



The Repertoire of Mutational Signatures in Human Cancer

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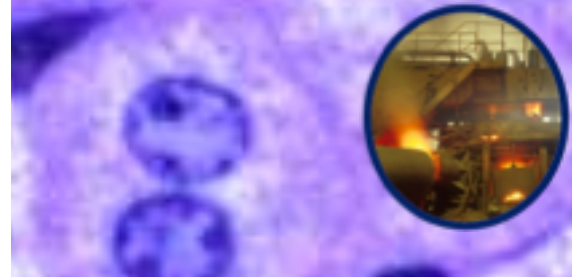
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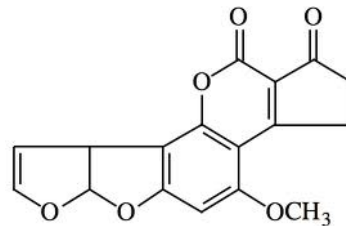


UC San Diego
MOORES CANCER CENTER

Somatic mutations occur in all cells of the body throughout life

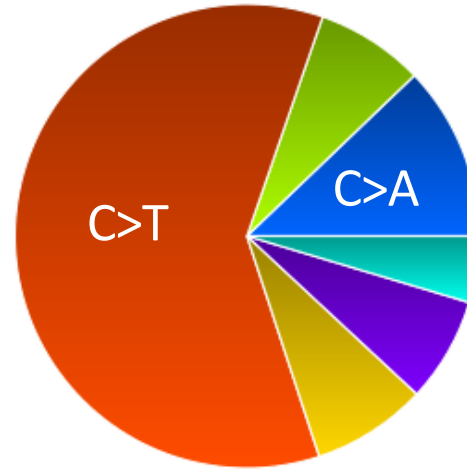


.....ATCGGGAAATCGGACCCGATG.....



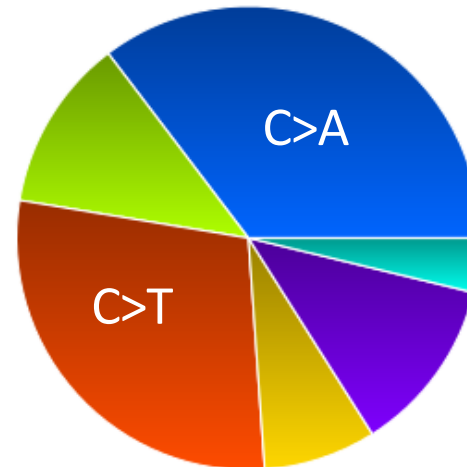
TP53 mutations in human cancer

686 skin cancers



Ultraviolet light
causes C>T mutations

1647 lung cancers



Tobacco carcinogens
cause C>A mutations

From fertilised egg to cancer cell

Chemotherapy
resistant
recurrence

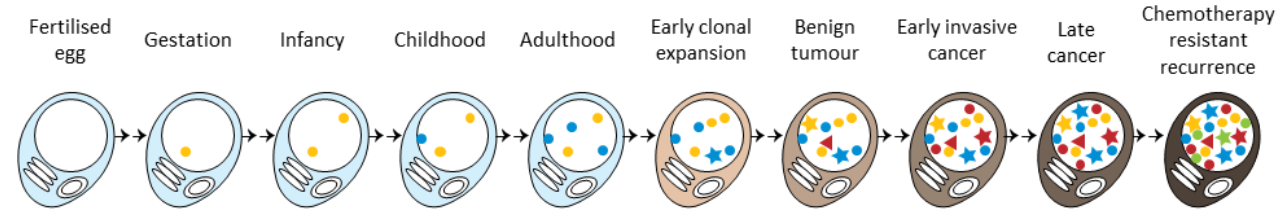


From fertilised egg to cancer cell

Chemotherapy
resistant
recurrence



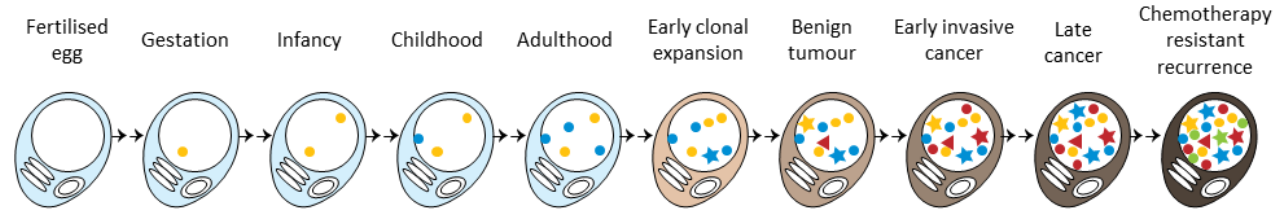
From fertilised egg to cancer cell



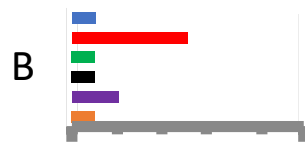
Mutational
processes



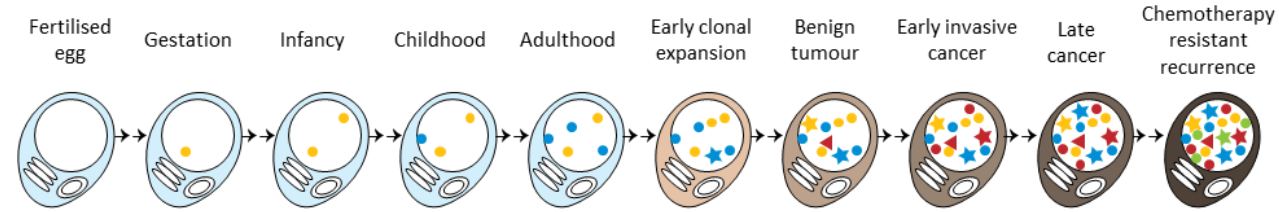
From fertilised egg to cancer cell



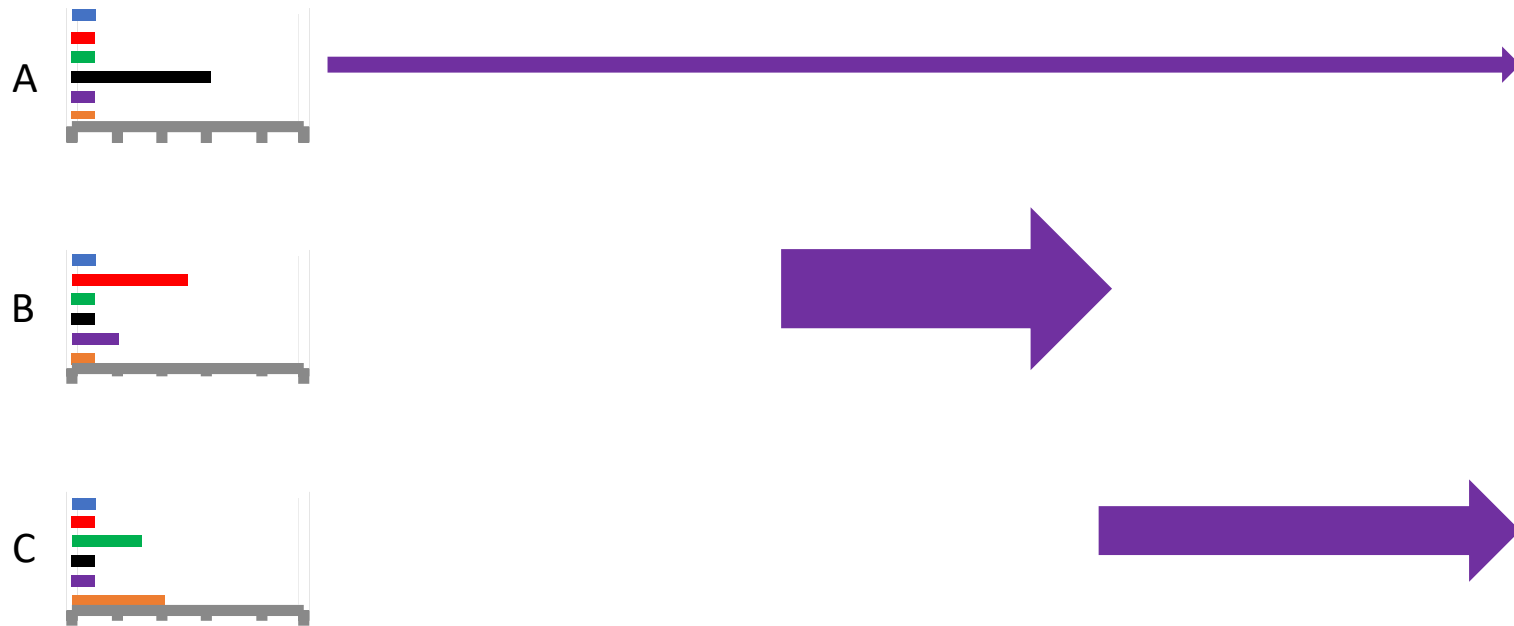
Mutational processes



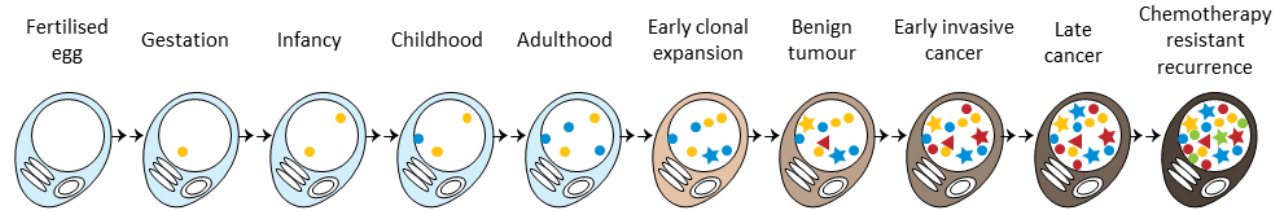
From fertilised egg to cancer cell



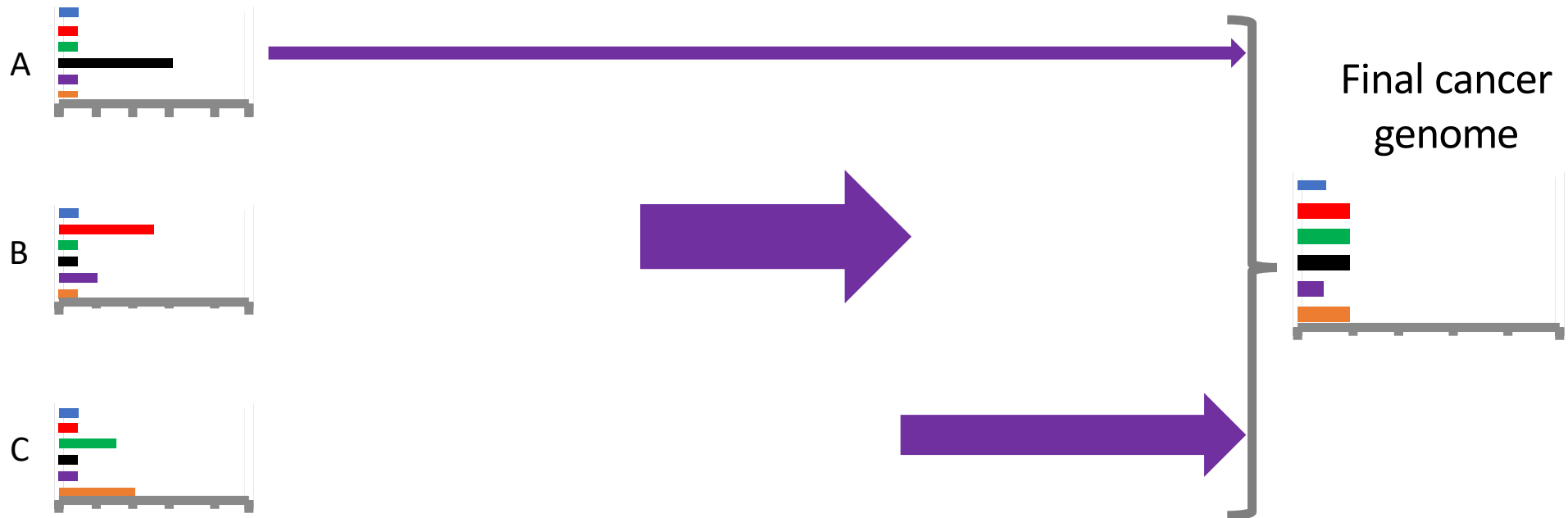
Mutational processes



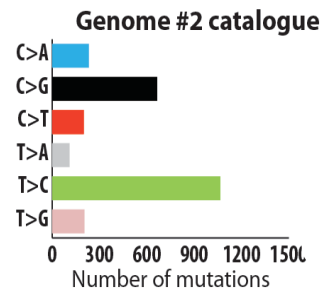
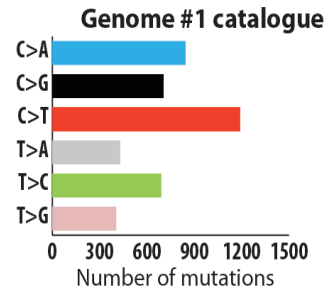
From fertilised egg to cancer cell



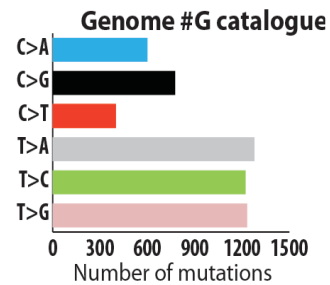
Mutational processes



Mutational signatures derived from cancer genomes



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•
•



NMF approach for extracting processes

$$M \approx P \times E$$

- Solving the blind source separation problem
 - Infinite solutions as a matrix can be approximately decompose in two matrices in infinite number of ways
 - BSS problem is usually solved by constraining the solutions
 - Intrinsic nonnegative constraints from our theoretical modal
 - Other constraints are possible (*e.g.* sparsity, independence, *etc.*) but we will ignore them for now
- Nonnegative matrix factorization as a method for decomposing the mutational spectrum matrix

Solved using the stochastic
multiplicative update method

$$\min_{P \in \mathbb{R}_+^{K \times N} \quad E \in \mathbb{R}_+^{N \times G}} \frac{1}{2} || M - P \times E ||_F^2$$

Nonnegative matrix factorization (NMF)

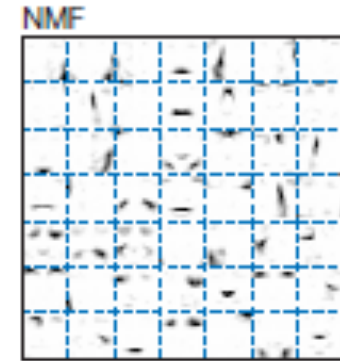
.....

Learning the parts of objects by non-negative matrix factorization

Daniel D. Lee* & H. Sebastian Seung*†

* Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974, USA

† Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA



Extracting mutational signatures from human cancers

30,874 cancer cases of 91 cancer types

Extracting mutational signatures from human cancers

30,874 cancer cases of 91 cancer types



30,874 mutation catalogues = 183,099,289 somatic mutations

Extracting mutational signatures from human cancers

30,874 cancer cases of 91 cancer types



30,874 mutation catalogues = 183,099,289 somatic mutations



Apply two independent NMF approaches to all samples (global) and
samples in each cancer type (local)

Extracting mutational signatures from human cancers

30,874 cancer cases of 91 cancer types



30,874 mutation catalogues = 183,099,289 somatic mutations



Apply two independent NMF approaches to all samples (global) and
samples in each cancer type (local)



Extract mutational signatures of subs, dinucleotides, and indels

Extracting mutational signatures from human cancers

30,874 cancer cases of 91 cancer types



30,874 mutation catalogues = 183,099,289 somatic mutations



Apply two independent NMF approaches to all samples (global) and samples in each cancer type (local)



Extract mutational signatures of subs, dinucleotides, and indels



Estimate the contribution of each mutational signature to the mutational catalogue of each of the 30,874 cancer genomes

The repertoire of mutational signatures in human cancer

Single base substitution (SBS) mutational signatures

Classification of base substitution mutations

C>T

C>A

C>G

T>A

T>C

T>G

6 mutation classes

Classification of base substitution mutations

.....ATCGGGAA**T**GGACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**C**GGACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**T**GGACCCGATG.....

Classification of base substitution mutations

.....ATCGGGAA**TC**GACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**TT**GACCCGATG.....

Classification of base substitution mutations

.....ATCGGGAA**T**~~C~~GACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**TT**~~G~~GACCCGATG.....



A large black downward-pointing arrow is positioned between the two DNA sequences, pointing from the original sequence to the mutated sequence. In the original sequence, the base 'C' is blue and the base 'T' is red. In the mutated sequence, the base 'T' is red and the base 'G' is black.

.....ATCGGGAA**C**~~T~~GACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**AT**~~G~~GACCCGATG.....



A large black downward-pointing arrow is positioned between the two DNA sequences, pointing from the original sequence to the mutated sequence. In the original sequence, the base 'C' is blue and the base 'T' is green. In the mutated sequence, the base 'A' is green and the base 'T' is red.

Classification of base substitution mutations

.....ATCGGGAA**T**~~C~~GACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**TT**~~G~~GACCCGATG.....



.....ATCGGGAA**A**~~C~~GACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**AT**~~G~~GACCCGATG.....



.....ATCGGGAA**C**~~A~~GACCCGATG.....
.....ATCGGGAA**ATC**~~A~~GACCCGATG.....



Classification of base substitution mutations

C>T

C>A

C>G

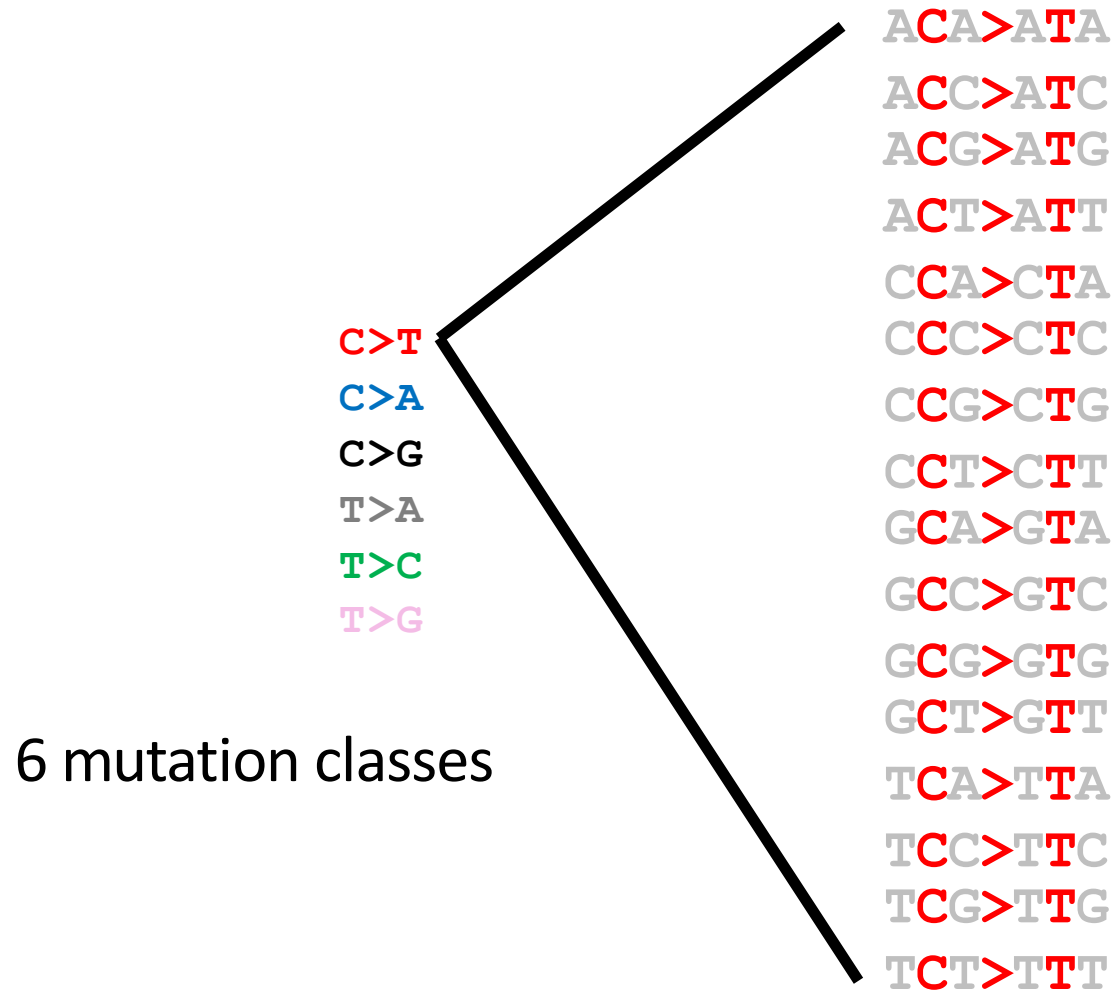
T>A

T>C

T>G

6 mutation classes

Classification of base substitution mutations



Classification of base substitution mutations

C>T

C>A

C>G

T>A

T>C

T>G

6 mutation classes

AC>ATA
AC>ATC
AC>ATG
ACT>ATT
CC>CTA
CC>CTC
CC>CTG
CC>CTT
GCA>GTA
GC>GTC
GC>GTG
GCT>GTT
TCA>TTA
TCC>TTC
TCC>TTG
TCT>TTT

ATA>AAA
ATC>AAC
ATG>AAG
ATT>AAT
CTA>CAA
CTC>CAC
CTG>CAG
CTT>CAT
GTA>GAA
GTC>GAC
GTG>GAG
GTT>GAT
TTA>TAA
TTC>TAC
TTG>TAG
TTT>TAT

ACA>AAA
ACC>AAC
ACG>AAG
ACT>ACT
CCA>CCA
CCC>CCC
CCG>CCG
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GCT>GCT
TCA>TCA
TCC>TCC
TCC>TCG
TCT>TCT

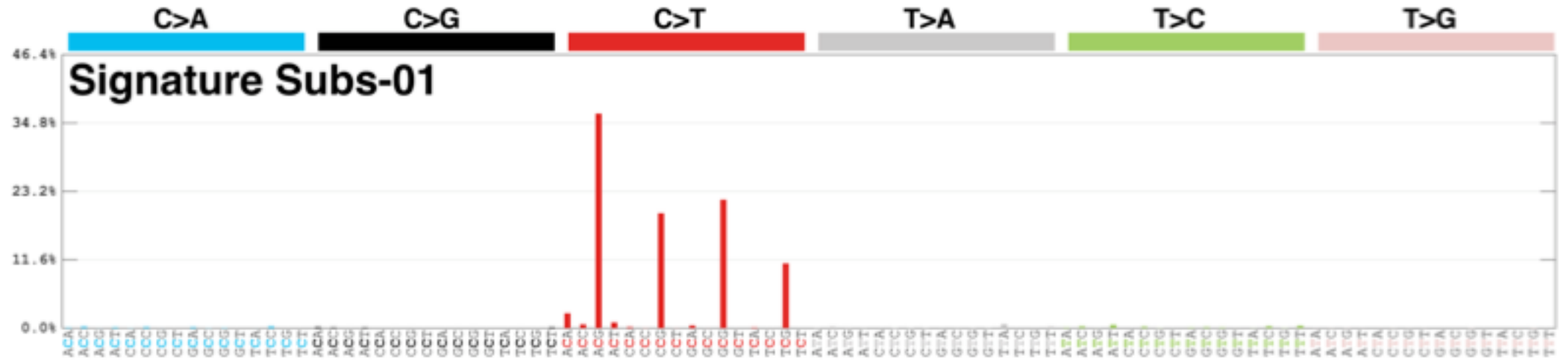
ATA>ACA
ATC>ACC
ATG>ACG
ATT>ACT
CTA>CCA
CTC>CCC
CTG>CCG
CTT>CCT
GTA>GCA
GTC>GCC
GTG>GCG
GTT>GCT
TTA>TCA
TTC>TCC
TTG>TCG
TTT>TCT

ACA>GCA
ACC>GCC
ACG>GGC
ACT>GCT
CCA>GCA
CCC>GCC
CCG>GGC
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GCT>GCT
TCA>TCA
TCC>TCC
TCC>TGC
TCT>TCT

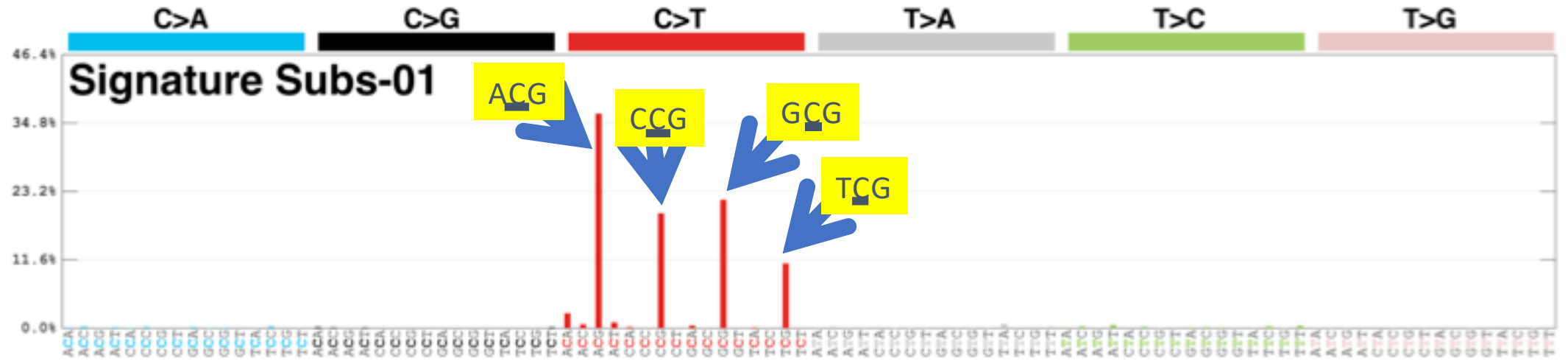
ATA>AGA
ATC>AGC
ATG>AGG
ATT>AGT
CTA>CGA
CTC>CGC
CTG>CGG
CTT>CGT
GTA>GGA
GTC>GGC
GTG>GGG
GTT>GGT
TTA>TGA
TTC>TGC
TTG>TGG
TTT>TTT

96 mutation classes

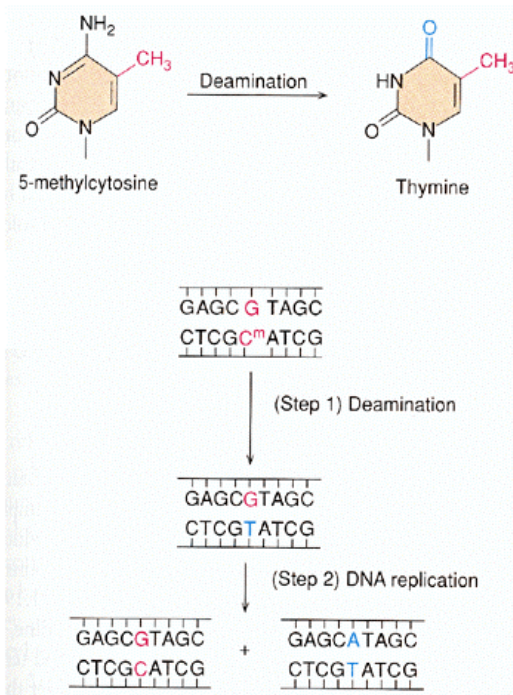
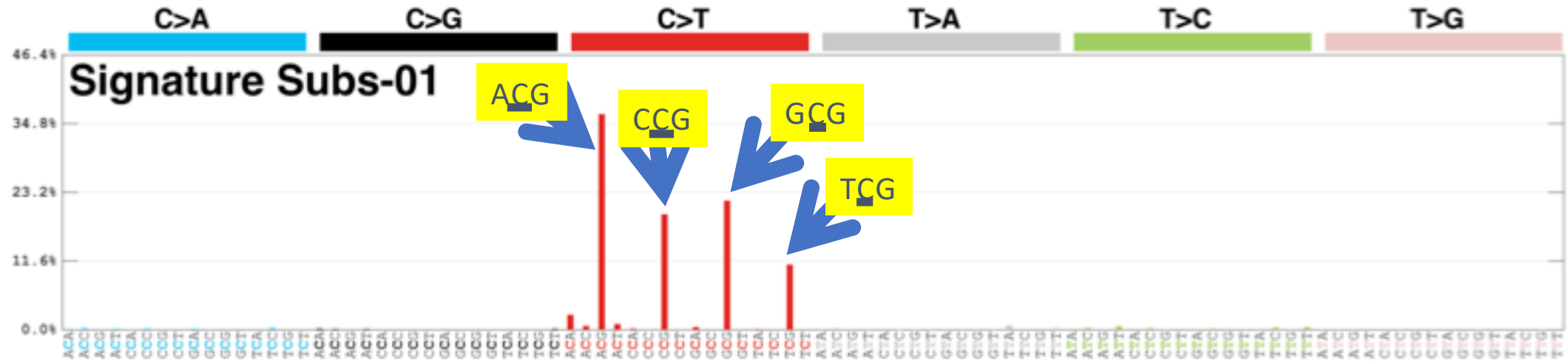
Mutational signatures in human cancer



Mutational signatures in human cancer



Mutational signatures in human cancer



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

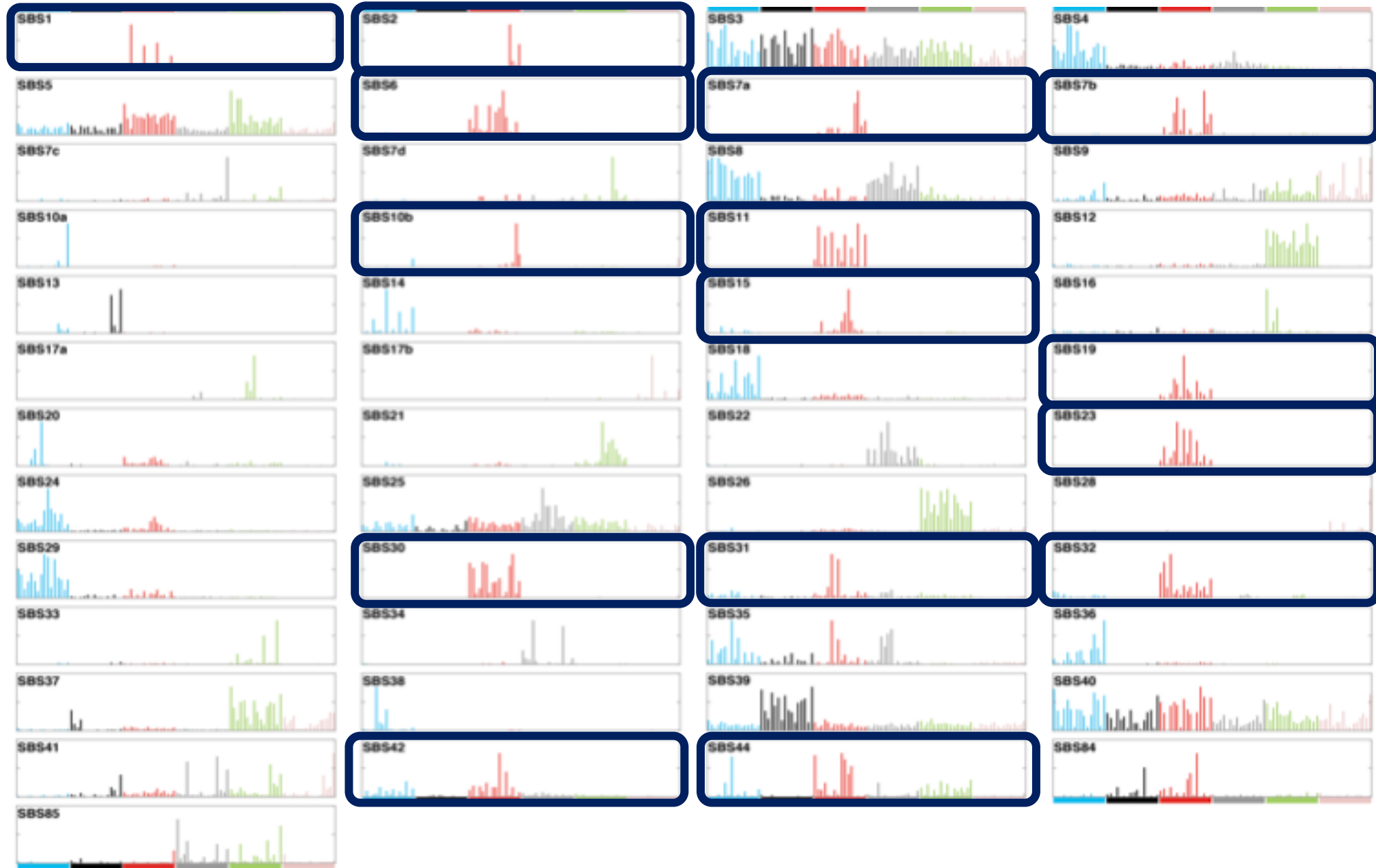


Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

C>T



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

C>A



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

C>G



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

T>A



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

T>C



Repertoire of substitution signatures in human cancer

T>G

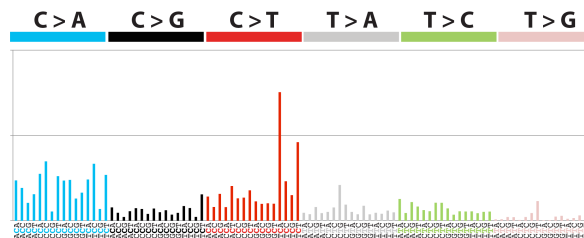


Contributions of mutational signatures to individual cancer cases

A single lung cancer genome

Contributions of mutational signatures to individual cancer cases

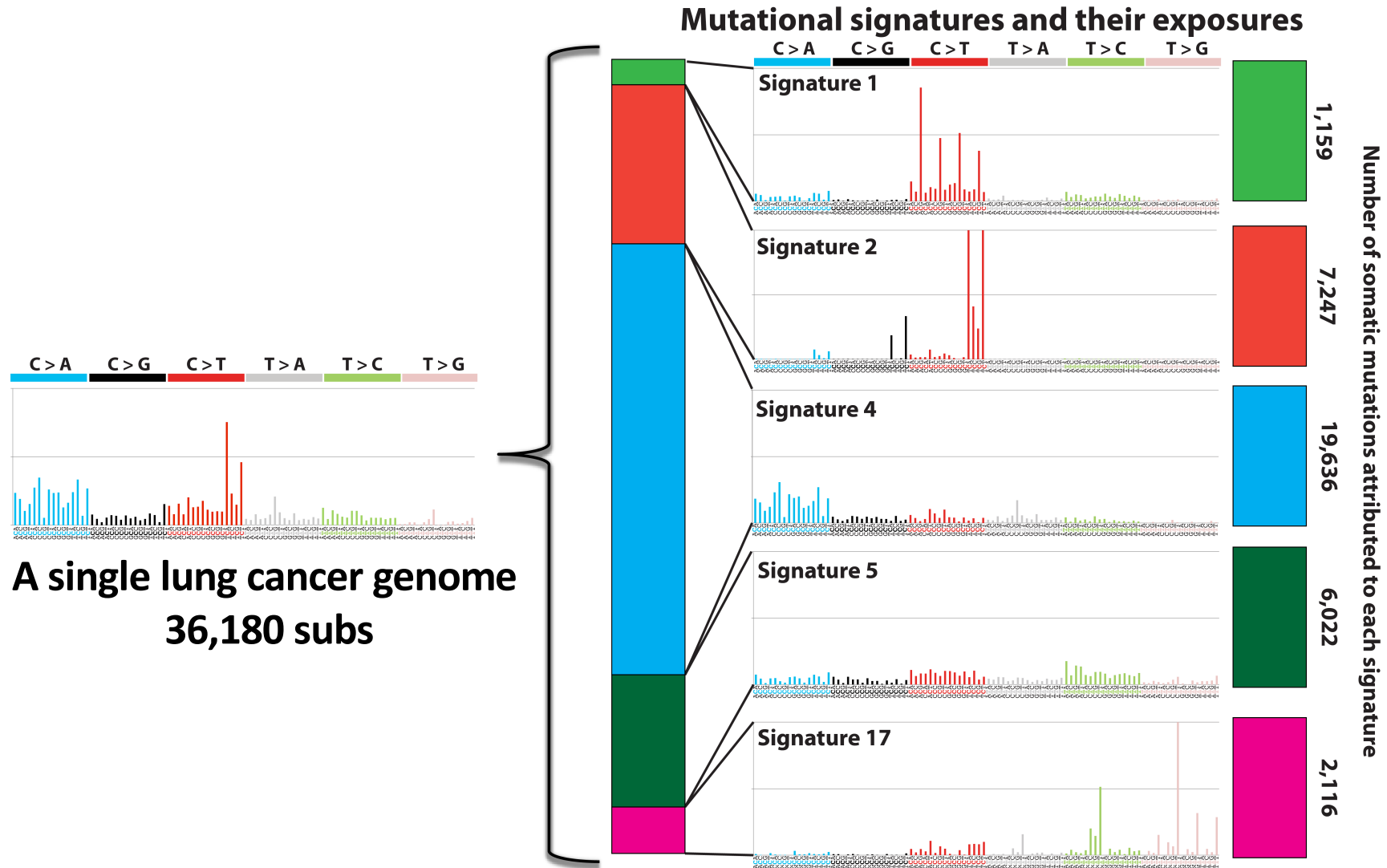
A single lung cancer genome



A single lung cancer genome
36,180 subs

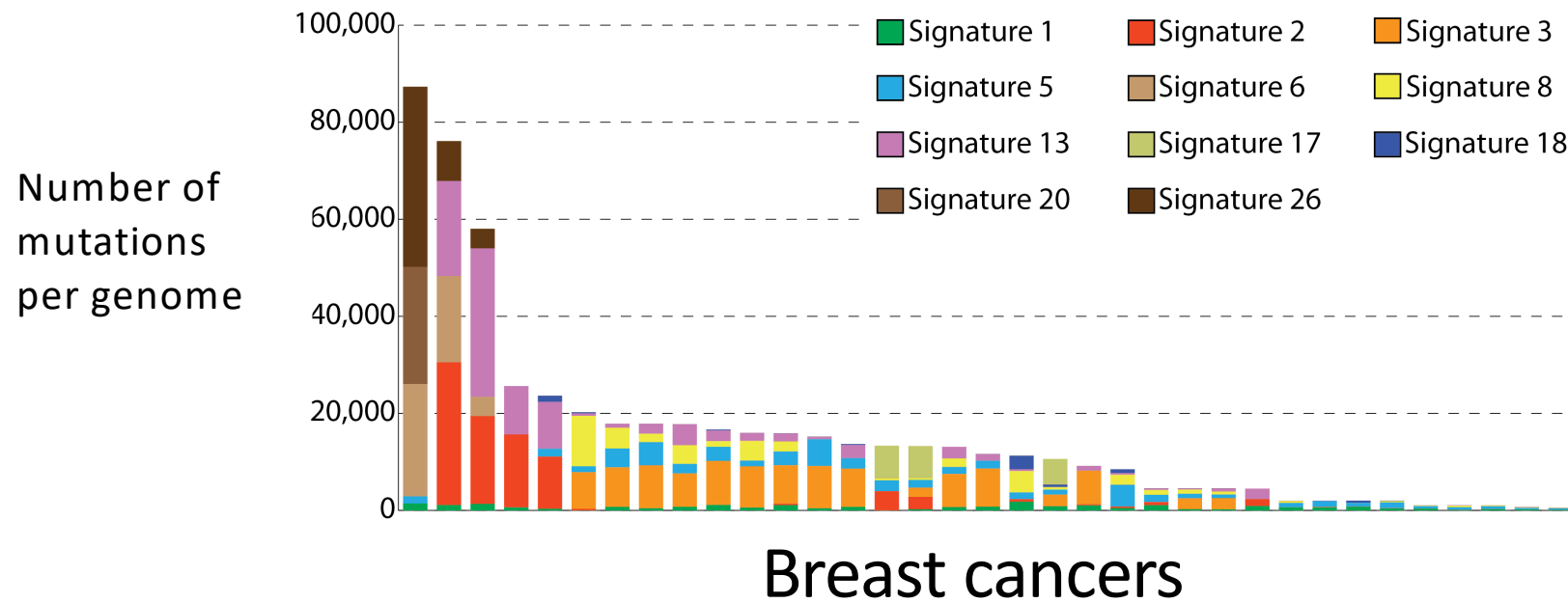
Contributions of mutational signatures to individual cancer cases

A single lung cancer genome



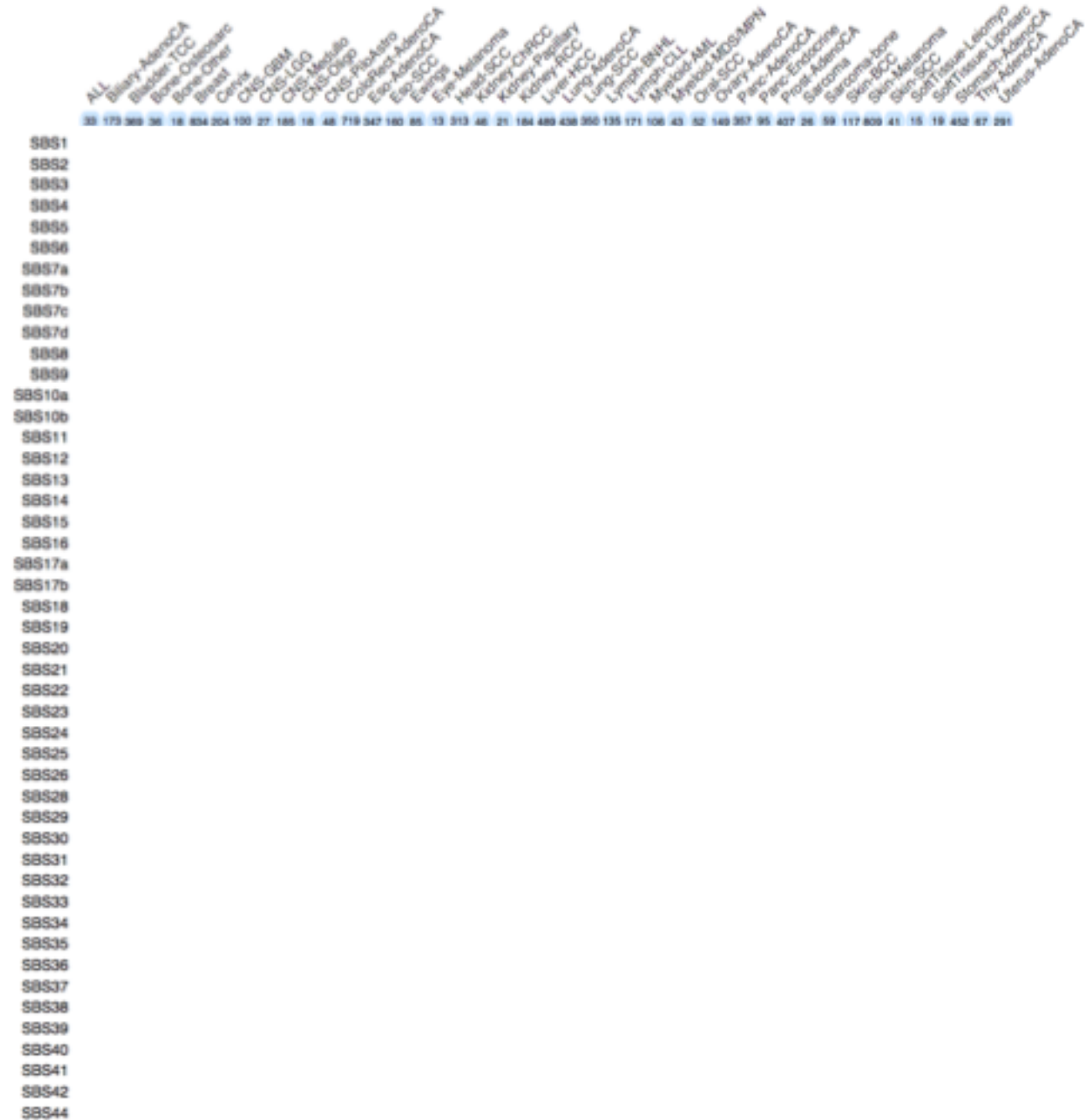
Contributions of mutational signatures to individual cancer cases

Mutational signatures in forty breast cancer genomes

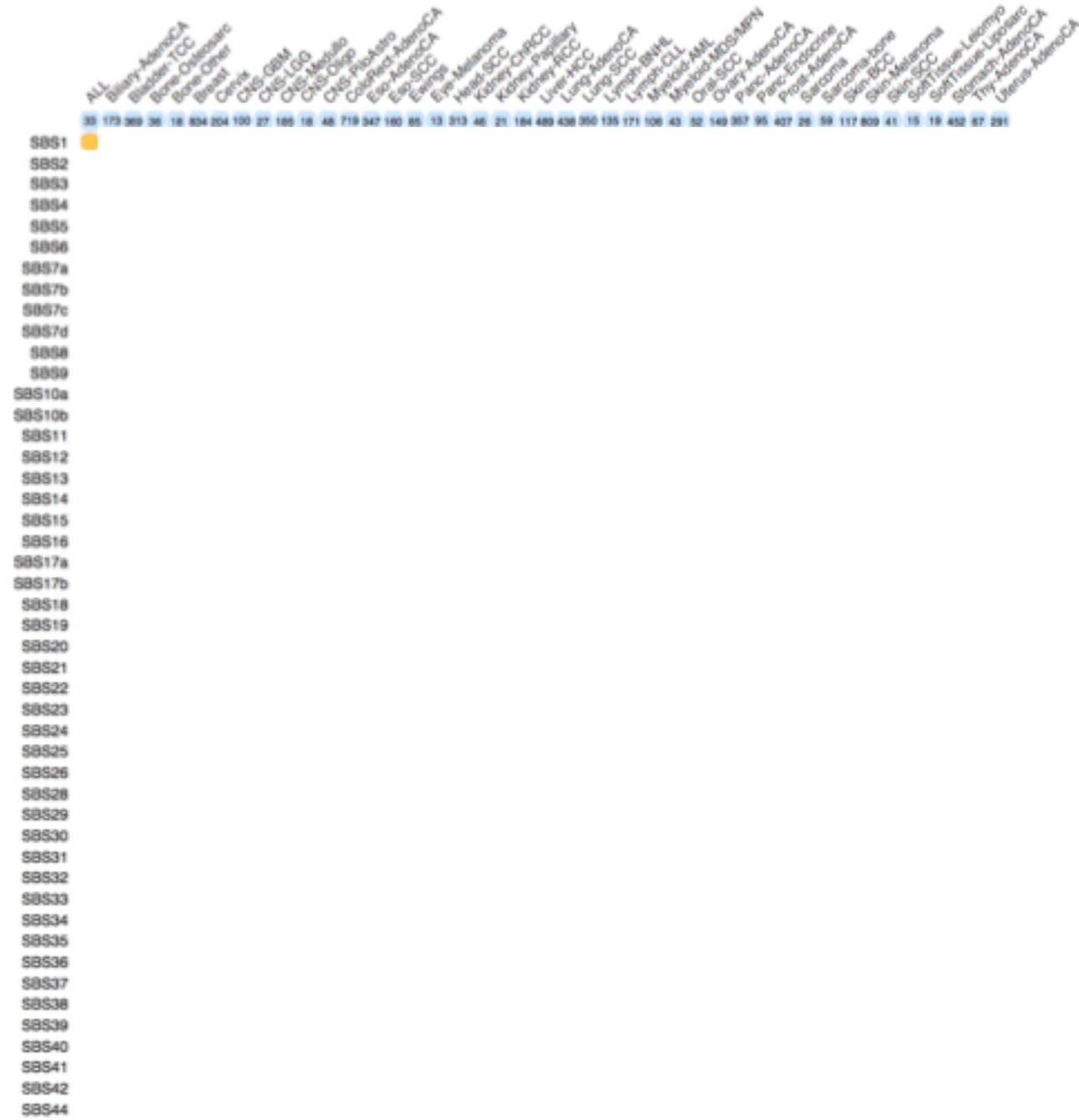


Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples

Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples

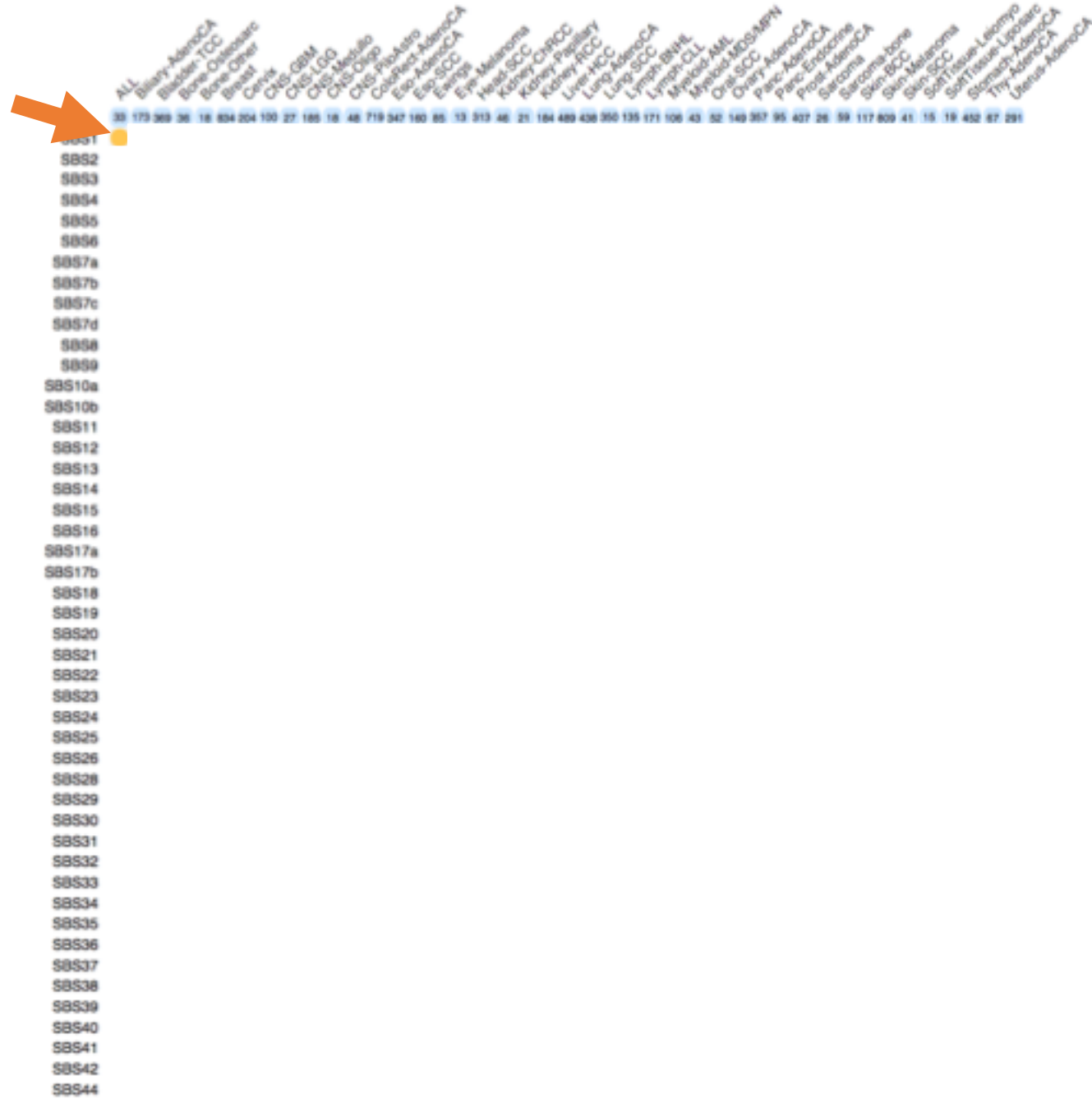


Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples



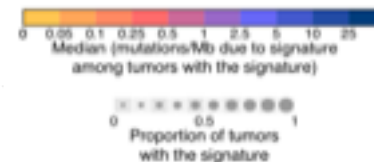
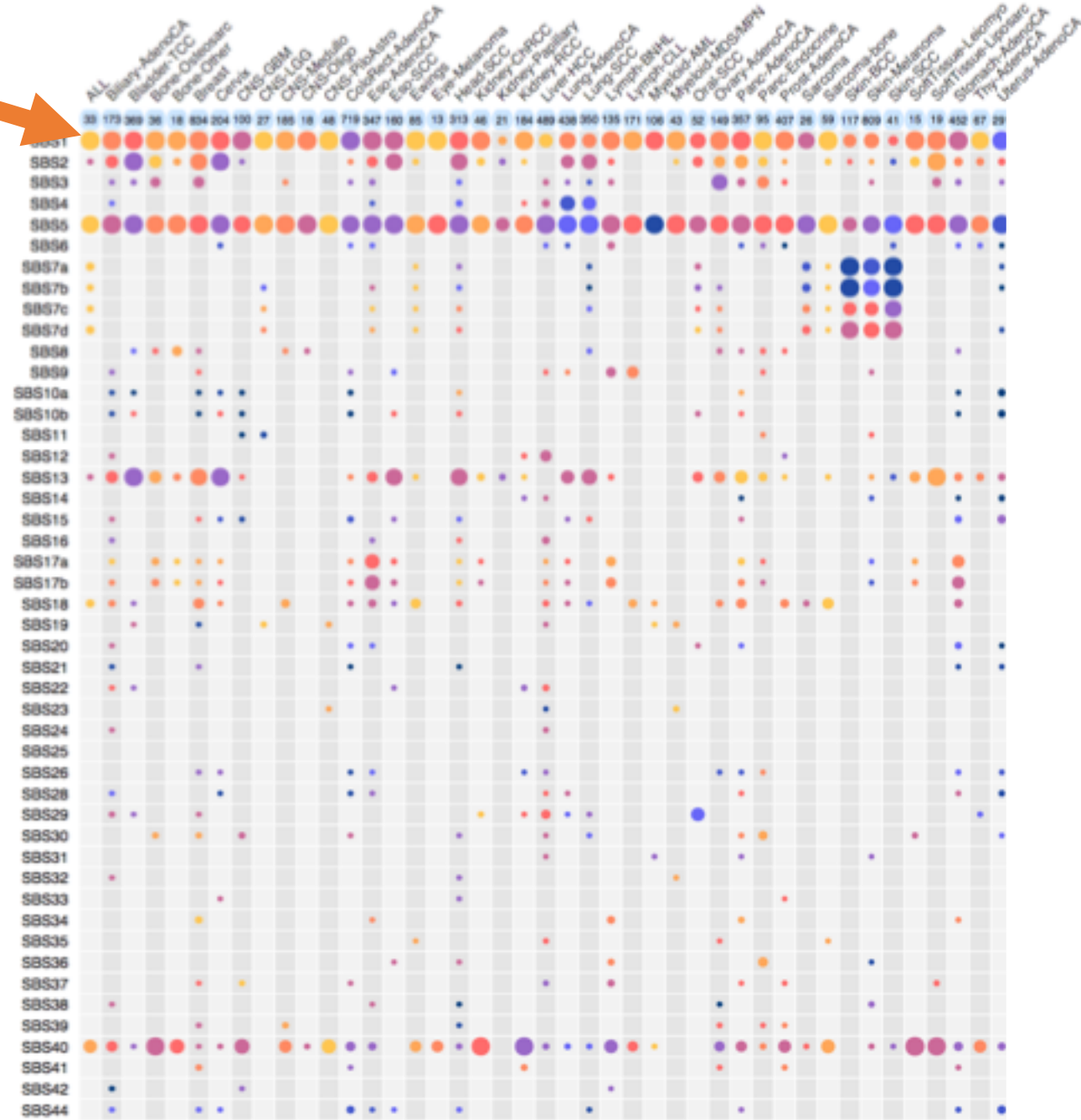
Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples

100% of ALL samples
have signature 1
0.032 median
mutations per MB

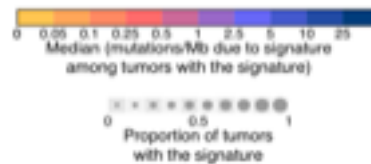
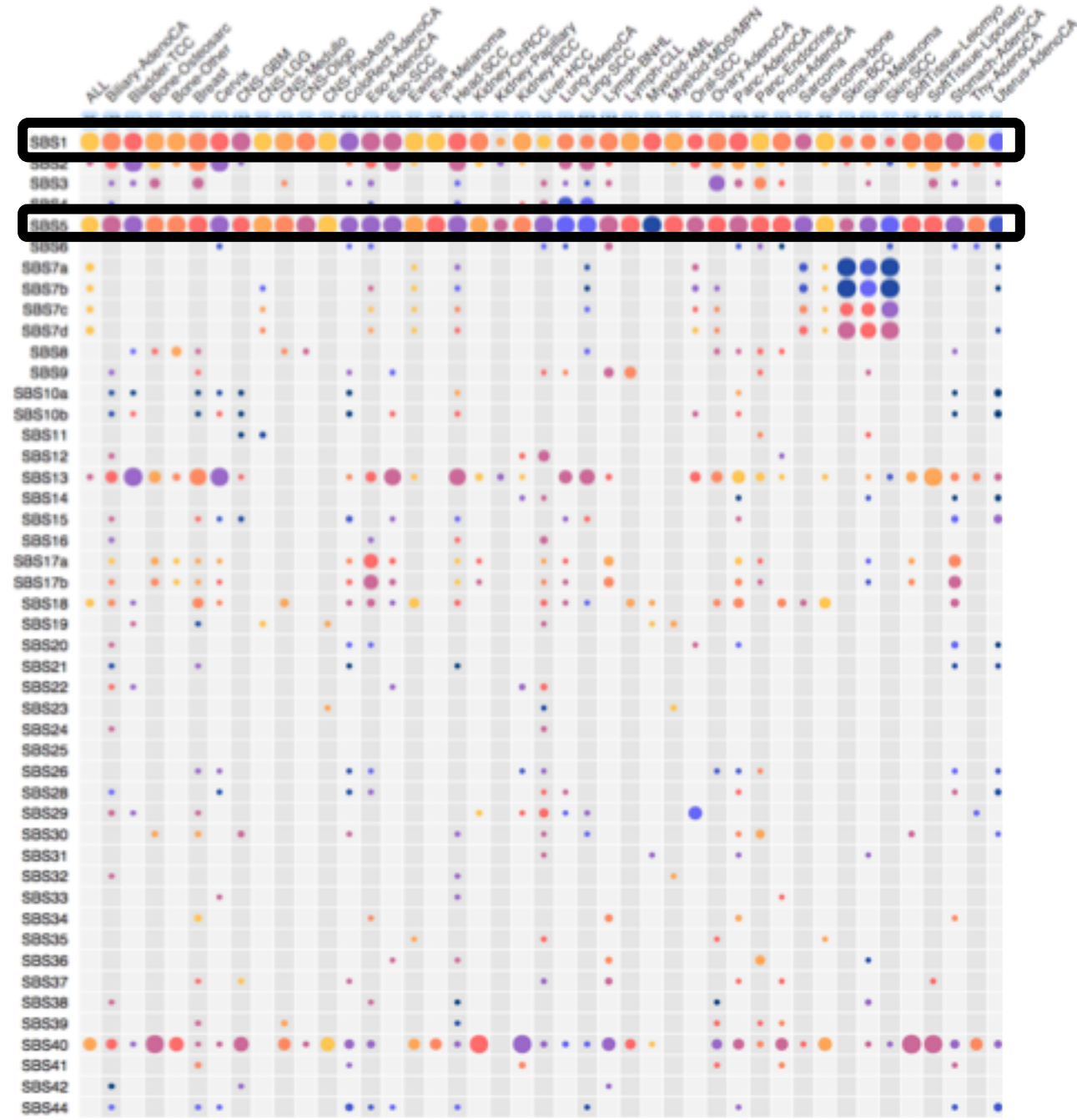


Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples

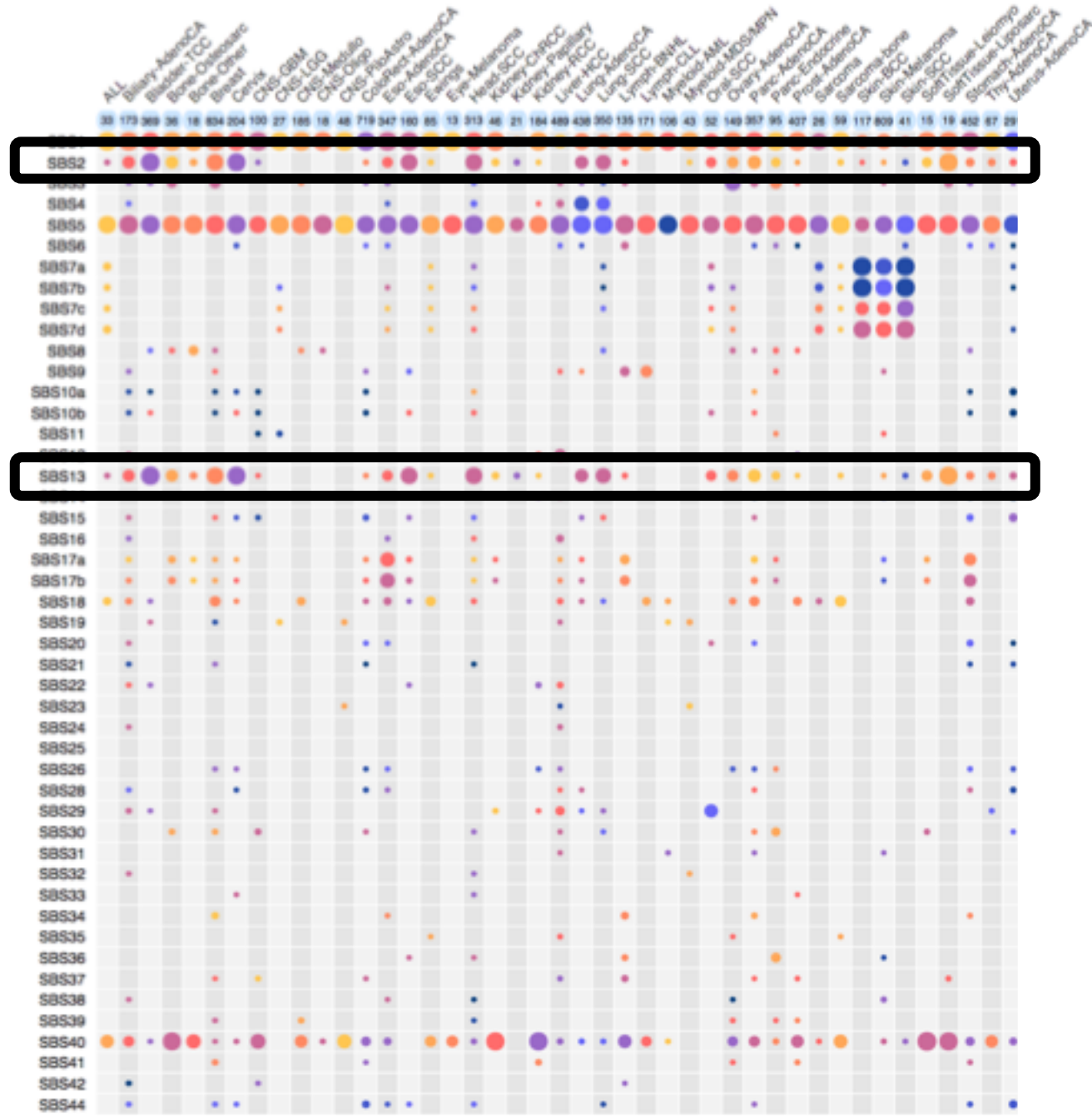
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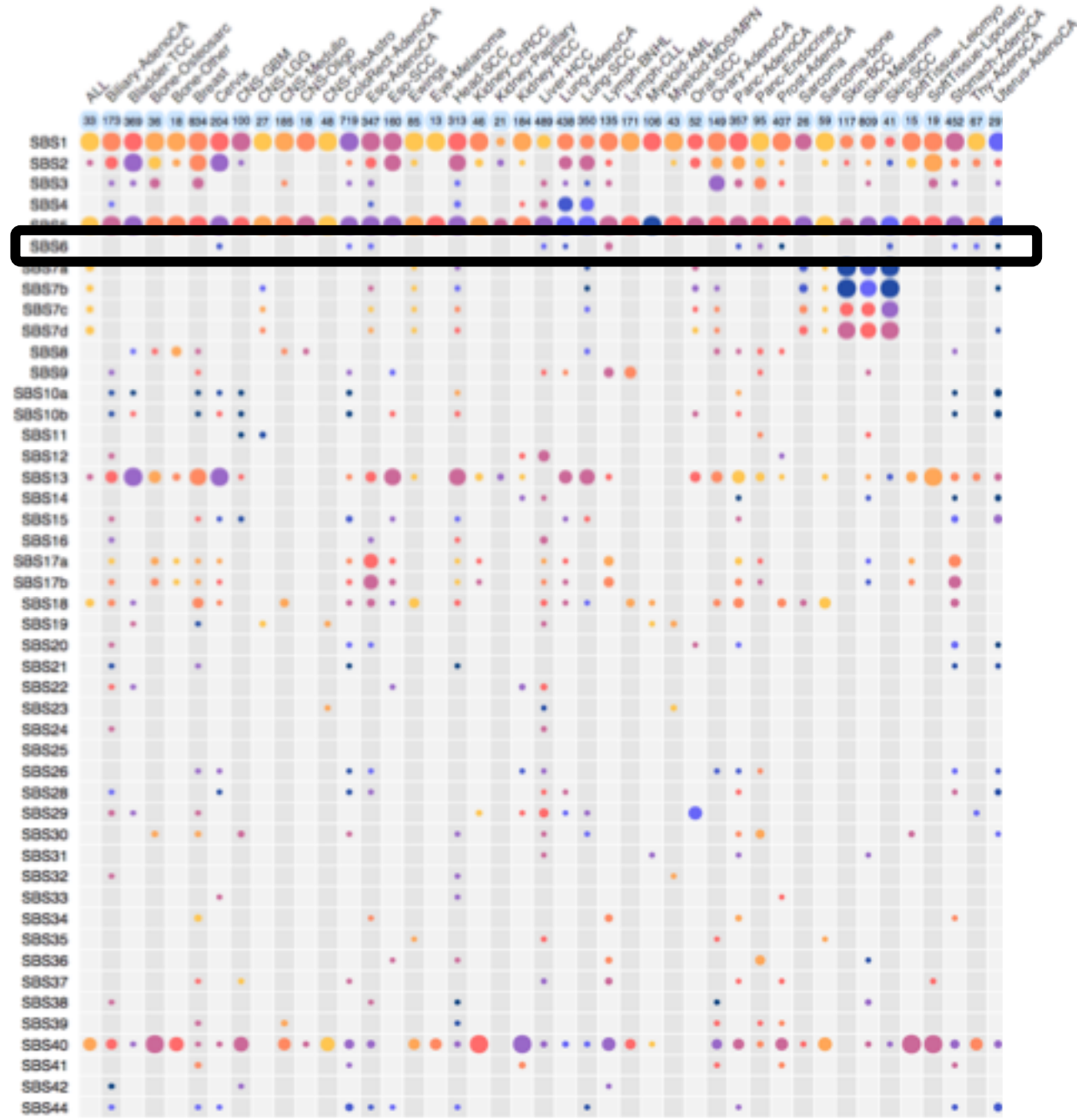
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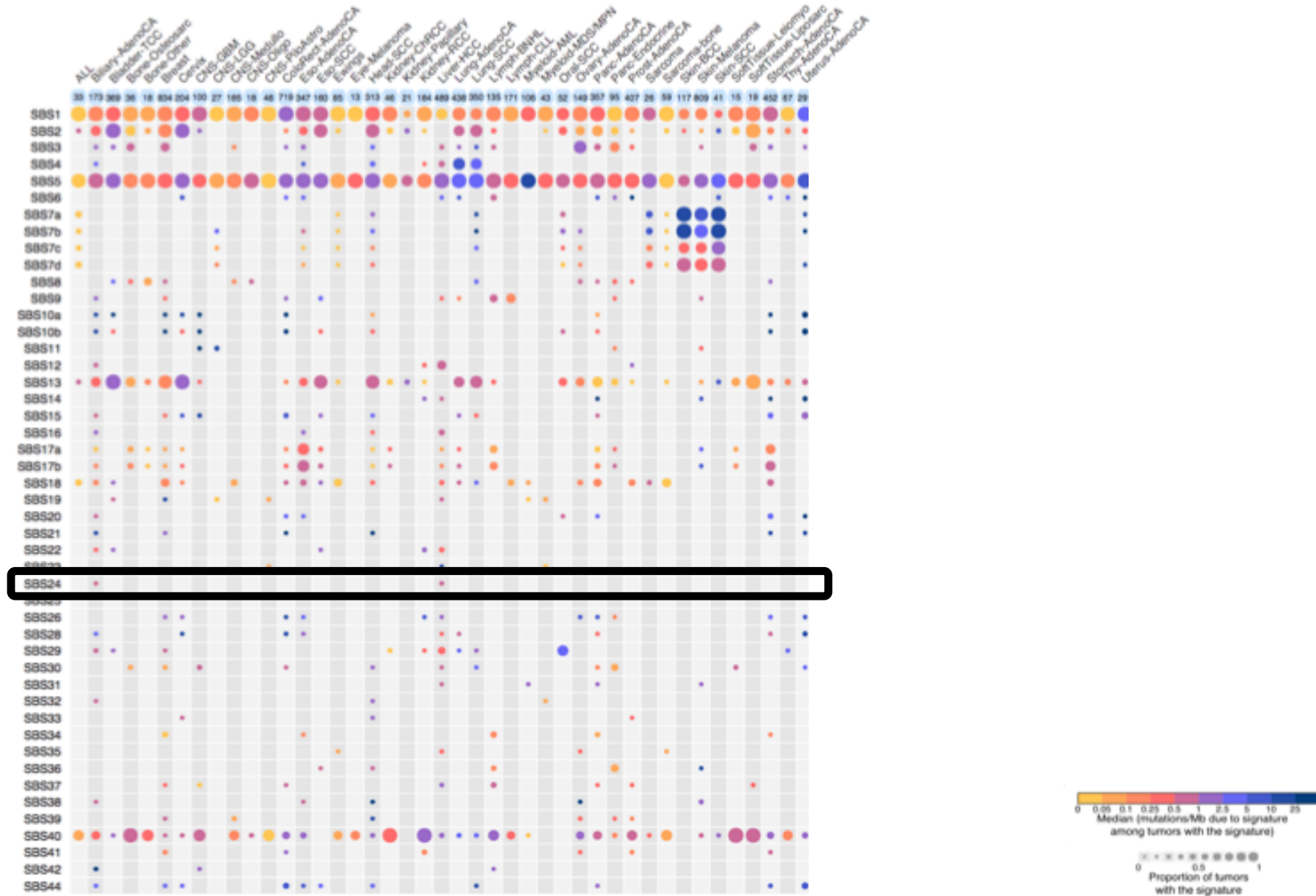
Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples



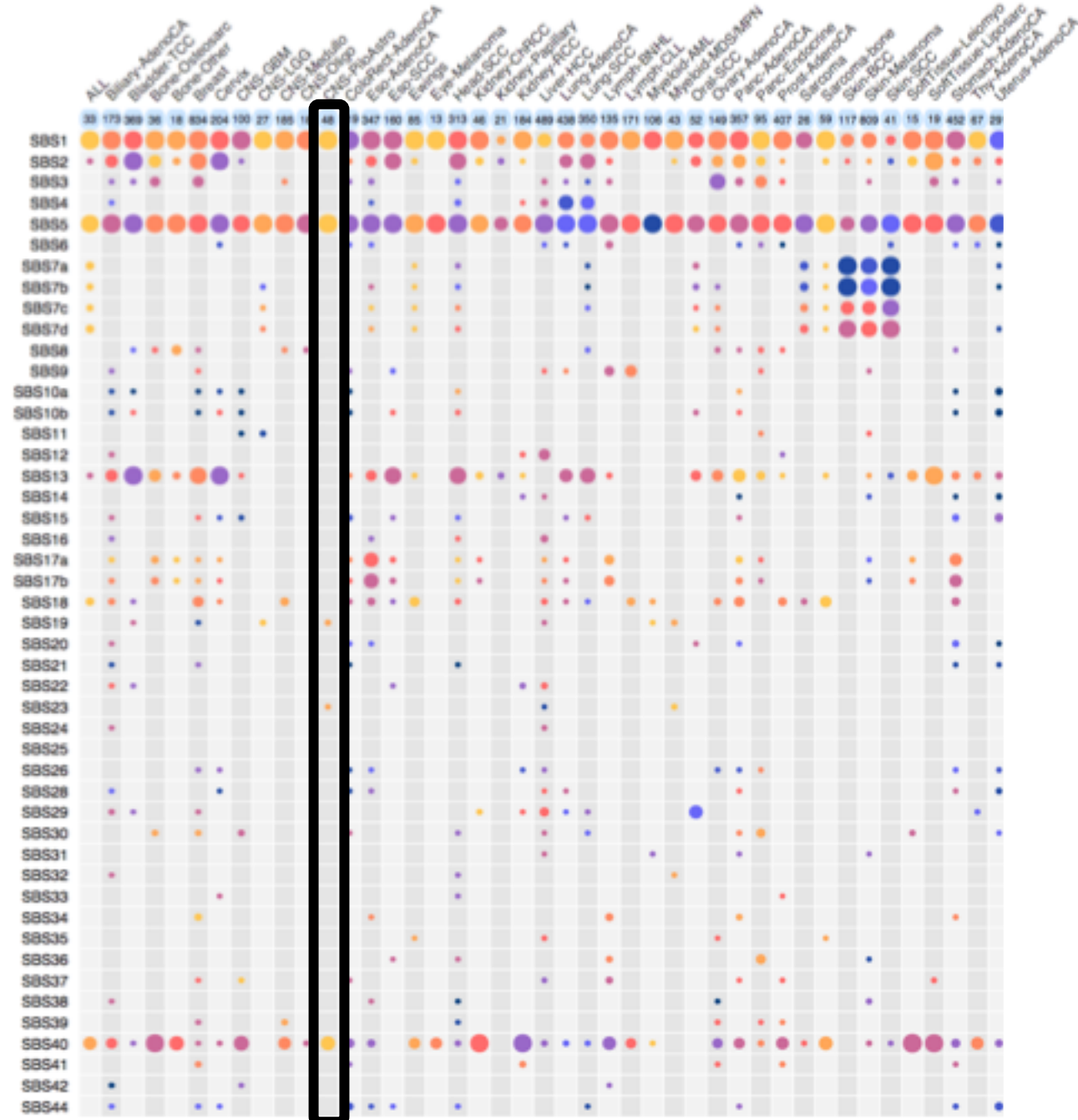
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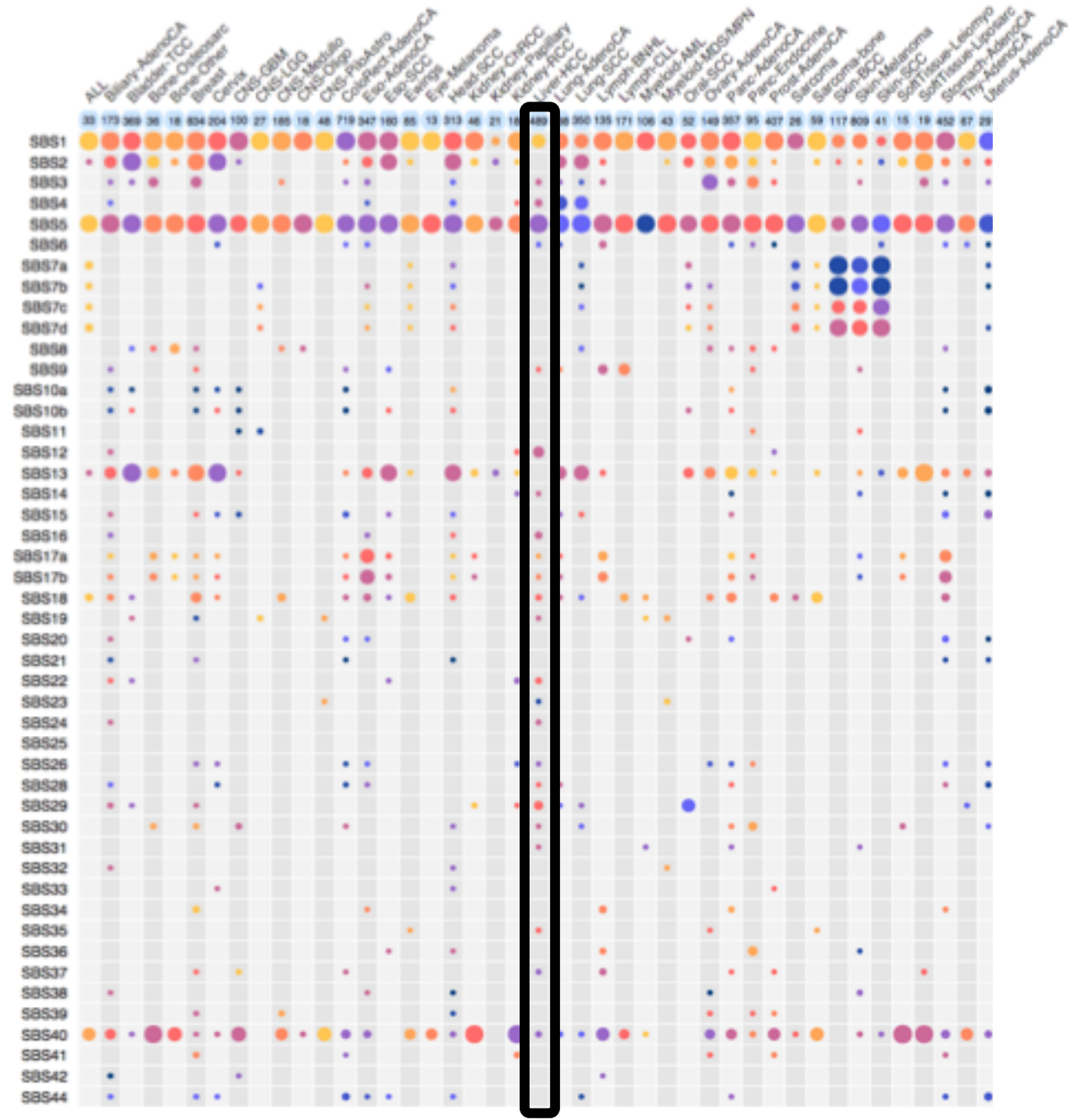
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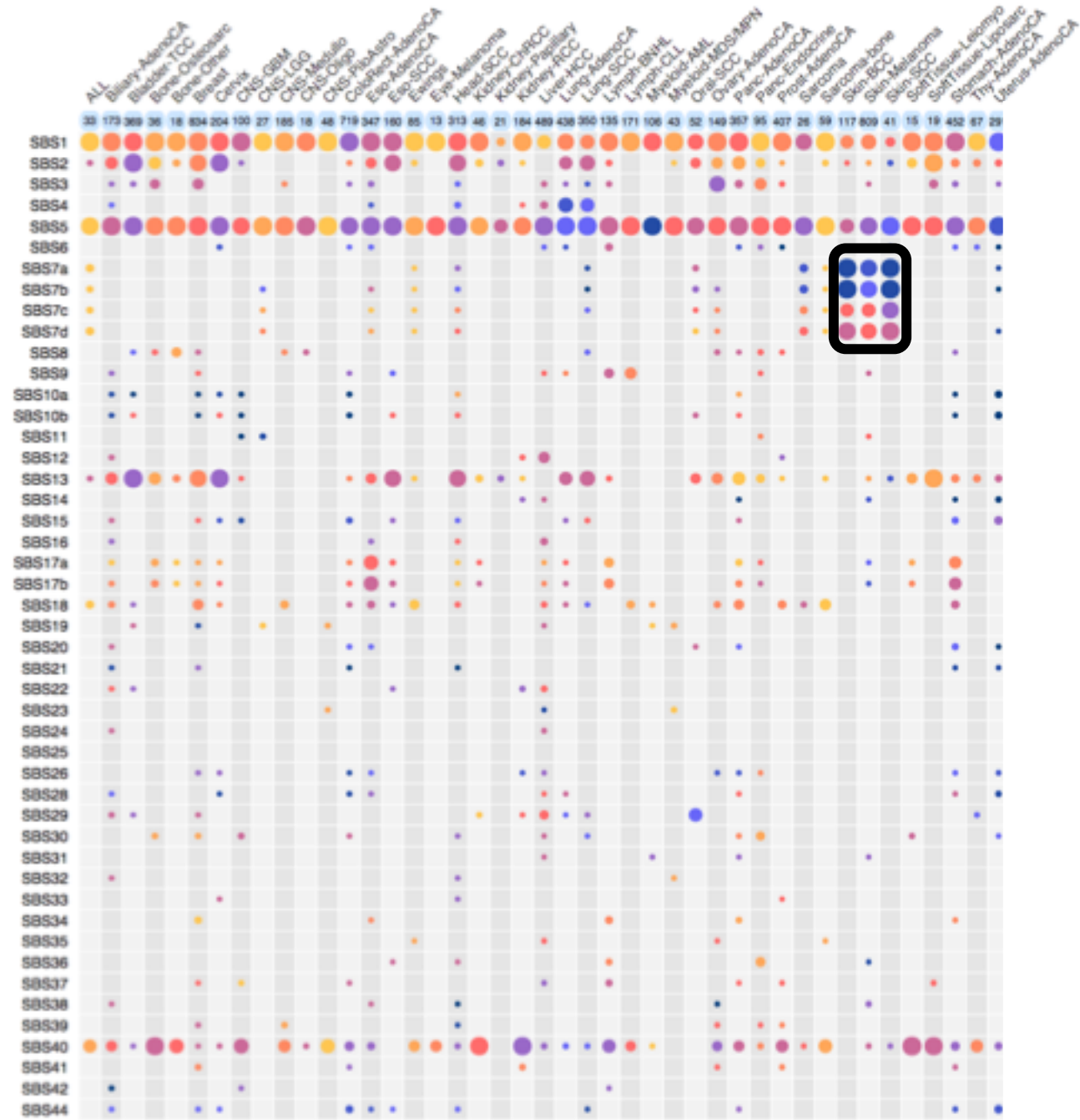
Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples



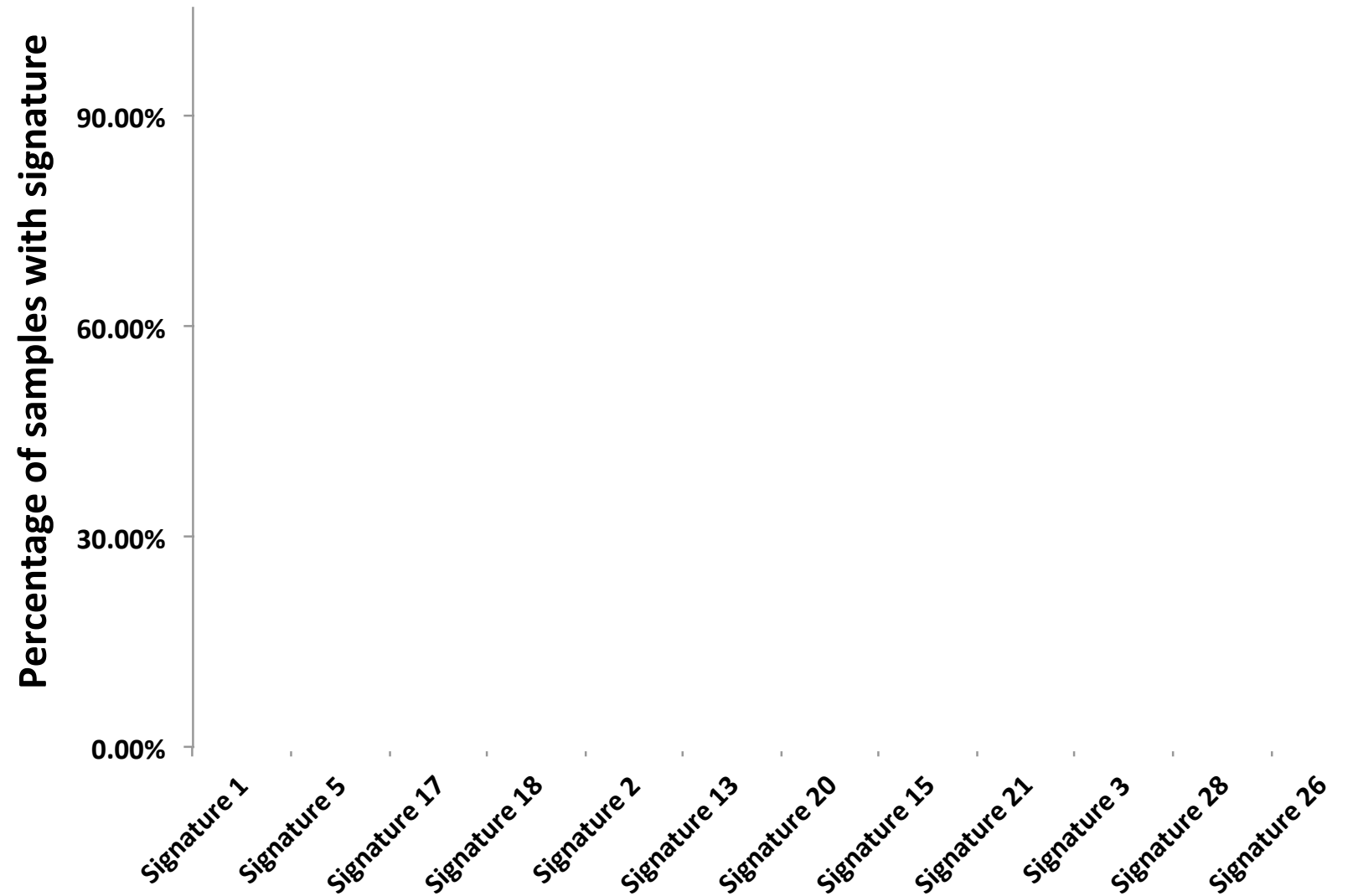
Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples



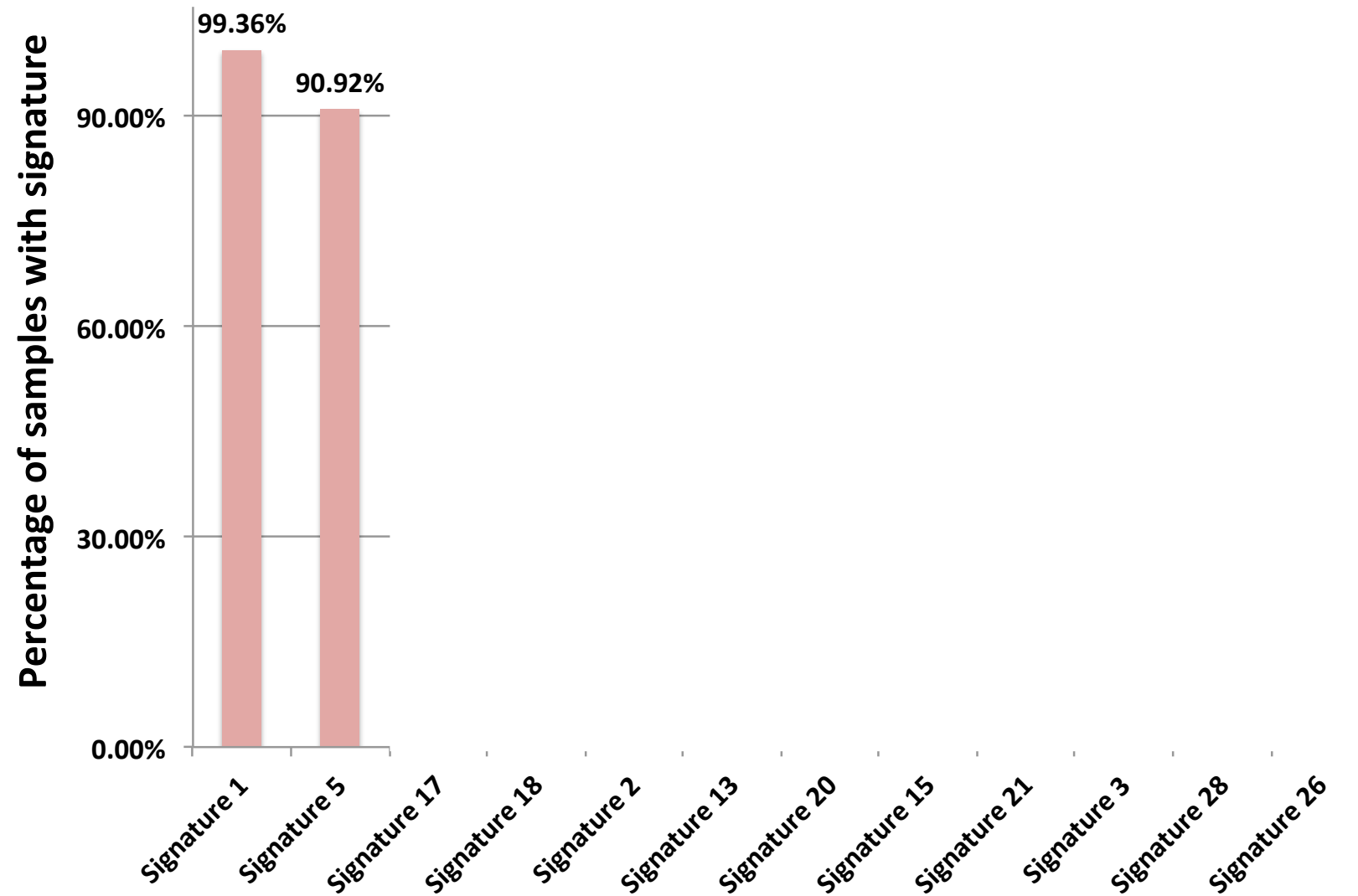
Substitution signatures activity in highly curated samples



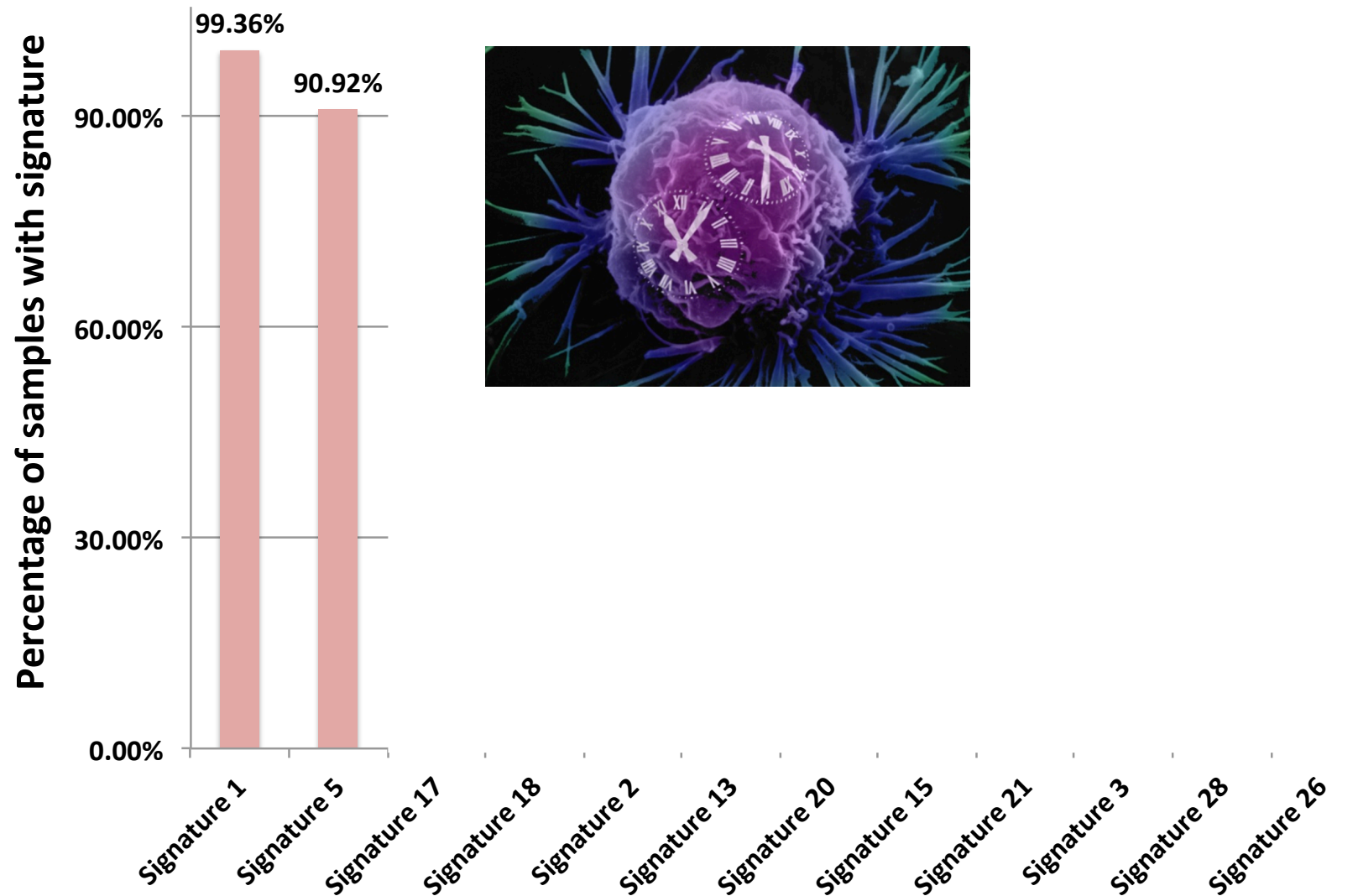
Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



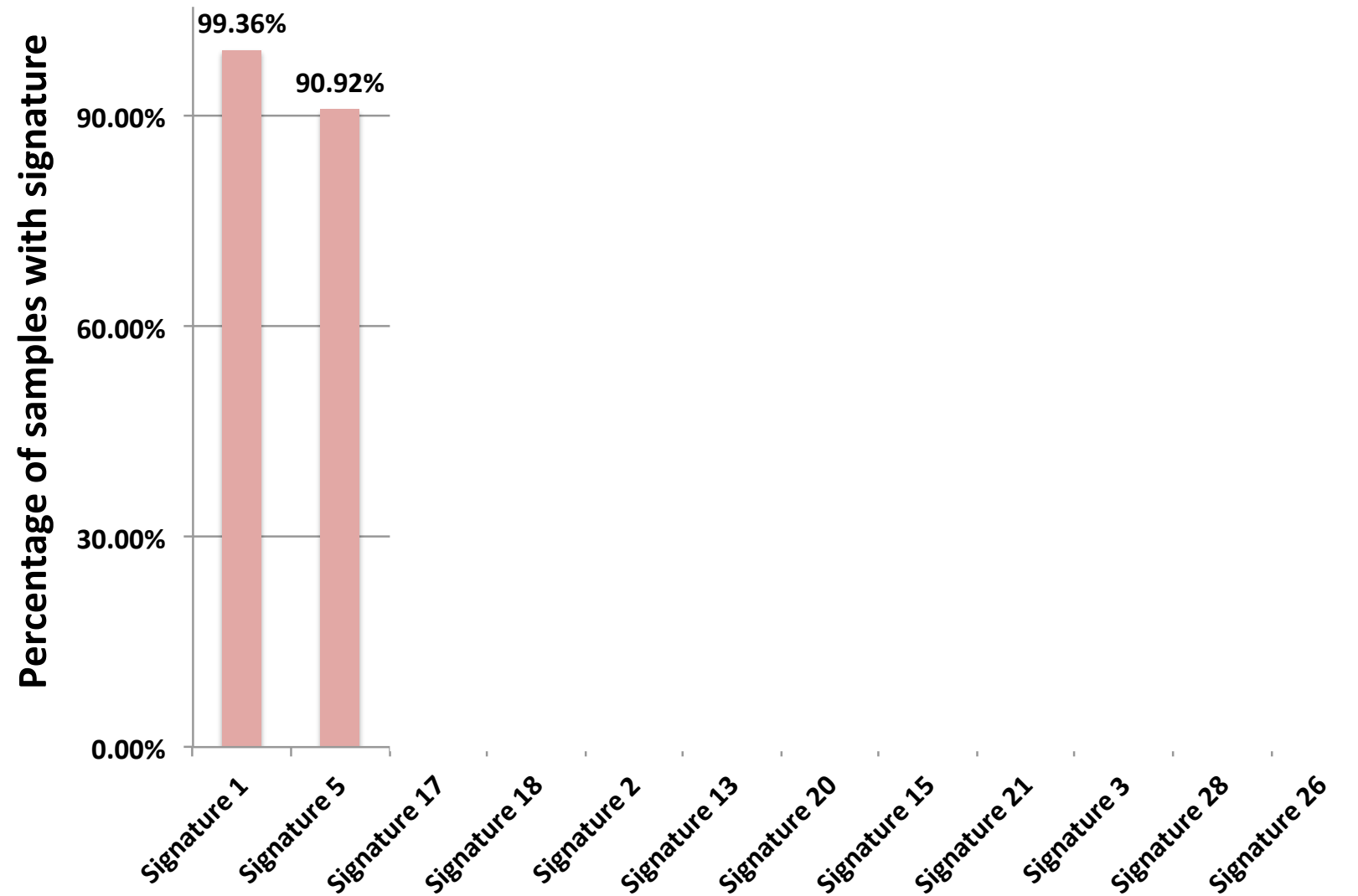
Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



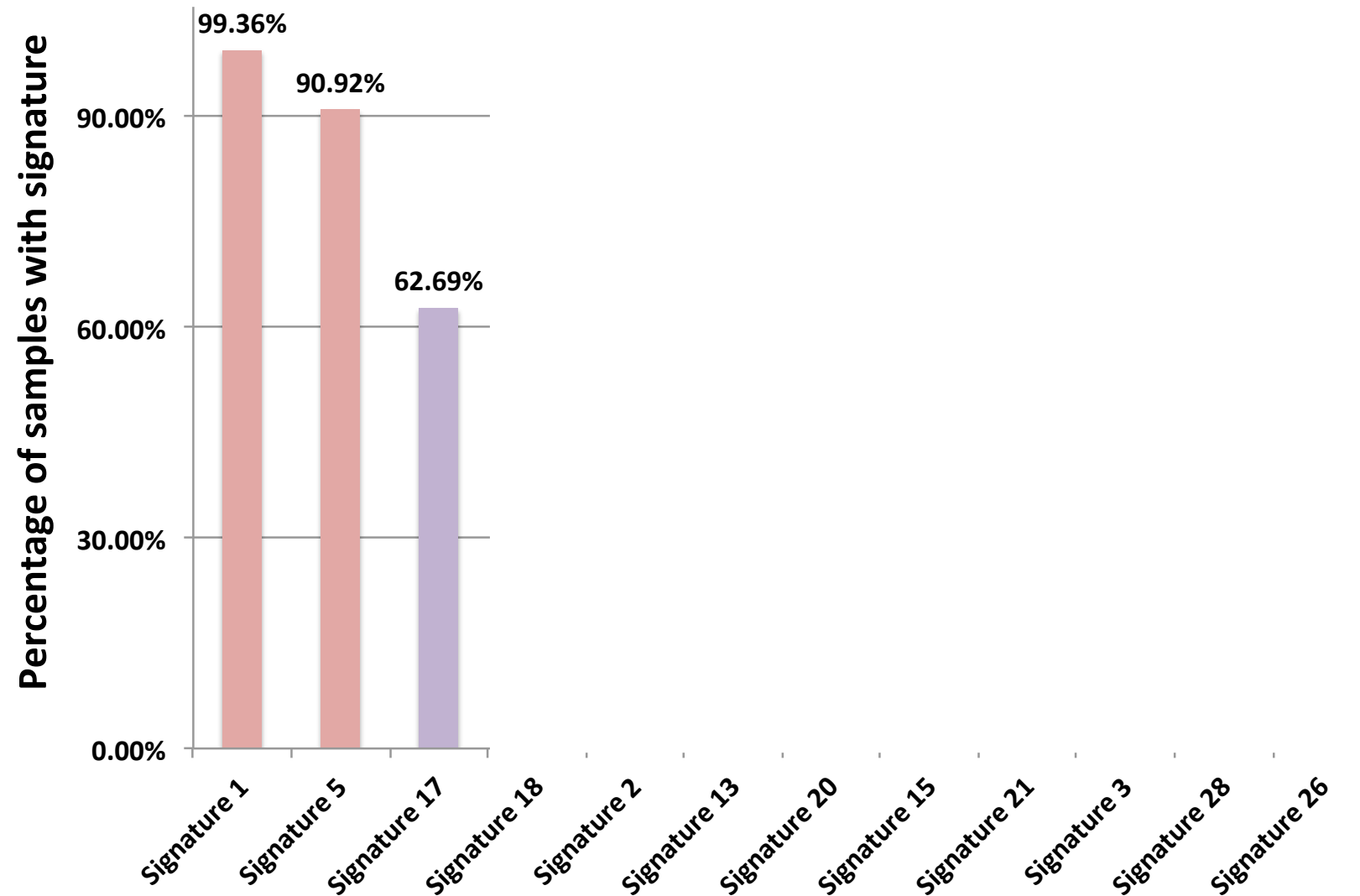
Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



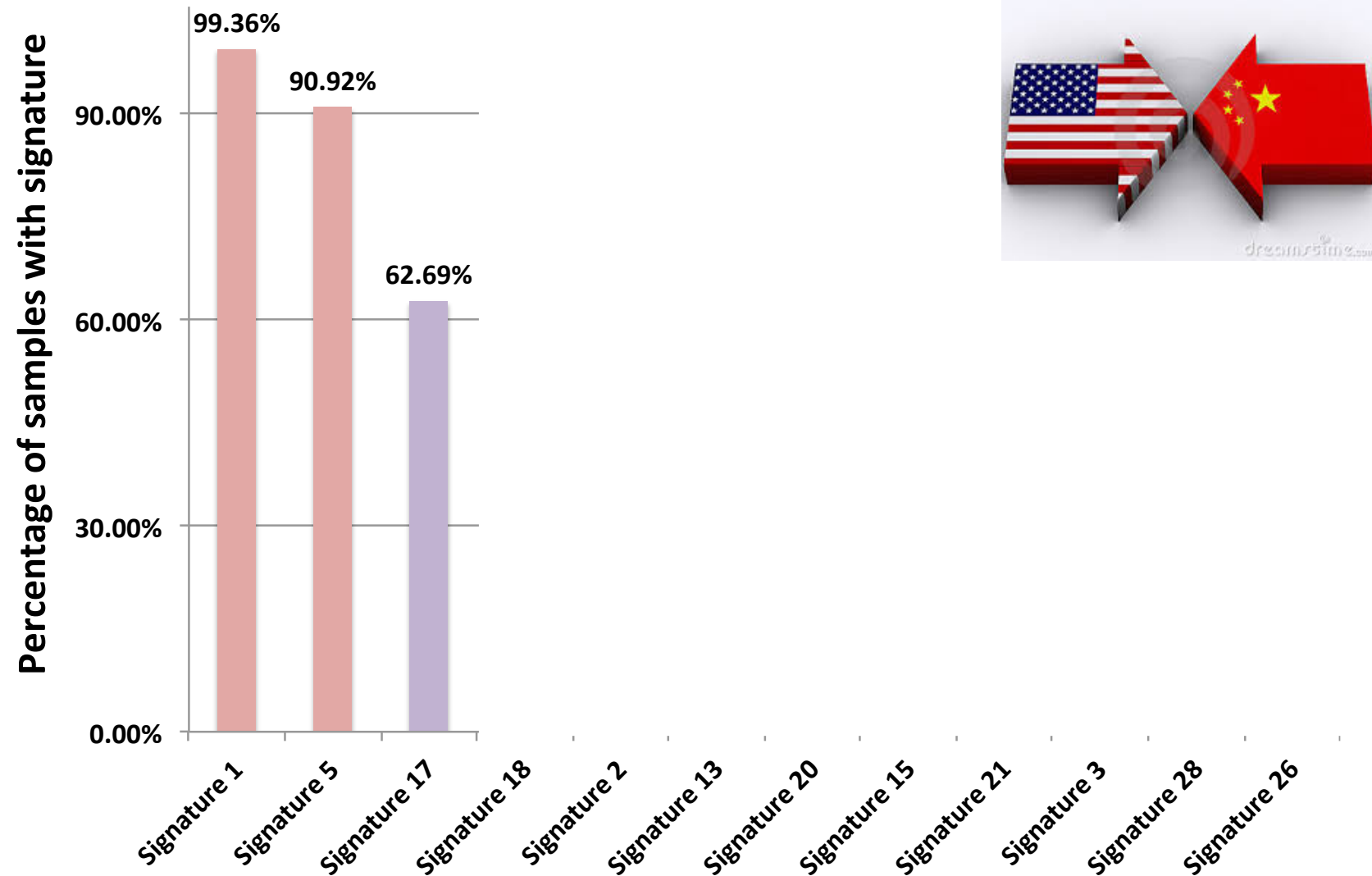
Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



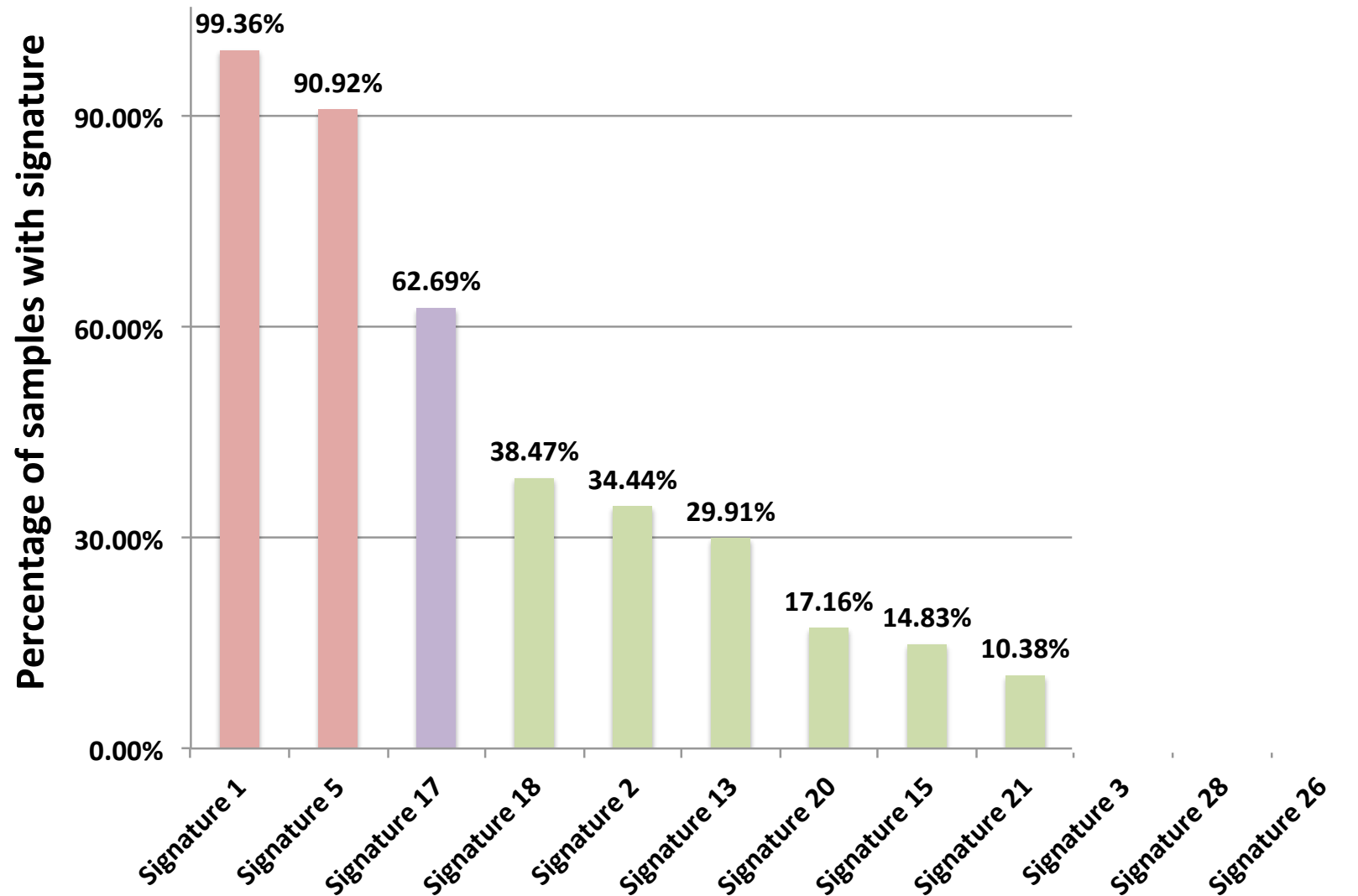
Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



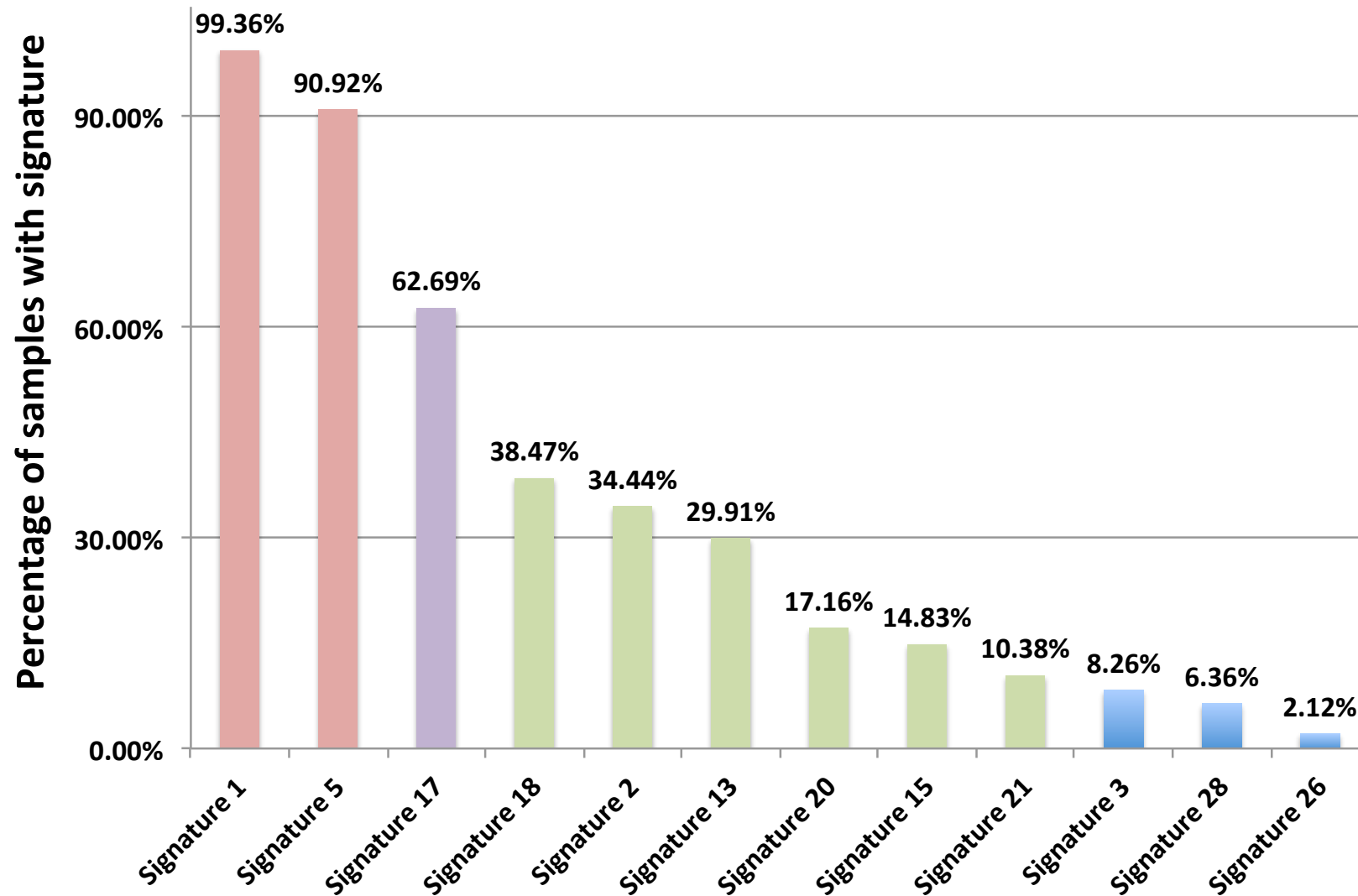
Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



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Cancer Type Example: Stomach Cancer



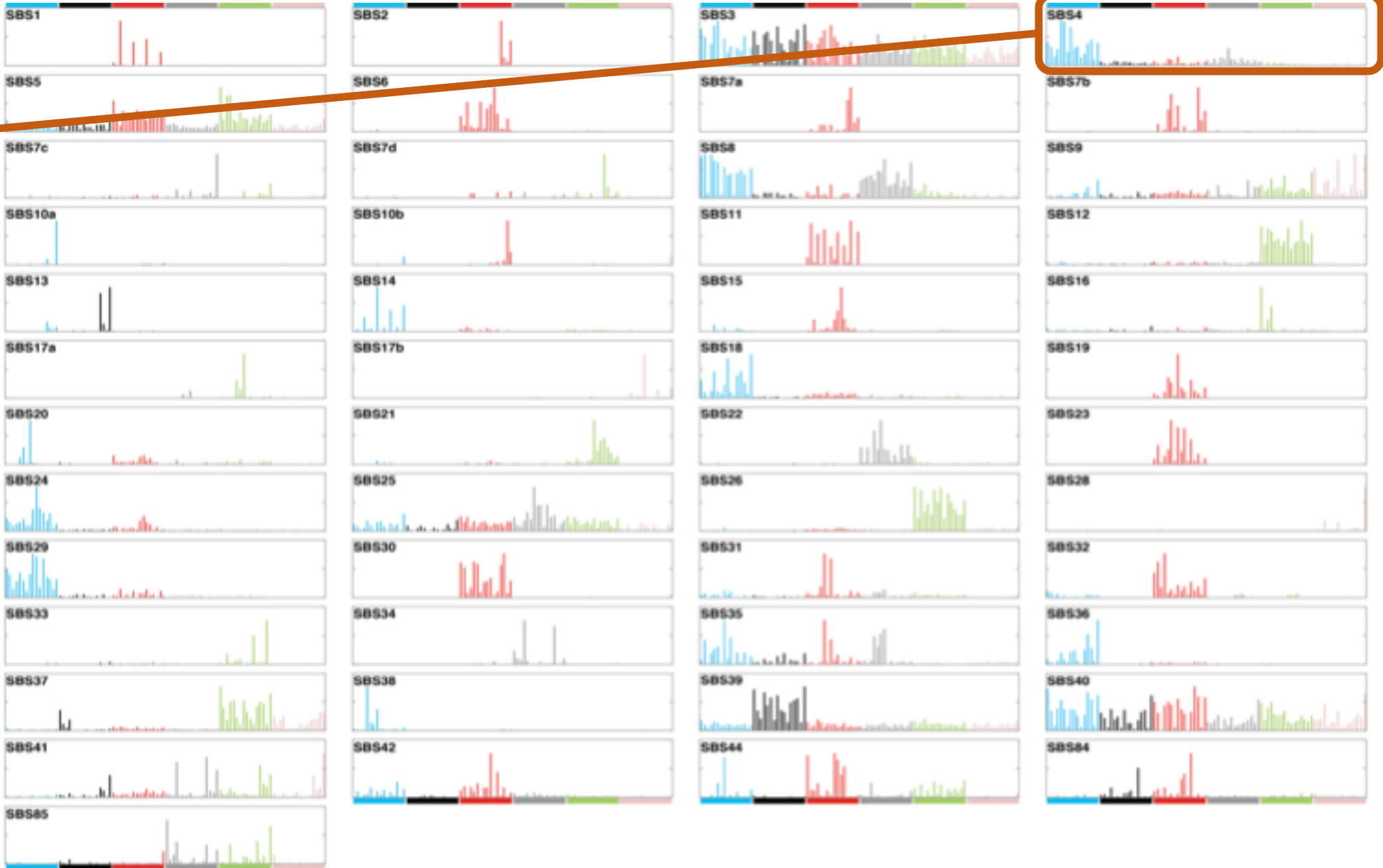
Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



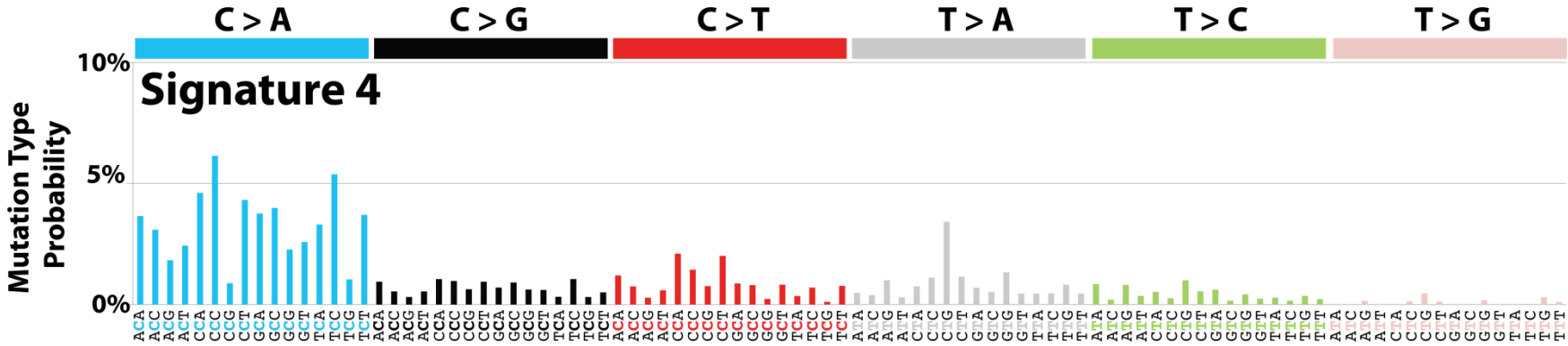
Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Tobacco
smoking



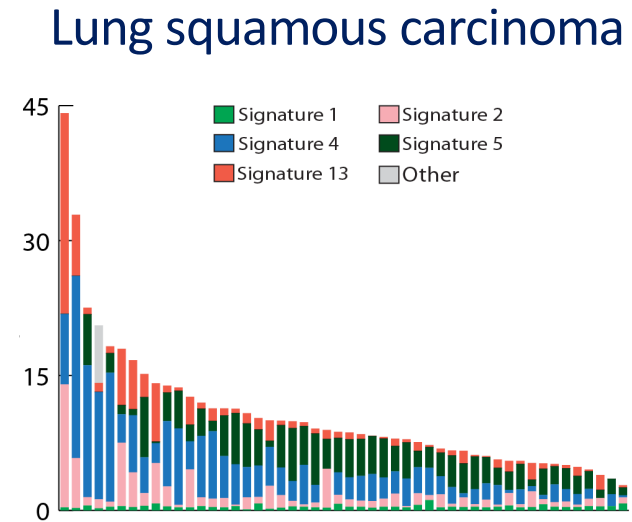
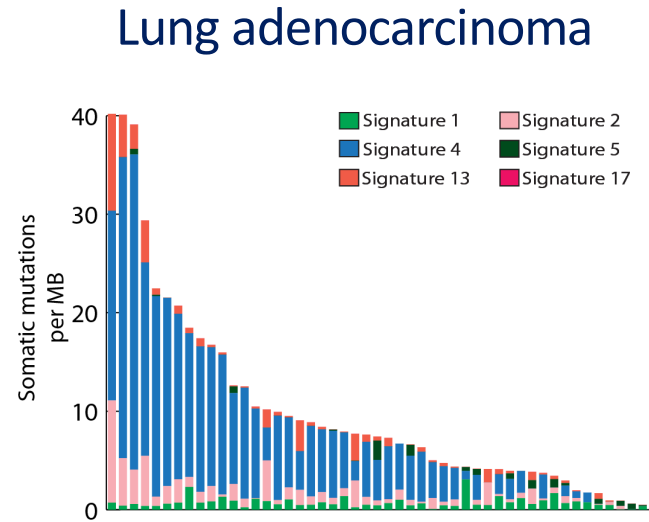
How do you know these aetiologies?

Signature 4 is likely due to tobacco smoking



Contributions of mutational signatures to smoking induced and non-smoking induced cancer types

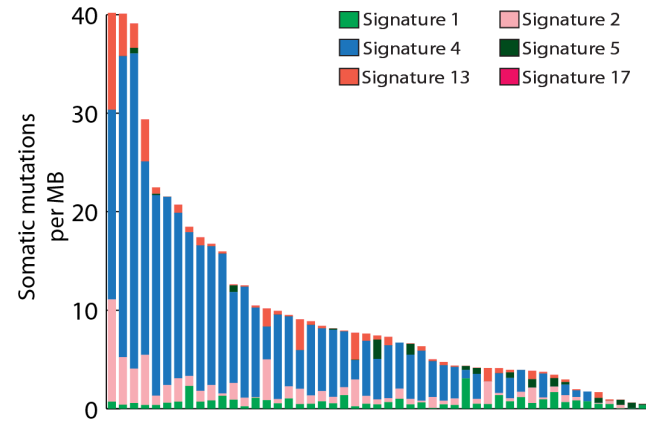
Smoking induced cancer types



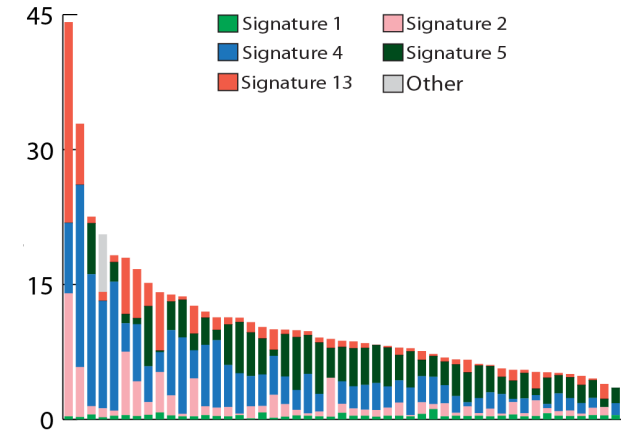
Contributions of mutational signatures to smoking induced and non-smoking induced cancer types

Smoking induced cancer types

Lung adenocarcinoma

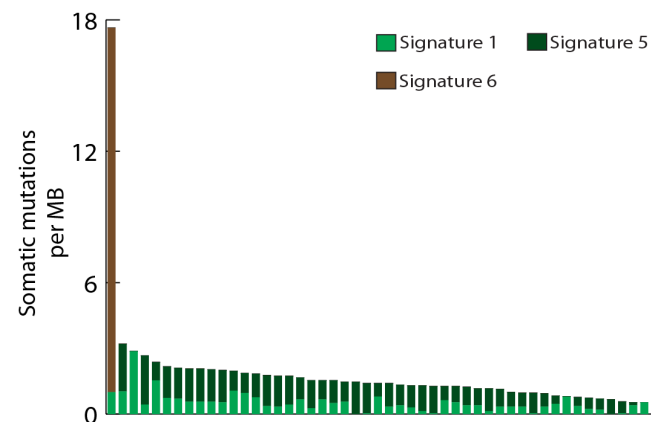


Lung squamous carcinoma

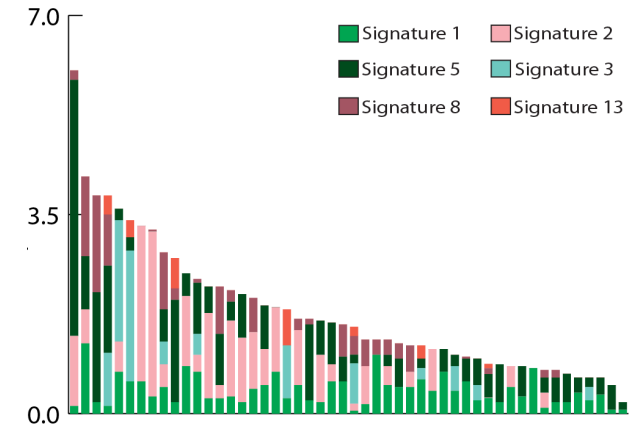


Non-smoking induced cancer types

Low grade glioma



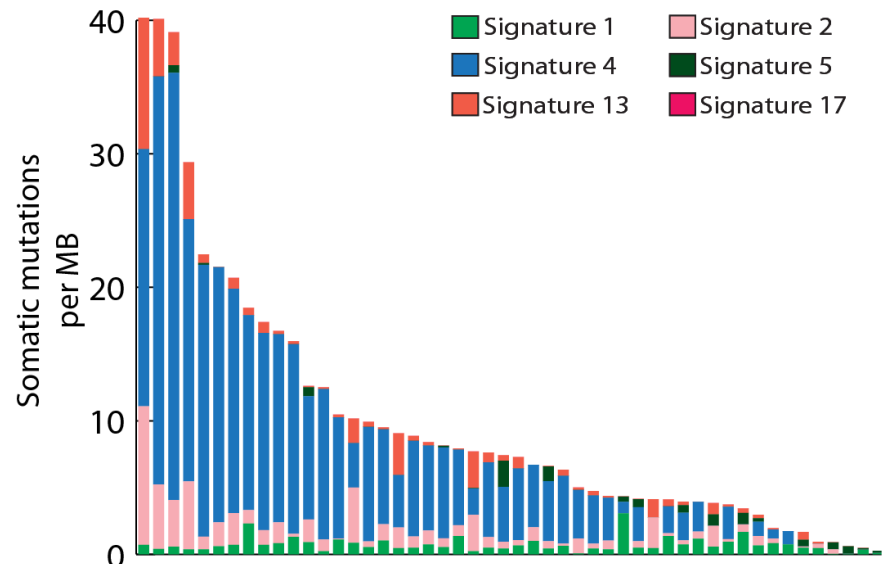
Breast cancer



Contributions of mutational signatures to lung adenocarcinomas

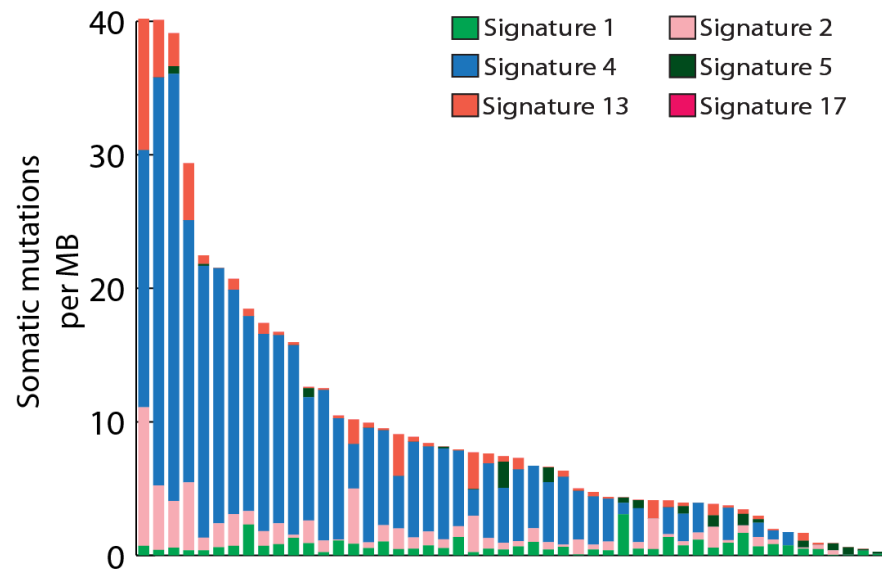
Contributions of mutational signatures to lung adenocarcinomas

Tobacco smokers

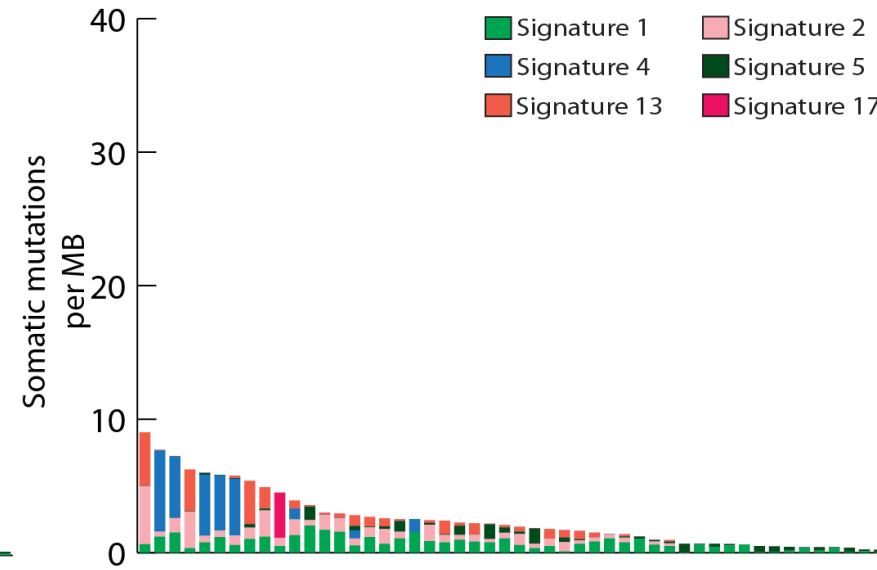


Contributions of mutational signatures to lung adenocarcinomas

Tobacco smokers

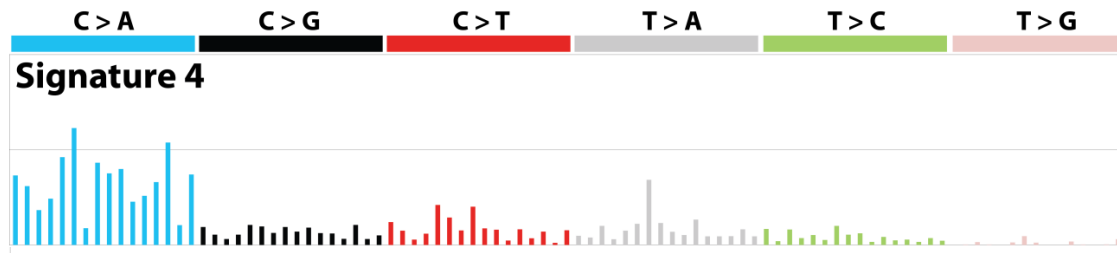


Life-long non-smokers



The mutational signature of *in vitro* benzo[*a*]pyrene exposure is similar to signature 4

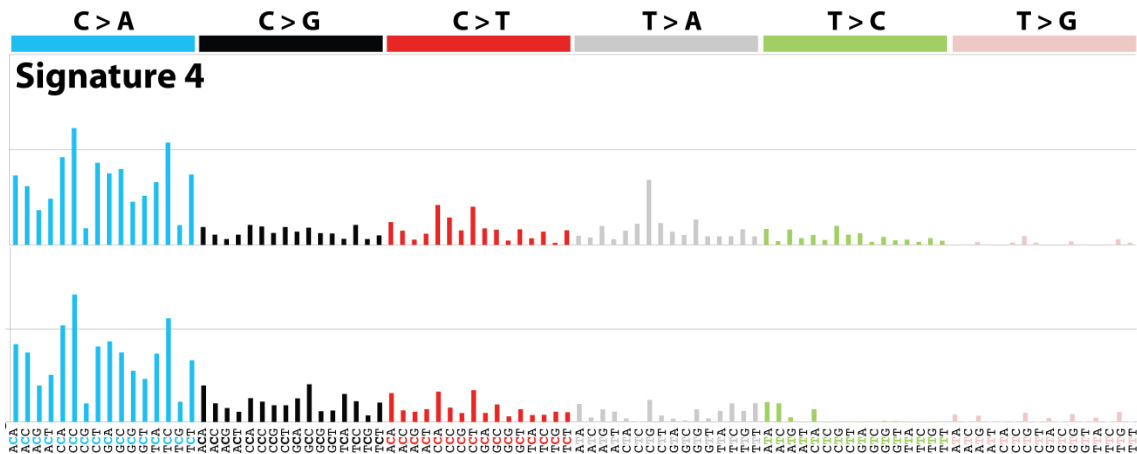
Signature 4 extracted from human cancers



The mutational signature of *in vitro* benzo[*a*]pyrene exposure is similar to signature 4

Signature 4 extracted from human cancers

Signature of benzo[*a*]pyrene exposure *in vitro*



Evidence for the aetiology of signature 4

Evidence for the aetiology of signature 4

Identified only in cancer types epidemiologically known to be caused by tobacco smoking

Evidence for the aetiology of signature 4

Identified only in cancer types epidemiologically known to be caused by tobacco smoking

Highly enriched in tobacco smokers when compared to tobacco non-smokers

Evidence for the aetiology of signature 4

Identified only in cancer types epidemiologically known to be caused by tobacco smoking

Highly enriched in tobacco smokers when compared to tobacco non-smokers

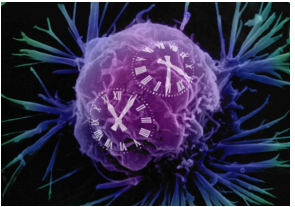
The pattern of signature 4 matches *in vitro* experimental results in which cells were exposed to known tobacco carcinogens

Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Clock-like
processes



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Tobacco
smoking



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Tobacco
chewing



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Ultraviolet
light



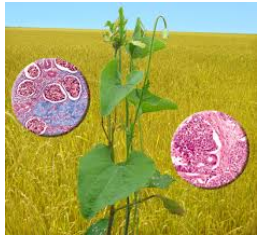
Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Aflatoxin



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Aristolochic acid



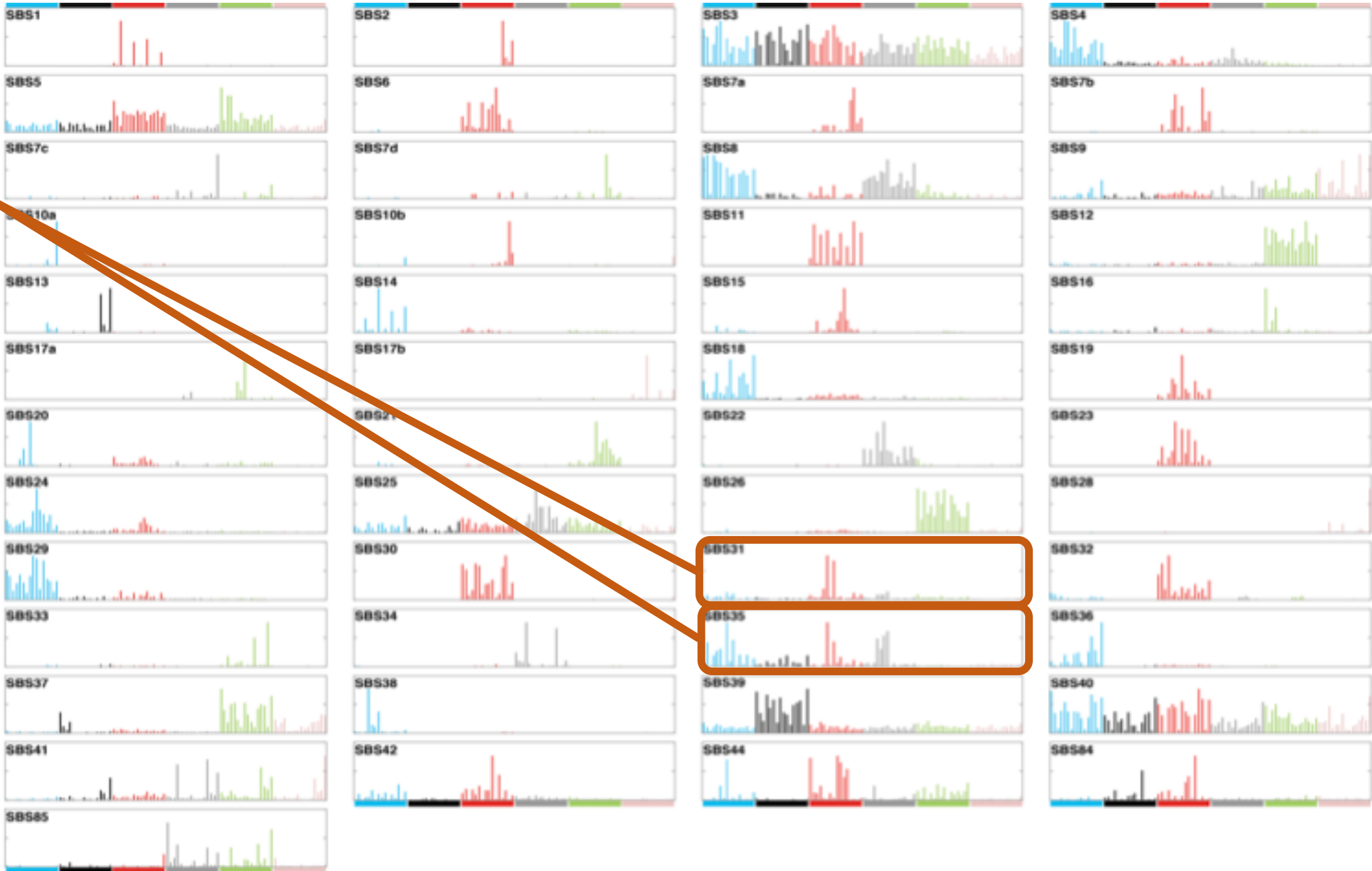
Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Temozolomide

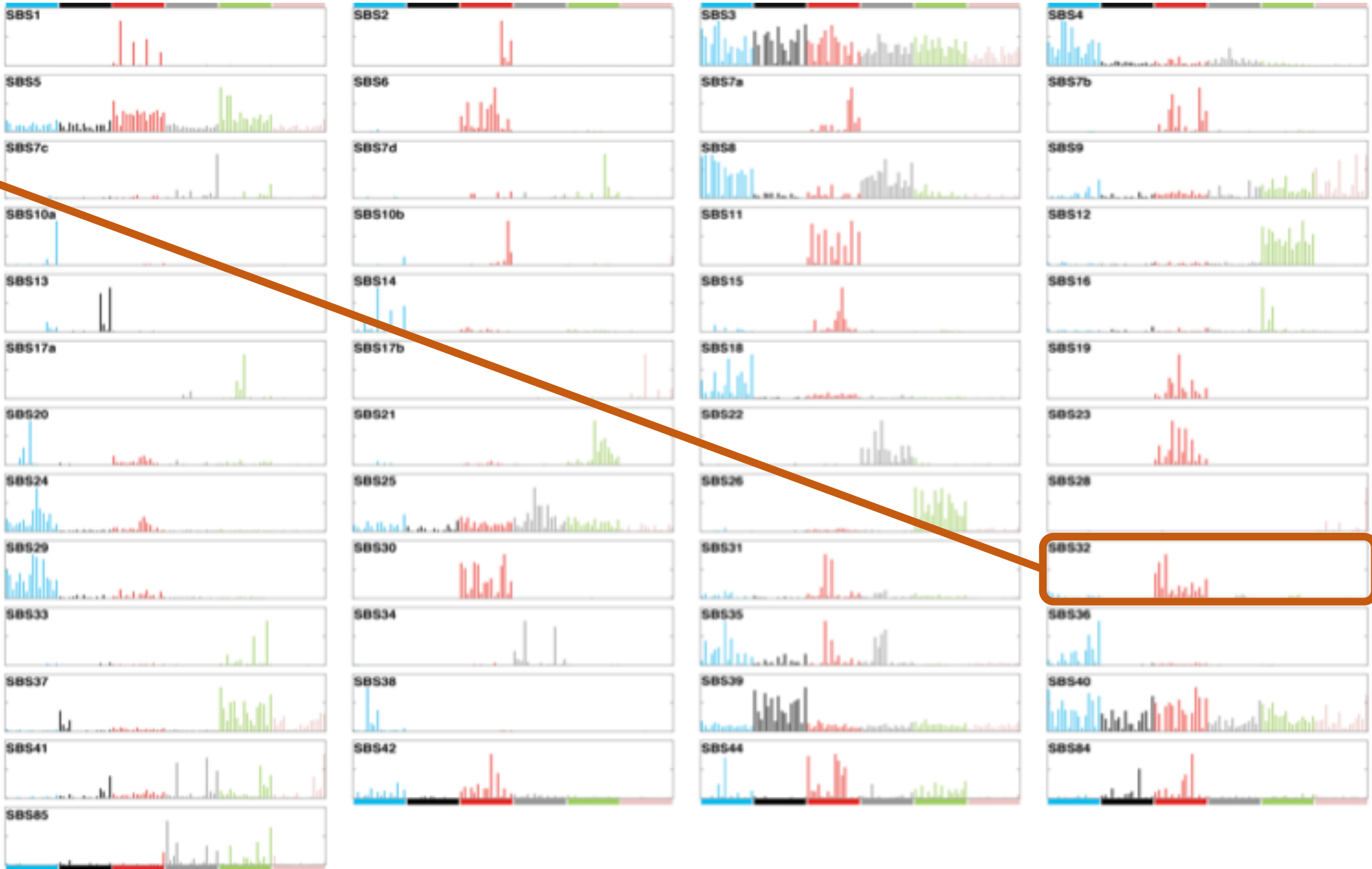


Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Platinum
therapy



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Azathioprine

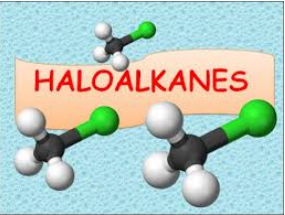


Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



HALOALKANES

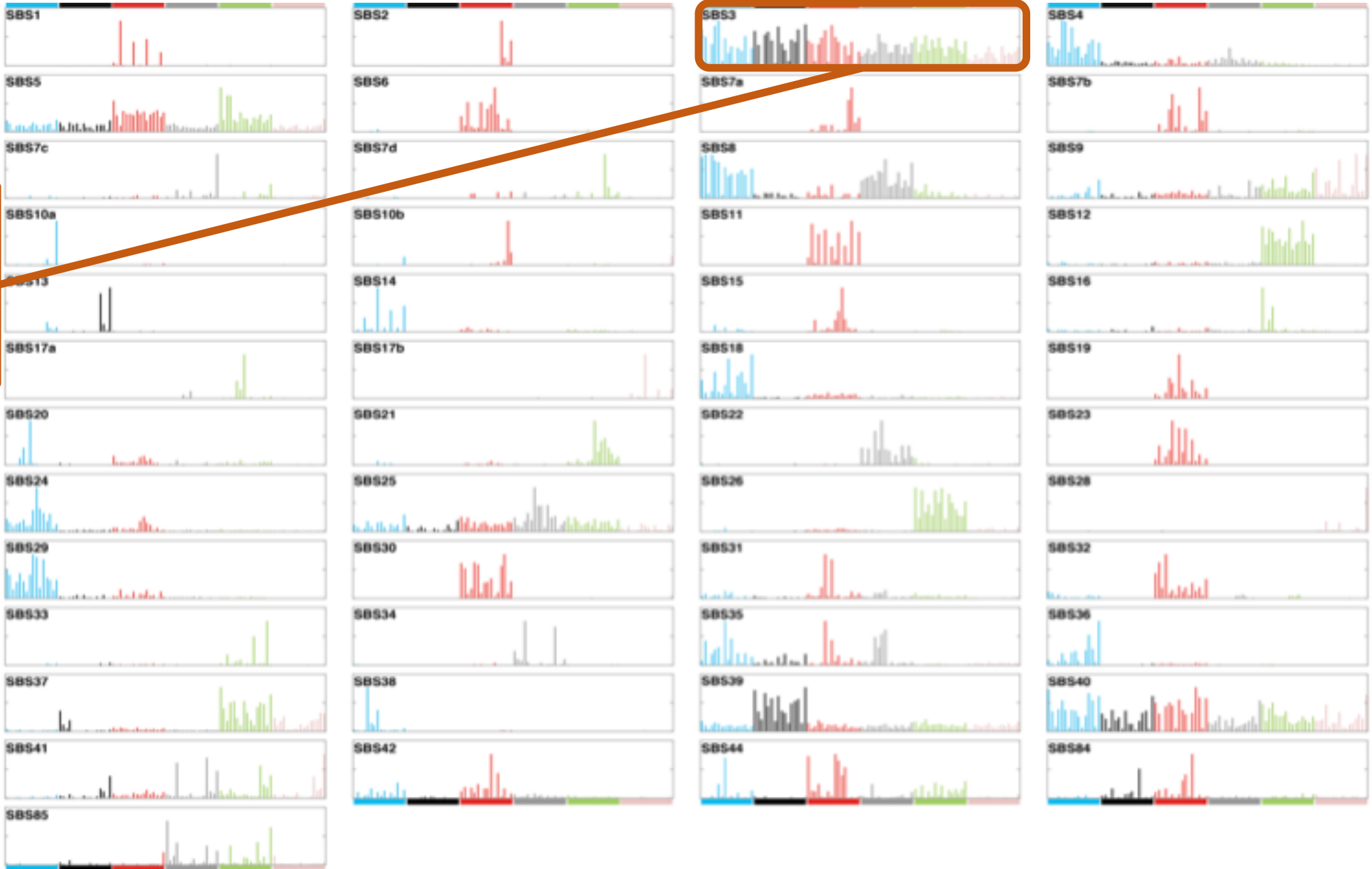
HALOALKANES



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Defective
BRCA1, BRCA2,
homologous
recombination
repair

Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Defective
base excision
repair

Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Defective
polymerase
epsilon
activity



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Infidelity of
polymerase
eta activity

Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Activation-
induced cytidine
deaminase (AID)



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Unknown
aetiologies
18/49



Aetiologies of SBS mutational signatures

Unknown
aetiologies
18/49



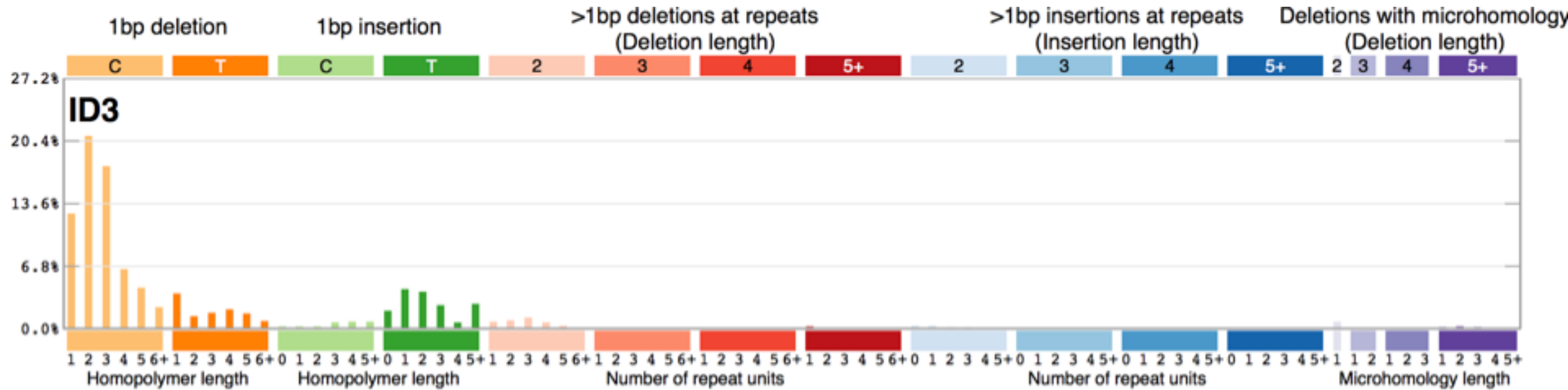
36 additional substitution signatures that are either known artifacts (20) or possible artifacts (16)

The repertoire of mutational signatures in human cancer

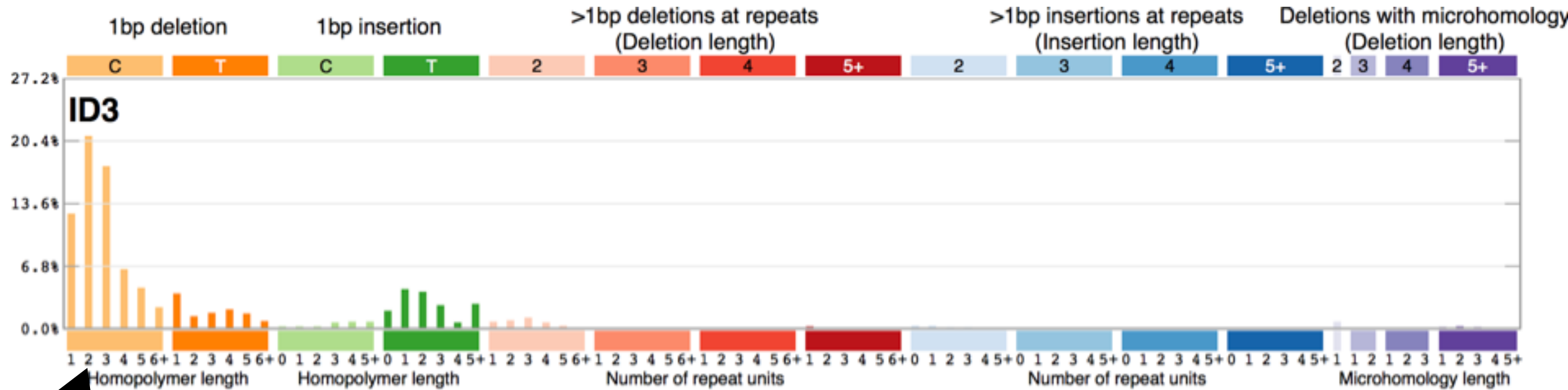
Indel (ID) mutational signatures

Example pattern of an ID mutational signature

Example pattern of an ID mutational signature

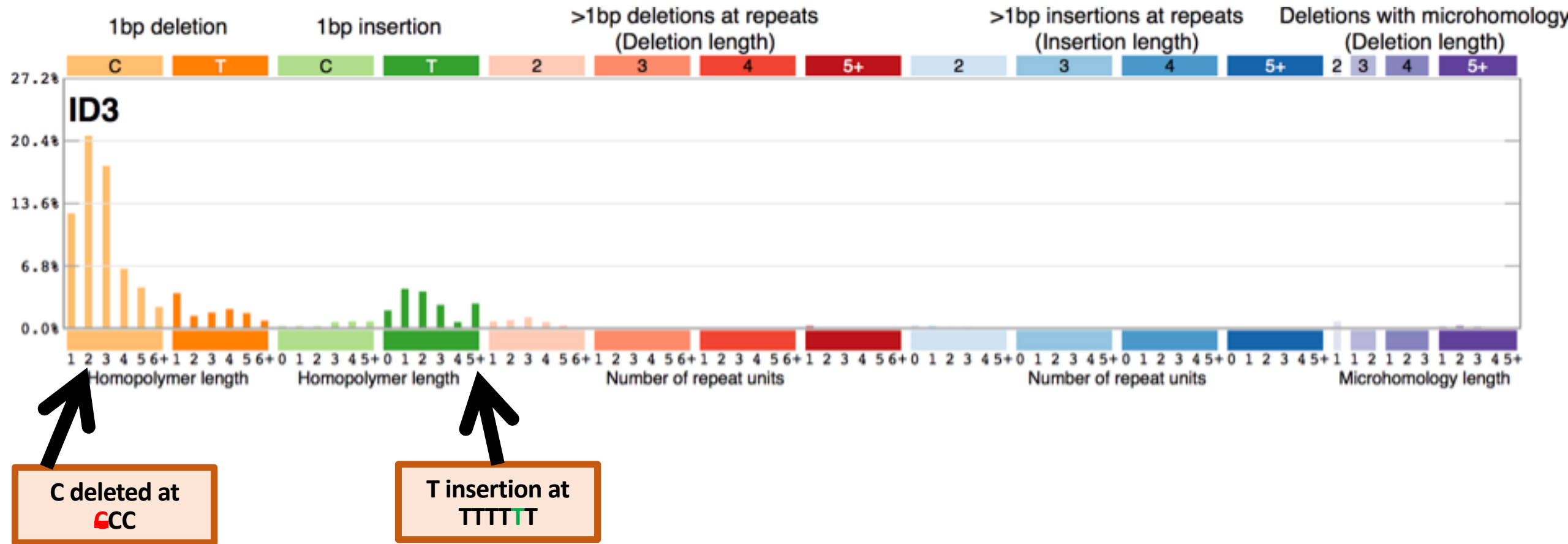


Example pattern of an ID mutational signature

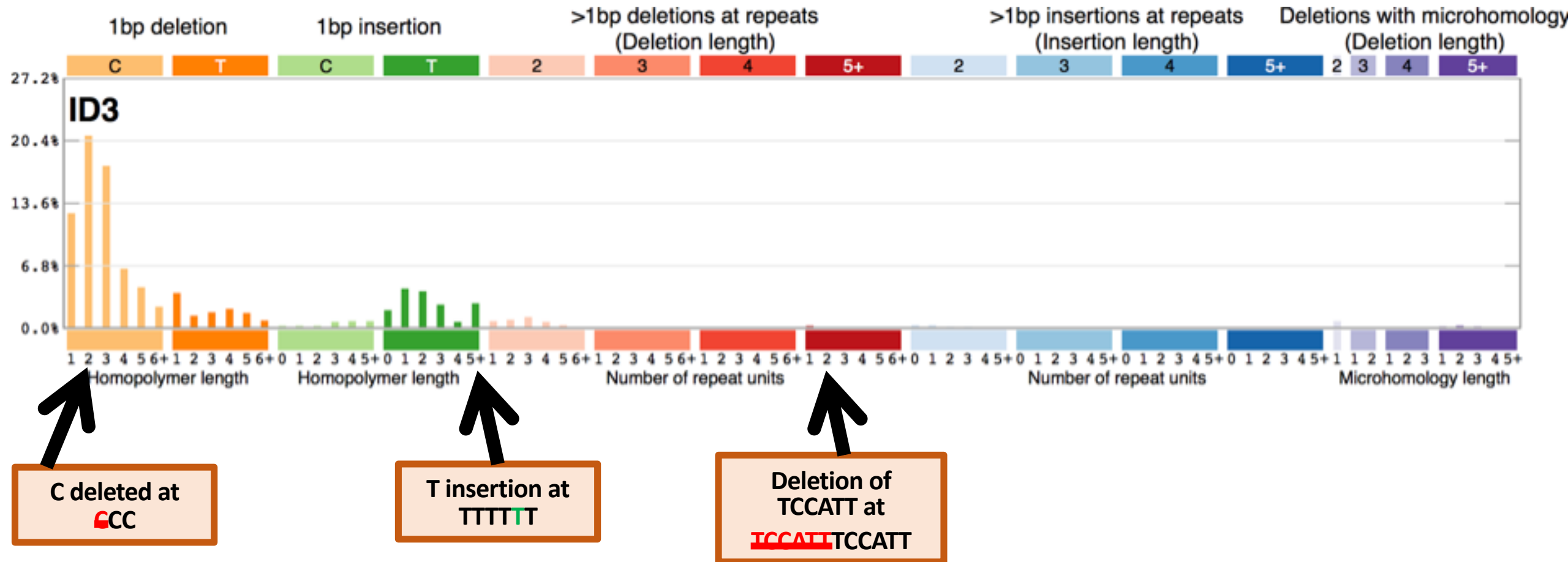


C deleted at
C

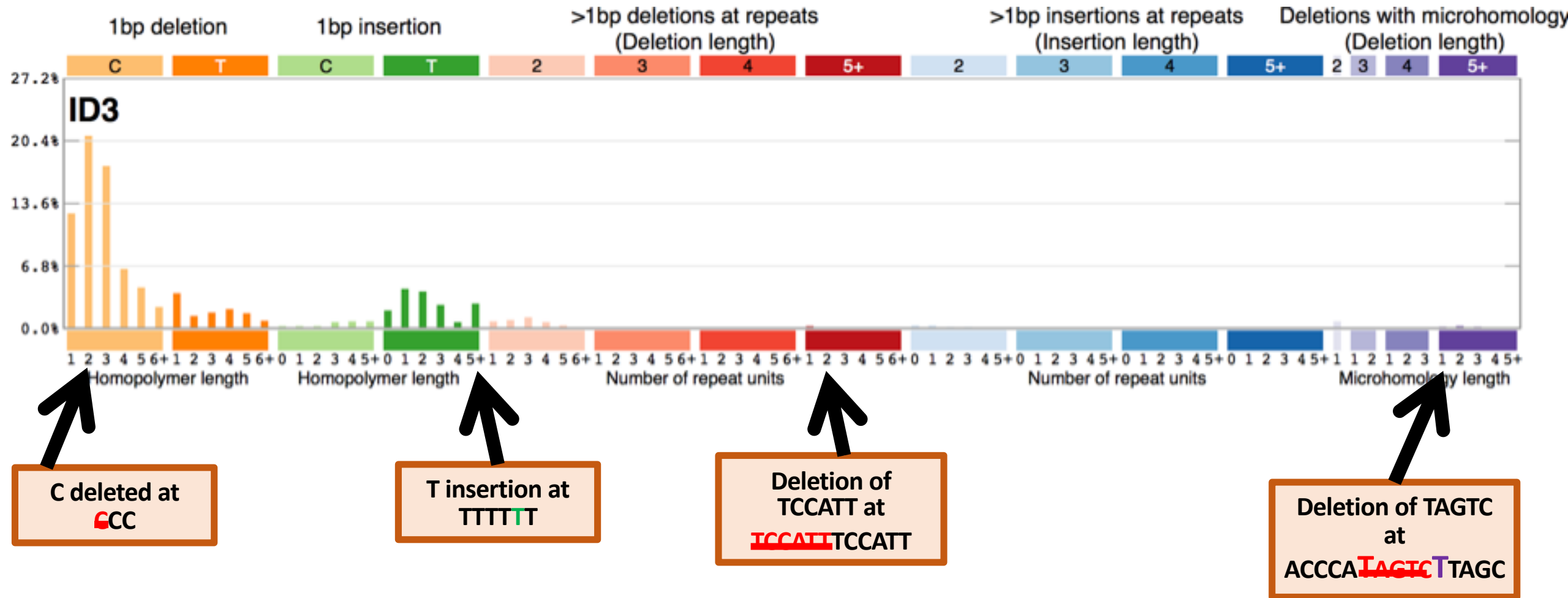
Example pattern of an ID mutational signature



Example pattern of an ID mutational signature

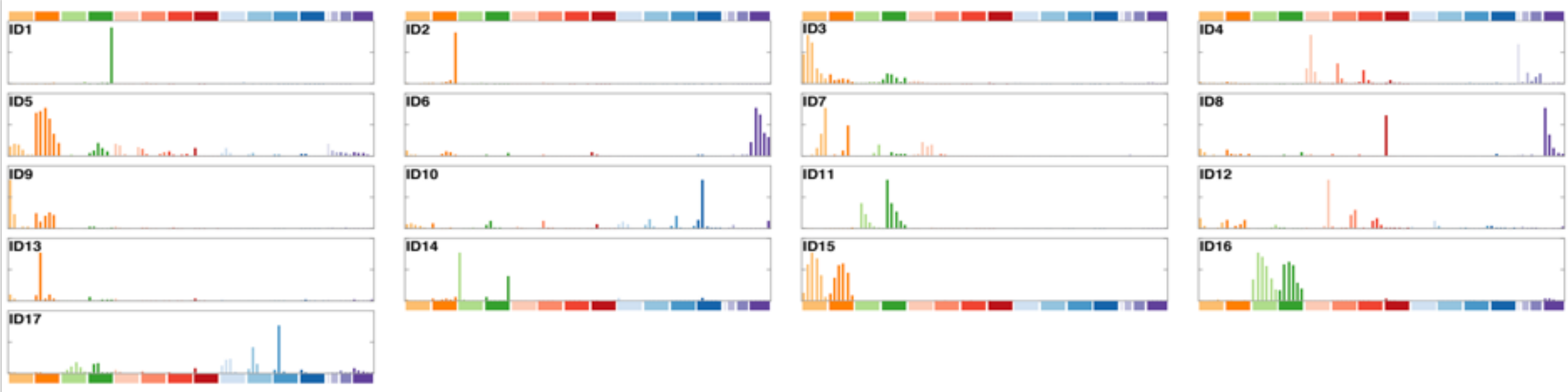


Example pattern of an ID mutational signature

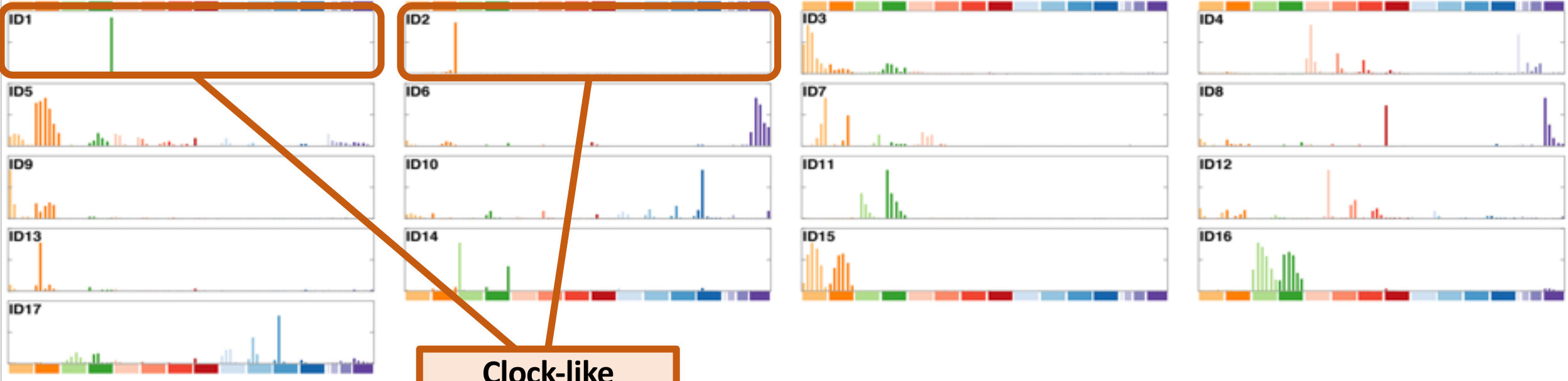


Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer

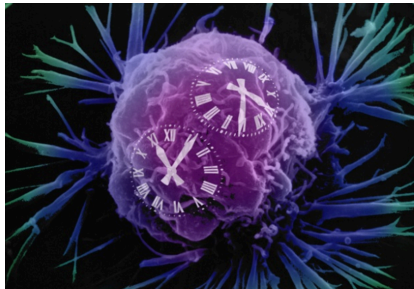
Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



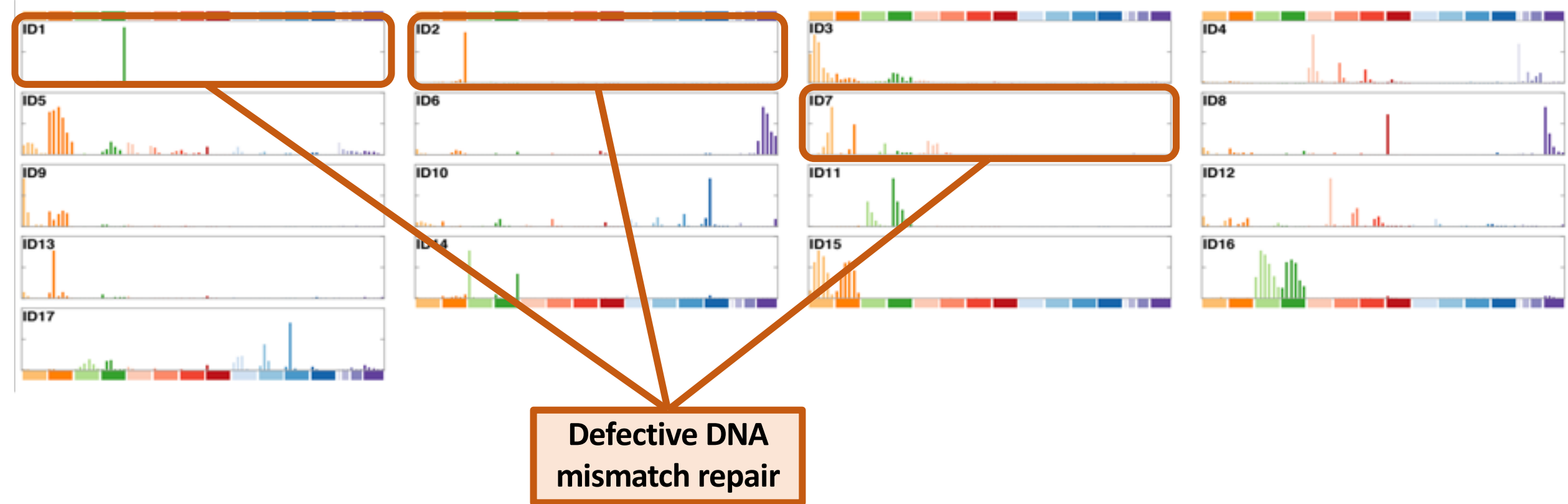
Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



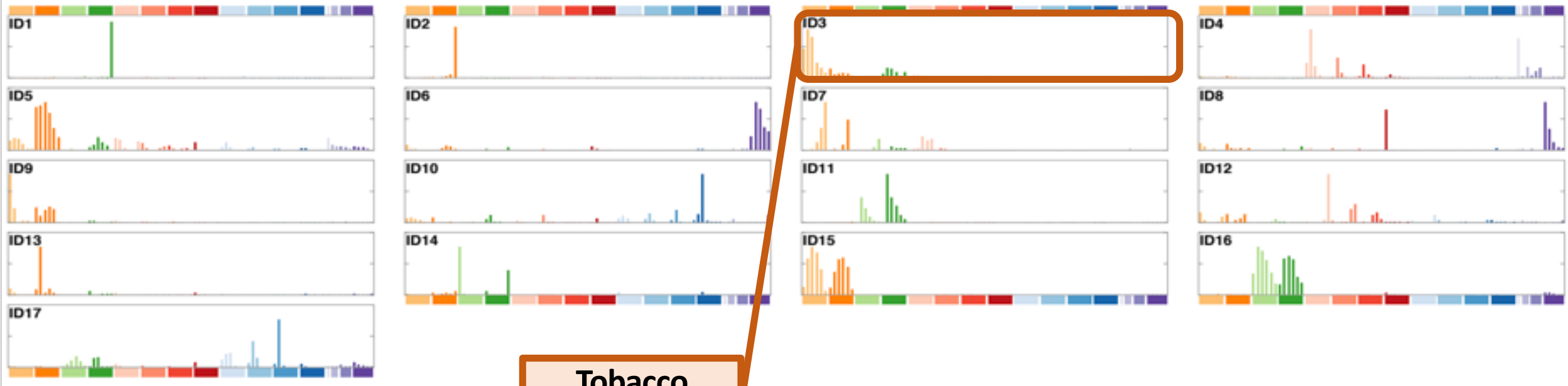
**Clock-like
processes**



Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



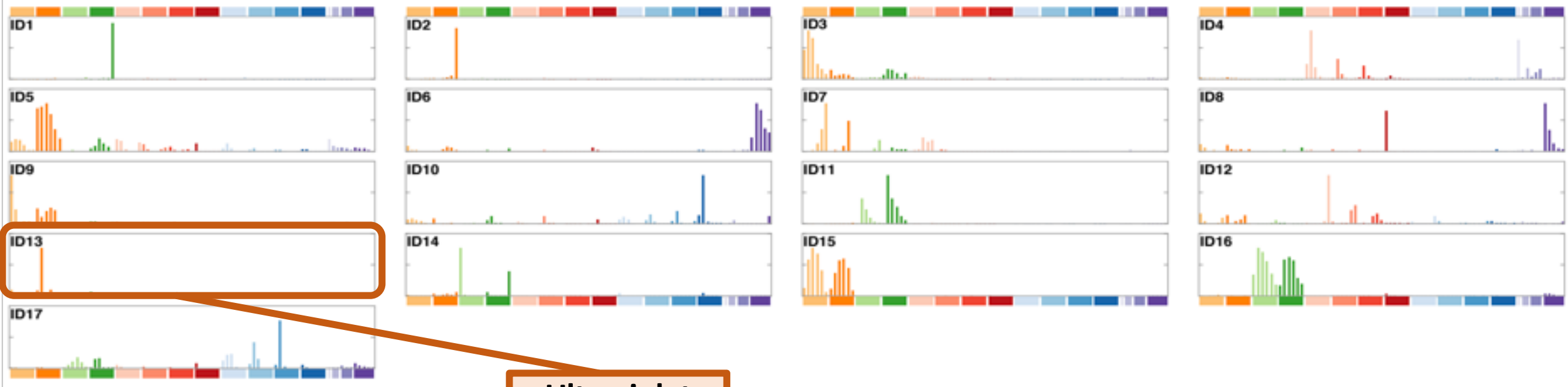
Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



**Tobacco
smoking**



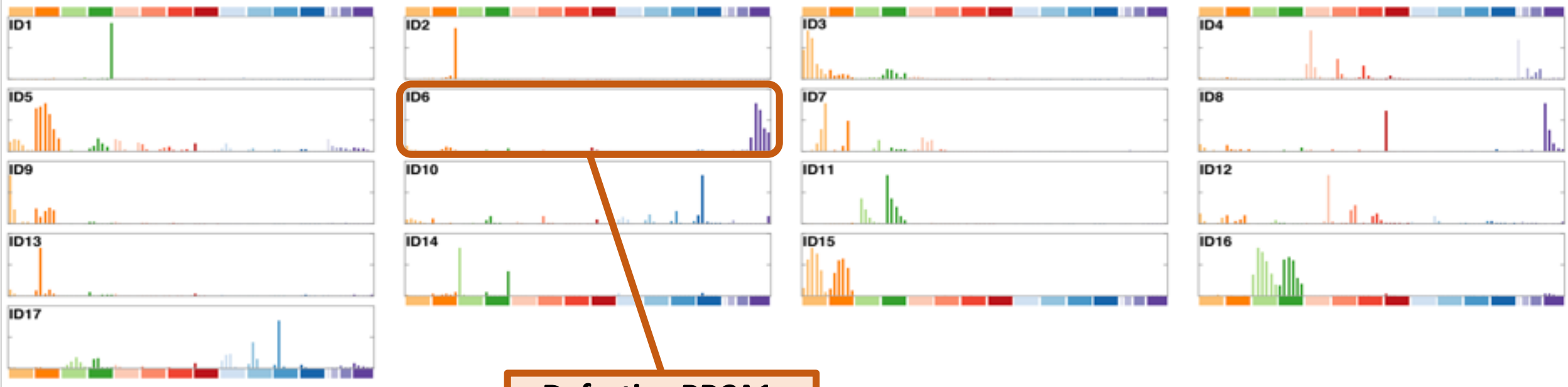
Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



**Ultraviolet
light**

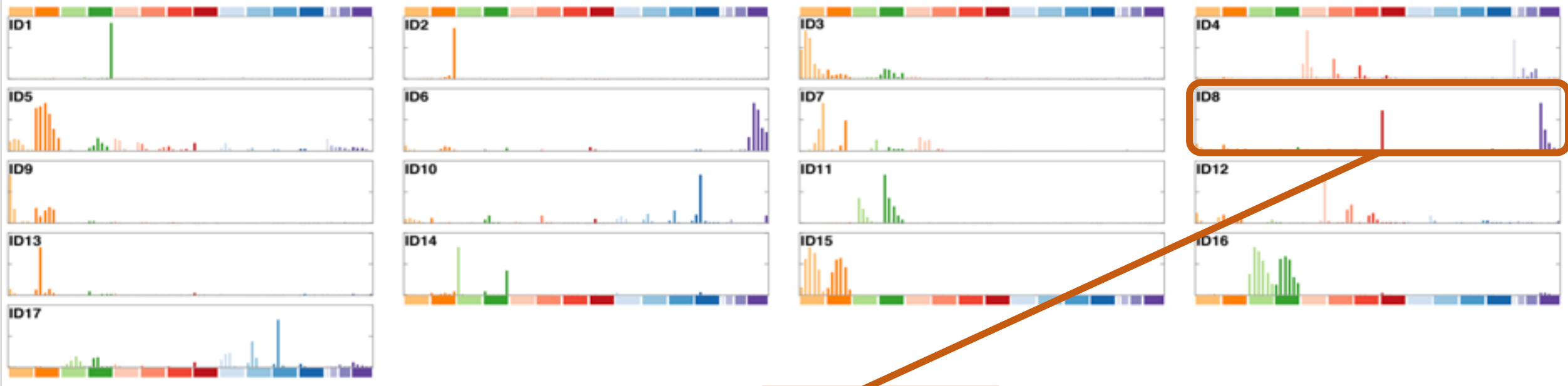


Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



**Defective BRCA1,
BRCA2, homologous
recombination
repair**

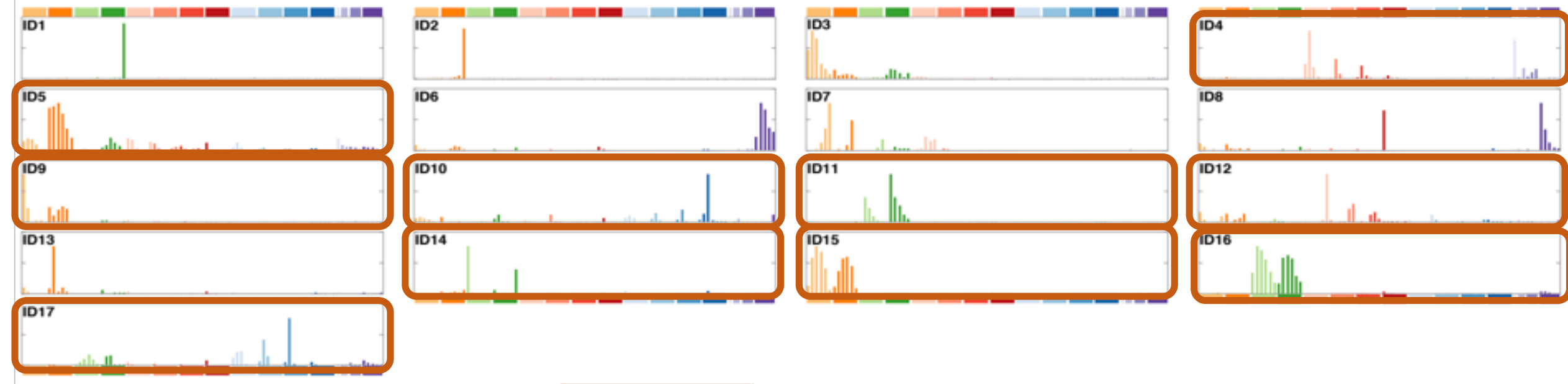
Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



**Radiation
exposure**



Aetiologies of ID signatures in human cancer



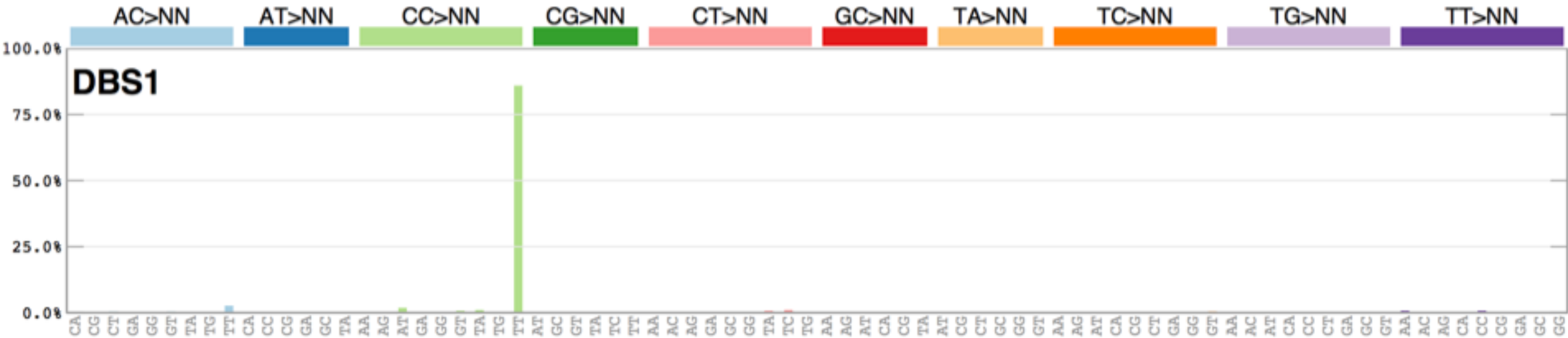
**Unknown
aetiologies
10/17**

The repertoire of mutational signatures in human cancer

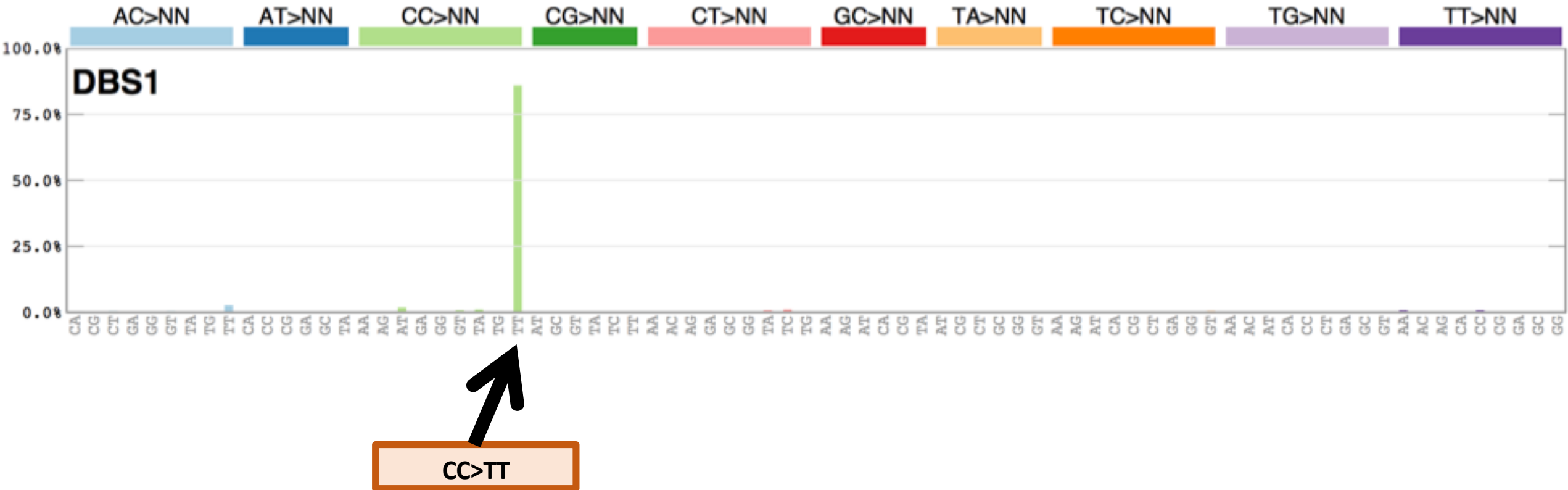
Double base substitutions (DBS) mutational signatures

Example pattern of a DBS mutational signature

Example pattern of a DBS mutational signature



Example pattern of a DBS mutational signature



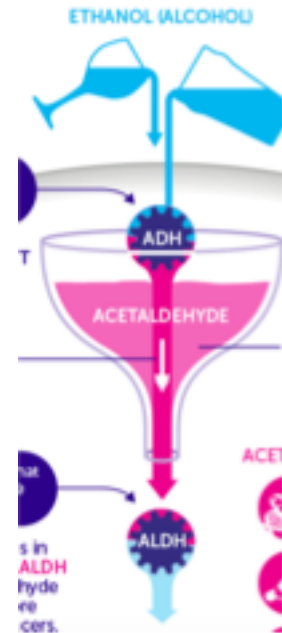
Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



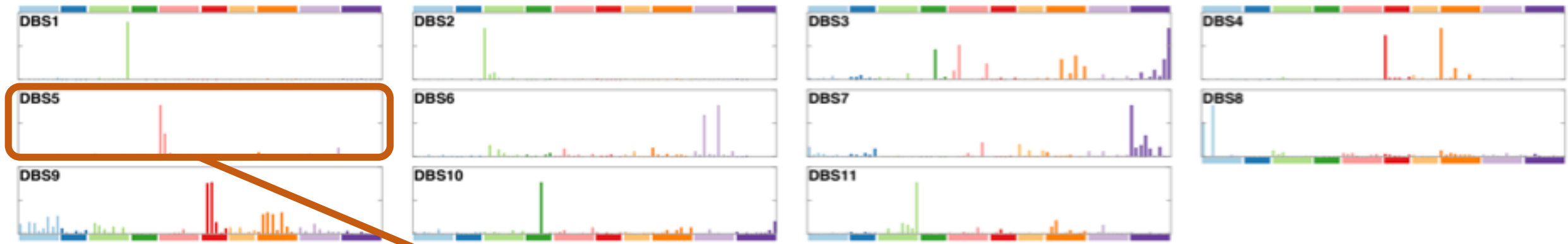
Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



Acetaldehyde



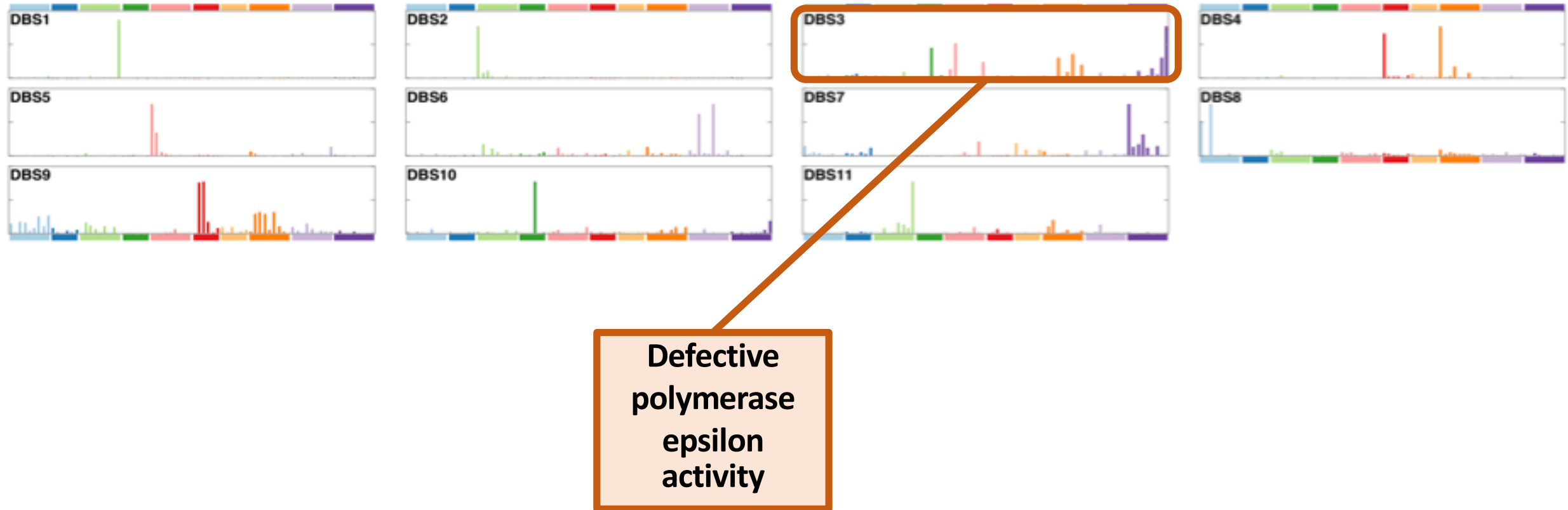
Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



**Platinum
therapy**



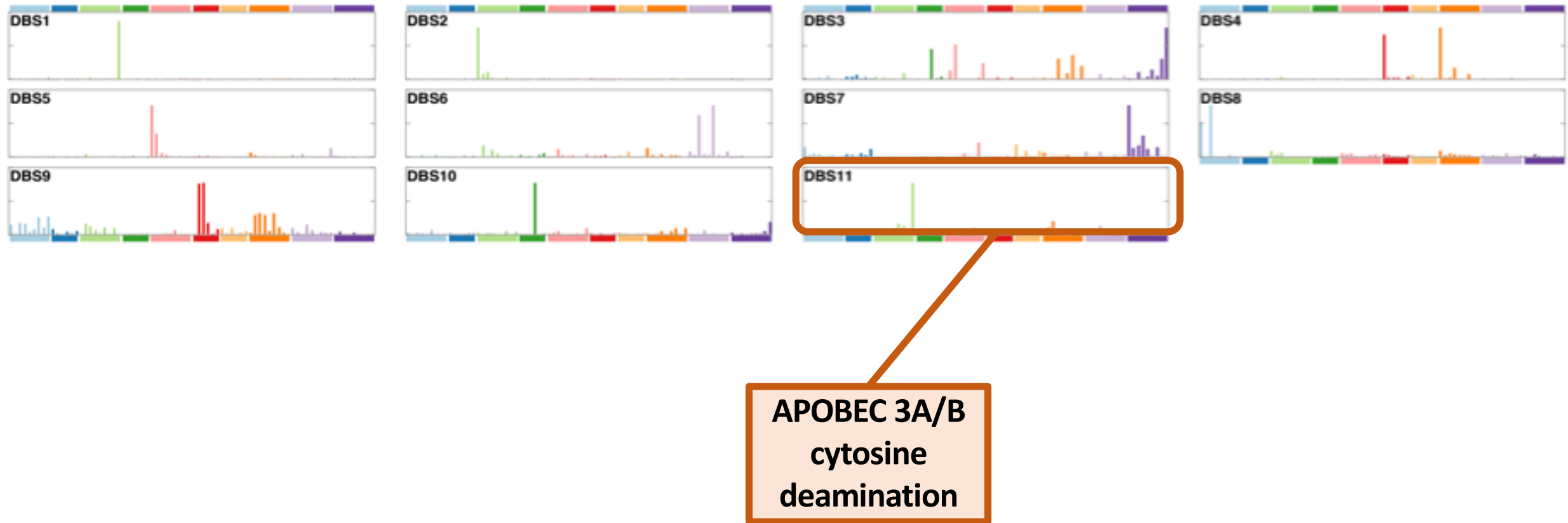
Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



Aetiologies of DBS signatures in human cancer



Unknown
aetiologies
4/11

Summary

Summary

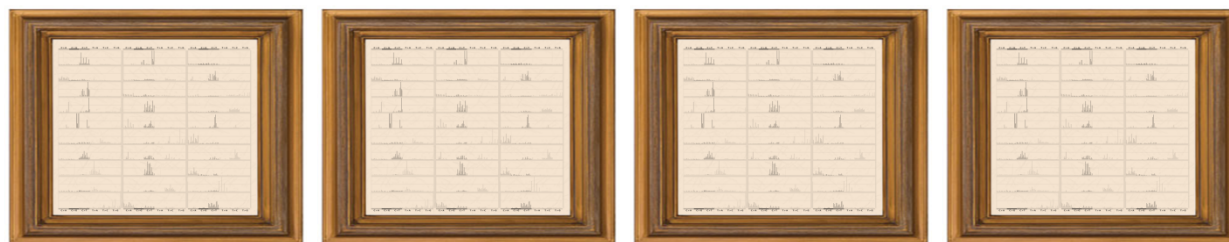
- There are at least **85** SBS signatures, **17** ID signatures, and **11** DBS signatures in human cancer
- Some signatures are due to technical artefacts, known mutagenic exposures, or known defects in DNA maintenance but the cause of many is unknown
- Understanding the mutational processes underlying mutational signatures will inform on cancer causation, prevention and treatment

Summary

- There are at least **85** SBS signatures, **17** ID signatures, and **11** DBS signatures in human cancer
- Some signatures are due to technical artefacts, known mutagenic exposures, or known defects in DNA maintenance but **the cause of many is unknown**
- Understanding the mutational processes underlying mutational signatures will inform on cancer causation, prevention and treatment

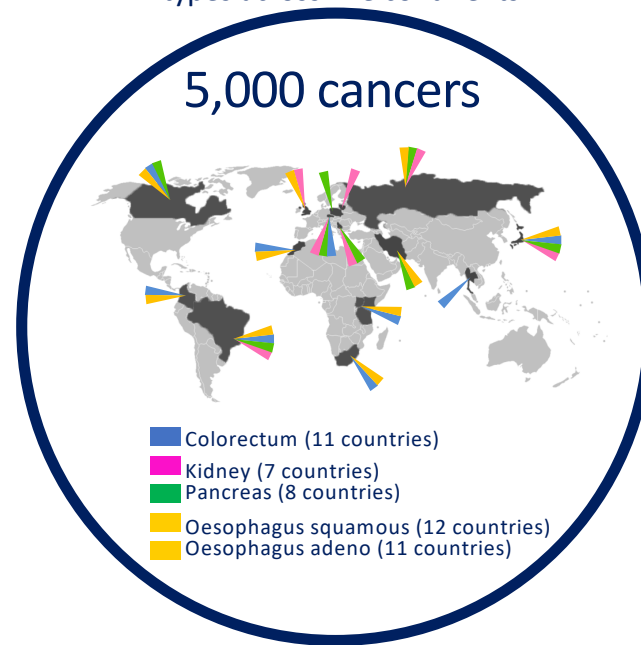


autographs of cancer



Research plan

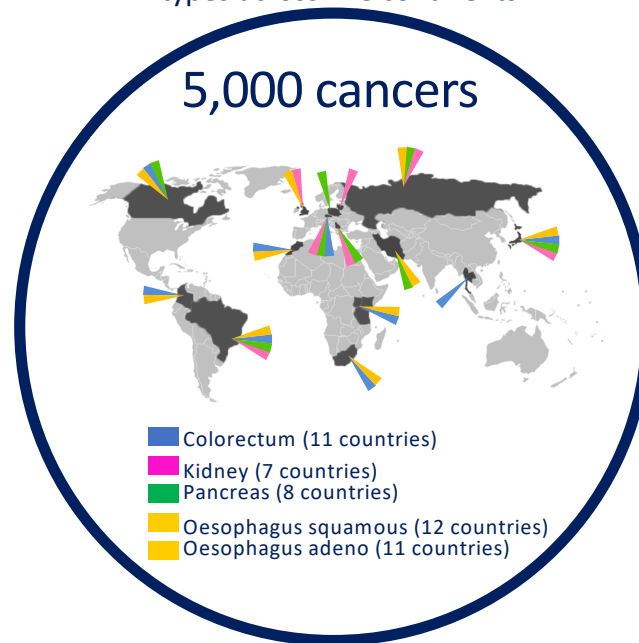
Mutational signatures in five cancer types across five continents



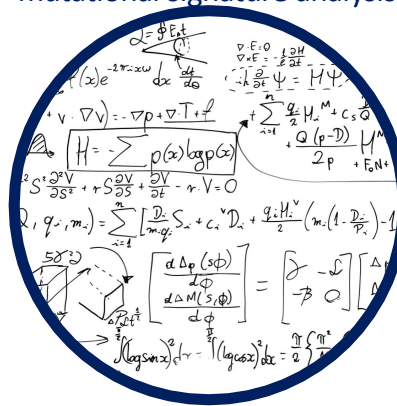
Research plan

Mutational signatures in five cancer types across five continents

5,000 cancers



Development of computational approaches for mutational signature analysis



Research plan

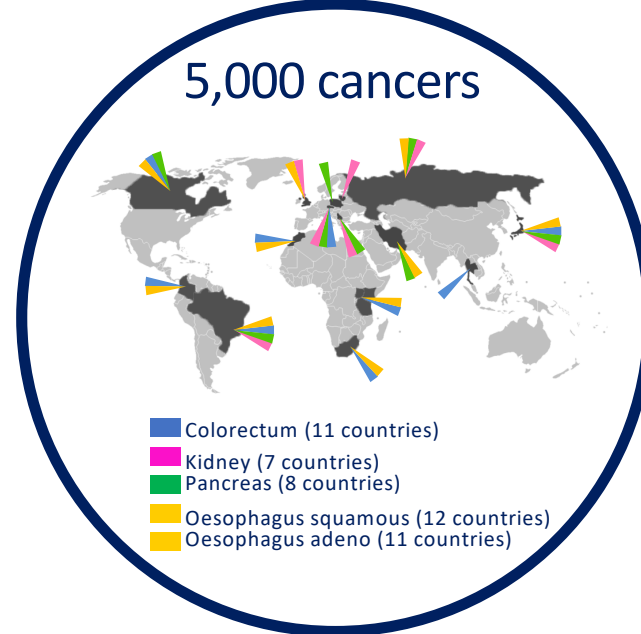
Mutational signatures of cancer development in rodents exposed to known or suspected carcinogens



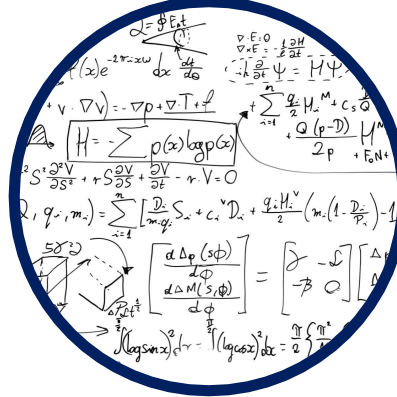
Establishing a compendium of mutational signatures through exposure of cells in culture to defined mutagens



Mutational signatures in five cancer types across five continents



Development of computational approaches for mutational signature analysis



Research plan

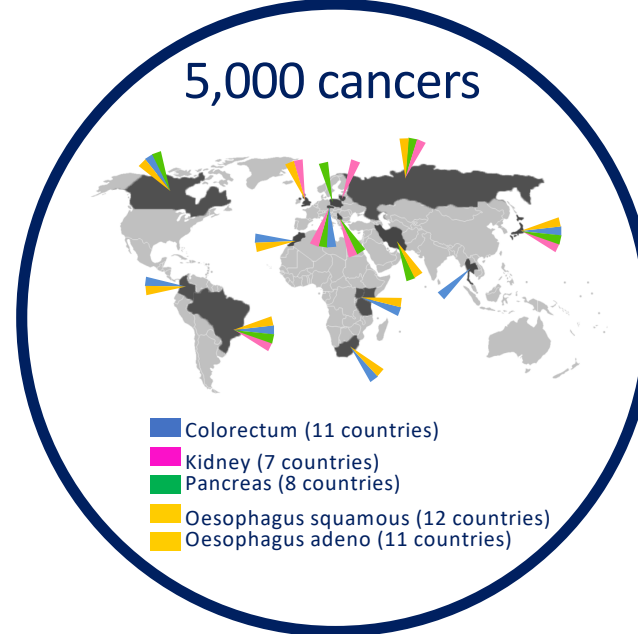
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Establishing a compendium of mutational signatures through exposure of cells in culture to defined mutagens



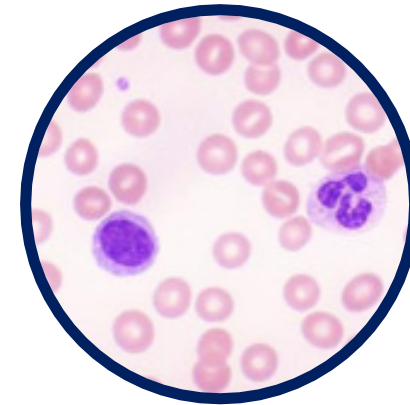
Mutational signatures in five cancer types across five continents



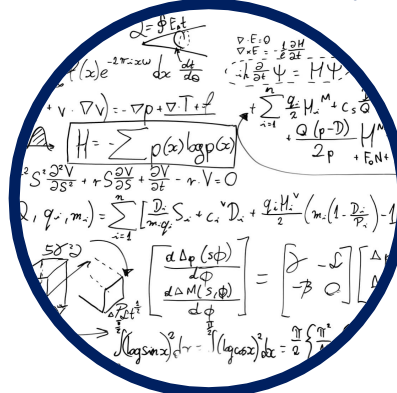
Understanding mutation burdens and mutational signatures in non-cancer tissues



Surveying mutagenic exposures and endogenous mutation rates in normal white blood cells



Development of computational approaches for mutational signature analysis



The illustrative example of aristolochic acid



Aristolochia
clematis

The illustrative example of aristolochic acid



Aristolochia
clematis



California Poppy and Birthwort Liquid Extract, Cali
Californica) and Birthwort (Aristolochia Clematidis)

by HawaiiPharm

\$34⁹⁵ (\$8.74/Fl Oz)

FREE Shipping on eligible orders

The illustrative example of aristolochic acid



Aristolochia
clematis

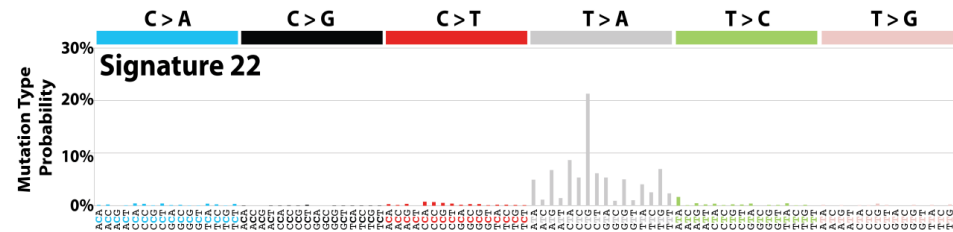


California Poppy and Birthwort Liquid Extract, Cali
California) and Birthwort (Aristolochia Clematitis)

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\$34⁹⁵ (\$8.74/Fl Oz)

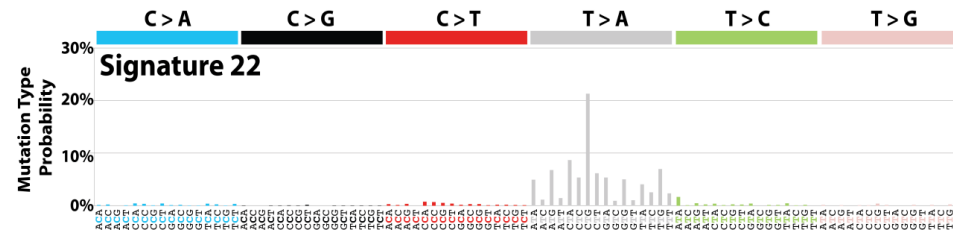
FREE Shipping on eligible orders



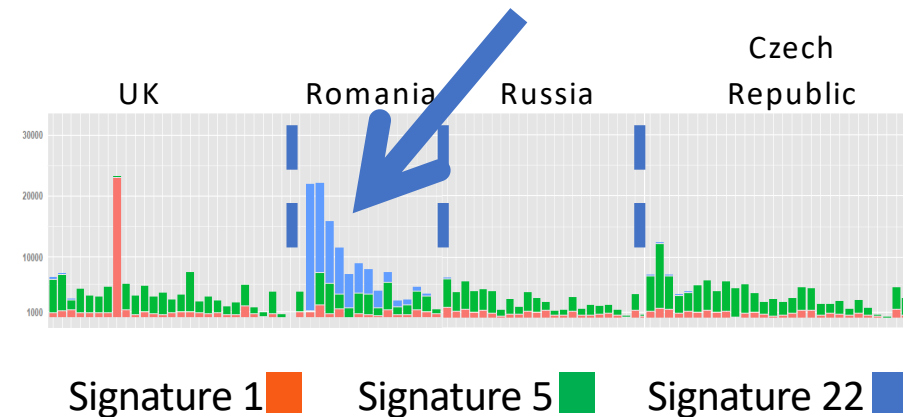
The illustrative example of aristolochic acid



Aristolochia
clematis



Renal clear cell cancers



Aristolochic acid and liver cancer across the world



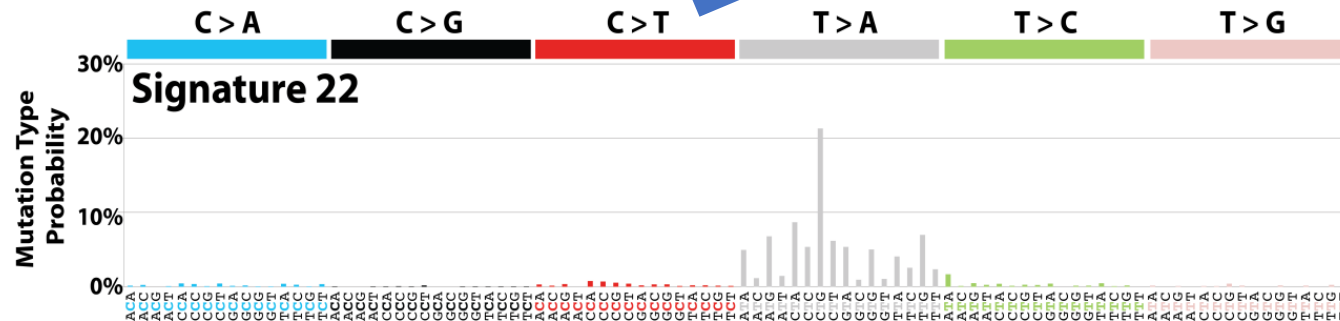
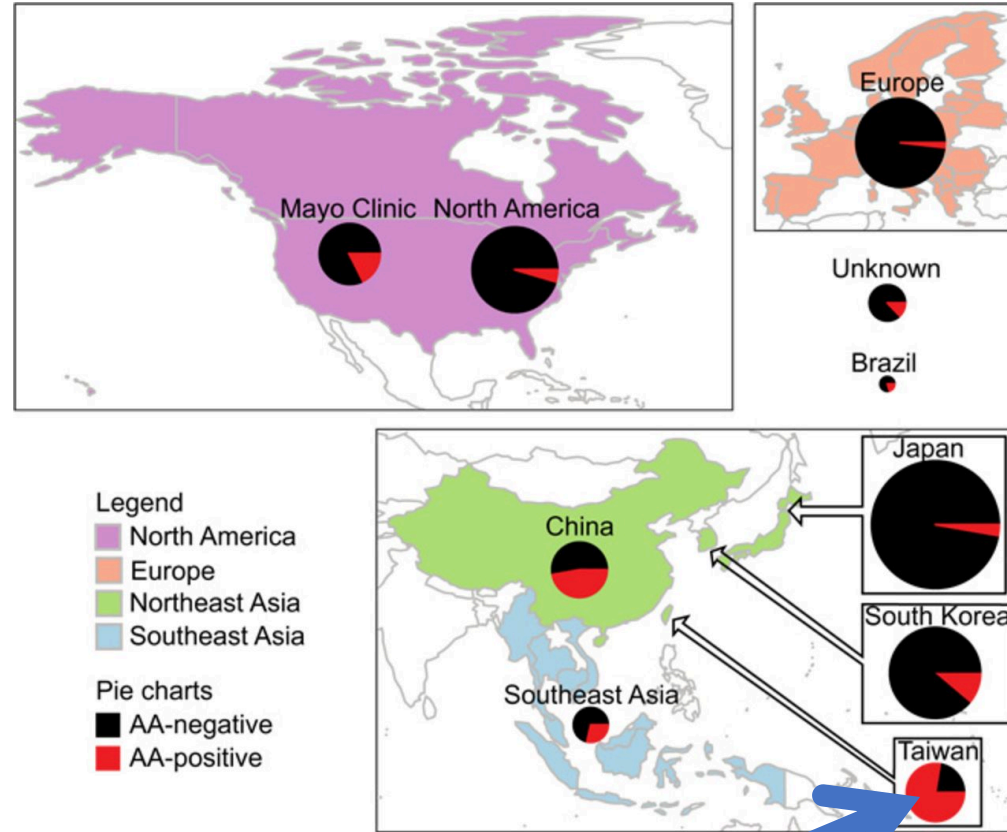
Aristolochic acid and liver cancer across the world

Science
Translational
Medicine

18 OCTOBER 2017



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FOUNDATION

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