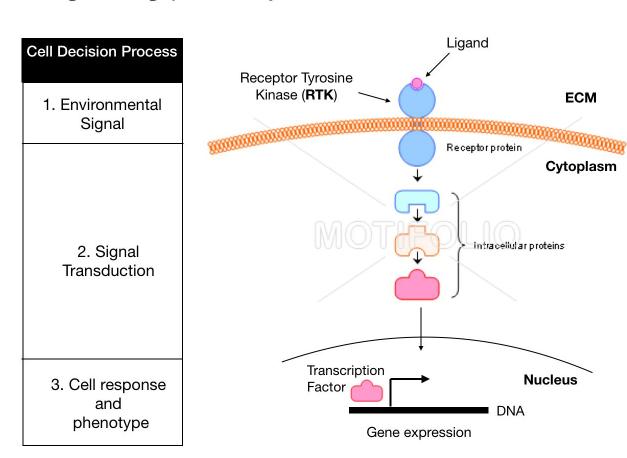
Predicting cell phenotypes using signaling signatures

Zoe Kim Marc Creixell

Protein kinases act as communicating nodes within signaling pathways

- Kinase-substrate interactions can swiftly switch "on" or "off" kinases forming accurate signaling networks
- Dysregulation of kinase function is demonstrated to be casually implicated in disease

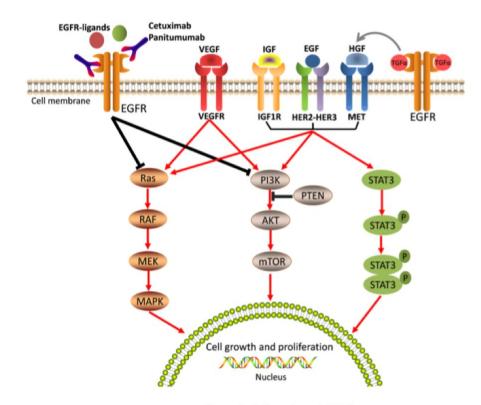


Problem: Effectiveness of *targeted therapies* is limited by *Bypass Resistance* (BR)

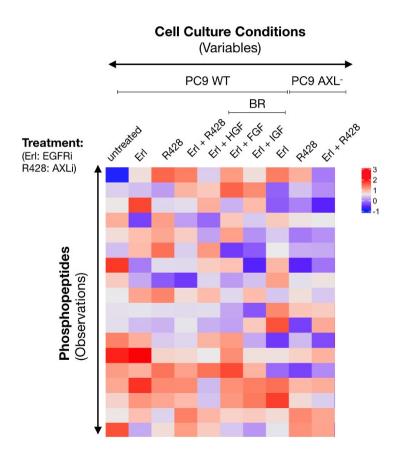
- → BR provides alternative activation routes and thus resistance
- BR can endow cells with new phenotypes

Receptor Tyrosine Kinase AXL:

- It has been reported to drive resistance to anti-EGFR therapies
- Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition (MET), directs tumor migration
- Negative regulation on inflammation



Data: Signaling states during switched RTK activation

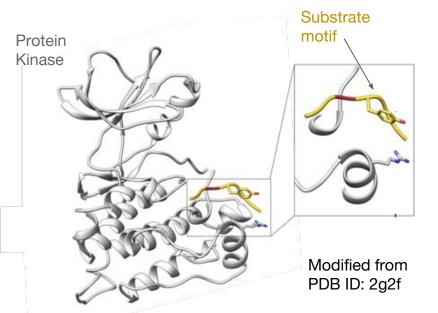


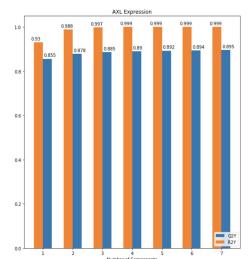
- Mass spectrometry quantifies the phosphorylation status of signaling molecules
- Measurements are normalized to the untreated cell population
- **Solution**: Regression and Clustering analysis on this data set to identify the key signaling pathways triggering specific phenotypes. Our **Ys**:
 - A. Cell Viability
 - B. AXL expression

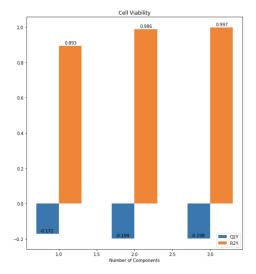
Model/Methods

PLSR:

 Fit separate PLSR models for measurements of both AXL expression and cell viability





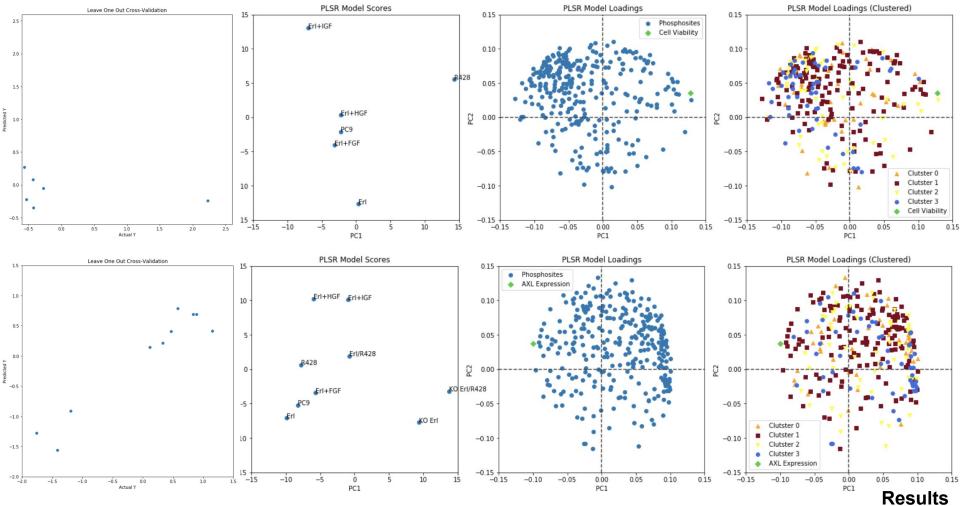


Clustering:

- Clustered phosphosite sequences using k-means according to Levenshtein distance
 - Using only 3 amino acids surrounding the phosphorylation site, as those are most correlated with kinase specificity
 - Previous clustering based on phosphorylation levels resulted in four distinct clusters

Model

Results: Cell Viability (above) and AXL Expression (below)



Conclusions

PLSR:

 Based on cross-validation, we do not consider either of the following models to be holistically predictive.

Clustering:

 With similar types of data, we hope to find a better-defined means of clustering.