# Layout cell images with Rcell (Version 1.3-0)

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## 1 Introduction

**Rcell** uses the functions of **EBImage** package to manipulate and display cell images. The main purpose of the functions described in this document is to get a quick look at cells in different conditions, channels and times. The function `cimage` crops images from different cells and displays them according to a user define layout.

If you haven't done so, read the "Getting Started with Rcell" document before proceeding.

```
> vignette('Rcell')
```

## 2 Display cell images

If you haven't done so, load the **RcellData** package and the filtered example dataset with

```
> library(RcellData)
> data(ACL394filtered)
```

When analyzing a dataset, you usually want to take a look at the images that correspond to each data point. This helps to interpret the data and gives you confidence on the result. To visualize a random set of cells from a image, you have to specify position, channel and time frame (if you are dealing with a time course). For example, to visualize some BF images of cells from position 29 and time frame 11 use the following command [1].

```
> cimage(X, subset=pos==29&t.frame==11, channel="BF", N=9)
```

This function displays the image shown in Figure 1, and returns a `Image` object that can be saved to disk using the `writeImage` function.

[1] To save space, only some images of the example datatset were included in the package. Changing the *subset* or the *channel* arguments might result in errors if the specified images are not found.

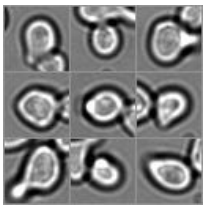

Figure 1: BF images of random cells selected from position 29, t.frame 11

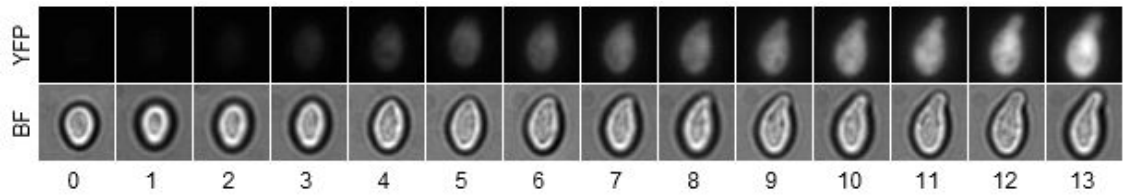


Figure 2: Time course strips for cell 5 of position 29

As all **Rcell** functions, the first argument of `cimage` is the `cell.data` object that you wish to visualize. This function first subsets the `cell.data` object X according to the *subset* argument, like many other **Rcell** functions. This is useful to select cells and times, but you can't use this argument to select the channel you want to see. Instead you can use the *channel* argument for this. Note that you can select several channels (see below). `cimage` then takes a random sample of cells from those selected by the *subset* argument. You can change the sample size with the $N$ argument. If you set $N$ to "all" or NA, no sampling is applied and all selected cells are shown. The position each cell took in the image was arbitrary in Figure 1, they were just tiled together to make a square arrangement. But position can have a meaning. A normal way to display cell images is to show a time course strips, where different channels are stacked one over the other. `cimage` can easily produce this kind of images (Figure 2).

```
> cimage(X, channel~t.frame, subset=pos==29&cellID==5, channel=c("BF","YFP"))
```

The second argument in `cimage` is the *formula* that specifies the position of individual images. The left term indicates the `y` variable, *channel* in this example, so different channels will have different `y` coordinates. The right term specifies which variable is going to be used as the `x` coordinate, *t.frame* in this case. In this example a single cell was explicitly selected with the *subset* argument. When you select more than one cell per group[2], you have to specify how you want them to be layout on the image. To specify different cells within a sample you can use the *cell*[3] keyword, as shown in Figure 3.

```
> cimage(X, cell+channel~t.frame, subset=pos==29, channel=c("BF","YFP"), N=4)
```

Note that you can use more than one variable in each term of the formula, separated by the plus operator (`+`). The order matters, the variables to the right vary faster. In this example (Figure 3) channel is anidated in each cell.

The *channel.subset* argument allows you to do complex selection of *channel*s and *t.frame*s. For example you might be interested in the YFP channel, but would like to see the cell boundary found by Cell-ID on a BF image for a single time frame (Figure 4).

```
> cimage(X, cell~channel+t.frame, subset=pos==29, N=4,
+           channel.subset=channel=="YFP"|(channel=="BF.out"&t.frame==11))
```

You can select the "out" images generated by Cell-ID by appending ".out" to the channel name.

# 3 Faceting your image layout

In the same way as for `cplot`, you can define *facets* for the image layout. The facets are specified with formula notation, just as the positions of the images within a facet. If only one term of the formula is specified, the facets will be wrapped around the image to save space[4] (Figure 5).

[2]the groups are defined by the interaction (combinations) of the terms of the formula

[3]note that *cell* is different from *cellID*. You can also use the alternative keywords *sample* or thre dots(...)

[4]In this case the *facets.nx* argument can be used to define the number of facets columns

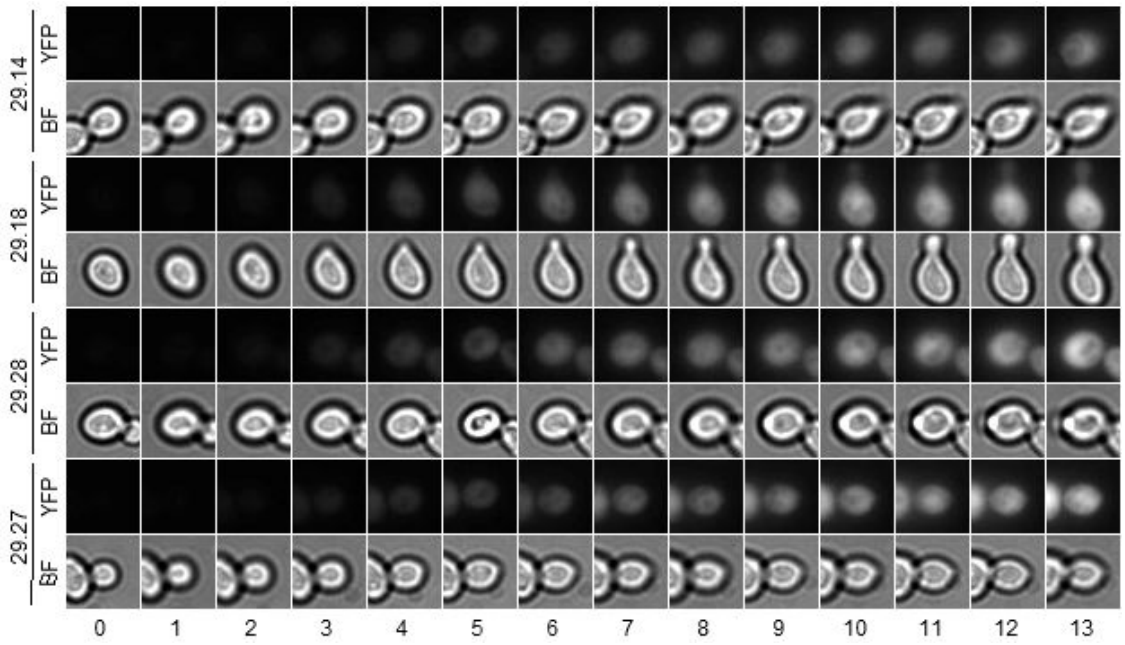


Figure 3: Time course strips for 4 randomly chosen cells. The position and cellID of each cell are shown in the *pos.cellID* format.

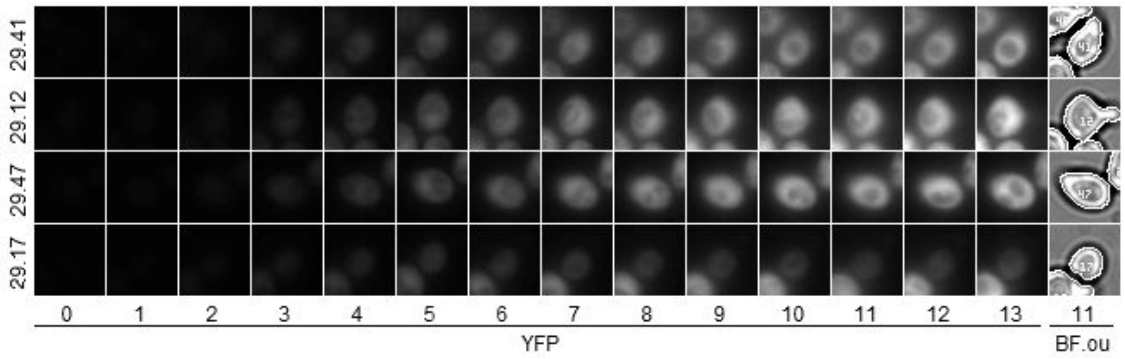


Figure 4: YFP time course strips for 4 randomly chosen cells, with a single BF image

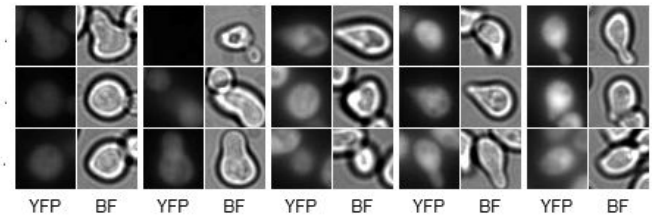


Figure 5: sample against channel, faceted by position

```
> cimage(X, cell~channel, facets=~pos, subset=t.frame==11&pos%in%c(1,8,15,22,29),
+           channel=c("YFP","BF"), N=3,facets.nx=5)
```

# 4 Image layout for continuous variables

An interesting image layout can be obtained if we choose the position of the image according to a continuous variable. To create suitable bins of the continuous variables we can use the buildin `cut` function, as shown below (Figure 6)

```
> cimage(X, cut(f.tot.y,20)~cut(fft.stat,20), facets=~channel, channel=c("YFP","BF.out"),
+           subset= t.frame==11 & pos %in% c(1,8,15,22,29), N=1)
```

You can compare the image layout with a scatter plot side by side. This can hep you interpret the scatter plot (Figure 7).

```
> cplot(X, f.tot.y~fft.stat, subset= t.frame==11 & pos %in% c(1,8,15,22,29))
```

# References

Pau, Fuchs et al. (2010). EBImage: an R package for image processing with applications to cellular phenotypes. *Bioinformatics*, 26(7):979-981.

Colman-Lerner, Gordon et al. (2005). Regulated cell-to-cell variation in a cell-fate decision system. *Nature*, 437(7059):699-706.

Bush, Chernomoretz et al. (2012). Using Cell-ID 1.4 with R for Microscope-Based Cytometry *Curr Protoc Mol Biol.*, Chapter 14:Unit 14.18.

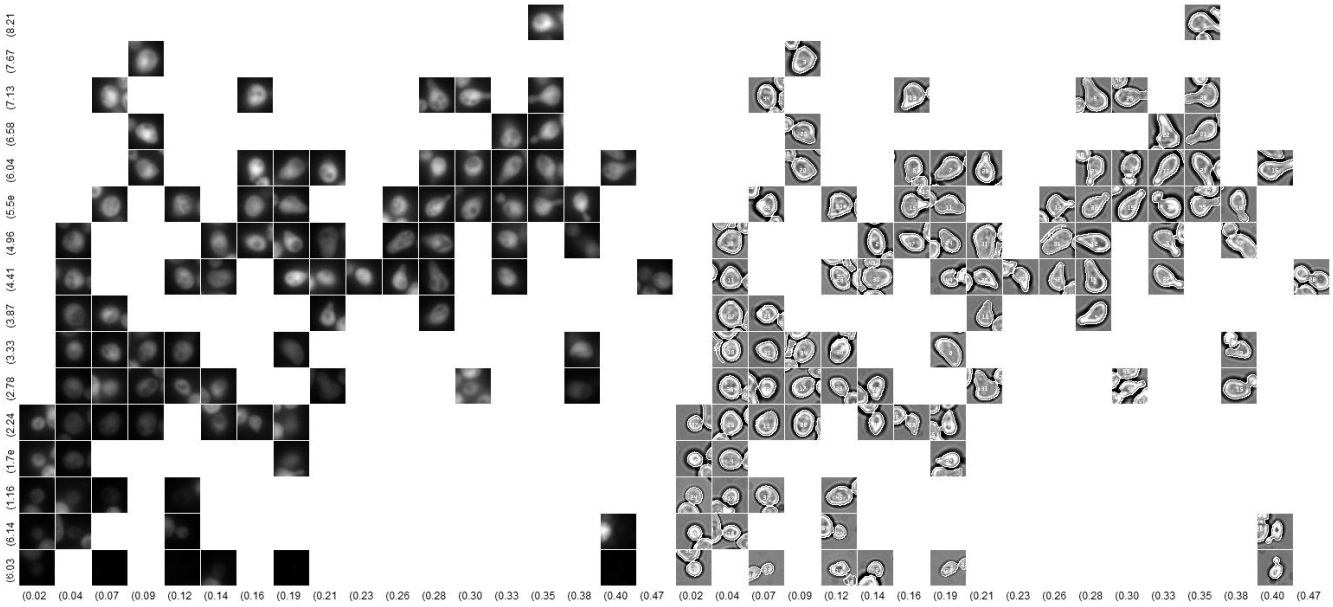

Figure 6: f.tot.y vs fft.stat, faceted by channel

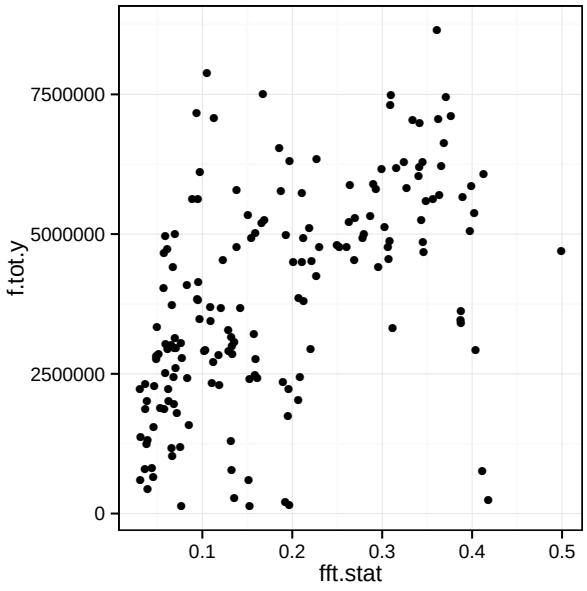


Figure 7: Scatter plot to be compared to the image layouts of Figure 6