

# Reproducibility, Ethics, and Big Data: Lessons from a Train Wreck

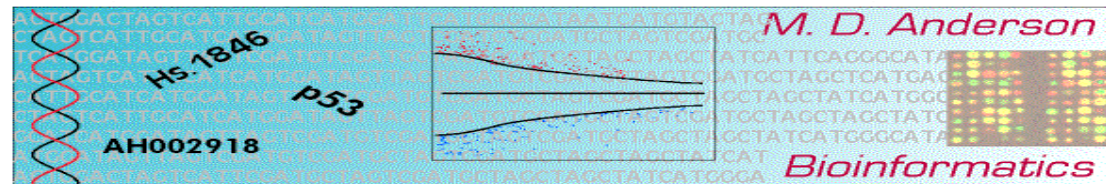
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SISBID, July 18, 2016



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# Why is RR Important with Big Data?

Our intuition about what “makes sense” is very poor in high dimensions.

To use “omics-based signatures” as biomarkers, we need to know they’ve been assembled correctly.

Without documentation, we may need to employ (lengthy!) *forensic bioinformatics* to infer what was done.

Let’s look at examples in the context of a specific problem:  
*can we predict which patients will respond to which  
chemotherapeutics?*

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# Using Cell Lines to Predict Sensitivity

Genomic signatures to guide the use of  
chemotherapeutics

ature.com/naturemedicine

Anil Potti<sup>1,2</sup>, Holly K Dressman<sup>1,3</sup>, Andrea Bild<sup>1,3</sup>, Richard F Riedel<sup>1,2</sup>, Gina Chan<sup>4</sup>, Robyn Sayer<sup>4</sup>,  
Janiel Cragun<sup>4</sup>, Hope Cottrill<sup>4</sup>, Michael J Kelley<sup>2</sup>, Rebecca Petersen<sup>5</sup>, David Harpole<sup>5</sup>, Jeffrey Marks<sup>5</sup>,  
Andrew Berchuck<sup>1,6</sup>, Geoffrey S Ginsburg<sup>1,2</sup>, Phillip Febbo<sup>1-3</sup>, Johnathan Lancaster<sup>4</sup> &  
Joseph R Nevins<sup>1-3</sup>

Potti et al (2006), Nature Medicine, 12:1294-300.

The main conclusion: we can use microarray data from cell lines (the NCI60) to define drug response “signatures”, which can predict whether patients will respond.

They provide examples using 7 commonly used agents.

This got people at MDA very excited.

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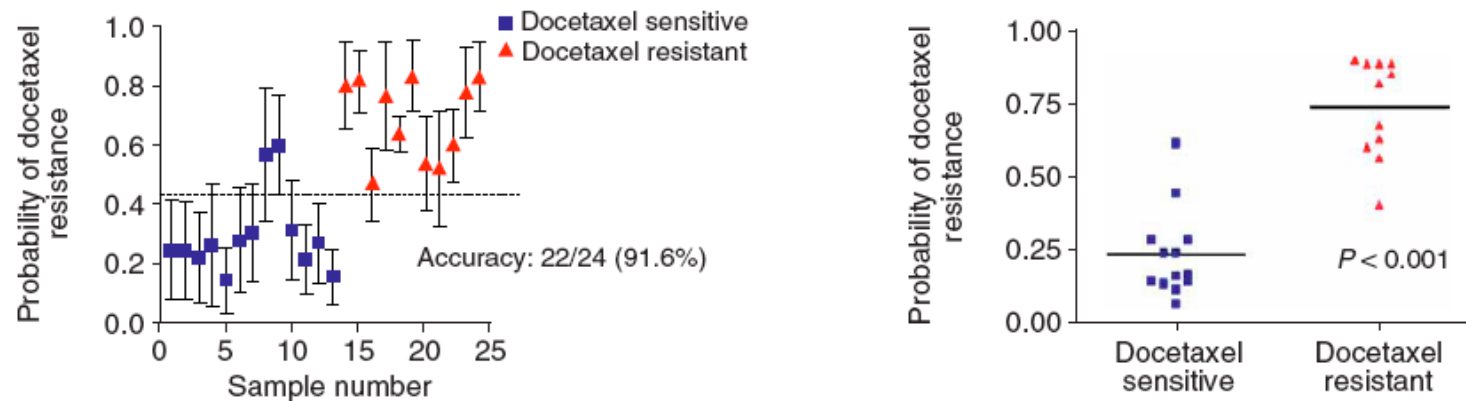
## Their Gene List and Ours

```
> temp <- cbind(
  sort(rownames(pottiUpdated)[fuRows]),
  sort(rownames(pottiUpdated)[
    fuTQNorm@p.values <= fuCut]));
> colnames(temp) <- c("Theirs", "Ours");
> temp
```

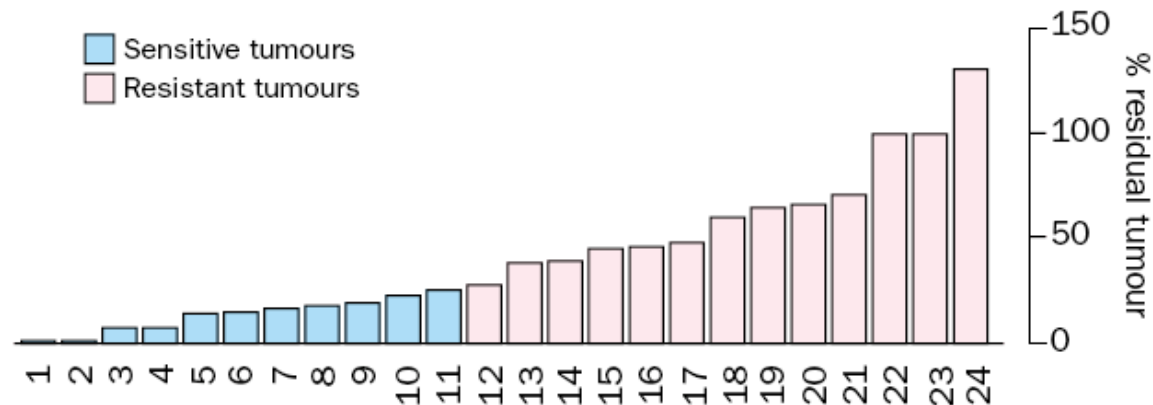
	Theirs	Ours
...		
[3,]	"1881_at"	"1882_g_at"
[4,]	"31321_at"	"31322_at"
[5,]	"31725_s_at"	"31726_at"
[6,]	"32307_r_at"	"32308_r_at"
...		

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# Predicting Response: Docetaxel

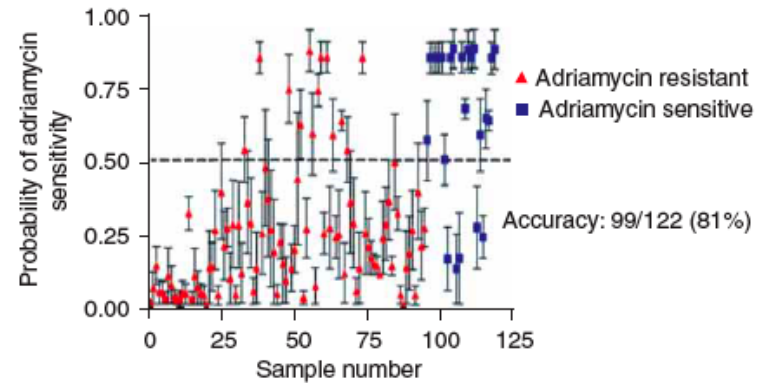


Potti et al (2006), Nature Medicine, 12:1294-300, Fig 1d

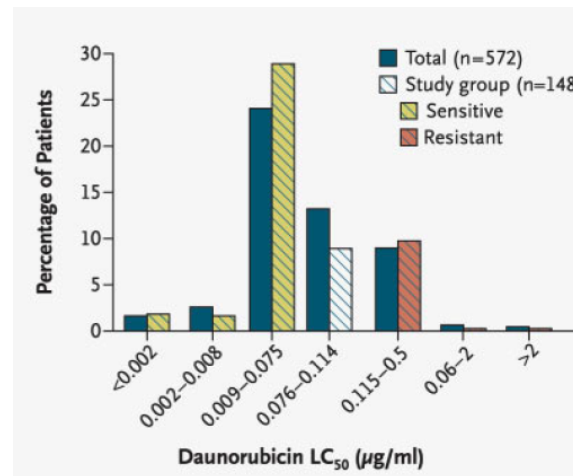


Chang et al, Lancet 2003, 362:362-9, Fig 2 top

# Predicting Response: Adriamycin



Potti et al (2006), Nature Medicine, 12:1294-300, Fig 2c



Holleman et al, NEJM 2004, 351:533-42, Fig 1

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## Partial Timeline

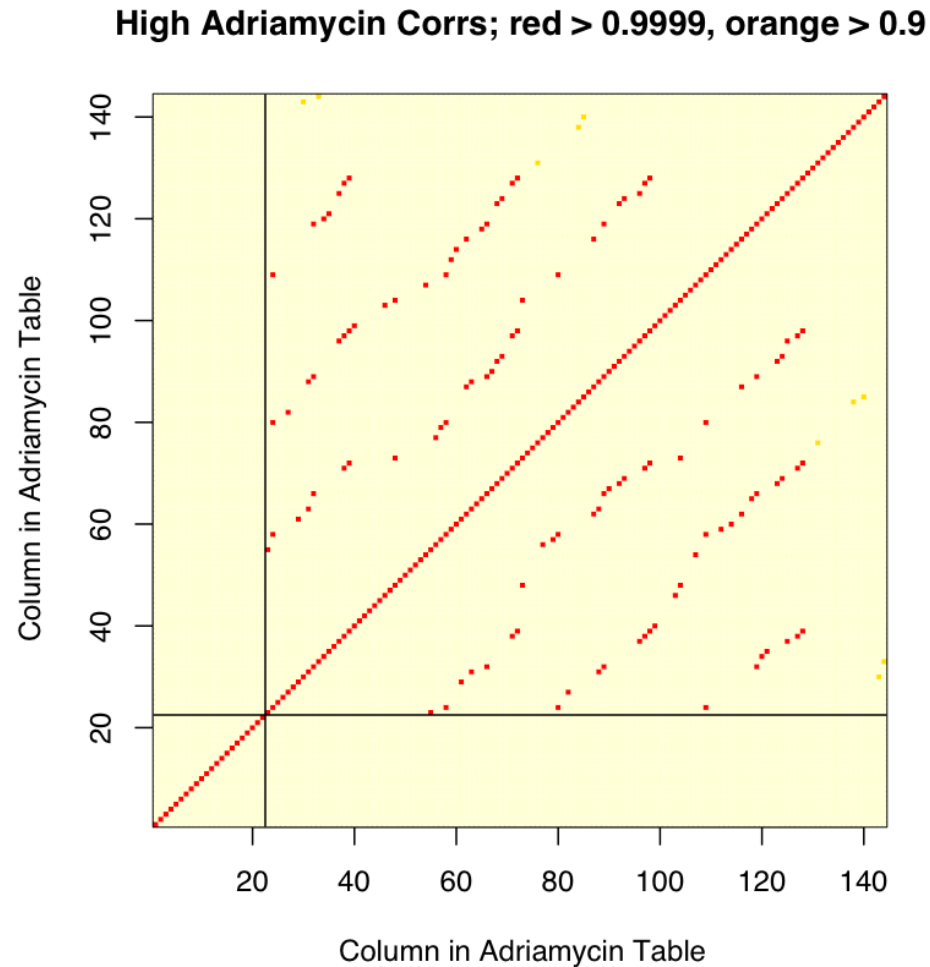
2006:

- \* Nov 8: Our first questions to Potti and Nevins.
- \* Nov 21: Our first report describing errors.
- \* Nov-Dec: More reports/questions: Nov 27, Dec 4, 13, 27.

2007:

- \* Jan 24: We meet with Nevins at M.D. Anderson. We urge him to review the data.
  - \* Feb-Apr: New data and code are posted. Some numbers change. We tell them we don't think it works.
  - \* Apr 25: We send Potti and Nevins a draft for comment.
  - \* May: We find problems with outliers. Potti and Nevins continue to insist it works, and want to "bring this to a close".
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# Adriamycin 0.9999+ Correlations



Redone Aug 08, “using ... 95 unique samples”.



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## Validation 1: Hsu et al

Pharmacogenomic Strategies Provide a Rational Approach to the Treatment of Cisplatin-Resistant Patients With Advanced Cancer

*David S. Hsu, Bala S. Balakumaran, Chaitanya R. Acharya, Vanja Vlahovic, Kelli S. Walters, Katherine Garman, Carey Anders, Richard F. Riedel, Johnathan Lancaster, David Harpole, Holly K. Dressman, Joseph R. Nevins, Phillip G. Febbo, and Anil Potti*

*J Clin Oncol*, Oct 1, 2007, 25:4350-7.

Same approach, using Cisplatin and Pemetrexed.

For cisplatin, U133A arrays were used for training. ERCC1, ERCC4 and DNA repair genes are identified as “important”.

With some work, we matched the heatmaps. (Gene lists?)

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## The 4 We Can't Match

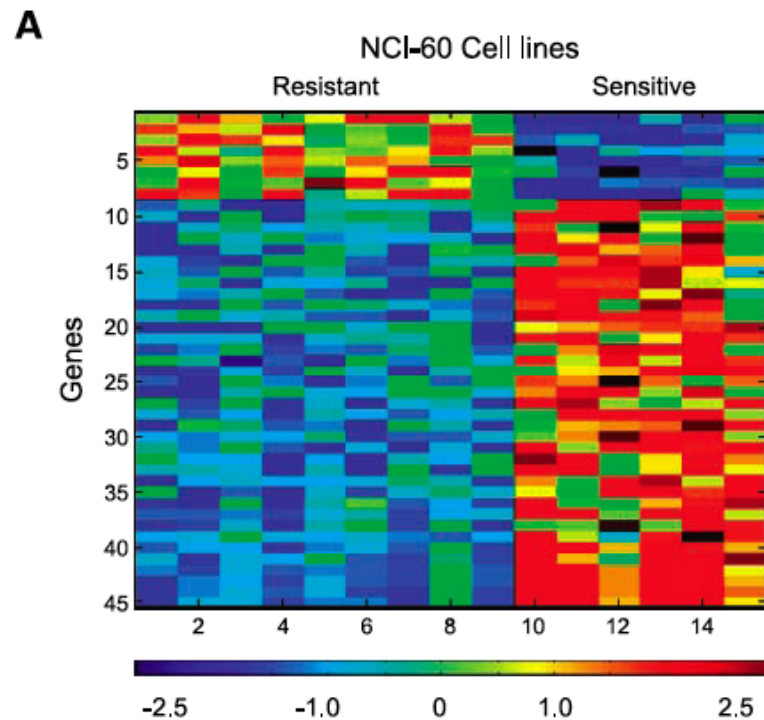
203719\_at, ERCC1,  
210158\_at, ERCC4,  
228131\_at, ERCC1, and  
231971\_at, FANCM (DNA Repair).

Another problem –

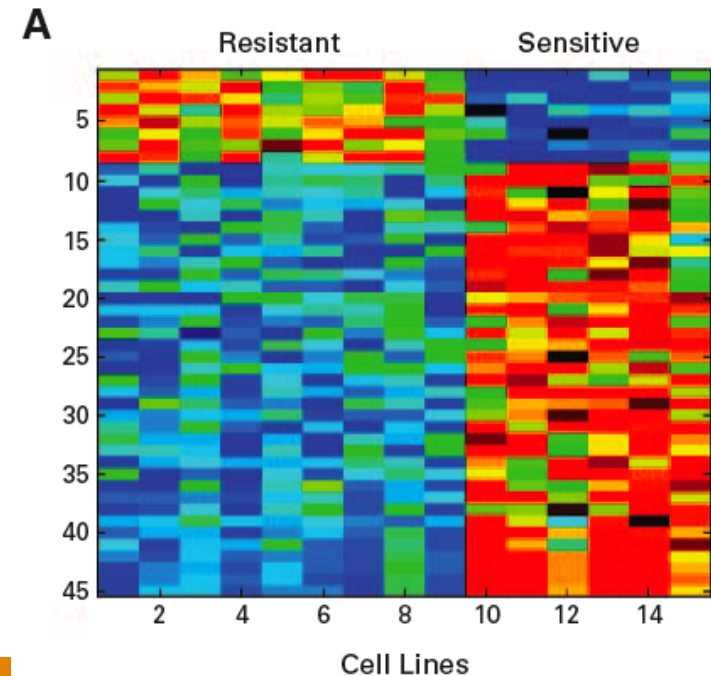


*The last two probesets aren't on the U133A arrays that were used. They're on the U133B.*

# Temozolomide Heatmaps



Augustine et al., 2009, *Clin Can Res*, **15**:502-10, Fig 4A.  
Temozolomide, NCI-60.



Hsu et al., 2007, *J Clin Oncol*, **25**:4350-7, Fig 1A.  
Cisplatin, Gyorffy cell lines.

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## The Reason We Really Care

Jun 2009: we learn clinical trials had begun.

2007: pemetrexed vs cisplatin, pem vs vinorelbine.

2008: docetaxel vs doxorubicin, topotecan vs dox (Moffitt).



Sep 1, 2009: We submit a paper describing case studies to the *Annals of Applied Statistics*.

Sep 14, 2009: Paper accepted and available online at the *Annals of Applied Statistics*.

Sep-Oct 2009:

Story covered by *The Cancer Letter*; Oct 2, Oct 23.

NCI raises concerns with Duke's IRB behind the scenes.

Duke starts internal investigation, suspends trials.

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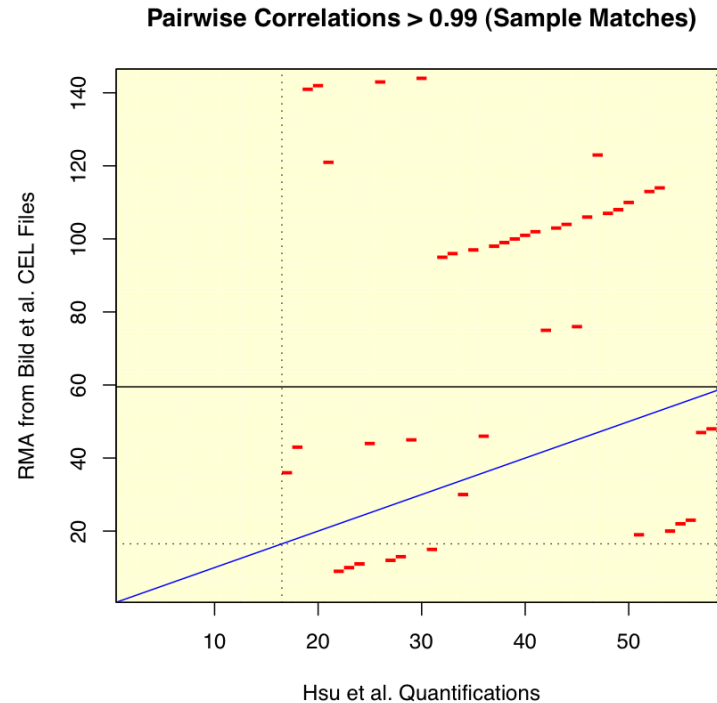
## New Data

Early-Nov '09 (mid-investigation), the Duke team posted new data for cisplatin and pemetrexed (in lung trials since '07).

These included quantifications for the 59 ovarian cancer test samples (from GSE3149, which has 153 samples) they used to validate their predictor.

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# We Tried Matching The Samples



43 samples are mislabeled.

16 samples don't match because the genes are mislabeled.

All of the validation data are wrong.

We reported this to Duke and to the NCI in mid-November.

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**Jan 29, 2010**



PO Box 9905 Washington DC 20016 Telephone 202-362-1809

## **Duke In Process To Restart Three Trials Using Microarray Analysis Of Tumors**

*By Paul Goldberg*

Duke University said it is in the process of restarting three clinical trials using microarray analysis of patient tumors to predict their response to chemotherapy.

Their investigation's results *"strengthen ... confidence in this evolving approach to personalized cancer treatment."*

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## We Asked for the Data

“While the reviewers approved of our sharing the report with the NCI, *we consider it a confidential document*” (Duke). A *future paper* will explain the methods.

This did give us one more option...



In May 2010, we obtained a copy of the reviewers’ report from the NCI under FOIA (Cancer Letter, May 14).

In our assessment (and others’), it did not justify restarting trials.

*There was no mention of our Nov 2009 report.*

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## A Catalyzing Event: July 16, 2010



PO Box 9905 Washington DC 20016 Telephone 202-362-1809

### **Prominent Duke Scientist Claimed Prizes He Didn't Win, Including Rhodes Scholarship**

*By Paul Goldberg*

Jul 19/20: Letter to Varmus; Duke resuspends trials.

Oct 22/9: First call for paper retraction.

Nov 9: Duke terminates trials.

Nov 19: call for Nat Med retraction, Potti resigns

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## Other Developments

117 patients were enrolled in the trials.

Sep, 2011: Patient lawsuits filed (11+ settlements).

Misconduct investigation (ongoing).

10 retractions, 6+ “partial retractions”

FDA Review, Discussions with Duke IRB

Jul 8, 2011: Front Page, NY Times.

Feb 12, 2012: 60 Minutes.

[http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-18560\\_162-57376073/deception-at-duke/](http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-18560_162-57376073/deception-at-duke/)

Mar 23, 2012: IOM Report Released.

<http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2012/Evolution-of-Translational-Omics.aspx>

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## Developments in 2015

Jan 9, Cancer Letter highlights whistleblowing report by Brad Perez written in April 2008.

Jan 16, Cancer Letter: “I Hope NCI Doesn’t Get Original Data”, from May 2008 email not produced in discovery

Nevins testimony on time required to identify “abundantly clear” falsification: “It would take you maybe an hour.”

April/May, Lawsuits settled; conditions undisclosed

Nov 9, Office of Research Integrity releases findings of research misconduct

Nov 13, editorial

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## Some Cautions/Observations

**This case is pathological.**

But we've seen similar problems before.

*The most common mistakes are simple.*

Confounding in the Experimental Design

Mixing up the sample labels

Mixing up the gene labels

Mixing up the group labels

(Most mixups involve simple switches or offsets)

*This simplicity is often hidden.*

Incomplete documentation

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## This is not an Isolated Problem

Ioannidis et al. (2009), *Nat. Gen.*, **41**:149-55. Tested reproducibility of microarray papers. Could reproduce 2/18.

Begley and Ellis (2012), *Nature*, **483**:531-3. Amgen attempted replication of clinical “breakthroughs” prior to further study. Validated 6/53.

NCI focus meeting Sep 2012.

Collins and Tabak (2014), *Nature*, **505**:612-3.

NAS meeting Feb 26-7, 2015.

METRICS Nov 19-20, 2015

ENAR Webinar Nov 20, 2015

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# What Did We Suggest?

Exploiting a Teachable Moment...

Baggerly et al *Nature* (2010)

Give us your data, your code, your huddled masses

Records of data provenance

Checking existence as a task for journals and reviewers  
(are there links? are they live?)

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# What Did Others Suggest?

IOM/NCI/FDA -

Locking down the rules you used (can someone else use it)?

Discussion of biological rationale

What will be measured, and how?

McShane at IOM; Gene Lists as Predictors; AACCC; MTEC

NCI Guidelines in *Nature* Oct 2013

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# How Do We Teach The Importance of RR?

If you give me an hour, this way ;)

Expand on the ethics of the situation - what are the downstream effects of getting this wrong?

See the May 22, 2015 *Cancer Letter* for an interview with the last surviving trial participant who was party to the lawsuits, or watch the video

Expand on how to use the tools (this needs a workshop)

In short,

Raise awareness, and

Lower barriers to entry!

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# Reasons for Hope

1. Our Own (Evolving!) Experience
  2. Better tools (knitr, markdown, GitHub)
  3. Journals, Code and Data
  4. The IOM, the FDA, and IDEs\*
  5. The NCI and Trials it Funds
  6. OSTP, Congress, Science, Nature
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# Reasons to Do It

TCGA

TARGET

CCLE

CTD2

Achilles

cBIO

and more!

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# Acknowledgments

Kevin Coombes

Yang Zhao, Ying Wang, Shelley Herbrich

Shannon Neeley, Jing Wang

David Ransohoff, Gordon Mills

Jane Fridlyand, Lajos Pusztai, Zoltan Szallasi

M.D. Anderson Ovarian, Lung and Breast SPOREs

Baggerly and Coombes (2009), *Annals of Applied Statistics*,  
**3(4)**:1309-34.

[http://bioinformatics.mdanderson.org/  
Supplements/ReproRsch-All/Modified/StarterSet](http://bioinformatics.mdanderson.org/Supplements/ReproRsch-All/Modified/StarterSet)

**For updates:** [http://bioinformatics.mdanderson.  
org/Supplements/ReproRsch-All/Modified](http://bioinformatics.mdanderson.org/Supplements/ReproRsch-All/Modified).

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# Thanks!

