

Improving the Quality of HCS Assays with Optimized System S/N, Multiplexing, Statistics, Informatics and Systems Cell Biology

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Topics

- 1. HCS is a Systems Engineering Challenge (S/N)**
- 2. Some Key Factors that Impact HCS Data Quality before Applying Algorithms (Trade-Offs)**
- 3. Multiplexing Adds Power and Complexity**
- 4. Statistics and Informatics are Critical Tools**
- 5. Systems Cell Biology is the Next Step in HCS**

HCS: A Systems Engineering Challenge



Reagents



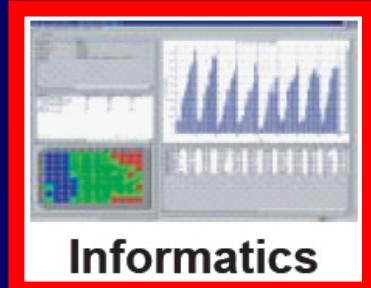
Sample Preparation



Instrumentation



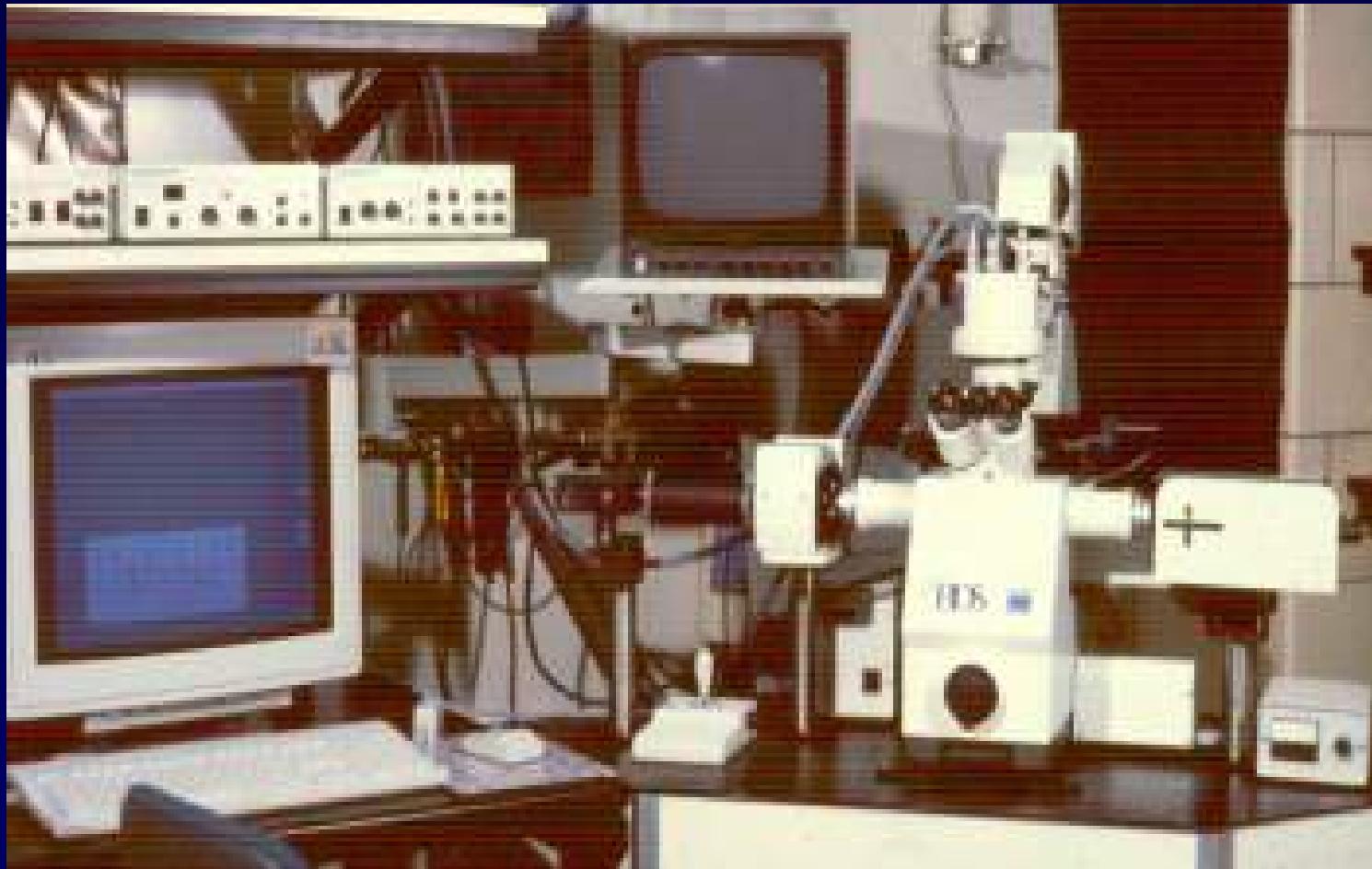
Bio-Application Software



Informatics

Each of these components contributes to the reliability and variability in assay results.

Critical Knowledge Before HCS- 1980's



Factors Affecting HCS Data Quality

S/N Issues Before Applying Algorithms

- **Reagents (includes cells)**
 - QE, ϵ , concentration of fluorophore, copy # of target to label
 - Photobleaching, phototoxicity
 - Spectral bandwidth and overlap
 - Cell autofluorescence
 - Reagent impact on “normal” cell physiology (e.g. expression level of FP-target)
- **Sample Preparation**
 - Uniformity of cell adherence to substrate
 - Liquid handling consistency
 - Fixation and labeling quality and consistency
 - Live cell environmental control
 - Microplate design and quality

Factors Affecting HCS Data Quality

■ Instrumentation

- Signal to noise ratio
 - Optics (NA, magnification, depth of field, detector sampling frequency)
 - System noise (light source fluctuations, detector readout, ...)
 - Focus reliability
 - Filter bandwidth, blocking and overlap
- Environmental control (Is room temperature acceptable?)
- Speed (throughput) requirements vs. Trade-Offs
- Standards

* Must Maximize System-Wide S/N Before Applying Any Algorithm



Multiplexed HCS Assays

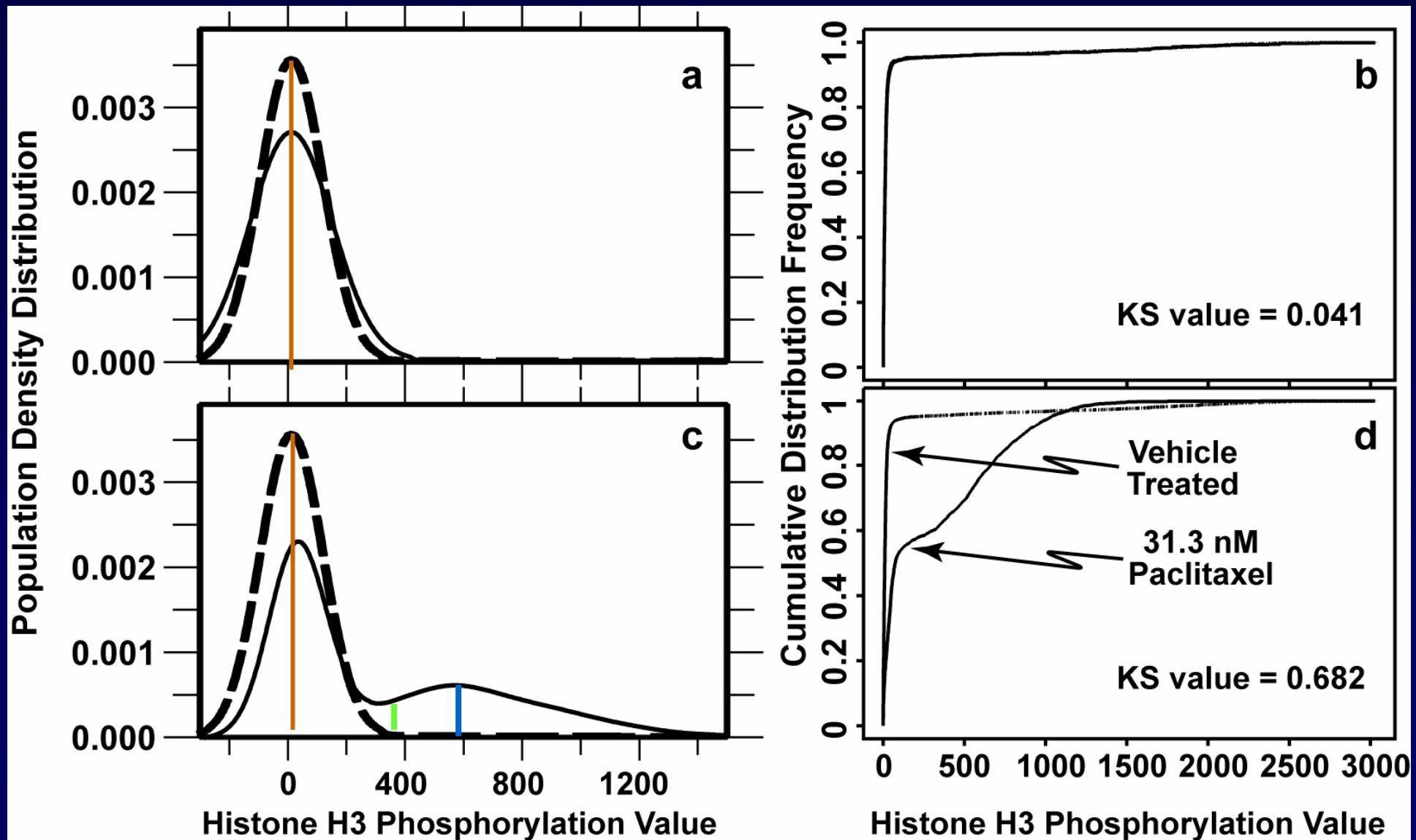
Can We Identify a Microtubule Modulating Compound and Concentration that Will Maximally Induce Apoptosis, While Minimally Perturbing Other Key Cellular Processes?

- Cell Cycle
 - Phospho-Histone H3
 - Nuclear Condensation
 - MT Stability
 - Apoptosis
-
- Cellomics ArrayScan (Target Activation and Cell Health Profiling)
 - Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS Test) Statistics
 - Heat Maps and Distribution Maps

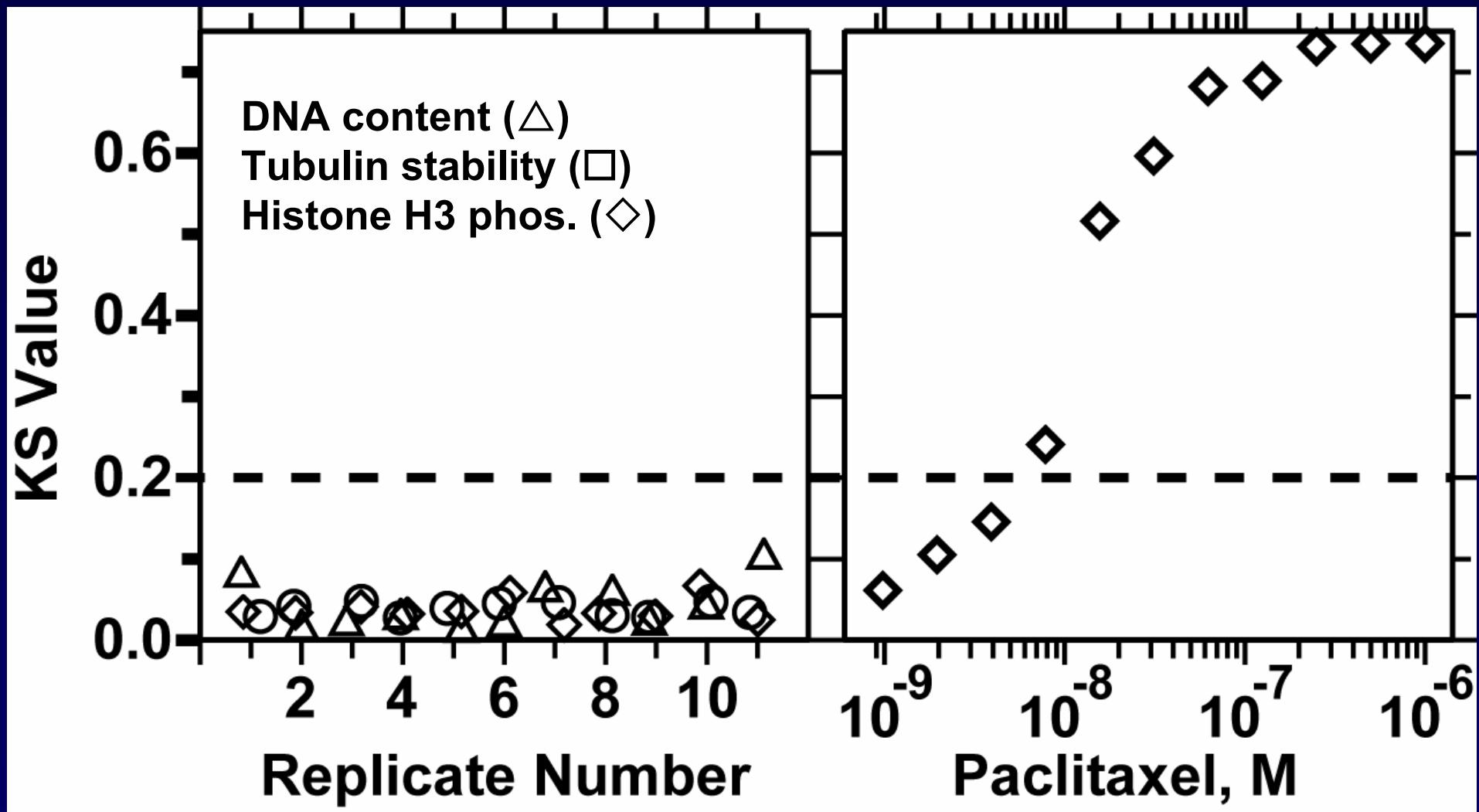
Giuliano et. al. (2005) ASSAY and Drug Dev.Tech.



KS Test of Paclitaxel Induction of Histone H3 Phosphorylation

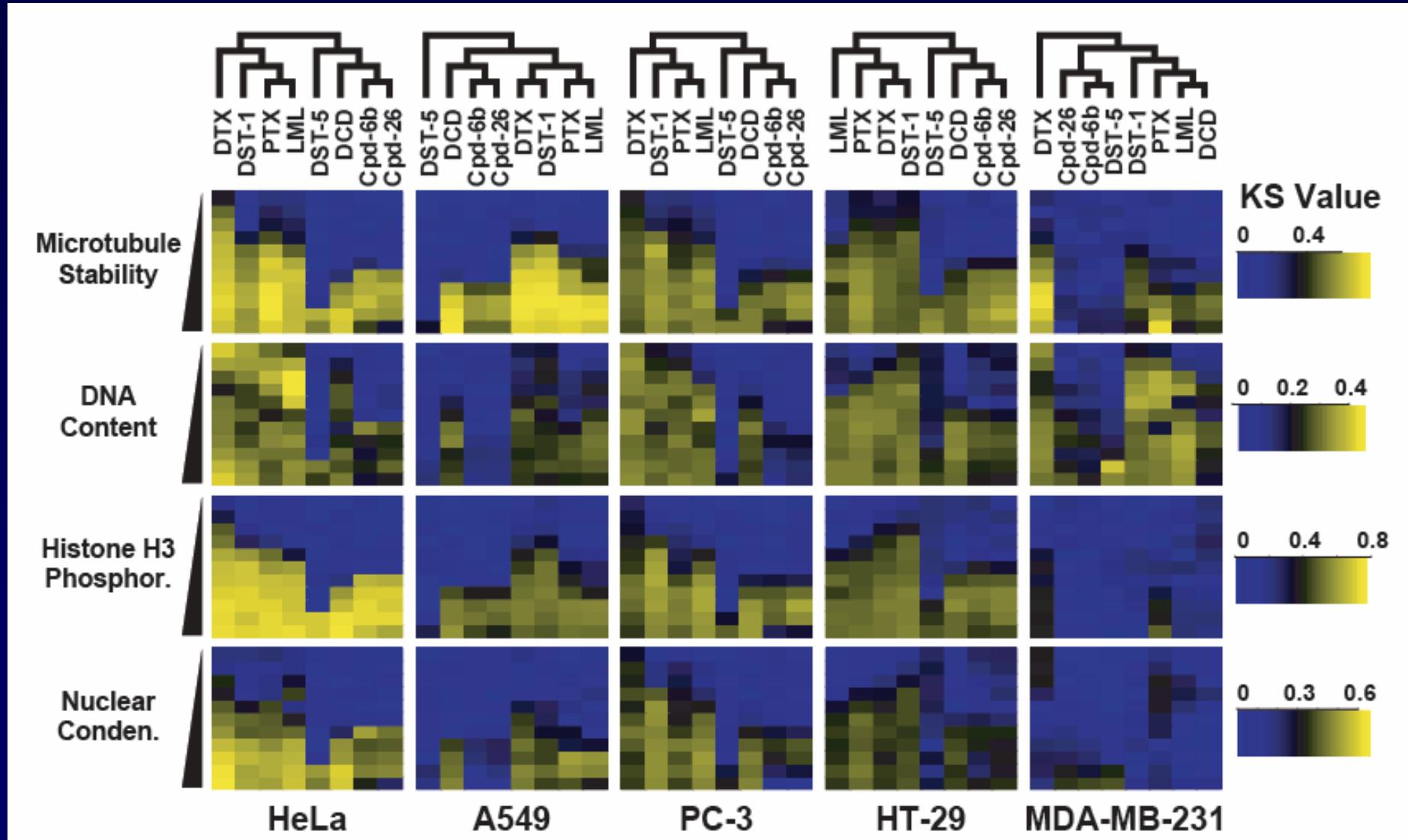


Applying KS Test to a Multiplexed Assay

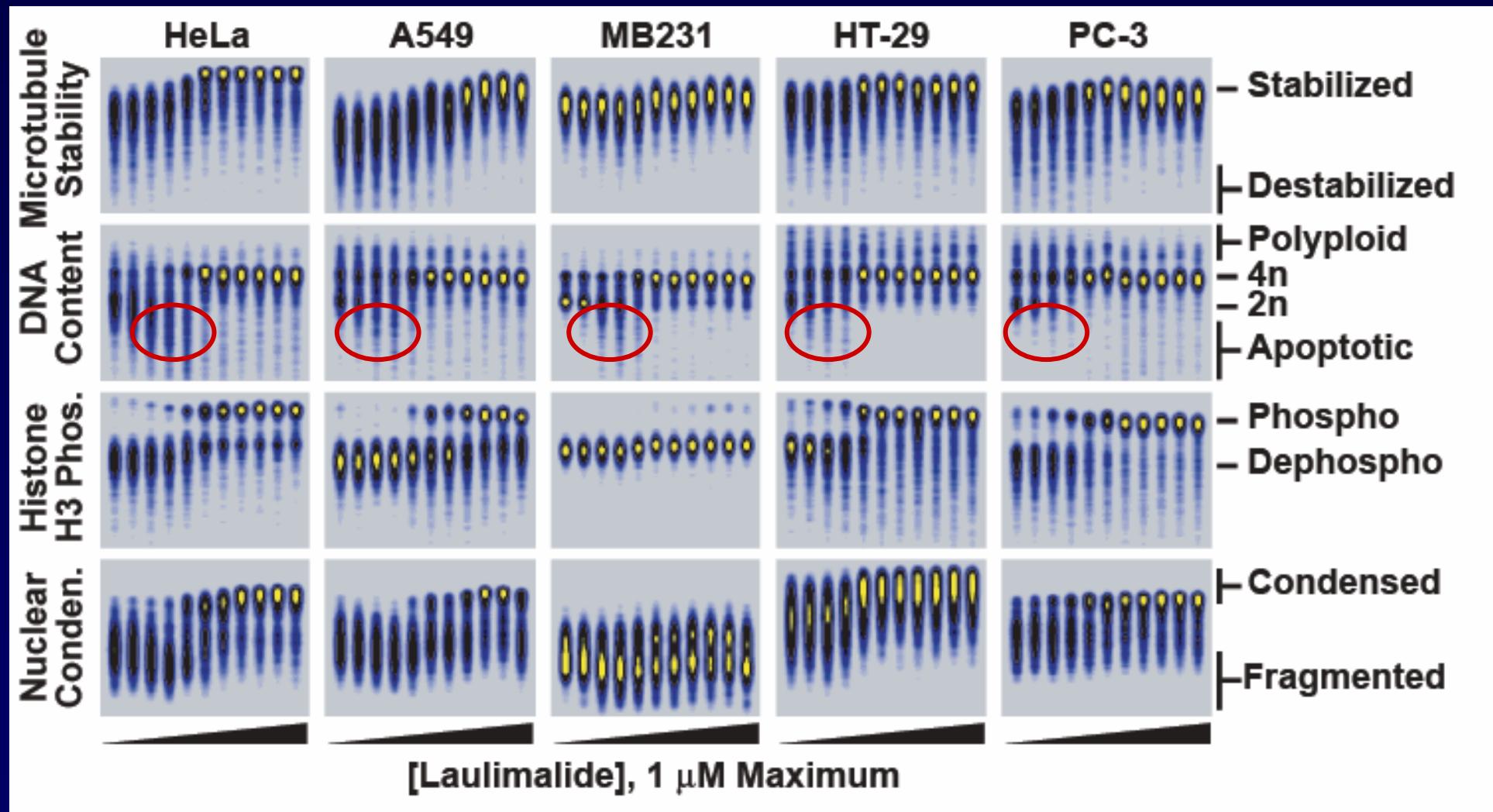


KS Heat Map & Cluster Analysis

Giuliano et. al., (2004). J. Biomol. Screening 9:557-568



Distribution Map of Laulimalide Effects

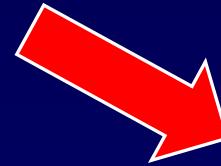


Systems Cell Biology Is the Next Step

HCS Assays



Multiplexed Assays



Systems Cell Biology

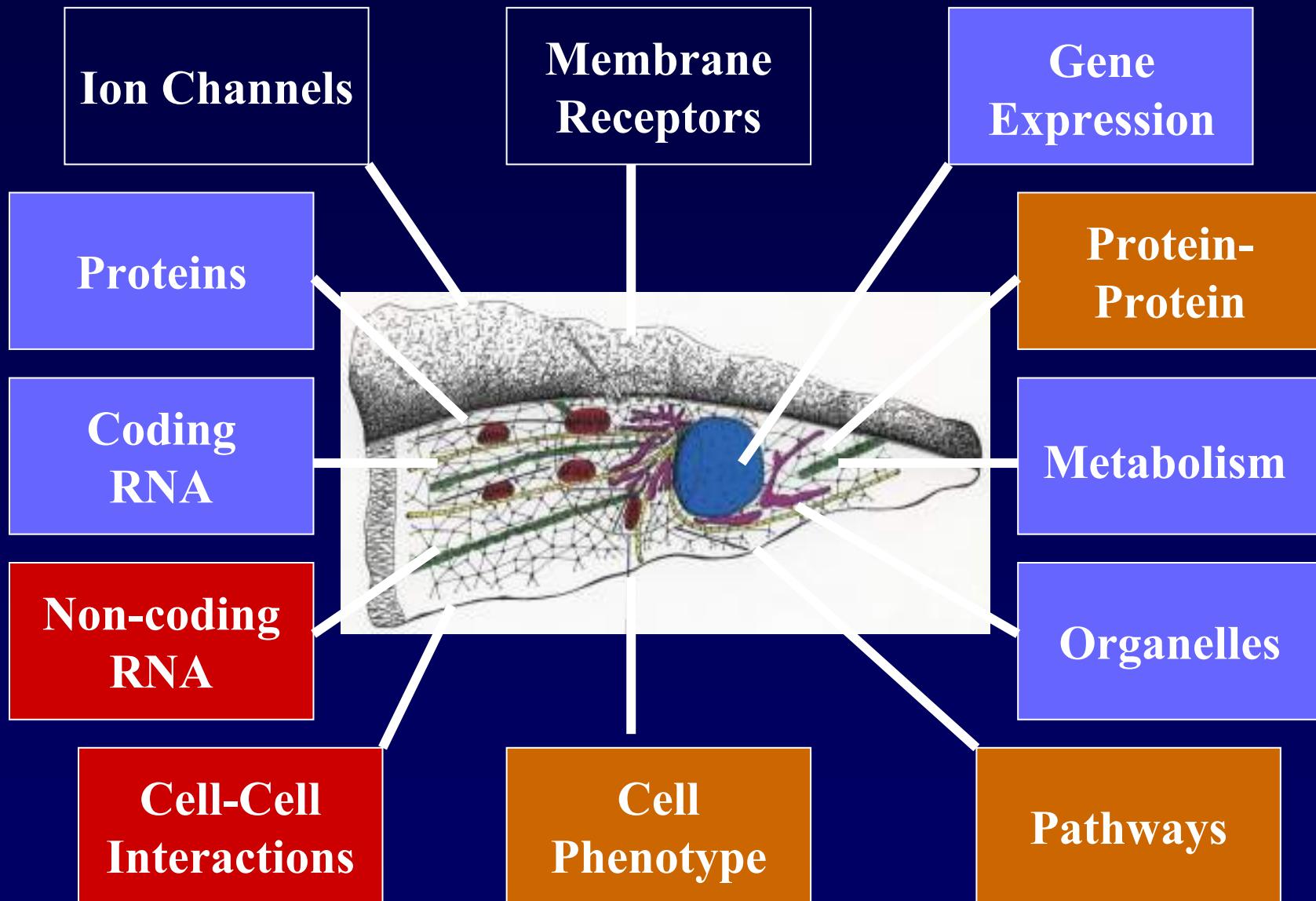
Systems Cell Biology

**Beyond Single Targets and Pathways
for Improved Target Validation and Lead
Generation:**

Understanding how the integration of the complex biochemical and molecular processes, occurring in time and space within cells, are responsible for cell functions and their responses to environmental changes



Cells are Complex Systems



Measure and Manipulate



Key Elements of Systems Cell Biology

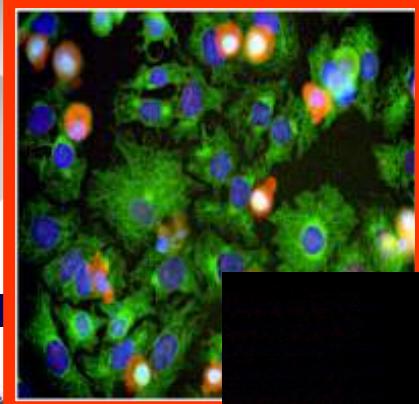
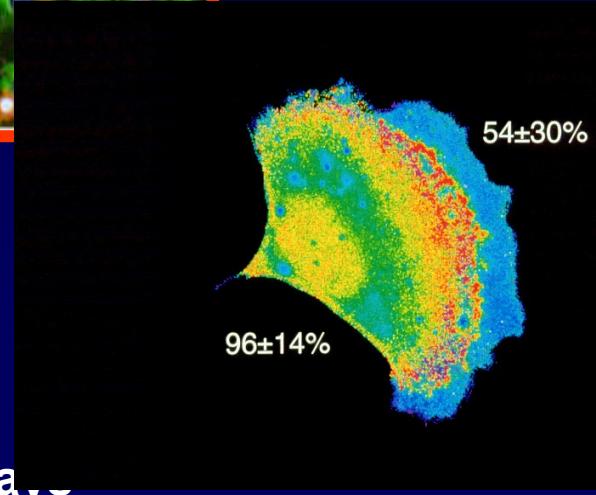
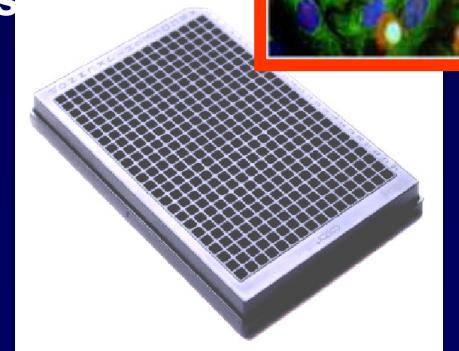
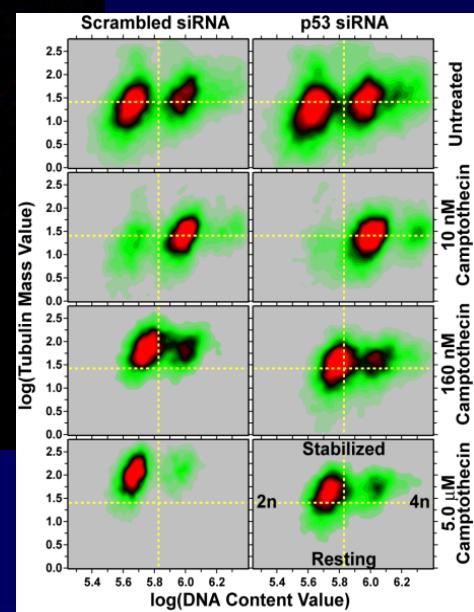


Plate Readers



Panels of Multiplexed Assays

New Measure and
Manipulate Reagents



More Informatics



Reagents that Measure and Manipulate Cell and Constituent Functions

The diagram illustrates the use of various reagents to measure and manipulate cellular functions. A central cell is shown with arrows pointing from various reagents to specific cellular components.

Manipulate:

- Small Inhibitory RNA:** siRNA (green) and P19 viral core protein (blue).
- Caged Molecules:** Caged cAMP is converted to Active cAMP by light, which then activates a gene switch.
- Gene Switches:** A switch is shown interacting with mRNA.
- Single Chain Antibodies:** An antibody (blue) binds to a carbohydrate antigen (red).

Measure:

- Fluorogenic Substrates:** Caspase 3 Activation Molecular Probes (green and red fluorescence).
- Physiological Indicators:** Calcium Gradients (10 μm scale bar).
- Fluorescent Analogs:** Non-muscle Actin.
- Fluorescent Protein Biosensors:** Myosin II Phosphor. (color-coded map).
- Gene Expression:** β-Lactamase gene reporter (A: green, B: blue fluorescence). Ziolarnik, G. et al. (1998).
- RNA Activities:** Non-coding RNA (3D model).



Summary

- 1. HCS System Component S/N is the Key to the Success of Imaging Algorithms**
- 2. KS Test Yields Significant Multiplexed HCS Data Sets**
- 3. Systems Cell Biology ^{*}the Next Step in Cell-Based Discovery**
- 4. Reagents that Measure and Manipulate Cell Constituents a Key to Systems Cell Biology**

***Taylor, Haskins and Giuliano (eds.) . High Content Screening: A Powerful Approach to Drug Discovery and Systems Cell Biology. Methods in Molecular Biology. Humana Press. (Early 2006)**

