

# Evaluating cell lines as tumor models by comparison of genomic profiles

Domcke, S. et al. Nat. Commun 4:2126

# Motivation

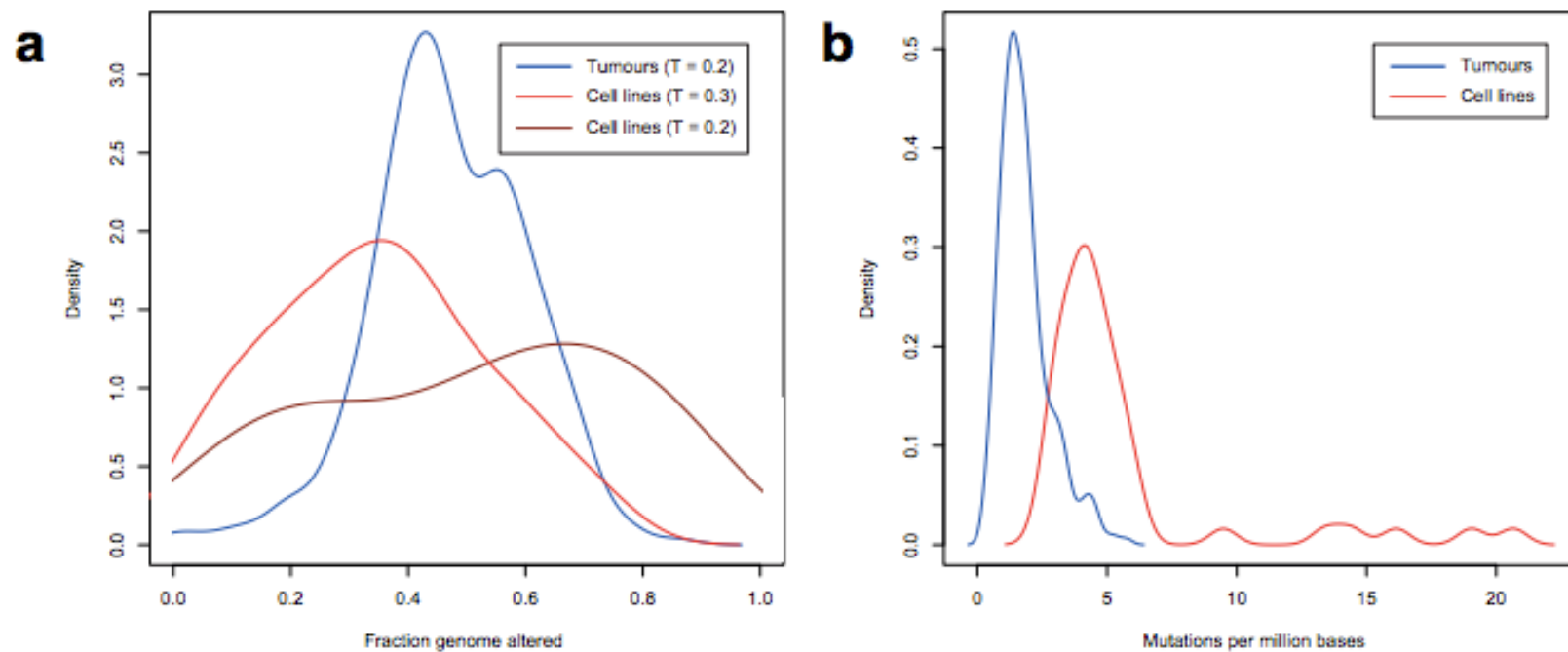
- Problem: Genomic differences between cancer cell lines and tissue samples
- TCGA and CCLE provide molecular profiles for tumor samples and cell lines
- Compared high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) to genomic profiles to identify suitable cell lines for *in vitro* models

# Ovarian Cancer

- Over 100,000 women die of ovarian cancer each year
- 5th leading cause of cancer death
- Divided into 4 major histological subtypes:
  - Serous (study's focus)
  - Endometrioid
  - Clear Cell
  - Mucinous carcinoma

- Common cell line models for ovarian cancer and HGSOC are: SK-OV-3, A2780, OVCAR-3, CAOV3 and IGROV1
- Need for well-characterized cell line models for cell types
- Found differences between most common models and majority of HGSOC samples

**Figure S1**



- Analyzed 316 HGSOC tumor samples from TCGA and 47 ovarian cancer cell lines from CCLE
- DNA copy-number, mutation and mRNA expression data
- Fraction genome altered (FGA):

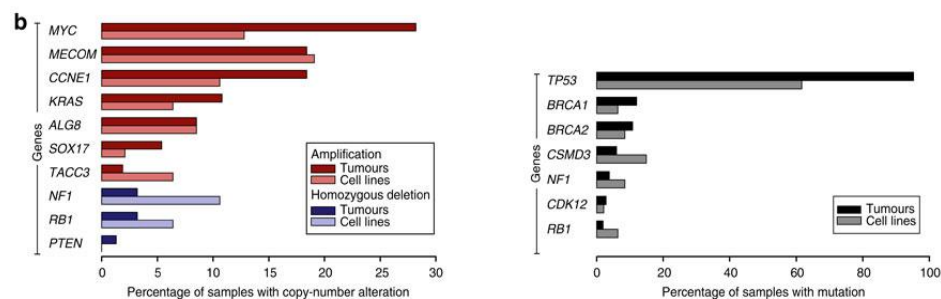
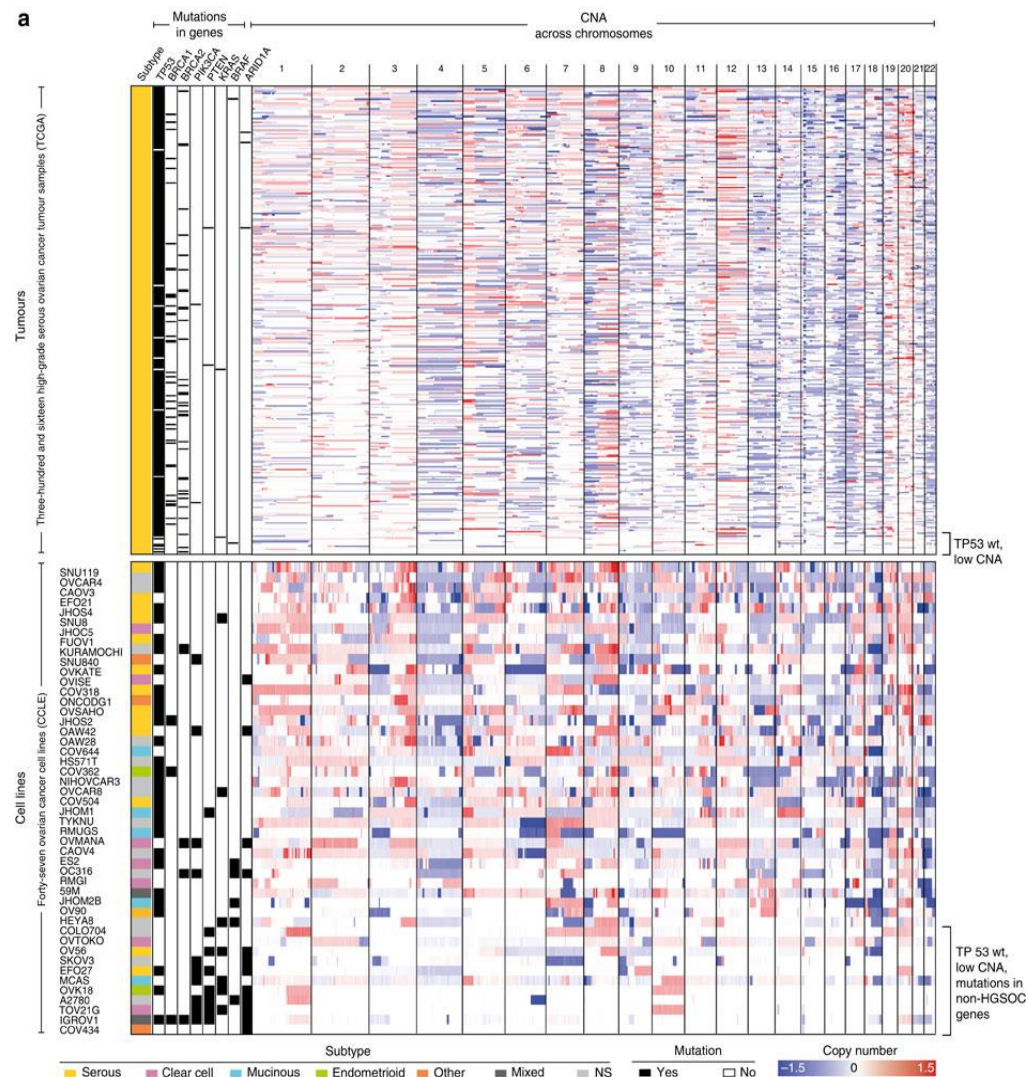
$$FGA = \left( \sum_{Cn_i > T} L(i) \right) / \left( \sum L(i) \right)$$

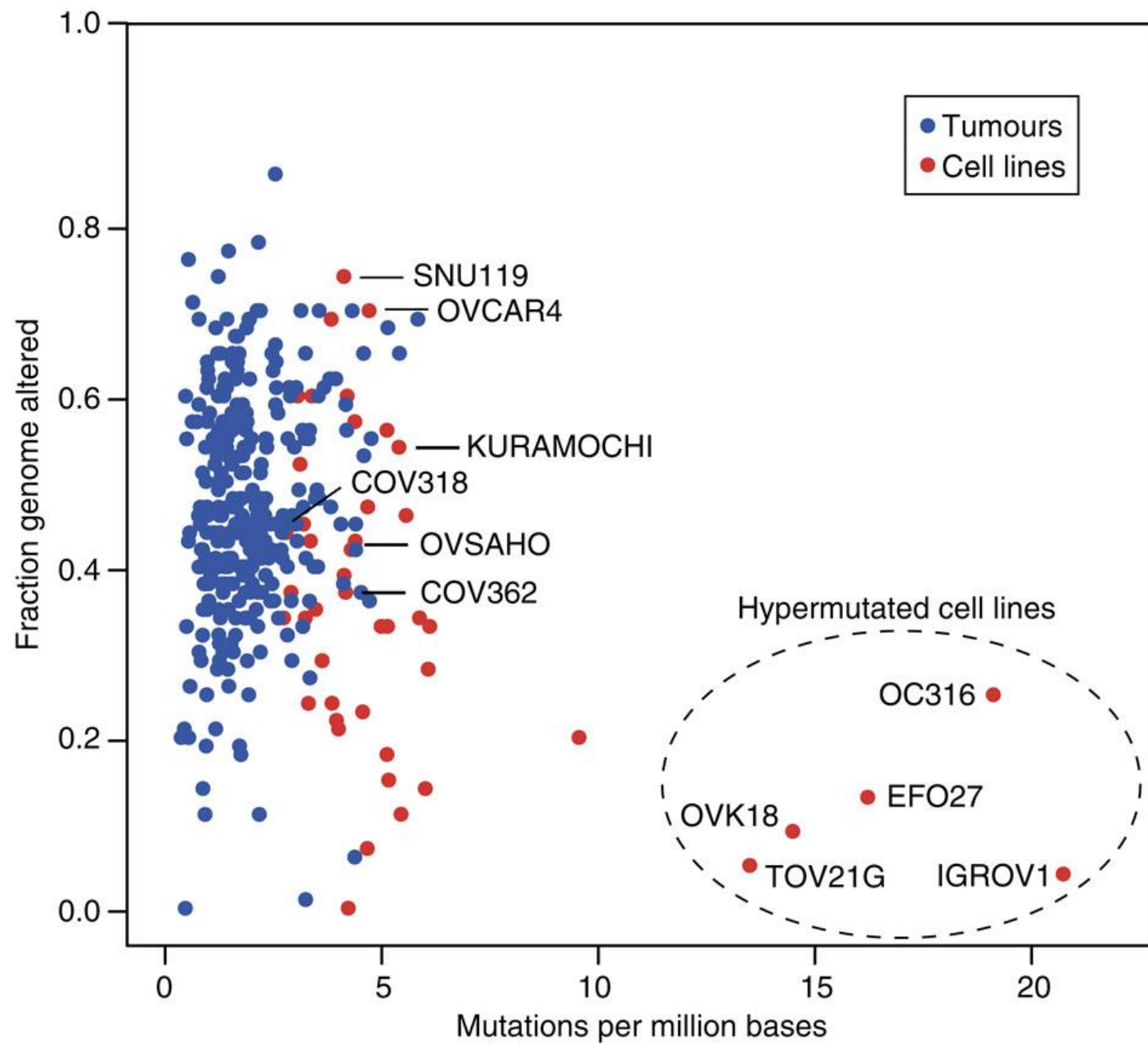
$CN = \log_2(\text{sample intensity} / \text{reference intensity})$

$L(i)$  is length of segment  $i$

$T$  is threshold value of  $Cn_i$  above which segments are altered

- $T = 0.2$  for TCGA samples
- $T = 0.3$  for CCLE cell lines







# Suitability of HGSOC Models

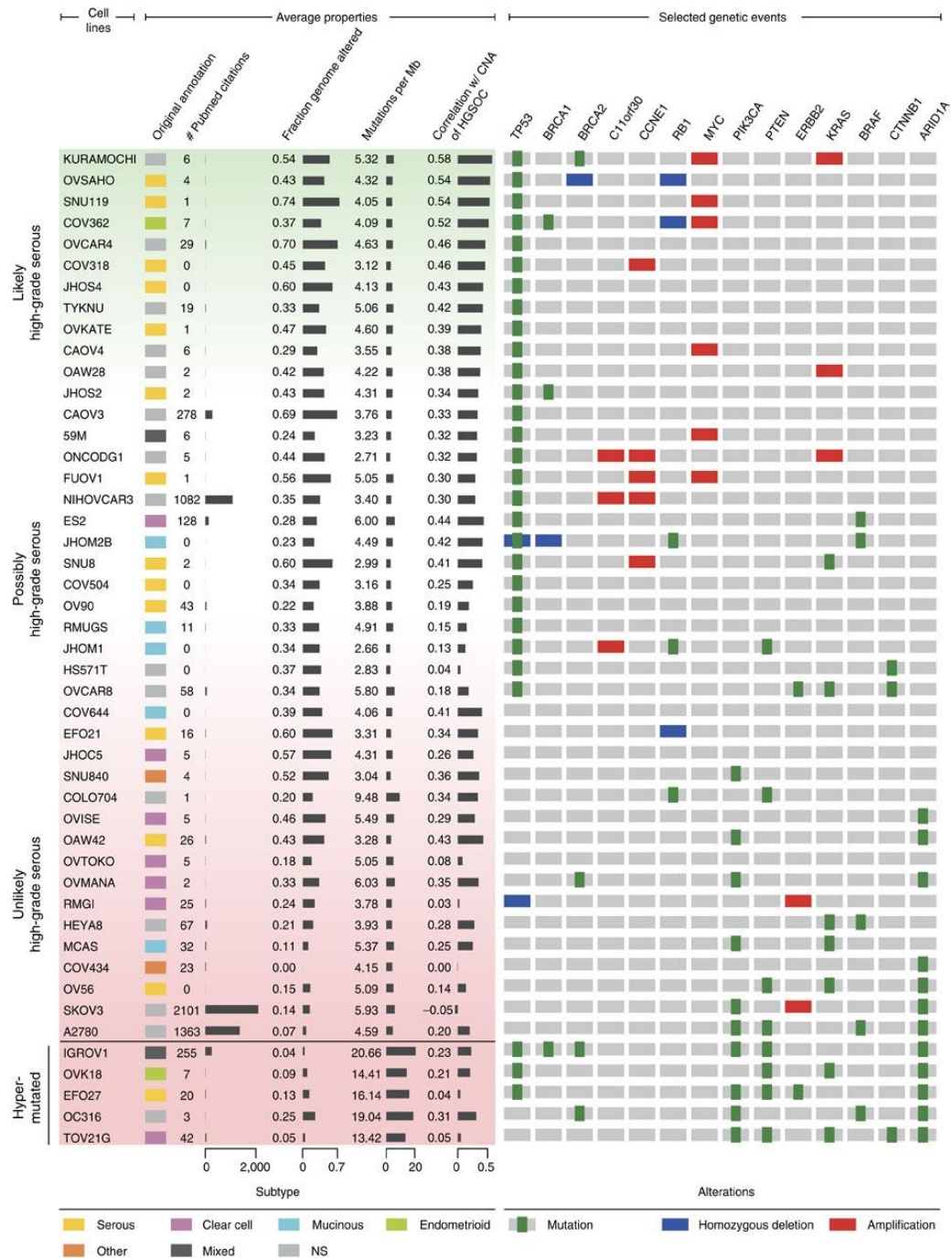
$$S = A + B - 2 \times C - D/7$$

A = Correlation with mean CNA of tumors

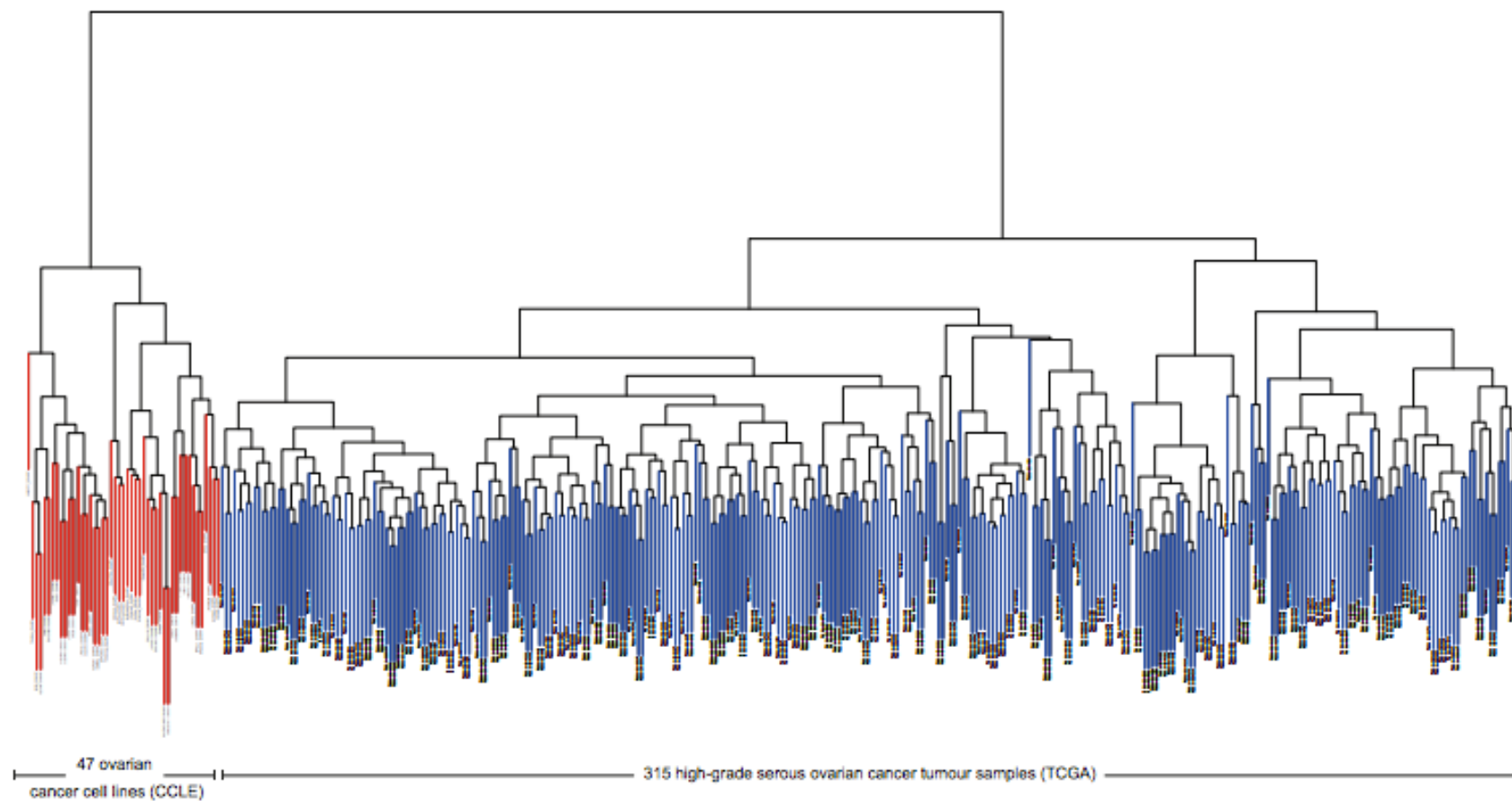
B = 1 for cell lines with *TP53* mutation or else 0

C = 1 for hypermutated cell line or else 0

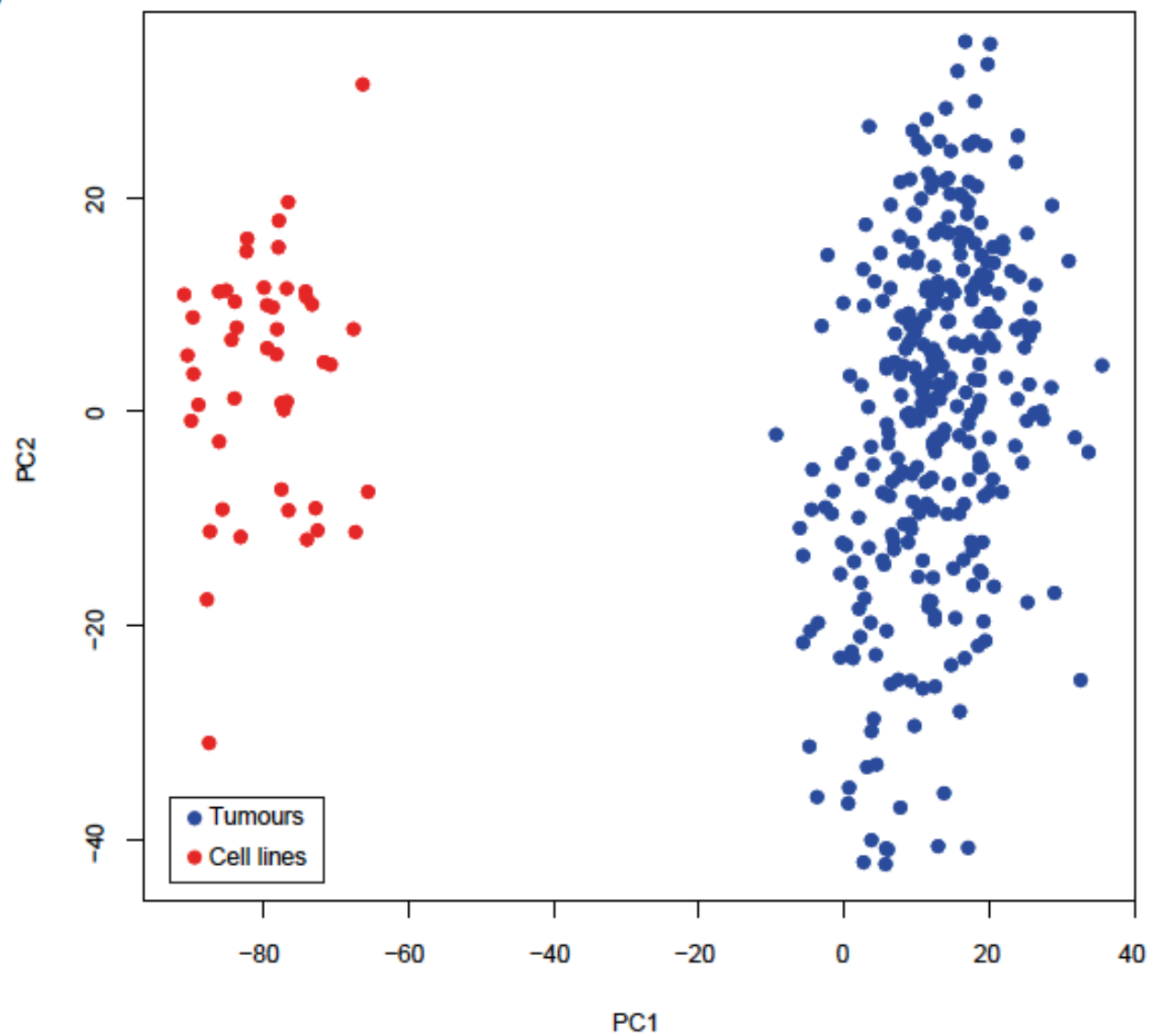
D = # of genes mutated in 7 “non-HGSOC” genes

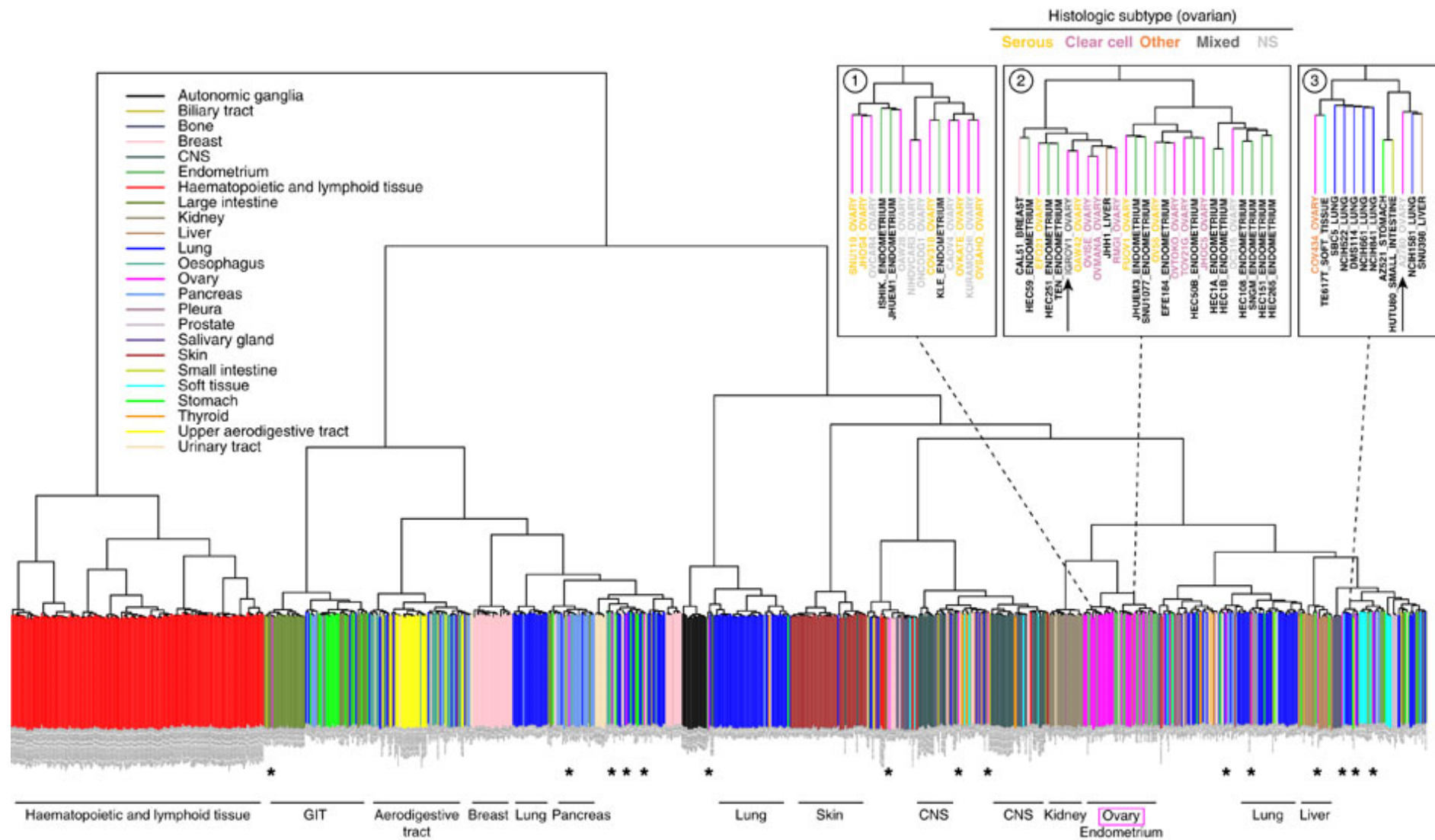


**a**



**b**





# Future Directions

- Drug response profiles using accurate cell line models with known alterations for patient selection in clinical trials
- Perform preclinical drug screens for more-informed patient therapy
- Any others?