Super-enhancer Analysis Identifies Therapeutic Targets in Pancreatic Cancer

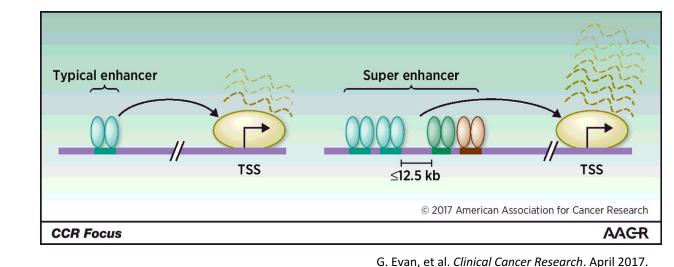
Divya Sood, MD UC San Diego – Moores Cancer Center (Lowy Lab) Wednesday, May 3, 2017





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

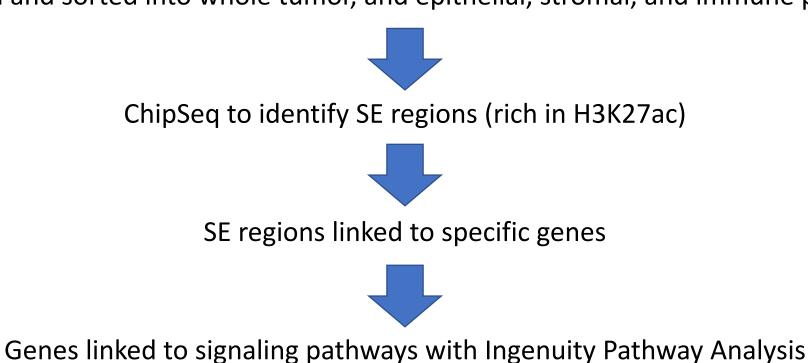


⁵⁰⁰⁰⁰ H3K27Ac Enhancer Signal 30000 20000 0000 5000 10000 15000 All Enhancers

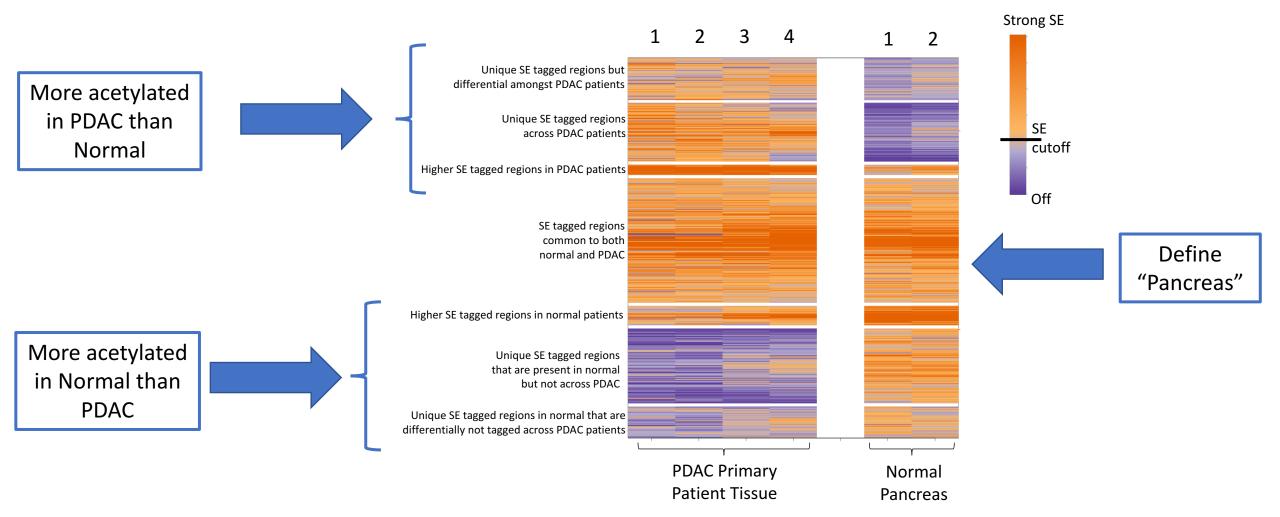
Methods

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

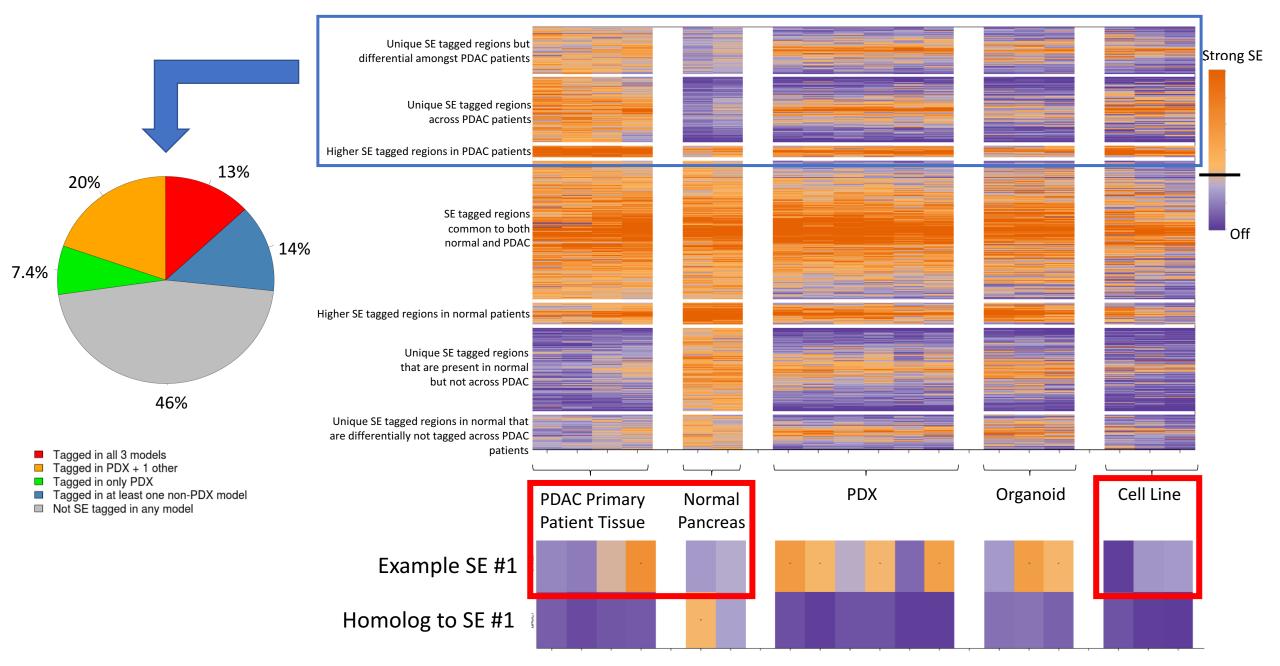
Dissociated and sorted into whole tumor, and epithelial, stromal, and immune populations



Primary PDAC samples have unique epigenetic landscapes compared to Normal 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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