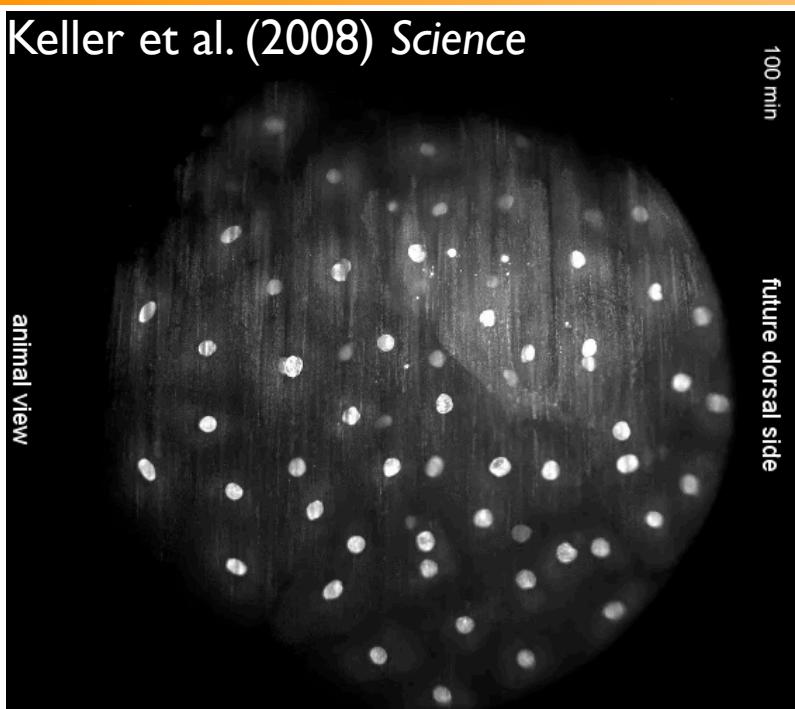
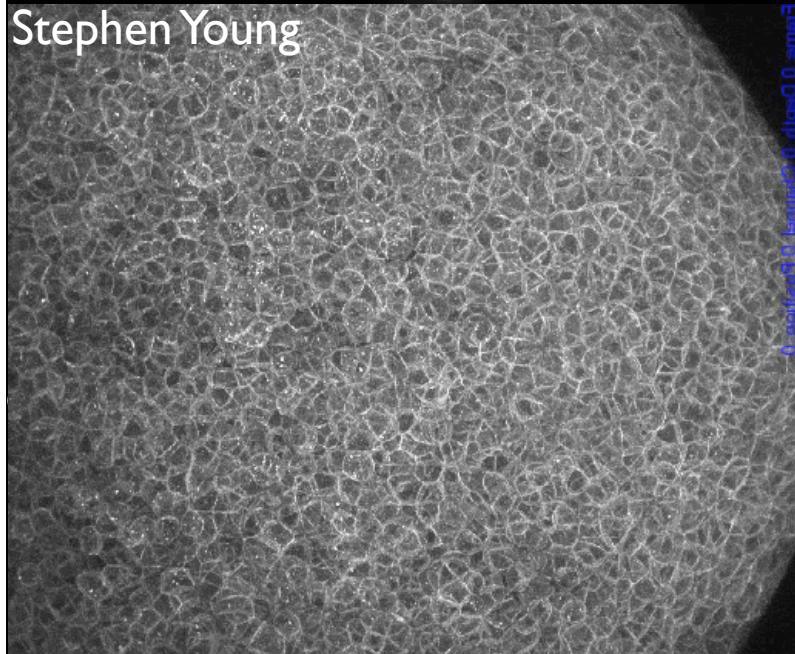


Bio-imaging revolution

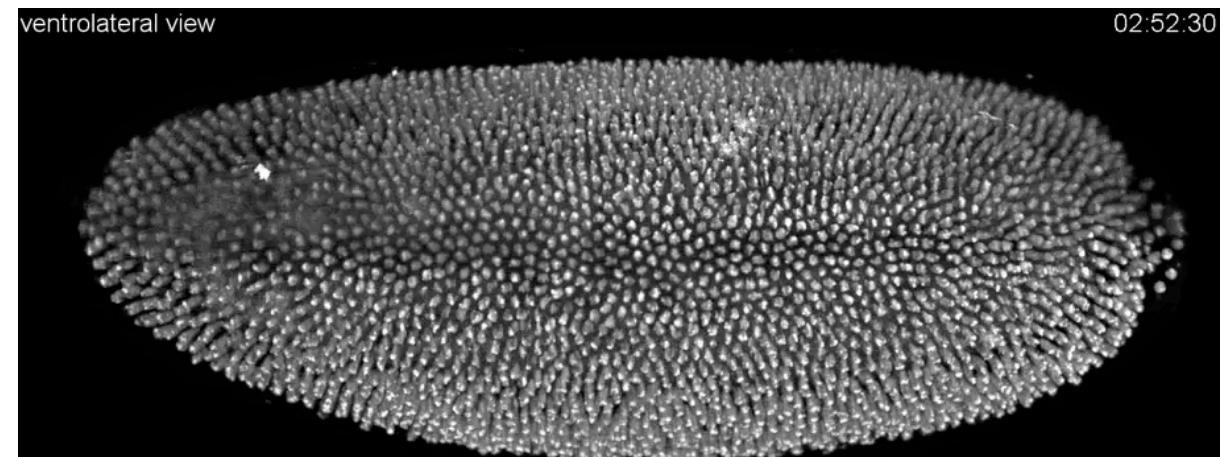
Keller et al. (2008) *Science*



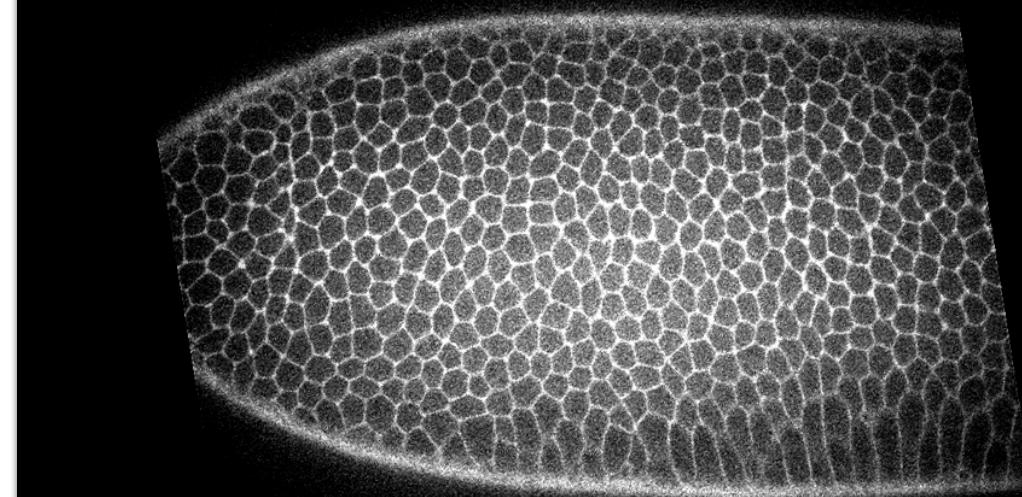
Stephen Young



ventrolateral view



Tomer et al. (2012) *Nat. Methods*

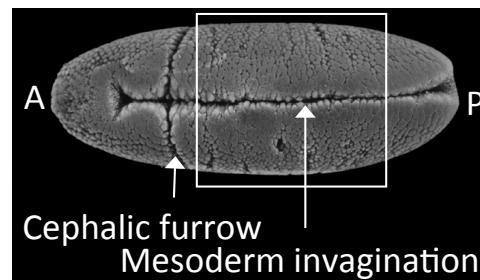
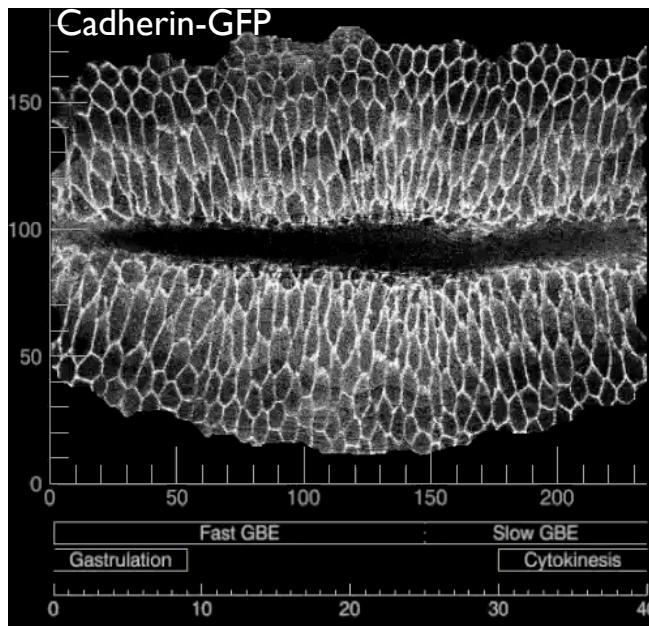


Zallen lab

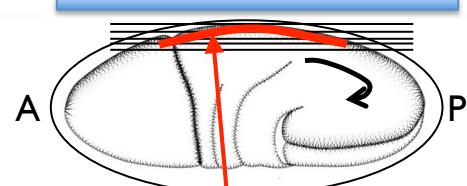


Cell tracking & analysis

Raw movies
(ventral view of *Drosophila* germ-band,
with Lucy Butler & Benedicte Sanson)



Ventral view



Analyse curved plane through
Adherens Junctions

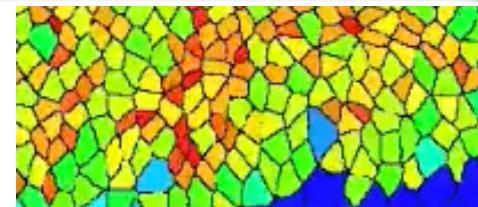
Blanchard et al. (2009) *Nat. Methods*



Analysis of Epithelial Morphogenesis

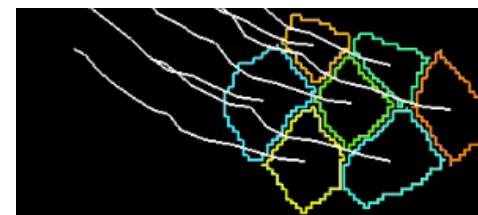
1 Static measures

- Cell shapes
- Expected cell shapes
- Cell-cell interface shapes
- Number of neighbours



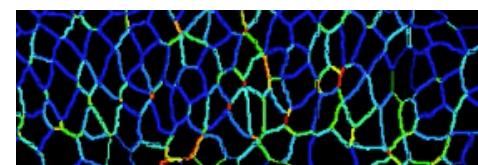
2 Dynamic measures

- Cell-cell interface dynamics
- Small domain deformations
- Impact of cell division
- Measuring fluctuations



3 Fluorescence intensity

- Quantification of sub-cellular fluorescence intensity
- Medial dynamics
- Polarity of junctional proteins



4 Towards 3D

- Epithelial tilt & curvature
- Combining tracking of apical & basal layers

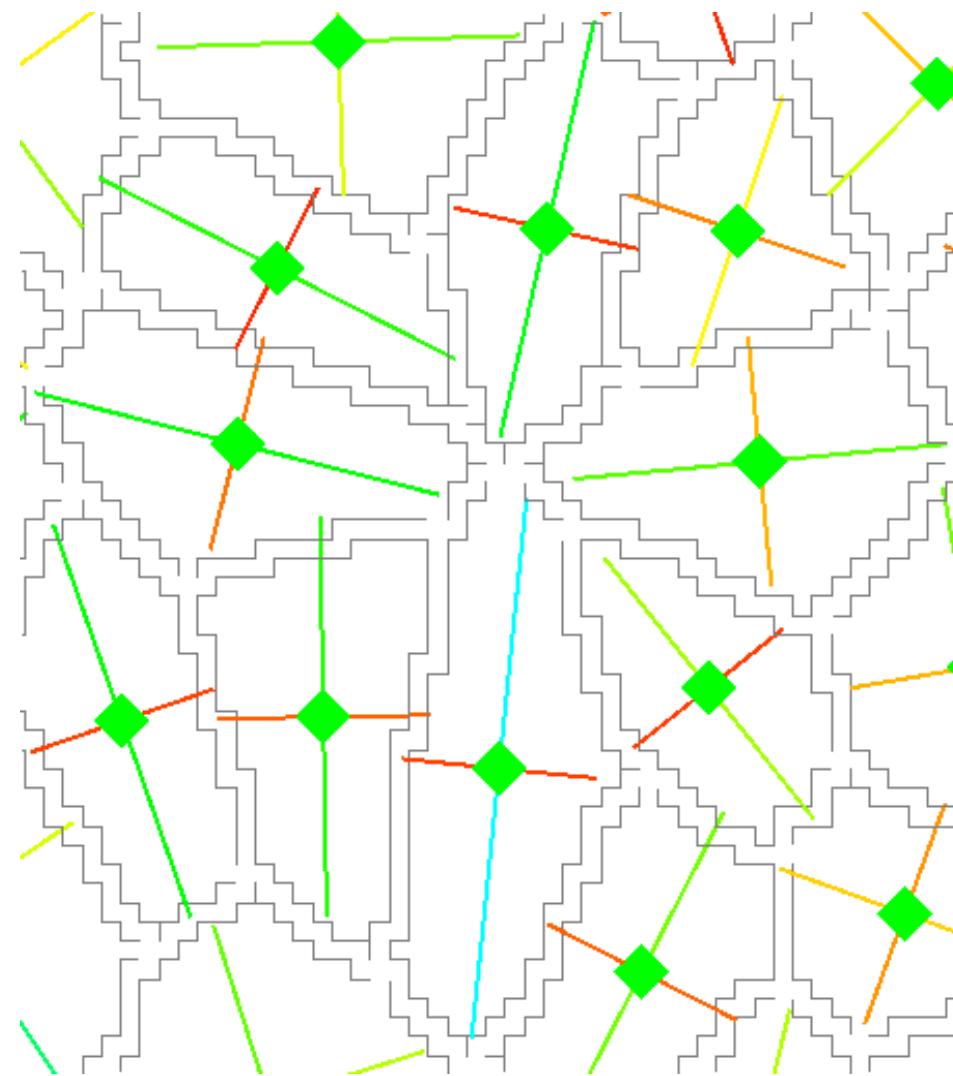


5 Time & space coordinate systems

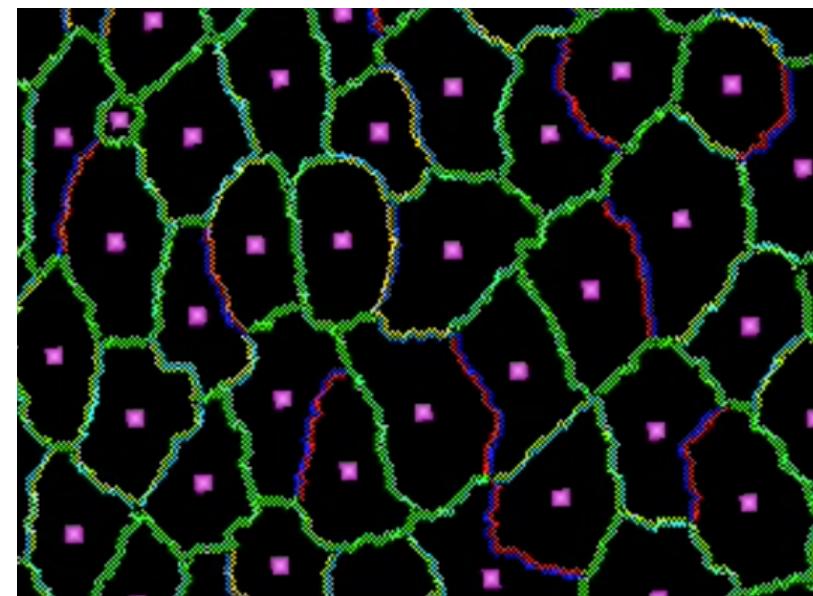
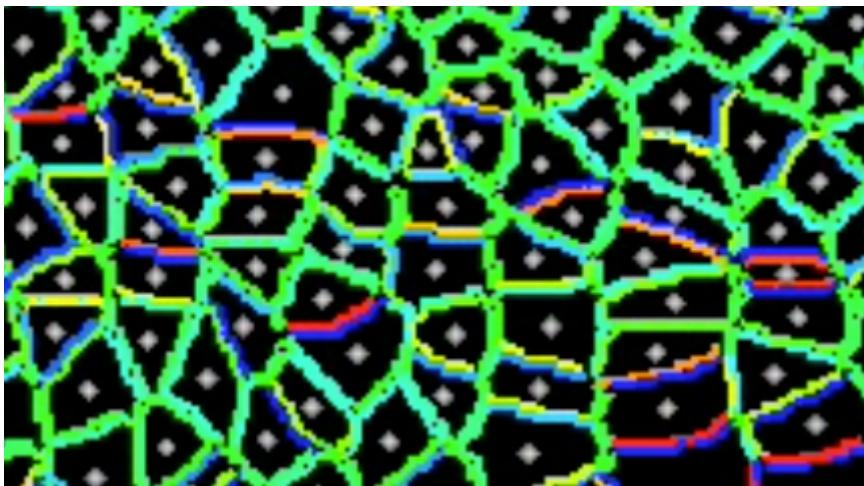
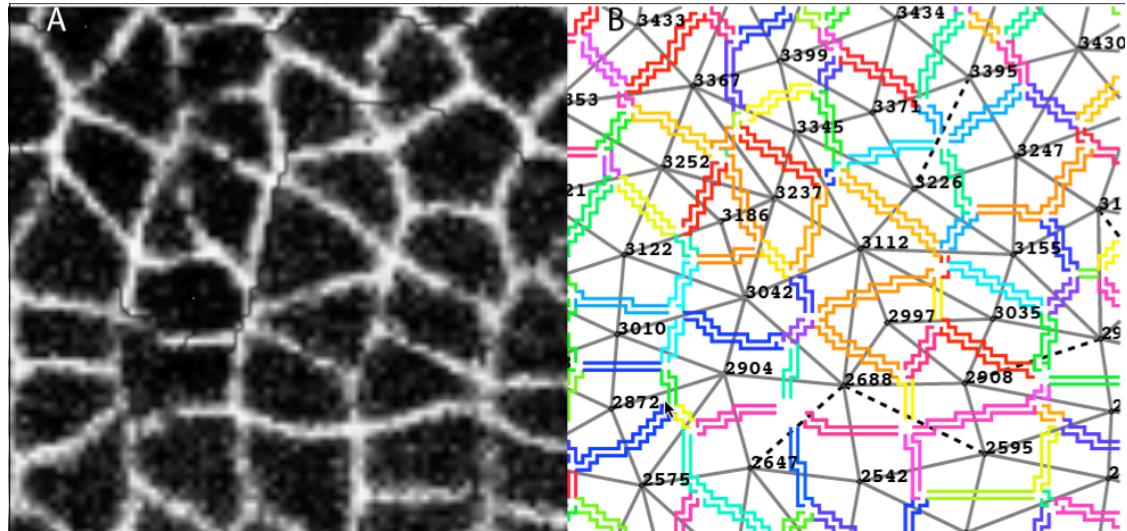
- Embryonic or radial axes
- Synchronising time between WT embryos, and with mutants
- Compartments and boundaries



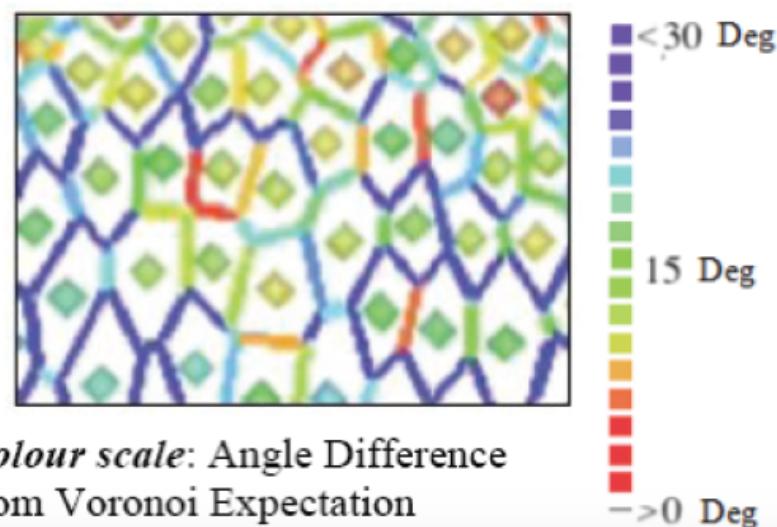
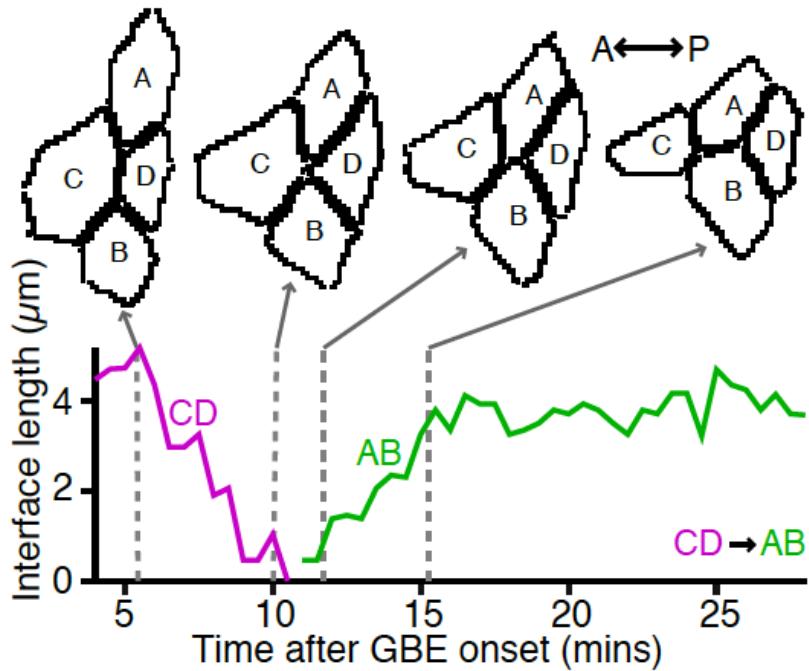
Cell shapes



Cell-cell interfaces

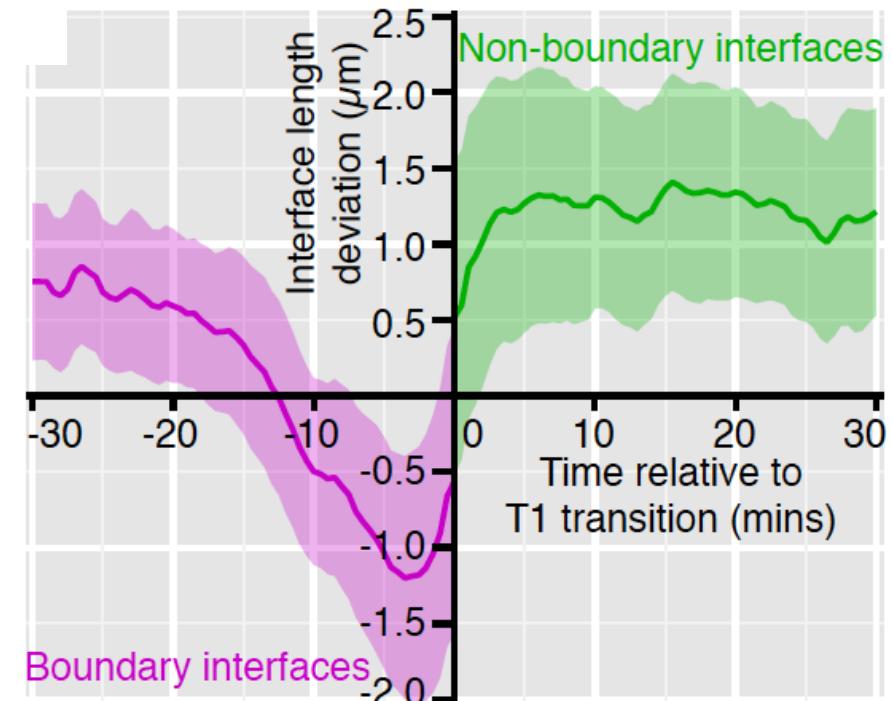
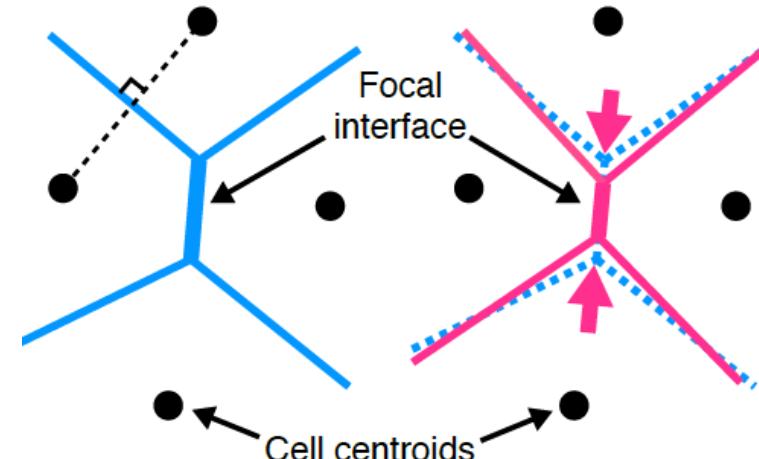


Cell-cell interface geometric stress



Voronoi tessellated interfaces

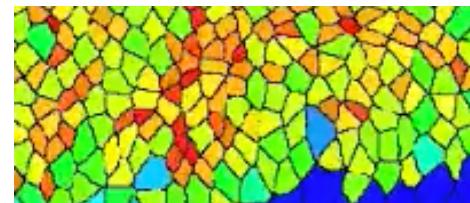
Comparison with actual interface length



Analysis of Epithelial Morphogenesis

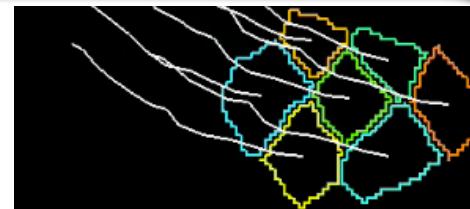
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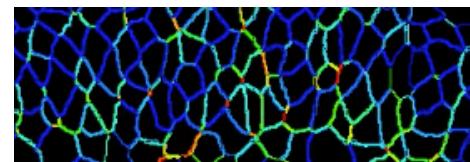
2 Dynamic measures

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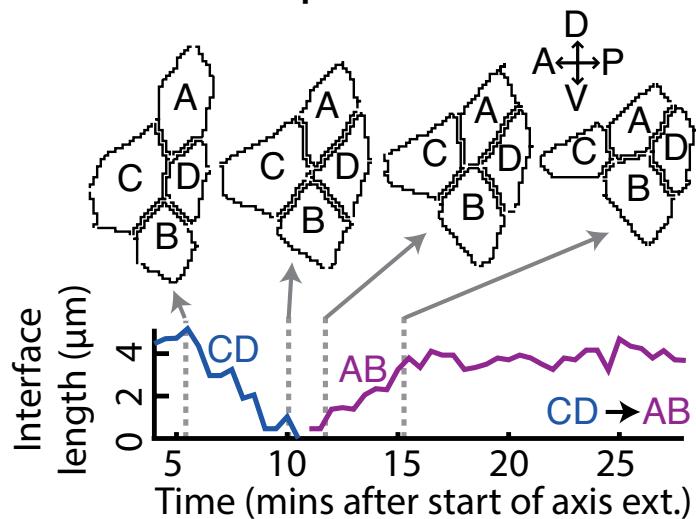
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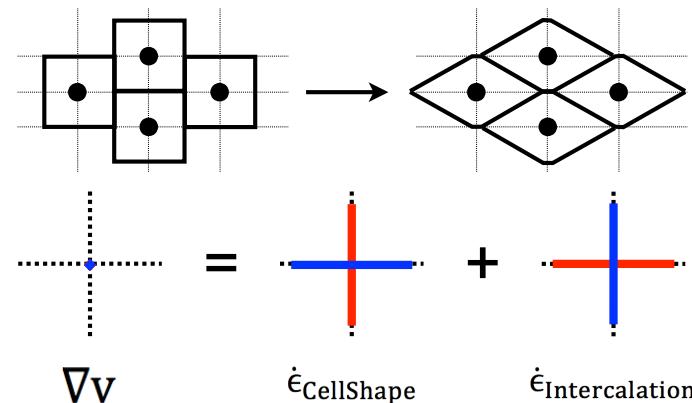


Cell-cell interface dynamics

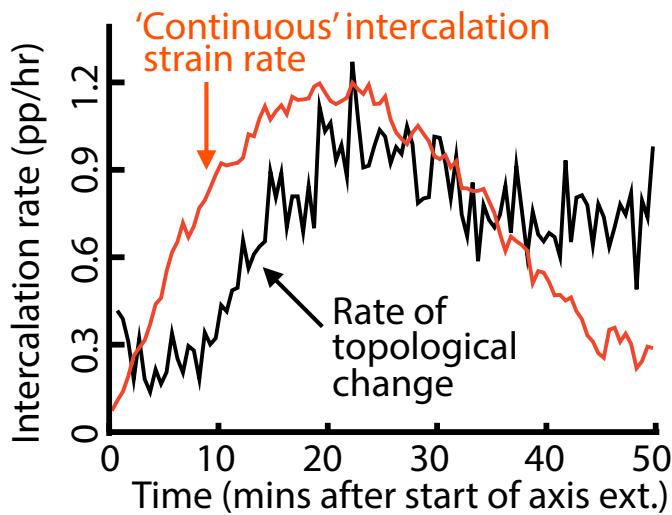
Context of T1 process



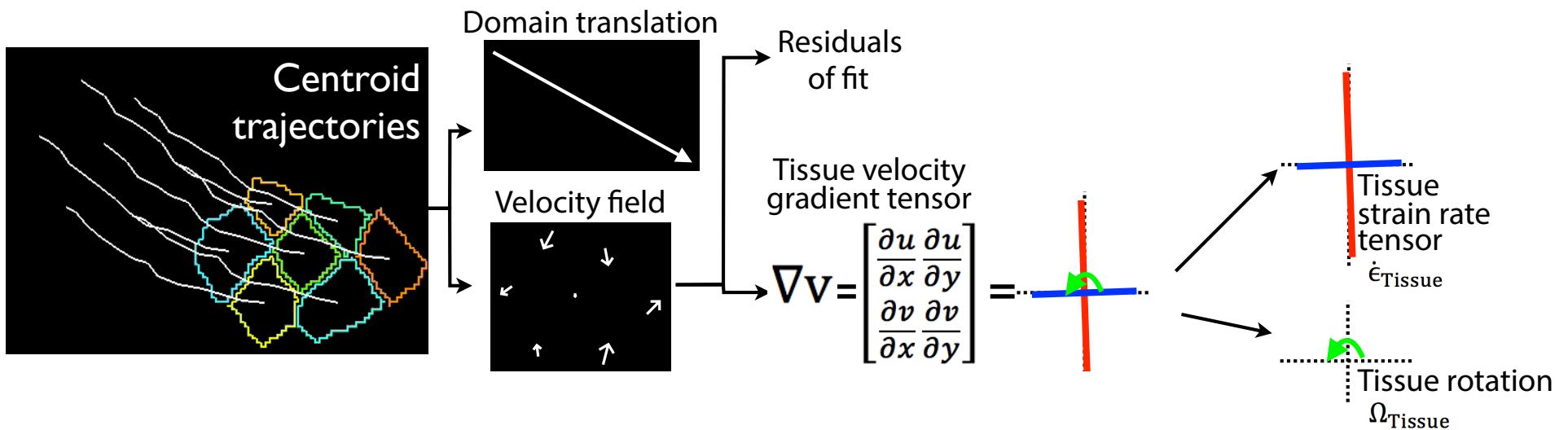
Continuous sliding behaviour



'Continuous' vs 'discrete' intercalation



Small domain deformation rates

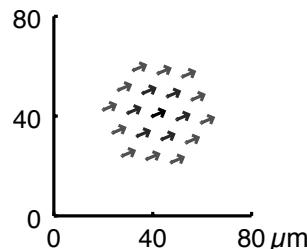


Blanchard et al., (2009) *Nat. Methods*

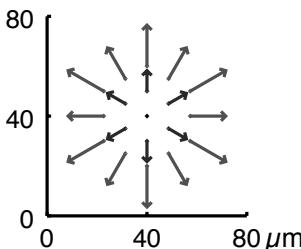


Tissue tectonics

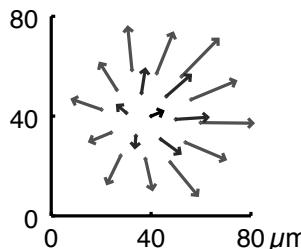
Translation



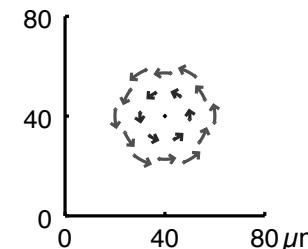
Dilation



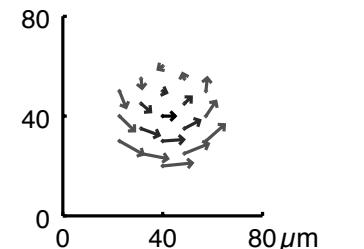
Dilation + translation



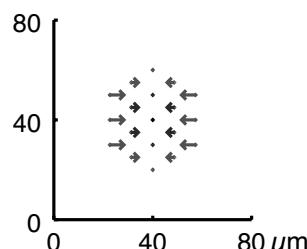
Rotation



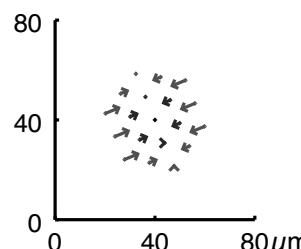
Rotation + translation



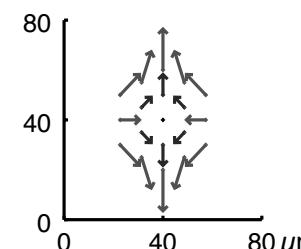
Convergence



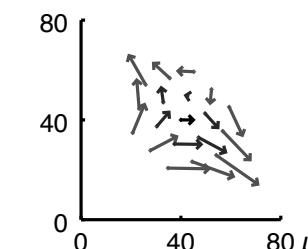
Oblique convergence



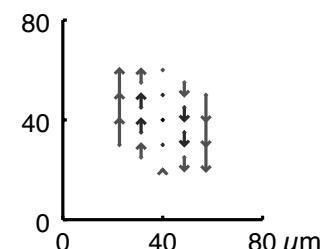
Pure shear (conv. extension)



Oblique pure shear + translation



Simple shear



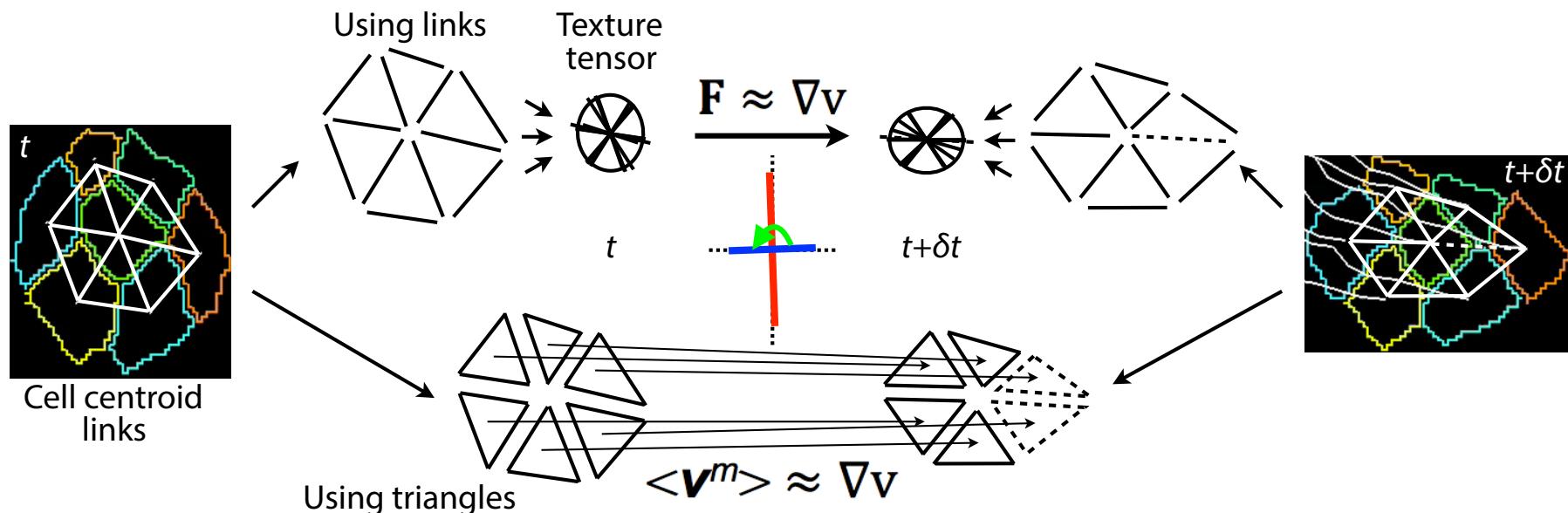
→ translation velocity (μm/6 mins)

↔ expansion (pp/hr) ↘ contraction (pp/hr) → rotation (radians/hr)

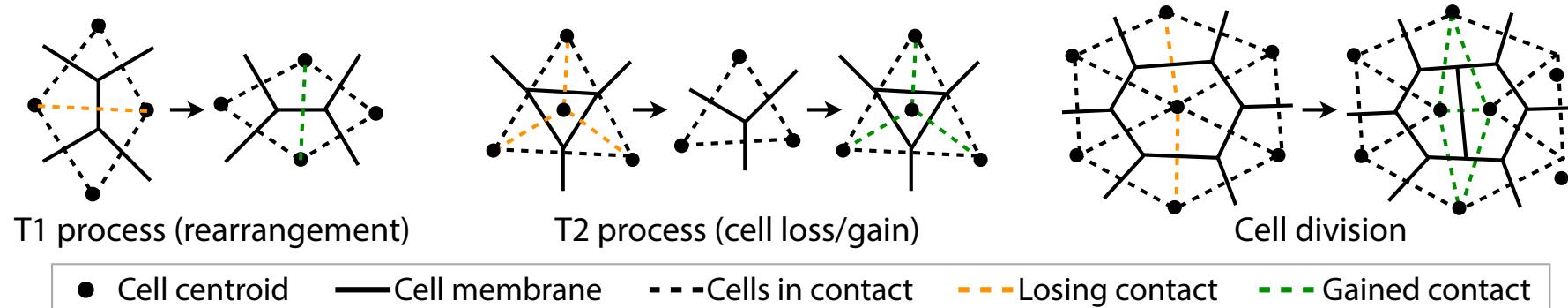


'Discrete' strain rate methods

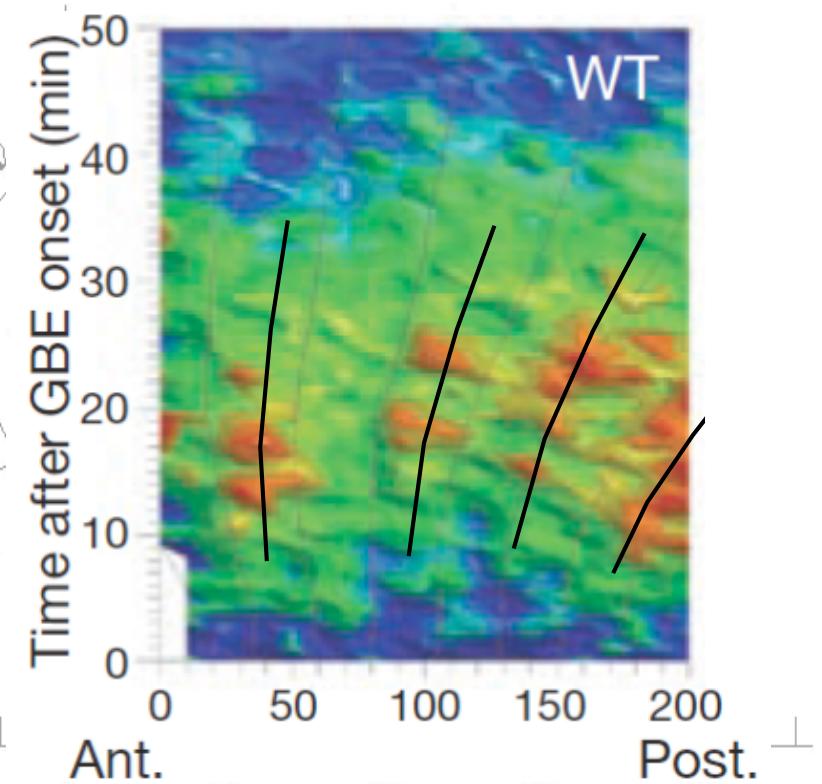
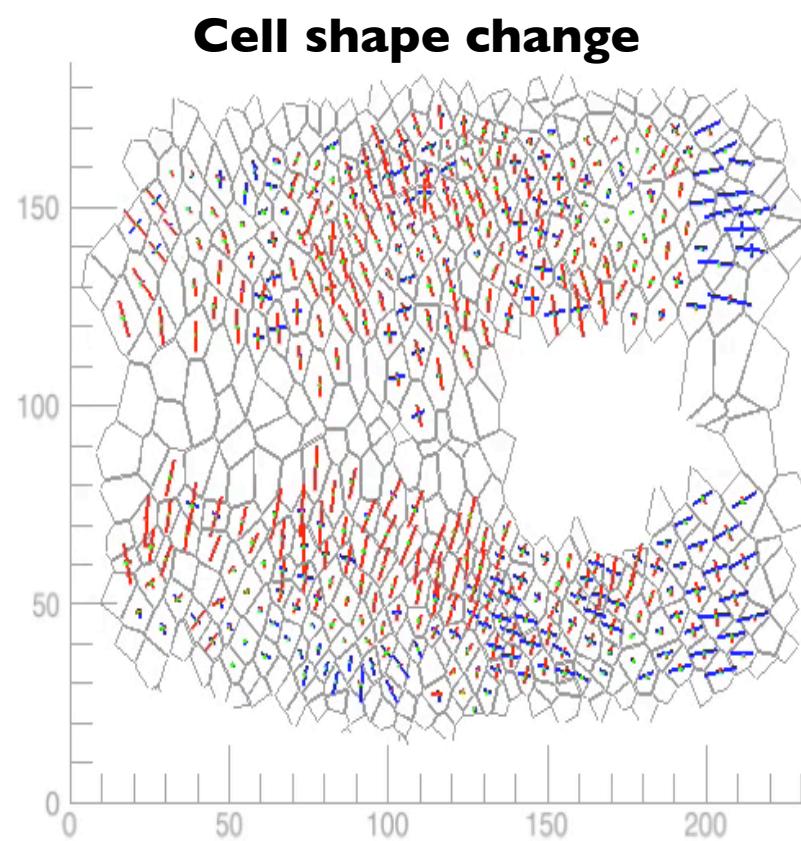
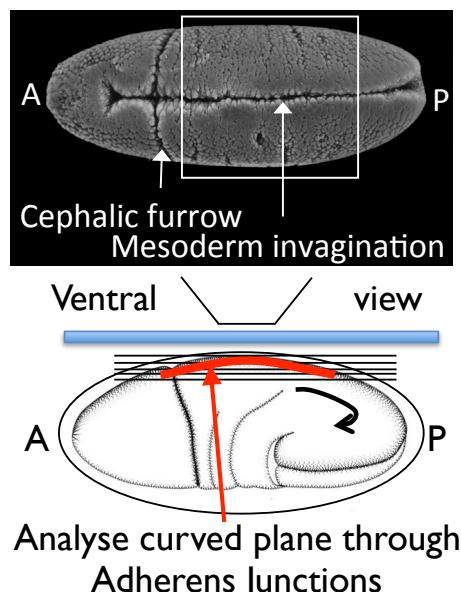
Using links and triangles to calculate ∇v



'Discrete' cell behaviours defined by topological changes



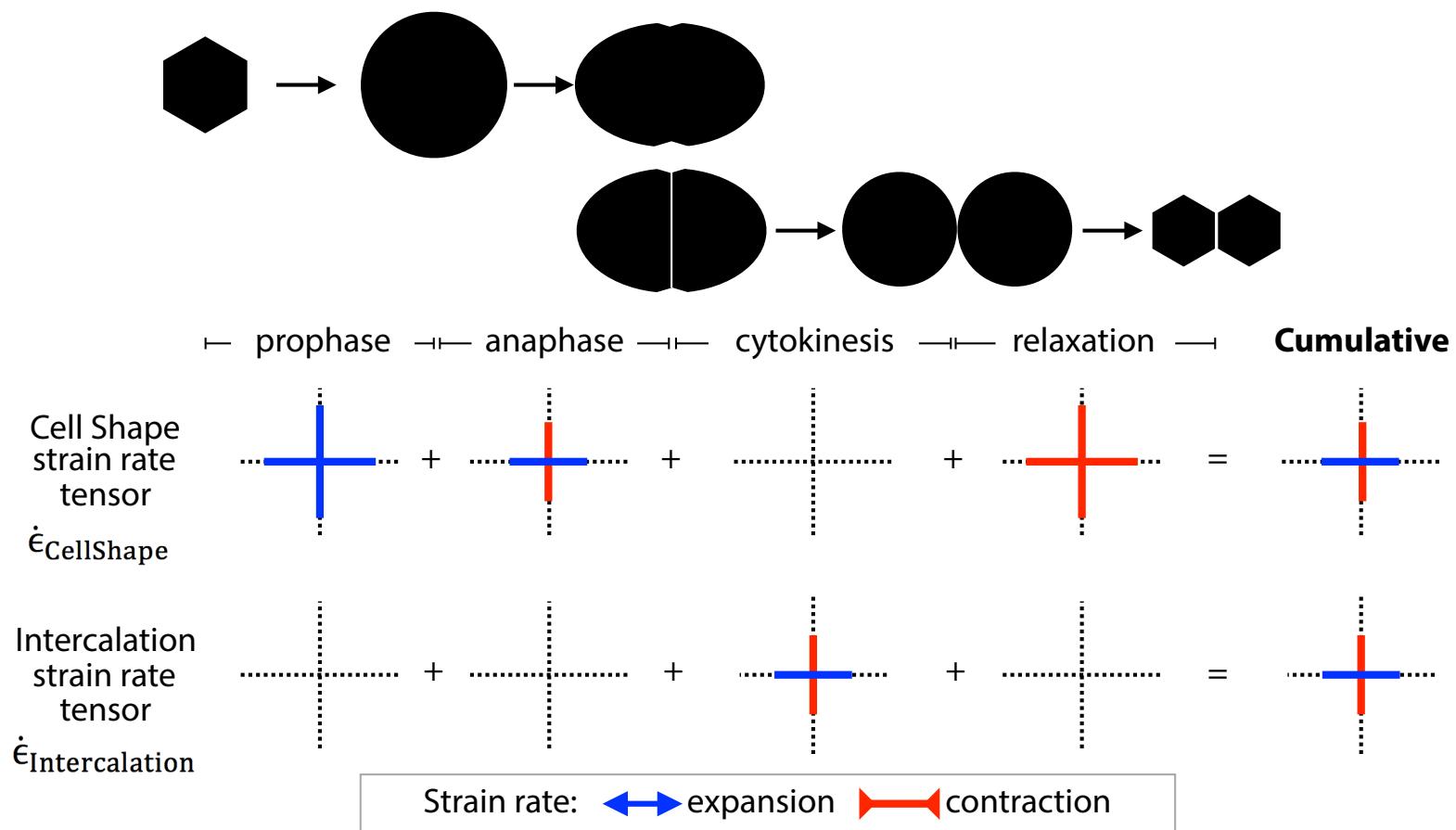
Kinematic maps



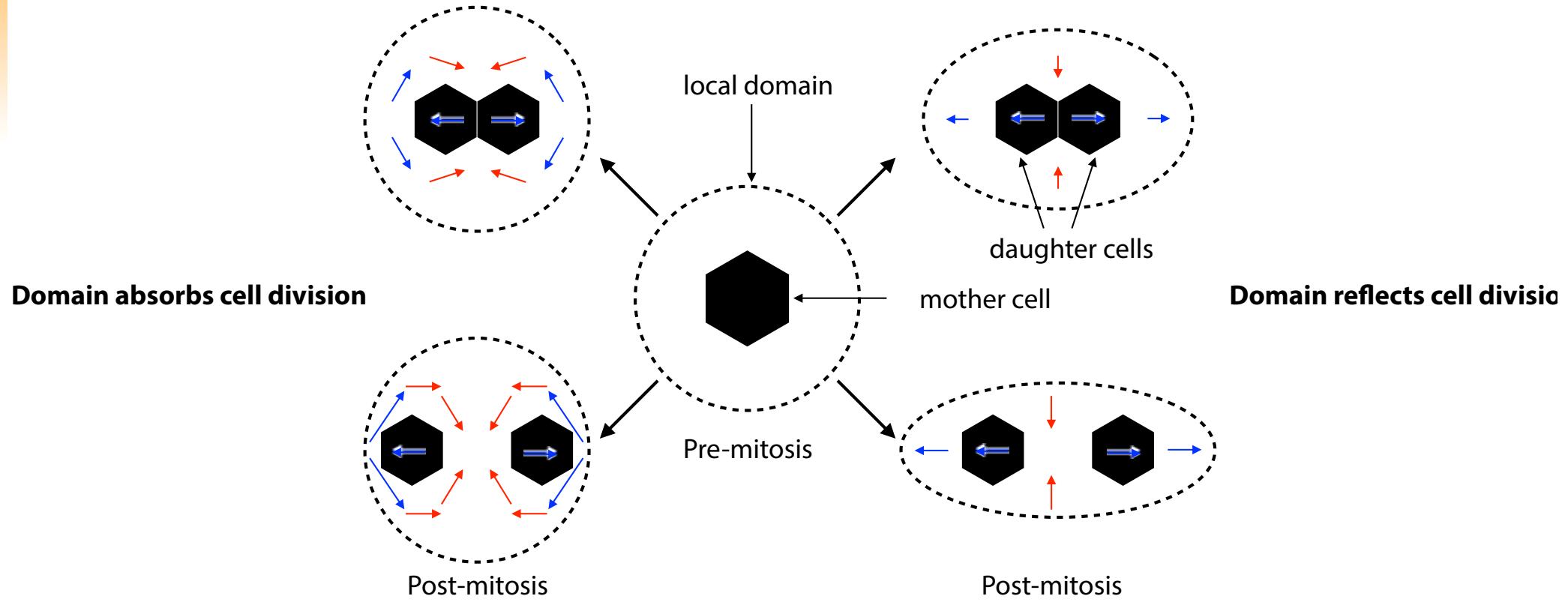
Butler et al. (2009) *Nat. Cell Biol.*



Net strain rates for dividing cell



Local impact of cell division

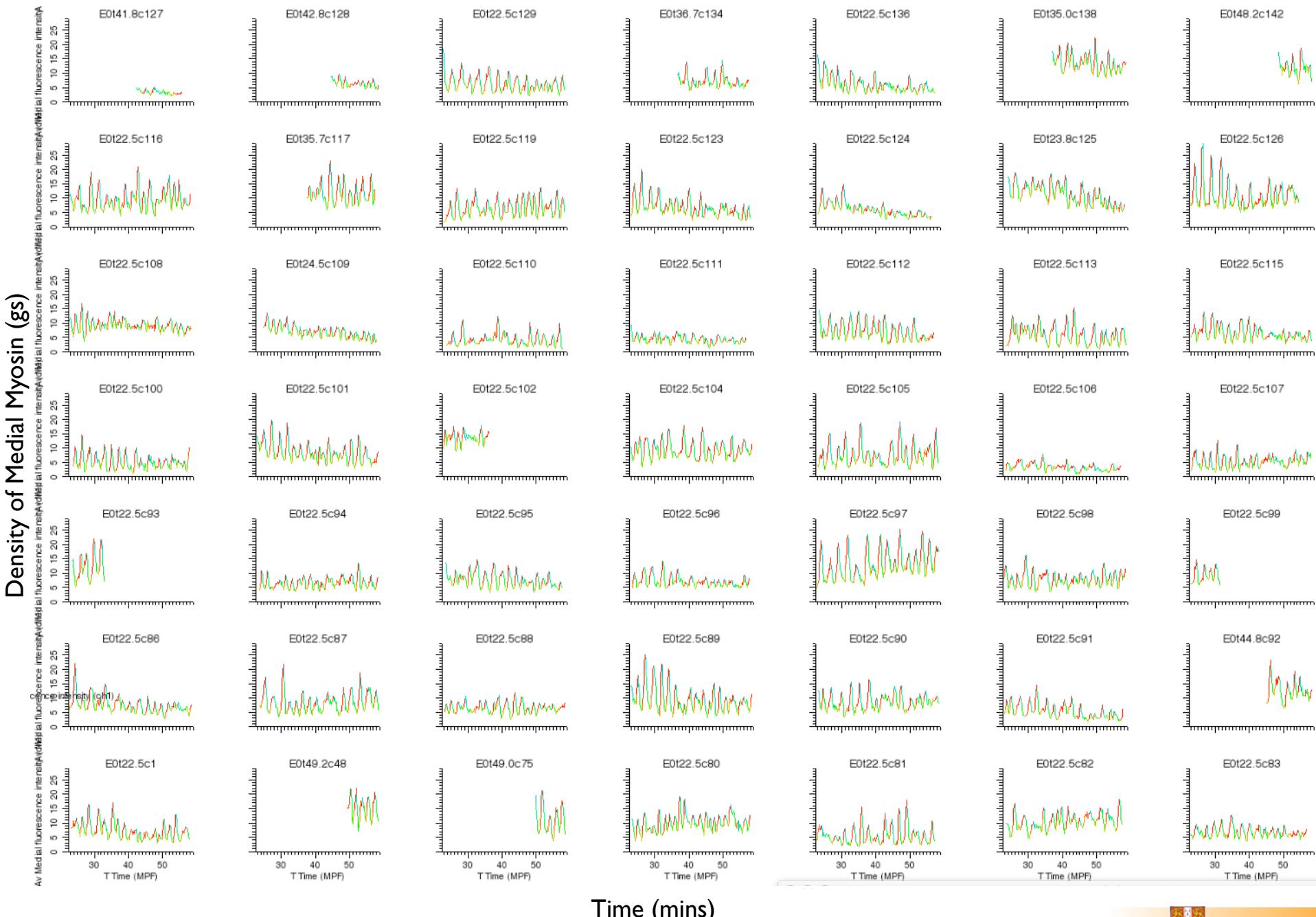


+ Surroundings squash dividing cell (surroundings stiffer than mitosis)

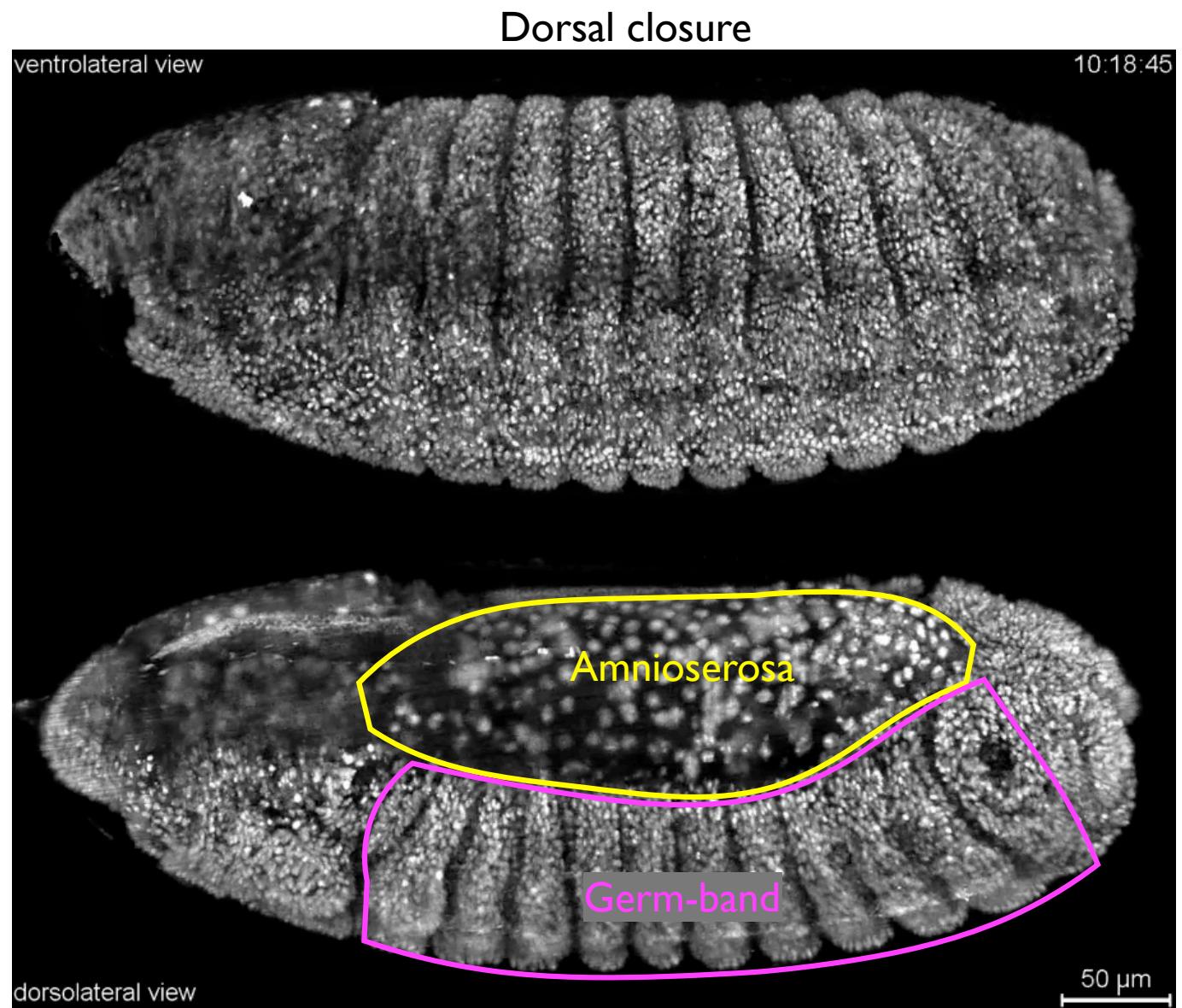
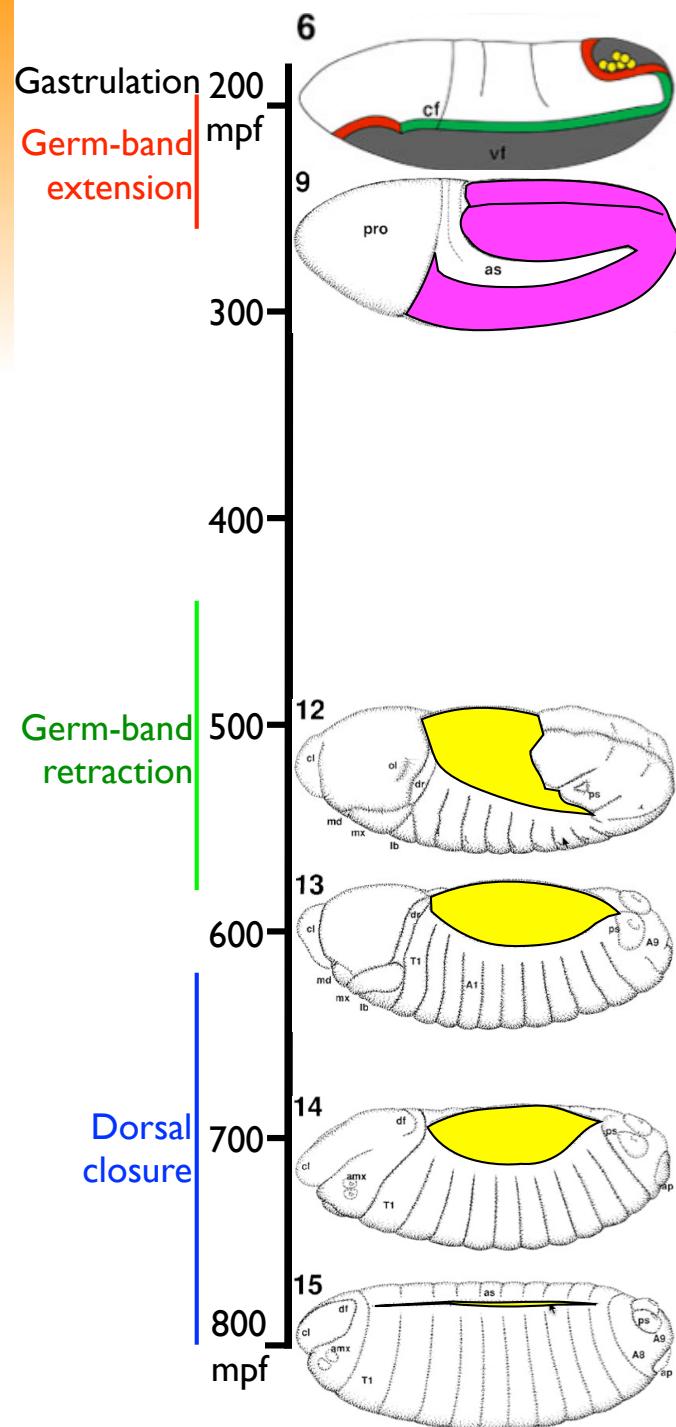


Cell area & Myosin II fluctuations

All cells from example embryo (3LU)



Drosophila embryonic morphogenesis



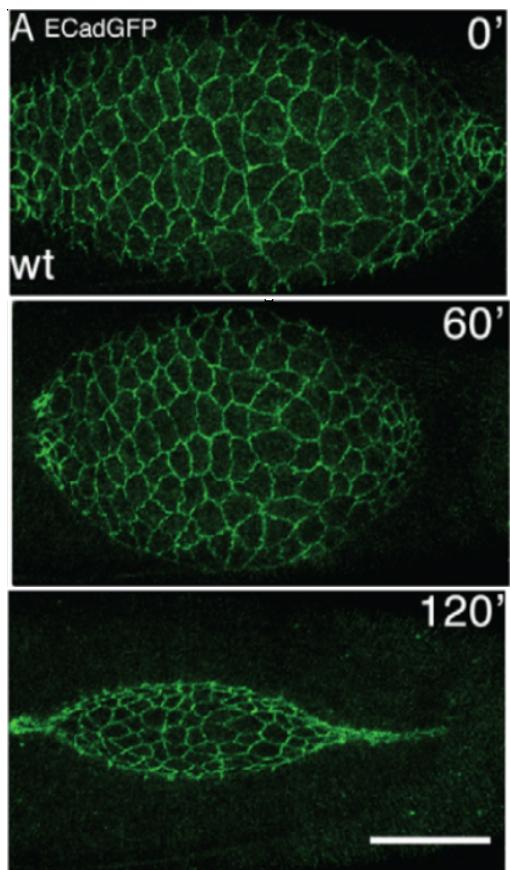
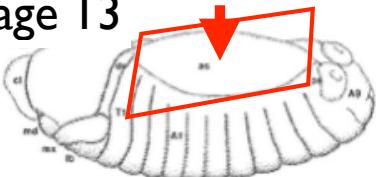
Tomer et al. (2012) *Nat. Methods*



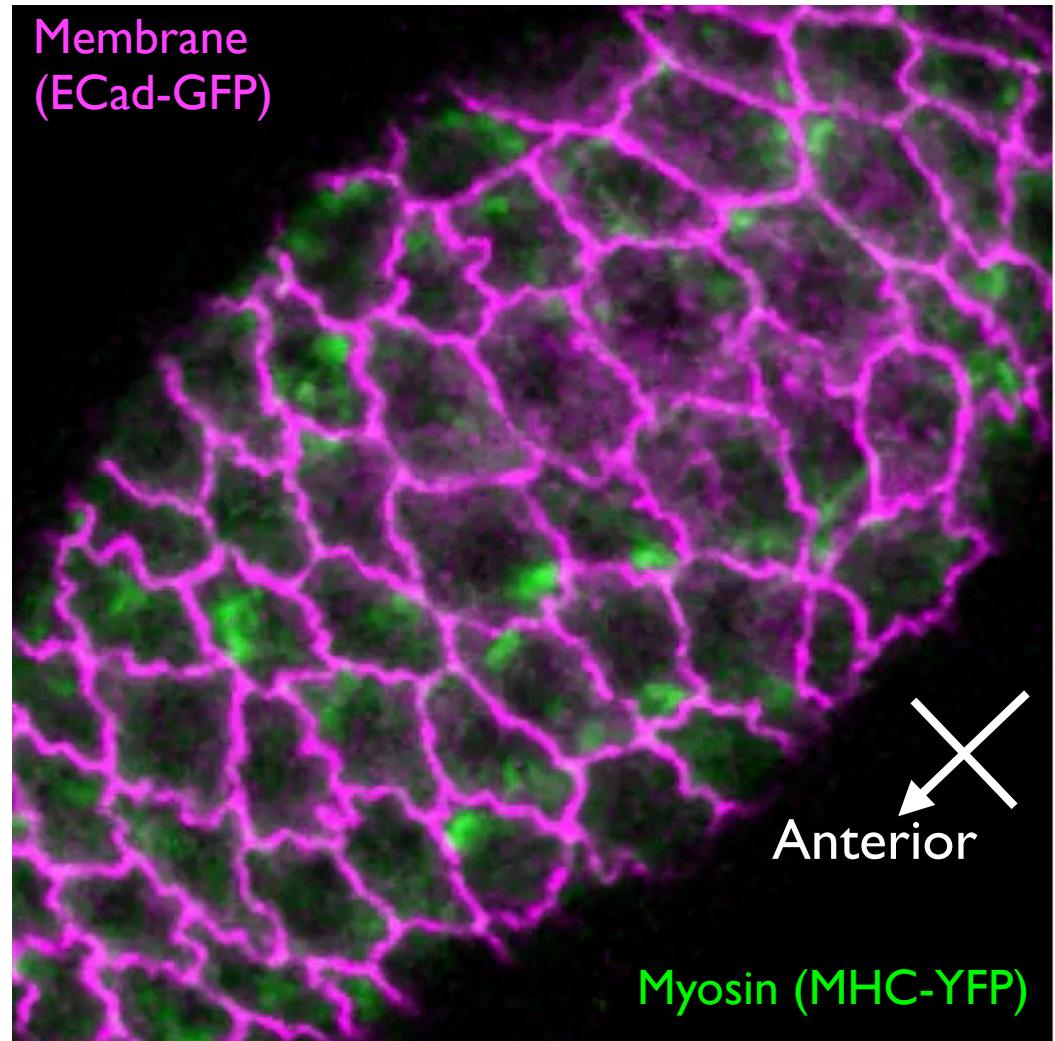
Amnioserosa dorsal closure

Dorsal view of amnioserosa

stage 13



Membrane (ECad-GFP)

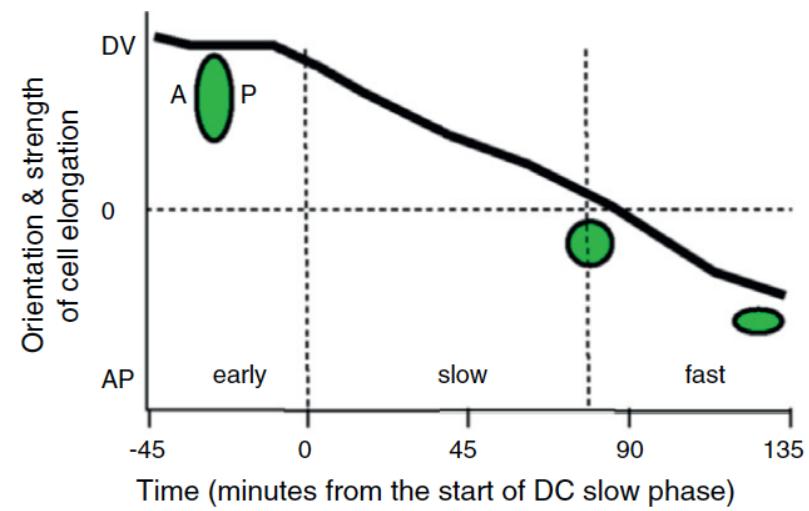
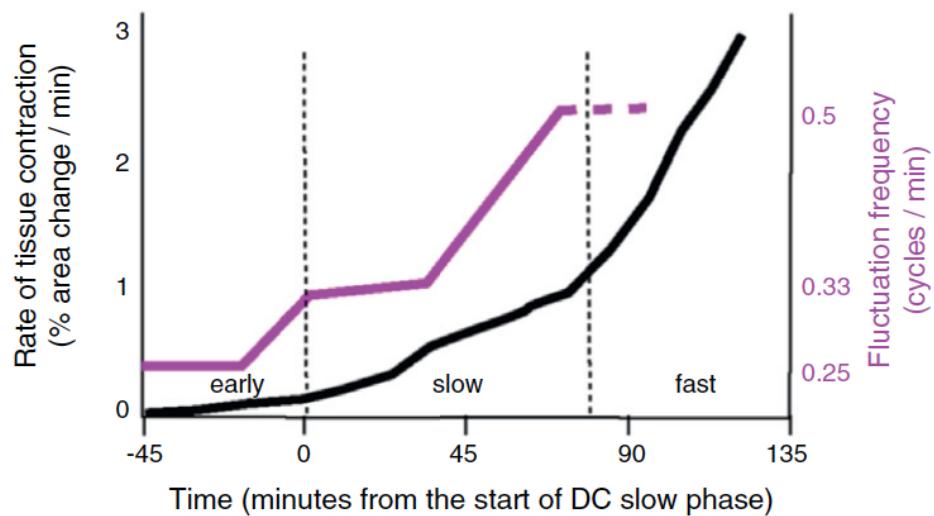
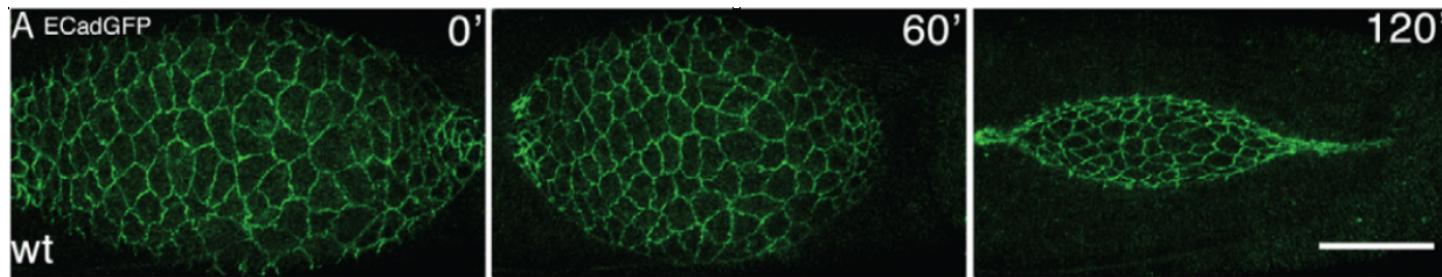


- ★ No cell rearrangement
- ★ Pulsatile Myosin-II is apico-medial, not junctional

Gorfinkiel et al., (2009) *Development*; Blanchard et al., (2010) *Development*



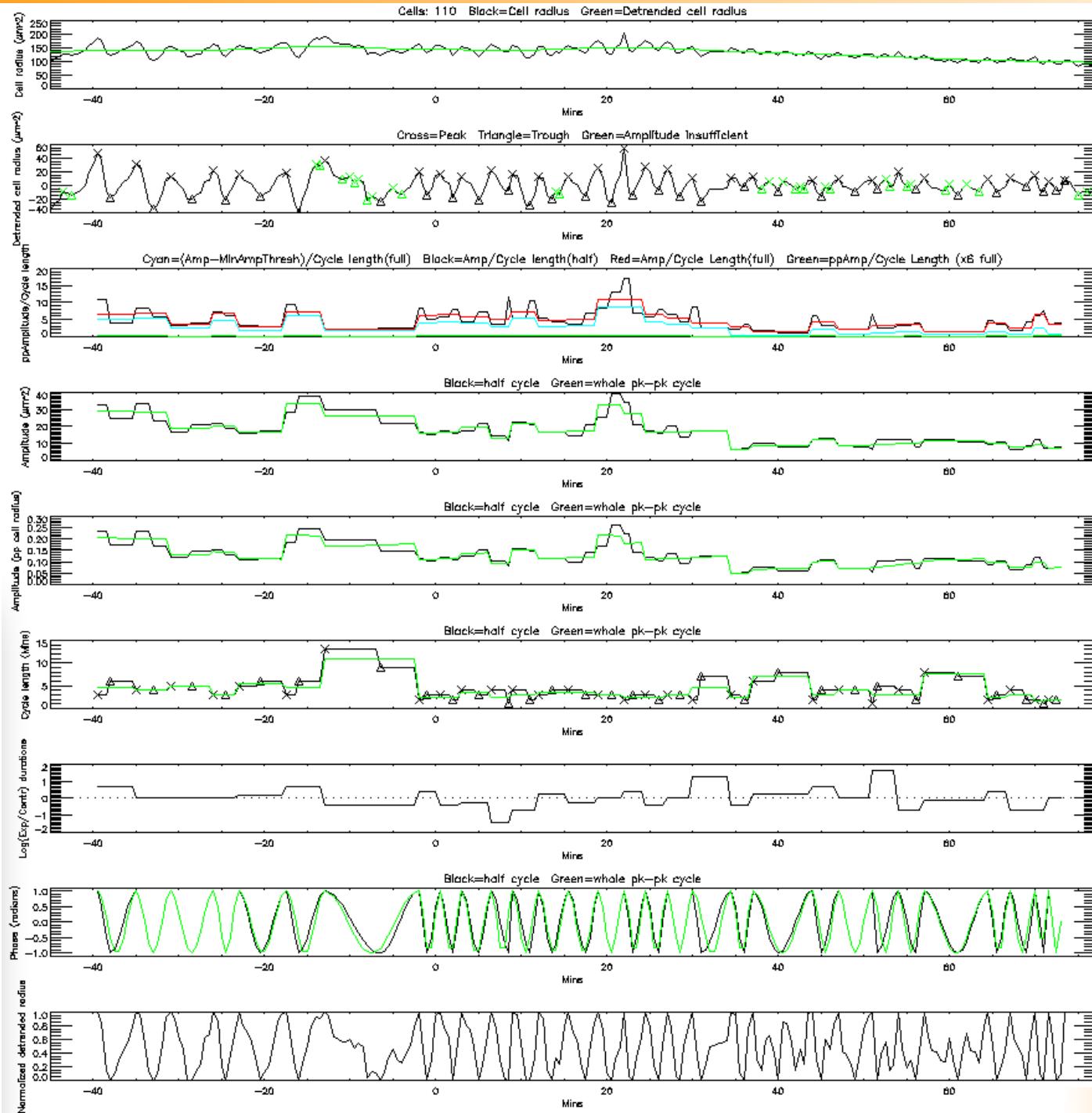
Drosophila dorsal closure trends



Blanchard & Adams (2011) COGD; Gorfinkiel, Schamburg & Blanchard (2011) Genesis

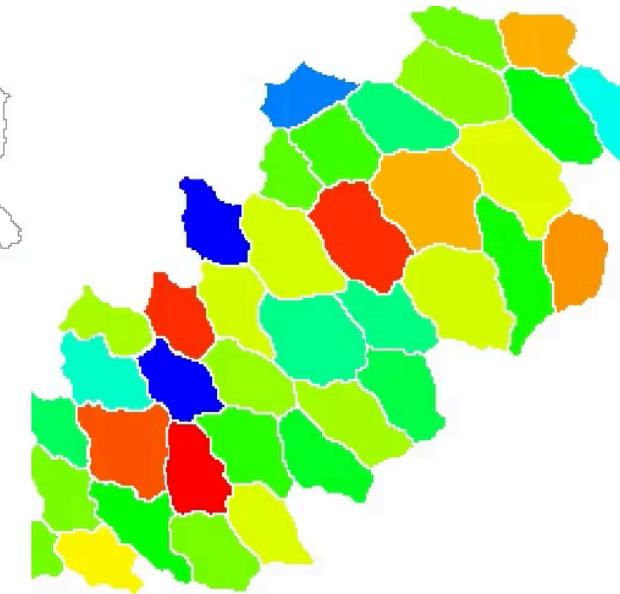
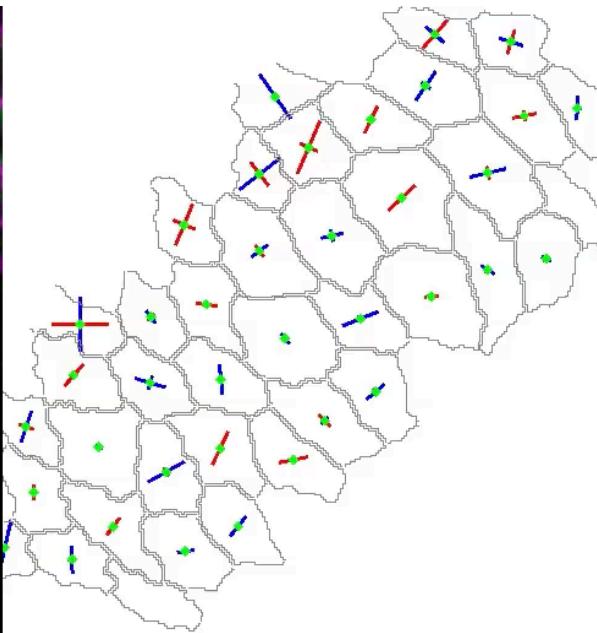
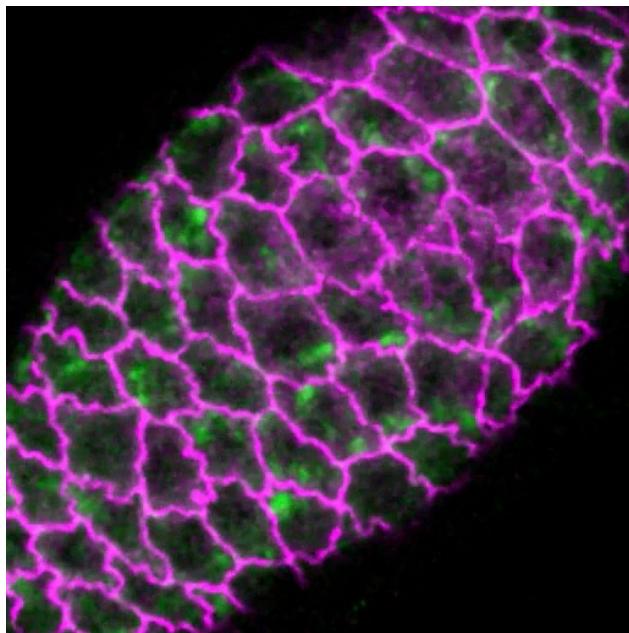


Apical area fluctuation of one cell

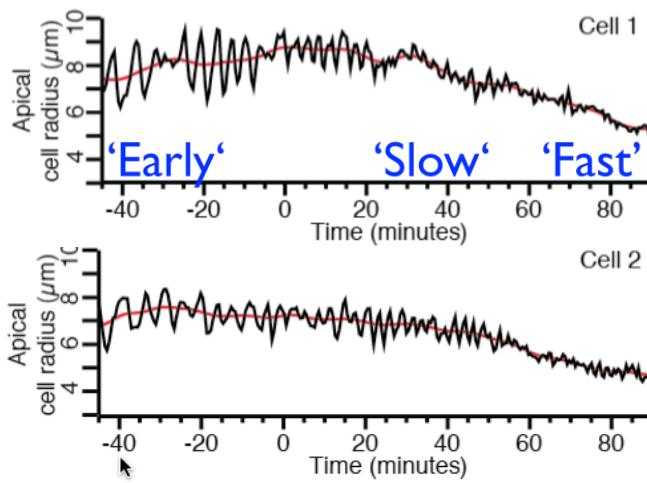


Extract cell contractile stress & strain rates

$$\sigma + \tau_R \dot{\sigma} = \bar{\tau} \kappa c_m + \tau_R \kappa \dot{\epsilon}$$



Mean trends

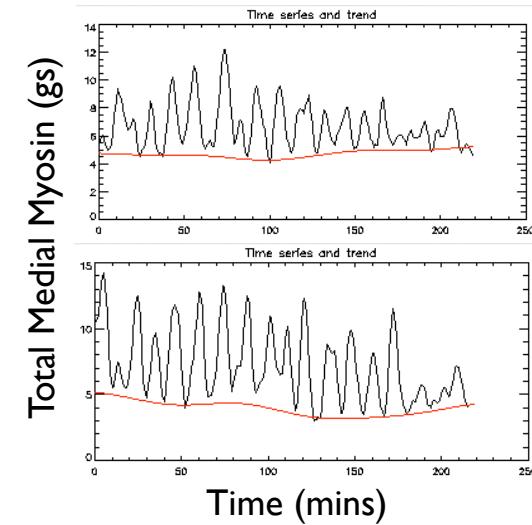


$$\epsilon_{c,t} = \frac{\text{Area}_{c,t}}{\text{Area}_{0,c,t}} - 1$$

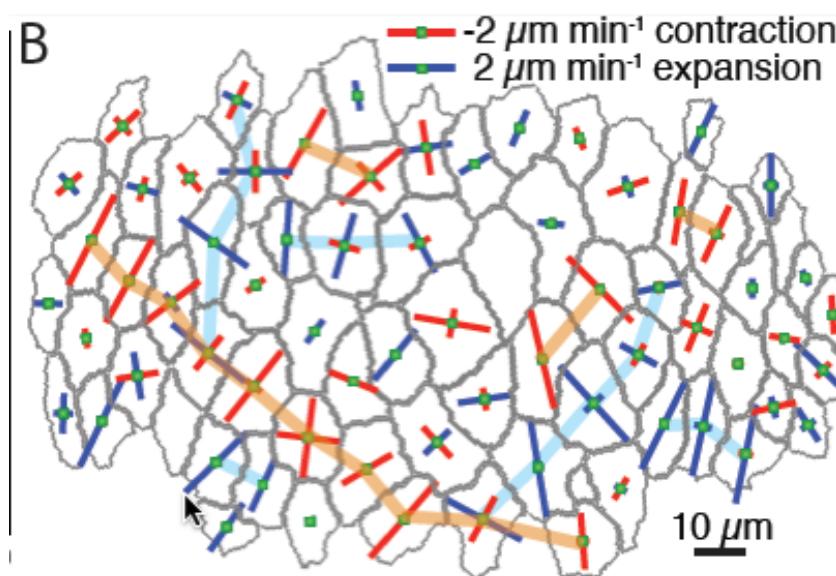
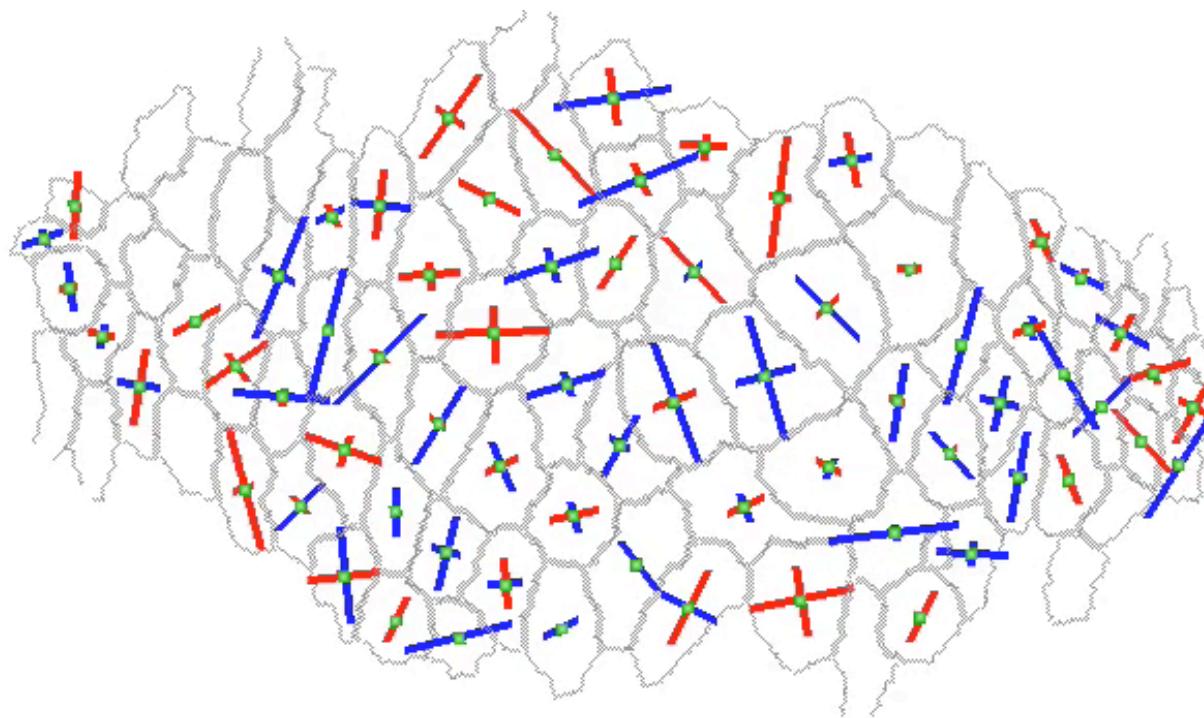
$$myo_{c,t} = \frac{\text{Tot.Med.Myo}_{c,t}}{\text{Tot.Med.Myo}_{0,c,t}} - 1$$

Trends retrospective
Rates calculated over 10sec time window

Minima trends



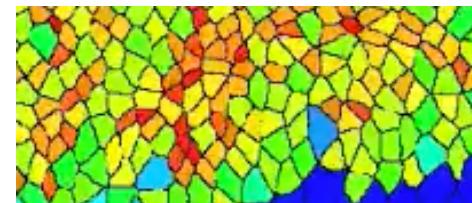
Neighbour accommodation: patterns at intermediate scale



Analysis of Epithelial Morphogenesis

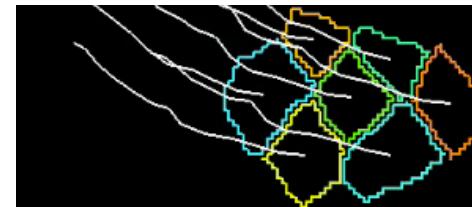
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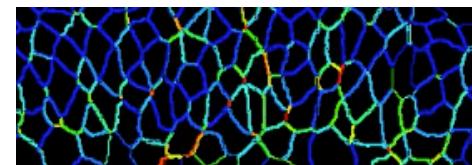
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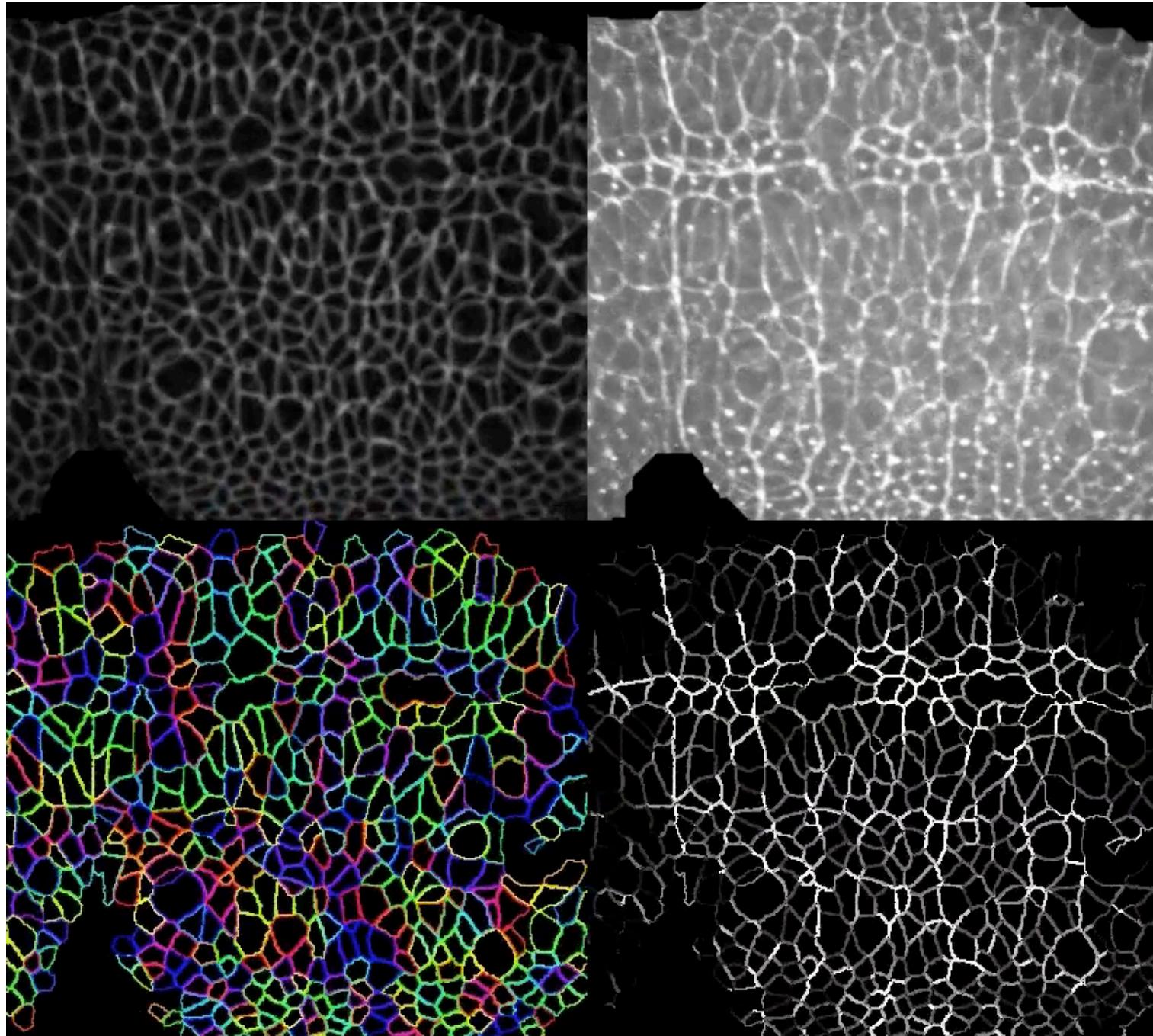


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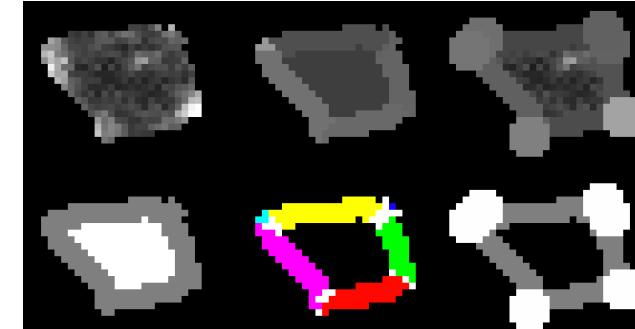
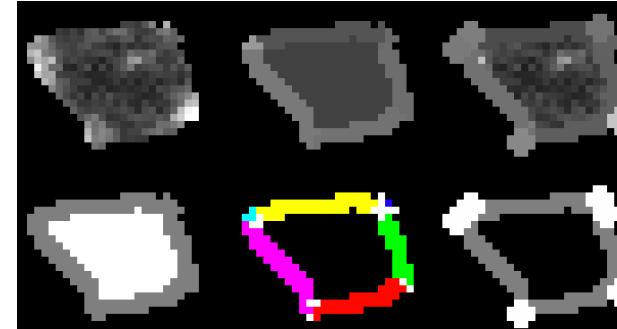
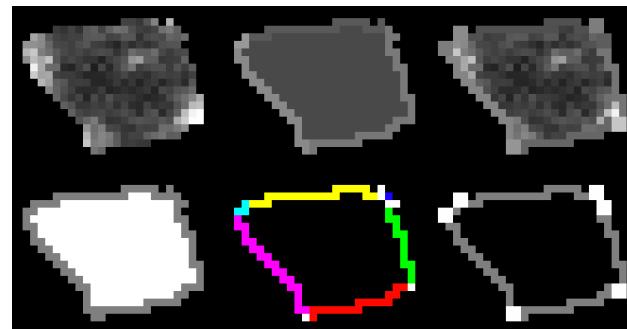
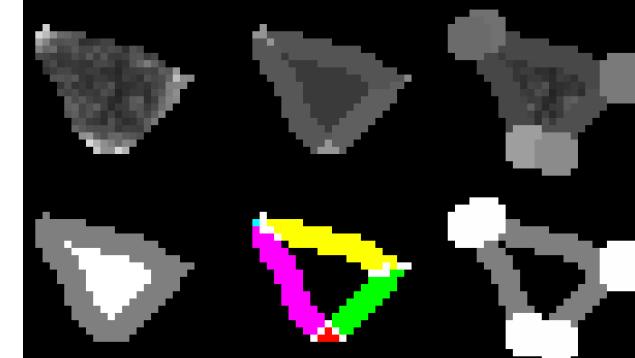
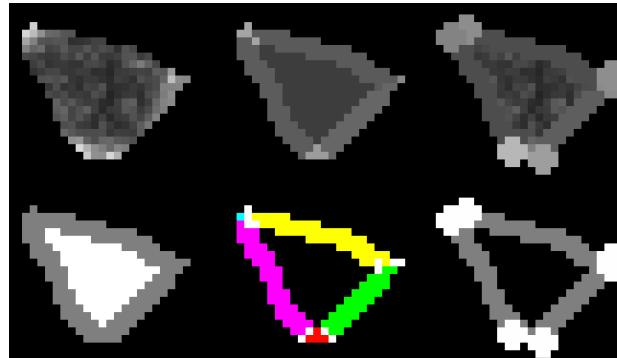
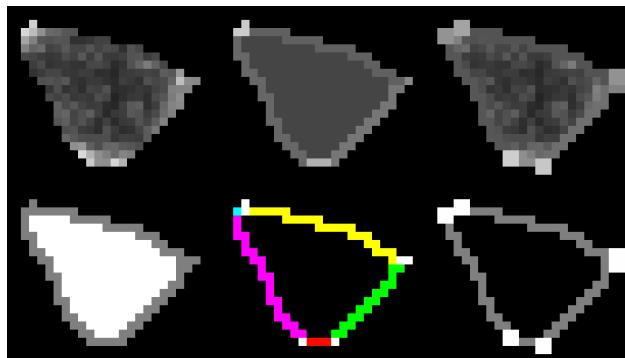
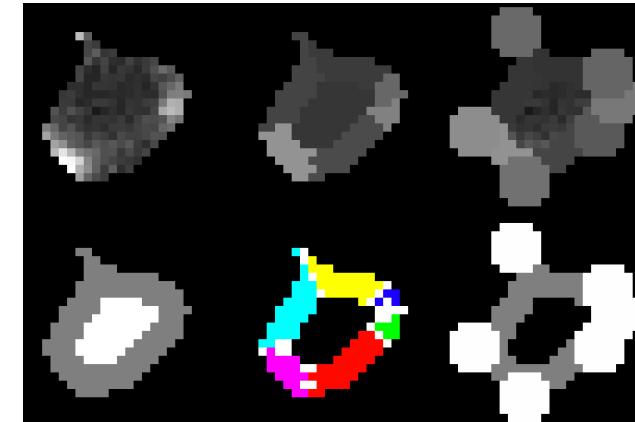
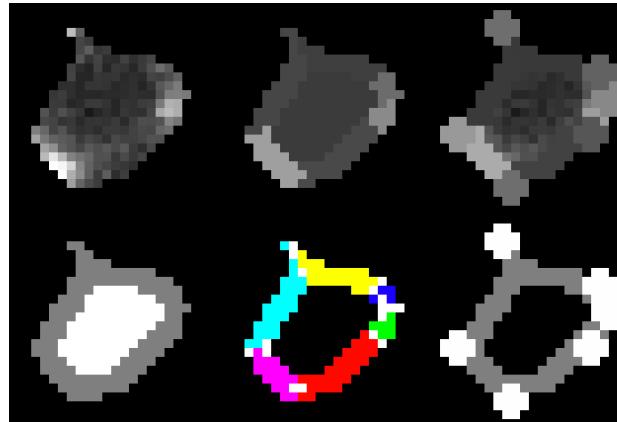
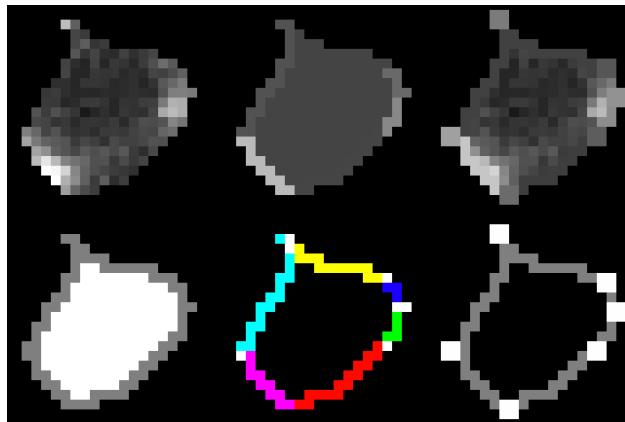
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Cell-cell interface Myosin II fluorescence

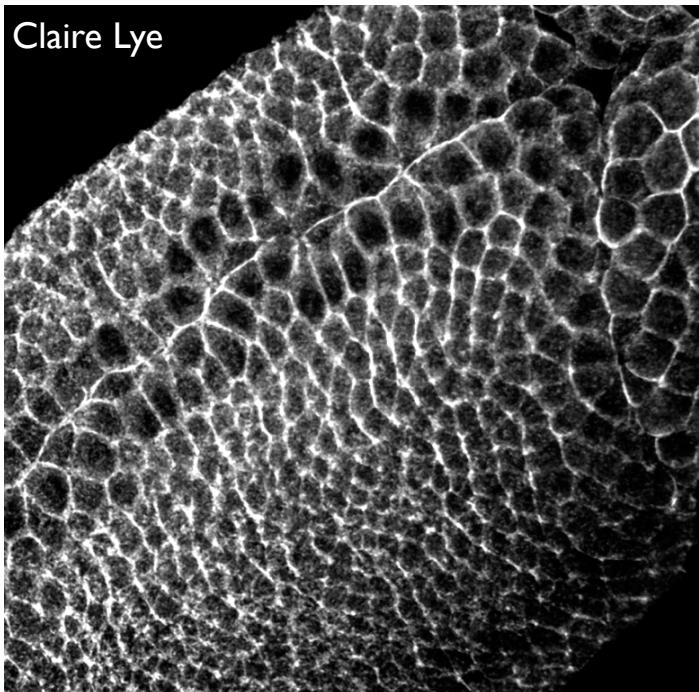


Cell fluorescence quantification

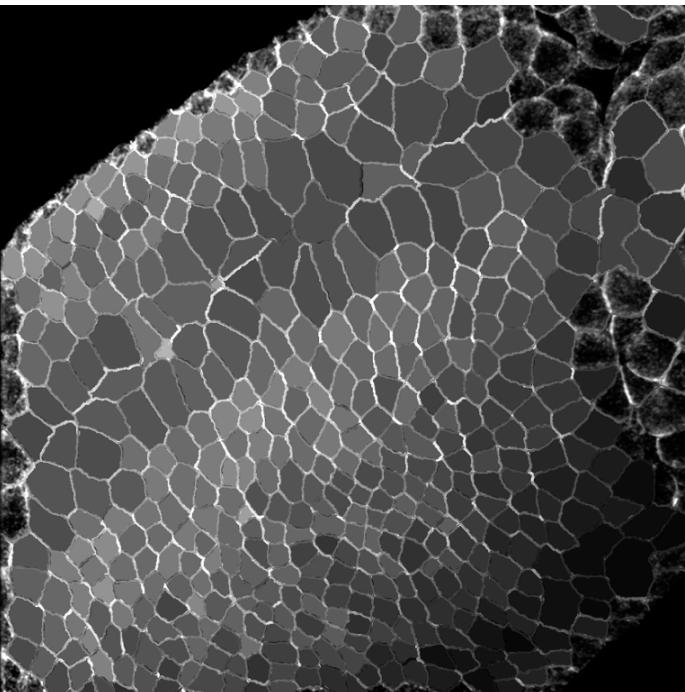


Fluorescence (Planar-)Polarity

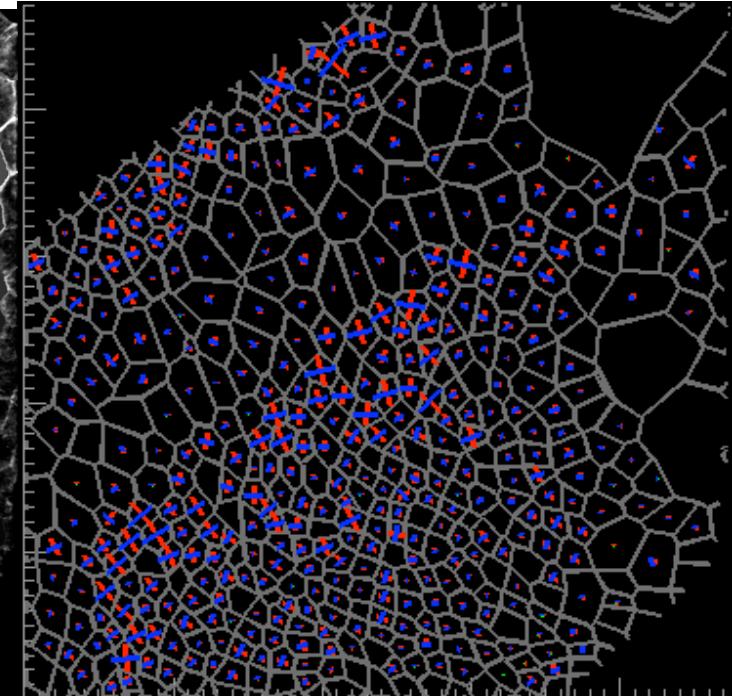
Claire Lye



Myosin staining during early germ-band extension. Cells tracked in Cadherin-GFP channel (not shown).



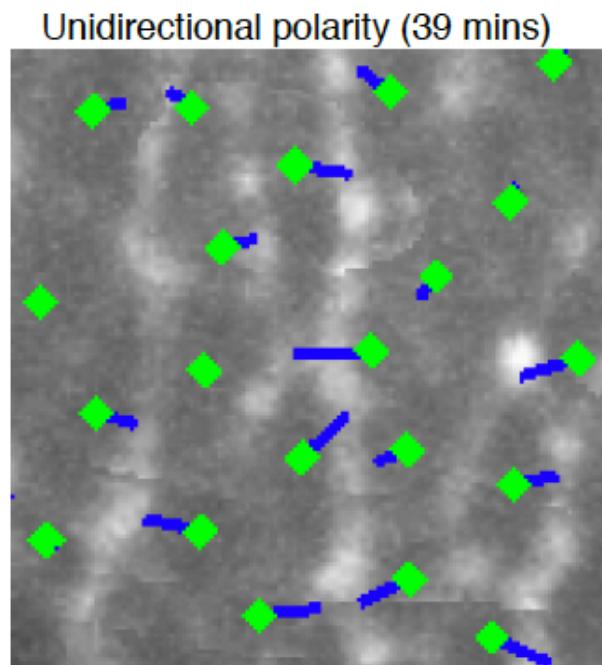
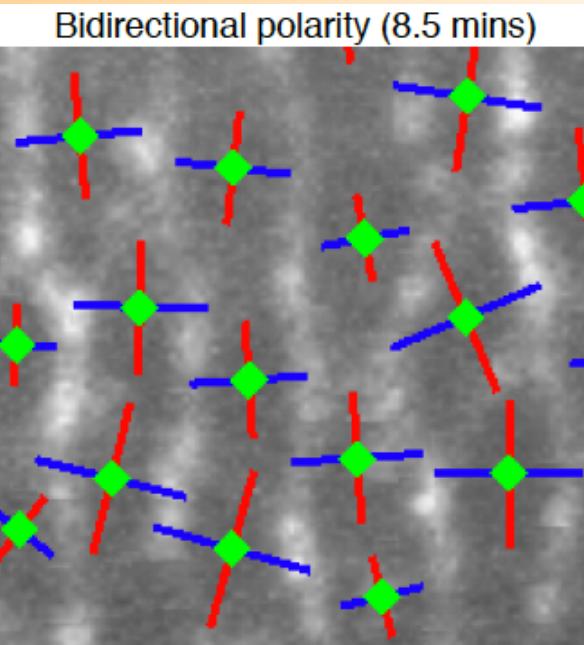
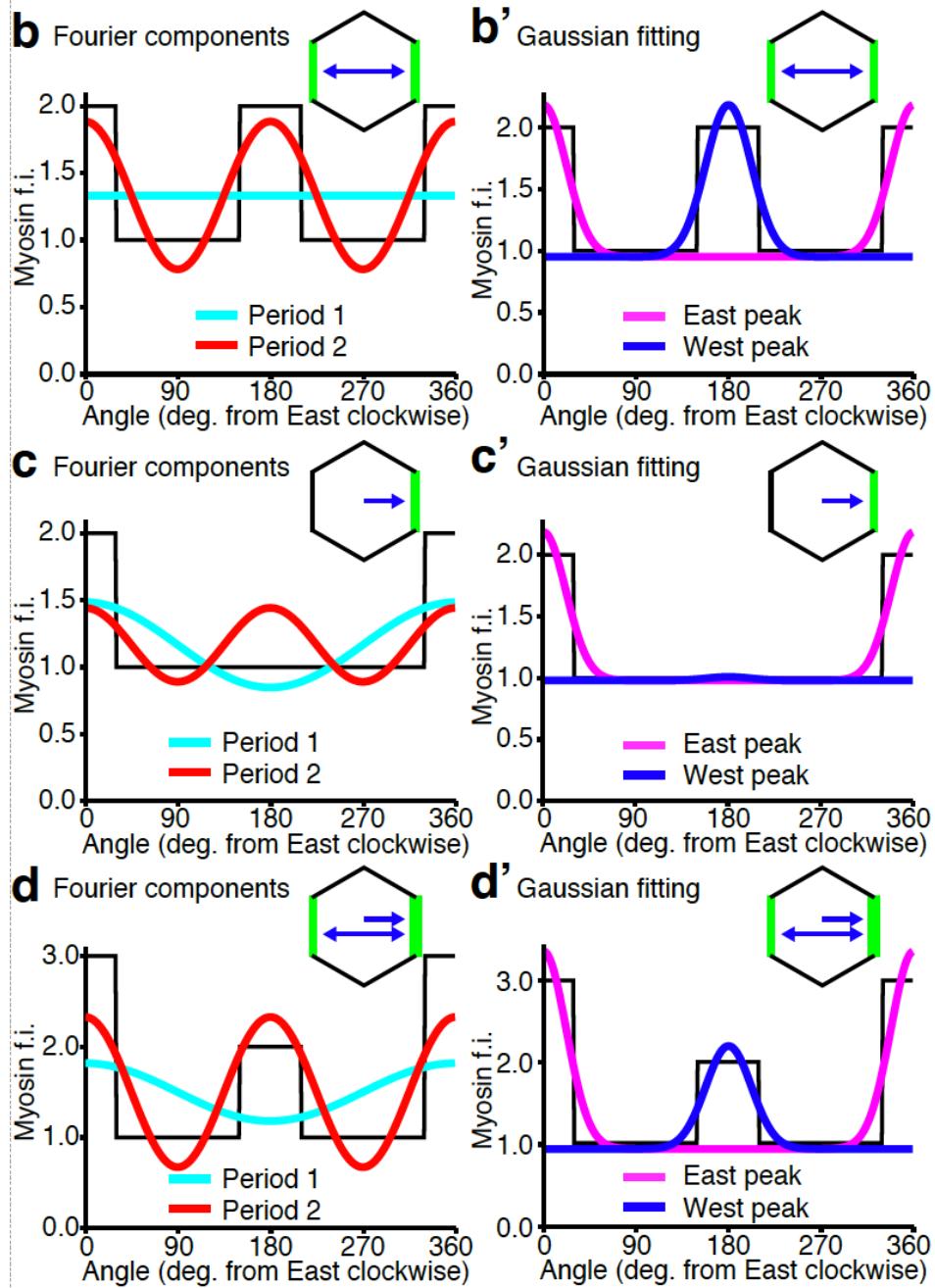
Mean fluorescence has been calculated across cell apices and for each cell-cell interface. Mean intensity for each part of each cell is drawn here.



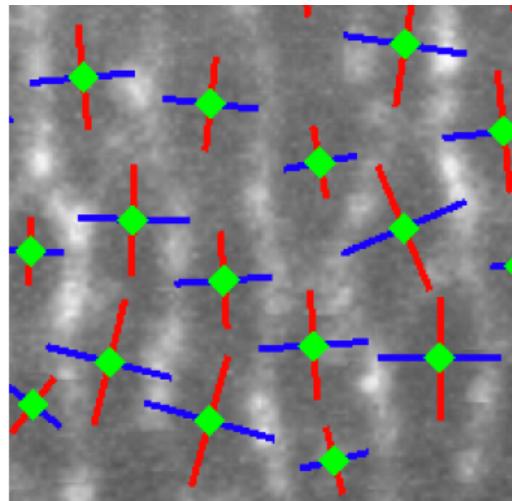
The relative fluorescence intensity of each of a cell's interfaces is compared. Any polarity in the pattern is captured and drawn here as a cross, with red in the orientation of least intensity.



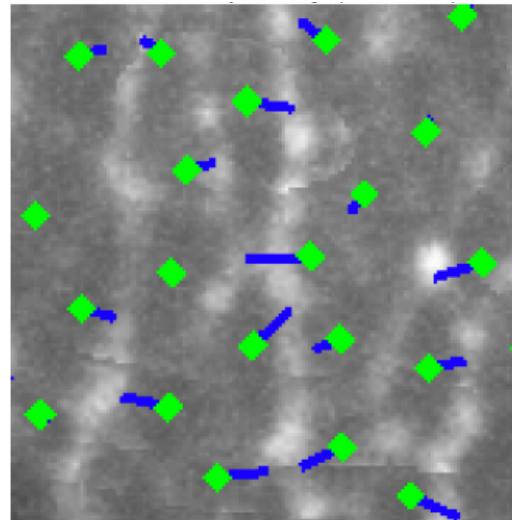
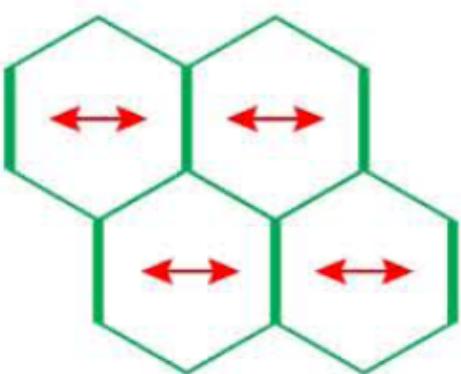
Apical cell myosin polarity



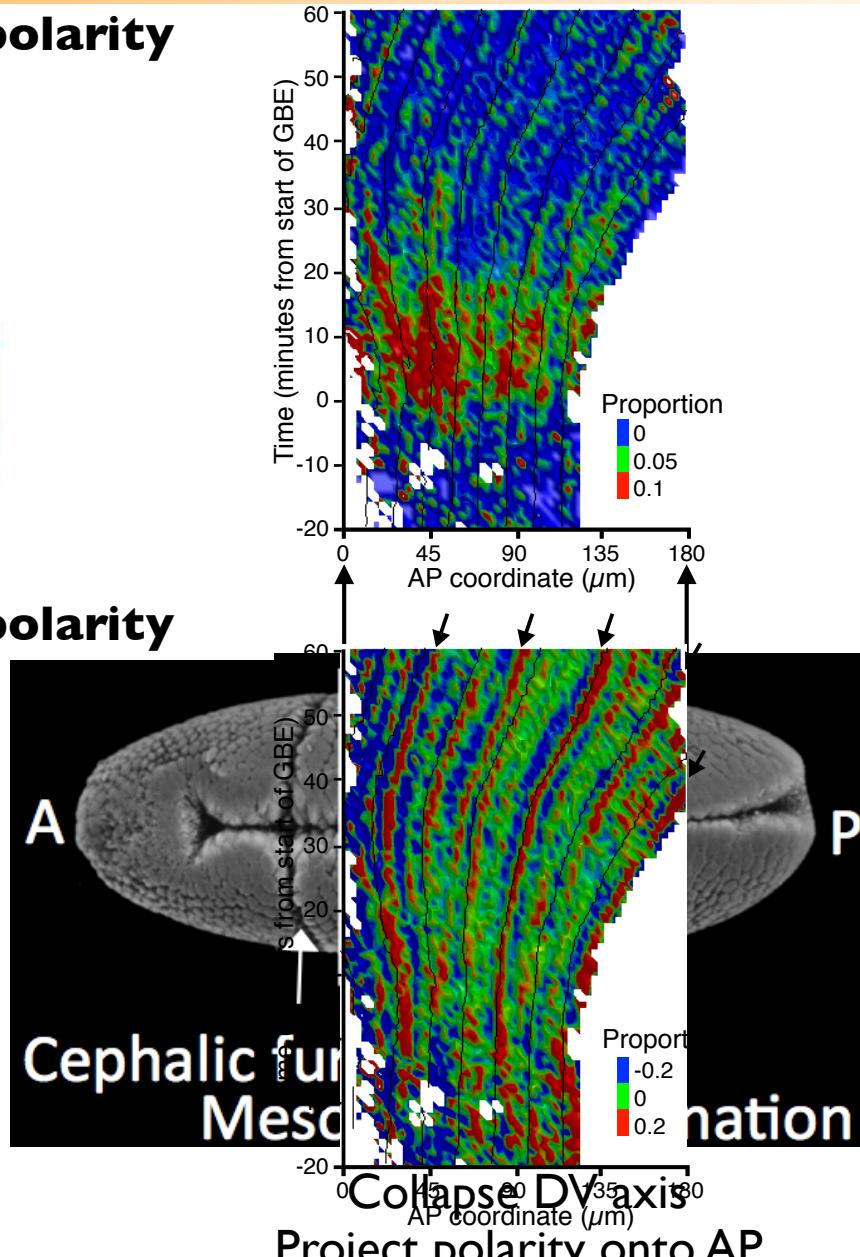
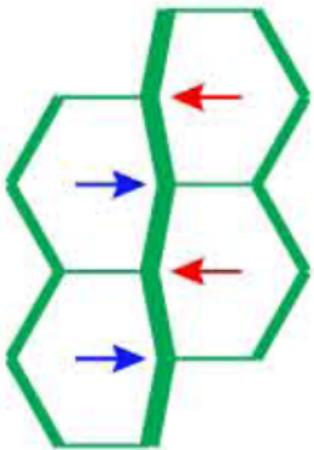
Myosin polarity patterns across AP axis



Bidirectional polarity



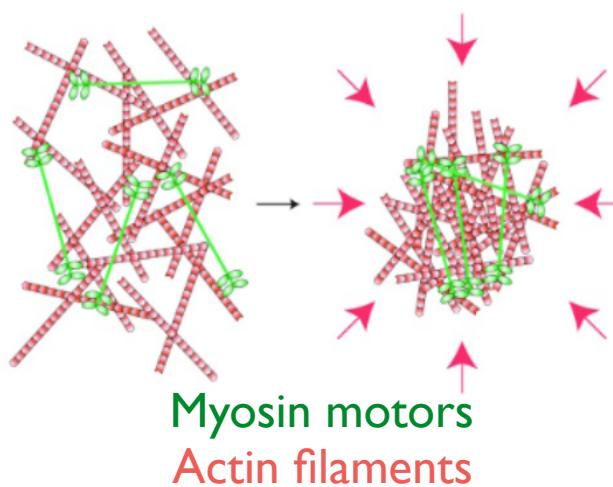
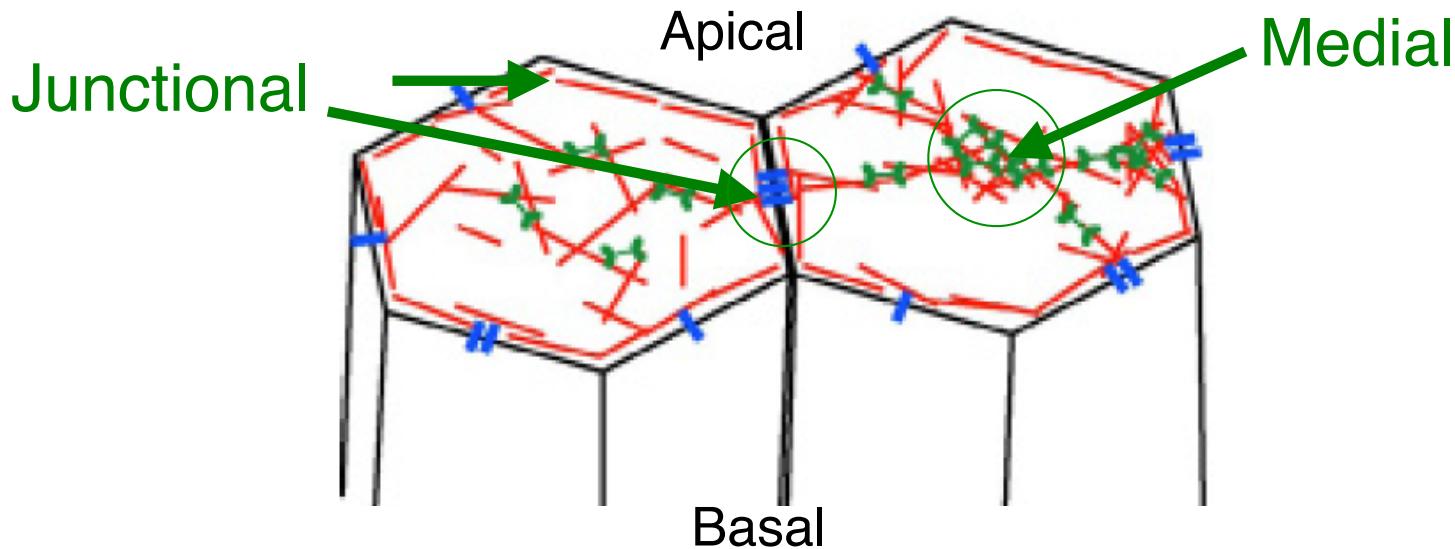
Unidirectional polarity



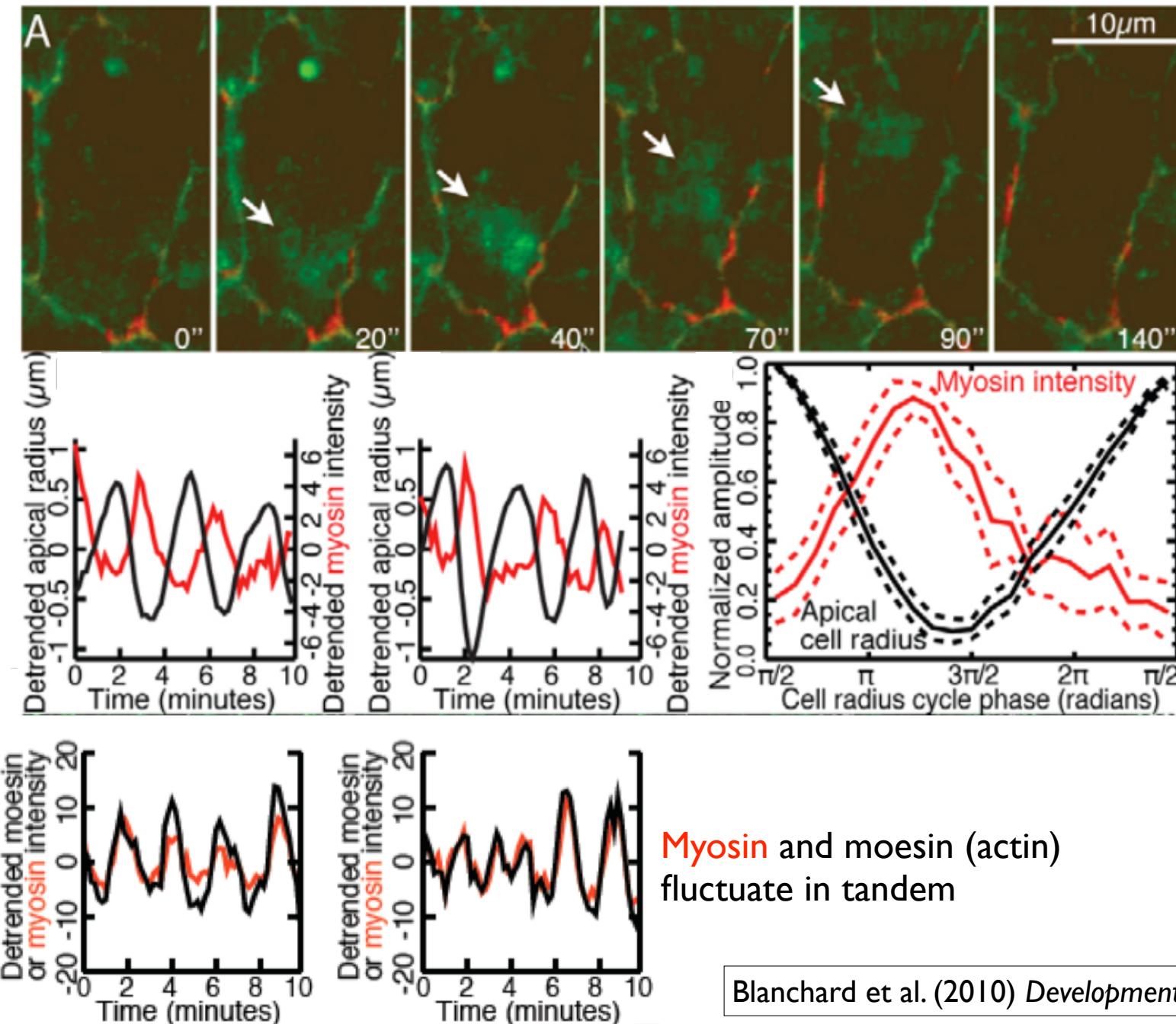
Single embryos. To find stereotypical behaviour want **standardised AP axis coordinate system**.



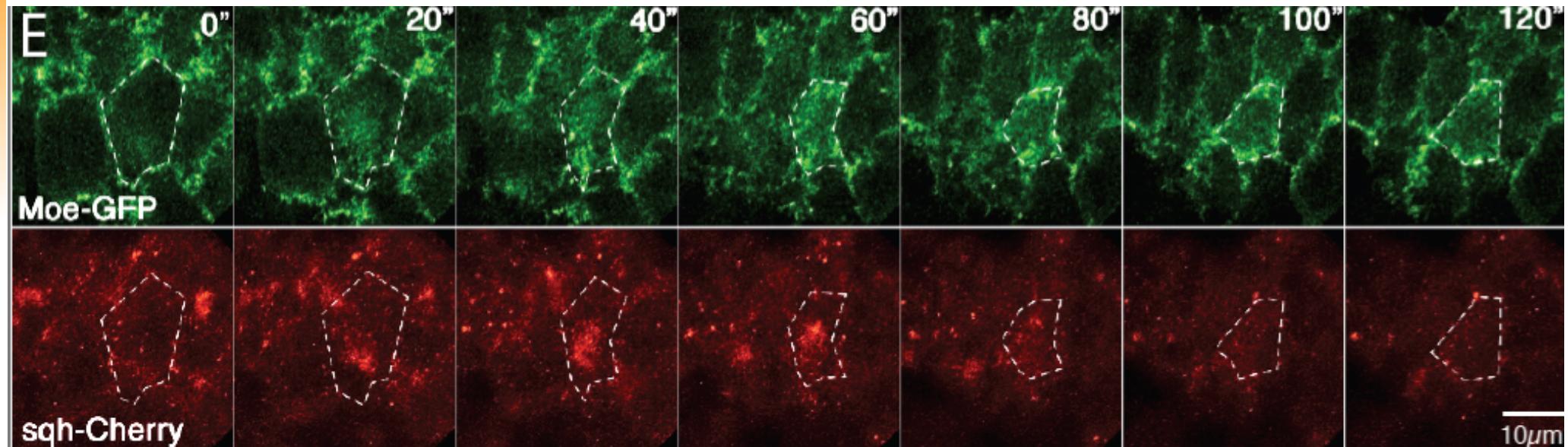
Actomyosin drives apical cell contractility



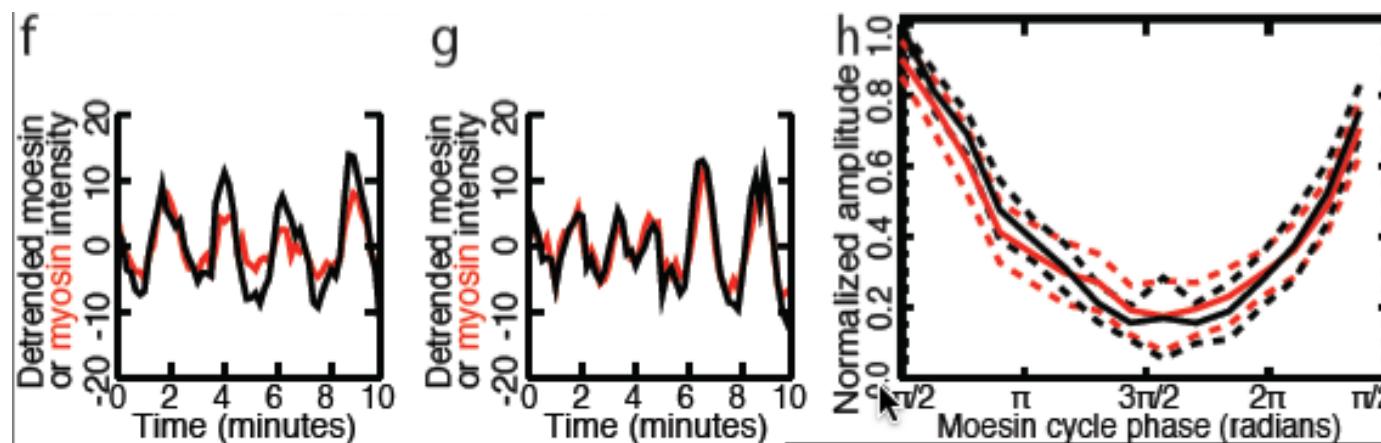
Myosin II fluctuations



Actin and myosin dynamics in cell fluctuations



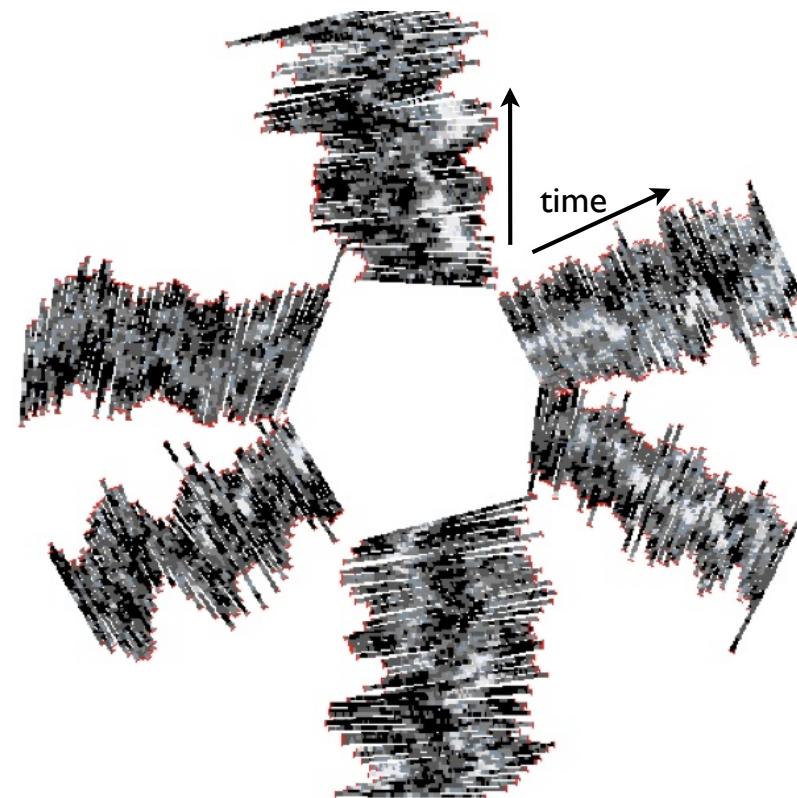
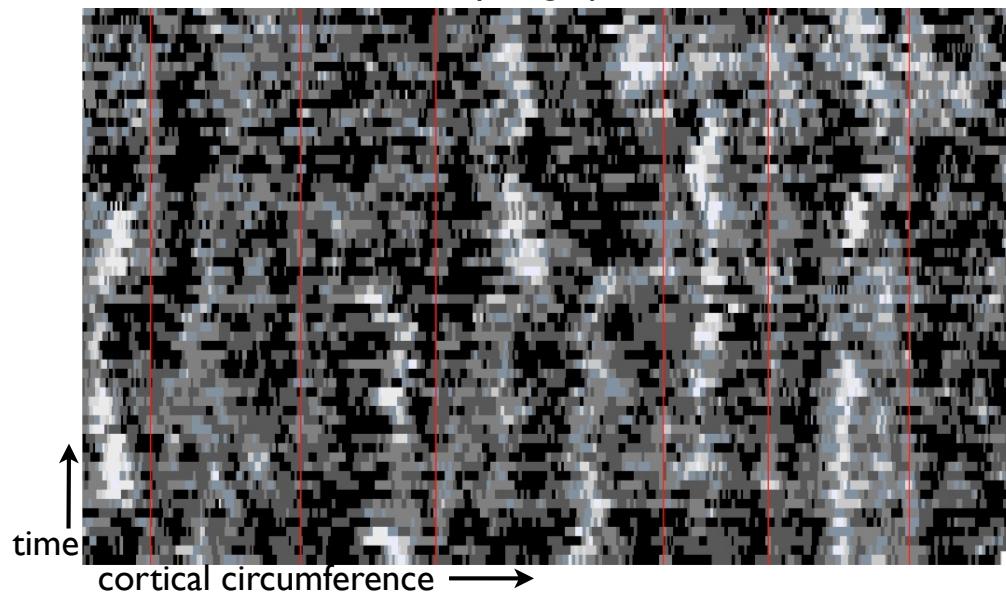
Myosin and moesin (actin) fluctuate in tandem



Protein Fluorescence Intensity

Cortical ring fluorescence intensity

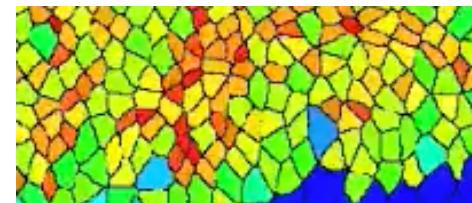
Kymograph



Analysis of Epithelial Morphogenesis

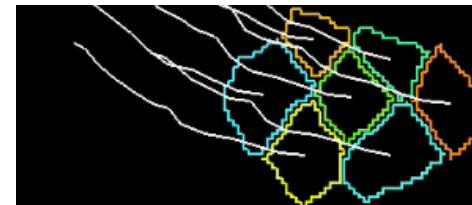
1 Static measures

- Cell shapes
- Expected cell shapes
- Cell centroid arrangement
- Cell-cell interface shapes
- Number of neighbours



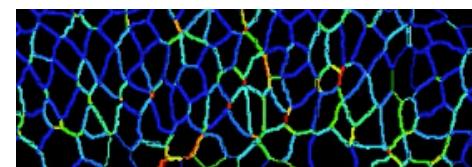
2 Dynamic measures

- Cell-cell interface dynamics
- Small domain deformations
- Impact of cell division
- Measuring fluctuations



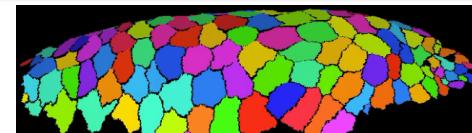
3 Fluorescence intensity

- Quantification of sub-cellular fluorescence intensity
- Medial dynamics
- Polarity of junctional proteins



4 Towards 3D

- Epithelial tilt & curvature
- Combining tracking of apical & basal layers

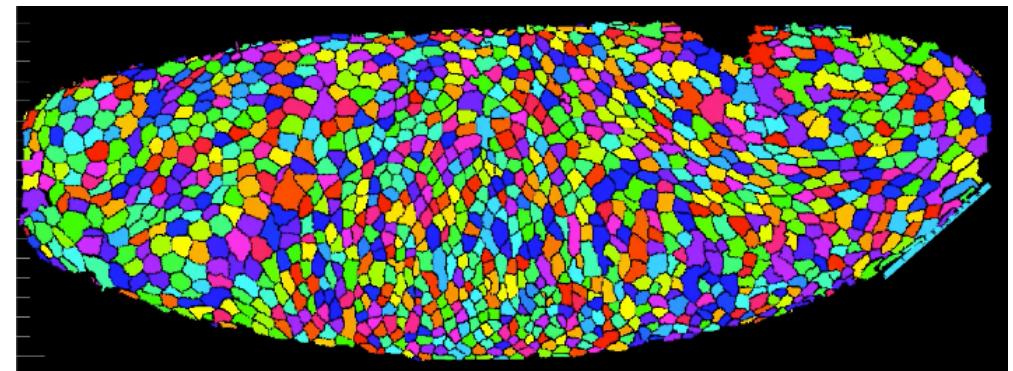
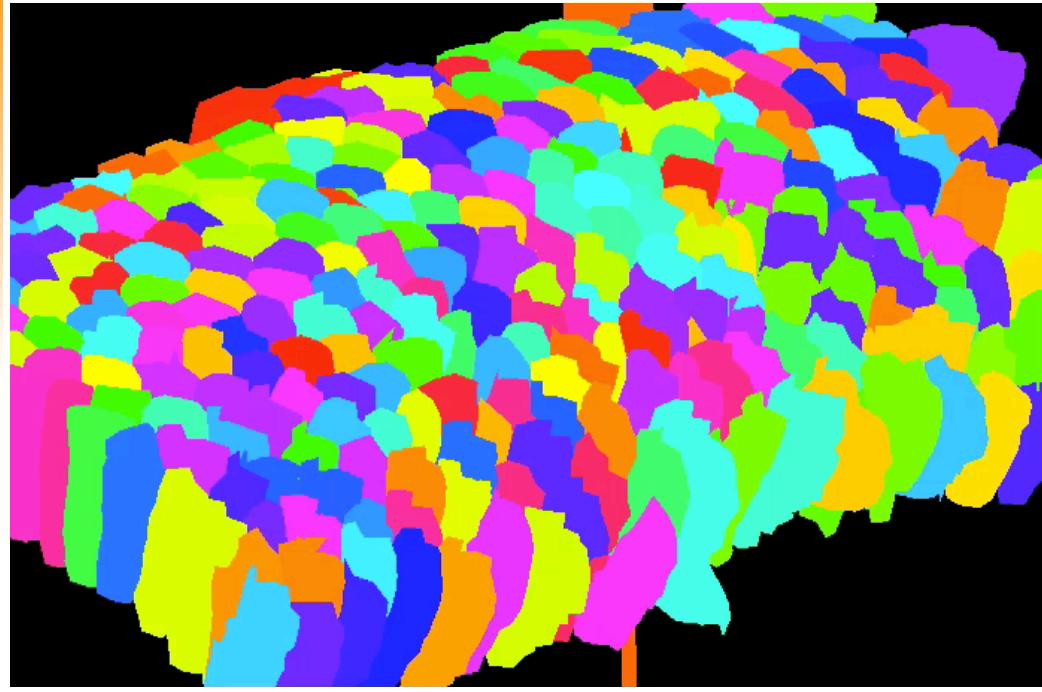


5 Time & space coordinate systems

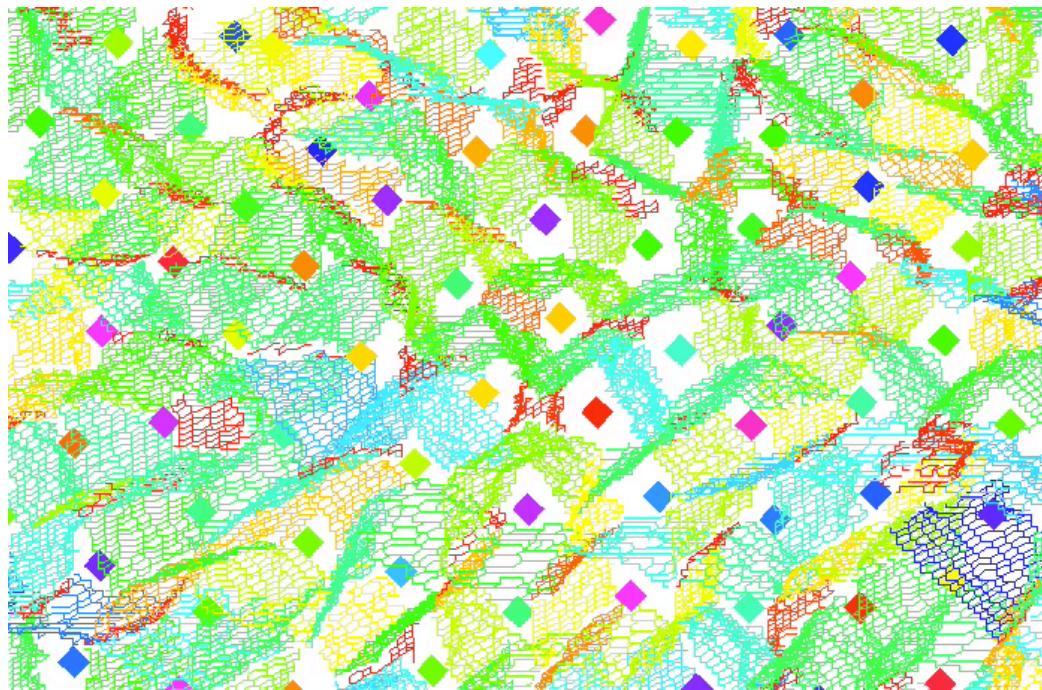
- Embryonic or radial axes
- Synchronising time between WT embryos, and with mutants
- Compartments and boundaries



3D and *in toto* tracking & modelling

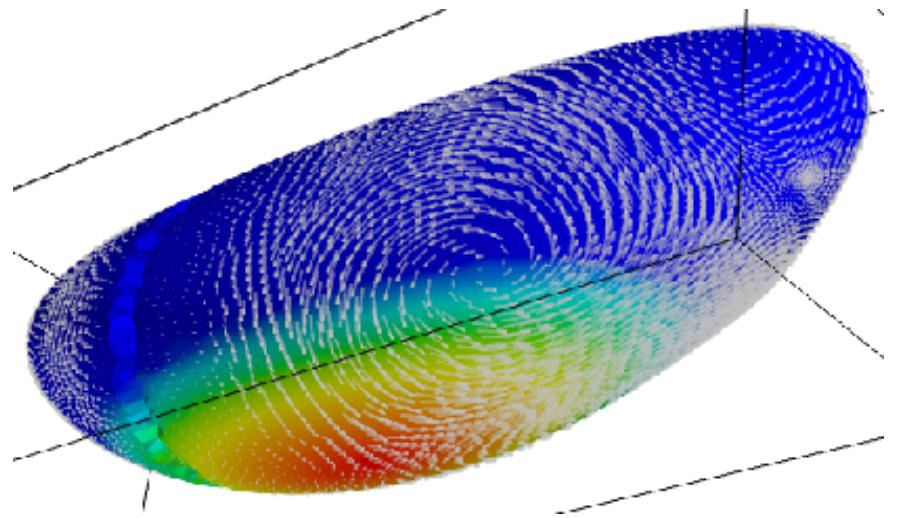


Claire Lye



Interface
surface
area (μm^2)

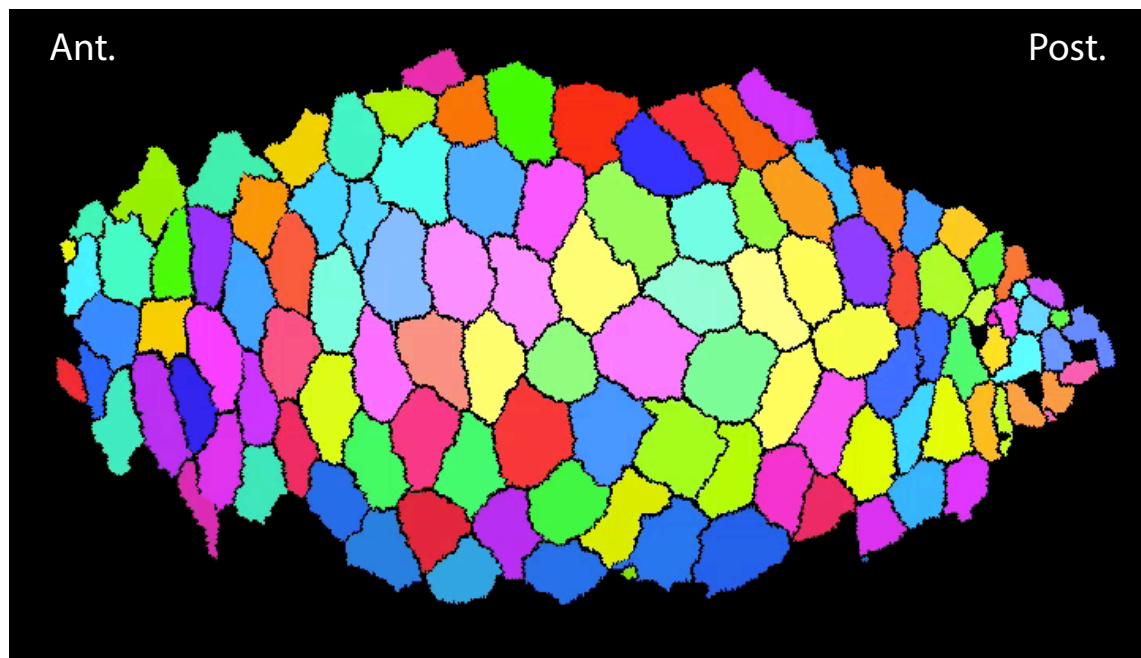
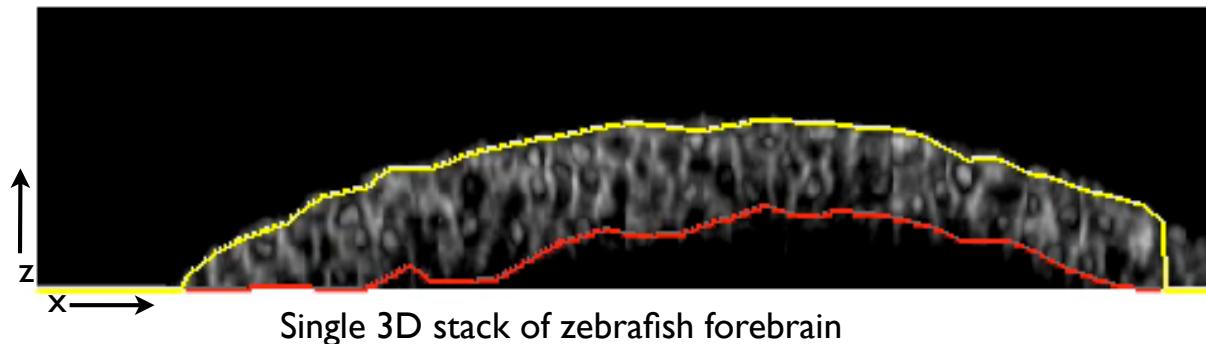
140
85
30



Jocelyn Etienne, Grenoble



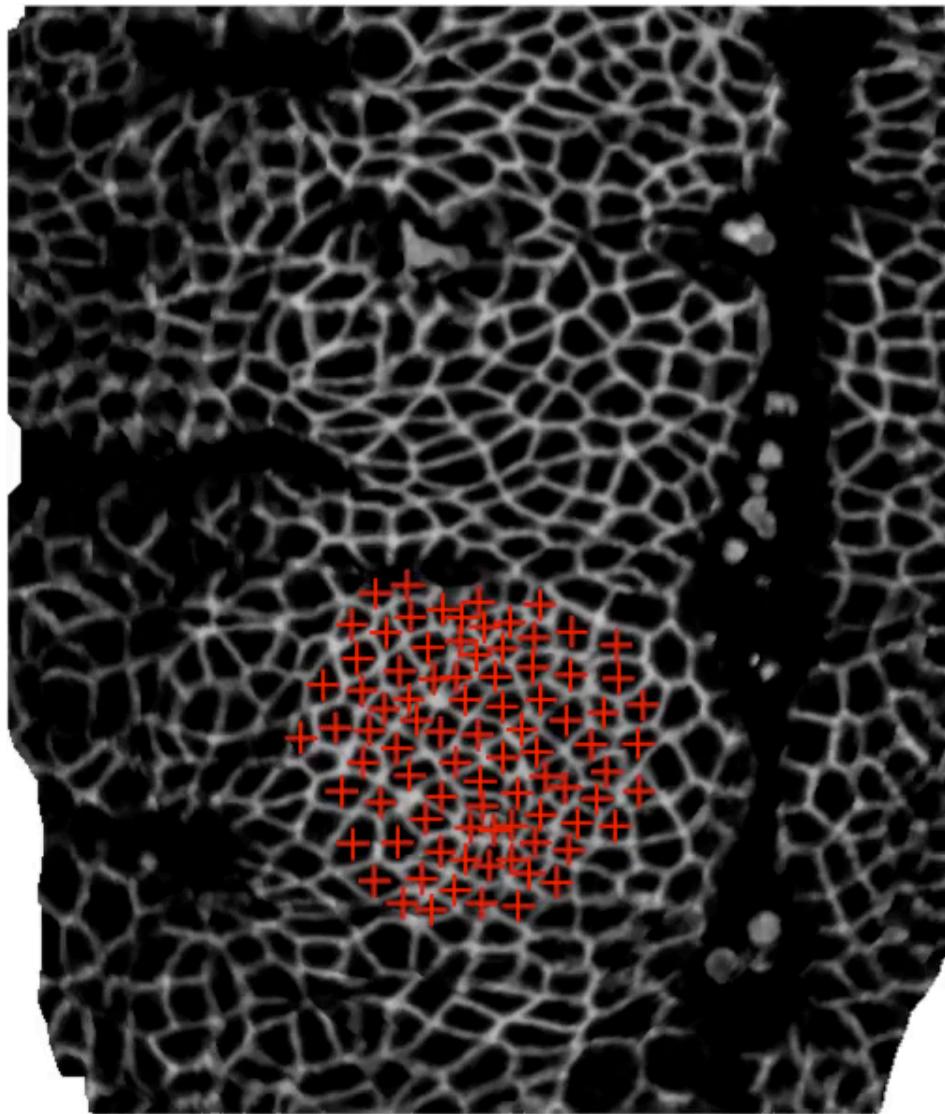
Analysis on quasi-2D surfaces



Drosophila amnioserosa tissue profile



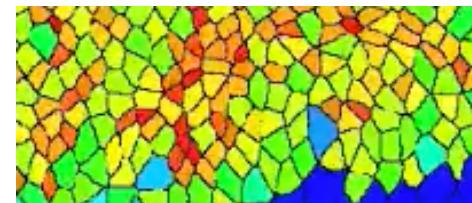
2-layer tracking of salivary placode



Analysis of Epithelial Morphogenesis

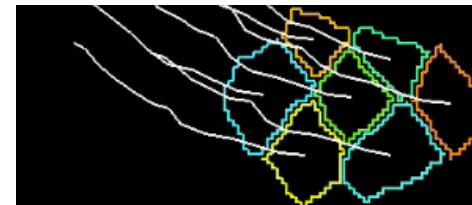
1 Static measures

- Cell shapes
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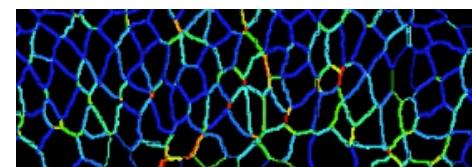
2 Dynamic measures

- Cell-cell interface dynamics
- Small domain deformations
- Impact of cell division
- Measuring fluctuations



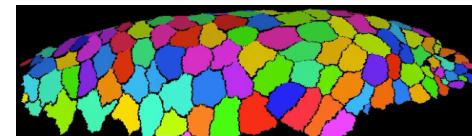
3 Fluorescence intensity

- Quantification of sub-cellular fluorescence intensity
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4 Towards 3D

- Epithelial tilt & curvature
- Combining tracking of apical & basal layers

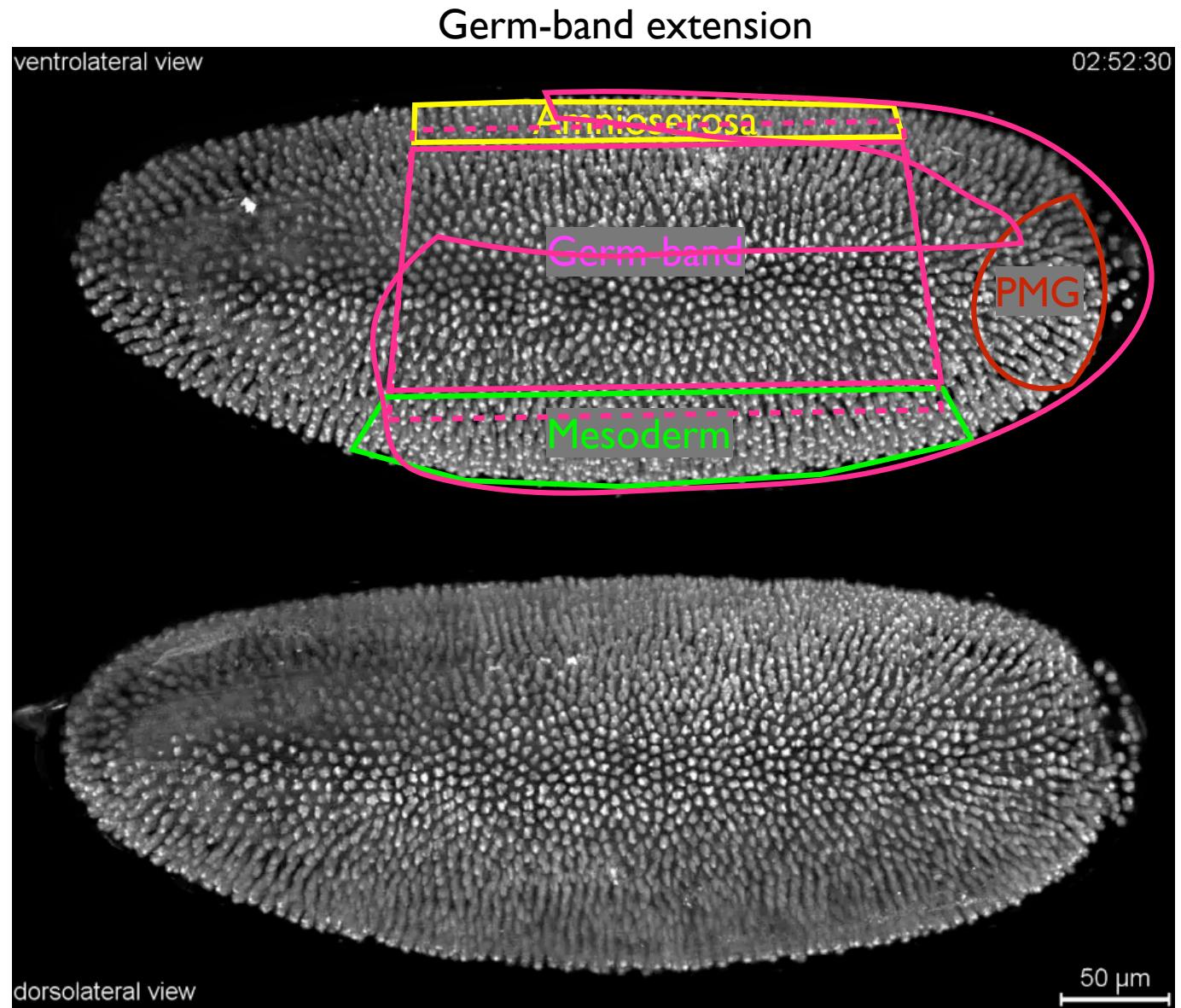
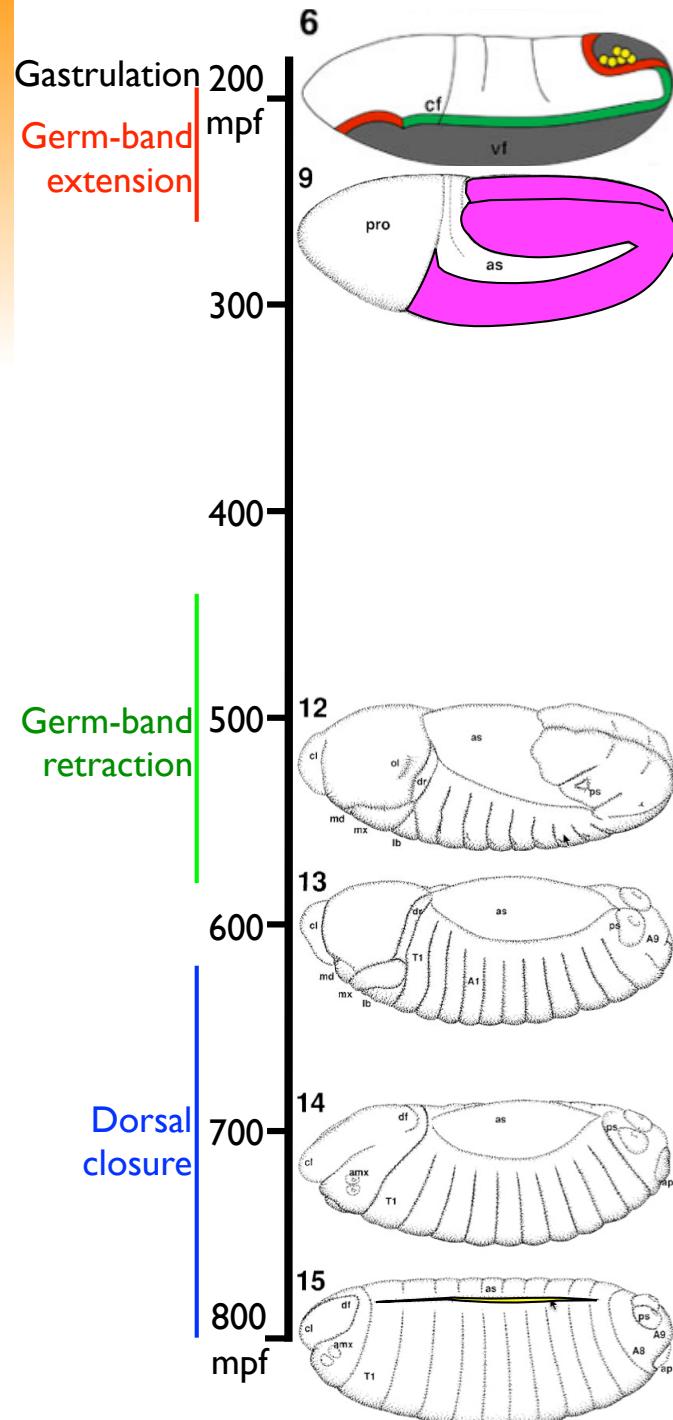


5 Time & space coordinate systems

- Embryonic or radial axes
- Synchronising time between WT embryos, and with mutants
- Compartments and boundaries



Drosophila embryonic morphogenesis

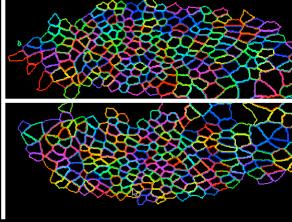
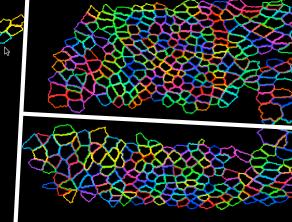
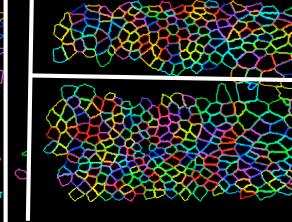
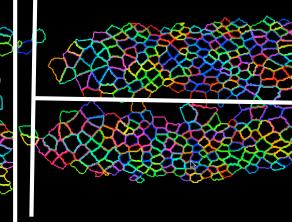
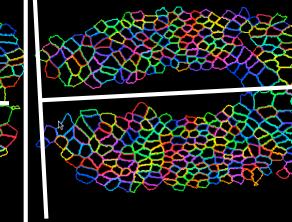
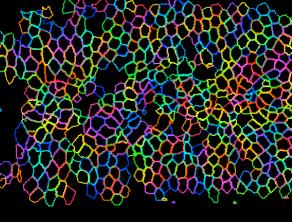
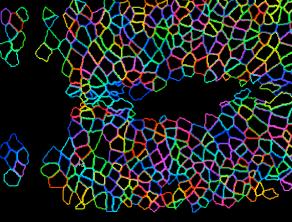
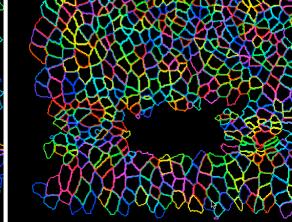
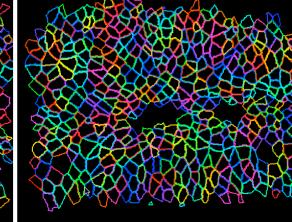
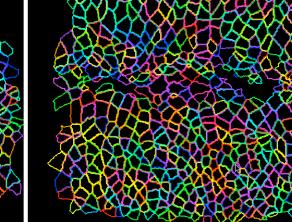


Tomer et al., (2012) *Nat. Methods*



Coordinating space & time in WT and mutant embryos

Drosophila germ-band tracked data sets

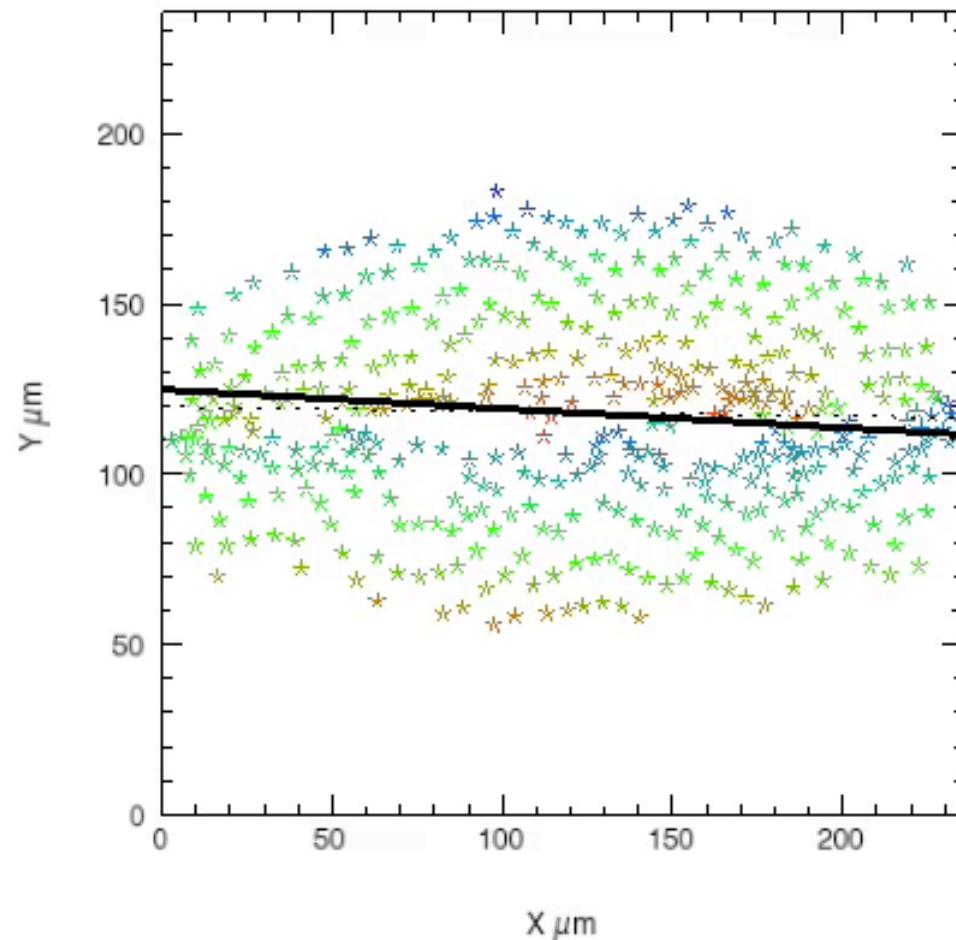
	embryo A	embryo B	embryo C	embryo D	embryo E	Total cell hours (sampled 30s)
wild type	Align embryos by imposing new coordinate system <ul style="list-style-type: none">• x-axis: distance from AP feature (e.g. cephalic furrow)• y-axis: distance from embryonic mid-line• time: relative to stage (e.g. start of germ-band elongation)					~2100
Kruppel						~1500
Twist						~2000

All movies cover at least the first 50 minutes of germ-band extension

with Lucy Butler & Benedicte Sanson

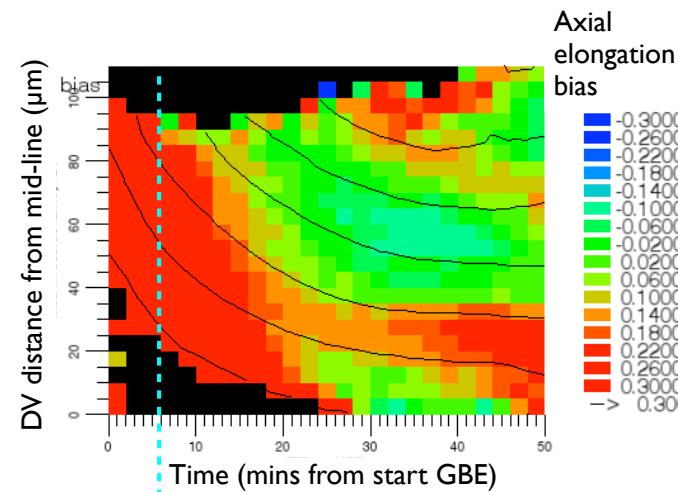
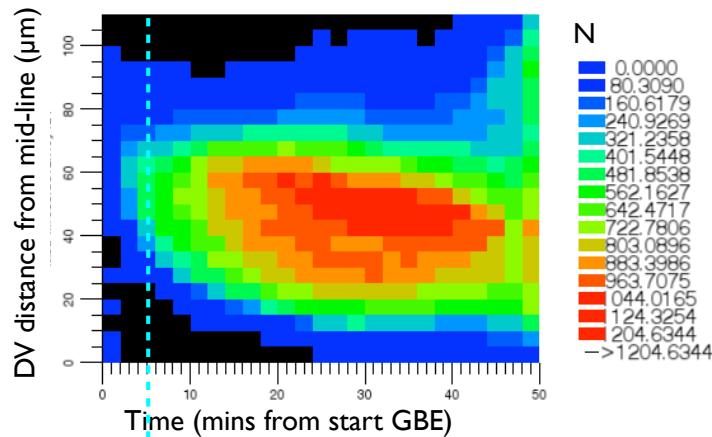
Moving embryonic axes

Midlines vs t (red->blue in time)

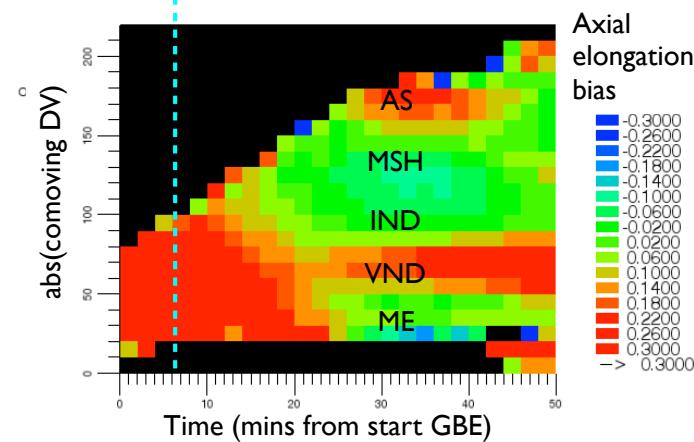
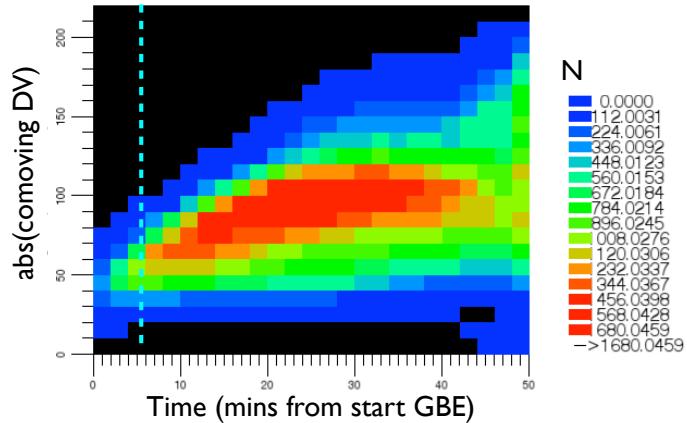


Fixed and comoving coordinate systems

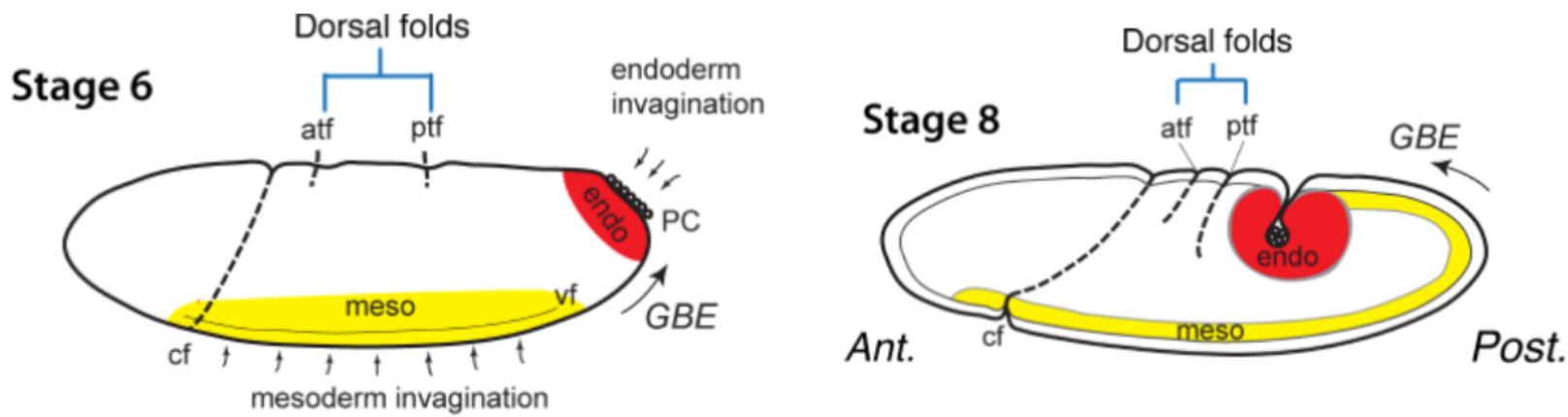
Fixed coordinate system, μm from ventral midline



Comoving coordinate system, 'painted' on at 5 minutes



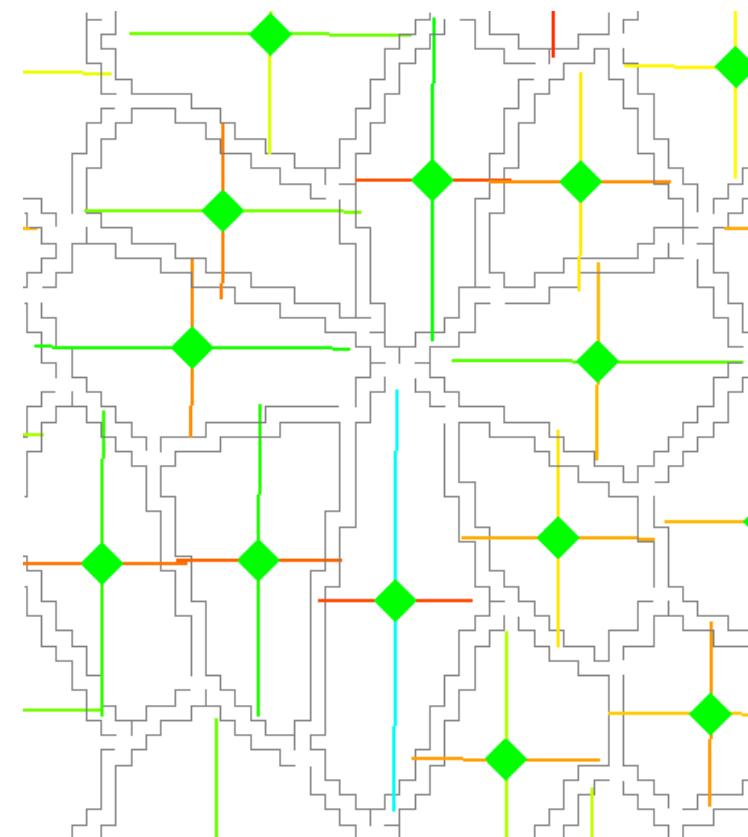
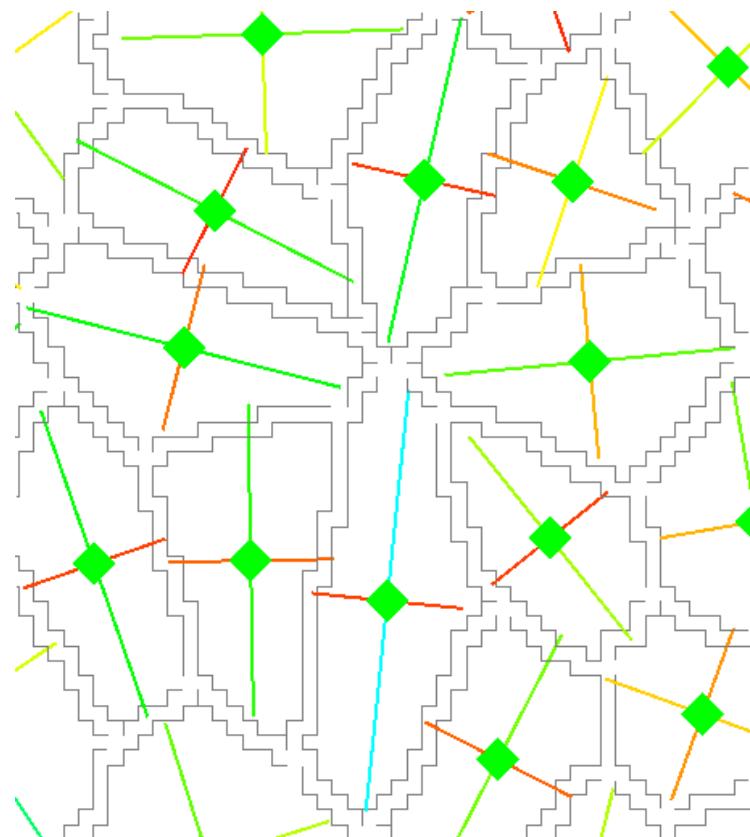
Posterior mid-gut pulls the germ-band



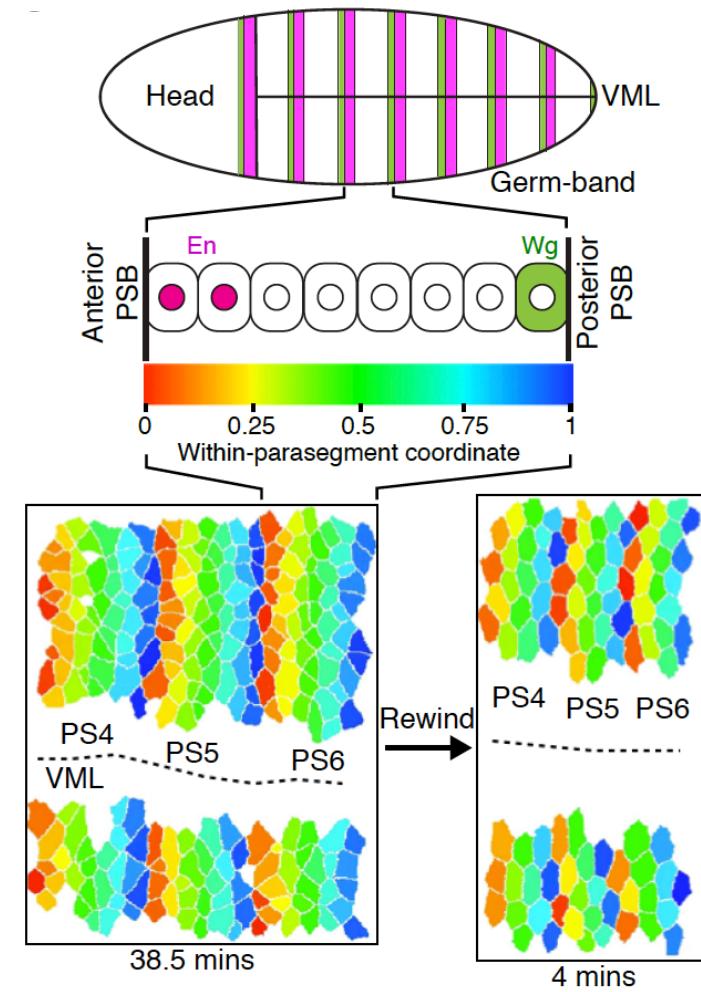
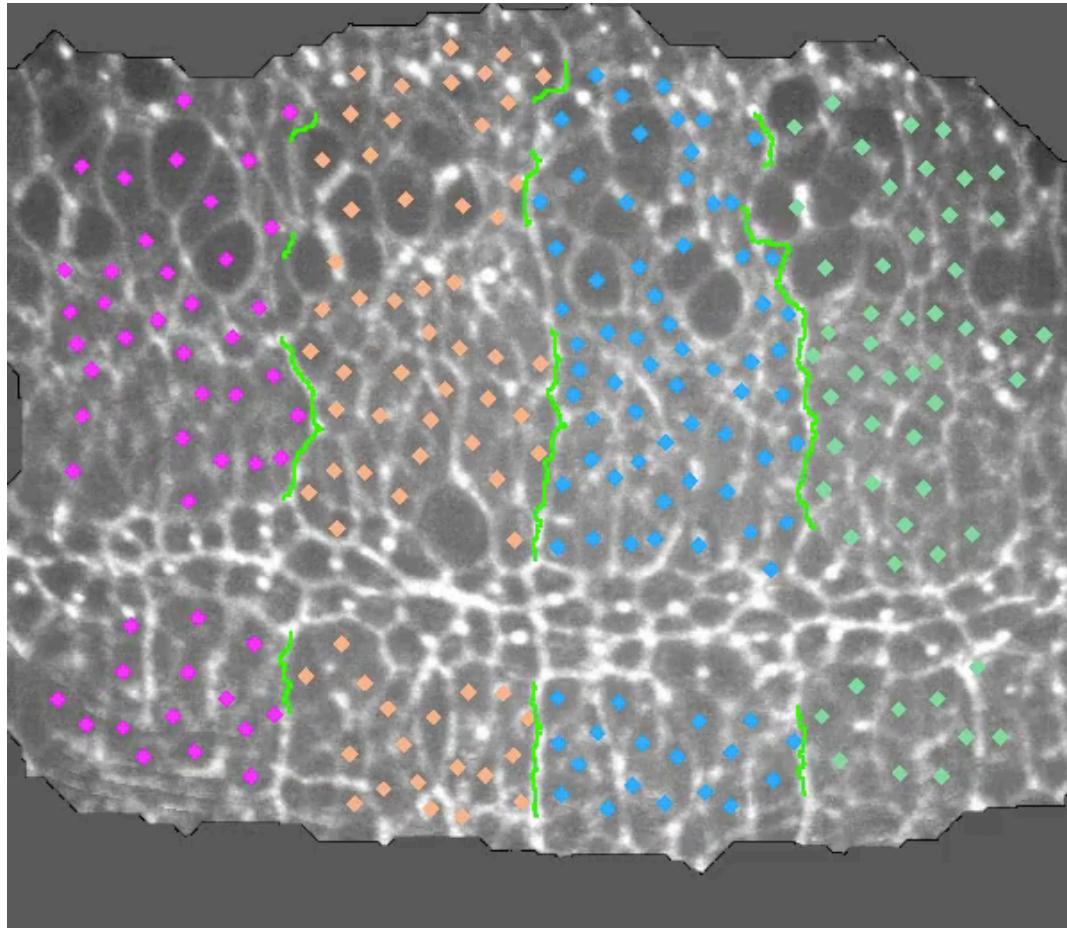
Butler et al., (2009) *Nat. Cell Biol.*; Lye et al., (2015) *PLOS Biology*;
see also Collinet et al., (2015) *Nat. Cell Biol.*



Project 2D or vectorial quantities onto defined axes



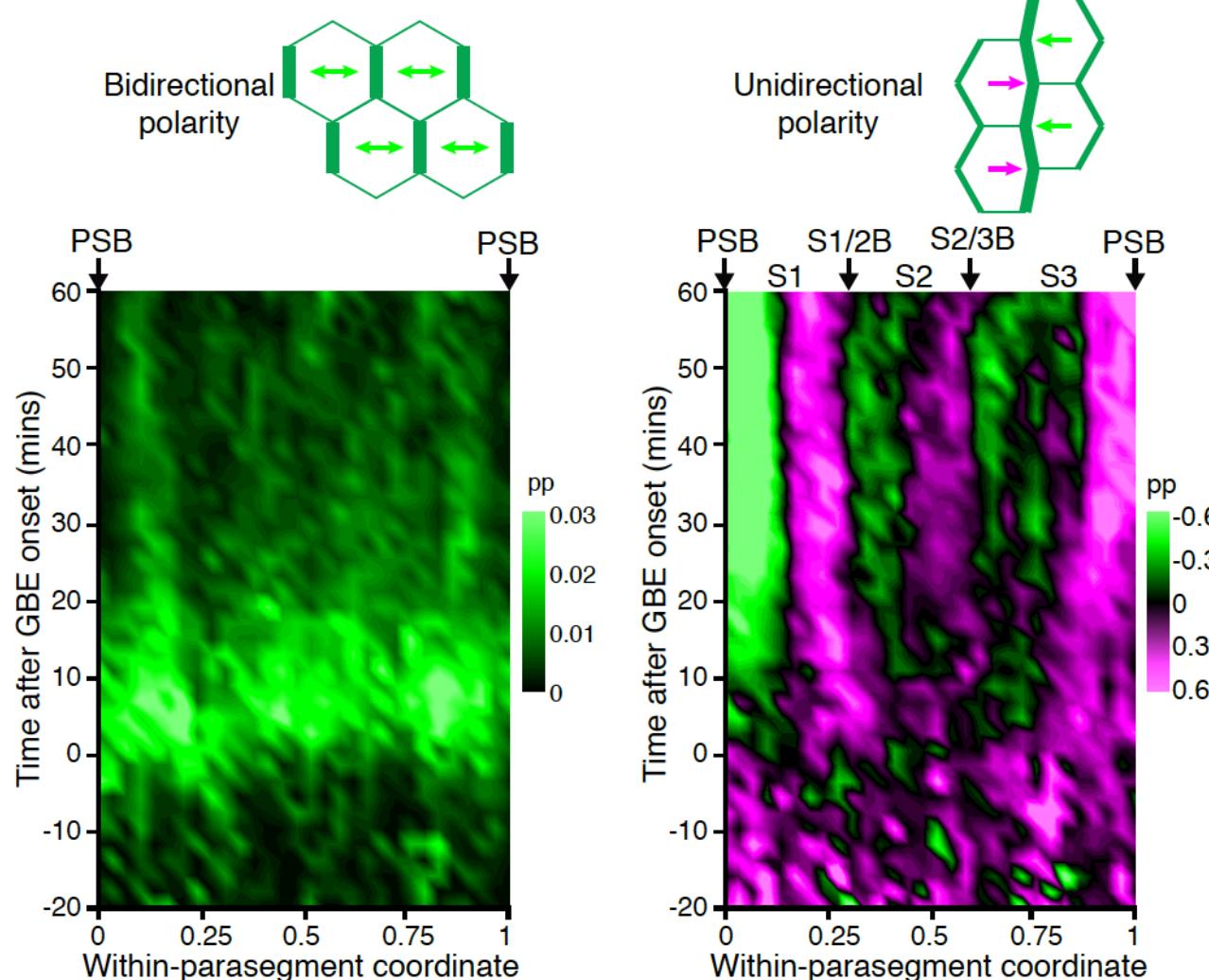
Assigning within-parasegment coordinate system



Define cell parasegment membership by location of PSBs at ends of movies
Back-track PSBs to starts of movies



Within-parasegment patterns



6 embryos, 3-4 parasegments each

Stereotypical within-parasegmental ‘cable’ locations



WikiTracks

WikiTracks

Page Discussion Read Edit View history Go Search

WikiTracks

(Redirected from Main Page)

Pretracking > Detrend Brightness > AutoTracker > Tracking > Membrane Tracking > TrackAnalysis > Calculating parameters > Depth from shell > WikiTracks

Navigation

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- Manual tracking page
- Autotracking page
- Tracks analysis page
- Downloads
- Recent changes
- Category index

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Tracks & analysis menus

Toolbox

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- Upload file
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- Permanent link

Help

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- MediaWiki Settings
- MediaWiki FAQs

WikiTracks

Page Discussion Read Edit View history Go Search

Depth from shell

AutoTracker > Pretracking > Detrend Brightness > AutoTracker > Tracking > Membrane Tracking > TrackAnalysis > Calculating parameters > Depth from shell

How to calculate 'Depth from shell' parameter [edit]

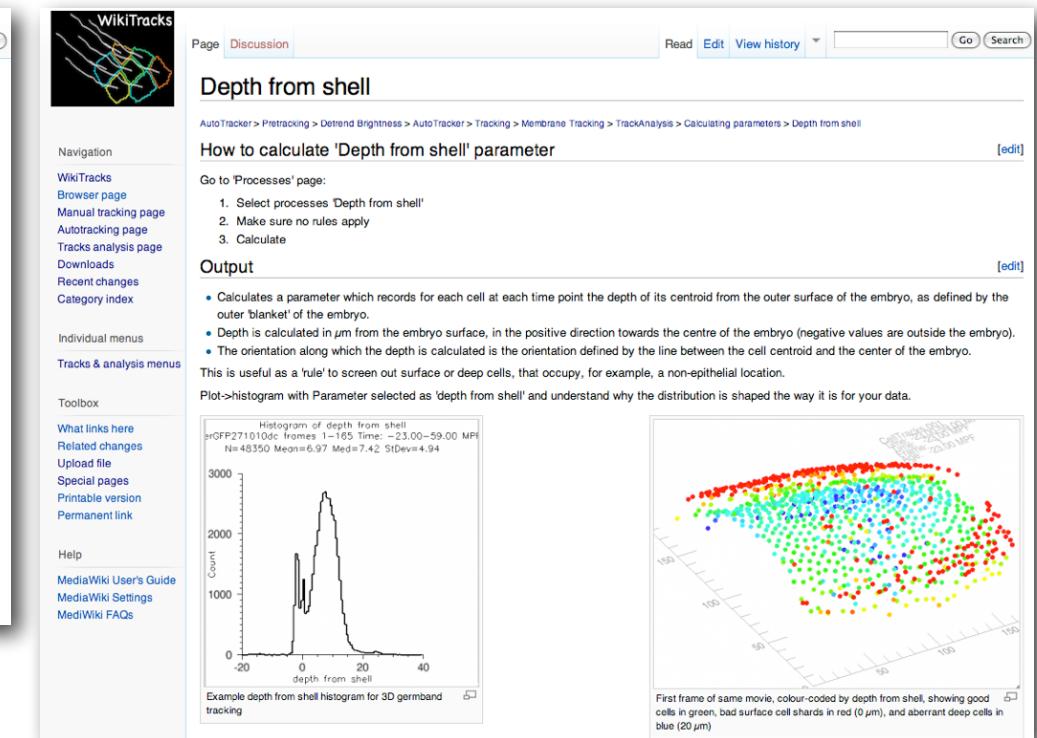
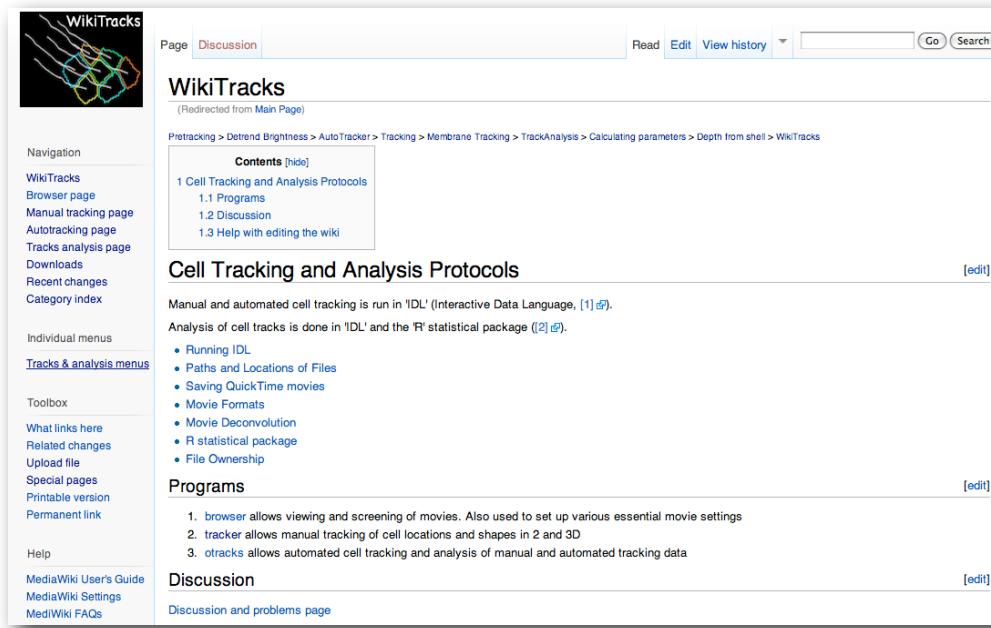
Go to 'Processes' page:

1. Select processes 'Depth from shell'
2. Make sure no rules apply
3. Calculate

Output [edit]

This is useful as a 'rule' to screen out surface or deep cells, that occupy, for example, a non-epithelial location.

Plot->histogram with Parameter selected as 'depth from shell' and understand why the distribution is shaped the way it is for your data.



Example pages from WikiTracks web-site

wiki-based resource for sharing tracking and analysis methods

- provides downloads of manual and automated 2- and 3D tracking programs
- downloads of analysis programs
- users can add functionality by writing and adding their own analysis modules
- documentation for all programs
- all users can improve the wiki documentation and contribute to discussions
- currently used and tested by collaborators, to be rolled out for general use



Collaborators & funding

Amnioserosa

- **Pedro Machado**
- **A. Martinez Arias**



- **Nicole Gorfinkiel**
- **Julia Duque**

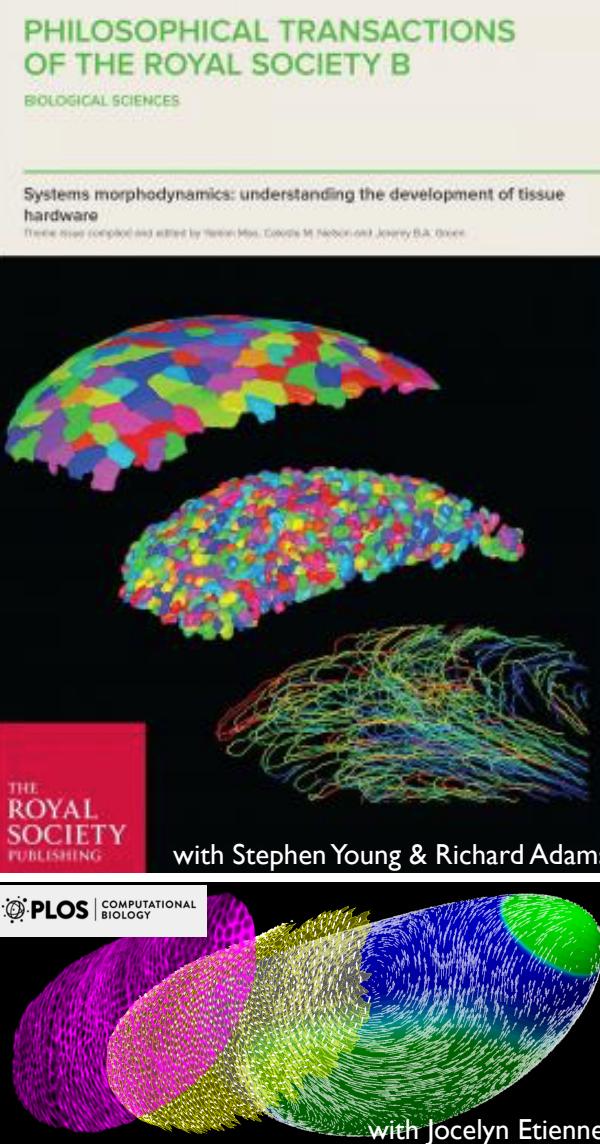
Biophysics



- **Jocelyn Etienne**

Salivary placode

- **Katja Röper**
- **Alex Booth**
- **Yara Sanchez-Corrales**



Germ-band extension

- **Bénédicte Sanson**
- **Rob Tetley**
- **Claire Lye**
- **Huw Naylor**
- **Elena Scarpa**
- **Tara Finnegan**
- **Nathan Hervieux**
- **Thomas Sharrock**

Vertex-based modelling

- **Alex Fletcher**



The University Of Sheffield.

Zebrafish

- **Richard Adams**
- **Nora Schultz**
- **Stephen Young**
- **Alexandre Kabla**
- **Joel Jennings**