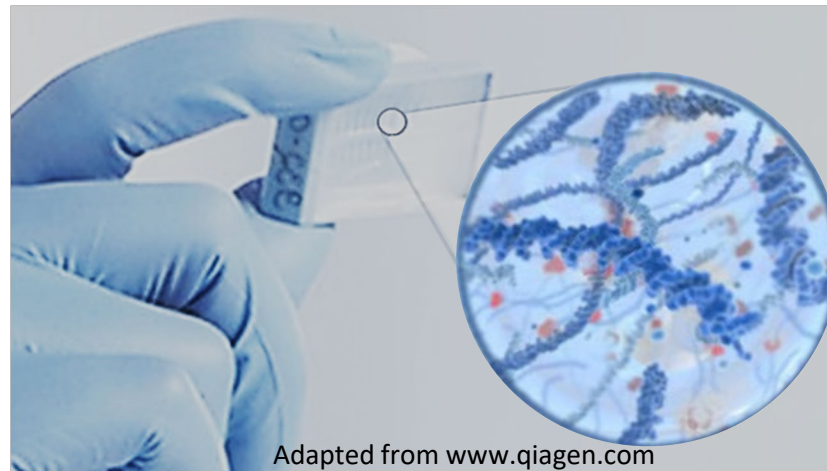


Genomics in formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue (FFPE) samples for quantitative risk assessment



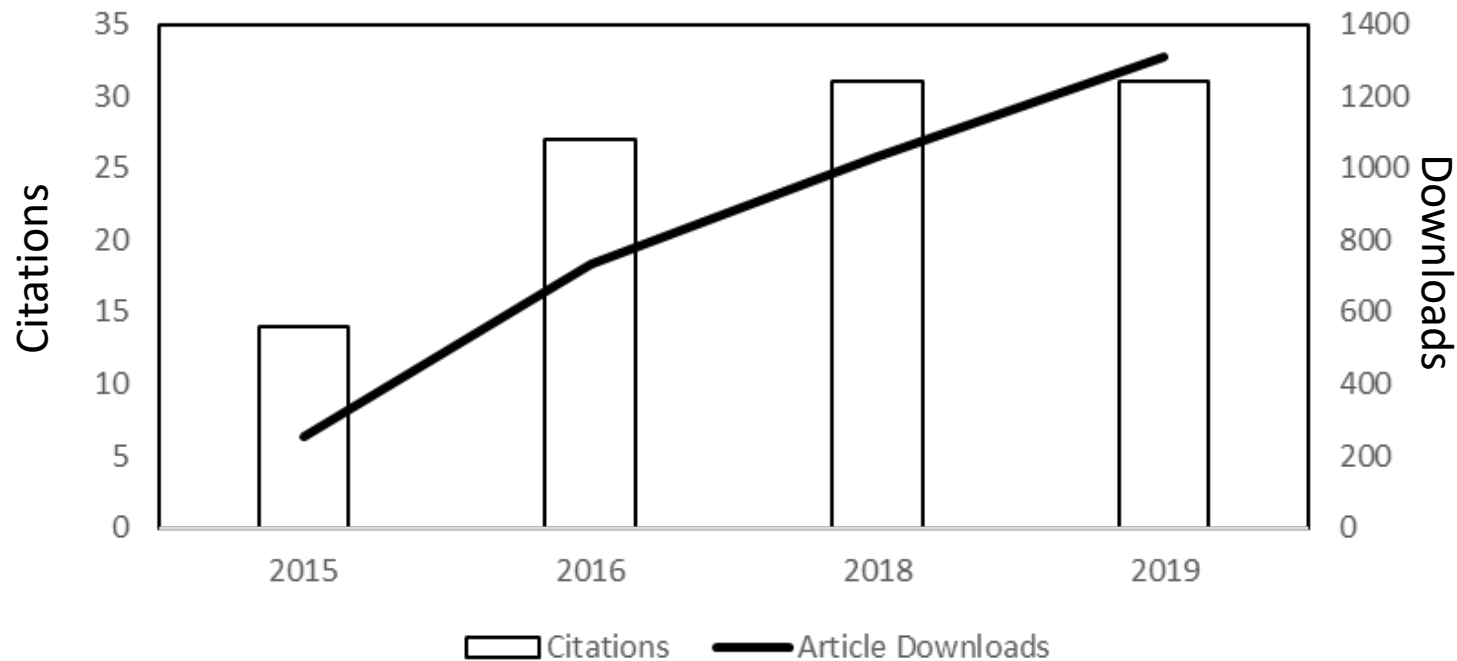
Leah C. Wehmas, Ph.D.
Genomics Scientist
ORD USEPA
HESI eSTAR Webinar
May 26, 2020

Disclaimer

The views presented in this webinar are mine and do not represent the US EPA. Any mention of products does not constitute endorsement.

eSTAR FFPE Workgroup Impact

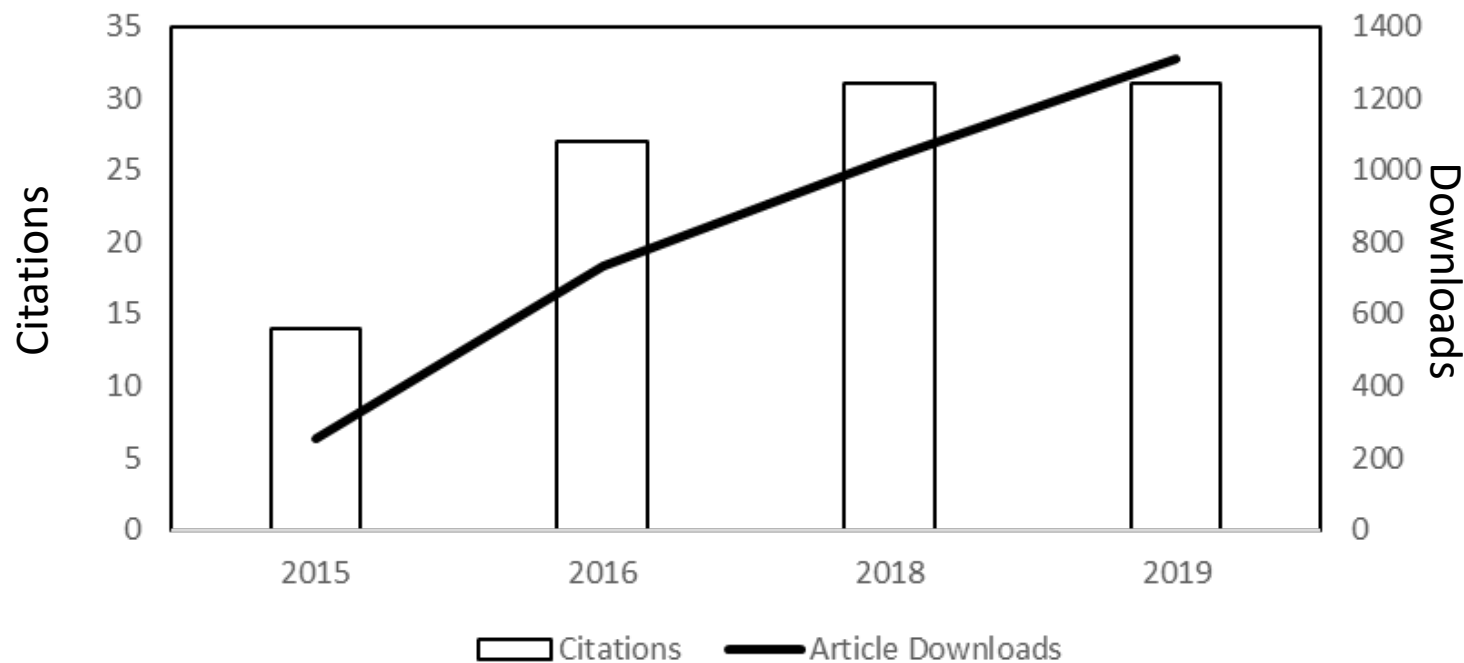
FFPE Workgroup Publications



- *Mining the Archives: A Cross-Platform Analysis of Gene Expression Profiles in Archival Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissues.* Webster et al. 2015
- Editor's Highlight: *Dose-Response Analysis of RNA-Seq Profiles in Archival Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Samples.* Hester et al. 2016
- *Demodifying RNA for Transcriptomic Analyses of Archival Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Samples.* Wehmas et al. 2018
- *Enhanced Quality Metrics for Assessing RNA Derived From Archival Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissue Samples.* Wehmas et al. 2019
- *Improving DNA-sequencing Analysis from Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissue Samples.* Wehmas et al. in progress 2020

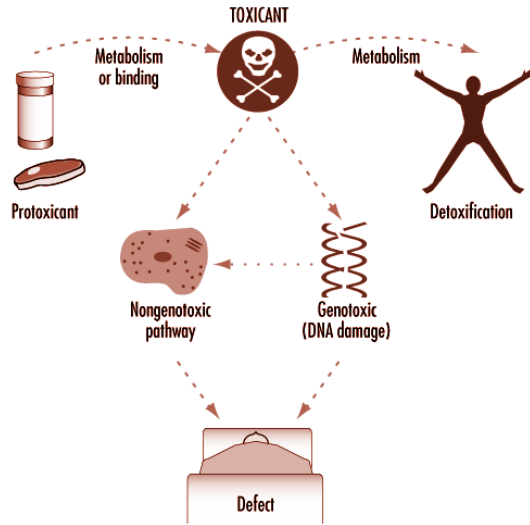
Major findings

FFPE Workgroup Publications

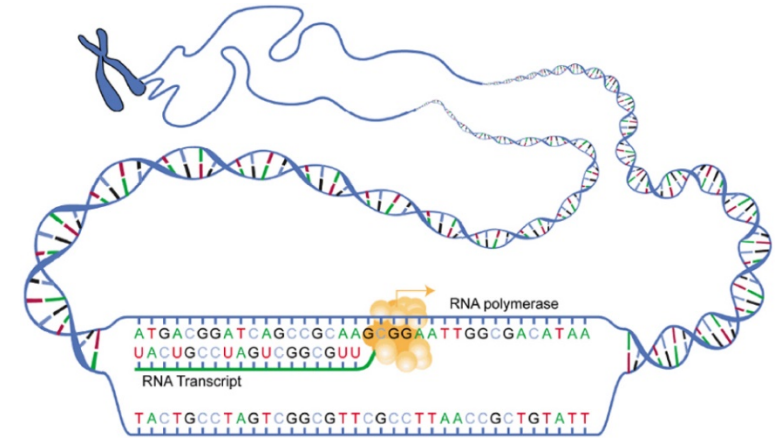
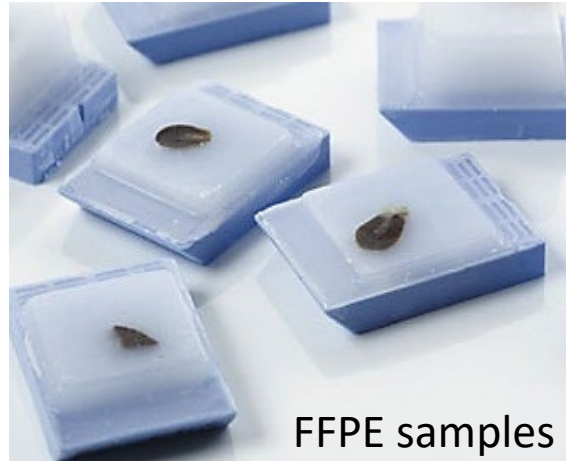


- Applied new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality
- Identified methods to improve gene expression data
- Developed better metrics for quality assessment
- Translated results to clinical FFPE and improved SNP detection

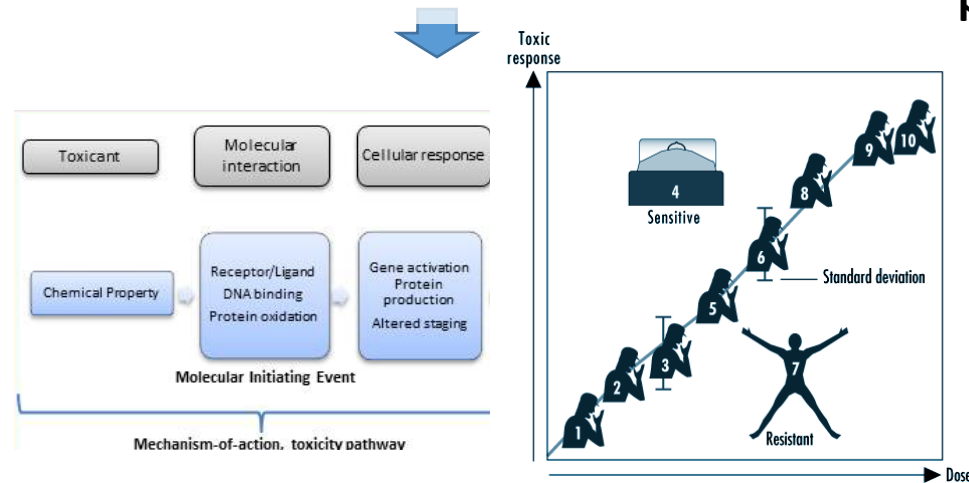
Archival tissue samples can be repurposed to:



Understand mutations

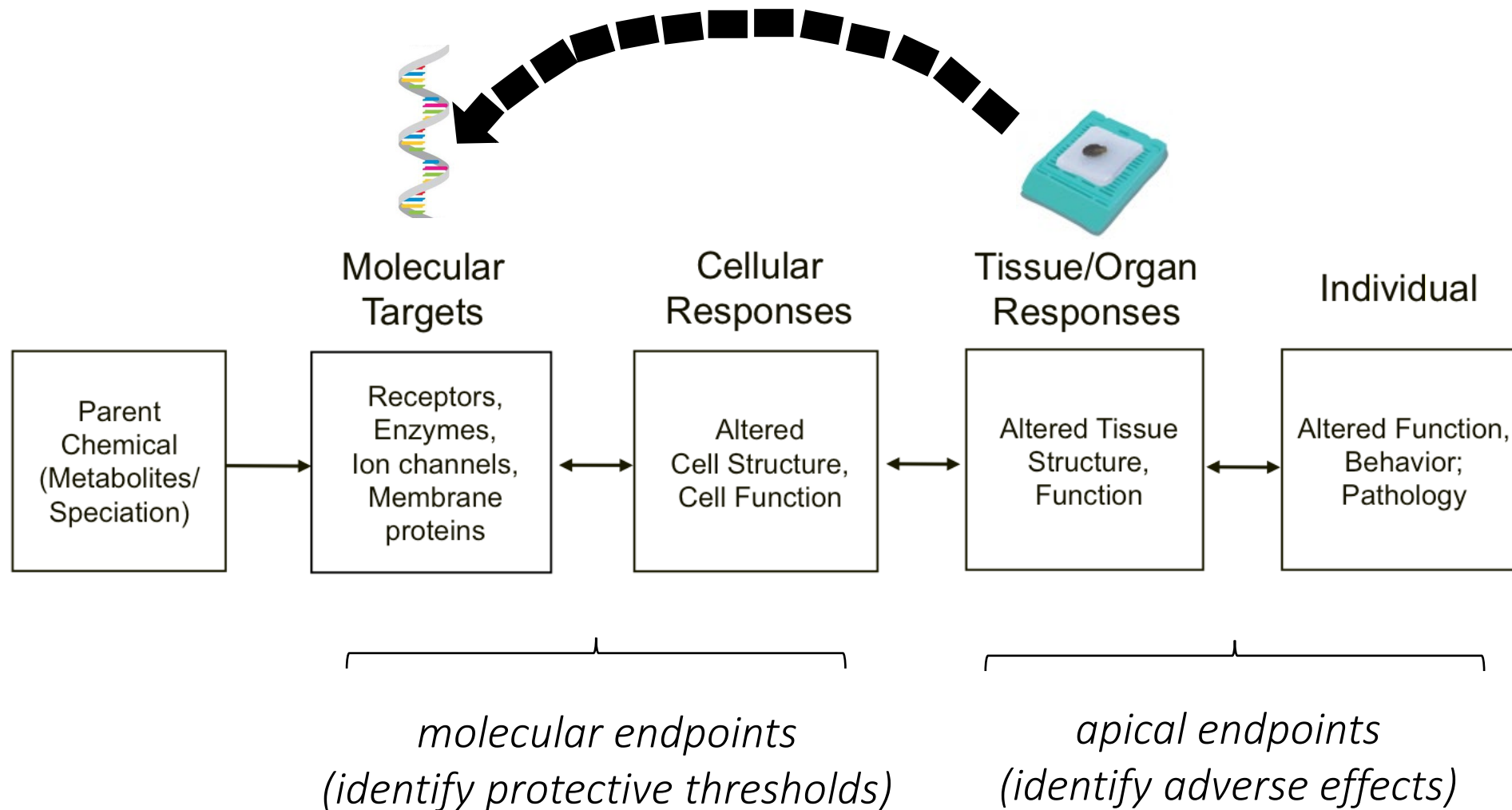


Define modes of action and toxicity pathways



Quantify and model gene expression

Bridging pathology and pathways



Great potential for adverse outcome pathways

- Billions of archival samples
- Well-characterized pathological data
- Clinically annotated
- Enable rapid assessment of target pathways, dose response, and human health relevance

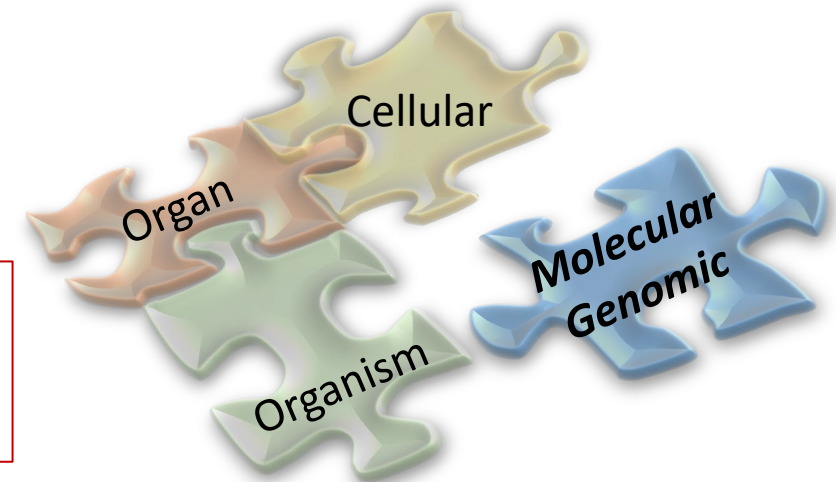
Important to identify candidate signals of toxicity risk resulting from chemical exposure

FFPE samples

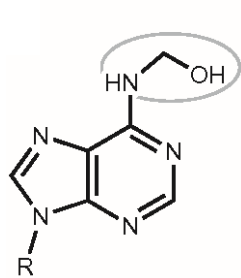


<http://topcapteam.org/>

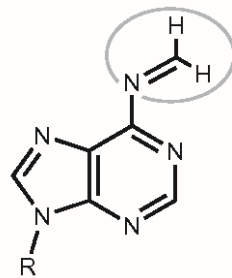
AOP development



Challenges with FFPE

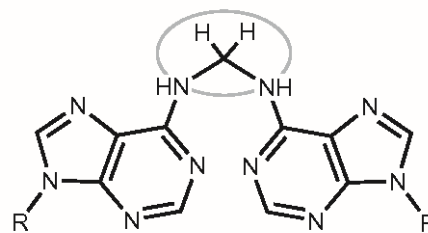


Hemiaminal



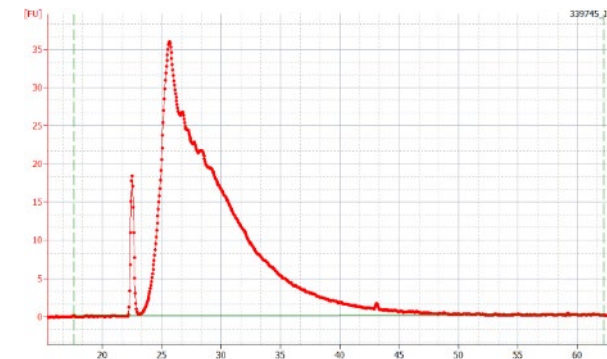
Imine

Adducts



Aminor (crosslink)

Crosslinks



Fragmentation

Variability in quality

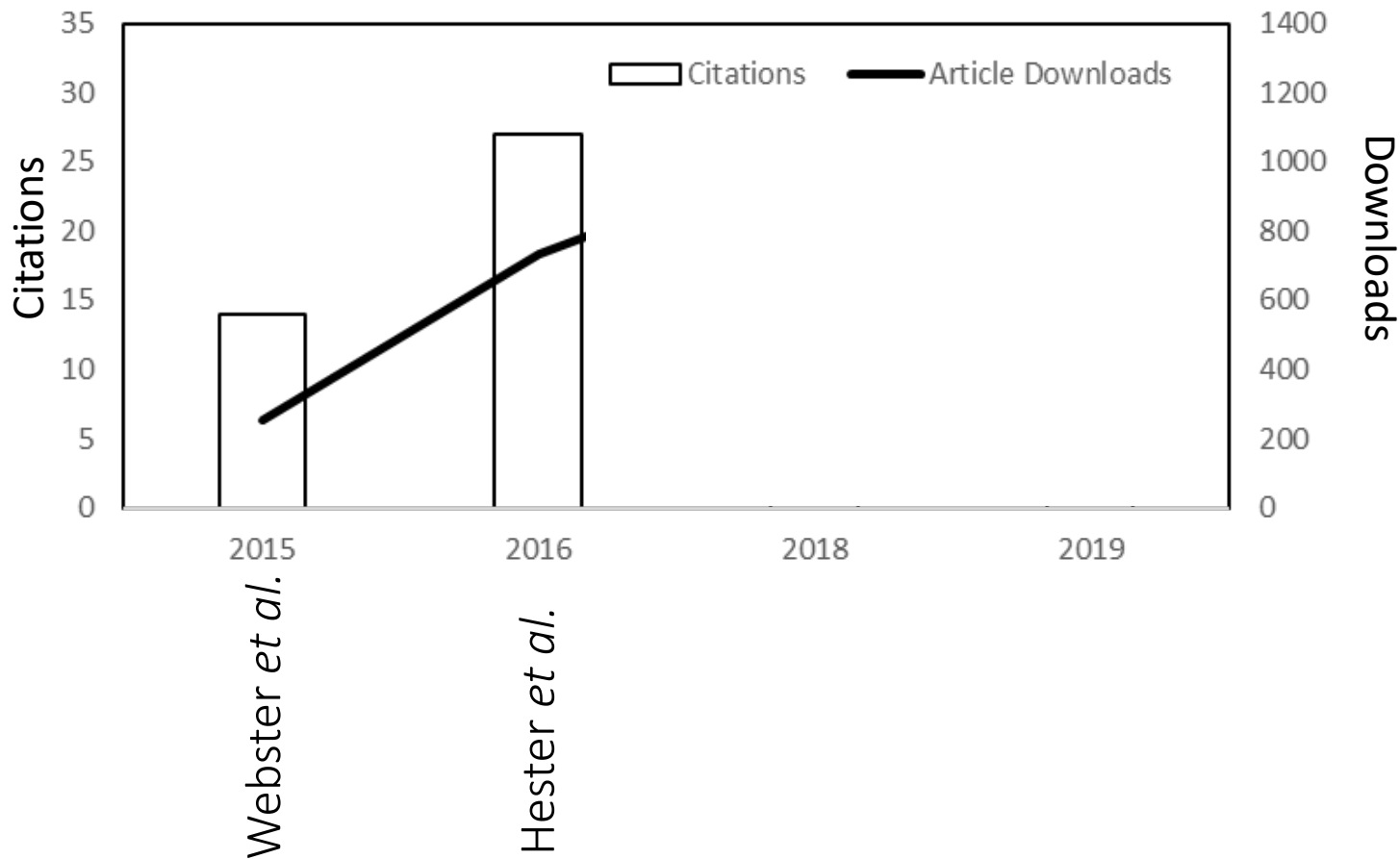
Inadequate
assessment methods

Potential artifacts

Inconsistent results

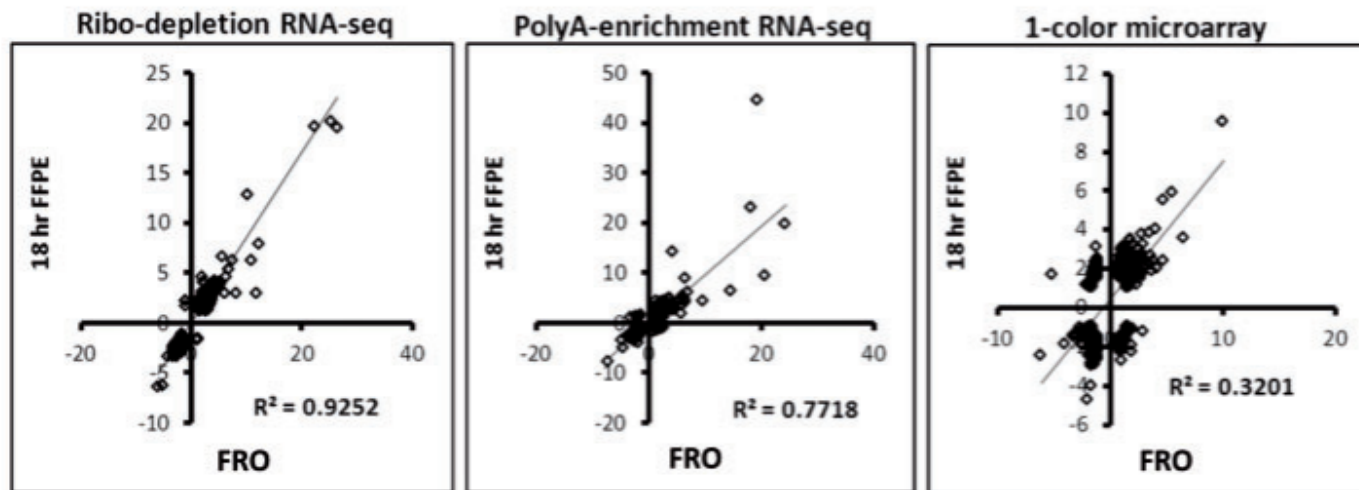
Objectives

FFPE Workgroup Publications



- Apply new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality

Ribo-depletion RNA-sequencing improves gene expression analysis in FFPE



SOT | Society of
Toxicology
www.toxsci.oxfordjournals.org

TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 148(2), 2015, 460–472

doi: 10.1093/toxsci/kfv195

Advance Access Publication Date: September 10, 2015

Research Article

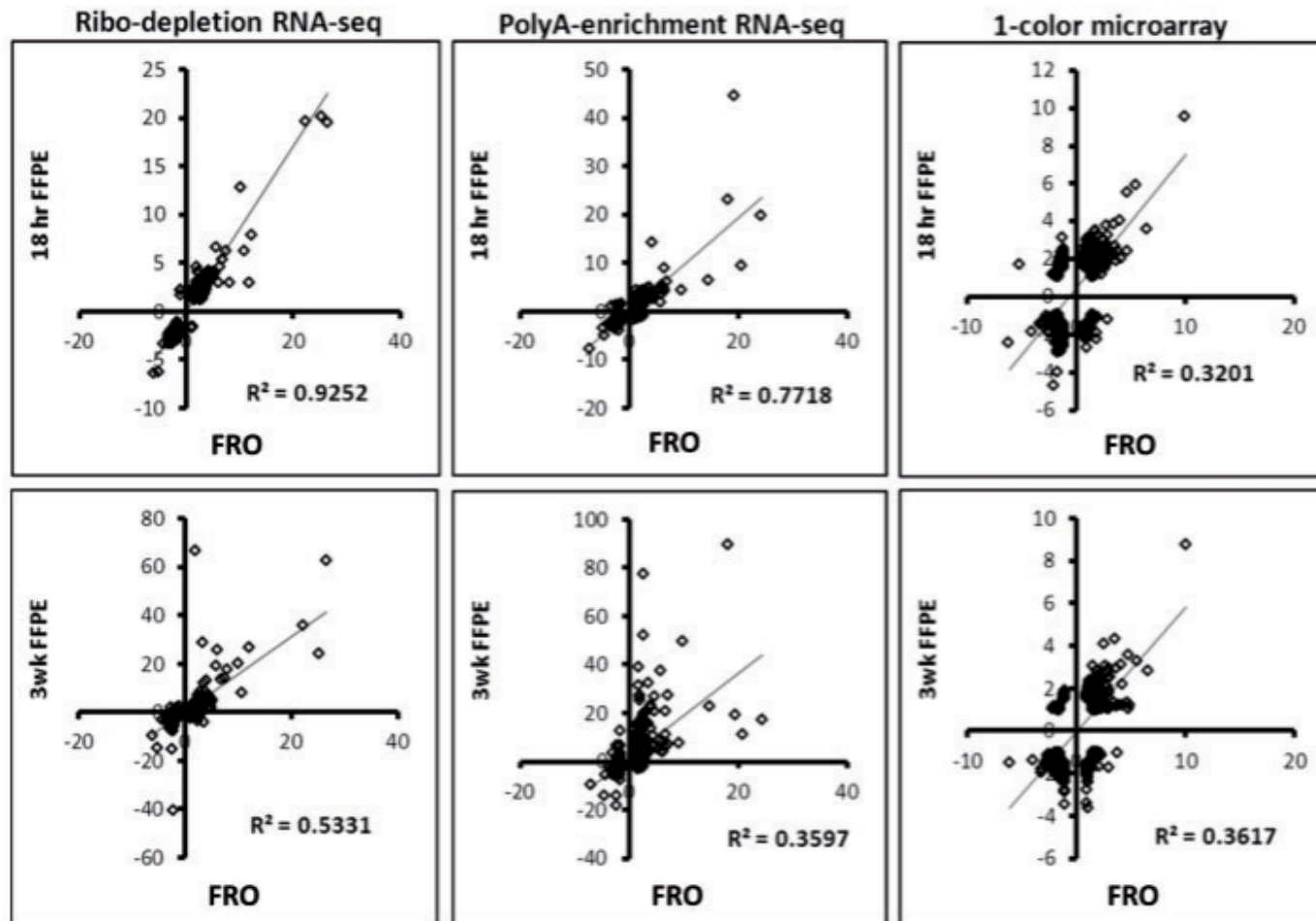
Mining the Archives: A Cross-Platform Analysis of Gene Expression Profiles in Archival Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissues

A. Francina Webster^{*,†}, Paul Zumbo[‡], Jennifer Fostel[§], Jorge Gandara[‡], Susan D. Hester[¶], Leslie Recio^{||}, Andrew Williams^{*}, Charles E. Wood[¶], Carole L. Yauk^{*,1,2}, and Christopher E. Mason^{‡,||,|||,1,2}

Paired liver

- Fresh frozen
- 18 h. FFPE
- 3 wk. FFPE

Time in formalin reduces gene counts



Mining the Archives: A Cross-Platform Analysis of Gene Expression Profiles in Archival Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissues

A. Francina Webster^{*,†}, Paul Zumbo[‡], Jennifer Foster[§], Jorge Gandara[‡], Susan D. Hester[¶], Leslie Recio^{||}, Andrew Williams^{*}, Charles E. Wood[¶], Carole L. Yauk^{*,1,2}, and Christopher E. Mason^{†,|||,||||,1,2}

Paired liver

- Fresh frozen
- 18 h. FFPE
- 3 wk. FFPE

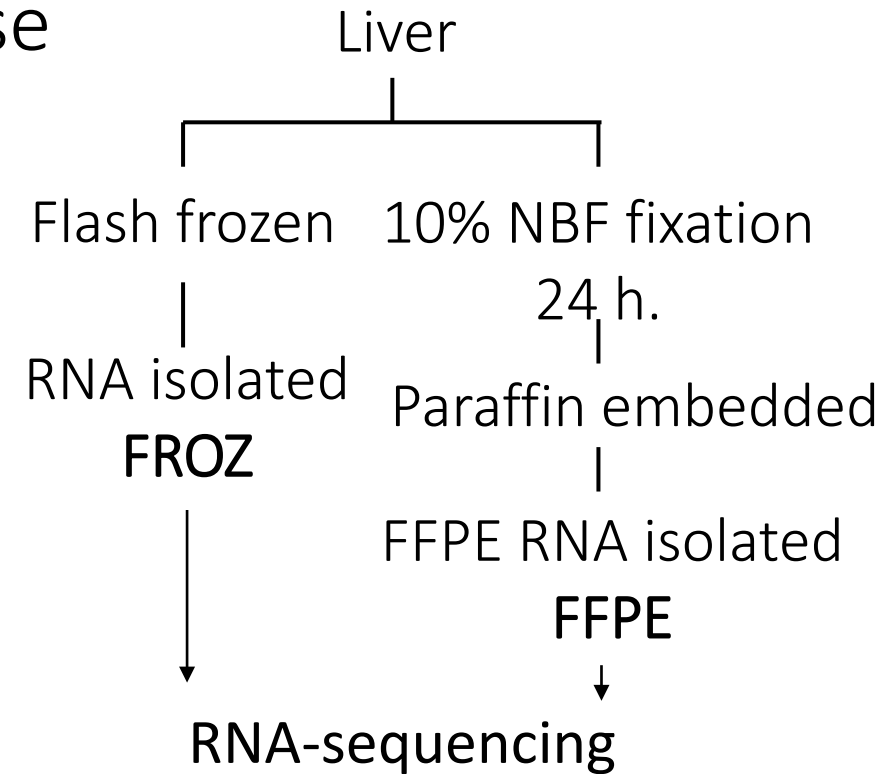
Age in paraffin block influences detection of chemical treatment induced gene response

< 2 yrs. Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)

- 4 week-old male B6C3F1 mice
- Doses 0, 1500, 3000 & 6000 ppm in diet
- N=4/dose
- 7 day exposure

>21 yrs. Dichloroacetic acid (DCA)

- 4 week-old male B6C3F1 mice
- Doses 0, 1, 2 & 3.5 g/L in drinking H₂O
- N=6/dose
- 6 day exposure



Volume 154, Issue 2
December 2016

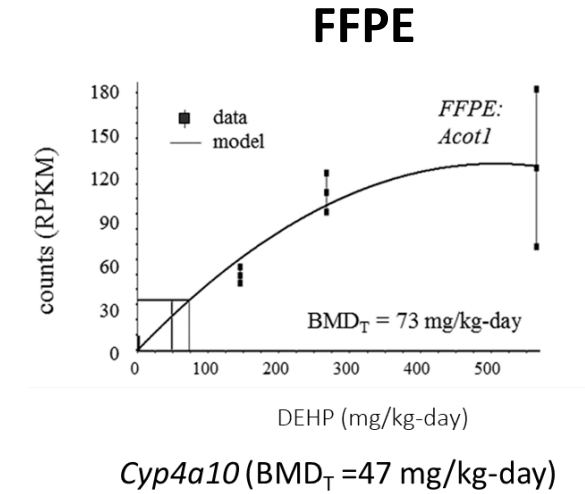
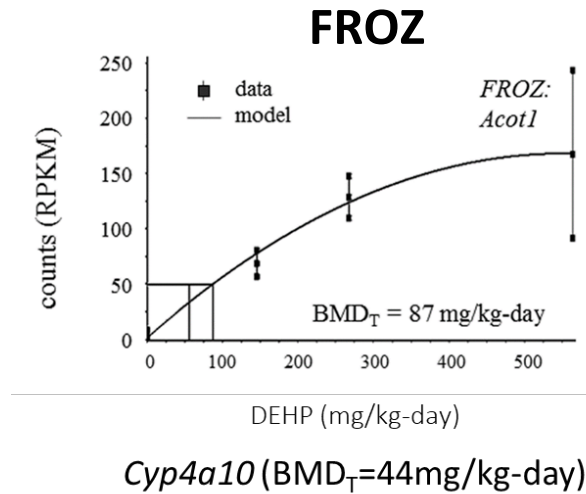
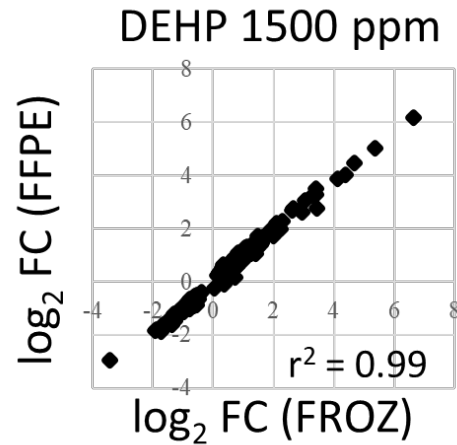
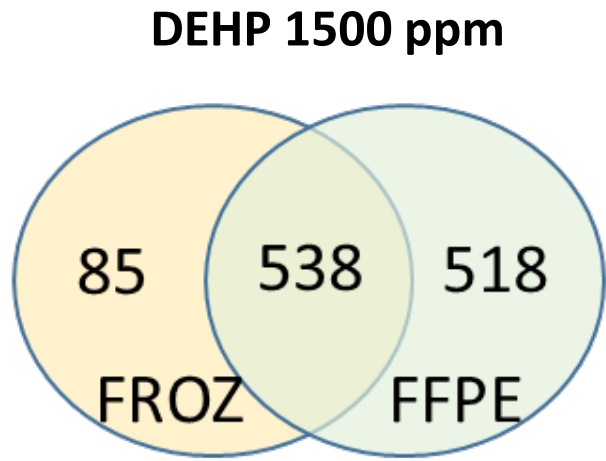
Editor's Highlight: Dose–Response Analysis of RNA–Seq Profiles in Archival Formalin–Fixed Paraffin–Embedded Samples

Susan D. Hester, Virunya Bhat, Brian N. Chorley, Gleta Carswell, Wendell Jones, Leah C. Wehmas, Charles E. Wood ✉

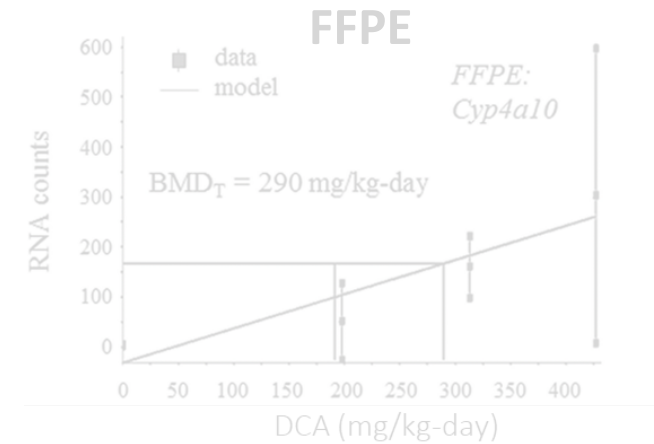
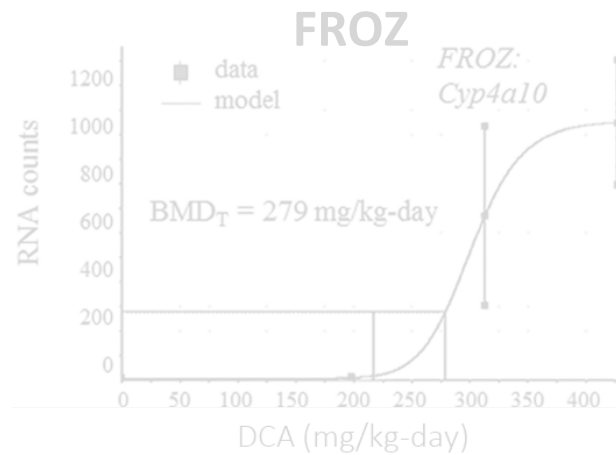
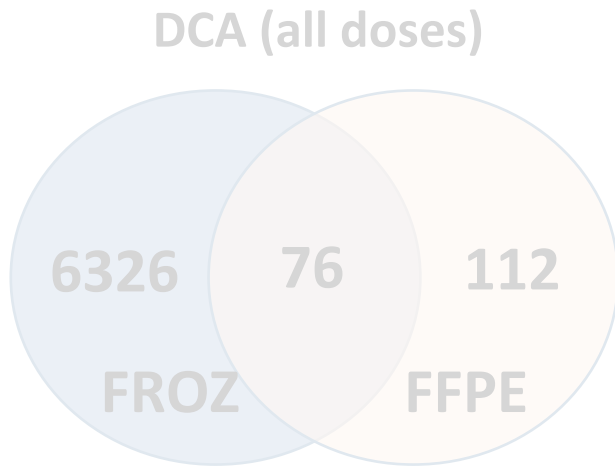
Toxicol Sci (2016) 154 (2): 202–213.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfw161>

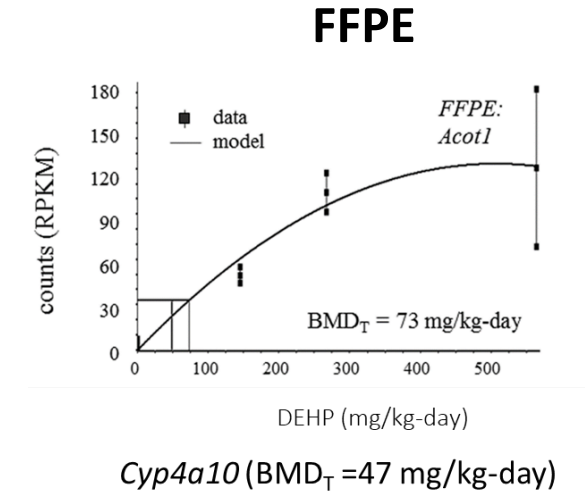
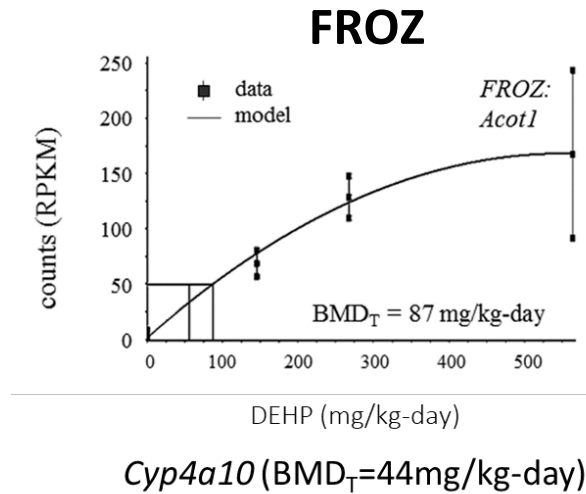
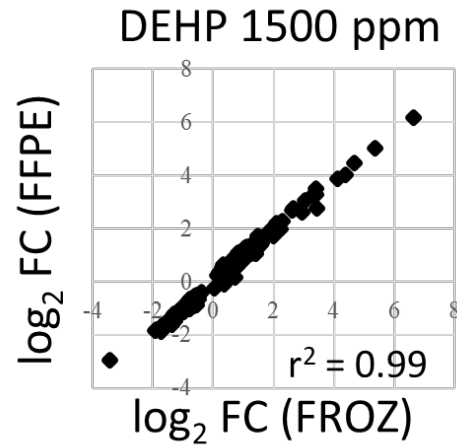
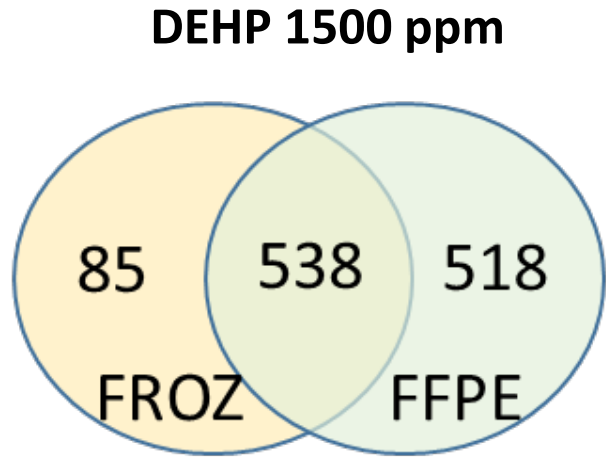
High level of concordance in DEGs across 2 yr. old FFPE samples



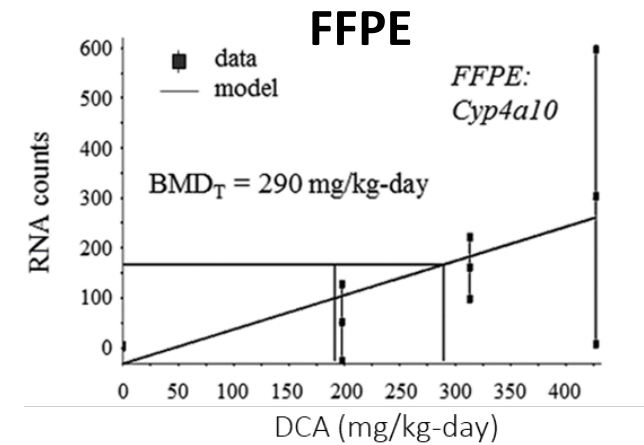
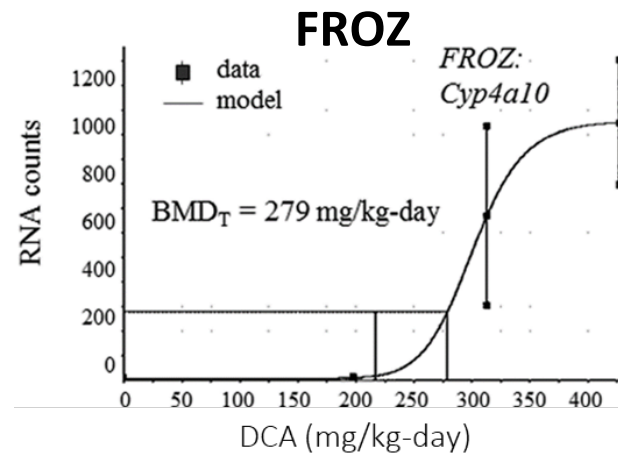
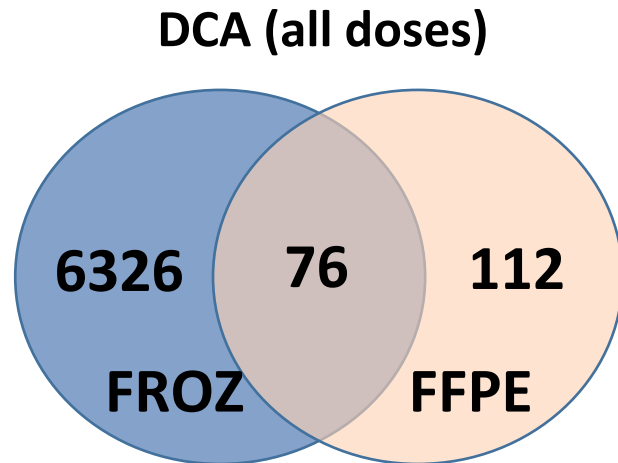
97% reduction in gene counts across >21 yr. FFPE samples



High level of concordance in DEGs across 2 yr. old FFPE samples



97% reduction in gene counts across >21 yr. FFPE samples



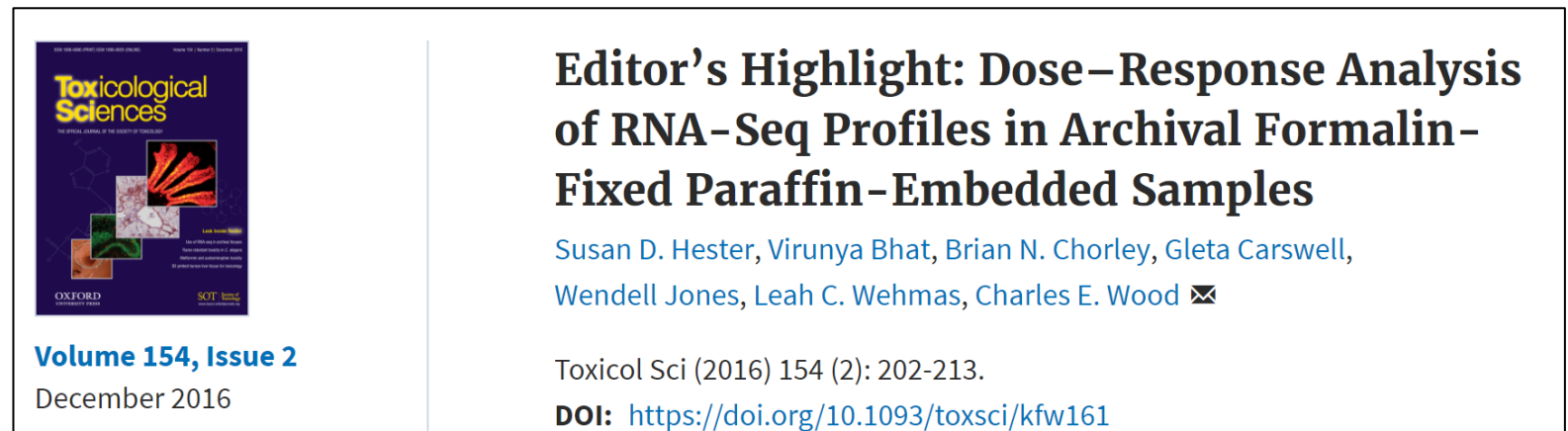
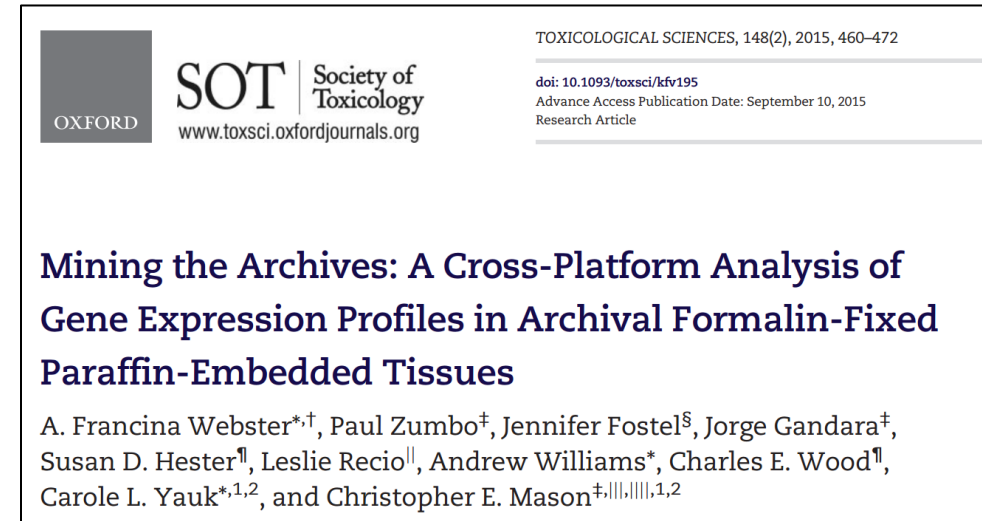
Major findings

Apply new technologies

- Total RNA-seq outperforms microarray
- Ribodepletion improves gene detection

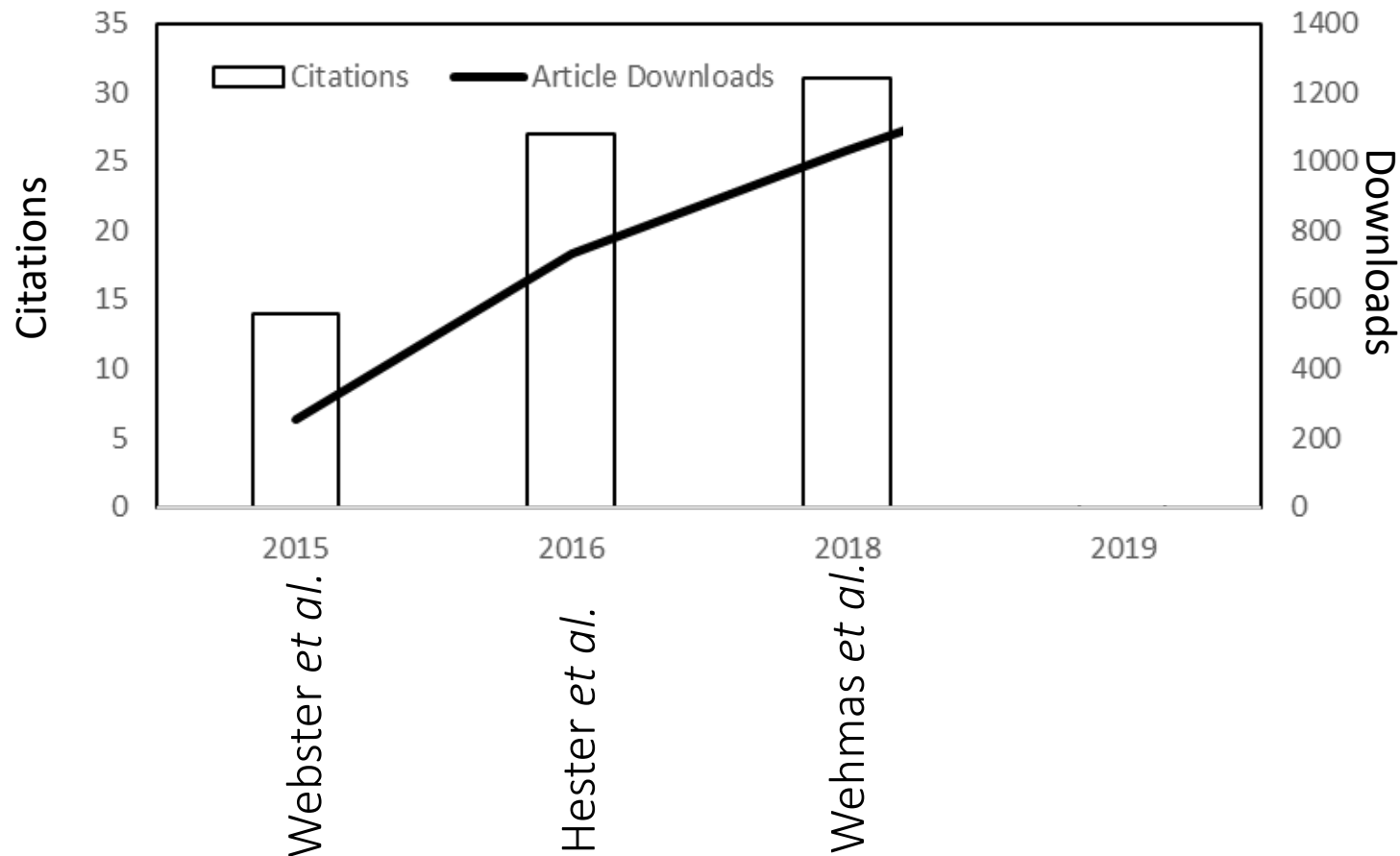
Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality

- Time in formalin
- Age in block



Objectives

FFPE Workgroup Publications

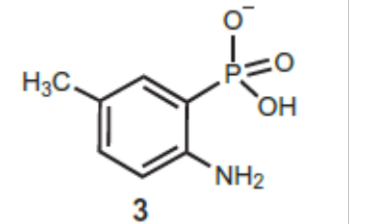
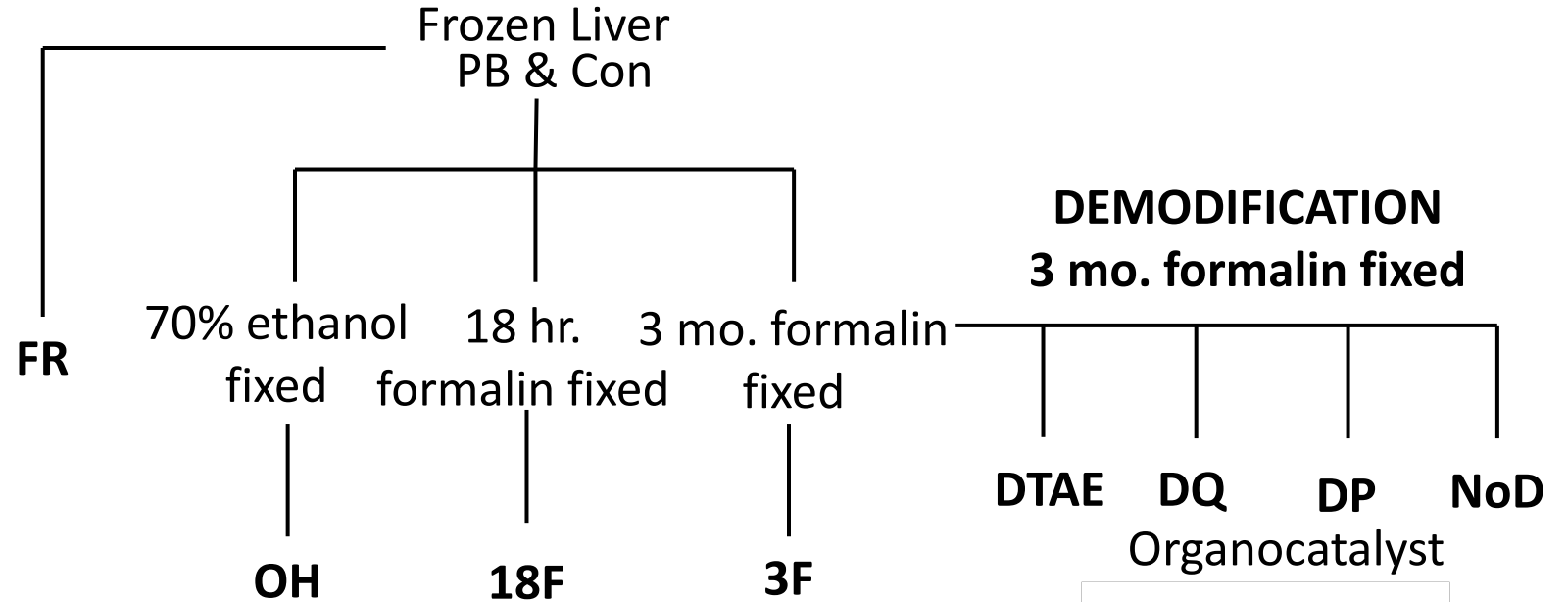


- Apply new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality
- **Identified methods to improve gene expression data**
- **Developed better metrics for quality assessment**

Improving quality of FFPE RNA



Karmakar *et al.* Nat Chem. 2015 Sep; 7(9): 752–758.

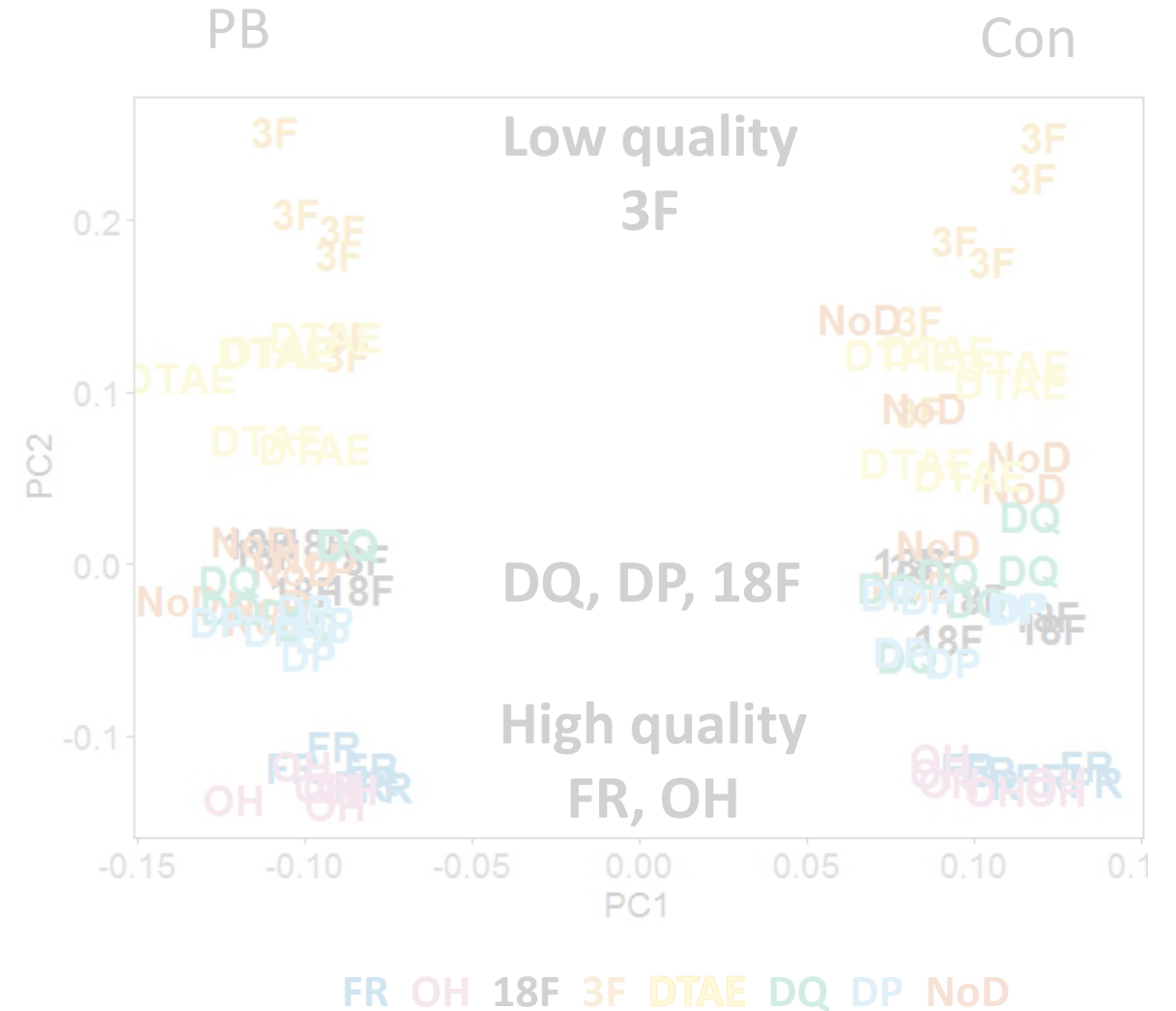
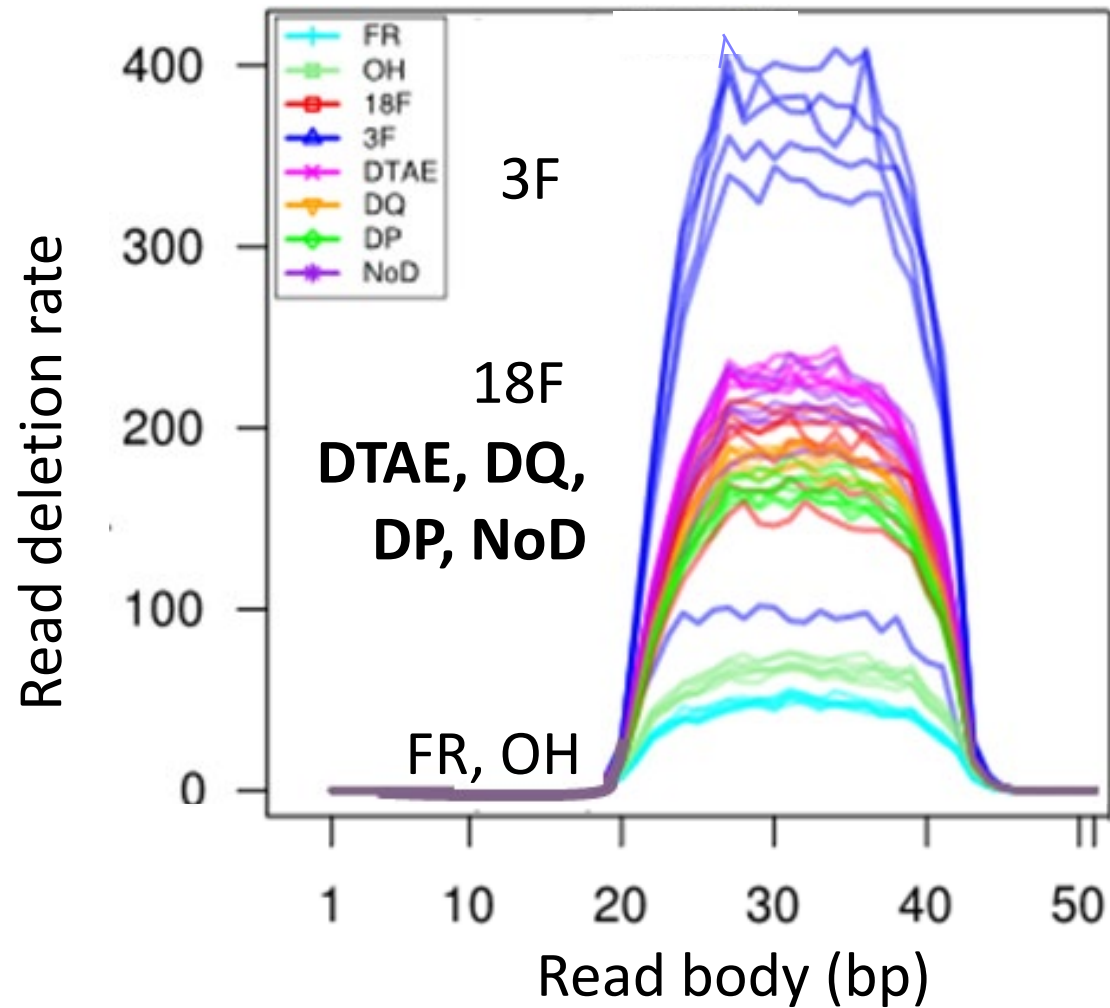


Supporting CSS AOPDD Task 1.1g

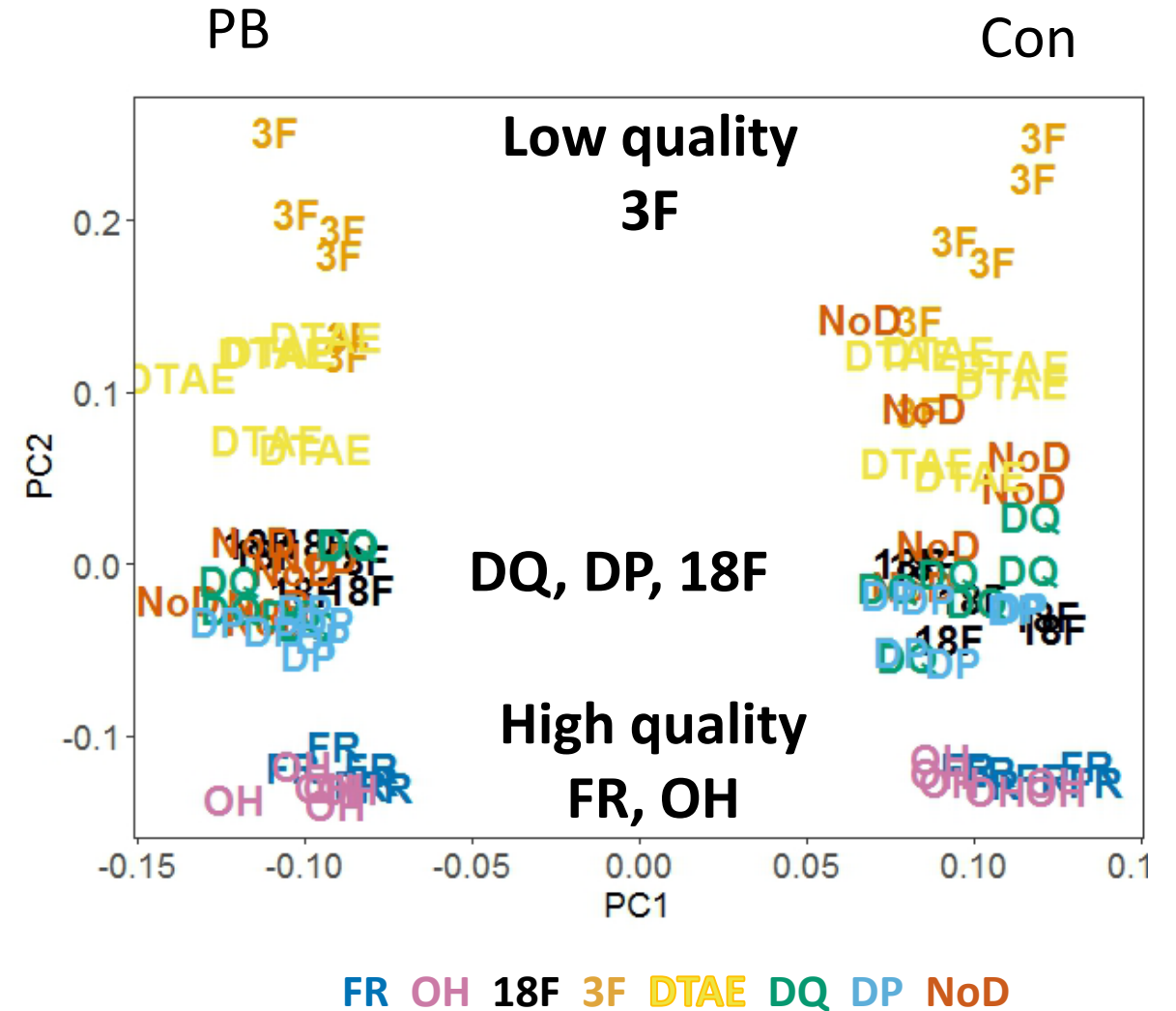
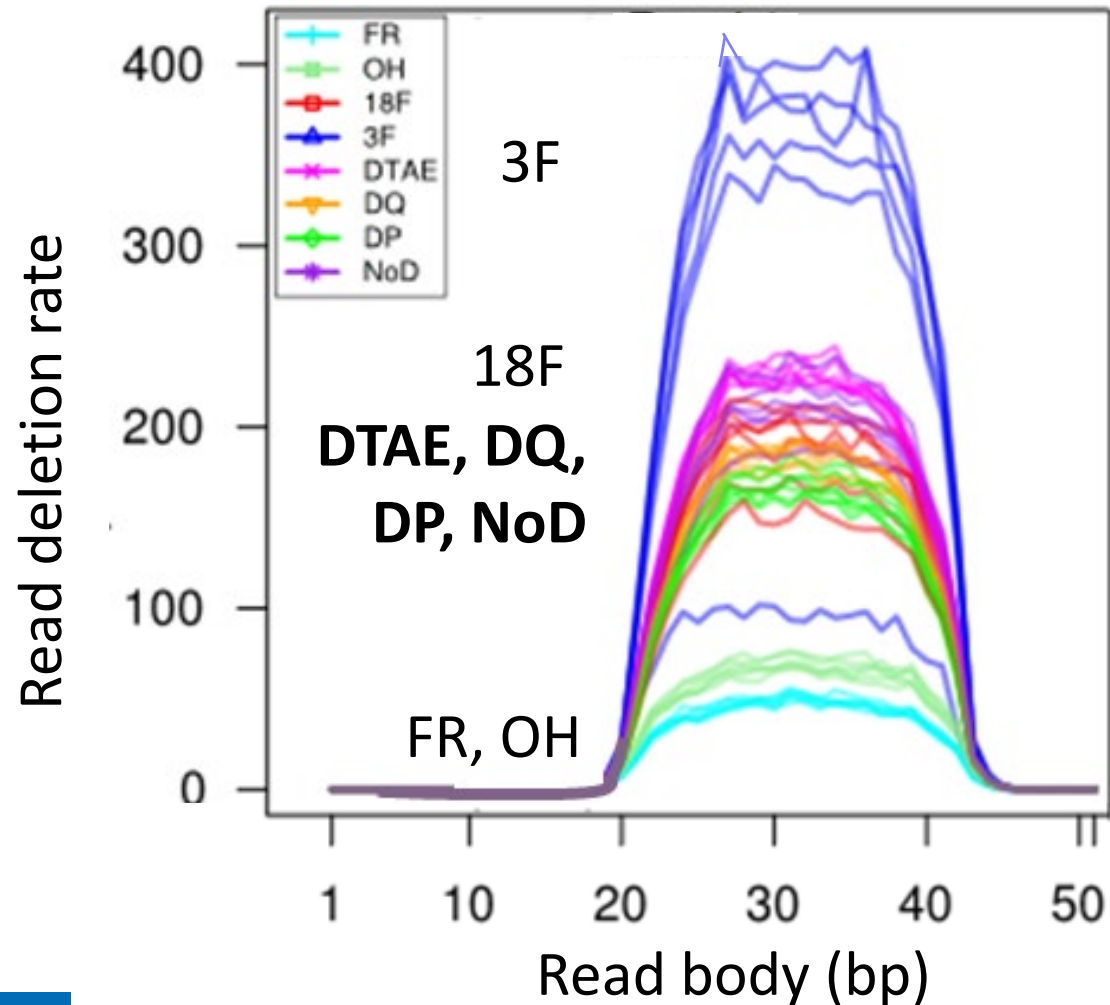


ILSI Health and Environmental
Sciences Institute

Demodification improves FFPE RNA



Organocatalyst improves FFPE RNA and gene detection



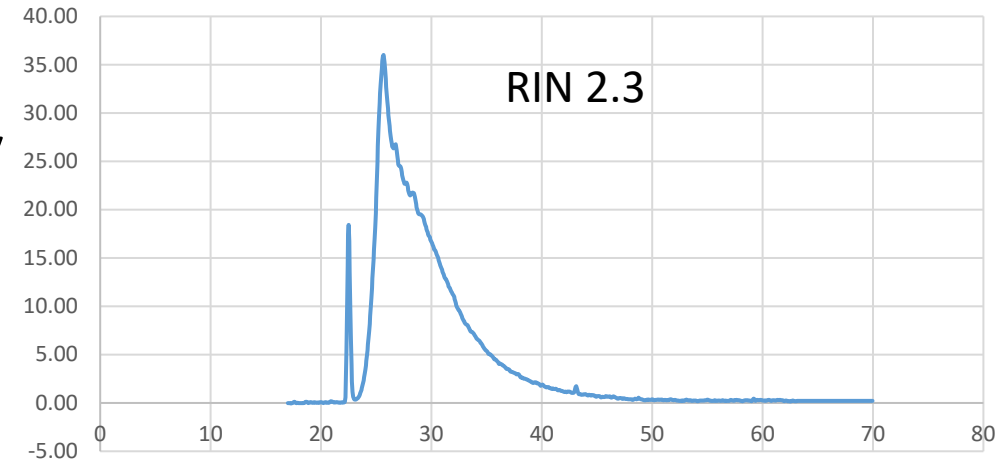
Identifying methods to better evaluate FFPE RNA quality

Before Sequencing

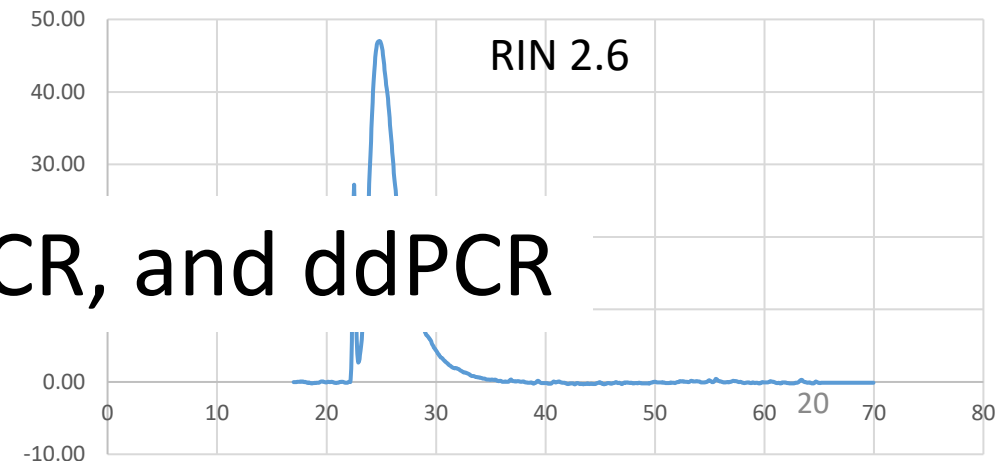
- Age and time greatly impact quality
- Better characterize FFPE RNA quality
- Better indicate sequencing success
- Adequately reflect experiment dependent response

Assess RIN, DV, PERM, Real time qPCR, and ddPCR

Good RNA-seq



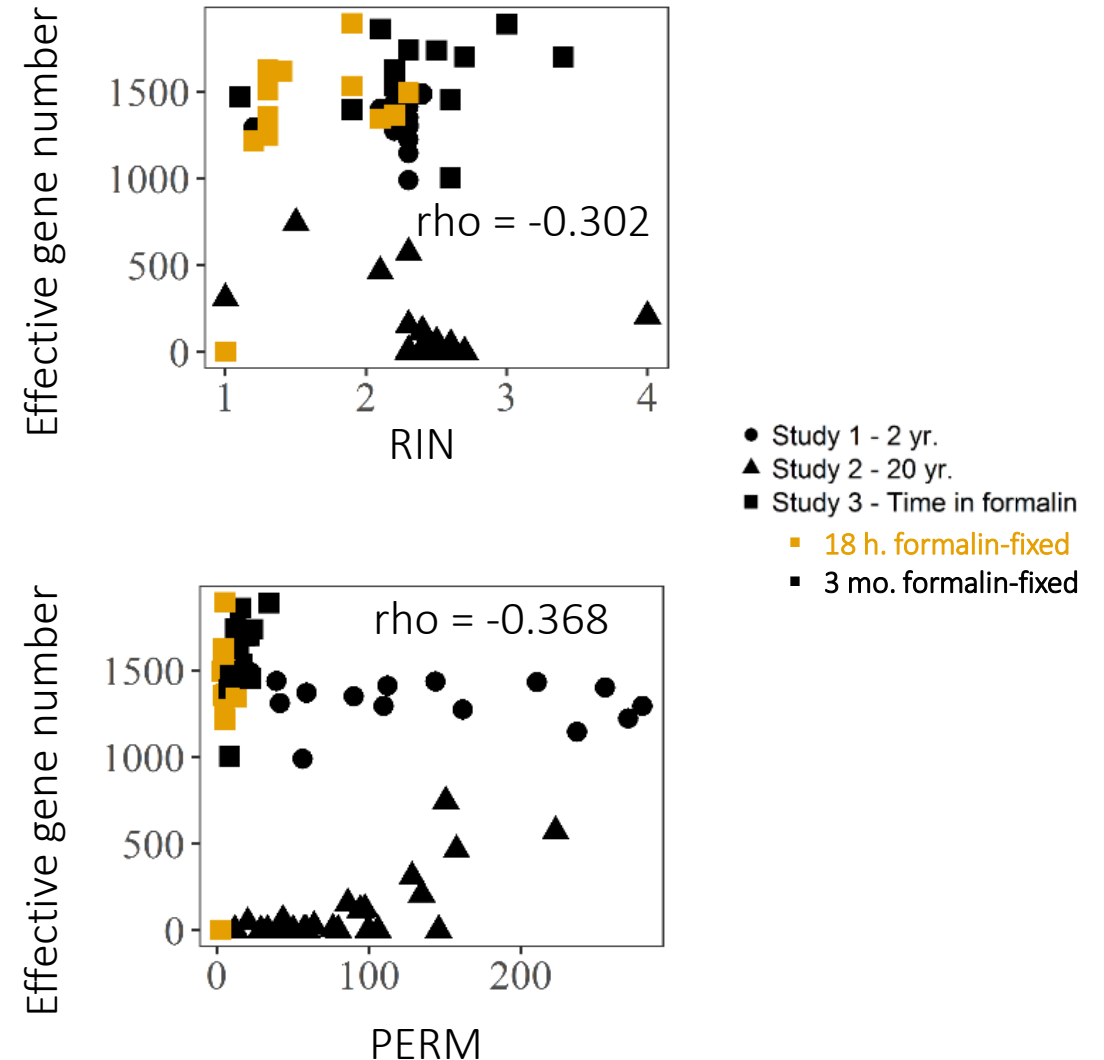
Poor RNA-seq



RIN and PERM perform poorly with FFPE

Age in block and time in formalin

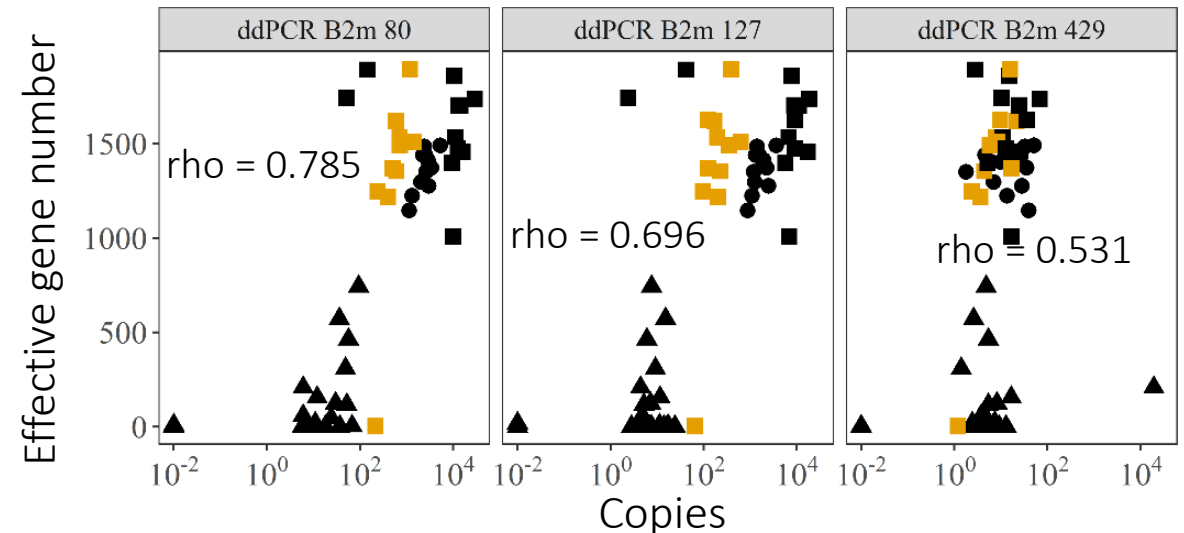
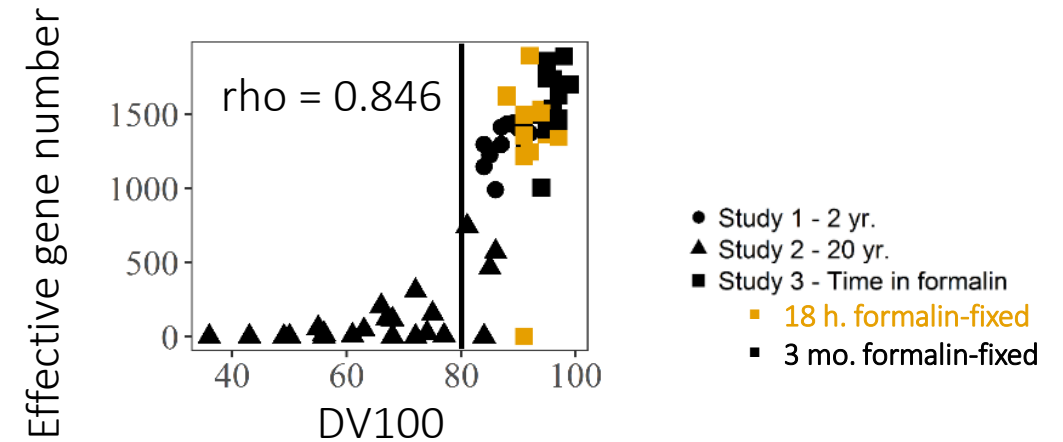
- RIN performs poorly
- PERM performs poorly
- DV200 shows improvement
- DV100 and ddPCR perform best



DV100 and ddPCR best distinguishes FFPE RNA quality

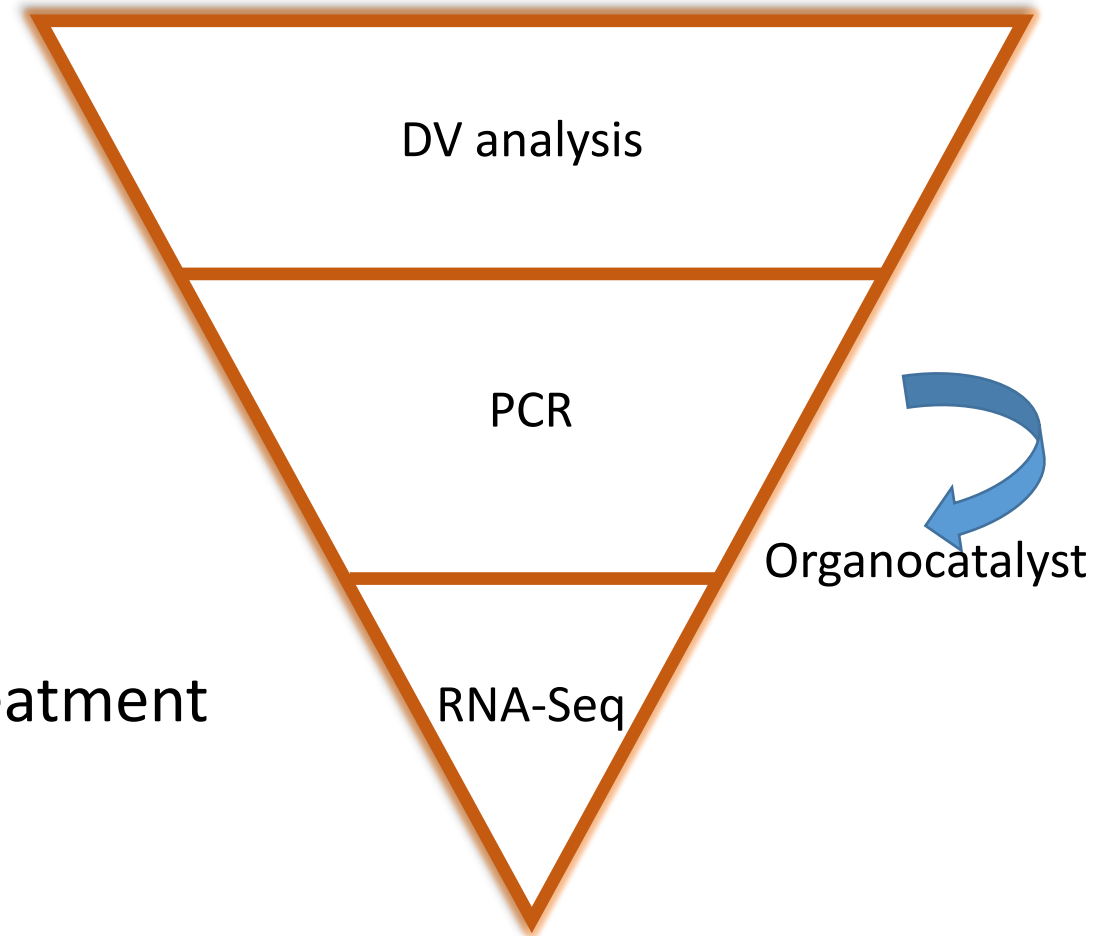
Age in block and time in formalin

- RIN performs poorly
- PERM performs poorly
- DV200 shows improvement
- DV100 and ddPCR perform best
- DV100 > 80 distinguishes high and low quality FFPE



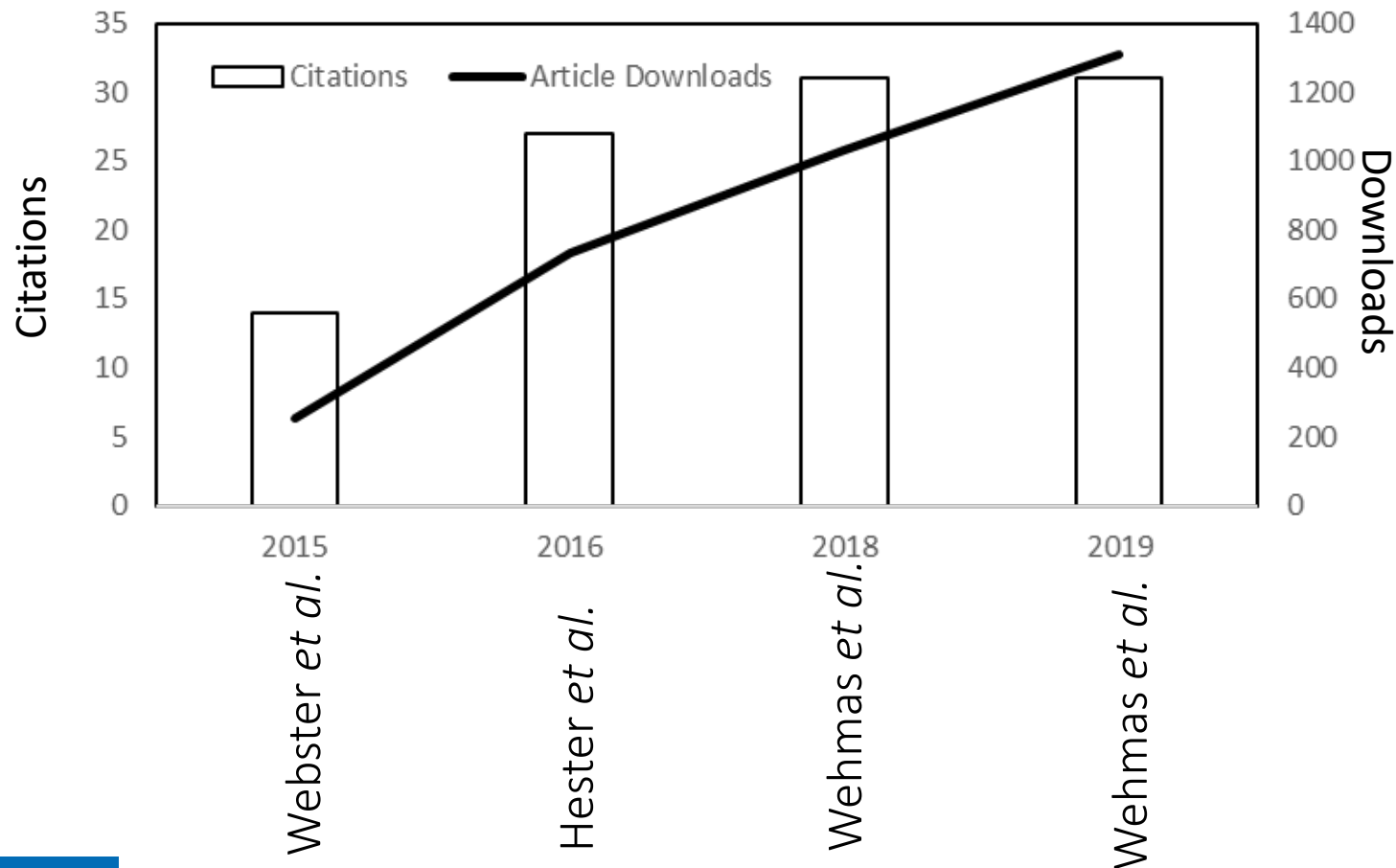
Major findings: Strategy for sequencing FFPE samples

1. Evaluate DV100
2. If DV100 > 80%, sequence
3. If DV100 is near 80%, run qRT-PCR
4. Use 80-100 nt amplicon size
5. If >500 copies of housekeeping gene detected, sequence
6. If <500 copies, try organocatalyst treatment



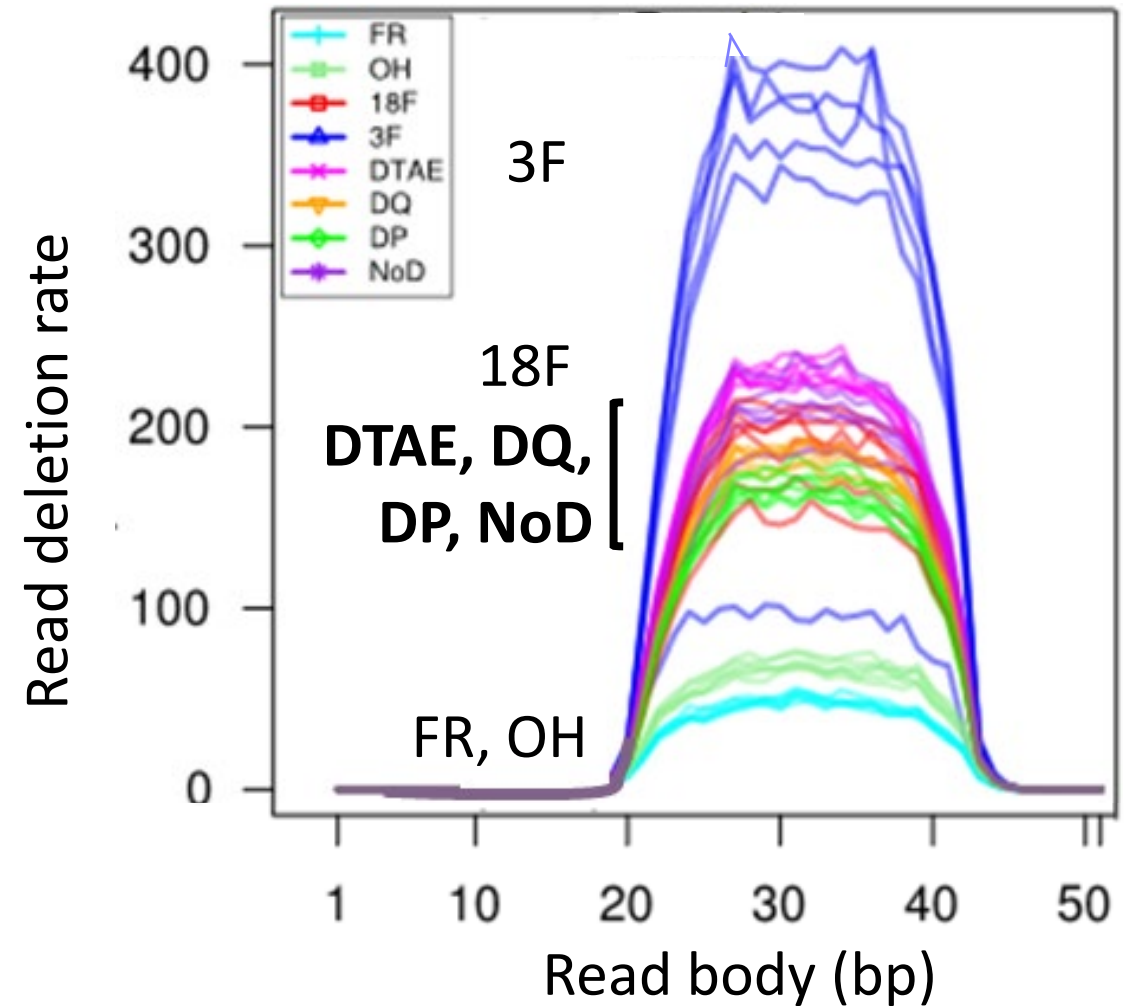
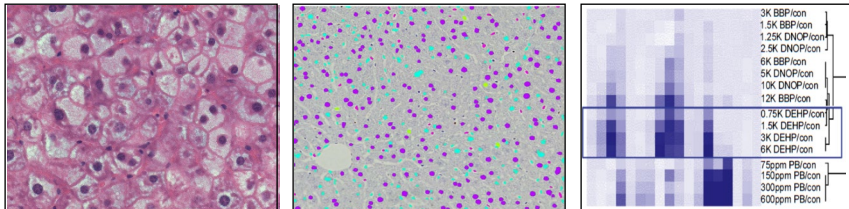
Objectives

FFPE Workgroup Publications

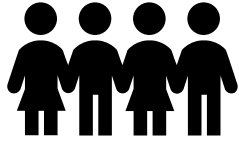


- Applied new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality
- Identified methods to improve gene expression data
- Developed better metrics for quality assessment;
- Translated results to clinical FFPE and improved SNP detection

Organocatalyst reduces RNA deletion rates, what about DNA?



Organocatalyst increases confidence in variant calls



Human tumor resections

Frozen Tumor samples

FFPE Tumor samples



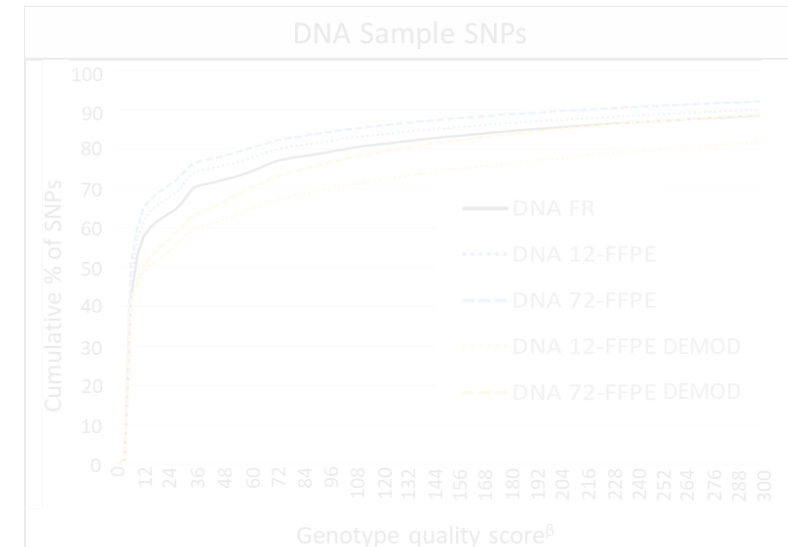
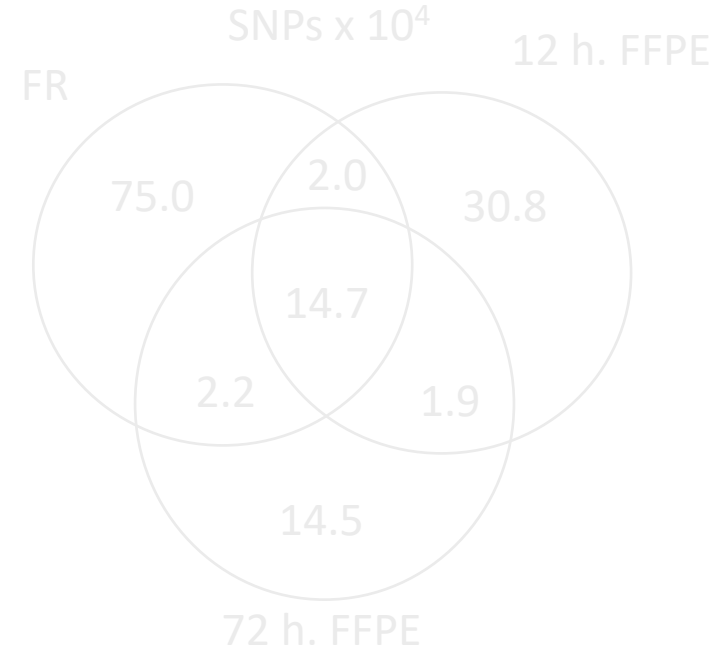
Tumor FR
RNA-seq + DNA-seq
(standard protocol)

Tumor FFPE
DNA-seq

**Organocatalyst
Tumor FFPE**
RNA-seq + DNA-seq



ILSI Health and Environmental
Sciences Institute



Organocatalyst increases confidence in variant calls



Human tumor resections

Frozen Tumor samples

FFPE Tumor samples



Tumor FR
RNA-seq + DNA-seq
(standard protocol)

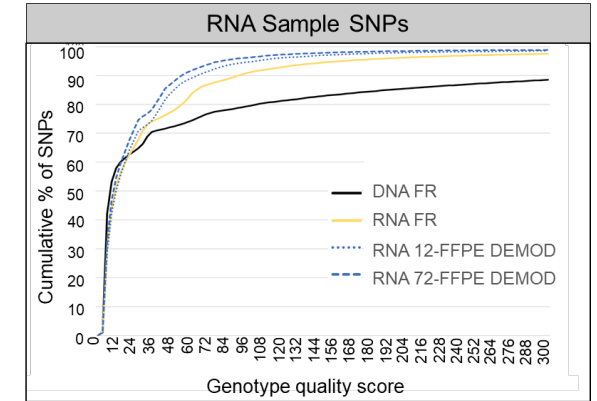
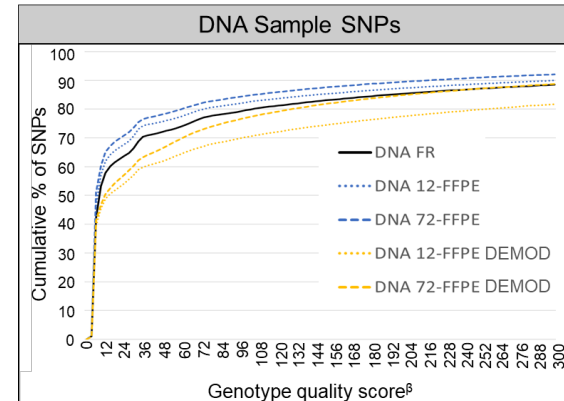
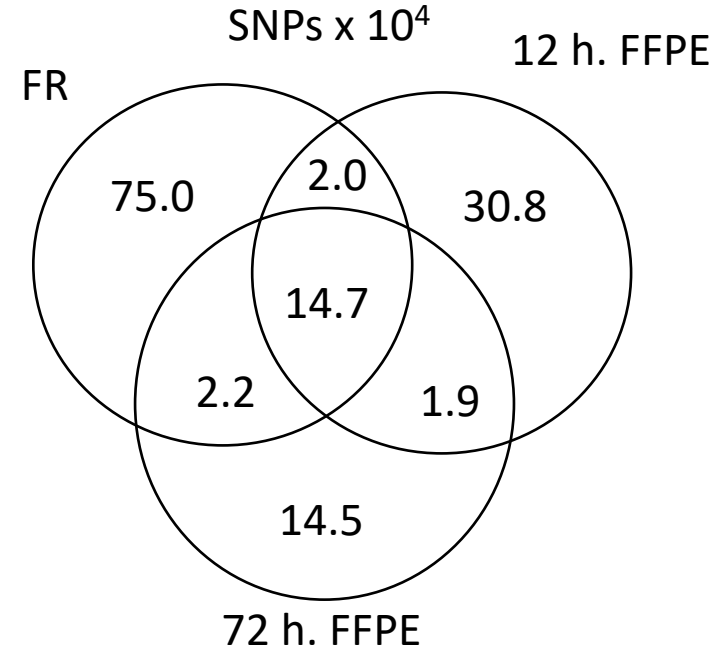
Tumor FFPE
DNA-seq

**Organocatalyst
Tumor FFPE**
RNA-seq + DNA-seq



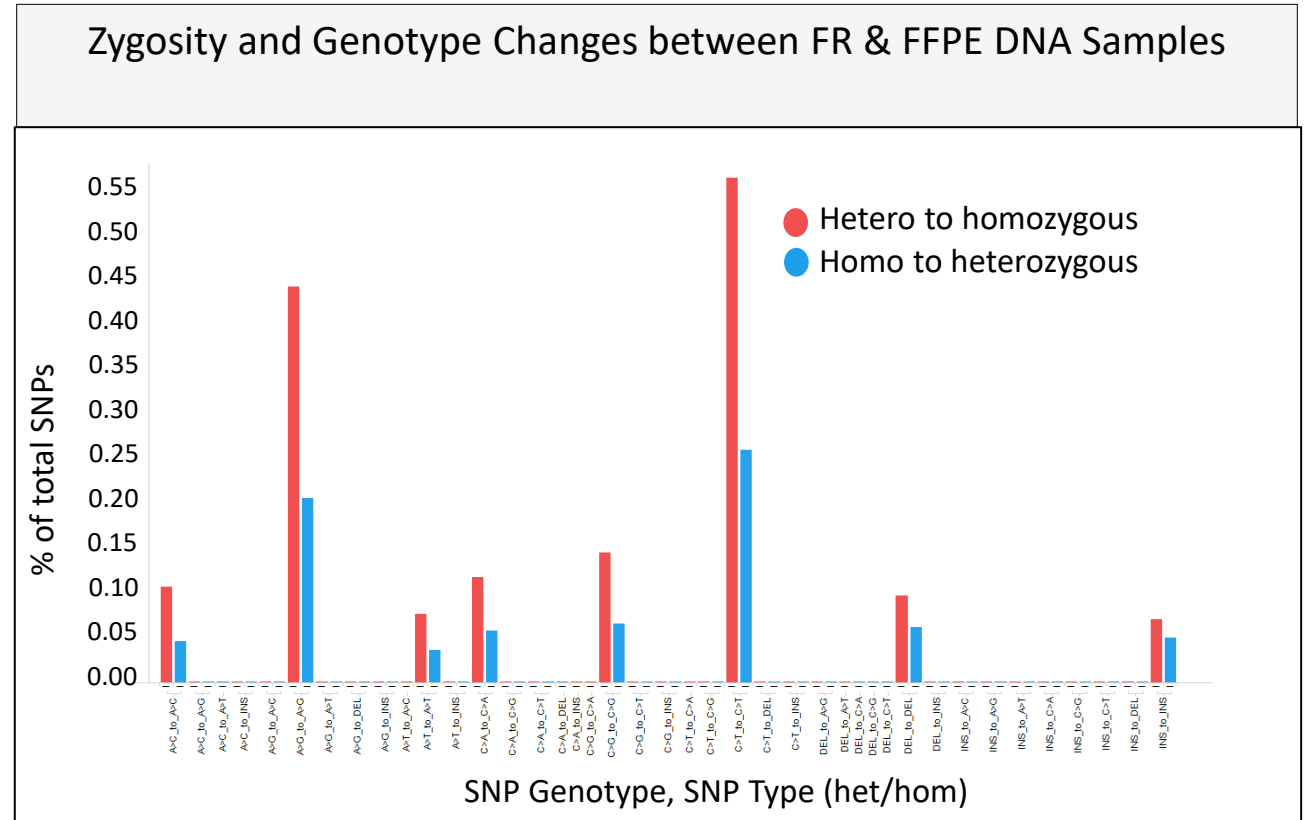
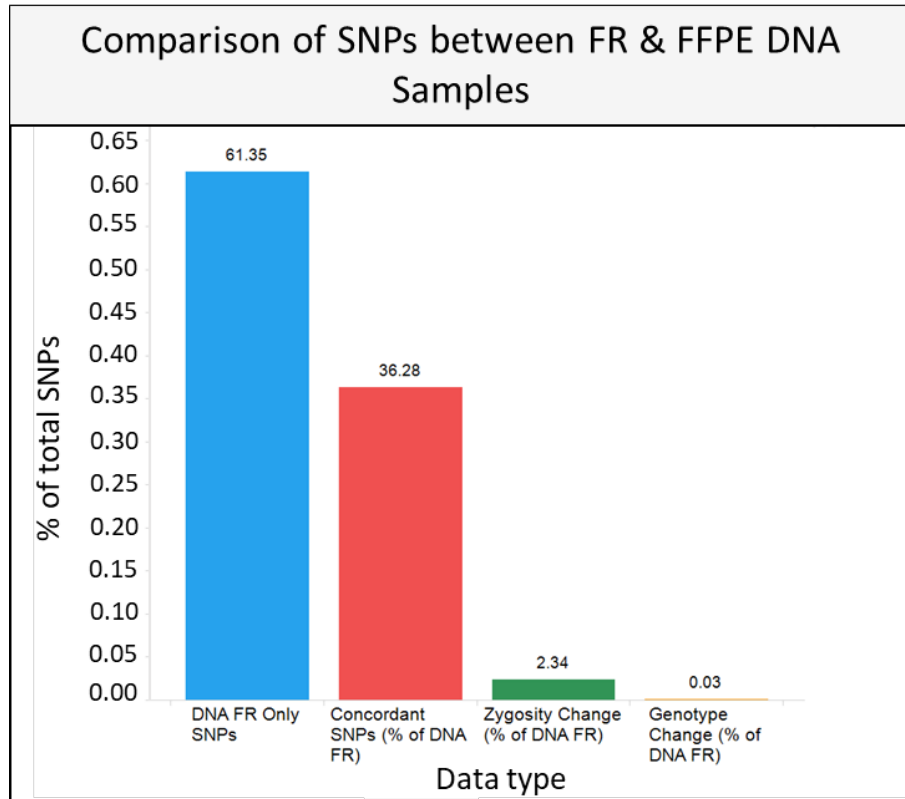
ILSI Health and Environmental
Sciences Institute

NIH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

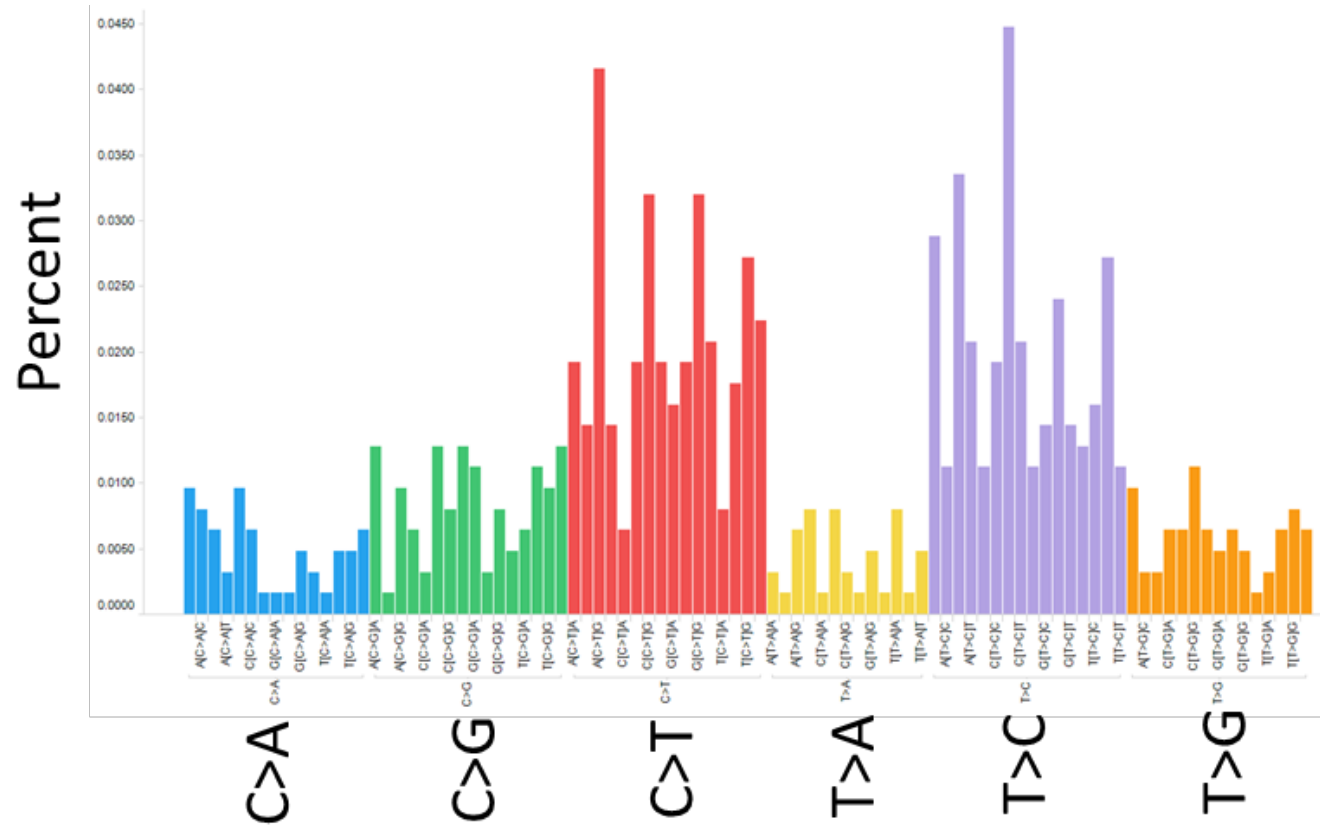


[§] The Genotype quality score represents the Phred-scaled confidence that the genotype assignment is correct

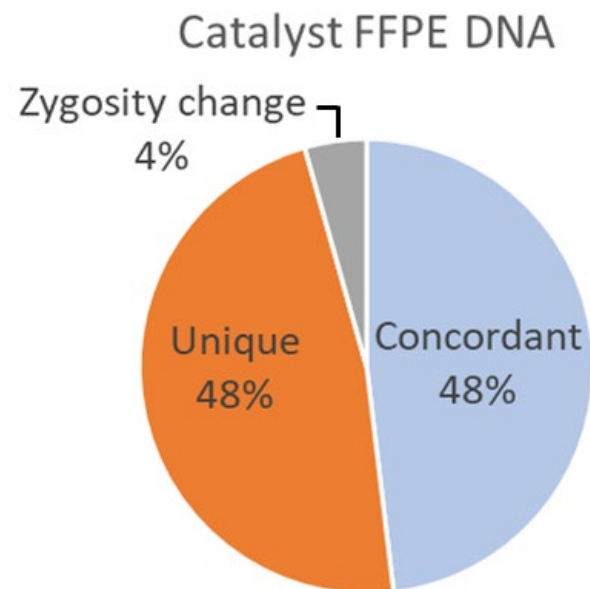
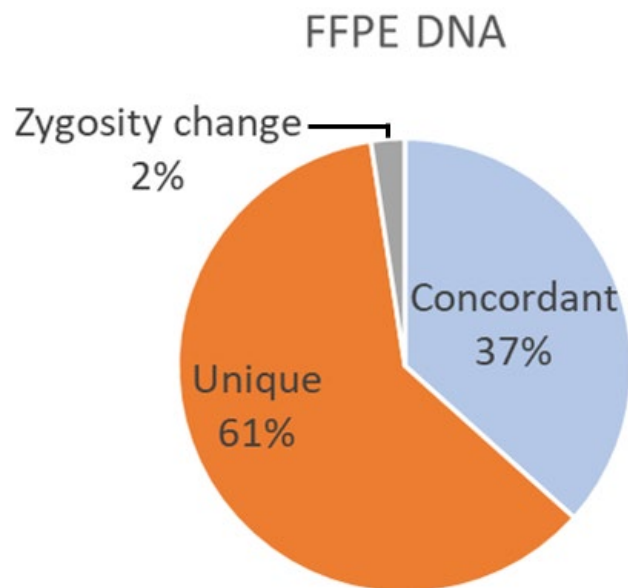
Fixation results mainly in zygosity changes for variant calls



FFPE damage more likely to cause changes of C>T and T>C with
< 1% = “Genotype Changes”

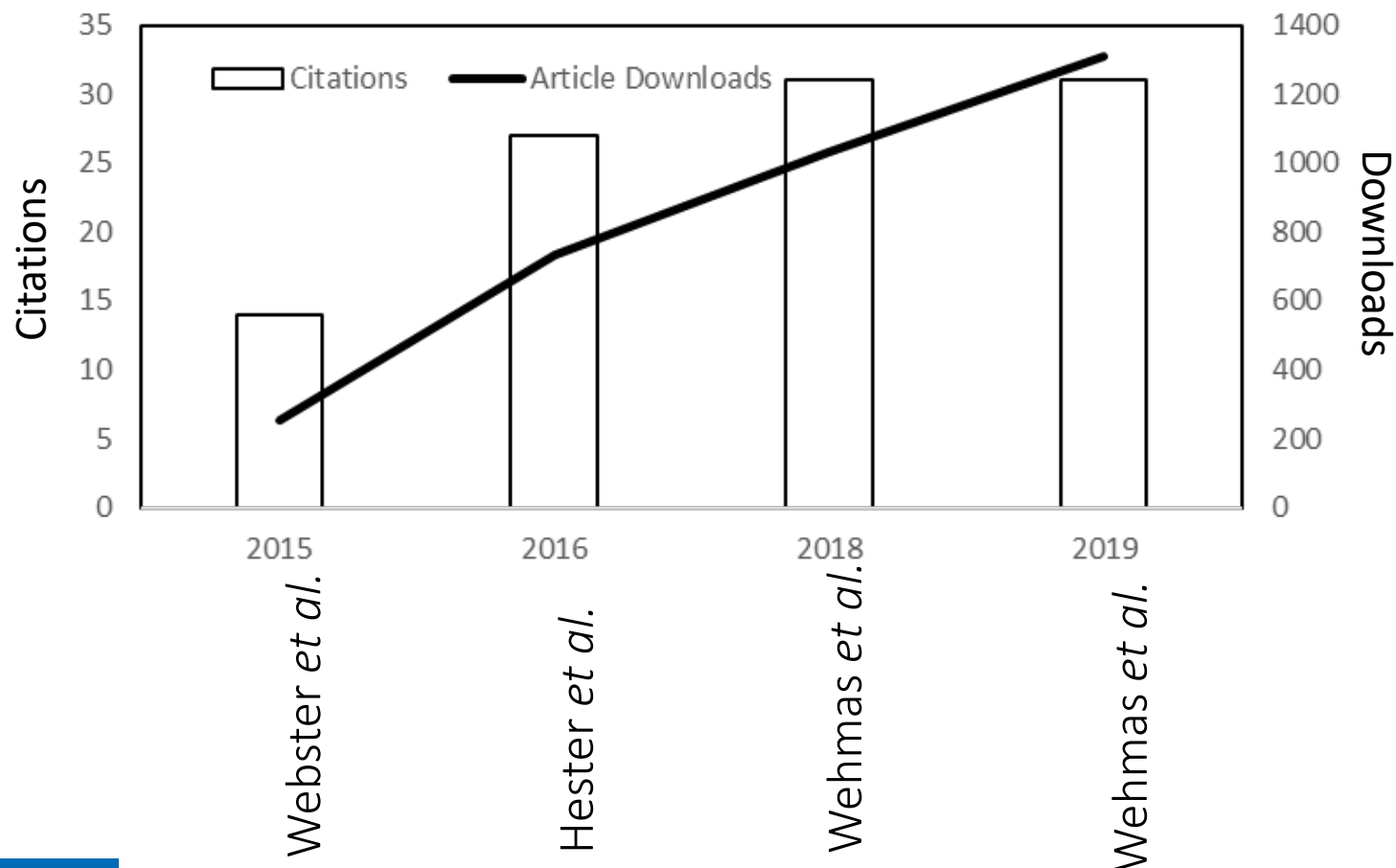


Organocatalyst treatment improves concordance in mutation calls by 11.5%



Major findings and unanswered questions

FFPE Workgroup Publications

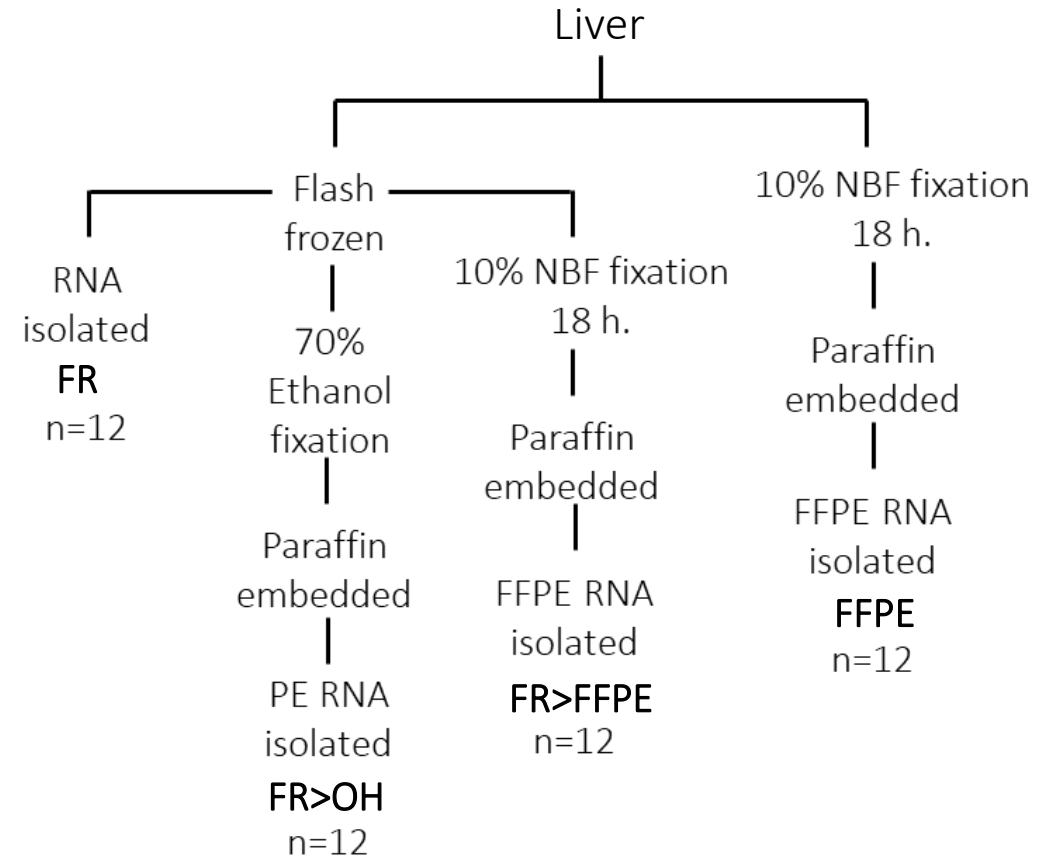
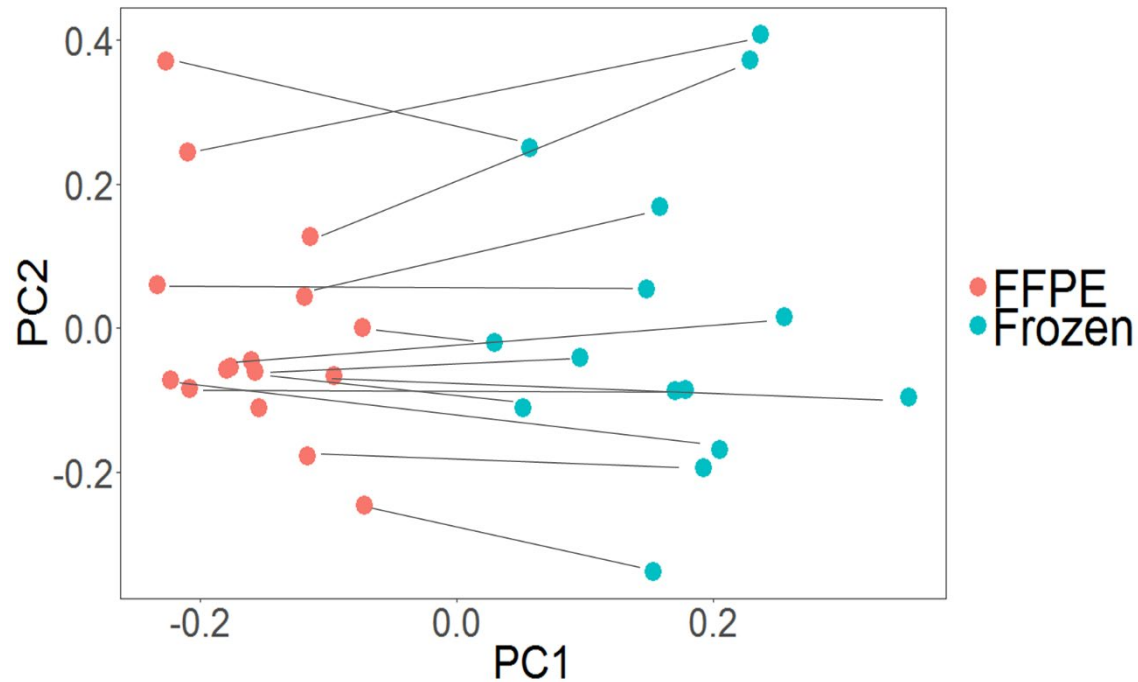


- Applied new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality
- Identified methods to improve gene expression data
- Developed better metrics for quality assessment;
- Translated results to clinical FFPE and improved SNP detection
- **FFPE artifacts?**
- **Age limitations?**

Formalin fixation causes shift in gene response

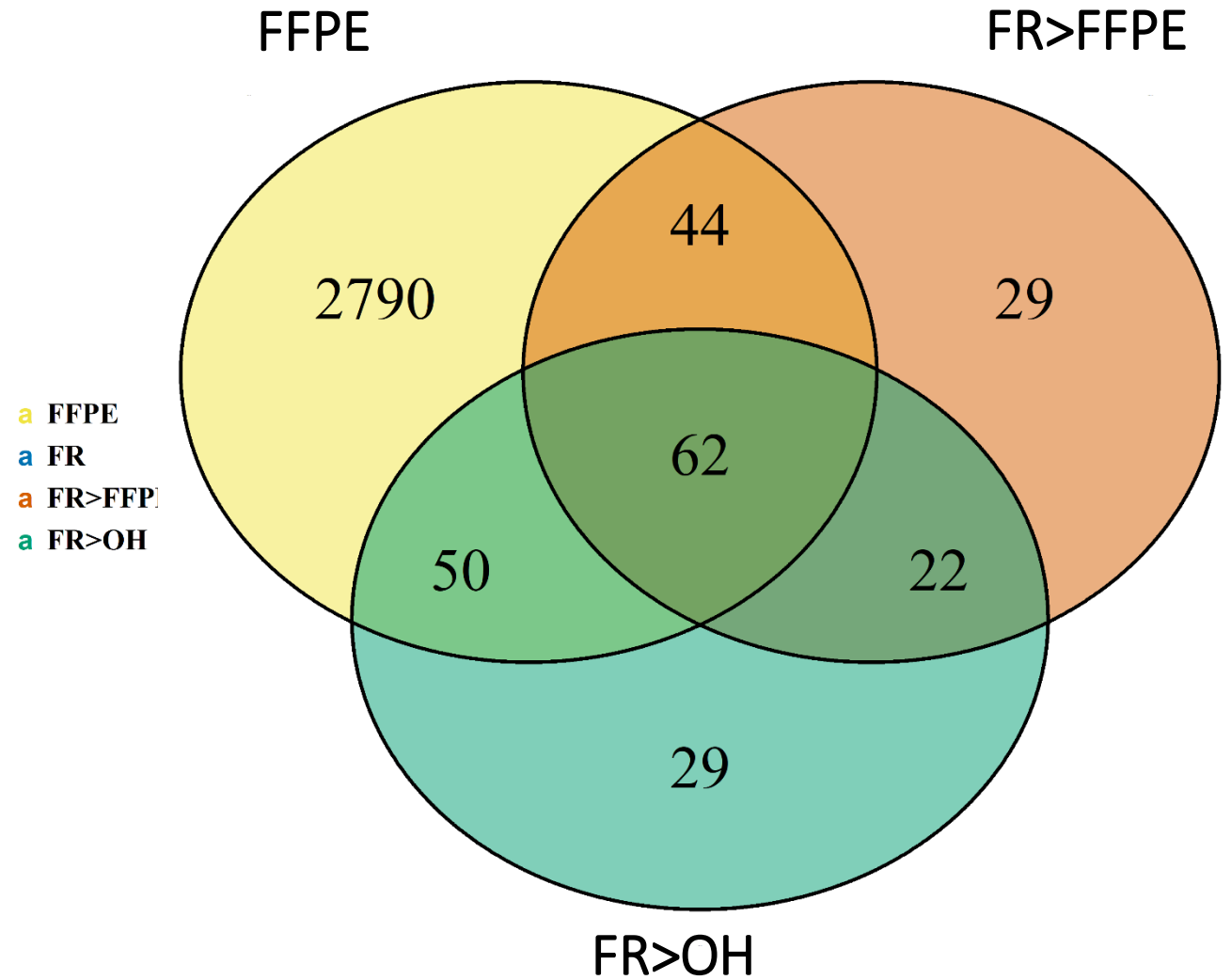
- Male B6C3F1 mice
- PB exposed 0 or 600 ppm
- n =6/dose

Previous observation



Wehmas, L. C., et al. (2020). “Formalin fixation has wide spread genomic effects in preserved tissue samples”. Submitted.

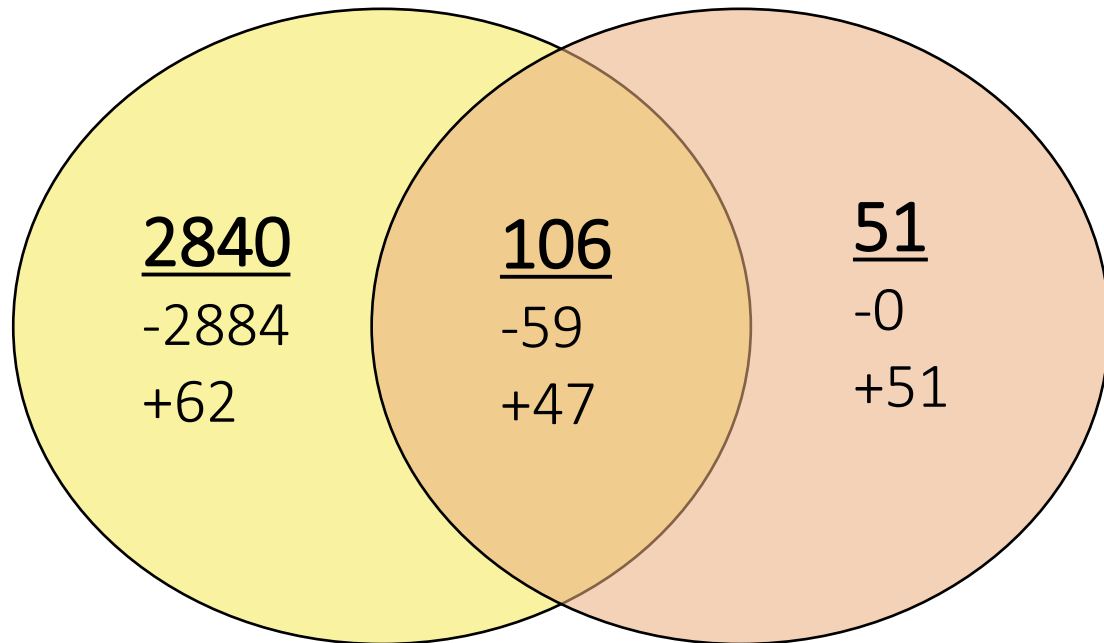
Direct formalin fixation significantly impacts gene expression



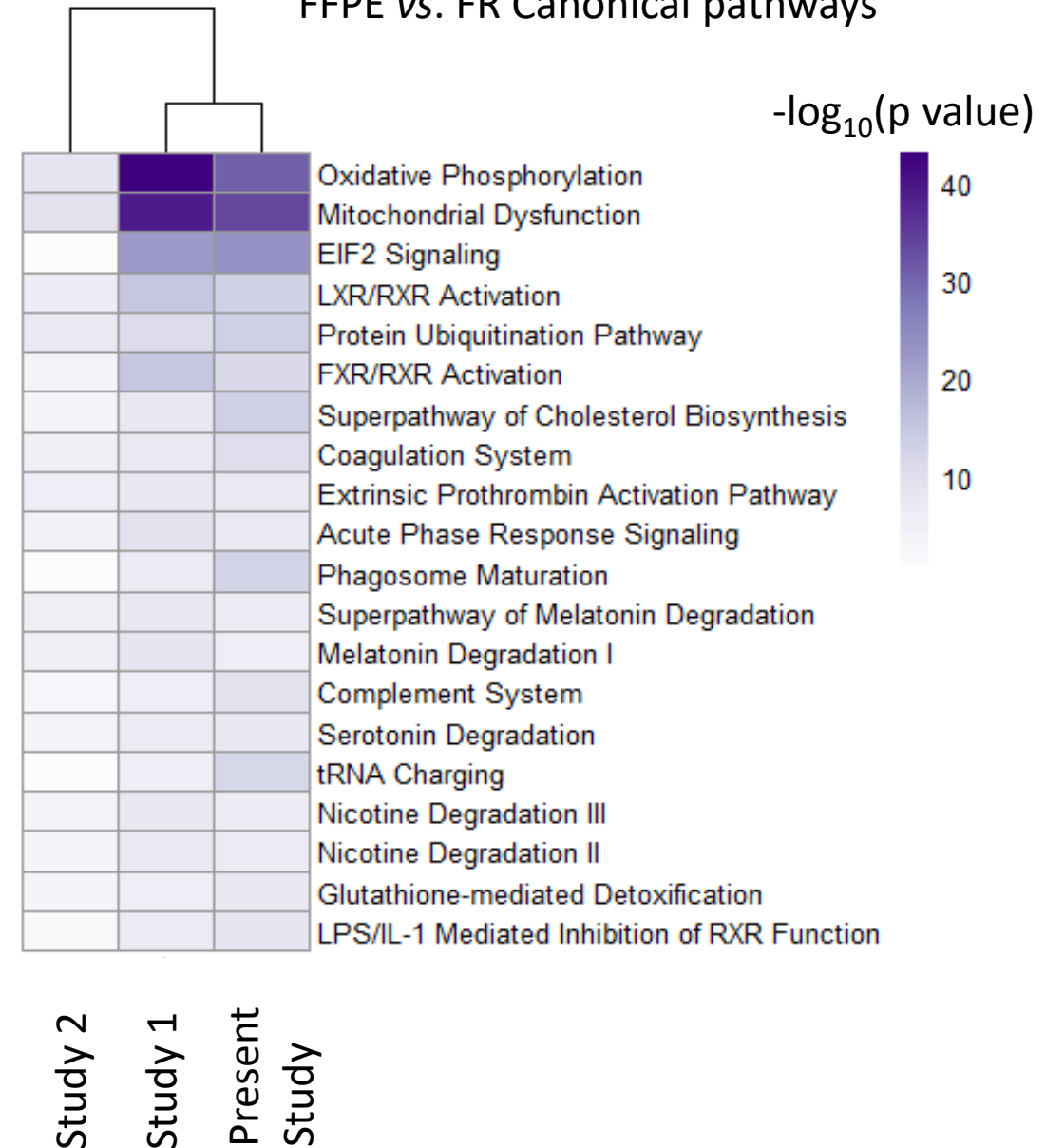
Direct formalin fixation impacts cell metabolism and transcription

FFPE vs. FR

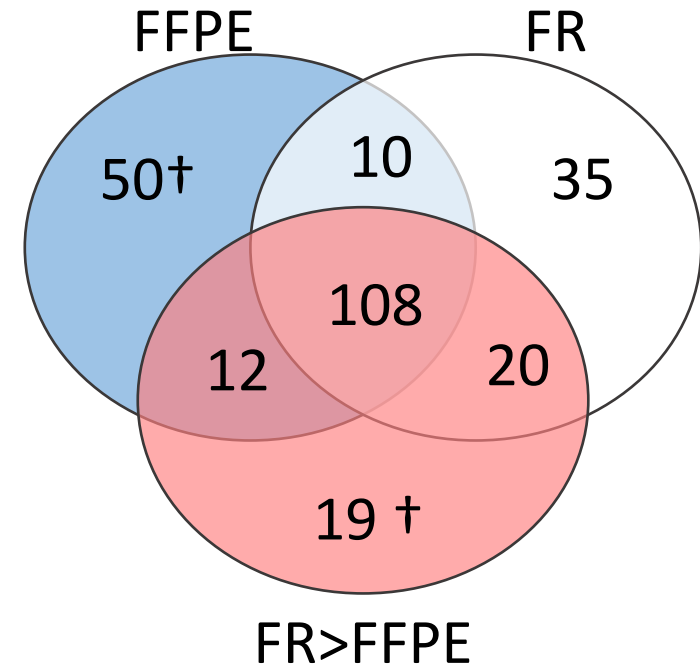
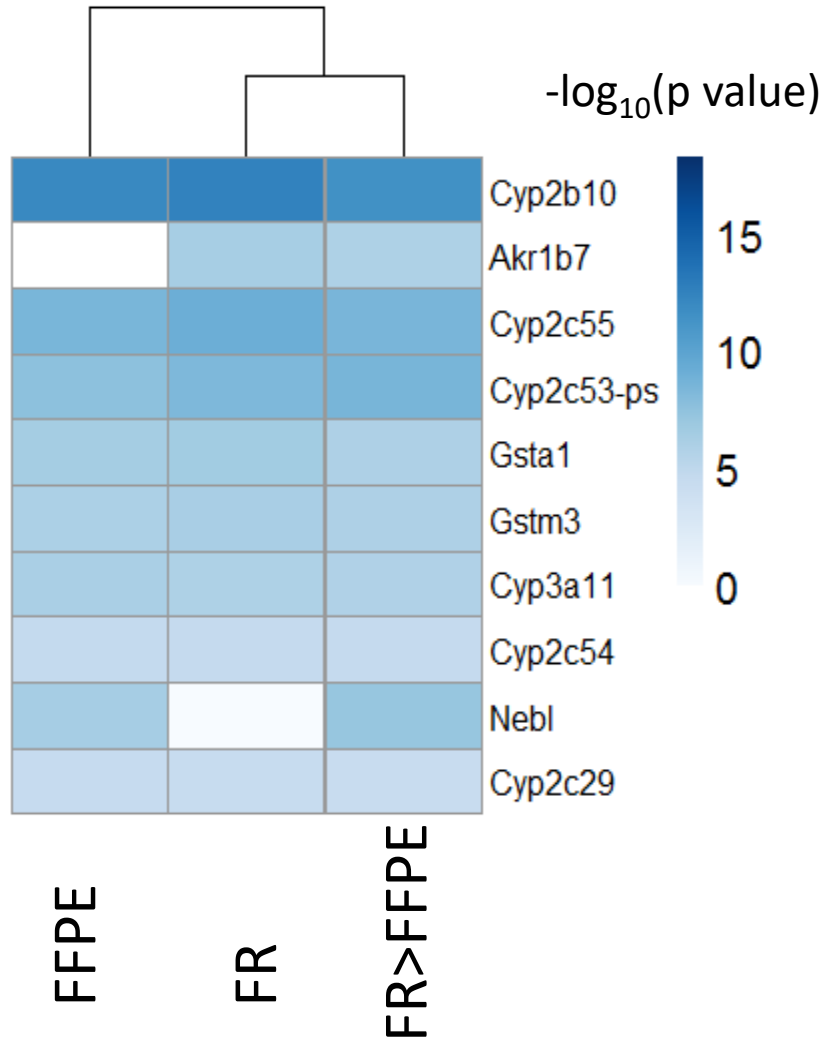
FR>FFPE vs. FR



FFPE vs. FR Canonical pathways

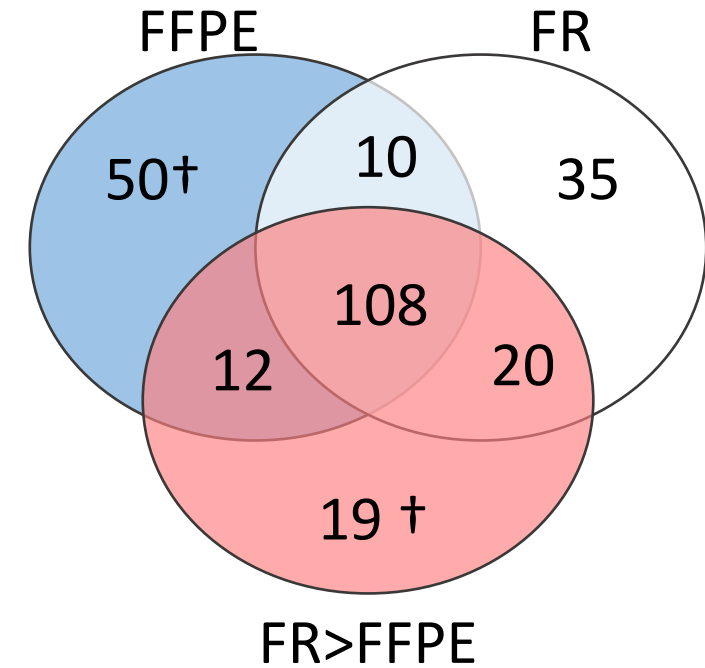
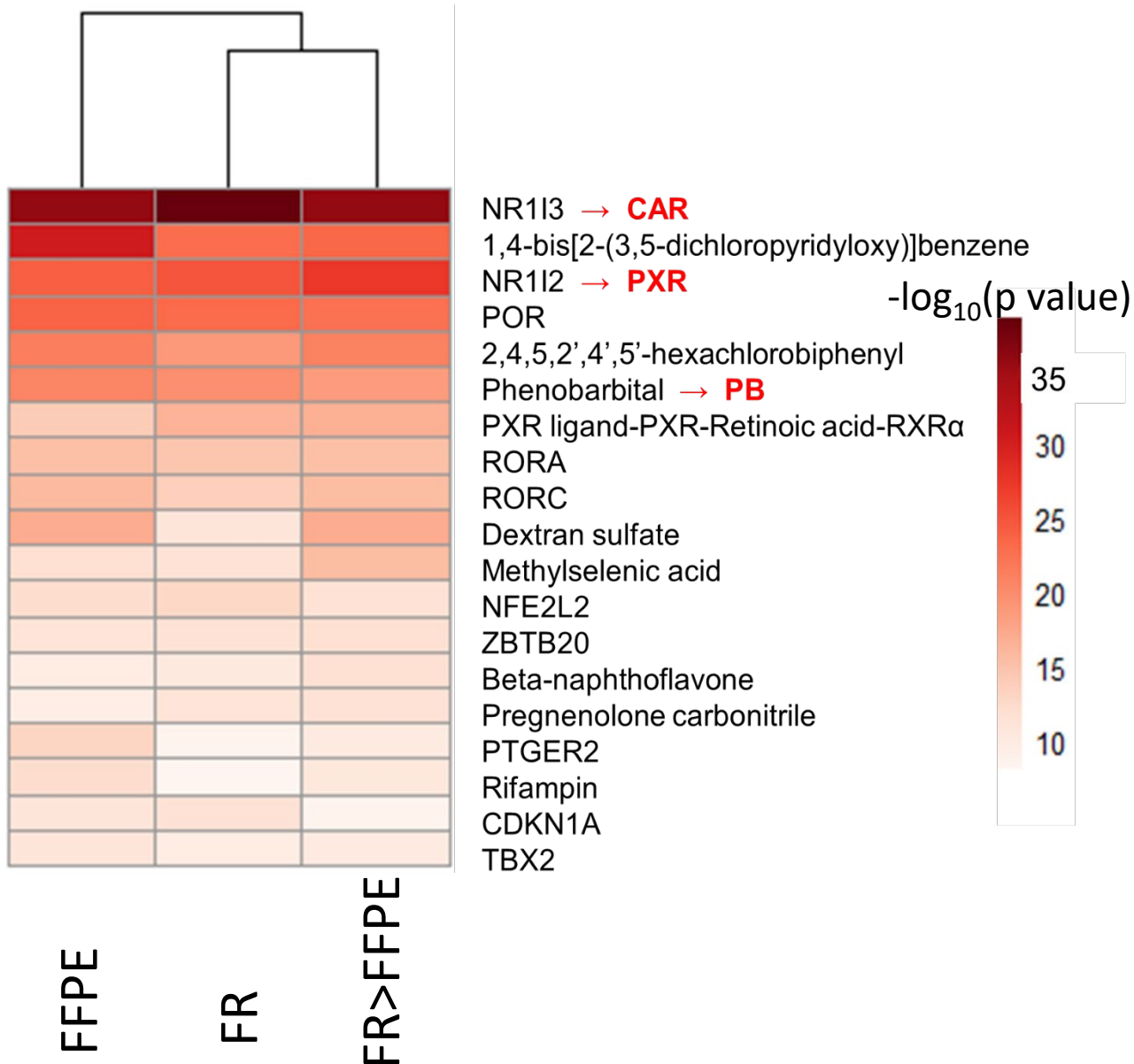


Biomarkers of PB exposure are detected across all groups



† chi squared p value < 0.005
50/180 for FFPE
19/159 for FR>FFPE

Chemical (PB) response remains detectable

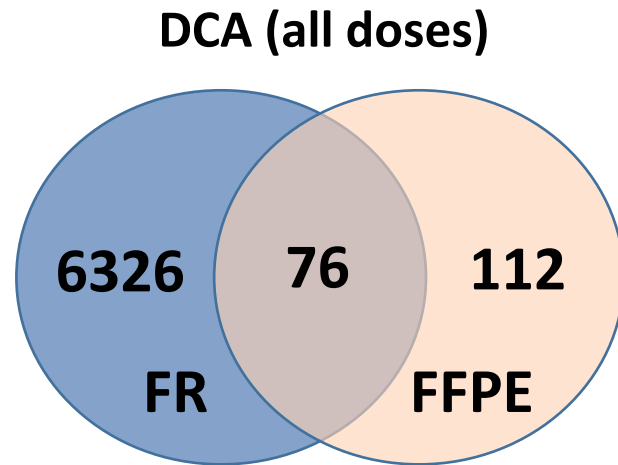


† chi squared p value < 0.005
50/180 for FFPE
19/159 for FR>FFPE

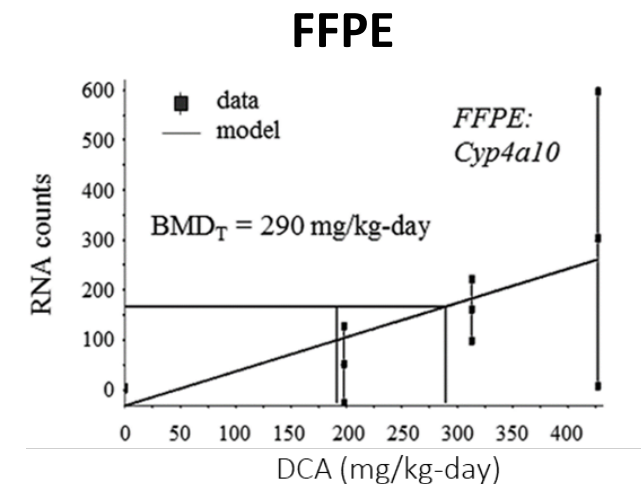
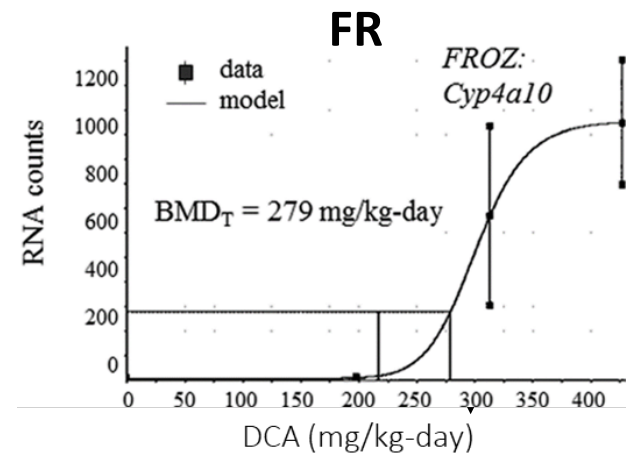
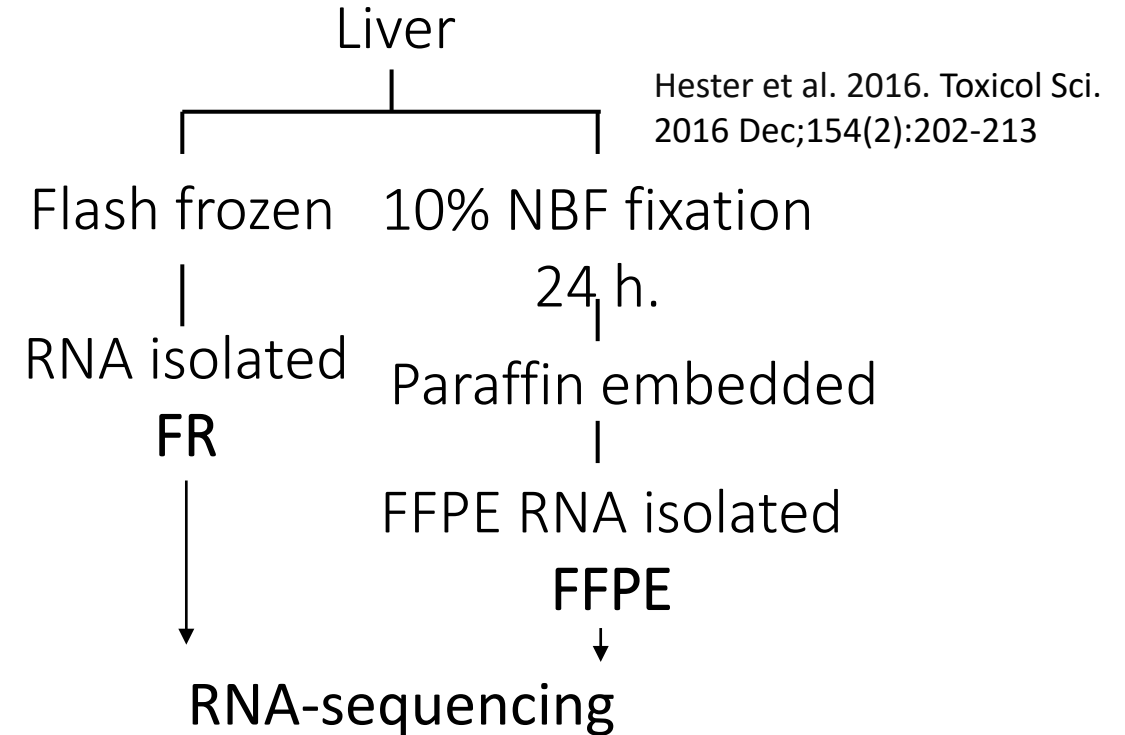
>21 yrs. FFPE results in 97% reduction in gene counts

>21 yrs. Dichloroacetic acid (DCA)

- 4 week-old male B6C3F1 mice
- Doses 0, 1, 2 & 3.5 g/L in drinking H₂O
- N-6/dose
- 6 day exposure



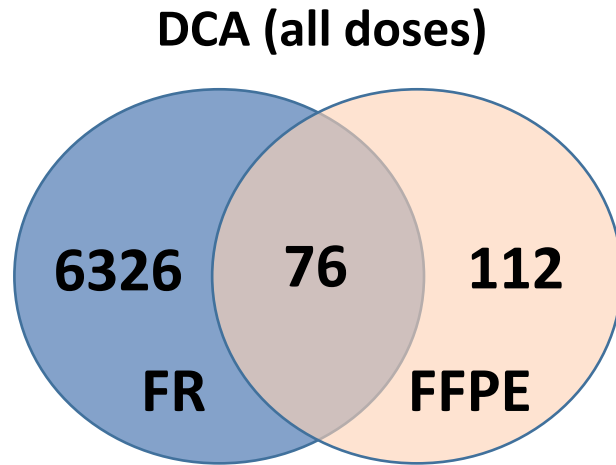
ILSI Health and Environment
Sciences Institute



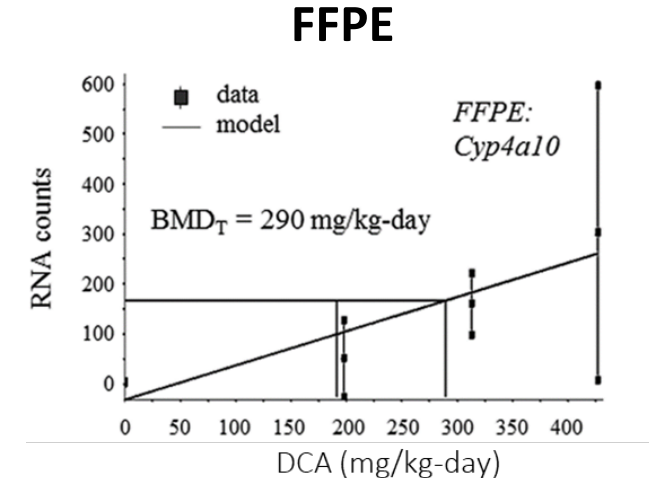
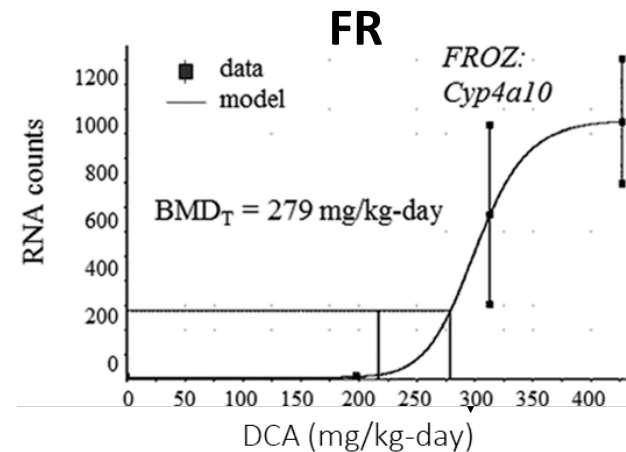
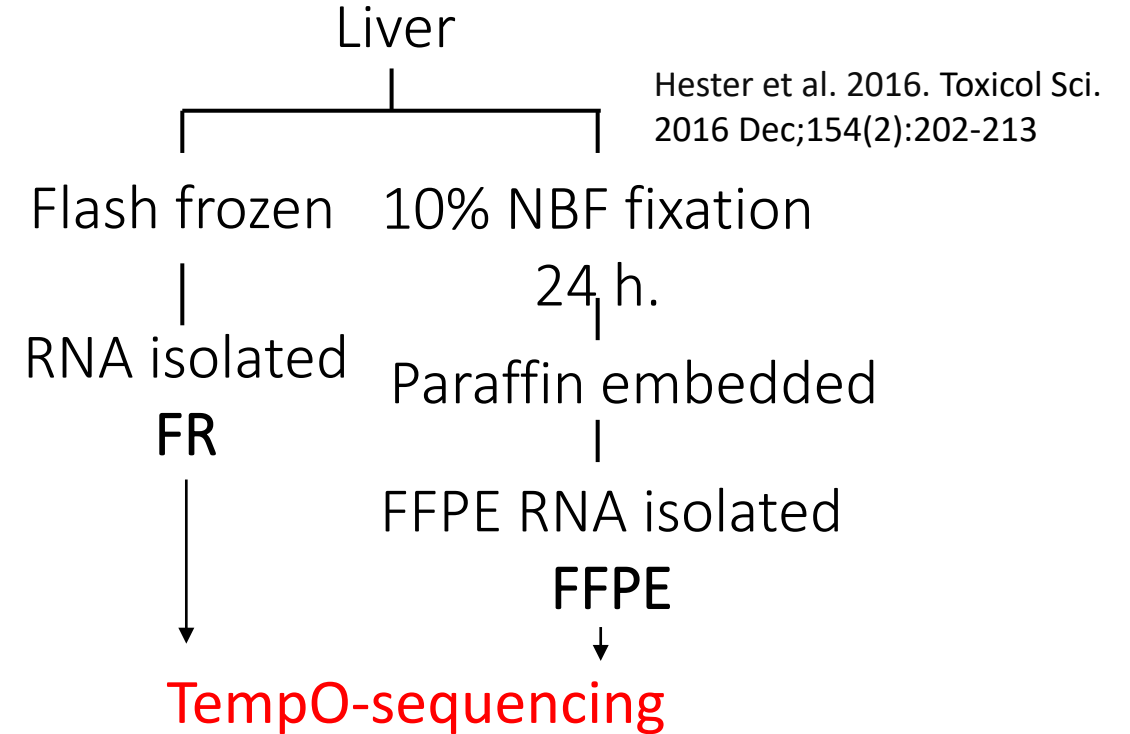
>21 yrs. FFPE results in 97% reduction in gene counts

>21 yrs. Dichloroacetic acid (DCA)

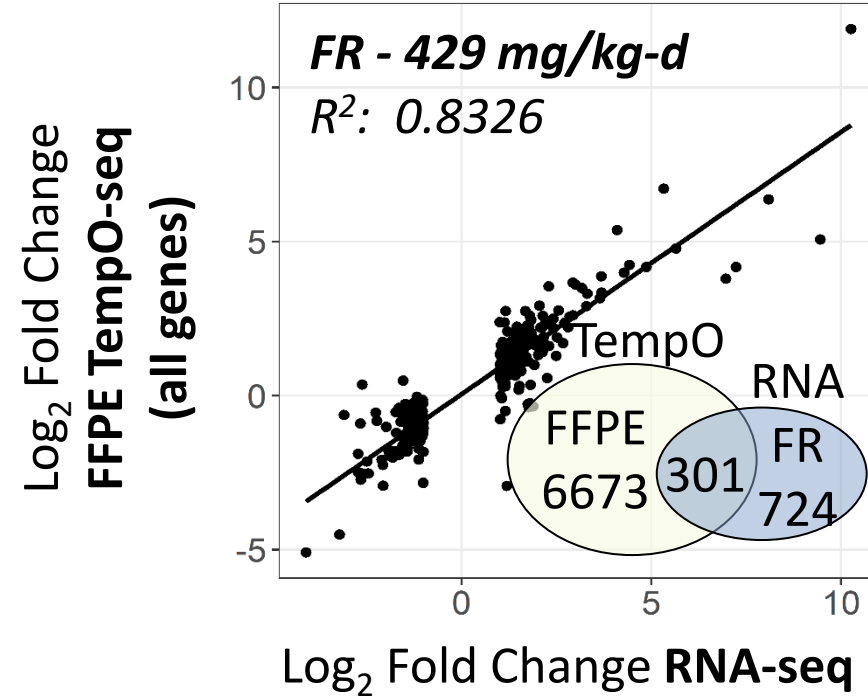
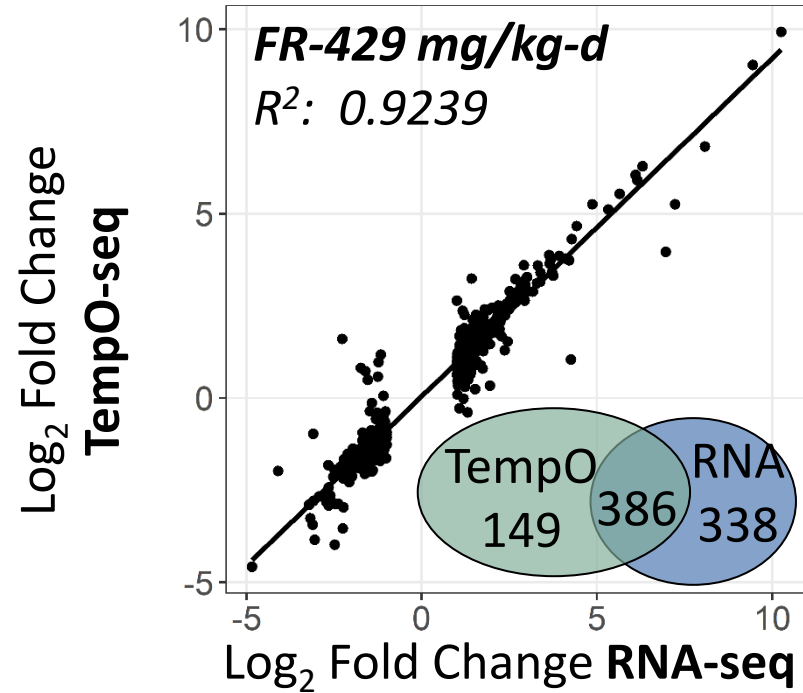
- 4 week-old male B6C3F1 mice
- Doses 0, 1, 2 & 3.5 g/L in drinking H₂O
- N-6/dose
- 6 day exposure



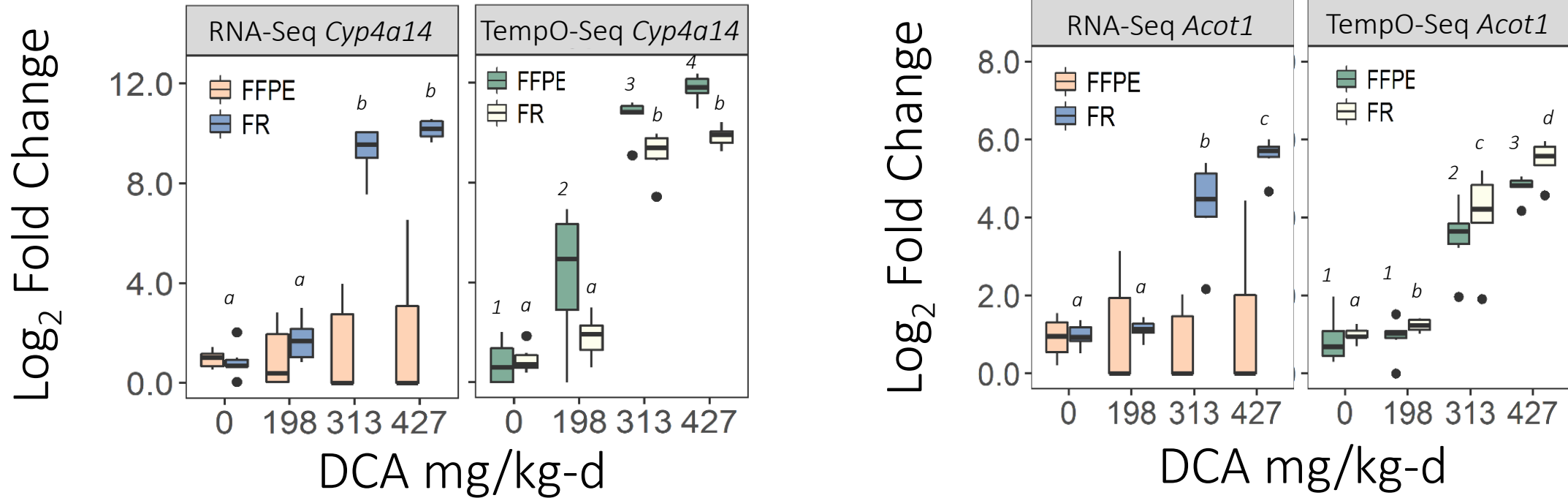
ILSI Health and Environment
Sciences Institute



TempO-seq significant genes concordant with RNA-seq

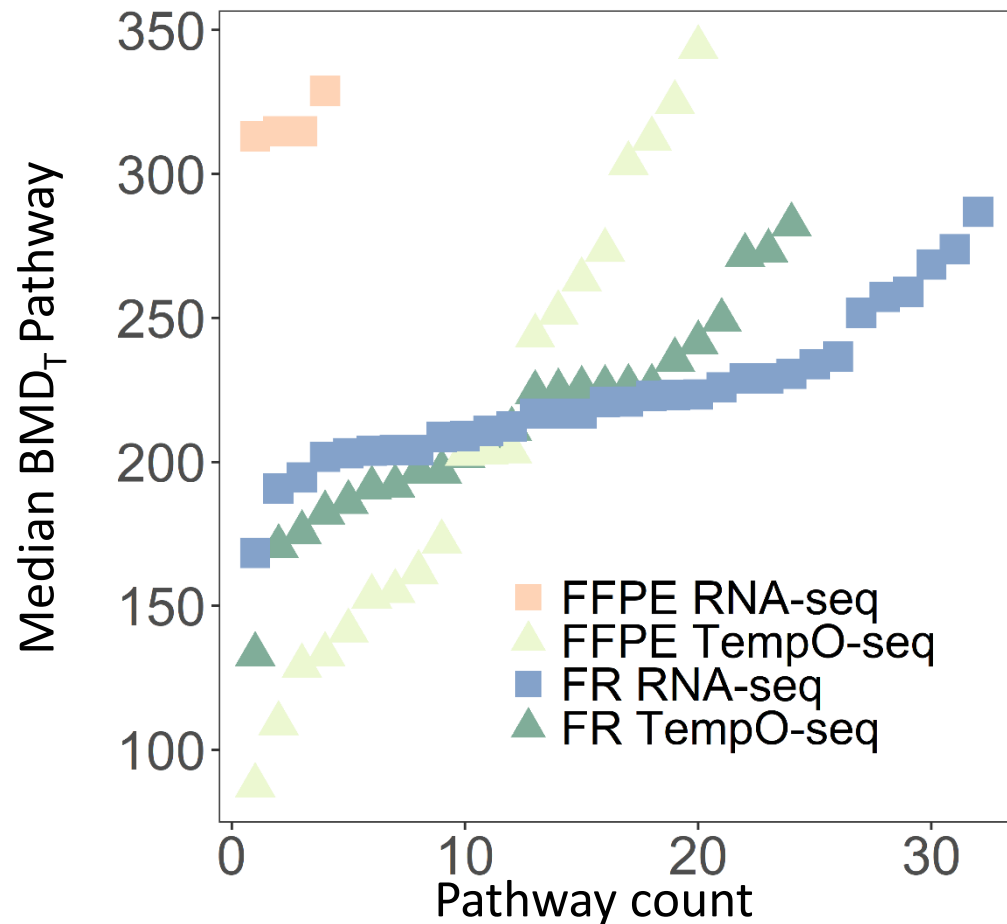


TempO-seq FFPE more consistent with frozen marker genes



a, b, c, and d: FR significant difference (p-value <0.05) between dose groups. 1, 2, 3, and 4: FFPE significant difference (p-value <0.05) between dose groups.

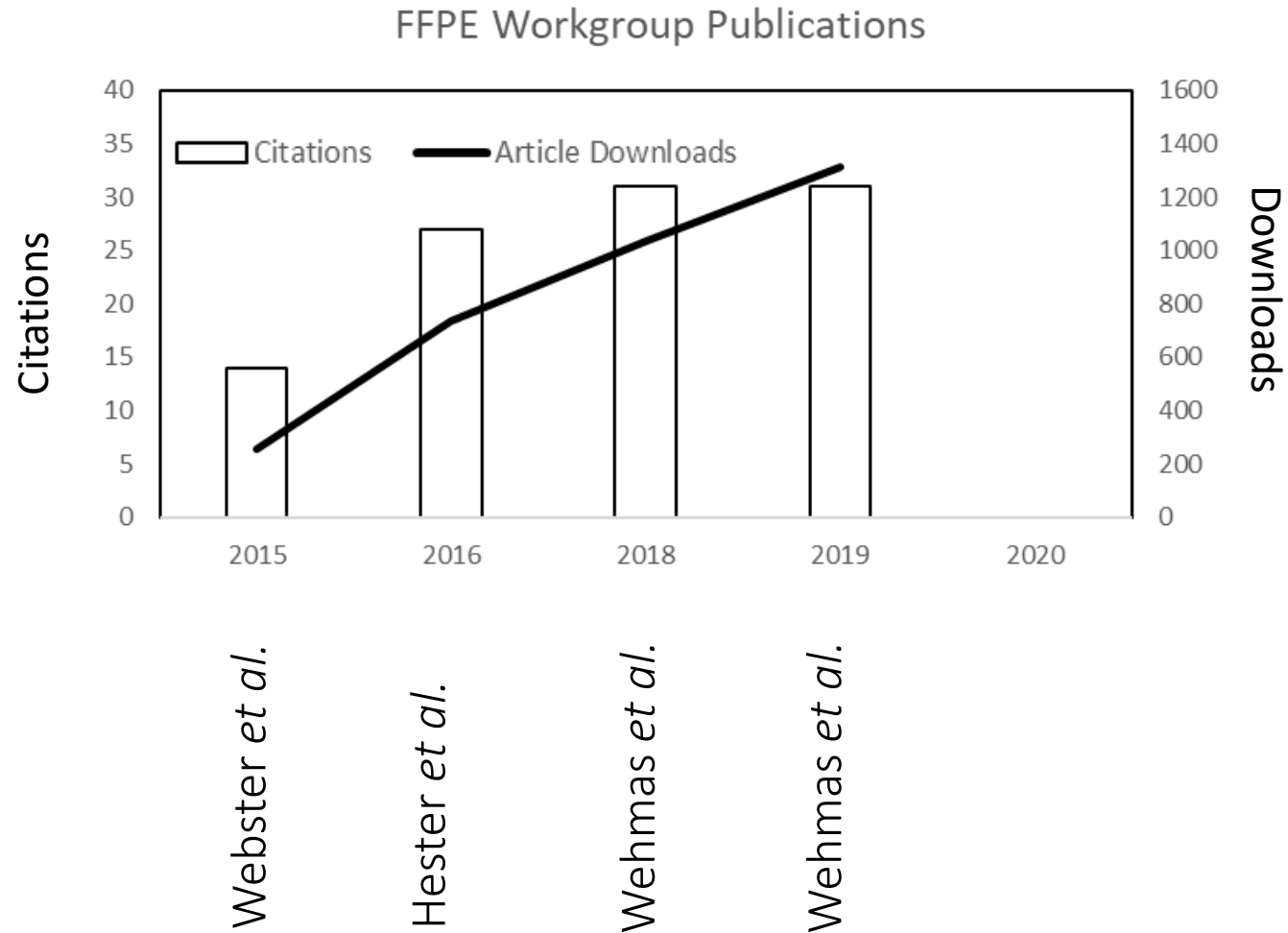
TempO-seq gene response BMD within 2.1-3.1 fold of traditional value



	Lowest Median BMD (mg/kg-d)	Median BMDL (mg/kg-d)	BMD _T : BMD _A *
FFPE TempO-seq	87.7	55.1	2.1
FR TempO-seq	133.2	101	3.1
FR RNA-seq	168.4	127.8	4.0
FFPE RNA-seq	313.1	202.0	7.3

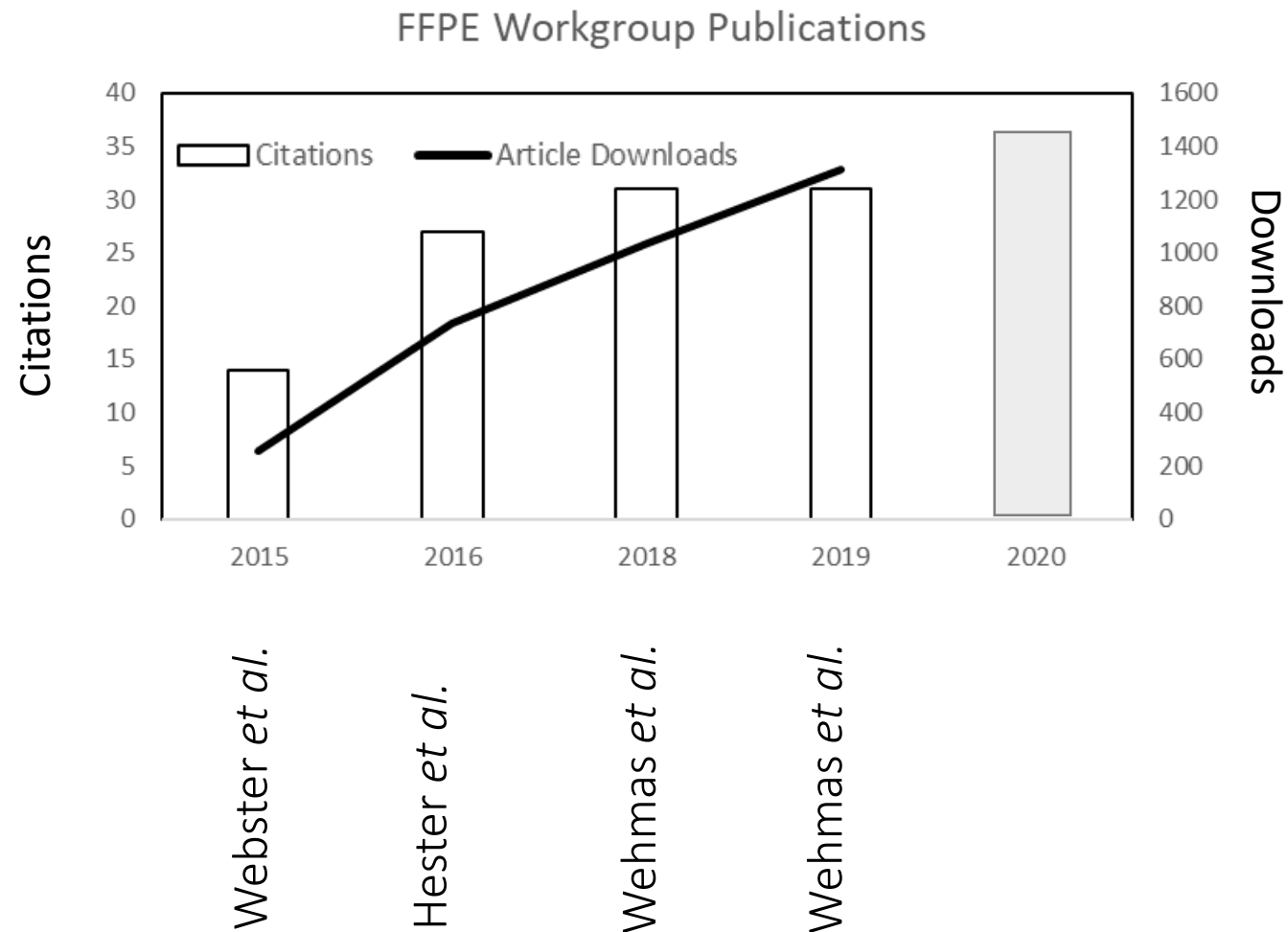
*BMD_A: IRIS BMD for mouse liver adenoma and carcinoma = 42.6 mg/kg-d

Major findings



- Applied new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality
- **Identified methods to improve gene expression data**
- Developed better metrics for quality assessment;
- Translated results to clinical FFPE and improved SNP detection
- Identified artifacts and importance of controls
- Improved transcriptomic benchmark dose analysis for >21 yr. old FFPE

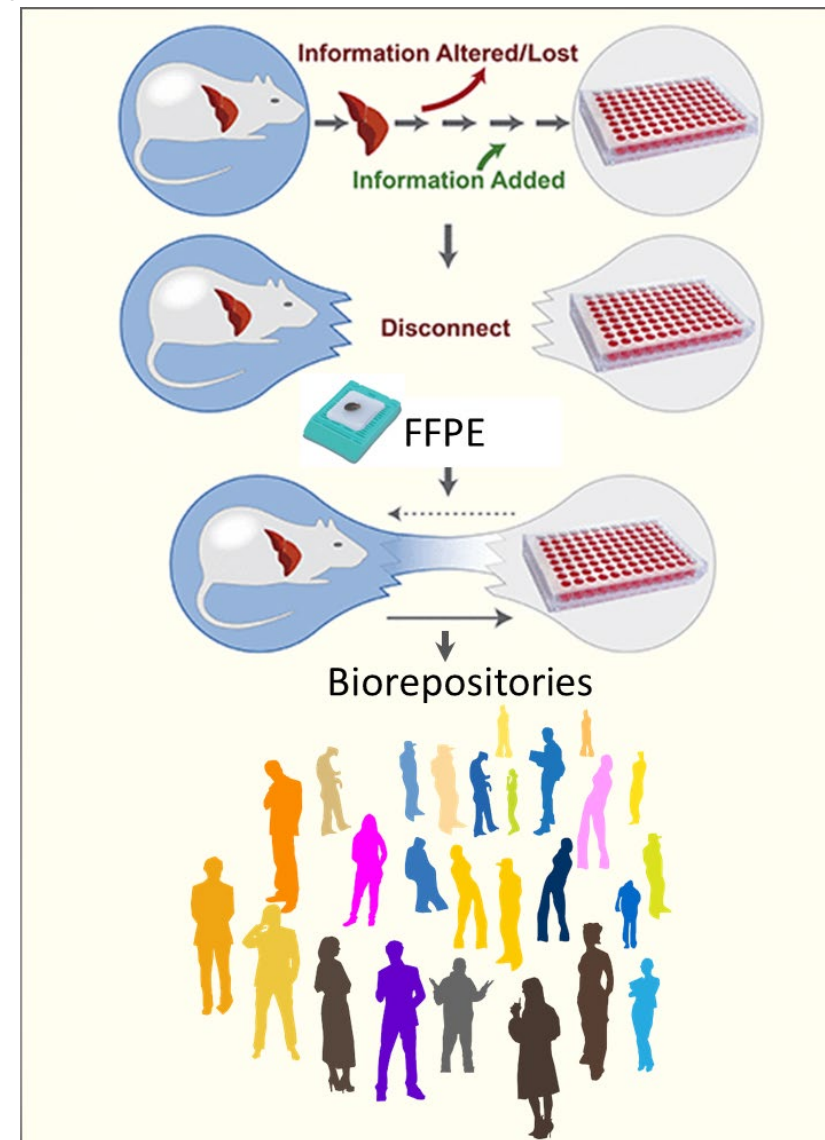
Major findings



- Applied new technologies
- Characterized major factors impacting FFPE quality
- **Identified methods to improve gene expression data**
- Developed better metrics for quality assessment;
- Translated results to clinical FFPE and improved SNP detection
- Identified artifacts and importance of controls
- Improved transcriptomic benchmark dose analysis for >21 yr. old FFPE

Archival tissue samples can be repurposed to:

- Quantify gene expression
- Understand chemical mode of action
- Expand toxicity pathways
- Bridge molecular and traditional toxicology data
- Save resources and time
- Aid translation to humans



Biorepository resources

- Specimen Resource Locator - <https://specimens.cancer.gov/>
- Biorepositories & Biospecimen Research Branch (BBRB) - <https://biospecimens.cancer.gov/default.asp>
- Mayo Clinic Biorepositories program - <https://www.mayo.edu/research/centers-programs/mayo-clinic-biobank/overview>
- Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPORE)- <https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/budget/fact-book/extramural-programs/spores>
- National Toxicology Program Archives- <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/data/archives/index.html>
- National Gene Vector Biorespository - <https://www.ngvbcc.org/Home.action>

Acknowledgments

EPA

Charles Wood, DVM, PhD (now BI)

Susan Hester, PhD

Gail Nelson

Judy Schmidt

AOP task members

NCI

Ping Guan

Helen Moore

Quintiles

(Q2-Solutions, Durham, NC)

RNA-Seq processing

HESI eSTAR Committee

HESI Staff

Sybil Pettit, PhD, Director

Carolina Morell-Perez, MS Scientific Program Manager

Raegan O'Lone, PhD, Associate Director (Former)

Lauren Peel, Scientific Program Associate (Former)

Health Canada

Carole Yauk, PhD

Remi Gagne

Andrew Williams, PhD

Pfizer

Mark Gosink, PhD

Supplemental-Direct formalin fixation effect does not confound chemical treatment response

