The INCF Digital Atlasing Infrastructure

Ilya Zaslavsky (UCSD) and INCF Digital Atlasing Infrastructure Task Force

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International Neuroinformatics Coordinating Facility

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- > Albert Burger, MRC Human Genetics Unit and Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- > James Gee, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
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- > Stephen Larson, University of California, San Diego, USA
- > Piotr Majka, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland
- > Lydia Ng, Allen Institute for Brain Science, Seattle, USA
- > Yuko Okamura-Oho, RIKEN Advanced Science Institute, Wako, Japan
- > Seth Ruffins, Biological Imaging Center, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- > Marina Sergejeva, Freidrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany

Digital Atlasing Infrastructure Task Force

- > Lead: Ilva Zaslavsky, San Diego Supercomputer Center, University of California, San Diego, USA
- > Rembrandt Bakker, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Radboud UMC Nijmegen, Netherlands
- > Albert Burger, MRC Human Genetics Unit and Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- > Christian Haselgrove, University of Massachusetts Medical Center, Worcester, USA
- > Michael Hawrylycz, Allen Institute for Brain Science, Seattle, USA
- > Andreas Hess, Freidrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany
- > Daren Lee, Laboratory for Neuro-Imaging (LONI), University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- Stephen Larson, University of California, San Diego, USA
- > Lydia Ng, Informatics Group, Allen Institute for Brain Science, Seattle, USA
- > Seth Ruffins, Biological Imaging Center, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- > Fons Verbeek, Leiden Institute of Advanced Computer Science, Leiden University, Netherlands

Glenn Rosen Ken Sugino Yoonsuck Choe

Eszter Papp Raphael Ritz Daniel Wojcik Asif Memon Kenneth McLeod Gang Song Brian Avants Steve Lamont



The genetic organization of mouse trigeminal nuclei



All brainstern voxels

• All labeled voxels

• Strongly labeled voxels

300

3rd PC

100

200

2nd PC -100

200

2nd PC -100

200

2nd PC -100

200

300

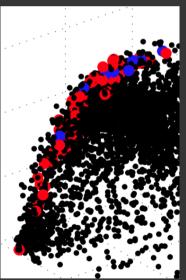
2nd PC -100

200

300

200

1st PC



A) Brainstem slice. B,C) Example of innervated voxels (red) sitting on a small manifold in hyper-gene space.

Does morphology or does innervation determine genetic similarity in brainstem?

We inject anatomical tracers to reveal brainstem inputs, co-register the images with AGEA, and use dimensionality reduction techniques to assess similarity.

Results:

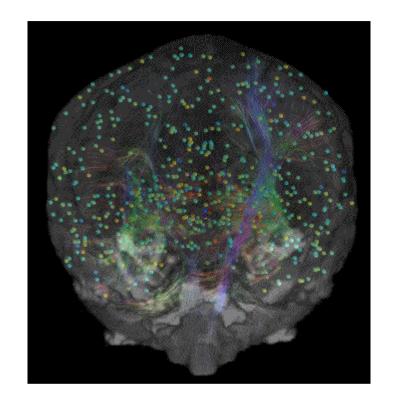
- I. Subnuclei with similar inputs are more genetically similar than subnuclei determined histologically.
- 2. Many genes essential to brainstem organization have not been studied developmentally, making this a powerful informatics tool for gene discovery.

What is an atlas?

 A collection of 2D images or a 3D volume, possibly with anatomic feature delineations and a set of additional annotations

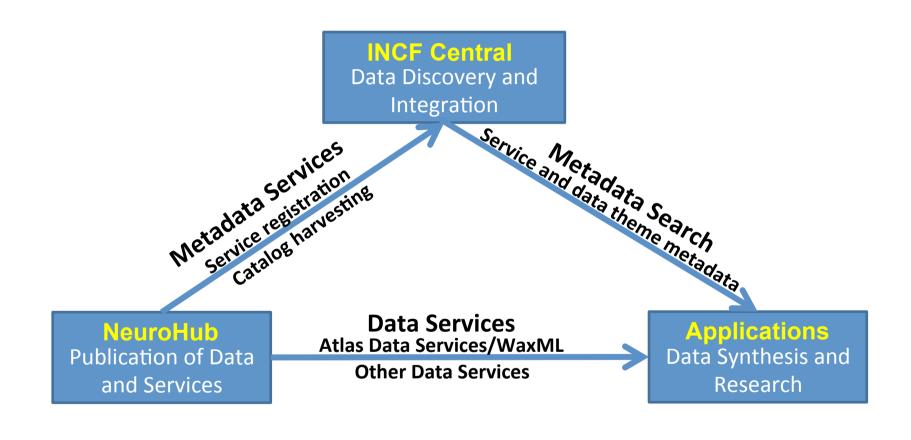
What we need is more than an atlas:

 A gateway to large distributed databases of images, volumes, segmentations, gene expression data, electrophysiology, behavioral, connectivity, other spatially-registered data

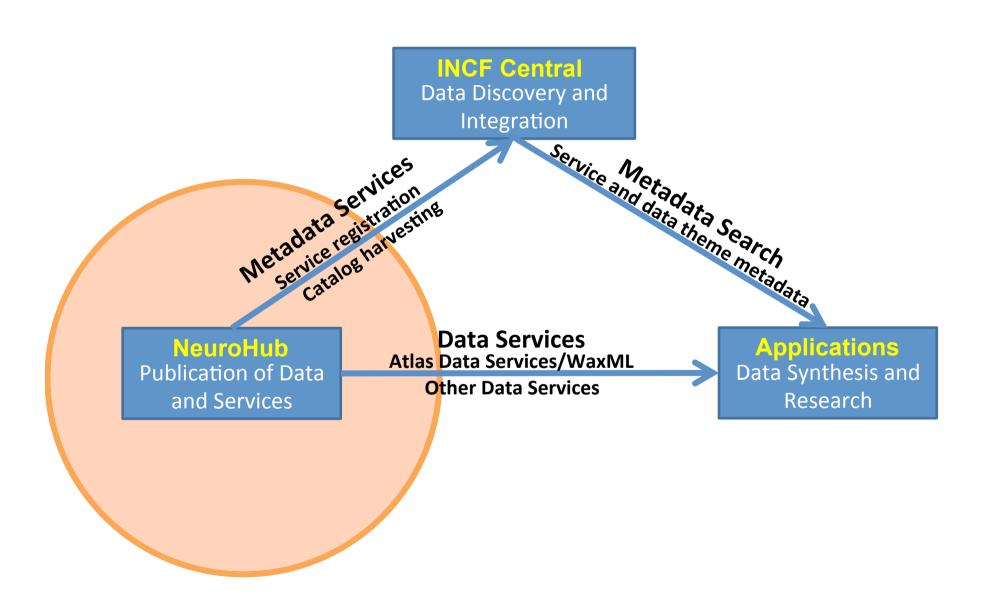


- Ability to ask questions such as "which atlases have images for this part of the brain", "what genes are expressed here in atlas A", "compare spatial patterns of protein distribution across atlases", etc.
- Collection of atlases organized as spatial data sources
- Collection of spatial data registries, service APIs and workflows:
 - image registration, segmentation, spatial selection, spatial analysis, integration of spatial data
- Collection of viewers , integration and annotation tools
- Ability to integrate user-supplied images, 3D volumes, and other resources

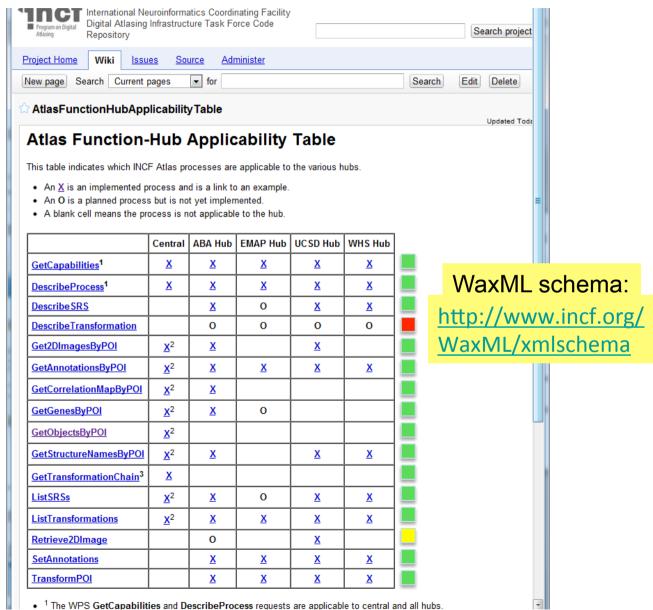
High-level INCF-DAI Design



Publishing Atlas Services



Waxholm Markup Language (WaxML) and standard atlas services



Waxholm
Markup
Language
(WaxML): XML
schema that
provides standard
constructs for
atlas services.

The services are modeled after the **OGC WPS** interface specification

Specification

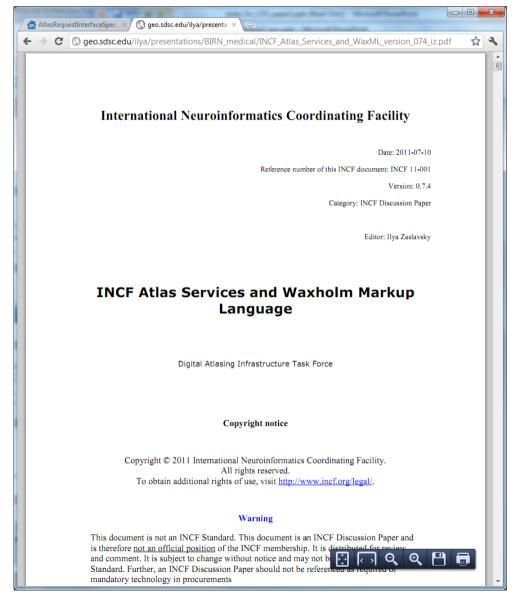
Version 0.7.4:

 http://

 code.google.com/

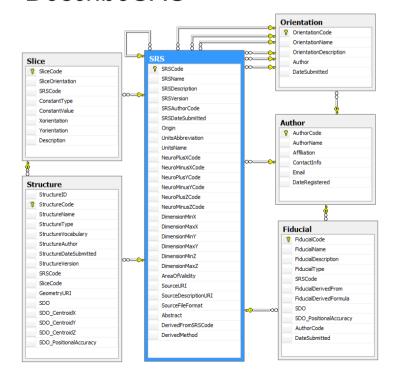
 p/incf-dai/wiki/

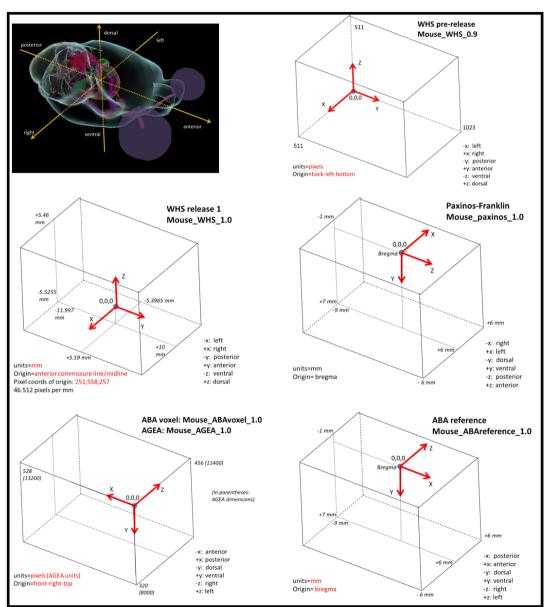
 INCFProjectSpecification



Spatial reference systems and SRS registry

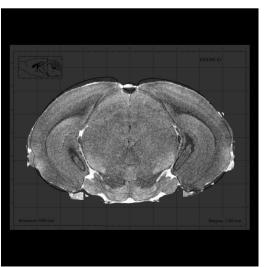
- Published by atlas hubs, summarized at
- INCF acts as a naming authority for SRS and transformations
- Accessed via ListSRSs and DescribeSRS



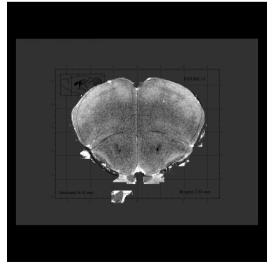


Coordinate Transformations: Different Types

- ABAvoxel to WHS
 - Large volumes for transforms in both directions, between 3D and 3D of different dimensions
 - Then simple lookup in the transformation volume
- ABAvoxel to ABAreference
 - Collection of conversion formulas for individual slices
- ABAvoxel to AGEA
 - Simple scaling
- WHS to Paxinos Mouse Atlas
 - Warping appropriate WHS cuts to match with Paxinos slices; translations per slice and brain region



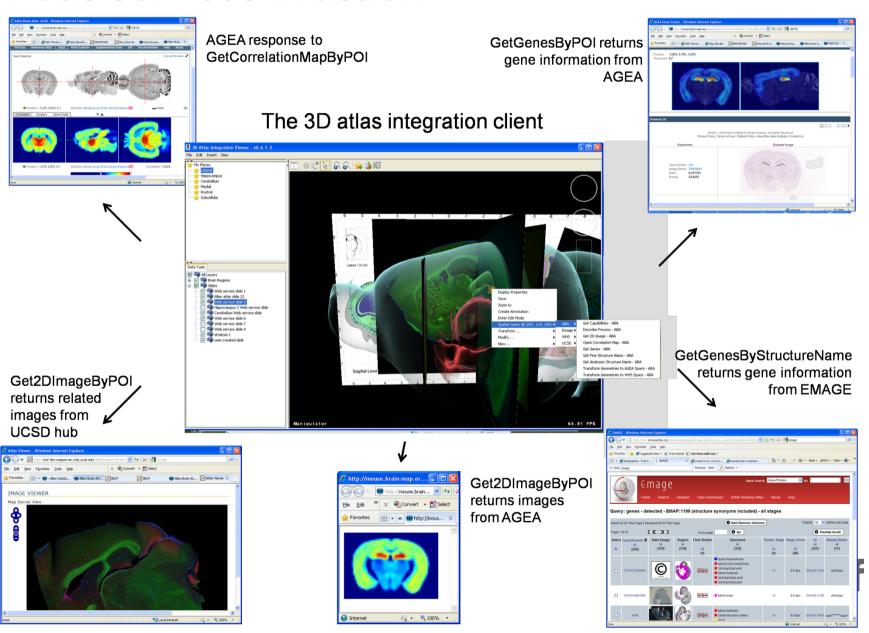




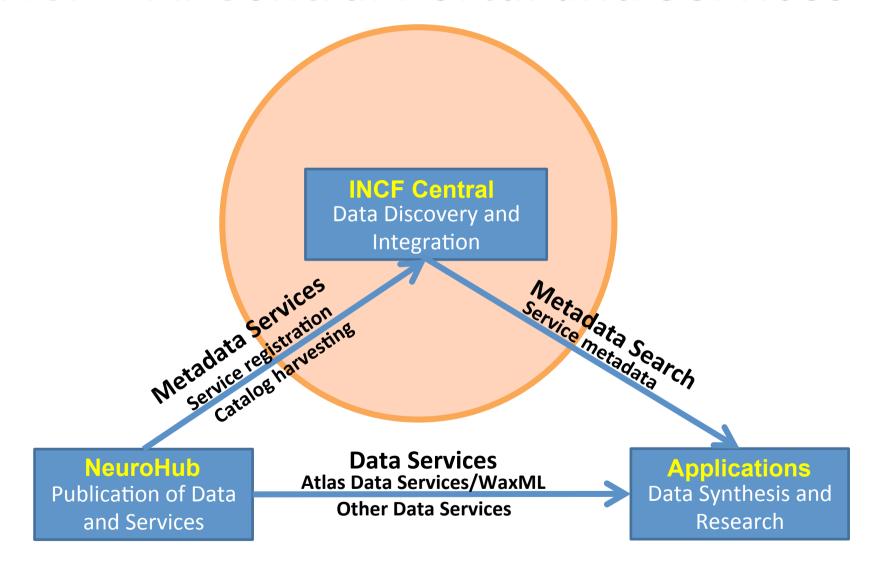
Evaluating and reporting accuracy is critical



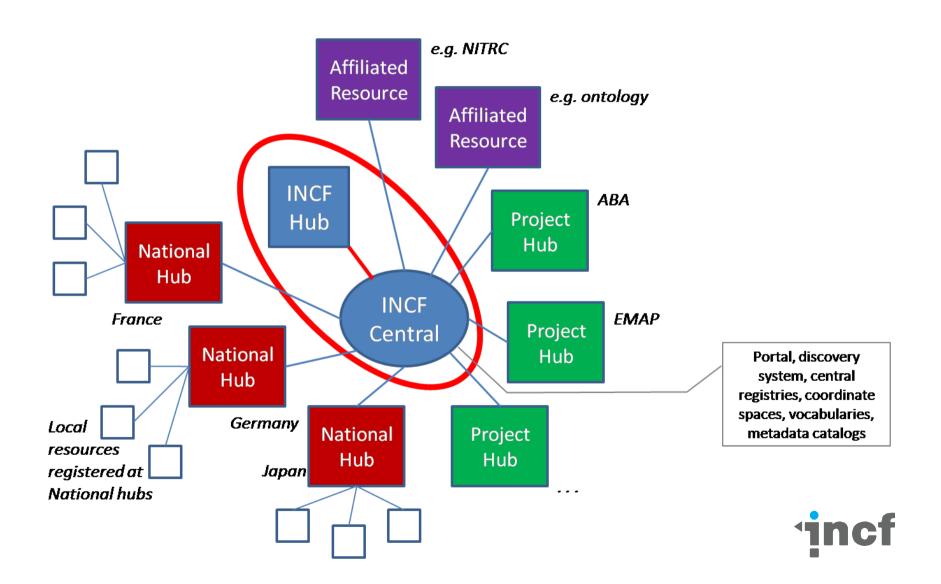
Atlas services in action



INCF-DAI Central Portal and Services

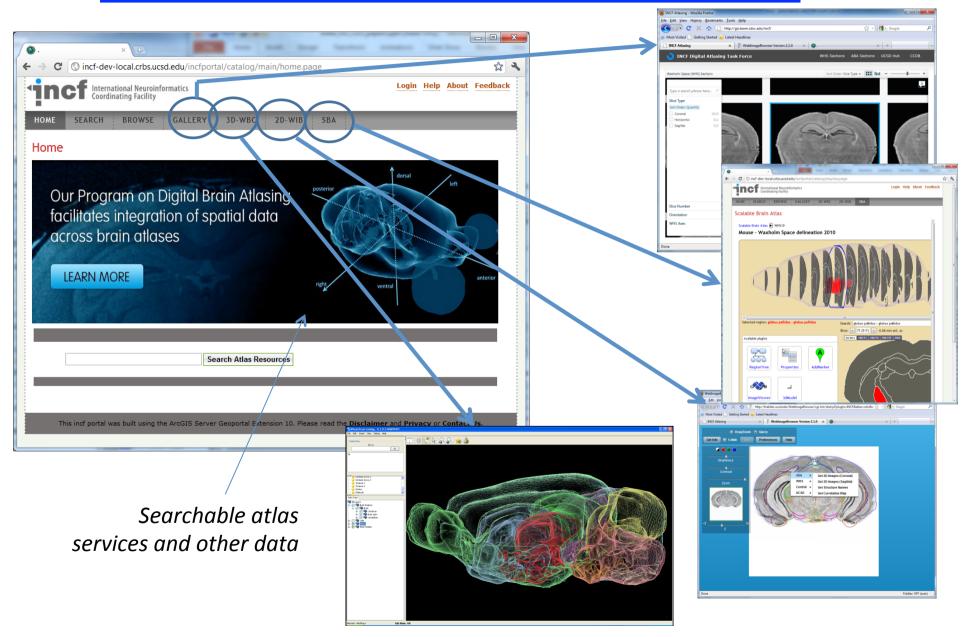


INCF hubs and INCF central



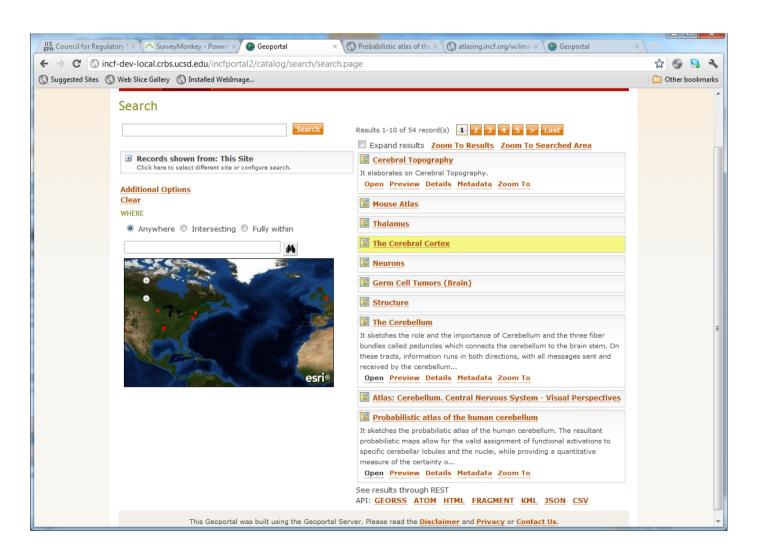
Atlas data catalog portal prototype

http://incf-dev-local.crbs.ucsd.edu/incfportal/



A companion portal prototype: organizes the same sources by locations of labs

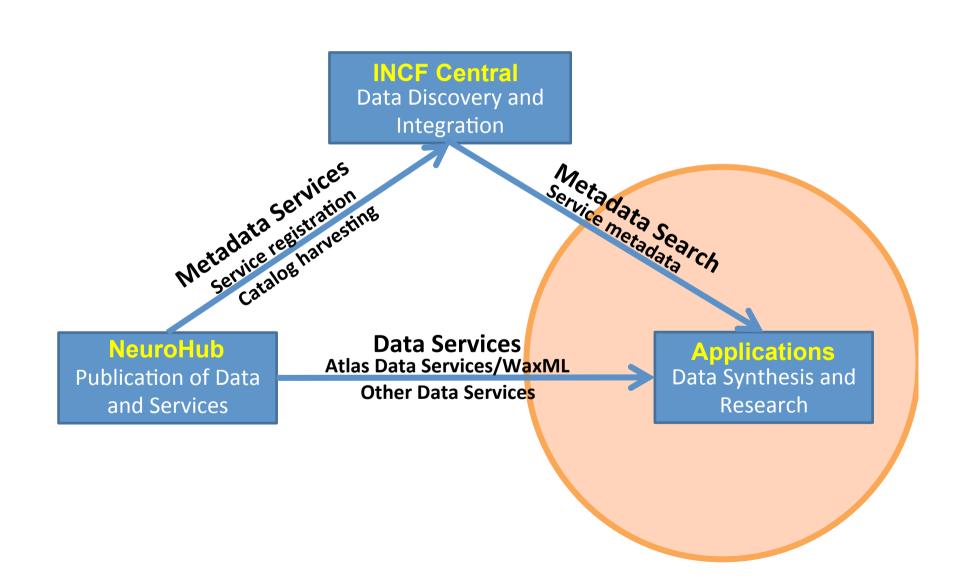
http://incf-dev-local.crbs.ucsd.edu/incfportal2/



Some features of the portals

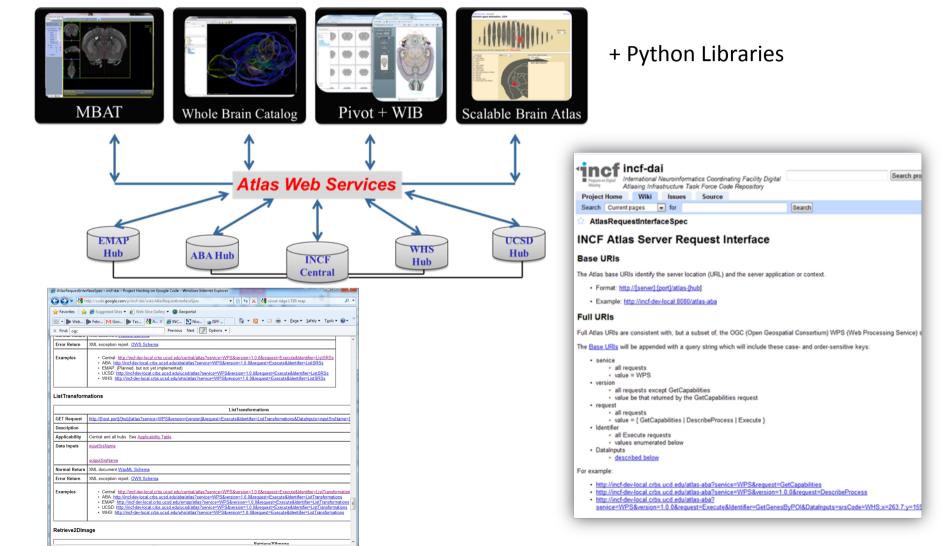
- The underlying catalog is compliant with the Catalog Services for the Web (CSW) standard, which defines how to search/add/update/delete catalog records programmatically.
- Support for several metadata profiles, for both data and services.
- Support for registration and indexing of multiple types of resources, including standardcompliant services, individual downloadable files, file collections, web sites, offline data, or other portals.
- Access control and authentication via Active Directory.
- Support for data publication and management workflow.
- Ability to synchronize/reharvest registered resources on a schedule or manually.
- Can federate with other CSW catalogs: for example catalogs supporting data portals established by other hubs.
- Integrates with an ontology service, and supports semantics-based search.
- The portal is customized for neuroscience/atlasing data types.
- The portal has a built-in viewer for image services, but also includes WIB and WBC visualization clients, and a Pivot-based gallery of neuroscience images.
- Ability to integrate with other (non-spatial) content management systems and portal frameworks, and ease of customization.
- Open source software model (available on sourceforge), with large development community following.

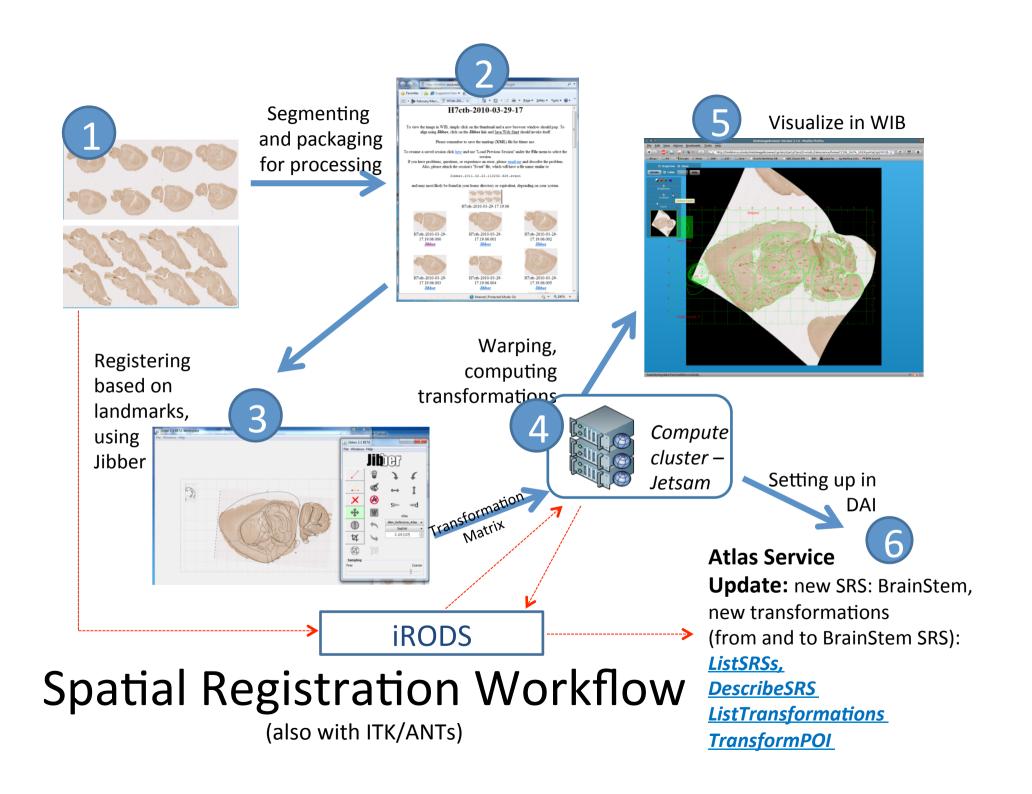
INCF-DAI Client Applications



Accessing DAI from a software client

http://waxholm.neurocommons.org/page/Background_for_Developers





Once atlas services are updated...

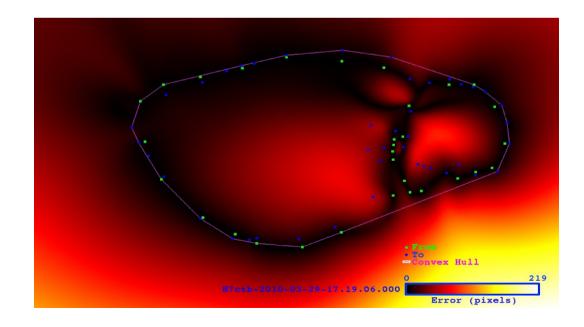
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http://tirebiter.ucsd.edu/WebImageBrowser/cgi-bin/start.pl?plugin=INCF&pnzID=irods:/ telescience/home/CCDB_DATA_USER.portal/CCDB_DATA_USER/acquisition/project_1/ microscopy 74540/BrainStem/pnz/H7ctb-2010-03-29-17.19.06.003.pnz

to begin queries.

Additional work:

- Accuracy of registration
- WHS for the rat

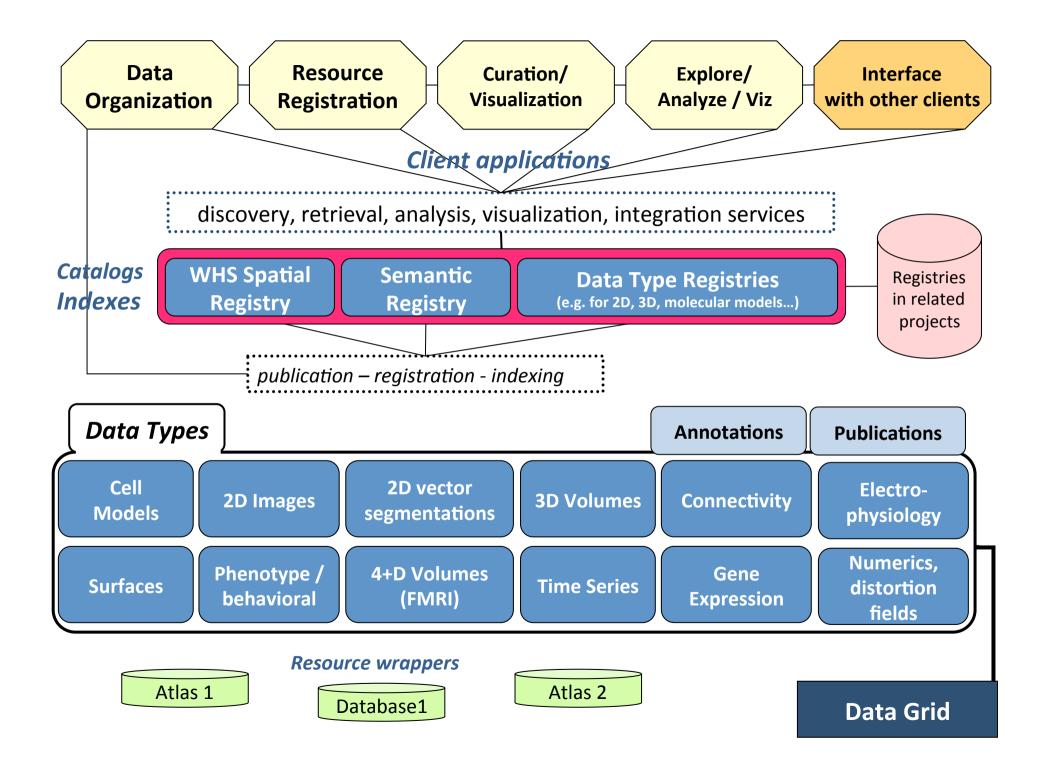


A higher-level view

Towards INCF CI

Initial INCF-CI requirements

- Support for publishing, cataloging, discovery and access to key types of neuroscience data
- Enabling straightforward sharing of large datasets via common elastic virtual data space (data grid, cloud)
- Enabling distributed computation and effective pooling of compute resources (computational grid)
- Common and transparent **information model and API foundation** that developers can use to contribute code, applications, data and resources
- **Scalability** to additional users, larger datasets, new types of data and resources
- Support for long-term preservation and on-demand availability of neuroscience resources of different types
- Support for a range of integration models: ability to integrate data across scales;
 species; development stages
- Ability to compose and run complex workflows, and ensure provenance tracking,
 re-usability and accuracy assessment of the results
- Enabling re-use of data by adopting or developing key **interoperability standards** and reference frameworks, including semantic and spatial reference models
- A governance model (rather, models) that addresses expectations of all stakeholders



What is our Interoperability Target

- Levels of interoperability:
 - Resources follow different information and service models, but can be discovered using Dublin Core metadata (title, abstract, author, when published, etc.)
 - Resources are available as services, whose capabilities can be requested and registered
 - Resources are available via standard services (e.g. Atlas Services)
 - Resources are defined wrt formal spatial, temporal and semantic conventions (vocabularies) managed by a naming authority
 - Resources follow common information models (e.g. WaxML)
- Not all components will reach our target interop level at the same time – but still need to be registered and discoverable → INCF Data Portal

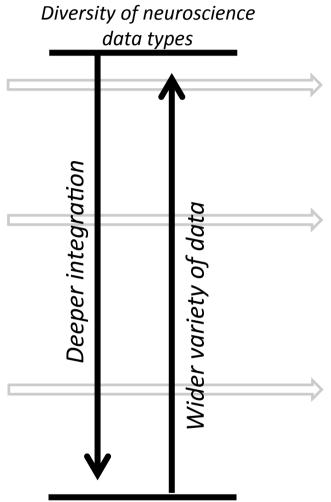
Levels of interoperability

Find and retrieve resources:
files and file collections,
services, documents –
by thematic category and type

Data available in compatible semantics: ontologies, controlled vocabularies

Data available via standard service interfaces (e.g. WaxML, also OGC services) but different information models

Compatibility at the level of domain information models and databases



Well-understood data with formal information models available via standard services

System components



Data discovery portal



Shared vocabularies and ontology management

	Central	ABA Hub	EMAP Hub	UCSD Hub	WHS Hub
GetCapabilities*	X	×	x	×	X
DescribeProcess*	X	×	×	×	X
DescribeSRS		×	0	X	X
DescribeTransformation		0	0	0	0
Get2DlmagesByPOI	X ²	×		X	
GetAnnotationsByPOI	X ²	X	X	X	×
GetCorrelationMapByPOI	<u>X</u> 2	×			
GetGenesByPOI	X ²	×	0		
Get0bjectsByP0I	<u>X</u> 2				
GetStructureNamesByPOI	X ²	×		X	X
GetTransformationChain ³	X				
ListSRSs	X ²	×	0	×	X
ListTransformations	X ²	x	X	X	X
Retrieve2DImage		0		X	
SetAnnotations		×	×	X	X
TransformPOI		×	×	×	×

Service administration



Web and desktop applications

