



**Integrated Genomic
Characterization of
Endometrial Carcinoma**

*Endometrial Disease and
Analysis Working Groups*

and

The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network

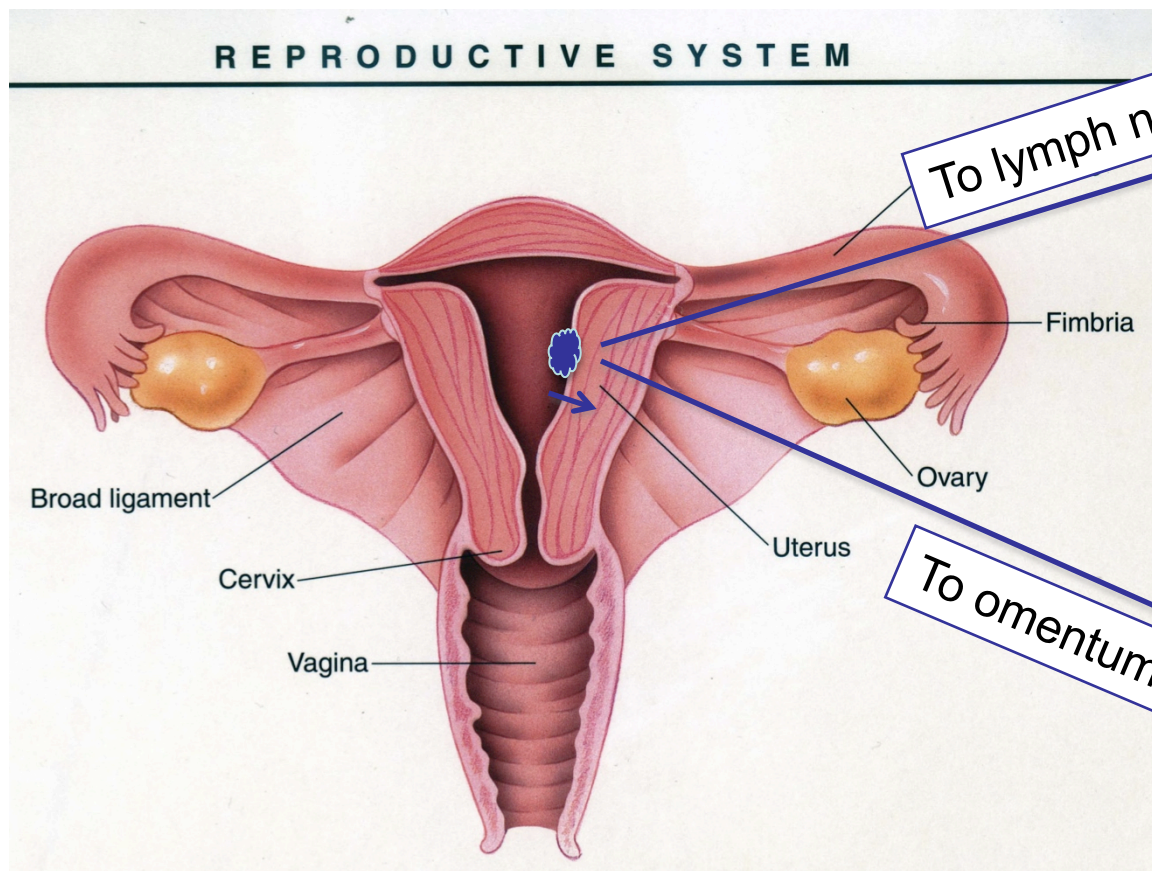
Washington



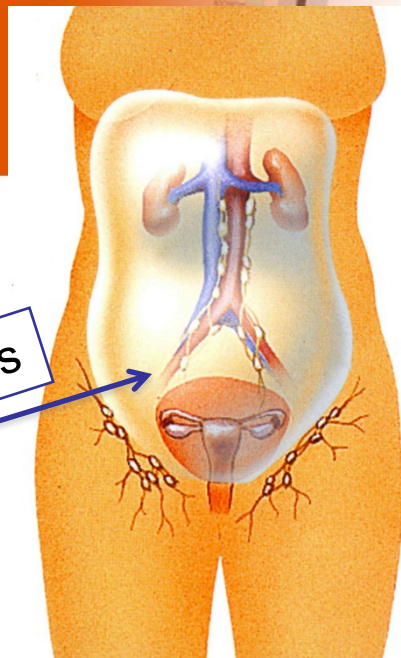
Washington



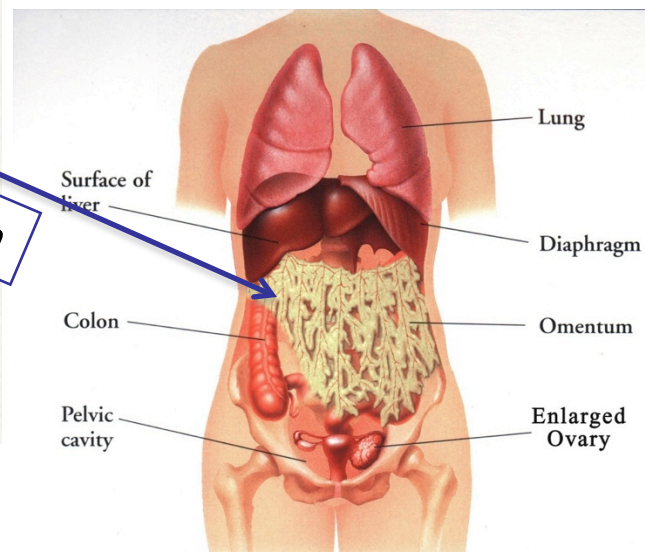
Endometrial Cancer Origins



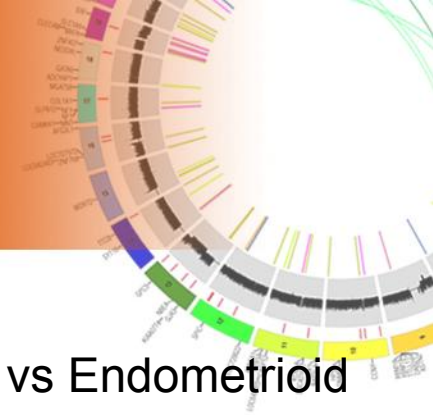
To lymph nodes



To omentum



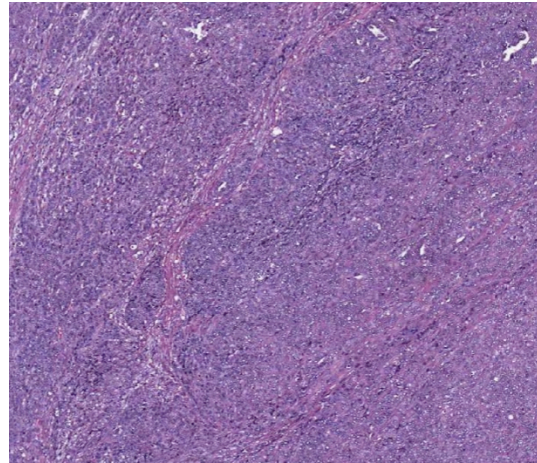
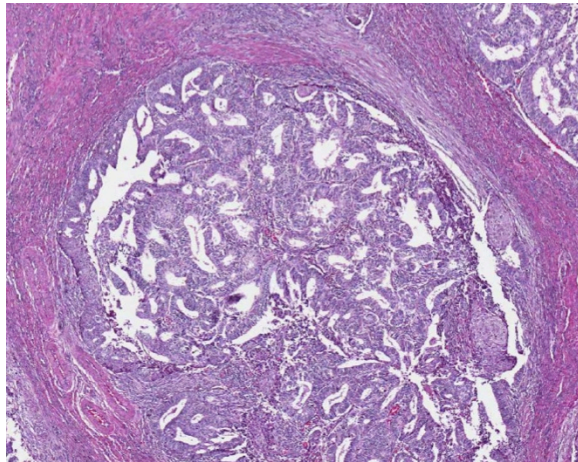
Types of Endometrial cancer



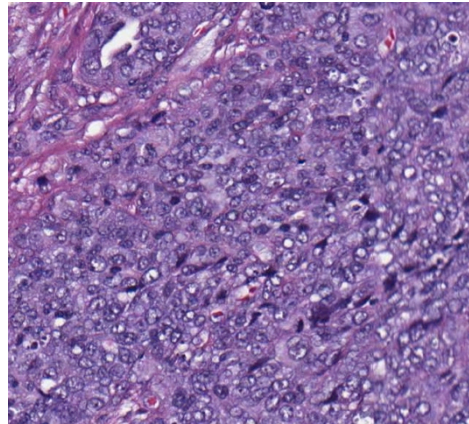
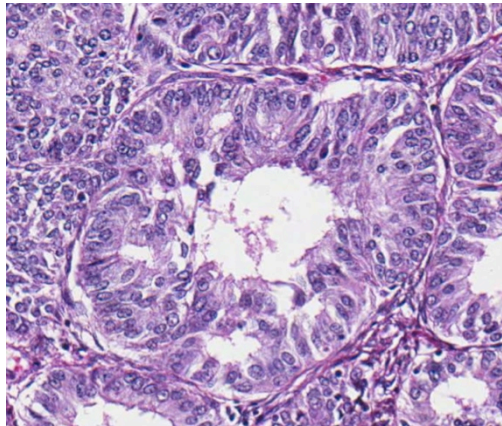
Endometrioid (low grade)

Serous (high grade)

Serous vs Endometrioid



- More solid
- Less glandular
- Higher grade nuclei
- Greater N:C ratio
- Loss of polarity



Poor Inter-Observer Reproducibility in the Diagnosis of High-Grade Endometrial Carcinoma

C. Blake Gilks MD, Esther Oliva MD, Robert A. Soslow MD

- In press – Am J Surg Path
- In 20 of 56 (35.8%) cases [high-grade endometrial carcinoma] there was a major disagreement

TABLE 4. Intraobserver and Interobserver Reproducibility

Grading System/ Parameter	Intraobserver Reproducibility (kappa value)	Interobserver Reproducibility (kappa value)
New grade	0.8	0.76
FIGO grade (three-tiered, 1 vs 2 vs 3)	0.73	0.61
FIGO grade (two-tiered, 1 and 2 vs 3)	0.90	0.71
Binary grade	0.75	0.75
Architectural score	0.7	0.50
Nuclear grading (three-tiered)	0.66	0.33
Nuclear grading (two-tiered)	0.90	0.80
Mitotic activity (two categories)	0.75	0.50

(Am J Surg Pathol 2005;29:295–304)

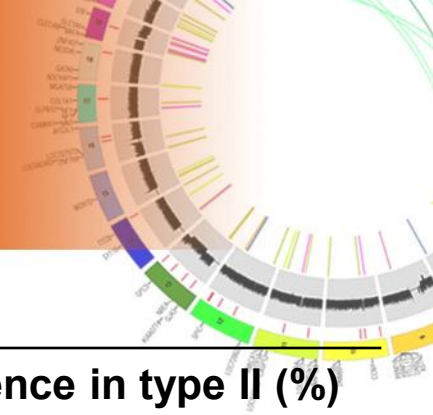
Endometrial Classification



- Type I (85%)
 - Endometrioid, prototype
 - Younger
 - Obese
 - Unopposed estrogen
 - Hyperplasia precursor
 - Usually confined to the uterus
 - Favorable outcome
- Type II (15%)
 - Serous, prototype
 - Older
 - Thin
 - Atrophic endometrium or endometrial polyp as precursor
 - More often metastatic at diagnosis
 - Worse prognosis



Mutation Spectrum



Alteration	Prevalence in type I (%)	Prevalence in type II (%)
PIK3CA mutation	~30	~20
Exon 9	7–15.5	0
Exon 20	10–34	21
PIK3CA amplification	2–14	46
KRAS2 mutation	11–26	2
AKT mutation	3	0
PTEN loss of function	83	5
Microsatellite instability	20–45	0–5
Nuclear accumulation of β -catenin	18–47	0
E-cadherin loss	5–50	62–87
TP53 mutation	~20	~90
Loss of function of p16	8	45
HER2 overexpression	3–10	32
HER2 amplification	1	17
FGFR2 mutations	12–16	1

Abbreviations: PI3K, phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase; PTEN, phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome 10.

Dedes et al. Emerging therapeutic targets in endometrial cancer. *Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology* , 8:261-271, 2011.

Early stage vs late stage outcomes

Mixed epithelial carcinoma	24	3	49	3
Serous carcinoma	94	11	195	12
Tumor type				
Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	727	82	1,297	80
2009 FIGO surgical stage				
IA	1,128	69.6	604	68.6
IB	204	12.6	110	12.5
II	65	4.0	34	3.9
IIIA	42	2.6	22	2.5
IIIC1	77	4.8	40	4.5
IIIC2	66	4.1	43	4.9
IVB	39	2.4	28	3.2

Endometrioid, grade 1	182	89	13.9	93	14.0
Endometrioid, grade 2	345	161	25.1	184	27.8
Endometrioid, grade 3	272	127	19.8	145	21.9
Serous	258	136	21.2	122	18.4
Mixed Epithelial	117	55	8.6	62	9.4
III	551	273	42.5	278	41.9
IV	405	206	32.1	199	30.0
Recurrent/Progression	349	163	25.4	186	28.1

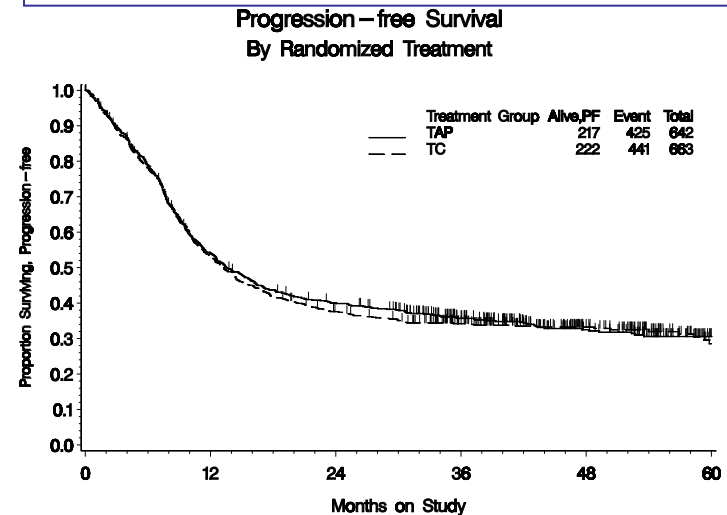
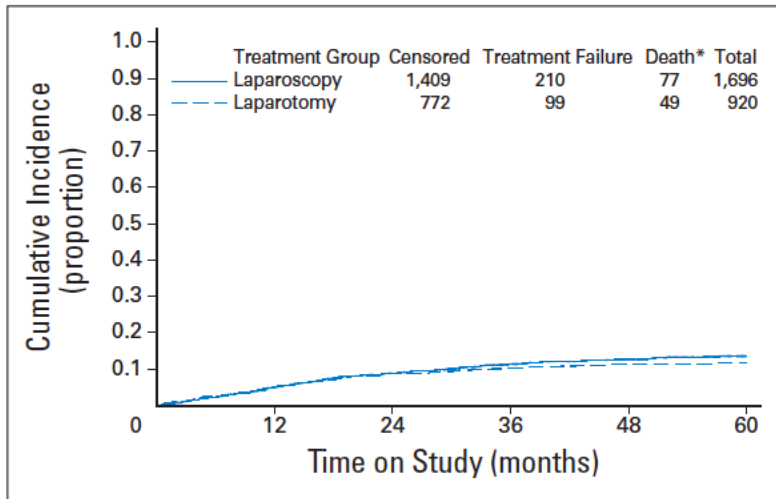


Fig 2. Cumulative incidence of recurrence by randomly assigned treatment group. (*) Deaths prior to recurrence.

Figure 2

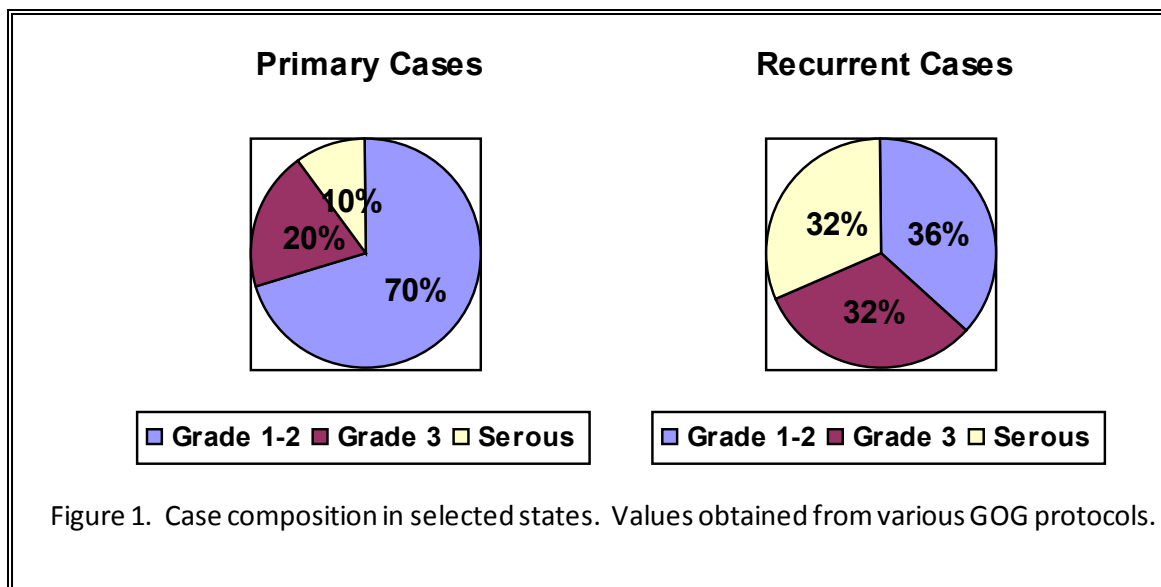
J Clin Oncol 30:695-700. © 2012

GOG-209, unpublished data, courtesy of D. Miller

Endometrial Tissue Requirements



- **Primary, newly diagnosed, untreated, endometrial cancer**
- **Tissue specimen from the endometrium or uterus**
- **One of three general histologic subtypes as designated by DWG**
 - **Grade 1 or 2 endometrioid, grade 3 endometrioid, serous**



Sample Characteristics



Cohort	Total
Number of patients	373
Age	
Mean, years (STD)	63 (11)
Range	31-90
Recurrent Disease	
Yes	72 (19.3%)
No	279 (74.8%)
Unknown	22 (5.9%)
Vital Status	
Alive	332 (89%)
Dead	39 (10.5%)
Unknown	2 (0.5%)

Stage	EndoGr1	EndoGr2	EndoGr3	MixedGr3	SerousGr3	Total
Stage I	78 (89%)	83 (79%)	70 (63%)	6 (46%)	17 (32%)	254 (69%)
Stage II	3 (3%)	9 (9%)	6 (5%)	2 (15%)	5 (9%)	25 (7%)
Stage III	7 (8%)	12 (11%)	26 (23%)	4 (31%)	25 (47%)	74 (20%)
Stage IV	(0%)	1 (1%)	9 (8%)	1 (8%)	6 (11%)	17 (5%)
Total	88 (100%)	105 (100%)	111 (100%)	13 (100%)	53 (100%)	370 (100%)

Data summary



<u>Assay</u>	<u>Number of endometrial patient specimens</u>
Exome sequencing	248 pairs
Whole genome sequencing	107 pairs
RNA sequencing	333
miRNA sequencing	367
DNA methylation (Infinium HM450)	256
DNA methylation (Infinium HM27)	117
DNA copy number (Affymetrix SNP6.0)	363 pairs
Reverse phase protein arrays	293

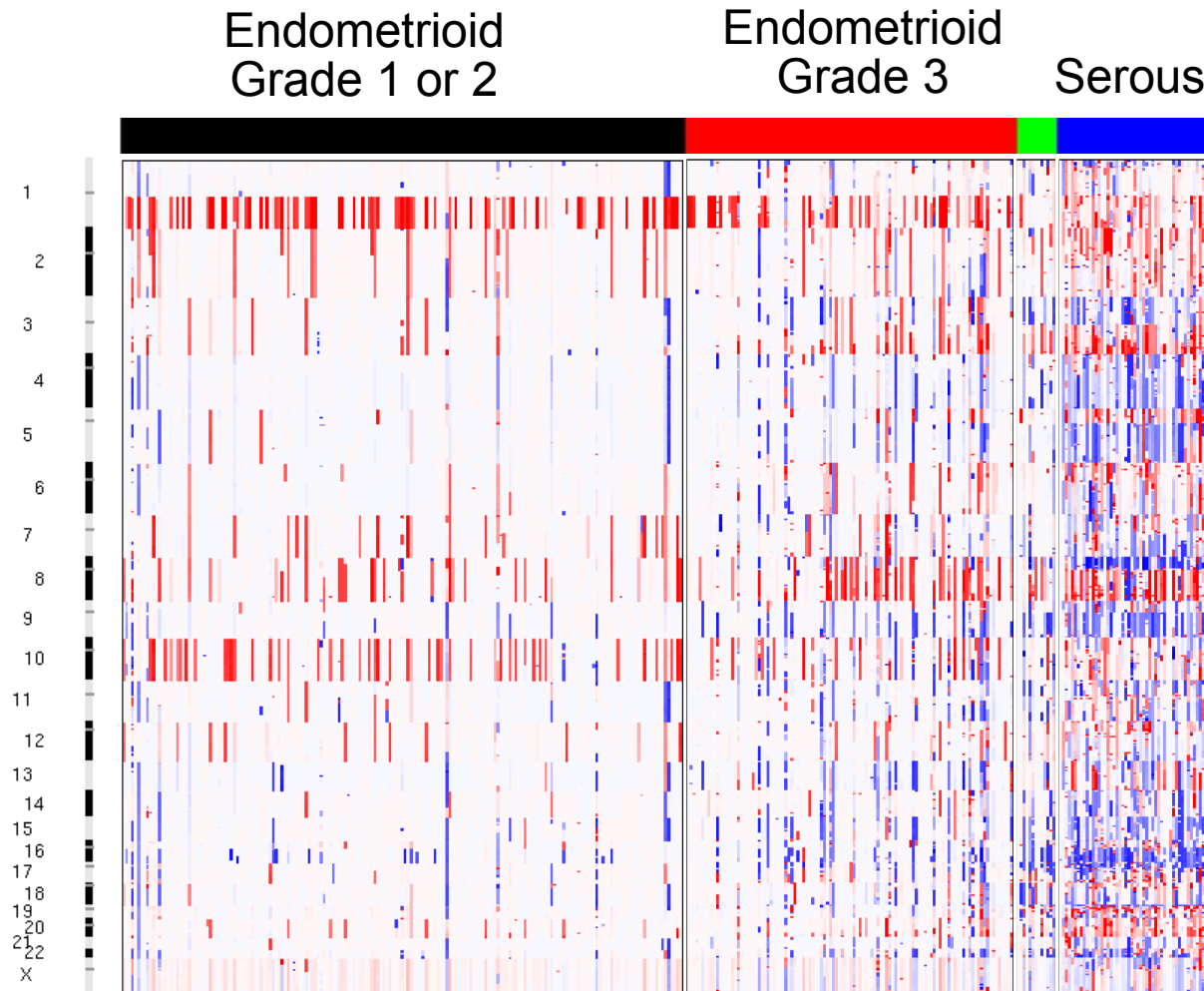


DATA

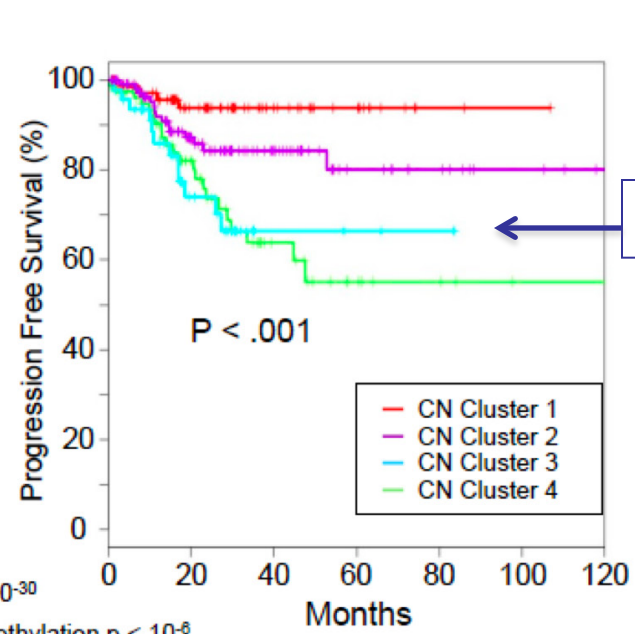
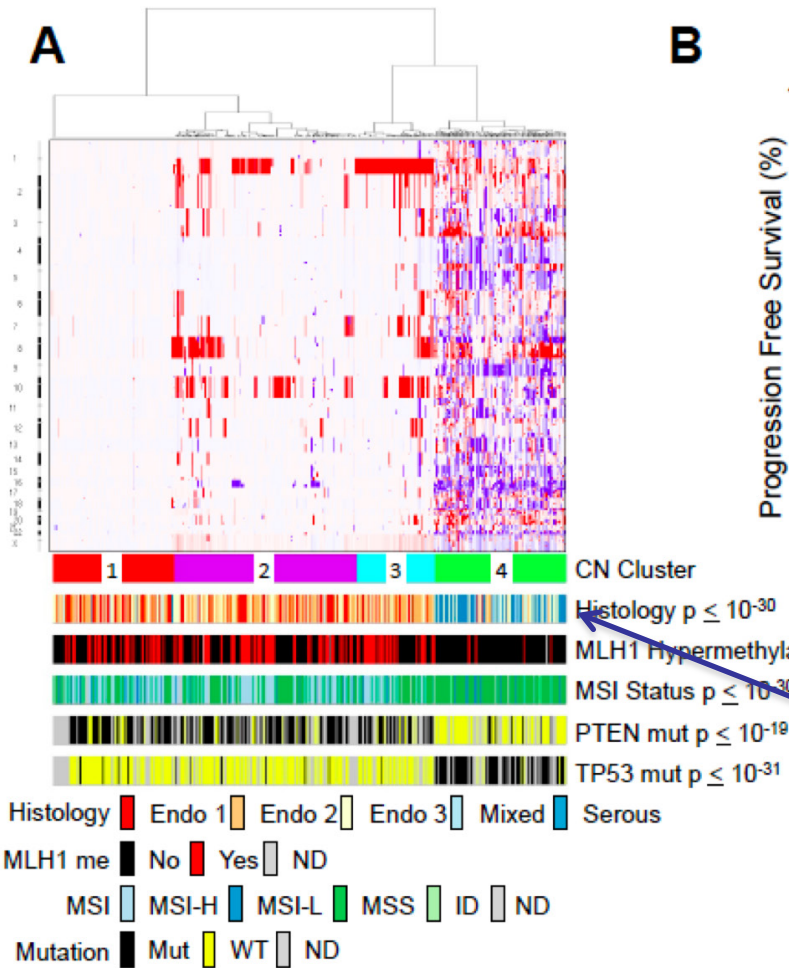
[CANCERGENOME.NIH.GOV](https://cancergenome.nih.gov)

Somatic Copy Number Alterations

More genomic instability as tumors become less differentiated



Copy number alteration clusters



1q amplification

24% of high-grade endometrioid tumors cluster with serous tumors (**serous-like**)

➤ **Andrew Cherniack, Broad**

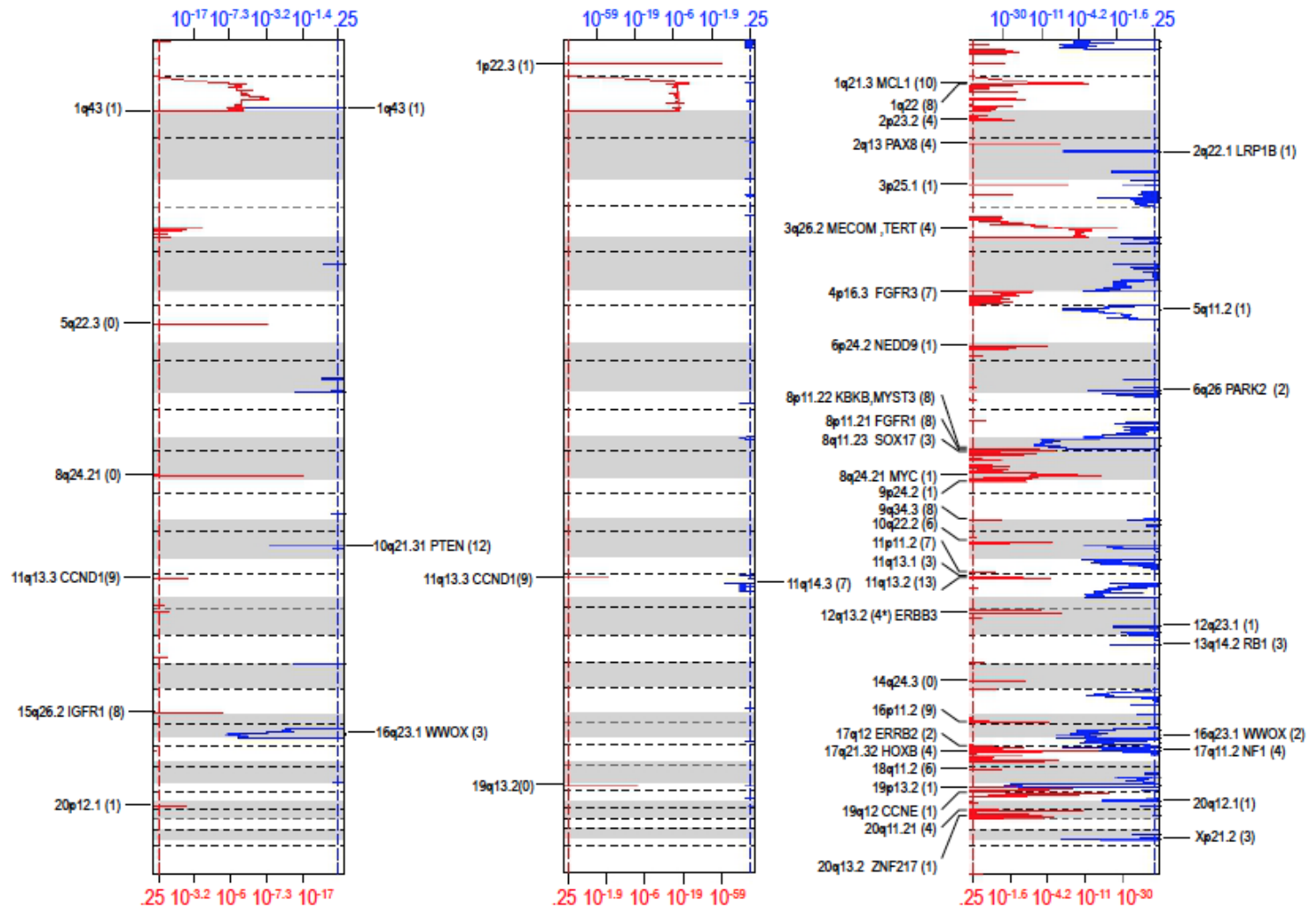
GISTIC focal peaks

CN Cluster 1

CN Cluster 2

CN Cluster 3

CN Cluster 4



Mutations in select genes

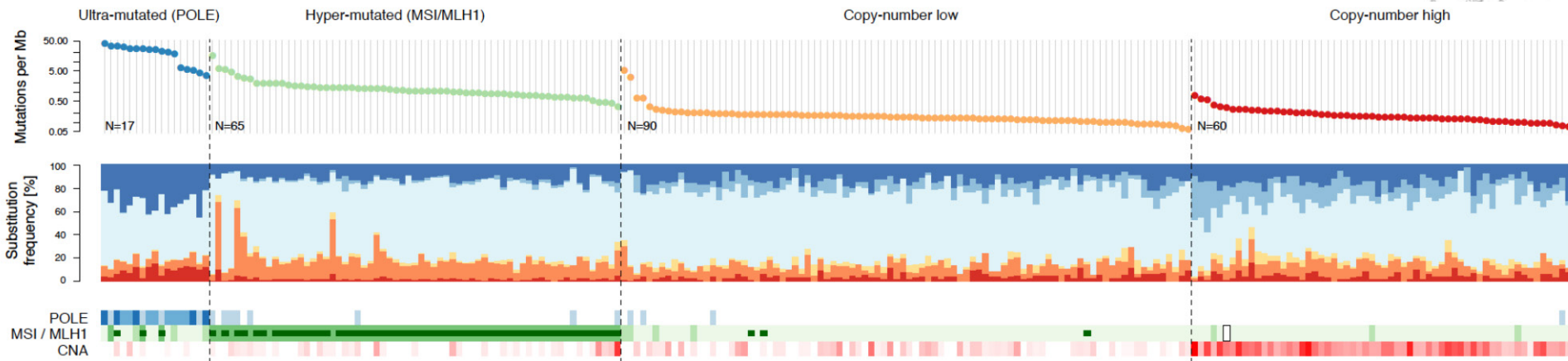
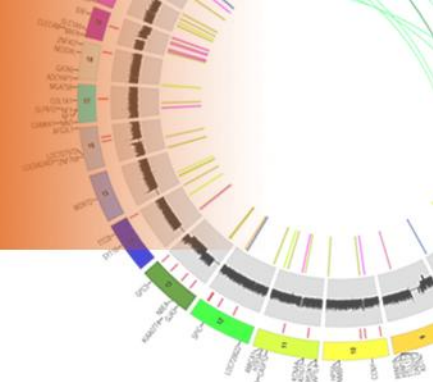


- PTEN mutations are uncommon in Serous cases and very common in low grade Endometrioid cases
- TP53 mutations are uncommon in low grade Endometrioid cases and very common in serous cases
- PIK3CA mutations are distributed across histology and grade
- Higher frequencies than previous reports may be due to more comprehensive sequencing methods

HistologyGrade	PTEN	TP53	PIK3CA	Total
EndoGr1	62 (0.83)	3 (0.04)	43 (0.57)	75
EndoGr2	62 (0.82)	9 (0.12)	38 (0.5)	76
EndoGr3	35 (0.71)	17 (0.35)	30 (0.61)	49
SerousGr3	1 (0.02)	39 (0.89)	19 (0.43)	44
Total	160 (0.66)	68 (0.28)	130 (0.53)	244

➤ Cyriac Kandoth and Li Ding, WashU

Mutation spectrum



MSI, MLH1 meth,
Few SCNA, high
mutation rate

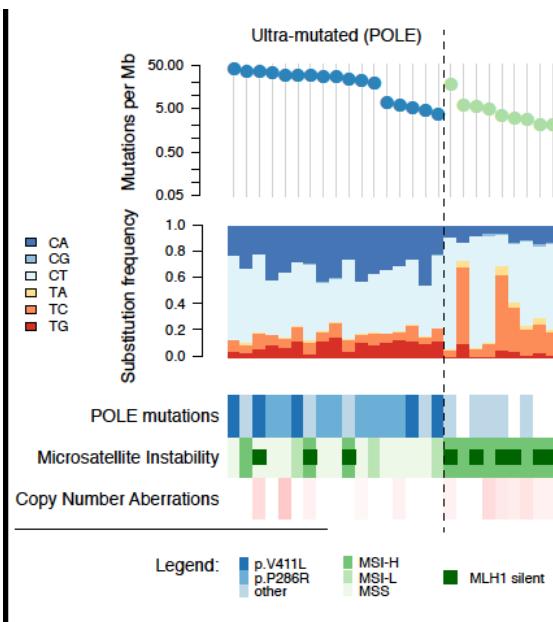
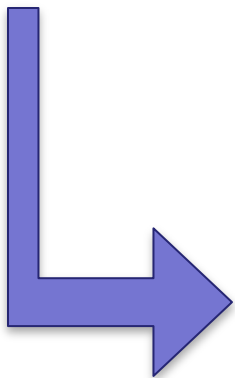
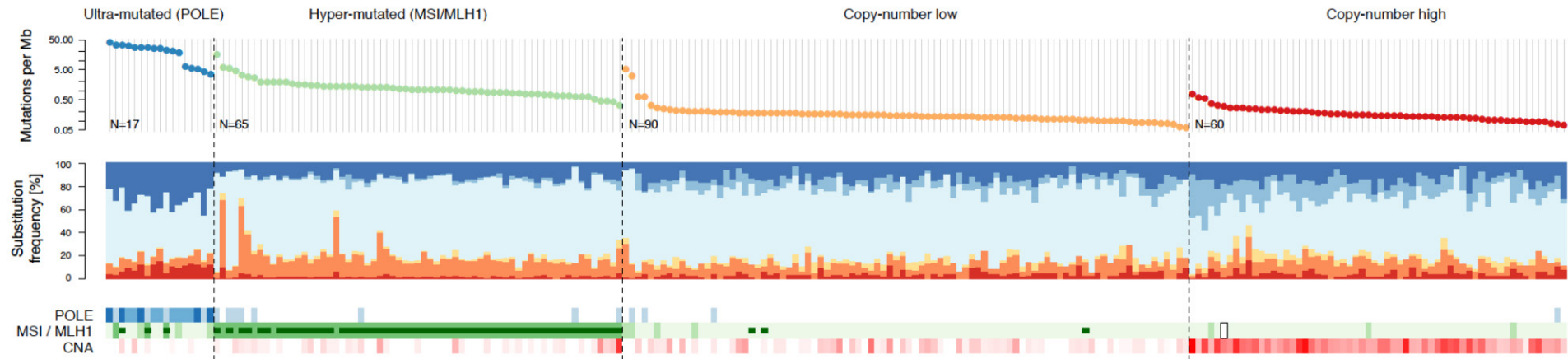
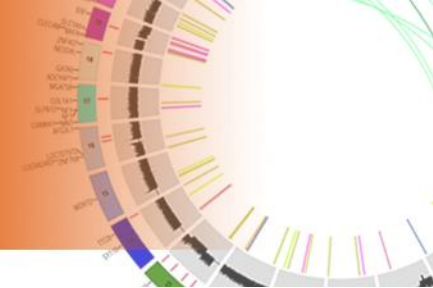
MSS, Few SCNA,
Low mutation rate

MSS, Many SCNA,
Low mutation rate

MSS, Few
SCNA, very high
mutation rate

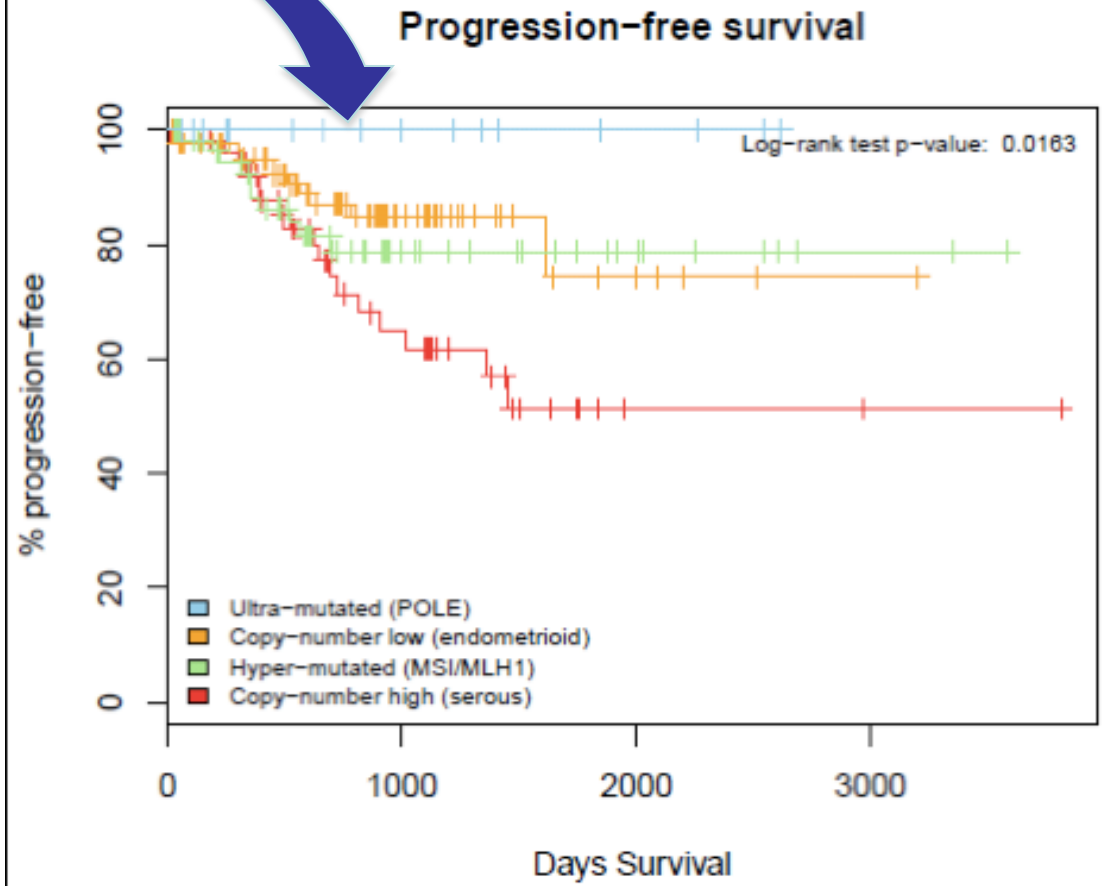
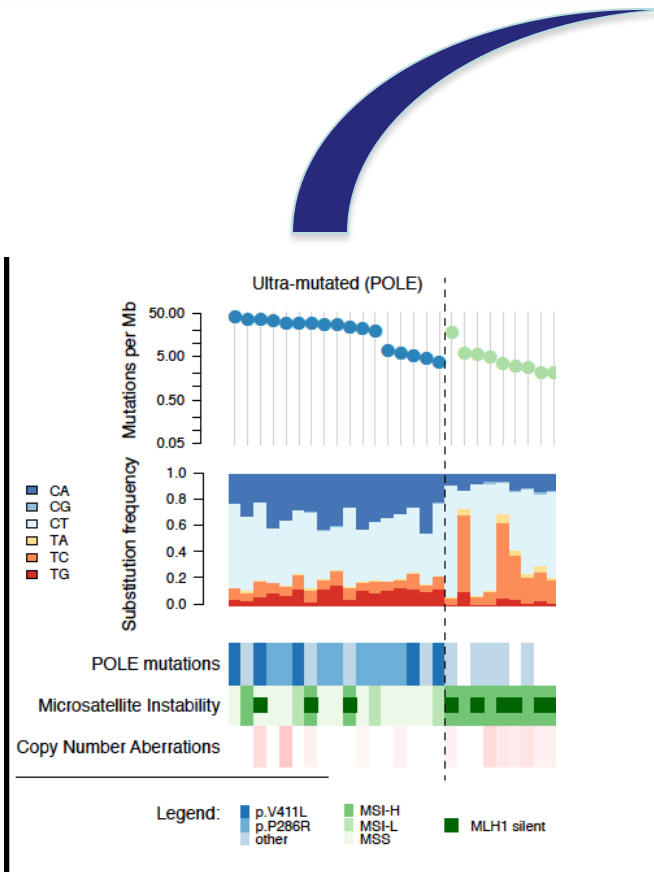
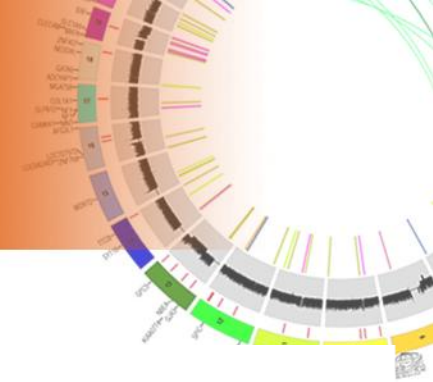
- **Cyriac Kandoth and Li Ding, WashU**
- **Niki Schultz, Nils Weinhold, MSKCC**

Ultramutator spectrum



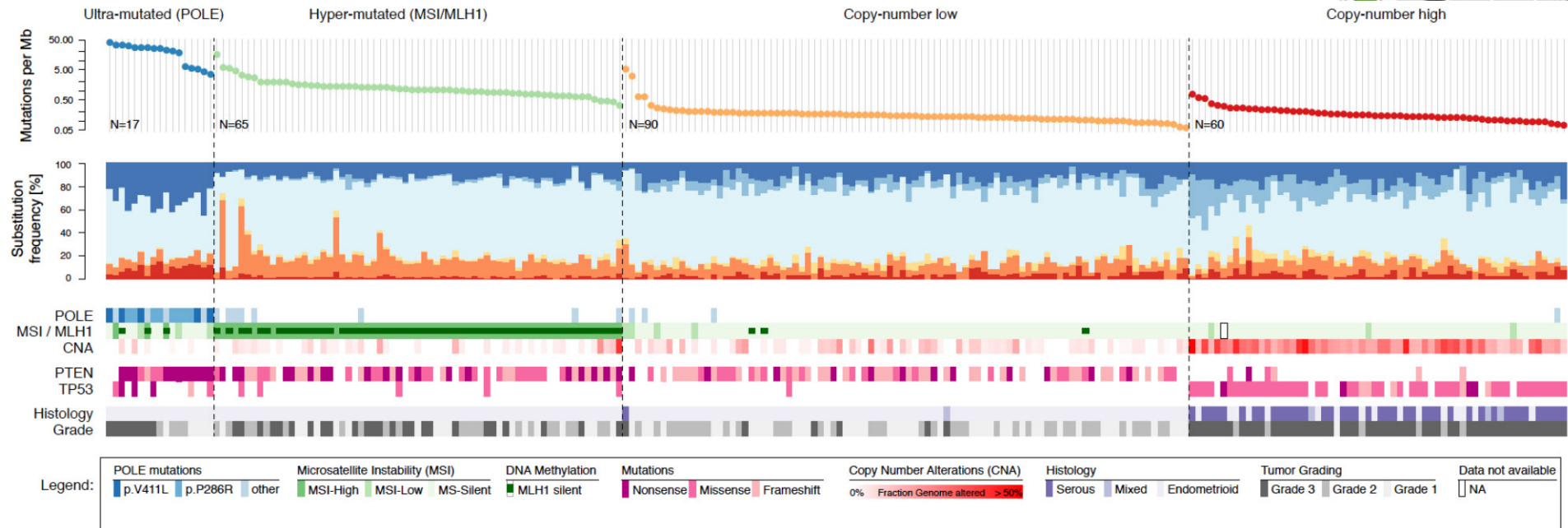
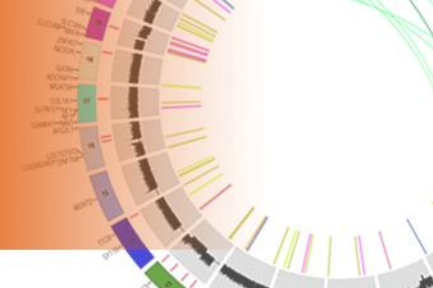
MSS, Few SCNA, very high mutation rate, different mutation spectrum (excess transversions), Universal POLE mutations, 13 of 17 (76%) with hotspot mutations, similar findings seen in CRC

Progression free survival



Serous – poorest PFS
 No difference between MSI and MSS groups
 No events in small POLE group

Mutation spectrum



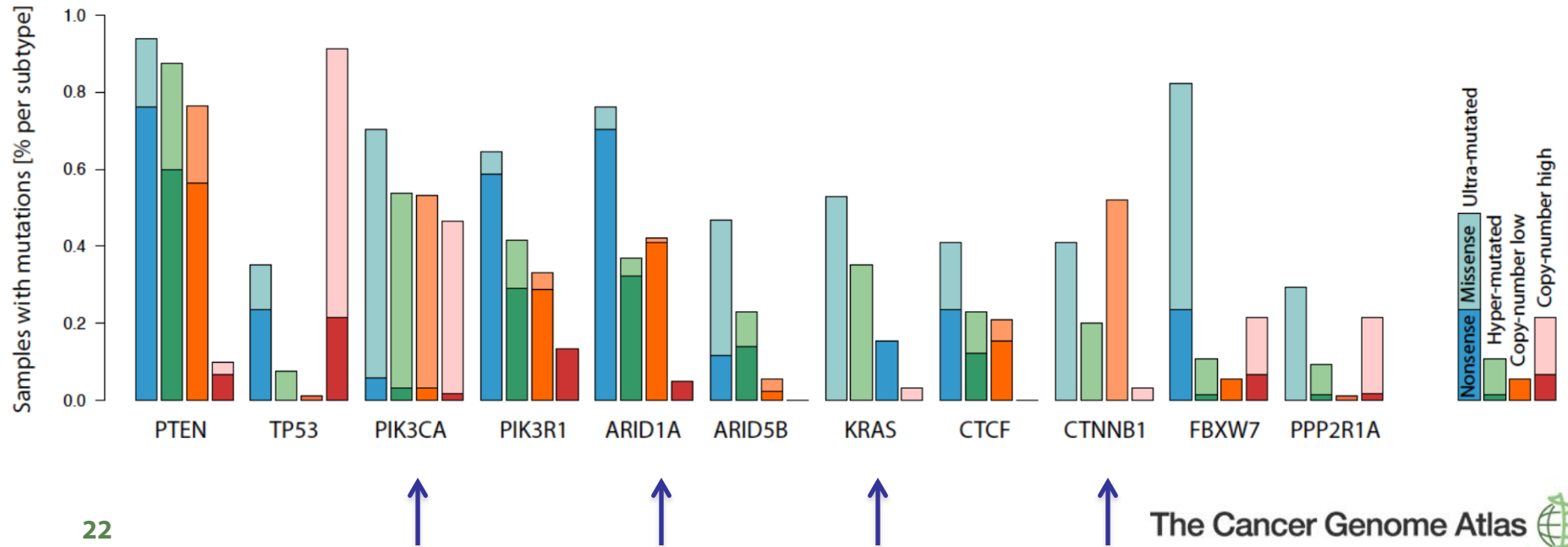
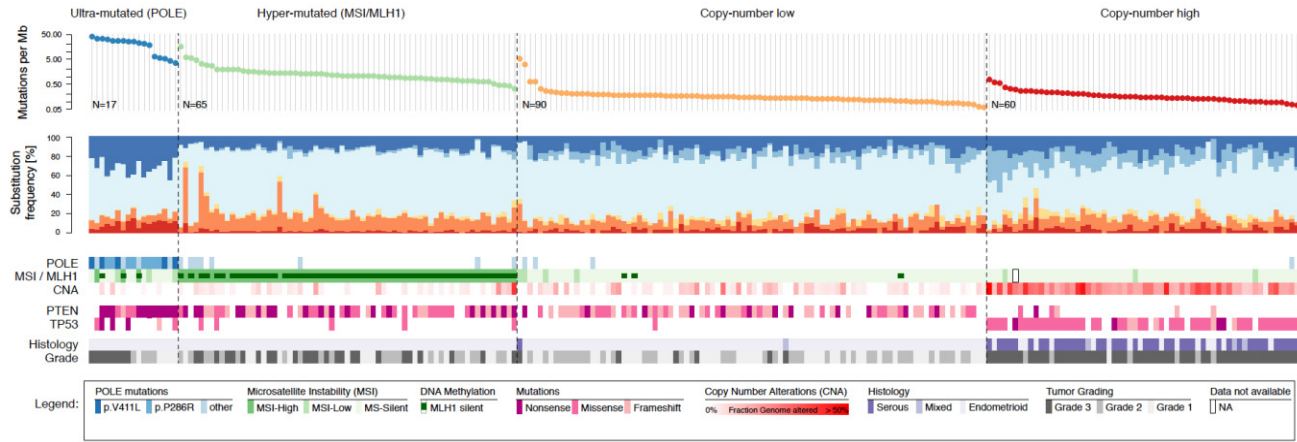
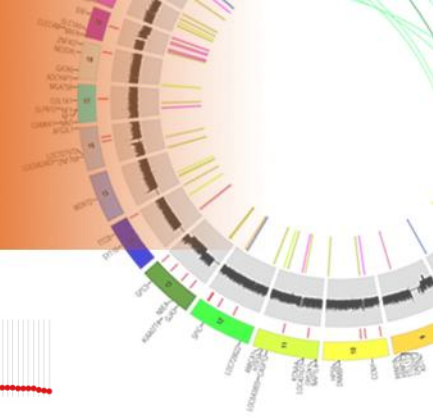
All endometrioid, PTEN mutations, few TP53 mutations

All endometrioid, PTEN mutations, no TP53 mutations

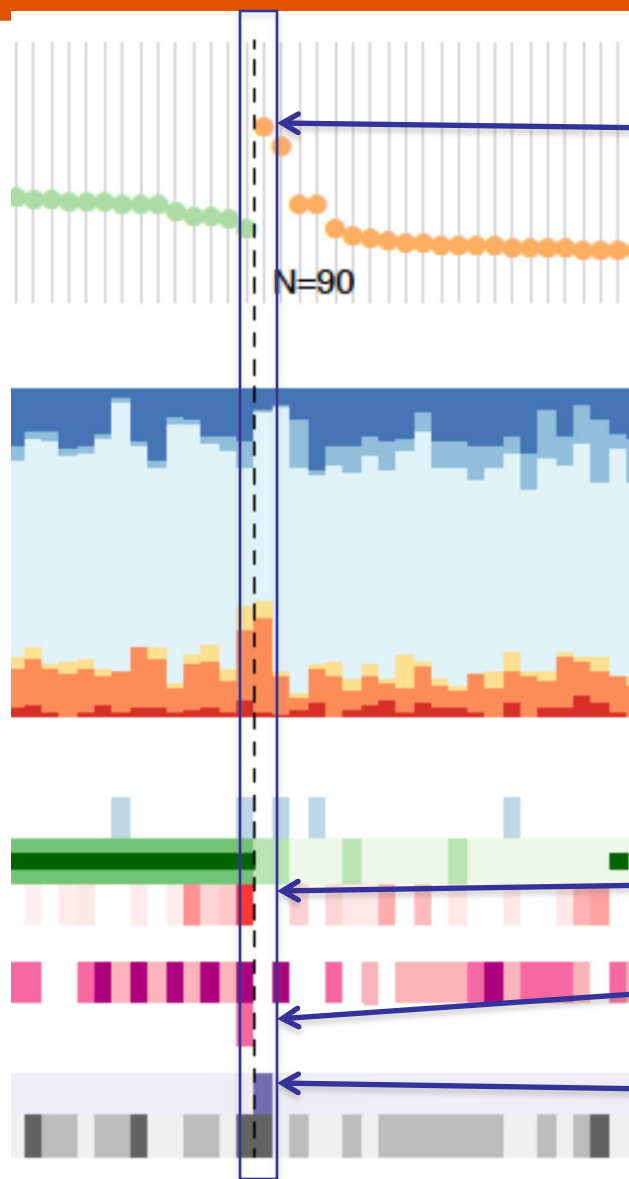
TP53 mutations, few PTEN mutations, high grade tumors, serous and some endometrioid

- Cyriac Kandath and Li Ding, WashU
- Niki Schultz, Nils Weinhold, MSKCC

SMGs



Unusual serous case



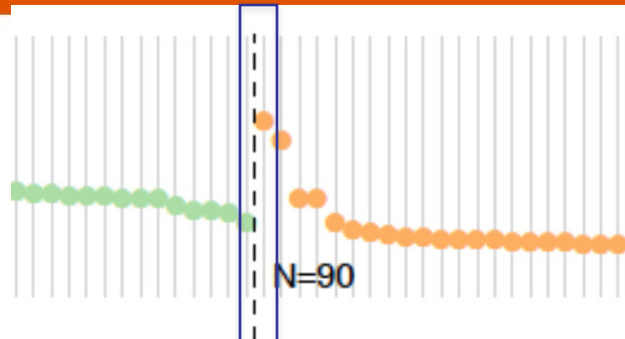
High mutation rate

No SCNA

No TP53 mutation

Serous histology

cBio patient portal



- Serous case, no TP53 mutation, no SCNA, high mutation rate
- Doesn't make sense

Uterine Corpus Endometrioid Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional), Serous, Stage I, Grade 3 Living (29 months), DiseaseFree (29 months)

Summary Mutations Copy Number Alterations Pathology Report

CNA MUT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 X Y

0.1% 1308 # of mutations (log) Fraction of copy ...

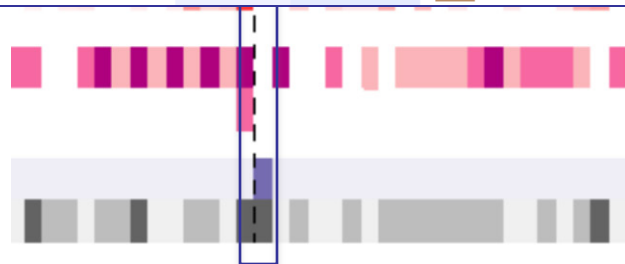
Mutations of interest (54 of 1308) Search:

Gene	Protein Change	Type	Cohort	COSMIC	FIS	3D
KRAS	G13D	MS	Ⓜ	2998	M	3D
FBXW7	R505C	MS	Ⓜ	57	M	3D
PIK3CA	C420R	MS	Ⓜ	26	M	3D
ARID1A	R2236P	MS	Ⓜ	1	L	
EPHA10	R150H	MS		1	L	3D
TSC1	D47G	MS		1	M	

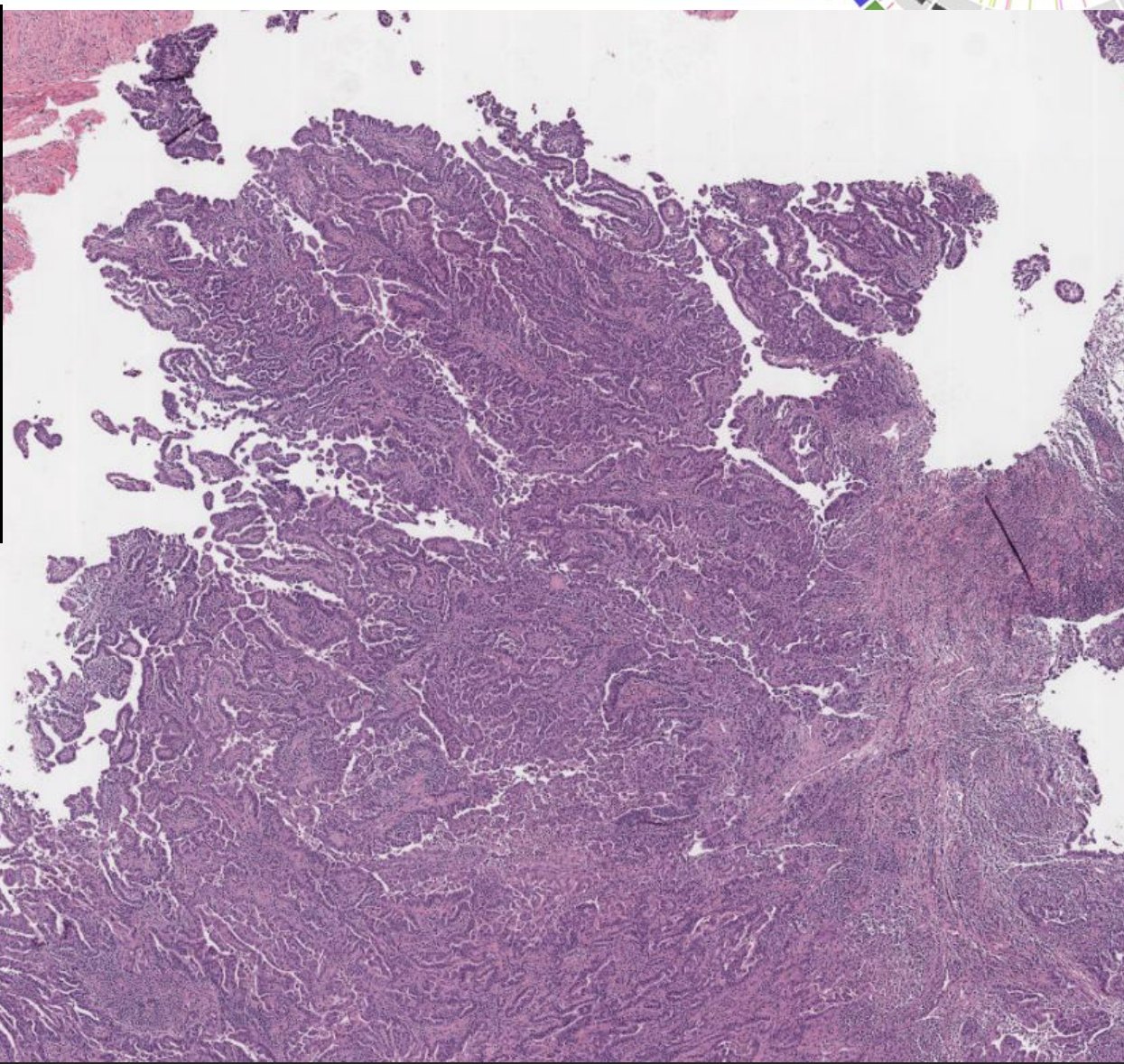
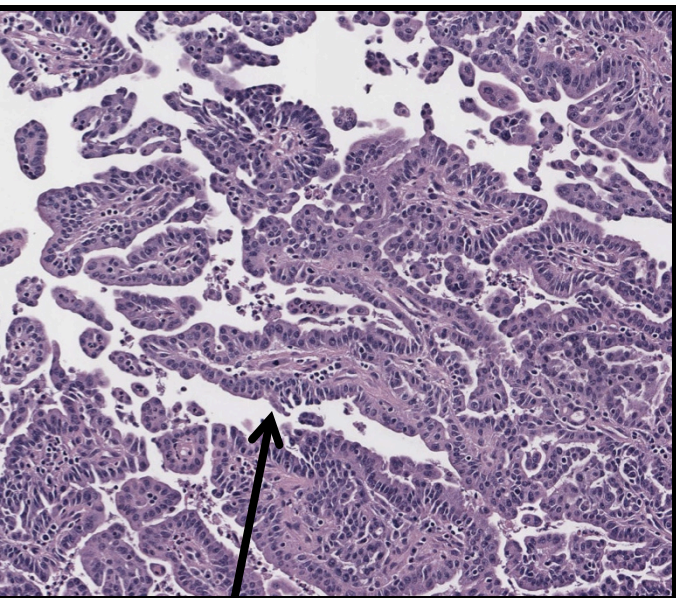
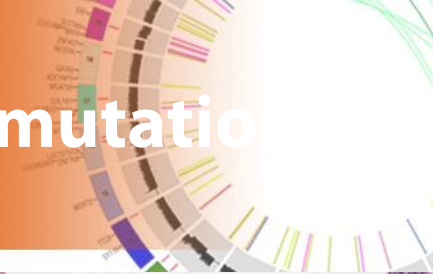
CNA of interest (0 of 5) Search:

Gene	CNA	% in Cohort
No CNA events of interest		

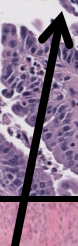
Show all 5 CNAs Show 25 per page



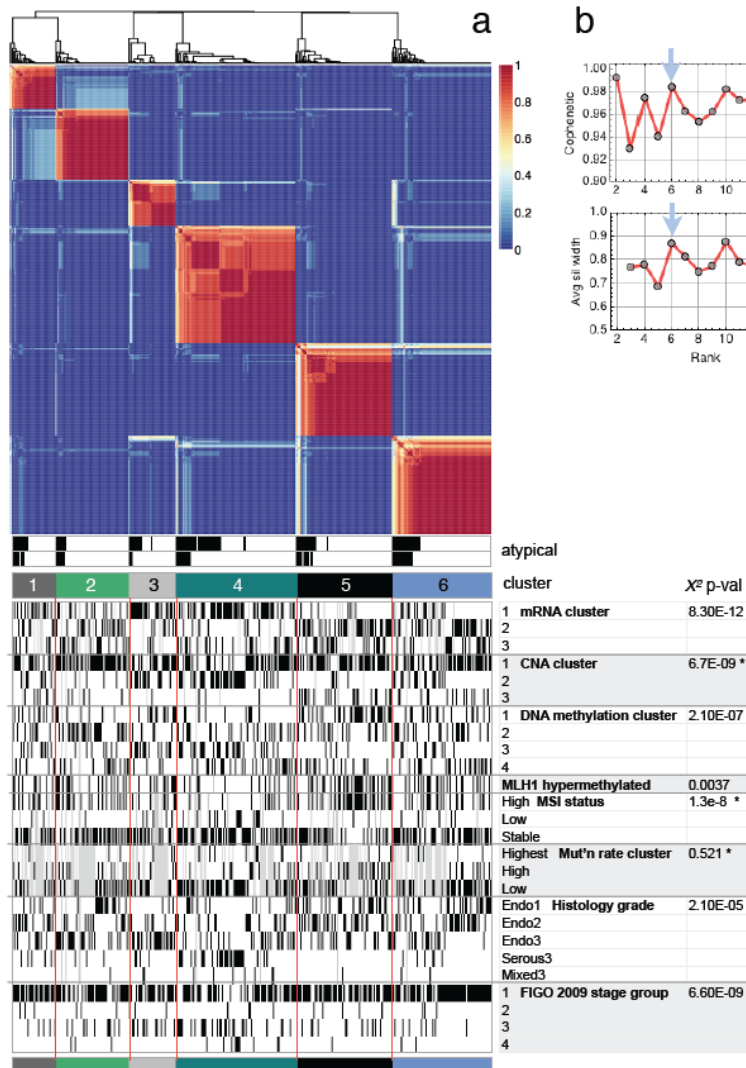
Path c/w endometrioid histology, ?MSH6 mutatio



Micropapillae

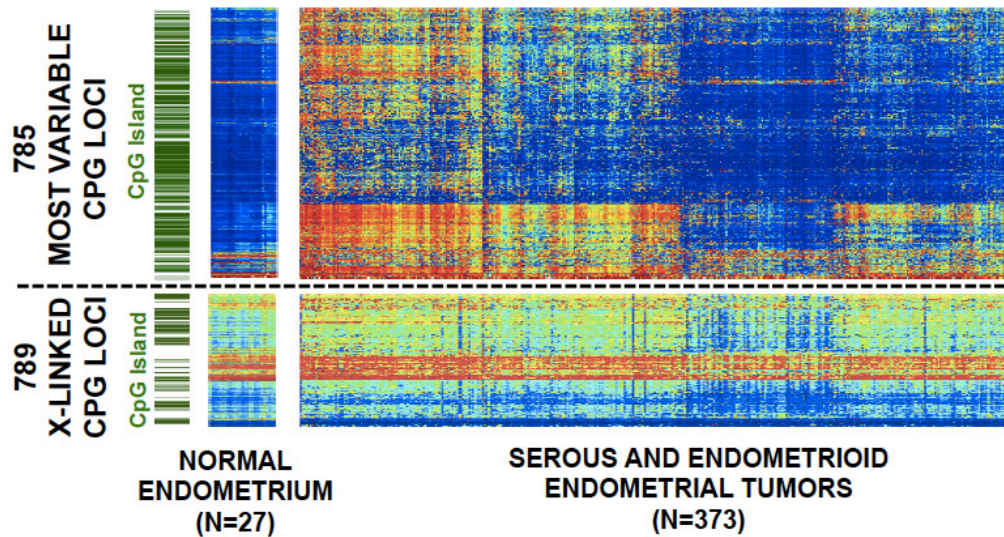
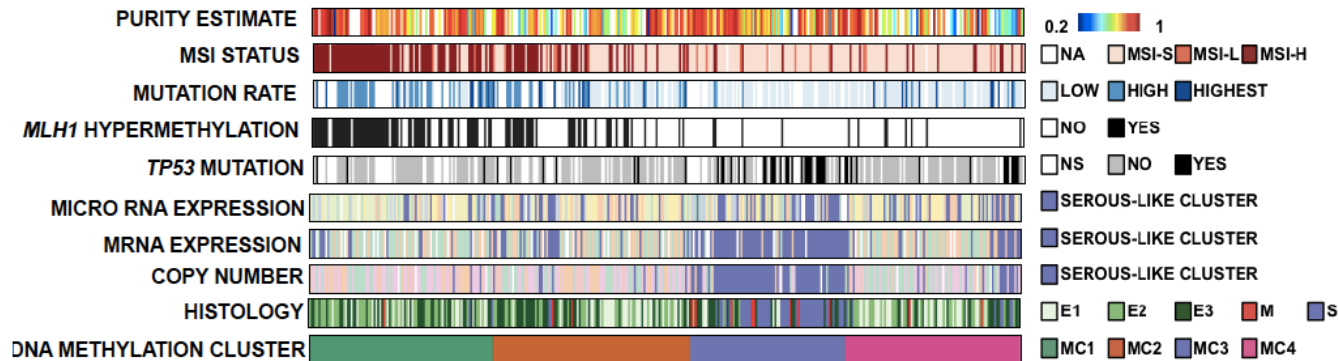


MicroRNA sequencing

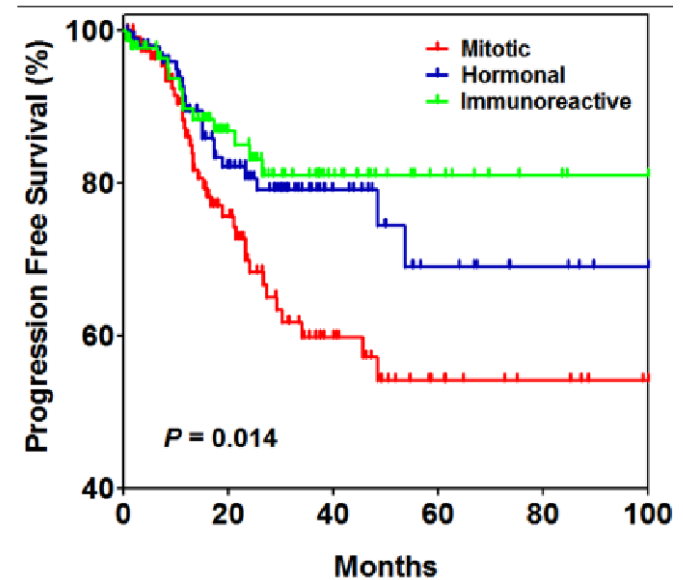
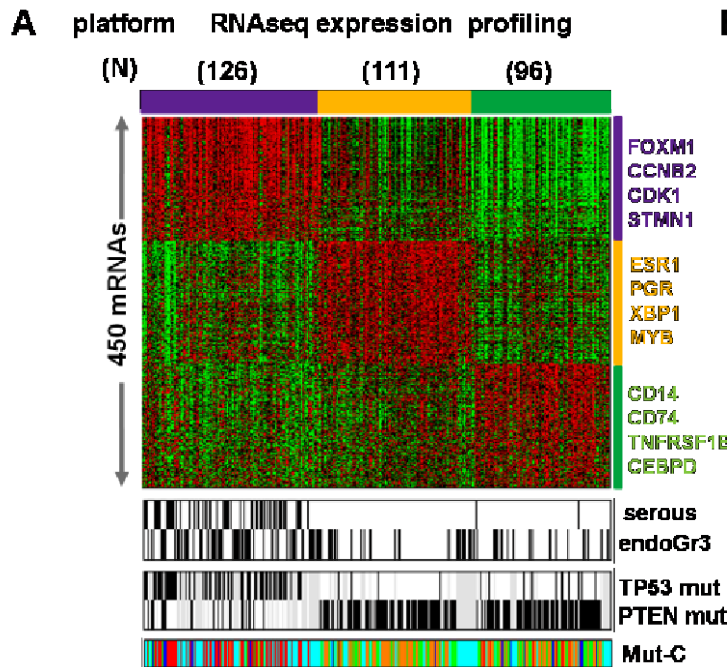


Supplemental Figure 1

Methylation



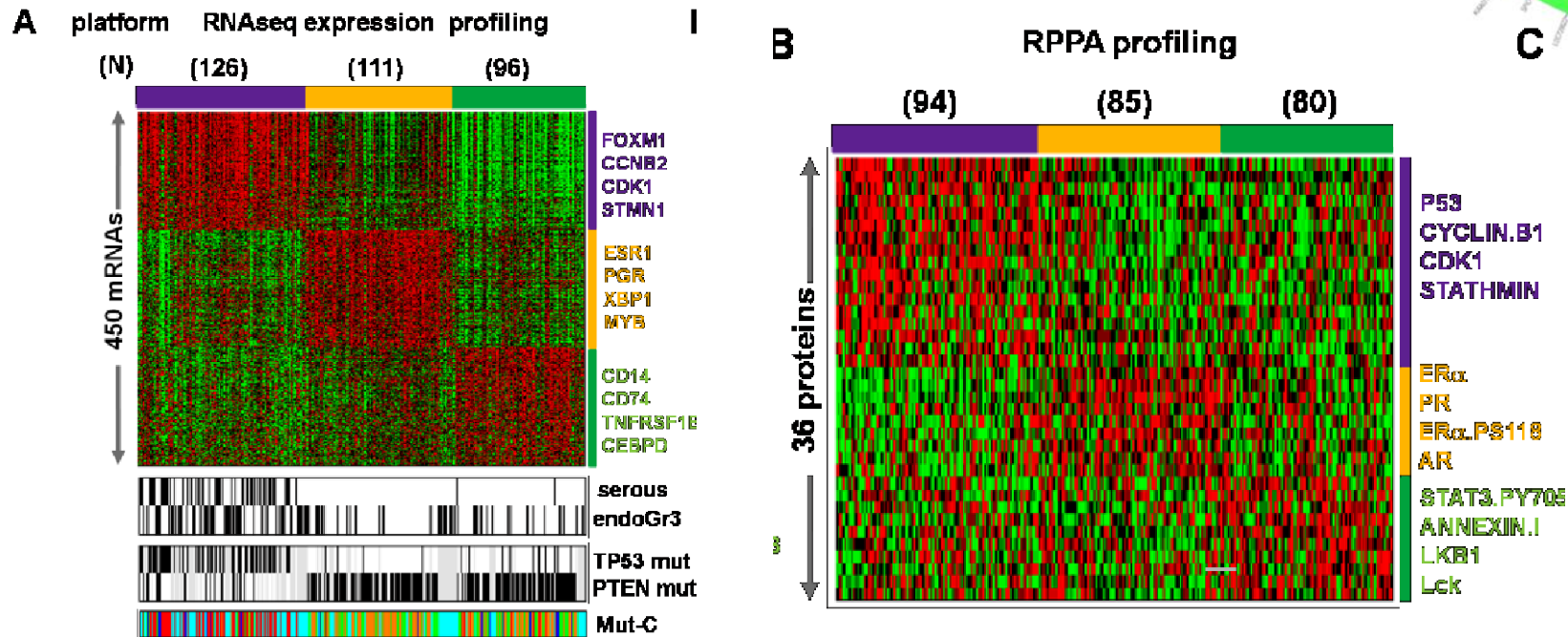
Gene expression clusters



- Mitotic cluster contains serous and serous-like cases
- Hormonal cluster contains samples with greater ER/PR expression
- Immunoresponsive cluster contains immune activated genes

➤ **Wei Zhang and Yuexin Liu, MDACC**

Supervised RPPA



- DNA repair and proliferative genes in the RNASeq mitotic cluster
- High ER, PR, AR in the hormonal RNASeq subtype
- STAT3 activation and elevated LKB1, LCK and annexin in the immunoreactive RNASeq subtype.

Endometrial

Proteomics Atlas

TCGA 210 samples

210 Antibodies

Median Centered

Unsupervised

Hierarchical

Cluster

Signaling

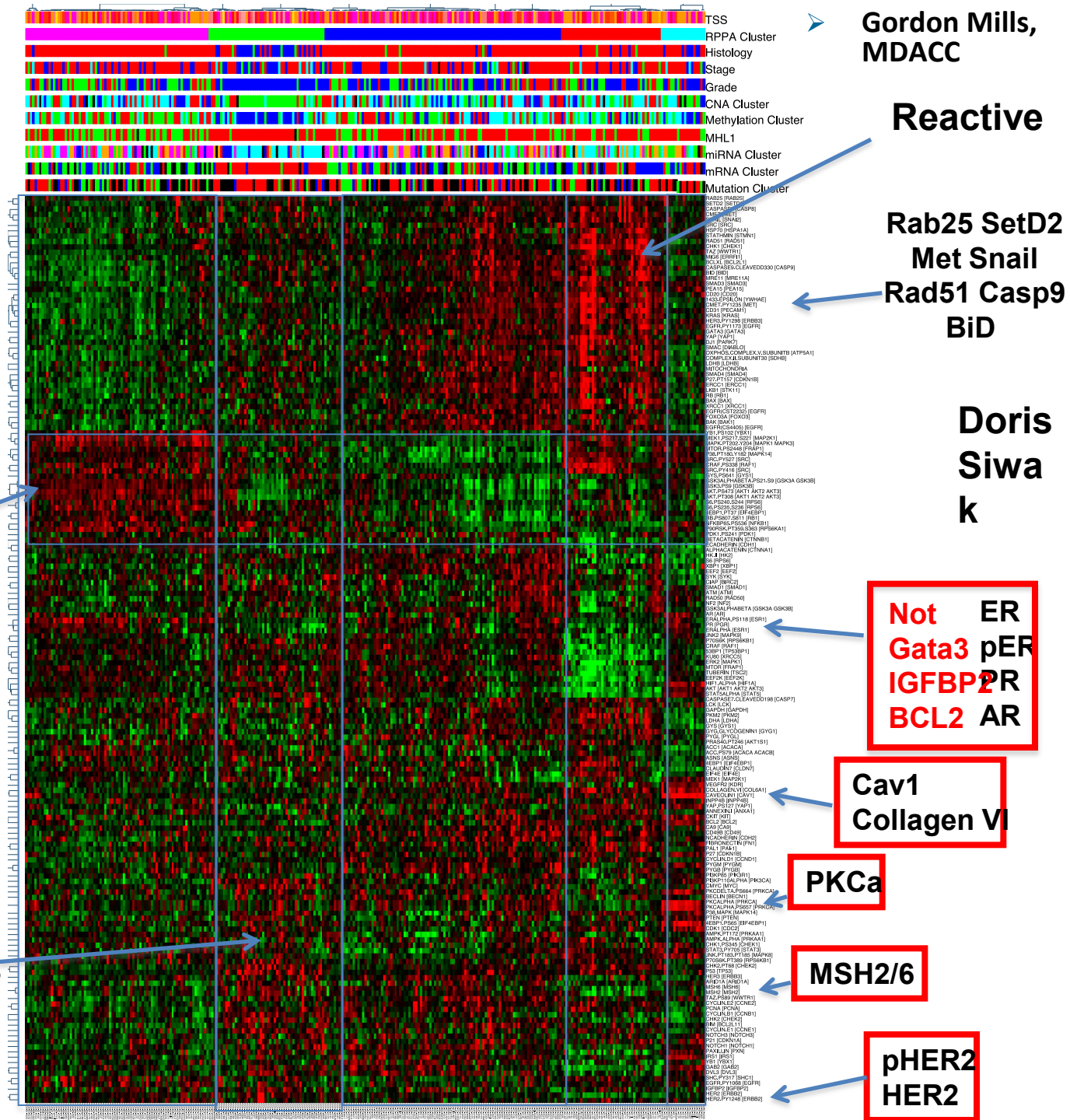
Pink
signaling on
ER/PR/AR on

Green
serous proliferative
erbB2, ErbB3

Blue dark
Signaling off
ER/AR/PR off

Red
MAPK selective on
reactive

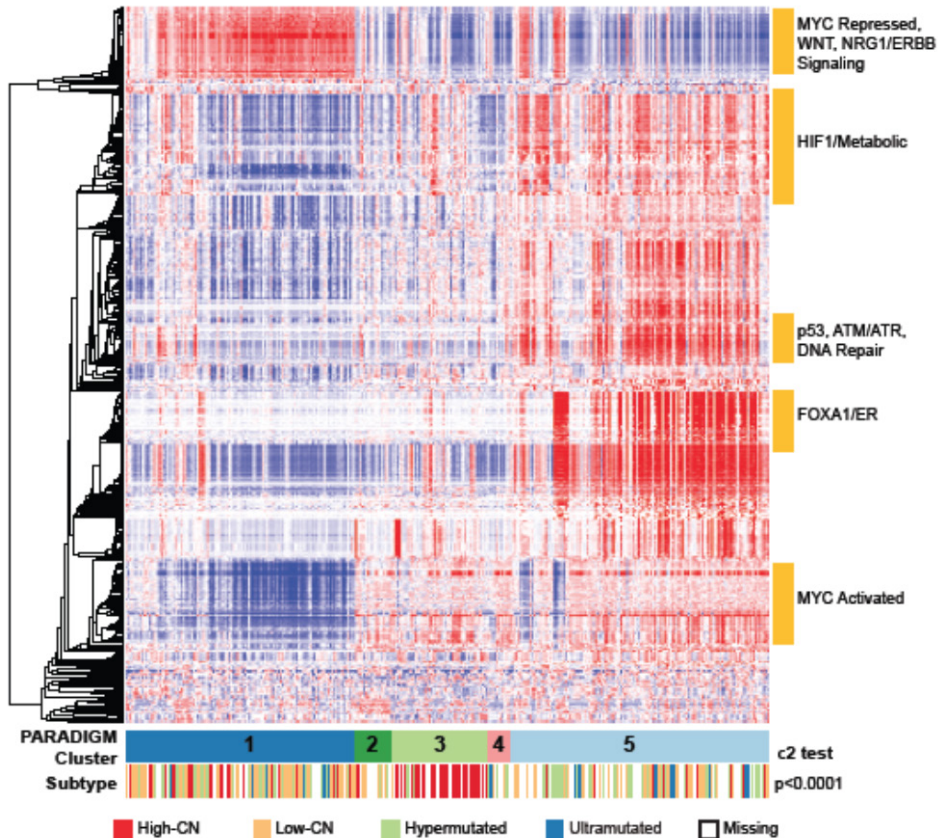
**Blue light **
Collagen, caveolin
and VEGFR on
metabolism off



PARADIGM



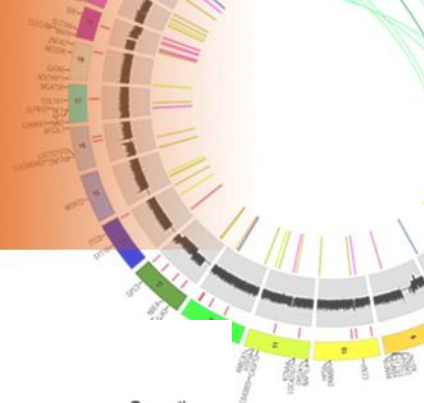
c. PARADIGM clusters



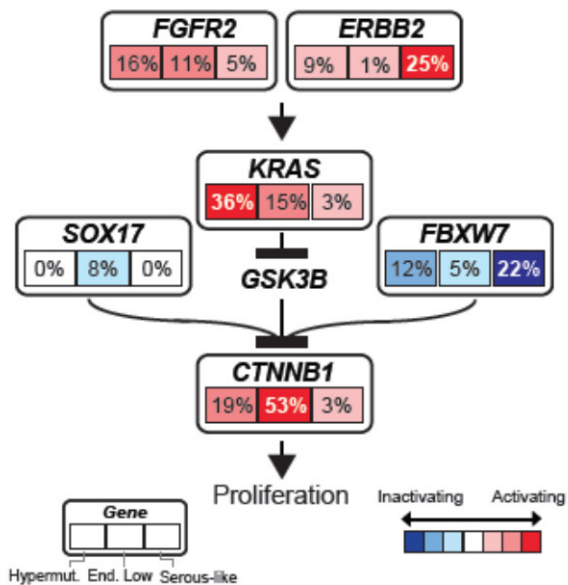
- Cluster 3: MYC activation, low TP53 pathway activation due to mutation
- Cluster 5: MYC and FOXA1/ER activity, TP53 intact
- Cluster 1: Low MYC, high WNT signalling c/w CTNNB1 mutation in the MSS/Low SCNA/Low mutations group

➤ Christina Yau and Chris Benz, Buck Institute

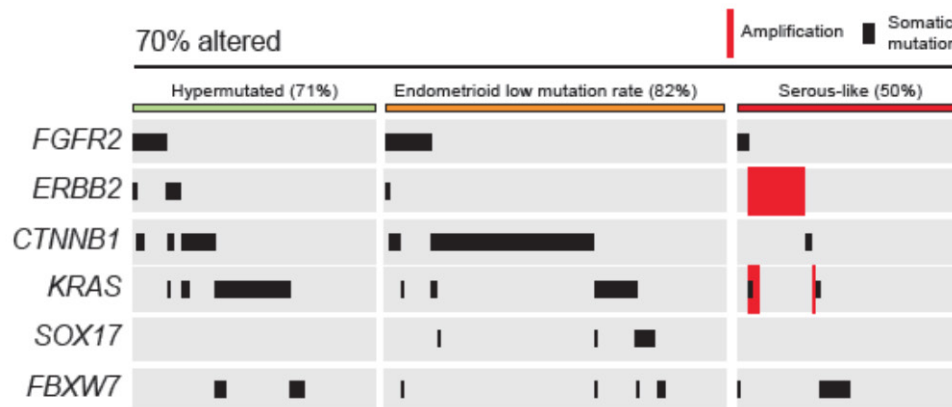
RAS/CTNNB1 pathway - MEMo



a. RTK / RAS / beta-catenin

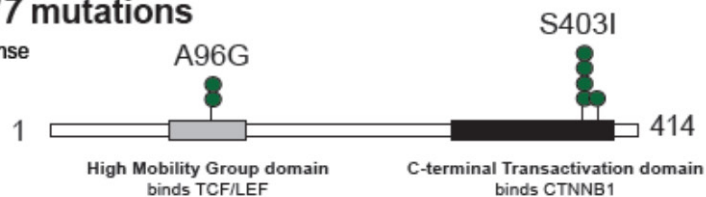


70% altered

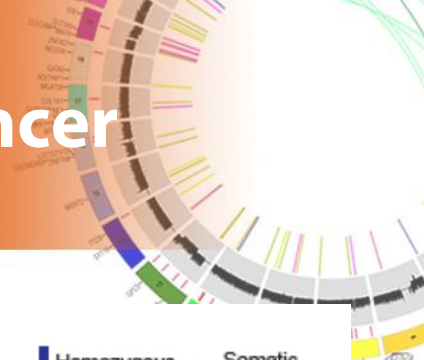


SOX17 mutations

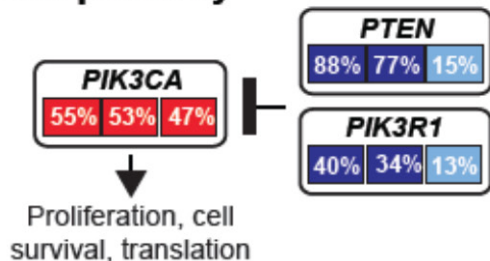
● missense



PI3K/AKT – most active in endometrial cancer

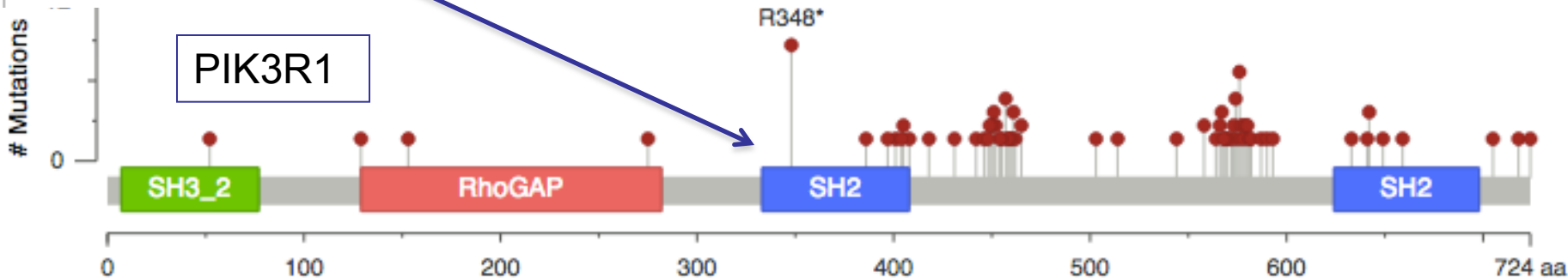
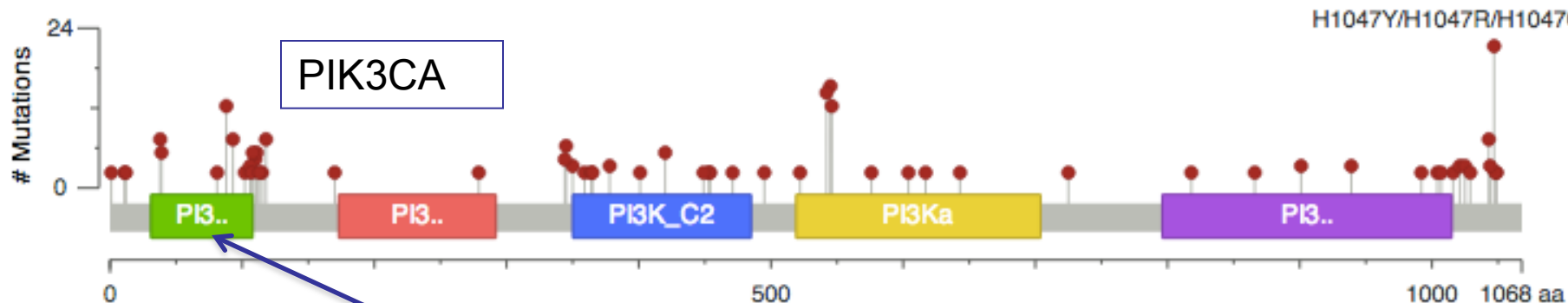
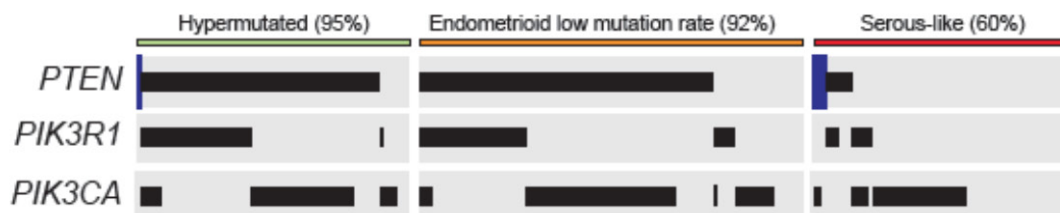


b. PI3K pathway

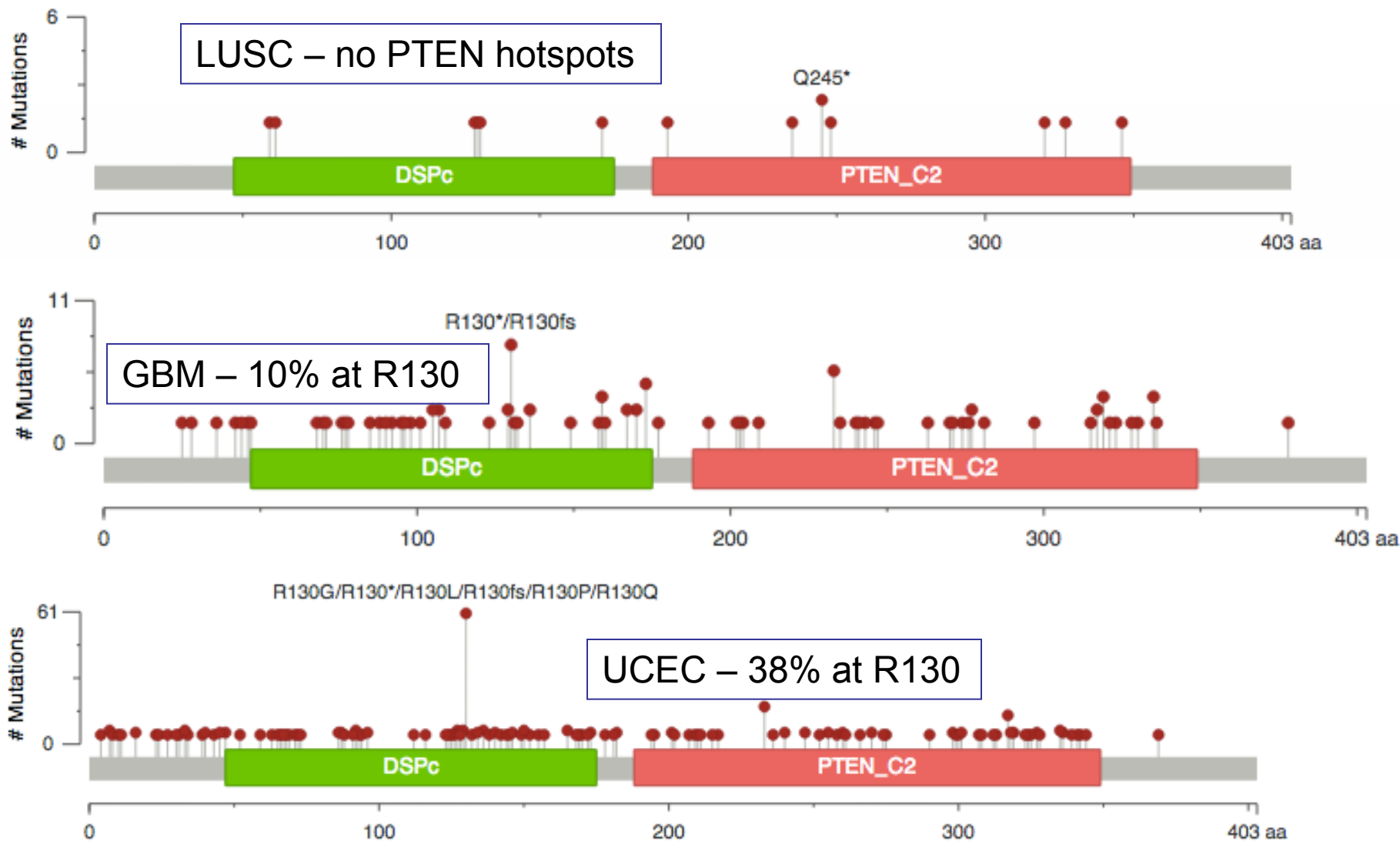


84% altered

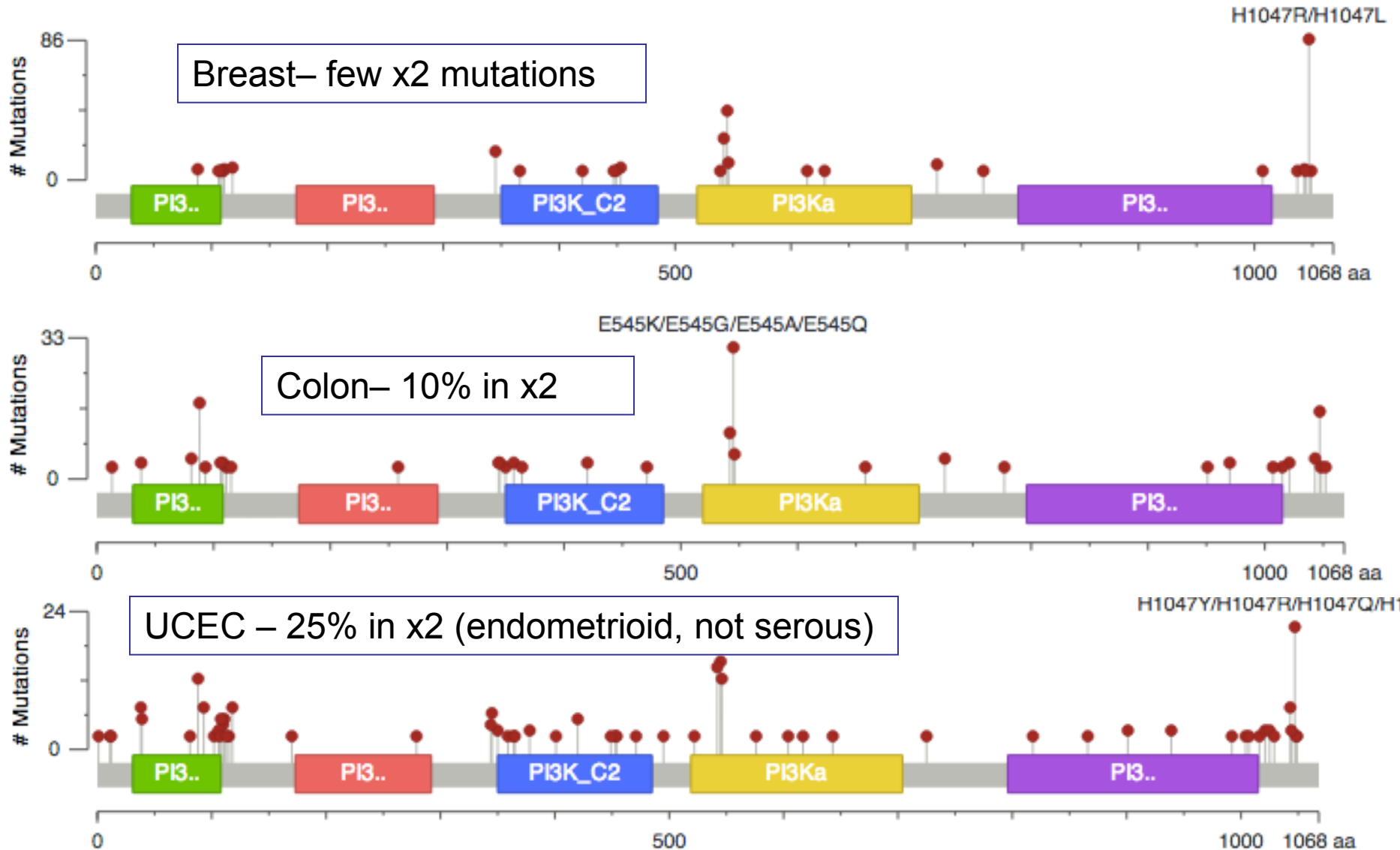
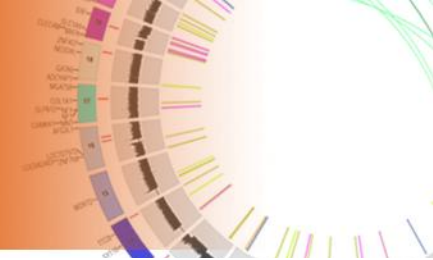
Homozygous deletion (blue bar) Somatic mutation (black bar)



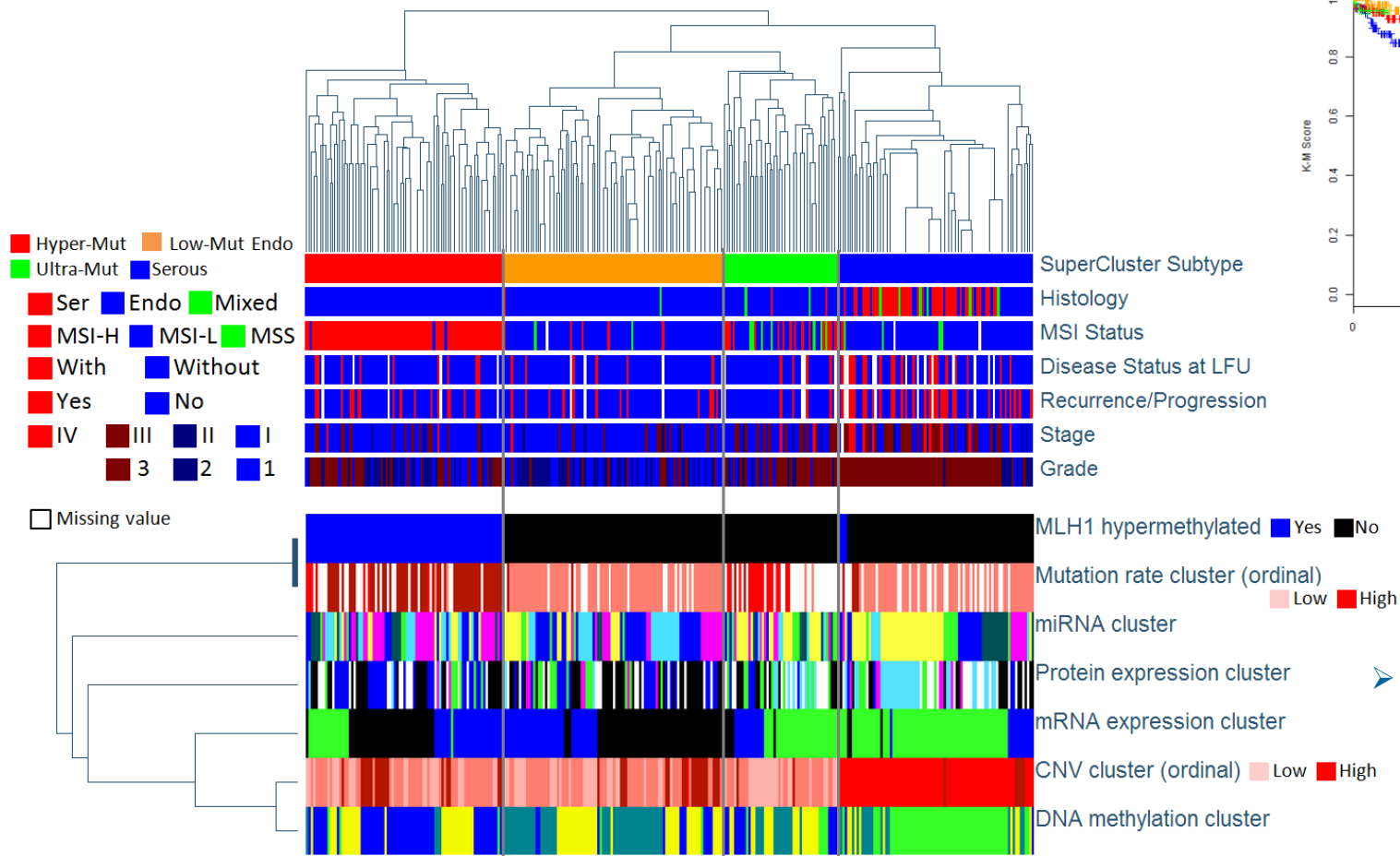
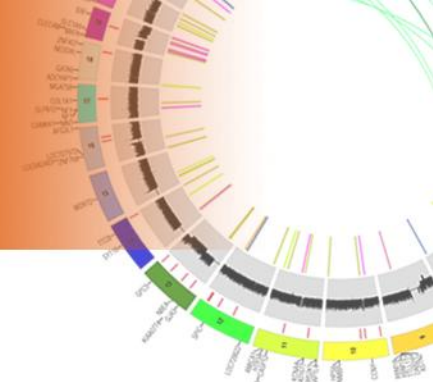
PTEN mutations



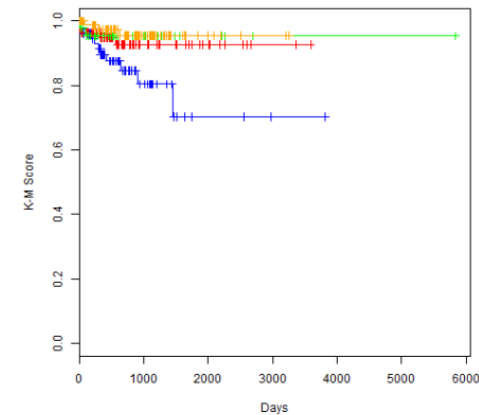
PIK3CA



SuperClusters



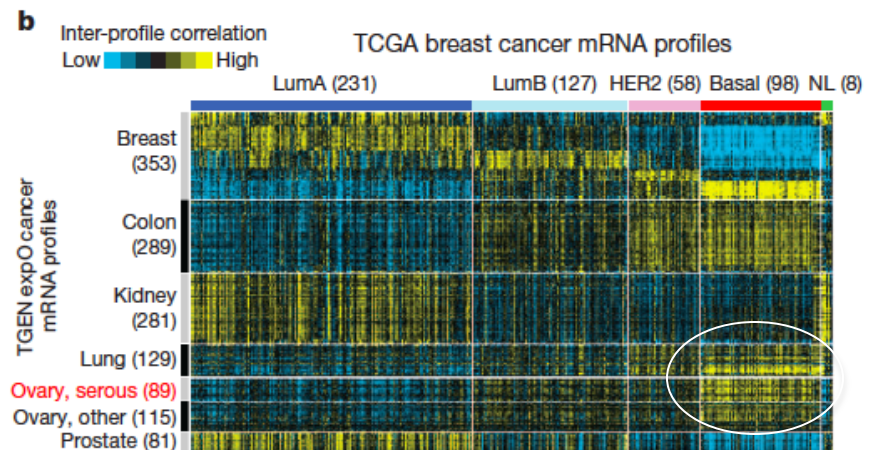
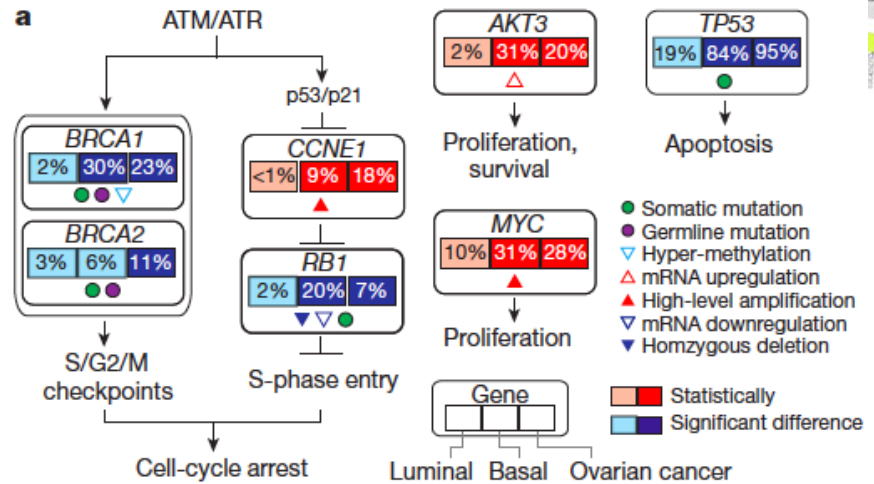
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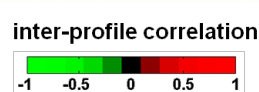
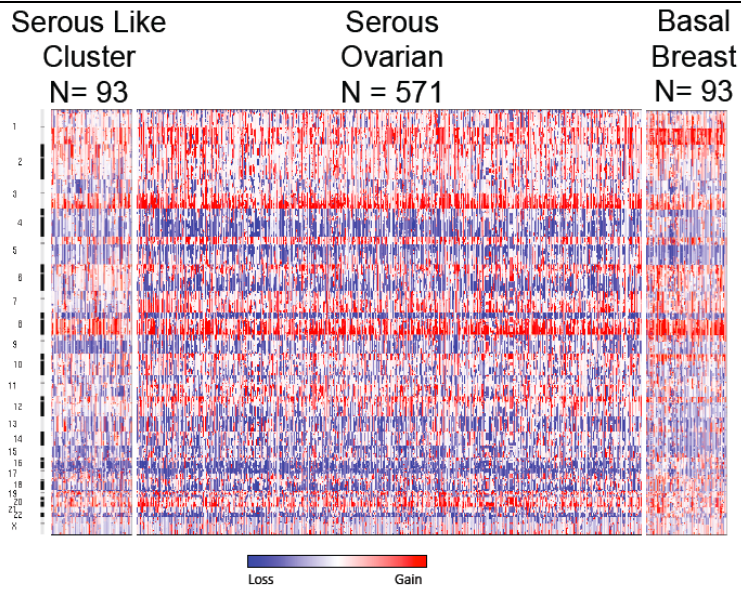
➤ **Rehan Akbani,
MDACC**

Case study – Cross-tumor comparisons: the power of TCGA

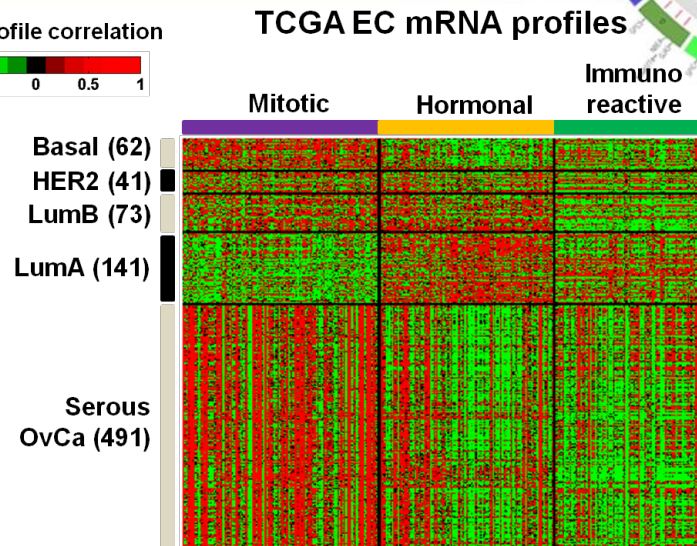
Do uterine serous, ovarian serous, and basal like breast carcinomas have a common molecular phenotype?



Multiplatform molecular similarities among ovarian serous, uterine serous, basal like breast

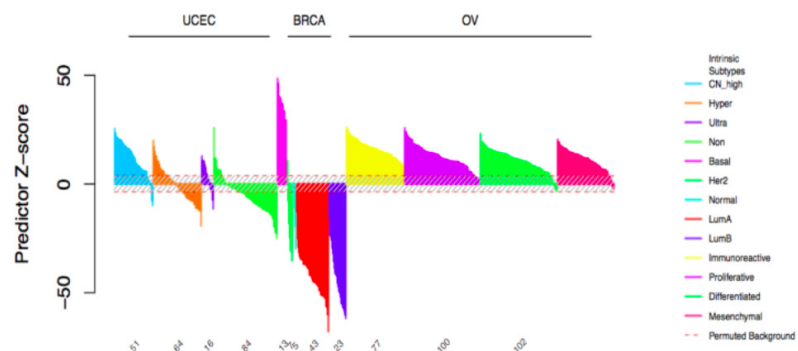
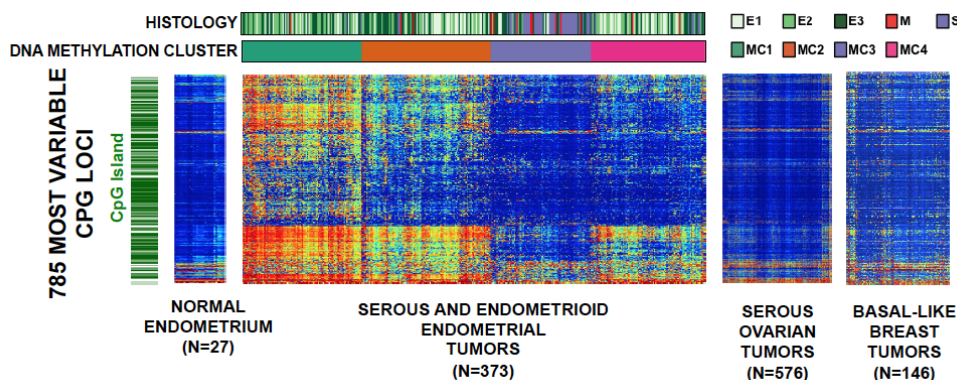


TCGA BrCa and OvCa mRNA profiles



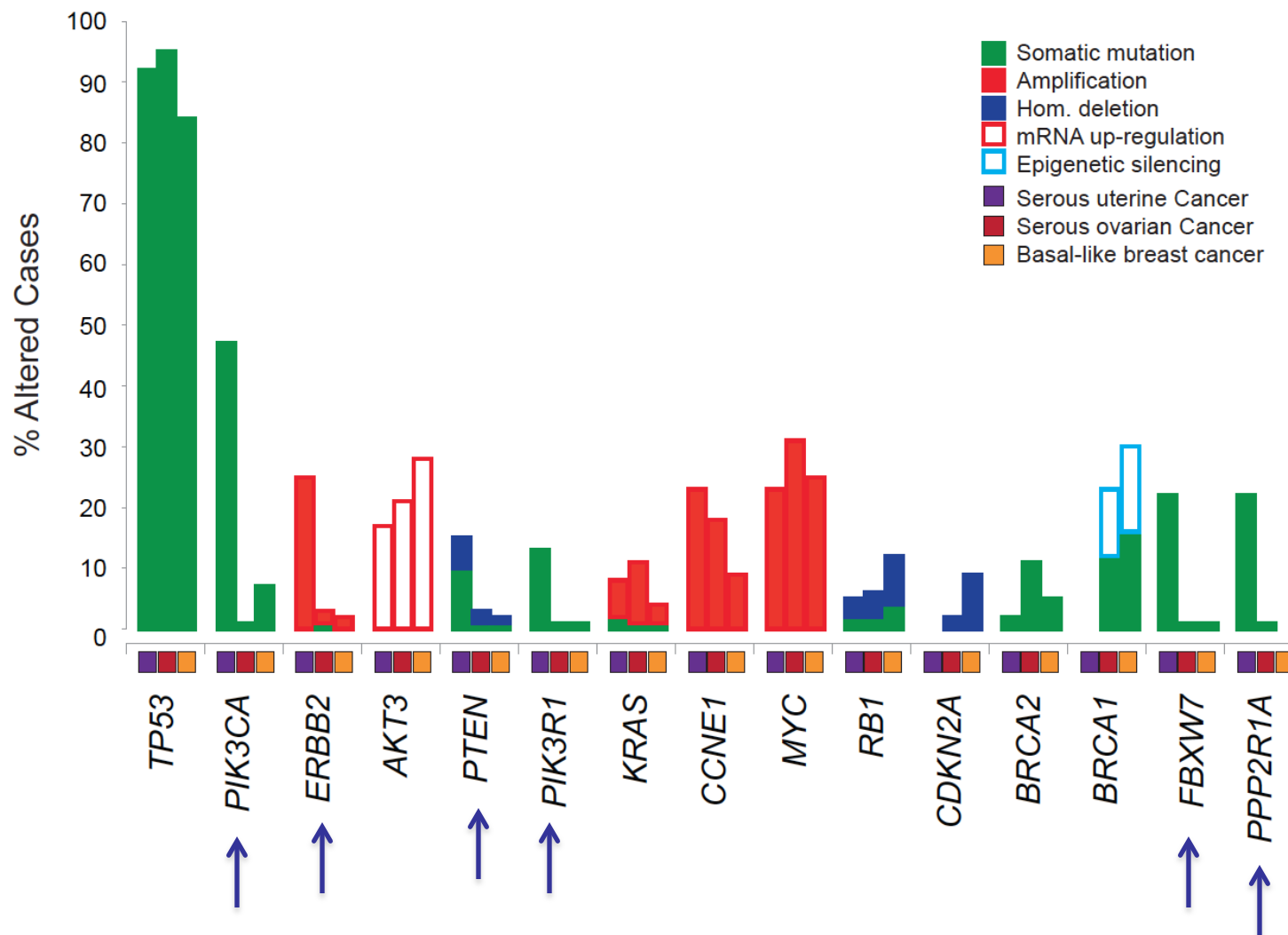
A

I



Andrew Cherniack, Hui Shen, Wei Zhang, Chris Benz, Peter Laird, Yuexin Liu, Christina Yau

Mutation frequencies vary across tumors





Case study - Answer

Do uterine serous, ovarian serous, and basal like breast carcinomas have a common molecular phenotype? Mostly

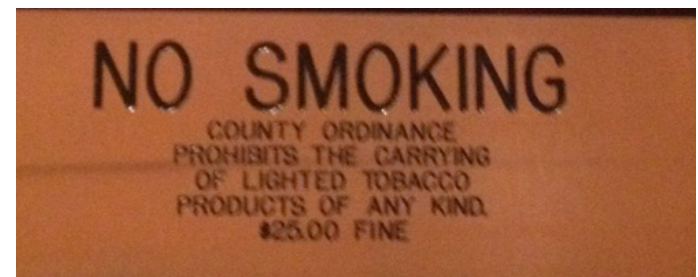
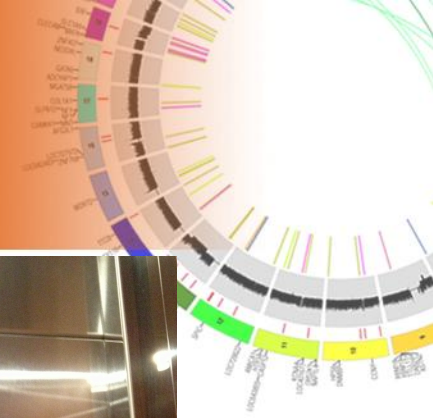
Genomic similarities are likely due to shared TP53 mutations, but it is possible that ovarian serous and uterine serous do have a common site of origin and differentiate according to microenvironment.

Summary



- Recurrent POLE mutations identified and associated with altered mutation spectrum and very high mutation rate
- PI3K/AKT pathway most activated in endometrial – ramifications for targeted inhibition, unique mutation spectra among genes
- Novel genomic stratification may complement or supplant histologic subtyping
 - Has immediate impact on current schizophrenic approaches to adjuvant treatment after hysterectomy
 - Warrants re-design of clinical trials with stratification or separation of subtypes
- In the era of 'precision medicine' these findings will help to bring targeted agents to the clinic in a rational manner

TCGA versus cigarettes



Announcement

- Endometrial Disease / Analysis Working Group meeting
- Today, Wednesday, 5pm – 7pm in Salon II
- Punch list



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The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network

Endometrial Tissue Source Sites

TCGA/NCI

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Narciso Olvera
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Faina Bogomolnii
Robert Soslow

Others

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Russell Broaddus
Andrew Berchuck
Beth Karlan
Marc Goodman
David Mutch
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Sean Dowdy
Boris Winterhoff
Jenny Lester



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