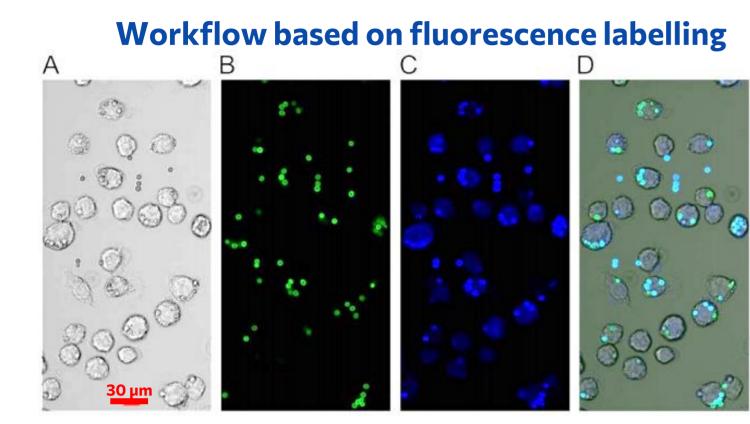


Algorithm for confrontation assay quantification (ACAQ): Label-free image analysis supported by Hessian filtering

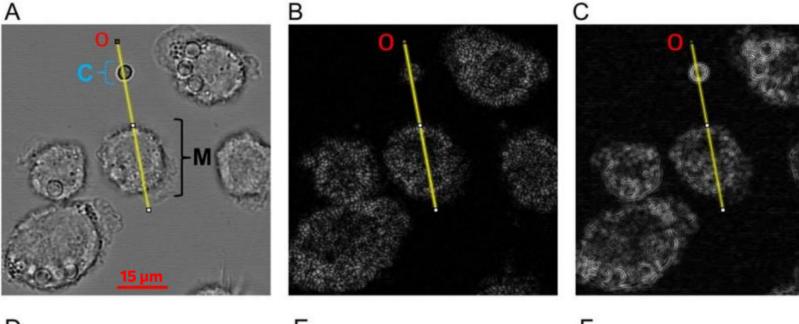
Zoltan Cseresnyes¹, Ruman Gerst^{1,2}, Marc Thilo Figge^{1,3}

¹ Applied Systems Biology, Leibniz Institute for Natural Product Research and Infection Biology – Hans-Knöll-Institute, Jena, Germany ² Faculty of Biological Sciences, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany ³ Institute of Microbiology, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany

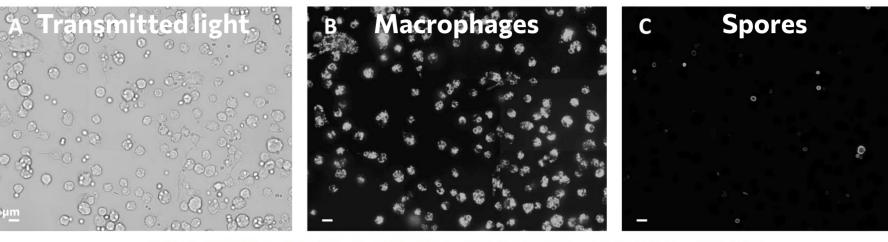
Label-free image segmentation

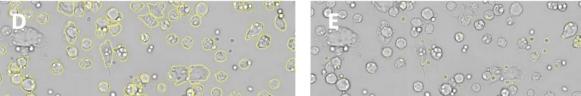


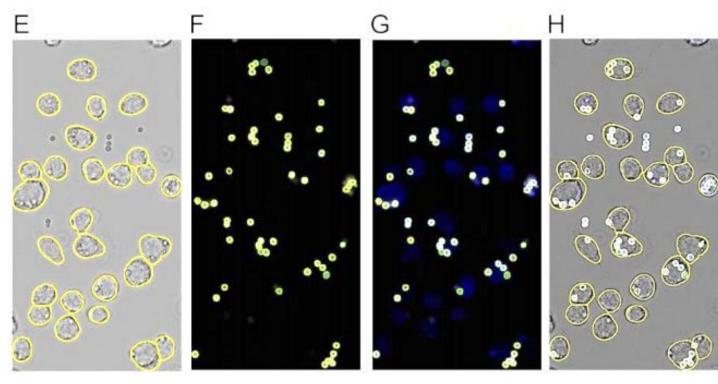
Hessian filtering identifies macrophages and spores



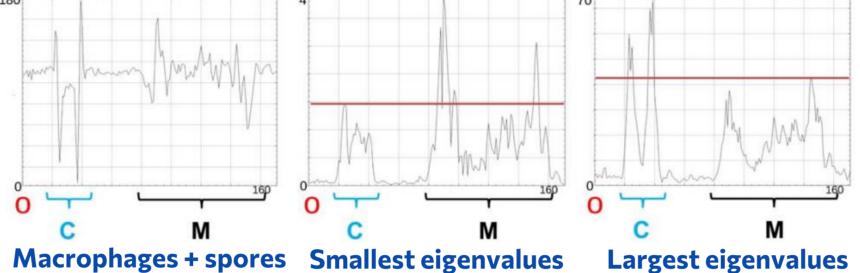
Label-free segmentation of immune cells and invading spores







All spores Outside spores **Overlay TL** image



Segmented macrophages Segmented spores

> Label-free segmentation reveals real sample behaviour, i.e. without the labelling affecting the biological process [1]

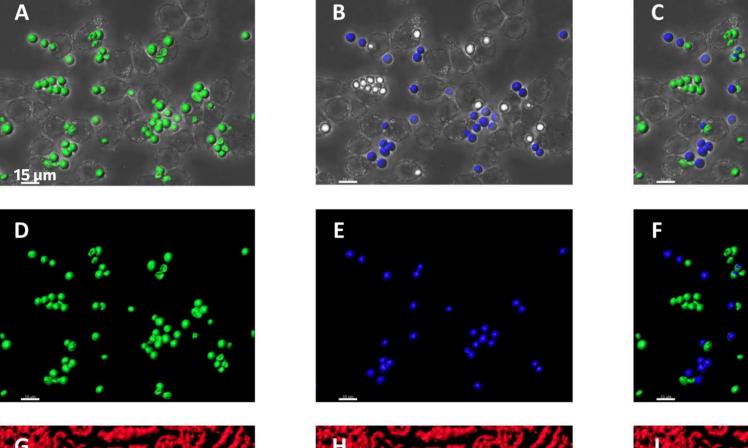
Sample preparation without labelling is simpler, faster (allowing high-throughput) and cheaper

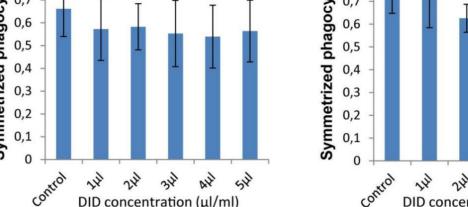
> Label-free analysis methods are applicable in samples where labelling is not at all possible.

GitHub https://github.com/applied-systems-biology/ACAQ

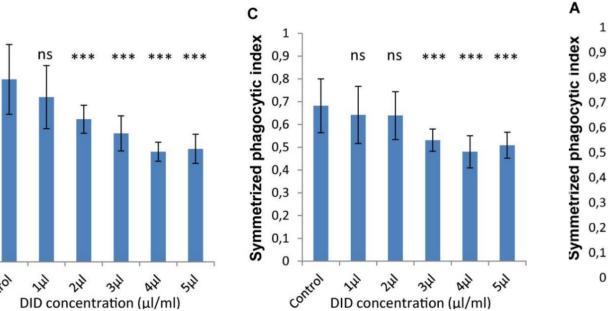
Application 1: direct biological effects of cell labelling

Labelling all spores, outside spores and macrophages

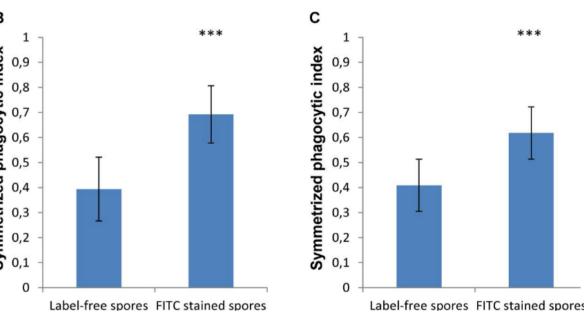




Labelling the macrophages decreases phagocytosis

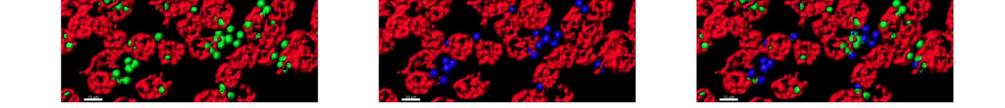


Labelling the fungal spores increases their phagocytosis

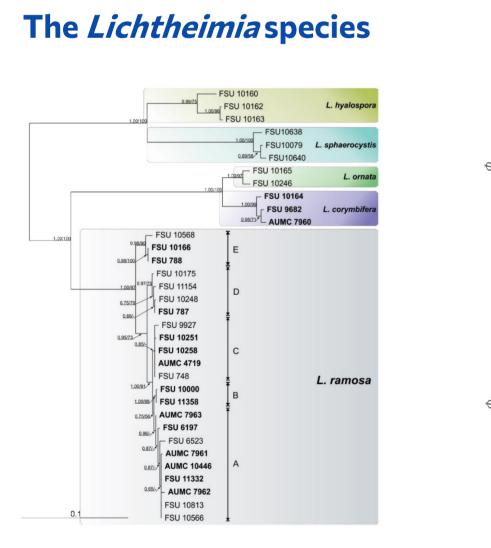


Labelling macrophages with live-cell dye decreases their phagocytic activity [2]

Labelling fungal spores with FITC increases their vulnerability to immune cell reactions. [2]

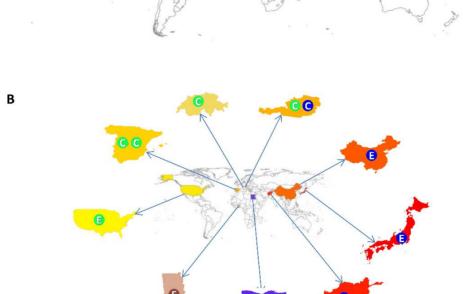


Application 2: the geographical origin determines the vulnerability of fungi

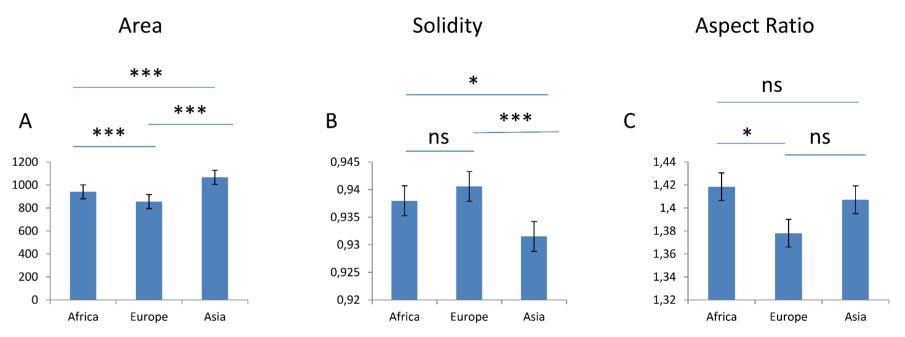


Clustered phagocytic behaviour

Geography vs. phagocytic behaviour



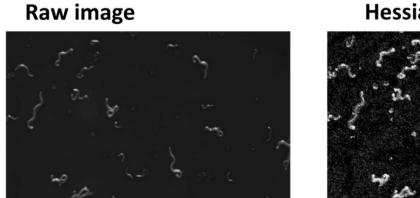
Geography vs. fungal morphology

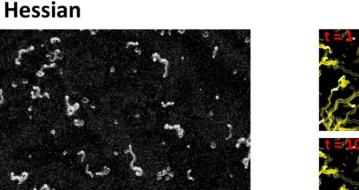


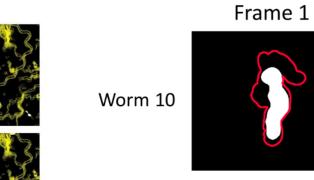
> The geographical origin determines the phagocytic vulnerability Fungi from Africa are the most resistant to macrophages > Fungi from Asia are the most vulnarable to phagocytosis. [3]

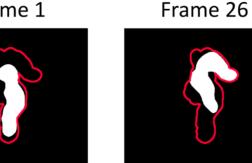
Application 3: tracking of unlabelled nematodes

Label-free analysis of *C. elegans* activity quantifies unique worm-fungus-bacteria endosymbiosis



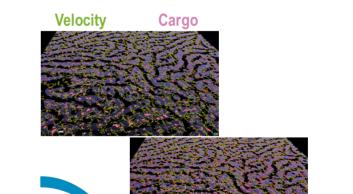




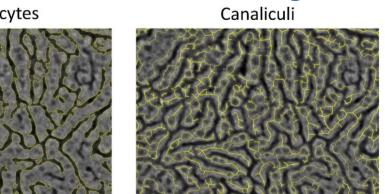


Application 4: intravital imaging of the liver

Drug delivery study without direct tissue labelling

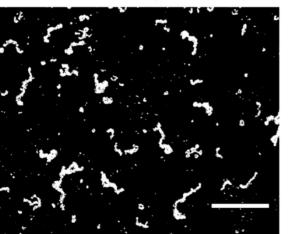


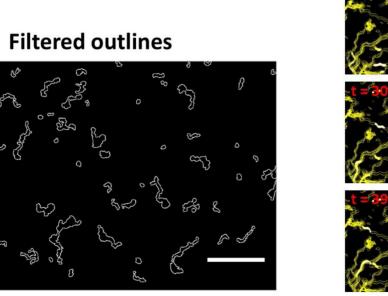
Label- free spores FITC stained spores





Li threshold w/o outliers



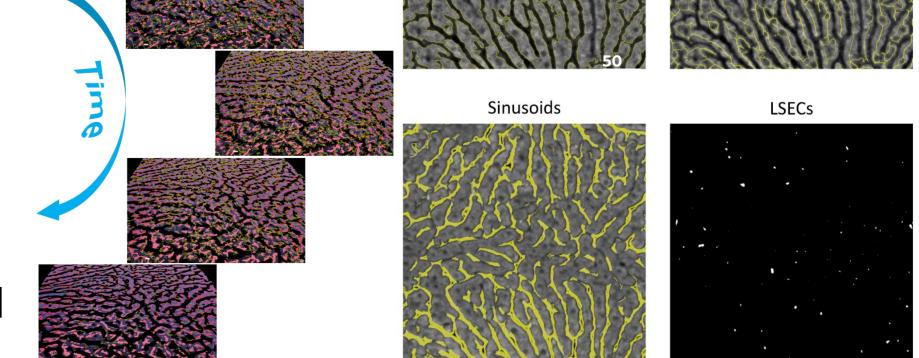




- Unlabelled nematodes are also segmentable via ACAQ
- Worm motility ratio reveals endosymbiotic protection of fungi. [4]

 $VR = 2.04 \pm 0.38$

- > Morphokinetic segmentation identifies liver tissue components
- > Intravital imaging aids the optimization of nanoparticle delivery. [5]



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References

[1] Cseresnyes *et al.*, 2018. *Cytometry A*. 93(3): 346-356 [2] Cseresnyes *et al.* 2020. *Front Microbiol*. 11: 1193 [3] Hassan et al. 2019. Environ Microbiol. 21(12): 4563-4581 [4] Büttner *et al.* 2021. *PNAS*. 118(37): [5] Muljajew *et al.* 2021. *ACS Nano*. 15(7): 12298-12313

