

# PhenoLearn

*Turning Images into Insights*

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For scientists, computational biologists, and anyone interested in training convolutional neural nets

# PhenoLearn: Artificial Intelligence for Cellular and Tissue Analysis

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## Overview

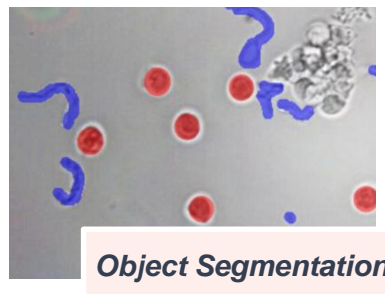
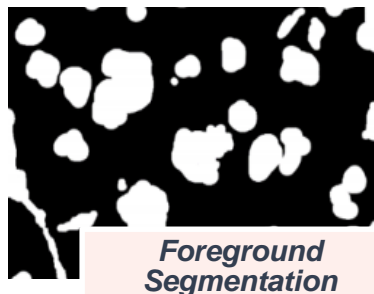
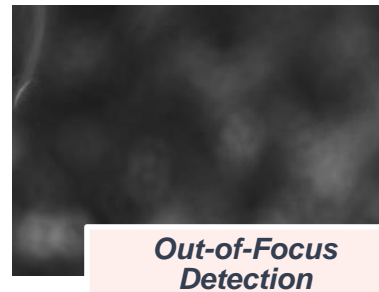
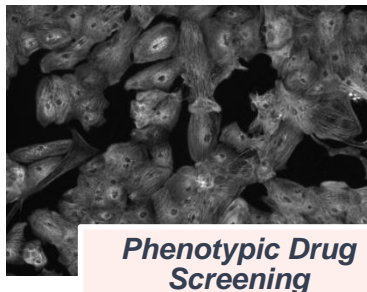
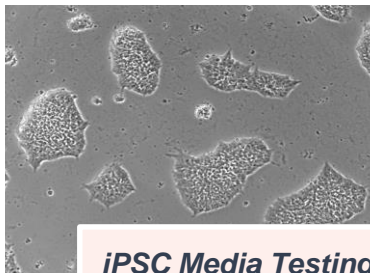
PhenoLearn lets scientists create and deploy highly-accurate and robust models of cellular and tissue phenotypes using the latest techniques in deep learning for image classification and segmentation.

## Features

- Works with 2D images captured by any imaging system
- Easy to use with minimal user configuration
- No need to define the features a priori
- Provides objective, consistent, and unbiased results
- Enables scalable and fast deployment

## Contents

This document presents the following case studies:



# Case Study: iPSC Media Testing

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## Goal

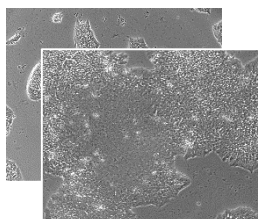
To determine if there are differences in morphology between iPSCs cultured in two types of media.

## Workflow

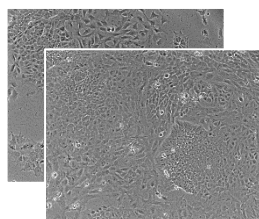
### Step 1: Generate Training Data

Collect images of iPSCs cultured in two different media. If desired, use time-lapse to capture different cell densities.

Media 1:

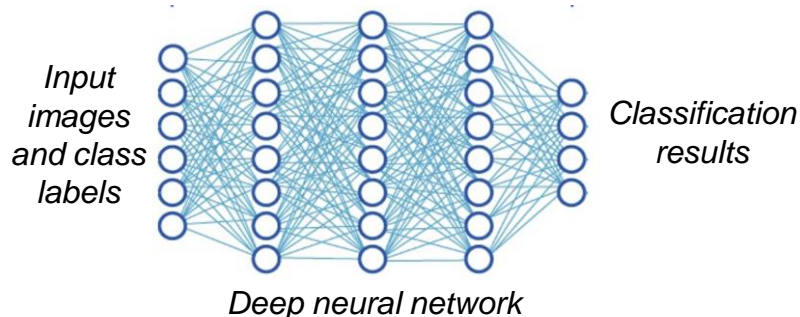


Media 2:



### Step 2: Train a Model

Upload your data to PhenoLearn and submit a new training. The model learns if there is a phenotype.



### Step 3: Evaluate Results

Evaluate the validation accuracy and z-factor to determine the extent of phenotypic differences. In this case, a high validation accuracy, and z-factor close to 1.0, indicates a robust phenotype between iPSCs cultured in Media 1 and 2.

# Case Study: Phenotypic Drug Screening

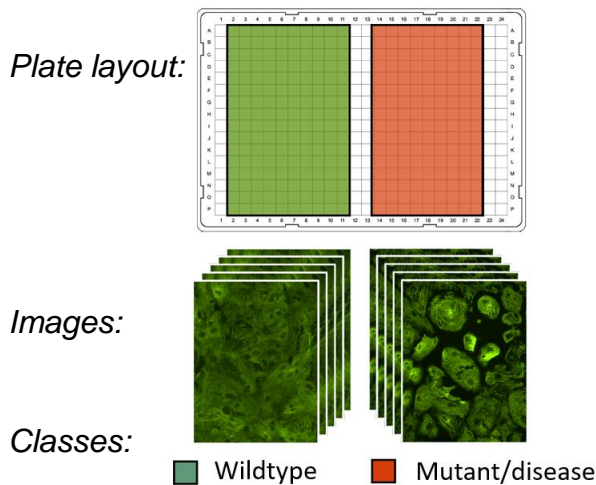
## Goal

To automatically learn image-based cellular phenotypes for drug testing and high-throughput screening.

## Workflow

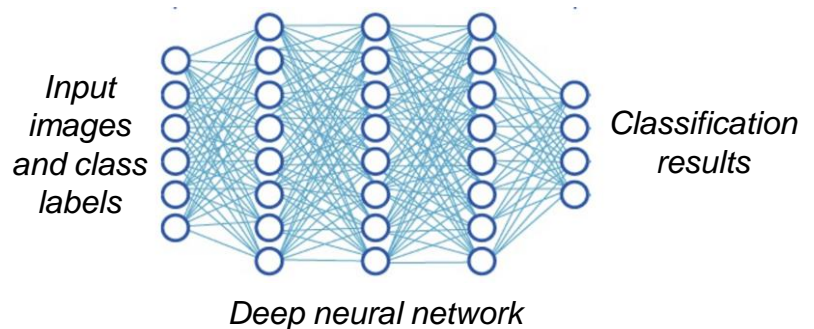
### Step 1: Generate Training Data

Select cell type and marker, and generate training images for healthy and mutant cells.



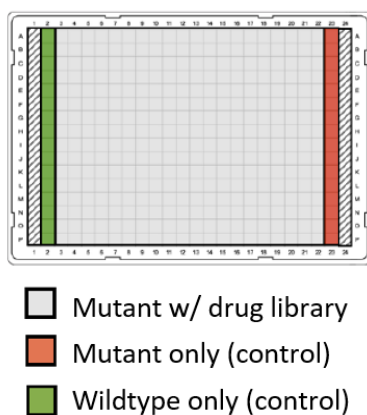
### Step 2: Train Model

Train a model on PhenoLearn to automatically learn phenotypes for healthy vs. mutant.



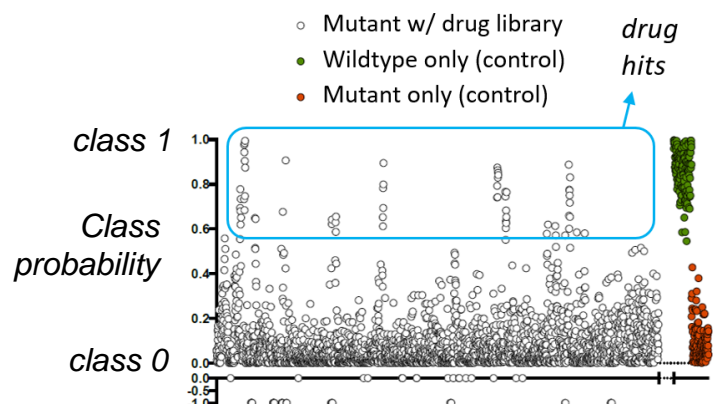
### Step 3: Run Experiment

Apply drug library to mutant cells and generate images for testing.



### Step 4: Deploy Model

Classify test images with your trained model on PhenoLearn to identify drugs that reverse the mutant phenotype.



# Case Study: Out-of-Focus Detection

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## Goal

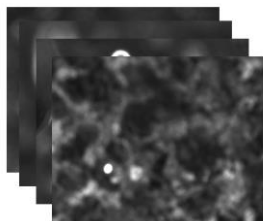
To automatically detect out-of-focus images captured by a high-throughput microscopy system in order to exclude them from further analysis.

## Workflow

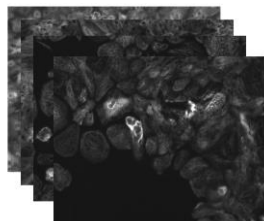
### Step 1: Generate Training Data

Gather two sets of images: one in-focus, one out-of-focus, and organize them into separate folders.

*Out-of-focus:*

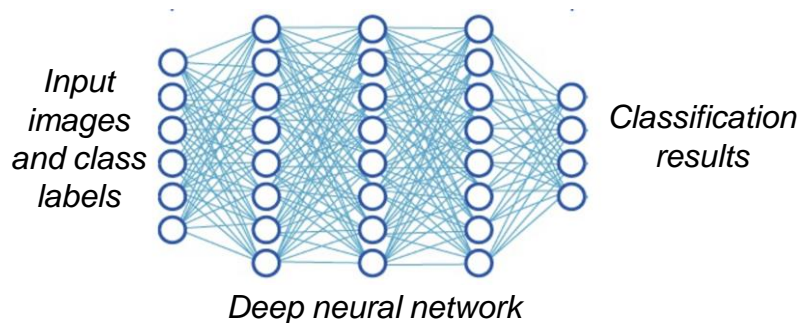


*In-focus:*



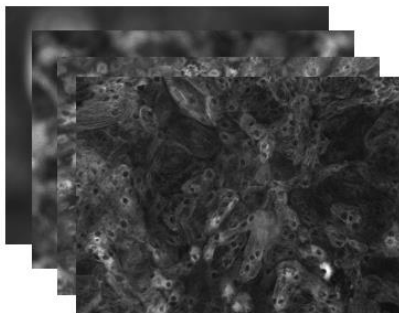
### Step 2: Train a Model

Upload your data to PhenoLearn and submit a new training. The model learns how to classify in-focus vs. out-of-focus.



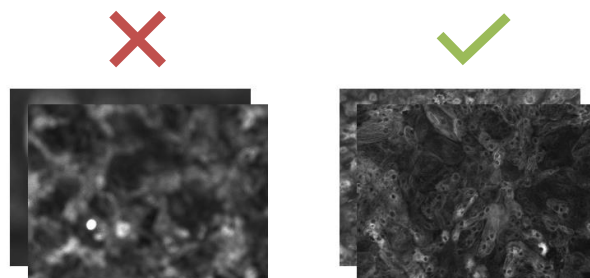
### Step 3: Run New Experiment

Perform high-throughput experiment to capture new images.



### Step 4: Deploy Model

Classify new images with your trained model on PhenoLearn to automatically reject out-of-focus images.



# Case Study: Foreground Segmentation

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## Goal

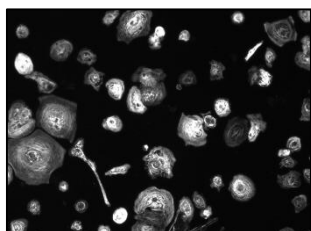
To perform robust segmentation of foreground pixels in a microscopy image.

## Workflow

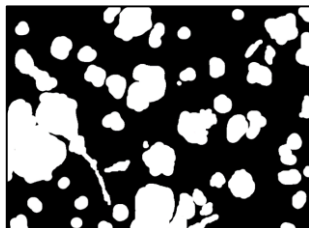
### Step 1: Generate Training Data

Capture images and create manual labels of foreground.

Image:

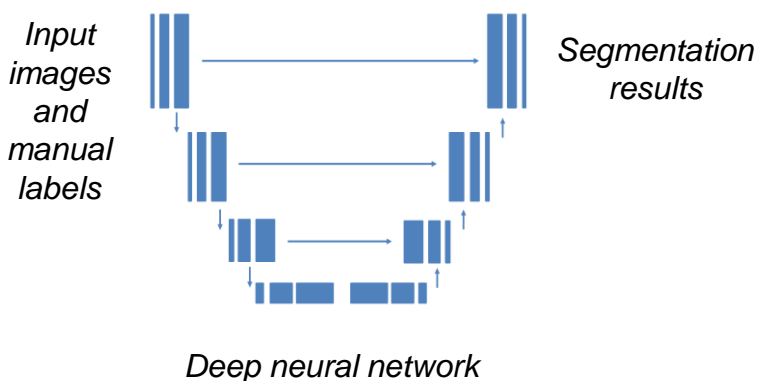


Manual foreground label:



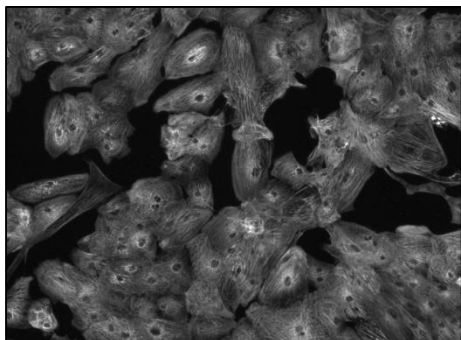
### Step 2: Train Model

Train a model on PhenoLearn to automatically learn how to segment foreground pixels.



### Step 3: Run Experiment

Capture new images of cells.



### Step 4: Deploy Model

Use your trained model on PhenoLearn to automatically segment foreground pixels.





# Case Study: Object Segmentation

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## Goal

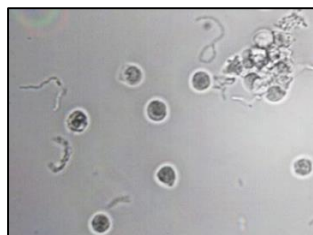
To automatically segment objects-of-interest in a microscopy image, such as white blood cells and bacteria.

## Workflow

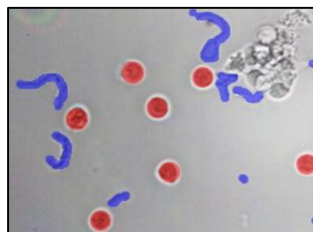
### Step 1: Generate Training Data

Capture images and create manual labels of objects of interest.

Image:

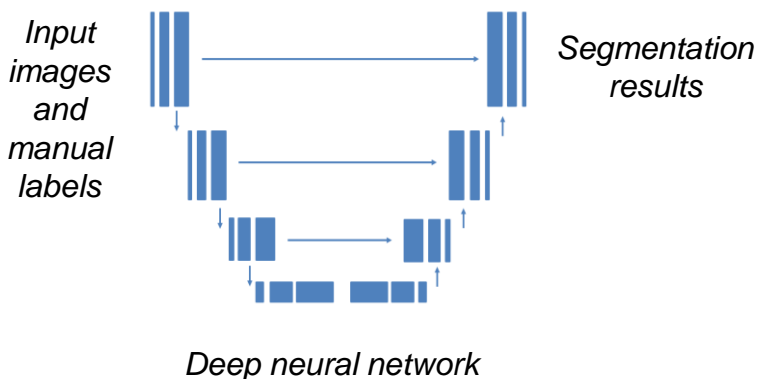


Manually labeled image:



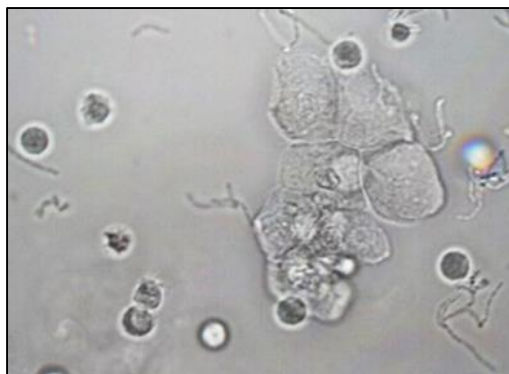
### Step 2: Train Model

Train a model to automatically learn how to segment the objects.



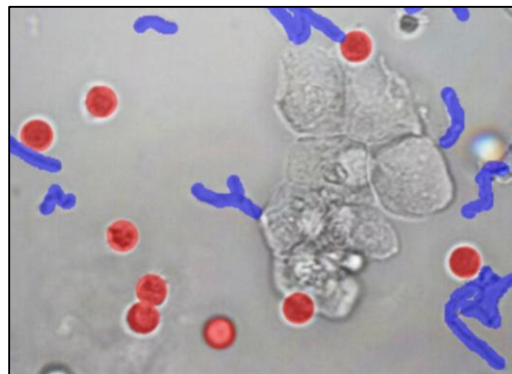
### Step 3: Run Experiment

Capture new images.



### Step 4: Deploy Model

Use your trained model on PhenoLearn to automatically segment the objects.



# PhenoLearn



## **Contact Information**

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