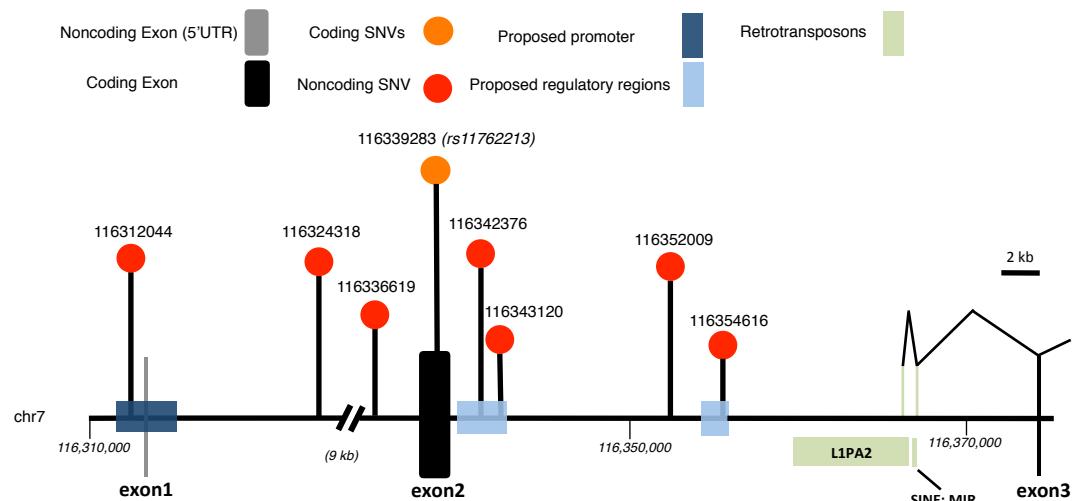


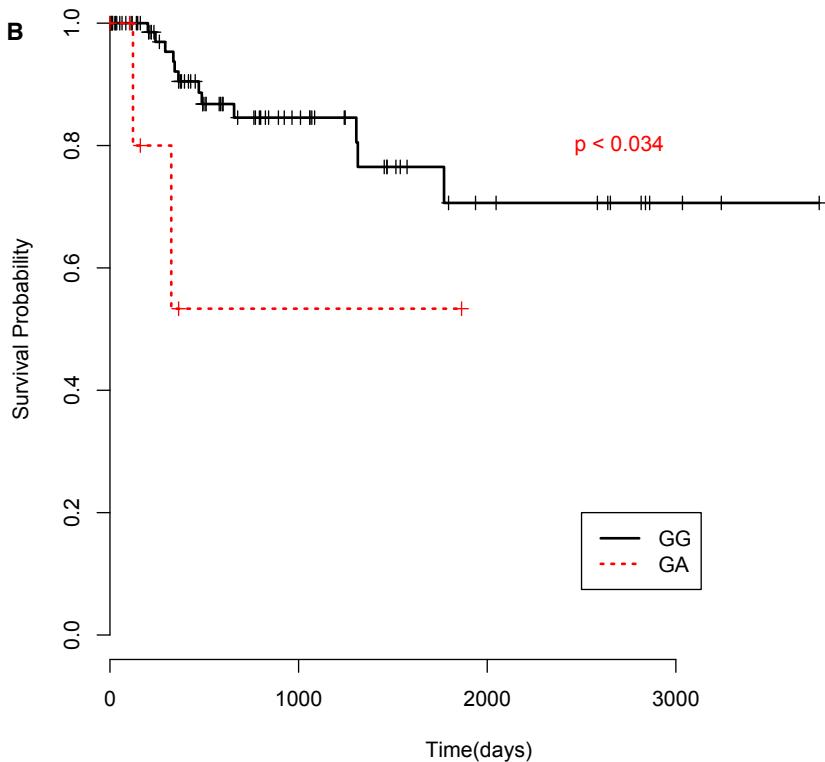
What's new

- Figure re-plot
- SV comparison
- New DHS/RepliSEQ
- Evolution tree

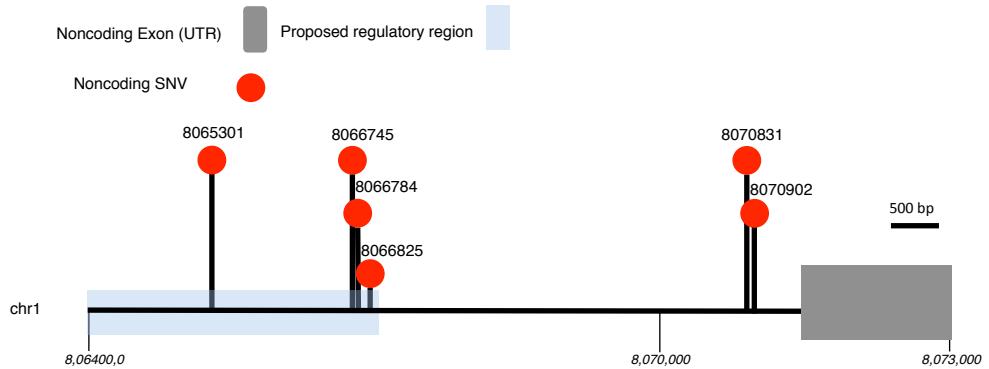
A MET



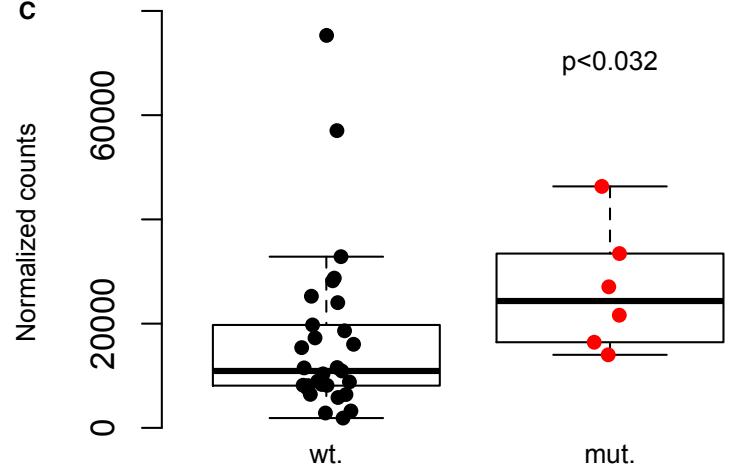
B



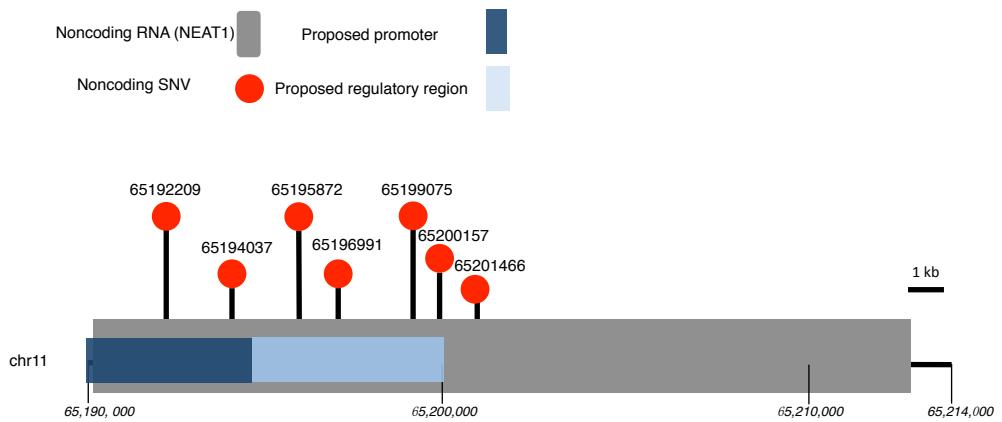
A ERF1



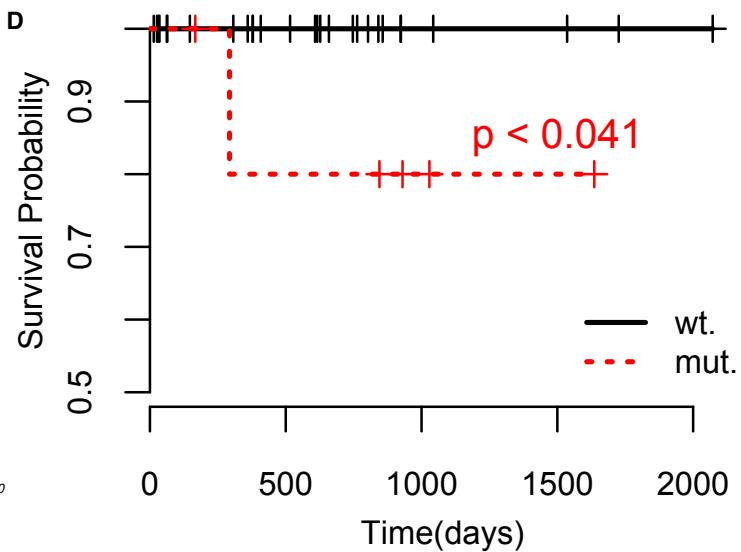
C



B NEAT1



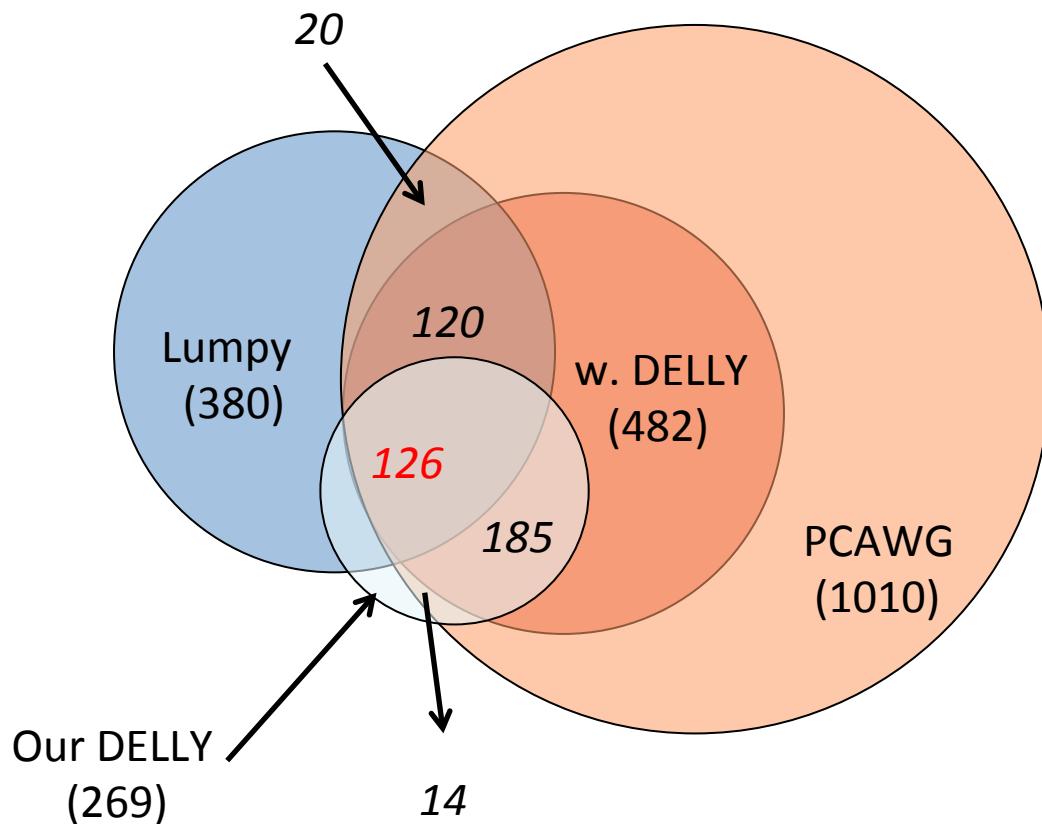
D



SV comparison

- First, why Lumpy/SVscore?
 - Our strength at bkpts (as to aCGH)
 - Overlapping bkpts with functional regions
 - What about bkpt labeled as IMPRECISE
 - Lumpy/SVscore gives the right normalization
 - Normalized CADD scores around bkpts
 - Report intervals as well
 - Issues: Quality & SVTyper
 - The genotyper works weirdly

SV comparison



This is on 32 samples
(we called SV from 35)

Criteria:

1. 0.5 reciprocal overlap
2. Matched sample
3. Matched SV CLASS

Only get **126** SVs if overlapping DELLY with Lumpy using 32 samples

SV comparison

- If we think PCAWG DELLY is the ground truth
 - Other methods rely on assembly...different searching space (complicated SV events produce way too many bkpts)
 - Not a fair comparison

	#SVs	FN	FP	Addl. catch
Lumpy	380	71%	63.2%	20 (5.26%)
Delly (ours)	269	61.6%	31.2%	14 (5.20%)

Bkpts&interval overlapping

- No overlapping with pRCC MutSig genes (~10)
- COSMIC genes
- Three overlapping with pRCC MutSig
 - Extensive SVs in TCGA-B9-4116
 - DEL of STAG2
 - A large INV involves NFE2L2

	bkpts
1	AFF3
1	AKAP9
1	ATRX
1	CDK6
1	CDKN2A
1	CLP1
1	CREBBP
1	ERCC2
1	LRP1B
1	MKL1
1	MLLT10
1	POLE
1	POT1
1	SND1
1	SOX2-OT
1	STAT5B
1	STK11
1	THRAP3
2	SPEN

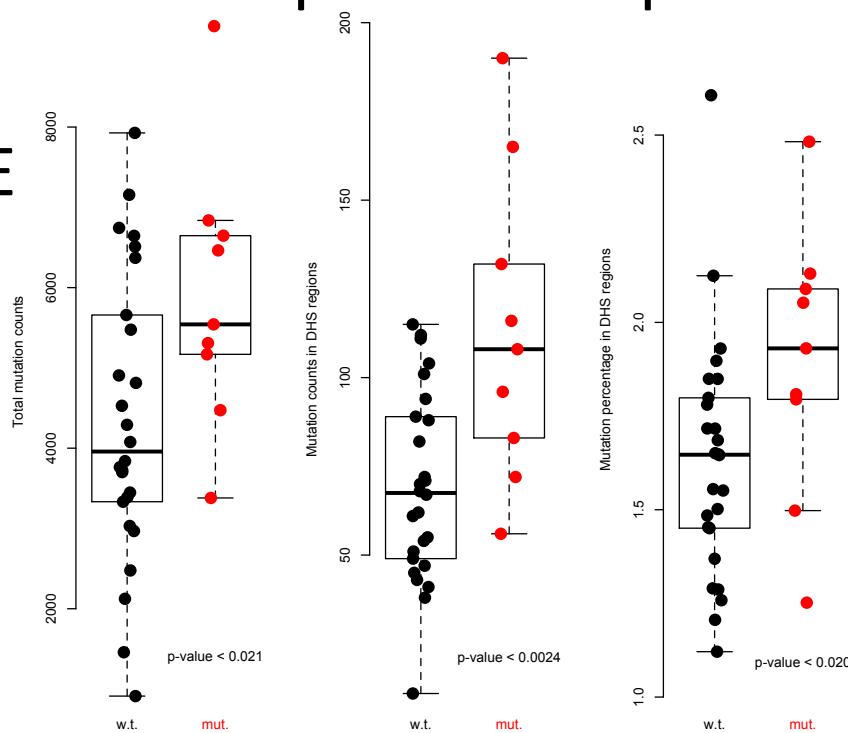
SV overlapping

- Some interesting COSMIC cases
 - 3 CDKN3A (confirmed NEJM 3/5 cases)
 - 2 SDHB deletion (interacts with FH and SDHA)
 - 1 EGFR duplication (pRCC responses to TKIs)
 - 1 HIF1A duplication (inhibited by VHL;)
 - 1 polyE bkpts (same case)
 - 1 DNMT3A deletion (affect methylation)
 - 1 MALAT1 *deletion*
 - 1 HGF *deletion* (*ligand for MET*)

1	POLE2
1	DNMT3A
1	HIF1A
1	IDH1
1	MALAT1
2	EGFR
2	SDHB
3	CDKN2A
1	HGF

New DHS scheme

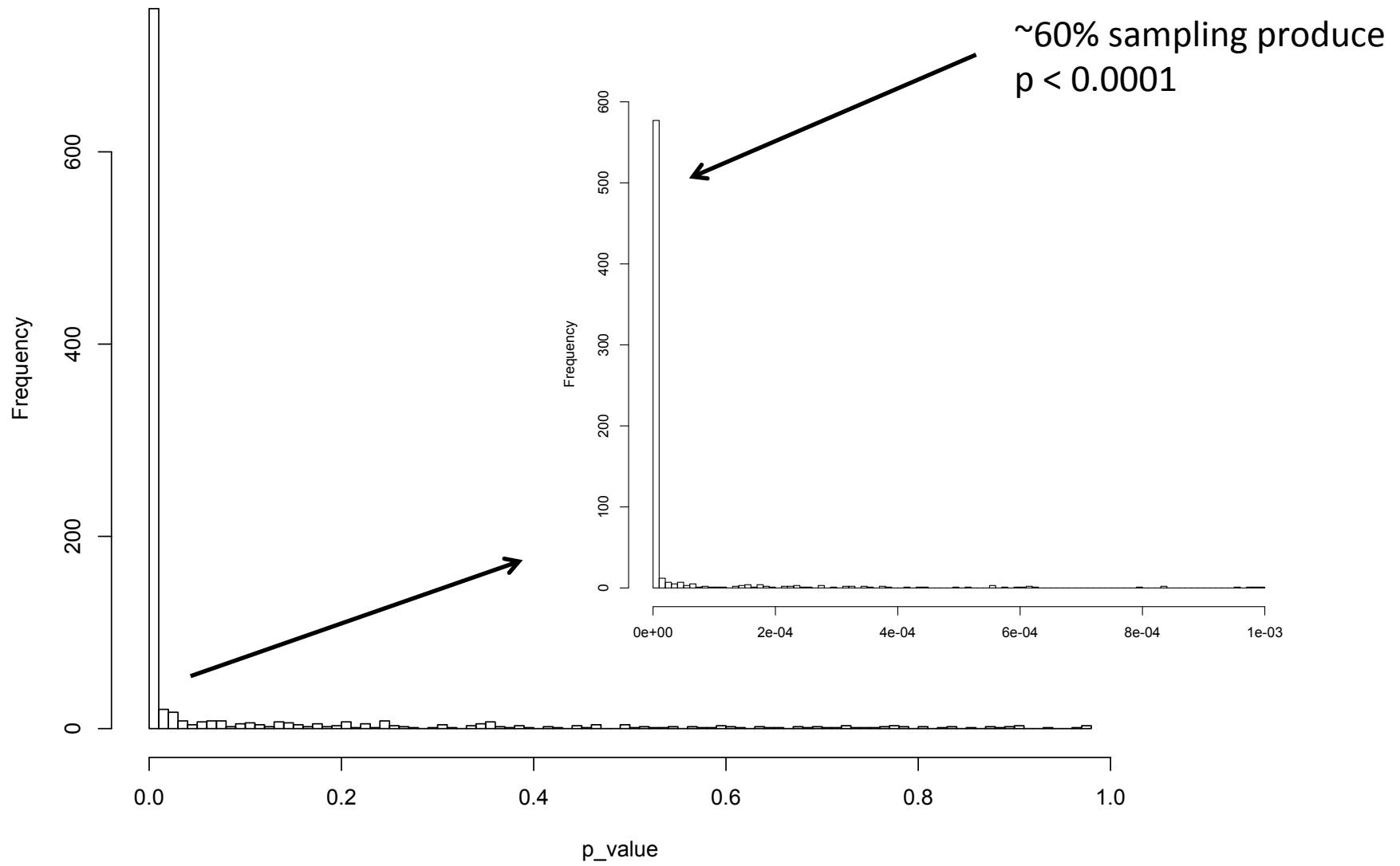
- Pulled fetal kidney cortex DHS from Roadmap
- 11 samples from different fetuses
 - Ultra-conservative: take the overlap of all samples
 - DHS percentage roughly matches ENCODE HEK293 narrowpeak (previously used)



RepliSEQ

- Newly defined CR-genes
 - Overlapping NEJM spreadsheet(pRCC-related) genes with CR&SWI/SNF pathway gene list
- Conservative RT signals (*Ref: NGen.*)
 - Taken median from 11 ENCODE cell lines
- Prudent adapted KS test (subsampling)
 - Q: does the RT dist. of SNVs from $\text{CR}^{\text{mut.}}$ samples differ from $\text{CR}^{\text{wt.}}$ samples
 - Randomly shuffle labels (9 v.s. 26) for 1,000 times to generate imperial TS distribution

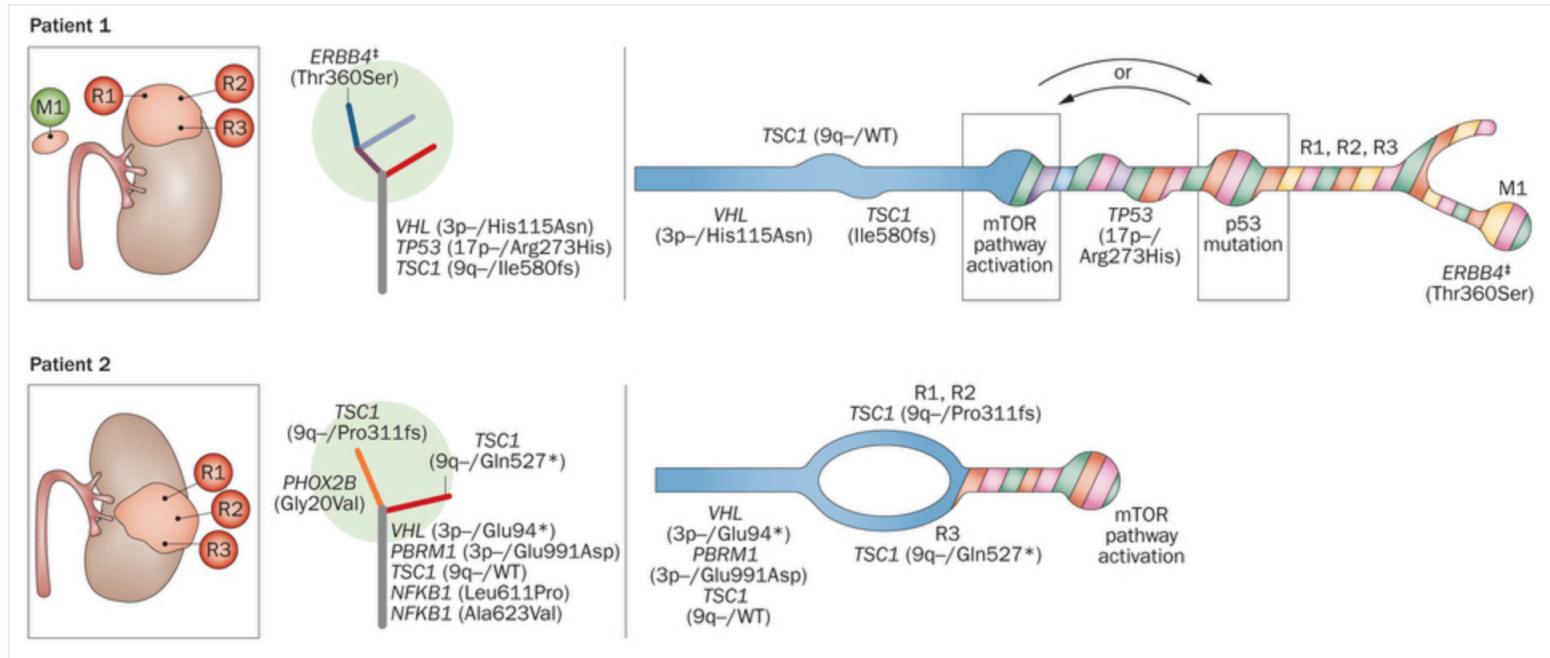
Why we need subsampling



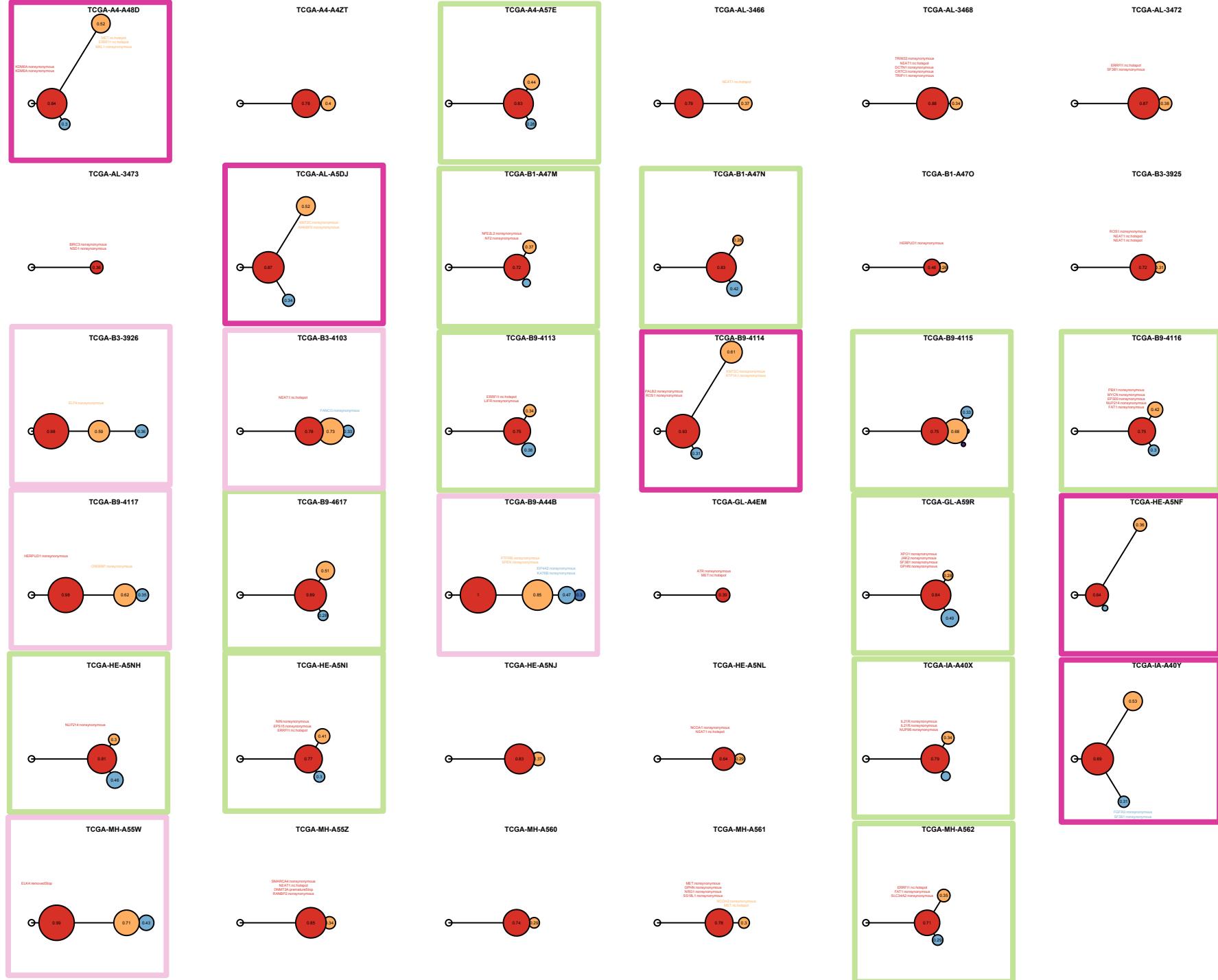
KS tests w/ subsampling: Issues

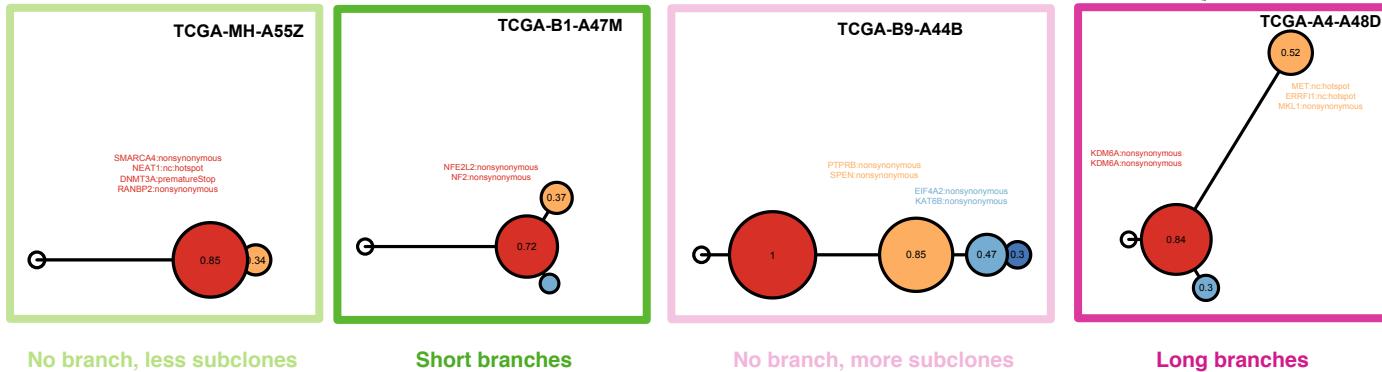
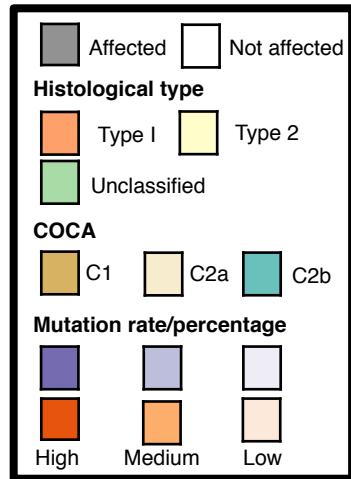
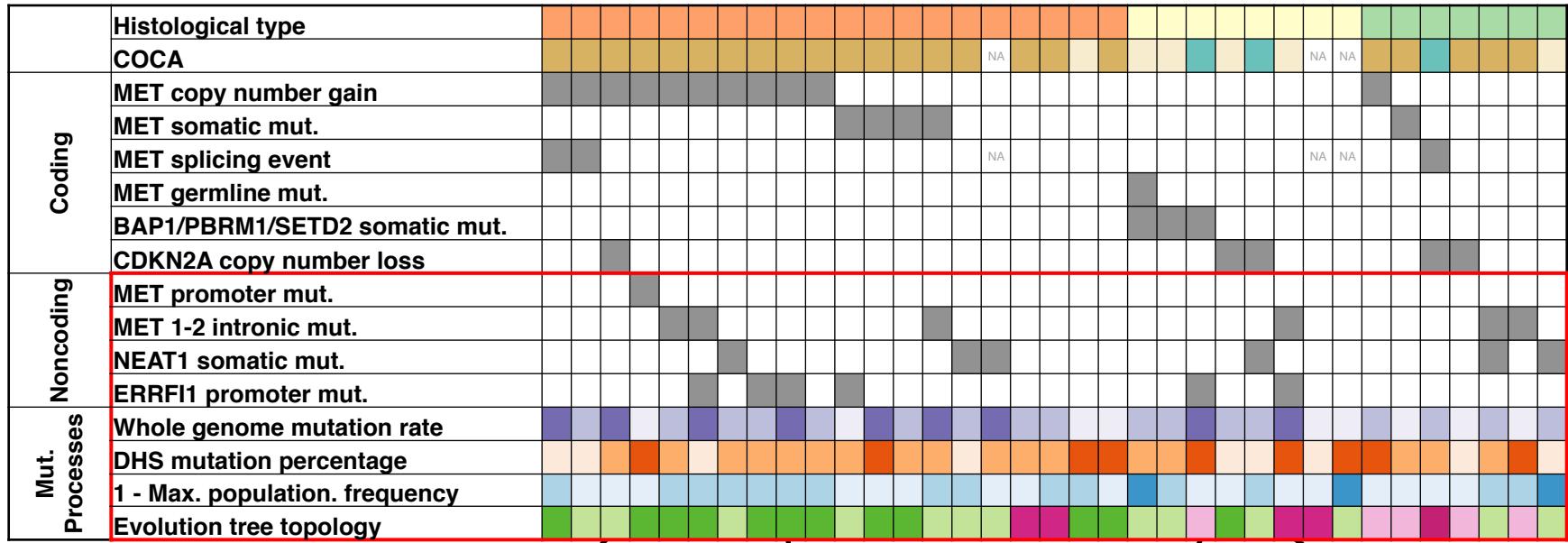
- A. p-value below limits
 - Our test produces $p < 2.2e-16$ (which becomes 0)
 - However, we observed 26% such cases
- B. test power not uniform
 - SNVs in each sample varies
 - Makes test statistic (D) not directly comparable
 - Worse: power is not uniform!

Evolution tree



- Less interesting because:
 - Single punch from each patient
 - Not ultra-deep sequence
 - Masked all CNV + MAF>0.6



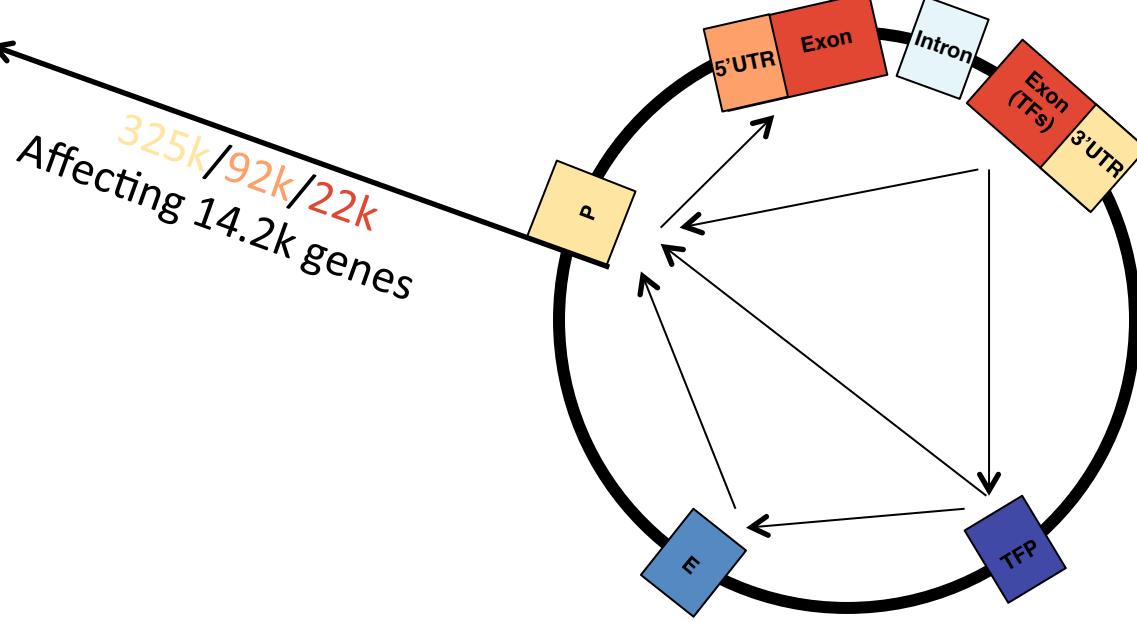


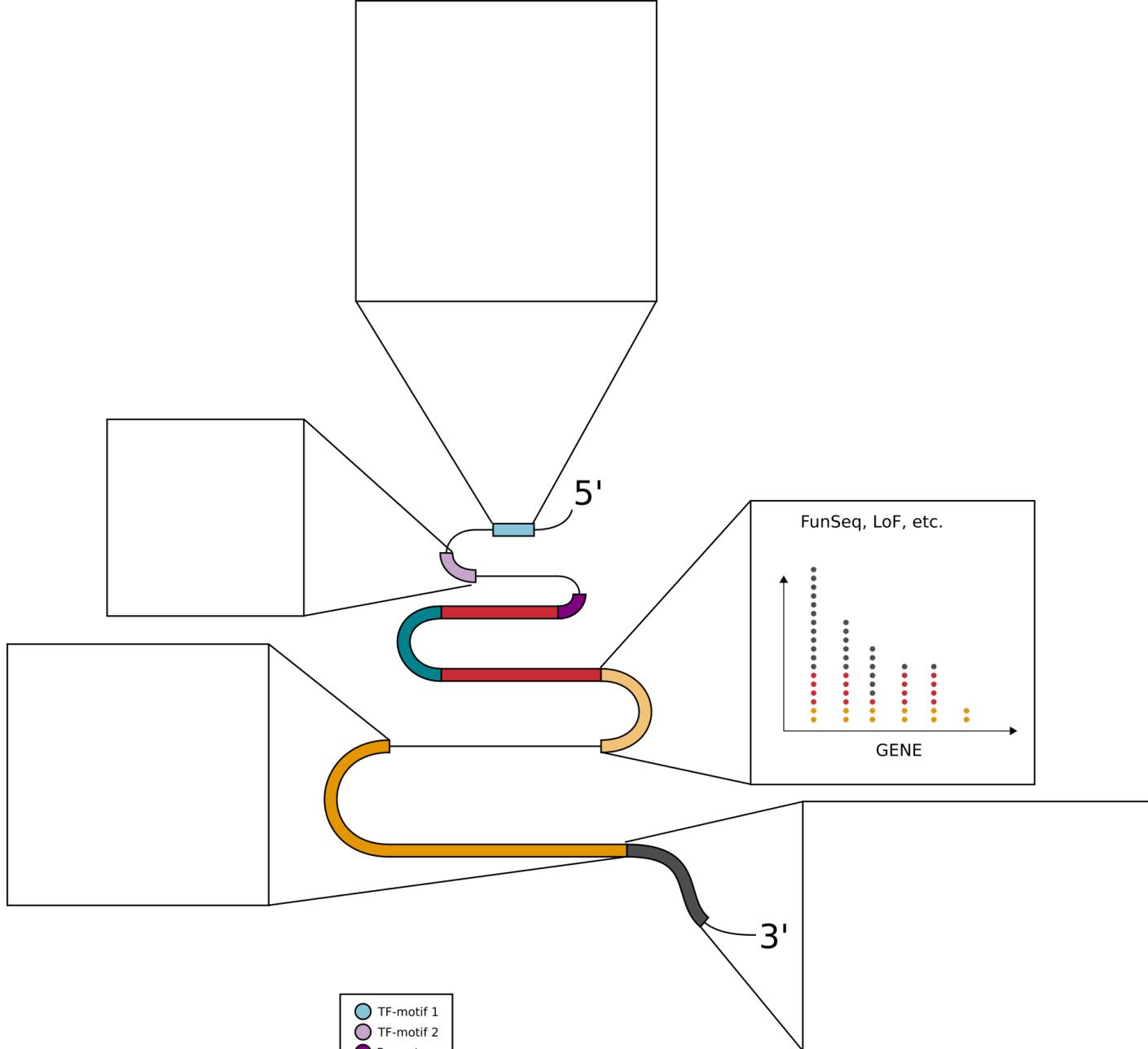
Paper E thoughts

- What we want to sell
 - A complete “tumor portrait”
 - Completeness on several levels
 - Unprecedentedly large WGS cohort
 - Coding/**noncoding**/SVs...
- Fig1: a fancy figure to visualize the deluge of the data
 - Show a gene (“genecreek” or “-circle”)

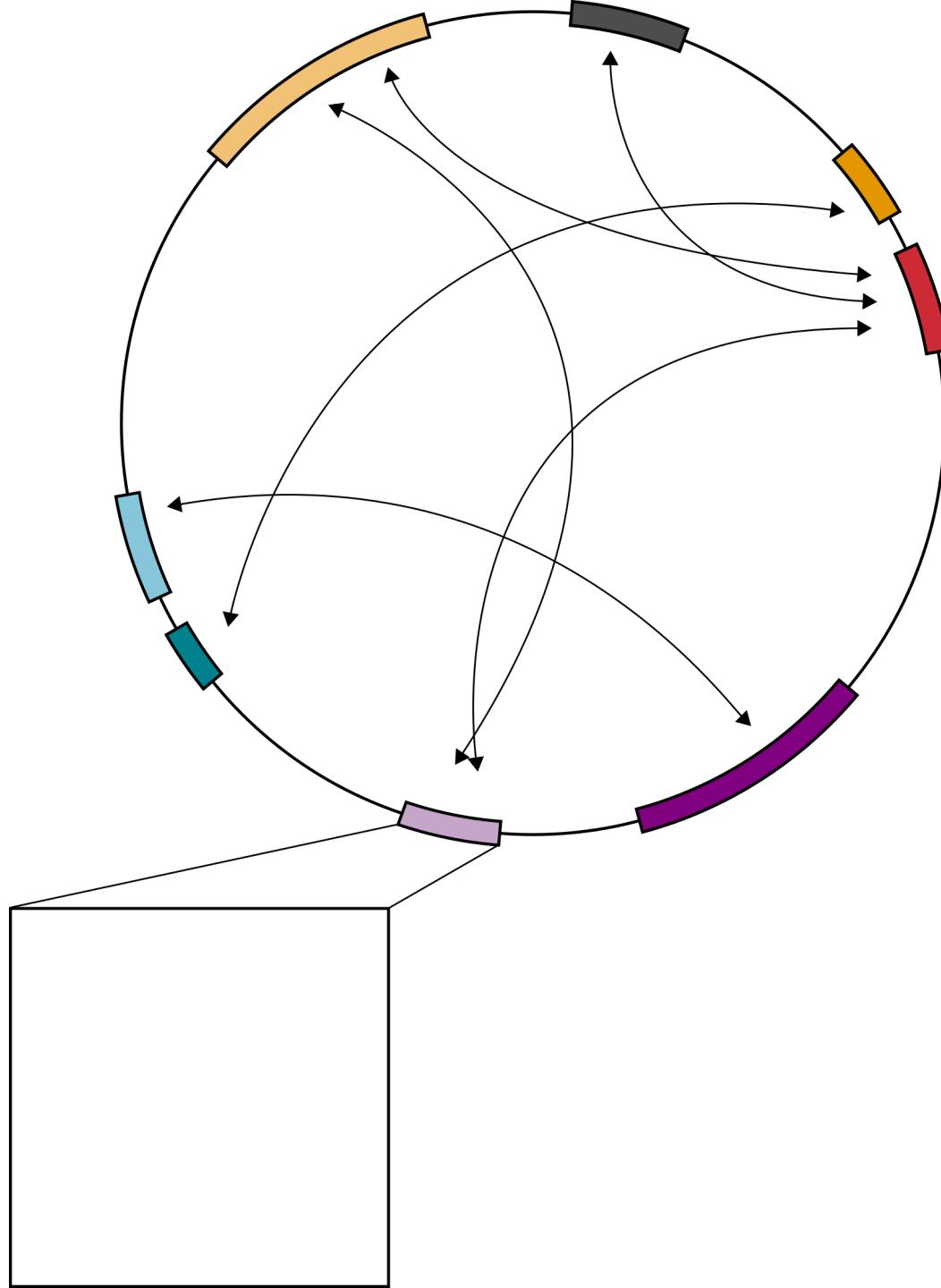
Issues

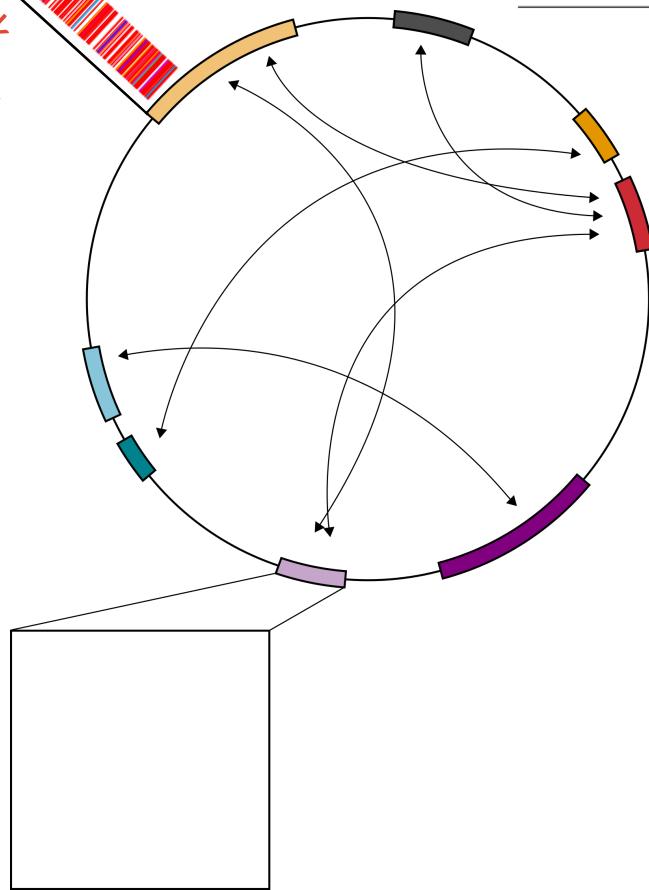
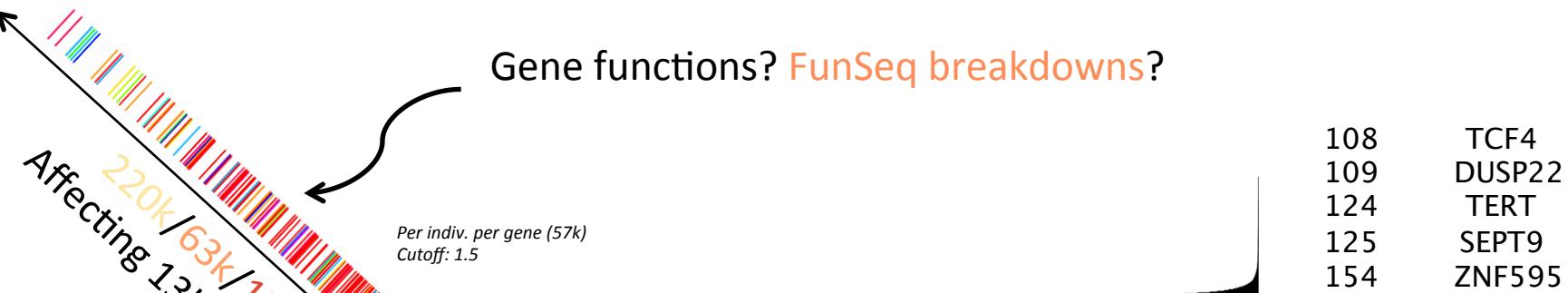
- One sample with 23 EPB41L2 promoter mutation?
 - And 9 has the identical FunSeq score!
 - Annotation issue? This promoter spans >170kb!
 - However, this is an excluded sample...
 - Still, another included sample has 8...





- TF-motif 1
- TF-motif 2
- Promoter
- 5' UTR
- ORF
- Exon 1
- Exon 2
- 3' UTR





Annotation

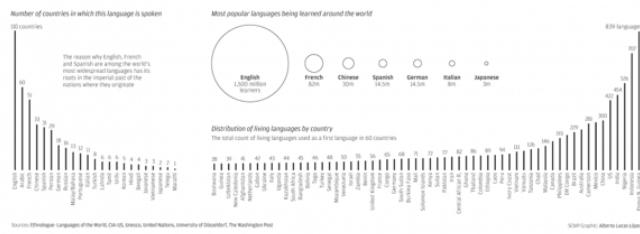
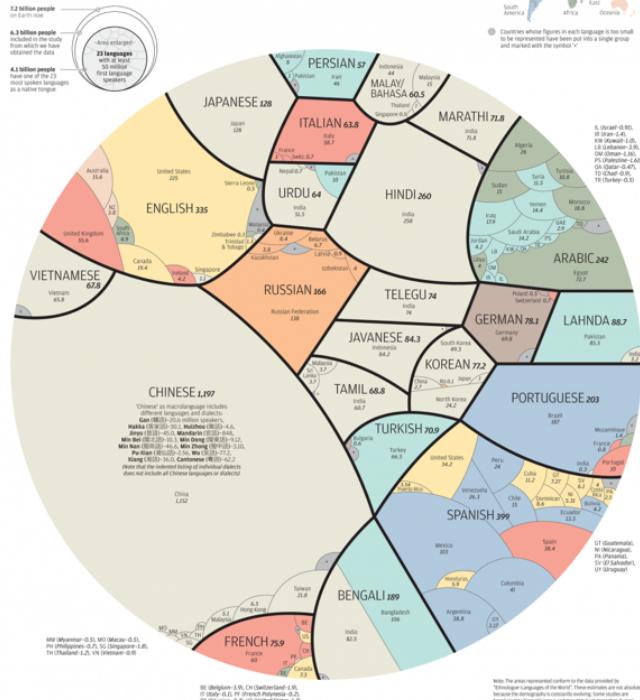
```
51 volgesteinDriver.oncogene
58 volgesteinDriver.TSG
101 cellCycleGene.
114 apoptosisGene.
122 dnaRepairGene.
339 cancerPathwayGene.
385
1375 Metabolic_Genes_RCT
2646 essentialGene.
2905 immuneResponseGene.
9969 nonEssentialGene.
```

- 1.Normalize by the #gene
- 2.Normalize by the length of elements
- 3.Correct for RT/Trinucleotide context

Some ideas

A world of languages

There are at least 7,102 known languages alive in the world today. Twenty-three of these languages are a mother tongue for more than 50 million people. The 23 languages make up the native tongue of 4.1 billion people. We represent each language within black borders and then provide the numbers of native speakers (in millions) by country. The colour of these countries shows how languages have taken root in many different regions



Every Job In America*

In Millions Of Jobs

