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# Thyroid specific antigens

— and their gene expression in  
thyroid cancer —

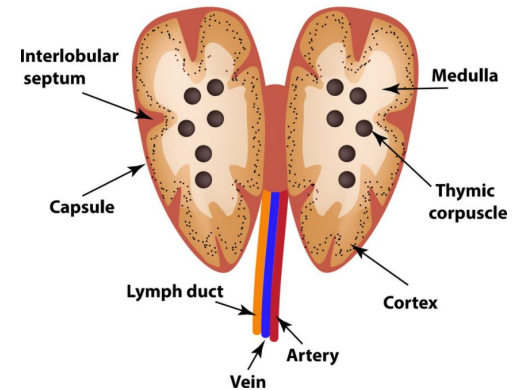
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A data science project performed by Camila Vacas, Line Weiß and Carina Keßler  
Supervisor: Dr. Maria Dinkelacker, Dr. Carl Herrmann  
Tutor: Nils Mechtel

# General Informations

# TRAs and thyroid cancer

- Tumor Associated Antigens are expressed in thymus
- Radiation & thyroid cancer
  - sensitive to long-term effects
  - 80% papillary carcinoma
  - activation of MAPK signal cascade



structure of the thymus gland

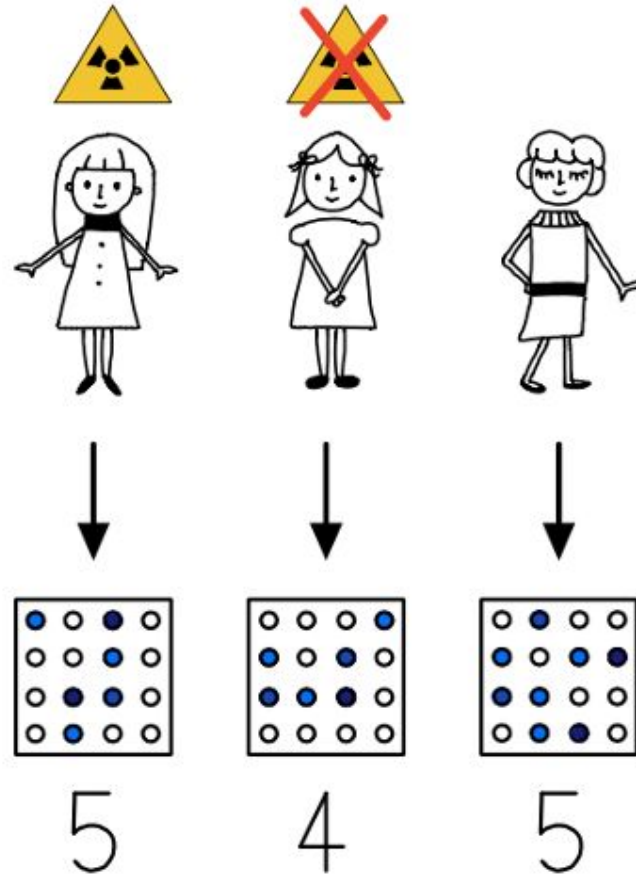
<https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/structure-thymus-gland-infographics-vector-12904537>

# The structure of our dataset

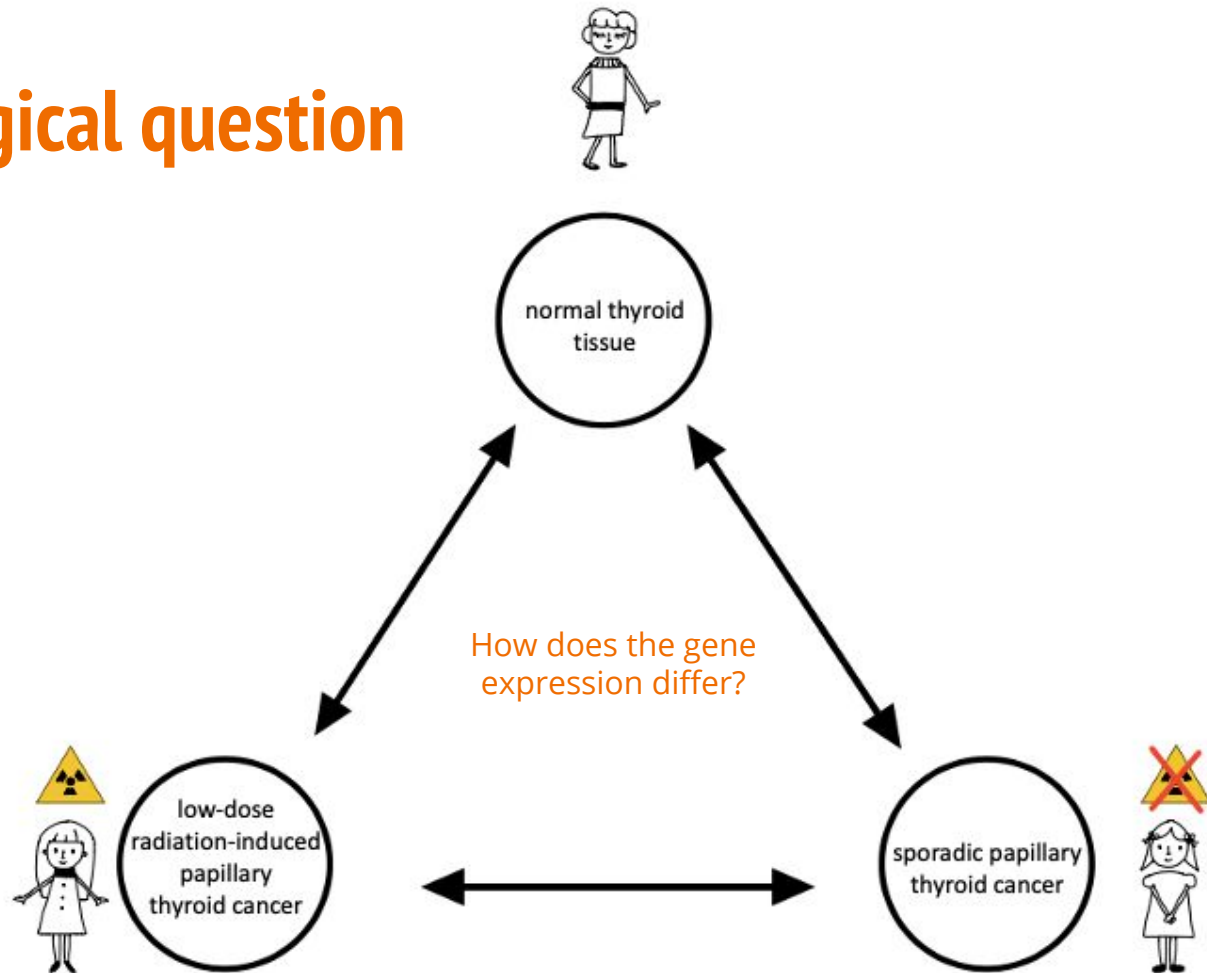
5 arrays of patients with papillary thyroid cancer (PTC), who were **exposed** to radiation

4 arrays of patients with PTC, who were **NOT exposed** to radiation

5 arrays of patients with **healthy** thyroid tissue



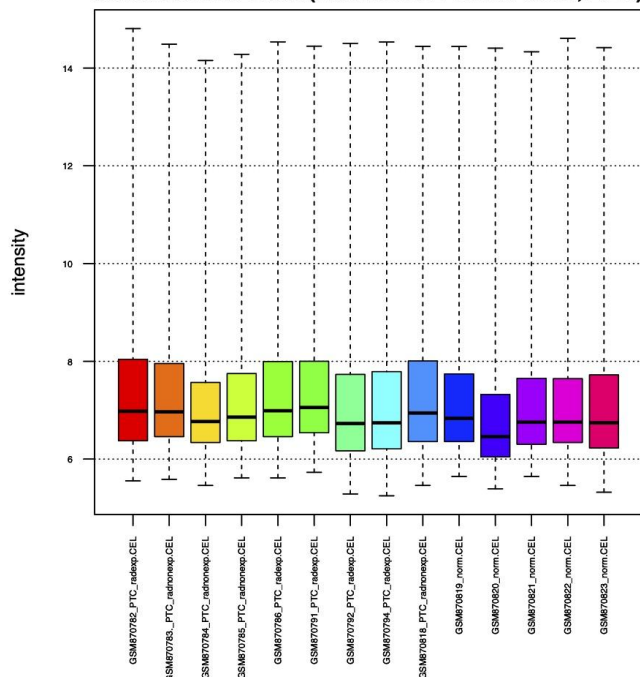
# The biological question



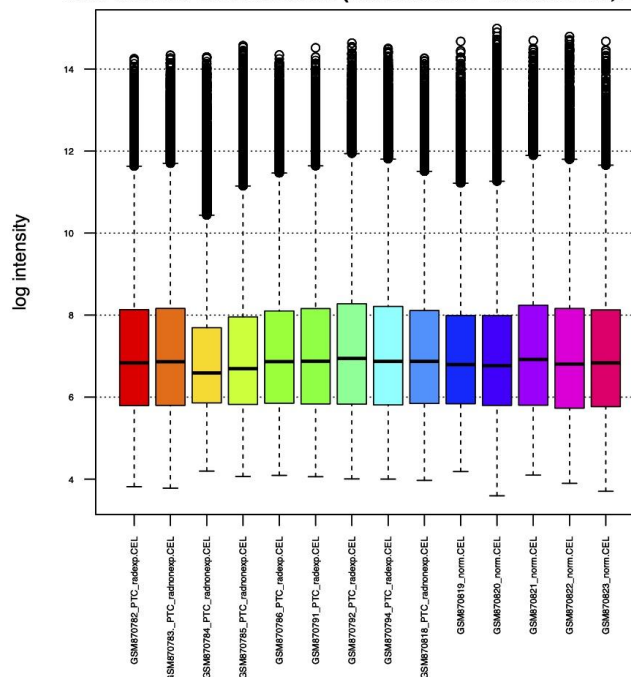
**Healthy, radiation exposed, non-exposed tissue**

# Box-plots of the gene expression in PTC

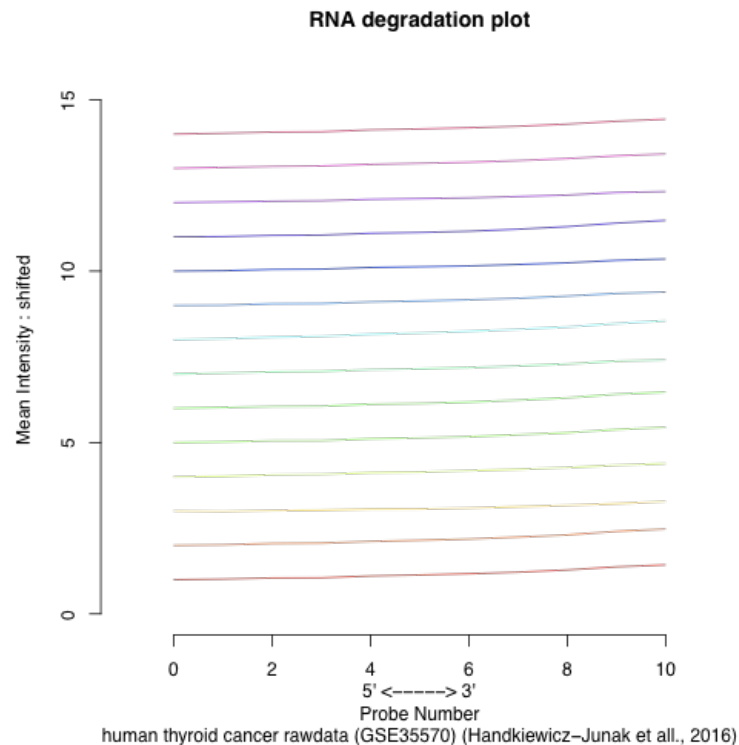
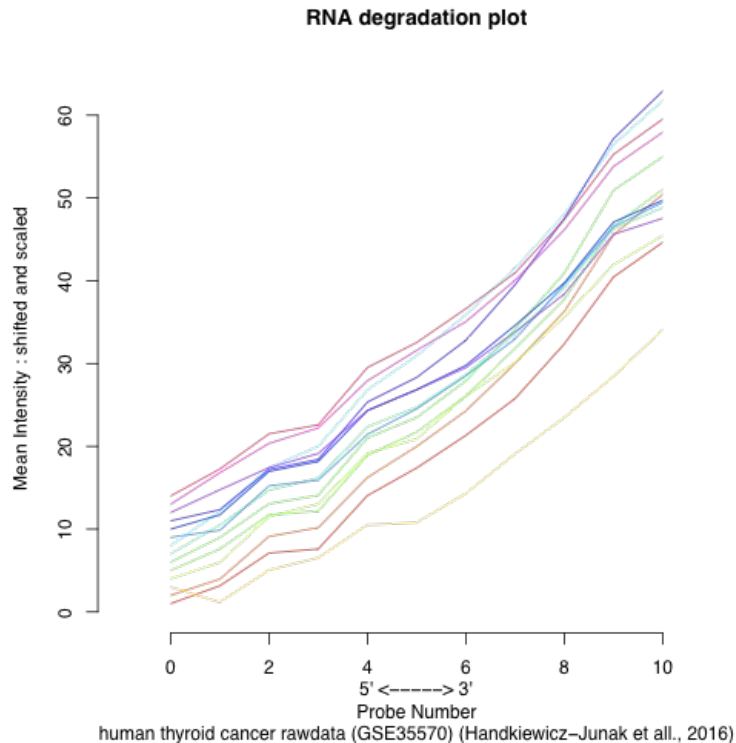
Gene expression in papillary thyroid cancer (GSE35570)  
before normalization (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)



Gene expression in papillary thyroid cancer (GSE35570)  
after vsnrma normalization (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)

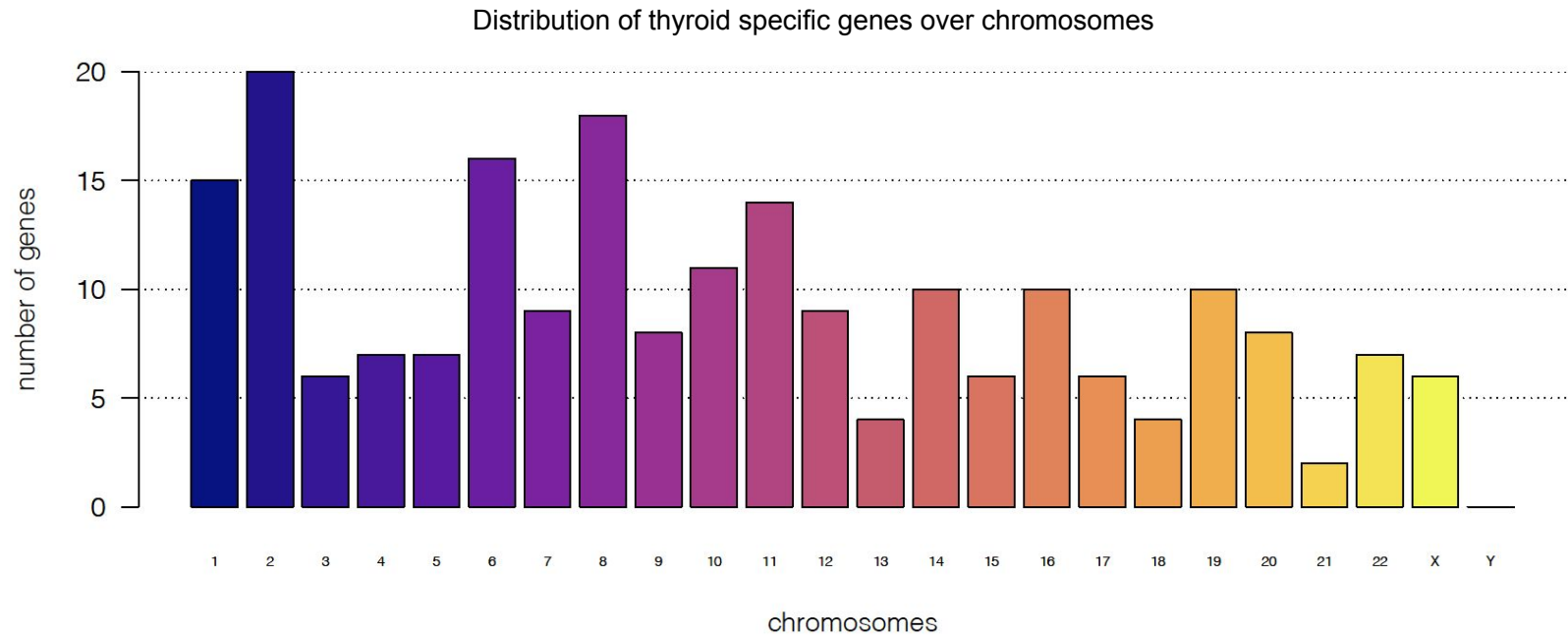


# RNA degradation plot





# Chromosome distribution



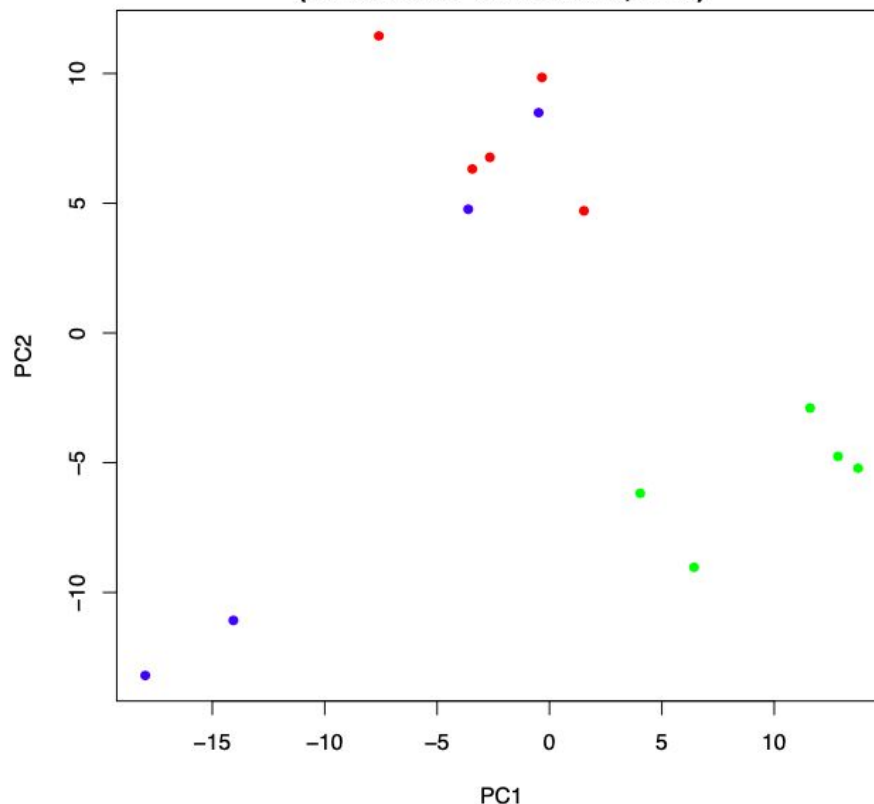
# PCA

Further questions:

Are always the healthy samples separated from patients who received radiation?

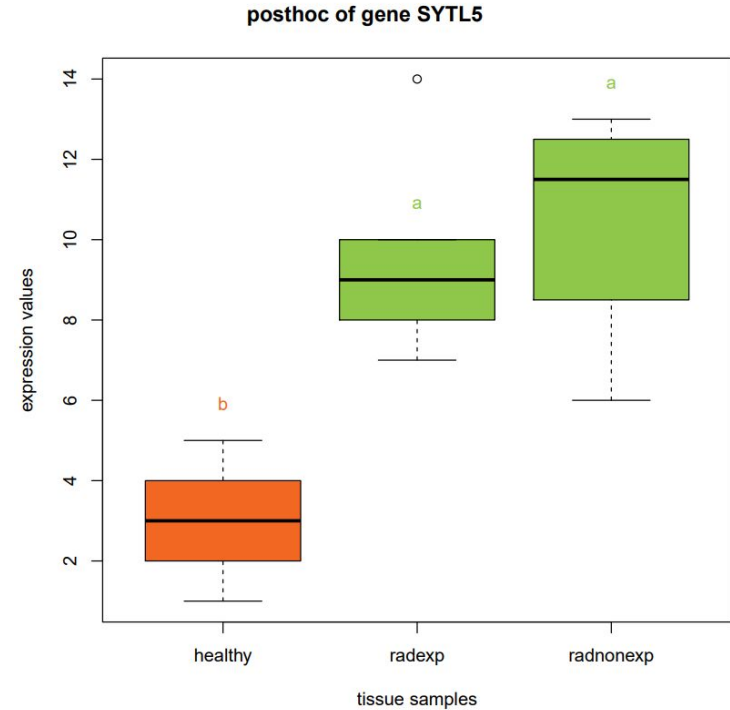
→ Test of hypothesis by adding more chips

PC1 vs. PC2 for radiation-exposed PTC (red), not-exposed PTC (blue) and healthy thyroid tissue (green) (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)



# ANOVA and post hoc test

=> SYTL5 is upregulated  
in thyroid cancer



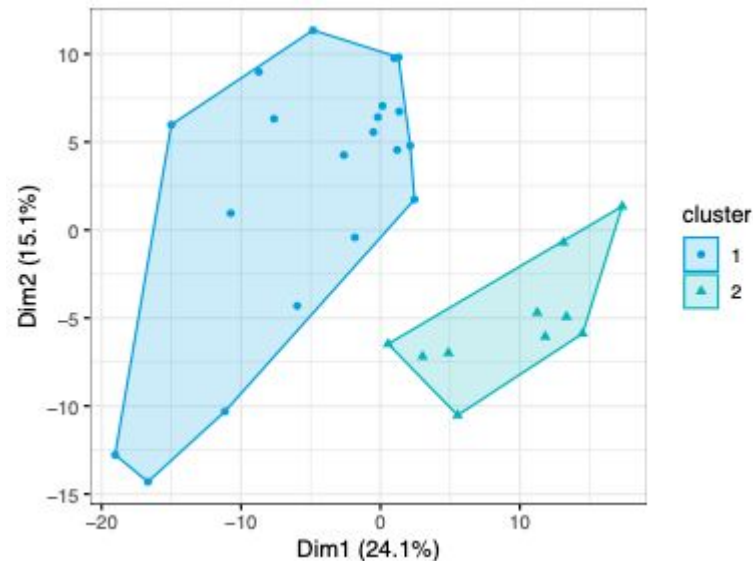
# Cancer subtypes

# But were those just outliers?

PCA and k-means clustering with 30 chips instead of 14 to get a better idea of the gene expression pattern in the three groups

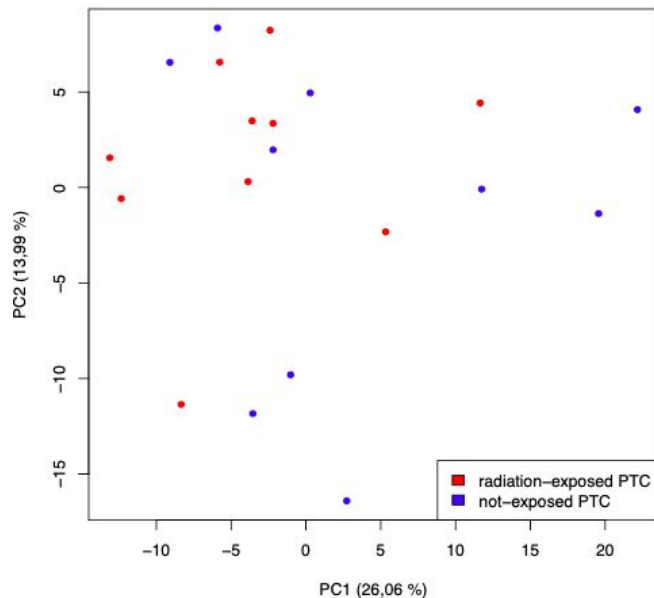


PC1 vs. PC2 for radiation-exposed PTC, not-exposed PTC and healthy thyroid tissue (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)

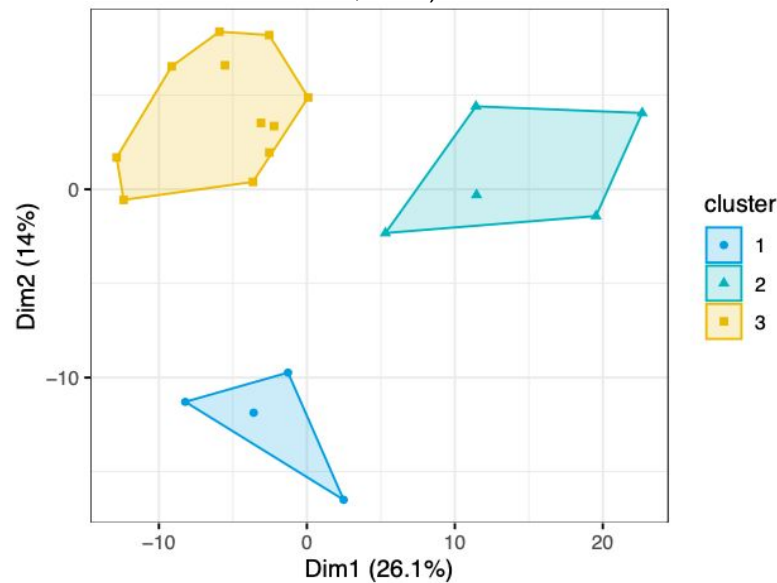


# Is there really no difference between the sick samples?

PC1 vs. PC2 for radiation-exposed PTC and not-exposed PTC (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)



PC1 vs. PC2 for radiation-exposed PTC and not-exposed PTC colored according to k-means clustering (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)



# The regression model

→ goal: create a regression model to predict the subtypes

**columnnames:** actual subtypes the chips belong to

**rownames:** subtypes the chips were assigned to by the regression model

training.model	subtype 1	subtype 2	subtype 3
subtype 1	3	0	0
subtype 2	0	4	0
subtype 3	0	0	7

test.model	subtype 1	subtype 2	subtype 3
subtype 1	1	0	0
subtype 2	0	1	0
subtype 3	0	0	4

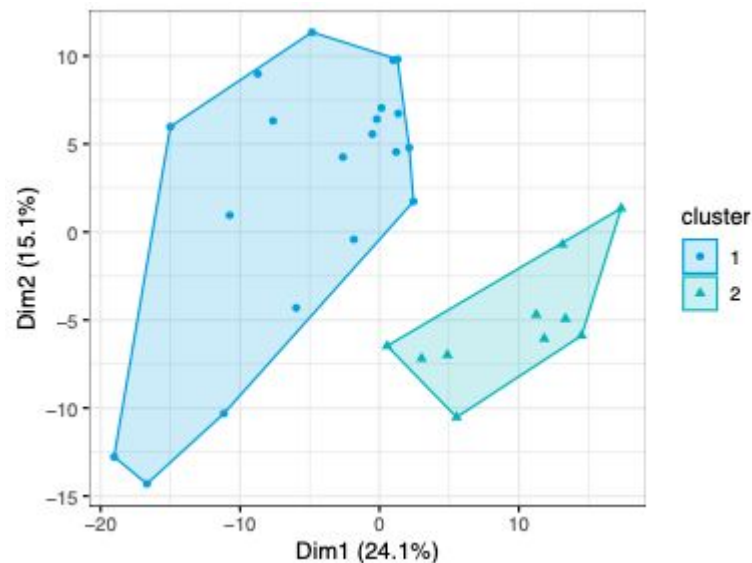
# Results



# Cancer/healthy

- 360 thyroid specific antigens
- 153 significantly different expressed genes
- no difference radiation exposed/ not exposed samples

PC1 vs. PC2 for radiation-exposed PTC, not-exposed PTC and healthy thyroid tissue (Handkiewicz-Junak et al., 2016)



# Cancer subtypes

- 3 PTC subtypes:
  - conventional variant
  - follicular variant
  - tall cell variant
- 134 significantly different expressed genes
- 11 genes different in each subtype

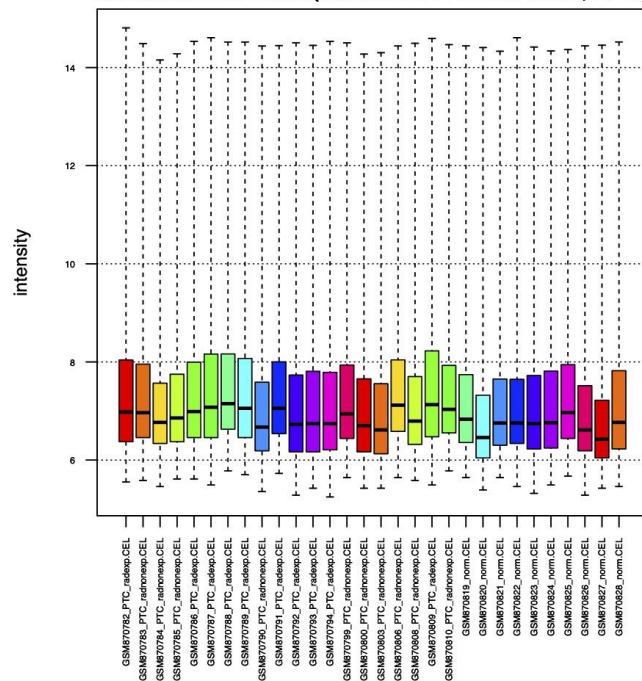
# Main literature

Dinkelacker 2007, "A database of genes that are expressed in a tissue-restricted manner to analyse promiscuous gene expression in medullary thymic epithelial cells." Diplomarbeit, Albert-Ludwigs-Universitaet, Freiburg, Germany, 2007.

Dinkelacker, 2019, PhD thesis, "Chromosomal clustering of tissue-restricted antigens", University of Heidelberg.



Gene expression in papillary thyroid cancer (GSE35570)  
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Gene expression in papillary thyroid cancer (GSE35570)  
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