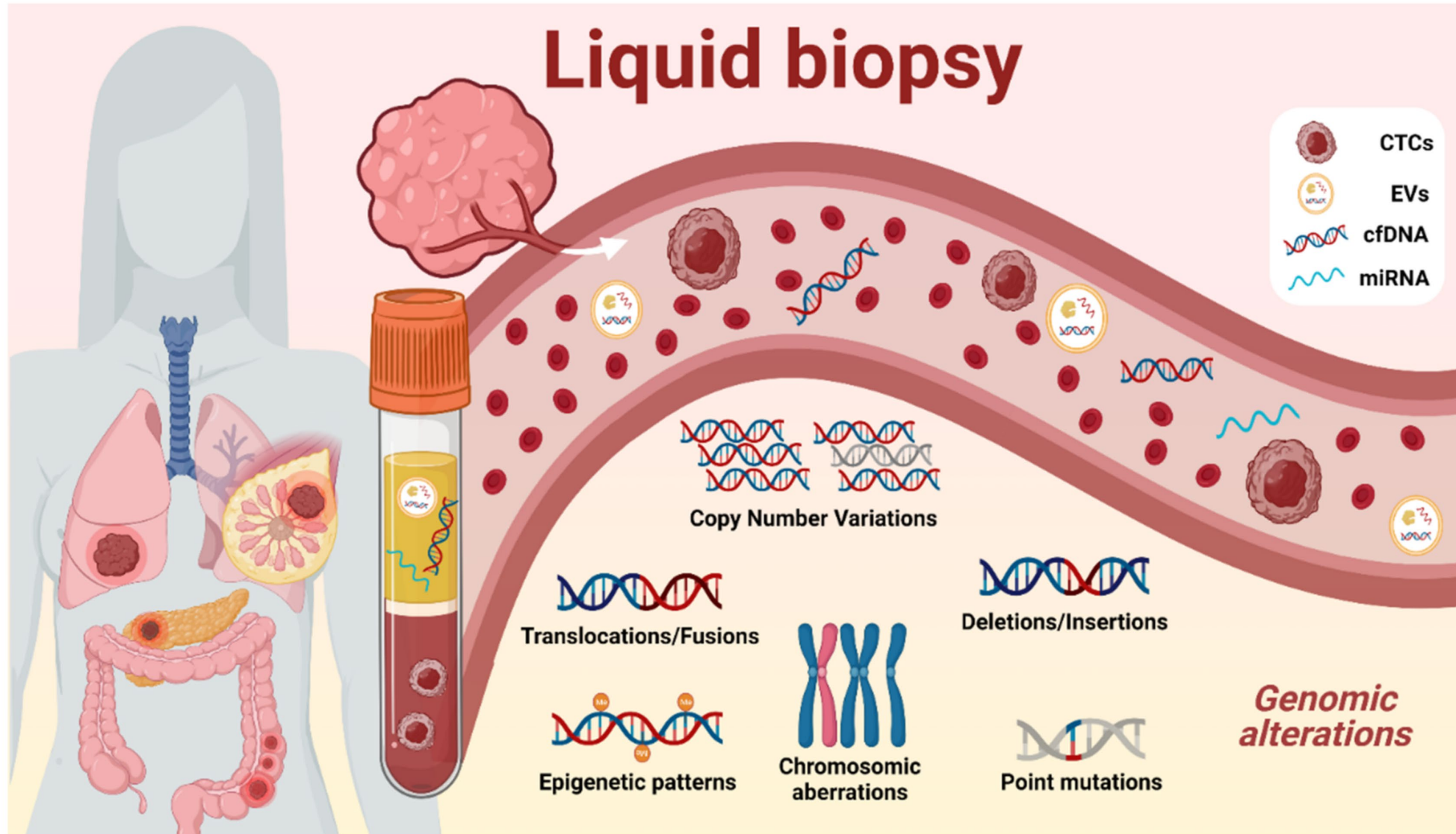


cell free RNAs as cancer biomarkers

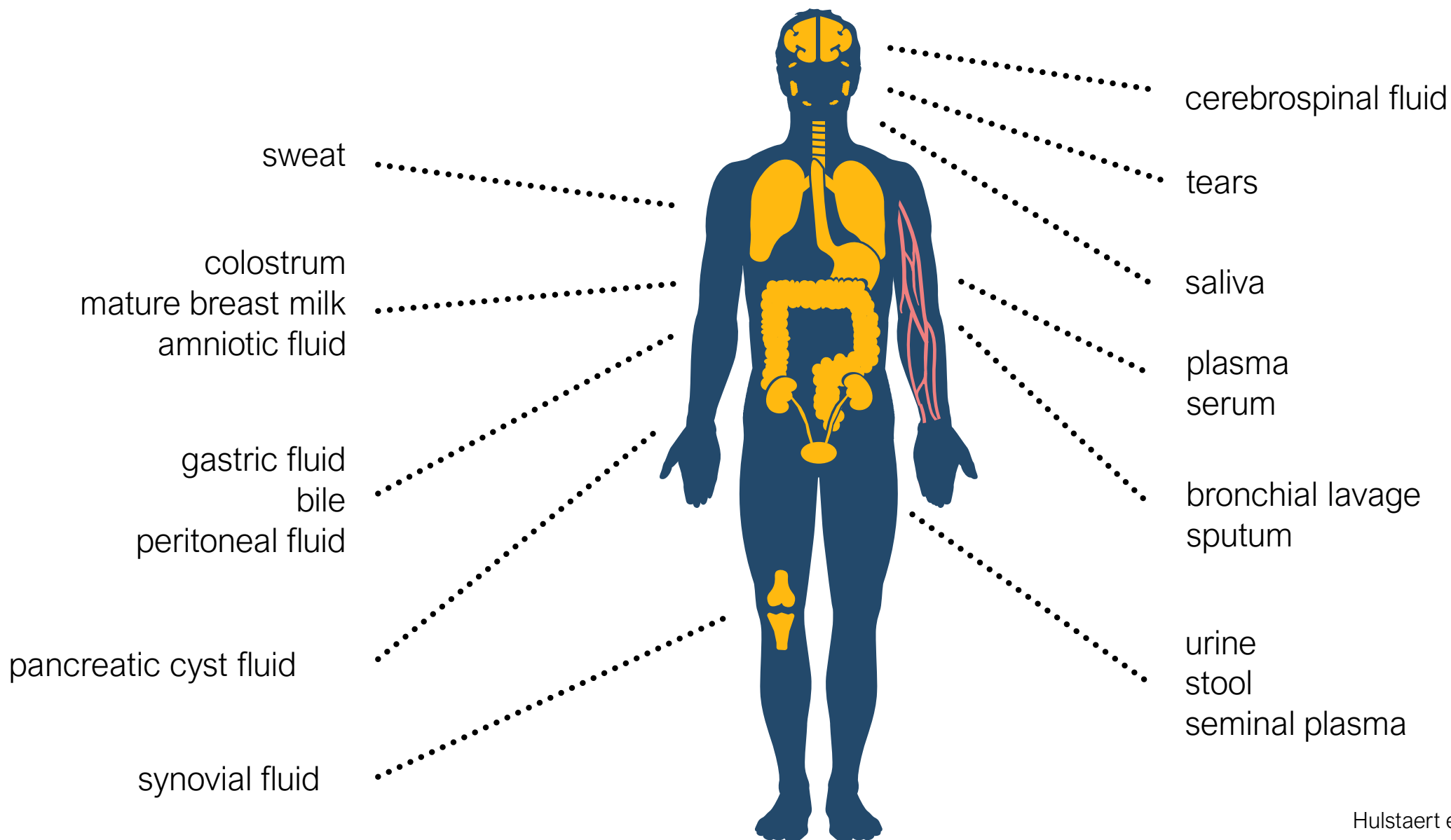
Pieter Mestdagh
30/06/2023



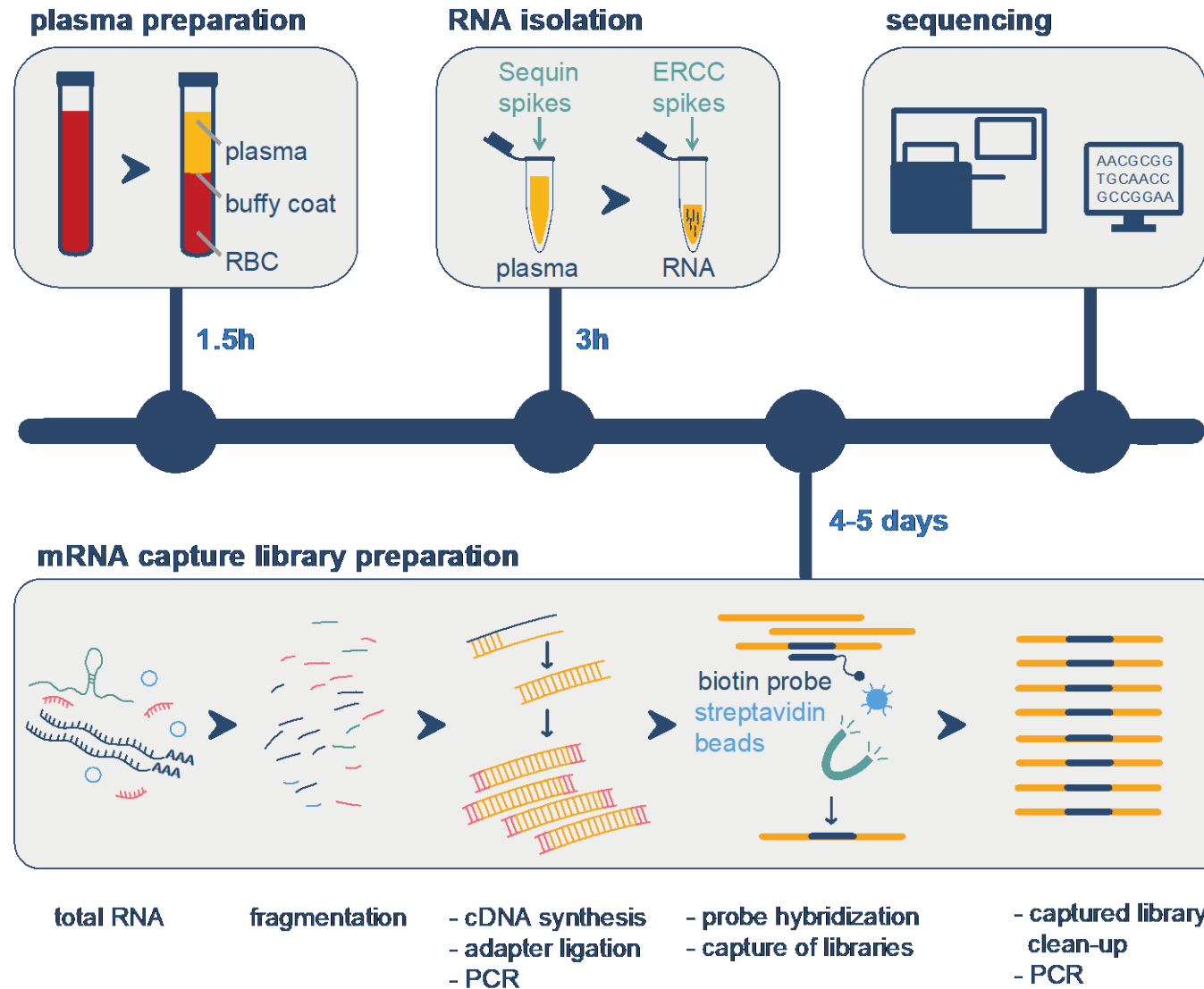
Liquid biopsies for minimally invasive cancer diagnosis or monitoring



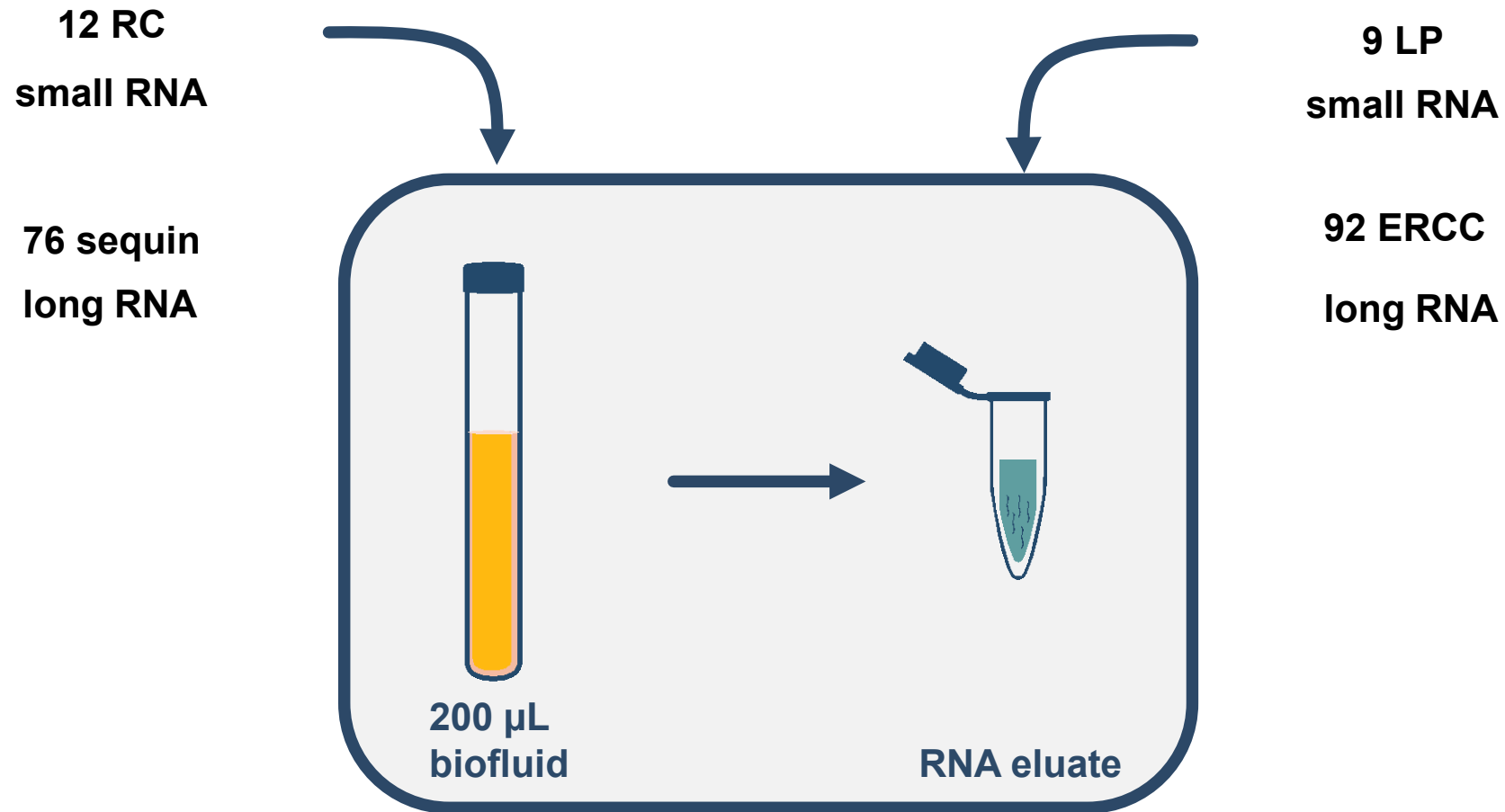
Expanding the liquid biopsy field beyond the bloodstream



mRNA capture sequencing for cfRNA profiling in liquid biopsies



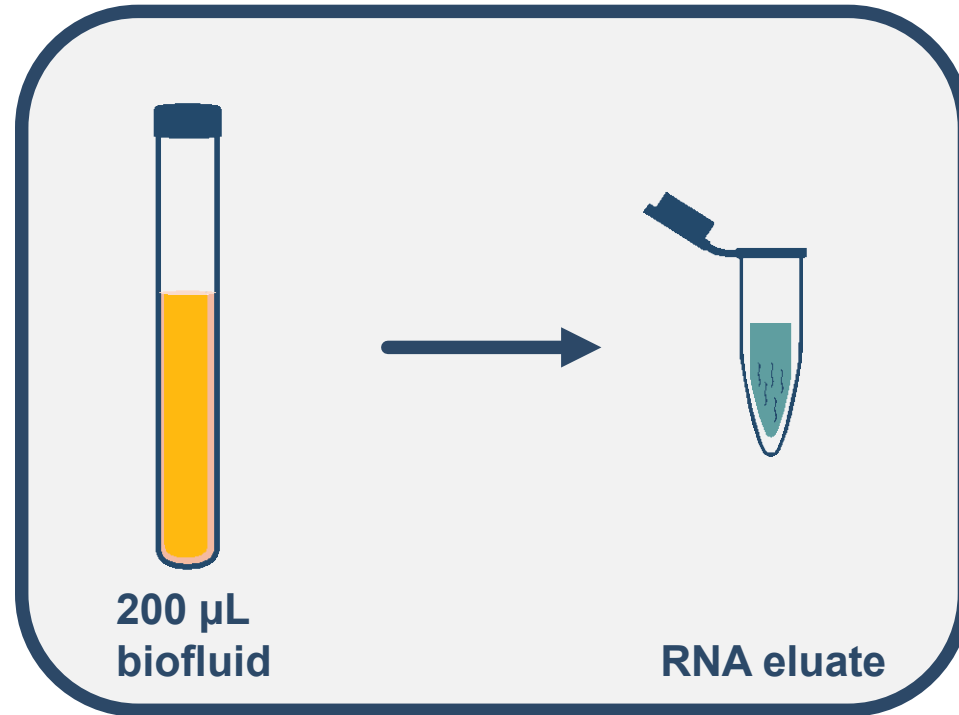
Spike-in RNAs as processing and normalization controls



Spike-in RNAs as processing and normalization controls

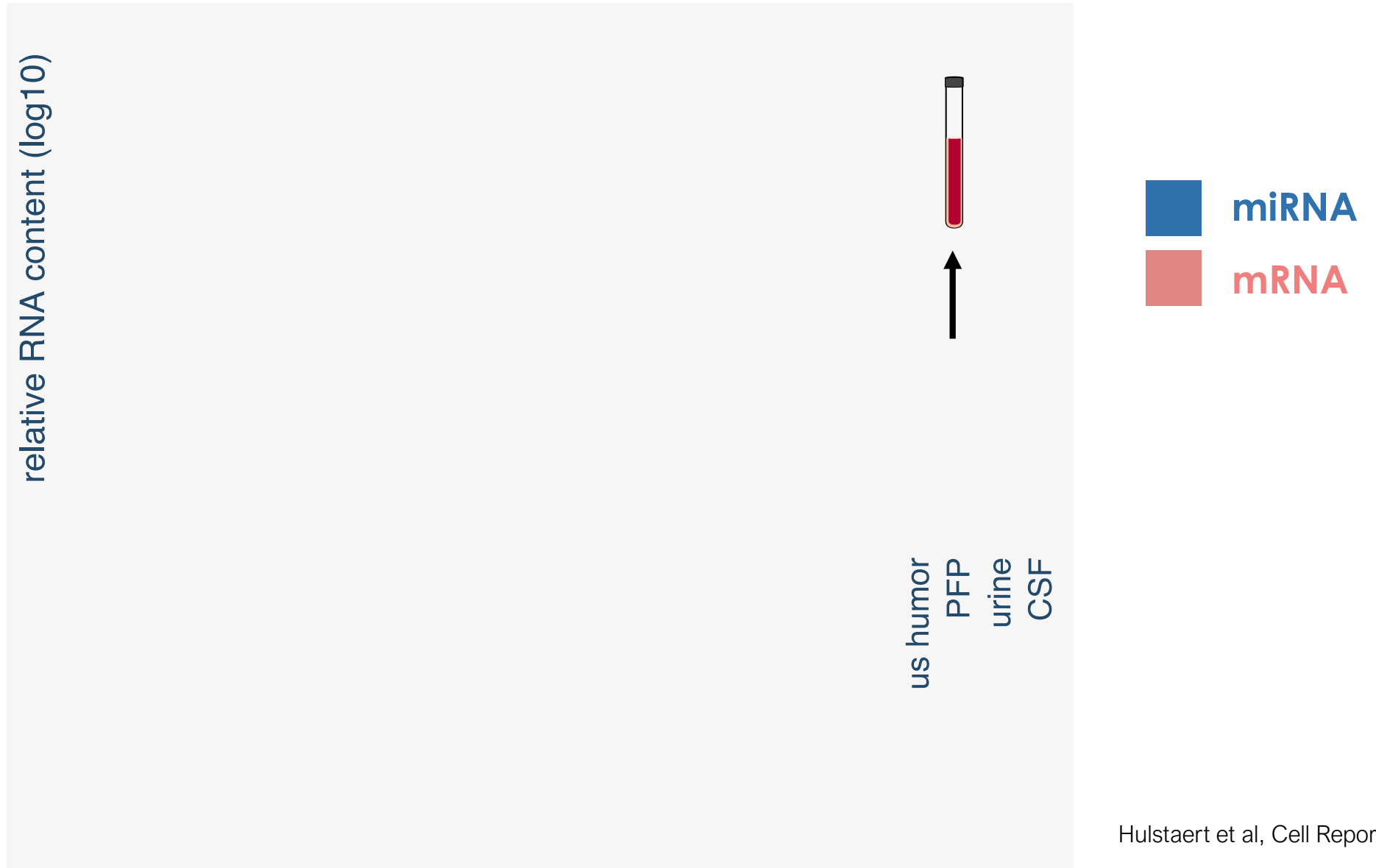
$$\frac{\text{fluid spike}}{\text{eluate spike}} = \text{RNA extraction efficiency}$$

$$\frac{\text{human RNA}}{\text{fluid spike}} = \text{relative RNA concentration in fluid}$$

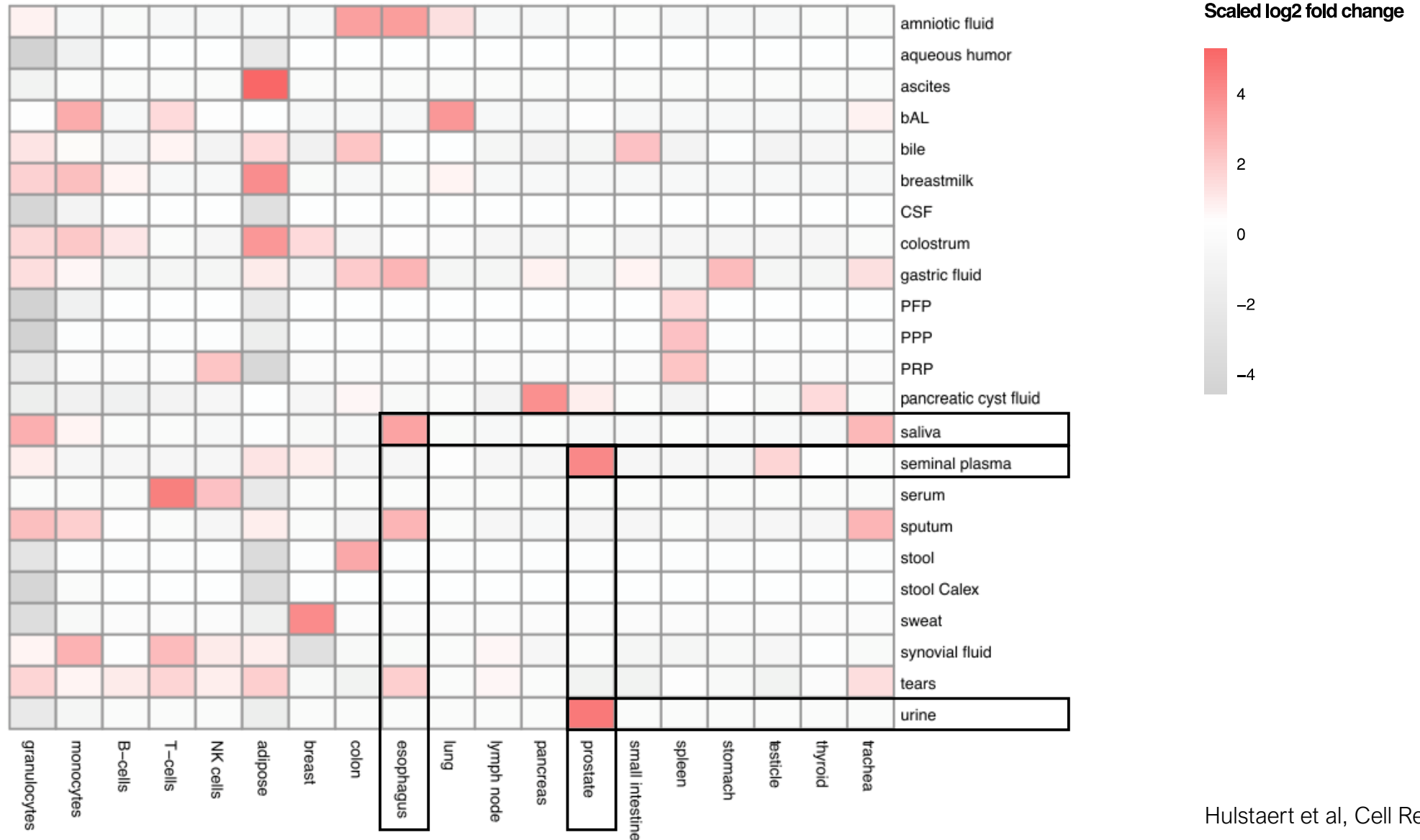


$$\frac{\text{human RNA}}{\text{eluate spike}} = \text{relative RNA concentration in eluate}$$

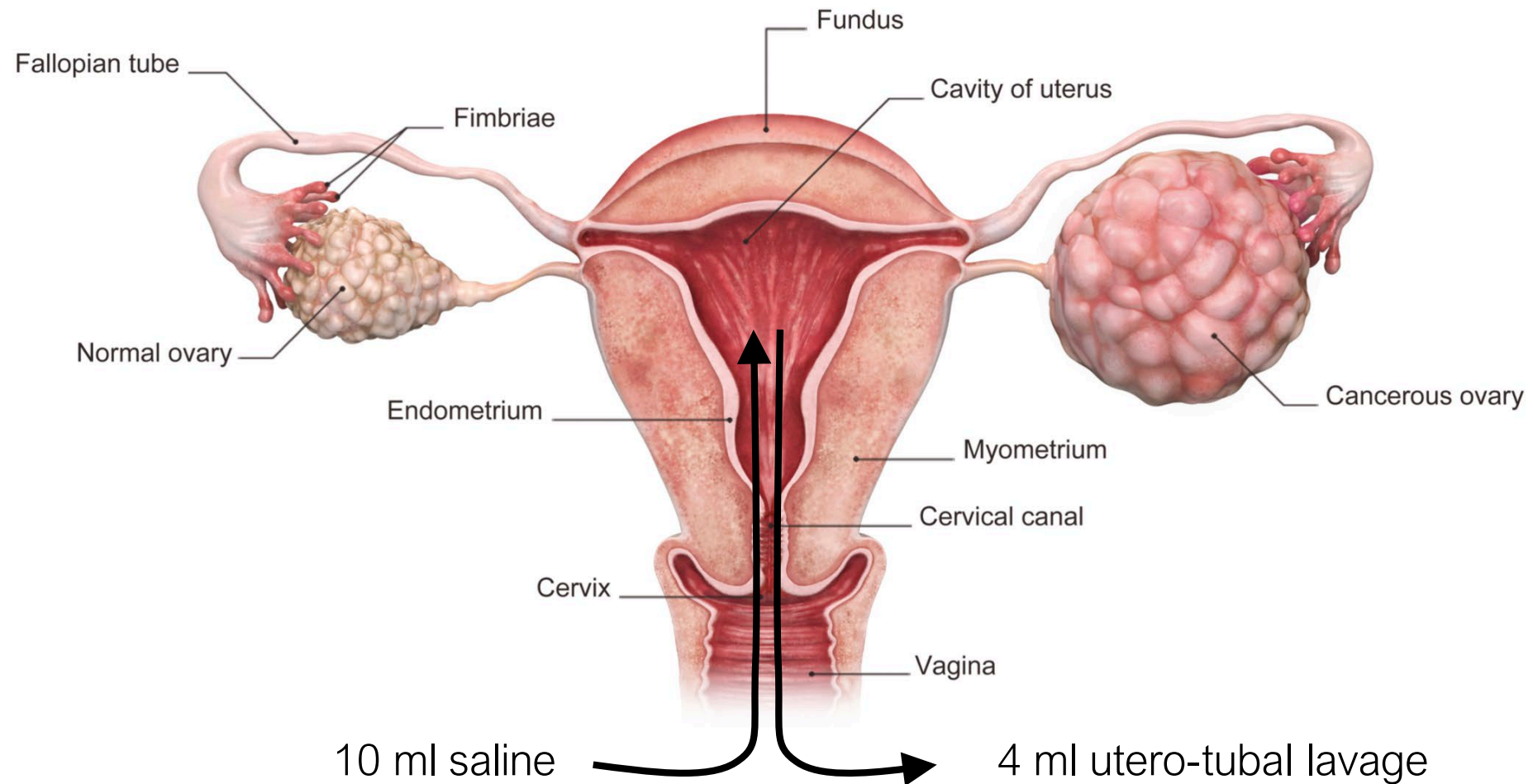
Highly variable RNA concentrations amongst different biofluids



Tissue-specific RNAs are enriched in proximal fluids

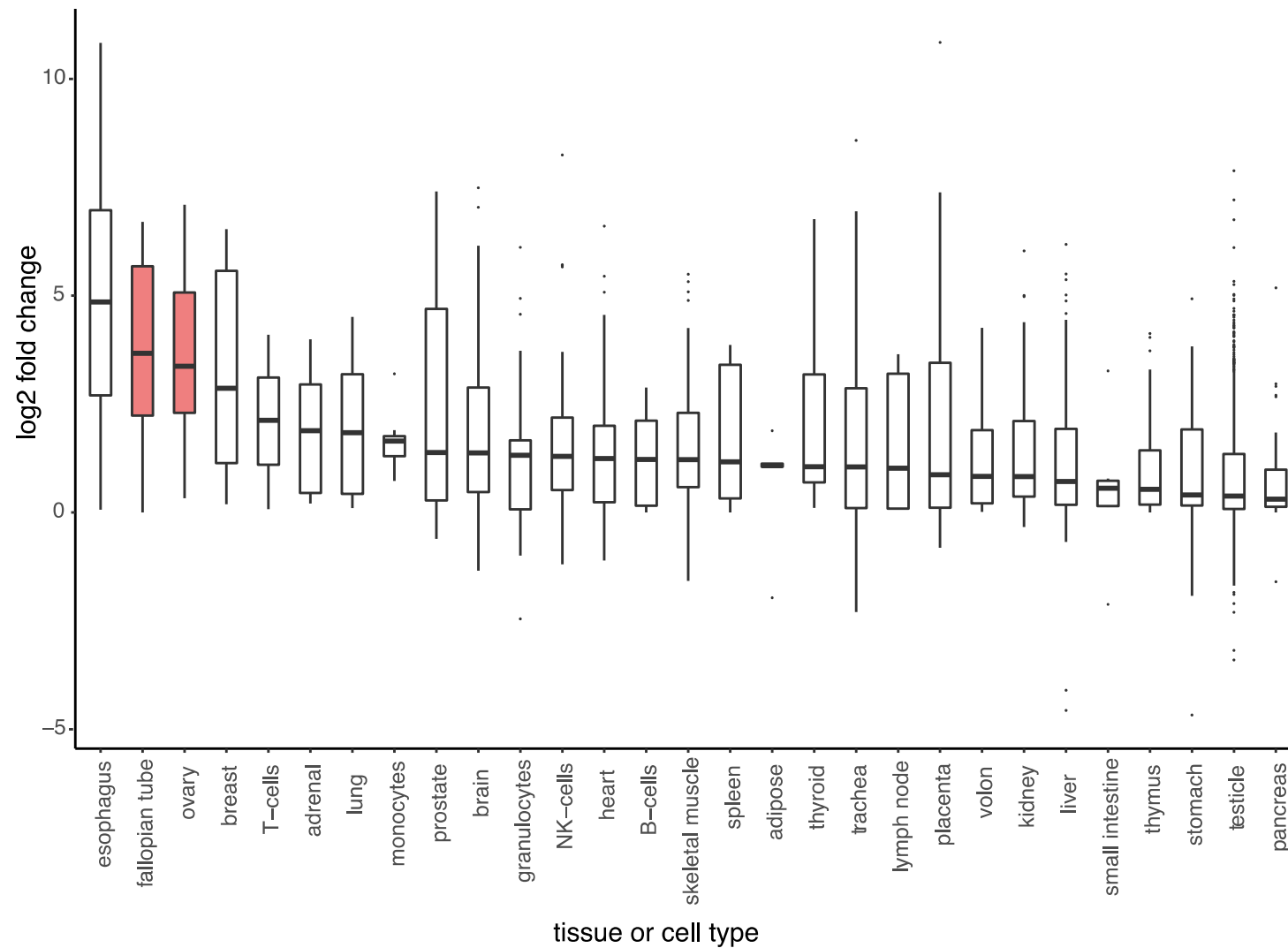


Utero-tubal lavage as a proximal liquid biopsy for ovarian cancer

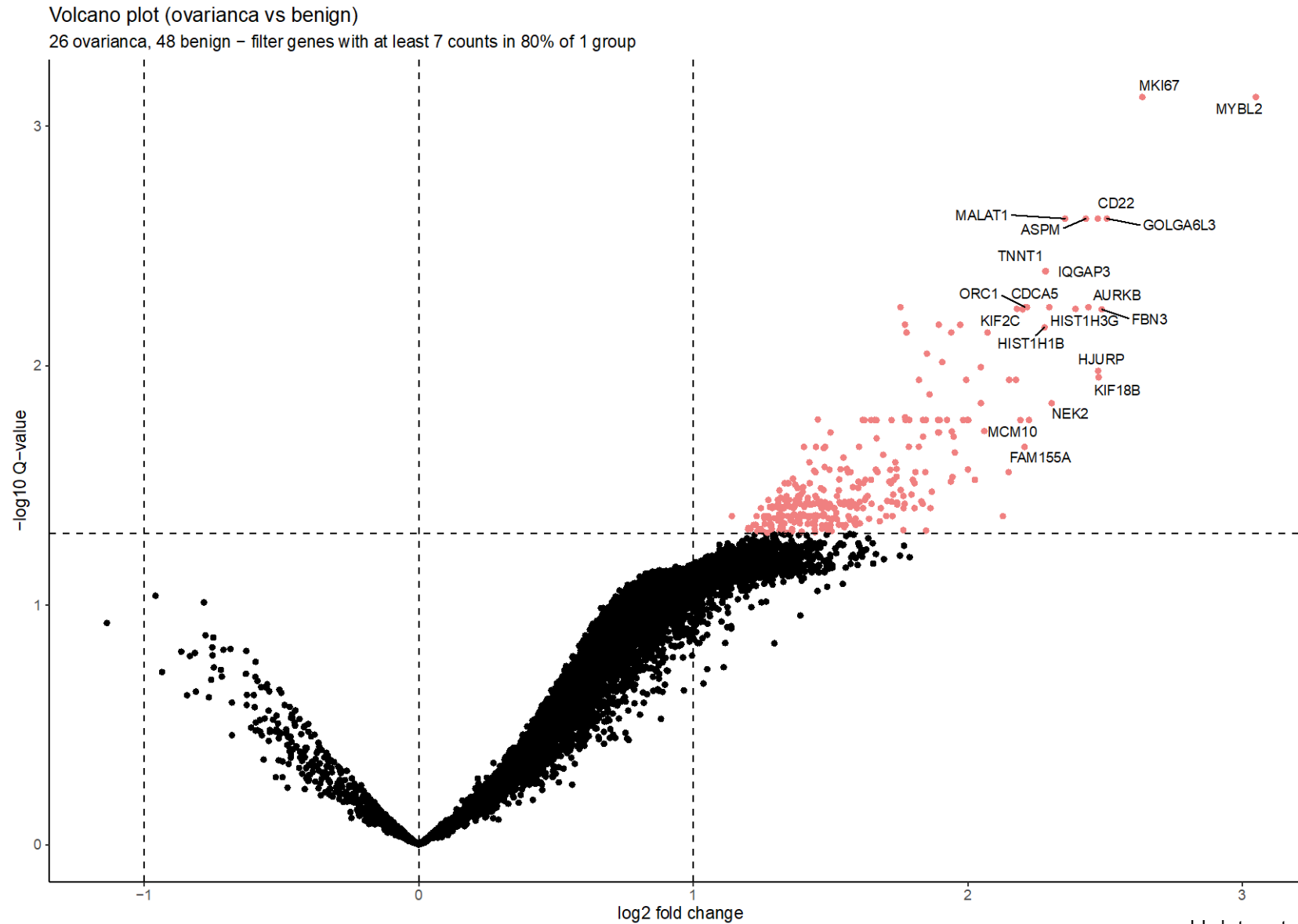


Fallopian tube and ovary specific mRNAs overrepresented in utero-tubal lavage

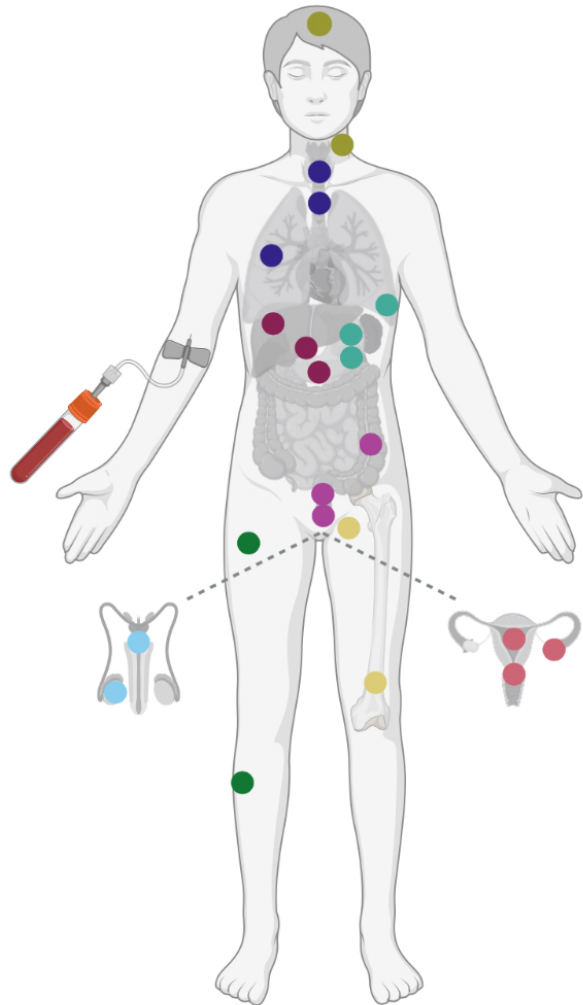
tissue or cell type contribution in uterotubal lavage



Higher abundance of proliferation mRNAs in cancer versus control



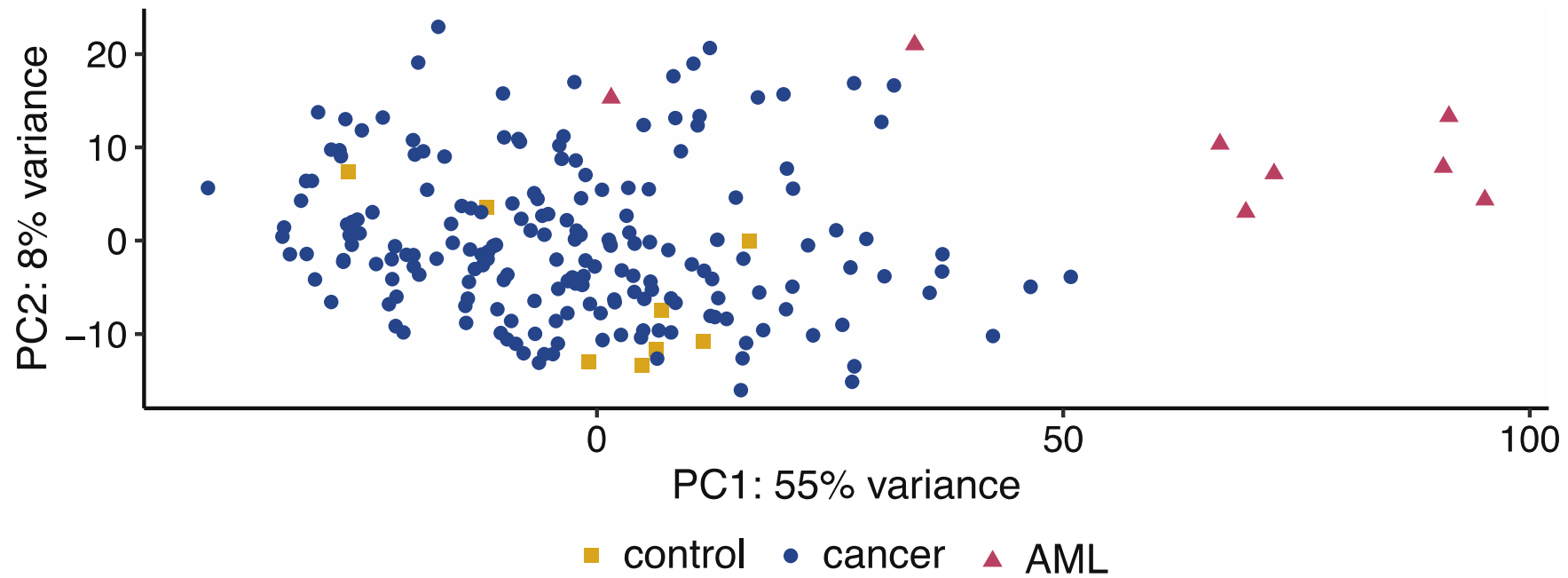
Pan-cancer plasma cfRNA profiles



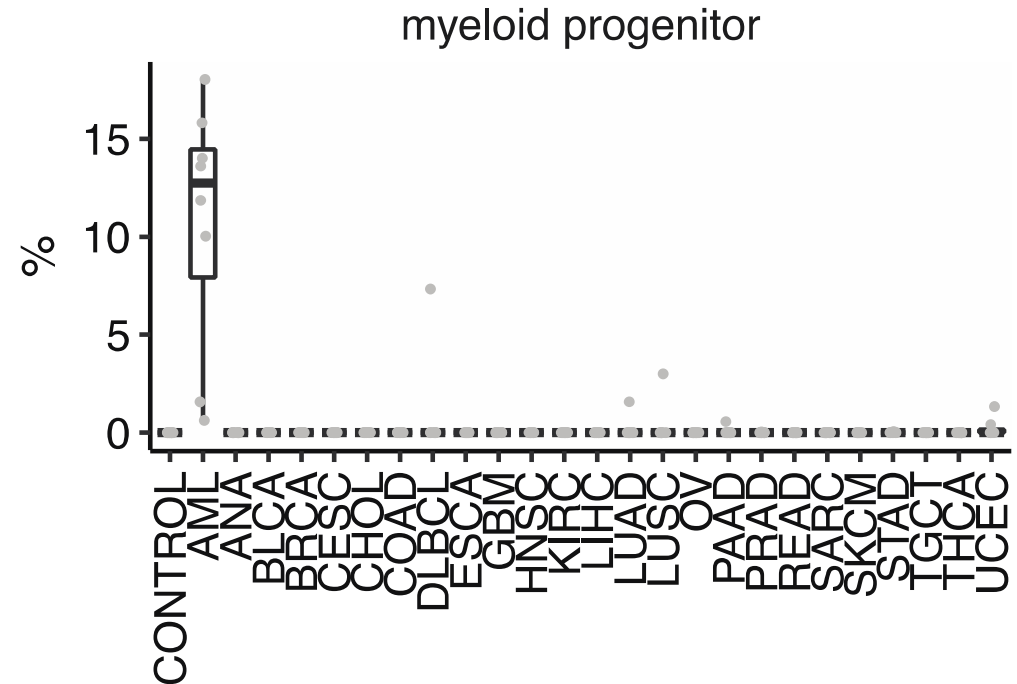
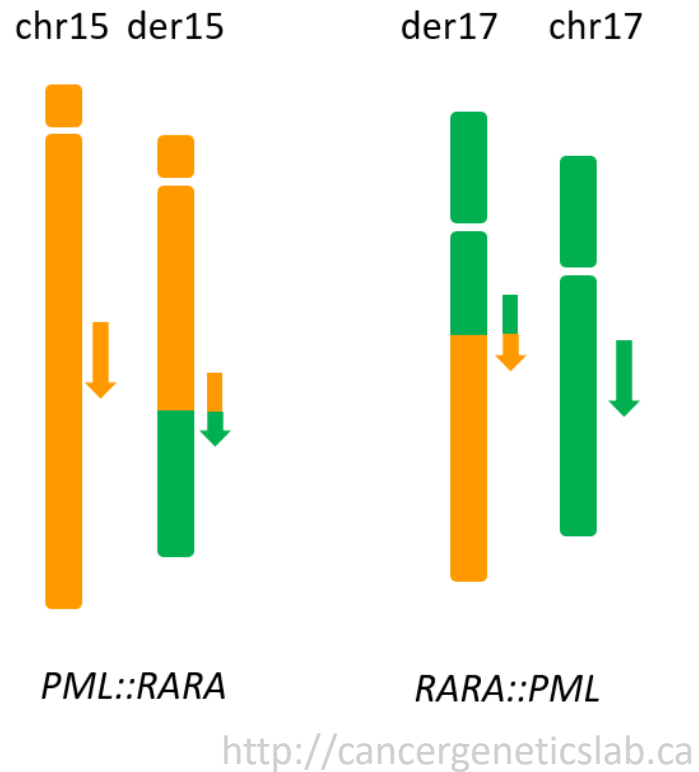
- brain tumor (GBM & ANA)
- head and neck cancer (HNSC)
- thyroid cancer (THCA)
- esophageal cancer (ESCA)
- lung cancer (LUAD & LUSC)
- breast cancer (BRCA)
- stomach cancer (STAD)
- kidney cancer (KIRC)
- liver cancer (LIHC)
- cholangiocarcinoma (CHOL)
- pancreas cancer (PAAD)

- colon cancer (COAD)
- bladder cancer (BLCA)
- rectal cancer (READ)
- lymphoma (DLBCL)
- leukemia (AML)
- sarcoma (SARC)
- melanoma (SKCM)
- prostate cancer (PRAD)
- testicular cancer (TGCT)
- ovarian cancer (OV)
- cervical cancer (CESC)
- uterine cancer (UCEC)

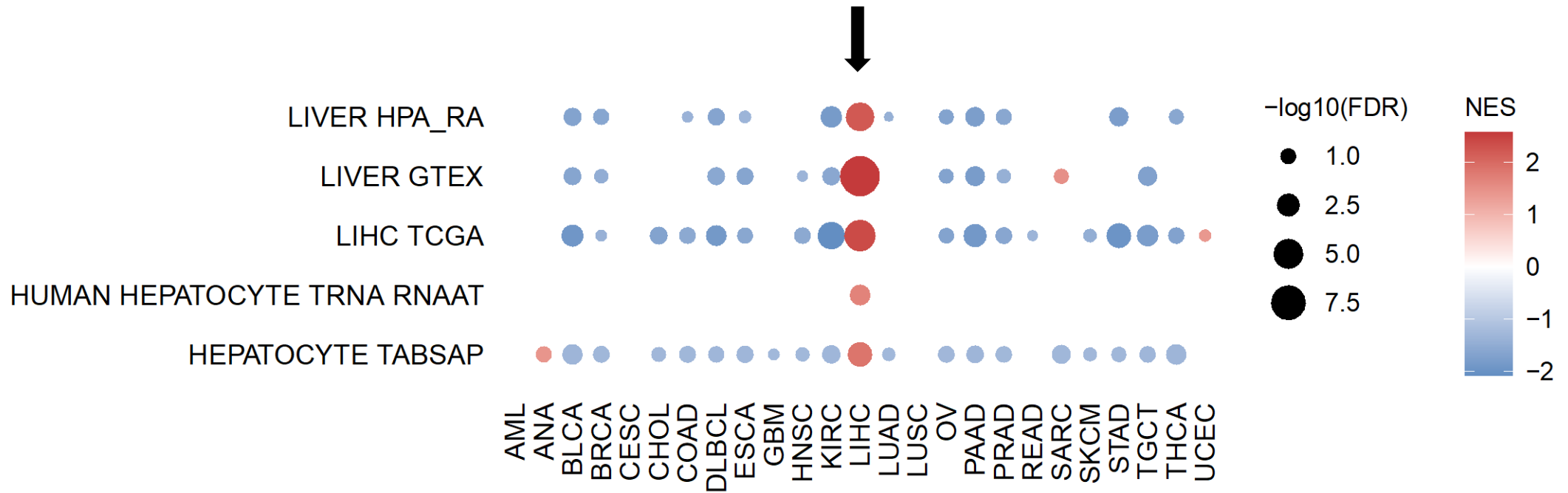
AML cfRNA profiles are distinct from solid tumors and controls



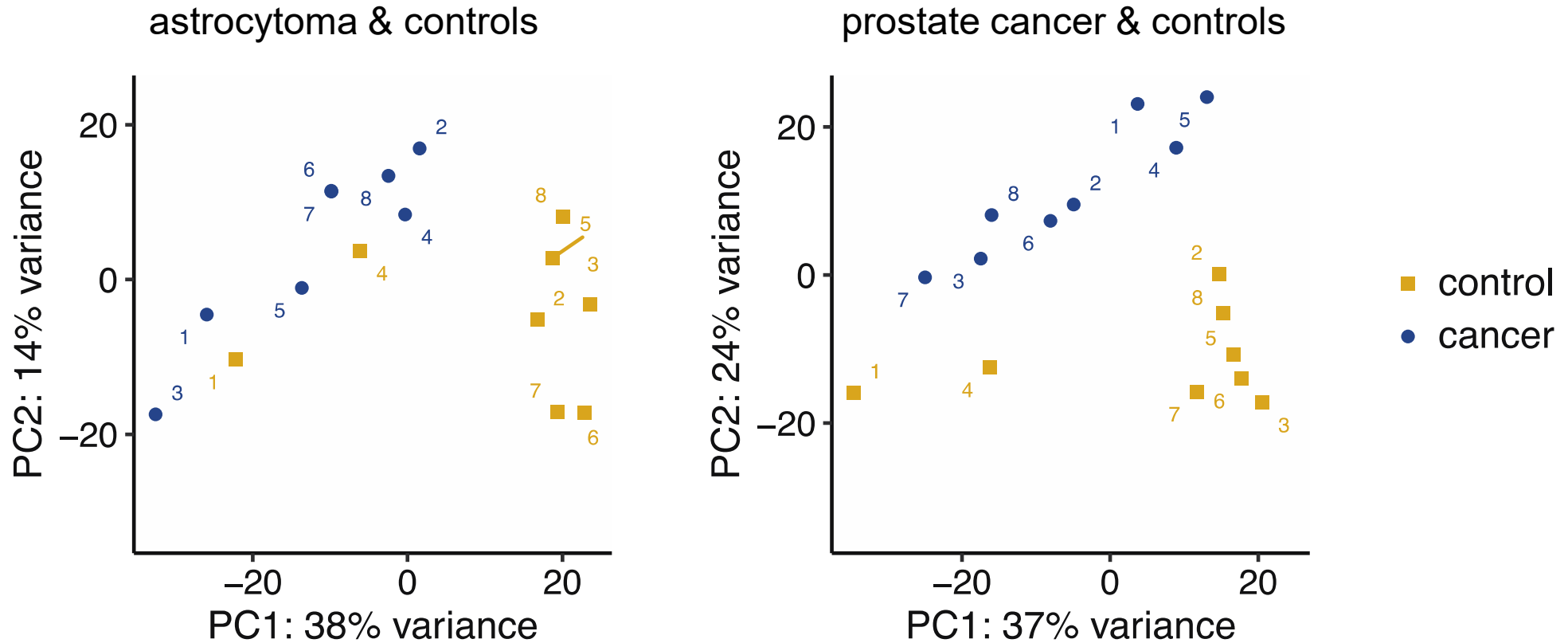
Evidence of tumor derived RNA in cfRNA profiles from AML patients



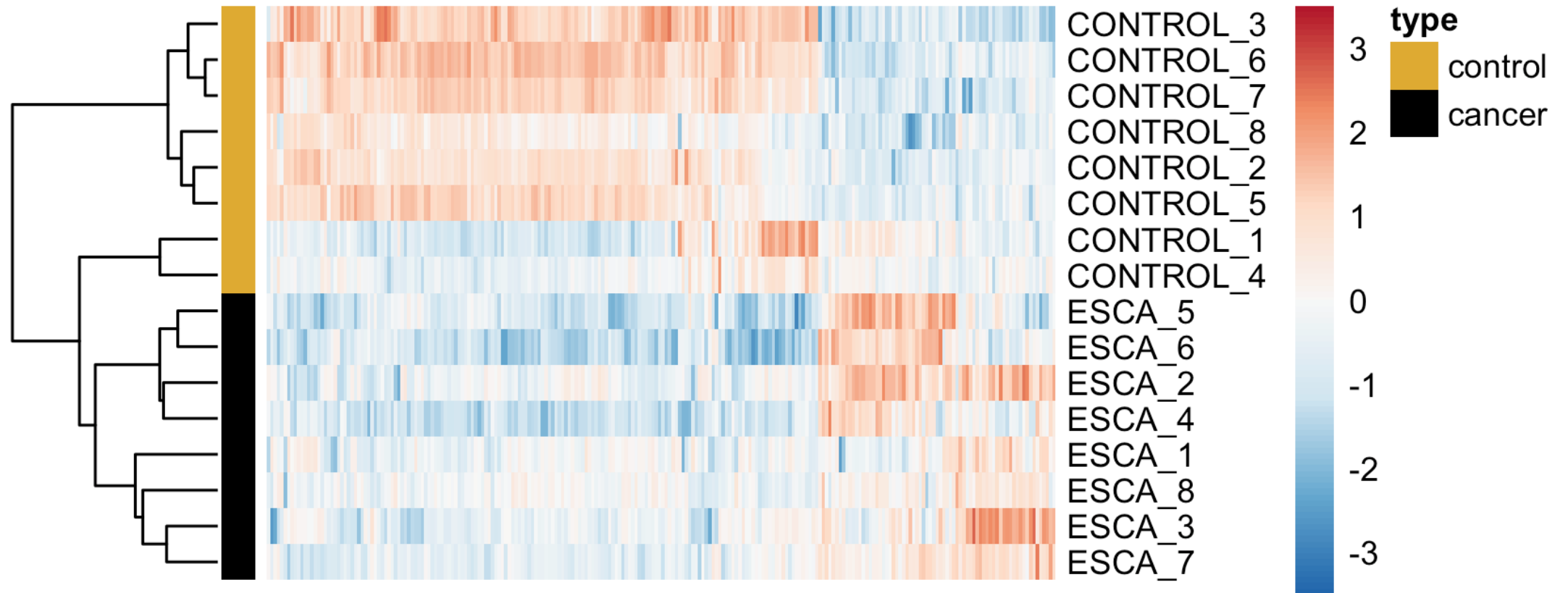
Tissue of origin signal in plasma of liver cancer patients



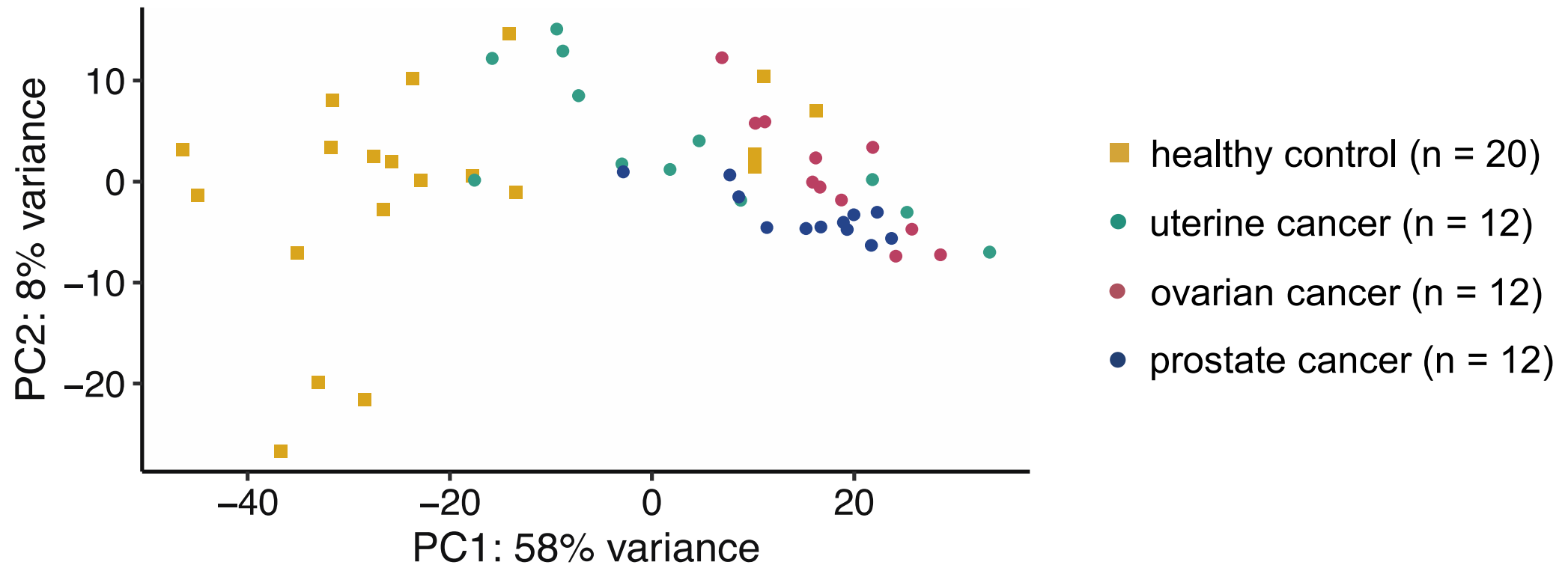
Different cfRNA profiles between solid tumor and controls



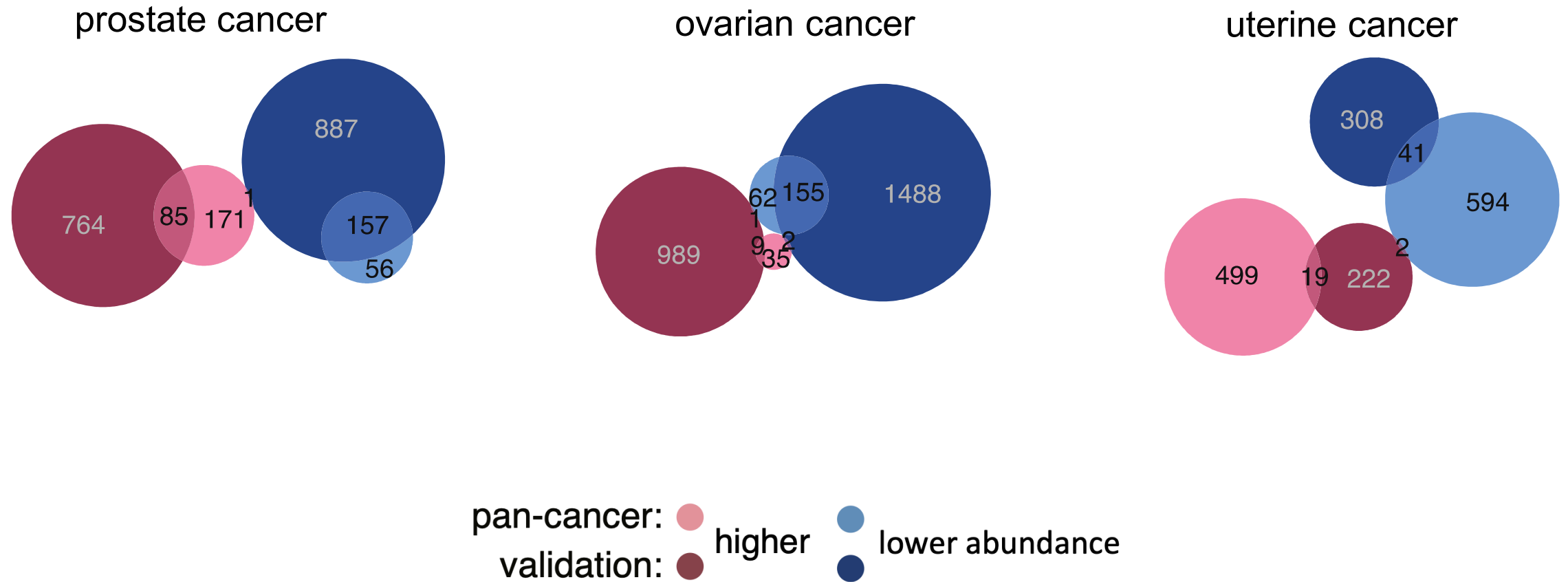
Heterogeneity in cfRNA profiles between patients with same cancer type



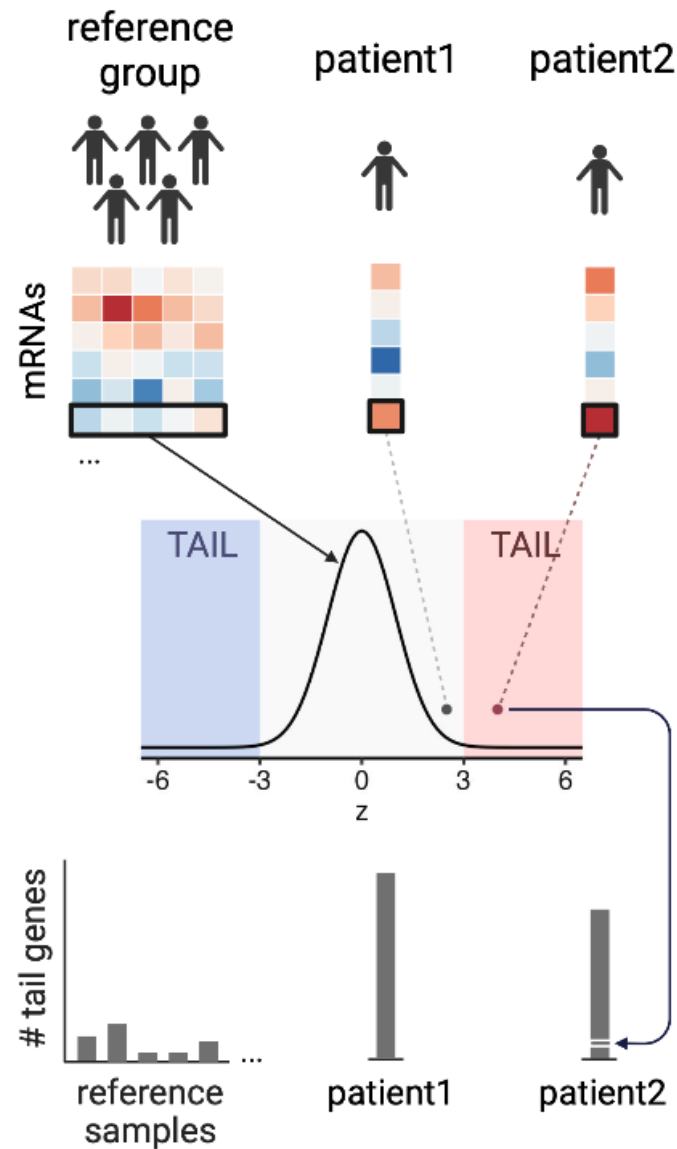
Independent validation cohort confirms different cfRNA profiles between solid tumor and controls



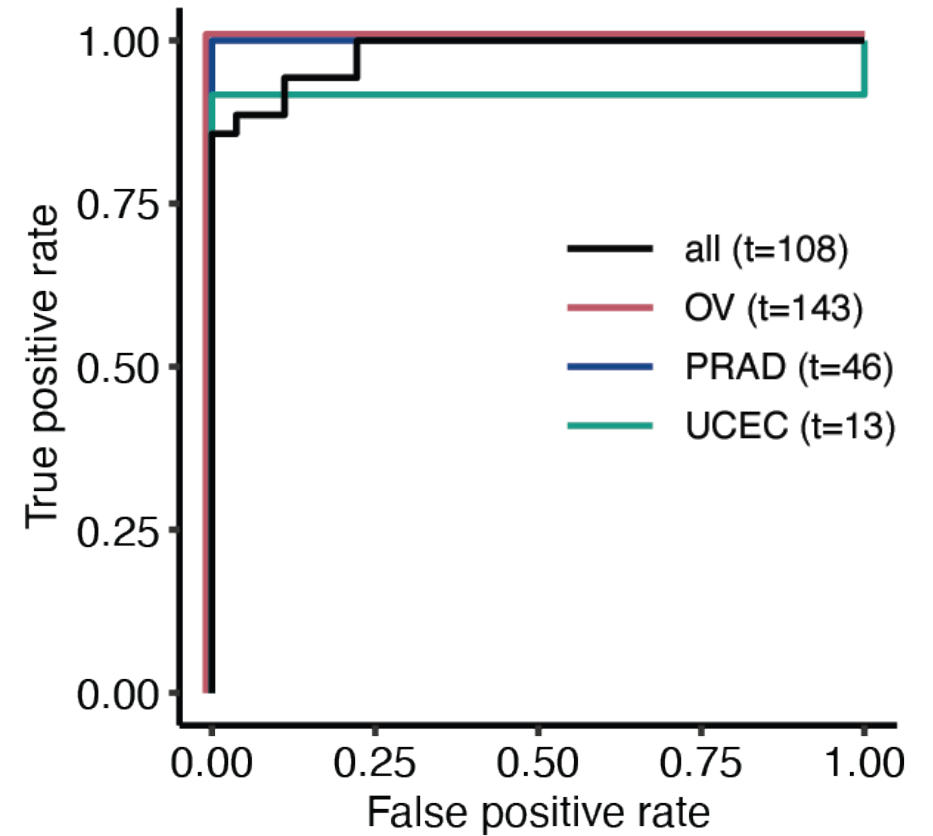
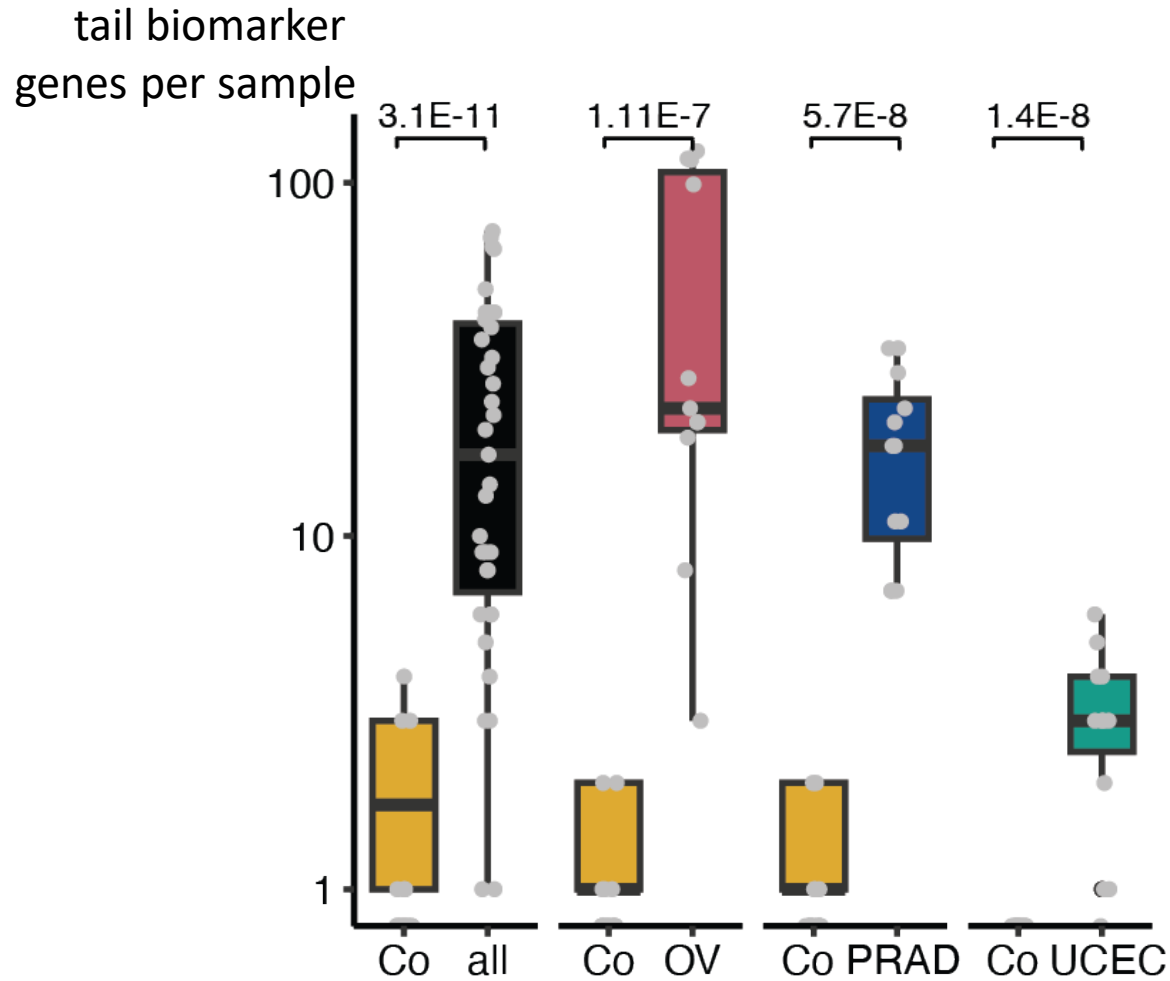
Significant but limited overlap of differentially abundant mRNAs between cohorts



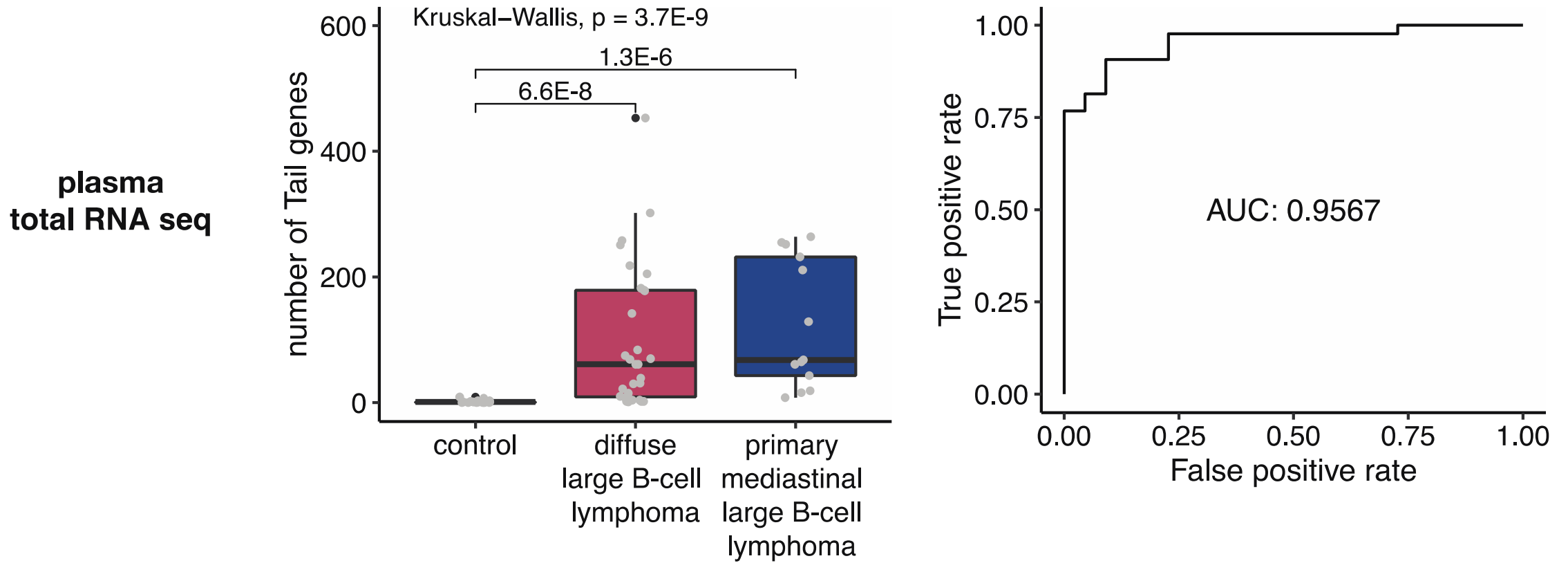
Variability calls for an alternative approach



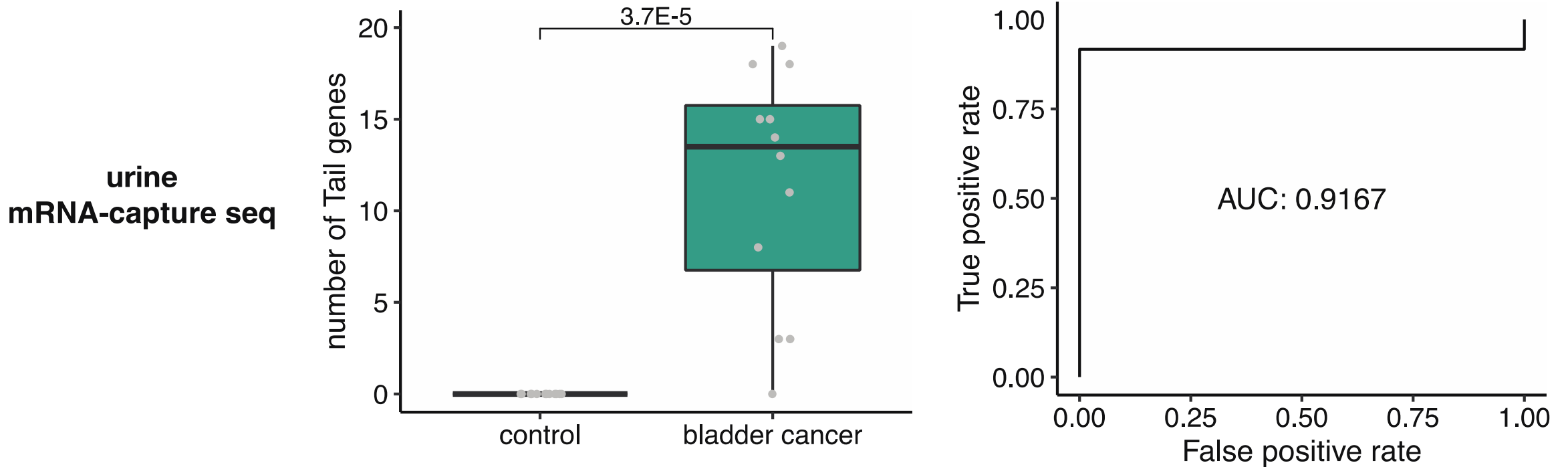
Accurate classification of cancer and controls based on the number of tail biomarker genes



Accurate classification of cancer and controls based on the number of tail biomarker genes in plasma of DLBCL

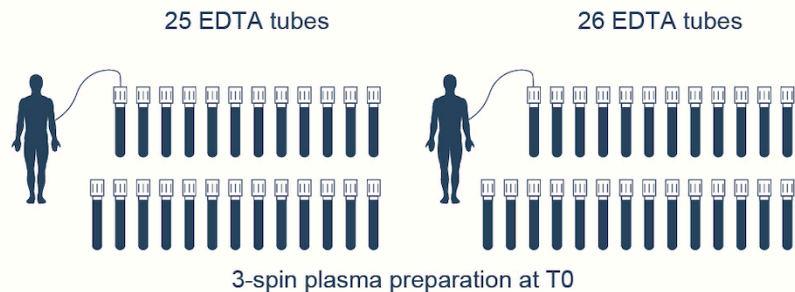


Accurate classification of cancer and controls based on the number of tail biomarker genes in urine of bladder cancer patients

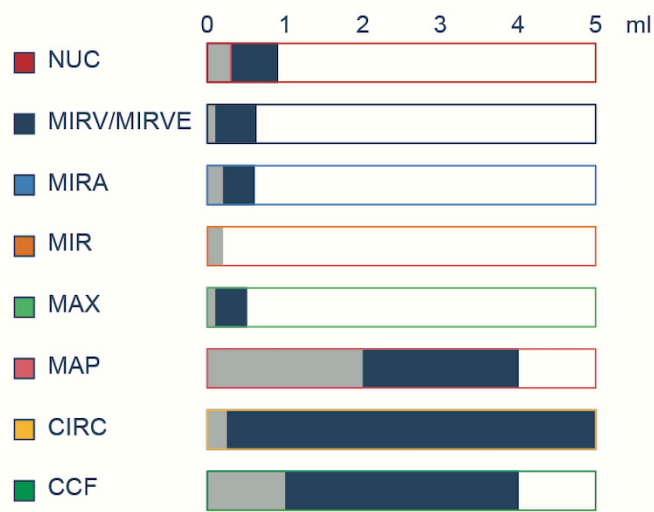


Impact of preanalytical variables on cfRNA profiles insights from the exRNAQC study

exRNAQC phase 1 - exRNA purification



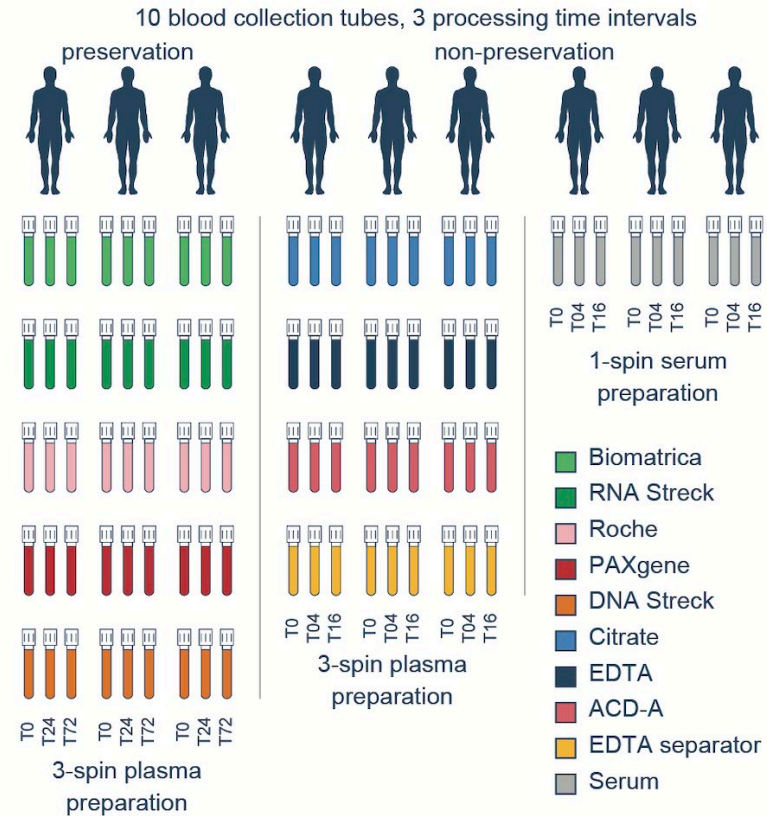
8 exRNA purification methods: triplicates of the manufacturer's **minimum** and **maximum** recommended plasma input volume



mRNA capture sequencing
(NextSeq 500; Illumina)

small RNA sequencing
(NextSeq 500; Illumina)

exRNAQC phase 1 - blood collection tube and processing time interval

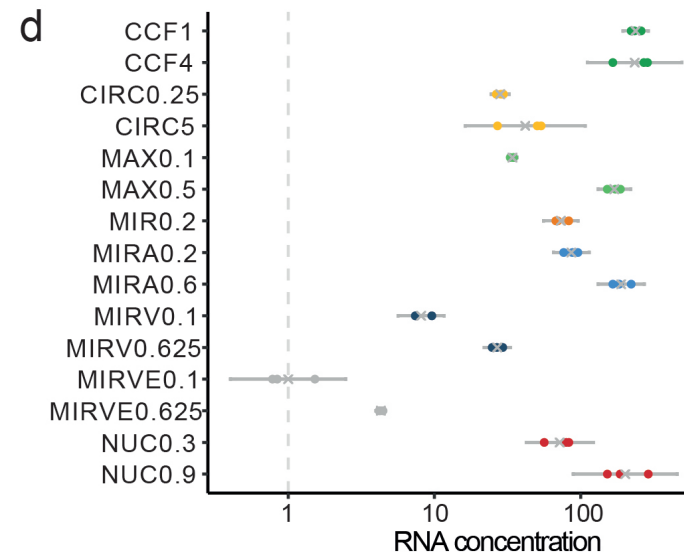
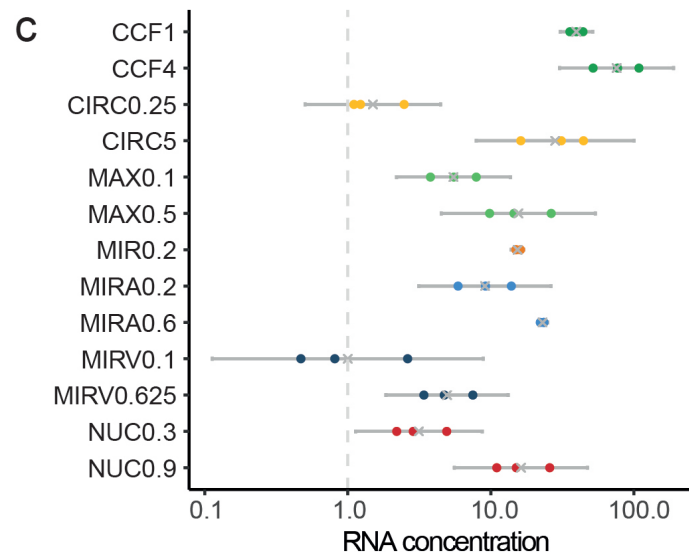
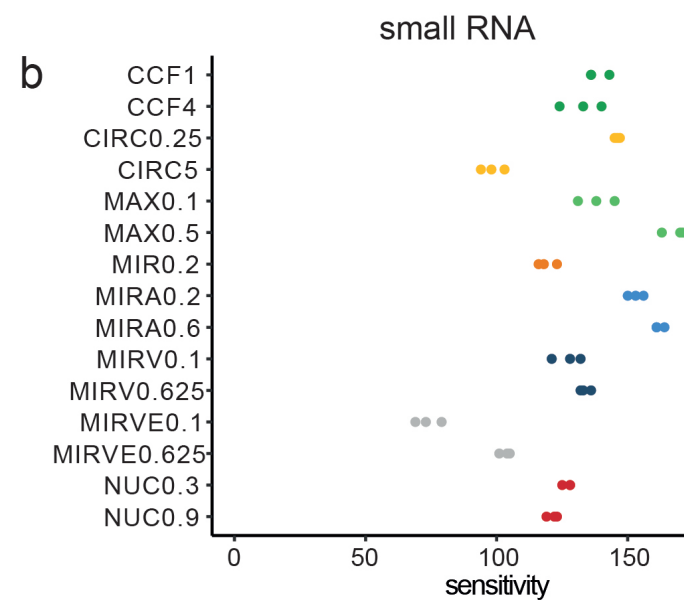
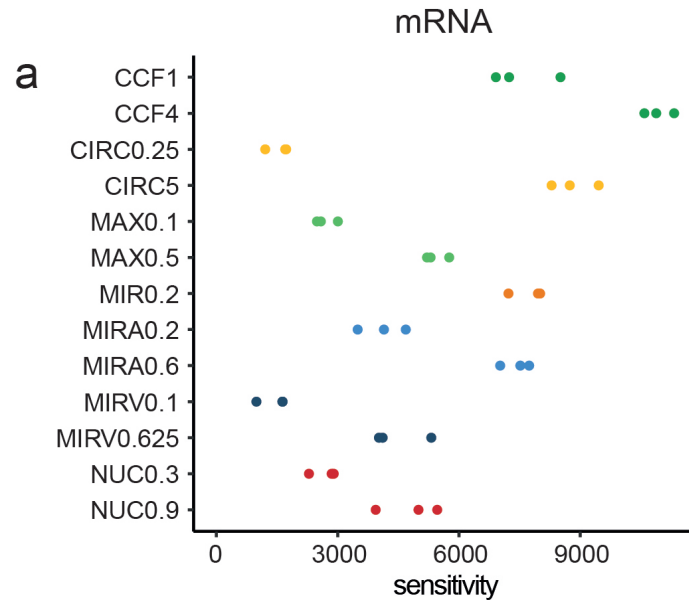


exRNA purification using MIR (0.2 ml)

mRNA capture sequencing
(NovaSeq 6000; Illumina)

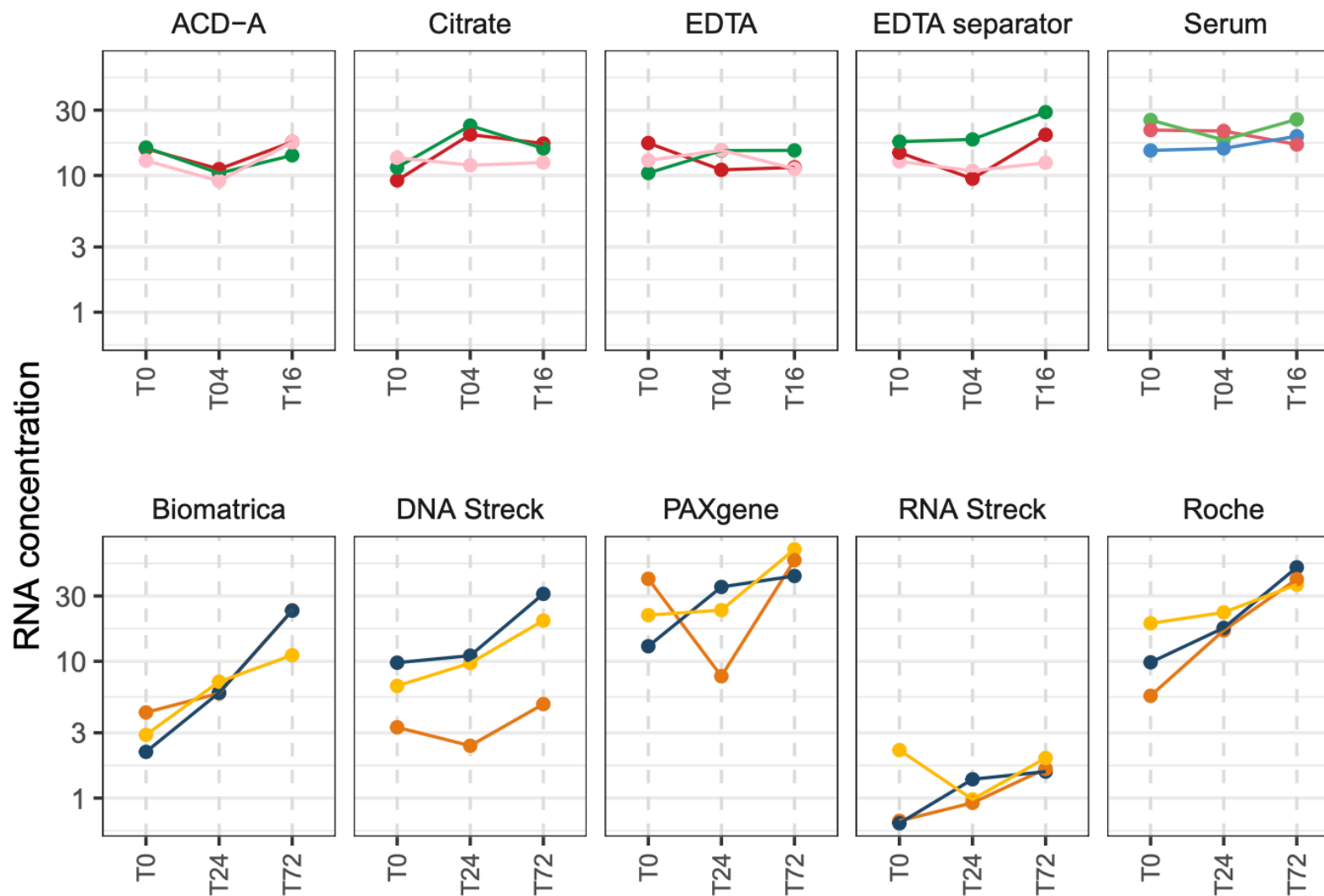
small RNA sequencing
(NextSeq 500; Illumina)

Large differences in RNA eluate concentration between kits

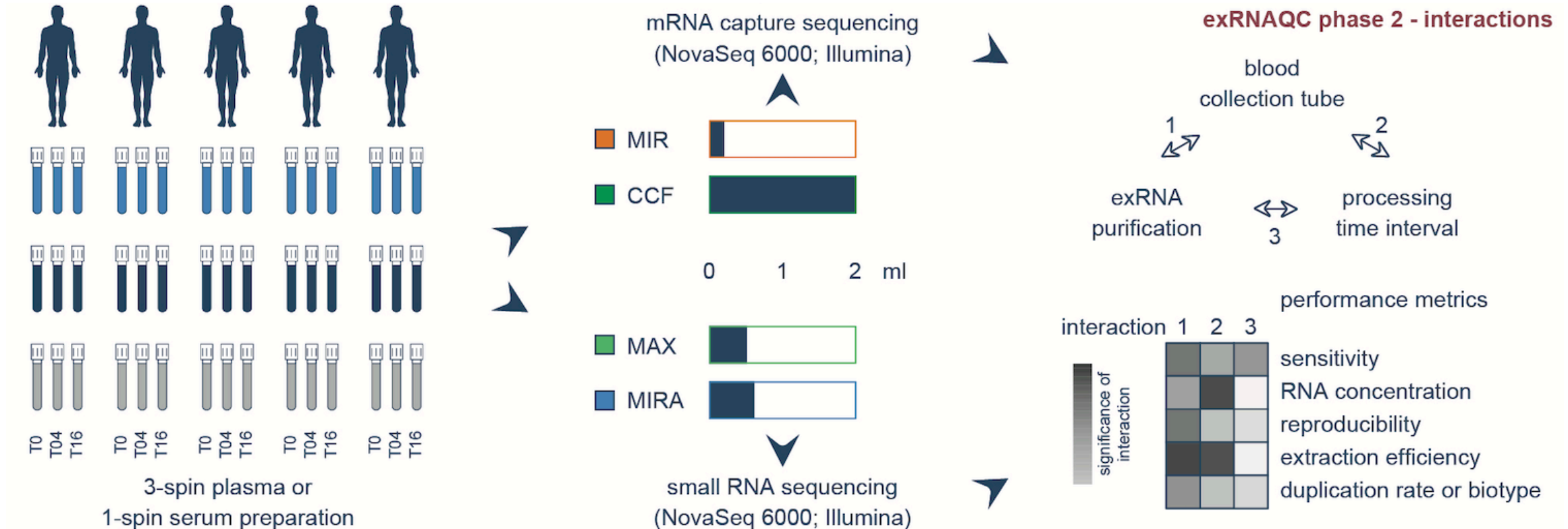


Preservation tubes do not preserve or stabilize cfRNA

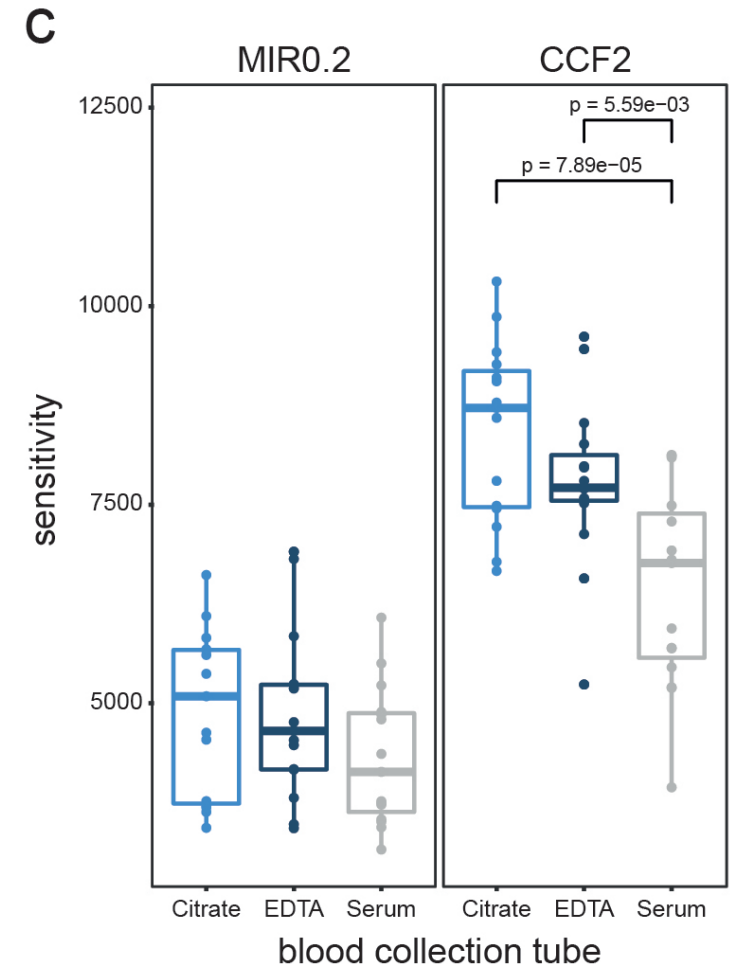
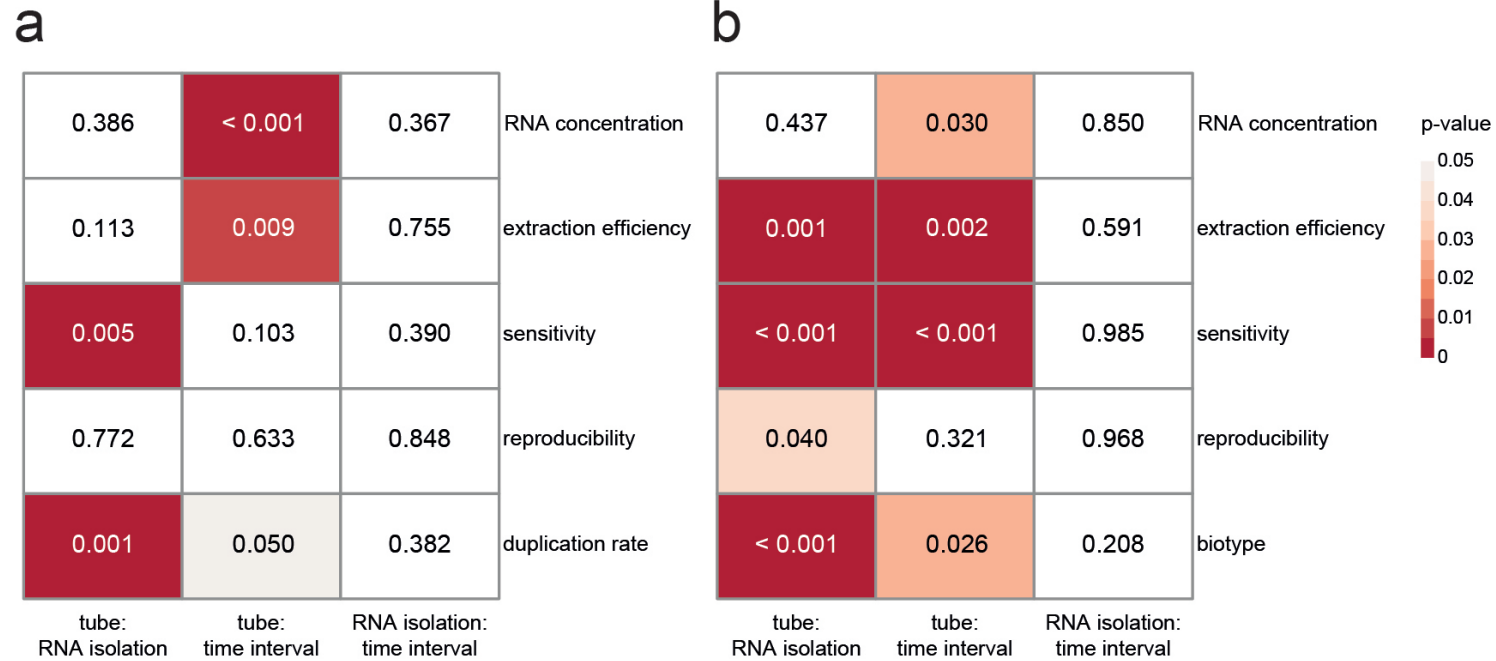
b



Interactions between preanalytical variables



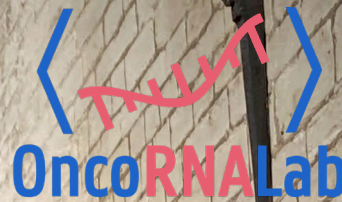
Interactions between preanalytical variables



Conclusions and take home messages

- Standardize preanalytical variables for cfRNA research
- Use spike-in controls for workflow control
- Proximal liquid biopsies are enriched for proximal tissue RNA and may prove valuable for cancer biomarker detection
- Cancer plasma cfRNA profiles are heterogeneous and tail genes may serve as a cancer biomarker




OncoRNA Lab

Human biofluid atlas

Hulstaert E

Utero-tubal lavage cfRNA study

Hulstaert E

Levanon K (Sheba Cancer Center, Israel)

Cancer plasma cfRNA study

Morlion A

exRNAQC study

Avila-Cobos F, Decock A, Decruyenaere P, Deleu J, Dewilde J, Everaert C, Helsmoortel H, Hulstaert E, Morlion A, Poma Soto FA, Schoofs K, Vandesompele J, Van Paemel R, Verwilt J

Illumina

Gary Schroth

Scott Kuersten



Kom op
tegen Kanker 