# Analysis of integration site distributions and relative clonal abundance for subject pP10

### August 13, 2019

### Contents

Summary	2
Is there a rich population of progenitor cells delivering mature cells to the periphery?	2
Do any cell clones account for more than 20% of all clones?	2
Are any cell clones increasing in proportion over time?	3
Introduction	4
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Sample Summary	5
Tracking of clonal abundances	7
Relative abundance of cell clones	7
Longitudinal behavior of major clones	13
Integration sites near particular genes of interest	16
Sample relative abundance heatmap	19
What are the most frequently occurring gene types in the subject?	24
Methods	28
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## Summary

Is there a rich population of progenitor cells delivering mature cells to the periphery?

To provide a simple measure, we ask whether there are  $\geq 1000$  descendants of independent progenitors (i.e. unique integration sites) in minimally fractionated cell specimens (Whole blood, T cells, B cells, NK cells, Neutrophils, Monocytes and PBMC). Cell specimens that pass these criteria are operationally designated Rich.

Time point	B CELLS	NK CELLS	PBMC	T CELLS	Rich
M15	na	na	105	na	No
M125	na	na	542	na	No
M125.7	14	6	224	276	No
M154.6	na	na	684	na	No
M176.4	na	na	388	na	No
M188.4	na	na	350	na	No
M200	na	na	385	na	No

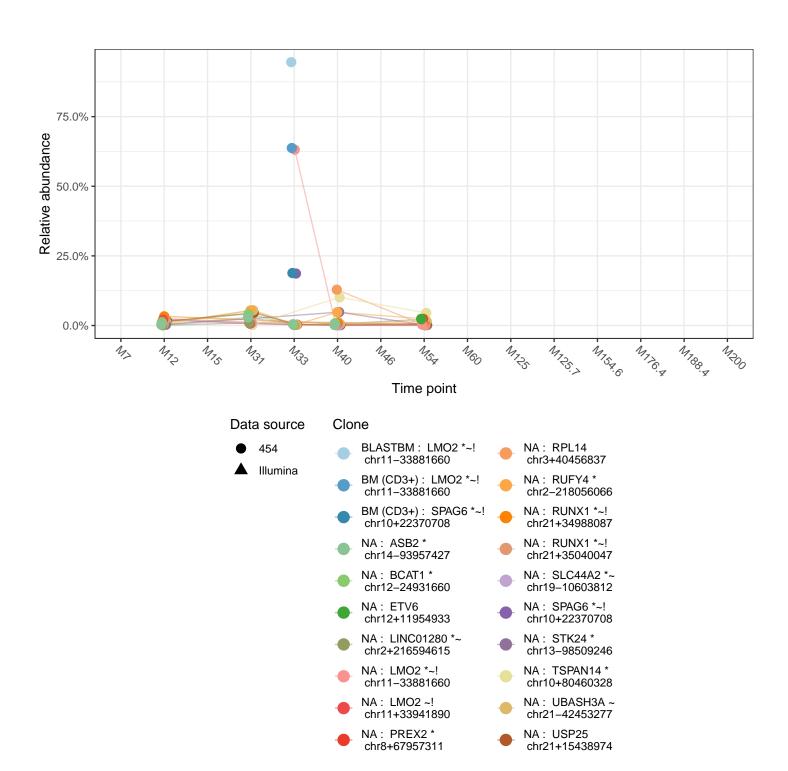
Do any cell clones account for more than 20% of all clones?

For some trials, a reporting criteria is whether any cell clones expand to account for greater than 20% of all clones. The table below highlights samples with relative abundances  $\geq 20\%$  considering only samples with 50 or more inferred cells.

IntSite	Abundance	Relative abudance	time point	Cell type	Nearest gene	Distance (KB)	Nearest oncogene	Distance (KB)
chr11-33881660	2	63.1%	M33		LMO2	0.00	LMO2	0.00
chr11-33881660	2	94.6%	M33	BLASTBM	LMO2	0.00	LMO2	0.00
chr11-33881660	2	63.7%	M33	BM (CD3+)	LMO2	0.00	LMO2	0.00
chr6-41966616	4	31.4%	M125.7	PBMC	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	4	25.3%	M125.7	T CELLS	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	4	27.8%	M125.7	CD3POSCD45RAPOS	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	129	21.1%	M154.6	CD4NAIVE	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	161	25.6%	M154.6	CD8NAIVE	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	626	21.4%	M176.4	PBMC	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	534	20.9%	M188.4	PBMC	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00
chr6-41966616	639	20.3%	M200	PBMC	CCND3	0.00	CCND3	0.00

#### Are any cell clones increasing in proportion over time?

The plot below details the longitudinal sample relative abundances of the most abundant 20 clones where only samples with 50 or more inferred cells are considered.



## Introduction

The attached report describes results of analysis of integration site distributions and relative abundance for samples from gene therapy trials. For cases of gene correction in circulating blood cells, it is possible to harvest cells sequentially from blood to monitor cell populations. Frequency of isolation information can provide information on the clonal structure of the population. This report summarizes results for subject pP10 over time points M7, M12, M15, M31, M33, M40, M46, M54, M60, M125, M125.7, M154.6, M176.4, M188.4, M200 in UCSC genome draft .

The samples studied in this report, the numbers of sequence reads, recovered integration vectors, and unique integration sites available for this subject are shown below. We quantify population clone diversity using Gini coefficients, Shannon index, and UC50. The Gini coefficient provides a measure of inequality in clonal abundance in each sample. The coefficient equals zero when all sites are equally abundant (polyclonal) and increases as fewer sites account for more of the total (oligoclonal). Shannon index is another widely used measure of diversity and it accounts for both abundance and evenness of the integration events. Alternatively, the UC50 is the number of unique clones which make up the top 50% of the sample's abundance. For polyclonal samples, one may expect a low Gini coefficient, high Shannon Index, and high UC50 (proportional to the total number of unique sites identified in the sample).

Under most circumstances only a subset of sites will be sampled. We thus include an estimate of sample size based on frequency of isolation information from the SonicLength method (Berry, 2012). The 'S.chao1' column denotes the estimated lower bound for population size derived using Chao estimate (Chao, 1987). If sample replicates were present then estimates were subjected to jackknife bias correction.

We estimate the numbers of cell clones sampled using the SonicLength method (Berry, 2012); this is summarized in the column "Inferred cells". Integration sites were recovered using ligation mediated PCR after random fragmentation of genomic DNA, which reduces recovery biases compared with restriction enzyme cleavage. Relative abundance was not measured from read counts, which are known to be inaccurate, but from marks introduced into DNA specimens prior to PCR amplification using the SonicLength method PMID:22238265.

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Integration positions are reported with the format (nearest gene, chromosome, +/-, genomic position) where the nearest gene is the nearest transcriptional boundary to the integration position, '+' refers to integration in the positive orientation and '-' refers to integration in the reverse orientation. Reported distances are signed where where the sign indicates if integrations are upstream (-) or downstream (+, no sign) of the nearest gene. Nearest genes possess additional annotations described in the table below.

Symbol	Meaning
*	site is within a transcription unit
~	site is within 50kb of a cancer related gene
!	nearest gene was assocaited with lymphoma in humans

## Sample Summary

The table below provides population statistics for each analyzed sample. Occasionally multiple samples from the same cell fraction and time point are analyzed where only the sample with greatest number of inferred cells is considered in this report.

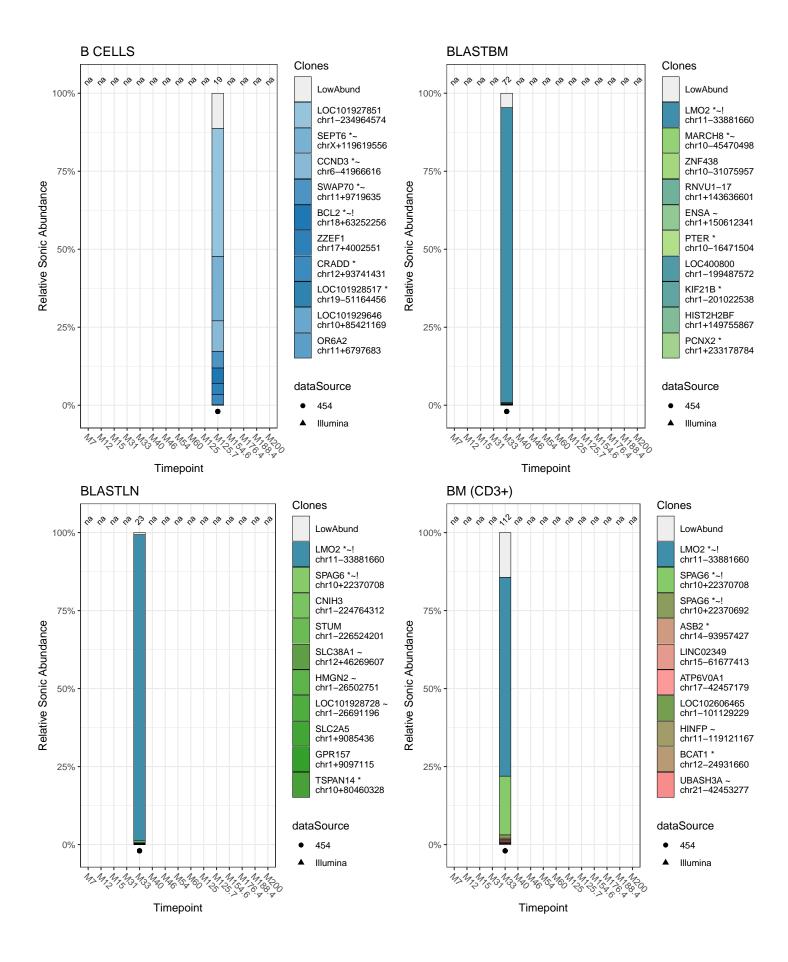
GTSP	dataSource	Patient	Timepoint	CellType	TotalReads	InferredCells	UniqueSites	Gini	Chao1	Shannon	Pielou	UC50	Included	VCN
LS-22	454	pP10	M7	CD19	19	1	1	0.000	1	0.00	NaN	1	yes	NA
LS-24	454	pP10	M7	CD3	2,767	10	10	0.000	55	2.30	1.000	6	yes	NA
LS-28	454	pP10	M7	CD56	2,834	12	12	0.000	78	2.48	1.000	7	yes	NA
LS-29	454	pP10	M7	GRAN	118	2	2	0.000	3	0.69	1.000	2	yes	NA
LS-13	454	pP10	M12	NA	2,101.5	441	395	0.094	1,902	5.94	0.994	175	yes	NA
LS-31	454	pP10	M12	PBL	2,022	410	393	0.040	4,310	5.96	0.997	189	no	NA
LS-34	454	pP10	M12	PBL	2,085.5	438	394	0.091	1,987	5.94	0.994	176	yes	NA
LS-38	454	pP10	M15	PBMC	2,043	105	105	0.000	5,565	4.65	1.000	53	yes	NA
LS-14	454	pP10	M31	NA	1,807	435	386	0.100	1,696	5.92	0.993	169	yes	NA
LS-23	454	pP10	M31	CD3	1,473.5	395	371	0.057	2,772	5.89	0.996	174	yes	NA
LS-25	454	pP10	M31	CD3+	1,785	429	381	0.099	1,690	5.90	0.993	167	yes	NA
LS-15	454	pP10	M33	NA	879	114	104	0.079	501	4.61	0.994	48	yes	NA
LS-19	454	pP10	M33	BLASTBM	2,478	72	71	0.014	1,278	4.26	0.999	36	yes	NA
LS-20	454	pP10	M33	BLASTLN	2,591	23	21	0.079	78	3.01	0.990	10	yes	NA
LS-21	454	pP10	M33	BM (CD3+)	871	112	102	0.081	483	4.59	0.993	47	yes	NA
LS-16	454	pP10	M40	NA	3,750.5	366	303	0.146	995	5.65	0.989	121	yes	NA
LS-35	454	pP10	M40	PBL	3,722	360	298	0.146	983	5.63	0.989	119	yes	NA
LS-32	454	pP10	M46	PBL	4,619	676	614	0.082	3,028	6.39	0.995	277	yes	NA
LS-17	454	pP10	M54	NA	2,860	609	490	0.162	1,460	6.12	0.988	186	yes	NA
LS-36	454	pP10	M54	PBL	2,830	611	492	0.162	1,503	6.13	0.988	187	yes	NA
LS-33	454	pP10	M60	PBL	4,423.5	149	142	0.045	1,273	4.94	0.997	68	yes	NA
GTSP0519	Illumina	pP10	M125	PBMC	573,270	3,761	542	0.766	988	4.64	0.737	15	yes	1.6
GTSP0141	454	pP10	M125.7	PBMC	3,635	342	224	0.268	612	5.26	0.972	60	yes	NA
GTSP0143	454	pP10	M125.7	T CELLS	2,431	438	276	0.276	638	5.47	0.973	76	yes	NA
GTSP0144	454	pP10	M125.7	B CELLS	2,642	19	14	0.214	42	2.52	0.957	5	yes	NA
GTSP0145	454	pP10	M125.7	NK CELLS	2,396	12	6	0.000	78	2.48	1.000	7	yes	NA
GTSP0146	454	pP10	M125.7	CD3POSCD45RAPOS	6,224.5	77	63	0.162	302	4.05	0.978	25	yes	NA
GTSP0147	454	pP10	M125.7	CD3POSCD45ROPOS	6,020.5	246	188	0.203	742	5.12	0.977	66	yes	NA
GTSP0856	Illumina	pP10	M154.6	PBMC	795,247	6,373	684	0.796	1,242	4.74	0.726	15	yes	NA
GTSP0857	Illumina	pP10	M154.6	CD4MEMORY	417,303	867	330	0.546	812	4.92	0.849	28	yes	NA
GTSP0858	Illumina	pP10	M154.6	CD4NAIVE	361,232	610	118	0.664	204	3.69	0.774	8	yes	NA
GTSP0859	Illumina	pP10	M154.6	CD8MEMORY	$595,\!117$	944	180	0.737	465	3.66	0.705	5	yes	NA

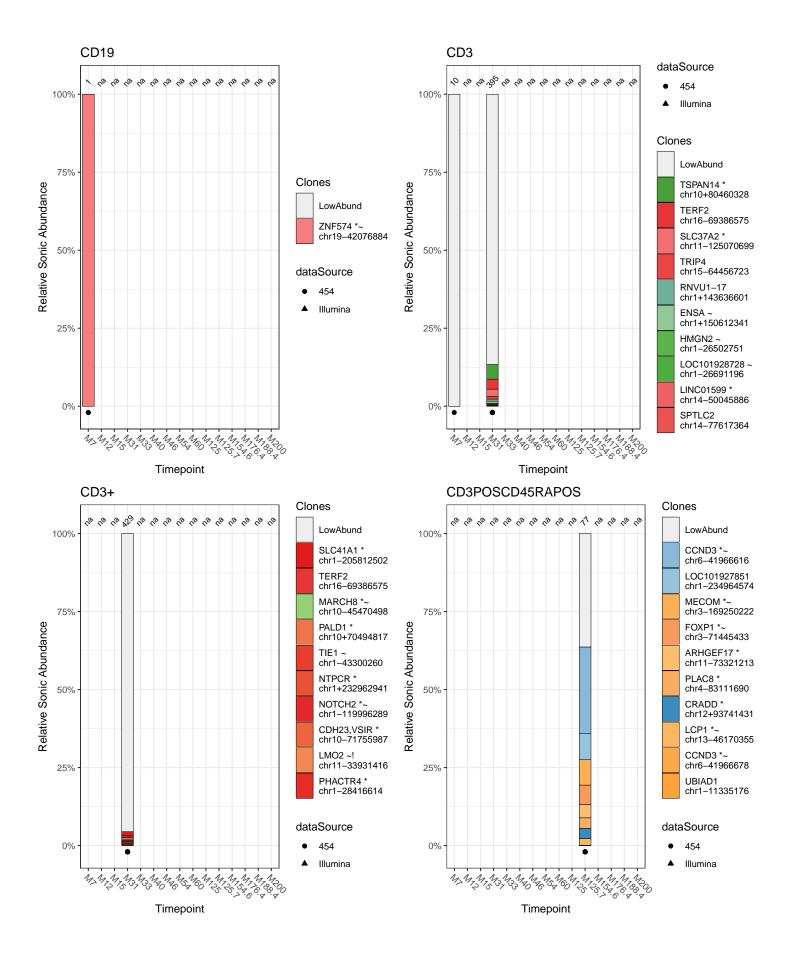
GTSP	dataSource	Patient	Timepoint	CellType	TotalReads	InferredCells	UniqueSites	Gini	Chao1	Shannon	Pielou	UC50	Included	VCN
GTSP0860	Illumina	pP10	M154.6	CD8NAIVE	379,054	628	121	0.680	202	3.62	0.754	8	yes	NA
GTSP1534	Illumina	pP10	M176.4	PBMC	697,563	2,923	388	0.787	759	4.10	0.688	9	yes	0.64
GTSP2228	Illumina	pP10	M188.4	PBMC	845,657	2,558	350	0.778	720	4.10	0.700	10	yes	0.44
GTSP2887	Illumina	pP10	M200	PBMC	1,284,394	3,155	385	0.801	685	4.04	0.679	8	yes	0.40

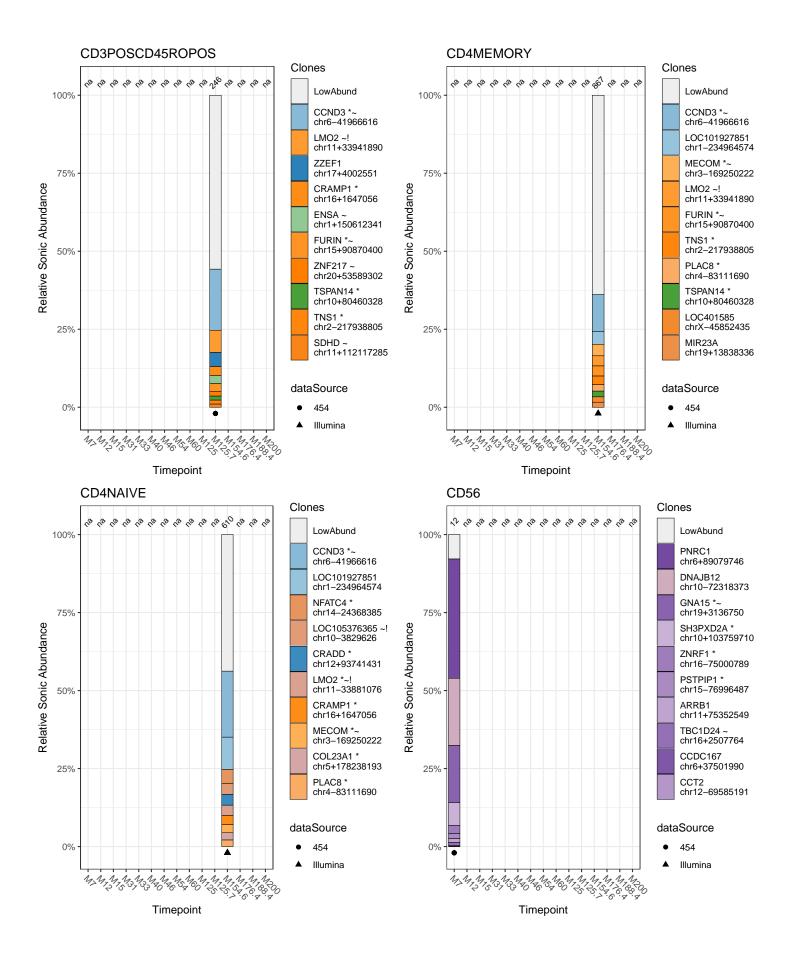
## Tracking of clonal abundances

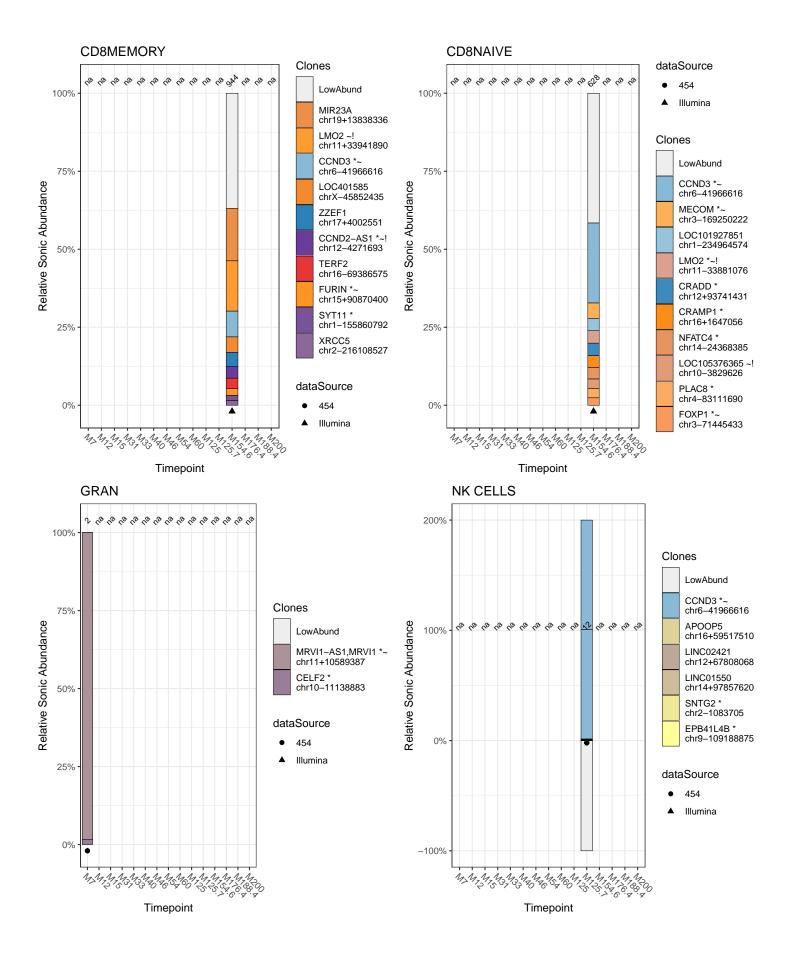
#### Relative abundance of cell clones

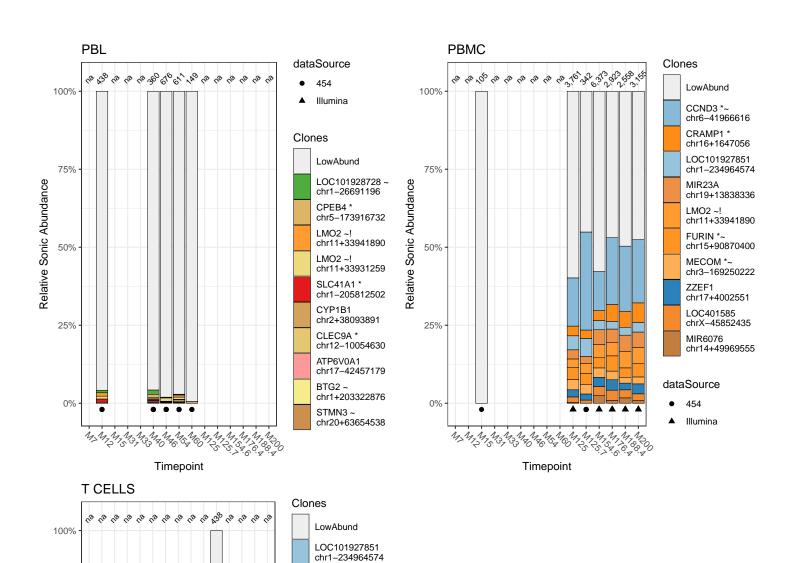
The relative abundances of cell clones is summarized in the stacked bar plots below. The cell fraction studied is named at the top of each plot and the time points are marked at the bottom. The different bars in each panel show the major cell clones, as marked by integration sites where the x-axis indicates time points and the y-axis is scaled by proportion of the total cells sampled. The top 10 most abundant clones from each cell type have been named by the nearest gene while the remaining sites are binned as low abundance (LowAbund; grey). The total number of genomic fragments used to identify integration sites are listed atop of each plot. These fragments are generated by restriction endonucleases in 454 sequencing experiments and by sonic shearing in Illumina sequencing experiments. Relative abundances are calculated using the total number of reads associated with clones in 454 sequencing experiments while the number of unique sonic breaks is used in Illumina sequencing experiments.











FURIN \*~ chr15+90870400 ZZEF1

chr17+4002551

chr14-21104531 ASB2 \* chr14-93957427 ENSA ~ chr1+150612341 SDHD ~ chr11+112117285

LINC01588 \* chr14-49999840

dataSource

454 Illumina

ARHGEF17 \* chr11-73321213
CRADD \* chr12+93741431
ZNF219 \*~

75%

50%

25%

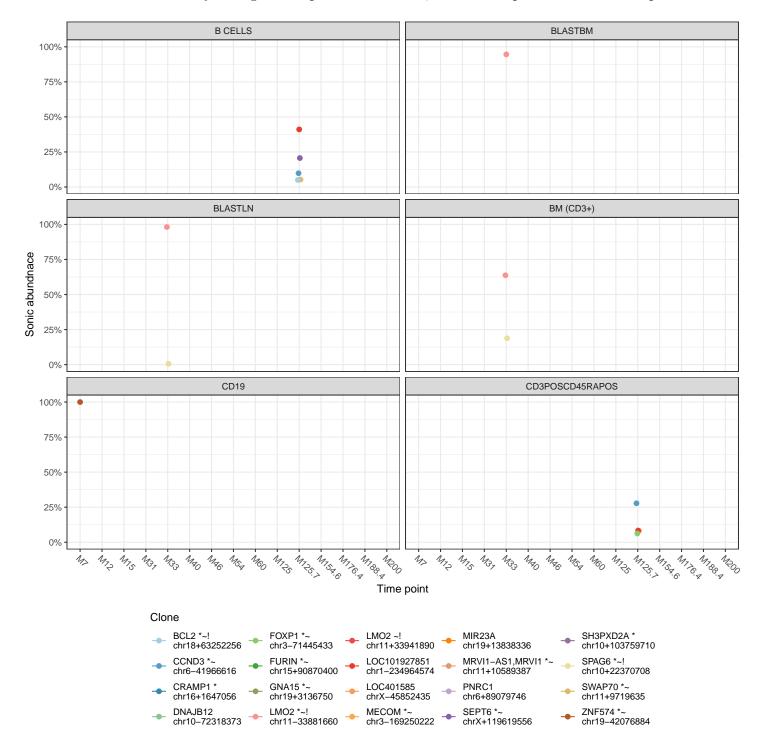
0%

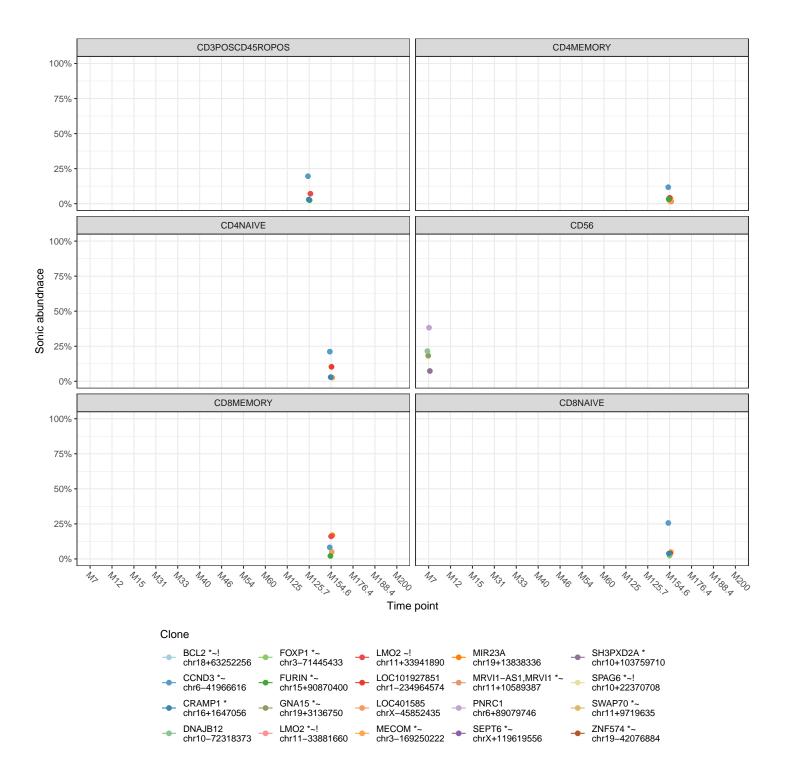
Timepoint

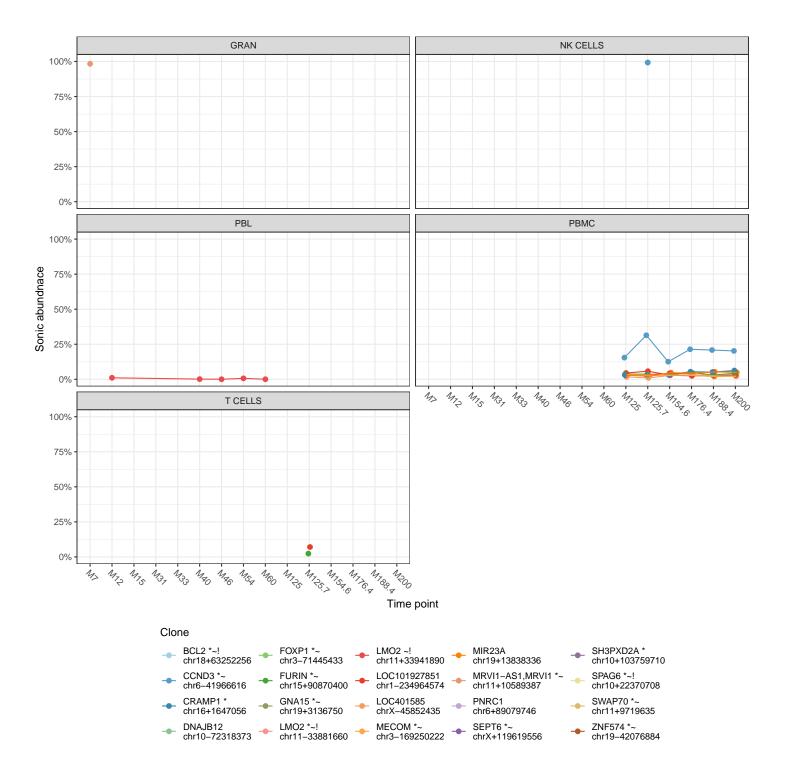
Relative Sonic Abundance

#### Longitudinal behavior of major clones

When multiple time points are available, it is of interest to track the behavior of the most abundant clones across different cell types. A plot of the relative abundances of the most abundant 20 clones is shown below. For cases where only a single time point is available, the data is plotted as unlinked points.

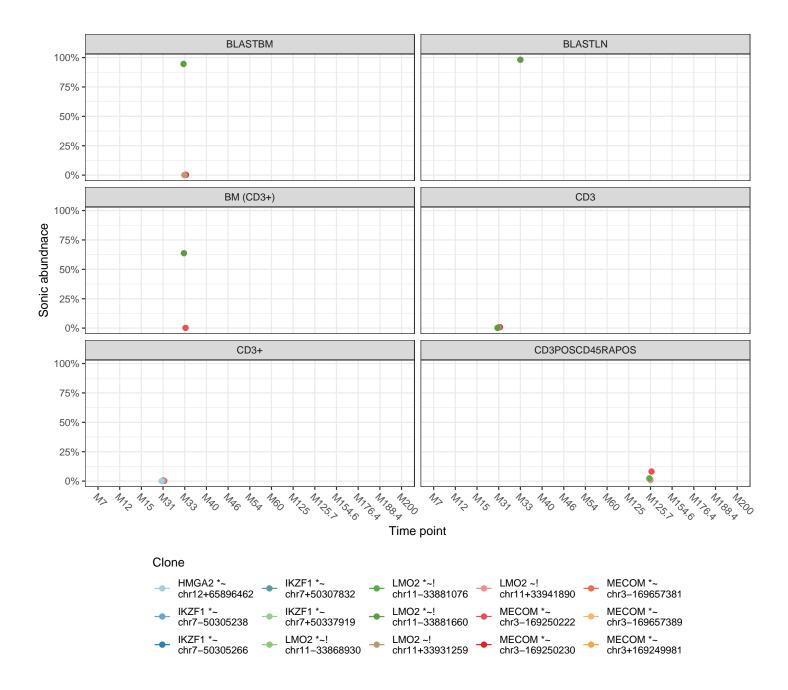


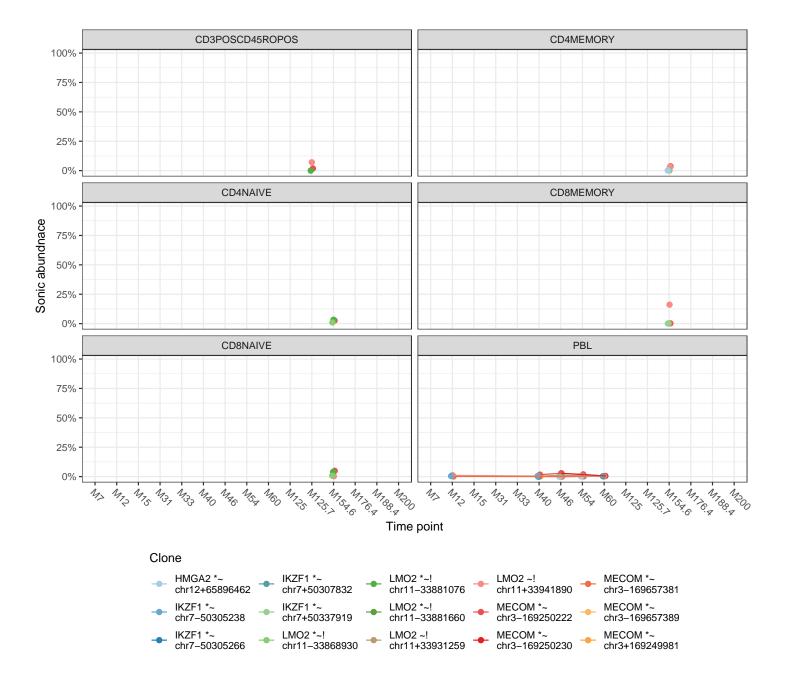


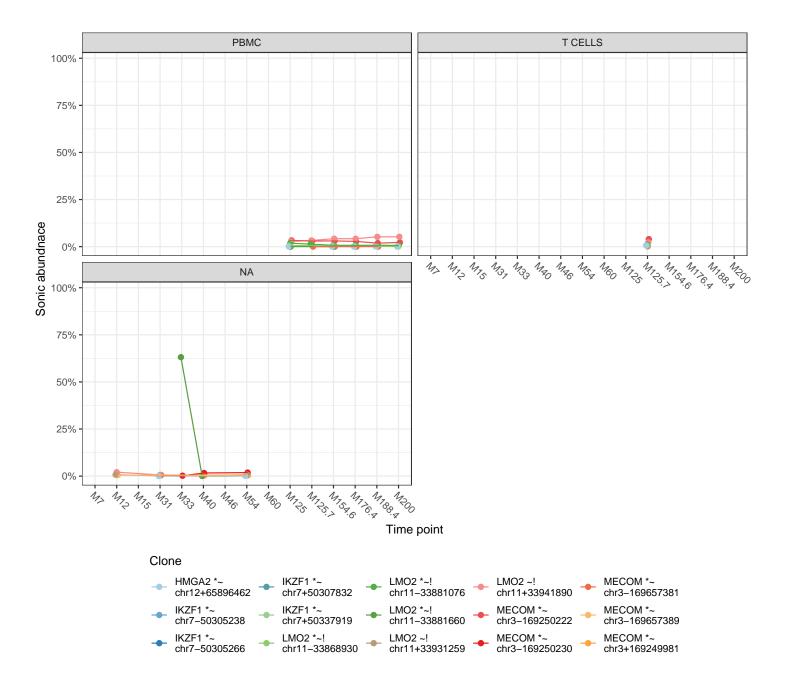


#### Integration sites near particular genes of interest

Integration sites near genes that have been associated with adverse events are of particular interest. Below are longitudinal relative abundance plots that focus on the most abundant 5 clones whoes nearest genes are LMO2, IKZF1, CCND2, HMGA2, and MECOM.

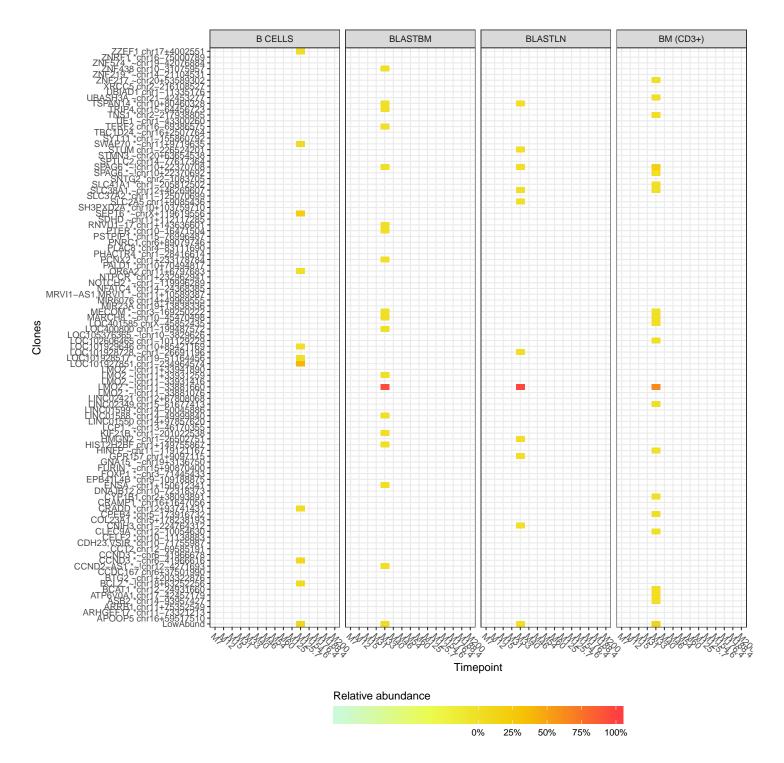


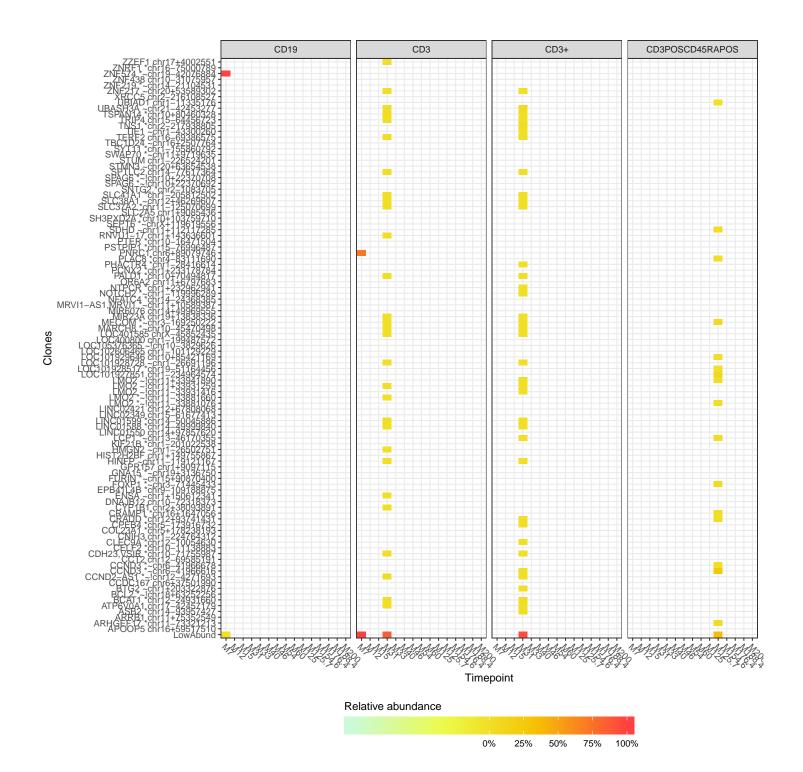


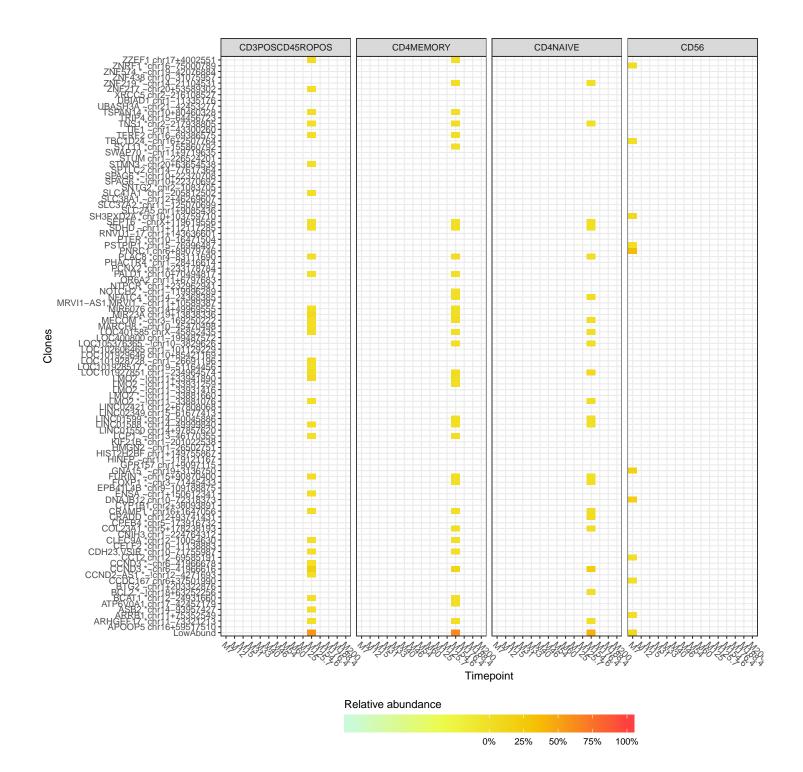


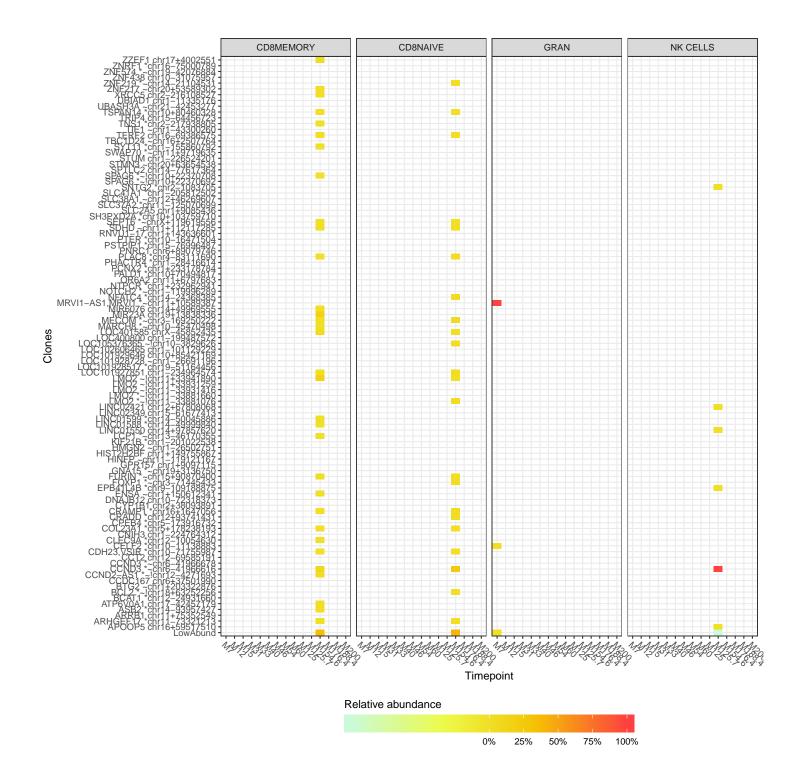
### Sample relative abundance heatmap

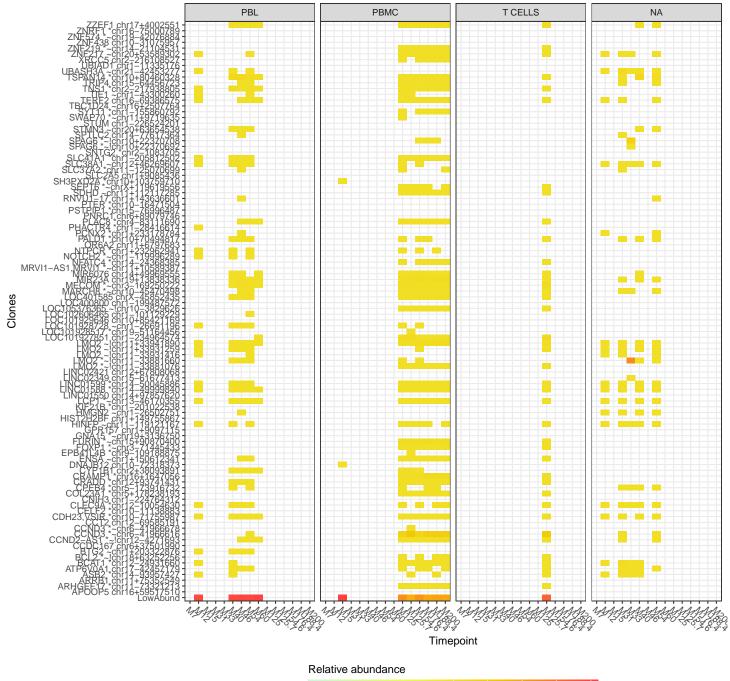
Alternatively, the relative abundances of the most abundant 10 clones from each cell sampled type can be visualized as a heat map.

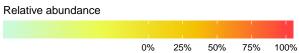






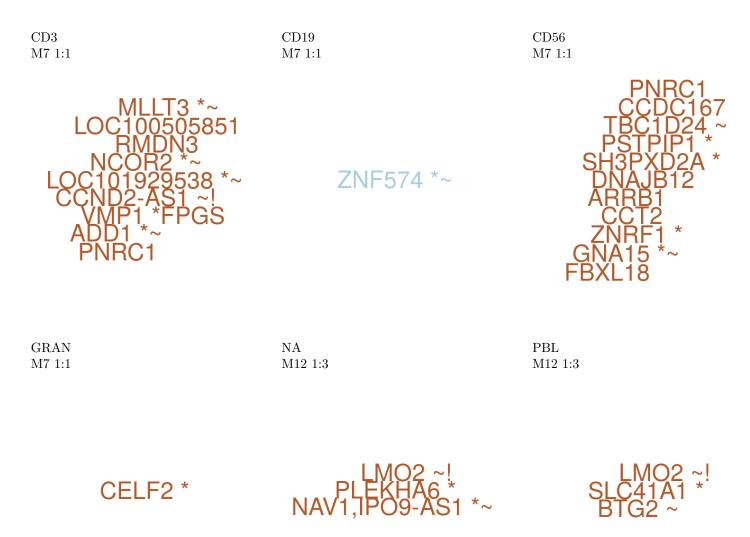


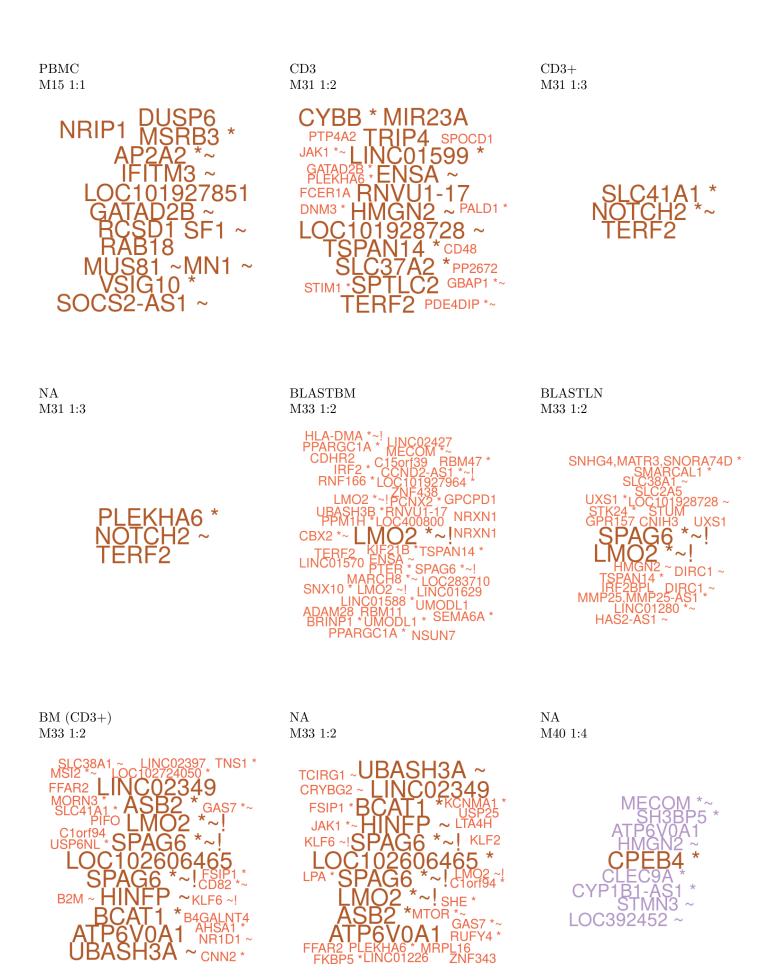




# What are the most frequently occurring gene types in the subject?

The word clouds below illustrate the nearest genes of the most abundant clones from each sample where the numeric ranges represent the upper and lower clonal abundances.





MECOM \*~ SH3BP5 \* ATP6V0A1 LOC101928728 ~ CPEB4 \* CLEC9A \* CYP1B1

LOC401585





PBL M54 1:4

PBL

M40 1:4



PBL M60 1:2

PBL



PBMC M125 5:581

NA



B CELLS M125.7 1:3



FOXP1 \*~ CCND3 \*~ LOC101927851 PLAC8 \*

CD3POSCD45RAPOS

M125.7 1:4

CD3POSCD45ROPOS M125.7 1:4



NK CELLS M125.7 1:1



PBMC M125.7 1:4



T CELLS M125.7 1:4



CD4MEMORY M154.6 2:102



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CD8MEMORY} \\ \text{M154.6 1:159} \end{array}$ 







CD8NAIVE M154.6 1:161 PBMC M154.6 9:798 PBMC M176.4 3:626











## Methods

All coordinates are on human genome draft hg38.

Detailed methods can be found these publications:

- Bioinformatics. 2012 Mar 15; 28(6): 755–762.
- Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev. 2017 Mar 17; 4: 17–26.
- Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev. 2017 Mar 17; 4: 39-49.

#### Analysis software:

- INSPIIRED v1.1 (http://github.com/BushmanLab/INSPIIRED)

#### Report generation software:

- subjectReport v0.1 (http://github.com/everettJK/geneTherapySubjectReport)