

Absolute quantification of somatic DNA alterations in human cancer

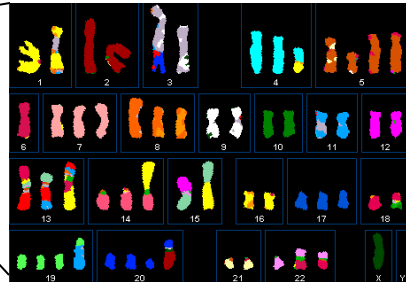
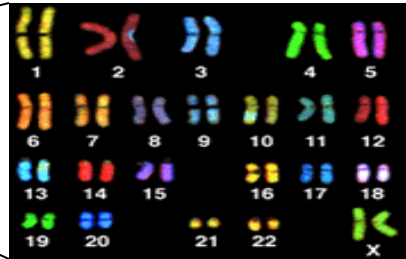
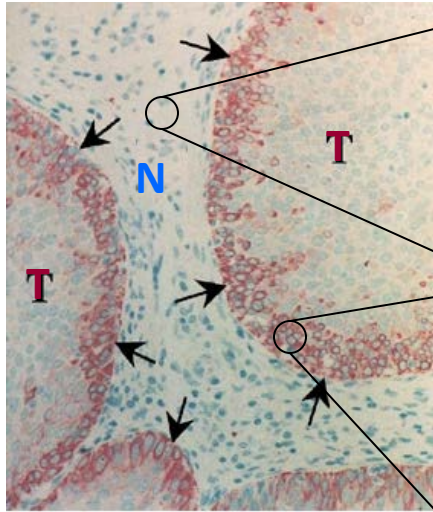


Scott L. Carter, PhD
11.17.11

Overview

- 1) Inference of tumor purity / ploidy, copy-numbers per cell (ABSOLUTE)
- 1) Analysis of somatic point-mutations using ABSOLUTE
- 1) Analysis of genome doublings in human cancer development

High throughput characterization of cancer genomes



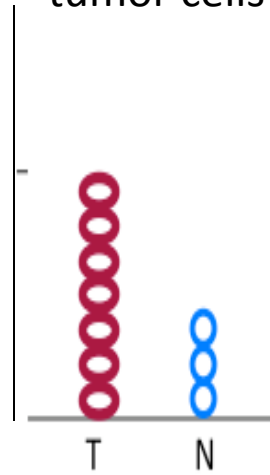
T = Tumor cells
N = Normal cells

Ploidy = mass of DNA in units of normal haploid genome mass. Here ~ 2.7 .

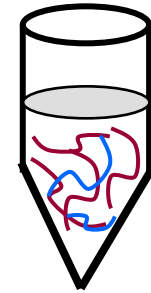
Observed copy-number signal is proportional to *locus concentration*, both for sequencing and hybridization methods: **dependant on sample purity and ploidy.**

Purity = fraction of tumor cells

70%



Aliquot of mixed tumor and normal DNA

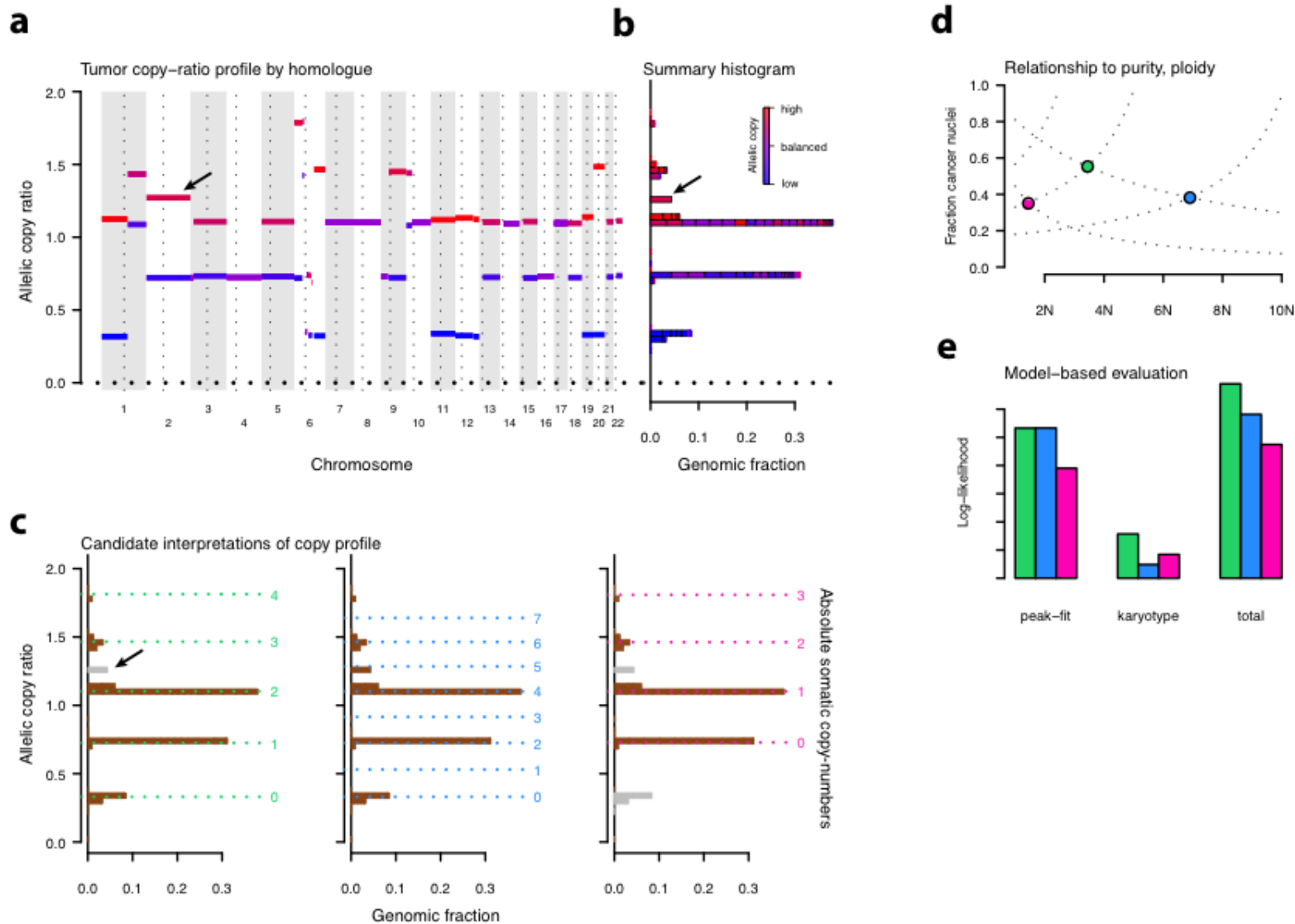


Illumina sequencing



SNP-array hybridization

Inference of purity and ploidy (ABSOLUTE)

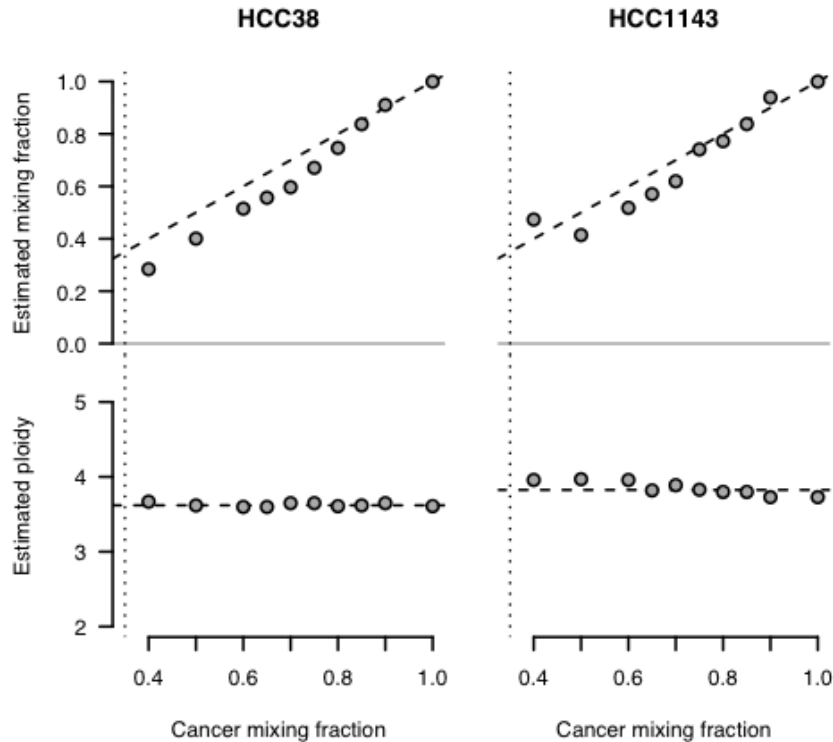


Validation

Purity

Cancer / normal mixing experiment

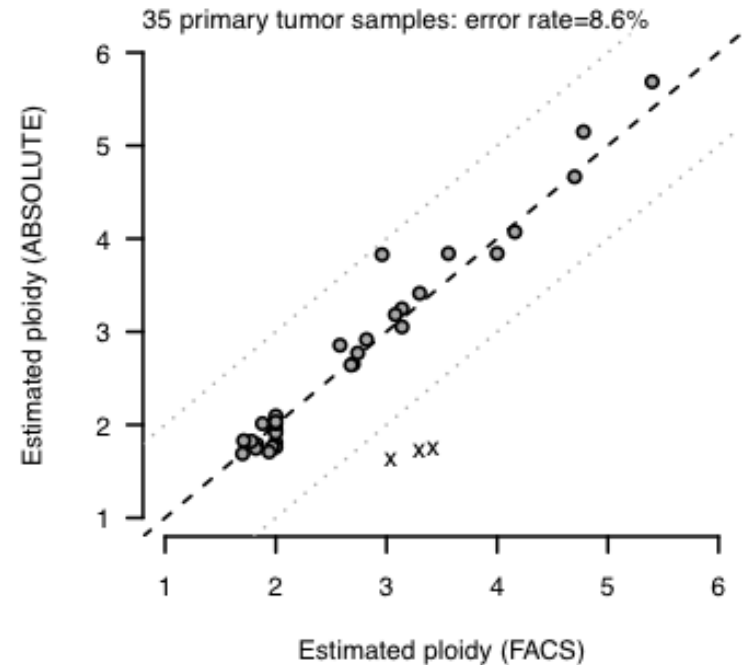
a



Ploidy

FACS analysis of primary OvCa samples

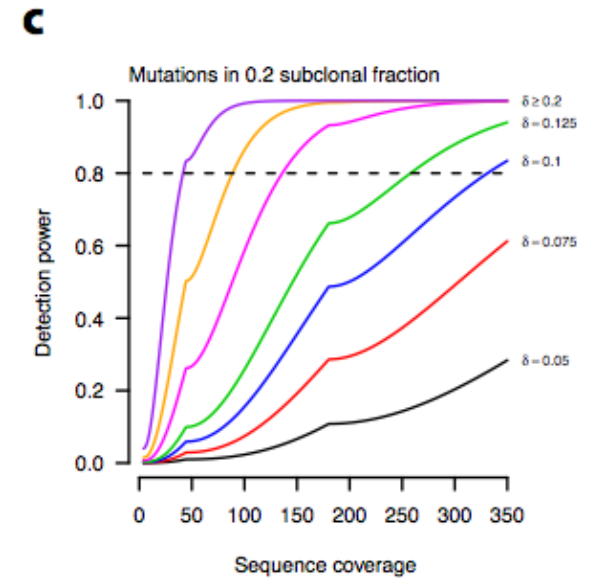
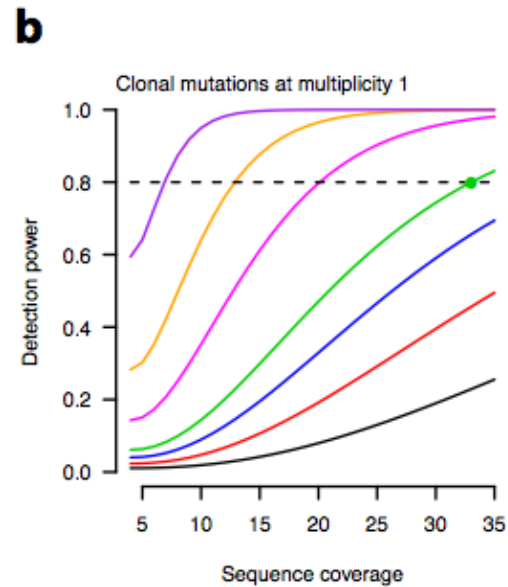
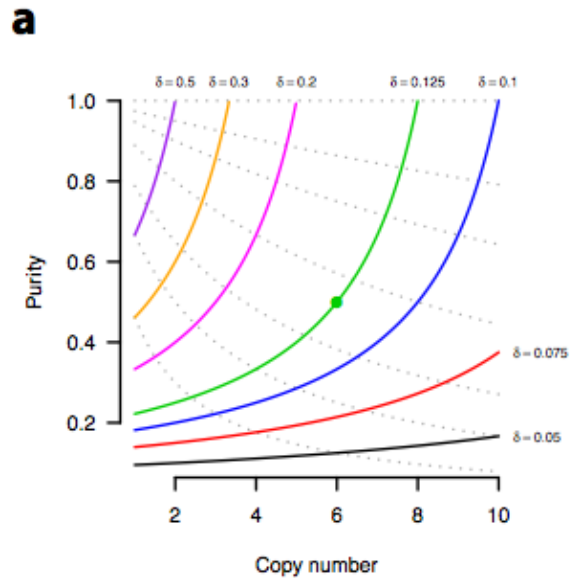
c



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Purity and ploidy determine power to detect mutations



Clonal

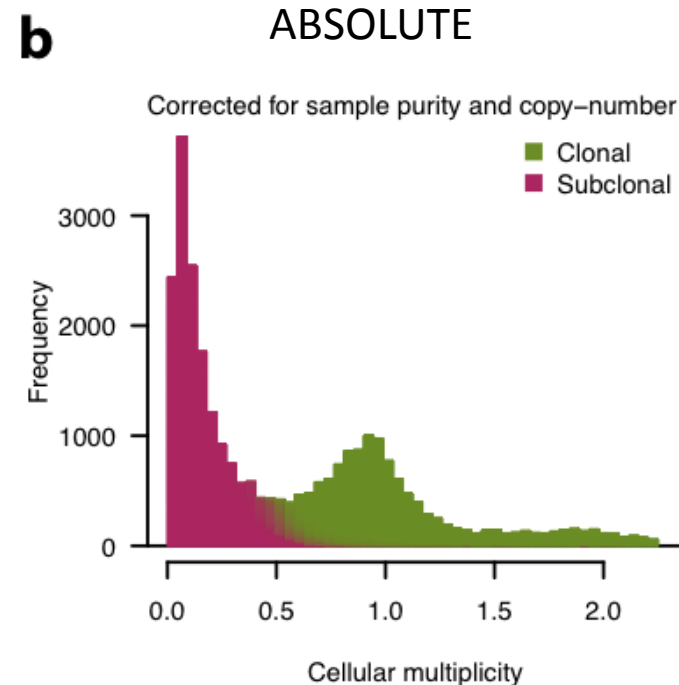
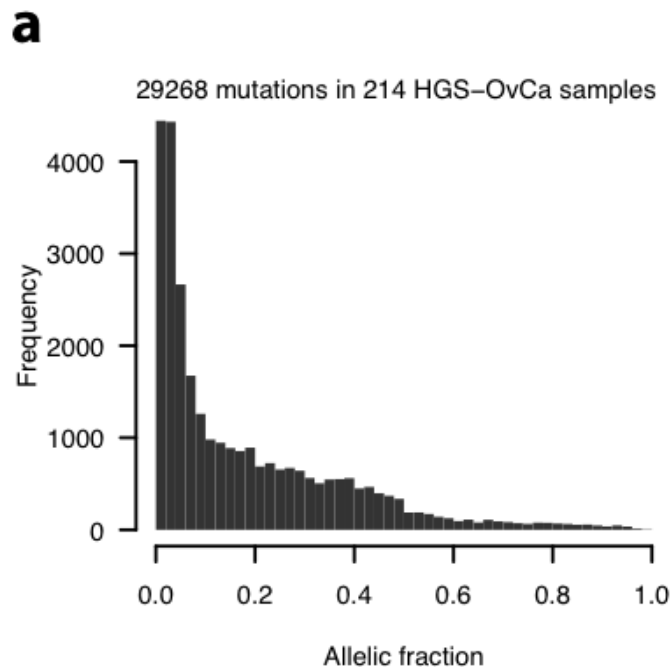
Subclonal

Identification of subclonal point-mutations by sequencing

E.g., sequencing results in x A's and y G's at a mutated locus: allelic-fraction is $x / (x+y)$

Discrete allelic-fractions are obscured by tumor purity and local copy-number.

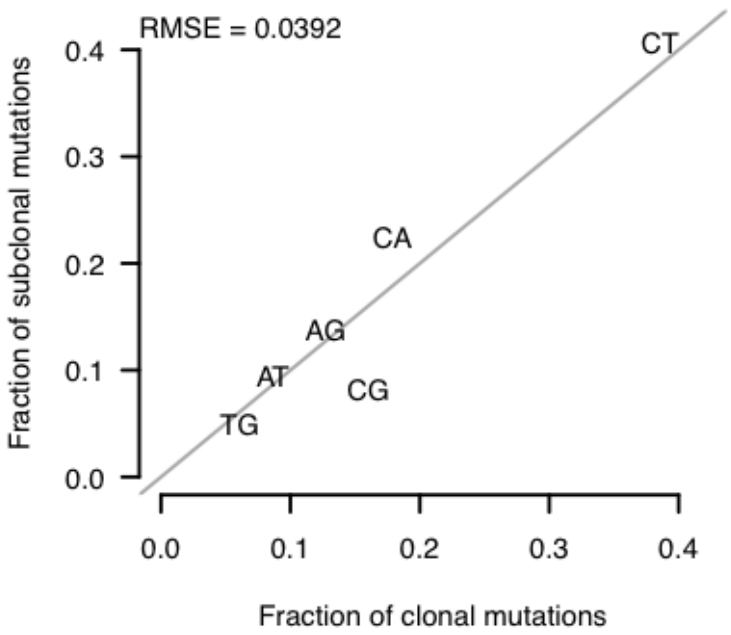
Resolved with ABSOLUTE: change units to *cellular multiplicity* (integral allelic-count)



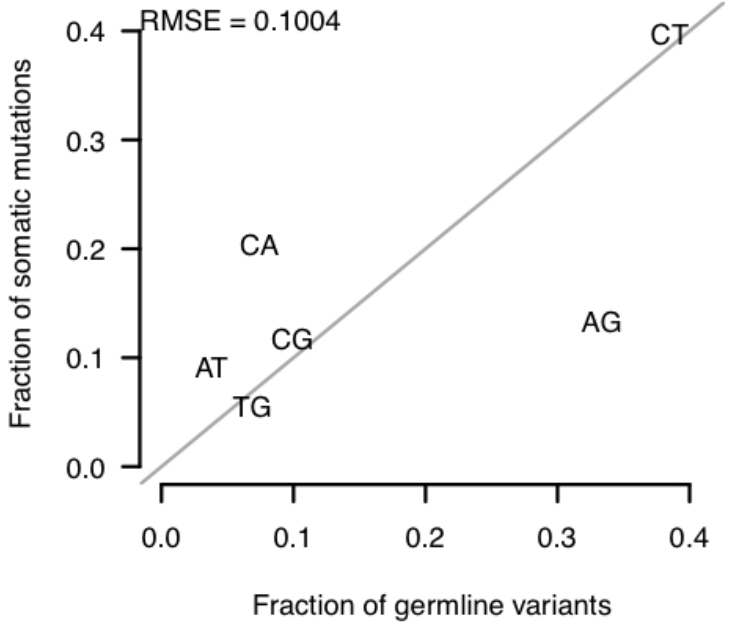
Common mechanism for clonal / subclonal mutations

Equivalent nucleotide substitution frequencies for clonal and subclonal point-mutations. Rules out contamination

C



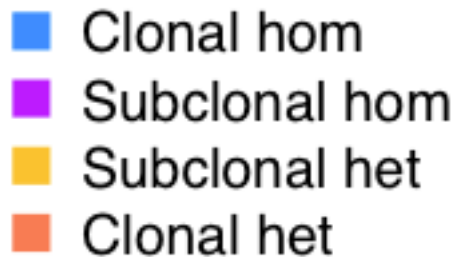
Compare to germline SNPs



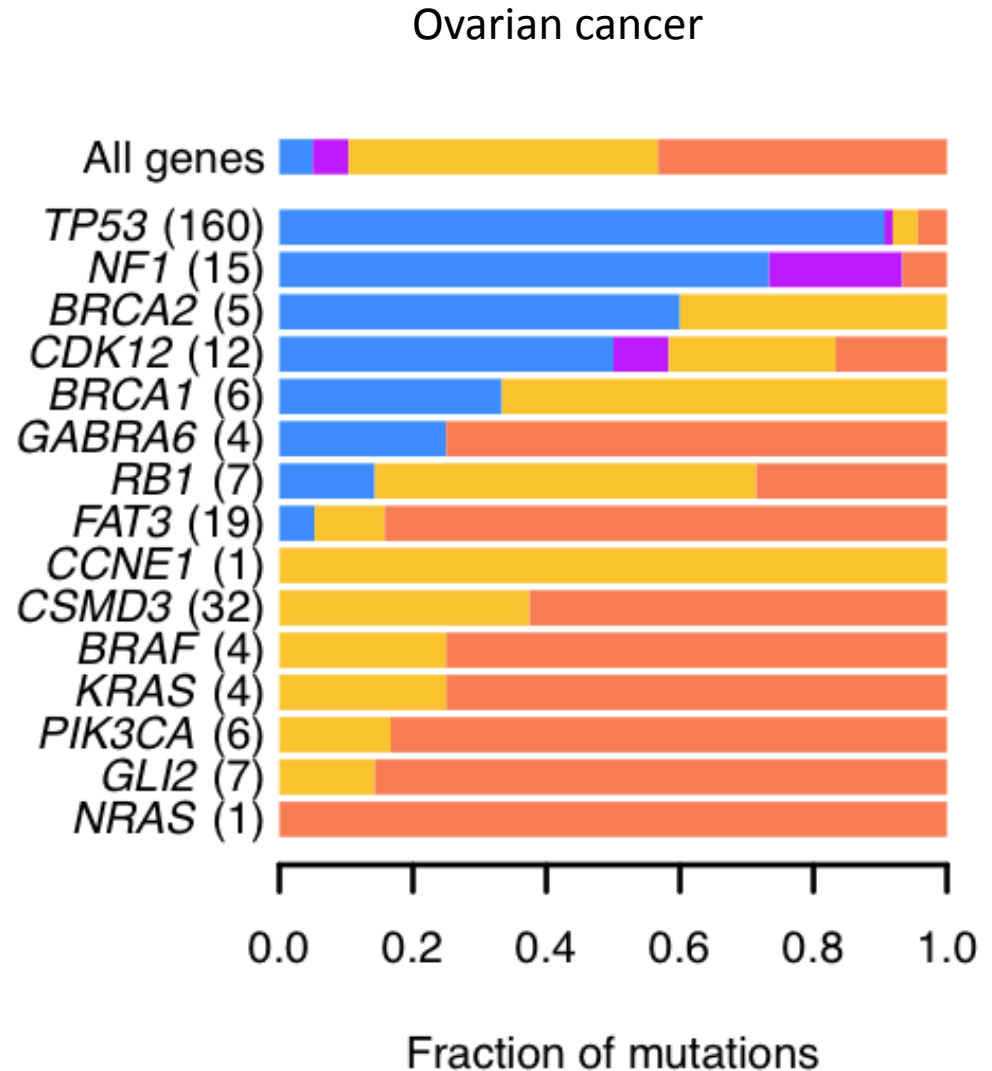
Classification of point-mutations by multiplicity

Tumor suppressors are often homozygous. ($P = 0.006$)

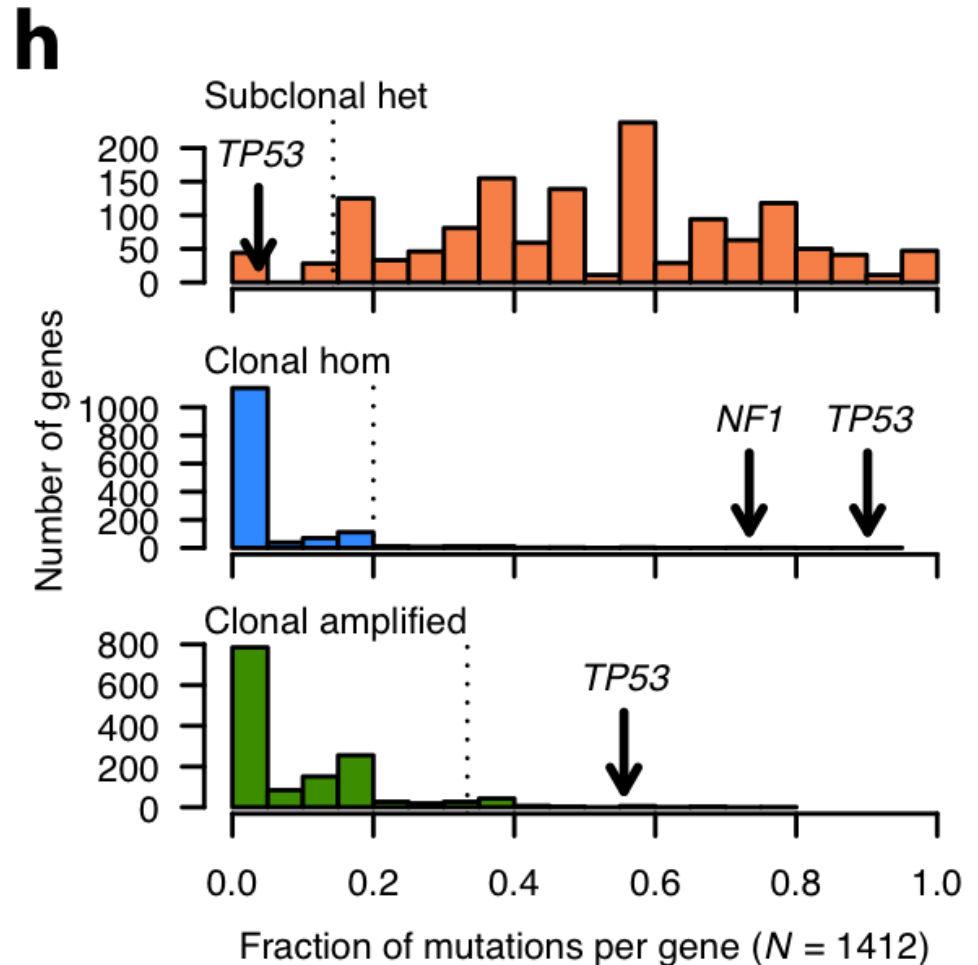
Oncogenes are not. ($P = 0.012$)



g



Identification of *TP53* as early event in ovarian cancer



TP53 mutations occur prior to gain of chr17

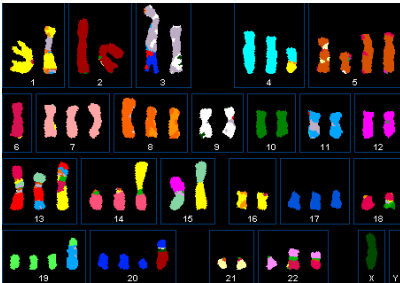
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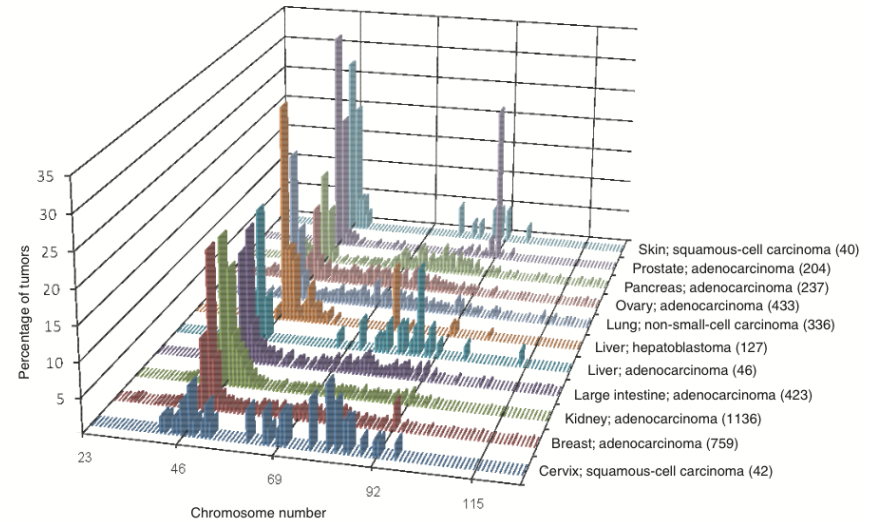
Bimodal distribution of ploidy in human cancer

Mitelman data (Storchova *et al.* 2008)

Cytogenetics (SKY)

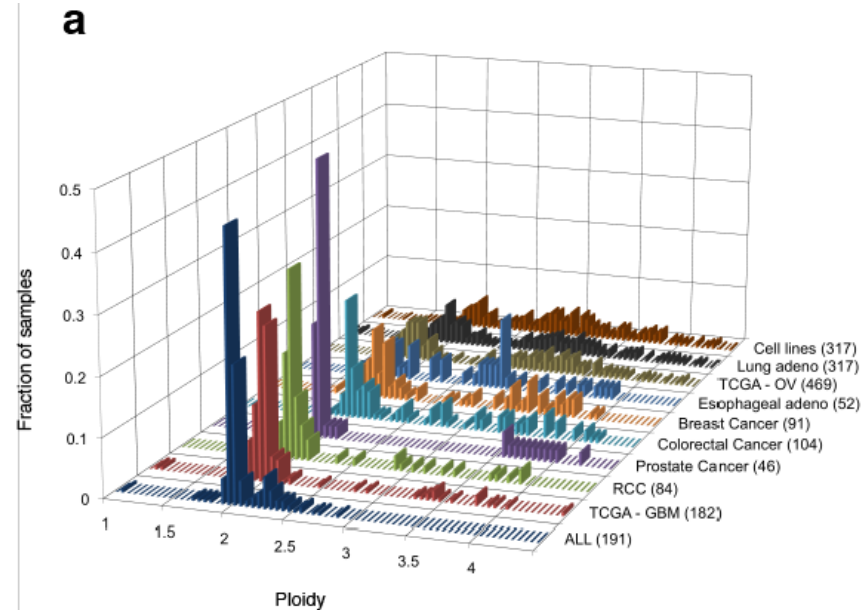


e.g. 57
chromosomes



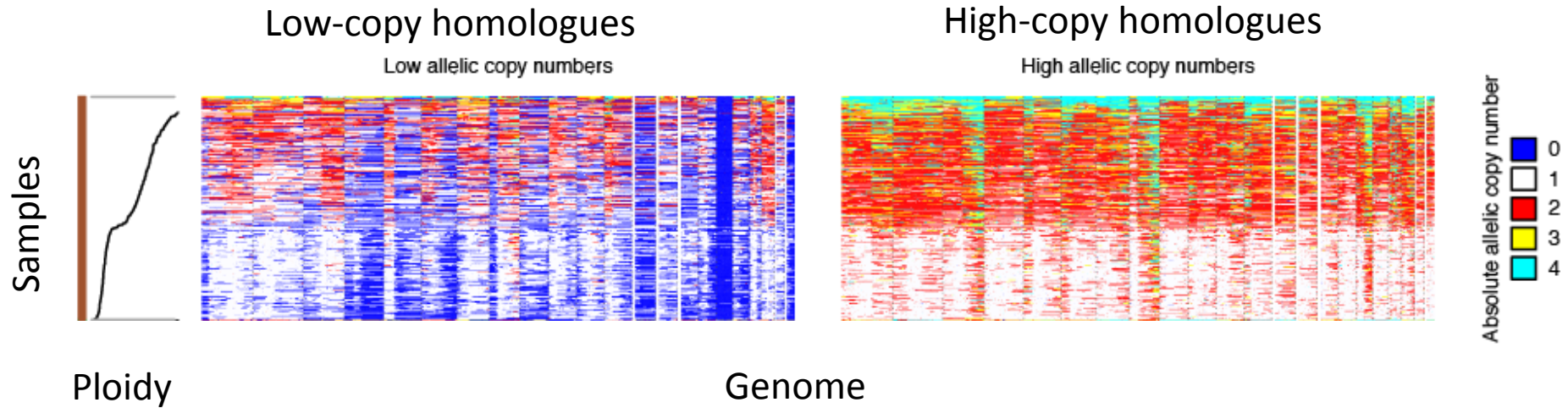
ABSOLUTE

Tumor-derived DNA (SNP arrays)



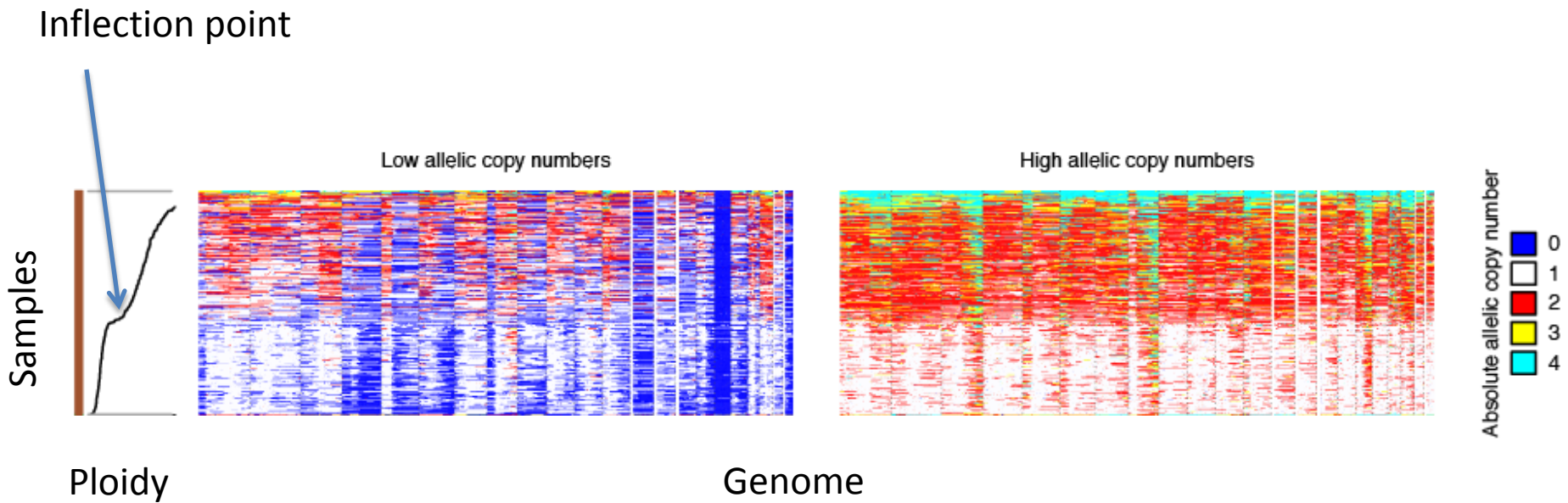
Visualizing absolute allelic copy-numbers

Example: High-grade serous ovarian carcinoma

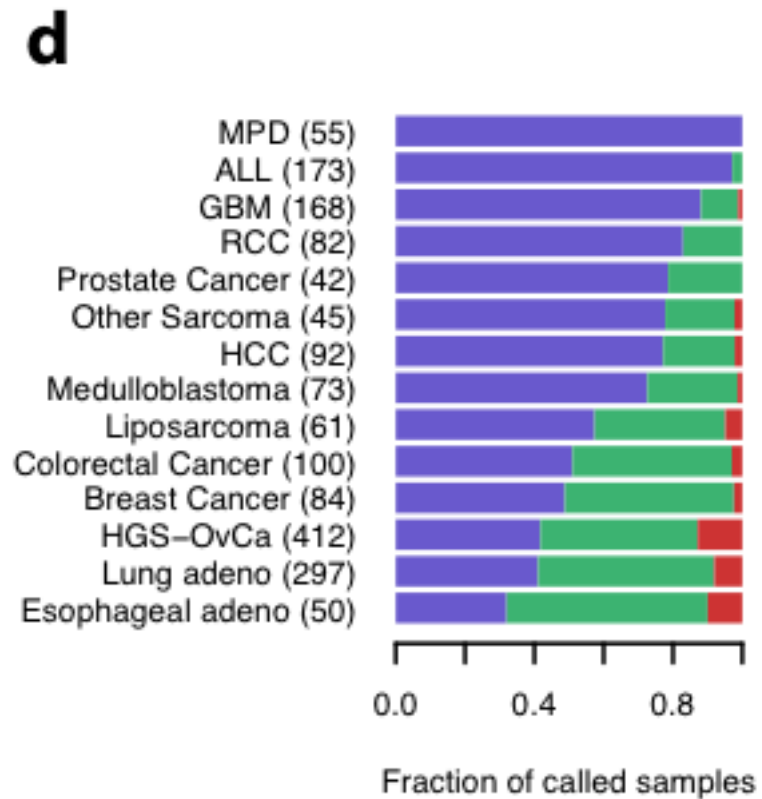
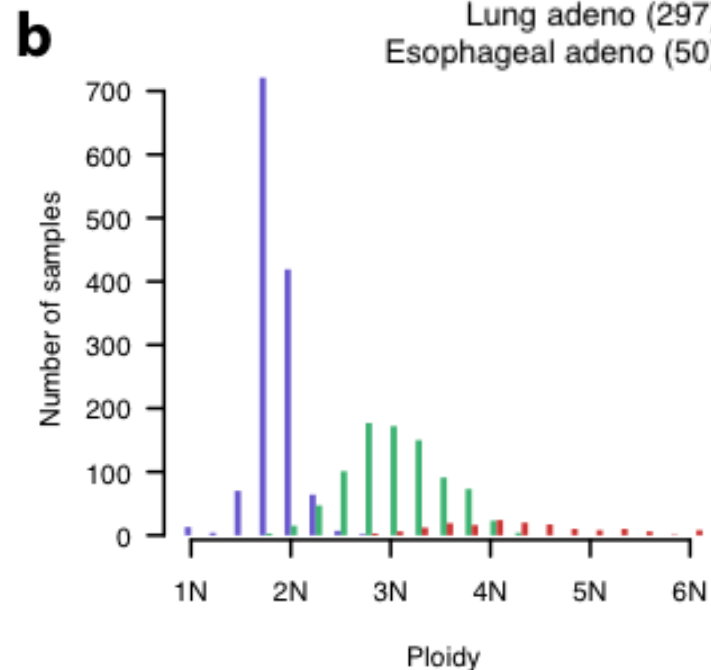
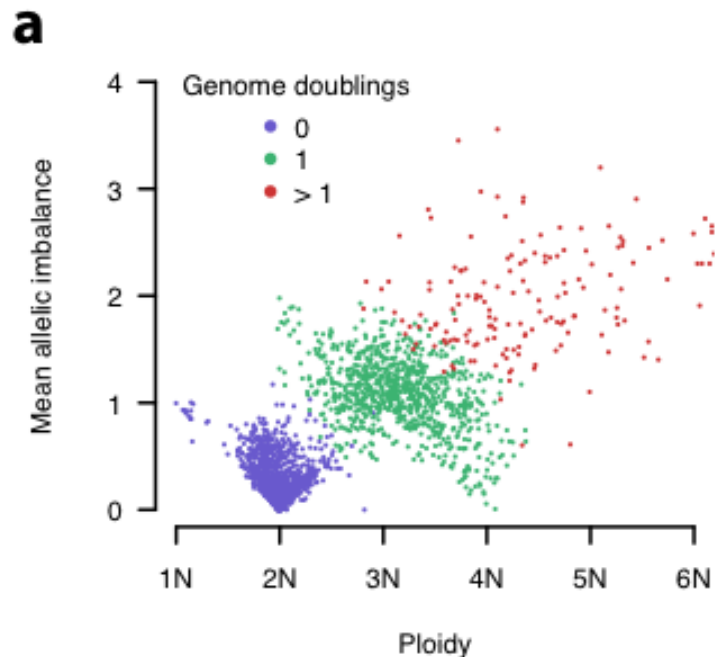


Inference of genome doubling

High ploidy samples evolved via a genome doubling event



Frequent whole genome doublings in human cancers

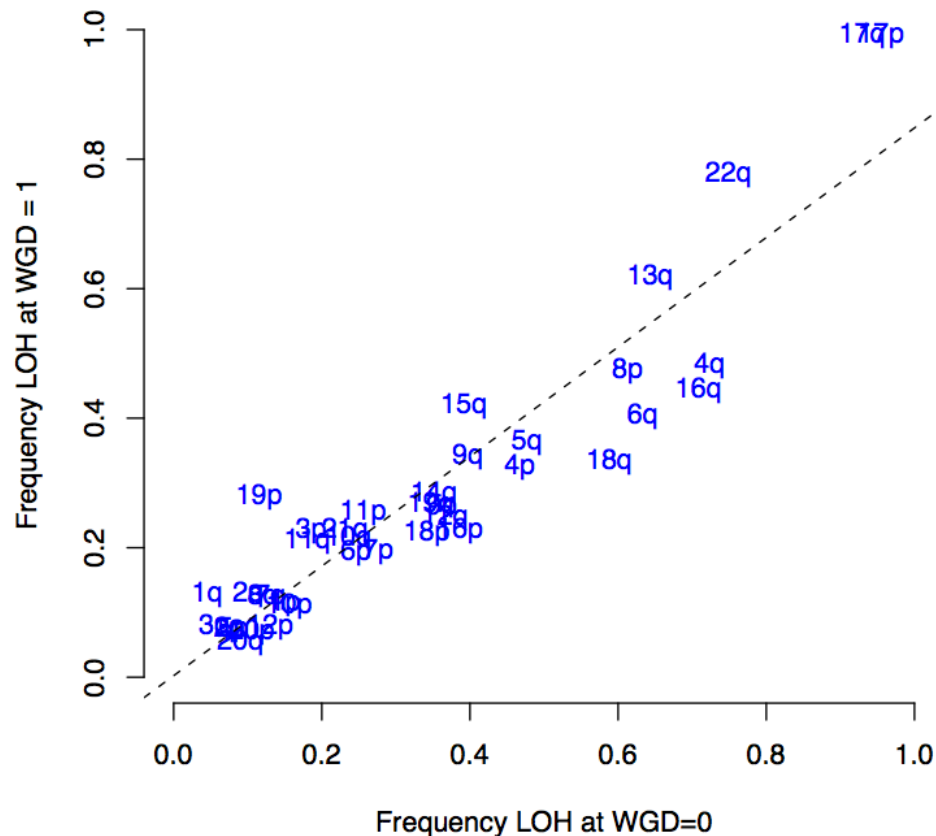


Genome doubling occurs *after* aneuploidy

Similar frequencies of arm-level deletion (LOH) with and without genome doubling

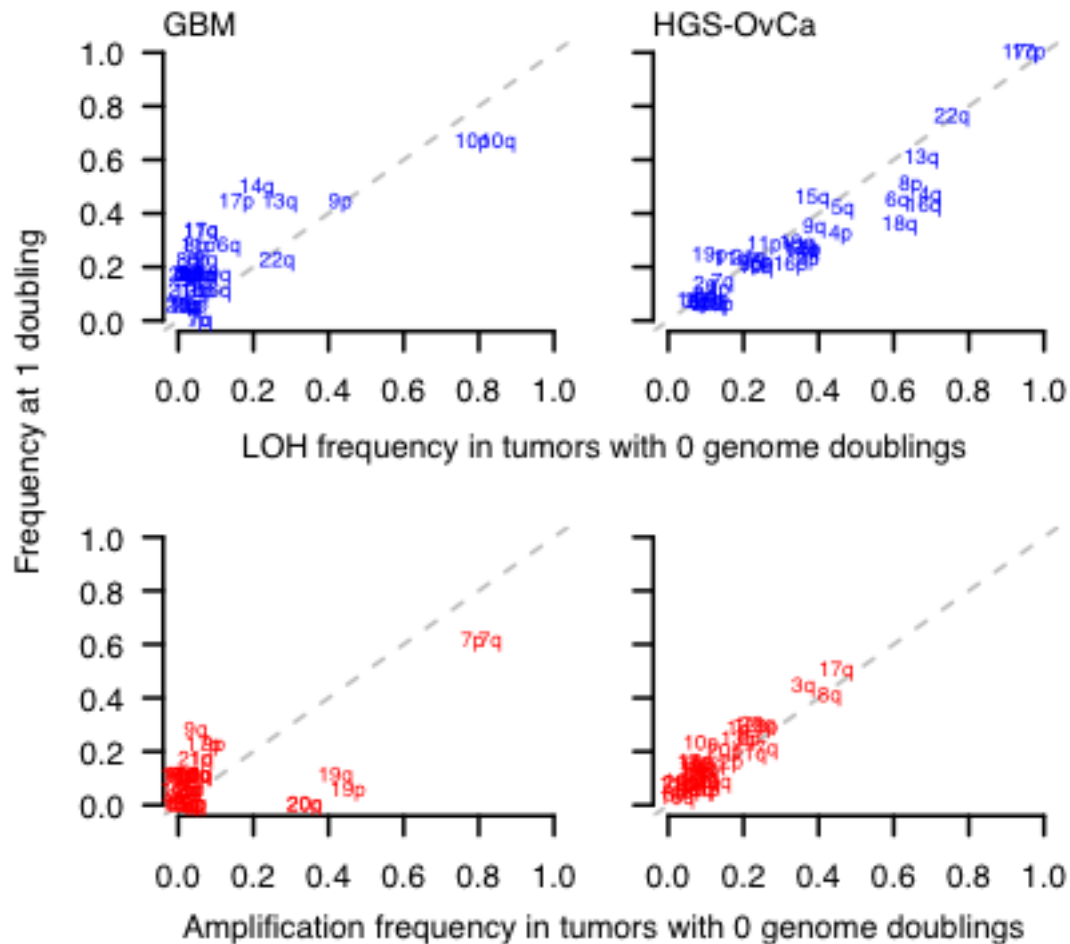
Simplest explanation: LOH precedes doubling

Tetraploidization is not an initiating oncogenic event in ovarian cancer



Genome doubling occurs *after* aneuploidy

g

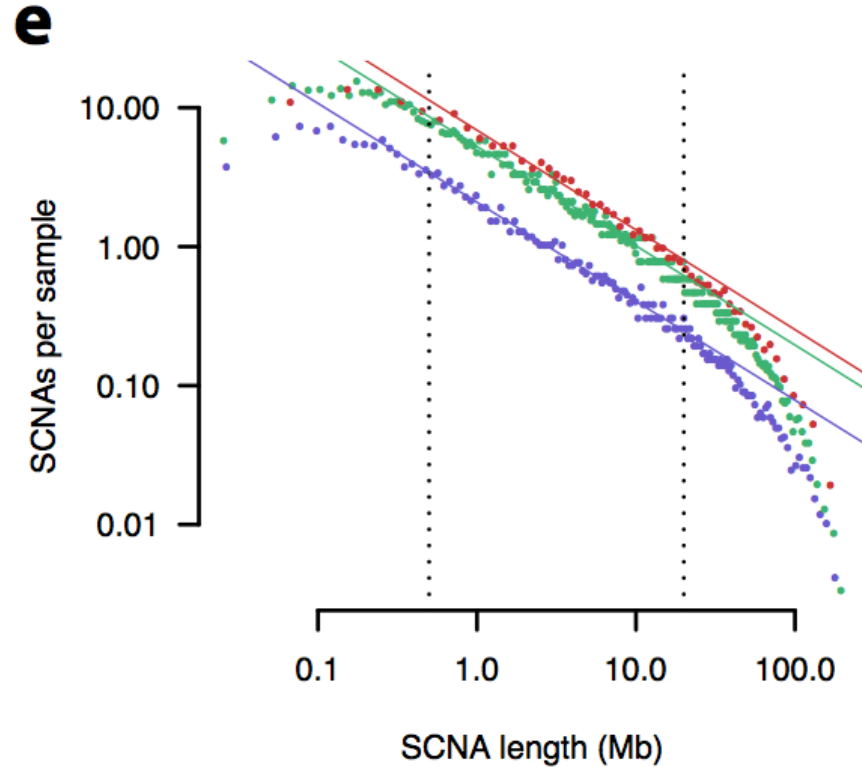


Genome doubled samples have more copy alterations

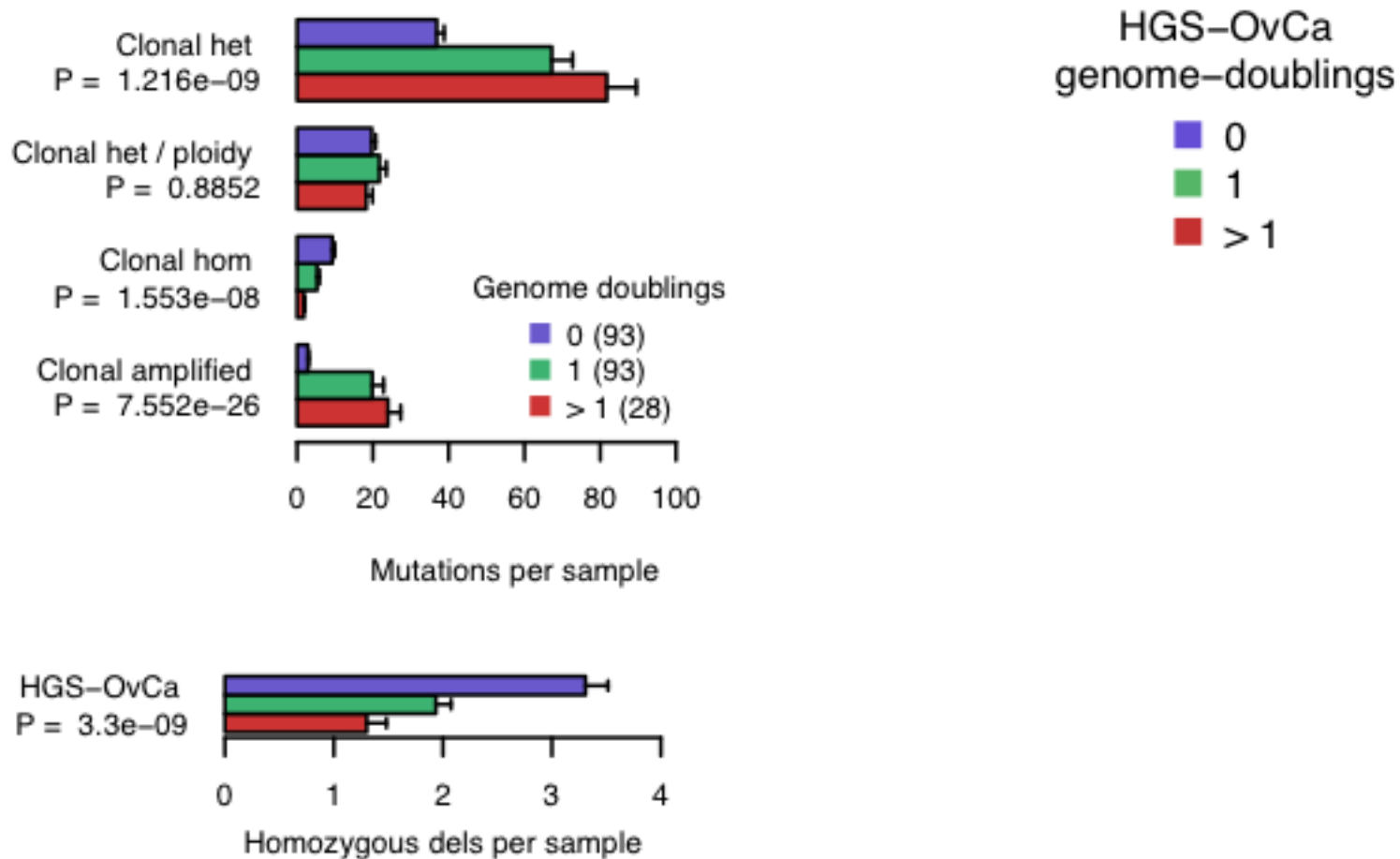
Linear fit to log length vs. log frequency: power law scaling with exponent ~ 0.71 , regardless of genome doubling

HGS-OvCa
genome-doublings

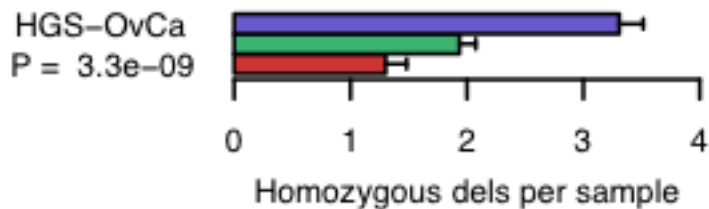
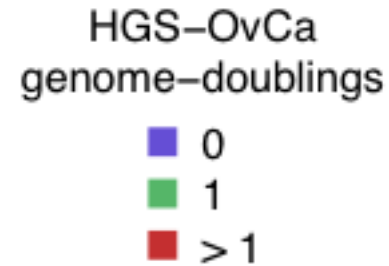
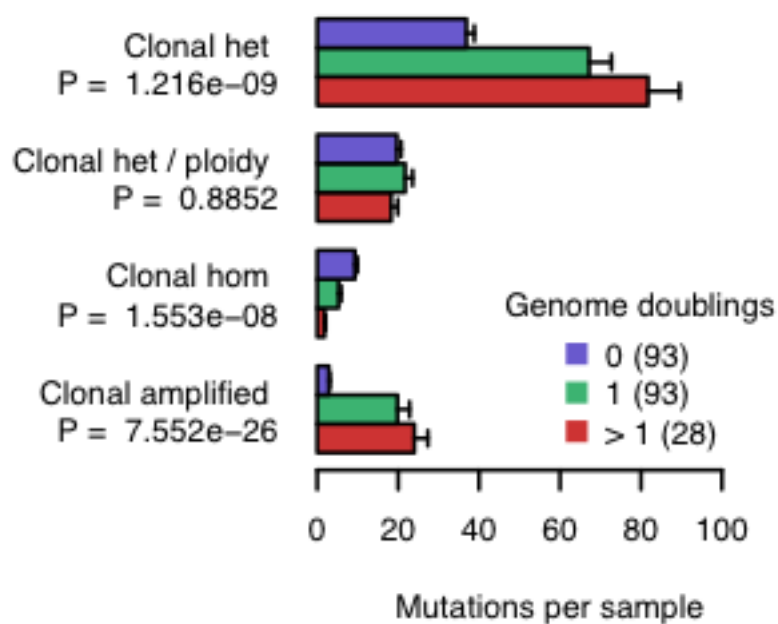
- 0
- 1
- > 1



Genome doubled ovarian cancer evolves differently



Genome doubled ovarian cancer evolves differently



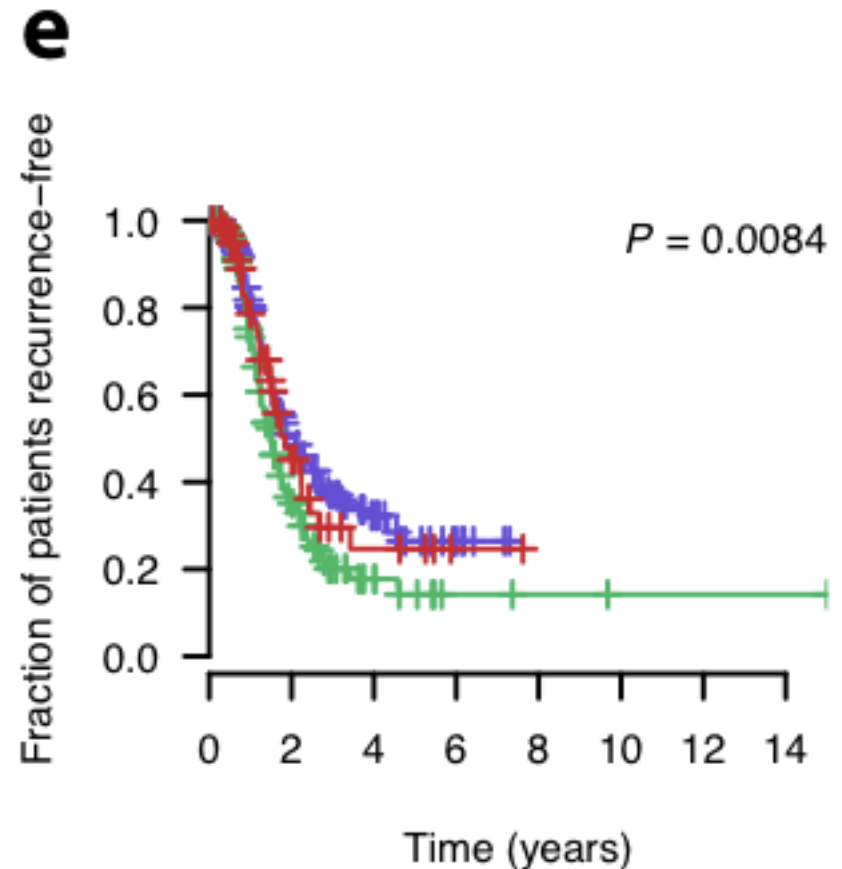
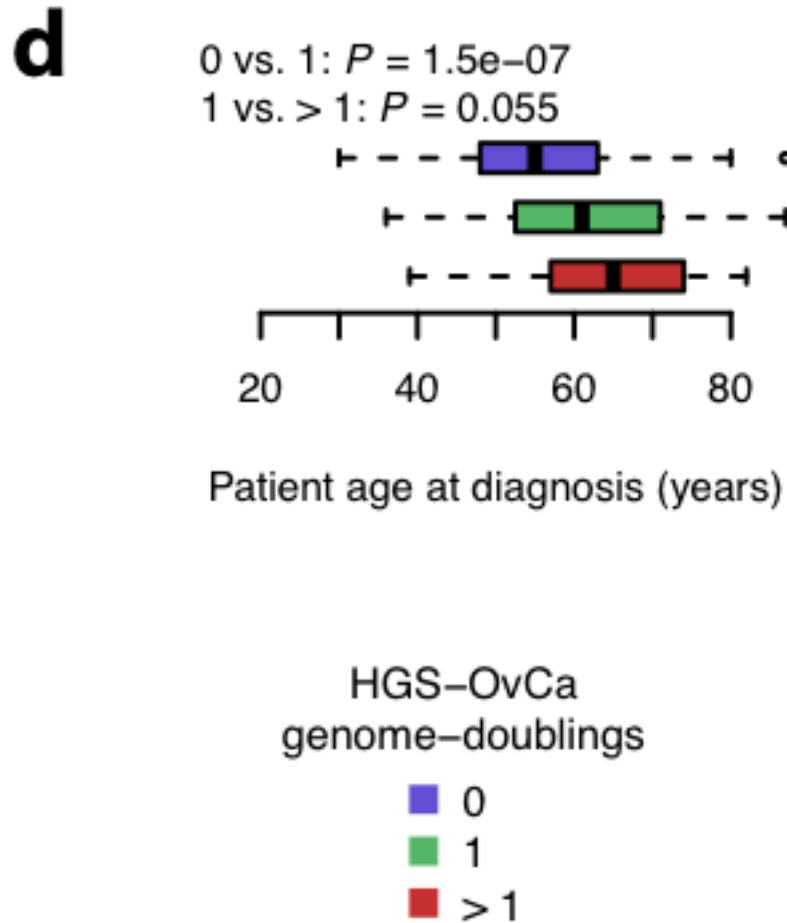
13/15 mutations in *NF1* occurred in non-doubled samples, in which case they were homozygous ($P = 0.002$)

Selection acts specifically on *recessive* inactivation of *NF1*.

No *amplified* mutations in *NF1* were observed in doubled samples; *NF1* mutators *do not progress via genome doubling*. In contrast to p53

Clinical correlations with genome doubling

Ovarian carcinoma



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