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Cancer Hallmark and Metabolic Pathways in Cancer Topic 02 Team 03

Exploration of Lung Adenocarcinoma (LUAD)

Data Science Project SoSe 2022

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

To this day, lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide (Zhang et al., 2020). Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is a form of non-small cell lung cancer which accounts for approximately 40% of lung cancer cases (Wang et al., 2020). In theory, every cell is capable of developing into a cancer cell through acquisition of so-called hallmark capabilities that essentially cause metabolic reprogramming, immune evasion and uncontrolled proliferation due to numerous genetic mutations (Hanahan and Weinberg, 2011; Peng et al., 2018). This pan cancer project helps to gain an insight into which mutations drive cancer development, by deciphering the gene expression within tumor cells.

The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) is a publicly available collection of datasets that store the most important cancer-causing genomic alterations in order to create an ‘atlas’ of cancer genomic profiles (Tomczak et al., 2015). It also provides a vast amount of RNA-seq data that makes it possible to go beyond static genome analysis and to gain an insight into the transcriptional activity of a cell (Marguerat and Bähler, 2010).

1.2 Computational Tools

1.2.1 Jaccard index

The Jaccard index is a widely known measure for the similarity between finite sample sets and is defined as the intersection of the sample sets divided by their union. The restricted domain ranges from zero to one. A Jaccard index close to one indicates a high similarity of the sample sets (Jaccard, 1901).

1.2.2 Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)

Uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) is a k-nearest neighbor graph based algorithm that is used for non-linear dimension reduction (Smets et al., 2019) (McInnes et al., 2018). After data normalization, the Euclidean distances between points in a two-dimensional space of the graph are calculated and a local radius is determined (Vermeulen et al., 2021). In general the closer two points are to each other, the more similar they are. UMAP makes a density estimation to find the right local radius. This variable radius is smaller in high density regions of data points and larger in low density regions. In general, the density is higher when the k-nearest neighbor is close and vice versa. The number of k-nearest neighbors controls the number of neighbors whose local topology is preserved. Precisely, a large number of neighbors will ensure that more global structure is preserved whereas a smaller number of neighbors will ensure the preservation of more local structure (McInnes et al., 2018).

An alternative method for dimensionality reduction is principal component analysis (PCA) which is explained in detail in the appendix. UMAP is a newer method than PCA and it is generally believed to be easier to interpret and to group data. Furthermore, UMAP has the advantage of not requiring linear data (Milošević et al., 2022).

1.2.3 Methods for Gene Scoring

1.2.3.1 Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA)

Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) is a computational method that is used to determine whether two pathway expression states are significantly different from each other (Subramanian et al., 2007). Two datasets are compared and the genes are sorted from the most to the least differential expression between the datasets according to their p-values. This creates a ranked list (L). Referring to an *a priori* defined set of genesets (S), the goal is to locate for each pathway of (S) where its corresponding genes fall in (L) and find a discerning trend. To determine the distribution of the genes from pathway (S) in (L), an enrichment score is calculated for each pathway. For this, a running-sum statistic is calculated as the list (L) is ran through. The running-sum is increased every time a gene belonging to the pathway in question is encountered and decreased otherwise. The enrichment score is defined as the maximum deviation from zero of the running-sum. Lastly, adjustment for multiple hypothesis testing is performed by normalizing the enrichment score for each pathway to account for its size and a normalized enrichment score is obtained.

[@subramanian2005]

1.2.3.2 Gene Set Variation Analysis (GSVA)

Gene set variation analysis (GSVA) is an unsupervised method to estimate pathway activities based on gene expression data. Contrarily to the aforementioned GSEA, GSVA quantifies enrichment in a sample-wise manner which makes GSVA the better choice to perform on the `tcga_exp`. GSVA estimates a cumulative distribution for each gene over all samples. The gene expression values are then converted according to these estimated cumulative distributions into scaled values. Based on these new values, the genes are ranked in each sample. Next, the genes are classified into two distributions and a Komogorow-Smirnow statistic is calculated to judge how similar the distributions are to each other and to obtain an ES. A highly positive or negative ES indicates that the studied geneset is positively or negatively enriched compared to the genes not in the geneset, respectively. If the ES for a given geneset is close to zero, then the geneset is probably not differentially expressed compared to the genes not in the geneset.

[@hanzelmann2013]

1.3 Objective

Knowing the devastating impact of LUAD on all those affected by the disease, we set out to learn more about its underlying genetic mutations. By comparing gene expression patterns in tumorous tissue to that in healthy tissue within one patient as well as to other cancer types, we hope to gain a better understanding of which metabolic deregulations are the root cause of LUAD and what makes LUAD unique. Identifying the precise genes that are up- or downregulated in LUAD tumor cells reveals the pathways most involved in tumor development and opens up new doors for cancer diagnostics. Not only do we hope to find a way to predict LUAD based on a cell's gene expression pattern but by revealing the driver genes of the disease, whole genome sequencing could be replaced by more efficient panel sequencing methods.

Abbreviations

ADGRF1	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor F1	LGG	Low grade glioma
AGTR1	Angiotensin II receptor 1	LIHC	Liver hepatocellular carcinoma
AML	Acute myeloid leukemia	LUAD	Lung adenocarcinoma
AUC	Area under the curve	MSigDB	Molecular Signature Database
BRCA	Breast cancer	ORC	Origin Recognition Complex
CALCA	Calcitonin Related Polypeptide Alpha	OV	Ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma
CD36	Cluster of differentiation 36	PAAD	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
CESC	Cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma	PC	Principal component
CYP	Cytochrome p450	PCA	Principal Component Analysis
DLBC	Lymphoid Neoplasm Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma	PCPG	Pheochromocytoma and Paraganglioma
EDNRB	Endothelin receptor type B	PPAR gamma	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma
EMT	Epithelial to mesenchymal transition	PRAD	Prostate adenocarcinoma
ESCA	Esophageal carcinoma	RAS	Renin-angiotensin system
FGA	Fibrinogen alpha chain	RNA- seq	RNA sequencing
GBM	Glioblastoma multiformae	ROC	Receiver operating characteristic
GSEA	Gene Set Enrichment Analysis	SARC	Sarcoma
GSVA	Gene Set Variation Analysis	SKCM	Skin Cutaneous Melanoma
HIF1	hypoxia inducible factor 1 subunit alpha	TCGA	The Cancer Genome Atlas
alpha			
HNSC	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma	Th17	IL-17-producing CD4 helper T cells
INSL4	Gene encoding insulin-like 4 protein	THCA	Thyroid carcinoma
KICH	Kidney chromophobe	TPM	Transcripts per million
KIRC	Kidney renal clear-cell carcinoma	UCEC	Uterine Corpus Endometrial Carcinoma
KIRP	Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma	UMAP	Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection
LAML	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	UVM	Uveal melanoma
LDL	low-density lipoprotein	VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor

2 Methods

An overview of all used packages can be found in the appendix (Appendix, **Tab. 7.1**).

2.1 Our Data

We were given four datasets, two of which contained RNA-seq data, one of which contained clinical annotations pertaining to one of the RNA-seq data frames and one of which contained a list of genesets for cancer hallmark analysis. The first RNA-seq dataset with data from almost 10,000 TCGA cancer patients for 33 different tumor types was used to perform pan cancer analysis and to create a logistic regression model. The second RNA-seq dataset used for a focused analysis is a smaller data frame containing the TCGA expression data of tumor tissue and the corresponding healthy tissue for five different cancer types. All expression data were already log₂(TPM) transformed. Log₂ Transformation is a commonly used tool to reduce skewness in data and to make it more conform to a normal distribution. Here, TPM stands for ‘Transcripts per million’ and refers to a method of RNA-seq normalization in which one first accounts for gene length before adjusting for sequencing depth. A possible perk of TPM is the reduction of type I and type II errors which would otherwise falsify downstream analysis results by accounting for gene length first (Yuen In and Pincket, 2022).

2.2 Gene Set Extraction

The Molecular Signature Database (MSigDB) is a database offering a variety of annotated genesets publicly available for analysis. The import of genesets from MSigDB into RStudio can easily be performed using the R package “msigdbr” (Dolgalev, 2022) which allows the extraction of species-specific genesets of the category of interest. The aim of this was to extract curated (C2) and ontology (C5 BP) genesets which were used for focused analysis as well as pan cancer analysis. The curated genesets that regulate the metabolism of cells were also used for comparison with given hallmark pathways that are often deregulated in cancer cells.

2.3 Data cleanup on TCGA datasets

In a first step of the cleanup of the big TCGA dataset the amount and distribution of NAs was analysed. Next all genes that showed standard deviation lower than the 50% quantile of the standard deviation distribution were removed from the dataset. Using the BiomaRt package (Durinck et al., 2005) the biotypes of all genes in the dataset were retrieved and compared to biotypes of the given geneset list, as well as the geneset lists retrieved from MSigDB. All genes linked to biotypes that were not found in the biotypes of said genesets and possible pseudogenes were removed. However, genes belonging to lncRNA or siRNA were kept as they also have a significance in various biological processes (2016). In preparation for the focused analysis, the small TCGA dataset for LUAD patients cleaned using the same workflow as explained before. However, this time only zero variance genes were deleted instead of low variance.

To uncover clusters in the data, a combination of a PCA and UMAP was conducted on the cleaned TCGA

expression dataset. First, the PCA using the `RunPCA` command from the Seurat package (Satija et al., 2022) and later on the UMAP analysis using the “cosine” metric was done on the produced principle components using the `uwot` package (Melville, 2021). Performing the PCA before the UMAP analysis was necessary to minimize artefacts caused by correlating variables in the dataset (McInnes et al., 2018). Principle components do not correlate by nature. The UMAP embeddings of the patients were then plotted with `ggplot2` (Wickham, 2016) and colored according to tumor type in order to gain insight into cluster formation. After splitting the dataset into one data frame for each cancer type, the aforementioned workflow was then used on each of the cancer type subsets. To analyse the created plots, clusters k-means clustering (R Core Team, 2022a) was performed aiming to assign each of the patients to their corresponding cluster. The ideal number of clusters was evaluated using the silhouette method with the help of the function from the cluster package (Maechler et al., 2021). Based on these assignments, foldchanges between each cluster and the rest of the patients were calculated using the `foldchange` function (Warnes et al., 2022a). Additionally, a two sided Wilcoxon test was conducted on each cluster and the rest of the data points. These two metrics were used to create a volcano plot with `EnhancedVolcano` package showing the $-\log_{10}$ of the Wilcoxon p-values plotted against \log_2 foldchanges of each gene between the clusters (Blighe et al., 2021). From these plots the most significant and over or under expressed genes were extracted.

2.4 Differential Expression Analysis

2.4.1 GSVA

To condense the data into more easily understandable metrics we evaluated the enrichment of genes that play a role in the same pathways over all cancer types by conducting a GSVA. Two different geneset lists were used: gene ontology genesets and curated genesets, both retrieved from MSigDB and roughly containing 3,000 genesets. Genesets that showed an overlap below 95% of its genes with the ones found in our dataset were removed. To conduct the GSVA a package of the same name was used that also enables multi-core calculations for reduction of calculation time (Hänzelmann et al., 2013). Afterwards, the output matrix was cleaned from pathways with a low standard deviation and then split into the different tumor types. Calculating the means per pathway over all patients of one tumor type resulted a tumor type pathway enrichment matrix. Finally, a heatmap was produced using the `ComplexHeatmap` package (Gu et al., 2016). The same workflow was done for each geneset list aiming to evaluate their information value and for the small dataset to compare normal and tumor tissue.

2.4.2 GSEA

To assess how strongly pathway acitivity differs between tumor and normal tissue, a GSEA was performed using the `fgsea` package (Korotkevich et al., 2019). A previously created signed-rank list of decreasing p-values and a combination of metabolism and hallmark genesets served as input for the pathway list. An enrichment score and a leading edge containing the genes that contribute most to the enrichment score were calculated for each pathway. To sort the pathways by the expression rate, the mean expression of their leading edges was calculated and visualized in a barplot using the packages `ggplot` (Warnes et al., 2022b). The genes crucial to the mean expression of a pathway are the ones that are in the leading edge of the GSEA result.

2.5 Regression

To use the information gathered by the pan cancer analysis a regression model with the purpose of identifying LUAD risk patients from RNA-seq data was added to the project. In order to make the binary classification between LUAD and non-LUAD patients, a logistic regression model was trained. First of all, the cleaned dataset was split by a 70 to 30 percent ratio into a training and testing dataset respectively. In an effort to find genes that could be used as explaining variables, gene foldchanges (Warnes et al., 2022a) between LUAD and other cancer types were calculated using the cleaned dataset. The genes were additionally tested for correlation and for all highly correlating genes, one of them was removed from the dataset. The 10 most overexpressed and 10 most underexpressed genes were chosen for further testing. As a quality control PCA (Satija et al., 2022) and UMAP (Melville, 2021) were conducted on all patients for these 20 chosen genes and the UMAP was plotted using ggplot2 (Wickham, 2016) with the colors indicating the tumor type. A first rough model was trained using all 20 of the chosen genes and the glm function (R Core Team, 2022a) and specifying the model to use a binomial error distribution and a logit link. The blorr package was used to determine the best composition of the given 20 genes (Hebbali, 2020). With the best configuration the final model was trained on the training dataset. Using the native predict function (R Core Team, 2022a), the model was evaluated by predicting whether the patients of the testing dataset were LUAD patients. The resulting probabilities were transformed into predictions for LUAD or non-LUAD using a cutoff value of 50%. Next a confusion table was used to estimate the false-positive and false-negative rates using the known tumor type of each patient and comparing that to the prediction of the model. As a final evaluation step the package ROCR (Sing et al., 2005) was used to create a ROC curve clearly showing the performance of the model.

3 Results

3.1 Data cleaning

The analysis of the expression dataset showed no NAs in any of the patients, which meant none of the patients had to be removed in order to continue working with the dataset. After the further clean-up process described in part 3.4 the expression dataset could be reduced from over 60.000 genes to roughly 17.000 while keeping all 9741 patients. The tumor vs. normal dataset for LUAD patients was reduced to around 17.000 genes for 58 patients.

3.2 Cancer hallmark pathways

By calculating the Jaccard index for each metabolism geneset to each hallmark geneset, the similarity between these pathways was measured and afterwards visualized in a heatmap (Appendix, **Fig. 6.1**). This highlights that there is a general low similarity between the selected pathways and only a few genesets show a slightly higher similarity which don't exceed an index of 0.2. The most shared genes are found in the alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism with glutamine metabolism. Additionally, large overlaps are found in purine and pyrimidine metabolism with genome repair and down regulation as well as in lipid and fatty acid metabolism with VEGF-induced angiogenesis.

3.3 Focused analysis

3.3.1 GSEA

Overall, as shown in **Fig. 6.2** more upregulated than downregulated pathways were observed. Among the upregulated, Meta_HIF1 and the ascorbate and alderate metabolism pathways presented with the highest mean. In addition, some pathways associated with nucleotide, amino acid, and sugar metabolism also seem to be upregulated. Specific amino acids whose synthesis appears to be overexpressed include methionine and cysteine. Pathways pertaining to telomerase activity and cell growth were also significantly upregulated. Downregulated pathways are mainly linked to the immune response but also to the metabolism of specific amino acids and fatty acids, such as histidine or arachidonic acid.

Pathways that affect the cytochrome p450 system seem to be downregulated. The two most significantly downregulated pathways regulate linolenic acid and nitrogen metabolism.

3.3.2 GSVA

The heatmap in **Fig. 3.1** shows two recognizable groups with different expression patterns. The expression of each pathway is color coded, from high expression rate (red) to low expression rate (blue). The left half shows only tumor samples while the right half shows almost exclusively samples belonging to healthy tissue, with a few exceptions framed in black. This suggests that for some samples the tumor tissue has phenotypic

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manifestations that do not significantly differ from the overall expression patterns in normal tissue. Strong differences can be seen in the pathways marked in violet. Many of them are associated with DNA replication or chromosome distribution during mitosis. Notable pathways include “DNA dependent DNA replication,” “chromosome separation,” and „metaphase anaphase transition off cell cycle”. Many tumor samples present with a high expression rate of these pathways, whilst normal samples present with a low expression.

The pathways marked in blue are connected to immune response, for example „T-helper 17 type immune response”. In this case, some tumor samples are upregulated while most are downregulated. In normal tissue the expression of most pathways is clearly upregulated with a few exceptions near the right margin.

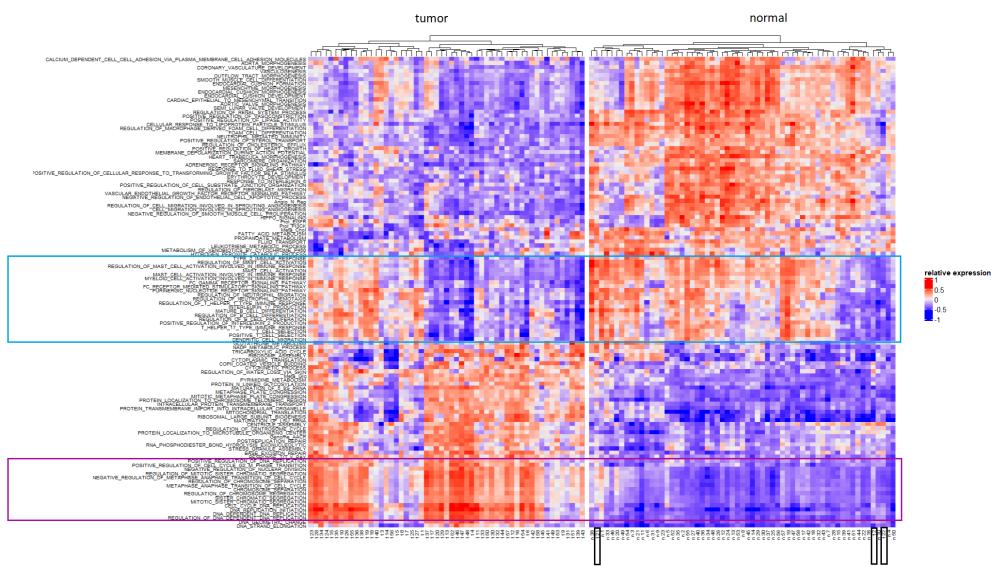


Figure 3.1: Heatmap for comparing pathway expression in normal and tumor tissue The heatmap shows the GSVA results for the small TCGA dataset. On the x axis one can see the normal and tumor samples, while the y axis shows the pathways with the highest standard deviation. The expression of each pathway is color-coded, from high expression (red), to low expression (blue).

The expression of the pathways selected in the previous step is visualized in the volcano plot shown in **Fig. 6.3**. The higher the foldchange, the greater the difference in expression between tumor and normal tissue. Greater $-\log_{10}(p \text{ value})$ corresponds to higher significance of this difference.

As already seen in the heatmap **Fig. 3.1** significant upregulated pathways are those who relate to DNA replication and cell cycle. Pathways with less significant upregulation stand in relation to ribosome metabolism and assembly.

The pathways involved in immune response such as mast cell activation, are significantly downregulated, while the T-helper 17 pathway is less significantly downregulated.

Other noteworthy pathways that are strongly downregulated include the cellular response to lipoprotein particle stimulus and the regulation of renal system process.

A total of four pathways with high p values were selected. Two of them with high positive foldchanges and two with high negative foldchanges. In (**Fig. 3.2**), genes of these pathways are highlighted in black and some with particularly high p values are labeled. The red colored genes are all genes in our cleaned TCGA tumor

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normal dataset that are significantly over expressed over all patients in tumor tissue compared to normal tissue. The blue colored genes imply the opposite. In gray, one can see insignificantly up or downregulated genes.

Looking at the DNA replication initiation pathway (**Fig. 3.2(A)**) overregulated genes like ORC and CDC6 seem to play an important role for the pathway activity. Furthermore, PLK1 is significantly overexpressed in the metaphase anaphase transition of cell cycle (**Fig. 3.2(B)**). In both pathways, as already described in the section above, a clear up regulation of the pathways in tumor tissue can be seen in the gene expression patterns.

Two down regulated pathways, namely renal system regulation (AGTR1 and EDNRB downregulated) and cellular response to lipoprotein particle stimulus are seen in **Fig. 3.2(D, E)**. PPAR gamma or CD36 seem to be significantly down-regulated in the latter pathway.

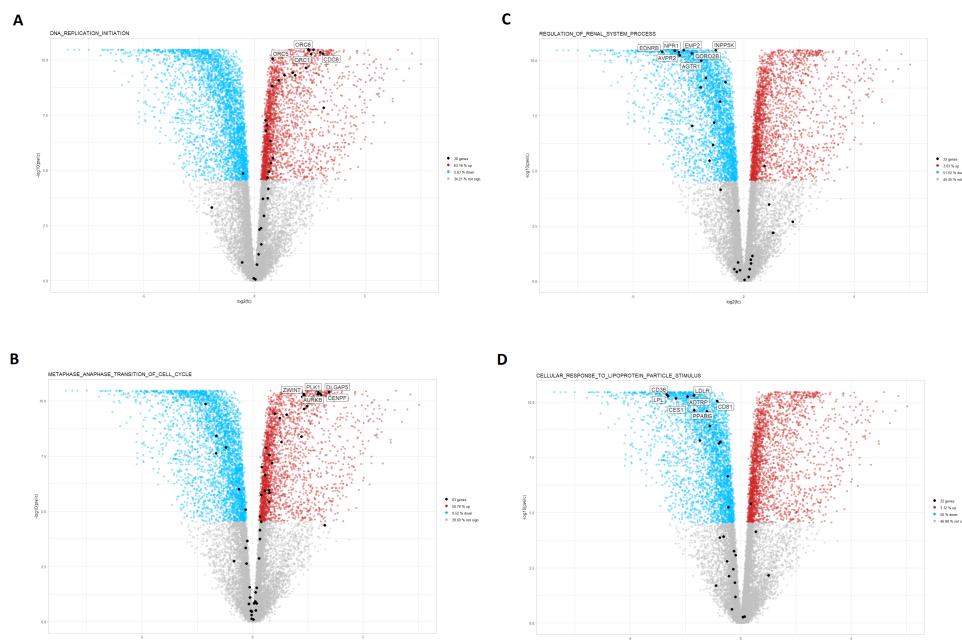


Figure 3.2: Volcano plot showing gene expression for selected pathways The plots show the number of genes in each pathway and the percentage of significantly over expressed (red), significantly under expressed (blue) and not significant differentially expressed genes (gray). The differential expression refers to the change of mean expression over all patients for each gene form normal to tumor tissue. The selected pathways were: dna replication initiation (A), metaphase anaphase transition of cell cycle (B), regulation of renal system process (C) and cellular response to lipoprotein particles (D).

3.4 Pan cancer analysis

3.4.1 Visualization of TCGA patients of different tumor types

The first step to pan cancer comparison was to evaluate potential clusters in our data. Dimension reduction of the cleaned data conducted by performing PCA and UMAP results in the plot shown in (**Fig. 3.3**). To identify clustering of different cancer types, the data points of each patient was colored accordingly. Based

on the 33 different types occurring in the dataset, the reduced data results in approximately 16 clusters. Notably, BRCA, LIHC, KIRP, SKCM, UVM, THCA, PCPG and PAAD exhibit a well defined clustering. Additionally, LGG and GBM form a united cluster. Patients suffering from LUAD show a similar gene expression indicated by the isolated, turquoise cluster in the right, bottom corner.

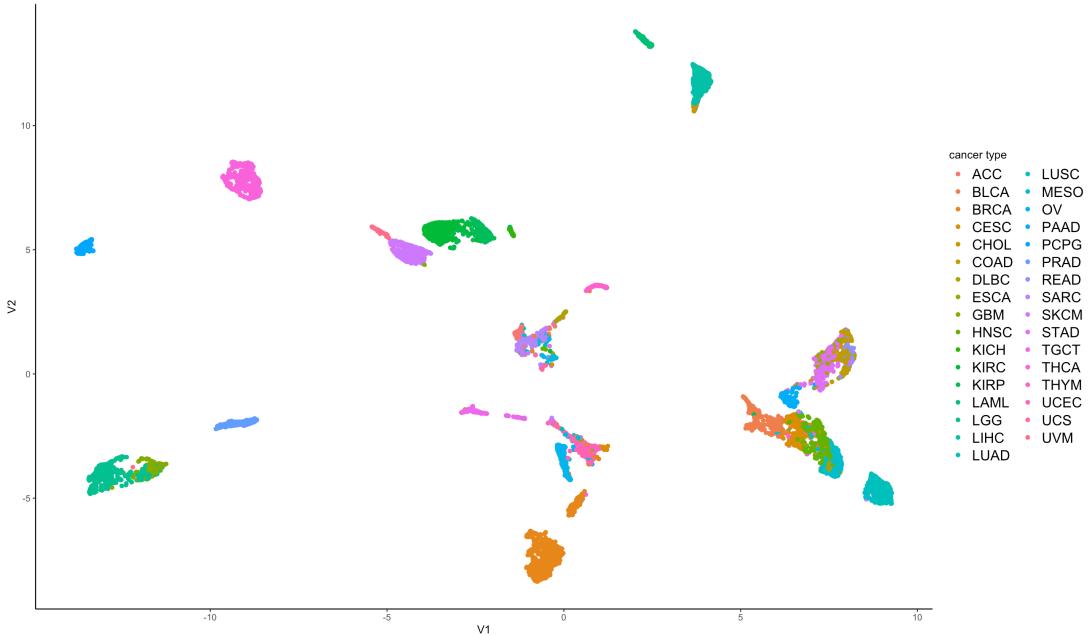


Figure 3.3: UMAP plot on TCGA expression dataset The x-axis is defined by the first umap component, whereas the y-axis assigned to the second component. The data plots are colored by the patients cancer type

3.4.2 Pathway enrichment

The diagnosis of the cancer type a patient suffers from is not only based on the cancer's location in the body but by the molecular signature it exhibits. Different molecular changes result in a different expression of genes and therefore an abnormal regulation of pathways. This deregulation of pathways is characteristic for each cancer type. A pathway enrichment analysis, for example using GSVA, makes the data easier to be interpreted as a pathway upregulation conveys more information than a single gene. Hence, its analysis is a crucial part of this pan cancer analysis. Aiming to identify differences in pathway activities based on the cancer type, two geneset list were extracted from MSigDB, as described in section 3.3. One list contained curated genesets whereas the other list contained ontology genesets. Following, GSVA was performed twice on the TCGA expression dataset; once using the curated geneset list and one time with the ontology geneset list for quality control. By utilizing the genesets separately, the better fitting geneset for the analysed dataset can be selected (Appendix, **Fig. 6.5**; Appendix, **Fig. 6.6**). The selected geneset list contains only ontology genesets that overlap with the genes from the expression data with more than 95%. The curated geneset list was not chosen due to less clustering after conducting GSVA. Cancer types that result in an isolated and well defined cluster are LIHC, KIRK, THCA, PRAD, PCPG, LGG and LAML.

Based on the geneset enrichment matrix created with GSVA, a pathway enrichment heatmap was created (**Fig. 3.4**). Performing kmeans, three clusters of cancer types were identified. The cancer types allocated

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to the first cluster can be categorized into kidney carcinomata, gliomata, carcinomata of the sexual organ as well as thyroid and liver carcinoma. The other two clusters exhibit no specific subcategories explaining similar pathway deregulation patterns. Cancer types belonging to cluster one show a general strong down regulation of pathways in comparison to the other cancer types. Cluster 2 contains cancer types with a relatively neutral enrichment of pathways. The third cluster exhibits a strong deregulation of pathways relatively to the other cancer types, some being upregulated while others are severely downregulated. The pathways can approximately be divided into three subsets. The first cluster includes pathways that regulate the cell cycle, DNA replication and chromatid segregation. These genesets are highly downregulated in the first cancer type cluster and moderately downregulated in 5 cancer types assigned to cluster 2. However, in the majority of cluster 2 and in cluster 3, these pathways show a higher activity. A second cluster can be found in pathways important for morphogenesis, metastasis and cell adhesion. While the cancer types from the second cluster do not drastically over- nor downregulate these genesets in comparison to the other cancer types, cluster 1 and 3 exhibit a general downregulation. The last cluster of pathways comprises pathways involved in the regulation of the immune response. On the one hand, the second and third cluster of cancer types solely exhibit a moderate deregulation of these genesets. On the other hand, cancer types included in the first cluster inhibit immune activation.

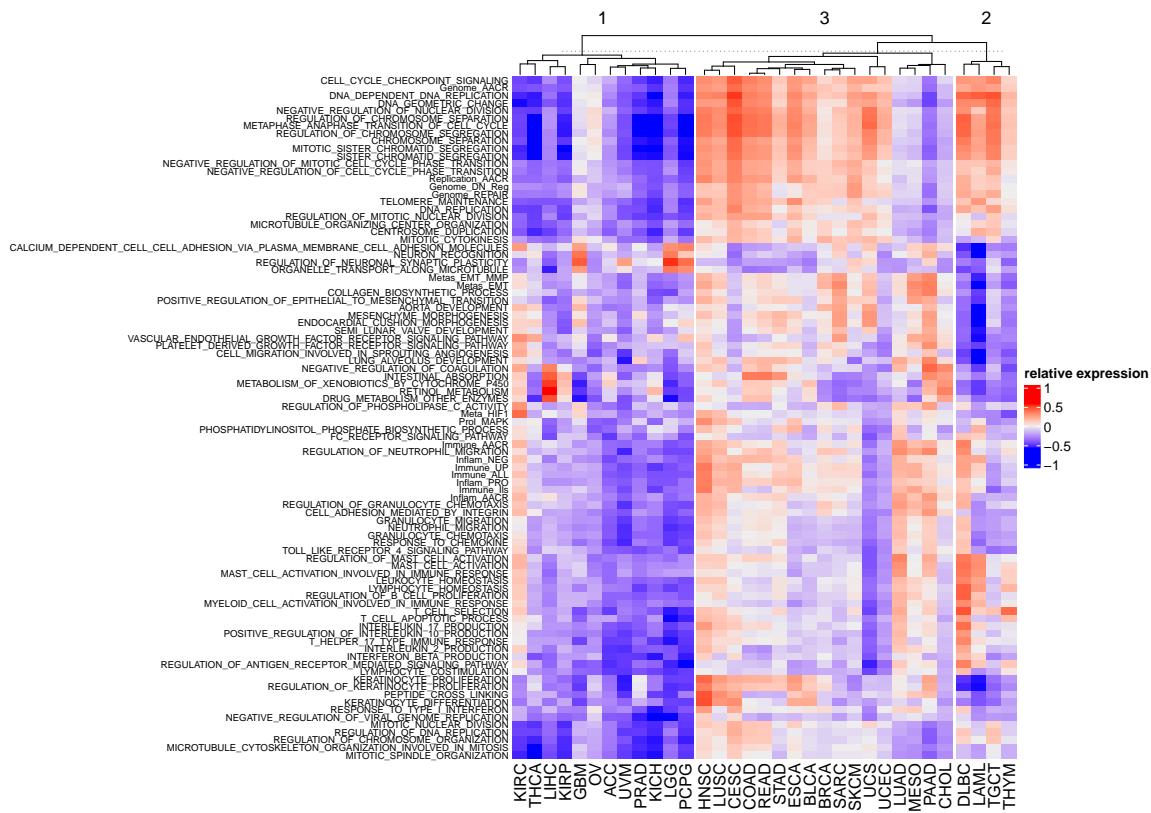


Figure 3.4: Pathway enrichment heatmap. The clustering of cancer types was conducted using kmeans.

3.4.3 Geneset enrichment comparison between LUAD and other cancer types

The identification of marker pathways for LUAD and the comparison of geneset enrichment is a central part of this project. The resulting heatmap and volcano plot could then be used to gather information of

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the different molecular signatures of LUAD and of other cancer types and gave critical information for the following regression analysis. The volcano plot (**Fig. 3.5**) helps with analysing the exact pathways that differ in activity between LUAD patients and other cancer patients. It shows the log₂ foldchange values between LUAD and non-LUAD patients as well as the -log₁₀ values of the corresponding p-values from the two-sided Wilcoxon test.

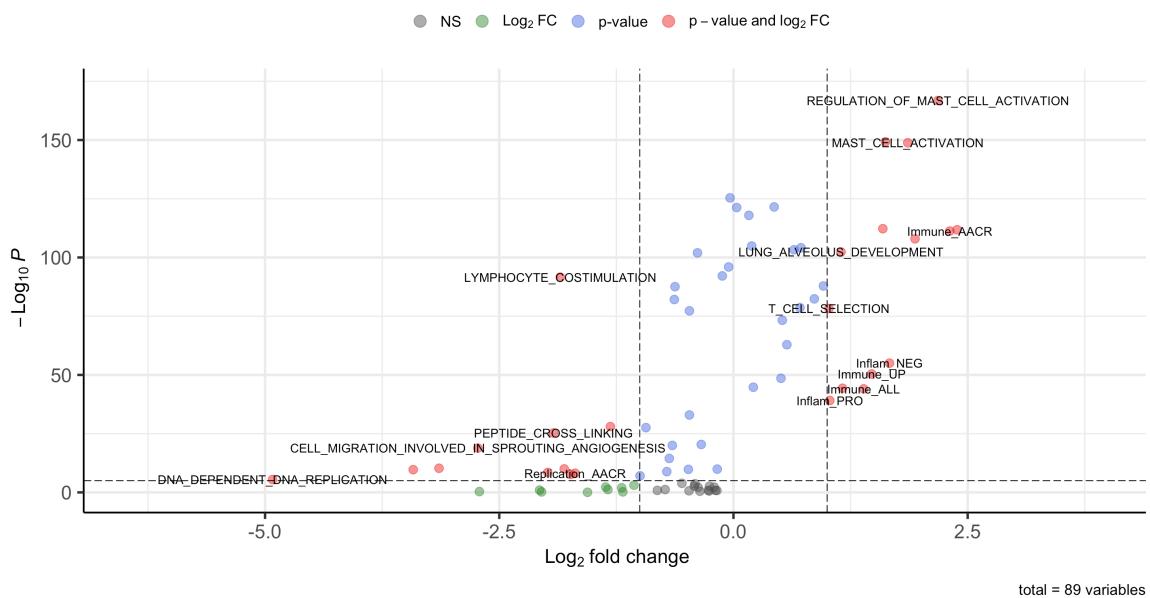


Figure 3.5: Volcano plot for geneset enrichment in LUAD compared to all other cancer types of the TCGA dataset. dotted lines indicating the alpha value and foldchange values of -1 and 1.

The volcano plot shows several differently expressed pathways in LUAD. The majority of them are upregulated. Most notably, a group of pathways related to inflammation and immune activation show a significant increase in activity in LUAD. Additionally, a pathway regulating mast cell activation is upregulated. Pathways concerning DNA replication and RNA translation seem to be downregulated in LUAD, as well as genesets concerning angiogenesis. Several genesets show a significant difference in expression, however the absolute value difference between the two groups does not meet our criteria of being at least 1.

3.4.4 Comparison of Clusters Within LUAD

After running separate PCA and UMAP analysis on patients for each tumor type the question arose how the patients within one tumor type differ from each other. The UMAP plots for three of the most clearly clustering tumor types can be seen in Figure (**Fig. 3.6**).

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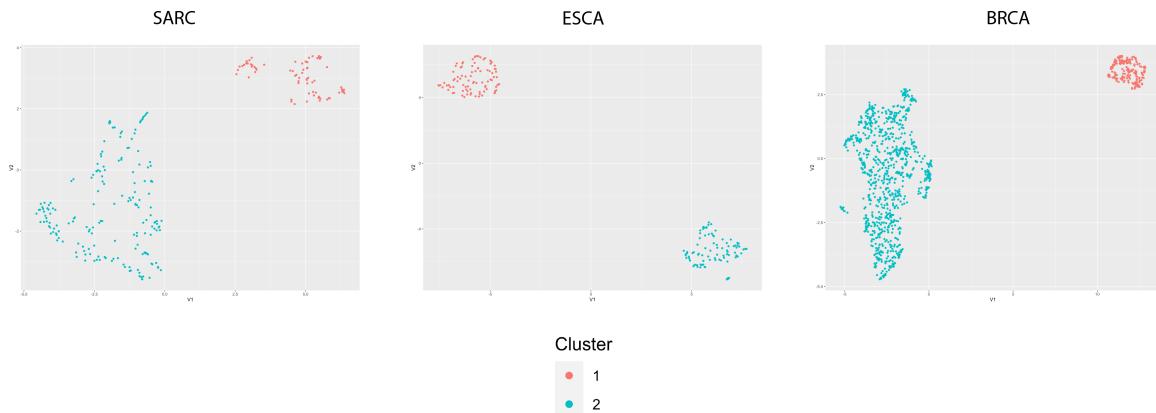


Figure 3.6: UMAP plots for SARC, ESCA and BRCA run on the corresponding subset of the gene expression dataset, colored by the cluster assigned to each datapoint by k-means clustering.

LUAD also clustered into two clusters, however these were not as clear as the ones shown before (Appendix, Fig. 6.4). To further our understanding of LUAD the gene activity of the clusters was compared using a volcano plot (Fig. 3.7).

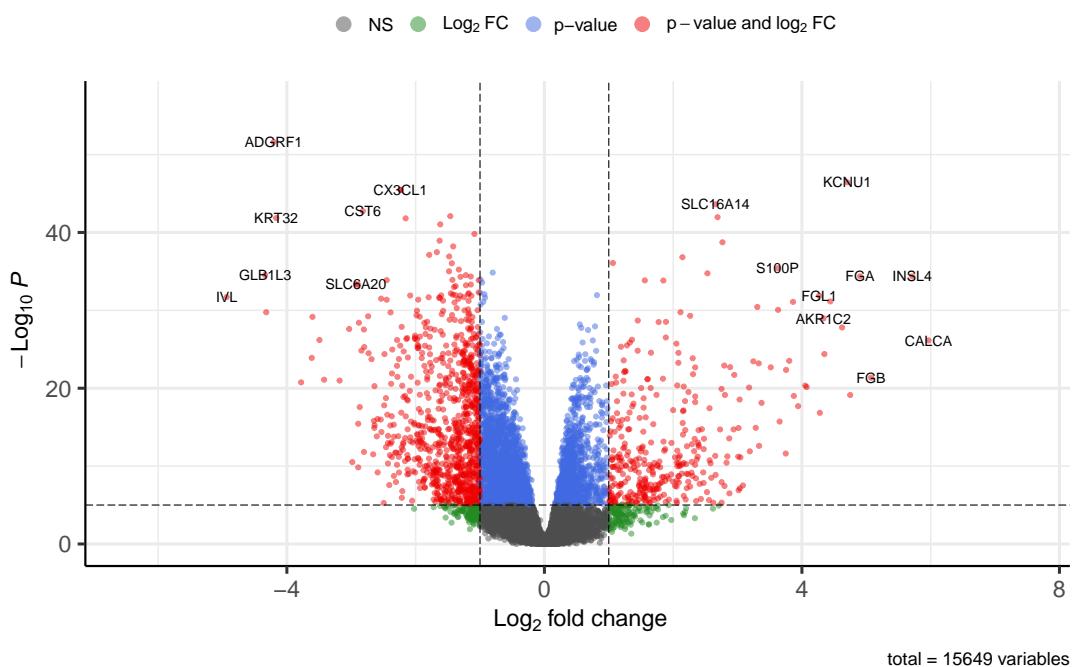


Figure 3.7: Volcano plot comparing the two observed clusters. Each datapoint is one gene, the most differentially expressed genes are marked by name.

A variety of genes seem to differ significantly between the two LUAD clusters.

3.5 Regression

The logistic model that was trained on the TCGA expression dataset. The model's goal was to predict whether a cancer patient suffers from LUAD or not. In order to be used reliably, the model has to be precise enough. Testing of our model revealed the following characteristics: The model predicts 136 LUAD patients correctly, as well as 2752 non-LUAD cases. Also shown in the confusion table (Appendix, **Fig. 6.7**) are the 27 false-negative occurrences and 7 false-positive occurrences. This results in an accuracy of 0.986 %.

For further evaluation a ROC plot was produced which enables an estimation of model performance in relation to the false-positive rate (**Fig. 3.8**). The ideal estimator would have an area under curve (AUC) of 1 and would fill out the top left corner. The trained regression model exhibits an AUC of 0.9159 and a nearly linear increase.

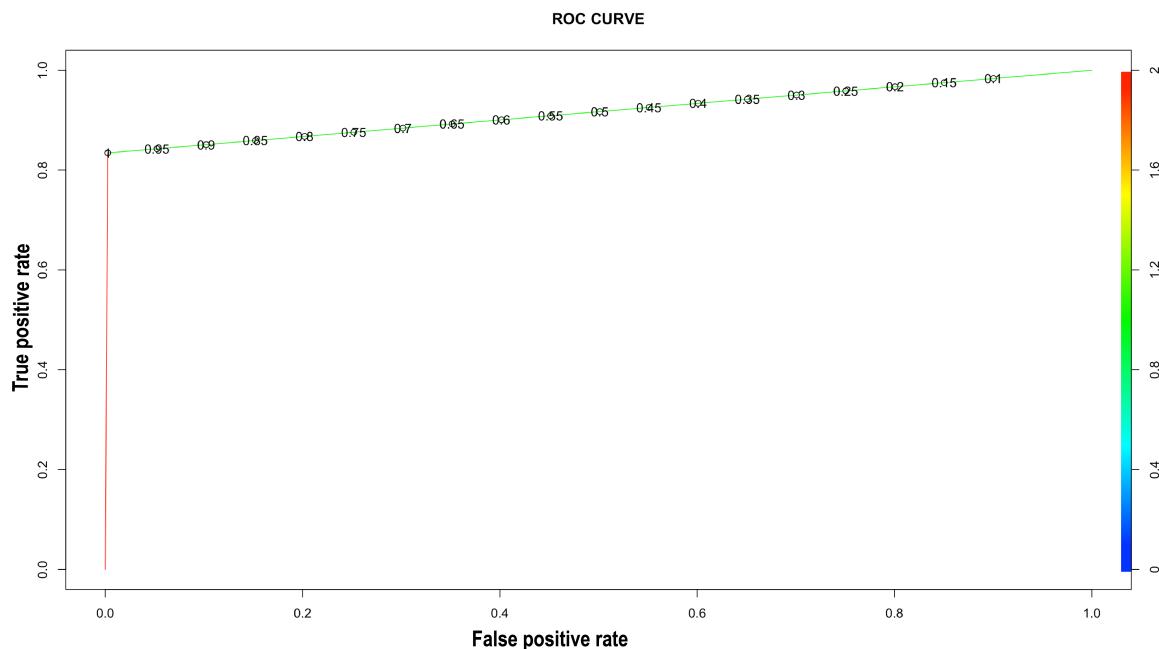


Figure 3.8: ROC plot of the trained logistic model with an AUC value of **0.9159**.

4 Discussion

4.1 Focused Analysis

The results in **Fig. 6.2** show several pathways to be up- and down-regulated.

Literature confirms that the hypoxia-inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF1 alpha) plays an important role in tumor progression and metastasis (Ren et al., 2013). Expression of this factor is much higher in lung cancer tissue than in normal tissue, which can also be seen in metastatic tissues (Yang et al., 2016).

Pathways linked to nucleotide, amino acid and sugar metabolism like ascorbate and aldurate metabolism are generally enriched in tumor tissue (Araujo et al., 2018).

Adenocarcinoma cell samples are often associated with high telomerase activity and with higher immortality (Hiyama et al., 1995).

The results indicate that CYP is downregulated in LUAD. This is coherent with our expectations as cytochrome p450 (CYP) is known to metabolize carcinogens , thus inactivating them (Oyama et al., 2012). However, it is not mentioned if the expression rate is significantly higher or lower than in normal cells. One factor that could influence the result seen in (**Fig. 6.2**) is that only 58 samples were available.

Gamma linolenic acid suppresses HIF1 alpha induced proliferation and invasion of non-small cell lung cancer cells through inhibition of HIF1 alpha (Wang et al., 2020). As previously mentioned HIF1a induces proliferation therefore its downregulation conforms to our expectations. As indicated in the heatmap (**Fig. 3.1**) and the volcano plot (**Fig. 6.3**), pathways linked to DNA replication and cell cycle regulation were strongly overexpressed in tumor tissue compared to normal tissue. ORC (Origin Recognition Complex) binds to chromatin, marking the location for replication (Feng et al., 2021) Furthermore ORC is linked to CDC6 thus being activated and replication can be induced. Research has also shown, that the expression of ORC plays a significant role in the development of lung cancer (Deng et al., 2021). This confirms the results seen in (**Fig. 3.2**) (A).

Immune response mechanisms like T-helper 17 type immune response were partly up and partly downregulated in tumor tissue, which can be seen in (**Fig. 3.1**). Overall, this circumstance lead to immune mechanisms to not be significantly downregulated as seen in (**Fig. 6.3**). IL-17-producing CD4 helper T cells (Th17 cells) play a crucial role in promoting chronic tissue inflammation which has often been linked to the development of cancer (Chang et al., 2014). Further research showed that the Th17 function may vary according to cancer type, location, and stage of disease (Wilke et al., 2011). This suggests that the expression rate of the T-helper 17 type immune response can vary between samples.

Looking at the down regulated pathways, the renal system shows particularly low expression rate of AGTR1 and EDNRB (**Fig. 3.2**) (C). The renin-angiotensin system (RAS) plays an important role in lung cancer (Xiong et al., 2021). Furthermore the angiotensin II receptor 1 (AGTR1) is part of the RAS system in the kidney and was found to be lowly expressed in most examined tumors, including in lung cancer. Another research group found, that the endothelin receptor type B (EDNRB) inhibited proliferation and migration of LUAD cells and was lowly expressed in LUAD patients (Wei et al., 2020). This leads to higher proliferation and migration rates, which are cancer hallmarks.

The results indicate low cellular response to LDL particles in tumor tissue samples. As seen in (**Fig. 3.2**) (D), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARgamma) is significantly downregulated. PPARgamma is proven to be involved in inhibition of development of primary tumors and metastases

formation in lung cancer and may also function as a tumor suppressor (Reddy et al., 2016). Moreover CD36 has different expression rates at different cancer stages. CD36 expression is invariably low in the *in situ* stage but rises when cells begin to metastasize (Wang and Li, 2019).

4.2 Pan Cancer Analysis

4.2.1 Identification of Clusters in Gene Expression Data

Visualization of the data after dimension reduction reveals strong clustering based on the cancer types. This indicates that patients diagnosed with certain cancer types, particularly LUAD, BRCA, LIHC, KIRP, and UVM developed a unique gene expression pattern. Due to the fact that LGG and GBM cluster together, a similar transformation of gene expression can be concluded. The latter observation is unsurprising as both tumor types are glioma.

4.2.2 Pathway Enrichment

The comparison of the clusters resulting from GSVA to the clusters based on the gene expression highlights that the cancer types cluster less according to their pathway regulation. This is due to the fact that selection of gene sets entails a certain degree of loss of information. To minimize the information loss, we performed GSVA with two different geneset lists and chose the geneset list that retained the most information. Therefore, several cancer types with a unique gene expression also show a specific pathway enrichment pattern. Cancer types that remain clustered are LIHC, LGG and PCPG.

By visualizing the pathway enrichment relative to the cancer type the formation of three cancer type and approximately three geneset clusters can be observed. Notably, the first cluster of cancer types show a strong downregulation of pathways relative to other cancer types.

This can be explained by the fact that several cancer types can be assigned to a joint cancer class like glioma and kidney carcinomas. No higher category could be assigned to the second cluster as it showed no distinct deregulation pattern. The third and last cluster contains cancer types related to cells exhibiting a high stemness like blood forming cells and germ cells (Weissman, 2000).

The three clusters in the pathways axis resemble cell cycle and genome regulation, regulation of different phases of metastasis, and activation of the immune response.

Cell cycle and genome deregulation resembles one of the hallmarks of cancer as it is the base for tumor progression (Bruce, 1983). By increasing the activity of cell cycle promoting pathways, cancer cells activate proliferation and cell growth. It is important to highlight that our analysis is relative to different cancer types and does not have any informative value concerning the relation to healthy cells. Accordingly, cancer types that exhibit downregulation of cell cycle pathways do not have slower proliferation than normal cells but rather have less aggressive spread than other cancer types. The first cluster of cancer types, particularly kidney cancer and prostate adenocarcinoma, result in a downregulation of these pathways. While our findings in PRAD are according to expectations (Sakr and Grignon, 1997), the strong downregulation in kidney cancer is not supported by other studies. There are several subtypes of kidney cancer, for example KIRC,

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KIRP and KICH. KIRC indeed is a slow growing cancer but KIRP and KICH both are subtypes that show a high proliferation rate (Li et al., 2012). These aberrances to other studies may result from our selection of pathways or our data cleaning which inevitably leads to loss of information. Cancer types that show a strong increase in cell cycle pathway activity are CESC and DLBC. Since CESC leads to acute mortality among women (Small Jr et al., 2017), our findings are as expected and proven by further studies (Ding et al., 2020). CESC and DLBC are highly aggressive cancer types which explains the strongly increased activity in pathways regulating the genome and cell cycle (Said, 2013).

Metastasizing is a complex and inefficient process due to numerous regulation mechanisms (Bruce, 1983). Therefore, the ability of a primary cancer depends on its location and molecular signature. As part of the analysis of metastatic landscapes, Budczies *et al.* found melanoma, breast cancer and kidney cancer to feature a high metastatic potential. However, cancer cells deriving from the liver and sexual organs show the lowest rates of metastasis (Budczies et al., 2015). Our findings confirm this research. BRCA, SKCM, and especially KIRC result in upregulated metastasis genesets in comparison to other cancer types. In addition, the high invasion and metastasis rate of SKCM is supported by further studies (Huang et al., 2022). Secondly, our analysis revealed downregulated metastatic pathways in LIHC, PRAD, OV, CESC and UCEC which aligns with insufficient invasiveness in liver and reproductive cancers (Budczies et al., 2015). Moreover, PAAD resulted in the most severe upregulation of metastasis related pathways which is supported by several studies (Ayres Pereira and Chio, 2019). Epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) is an essential process of metastasis formation by enabling the cell to circulate through vessels (Kalluri et al., 2009). Therefore, the upregulation of pathways involved in EMT in PAAD matches our expectations (Rasheed et al., 2010). In contrary, LAML shows a significantly low enrichment of pathways inducing metastasis. At first, this seems paradoxical as AML is highly invasive because it is not categorized as a solid tumor (Whiteley et al., 2021). By nature myeloid cells possess a high motility and the ability to circulate through vessels. Consequently, transformed myeloid cells do not need to upregulate processes that enable cell migration or inhibit anoikis (Trendowski, 2015).

While there is no significant deregulation of immune activation in the second and third cancer type clusters, cancer types of the first cluster transform a severe downregulation. This clustering is according to our expectations as cancer types of each cluster can be categorized by immune-infiltration CpG markers (Wang et al., 2020). As a result, these cancer types inhibit immune cell infiltration hence have a low immunogenicity (Smyth et al., 2006). Notably, even though UCS is assigned to cluster two, it results in a strongly decreased immune pathway activity. This is confirmed by first studies (Ali et al., 2020). Unfortunately, its rareness entails a small research base for analysis. As part of cluster one, glioma like GBM and LGG cause a decline in pathway activity leading to a highly immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment (Guan et al., 2018). PCPG is a solid tumor and thus develops a tumor microenvironment that surpasses immune cell infiltration. Furthermore, transformed cells lack leukocyte infiltration enabling tumor progression (Fishbein et al., 2017). On the other hand DLBC and HNSC are examples for cancer types upregulating immune infiltration which seems to be contradictory at first. However, inflammation can support the tumor microenvironment because it promotes tumorigenesis and tumor progression by supplying essential molecules like growth and survival factors. Tamma *et al.* observed this phenomenon in DLBC (Tamma et al., 2020). Additionally, HNSC increasing inflammatory pathways is verified by the studies of He *et al.* (He et al., 2022).

Overall, our results show great compliance with previous studies. Nevertheless, some findings do not conform to expectations as they imply a different transformation of some cancer types relative to their actual behaviour.

Possible reasons for these discrepancies are the chosen pathways and the general loss of information during conduction of GSVA.

4.2.3 Geneset Enrichment Comparison Between LUAD and Other Cancer Types

Using the volcano plot which compared geneset enrichment of LUAD and non-LUAD patients several conclusions can be drawn.

Due to the overexpression of inflammatory and immune activity pathways, it can be deduced that LUAD is generally more immunogenic than the other cancer types. This explains the increase in tissue inflammation and T-cell selection. The upregulation of mast cell activity further supports the hypothesis that LUAD is more immunogenic as mast cells play a vital role in inflammatory and constrictory processes by secretion of cytokines (Tataroğlu et al., 2004). These findings are supported by Xu *et al.*, who claim that especially in the immunity high LUAD subtype a higher expression in immune system pathways and pro-inflammatory genes can be found. This also correlates with better response to immunotherapy (Xu et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the increased expression of alveolar developmental genes fits our expectation, as LUAD is a non-small cell lung cancer and thus growth of alveoli should be increased by overexpression of the corresponding genes. Sainz de Aja *et al.* even suspect the affected alveolar progenitor cells to be the source of the tumor growth (Sainz de Aja et al., 2021).

The downregulation of genesets involved in replication compared to other genesets leads to the conclusion that LUAD does not exhibit the same increase in replication as other cancer types do. Furthermore, angiogenesis seems to be less advanced in LUAD as in other cancer types. Tataroğlu *et al.* suggest that the level of angiogenesis expression in LUAD patients is connected to the cancer stage the patients find themselves in. As our dataset provided patients over all stages the expression level of angiogenesis could have been skewed by patients in low angiogenesis stages (Tataroğlu et al., 2004).

In conclusion LUAD could be described as a rather immunogenic and pro-inflammatory cancer, protruding from alveolar progenitor cells. Immunotherapy is a promising therapy approach for LUAD patients, especially for the immunity high subtype (Xu et al., 2020).

4.2.4 Comparison of Clusters Within LUAD

The UMAP plots of SARC, ESCA and BRCA show perfectly clear clusters, which were also confirmed by k-means clustering. LUAD did not cluster as clearly, however further analysis of the differences between its patients was possible by using a volcano plots. The volcano plot clearly shows that the two clusters differ in expression of certain genes.

Most of the genes that are differentially expressed are connected to signal transmission over various pathways. For example ADGRF1 which influences the way GPCRs behave in the two LUAD clusters and thus even influences CREB activity, which can promote anti-tumor cell programs (Abdulkareem et al., 2021).

Another crucial gene for biological processes is FGA, which is overexpressed in cluster one. This codes for the fibrinogen alpha chain and thus is needed for secondary haemostasis. Patients from both clusters seem to differ in their blood clotting capabilities (Freissmuth et al., 2016). Additionally the CALCA gene, which controls the calcium household is also differentially expressed and thus further fuels the difference in blood

clotting, as calcium is needed for secondary haemostasis (Singh et al., 2019). INSL4 is normally found during embryonic development as it can bind the insulin-like growth factor receptor. In LUAD it is significantly overexpressed. Such genes were expected to be found as often cancer progression results in reactivation of early development genes (Veitia et al., 1998).

It was shown that the two clusters found do differ in very specific aspects of biological processes. We expected to find distinct clusters corresponding to the LUAD subtypes found by Qin *et al.* which are characterized by immune activity (Qin et al., 2020). However even in the most differentially expressed genes we found no significant difference in immune activity between the clusters. Qin *et al.* had access to both genomic and transcriptomic data and analysed the datasets specifically for changes in immune response which influences the results.

4.2.5 Regression

Since LUAD patients clustered clearly throughout the UMAP plot before, we expected to be able to built a rather robust logistic regression to differentiate between LUAD and non-LUAD patients. This expectation was further fueled by the LUAD patients also clustering during quality control using only the genes we chose as our explaining variables (**Fig. 6.8**). The confusion table that was acquired from predicting values in the testing dataset shows a low amount false-positives and a high number of true-negatives. The model seems to be able to recognize clear non-LUAD patients fairly easily. However there are 27 false-negatives, which means that 16.6 % of all LUAD patients have not been labelled right. The reason for those false-negatives could be the fact that while LUAD patients show a clear cluster there are some non-LUAD patients in the same cluster. The patients that are close to these other cancer types are at risk of wrongfully being labelled as the neighbouring cancer type, as it is shown in the quality control plot (**Fig. 6.9**). Nevertheless due to the high amount of patients in general (2921 total patients in the testing dataset) the accuracy of 98.6 % shows a rather reliable model. The models performance is further underlined by the ROC curve that was created during analysis. Generally the further the curve protrudes into the top left corner, the better the model is. In this case the ROC curve shows a steep progression at first and then inclines linearly. The area under curve of 0.9159 ranks this model as reliable, as generally AUC to 1 are regarded as good (Narkhede, 2018). In conclusion this model could be used to reduce the amount of genes that have to be screened by RNA-seq in order to diagnose a patient with LUAD. However there still is potential to differentiate between more cancer types by using a multinomial logistic regression. Additionally neural-networks have been shown to be a more reliable and functional alternative to logistic regression. Way et al. even showed this possible solution on the same TCGA dataset (Way et al., 2018).

4.2.6 Conclusion

Over the course of the project we were able to discern the genes that are differentially expressed in LUAD cells compared to normal cells and to assign them to their respective pathways. Furthermore, we managed to distinguish LUAD to other cancer types through analysis of their respective gene expression patterns. The vast majority of our findings could be confirmed by preexisting research. The crowning achievement of the project is a logistic regression model that allows us to predict LUAD with 98.6 % accuracy and to reduce the amount of genes that would have to be screened to diagnose a patient with LUAD.

4.2.7 Outlook

Performance of UMAP and PCA on our data (**Fig. 6.4**) showed that LUAD forms two distinct clusters. Further analysis may reveal the genetic differences within LUAD that lead to clustering as well as the genetic similarities shared by samples belonging to the same cluster. Additionally, response to therapy might differ between clusters and thus patients belonging to one cluster or another might face vastly different chances of survival. A specific topic regarding the comparison of LUAD patient clusters would be the analysis of immune subtypes of LUAD. Many different research groups have already set out to find such subtypes according to the patients immune signature, which is defined for instance by PD-L1 expression or immune cell infiltration. Generally, the more pronounced a cancer's immune signature is, the better the cancer will respond to immunotherapy and the better a patient's chances of survival (Xu et al., 2020). Based on the findings of the likes of Xu *et al.*, our own data could be divided according to immune signature and determining trends within each subgroup such as survival rate could be identified. Additionally, a link between immune activity and metastasis formation could be further researched, as roughly half of LUAD patients develop brain metastases (Shih et al., 2020). This could be fueled by an immune downregulation or immune remodelling. Another clinically relevant topic for further research would be to investigate differences in smokers and non-smokers that suffer from LUAD. It is a well-known fact that lung cancer is a smoker's disease. However, in recent years studies have found that lung cancer incidence is decreasing in smokers and increasing in non-smokers. Furthermore, the same study states that the genomic profile of lung cancer in non-smokers differs from that in smokers. (Qiu et al., 2015). Inspired by this study, a possible next step would be to subgroup the data into smokers and non-smokers and to compare the two groups in order to determine which pathways are differentially expressed and if the results of Qui *et al* can be replicated with our data. For an easier diagnosis during biopsy of early stage cancer cells an improved logistic regression model could be developed. Over the course of this project we trained a logistic regression model to predict whether an individual is at risk of eventually developing LUAD or not. This model could be further sophisticated to additionally predict the cancer stage on the grounds of a patient's genomic profile as well as other factors like age or smoking habits. With enough training, this model could ideally be used as a less invasive alternative to the current diagnostic methods and therefore help determine an adequate treatment plan with reduced patient trauma. In order to really enhance analysis and modelling, not only transcriptomic data but also epigenetic data could be used to gain more insights into the cancer's behavior, as especially strategic DNA methylation or demethylation is a crucial driver in many cancer types (Esteller, 2008). This would enable a more precise knowledge of the mutagenic mechanisms, like tumor suppressor inactivation and proto-oncogene activation. In the end one of the most important steps following our bioinformatic analysis would be experimental validation of our findings. In particular the differences in tissue and cells could be studied with different methods like immunohistochemistry staining. The TCGA project also holds slides of immunostained cancer tissue, which could be used as a first step for studying the impact of genomic mutations on *in vivo* tumor cells.

5 References

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6 Appendix

All statistical analyses were done in an R-environment

$\text{@}R - base$

Table 6.1: Used packages in alphabetical order.

Package	Name	Application	Reference
babypLOTS		create interactive 3D visualizations	Trost (2022)
bayesbio		calculate Jaccard coefficients	McKenzie (2016)
BiocParallel		novel implementations of functions for parallel evaluation	(Morgan et al., 2021)
biomaRt		access to genome databases	Durinck et al. (2009)
blr		building and validating binary logistic regression models	Hebbali (2020)
cinaR		combination of different packages	Karakaslar and Ucar (2022)
cluster		cluster analysis of data	Maechler et al. (2021)
ComplexHeatmap		arrange multiple heatmaps	(Gu et al., 2016)
EnhancedVolcano		produce improved volcano plots	(Blighe et al., 2021)
enrichplot		visualization of geneset enrichment results (GSEA)	Yu (2022)
FactoMineR		perform principal component analysis (PCA)	Lê et al. (2008)
fgsea		Run GSEA on a pre-ranked list	Korotkevich et al. (2019)
ggplot2		visualization of results in dot plots, bar plots and box plots	Wickham (2016)
grid	ggpubr	formatting of ggplot2-based graphs	Kassambara (2020)
gridExtra	ggrepel	creates non-overlapping text labels for ggplot2-based graphs	Slowikowski (2021)
GSVA	grid	implements the primitive graphical functions that underlie the ggplot2 plotting system	R Core Team (2022b)
	gridExtra	arrange multiple plots on a page	Auguie (2017)
	GSVA	Run GSVA on a dataset	(Hänzelmann et al., 2013)

Package			
Name	Application		Reference
gplots	plotting data		(Warnes et al., 2022b)
gtools	calculate foldchange, find NAs, logratio2foldchange		Warnes et al. (2022c)
knitr	creation of citations using write_bib		Xie (2014)
limma	“linear models for microarray data”		Ritchie et al. (2015)
msigdbr	provides the ‘Molecular Signatures Database’ (MSigDB) genesets		Dolgalev (2022)
parallel	allows for parallel computation through multi core processing		R Core Team (2022c)
pheatmap	draw clustered heatmaps		Kolde (2019)
RColorBrewer	provides color schemes for maps		Neuwirth (2022)
ROCR	visualizing classifier performance		Sing et al. (2005)
scales	helps in visualization: r automatically determines breaks and labels for axes and legends		Wickham and Seidel (2022)
Seurat	includes RunPCA function		Satija et al. (2022)
tidyverse	collection of R packages, including ggplot2		Wickham et al. (2019)
uwot	performs dimensionality reduction and Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)		Melville (2021)

6.0.0.1 Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Principal component analysis (PCA) constitutes an additional tool for dimensionality reduction besides UMAP.

Principal component analysis (PCA) is a procedure used to perform linear dimension reduction. The goal is to reduce the dimension of a given dataset whilst losing as little information as possible by retaining a maximum of the standardized dataset’s variation (Ringnér, 2008).

Principal components (PC) are a set of new orthogonal variables that are made up of a linear combination of the original variables. Principal components display the pattern of similarity of the observations and of the variables as points in maps (Abdi and Williams, 2010). By convention, the PCs are ordered in decreasing order according to the amount of variation they explain of the original data (Ringnér, 2008). It is important to note that all PCs are uncorrelated.

PCA is a useful tool for genome-wide expression studies and often serves as a first step before clustering or classification of the data. Dimension reduction is a necessary step for easy data exploration and visualization (Ringnér, 2008).

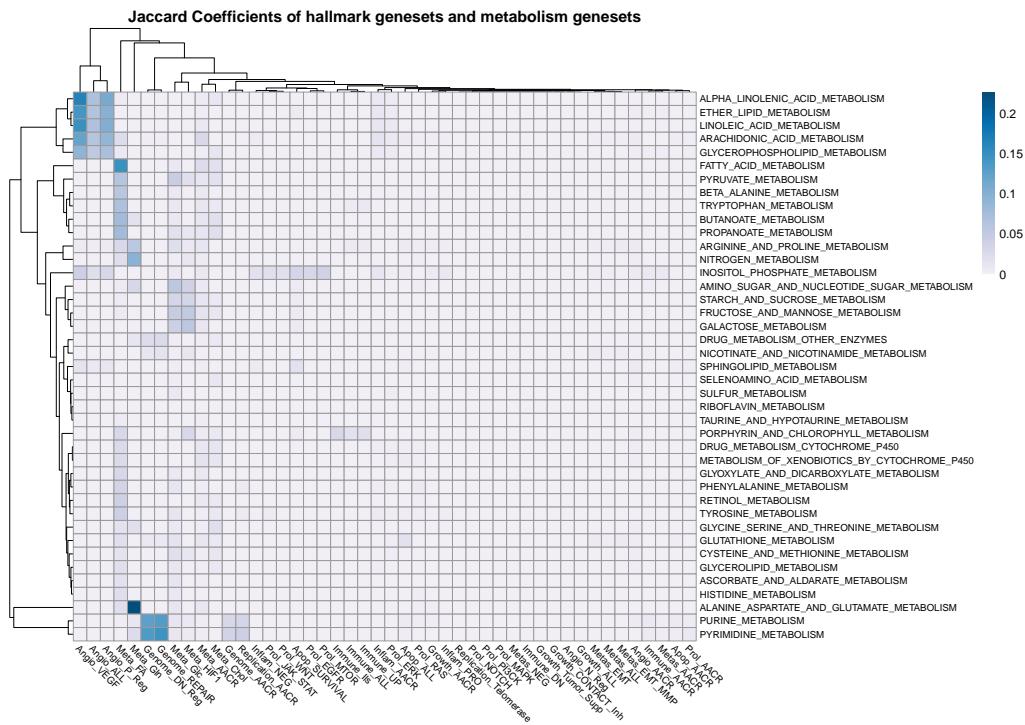


Figure 6.1: Jaccard Coefficients of hallmark genesets and metabolism genesets. The x-axis is defined by the given hallmark genesets, whereas the y-axis is assigned to the selected metabolism geneset.

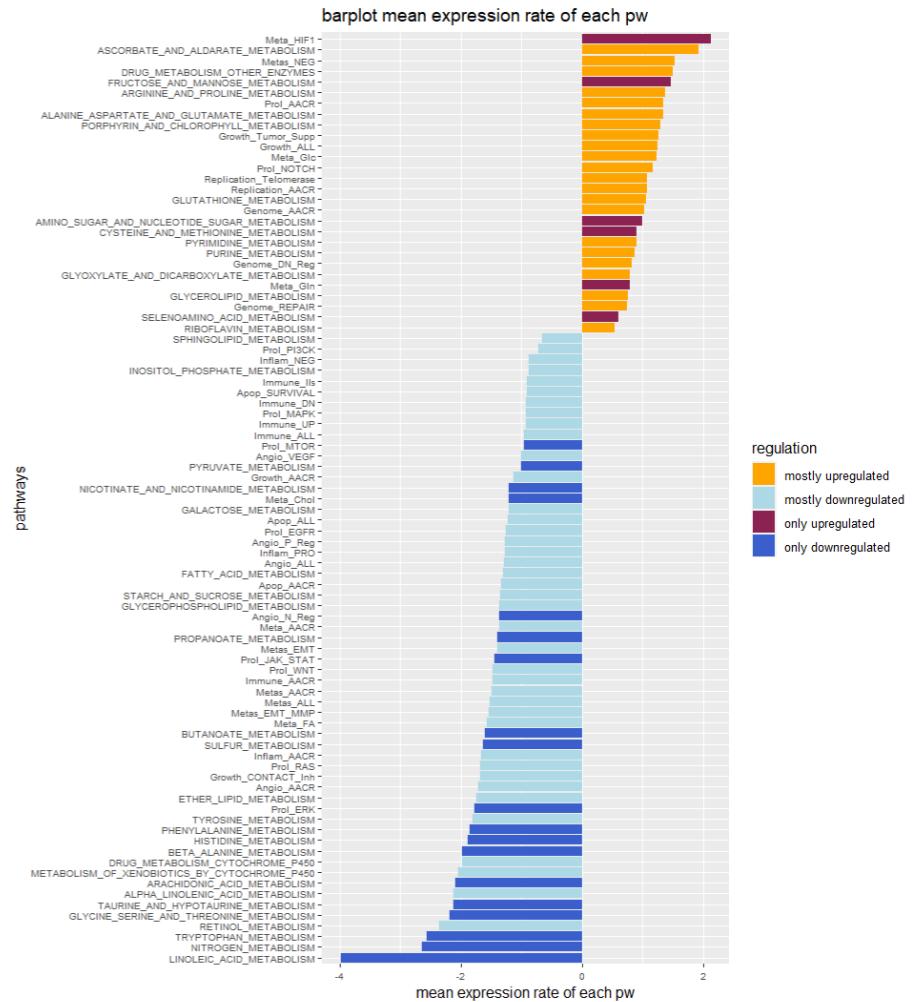


Figure 6.2: Barplot for the mean regulation of hallmark gene sets and metabolism gene sets. The pathways are sorted by their mean expression and can be seen on the y axis, while the mean expression is plotted on the x axis. Furthermore each pathway is coloured by the regulation state, meaning the genes contained in the leading edge define whether the pathway is mostly or only upregulated and vice versa.

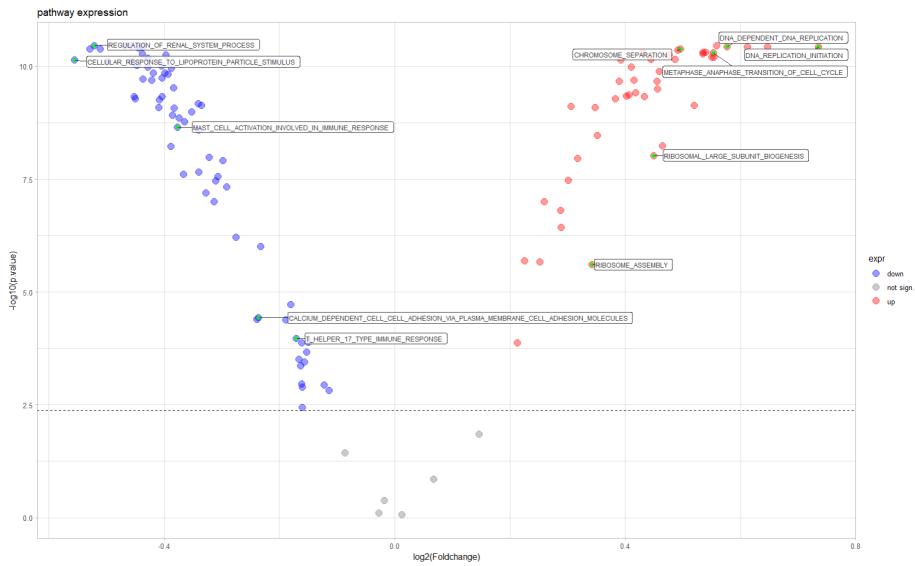


Figure 6.3: volcano plot comparing pathway expression in normal and tumor tissue The $-\log_{10}$ of the p values are plotted against the $\log_2(\text{foldchange})$ of each pathway. The regulation is colored accordingly).

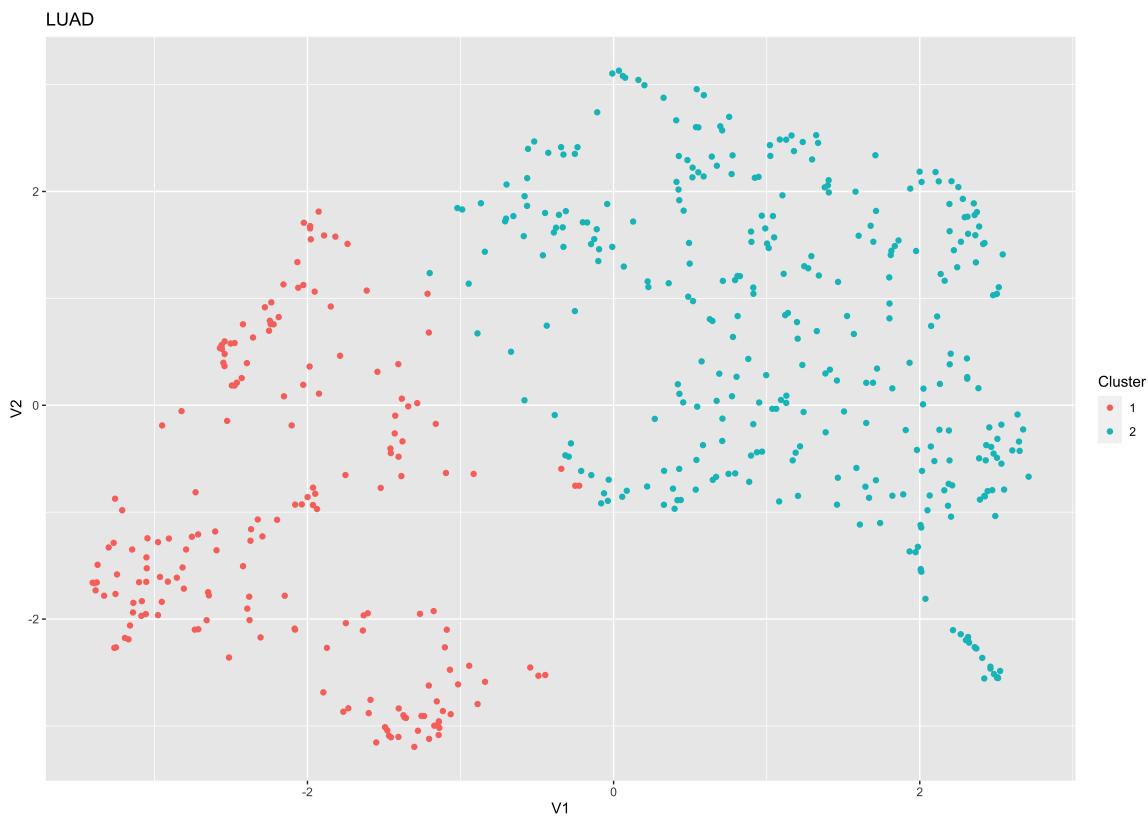


Figure 6.4: PCA UMAP plot of LUAD

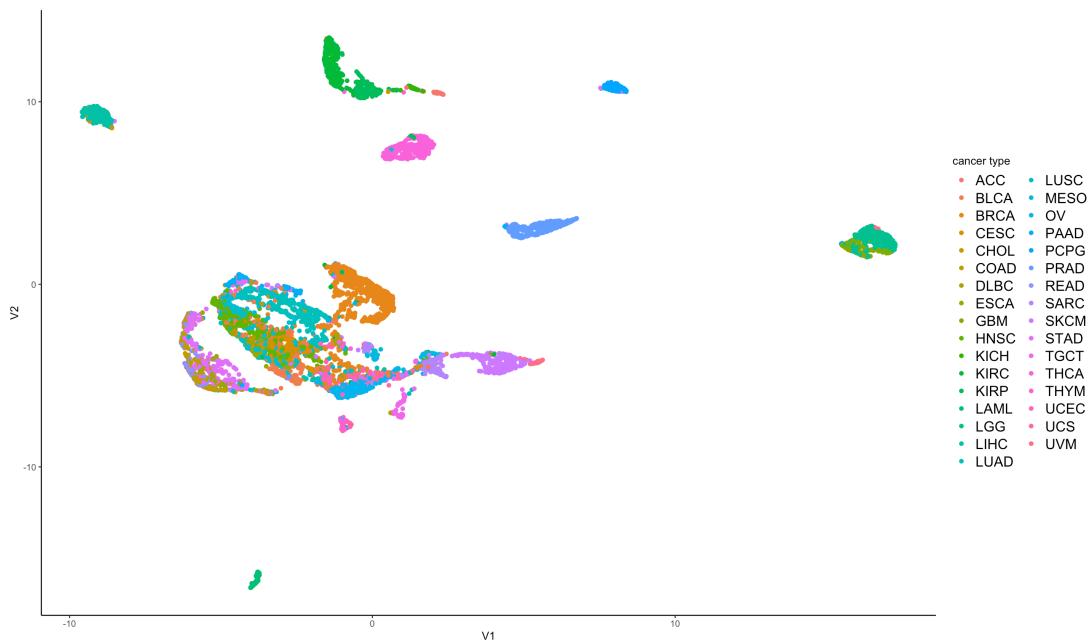


Figure 6.5: Pathway enrichment based on cancer type. The x-axis is defined by the first umap component, whereas the y-axis assigned to the second component. The data plots are colored by the patients cancer type

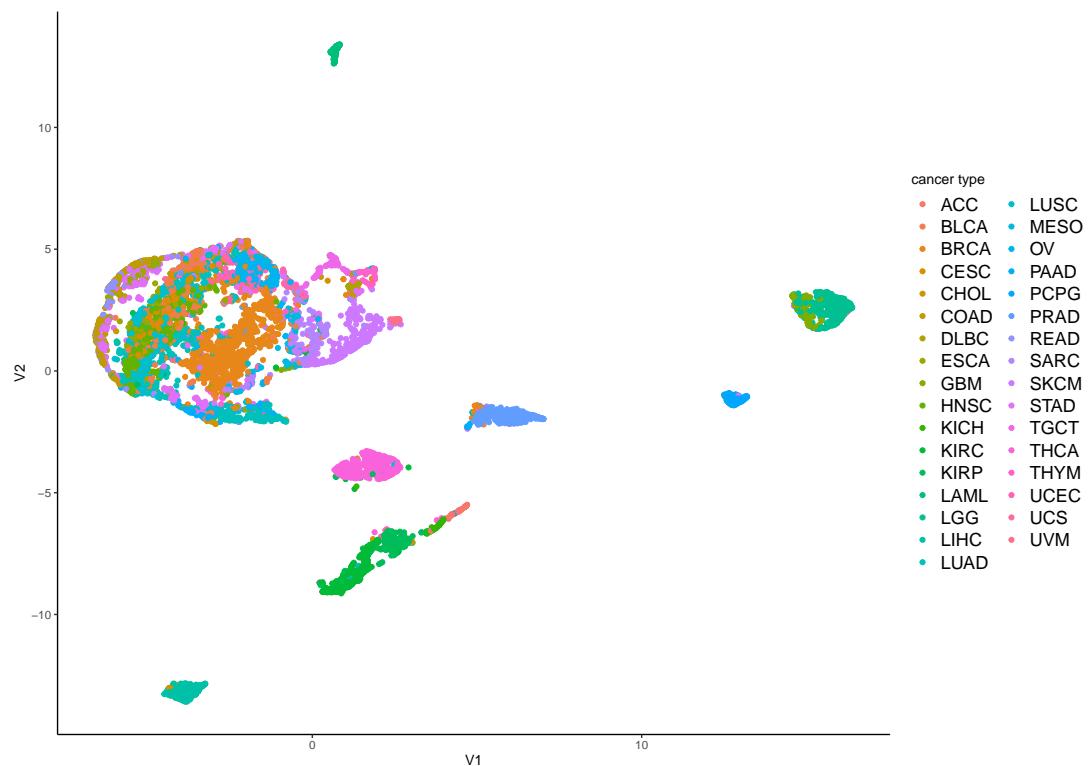


Figure 6.6: Clustering after GSVA performed with curated genesets. Colored by assigned value by the trained model to asses quality of model

		Predicted	
		non-LUAD	LUAD
Actual	non-LUAD	2752	7
	LUAD	27	136
Accuracy: 0.986			

Figure 6.7: Confusion table for prediction on test dataset containing 2921 patients with 163 LUAD patients.

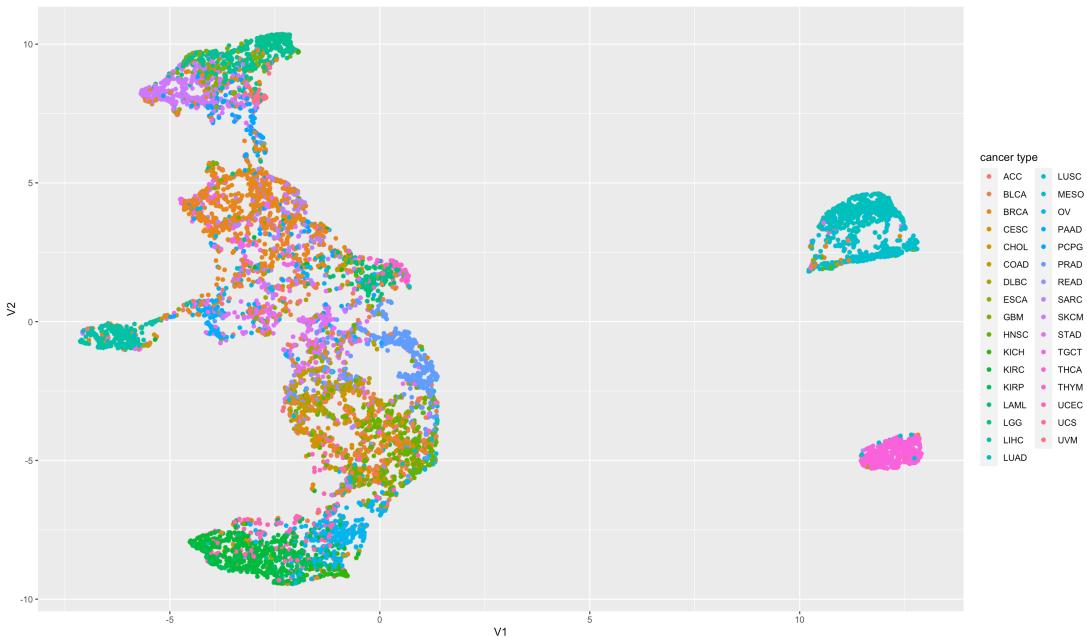


Figure 6.8: Quality control UMAP plot for regression. Shows that LUAD cluster when gene expression dataset is subset to only include explaining variables, colored by cancer type

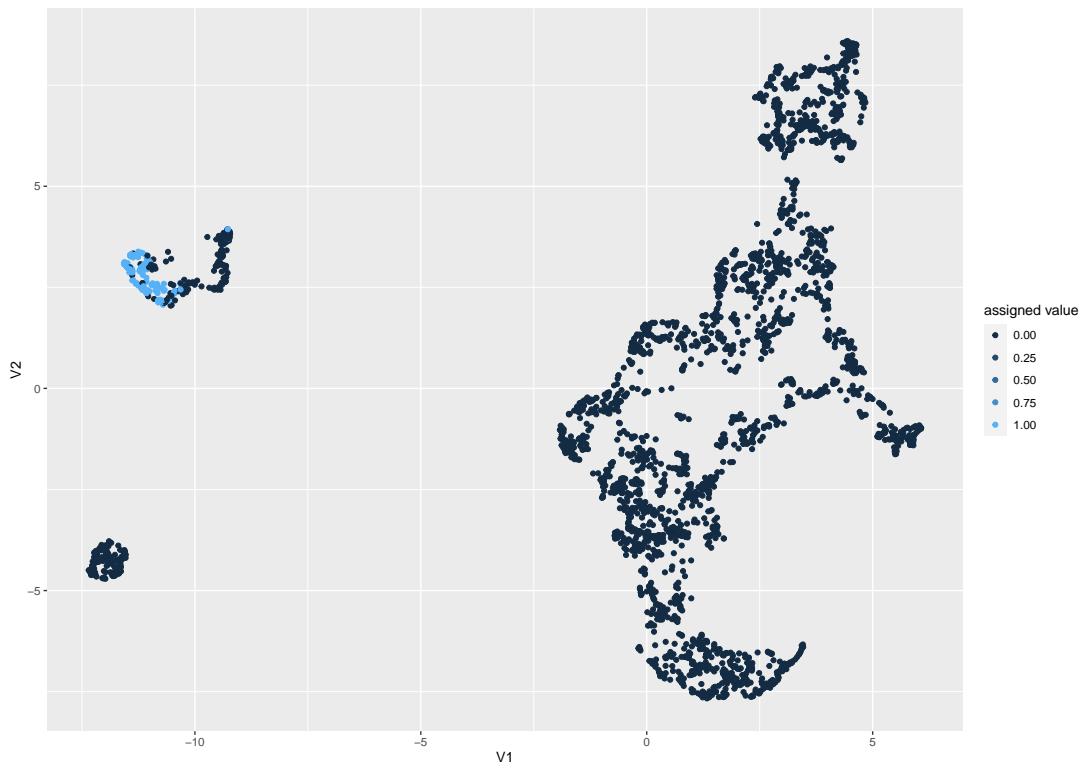


Figure 6.9: Quality control UMAP plot for regression. Colored by assigned value by the trained model to asses quality of model