

# Automatic determination of the number of mixture components in Flow Cytometry with Variational Bayes

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Modern flow cytometry platforms allow for the collection of data sets of increasing dimension and size. This poses a major challenge to manual analysis of flow cytometry data. In particular, accurately gating high dimensional data that cannot be directly visualized is difficult.

Recently, mixture models have been proposed as an automated means of gating flow cytometry data. Using Gaussian densities, or more robust Student-t densities, mixture models can cluster flow data in a statistically meaningful way. A major challenge to the use of mixture models is the requirement of a-priori specification of the number of clusters. If the number of clusters is unknown, we can treat determination of the correct number of clusters as a model selection problem. Using this approach can be computationally expensive, requiring multiple runs of the software with varying numbers of clusters specified.

We propose a computationally cheaper alternative that allows us to fit a Student-t mixture model (SMM) in a single run using a Variational Bayes (VB) inference algorithm. SMM's have been previously used to analyse flow cytometry data, and generally outperform Gaussian based solutions because of the robustness of the Student-t distribution to outliers. Our contribution is the implementation of an efficient inference algorithm, which through the use of sparsity promoting priors allows for automatic determination of the number of clusters. In contrast to model selection based methods, we can determine the number of clusters in a single run leading to dramatic decrease in run times.

References:

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