

# Computational tissue-based pathology

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#### PARTNERS AND COLLABORATIONS

## Organisation

Name of the organisation Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)

**Department** CMMI - DIAPath

**Country** Belgium

Geographical Area Brussels Region

#### **SCOPE OF THE METHOD**

The Method relates to	Human health
The Method is situated in	Basic Research, Education and training, Translational - Applied Research
Type of method	In vitro - Ex vivo
Specify the type of cells/tissues/organs	Animal and human cell and tissues

#### **DESCRIPTION**

# **Method keywords**

Histopathology

immunohistochemistry

Image analysis

Machine learning

Data analysis

Biomarker validation

Whole Slide Imaging

Tissue microarray Cell block

## Scientific area keywords

Oncology

Cell therapy

Computational pathology

Biomarkers

#### **Method description**

Integrated approach for the characterization, validation and monitoring of protein biomarkers in animal tissue samples as well as on human tissue samples. The "cell-block" technique allows the study of cell lines with the same approach. The methodology involves histological and standardized immunohistochemical techniques, whole slide scanning, dedicated image analysis developments, biostatistics and data mining.

## Lab equipment

Automated microtome;

Automated immunohistochemistry system;

Automated tissue micro-arrayer;

Whole slide scanner:

Image analysis software packages.

#### Method status

Published in peer reviewed journal

## PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

## **Advantages**

Standardized laboratory procedures and quality controls ensure reproducibility and traceability. Brightfield IHC has the advantage to preserve tissue morphology and thus antigen location at histological and cell levels. By simultaneously processing thousands of samples, the TMA technology allows standardized screening of protein expression using IHC and thus provides a very efficient way for biomarker validation.

Slide scanning and image analysis enable archiving, sharing, quantitative staining characterization and colocalization analysis. Finally, data analysis enables biomarkers to be statistically validated and compared.

#### Challenges

Time consuming;

Multidisciplinar expertise;

Standardization requirement.

#### **Modifications**

In constant development of methods dedicated to new issues.

## **Future & Other applications**

Immunology;
Drug development (companion tests);
Animal health.

## REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

#### References

Cfr. associated document.

#### **Associated documents**

List of publications.pdf

#### Links

Quantitative image analysis

Tissue-based biomarker colocalization

DIAPath website

#### Other remarks

Method development is the result of a longstanding collaboration between the Pathology Department of the Erasme Hospital (Brussels) and the LISA (Laboratory of Image Synthesis and Analysis) of the Brussels School of Engineering (ULB).

Coordinated by Financed by







