



# How Order of Mutations Affects Cancer Progression

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## Clinical Observations

Two genetic mutations, JAK2 V617F (abbreviated as **JAK2**) and **TET2**, are commonly found in myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) patients.

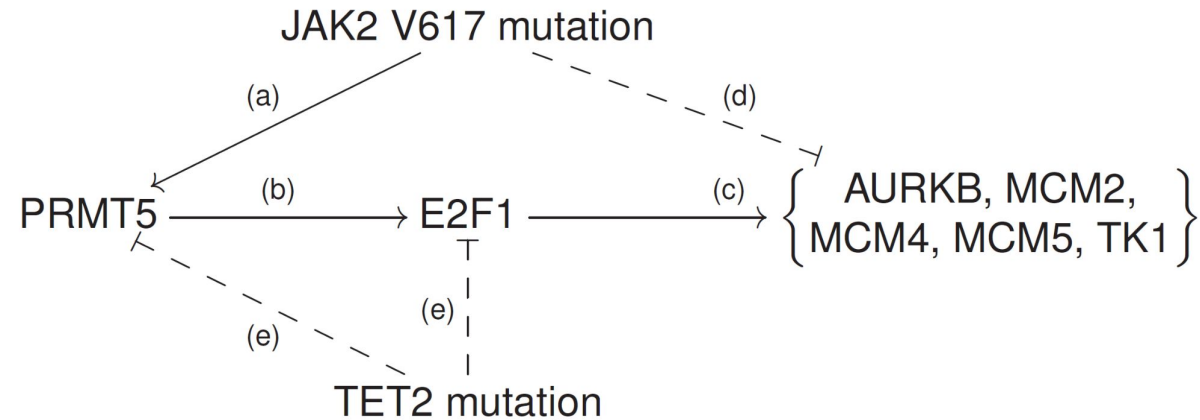
Ortmann et al. observed that for MPN patients with JAK2 and TET2 mutations, which mutation appears first has effects on gene expression, cell population, and cancer progression.

Specifically, without TET2 mutation, JAK2 mutation can **up-regulate** certain genes (AURKB, MCM2, MCM4, MCM5, TK1).

With TET2 mutation, JAK2 mutation can **down-regulate** AURKB etc.

We build a quantitative model to explain this phenomenon.

# Gene Regulatory Network



Regulations (a,b,c) are known.

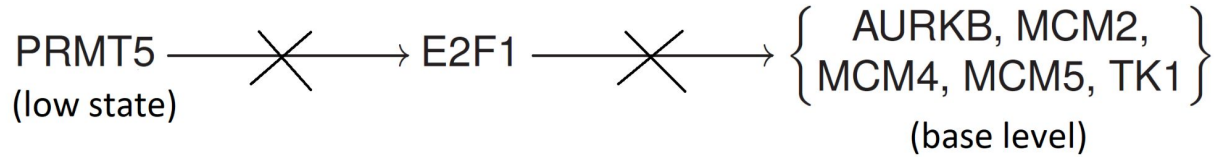
Regulations (d,e) are hypothetical.  
One can verify them experimentally.

PRMT5 has two expression levels:  
**low** state and **high** state.

If TET2 mutation is present, PRMT5 is locked to the low state, and cannot regulate AURKB etc.

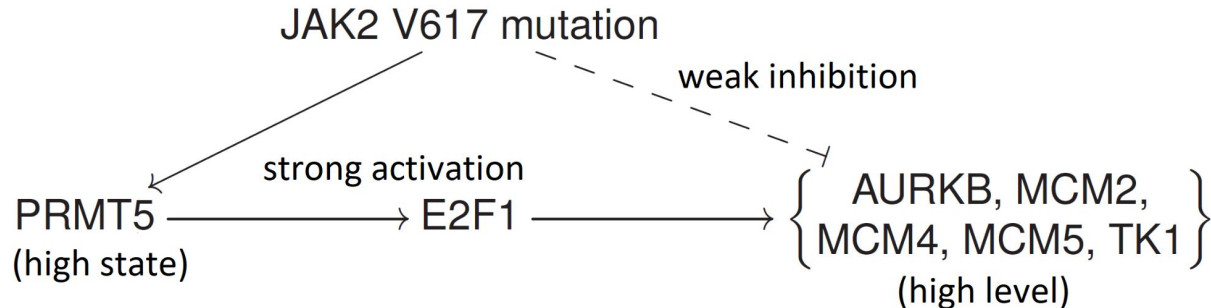
If TET2 mutation is not present, JAK2 mutation can activate PRMT5 from the low state to the high state, and strongly promote AURKB etc.

## Without TET2 Mutation

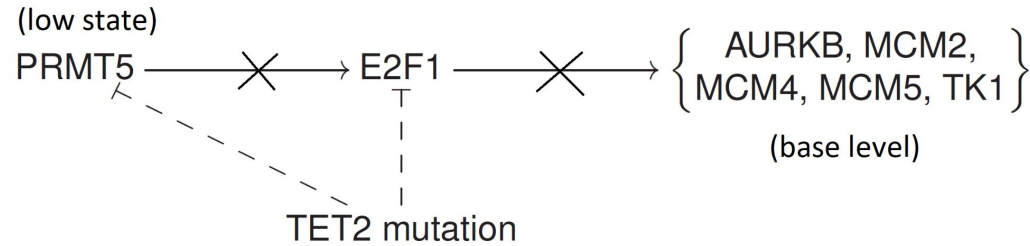


JAK2 **up-regulates**

AURKB etc.

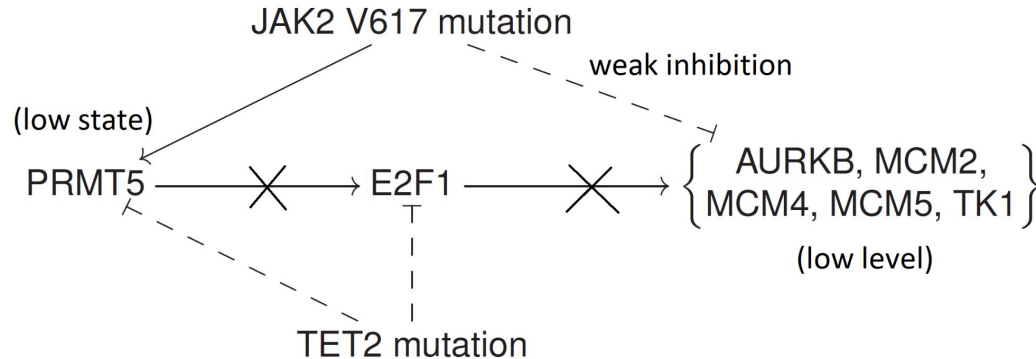


## With TET2 Mutation



JAK2 **down-regulates**

AURKB etc.





## Other Results

For cells with both JAK2 and TET2 mutations, the appearance order of mutations still affects gene expression.

The order of mutations also affects the composition of cell population with different mutations.

For patients with JAK2 appears before TET2, the age at diagnosis is much younger.

Come to the poster session for mathematical models that explain them all.