



Washington University in St. Louis
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Combinatorial genomic and epigenomic analysis of plasma cell-free DNA identifies stemness features associated with worse prognosis in high-risk metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer

**Radiation
Oncology**

Savar Sinha

**Undergraduate Student
Chaudhuri Lab**

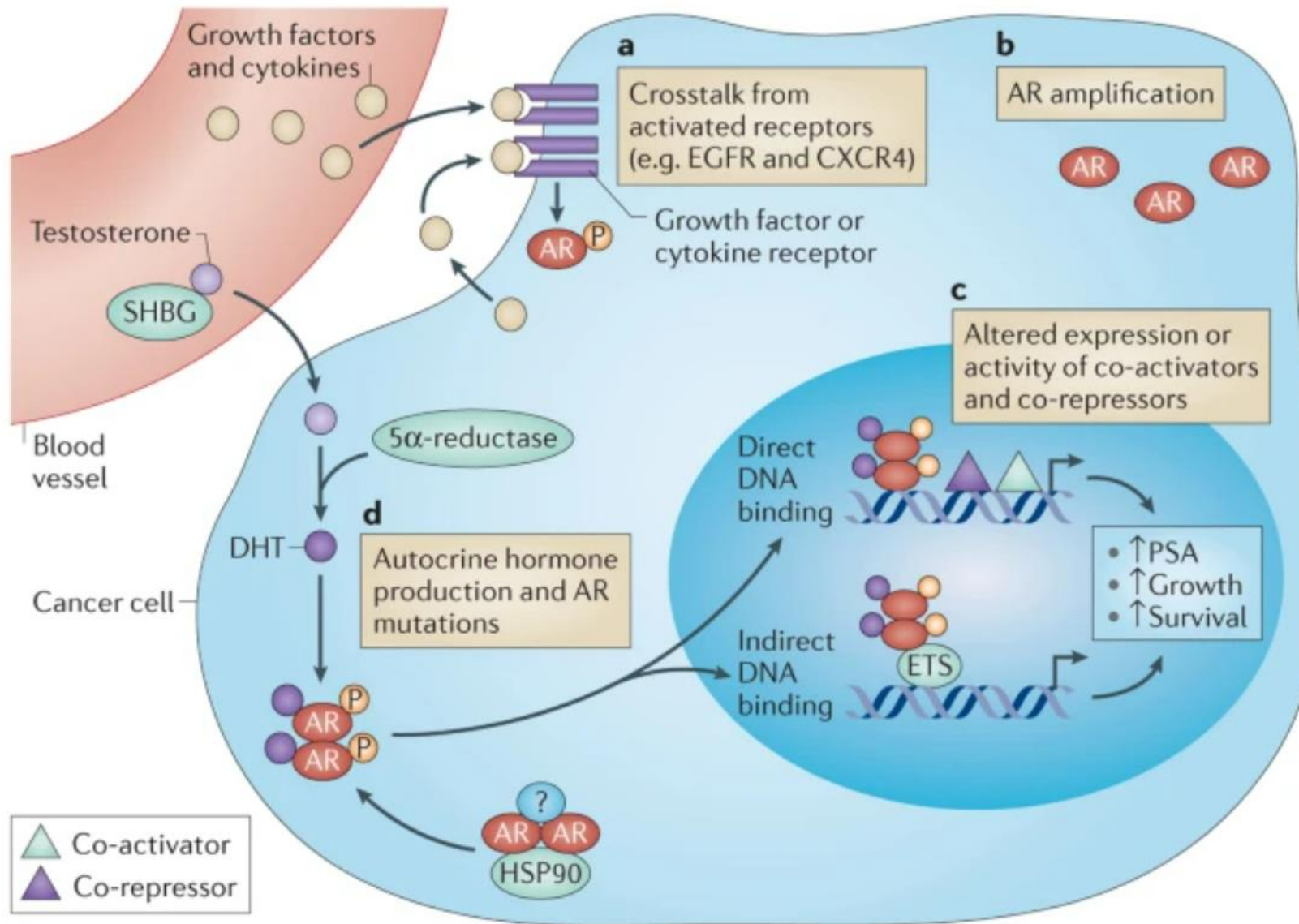
Caltech

Outline

- General Background Information
 - Prior Research
- Current project
 - Methods
 - Results and Discussion
 - Methylation
 - Nucleosome profiling
 - Stemness Analysis

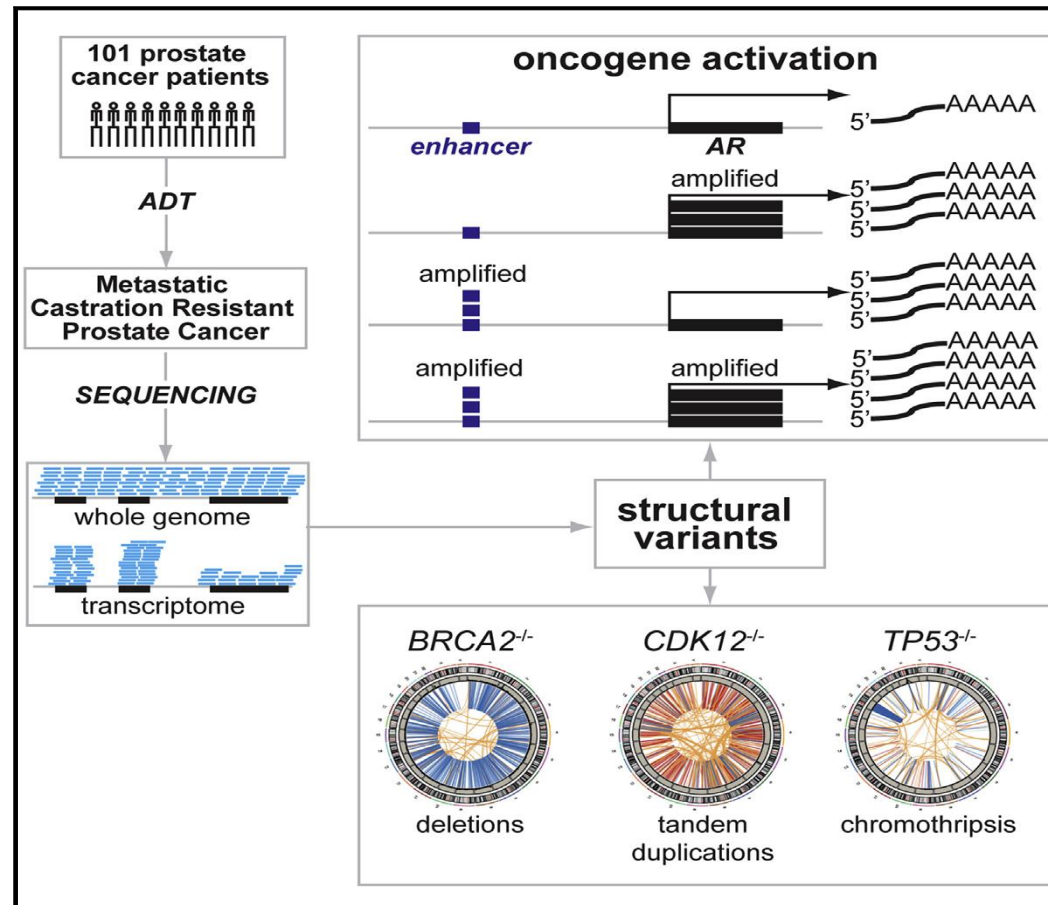
Prostate Cancer

- How common is prostate cancer?
 - Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among American men other than skin cancer.
 - About 288,300 new cases of prostate cancer
- Risk of Prostate Cancer
 - About 1 man in 9 will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during lifetime
- Death from Prostate Cancer
 - Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among men in USA behind lung cancer
 - About 34,700 deaths from prostate cancer



Genomic Hallmarks and Structural Variation in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

Graphical Abstract



Authors

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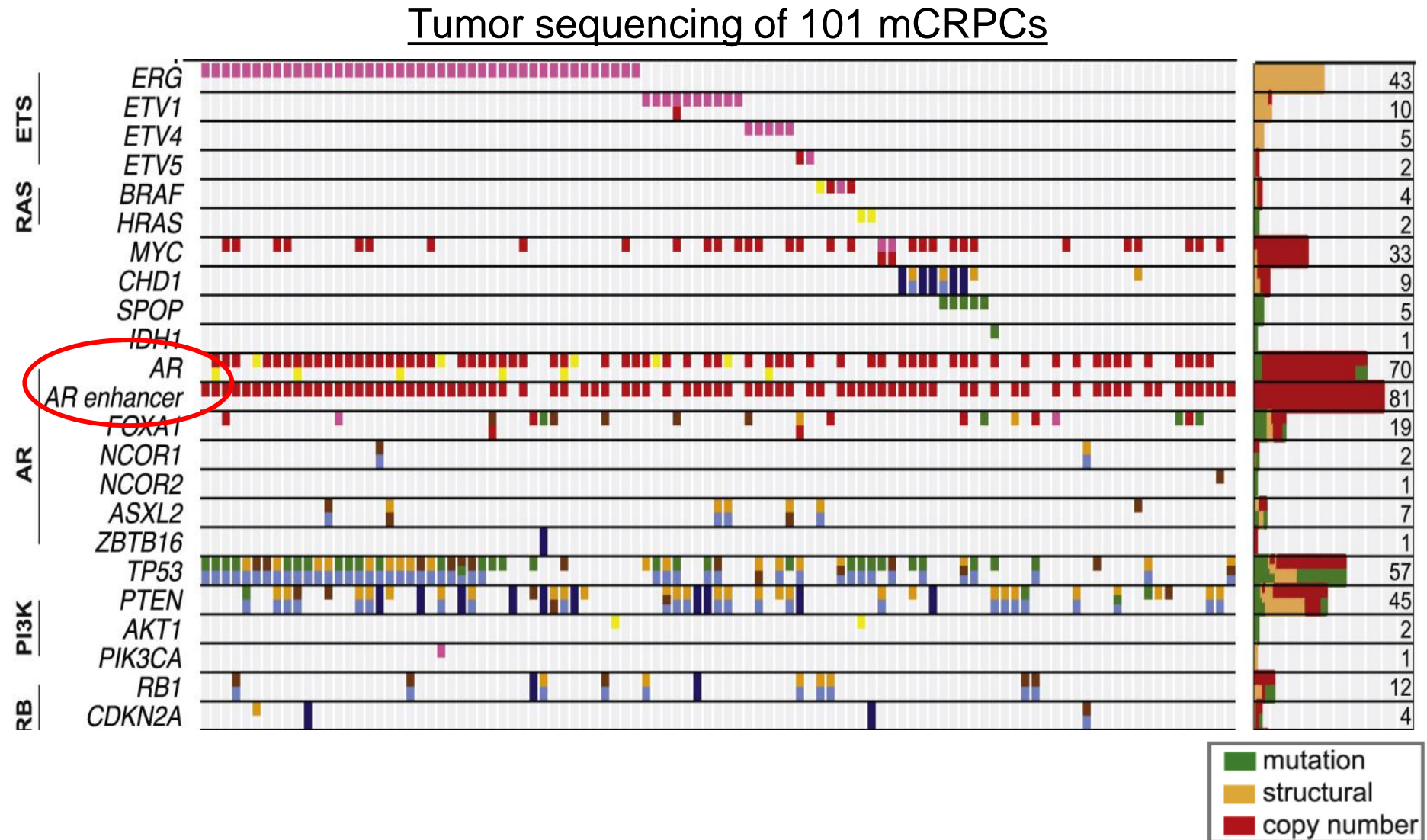
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In Brief

Integrative whole-genome and -transcriptome sequencing provides a comprehensive view of structural variations that affect major regulators in prostate cancer and would escape detection by exome-based approaches.

AR gene body and enhancer are commonly altered in mCRPC

81% of tx-resistant patients had amplification of an enhancer region 624 kb upstream of AR, 11% more than had gene body alterations.



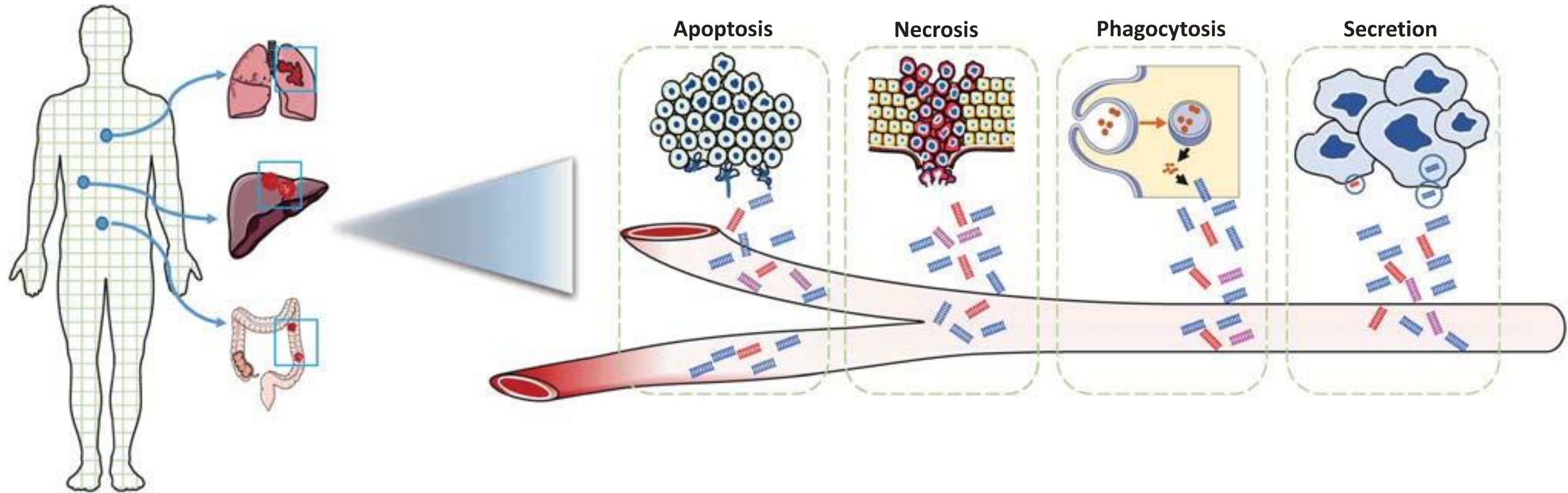
Highlights

- Deep whole-genome and -transcriptome sequencing of 101 prostate cancer metastases
- Tandem duplication affects intergenic regulatory loci upstream of AR and MYC
- Inactivation of CDK12, TP53, and BRCA2 affect distinct classes of structural variants
- Androgen receptor is affected by mutation or structural variation in 85% of mCRPC

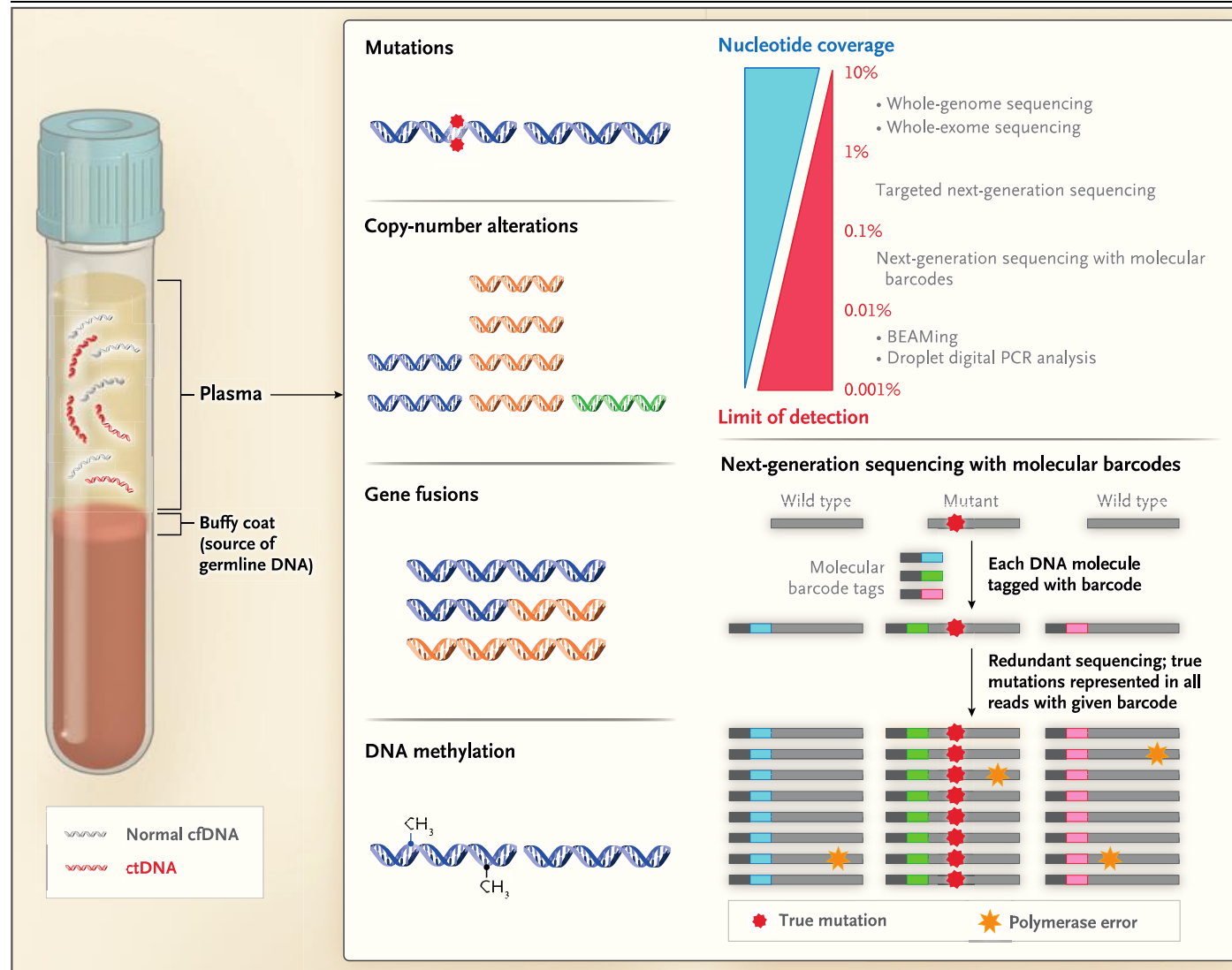
Questions

- Can we detect somatic alterations in cell-free DNA from metastatic prostate cancer patients?
 - Copy number alterations (particularly of AR and AR enhancer)
 - Gene rearrangements (i.e. TMPRSS2-ERG)
 - Single nucleotide variants & indels

Mechanisms of ctDNA release



Liquid biopsy

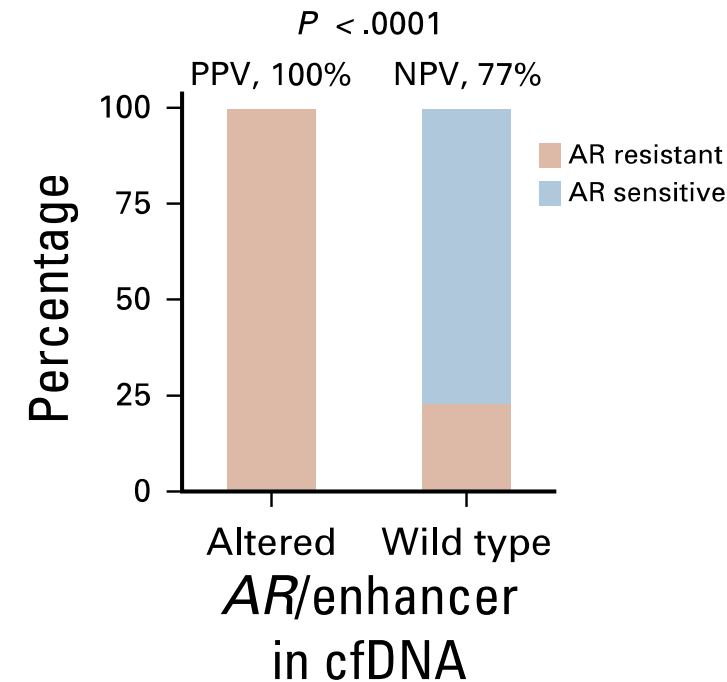
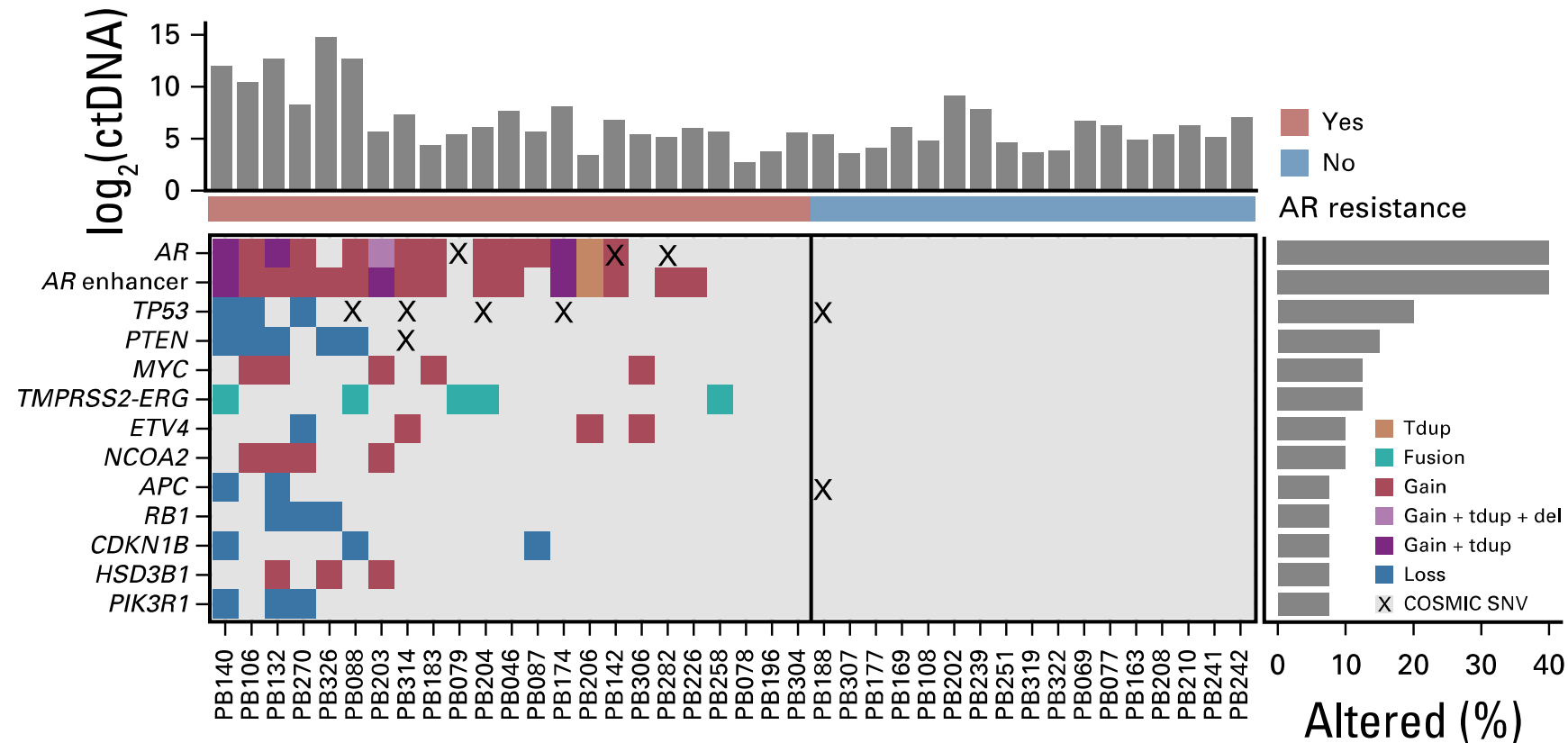


Corcoran & Chabner,
NEJM, 2018

Cell-Free DNA Alterations in the *AR* Enhancer and Locus Predict Resistance to AR-Directed Therapy in Patients With Metastatic Prostate Cancer

Ha X. Dang, PhD^{1,2,3}; Pradeep S. Chauhan, PhD⁴; Haley Ellis, MD^{1,4}; Wenjia Feng, MS⁴; Peter K. Harris, PhD⁴; Grace Smith, BS⁴; Mark Qiao, BS⁴; Katherine Dienstbach, MPH^{1,3}; Rachel Beck, PhD^{1,3}; Andrew Atkocius, BS^{1,3}; Faridi Qaium, BS⁴; Jingqin Luo, PhD⁵; Jeff M. Michalski, MBA, MD^{3,4}; Joel Picus, MD^{1,3}; Russell K. Pachynski, MD^{1,3}; Christopher A. Maher, PhD^{1,2,3,6}; and Aadel A. Chaudhuri, MD, PhD^{3,4,6,7,8}

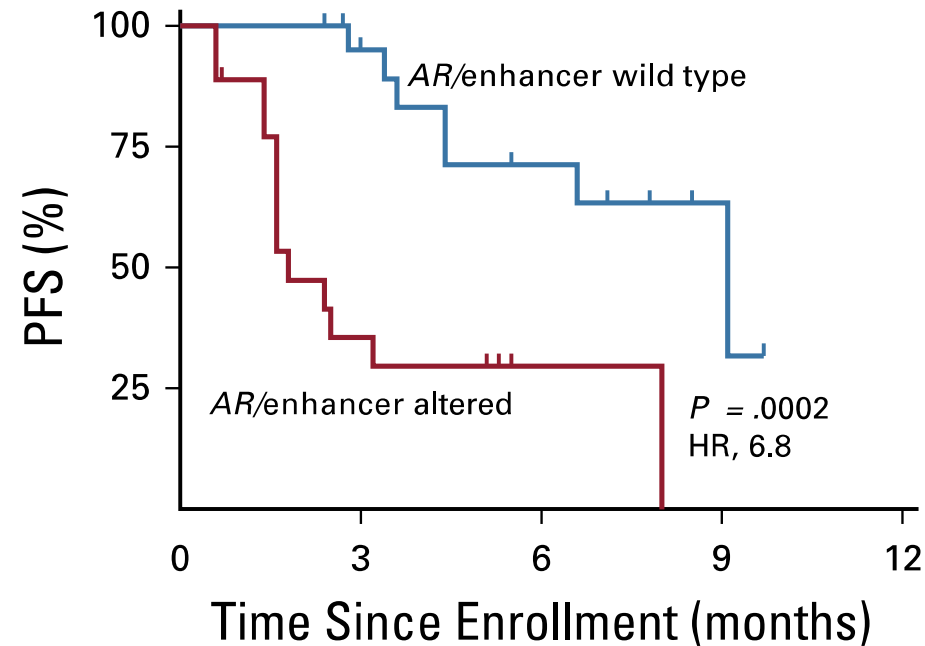
Landscape of Somatic and Structural Alterations in Metastatic Prostate Cancer cell-free DNA



AR locus alterations apparent in cell-free DNA in 45% of AR-directed treatment-resistant cases.

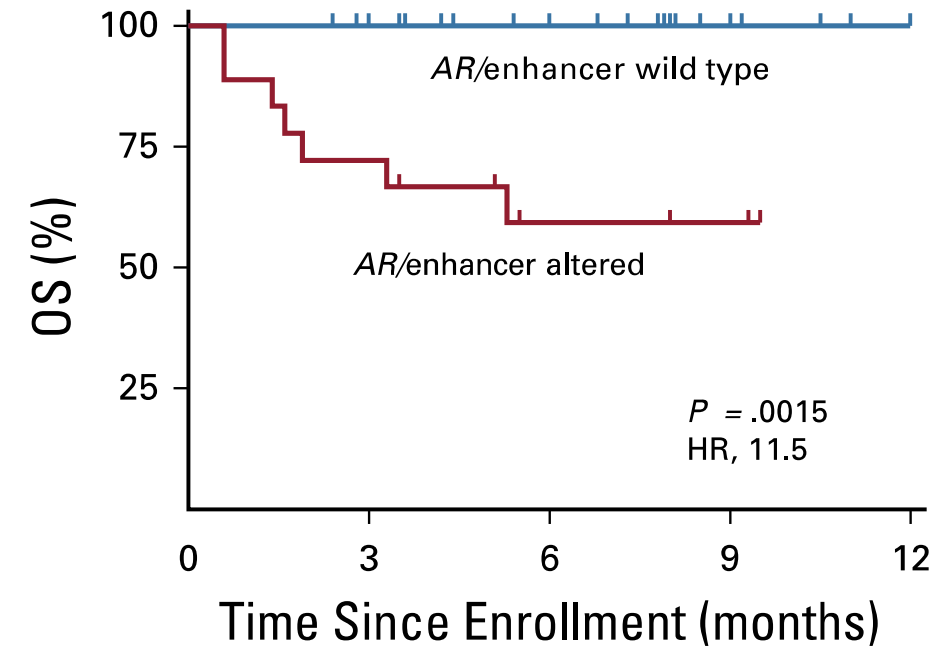
AR locus alterations portended resistance with high sensitivity and specificity.

AR locus alterations predict primary resistance to AR-directed therapy



No. at risk:

AR/enhancer altered	18	6	1	0	0
AR/enhancer wild type	22	17	9	2	0



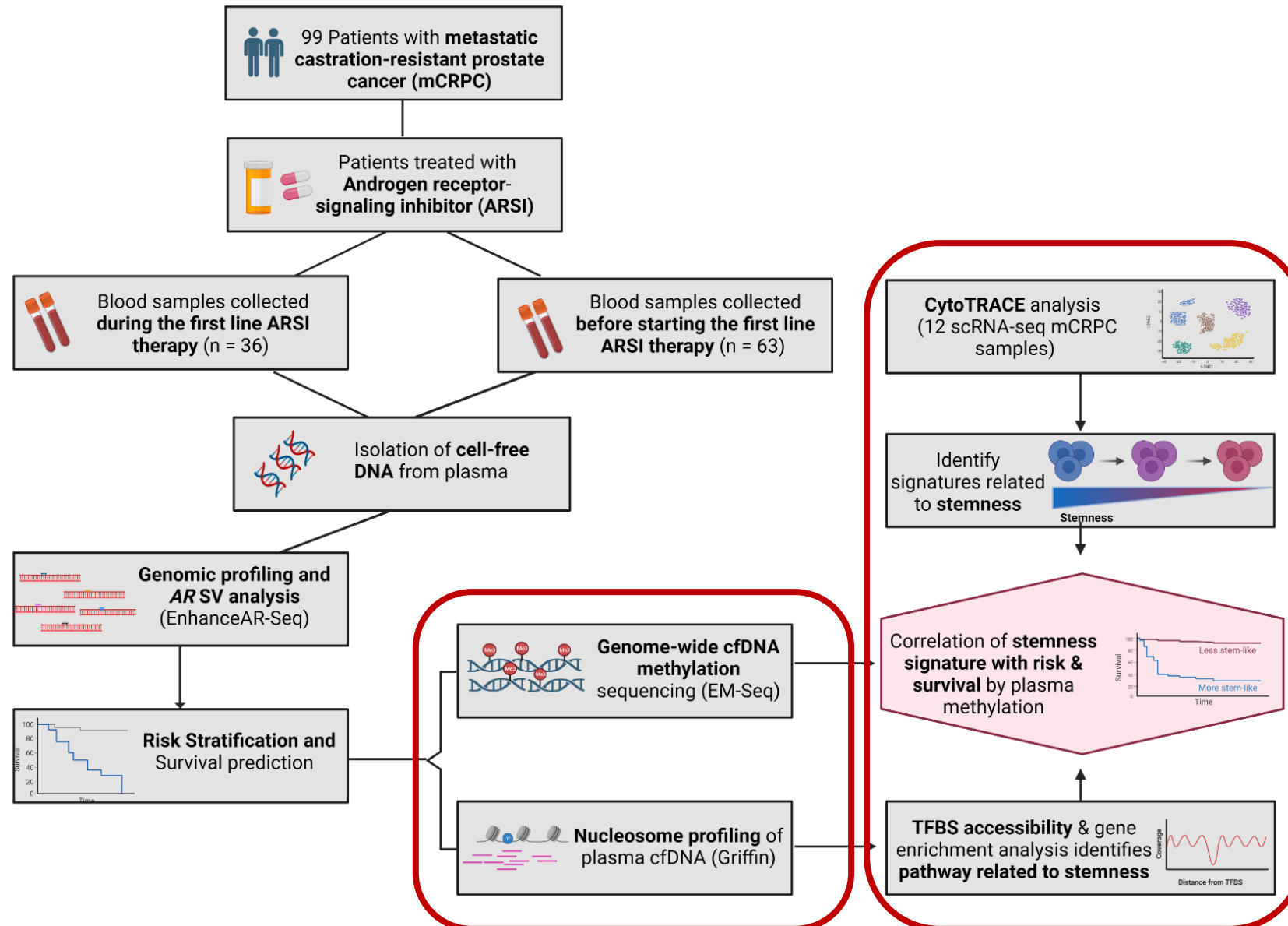
No. at risk:

AR/enhancer altered	18	12	3	2	0
AR/enhancer wild type	22	20	14	5	0

**Can we learn more about the underlying biology of high-risk mCRPC
by studying cfDNA epigenomics?**

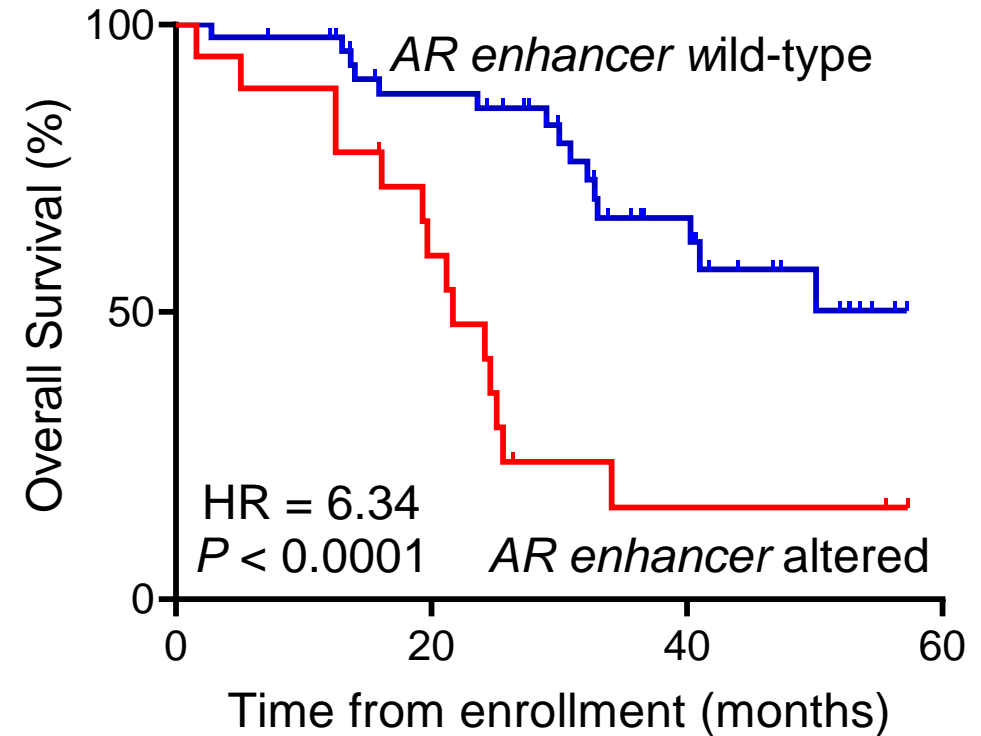
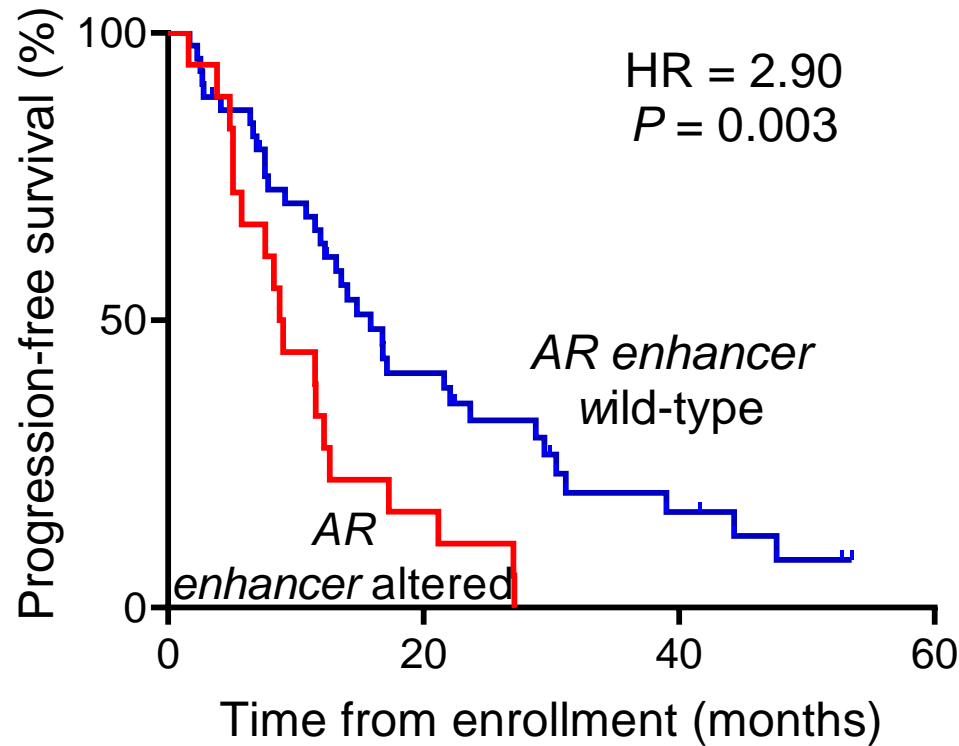
Current Project

Combinatorial genomic and epigenomic cfDNA analysis of high-risk mCRPC



Kaplan-Meier analysis in plasma cfDNA samples analyzed prior to first-line ARSI treatment for *AR* enhancer region

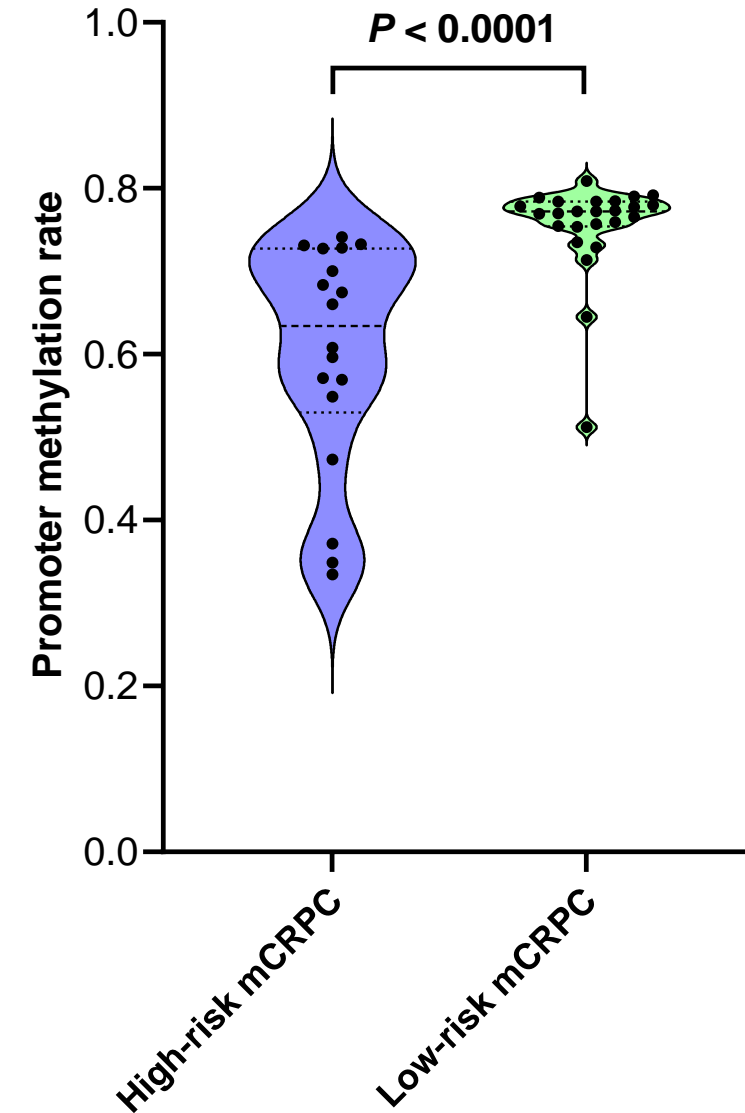
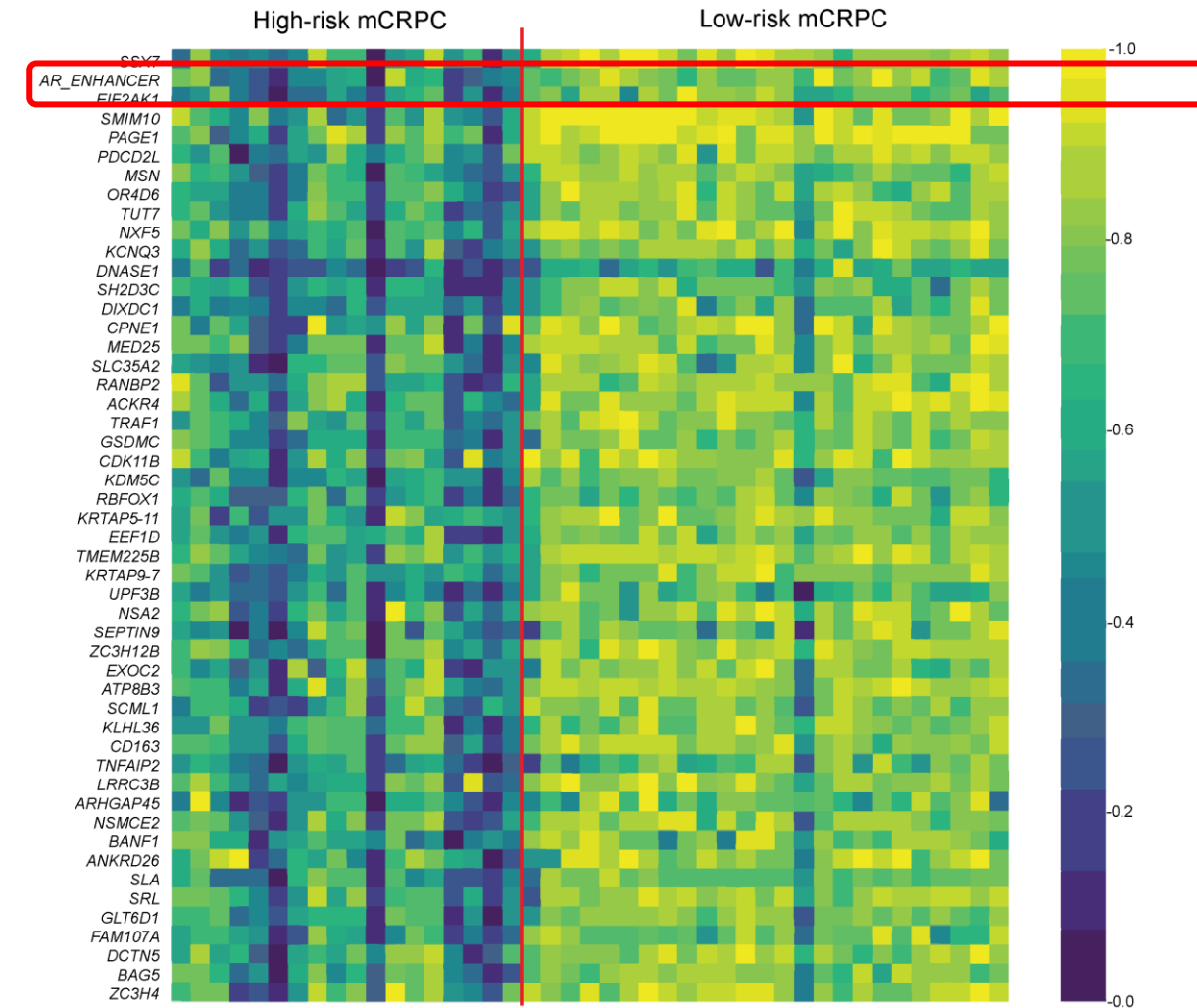
Pre-treatment samples (63)



AR enhancer region associate with worse clinical outcomes in mCRPC patients treated with first-line *AR*-directed therapy

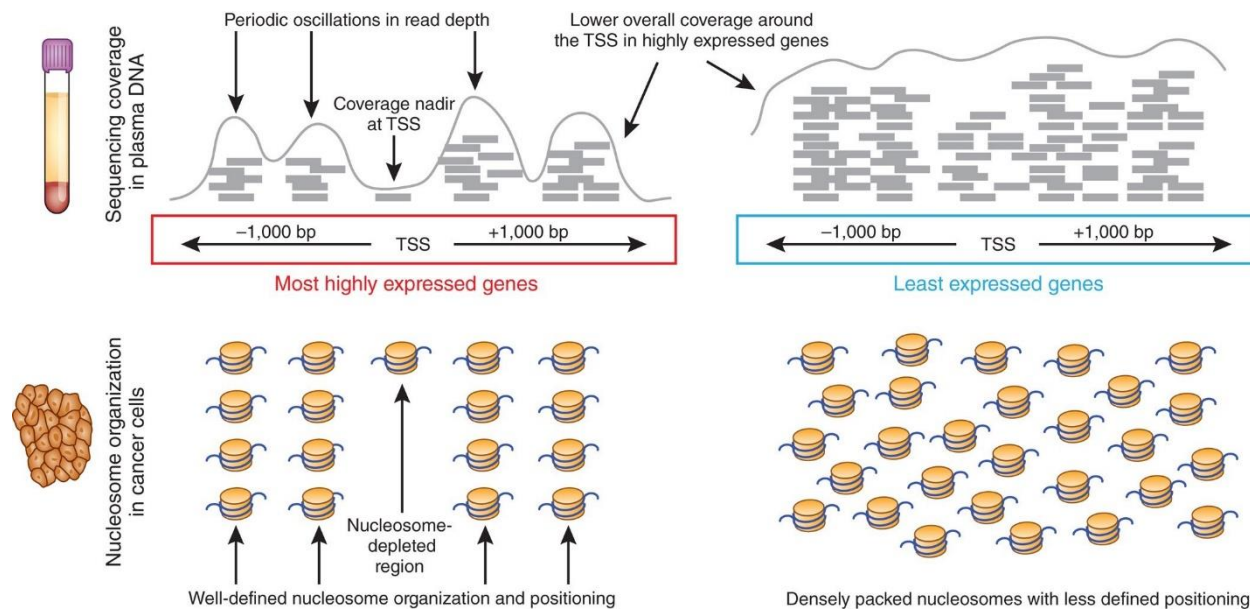
cfDNA methylation : Genome-wide distribution of significantly hypomethylated DMRs in pre-treatment plasma

Top 50 hypomethylated DMRs in pre-treatment cfDNA



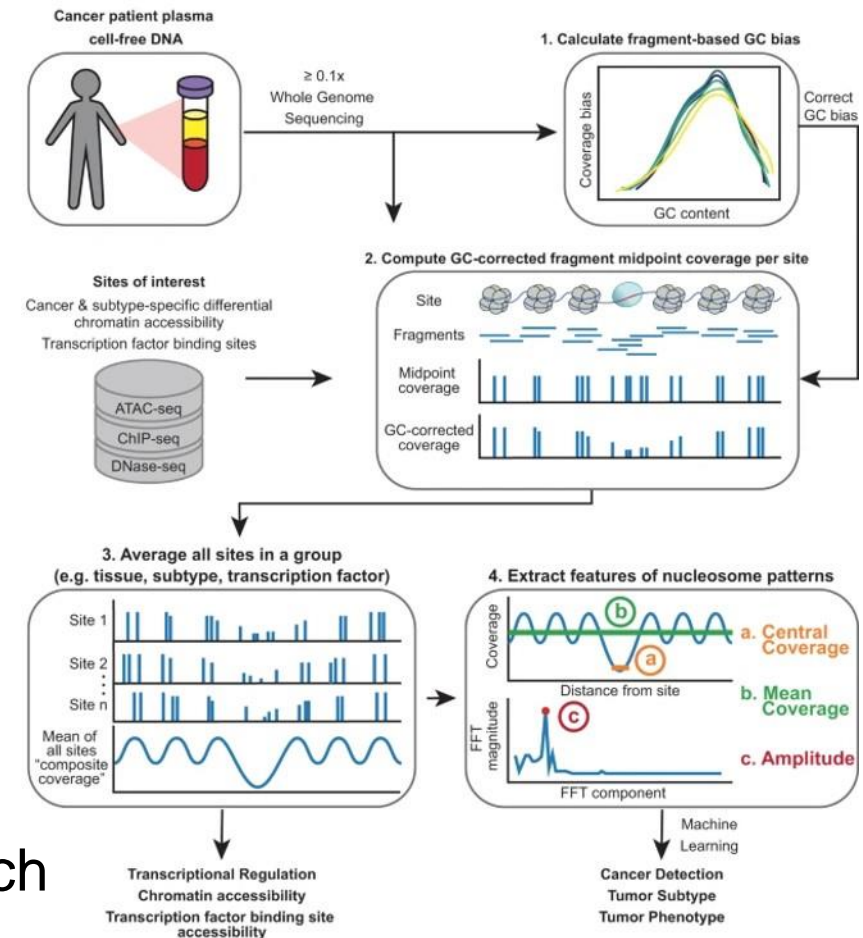
Can we infer epigenomic or transcriptomic features from cfDNA fragmentomics profiling

Griffin – Nucleosome profiling of cell-free DNA



Murtaza & Caldas. Nature Genetics, 2016

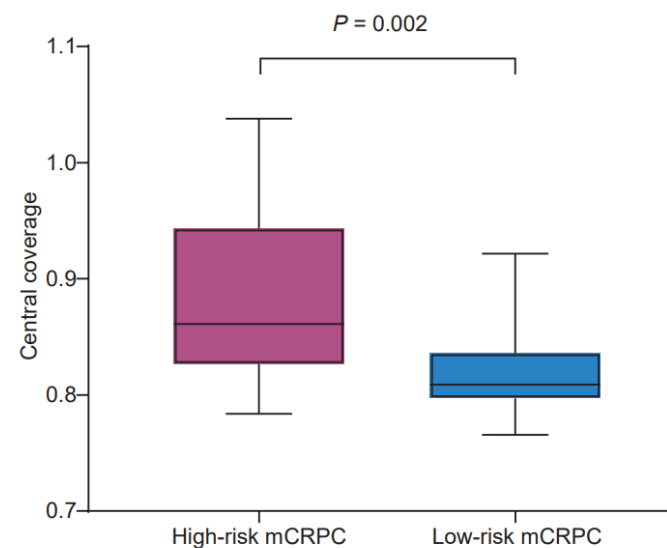
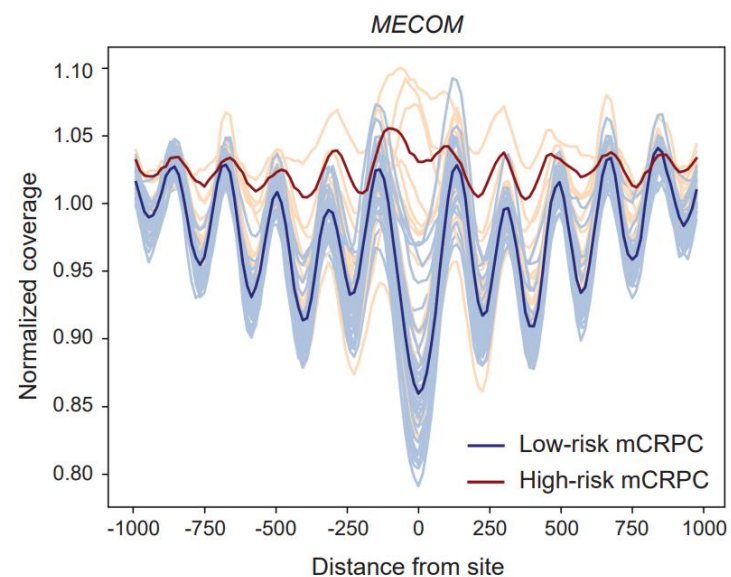
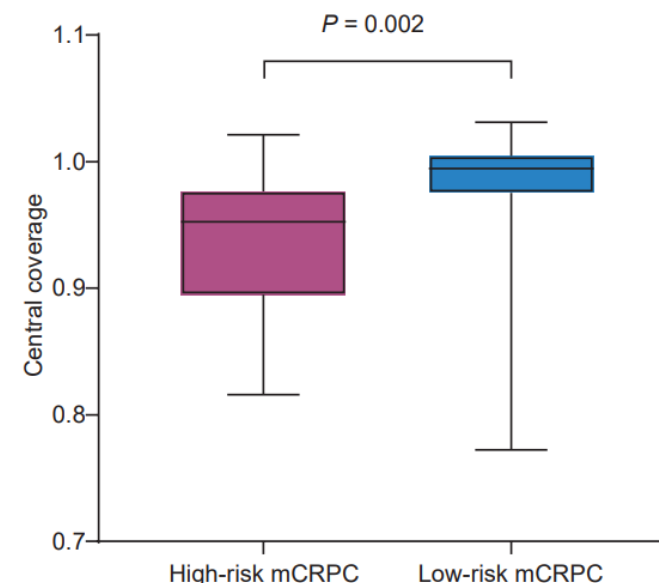
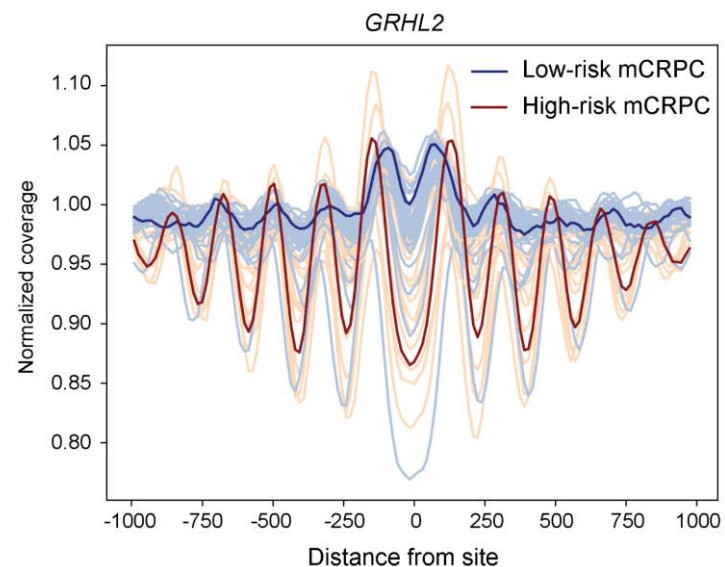
377 TFs with ~10K TFBS each



Nucleosome position reflects important cellular process: Transcriptional regulation, Transcription factor binding

Doebley & Ha et al. Nature Communication, 2022

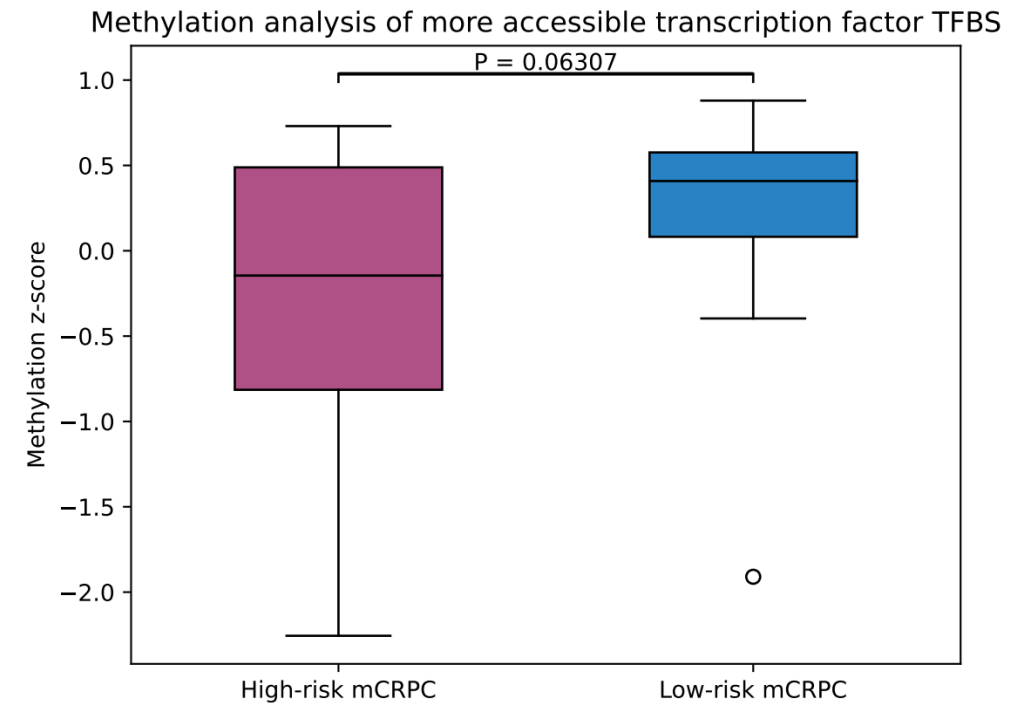
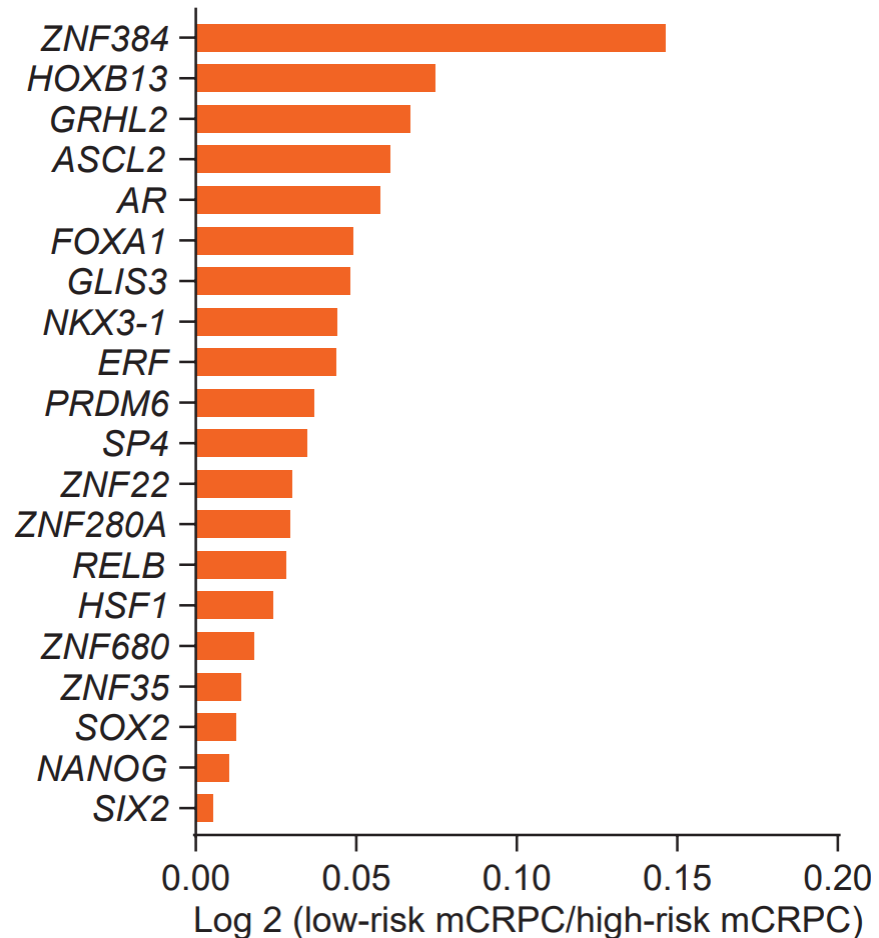
Central coverage profiles for TFBS sites corresponding to transcription factors, *GRHL2* and *MECOM* in high-risk mCRPC patients



Top 20 most accessible TFs in high-risk patients

TFBS cfDNA methylation analysis

Top 20 transcription factor more accessible in high-risk mCRPC

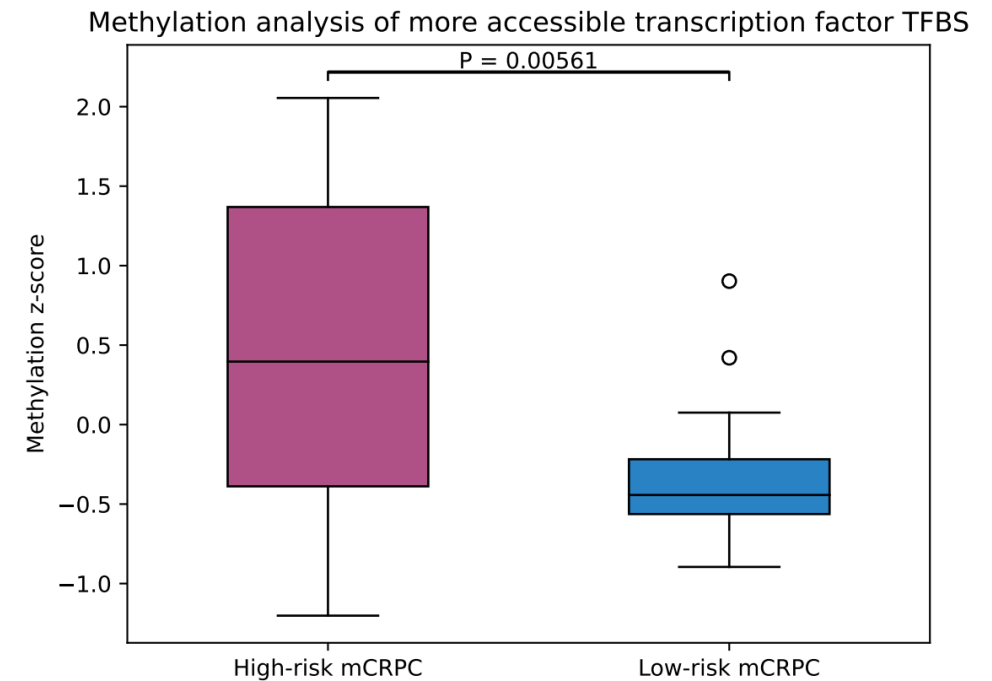


Top 20 least accessible TFs in high-risk patients

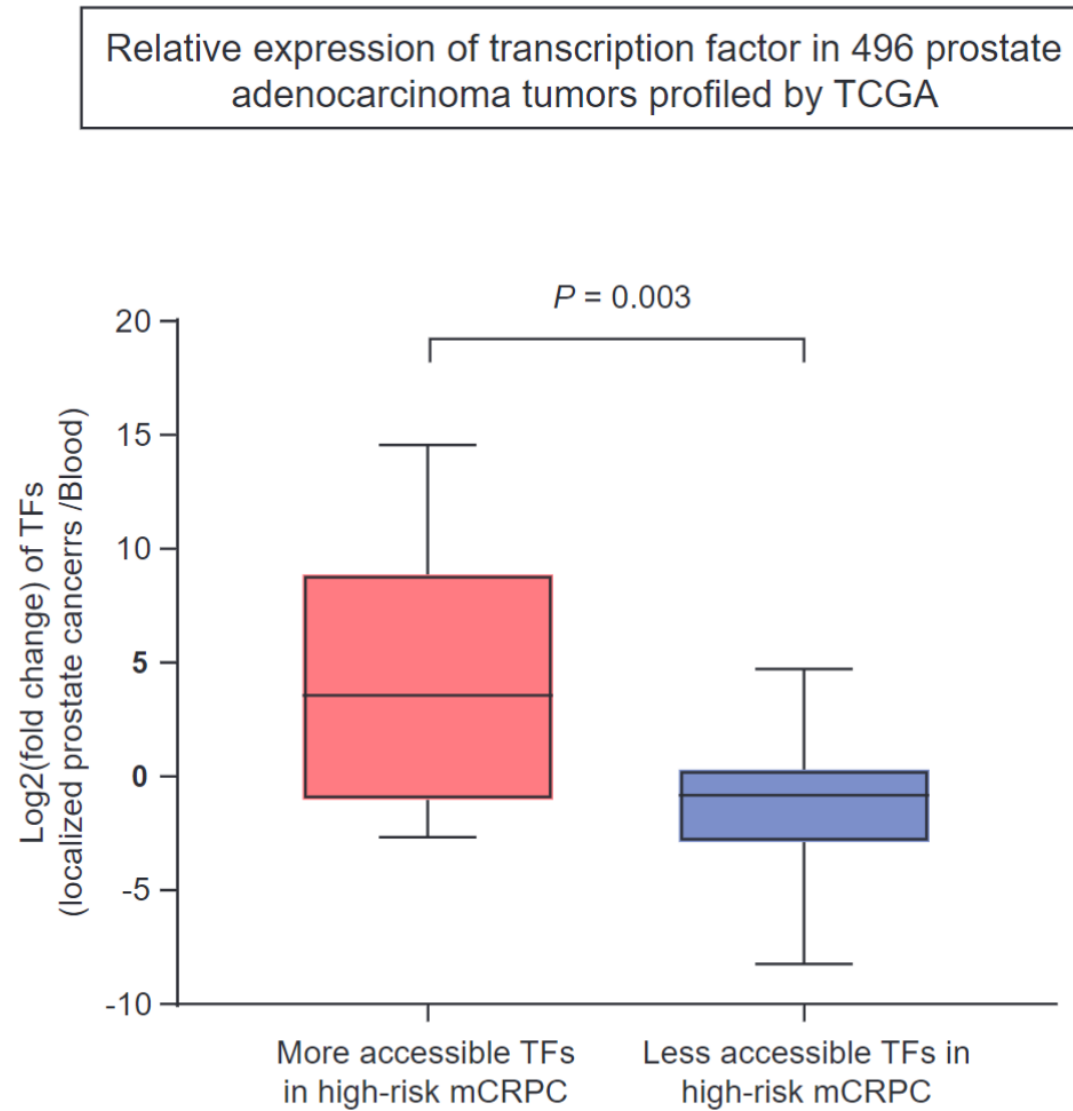
TFBS cfDNA methylation analysis

Top 20 transcription factor less accessible in high-risk mCRPC

<i>LYL1</i>
<i>MECOM</i>
<i>MAFF</i>
<i>CEBPA</i>
<i>FOXO1</i>
<i>MAFK</i>
<i>HIC1</i>
<i>SPIB</i>
<i>MEF2A</i>
<i>GFI1</i>
<i>NR4A1</i>
<i>MEF2C</i>
<i>BCL11A</i>
<i>SPI1</i>
<i>ZBTB16</i>
<i>BACH2</i>
<i>ZFX</i>
<i>RUNX3</i>
<i>TCF3</i>
<i>SMAD5</i>



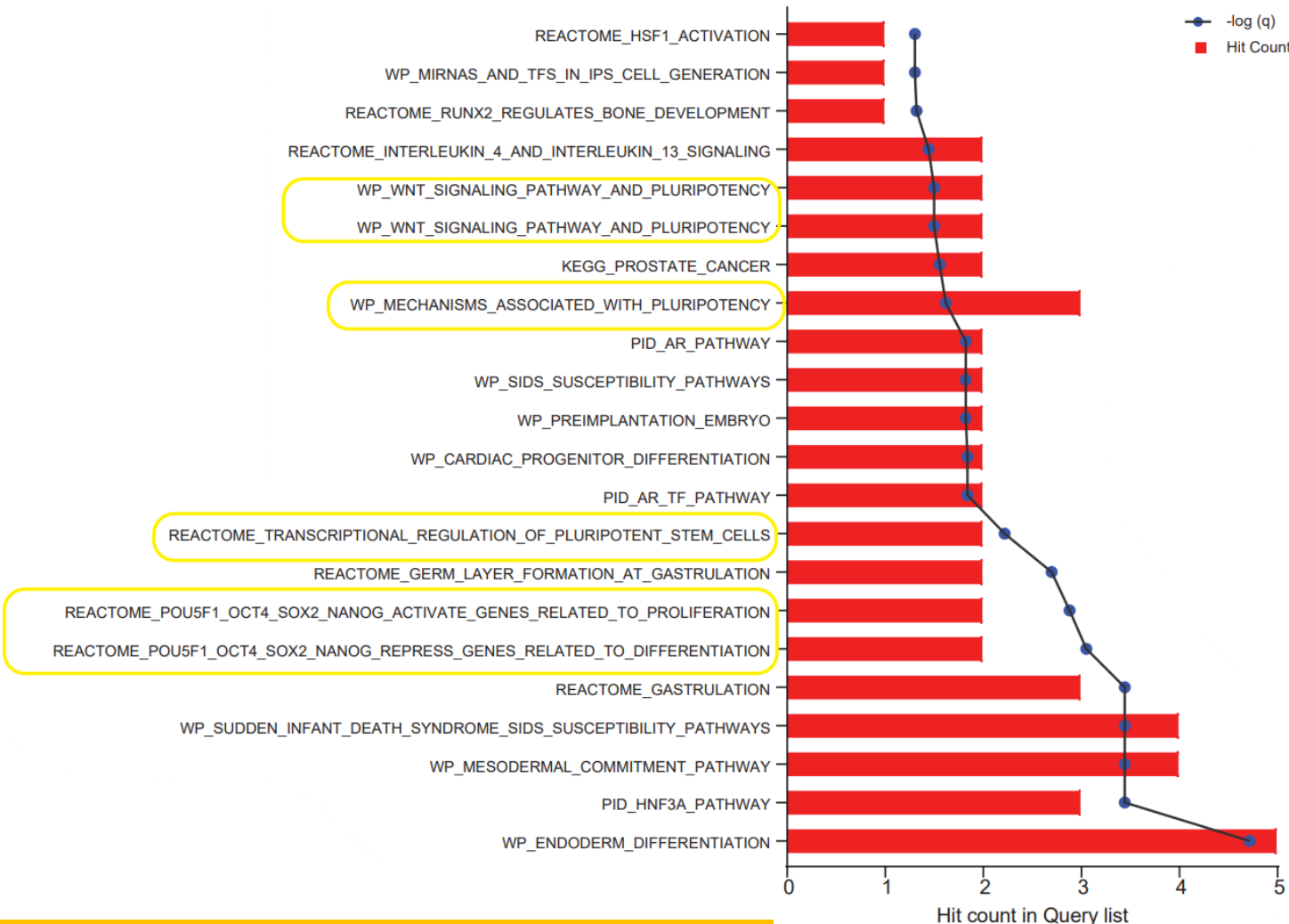
Most and least accessible TFs fold change comparison



Gene enrichment analysis of top 20 transcription factor accessible in high-risk mCRPC

Top 20 transcription factor more accessible in high-risk mCRPC

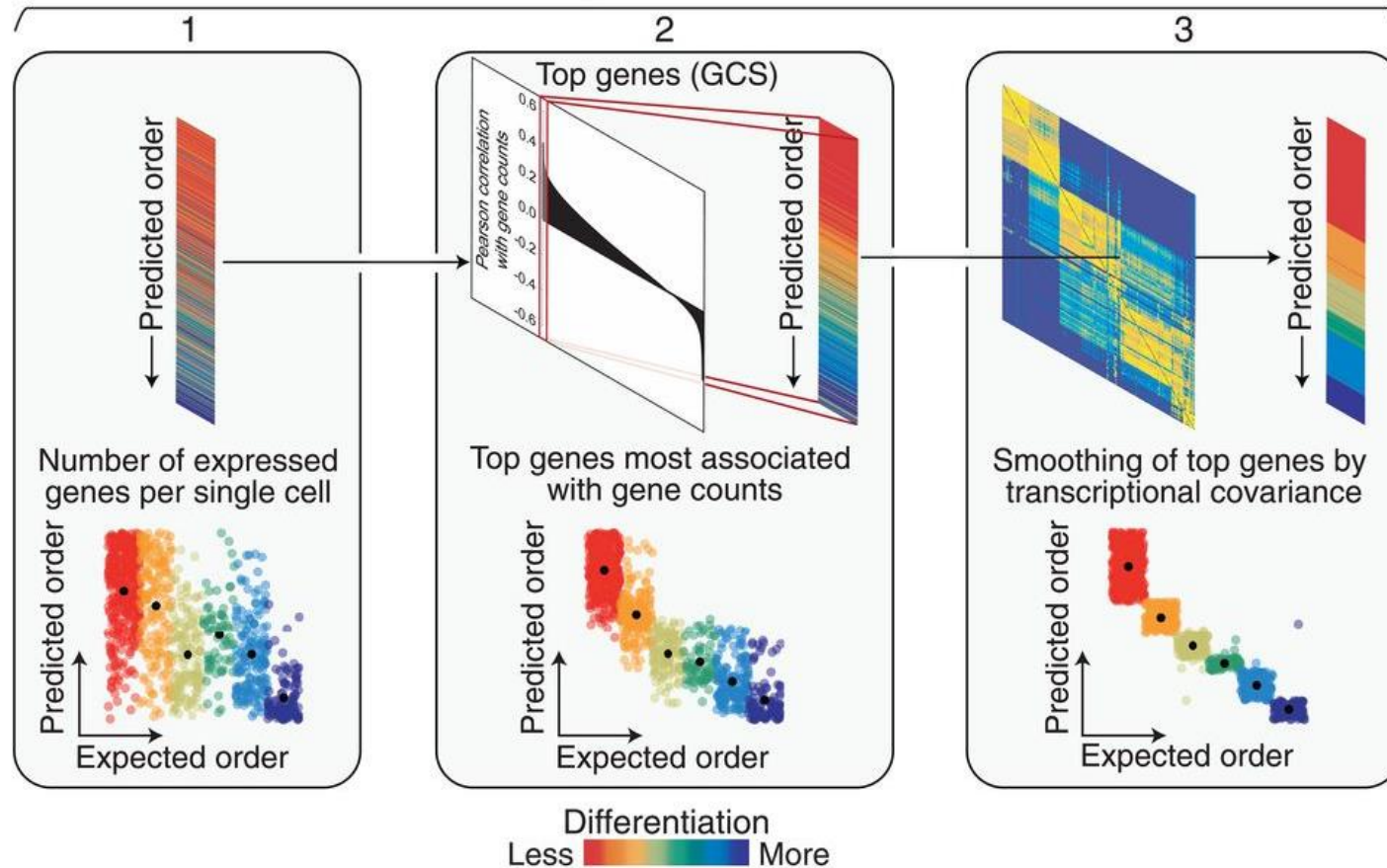
ZNF384
HOXB13
GRHL2
AR
ASCL2
FOXA1
GLIS3
NKX3-1
ERF
PRDM6
HMGA1
ZNF22
ZNF280A
SP1
RELB
SP4
NFKB2
HNF4G
HSF1



Stem-cell signatures were significantly enriched in high-risk mCRPC

Stemness analysis

CytoTRACE : Identify the stem-cell signatures



CytoTRACE cell score

Each cell is given a stemness score

- 1: More stem-like
- 0: Less stem-like

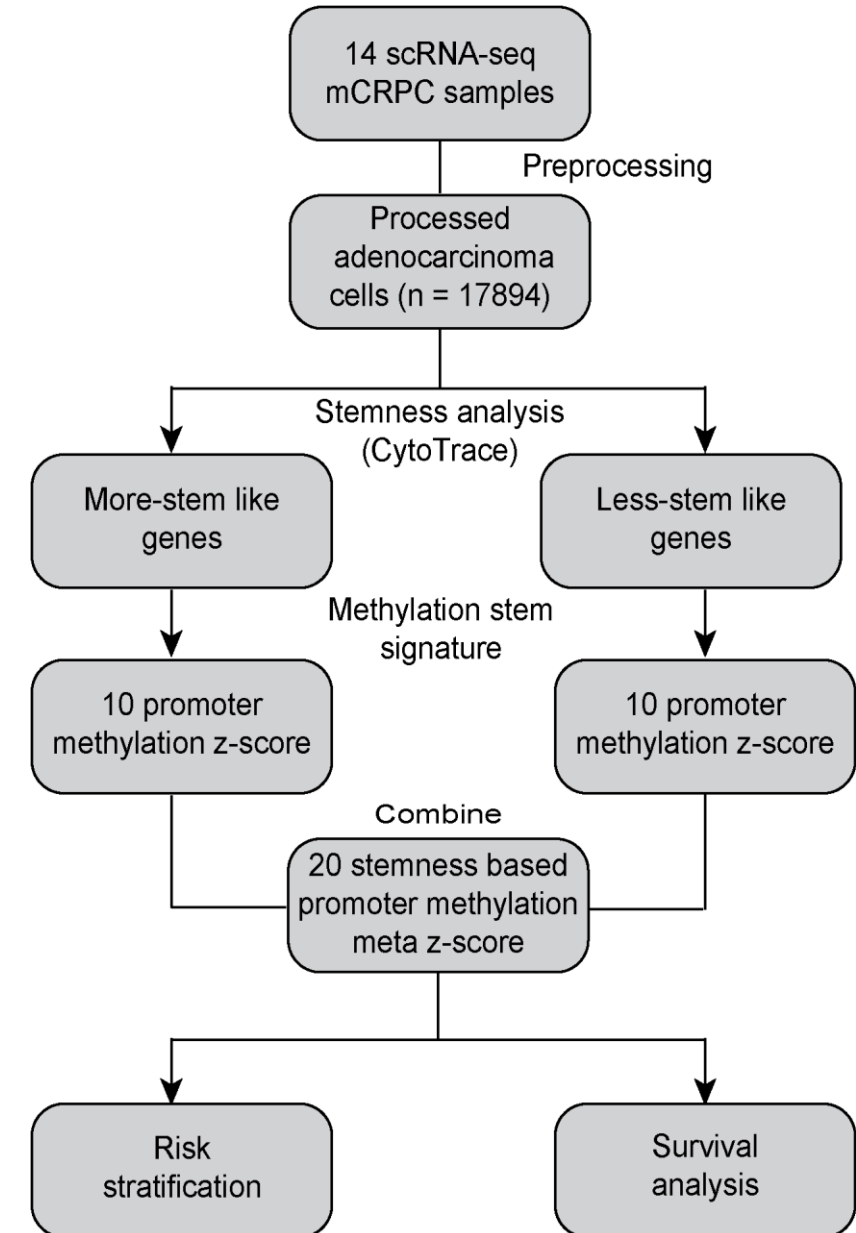
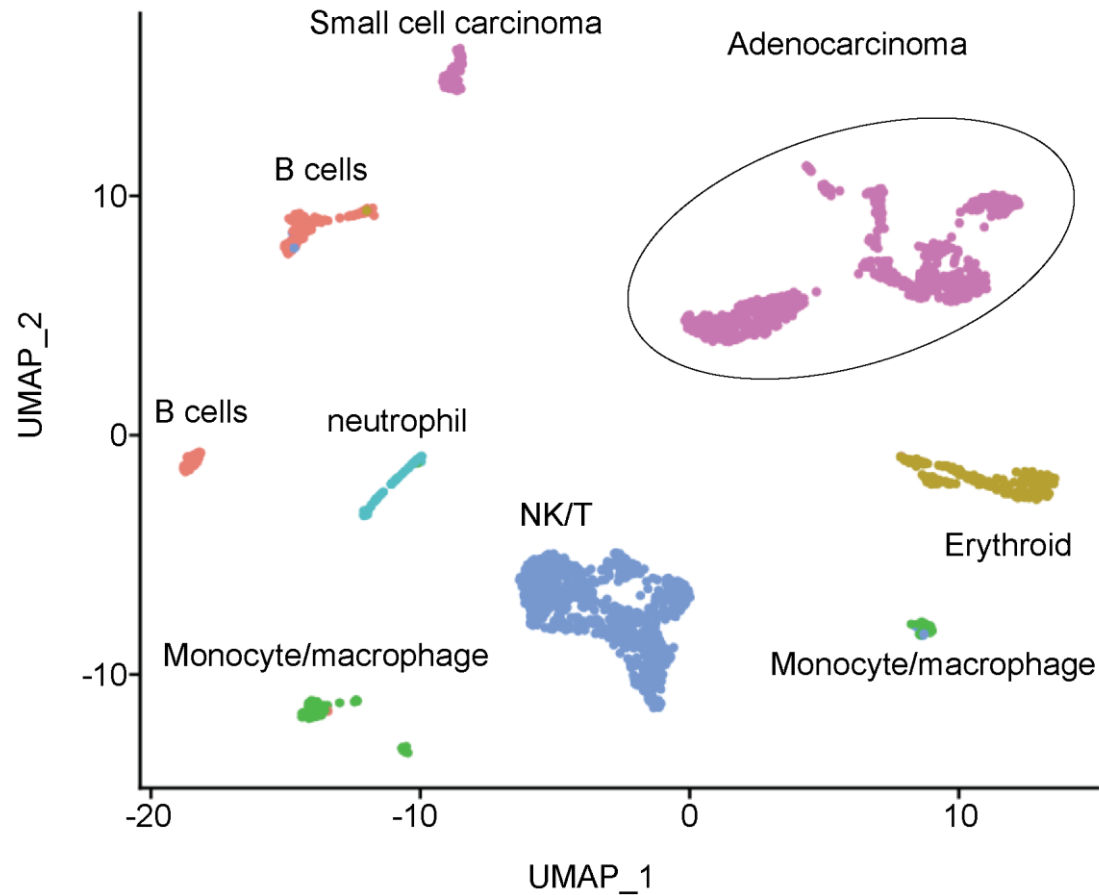
CytoTRACE Gene score

Each cell state-specific gene is given a score

- 1: Genes correlated with more more stem-like features
- 0: Genes correlated with less stem-like features

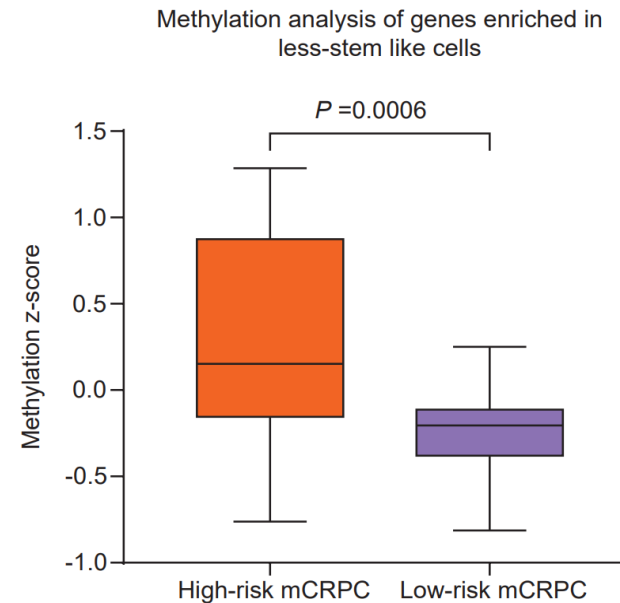
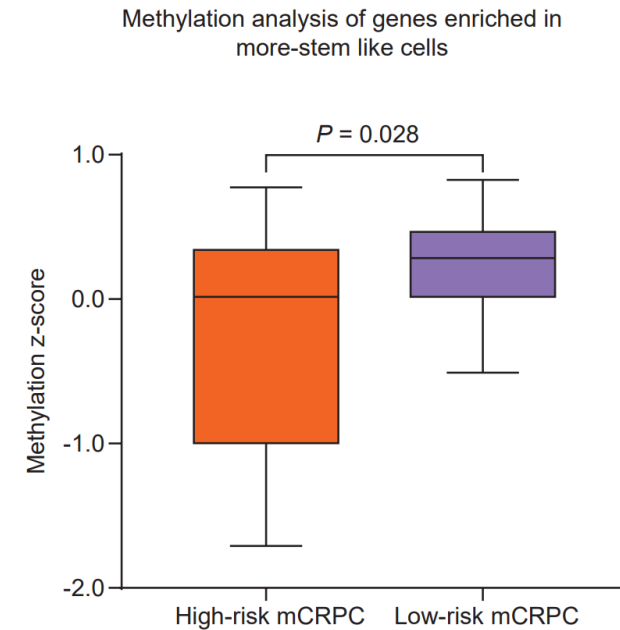
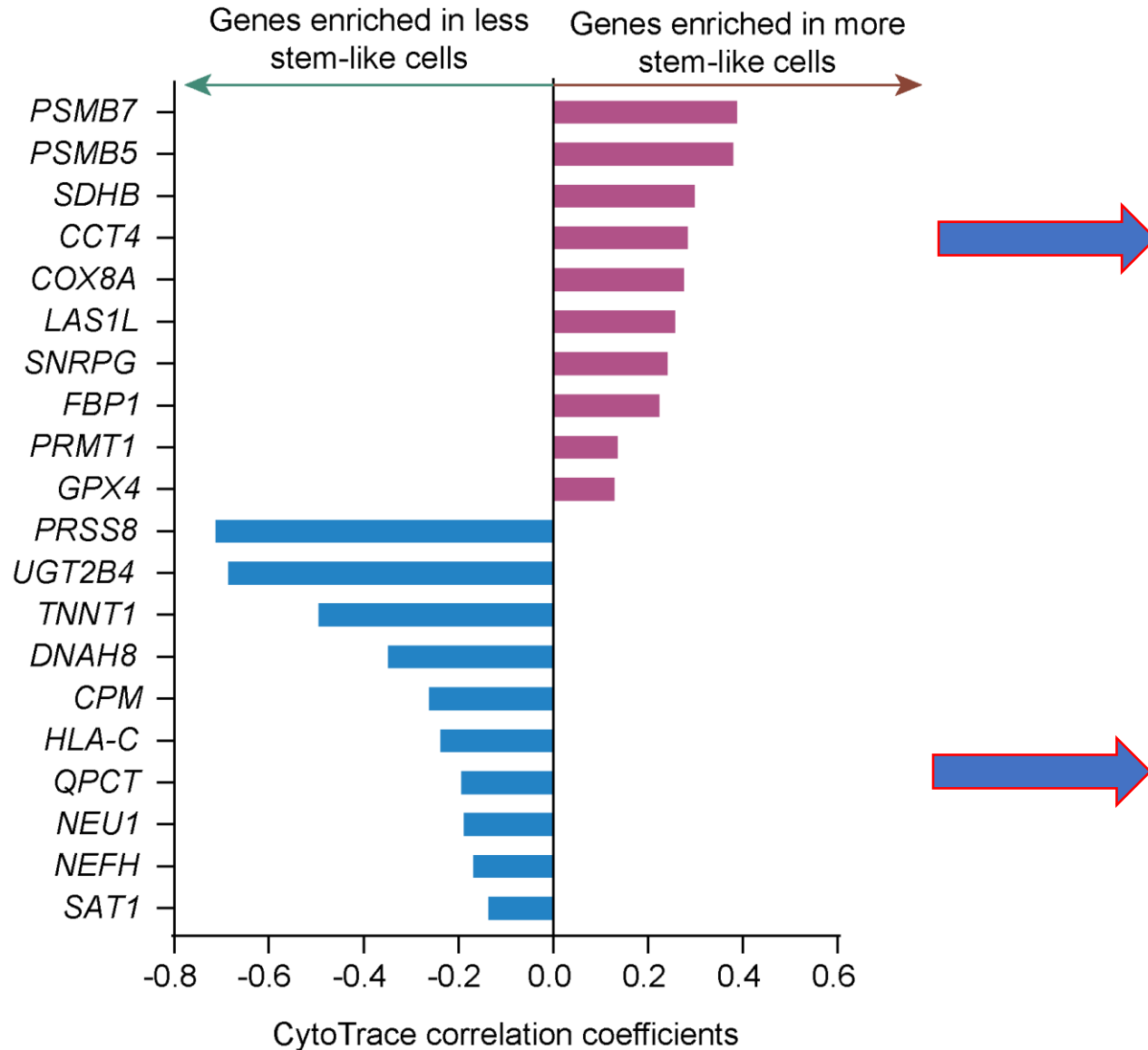
CytoTRACE on mCRPC scRNA-Seq cohort

Single Cell RNA-Seq (mCRPC = 14)



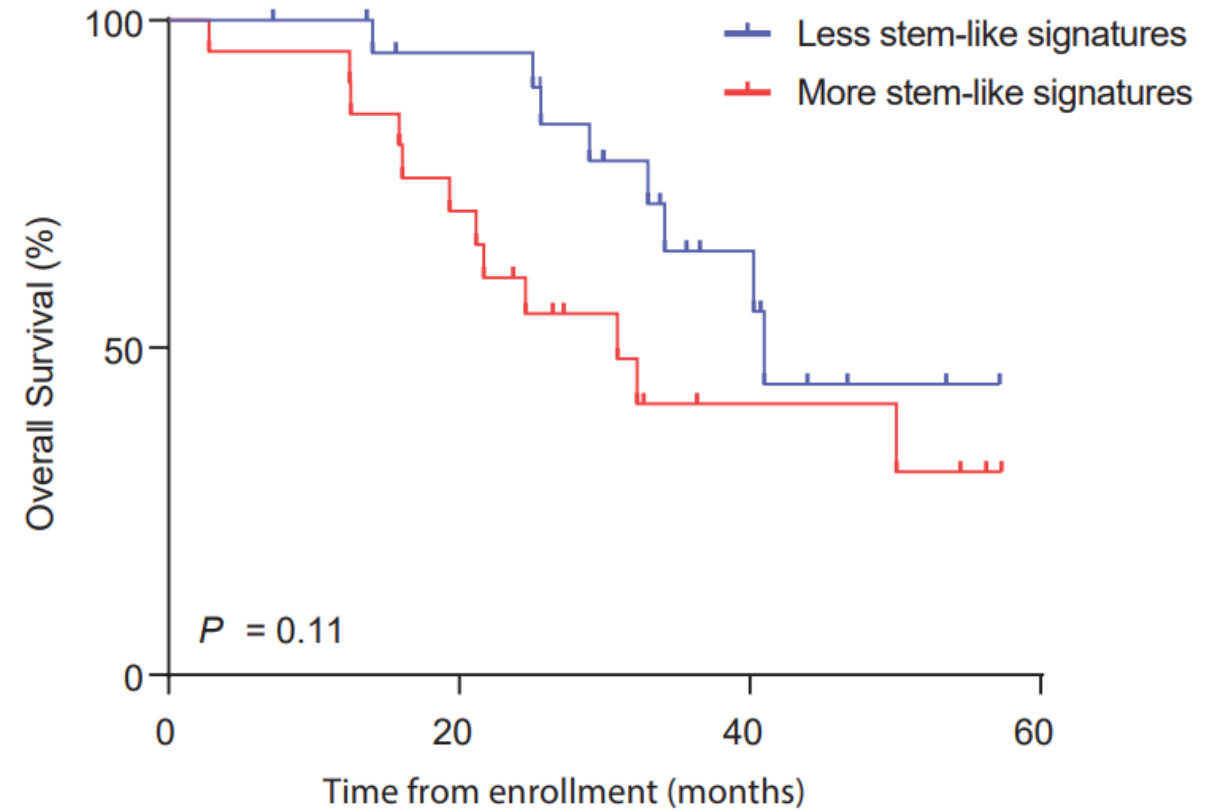
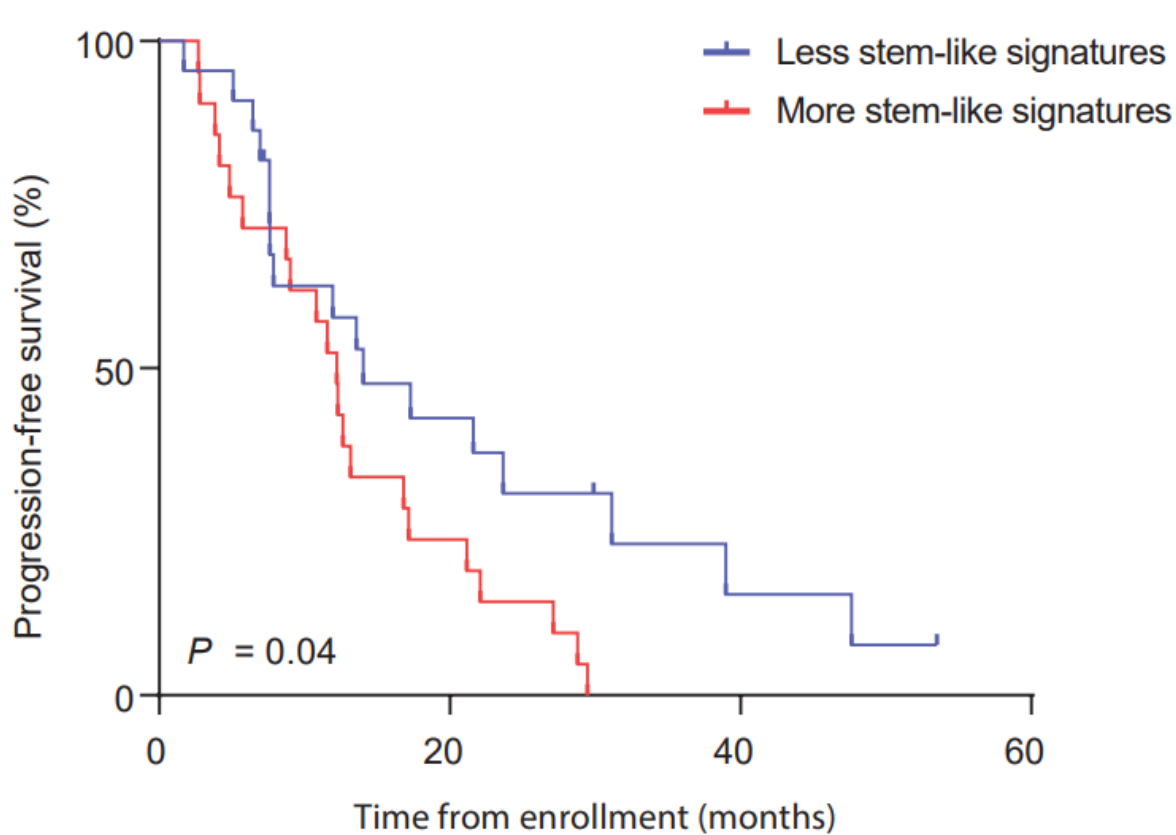
Enrichment of a stemness signature in cell-free DNA in high-risk patients

Promoter-level cfDNA methylation analysis



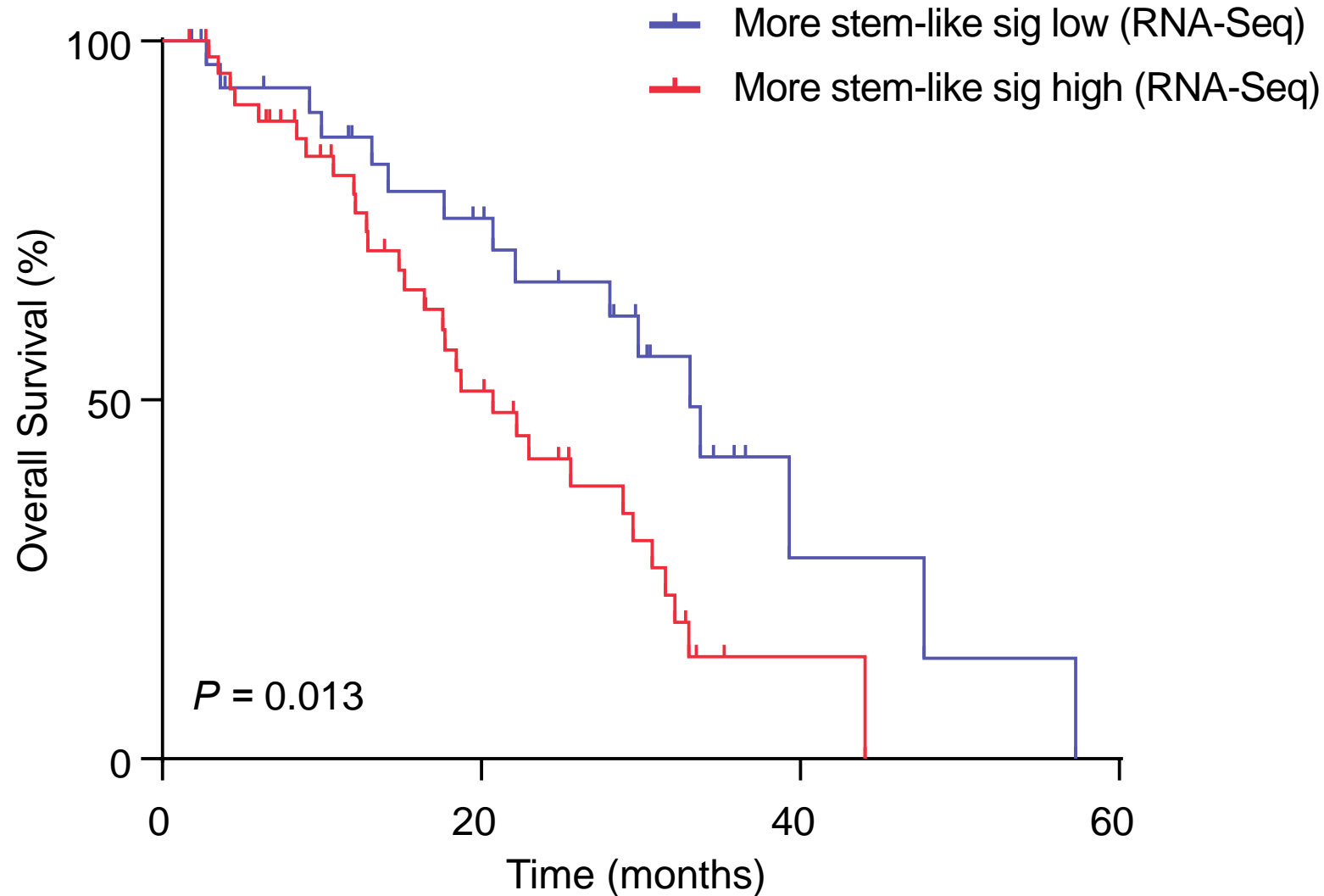
Enrichment of a stemness signature in cell-free DNA in high-risk patients

cfDNA stemness metagene Kaplan-Meier analysis



Stem-like signature also predicts survival in bulk RNA-seq data

(External cohort of 80 mCRPC patients from Abida et al. *PNAS*, 2019)



Summary & Future Directions

- Plasma cell-free DNA alterations in the AR/enhancer locus correlate with significantly worse outcomes in mCRPC patients
- Transcriptional profiles of mCRPC can be predicted from cell-free DNA epigenomics (methylation and fragmentomics)
- Higher-risk mCRPC patients have a more stem-like signature profile as inferred from plasma cell-free DNA epigenomics, which correlates with worse survival outcomes
- It will be important to independently validate these findings with outside cohorts, and perform further cfDNA-tumor cross-correlative analyses

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[Patients & their families](#)

Chaudhuri Lab Alumni

Bruna Pellini – Moffitt (Asst Prof)

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