

A parametric active 4D model for the automatic construction of developmental atlases from confocal images of shoot apical meristems

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Understanding phyllotaxis by building a quantitative atlas of SAM development

A parametric active 4D model for the automatic construction of developmental atlases from confocal images of shoot apical meristems

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Phyllotaxis as self-organized pattering of organs at the shoot apical meristem: the Inhibitory Field theory





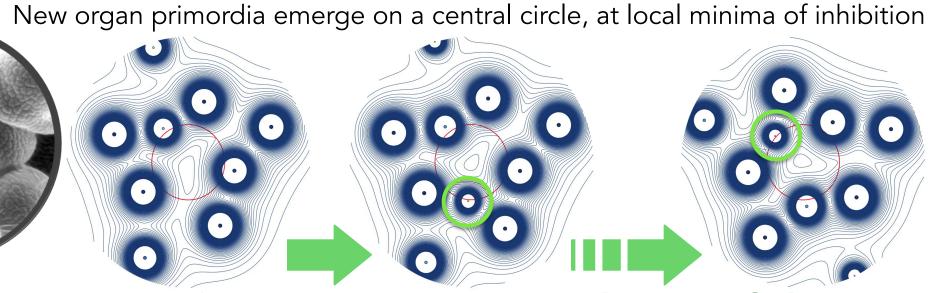
Fibonacci (3,5) Spiral

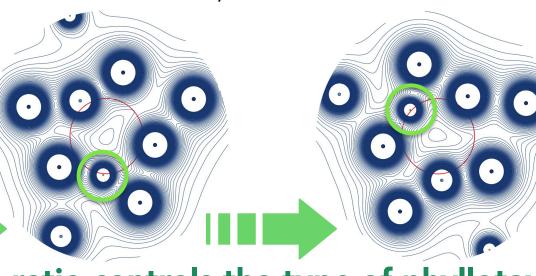






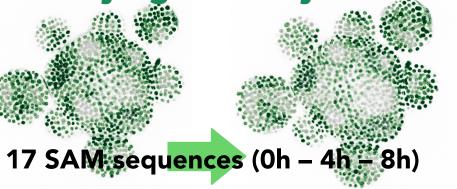
The inhibitory field model of phyllotaxis (Douady & Couder, 1996) Arabidoosis thaliana L Radially moving organs generate an inhibition that sums into a spatial field **Shoot apical meristem** Stem cell niche producing lateral organs





Center/Organ size ratio controls the type of phyllotaxis

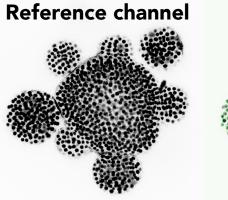
Quantifying auxin dynamics in the SAM to understand patterning



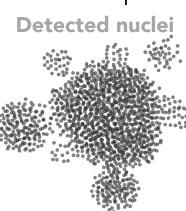
Auxin (hormonal signal)

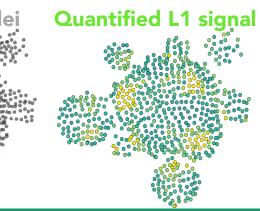
Natural candidate for biological inhibition Needed to trigger organogenesis Depleted by transport around organs

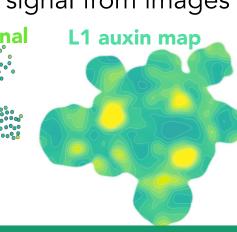
Time-lapse confocal imaging of ratiometric negative auxin reporter r2DII (Weijers, 2014) Automatic reconstruction of 2D continuous maps of epidermal auxin signal from images











Automatic 3D nuclei detection and signal quantification pipeline

3D confocal microscopy image stacks (0.5x0.5x1µm voxels)

Cell nuclei detected as spherical blobs of typical size

Local maxima in 3D Gaussian scale-space (σ from 0.8 to 1.4 μ m) Method evaluated on expertized SAM images

Precision > 0.98, Recall > 0.95

Estimate signal intensity on nuclei points

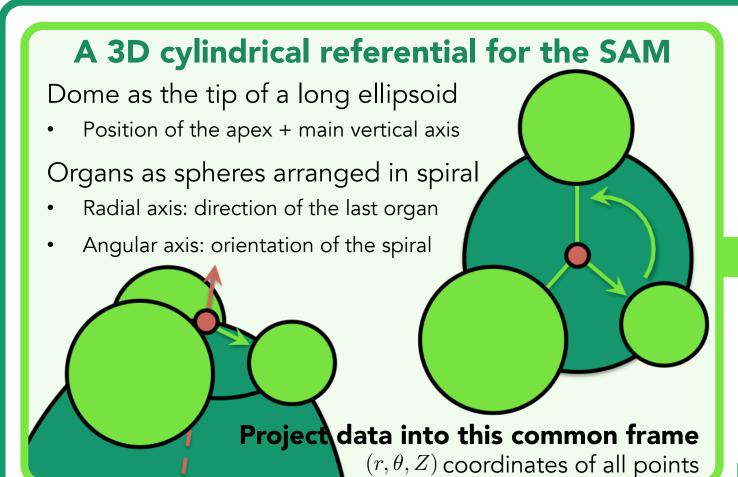
Gaussian-weighted average of image intensity

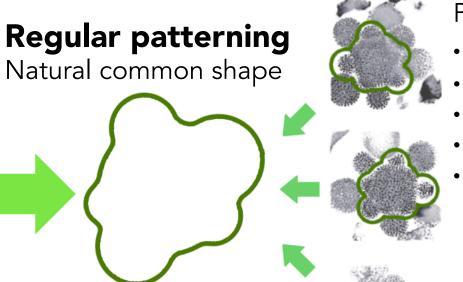
Ratiometric quantification Signal/Reference

Automatic labelling of L1 nuclei Epidermis (implicit) surface mesh reconstruction

Distance-based selection of detected nuclei

How to aggregate all the information from different time sequences into a single developmental atlas?



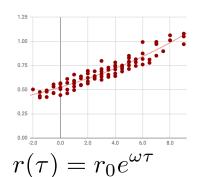


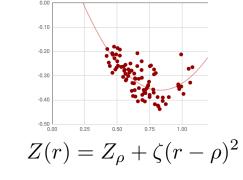


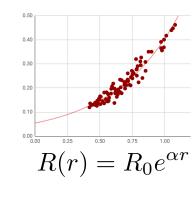
Phyllotaxis-based meristem shape model with few parameters 6 parameters for the dome, 2 parameters for the organ referential

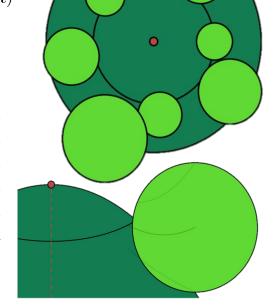
1 developmental time parameter controls organ parameters (r, θ, Z, R) Assuming regular "golden" divergence angle: $\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + o \cdot \psi$

Time periodicity of 1 plastochron (gap between consecutive organs) Manual measures on images to fit phyllotactic laws of development









Deformable shape that defines a cylindrical referential and is indexed by (developmental) time

Spatio-temporal registration method: fitting a 4D parametric SAM shape model

Parametric active model optimization: energy minimization by gradient descent in the parameter space

Optimize the shape model on the whole registered sequence point cloud

Energy functional with a classical formulation: **external** + **internal** terms $E(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{P}) = \omega_{ext} E_{ext}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{P}) + \omega_{int} E_{int}(\mathcal{M})$ Evaluated on a voxel grid

External energy measures the fit to points: maximize the total density inside the model $E_{ext}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{P}) = \sum (\nu_{\min} - \nu_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{x}))$ $\nu_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \Big(1 - \tanh \big(\mathbf{k}(\|P - \mathbf{x}\| - \mathbf{R}) \big) \Big)$

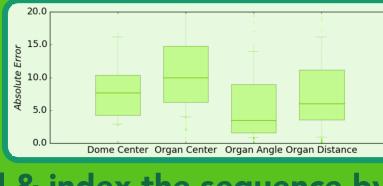
• Internal energy constrains the model shape: minimize the deviation from a vertical axis

Energy minimization by **iterative variation** of the model parameter values

Compute the energy variation associated with moving each parameter in both directions Amplitude of variations and change probability controlled by a cycling temperature

Orientation is set manually but could be optimized (separately from other parameters)

Possible local optimization of organ parameters afterwards (same energy)

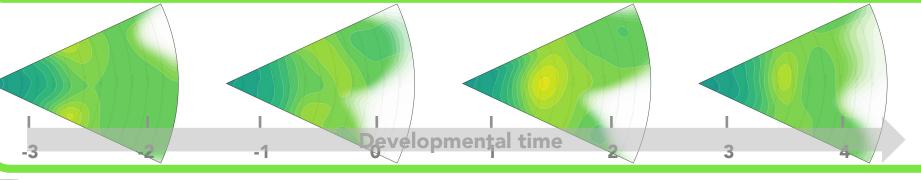


Evaluation of SAM model Expertized meristem organs Inexact young organ distance High angular precision **Uncertain center positioning**

Aligned SAM maps of L1 auxin

Directly transform nuclei points into the 3D SAM referential & index the sequence by developmental time

Average dynamics of auxin in primordium development: formation of an "inhibitory field" in the peripheral zone only



Formation of an auxin maximum from the center • Constrained by older organs (depletion zone)

- Appearance of a very focused auxin minimum
- Acting in the peripheral zone during 2-3 plastochrons
- Directional inhibition (central ring) not isotropic
- Perspectives of improvement & further developments
- Measure local spatio-temporal correlations of auxin & growth More accurate dome center location using CZ marker (CLV3)
- Better estimation of developmental time using auxin itself?