Bioimage informatics

QuimP: analyzing transmembrane signalling in highly deformable cells

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Abstract

Summary: Transmembrane signalling plays important physiological roles, with G protein-coupled cell surface receptors being particularly important therapeutic targets. Fluorescent proteins are widely used to study signalling, but analyses of image time series can be challenging, in particular when cells change shape. QuimP software semi-automatically tracks spatio-temporal patterns of fluorescence at the cell membrane at high spatial resolution. This makes it a unique tool for studying transmembrane signalling, particularly during cell migration in immune or cancer cells for example.

Availability and implementation: QuimP (http://warwick.ac.uk/quimp) is a set of Java plugins for Fiji/ImageJ (http://fiji.sc) installable through the Fiji Updater (http://warwick.ac.uk/quimp/wiki-pages/installation). It is compatible with Mac, Windows and Unix operating systems, requiring version >1.45 of ImageJ and Java 8. QuimP is released as open source (https://github.com/CellDynamics/QuimP) under an academic licence.

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Supplementary information: Supplementary data are available at Bioinformatics online.

1 Introduction

In transmembrane signalling the cell membrane plays a fundamental role in localizing intracellular signalling components to specific sites of action, for example to reorganize the actomyosin cortex during cell polarization and locomotion. The localization of different components can be directly or indirectly visualized using fluorescence microscopy, for high-throughput screening commonly in 2D. A quantitative understanding demands segmentation and tracking of cells and fluorescence signals at the membrane, for example those associated with actin polymerization at the cell front of locomoting cells. Different tools for cell segmentation and tracking are reviewed in (Barry et al., 2015; Meijering et al., 2009; Ryan et al., 2013). Segmentation can employ thresholding, region growing, active contours or level sets, to obtain closed cell contours and sample fluorescence adjacent to the cell edge in a straightforward manner. The most critical step however is cell edge tracking, which links points on contours at time $t$ to corresponding points at $t+1$. Optical flow methods exist, but usually fail to meet the requirement that total fluorescence must not change. QuimP uses a unique method [ECMM, electrostatic contour migration method (Tyson et al., 2010)] which has been shown to outperform traditional level set methods, and works at subpixel resolution. ECMM minimizes the sum of path lengths connecting all pairs of points, equivalent to minimizing the energy required for cell deformation. QuimP’s active contour based segmentation and outline tracking algorithms have been described in Dormann et al. (2002) and Tyson et al. (2010, 2014). It has been developed on and off since 2002, but recent funding resulted in a completely reengineered and redesigned, sustainable software that is accessible to a much wider circle of non-expert users.

2 New features

QuimP has recently been released as open source (current version 2018-02-01, user manual available on homepage; new features including walkthrough examples are detailed in Supplementary Material SI-A). Figure 1 shows the graphical user interface. Main new features are: (i) use of the JSON format to store complete analysis...
Segmentation quality was evaluated using typical time-series of migrating cells tagged with fluorescent markers for different cytoskeletal proteins. 750 image frames were manually segmented (gold standard), and compared to results from: (i) QuimP run in an unsupervised manner, i.e. without changing parameters between frames, and (ii) the Trainable Weka ImageJ plugin (Arganda-Carreras et al., 2017). Our new method significantly reduces the Hausdorff distance (maximum distance between the segmented contour and the gold standard) and importantly, the number of false positive pixels per contour length (SI-C and SI-D).

3 Conclusions and perspectives

The strength of QuimP’s contour tracking (ECMM) and its versatility and user-friendliness have resulted in >70 publications to date where it has been used (http://warwick.ac.uk/quimp/quimp-ref). Recent developments, namely making QuimP available as open source, with frequent updates and extended documentation, improvements in segmentation quality, and important changes to the architecture to support customized cell contour filters, make QuimP accessible to a much wider user base. Phenotypic analysis successfully employed multivariate cell descriptors for modelling transitions between discrete cellular states using hidden Markov models (Gordonov et al., 2016; Held et al., 2010). QuimP is complementary in such that it provides a detailed picture of cortical spatio-temporal dynamics, for example to fit continuous partial differential equation models of cell reorientation (Lockley et al., 2015), or to predict the localization of cellular blebs (Collier et al., 2017). QuimP’s high-quality segmentation and boundary tracking routines therefore can provide more complex and importantly dynamic features of subcellular (cortical) regions, which might be used to enhance the feature space in current other modelling frameworks for phenotypic analysis (Cooper et al., 2015; Johnson et al., 2015). Hermans et al. (2013) for example used morphodynamic profiling by QuimP in combination with cross-correlations, and Granger causality analyses performed in Matlab. Thus, they were able to discriminate between non-metastatic and metastatic breast cancer cells in terms of their motility efficiency and spatio-temporal synchronization. QuimP is routinely used to analyze time series of several hundreds of cells per experimental condition, for example to study changes in the motility of melanocytes during melanoma progression (Mescher et al., 2015). Future development will integrate QuimP with Omero, an image database system (https://www.openmicroscopy.org/omero), to better support large scale screening assays.
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Conflict of Interest: none declared.

References


