

# Detecting Cancer by Blood Samples

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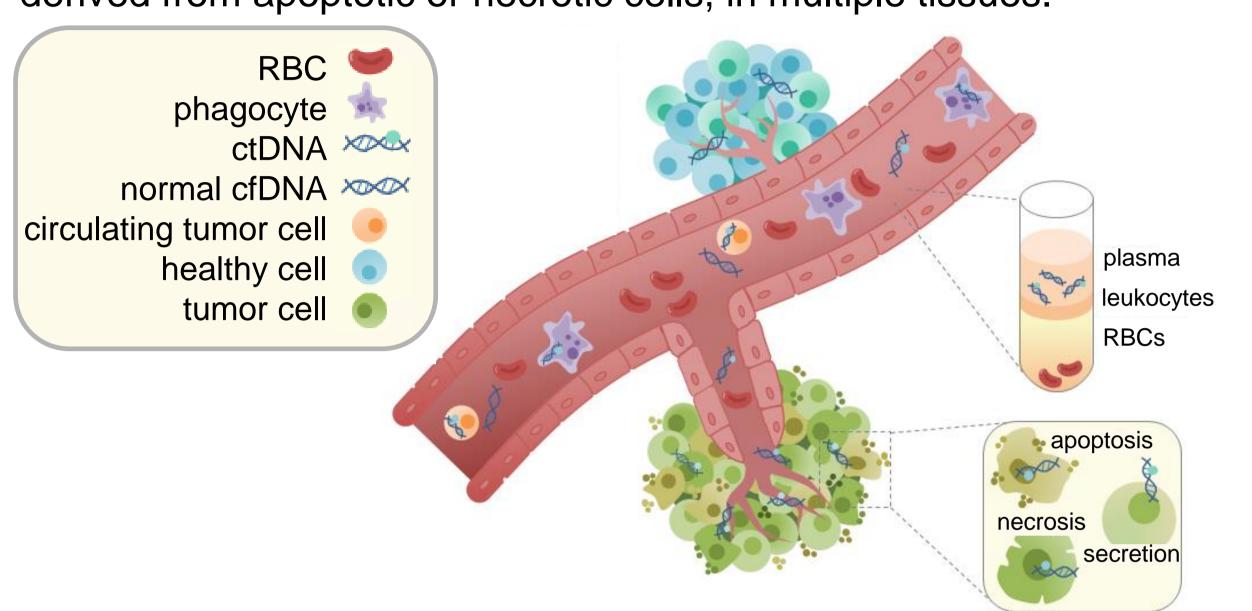
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### Introduction

Newly developed blood tests can target circulating fragments of DNA. Here, we propose applying this technology to identify cancer from peripheral blood.

### Circulating Cell-Free DNA

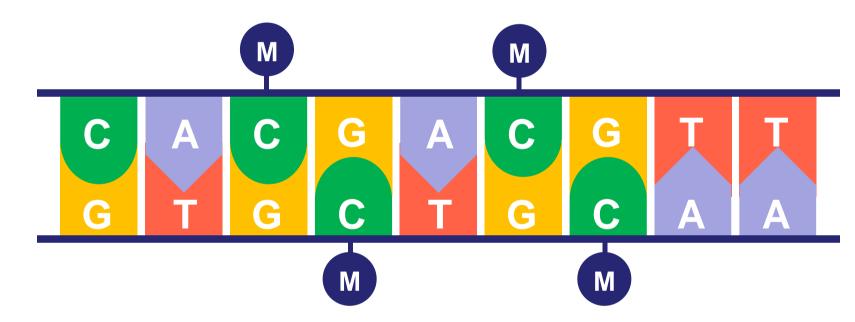
The human blood is mainly composed of plasma, thrombocytes, red and white blood cells. It also consists low levels of circulating cellfree DNA (cfDNA). These are short (~200bp) DNA segments, derived from apoptotic or necrotic cells, in multiple tissues.



### CpG Methylation Indicates cfDNA Origin

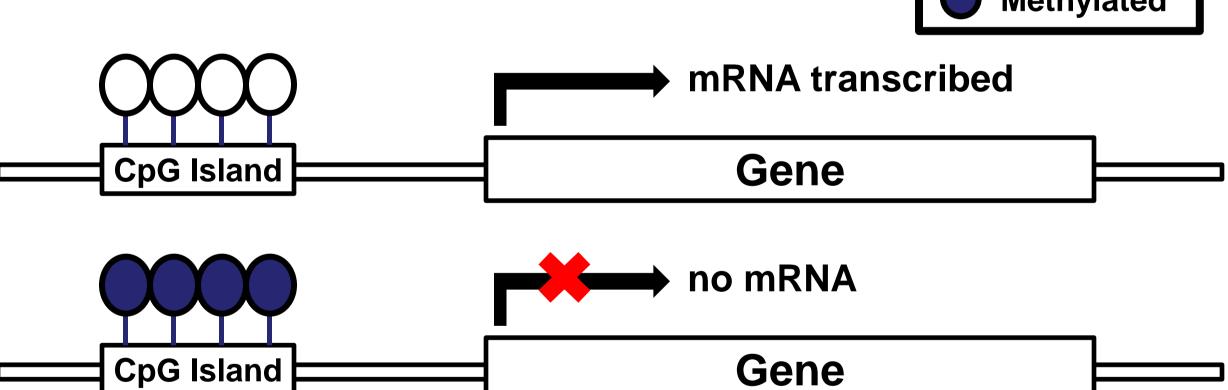
Studies have shown that cfDNA from different tissues differs in its **CpG** methylation patterns.

CpG Methylation: the addition of a methyl group to a cytosine nucleotide (when followed by guanine).



#### CpG Islands regulate transcription

Unmeth. Methylated



## Do Methylation Patterns Differ in Cancer?

#### Feasibility check:

- Use **Biopsies** instead of **cfDNA** (so the origin of **DNA** is known).
- Tissue-specific markers (a step towards Pan-Cancer analysis).

Can we use CpG methylation patterns of DNA taken from biopsies to distinguish between cancer and healthy DNA?

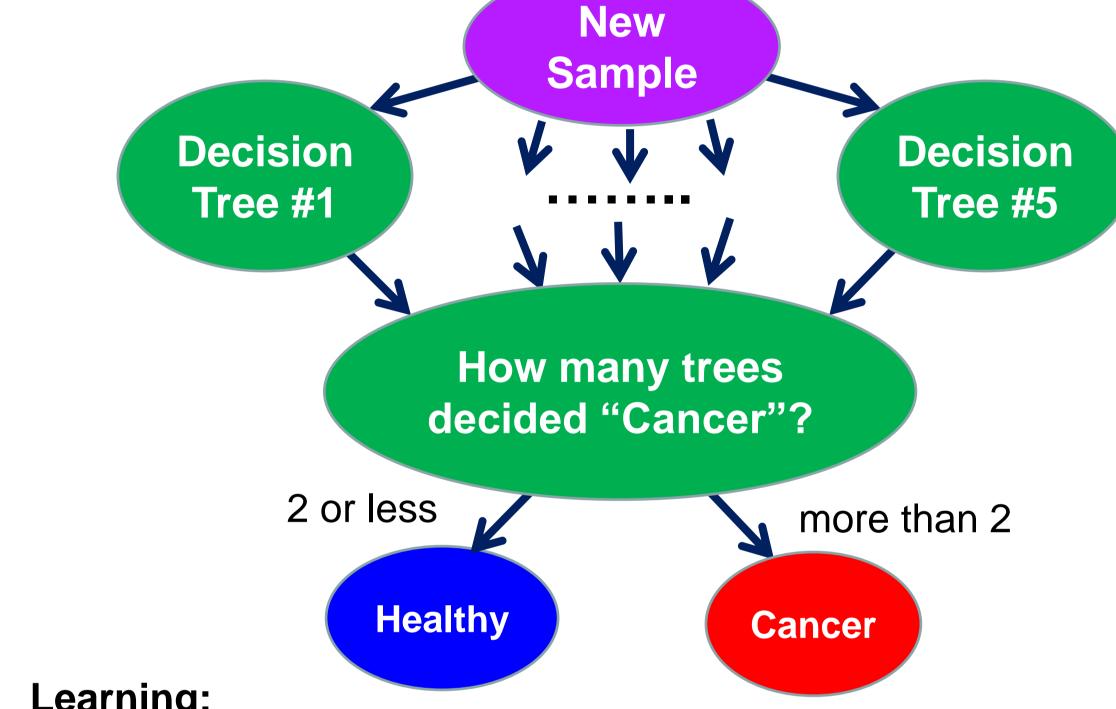
# TCGA Data

- Data from TCGA The Cancer Genome Atlas Project.
- Illumina 450K methylation assay quantifies methylation levels at specific ~450K CpGs within the human genome (out of 28M CpGs).
- 7,951 samples: 7,231 cancerous, and 720 healthy ones.
  - First, focus on **breast cancer** (818 patients: 721 cancer, 97 healthy).

### **Decision Tree Classifiers** Is the methylation level of chr10:80,936,798 higher than 48%? yes Is the methylation level Cancer of chr17:33,673,708 higher than 27%? chr10:80,936,798 vs chr17:33,673,708 cancer healthy Healthy Cancer False positive: $\frac{3}{97} \approx 3\%$ False negative: $\frac{5}{721} \approx 0.7\%$

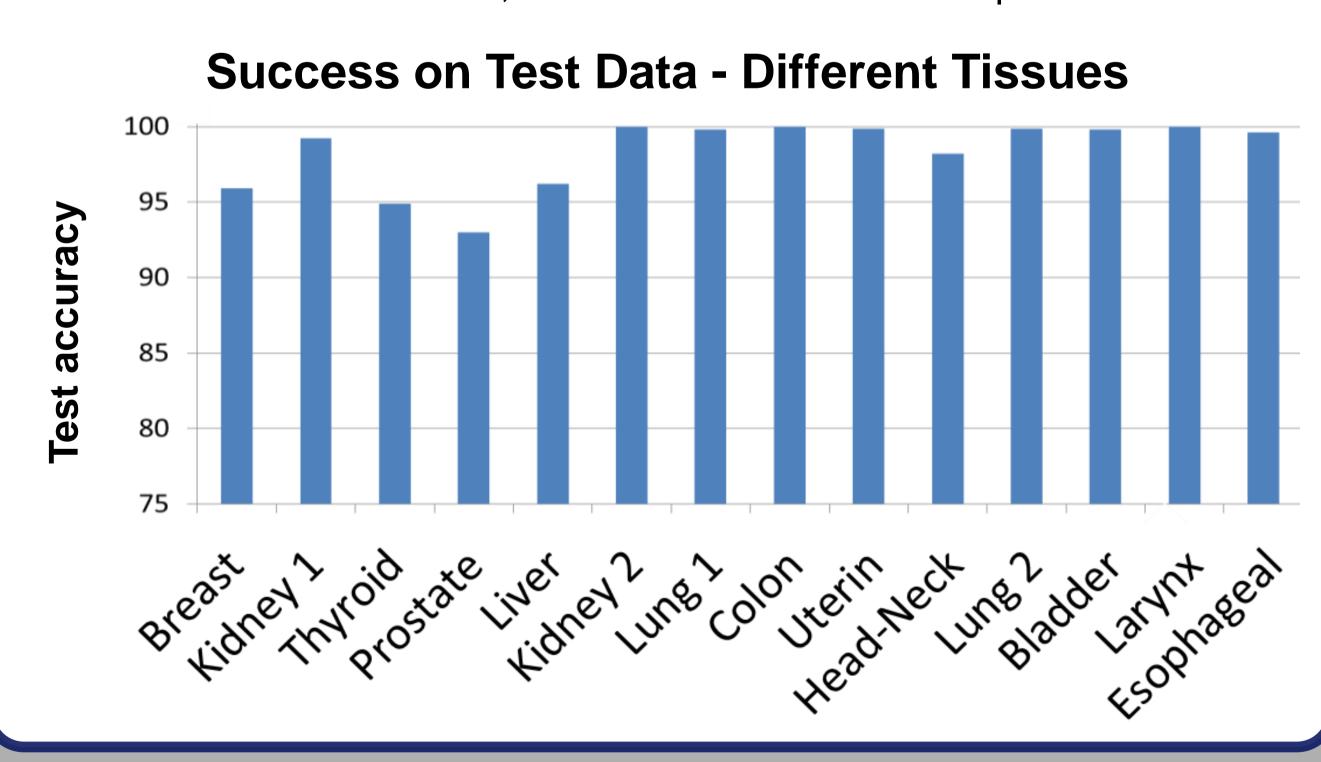
### Forest Classifiers Improve Accuracy

chr17:33,673,708



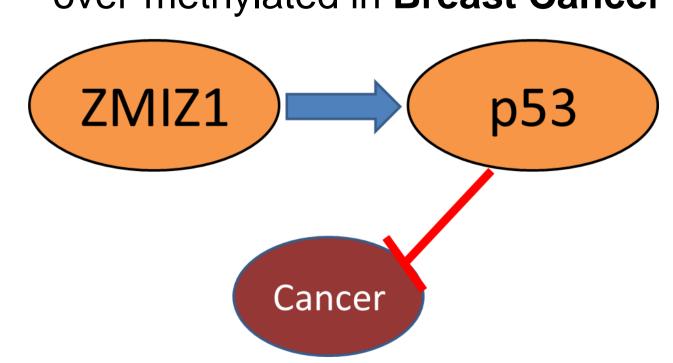
#### Learning:

- Samples divided into **train** (5/6) and **test data** (1/6).
- We learned **five trees**, each trained on **4 of the 5** parts.



# **Biology Example**

CpG site at ZMIZ1's intron, a coactivator of tumor suppressor p53, over-methylated in **Breast Cancer** DNA.



However, a lot of CpG sites were found to be good classifiers, while many of them are not directly related to cancer.

# Summary and Future Plans

Given CpG methylation patterns from biopsies, it is possible to distinguish between healthy and cancer tissues, using only as few as 15 CpGs per tissue.

There are many CpG sites to choose from, which gives us opportunity to consider different CpG features (e.g. proximity, presence in blood).

#### Next:

- **Sub-classifiers** within tissue sub-type, cancer stage, prognosis, etc.
- Multi-classifier: Pan-cancer classifier with tissue resolution.
- **Blood:** Check accuracy with **CpG** methylation patterns found in blood as **test**. Find which sites are best for that purpose.