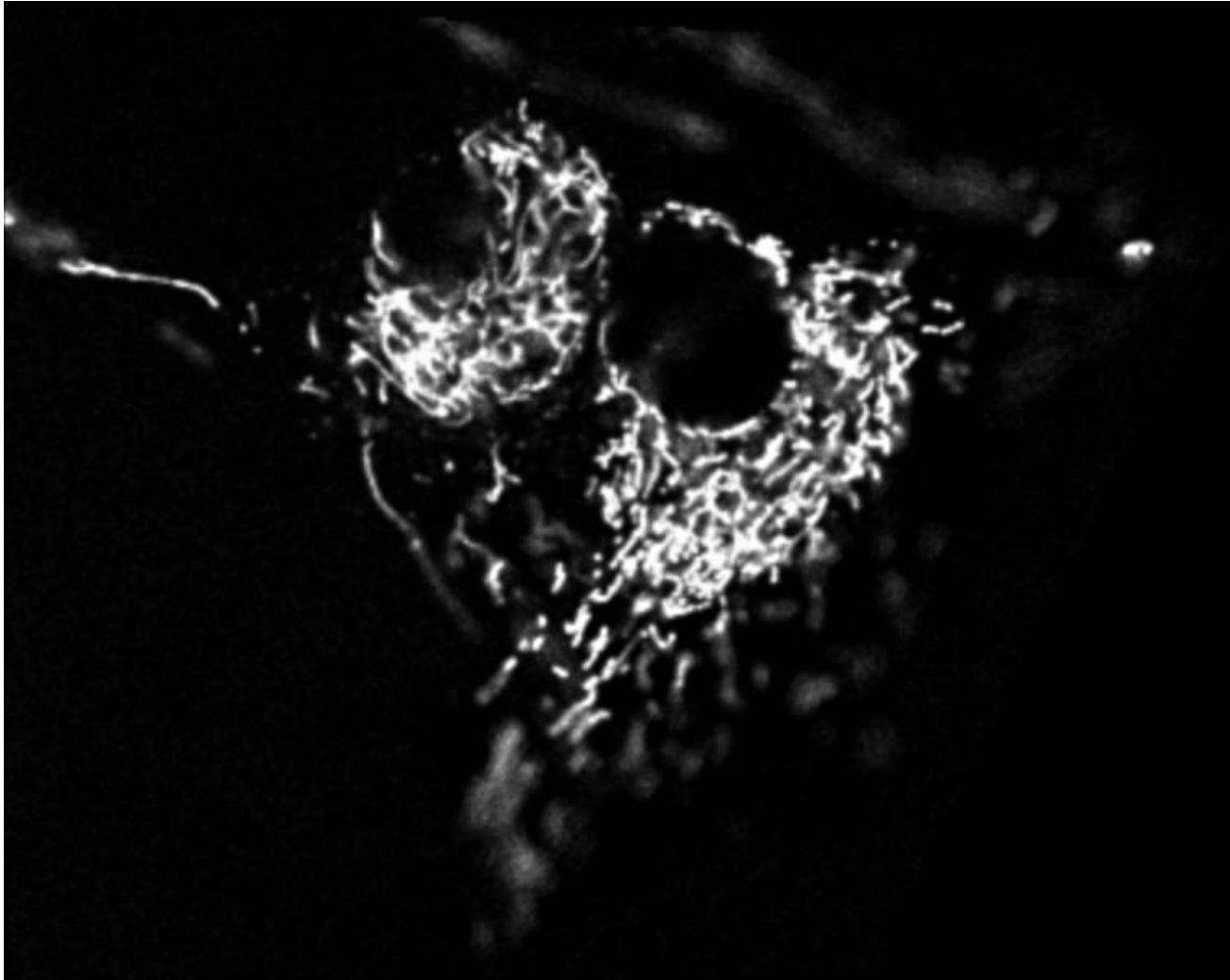


forward together · saam vorentoe · masiye phambili

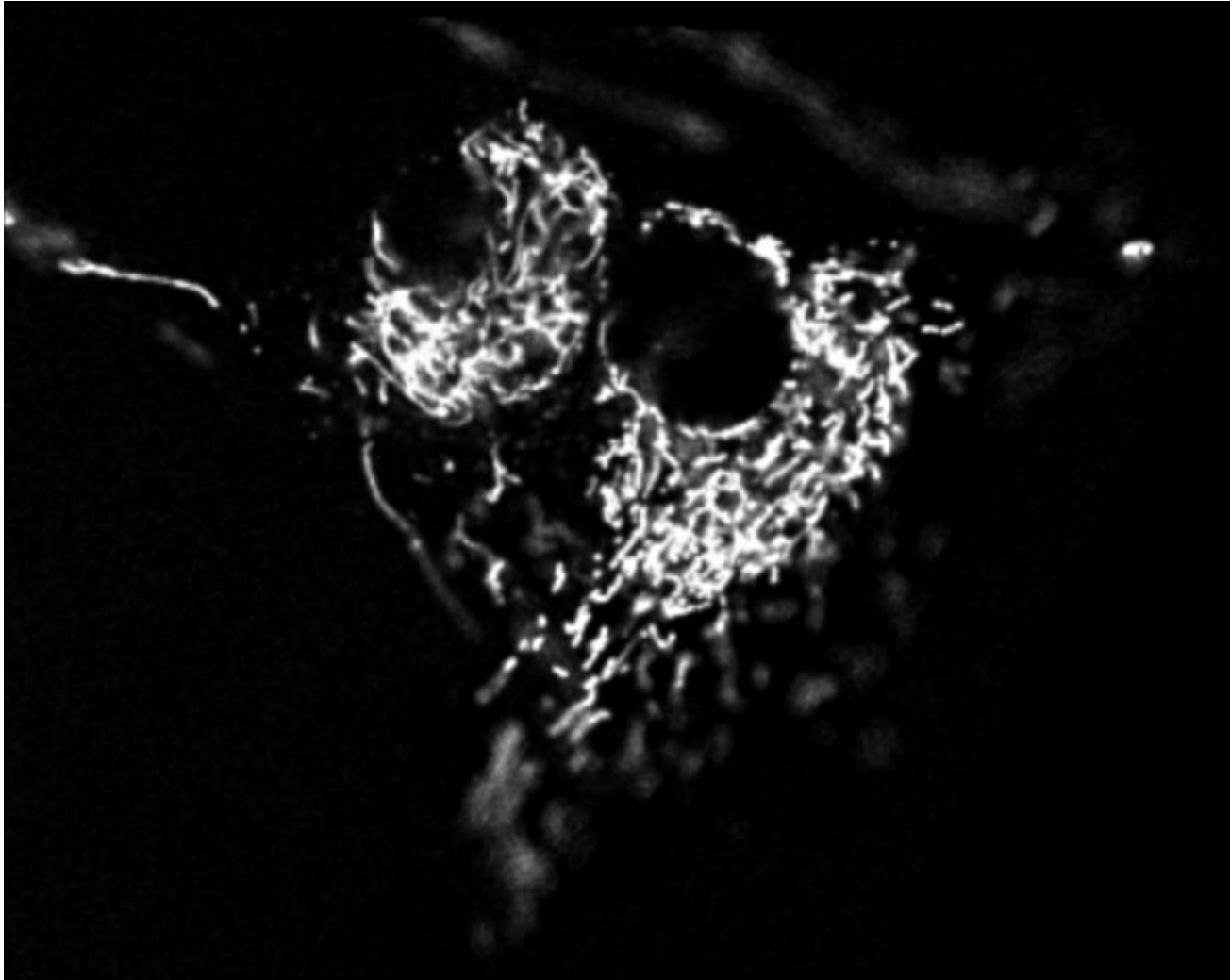
Mitochondria



Real mitochondria



What we want to achieve

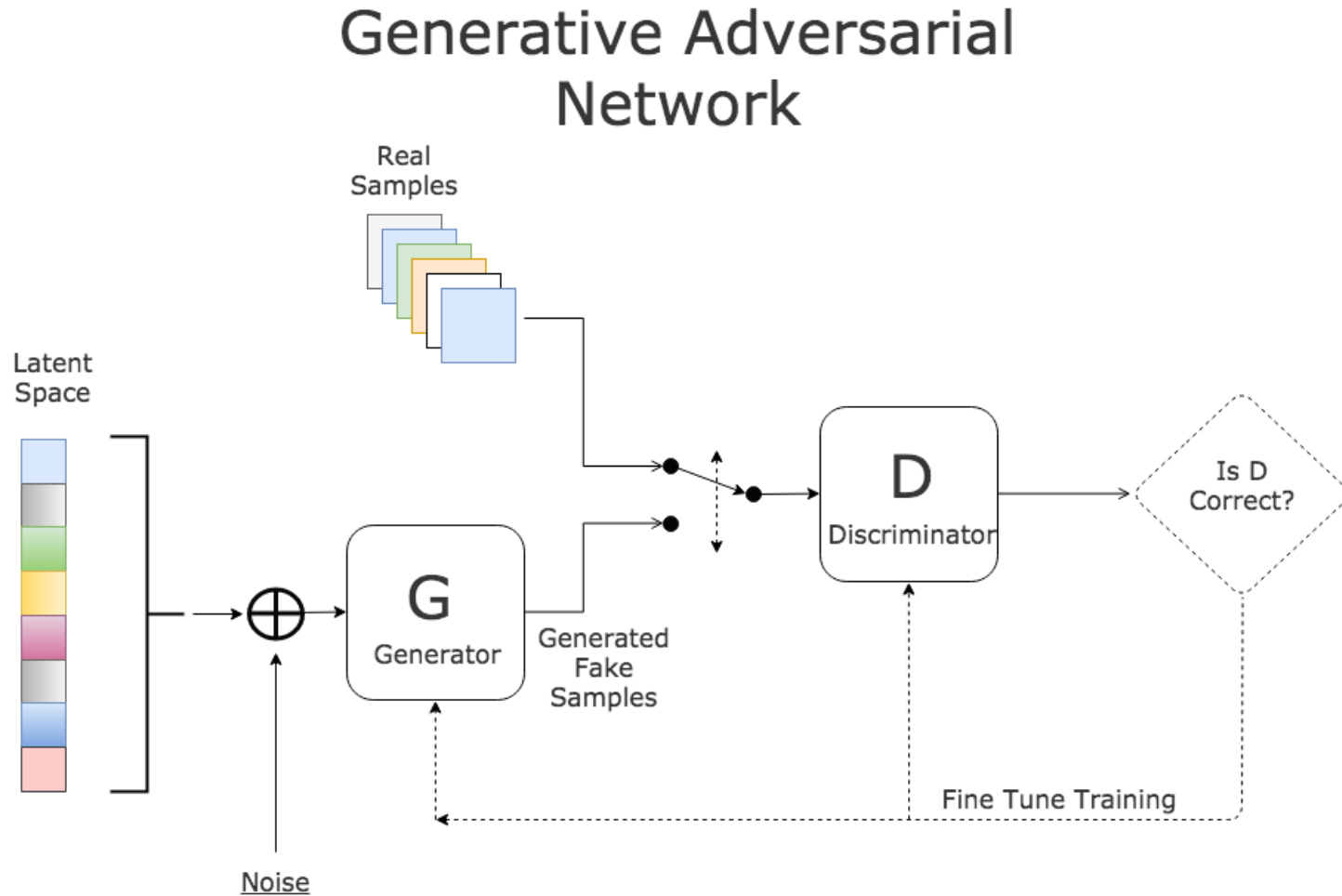


Why?

- Mitochondrial disorders are often presented as neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease.
- Fission/fusion events play a critical role in maintaining functional mitochondria when cells experience metabolic or environmental stresses.
- Having a system that can automatically predict the **number of mitochondrial events** as well as their **location** will help researchers gain insights mitochondrial function which in turn could lead to improved treatment of neurological disorders.



Generative adversarial network



Conditional GAN

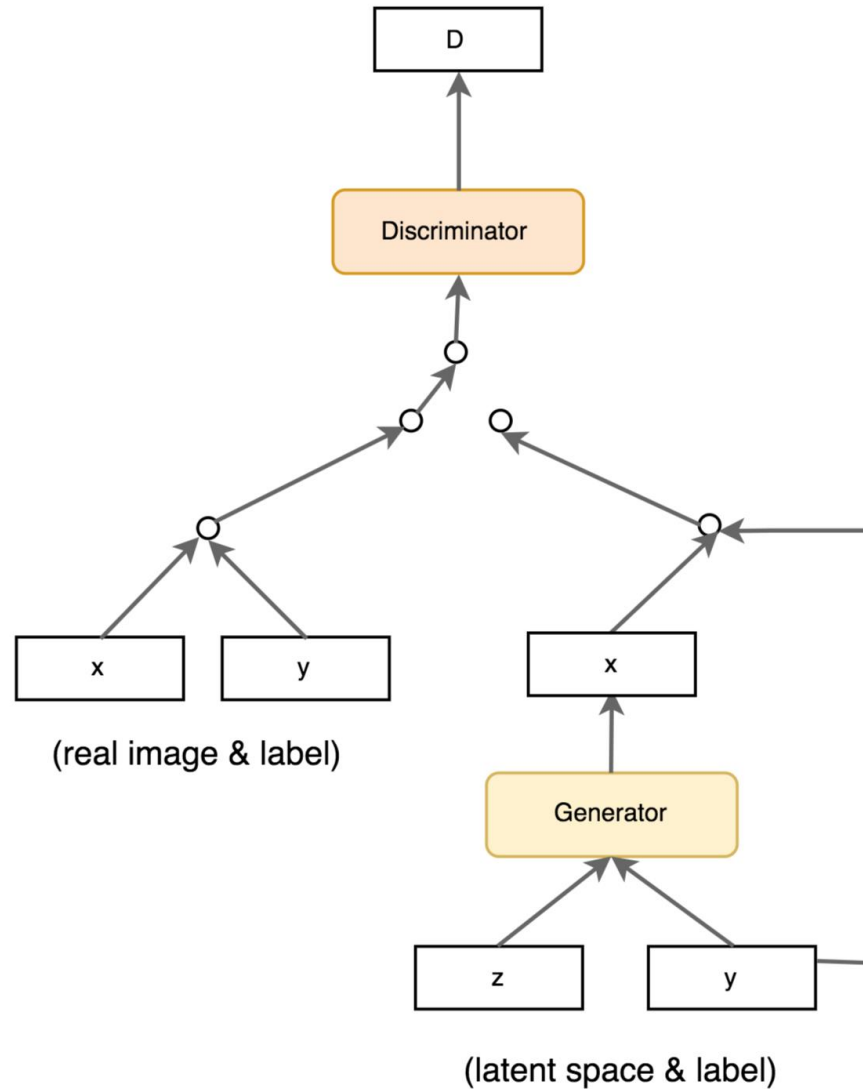
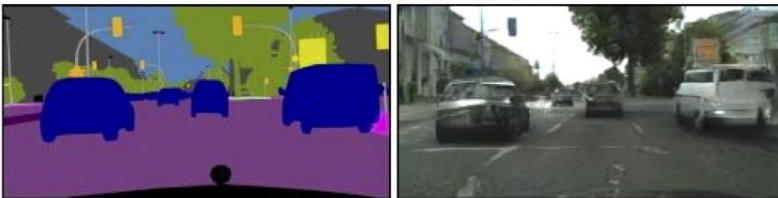


Image to image translation

- Uses conditional adversarial networks

Labels to Street Scene



input

output

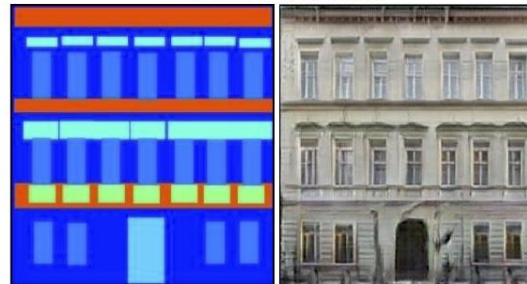
Aerial to Map



input

output

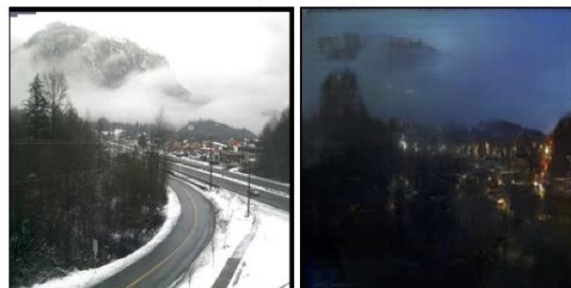
Labels to Facade



input

output

Day to Night



input

output

BW to Color



input

output

Edges to Photo



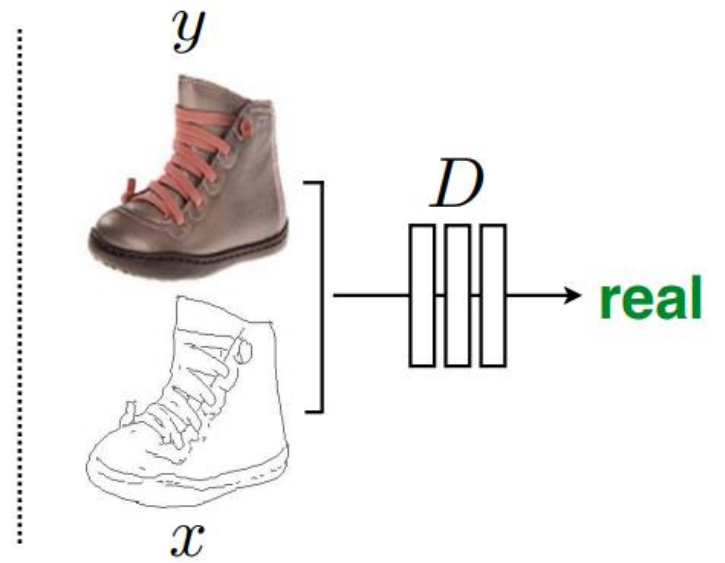
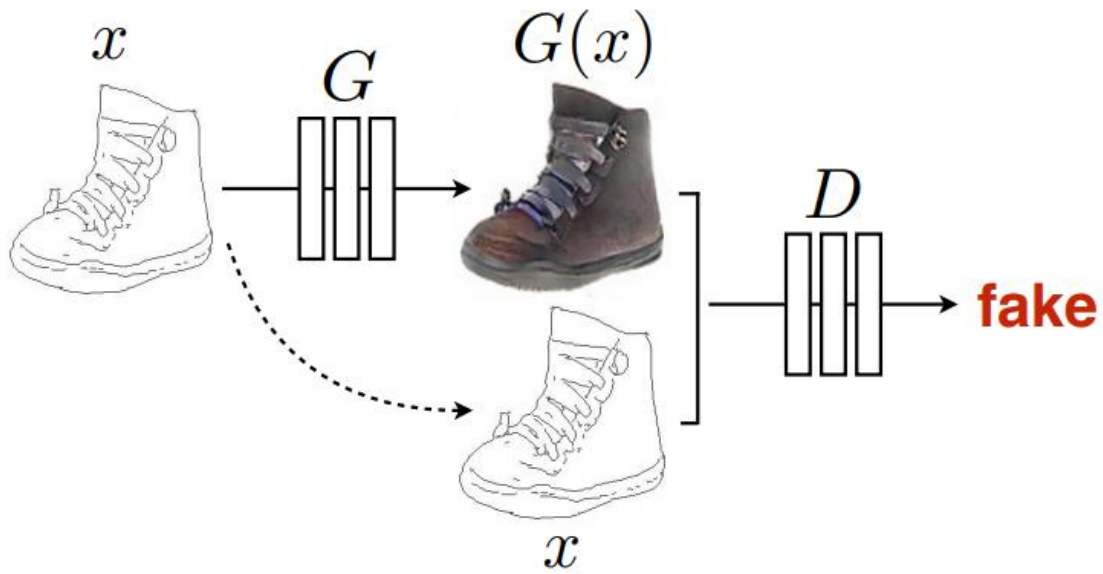
input

output

<https://github.com/phillipi/pix2pix>

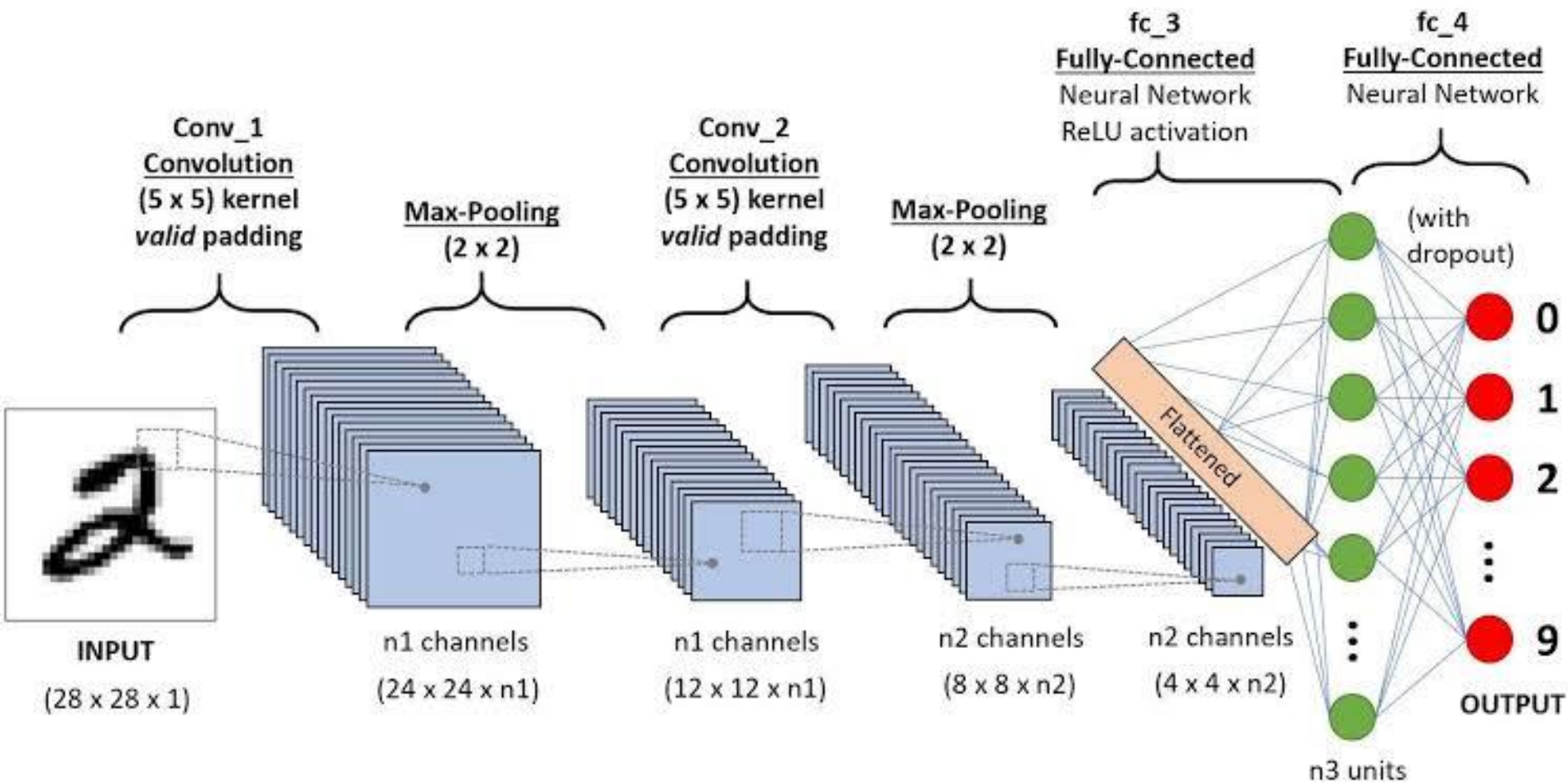
<https://affinelayer.com/pixsrv/>



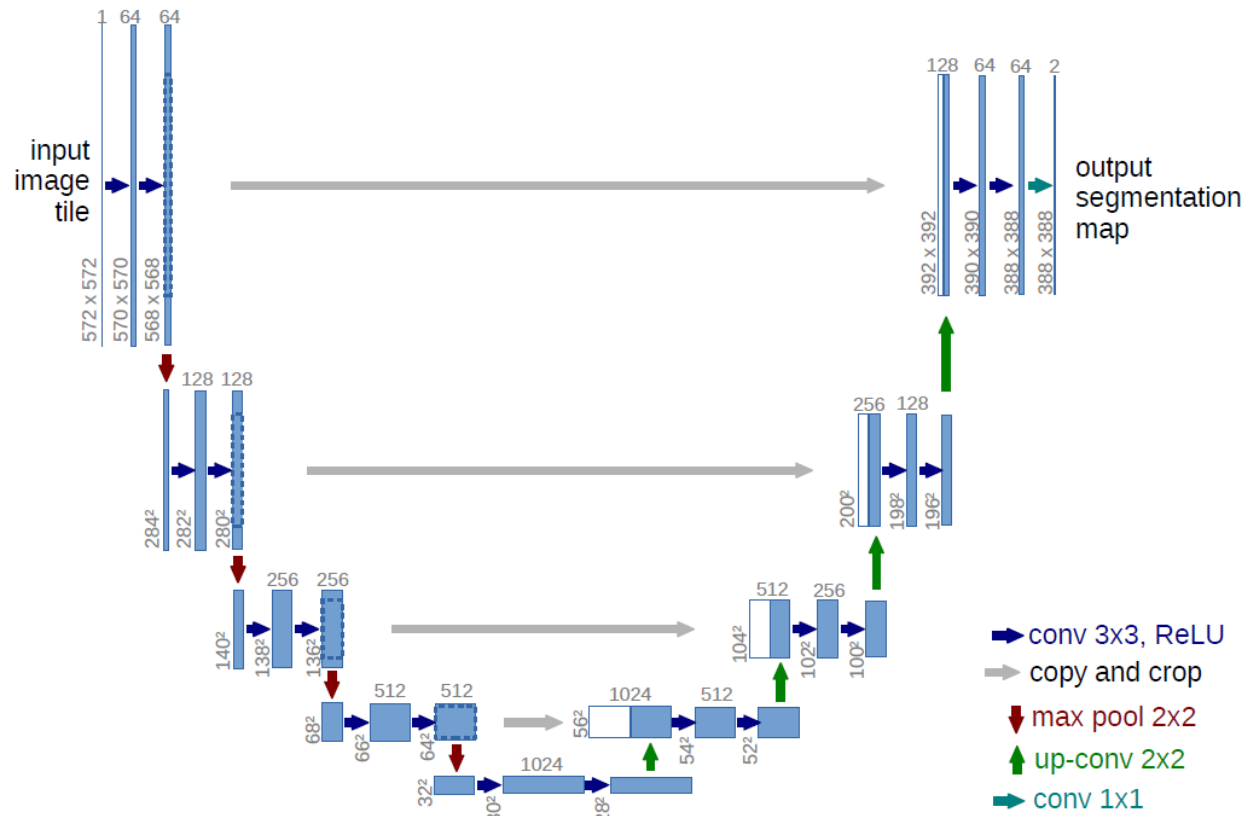


Example of CNN usage

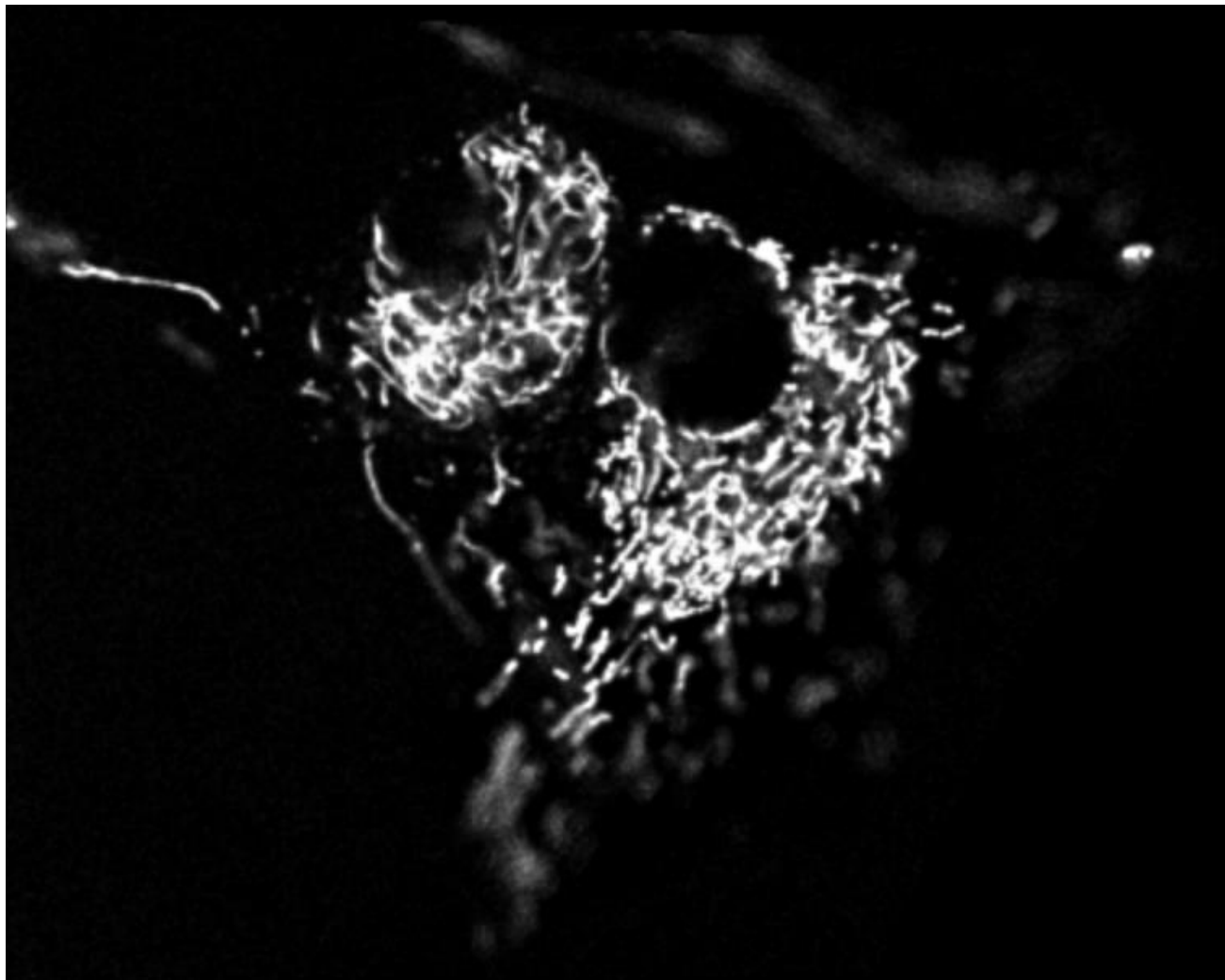
- Image classification



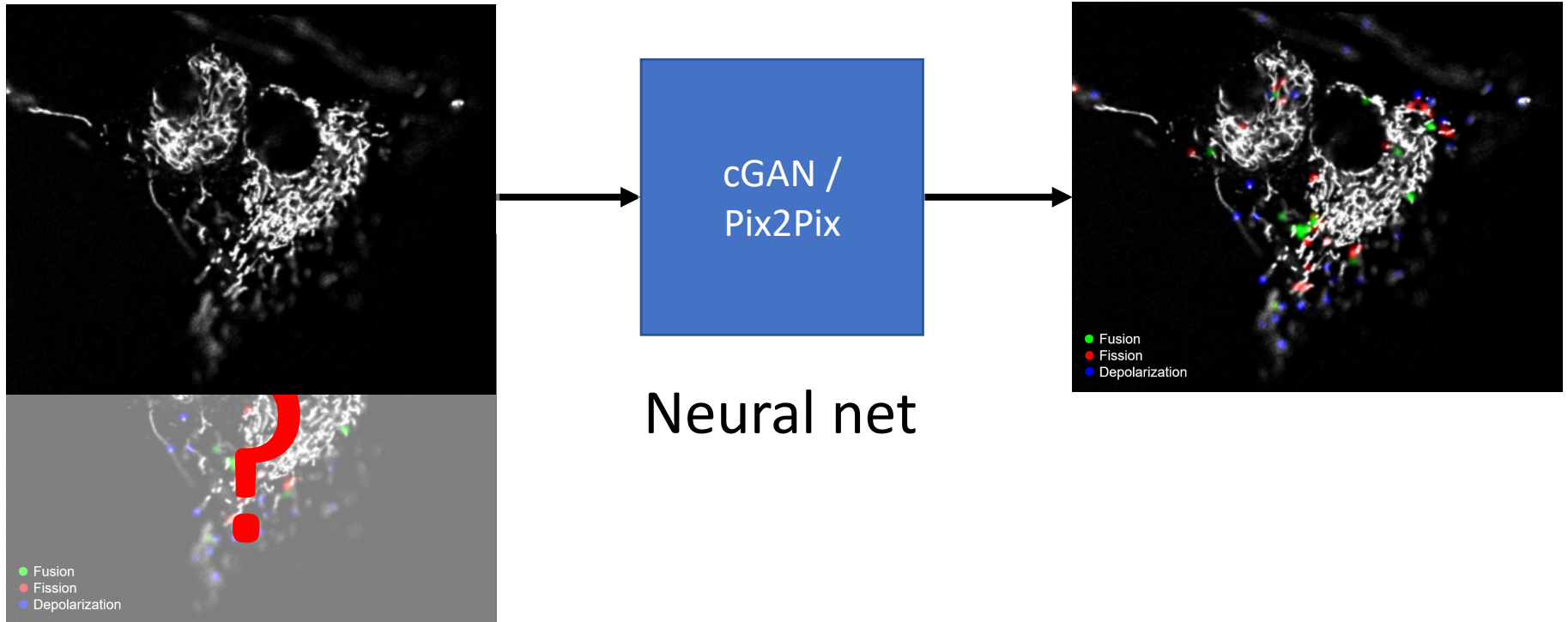
U-Net



What we want to achieve



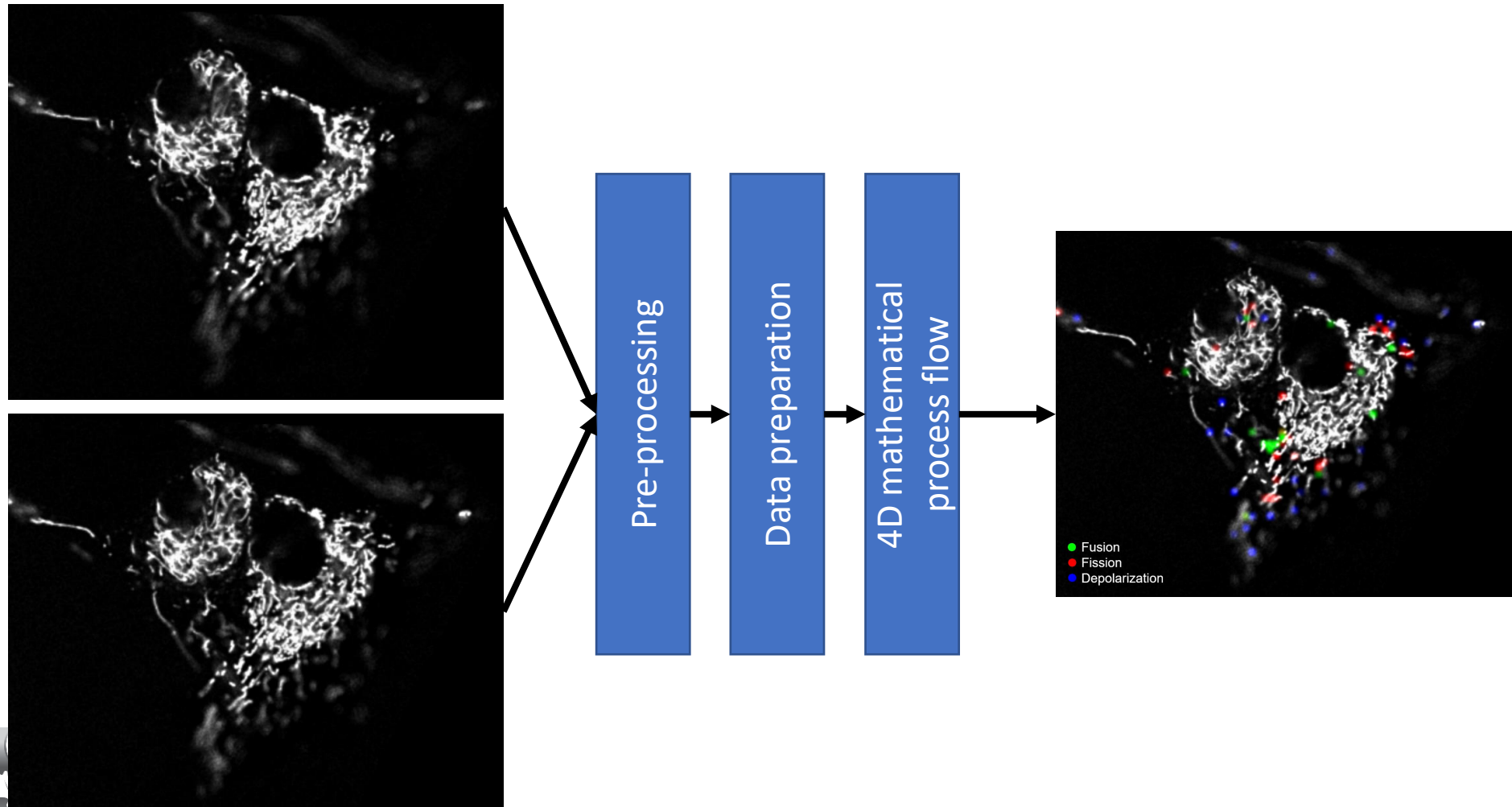
What we want to achieve



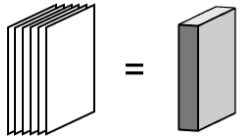
 We need the ground truth! But we can't generate it by hand...

We need ground truth

- Use time-lapse sequence to generate ground truth

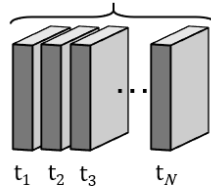


Mitochondrial event localiser



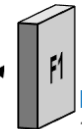
A z-stack of micrographs is shown as a shaded volume

N input time-lapse frames

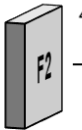


t_{i+1+k}

Frame 1



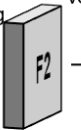
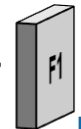
Frame 2



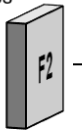
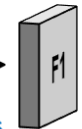
Normalisation:

1. Deconvolution
2. Upscale (x1.5)
3. 2D Gaussian blur ($\sigma_{2D}=1.0$)
4. Contrast stretching (0.3% saturation)

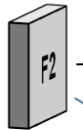
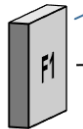
Normalised



Binarised



Labelled



Contains N_{F1} unique structure labels



3D to 4D

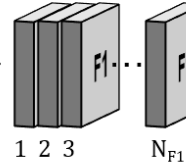
Contains N_{F2} unique structure labels



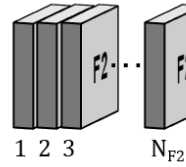
Individual structure centre of mass



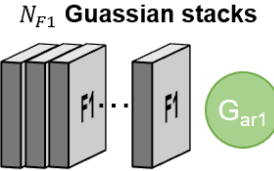
N_{F1} binarised stacks



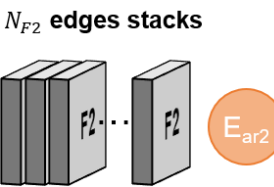
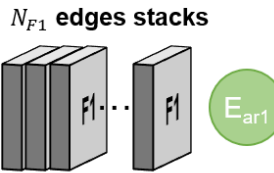
N_{F2} binarized stacks



Gaussian blur
3D blur ($\sigma_{3D}=0.25$)

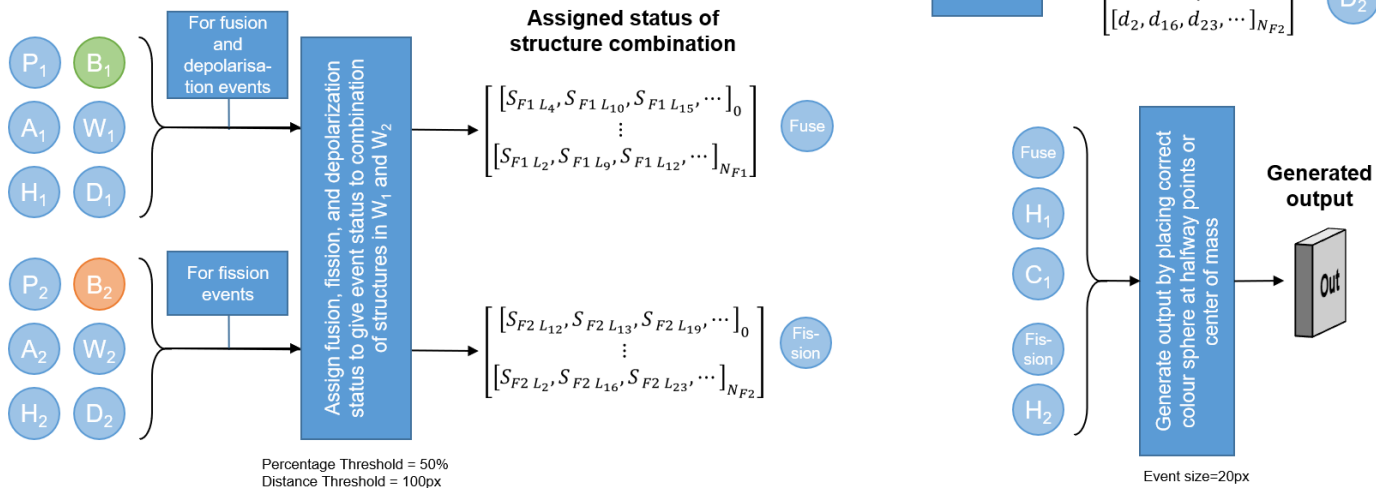
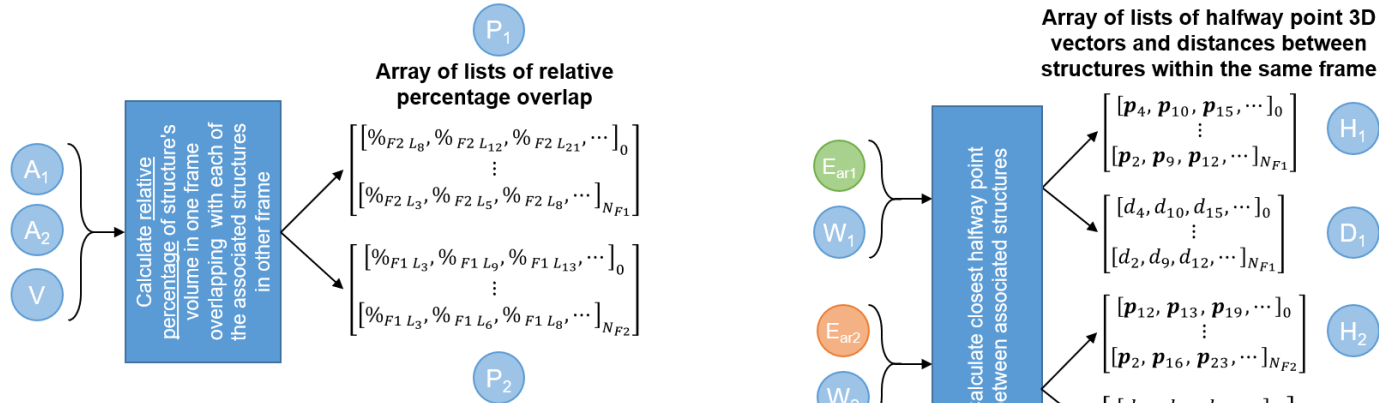
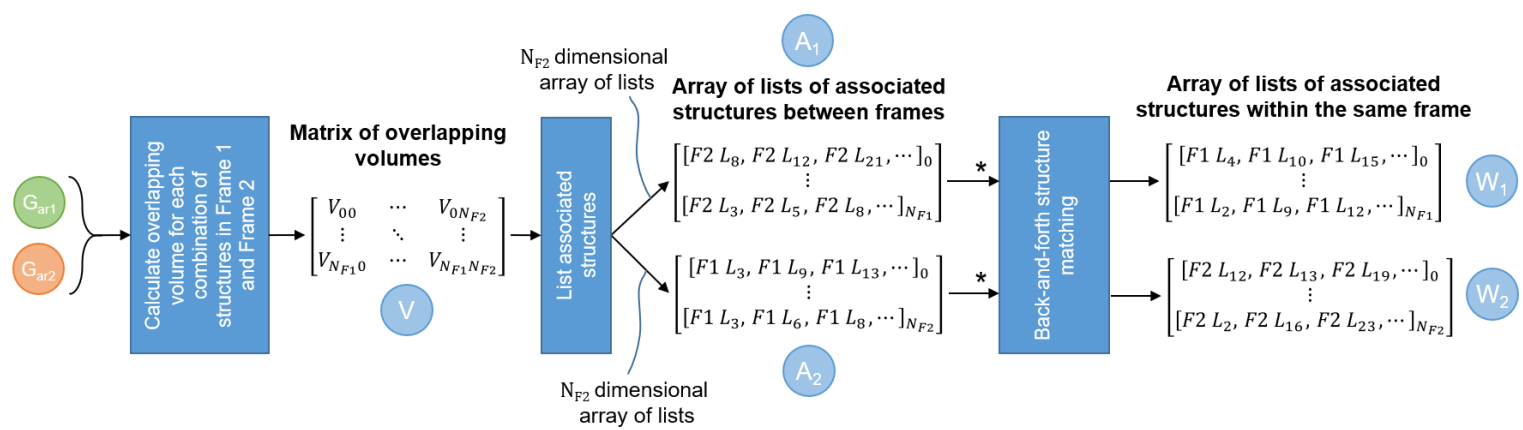


Canny filter

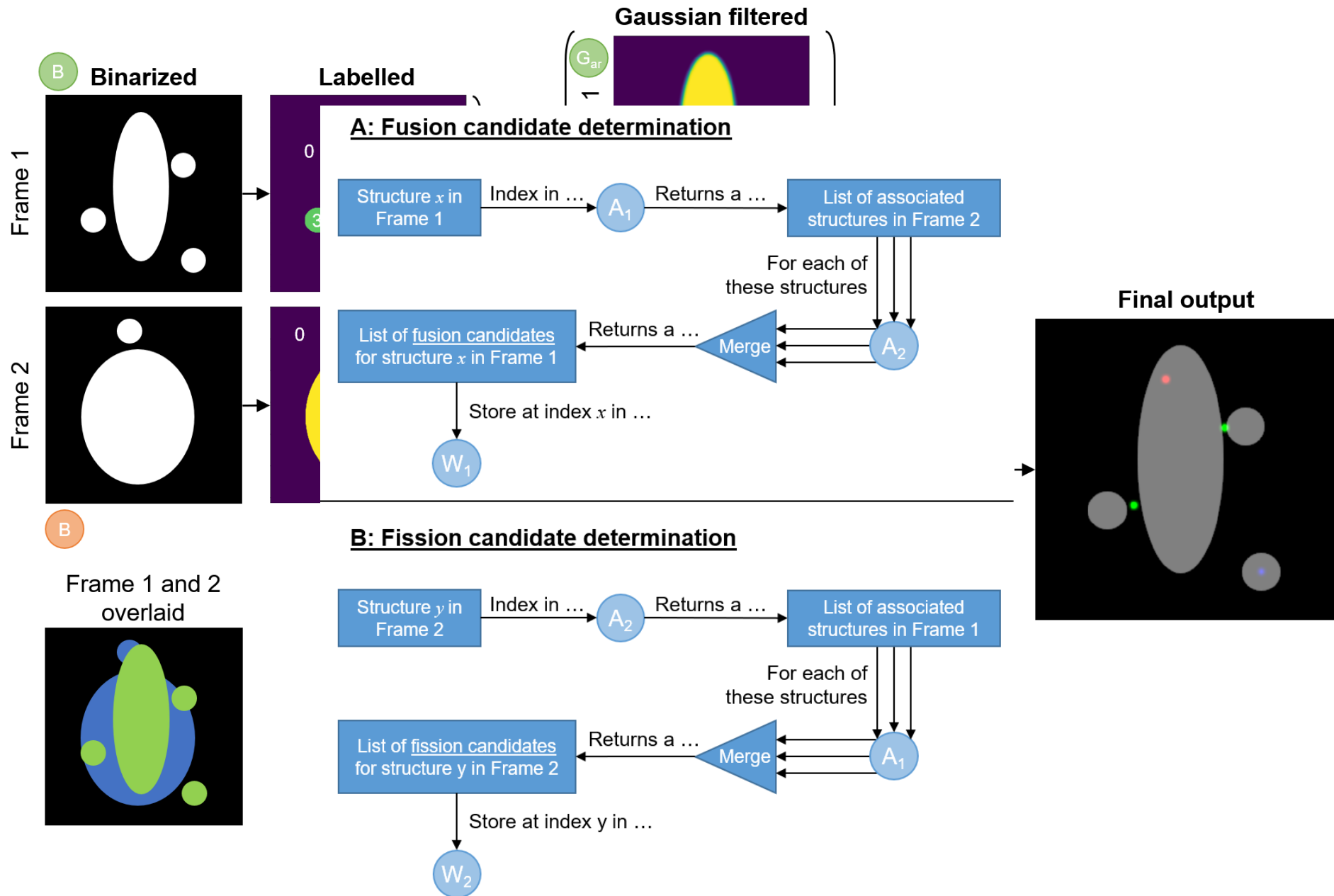


k = number of skipped frames

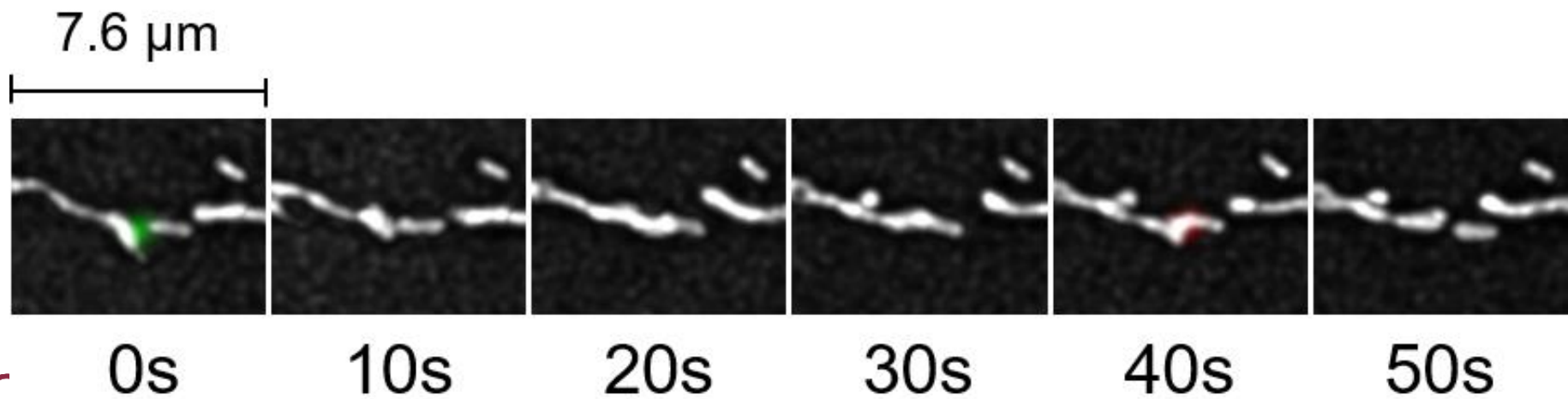
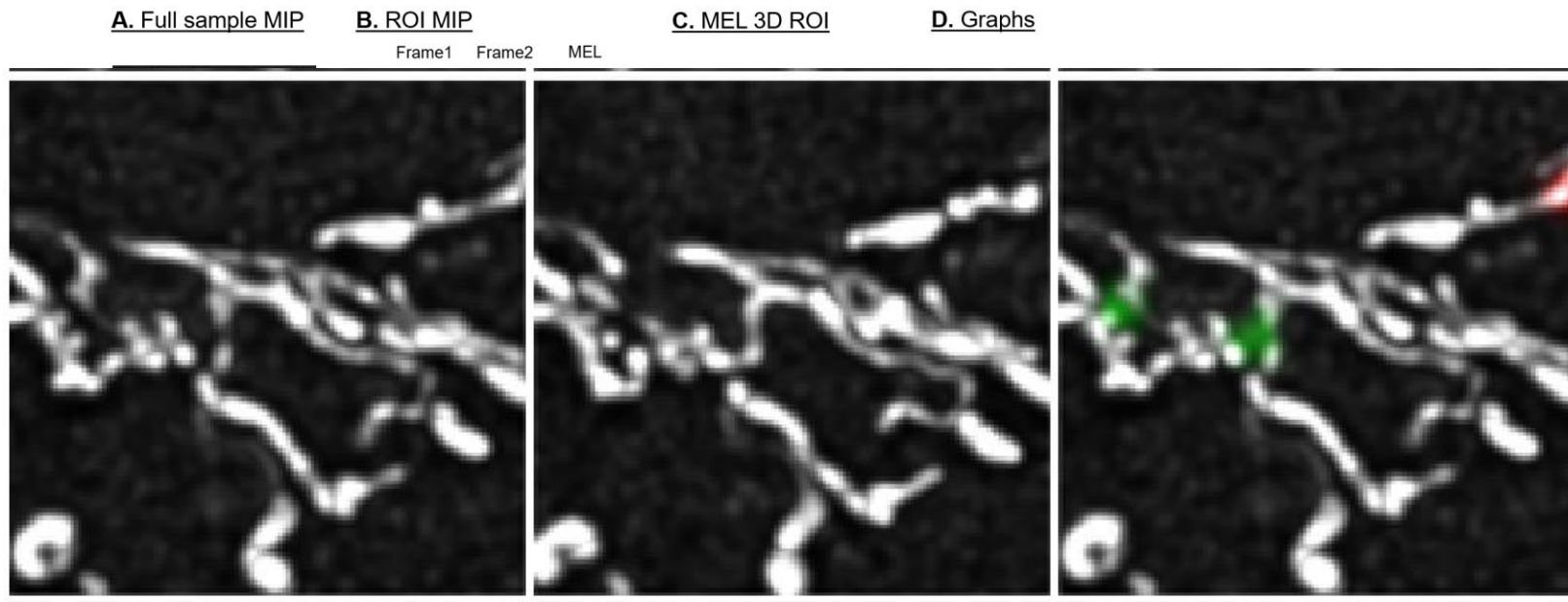




*If two arrows pass into a box, the function is called twice



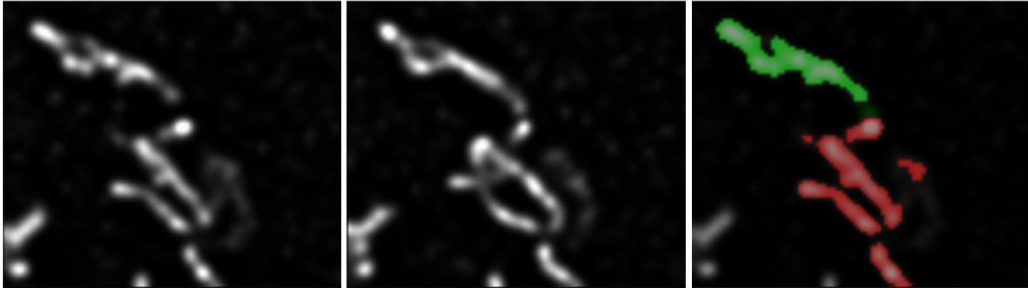
Example output



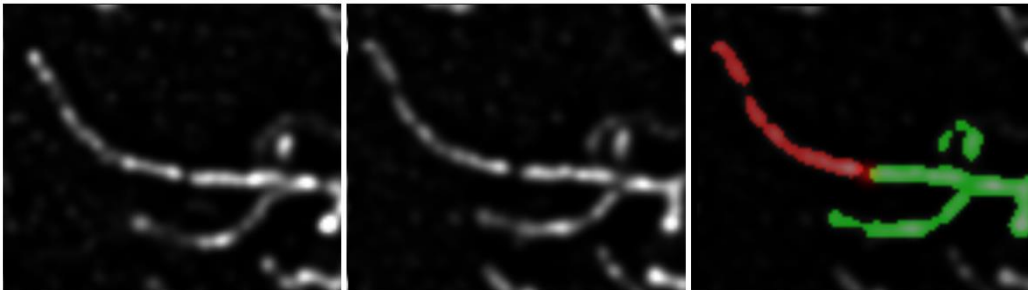
Some issues remain

A Frame 1 Frame 2 MEL Structures

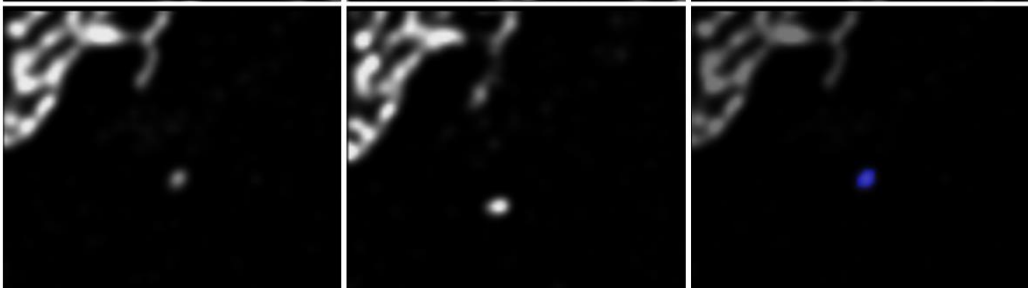
Fusion



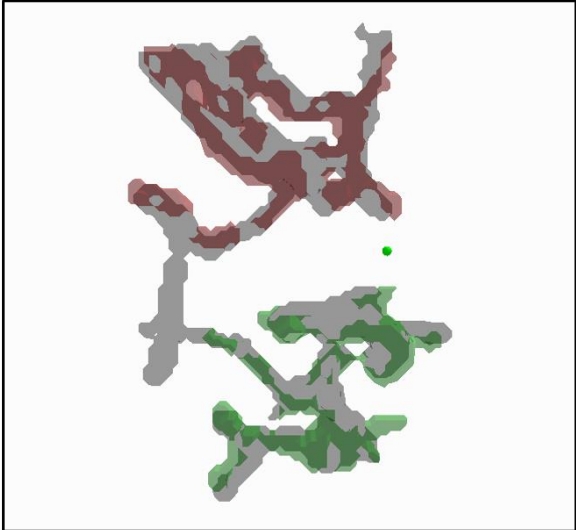
Fission



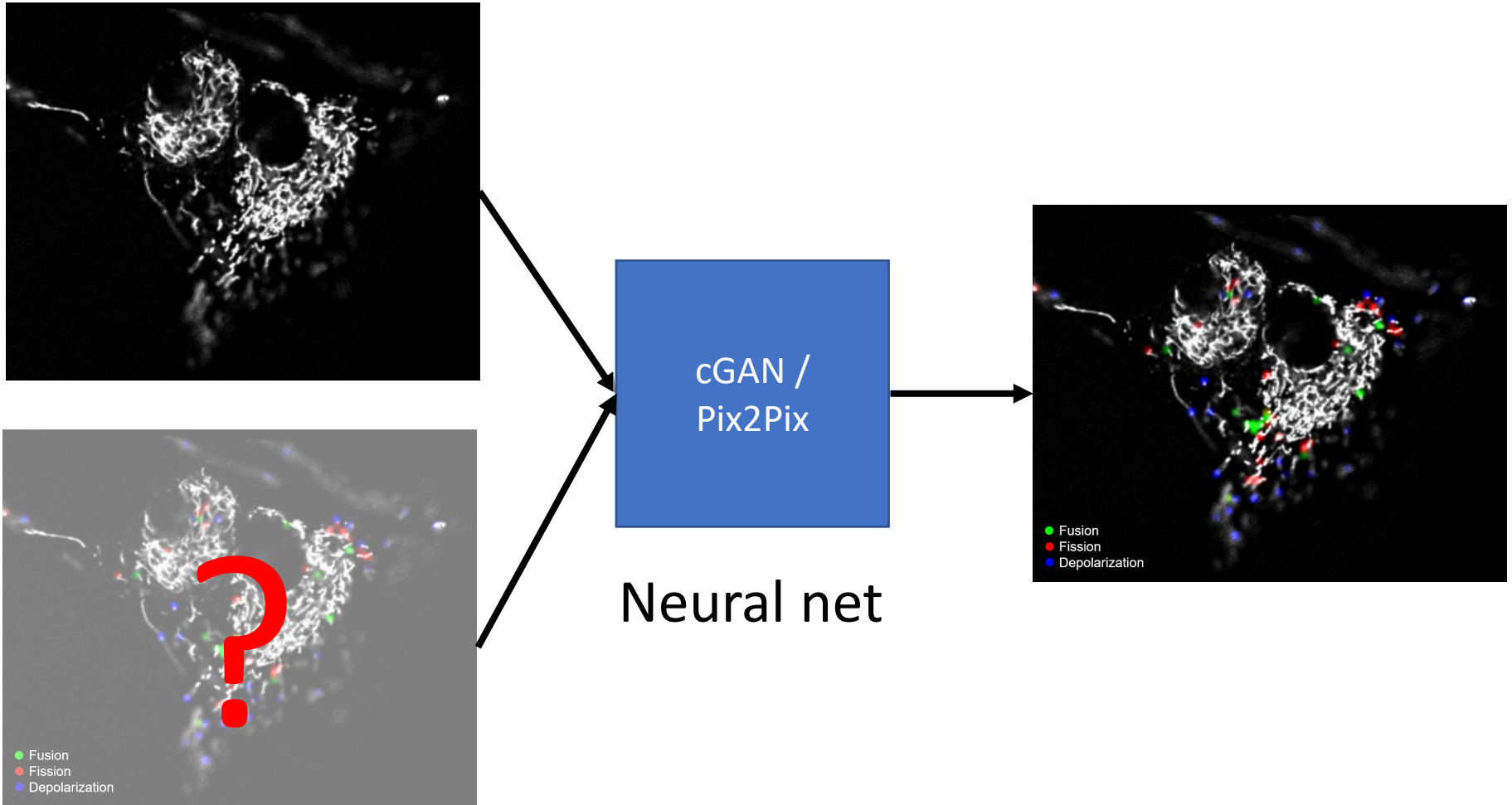
Depolarisation



B

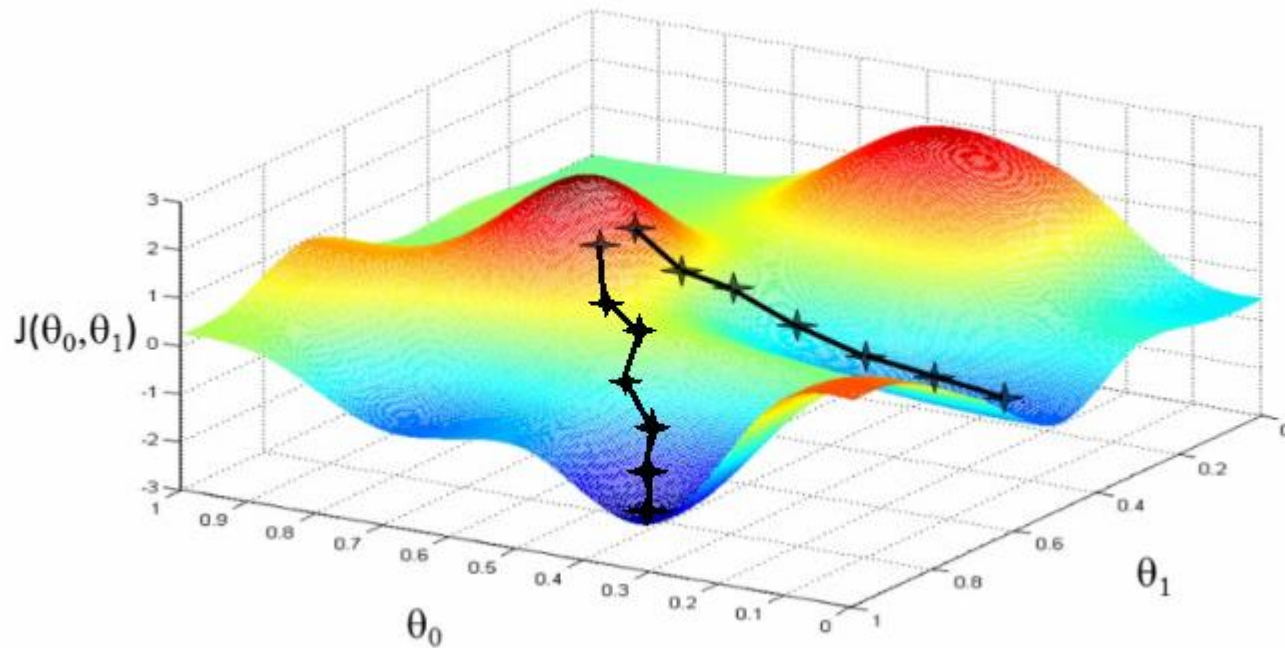


What we want to achieve

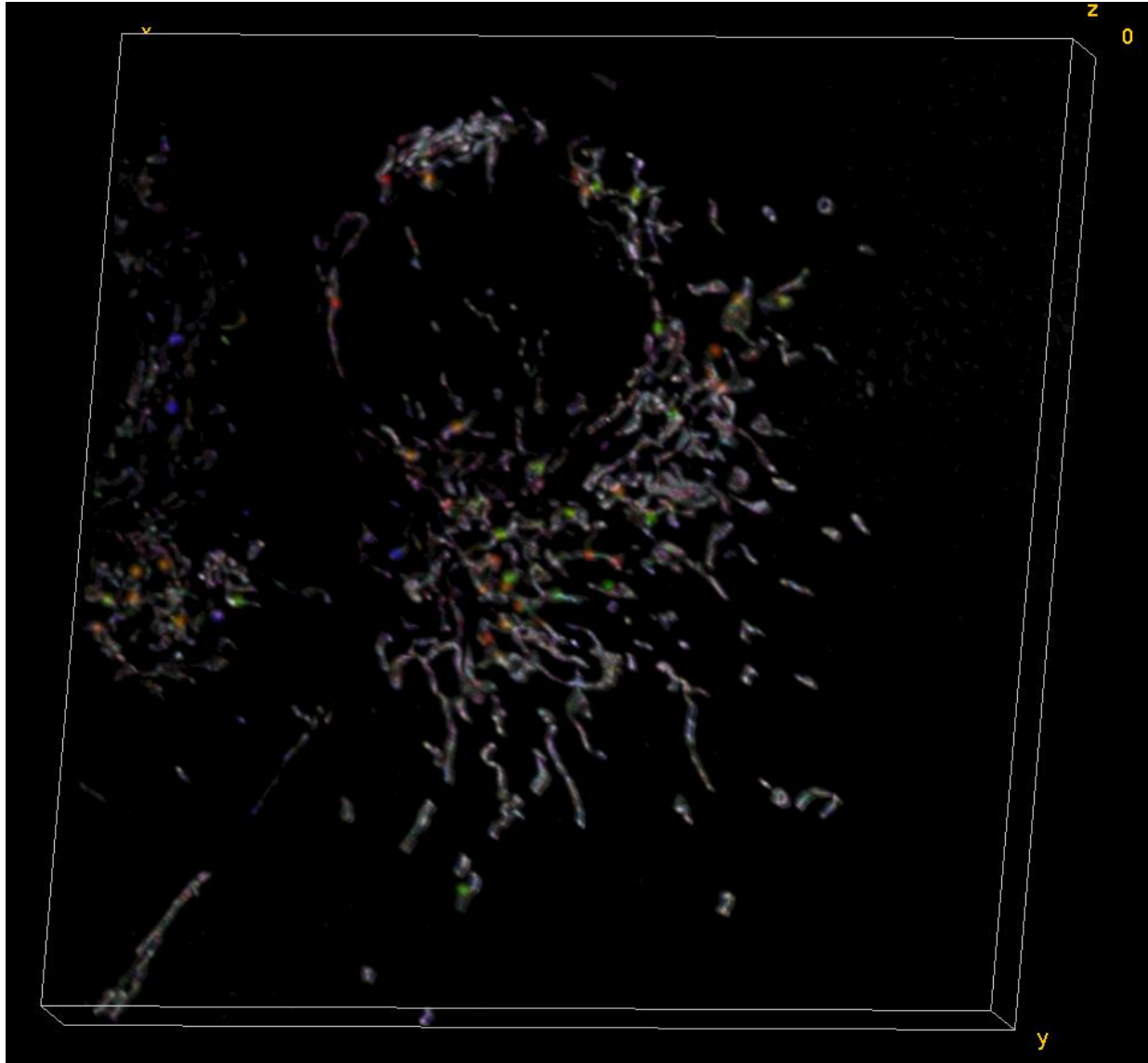


Gradient Descent

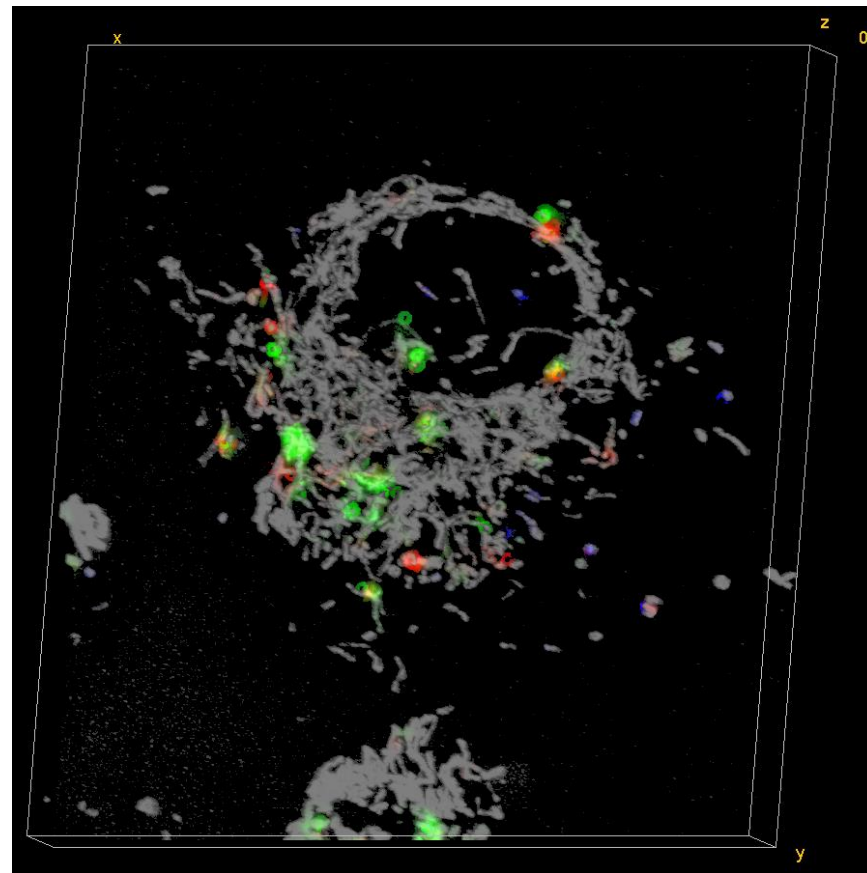
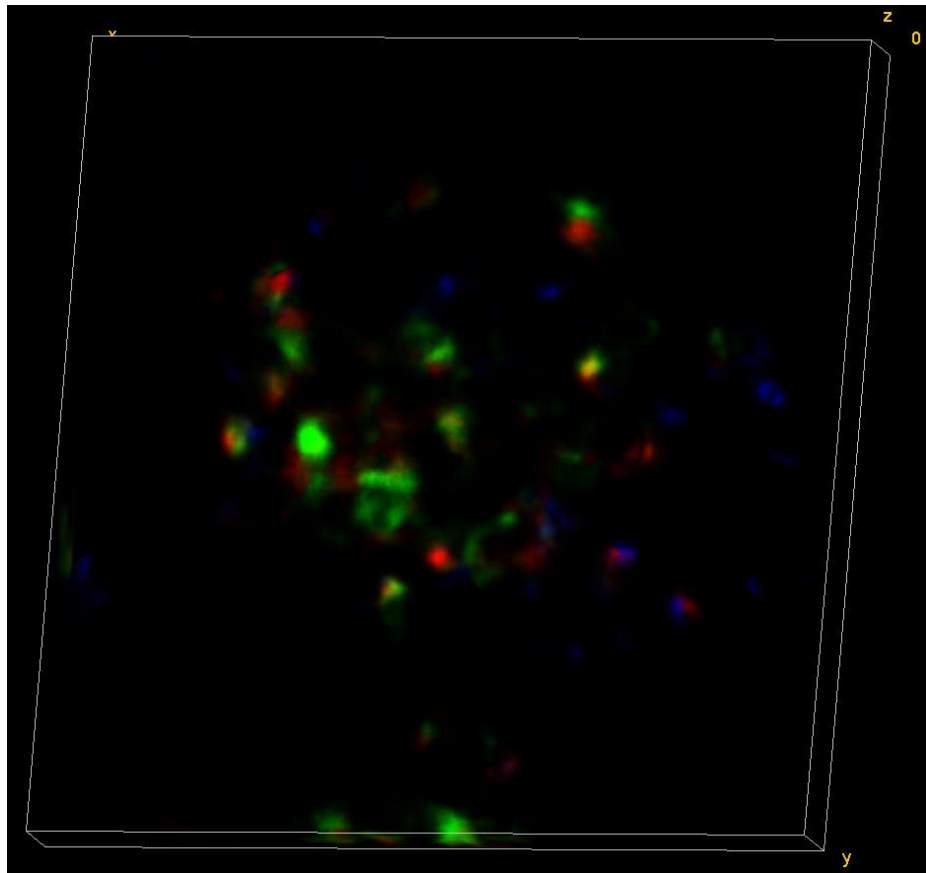
- Sometimes the objective function/loss function has more than one minima.



Some early results



Some early results



Thank you

