

Scritto da Red.

Giovedì 08 Aprile 2021 12:40

Friday April 9, 2021
15:00 (CET)

The seminar will be held on line using TEAMS. Please register at <https://bit.ly/3fHfscQ>
You will receive an invite with the link to the seminar.

Computational and Quantitative Biology Lecture Series

Integrated proteogenomic characterization across seven histological types of pediatric brain tumors

We performed a comprehensive proteogenomic analysis across seven types of childhood brain tumors for a deeper understanding of their functional biology. Whole genome seq, RNAseq, quantitative proteomic and phosphoproteomic profiling were performed on 218 fresh frozen tumor samples representing the histologic diagnoses of low grade astrocytoma, ependymoma, high grade astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, ganglioglioma, craniopharyngioma and atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumor. Proteomics data identify common biological themes that span histological boundaries, suggesting that treatments used for one histological type may be applied effectively to other tumors sharing similar proteomics features. In particular, our proteomics-based clustering analyses revealed two distinct subgroups of pediatric craniopharyngioma, with one subgroup showing strikingly similar proteomics characteristics as pediatric low-grade gliomas. BRAF-V600E tumors. This observation suggests potential use of MEK/MAPK inhibitors in a subset of pediatric craniopharyngiomas, which currently has no robust chemotherapy options. Proteomics data further reveal functional effects of somatic mutations and copy number variations (CNVs) not evident in transcriptomics data. Characterization of the tumor microenvironment through multi-omics based deconvolution analyses revealed 5 distinct tumor clusters associated with different populations of infiltrating immune cells: Cold-mixed, Cold-mixed, Epithelial, Neuronal and Hot. The two cold-tumor clusters have the lowest immune cell infiltration, one characterized by the enrichment of medulloblastoma tumors while the other is a mixture of ependymoma, ATRT, HGG and medulloblastoma. The Epithelial group, on the other hand, was enriched in craniopharyngioma samples, an epithelium derived tumor. This study reports the first large-scale deep comprehensive proteogenomic analysis crossing traditional histologic boundaries to uncover foundational pediatric brain tumor biology relating to tumor microenvironment. The incorporation of the proteomic and phosphoproteomic dimension into this large-scale multi-omic study adds functional insight that helps drive translational efforts.

Francesca Petralia received a PhD in Statistics from Duke University in 2013. She is currently Assistant Professor at the Department of Genetics and Genomic Sciences and the Icahn Institute of Data Science and Genomic Technology where she develops statistical and computational methods to address scientific questions based on data from high throughput biology/genetics experiments. Specifically, she works on the integration of proteogenomic data, the quantification of different cell types in cancer tissue from proteogenomic data and network analysis.

With the contribution of:

Hosted by:

Logos: Biogen, COB-RND, DIE, UNI NA, UNIVERSITÀ STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICA II

ARIANO IRPINO – Le ultime prospettive di ricerca su sette tumori cerebrali infantili e una più approfondita comprensione della loro biologia funzionale saranno al centro del prossimo seminario di biologia computazionale dell'Università di Napoli, in programma venerdì 9 aprile, e sponsorizzato da Biogen. Ne parlerà Francesca Petralia, ricercatrice presso l'Icahn Institute of Data Science and Genomic Technology, Mount Sinai (New York), che ha già eseguito un'analisi proteogenomica completa e su larga scala su questi tumori. Lo studio è stato effettuato nell'ambito del programma Clinical Proteomic Tumor Analysis Consortium (Cptac), supportato dal National Institute of Health (Nih) americano.

Si tratta, in particolare, di uno studio che supera i confini istologici tradizionali, per scoprire la biologia fondamentale dei tumori cerebrali pediatrici, e le relazioni con il microambiente tumorale. L'utilizzo della proteomica e fosfo-proteomica in questo studio multi-omico su larga scala aggiunge informazioni funzionali, che aiutano a guidare gli sforzi traslazionali.