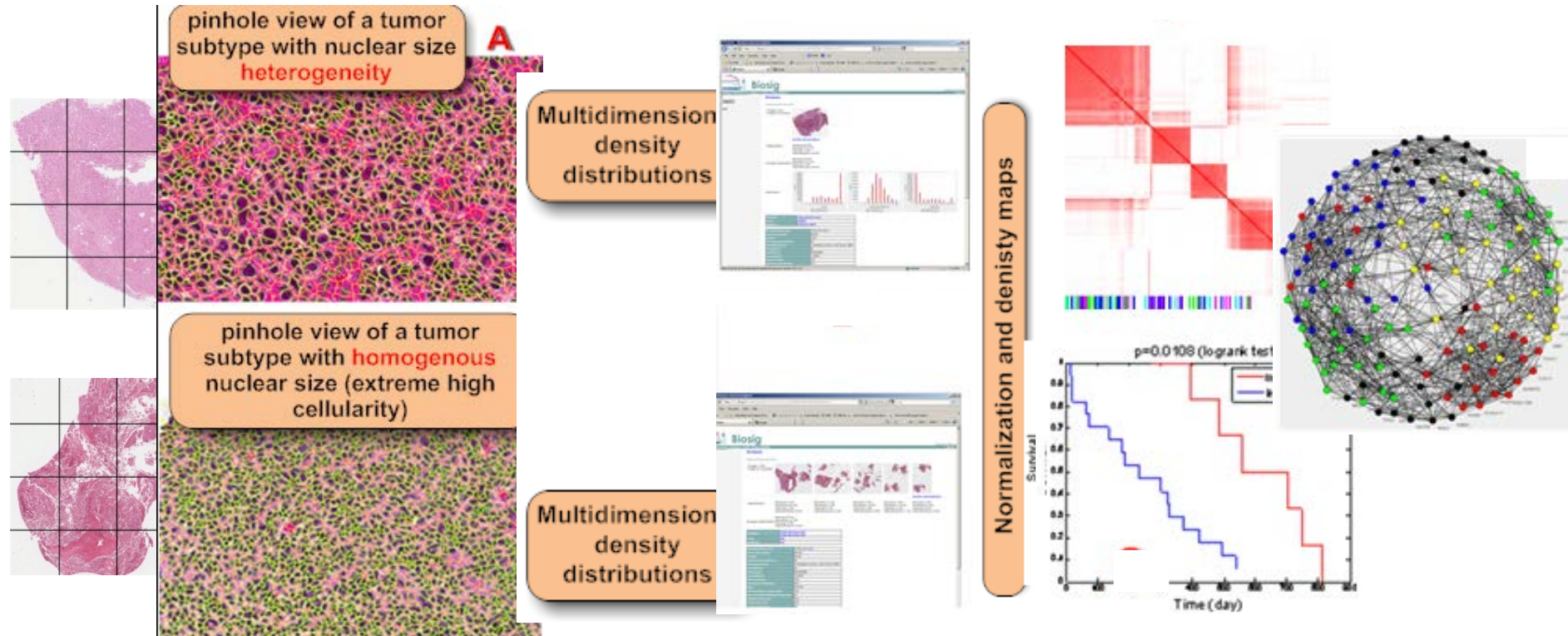


TCGA computational histopathology pipeline reveals subtypes and their molecular signature

*Hang Chang, Ju Han, Cemal Bilgin, Gerald Fontenay,
Alexander Borowski, Joe Gray, Paul Spellman, and
Bahram Parvin*

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Computational histopathology pipeline captures molecular basis for each morphometric subtype

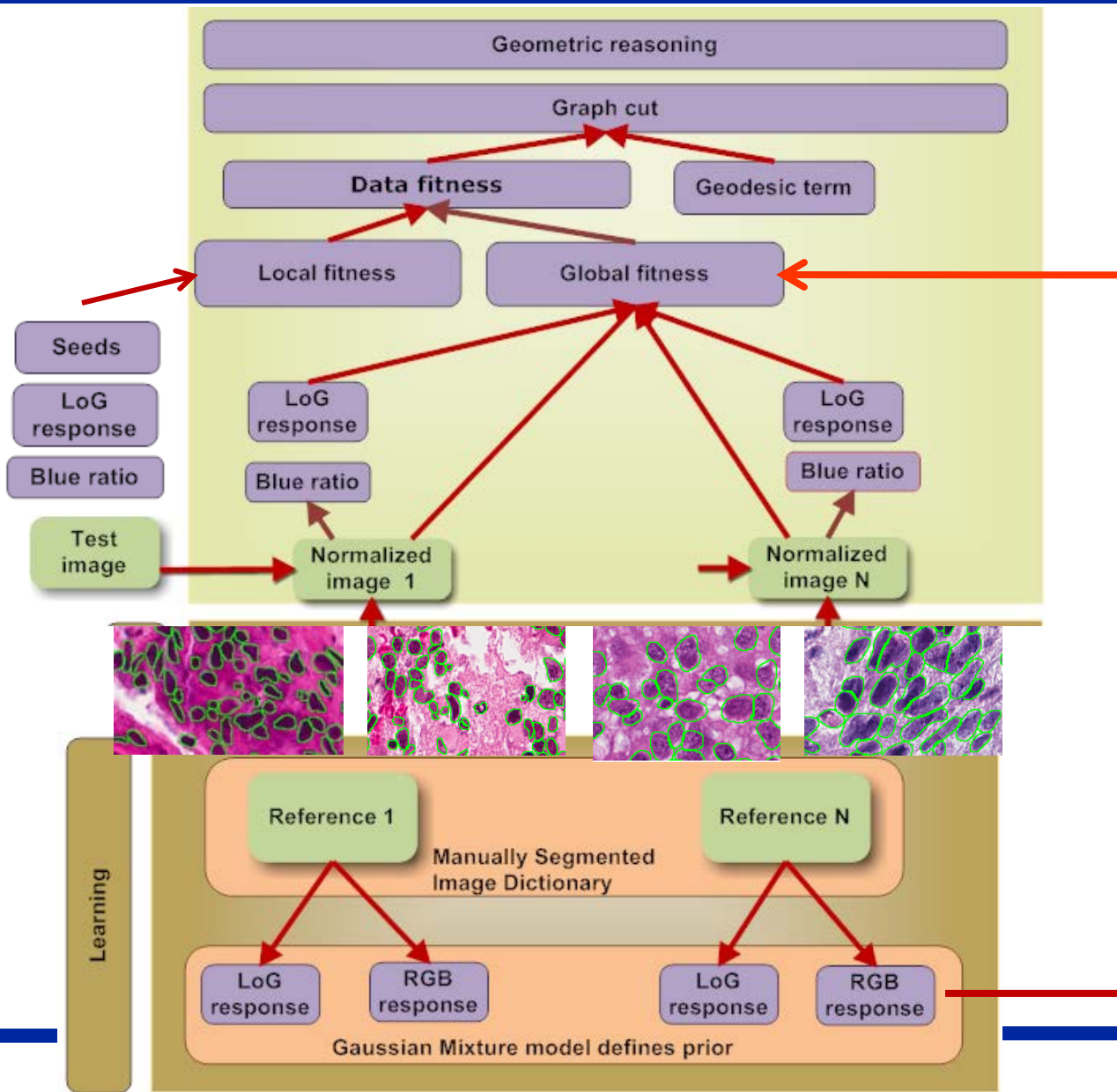


Use case and target for analysis

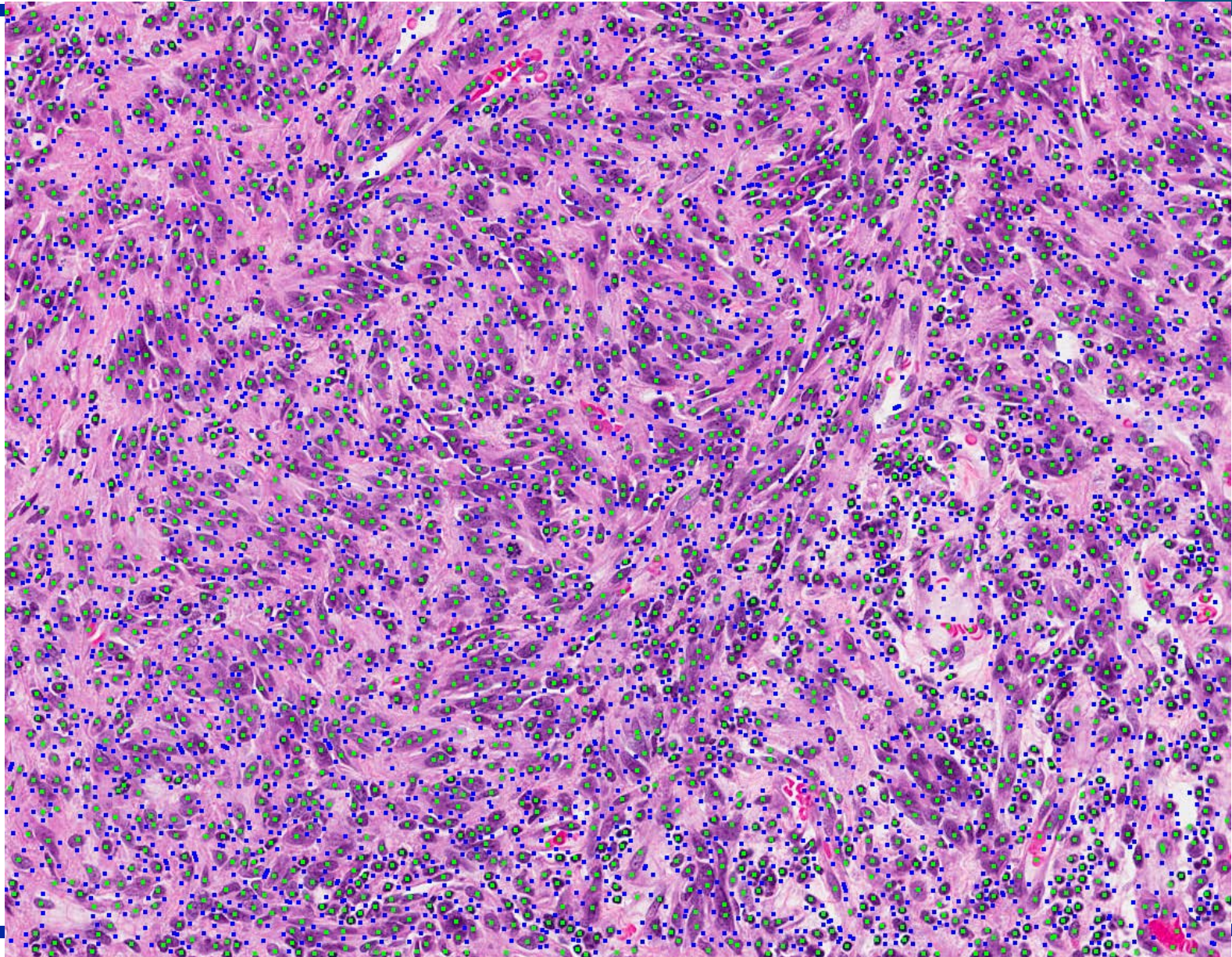
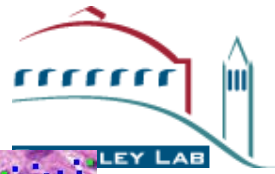


- Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)
 - Curated by removing tissue sections with artifacts (e.g., fold in tissue, pen mark, scanning anomaly)
 - Sample size
 - 380 tissue sections selected out of 447
 - 146 patients selected out of 152
- Challenges?
 - **Technical** and **biological** variations, **very large datasets**
- Approach
 - Development of **robust** and **efficient** image analysis algorithms
 - Computing morphometric features and meta-features
 - Subtyping based on selected features or reduced dimensionality (e.g., PCA, MDS)
 - Molecular association with morphometric subtypes

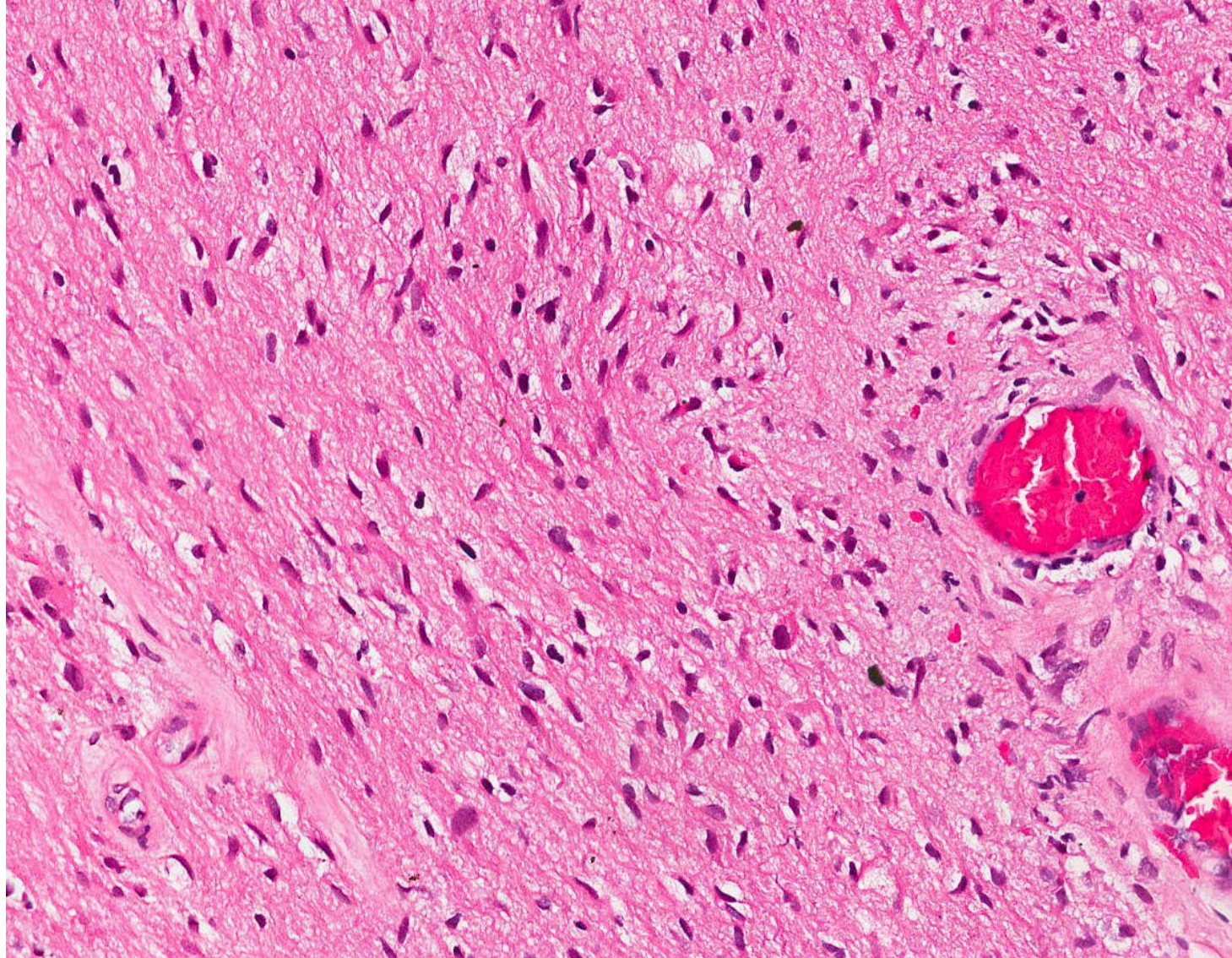
New algorithm enhances nuclear segmentation in the presence of technical variations



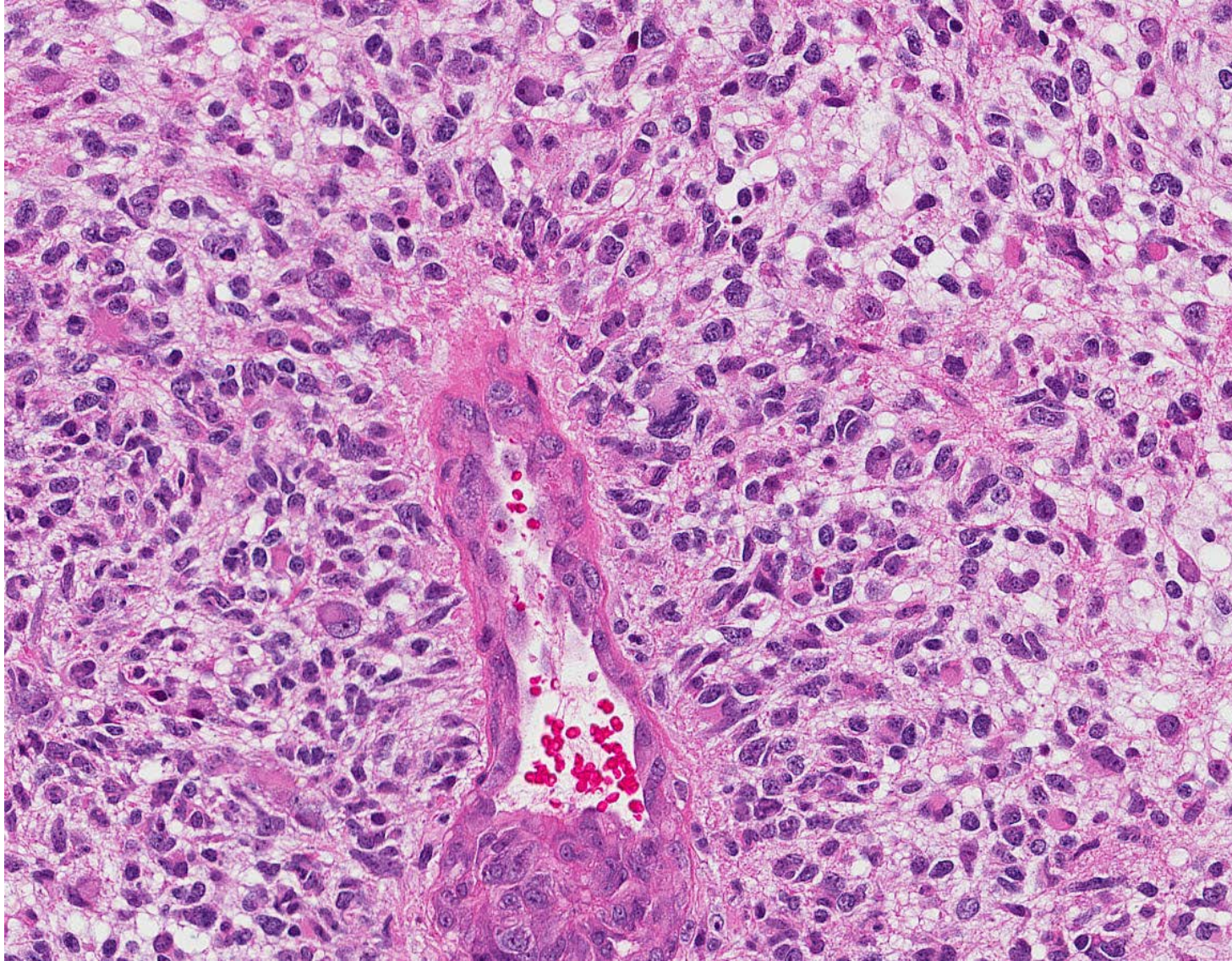
Seed detection provides shape signature and local statistics



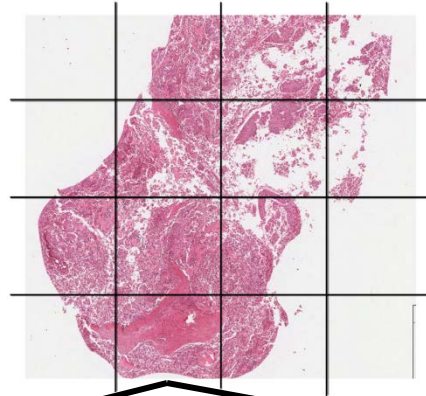
Cell-by-cell segmentation result



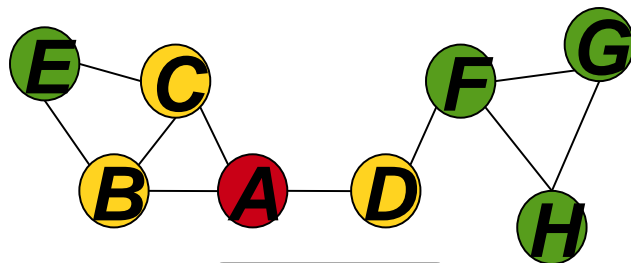
Cell-by-cell segmentation result



Representation

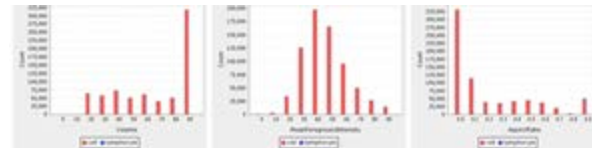


Structural features



A vector

Cell-by-cell measurement

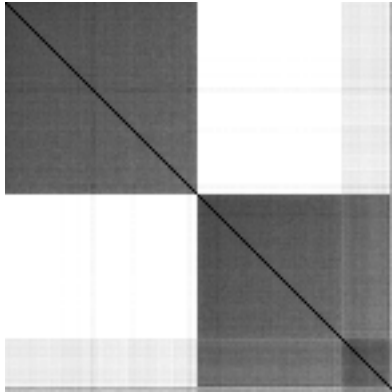


A multidimensional distribution

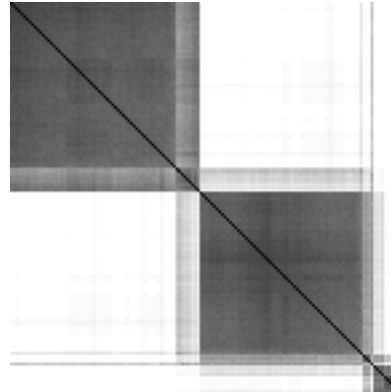
Normalization across all tissue sections

What are subtypes based on cellularity and nuclear size at the **patient level**

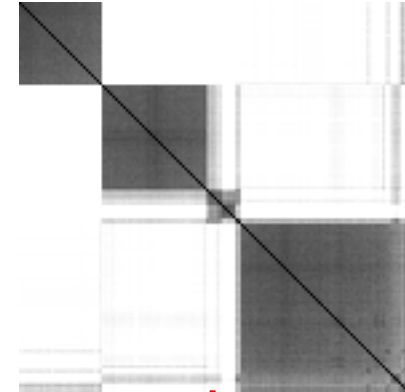
2 clusters



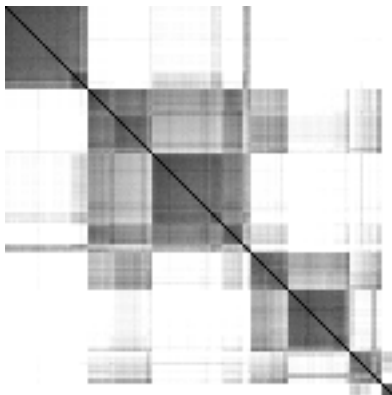
3 clusters



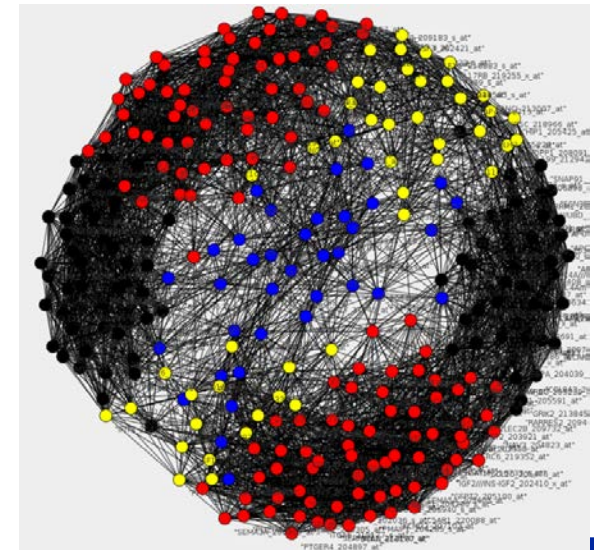
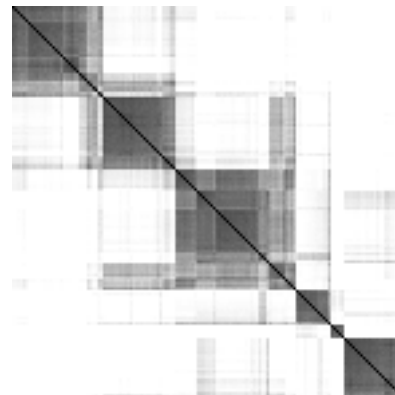
4 clusters



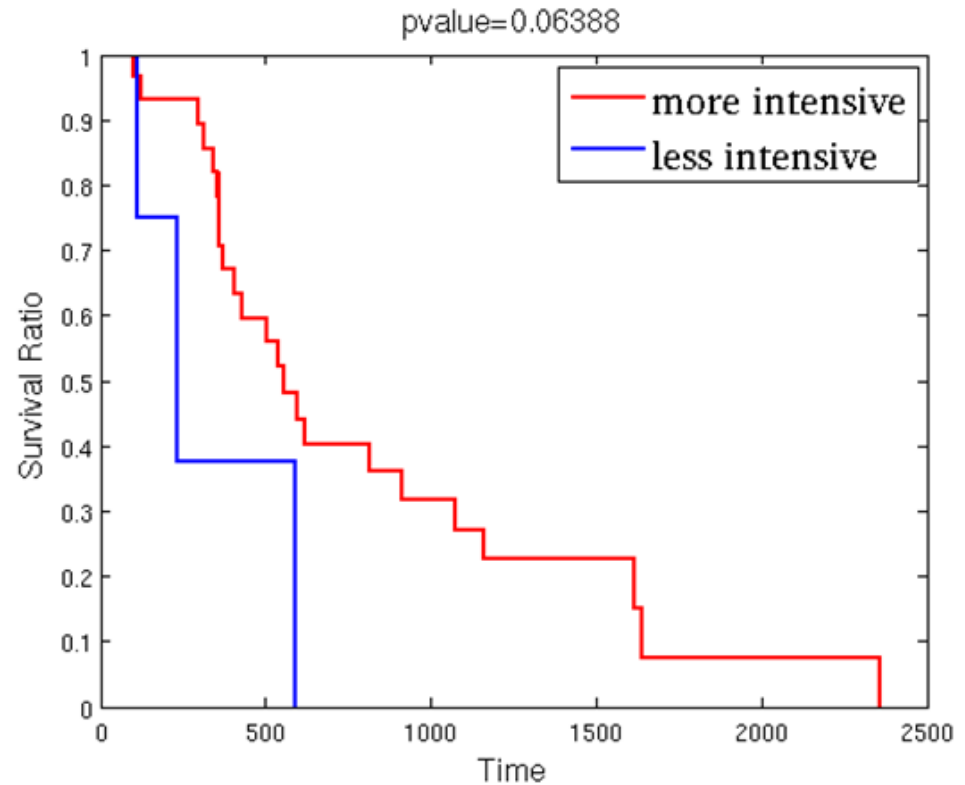
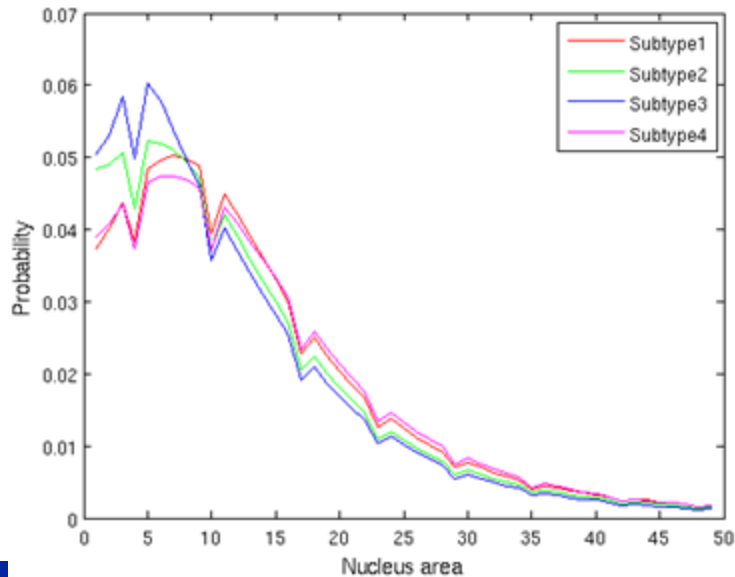
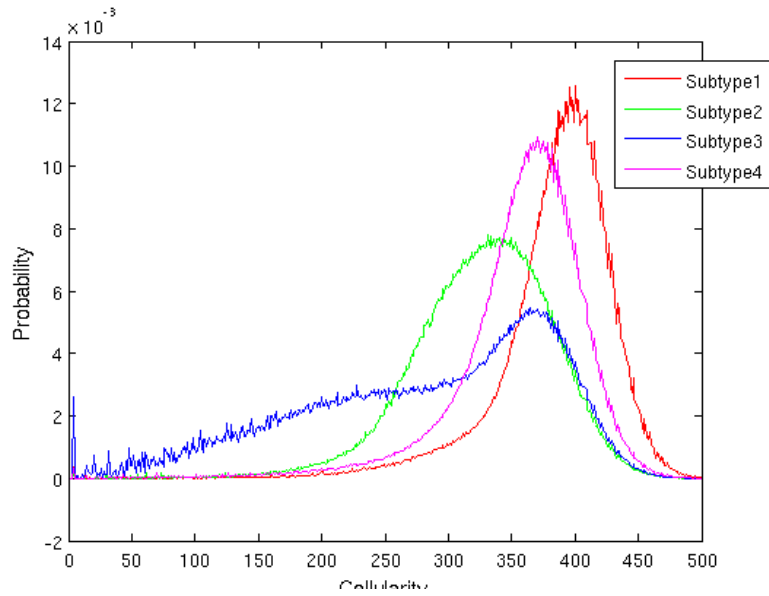
5 clusters



6 clusters



What is the distribution of each subtype and how well each subtype predicts survival as a function of treatment?



Subtype 2

What are the molecular basis of each subtype?



- Gene selection
 - Univariate or multivariate methods
 - **Pathway** or subnetwork enrichment analysis

Subtype1

Name	Overlapping Entities	p-value
Focal Adhesion Regulation	CAV1,MET,ERBB4,KIT,PDGFRA,RASA4	0.000208
Actin Cytoskeleton Regulation	MET,ERBB4,KIT,PDGFRA,SGCE,RASA4,PDLIM3	0.000555
Gap Junction Regulation	MET,ERBB4,KIT,NPY2R,PDGFRA,RASA4	0.008248
Adherens Junction Regulation	DAAM2,MET,ERBB4,KIT,PDGFRA,CDH6	0.011068
KIT -> STAT signaling	KIT	0.017364
HGFR -> STAT signaling	MET	0.023089
PDGFR -> STAT signaling	PDGFRA	0.025939
HGFR -> FOXO3A signaling	MET	0.054015

Subtype3

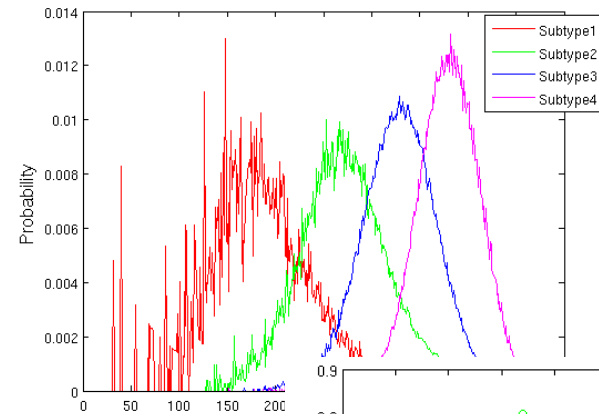
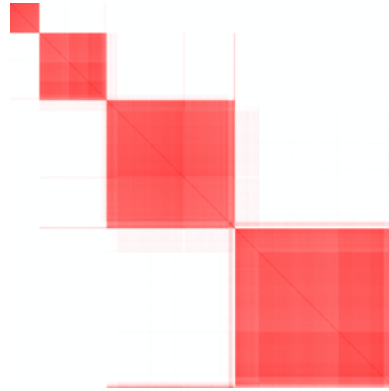
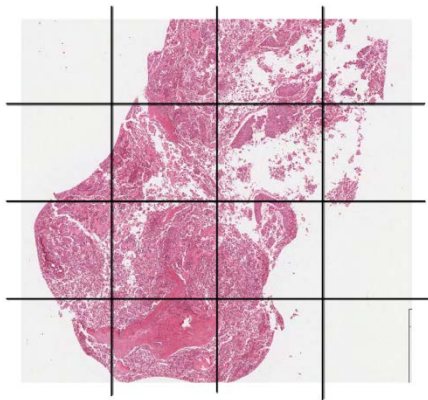
Name	Overlapping Entities	p-value
CCR1 -> STAT signaling	CCL4,CCL3	0.003127
CCR5 -> TP53 signaling	CCL4,CCL3	0.004022
Gap Junction Regulation	GNAO1,CCL4,HRH1,KIT,CCL3,CALCRL,ADCY2,FGF12,RASA4	0.008737
KIT -> STAT signaling	KIT	0.033533

Subtype4

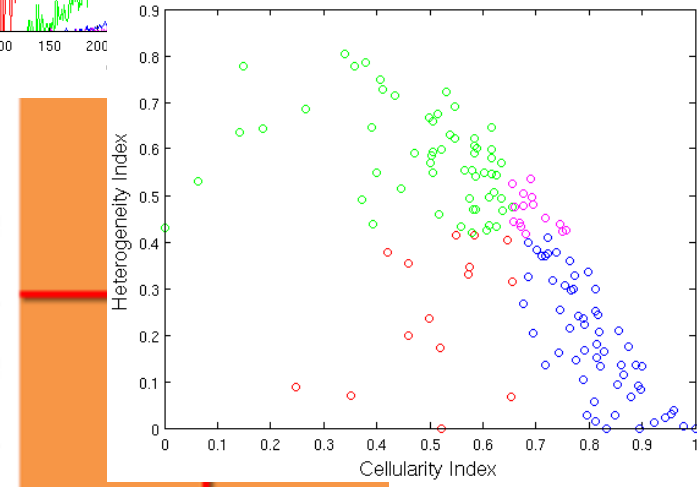
Name	Overlapping Entities	p-value
IL11R -> STAT3 signaling	IL11RA	0.018322
ThromboxaneR -> CREB signaling	RASGRP1,GNG4	0.026307
EphrinR -> actin signaling	EFNB3,SGCE,EPB41L2	0.02702

Can tumor composition be characterized?

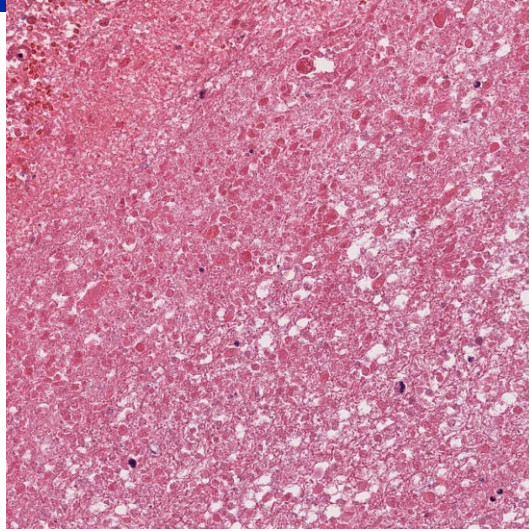
- Since tumor is heterogeneous, can we query for subtypes at the **block levels** and learn about **tumor composition**?



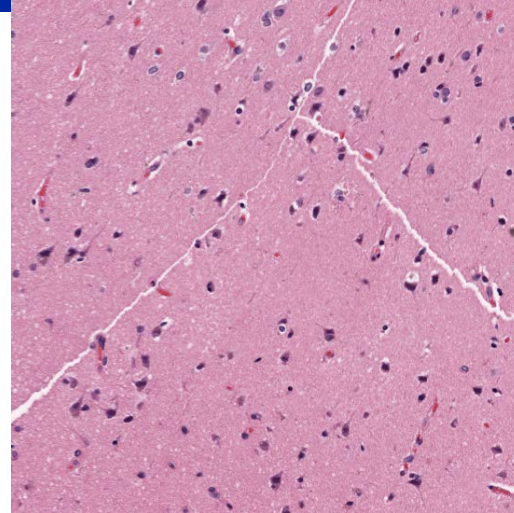
	subtype1	subtype2	subtype3	subtype4	
Patient i	100%	0	0	0	Heterogeneity index
Patient j	25%	25%	25%	25%	Heterogeneity index



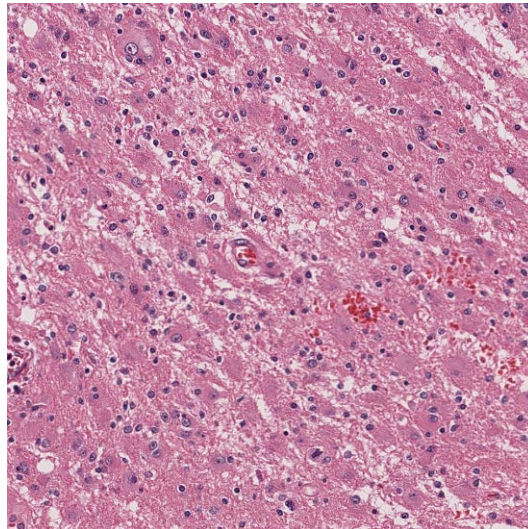
What are the tumor histology subtypes?



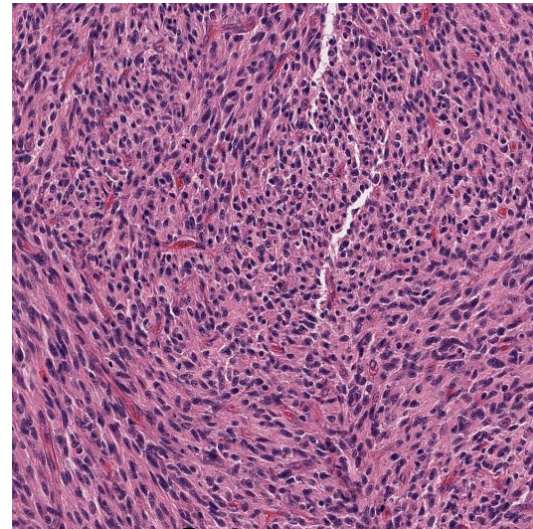
Subtype 1



Subtype 2



Subtype 3

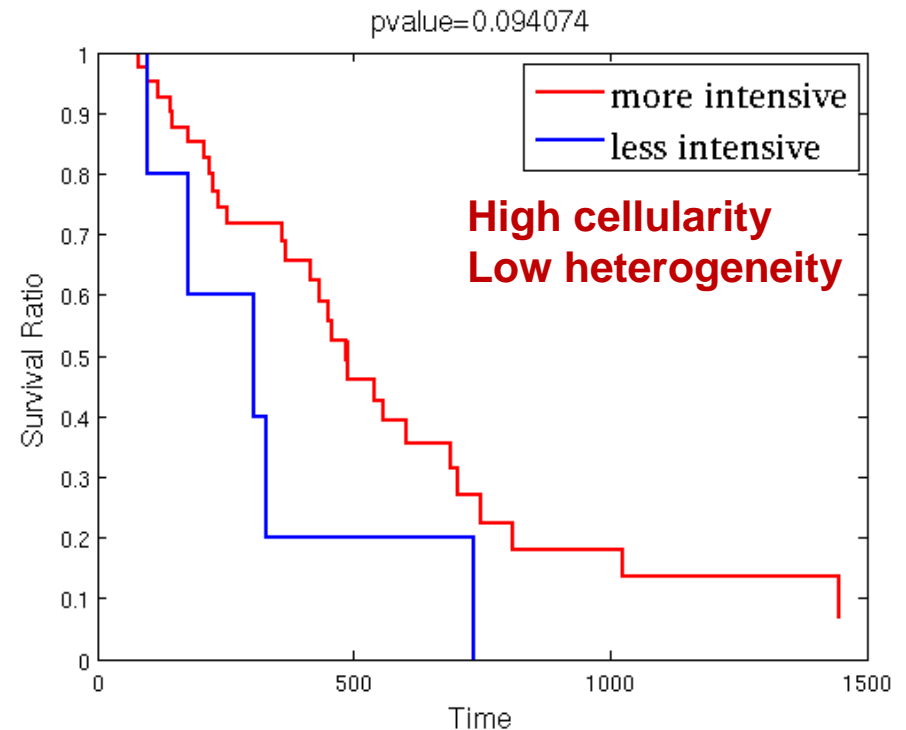
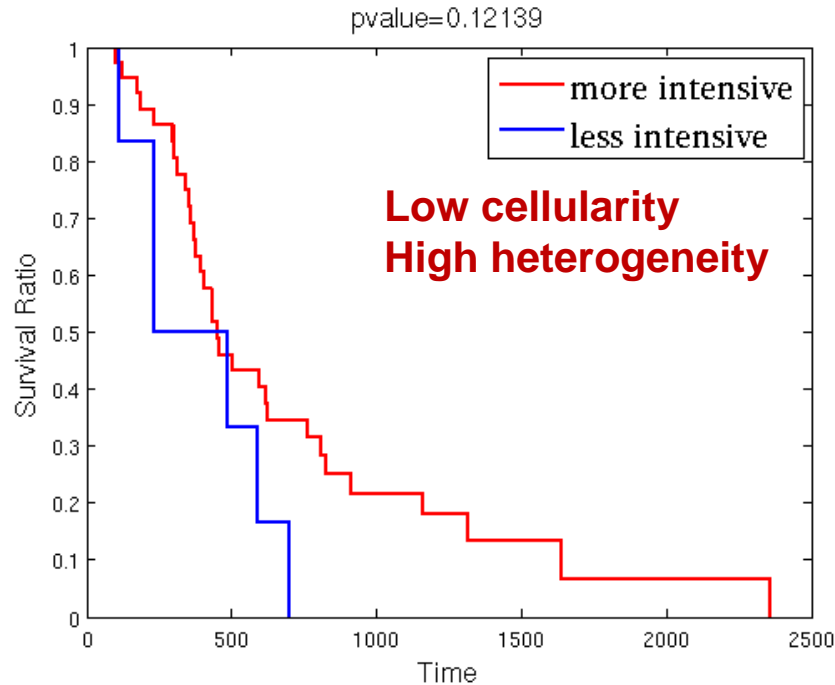


Subtype 4

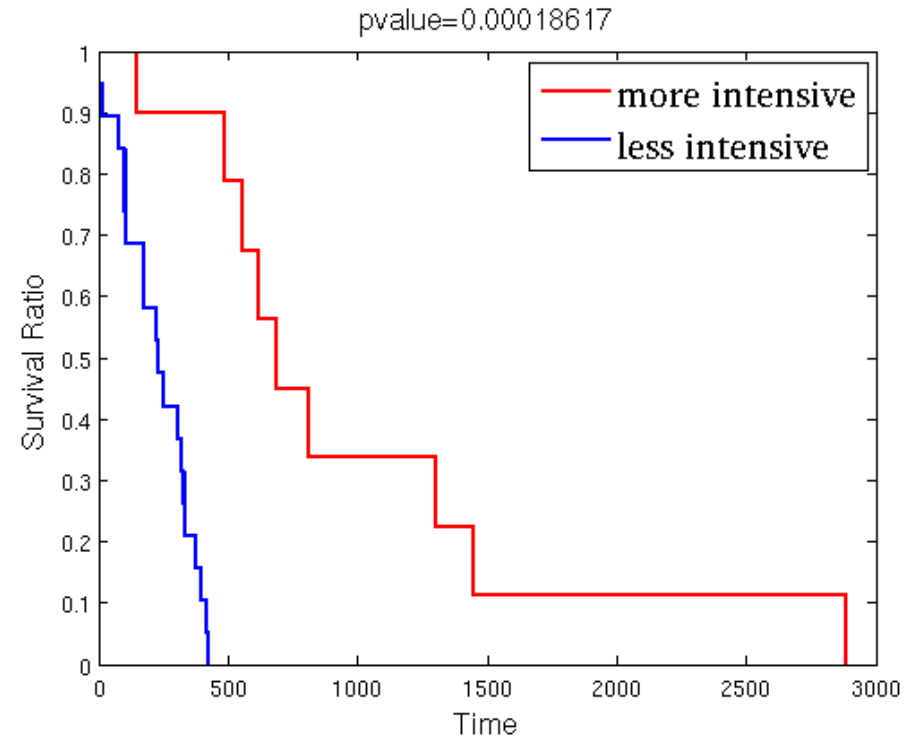
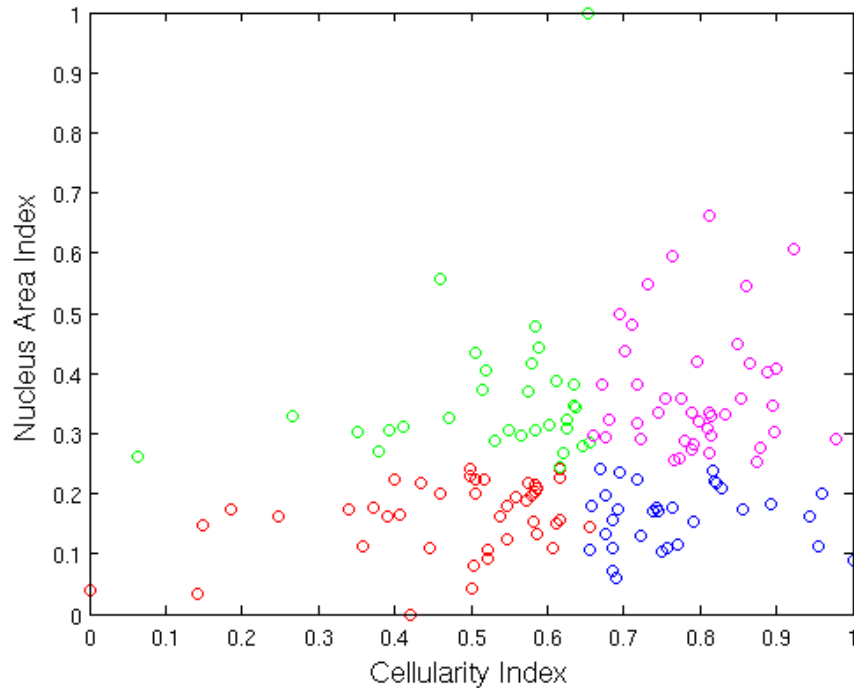
Does heterogeneity play a role in survival as a result of a more intense therapy ?



Loosely defined semantics of high and low!



Another view: Are cellularity and nuclear size correlated? And outcome?



High cellularity and low nuclear size are better predictive of a more aggressive therapy

Conclusion



- There are many ways to slice through the **data** and **metadata**
 - **Cellularity, nuclear size**
 - **Heterogeneity**
- Different indices lead to alternative subtypings
 - Alternative biological interpretation is possible
- Genomic association has the potential to reveal new insight
- Web site: tcga.lbl.gov
 - “**G**o**o**g**l**e map” like viewing of tissue sections with segmentation results overlaid