

# Introduction to single cell RNAseq

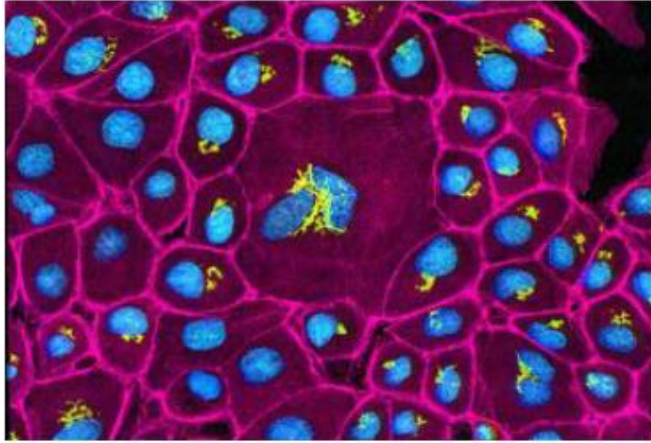
---

AMAURY BIGNAUD

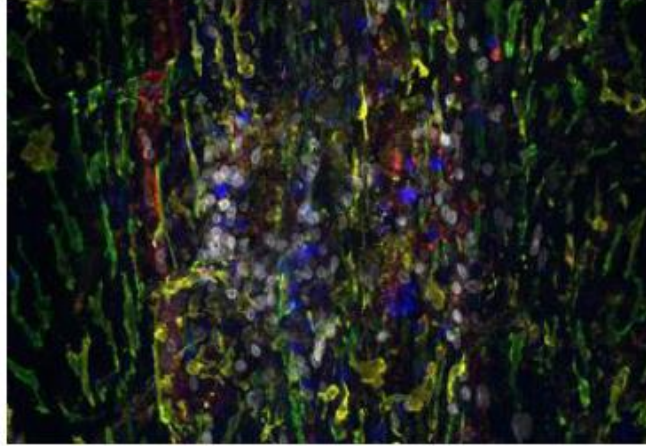
GENOMICS  
11/10/2023

# An incredible diversity of cells across human tissues

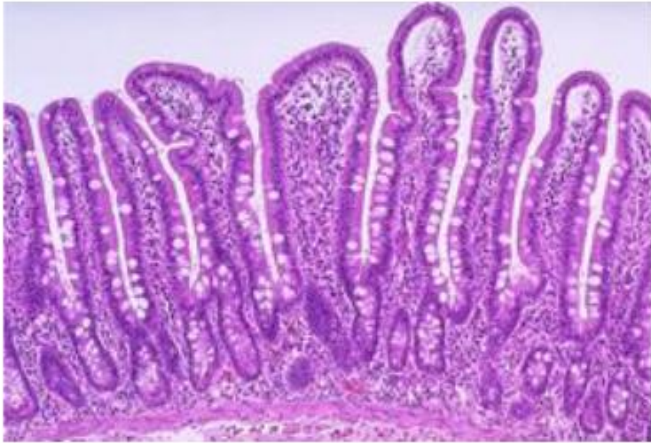
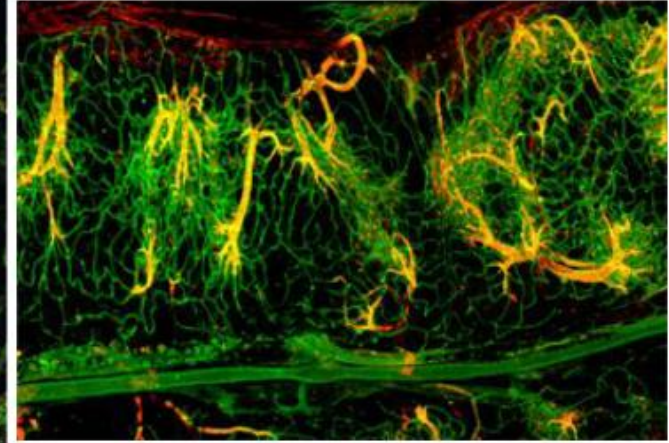
Skin epithelium



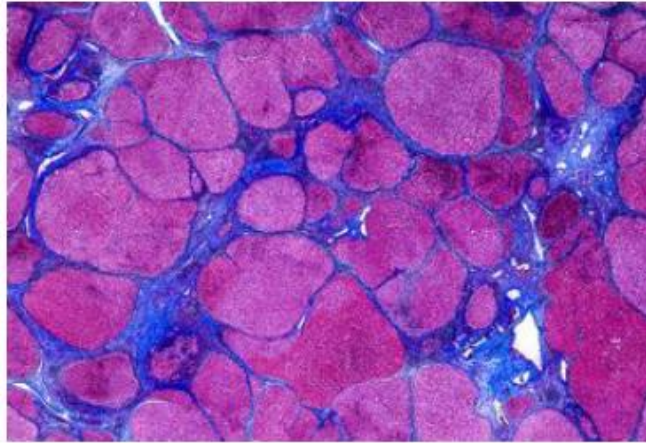
Brain meninges



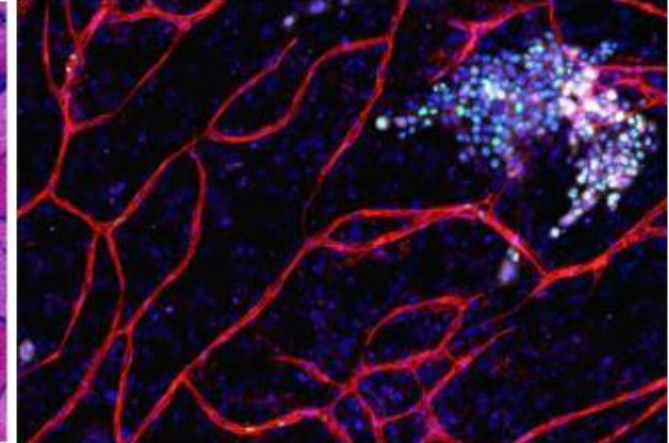
Blood vessels



Small intestine

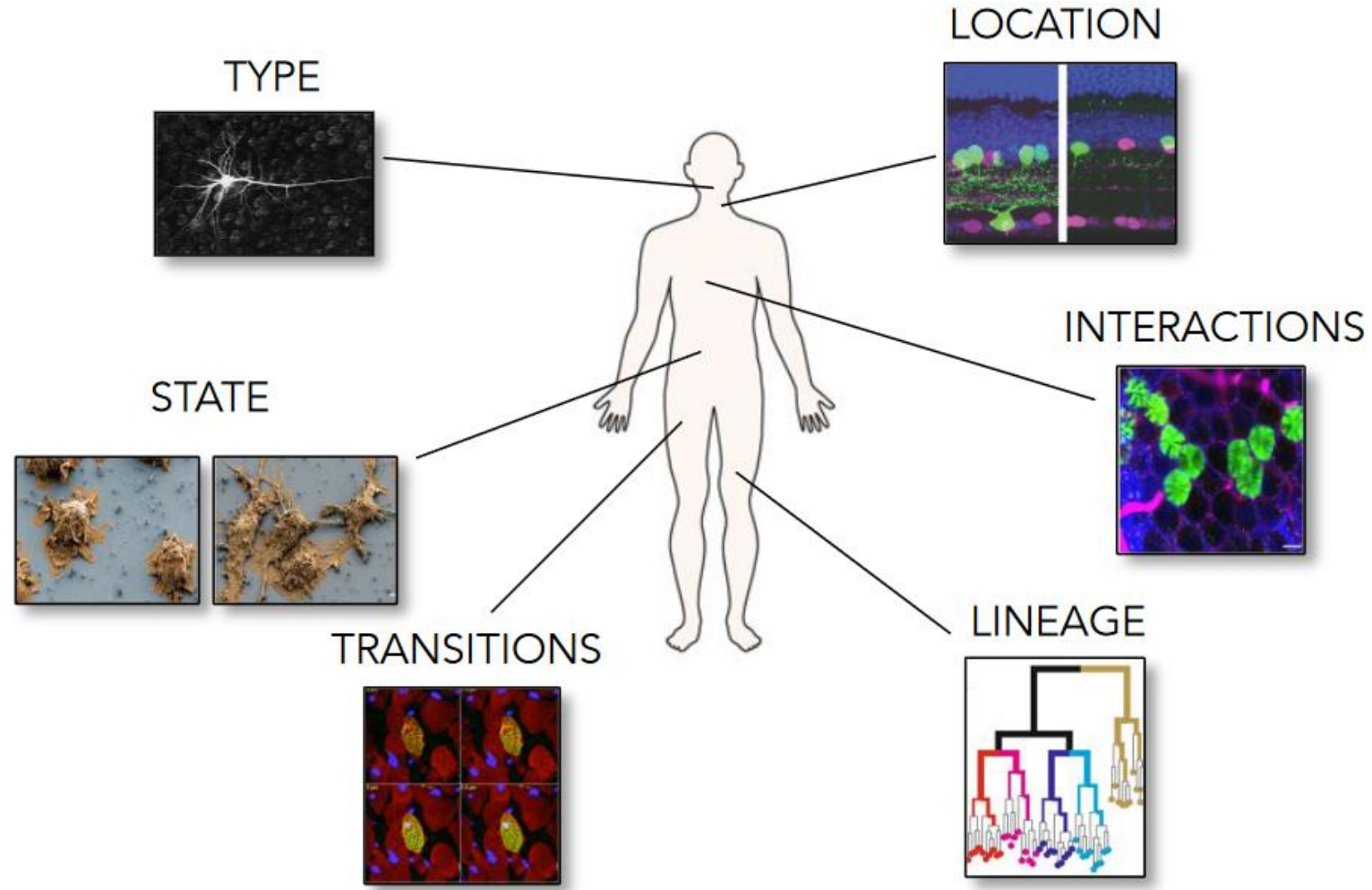


Liver cirrhosis



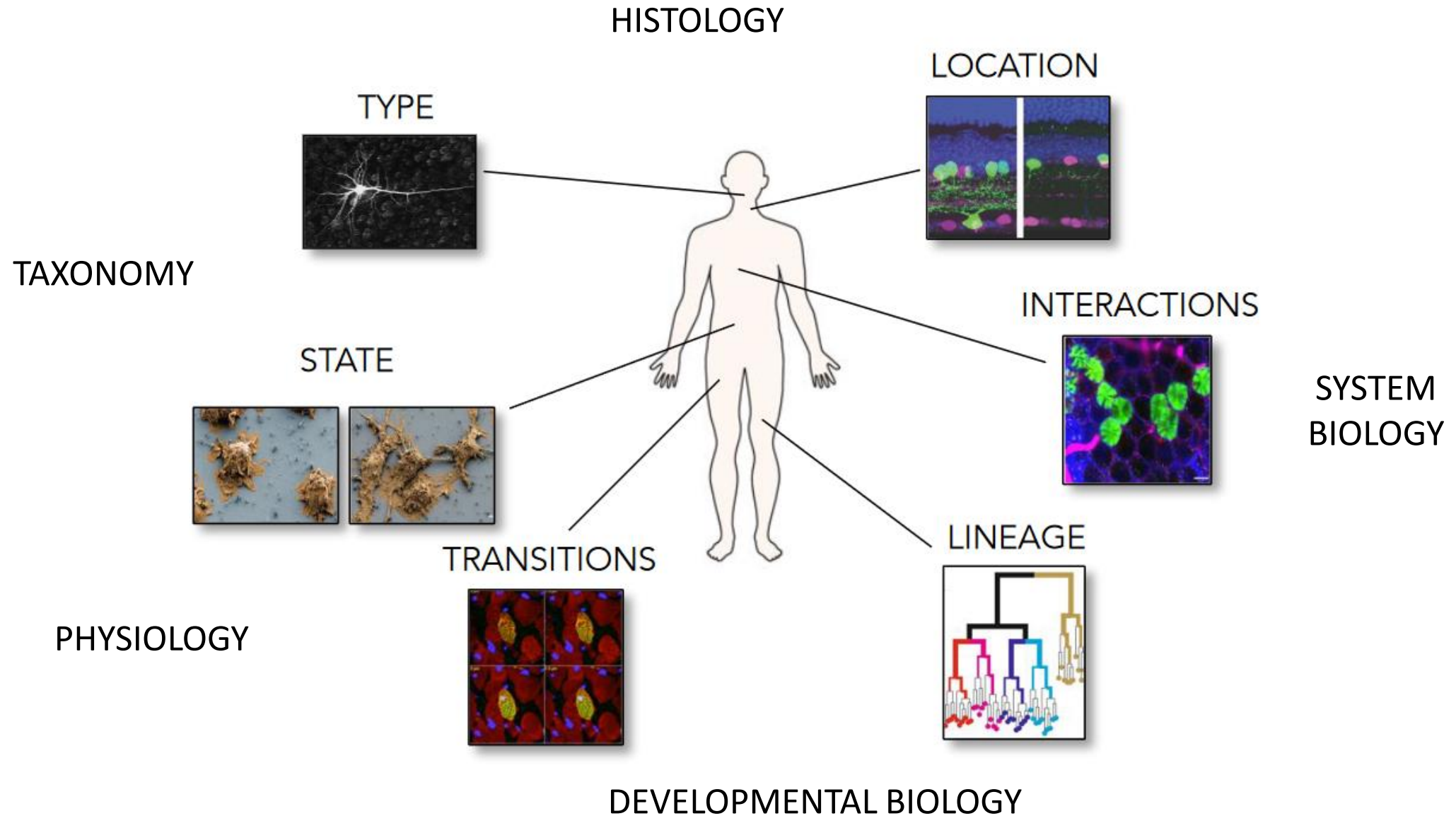
Breast cancer

# A cell's identity and fate are shaped by many features

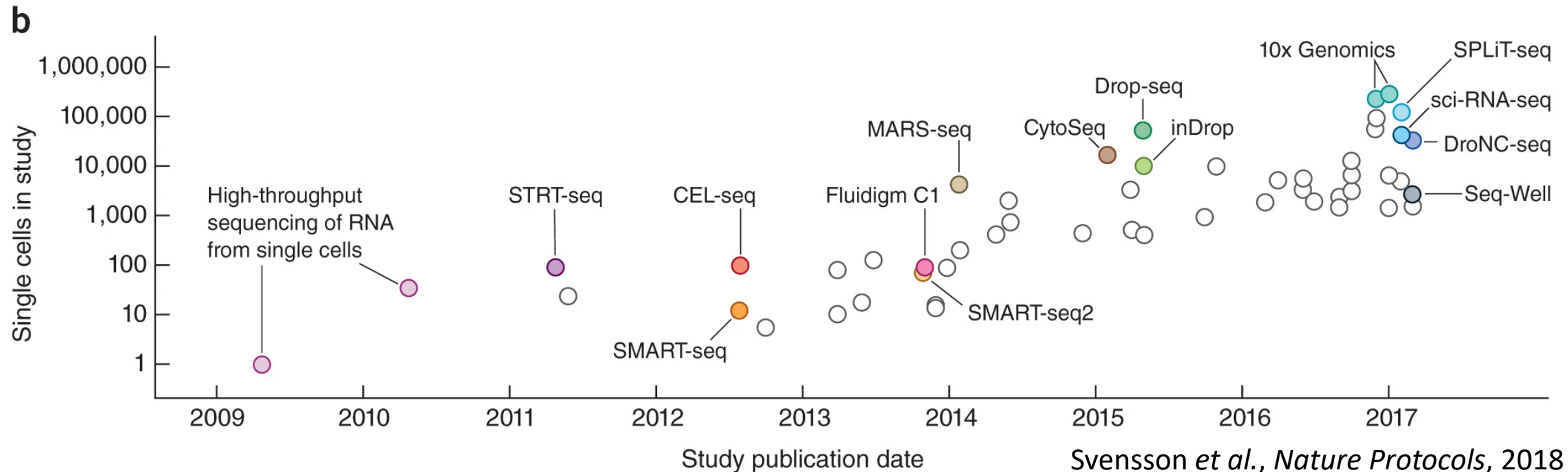
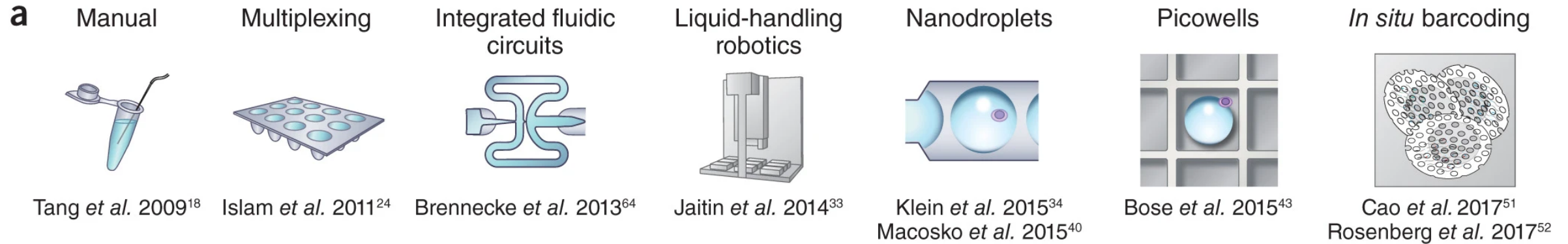




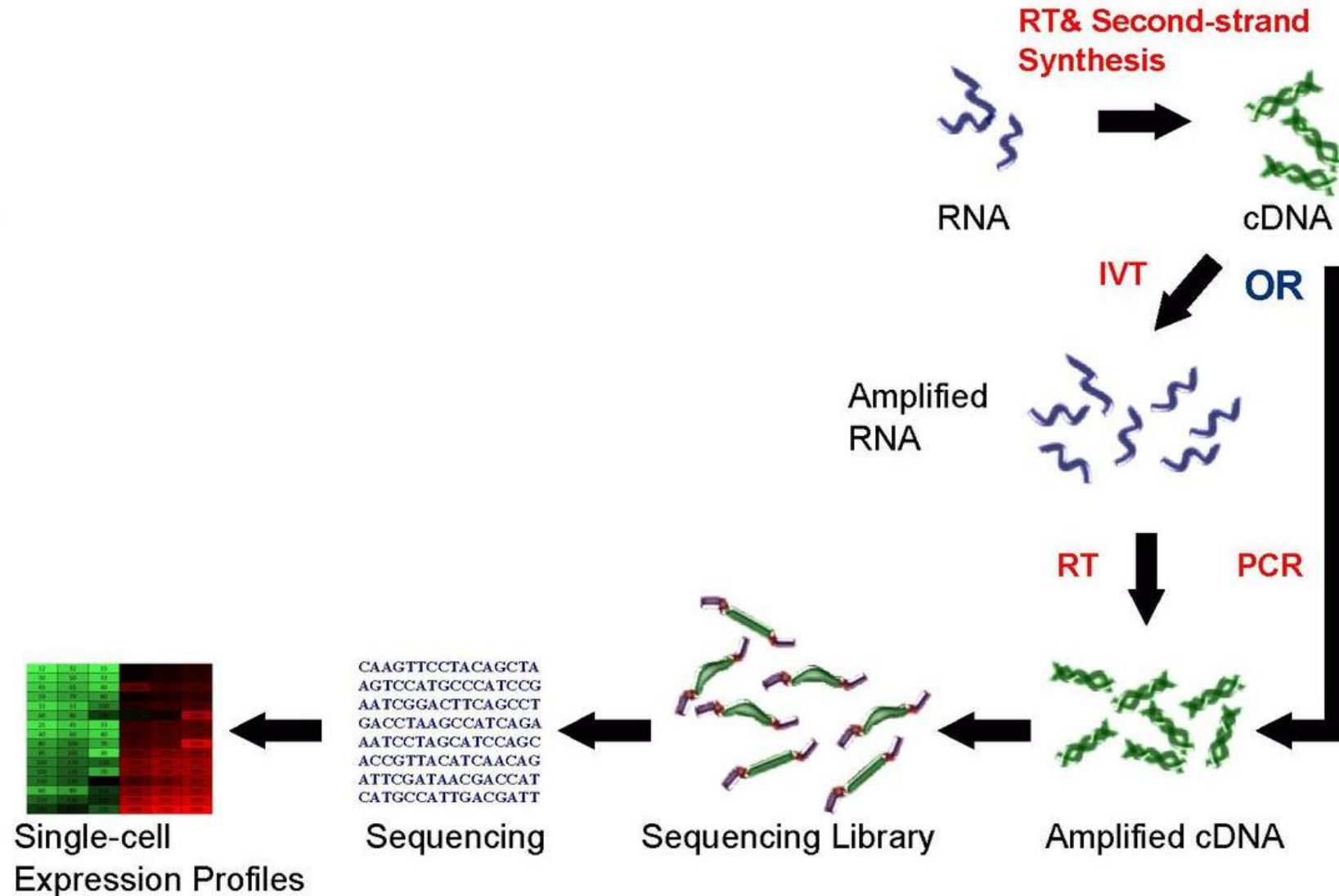
# A cell's identity and fate are shaped by many features



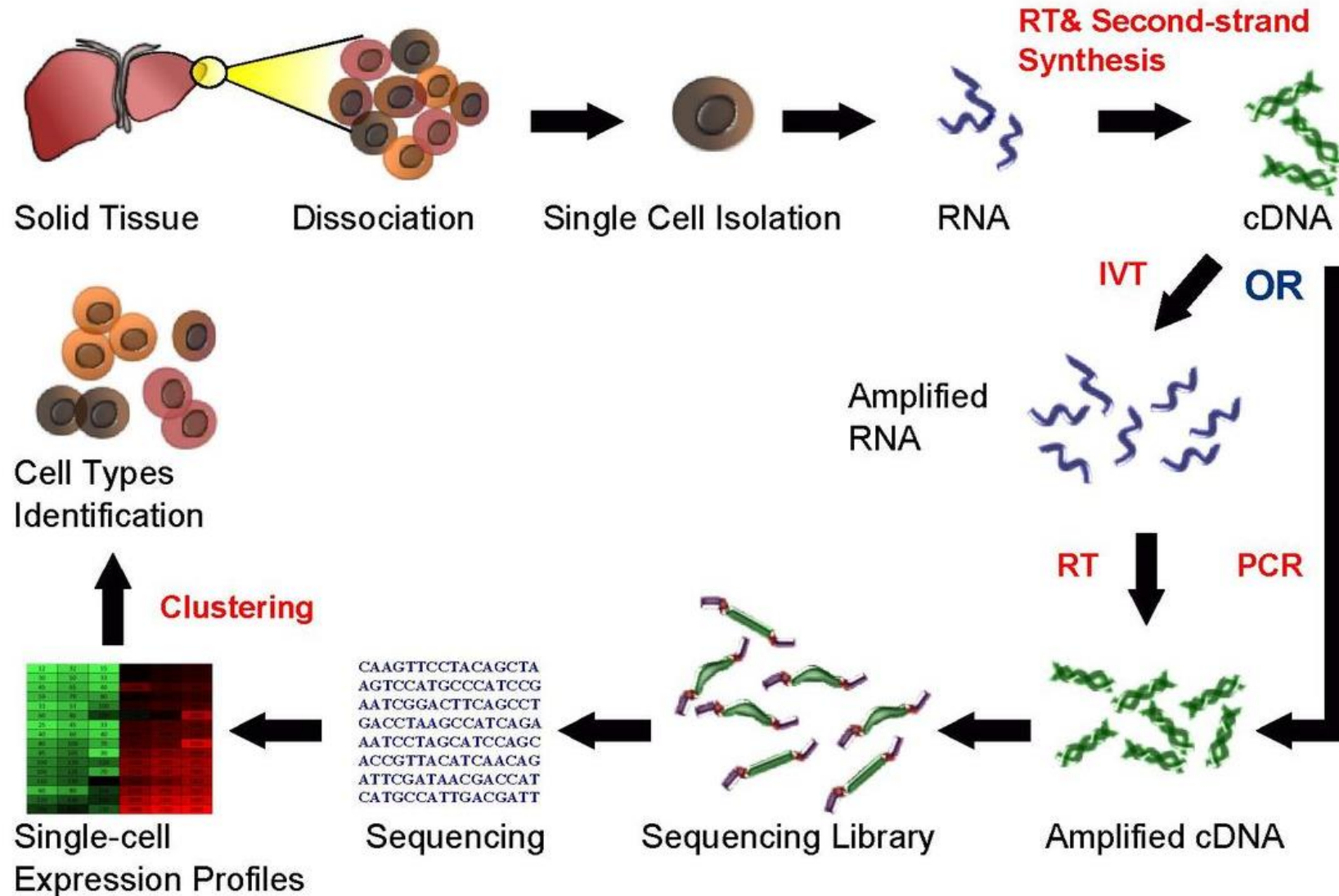
# Single-cell RNA sequencing has grown exponentially



# Experimental design: single cell RNA-Seq

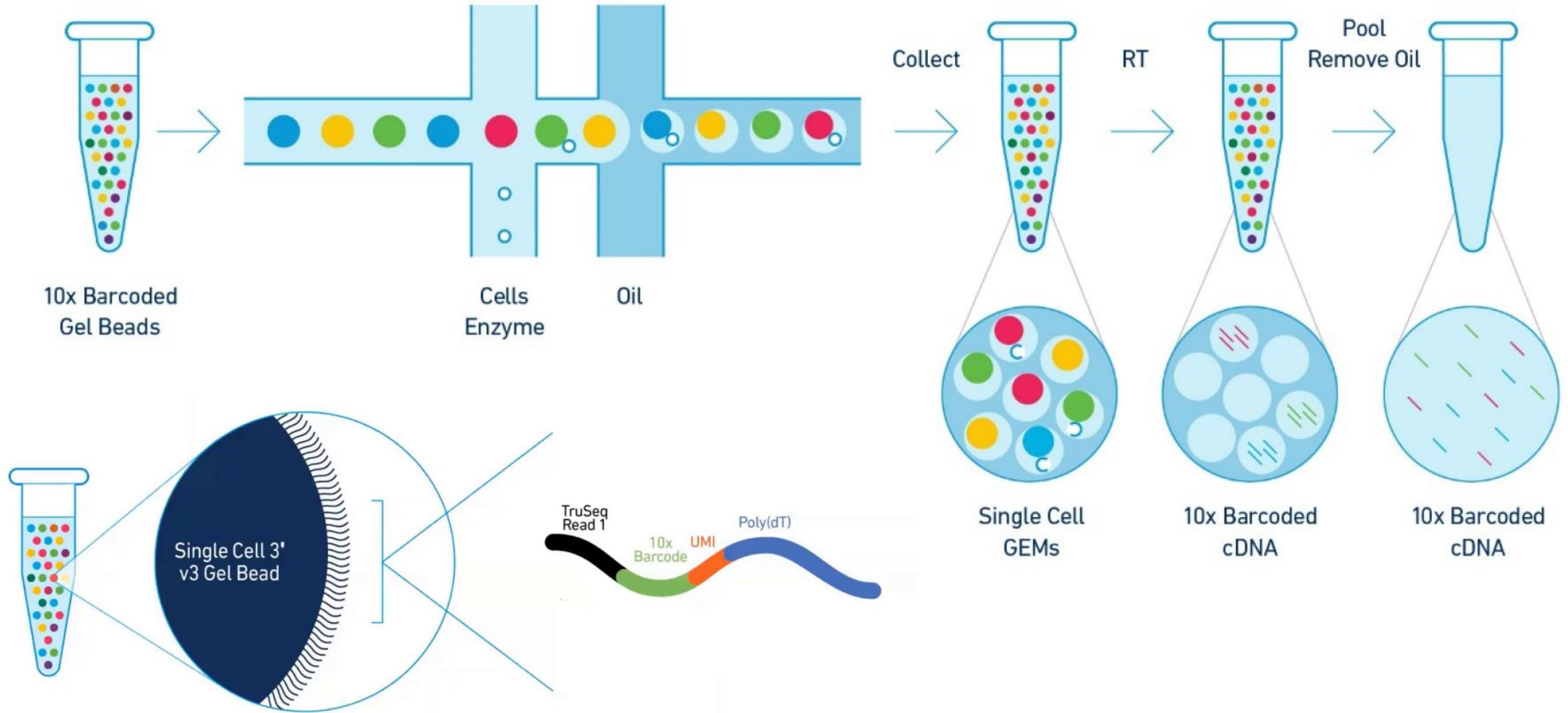


# Experimental design: single cell RNA-Seq



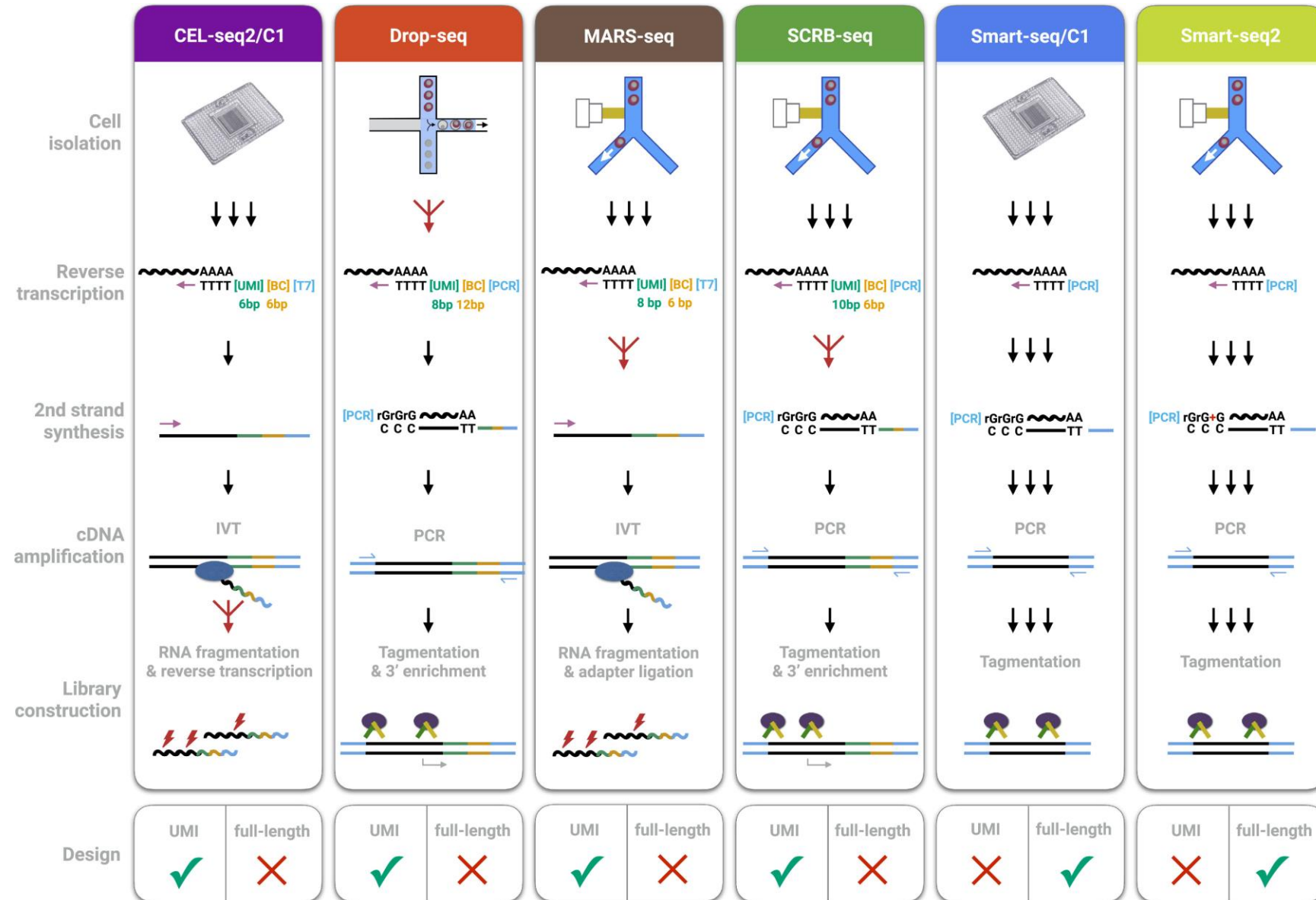


# Single cell transcriptomics using 10x Chromium system





# There are many single-cell RNA sequencing methods



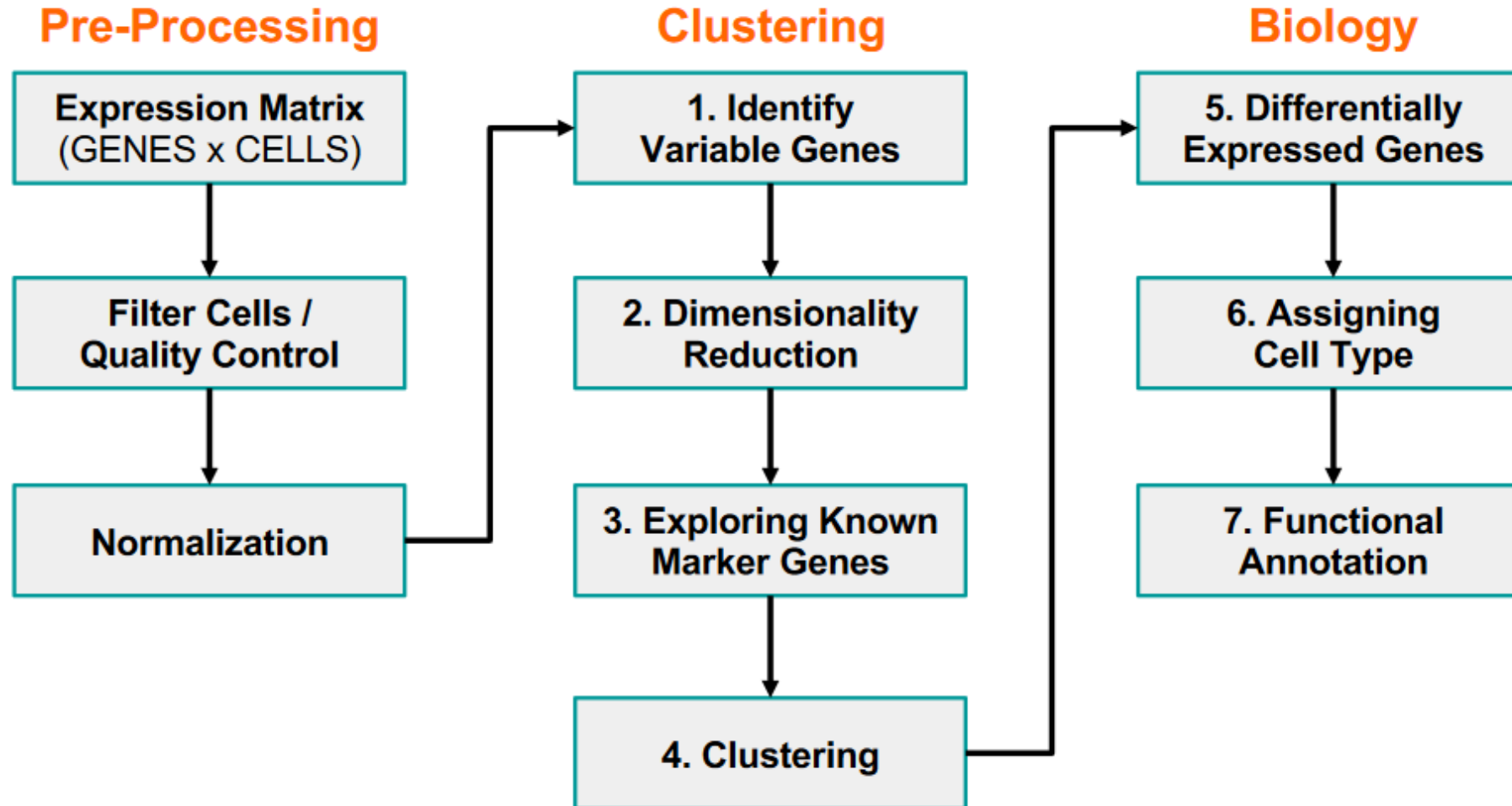
Ziegenhain *et al.*,  
*Mol Cell*, 2017

# There are many single-cell RNA sequencing methods

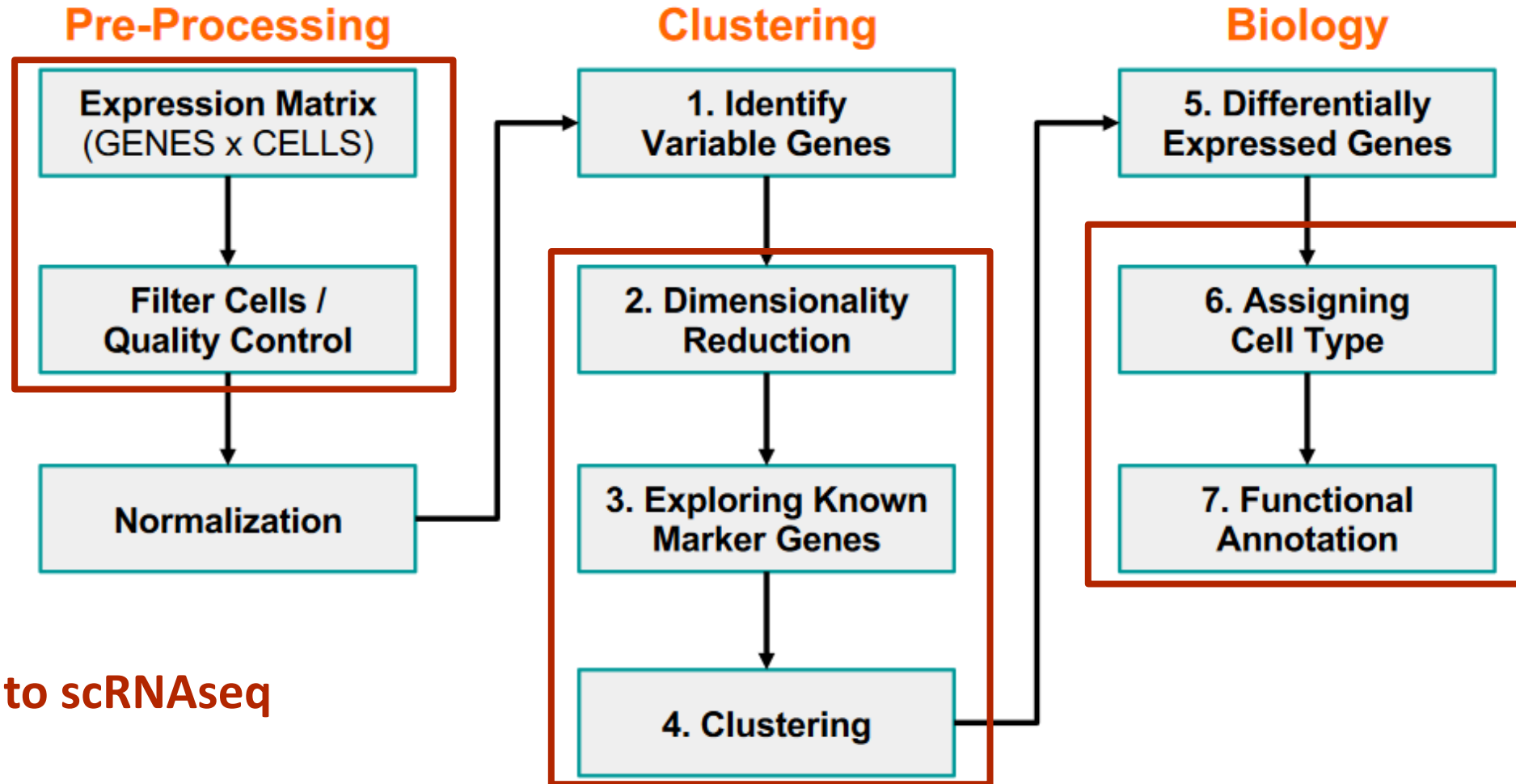
	SMART-seq2	CEL-seq2	STRT-seq	Quartz-seq2	MARS-seq	Drop-seq	inDrop	Chromium	Seq-Well	sci-RNA-seq	SPLIT-seq
Single-cell isolation	FACS, microfluidics	FACS, microfluidics	FACS, microfluidics, nanowells	FACS	FACS	Droplet	Droplet	Droplet	Nanowells	Not needed	Not needed
Second strand synthesis	TSO	RNase H and DNA pol I	TSO	PolyA tailing and primer ligation	RNase H and DNA pol I	TSO	RNase H and DNA pol I	TSO	TSO	RNase H and DNA pol I	TSO
Full-length cDNA synthesis?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Barcode addition	Library PCR with barcoded primers	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded TSOs	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded RT primers	Barcoded RT primers and library PCR with barcoded primers	Ligation of barcoded RT primers
Pooling before library?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Library amplification	PCR	In vitro transcription	PCR	PCR	In vitro transcription	PCR	In vitro transcription	PCR	PCR	PCR	PCR
Gene coverage	Full-length	3'	5'	3'	3'	3'	3'	3'	3'	3'	3'
Number of cells per assay	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>

Each protocol has **advantages** and **limitations**. What one ends up using is often dictated by multiple features - the **biological context**, **cost**, **objective** etc.

# ScRNAseq pipeline



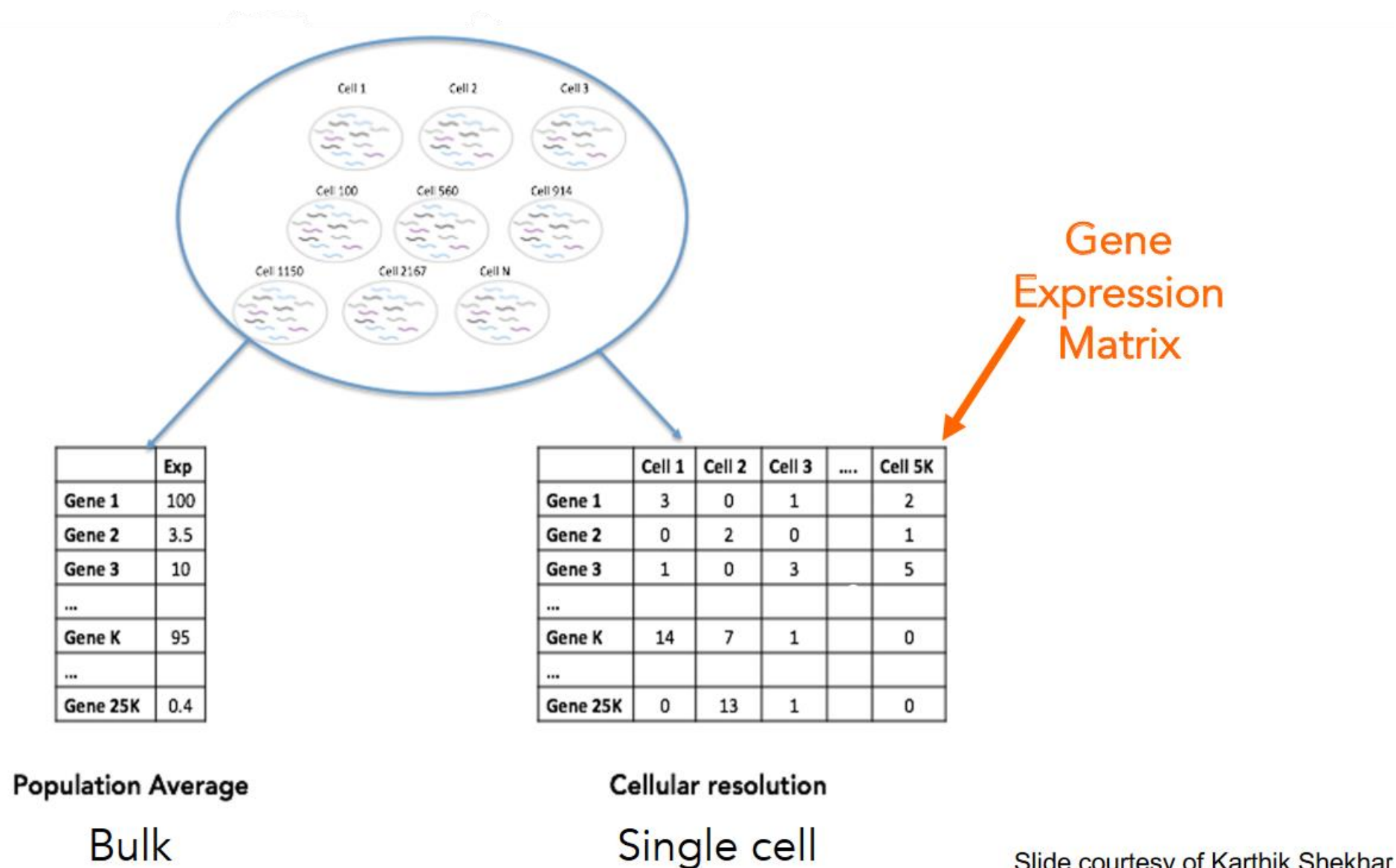
# ScRNAseq pipeline



Specific to scRNAseq



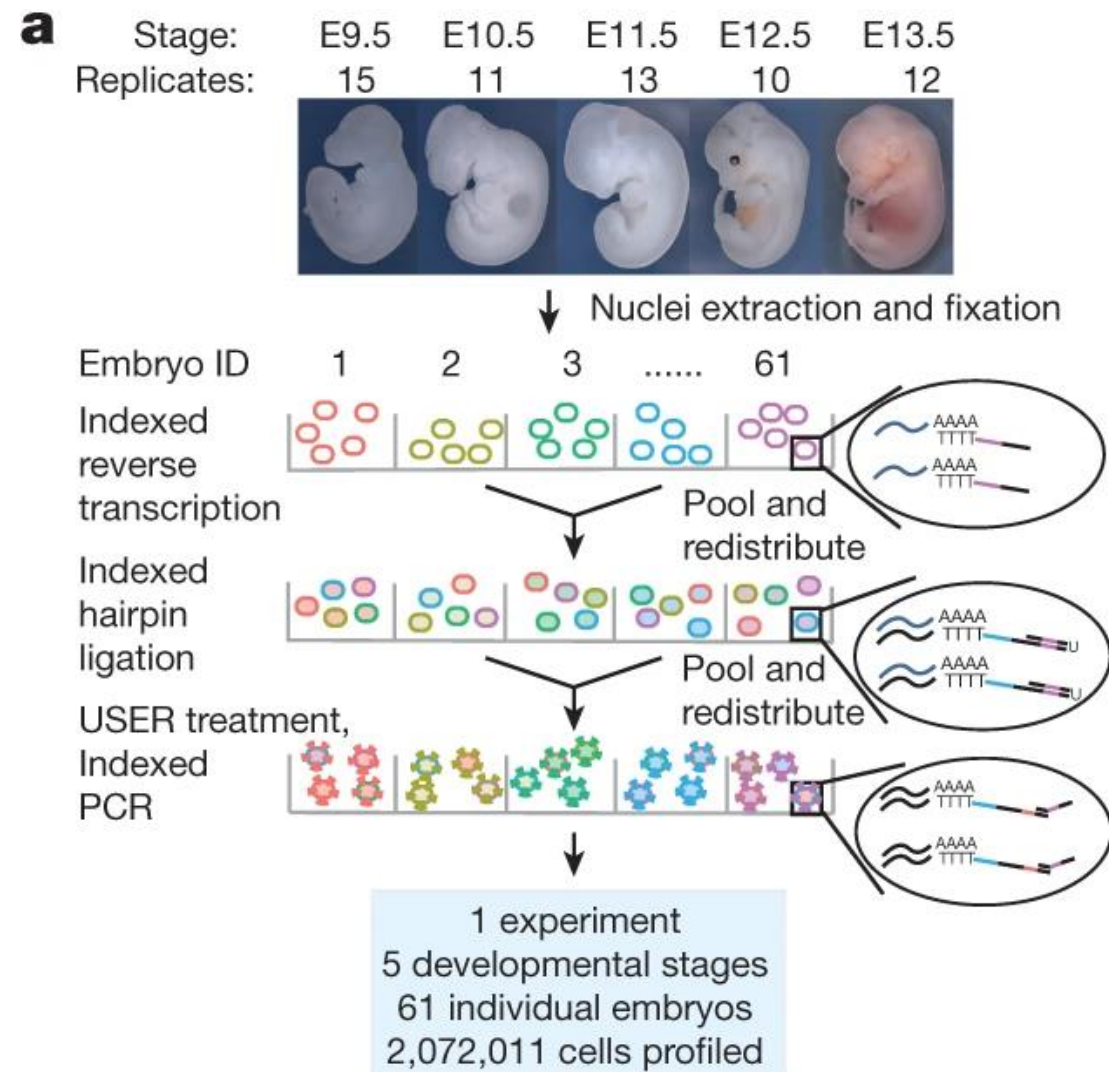
# Single-cell gene expression distributions are very different from bulk gene expression distributions



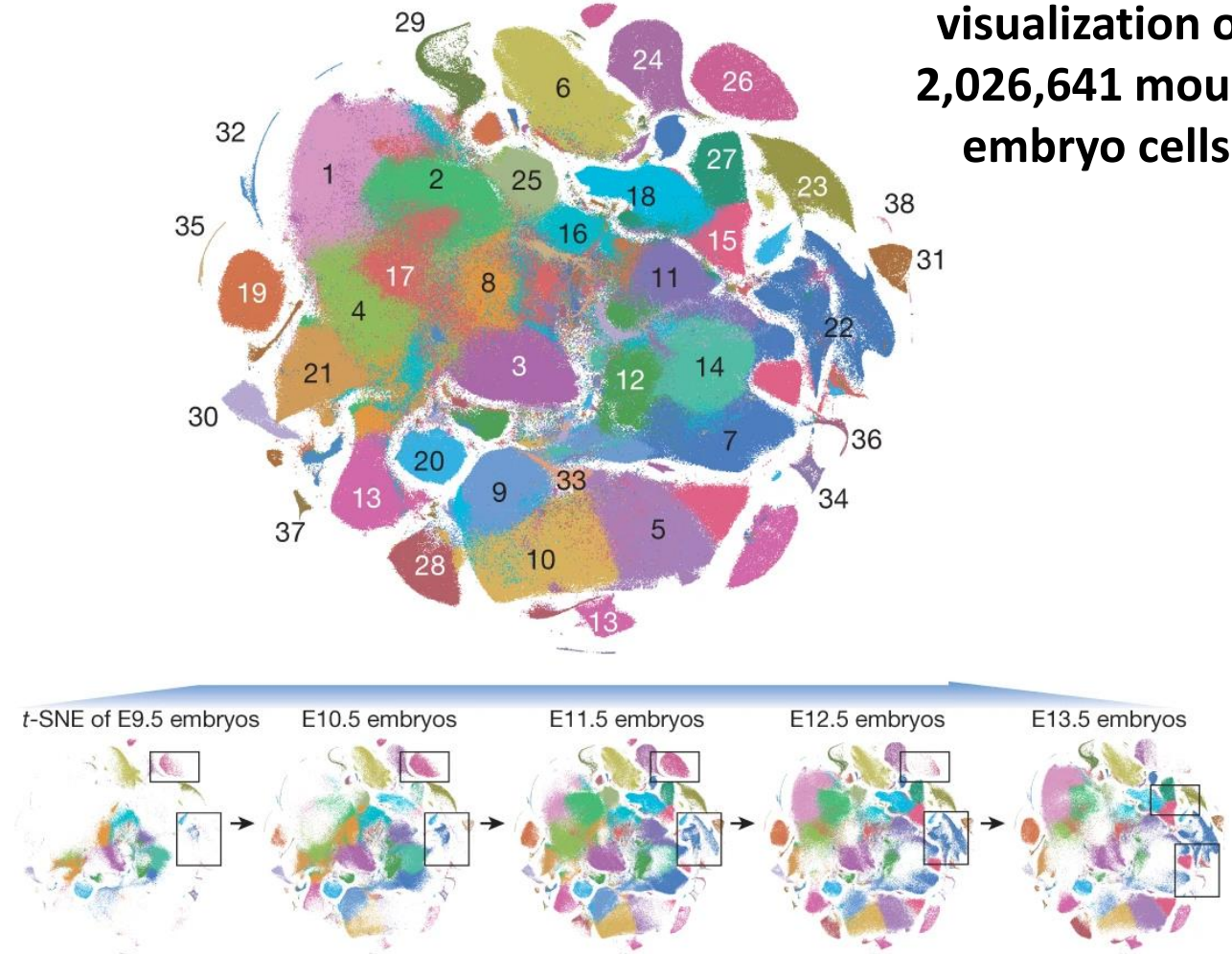
# Limitations

- High power computing facilities
- High data storage
- High cost of the experiments
- Dropouts, doublets and noisy data
- Lowly expressed genes might be undetected
- High batch effect in the replicates

# Mouse organogenesis studied by single-cell RNA sequencing



**Clustering and visualization of 2,026,641 mouse embryo cells**



# Mouse organogenesis studied by single-cell RNA sequencing

