SINGLE CELL DATA SCIENCE CONSORTIUM 2

Rancho BioSciences, LLC

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The Rancho Single-Cell Data Science Consortium is a member-led initiative to create resources which advance therapeutic discovery. This work has delivered 100 million Al-ready single-cells to 11 member groups. Distinguished by harmonized processing, comprehensive FAIR metadata, and advanced cell-typing, these datasets accelerate hypothesis-testing, target discovery, and model development. We demonstrate their utility by constructing a Dermatitis and IBD atlas to validate therapeutic targets.





Accelerating Pipeline Impact Across Therapeutic Areas! Rancho Biosciences Single-Cell Data Science Consortium Enables Accelerated Discovery With

100-Million AI- and Analysis-Ready Single-Cells

Rapid Single-Cell Atlas Development for Therapeutic Target Discovery

Single-cell RNA sequencing offers a powerful tool to identify therapeutic targets by providing insights into cellular heterogeneity in various diseases. Datasets from diverse sources are difficult to integrate due to inconsistent metadata, formats and batch effects. Analysis-ready SCDS datasets accelerate this process by providing harmonized content.

Autoimmune Skin Atlas

By integrating four single-cell datasets, we generated a 250k skin cell atlas with good representation in dermatitis, an inflammatory skin disease. Datasets were integrated using the scVI Variable Autoencoder and highly variable genes were used to inform scVI embeddings and Minimum-Distortion Embedding representation. The resulting atlas showcases the diverse cellular populations found in the skin.



*** deeply annotated,
 fully reprocessed

Dataset Ingestion Workflow



Identification, ingestion, and processing of single-cell datasets is a highly interdisciplinary project. Curators are subject matter experts who maintain the data catalog, work with study authors to obtain supplementary information, and maintain the transcriptomic data model.

Bioinformatics scientists process transcriptomics data from sequencing files, filter and normalize data to optimize quality, and annotate diverse and nuanced cell types.



Immune sub-clustering reveals distinct AD population



Therapeutic Targets in Dermatitis

Dermatitis is characterized by chronic inflammation and skin barrier dysfunction. We isolated and re-clustered a collection of immunerelated clusters to identify disease-specific subpopulations. Several key biomarkers are differentially expressed in the inflammatory context of dermatitis. Notably, we validated existing therapeutic targets (IL13, PDE4D, IL4R, IL31).

Additionally, we identified novel therapeutic targets (IL26, IL32) not currently addressed by treatments.



Cluster 14 (AD specific) gene markers



Therapeutic	targets	from	Cluster	14
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Gene	DEG Score	Adj. p-value	Drug
ALOX5AI	P 53.87	5.45E-205	
S100A11	37.96	7.22E-147	
PTPRC	37.70	3.91E-148	
JUND	33.24	5.37E-122	
IL13	30.49	1.64E-97	Tralokinumab, Lebrikizumab
IL26	26.26	1.58E-79	Potential target
PDE4D	12.18	4.11E-27	Roflumilast, Crisaborole
IL32	11.83	1.03E-26	Potential target
IL4R	10.69	1.65E-21	Dupilumab
IL31	6.769	1.41E-09	Nemolizumab

To corroborate the findings from our scRNA-seq analysis, we checked an

>1 method

atlases delivered do

donor samples

provided annotations

final estimates for SCDS1 based on Feb 2025

Deliverable Format

Deliverables included

Name	Format
Scanpy analysis object	h5ad
Seurat analysis object	RDS
Metadata table	CSV
DGE top table	xlsx
Metadata workbook	xlsx
README	txt
QC directory	misc
Manifest	json



Datasets are delivered in modular collections and are provided to members in-perpetuity without subscription or limitation.

Analysis-ready datasets include both python and R compatible analysis objects, allowing researchers to work with the data in their language of choice.

Comprehensive QC and primary analysis results are included.

7.9M cells Autoimmune and Inflammatory Diseases	21M cells Cancer and Neoplasms	3.0M cells Cardiovascular and Blood Disorders	435k cells Infectious Diseases
 Crohn's disease Ulcerative colitis Psoriatic arthritis Systemic lupus erythematosus Atopic dermatitis 	 Chronic myeloid leukemia Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma Lung non-small carcinoma Glioblastoma Hepatocellular carcinoma 	 Dilated cardiomyopathy Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy Cerebrovascular disease Cardiac arrest Acute myocardial infarction 	 Hepatitis B Bacterial sepsis E. Coli infection HIV disease COVID-19
975k cells Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases	9.5M cells Neurological and Psychiatric Disorders	1.9M Respiratory Diseases (non-oncology)	43M cells Other Conditions and Disorders

unrelated spatial transcriptomics dataset with Dermatitis skin samples. This comparison reveals a clear, diseasespecific differences in lymphocyte populations between dermatitis and healthy samples.

IBD Atlas: Therapeutic Targets in Crohn's and UC



In addition to dermatologic diseases, we demonstrate similar value for inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis (UC). Utilizing similar methods, we integrated 8 single-cell datasets from healthy and diseased gastrointestinal tissues to construct a 360k atlas.

In the context of IBD, we identified several therapeutic targets, including current therapeutic targets.

Gene	DEG Score	Adj p-value	Drug targeting gene
SKAP1	26.84	4.22E-156	Potential target
SIK3	25.79	3.36E-144	Potential target
PDE4D	19.56	6.68E-83	Potential target
IL12RB2	9.96	1.03E-21	Ustekinumab (Stelara), Briakinumab

1.6M Cell Digestive System Cancer Atlas

Following our investigation of inflammatory diseases, we expanded our focus to other disease areas by creating a comprehensive digestive system cancer atlas. This atlas integrates data from 18 datasets and 303 samples, encompassing 10 cancer types, 6 tissue types, and a total of 1.6 million cells.

 Mk_cells
 Hepatobiliary_epithelial_cells

 Nk_cells
 Stromal_cells

 Cd8_t_cells
 Monocytes

 e_lymphoid_cells
 T_cells

cancerFinder_call



Datasets are Analysis-Ready and Al-Ready

Is the data prepared?					
Organized	Clean	Consistent	Interoperable		
Systematic and accessible by Al algorithms.	Errors and missing values are removed. Data is normalized.	Scoped and processed in a standardized way.	Format and data should be easily integrated with external datasets.		

Is the data appropriate?



Significant effort has been spent documenting data governance, developing defined processes, and building validation tools to ensure data is analysis-ready. This includes elements of FAIR principles. In addition to data preparation, before an analysis we also ensure data is appropriate to the task. In examples given below, we describe a task such as development of a disease atlas, but this also includes training a predictive model and tasks such as target validation. In addition to sample-level disease status, we enriched the atlas for celllevel malignancy score. Using an ML marker-based approach (Cancer-Finder) we scored each cell and identified distinct cancer clusters.



This comprehensive approach demonstrates the power of scRNA-seq in the discovery of biomarkers and therapeutic targets for complex diseases. By leveraging large-scale, integrated datasets from both dermatitis and IBD, we not only confirmed existing therapeutic targets but also identified novel candidates that hold promise for improving patient outcomes. Our findings underscore the potential of single-cell data as indispensable tools in precision medicine and drug discovery.



