

## Reviewer Report

**Title:** Accessible and reproducible mass spectrometry imaging data analysis in Galaxy

**Version:** Original Submission    **Date:** 5/27/2019

**Reviewer name:** Chris Armit

### Reviewer Comments to Author:

This Technical Note describes software tools for mass spectrometry image (MSI) analysis and integration of these tools into Galaxy. This enables reproducible MSI analysis to be accomplished in the context of a graphical user interface. The manuscript is well written and the authors should be commended for ensuring that the software tools are all open source.

#### Major comments

In Figure 1 the authors highlight all 18 open source software tools in the MSI analysis toolkit. However, in the manuscript detailed descriptions are only provided for 12 of the software tools. I would like to see descriptions for the following 6 software tools: 1) Scale image; 2) Landmark registration; 3) Overlay; 4) Coordinates of ROIs; 5) Projective transformation; 6) Switch axis coordinates. This would be of great benefit to the end user who may wish to reuse these software tools. It would be additionally helpful if these 6 tools were listed in the supplementary file (supp-1.xlsx), which currently only lists 12 Galaxy tools.

In the section entitled "Accessibility & training" the authors state that, "all tools are deposited in the Galaxy Toolshed from where they can be easily installed into any other Galaxy instance". Could the authors please specify where in the Galaxy Toolshed I would find all 18 software tools? The link that the authors provide (<https://toolshed.g2.bx.psu.edu/>) does not bring me to a directory that lists all 18 tools. Furthermore, I cannot see any mass spectrometry tools listed on this page. A direct link to the 18 software tools would be far more helpful and would encourage reuse of the toolkit.

As proof-of-principle, the authors used a publicly available N-linked glycan imaging dataset as a test dataset. The authors acknowledged that annotation was "infeasible on the MSI images" and they describe a method whereby the researcher annotates an adjacent histological section and then co-registers the two images using an affine transform. I was intrigued by this approach but I was unable to find the resolution of the MS images in the manuscript. Furthermore, the authors did not provide any detail of pixel size, or even scale bars, for the murine kidney test data set that is shown in Figures 2 and 3. However, I did find these details in the original publications that describe these data where it is stated that MSI profiling utilised a "centre to centre spacing of 250 $\mu\text{m}$ ". (Gustafsson et al., 2018, Data Brief. 21: 185-188; Gustafsson et al., 2015, Anal Bioanal Chem. 407(8): 2127-2139). Should we infer from this that the pixel dimensions are approximately 250 $\mu\text{m}$  x 250 $\mu\text{m}$ ? I would like some clarity from the authors on the resolution of the MS images.

Whereas I can see great value in the software tools, I would question the utility of this low-resolution MSI dataset. A pixel resolution of 250 $\mu\text{m}$  x 250 $\mu\text{m}$  is fairly coarse. Consequently, it would be impossible to determine from these data whether the MS profiles reflect N-linked glycan distribution in key microanatomical compartments of the kidney such as the proximal tubule, juxtaglomerular

apparatus, or podocyte. I was wondering whether the authors have used their software tools on cellular-resolution MSI data? From a biological perspective, this would be far more interesting. In this respect, the NIH/NIDDK-funded GUDMAP Consortium have delivered a whole series of publications that detail gene expression in the kidney at the microanatomical level (Brunskill et al., 2008, Dev Cell. 15(5):781-91; Lindström et al., 2018, J Am Soc Nephrol. 29(3):785-805; Adam et al., 2017, Development. 144(19):3625-3632). I was wondering whether the authors would consider using their toolkit to analyse more biologically relevant, single-cell resolution MSI datasets? This would be of greater interest to the research community and would be an improved means of highlighting the reuse potential of this toolkit.

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