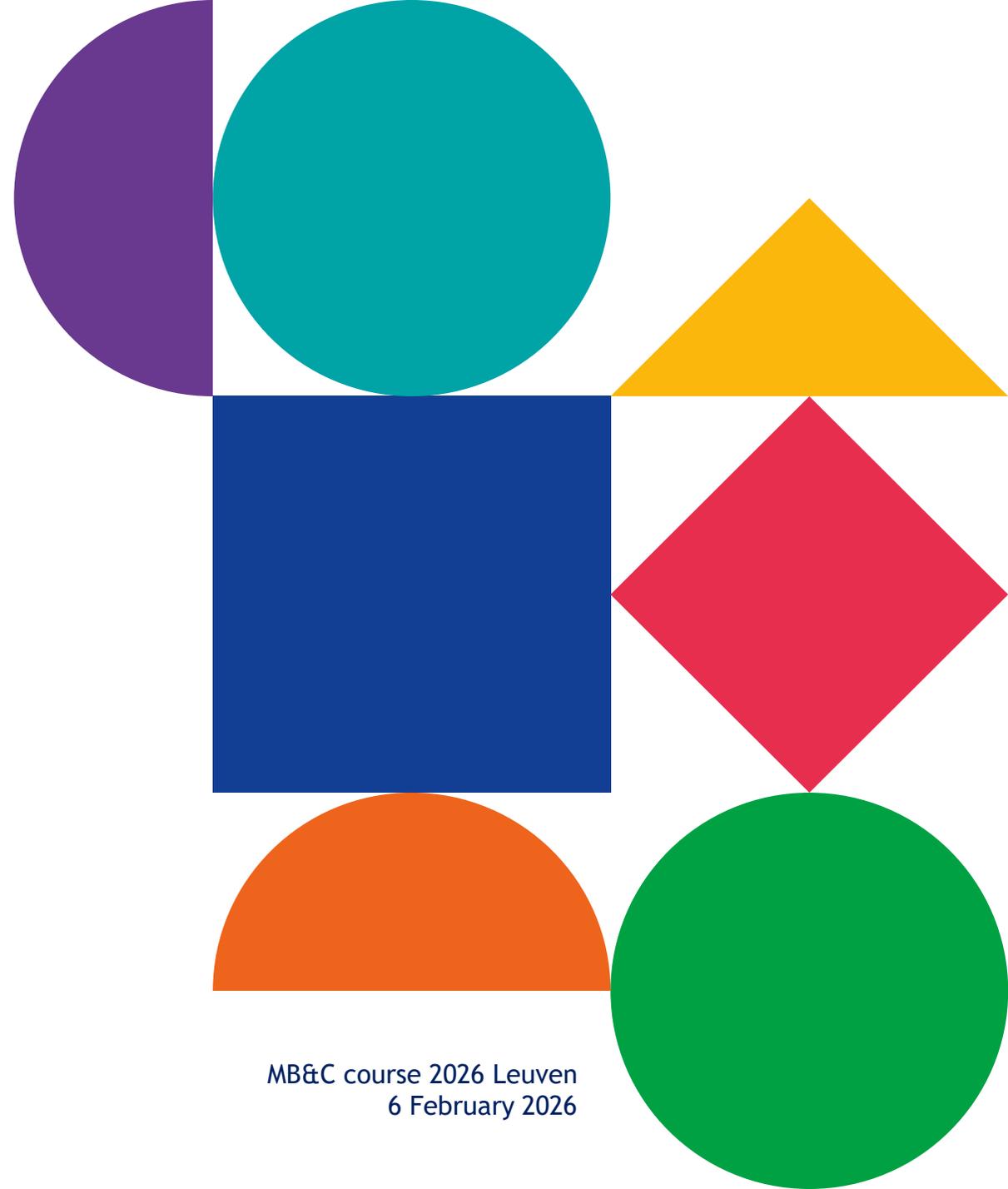
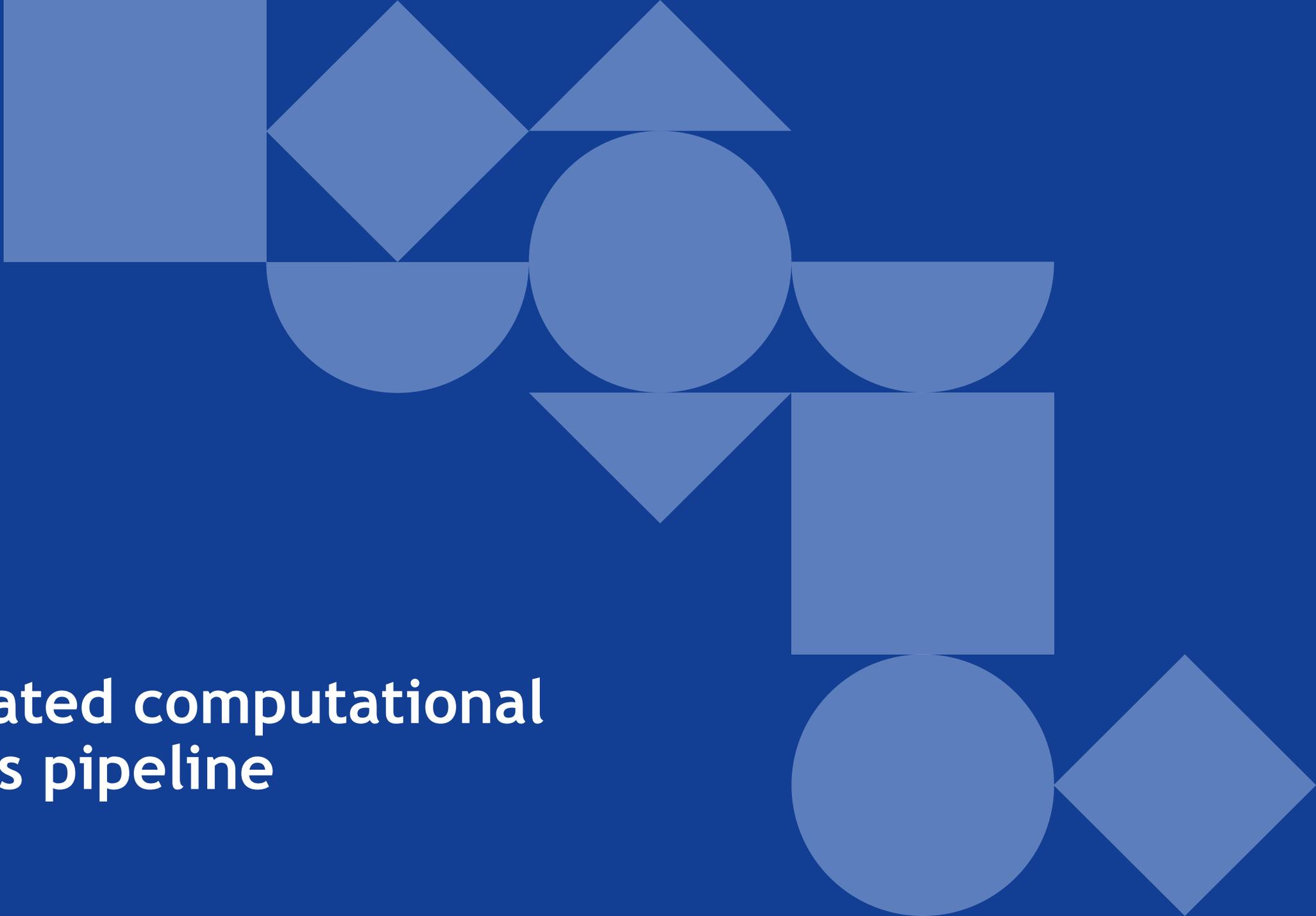


# How to: cytometry data preprocessing and quality control

Sarah Bonte





# Automated computational analysis pipeline

# Automated computational analysis pipeline



# Automated computational analysis pipeline



Tools:





# R basics

# R studio

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Script Editor:** Contains R code for variable assignment and arithmetic.
- Console:** Shows the execution output of the script.
- Environment Pane:** Lists variables 'a' and 'A' with their values.
- Help Pane:** Displays the documentation for the `PeacoQC` function.

```
4 | 1
5 | "a"
6 | TRUE
7 |
8 | # Store in variables
9 | a <- 5
10 | # Show what is stored in a variable (also look at environment tab)
11 | a
12 | # Variables are case sensitive
13 | A <- 6
14 | A
15 | a
16 | # Reuse the variable
17 | a + A
18 |
19 | # Ex: Store your name in a variable 'name'
20 | name <- "Sarah"
21 |
22 |
```

```
> a
[1] 5
> # Variables are case sensitive
> A <- 6
> A
[1] 6
> a
[1] 5
> # Reuse the variable
> a + A
[1] 11
> |
```

Values	
a	5
A	6

**PeacoQC**(ff, channels, determine\_good\_cellplot=20, save\_fcs=TRUE, output\_directory="PeacoQC\_results", events\_per\_bin=FindEventsPerBin(min\_cells, max\_bins, step), min\_MAD=6, IT\_limit=0.6, consecutive\_suffix\_fcs="QC", force\_IT=150, min\_nr\_bins\_peakdetection = 10, ...)

**Arguments**

ff A flowframe or the location of an fcs file. Make sure th

script:  
store code

environment:  
collection of  
user-defined  
objects

console:  
execute code

help:  
how to use  
functions

# R studio

script:  
store code

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Script Editor:** Contains R code with comments. An arrow points from the text "place comments after #" to the comment line: `# Variables are case sensitive`.
- Environment Pane:** Shows the current environment with variables `a` (value 5) and `A` (value 6).
- Console:** Shows the execution output for the code in the script editor.

**Code in Script Editor:**

```
4 1
5 "a"
6 TRUE
7
8 # Store in variables
9 a <- 5
10 # Show what is stored in a variable (also look at environment tab)
11 a
12 # Variables are case sensitive
13 A <- 6
14 A
15 a
16 # Reuse the variable
17 a + A
18
19 # Ex: Store your name in a variable 'name'
20 name <- "Sarah"
21
22
```

**Environment Pane Values:**

Variable	Value
a	5
A	6

**Console Output:**

```
> a
[1] 5
> # Variables are case sensitive
> A <- 6
> A
[1] 6
> a
[1] 5
> # Reuse the variable
> a + A
[1] 11
> |
```

**Annotations:**

- "place comments after #" points to the comment line in the script.
- "CTRL + ENTER to execute line" is positioned below the script editor.

# R basics

variable, function, for loop, ...





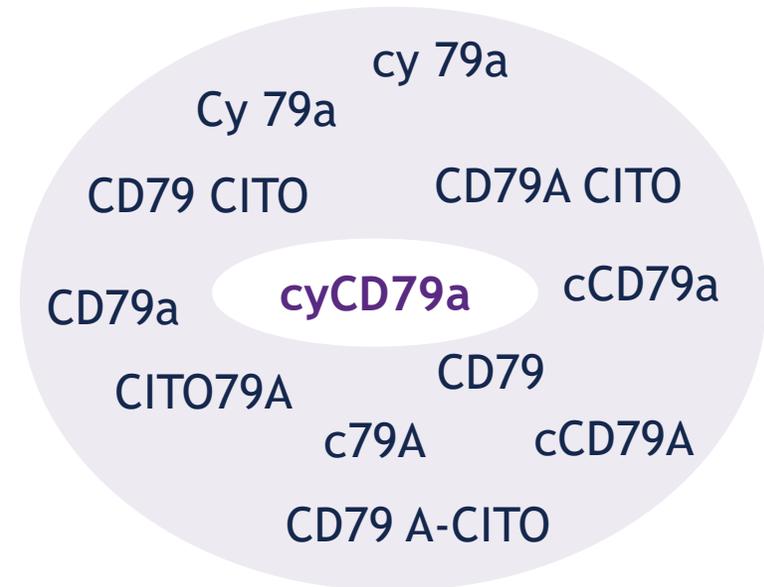
Data acquisition

# Where it all starts: data acquisition



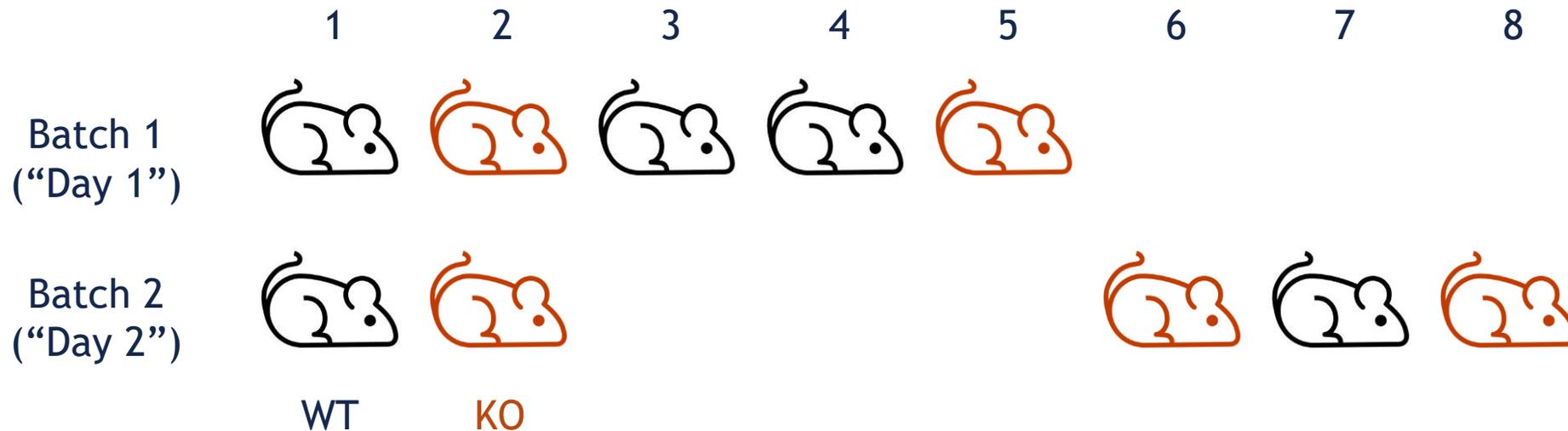
## TIP: **standardization**

- marker names
- channel names
- machine settings
- single stain controls
- ...



# Dataset introduction

- Splens from 8 mice
  - 4 WT
  - 4 KO (IKK2 fl/fl CD11c-cre Tg/+, expected autoimmune phenotype)
- 22-color panel
- Experimental batch effect: YG laser power adjusted



# What's in an FCS file?



data acquisition



.FCS file

install and load libraries

set and create directories

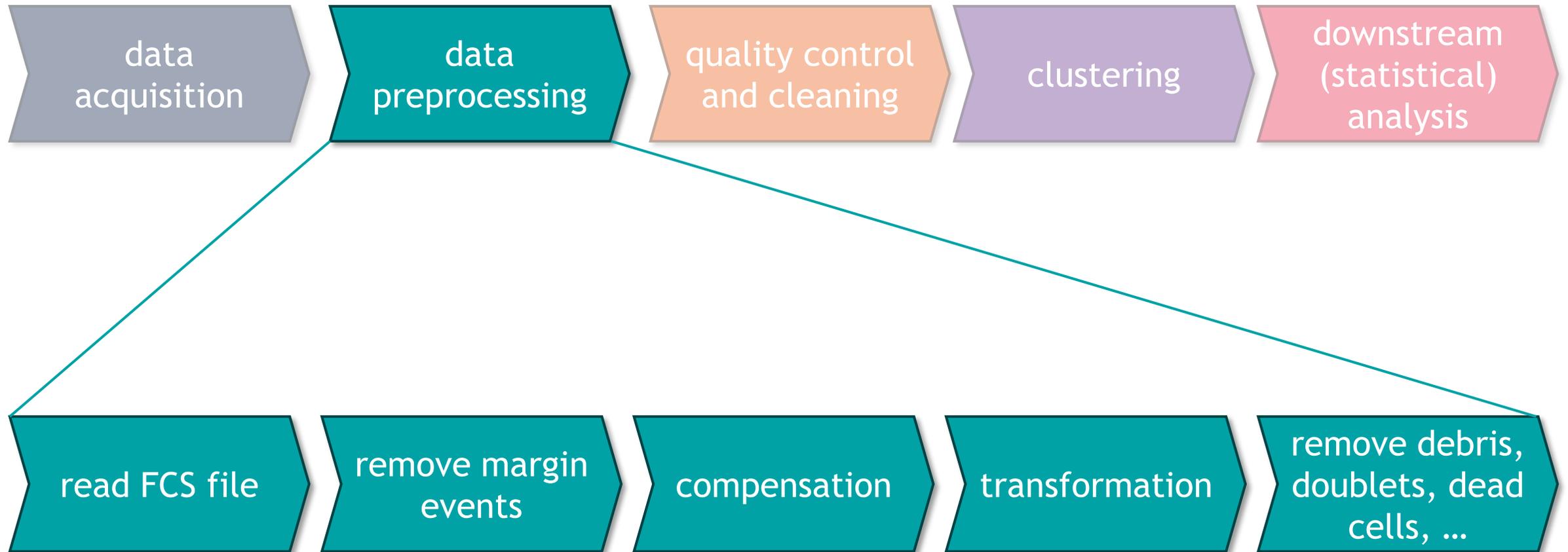
load in FCS file





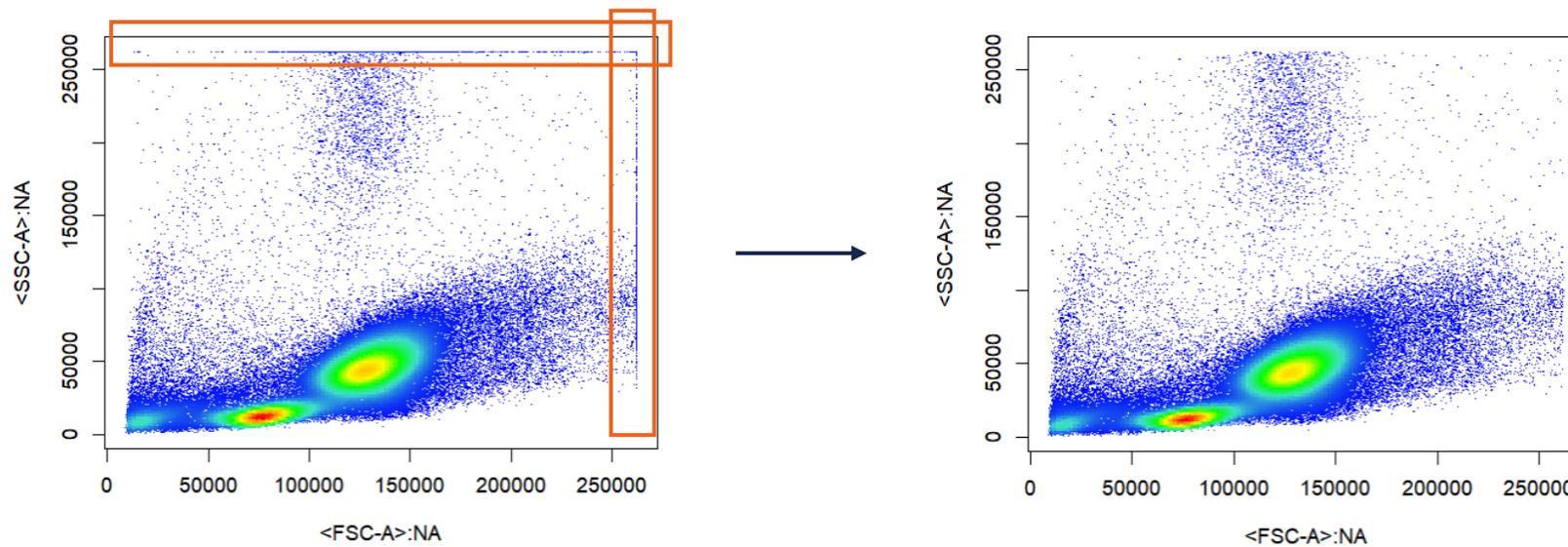
Data preprocessing

# Automated computational analysis pipeline



# Removal of margin events

Events that are outside, or at the borders of, the detectable range of the cytometer should be removed





# Unmixing and/or compensation

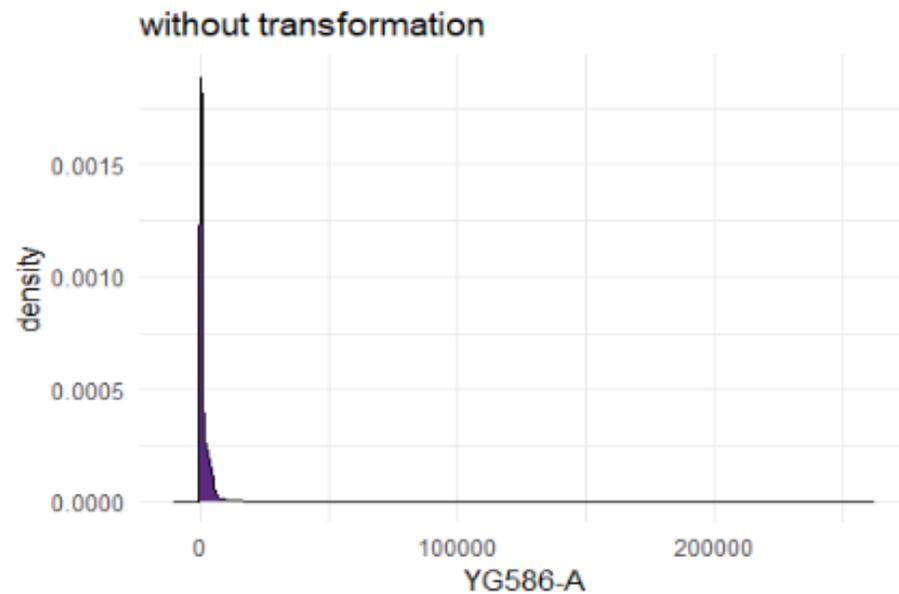
- Mass cytometry  
No compensation needed,  
unless for small impurities
- Conventional flow cytometry  
Spillover/compensation matrix  
Use either the one stored in the FCS file, or an external one  
Compensation = apply the compensation matrix to the FCS file
- Spectral flow cytometry  
Unmixing  
Unmixed file requires no further compensation (in theory)



Instrument/vendor specific!  
e.g. Cytex adds spillover matrix in  
the FCS file when you make  
modifications in the software

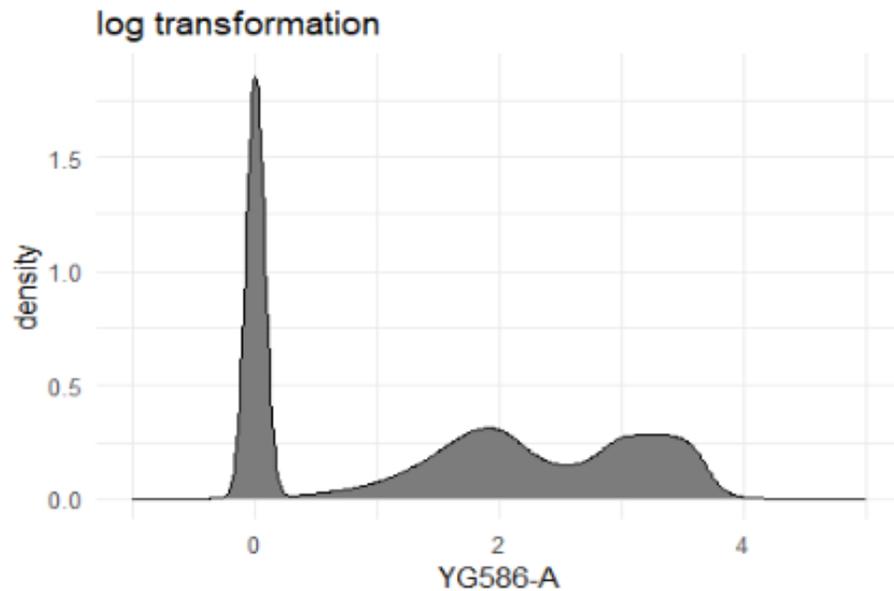
# Transformation (data scaling)

- Raw signal intensity values span a large data range (several orders of magnitude)



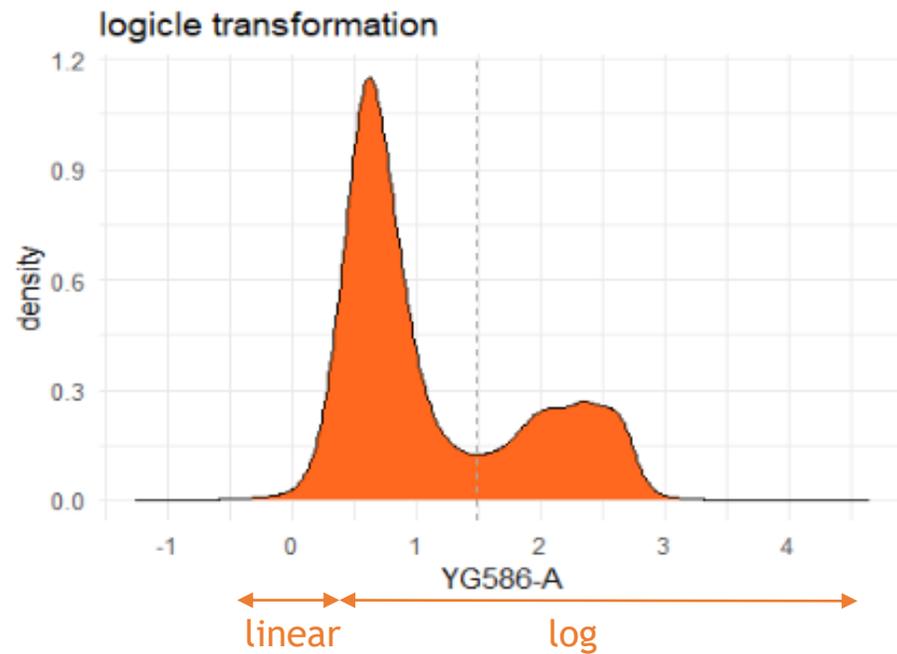
# Transformation (data scaling)

- Log transformation works well for high fluorescence intensity values
- However, due to compensation/unmixing, values can be below zero → not possible to log transform



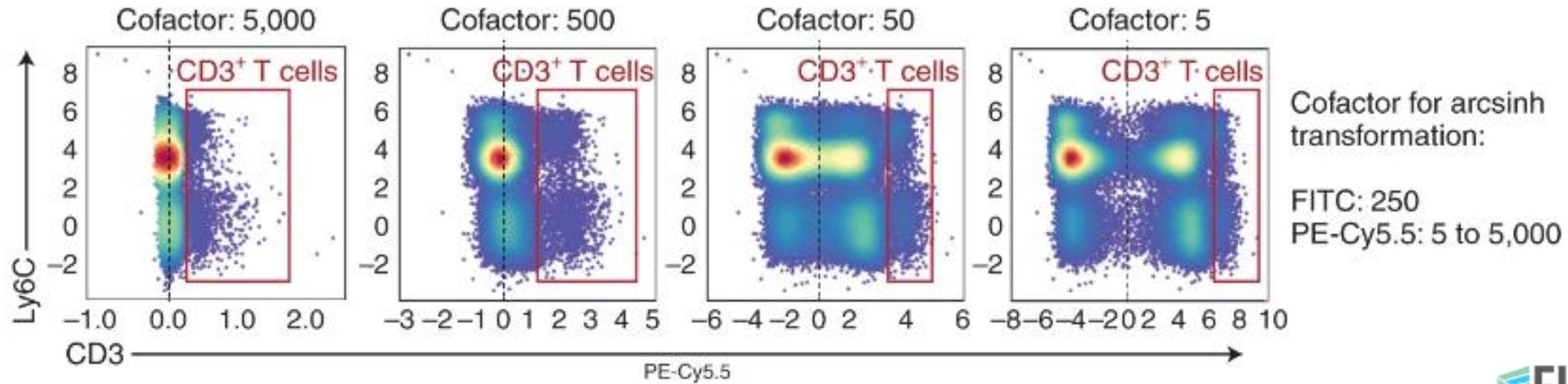
# Transformation (data scaling)

- Hybrid scaling, e.g. logicle or arcsinh
- Linear part around zero, rest of the scale behaves logarithmically

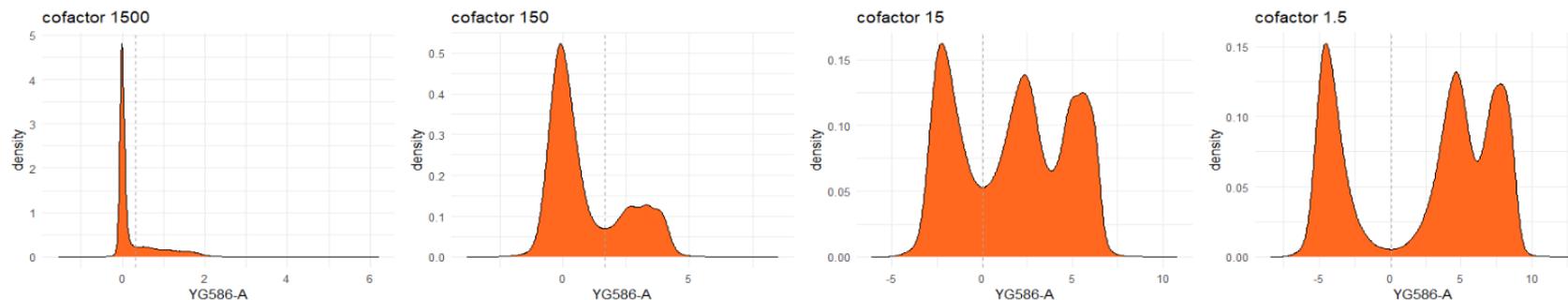


# Transformation (data scaling)

- Hybrid scaling, e.g. logicle or arcsinh
- Width of the linear part is an important parameter choice: arcsinh “cofactor” ~ logicle “width basis”



FLOWJO

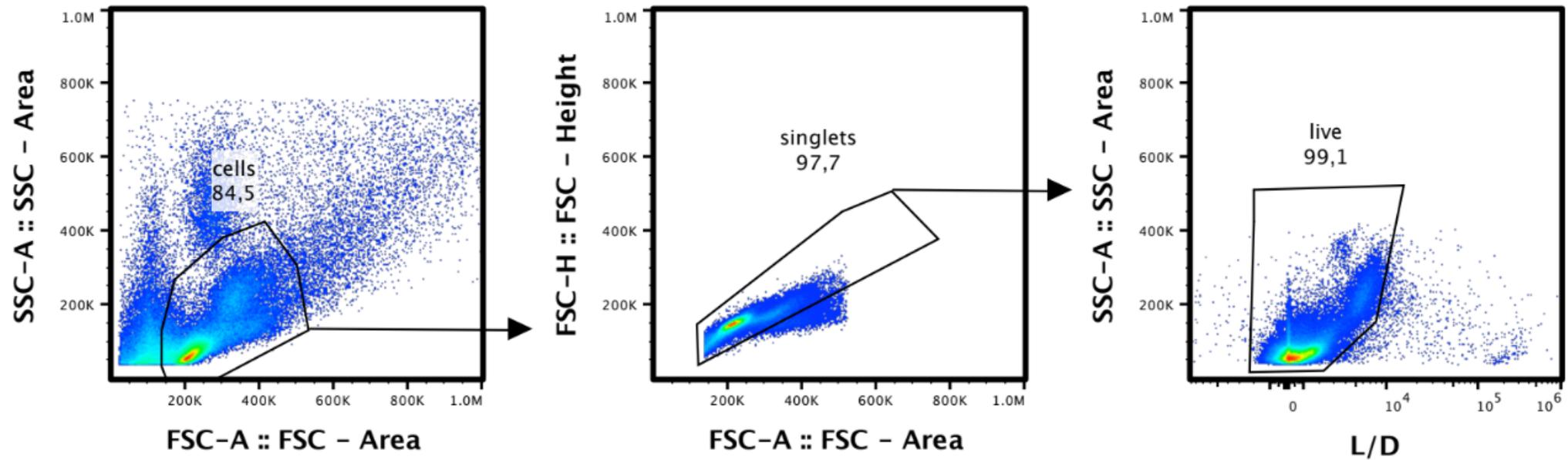


negative population is split into two populations centered around zero

# Transformation (data scaling)

- Typical cofactor values
  - 5 for mass cytometry
  - 120 - 1000 for conventional flow cytometry
  - 5000 - 8000 for spectral flow cytometry
    - Cytek: 6000
    - BD: 8000
  
- Check and optimize for each individual marker and instrument!

# Removal of debris, dead cells, doublets, ...



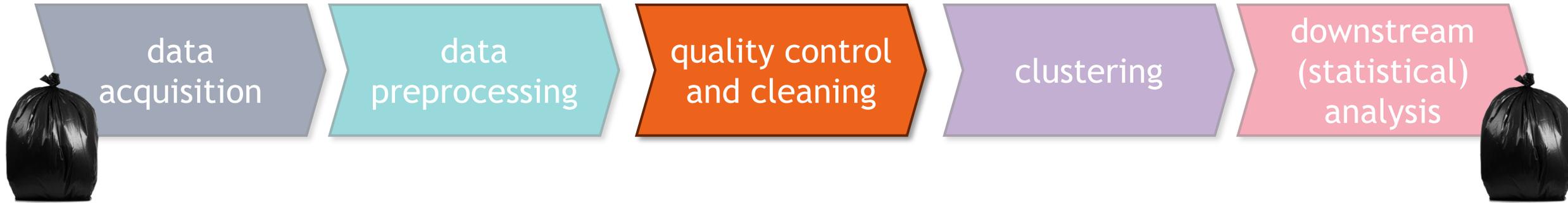


Quality control

# Automated computational analysis pipeline



# Automated computational analysis pipeline



“garbage in, garbage out”

# Quality control at two levels



per file

What can happen? *e.g.*

- clogs during acquisition
- changes in flow rate
- tube runs dry

What to do?

Check the signal consistency over time



between files

What can happen? *e.g.*

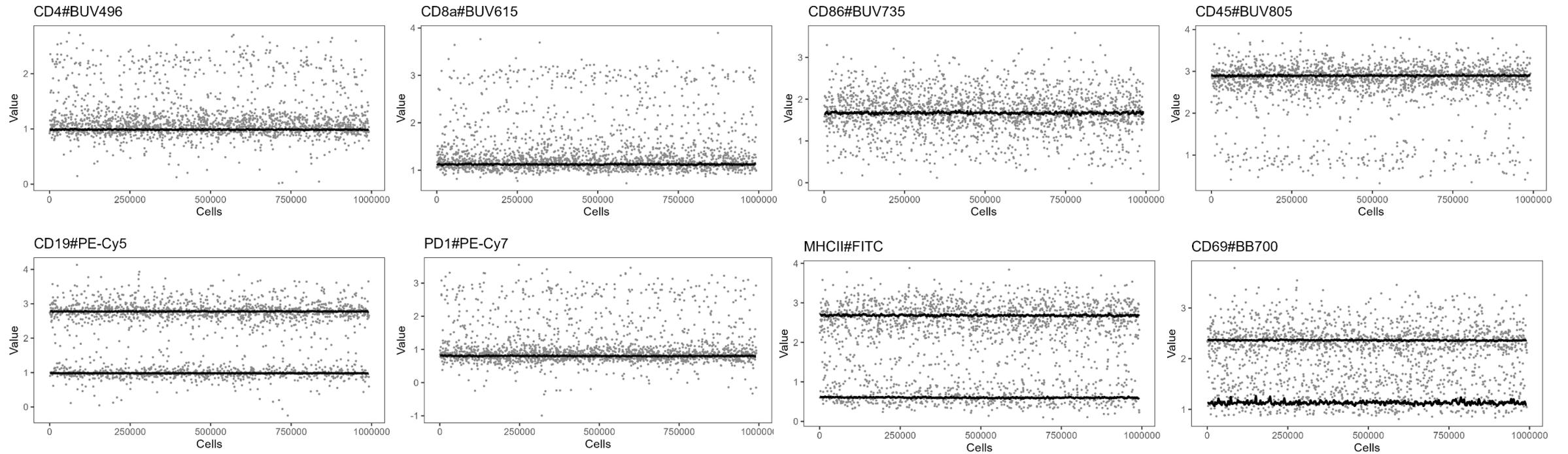
- new antibody batch
- instrument maintenance

What to do?

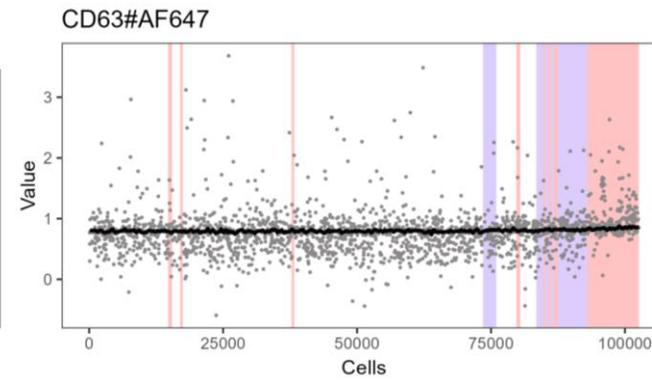
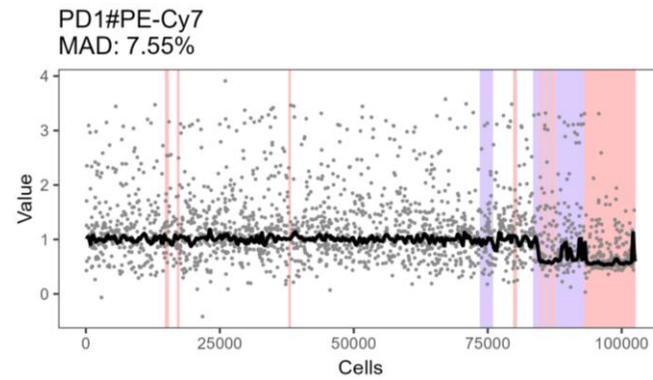
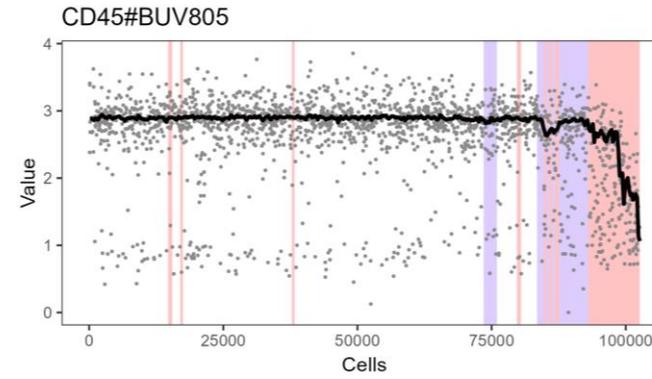
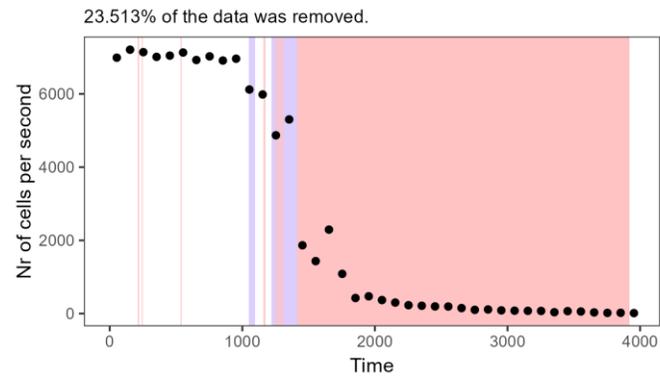
Check for batch effects between samples

# Quality control of individual files

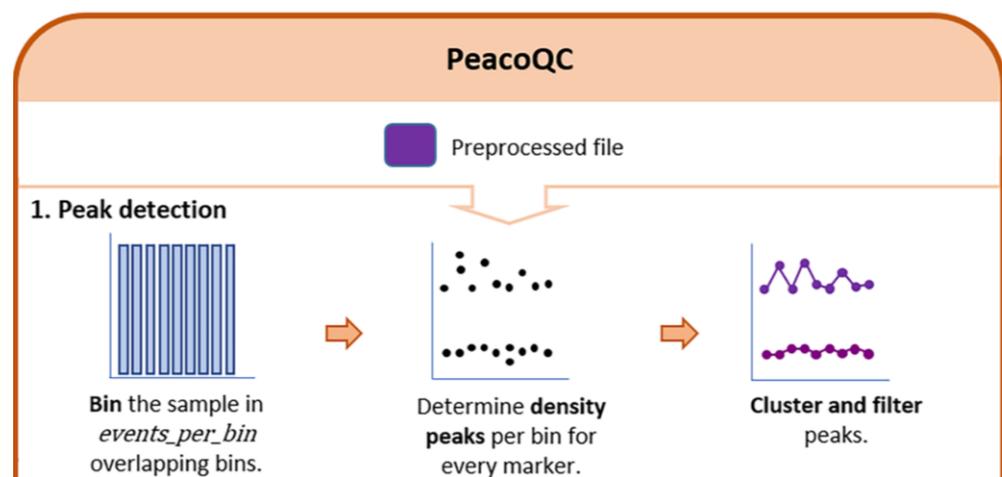
We expect a stable signal over time, as cells go through the system in a random order



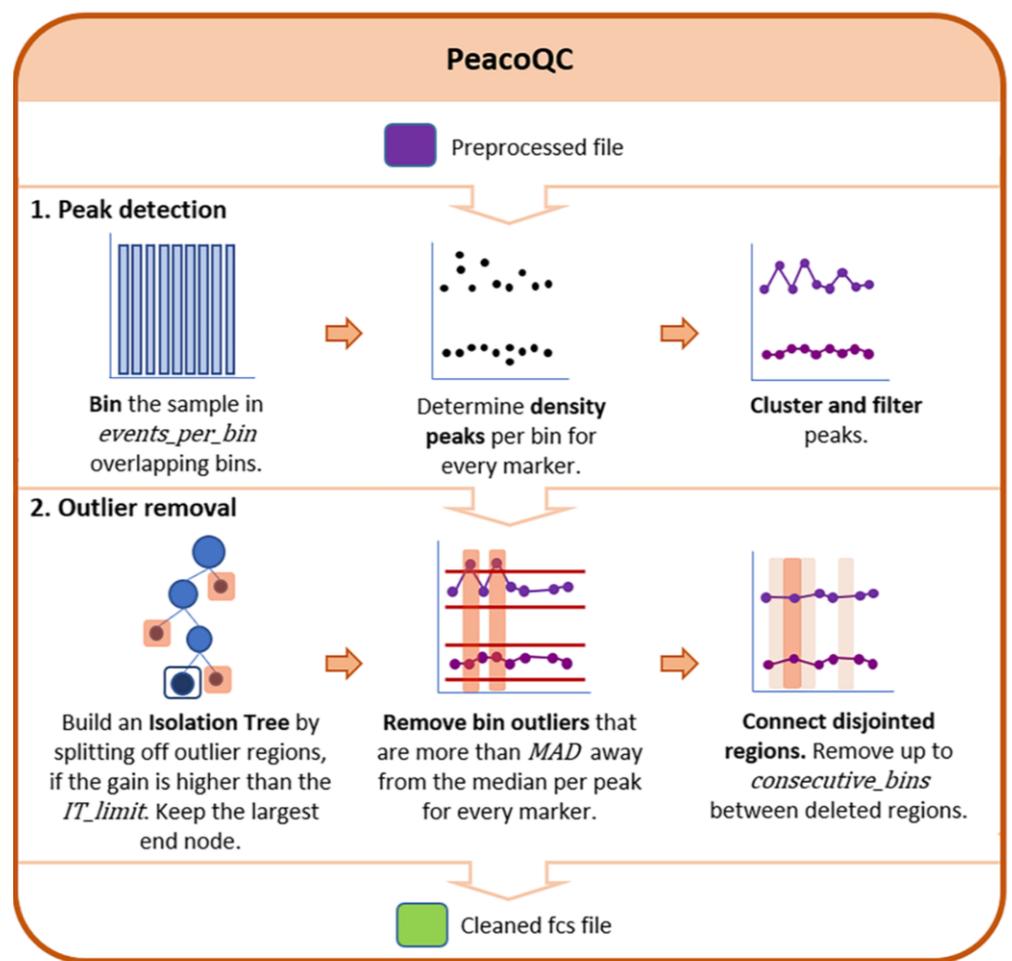
# Quality control of individual files



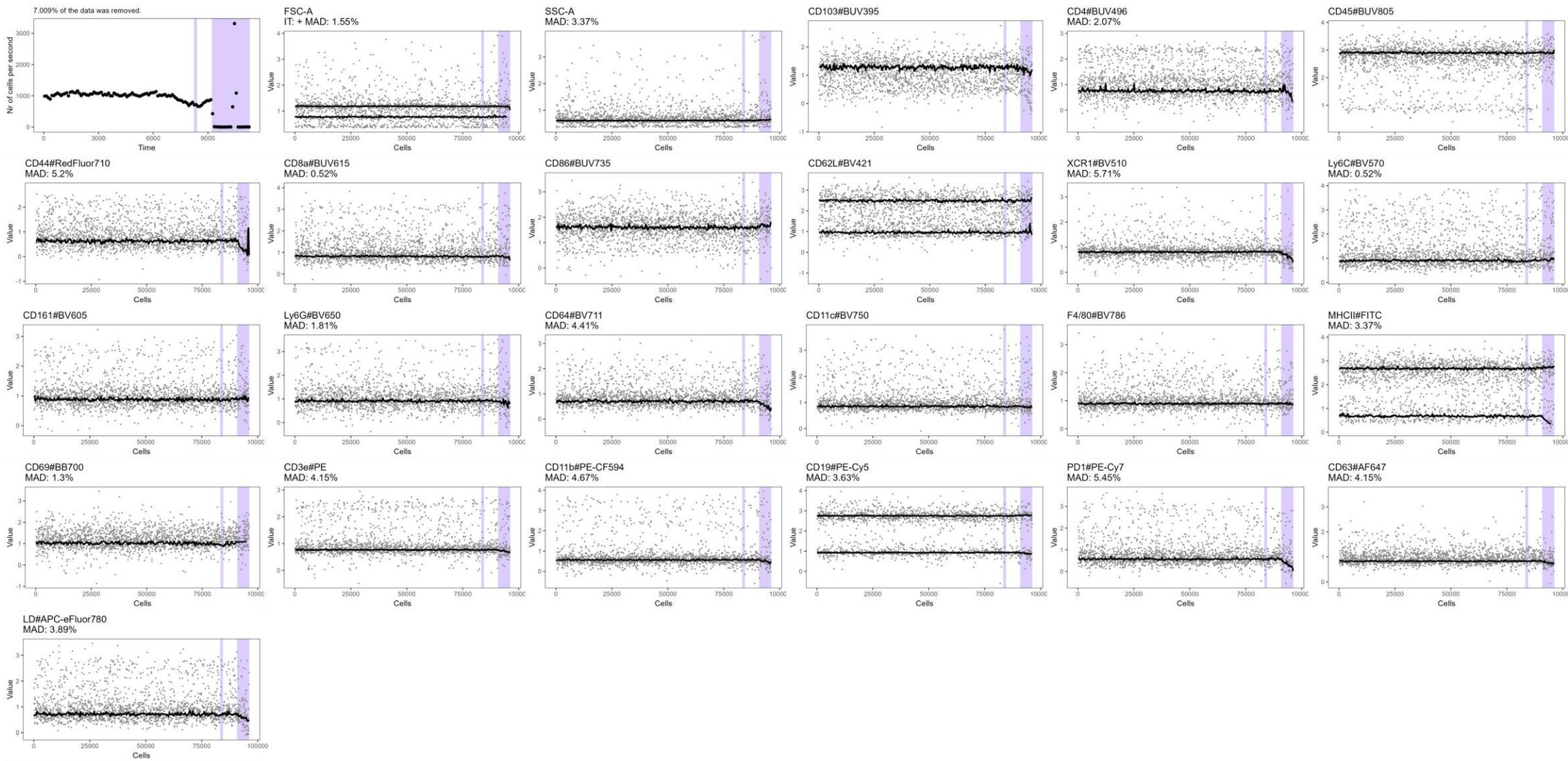
# PeacoQC



# PeacoQC



# PeacoQC



# Preprocessing + quality control

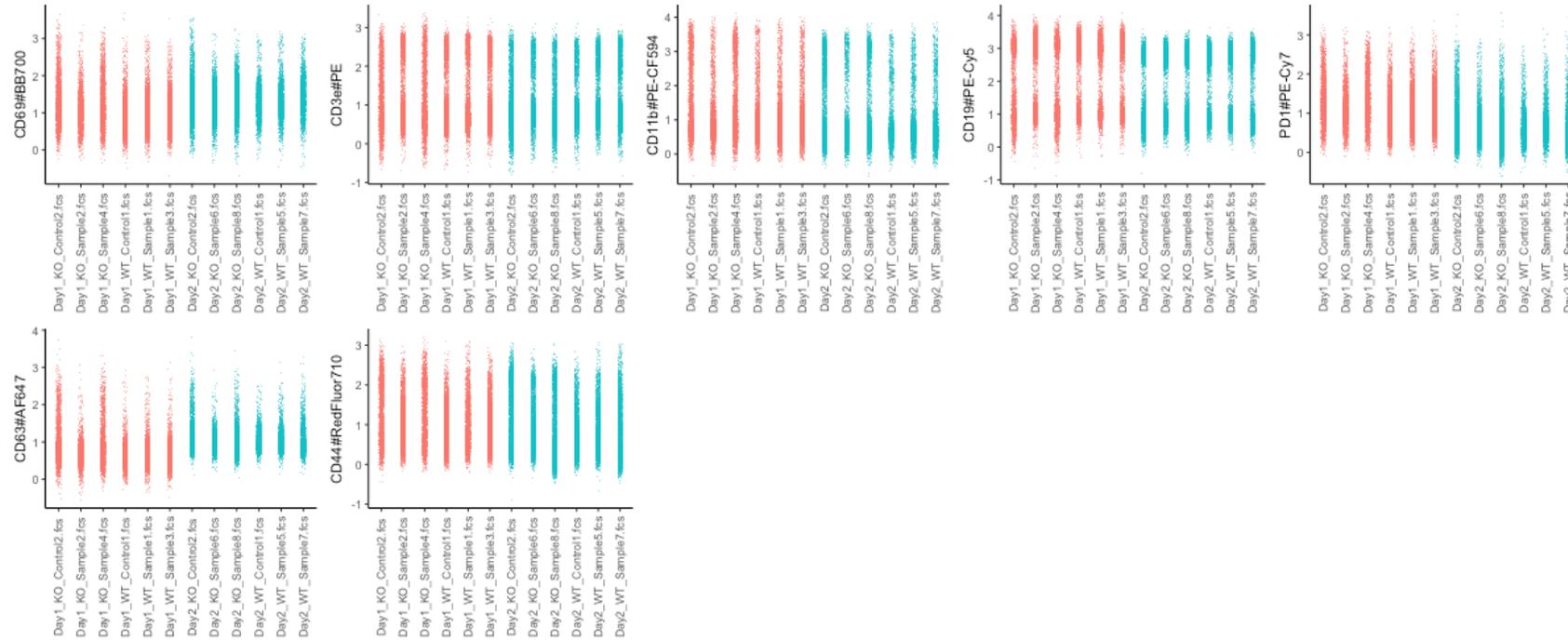




**Batch effects**

# Between-files QC: check for batch effects

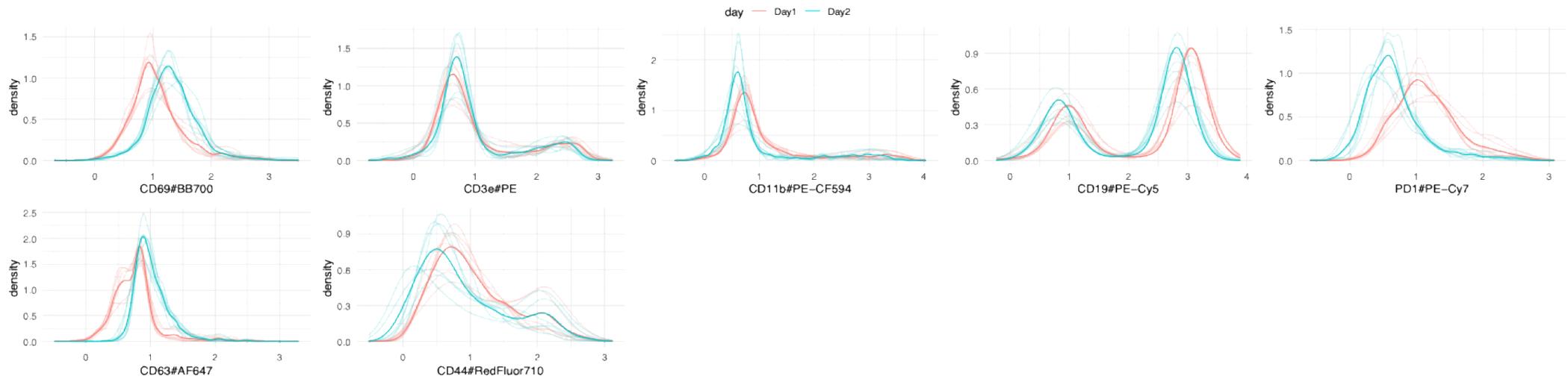
- Visual assessment: file scatter plots



Files

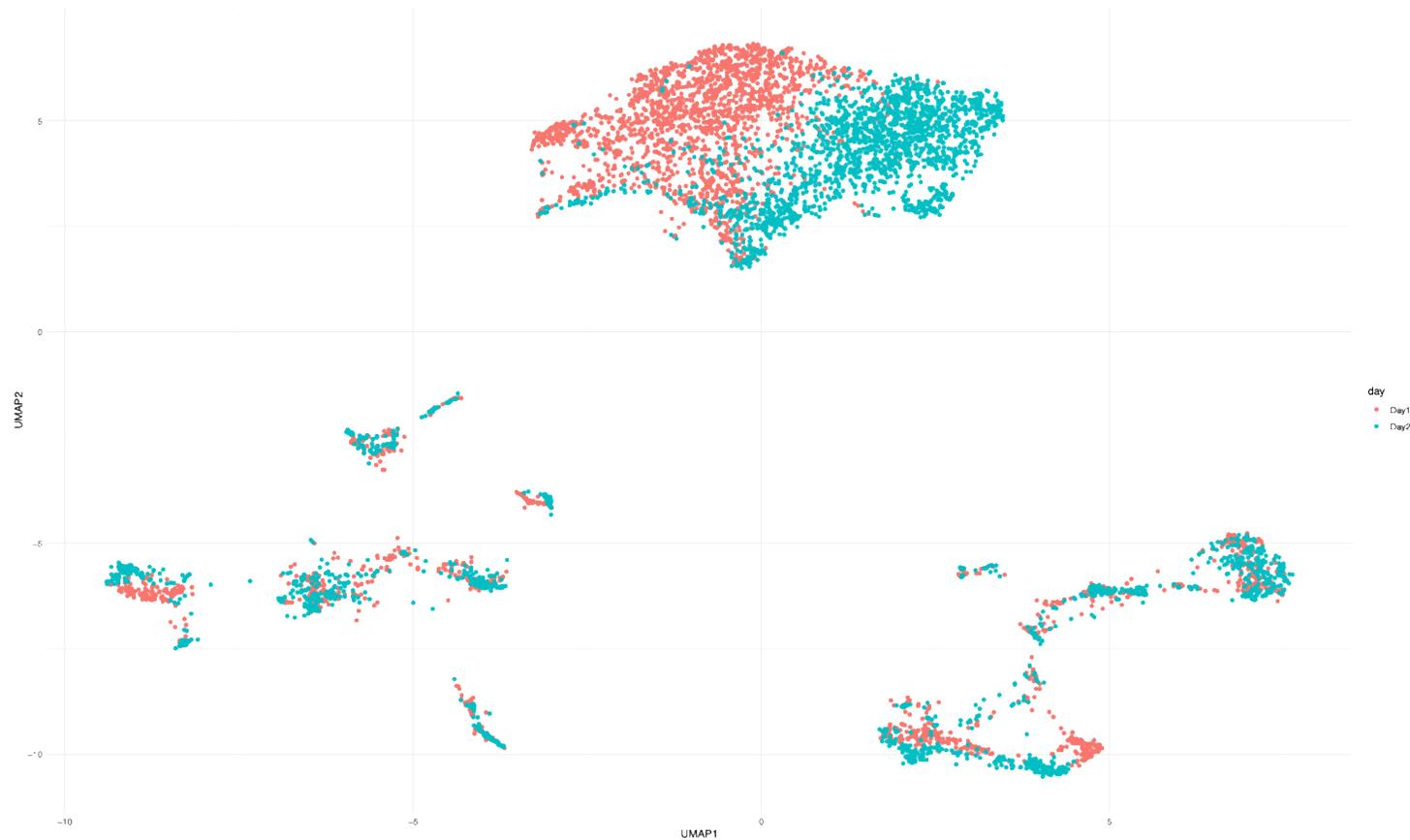
# Between-files QC: check for batch effects

- Visual assessment: density plots



# Between-files QC: check for batch effects

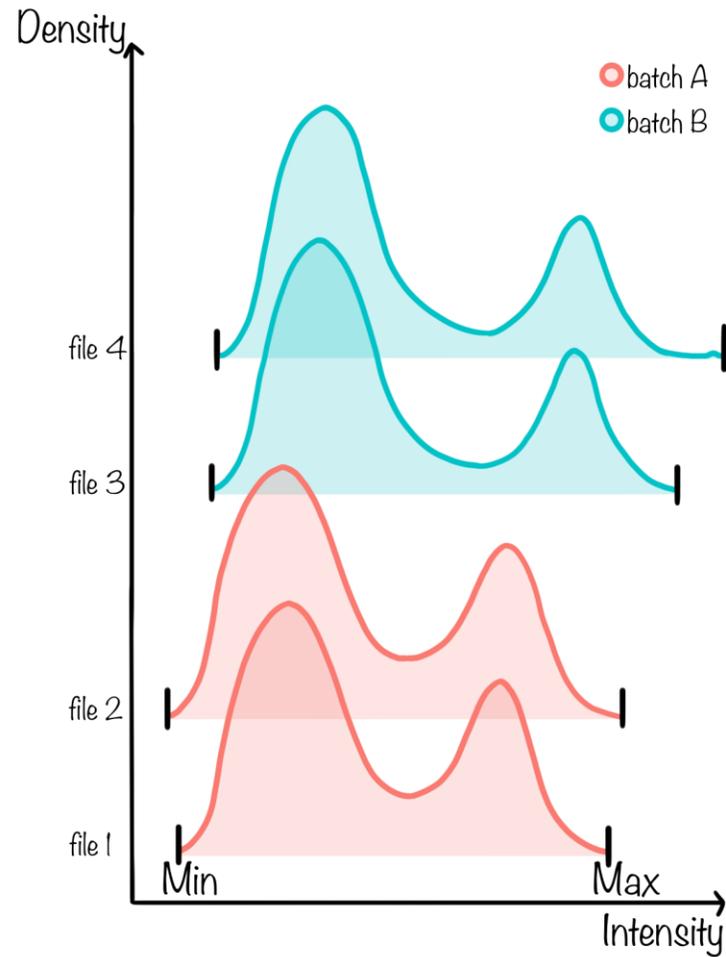
- Visual assessment: UMAP plot



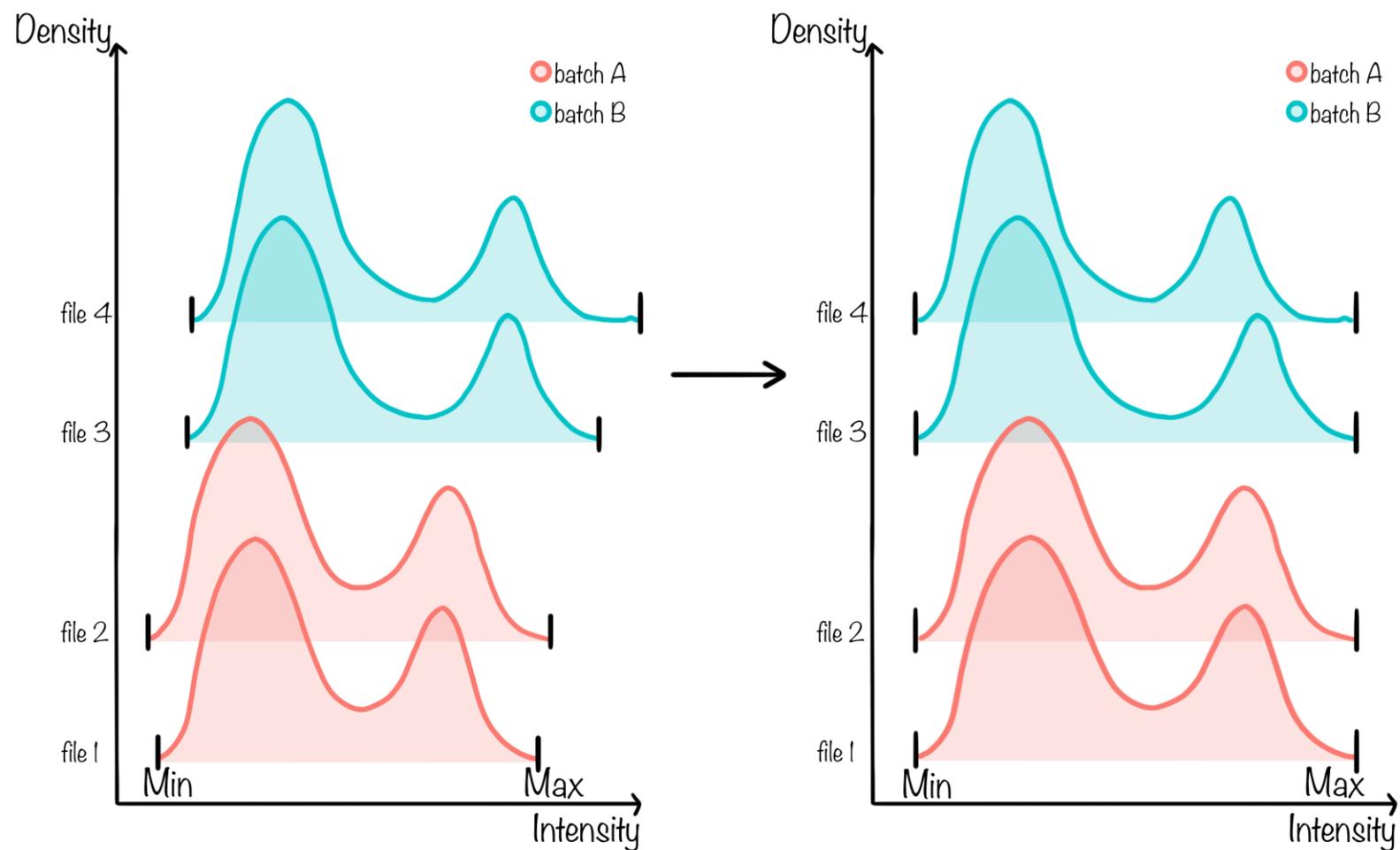
# Batch effects: visualizations



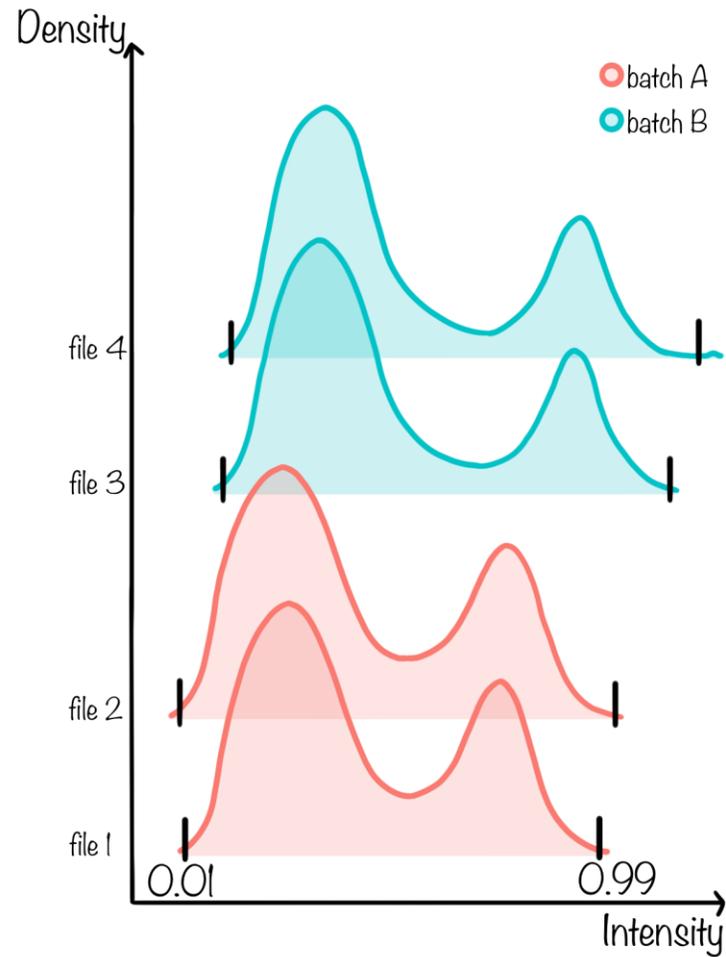
# Batch effect correction: MinMax normalization



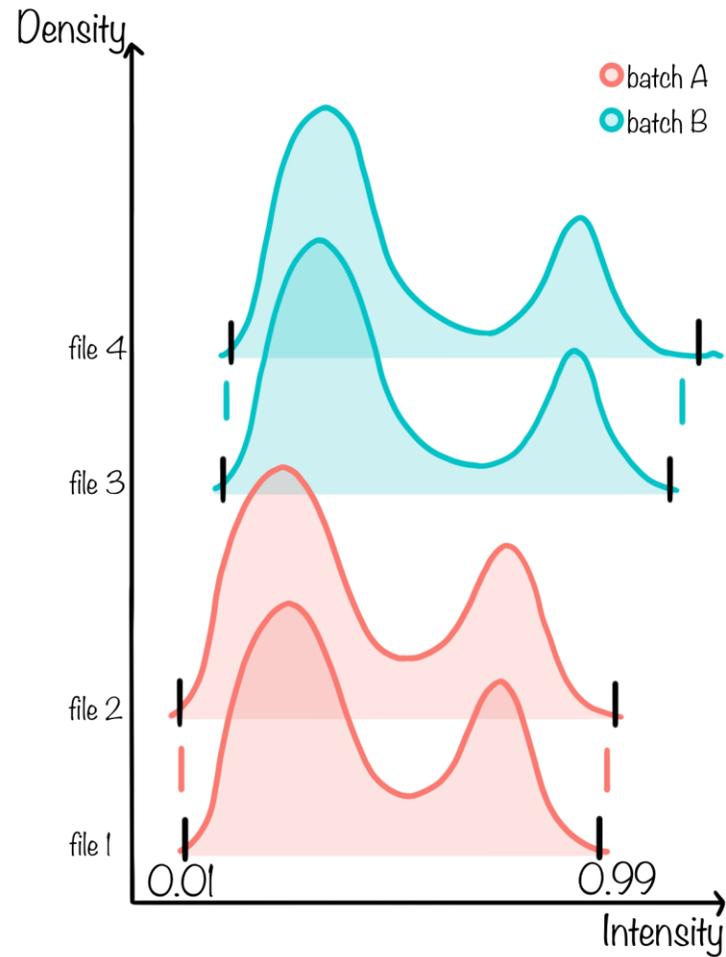
# Batch effect correction: MinMax normalization



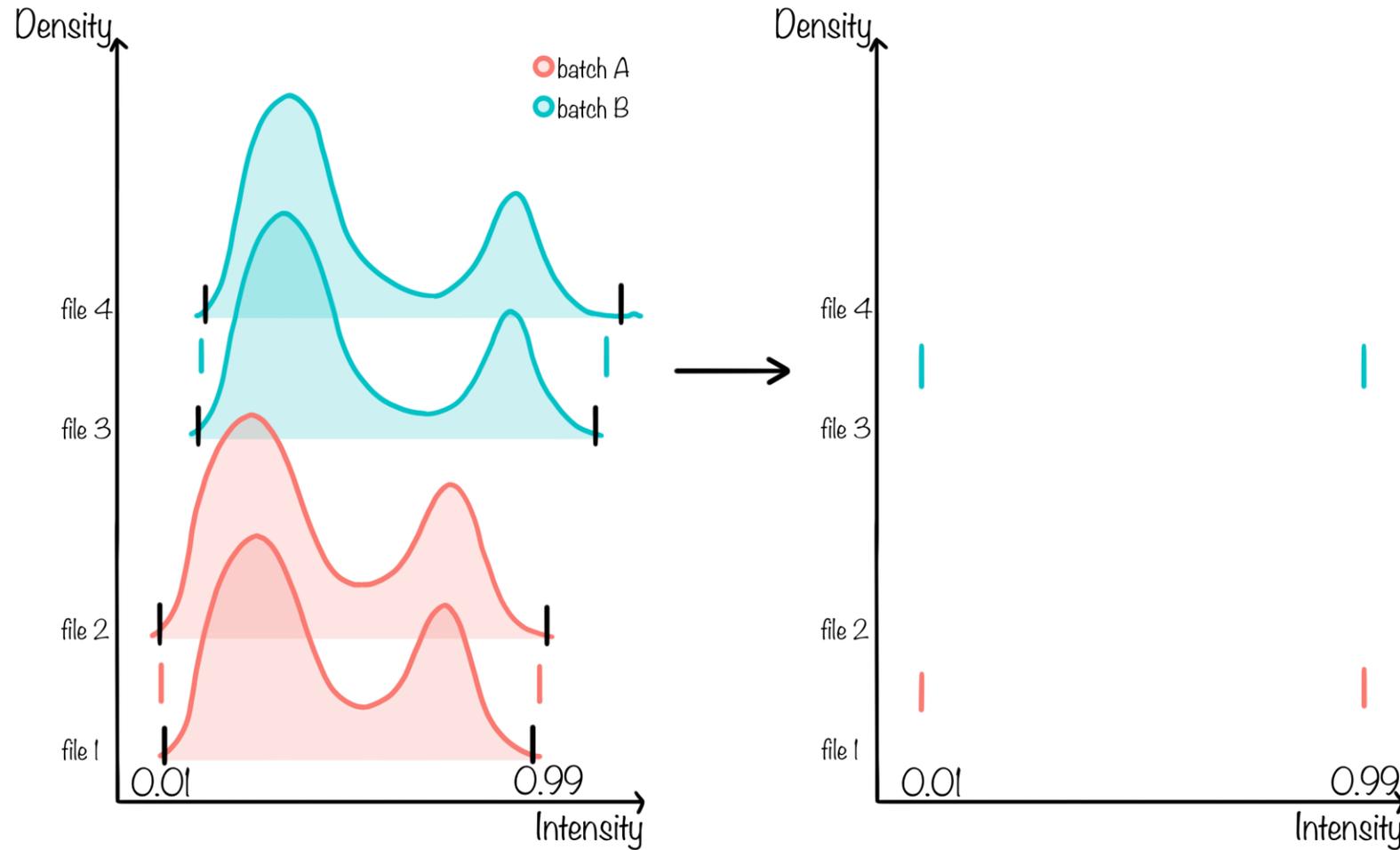
# Batch effect correction: Quantile normalization



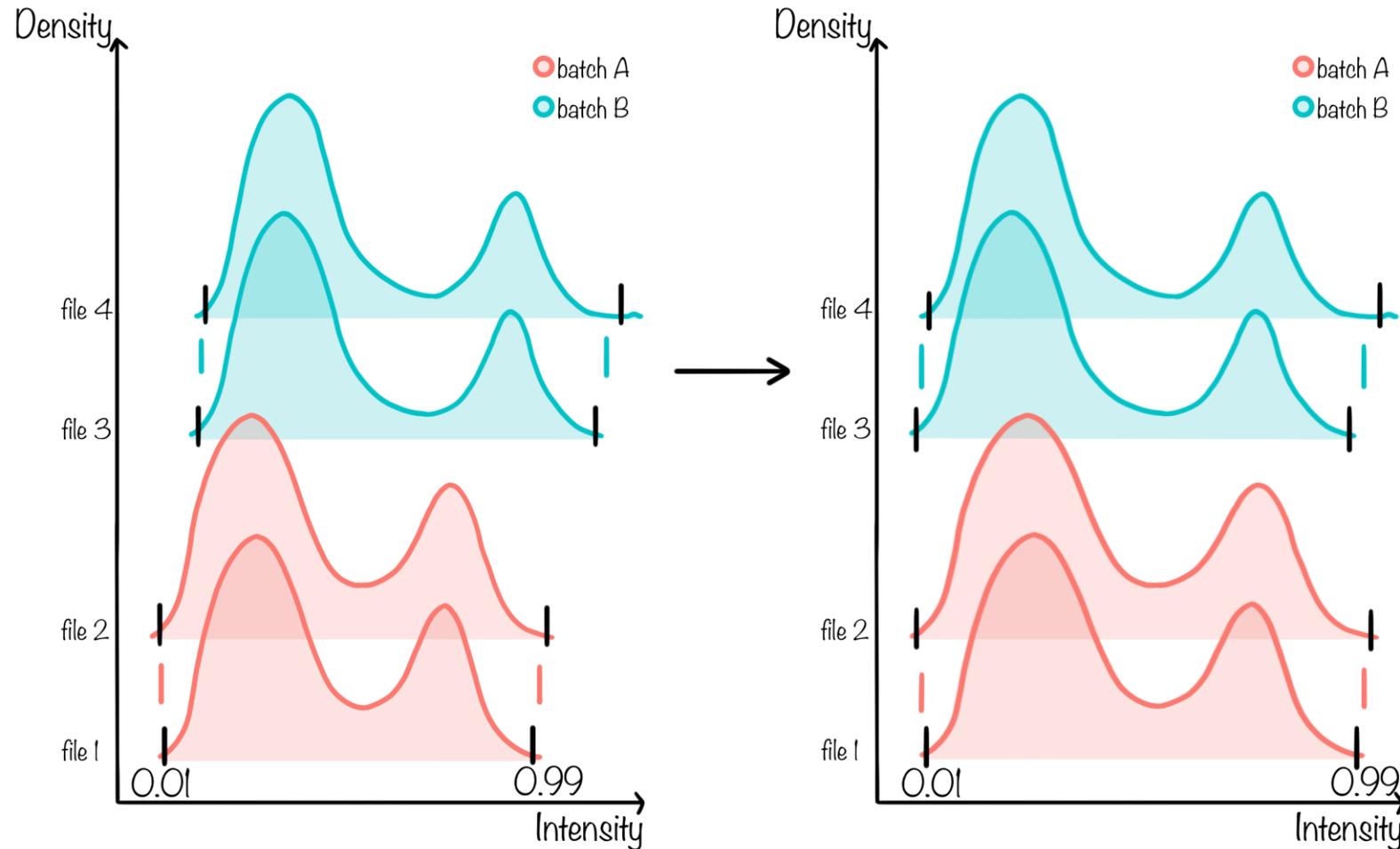
# Batch effect correction: Quantile normalization



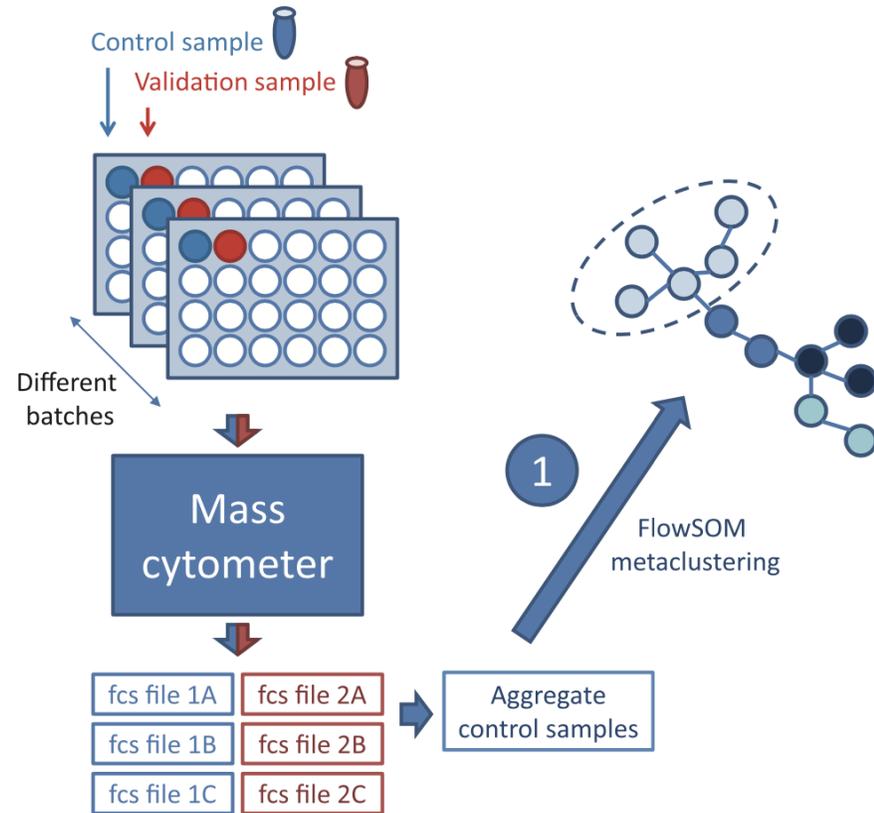
# Batch effect correction: Quantile normalization



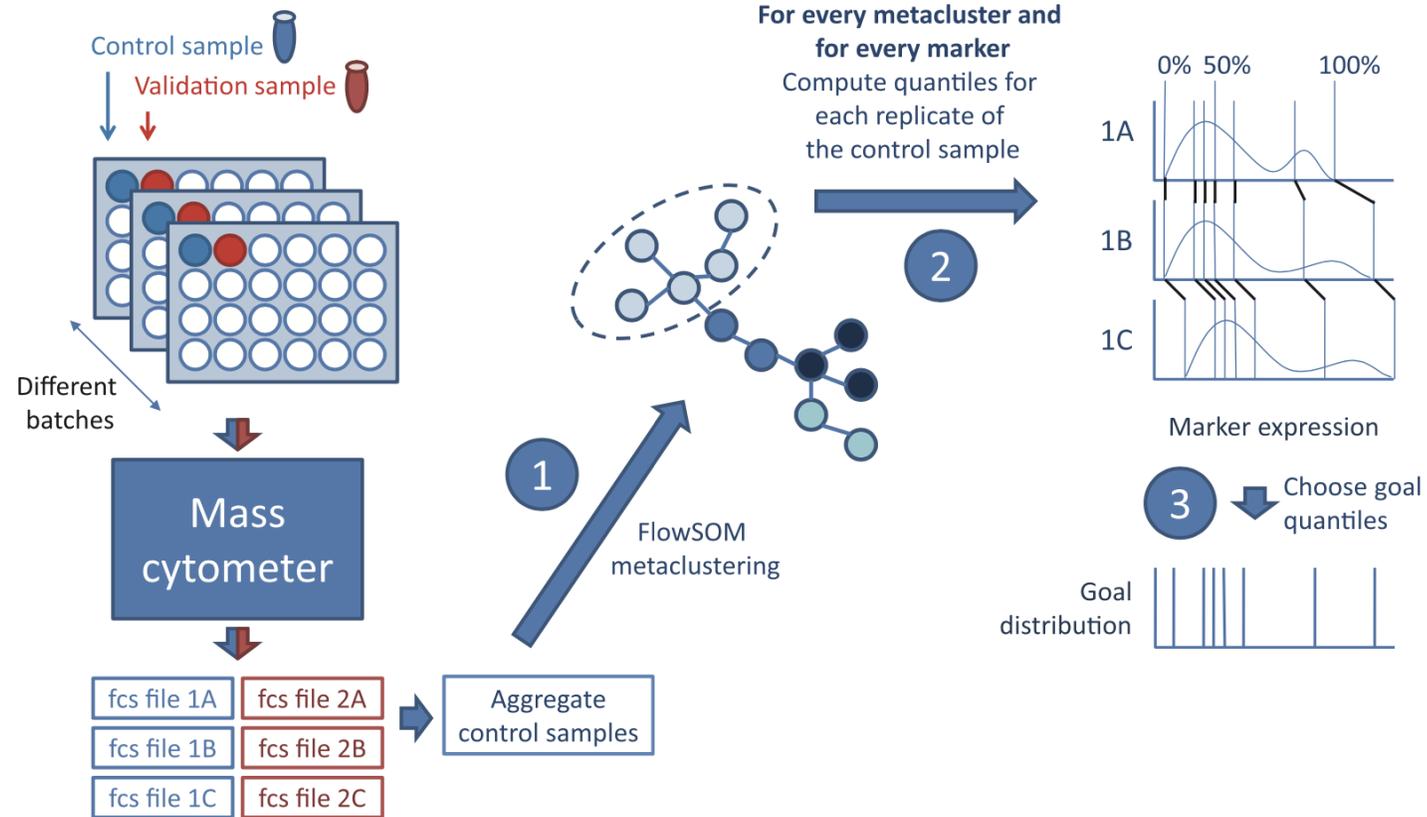
# Batch effect correction: Quantile normalization



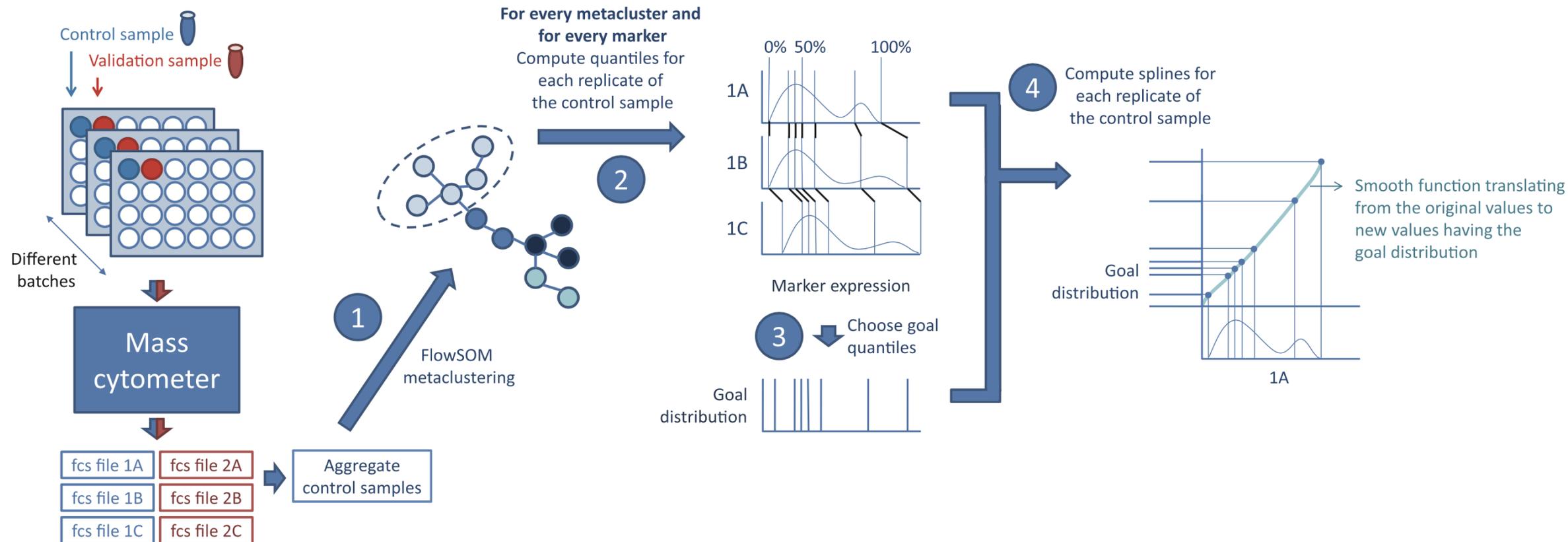
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



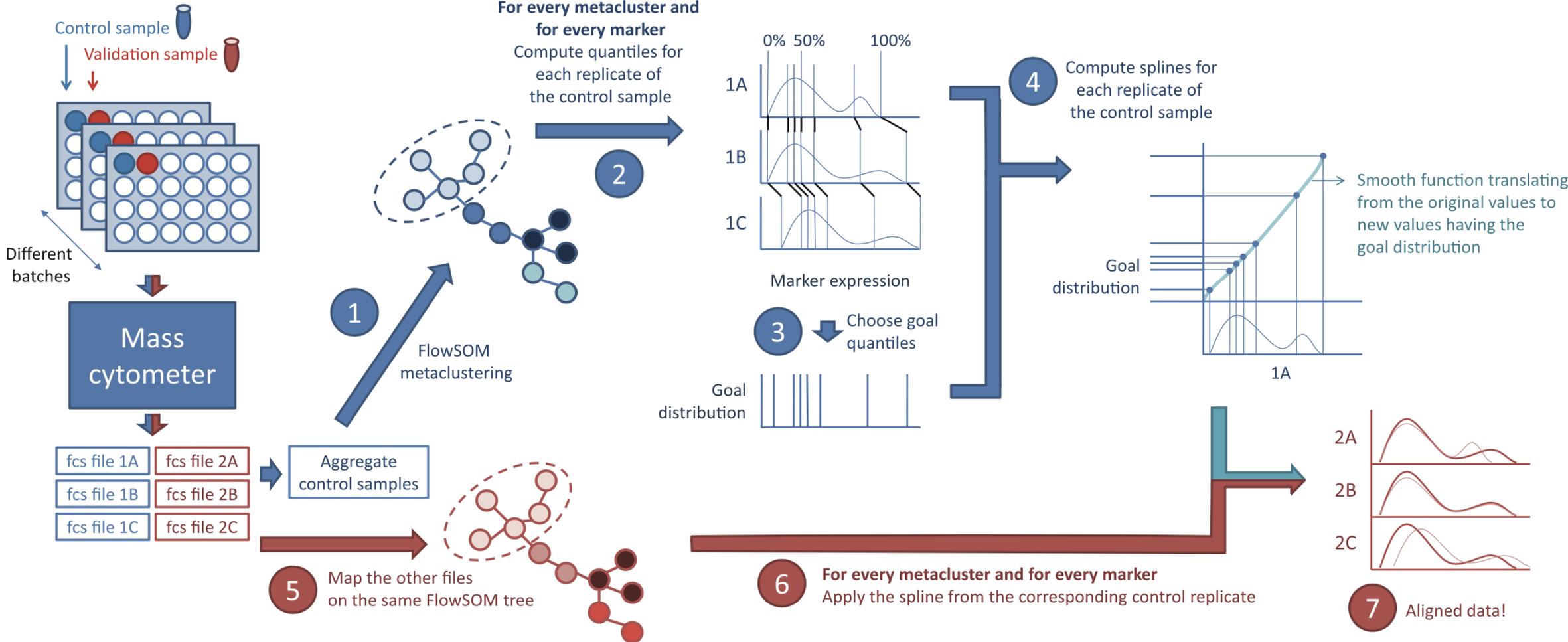
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm

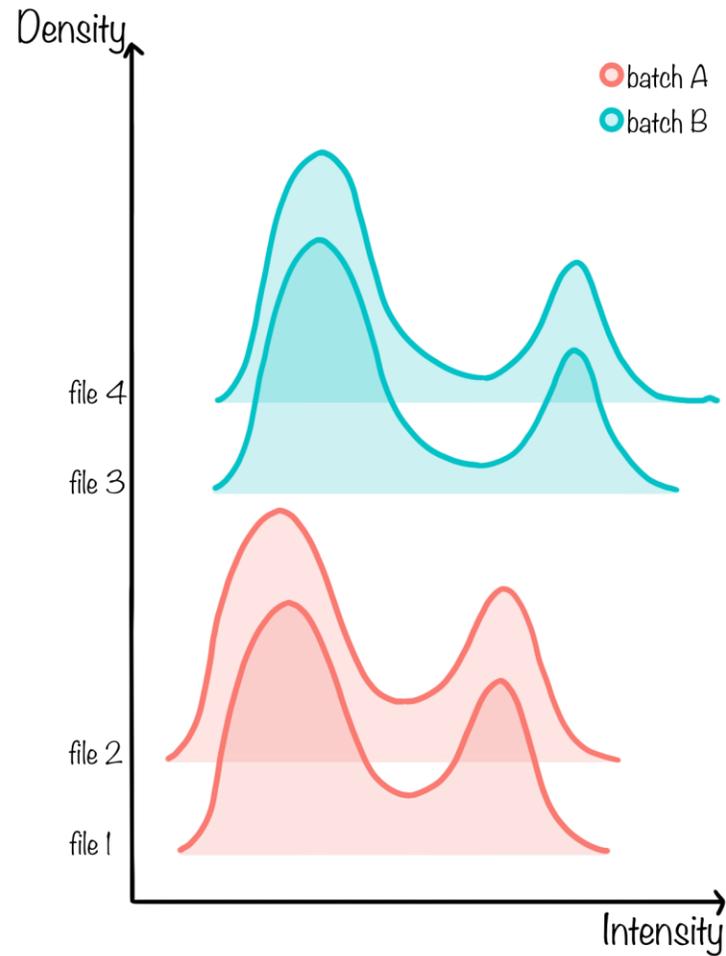


# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm

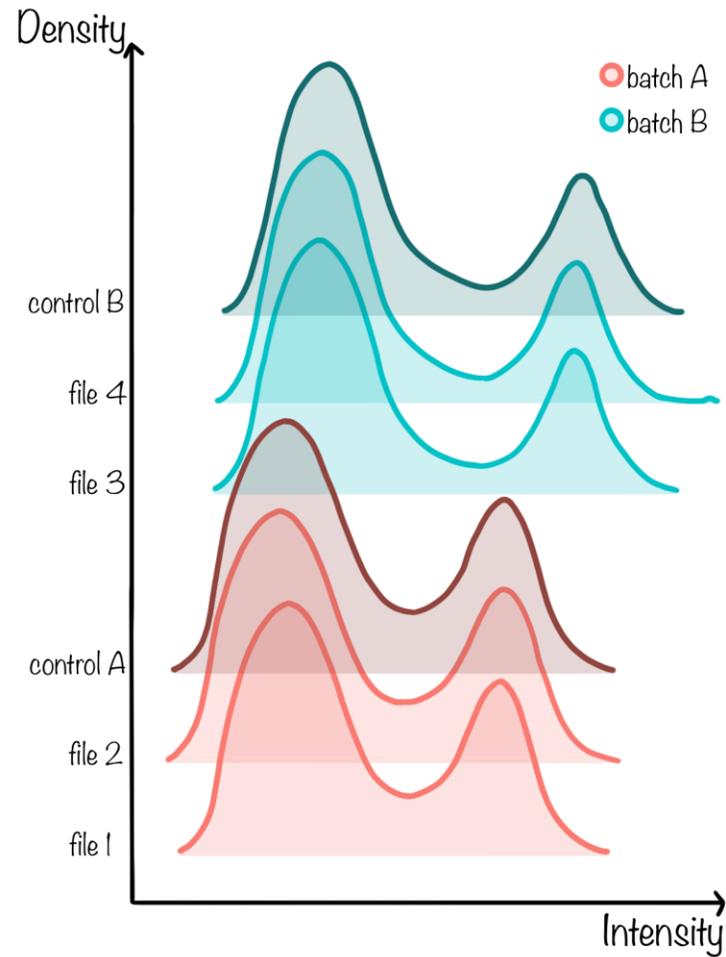


Van Gassen S et al. (2019). CytoNorm: A Normalization Algorithm for Cytometry Data. *Cytometry part A*, 97(3):268-278.  
 Quintelier K et al. (2025). CytoNorm 2.0: A flexible normalization framework for cytometry data without requiring controls. *Cytometry part A*, 107(2):69-87.

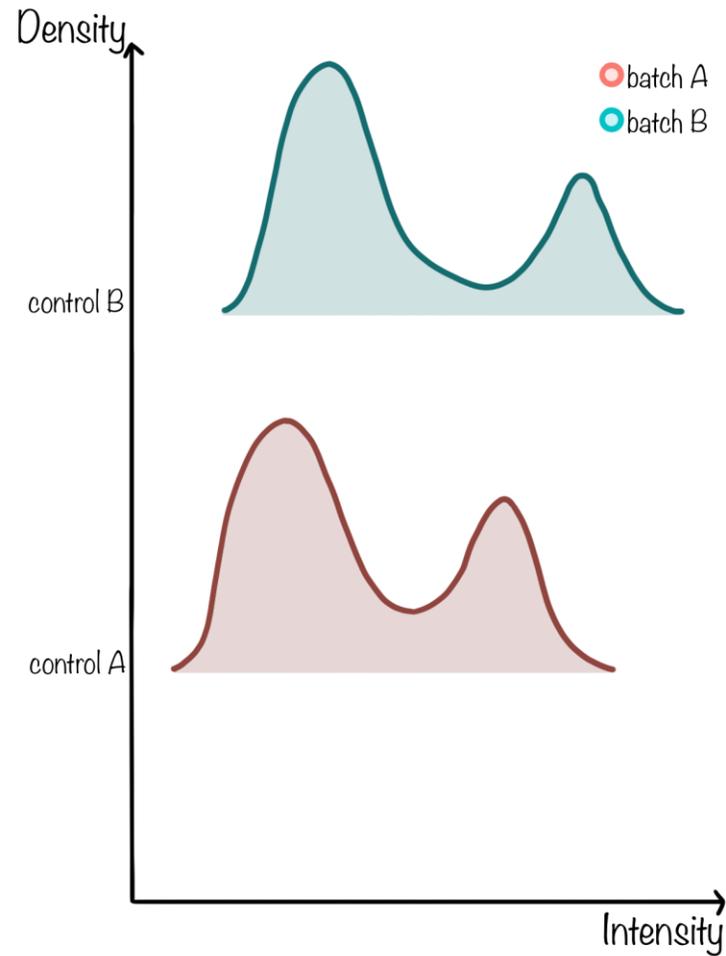
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



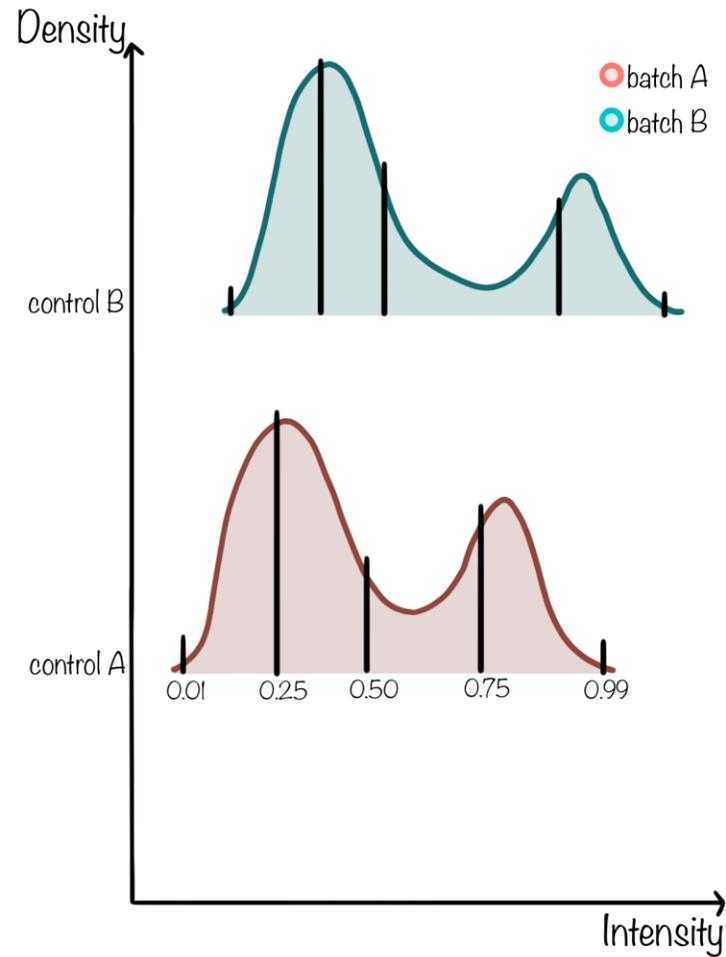
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



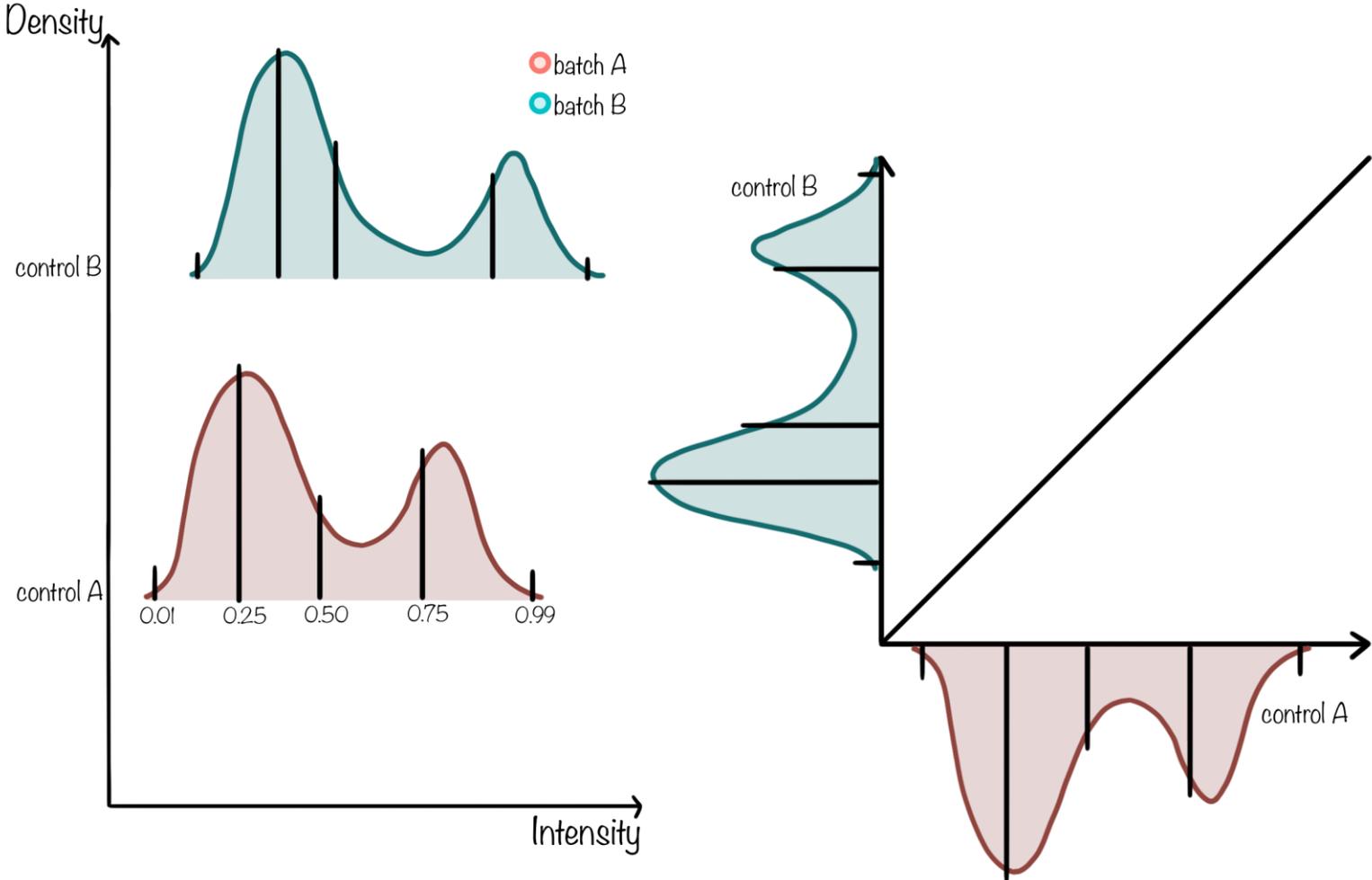
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



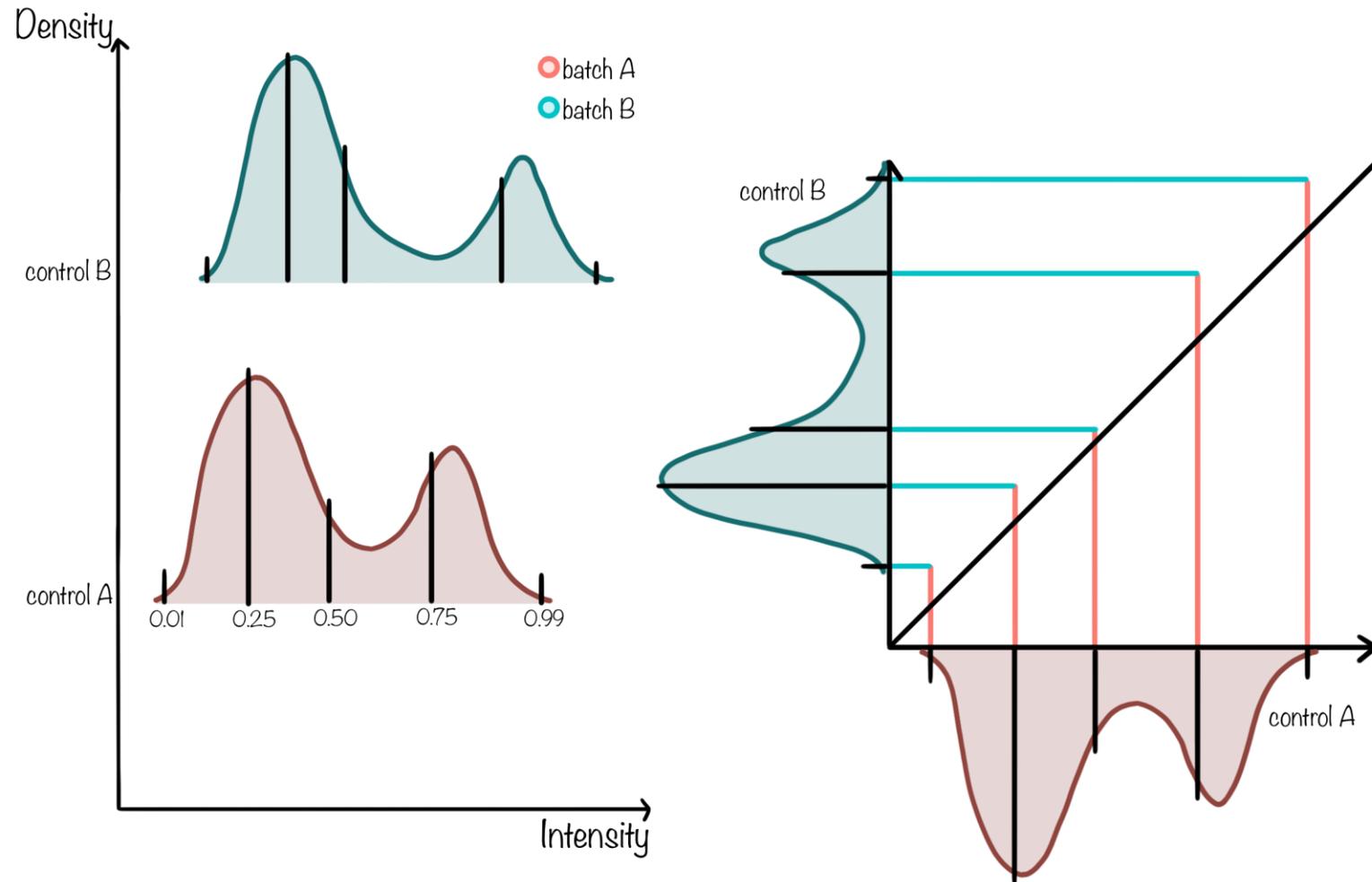
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



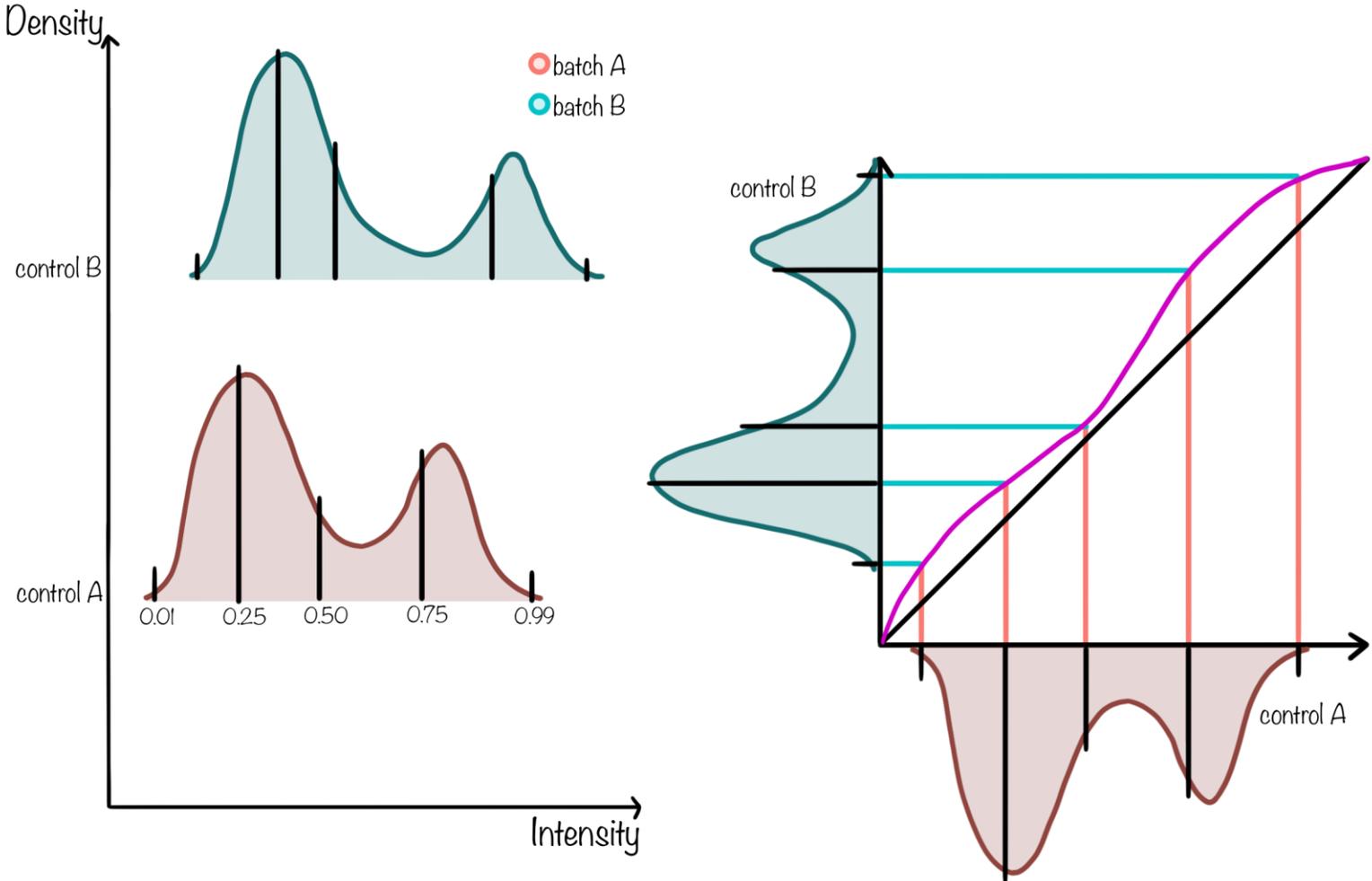
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



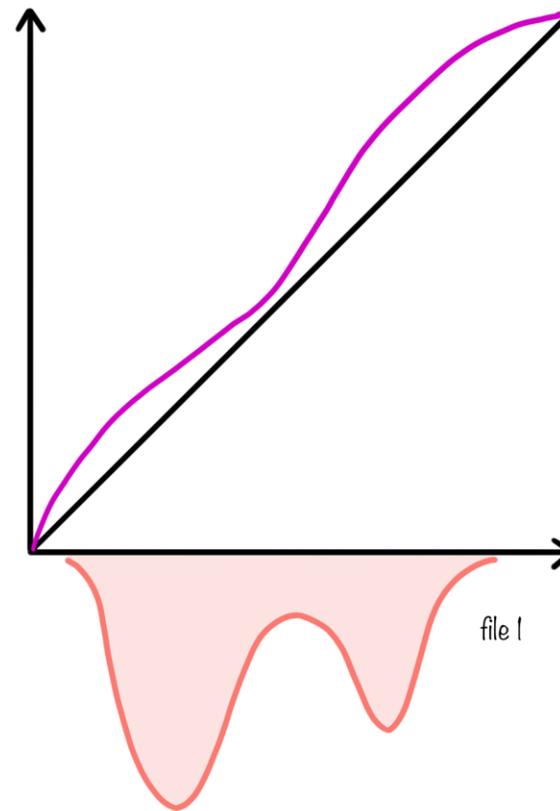
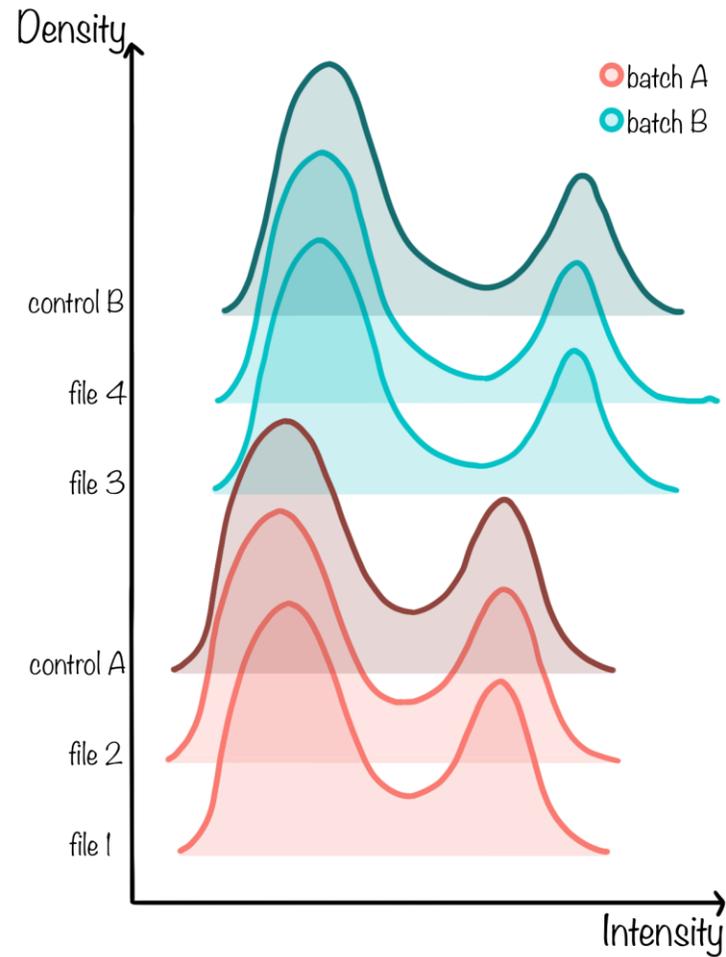
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



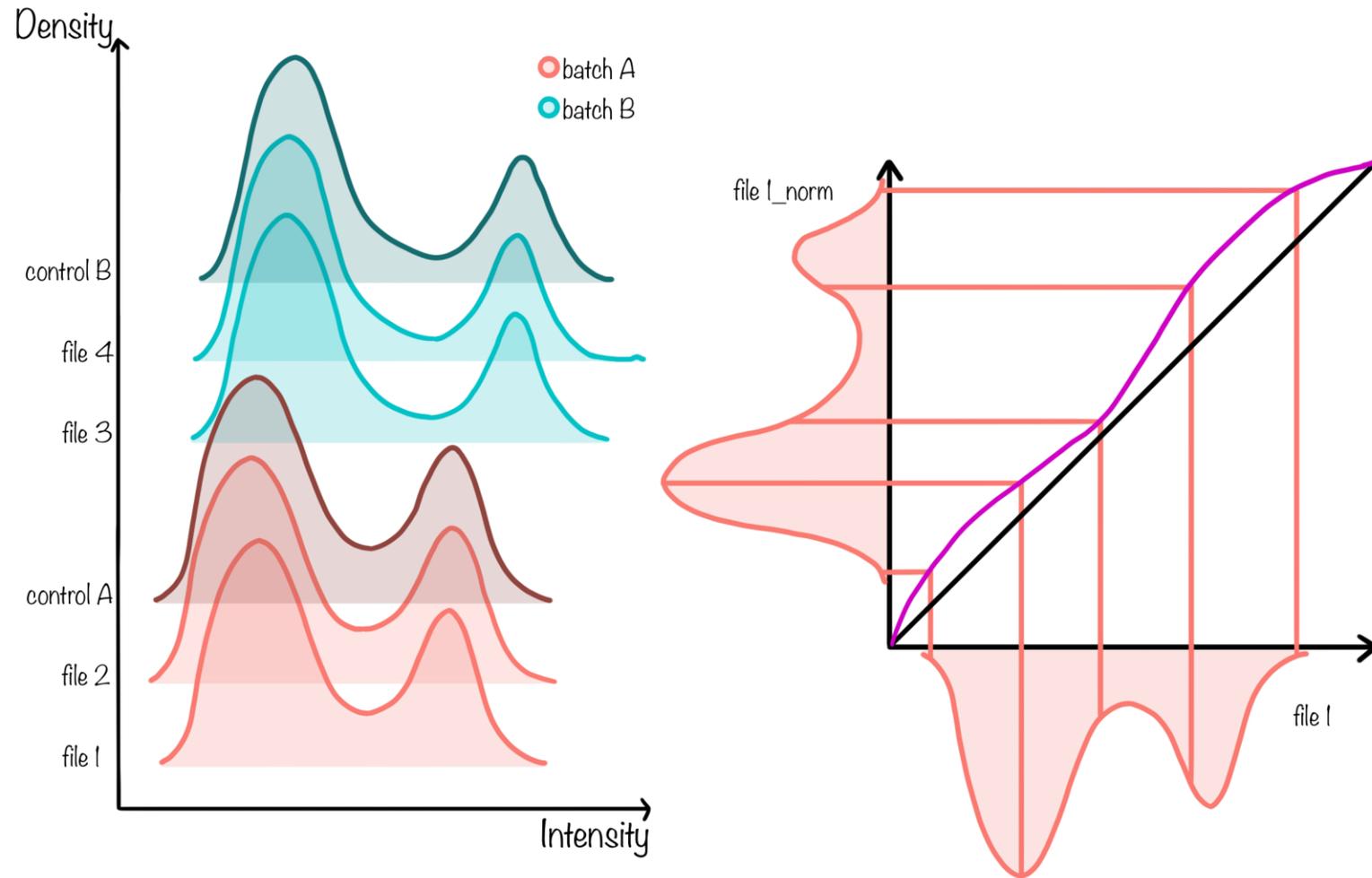
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



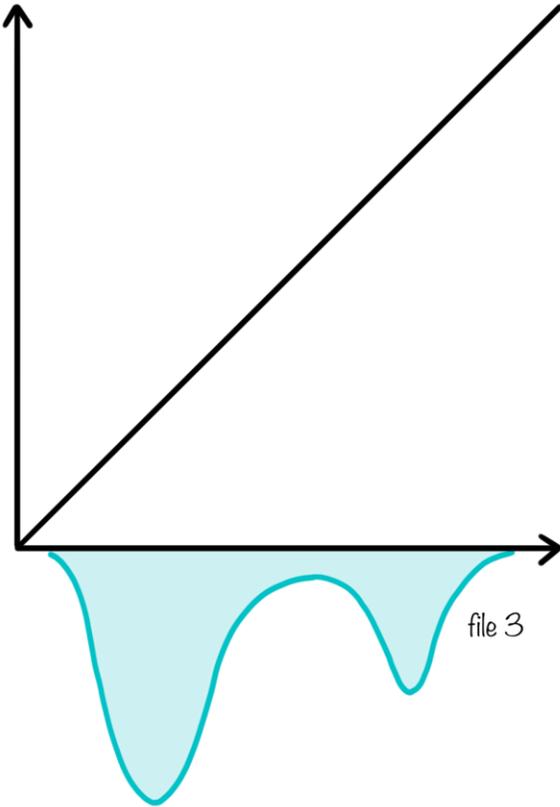
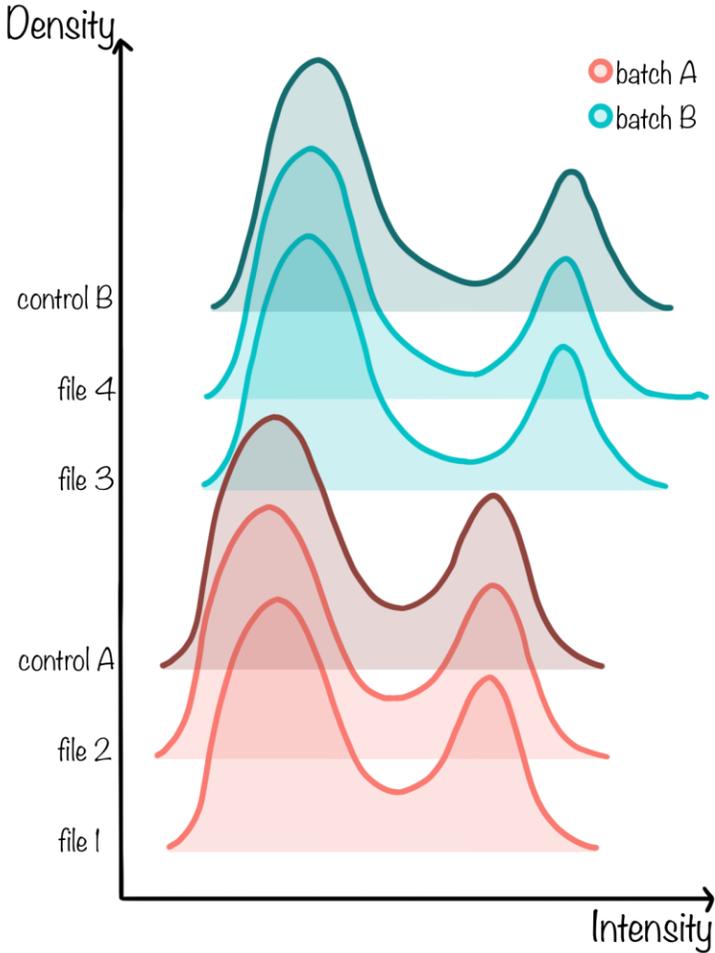
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



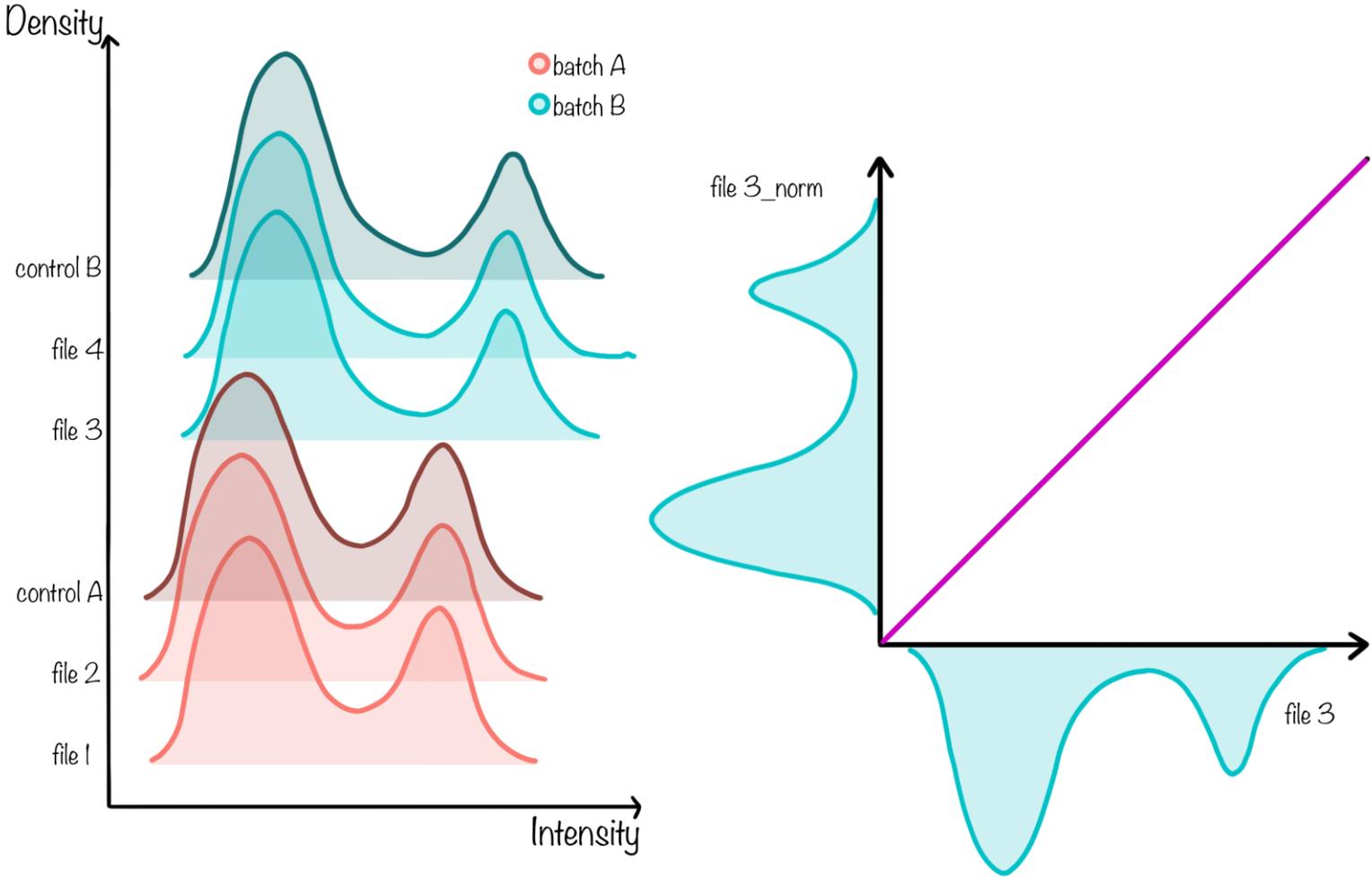
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



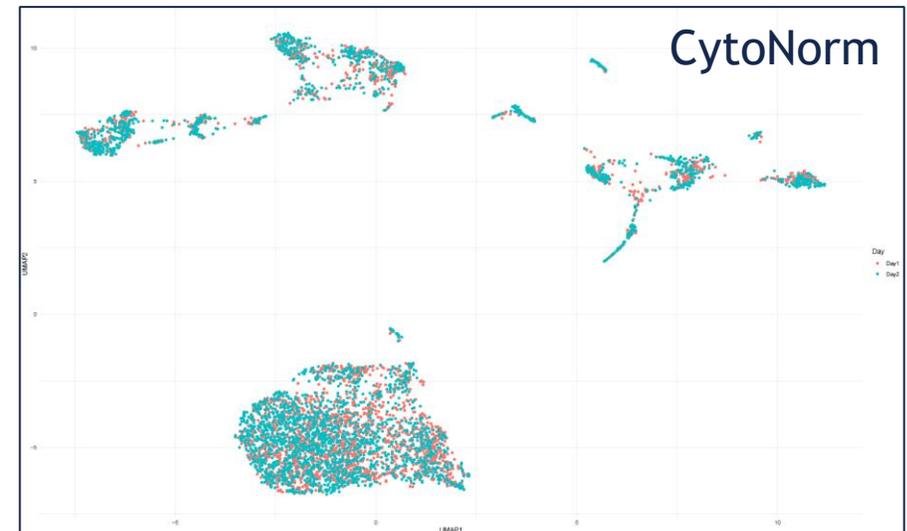
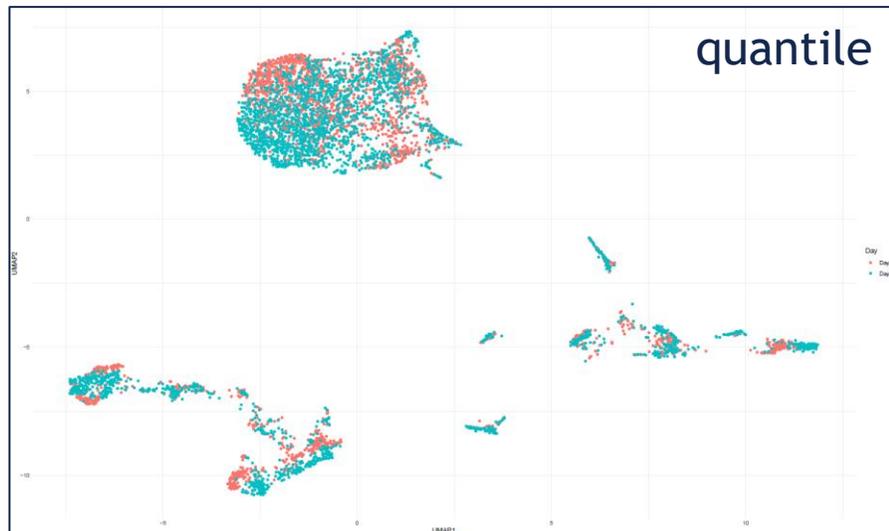
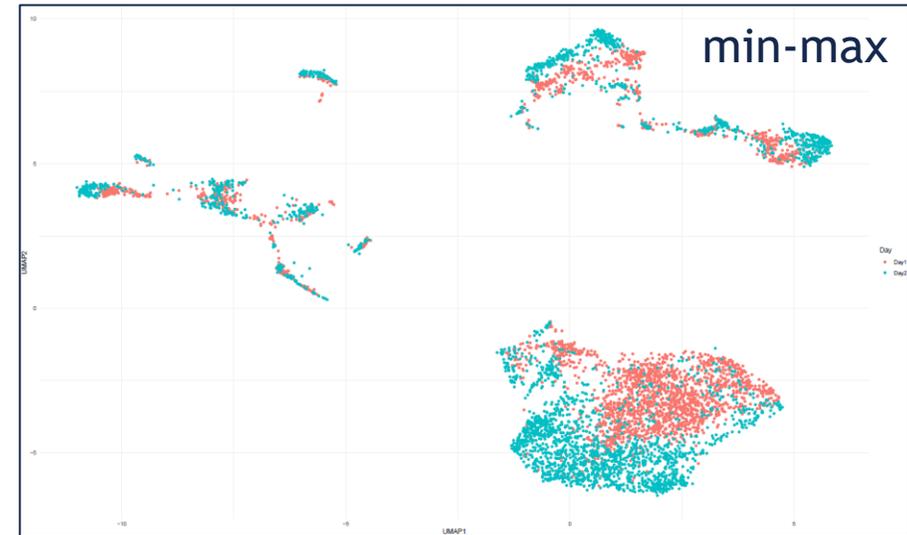
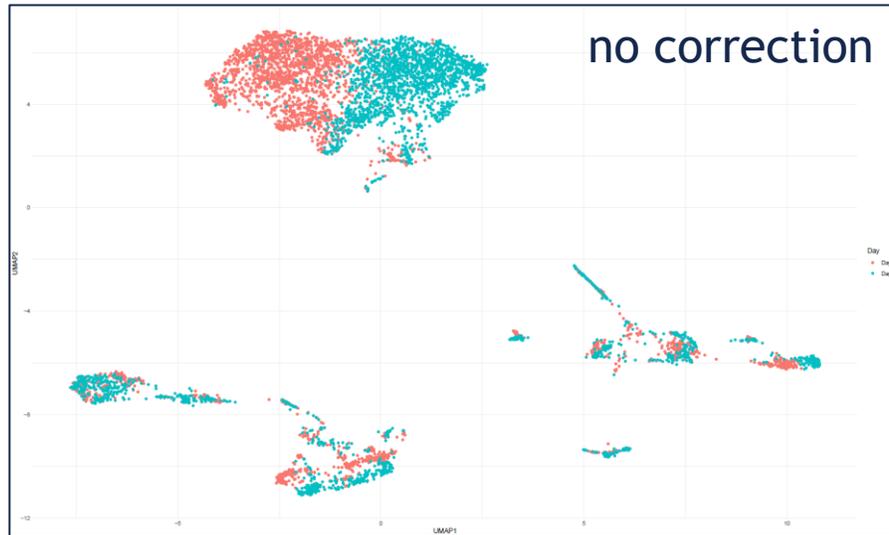
# Batch effect correction: CytoNorm



# Batch effect correction



# Overview batch effect correction results





What's next?

# Automated computational analysis pipeline

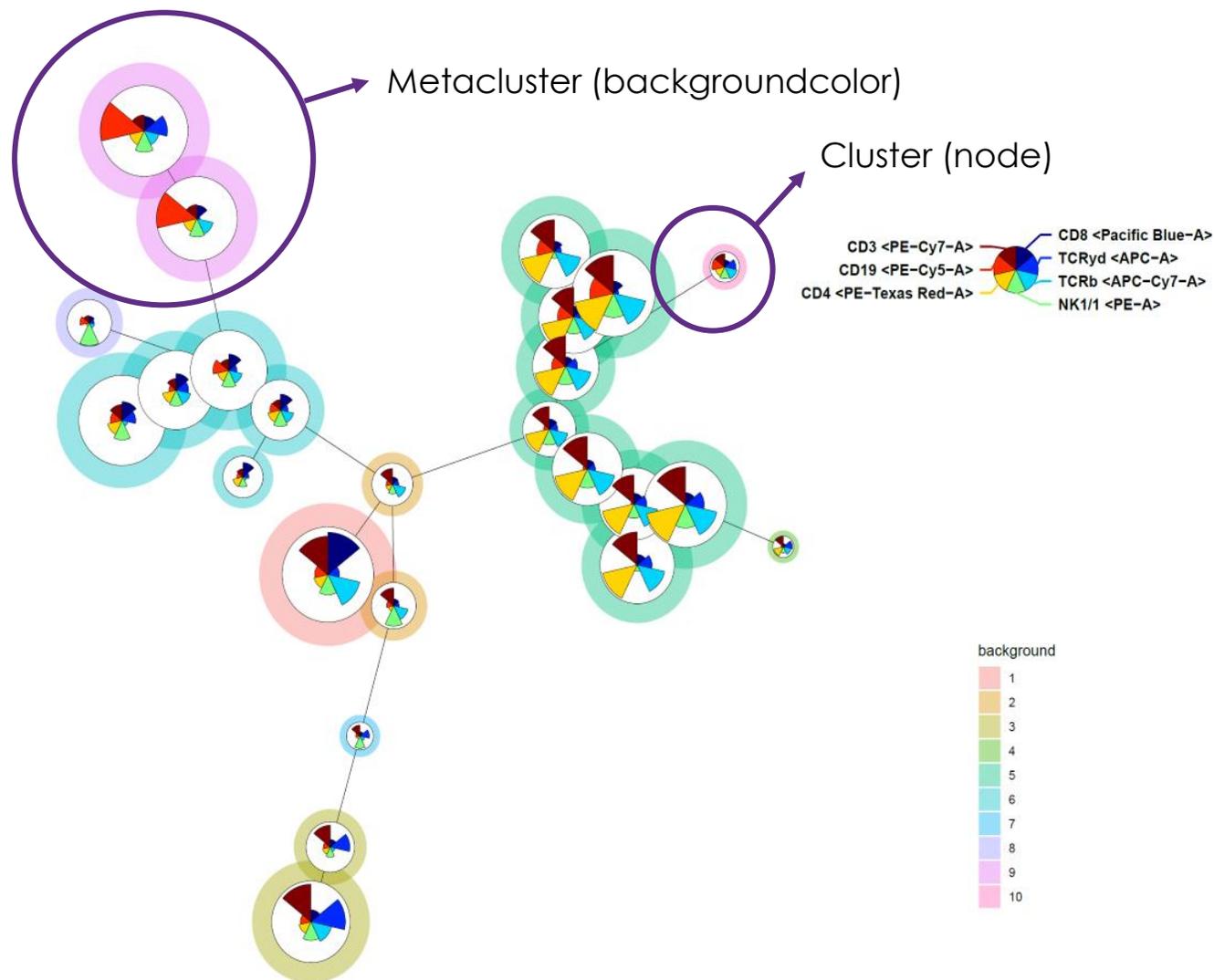


# Clustering

Cluster cells with similar marker expression profiles

e.g. FlowSOM

metaclusters  $\approx$  cell populations



# Downstream analysis

## FlowSOM output

Features: counts, percentages, MFIs, percentage positive

Levels: cluster, metacluster

## Use this output for

Comparing abundances or population MFIs between outcomes/groups of interest

Correlation analyses

Predictive modeling

...



Resources

# Resources

CytoBytes: short, practical tutorials - covering tools, techniques and best practices in cytometry data analysis

<https://www.youtube.com/@CytoBytes>

Computational cytometry (FlowSOM) protocol

Quintelier, K., Couckuyt, A., Emmaneel, A. et al. (2021). Analyzing high-dimensional cytometry data using FlowSOM. *Nat Protoc* 16, 3775-3801. doi: 10.1038/s41596-021-00550-0

Protocol for spectral data acquisition and analysis (incl. scaling and batch effect correction)

Ferrer-Font, L., Kraker, G., Hally, K. E., & Price, K. M. (2023). Ensuring full spectrum flow cytometry data quality for high dimensional data analysis. *Current Protocols*, 3, e657. doi: 10.1002/cpz1.657

General overview of high dimensional data analysis

Liechti, T., Weber, L.M., Ashhurst, T.M. et al. (2021). An updated guide for the perplexed: cytometry in the high-dimensional era. *Nat Immunol* 22, 1190-1197. doi: 10.1038/s41590-021-01006-z

R code from today's workshop

<https://github.com/saeyslab/ComputationalCytometry>



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