

Multiplatform Analysis of 12 Cancer Types Reveals Molecular Classification within and across Tissues of Origin

Hoadley, KA et al. Cell 158(4):929-944

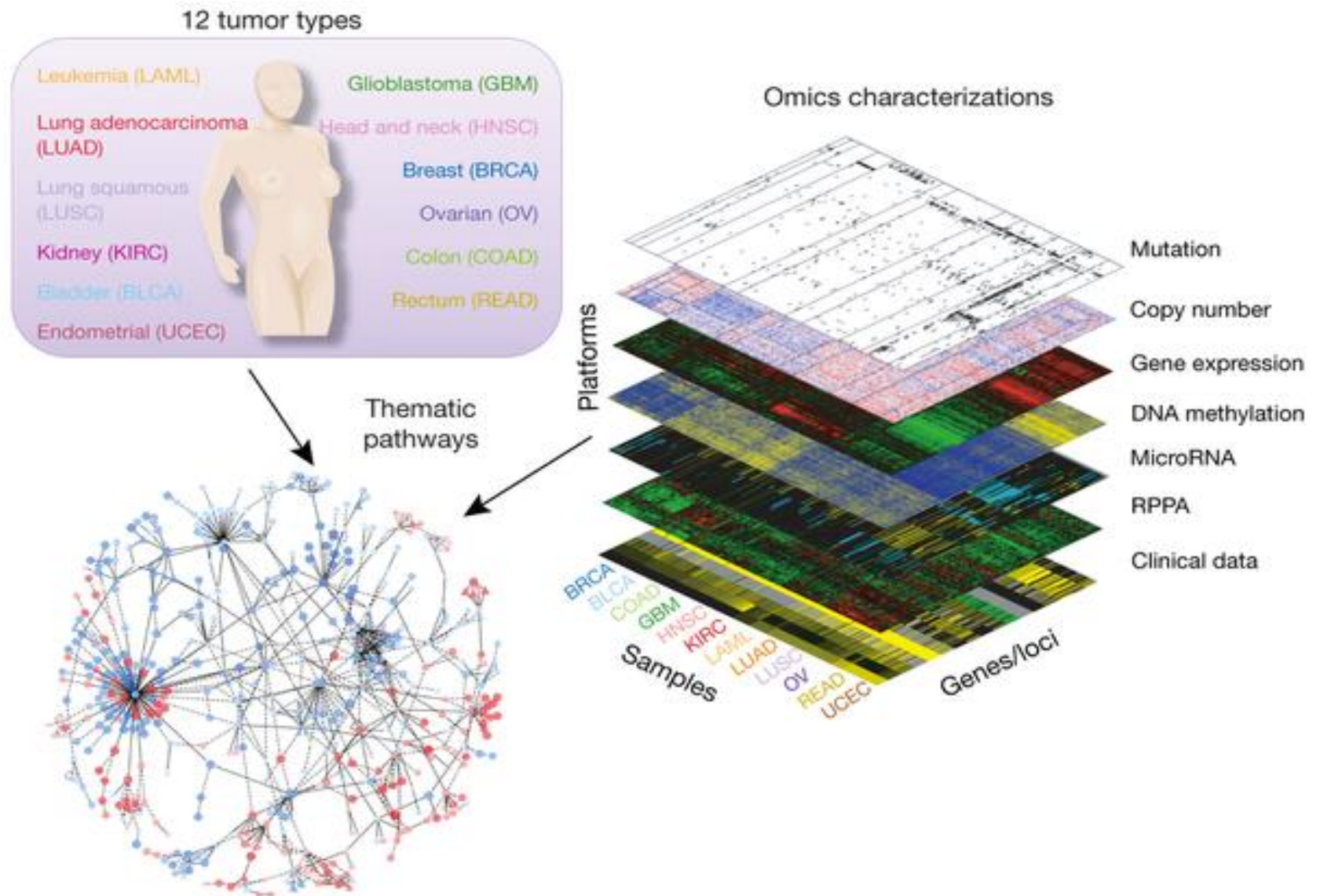
Background

- Cancers classified based on pathological criteria – tissue site of origin
- TCGA reported genome-wide studies of 10 malignancies
- Each single-tissue cancer type can be divided into 3-4 molecular subtypes

Motivation

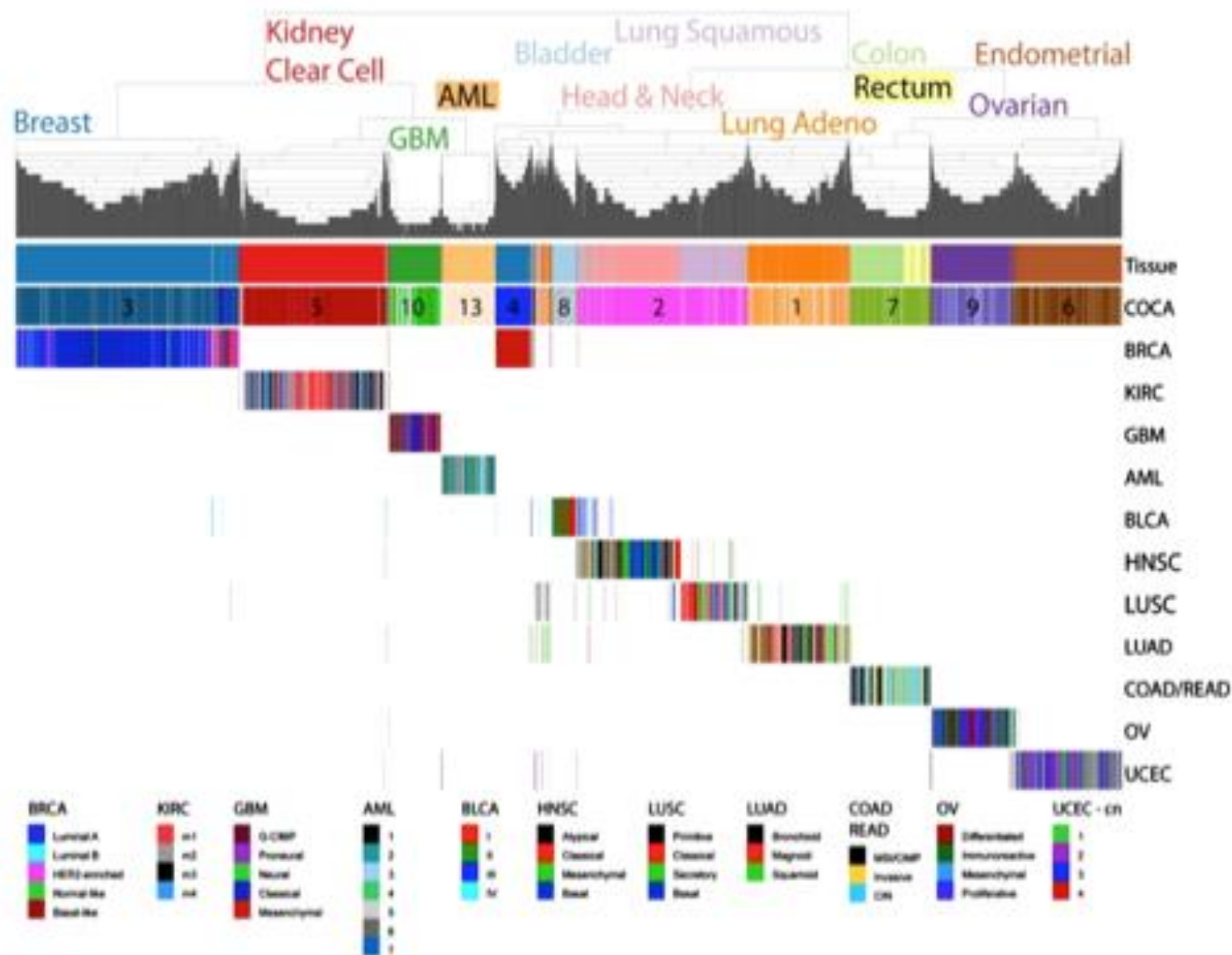
- Possible shared molecular alterations across cancers from different tissues - unclear
- Do disease subtypes span multiple tissues of origin?
- Molecular signatures may give distinct taxonomy relative to tissue-of-origin-based classification (current method)

Pan-Cancer-12

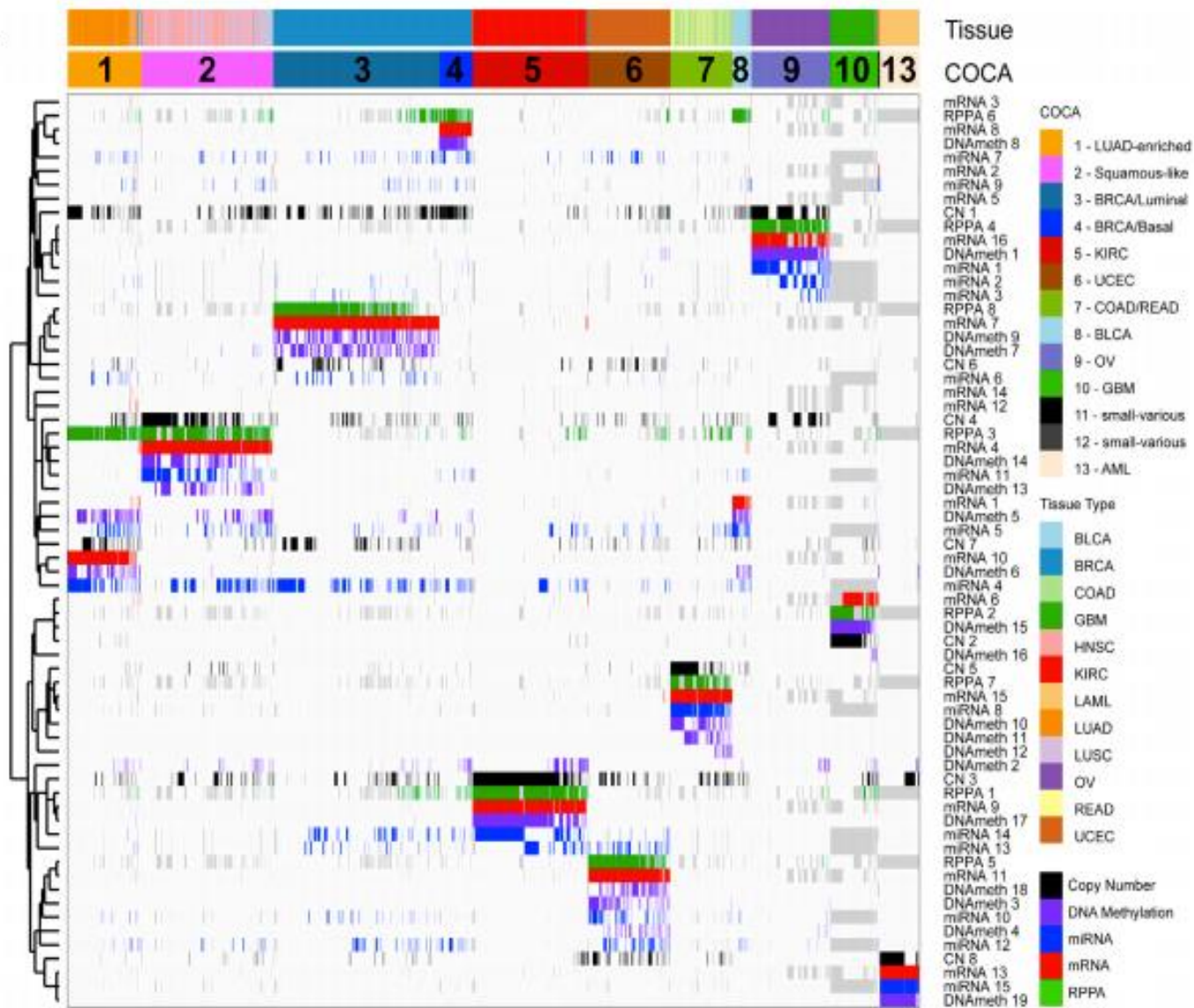


COCA

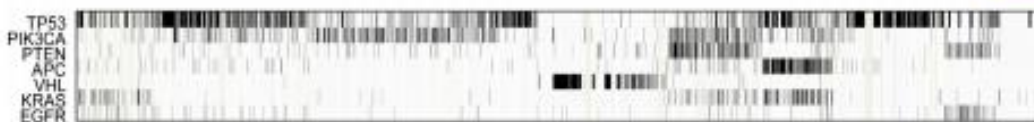
- “Cluster of cluster assignments”
- Input : binary vectors representing each platform-specific cluster group
- Each platform influences integrated result with weight proportional to # of distinct subtypes from consensus clustering
- Output : Reclusters samples according to vectors

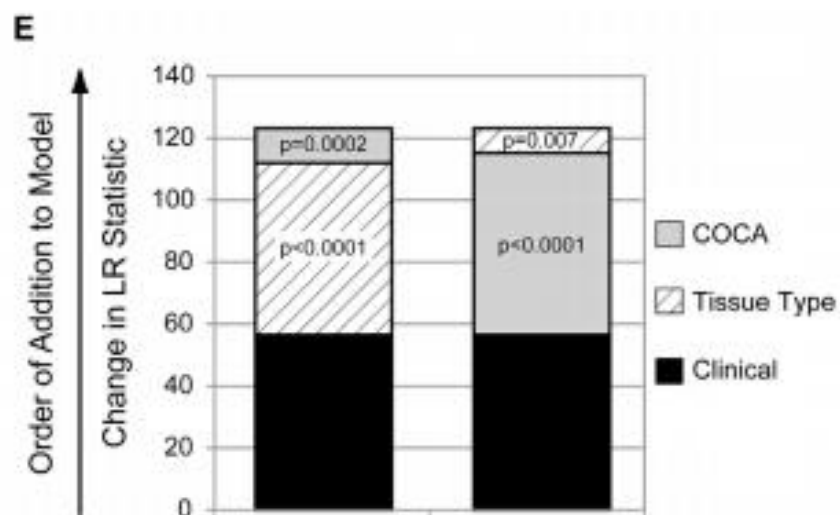
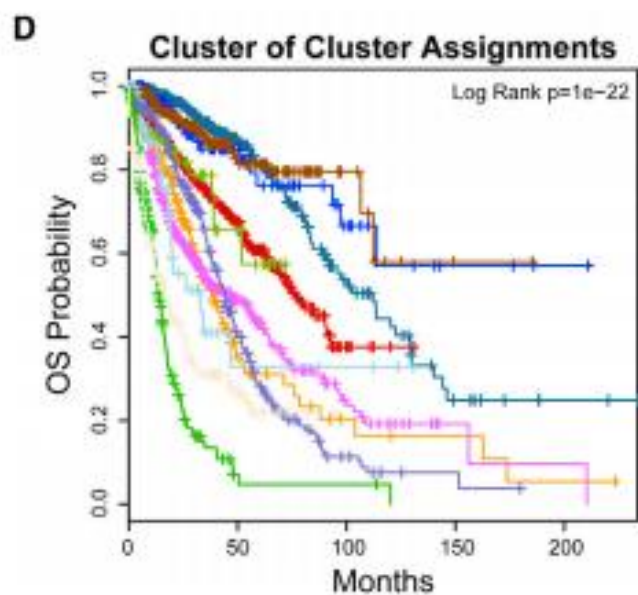
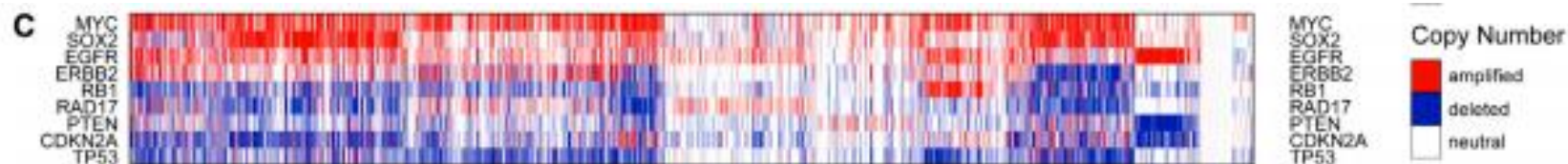


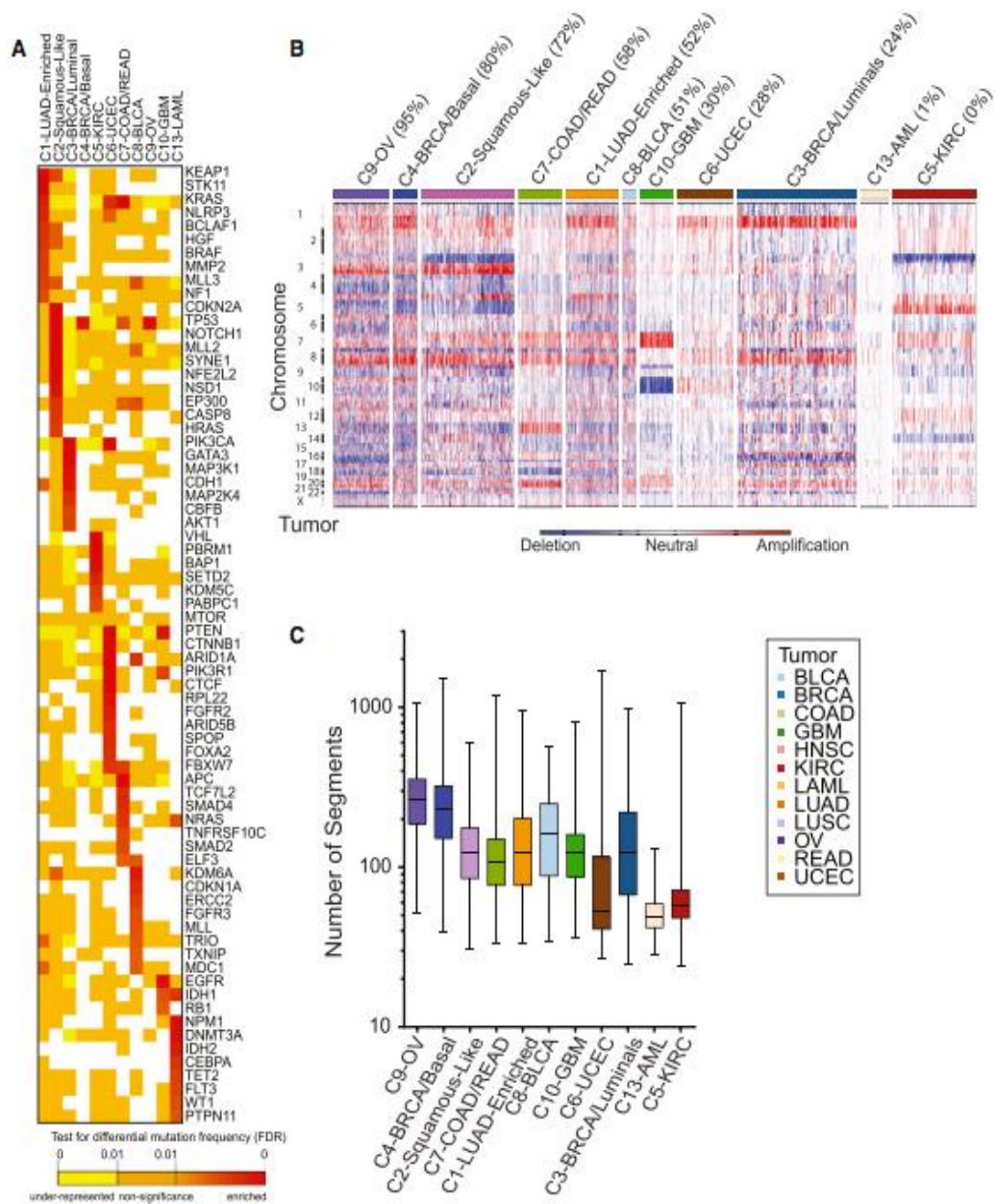
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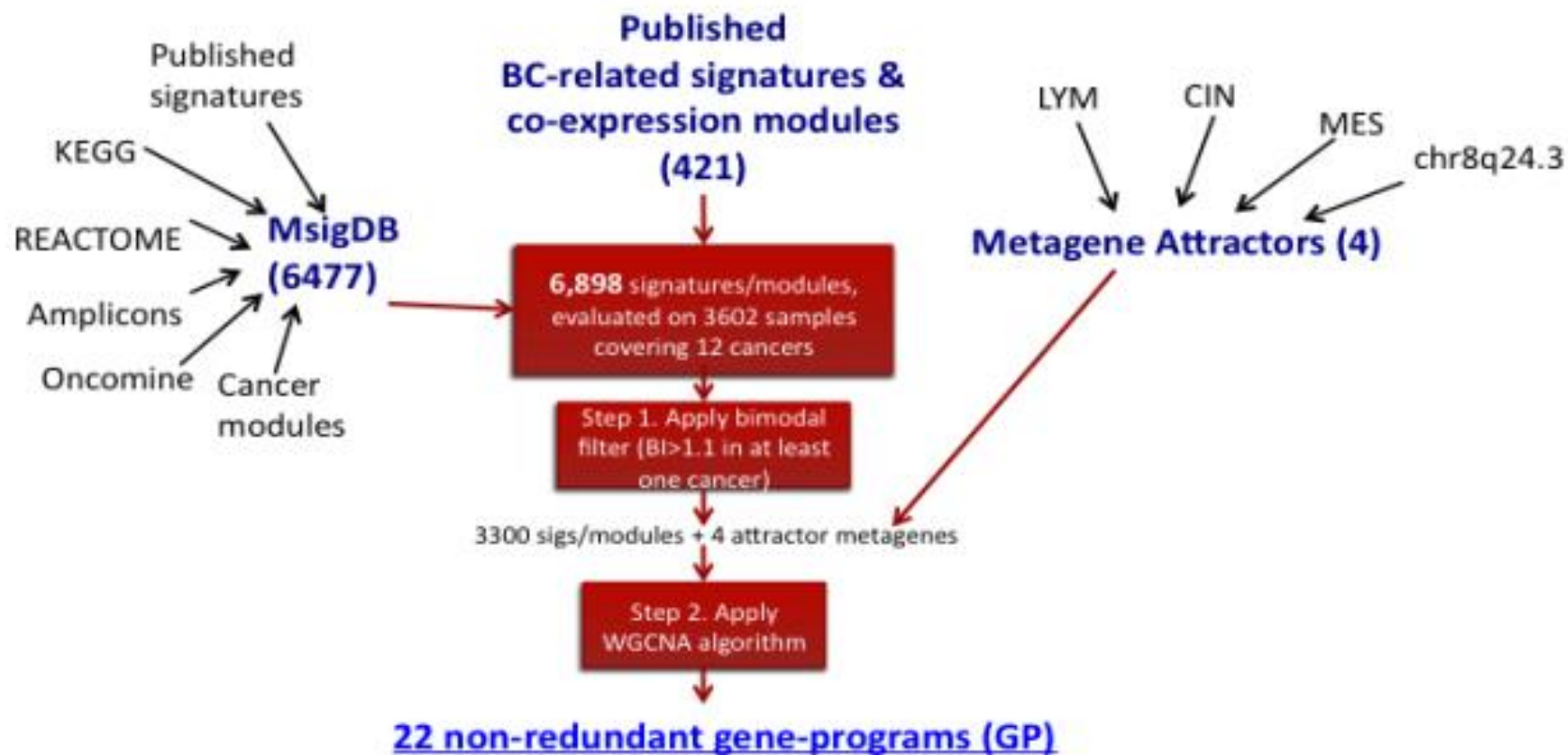


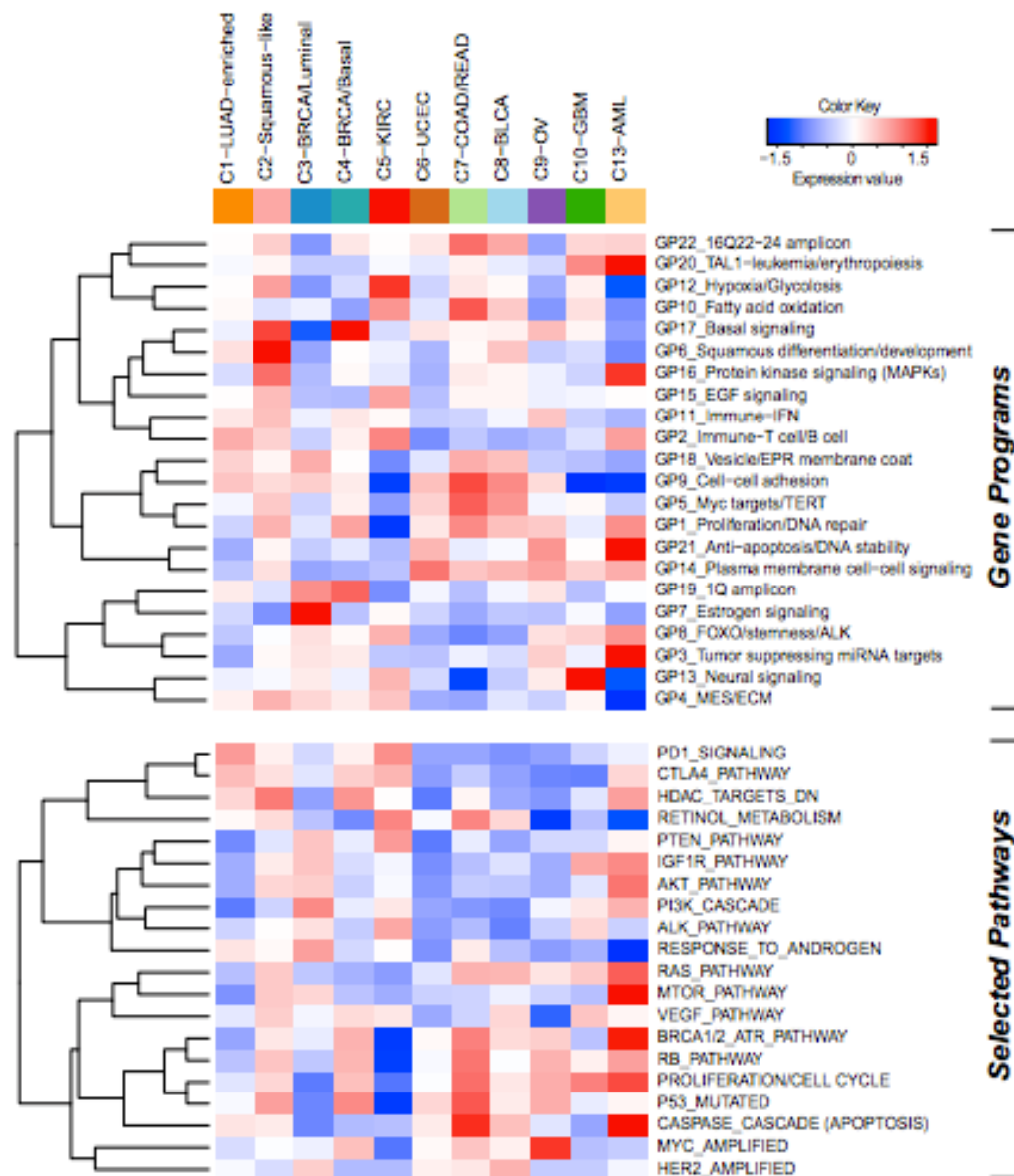
B



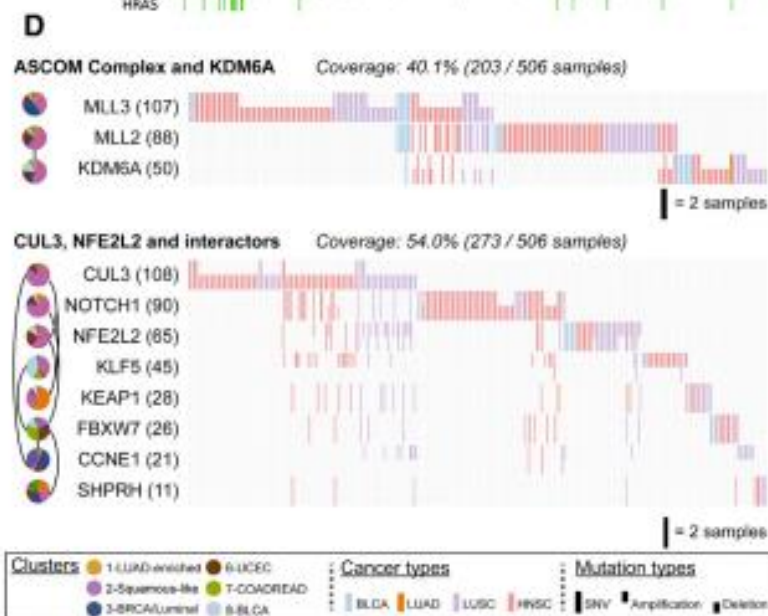
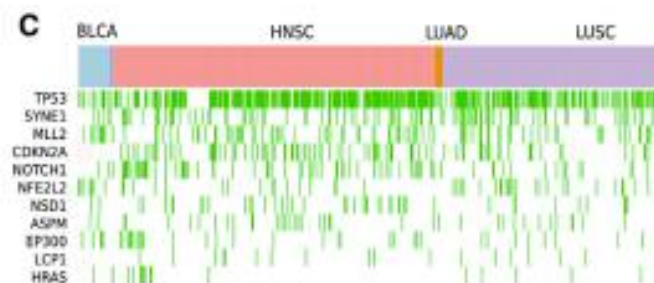
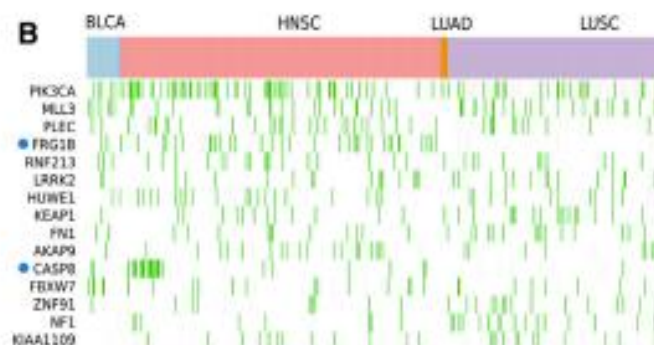
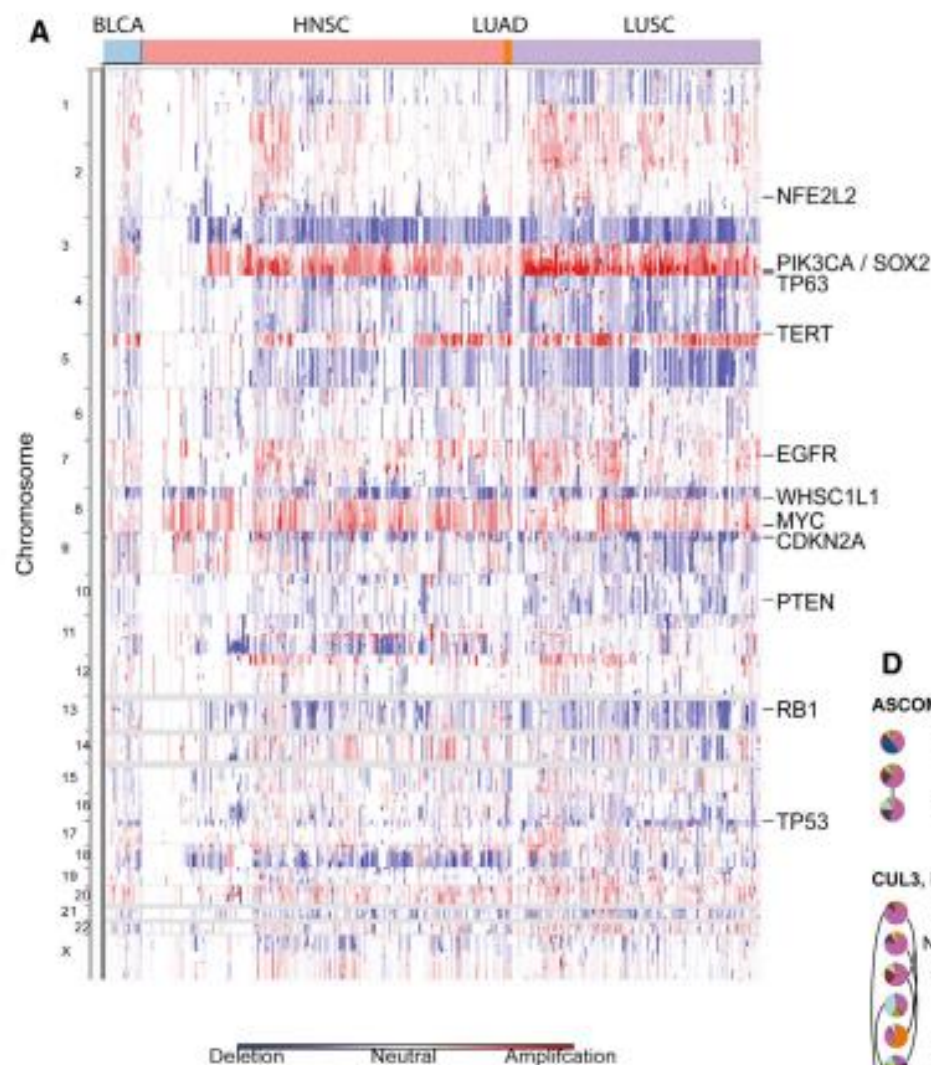


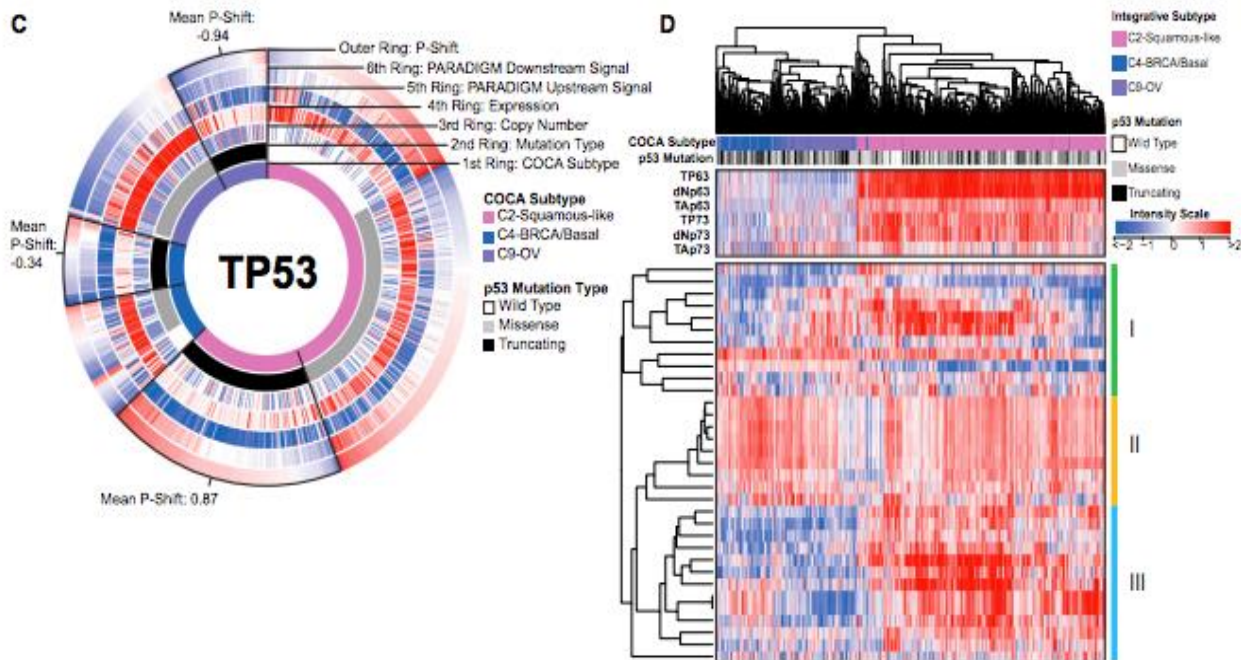
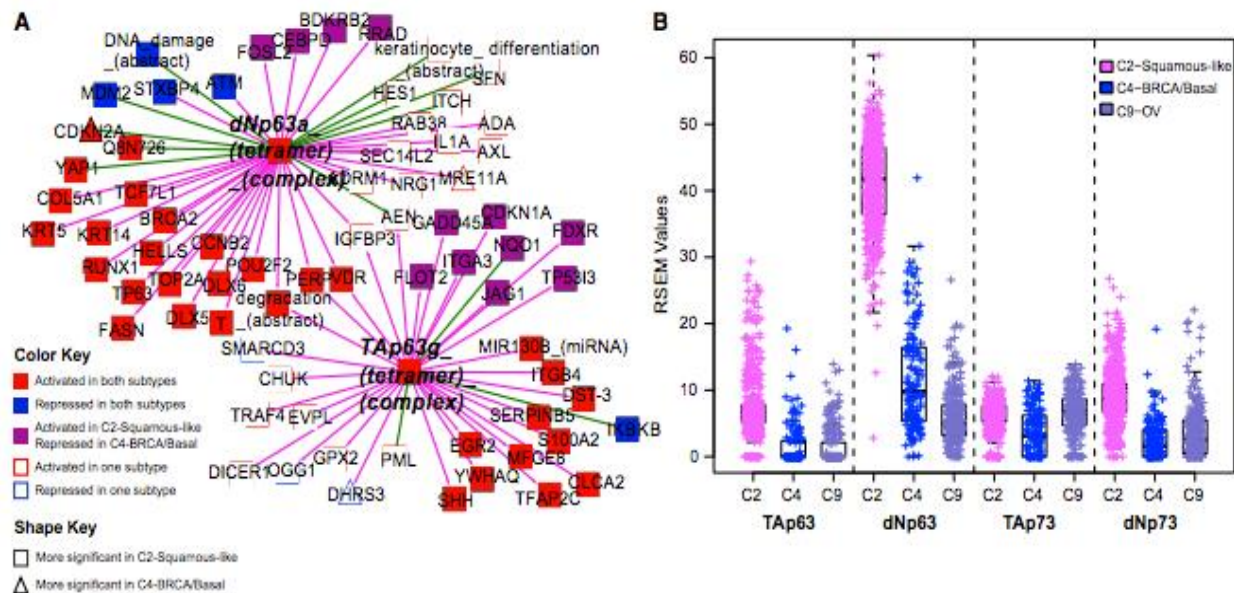


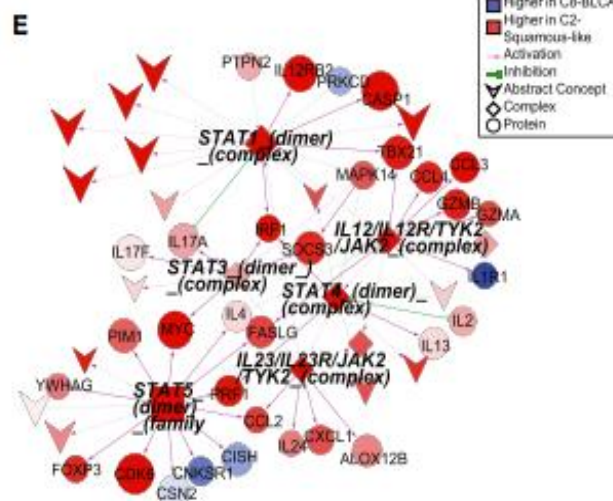
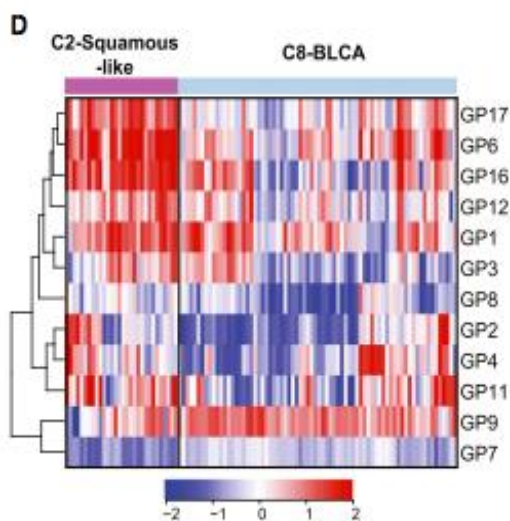
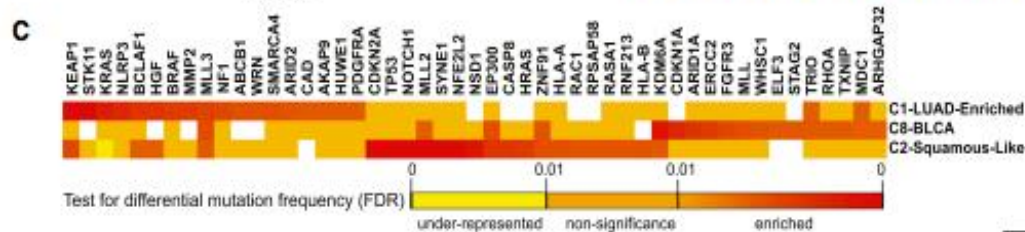
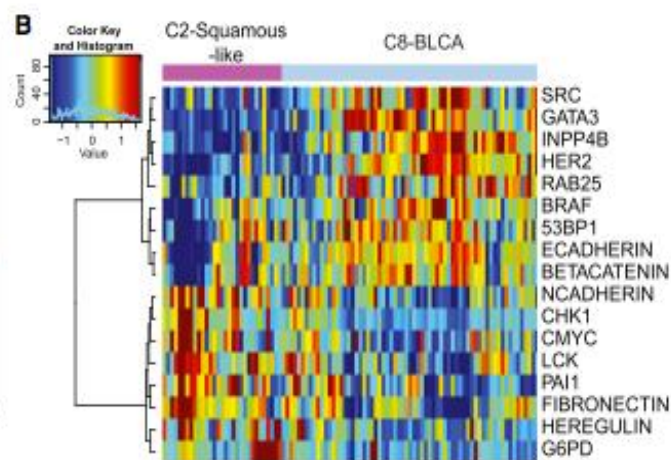
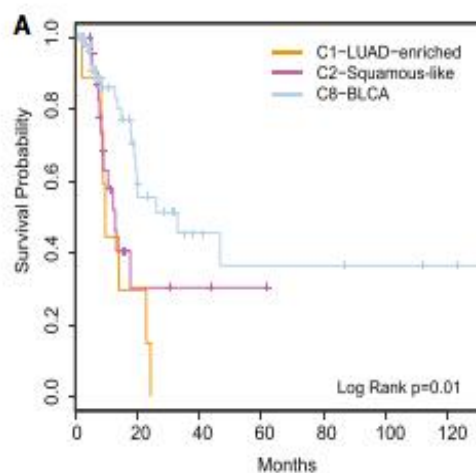




Integrated Subtypes







Results

- 1/10 cancer patients classified differently based on new taxonomy
- Guide new therapeutic decisions
- Bladder cancers most heterogeneous
- “Cell-of-origin” features still dominate molecular taxonomy, but refined taxonomy provides independent info