

Familial Breast Cancer SEARCHING THE GENES

Samuel J. Haryono

Results BRCA Mutations

No.	Sample No.	No. Age of Chaet FH Gene Exon Nucleotides Amino Acid		Amino Acid	Mutation Type	Validation	BIC			
٧	24: 40:00:224	40	÷	BRCAT	15	c.4966A>G	p.Met16528e	Vissense	p.Seri613Gly	NCI
2.	AF+/173Q-111			BRCA2	11	c.5821>A	p.Leut24X	Nonsense	p.Léu824X	
3	AF+/1/JO-166	33	*;	BRCAZ	27	c.10461A>T	p.863412Va	Missense	p.163412Val	109
4,	AF+/T/JO-117	35	5	BRGA2	27	c.10461A>T	p.lle3412Va	Missense	p.ie3412Val	109
đ,	AF+/T/JO-206	37	5	BRCA2	27	c.9975>T	p.Lys3326X	Nonsense	p.Lys3326X	NG
ė.	AF+/T/JO-100	44		BRCA2	11	6.3872A×G	p.Met1149Vai	Missense	p.Met1149Val	5
7.	AF+/T/JO-134	38	÷	BRCA2	11	c.3672A>G	p.Met1149Val	Missense	p.Met1149Val	5
8.	AF+/B/JK-06	38		BRCA2	11	c.4600T>D	p.His1458Try	Missonso	p.His1458Try	3.
9.	AF+/8/JK-156	34	'A'	BRCA2	18	6.8293T>C	p.Leu2638FYu	Missense	p.Leu2698Pro	NO
10	AF+N/JK-62	58	1	BRCA2	17	c.8110T>G	p.162627Ser	Missonse	p.lio2627Sor	NO

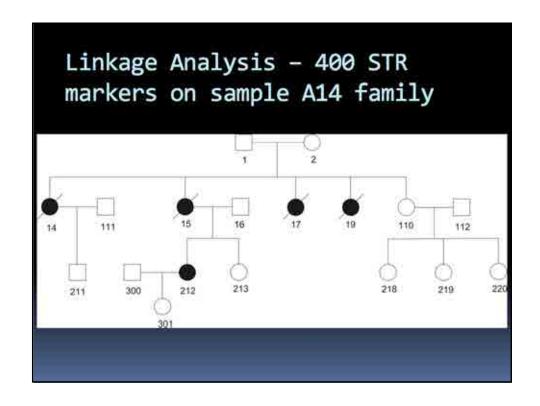
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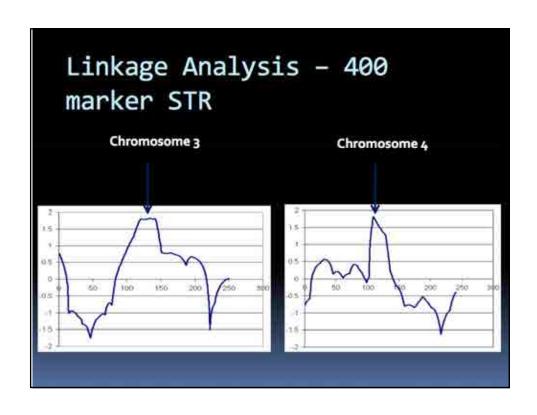
Issues in HSBOC

- Spectrum of mutation testing in familial breast cancer
- Variant of BRCA vs mutation of BRCA
- Clinical guideline and management for carrier
- BRCA mutation with TNBC
- Recurrent mutation in Indonesia
- Penetrance, sporadic and modifier genes
- Sanger, HRM, NGS
- Options of preventive, risk assessment, genetic counselling
- SAMANDA (Syndrome-Adopted Mutation-Assessment-Need-Data-Analysis) risk calculation for Indonesian specific FBC

Methods: Linkage Analysis

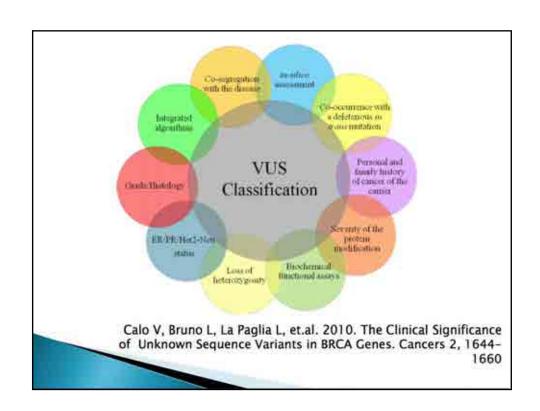
- Genome-wide linkage analysis was done on 14 samples from one family (family code number A14) using 400 DNA repeat markers located spanning throughout genome.
- Analysis was done using ABI 3700 DNA sequencers, the result were then processed using Genemapper software. The assumed model used was autosomal dominant model.





Summary

- Several BRCA1/2 mutations in Indonesian familial breast cancer cases were found.
- There were 4 novel mutations found, all has been reported to the BIC
- We expected the presence of other predisposition genes
 - Confirmed with chromosome 3 and 4 showing fair evidence of linkage in linkage analysis.



Components Assessed:

- ▶ LOH*
- Functional Domain
 - Unconserved
 - Conserved → In Silico Analysis (A-GVGD Class)
- Splice Site Analysis (ESE finder)
- Co-occurence in trans with other deleterious mutation
- Age at Diagnosis
- Grade
- ▶ ER PR HER-2 status
- Histopathologic Type

Odds Used for VUS Classification

No LOH	0.285	0.428
Loss of wild type	5.26	4.6
Loss of variant	0.067	0.067
Unconserved domain	0.01	0.01
Conserved C0	0.01	0.01
Conserved C15, C25	0.41	0.41
Conserved C35, C45, C55	1.5	1.5
Conserved C65	4.26	4.26
Splice defect	1,000	1,000
Not affecting splicing	0.01	0.01
Truncating mutation	1,000	1,000
In trans with mutation	0.0001	0.001

Odds Used for VUS Classification

Diagnosis at 50-59 years	1.67	2.07
Diagnosis at 40-49 years	3.40	2.89
Diagnosis at 30-39 years	9.65	4.97
Diagnosis at < 30 years	15.3	4.71
Grade 1	0.11	0.77
Grade 2	0.55	NA
Grade 3	1.97	1.3

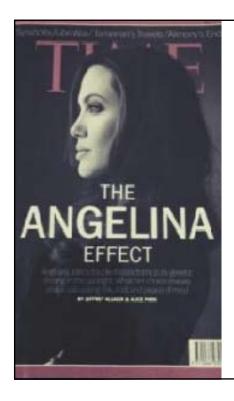
Odds Used for VUS Classification

Medullary	8.0	NA
Triple negative	5.0	NA
ER positive	0.23	NA
ER negative	3.2	NA
PR positive	0.31	NA
PR negative	2.29	NA
HER-2 positive	0.15	0.15
HER-2 negative	1.2	1.2
ER positive/grade 1	0.067	0.23
ER positive/grade 2	0.37	1.5
ER positive/grade 3	NA	2.2
ER negative/grade 1	0.2	0.4
ER negative/grade 2	NA	0.38
ER negative/grade 3	4.1	NA

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		1:000	(F)	. 1	4.87	10	180	. 6	1.2	1.1	1.0	3	5818	EXX		0
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204109/8	0.428			- 4	289	111	(1)	(1)	3.	0.28	11	n.	0.003	0.1	007	Mil
204109/8	0.438	0.01	100					100	12	2.2	1.1		5.003	(0.5		42

Summary

- VUS is a problem commonly encountered during the detection of BRCA1/2 germling mutation testing
- An established system to classify VUS is needed to guide clinician perform risk prediction, carrier testing, and reproductive decision making
- Multifactorial model developed by Spearman et.al (2008) is a clinically feasible model to classify VUS with relatively high Sn and Sp



P 1866 Paul Broca

→ pedigree in BC

varian mutation of

BRCA1

RRM = risk reduction

mastectomy

in Asia is less: brca2, ER+, lower penetrans, less evidence,

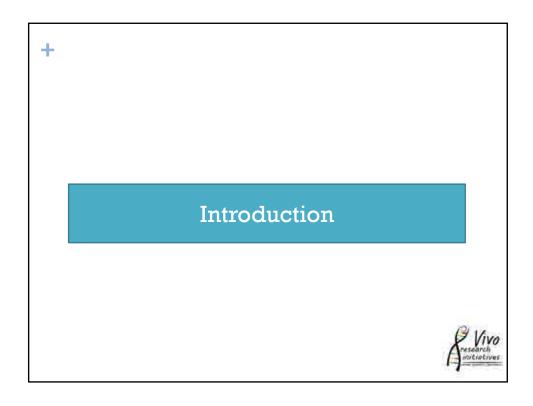
is it appropriate action / option?

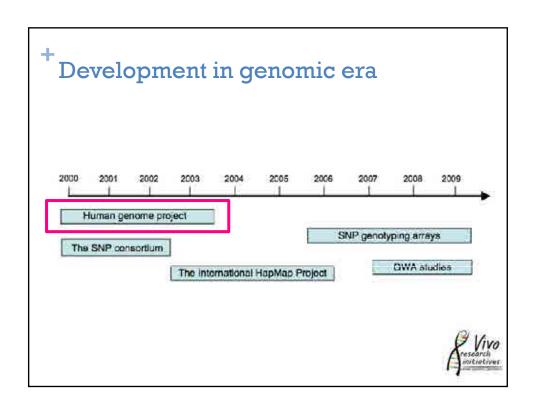


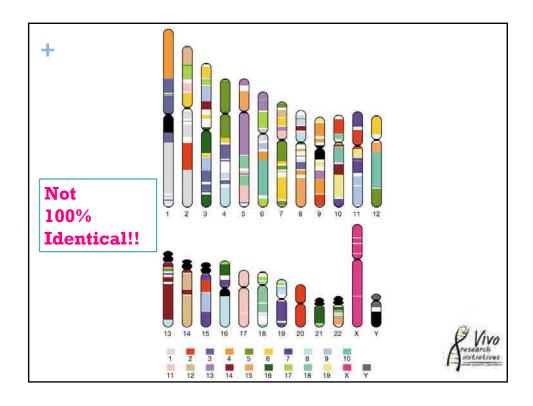
GWAS

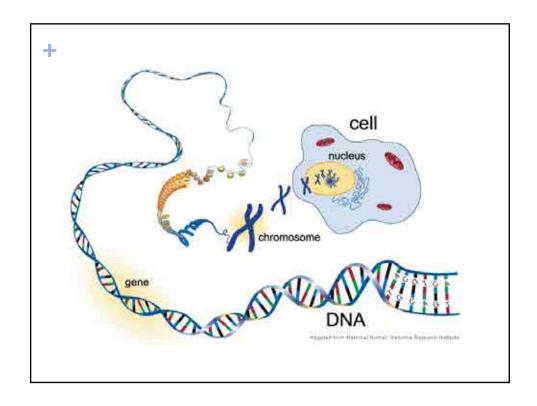
(Genome-Wide Association Study)

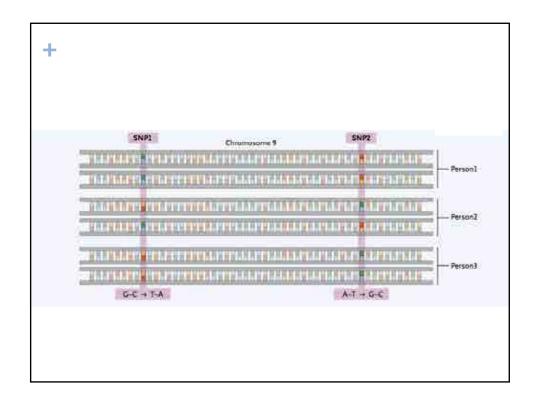


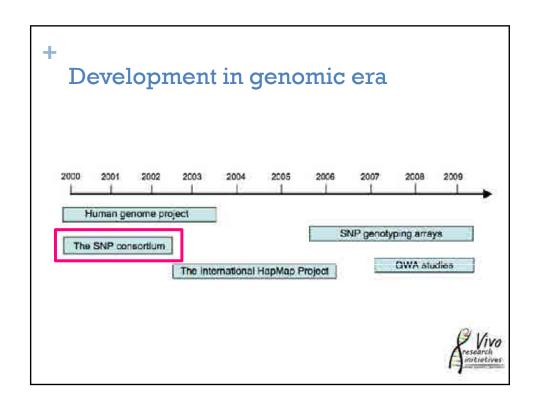


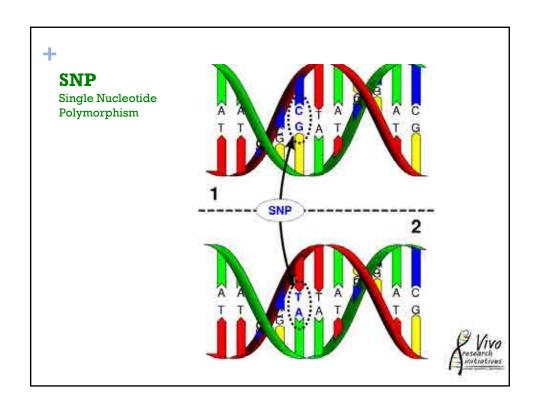


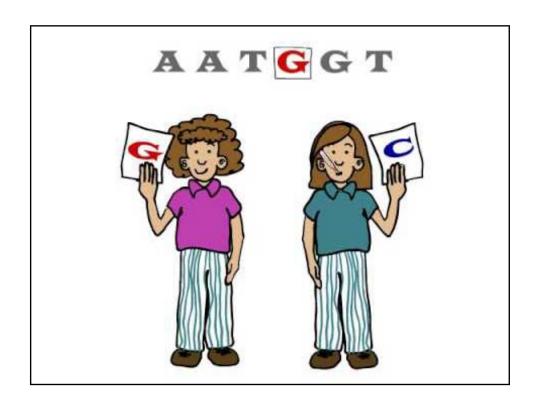


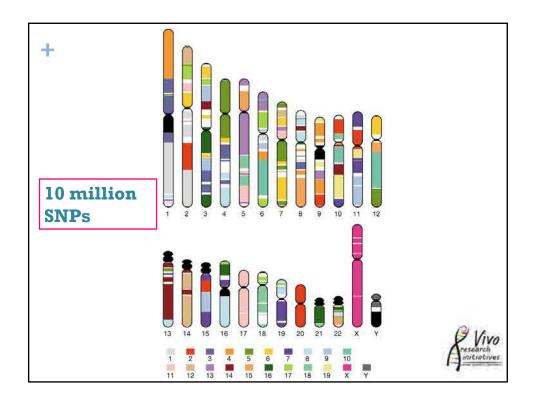


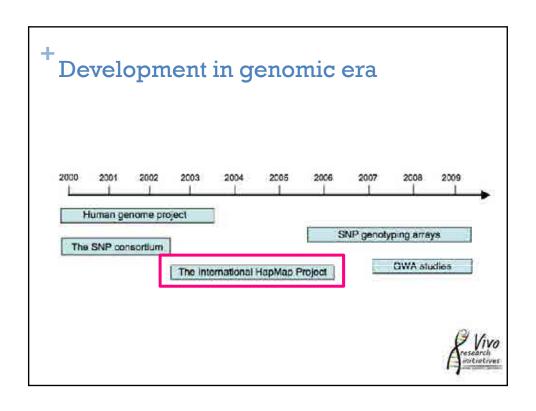


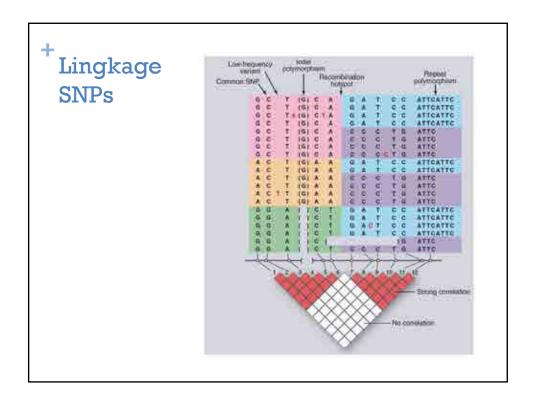


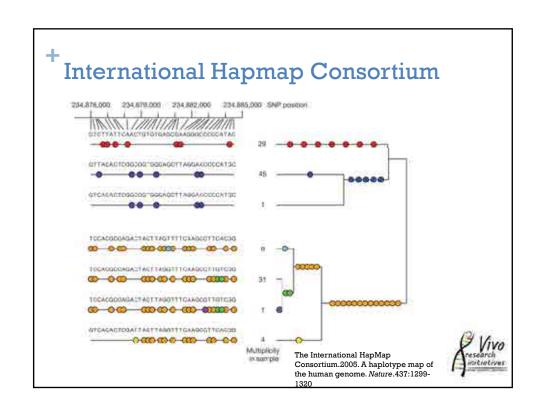


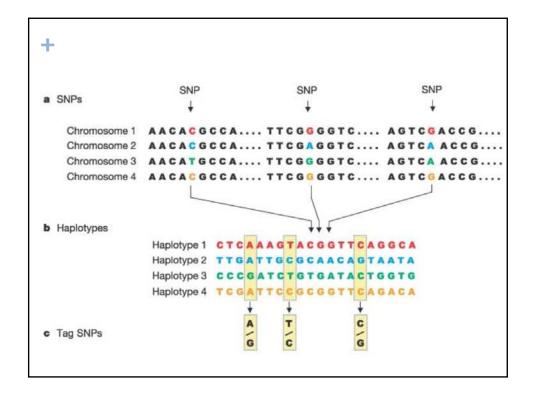


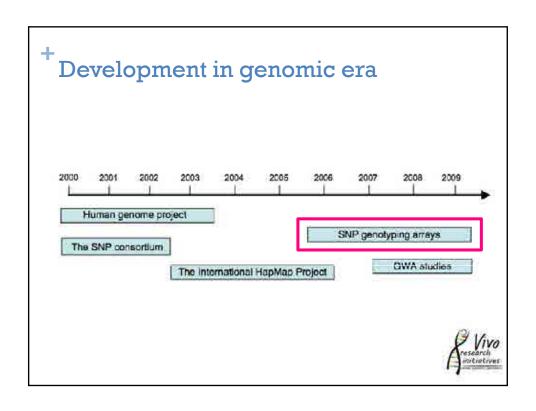












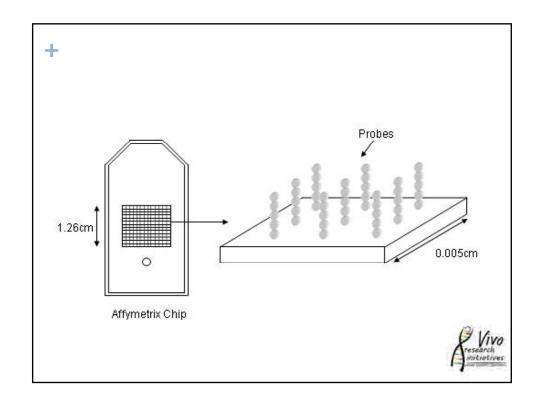
⁺DNA Microarray

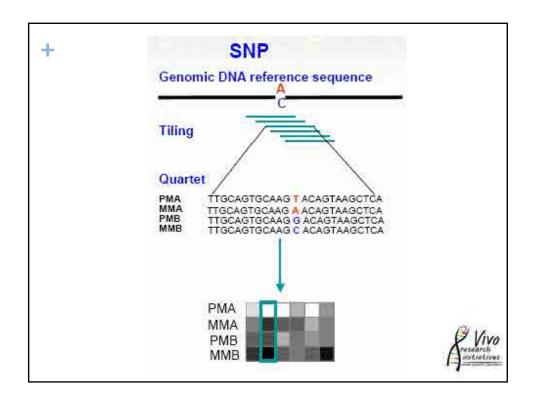
 Collection of microscopic DNA spots attached to a solid surface

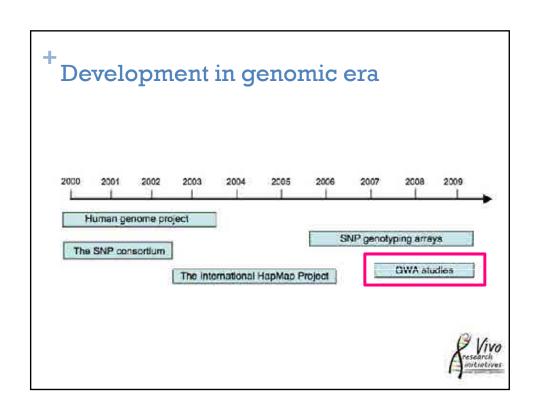
Genome-Wide 5.0 Chip (Affymetrix)











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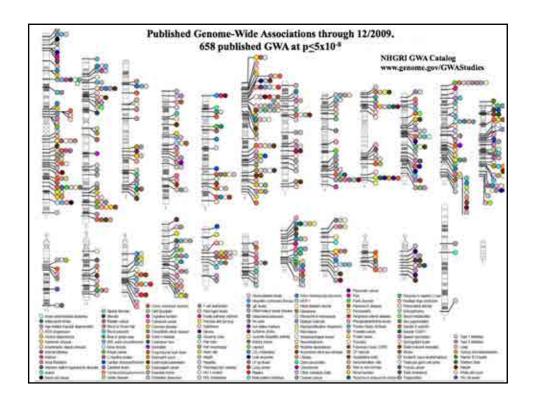
GWAS (Genome-Wide Association Study)

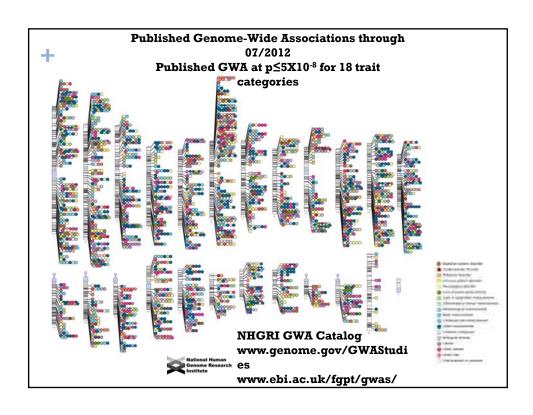


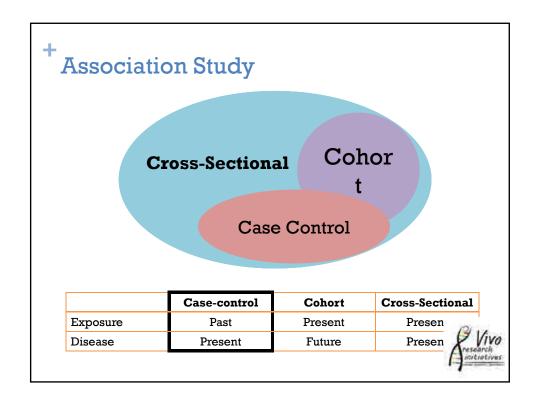
+ GWAS

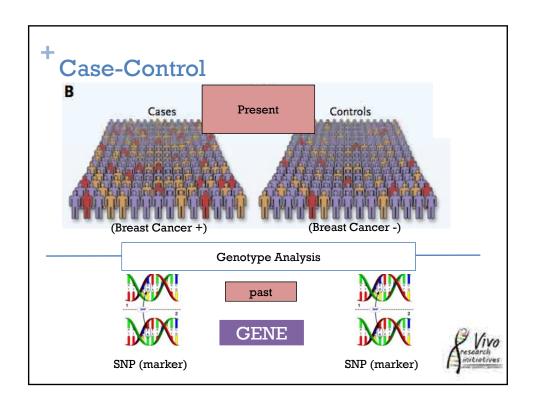
- Whole Genome Association Studies (WGAS)
- Correlation between **variant** vs **traits**
- Variant (e.g SNP) → genotype
- \mathbf{Trait} (major disease in this case : $\underline{breast\ cancer}$) \Rightarrow phenotype

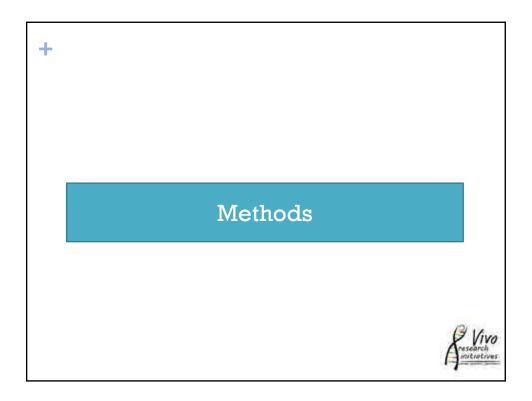


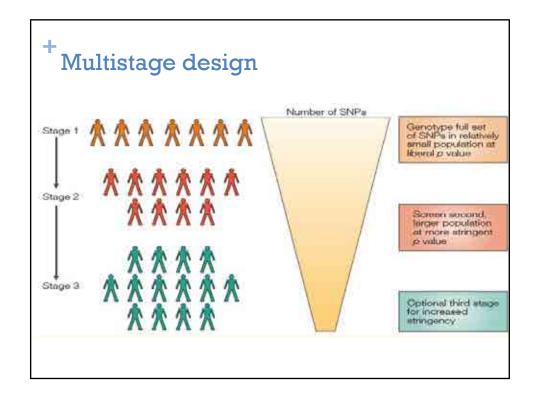


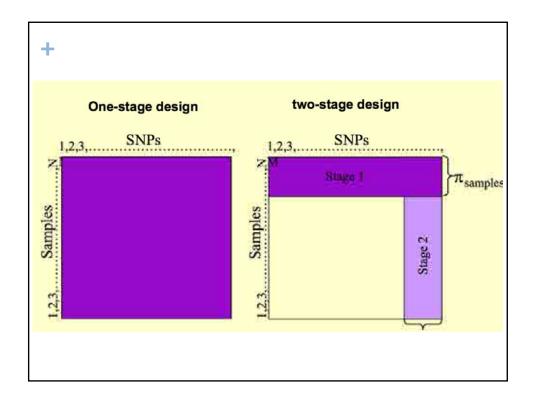








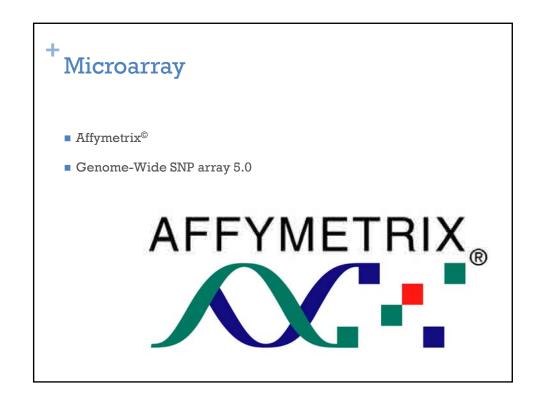


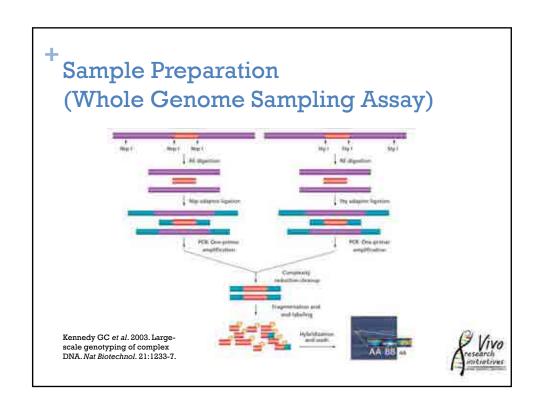


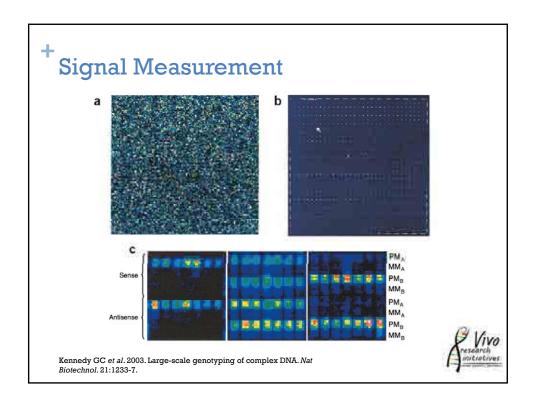
Sample Preparation

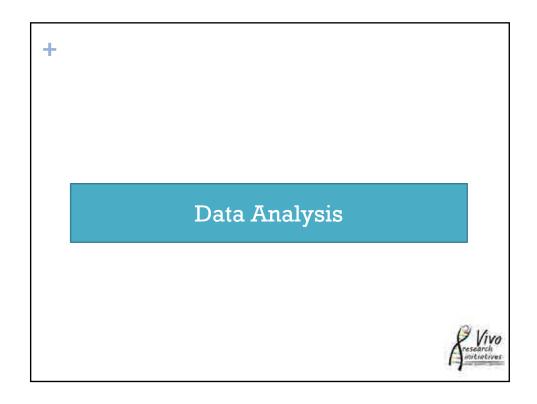
- 50 Cases
- 50 Control
- DNA Isolation (Roche)
- DNA quantity check ([DNA]= 100-200 ng/µl
- DNA quantity check (A260/A280 = 1.7-1.8)

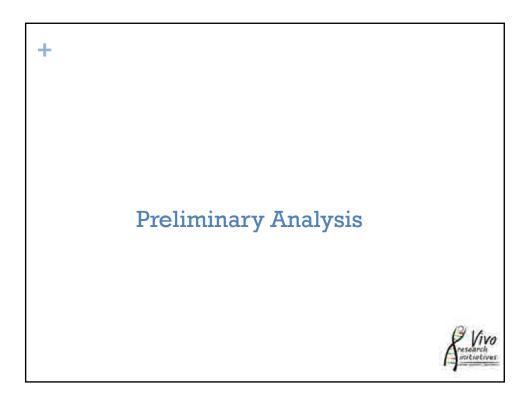


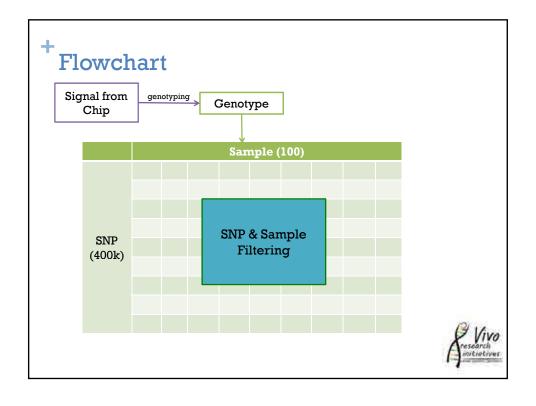


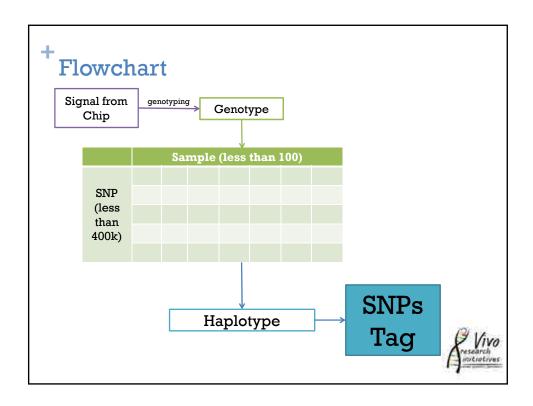


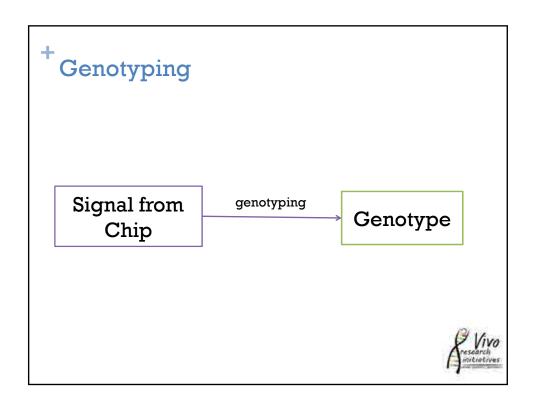


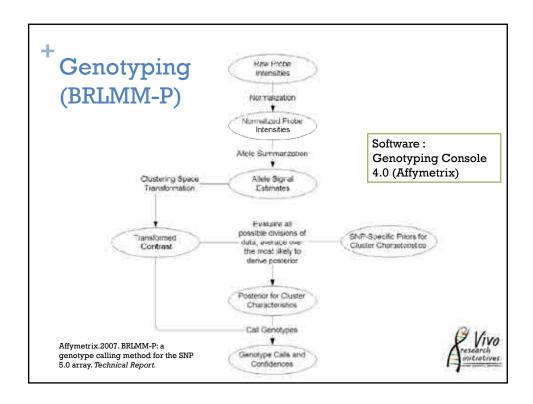


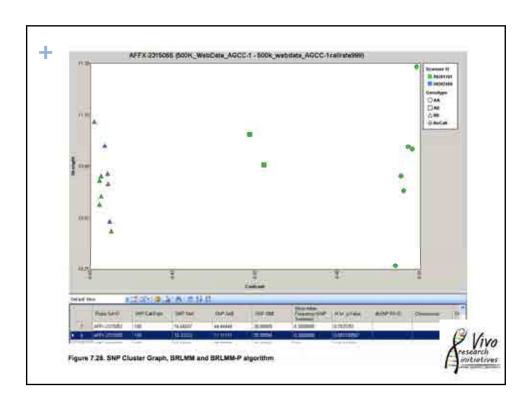


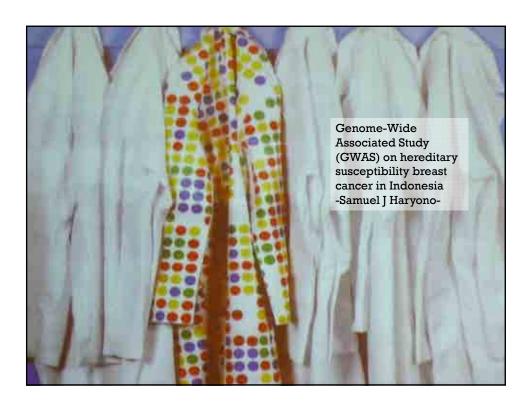


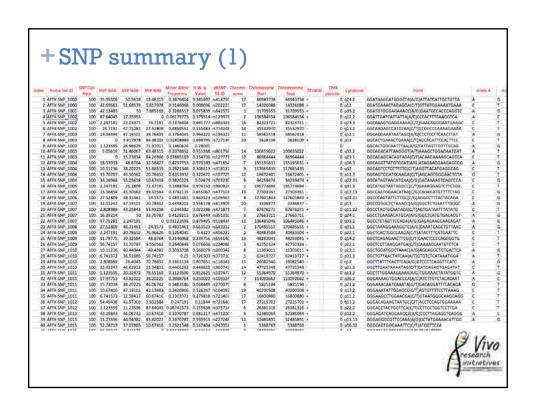


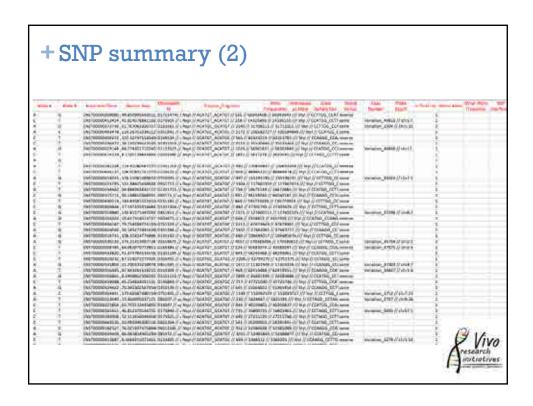


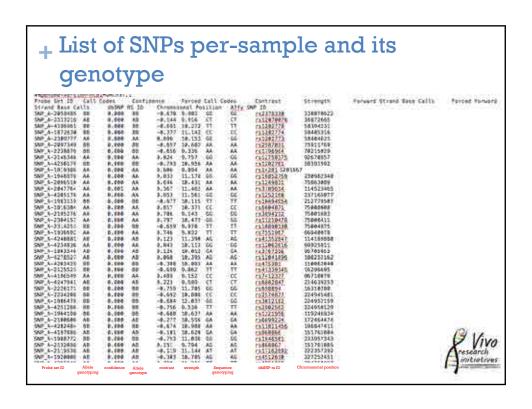


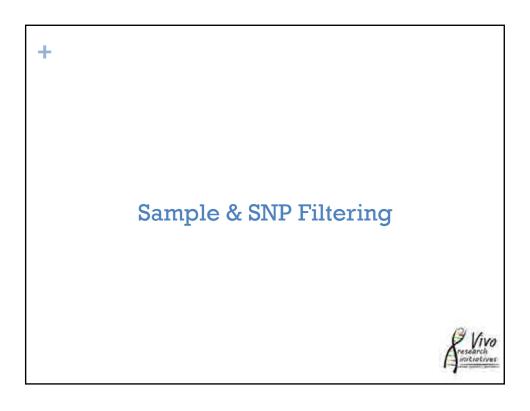


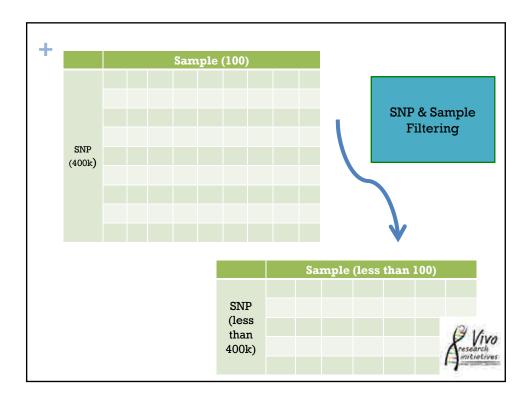












+ Sample Filtering

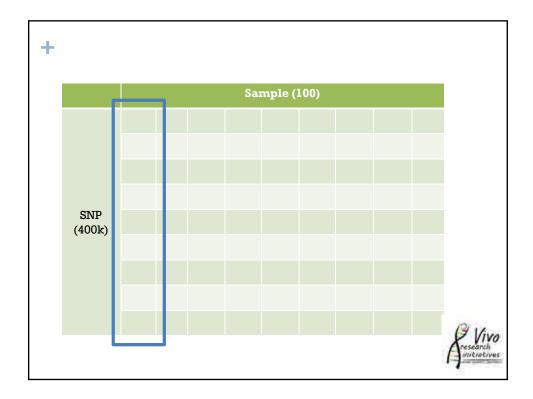
1. SNP Call Rate

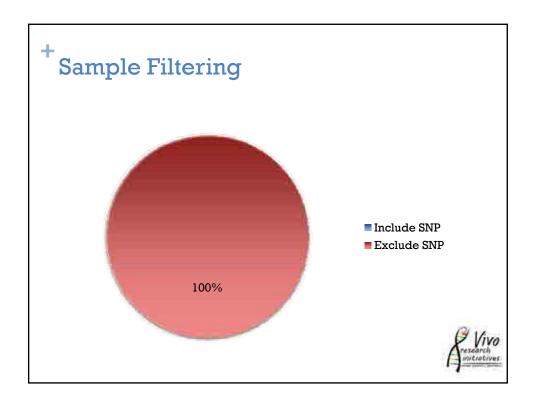
Fraction of called SNPs per sample over the total number of SNPs in the datasheet $\,$

Missing genotype data

Software: Genotyping Console 4.0 (Affymetrix)





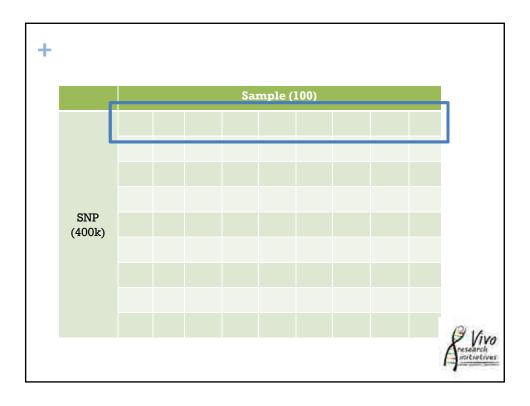


+ SNP Filtering

1. per-SNP Call Rate

Remove SNP per-SNP call rate (sometimes referred to as completeness) less than some threshold. Commonly-used value for the per-SNP call rate threshold range from 90-95%.





+ SNP Filtering

2. HWE (Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium) p-value

Allele frequency vs Genotype frequency

Remove SNPs significantly out of Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium in cases and/or control. A p-value threshold in the range of 10^{-7} is commonly used.



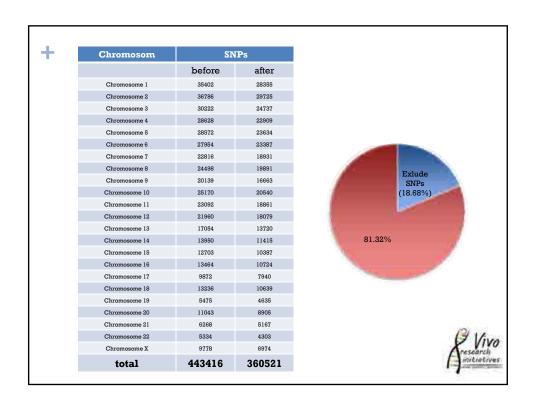
+ SNP Filtering

3. MAF (Minor Allele Frequency)

Frequency at which the less common allele occurs in a given population.

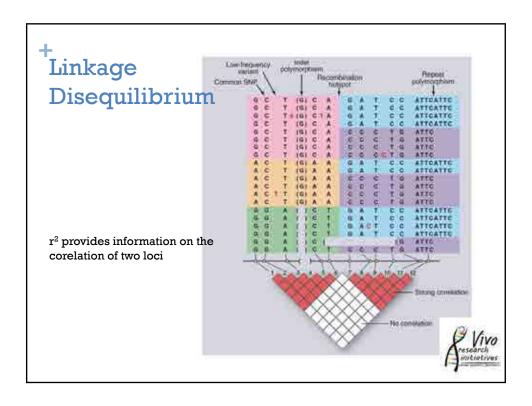
Conside removing SNPs with minor allele frequency (MAF) less than certain threshold (for example 1%)

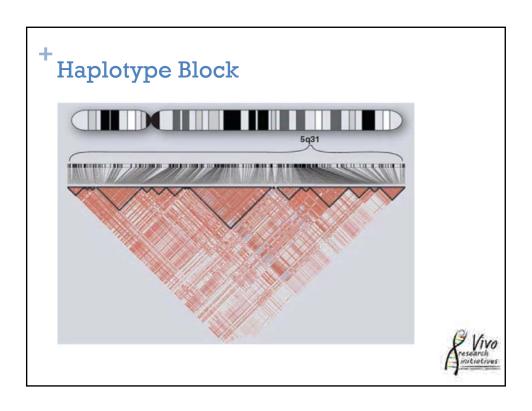


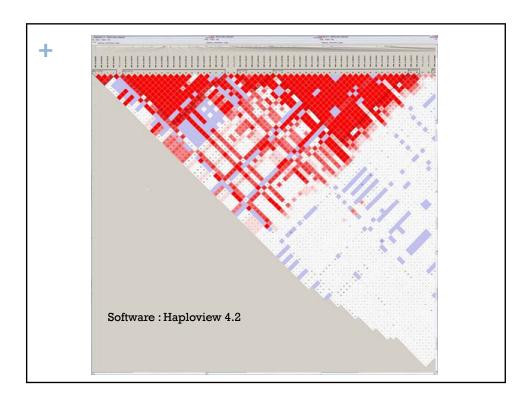


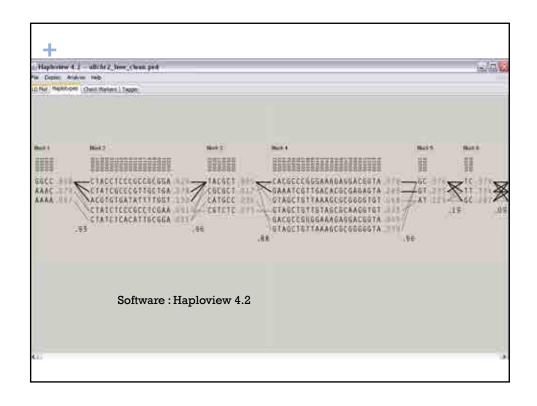
⁺ Haplotype Analysis

- Haplotype block
 - Pairwise tagging
 - $lue{}$ Linkage Disequilibrium measurement ightarrow ho^2
- SNPs tags

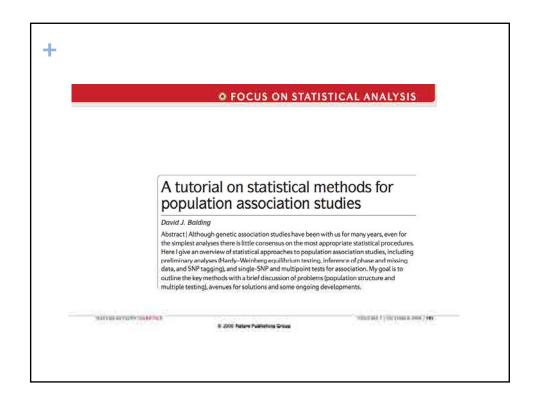


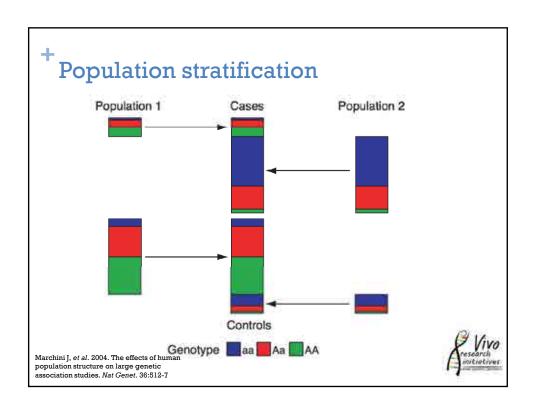


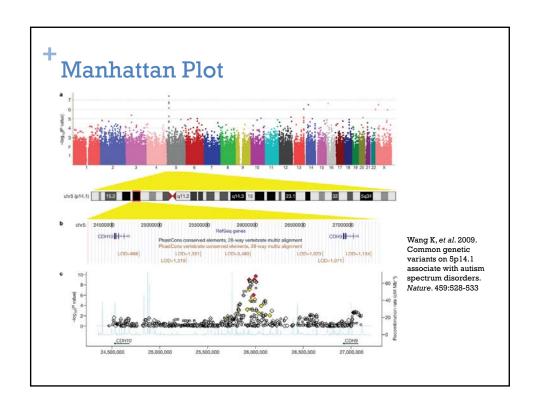














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Thank You