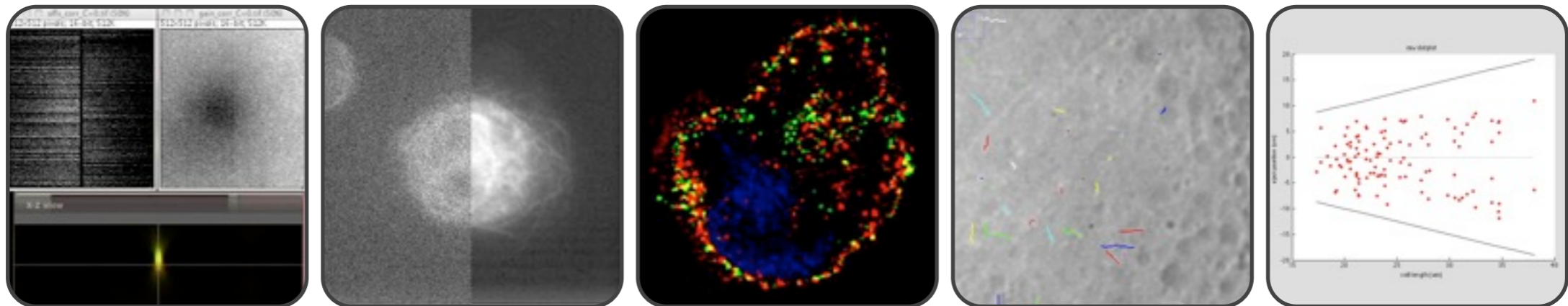


Lecture 16 - Applied Image Analysis

Graeme Ball



1. Introduction

Overview of image processing & analysis

1.1. Experimental design

1.2. Image processing: restoration, filtering & segmentation

1.3. Image analysis: measurement, automation, statistics

1.4. Review of image processing & analysis tools

1.1. Experimental design

What am I trying to measure?

Expression level?



accurate, calibrated intensities

Distance or colocalization?



contrast-to-noise, resolution, alignment

Dynamics?



temporal resolution, photostability



decide on the instrument (& technique)



choice of fluorophores

1.2. Image Processing

Image restoration

Denoising / noise filtering - smoothing, neighborhood filters, non-local

Flat-field correction - uneven illumination (also, pseudo-correction)

Deblurring - deconvolution with or without PSF, unsharp mask

Image registration - rigid/affine versus elastic - intensity-based or feature-based

Normalization - intensity of each time-point scaled to correct bleaching (& flicker)

1.2. Image Processing

Image filtering

Spatial filters for smoothing & sharpening

Frequency domain filters

Adaptive filtering versus transformation + global filtering

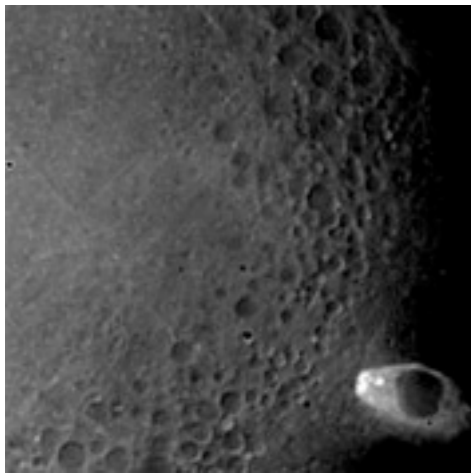
Time-domain filtering (see temporal median filter in Section 2, Tracking)

1.2. Image Processing

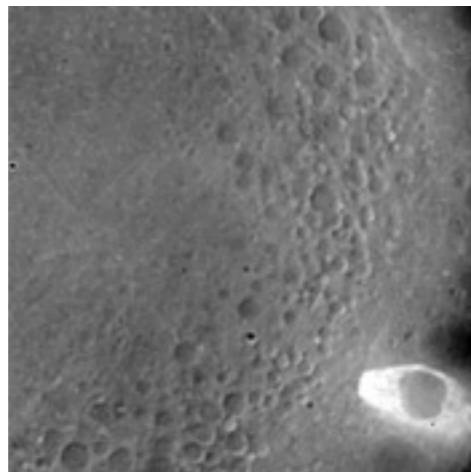
Image restoration & filtering

pseudo-flat field

$$Im = Im\text{-mean} * Im/\text{mean-filtered}$$



original

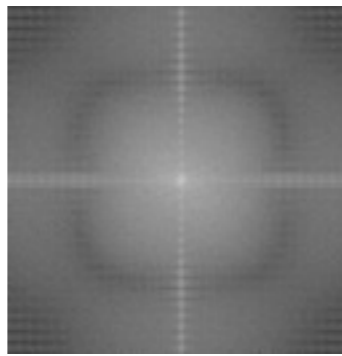


pseudo-corrected

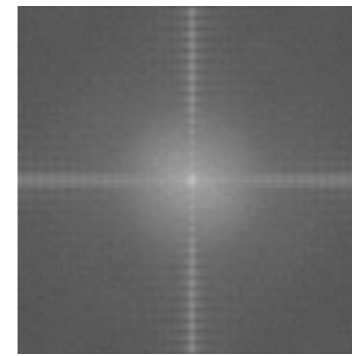


240x240 mean-filt

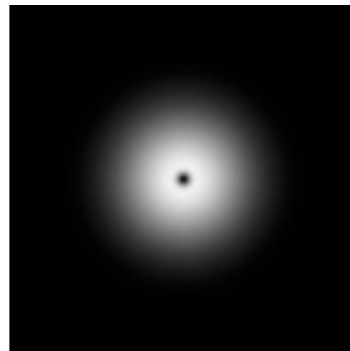
FFT reveals frequencies



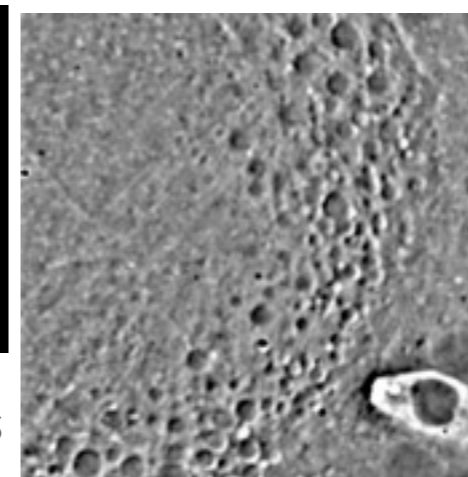
original



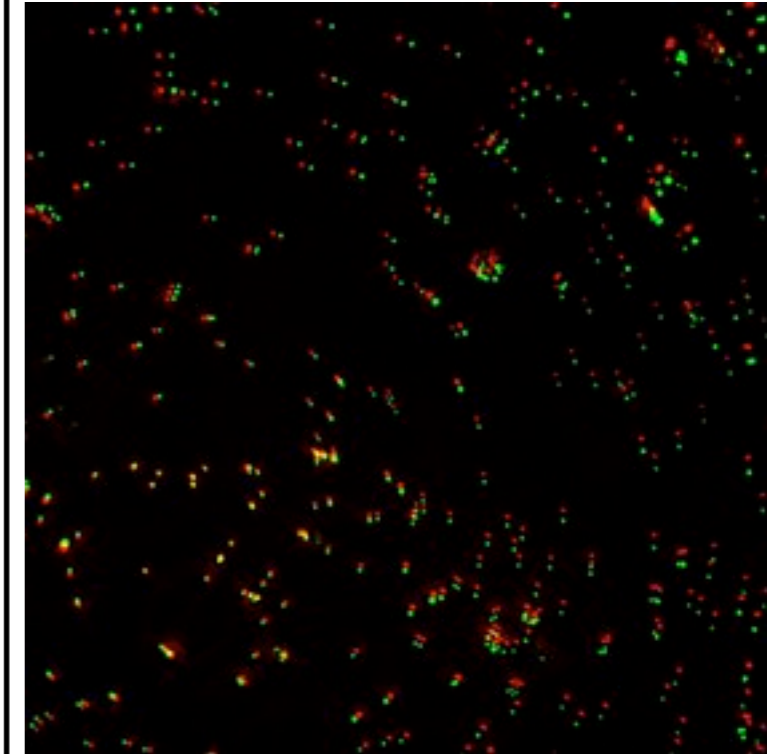
3x3 median



3-25 bandpass



registration can
be critical!



1.2. Image Processing

Segmentation

Simple intensity thresholding - ROI or binary image

Spot/particle detection - intensity, size and shape

Edge detection (e.g. Sobel) & Morphological image processing* (erosion, dilation)

Watershed calculation, Voronoi diagram, Ultimate eroded points

Machine learning and Manual options

1.2. Image Processing

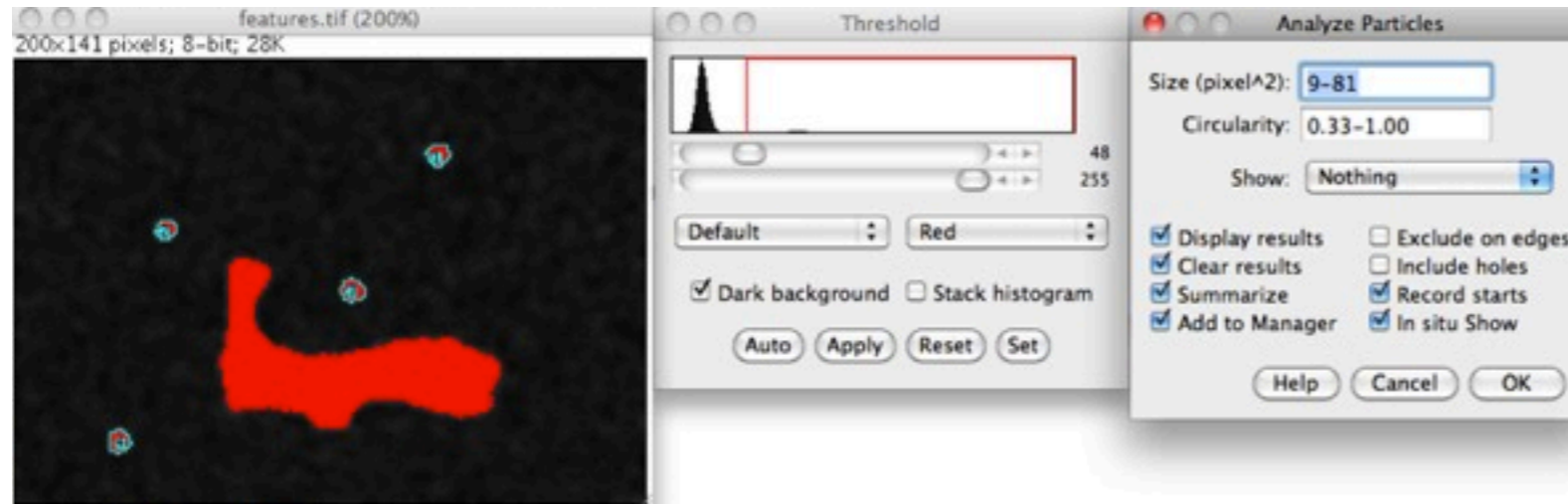


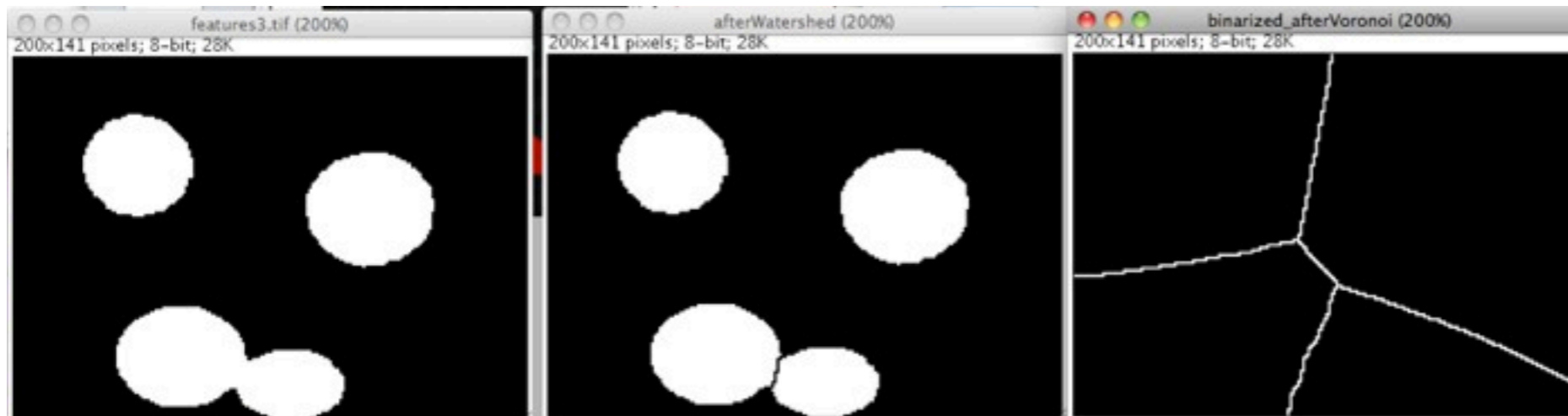
Image > Adjust > Threshold (Set)

Analyze > Analyze particles

Use: Analyze > Tools > ROI manager
("wand" to select individual ROIs)

Process > Find edges uses Sobel detector

Process > Binary menu contains MIP (erode, dilate etc.)



Binary processing "Watershed" separates touching edges

"Voronoi" finds lines equidistant from feature centres

1.3. Image Analysis

Measurement, automation & statistics

Quantitative results: care, consistency, avoid systematic errors, avoid bias*

Manual analysis vs. Macros vs. customized software tools for automation

In addition to Excel, other useful statistics software: R, MATLAB



* recommend blind analysis to avoid bias

http://microna.bioch.ox.ac.uk/mediawiki/index.php/Fiji/_ImageJ

1.4. Image Analysis Tools

Free tools



ImageJ / Fiji - versatile 2D+ image analysis tool with many plugins



CellProfiler - quantitatively measure cell phenotype (+ Worm Toolbox)



Icy, Vaa3D, BioimageXD - 3D image visualization & analysis



OMERO - image repository & visualization



Priism/IVE, Priithon & Editor - 2D image processing/analysis (DV/OMX)

1.4. Image Analysis Tools

Commerical tools



Volocity - 3D visualization & analysis package, spinning disk



SoftWoRx - API Deltavision, deconvolution, SI reconstruction



MATLAB - custom analysis using Image Processing toolbox



Imaris, Amira - 3D visualization & analysis packages



Metamorph - microscope control, image processing/analysis



Huygens, AutoQuant - Deconvolution software

2. Image Analysis Examples

- 2.1. 3D visualization and analysis options
- 2.2. 3D visualization & analysis using volocity - colocalization
- 2.3. Building an analysis Macro in ImageJ/Fiji
- 2.4. Tracking using a custom MATLAB pipeline
- 2.5. MicrobeTracker: analyzing dynamic fluorescent foci within cells
- 2.6. Data management and processing with OMERO

2.1. 3D visualization & analysis

- ImageJ/Fiji has 3D visualization & analysis functionality:
3D viewer, Volume Viewer, Image 5D, hyperstacks, orthogonal view,
3D objects counter
- Imaris, Amira and Volocity are 3D image visualization & analysis packages
designed for microscopy (and medical imaging)
- Choice between viewing fluorescence intensity (often MIP) versus
generating surface representations of objects

2.2. Volocity



Volocity - 3D visualization & analysis

- produced by Improvion (acquired by PerkinElmer)
- drives PerkinElmer's spinning disk confocal microscopes
- 3D visualization/analysis & movie-making quite good, +FRAP, FRET, coloc.
- slicker than ImageJ, but a lot more expensive! (support though)
- slightly odd to use initially - "libraries" and "measurement tasks/protocols"

<http://www.perkinelmer.com/PDFs/downloads/CreatingMeasurementProtocolVolocitySoftware.pdf>

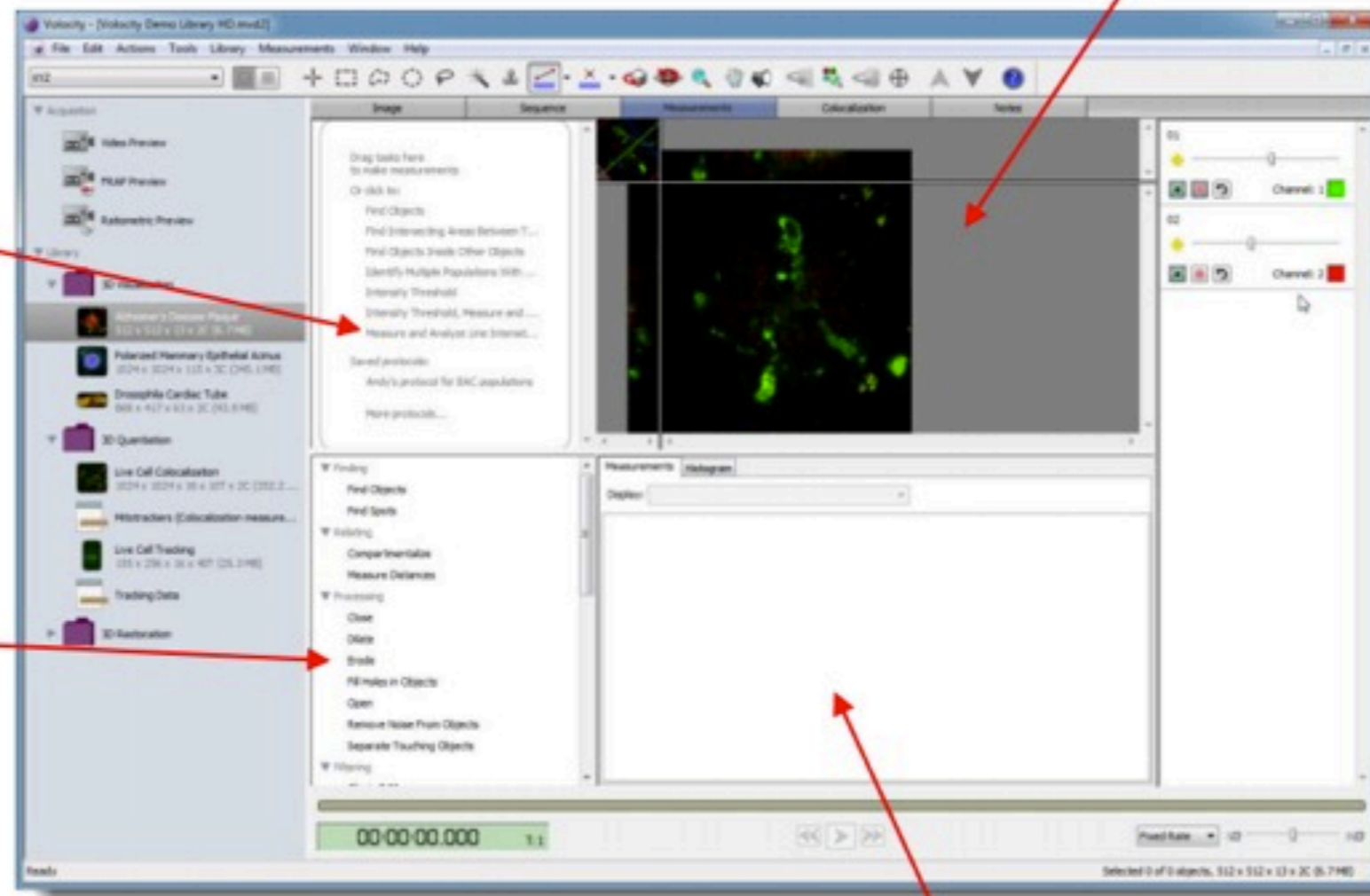
2.2. Volocity

View the Measurements tab. The Measurements View contains all the tools and information needed for selecting objects.

Image preview shows feedback as measurements are made

Drag measurement protocol tasks to this pane to make protocols

Measurement protocol tasks



Measurements are shown here as a table or histogram

<http://www.perkinelmer.com/PDFs/downloads/CreatingMeasurementProtocolVolocitySoftware.pdf>

2.2. Volocity - XY Plane view

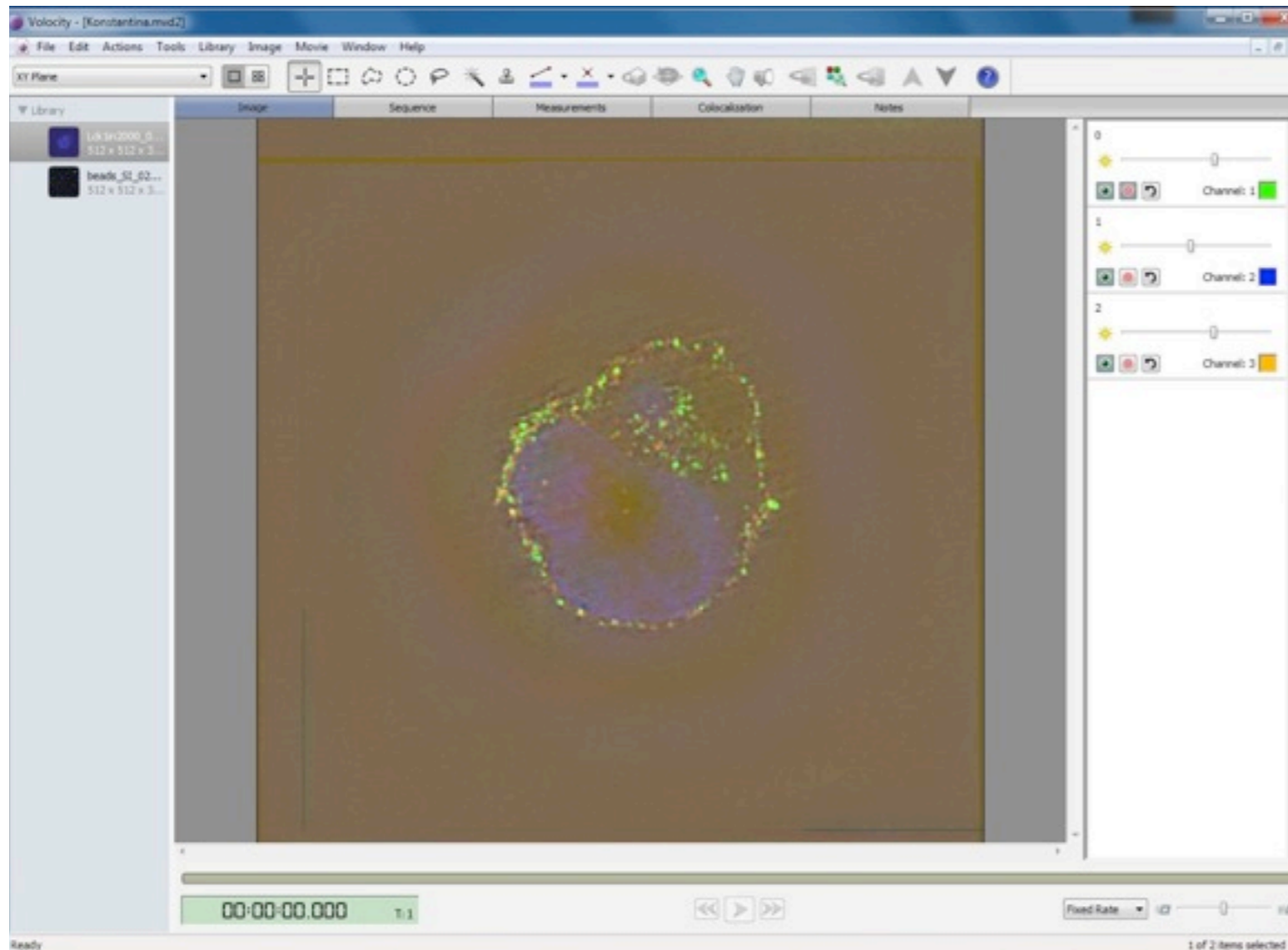


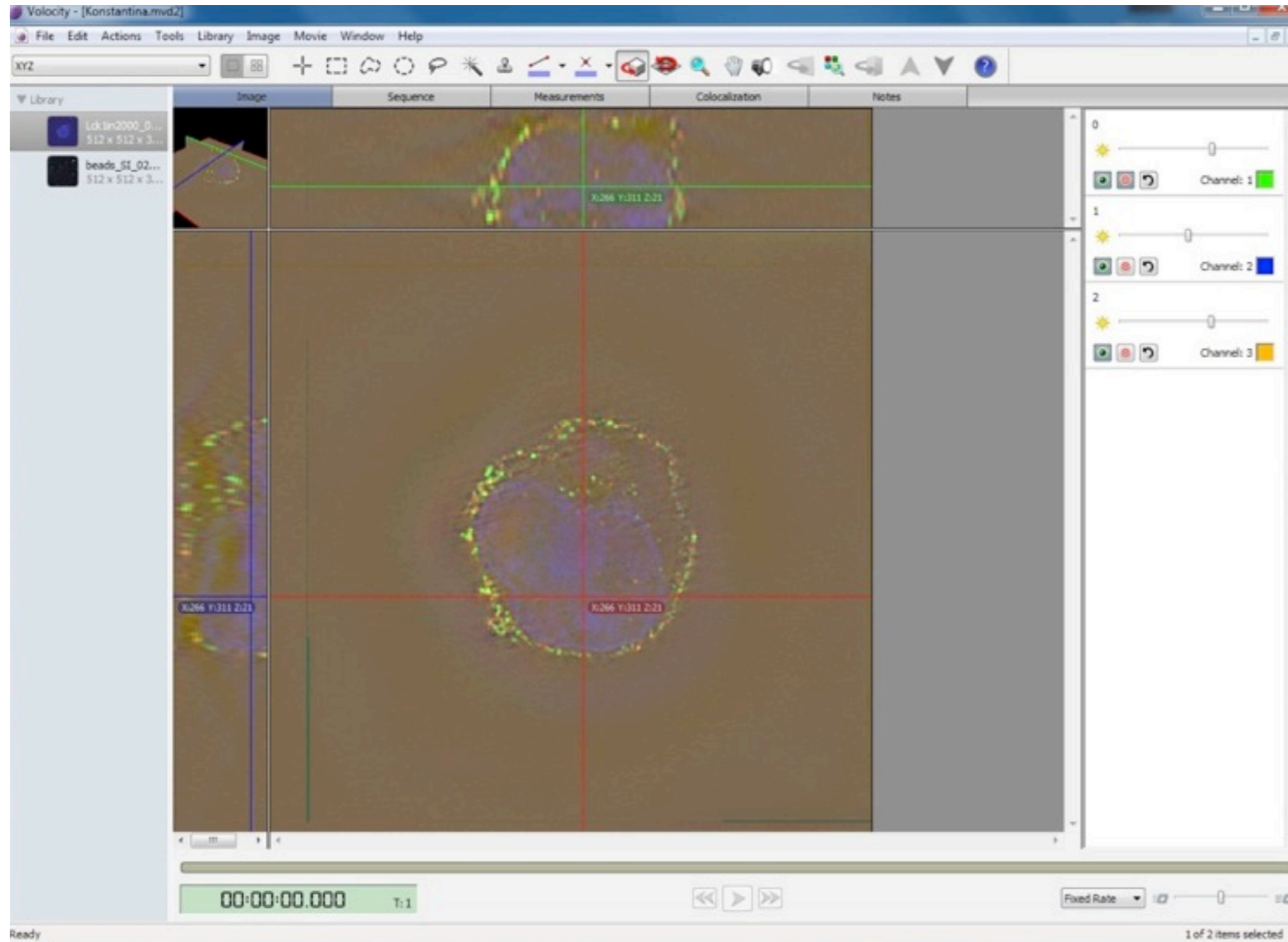
Image of immune cell by Konstantina Nika (Acuto lab, Dunn School)

red/green: antibody staining of (non-)/phosphorylated membrane protein,

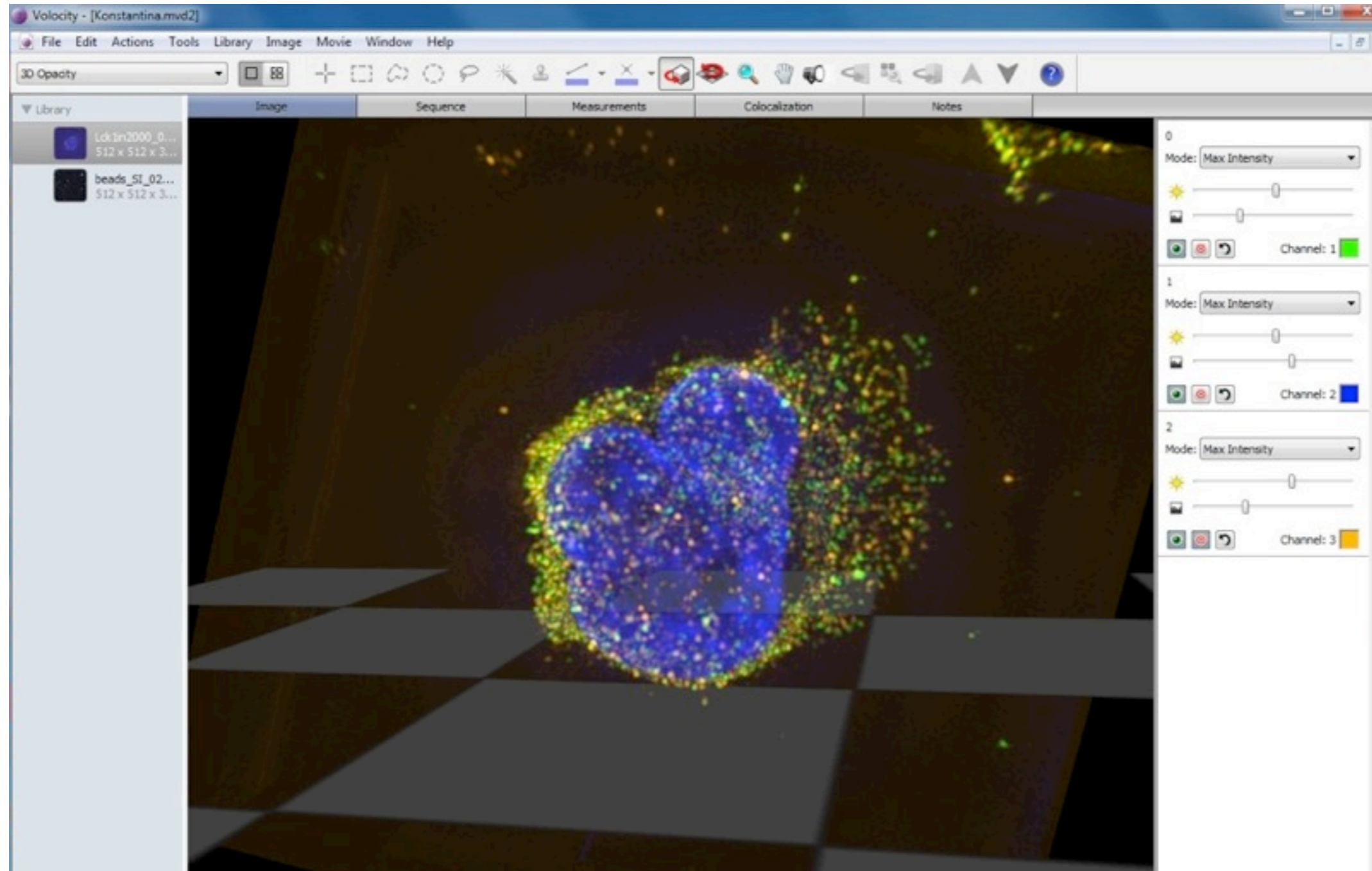
blue = DAPI

acquired using OMX V2 (with Eva's help)

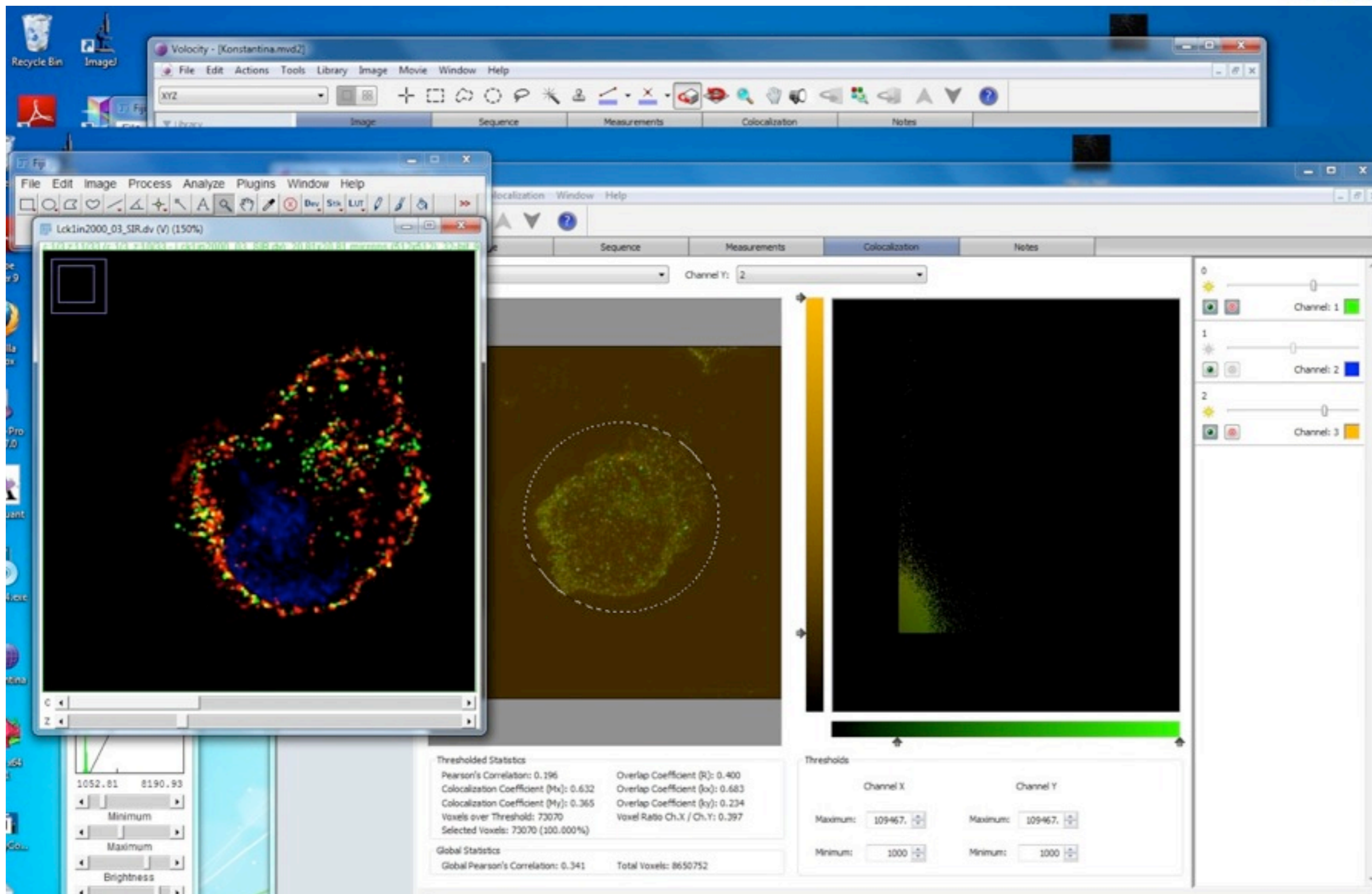
2.2. Volocity - XYZ view



2.2. Volocity - 3D opacity (MIP)



2.2. Volocity - colocalization



2.2. Colocalization 101

- make **very** certain that
 1. you do not have bleed-through!
 2. your channel alignment is properly calibrated
 3. your images are as deblurred as possible
- many colocalization statistics rely on segmenting both channels
=> flat field & meticulous background correction, justifiable ROI & threshold
- read this review:-
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17210054>
- 3 fundamental approaches:
 1. intensity correlation (Pearson) / scatter plot
 2. overlap coefficients (Manders: M1, M2)
 3. object-based analysis

JaCoP
(ImageJ plugin)

2.2. Colocalization 101

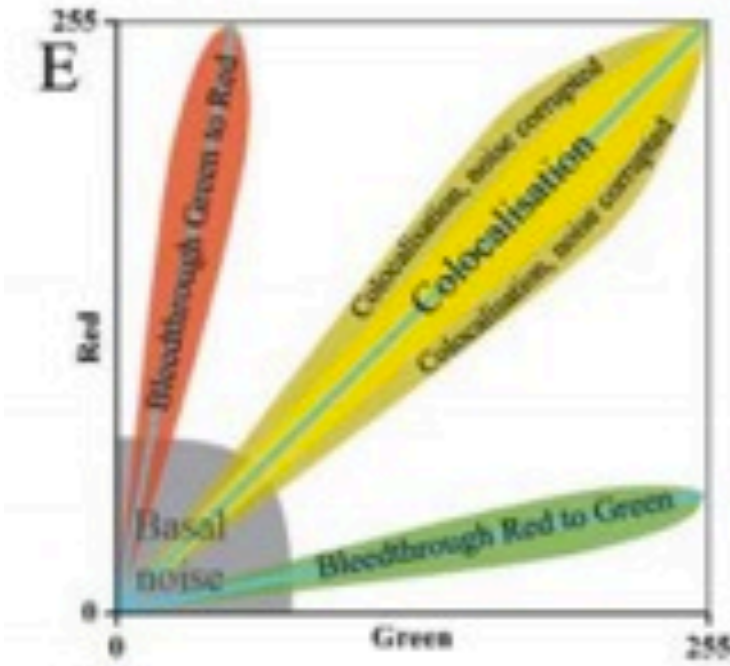
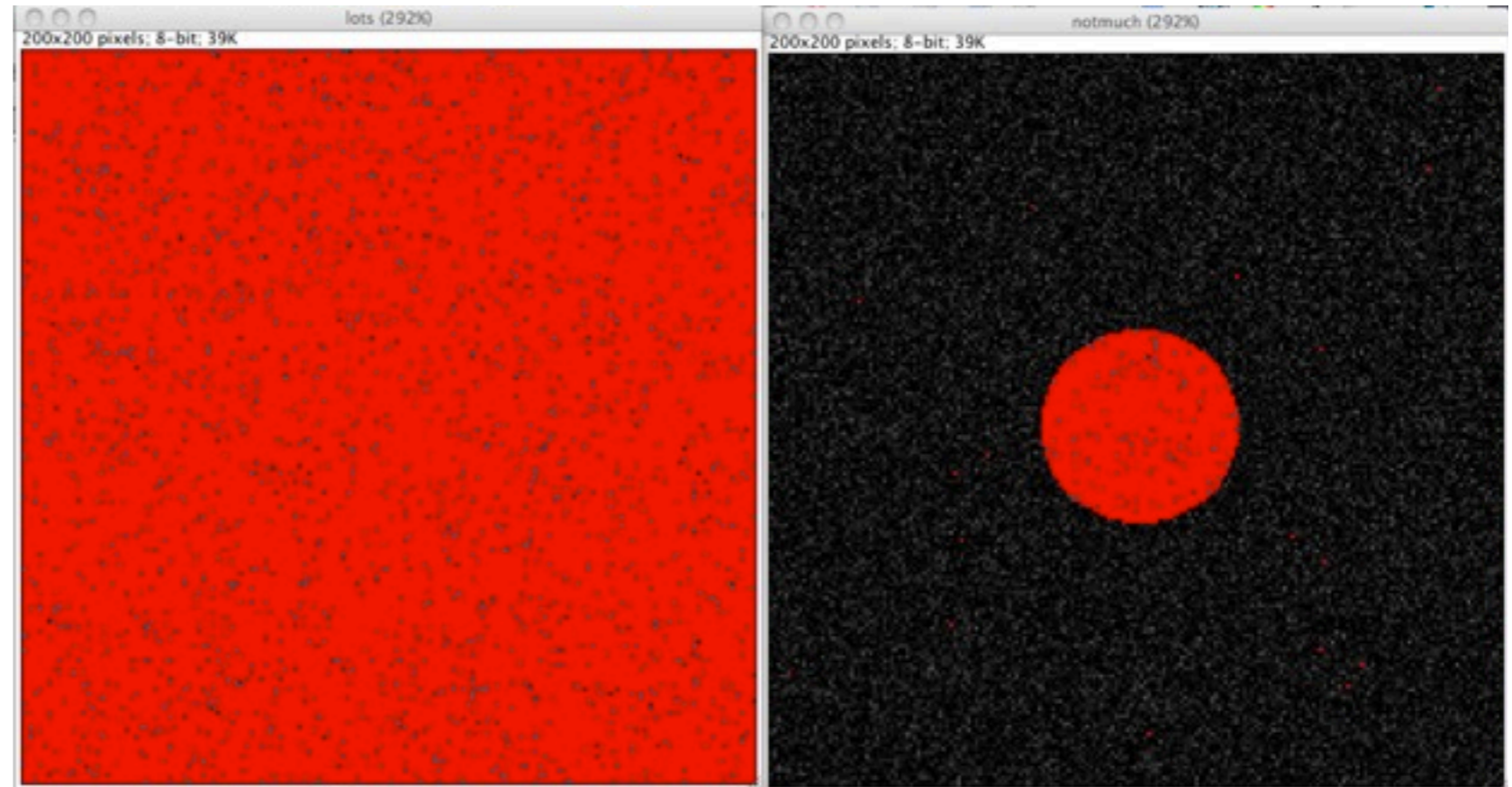


Fig. 5E (Bolte & Cordelieres)



M1=0.053

M2=0.941

2.3. Fiji/ImageJ tips

- useful tools that are easy to miss: the wand, ROI manager, brush selection
- understand how to manipulate stacks, hyperstacks and virtual stacks -
e.g. how to convert, project, reduce, combine; channels tool
- make use of image histogram, “plot profile” and threshold tool
- learn how to “set measurements” and measure
- read the manual: <http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/docs/user-guide.pdf>

2.3. Fiji/ImageJ Macros

- first, try out some processing/analysis options manually
- turn on the recorder ... “Plugins > Macros > Record”
- you will see a command equivalent to every task you carry out
- paste a sequence of commands into new Macro (Plugins > New > Macro)
- for a description of how Macros work and info about in-built functions, see -
<http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/developer/macro/macros.html>
<http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/developer/macro/functions.html>
- result: gbSumMaskedSignal.ijm; for NMJ screen, James Halstead (Davis Lab)

2.4. MATLAB: image processing

- MATLAB is not free, but many academic institutions have licenses
- Much quicker and easier to prototype new algorithms in MATLAB than e.g. C++ or java
- MATLAB is interactive, can use Bioformats to open images, and has an extremely powerful image processing toolbox

2.4. Tracking in MATLAB

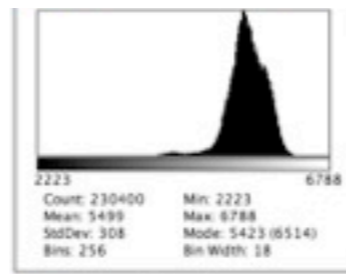
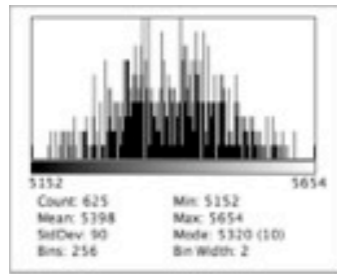
Custom particle tracker

- Based on Single Particle Tracker from the MOSAIC group (ETH Zurich), which is available as ImageJ plugin and MATLAB code

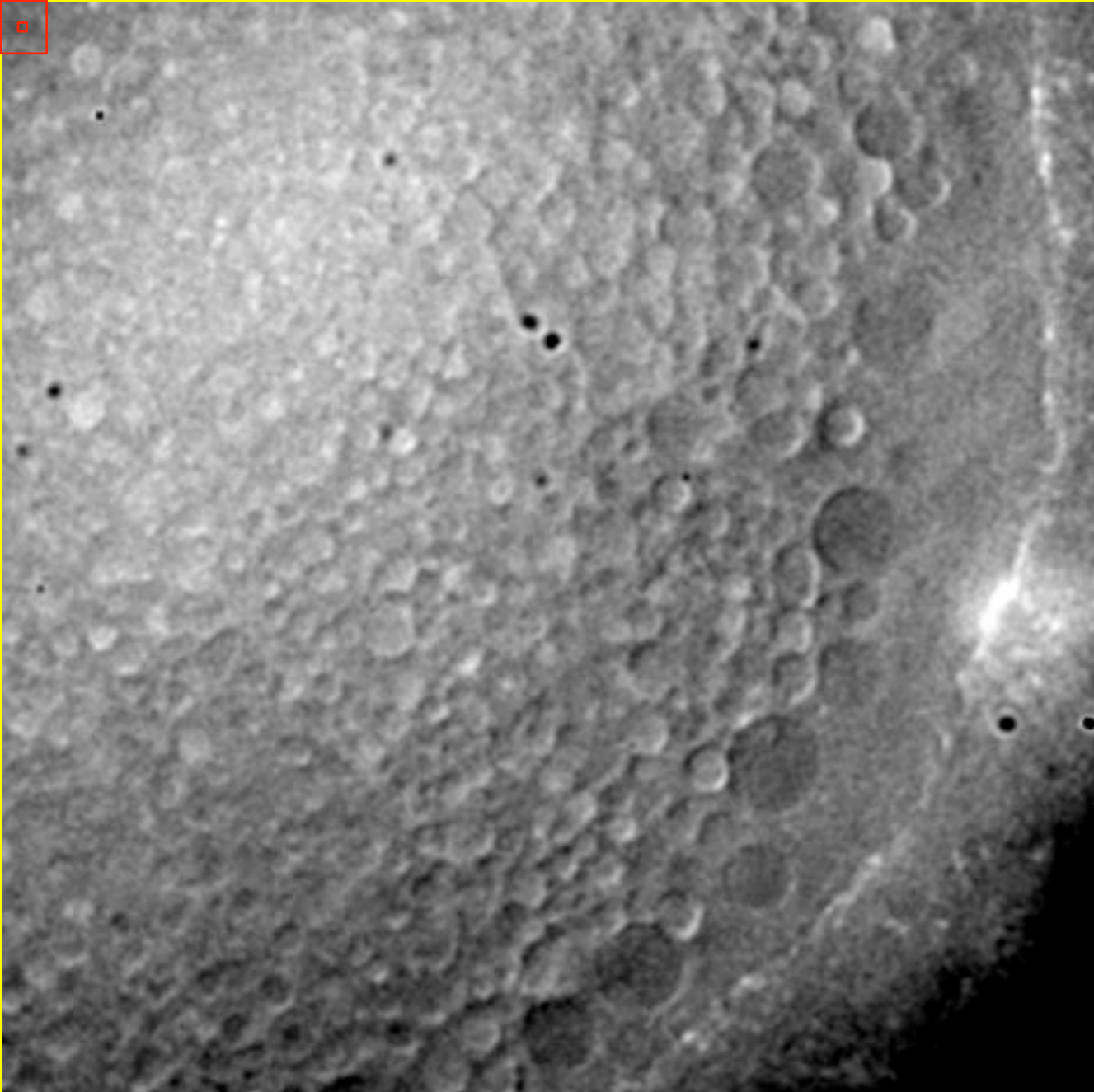
I. F. Sbalzarini and P. Koumoutsakos. Feature Point Tracking and Trajectory Analysis for Video Imaging in Cell Biology, *Journal of Structural Biology* 151(2):182-195, 2005.

- Used MATLAB to build up a custom processing and detection scheme
- See: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21746854>

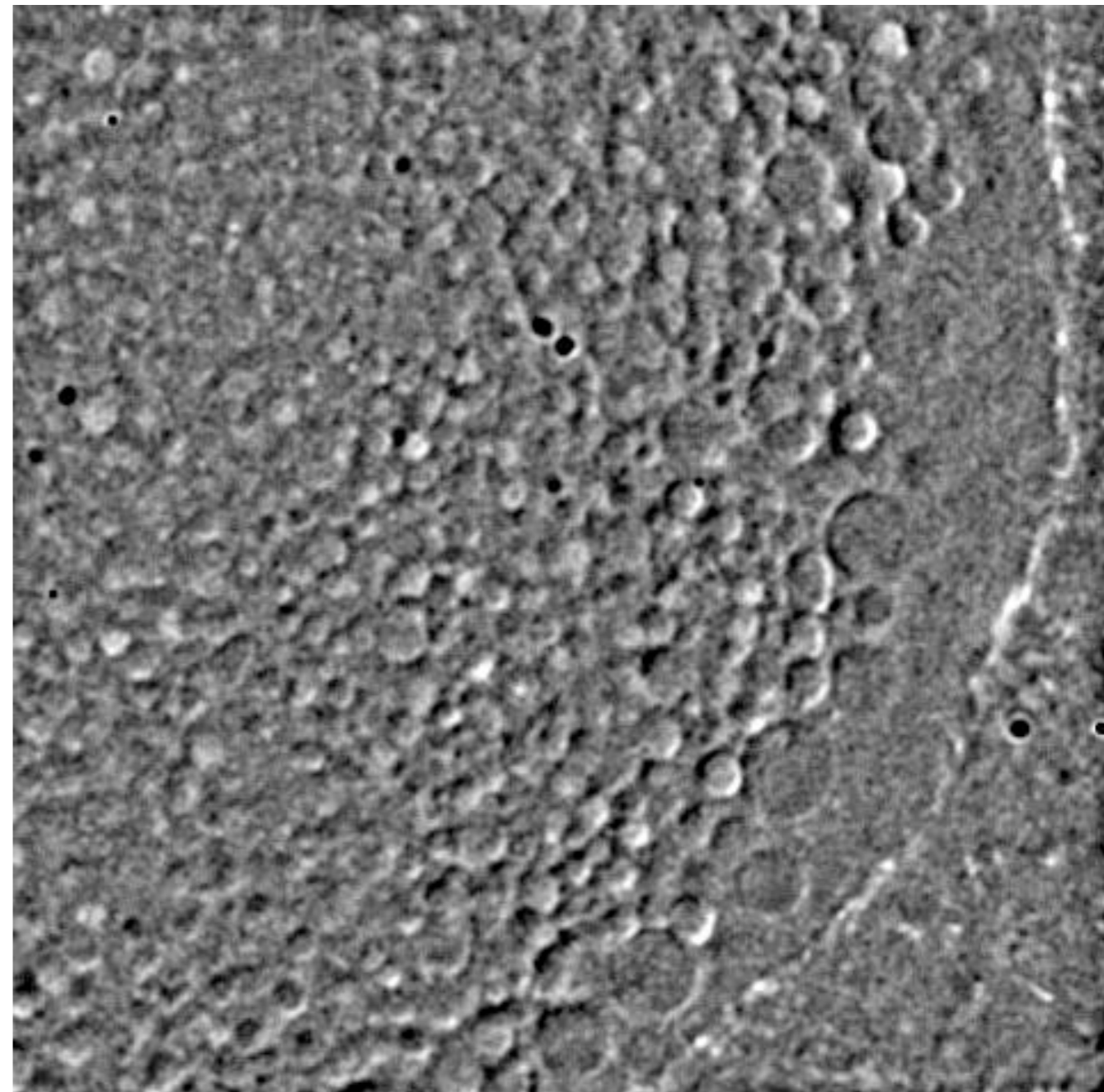
1. Image restoration / filtering



example of a custom intensity transform: scale according to local median



raw data showing uneven illumination



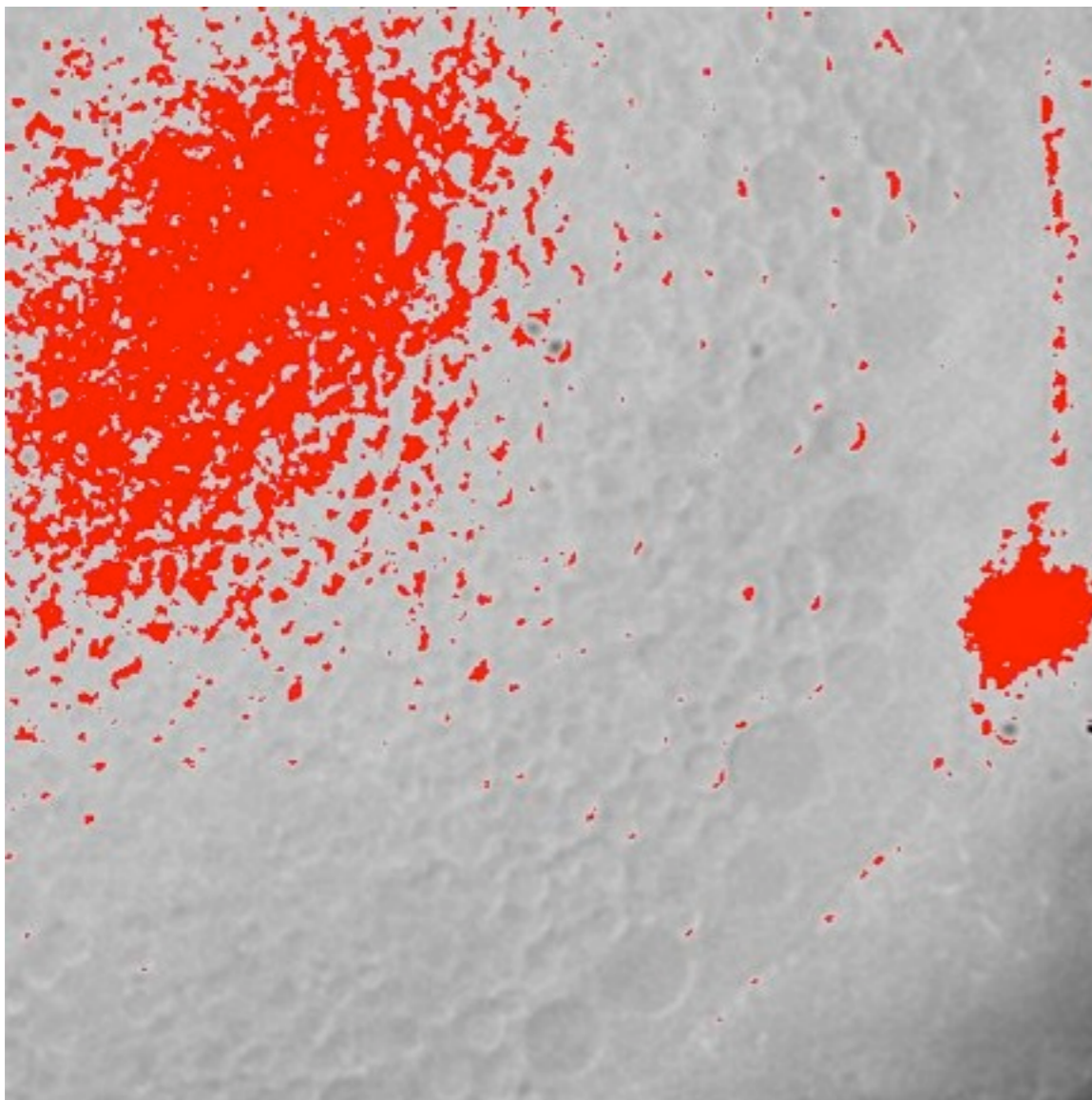
'normalized' image

2. Feature extraction

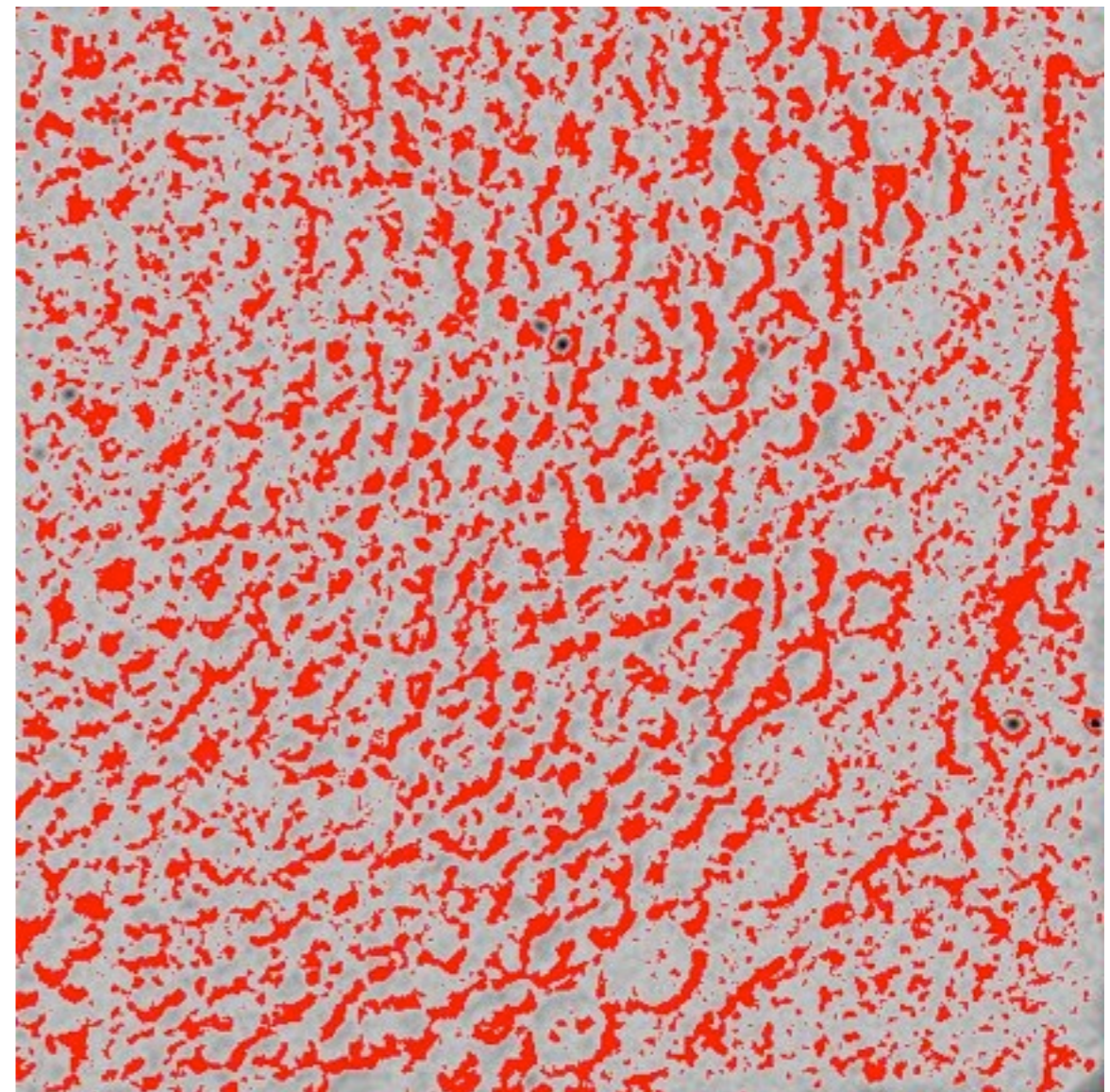
Image segmentation: thresholding

- a global threshold only works if the image is very 'even'

using raw data



using 'normalized' data

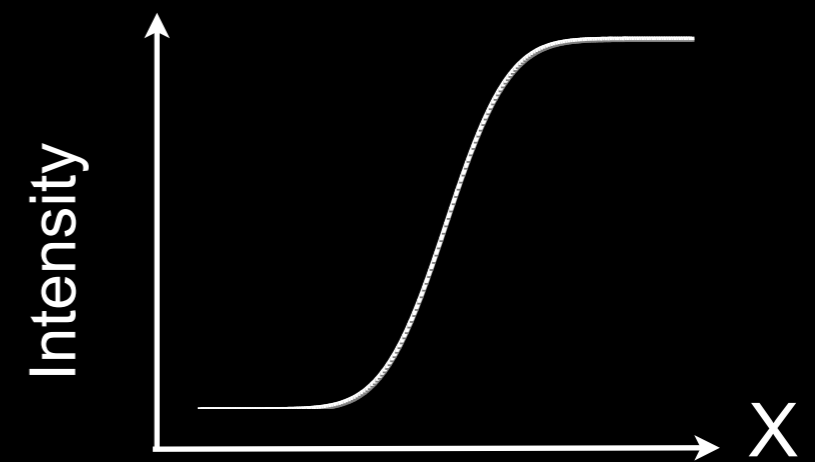
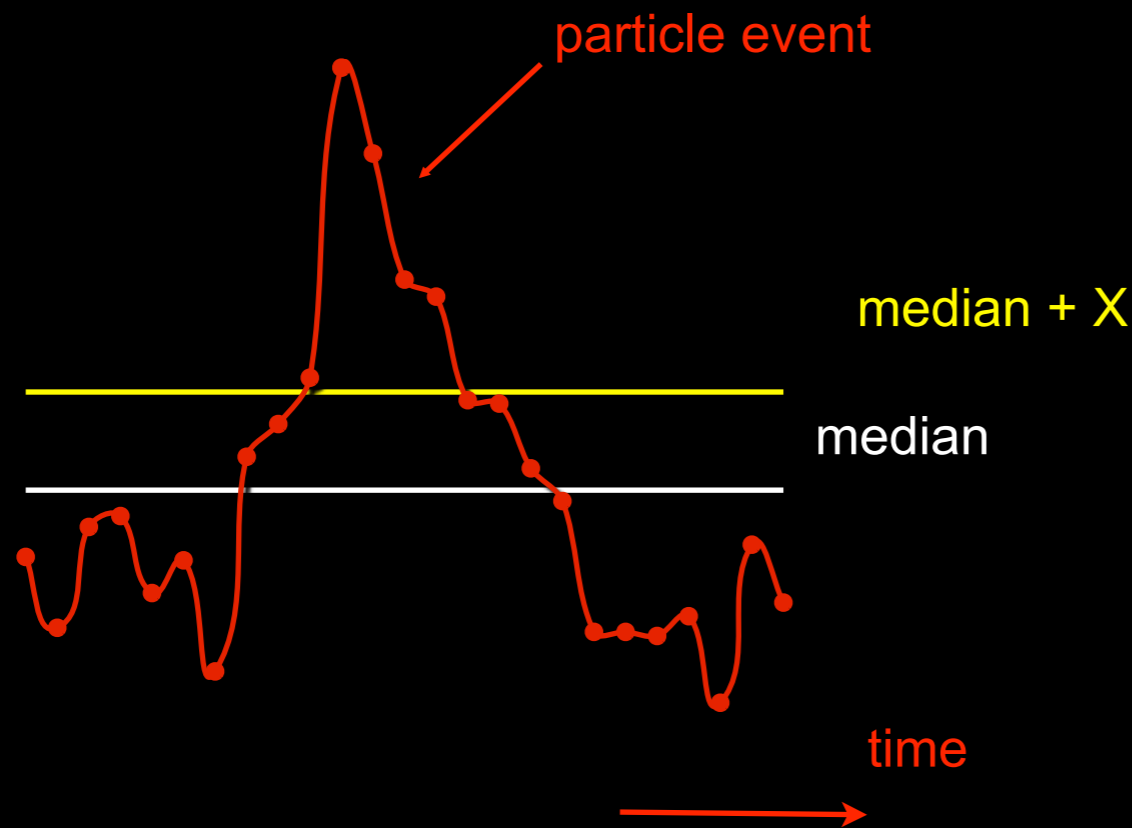


=> 'adaptive thresholding', or prior normalization

2. Feature extraction

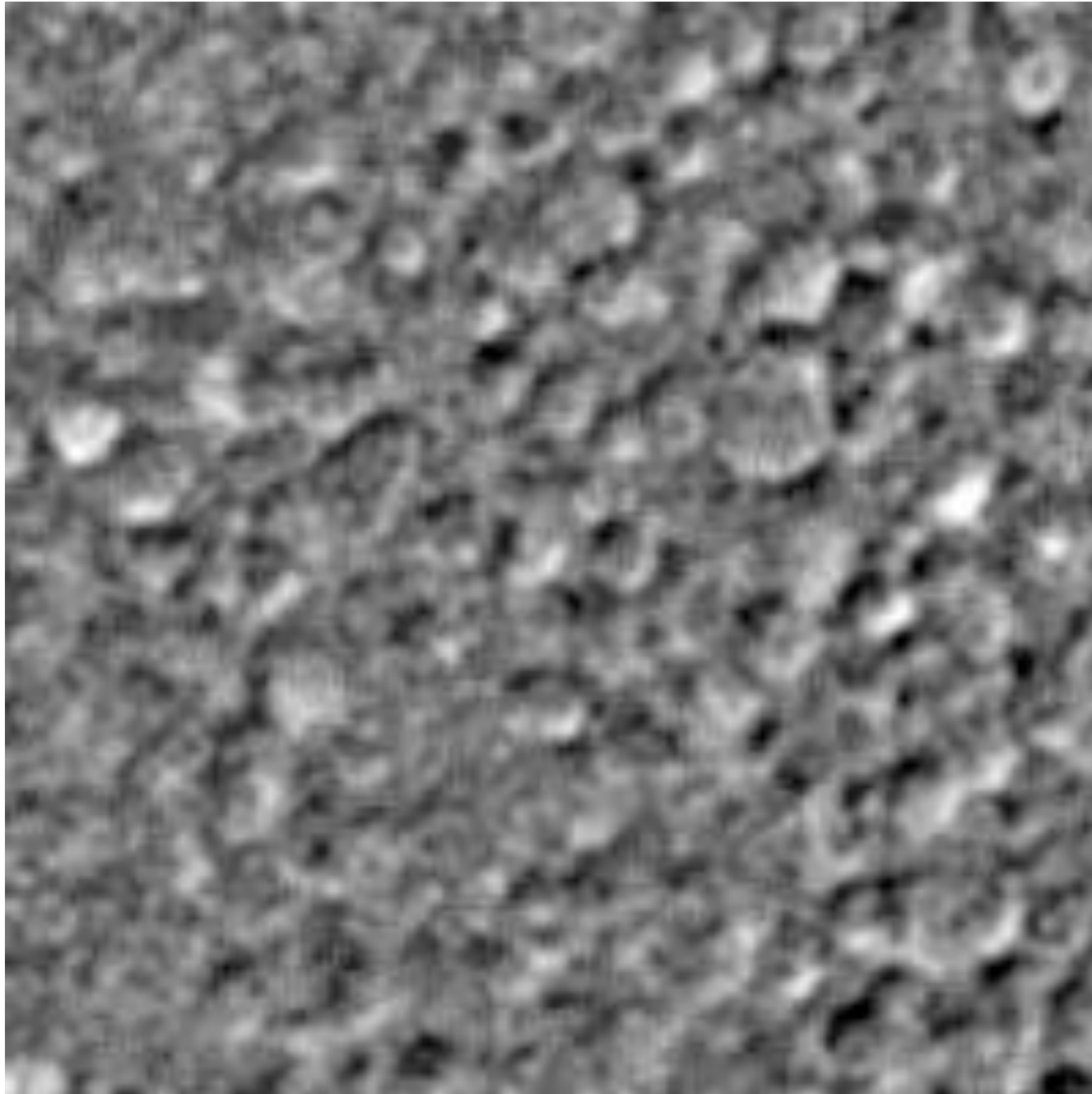
Image segmentation: identifying 'foreground' features

- easy to implement custom filters in MATLAB, like this **temporal median filter** to identify moving foreground

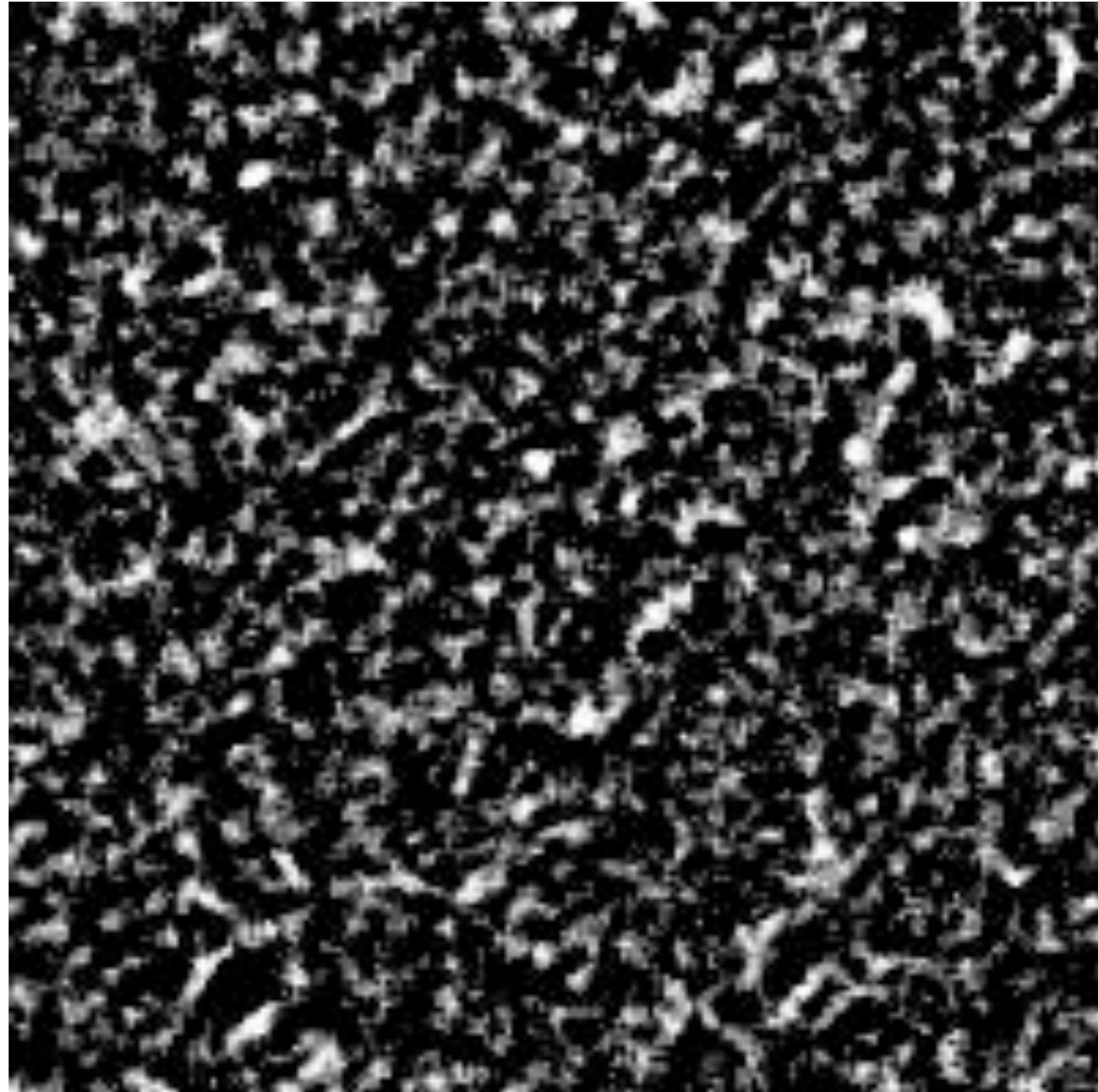


2. Feature extraction

Image segmentation: identifying 'foreground' features



200x200 area, normalized



200x200 area, non-background ('foreground')

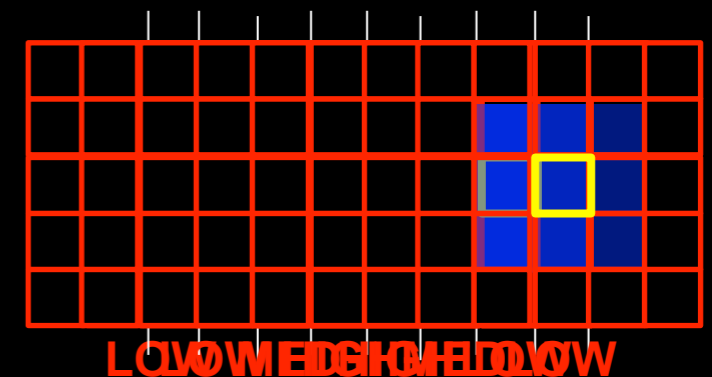
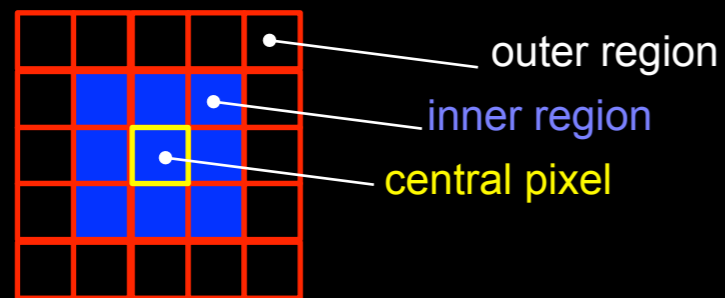
2. Feature extraction

Object recognition

- many tools for point, line & edge detection in MATLAB
- generally work by either:
 - applying a mask to find maxima
or
 - calculating intensity gradient (steep gradient = edge)

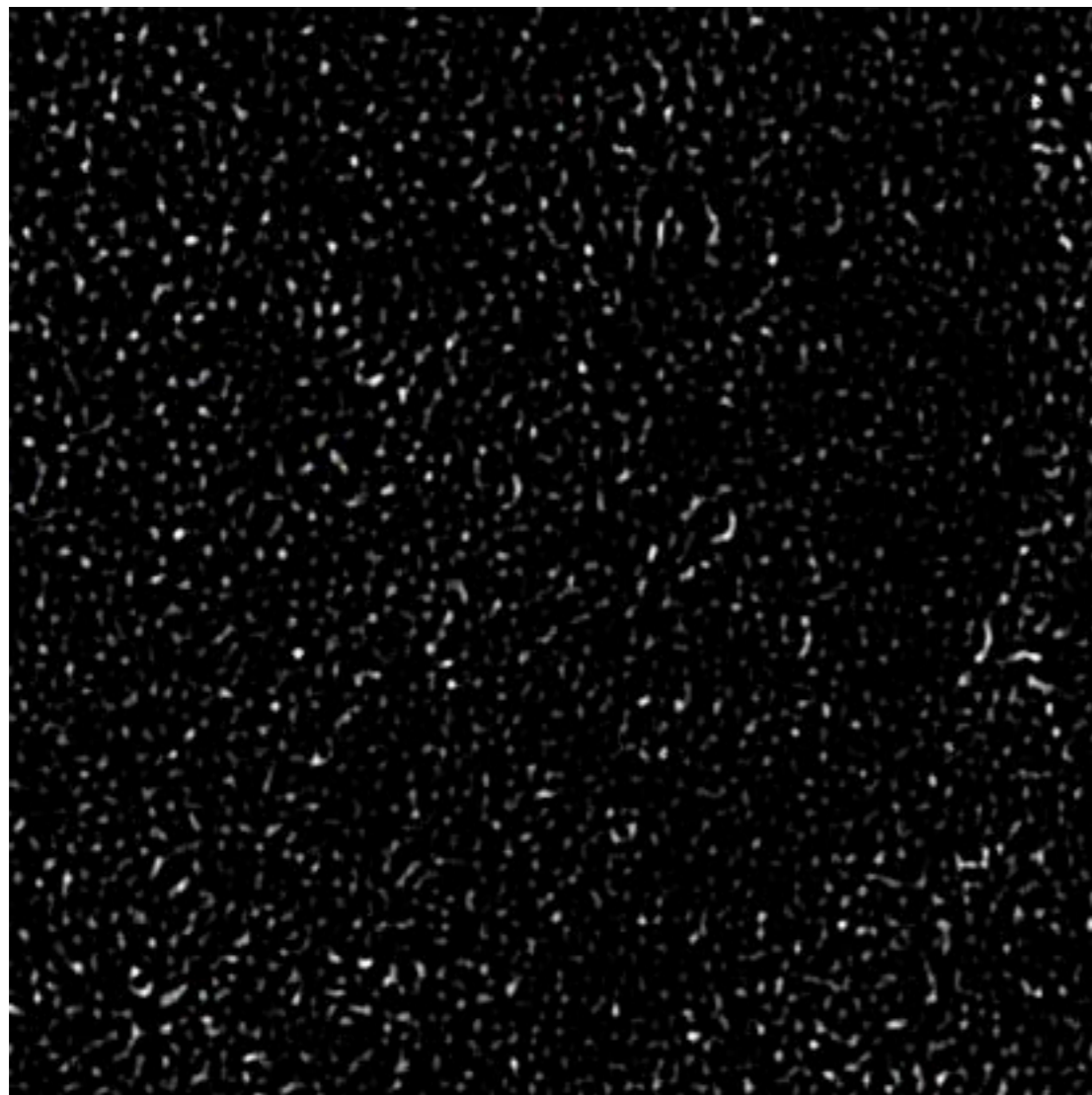
e.g. detection of Haar-like features to find particles

square Haar-like feature

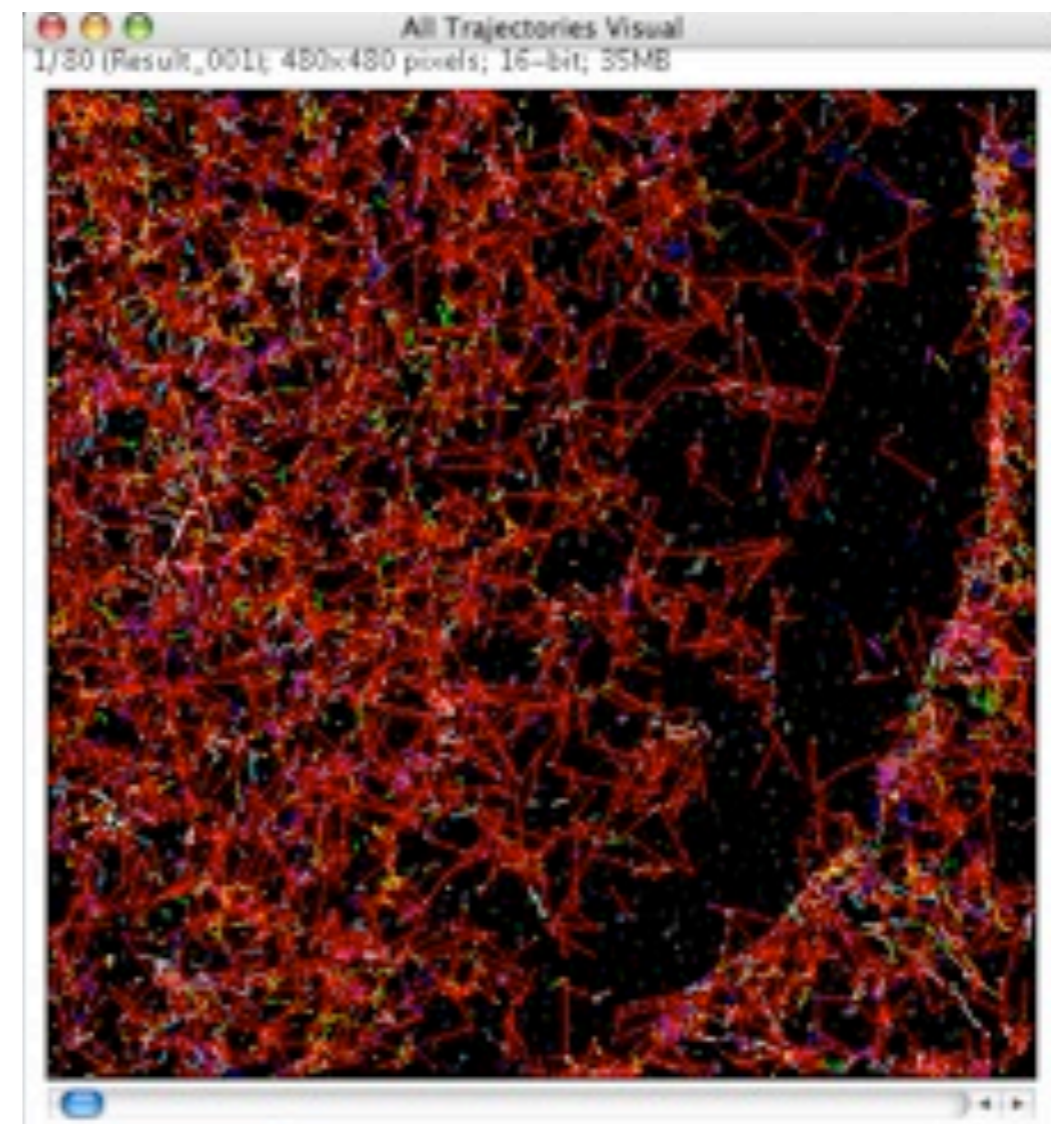


2.4. Tracking in MATLAB

Custom particle tracker



final "particle image" with tracks



MOSAIC imageJ tracker results

2.4. Tracking in MATLAB

Tracking

Most common scheme: process, detect/refine, link, correct

Reliable automatic detection is usually the hard part

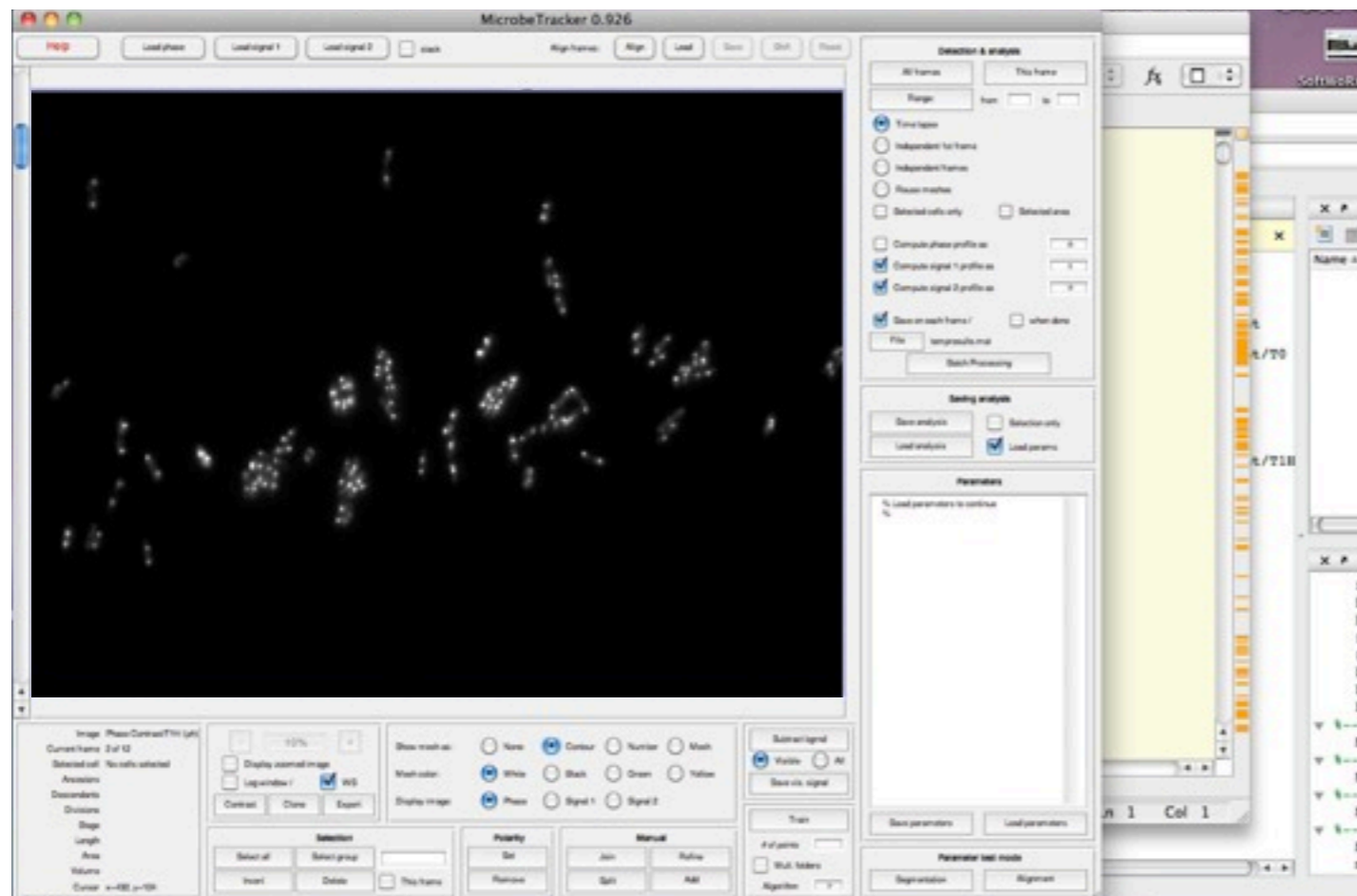
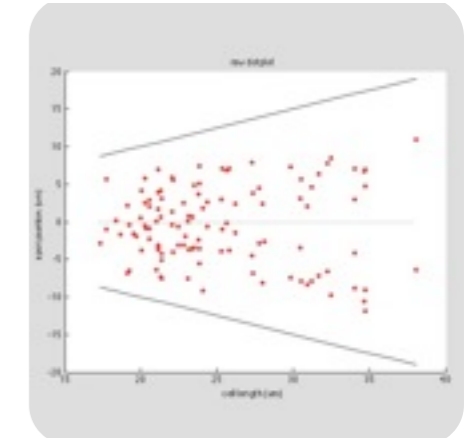
Two essential prerequisites:-

1. contrast-to-noise ratio of >4
2. displacement per. frame less than inter-particle distance

2.5. MicrobeTracker

Analysis of fluorescent foci in simple cells

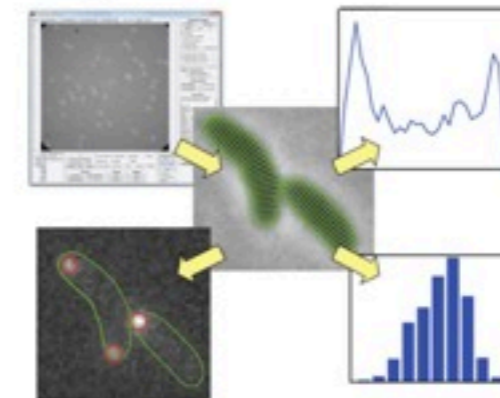
a MATLAB program that can easily be modified or extended



MicrobeTracker Suite

4, updated 02/17/2012 (news)

designed to detect and outline bacterial cells in microscopy images consists of the MicrobeTracker program itself, which outlines and tracks general name SpotFinder, and a number of supporting functions for the data is saved in comprehensive MATLAB format and can be used with Image Processing toolbox.



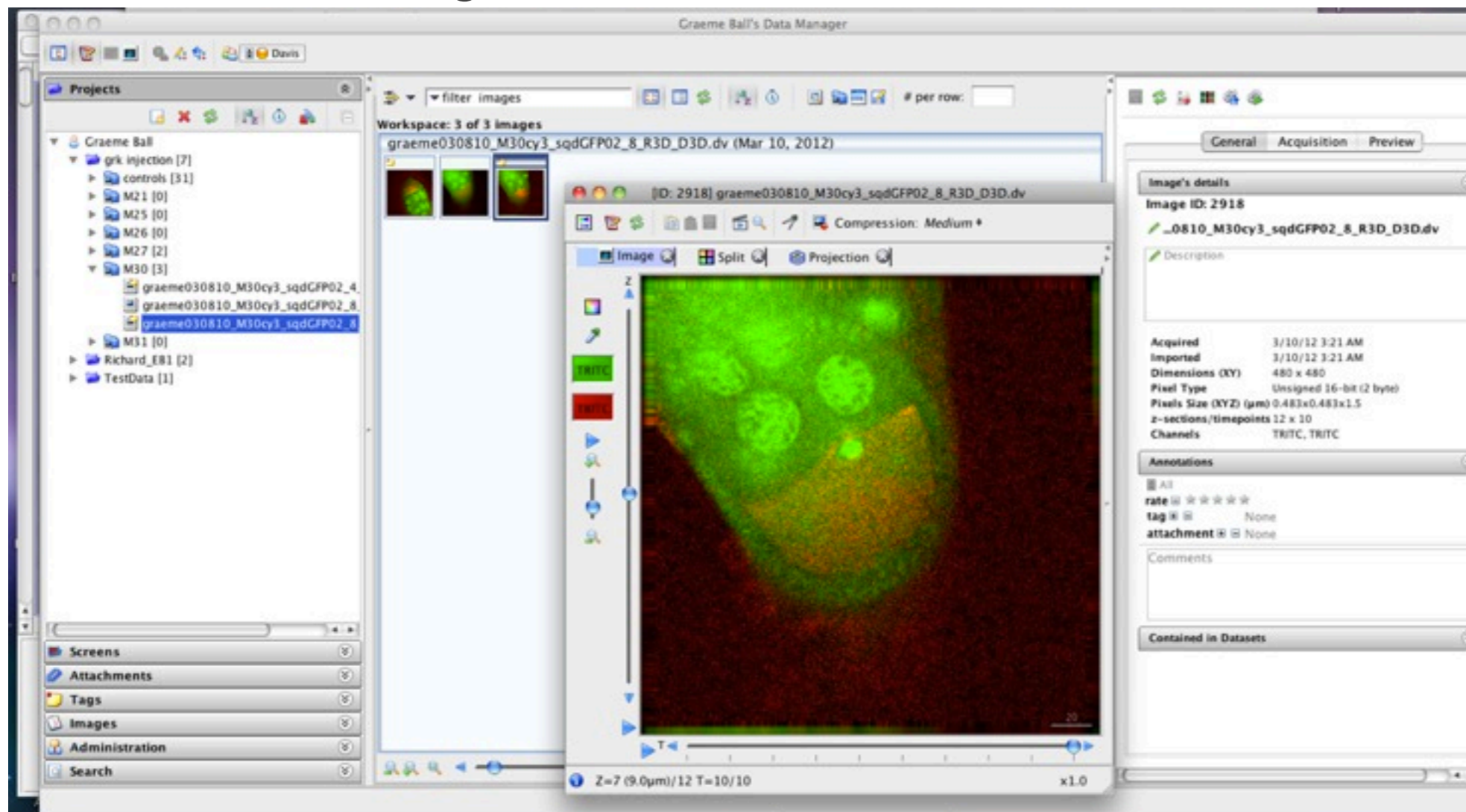
Oleksii Sliusarenko under the supervision of Thierry Emonet. Help with the user interface, and testing was provided by the members of the Emonet lab: NSF, NIH, and HHMI. Redistributed under the GNU General Public License.

<http://emonet.biology.yale.edu/microbetracker/>

2.6. OMERO

Image repository, viewer + processing/analysis

“OMERO.insight”

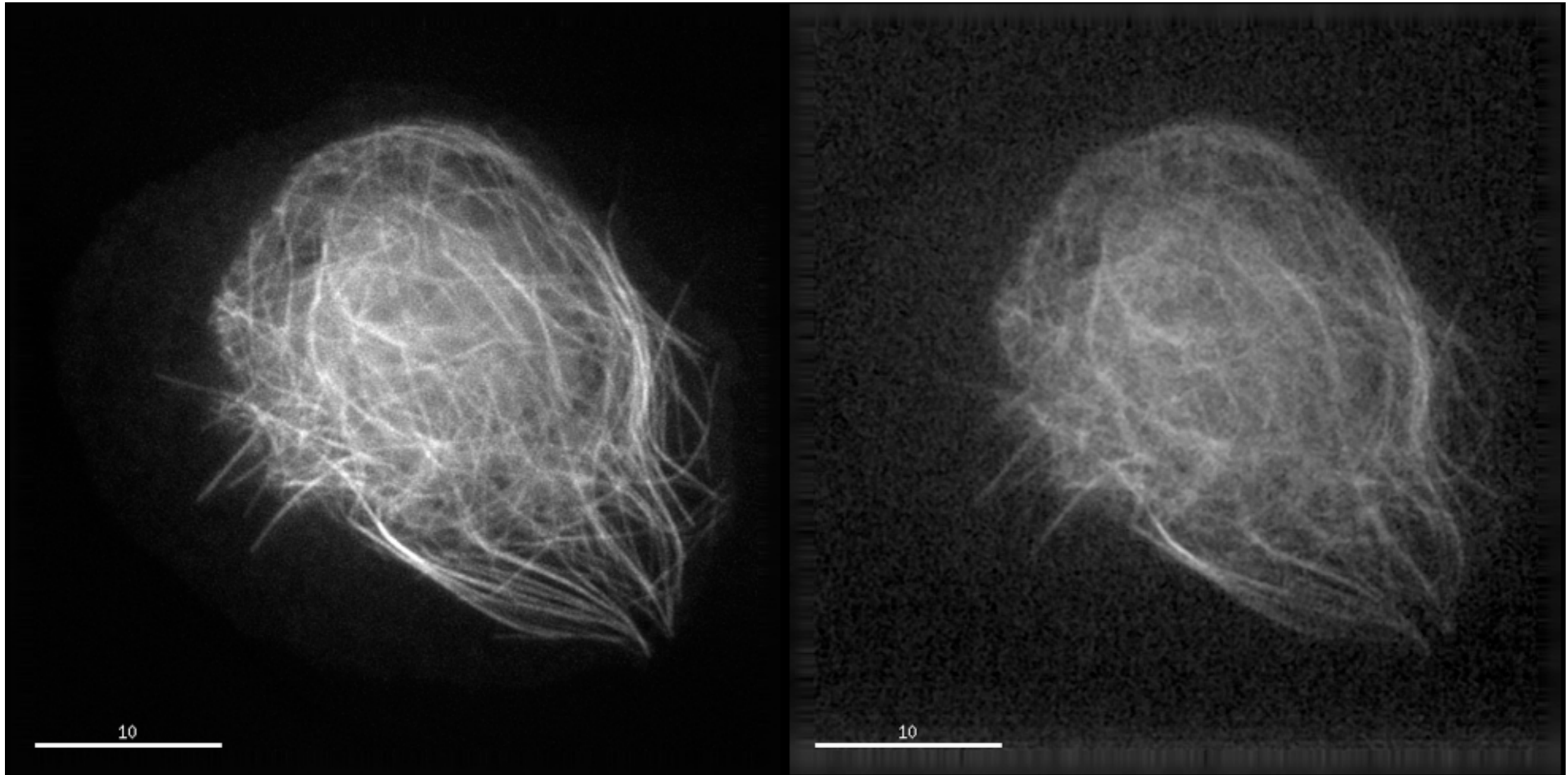


& IJ plugin!

Patch-based denoising: 10-100 x less light?

8 ms exposure, 10% 488 Laser power

8 ms exposure, 0.1% 488 Laser power



Macrophage: Jupiter-GFP 7Z, 3stacks/s (Richard Parton)

Jerome Boulanger: SAFIR Denoising software

Integrated into Priism by the John Sedat Group UCSF

J. Boulanger, C. Kervrann, and P. Bouthemy, "Space-time adaptation for patch-based image sequence restoration," *IEEE Trans. on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 1096–1102, June 2007

3. Summary

Overview of image processing & analysis

- importance of experimental design & optimization - identify problems early
- summary of software - choosing the right tool for the job (default to Fiji/ImageJ)
- processing / analysis concepts and tips
- automation: is it necessary? if so, ask / don't be afraid to try
- keep data secure, well-organized and annotated
- feedback - problems you are interested in that I haven't covered
- Demo

- ImageJ and Fiji resources
 - MRI ImageJ tutorial: <http://www.mri.cnrs.fr/datas/fichiers/articles/60/183.pdf>
 - <http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/>
 - <http://fiji.sc/wiki/index.php/Fiji>
 - McMaster Biophotonics: <http://www.macbiophotonics.ca/downloads.htm>
- MATLAB demos: <http://www.mathworks.co.uk/products/matlab/demos.html>
- Digital Image Processing (Gonzalez & Woods), ISBN 013168728X
- Tracking resources
 - MOSAIC group (ETH Zurich): <http://www.mosaic.ethz.ch/>
 - Danuser lab: <http://lccb.hms.harvard.edu/software.html>
 - Meijering lab: <http://www.imagescience.org/meijering/software/>