Changes in the pattern of Imprinted Genes expression in Pediatric Tumors

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## Background

#### Cancer is the <u>first-leading cause</u> of death from disease in children!

- New interventions are needed to prevent recurrences, extend survival, and cure many types of pediatric cancer.
- Imprinting genes play a role in cancer propagation shown Loss Of imprinting in Adult Tumors
- In previous studies in our laboratory a Link between Normal and Tumor Progenitor Cells of the Developing Human Kidney was demonstrated.

#### Aims

- To identify changes in the pattern of imprinted genes expression along tumor progression in XN models of pediatric tumors
- Better understanding the mechanisms of imprinting and LOI will help in discovery of new molecular targets. This Epigenetic process may be reversible, and enable targeted therapy Interventions.

## Methods

#### PDX model – In order to increase the number of tissues.

- Microarray of the imprinted genes and find significant difference in genes expression
- RNA seq Originally we planned to perform RNA-seq in order to evaluate the significant of the difference in gene expression, but it <u>wasn't done</u> because of unsatisfactory quality of the RNA extracted from tissues
  - Bisulfide conversion To check if the changes in gene expression is connected to methylethion status (LOI).

## **Bisulfide** conversion

Differentiate between methylated and unmethylated cytosine residues.

- Unmethylated cytosine residues are deaminated to uracil and methylated cytosine (5-mC) residues remain unaffected.
- Enabling PCR amplification to recognize uracils as thymines and 5mC or 5-hmC as cytosines.

Template:	A: 5'-GACCGTTCCAGGTCCAGCAGTGCGCT-3'	
(Double Stranded)	B: 3'-CTGG <u>C</u> AAGGTCCAGGTCGTCACG <u>C</u> GA-5'	
Bisulfite Converted: (Single Stranded)	A: 5'-GAT <u>C</u> GTTTAGGTTTAGTAGTG <mark>C</mark> GTT-3'	
	B: 3'-TTGGCAAGGTTTAGGTTGTTATGCGA-5'	



## Study features

#### Samples:

- Primary tumor tissue
- Adult healthy tissue
- Fetal healthy tissue
- Transfered Xenograft

#### Population : 5 types of Pediatrics Tumors

- PPB
- MRT
- EWING sarcoma
- Wilms
- Medulloblastoma

Measured Fold changes: Significant changes of gene expression defined as >2 or < 1/2 fold change. Meaning that the probability of these changes in healthy tissues are little.

No bias in research plan, these tumors are really rare

## Study Limitations

Concluding from 1 tissues (of every tumor) to all this cancer type

Study size: only 6 tissues not enough data for statistical analysis.

- External validation: will be performed at later stages by collecting other tumors and checking specific genes.
- Internal validation: no ability to validate the results although we used in strong bioinformatics tools.



## Results and Future Tasks

- We Identified 15 genes which have shown significant changes in expression
- Validation that the cause is connected to methylation status using Bisulfide conversation.
- Understanding and finding the role of the genes in the cancer system.
- If possible, get other tissues for control samples (TCGA The Cancer Genome Atlas, a landmark cancer genomic program)



# Analyzing Data and comparisons between tissues

Ι	Н	G	F	E	D	С	В	Α
AB VS FB	RTK vs AB	RTK vs ES	RTK vs FB	P17 VS PT	PT VS AB	PT vs ES	PT VS FB	שם הגן
Х	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	AIM1
Х	-	Х	-	Х	-	Х	-	BLCAP
Х	-	Х	-	Х	-	Х	-	DLGAP2
Х	-	Х	-	Х	-	Х	-	GNAS
Х	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	Х	GRB10
Х	-	-	-	Х	-	-	-	INPP5F
Х	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	KCNQ1
+	++	++	++	Х	++	++	++	MEST
Х	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	PLAGL1
Х	Х	Х	+	Х	Х	Х	+	L3MBTL1
+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	PPP1R9A
Х	Х		-	Х	Х		-	SNRPN /// SNURF
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	+	UBE3A
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	ZNF331
++	-	Х	+	Х	+	++	++	WIF1
Х	-	Х	-	+	-	Х	-	DIRSA3
Х	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	IGF2 /// INS-IGF2
+	Х	+	+	Х	+	Х	+	PEG3
Х	-	+		Х	Х	+	Х	FAM50B
Х	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	MAGEL2
x	+	x	+	x	+	Х	+	MCTS1 /// PSIMCT-1
х		х		х	-	+		MKRN3
Х	-	Х	-	X	-	Х	-	LRRTM1
Х	X	X	X	+	X	X	Х	DLK1

### A platform to discover therapeutic cancer stem cell antigens in rare pediatric tumors using patient derived xenografts (PDX)



During serial propagation of PDX shorter time to tumor engraftment, accelerated tumor growth and less amount of cells needed to establish Xn were demonstrated - indicating the promotion of tumor aggressiveness and stemness along passages



1x10<sup>6</sup> cells

50 cells









Characterization of the molecular profile accompanying the selection for the CSC phenotype during Xn propagation

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## Imprinted genes

- Monoallelic expression
- Involved in growth regulation and development
- The gene was epigenetically marked or imprinted in either the egg or the sperm
- Imprinting status varies between tissues, developmental stages and species

#### Imprinting Defies Typical Mendelian Genetics



## Loss of imprinting

- Disruption of the normal monoallelic expression pattern of an imprinted gene.
- complete (biallelic) silencing or biallelic
  transcription that is thought to cause higher expression
  levels, mainly by alterations
  in DNA methylation at
  iDMRs.



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