

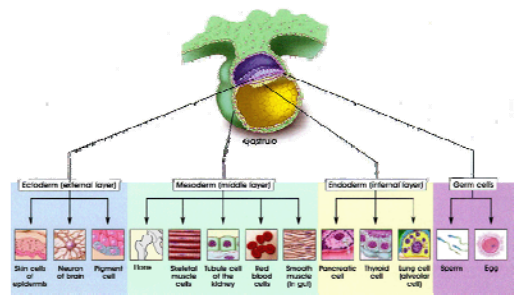


Integrative analysis of osteosarcoma cell lines

Leonardo A. Meza-Zepeda
Department of Tumor Biology
The Norwegian Radium Hospital


 

Development and differentiation

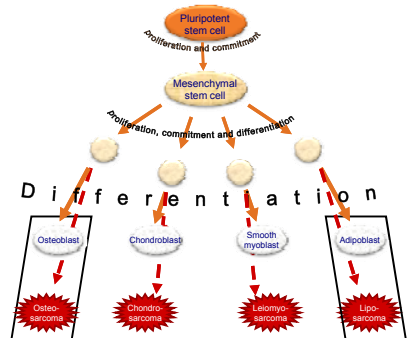


The diagram illustrates the three germ layers of an embryo and their derivatives:

- Ectoderm (external layer):** Skin cells or epidermis, Neuron of brain, Pigment cell.
- Mesoderm (middle layer):** Bone, Skeletal muscle cells, Tubule cell of the kidney, Red blood cells, Smooth muscle (in gut).
- Endoderm (internal layer):** Pancreatic cell, Thyroid cell, Lung cell (alveolar cell).
- Germ cells:** Sperm, Egg.




Mesenchymal differentiation



The flowchart shows the differentiation of a pluripotent stem cell into mesenchymal stem cells, which then differentiate into various cell types and sarcoma types:

- Pluripotent stem cell → Proliferation and commitment → Mesenchymal stem cell
- Mesenchymal stem cell → Proliferation, commitment and differentiation → Osteoblast, Chondroblast, Smooth myoblast, Adipoblast
- Osteoblast → Osteosarcoma
- Chondroblast → Chondrosarcoma
- Smooth myoblast → Leiomyosarcoma
- Adipoblast → Liposarcoma

Adapted from a figure by Paul S Meltzer 

Sarcomas

- Malignant tumours of mesenchymal origin
- Supportive and connective tissues
 - Soft tissue and bone
- ~ 1 % of human malignancies
 - ~ 10 % in children
- Model system



Adapted from: www.malignant.org

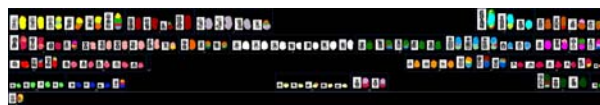
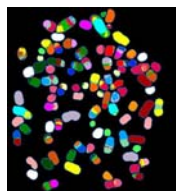


Osteosarcomas

- Most common primary malignant tumours of bone
- Children/adolescents and older people
- Long bones (arm and leg)
- High grade tumours
- Highly aggressive



Complex karyotype



Karl-Ludwig Schäfer, Germany



Aim

Identify transcriptional networks
in osteosarcomas and how they are regulated

Integration of different levels of genome-wide data

- DNA copy number
- DNA methylation
- mRNA expression
- miRNA expression



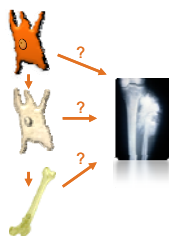
Tumor panel

- 20 OS cell lines (EuroBoNeT panel)

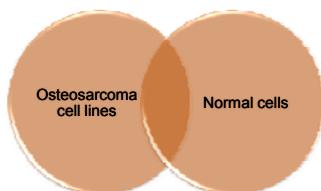
- Well characterised preclinical model

- Normal samples

- Immortalized mesenchymal stem cells (2)
- Osteoblasts primary cultures (2)
- Long bones (4)



Strategy

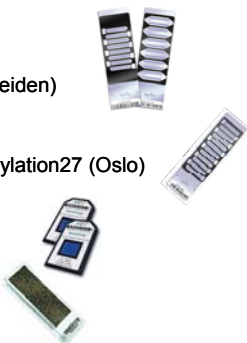


- Genome-wide information
- Identify differences and similarities
- Integrate different levels of data
- Genes, networks and pathways
- Biomarkers and potential targets for therapy



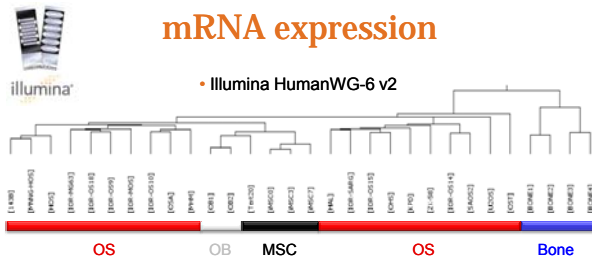
Genome-wide data sets

- mRNA expression
 - Illumina HumanWG-6 v2.0 (Leiden)
- DNA methylation
 - Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation27 (Oslo)
- DNA copy number
 - Affymetrix SNP6 array (Oslo)
- miRNA expression
 - Agilent miRNA array (Oslo)



mRNA expression

- Illumina HumanWG-6 v2



Over and under expressed genes (log2 ratio)

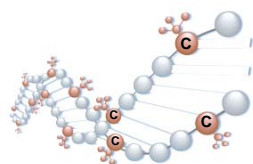
Osteosarcoma vs. Bone

- 2,834 over expressed genes
- 1,748 under expressed genes

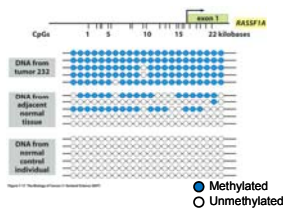
Pearson Corr., Absolute average



CpG Island Methylation



Gene silencing

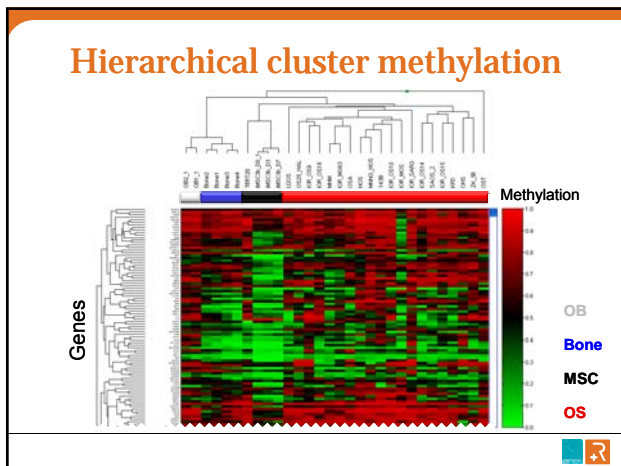


Genome-wide methylation maps



Infinium Methylation

27,578 CpG sites - 14,000 genes



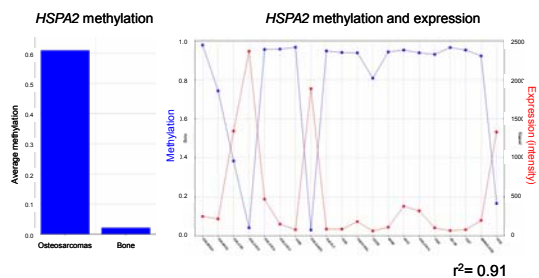
Differential methylation

Hyper and hypo (delta beta)
Compared to Bone or Osteoblasts

Osteosarcomas vs. Bone

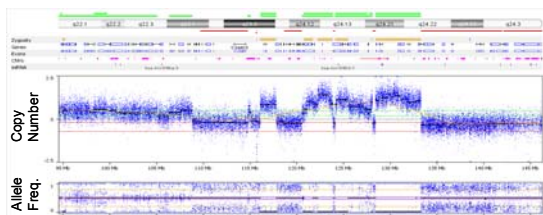
- 1,954 genes hypermethylated
- 200 genes hypomethylated

Methylation and gene expression

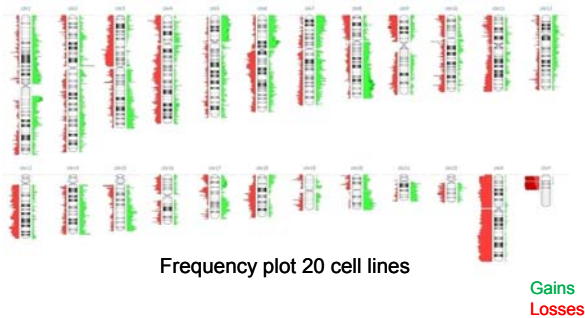


DNA copy number changes

- Affymetrix Genome Wide SNP array 6.0
 - 906k SNP probes, 946k copy number probes
 - Gain and loss (SNPRank segmentation, log2 ratio)



DNA copy number changes



Stine H. Kresse

DNA copy number

Higher number of gains than losses

Recurrent changes ($\geq 35\%$)

- 2,881 genes increase copy number
- 2,491 genes decrease copy number



Gene lists compared to bone

	Expression		Methylation		Copy number	
	Over	Under	Hyper	Hypo	Gain	Loss
HOS	962	1442	1243	309	1993	369
IOR_MG63	921	1431	1250	338	1117	1697
IOR_MOS	993	1445	1380	175	2122	2123
IOR_OS10	884	1244	1944	115	1491	1064
IOR.OS14	971	1422	660	993	2335	1895
IOR.OS15	964	1420	1427	504	2720	1474
IOR.OS18	911	1308	709	791	3247	1880
IOR.OS9	1023	1459	1970	237	2570	1886
IOR.SARG	1149	1647	2211	220	1698	2561
KPD	1030	1511	1268	476	862	2895
MHM	843	1282	888	522	1865	1147
MNN.HOS	1064	1478	1715	254	1553	1665
OHS	983	1517	1810	693	2257	1140
OS25_HAL	1078	1478	1187	351	2443	888
OSA	871	1245	1412	448	776	707
OST	1160	1596	2287	333	1671	2748
SAOS2	975	1423	1189	718	2079	668
U2OS	1065	1517	1532	403	1724	2016
X143B	1055	1547	2384	130	1256	296
ZK.58	1150	1591	1687	809	2877	1023



Combinations

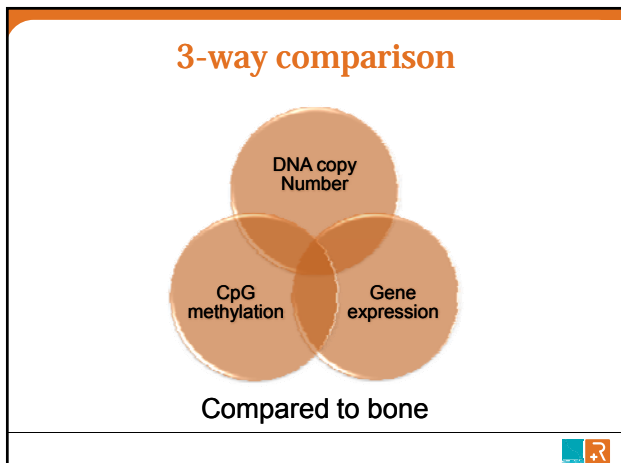
- 2-way comparison: 12 combinations

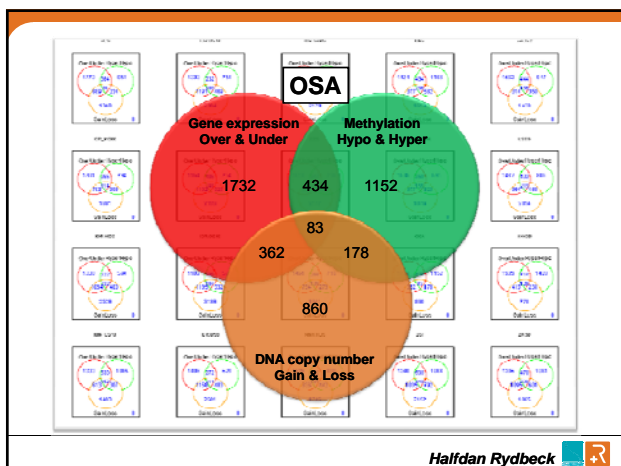
Gain/over	Gain/hyper	Gain/under
Loss/under	Gain/hypo	Loss/over
Hypo/over	Loss/hyper	Hypo/under
Hyper/under	Loss/hypo	Hyper/over

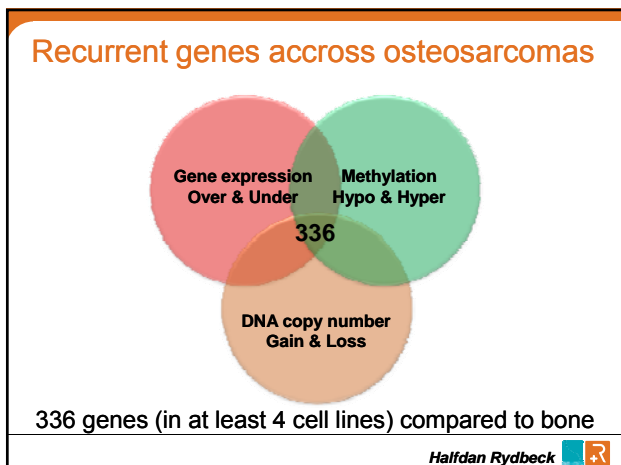
- 3-way comparison: 8 combinations

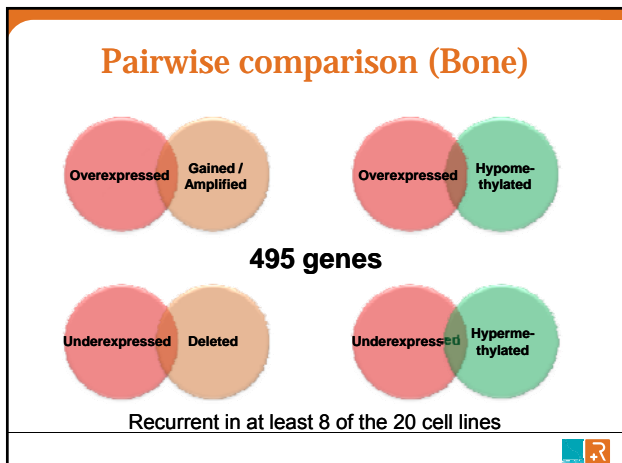
Gain/hypo/over	Gain/hypo/under
Loss/hyper/under	Loss/hyper/over
Gain/hyper/over	Loss/hypo/under
Gain/hyper/under	Loss/hypo/over

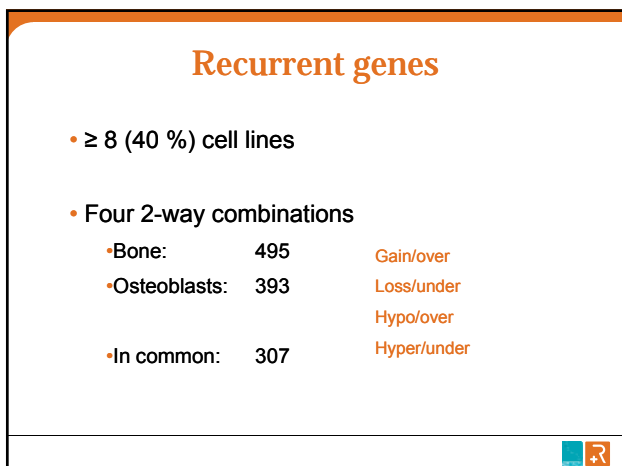


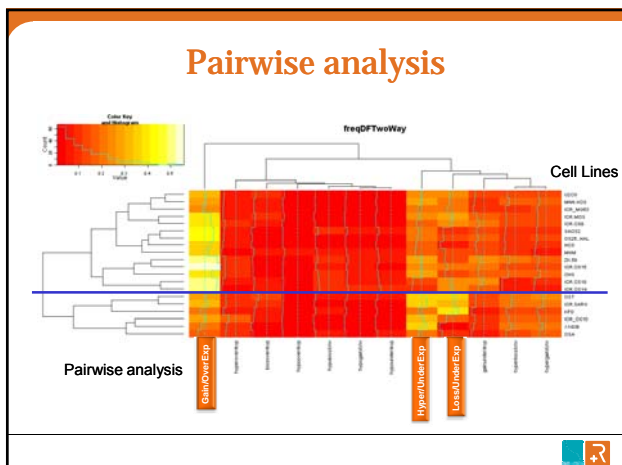


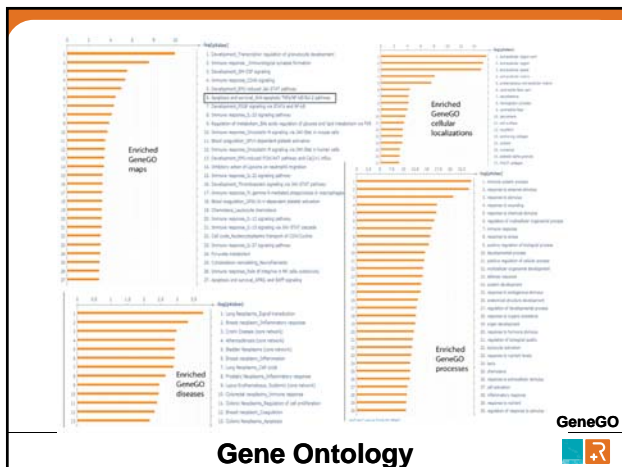


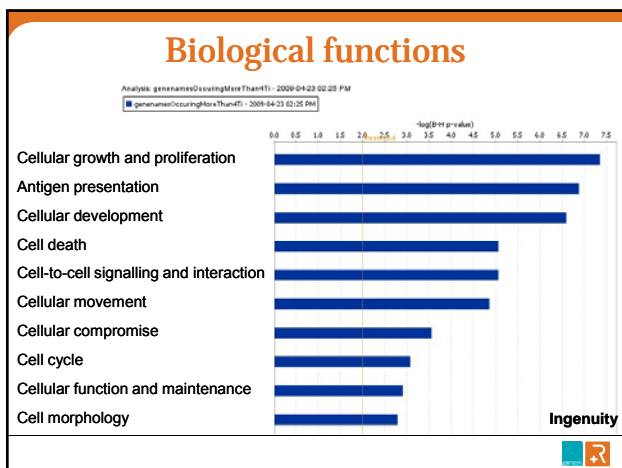


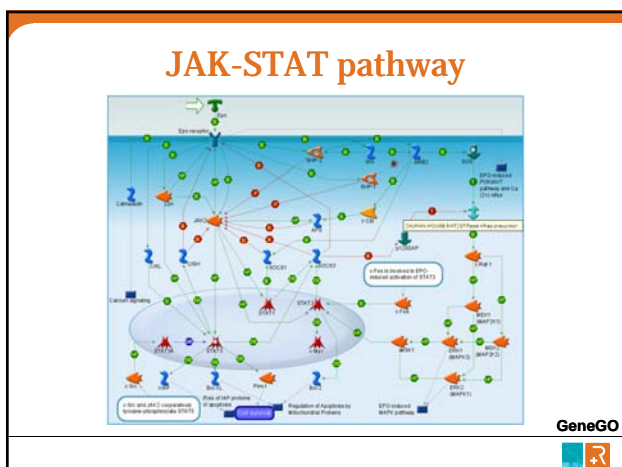


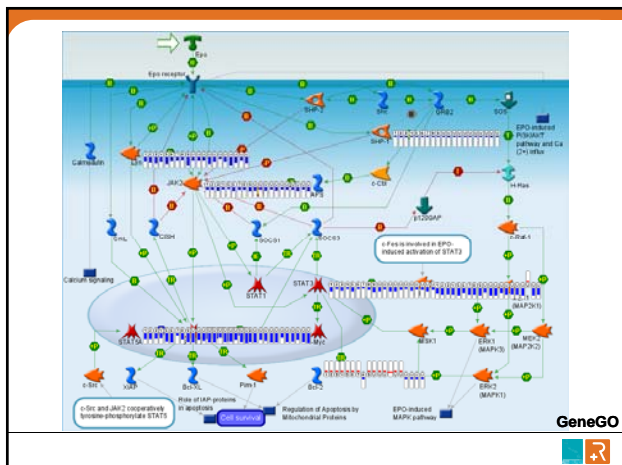


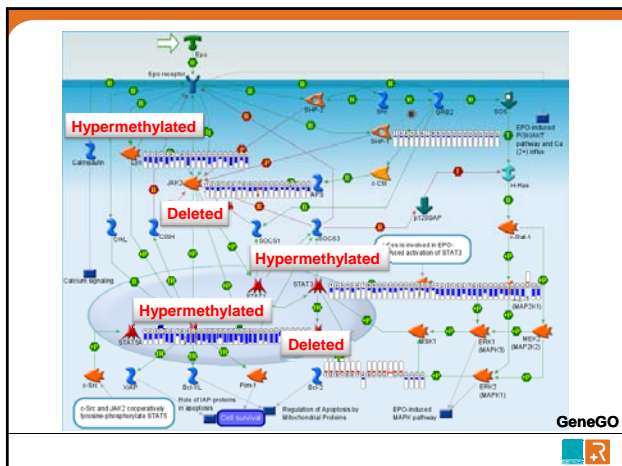


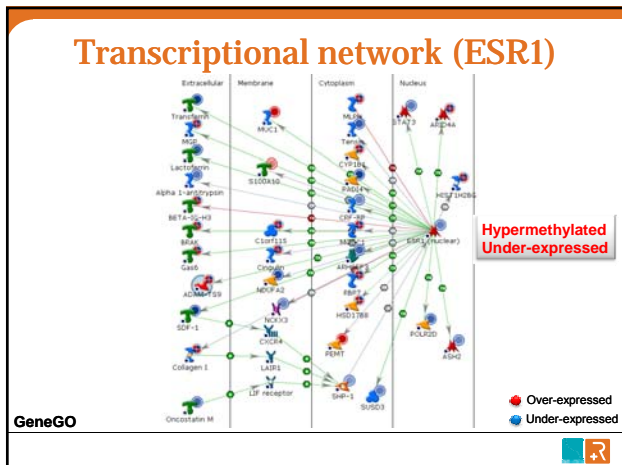












Summary

- Identified known and novel target genes for
 - DNA copy number changes
 - CpG island methylation (vs. Bone & osteoblasts)
 - mRNA differentially expression (vs. & osteoblasts)
 - miRNA differentially expression (vs. Bone & osteoblasts)
- Integrative analysis identified gene networks and pathways in osteosarcomas



Further work

- Further analysis of networks and pathways
- Validate and confirm target genes and pathways in osteosarcoma clinical samples and xenografts (EuroBoNeT)
- Identify subgroups of cell lines that resemble specific tumours subgroups (Model systems)
- Integrate osteogenic differentiation data for molecular staging



Dept. of Tumor Biology

- Stine H. Kresse
- Heidi M. Namløse
- Magne Skårn
- Russell Castro
- Anne-Mari Håkellen
- Ola Myklebost

Institute for Informatics, UiO

- Halfdan Rydbeck
- Eivind Hovig

Pathology Clinic

- Bodil Bjerkehagen
- Maja Nenadovic

Leiden University Medical Center, Netherlands

- Anne-Marie Cleton-Jansen
- Ronald Duim

Rikshospitalet/UiO Microarray Core Facility

- Ana B. Lid
- Ingrid Østensen