# #2331 InSituCor: Uncovering gene co-regulation networks in spatial transcriptomics data

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#### Abstract

Spatially correlated gene sets reveal intricate and interesting biology: When several genes tend to be expressed in the same tissue regions, it suggests causality, either through gene-gene interactions or some latent variable influencing all the genes. Exploring spatial correlations can be a productive hypothesis-generating exercise.

Most spatial correlations are trivial: Tissues' cell type landscapes induce spatial correlation between genes expressed by the same cell type. E.g. CD19 and MS4A1 (CD20) will be spatially correlated by virtue of being B-cell markers. Results like this crowd out more interesting findings.



The InSituCor algorithm discards trivial correlations, exposing gene sets worth attention: InSituCor measures spatial correlation unexplained by the cell type landscape. Its findings are thus depleted of uninteresting marker gene results and enriched with causal biology.



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cell's neighborhood.



Naïve spatial correlations: take gene-gene correlations in the neighborhood expression matrix.



## InSituCor yields a more selective & interesting set of correlations.

**Right**: gene-gene correlations under Naïve and InSituCor approaches.

#### Key results:

- InSituCor discards ~80% of naïve correlations.

- Correlations between marker genes are successfully negated.

R package: https://github.com/Nanostring-Biostats/InSituCor

**Preprint:** https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.09.19.558514v1



**Step 2**: use gene content, spatial trends and cell type involvement to prioritize interesting modules.

Activity levels of selected modules Involvement of cell types in modul





**Step 3**: Deeply explore the modules of greatest interest.



Activity of microenvironment remodeling module in cellular neighborhoods



Activity of microenvironment remodeling module in single cells



Transcripts from microenvironment remodeling module genes



<u>cell type</u>.

Genes



Resources

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		530 Fairview Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98109				
Sc	reen for pan-c	ancer spatially correlated gene modules				
Motivation: by isolating spatial correlations that appear consistently						
across mu	cross multiple cancer types, can we discover fundamental behaviors					
of the tun	of the tumor microenvironment?					
Approach	: Run InSituCo	or separately for cancer samples run with the				
CosMx Hu	uman 6k Discov	very Panel: skin, colon, kidney, breast, lung.				
Search for	r consistent sp	atial correlations.				
Results: b	elow: selected	l pan-cancer modules				
Primary cell types	Top markers	functions				
Mostly stromal & smooth muscle cells	MYL2-OGN-2	Myosin & osteoglycin; cytoskeleton & ECM components				
	NR2F2-SYNPO2-2	Marker for clus 3 & 7; Smooth-muscle-cell hormone receptor/transcription factor & regulate actinin/filamin binding activity (cytoskeleton)				
	ELP6-FLNC-2	tRNA processing & muscle-specific filamin (cytoskeleton)				
	FGL2-KCNMA1-2	Mucosal secreted protein & smooth-muscle-cell Ca-activated BK channel.				
	MYL9-MYH11-30	Giant cluster of 30 genes, 3 myosin, 3 cytoskeleton (actin), 2 muscle related cytoskeleton binding proteins				
	CELSR2-CER1-2	Cadherin (CELSR2) & cytokine (CER1, BMP antagonist)				
		Giant cluster of 68 genes;				
	ERCC8-ADRA2B-68	various functions, including housekeeping activities like actin (ADRA2B), ubiquitin ligase (ERCC8), etc.				
	NDRG4-PLPPR1-2	Heart muscle (NDRG4) & oligodendrocytes (PLPPR1)				
	LAMB4-DGKB-SLC2A13-3	3 genes, laminin and 2 metabolic proteins				
	NR2F2-SYNPO2-2	Marker for clus 3 & 7; Smooth-muscle-cell hormone receptor/transcription factor & regulate actinin/filamin binding activity (cytoskeleton)				
	IL12A-LIFR-2	Cytokine for NK/T cells (IL12A) & adipose-enriched Cytokine receptor (LIFR)				
	DOCK9-EDN1-2	Regulate cadherin binding activity & endothelial cell-secreted peptide				
	NAPSA-LRRK2-6	6 genes, diverse functions: protein processing (NAPSA, LRRK2), water transport (AQP4), lipid metabolism (LPCAT1) , neuronal (NRGN) & immune (SFTPD) signaling modulation.				
	MFAP4-TIMP3-RARRES2-3	3 genes enriched in adipose tissues, ECM binding protein & proteinase inhibitor, adipocyte secreted chemotactic protein (RARRES2)				
	RAMP3-VWF-9	9 genes, blood/plasma/vascular related				
CAF, endothelial	COL4A4-GREM1-2	Collagen & smooth muscle-enriched cytokine (BMP antagonist)				
	ADAM12-CTSK-2	Marker for clus 10 & 15; ECM proteinases in bone & skeletal muscle regeneration				
	EMP1-SPON2-2	Epithelial receptor & Smooth-muscle-cell adhesion protein				
	MMP3-CXCL5-5	5 genes; 2 ECM proteinase, 3 immune regulation (chemokine, cytokine, hematopoietic growth factor)				
	COL3A1-COL1A2-50	Giant cluster of 50 genes, markers for both cluster 10 & 15; 12 collagen & fibronectin, 3 complement, 6 ECM proteinase or inhibitors, more ECM components				
	ADAM12-CTSK-2	(grycan). Marker for clus 10 & 15: ECM proteinases in bone & skeletal muscle regeneration				
Fibroblast, Macrophag e, Malignancy	ETS1-NOX4-2	NK/T-cell transcription factor & NADPH oxidase				
	TPSAB1/2-CTSG-5	5 genes; metabolic enzymes, plasma proteins, markers for mast cells (TPSAB1/2) & neutrophile				
	AGRP-AP2S1-IDS-3	(CTSG) 3 genes: neuropeptide (AGRP). endocytosis (AP2S1). lysosomal enzyme for glycans (IDS)				
	COL3A1-COL1A2-50	Giant cluster of 50 genes: ECM components & remodeling, some immune				
Malignancy, Fibroblast , Endothelial	P3H2-PDF10A-2	Hydroxylase enzyme involved in collagen assembly (P3H2) & cAMP/cGMP hydrolysis (PDF10A)				
	OSMR-VCAM1-2	Cytokine receptor (OSMR) & vascular adhesion (VCAM1)				
	ACAT1-PLIN2-2	Energy metabolism & lipid storage.				
	LRRC41-LOX-9	9 genes, house keeping activities like ubiquitin ligase (LRRC41). metabolism (LOX. ABCC3/4)				
	COL4A1-COL4A2-17	Giant cluster of 17 genes, 3 collagen & laminin, 2 myosin & integrin, 3+ endothelial markers (CD34, KDR, PODXL)				

# Spatial distribution of a chemokine module (CCL19, CCL21)



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