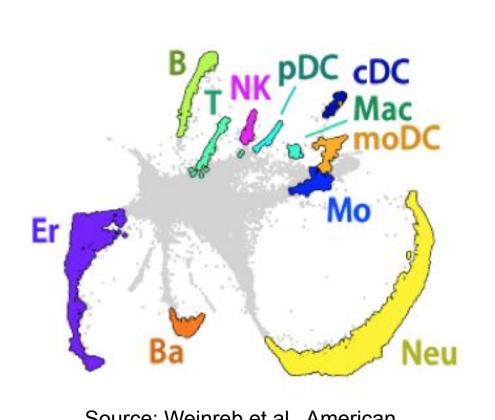
Current Methods for Lineage Tracing

Lineage Tracing: determining ancestors and descendants of individual cells in a population observed over time.

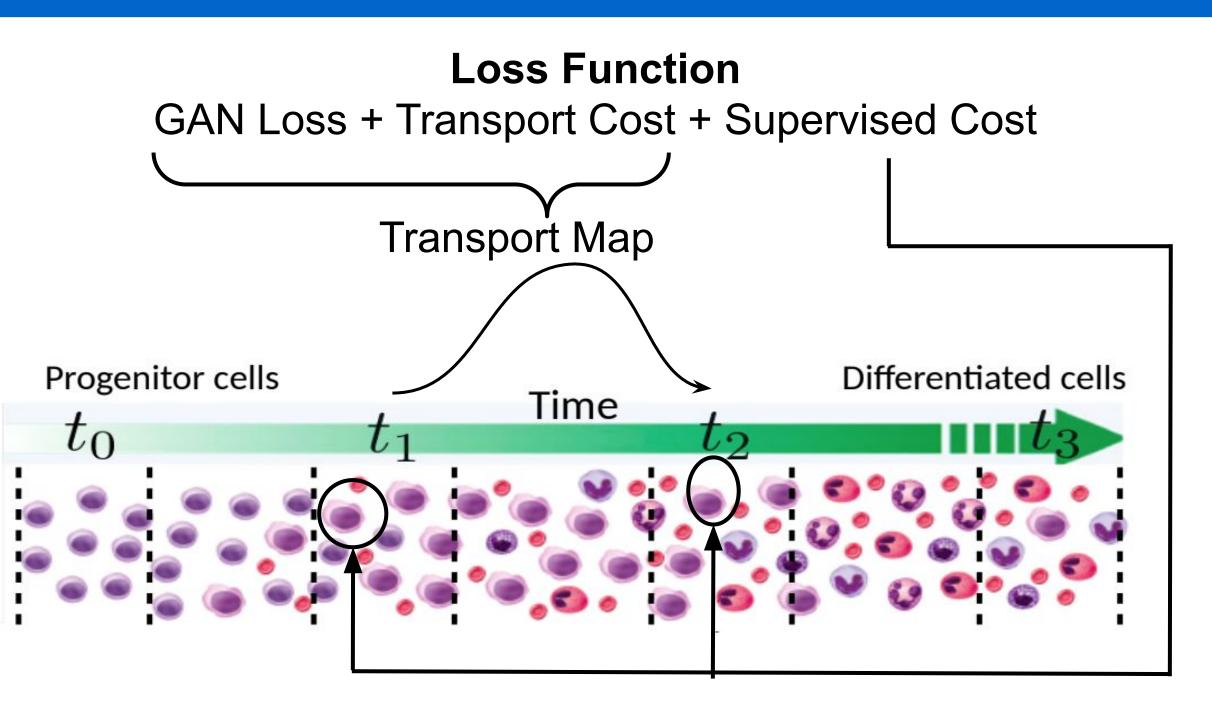


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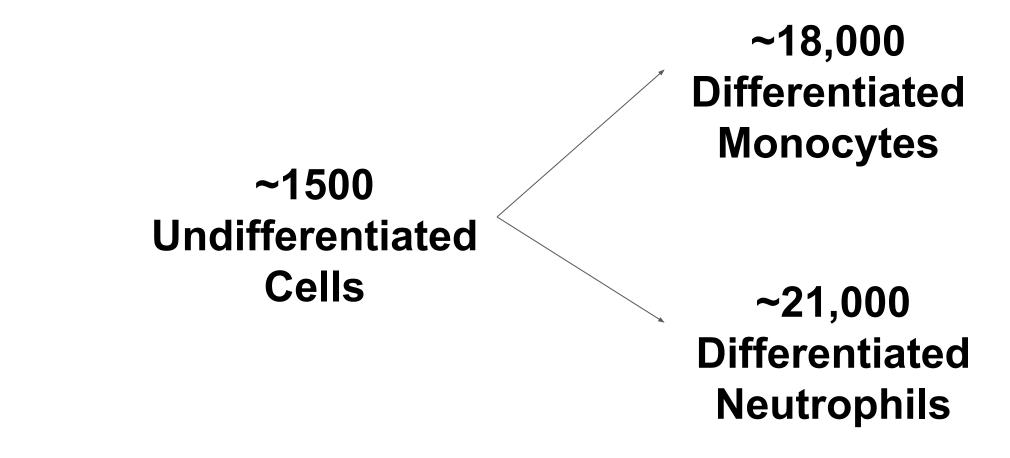
Current methods are unsupervised and rely on cell clones being close in gene expression space, which does not necessarily reflect experimental trajectories

Super-OT: Components of the Loss Function

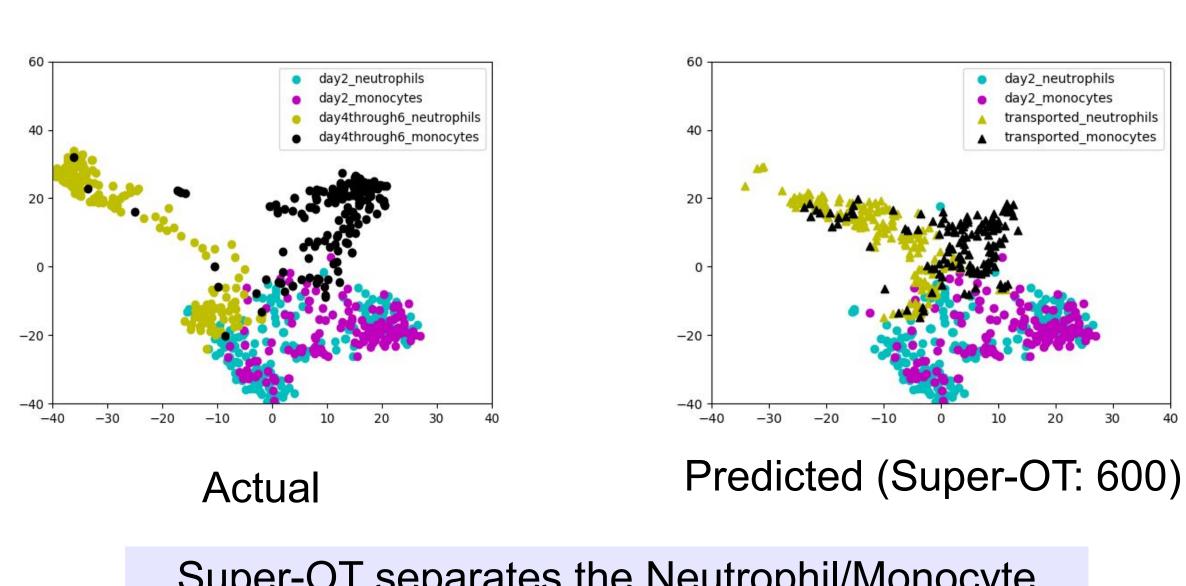


Evaluation

Goal: Evaluate different lineage tracing methods based on how well they predict the transformation of undifferentiated cells into **Neutrophils** or **Monocytes**

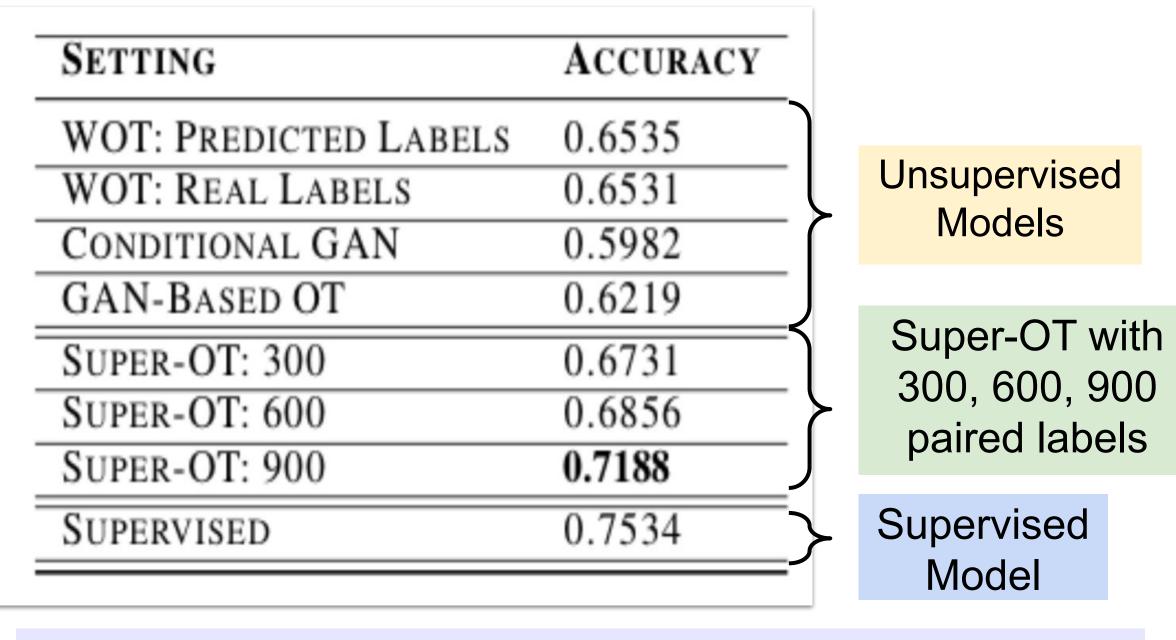


Visualizing Predicted Cell Differentiation Trajectories



Super-OT separates the Neutrophil/Monocyte distributions correctly and there is considerable overlap between the transported cell distribution and ground truth as shown in the t-SNE plots.

Prediction Accuracies of Super-OT vs. Baseline Unsupervised and Fully Supervised Models



Super-OT models show improvement over unsupervised baseline and approach fully supervised accuracy

Conclusions

- Super-OT is a new framework for computational lineage tracing that combines a supervised learning framework with Optimal Transport based on GANs
- Super-OT achieves gains over conventional lineage tracing methods by integrating additional information during training

References

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