Adapting ciDATGAN for Enhanced Human Preference Alignment in Generated Multimodal Data

Assignee Research

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Abstract

A fundamental problem in biomedical research is the low number of observations available, mostly due to a lack of available biosamples, prohibitive costs, or ethical reasons. Augmenting few real observations with generated in silico samples could lead to more robust analysis results and a higher reproducibility rate. Here, we propose the use of conditional single-cell generative adversarial neural networks (cscGAN) for the realistic generation of single-cell RNA-seq data. cscGAN learns non-linear gene-gene dependencies from complex, multiple cell type samples and uses this information to gener

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Realistic in silico generation and augmentation of single-cell RNA-seq data using generative adversarial networks. Research question: Can the ciDATGAN approach be adapted to improve the alignment of generated multimodal data (e.g., image-text pairs) with human preferences, as evaluated by human evaluation scores and downstream task robustness?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 12 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.0/10.

3 Results

12 papers retrieved. 7 claims extracted; 7 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.0/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
A fundamental problem in biomedical research is the low number of observations available, mostly due to a lack of availa	✓	0.36
Augmenting few real observations with generated in silico samples could lead to more robust analysis results and a highe	✓	0.34
cscGAN learns non-linear gene-gene dependencies from complex, multiple cell type samples and uses this information to ge	✓	0.41
Augmenting sparse cell populations with cscGAN generated cells improves downstream analyses such as the detection of mar	✓	0.42
cscGAN might reduce the number of animal experiments and costs in consequence.	✓	0.23
cscGAN outperforms existing methods for single-cell RNA-seq data generation in quality.	✓	0.43
cscGAN holds great promise for the realistic generation and augmentation of other biomedical data types.	✓	0.27

References

- https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-14018-z
- https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2303.04226
- https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-023-00727-2