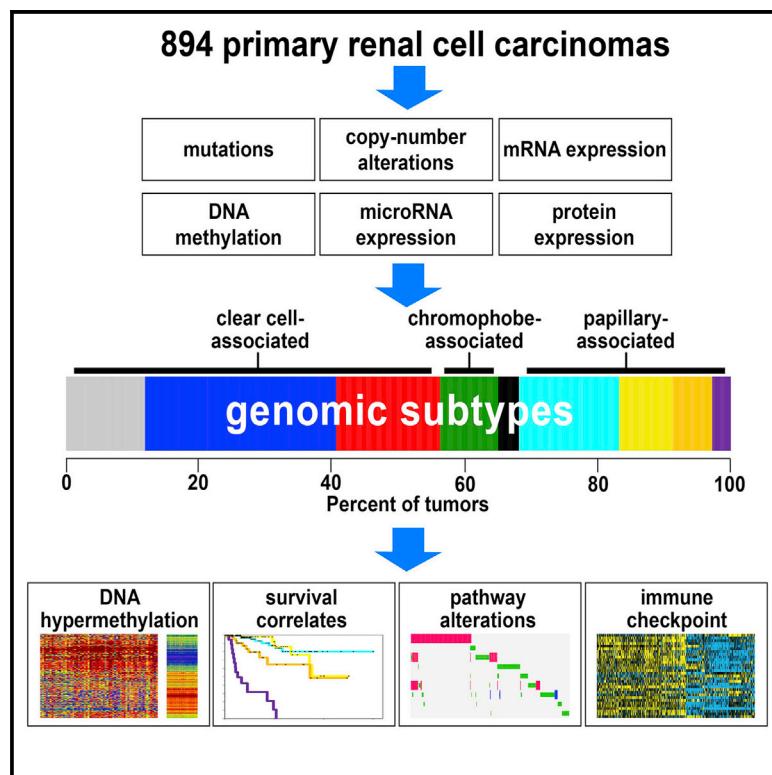


**Multilevel Genomics-Based Taxonomy of Renal Cell Carcinoma****Graphical Abstract****Authors**

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**In Brief**

Chen et al. comprehensively analyze 894 renal cell carcinomas, incorporating data on DNA mutation and copy, DNA methylation, and gene expression. The cancers were thus classified into nine major subtypes, each one being distinct in terms of altered pathways and patient survival associations.

**Highlights**

- Comprehensive molecular analysis of 894 primary renal cell carcinomas
- Nine subtypes defined by systematic analysis of five genomic data platforms
- Substantial molecular diversity represented within each major histologic type
- Presumed actionable alterations include PI3K and immune checkpoint pathways



# Multilevel Genomics-Based Taxonomy of Renal Cell Carcinoma

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## SUMMARY

On the basis of multidimensional and comprehensive molecular characterization (including DNA methylation and copy number, RNA, and protein expression), we classified 894 renal cell carcinomas (RCCs) of various histologic types into nine major genomic subtypes. Site of origin within the nephron was one major determinant in the classification, reflecting differences among clear cell, chromophobe, and papillary RCC. Widespread molecular changes associated with *TFE3* gene fusion or chromatin mod-

ifier genes were present within a specific subtype and spanned multiple subtypes. Differences in patient survival and in alteration of specific pathways (including hypoxia, metabolism, MAP kinase, NRF2-ARE, Hippo, immune checkpoint, and PI3K/AKT/mTOR) could further distinguish the subtypes. Immune checkpoint markers and molecular signatures of T cell infiltrates were both highest in the subtype associated with aggressive clear cell RCC. Differences between the genomic subtypes suggest that therapeutic strategies could be tailored to each RCC disease subset.

## INTRODUCTION

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) represents a heterogeneous group of cancers arising from the nephron. Different cancer types falling under the umbrella of RCC include clear cell, papillary, and chromophobe, which represent on the order of 65%, 20%, and 5% of all RCC cases, respectively (Jonasch et al., 2014). In addition to these three major categories, several more rare subtypes of RCC also exist, including clear cell papillary, mucinous tubular and spindle cell carcinoma, multilocular cystic clear cell, tubulocystic, thyroid-like follicular, acquired cystic kidney disease associated, t(6;11) translocation (TFEB), and hybrid oncocytoma/chromophobe (Crumley et al., 2013; Shuch et al., 2015). These various types of RCC have come to be defined on the basis of their histologic appearance, the presence of distinct driver mutations, varying clinical course, and different responses to therapy (Linehan and Rathmell, 2012). The premise that the types of RCC represent different diseases entirely distinct from each other is underscored by numerous molecular profiling studies (Davis et al., 2014; Durinck et al., 2015; Higgins, 2006).

Recently, The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) carried out separate studies of the three major histologically defined types of RCC—clear cell, chromophobe, and papillary—to comprehensively profile each of them at the molecular level, uncovering insights into the molecular basis of each disease (Davis et al., 2014; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013, 2015). These molecular studies provided evidence of additional subtypes existing within each major RCC type. In addition, specific molecular aberrations could be identified in more than one RCC type, such as the presence of chromatin modifier gene mutations in a subset of both clear cell and papillary RCC. With the recent conclusion of the data generation phase of TCGA, and with additional TCGA RCC samples and profiling data being made available since the earlier TCGA RCC studies, there is opportunity for systematic analyses of the entire TCGA RCC dataset, allowing for comparisons and contrasts to be made between the different diseases represented, as well as a molecular examination of RCC cases that may be difficult to characterize in terms of histology alone.

## RESULTS

### TCGA Cohort of 894 RCC Cases

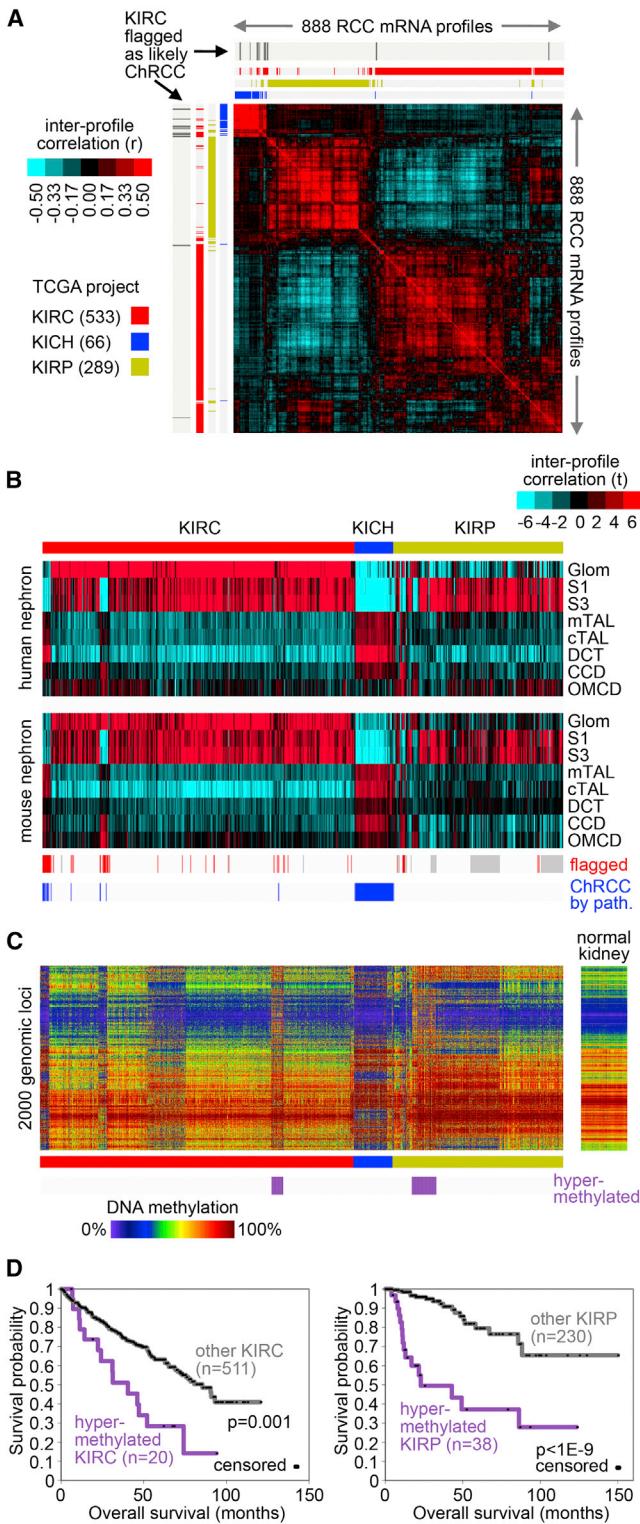
TCGA collected a total of 894 primary RCC specimens (Table S1). These specimens were divided among three different TCGA-sponsored projects: “KIRC,” corresponding to the study of clear cell RCC; “KICH,” corresponding to chromophobe RCC; and “KIRP,” corresponding to papillary RCC. Of the 894 cases, 673 (446 KIRC, 66 KICH, and 161 KIRP) have been analyzed previously by TCGA in studies focusing on a specific histologic RCC type (Davis et al., 2014; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013, 2015). As a result of pathology re-review or preliminary molecular analysis, 49 cases (43 KIRC and 6 KIRP) were removed from their respective studies (i.e., these were not part of the above-mentioned 673 cases) because they showed irregularities that might preclude their inclusion under the specific RCC type associated with the project. For example, in the above-mentioned KIRC study, molecular analysis flagged 61

KIRC cases as suspected non-clear cell RCC, of which 45 had pathology data available that were re-reviewed, confirming 18 cases as likely clear cell RCC with the others likely representing chromophobe or another RCC disease type. In this present study, as we were interested in all RCC subtypes, we included all cases, regardless of the potential for mislabeling of histologic designation in some instances. At the same time, we regarded the TCGA project assignments of KIRC, KICH, and KIRP as mostly, but not entirely, corresponding to their associated histologic types, with the potential for rare RCC types or possible mislabeling to be revealed by molecular characterization.

### Analysis of RCC Based on Single Molecular Data Platform Reveals Widespread Differences Associated with Histology

For the 894 RCC cases, data platforms for profiling of mRNA expression, DNA methylation, DNA copy, microRNA (miRNA) expression, and protein expression were each analyzed in an unsupervised manner, allowing the RCC cases to associate with cases showing similar global molecular patterns. For each platform, cases segregated into groups closely aligned with the designated histologic type. For example, in a clustered matrix of inter-profile correlations involving the 888 RCC mRNA profiles in our dataset, three major sample groups were evident, corresponding to the TCGA projects of KIRC (clear cell RCC), KICH (chromophobe RCC), and KIRP (papillary RCC) (Figure 1A). However, on the basis of mRNA sample profile, a subset of cases were found to associate with a different histologic type from that of their project designation; a notable example of this are 15 KIRC cases previously found to represent likely chromophobe RCC cases (and which were therefore removed from that study’s results) (Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013), almost all of which associated with the KICH group, as expected. In addition, subgroups within the KIRC and KIRP groups in particular were also evident, with clusters of profiles having somewhat higher correlations with each other as compared to the other profiles within the project. We relied on formal analytical techniques such as ConsensusClusteringPlus (Wilkerson and Hayes, 2010) to define these molecular subgroups existing within the broader histologic types (see below).

Many of the molecular differences that exist among the clear cell, chromophobe, and papillary RCC types could arise from their respective cells of origin. Clear cell RCC is thought to arise from cells in the proximal convoluted tubule, while chromophobe RCC is thought to arise from intercalated cells in the distal convoluted tubule of the nephron (Prasad et al., 2007). This theory is supported by TCGA’s analysis of clear cell RCC and chromophobe RCC gene expression profiles in the context of an external expression dataset of normal tissue microdissected from various regions of the nephron (Cheval et al., 2012; Davis et al., 2014). We re-examined this model using this combined set of 888 cases, and confirmed that clear cell RCC cases had expression profiles most similar to the glomerulus and proximal nephron, chromophobe RCC cases were most similar in expression to the distal nephron, while papillary RCC cases were in general most similar in expression to the proximal nephron (Figure 1B). In the context of previous studies focusing on specific markers by immunohistochemistry (Prasad et al., 2007), the different sites

**Figure 1. Analysis of RCC by Individual Data Platforms**

(A) Correlation heatmap of gene expression data from 888 RCC cases of various histologic types. Pearson's correlation between each differential RCC profile was calculated among 20,531 genes, with the correlation values then clustered to show the global co-expression patterns between samples (red,

of the nephron being associated with specific RCC subsets would be reflective of the different cell types located at each nephron site.

Diverse DNA methylation patterns were evident both across and within the histology-based subgroups (Figure 1C). Molecular subtyping by DNA methylation platform revealed at least ten different subtypes existing within our RCC cohort (Figures S1A–S1C), including one subtype (consisting of 21 KIRC and 41 predominantly “type 2” KIRP samples, papillary RCC having two main subtypes by histology: type 1 and type 2) with widespread DNA hypermethylation patterns and association with poor patient outcome (Figures S1B and 1D), another subtype of chromophobe RCC cases, another subtype representing a mixture of cases from the three projects ( $n = 32$ ), two additional subtypes of papillary RCC cases, and four additional subtypes of clear cell RCC cases, two of which were enriched for *BAP1* mutations and associated with poor patient outcome (Figure S1C).

We used GISTIC to identify recurrent focal somatic copy-number alterations, which yielded 13 regions of focal amplification ( $q < 0.1$ ) and 26 significant focal deletions (Figure S1D). Targeted genomic regions and associated genes for copy loss included 3p26.3 (involving 130 genes including *VHL*), 3p21.2 (*BAP1/PBRM1/SETD2*), 9p21.3 (*CDKN2A/B*), 10q23.31 (*PTEN*), 11q23.1 (*SDHD*), and 13q14.2 (*RB1*) and for copy gain 3q26.32 (*PIK3CA*), 5q35.1 (*FGFR4/GNB2L1/SQSTM1*), and 7q31.2 (*MET*). Unsupervised clustering of RCC cases based on copy-alteration data could separate cases on the basis of histologic classification (clear cell, chromophobe, and papillary), while further distinguishing clear cell and papillary RCC having chromosome 9p loss with a high degree of aneuploidy from other RCC cases having few copy-number alterations (other than 3p loss and 5q31 gain in the case of clear cell RCC). RCC subtypes based on mRNA expression, protein expression, and miRNA expression were also identified (Figures S1E–S1G), with significant correspondence being observed among the various platform-specific subgroupings (Figure S1H).

high correlation or global similarity). KIRC, TCGA clear cell RCC project; KICH, TCGA chromophobe project; KIRP, TCGA papillary project. Previously, molecular analysis and pathology re-review had flagged 15 KIRC cases as likely representing chromophobe (ChRCC) and not clear cell RCC, as indicated. (B) Heatmaps showing inter-sample correlations (red, positive) between mRNA profiles of RCC (columns; TCGA data, arranged by project) and mRNA profiles of kidney nephron sites (rows; dataset from Cheval et al., 2012). CCD, kidney cortical collecting duct; CNT, kidney connecting tubule; CTAL, kidney cortical thick ascending limb of Henle's loop; DCT, kidney distal convoluted tubule; Glom, kidney glomerulus; MTAL, kidney medullary thick ascending limb of Henle's loop; OMCD, kidney outer medullary collecting duct; S1/S3, kidney proximal tubule. RCC samples previously flagged by TCGA as having molecular or histologic features atypical of the project designation are indicated (gray, not previously evaluated by TCGA).

(C) DNA methylation patterns corresponding to the mRNA profiles in (B), featuring the top 2,000 genomic loci with the highest variability in methylation patterns across tumors. Sample ordering the same for (B) and (C).

(D) Differences in patient overall survival associated with a tumor subtype showing widespread DNA hypermethylation patterns. Left: KIRC cohort; right: KIRP cohort.  $p$  values by log-rank test. Numbers of cases in represent patients with survival data available.

See also Figure S1.

## Multi-platform Analysis Uncovers Nine Major Genomic Subtypes of RCC

Results from each of the individual data platforms analyzed (DNA methylation, DNA copy alteration, mRNA expression, miRNA expression, and protein expression) were consolidated to define multi-platform-based RCC genomic subtypes. To provide an integrated level of assessment, subtype calls made by the different molecular platforms were combined by a “cluster of clusters analysis” (COCA) (Hoadley et al., 2014) approach to form 13 different integrated subtypes (Figures S2A–S2C). On the basis of overall similarity in RNA expression patterns, four of the 13 COCA-based subtypes were then further grouped together with similar clusters (Figure S2D; Table S2), resulting in a consolidated set of nine molecular-based RCC subtypes.

The nine genomic subtypes of RCC (Figure 2A) included three different subtypes of predominantly clear cell RCC cases, designated here as “CC-e.1” ( $n = 106$ ), “CC-e.2” ( $n = 257$ ), and “CC-e.3” ( $n = 140$ , the “e” signifying “enriched for clear cell cases” in each instance); four different subtypes of predominantly papillary RCC cases—“P-e.1a” ( $n = 135$ ), “P-e.1b” ( $n = 72$ ), “P-e.2” ( $n = 53$ ), and “P.CIMP-e” ( $n = 25$ , the names signifying type-1-enriched group a, type-1-enriched group b, type-2-enriched, and papillary CIMP-enriched, respectively, CIMP signifying the “CpG island methylator phenotype” group uncovered in TCGA’s KIRP study); one subtype of predominantly chromophobe cases (“Ch-e,”  $n = 78$ ), including 11 KIRC cases re-reviewed by pathology and thought to represent chromophobe instead of clear cell RCC; and one subtype of mixed cases from the three projects (14 KIRC, 4 KICH, and 10 KIRP). When considering the 663 RCC cases that were analyzed previously by TCGA, not excluded by pathology re-review, and not associated with the “mixed” subtype, 647 (98%) associated with a genomic subtype that was aligned with the assumed histologic type according to project designation. Of the 28 cases of the “mixed” molecular subtype, a category that appeared outside of the three major histologic classifications, 16 had previously been studied by TCGA, with ten of these (seven KIRC and three KIRP) eventually being excluded from the earlier studies for having molecular or histologic features appearing inconsistent with its project designation.

Individual molecular features were informative in distinguishing the RCC genomic subtypes from each other. Of the clear cell-enriched subtypes, CC-e.2, CC-e.3, and CC-e.1 cases were associated with better, worse, and intermediate patient survival, respectively (Figure 2B); widespread copy alterations, including frequent loss of *CDKN2A*, represented a key distinguishing feature of the two more aggressive subtypes (Figure S3A). As compared to CC-e.2 tumors, CC-e.3 tumors also showed higher expression of cell-cycle genes and hypoxia-related genes and markers of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT). Of the 62 RCC cases showing hypermethylation (Figures 1C, S1A, and S3B), 24 were classified as P.CIMP-e and were enriched for cases of hereditary papillary RCC and characterized in part by *CDKN2A* copy loss or silencing (involving 19/24 cases) and by loss of *FH* expression with high cell-cycle gene expression, 18 were classified as P-e.2 (with *CDKN2A* alterations in 4 cases), and 17 were classified as CC-e.3. Of the papillary RCC-enriched subtypes P-e.1a, P-e.2, and P.CIMP-e were

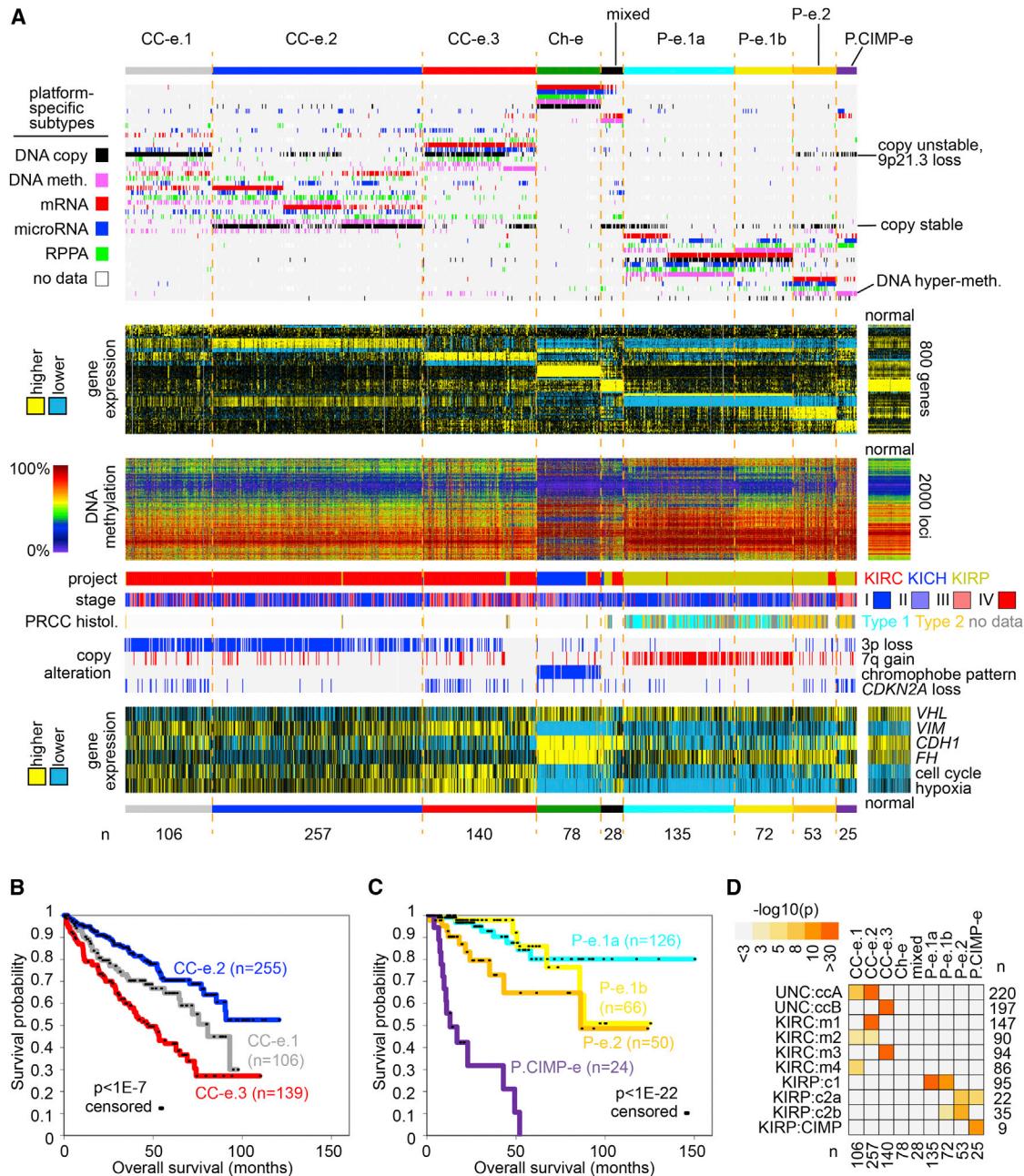
associated with better, intermediate, and worse patient survival, respectively (Figure 2C). P-e.1a and P-e.1-b tumors were associated with papillary type 1 status by histology and with a high frequency of 7q gains, while P-e.2 and P.CIMP-e tumors were predominantly of type 2 histology. Patterns associated with P-e.1b (both molecular- and survival-related) appeared somewhat intermediate between those associated with P-e.1a and P-e.2; in a similar manner, CC-e.1 patterns appeared intermediate between those of CC-e.2 and CC-e.3.

The nine genomic subtypes made across all TCGA RCC cases showed high concordance with other subtype designations previously called for the same samples, on the basis of gene expression profiles or multi-platform analysis within the clear cell or papillary RCC histologic types (Figure 2D). The previously reported ccA and ccB clear cell RCC expression subtypes (Branon et al., 2010) corresponded to our CC-e.2 (better prognosis) and CC-e.3 (worse prognosis), respectively. Of the four mRNA-expression-based subtypes, m1/m2/m3/m4, defined previously in the original KIRC study, m1 and m3 overlapped with CC-e.2 and CC-e.3, respectively, while CC-e.1 overlapped significantly with m2 and m4. Of our papillary RCC-enriched subtypes, P-e.1a/1b, P-e.2, and P.CIMP-e corresponded to previous KIRP subtypes c1 (type 1 enriched), c2a/c2b (type 2 enriched), and CIMP, respectively.

## Somatic Mutations and Genomic Rearrangements across RCC Subtypes

Whole-exome sequencing of 856 RCC cases identified 20 genes that demonstrated statistically significant recurrent rates of mutation (Figure 3A;  $q < 0.1$ , MutSigCV) within all RCC, within RCC of clear cell-enriched genomic subtypes (1/2/3), within Ch-e subtype, or within papillary-enriched RCC subtypes (1a/1b/2/CIMP). The significance analysis was performed by restricting the multiple hypothesis testing to 344 genes significant in previous studies involving analysis of RCC exome data (Table S3), though analysis of the entire exome did not yield additional candidate novel drivers. Significantly aberrant genes included *VHL* (mutated in clear cell RCC cases), *TP53*, chromatin modifier genes (*PBRM1*, *SETD2*, *BAP1*, *ARID1A*, *MLL3*, *KDM5C*, and *SMARCB1*), PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway genes (*MTOR*, *PTEN*, and *PIK3CA*), *MET* (mutated in papillary RCC), Hippo pathway gene *NF2*, and NRF2-ARE pathway gene *NFE2L2*. In addition, genes epigenetically silenced included *VHL* and *CDKN2A* (Figures 3A and S3B). Assessment of genes within pathways demonstrated a high number of alterations involving chromatin modification (32.4% of cases), SWI/SNF complex (30.6%), PI3K/AKT/mTOR (15.2%), p53 (10.7%), NRF2-ARE (4.7%), and Hippo signaling (3.9%) (Figure 3B). Whole-genome analysis of 129 RCC cases (41 KIRC, 50 KICH, and 38 KIRP) identified an average of 25 genomic rearrangements per case (range 0–1,198), with P.CIMP-e tumors showing a greater number of rearrangements on average as compared to the other subtypes (Figure 3C; Table S4). In addition to KICH cases previously showing kataegis and *TERT*-promoter-associated structural variants (Davis et al., 2014), chromothripsis was evident in a handful of cases associating with papillary RCC-enriched subtypes (Figure 3D).

Genomic rearrangements in RCC may result in gene fusions involving the nutrient-responsive transcription factor *TFE3*,

**Figure 2. Genomic Subtypes of RCC by Analysis of Multiple Data Platforms**

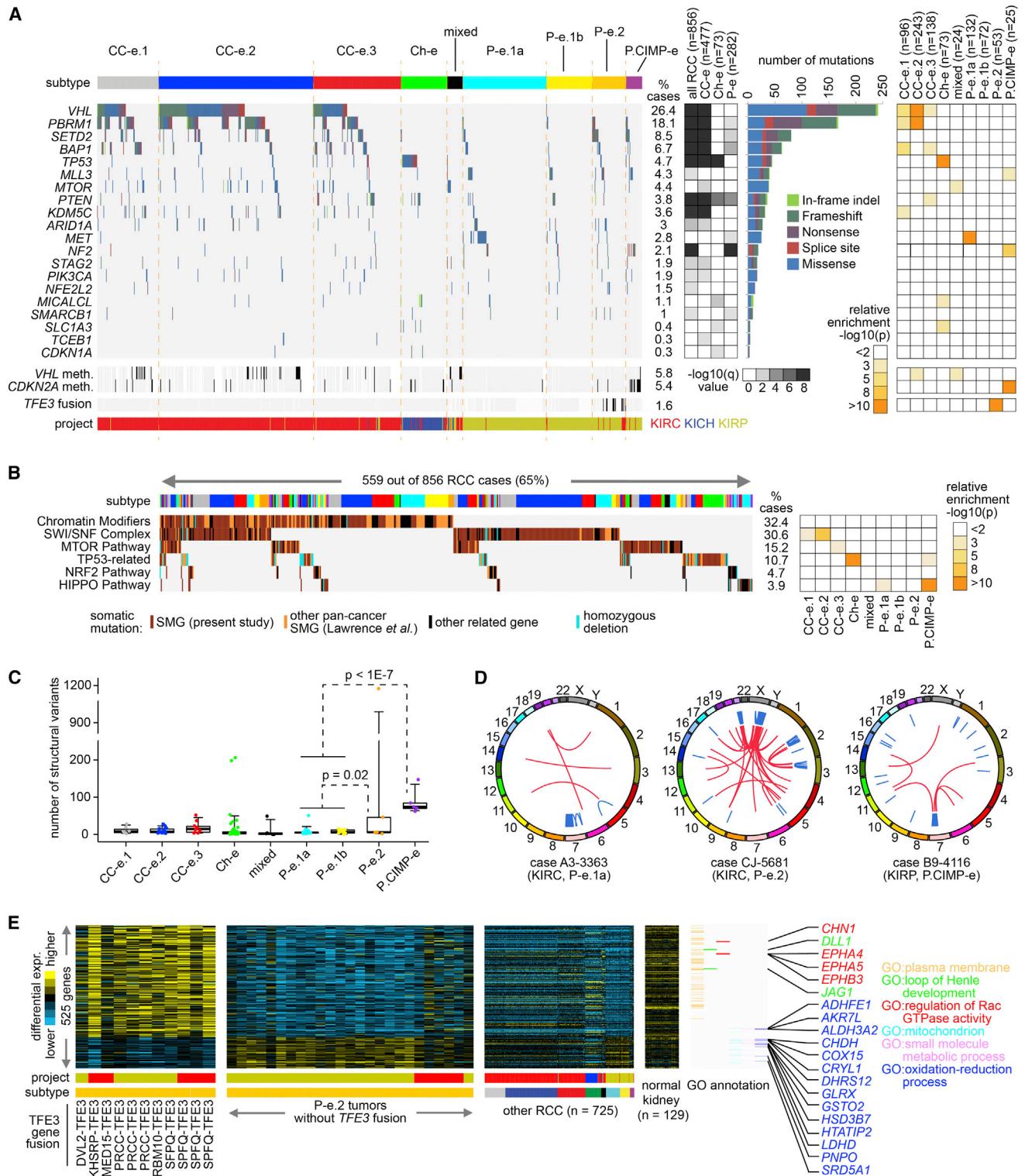
(A) Integration of subtype classifications from five “omic” data platforms identified nine major RCC groups. Three of these subtypes—CC-e.1, CC-e.2, and CC-e.3—are enriched for clear cell RCC cases; four other subtypes—P-e.1a, P-e.1b, P-e.2, and P.CIMP-e—are enriched for papillary RCC cases; one subtype, Ch-e, is enriched for chromophobe RCC cases; and one subtype (“mixed”) is not enriched for any of the above. Each row in the top heatmap denotes membership within a specific subtype defined by the indicated data platform. The second heatmap below displays differential mRNA patterns for a set of genes that help to distinguish between the nine subtypes (for each subtype, showing the top 100 genes most differentially in the given subtype versus the rest of the tumors, with P-e.1b tumors showing patterns intermediate between P-e.1a and P-e.2). The third heatmap shows the top 2,000 genomic loci with the highest variability in DNA methylation patterns across tumors. Specific molecular, clinical, copy-number, and gene expression features associated with one or more of the multi-platform-based subtypes are shown toward the bottom.

(B) Differences in patient overall survival among the three genomic subtypes representing clear cell RCC ( $p < 1E-7$ , log-rank).

(C) Differences in patient overall survival among the four genomic subtypes representing papillary RCC ( $p < 1E-22$ ). Numbers of cases in (B) and (C) represent patients with survival data available.

(D) Significance of overlap between the subtype assignments made in the present study, with mRNA-based or multi-platform-based subtype assignments made previously for a subset of cases.  $p$  values by one-sided Fisher’s exact test.

See also Figure S2 and Table S2.

**Figure 3. Somatic Mutations and Rearrangements in RCC**

(A) By exome analysis ( $n = 856$  RCC cases with available data), genes with statistically significant patterns of mutation in the TCGA RCC cohort (MutSigCV, false discovery rate  $< 0.1$ , testing for 344 genes significant in previous studies involving analysis of RCC exome data), with mutation types. MutSigCV q-values evaluate significance within all RCC, RCC of clear cell-enriched ("CC-e") genomic subtypes (1/2/3), Ch-e RCC, or RCC of papillary-enriched ("P-e") subtypes

(legend continued on next page)

a member of the microphthalmia (MiT) family (Kauffman et al., 2014). Of 759 TCGA RCC cases evaluated, 11 cases—5 KIRC and 6 KIRP—harbored a *TFE3* fusion. All 11 of these cases were found within our P-e.2 (papillary Type 2-associated) subtype (Figure 3A), representing a significant enrichment ( $p < 1E-15$ , one-sided Fisher's exact test). We identified a gene transcription program associated with *TFE3* gene fusions. Between P-e.2 cases with *TFE3* fusion versus other P-e.2 cases, 525 genes (411 high and 114 low with fusion) were differentially expressed with high significance (Figure 3E; Table S5;  $p < 0.001$ , t test; FDR < 5%). Genes with high expression in *TFE3* fusion cases were enriched for those associated with plasma membrane (120 with related Gene Ontology term,  $p < 1E-9$ , one-sided Fisher's exact test), and 24 genes with low expression were mitochondrion related ( $p < 1E-7$ ). Two RCC cases were found with a *TFEB* fusion, but these did not share the expression signature of the *TFE3* fusion cases. The *TFE3*-associated transcriptional signature would support the notion that RCC with *TFE3* translocations represents a distinct disease entity.

#### Chromatin Modifier Gene Mutations and Associated Molecular Alterations Common to Multiple RCC Subtypes

Unsupervised pathway analysis using the MEMo algorithm (Ciriello et al., 2012) identified mutually exclusive patterns of alterations targeting multiple histone acetyltransferases and components of the SWI/SNF complex in 31% of RCC (Figure 4A), with altered cases spanning clear cell- and papillary-associated RCC subtypes. In clear cell RCC, mutations in the chromosome 3p chromatin modifiers *PBRM1*, *SETD2*, and *BAP1*, were each associated with widespread alterations in gene transcription or DNA methylation (Peña-Llopis et al., 2012; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013). As chromatin modifier mutations in these genes were also observed in papillary RCC, there was opportunity to identify differential effects common to both clear cell and papillary RCC. Within our three clear cell RCC-enriched subtypes, samples with mutations in *PBRM1* were compared to samples with wild-type *PBRM1*; similar analyses were carried out for *SETD2* and *BAP1*, with the same types of analyses also carried out within our four papillary RCC-enriched subtypes. Within both clear cell- and papillary-enriched groups, *PBRM1* mutations, *SETD2* mutations, and *BAP1* mutations each resulted in altered expression patterns of significant numbers of genes (Figure S4A). In addition, the overlap between clear cell- and papillary-associated gene sets was highly significant, yielding on the order of hundreds of genes common to both, suggesting

similar mechanistic impact in both subtypes (Table S6; Figure 4B). In contrast to clear cell RCC, *VHL* mutations and 3p loss of heterozygosity (LOH) are less common in papillary RCC, suggesting that monoallelic mutations in these chromatin modifiers can impact gene expression.

Using a similar approach applied to DNA methylation profiling data, numerous changes could be associated with mutation in either *PBRM1* or *SETD2*, most changes involving increased methylation (Figure 4B). Within the clear cell RCC-enriched group, wild-type CC-e.3 tumors also shared many of the molecular patterns associated with *SETD2* or *BAP1* mutation; similarly, within the papillary RCC-enriched group, wild-type P-e.2 and P.CIMP-e tumors shared many patterns associated with *SETD2* mutation (Figures 4B and S4B). The presence of the mutation-associated molecular patterns in non-mutant RCC cases suggests that in the absence of detectable mutations there are post-transcriptional/translational mechanisms that functionally converge on chromatin modifier-regulated genes. *SETD2* mutation and *BAP1* mutation have previously trended with worse patient survival in clear cell RCC (Hakimi et al., 2013; Kapur et al., 2013). Across clear cell- and papillary-associated RCC subtypes in TCGA cohort, worse survival was associated with *SETD2* or *BAP1* mutation, with their related gene transcriptional signatures involving greater numbers of RCC cases and also being predictive of worse outcome (Figures 4C and S4C–S4E). Through integration of DNA methylation and gene expression data, significant numbers of genes were found with associated increased CpG island methylation and decreased expression in RCC cases harboring mutation of a specific chromatin modifier gene (Figure 4D); coordinate methylation and expression changes associated with *SETD2* mutation in particular were enriched for genes located in 19q13, a region frequently deleted in other cancer types (Zack et al., 2013).

#### Pathways Showing Differential Activity between RCC Subtypes Include PI3K/AKT/mTOR and Immune Checkpoint

In addition to the differences between the genomic subtypes noted above regarding cell cycle, hypoxia, and EMT (Figure 2A, bottom), other pathways that were altered in different subtypes included oxidative phosphorylation, MAP kinase, NRF2-ARE, and HIPPO. Ch-e tumors demonstrated increased expression of genes involved in oxidative phosphorylation, while the clear cell RCC-enriched subtypes and the P.CIMP-e subtype all showed low expression (Figure 5A), consistent with these tumors being characterized by a Warburg-like metabolic shift to a

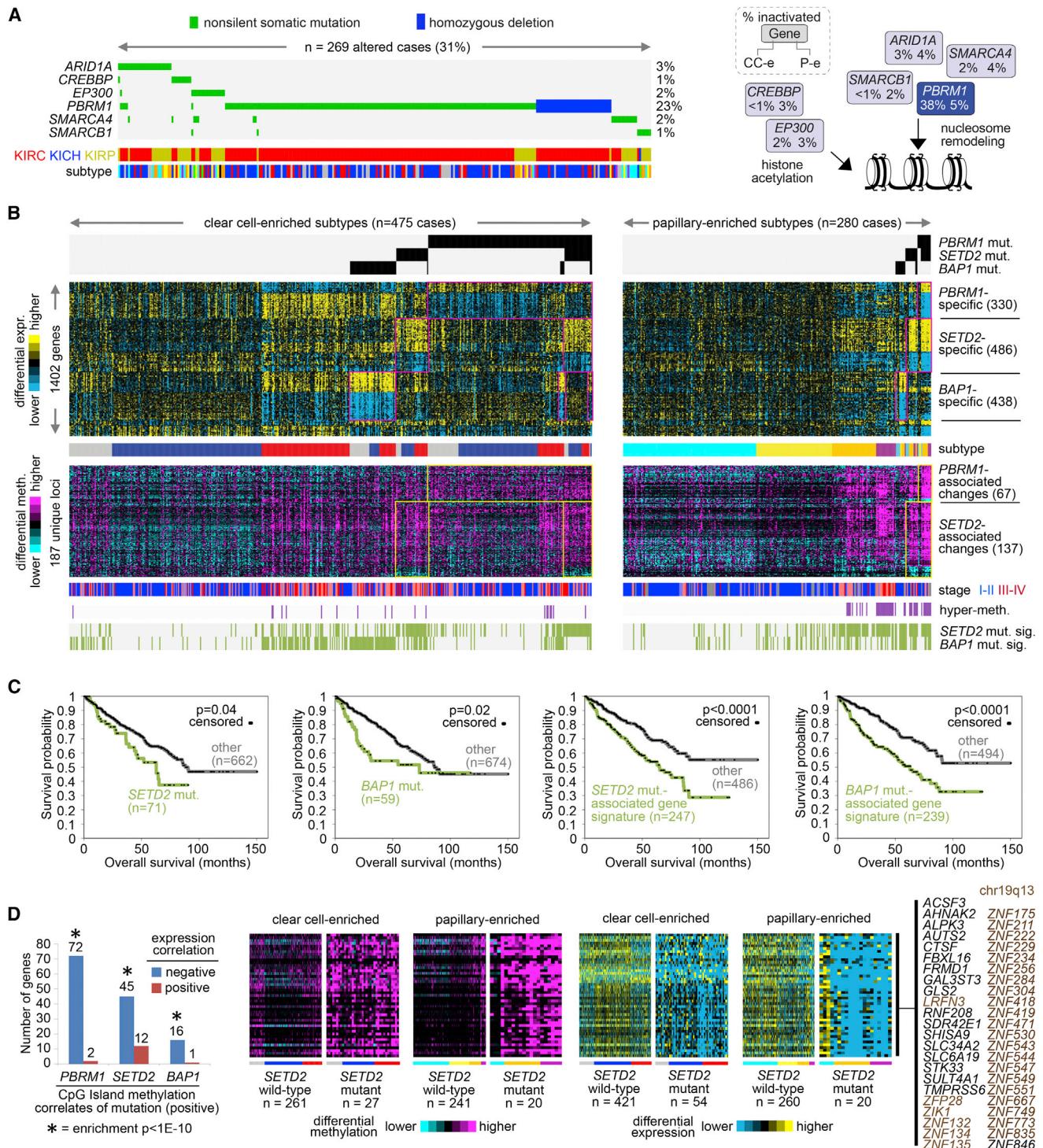
(1a/1b/2/CIMP). Panel on the right represents significance of enrichment (one-sided Fisher's exact test) of nonsilent mutation events for each gene within any particular genomic subtype versus the other subtypes.

(B) Pathway-centric view of gene mutations in RCC, involving key pathways and genes implicated in cancer, either in this present study or elsewhere as indicated (Lawrence et al., 2014). Panel on the right represents significance of enrichment (one-sided Fisher's exact test) of nonsilent mutation events for each pathway within any particular genomic subtype versus the other subtypes.

(C) By whole-genome analysis (representing 50 KICH, 41 KIRC, and 38 KIRP cases), numbers of structural variants (i.e., genomic rearrangements) by genomic subtype. p values by t test on logged counts. Boxplot represents 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 95%.

(D) KIRC and KIRP cases showing chromothripsis patterns. Genomic rearrangements are represented in circos plot; blue lines, intra-chromosomal events; red lines, inter-chromosomal events.

(E) Global consequences of *TFE3* fusion within P-e.2 subtype. Heatmaps (involving 759 RCC cases evaluated) represent genes differentially expressed between P-e.2 with *TFE3* fusion versus other P-e.2 ( $p < 0.001$ , t test; FDR < 5%). Selected genes and associated annotation by Gene Ontology (GO) are indicated. See also Figure S3 and Tables S3, S4, and S5.



**Figure 4. Widespread Molecular Changes Associated with Chromatin Modifier Mutation**

(A) The MEMO algorithm identified a pattern of mutually exclusive gene alterations (somatic mutations and copy alterations) targeting multiple components of the SWI/SNF complex and histone acetyltransferases *EP300* and *CREBBP* (269 cases altered, 266 with exome data, or 31%). The alteration frequency for clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched RCC subgroups (CC-e and P-e, respectively) is shown for each gene in the pathway diagram.

(B) Global consequences of mutation in epigenetic modifiers *PBRM1*, *SETD2*, and *BAP1*. Yellow-blue heatmap represents genes differentially expressed with nonsilent somatic mutation of *PBRM1* in both clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched RCC subgroups ( $p < 0.001$  in at least one of the two groups and  $p < 0.01$  in the other group, t test; FDR < 1%), with mutation of *SETD2* in both subgroups, or with mutation of *BAP1* in both subgroups. Purple-cyan heatmap represents

(legend continued on next page)

glycolysis dependent metabolism. These differences could reflect differences in the levels of mitochondrial biosynthesis between the subtypes, also supported by analysis of mtDNA copy numbers by subtype (Figure S5A). Furthermore, differences between CC-e.3 tumors and CC-e.2 tumors reflected evidence of a metabolic shift previously associated with aggressive clear cell RCC (Figure S5B) (Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013). Based on analysis of proteomic data, a MAP kinase pathway phosphoprotein signature was higher in clear cell-enriched RCC subtypes, as compared to both chromophobe- and papillary-enriched RCC subtypes (Figure 5B). The P.CIMP-e subtype showed elevated NRF2-ARE pathway compared to the other papillary-enriched RCC subtypes, in terms of both expression of NQO1 (a critical effector of pathway activation) and NRF2-ARE transcriptional signatures (Figure 5C). P.CIMP-e also showed loss of tumor suppressor NF2 coupled with an increase in downstream transcriptional targets (Figure 5D). In general, the above pathway-level alterations characterizing the clear cell-enriched RCC subtypes were also evident when examining the individual key genes involved (Figure 5E). While transcriptional targets of NRF2-ARE and HIPPO pathways showed elevated expression in P.CIMP-e tumors, mutations involving key pathway-related genes, with the exception of NF2, were spread across several subtypes and did not account for the observed transcriptional differences among subtypes (Figures 3A and 5F).

Based on analysis of proteomic data, both the PI3K/AKT and mTOR pathways were elevated in both clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched RCC genomic subtypes versus Ch-e subtype (Figure 6A), though Ch-e showed lower PTEN protein expression as compared to other RCC (Figures 6A and S6). Additionally, unsupervised pathway analysis using the MEMo algorithm identified mutually exclusive patterns of alterations targeting multiple components of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway in 29% of RCC cases (Figure 6B), with, for example, alterations involving the clear cell-enriched RCC subtypes including amplification of 5q35.3 (involving GNB2L1, SQSTM1, and FGFR4) (Sato et al., 2013; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013) and alterations involving papillary-enriched RCC subtypes including mutation or amplification of MET. On average, RCC cases within the MEMo module showed higher PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling than the uninvolved cases (Figure 6B).

Modulation of immune checkpoint pathways represents a mechanism by which some tumors may avoid elimination by the immune system. We surveyed our RCC cases for expression

of genes involved in immune checkpoint pathways (Figure 7A), including PD1 and PDL1 genes (Figure 7B). Clear cell-associated RCC subtypes had relatively high expression of several genes representing targets for immunotherapy (Figure 7A), including *PDCD1* (PD1), *CD247* (CD3), *PDCD1LG2* (PDL2), *CTLA4* (CD152), *TNFRSF9* (CD137), and *TNFRSF4* (CD134). In addition, analysis of gene expression signatures (Bindea et al., 2013) and of DNA methylation signatures suggested greater levels of immune cell infiltrates within clear cell RCC relative to other RCC types (Figures 7A and S7A–S7C), including T cells in particular. Within clear cell-enriched RCC genomic subtypes, differential expression of specific checkpoint-related genes was observed, in particular involving differences between CC-e.3 and CC-e.2 groups (representing more aggressive and less aggressive clear cell RCC subsets, respectively) (Figures 7A and 7C). Compared to CC-e.2, CC-e.3 showed increased promoter methylation of miR-21 (*MIR21*) with corresponding decreased levels of the miR-21 target PTEN (Figure 7C). In cancer, PTEN has an established role in intrinsic cellular control of PD-L1 expression (Ritprajak and Azuma, 2015). Several genes—including *PDCD1*, *CTLA4*, and *TLR9*—were associated with worse patient survival within clear cell RCC-associated cases (Figure 7D); PDL1 expression was correlated with better patient survival, though this association was confounded by copy loss of 9p region associated with aggressive clear cell RCC and worse prognosis (El-Mokadem et al., 2014).

## DISCUSSION

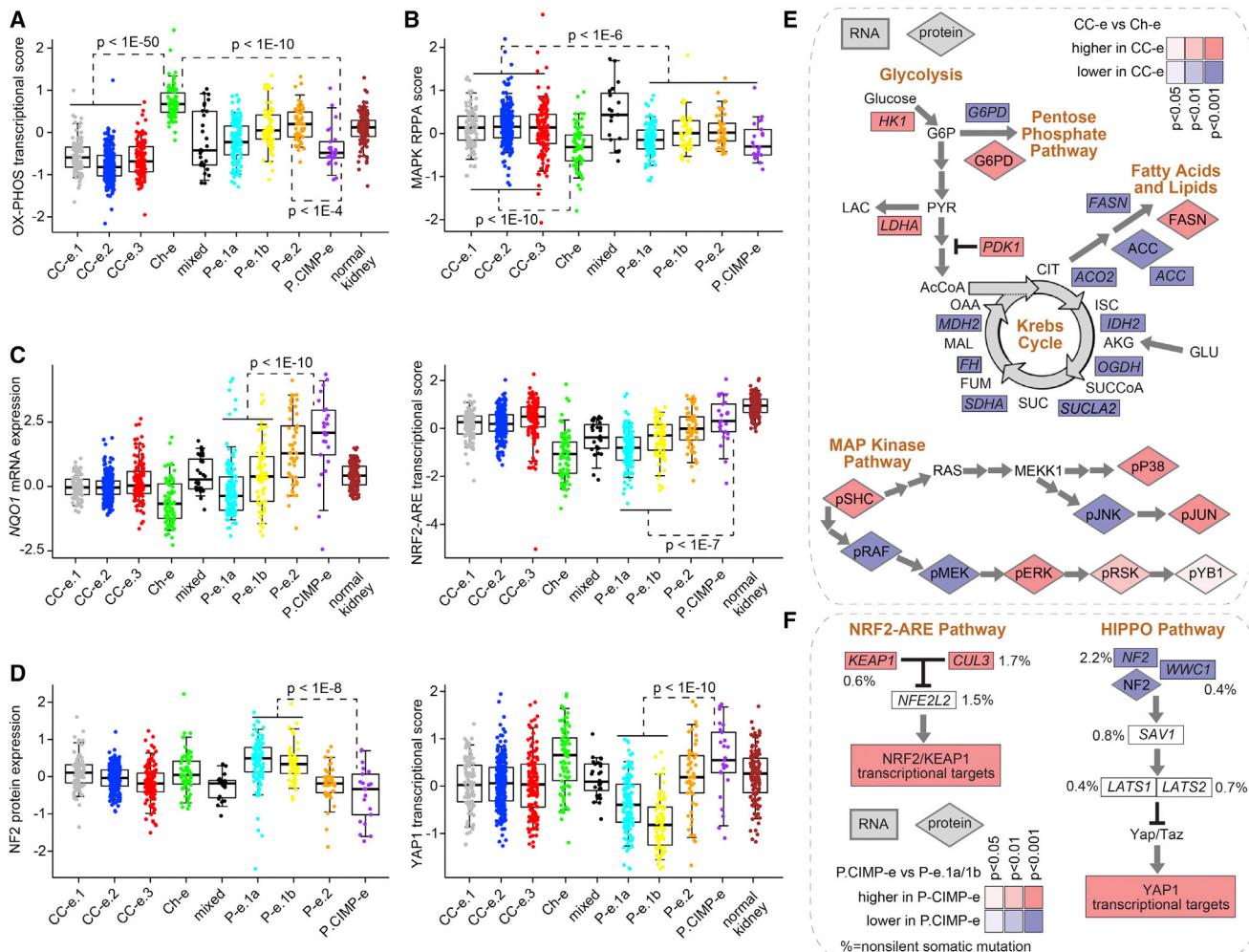
Using an extended dataset of samples not present in the initial TCGA marker studies, we were able to make novel findings in this present study, through comparisons and contrasts across the major histologic types of RCC. In addition to providing a unified molecular view of the entire TCGA RCC cohort, observations made in this study include the following: (1) association of papillary RCC with proximal nephron as its site of origin by global molecular profile; (2) identification of a subset of RCC showing widespread DNA hypermethylation patterns, having associations with more aggressive disease (consistent with the results of the previous KIRC study, which evaluated total global methylation as a continuous variable and associated it with increasing grade and stage in clear cell RCC); (3) identification of a potentially novel RCC subtype (the “mixed” subtype) with patterns distinct from those of the three major RCC types (as well as those of oncocytoma; Tan et al., 2010); (4) DNA copy-unstable patterns

genomic loci (selected from the top 2,000 most variable loci in Figure 2A, across 27K and 450K platforms) differentially methylated with nonsilent somatic mutation of *PBRM1* in both clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched RCC subgroups ( $p < 0.001$  in at least one of the two groups and  $p < 0.01$  in the other group) or with mutation of *SETD2* in both subgroups. Cases manifesting gene transcription signatures related to *SETD2* mutation or *BAP1* mutation are denoted along the bottom (“*SETD2* mut. sig.” and “*BAP1* mut. sig.”, respectively). Numbers of cases represent RCC with both exome and RNA-sequencing data.

(C) For clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched genomic subtypes combined, differences in patient overall survival associated with *SETD2* mutation, *BAP1* mutation, *SETD2* mutation-associated gene signature pattern, and *BAP1* mutation-associated gene signature pattern, respectively.  $p$  values by stratified log-rank test, adjusting for differences between clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched cohorts. Numbers of cases represent patients from (A) with survival data available.

(D) For CpG island methylation probes significantly increased with mutation of a specific chromatin modifier gene ( $p < 0.001$ , t test, for both clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched cohorts, based on cases profiled on 450K arrays), significant numbers of associated genes showed a corresponding decrease in expression ( $p < 0.01$ , t test, both clear cell-enriched and papillary-enriched cohorts). Enrichment  $p$  values by one-sided Fisher’s exact test. Corresponding patterns for genes showing coordinate methylation and expression changes between *SETD2* mutant versus wild-type tumors are shown.

See also Figure S4 and Table S6.

**Figure 5. Differentially Active Pathways across RCC Genomic Subtypes**

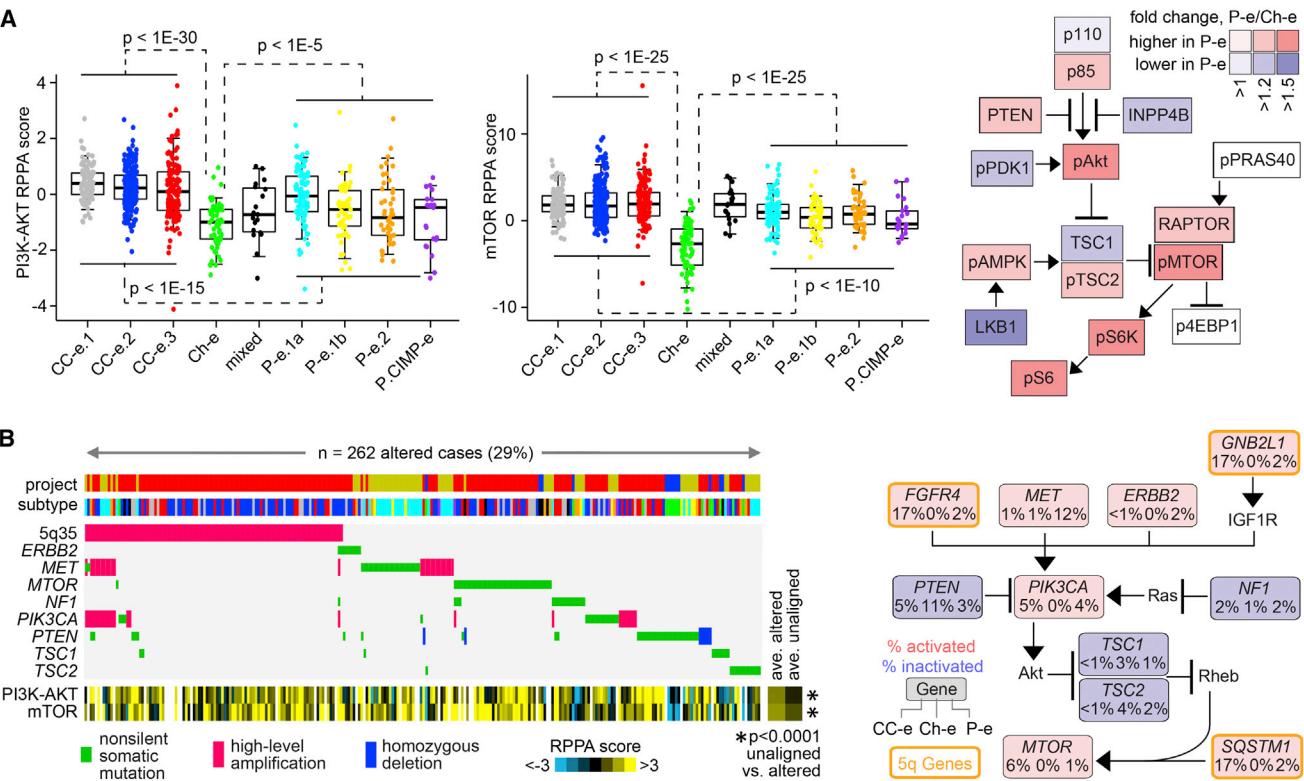
- (A) Differential aggregate expression of mRNAs (using normalized values) involved in oxidative phosphorylation among the genomic subtypes.
- (B) Differential MAP Kinase protein signaling among subtypes (by reverse-phase protein array [RPPA], average of phospho-SHC or pSHC, pRAF, pMEK, pERK, pSRK, pYB1, pP38, pJNK, and pJUN).
- (C) Differential mRNA expression of NRF2-ARE pathway marker *NQO1* (left, normalized values) and differential aggregate expression of NRF2-ARE transcriptional targets (right).
- (D) Differential protein expression of HIPPO pathway regulator NF2 (left) and differential aggregate expression of downstream YAP1 transcriptional targets (right).
- (E) Differential expression patterns of clear cell-enriched RCC subtypes ("CC-e") versus Ch-e tumors in metabolism- and MAPK-related pathways.
- (F) Differential expression patterns of P.CIMP-e tumors versus P-e<sup>1a/b</sup> tumors in NRF2-ARE- and HIPPO-related pathways. Percentages denote nonsilent mutation frequency across all RCC cases. For parts A-F, p values for indicated comparisons by t test on log-transformed data. Boxplots represent 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 95%. Normal kidney samples were not represented on RPPA platform.

See also Figure S5.

and *CDKN2A* loss being associated with more aggressive clear cell as well as papillary RCC; (5) increased levels of genomic rearrangement in the P.CIMP-e subtype (associated with hereditary papillary RCC) as compared to other RCC subtypes; (6) distinct global molecular patterns associated with TFE3 gene fusions in RCC; (7) coordinate gene expression and DNA methylation changes associated with chromatin modifier mutation in both clear cell and papillary RCC; (8) patterns of mutual exclusivity in genomic alterations involving SWI/SNF and PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathways that span both clear cell and papillary RCC; (9) transcriptional and proteomic patterns involving oncogenic

pathways as examined across all RCC subtypes; and (10) a comprehensive view of the immune checkpoint pathway in RCC.

This study provides a multi-platform-based molecular view of RCC. Both the molecular view and the more conventional histology-based view would offer insights, and in this study, we find the two to be mostly concordant, with the molecular data broadly grouping together samples with the same histologic classification. Given the wide diversity represented by RCC, some cases may be difficult to characterize by pathology or by molecular profiling. Limitations with the pathology-based diagnoses of TCGA RCC cases in particular has been acknowledged



**Figure 6. PI3K/AKT/mTOR Pathway-Related Alterations across RCC Genomic Subtypes**

(A) Left: boxplots of protein signaling (by RPPA) for PI3K-AKT (sum of normalized values for pAkt, pGSK3, pPRAS40, and pTSC2, minus total PTEN) and mTOR (sum of pmTOR, p4EBP1, pP70S6K, and pS6) across the RCC genomic subtypes. Right: differential protein expression patterns ( $p \leq 0.01$ ) involving the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway, comparing papillary RCC-enriched subtypes ("P-e") with Ch-e.  $p$  values by t test. Boxplot represents 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 95%. (B) For the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway, the MEMo algorithm identified a pattern (involving ~29% of RCC cases) of mutually exclusive gene alterations (somatic mutations and copy alterations) targeting multiple components, including three genes from the recurrent amplicon on 5q35.3. The alteration frequency (CC-e, clear cell RCC-enriched subtypes; P-e, papillary RCC-enriched subtypes) and inferred alteration type (blue for inactivation, and red for activation) is shown for each gene in the pathway diagram.  $p$  values (by t test) compare RPPA scores for PI3K/AKT and mTOR between cases involved versus uninvolved in the MEMo module (excluding mixed and Ch-e tumors).

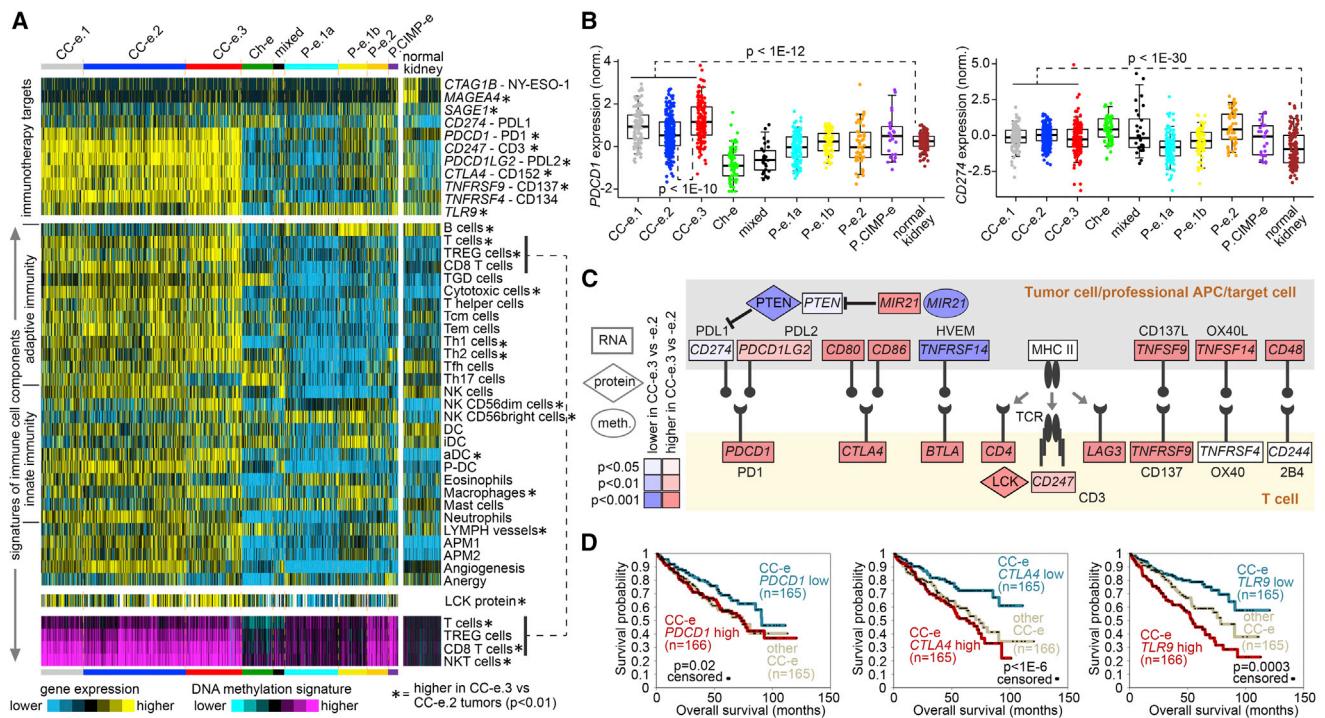
See also Figure S6.

elsewhere (Davis et al., 2014; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2013, 2015), including the primary diagnosis being made by different pathologists at their respective tissue source sites, with often only a single representative slide being made available to TCGA investigators for any systematic re-review. On the other hand, molecular subtyping for some RCC cases can also vary, depending on the analytical techniques or cut points applied. Our nine major genomic subtypes may not necessarily capture all of the molecular diversity existing within RCC, and future studies, e.g., those incorporating larger numbers of RCC cases, could uncover additional relevant subtypes within the existing classifications.

The global molecular profile of a cancer reflects the influence of cell of origin, somatic alterations, and microenvironment. RCCs are thought to arise from a variety of specialized cells located along the length of the nephron, giving rise to the diversity of histologic RCC types (Cairns, 2010). In this study, histologic type is a primary factor in separating RCC tumors into molecular classes by unsupervised approaches. Within the RCC histologic types, we could observe further levels of molec-

ular diversity, involving somatic alterations of genome and epigenome compartments. RCC can demonstrate significant regional genomic heterogeneity (Gerlinger et al., 2012), which may influence the aggregate molecular patterns in our study, including the observed genomic subtypes with patterns intermediate between two distinct subtypes (e.g., CC-e.1 or P.e.1b). Within a set of tumors sharing a common cellular or genetic background, somatic alterations involving specific genes (e.g., chromatin modifiers) can result in a consistent set of downstream alterations. While clear cell and papillary RCC tumors harboring chromatin modifier mutations did not group together when carrying out unsupervised clustering of molecular profiles, when comparing mutated tumors to wild-type tumors within either clear cell-associated or papillary-associated RCC genomic subtypes, similar sets of genes were found altered in each case, suggesting that these chromatin modifier mutations influence molecular profiles independently of 3p LOH or VHL inactivation.

The molecular differences represented by our RCC genomic subtypes would point to pathways having implications for targeted therapy, including MET (Choueiri et al., 2013), Hippo



**Figure 7. Immune-Checkpoint-Related Differences across RCC Genomic Subtypes**

(A) Heatmaps of differential expression across RCC cases for genes encoding immunotherapeutic targets (top), gene expression-based signatures of immune cell infiltrates (middle, LCK protein by RPPA), and DNA methylation-based signatures of T cell infiltrates (bottom). Asterisk indicates features significantly higher in CC-e.3 versus CC-e.2 tumors ( $p < 0.01$ , t test). TREG cells, regulatory T cells; TGD cells, T gamma delta cells; Tcm cells, T central memory cells; Tem cells, T effector memory cells; TfH cells, T follicular helper cells; NK cells, natural killer cells; DC, dendritic cells; iDC, immature DCs; aDC, activated DCs; P-DC, plasmacytoid DCs; APM1/APM2, antigen presentation on MHC class I/class II, respectively.

(B) Differential mRNA expression (normalized) of immune checkpoint targets *PDCD1* (PD1, left) and *CD274* (PDL1, right) among the genomic subtypes. Boxplot represents 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 95%. p values by t test.

(C) Differential expression patterns of CC-e.3 tumors versus CC-e.2 tumors related to interactions between T cells and antigen-presenting cells (including tumor cells). p values by t test.

(D) Differences in patient overall survival associated with expression of *PDCD1* (PD1) mRNA (left), expression of *CTLA4* (CD152) mRNA (middle), and expression of *TLR9* mRNA (right). For *CTLA4* and *TLR9*, p values by log-rank test evaluating differences among top, bottom, and middle tertiles of expression; for *PDCD1*, p value by log-rank test comparing cases in the bottom third of expression with the remaining cases.

See also Figure S7.

(Johnson and Halder, 2014), MAP kinase (Santoni et al., 2014), NRF2-ARE (Sporn and Liby, 2012), PI3K/AKT/mTOR (Motzer et al., 2008), metabolism, and immune checkpoint (Harshman et al., 2014; Motzer et al., 2015). While analysis of somatic mutations could implicate the involvement of the above pathways within subsets of RCC, expression data would also indicate that a hyperactive pathway would not necessarily be limited to tumors harboring specific mutations but could represent a hallmark of a specific RCC genomic subtype. In recent clinical trial studies, blocking antibody agents against the inhibitory programmed death-1 (PD-1) pathway have shown great promise in treating RCC (Harshman et al., 2014; Motzer et al., 2015). Other immune checkpoint genes overexpressed in clear cell RCC cancer cells or clear cell RCC-associated immune infiltrates, including *CTLA4* and *PDL1* gene, also represent potential immunotherapy targets (Yang et al., 2007). TCGA data would suggest an intriguing hypothesis that specific subtypes of RCC would be most responsive to targeted immune checkpoints versus increasing T cell activation.

The entire TCGA RCC dataset as presented here, now with more extensive molecular annotation of the cases being provided as a result of this study (Table S1), will continue to serve as a resource for future studies to better understand the molecular basis of RCC subtypes in the context of other diseases. Given the potential for a fraction of RCC cases within TCGA to have a histologic type differing from that of the sample's project designation, the annotation of cases by genomic subtype can greatly inform future studies utilizing these data. Our molecular subtype discovery yields subgroups of RCC recognizable in terms of histologic typing and of results from previous molecular studies, in addition to defining the molecular attributes and associated patient survival of these subgroups. An important avenue of future work will be to identify those disease subtype markers considered most relevant from the standpoint of therapy and those with clear potential for application in the clinical setting, e.g., using immunohistochemistry or other methods that pathologists may have at their disposal.

## EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

The results published here are based upon data generated by TCGA Research Network. With informed consent, biospecimens were collected from newly diagnosed patients with RCC undergoing surgical resection. Using a co-isolation protocol, DNA and RNA were purified. In total, 894 RCC cases were assayed on at least one molecular profiling platform (Table S1), which included (1) RNA sequencing, (2) DNA methylation arrays, (3) miRNA sequencing, (4) Affymetrix SNP arrays, (5) whole-exome sequencing, (6) whole-genome sequencing, and (7) reverse-phase protein array (RPPA). As described above and in *Supplemental Experimental Procedures*, both single-platform analyses and integrated cross-platform analyses were performed.

## ACCESSION NUMBERS

Sequence files are available from CGHub (<https://cghub.ucsc.edu/>). All other molecular, clinical, and pathological data are available through the TCGA Data Portal (<https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/tcga/>).

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes Supplemental Experimental Procedures, seven figures, and six tables and can be found with this article online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2016.02.024>.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conception and Methodology: C.J.C.; Data Curation: C.J.C., F.C., Y.Z., Y.S., G.C., L.Y., E.R., E.S., M.S.N., Y.L., K.R.C., L.X., J.A.D., H.K., and J.L.; Writing – Review & Editing: C.J.C., B.S., G.M., G.D.V., P.T., V.R., C.S.S., B.A.K., D.P.B., A.K.G., E.P.H., J.H.Z., D.J.K., T.H.H., T.K.C., J.J.H., G.B.M., and A.A.H.; Supervision: C.J.C., D.M., R.A.G., G.G., R.K., P.J.P., C.S., R.A., G.B.M., A.A.H., and D.A.W.

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