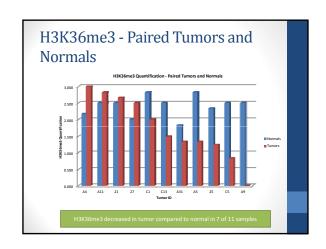
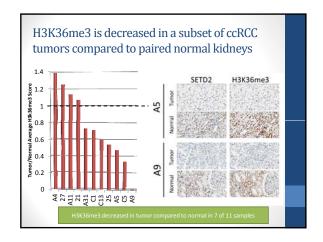
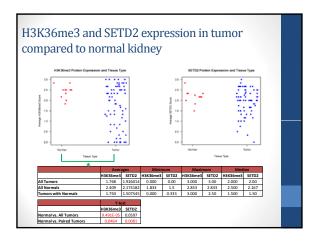


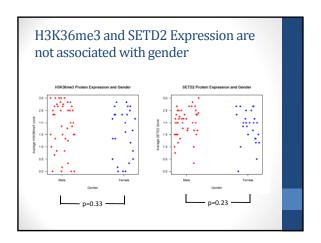
How do H3K36me3 patterns differ both between tumor and normal samples and within ccRCC tumor subsets?

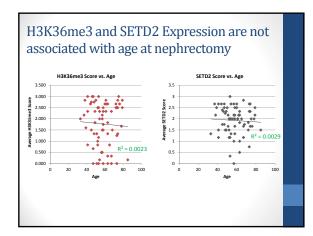


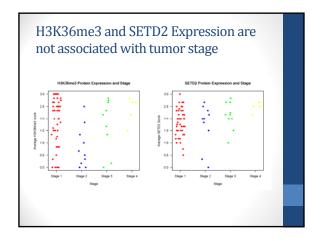


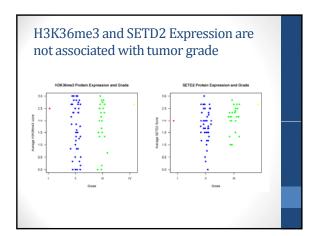


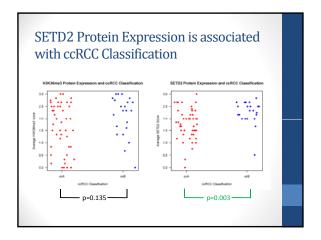
Are decreased H3K36me3 and SETD2 expression levels associated with tumor characteristics?











What causes global loss of H3K36me3 in a subset of ccRCC tumors?

SETD2: a non-redundant H3K36 methyltransferase

• SET domain has 46% homology to *S. cerevisiae* SET2p

• SETD2 interacts with:

• the hyperphosphorylated CTD of RNA Polymerase II large subunit (SRI domain)

• DNA at promoters

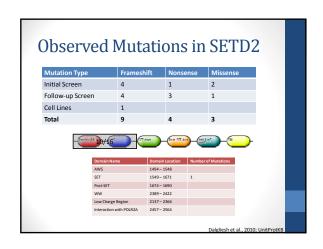
• p53 at its N-terminal transactivation domain

• Loss of SETD2 has been shown to result in:

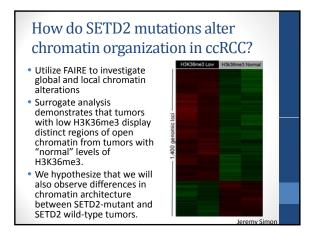
• Decreased global H3K36me3 levels

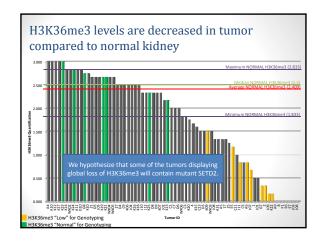
• Embryonic lethality in mice at E10.5 – E11.5

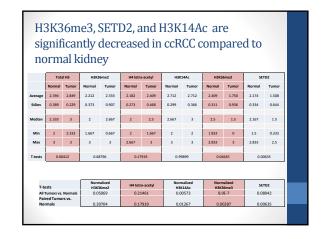
• Altered PTB-dependent gene splicing

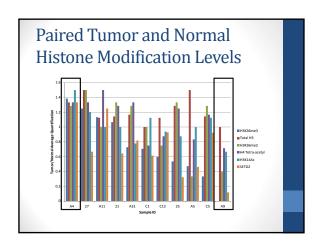


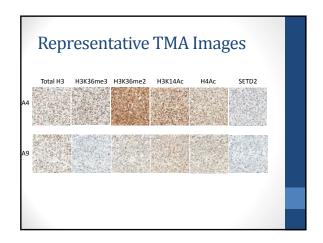
SETD2: A Compelling Target SETD2, an H3K36 methyltransferase, has been found to be mutated in ccRCC We observe decreased global H3K36me3 in a subset of ccRCC tumors SETD2 is known to be involved in regulating transcription and transcript splicing The SETD2 homologue in yeast, SET2, is involved in suppressing cryptic transcription How does SETD2 loss or mutation affect ccRCC development and progression?

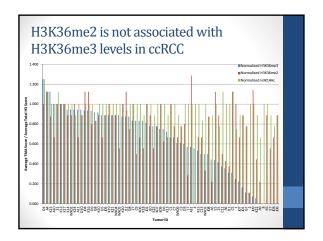












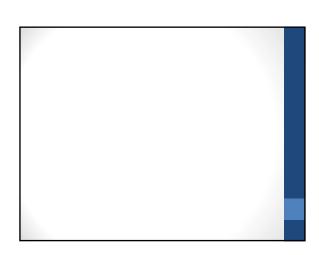


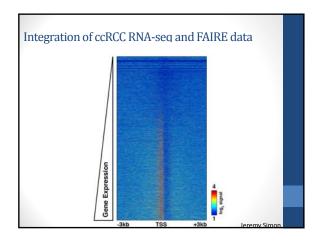
Conclusions

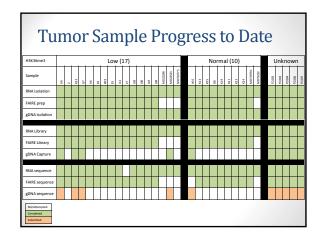
- The effect of SETD2 mutations in VHL mutated ccRCC has not yet been fully explored.
- Preliminary evidence suggests that aberrations in SETD2 result in measurable alterations in chromatin organization, histone modification patterns, and transcriptional profiles.

Future Directions

- Confirm tumor mutational status
- Define the relationship of gene expression and chromatin modification.
- Identify SETD2/H3K36me3 modulated genes
- Integrated/Mechanistic analysis







Sample	Gene	cDNA Annotation	Protein Annotation	Domain
A498^	SETD2	c. 6098_6099delTG (hom)	p. V2033fs*9	
PD3338a	SETD2	c.92_122delCTAATGAACTGGGATTCCGACGAGGGTCATC	p.P31fs*35	
PD3408a	SETD2	c.1850_1853delTAGC	p.l617fs*33	
PD3437a	SETD2	c.2965C>T	p.R989*	
PD3528a	SETD2	c.3152T>G	p.V1051G	
PD3379a	SETD2	c.4333A>T	p.K1445*	
PD3431a	SETD2	c.4841delC	p.S1614fs*30	SET
PD3363a	SETD2	c.5341C>T	p.Q1781*	
PD3419a	SETD2	c.5540_5555delCAGCAGTGACTACAAT	p.A1847fs*17	
PD2205a	SETD2	c.2659delT	p.S887fs*4	
PD2214a	SETD2	c.3392_3393delAT	p.N1131fs"2	
PD1754a	SETD2	c.5218delC	p.Q1740fs*5	
PD2186a	SETD2	c.5619_5626delGGATCTGC	p.L1873fs*50	
PD2153a	SETD2	c.3545G>T	p.C1182F	
PD2146a	SETD2	c.3383G>A	p.C1128Y	
LB996-RCC	SETD2	c.3421G>T (hom)	p.G1141*	sh et al. 2

PBRM1 Mutations in ccRCC SWI/SNF complex modifier (chromatin remodeling) Mutated in 41% of human ccRCC tumors (92/227) Silencing results in increased proliferation in 4/5 ccRCC cell lines (remaining cell line already has PBRM1 inactivation) Increased migration with PBRM1 knock-down Unanswered: How does modulation of PBRM1 affect chromatin patterns in ccRCC?

Causes of Gene Expression Patterns Chromosomal Alterations Loss of: 3p, 6q, 8p, 9p, 14q Gain of: 5q (good prognosis), 20 Epigenetics We hypothesize that epigenetic alterations play a role in ccRCC tumorigenesis and progression. Furthermore, they may result in distinct gene expression patterns and survival differences.