Super-enhancer Analysis Identifies Therapeutic Targets in Pancreatic Cancer

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Super-enhancers

- Large non-coding regions of the genome made up of clusters of transcription regulators
- Rich acetylation of Histone H3 lysine 27 (H3K27ac) indicates high levels of SE activity
- Drive expression of genes that define cell type differentiation

Methods

Normal pancreas, primary PDAC, PDX tumors, PDX-derived organoids, PDAC cell lines

Dissociated and sorted into whole tumor, and epithelial, stromal, and immune populations

ChipSeq to identify SE regions (rich in H3K27ac)

SE regions linked to specific genes

Genes linked to signaling pathways with Ingenuity Pathway Analysis
Primary PDAC samples have unique epigenetic landscapes compared to Normal Pancreas

More acetylated in PDAC than Normal

More acetylated in Normal than PDAC

Define “Pancreas”
There is variable maintenance of epigenetic landscape across PDAC models.
Conclusions

• SE analysis can define key genes in the epithelial, stromal, and immune populations that may drive pancreatic cancer oncogenesis.

• SE analysis can be used to select and compare preclinical models of PDAC.
  • Majority of genes with SE status in primary PDAC that are lost in models are associated with immune signaling pathways
  • Consistent with the known loss of immune component in the models (only epithelial cells)

• These genes can hopefully be targeted for development of novel therapeutics.

• Validation of these putative and novel targets is ongoing.
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