

# Absolute quantification of somatic DNA alterations in human cancer



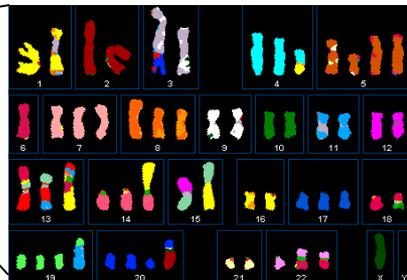
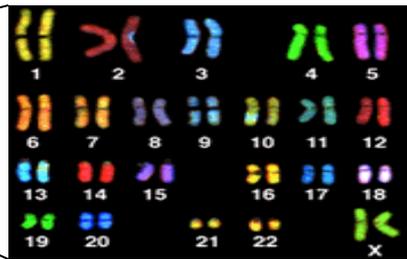
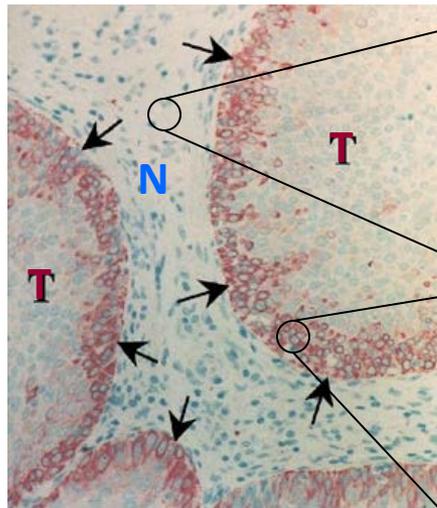
Scott L. Carter, PhD  
11.17.11

# Overview

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- 1) Inference of tumor purity / ploidy, copy-numbers per cell (ABSOLUTE)
- 1) Analysis of somatic point-mutations using ABSOLUTE
- 1) Analysis of genome doublings in human cancer development

# High throughput characterization of cancer genomes



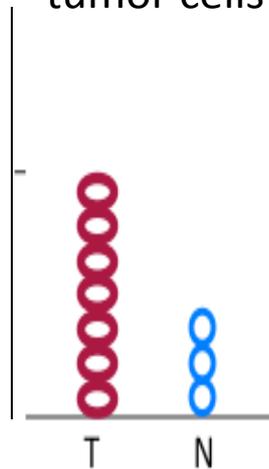
T = Tumor cells  
N = Normal cells

**Ploidy** = mass of DNA in units of normal haploid genome mass. Here  $\sim 2.7$ .

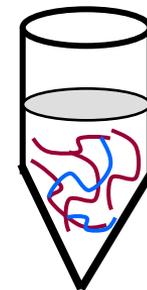
Observed copy-number signal is proportional to *locus concentration*, both for sequencing and hybridization methods: **dependant on sample purity and ploidy.**

**Purity** = fraction of tumor cells

70%



Aliquot of mixed tumor and normal DNA

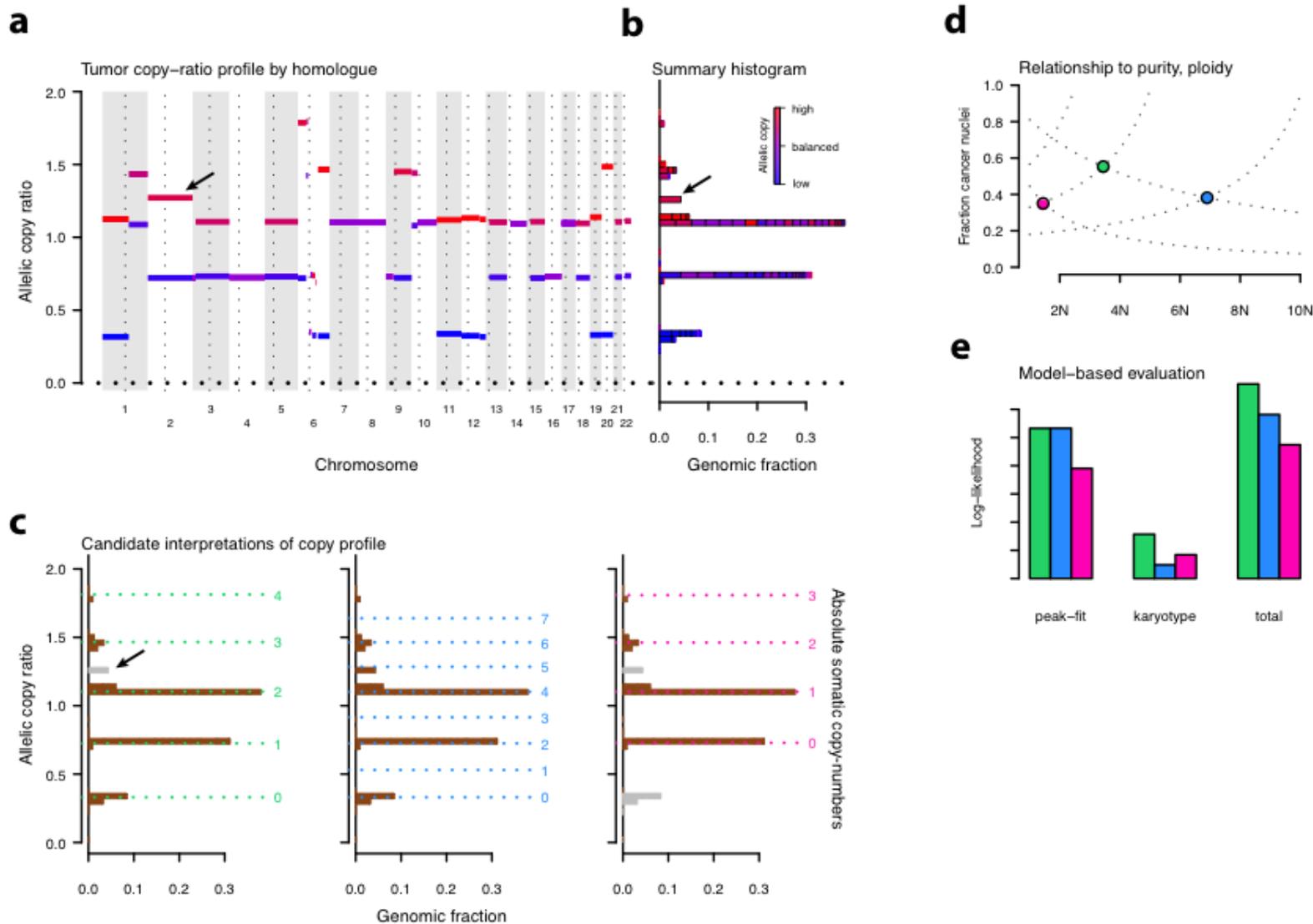


Illumina sequencing



SNP-array hybridization

# Inference of purity and ploidy (ABSOLUTE)

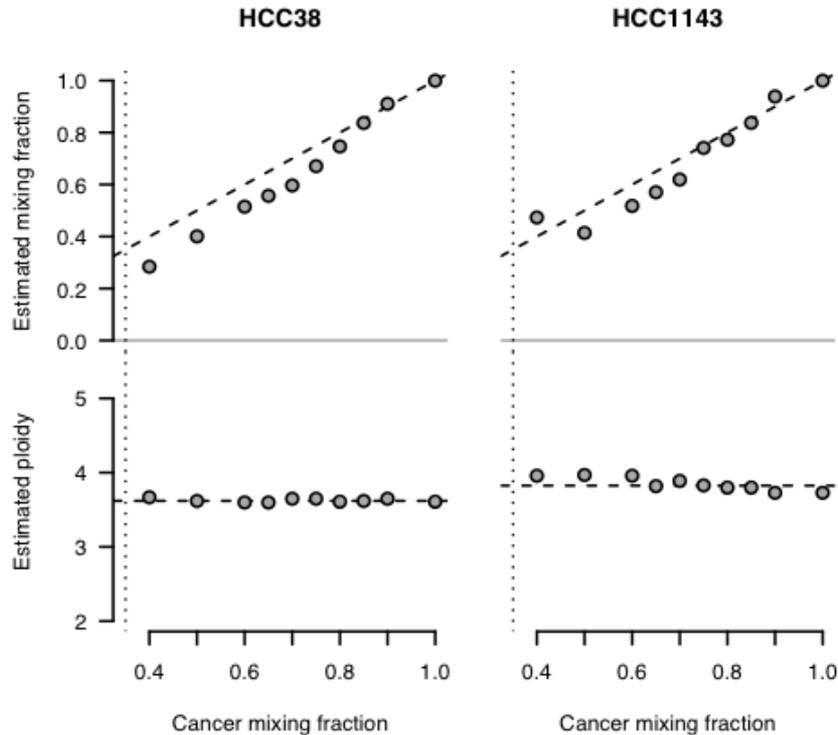


# Validation

## Purity

Cancer / normal mixing experiment

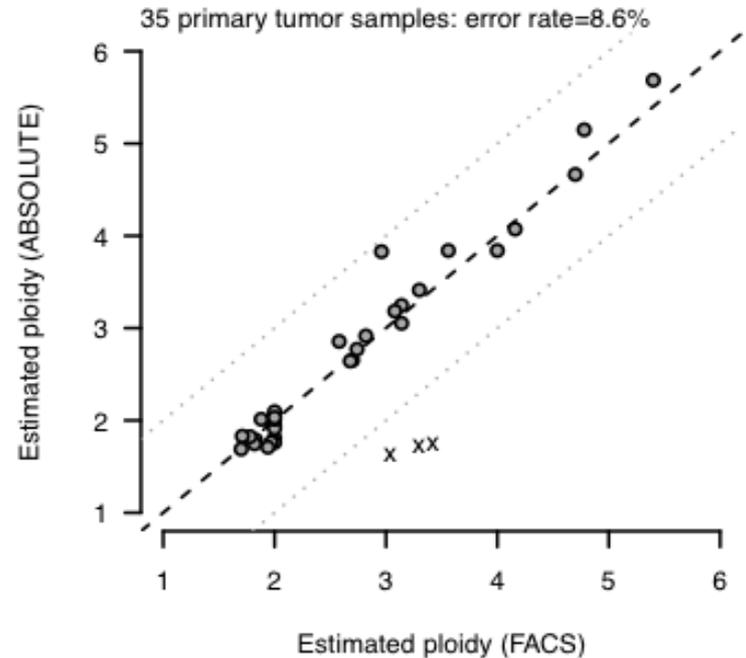
**a**



## Ploidy

FACS analysis of primary OvCa samples

**c**

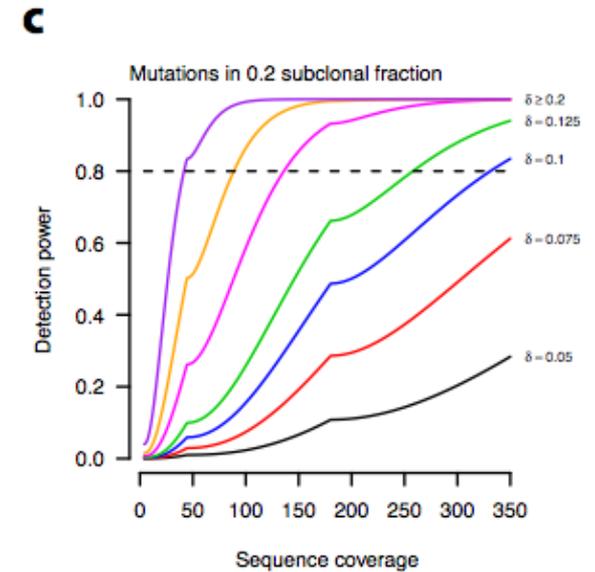
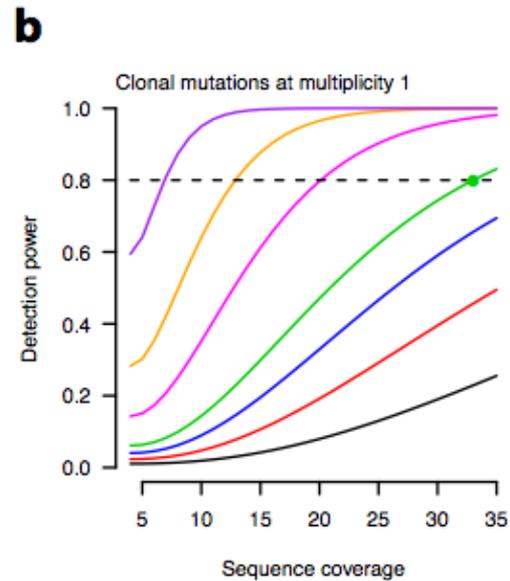
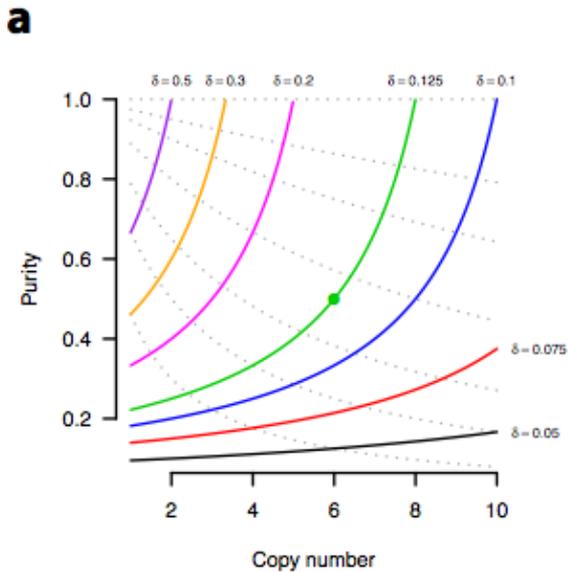


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# Purity and ploidy determine power to detect mutations



Clonal

Subclonal

# Identification of subclonal point-mutations by sequencing

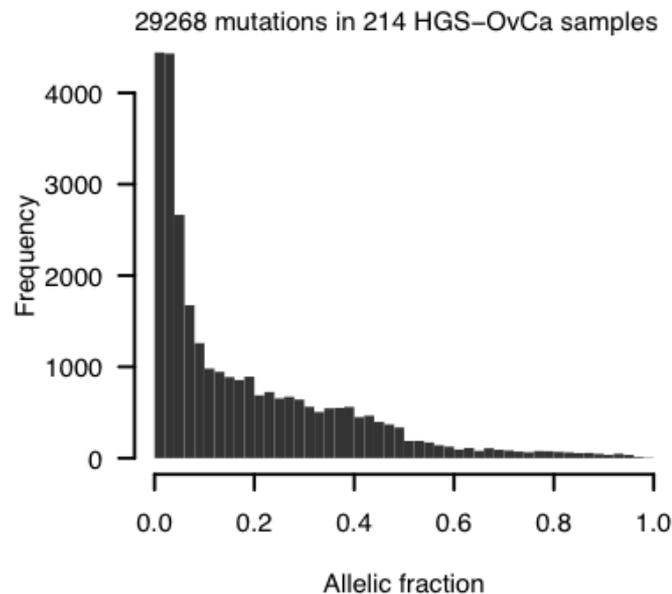
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E.g., sequencing results in  $x$  A's and  $y$  G's at a mutated locus: allelic-fraction is  $x / (x+y)$

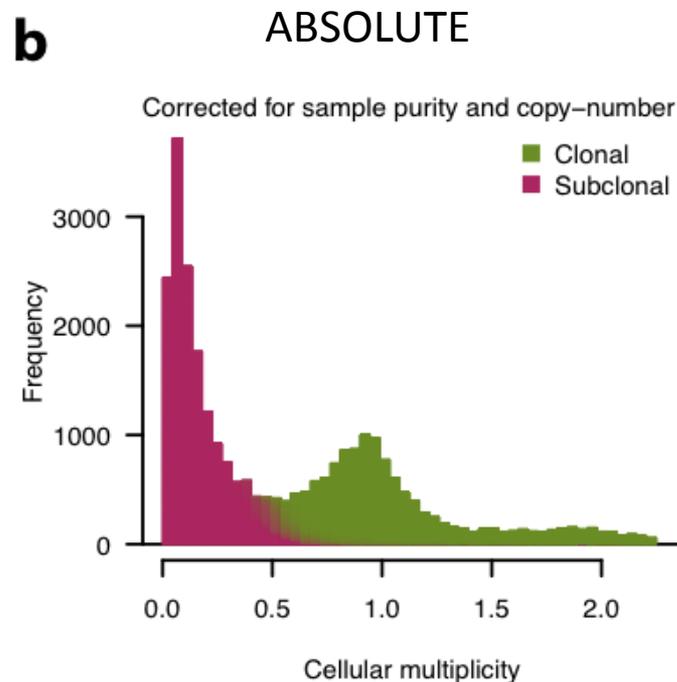
Discrete allelic-fractions are obscured by tumor purity and local copy-number.

Resolved with ABSOLUTE: change units to *cellular multiplicity* (integral allelic-count)

**a**



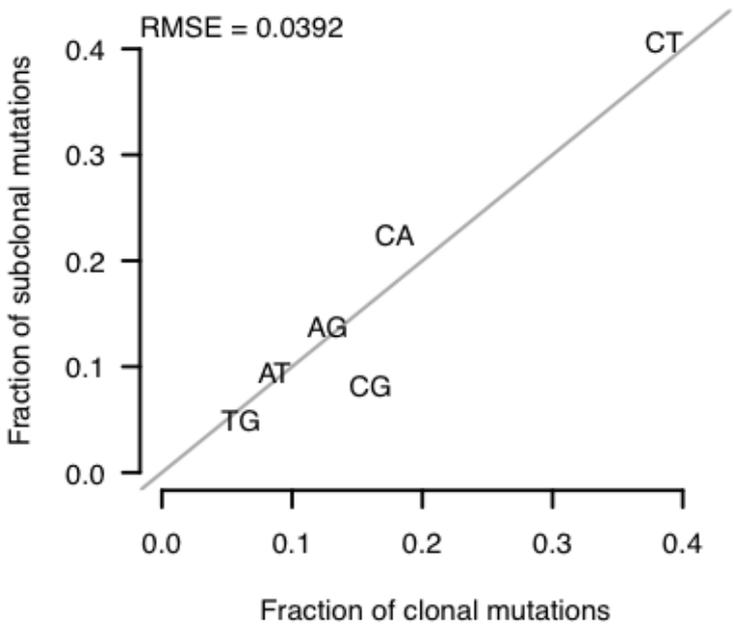
**b**



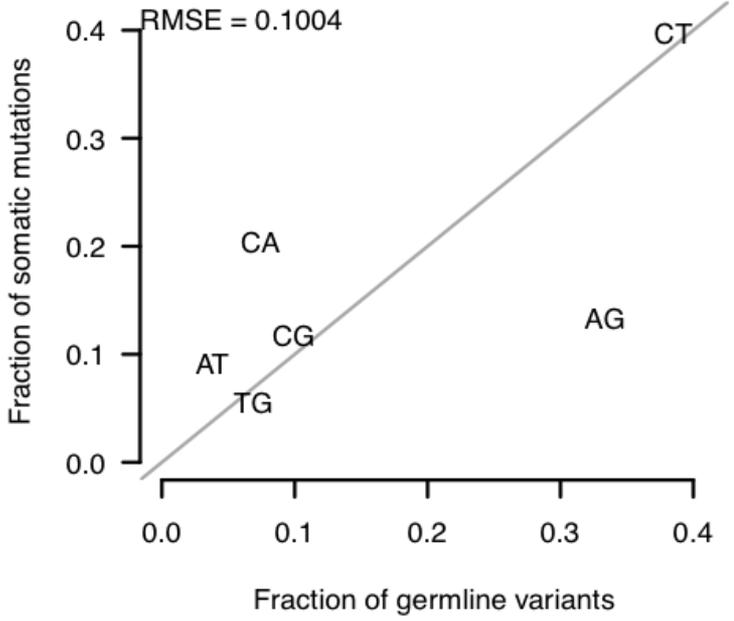
# Common mechanism for clonal / subclonal mutations

Equivalent nucleotide substitution frequencies for clonal and subclonal point-mutations. Rules out contamination

**C**



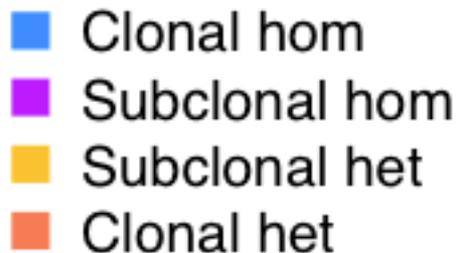
## Compare to germline SNPs



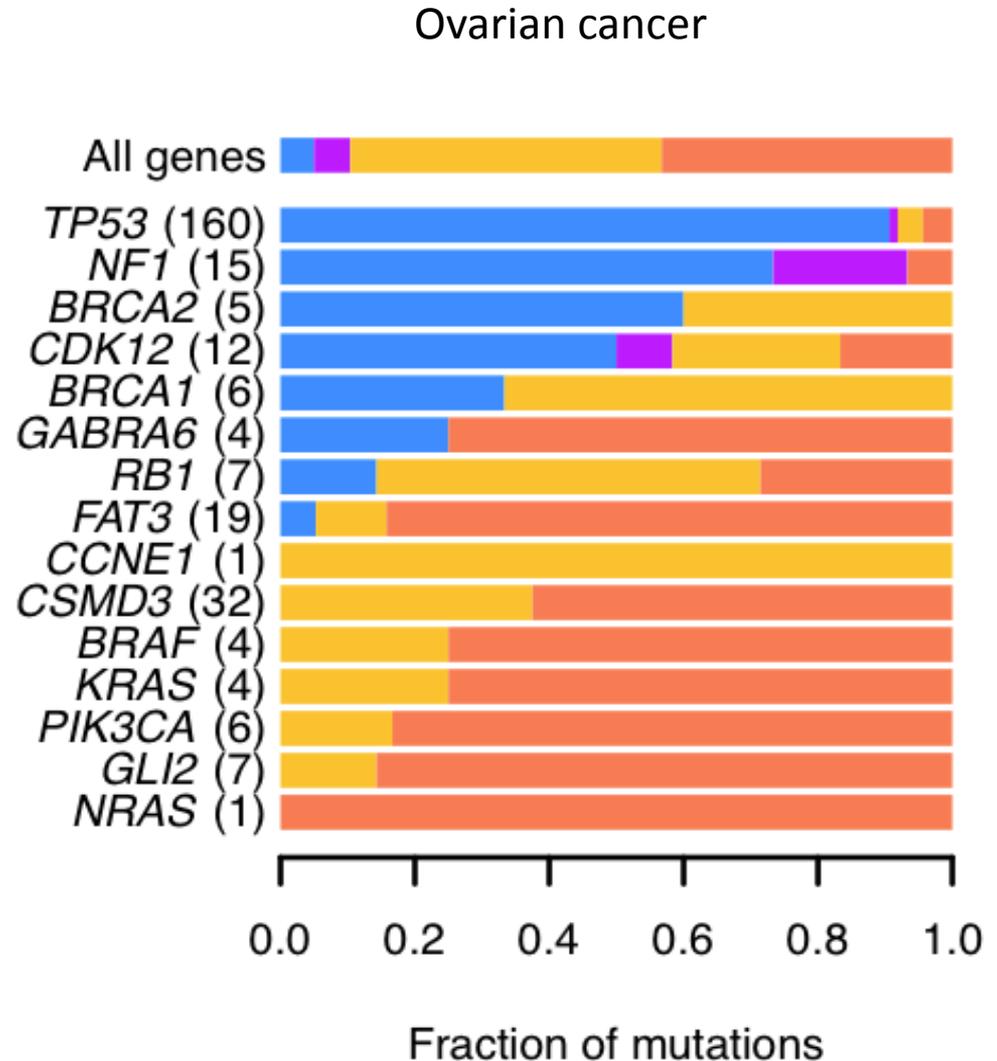
# Classification of point-mutations by multiplicity

Tumor suppressors are often homozygous. ( $P = 0.006$ )

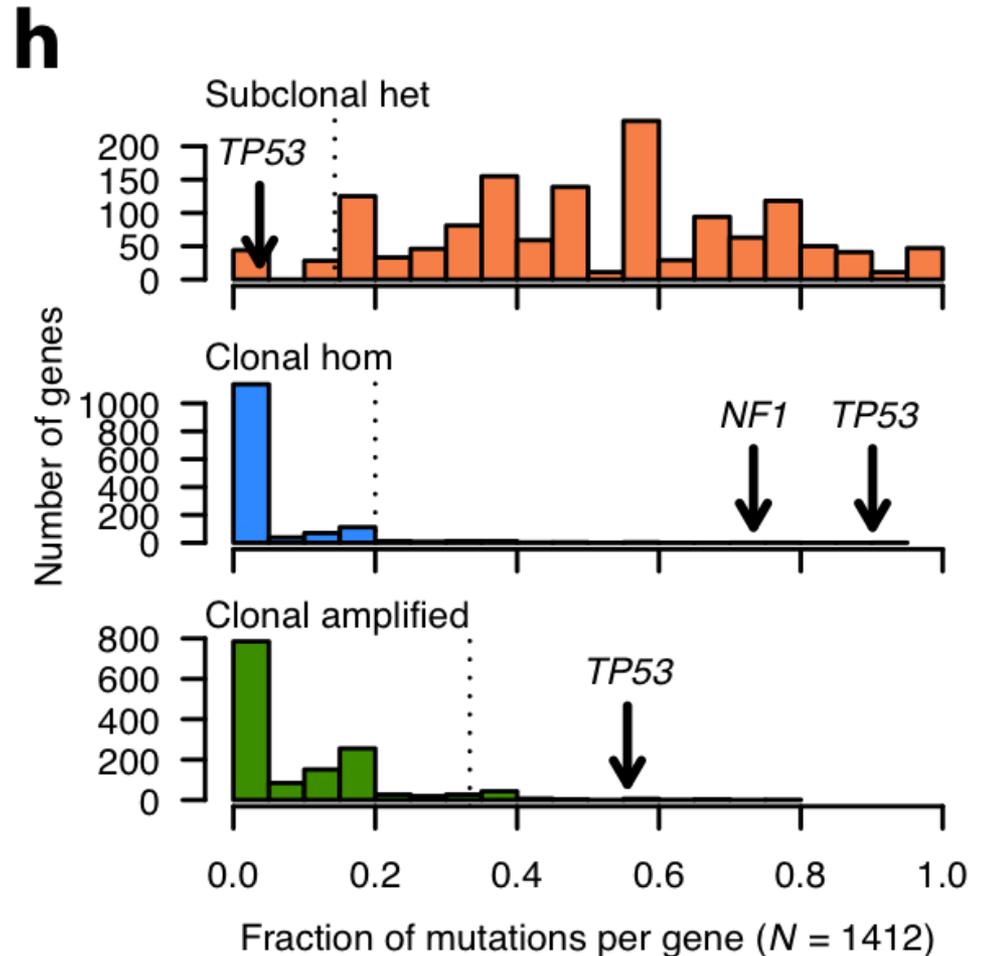
Oncogenes are not. ( $P = 0.012$ )



**g**



# Identification of *TP53* as early event in ovarian cancer



*TP53* mutations occur prior to gain of chr17

# Overview

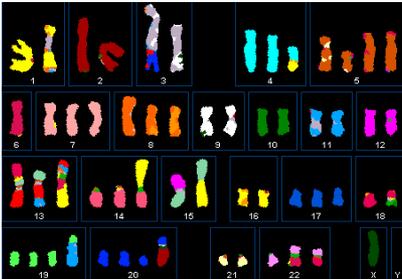
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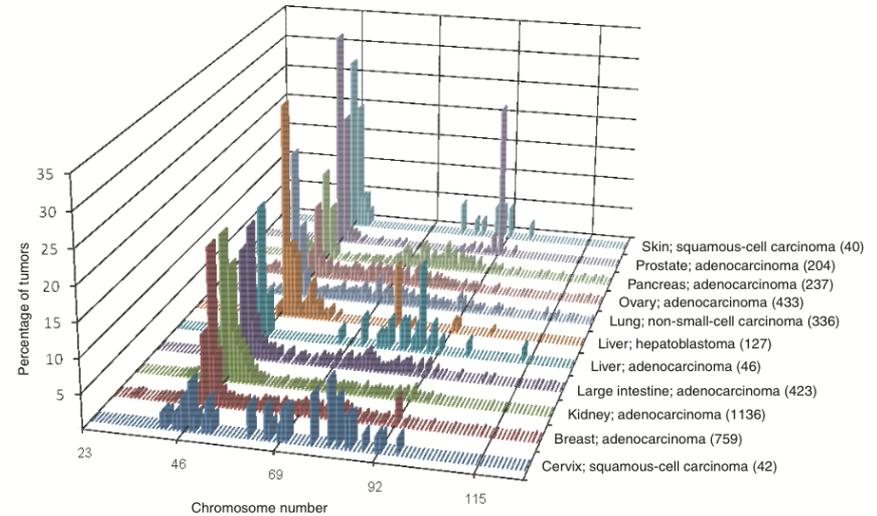
# Bimodal distribution of ploidy in human cancer

Mitelman data (Storchova *et al.* 2008)

Cytogenetics (SKY)

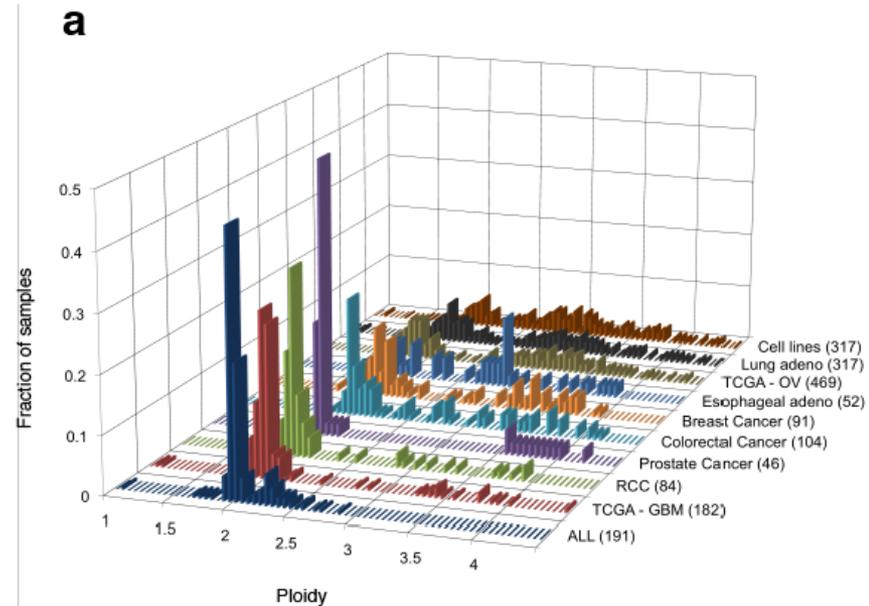


e.g. 57  
chromosomes



ABSOLUTE

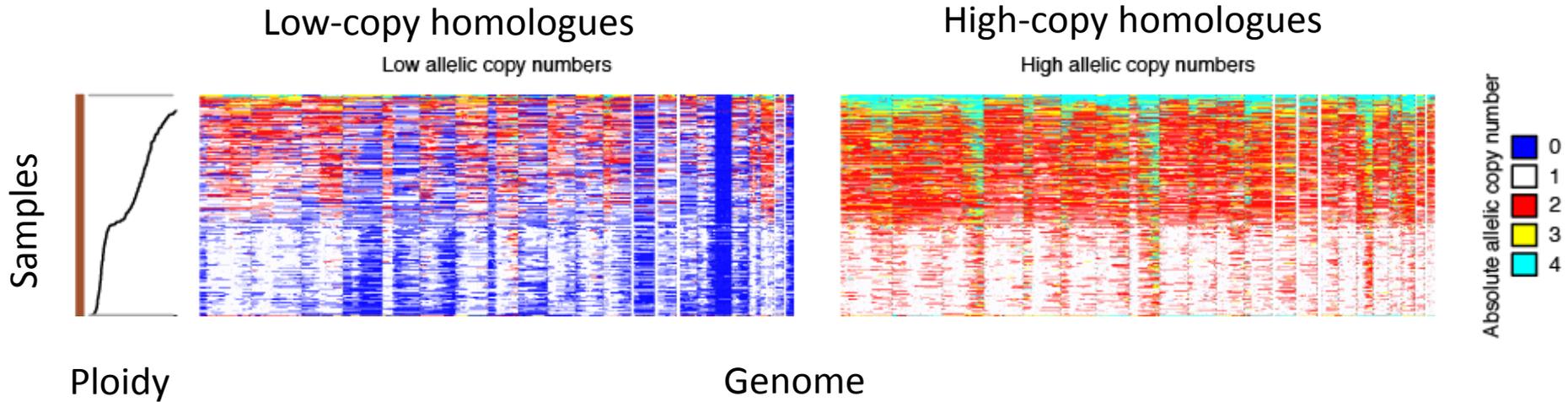
Tumor-derived DNA (SNP arrays)



# Visualizing absolute allelic copy-numbers

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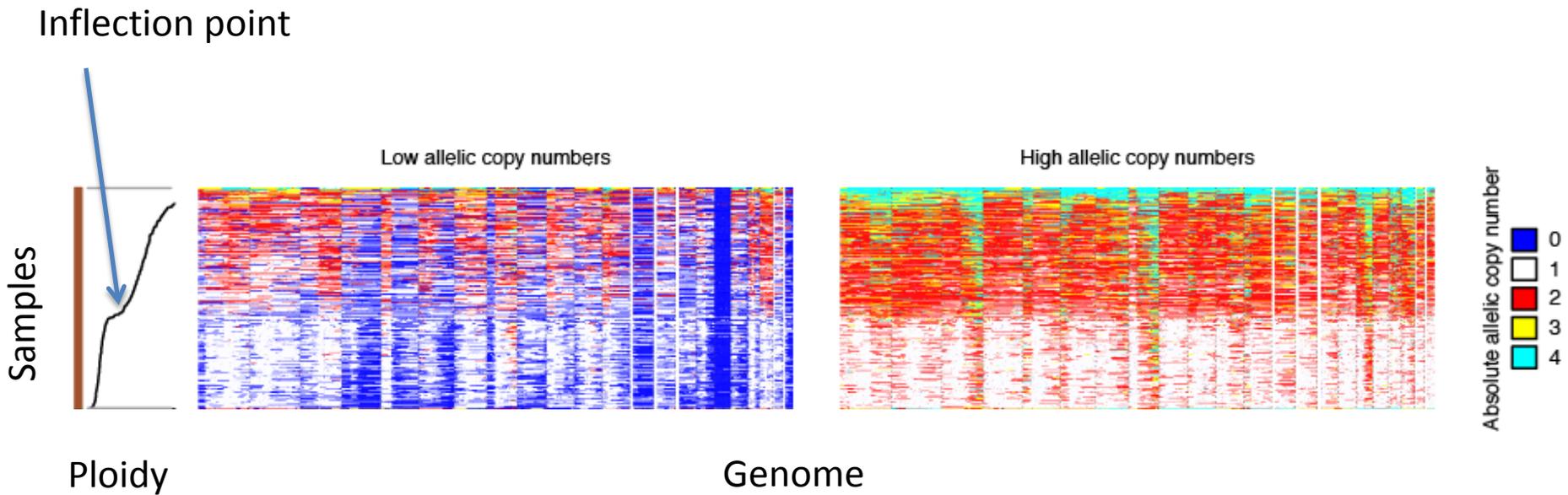
Example: High-grade serous ovarian carcinoma



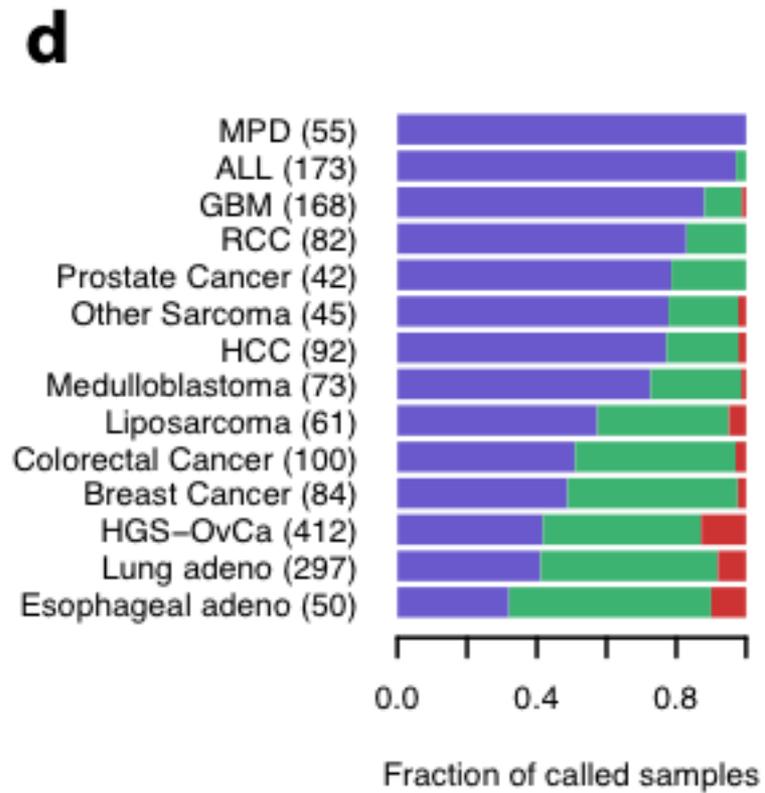
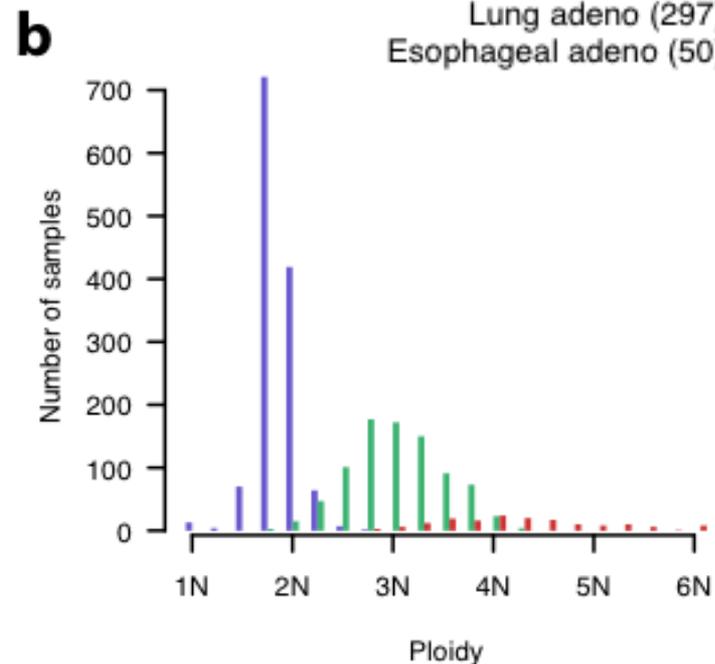
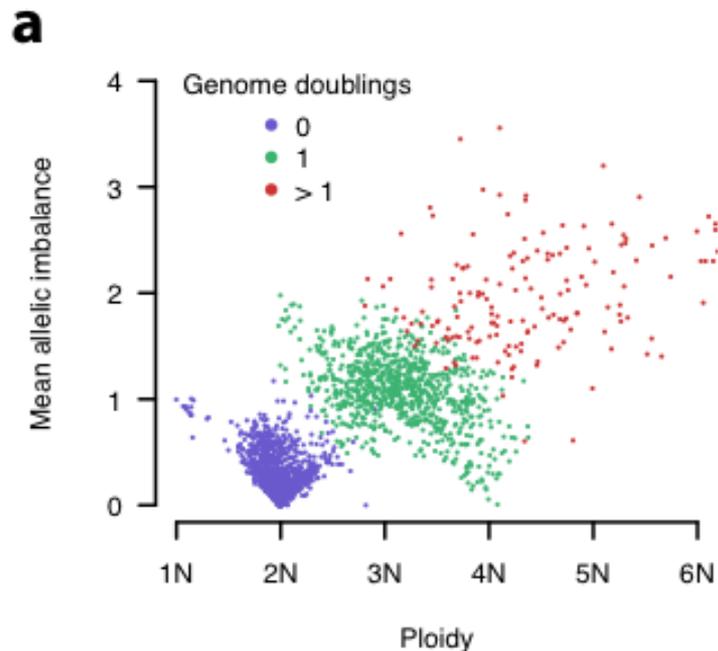
# Inference of genome doubling

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High ploidy samples evolved via a genome doubling event



# Frequent whole genome doublings in human cancers



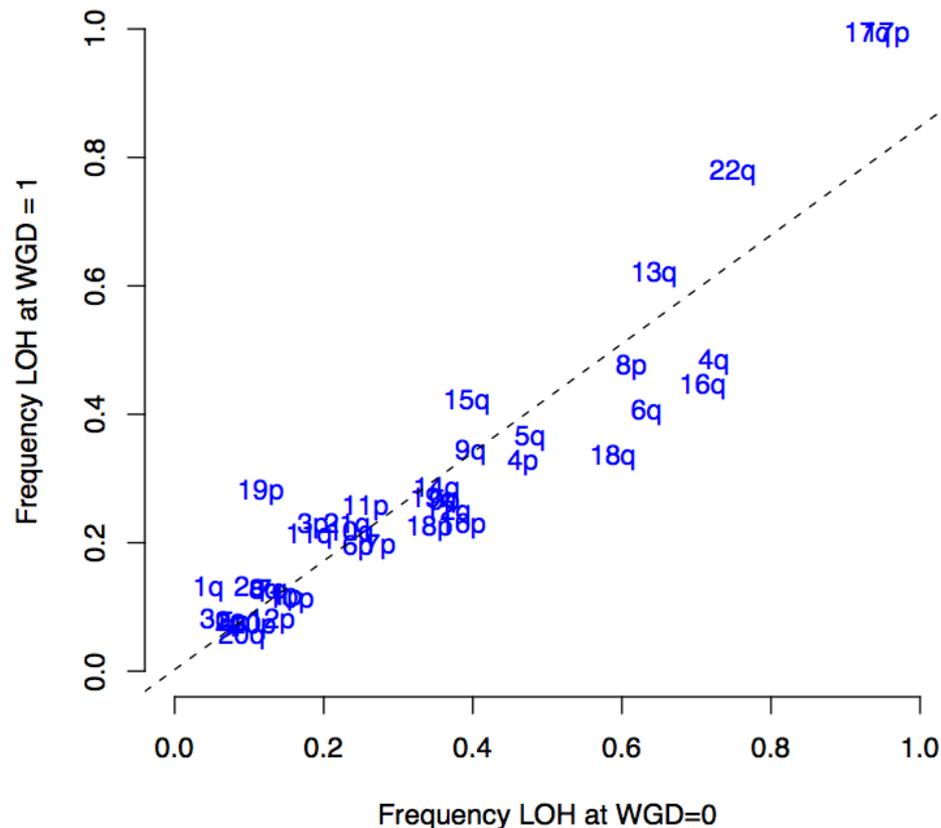
# Genome doubling occurs *after* aneuploidy

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Similar frequencies of arm-level deletion (LOH) with and without genome doubling

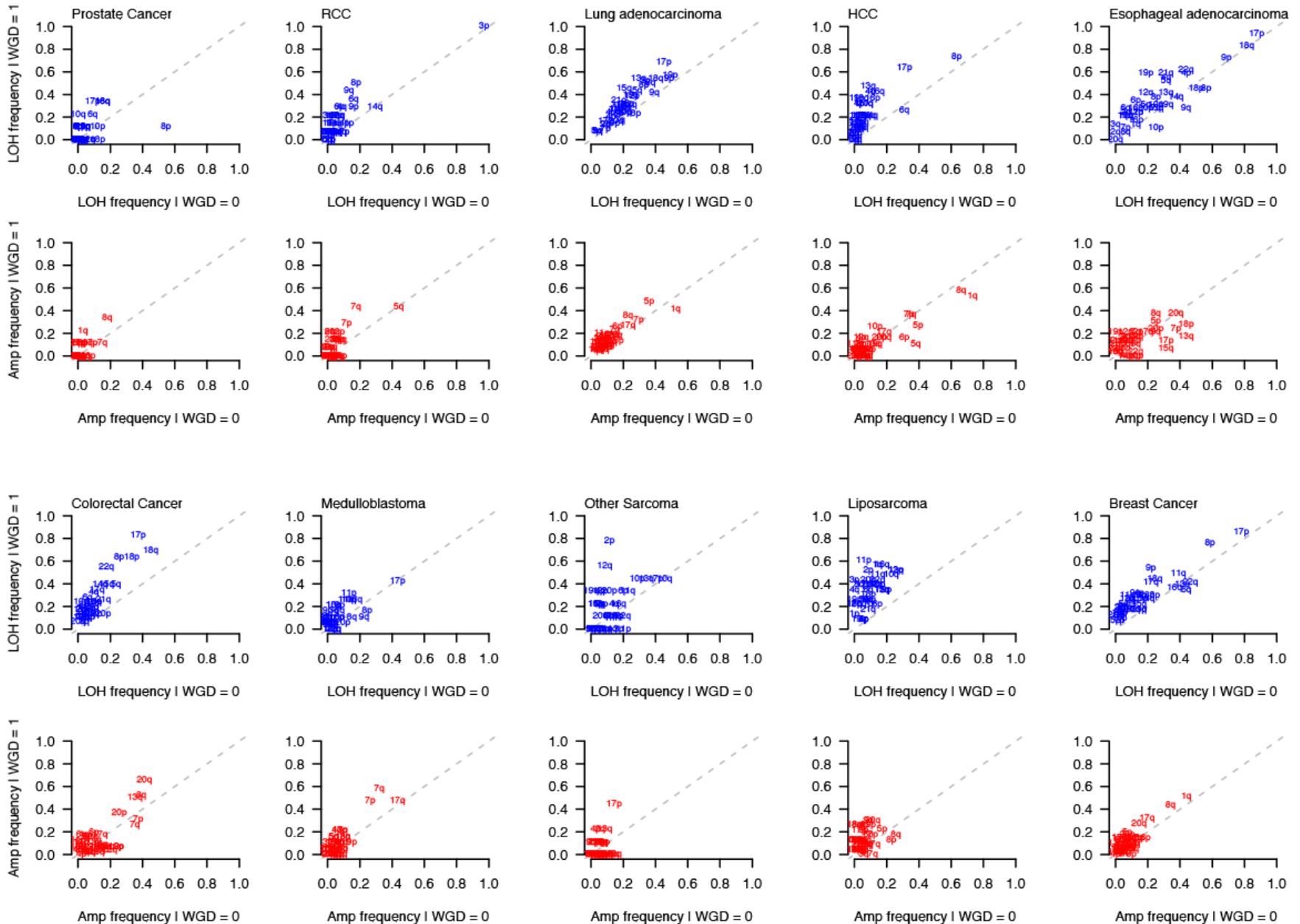
Simplest explanation: LOH precedes doubling

Tetraploidization is not an initiating oncogenic event in ovarian cancer





# Genome doubling occurs *after* aneuploidy

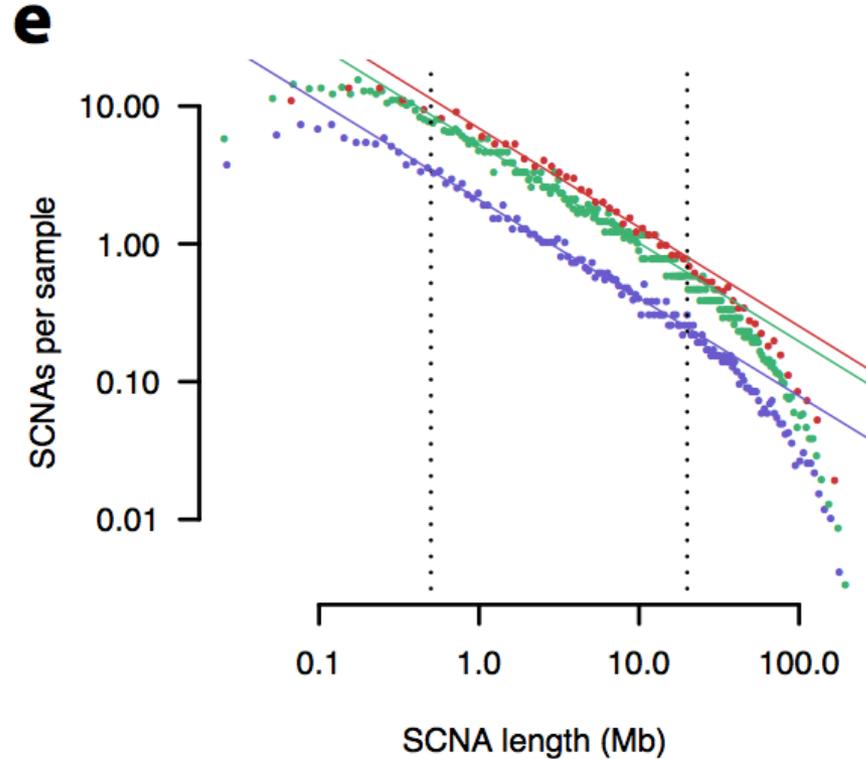


# Genome doubled samples have more copy alterations

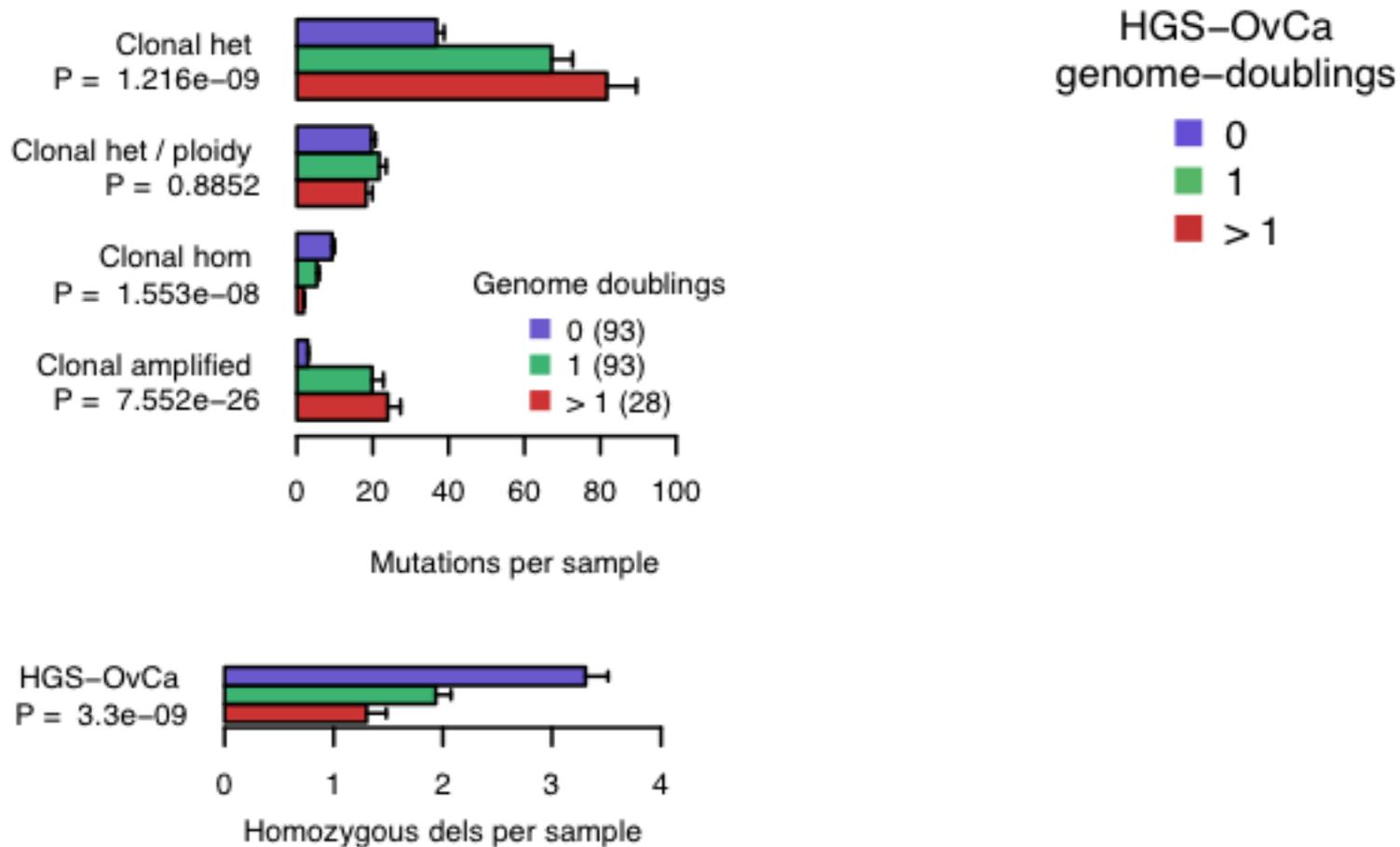
Linear fit to log length vs. log frequency: power law scaling with exponent  $\sim 0.71$ , regardless of genome doubling

HGS-OvCa  
genome-doublings

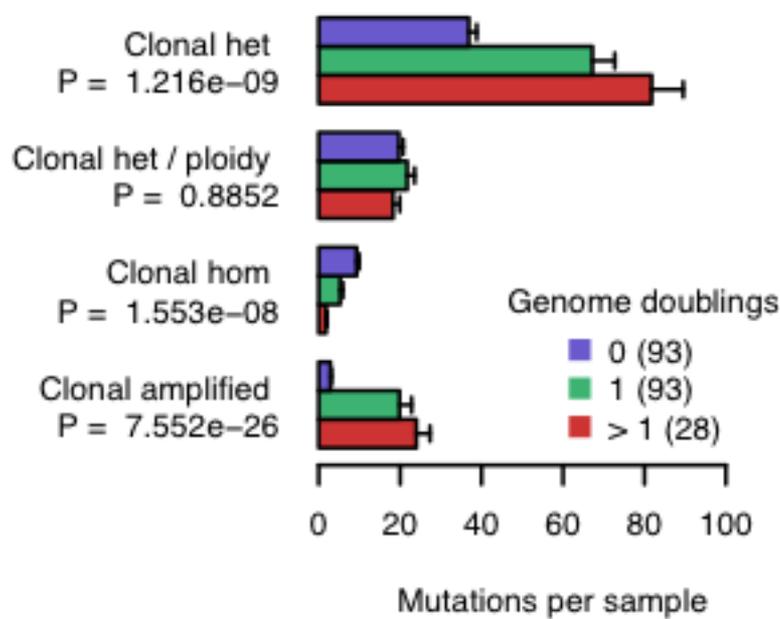
- 0
- 1
- > 1



# Genome doubled ovarian cancer evolves differently



# Genome doubled ovarian cancer evolves differently



HGS-OvCa  
genome-doublings

0  
1  
> 1

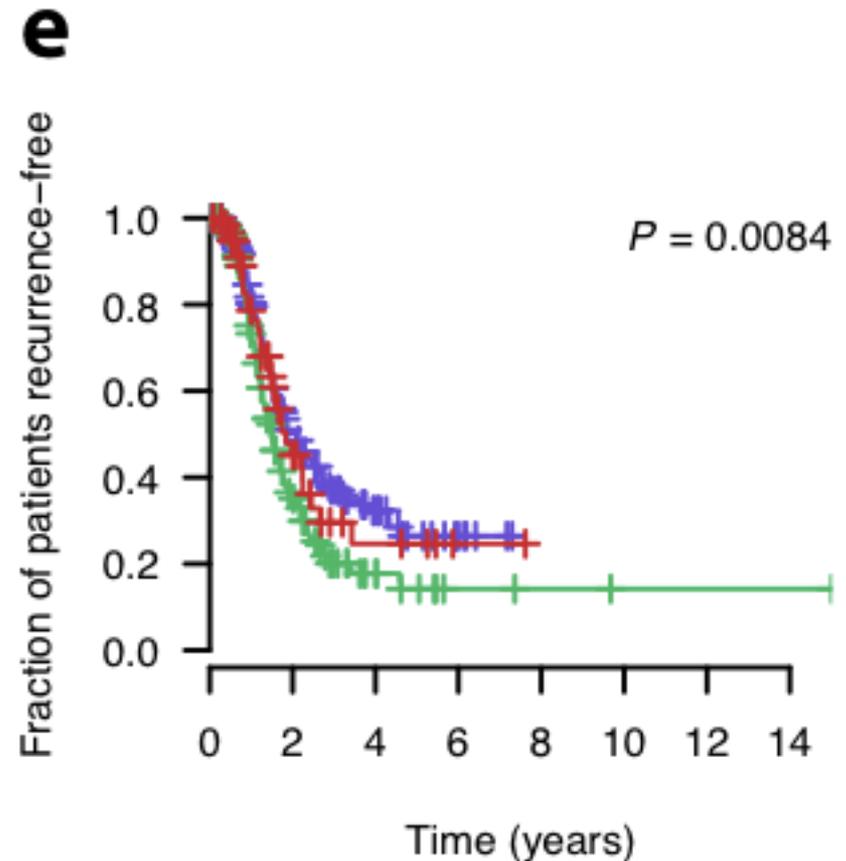
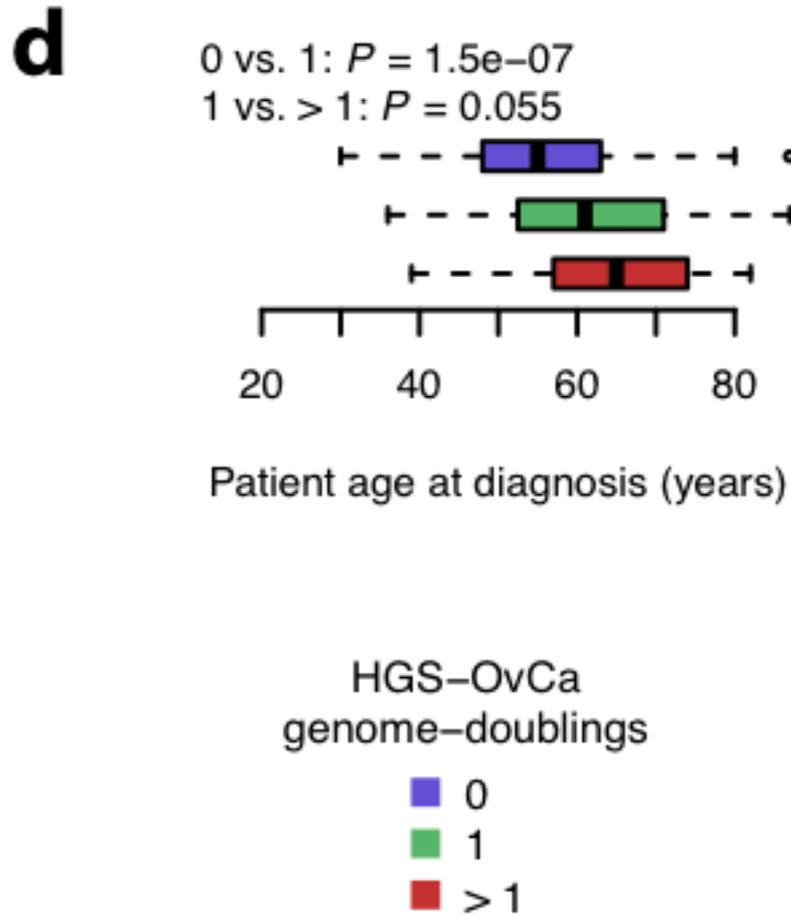
13/15 mutations in *NF1* occurred in non-doubled samples, in which case they were homozygous ( $P = 0.002$ )

Selection acts specifically on *recessive* inactivation of *NF1*.

No *amplified* mutations in *NF1* were observed in doubled samples; *NF1* mutators *do not progress via genome doubling*. In contrast to p53

# Clinical correlations with genome doubling

## Ovarian carcinoma



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