Single-Cell Study Across the Time: An Evolution

Sharon Arora*

Department of Pharmacology, Fudan University, Hangzhou, Shanghai, China

ABOUT THE STUDY

Single-cell analysis is the study of genomes, transcriptomics, and proteomics, metabolomics, and cell-cell interactions at the single cell level in the discipline of cellular biology. In the 1970s, the idea of single-cell analysis was developed. Single-cell analysis, prior to the discovery of heterogeneity, generally referred to the examination or manipulation of a single cell within a large population of cells under a certain condition using an optical or electronic microscope. Due to the variability present in both eukaryotic and prokaryotic cell populations, it is currently conceivable to identify mechanisms by researching a single cell that cannot be found while studying a large population of cells. High throughput single cell partitioning technologies allow for the simultaneous molecular analysis of hundreds or thousands of single unsorted cells; this is especially useful for analysing transcriptome variation in genotypically identical cells, allowing for the identification of previously undetectable cell subtypes. Technologies like fluorescence-activated cell sorting allow the precise isolation of selected single cells from complex samples. Our capacity to examine single cells' genomes and transcriptomes, as well as to measure their proteomes and metabolomes, is growing as a result of the development of new technologies. For the proteomic and metabolomic investigation of single cells, mass spectrometry techniques have emerged as crucial analytical tools.

Recent developments have made it possible to quantify thousands of proteins across hundreds of single cells, opening up new avenues for research. With the use of in situ sequencing and fluorescence in situ hybridization, tissues can be examined without isolating cells. Single cells must be isolated for many single-cell analysis methods. For single cell separation, dielectrophoretic digital sorting, enzymatic digestion, FACS, hydrodynamic traps, laser capture microdissection, manual picking, microfluidics, micromanipulation, serial dilution, and Raman tweezers are being employed for single cell separation. A micropipette is used to manually separate each cell in a suspension while the cells are being studied under a microscope. Raman tweezers are a method that combines optical tweezers, which employ a laser beam to trap and manipulate cells, with Raman spectroscopy. The Dielectrophoretic digital sorting method traps single cells in dielectrophoretic cages using a semiconductor-controlled array of electrodes in a microfluidic chip. Fluorescent markers and image analysis are combined to achieve accurate cell identification. The semiconductor-controlled motion of the DEP cages in the flow cell ensures precise distribution. Hydrodynamic-based microfluidic biochip development has accelerated over time. The cells or particles are trapped in a specific area for single cell analysis using this technique, typically

CONCLUSION

The development of these approaches is absolutely necessary for the investigation of SCA insights in the natural state of the cell. Researchers have identified a large potential field that needs to be investigated in order to develop biochip devices that meet commercial and researcher expectations. Passive lab-on-chip applications can be developed more easily with hydrodynamic microfluidics. The most recent review describes the most recent developments in this topic, including their mechanisms, methodologies, and applications. Techniques Single-cell genomics-inspired sequencing methods are used in single-cell transcriptomics, as well as fluorescence in situ hybridization for direct detection. Reverse transcriptase is used to convert RNA to cDNA, which enables the sequencing of the contents of the cell using NGS techniques, as was done in genomics, as the first step in measuring the transcriptome. The same DNA amplification methods outlined in single cell genomics are applied to the cDNA since there is not enough cDNA after conversion to enable sequencing. A comprehensive transcriptome can also be created by applying various RNA hybridization techniques. Putting probes in sequence and identifying certain sequences using fluorescent chemicals coupled to the probes.

Correspondence to: Sharon Arora, Department of Pharmacology, Fudan University, Hangzhou, Shanghai, China, E-mail: Sharonarora@gmail.com