



Large Models for Single-Cell Omics and Drug Discovery

Data, Pretraining, and Closed-Loop Environment

Haotian Cui

Sep 17, 2025

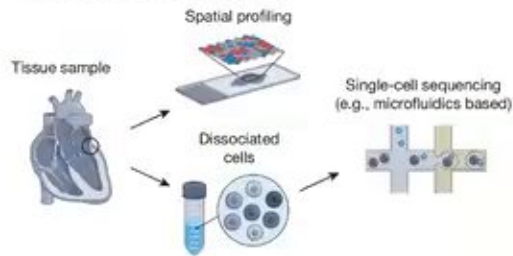


Lessons from scGPT

What are single-cell omics and why foundation models for the data

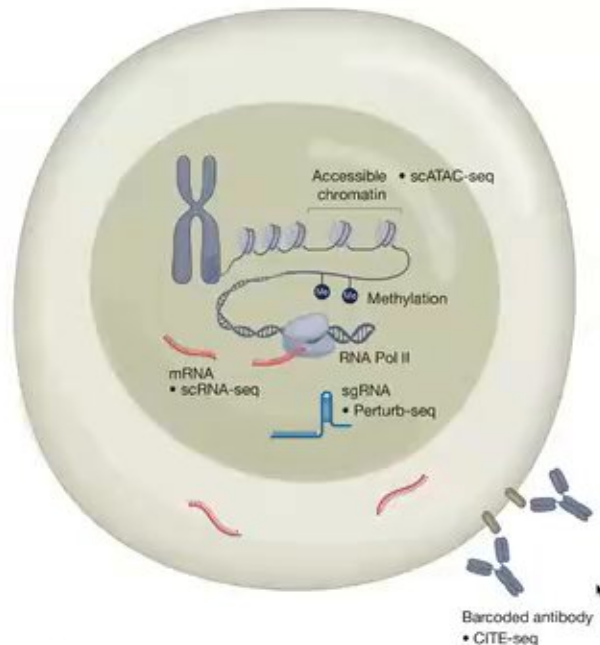


a Multimodal analytical technologies

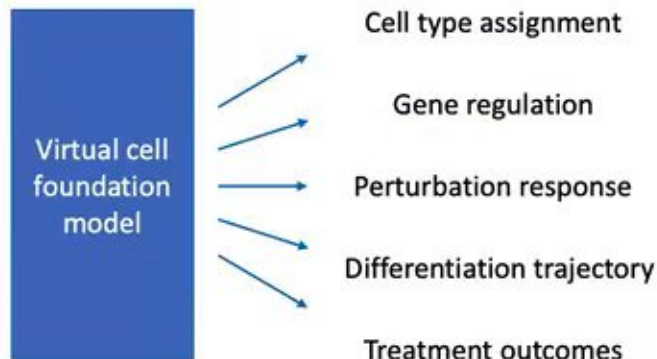


- **Cellular resolution:** revealing cell state heterogeneity
- **Muti-omics enabled**

b Multi-omics data across the central dogma



What are single-cell omics and why foundation models for the data



One FM supports varying applications

Data and model arch consideration

- While texts are made up of words, cells can be characterized by genes.
- This is feasible based on two considerations:
 - **Transformers would be suitable** to learn interactions between gene tokens.
 - **Vast volume** of sequencing data, diverse cell types and conditions, and growing exponentially.

Data to discover on CZ CELLxGENE Census



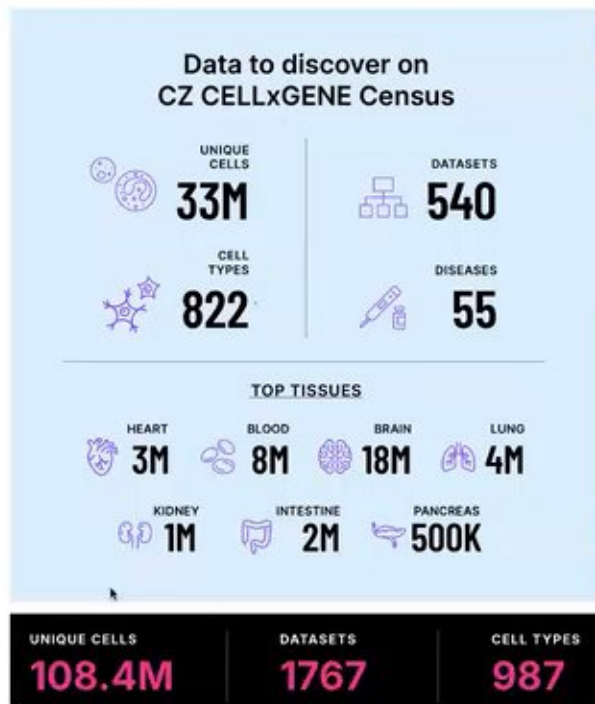
We are particularly excited about the recent launch of CellxGene census. Figure credit to [@JCoolScience](#)

Data and model arch consideration

Haotian Cui

- While texts are made up of words, cells can be characterized by genes.
- This is feasible based on two considerations:
 - **Transformers would be suitable** to learn interactions between gene tokens.
 - **Vast volume** of sequencing data, diverse cell types and conditions, and growing exponentially.

33M (2023)
to
108M (2025)



- In the pre-training:
 - Large-scale expression matrices were collected and preprocessed
 - We selected around 33 million normal human cells of 51 organs/tissues from the CZ CellxGene collection
 - Numbers of cells from major tissues shown on the right



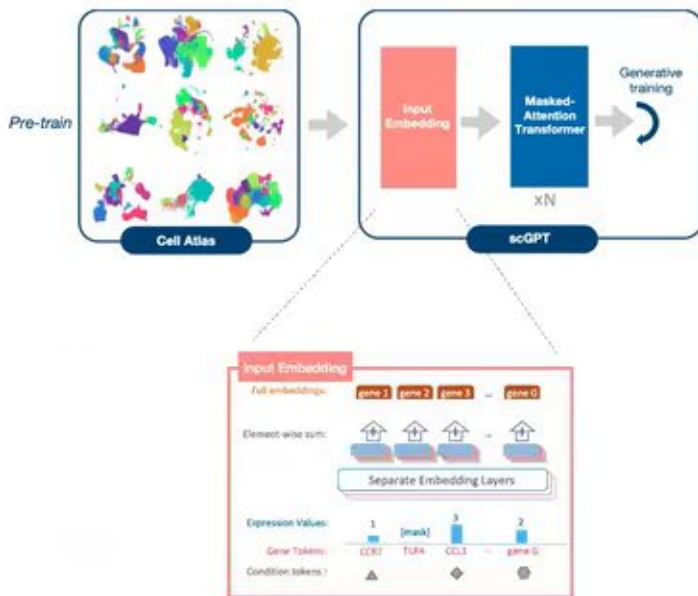
Cell numbers and origin tissues included in the pretraining



- In the pre-training:

- Large-scale expression matrix were collected and preprocessed
- We selected around 33 million normal human cells of 51 organs/tissues from the CZ CellxGene collection
- The input contains three sets of tokens for: (1) gene identifiers (2) expression values (3) condition flags

$$h^{(i)} = \text{emb}_g(t_g^{(i)}) + \text{emb}_x(x^{(i)}) + \text{emb}_c(t_c^{(i)}).$$

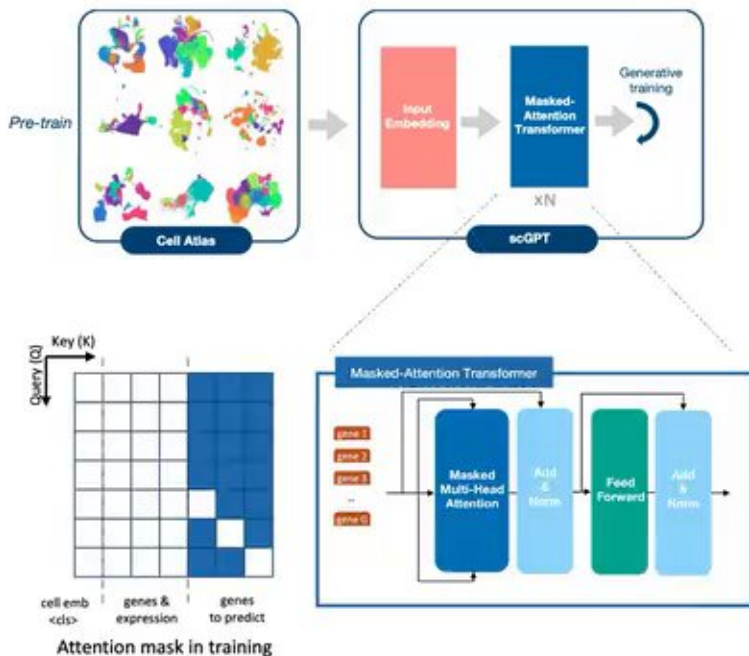


- In the pre-training:

- Large-scale expression matrix were collected and preprocessed
- We selected around 33 million normal human cells of 51 organs/tissues from the CZ CellxGene collection
- The input contains three sets of tokens for: (1) gene identifiers (2) expression values (3) condition flags
- The core model are 12 stacked transformer blocks, with **customized masked attention for generative training**

$$h_0^{(i)} = h^{(i)}$$

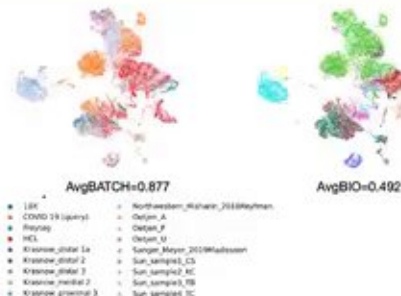
$$h_l^{(i)} = \text{transformer_block}(h_{l-1}^{(i)}) \quad \forall l \in [1, n]$$



scGPT supports varying applications

Haotian Cui

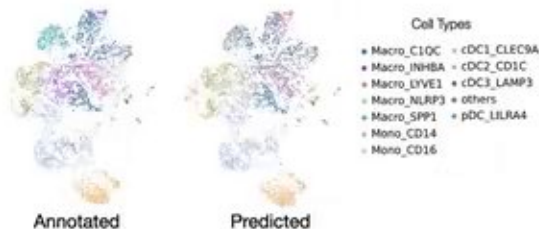
Data
integration



Cell atlas
query

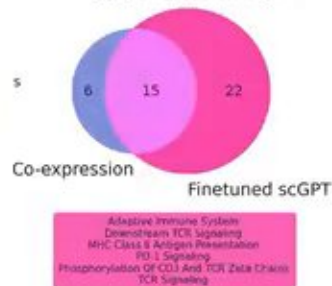


Cell type
assignment



Model based gene
set enrichment

Venn diagram of Enriched Pathways
(Leiden Resolution = 40)



Zero-shot ref map to cell atlas

- Zero-shot embeddings can further be used to map cells and propagate metainfo from large cell atlas
- With engineering efforts like fast ANN search (enabled by faiss), this can be used to query new cells super fast, [https://github.com/bowang-lab/scGPT/blob/main/tutorials/Tutorial Reference Mapping.ipynb](https://github.com/bowang-lab/scGPT/blob/main/tutorials/Tutorial%20Reference%20Mapping.ipynb)

The search runs super fast, especially on GPU. Here the similarity search for 4,000 query cells within the whole reference of millions should take around 7 second on CPU and 0.1 second on GPU.

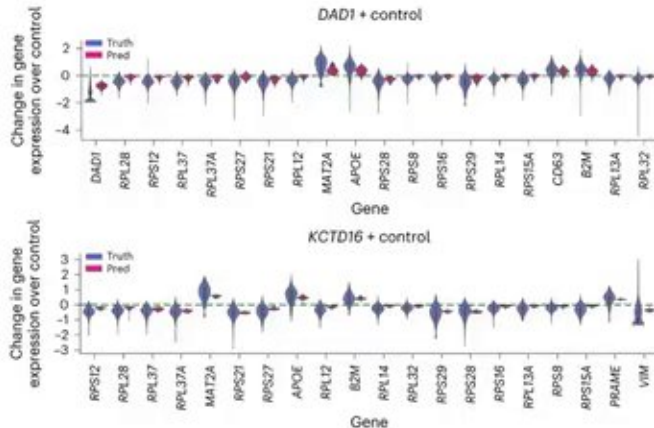
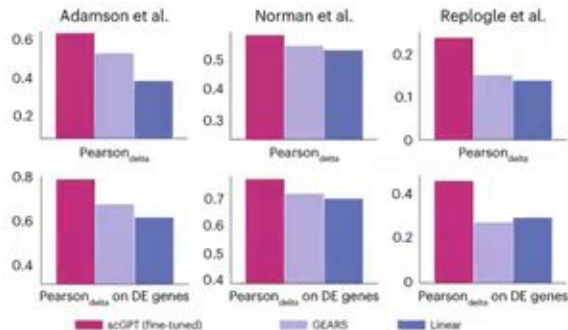
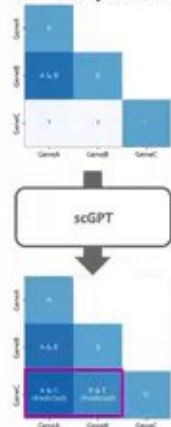
```
In [10]: %%time
          k = 50
          # test with the first 100 cells
          distances, idx = index.search(test_emebd, k)
```

```
CPU times: user 252 ms, sys: 493 ms, total: 745 ms
Wall time: 133 ms
```

Predicting genetic perturbation responses

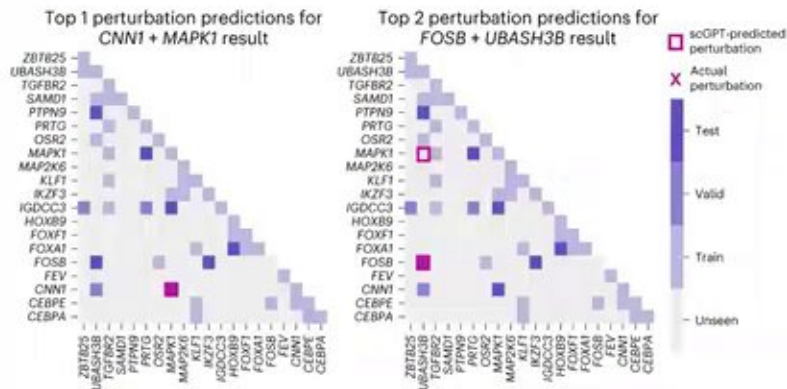
- Finetune on some gene (combination) perturbations, predict on unseen ones

Predict unseen perturbations

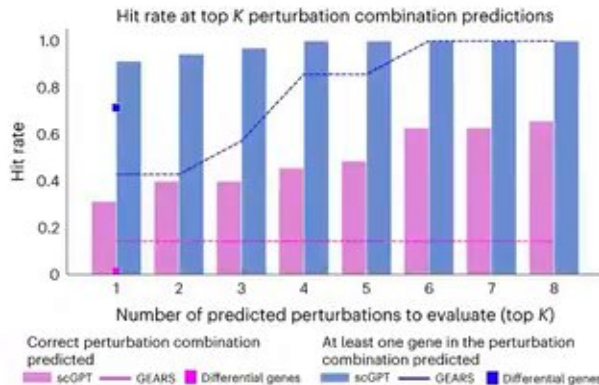


Reverse perturbation:

- Given the result cell state, predict the source perturbation (mimicking target id).



Cases showing success of identifications



Higher hit rate among seven test cases

- A general pre-training workflow for single-cell data supports varying tasks

pypi package 0.2.4

downloads 56k

WebApp up

★ Starred 1.2k

Growing popularity gives me the chance to communicate and learn lessons from users

- A general pre-training workflow for single-cell data supports varying tasks

pypi package 0.2.4

downloads 56k

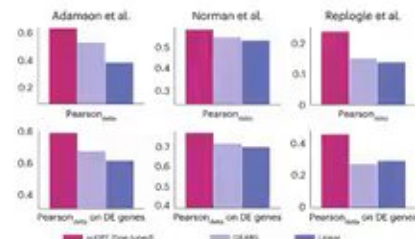
WebApp up

Starred 1.2k

Growing popularity gives me the chance to communicate and learn lessons from users

What we have so far:

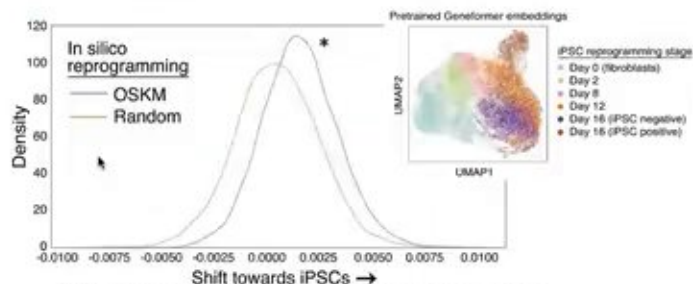
- “Biologically meaningful” cell and gene embeddings
- Several initial successes about perturbational prediction and driving gene id



Evaluation of perturbation response prediction finetuning

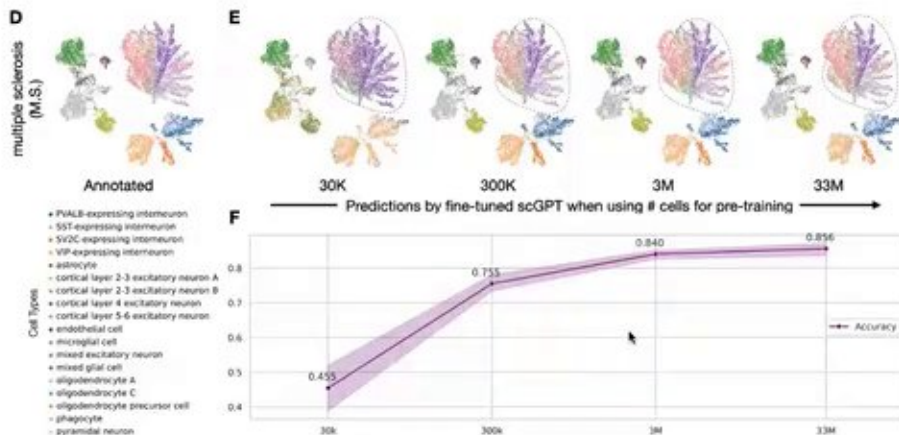
What is missing:

- More subtle cell state capturing
- Reliable perturbational and dynamics modeling right after pretraining



Credit to GeneFormer, *in silico* perturbation towards iPSCs

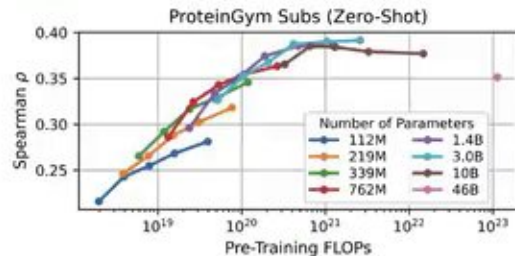
- **Scaling pre-training data size:** larger pre-training data sizes yield superior pre-trained embeddings and further lead to improved performance on downstream tasks.



Reflections on scaling law



- Scaling model size gives mixed results.
 - Based on new papers of varying size models.
 - Reports from ProGen3 in the related field of PLMs.
 - Similar phenomena in single-cell FMs and PLMs



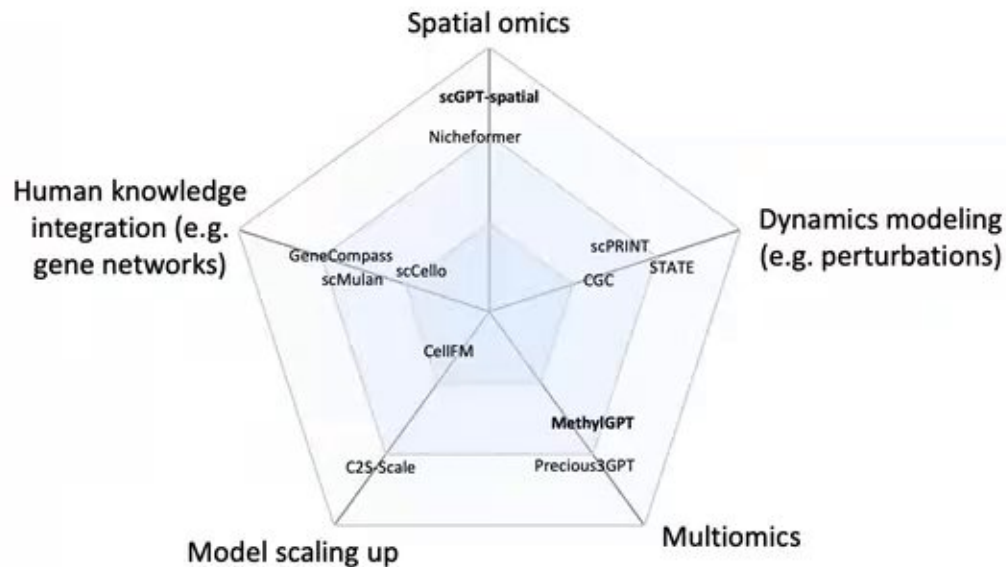
Credit to ProGen3, @_judewells. No benefit scaling **beyond 300m params.**

Towards multimodal multitask pretraining

Towards building virtual cells

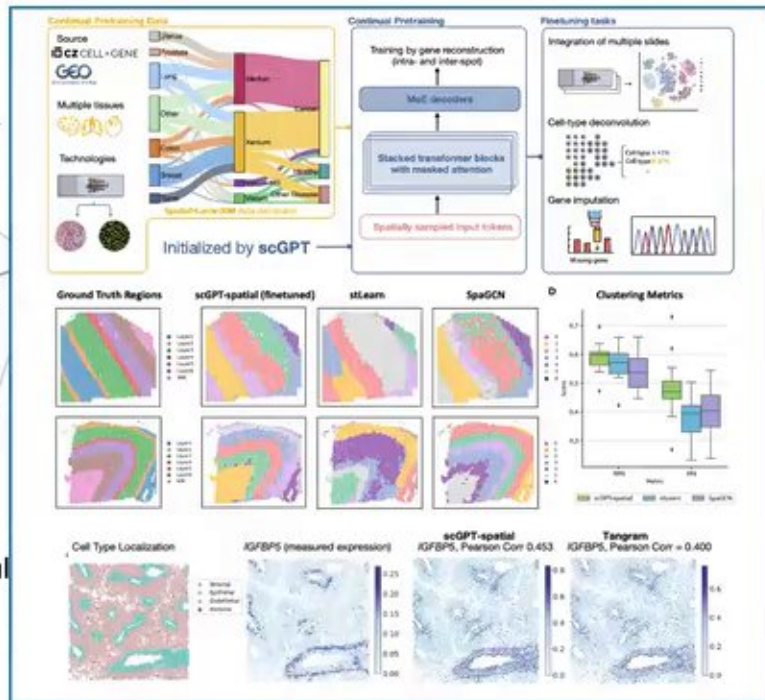
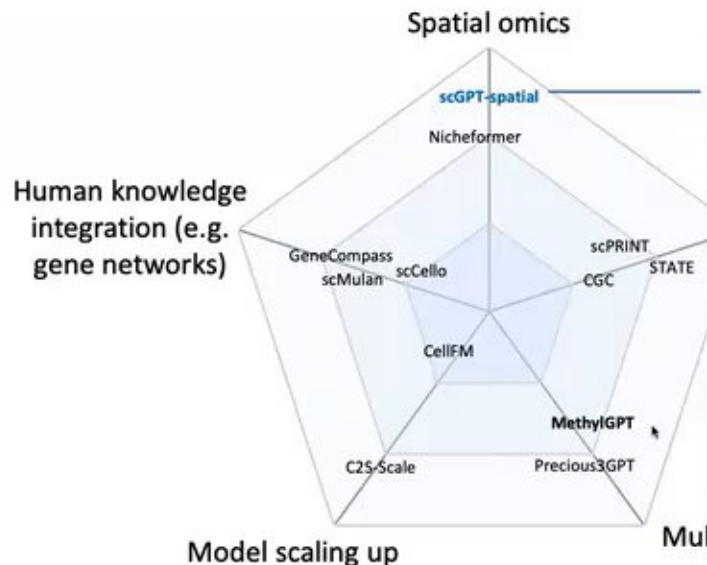
Recent progress from us and others in the

Haotian Cui



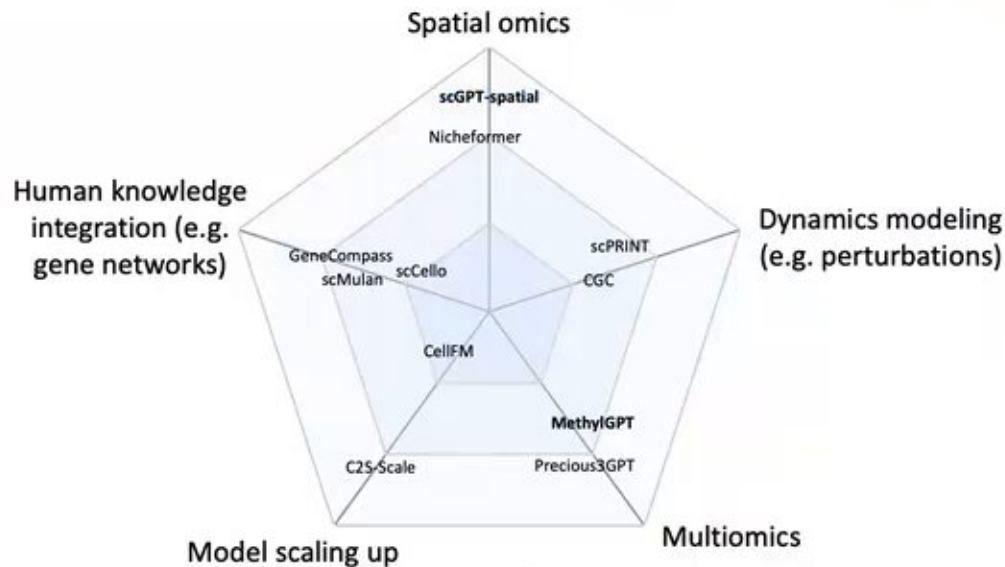
Recent progress from us and others in the

Haotian Cui



Recent progress from us and others in the

Haotian Cui

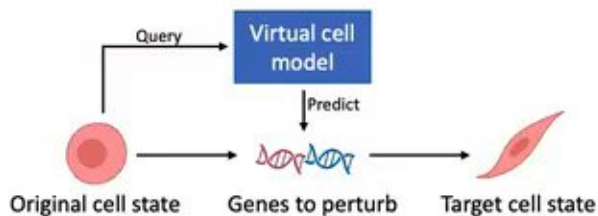


The definition of virtual cells can be diverse, what is the most relevant next steps?

Why perturbational prediction, or dynamics modeling in general

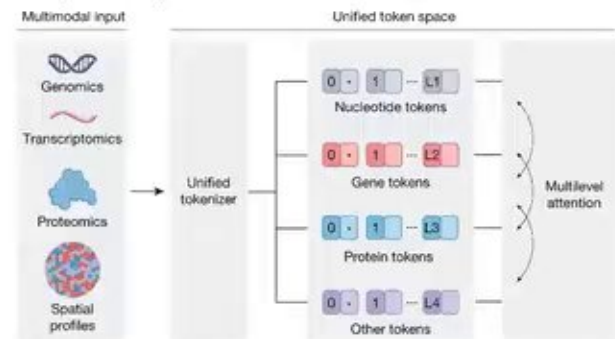


- **Important new dimension**



Recall “one formula for many therapeutic applications”

a Computational components for multi-modal foundation models



Unified multitask training

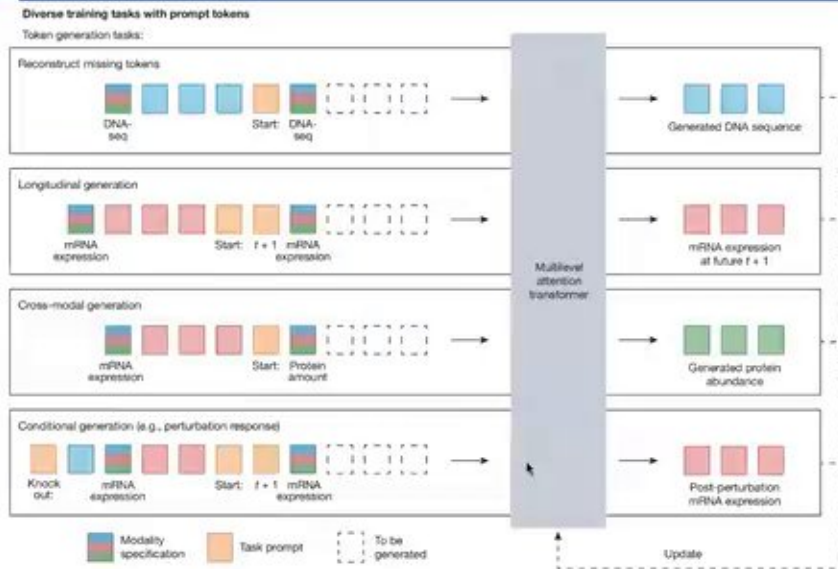
Haotian Cui

Gene expression reconstruction:

Temporal prediction:

Cross-modal generation:

Perturbational training:



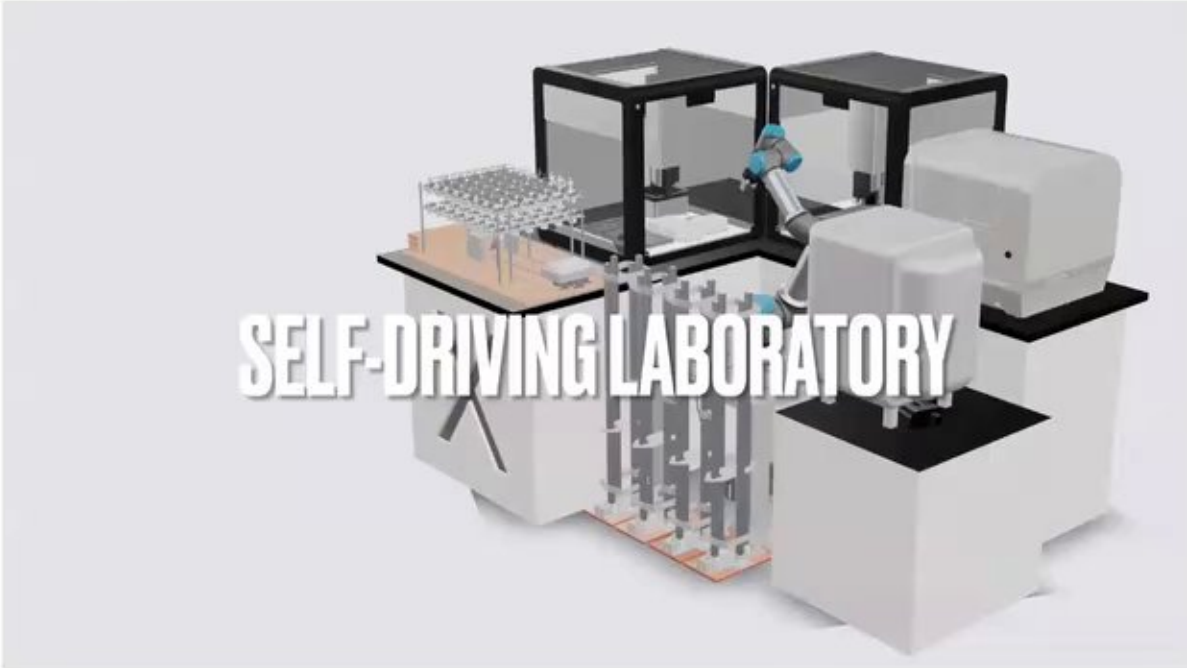
Model guided data collection

An outer loop of active learning

Improving efficiency with an outer loop of active learning

MCBR Lab

Haotian Cui



SELF-DRIVING LABORATORY

Cui, H.*¹, Xu, Y.*¹, Pang, K., Li, G., Gong, F., Wang, B., Li, B., 2025. LUMI-lab: a Foundation Model-Driven Autonomous Platform Enabling Discovery of New Ionizable Lipid Designs for mRNA Delivery. *bioRxiv*, pp.2025-02. (Under review, *Cell*)

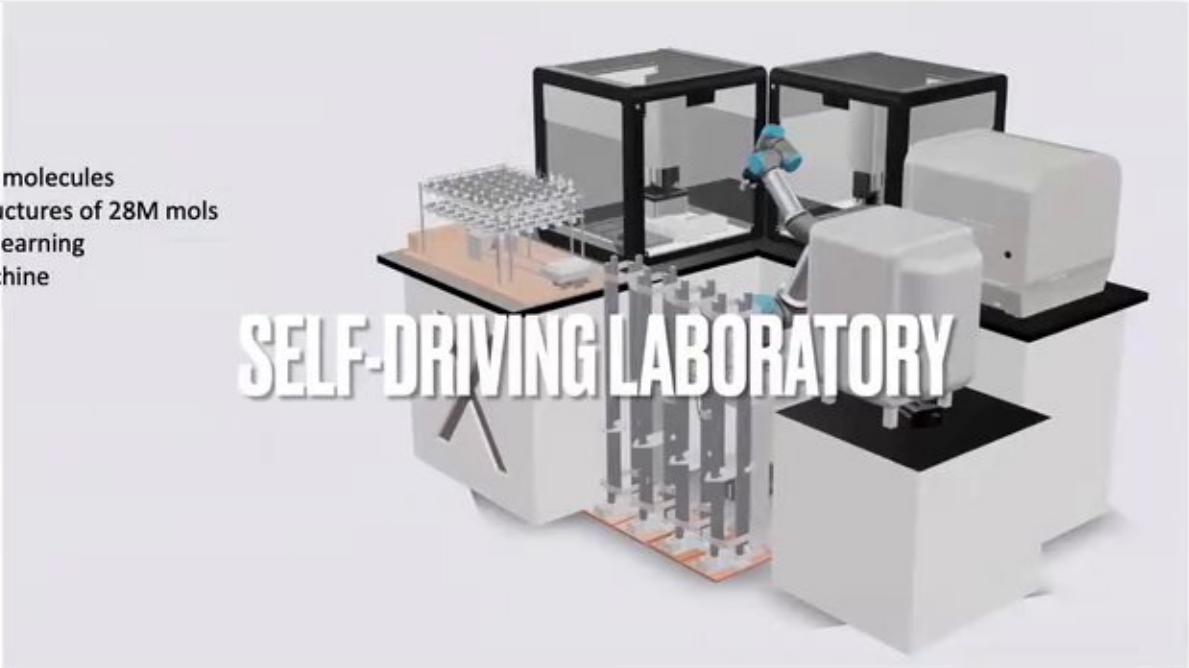
Improving efficiency with an outer loop of active learning

MCBRLab

Haotian Cui

LUMI-lab:

- **Active iterations** to make molecules
- **Model training** on 3D structures of 28M mols
- Propose, validate, online learning
- **100** new LNPs / day / machine



SELF-DRIVING LABORATORY

Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



LUMI-lab

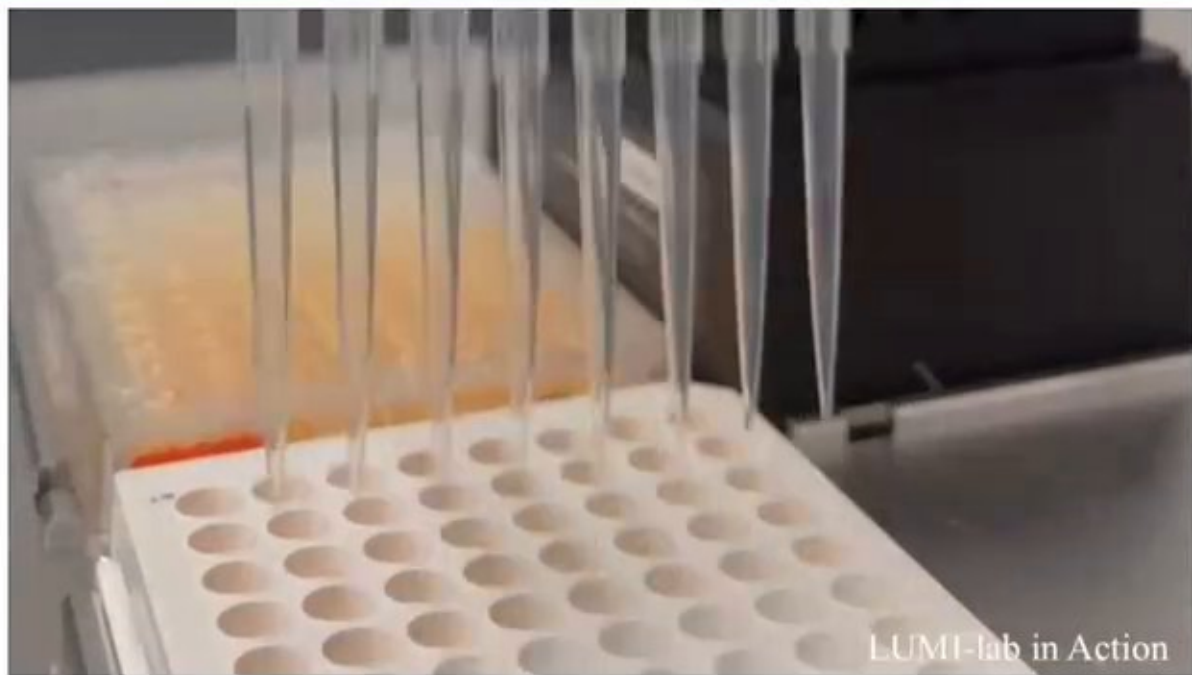
Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui







Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Cui, H.*¹, Xu, Y.*¹, Pang, K., Li, G., Gong, F., Wang, B., Li, B., 2025. LUMI-lab: a Foundation Model-Driven Autonomous Platform Enabling Discovery of New Ionizable Lipid Designs for mRNA Delivery. *bioRxiv*, pp.2025-02. (Under review, *Cell*)

Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

Haotian Cui



Self-driving lab with loops of active learning

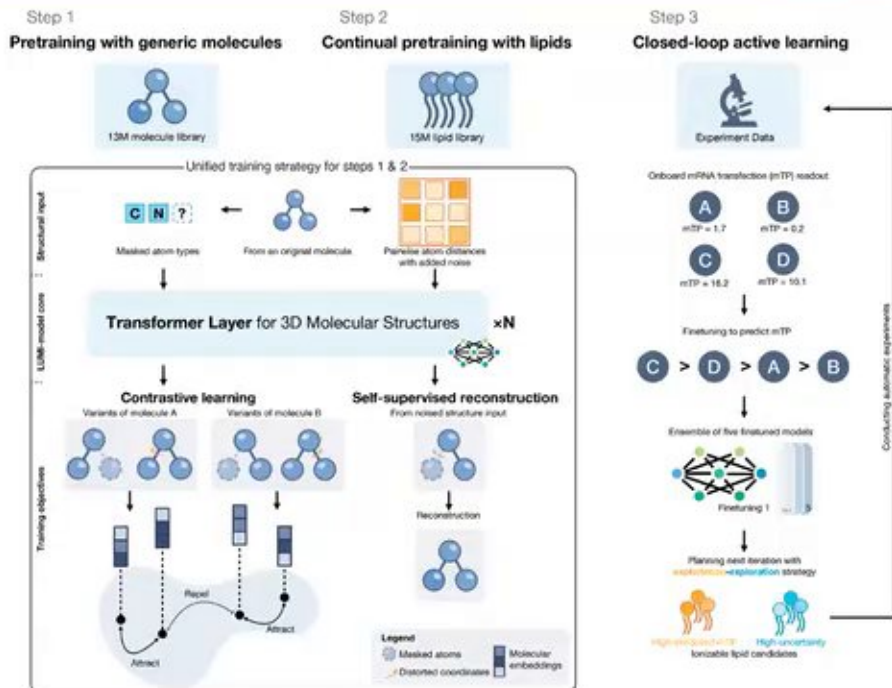
Haotian Cui



Three-stage training in LUMI-lab

Haotian Cui

- Stage 1. 13M generic mols
- Stage 2. 15M lipid-like mols
- Stage 3. active learning with SDL

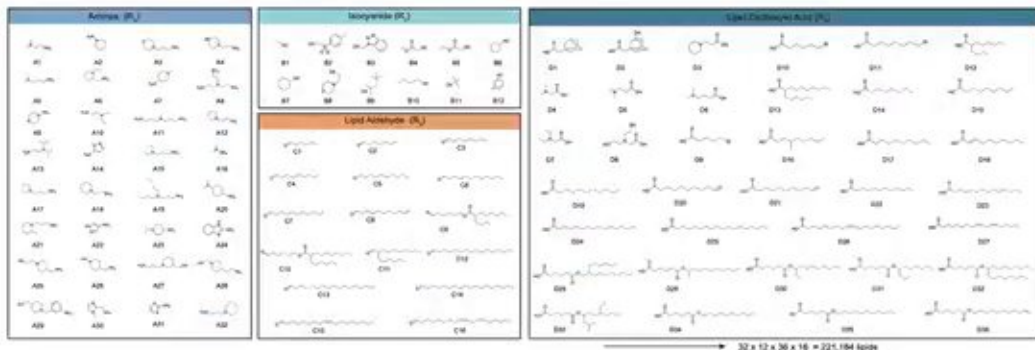


Model proposing candidates with combinatoria molecular structures

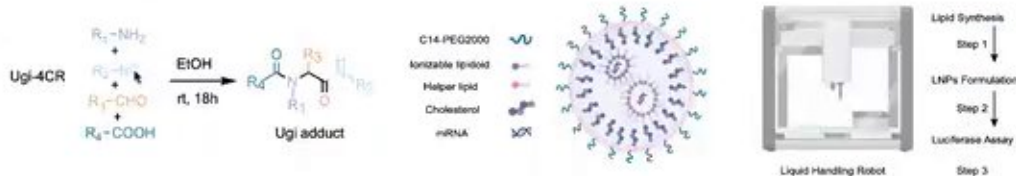


Haotian Cui

Possible experiment space of:
 $32 \times 12 \times 36 \times 16 = 221,184$ lipids

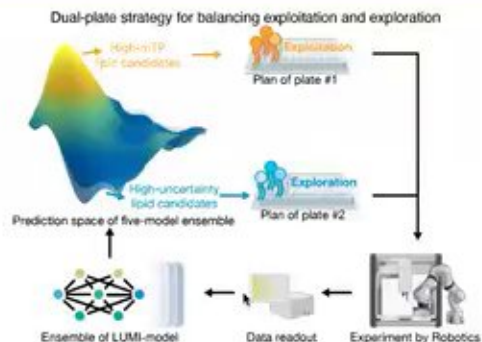


Unified synthesis approach for
 any candidate



Identifying new family of delivery vehicles

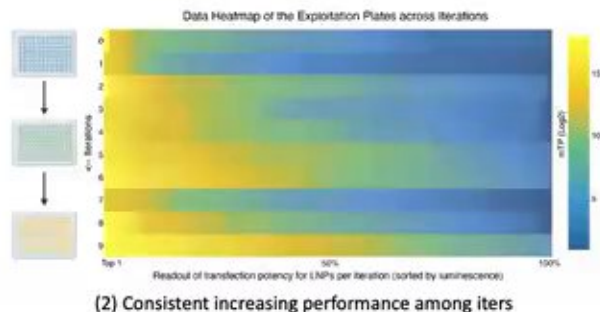
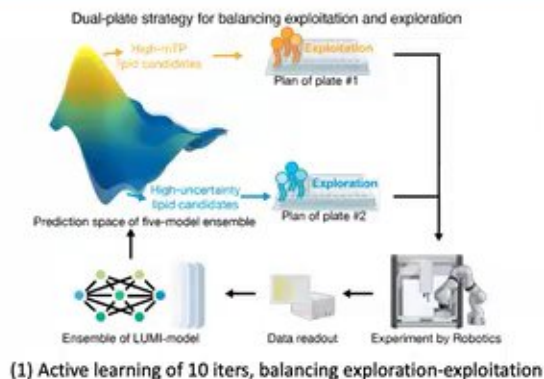
Haotian Cui



(1) Active learning of 10 iters, balancing exploration-exploitation

Identifying new family of delivery vehicles

Haotian Cui



Outer loop of active learning for perturbational training and exploration

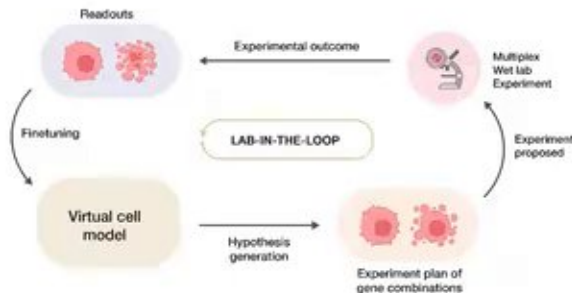


- Empirical conclusion by LUMI-lab: guided exploration (**data collection**) and optimization (**model**) in a local minima (**question of interest**) of a large space can be efficient.
 - Another recent work with similar concept in protein design, EvolvePro (Jiang et al., Science 2024)
- The workflow for perturbational training:

Initialization: genome scale perturbation data (e.g. one-gene, cell line) that enabled a base modeling

Given specific context: costimulator (up to two gene combination) to enhance CAR-T. Select a pool of 1000 candidates.

Iterations:

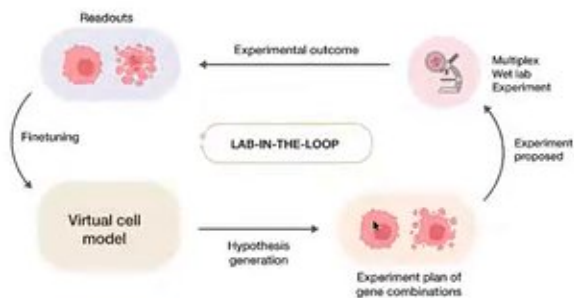


In each iter, only a multiplex (e.g. 96x2) experiments will be actively proposed

Outer loop of active learning for perturbational training and exploration

Haotian Cui

Iteration loops:



Features:

- Since small scale, may go beyond cell lines and test on **primary cells or organoids**
- Accumulating most valuable data, can be used in future pretraining



- Lessons learned from scGPT, importance of training and inference alignment
- Trends for building future virtual cell models, multimodal and multitask training
- An outer loop of active learning to enhance data and training efficiency

Thank You!

Acknowledgements:

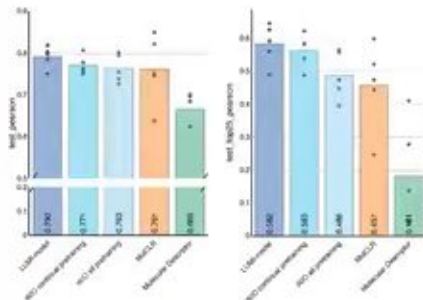
Dr. Bo Wang, Chloe Wang, Hassaan Maan, Ronald Xie, Kuan Pang, Reagan Li, Dr. York Xu, Dr. Bowen Li, Dr. Fabian Theis, Dr. Michael Taylor, Dr. Nan Duan, Dr. Gary Bader and other collaborators.



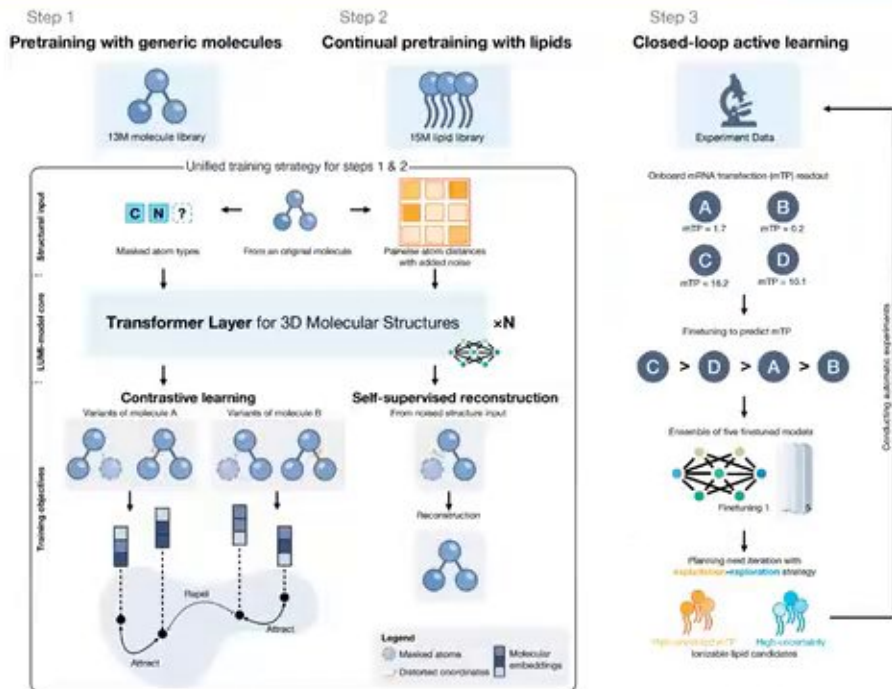
Three-stage training in LUMI-lab

Shahin Mohammadi

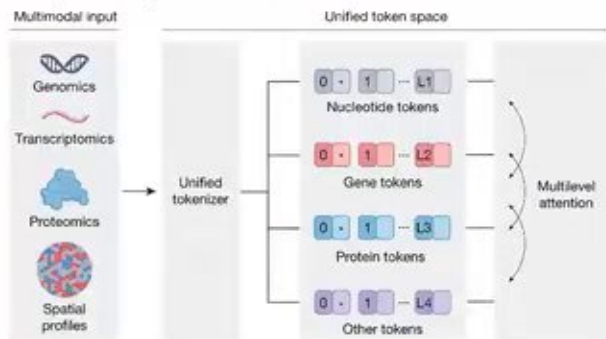
Stage 1. 13M generic mols
Stage 2. 15M lipid-like mols
Stage 3. active learning with SDL



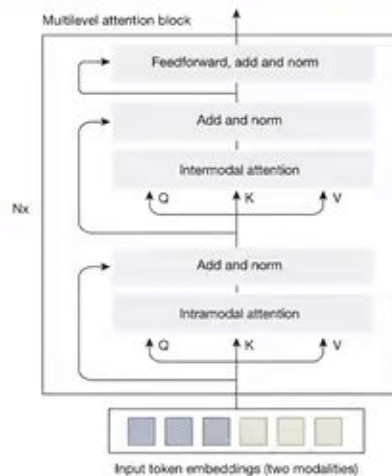
Effectiveness of stages 1 and 2.



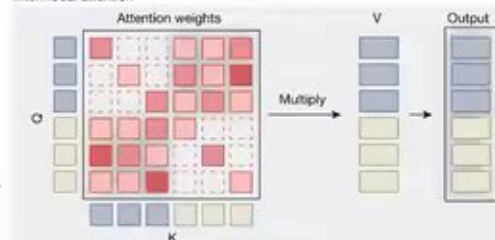
a Computational components for multi-modal foundation models



b Multilevel attention transformer with unified token space



Intermodal attention



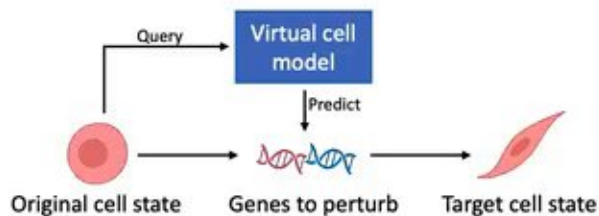
Intramodal attention



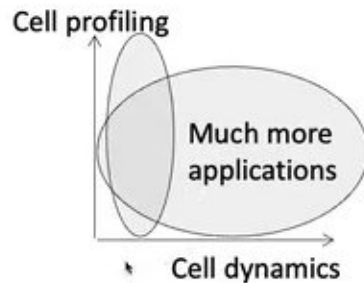
Why perturbational prediction, or dynamics modeling in general



- Important new dimension



Recall "one formula for many therapeutic applications"



Cell dynamics, either normal development or under external stimulus, opens a **new dimension of applications**

Join our mission to revolutionize Biomedicine



genbio.ai



Hugging Face



GitHub



@genbioai