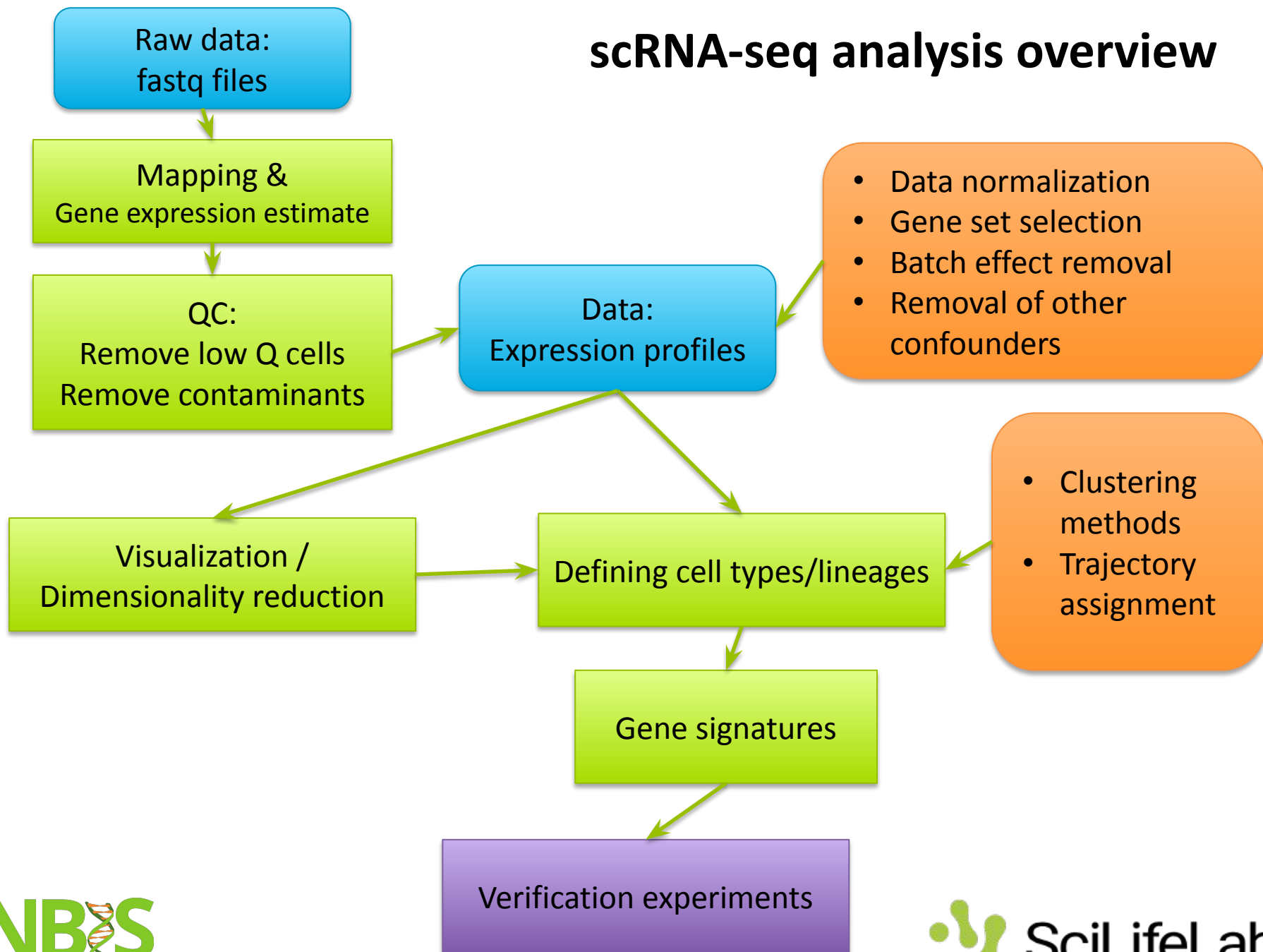


Single cell RNA sequencing data analysis, 2025

Åsa Björklund, Jennifer Fransson & Susanne Reinsbach

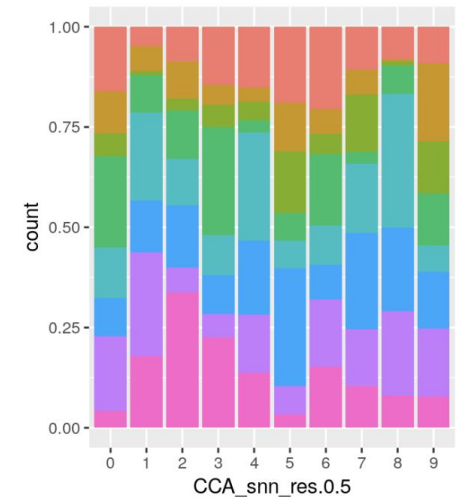
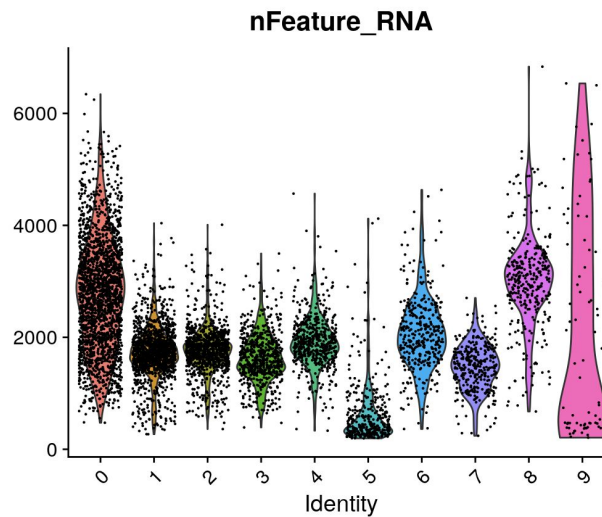
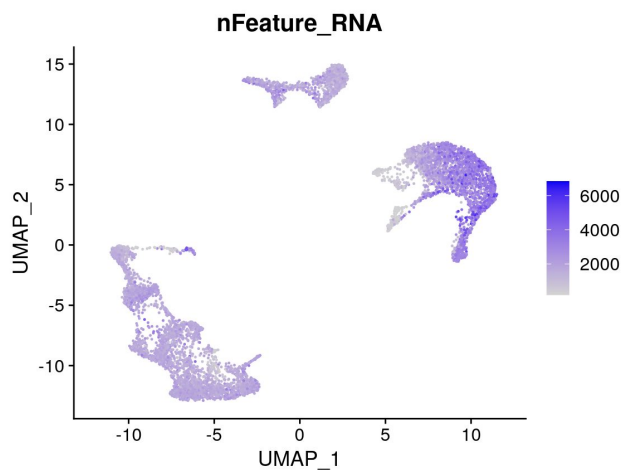
scRNA-seq analysis overview



- Data analysis is very seldom a straight line – one pipeline fits all.
 - Often requires several iterations of filtering data, exploring data, refiltering, exploring again, discovering technical artifacts, normalization, exploring again, etc. etc.

- Get to know your data – what types of variation do you have?
 - PCA/UMAP is a good tool for exploring data
- Apply appropriate methods to control for problems that you see.

- Always check for:
 - Batch effects – think of all possible batches.
 - Cell cycle effects if appropriate
 - Separation due to nUMI / nGene / percent mito
- Both at the start of a project and at the end for your final clustering.



- Variable gene selection is a very critical step
 - Filter too much and you may lose populations
 - Keep too much and you may have too much noise
- Similar for choice of PCs

- Clustering – try out a few different approaches
 - Consensus of different methods gives confidence
 - If they do not agree – figure out why!

- Use your biological knowledge to evaluate the results
- Warning! Do not overfit your data to fit your initial hypotheses. Keep an open mind ;-)

- Remember that bioinformatics tools are giving predictions not the truth – always keep a critical mind!
 - Clustering
 - Differential expression
 - GSEA
 - Celltype prediction

- In this course we point out many of the problems that can occur..
- Do not worry too much, in most cases, a standard workflow works well!

- scRNAseq analysis is a fast evolving field with new methods being published all the time.
 - Try to keep up with development
 - **BUT!** You cannot test every new method out there!

Reproducible research in R

- R / Rstudio in Docker containers
 - <https://www.andrewheiss.com/blog/2017/04/27/super-basic-practical-guide-to-docker-and-rstudio/>
 - <https://github.com/rocker-org/rocker>
- OBS! On Uppmax/PDC – only Singularity containers are allowed. Most Docker images can be converted.
- Learn more on containers etc:
 - <http://nbis-reproducible-research.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- Rstudio package management – Renv
 - <https://rstudio.github.io/renv>
- Conda installations of packages – can use conda on both bianca and rackham – `module load conda`

NBIS course in reproducible research:

<https://nbisweden.github.io/workshop-reproducible-research/>

Compute resources

- In these exercises the datasets were small, but you may have many more cells/samples.
- Structure your code to avoid duplication of matrices and expansion of sparse matrices
 - `rm()` & `gc()`
- Plan ahead for compute resources, local computer, uppmax or other HPC clusters.
- Human data – raw reads only on encrypted servers like Bianca. Count matrices is fine to use in other places.

- We have covered the basic processing, but there is much more you can do...

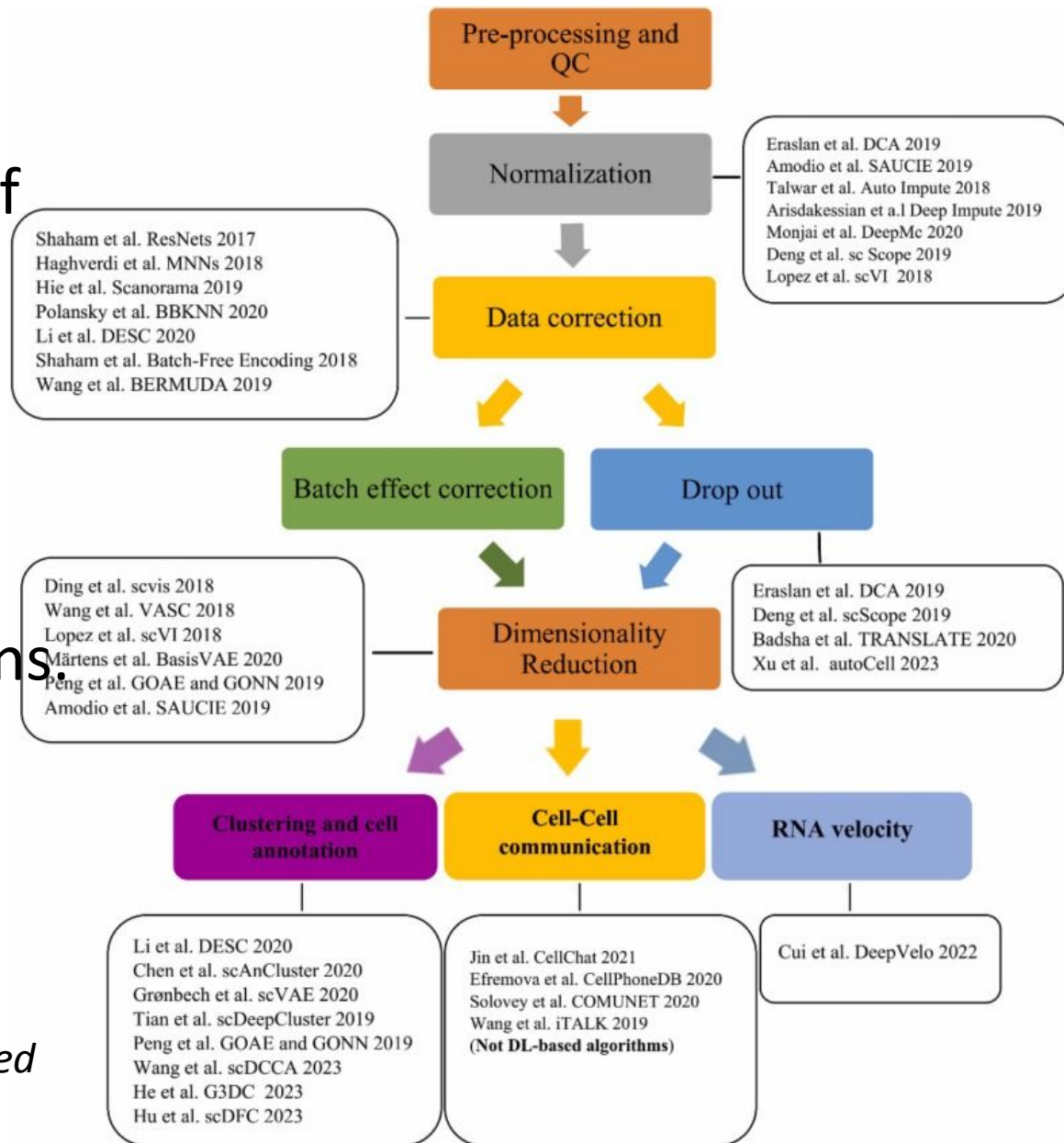
Deep learning in Single Cell analysis.

Just at the beginning of finding applications.

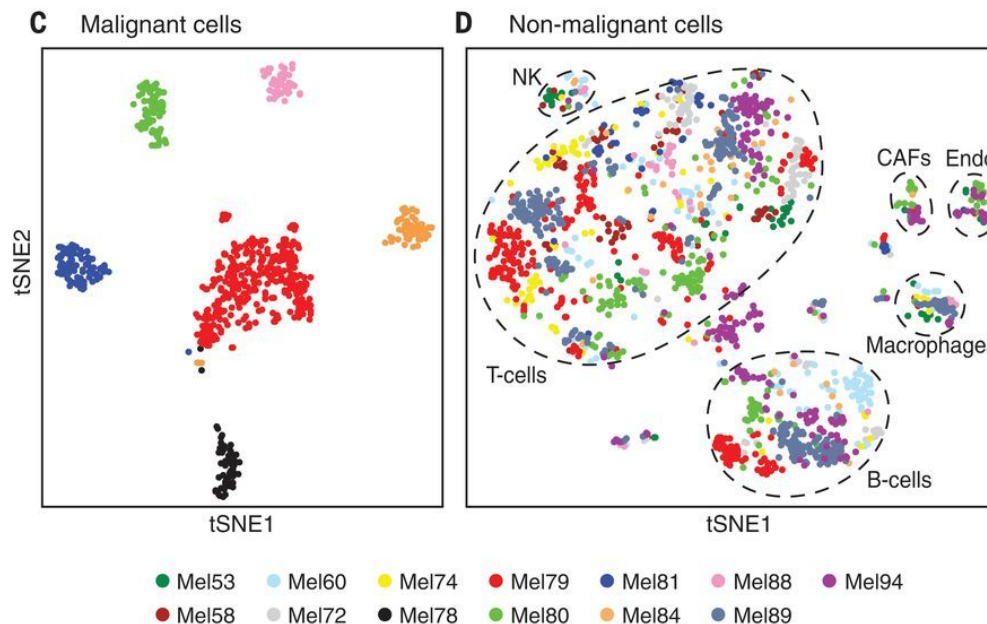
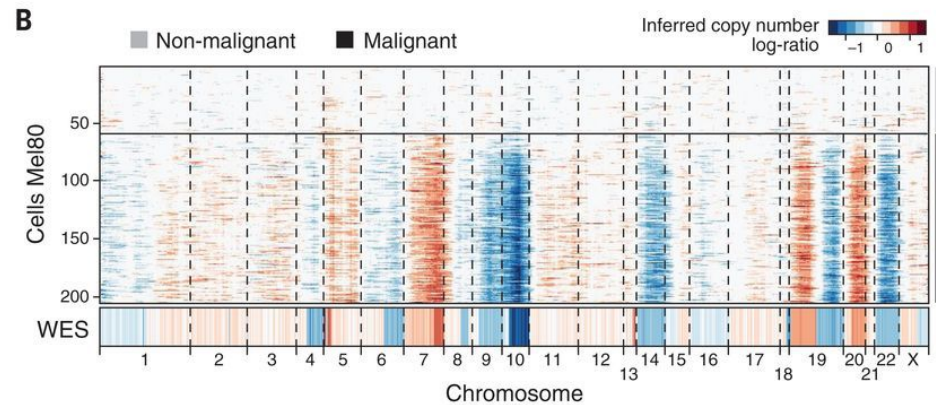
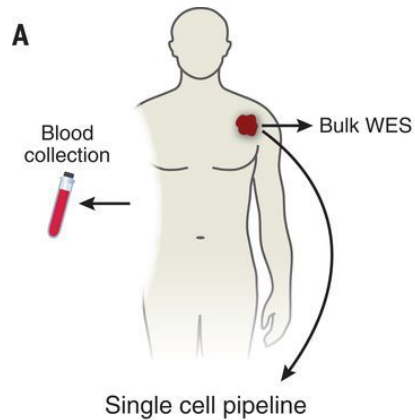
Now mainly celltyping

Perturbation predictions.

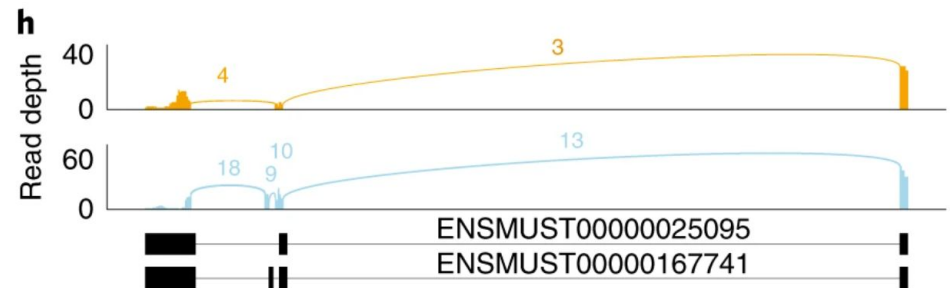
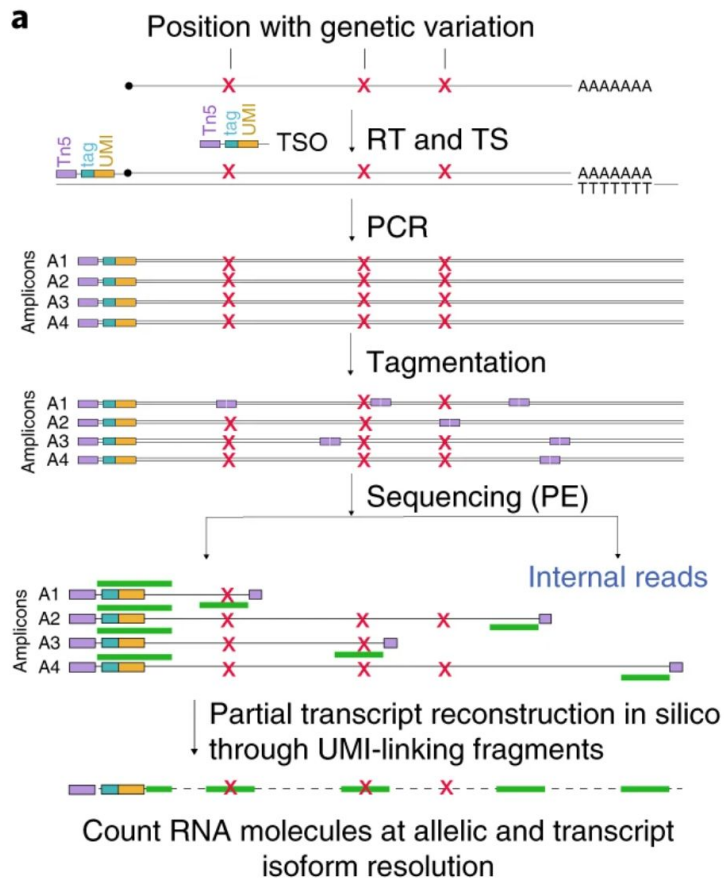
Multimodal analysis.



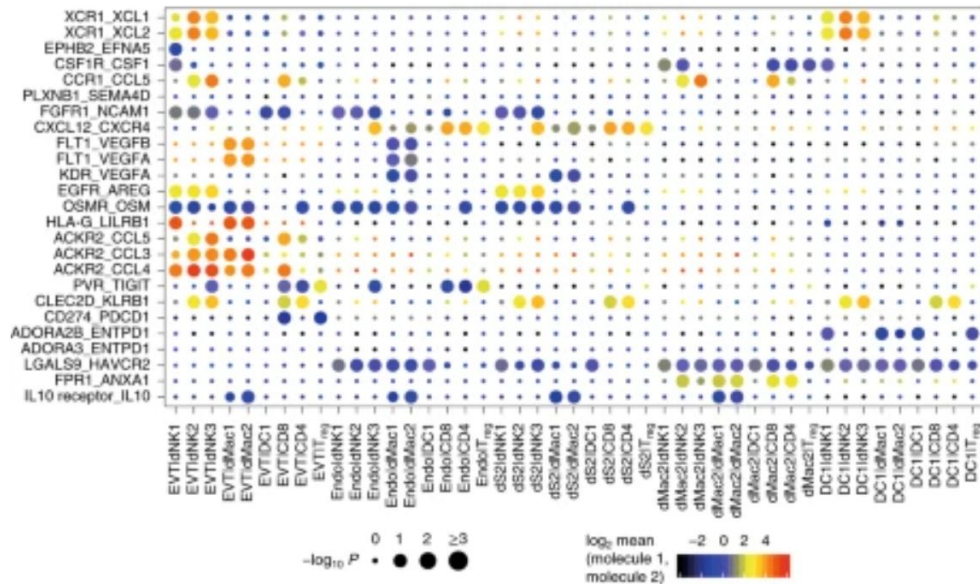
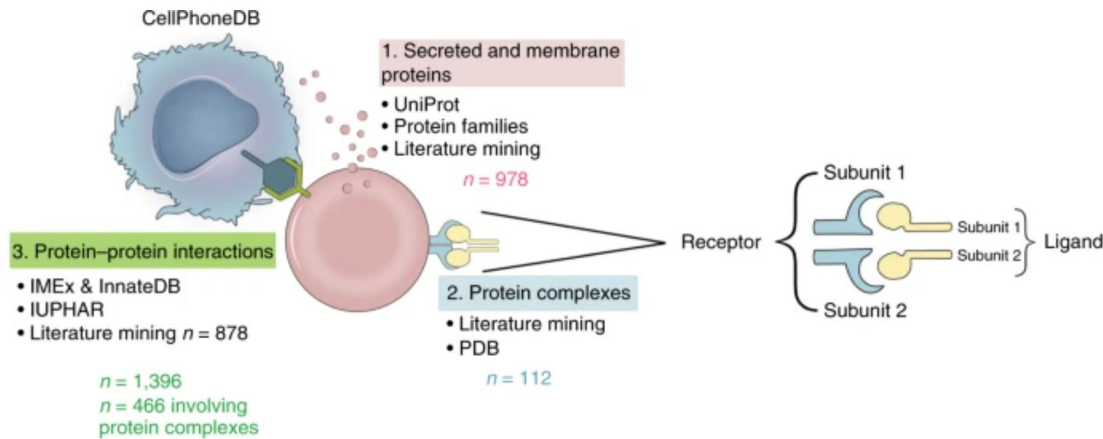
Copy-number variation (CNV) profiling with RNAseq



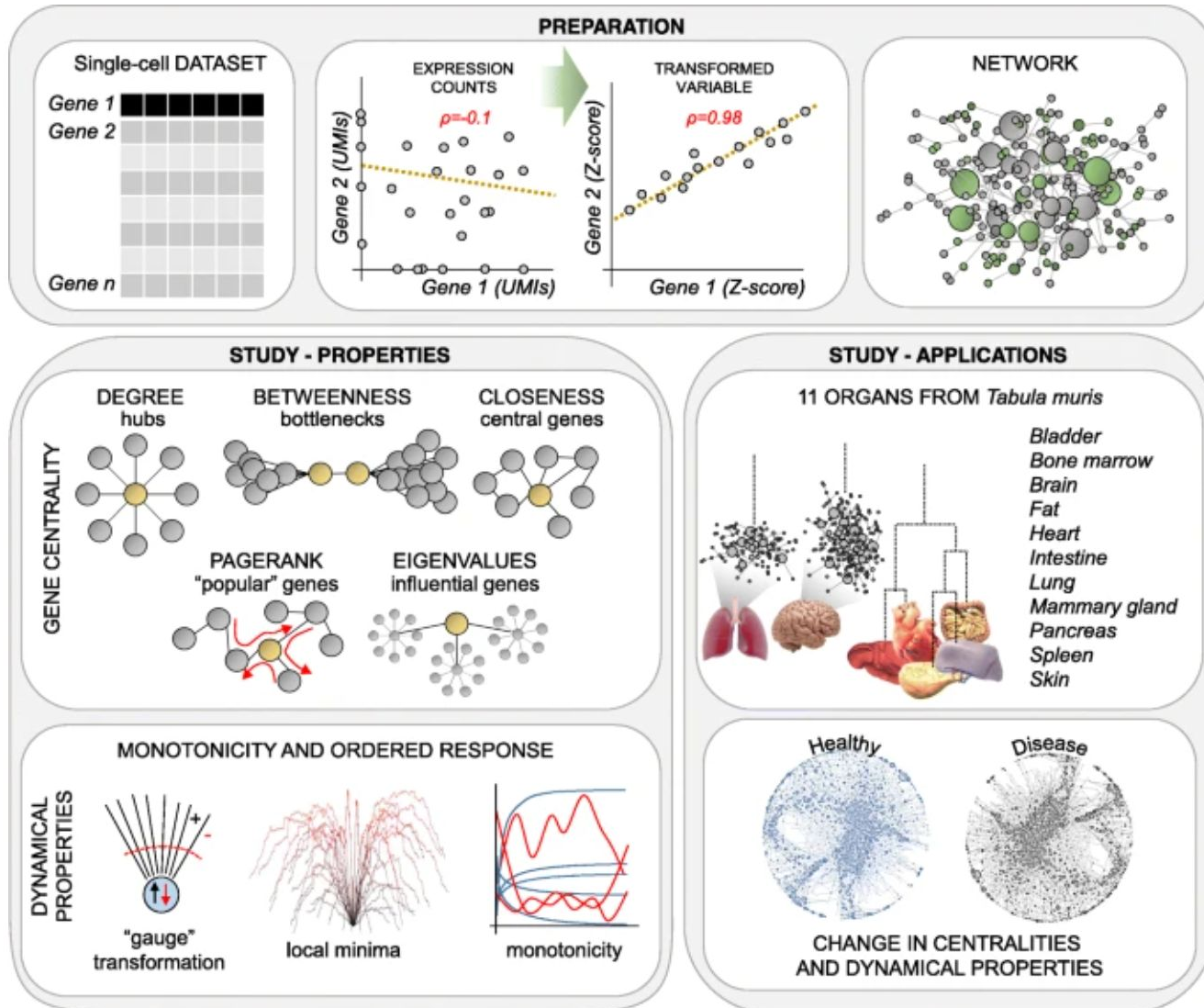
Allele and isoform information with SmartSeq3



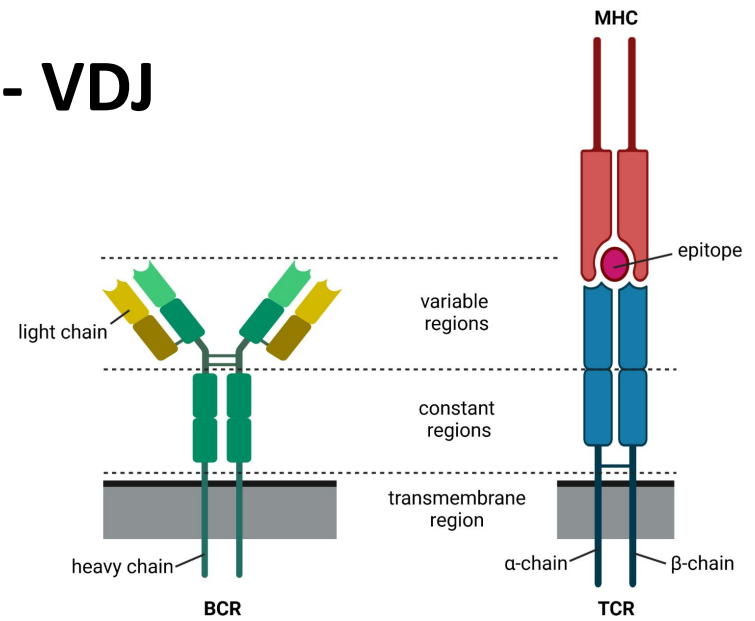
Receptor ligand interaction



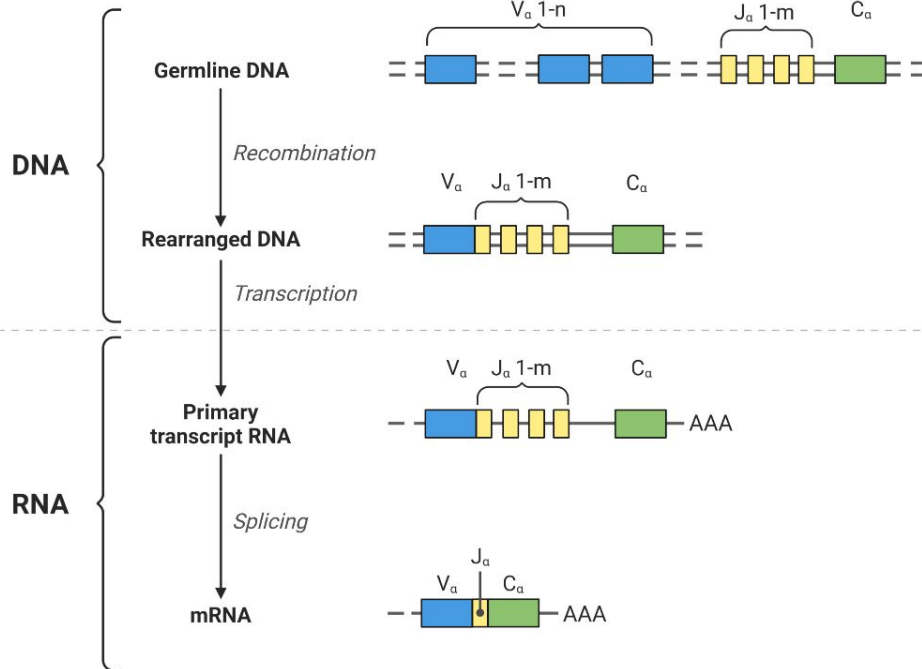
Gene regulatory networks



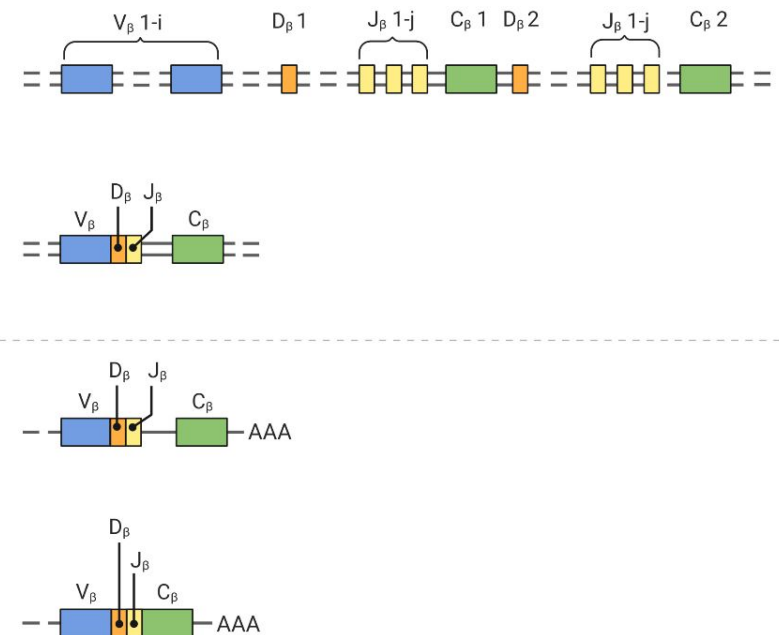
Immune receptor repertoire - VDJ



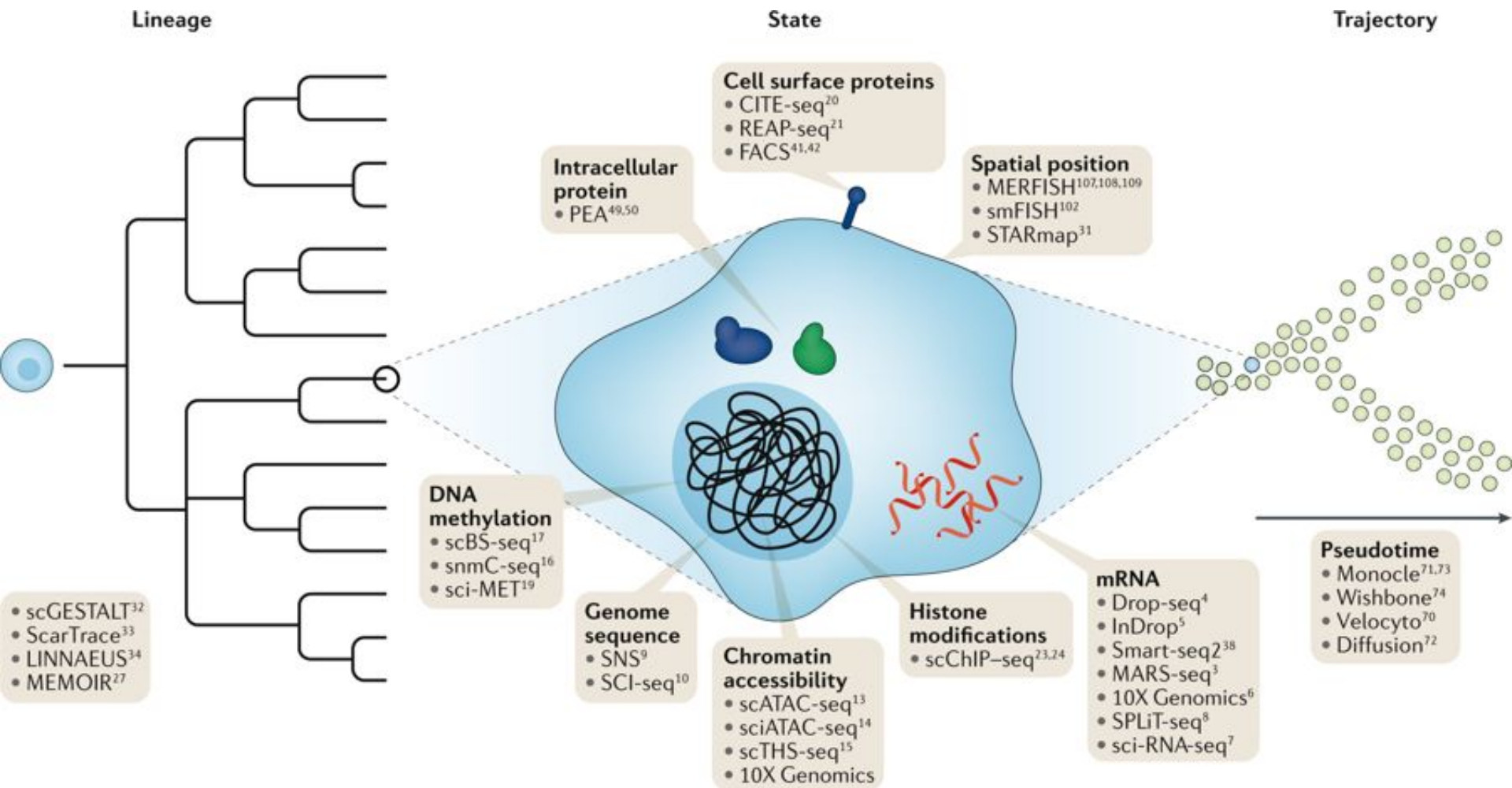
α Chain



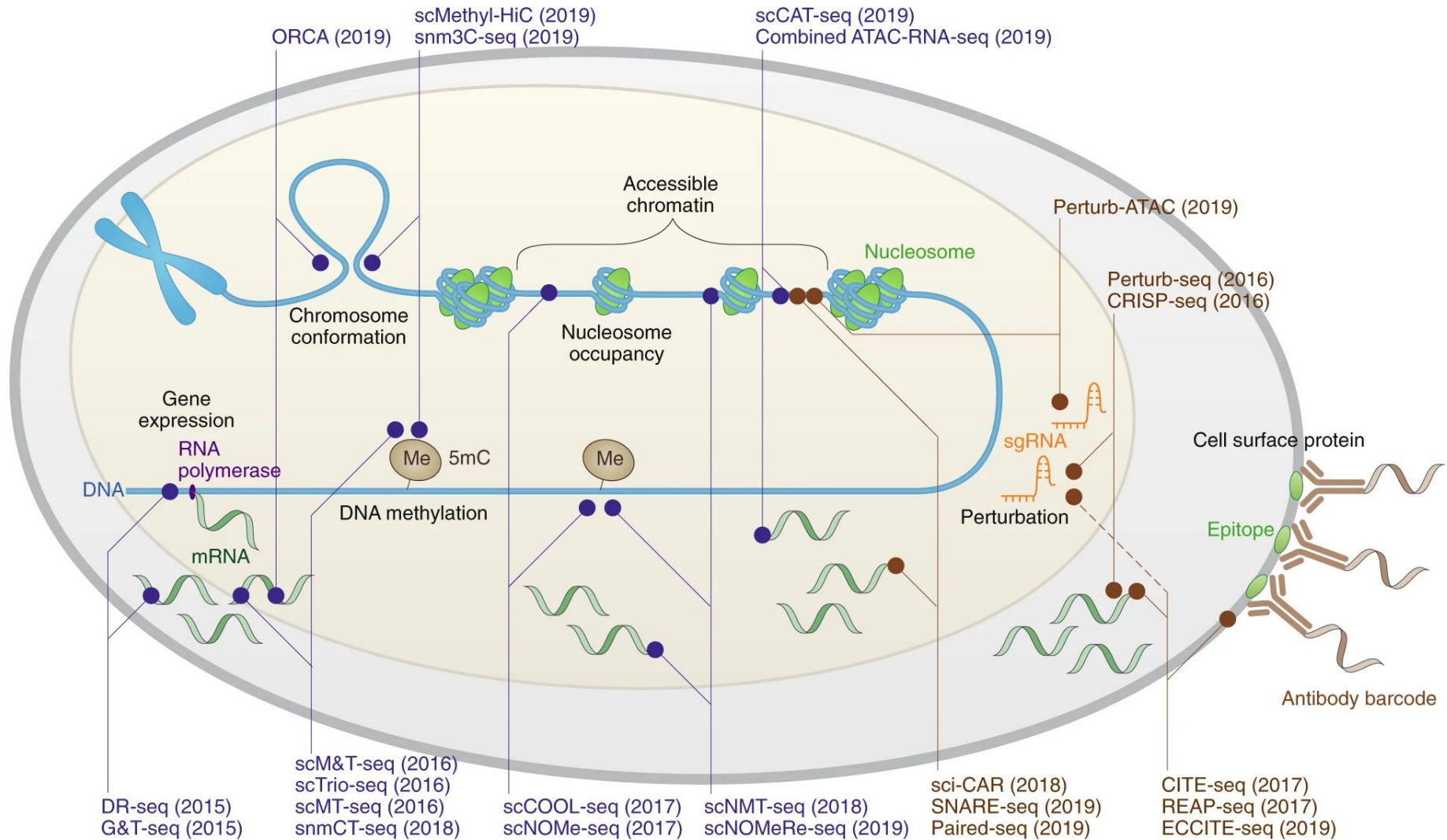
β Chain



Single cell omics

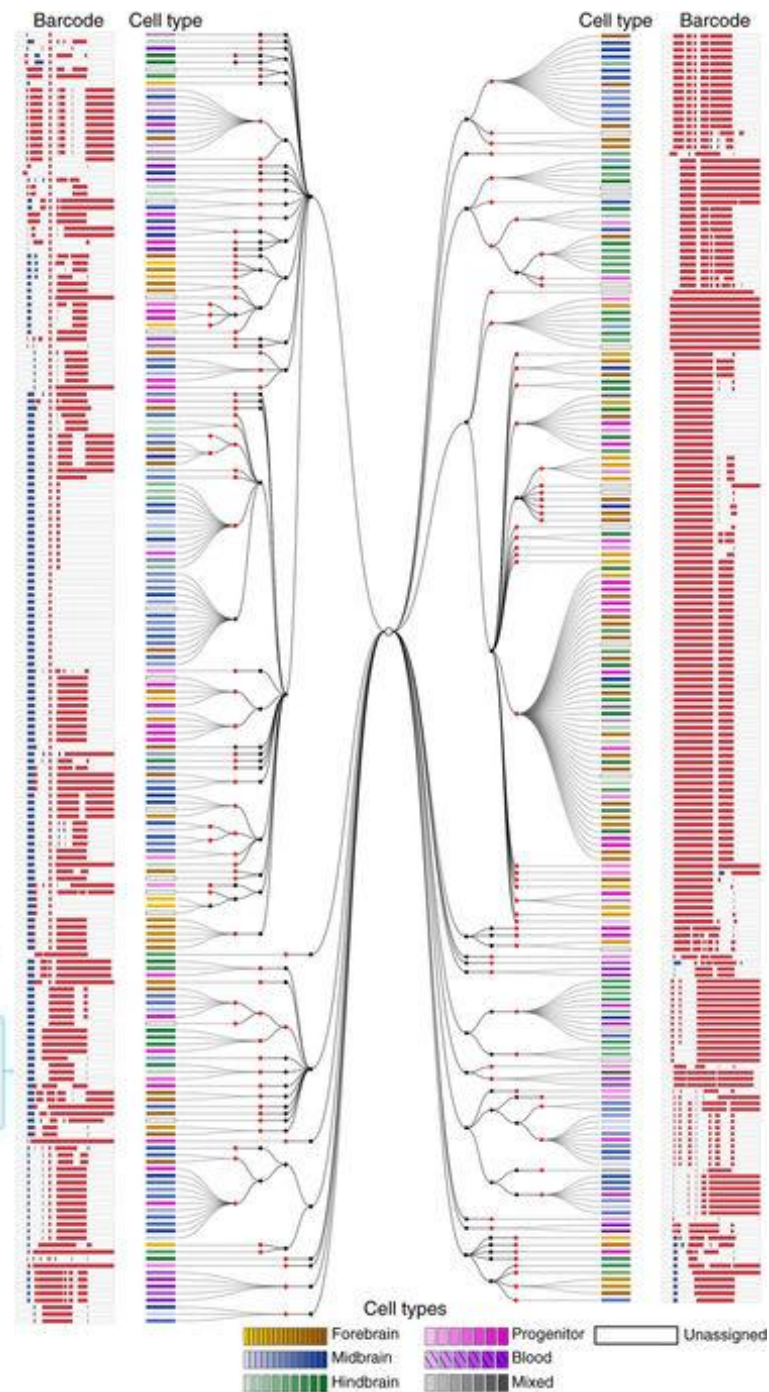
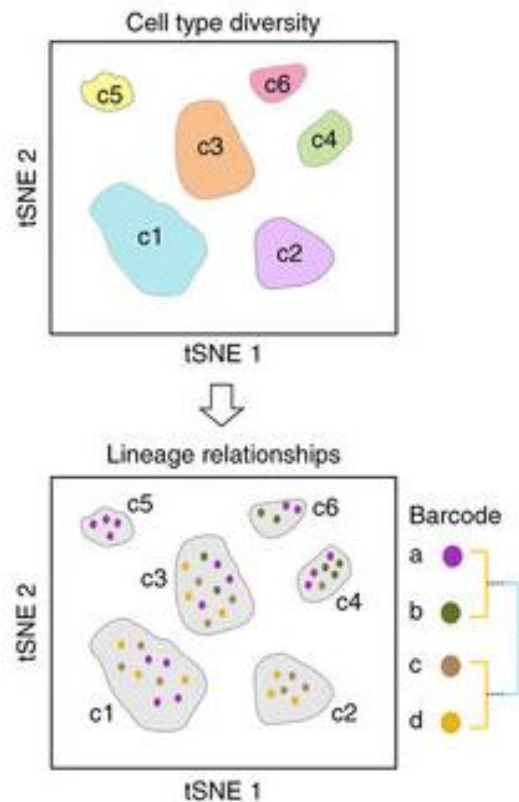
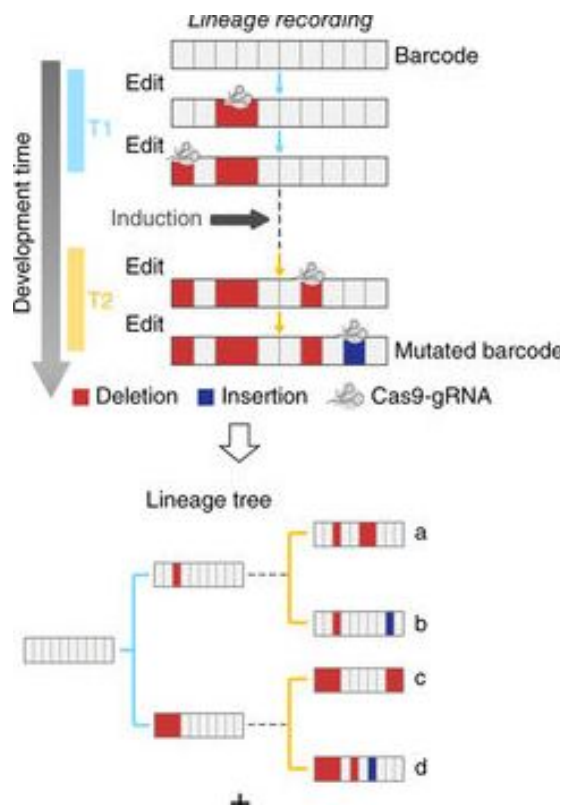


SC Multimodal omics

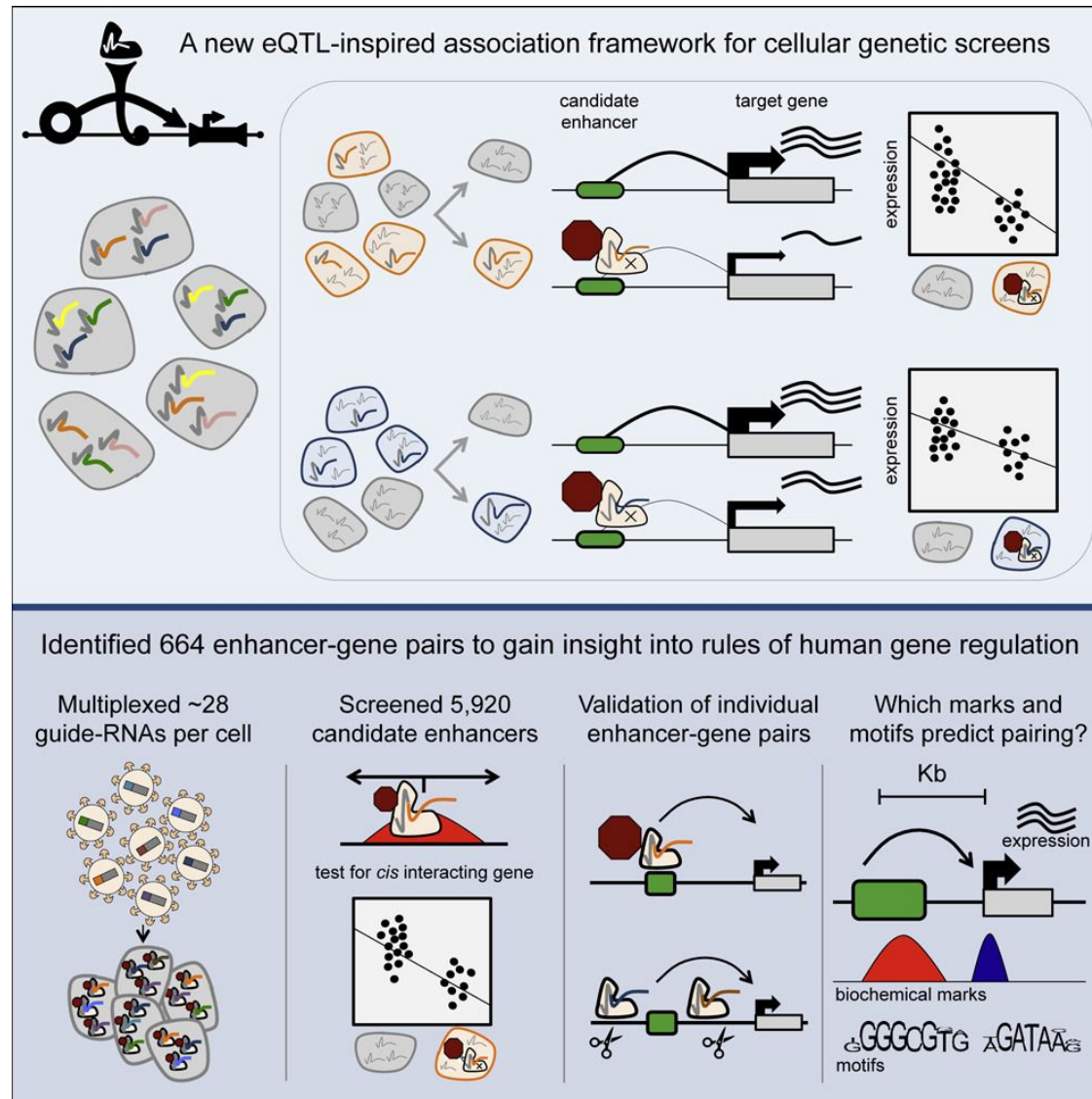


(Zhu et al, Comment in Nature Methods, 2020)

scGESTALT – lineage tracing and cell profiling with CRISPR-Cas9 editing of barcodes



crisprQTL mapping for enhancer-gene pairs



Shinycell

Figure 2 consists of three UMAP plots labeled (a), (b), and (c). Plot (a) shows cell clusters colored by marker expression (Gm, Gp, Gr, Gt). Plot (b) shows cell clusters colored by marker expression (Gm, Gp, Gr, Gt). Plot (c) shows cell clusters colored by marker expression (Gm, Gp, Gr, Gt). Each plot includes a color scale for the marker expression and a legend for the cell clusters.

Some resources

- Course at:
<https://hemberg-lab.github.io/scRNA.seq.course/>
- Scanpy course: <https://www.sc-best-practices.org/>
- Orchestrating Single-Cell Analysis with Bioconductor
<http://bioconductor.org/books/3.13/OSCA/>
- Many of the packages have good tutorials on their websites
- Repo with scRNA-seq tools:
<https://github.com/seandavi/awesome-single-cell>

Need help?

- NBIS project support
- Courses in programming and other types of analyses.
- Drop-in sessions every Tuesday 14.00
- More info at: <http://nbis.se/>

Please fill in the Evaluation Form

Your feedback is important so that we can help improve the course.

Good luck with your analyses!