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Glossary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| bioinformatics | Statistical or computational approaches to biological data or research tools. |
| chemoprevention | The use of cytotoxic drugs to prevent early-stage cancers, generally applied to high-risk mutation carriers. |
| copy number | The number of copies of DNA, typically two copies for diploid organisms but subject to variation. |
| E-cadherin | Epithelial cadherin (calcium-dependent adhesion), a cell-adhesion protein encoded by <i>CDH1</i> . |
| essential | A gene which is required to be functional or expressed for a cell or organism to be viable, grow or develop. |
| familial | A trait recurrently occurring in families, not necessarily with a genetic cause. |
| functional redundancy | Genes which perform a common function, also known as genetic redundancy. |
| gene expression | A measure of the relative expression of each gene from the mRNA extracted from (pooled) cells. |
| genome | An analysis of all of the DNA sequence in the genome. |
| genomic | An approach or technology designed to generate or use data from all genes in the genome. |
| graph or network | A mathematical structure modelling or depicting the relationships between elements. |
| MCF10A cell line | A non-tumorigenic epithelial cell line derived from breast tissue. |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| metagene | A consistent signal of expression for a collection of genes such as a biological pathway, derived from singular value decomposition. |
| mutant | A variant or dysfunctional phenotype arising from a mutation in a gene. |
| mutation | A change in DNA sequence that disrupts gene function. |
| oncogene | A gene that potentially causes cancer, typically by over-expression or mutant gene variants. |
| pleiotropy | A gene which has multiple biological functions. |
| proto-oncogene | The non-mutant variant or precursor to a mutant oncogene . |
| sporadic cancer | Cancers which do occur in patients with a family history or carry a high-risk genetic variant. |
| synthetic lethal | Genetic interactions where inactivation of multiple genes is inviable (or deleterious) which are viable if inactivated separately. |
| targeted therapy | Cancer treatment that specifically acts against a molecular target, in contrast to standard chemotherapy. |
| treatment | Medical procedures for a disease to improve patient outcomes. |
| tumour suppressor | A gene potentially causes cancer, typically by disruption of functions which protect the cell from cancer. |

Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| ANOVA | Analysis of Variance. |
| DNA | Deoxyribonucleic Acid. |
| GPCR | G Crotein Coupled Receptor. |
| HDGC | Hereditary Diffuse Gastric Cancer. |
| mtSLIPT | Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool (against mutation). |
| NMD | Nonsense-Mediated Decay. |
| RNAi | RNA Interference. |
| siRNA | Short Interfering RNA. |
| SLIPT | Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool. |
| TCGA | The Cancer Genome Atlas (genomics project). |
| UTR | Untranslated Region (of mRNA). |

Chapter 7

Discussion

This thesis combines analysis of [gene expression](#) data from [TCGA](#) with experimental screening results ([Telford *et al.*, 2015](#)) to demonstrate [synthetic lethal](#) discovery for partners of *CDH1*. Together these findings further elucidate the functions of *CDH1* in the cell, [functional redundancy](#) in cancer, and represent potential targets against loss of *CDH1* function. These candidate [synthetic lethal](#) genes were further investigated for relationships within [synthetic lethal](#) pathways, developing a network-based approach to comparing genes identified in [genomics](#) experiments and analyses in the process.

The [synthetic lethal](#) detection methodology, [SLIPT](#), was applied to [gene expression](#) data throughout this thesis was evaluated with simulated data. A simulation procedure was developed to stringently generate [gene expression](#) data from known [synthetic lethal](#) partners in simulated data. These simulations included simple and complex correlation structures and modelling [synthetic lethal](#) genes within pathways. Together, these results demonstrate [SLIPT](#) as a robust widely applicable [gene expression](#) analysis procedure (for which an R package has been released) for discovery of [synthetic lethal](#) partner genes. Performance of [SLIPT](#) on simulated data also highlights the strengths of the procedure and future directions to improve upon it.

7.1 Synthetic Lethality and *CDH1* Biology

The *CDH1* [tumour suppressor](#) gene was the focus of identifying [synthetic lethal](#) partners to demonstrate the novel [SLIPT](#) methodology. This gene is important in [sporadic](#) breast and stomach cancers, in addition to [familial](#) syndromes, such as [hereditary diffuse gastric cancer \(HDGC\)](#). The analysis of [synthetic lethal](#) partners of *CDH1* in breast and stomach cancers was enabled by the availability of molecular data ([Bass](#)

et al., 2014; TCGA, 2012) and a [synthetic lethal](#) screen conducted in MCF10A cell line breast cells (Chen *et al.*, 2014; Telford *et al.*, 2015).

Synthetic lethal interactions arise due to [functional redundancy](#) (Boone *et al.*, 2007; Fece de la Cruz *et al.*, 2015; Kaelin, Jr, 2005) and as such the [synthetic lethal](#) partners of *CDH1* indicates the wide-ranging biological functions that [E-cadherin](#) is involved in. The diverse [synthetic lethal](#) pathways identified supports the known pleiotropic nature of the *CDH1* gene by detecting established functions of *CDH1*, replicating candidates from an experimental screen (Telford *et al.*, 2015), and identifying novel interactions with candidate genes and pathways for further investigation. The highly pleiotropic functions of [E-cadherin](#) was also consistent with *CDH1* being a [tumour suppressor](#) gene.

7.1.1 Established Functions of *CDH1*

The *CDH1* has established functions in cell-cell communication and maintaining the cytoskeleton, specifically with cell-cell adhesion by forming tight junctions and the adherens complex. More recently, additional functions of *CDH1* in the extracellular matrix and fibrin clotting have also been identified. [Synthetic lethal](#) interactions within biological pathways (i.e., partners in the same pathway as the query gene) are expected according to previous [synthetic lethal](#) experiments (Boone *et al.*, 2007; Kelley and Ideker, 2005). [Synthetic lethal](#) interactions identified in these pathways are consistent with these being functions of *CDH1*, in addition to potentially actionable targets against cancers.

7.1.2 The Molecular Role of *CDH1* in Cancer

The involvement of *CDH1* in the extracellular matrix is important in cancers as it indicates a mechanism by which *CDH1* loss may affect the tumour microenvironment, contributing to its role as a tumour and invasion suppressor. Furthermore, perturbations in the extracellular matrix and tumour microenvironment present a means by which to specifically inhibit (cancerous) *CDH1*-deficient cells, in addition to those currently being considered. These may be further supported in further investigations with 3D cell culture, “organoid”, or mouse xenograft cancer models.

In contrast, many of the pathways involved in cell signalling, including [G protein coupled receptors](#), were identified by [SLIPT](#) in addition to the experimental screen (Telford *et al.*, 2015). These support the previous results in cell line models, that these pathways are [essential](#) to growth of *CDH1*-deficient cancers and present a potential vulnerability specific to these (cancerous) cells. Furthermore, the replication of [synthetic](#)

lethality of *CDH1* with cell signalling pathways in TCGA data across cancer types and genetic backgrounds robustly supports these pathways being clinically applicable beyond the genetic background of the model system of *CDH1*^{-/-} MCF10A cell line cells (Chen *et al.*, 2014). While the specific synthetic lethal genes were not as consistently detected between the SLIPT analyses and siRNA screen (Telford *et al.*, 2015), they were sufficient to identify synthetic lethal pathways for further experimental investigation, which are more likely to be replicated between genetic backgrounds (Dixon *et al.*, 2008). Together these results demonstrate how SLIPT can be integrated with an experimental screen to triage potential therapeutic targets for further pre-clinical investigation.

The analysis of expression data with SLIPT is also indicative of additional biological mechanisms of synthetic lethality in pathways beyond those identified in screening experiments (Telford *et al.*, 2015). In particular, translation and regulatory pathways, involving 3' untranslated regions (UTRs) and nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), were identified as candidate synthetic lethal pathways with *CDH1* by SLIPT. These pathways represent downstream targets regulated by the putative synthetic lethal signalling pathways which cancer cells are dependent on for sustained protein expression to proliferate and evade host defense processes such as apoptosis and immune responses (Gao and Roux, 2015).

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 Synthetic Lethality in the Genomic Era

Development of an effective synthetic lethal discovery tool for bioinformatic analysis has a wide range of applications in genetics research including functional genomics, medical and agricultural applications. The SLIPT approach demonstrated in this thesis is widely applicable to other genes and biological questions. In addition to further query of cancer genes, including other tissues, synthetic lethal gene functions are also of wider interest for their implications for genetic redundancy. Highly redundant genes, and the genetically robust systems they give rise to, are of further relevance to evolutionary, developmental, and systems biology to understand how these change over time and play a role in fundamental development of cell types, in addition to cancers (Boone *et al.*, 2007; Nowak *et al.*, 1997; Tischler *et al.*, 2008).

Developmental genes in particular, are highly evolutionary conserved and subject to high rates of redundancy (Fromental-Ramain *et al.*, 1996; Kockel *et al.*, 1997; Nowak

et al., 1997). These are often difficult to study with conventional functional genetics since individual knockouts of redundant genes do not necessarily have a **mutant** phenotype. Identifying genes with a common function is therefore also important to the study of developmental genes with unknown functions. **Synthetic lethal** discovery methods such as **SLIPT** provide a **genomic** approach to further systematic characterisation of gene function including such highly redundant developmental genes.

Similarly, variants of unknown significance and modifier loci are a major concerns in human genetics, including “monogenic” and “rare” diseases. Many of these could potentially be difficult to characterise individually due to **synthetic lethal** interactions where additional loci contribute to the disease (or only compensate for some variants). As such systematic identification of **synthetic lethal** interactions also has applications in the study of such “oligogenic” diseases along with similar applications in the study of heritability for traits including agricultural **genomic** selection.

Genetic redundancy is also a concern in pharmacology. Polypharmacology and network medicine are rationales to account for this by using drugs with multiple (known and specific) targets (*Barabási et al.*, 2011; *Hopkins*, 2008). Further characterisation of **synthetic lethal** genes will be valuable to the design of effective multi-target drugs or combination therapies in a range of therapeutic applications including molecular targeted therapies against cancer for which combination therapies are a popular solution for acquired resistance against individual targeted therapies. Characterisation of genetic interactions and combination therapies also has the potential to expand pharmacogenomic investigations. These may elucidate the impact of genotypes at multiple loci, which lead to adverse effects in a subset of the population due to variants in **synthetic lethal** genes.

Furthermore, redundant functions and **synthetic lethal** interactions also present a means to expand upon the concept of the “minimal” **genome** (*Hutchison et al.*, 2016). It is important to account for **essential** gene functions that are performed by redundant genes (or in combination with **pleiotropic** genes), rather than simply those that are perturbed by individual genes. An **essential** gene approach is likely to produce an underestimate that does not account for **synthetic lethal** interactions.

Synthetic lethal interactions are fundamentally important throughout genetics. Further understanding of them in a **genomic** context, facilitated by methods such as **SLIPT**, would contribute towards deeper understanding of gene functions and their role in traits or diseases in the post-genomic era. Genes do not function in isolation and understanding them in the context of the complexity of a cell and across genetic

backgrounds is [essential](#) to further characterise their functions and ensure that findings can be validated or applied beyond experimental systems.

7.2.2 Clinical Interventions based on Synthetic Lethality

Synthetic lethal discovery with [SLIPT](#) is of particular interest in cancer research as a complementary approach to discovery of [synthetic lethal](#) drug targets. The cancer research community relies on cell line and mouse models for screening and validation experiments ([Fece de la Cruz *et al.*, 2015](#)) which would benefit from integration with [gene expression](#) analysis as demonstrated for *CDH1* and the screen conducted by [Telford *et al.* \(2015\)](#). [Synthetic lethal](#) drug design against cancer [mutations](#), including gene loss or over-expression, could lead to a revolution in cancer [therapy](#) and [chemoprevention](#). Such therapeutics would enable personalised [treatment](#) for cancer patients and high risk individuals. Examples of the [synthetic lethal](#) strategy ([Bryant *et al.*, 2005](#); [Farmer *et al.*, 2005](#)) for cancer [treatment](#) have been shown to be clinically effective [McLachlan *et al.* \(2016\)](#). Many large-scale [RNA interference \(RNAi\)](#) screens have been conducted recently, aiming to discover gene function and drug targets for similar application with other cancer genes, including cancers in other tissues ([Fece de la Cruz *et al.*, 2015](#)).

While [SLIPT](#) analysis and [RNAi](#) screens represent a significant step towards anti-cancer medicines, further validation is required to ensure that the [synthetic lethal](#) candidate genes and pathways identified for *CDH1* in breast and stomach cancer are applicable against *CDH1*-deficient cancers in the clinic. Validation with [RNAi](#) or pharmacological inhibitors is needed since false positives may occur in [SLIPT](#) analysis or [siRNA](#) screens. These candidates will need to be tested in pre-clinical models (cell lines and mouse xenografts) before proceeding to clinical trials. A therapeutic intervention will also require a [targeted therapeutic](#) to develop developed or repurposed against the [synthetic lethal](#) partner. Drug targets could be triaged from [synthetic lethal](#) genes by functions known to be amenable to drugs or structure with conserved specific sites that are not homologous to other genes, or those with existing drugs approved in trial for other applications. Both structure-aided drug design and compound screening are viable ways to target [synthetic lethal](#) partners.

[Targeted therapeutics](#) designed based on [synthetic lethal](#) interactions could expand the applications of “precision medicine” against molecular targets. [Synthetic lethality](#) expands the range of cancer genes which can be (indirectly) targeted to include [tumour suppressor](#) genes with loss of function, such as *CDH1*. [Oncogenes](#) with disrupted functions that are over-expressed or highly homologous to non-cancerous [proto-oncogenes](#),

such as *MYC*, *EGFR* or *KRAS*, may also be targeted by [synthetic lethality](#). Applications against [tumour suppressor](#) genes is particularly important, as these cannot be approached by careful dosing. [Synthetic lethal](#) drug design has the benefit of being highly specific against a particular genotype (such as *CDH1*^{-/-}) with the potential for [targeted therapies](#) with a wide therapeutic index and few adverse effects, in contrast to many current anti-cancer drug regimens ([Hopkins, 2008](#); [Kaelin, Jr, 2009](#)). These properties are highly desirable for [chemoprevention](#) applications, such as [treatment](#) against *CDH1*-deficient in [HDGC](#) patients ([Guilford *et al.*, 2010](#)), as an alternative to monitoring or surgery.

7.3 Future Directions

While further validation and pre-clinical tested is required to translate the findings for *CDH1* to cancer therapy or prevention, there are also further avenues for research into the detection of [synthetic lethality](#) in [gene expression](#) and other [genomics](#) data. The [SLIPT](#) methodology is amenable to wider application against a range of genes for which loss of function is deleterious, including other cancer genes in breast cancer or other tissues. [Synthetic lethal](#) interactions are functionally informative, particularly for mode-of-action of known drug targets, and are also relevant for identifying functions of newly characterised genes in [genomics](#) studies and designing specific interventions against cells with loss of function in cancer and other diseases. Thus [synthetic lethal](#) detection using [SLIPT](#) in [expression](#) data could be further used for many other genes, including others relevant to human health and disease.

These investigations do not need to be limited to [expression](#) data. While [expression](#) as a measure of gene function has been the focus of this thesis, other [genomics](#) data could be used for a similar purpose for [SLIPT](#) analysis. These include [DNA copy number](#), [DNA](#) methylation, histone activation, [mutation](#) status, protein abundance, and protein activation state. For some applications or genes these molecular profiles may be more informative of gene function and [synthetic lethal](#) relationships. However, [expression](#) was the focus of the investigations thus far as a widely accepted measure of gene function which has widely available [genomics](#) data. [SLIPT](#) is compatible with each of these data types (if the thresholds are selected appropriately) and may perform better for some applications with these molecular profiles or a weighted combination of these. As demonstrated, [SLIPT](#) is also suitable for future investigations with pathway [metagenes](#) and other summary data as well.

It may also be possible to improve the performance of [SLIPT](#) with refinements to the statistical or computational approach. This thesis has focused on rational query-based approach which computes relatively quickly, even in R ([R Core Team, 2016](#)), and is relatively intuitive to interpret. These computations are compatible with parallel computing and the computational resources may be further reduced by using a different computing language. The `slipt` R package has been documented and released open-source (as described in [Section 3.5](#)) to facilitate further development, wider adoption, or comparison with other scientific software for similar purposes.

Alternative methods may be also be able to improve on the statistical performance of [SLIPT](#). In particular, the sensitivity was generally as issue with higher numbers of [synthetic lethal](#) partners in simulated data. While approaches using continuous data such as Pearson correlation and linear regression did not perform as well as [SLIPT](#), they could be improved. A least squares regression approach in particular, enables multiple measures of relationships such as the coefficients of the fitted curve and significance of the fit (computed from the residuals). A linear modelling approach using regression is also amenable to refinement such as extending from a fitting a linear relationships to a polynomial or logistic regression. Another benefit to fitting linear models is that these would enable the conditioning of known [synthetic lethal](#) partners to identify subtle signatures of further interacting partners.

This approach could also be applied iteratively on the strongest candidates from previous [synthetic lethal](#) analyses in further rounds of prediction conditioned upon them. Similarly, [synthetic lethal](#) prediction could also be approached with a Bayesian framework which is also amenable to Bayesian priors on known or previously predicted [synthetic lethal](#) partners. Either of these approaches has the potential to improve upon the [synthetic lethal](#) predictions which have been demonstrated as possible and biologically relevant by [SLIPT](#).

7.4 Conclusions

Synthetic lethal interactions are important for understanding gene function and development of highly specific targeted anti-cancer treatments. Synthetic lethality could expand the repertoire of applications for precision cancer medicine to indirectly targeting loss of function in tumour suppressor genes. Synthetic lethal discovery with experimental screening is error prone and limited by the model systems in which it is performed. There is a need for bioinformatics tool to predict synthetic lethal interactions from gene expression data facilitates rapid identification of synthetic lethal candidates to augment functional genetic screens and cancer drug target triage. I present the original Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool (SLIPT) methodology as a statically robust procedure which performs this analysis.

The SLIPT methodology has been demonstrated to identify biologically relevant genes and pathways. An comprehensive analysis of synthetic lethal partners of the *CDH1* was performed in TCGA breast cancer data (TCGA, 2012) with many of these findings replicated in stomach cancer data (Bass *et al.*, 2014). These genes clustered into several distinct groups, with distinct biological functions and elevated expression in different clinical subtypes. These analyses identified of synthetic lethal candidates in the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling, cytoplasmic microfibres, and extracellular fibrin clotting pathways which were validated in an siRNA screen performed by Telford *et al.* (2015) and consistent with the known cytoskeletal and cell signalling roles of E-cadherin. These findings support interventions against these pathways being applicable to specific cancer therapeutics beyond the pre-clinical cell line models in which they were validated. SLIPT has also identified synthetic lethal partners in novel pathways for *CDH1* including the regulation of immune signalling and translational elongation which extend the range of pleiotropic functions of *CDH1* and present further biological mechanisms to investigate the malignancy and vulnerabilities of *CDH1*-deficient cancers.

While some of these pathways are not expected to be detected in an isolated experimental cell line model, pathway structure may have accounted for this disparity. Thus synthetic lethal candidates detected by SLIPT and siRNA were compared within graph structures of the candidate synthetic lethal pathways. However, this did not generally account for differences between detection by these approaches. Neither synthetic lethal detection methodology preferentially detected genes of more importance or connectivity in pathway structures using established network metrics. Nor could it

be generally established that **SLIPT** gene candidates were upstream or downstream of **siRNA** gene candidates in **pathway** structures across biological pathways.

Pathway **graph** structures were also included in investigations with simulated data to ascertain whether the **SLIPT** procedure performed desirably in data with complex correlation structures derived based on biological pathways. A simulation procedure was developed based on a statistical model of **synthetic lethality** which generates multivariate normal data with known **synthetic lethal** partners and correlation structures. The **SLIPT** methodology had high statistical performance, particularly when detecting few **synthetic lethal** genes, with large sample sizes, and a background of many non **synthetic lethal** genes to distinguish true partners from. This method had high specificity, performed better than Pearson's correlation or the χ^2 -test, and had had optimal performance across simulation parameter combinations for the thresholds used throughout this thesis. These findings were robust across correlation structures, including those derived from complex **pathway** structures containing strong positive and negative correlations between genes. Together these findings support the release of the **SLIPT** software R packages and the application of the method to identify **synthetic lethal** genes within pathways and use candidate **synthetic lethal** genes to identify **synthetic lethal** pathways as demonstrated in this thesis.

Therefore, I present a widely applicable **synthetic lethal** procedure using **gene expression** data for wider use in **genomics** research, including the development of precision cancer medicine. This methodology is supported by the release of a software package in R, simulation results based on a statistical model of **synthetic lethality**, the demonstration of **bioinformatics** and network biology investigations into interactions with the *CDH1* gene in breast and stomach cancers.

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