

Deep Learning for Image Analysis

Deep Learning Tools for Microscopy

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Plan for today

- 9:00 - 10:00 - Lecture: Deep Learning Tools, DL State-of-the-art, Data Annotation
- 10:00 - ca. 12:00 - Exercise 3
- ca. 12:00 - 13:00 - Lunch
- ca. 13:00 - 14:30 - Exercise 3
- 14:30 - 15:30 - Project presentations
- 15:30 - 17:00 - Project planning and getting started

Tools for Segmentation & Other Tasks

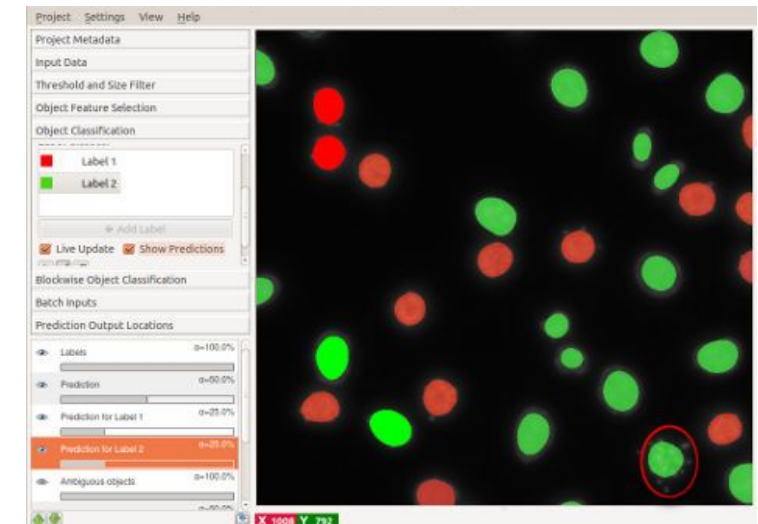
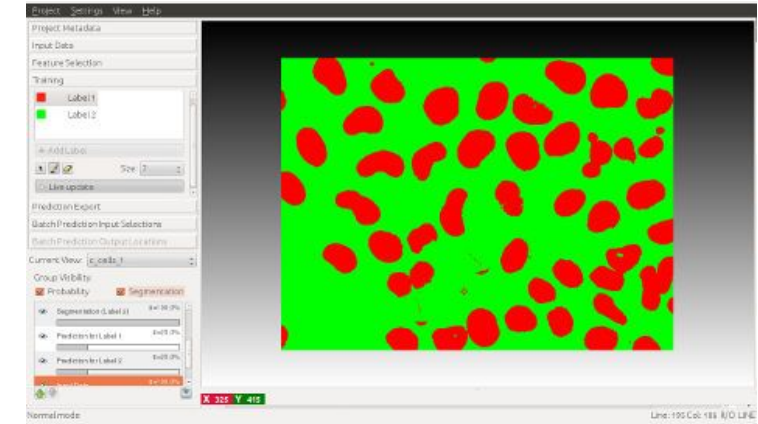


<https://www.ilastik.org/>

Software for bioimage segmentation based on “**classical**”
machine learning: pre-defined features + shallow classifier

Different workflows:

- Pixel Classification (= semantic segmentation)
- Object Classification (= (cell) classification)
- Carving (interactive 3D instance segmentation)
- ...
- Prediction with pre-trained networks from [Biolm.io](https://biolm.io/) (no training)





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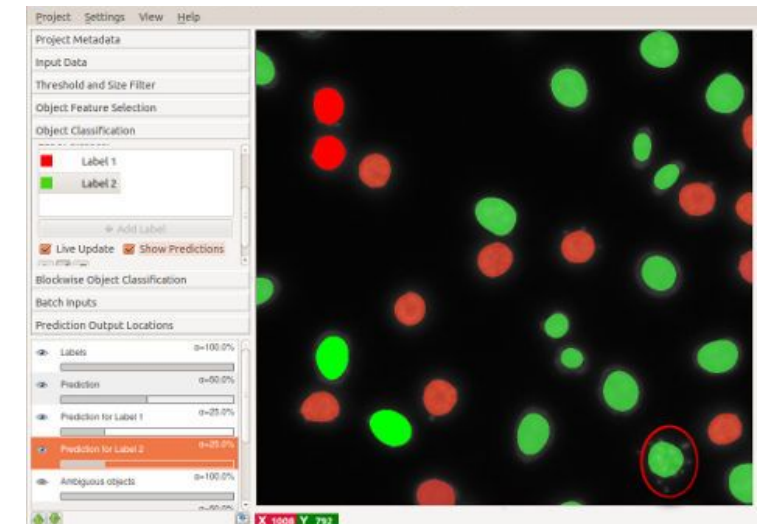
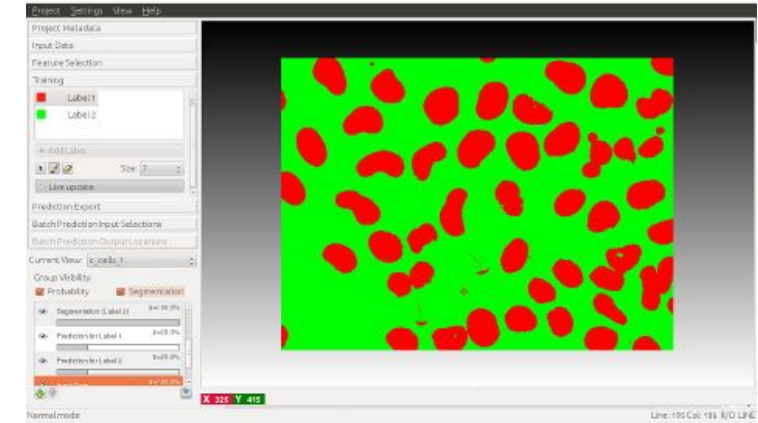
Stand-alone application, written in python

Strengths:

- Interactive training with few “brushstroke” labels
- Easy to install and use, does not need a GPU

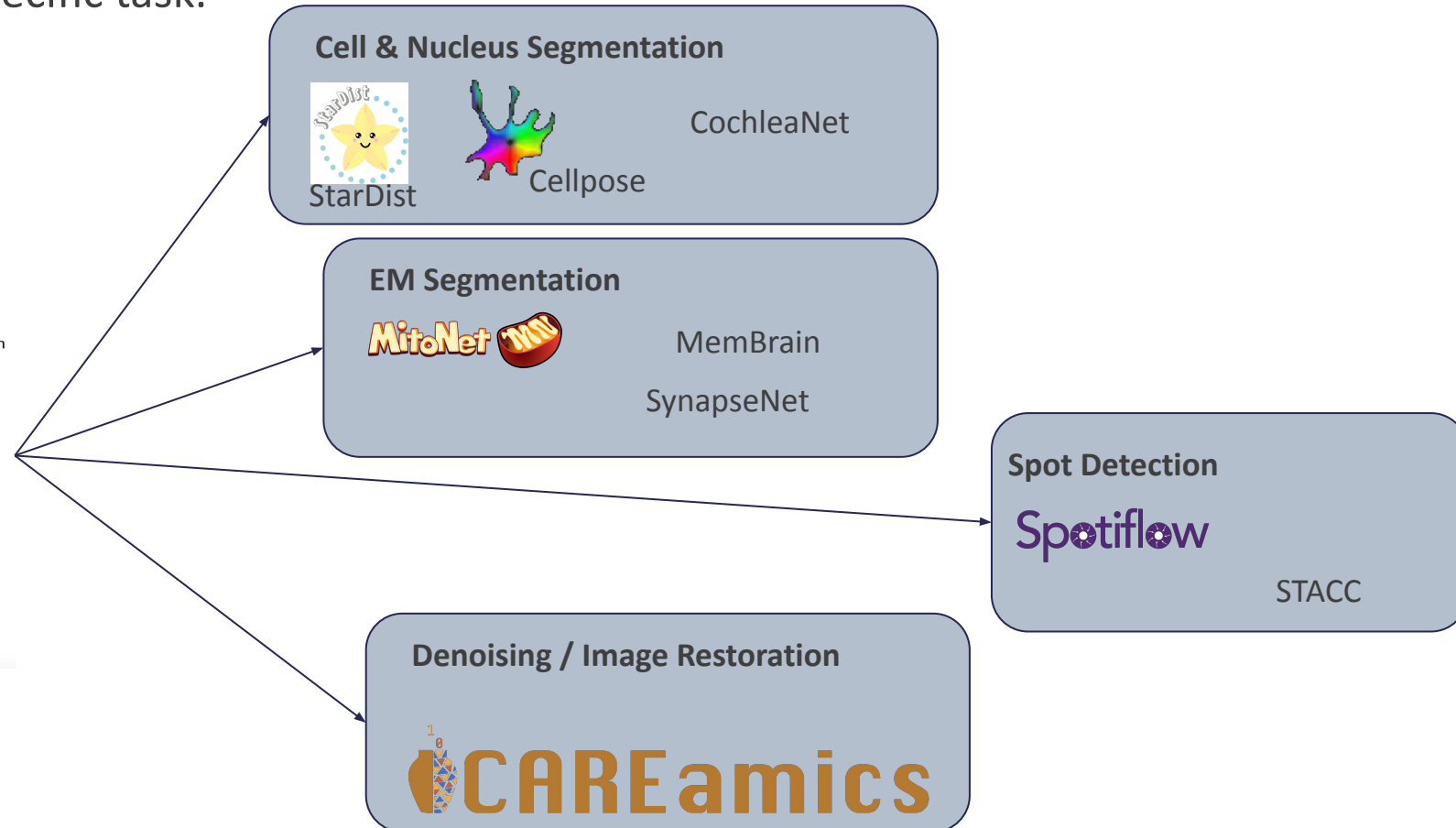
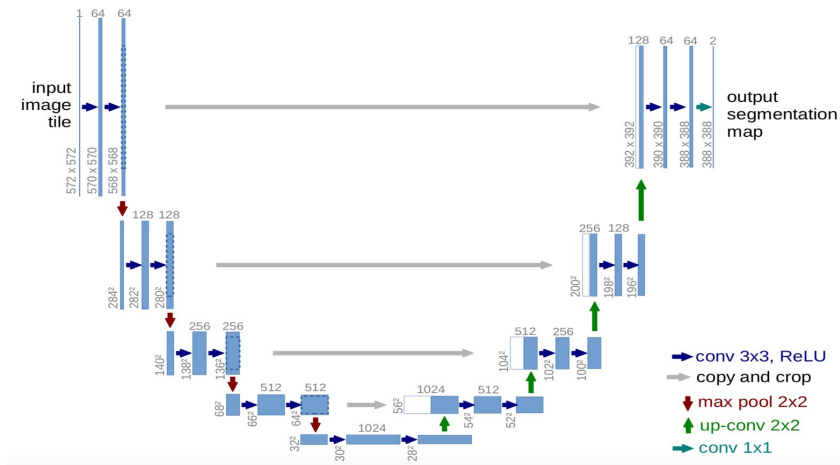
Limitations:

- Not powerful enough to solve challenging tasks, e.g. cell instance segmentation with complex shapes



Deep learning-based tools: “(Almost) everything is a U-Net”

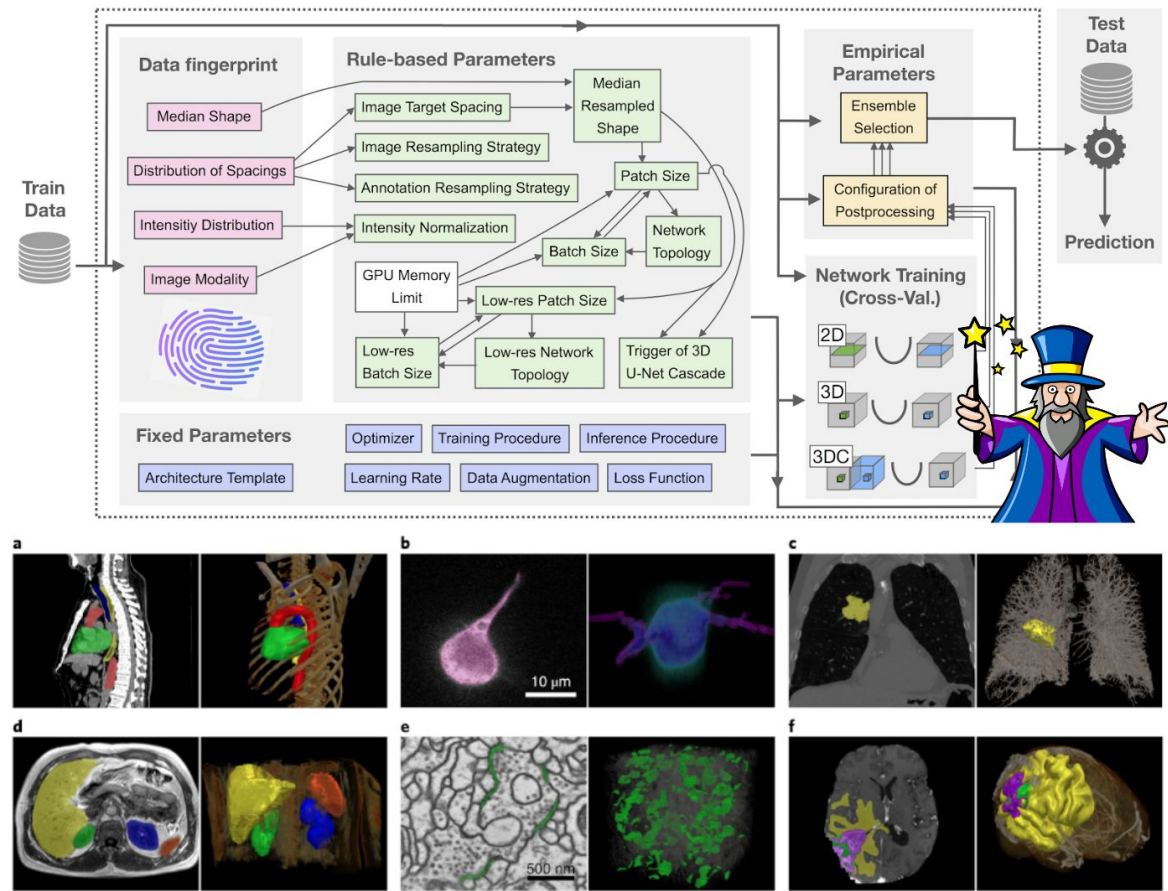
U-Net is the working horse of bioimage analysis. Most deep learning tools implement (and pretrain) a U-Net version for a specific task.



General-purpose Segmentation: nn-UNet

U-Net implementation that selects good architecture settings based on the data characteristics and automatically optimizes other settings in training

Very popular in medical image analysis.

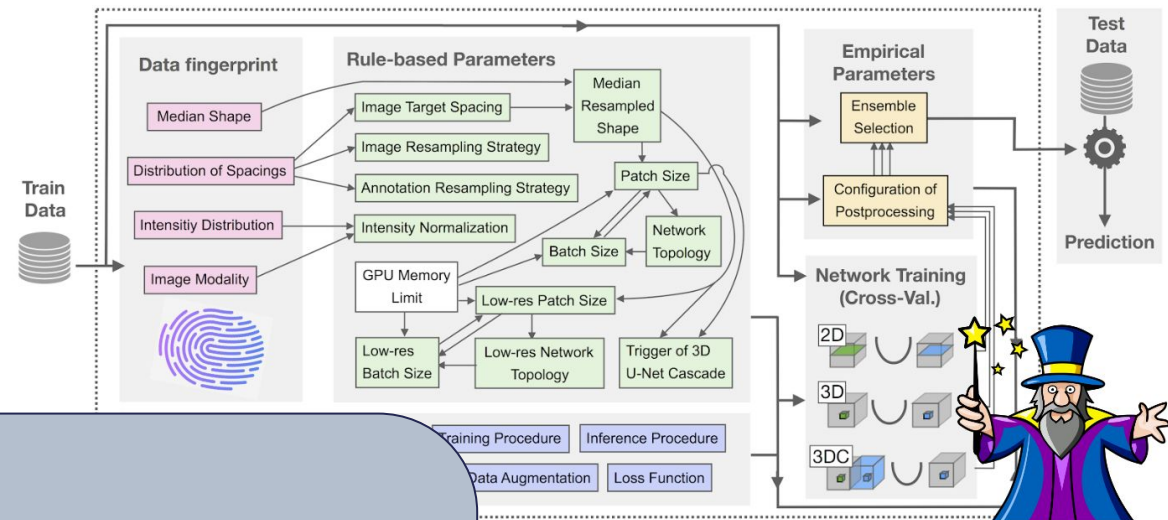


<https://github.com/MIC-DKFZ/nnUNet>

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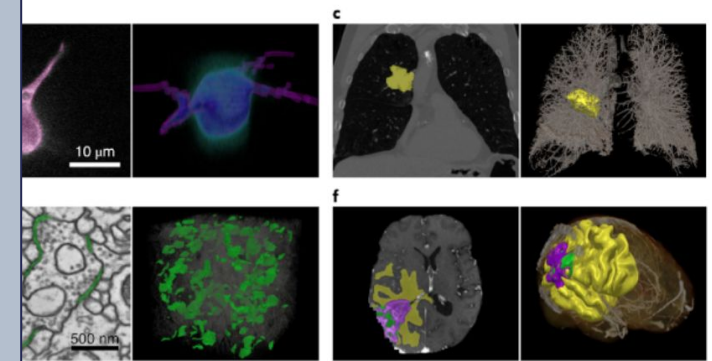
Python library, based on PyTorch

Strengths:

- Training and prediction based on configuration files
- High-quality results due to many optimizations

Limitations:

- No pretrained models -> always need labels
- Only semantic segmentation, no (direct) instance segmentation



<https://github.com/MIC-DKFZ/nnUNet>

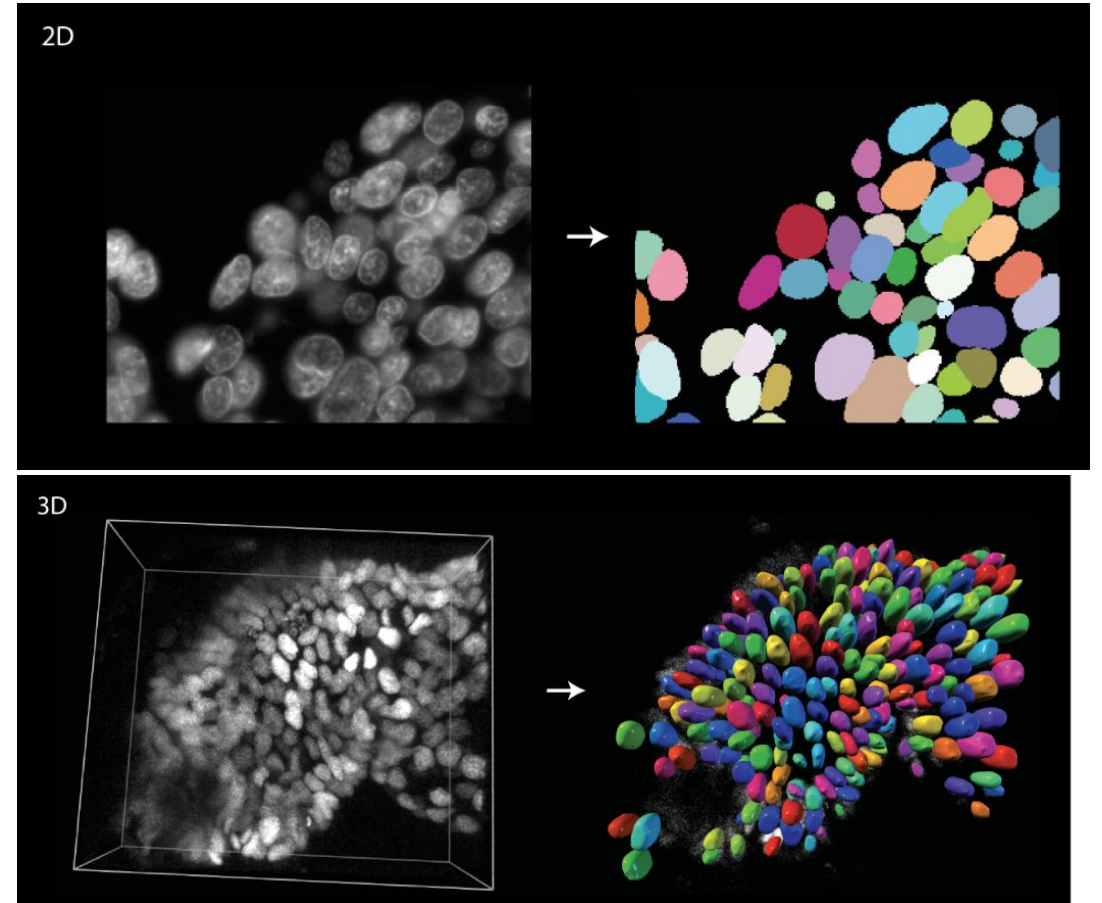
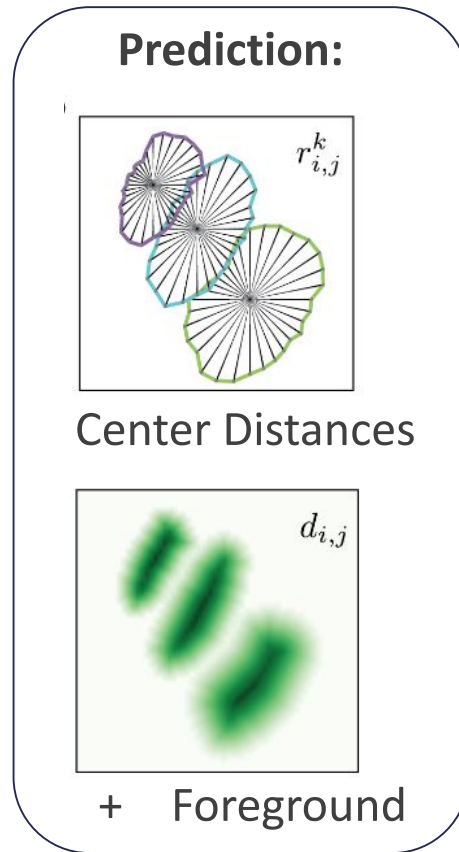
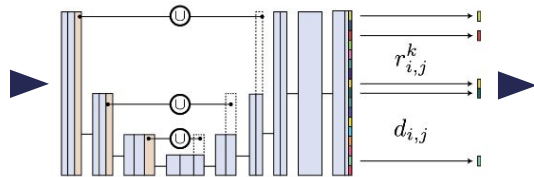
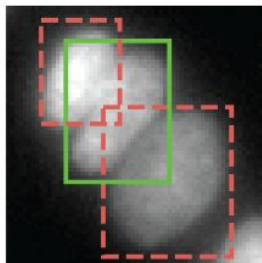
Nucleus Segmentation: StarDist



<https://github.com/stardist/stardist>

Tool for instance segmentation of (star-)convex objects in 2D and 3D. **Popular for nucleus segmentation.**

Based on U-Net that predicts center distances across rays.



Nucleus Segmentation: StarDist

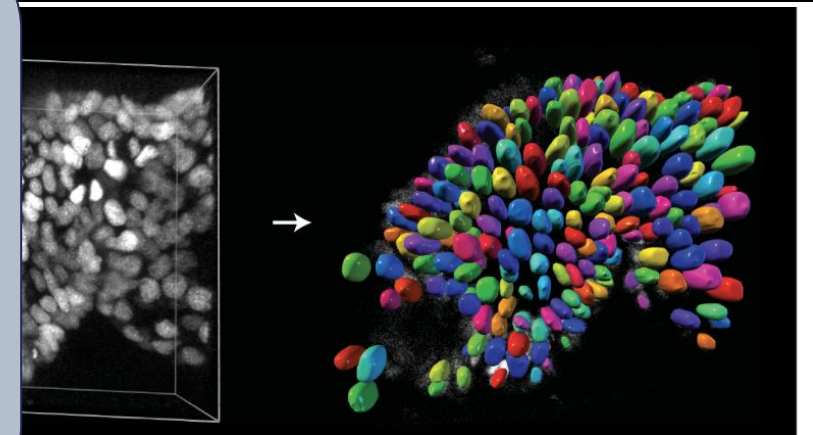
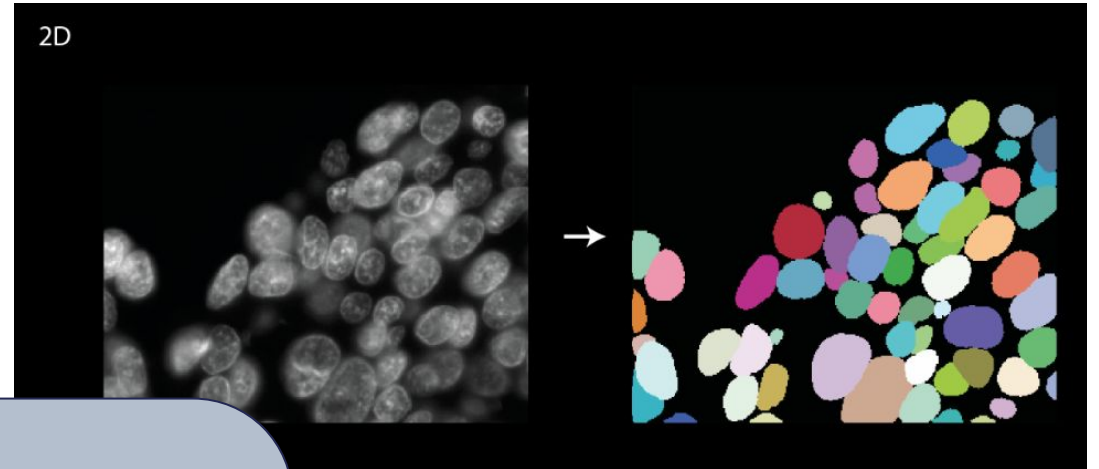


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Prediction:



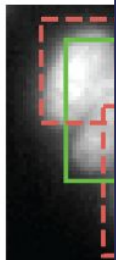
Python library, based on Tensorflow & napari-plugin

Strengths:

- Very good pre-trained models for nucleus segmentation in fluorescence microscopy + H&E staining

Limitations:

- No good pretrained model for 3D available
- Does not work well for complex shapes (not star-convex)

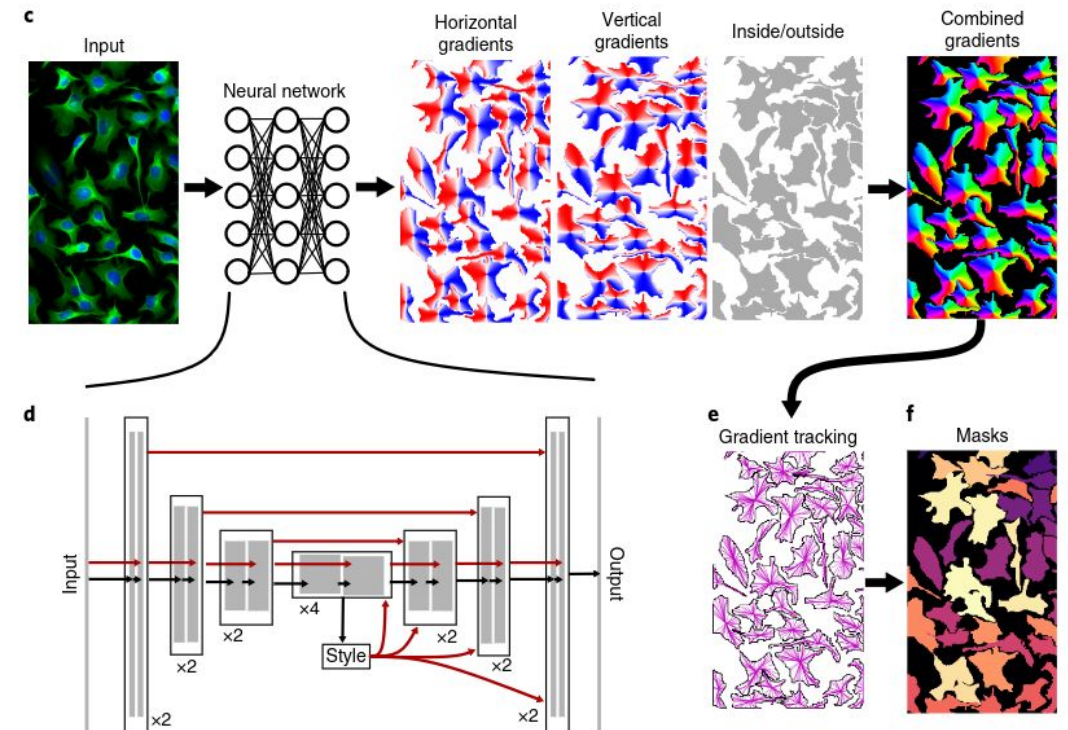


Cell & Nucleus Segmentation: CellPose

Most popular method for cell segmentation

Based on U-Net that predicts gradient flow to cell center

- Pre-trained models for cell and nucleus segmentation in light microscopy
- Combined model for segmentation & denoising (Cellpose 3)
- Human-in-the loop training for fast data annotation (details later)
- CellposeSAM based on vision transformer, similar to μ SAM (details later)



<https://www.cellpose.org/>

Cell & Nucleus Segmentation: CellPose

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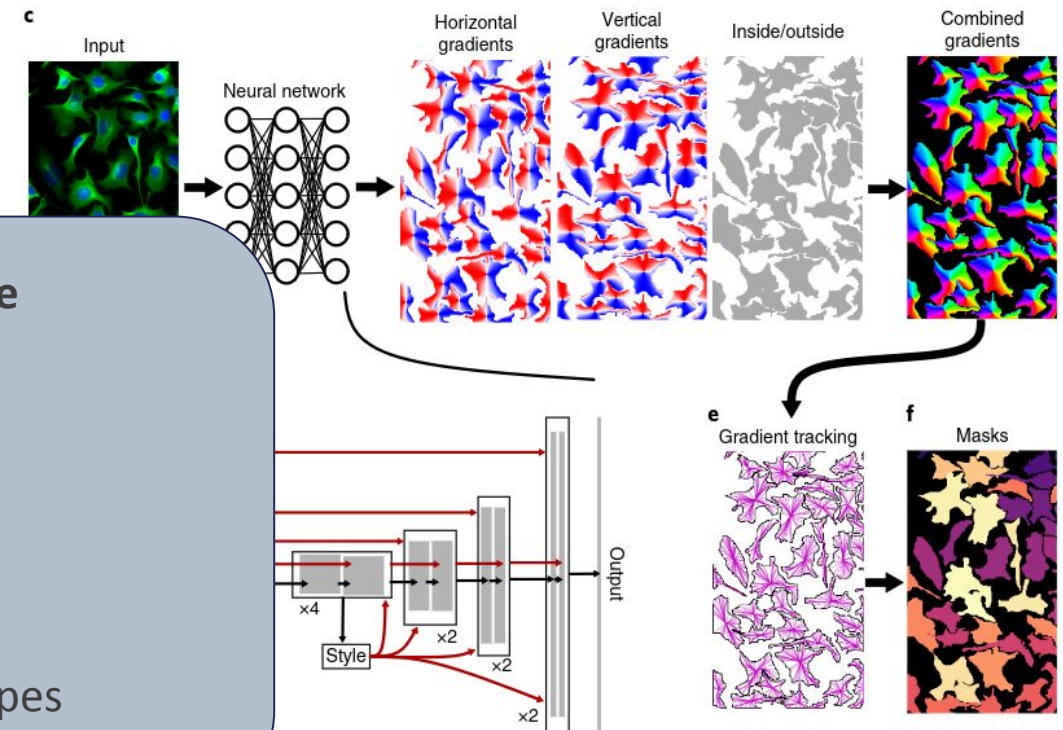
Python library, based on PyTorch & stand-alone software

Strengths:

- Very good pre-trained models for cell segmentation
- Fast data annotation via human-in-the loop training

Limitations:

- No real 3D support, sub-optimal for complex 3D shapes



<https://www.cellpose.org/>



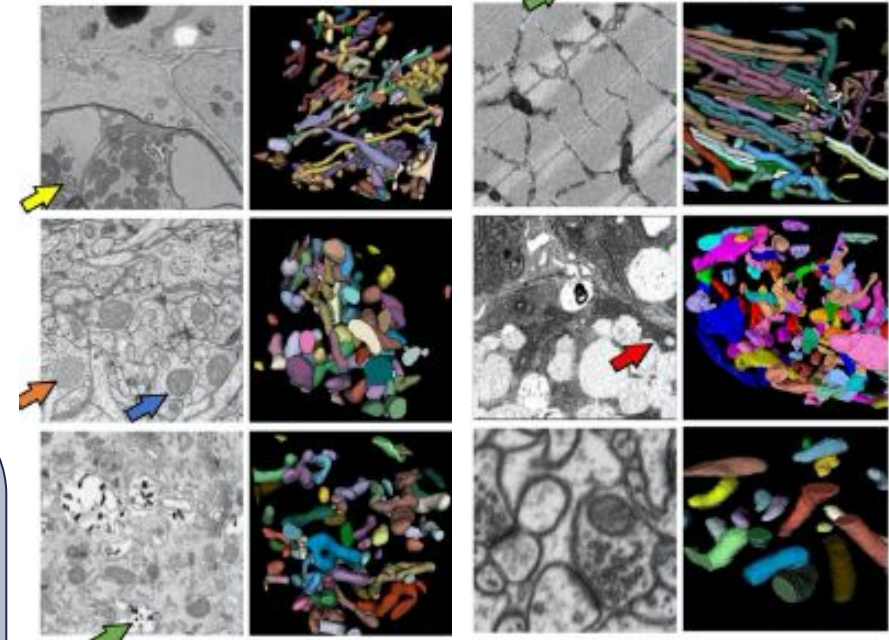
Mitochondrion Segmentation (EM): MitoNet

Model for mitochondrion instance segmentation
in (volume) EM

Python library, based on PyTorch & napari plugin

Strengths:

- Good pre-trained model for mito segmentation
- Supports 2D and 3D data



<https://volume-em.github.io/empanada.html>

Membrane segmentation in Cryo-ET: MemBrain

Pertained network (based on nn U-Net) for
membrane segmentation in CryoET

- + Particle picking on membranes

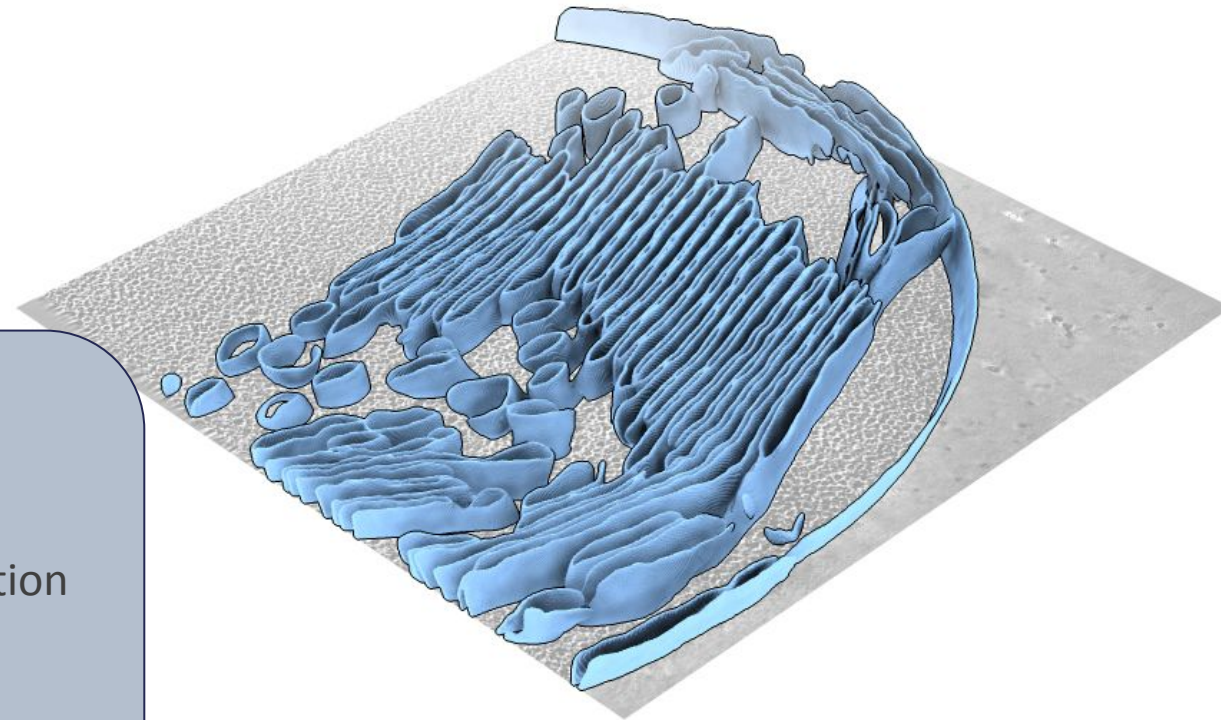
Python library, based on PyTorch & napari plugin

Strengths:

- Good pre-trained model for membrane segmentation

Limitations:

- Only for CryoET data



<https://github.com/CellArchLab/MemBrain-v2>

Segmentation of Synaptic Structures (EM): SynapseNet

Tool from my group, Cooper group & others
for segmentation of vesicles
and other structures in electron microscopy,
esp. electron tomography

**Domain adaptation enables transfer to other data
without additional labels**

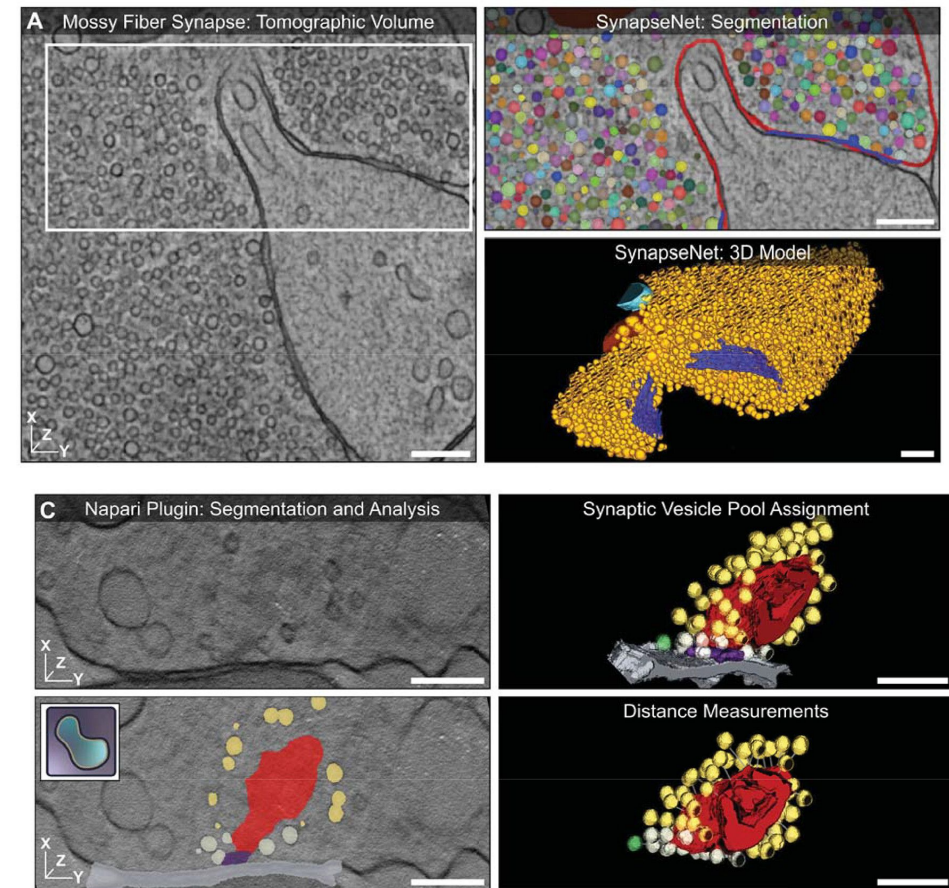
Python library, based on PyTorch & napari plugin

Strengths:

- Good pre-trained model for vesicle segmentation in 2D & 3D EM
- Networks for mitos, synaptic compartments and active zone (in 3D)

Limitations:

- Domain adaptation only works if initial network predictions are of sufficient quality



<https://github.com/computational-cell-analytics/synapse-net>

Segmentation of large light sheet data (of the cochlea): CochleaNet

Tool from my group & Moser group to segment cells in light-sheet microscopy (LSM) of the cochlea.

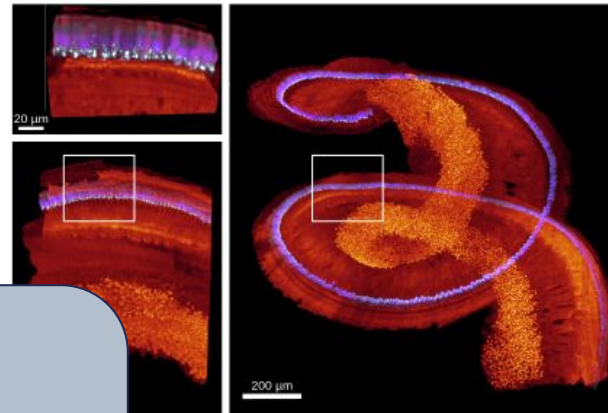
Extension to general-purpose cell segmentation in LSM planned.

Data acquisition

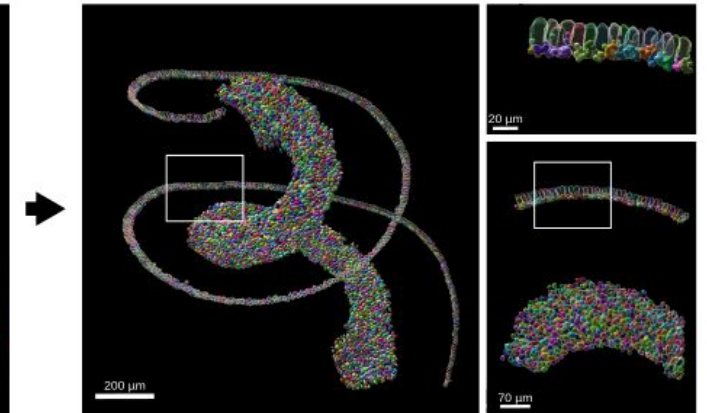


Quantification

Structure	SGNs	IHCs	Avg. Synapses
Count	11,820	675	13.4



Cochlear Volume



Segmentation

Python library, under development!

Strengths:

- Can segment very large volumetric data.

Limitations:

- Under development.
- Currently specific to cochlear cell types.

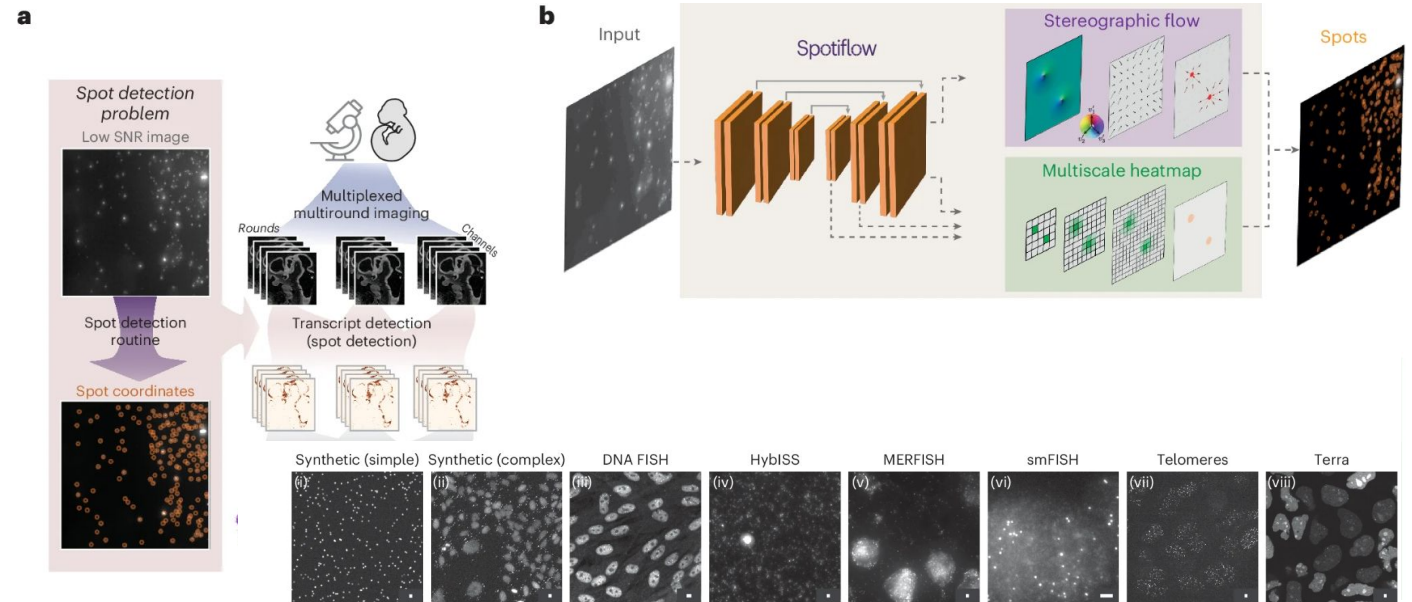
<https://github.com/computational-cell-analytics/cochlea-net>

Spot Detection Spotiflow

Detect coordinates of spots
(small bright structures) in images

SpotiFlow: General purpose model
for spot detection in fluorescence
microscopy

STACC: Tool from my group for
bacterial colony counting based
using a similar approach



<https://github.com/weigertlab/spotiflow>

<https://github.com/computational-cell-analytics/stacc>

Cell Tracking

“Classical tools”:

- TrackMate: <https://imagej.net/plugins/trackmate/>
- btrack: <https://github.com/quantumjot/btrack>
- motile: <https://github.com/funkelab/motile>

Deep-learning based:

- Trackastra: <https://github.com/weigertlab/trackastra>

See lecture yesterday for details.

Denoising / Image Restoration

Library for different denoising and image restoration tasks: CAREamics

<https://careamics.github.io>

See lecture yesterday for details.



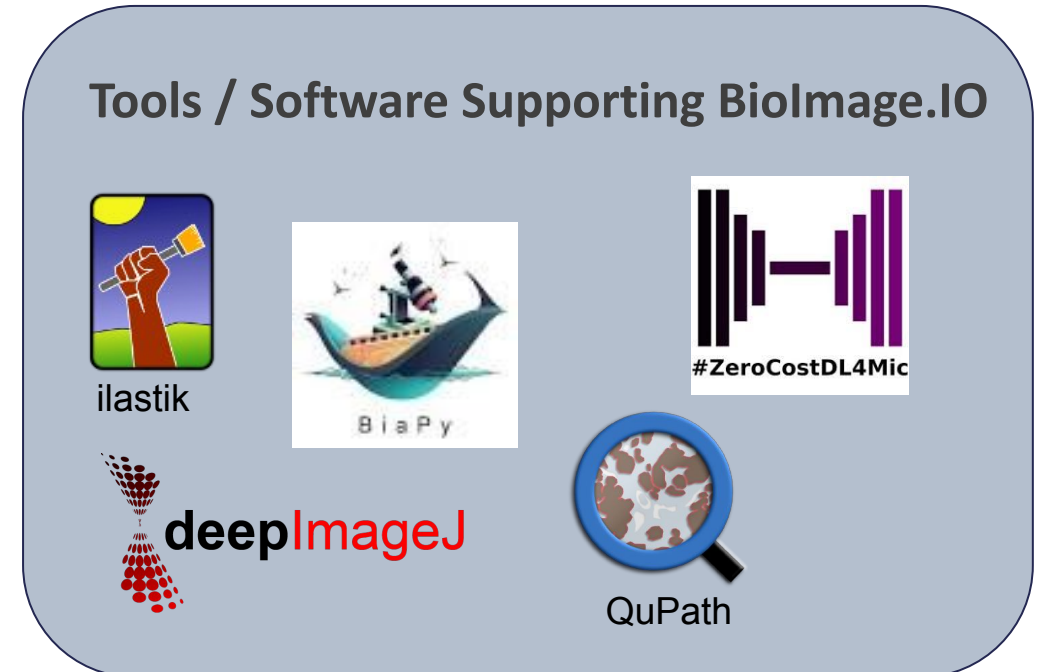
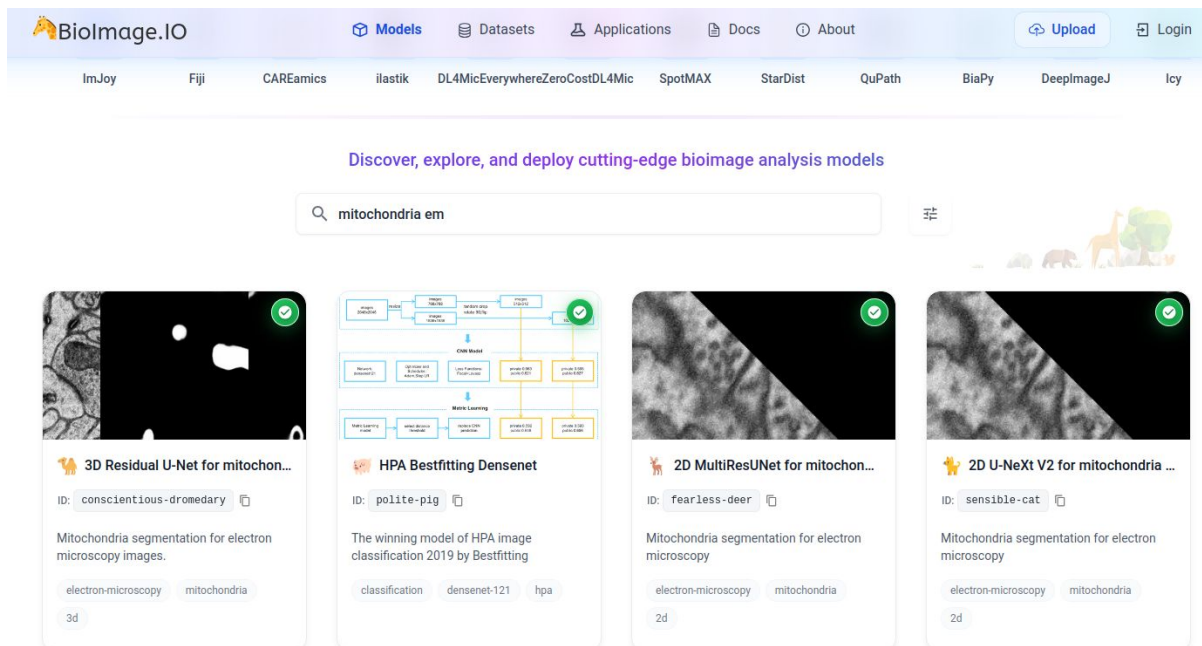
Why we need a shared “modelzoo”!

<https://bioimage.io>

A lot of different models for different applications.

Goal of [BioImage.IO](https://bioimage.io) (recall lecture yesterday):

- A central place where you can search for models for your problem.
- Standardized format to support multiple tools.



Other Libraries / Frameworks / Tools

- ZeroCostDL4MIC: Jupyter Notebooks implementing many different deep learning methods
 - <https://github.com/HenriquesLab/ZeroCostDL4Mic>
- BiaPy: PyTorch-based library for deep learning in microscopy
 - <https://github.com/BiaPyX/BiaPy>
- torch-em: My library for deep learning in microscopy
 - <https://github.com/constantinpape/torch-em>
- PyTorch Lightning: Library that simplifies the use of PyTorch (general-purpose)
 - <https://lightning.ai/docs/pytorch/stable/>

State-of-the-art DL / AI

Large Language Models

Large Language Models

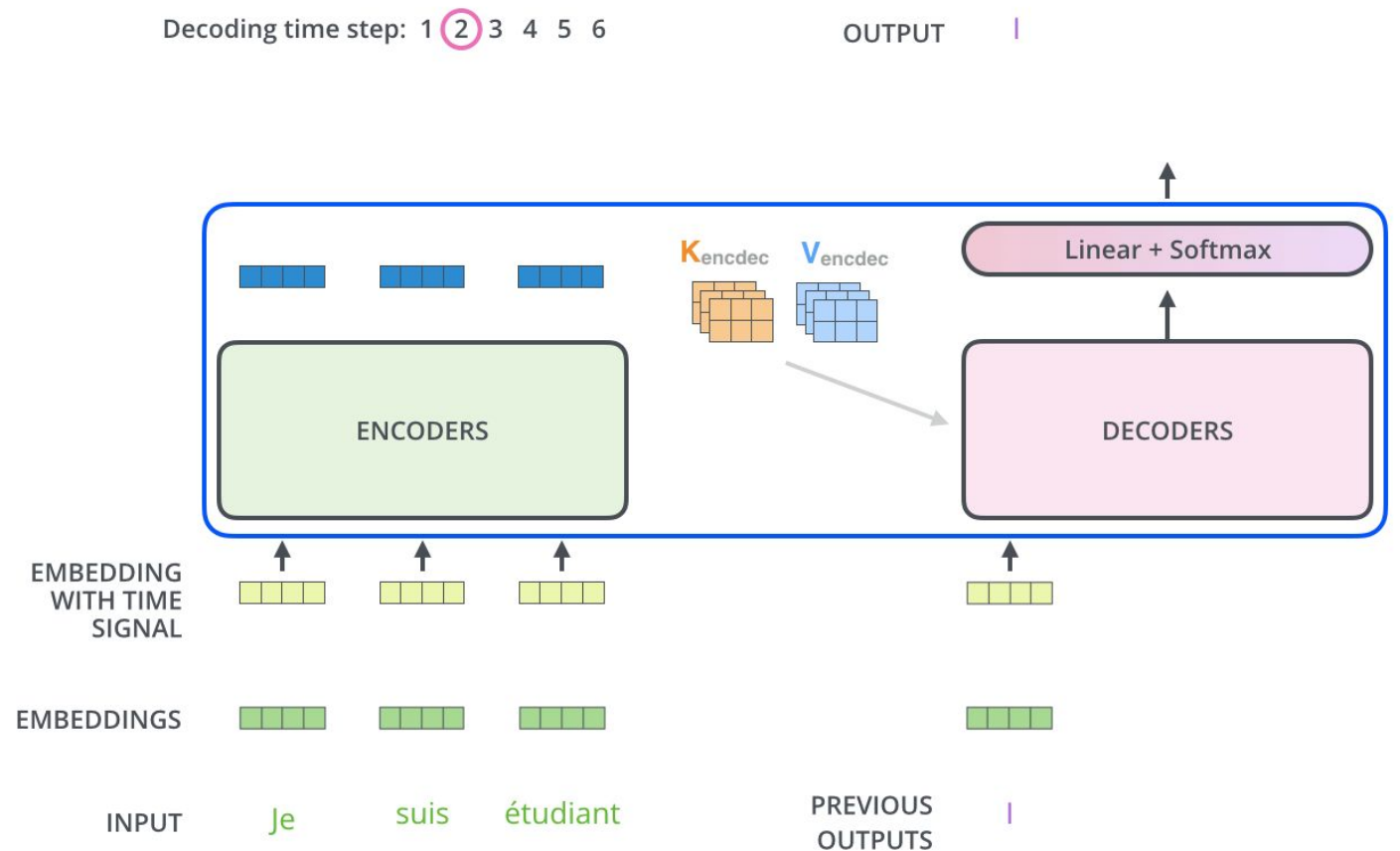
Architecture underlying ChatGPT & Co:

- *Transformer* architecture: many *self-attention* layers
- model for processing sequences with interactions between all elements in the sequence

Large Language Models

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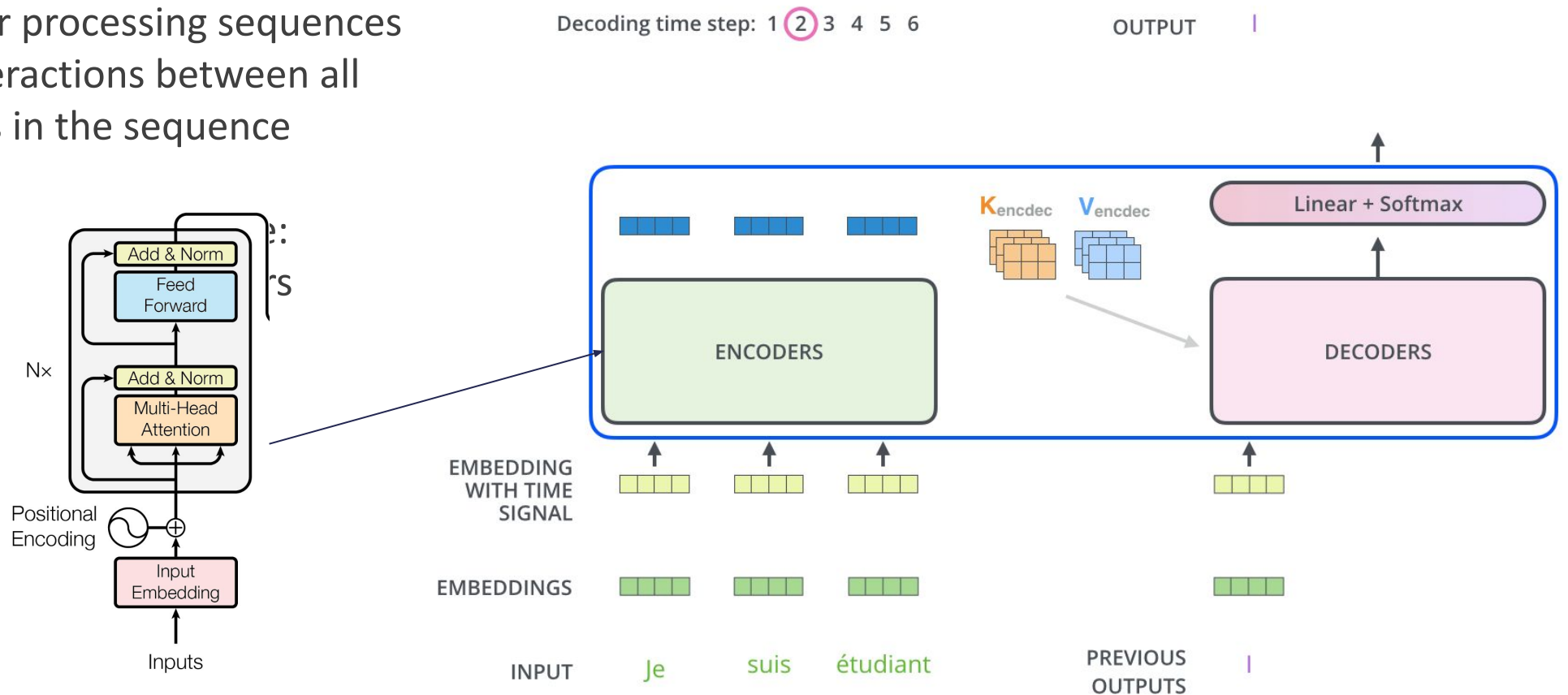
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Large Language Models

Architecture underlying ChatGPT & Co:

- model for processing sequences with interactions between all elements in the sequence
- *Transformer* architecture

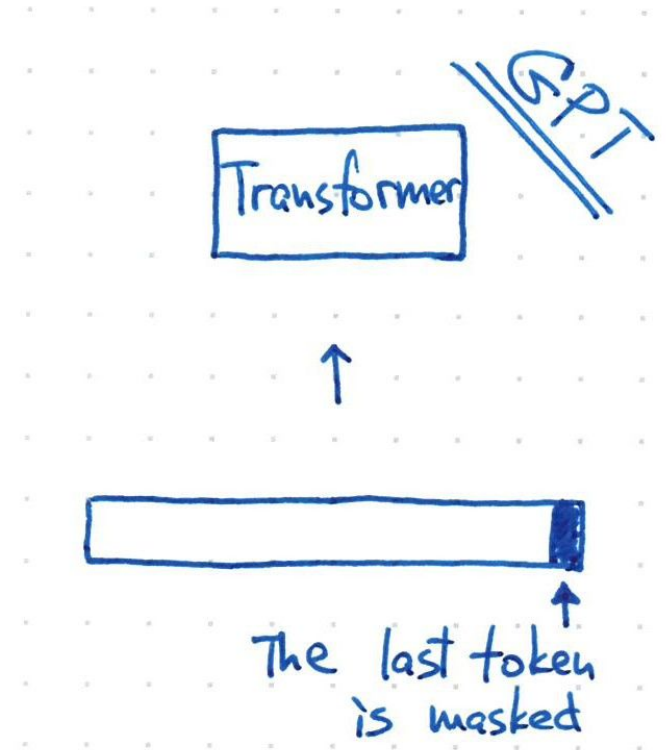


Large Language Models

- Transformers for translation: supervised training with paired text

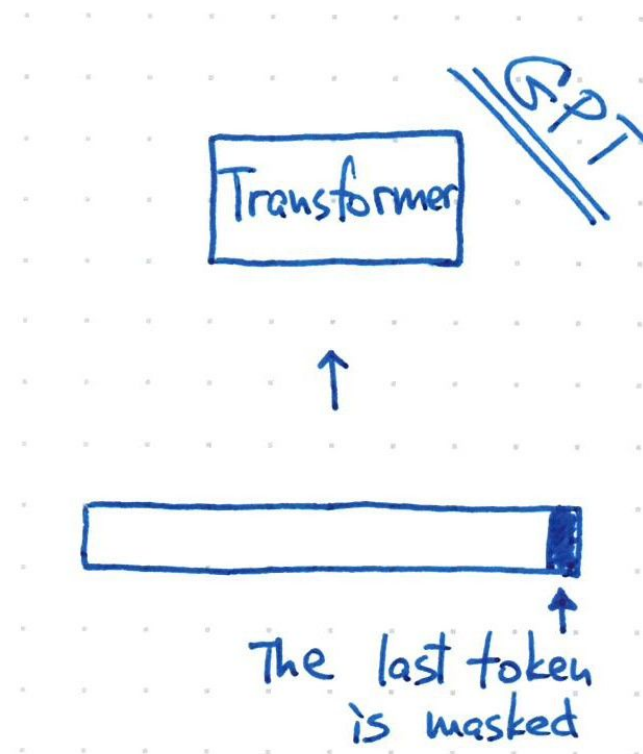
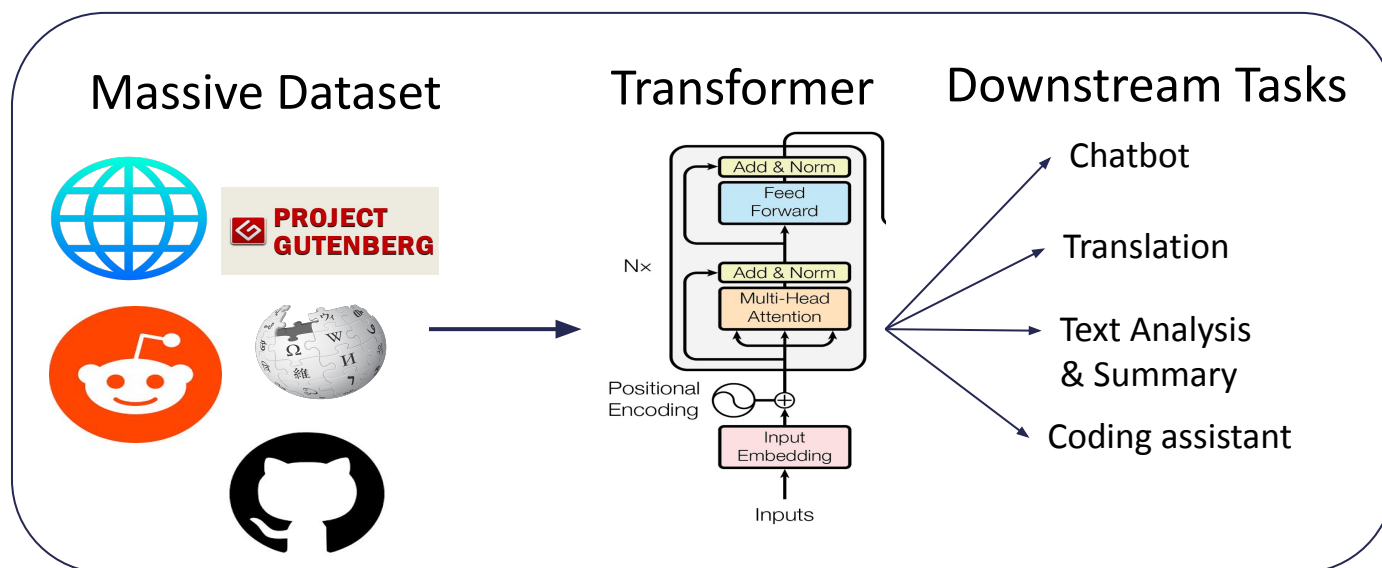
Large Language Models

- Transformers for translation: supervised training with paired text
- Chatbots / Chat GPT:
 - unsupervised (self-supervised) training: predict next word in sequence



Large Language Models

- Transformers for translation: supervised training with paired text
- Chatbots / Chat GPT:
 - unsupervised (self-supervised) training: predict next word in sequence
 - trained on very large dataset
 - followed by supervised fine tuning / reinforcement learning



State-of-the-art DL / AI

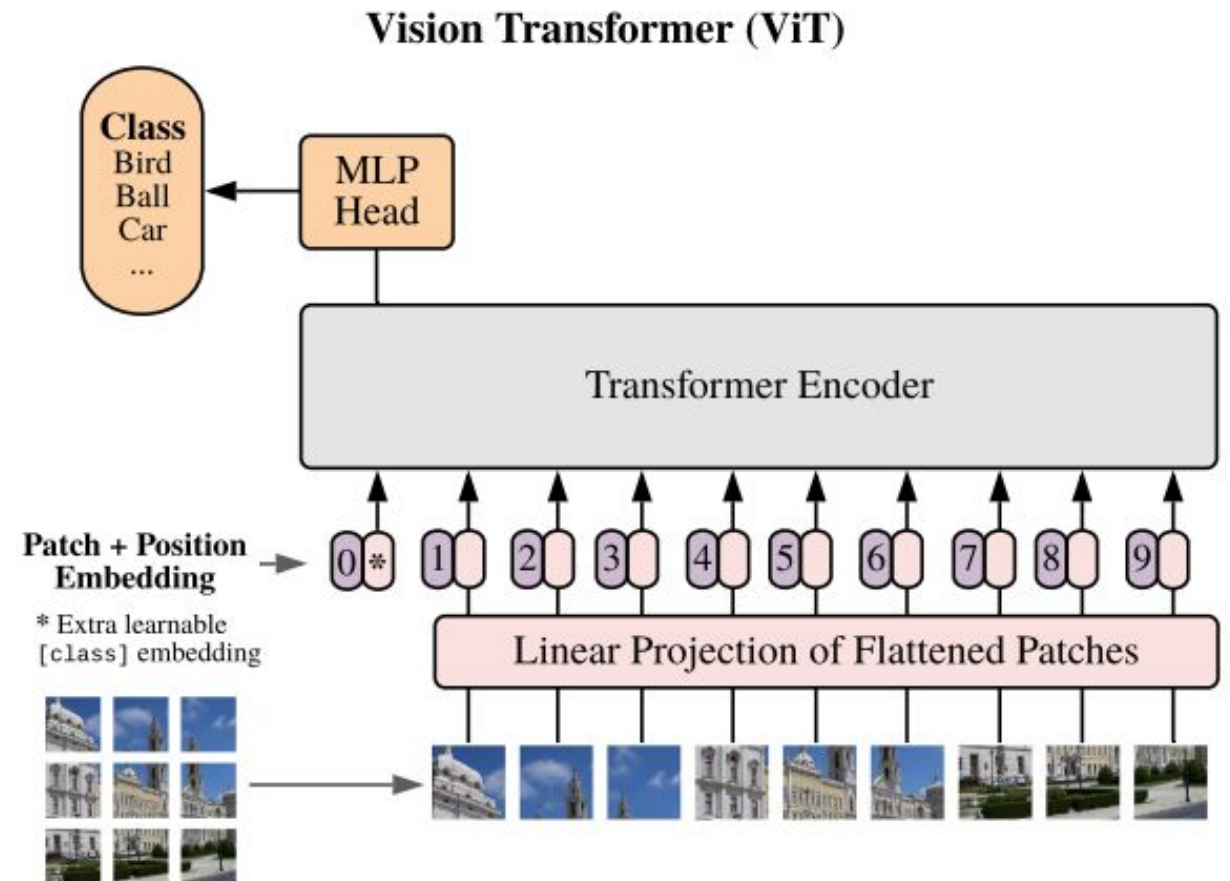
Vision Transformer or “Not everything is a U-Net anymore”

Vision Transformer

Cut up image into patches

Order patches sequentially

Process with transformer architecture



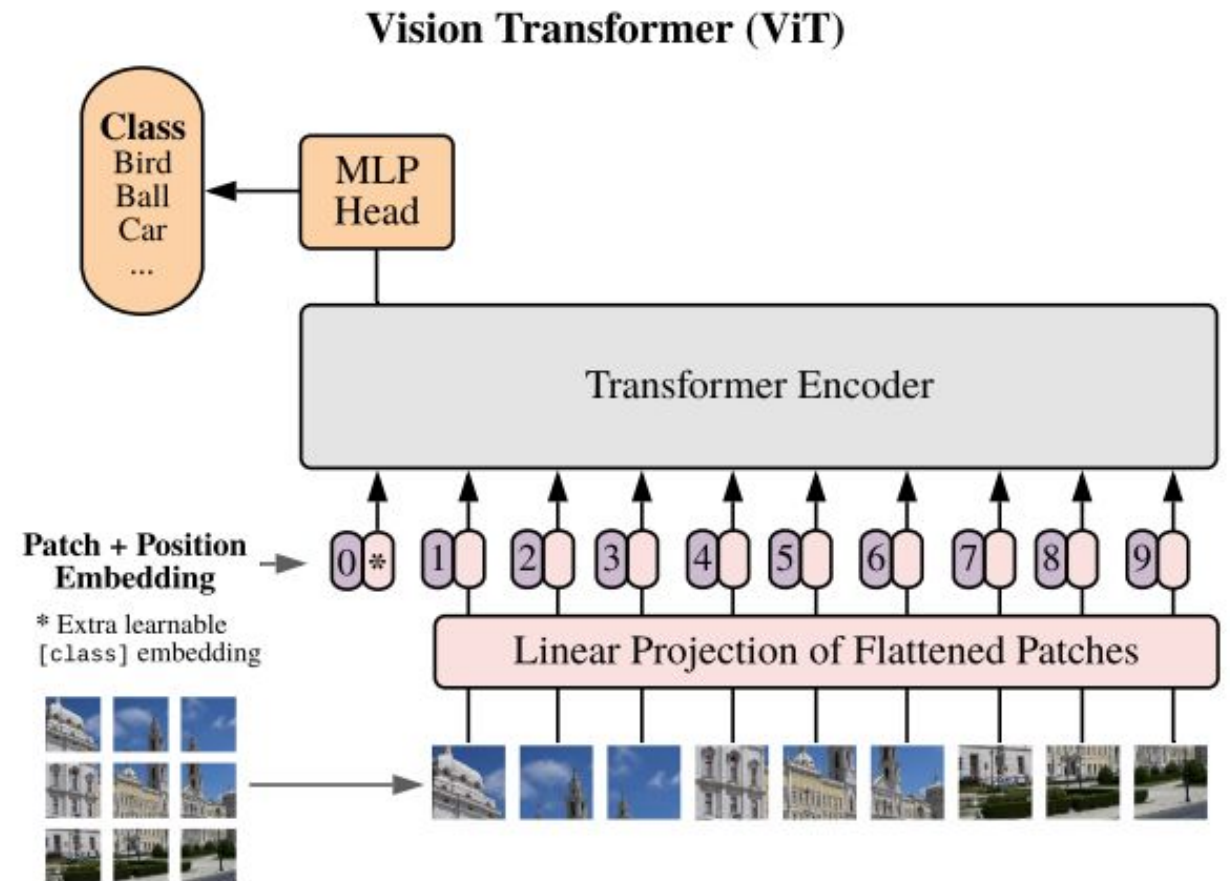
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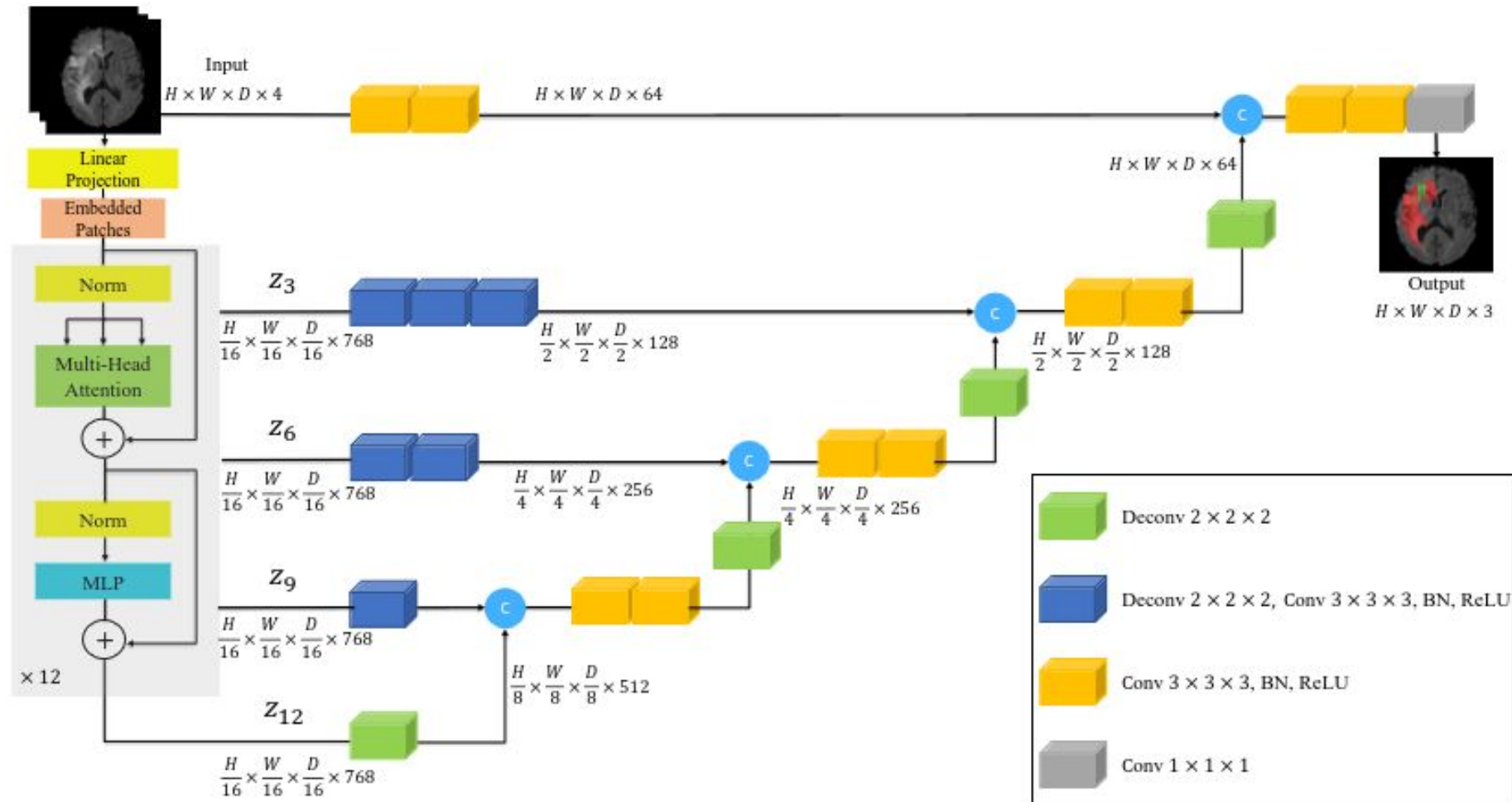
Order patches sequentially

Process with transformer architecture

Classification: combine sequence representation at the end and add small multi-layer network for classification



Segmentation: U-Net inspired architecture



CNNs vs. Vision Transformer

- Main conceptual difference
- CNN: better or same for “small” data
 - every (annotated) dataset we have in microscopy is small!
- Transformers have advantages for large datasets and self-supervised learning

State-of-the-art DL / AI

Segment Anything Model and Applications in Microscopy

Segment Anything Model (SAM): Towards “Universal Segmentation”

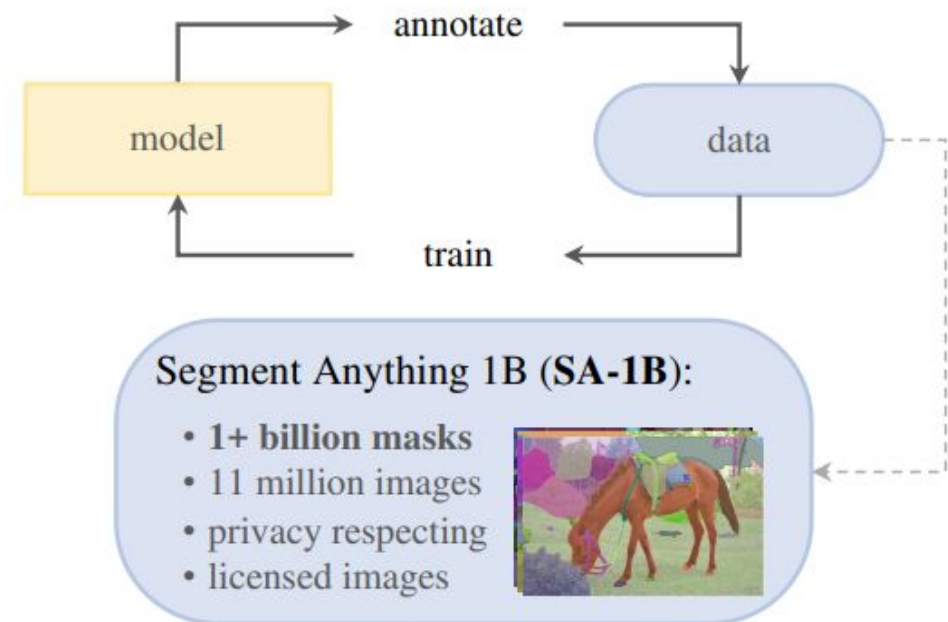
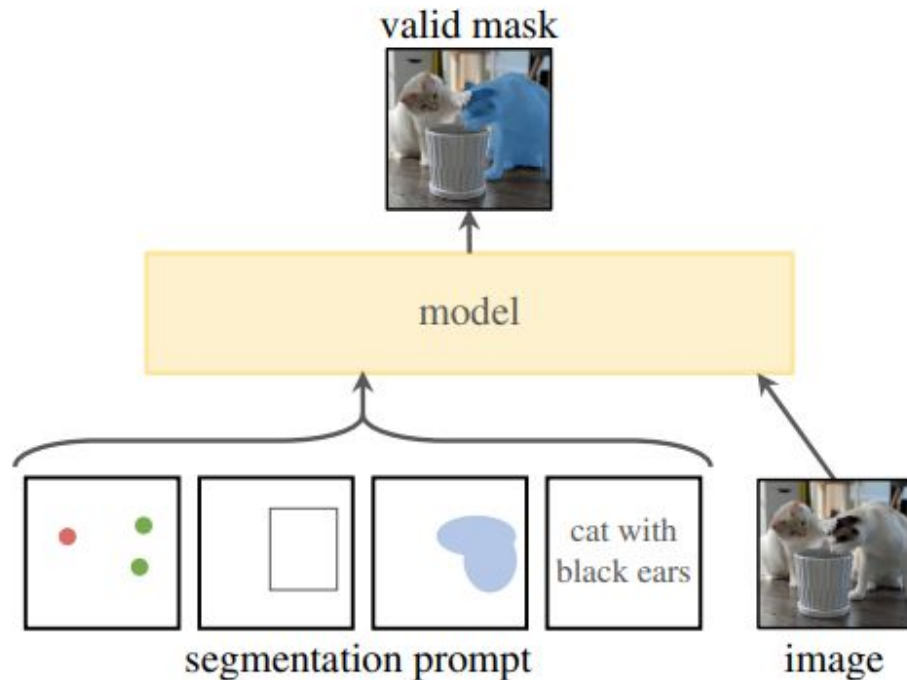
<https://segment-anything.com/>

Model from Meta AI that can segment objects based on user input (left) / all objects in image (right)



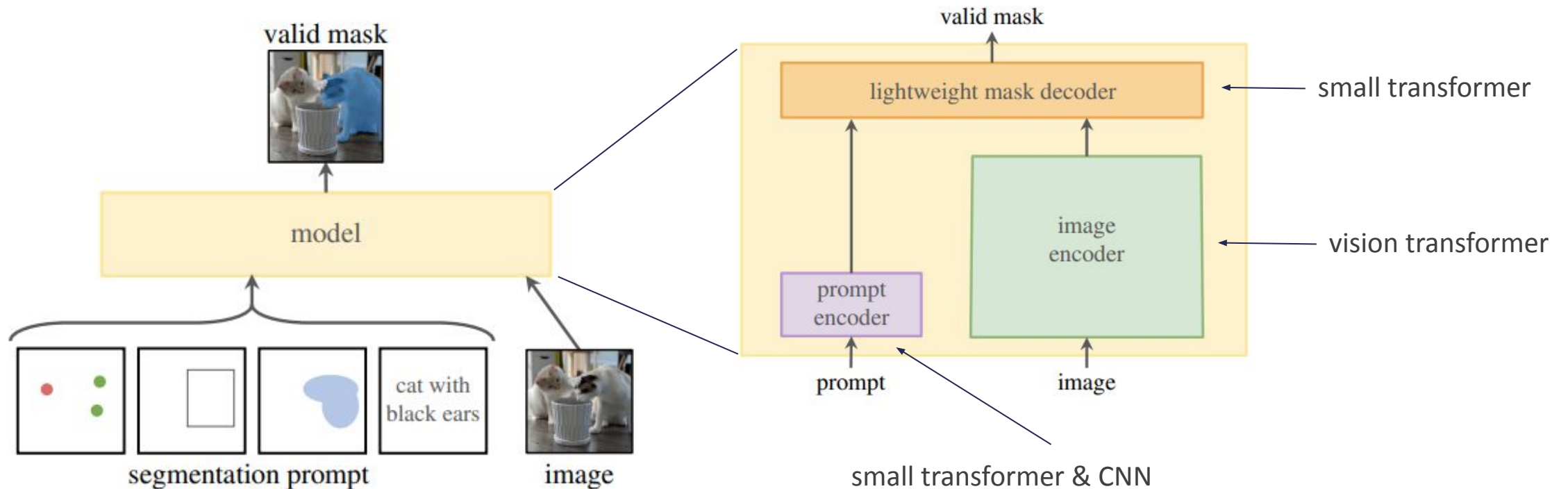
SAM: How?

- Model architecture that can process user inputs (“prompts”)
- Very large training dataset, build iteratively with help of the model



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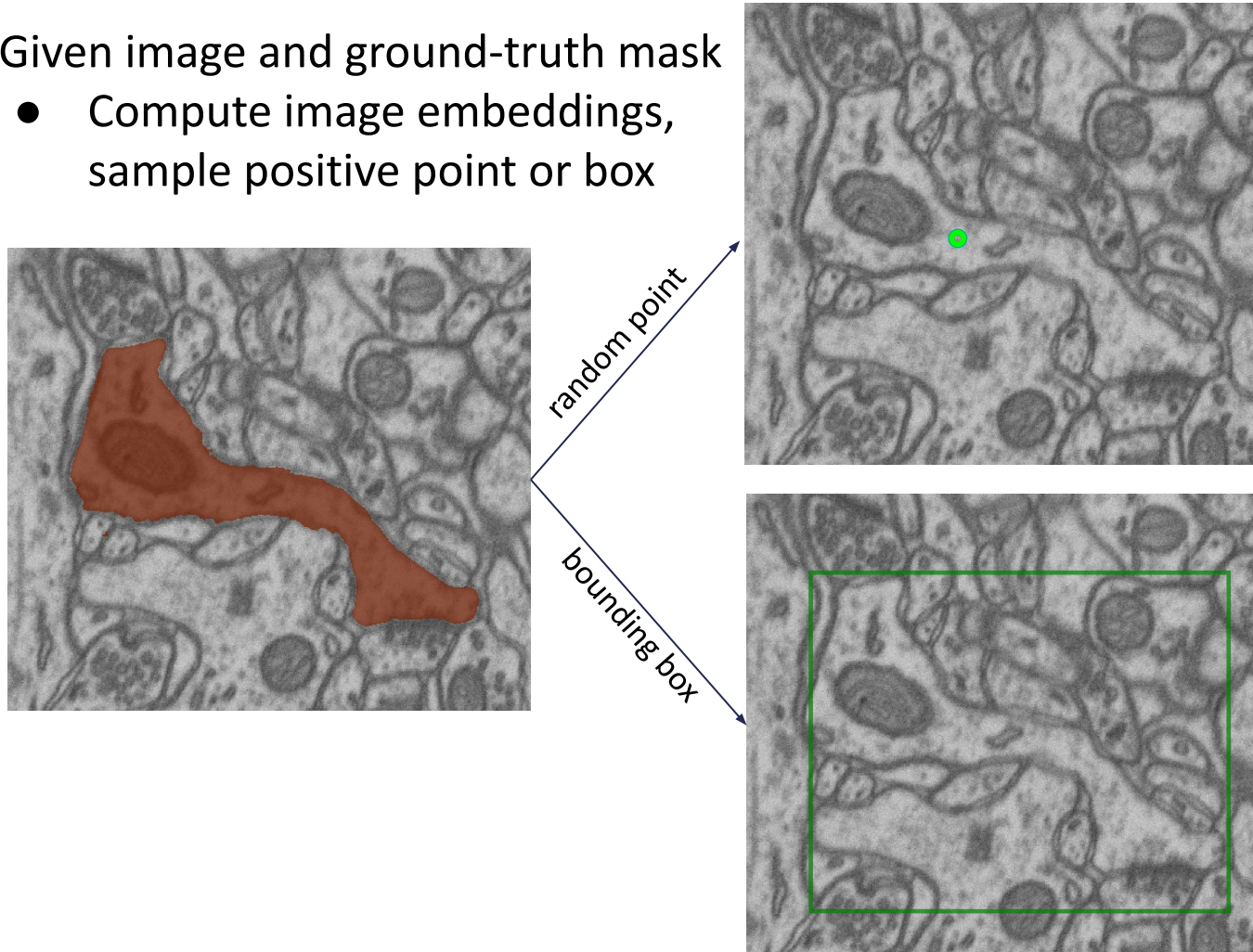
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Segment Anything: Training iteration

Given image and ground-truth mask

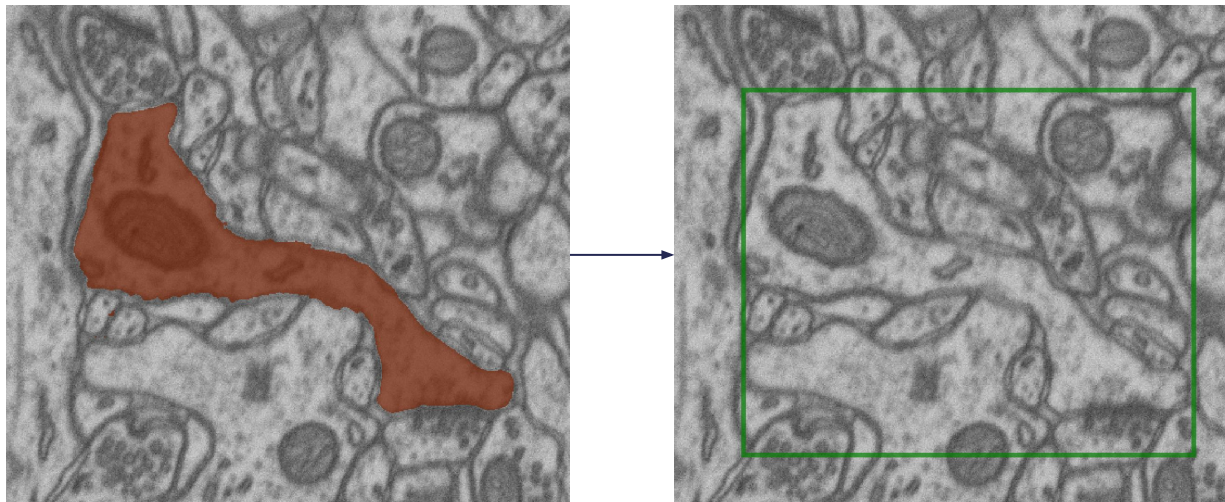
- Compute image embeddings, sample positive point or box



Segment Anything: Training iteration

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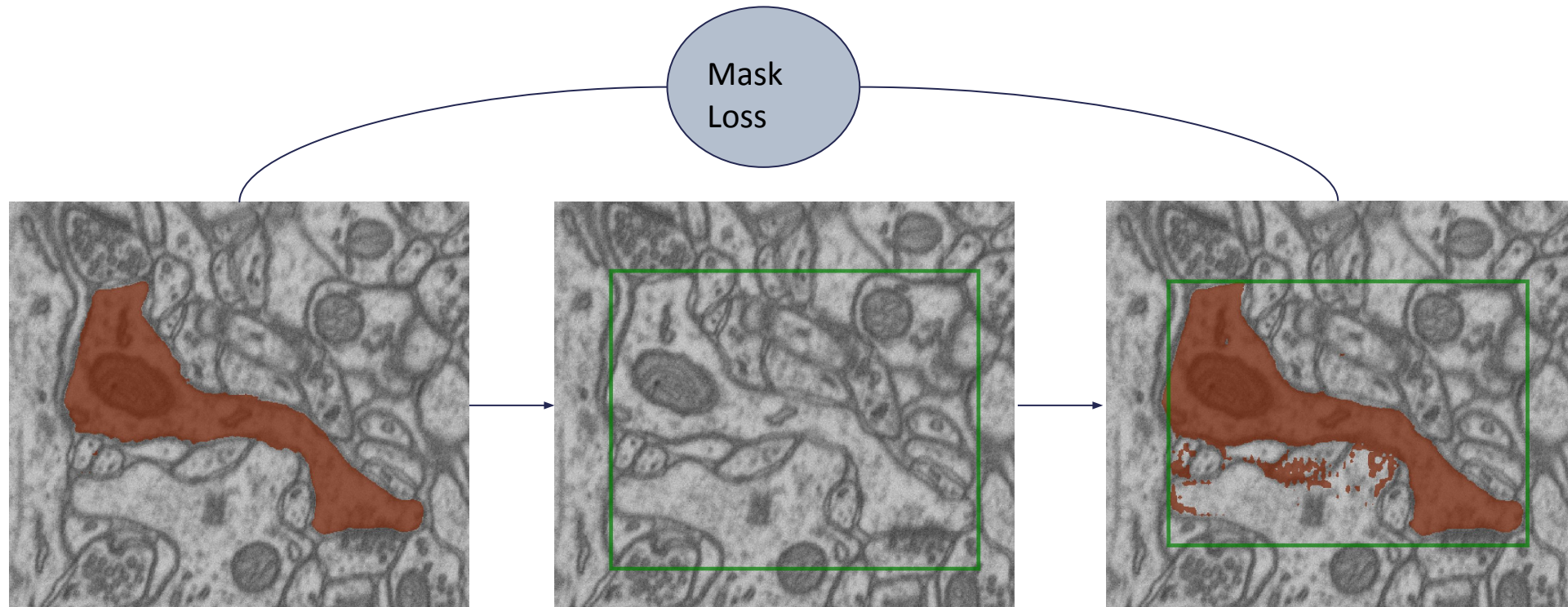
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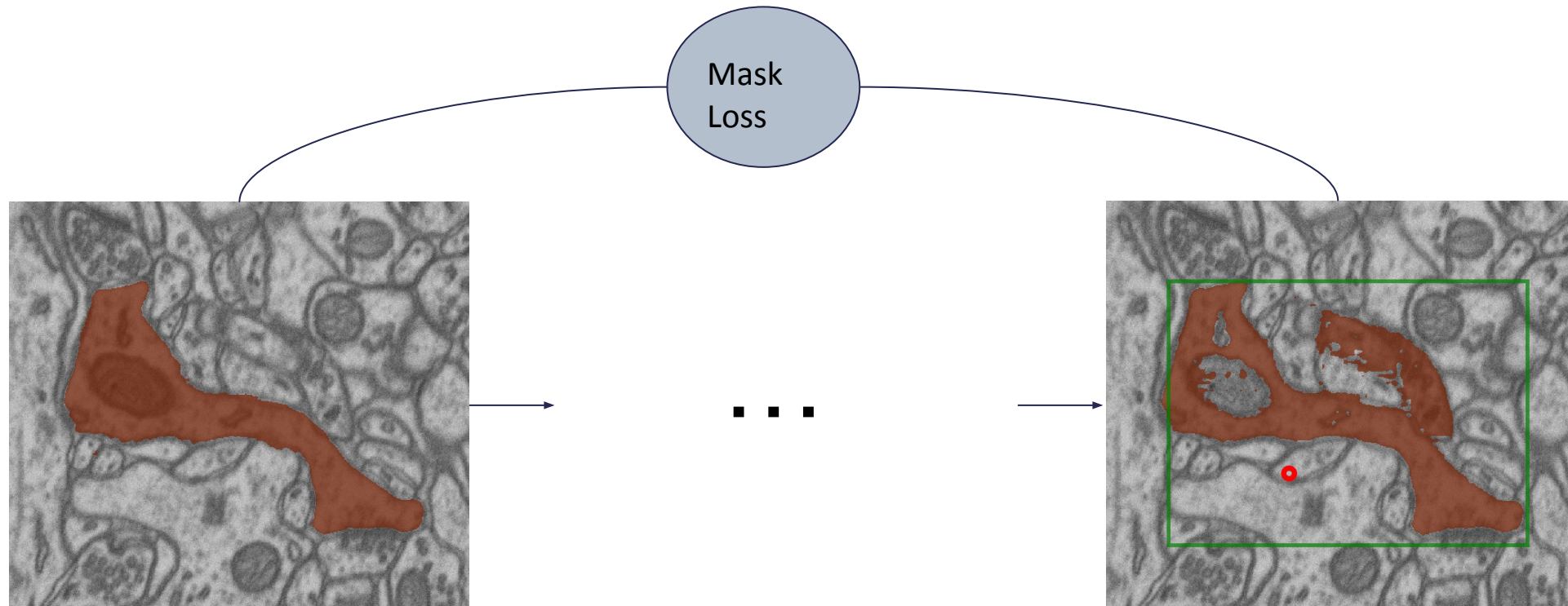
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Segment Anything: Training iteration

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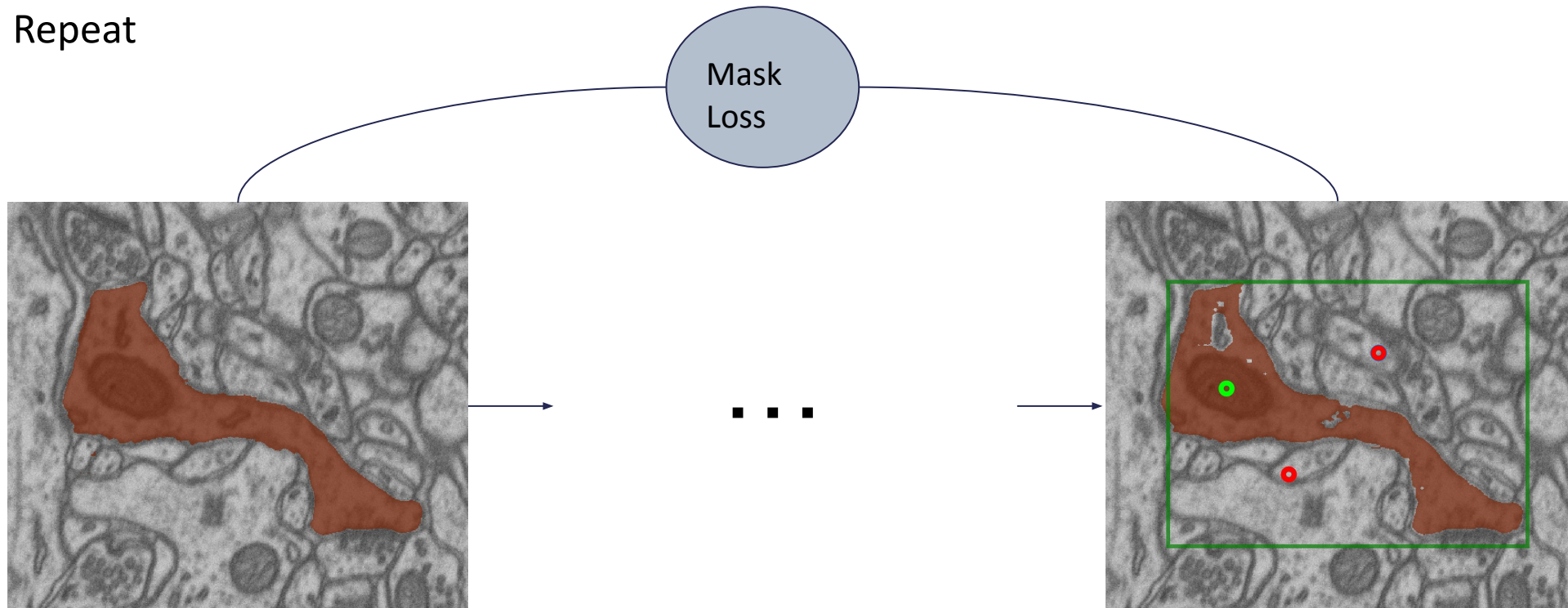
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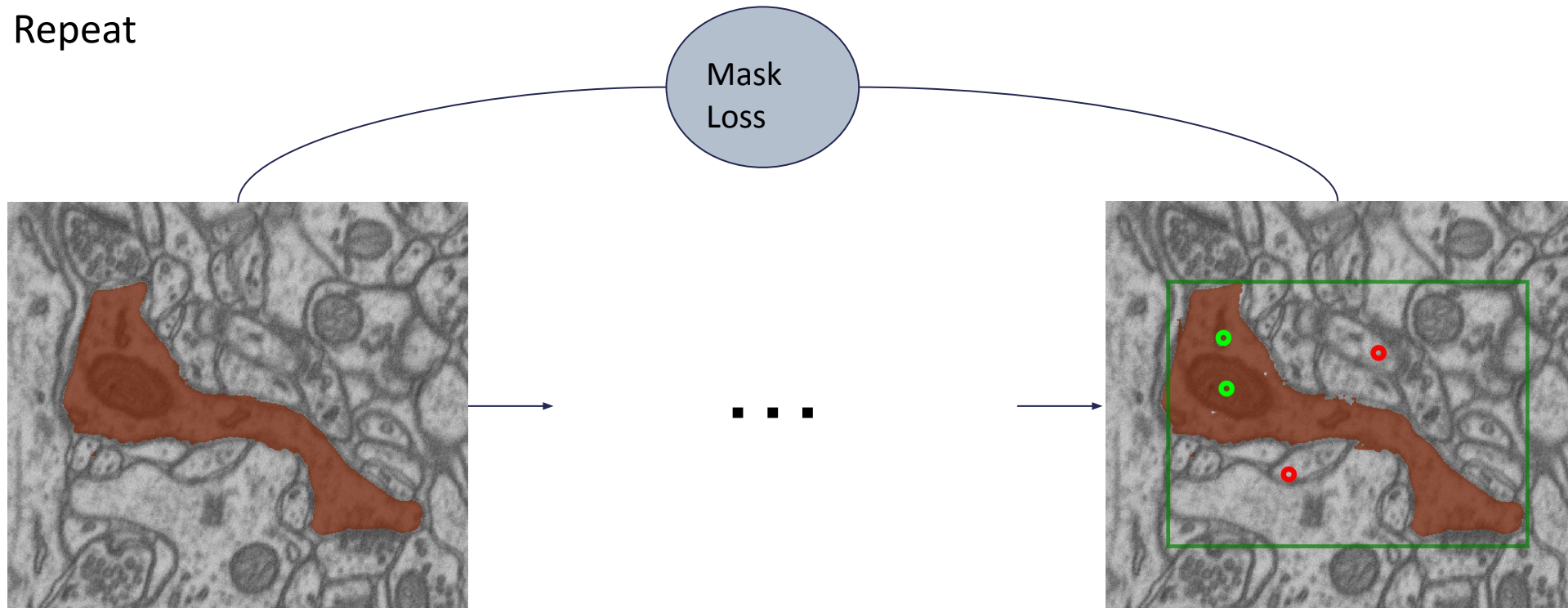
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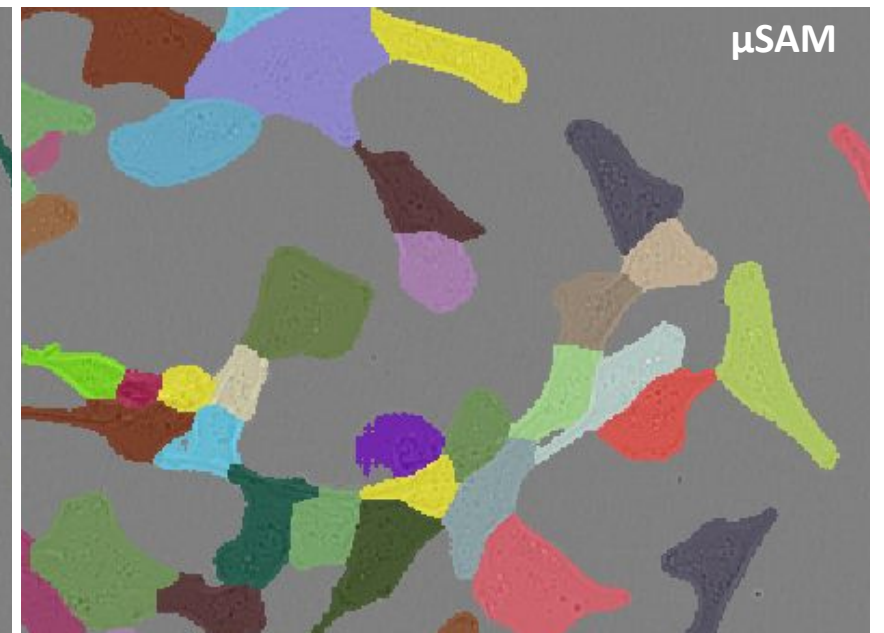
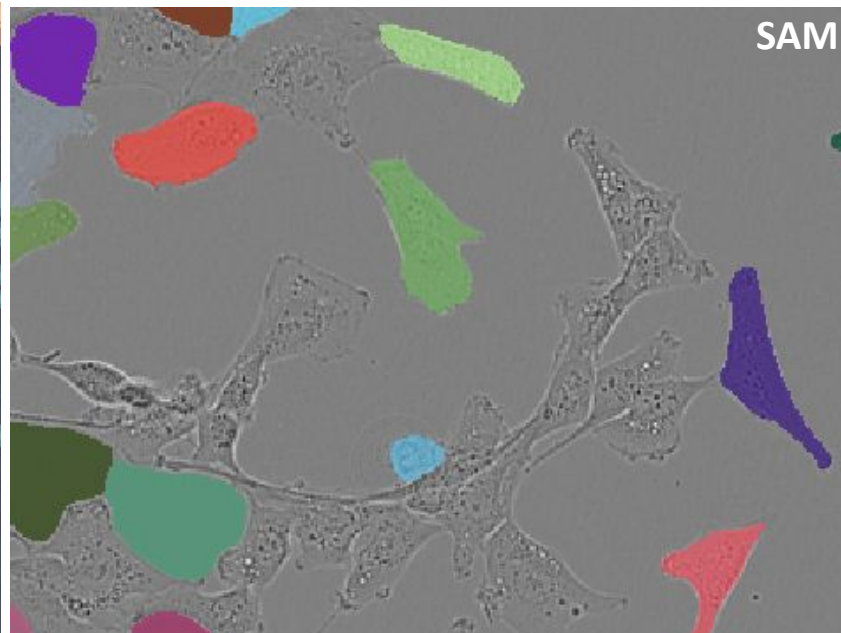
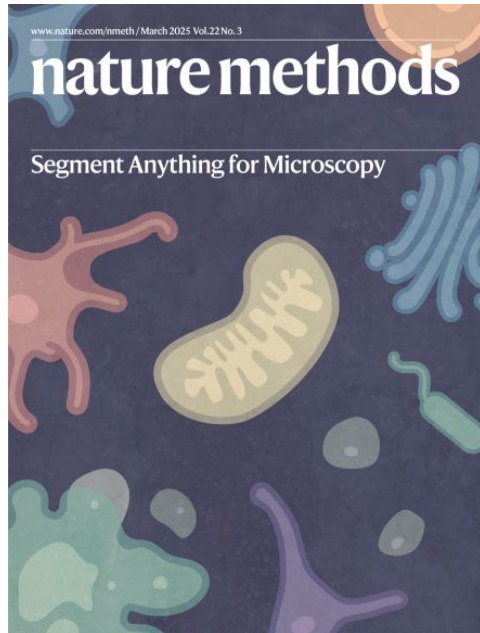
- Compute image embeddings, sample positive point or box
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- Repeat
- Average losses, update weights



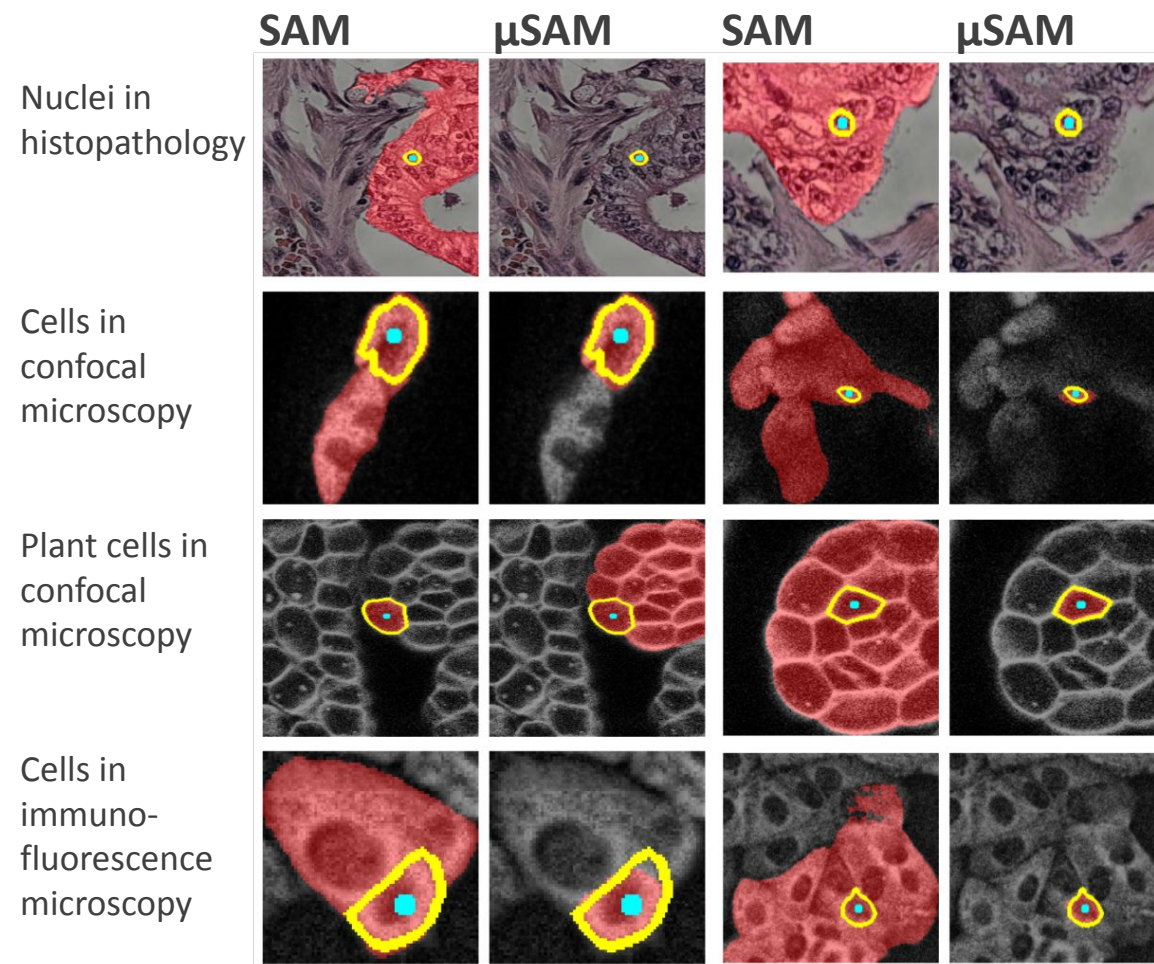
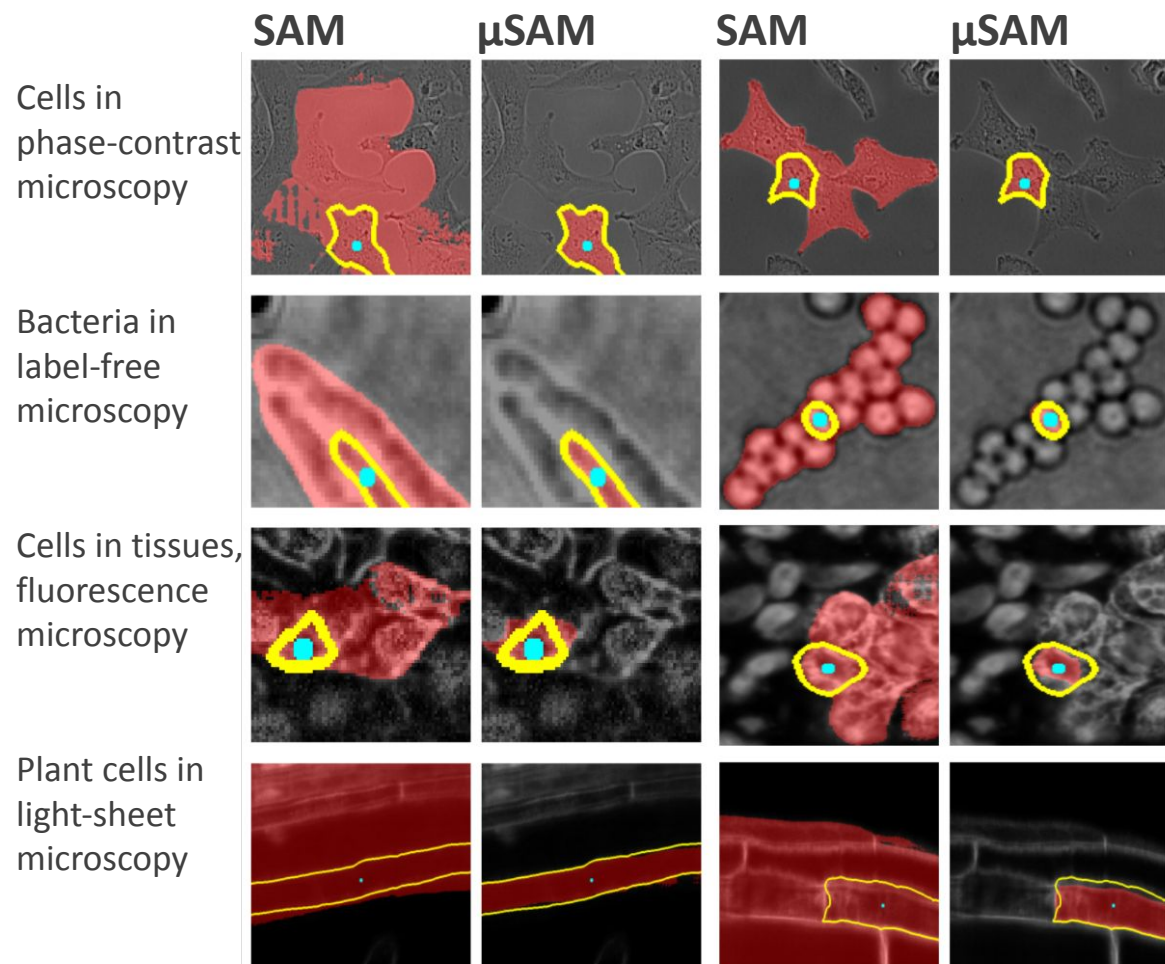
μ SAM: Improving SAM for microscopy

μ SAM: state-of-the-art method for microscopy segmentation based on SAM

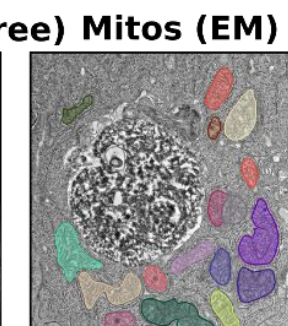
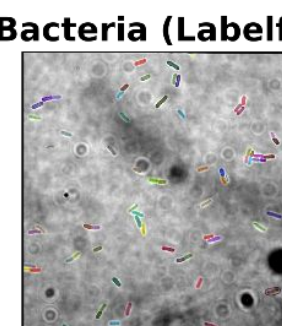
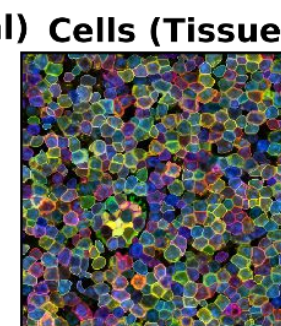
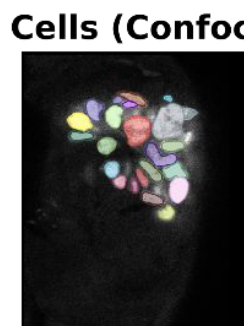
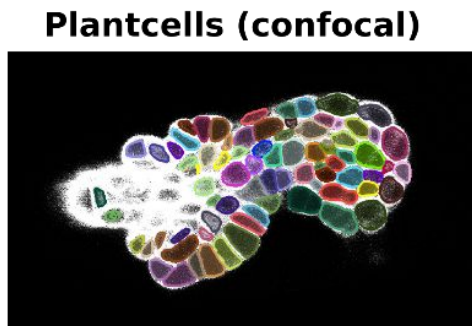
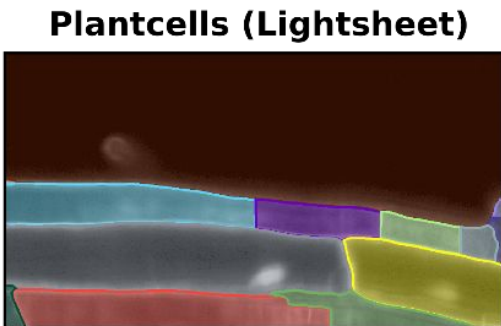
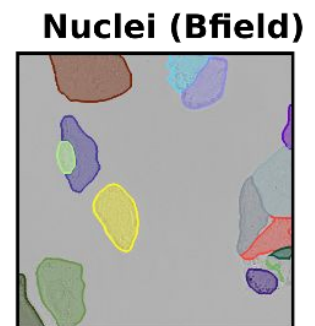
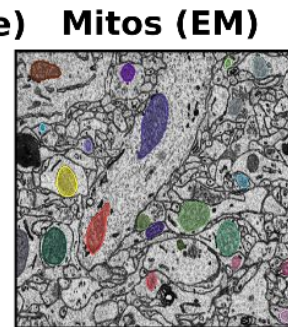
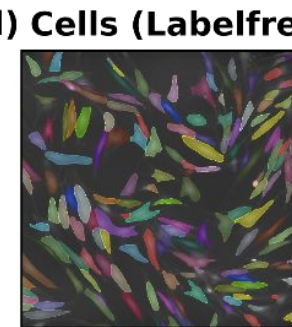
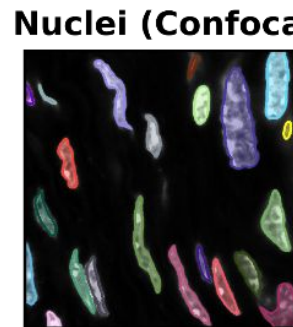
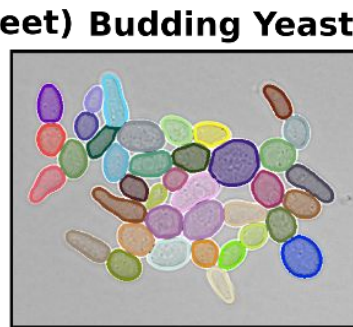
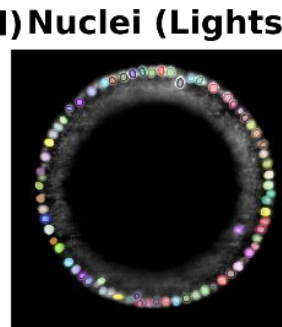
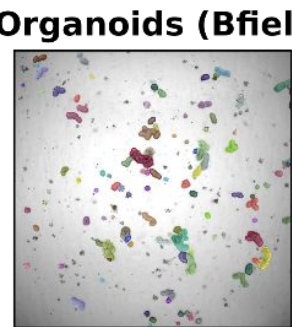
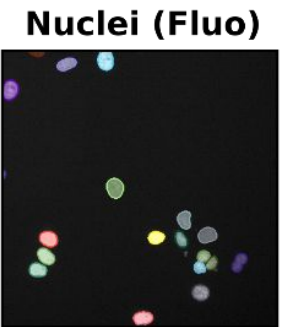
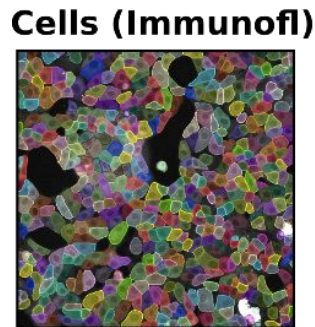
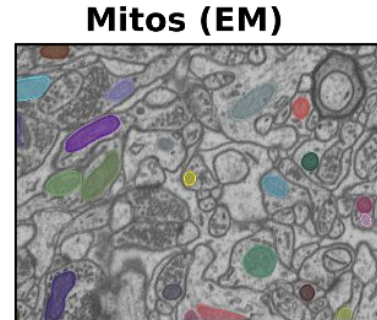
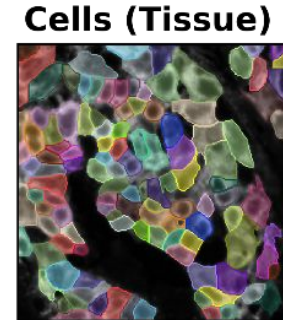
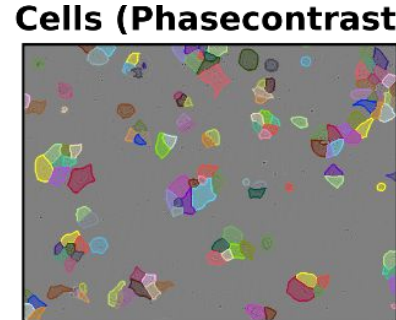
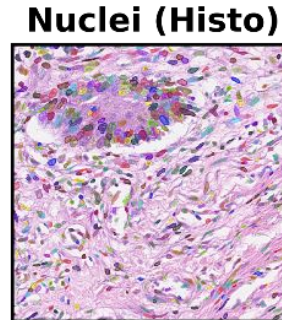
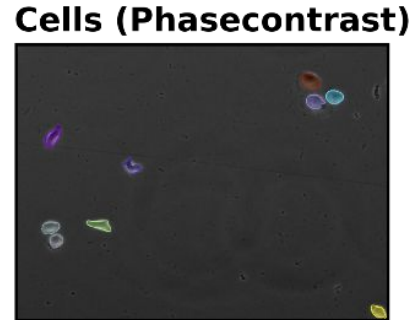
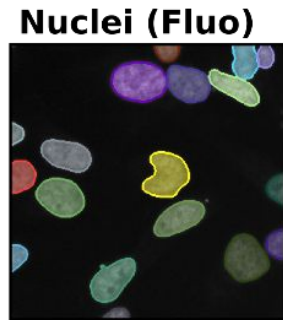
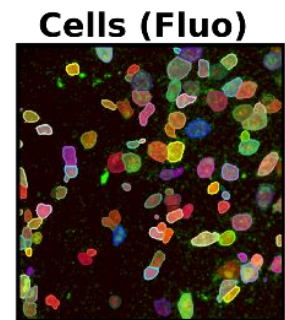
- Re-trained on collection of public microscopy data with annotations
 - Light Microscopy: 30k images; >3 million annotated cells and nuclei
 - Electron Microscopy: 5k images; >100k annotated mitochondria and nuclei
- New segmentation (U-Net-like) decoder for improved automatic segmentation



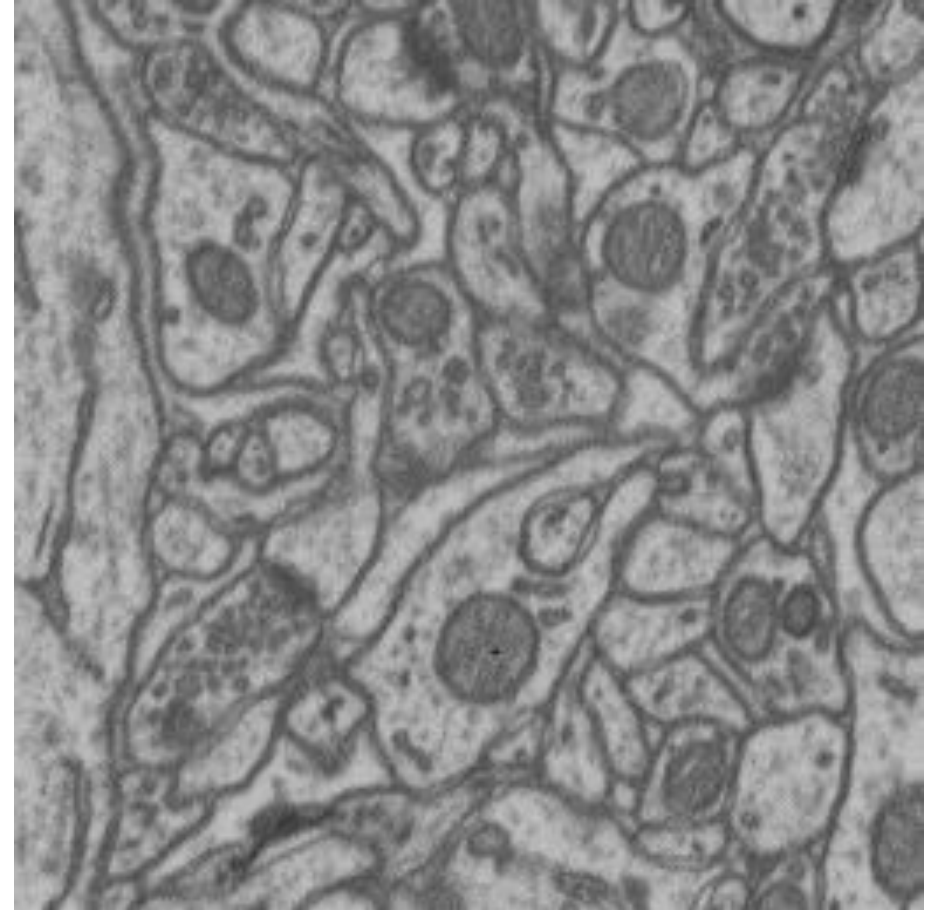
Interactive Segmentation with μ SAM



Automatic Segmentation with μ SAM



μ SAM: user-friendly tool for microscopy segmentation



Available at <https://computational-cell-analytics.github.io/micro-sam/>

μSAM: user-friendly tool for microscopy segmentation

Python library & napari plugin

Strengths:

- Very good pre-trained models for cell / nucleus segmentation in light microscopy and for mito / nucleus segmentation in EM
- Supports *interactive* and *automatic* segmentation
 - Very helpful for data annotation
- Fine-tuning on own data improves significantly with very few images

Limitations:

- Limited quality for complex 3D data (SAM itself is 2D)
- More resource-demanding than other DL models, esp. training

Available at <https://computational-cell-analytics.github.io/micro-sam/>

CellPose SAM

<https://www.cellpose.org/>

Newest version of CellPose (“CellPose 4”) also finetunes SAM for cell segmentation.

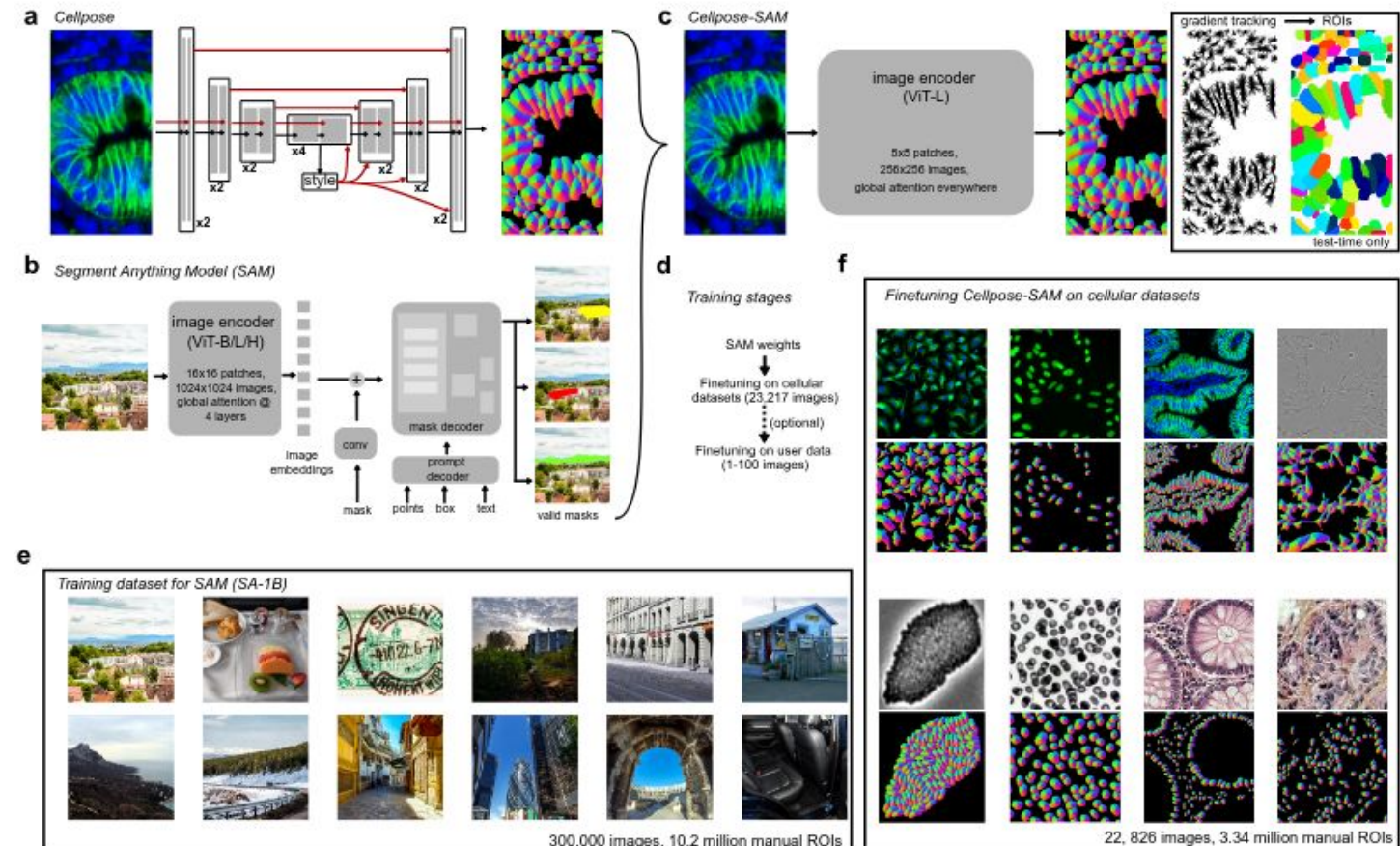
Integrated in CellPose library / tool

Strengths:

- Very good pre-trained model for cell segmentation

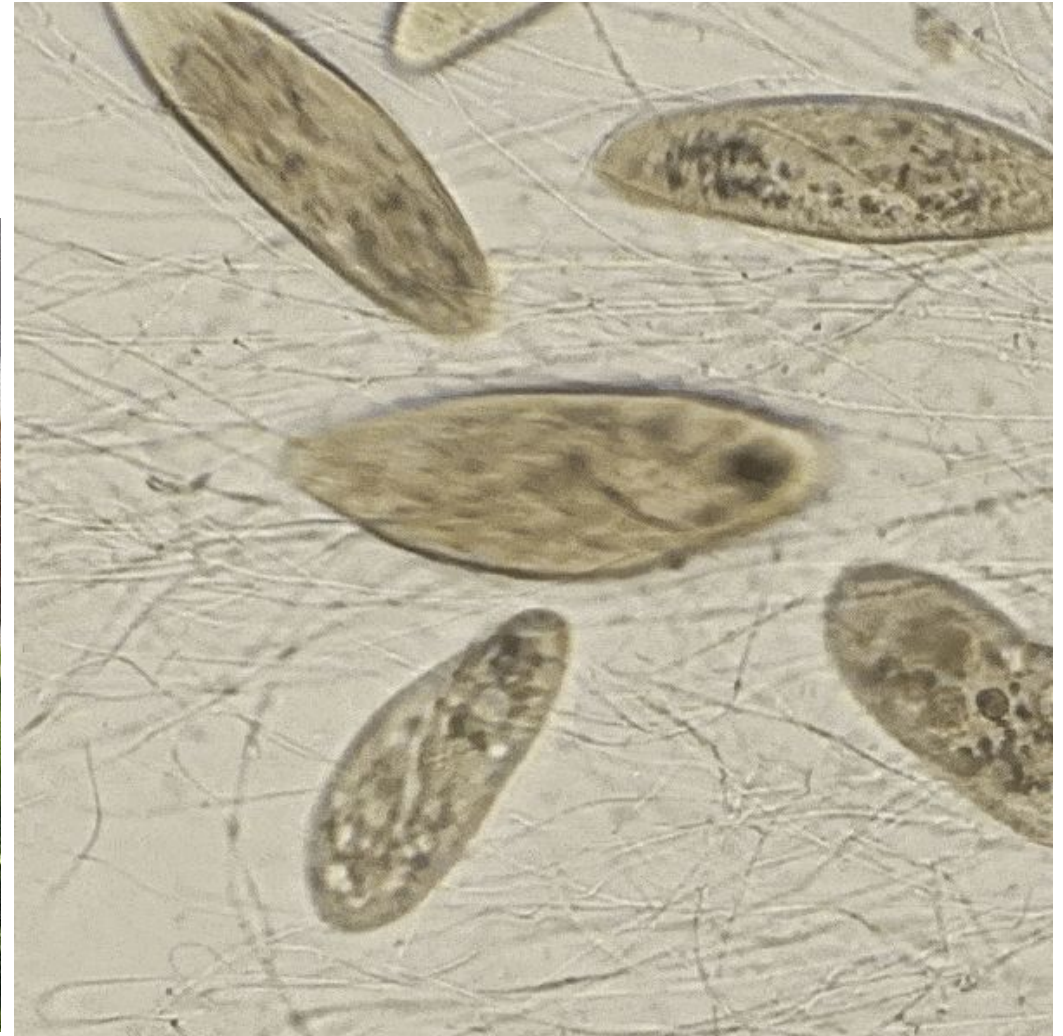
Limitations:

- No interactive segmentation
- More resource-demanding than other DL models, esp. training



Outlook SAM2: Interactive video segmentation

Extension of SAM: interactive video segmentation
More efficient model for multi-dimensional data



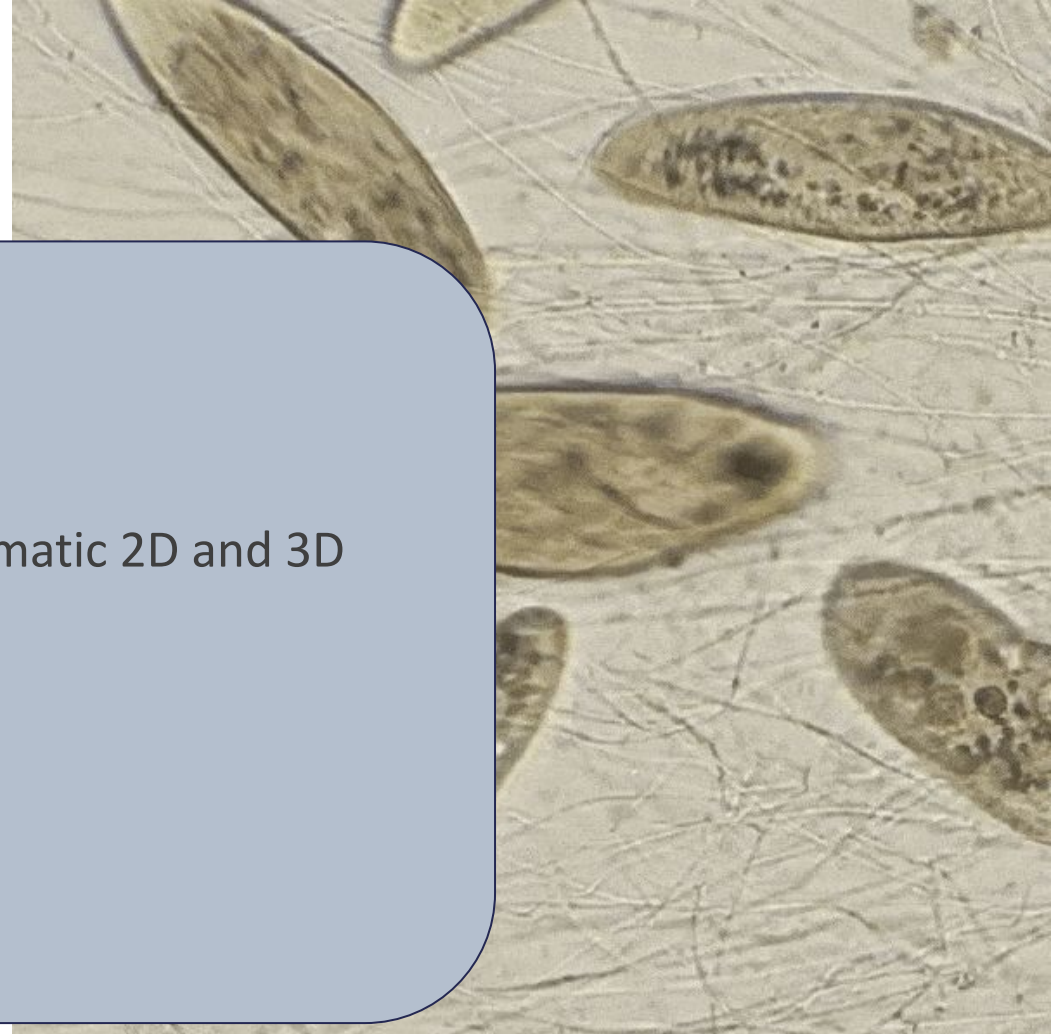
Outlook SAM2: Interactive video segmentation

Extension of SAM: interactive video segmentation
More efficient model for multi-dimensional data

We are adapting SAM2 to microscopy!

Goals:

- Model and tool for interactive and automatic 2D and 3D cell segmentation in LM and EM.
- First release early next year.



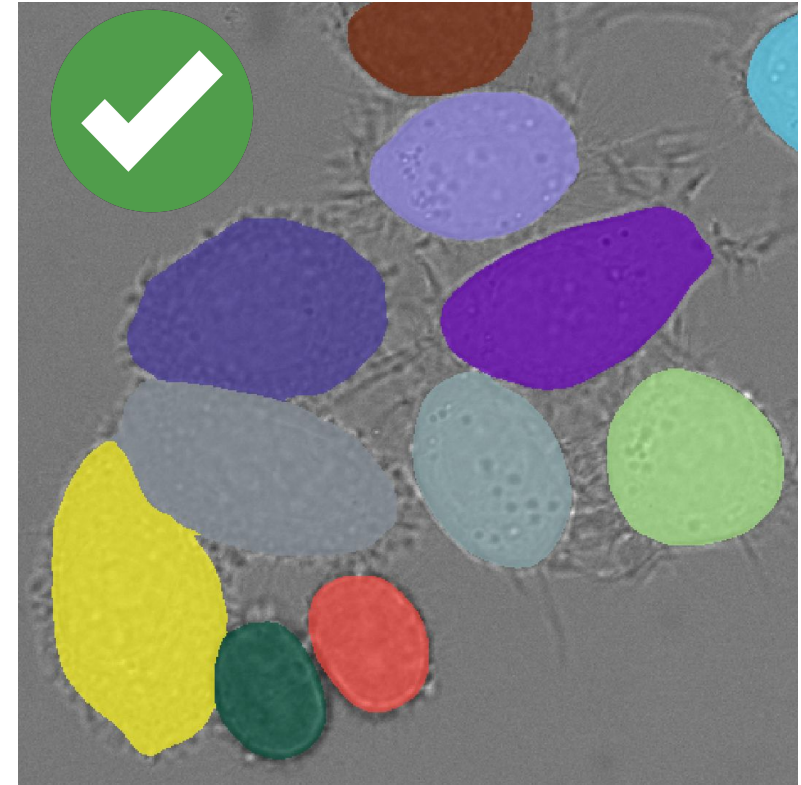
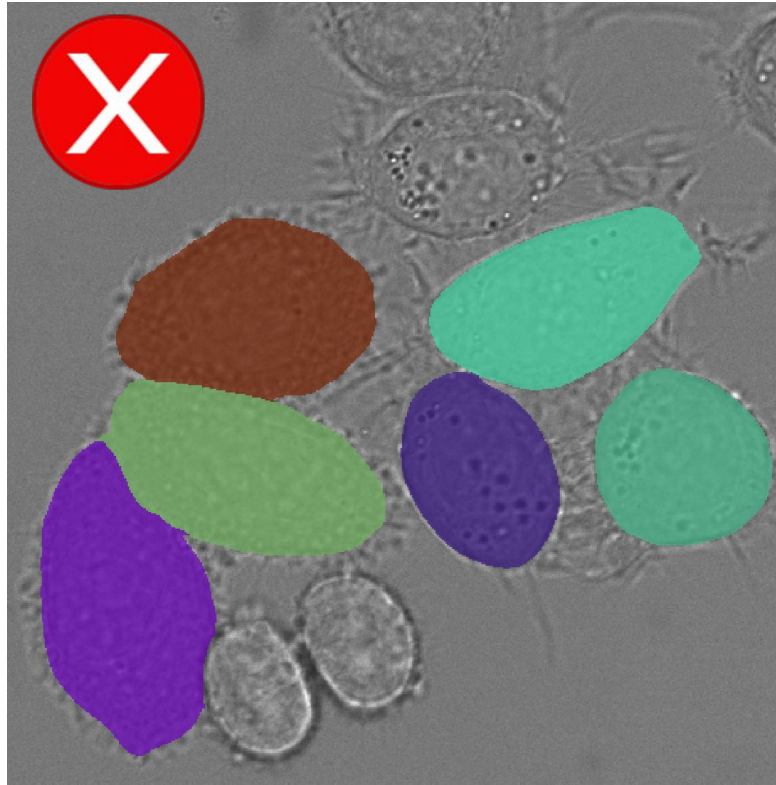
Data Annotation

Segmentation annotation in napari

Live demo!

Segmentation annotation: Caveats

Annotation has to be **dense**: every cell / object in the images / image patches used for training has to be annotated!



Segmentation annotation: Caveats

Annotation has to be **dense**: every cell / object in the images / image patches used for training has to be annotated!



Segmentation annotation with μ SAM

Live demo!

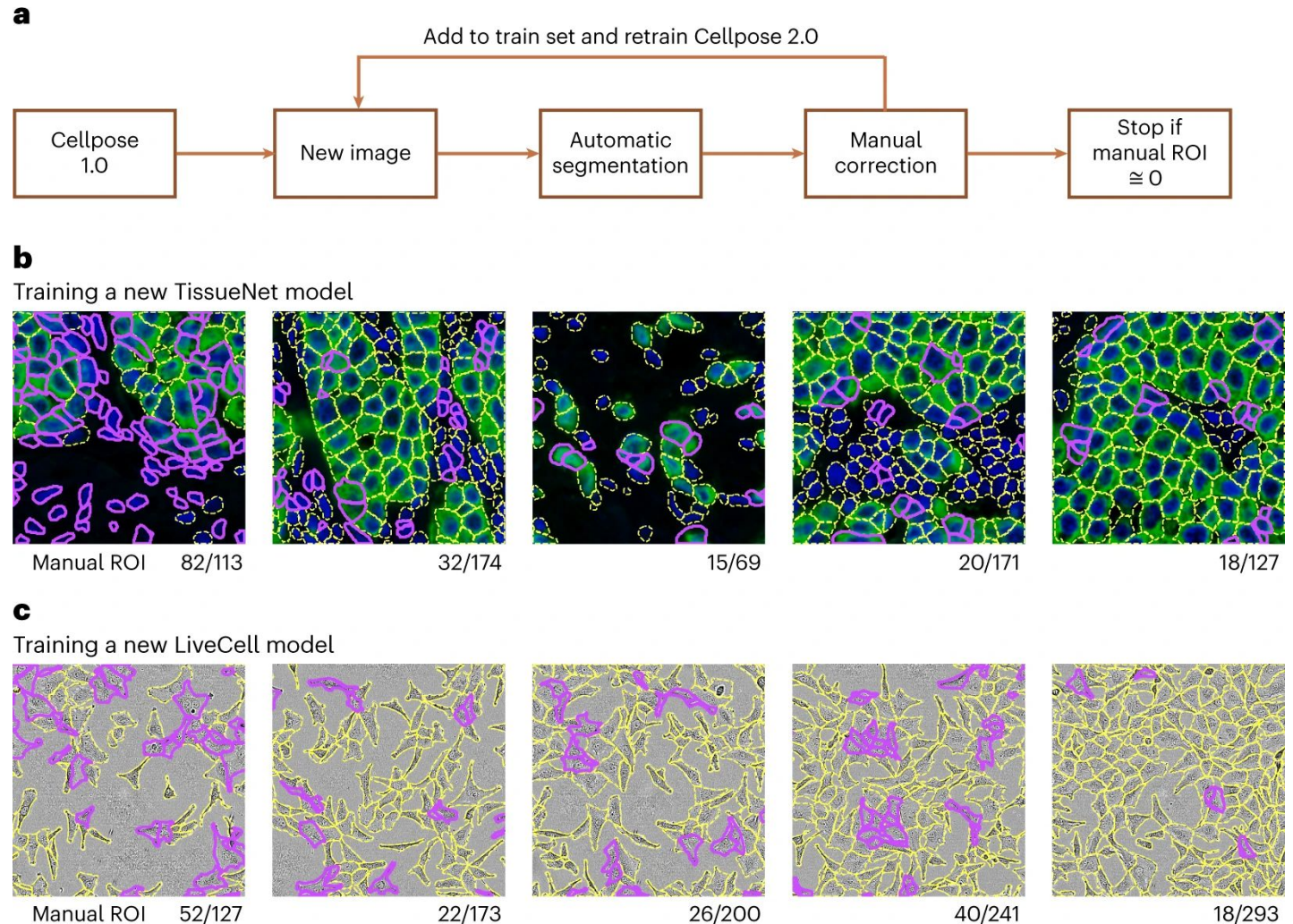
Interactive annotation (+ auto segmentation) for a single image

Image series annotation

Segmentation annotation with CellPose

“Human-in-the-loop” fine-tuning

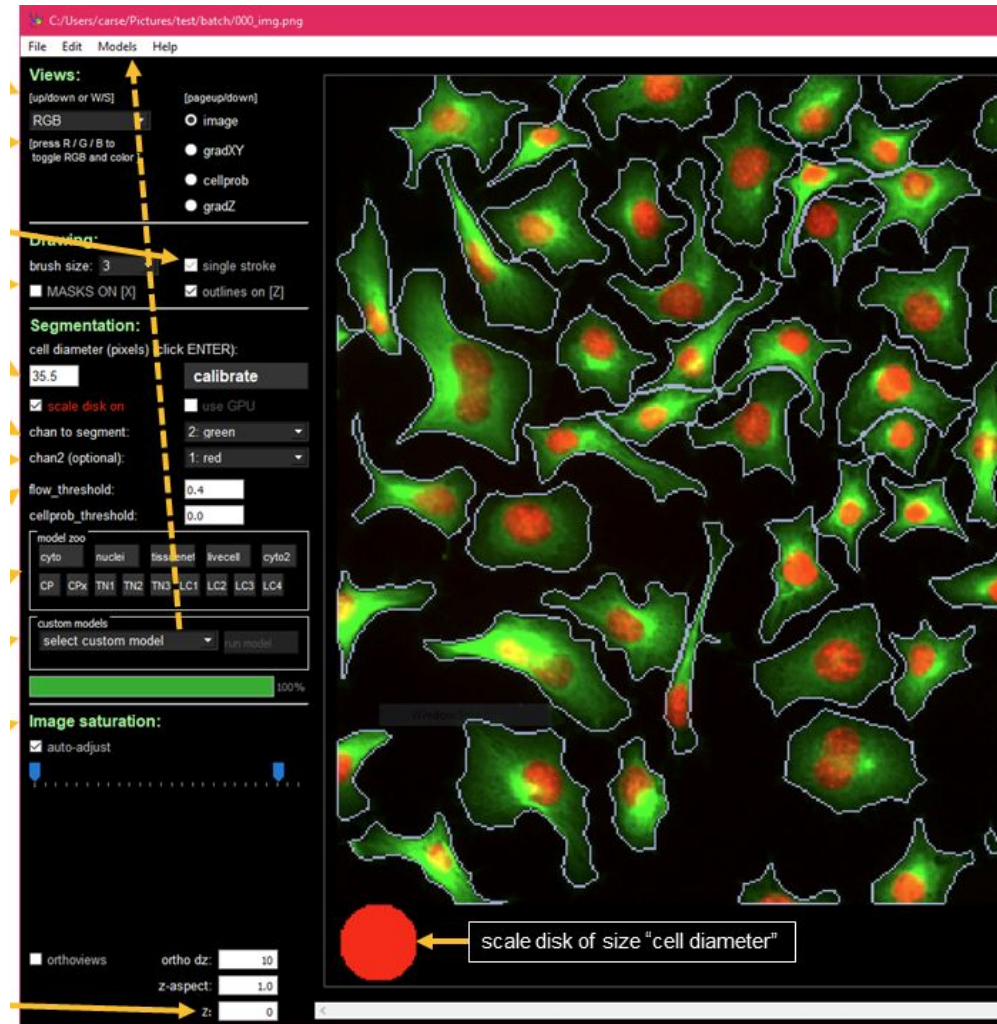
- Run segmentation with CellPose Model
- Correct the segmentation manually
- Update the model (fine-tune on new annotations)
- (Repeat)



Segmentation annotation with CellPose

“Human-in-the-loop” fine-tuning

- Run segmentation with CellPose Model
- Correct the segmentation manually
- Update the model (fine-tune on new annotations)
- (Repeat)



Classification annotation with μ SAM

Live demo!

This is a prototype! (But can already be used)

Other tools for annotation

- QuPath:
 - For segmentation + classification
 - Very popular for histopathology
- Microscopy Image Browser
 - For segmentation
 - Very popular for electron microscopy
- Ilastik Object Classification Workflow for classification
- Custom napari tools for classification

Third Exercise & Project Preparation

Plan

- Exercise 3: Try different tools on the Covid-IF data:
 - StarDist Napari Plugin (Nucleus Segmentation)
 - μ SAM (Napari Plugin)
 - CellPose
 - See [here](#) for details
- Projects / work on your own data:
 - Short (!) presentations in the afternoon.
 - We then discuss possible approaches and form groups.