

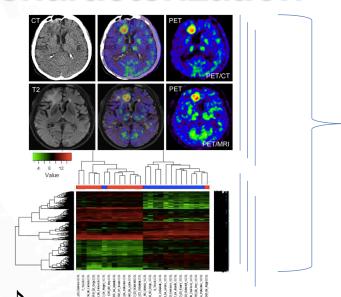


Radiogenomics and Colon Cancer: Results of a Collaborative DKFZ-NHRF Study

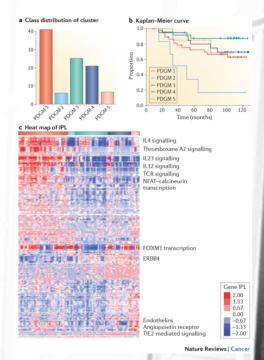
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Radiogenomics: A novel path for efficient disease characterization



Artificial Intelligence/ Big Data Computing



- Digitized images (CT,MR, PET) more than pictures, they are quantitative data
- Oncology: key application area, as patients undergo routinely either imaging and/or neat molecular characterization (tumor panels, sequencing of tumor samples).
- Integration of both layers, aids robust patient stratification, reveals causal phenotype—genotype associations.

Composite signature approach:

- Interprets patients'high-throughput omic data, through advanced Al techniques, so as to derive highly descriptive, compact signatures.
- Optimization of the initial molecular signatures, through epidemiological evaluation.
 - Signature-oriented, association with imaging/clinical features for robust phenotypic analysis of patient cohorts, for better diagnostic, therapeutic stratification.

CRC Dataset profile

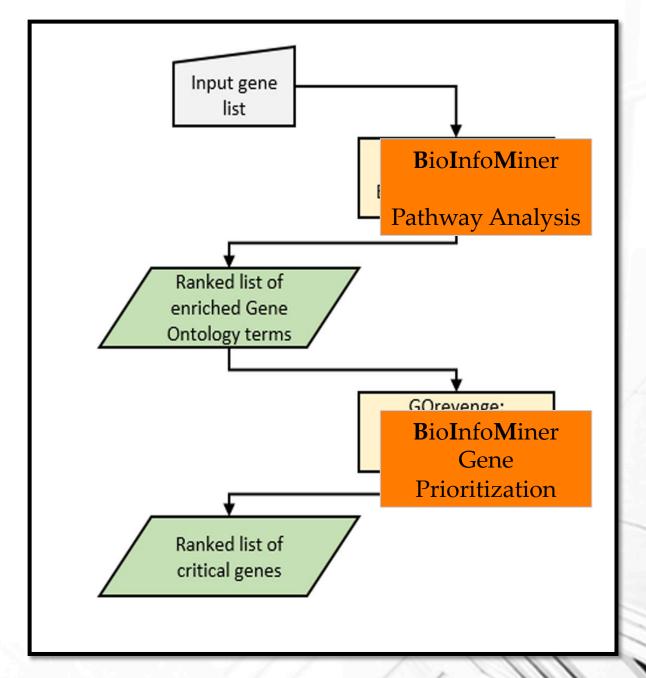
- 30 patients diagnosed with CRC provided by the German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg
- 2 different Affymetrix microarray platforms: **HG-U133A** (**13** patients-**26** matched samples) & **HG-U133plus2** (**17** patients-**34** matched samples)-60 total samples.

- Examined samples acquired from frozen tissue sections of surgically removed primary colon tumor from each patient and adjacent normal mucosa
- 6 of the patients had synchronous metastases.
- Molecular data complemented by kinetic measurements of glucose uptake rate by cancer cells, as extrapolated by PET measurements.

Statistical Selection

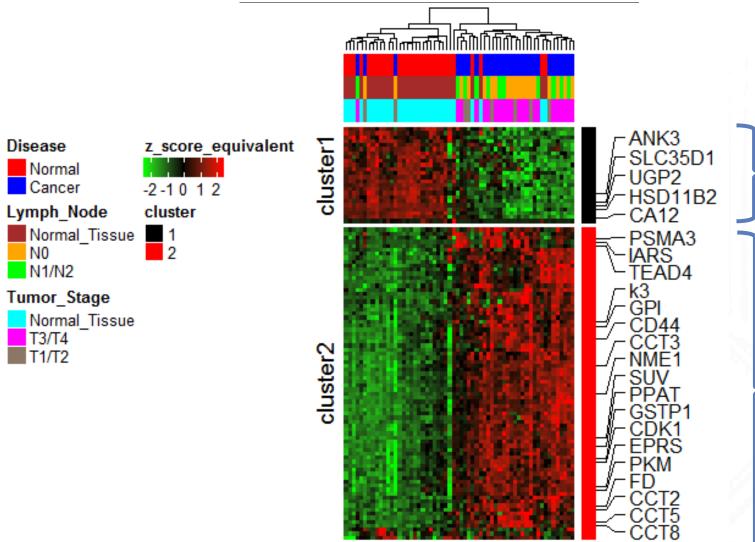
- Non-metastatic cancer samples vs. control samples (1853 DE genes)
- "metastatic" vs. adjacent controls (1166 DE genes)
- "total" CRCs versus controls (**1760 DE**)
- Common DE genes among all 3 comparisons: 911 genes
- Exploitation of 3 distinct
 Ontological vocabularies
 (Gene Ontology, REACTOME, MGI)

 Final list of hub genes from all 3 topological nets: 94 genes



Integration with PET kinetic data Composite signature of 102 features

Heatmap Of the Composite Signature



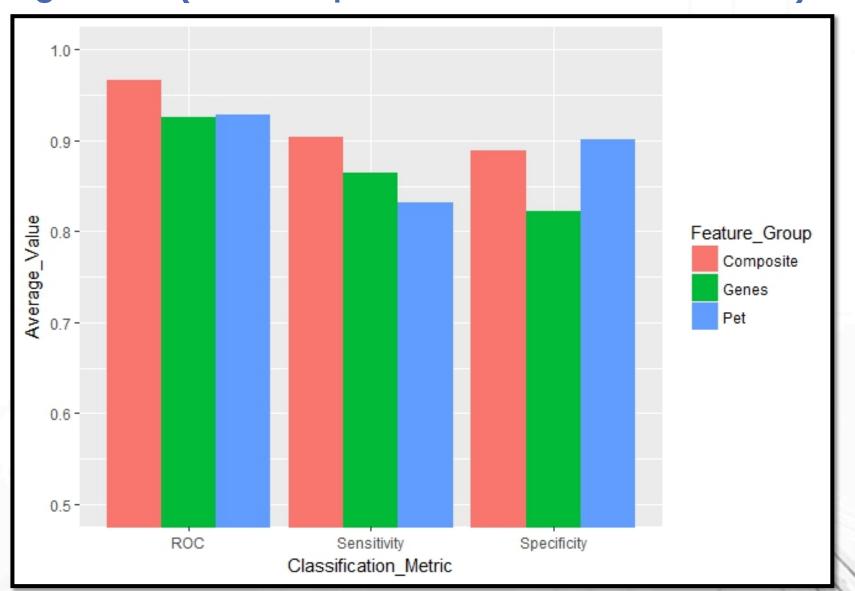
Genes showing negative correlation with PET variables:

- ✓ UDP-glucuronate biosynthetic process
- ✓ carbohydrate derivative biosynthetic process

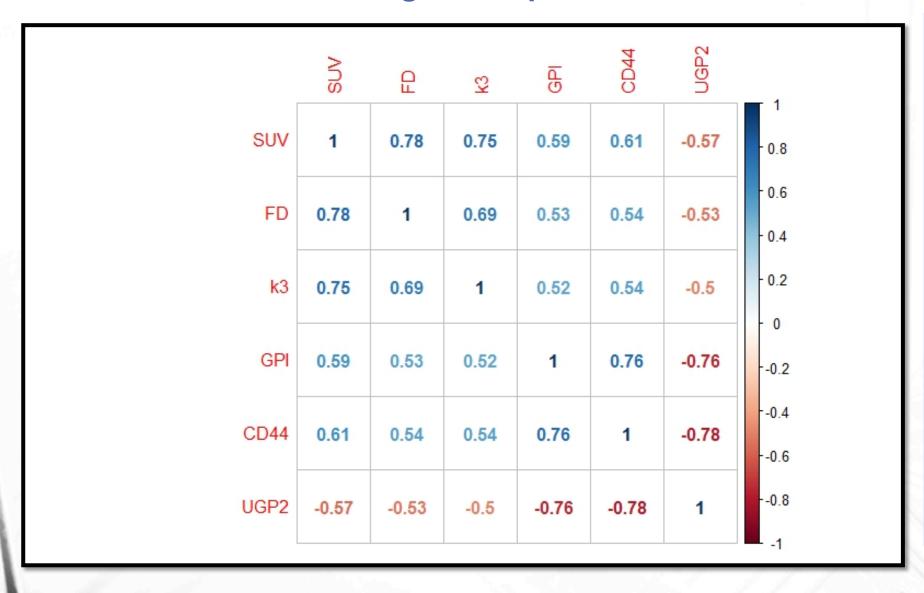
Genes showing positive correlation with PET variables:

- ✓ positive regulation of telomere maintenance via telomerase
- ✓ positive regulation of telomere maintenance via recombination
 - ✓ cell-cell recognition

Evaluation of the relative performance of the three initial signatures (102-Composite, 94-Gene, 8-PET-kinetic)



Association of gene expression and clinical data

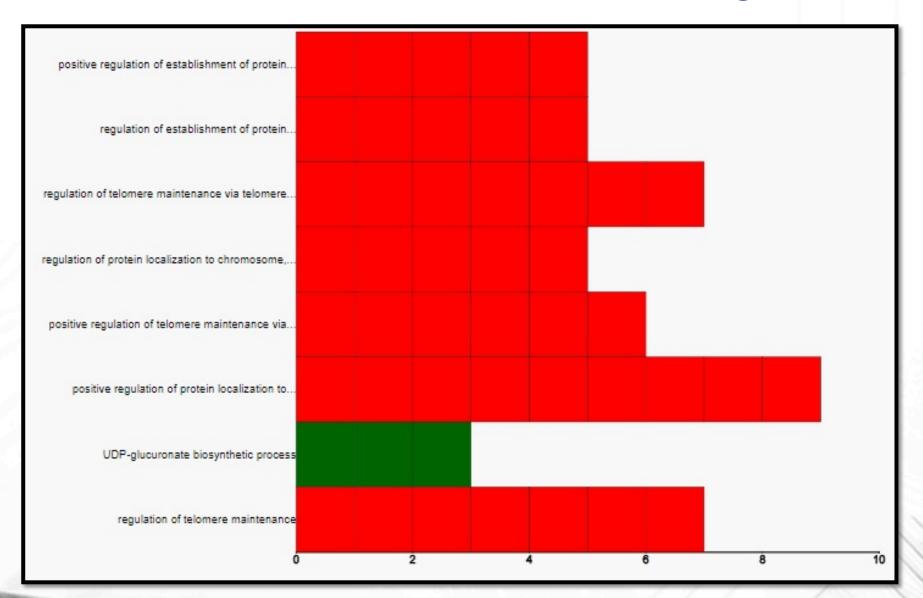


GPI: Pluripotent functionality, glycolysis,, tumormotility, angiogenesis

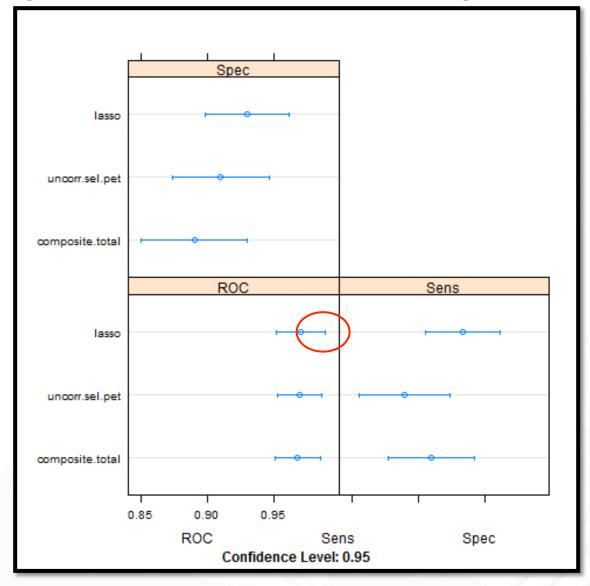
CD44: Antigen presentation, immunomodulation, Stem cell marker

UGP2: Important intermediary in carbohydrate metabolism, involved in gluconeogenesis, lactogenesis

Functional implication of 4 key PET parameters (FD, SUV, k3, INF) -- highly correlated with 46 out of the 94 genes



Optimization of the CRC Composite Signature

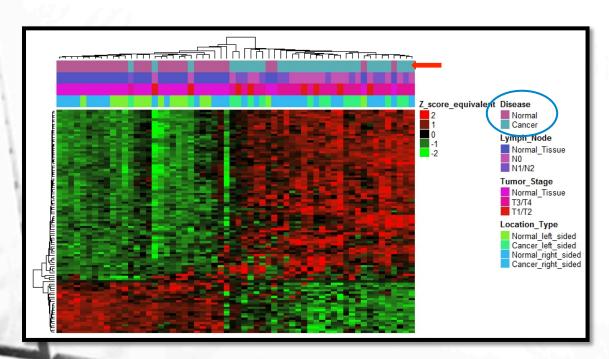


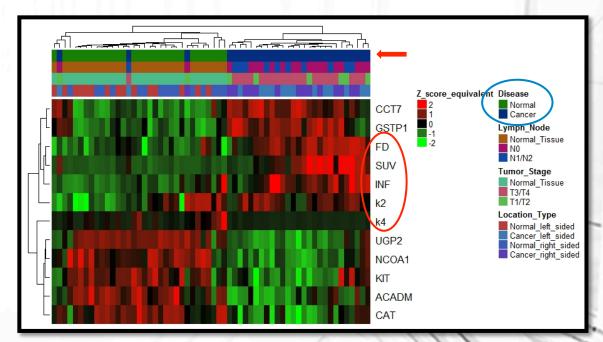
- Dimensionality reduction of the initial composite signature
- Regularization of the signature in order to select features with distinct role
- Important for application of targeted therapeutic approaches

Comparative evaluation of initial and compact composite signatures

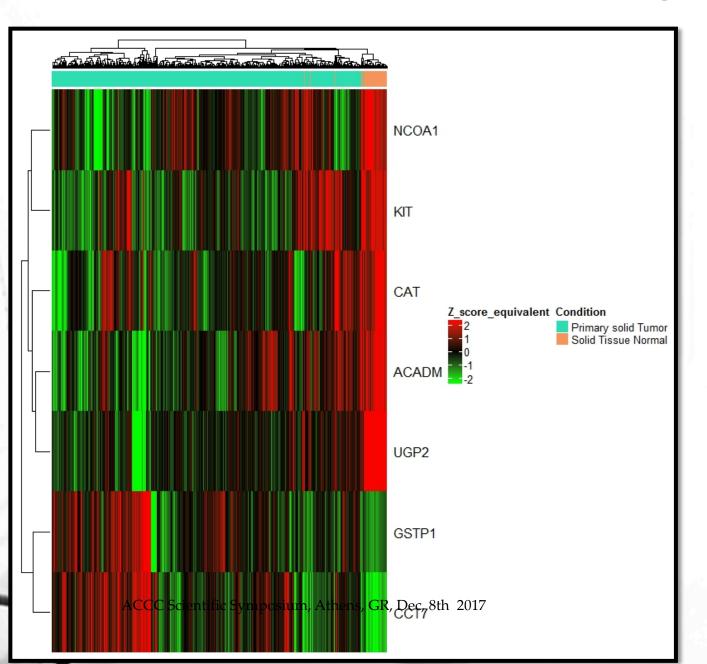
Composite signature of 102 features

Small final compact signature of 12 features



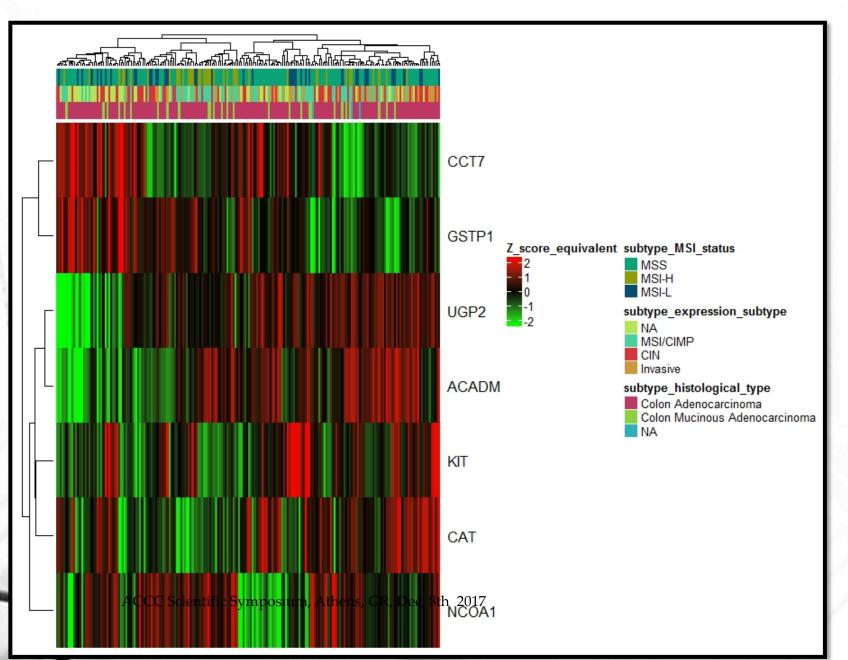


TCGA COAD RNA-Seq dataset-7 genes from lasso selection



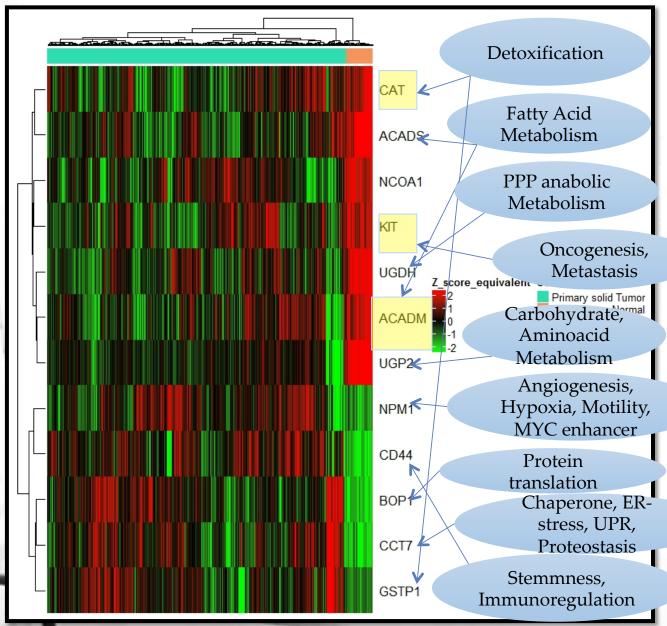
Hierarchical clustering with 7 genes from the 12 selected microarray lasso features (distance: pearson, linkage: average)-scaled HTSeq-counts (vst-transformed)-506 samples: 465 primary solid Tumors and 41 Solid Tissue Normal samples

TCGA COAD RNA-Seq dataset-7 genes-COAD subtypes



Hierarchical clustering with 7 genes from the 12 selected microarray lasso features (distance: pearson, linkage: average)-scaled HTSeq-counts (vsttransformed)-198 samples: only cancer samples with available subtype information

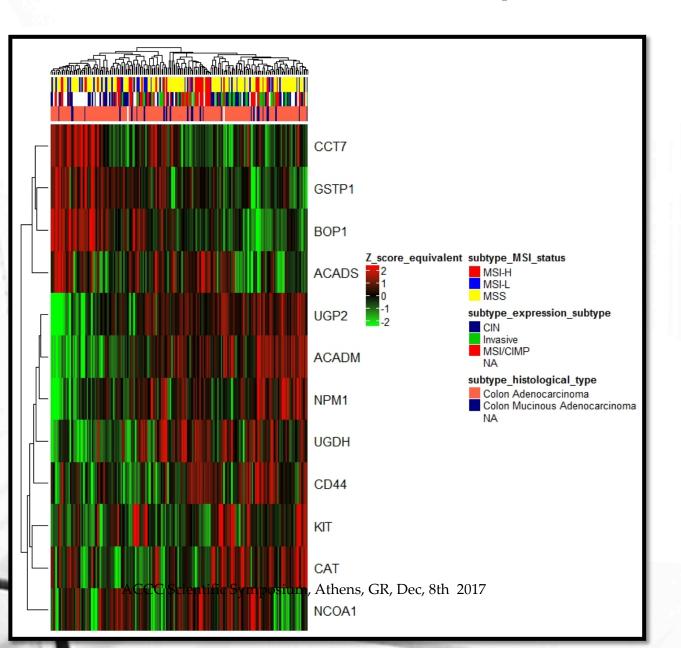
Epidemiological Evaluation of the compact signature in highquality CRC RNA-Seq samples of TCGA Repository-



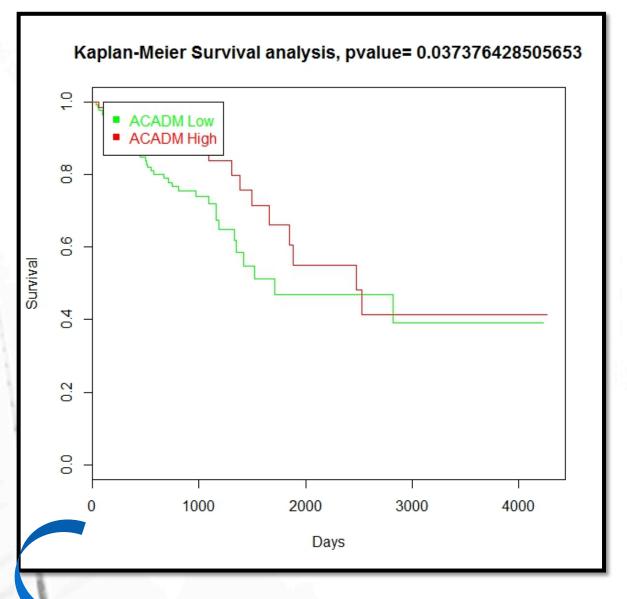
Hierarchical clustering with 12 genes (distance: euclidean, linkage: ward)-scaled HTSeq-counts (vst-transformed)-506 samples: 465 primary solid Tumors and 41 Solid Tissue Normal samples

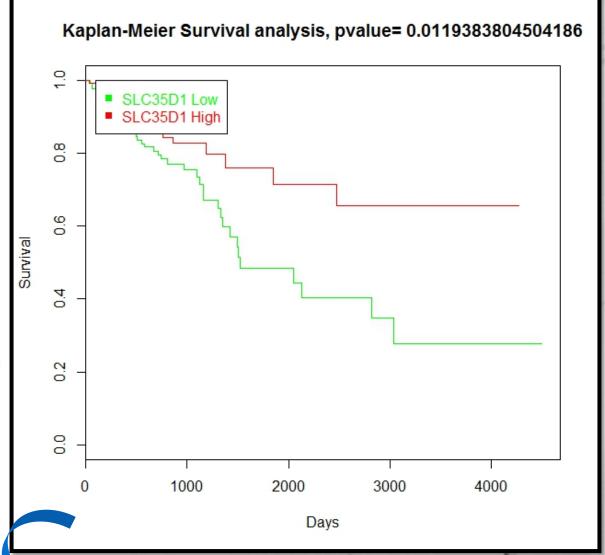
Genes totally uncorrelated with PET variables CAT:key antioxidant heme enzyme, active against toxic hydrogen peroxide KIT:c-KIT proto-oncogene,tyrosine kinase cell-surface receptor, active in gastrointestinal tumors, metastatic marker ACADM:acyl-CoA dehydrogenase medium chain, initial step of fatty acid beta-oxidation

TCGA COAD RNA-Seq dataset-12 genes-COAD subtypes



Hierarchical clustering with 12 genes (distance: pearson, linkage: average)-scaled HTSeq-counts (vst-transformed)-198 samples: only cancer samples with available subtype information





Included also in the 12 lasso selected features-main orchestrator of the fatty-acid metabolism pathway

Negative correlation with SUV & FD clinical variablesparticipates in UDP-glucuronate metabolic process

Summary

- A powerful generic methodology for integration, interpretation and stratification of complex clinical data in a real CRC dataset
- Derivation of an initial highly informative set of 94 differentiated genes to be associated with the respective 8 kinetic PET variables fpr each patient.
- Inference of a compact CRC composite signature associated with distinct modes of tumor physiology (carbohydrate/aminoacid/ PPP anabolic/fatty acid metabolism, stemness, immunomodulation, ER,telomere biology etc)
- This CRC signature was further validated by an independent collection of high quality RNA-Seq samples from The Cancer Genome Atlas (COAD-521 samples), detailing those molecular pathways, represented efficiently by the given PET kinetic parameters
- More importantly provides concrete target genes, with important discriminatory potential that could be targeted by novel contrast agents

Acknowledgements

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