

Application of Genomic Profiling to Identify Factors that Contribute to Cancer Health Disparities

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Burden of Cancer in the African-American Community



"African-Americans have the highest death rates from all cancer sites combined, and from malignancies of the lung, colon and rectum, breast, prostate, and the cervix of all racial groups in the United States"

From the American Cancer Society



Is Biology a Contributing Factor?

"While data suggest that access to quality care is a factor in cancer disparities, other factors also play a major role, including tumor biology and genetics"

From the AACR Health Disparity Meeting, Atlanta, 2007

- Race/ethnic disparity in prevalence of basal-like breast tumors (JAMA 2006, 295: 2492 – 2502)
 - More common among young African-American women
- Race/ethnic differences in prevalence of 8q24 cancer susceptibility markers (*Nat Genet 2007, 39: 638 44 & 954 6; Genome Res 2007, 17: 1717 22*)
 - Risk alleles are more common among African-Americans

A Gene Expression Profiling Study



(Cancer Research 2008, 68, 927-36)

- Hypothesis: Differences in gene expression will reveal differences in tumor biology between African-American and European-American patients
- Gene expression analysis
 - 33 African-American (AA) patients
 - 36 European-American (EA) patients
- Tumors were matched for clinical parameters
- Analysis at gene and pathway level

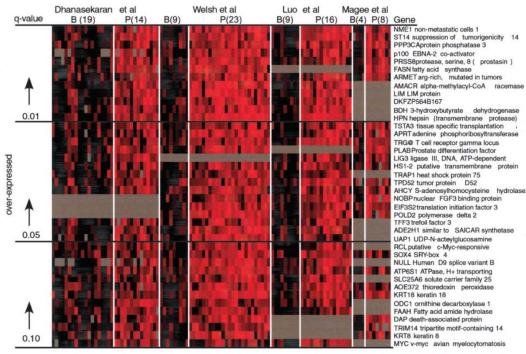


Differentially Expressed Genes

- 162 genes differently expressed (FDR ≤ 5%)
 - Several metastasis-related genes, e.g., CXCR4, MMP9, AMFR
- Differently expressed genes were not shared with the published list(s) of marker genes for prostate tumors

Marker genes in prostate cancer Meta-analysis by Rhodes et al. Cancer Res. 2002, 62, 4427-4433

80 marker genes – <u>no overlap</u>



Pathway Analysis: Differences In Immune Response



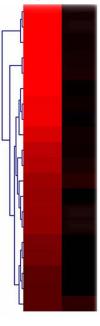
Tumor (AA) vs. tumor (EA)

Normal (AA) vs. normal (EA)

Significance of enrichment for genes in a pathway



Differently expressed genes



Immune response Defense response Response to biotic stimulus Organismal physiological process Response to stimulus Response to pest/pathogen/parasite **Humoral immune response** Response to external biotic stimulus Humoral defense mechanism Response to stress Antigen processing Endogenous antigen via MHC class I Antigen presentation Antimicrobial humoral response (Vertebrata) Antimicrobial humoral response **Endogenous antigen response** Cell defense response Signal transduction Cell communication **Apoptosis**





<u>Genes</u>

- 1. Crystalline Beta B2 (*CRYBB2*)
- 2. Phosphoserine Phosphatase-like (*PSPHL*)

TUMOR (AA) vs. TUMOR (EA)

Test Set

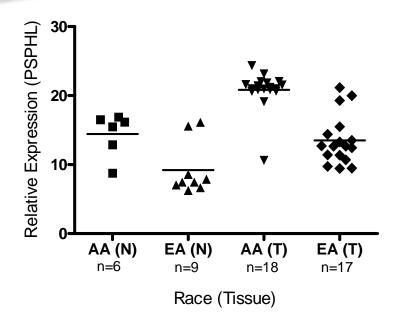
| True/Predicted | African-American | European-American | Total | % Accuracy |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------|
| African-American | 30 | 3 | 33 | 91% |
| European-American | 2 | 34 | 36 | 94% |

Blinded Independent Validation Set

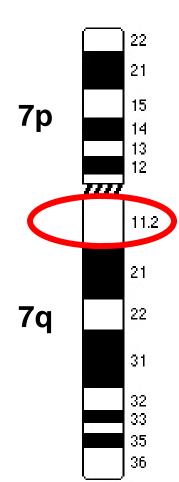
| True/Predicted | African-American | European | Total | % Accuracy |
|------------------|------------------|----------|-------|------------|
| African-American | 30 | 4 | 34 | 88% |
| European | 0 | 5 | 5 | 100% |



PSPHL (Phosphoserine Phosphatase-like)



| Comparisons | Fold Change | <i>P</i> -value |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| EA Tumor vs. non tumor | 20 | <0.0001 |
| AA Tumor vs. non tumor | 84 | 0.009 |
| Normal AA vs. EA | 38 | 0.015 |
| Tumor AA vs. EA | 161 | <0.0001 |

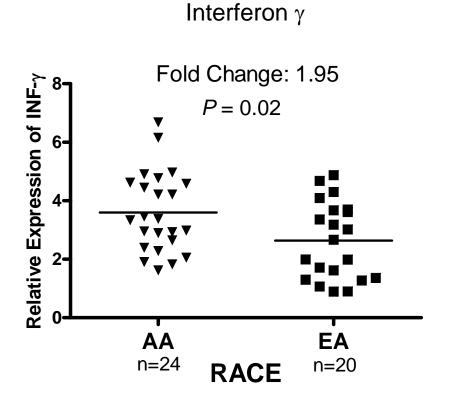


- Advanced PCa
- Williams Beuren Syndrome

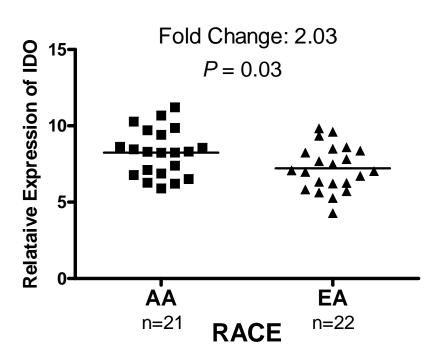


Interferon γ **Signature in Tumors**

Numerous interferon-regulated genes were found to be more highly expressed in tumors of African-American patients: A viral signature?



Indolamine 2,3-dioxygenase





Conclusions

- Numerous genes were differently expressed in prostate tumors comparing African-American and European-American patients
 - Increased expression of metastasis-promoting genes in tumors from African-American men
 - A two-gene tumor signature differentiates between the two patient groups
- Indication of distinct tumor microenvironment
 - Differences in tumor immunobiology and presence of interferon γ signature
- Immune-related differences could be predisposing to tumor progression and may affect therapy outcome

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Future Course

- Examine immunobiology of tumors in African-American patients
 - Immune tolerance
 - Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase & tryptophan availability
 - Immune cell profiling of tumors (with A. Hurwitz)
 - Interferon γ signature
 - Serum markers in case control study
 - Presence of viral sequences in tumors from viral infections (e.g., XMRV)
 or endogenous retroviruses (e.g., HERV-K)

(with M. Linehan, H. Young, R. Silverman, N. Bannert, others)

Investigate the function of PSPHL

with Jun Luo, William Isaacs (JHU)

Gene Expression Profiling Study: A Collaboration



Contributors at NCI

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Extramural

Yfantis HG (Baltimore VA Hospital), Loffredo CA (Georgetown University) Tissue resource: NCI Collaborative Prostate Cancer Tissue Resource