



# Machine learning (ML) classification of cells on the basis of their viscoelastic properties

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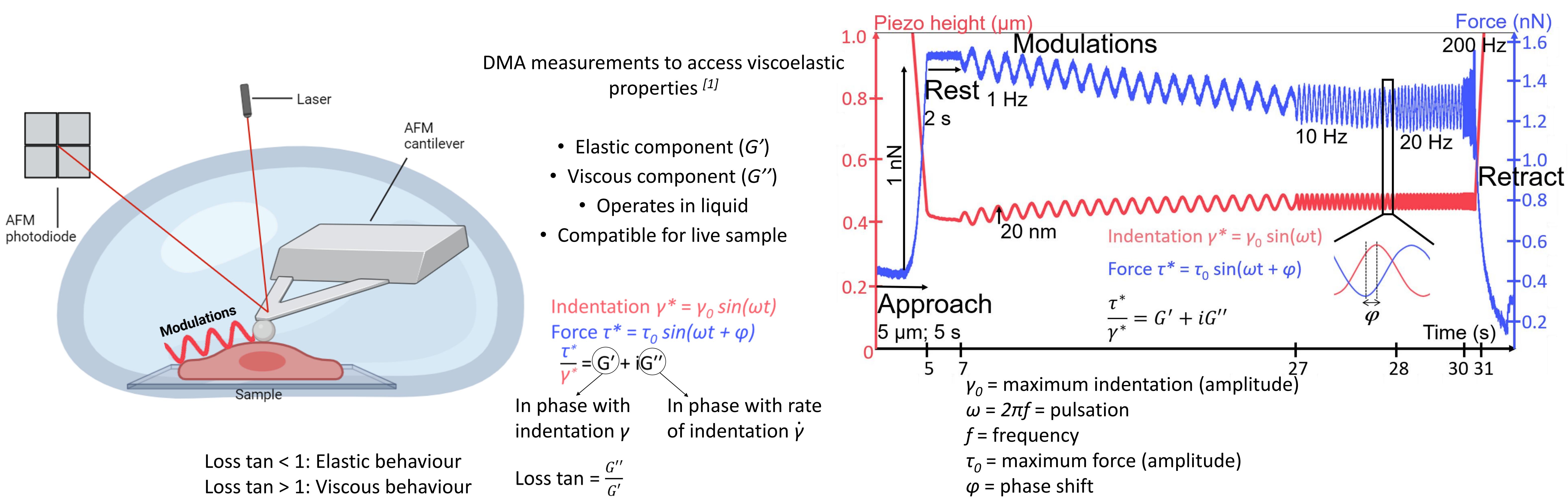
# Machine learning (ML) classification of cells on the basis of their viscoelastic properties

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## Dynamic mechanical assay (DMA) with atomic force microscopy (AFM)

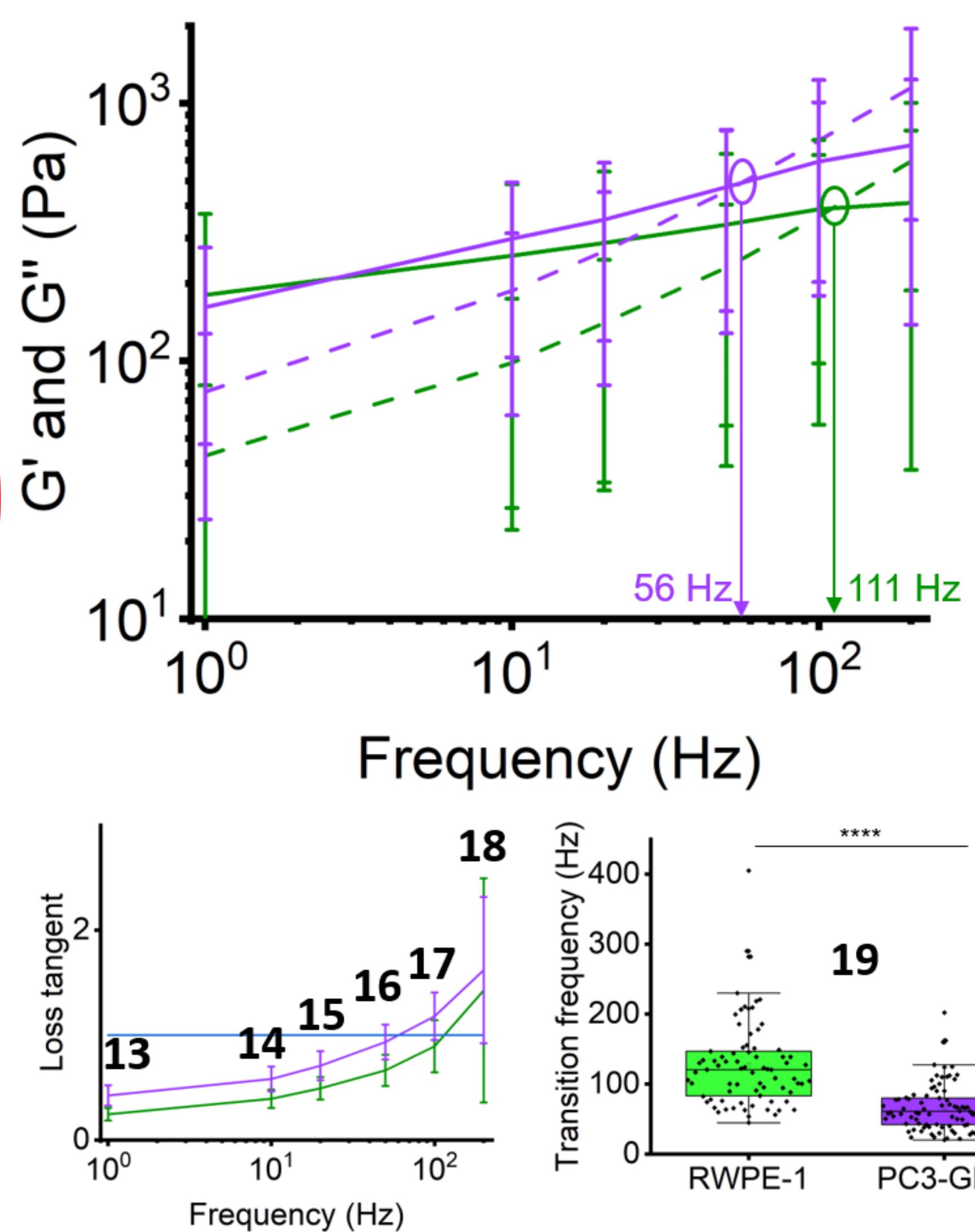


## 19 features per DMA measurement: formation of high-density data

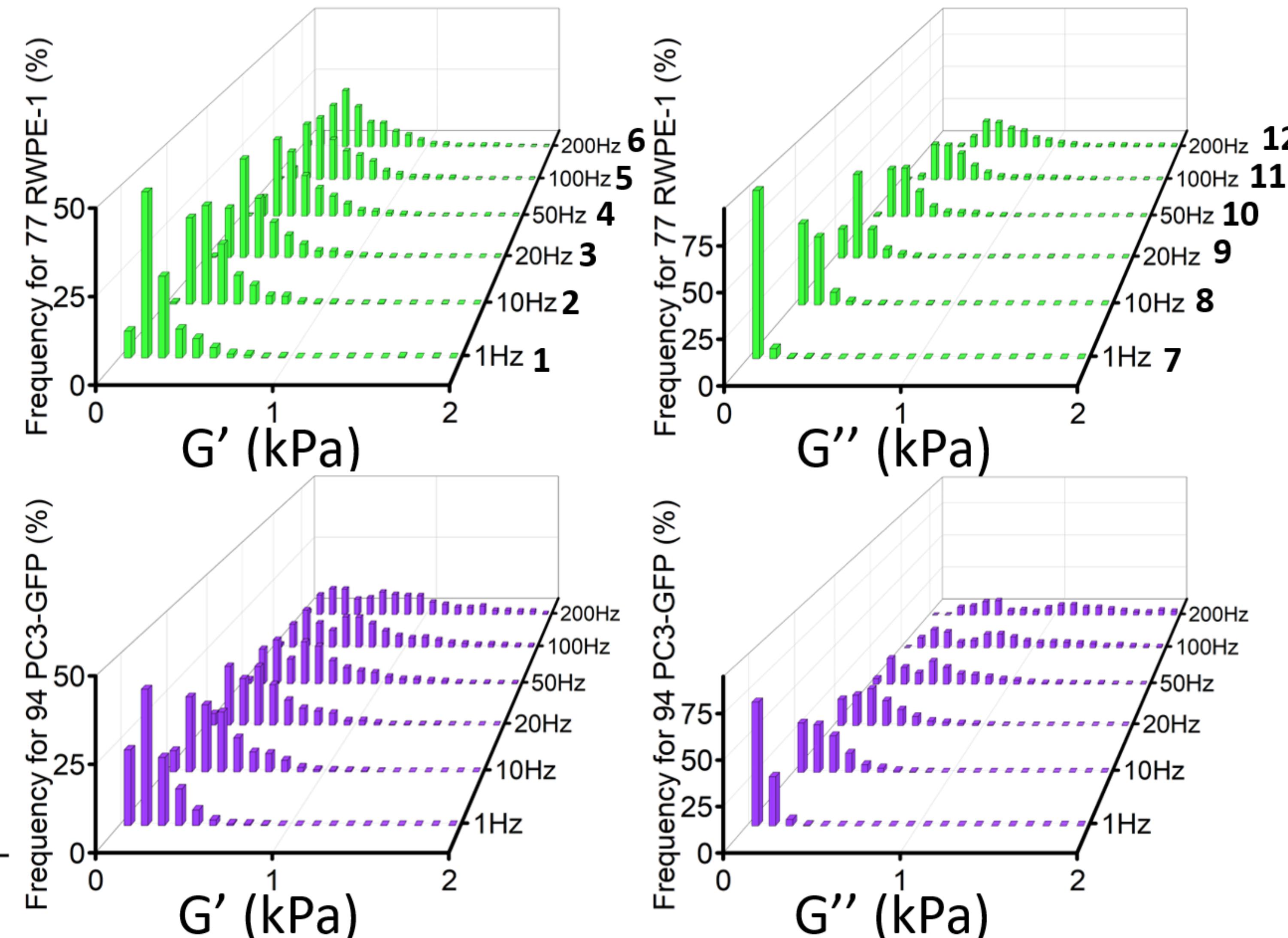
### 19 FEATURES

- $G'$  at 6 frequencies (1-6)
- $G''$  at 6 frequencies (7-12)
- $\text{Loss tan} = G''/G'$  at 6 frequencies (13-18)
- 1 transition frequency (19)

94 cancerous cells (PC3-GFP)  
77 non-cancerous cells (RWPE-1)



Statistical differences, but 52 to 98 % of common values  
→ Impossible to attribute a single measurement to one class or another



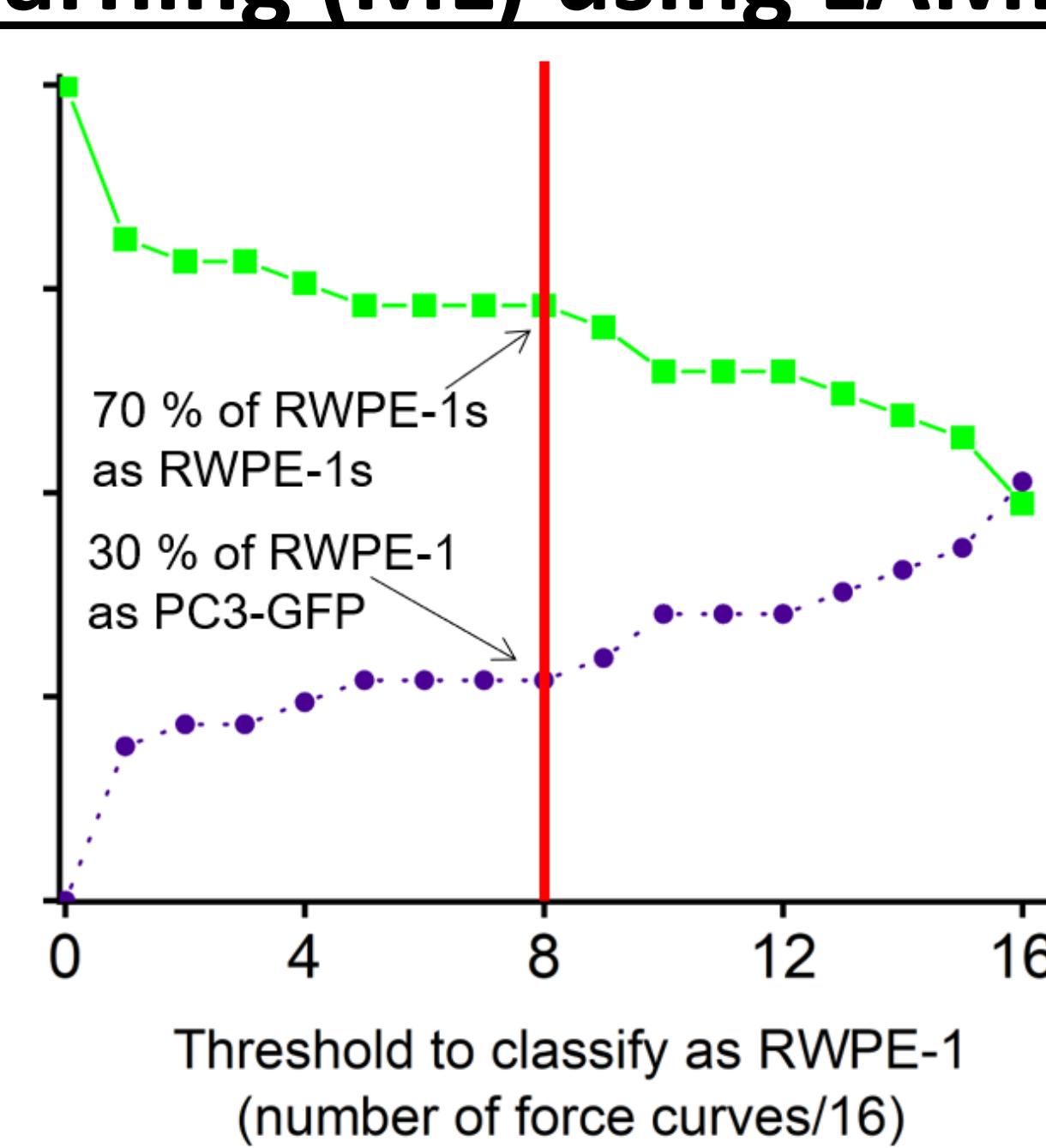
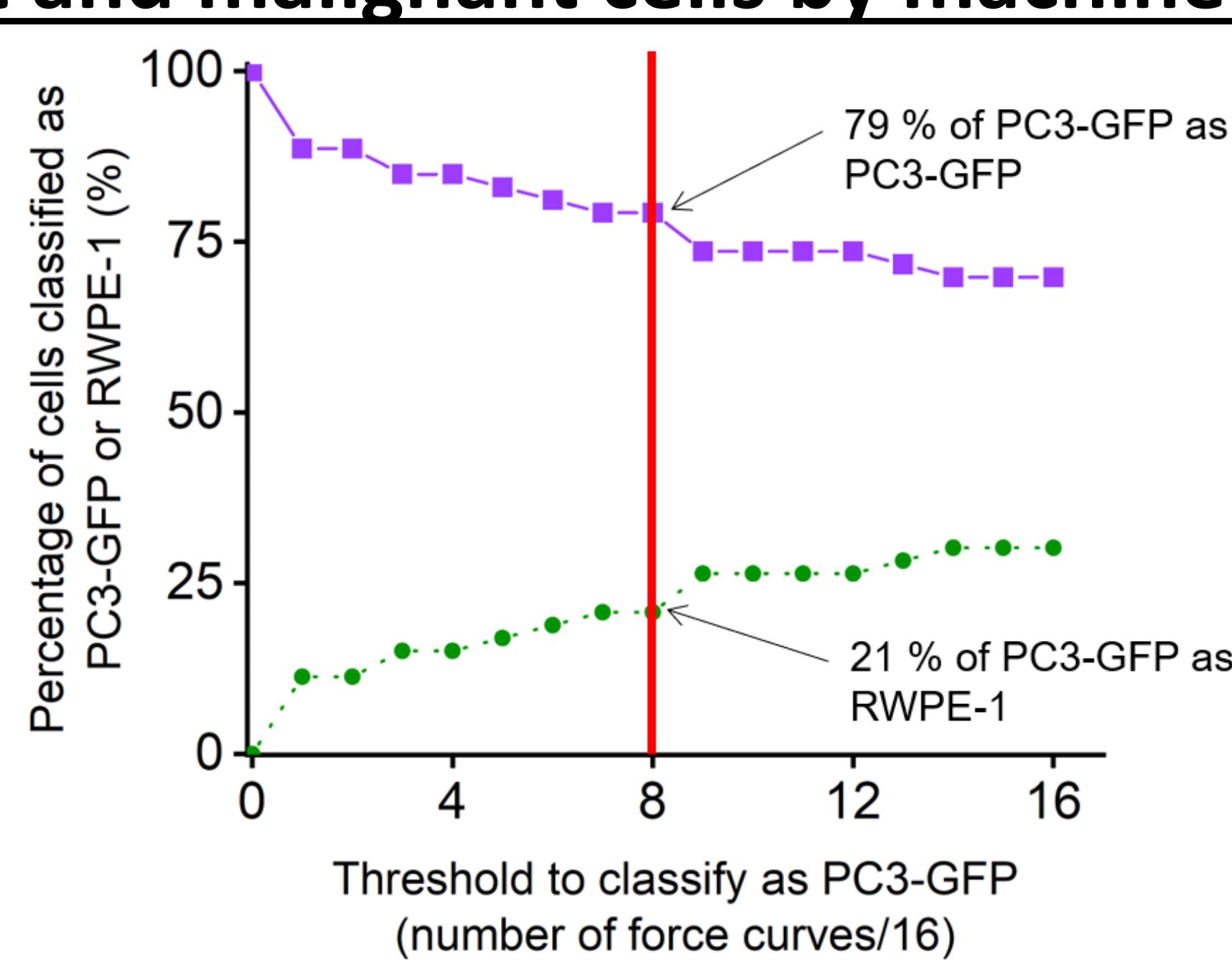
## Classification of non-malignant and malignant cells by machine learning (ML) using LAMDA algorithm [2]

**Training base:**  
40 PC3-GFP +  
40 RWPE-1

**Test base:**  
54 PC3-GFP +  
37 RWPE-1

Trained to classify  
PC3-GFP and RWPE-1

Correct classification: 75 %  
Sensitivity: 79 %  
Specificity: 70 %



Discrimination of malignant cells from non-malignant cells at 75 %

[1] Abidine et al., Comput Methods Biomed Eng., 2013

[2] Hedjazi et al., Pattern Recognition Letters, 2011

## Conclusion and perspectives

- 51 984 features in total with mechanobiological sense were generated indenting only 2 736 times on 171 cells
- Dataset compatible with AI algorithms
- Useful for classifying samples with few cells (stem cells, circulating tumor cells)
- 1 Hz measurements could be avoided to increase throughput
- DMA could be useful to push AFM toward diagnostic