

Breakout Session 7: Track A

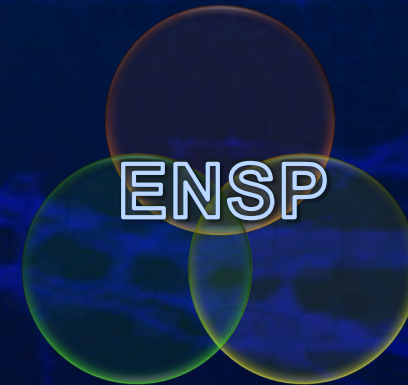
Developing Computational Tools to Analyze the Structure of Nerve Cells in the Bowel to Better Understand Digestive Disease



Neurobiology of Intrinsic Afferent Neurons

Developing computational tools to analyze the structure of nerve cells in the bowel to better understand digestive disease

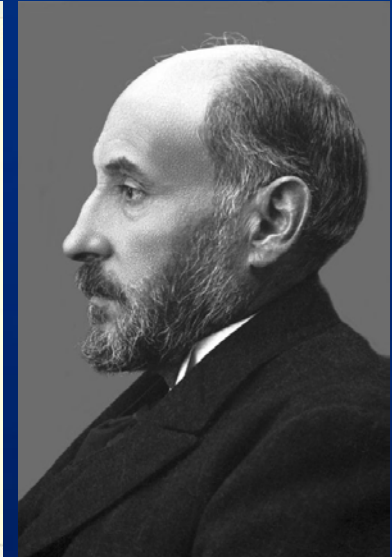
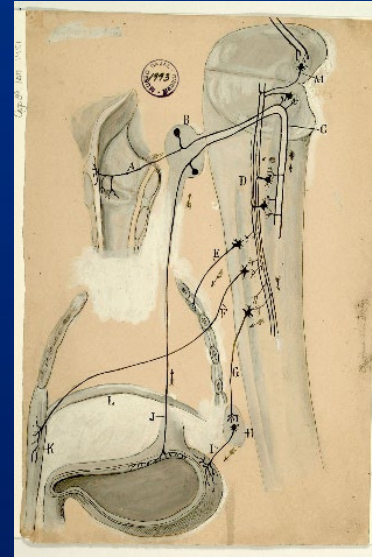
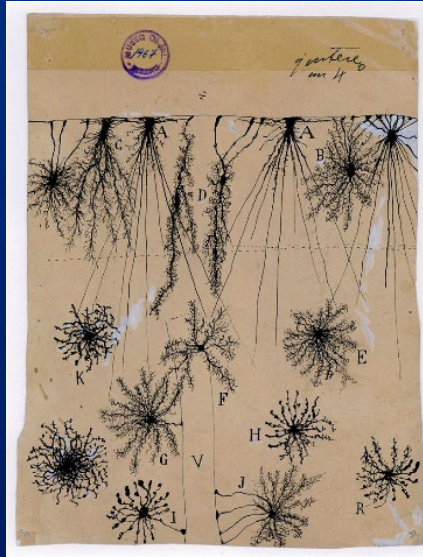
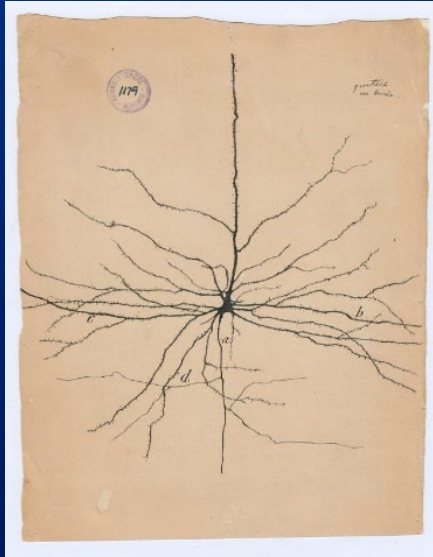
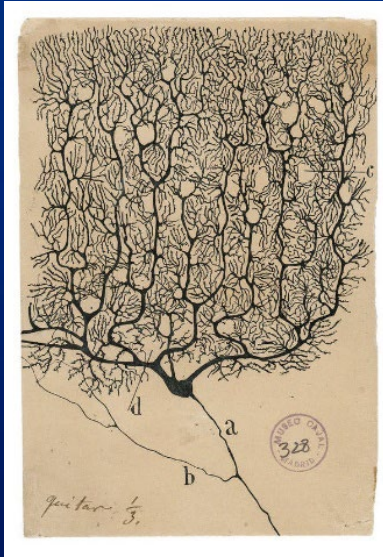
5R01DK129315-03



David R. Linden

2024 NIH ODSS AI Supplement Program Virtual PI Meeting, March 28, 2024

Structure-Function in Neuroscience



Images Courtesy of the Cajal Institute, Spanish National Research Council and the Nobel Prize Museum, Stockholm

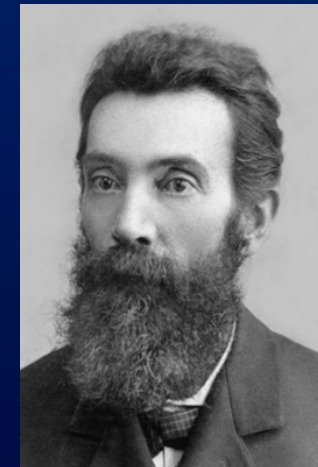
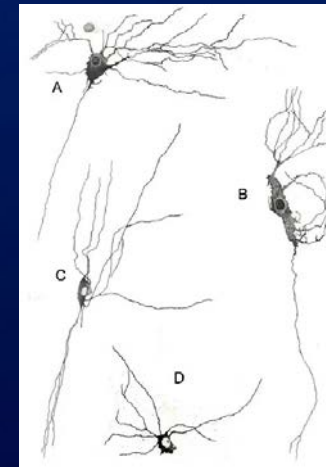
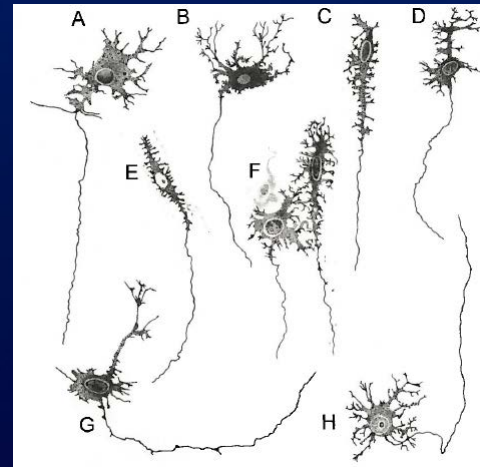
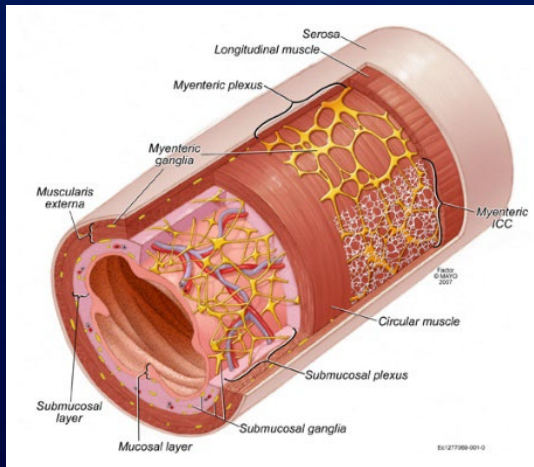
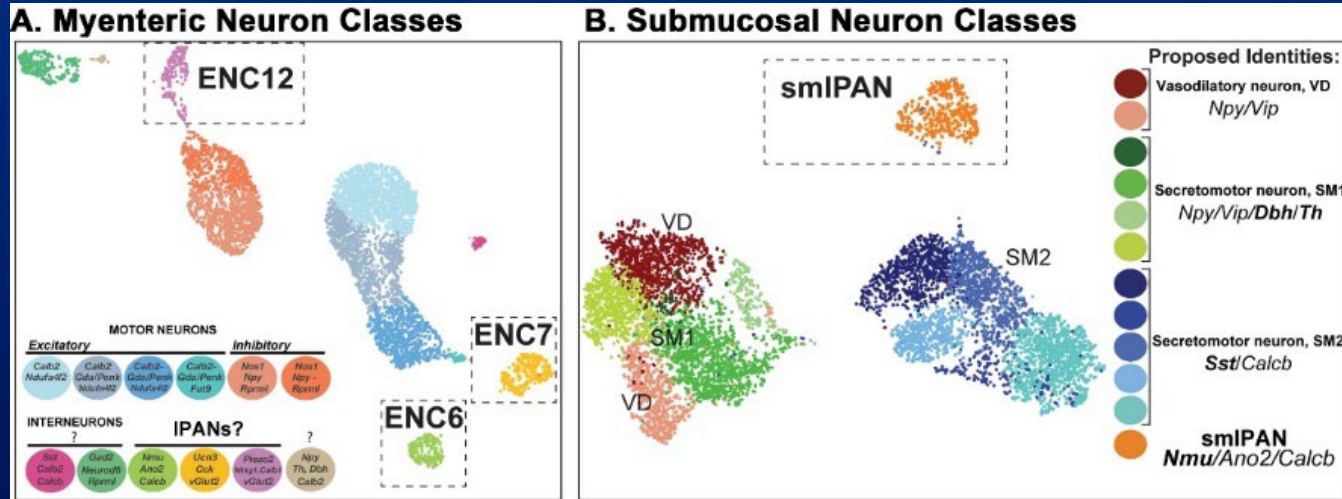


Figure From: Linden and Farrugia In: *Disorders of the Autonomic Nervous System 3rd Ed.*

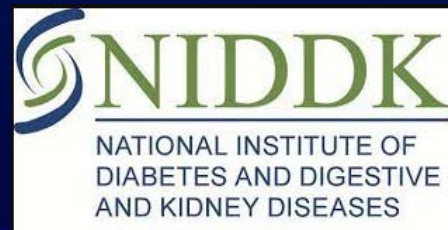
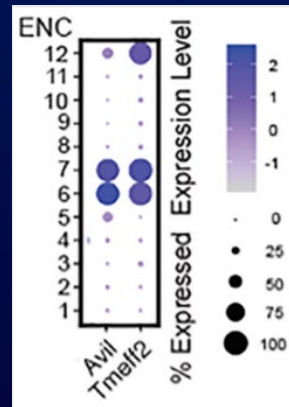
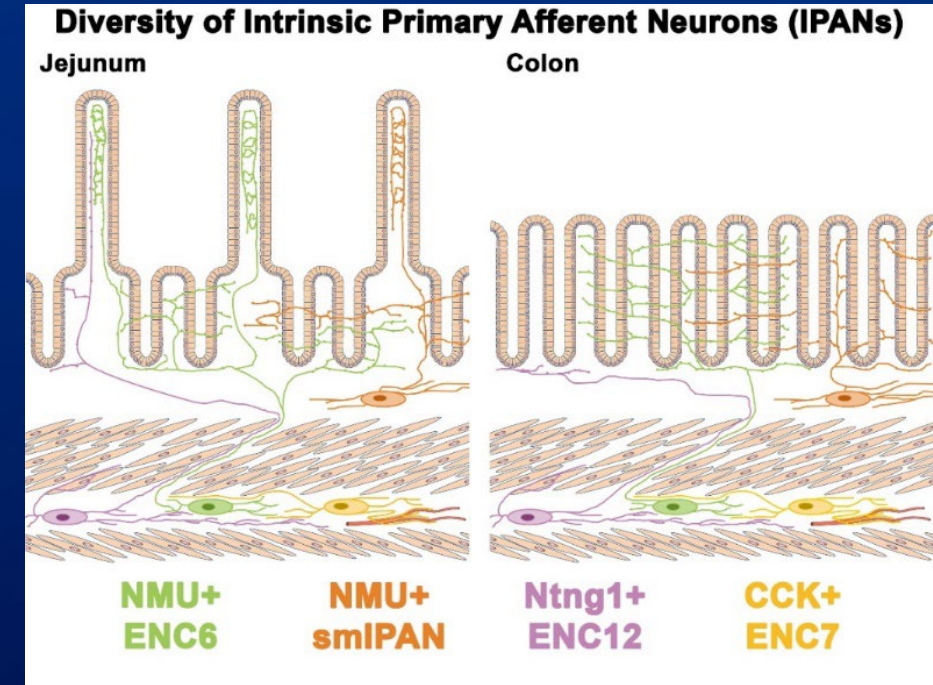
Images from Dogiel, 1899 Republished in Furness, 2004, *The Enteric Nervous System* and Courtesy of Tomsk State University

Single Cell Enteric Neuron Analysis



Morarach et al., 2021 *Nat. Neurosci.* 24:34-46

Melo et al., 2020 *Neurogastroenterol Motil* 32:e13989



Ulrika Marklund

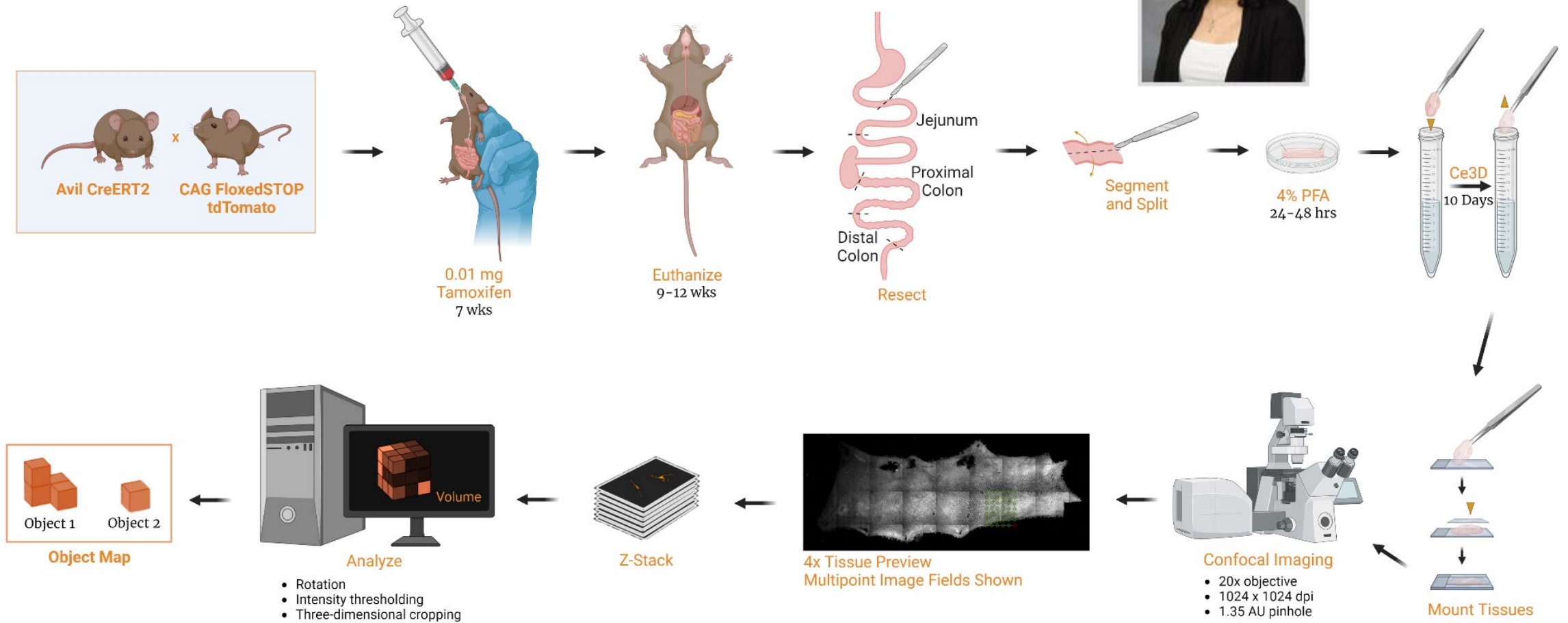
Different classes of IPANs possess morphologies and physiology that uniquely contribute to intestinal function

Model and Methods

Mouse IPAN Project

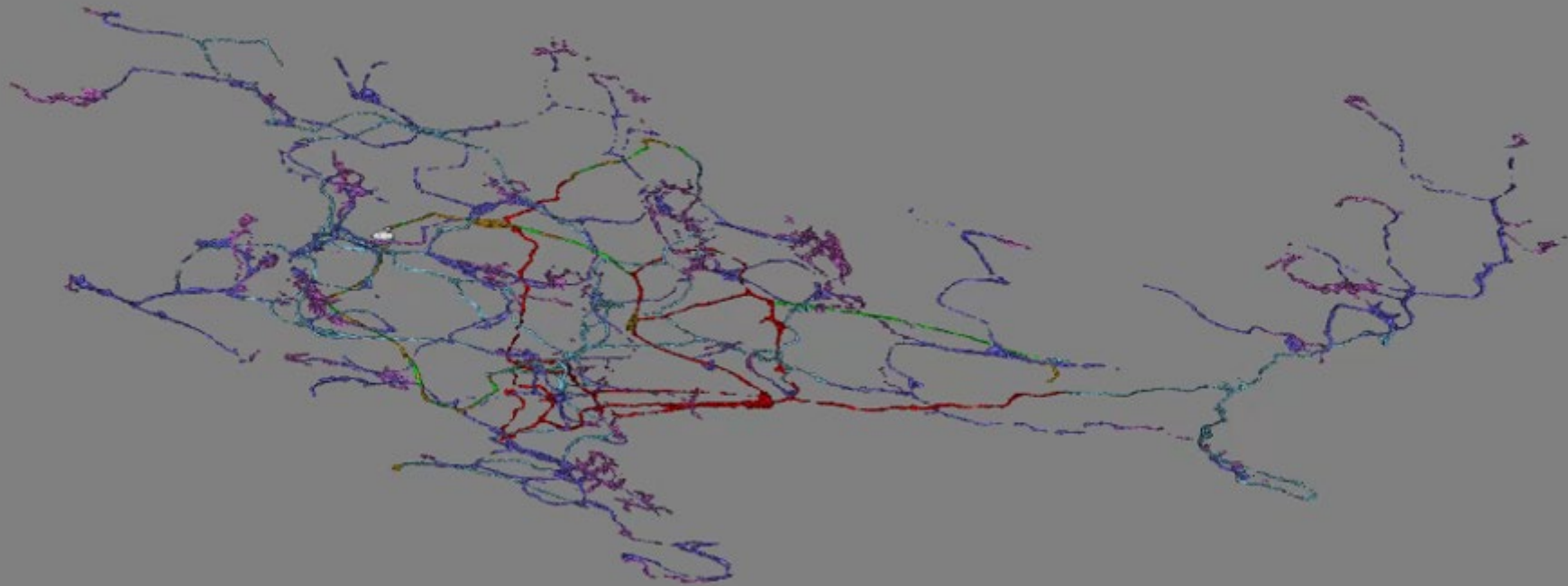


Ashley Harb



Single Cell 3D Reconstruction

CELL 7: SUBMUCOSAL NEURON - JEJUNUM



Soma

Submucosal Fiber

Submucosal Ending

Pericryptal Fiber

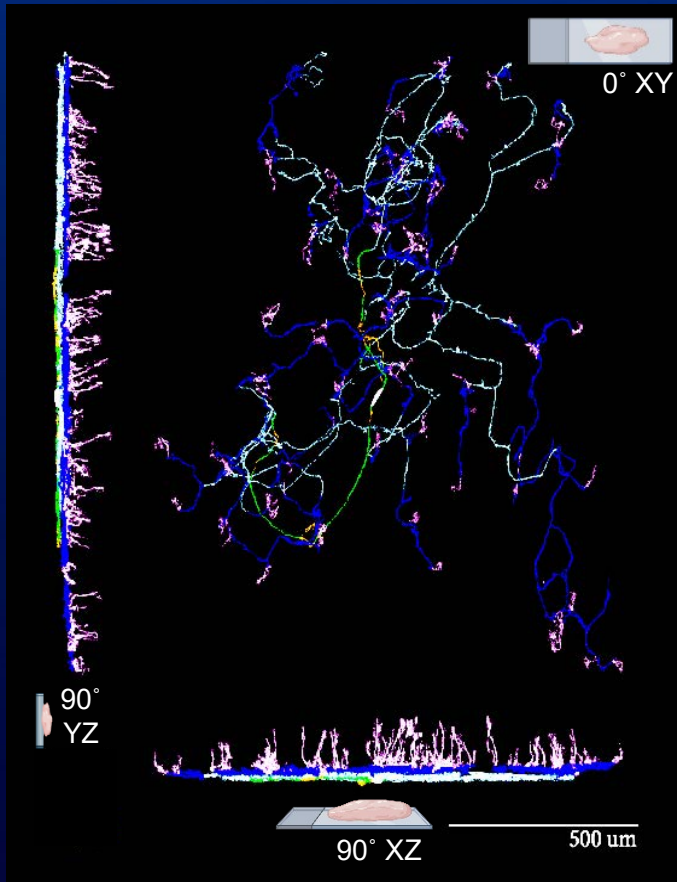
Glandular Fiber

Villus Fiber

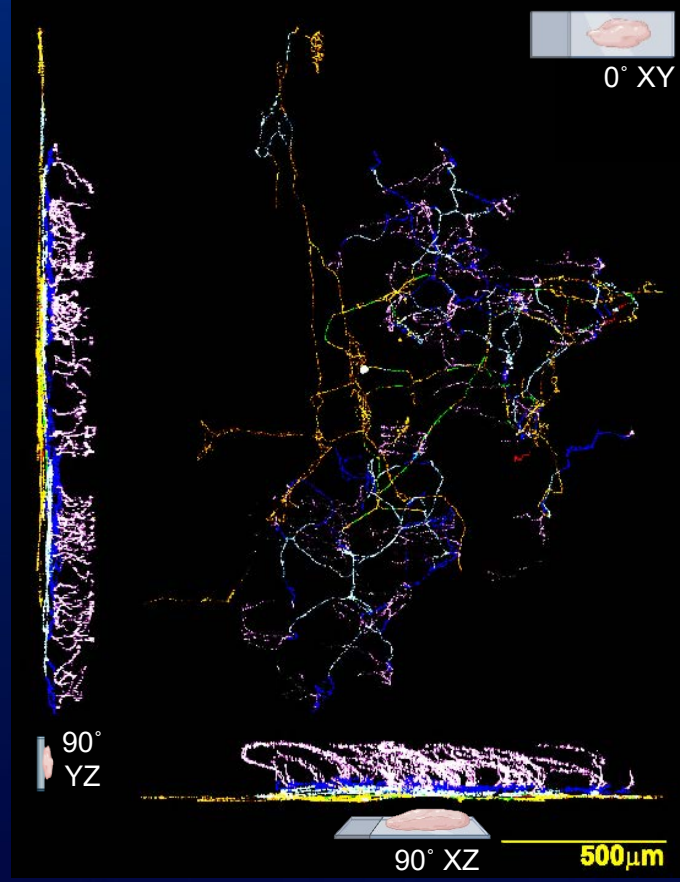
Vascular Fiber

Three Cell Morphologies Based on Soma Location and Branching Pattern

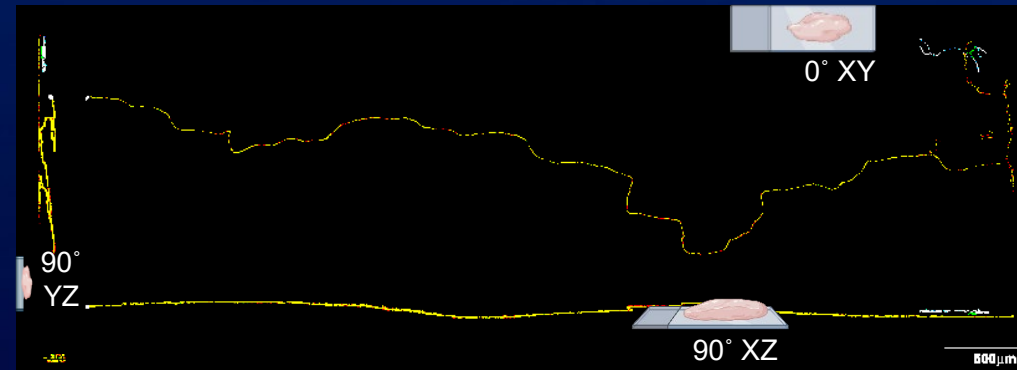
1 Submucosal Cells



2 Highly-Branching Myenteric Cells



3 Long Descending Dogiel Type I Myenteric Cells



Myenteric Cells



Ashley Harb

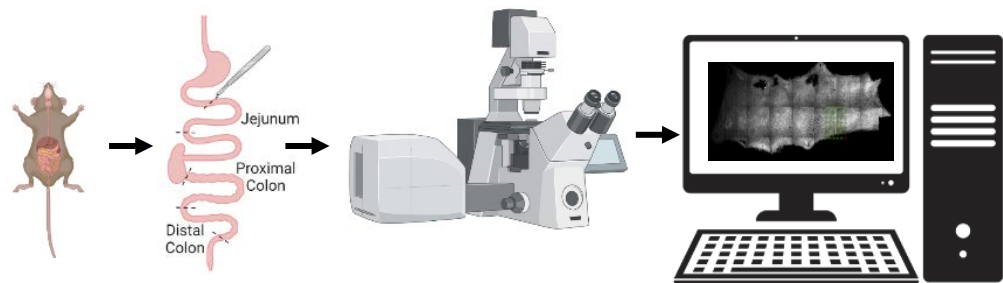
AI/ML Collaboration



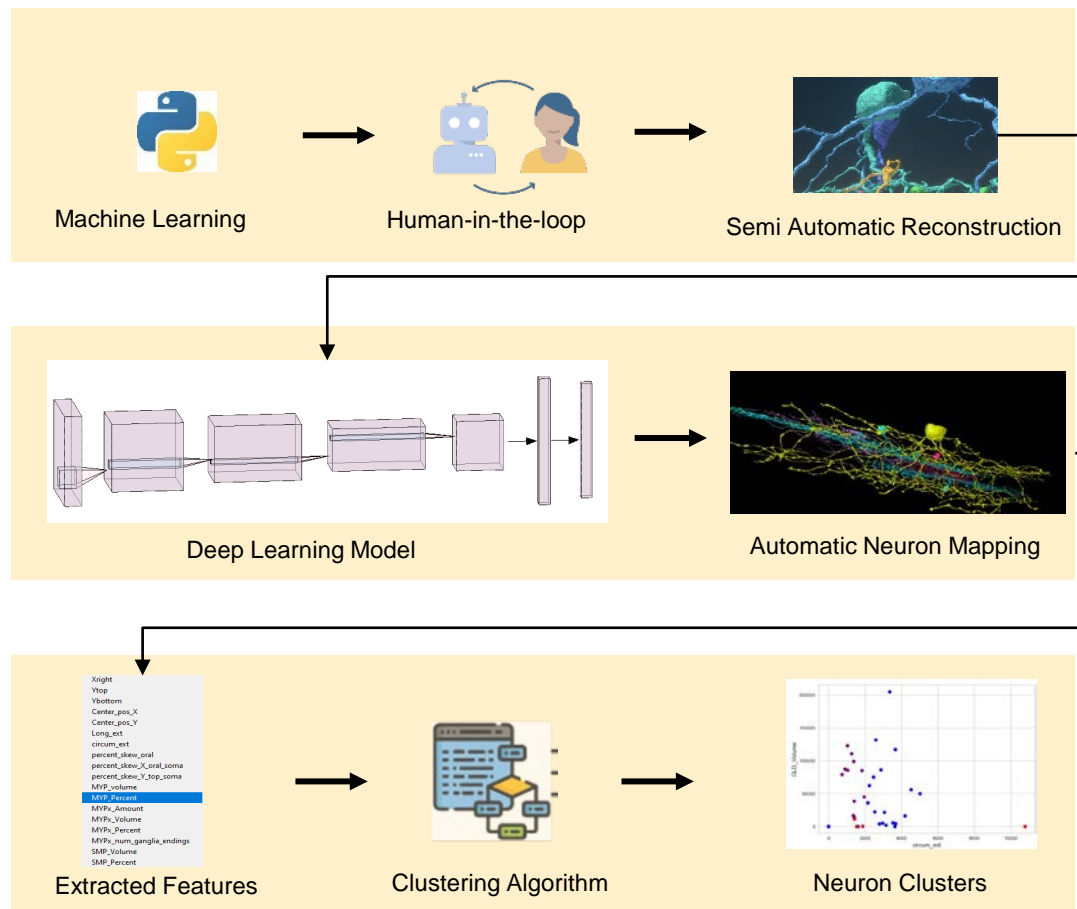
Shivaram Poigai Arunachalam



Kamrul Foysal

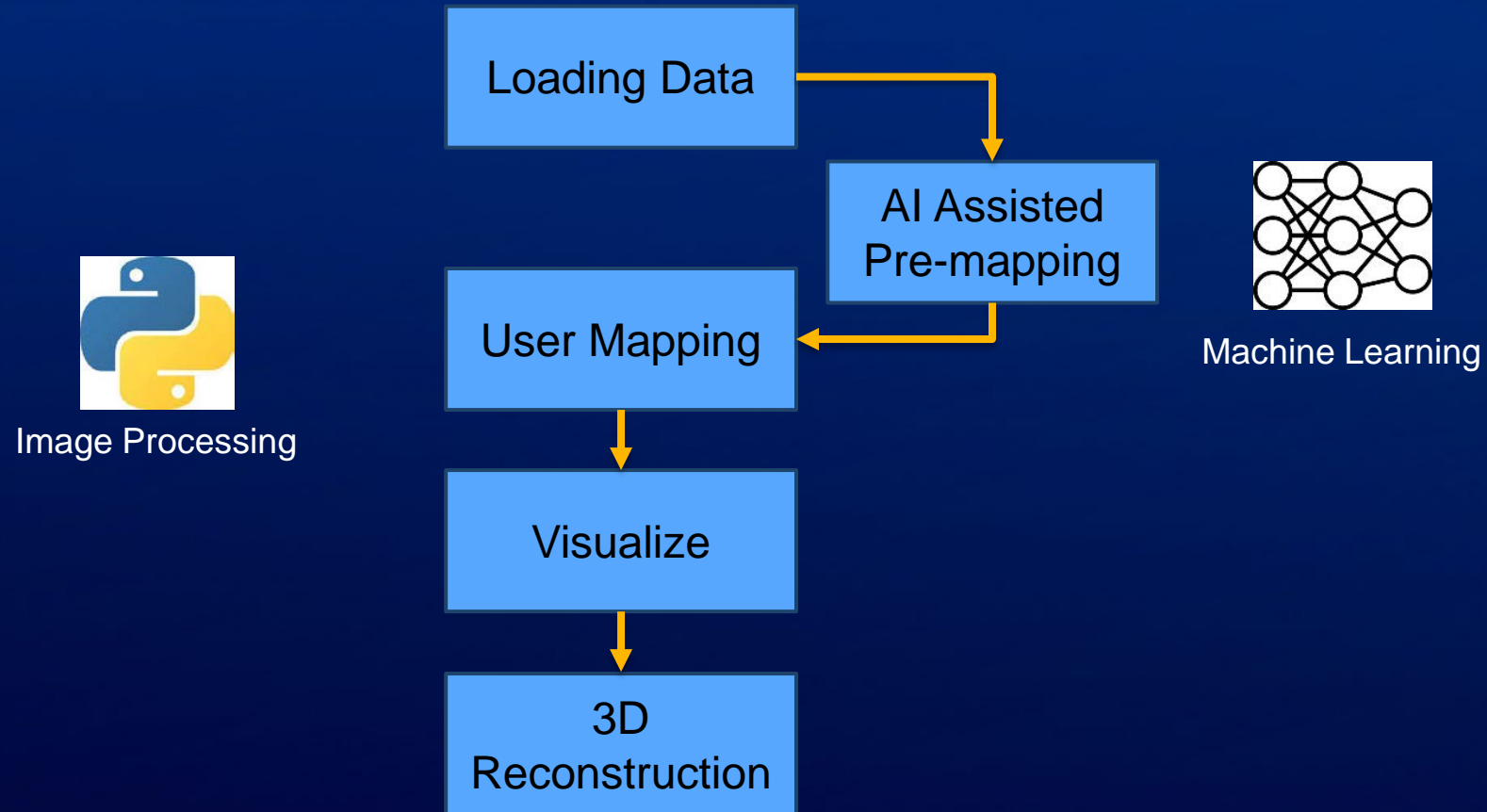


Data Acquisition



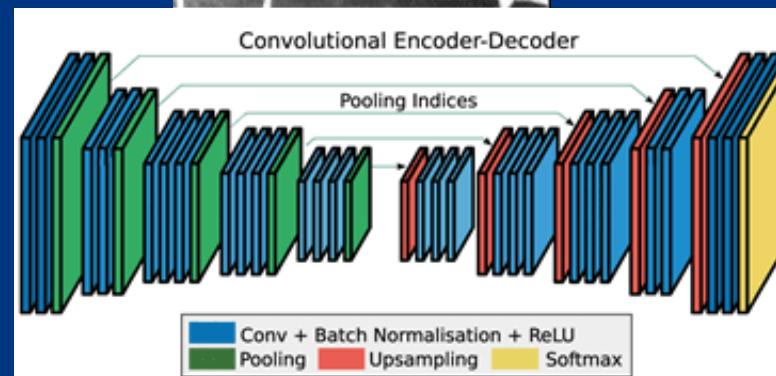
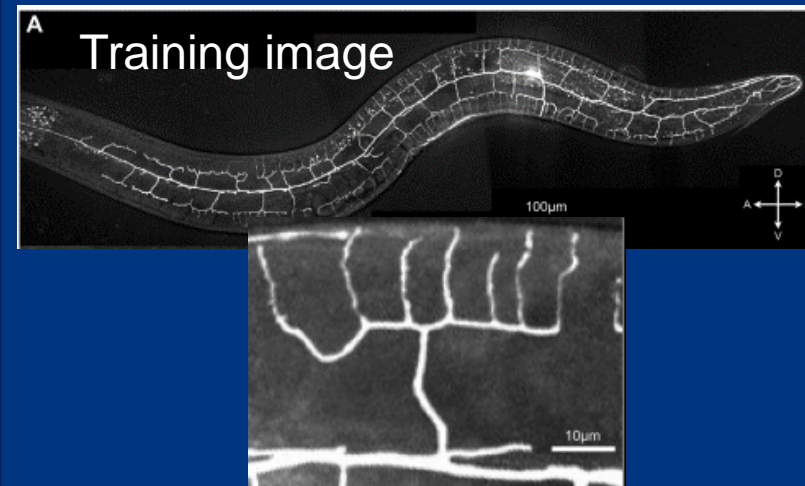
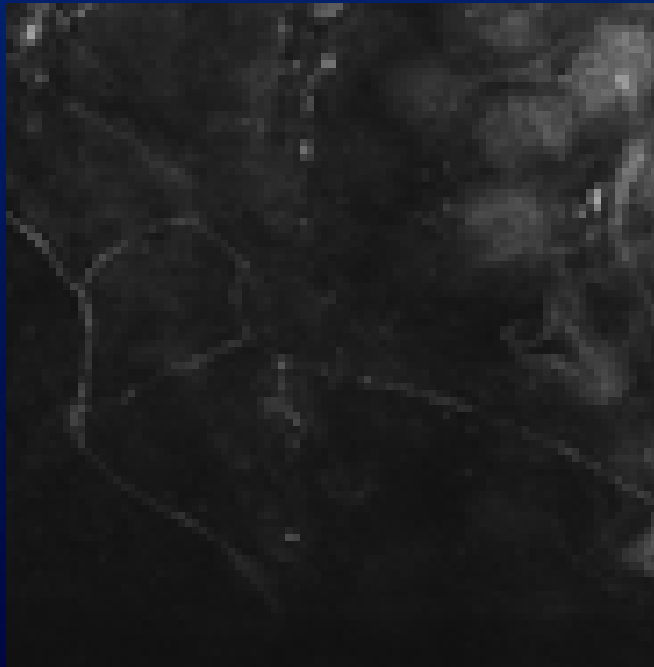
Created with BioRender.com

Semi-Automated Human-in-the-Loop AI Assisted Mapping

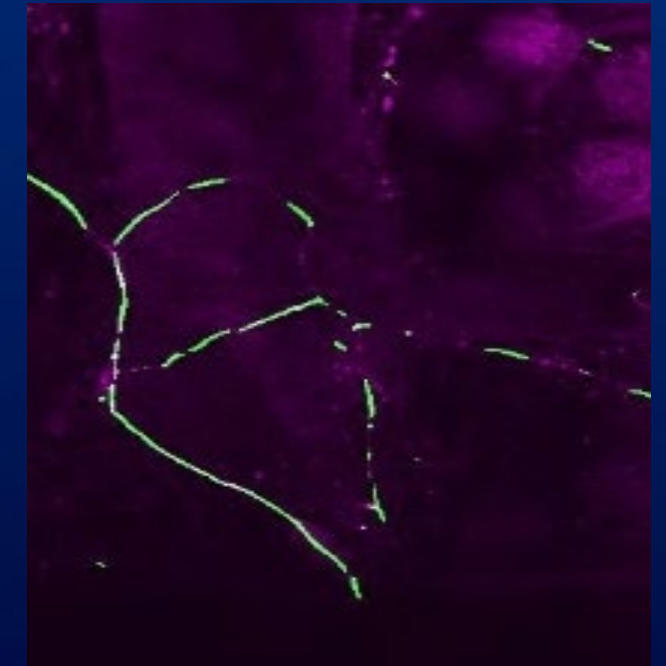


AI Assisted Pre-Mapping

- Dataset Trained on *C. elegans* neuron
- Connect 3D Shapes, Cleans Data
- Suppress Background



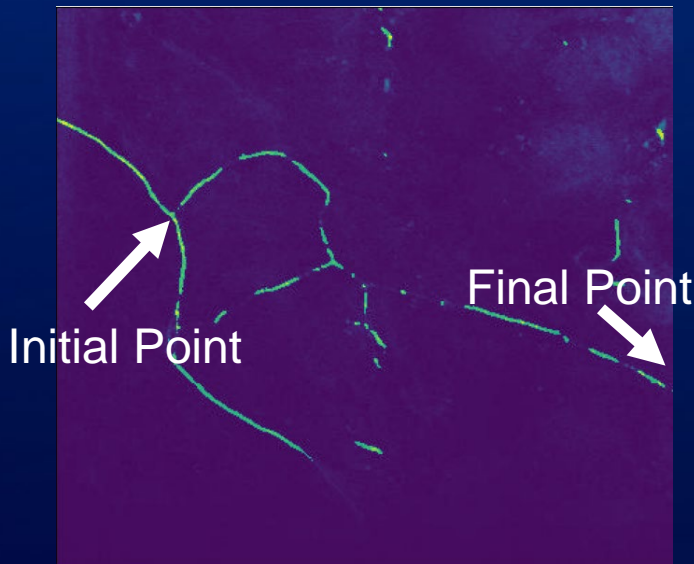
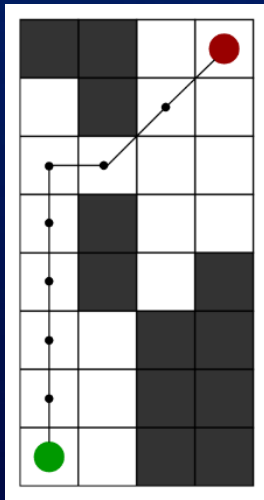
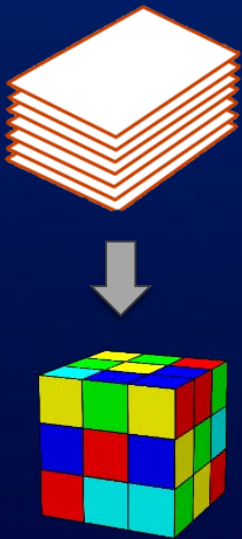
CNN Model



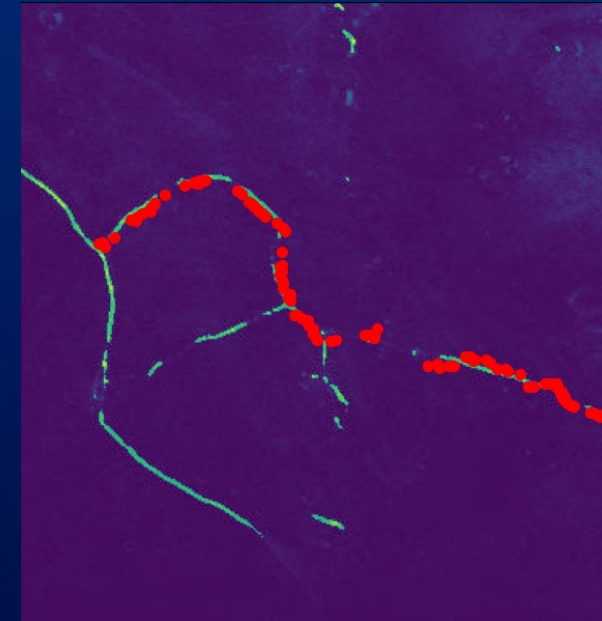
Enteric NeuroScience Program

User Mapping Function

- 3D Graph Search
 - Dijkstra's Algorithm
 - A Star Search Algorithm



- Broken paths can be connected.
- User defines the Start and the End of the Neurite Branch.
- The mapping is performed in 3D.

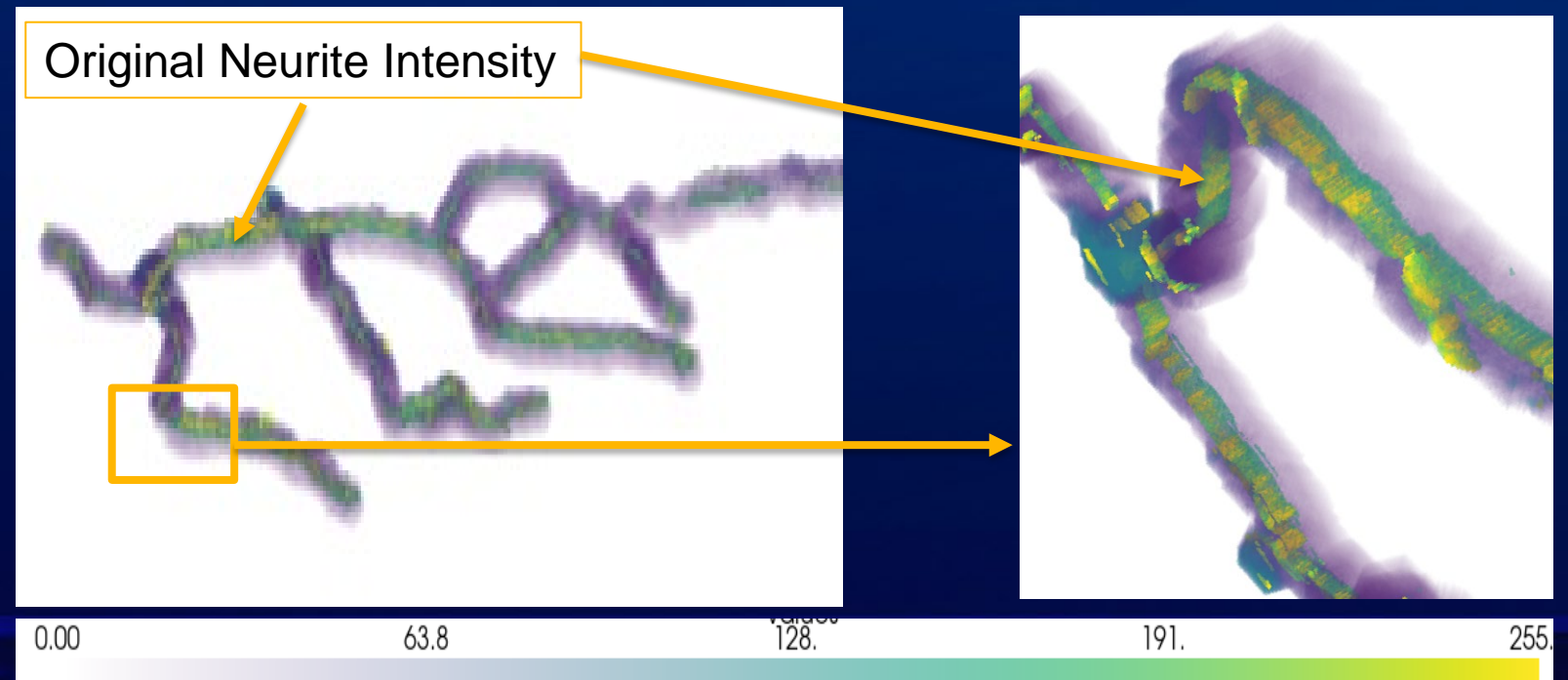


Mapping Function: Neurite Extraction

- Traced 3D Voxels act as 3D Volumetric Mask
- Intensity Variation is captured within mask
- Adaptive histogram equalization extracts the neuron structure
- The whole neuron is one single connected object



3D Volumetric Mask

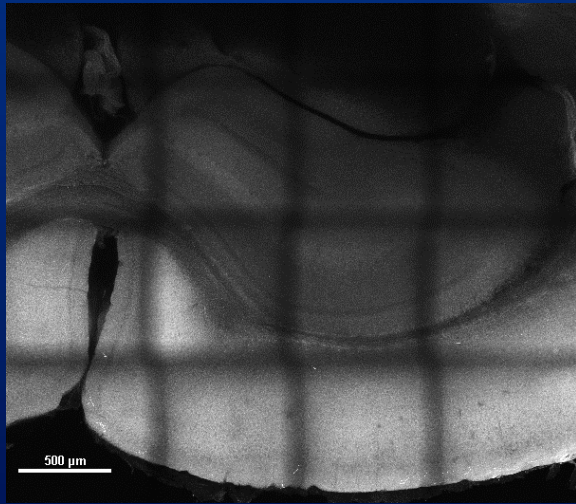


Original Neurite Intensity

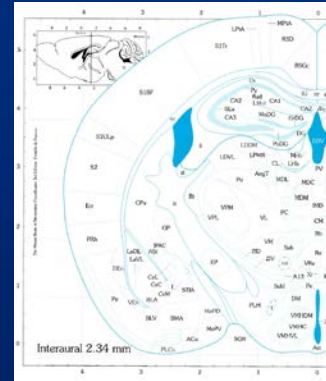
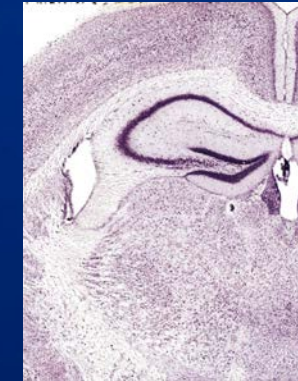
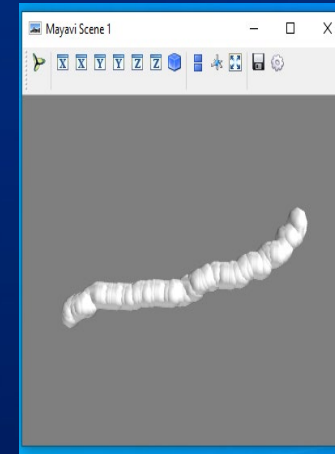
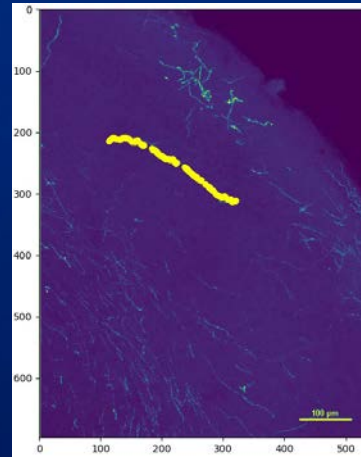
0.00 63.8 128. 191. 255.

Neurite Strand

Application to Broad Neuroscience Field

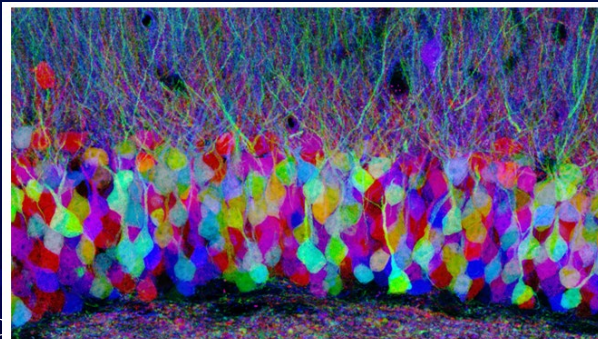


Mapped Neuron Neuron Mask in 3D



Franklin and Paxinos *The Mouse Brain In Stereotaxic Coordinates 3rd Ed.* 2008.

NIH National Institutes of Health
The BRAIN Initiative



Chuck Howe



Ben Clarkson



Maria Westphal



Kamrul Foysal



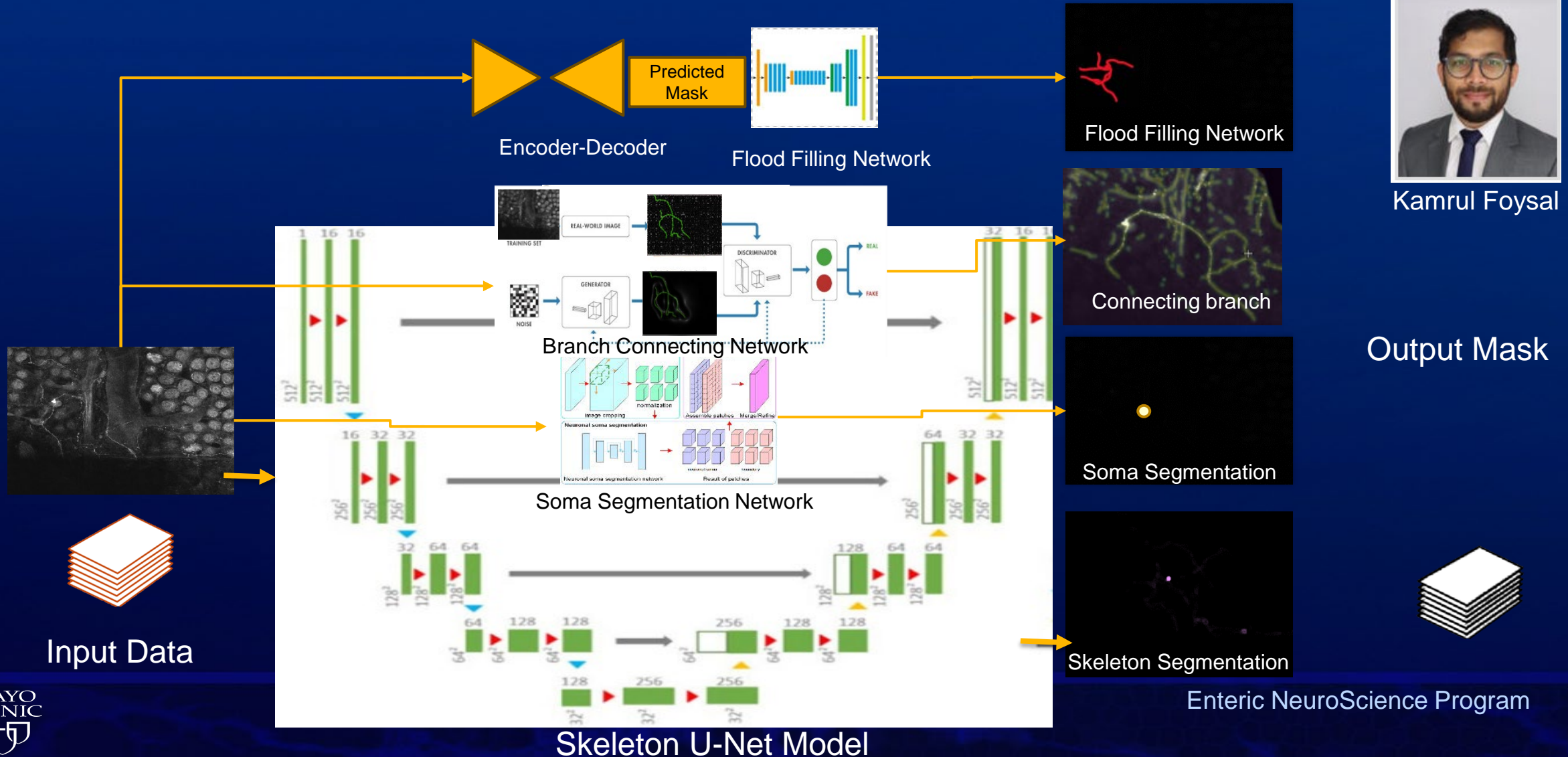
Tim Kline



George Cao

Enteric NeuroScience Program

Hybrid Automated Enteric Neuron Mapping Model



Kamrul Foysal



Conclusions

- AI / ML Supports Aims of Parent R01
 - Enhanced Throughput
 - Enhanced Objectivity
- Creation of Neuron Morphology Datasets for Future AI / ML
 - Ground Truth to Improve Fully Automated AI/ML Models
 - Applicability to Broad Neuroscience Community

