

Mcat: a multispectral cluster analysis toolkit for deep learning-based segmentation and clinical biomarker quantification of MSOT data

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Multispectral Optoacoustic Tomography and Limitations of Current Analysis Approaches

- based on light pulse illumination and thermo-elastic expansion of tissue Ο
- gathers functional tissue information Ο
- resolves multiple photoabsorbers in one scan Ο
- high spatio-temporal resolution Ο
- enables longitudinal measurements Ο
- non-invasiveness allows *in vivo* studies
- 4-dimensional images: x, y, z + photoabsorber channels



analysis of specific regions of tissue manually defined regions of interest (ROIs) extraction of basic intensity features \bigcirc area under the curve (AUC) statistics tissue-oriented analysis







<u>MSOT Cluster Analysis Toolkit – Mcat [1]</u>

Deep learning-based segmentation of MSOT images 1)

- o identify sample outlines from MSOT images
- deep learning (DL) approach based on *Cellpose* [2] neural network architecture Ο
- retrained from scratch with manual MSOT annotations by three experts using *JIPipe*[3] 0
- pairwise Dice score shows high concordance of DL-based segmentation with experts





fails to identify differences between healthy (Sham) and septic (PCI) animals



even small positional changes lead to highly different intensity values Ο tissue-oriented analysis prone to user bias and often not reproducible

Application in Quantification of Liver Function

- evaluation of liver function in preclinical sepsis model with biomarker ICG
- weighted average curves (WACs) of signal kinetics with net increase for each animal 0
- weights are pixel frequencies of the respective cluster center
- AUCs serve as quantitative measurement 0

main signal kinetics as extracted by k-means clustering PCI

WACs of signal kinetics with net increase

AUCs of treatment groups

Signal-oriented analysis of MSOT images 2)

- pre-processing eliminates motion artifacts Ο and inter-scan intensity differences
- ROIs retrieved with DL-based segmentation Ο
- analyze signal intensities from whole sample Ο
- signal-oriented approach





- pixel-wise clustering with k-means Ο
- identifies regions of similar signal kinetics Ο
- *k* defines number of extracted kinetics \bigcirc

Provides:

- information about pharmacokinetics
- spatial biomarker distribution



MSOT Cluster Analysis To 🔉 New project ... 🖹 Open

🛓 Data 🛛 🗲 Parameters

- graph-based algorithm structure Ο
- graphical user interface (GUI) Ο
- optimized data cache structure Ο
- easily applicable and expandable

at) ject 🖺 Save project	© Run	
	1 Duran -	Two main sections:

Project file





> in contrast to tissue-oriented analysis we find significant difference between groups



- analysis of morphological shape descriptors 0 *e.g.* particle number, solidity for each signal kinetic 0 classification with support vector machine Ο high accuracy for animals with ambiguous kinetics Spatial biomarker distribution allows discrimination of healthy and diseased animals [4]
- signal-oriented analysis allows evaluation of new drugs *in vivo* 0
- targeted delivery of PI3Kγ-inhibitor restores liver function in preclinical sepsis as found by 0 MSOT imaging [5]
- > utilization of *Mcat* in personalized medicine and drug development







data import and handling parameter definition 2.

- multiple options to obtain ROIs easily adaptable for various MSOT data
- multiple parameter sets in one run Ο
- facilitates parameter estimation

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

www.leibniz-hki.de

References

[1] Hoffmann *et al.*, *Photoacoustics* 26 (2022), 100361 [2] Stringer *et al., Nat Methods* 18 (2021), 100-106 [3] Gerst *et al.*, Preprint available at Research Square, doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1641739/v1 [4] Zago, Bachelor Thesis (2021) [5] Press et al., EMBO Mol Med 13 (2021), e14436

