

CTD2: Functional Cancer Genomics



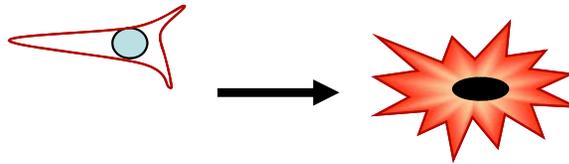
Characterization of cancer genomes is essential but not sufficient

- Hundreds to thousands of candidates in each tumor
- Distinguishing Driver vs. Passenger mutations
- Drivers: Tumor initiation or maintenance
- Context-specific actions of particular genetic elements

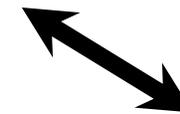
Prioritization must be based on both genomic and biological weight of evidence

Functional interrogation of cancer genomes

Gain-of-function: ORFs



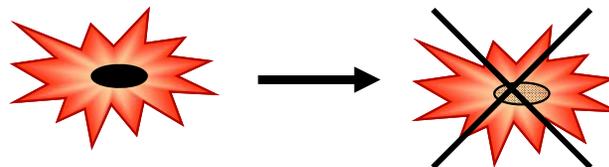
Connect genotype to function



Cancer Genome Annotation

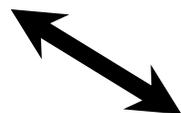
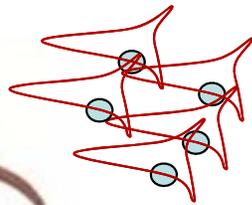


Loss-of-function: RNAi

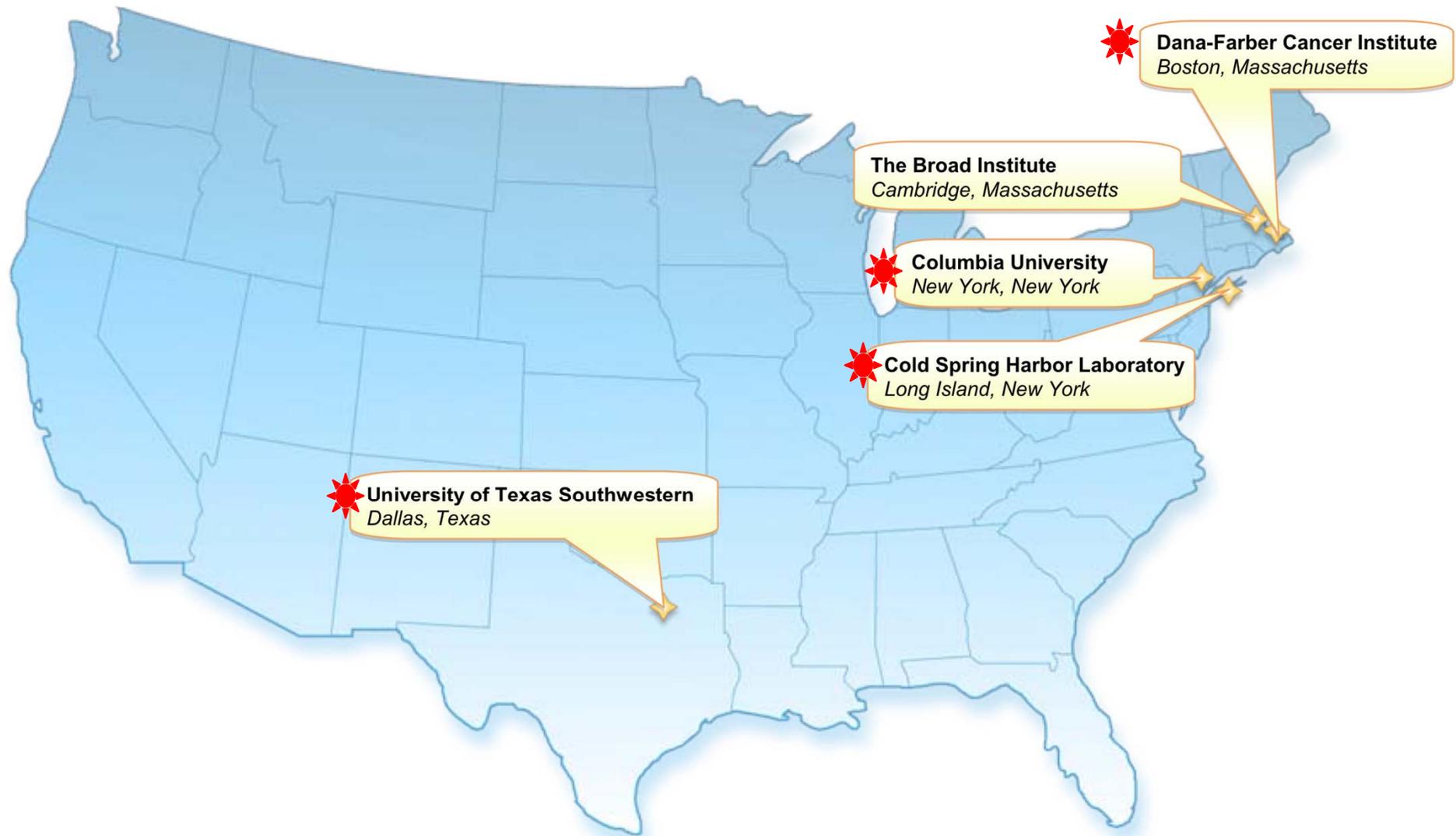


Identify potential Achilles' Heels

Experimental cancer models

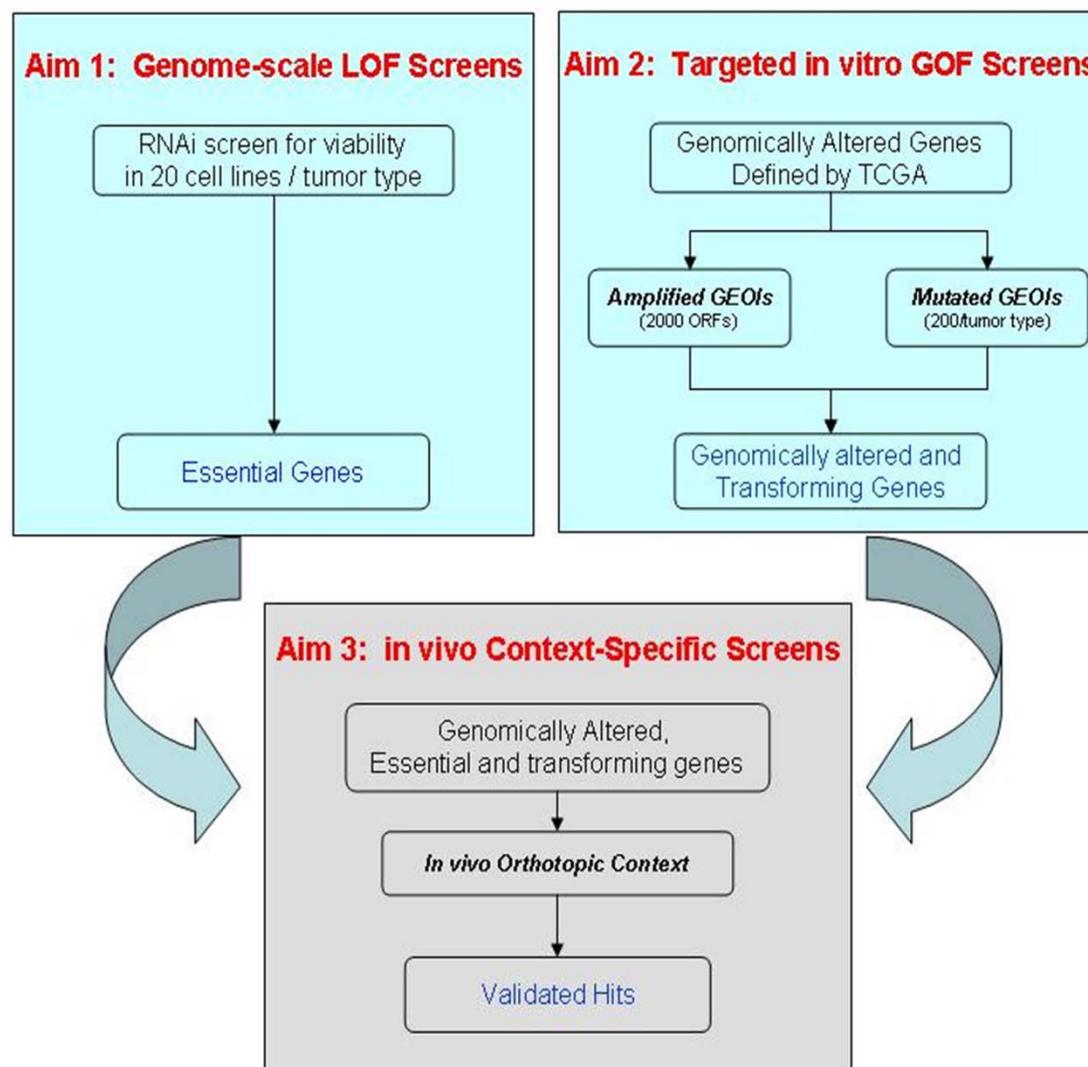


Cancer Target Discovery and Development (CTD²) Network



Integrated functional cancer genomics

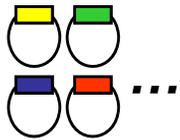
DFCI Cancer Target Discovery & Development Center



William Hahn
Lynda Chin
Ron DePinho

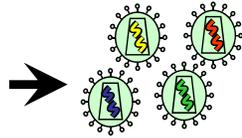
Genome scale barcoded shRNA screens

Pooled shRNA
plasmid library



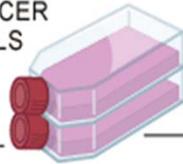
45,000
distinct
shRNA
plasmids

Packaged into
lentivirus

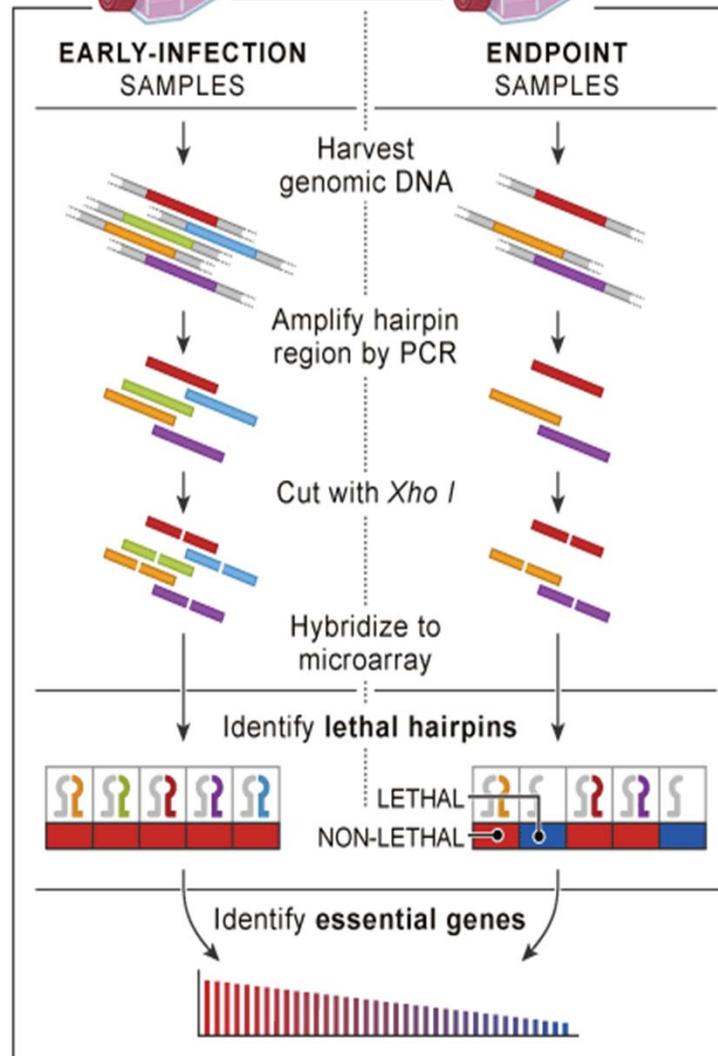
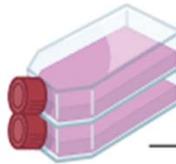


Infect

CANCER
CELLS

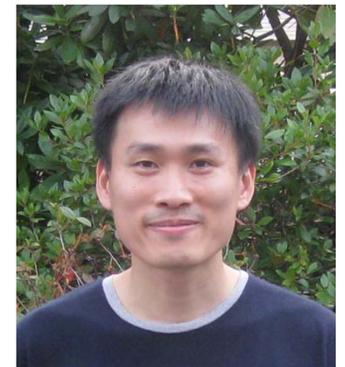
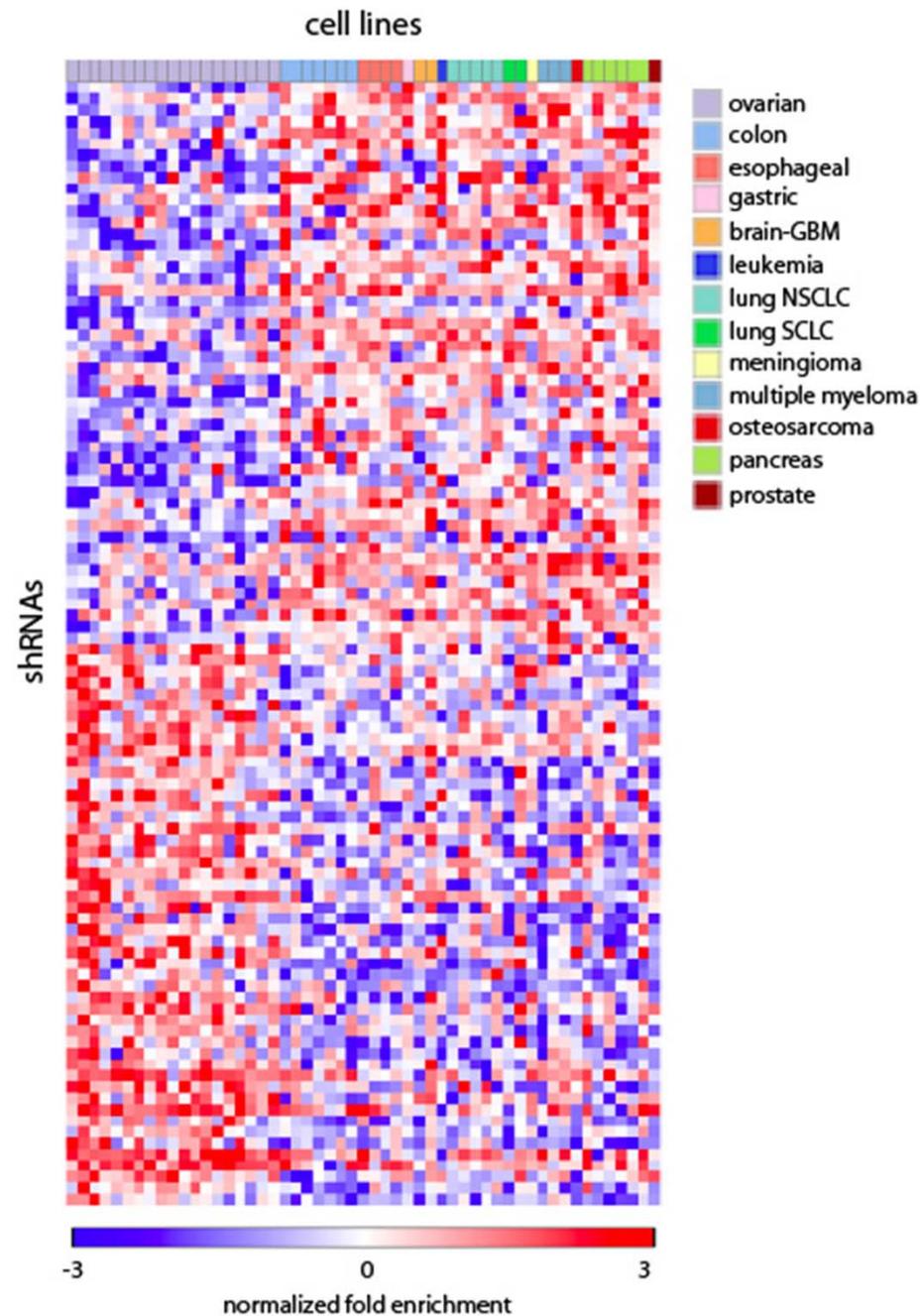


4-week
culture



Biao Luo
Tony Cheung
Aravind Subramanian
David Root

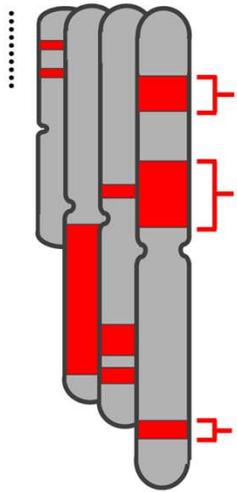
Identification of genes essential in ovarian cancer



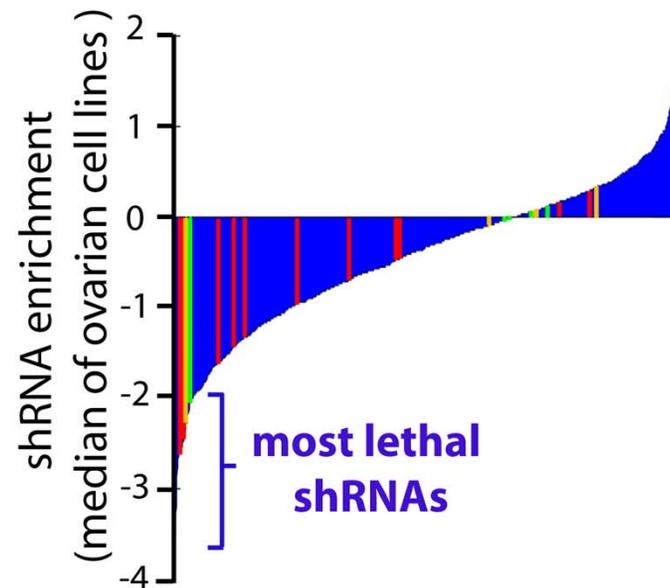
*Tony Cheung, Glenn Cowley,
Barbara Weir, Biao Luo
Jesse Boehm, Dave Root*

Integrating functional and structural genomics in ovarian cancer

**270 amplified genes
in ovarian tumors**



**1350 shRNAs targeting amplified
genes in ovarian cell lines**

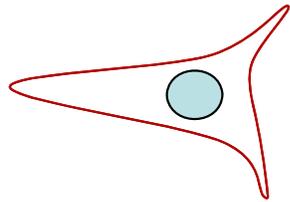


**Essential and
amplified genes**

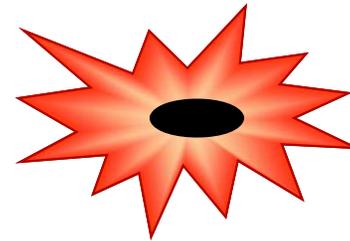
KRAS (-2.6, -2.5)
MDS1 (-2.3)
ID4 (-2.1)
(+35 others)

Transformation of immortalized ovarian surface epithelial cells

Immortalized



Transformed



SV40 LT/ST, hTERT

Cell line

tumors/# injection sites

Vector

0/9

ID4

0/9

MEK^{DD} + lacZ

4/21

MEK^{DD} + ID4

21/27

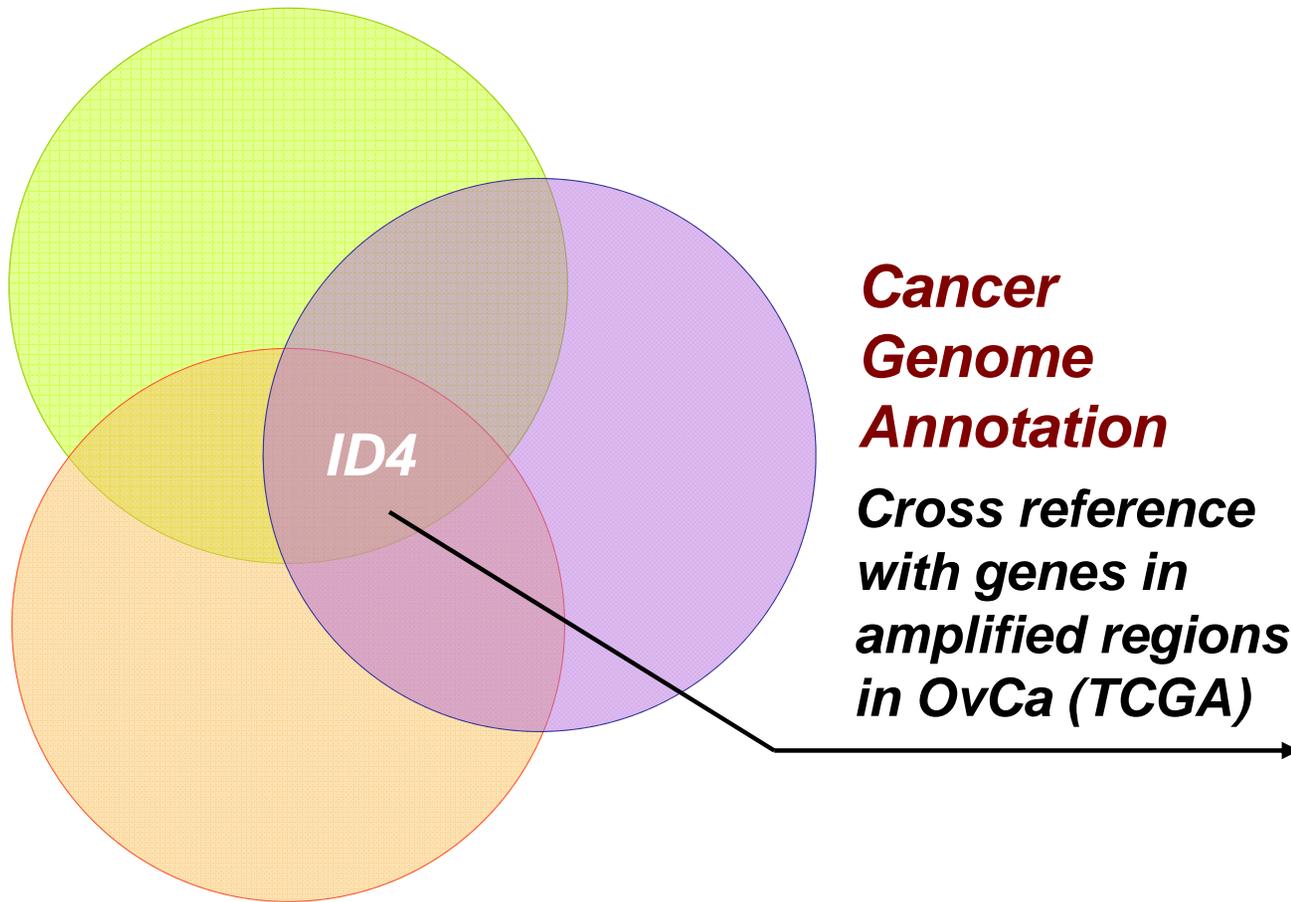
MEK^{DD} + ID4_DM

2/18

Identification of ID4 as an ovarian cancer oncogene

Loss-of-Function

Genes essential for ovarian cancer proliferation



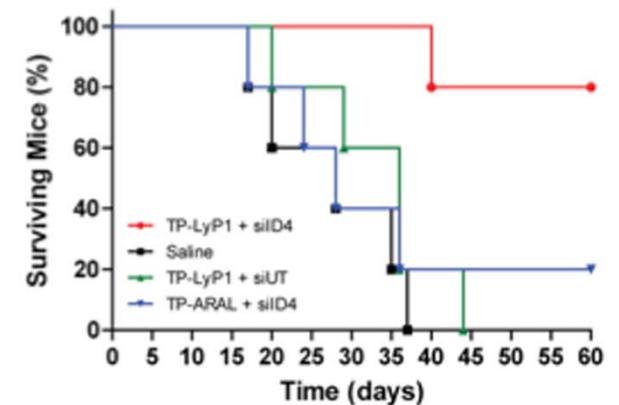
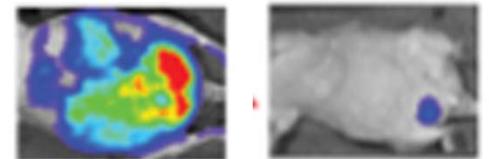
**Cancer
Genome
Annotation**

**Cross reference
with genes in
amplified regions
in OvCa (TCGA)**

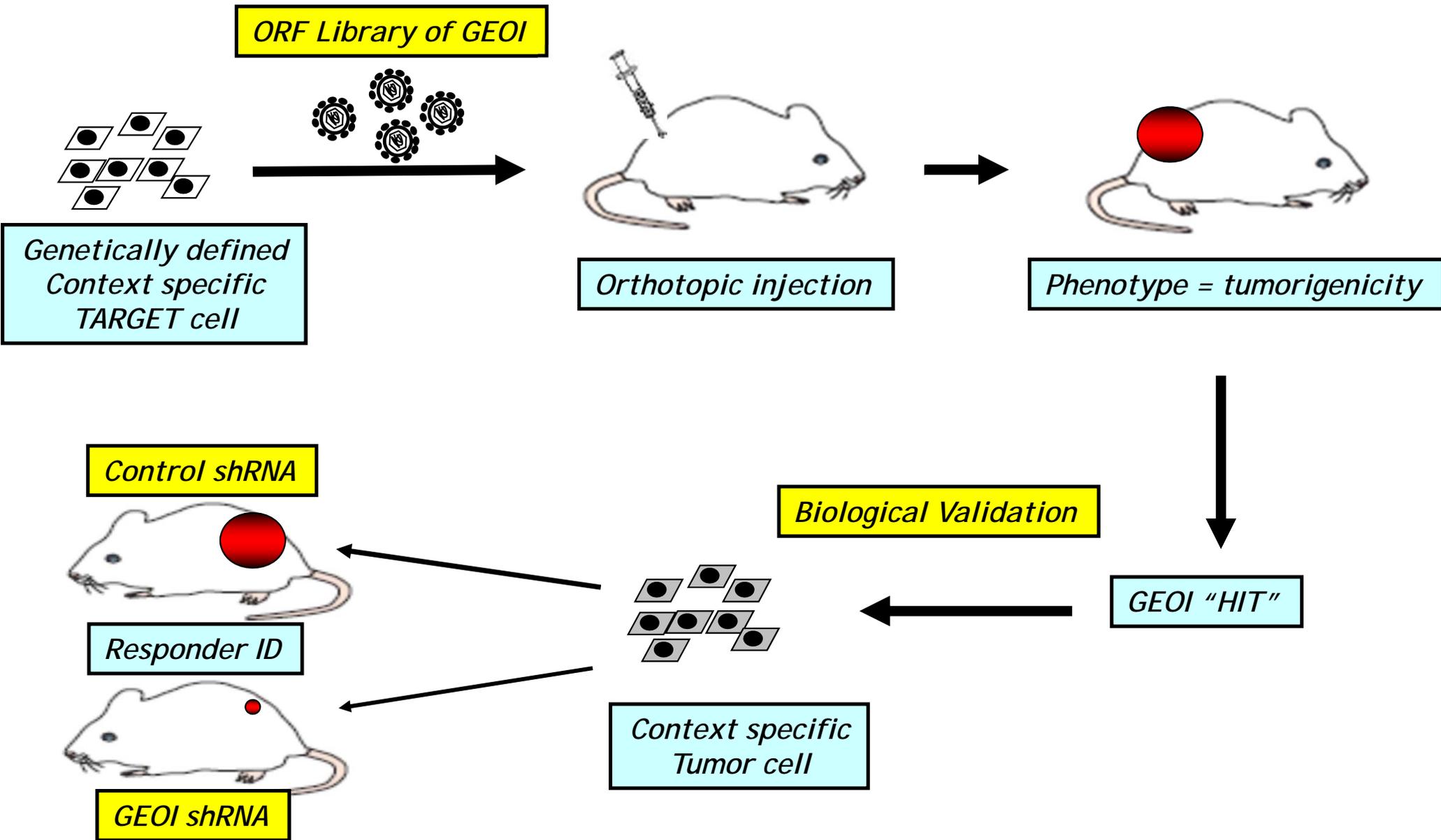
Gain-of-Function

Genes that induce ovarian tumor formation

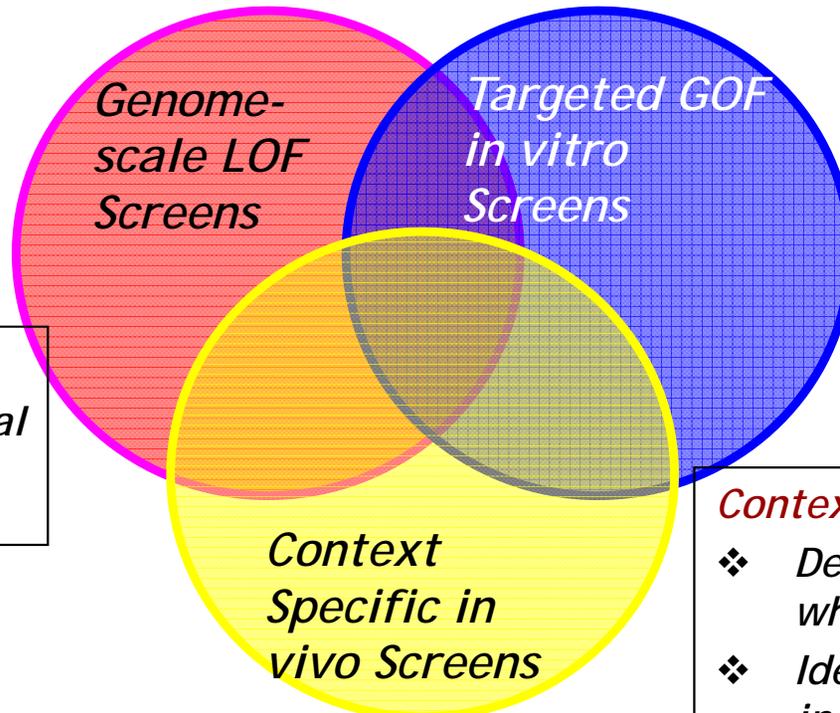
Control **Anti-ID4**



Context Specific Functional Genomic Screening Platform



Integrated genomic pipeline



Genome-scale LOF screens

- ❖ *Identify genes essential to ovarian cancer and GBM viability.*

Context-specific GOF screens

- ❖ *Define cell- and genetic contexts in which GEOI is functionally relevant*
- ❖ *Identify GEOIs with in vivo activity in specific context*

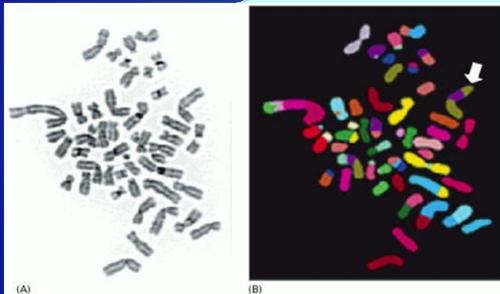
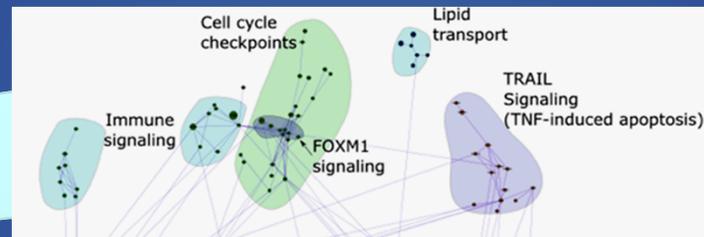
Novel validated cancer drivers that merit consideration for drug discovery efforts



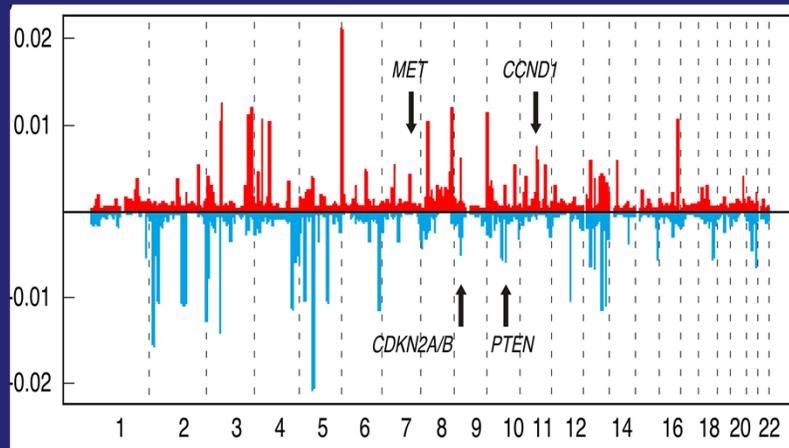
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Cancer Target Discovery & Development Center

Scott Powers, Scott Lowe

Integrate cancer genome computational analysis, mouse models, and in vivo screening to identify and validate new cancer genes, pathways, and tumor dependencies / therapeutic targets



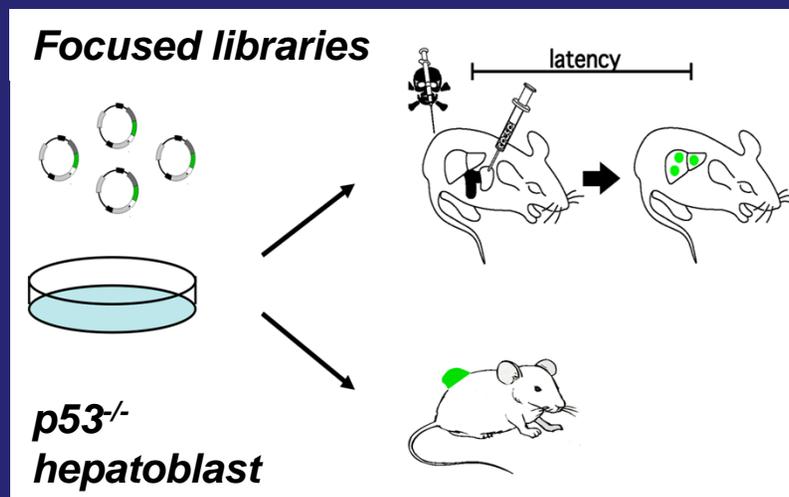
1. Computational Analysis of Cancer Genomes



2. Construction of oncogenomically focused shRNA and cDNA libraries



3. Screen for oncogenicity with a transplantable mouse model



4. Test for tumor dependency with mouse models and human cancer cell lines

Under construction



*Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
Cancer Target Discovery & Development Center*

Summary of findings

- *Discovery and validation of 20 novel TSGs and oncogenes*
- *Unexpected number of identified tumor suppressors encode secreted proteins*
- *Discovered FGF19 oncogene dependency in human HCC cell lines containing the FGF19 amplicon*
- *This pinpoints for the first time a candidate cancer drug that selectively targets a genetic abnormality in HCC.*

UTSW Cancer Target Discovery & Development Center

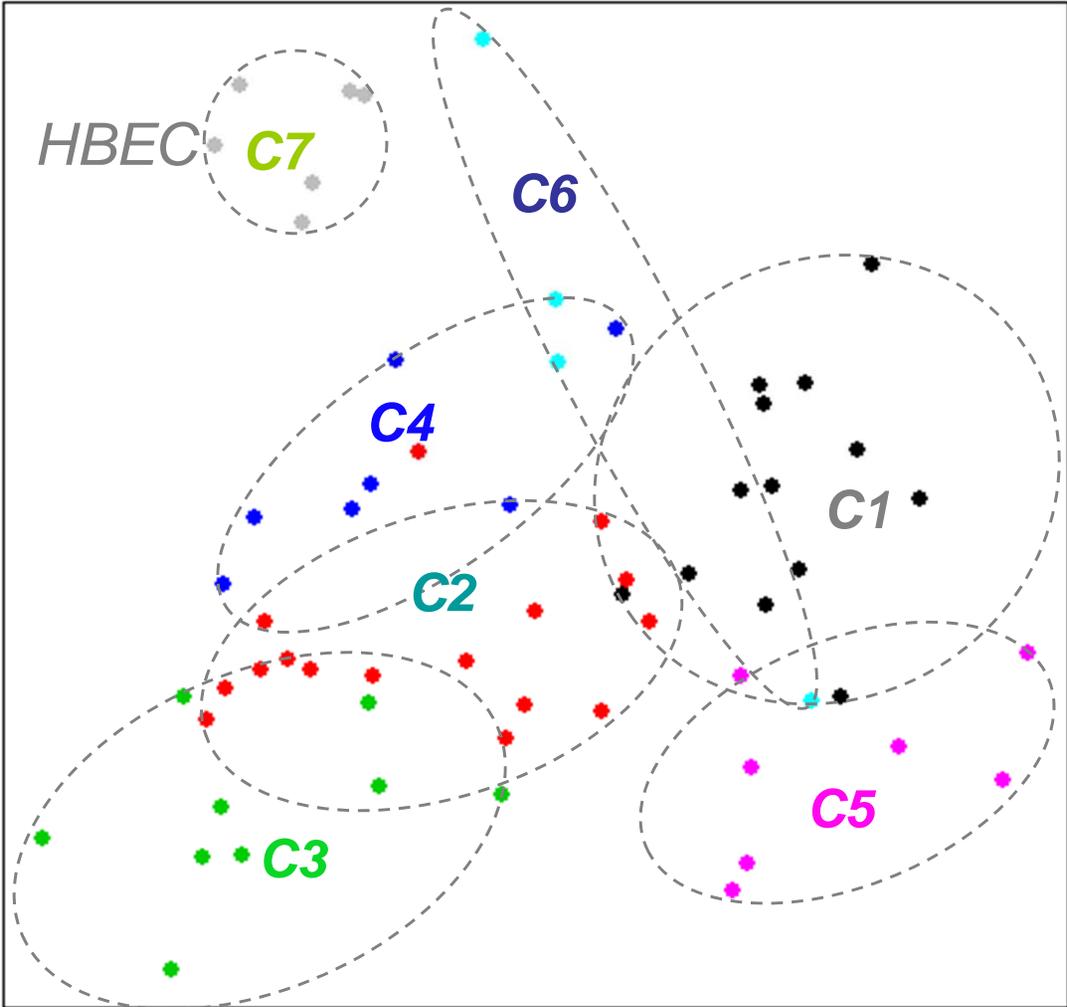
A CONCERTED ATTACK ON PATIENT SPECIFIC ONCOGENIC VULNERABILITIES IN LUNG CANCER

Objective : to employ parallel phenotypic screening of genome-wide siRNA libraries and a diverse chemical compound file to return authentic drug lead/target relationships

Mike Roth
Michael White
John Minna

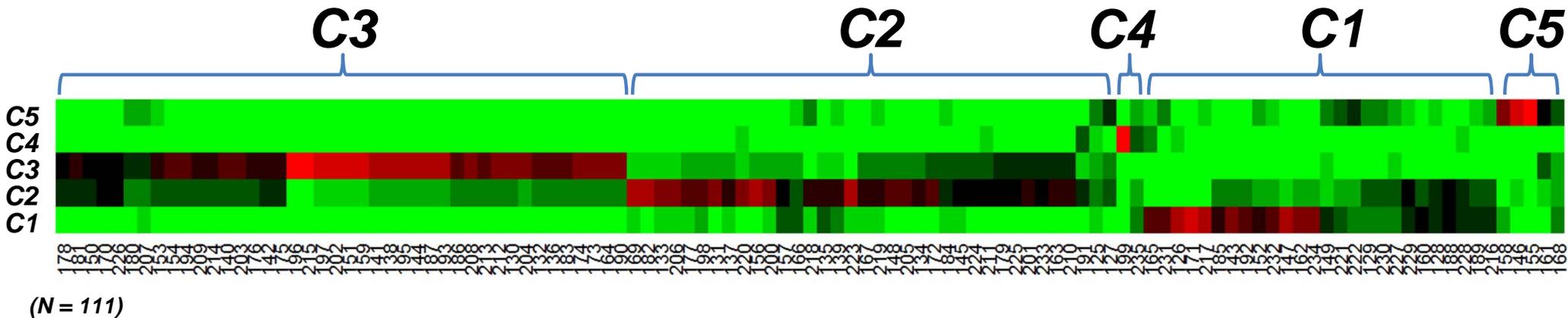
mRNA Expression Profiles Identify 6 Major Subtypes (Clades) of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Multidimensional Scaling Plot



6 HBECs
56 NSCLCs

mRNA Defined Clades from the NSCLC Lines Are also Found in Primary NSCLCs



Probability (using PAM, prediction analysis of microarray method) of each primary tumor sample belonging to a particular NSCLC Line Defined Clade

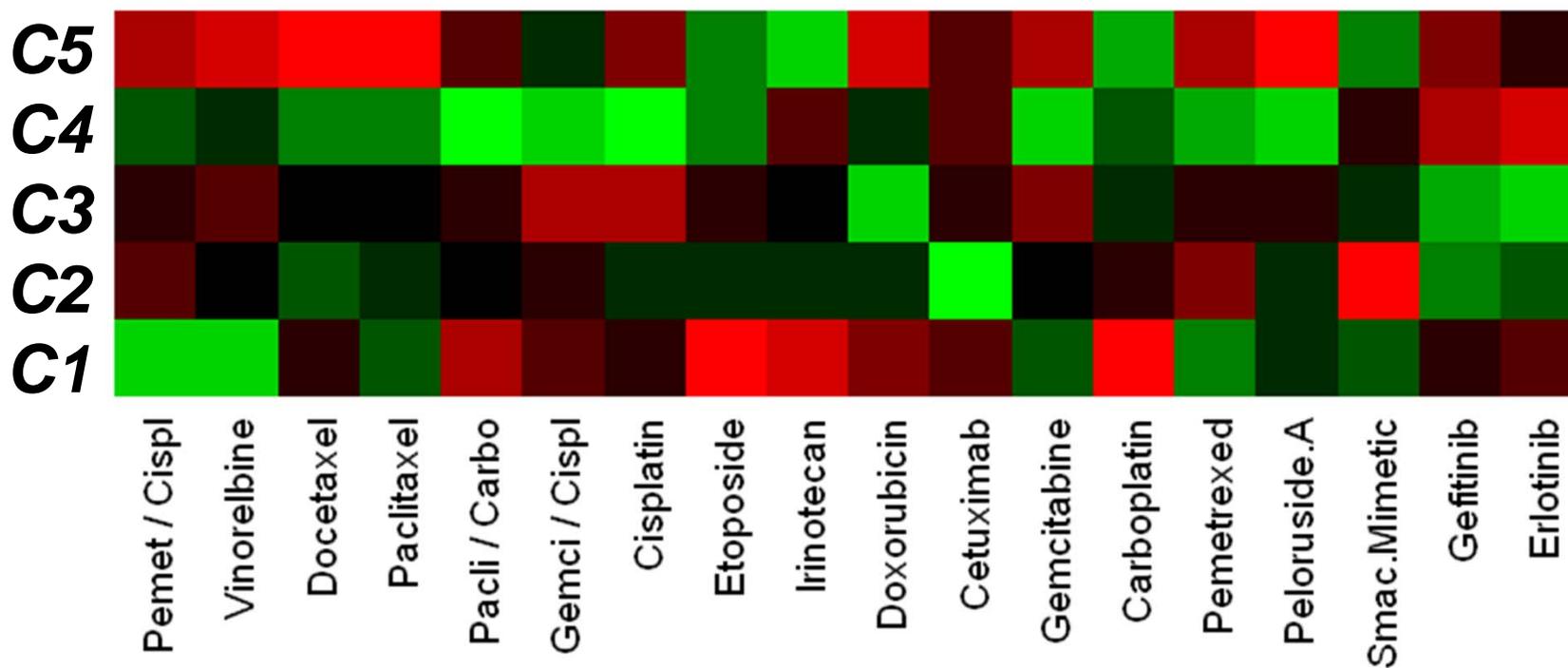
Low probability of belonging to a Clade



High probability of belonging to a Clade

mRNA Defined Clades Identify Different NSCLC Drug Response Phenotypes

Drug Sensitivity Frequency in Clades

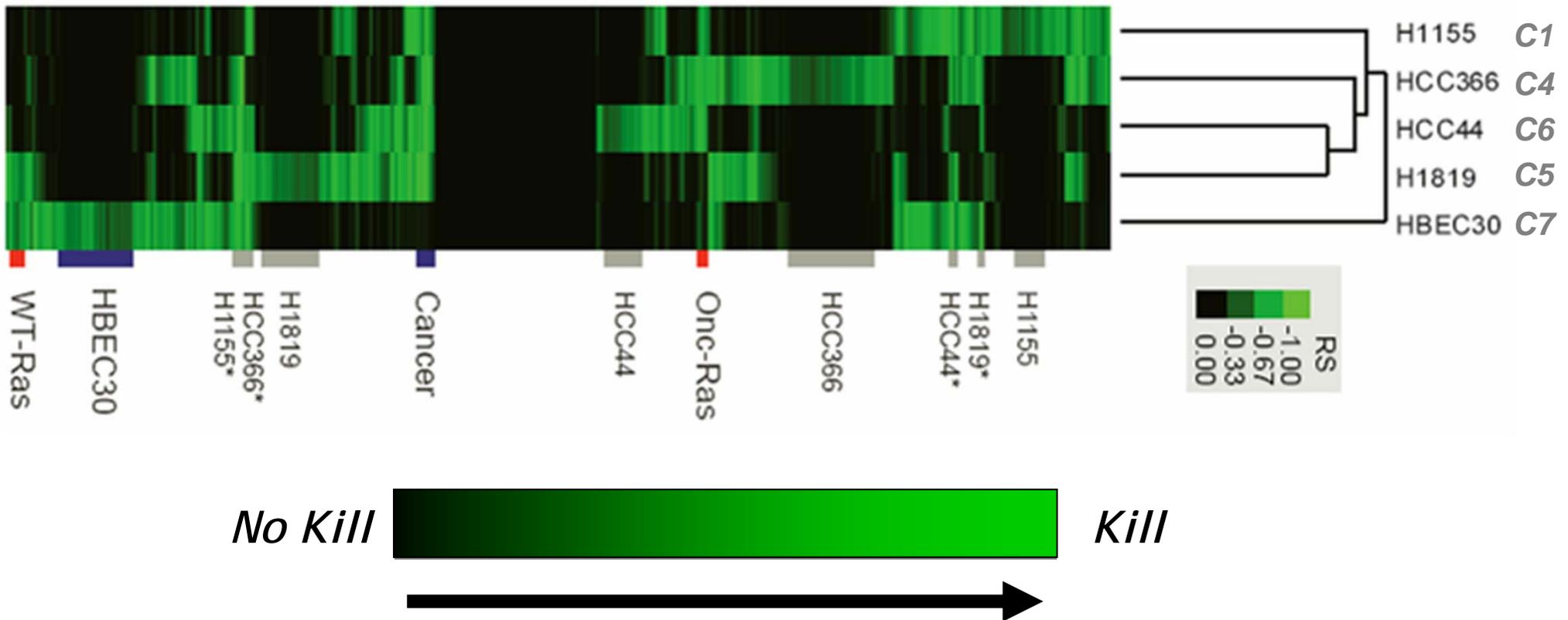


High probability of sensitivity



High probability of Resistance

Genome Wide siRNA Library Screens Reveal Clade-Selective Vulnerabilities



Cancer Target Discovery and Development (CTD²) Network

Network interactions and synergy

State of the art technological platforms

Data sharing

Model sharing

Development of new informatics

Deliverables to cancer research community

Reagents and Informatic tools

Large scale functional datasets (in vitro and in vivo)

Experimental models

Integrative data to inform investigator initiated research