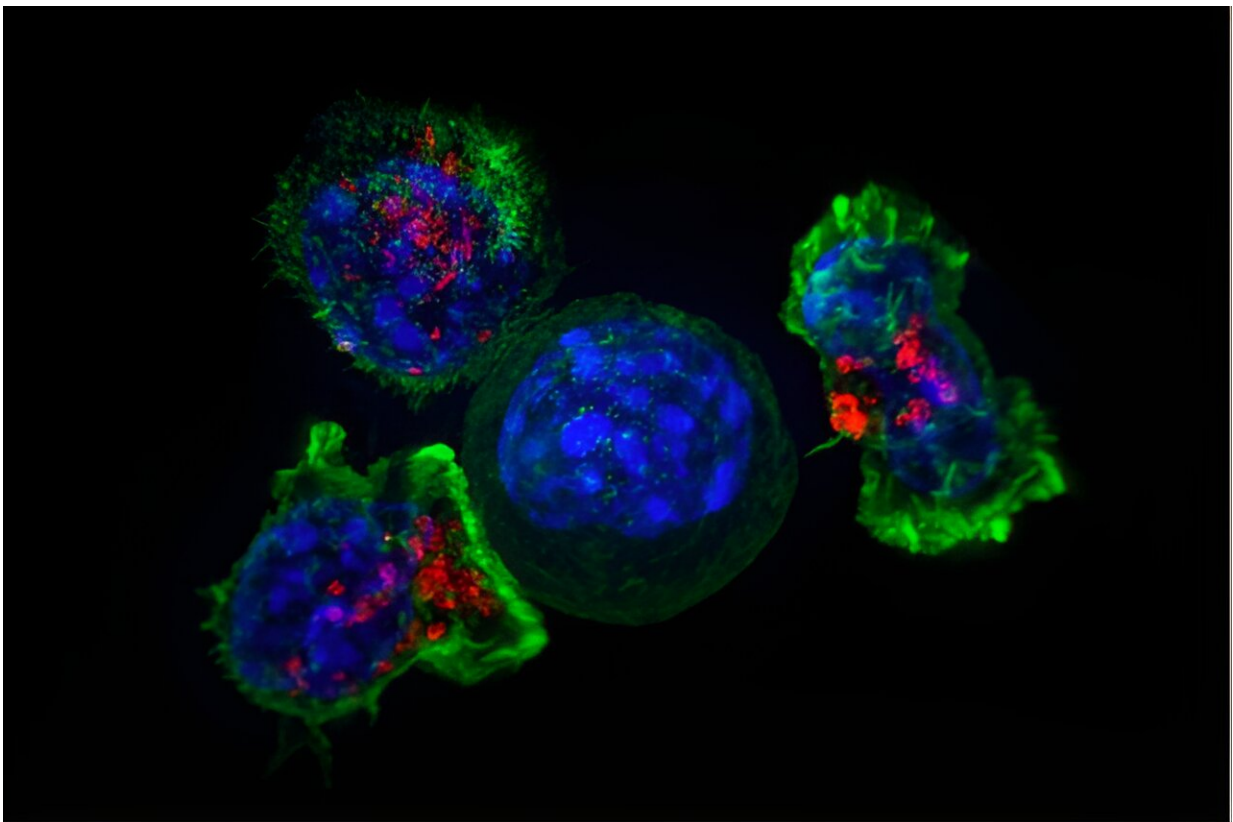


Microscopes reveal a frozen moment in cellular time—a new method records cells as they work

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A group of killer T cells surround a cancer cell. When a killer T cell makes contact with a target cell, it attaches and spreads over the cell to neutralize the danger. This is one of many examples of cell-cell interaction. Credit: Alex Ritter, Jennifer Lippincott Schwartz and Gillian Griffiths, National Institutes of Health

Researchers at Princeton and Rockefeller University have found a new way to study cellular communication, recording interactions between cells as they work in a living organism and unlocking new ways to understand how our bodies function.

Cell interactions are essential to fighting disease and forming tissue, said Yuri Pritykin, assistant professor of computer science, the Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics and the Omenn-Darling Bioengineering Institute. He is one of two senior authors on [the paper](#), published March 6 in *Nature*. "Nevertheless, most efforts in [molecular biology](#) have been spent studying what happens inside a cell, rather than interactions between cells," said Pritykin.

This is partly because it is very difficult to know precisely which cells are interacting. While powerful microscopes can show the positions of cells within a slice of tissue, these images represent a frozen moment in cellular time. It's possible to infer which cells might interact by looking at a microscopic image, said Pritykin, but this requires making a lot of assumptions.

"Looking at a slice of tissue will tell you which cells are next to each other, but just because cells are near each other doesn't mean they are interacting," said Pritykin. "Finally, we now have an accurate way to measure cellular interactions in a living organism."

The work is a collaboration between molecular biologists, led by Gabriel D. Vitoria, associate professor at Rockefeller University, and computational biologists, led by Pritykin. The biologists developed the [experimental work](#), and the computer scientists created an algorithm to analyze the complex data set the experiments produced.

The key discovery came from Vitoria's lab, which found a way to genetically engineer a complex organism—in this case, a mouse—so

some of its cells would produce a peptide that remains on any cell it interacts with. Genetic engineering also allows researchers to measure the levels of this peptide, enabling them to understand exactly which cells are interacting. Crucially, researchers were able to record interactions between different types of immune cells as well as interactions between immune cells and epithelial cells in the intestine.

A previous version of this technology, developed by Victora's lab in 2018, used a similar method of cellular engineering, but it only recorded interactions between two molecules that occur on the surfaces of certain types of immune cells. While not entirely new, the updated method is nevertheless a breakthrough: it is the first time that researchers have demonstrated it can be used to track interactions between any type of cell, not just between the specific immune cells used in the first version of the technology.

The researchers chose to keep their focus on immune cells, however, because they are great cellular communicators—one of their primary roles is to move through the body and respond to different kinds of stimuli, said Pritykin. In their experiments, the researchers were able to record the interactions of [immune cells](#) as they performed their duties over the course of an infection.

There is one other reason this updated method is a breakthrough: it combines data on cell-cell interaction with single-cell sequencing. Researchers can, for the first time, understand what happens between cells and within cells simultaneously. The method reveals not only cellular interactions over the course of an infection but also exactly what a particular cell is doing through this process. "This combination is very powerful," said Pritykin.

The combination also yields an incredibly detailed and complex dataset. Single cell sequencing collects data on each gene in a particular cell, with

thousands of genes in a cell and tens of thousands of cells being measured at once. Add to that the data on cellular interactions.

To solve this challenge, Pritykin and Sarah Walker, doctoral student in Quantitative and Computational Biology, created series of computational algorithms specifically to interpret this type of data. Their analysis allowed the molecular biologists to realize the full potential of the experimental method, said Pritykin.

Now that researchers can track which cells interact in addition to what is happening inside those cells, one of the next steps is to determine why. "We don't know why they are communicating," said Pritykin, "or which genes are responsible for driving these physical interactions." This new method, he said, "paves the way for us to start asking these questions in a way that nobody has been able to ask before."

The paper, "Universal recording of immune [cell interactions](#) in vivo" was published March 6 in *Nature*.

More information: Sandra Nakandakari-Higa et al, Universal recording of immune cell interactions in vivo, *Nature* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-024-07134-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-07134-4)

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