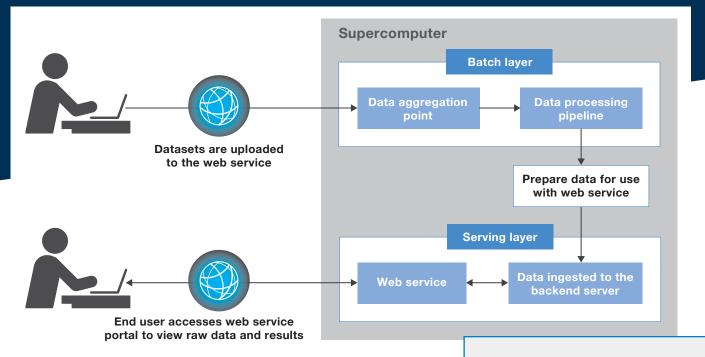
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Neuron Tracing and Active Learning Environment (NeuroTrALE)



NeuroTrALE supports brain imagery analysis in a supercomputer. Data are processed, uploaded to the data aggregation backend, and then provided to the web service from which users can review raw images and algorithm results, and edit the annotated data.

This open-source software enables researchers to create high-resolution maps (i.e., atlases) of the brain's network of neurons by applying artificial intelligence (AI) techniques to the evaluation of high-dimensional biomedical data. NeuroTrALE addresses a major challenge in AI-assisted brain mapping: a lack of labeled data for training AI systems to build atlases essential for study of the brain's neural structures and mechanisms.



KEY FEATURES

- Allows automated data processing, image analysis, visualization, and editing via a web browser on a smart device
- Utilizes a cloud-based supercomputer to support the processing of brain datasets on the order of terabytes and petabytes
- Includes necessary libraries, frameworks, and dependencies for interfacing with any operating system equipped with correct runtime software

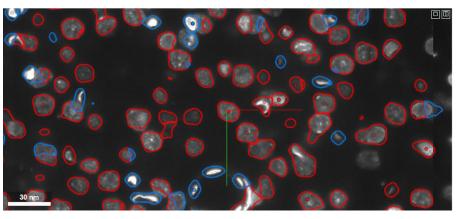
Background

High-resolution, networked brain atlases that pinpoint differences between healthy and diseased brains can help improve scientists' understanding of the underlying mechanisms of many neurological disorders. These atlases can facilitate the development of drugs and treatments for conditions like Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and epilepsy.

Thus, a top priority of the NIH's Brain Research Through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies initiative is creating atlases of the human brain at different scales with improved speed and accuracy. Despite advances in brain imaging, such mapping of the human brain on a cellular level is labor-intensive, and efforts to enable automated AI systems to build these maps have been limited by a lack of labeled data for training such systems.

NeuroTrALE

This software package streamlines data labeling for training AI algorithms to construct atlases essential for research into the brain's functions. NeuroTrALE



In this example of brain cell data displayed in the web browser, raw data are seen as grayscale images. The algorithm-segmented neurons are annotated in red outlines; glial (non-neuron) cells are marked in blue.

is designed as an end-to-end system that performs processing and annotation of dense microscopy data showing neuron localization and connectivity in multiple brain regions. NeuroTrALE integrates active machine learning techniques with current neuron segmentation and tracing algorithms to improve training with data labels. Through a web browser, domain experts can review the NeuroTrALE's highdimensional atlases overlaid on the raw imagery; create and edit annotations; and review multiple annotated datasets at once.

Even though a number of neuroscientific software packages

are available, many existing tools are workstation-based and limited to processing a few neurons at a time. Neuroglancer, Google's open-source, web-based bioimage viewer that served as a building block for NeuroTrALE, did not have an editing capability. With NeuroTrALE's added features, it is now the only tool that processes, reviews, annotates, and enables editing of dense microscopy data from multiple brain regions in a cloud-computing environment. After experts review results in NeuroTrALE, the labeled data are available for training machine learning models used to improve Al-generated brain atlases.

INTERESTED IN ACCESSING THIS TECHNOLOGY?

NeuroTrALE has been made available via an open-source license under Google's Neuroglancer software: https://zenodo.org/record/5573294

MORE INFORMATION

INTERESTED IN WORKING WITH MIT LINCOLN LABORATORY?

https://www.ll.mit.edu/partner-us

Contact the Technology Ventures Office tvo@ll.mit.edu

A. Michaleas et al., "Active Learning Pipeline for Brain Mapping in a High Performance Computing Environment," in *Proceedings of the 2020 IEEE High Performance Extreme Computing Conference*, Dec. 2020.

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