

Uncovering and characterizing splice variants associated with survival in lung cancer patients

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Molecular targeted therapy

- Small molecules to inhibit specific pathways important for cancer cell survival and invasiveness.*
- MTT benefits from highly-specific molecular mechanisms.
- Methods to target splicing in cancer have recently been proposed.**

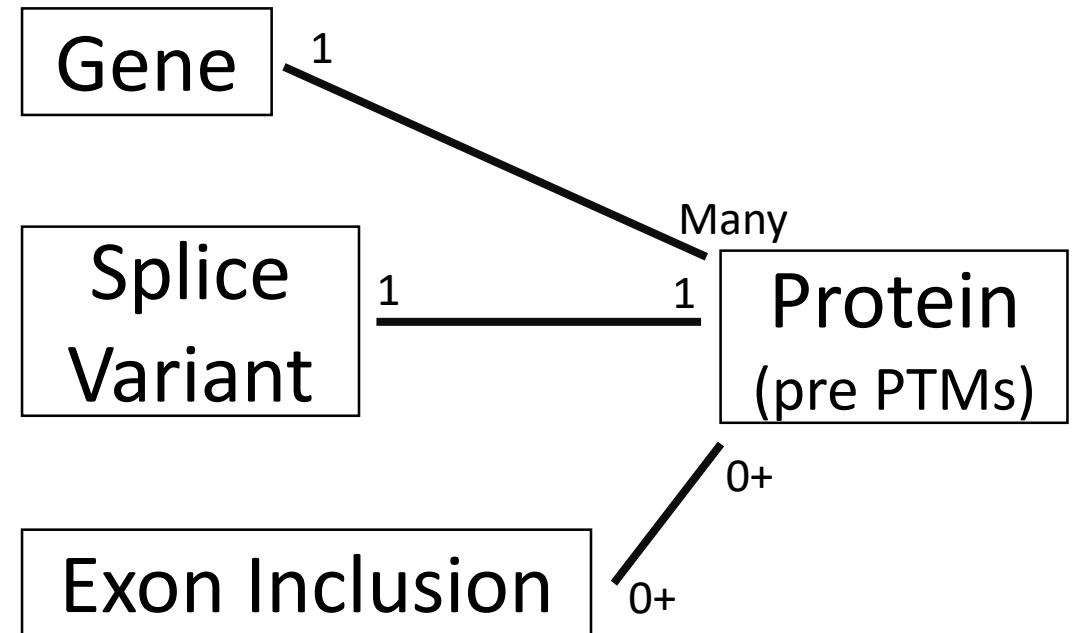
*Lee YT, Tan YJ, Oon CE. Molecular targeted therapy: Treating cancer with specificity. European journal of pharmacology. 2018

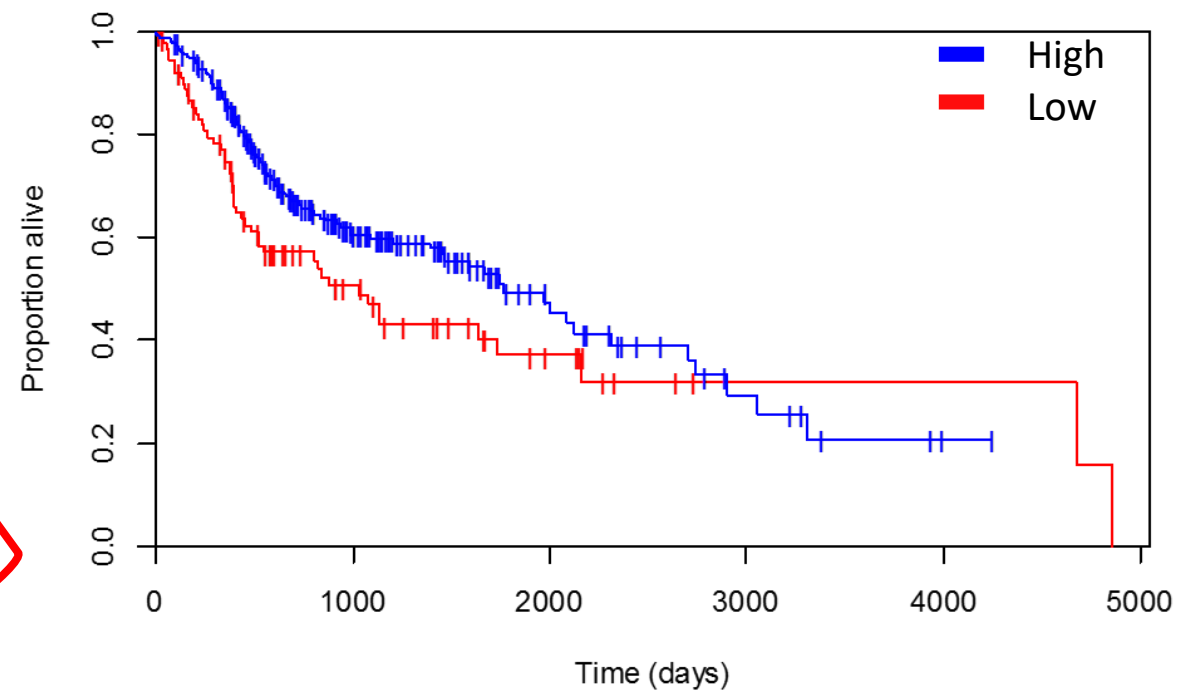
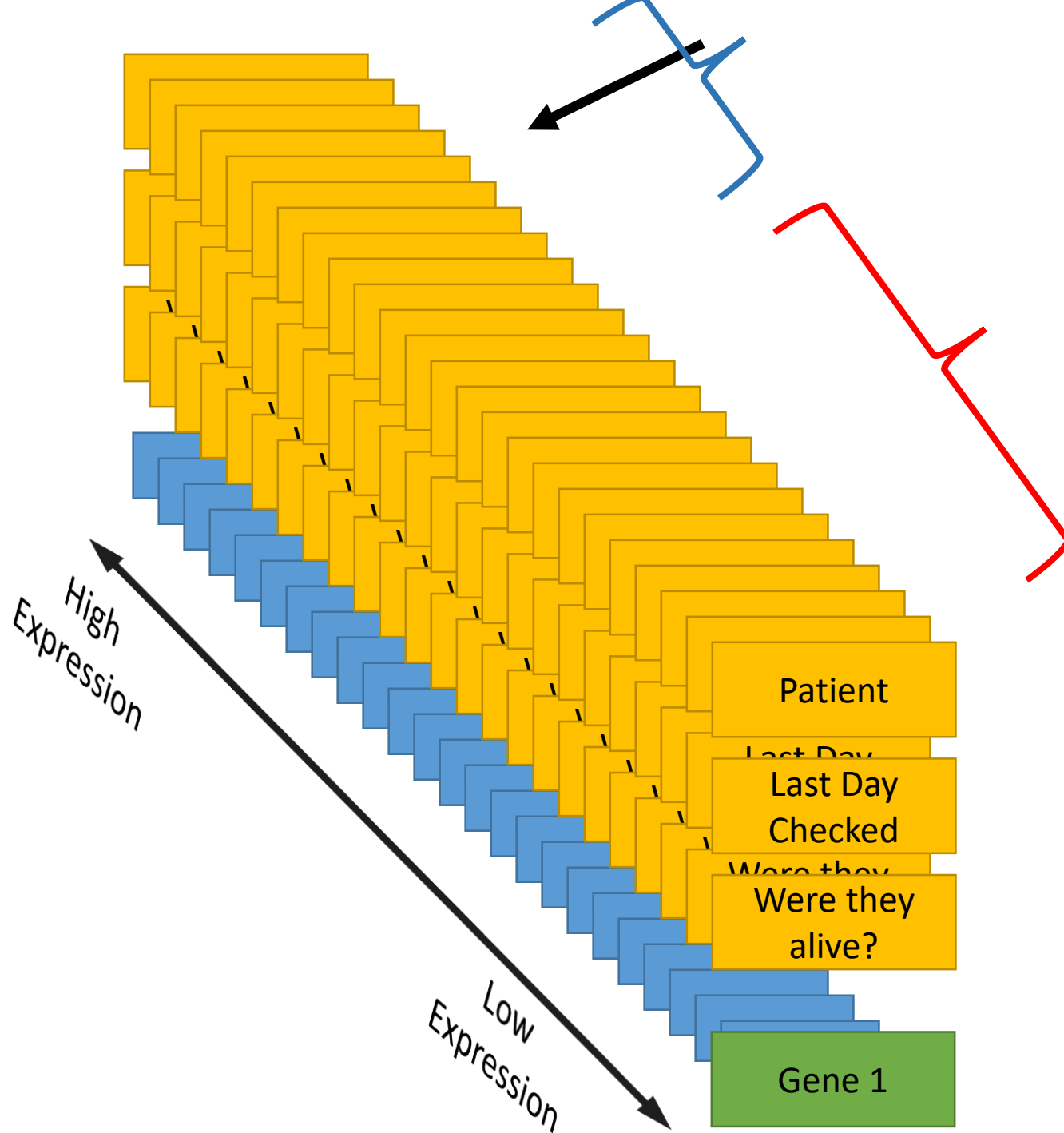
**Lee SCW, Abdel-Wahab O. Therapeutic targeting of splicing in cancer. Nature Medicine. 2016;doi:10.1038/nm.4165



Splice variant level analysis

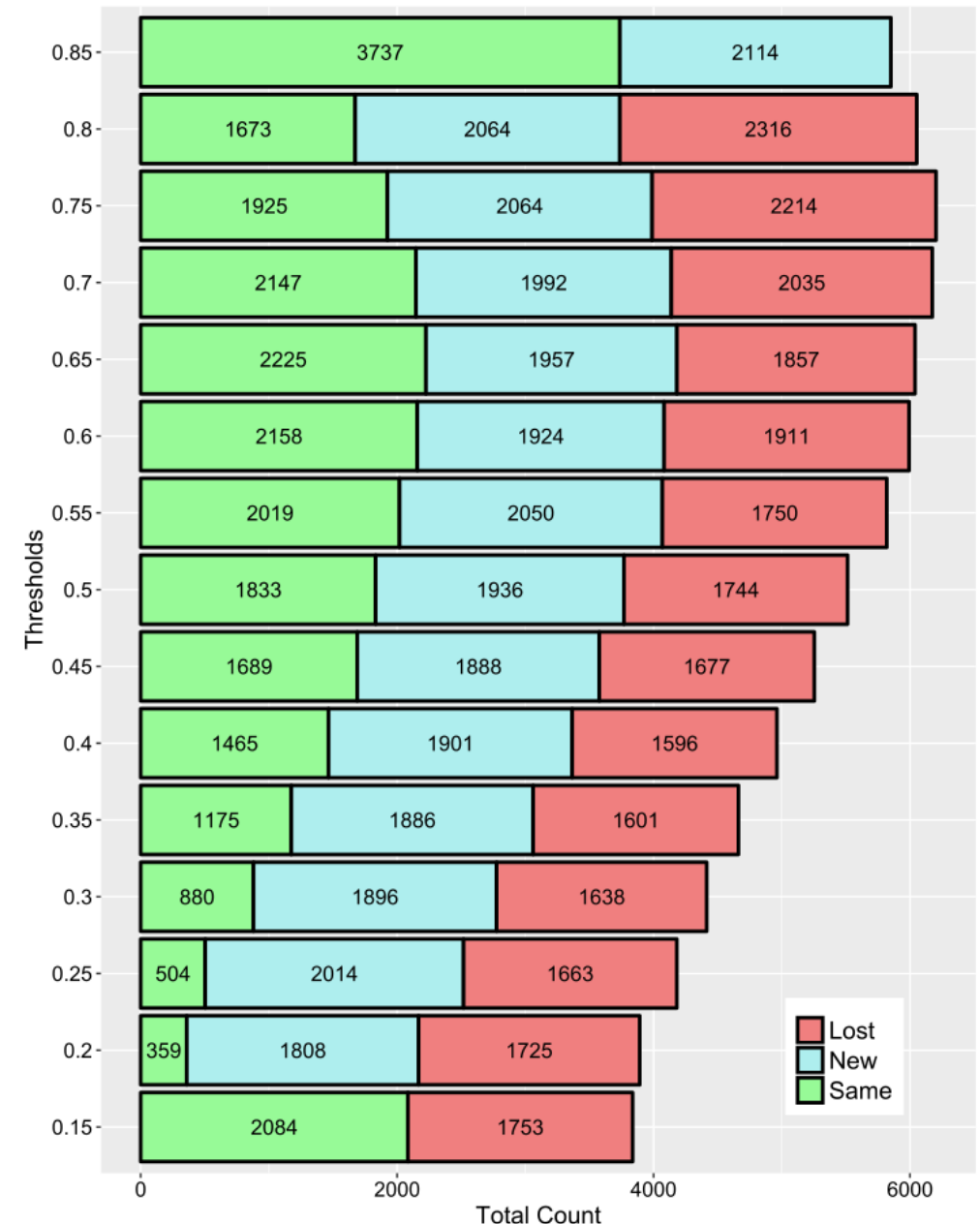
- Genes frequently produce multiple gene products.
- Exon junctions frequently cannot be assigned to individual protein products.
- Isoforms have a naturally interpretable alternative splicing program.
- Domains can be accurately predicted for isoforms.



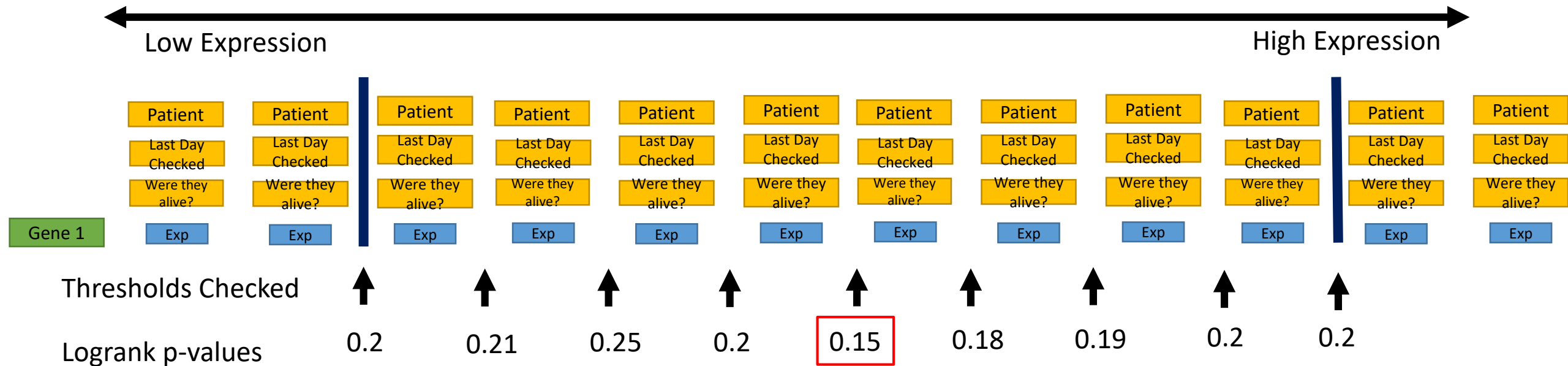


Choosing a single threshold

- Most studies choose a single threshold to split into *low/high* expression.
- This produces a valid, uniform p-value distribution.
- Choosing a single threshold is not robust to small changes in the threshold.



Choosing the minimum p-value within a range of thresholds increases reliability*

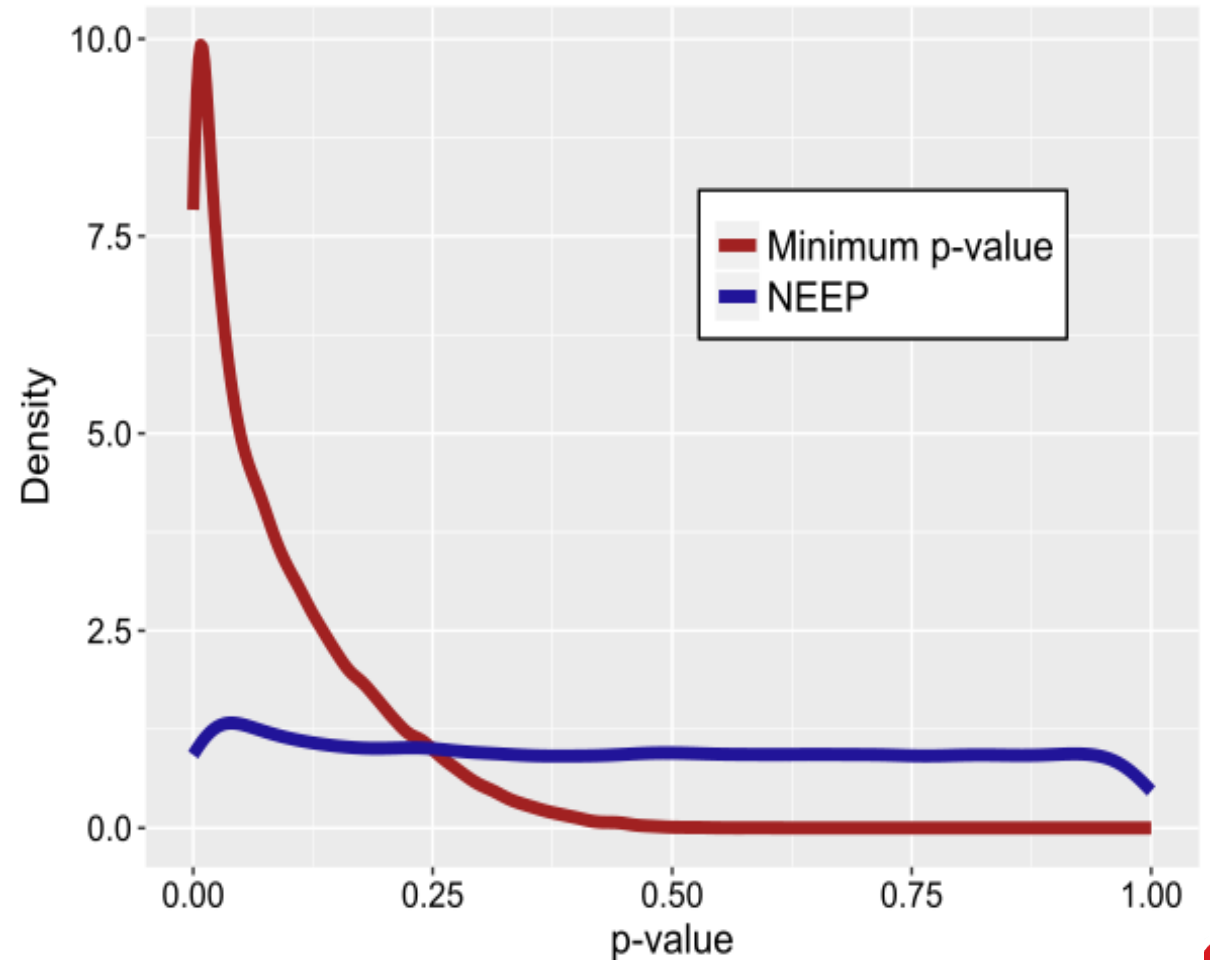


*Sehgal V, Seviour EG, Moss TJ, Mills GB, Azencott R, Ram PT. Robust selection algorithm (RSA) for multi-omic biomarker discovery; integration with functional network analysis to identify miRNA regulated pathways in multiple cancers. PloS one. 2015;10(10):e0140072.



Minimum logrank p-value as a statistical test

- Always choosing the minimum p-value within a range results in a skewed distribution.
- Statistical tests should be uniform under the null hypothesis.
- p-value adjustment assumes a uniform distribution of p-values.



Null-based Empirical Estimation of P-values (NEEP)

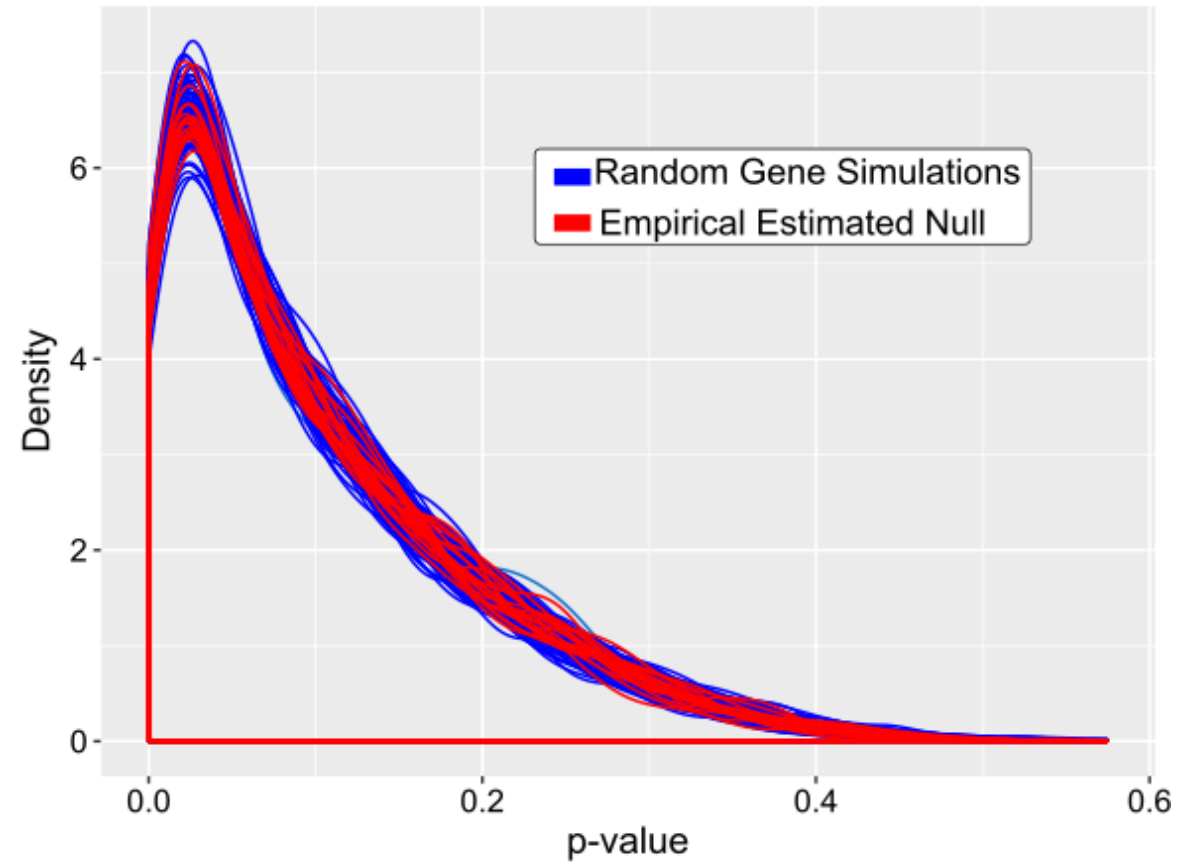
- We can empirically determine the true p-values by using the true Null p-value distribution.

$$\text{size of Null} = \sum_{i=\lfloor l*s \rfloor}^{\lfloor h*s \rfloor} \binom{S}{i} = \sum_{i=64}^{367} \binom{432}{i}$$

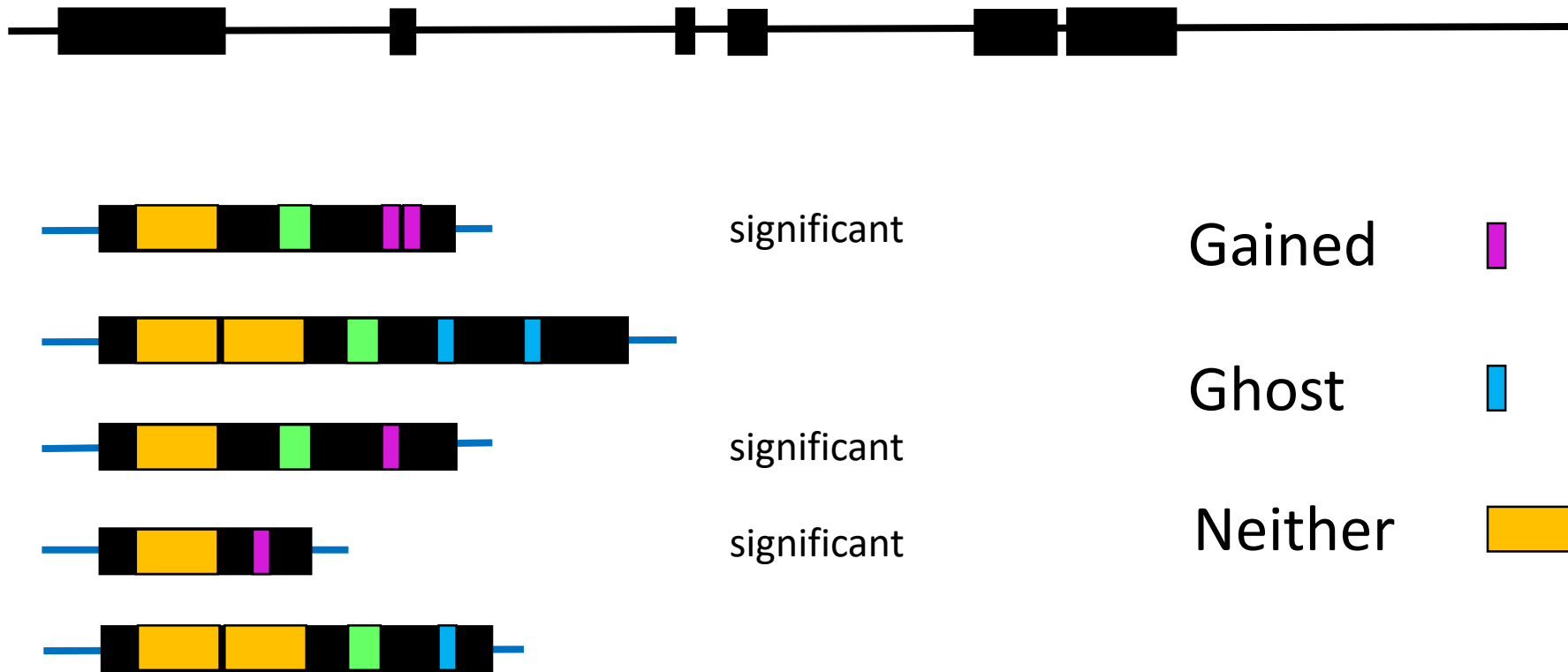
s is number of samples; l is low threshold; h is high threshold

- We build an estimated null distribution with 1M Monte Carlo simulations by randomly permuting patients.

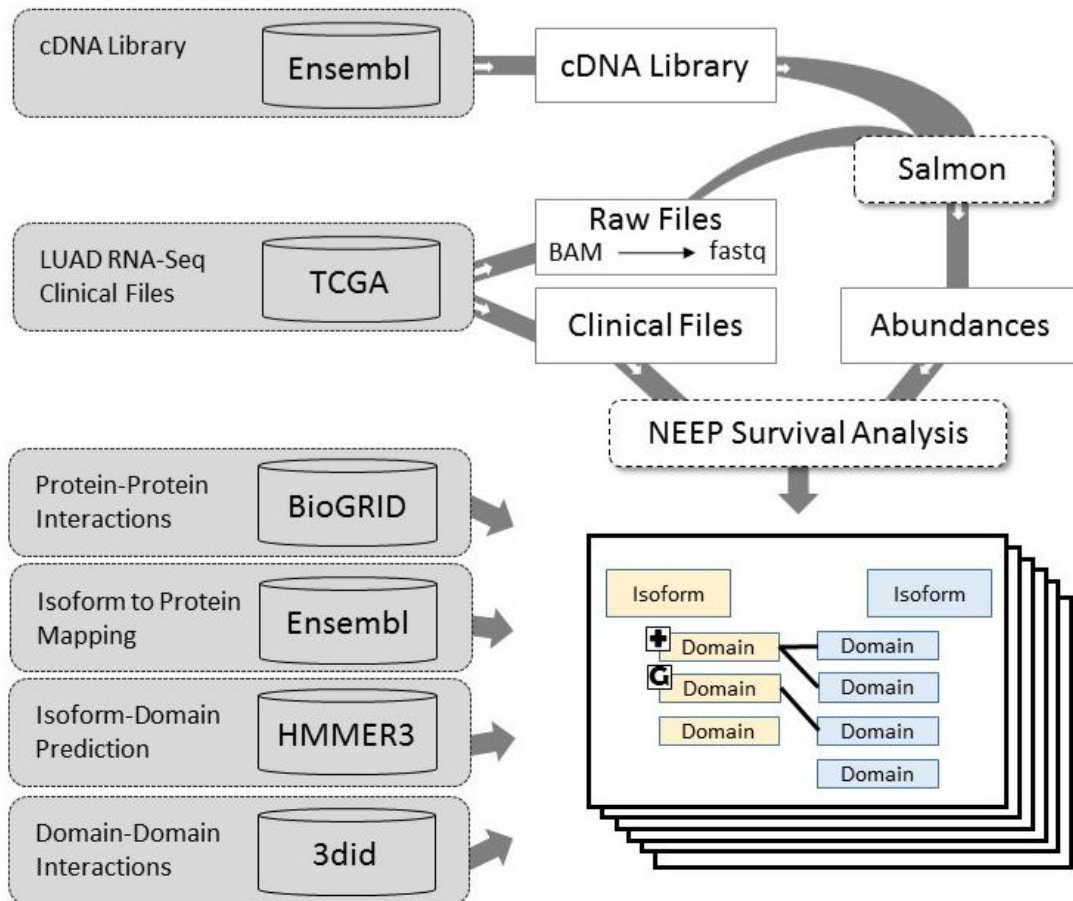
$$\text{true } p = \frac{\#\text{Null} < p}{\text{Total Null}}$$



“Gained” and “ghost” domains



Construction of Multi-granular graphs



Must have adjusted NEEP < 0.1

Must have a known physical interaction

splice variant – domain – domain – splice variant

Must be gained or ghost

Must have a physical protein-protein interaction

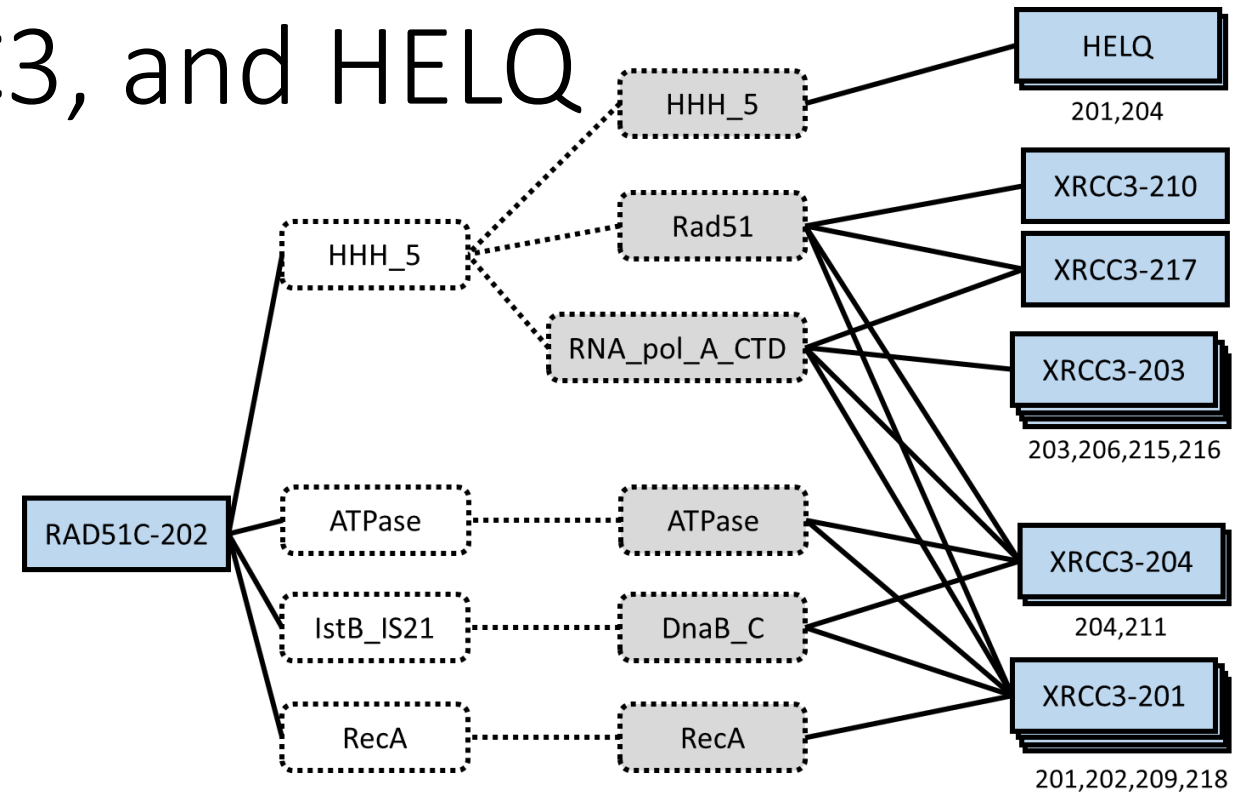


Case studies of MGGs



RAD51C-202 loses ability to bind to the Holliday junction, XRCC3, and HELQ

- RAD51C-202 is missing 2 exons.
 - Exon 1 binds to the Holliday Junction.
 - Exon 2 binds to XRCC3.
- RAD51C and XRCC3 form the CX3 complex which regulates genetic recombination and DNA repair.*
- RAD51C and HELQ form the BCDX2 complex.**
- Disruption of BCDX2 increases susceptibility to DNA-interstrand crosslinks.***



*Liu Y, Tarsounas M, O'Regan P, West SC. Role of RAD51C and XRCC3 in genetic recombination and DNA repair. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. 2007;282(3):1973–1979

**Pelttari LM, Kinnunen L, Kiiski JI, Khan S, Blomqvist C, Aittomäki K, et al. Screening of HELQ in breast and ovarian cancer families. *Familial cancer*. 2016;15(1):19–23

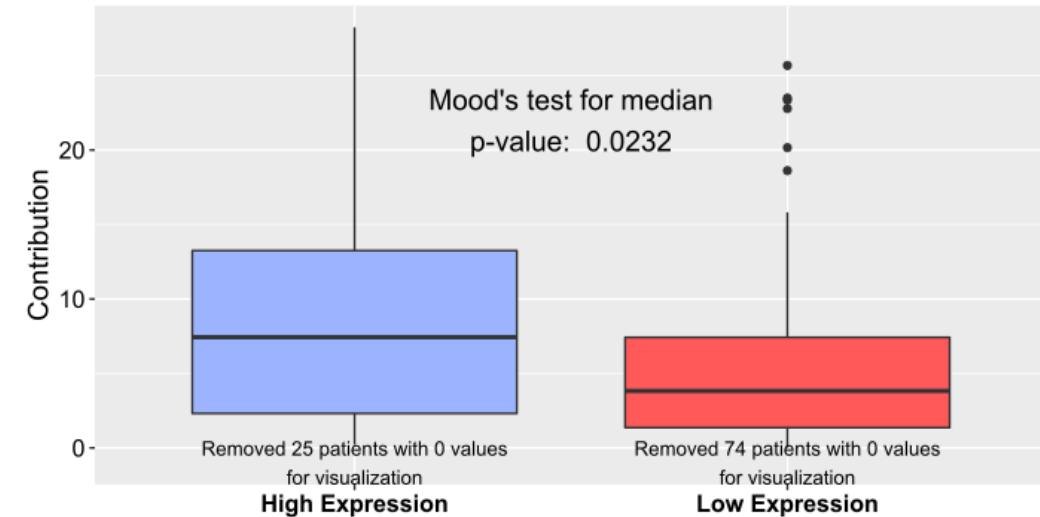
***Ichi Takata K, Reh S, Tomida J, Person MD, Wood RD. Human DNA helicase HELQ participates in DNA interstrand crosslink tolerance with ATR and RAD51 paralogs. *Nature communications*. 2013;4:2338



RAD51C-202 expression is associated with a mutation pattern associated with homologous recombination.

- We identified significant COSMIC mutation patterns.
 - Signature 3 is attributed to the “failure of DNA double-strand break-repair by homologous recombination”.*
 - Signature 3 strength was significantly related to RAD51C-202 expression.
- To rule out smoking as a cause, we compared signature 3 strength with 3 smoking variables. None were significant.

* <https://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/cosmic/signatures>



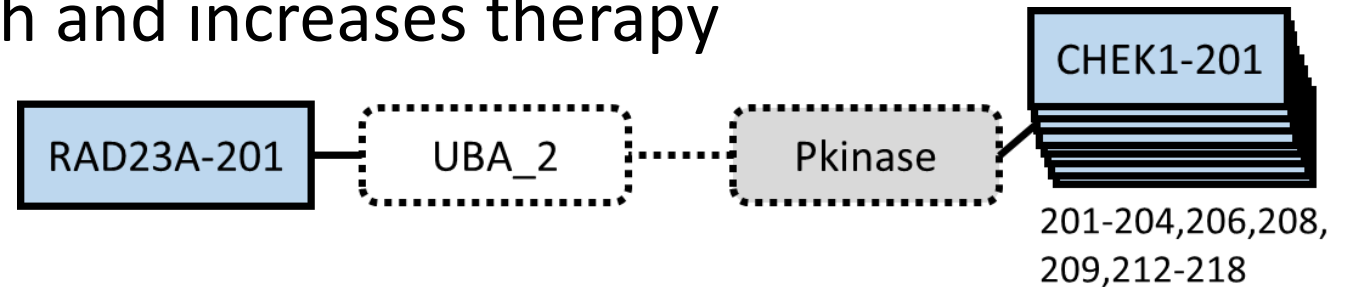
| Smoking Variable | Data Type | Statistical Test | p-value |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Cigarettes Per Day | Metric | Welch Two Sample T-test | 0.086 |
| Years Smoked | Integer | Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test | 0.098 |
| Is Smoker | Binary | 2-Sample Test for Equal Proportions | 0.383 |

| | High – Low (Mean Contribution) | Signature Description from COSMIC |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Signature 2 | 11.032 | Activity of AID/APOBEC deaminases |
| Signature 3 | 3.864 | DNA double-strand break-repair by homologous recombination |
| Signature 11 | 0.809 | Similar mutation pattern to alkylating agents |
| Signature 12 | 2.323 | Unknown |
| Signature 16 | 3.194 | Unknown |
| Signature 17 | -0.016 | Unknown |
| Signature 23 | 0.533 | Unknown |



RAD23A-201 loses interaction with CHECK1 proteins

- RAD23A-201 is missing the UBA_2 domain.
 - This domain inhibits ubiquitination of RAD23A
- RAD23A works with the proteasome to target proteins for degradation.*
- Inhibition of the PPI between RAD23A and CHEK1 may extend the lifespan of CHEK1.
- CHEK1 promotes tumor growth and increases therapy resistance.**



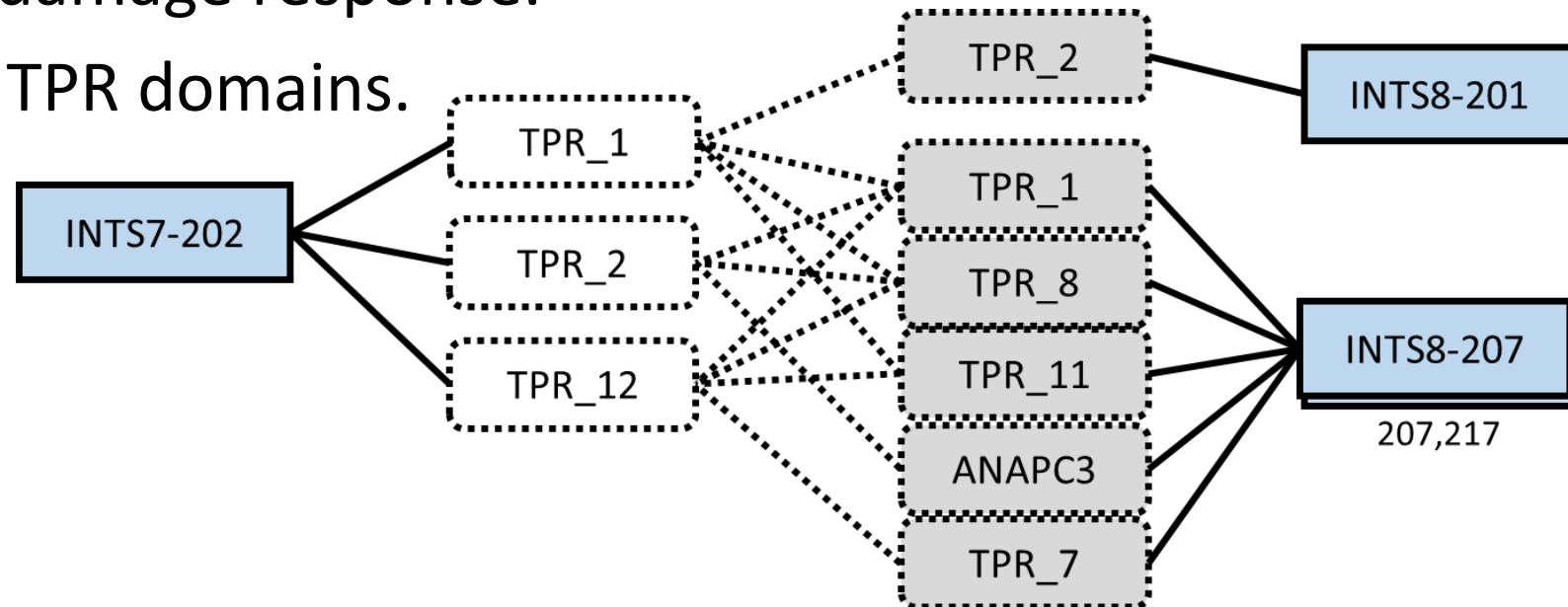
*Wade SL, Auble DT. The Rad23 ubiquitin receptor, the proteasome and functional specificity in transcriptional control. Transcription. 2010;1(1):22–26

**Zhang Y, Hunter T. Roles of Chk1 in cell biology and cancer therapy. International journal of cancer. 2014;134(5):1013–1023



INTS7-202 has altered structure and number of TPR domains

- INTS proteins are members of the Integrator complex (INT).
- INT is involved in mediation of RNA polymerase II and DNA damage response.*
- INTS7-202 still contains TPR domains.

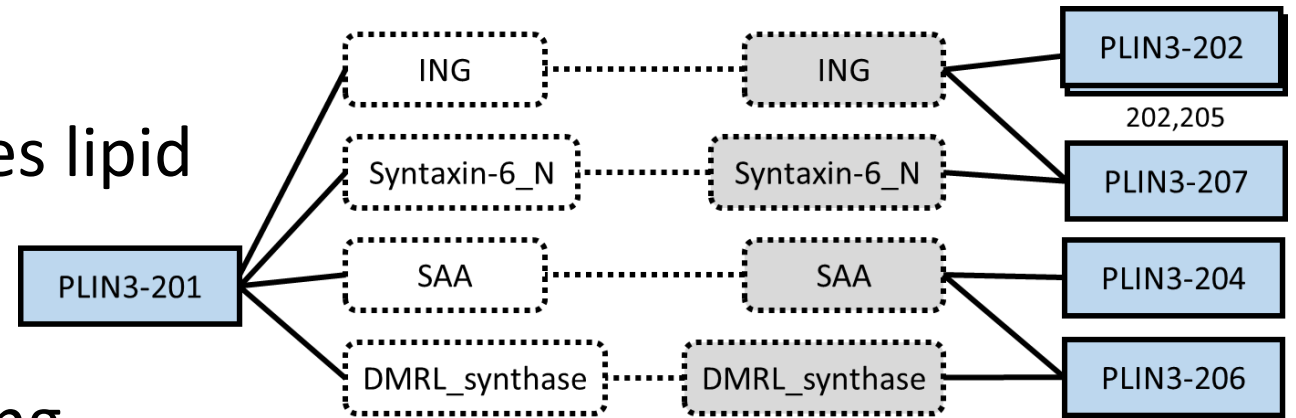


*Federico A, Rienzo M, Abbondanza C, Costa V, Ciccodicola A, Casamassimi A. Pan-cancer mutational and transcriptional analysis of the integrator complex. International journal of molecular sciences. 2017;18(5):936.



PLIN3-201 cannot form homo-dimers

- PLIN3-201 has not been associated with cancer.
- Down-regulation of PLIN3 reduces lipid droplets*.
- Lipid droplet formation** and oscillation*** are observed in lung cancer.
- Active versions of PLIN3 form trimers *in vitro* during migration of PLIN3 to the lipid droplet.



*Nose F, Yamaguchi T, Kato R, Aiuchi T, Obama T, Hara S, et al. Crucial role of perilipin-3 (TIP47) in formation of lipid droplets and PGE2 production in HL-60-derived neutrophils. PLoS One. 2013;8(8):e71542.

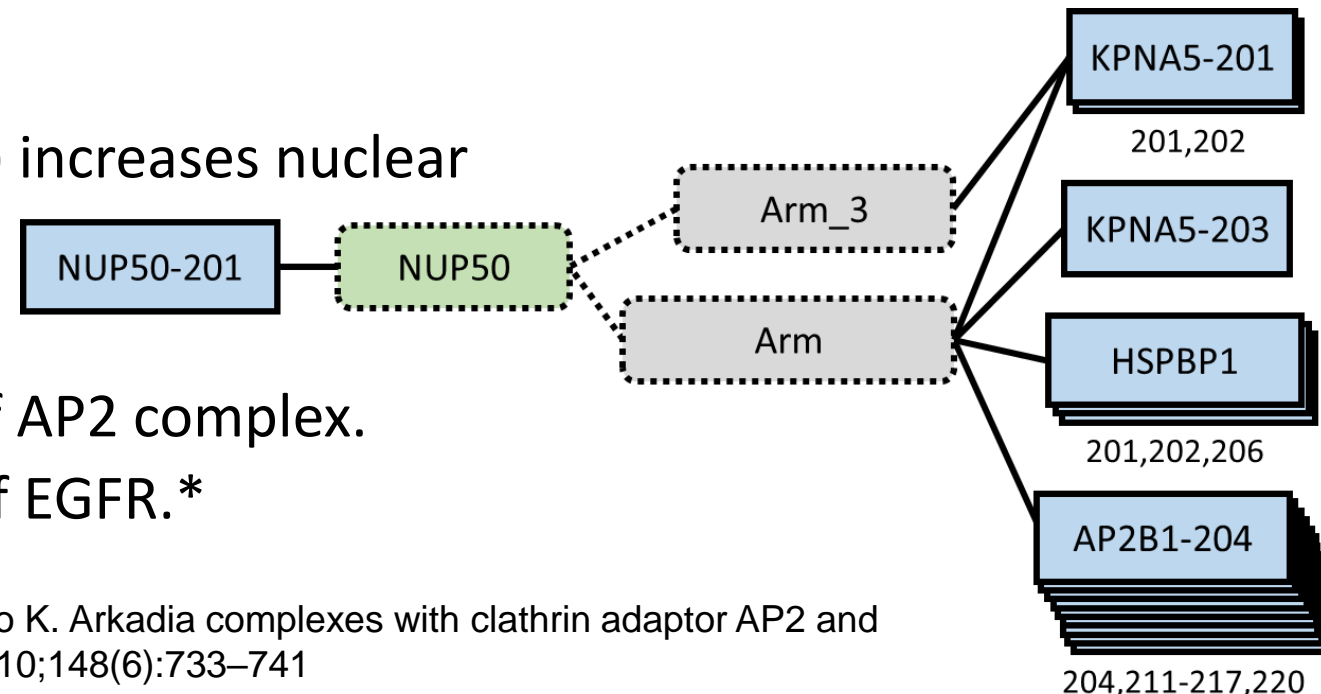
**Bozza PT, Viola JP. Lipid droplets in inflammation and cancer. Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids (PLEFA). 2010;82(4-6):243–250

***Chowdhury R, Amin MA, Bhattacharyya K. Intermittent Fluorescence Oscillations in Lipid Droplets in a Live Normal and Lung Cancer Cell: Time-Resolved Confocal Microscopy. The Journal of Physical Chemistry B. 2015;119(34):10868–10875



NUP50-201 gains interactions with KPNA5, HSPBP1, and AP2B1 proteins

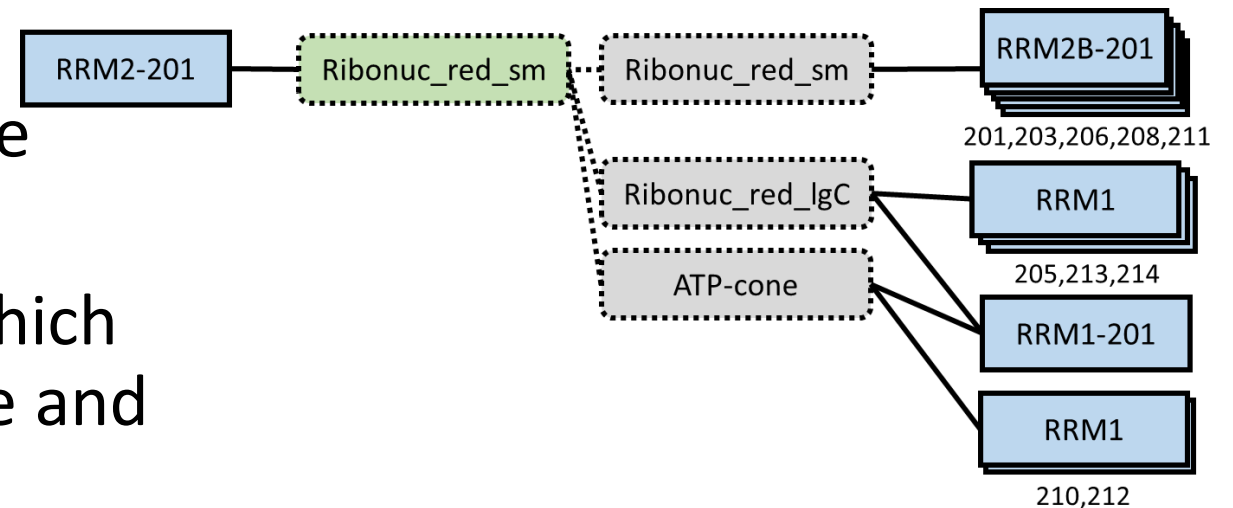
- All other isoforms of NUP50 have disrupted NUP50 domains.
- NUP50 and NUP153 form the nuclear import complex.
- Possible mechanism 1:
 - KNPA5 (importin subunit alpha-6) increases nuclear transport.
- Possible mechanism 2:
 - NUP50-201 encourages uptake of AP2 complex.
 - AP2 helps regulate endocytosis of EGFR.*



*Mizutani A, Saitoh M, Imamura T, Miyazawa K, Miyazono K. Arkadia complexes with clathrin adaptor AP2 and regulates EGF signalling. The journal of biochemistry. 2010;148(6):733–741

RRM2-201 contains domain required for ribonucleotide reductase

- RRM1 and RRM2 are previously implicated in non-small cell lung cancer survival* and therapy response.**
- RRM1 and RRM2 form a tetramer structure called the ribonucleotide reductase (RNR).
- The RNR regulates dNTP levels, which alter DNA replication error chance and increase genomic instability.***



*Boukovinas I, Papadaki C, Mendez P, Taron M, Mavroudis D, Koutsopoulos A, et al. Tumor BRCA1, RRM1 and RRM2 mRNA expression levels and clinical response to first-line gemcitabine plus docetaxel in non-small-cell lung cancer patients. PloS one. 2008;3(11):e3695

**Wang L, Meng L, wen Wang X, yuan Ma G, han Chen J. Expression of RRM1 and RRM2 as a novel prognostic marker in advanced non-small cell lung cancer receiving chemotherapy. Tumor Biology. 2014;35(3):1899–1906

***Aye Y, Li M, Long M, Weiss RS. Ribonucleotide reductase and cancer: biological mechanisms and targeted therapies. Oncogene. 2015;34(16):2011



Conclusions

- We introduce NEEP, a method to calculate a valid p -value distribution for logrank tests with thresholds that maximize survival curve separation.
 - Code available at <https://github.com/thecodingdoc/neep>
- We construct multi-granularity graphs using information about gained and ghost domains.
 - Code available at <https://github.com/scwest/SINBAD>
- Biological hypotheses were generated from the MGGs and manual explored as case studies.
- These hypotheses uncovered known and novel molecular mechanisms that potentially impact lung cancer patient survival.



Acknowledgements

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- Surinder Batra
- Sushil Kumar
- Chris Thompson
- Batra lab members



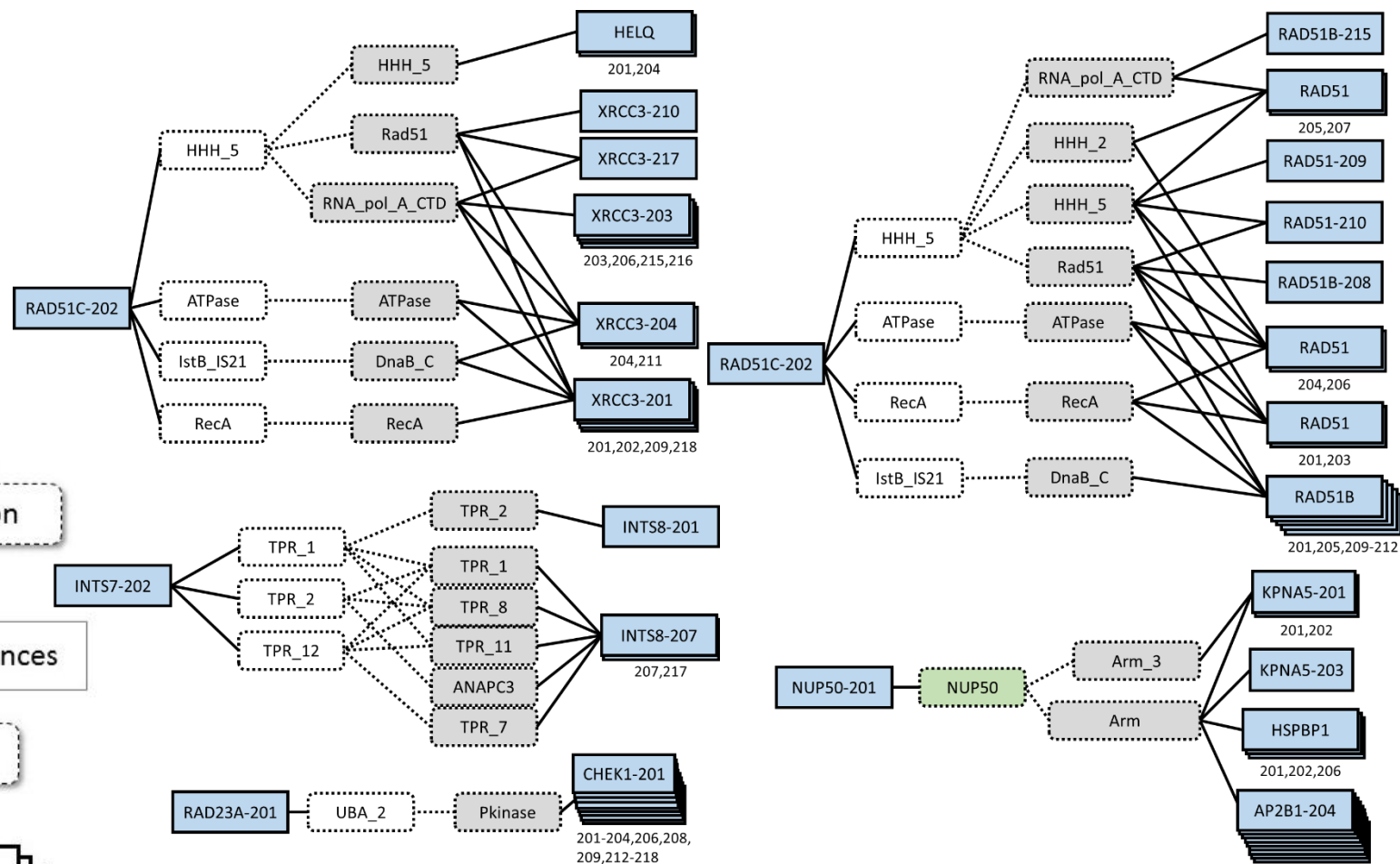
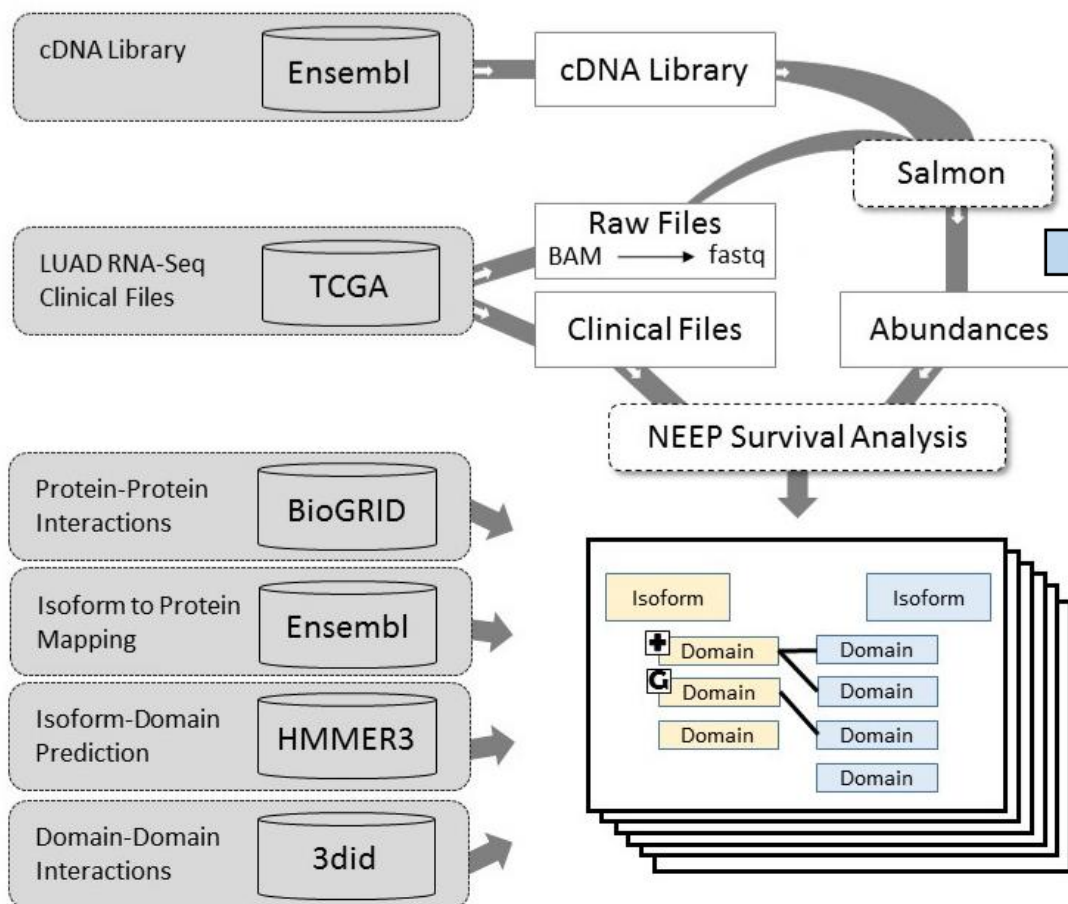


| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Patient | Patient | Patient | ... | Patient |
| Last Day Checked | Last Day Checked | Last Day Checked | ... | Last Day Checked |
| Were they alive? | Were they alive? | Were they alive? | ... | Were they alive? |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Gene 1 | Expression | Expression | Expression | Expression |
| Gene 1, Isoform 1 | Expression | Expression | Expression | Expression |
| Gene 1, Isoform 2 | Expression | Expression | Expression | Expression |
| Gene 2 | Expression | Expression | Expression | Expression |
| ... | | | | |
| Gene 33,298, Isoform 5 | Expression | Expression | Expression | Expression |



Questions?



NEEP:

<https://github.com/thecodingdoc/neep>

Multi-granularity graphs (SINBAD):

<https://github.com/thecodingdoc/neep>



Current Directions

- Construction of MGGs for other cancer types.
- Connect immunogenicity of gained or lost sequences which span exon junctions to pancreatic cancer.
- Extend methods presented here to include non-protein models.
 - i.e. RNA-binding, DNA-binding, micro-RNA



Comparison to other survival analysis statistics

- Lausen and Schumacher created a parametric estimator of the true logrank p-value.*
 - Assumes normal distribution of expression for each isoform.
 - Small estimation differences cause large changes for p-value adjustment.
- Cox-PH
 - Strongly assumes the proportional hazard assumption.
 - Less intuitive hypothesis for our problem:
 - Cox-PH Null: Variability of survival cannot be explained by the variability of the splice variant.
 - Logrank Null: Low expression patients have the same hazard rate as high expression patients.

*Lausen B, Schumacher M. Maximally selected rank statistics. Biometrics. 1992; p. 73–85



Comparison to other survival analysis methods

SURVIV

- Cox-PH of exon inclusion levels.
- Downstream analysis of protein products require association with individual exon inclusion events.

Robust Selection Algorithm

- Produces a statistically invalid result.
- Made for miRNA.
- Medium-throughput.

NEEP (our method)

- High-throughput (only need to construct 1 Null distribution).
- Can be run for genes, isoforms, and exon junctions.



The MGGs capture more functional information than genes/isoforms alone.

