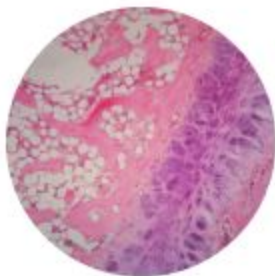




CIFAR



10PM

3AM in London (GMT), 12PM in Tokyo (GMT+9)

STELLAR & Cell Neighborhoods

Moderator: Ellen Quardokus, *Indiana University*

Presenters:

- John Hickey, *Duke University*
- Jure Leskovec, *Stanford University*

www.nature.com/nmeth / December 2024 Vol.21 No. 12

nature methods

Method of the Year 2024:
spatial proteomics

Method of the Year 2024: spatial proteomics

Editorial | 06 Dec 2024

<https://www.nature.com/nmeth/volumes/21/issues/12>



John Hickey, *Duke University*

Who are you? A cell's perspective.

John Hickey – Assistant Professor
Biomedical Engineering @ Duke University
24 Hour Multiscale Human Event

Who am I?

It Depends on What You Analyze

My "origin"



My "phenotype"



What I "do"



My "genotype"



My "state"



Katy Borner

Katy Borner



Ellen Quardokus



John Hickey

Meryl Sarah Jac...

Meryl Sarah Jacob

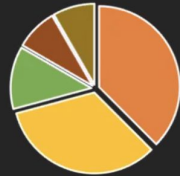


Who am I?

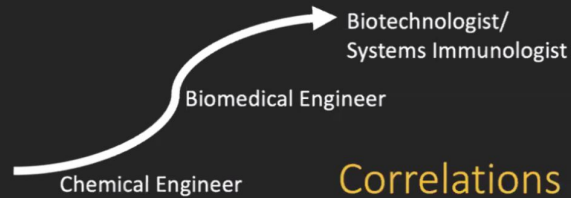
2. It Depends on How You Analyze

Ranked Quantities

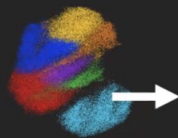
- working
- sleeping
- kids
- eating/cooking
- miscellaneous



Differentiation Trajectory



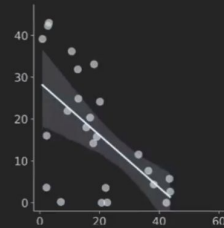
Comparison to Others



- Top Differential Expressed
- Cross-Disciplinary
 - Collaboration
 - Technology
 - Computational
 - Teaching/Mentoring

Correlations

Grams of chocolate I consume/day



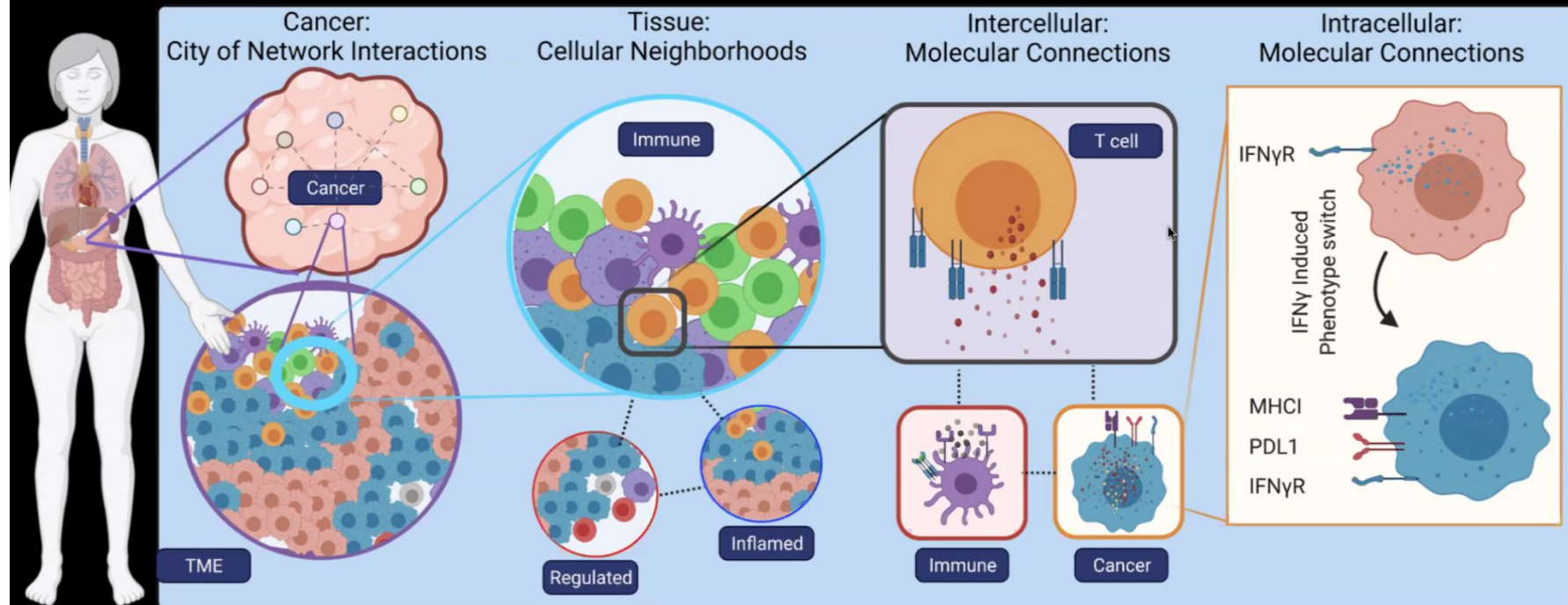
Days to nearest holiday

How would you define yourself if you were a cell?

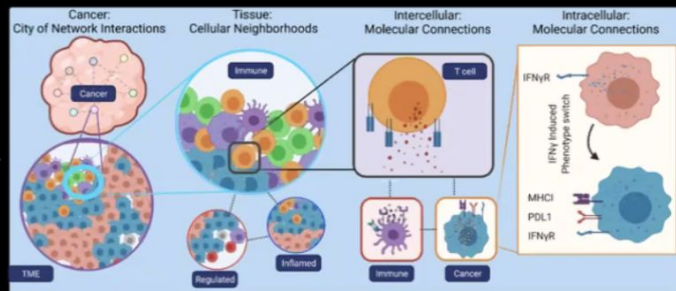
As a human cell, I am a tiny, yet essential unit of life, working tirelessly within a vast, interconnected community to maintain balance and support the body's functions. I carry the blueprint of existence within my nucleus, adapt to my environment, and collaborate with neighboring cells to ensure the survival and well-being of the organism I inhabit.



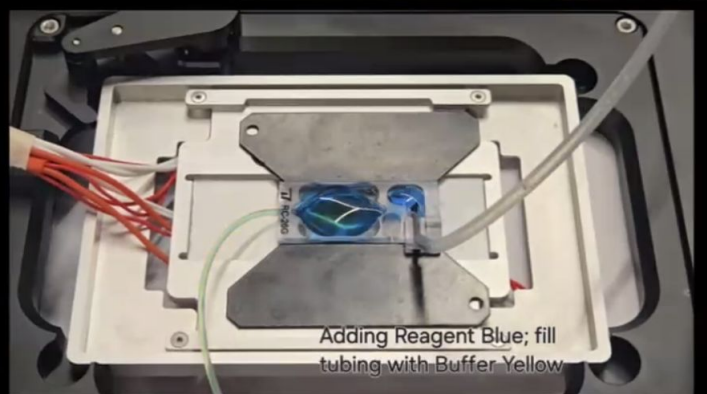
Tissues: Multi-scale Network of Interactions



Tissues: Multi-scale Network of Interactions

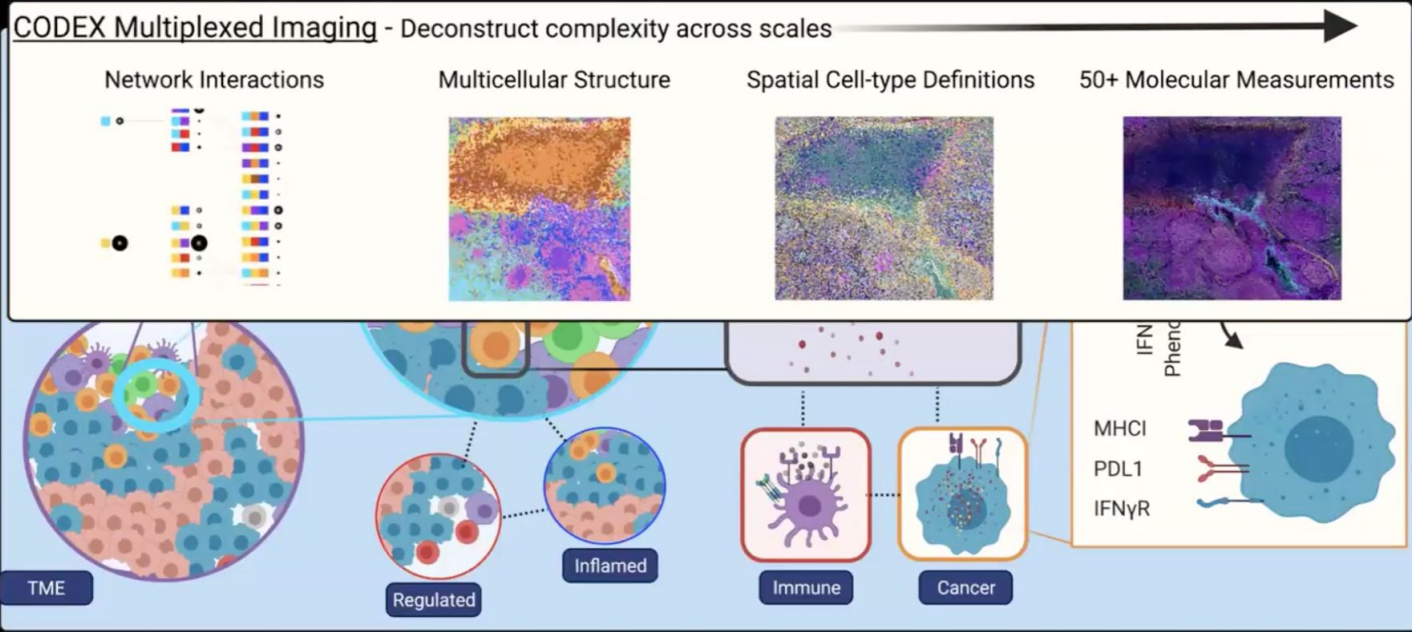


Microscopes & Robotics



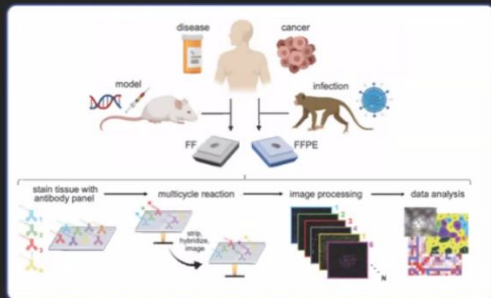


Deconstructing Complexity Across Scales: Spatial-



Multiplexed Imaging Standardization & Pipelines

Protocols



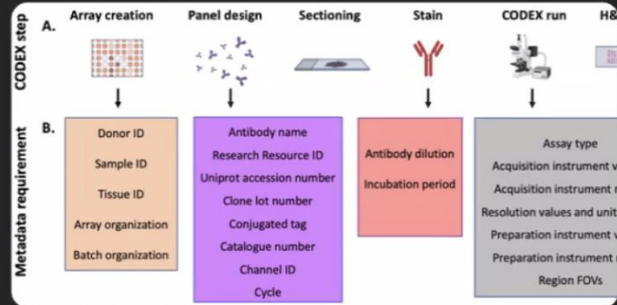
(Black*, Phillips*, Hickey*, *Nature Protocols*, 2021)

Data Processing & Storage

| State | Level of Processing |
|---------------|--|
| 0 (Raw Data) | Raw Data |
| 1 (Processed) | Stitching, tiling, thresholding, background subtraction, deconvolution, alignment, and extended depth of field |

(Hickey*, Neumann*, Radtke* *Nature Methods*, 2021)

Data Metadata Standardization



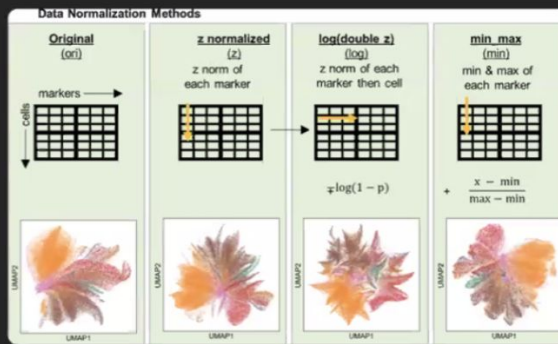
(Caraccio, Hickey, *Elsevier*, in press)

Antibody Panel Development

| Organ Mapping | Antibody Panel (OMAP) for Multiplexed Antibody-Based Imaging of Human Intestine with CODEX | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| 1 | Author Name John Hickey | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Author ORCID:0000-0001-9961-7673 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Reviewer(s): Tan Longoria | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Reviewer ORCID:0000-0003-0935-7300 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | General Publication(s): | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Data DOI: https://doi.org/10.48539/HBM373.HQB3.363 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Date: 6 May 22 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Version Num v1.0 | | | | | | | | |
| uniprot_acct | HGNC_ID | target_name | antibody_nu | host_organism | clonality | vendor | catalog_num | lot_number | recom |
| 1 | P84023 | HGNC:7107 K67 | Anti-K67 anti mouse | B-56 | BD Bioscience | 556003 | NA | No | |
| 2 | P03289 | HGNC:6008 CD25 | Anti-CD25 anti mouse | 7G7B6 | Bio X Cell | 810014 | NA | No | |
| 3 | P08195 | HGNC:11026 CD98 | Anti-CD98 anti mouse | MEM-108 | Biologend | 315602 | NA | No | |
| 4 | P08670 | HGNC:12092 Vimentin | Anti-Vimentin mouse | RV202 | BD Bioscience | 550513 | NA | No | |
| 5 | Q07243 | HGNC:8211 CD37 | Anti-CD37 anti mouse | H2C57 | Biologend | 322302 | NA | No | |
| 6 | P26718 | HGNC:58788 NKG2D (CD38) | Anti-NKG2D mouse | 1011 | Biologend | 320602 | NA | No | |
| 7 | P09564 | HGNC:1695 CD7 | Anti-CD7 anti mouse | CD7-687 | Biologend | 343302 | NA | No | |
| 8 | P01730 | HGNC:1678 CD4 | Anti-CD4 anti rat | A161A1 | Biologend | 357402 | NA | No | |
| 9 | P19391 | HGNC:1633 CD39 | Anti-CD39 anti mouse | H939 | BD Bioscience | 555120 | NA | No | |
| 10 | P04293 | HGNC:1697 HLA-DR | Anti-HLA-DR mouse | L243 | Biologend | 307651 | NA | No | |
| 11 | P20702 | HGNC:6132 CD11c | Anti-CD11c anti mouse | B-ly6 | BD Bioscience | 555391 | NA | No | |
| 12 | P11294 | HGNC:4373 CD163 | Anti-CD163 anti mouse | HP-XG10 | Biologend | 339902 | NA | No | |
| 13 | P08147 | HGNC:11506 Synaptophysin | Anti-Synaptophysin mouse | 7h12 | Novus Bio | NBP1-43483 | NA | No | |
| 14 | P28906 | HGNC:1662 CD34 | Anti-CD34 anti mouse | 561 | Biologend | 343602 | NA | No | |
| 15 | P08637 | HGNC:1619 CD16 | Anti-CD16 anti mouse | 3C8 | BD Bioscience | 555404 | NA | No | |
| 16 | P12093 | HGNC:4615 CD15 | Anti-CD15 anti mouse | H98 | BD Bioscience | 555400 | NA | No | |
| 17 | Q12884 | HGNC:3930 FAP | Anti-FAP anti rat | 2.2810 | Thermo Fish | 13-0300 | NA | No | |

(Quordokus, *Nature Methods*, 2023)

Data Normalization & Cellular Analysis



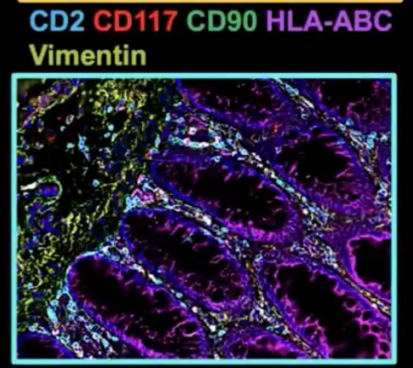
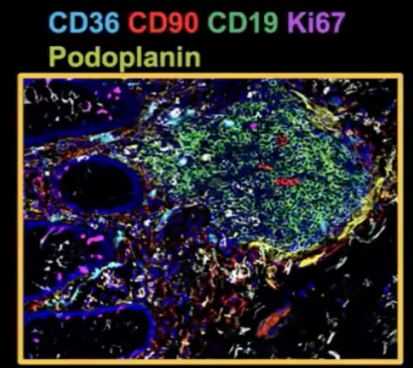
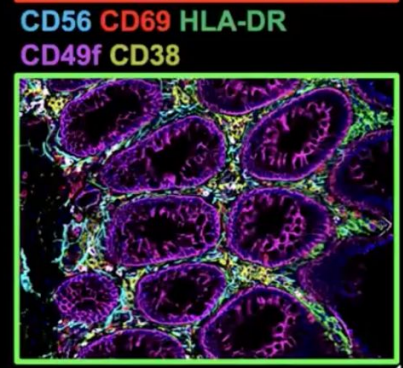
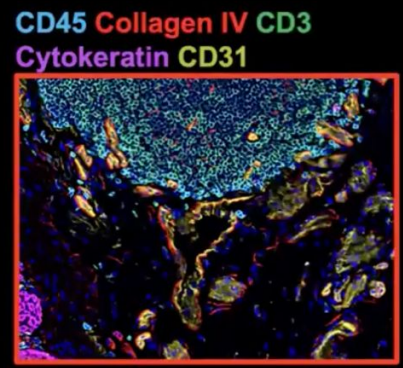
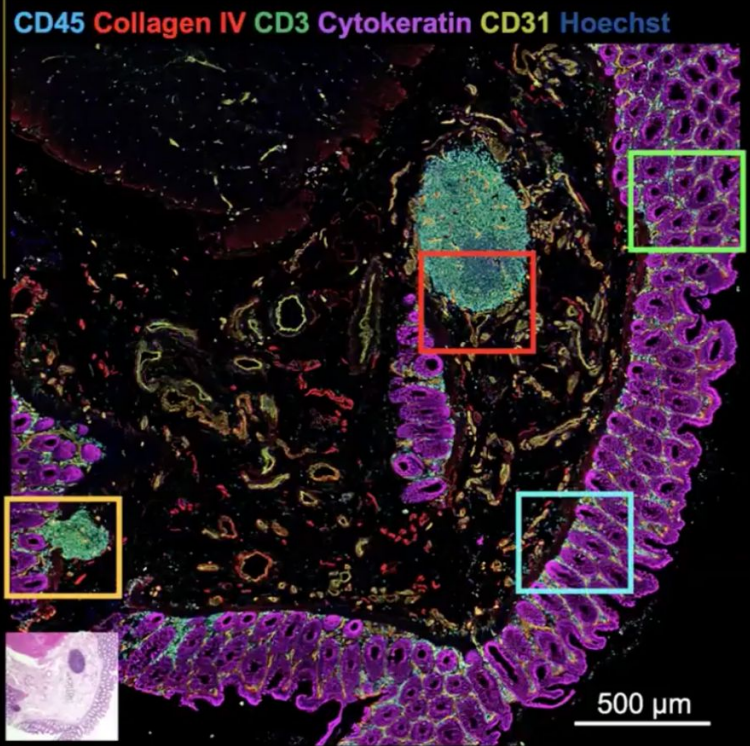
(Hickey, *Frontiers Immunology*, 2021)

Marker, Cell, Tissue Unit Ontology



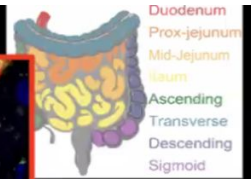
(Borner, *Nature Cell Biology*, 2021)

CODEX Imaging of the Human Intestine – 20 of 57 antibodies

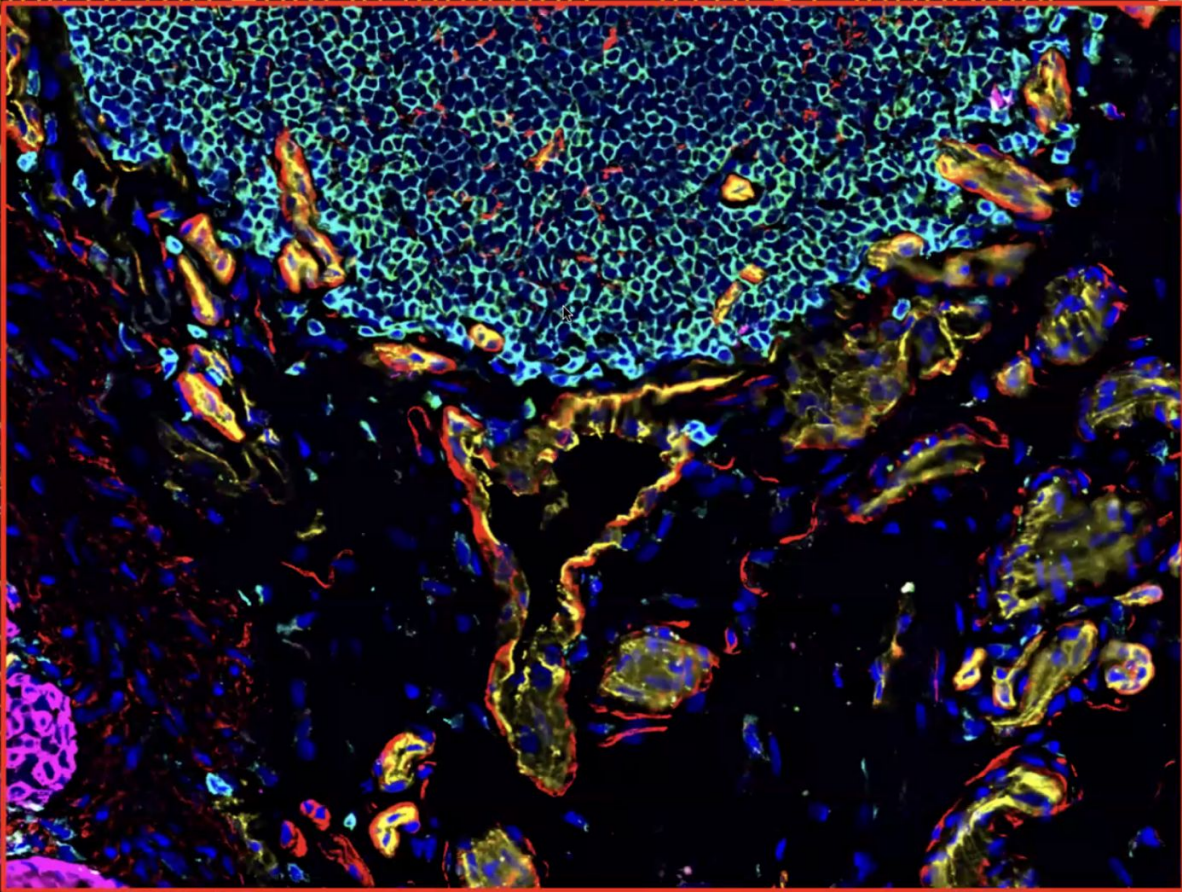
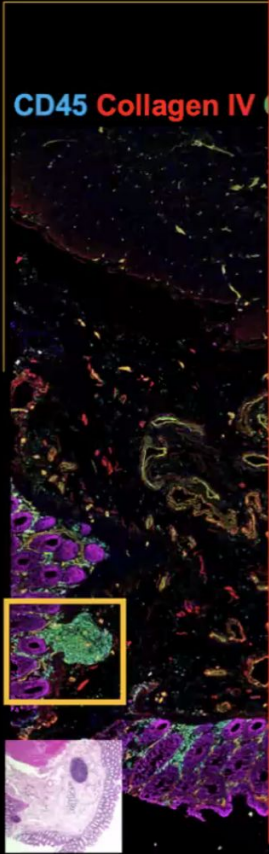


100 μ m Hoechst

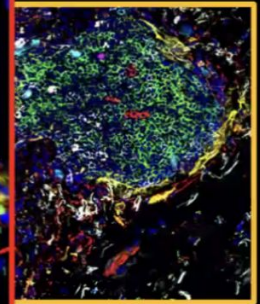
CODEX Imaging of the Human Intestine - 20 of 57 antibodies



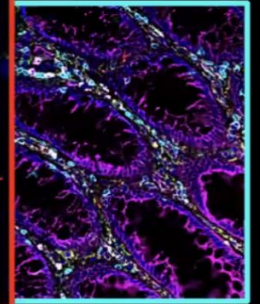
CD45 Collagen IV



CD90 CD19 Ki67
in

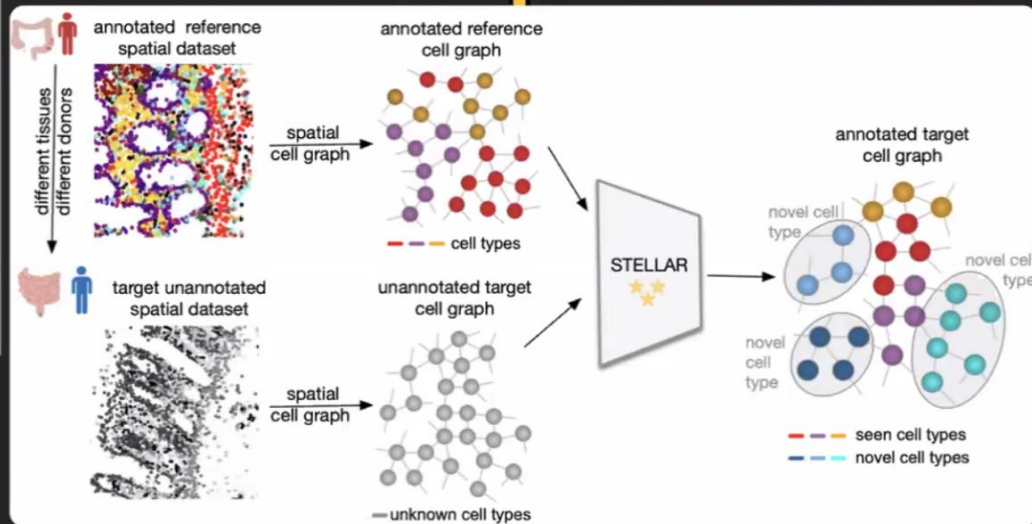
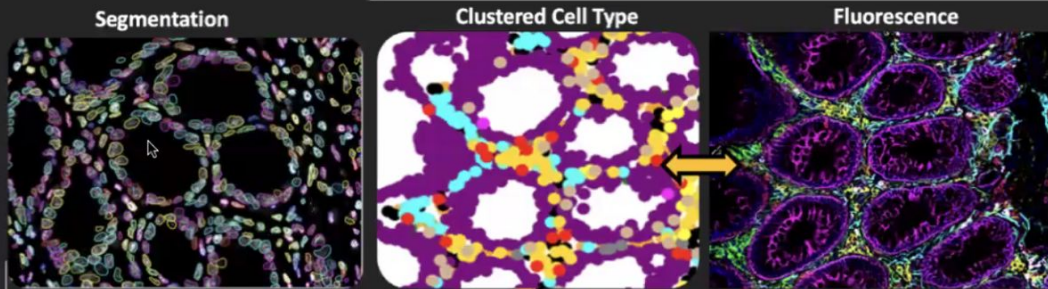


CD90 HLA-ABC

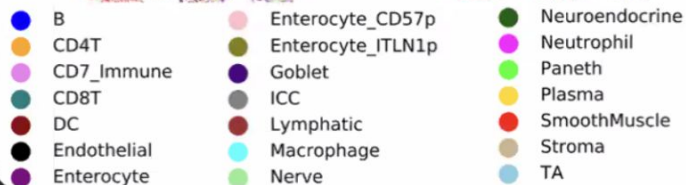
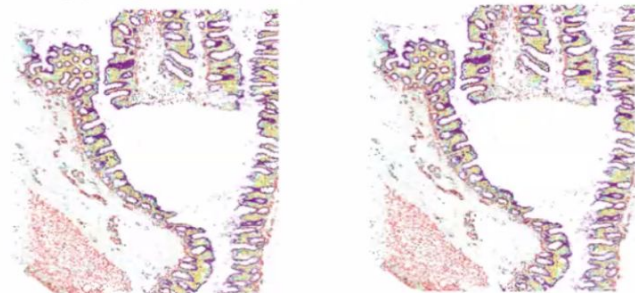


100 μ m Hoechst

AI to help with computing and analyzing this big data



Cell type ground truth STELLAR Prediction

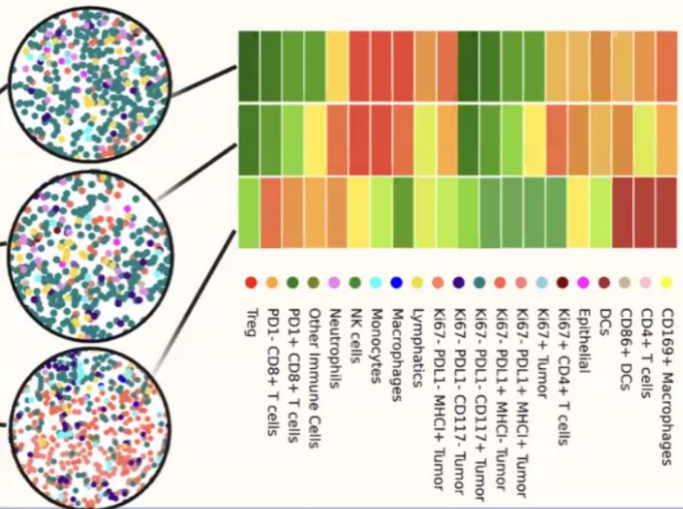


Multi-cellular Neighborhood Identification

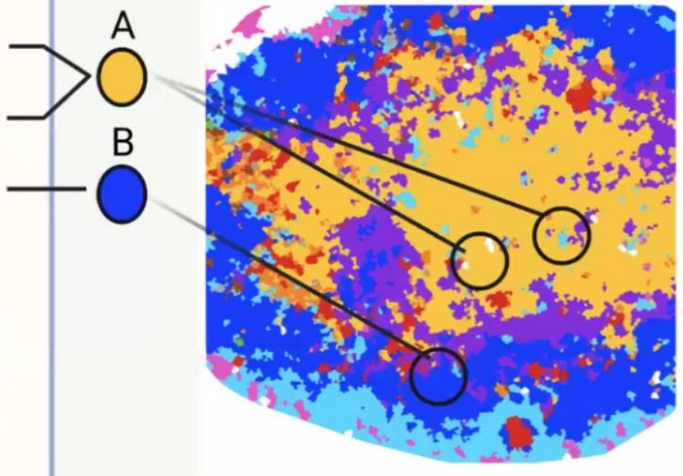
Cell Type Map



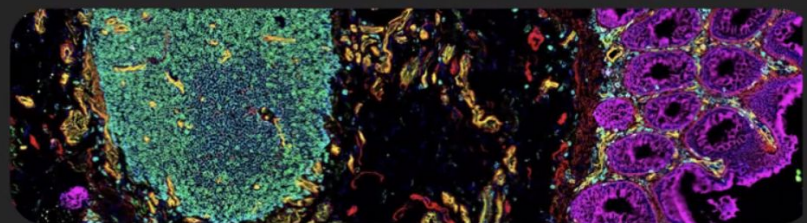
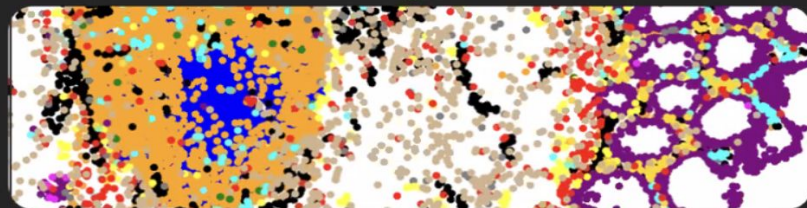
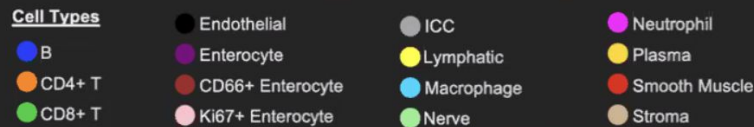
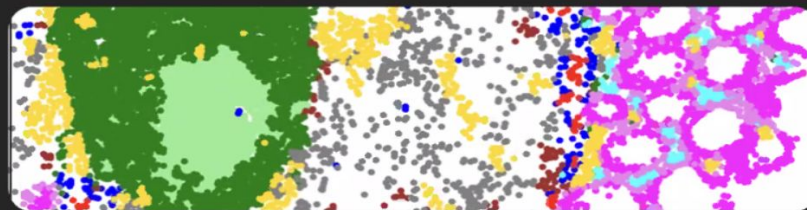
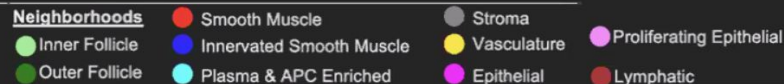
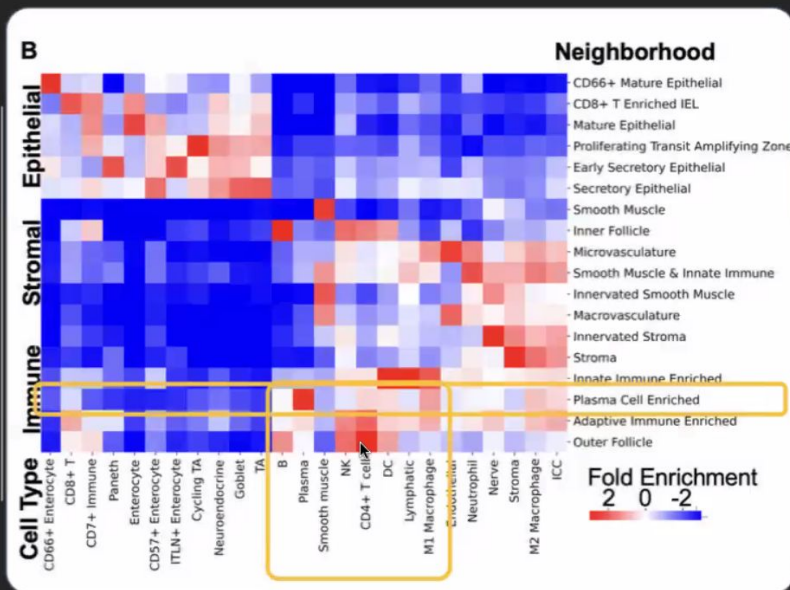
Cell % in Neighborhood Windows



Neighborhood Clustering of Windows

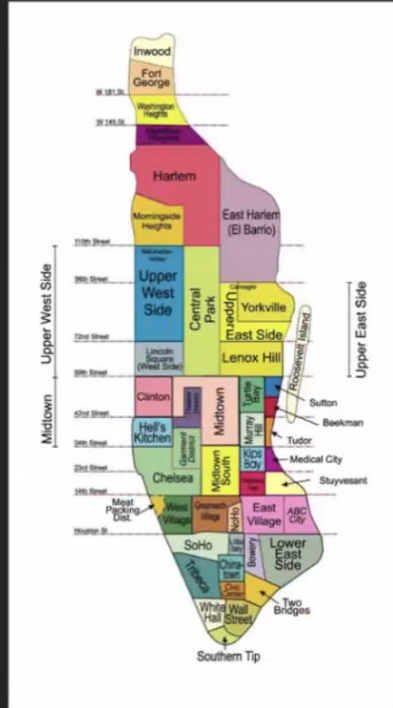


Neighborhood Analysis Reveals Conserved Multicellular Structures of Intestine



How Can We Analyze Hierarchical Spatial Domains?

Neighborhood - County



Counties - State



States - Country

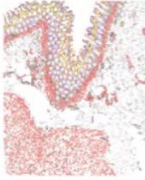
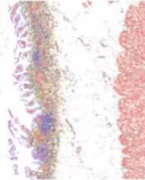


Overall structure of intestine by multi-level analysis of functional units

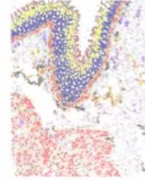
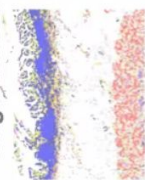
Small Intestine

Colon

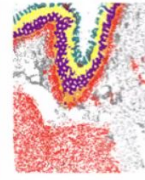
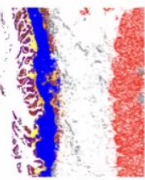
Cell Type



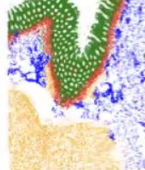
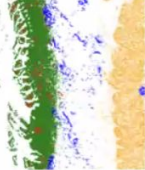
Neighborhood



Community



Tissue Unit



Cell Type

- B
- DC
- CD4+ T cell
- Endothelial
- CD57+ Enterocyte
- Enterocyte
- CD66+ Enterocyte
- Goblet
- CD7+ Immune
- ICC
- CD8+ T
- Lymphatic
- Cycling TA
- M1 Macrophage
- M2 Macrophage
- MUC1+ Enterocyte
- NK
- Nerve
- Neuroendocrine
- Neutrophil
- Paneth
- Plasma
- Smooth muscle
- Stroma
- TA

Neighborhoods

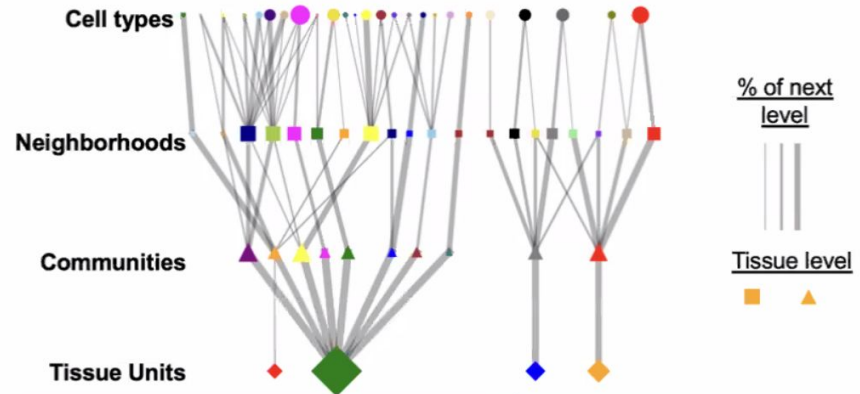
- Adaptive Immune Enriched
- Secretory Epithelial
- CD66+ Mature Epithelial
- Smooth Muscle
- CD8+ T Enriched IEL
- Smooth Muscle & Innate Immune
- Stroma
- Stroma & Innate Immune
- Glandular Epithelial
- Transit Amplifying Zone
- Innate Immune Enriched
- Inner Follicle
- Plasma Cell Enriched
- Innervated Smooth Muscle
- Innervated Stroma
- Macrovasculature
- Mature Epithelial
- Microvasculature
- Outer Follicle
- Paneth Enriched

Communities

- ▲ Adaptive Immune Enriched
- ▲ CD66+ Mature Epithelial
- ▲ CD8+ T Enriched IEL
- ▲ Follicle
- ▲ Innate Immune Enriched
- ▲ Mature Epithelial
- ▲ Plasma Cell Enriched
- ▲ Secretory Epithelial
- ▲ Smooth Muscle
- ▲ Stroma

Tissue Units

- ◆ Mucosa
- ◆ Muscularis externa
- ◆ Muscularis mucosa
- ◆ Submucosa

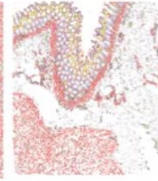
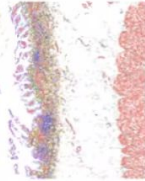


Overall structure of intestine by multi-level analysis of functional units

Small Intestine

Colon

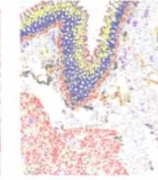
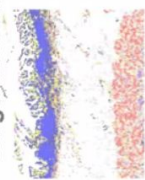
Cell Type



Cell Type

- B
- CD4+ T cell
- CD57+ Enterocyte
- CD66+ Enterocyte
- CD7+ Immune
- CD8+ T
- Cycling TA
- DC
- Endothelial
- Enterocyte
- Goblet
- ICC
- Lymphatic
- M1 Macrophage
- M2 Macrophage
- MUC1+ Enterocyte
- NK
- Nerve
- Neuroendocrine
- Neutrophil
- Paneth
- Plasma
- Smooth muscle
- Stroma
- TA

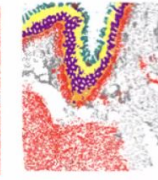
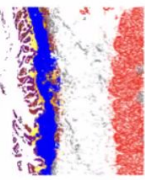
Neighborhood



Neighborhoods

- Adaptive Immune Enriched
- CD66+ Mature Epithelial
- CD8+ T Enriched IEL
- Glandular Epithelial
- Innate Immune Enriched
- Inner Follicle
- Plasma Cell Enriched
- Secretory Epithelial
- Smooth Muscle
- Smooth Muscle & Innate Immune
- Stroma
- Stroma & Innate Immune
- Transit Amplifying Zone
- Innervated Smooth Muscle
- Innervated Stroma
- Macrovasculature
- Mature Epithelial
- Microvasculature
- Outer Follicle
- Paneth Enriched

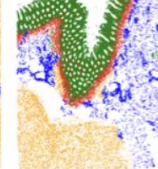
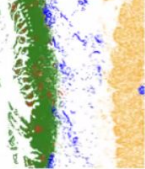
Community



Communities

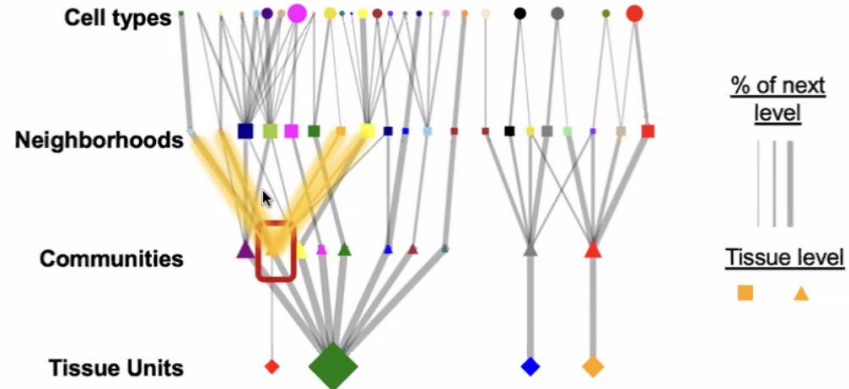
- ▲ Adaptive Immune Enriched
- ▲ CD66+ Mature Epithelial
- ▲ CD8+ T Enriched IEL
- ▲ Follicle
- ▲ Innate Immune Enriched
- ▲ Mature Epithelial
- ▲ Plasma Cell Enriched
- ▲ Secretory Epithelial
- ▲ Smooth Muscle
- ▲ Stroma

Tissue Unit



Tissue Units

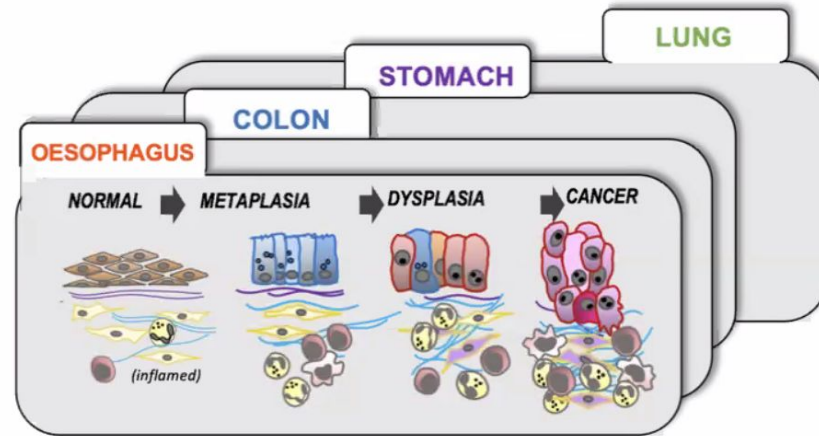
- ◆ Mucosa
- ◆ Muscularis externa
- ◆ Muscularis mucosa
- ◆ Submucosa



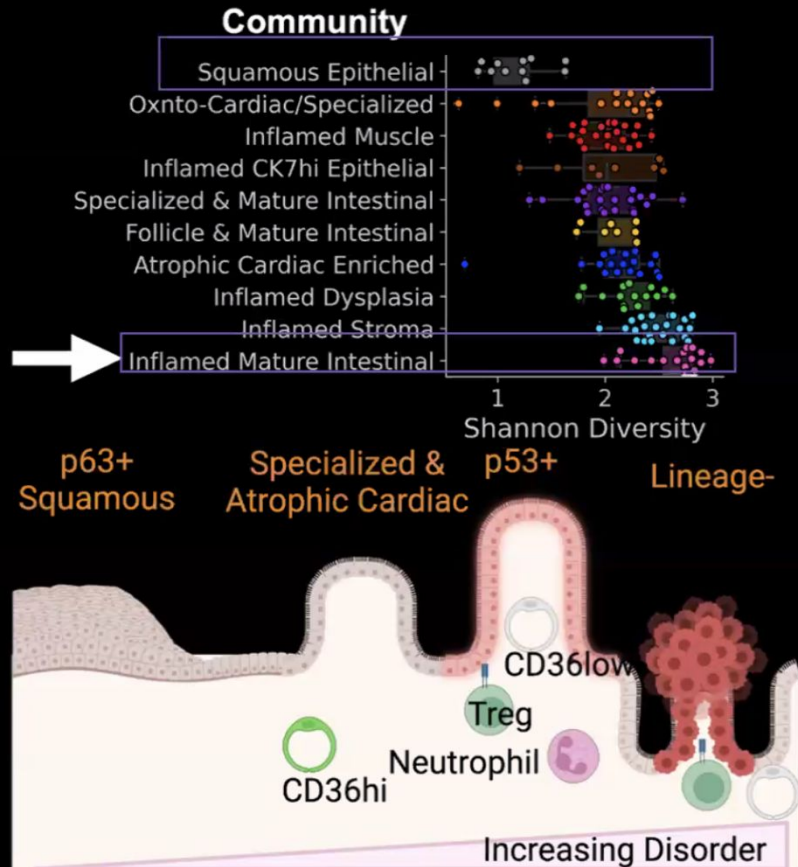
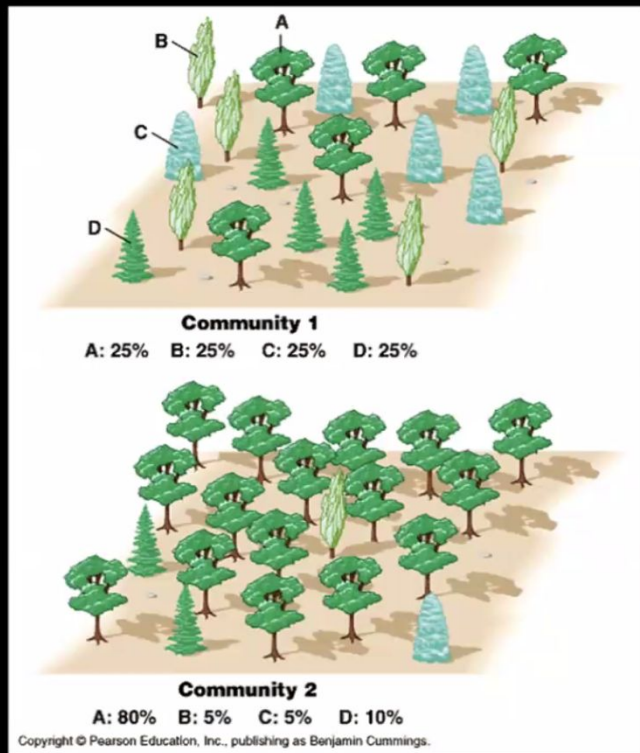
Chronic Inflammation-Associated Cancers (CIACs)

A Shared Pattern of Tissue Disruption

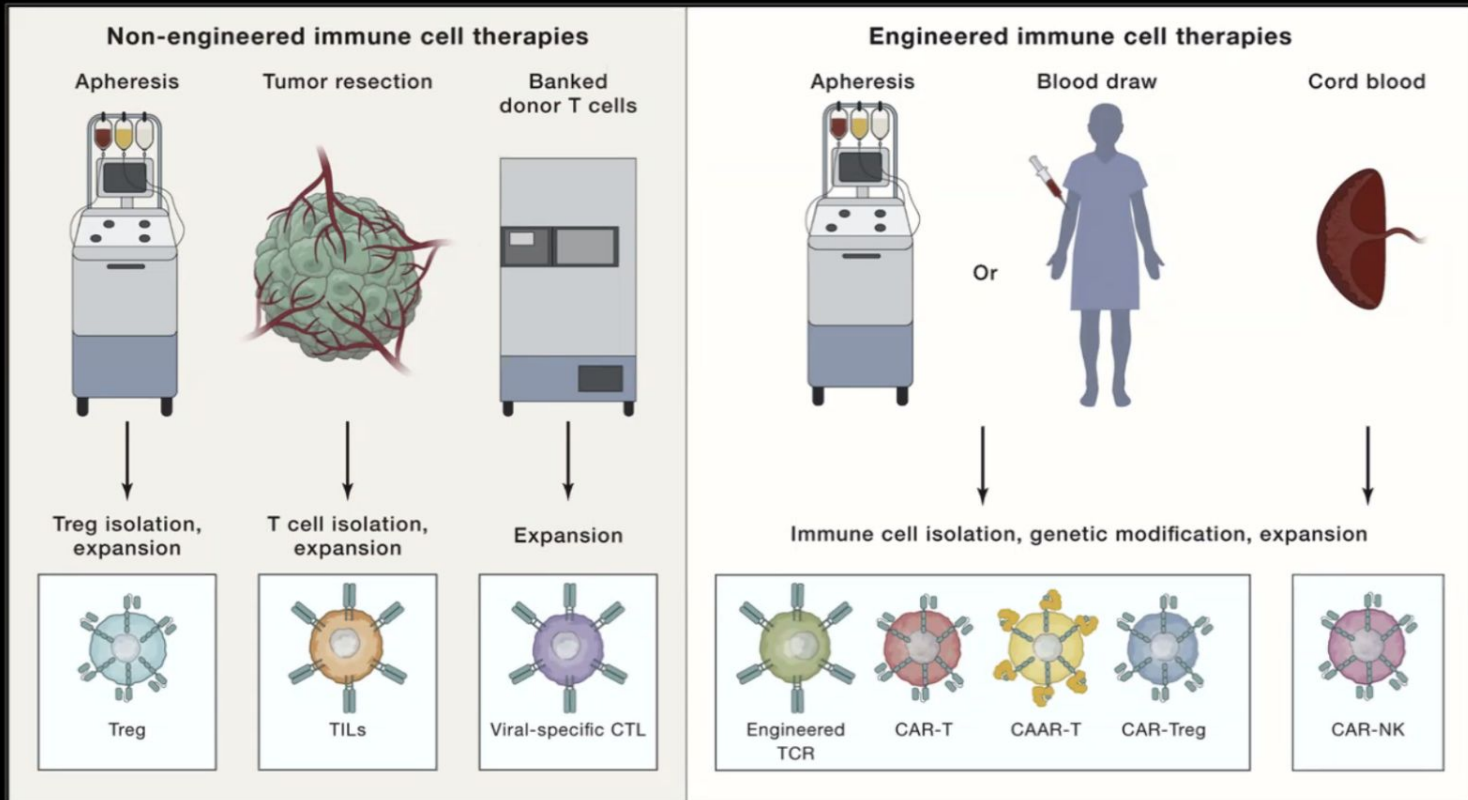
Slides – Thea Tlsty
Team:
**STORMING
CANCER**



Communities of Neighborhoods Highlight Lack of Organization in Tumor

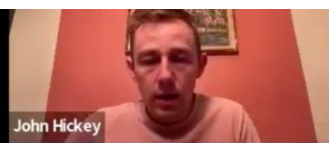


Immune Cell Therapies for Cancer

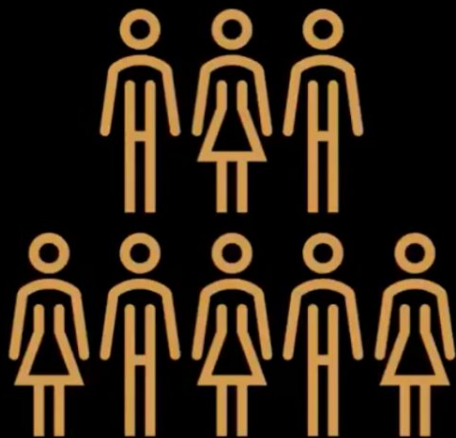


Teams of people working together

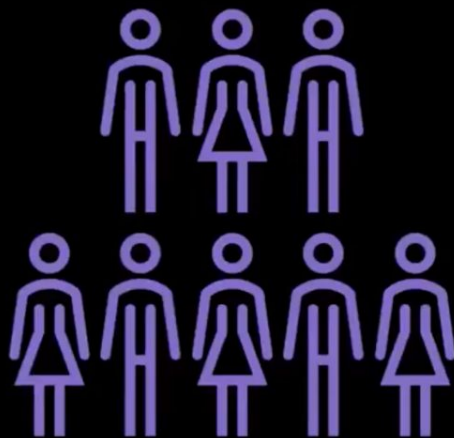
John Hickey



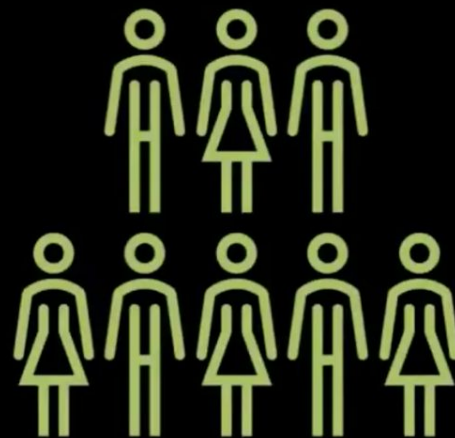
Engineering



Sales

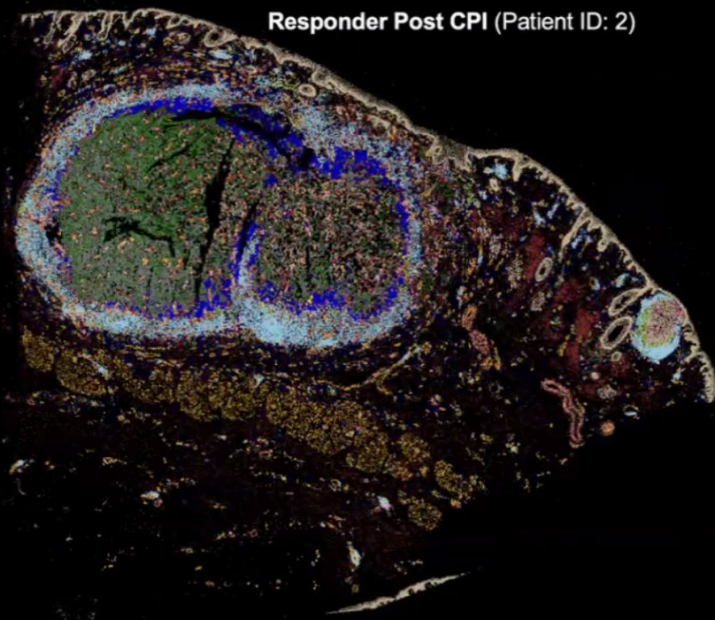


R&D



Cellular Neighborhood Organization in Human Tumors

Responder Post CPI (Patient ID: 2)

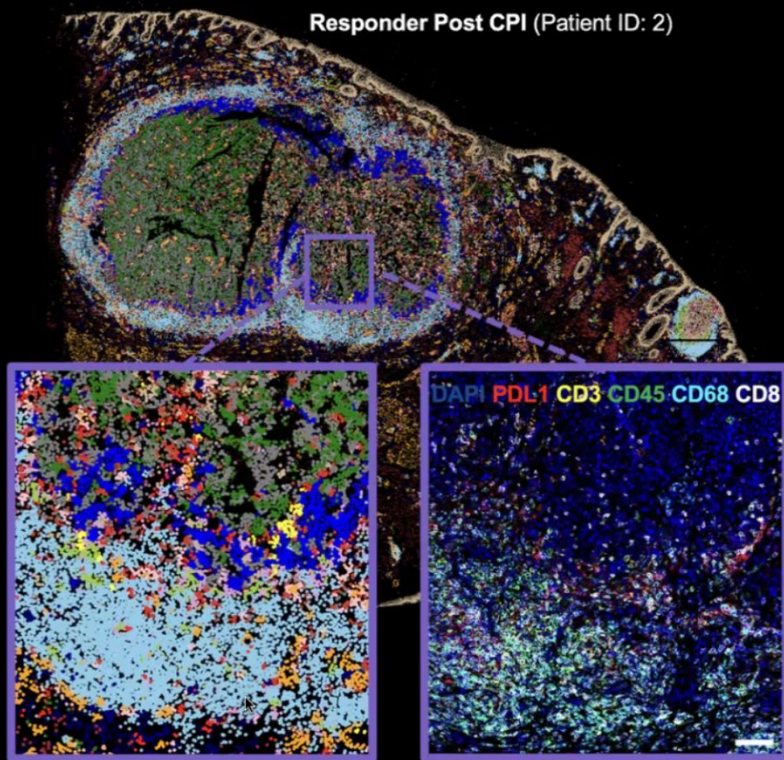


Human Cellular Neighborhood (hCN)

- DC Enriched Immune
- Epithelial/Skin Appendages
- Follicle
- Immune Infiltrate
- Inflamed Tumor
- Macrophage Enriched Immune
- Neutrophil Enriched
- PDPN+ Stromal Enriched
- Perivascular
- Productive T cell & Tumor
- Proliferating Tumor
- Resting Tumor
- Stromal Enriched
- Tumor & Immune
- Vasculature
- Vasculature & Immune

Cellular Neighborhood Organization in Human Tumors

Responder Post CPI (Patient ID: 2)



Human Cellular Neighborhood (hCN)

- DC Enriched Immune
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- Vasculature & Immune

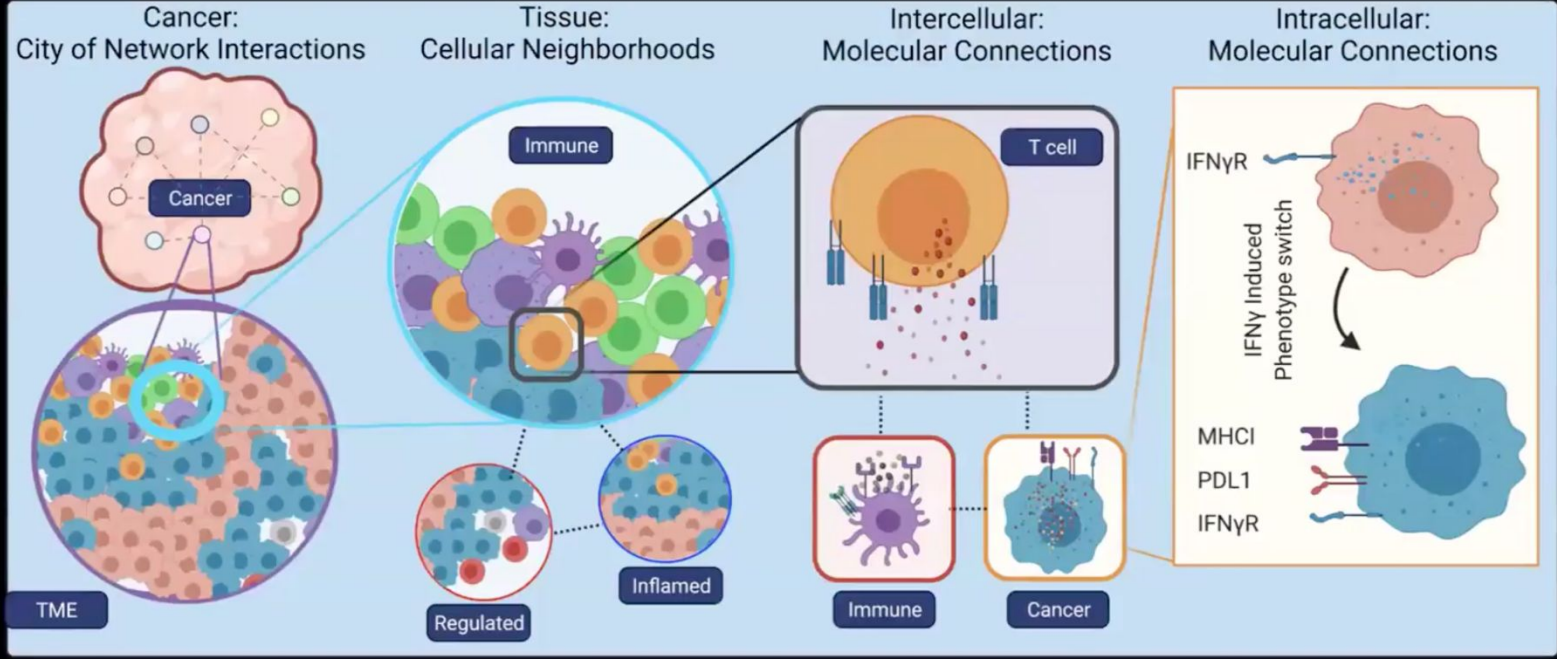
Human Cellular Neighborhood Map

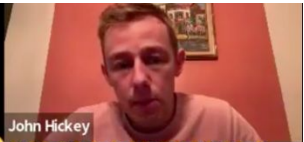
Overlay of CODEX imaging



John Hickey

Recreating Complexity Across Scales Compliments Deconstructing



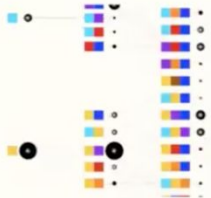


John Hickey

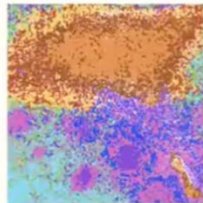
Recreating Complexity Across Scales Compliments Deconstructing

CODEX Multiplexed Imaging - Deconstruct complexity across scales

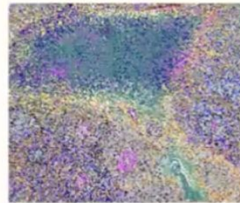
Network Interactions



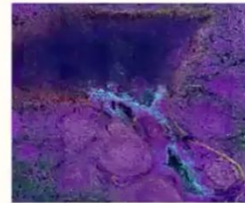
Multicellular Structure



Spatial Cell-type Definitions



50+ Molecular Measurements

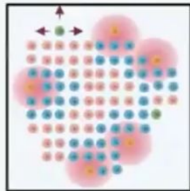


Reconstruct complexity across scales - Multiscale Modeling

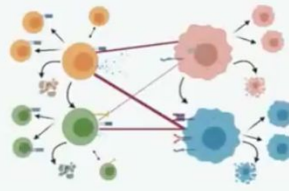
Emergent Behavior



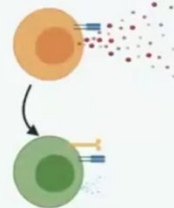
Spatial Interactions



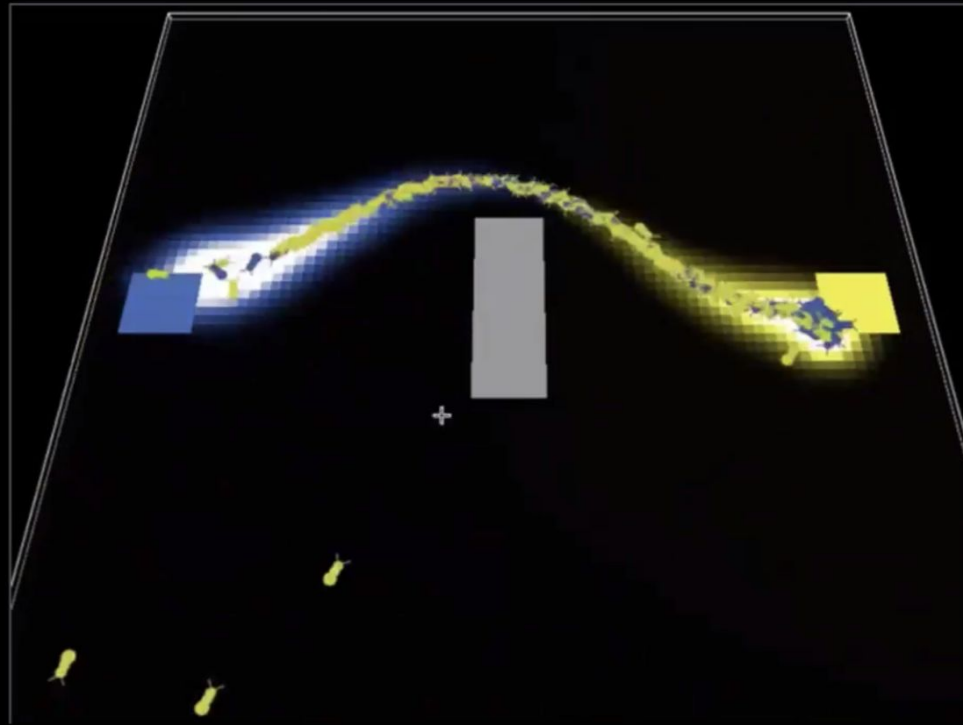
Cell Type Agents



Molecular Rules

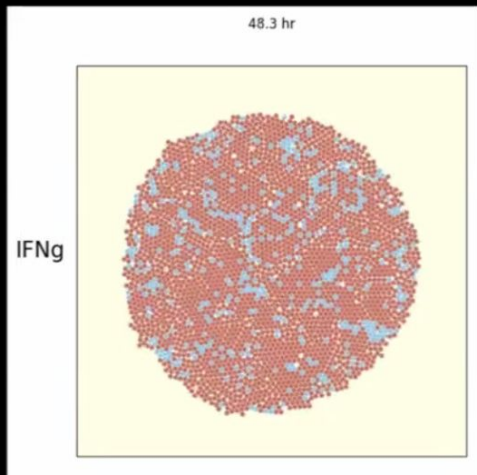


Ant Agent-based Model

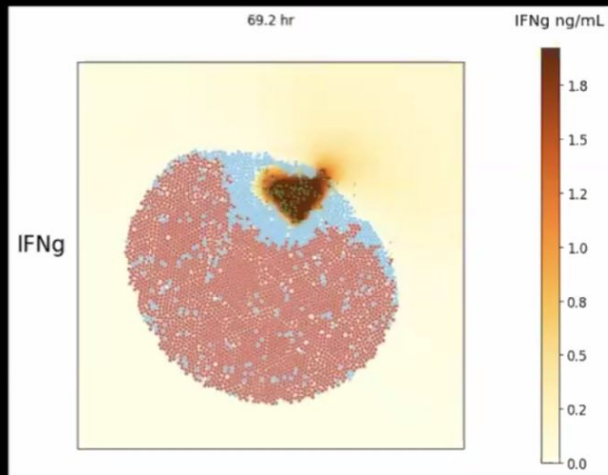


Multi-scale Agent-based Modeling of the T Cell Immunotherapy

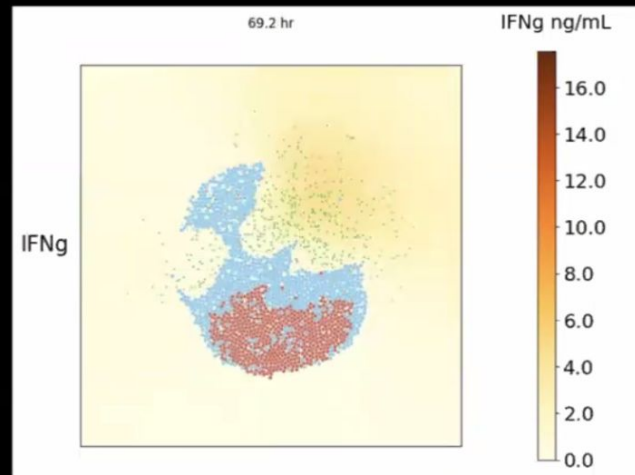
No T cells



T cells



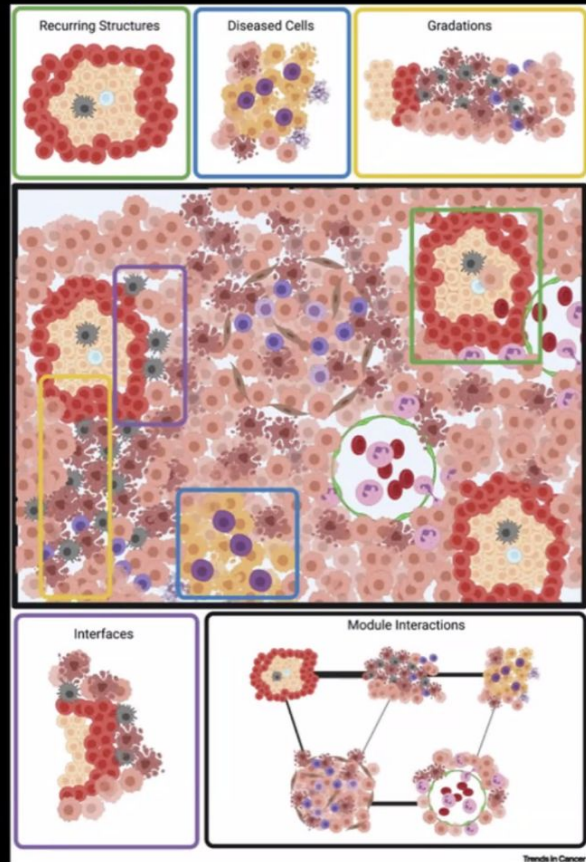
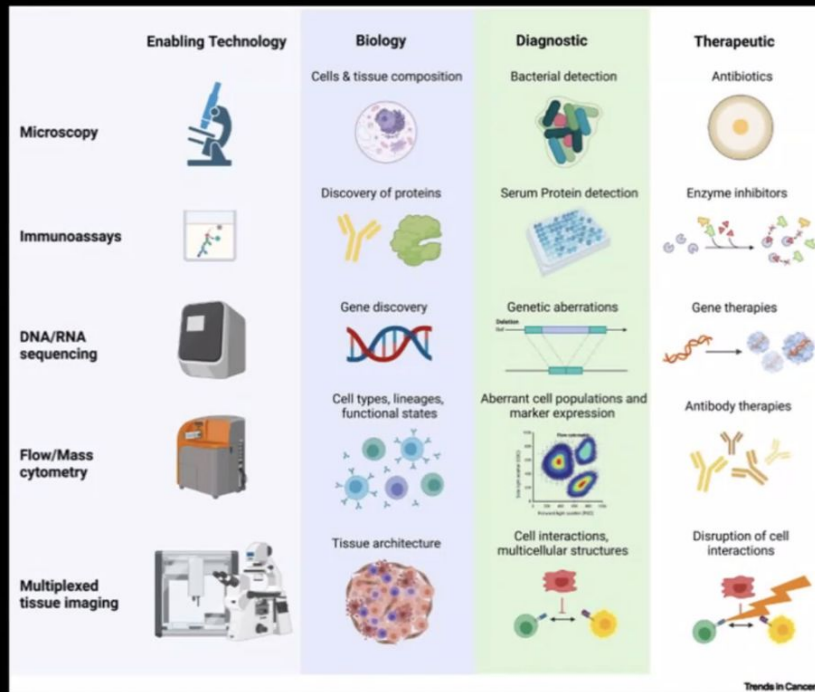
Transformed T cells



● PDL1+ tumor ● PDL1- tumor ● PD1+ T cell ● PD1- T cell



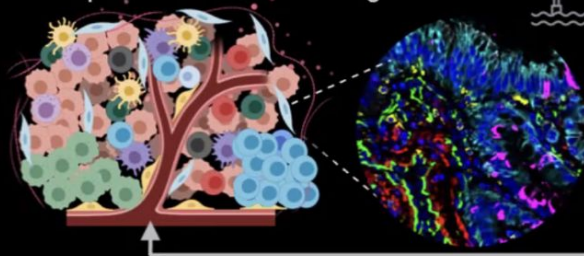
A rethinking of therapies



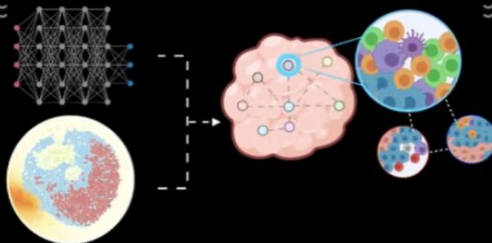


Hickey Lab: Synergy and Bridging Omics, Computation, and Engineering

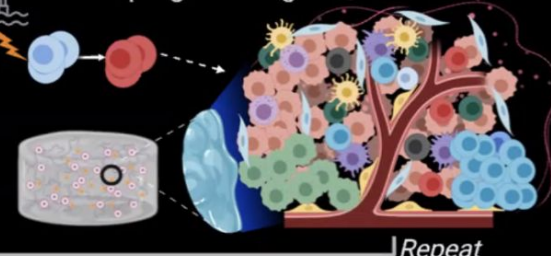
Multiscale Tissue Structure: Single Cell Spatial-Omics Technologies



Multiscale Computational Approaches for Mechanism



Tissue Structure Control: Cell Reprogramming and Biomaterials



Our expertise.

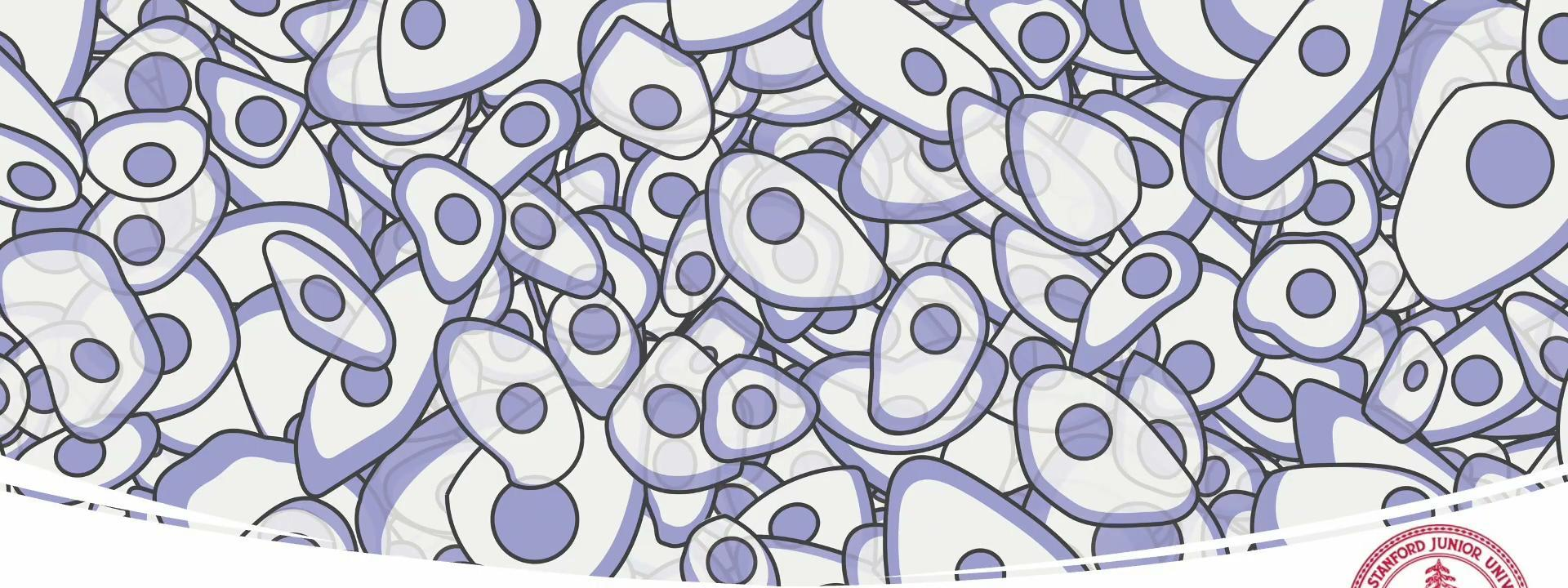


Tools we use.



The background of the slide features several overlapping, semi-transparent, light blue and green organic shapes. These shapes are filled with numerous small, multi-colored dots in shades of red, green, and blue. The overall effect is a complex, layered pattern that resembles a molecular structure or a data visualization. The text is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the slide.

Jure Leskovec, *Stanford University*

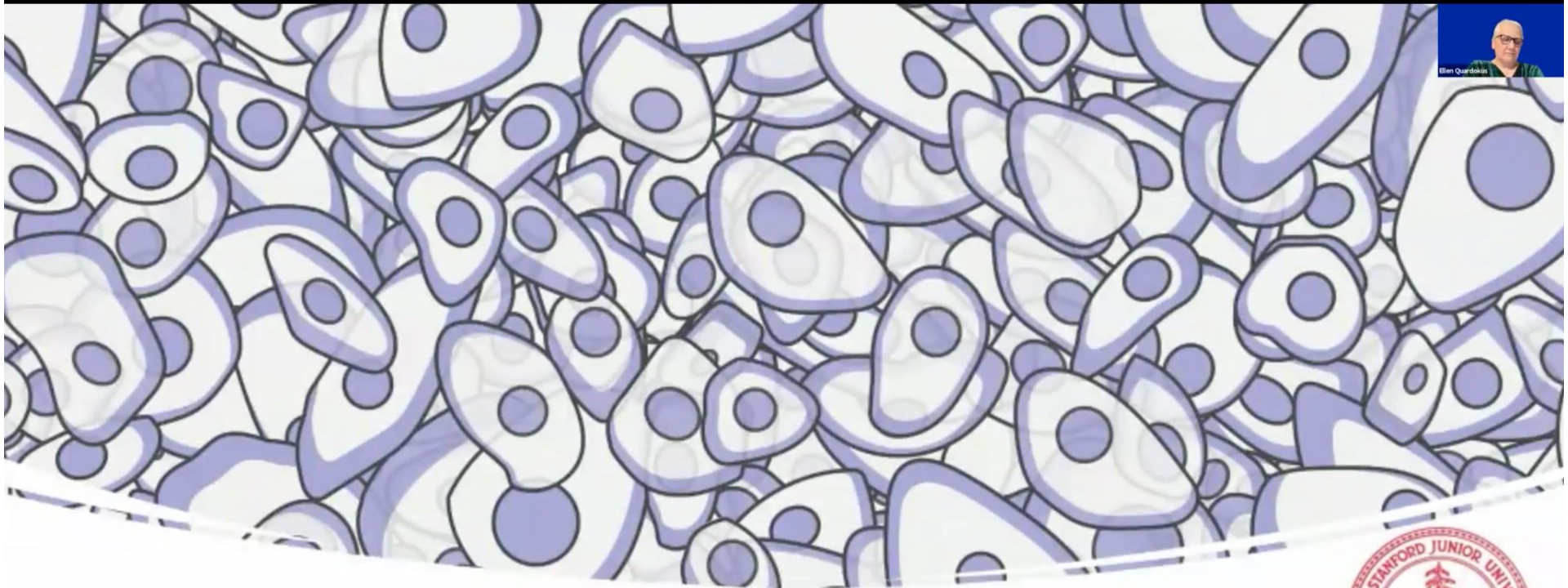


Building Foundation Models for the AI Virtual Cell

Jure Leskovec
Stanford University



ANCE



Building Foundation Models for the AI Virtual Cell

Jure Leskovec
Stanford University



NCE

Cell is a Fundamental Unit of Life

- Cells are essential for health and disease
- Advances in AI and omics offer new opportunities to rethink traditional models

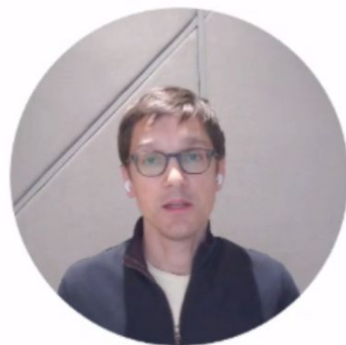
Cell

Leading Edge

CellPress
OPEN ACCESS

Perspective

How to build the virtual cell with artificial intelligence: Priorities and opportunities



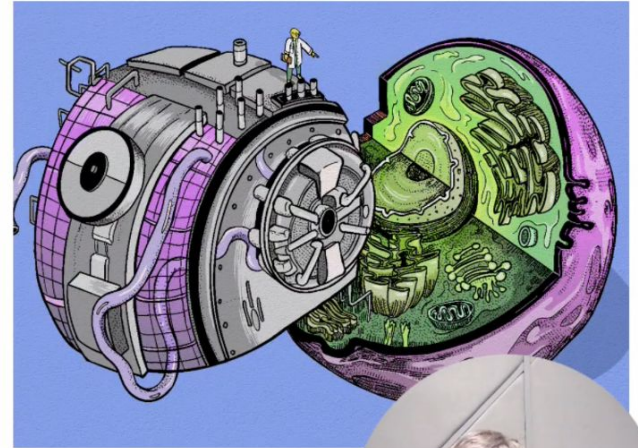
Simulating Biology with the AI Virtual Cell

How can we simulate biology?

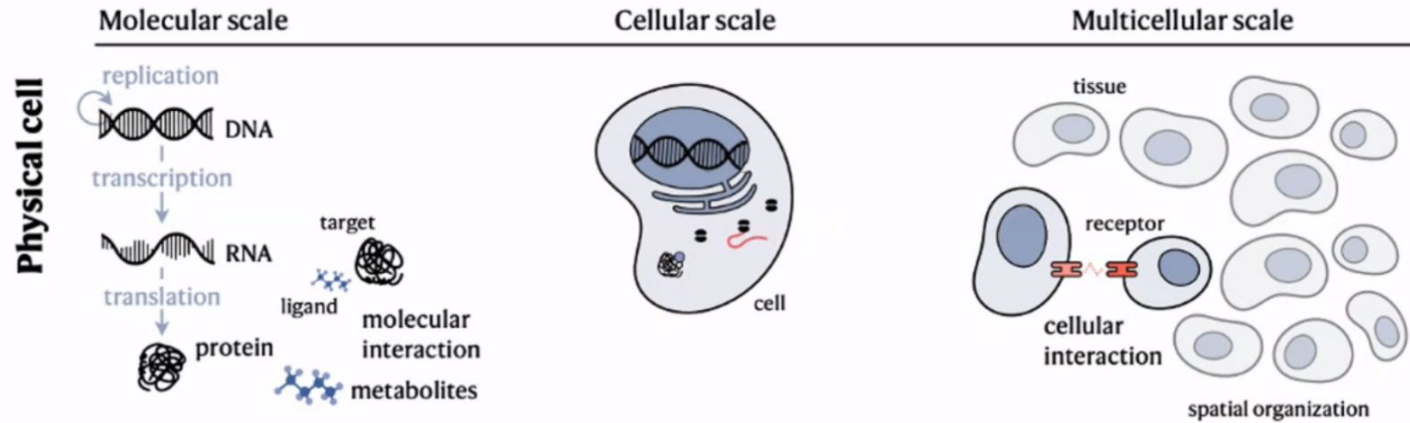
- Multi scale, non-linear, stochastic/noisy, measured in different ways, incomplete data

We create an AI Virtual Cell:

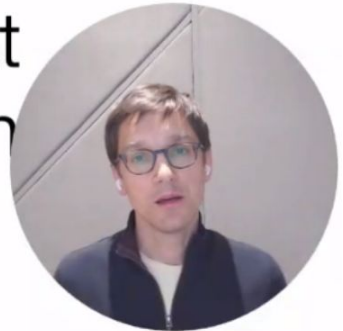
A connected framework of AI models that simulate increasingly complex and dynamic biological systems.



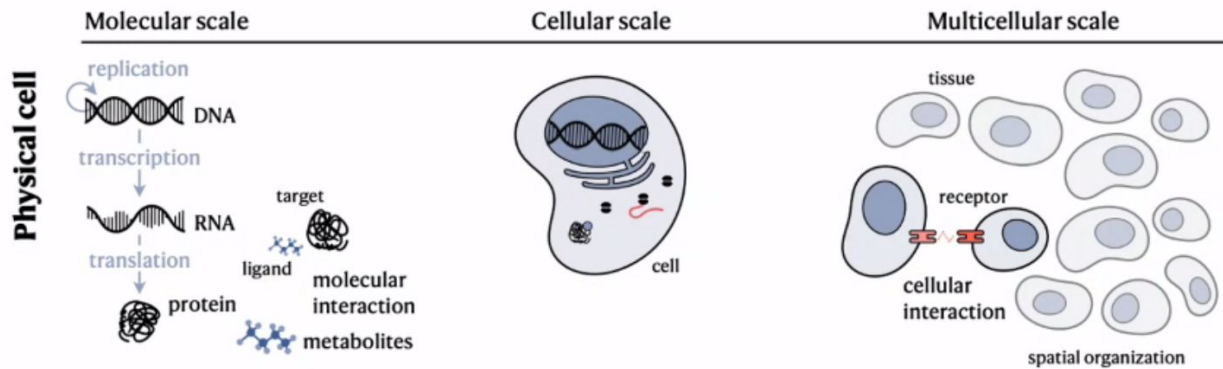
Connecting Biology's Physical Scales



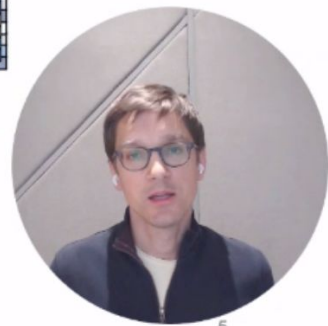
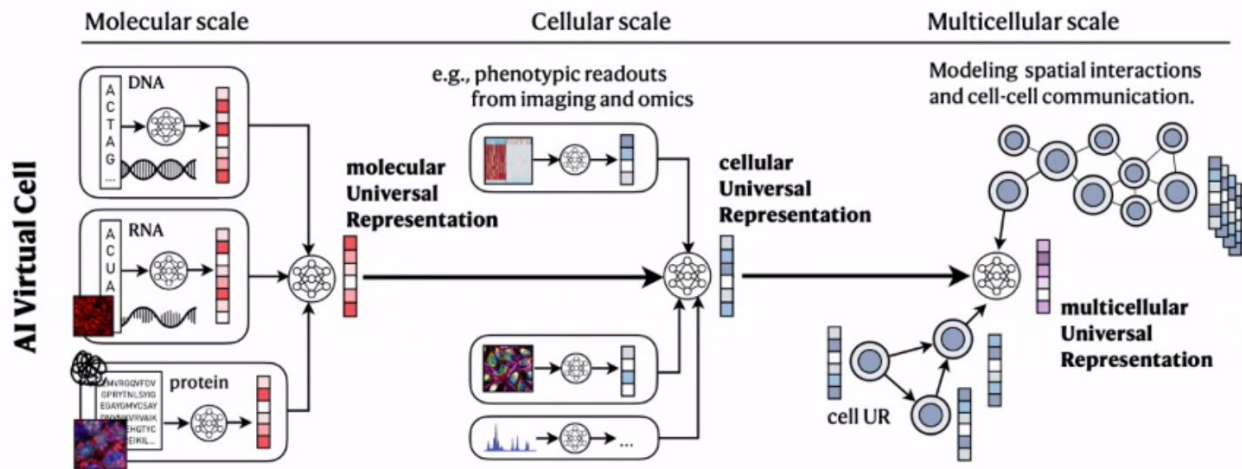
A connected framework of AI models that simulate increasingly complex and dynamic biological systems.



a. Cellular building blocks, environments, ...

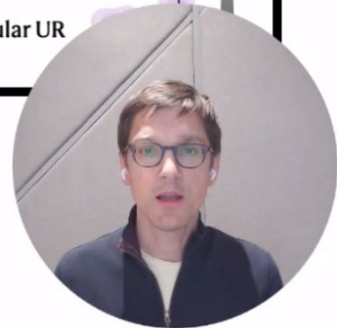
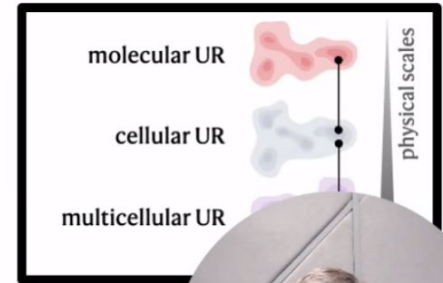
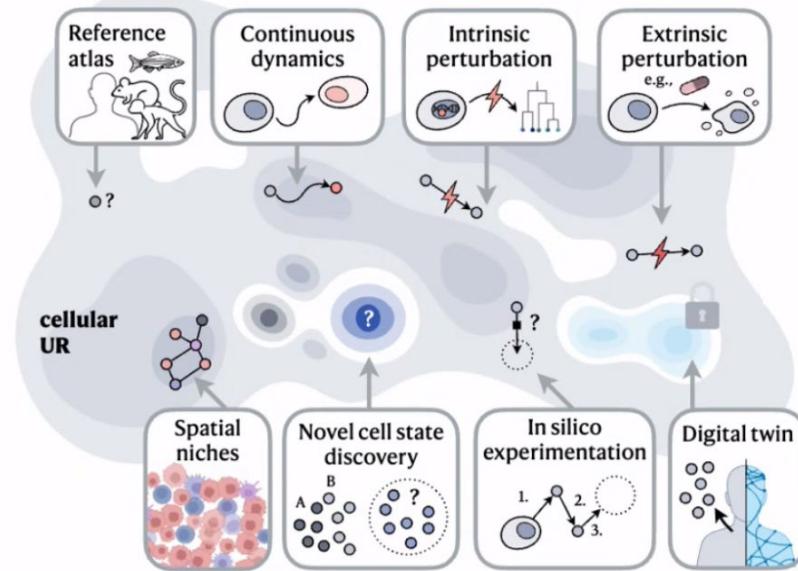


b. Building the AI Virtual Cell through Universal Representations ...



The Power of Representation Learning

Learning **universal representation spaces** unlocks fundamental capabilities for biomedicine.



Virtual Instruments

1. Manipulate:

Embedding \rightarrow Embedding

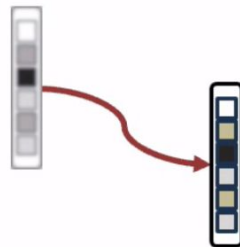
What happens to a cell after a drug is applied?

2. Decode:

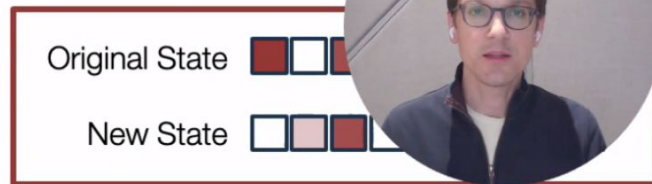
Embedding \rightarrow Readout

What is the 3d structure of a protein?

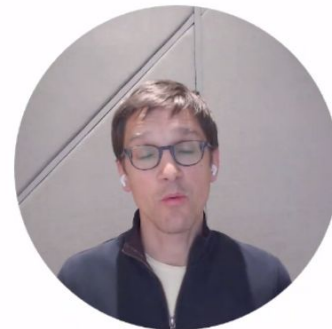
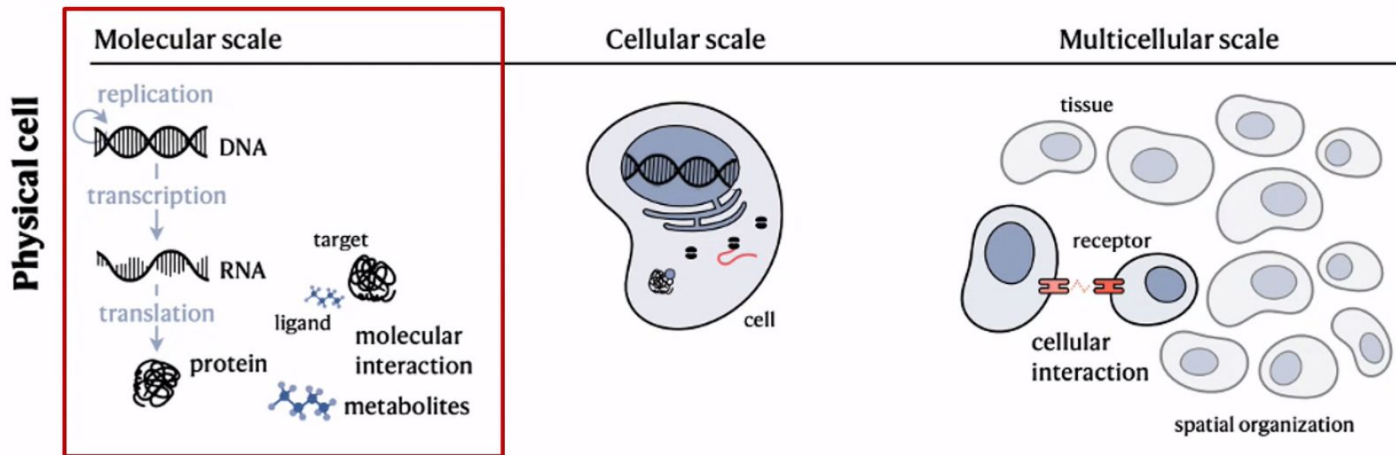
Diffusion Models



Prompting

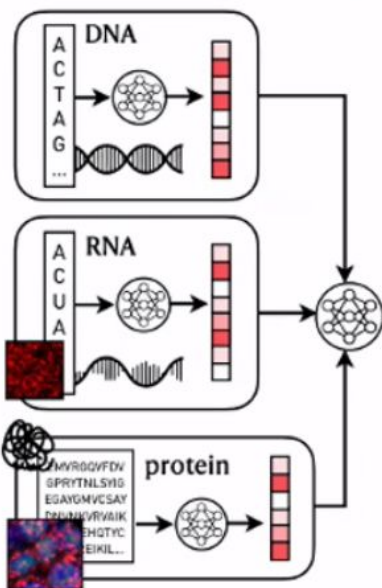


This talk: AI Virtual Cell



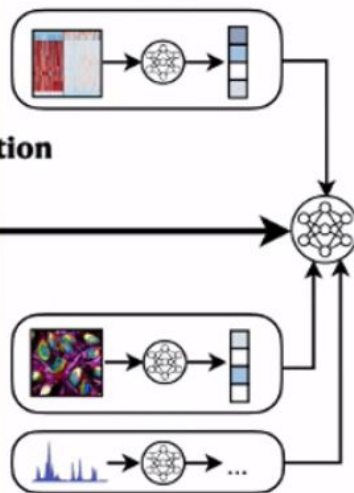
AI Virtual Cell

Molecular scale



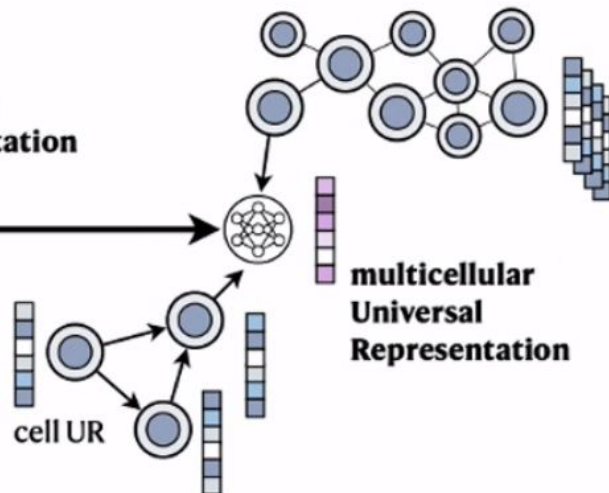
Cellular scale

e.g., phenotypic readouts from imaging and omics



Multicellular scale

Modeling spatial interactions and cell-cell communication.



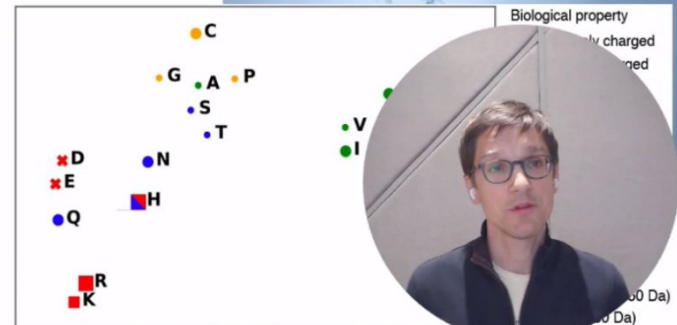
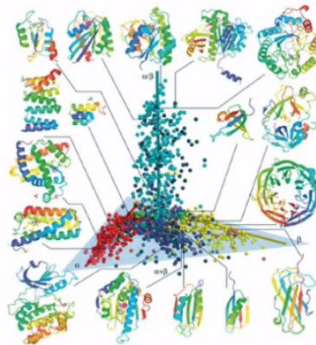
Protein Language Models

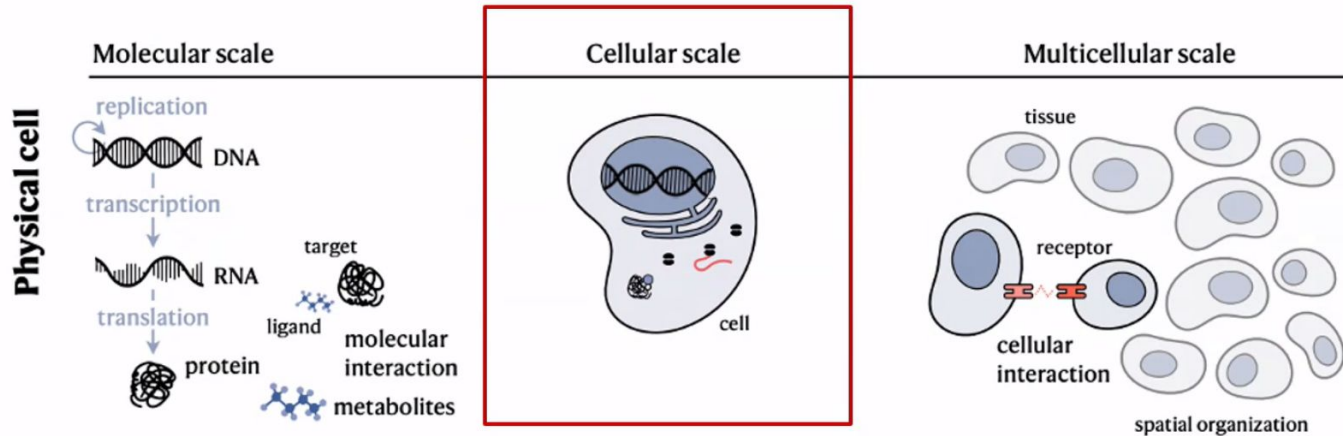
Protein Language Models: ProtT5, ESM
encode the whole protein universe

- Motivated by ChatGPT & AlphaFold
- Trained on 250M+ proteins

Protein Embeddings encode:

- Structure
- Molecular propert.
- Orthology



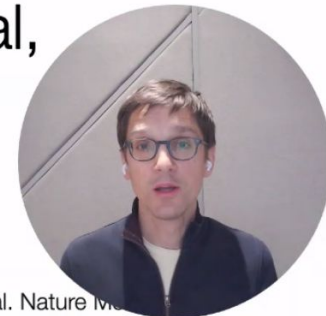


Universal Cell Embeddings

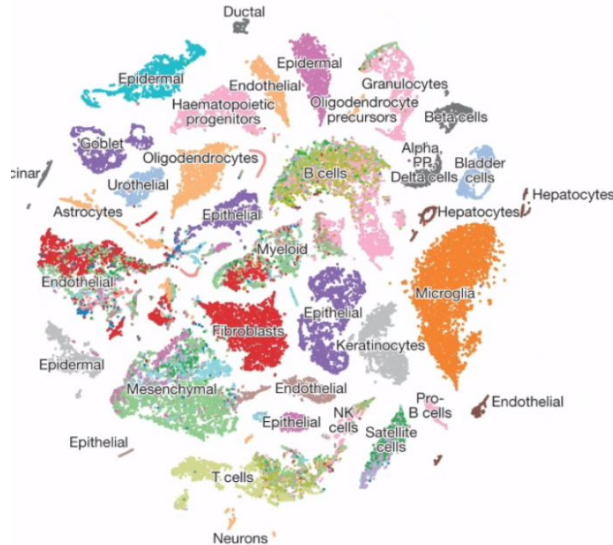
Yanay Rosen^{*}, Yusuf Roohani^{*}, Ayush Agrawal,
Leon Samotorčan,
Stephen Quake, Jure Leskovec

[Universal Cell Embeddings: A Foundation Model for Cell Biology](#) (Rosen, Roohani et al. Preprint)

Towards Universal Cell Embeddings: Integrating Single-cell RNA-seq Datasets across Species with SATURN (Rosen, Brbic, Roohani et al. Nature Methods)



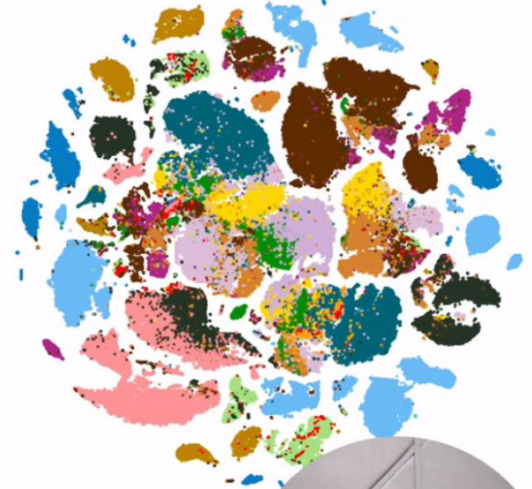
Cell Atlas Datasets



Tabula Muris
(Nature '18, '20)



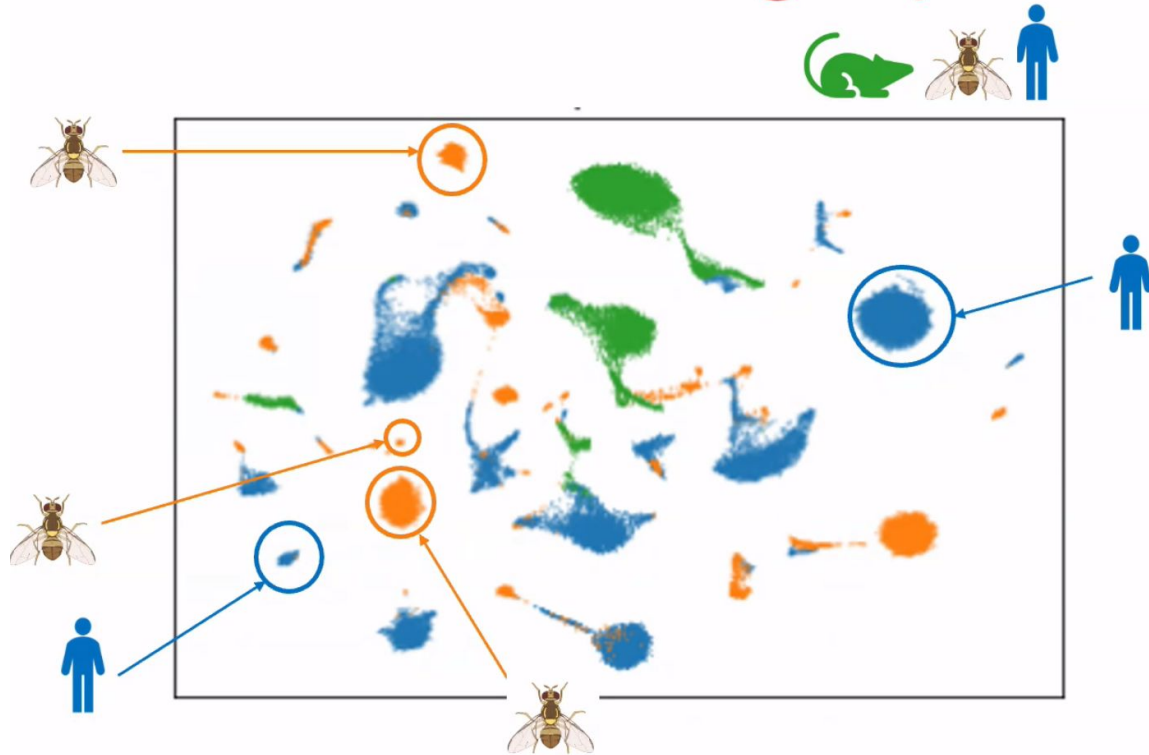
Tabula Sapiens
bioRxiv '22



Fly
So

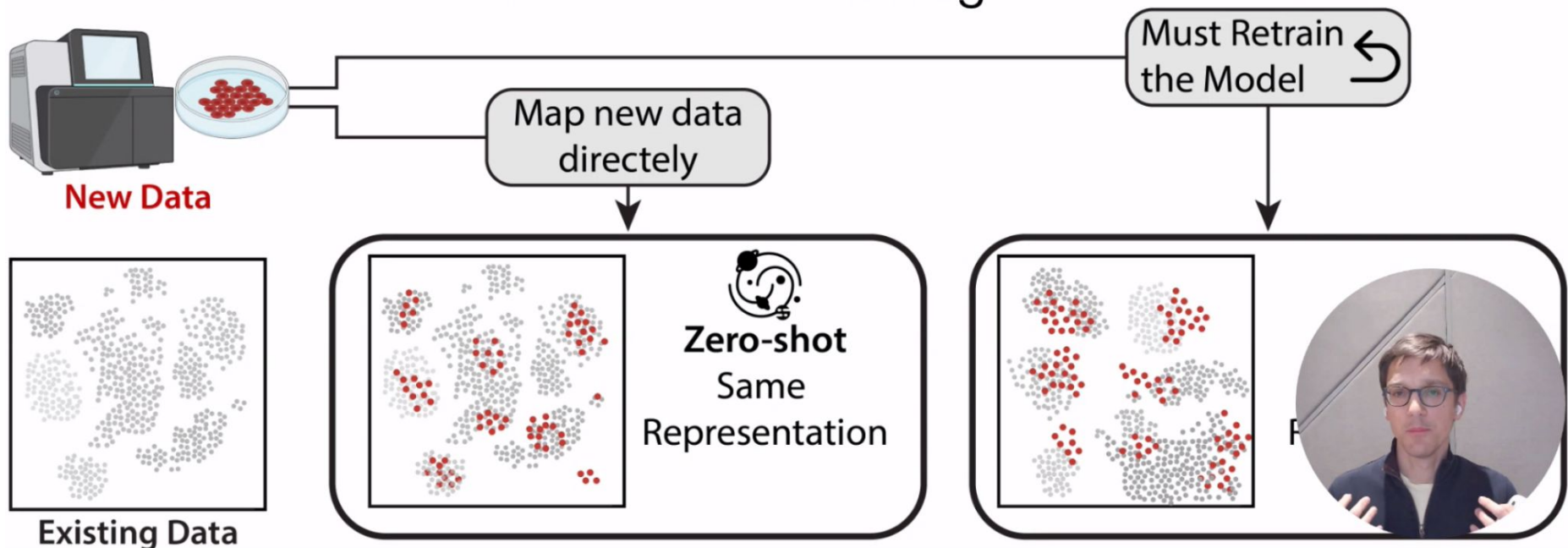


Goal: Cross-Species Cell Embedding Space

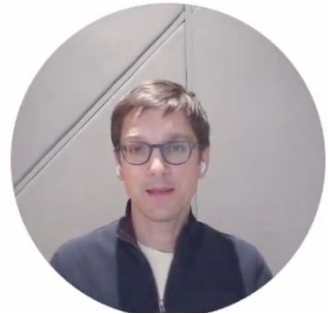
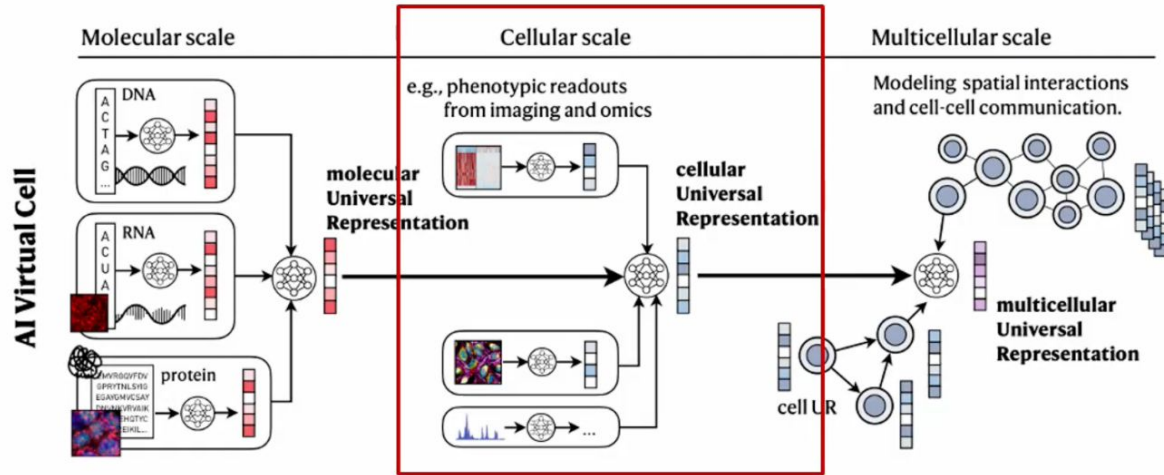


Universal Spaces are *Fixed*

- Representations of data should be consistent and fixed
 - ChatGPT works without finetuning



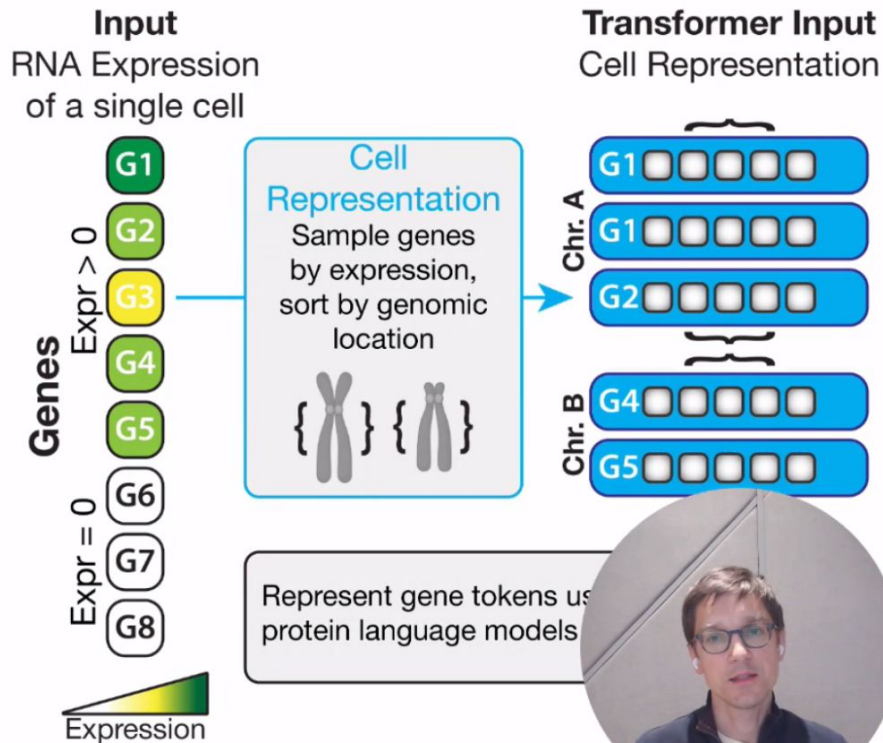
We built a Cellular-Scale Foundation Model



The Universal Cell Embedding (UCE) Model

Key Model Choices

- Gene expression is not natural language
- A universal space is a fixed space
 - Foundation Models are zero-shot
- Self-supervised
 - Organization is emergent



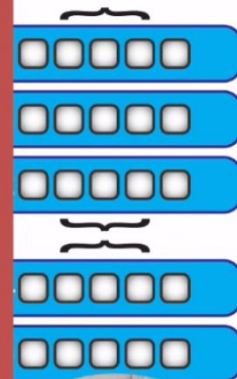
The Universal Cell Embedding (UCE) Model

Key Model Choices

- Genetically natural
- A universal fixed-size embedding
 - Biologically Inspired Transformer
 - 33 Layers, 650M Parameters
 - Trained for 40 days on 24 A100 80GB GPUs
- Self-supervised
 - Organization is emergent

Input

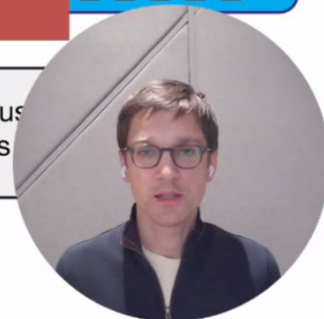
Transformer Input Representation



Expr = $\begin{matrix} \text{G7} \\ \text{G8} \end{matrix}$

Expression

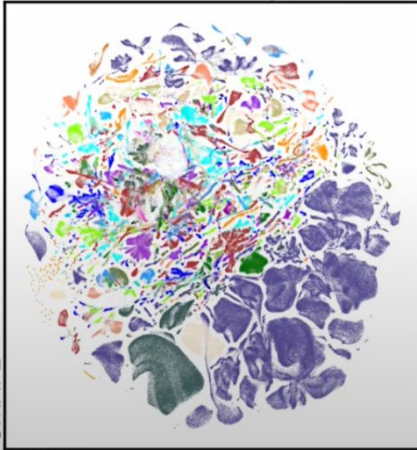
Represent gene tokens using protein language models



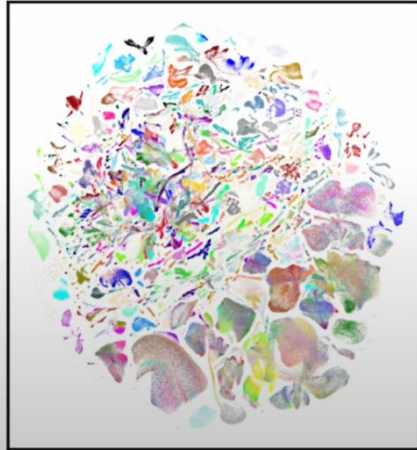
Integrated Mega-scale Atlas (IMA)

Emergent organization of 36M cells

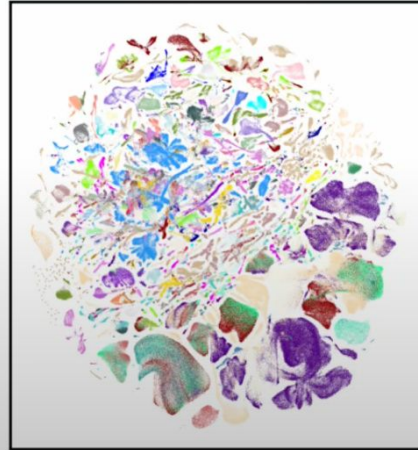
1000 Cell Types



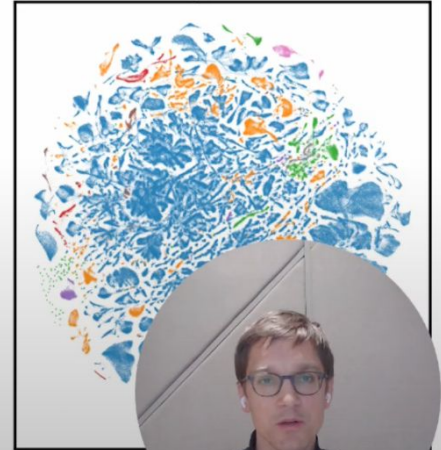
350 Datasets



50 Tissues



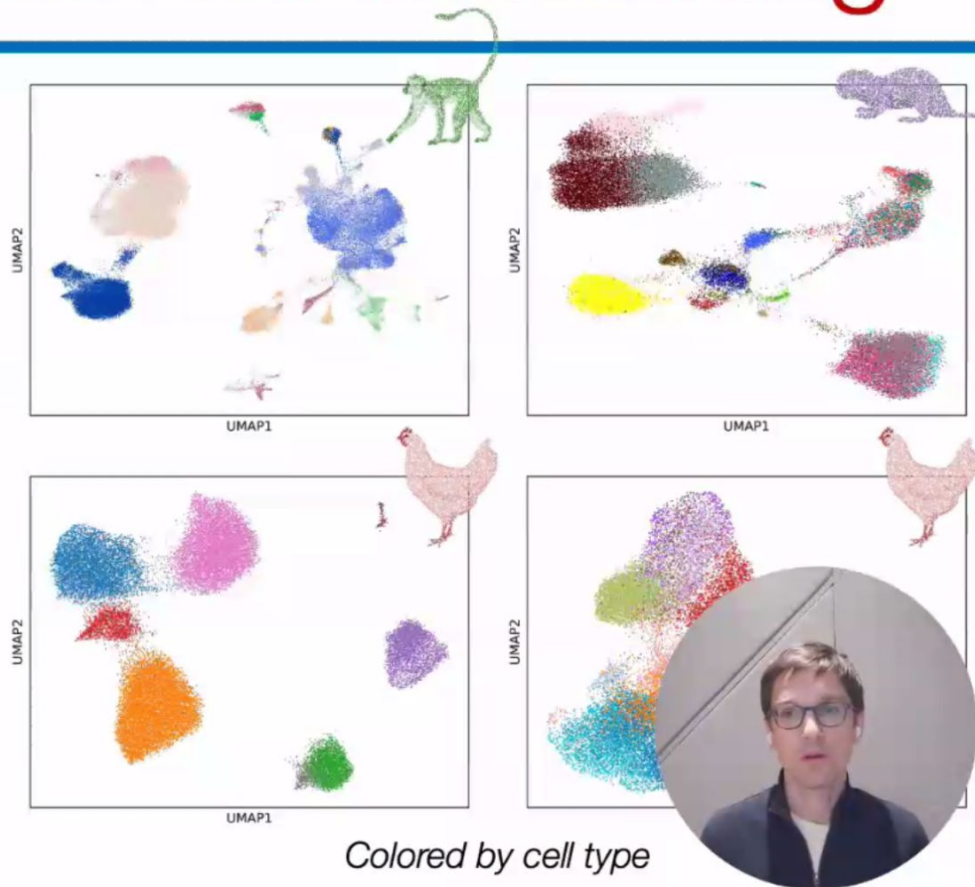
8 Species



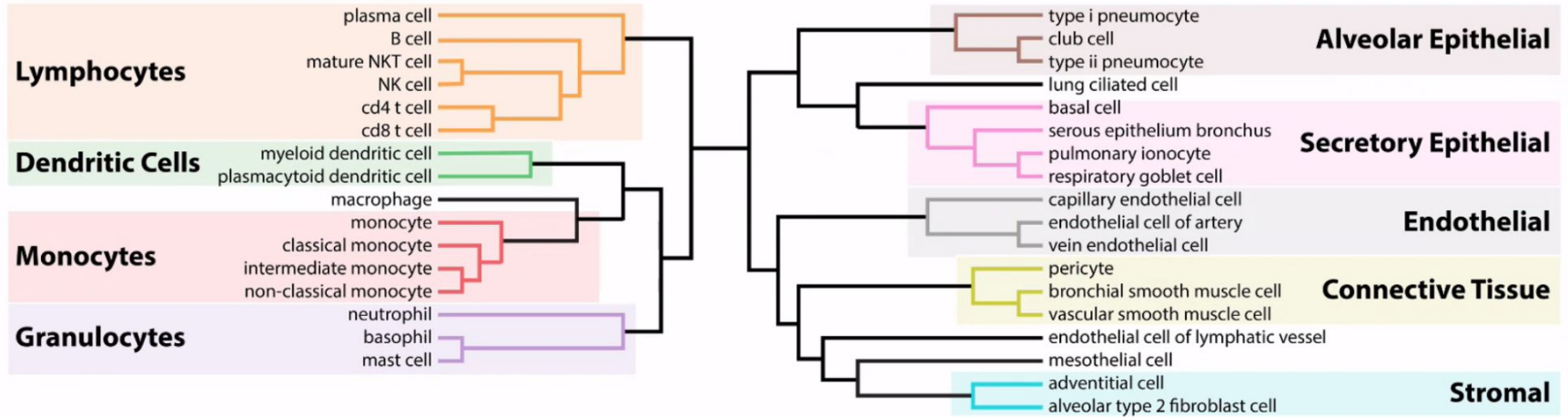
Map new data with no fine-tuning

Map new data to same fixed space

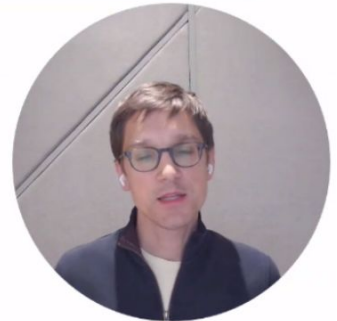
- Even novel species!
(No BLAST)

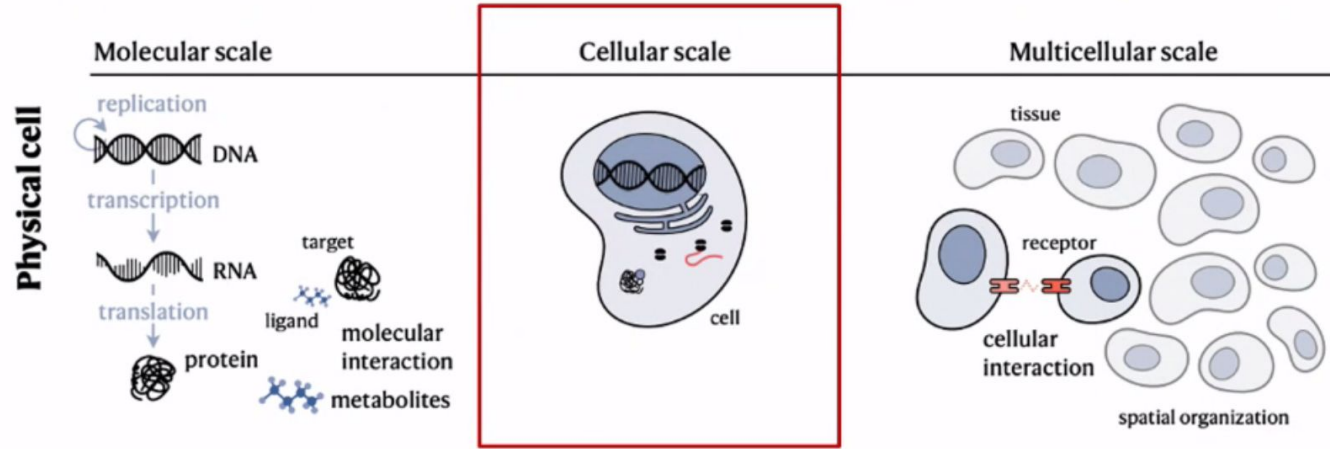


Cell Type Organization Naturally Emerges



Tabula Sapiens v2 Lung
Inferred Cell Hierarchy





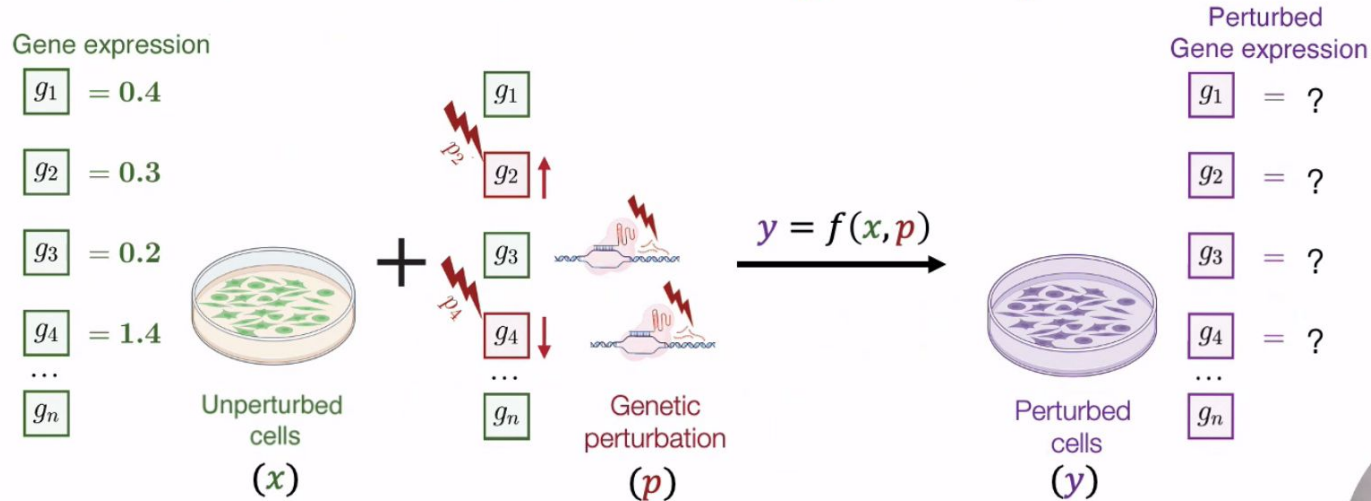
GEARS: Predicting transcriptional outcomes of novel multi-gene perturbations

Yusuf Roohani, Kexin Huang, Jure Leskovec
 Stephen Quake, Jure Leskovec



Problem Formulation

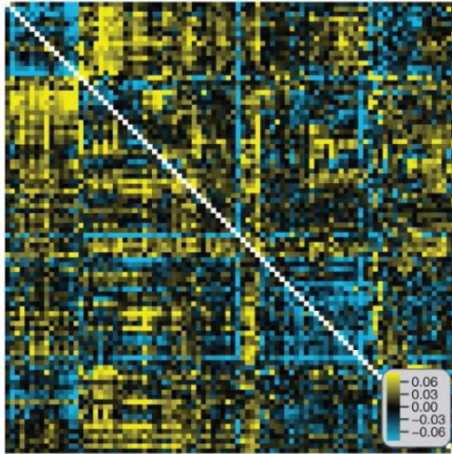
Predict the outcome of a genetic perturbation



What is the gene expression response of perturbing a combination of genes not seen experimentally perturbed



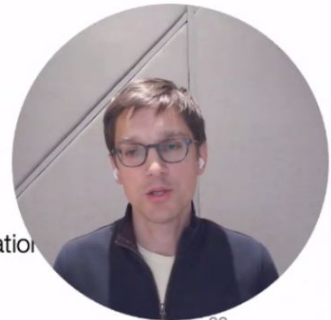
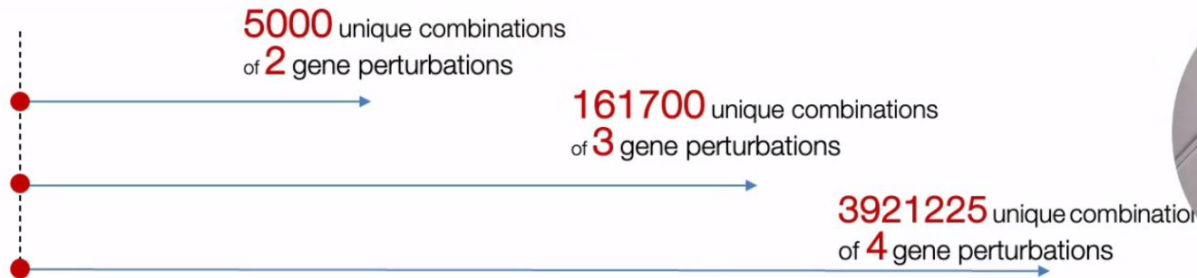
Why Predict Perturbation



Perturbational space is too vast to be explored experimentally

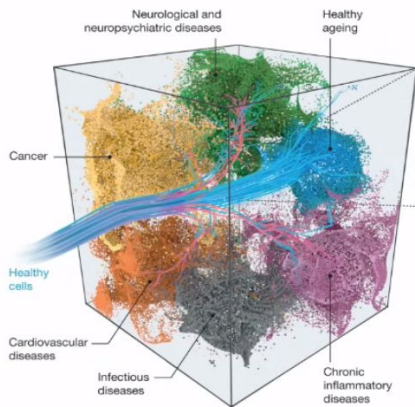
There are 4×10^8 pairwise combinations of all known protein coding genes

Pick 100 genes



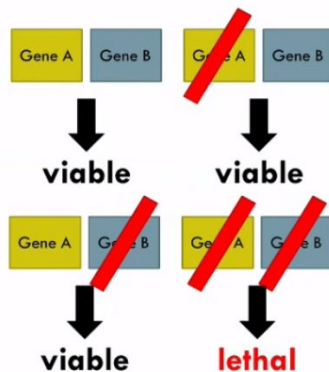
Why is this useful?

1. Drug target discovery



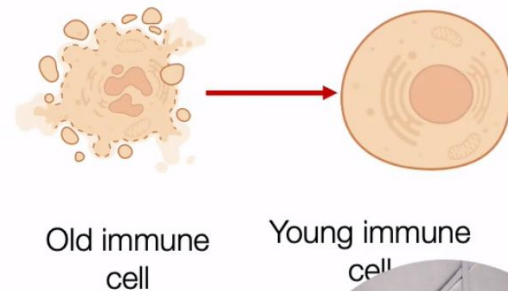
Identify therapeutic targets that can reverse disease phenotypes

2. Identifying genetic interactions

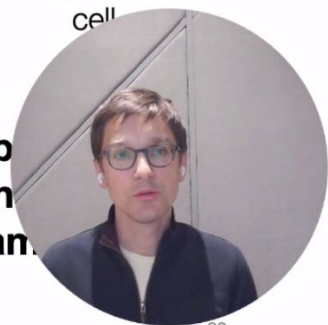


Predict genetic interactions

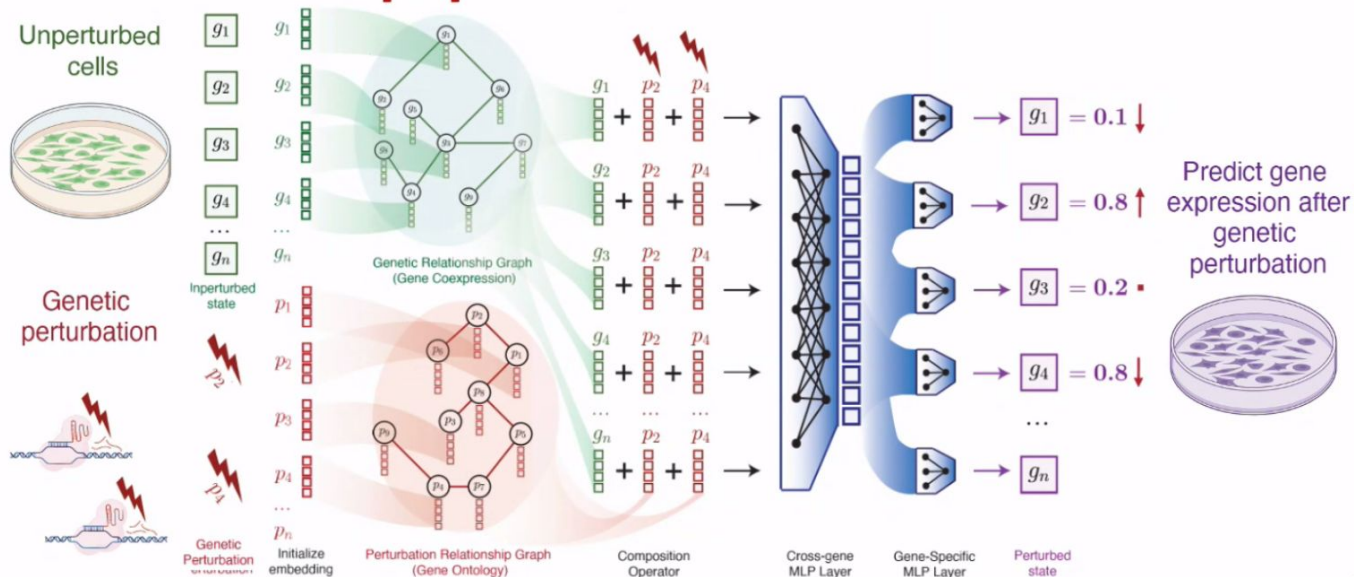
3. Re-engineering cells



Enhance performance and efficiency of reprogrammed cells



Our Approach: GEARS



A deep learning model constrained by prior knowledge of gene-gene relationships

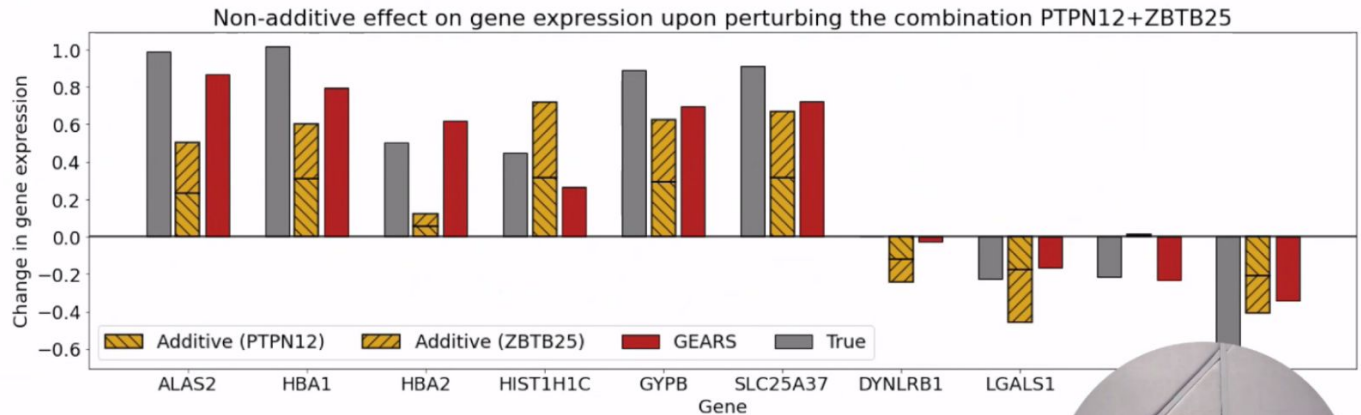
GEARS: Predicting transcriptional outcomes of novel multi-gene perturbations

Yusuf Roohani, Kexin Huang, Jure Leskovec, Nature Biotech, 2023



Results: Predicting non-additive genetic interactions

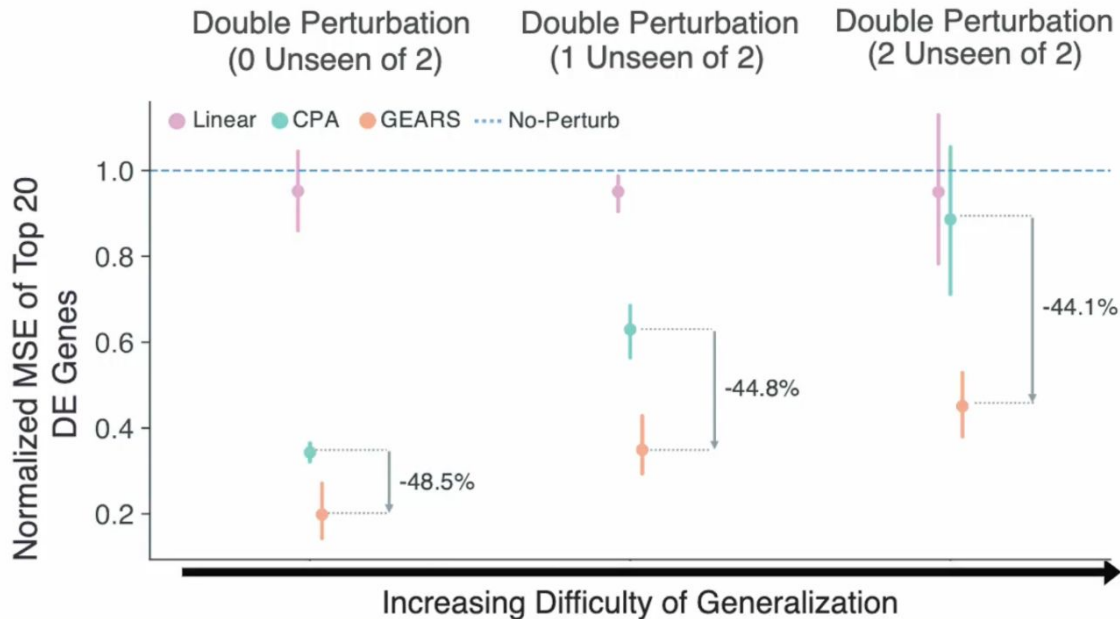
⚡ PTPN12 + ⚡ ZBTB25



GEARS had **50% higher precision** in detecting gene interactions. **2x as accurate** in predicting strongest interactions.

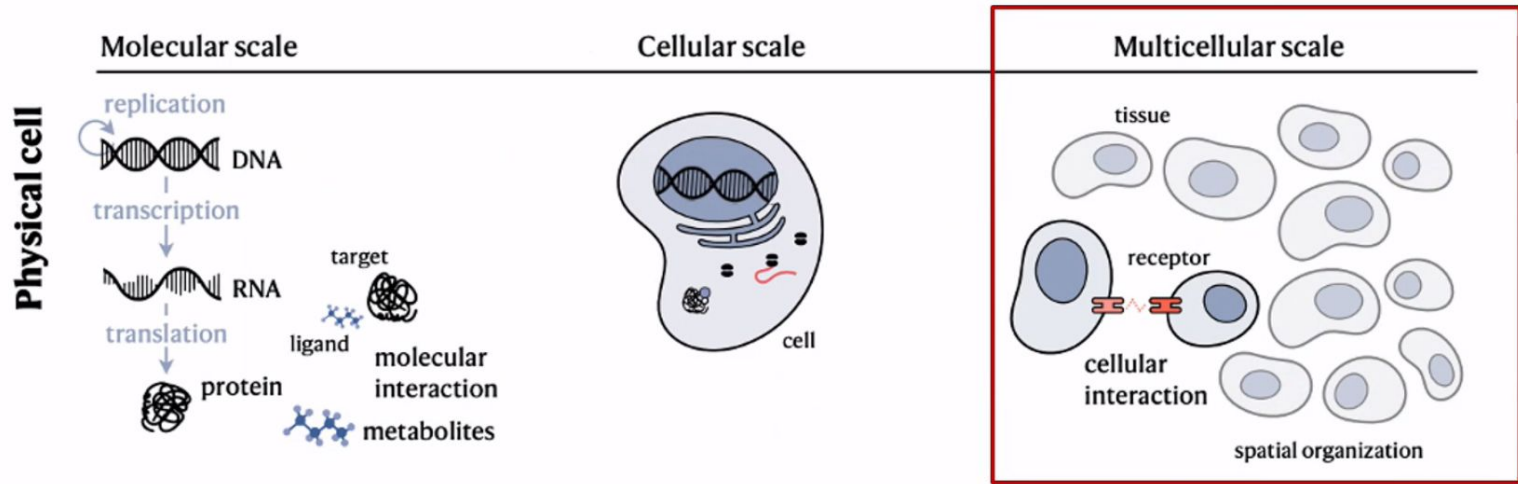


Generalizing to unseen genes



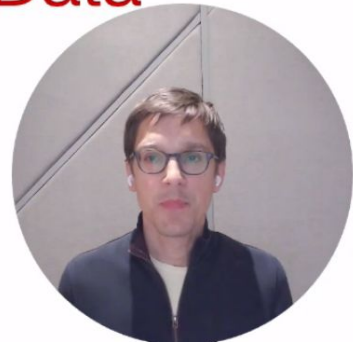
GEARS outperforms other approaches in predicting outcomes of genetic perturbation **by 45%.**





Annotation of Spatially Resolved Single-cell Data with STELLAR.

Brbic*, Cao*, Hickey*, Tan, Snyder, Nolan, Leskovec
Nature Methods 2022.



Spatially Resolved Single-Cell Data

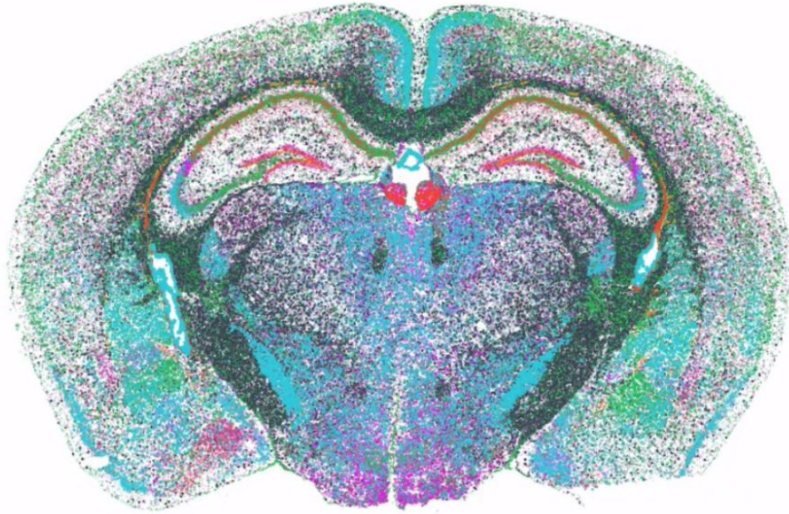


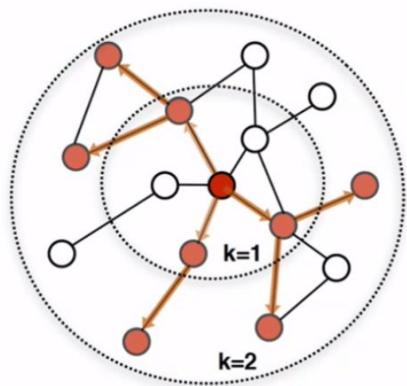
Figure from Vizgen MERFISH Mouse Brain
Receptor Map dataset

- Captures spatial context of cells
- Each cell is represented with a smaller number gene/protein expressions and cell coordinates

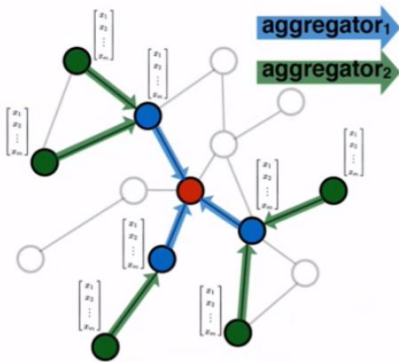
Goal: capture spatial organization of the cells and their molecular features



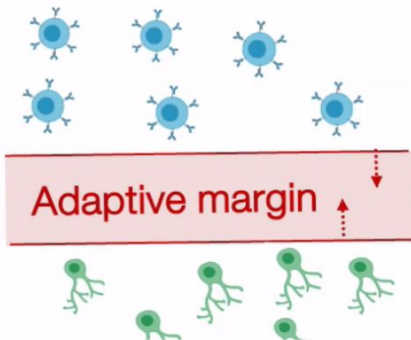
Solution: Graph Neural Networks



Determine node computation graph

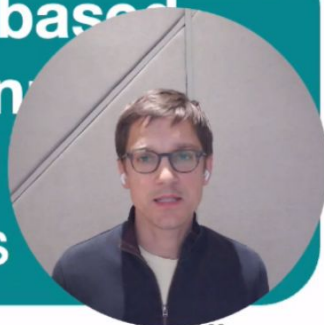


Propagate and transform information

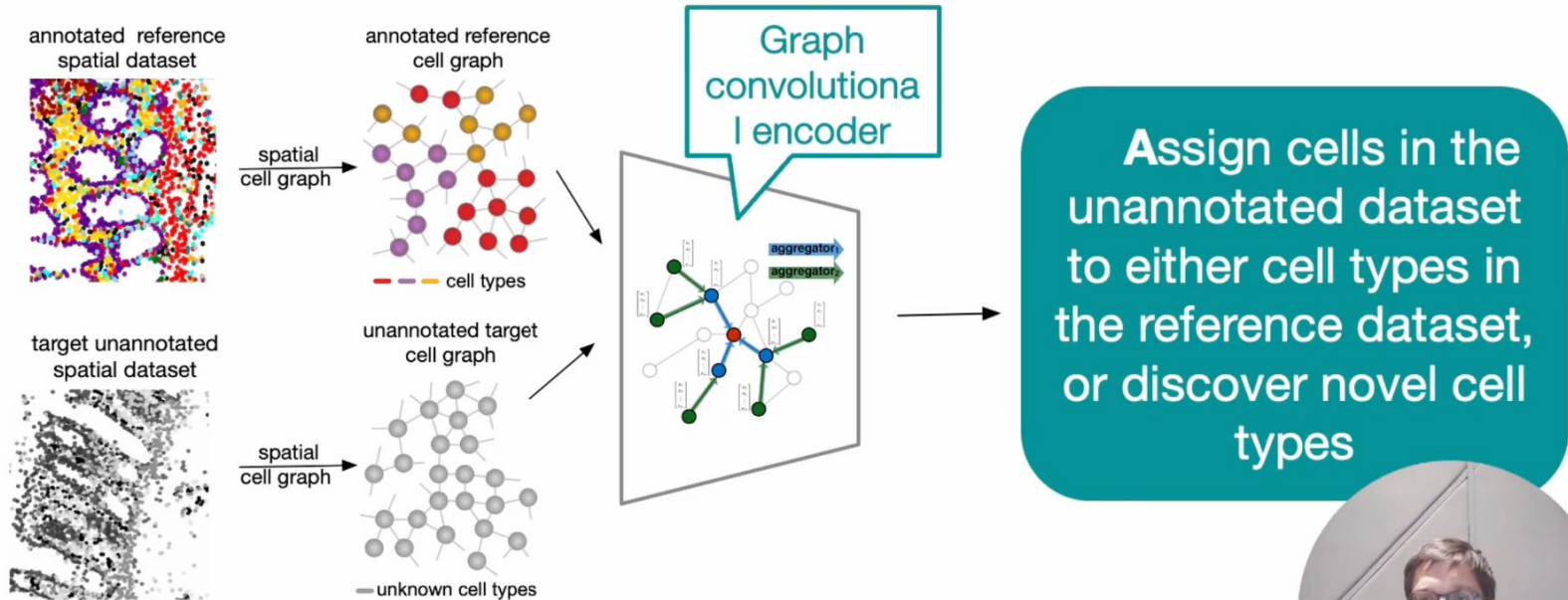


Capture spatial and molecular context of cells using graph convolutional neural networks

Uncertainty based adaptive margin learning speed classes

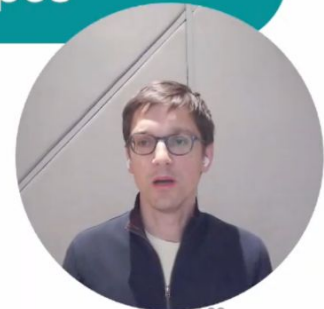


Our Method: STELLAR



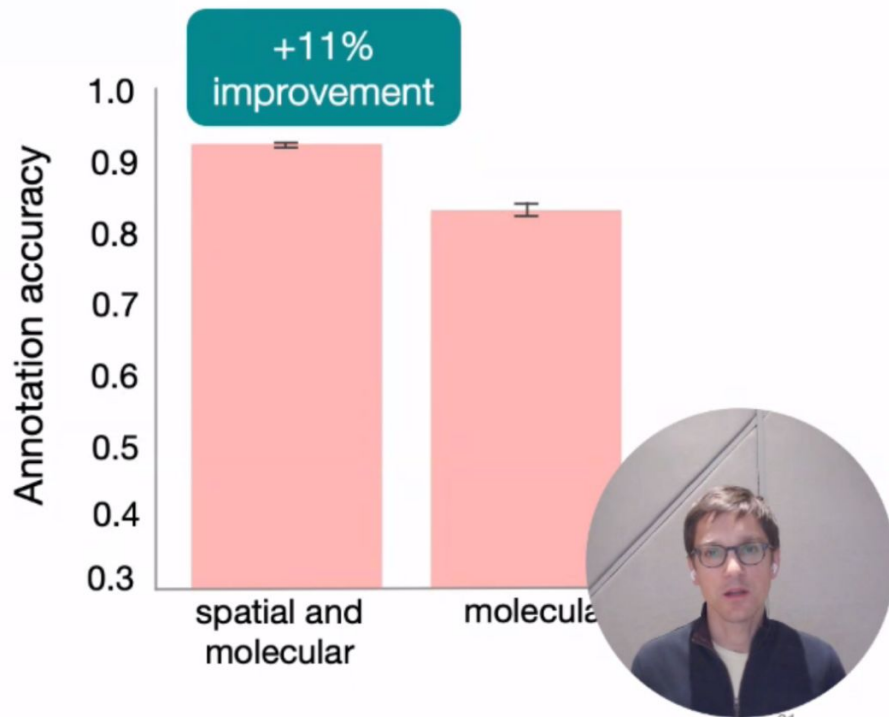
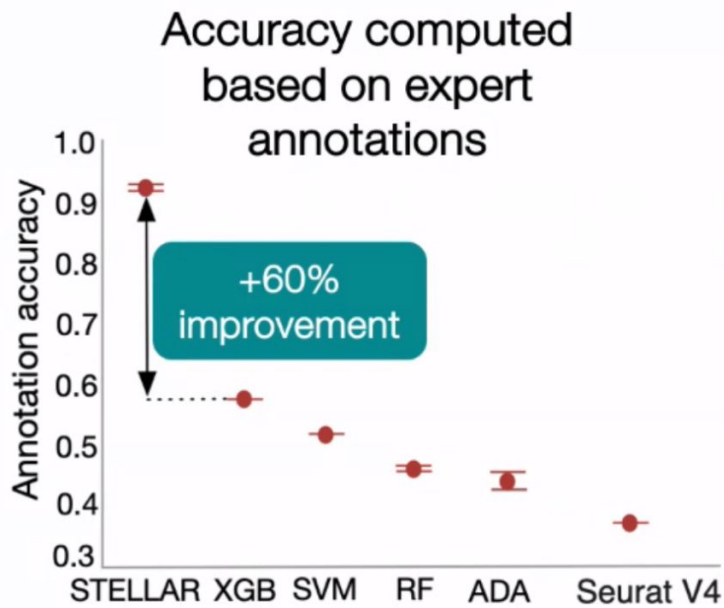
Annotation of Spatially Resolved Single-cell Data with STELLAR.

Brbic*, Cao*, Hickey*, Tan, Snyder, Nolan, Leskovec. *Nature Methods* 2022.



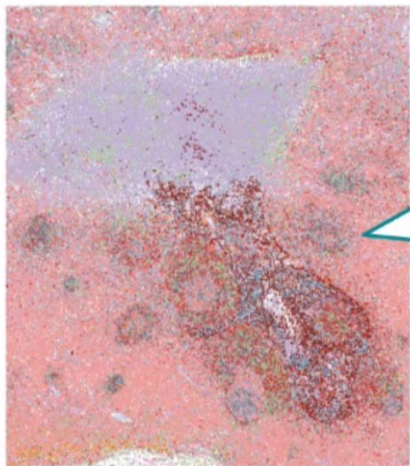


STELLAR: Cell labeling



Can We Annotate Cancer Donor Tissue using Healthy Donor Tissue?

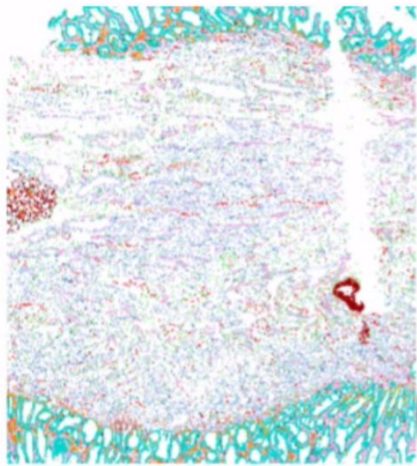
Reference labeled data:
Healthy tonsil tissue



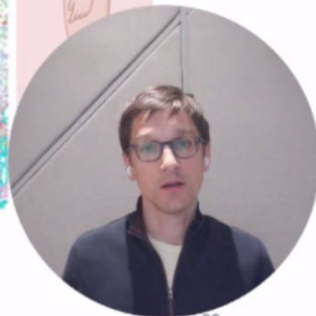
Colors denote
different cell
types

CODEX multiplexed
imaging data

Unlabeled data:
Esophageal cancer

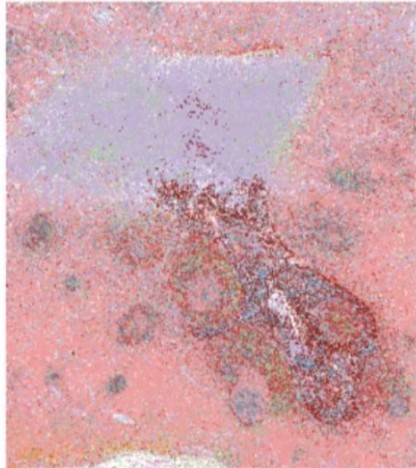


CODEX multiplexed
imaging data



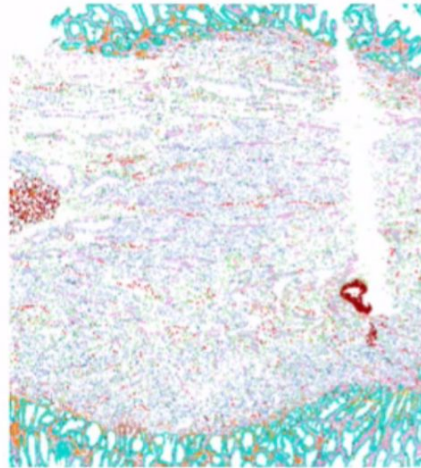
Can We Annotate Cancer Tissue using Healthy Tissue?

Healthy tonsil tissue



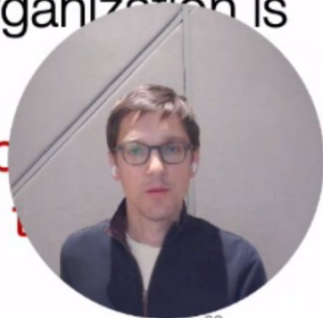
CODEX multiplexed
imaging data

Esophageal cancer



CODEX multiplexed
imaging data

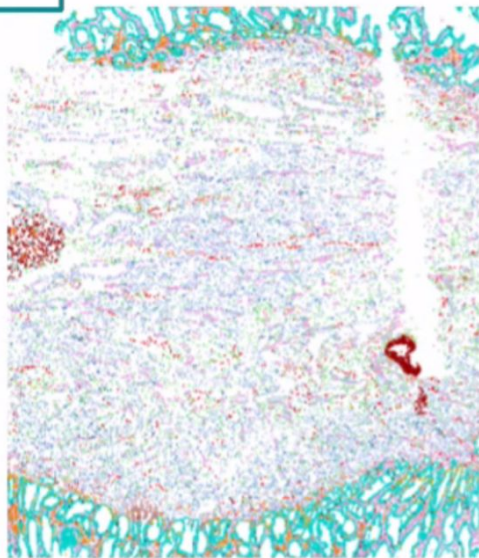
- Distribution between cell types and their spatial organization is different
- **3 out of 12 cell types only in the cancer tissue**



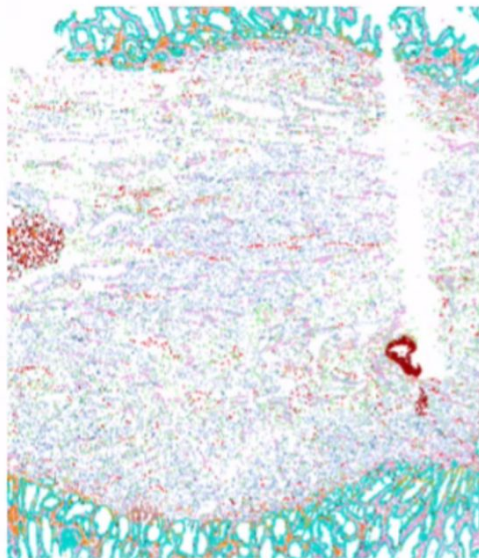
STELLAR Correctly Annotates Cancer Tissue

Cells are colored
according to their
cell types

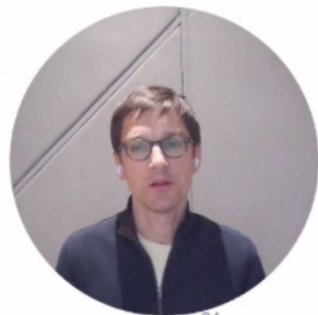
Ground truth



STELLAR predictions

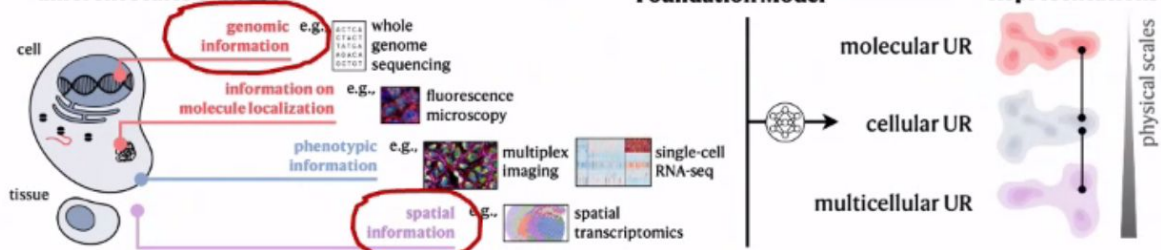


Novel cell type

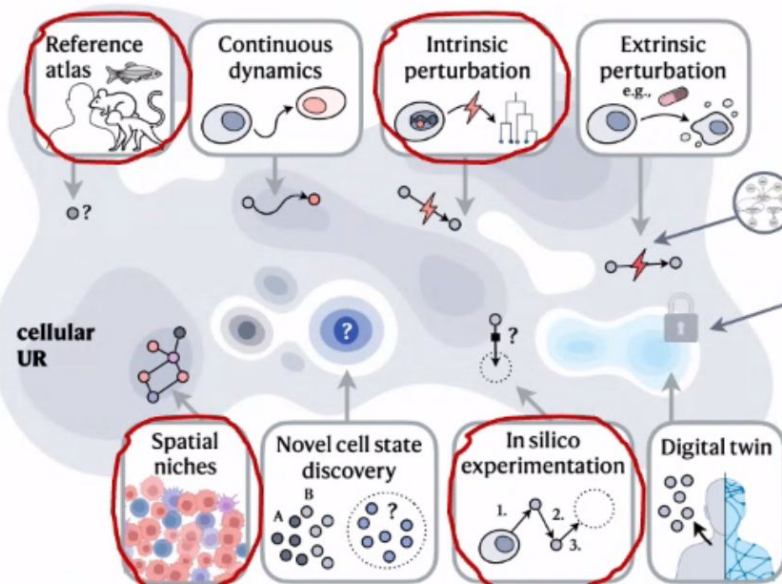


Conclusion: AI Virtual Cell

a. Multi-modal measurements across different scales of the cell



b. Capabilities and applications of the AI Virtual Cell

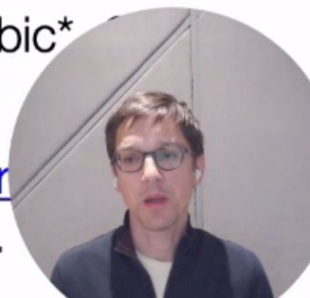


c. Community and development



Papers

- [How to Build the Virtual Cell with Artificial Intelligence: Priorities and Opportunities](#), Bunne, Roohani, Rosen et al. Cell '24.
- [Universal Cell Embeddings: A Foundation Model for Cell Biology](#). Rosen, Brbić, Samotorčan, Roohani, Quake, Leskovec, '24.
- [MARS: Discovering Novel Cell Types across Heterogenous Single-cell Experiments](#). Brbic, Zitnik, Wang, Pisco, Altman, Darmanis, Leskovec. Nature Methods '20
- [Annotation of Spatially Resolved Single-cell Data with STELLAR](#). Brbic* Hickey*, Tan, Snyder, Nolan, Leskovec. Nature Methods 2022.
- [GEARS: Predicting transcriptional outcomes of novel multi-gene per](#)
Yusuf Roohani, Kexin Huang, Jure Leskovec, Nature Biotech, 2023.



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Emma Lundberg



Aviv Regev



Theofanis Karaletsos



Zoe Piran



Hanchen Wang



Kexin Huang



Minkai Xu



Marcel Rød



Michael Bereket



Owen Queen



Kuan Pang



Lata Nair



Charilaos Kanatsov



Rok Sosic



Ayush Agrawal



Arnub Tandon



Gashon Hussein



Aditya Tadietti



Leon Samotorčan



Krish Parikh



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Kaidi
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Kexin
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Weihua
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Yanay
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Post-Doctoral Fellows



Michael
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Wang



Takashi
Maruyama



Yoshitaka
Sugita

Industry Partnerships



Funding



Research Staff



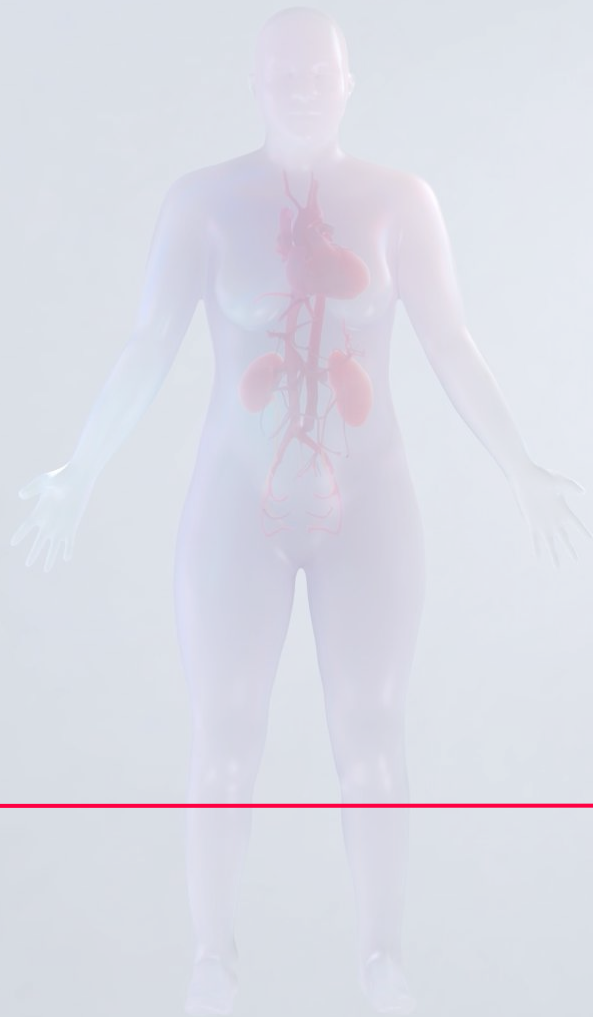
Rok
Sosis



Collaborators

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 Jochen Profit, Medicine, Stanford U
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 Marinka Zitnik, Medicine, Harvard U
 Russ Altman, Medicine, Stanford U
 Scott Delp, Bioengineering, Stanford U
 Chis Manning, CS, Stanford U
 Sendhill Mullainathan, Economics, U Chicago
 Stephen Boyd, EE, Stanford U
 VS Subrahmanian, CS, U of Maryland

Q&A



<https://humanatlas.io/events/2024-24h>

Questions

How do we define a Multiscale Human?

How do we map a Multiscale Human?

How do we model a Multiscale Human?

How can Large Language Models (LLMs) or Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAGs) be used to advance science and clinical practice?

Thank you
