

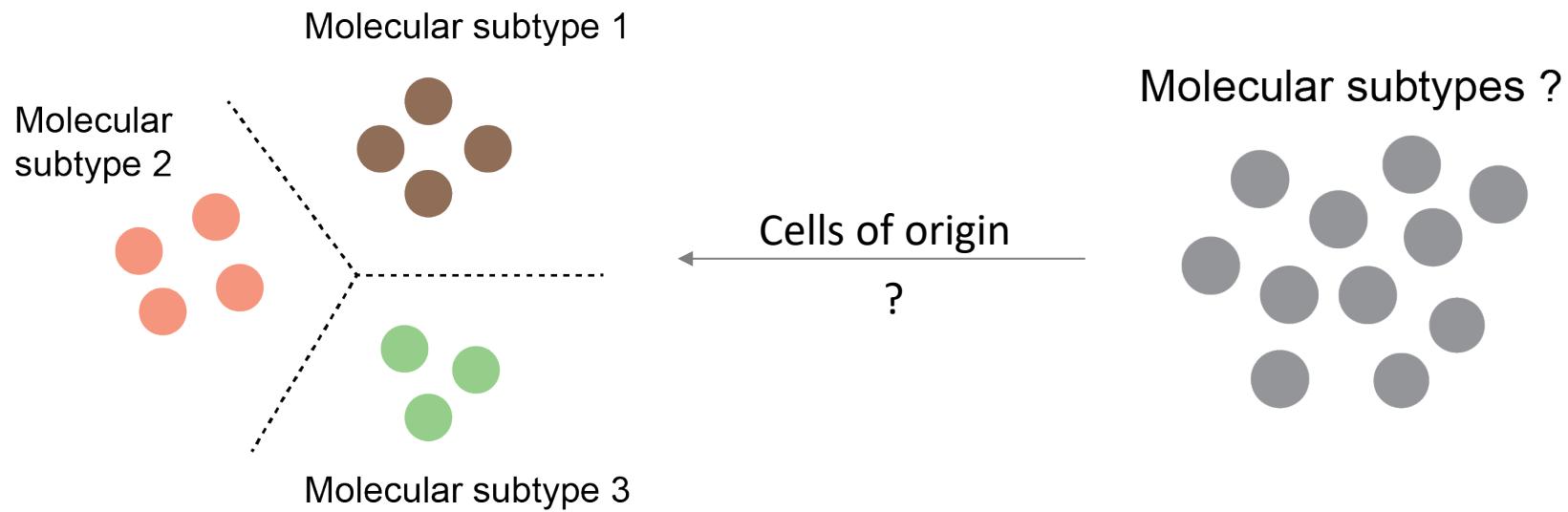


Single-cell RNA-seq of normal cells of origin reveals non-genetic heterogeneity of serous ovarian cancer

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Serous ovarian cancer is the most aggressive subtype without robust molecular classification



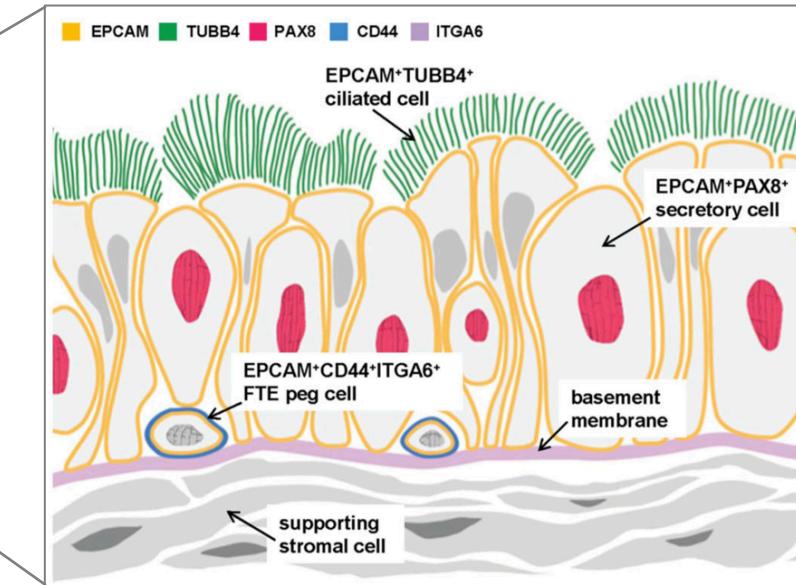
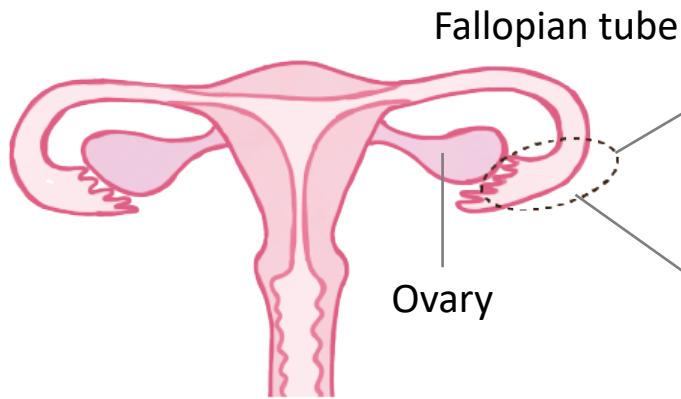
Molecular classifier of tumours

- Prognostic prediction
- Targeted therapy

Serous ovarian cancer

- ~80% ovarian cancer cases
- Five-year survival 30-40%

Knowledge of cells of origin was limited for serous ovarian cancer

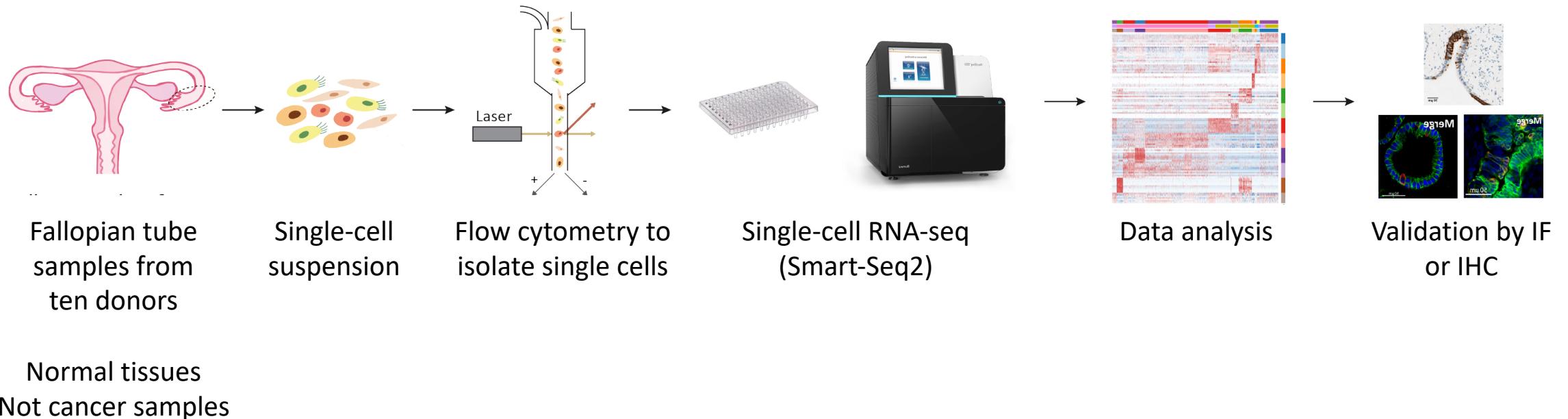


Daniel Paik et al., *Stem Cells*, 2012

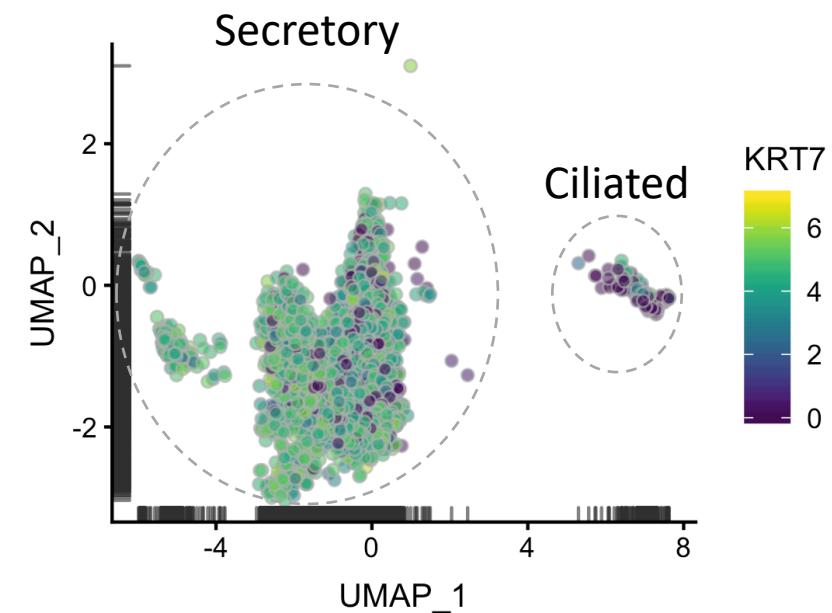
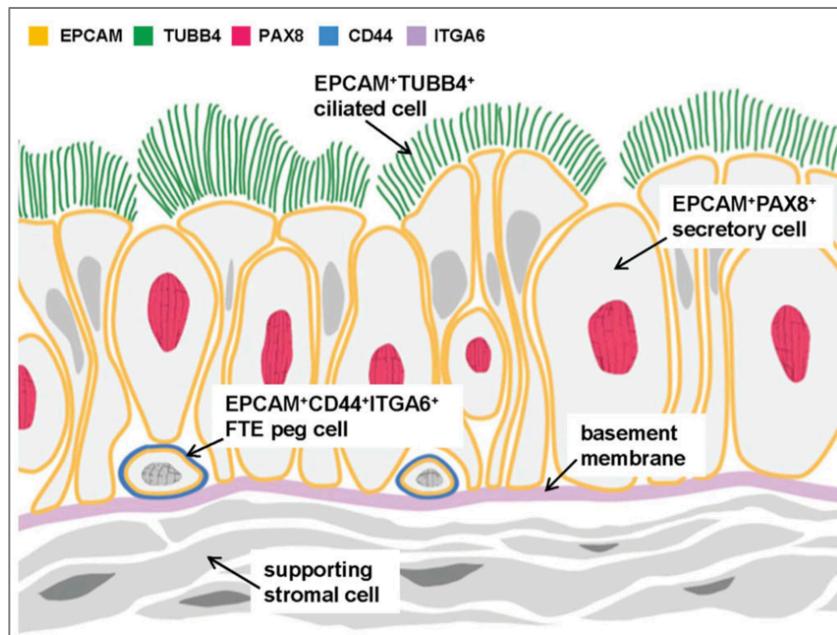
Questions:

- Are there additional cellular subtypes in the epithelium?
- What is their connection to ovarian cancer?

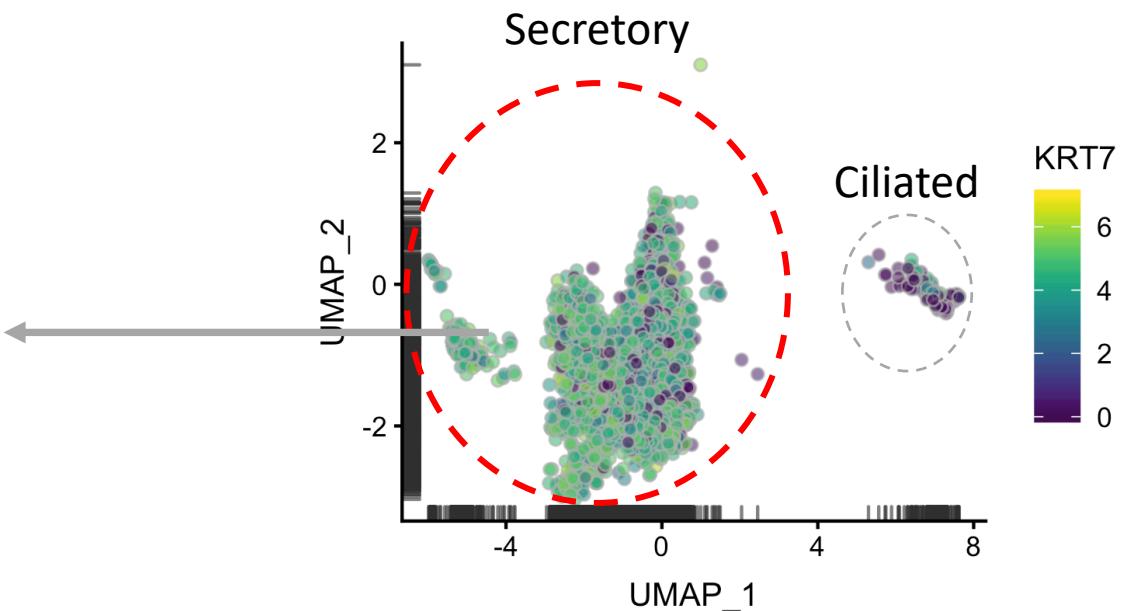
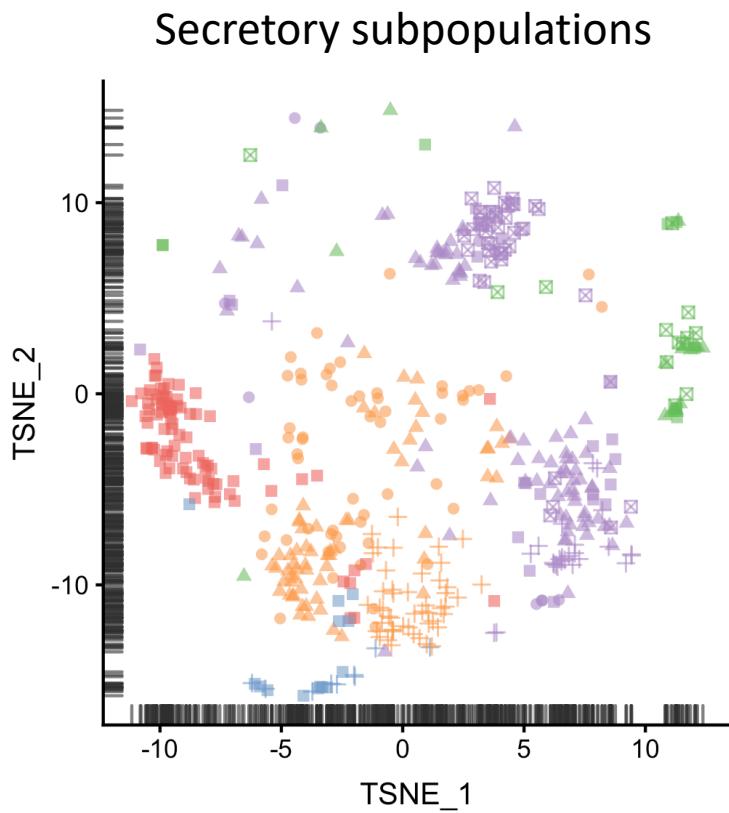
Workflow: identification of novel subtypes in fallopian tube epithelium by single-cell RNA-seq



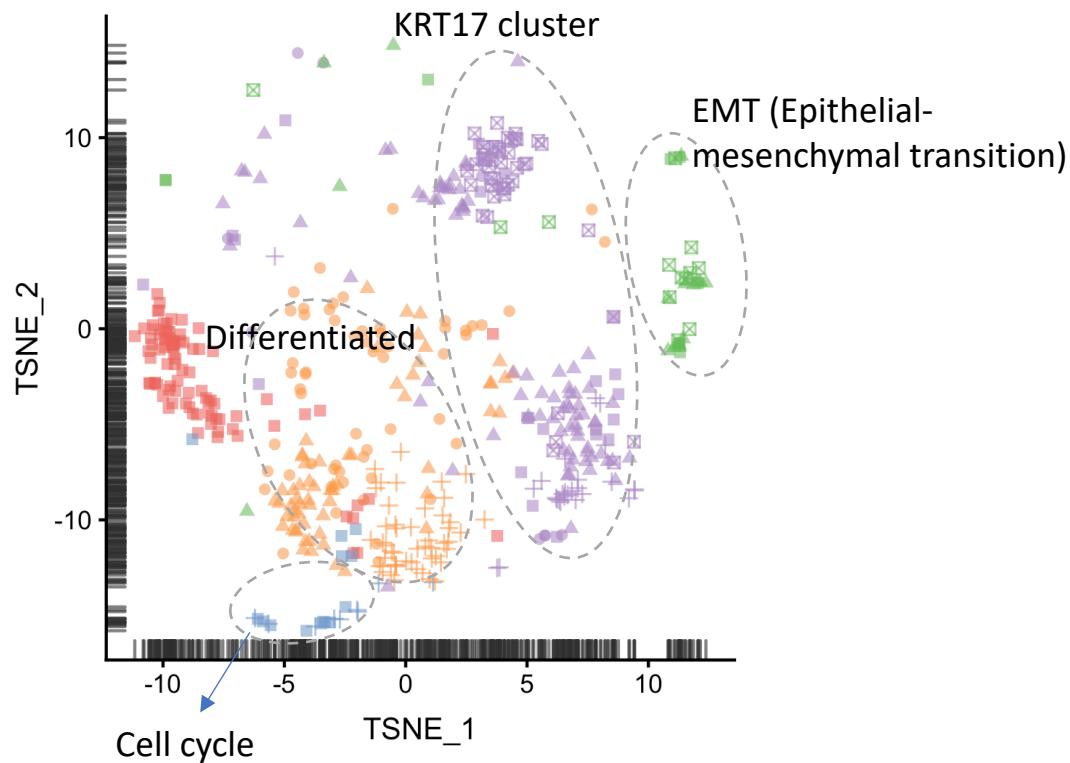
Clustering shows the ciliated and secretory populations



The clustering algorithm, ClinCluster, identifies 4 novel secretory subpopulations



Single-cell RNA-seq refines the cellular landscape of fallopian tube epithelium



Secretory subpopulations



Differentiated cluster

RNA synthesis ↑



KRT17 cluster

KRT17+ Keratins+ MHCII+



EMT cluster

RGS16+ Extracellular matrix ↑



Cell cycle cluster

STMN1+ Cell cycle ↑ DNA repair ↑

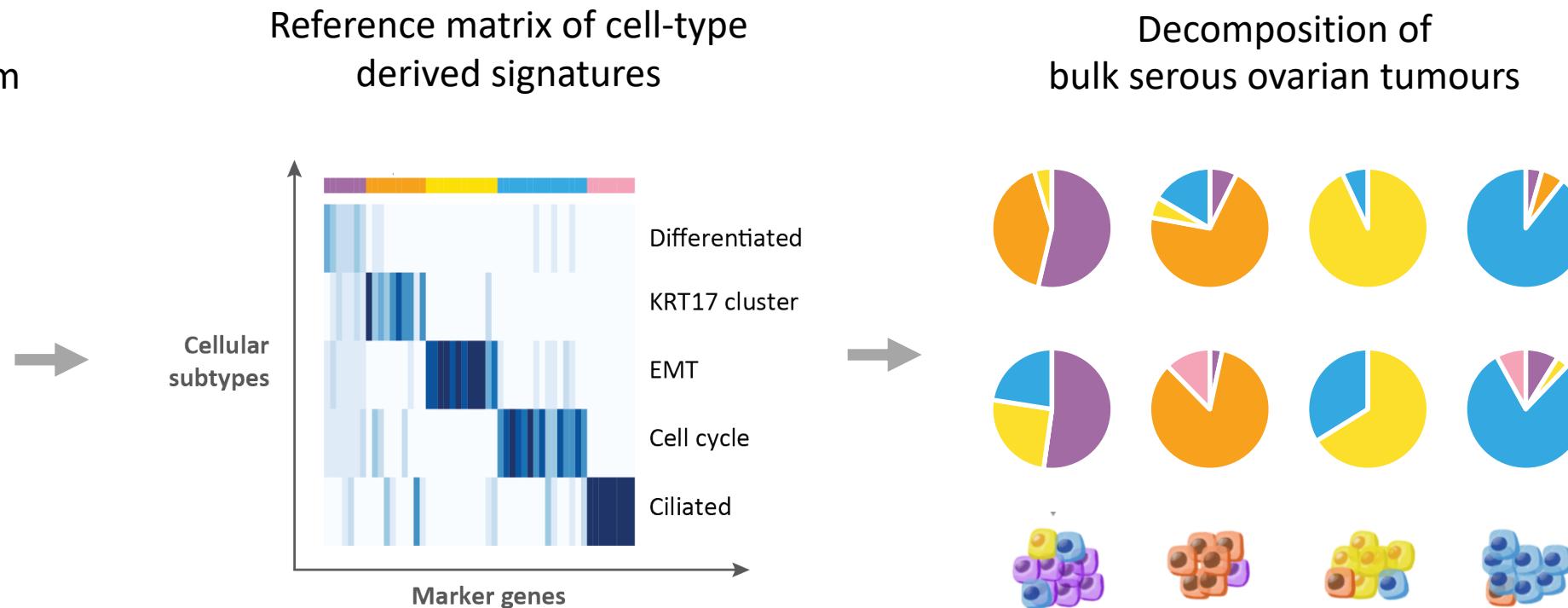


Ciliated cells

Bulk tumours are decomposed by transcriptomic signatures derived from single-cell RNA-seq data

Single-cell profiling of fallopian tube epithelium

- Differentiated
- KRT17 cluster
- EMT
- Cell cycle
- Ciliated

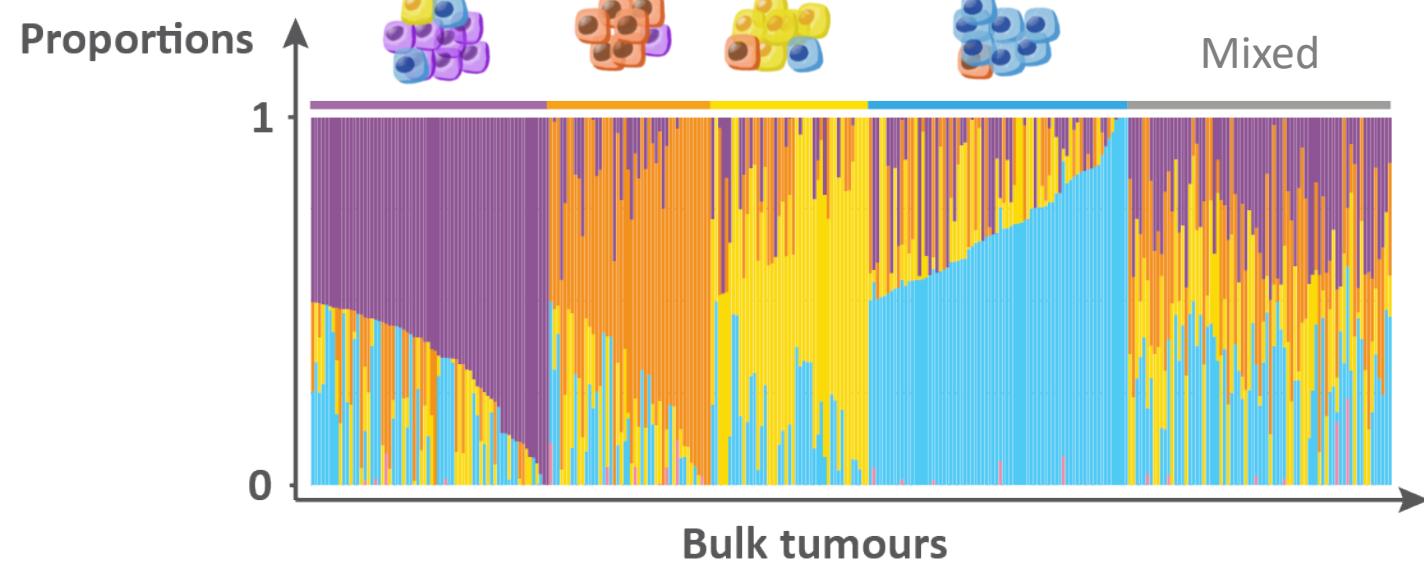


Deconvolution reveals the linkage between cell subtypes in tissue-of-origin and tumour subtypes

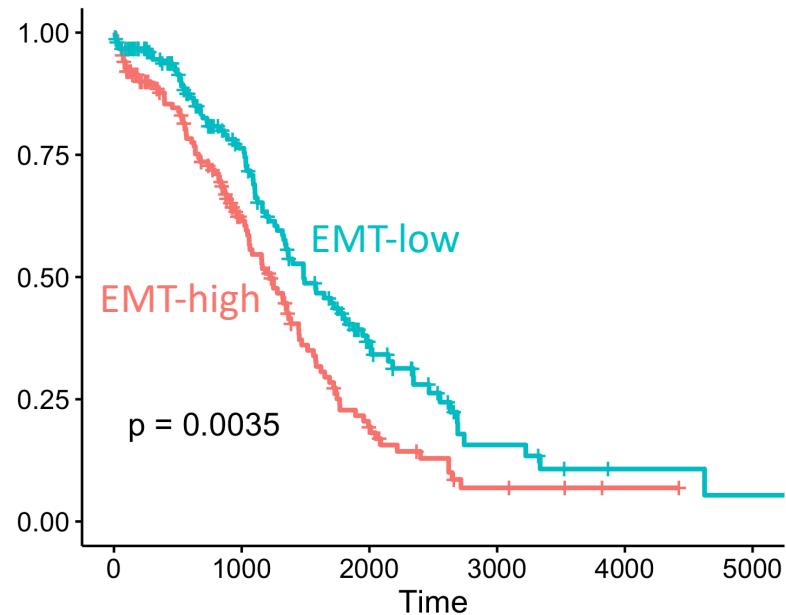
Fallopian tube epithelium

- Differentiated
- KRT17 cluster
- EMT
- Cell cycle
- Ciliated

Deconvolution results of TCGA bulk tumours



EMT-high tumours are associated with poor prognosis

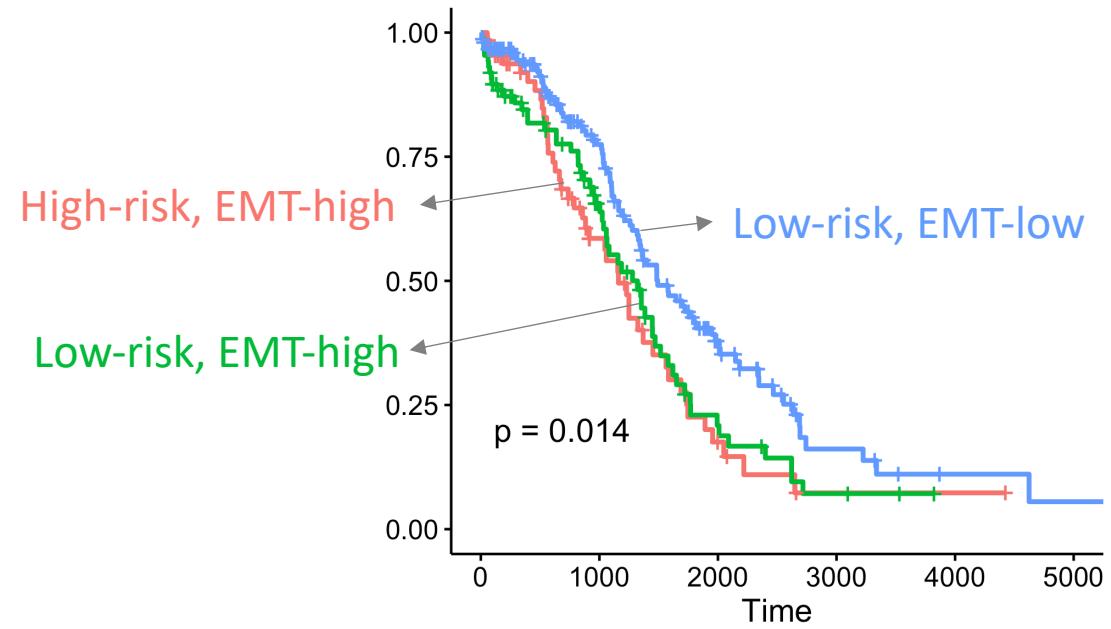


Hazard ratio = 2.29 between
EMT enrichment and overall survival

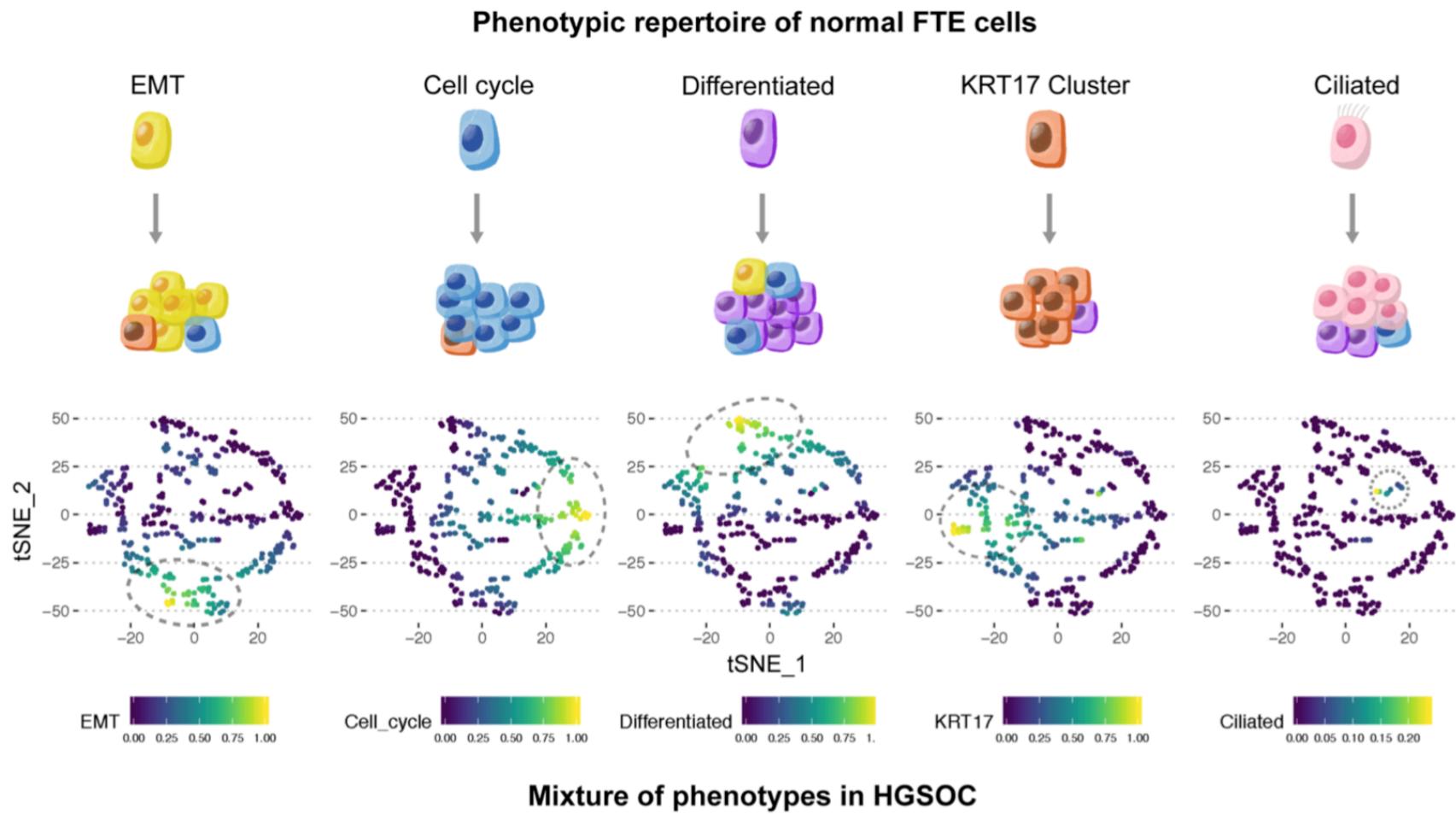
Our prognostic predictor refines the previous clustering-based classifier

Previous studies:

Using clustering on over 1K genes to identify high-risk (mesenchymal-like) and low-risk (other subtypes) tumours



Take-home message



Acknowledgments



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WIMM Flow Cytometry Facility

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