

Comprehensive Pan-Genomic Characterization of Adrenocortical Carcinoma

Tom Giordano

Update on behalf of the ACC AWG

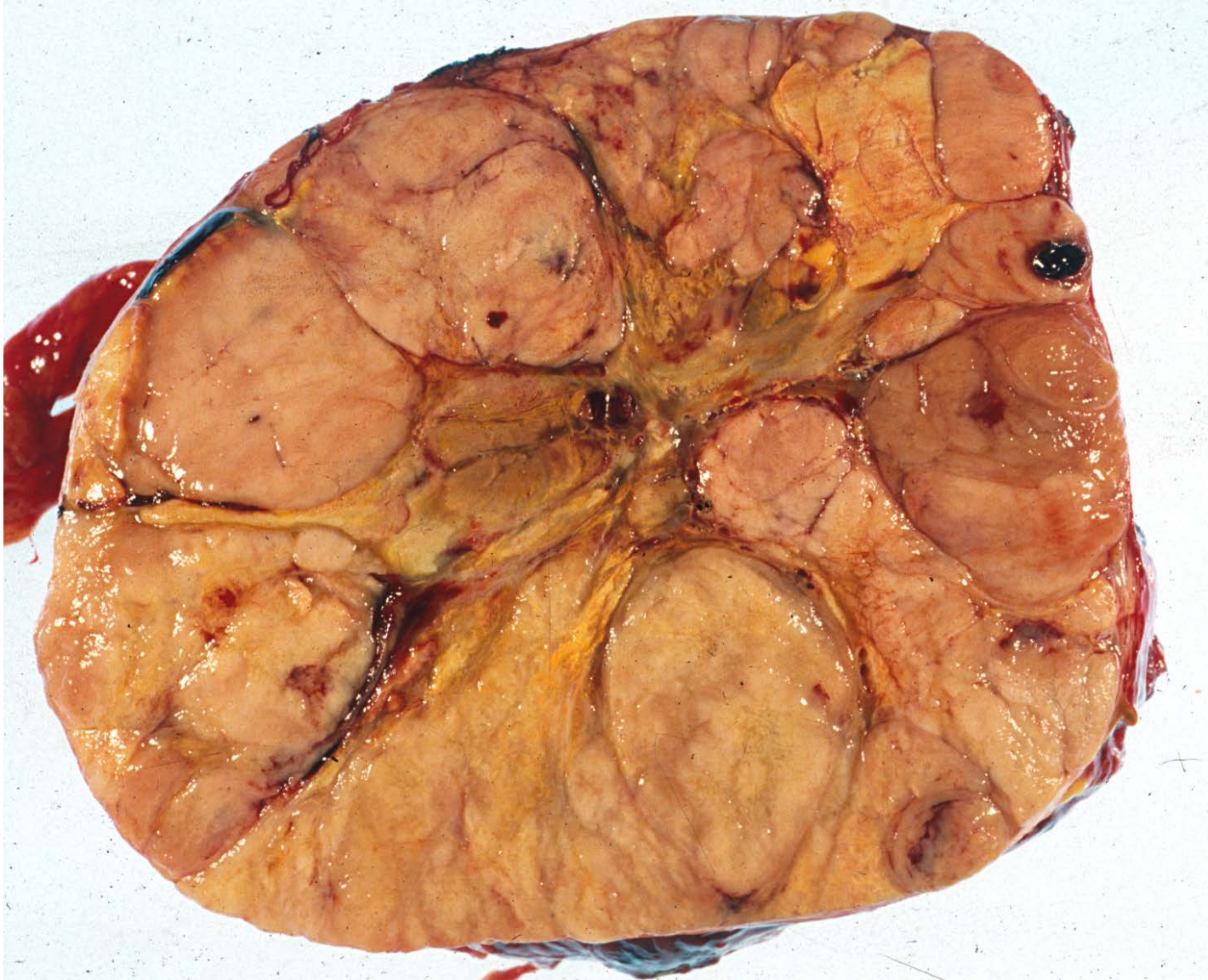


**University of Michigan
Medical School**

Adrenocortical Carcinoma

- Rare; 1-2 cases per million
 - 500 cases in US per year
- Variable outcome, dependent on grade and stage
- Associated endocrinopathies
 - e.g. hypercortisolism (Cushing syndrome)
- Limited therapeutic options
- Centers with multidisciplinary clinics
 - Michigan, MD Anderson, NIH

Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma (ACC)

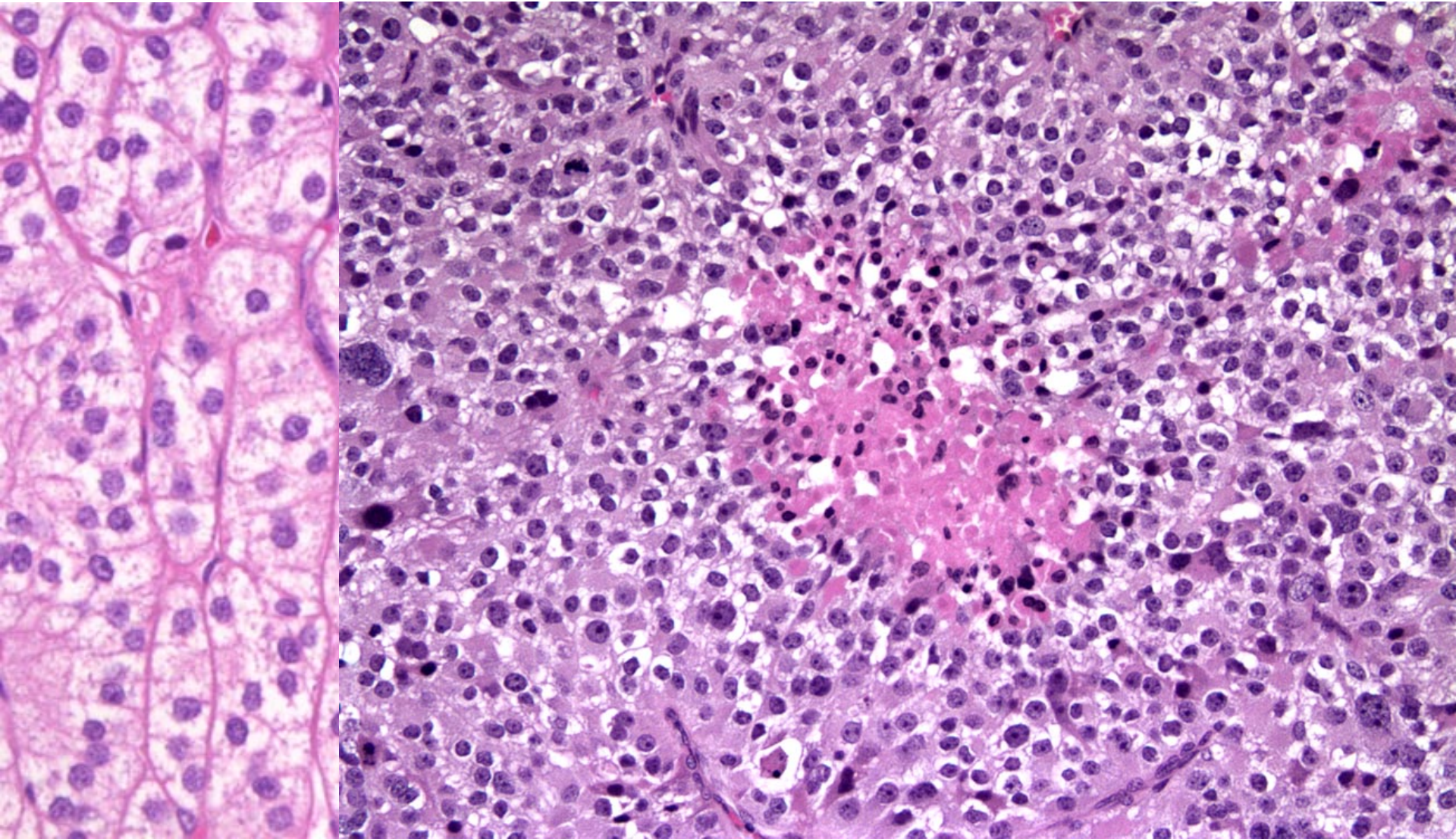


Very
large -
20 cm
tumor

Adenoma to Carcinoma Progression



Histopathology



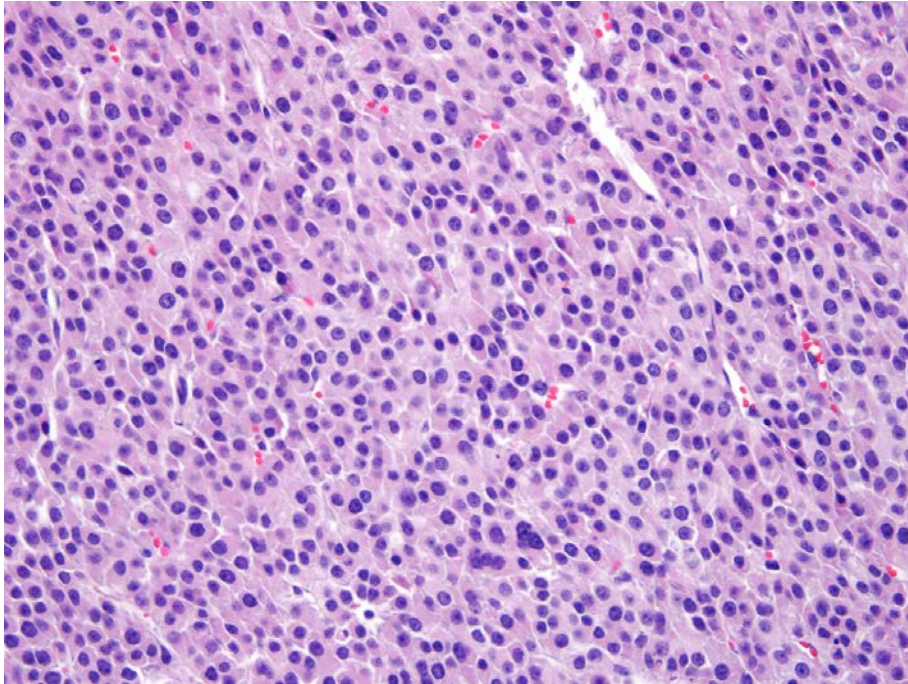
Resection - Only Curative Treatment



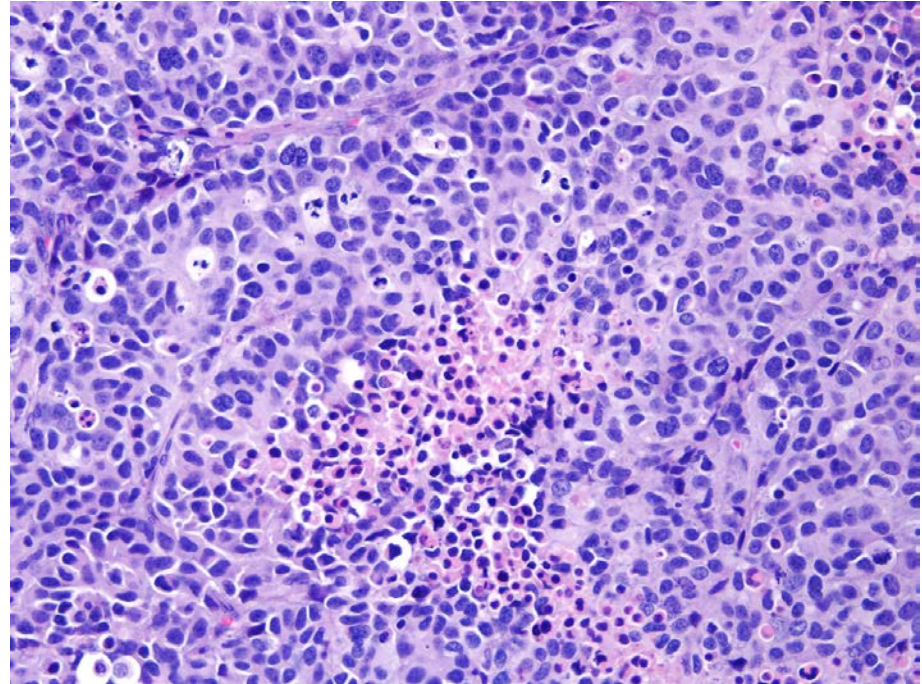
Stage

- Stage I
 - Less than 5 cm and confined to the adrenal
 - Rare cases
- Stage II
 - Greater than 5 cm and confined to the adrenal
- Stage III
 - Any size; locally invasive
- Stage IV
 - Any size; distant metastatic disease

Grade: Two Mitotic Grades

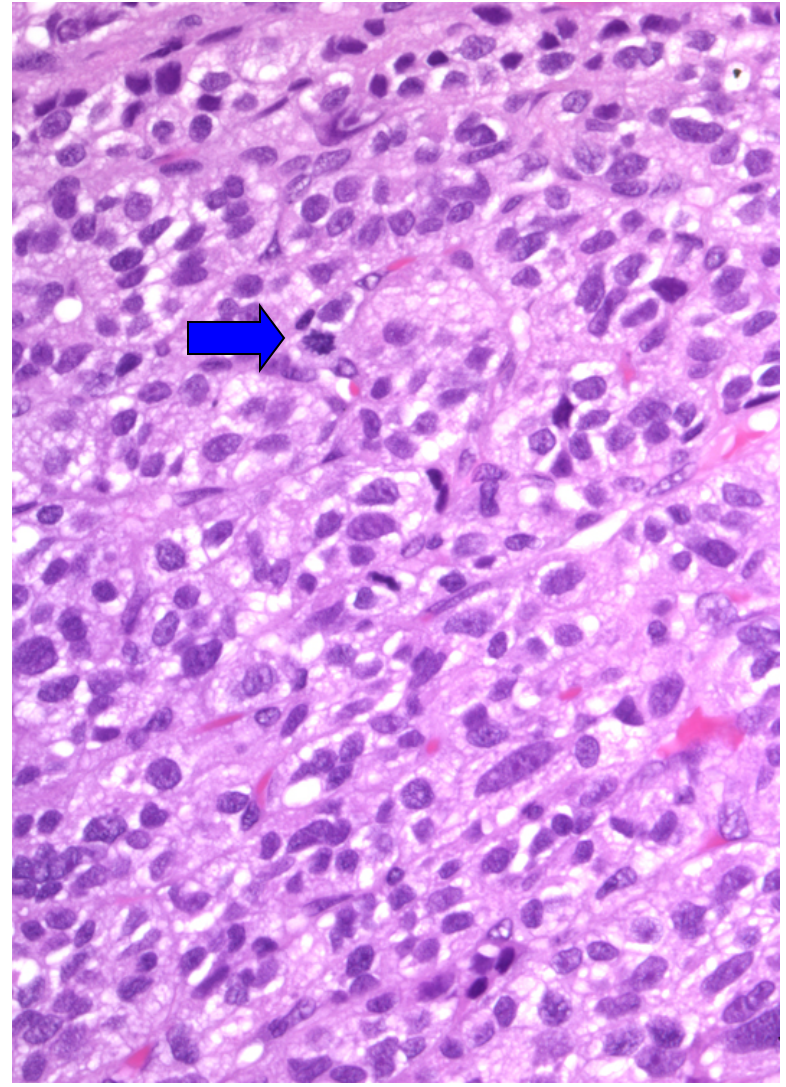
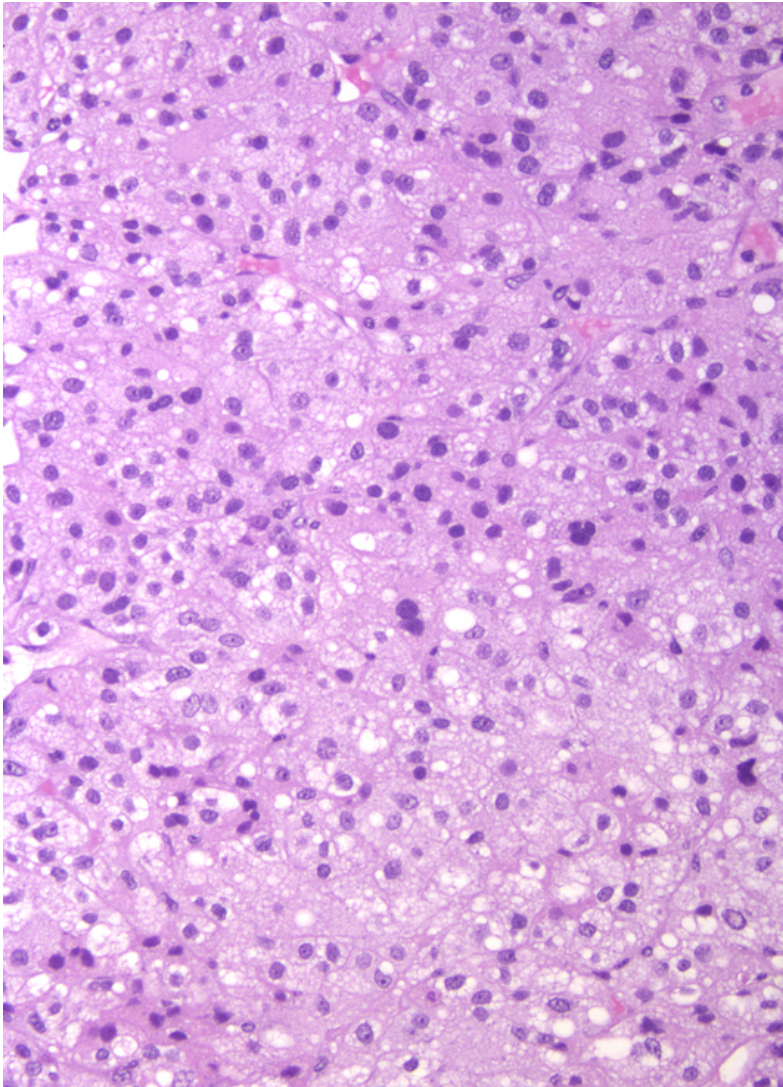


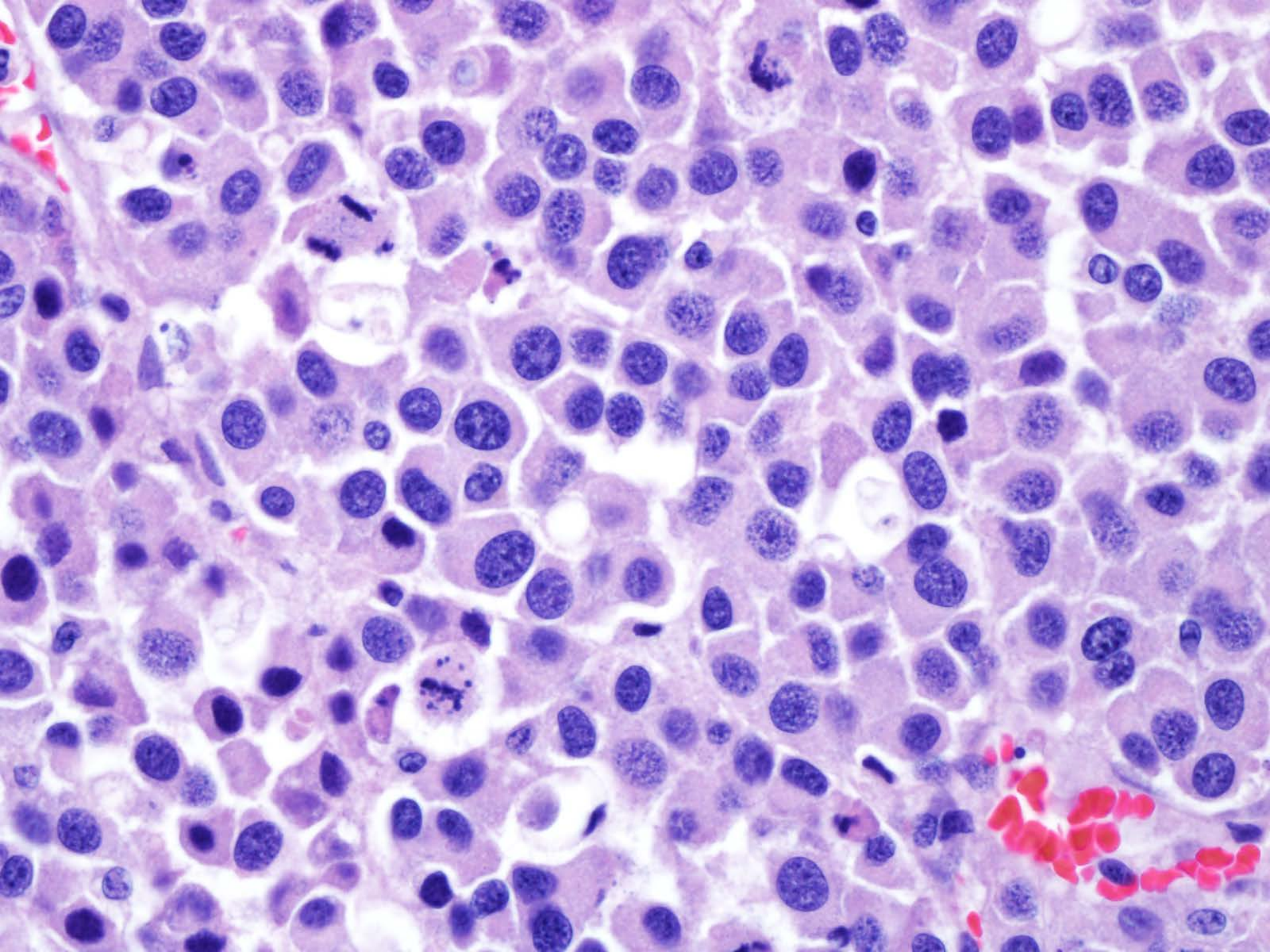
Low: less than 20 mitoses/50 hpfs



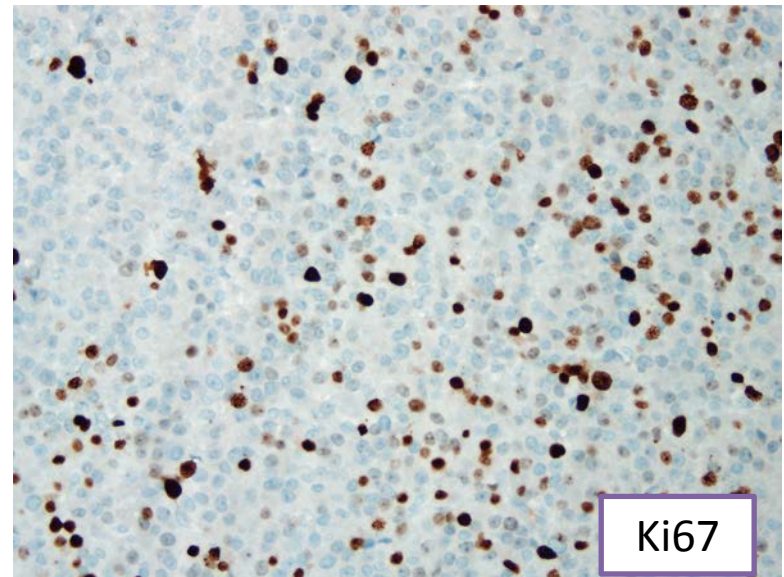
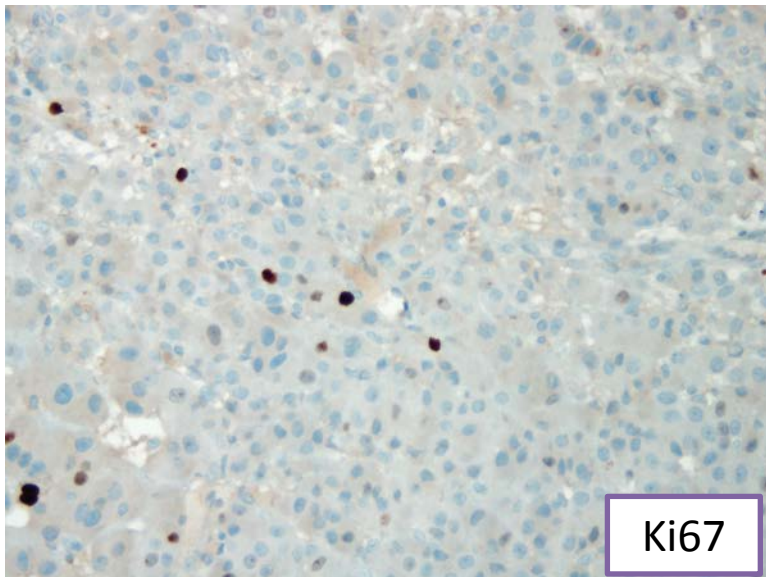
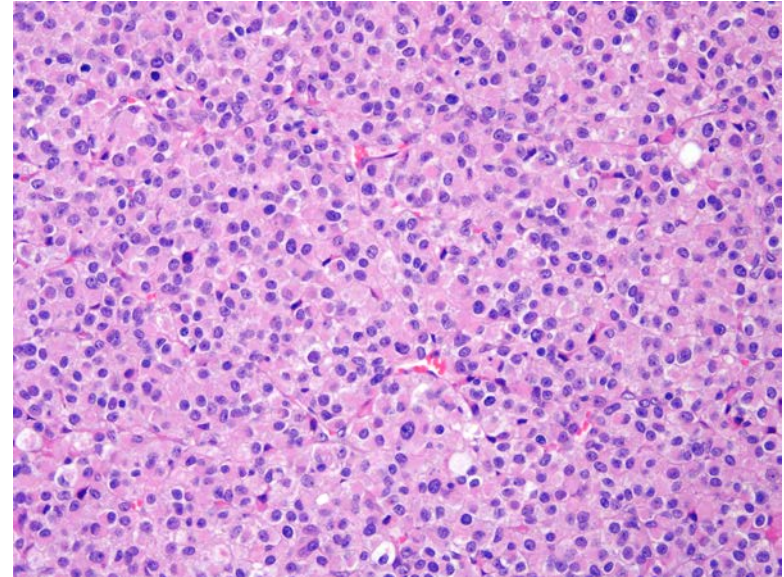
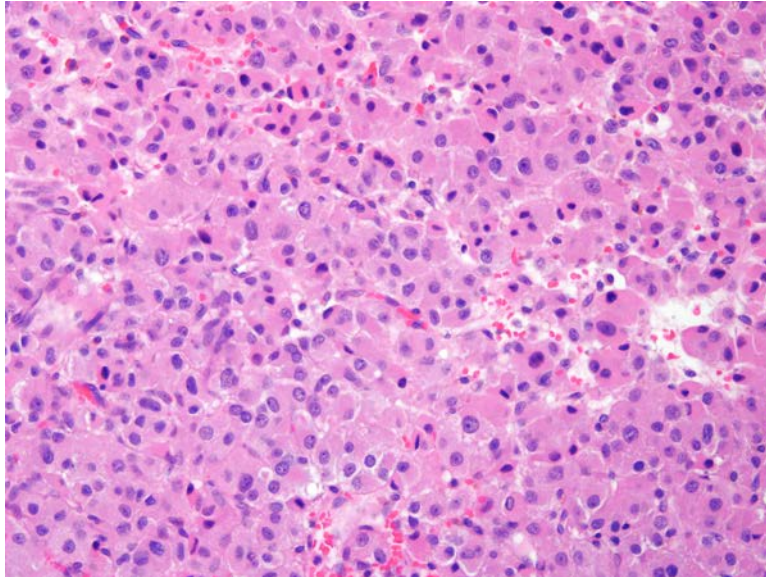
High: 20 or more mitoses/50 hpfs

Range of Morphologies





Intratumoral Heterogeneity

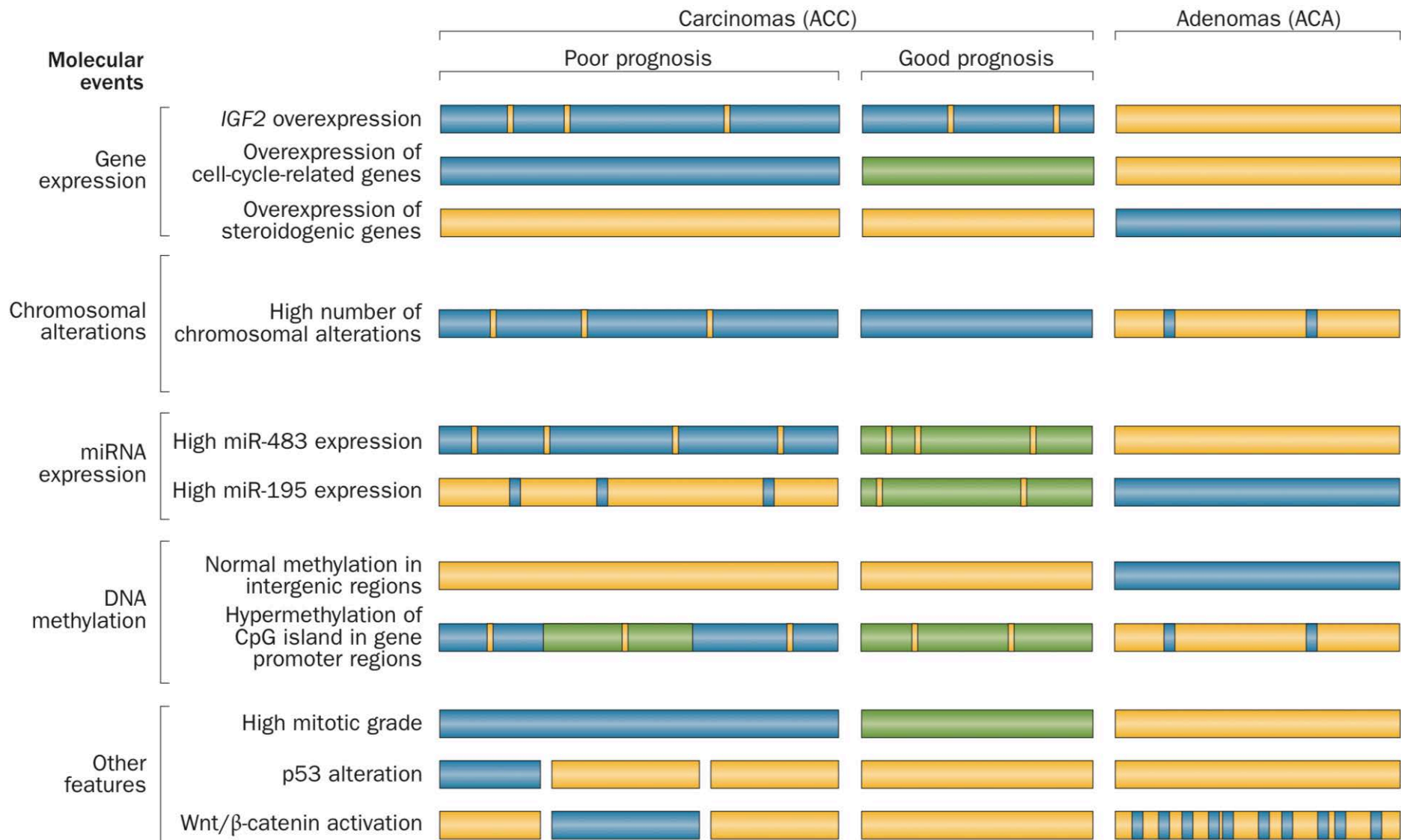


Challenges

- Diagnostically difficult intermediate cases
- Overall prognosis assessment
- Prediction and risk assessment
 - Risk of local recurrence
 - Risk of metastatic disease
 - Response to therapy
- Limited therapeutic options

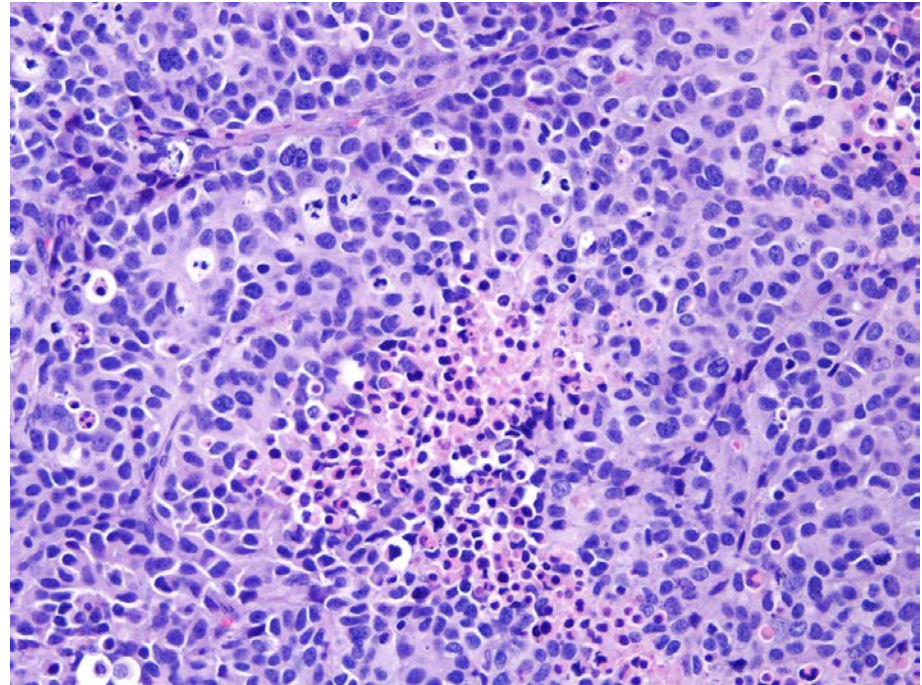
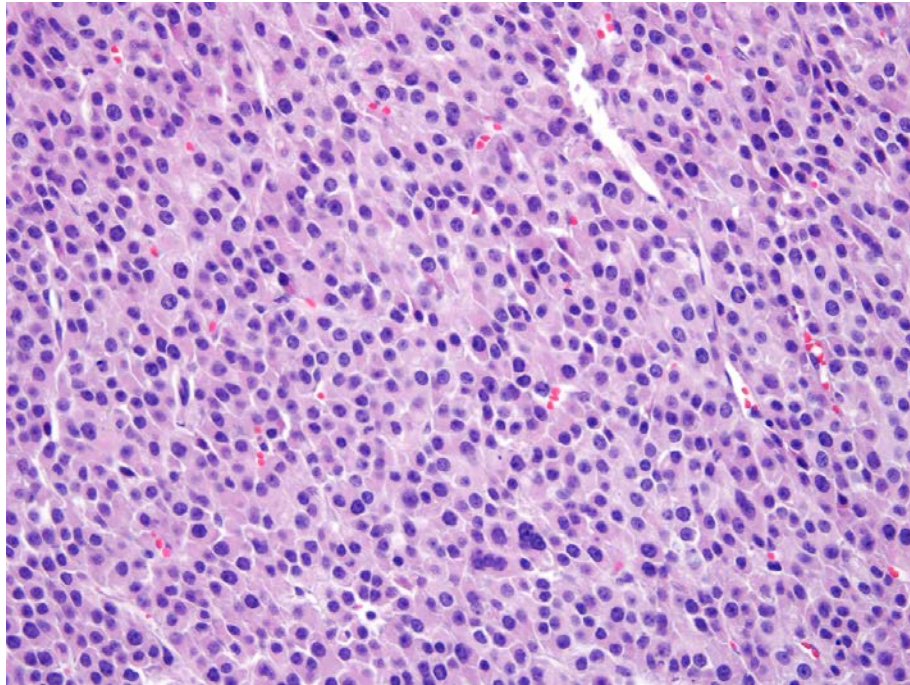
Emerging Molecular Classification

Transcriptome-based tumour classification



- The feature is strongly present
- The feature is moderately present
- The feature is absent

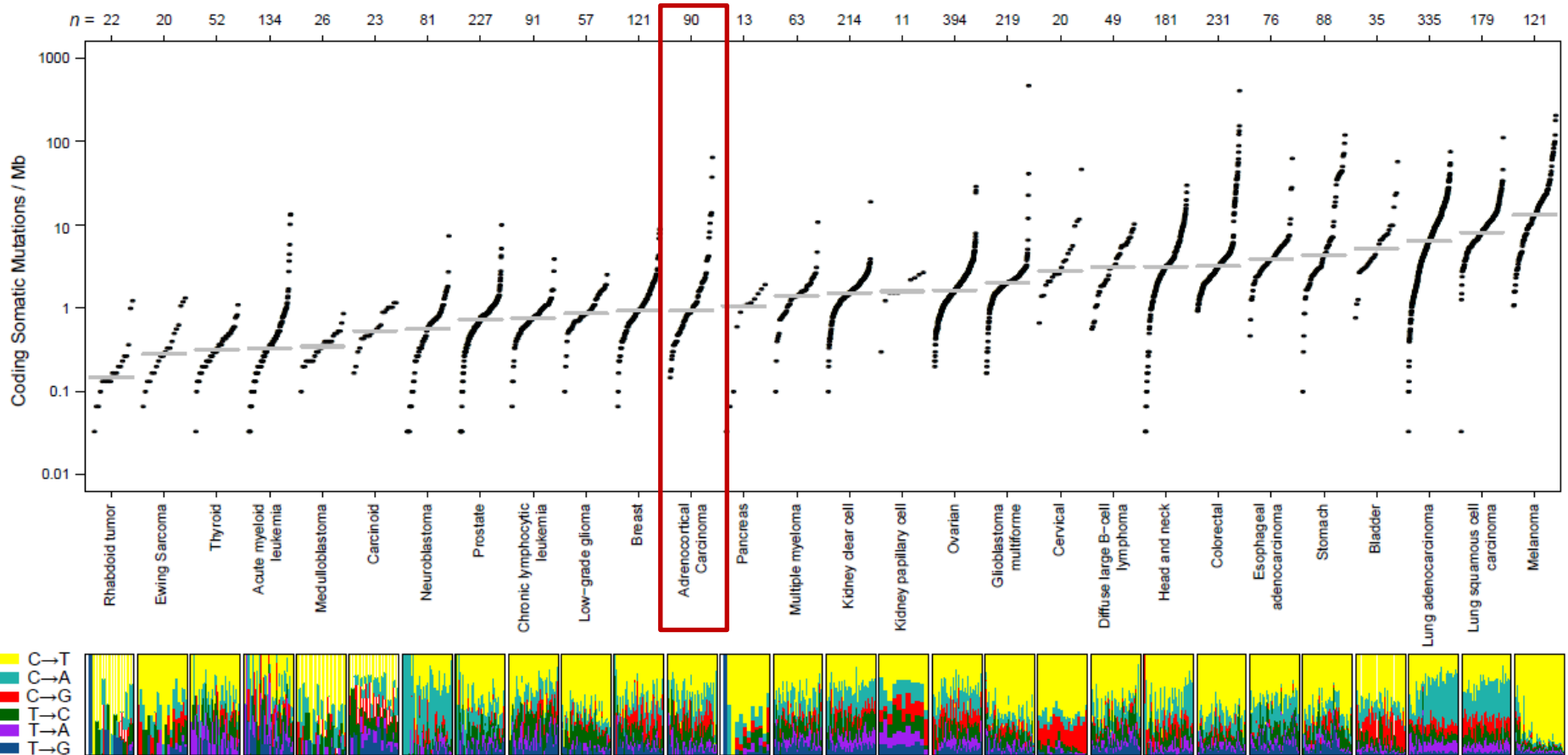
Profiling Results in Agreement with Mitotic Grade



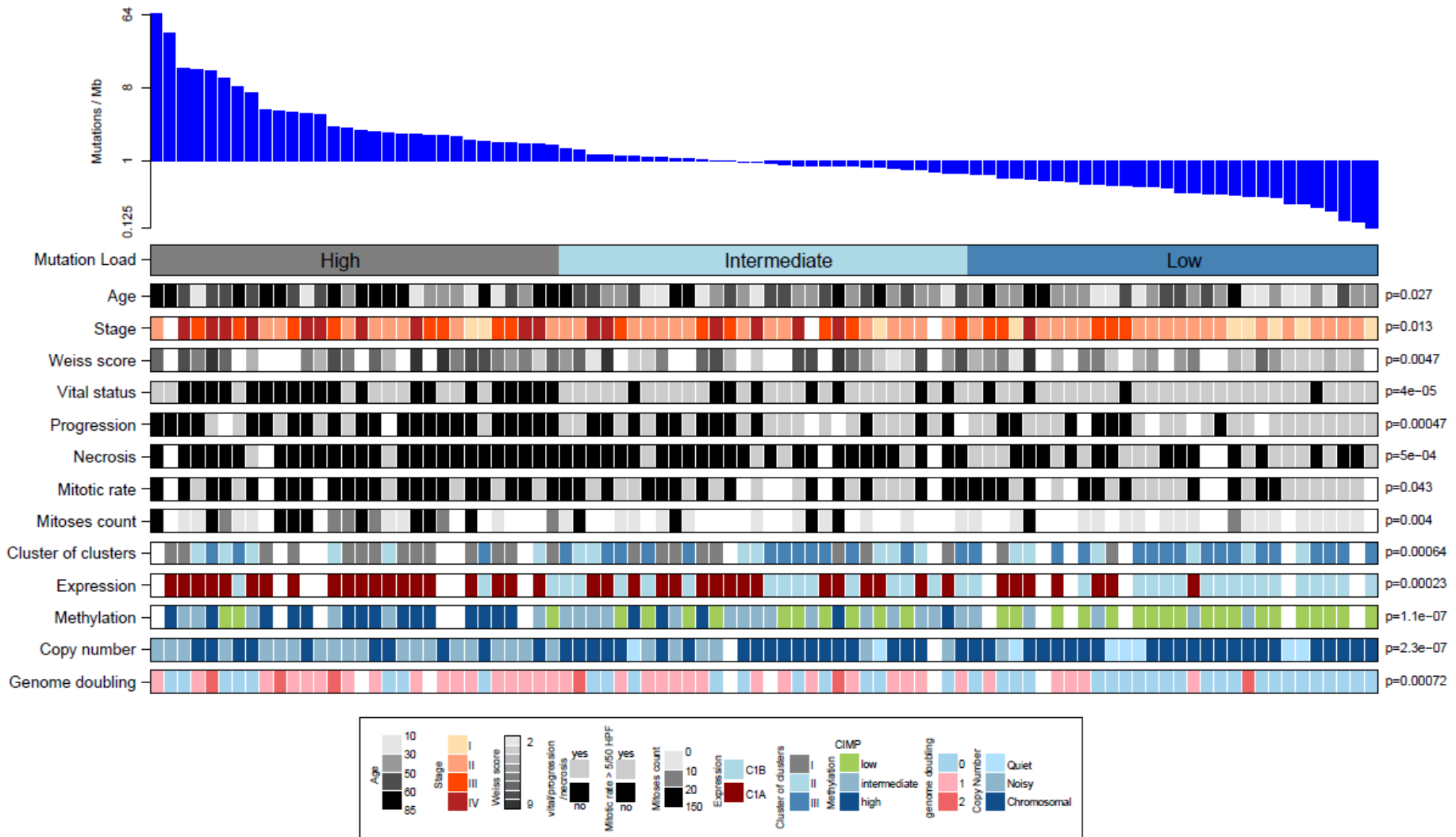
TCGA ACC Cohort & Data

- Global cohort; NA, SA, EU, & AUS
- Whole exome sequencing, n = 91
- mRNA sequencing, n=78
- miRNA sequencing, n=79
- DNA copy number, n=89
- DNA methylation, n=79
- RPPA, n=45
- Clinical data
- Pathology data

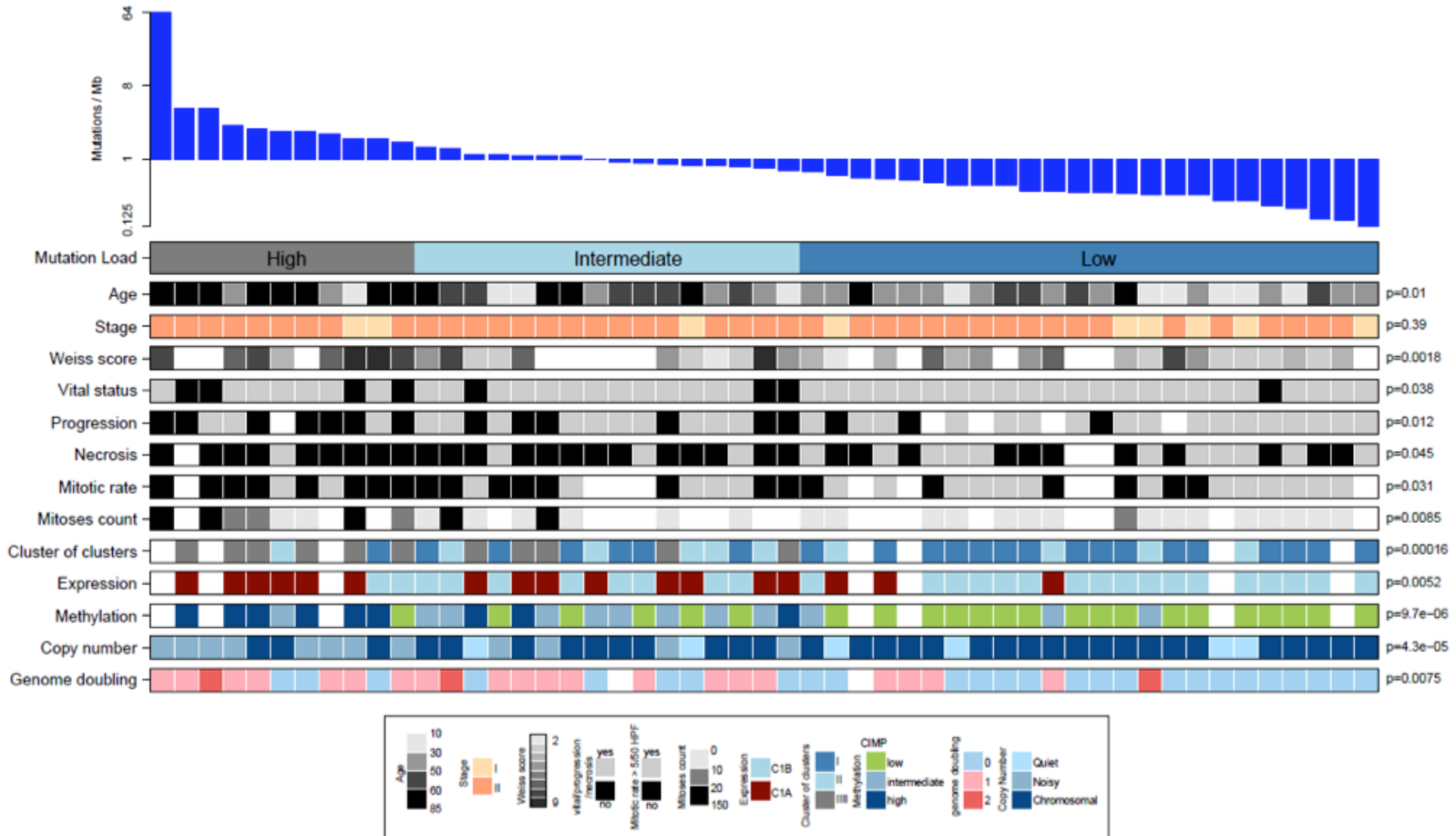
ACC Mutation density



Mutation Density Correlates, all stages

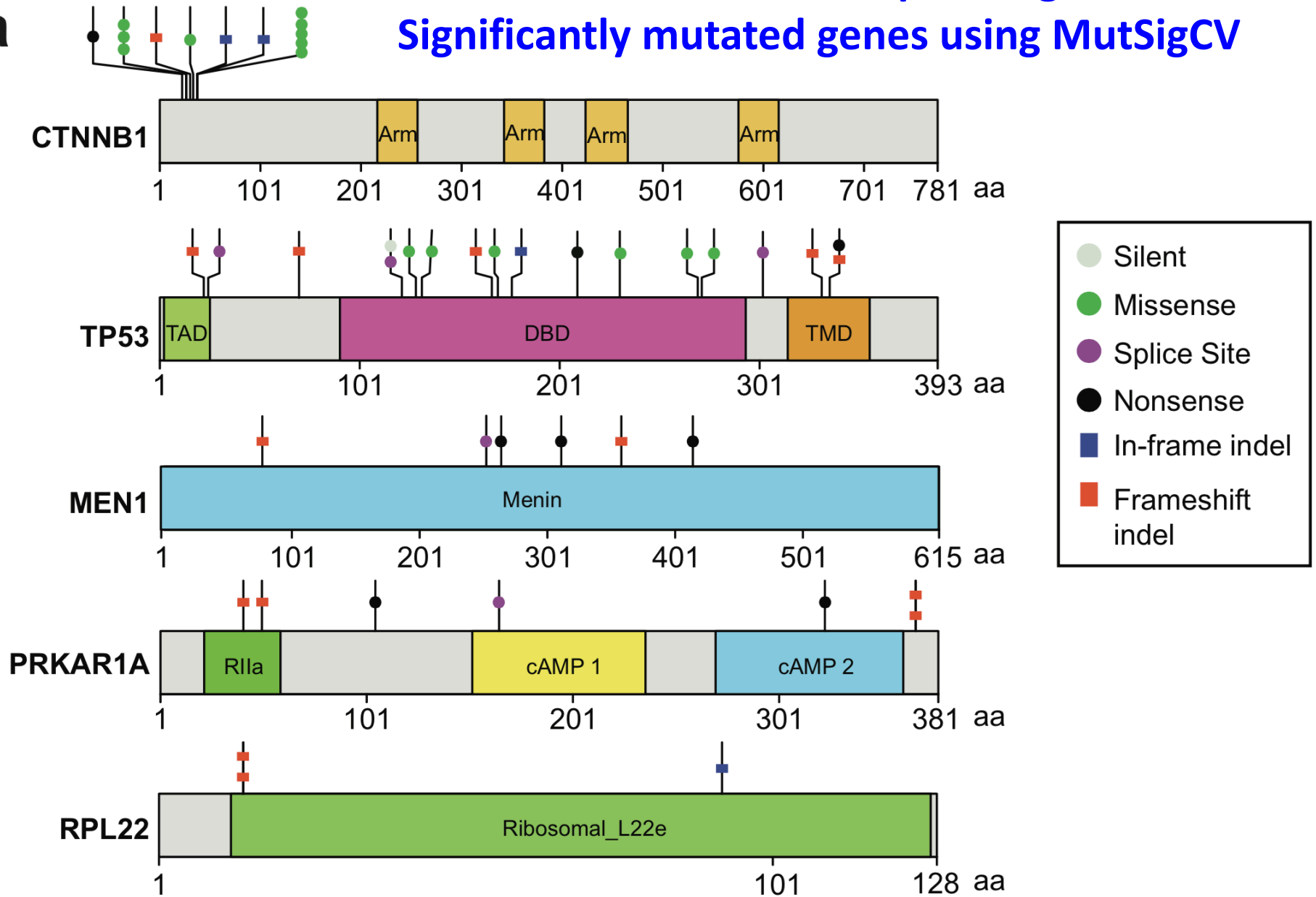


Mutation Density Correlates, stage I and II only



Whole exome sequencing: Significantly mutated genes using MutSigCV

a

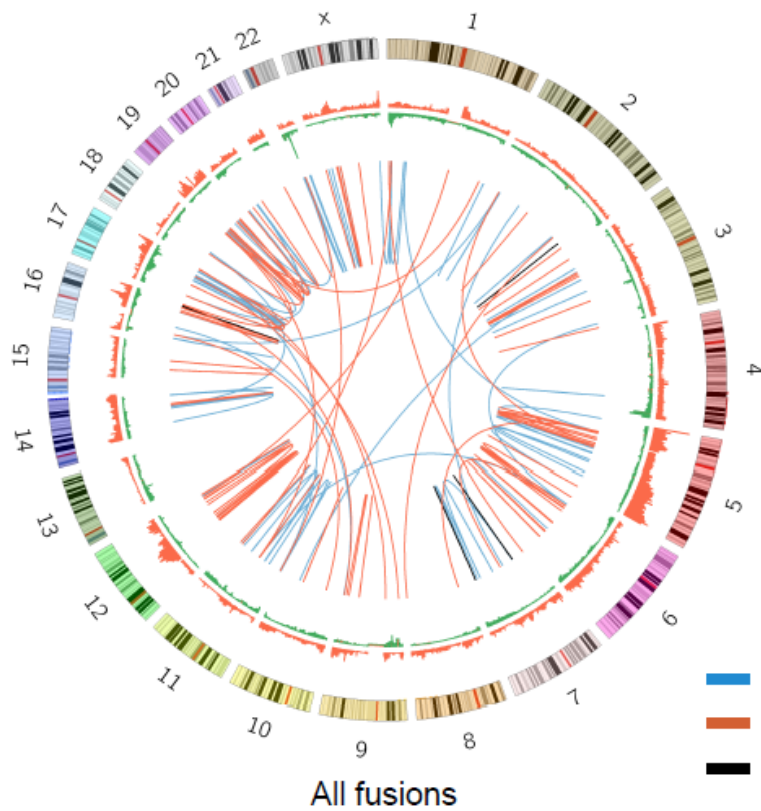


Hunt for Gene Fusions

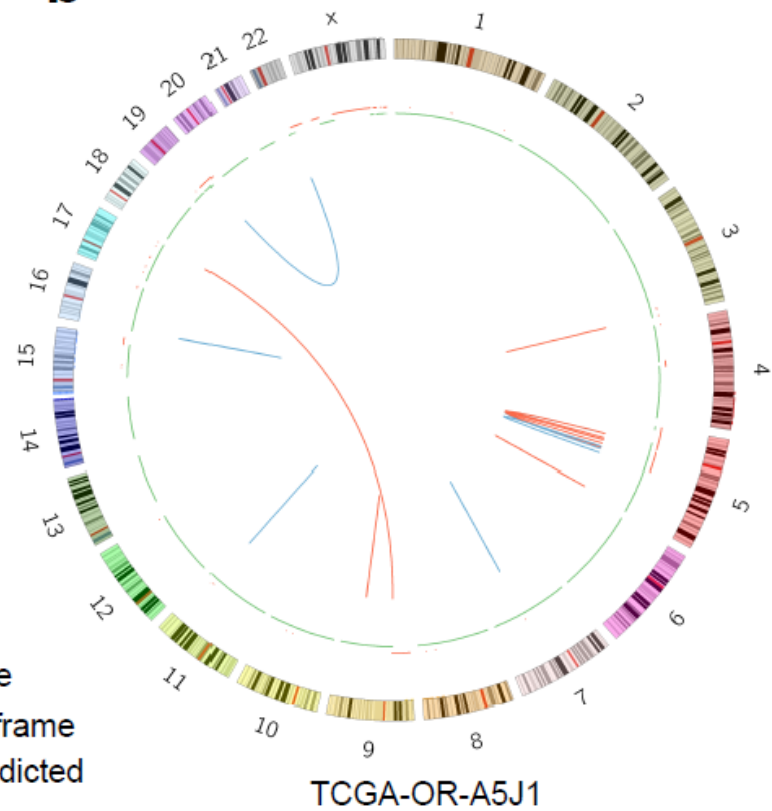
- Excited about the prospect of finding recurrent gene fusions
- Used two methods to detect fusions
- Found 156 fusion events in 48 of 78 tumors
- Copy number data indicated a breakpoint in 65% of cases

No Recurrent Fusions

a

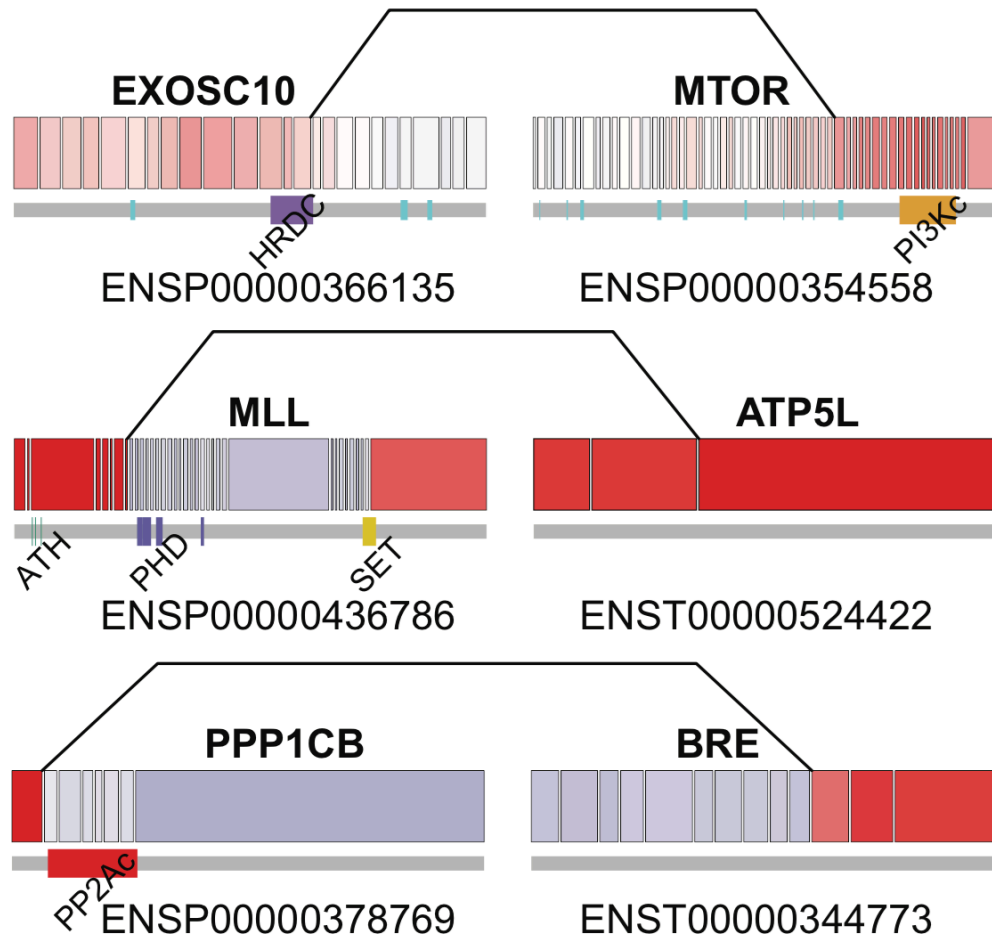


b

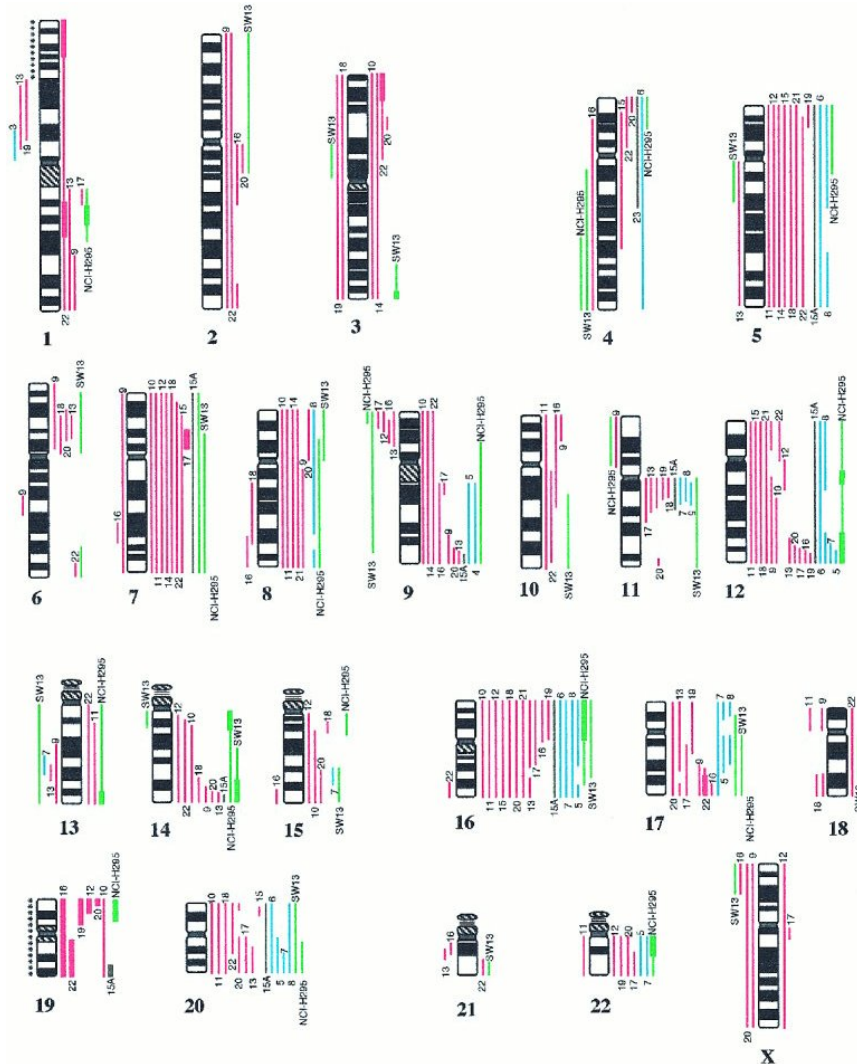


Some Private Fusions involve known Cancer Genes

b



Copy Number Alterations circa 2000



Genes, Chromosomes and Cancer

[Volume 28, Issue 2](#), pages 145-152, 22 MAY 2000 DOI: 10.1002/(SICI)1098-2264(200006)28:2<145::AID-GCC3>3.0.CO;2-7

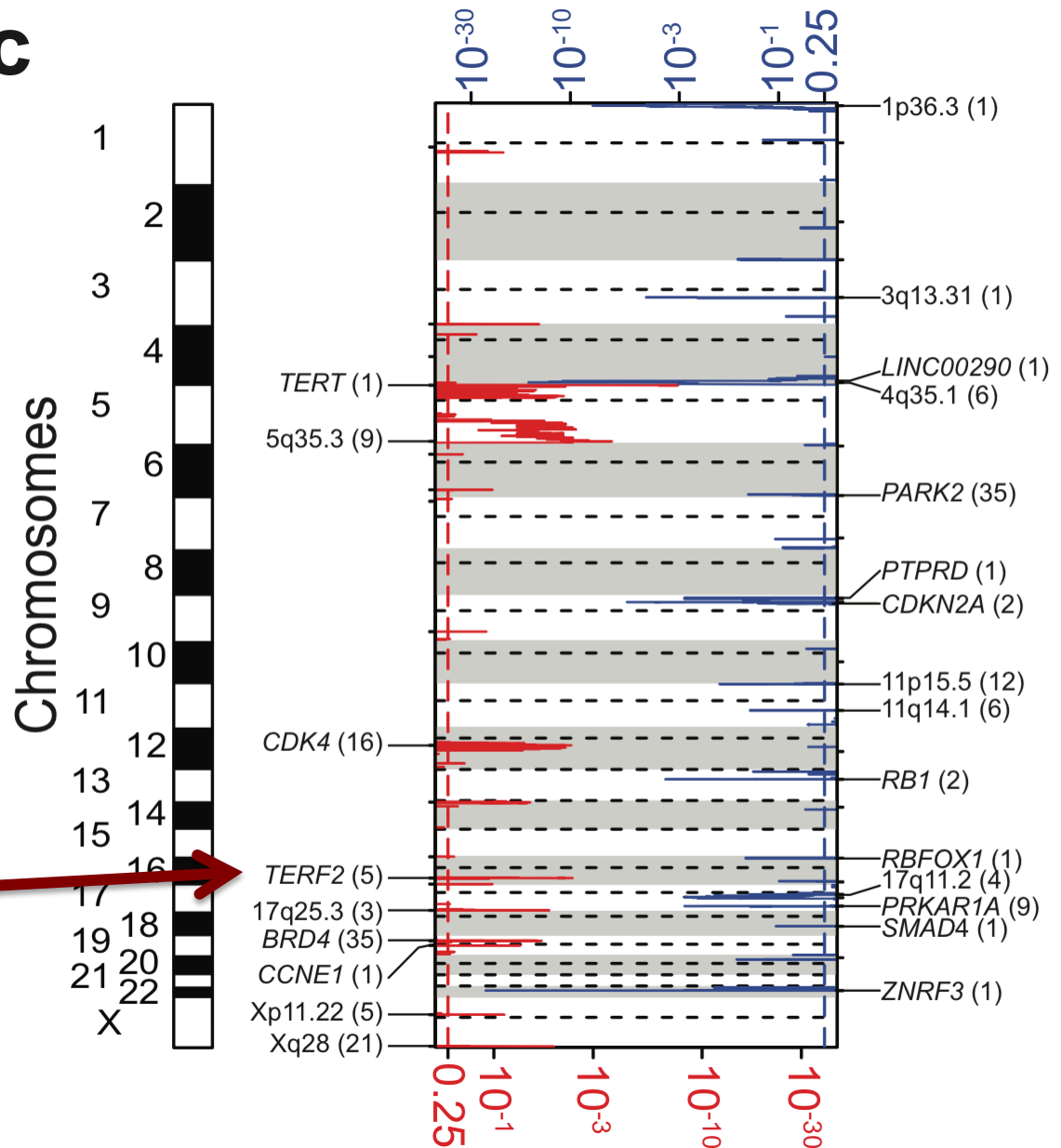
[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/\(SICI\)1098-2264\(200006\)28:2<145::AID-GCC3>3.0.CO;2-7/full#fig1](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/(SICI)1098-2264(200006)28:2<145::AID-GCC3>3.0.CO;2-7/full#fig1)

Focal copy number alterations

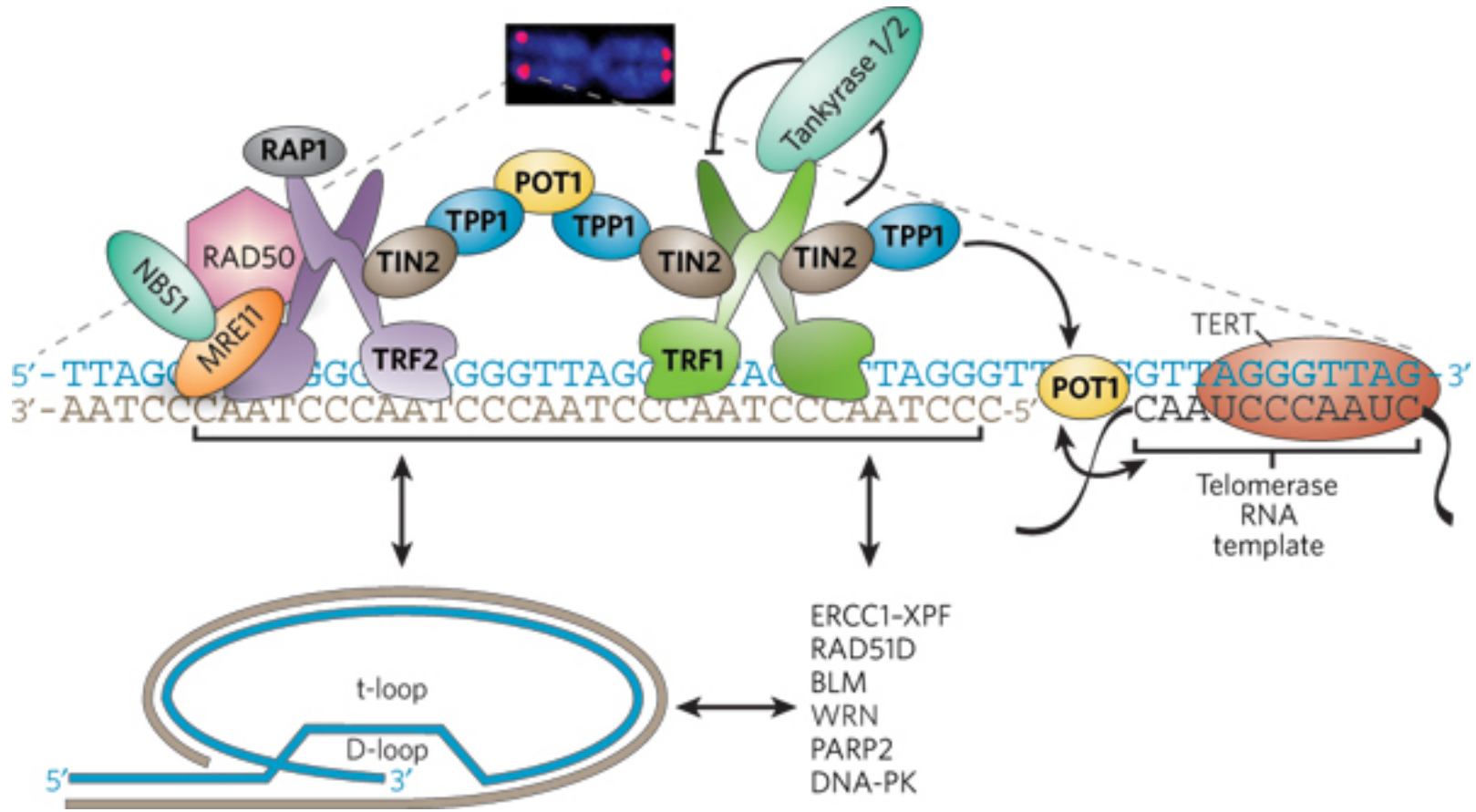
Novel *TERF2* amplification

Maybe unique within TCGA

c

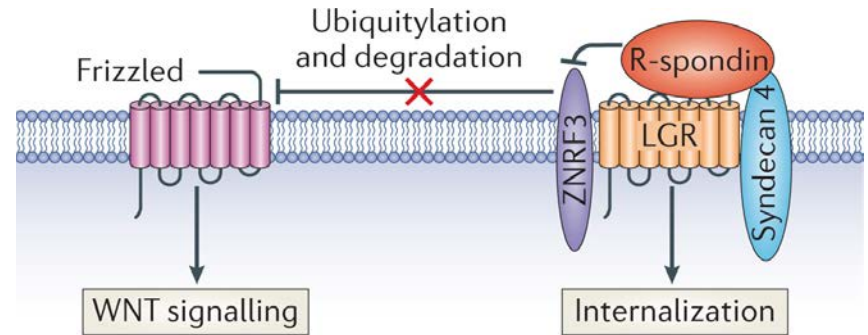


TERF2/TRF2 – Telomeric Repeat Binding Protein 2

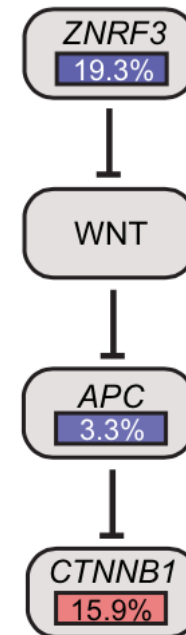


ZNRF3 deletion

- Negative regulator of Wnt signaling pathway
- Leads to degradation of Wnt receptor complex proteins
- Deletion of ZNRF3 may represent an alternative way to activate Wnt pathway in ACC
- About 20% of ACCs

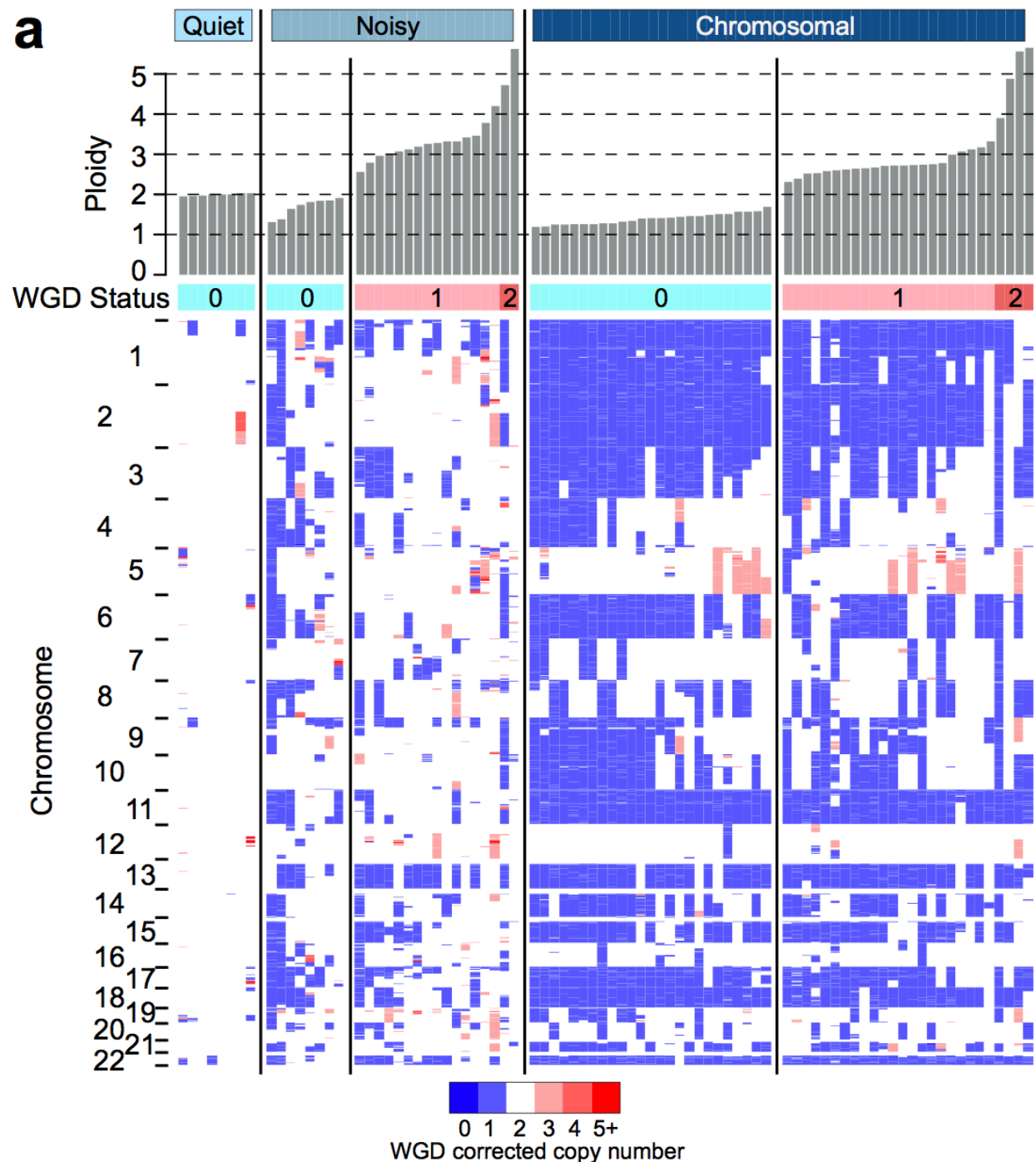


Nature Reviews | [Molecular Cell Biology](#)



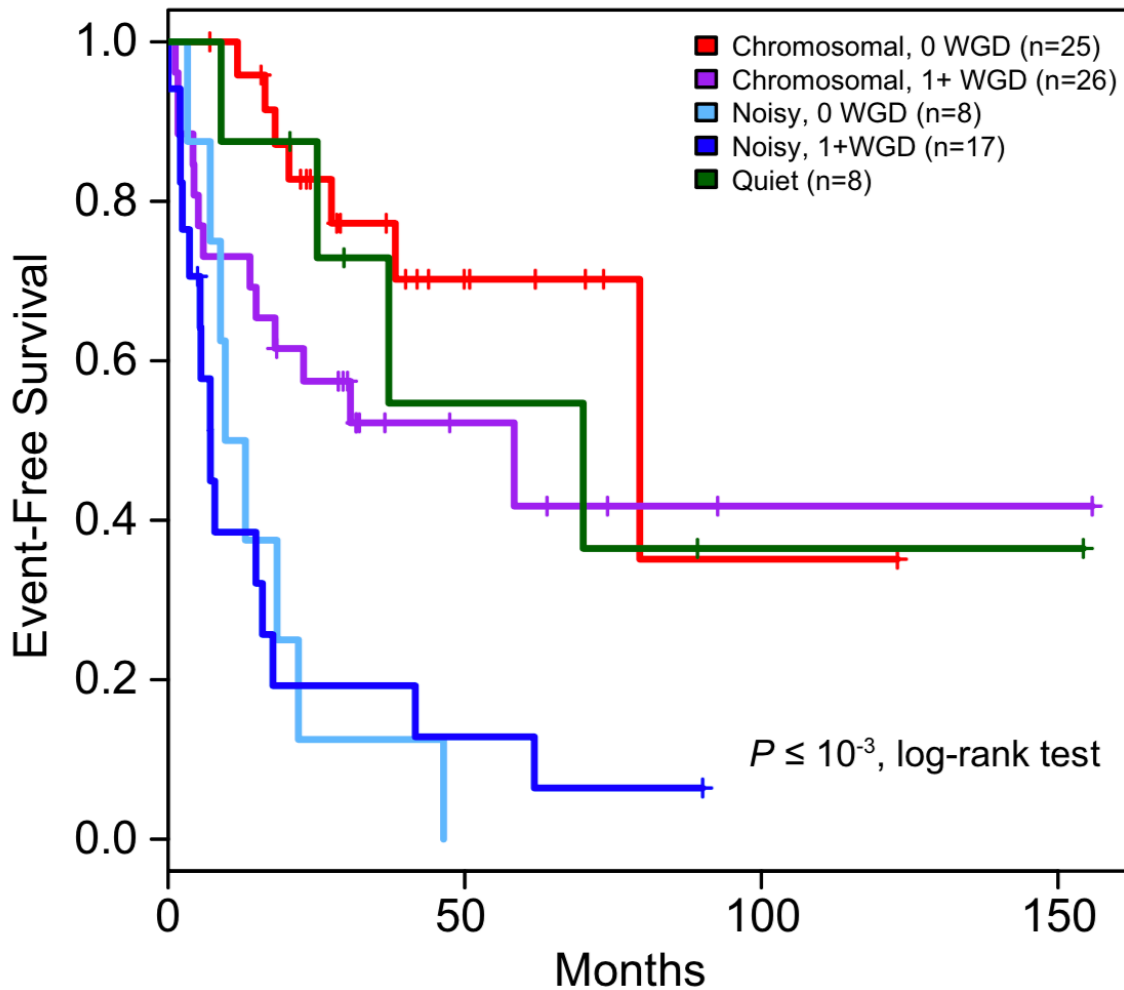
Copy number defines different classes of ACC...

Roel Verhaak, Siyuan Zhang, Andy Cherniack, Brad Murray, others



With different survival

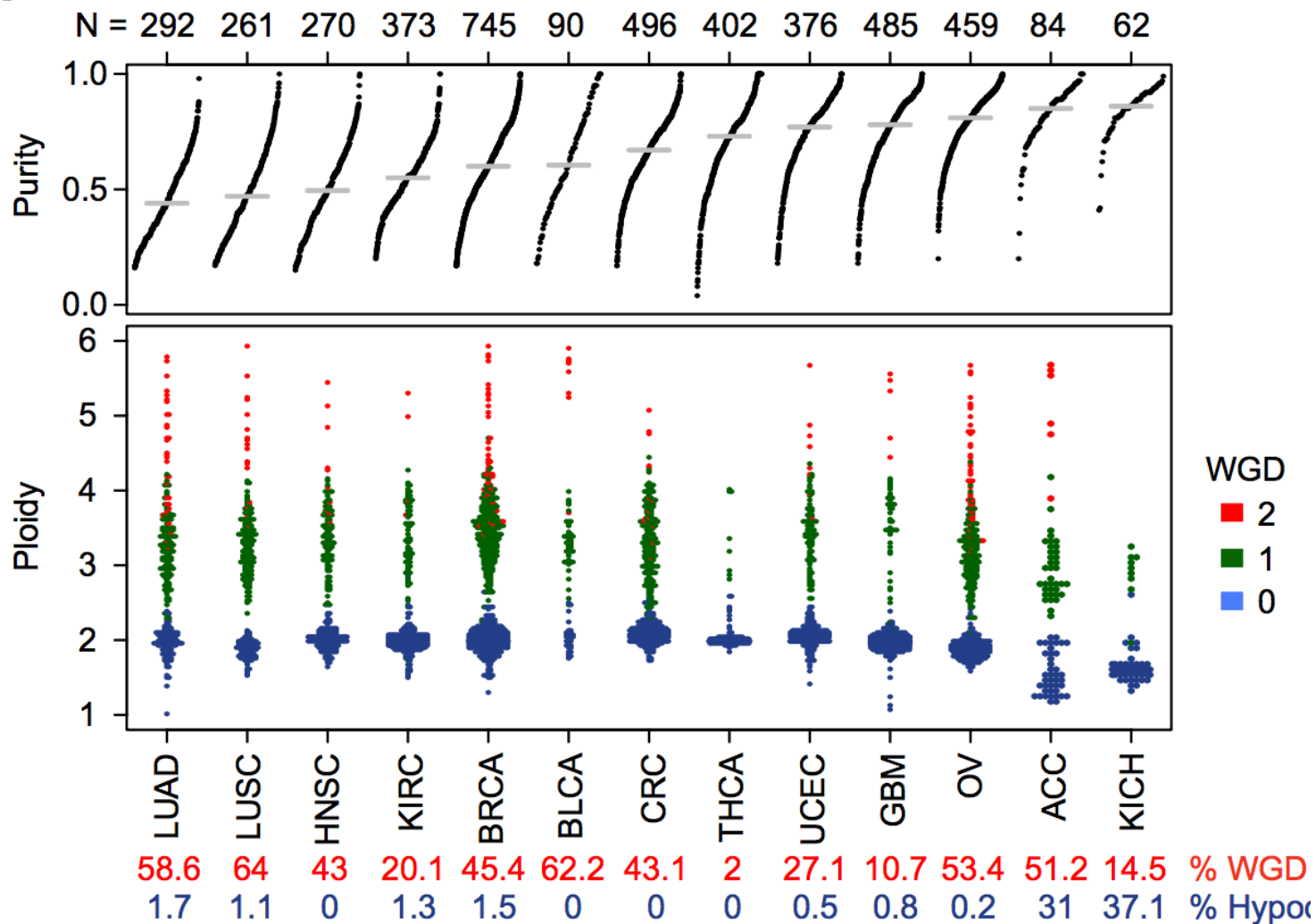
b



**Noisy tumors
most aggressive**

PanCancer Context, purity and ploidy

c



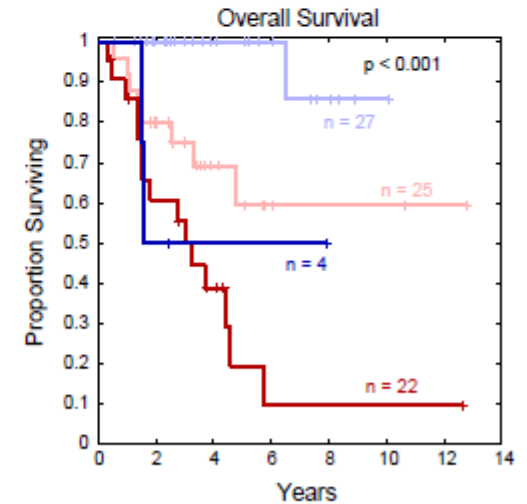
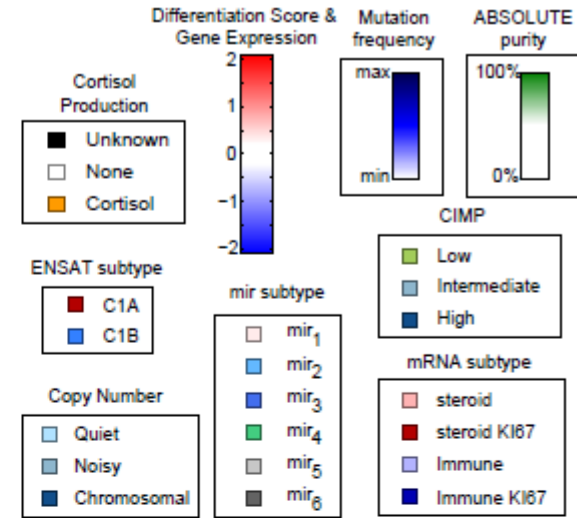
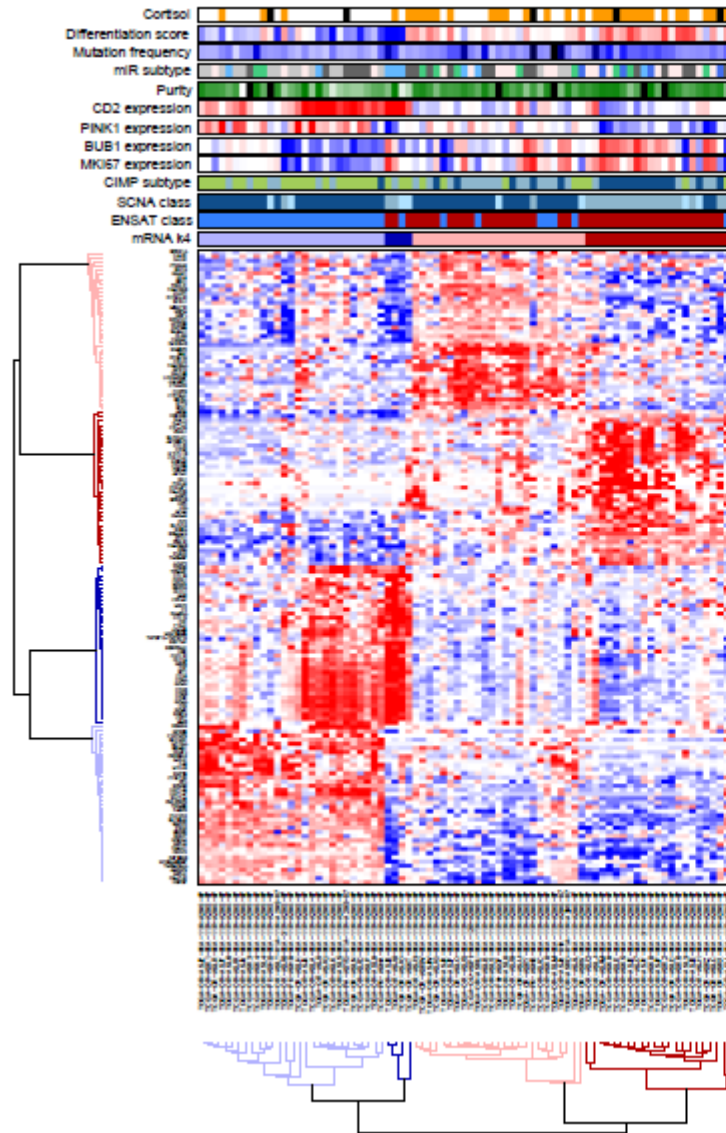
Transcriptome

2 large classes

4 granular classes

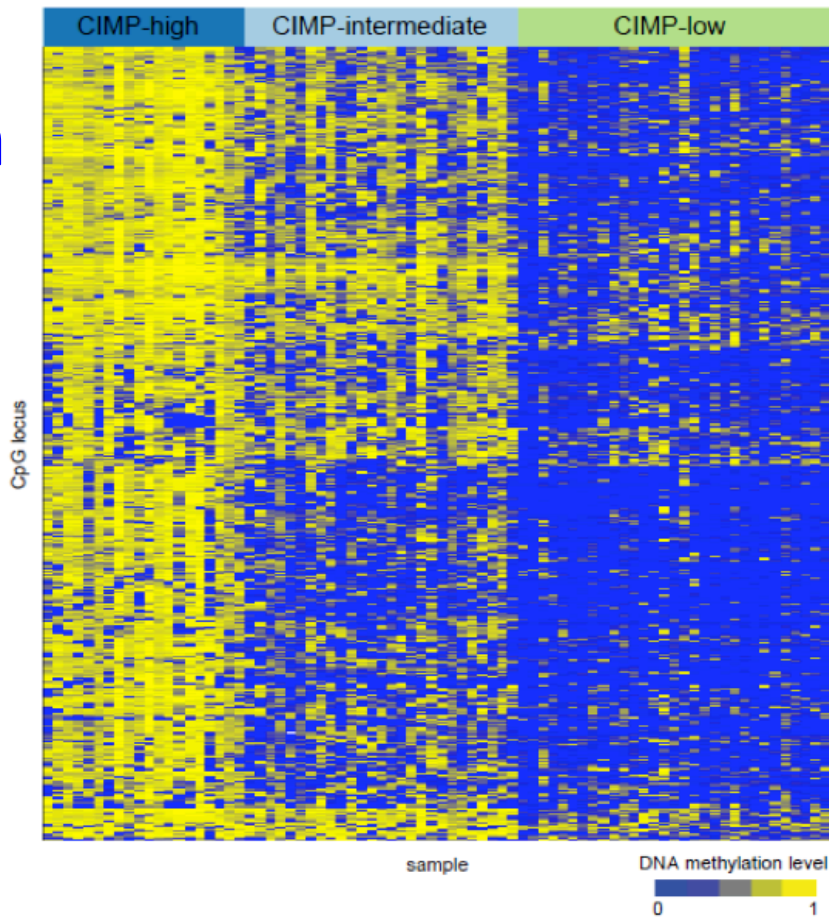
profound differences

between classes

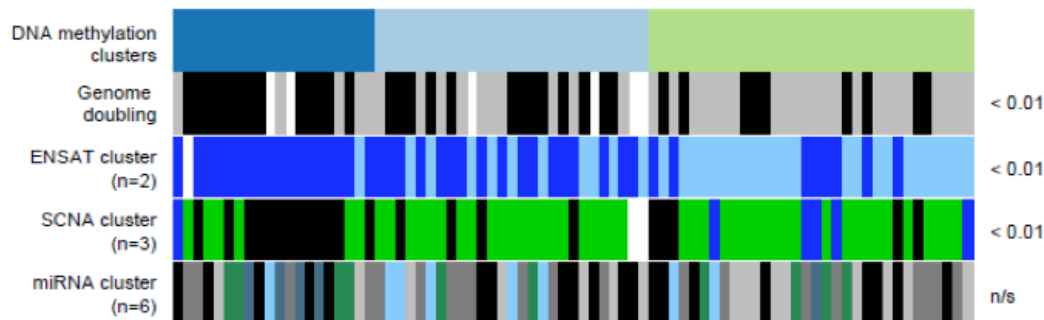


Methylation

a



b



DNA methylation clusters
 ■ CIMP-high
 ■ CIMP-intermediate
 ■ CIMP-low

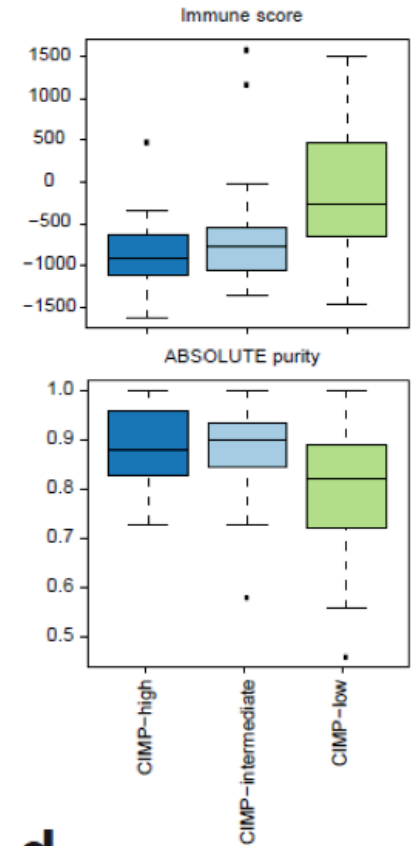
Genome doubling (the number of copies)
 ■ 0
 ■ 1-2

ENSAT cluster
 ■ C1A
 ■ C1B

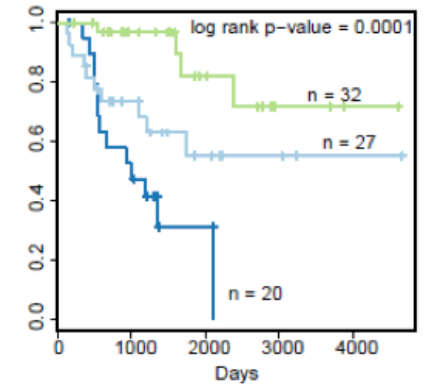
SCNA cluster
 ■ Chromosomal
 ■ Noisy
 ■ Quiet

miRNA cluster
 ■ 1
 ■ 2
 ■ 3
 ■ 4
 ■ 5
 ■ 6

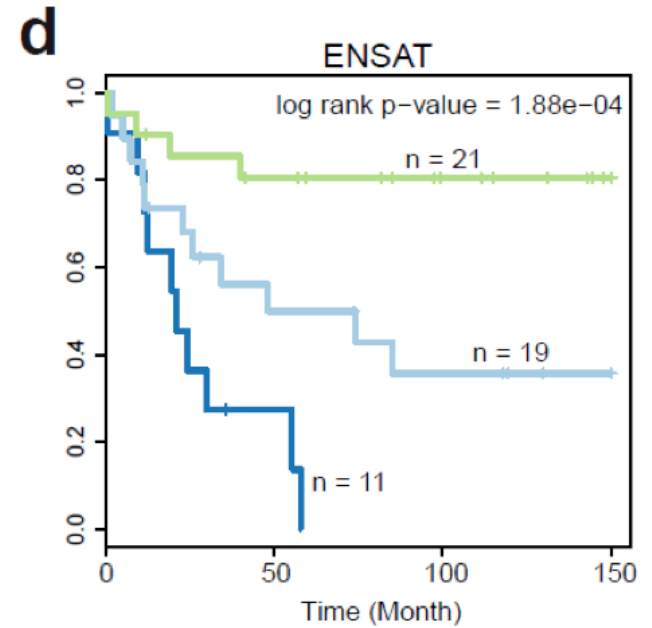
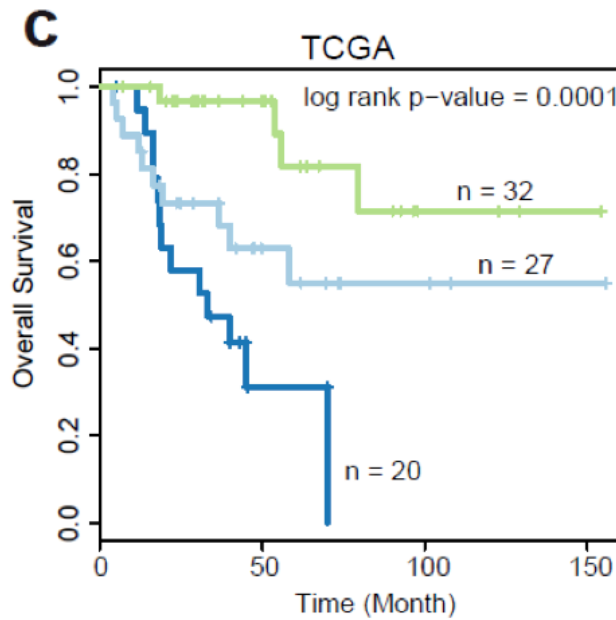
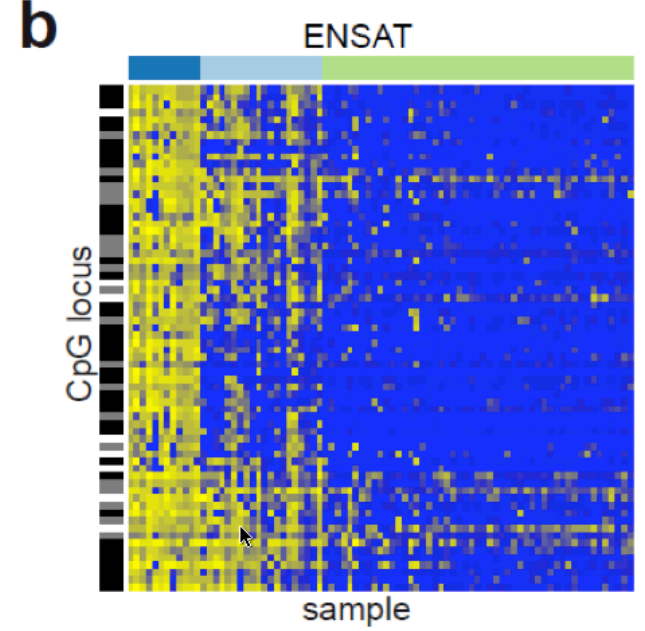
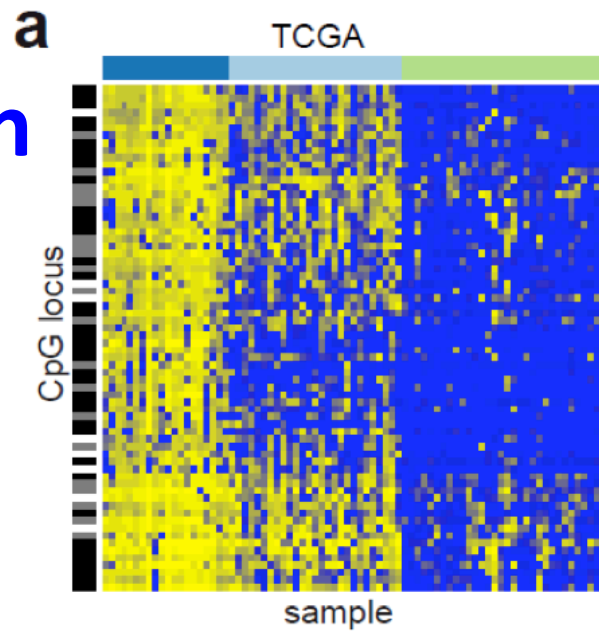
c



d



Methylation validation



DNA methylation clusters

- CIMP-high
- CIMP-intermediate
- CIMP-low

CpG locus position

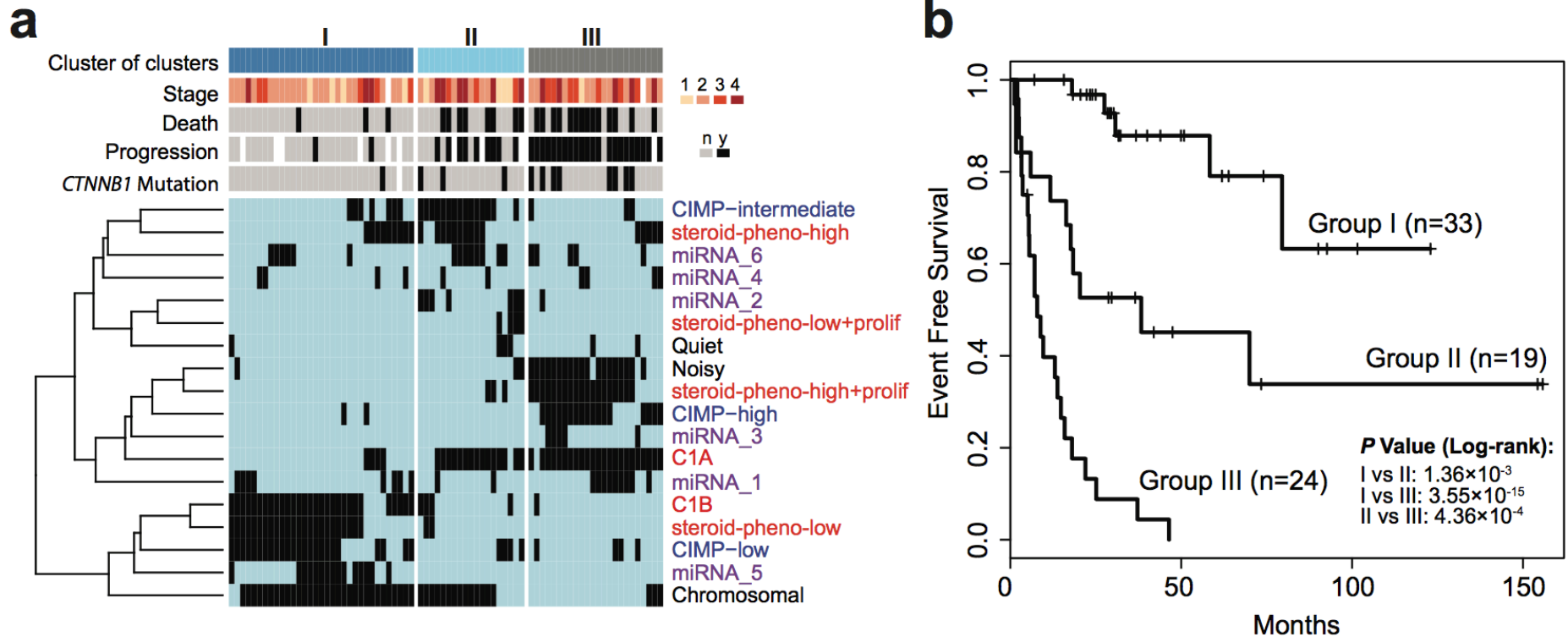
- CpG island
- shore
- shelf

DNA methylation level

0 1

68-probe
methylation
signature

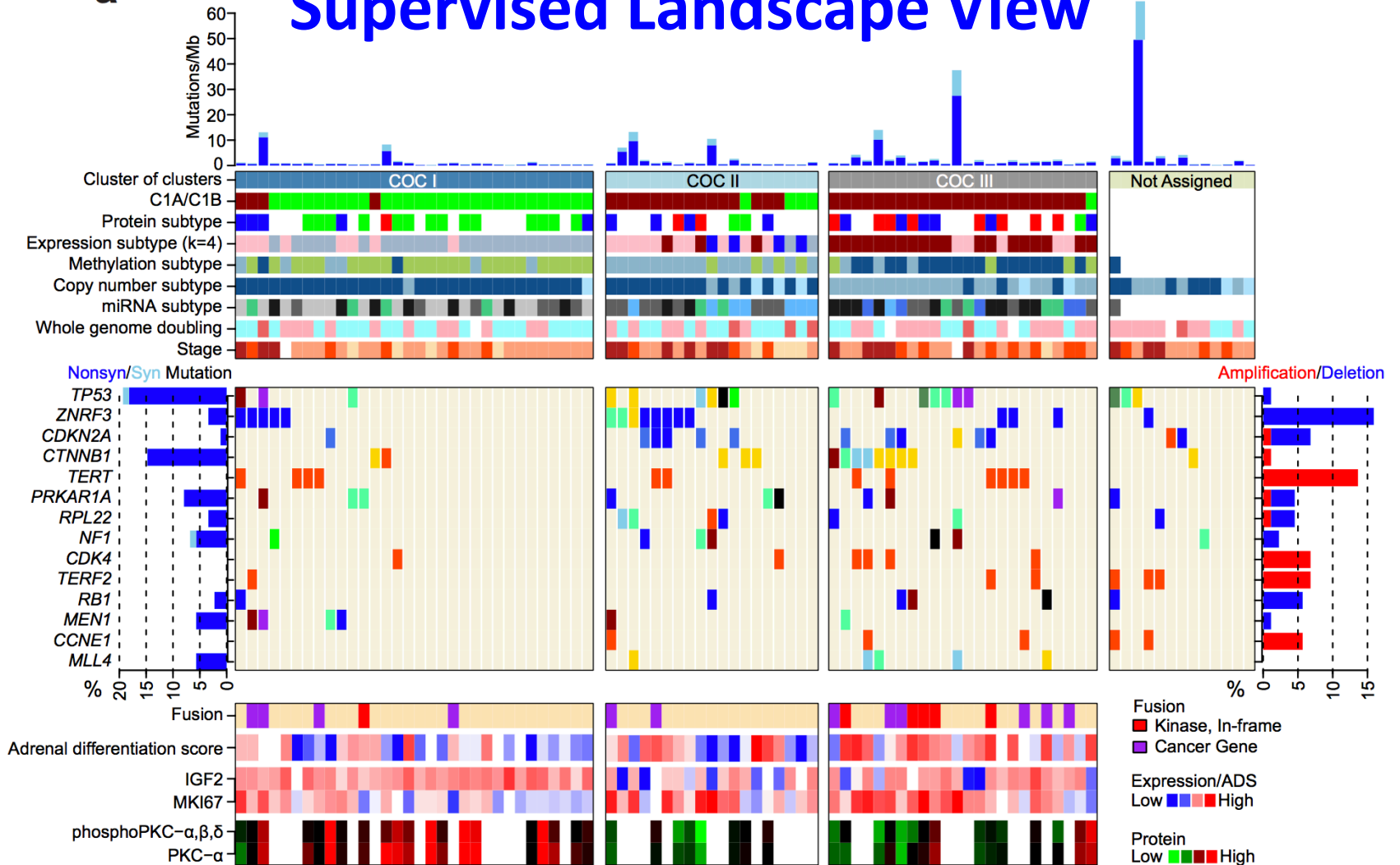
Cluster of Cluster



Most *CTNNB1* mutations in Groups II and III

a

Supervised Landscape View



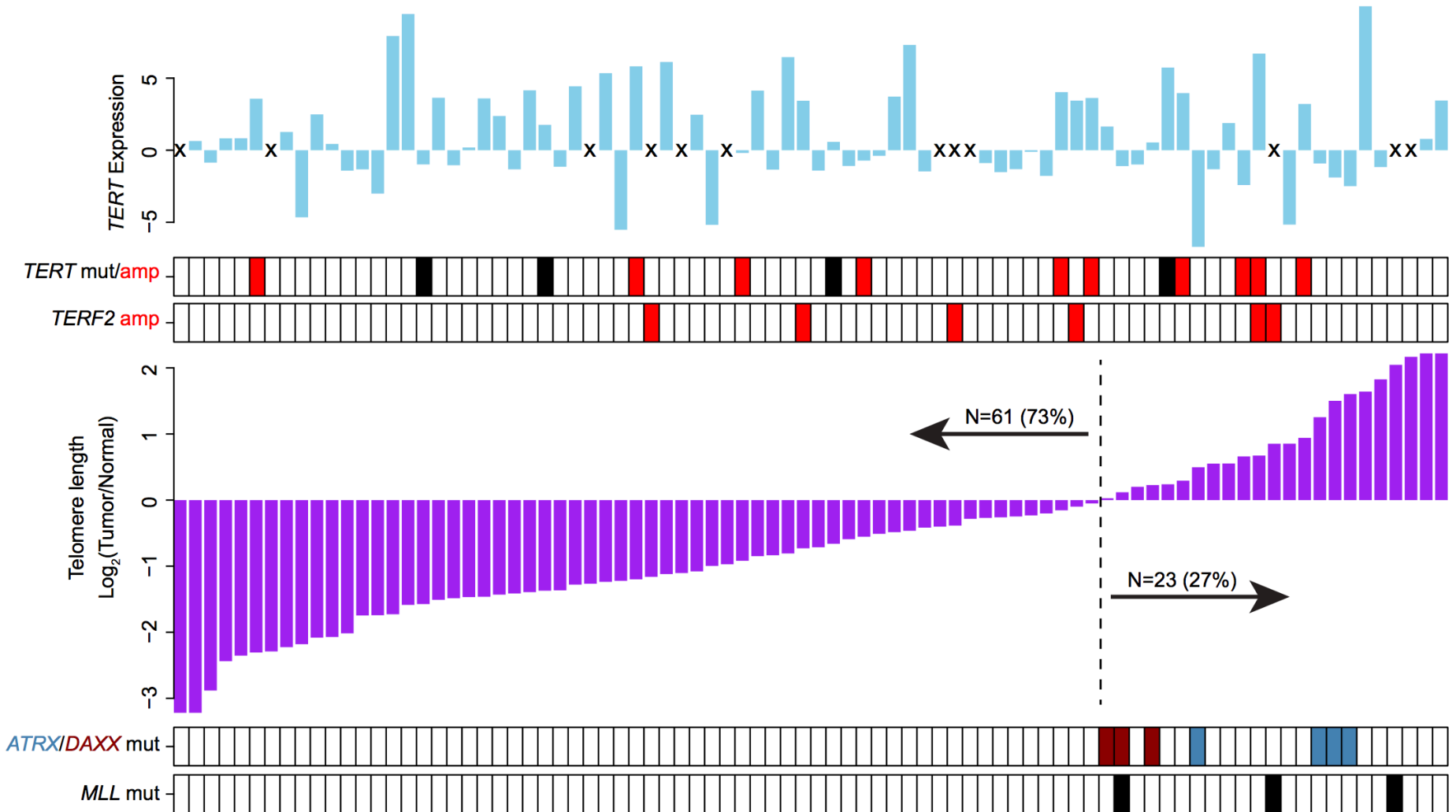
SUBTYPES				
Cluster of clusters	Expression (K=2)	Protein subtype	miRNA subtype	Stage
I	C1A	1	1	1
II	C1B	2	2	2
III		3	3	3
		4	4	4
Copy Number subtype	Expression (K=4)	Methylation subtype	WGD	
Quiet	Steroid-high	CIMP-low	0	
Noisy	Steroid-high+prolif	CIMP-intermediate	1	
Chromosomal	Steroid-low	CIMP-high	2	
	Steroid-low+prolif			

ALTERATIONS	
Methylation	In-frame indel
Deletion	Frame-shift indel
Amplification	Nonsense
Silent	SCNA & mut
Splice site	Germline
Missense	

Integrative Analyses

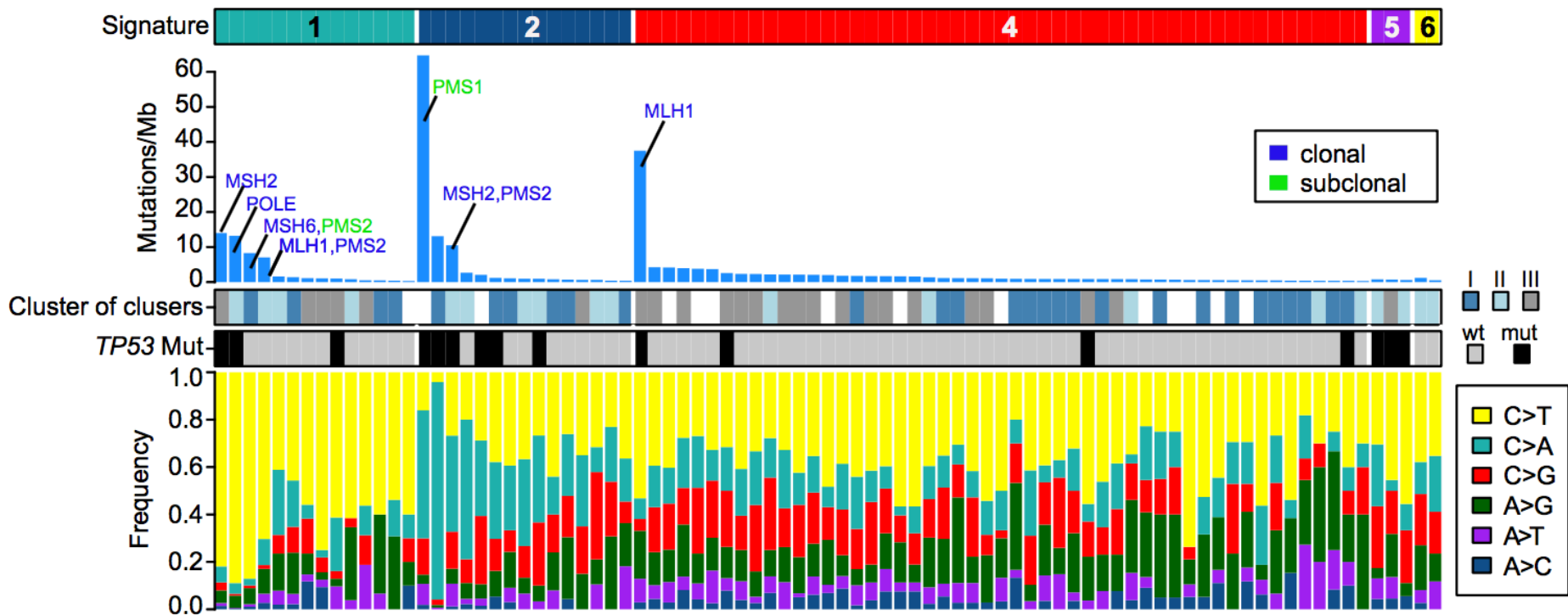
- Telomere length
- Adrenocortical differentiation
- HotNets
- PHIAL
- OncoSign
- PanCancer oncogenic processes

Telomere Length – ALT in play

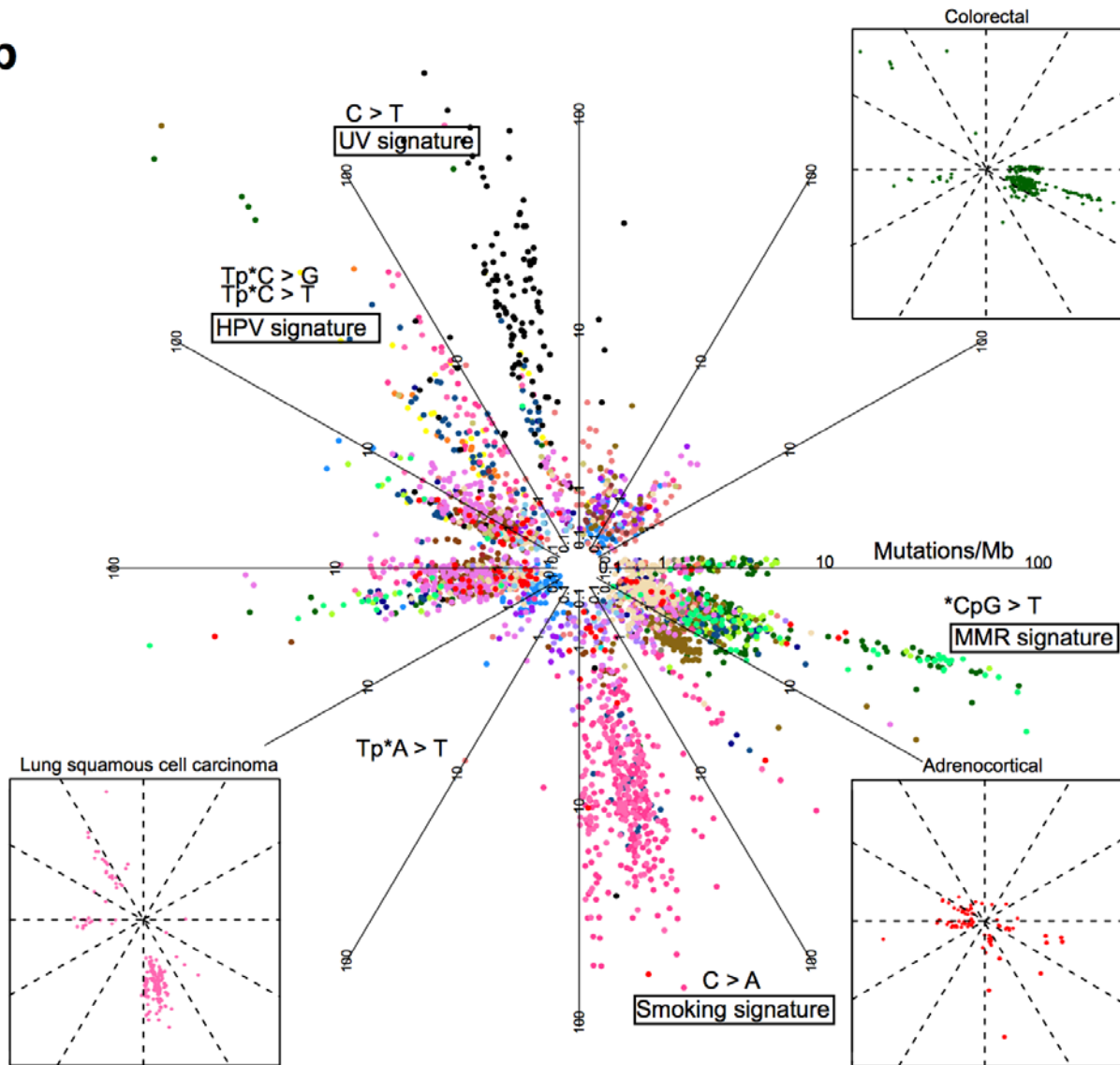


Pan-cancer mutation signature analysis

a



b



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| ■ Acute myeloid leukemia | ■ Ewing Sarcoma | ■ Melanoma |
| ■ Bladder | ■ Glioblastoma multiforme | ■ Multiple myeloma |
| ■ Breast | ■ Head and neck | ■ Neuroblastoma |
| ■ Carcinoid | ■ Kidney clear cell | ■ Ovarian |
| ■ Cervical | ■ Kidney papillary cell | ■ Pancreas |
| ■ Chronic lymphocytic leukemia | ■ Low-grade glioma | ■ Prostate |
| ■ Colorectal | ■ Lung adenocarcinoma | ■ Rhabdoid tumor |
| ■ Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma | ■ Lung squamous cell carcinoma | ■ Stomach |
| ■ Esophageal adenocarcinoma | ■ Medulloblastoma | ■ Thyroid |
| | | ■ Adrenal Cortical |

Highlights

- Created a outstanding genomic resource for adrenal cancer research
- Discovered novel somatic alterations
- Expanded role of WNT pathway alterations
- Copy number / whole genome doubling
- COC analysis with integrated view
 - Overall 3 classes of tumors
- Pan-cancer analysis
- Paper under review

Looking forward

- Pathology
 - Looking for ways to deliver the 3 class solution to routine cases
- Therapy
 - Supports the view that combined inhibition of IGF2 and Wnt pathways for the largest subset of cases
 - Other pathways in smaller subsets

People



Roel Verhaak



Siyuan Zheng

Many More People

- Siyuan Zheng, Andrew D. Cherniack, Ninad Dewal, Richard A. Moffitt, Luda Danilova, Bradley A. Murray, Antonio M. Lerario, Tobi Else, Theo A. Knijnenburg, Giovanni Ciriello, Seungchan Kim, Guillaume Assie, Olena Morozova, Rehan Akbani, Juliann Shih, Katherine A. Hoadley, Toni K. Choueiri, Jens Waldmann, Ozgur Mete, A. Gordon Robertson, Matthew Meyerson, Michael J. Demeure, Felix Beuschlein, Anthony J. Gill, Ana C. Latronico, Maria C. Fragosa, Leslie . Cope, Electron Kebebew, Mouhammed A. Habra, Timothy G. Whitsett, Kim Bussey, William E. Rainey, Sylvia L. Asa, Jérôme Bertherat, Martin Fassnacht, David A. Wheeler, Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, Gary D. Hammer*, Thomas J. Giordano*, Roel G. W. Verhaak
- Plus many more (TSSs, etc.) from TCGA network
- TCGA program office
- **Kenna Shaw for listening and supporting the project**