







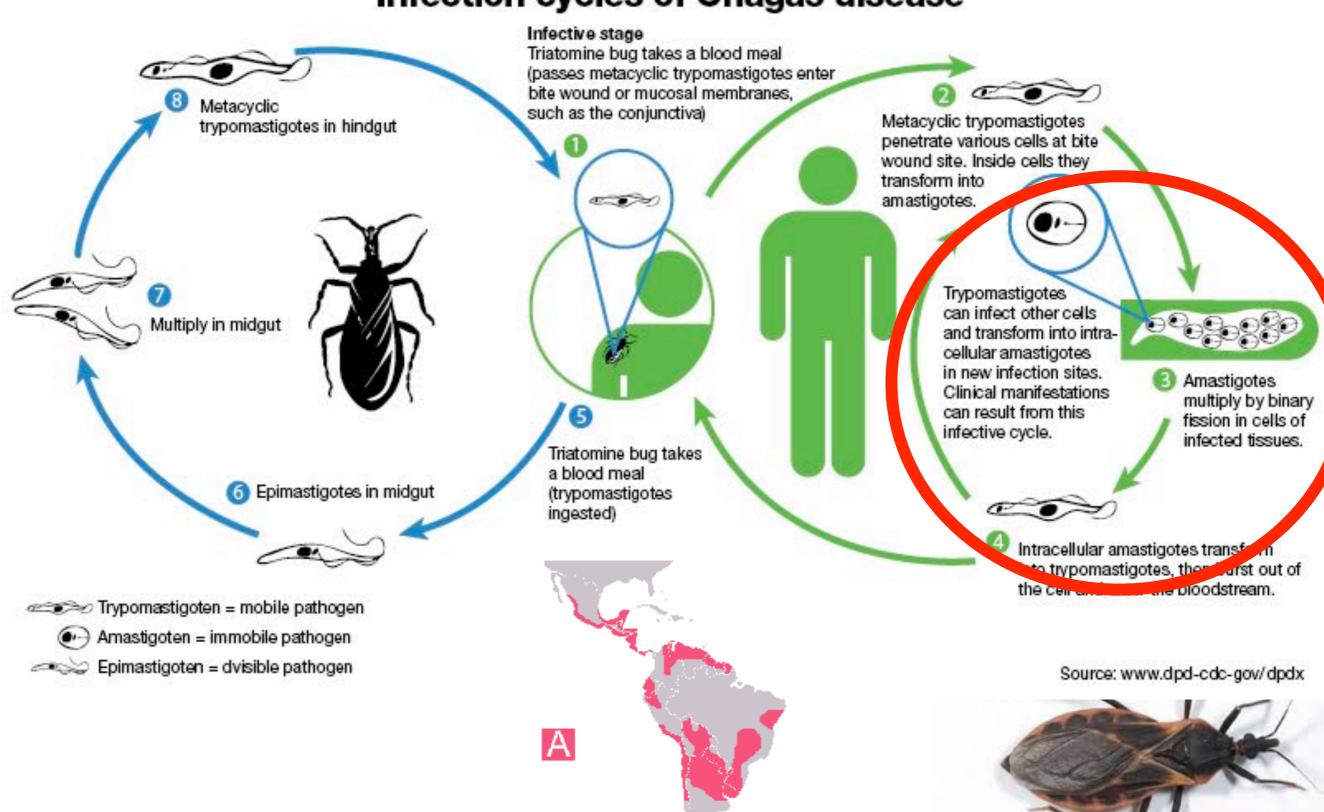
MAURICIO CERDA

LAB "BIO-RELATED": IMAGE PROCESSING METHODS FOR MICROSCOPY IMAGING



- Segmentation (clustering)
- Cell segmentation (PCA)

Infection cycles of Chagas disease



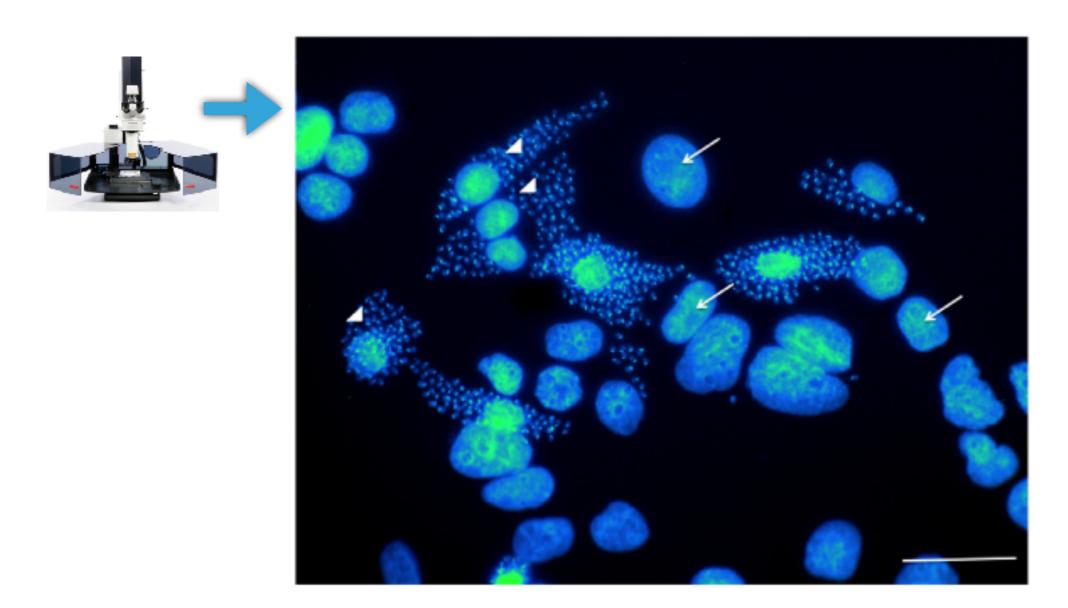
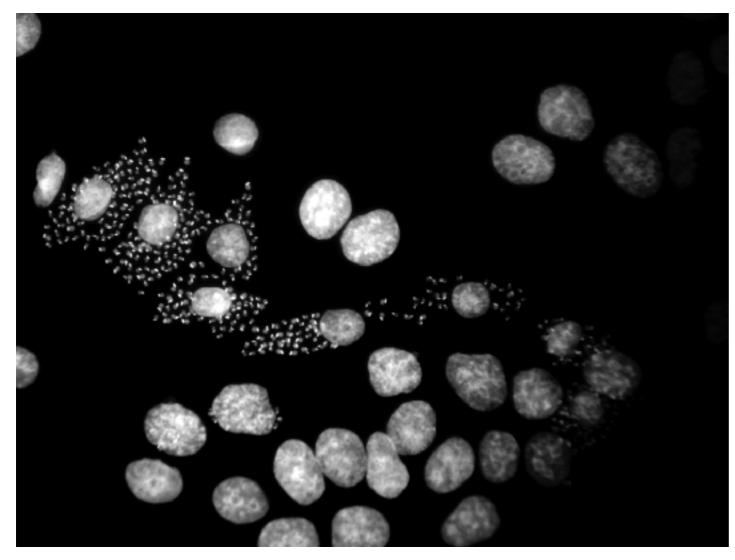


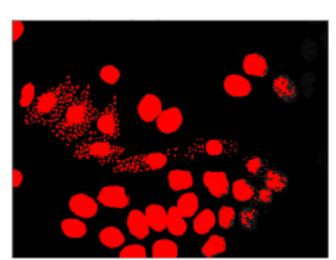
Fig. 1. Infection of BeWo cells with *T. cruzi* amastigotes. BeWo cells were challenged with *T. cruzi* Ypsilon strain trypomastigotes at a parasite:cell ratio of 1:1 for 24 h and were processed for DAPI staining after 48 h. The arrows show BeWo cell nuclei, and the arrowheads show intracellular amastigotes. Scale bar: $10 \, \mu m$.

Pregnancy?

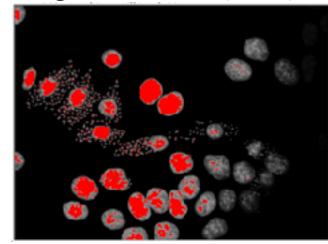
The simplest segmentation... a manual global threshold



raw image

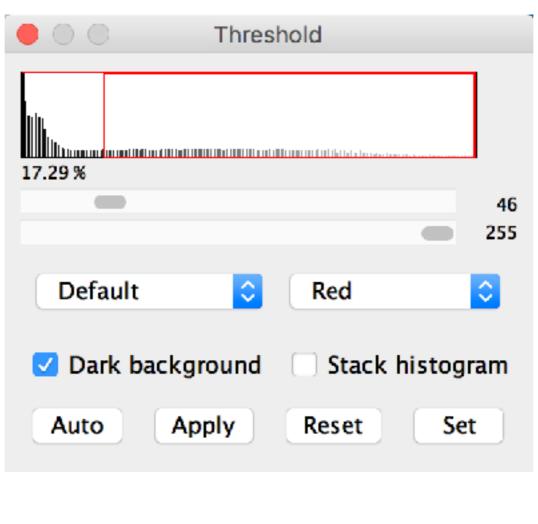


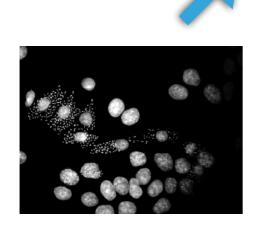
segmentation (>46)

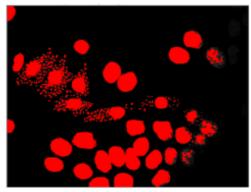


segmentation (>158)

▶ How to define the threshold?...



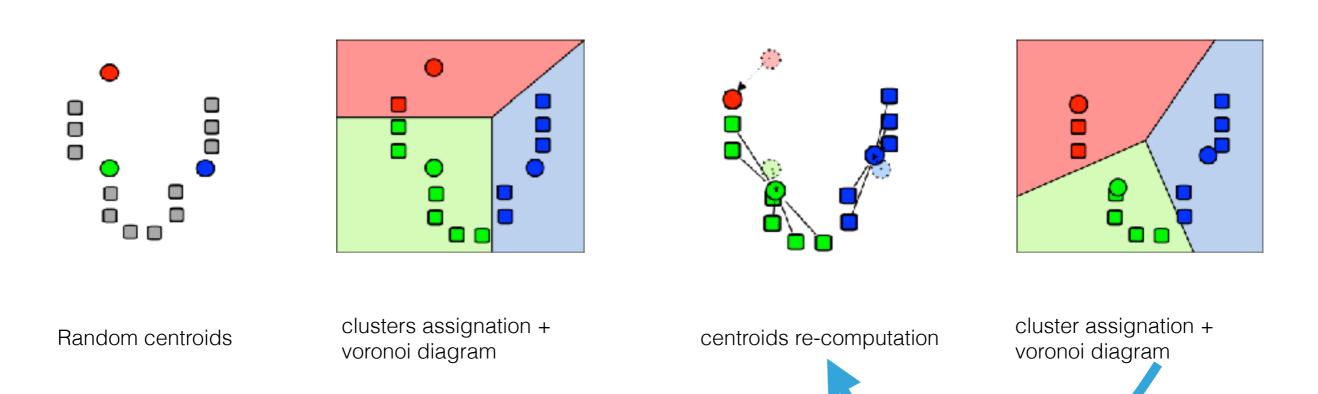




- We don't have examples (!)
- We know there are two groups: cells, and background.

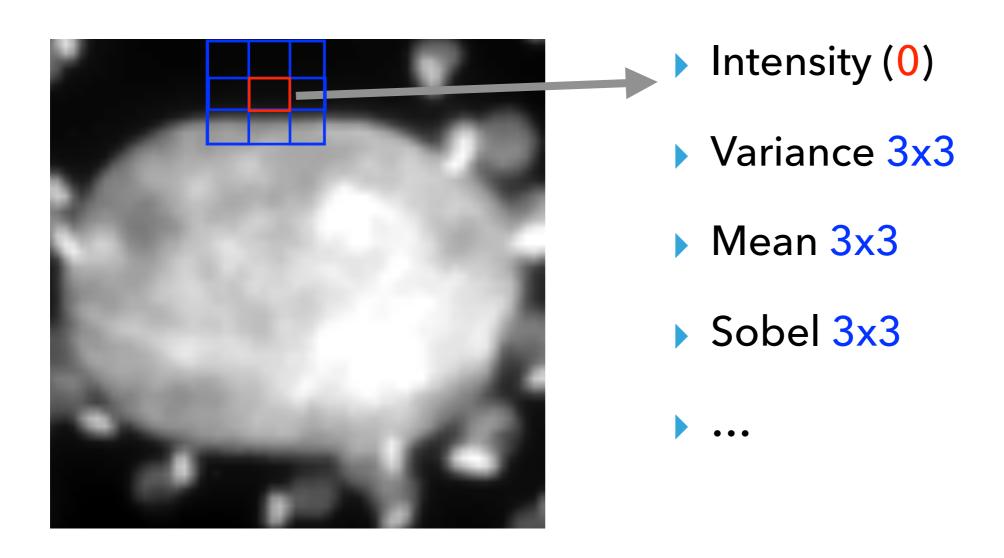
- This is another kind of learning problem:
 - Supervised: regression, classification
 - Unsupervised: clustering

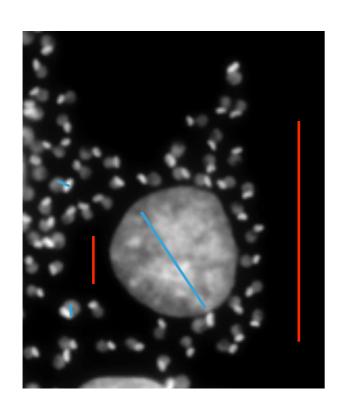
- We can model it as how to discover the best k groups or clusters at a pixel level.
- K-means clustering (k=3):



EXERCISE A: Correct K-Mean code [python notebook]

We can understand pixels in higher dimensions.





- Class A (background)
- Class B (objects)

EXERCISE B: Use weka to train a random forest to segment nuclei + parasites [FIJI plugin]

- We may not have examples (segmentation), but we can quickly build examples.
- With examples we can switch from unsupervised to supervised problem.