

Convergence in Biomedical Sciences in the 21st Century

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Houston Methodist and Weill Cornell Medicine



Weill Cornell
Medicine

HOUSTON
MethodistSM
LEADING MEDICINE

Houston Methodist

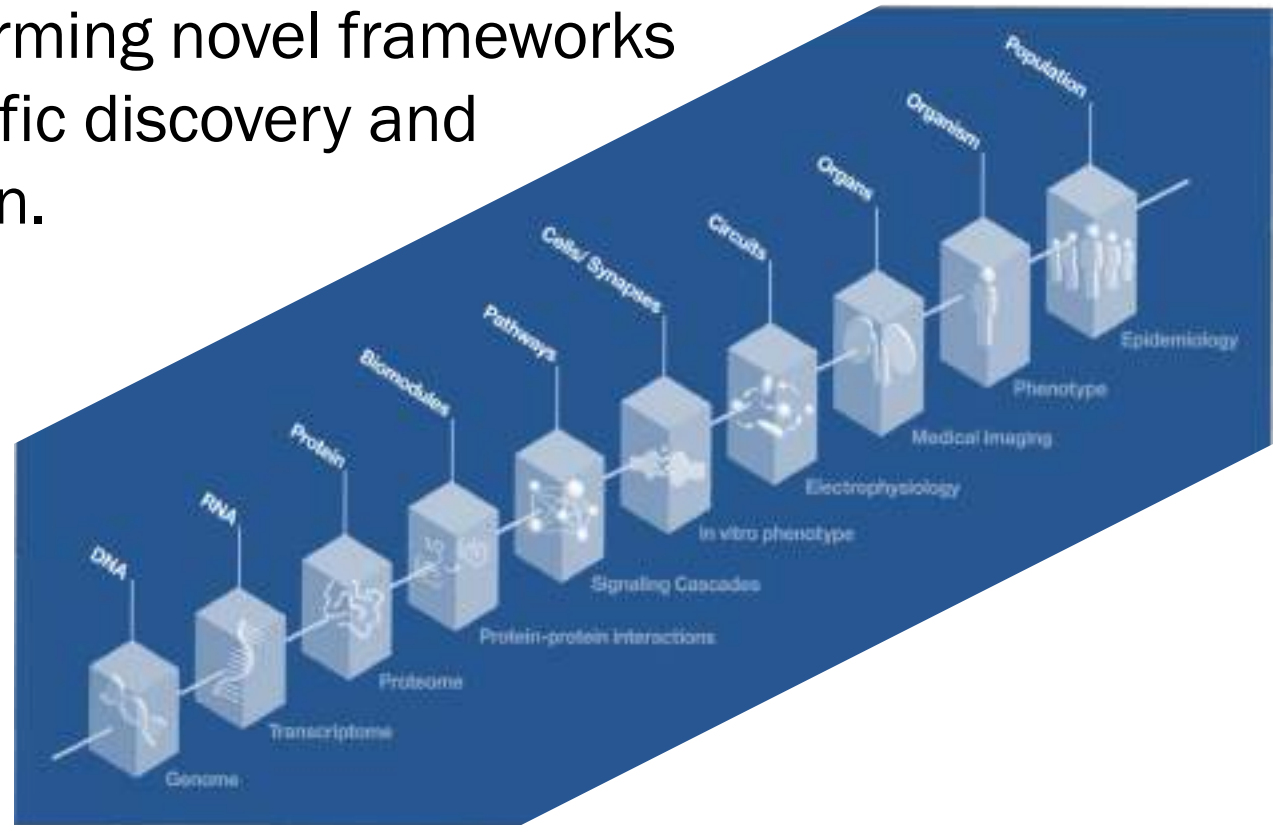
- Established in 1919. 8 hospitals across Houston. Academically affiliated with Cornell and Texas A&M.
- HMH is the flagship hospital located in Texas Medical Center, the largest medical center in the world with 54 hospitals and biomedical institutions.
- Ranks #1 hospital in Texas and one of the top hospitals in the nation by US News and World Reports.

Downtown Houston



Convergency Research in Disease Problems

- Disease involves multiple scale of biology.
- It entails integrating knowledge, methods, and expertise from different disciplines and forming novel frameworks to catalyze scientific discovery and medical innovation.



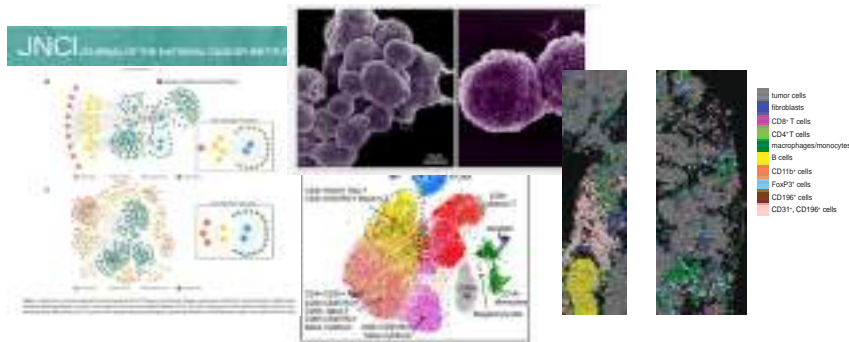
Convergency Research Program in Wong Lab

Drug Repositioning and Biomarker Discovery



Yeung TL, et. al, *J NCI*, March 2019; Huang L, et. al, *Bioinformatics*, Feb 2019; Huang L, et. al, *Sci Trans Med.*, Oct 2018; Ren D, et. al, *Cancer Research*, April 2018; Choi DS, et. al, *Stem Cells*, Sept 2014, Jin G, et. al, *Drug Discov Today*, May 2014; Zhao H, et. al, *Cancer Research*, Oct 2013; Jin G, et. al, *Cancer Research* Jan 2012.

Immuno-Tumor Microenvironment, Brain Microenvironment, Crosstalk, Metastases



Bu W, et. al, *Cancer Research*, Jan 2019; Leung CS, et. al, *J Clin Invest.*, Feb 2018; Markowitz GJ, et. al, *JCI Insight*, July 2018; Hu Q, et. al, *Clin. Cancer Research*, Sept 2017; Zhao Z, et. al, *Cancer Research*, April 2016; Fischer KR, et. al, *Nature*, Nov 2015; Wang H, et. al, *Cancer Cell*, Feb 2015; Choi H, et. al, *Cell Reports*, Feb 2015.

Digital Medicine



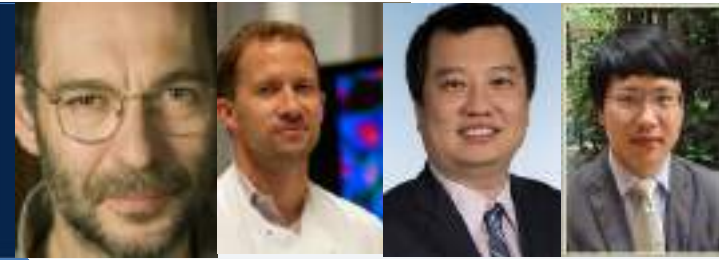
Stubbins R, et. al, *JCO Clin. Cancer Informatics*, Dec 2018; Perez JA, et. al, *Academic Medicine*, March 2018; Alvarez PA, et. al, *Cardiovasc Ther.* Jun 2017; Islam AK, et. al, *Clinical Transplant.* Aug 2017; Weng S, et. al, *J Biomed Opt.* Oct 2017; Puppala M, et. al, *IEEE Trans Biomed Eng.*, Dec 2015; Andreu-Perez J, et. al. *IEEE J Biomed Health Informat.* Jul 2015.

AI in Disease Management

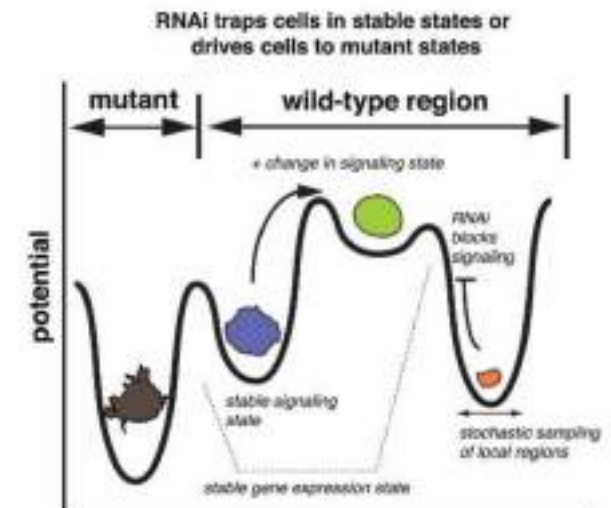
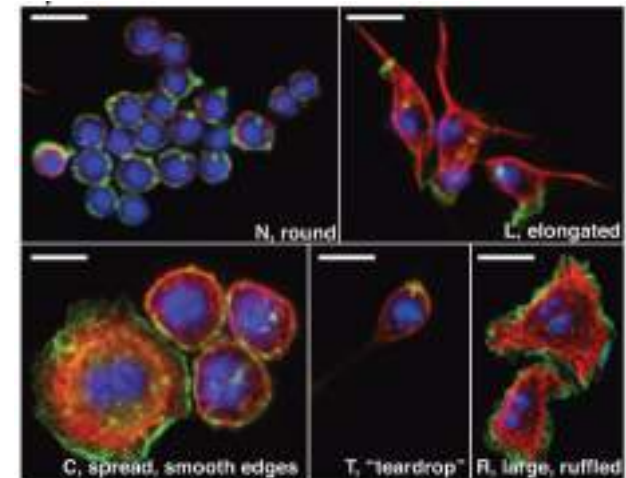


He T, et. al, *JCO Clin. Cancer Informatics*, May 2019; Bradley D, et. al, *Diabetes Care*, Mar 2019; Wong KK, et. al, *Cancers*, Jan 2019; Patel TA et al, *Cancer*, Jan 2017; Sheng J et. al, *IEEE J Biomed Health Informat.* Jul 2015.

Shape As Biomarker: Melanoma



- High content RNAi screening of 3 millions *Drosophila* Kc167 cells; dsRNAs targeting ~300 kinase and phosphatases; 3 channels/image, 16 images/well, 384 wells/plate, triplicates for each plate.
- Kc167 cell populations are dominated by five discrete phenotypes;
- Pheno-clusters defined amongst kinases and phosphatases show functional significance;
- Certain RNAi treatments increase morphological complexity by inducing intermediate phenotypes;
- PTEN deficiency leads to switch-like transitions between two morphologies;



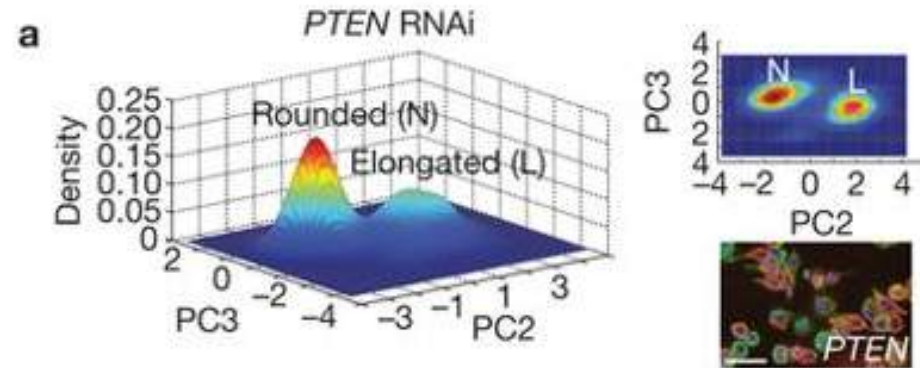
Yin et al., *BMC Bioinformatics*, **9**:264;

Yin et al., *Pattern Recognition*, **42**(4): 509-522;

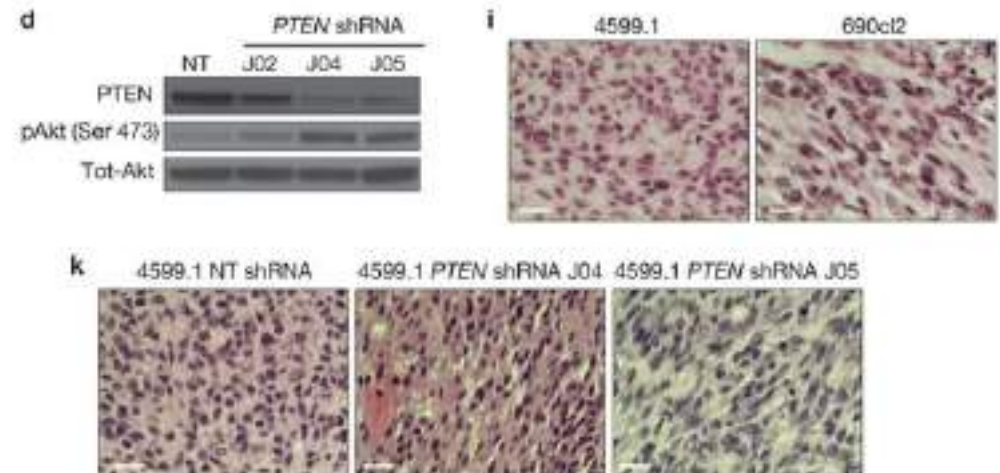
Yin et al., *Nature Cell Biology*, **15**: 860-871;

Switch-like Regulation of Morphology is Necessary during the Metastasis of Melanoma

- A subset of genes centering tumor suppressor PTEN serve as highly conserved regulators of cell shape in fly cells as well as mouse and human melanoma cells
- Genes control cell shape behave more like light switches than teakettles coming to slow boil

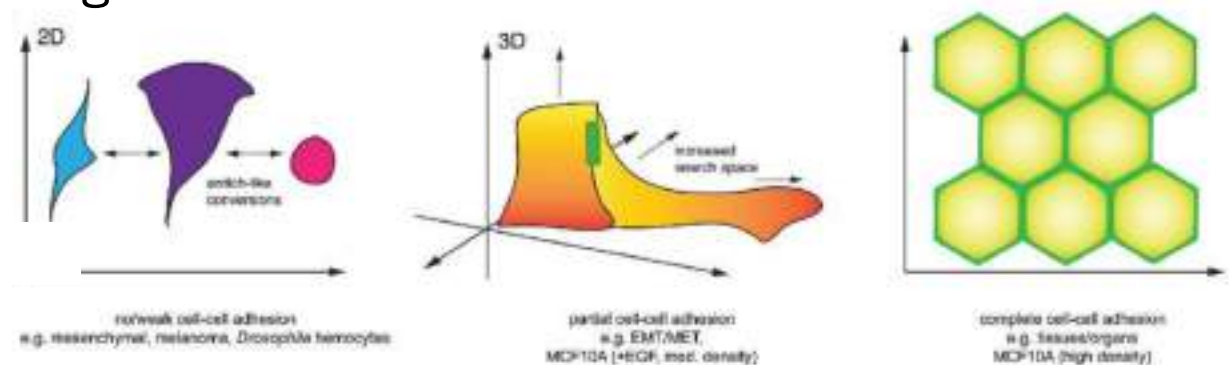
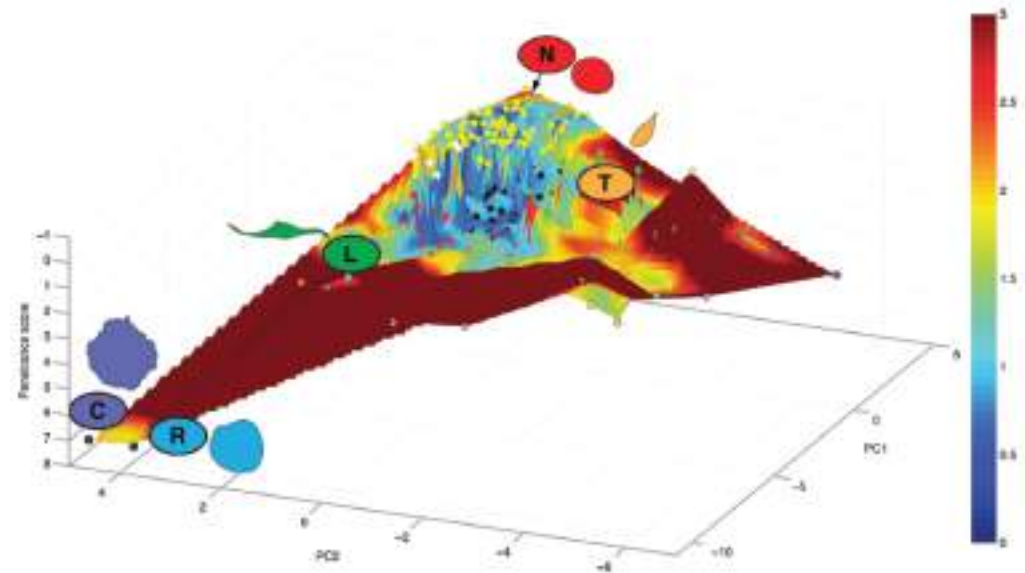


Effect of PTEN deficiency in cultured fly cells (up) and xenograft human melanoma cells in mouse (down)



A Model for Morphological Landscape

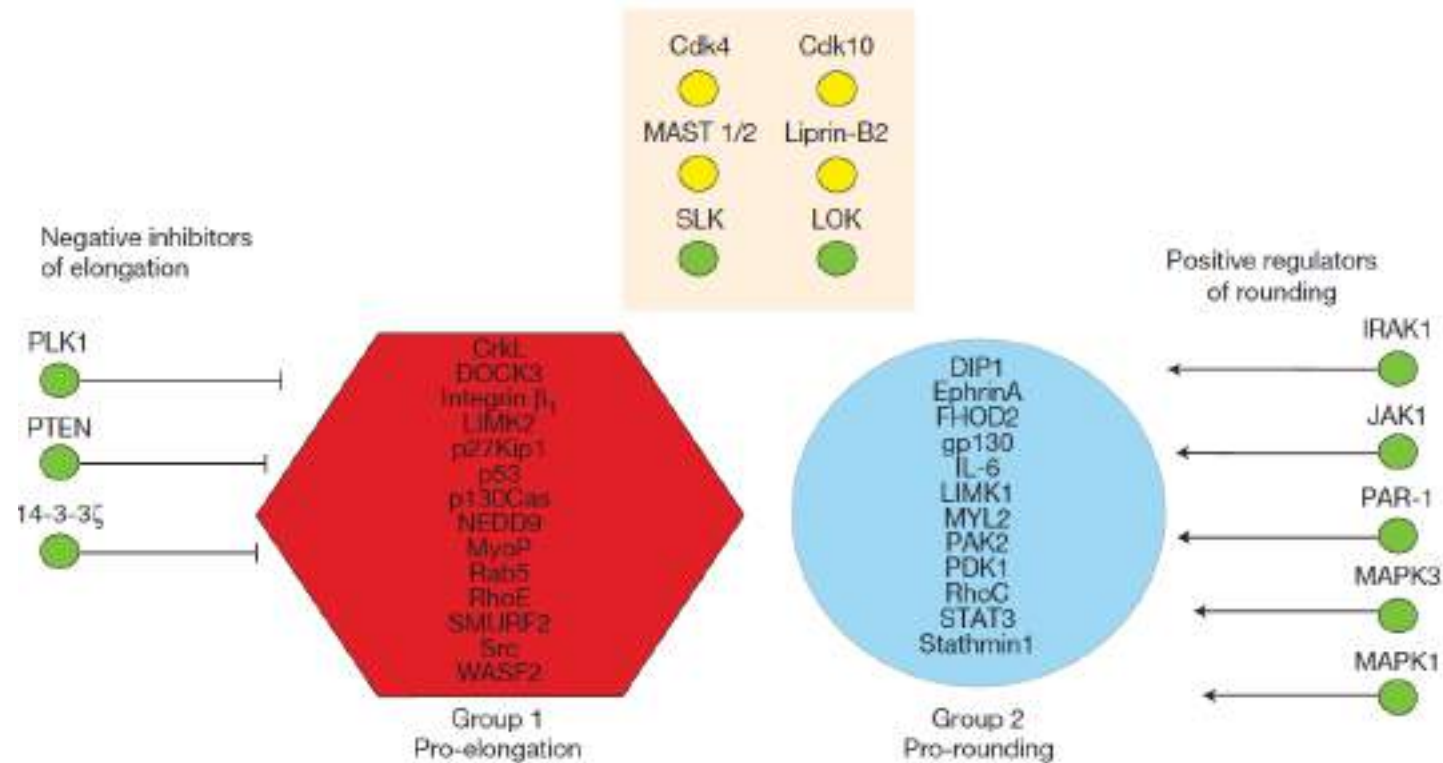
- Typical morphological phenotypes are conserved across cell types and species.
- Our morphological landscape models the shape space explored by cells under various RNAi treatments.
- Features like cell-cell adhesions can alter cell population's ability of exploring shape space.



Yin et al., *Bioessays*, **36**: 1195-1203

Use Gene Function Data To Stratify Phenoclusters

- A subset of genes centering tumor suppressor PTEN...
- They may induce similar phenotypes, but are they working the same mechanism?



Converging Image, Proteomics and Genetics Data across 11 Mouse Melanoma Cell Lines

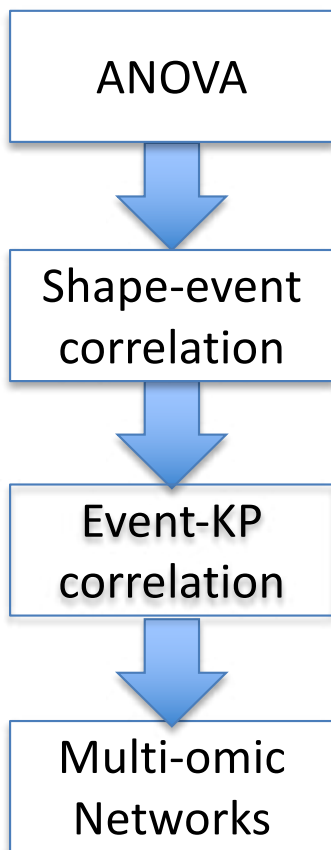
- 3 cell lines with BRAF Kinase Activated
- 6 with NRAS GTPase Activated
- 2 with NRAS GTPase Activated and BRAF Kinase Dead

- Abundance of 4,800 proteins
- Intensity of 16,848 phosphorylation events
- 166 imaging features

*Rich dataset to build a multi-scale causality network!
Every causality pair counts*

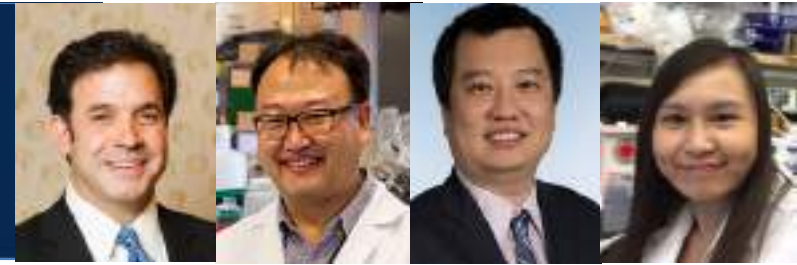
Morphological Phenotype as Drug Targets

Shape features can serve as prognostic markers and drug targets



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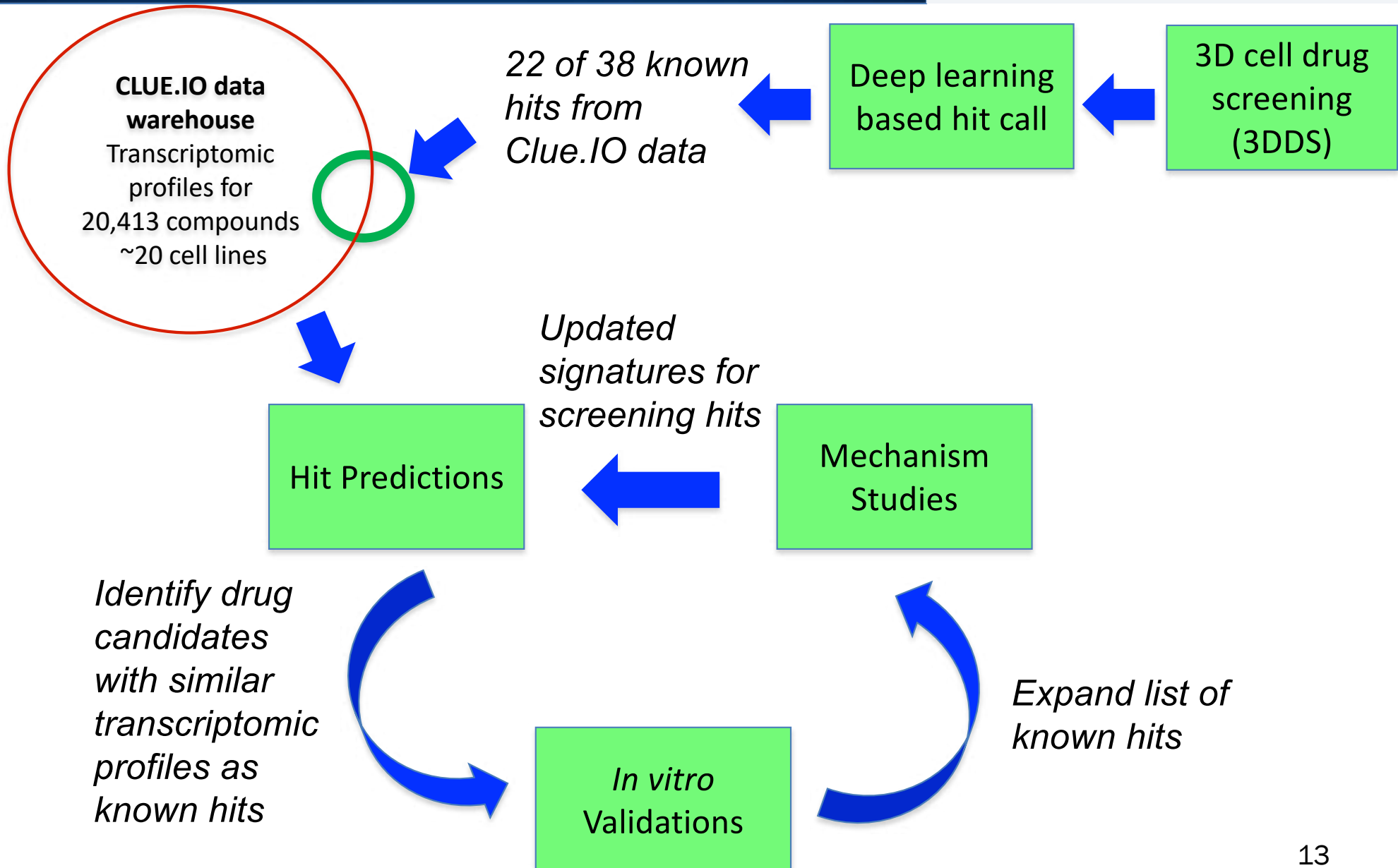
Converge Pharmacogenomics With HCS for Alzheimer's Drug Repositioning



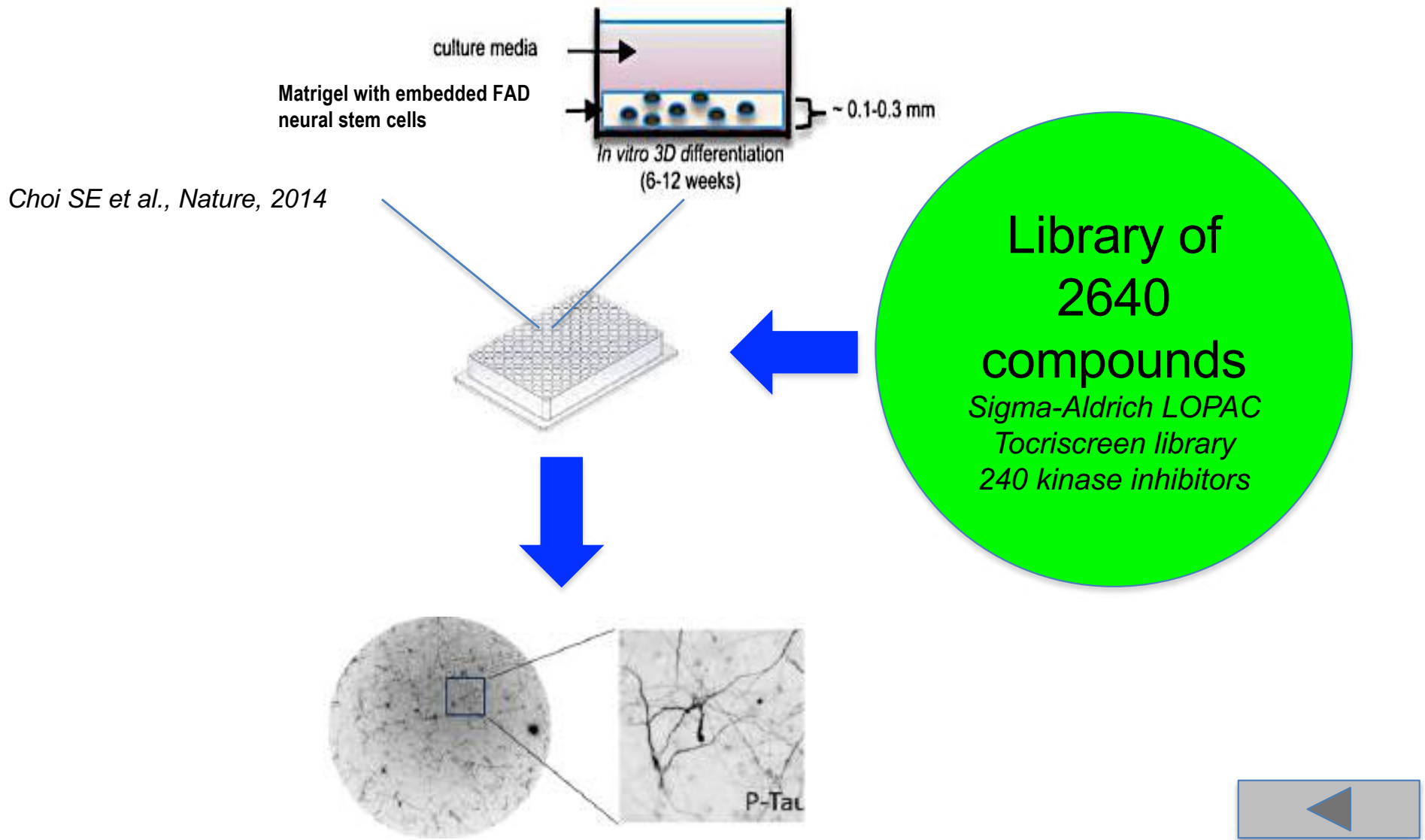
- We hypothesize that modeling of large pharmacogenomic data with large drug screening data may identify new drug hits and delineate novel disease mechanism of Alzheimer's.
- So far we have accomplished the following:
 - Obtained 38 primary hits from high content screening 2,640 selected known drugs and bioactive compounds that strongly inhibit β -amyloid-driven p-tau accumulation and validate those 38 hits in separate assays.
 - Used 38 hits as a base to predict and validate novel drug candidates for Alzheimer's Disease using NIH LINCS database.
 - Gain insights of disease mechanisms from identified drug candidates to improve the success rate of predicted drug hits.



Systematic Drug Repositioning



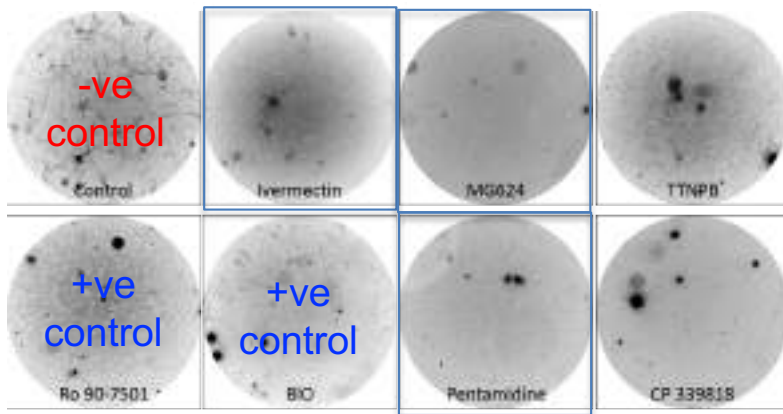
3D Cell Drug Screening



Fluorescent microscopy imaging for pTau

Deep Learning Hit Call

1. Positive/negative controls and observed top hits used as training set

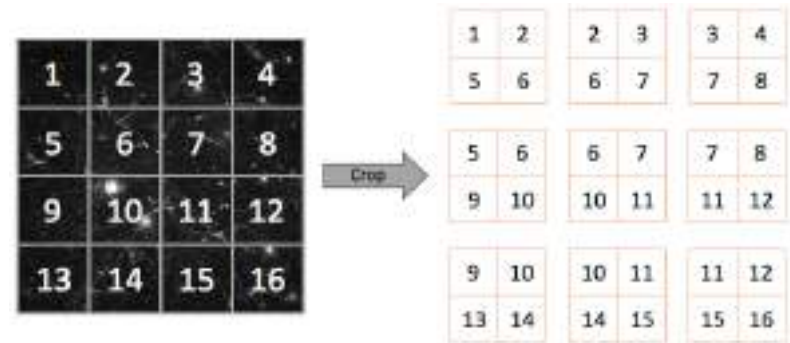


Inhibitor of Aβ42 fibril formation

Potent, selective GSK-3 inhibitor

3. Deep Learning training for hit call

2. Generate balanced training sets

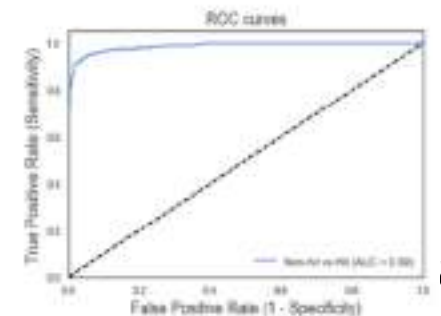


4. Results

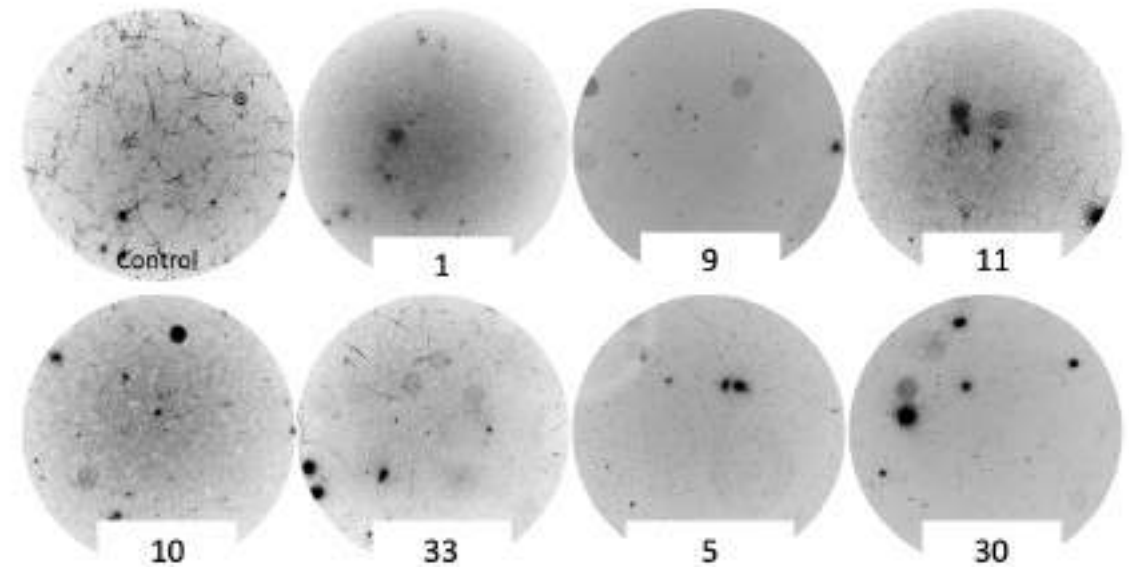
pTau images



GoogleNet Inception v3



38 Primary Hits



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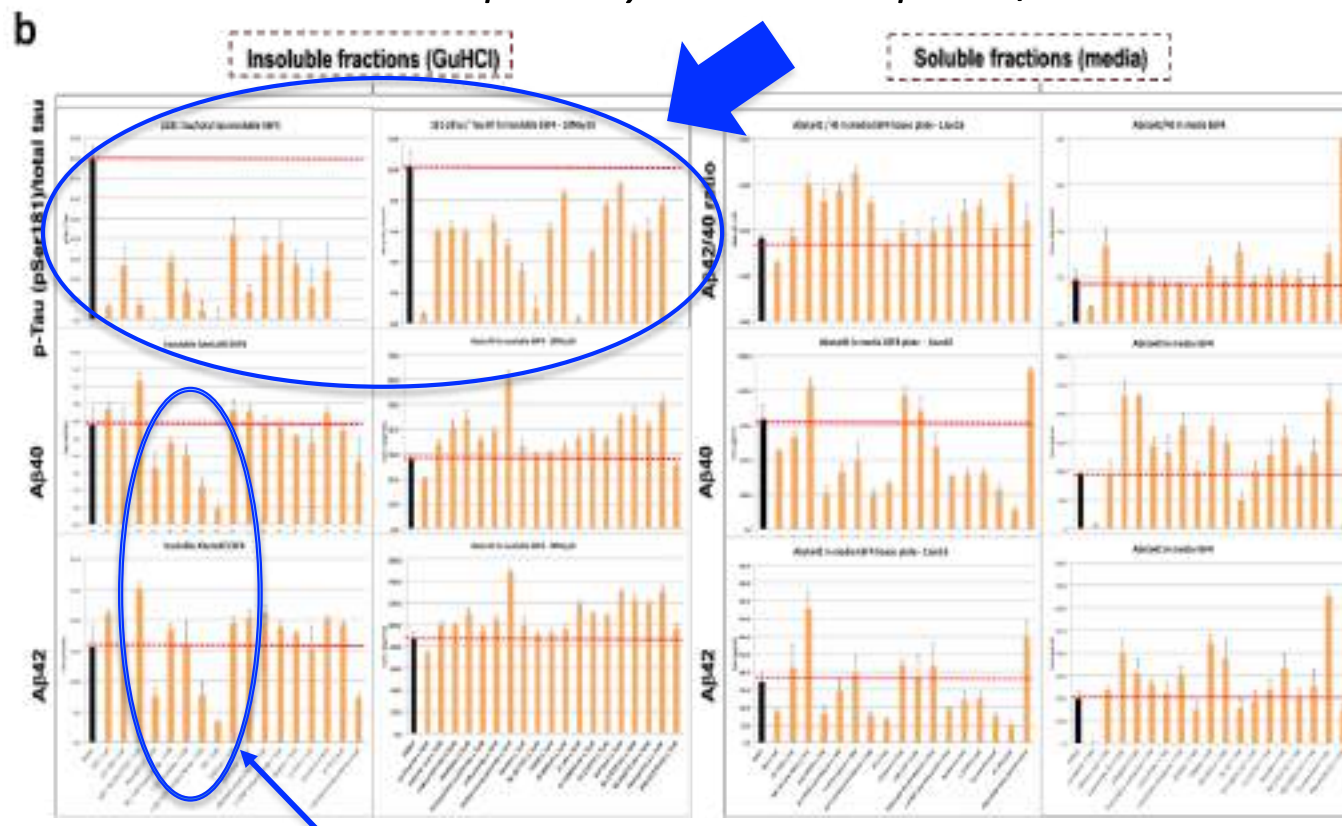


Transcriptomic signatures regarding the cellular perturbation caused by **22 of the 38** hits are included in the Clue.IO data warehouse

Independent Confirmation of 33 Primary Hits

Validation of 33 hits using 3DDS assay

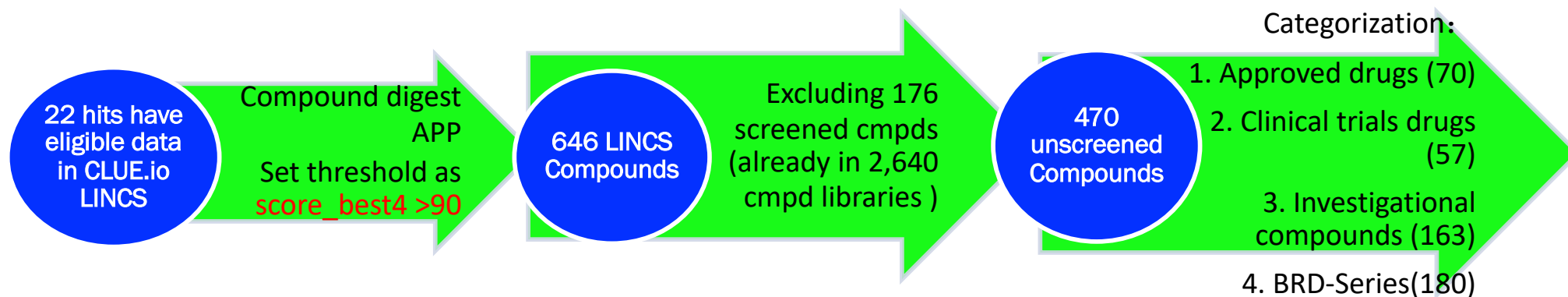
33 primary hits reduce p-tau /total-tau ratio



- Selected 33 drug compounds (5 others are too toxic or unavailable) on A β and p-tau levels were analyzed by HT electrochemiluminescence /multi-array technology.
- Analysis of 33 primary hits for their effects on soluble (media) and insoluble (5M GuHCl) A β and phospho-tau (pSer181) levels.
- DMSO controls, black bar.

A few hits reduce A β level at the same time

From Hits to More Hits



Pharmacology Analysis Selects 56 Candidates for Validation

470 unscreened compounds

Select *Approved Drugs* (70) and clinical trials drugs (57) as repositioning candidates

127 Repositioning candidates:
70 approved drugs + 57 drugs in clinical trials

Pharmacological Filtering Criteria:

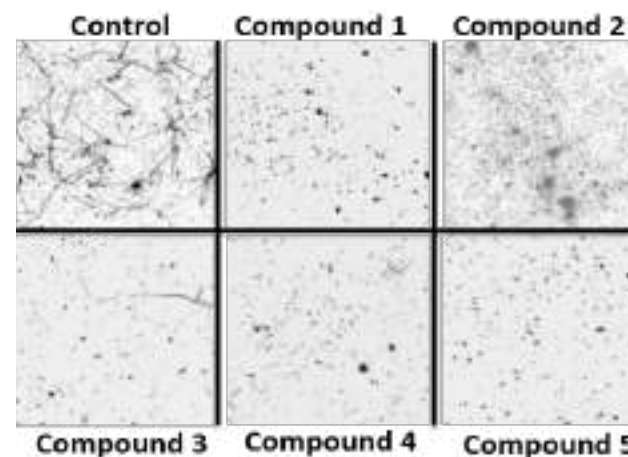
1. **Toxicity**: Exclude drugs requiring HSC review (GHS Cat. 1)
2. **Systemic effect**: Exclude non-systemic use drugs
3. **Commercial availability**: Exclude commercially unavailable drugs

56 Potential drug candidates for screening:
27 approved drugs
29 drugs in clinical trials

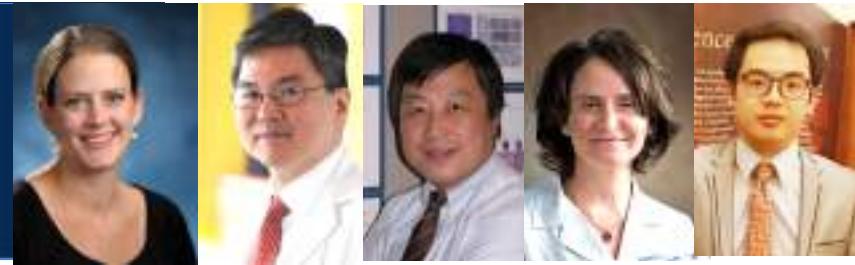
27 Approved Drugs Predicted From Primary 38

- Original primary hits (**blue**).
- 5 validated predictions (**green**) with comparable effects to original top 3 hits (almost complete inhibition)
- 5 partial hits (**yellow**), 2 statin family drugs increased p-tau level (**red**)
- **>160-fold improvement** on hit rate (5/27 vs. 3/2,640, primary screening)

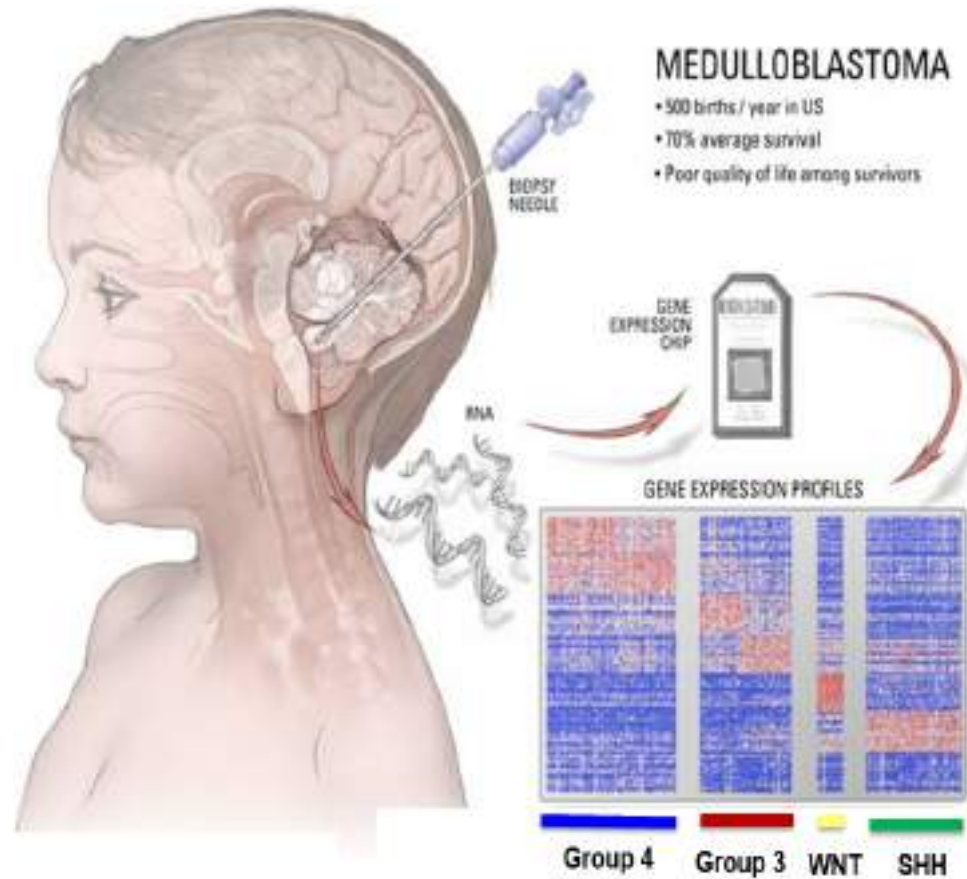
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Network as a Biomarker



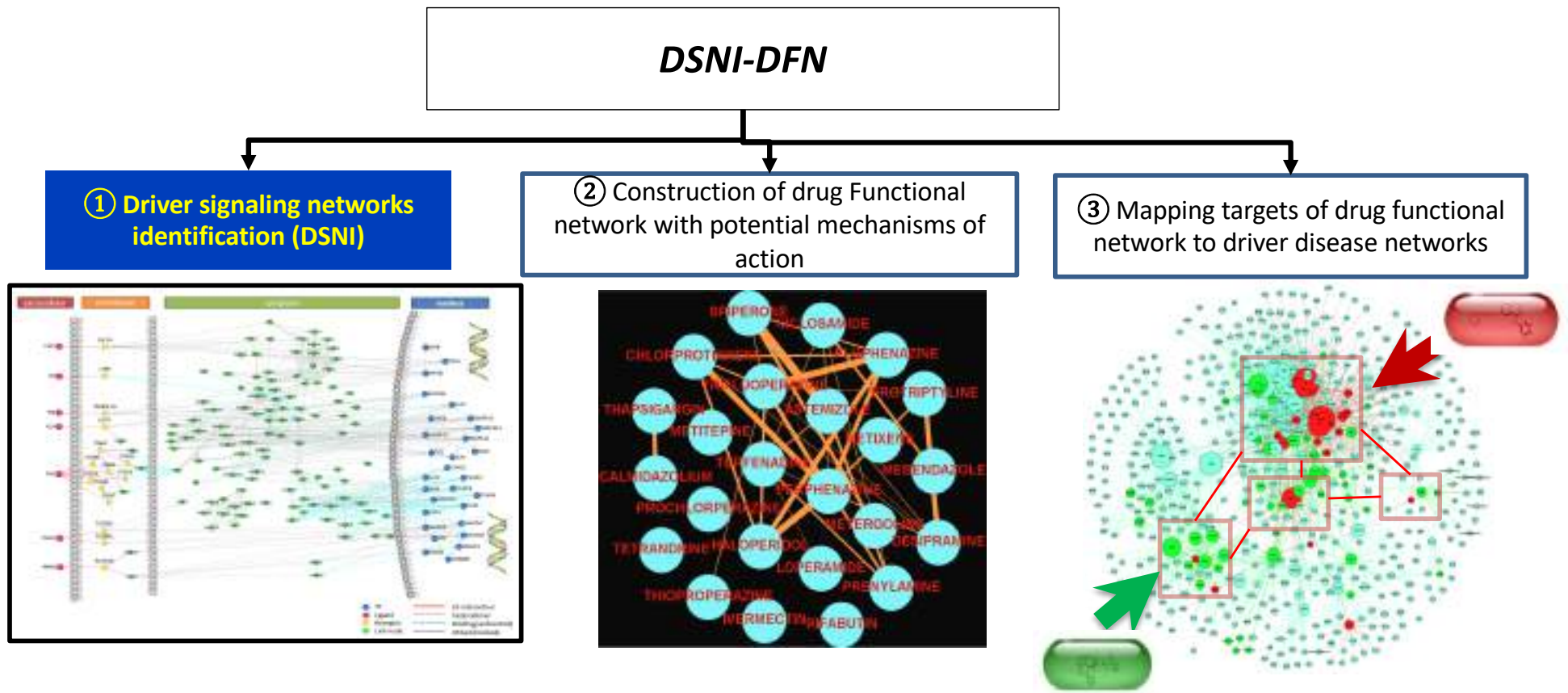
Medulloblastoma is the most common malignant brain tumor of childhood.



Northcott P et al, JCO, 2010; Cho YJ et al, JCO, 2010; Taylor M et al, Acta Neuropathologica, 2012

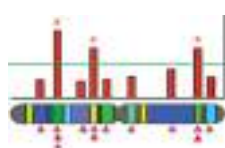
A Systems Biology-driven Drug Discovery Framework

Based on Driver Signaling Network Identification (DSNI) and Drug Functional Network (DFN) Modeling



Driver Signaling Network Identification (DSNI)

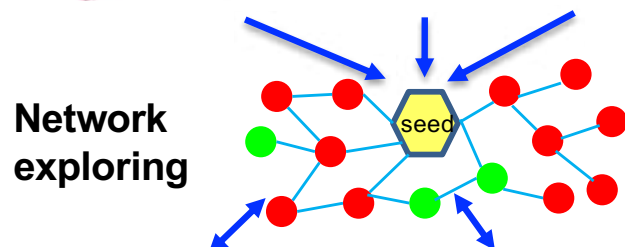
DNA-seq:
mutated
genes



CNV: amplified genes



We analyzed multi-omics data (mRNA expression, DNA-copy number, DNA-methylation and DNA-seq profiles) of >1,800 patients with Group 3/4 MBs

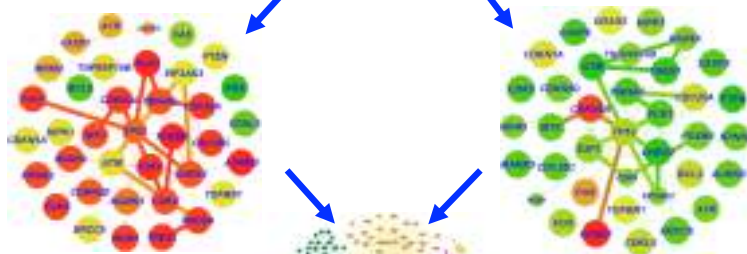


$$NetS(G) = \sum_{i \in S} \frac{1}{P_i} \frac{1}{\sum_{i \in S} P_i} \hat{\xi}_i - \frac{\lambda}{n} \sum_{(i,k) \in E} \left(\frac{\hat{\xi}_i}{\sqrt{d_i}} - \frac{\hat{\xi}_k}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right)^2 - \frac{\gamma}{m} \sum_{i \in S} (z_i - \hat{\xi}_i)^2 / 2$$

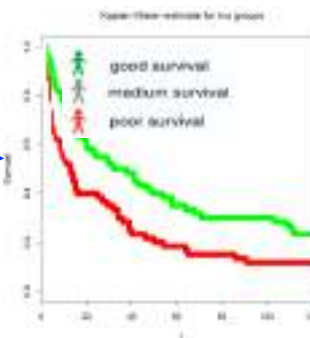
RNA-seq
profiling



Methylation
profiling



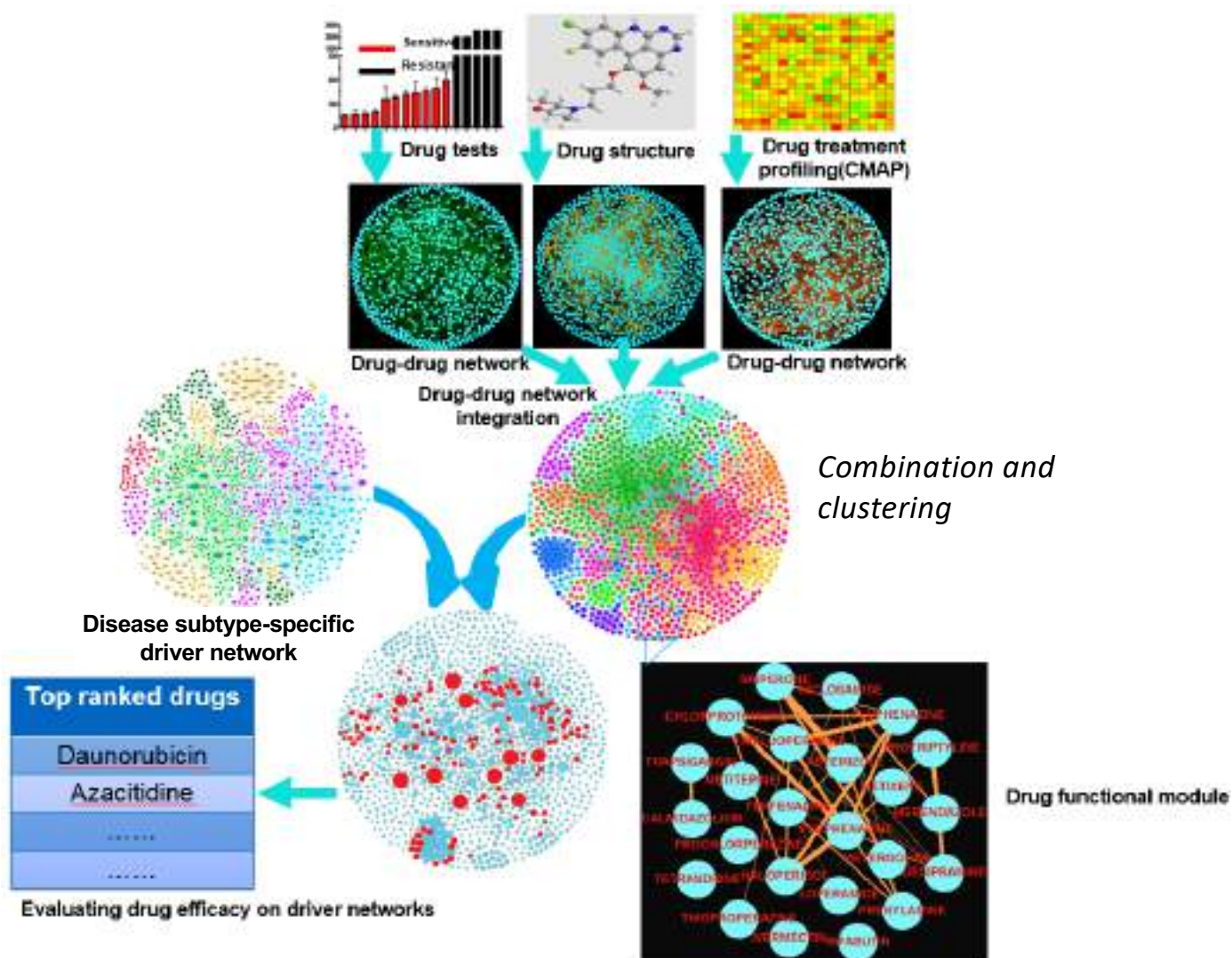
Kaplan-Meier-estimate for two survival populations



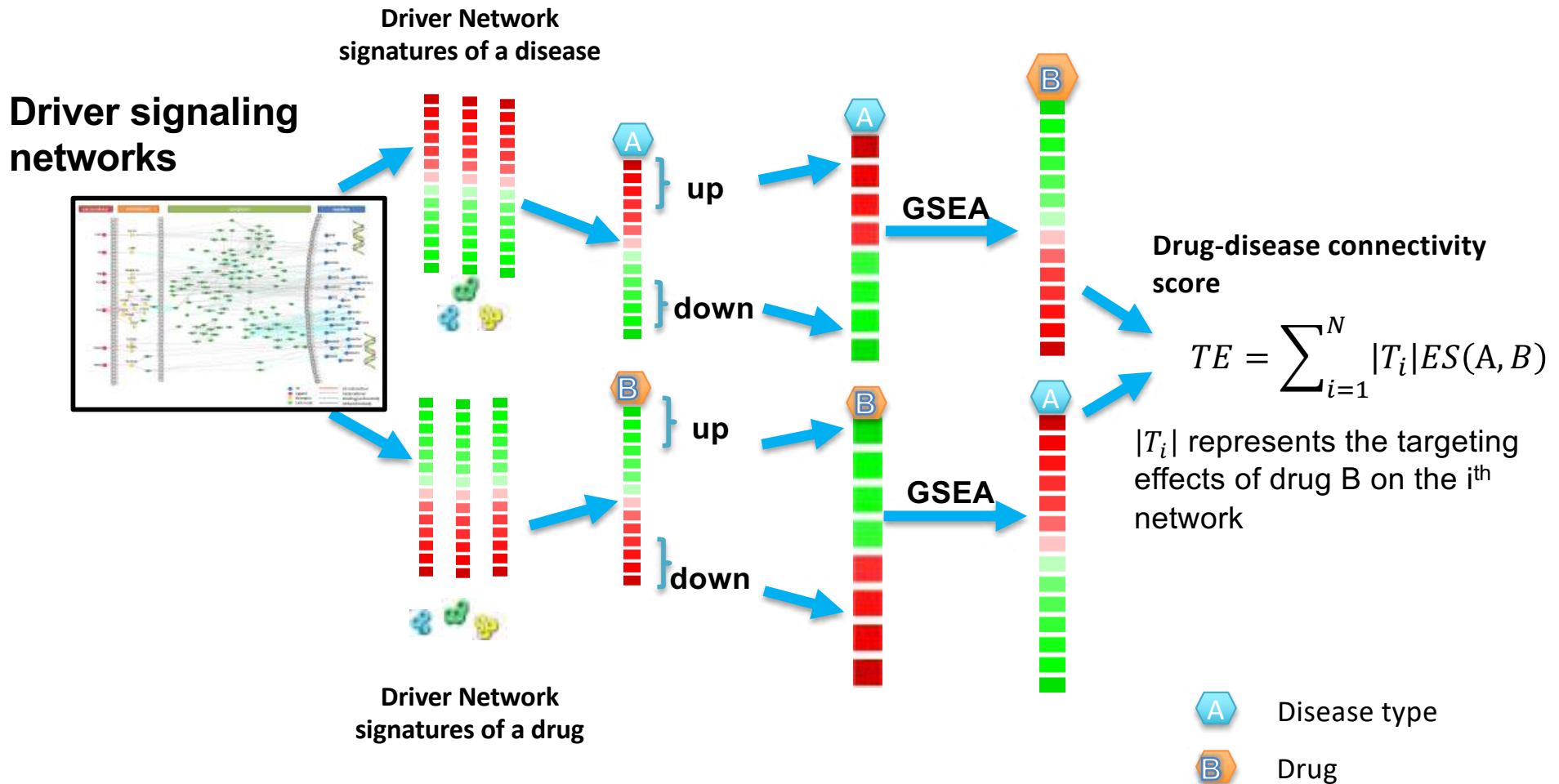
Subtype-specific
disease
driver Networks

Predict patients
outcome

Construct Drug Functional Network With Potential Mechanisms Of Action



Network As A Biomarker



Candidate Drugs Identified for Groups 3 and 4 MB

Apply DISNEEvaluate **1,300 known drugs** to find top ranking drug candidates for Group 3/4 MBs.

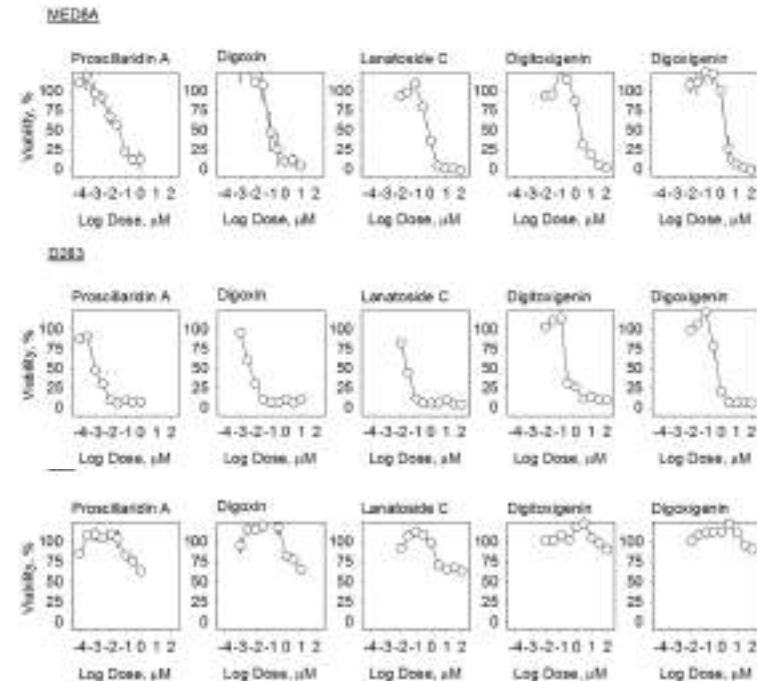
Multi-omics analysis

Data type	Group 3 MB	Group 4 MB	Control	Data source
mRNA expression	344	326	293	GSE85217
DNA copy number	335	261	Not applicable	GSE37384
DNA-seq	56	64	Not applicable	cbGap(phs007504.v1.p1.phs000495); EGAS000001000215
DNA methylation	344	326	293	GSE85212

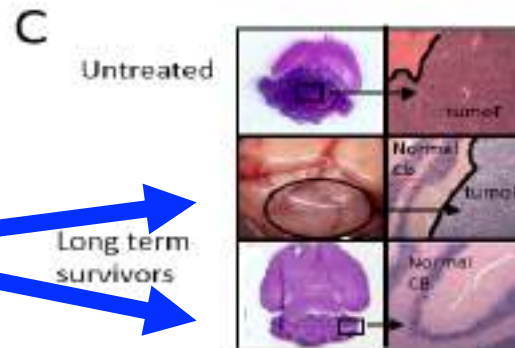
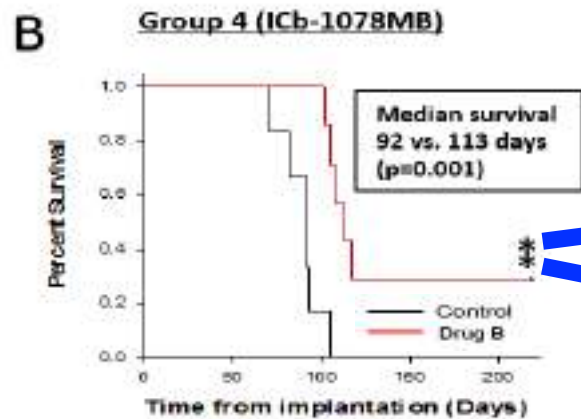
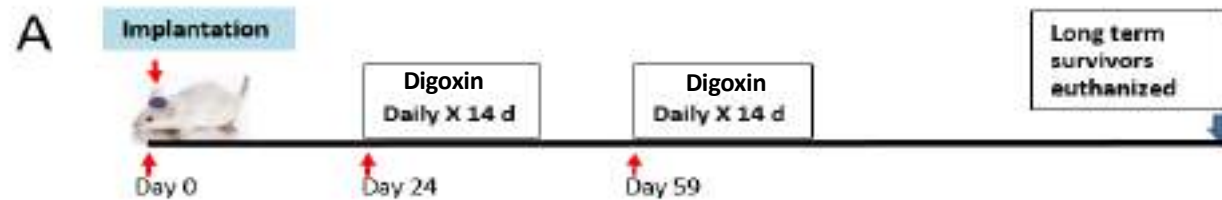


Cardiac glycosides (Ranking order)	Group 3	Group 4	SHH	WNT
Digoxin	9	48	80	1233
Digitoxigenin	14	49	1244	1239
Digoxigenin	27	40	1220	1098
Lanatoside C	28	15	1241	1252
Proscillaridin A	34	27	1240	1238

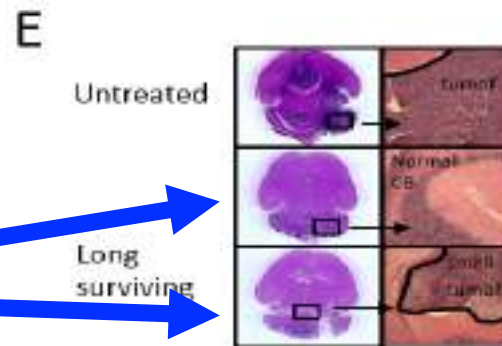
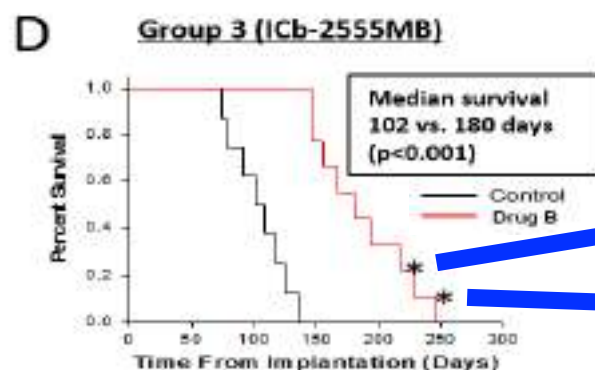
Drug Screening Validation



Successful Treatment in Orthotopic PDOX Model of Group 3/4 MBs

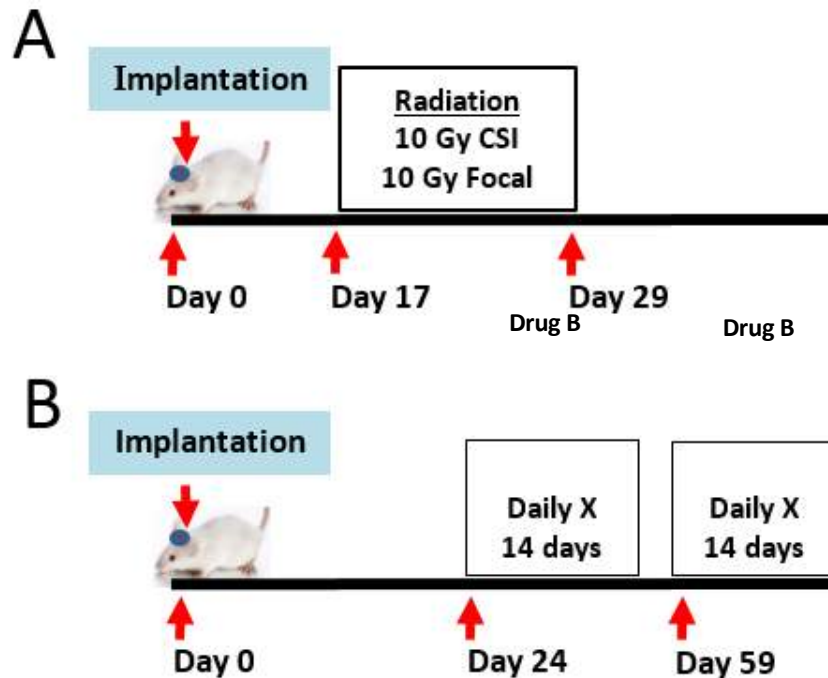


MB group 3 & 4 Mouse Models took Digoxin survived longer significantly

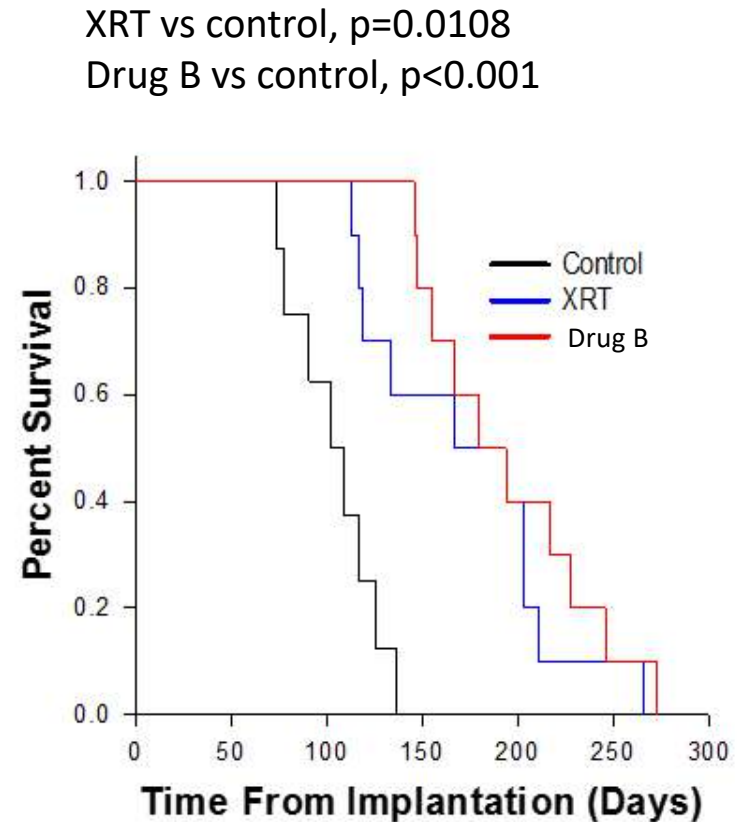


Comparison of The Effects of Digoxin and Ionizing Radiation

Group 3 model of MB



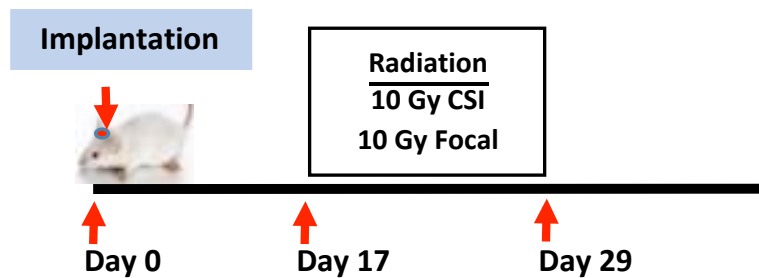
C



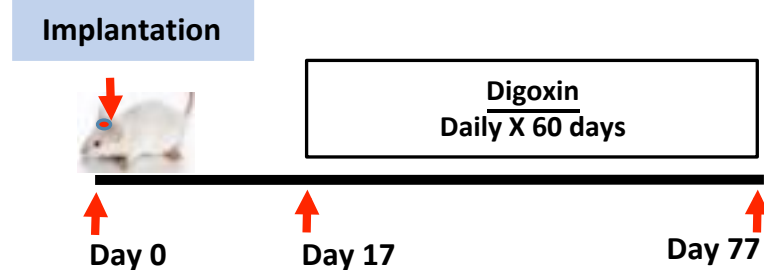
Comparison of The Effects of Digoxin and Ionizing Radiation

Group 3 model of MB

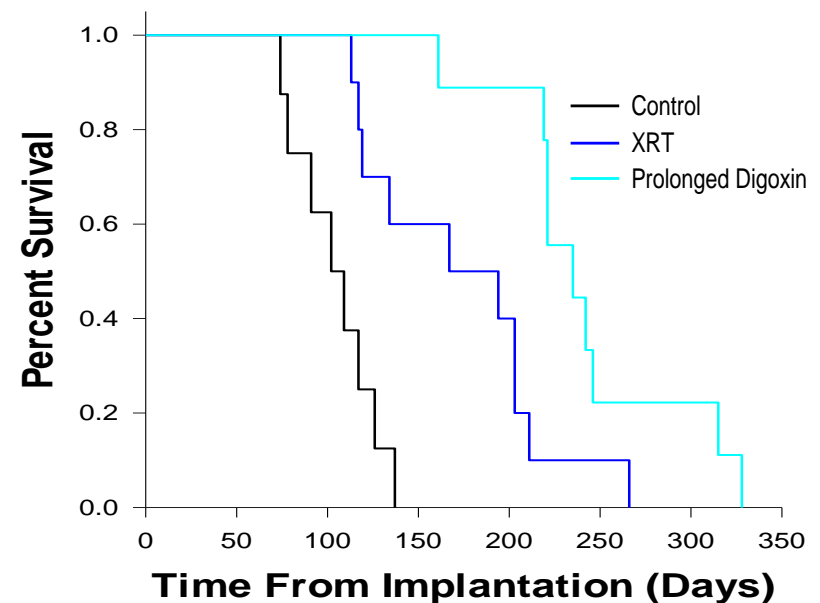
A



B



C



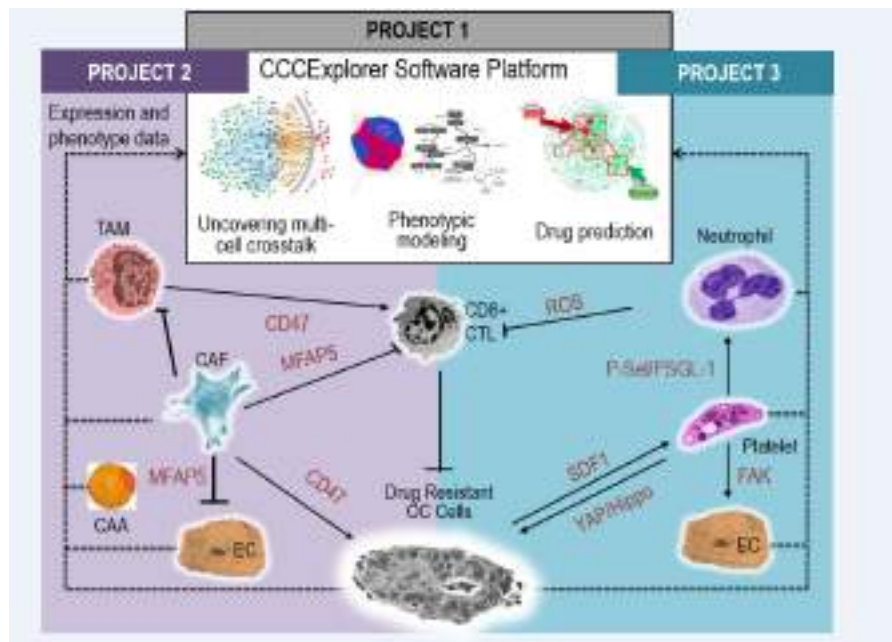
Prolonged digoxin showed a statistically significant prolongation of survival (235 vs 167 days, log rank $p < 0.01$)

Crosstalk as Biomarker

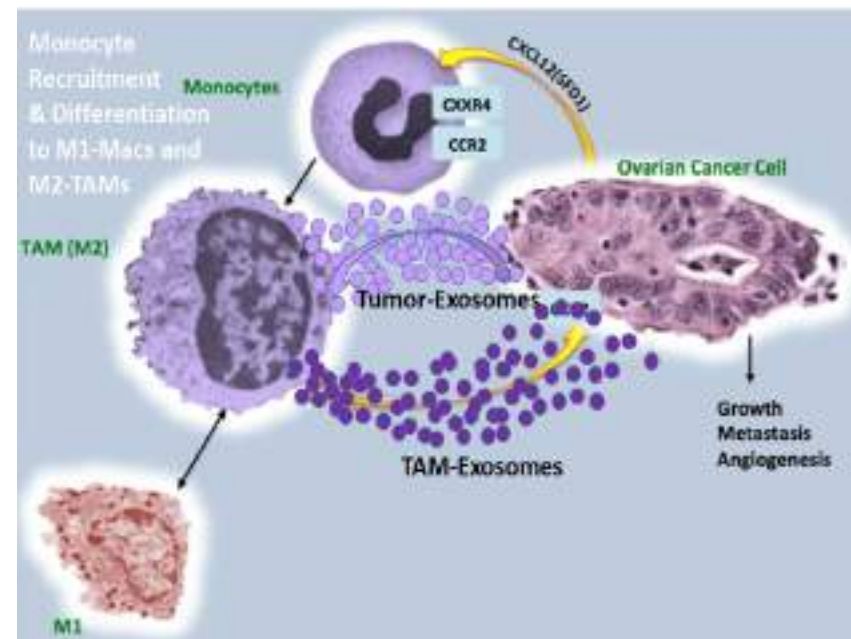


Two major categories of cell-cell communications in tumor microenvironment

Receptor-mediated crosstalk

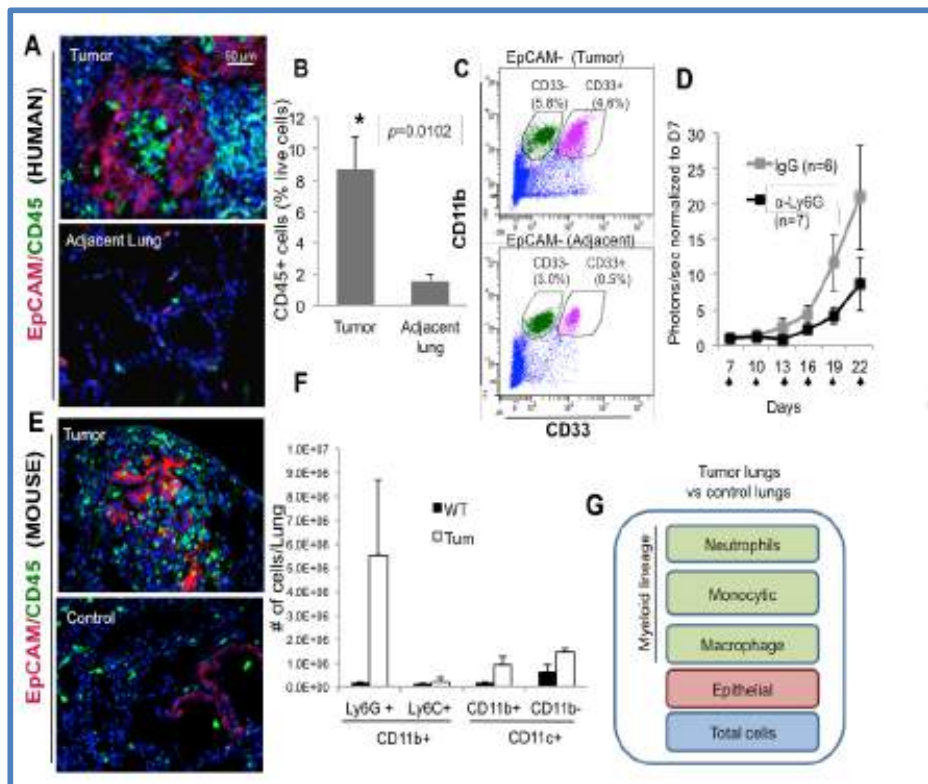


Exosome-mediated crosstalk

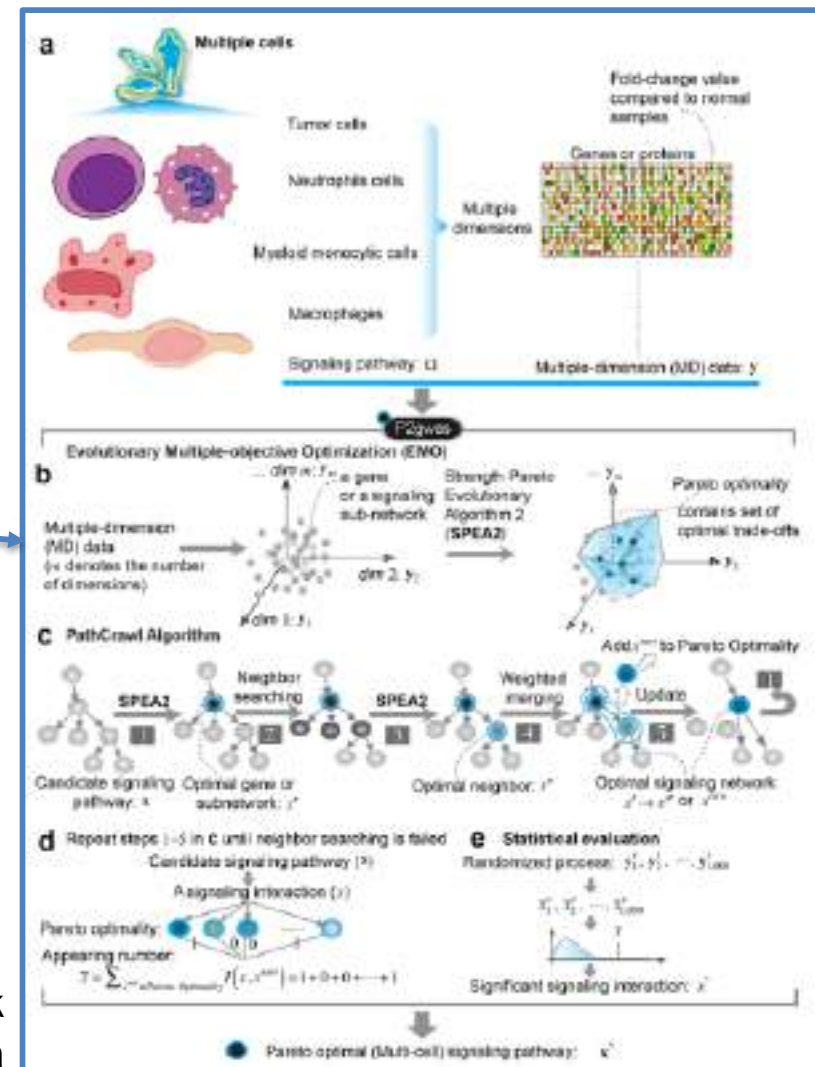


Identify Altered Pathways in the Stromal-Epithelial Environment that Drive Lung Carcinogenesis & Mediate Chemoresistance

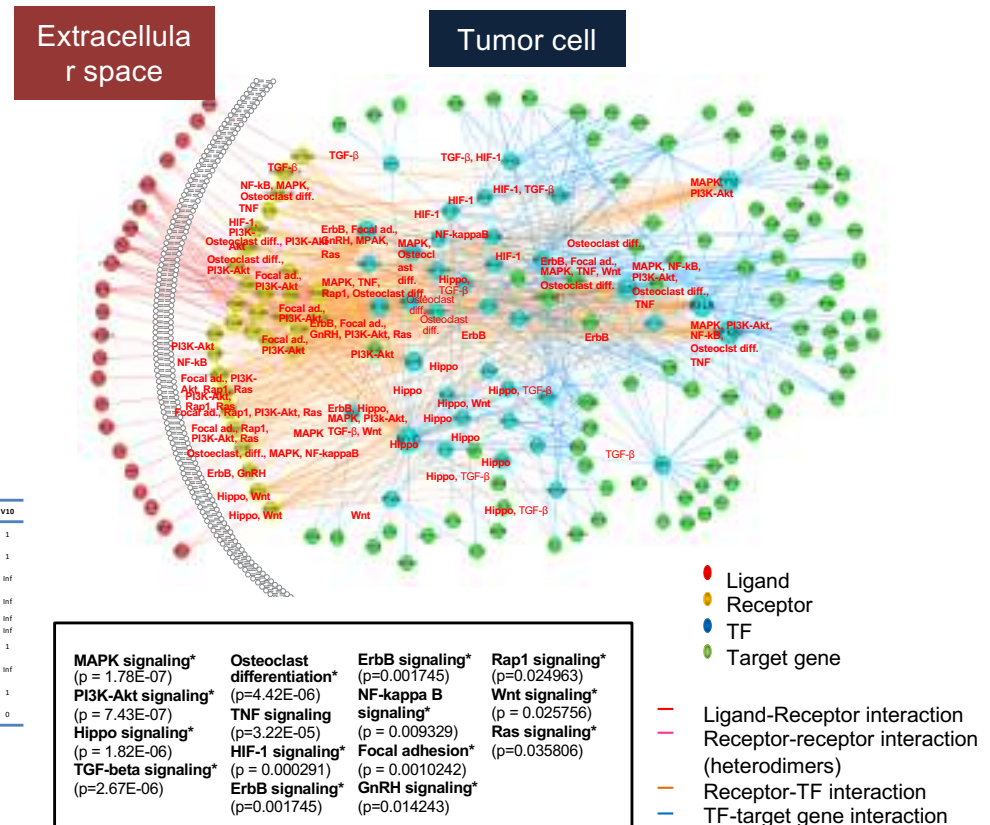
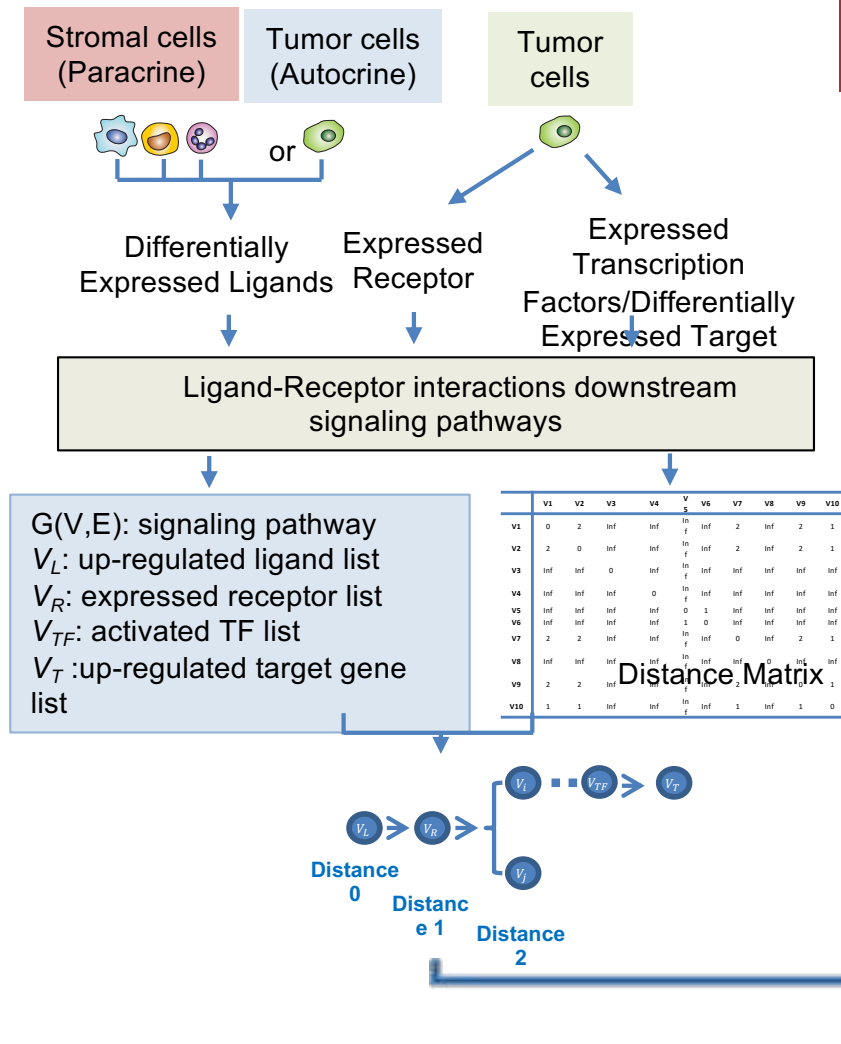
Myeloid cells infiltrate human and mouse NSCLC



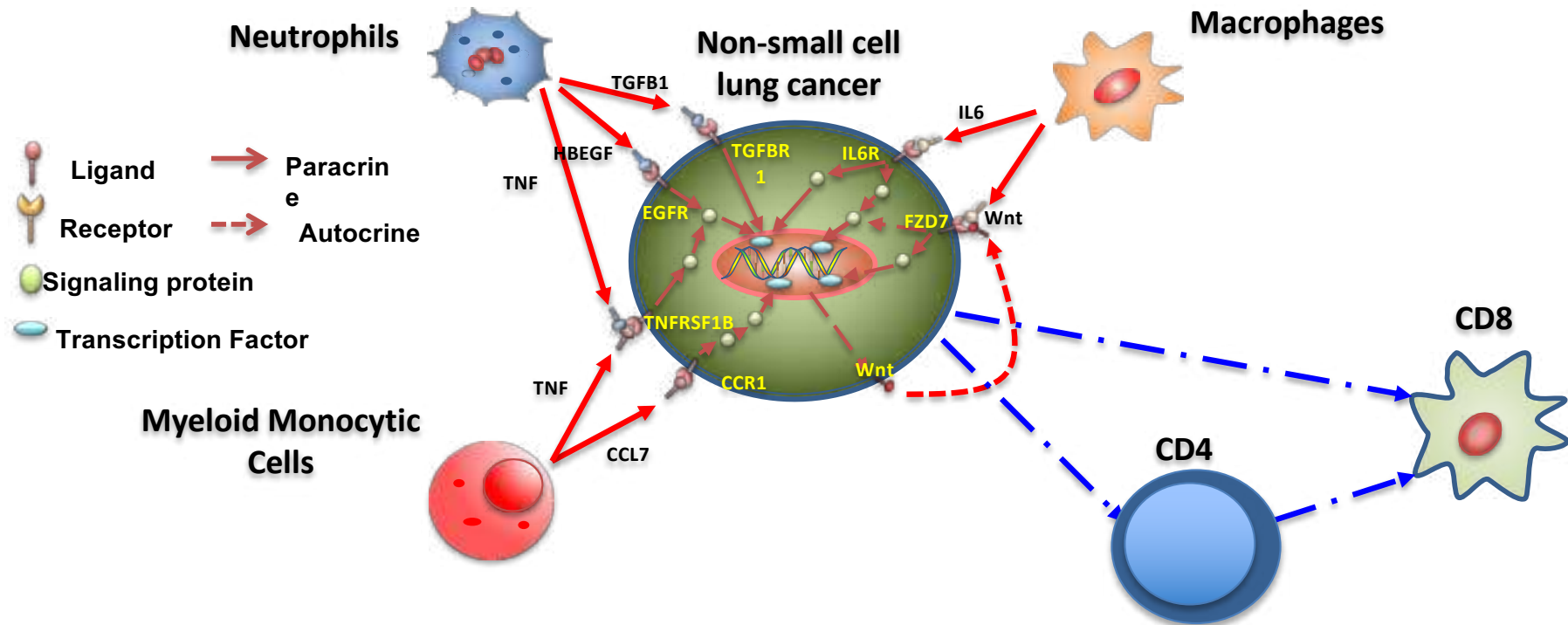
Identify stroma-tumor crosstalk using multi-cellular data



Receptor-mediated Stromal-tumor Interaction



Receptor-mediated Stromal-tumor Interaction



- Common pathways: MAPK, PI3K-Akt, NF-kappa B, ErbB, Ras, TGF-, and TNF
- Unique pathways: HIF-1(MMC&Macrophage), Wnt(Macrophase&tumor), Hippo(Neu&Macrophage&tumor), FoxO(Neu&tumor)
- Novel paracrine crosstalk: IL6-IL6R, WNT11-FZD7
- Validation: IL6-IL6R-Stat3

CCCExplorer



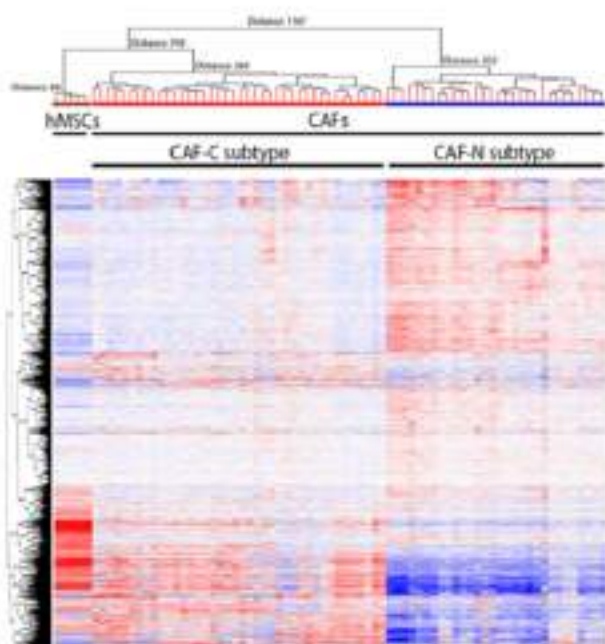
CCCExplorer

CCCExplorer

Systematic Identification Of Druggable Epithelial–stromal Crosstalk Signaling Networks In Ovarian Cancer

Unsupervised clustering of Cancer Associated Fibroblast(CAFs) and bone marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) identified two major CAF subtypes

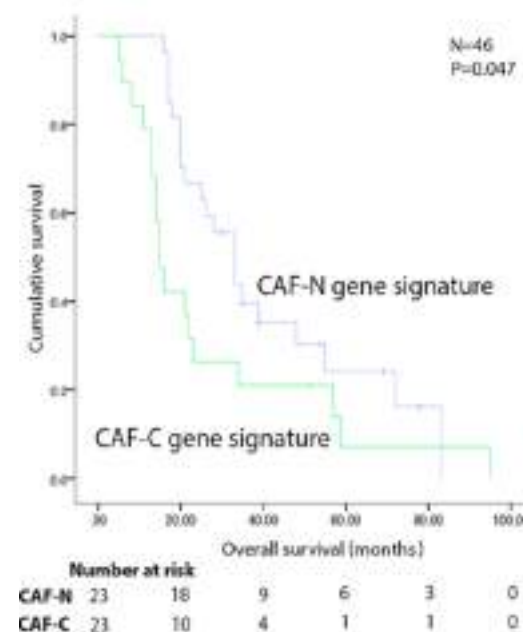
A)



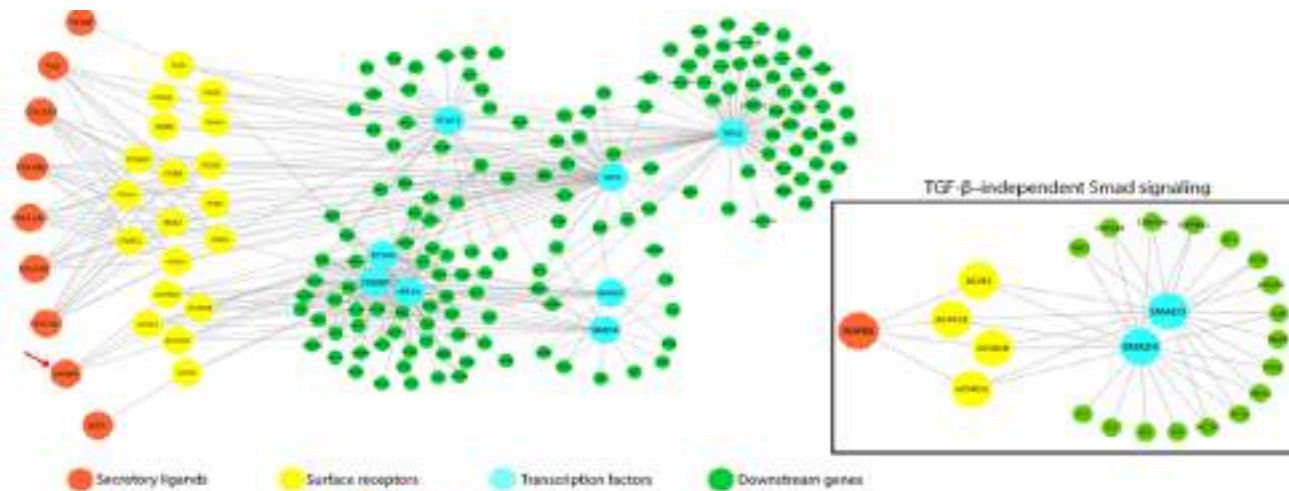
B)

Number of clusters	Average silhouette score k means	Average silhouette score hierarchical
3	0.520779	0.506461
4	0.44033	0.459211
5	0.212553	0.327744
6	0.288765	0.303304
7	0.253932	0.248601
8	0.271511	0.231292
9	0.276265	0.213131
10	0.257753	0.21664

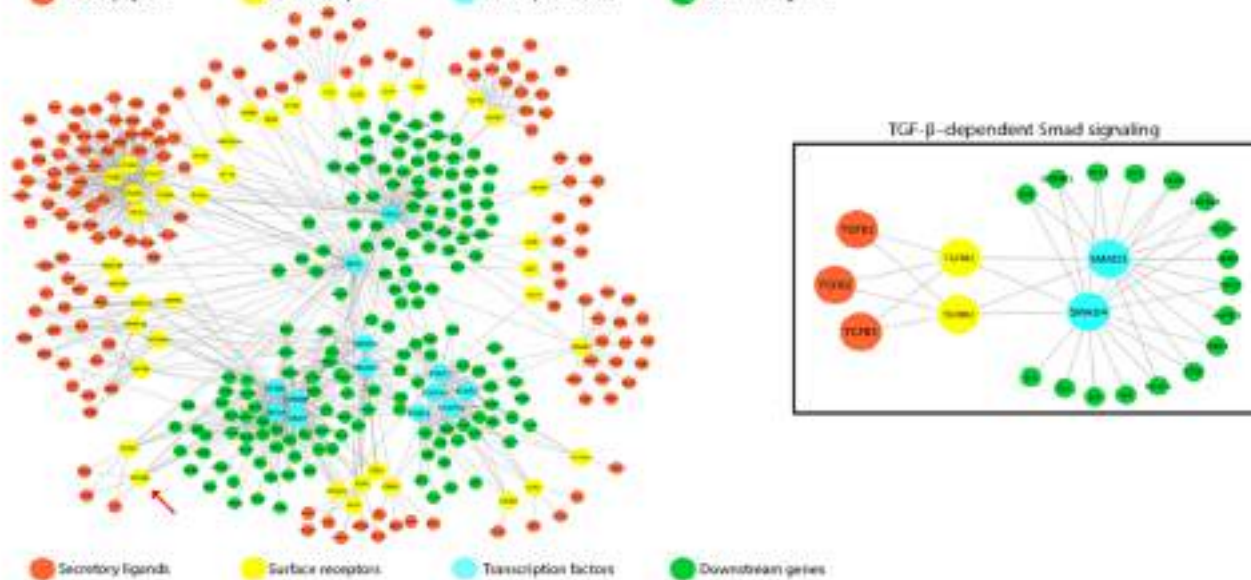
C)



Tumor-CAF Crosstalk

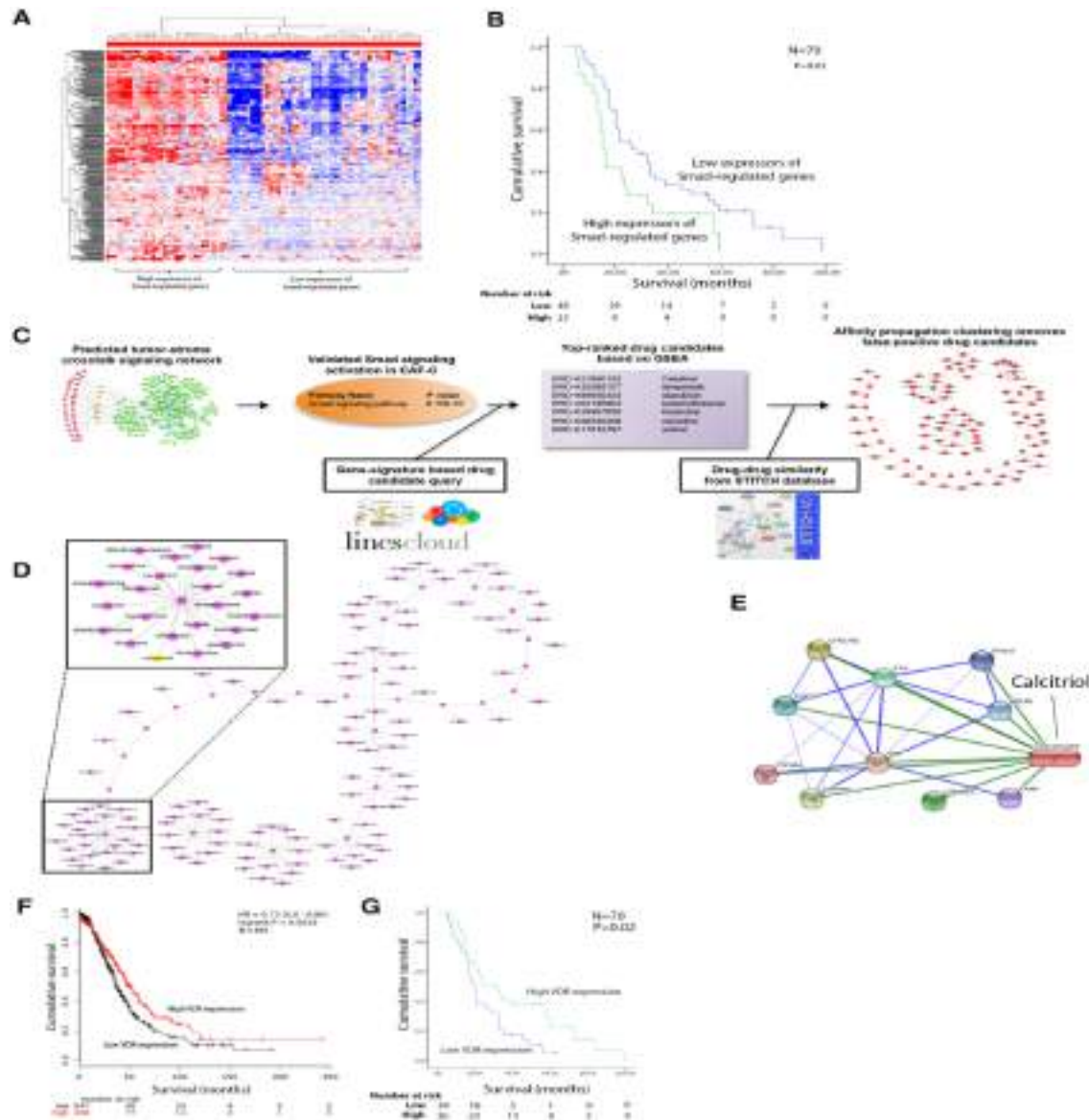


Activated signaling pathways in CAF-C were predicted through overexpressed secretory **ligands** in cancer cells and activated transcription factors in CAFs in the CAF-C patient cohort.



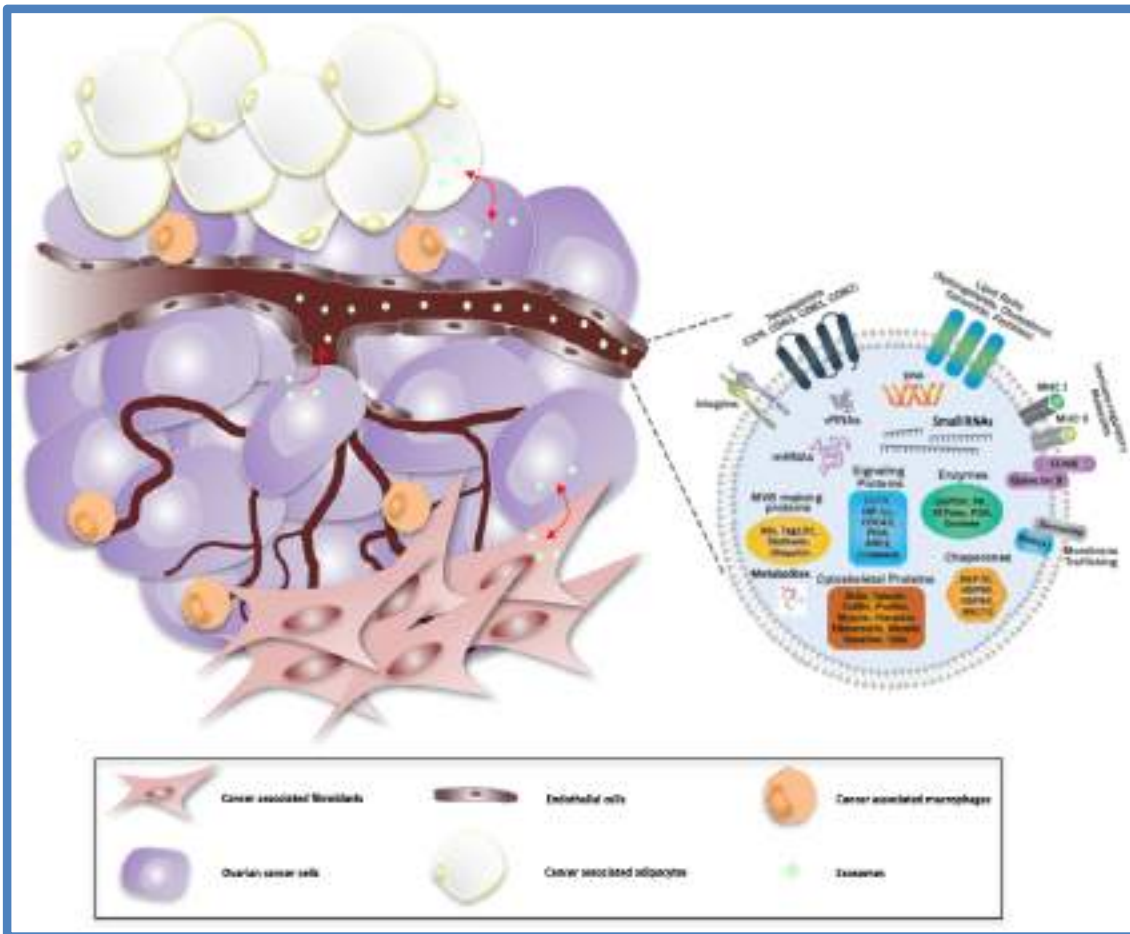
Activated signaling pathways in CAF-C were predicted through the identification of overexpressed **receptors** and activated transcription factors in CAFs in the CAF-C patient cohort

Targeting Crosstalk



Identification of a prescription drug, calcitriol, that target activated Smad signaling in cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs).

Exosomes Represent a Rich Source of Biomarkers

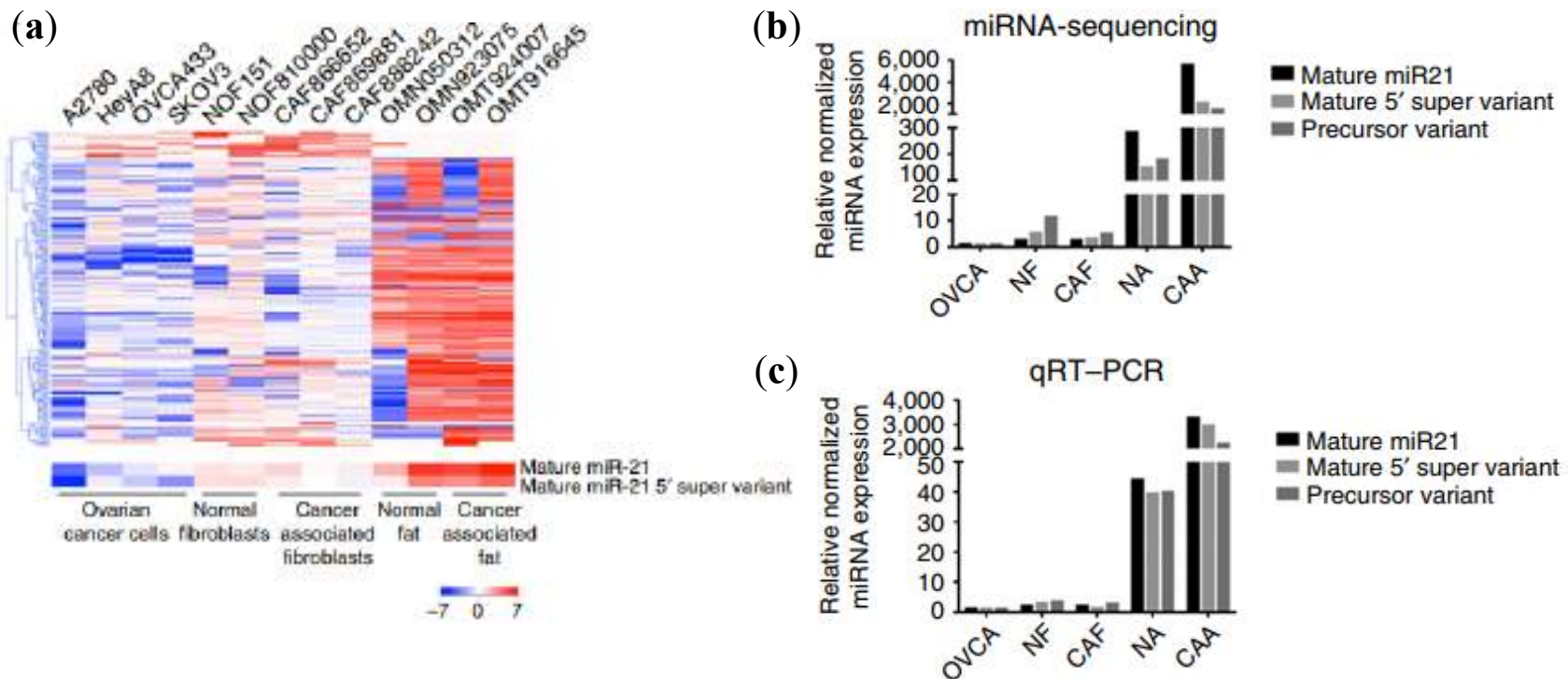


Advantages of Using Exosomal Small RNA-Based Biomarkers for Cancer Detection

- Stable at -20°C for 5 years, largely unaffected after 2 weeks at 4°C and resistant to freeze-thaw cycles.
- Investigate exosomal miRNAs as well as other exosomal small RNAs such as non-coding RNAs (tRNAs, rRNAs, lincRNAs, piRNAs, snoRNAs) as potential new biomarkers.

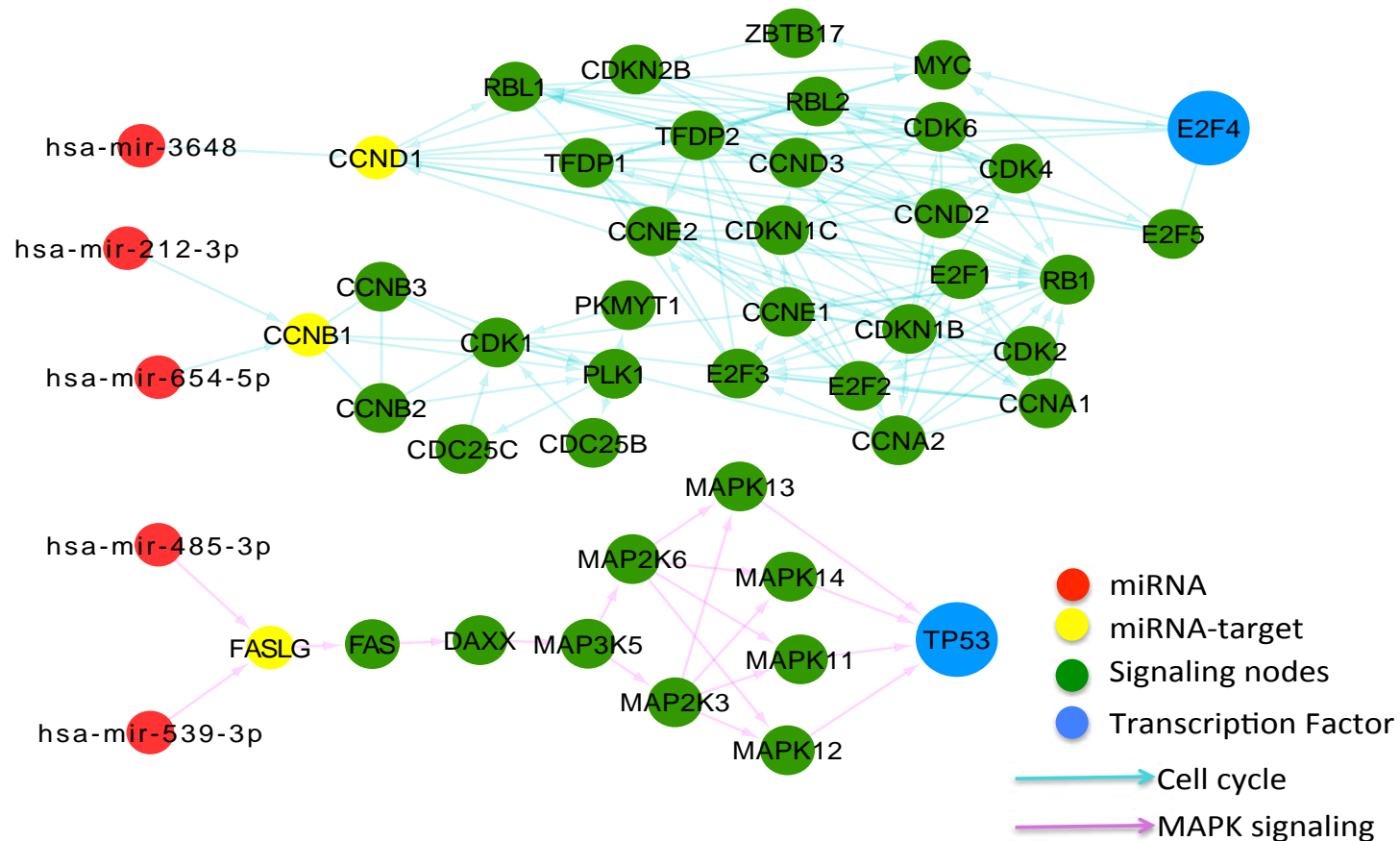
Exosome-mediated Stromal-tumor Interaction

Exosomal transfer of miR21 derived from cancer associated fibroblasts (CAF) and cancer associated adipocytes (CAA) confers paclitaxel resistance in ovarian cancer cells through targeting APAF1.



Exosomal Crosstalk

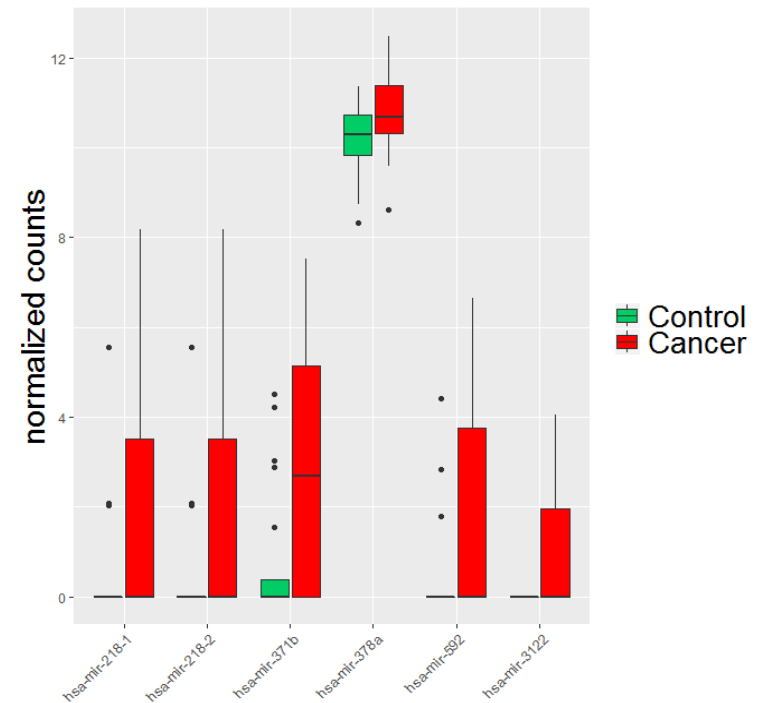
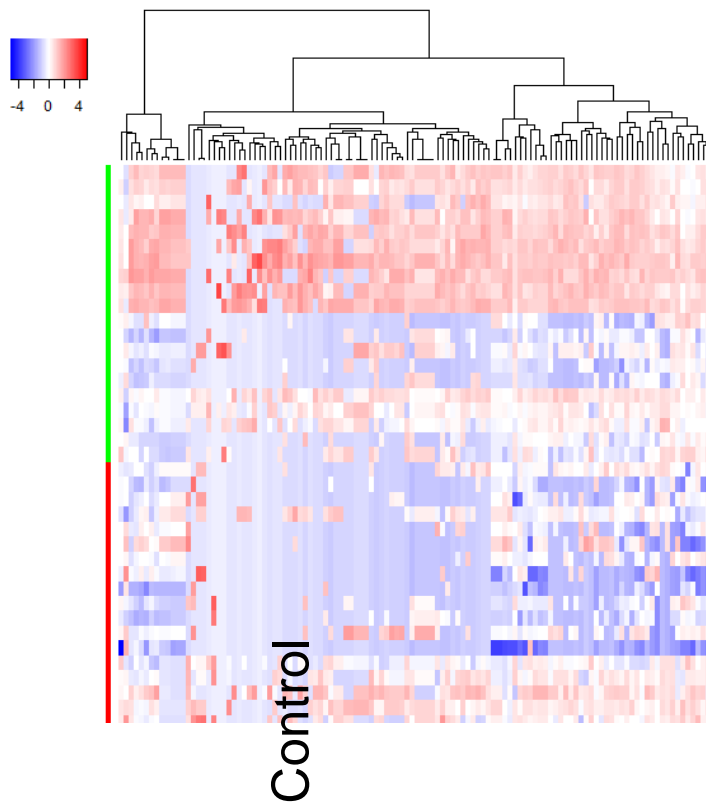
Crosstalk analysis identified two ovarian cancer pathways that are altered by 5 up-regulated exosomal miRNAs from CAF
Software: CCCEXplorer



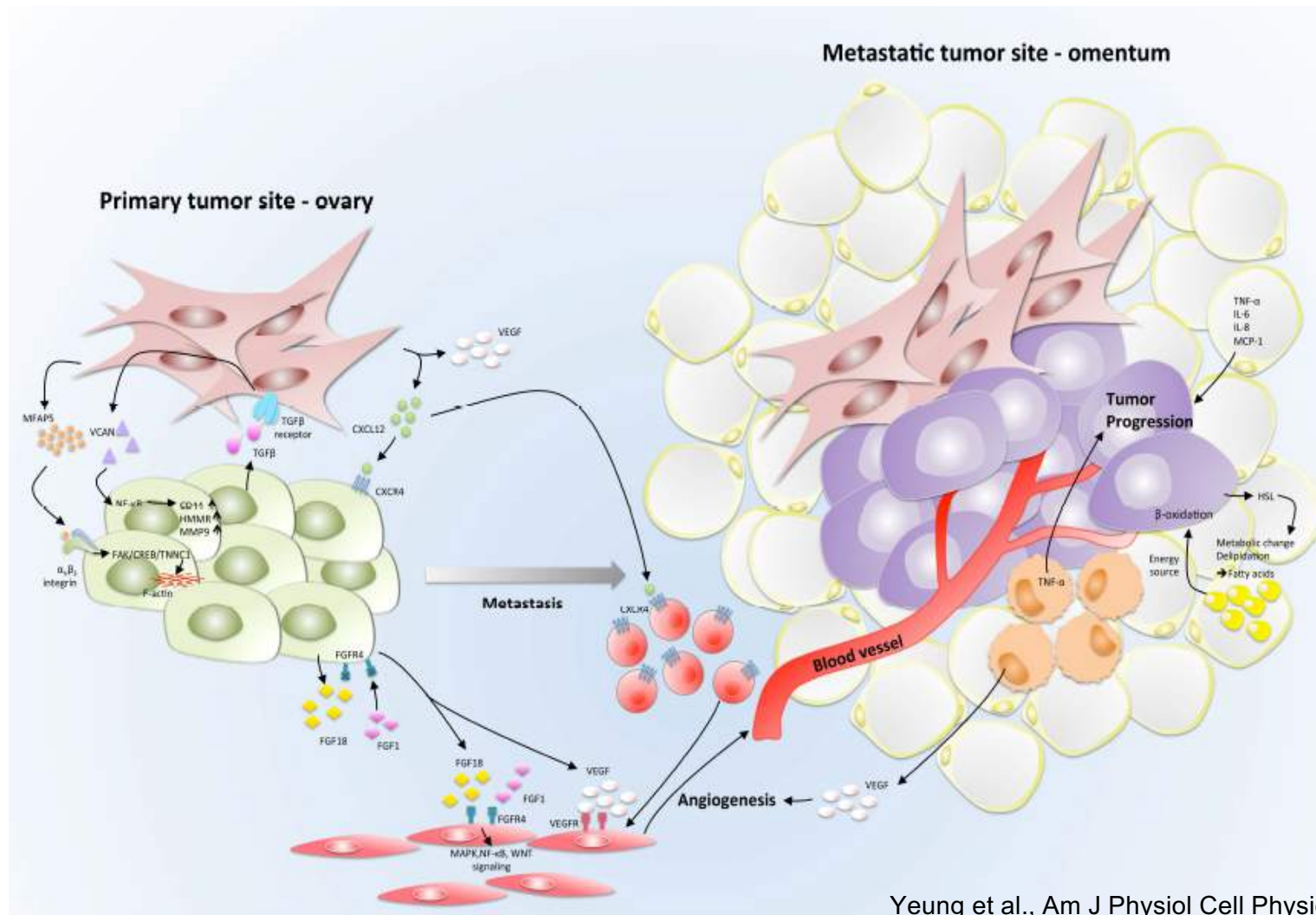
Identify Differentially Expressed Exosomal Small RNAs

Differentially expressed exosomal miRNAs

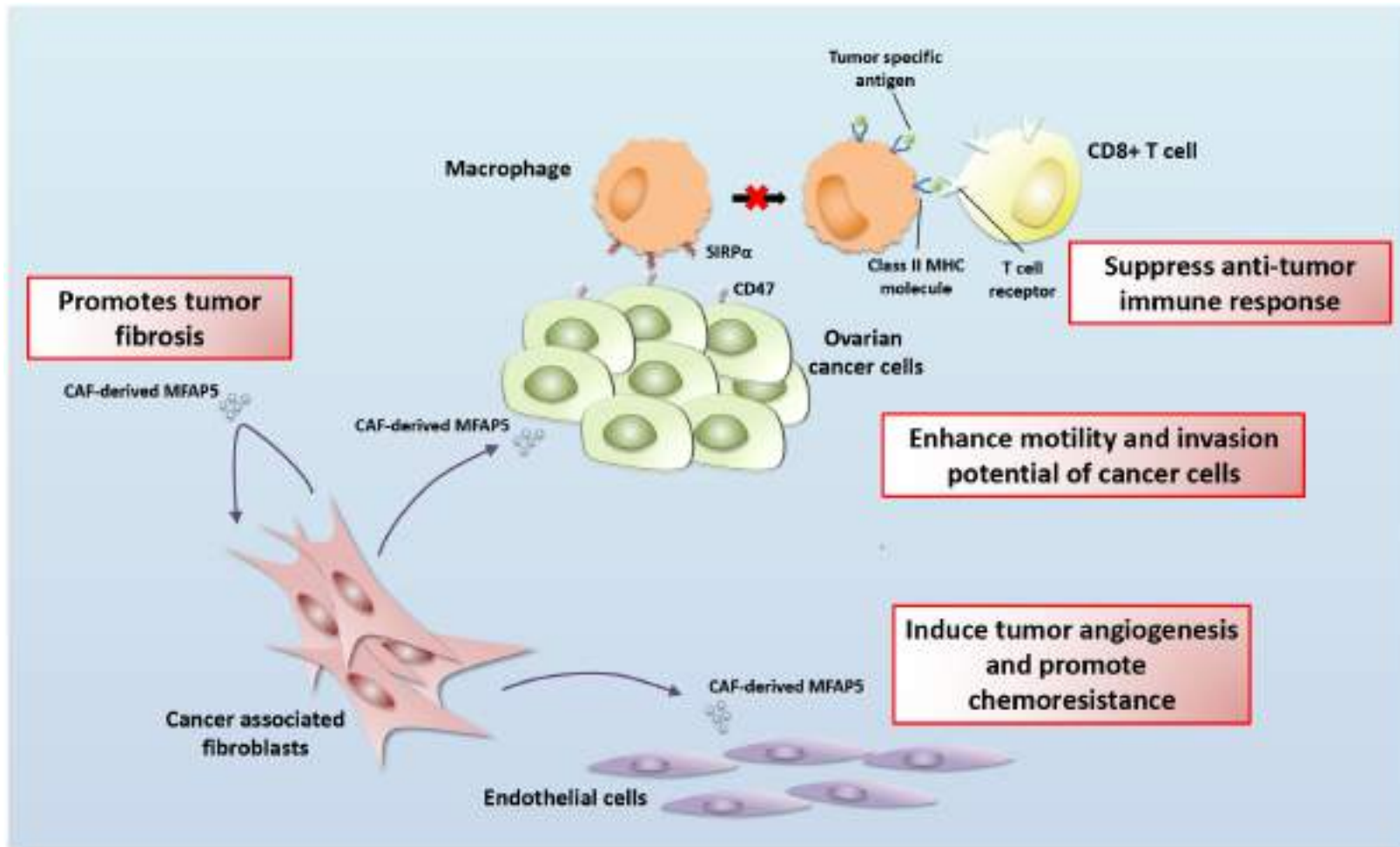
Top 6 up-regulated exosomal miRNAs
Cancer vs. Control



Inter-cellular Communication at Primary and Metastatic Sites

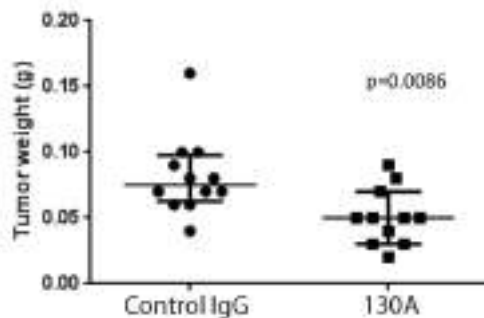
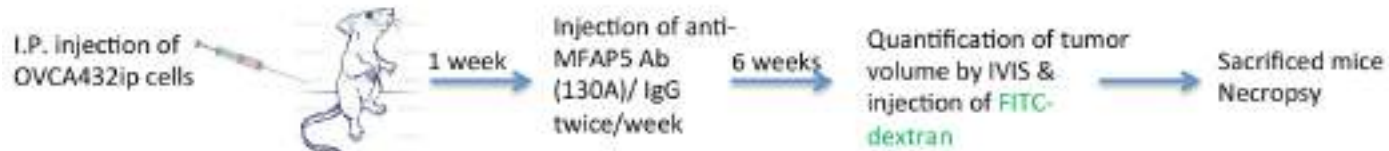


MFAP5 is a Novel Target for Cancer Treatment

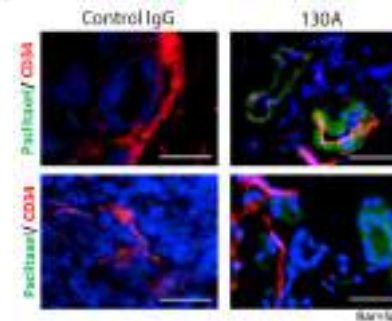


MFAP5-targeting Monoclonal Antibody In Cancer Treatment

Ovarian cancer model

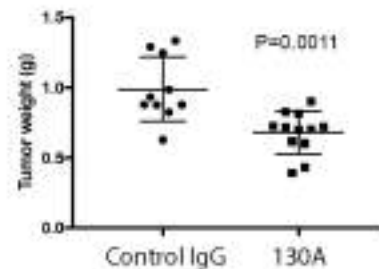
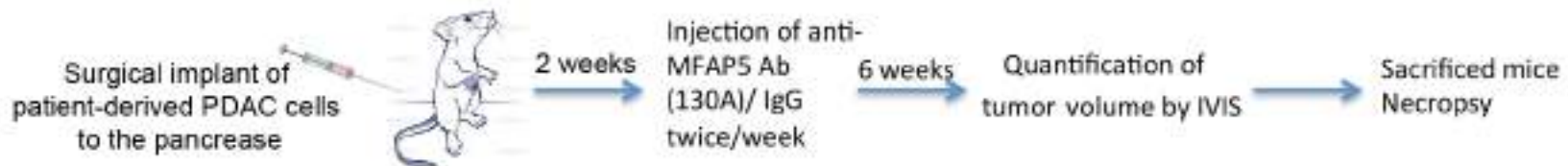


Reduce
Tumor Size



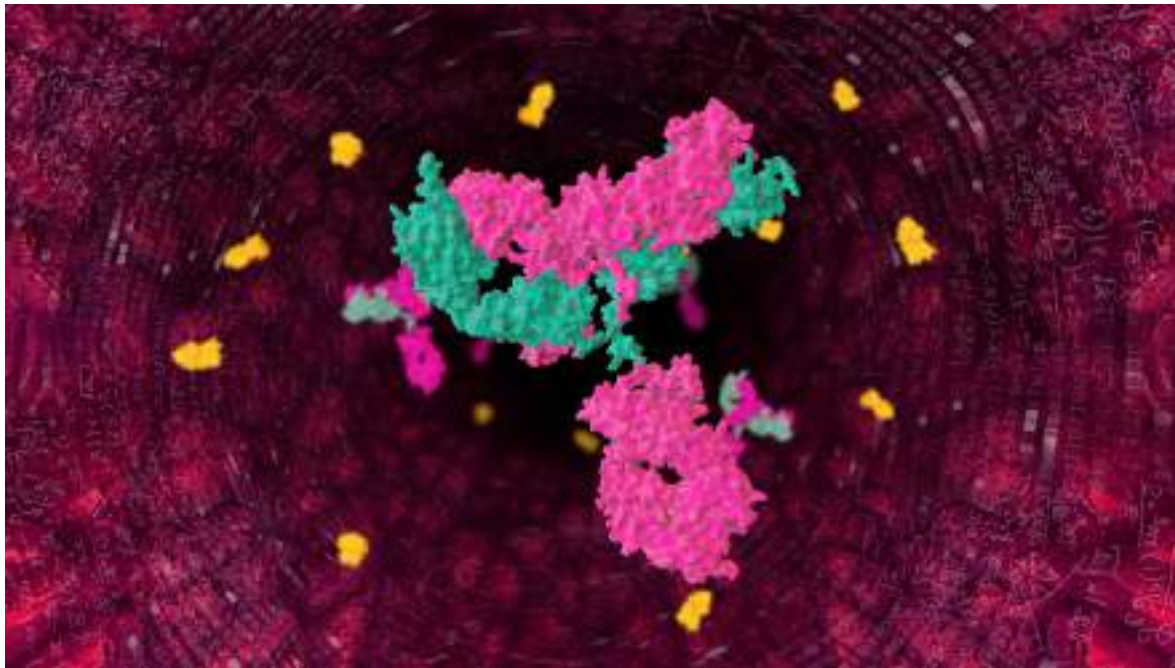
Enhance Drug
Uptake in Tumor
Tissue

Pancreatic cancer model

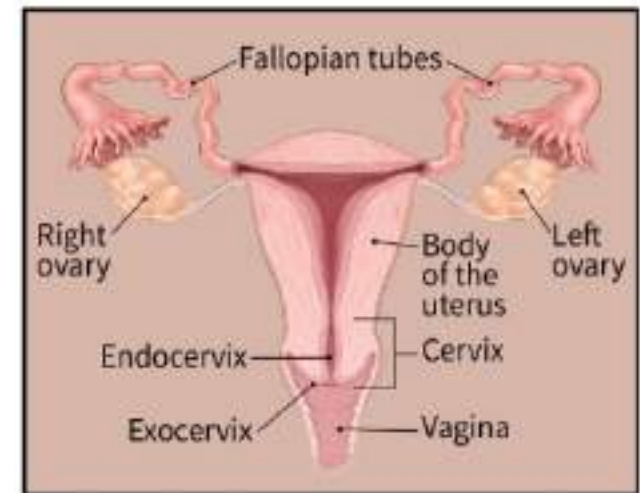


Reduce
Tumor Size

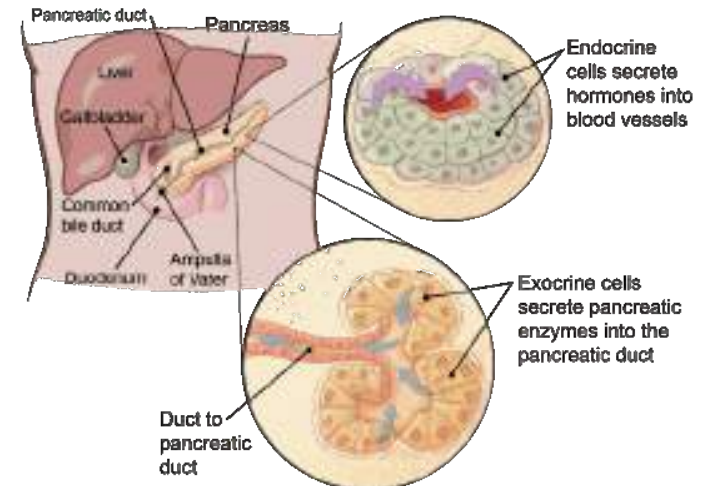
Humanized Monoclonone Antibody Targeting MFAP5



Ovarian Cancer



Pancreatic Cancer



Patent pending

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