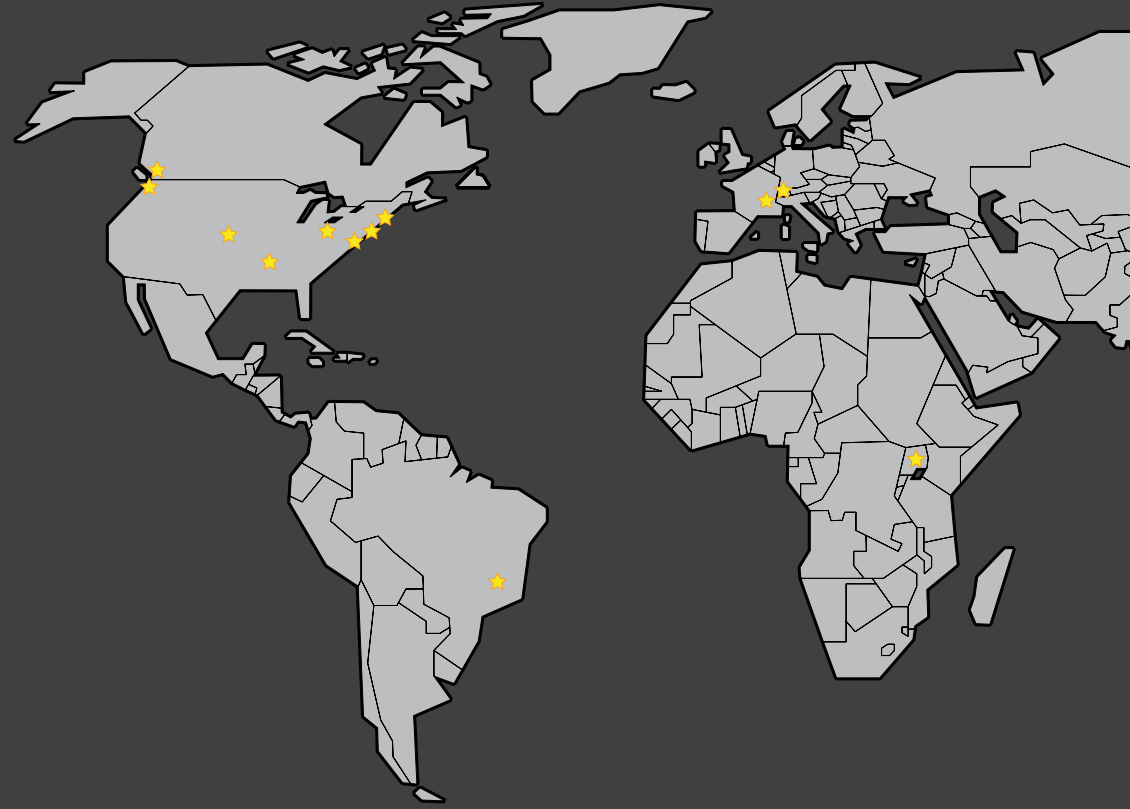


# Burkitt Lymphoma Genome

## Sequencing Project:

### Integrative Genomic and Transcriptomic Characterization of Burkitt Lymphoma



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# Burkitt lymphoma (BL) is an aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma

IG-*MYC* translocation is a genetic hallmark

## Three clinical variants:

- 1) Sporadic BL: North America, Europe
- 2) Endemic BL: Africa, South America (malaria-endemic)
- 3) Immunodeficiency-related BL: global, mostly HIV+

Rare in sporadic, most common in children located in malaria-endemic regions such as equatorial Africa



# Current challenges with treating Burkitt lymphoma

## Endemic BL

- Late stage at presentation
- Poor response to therapy
- Treatment-related toxicity

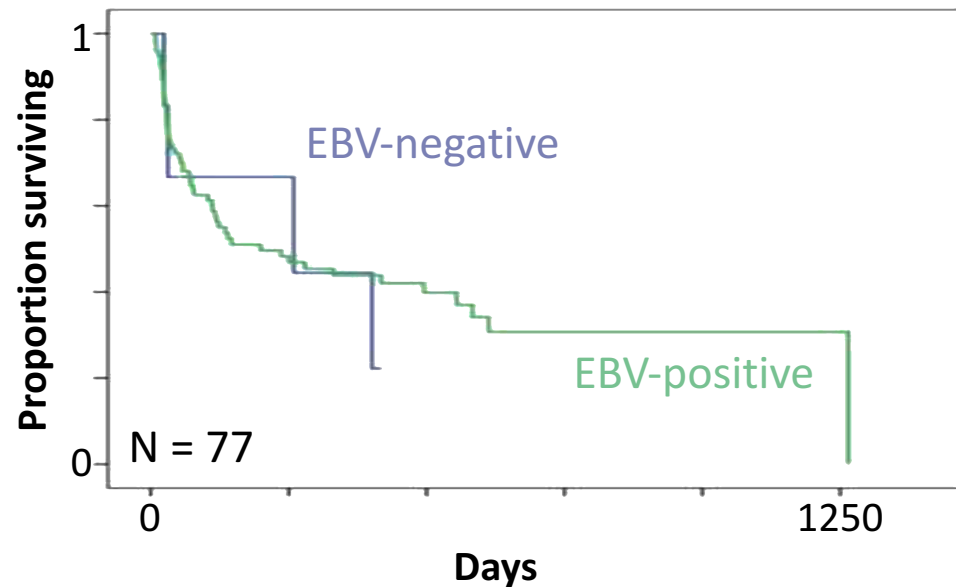


Figure source: Buckle *et al. Int J Cancer*. 2016;139(6):1231-40.

## Sporadic BL

- Therapy is less effective in adult and elderly patients

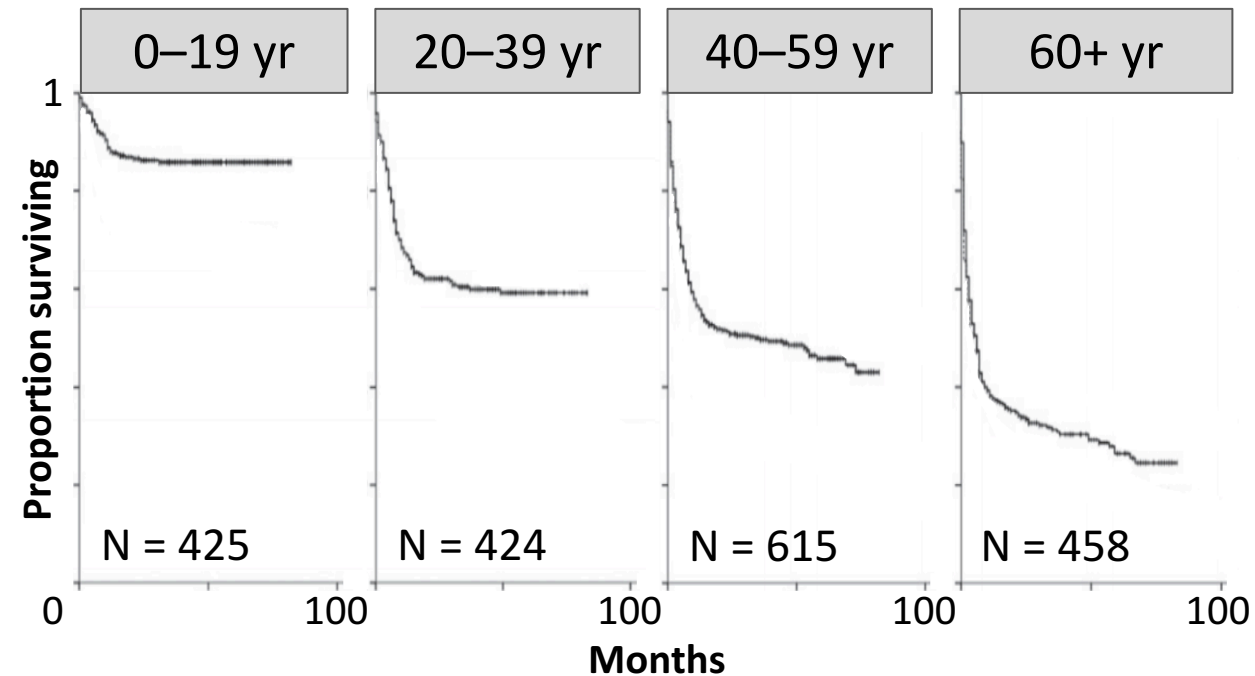


Figure source: Costa *et al. Blood*. 2013;121(24):4861-6. 3

# Building a tremendous genomic resource for BL research

Variable	BLGSP (N = 95)	ICGC (N = 17)	Total (N = 112)
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	65	16	81
Female	30	1	31
<b>Age Group</b>			
Pediatric (0–20 yr)	92	17	109
Adult (21+ yr)	3	0	3
<b>Clinical Variant</b>			
Endemic	71	0	71
Sporadic	20	17	37
HIV-positive	4	0	4

Whole genome sequencing

- 80X tumors (ICGC at 40X)
- 40X matched normals

Ribo-depleted RNA sequencing

- 200 million reads per library

microRNA sequencing

Clinical metadata

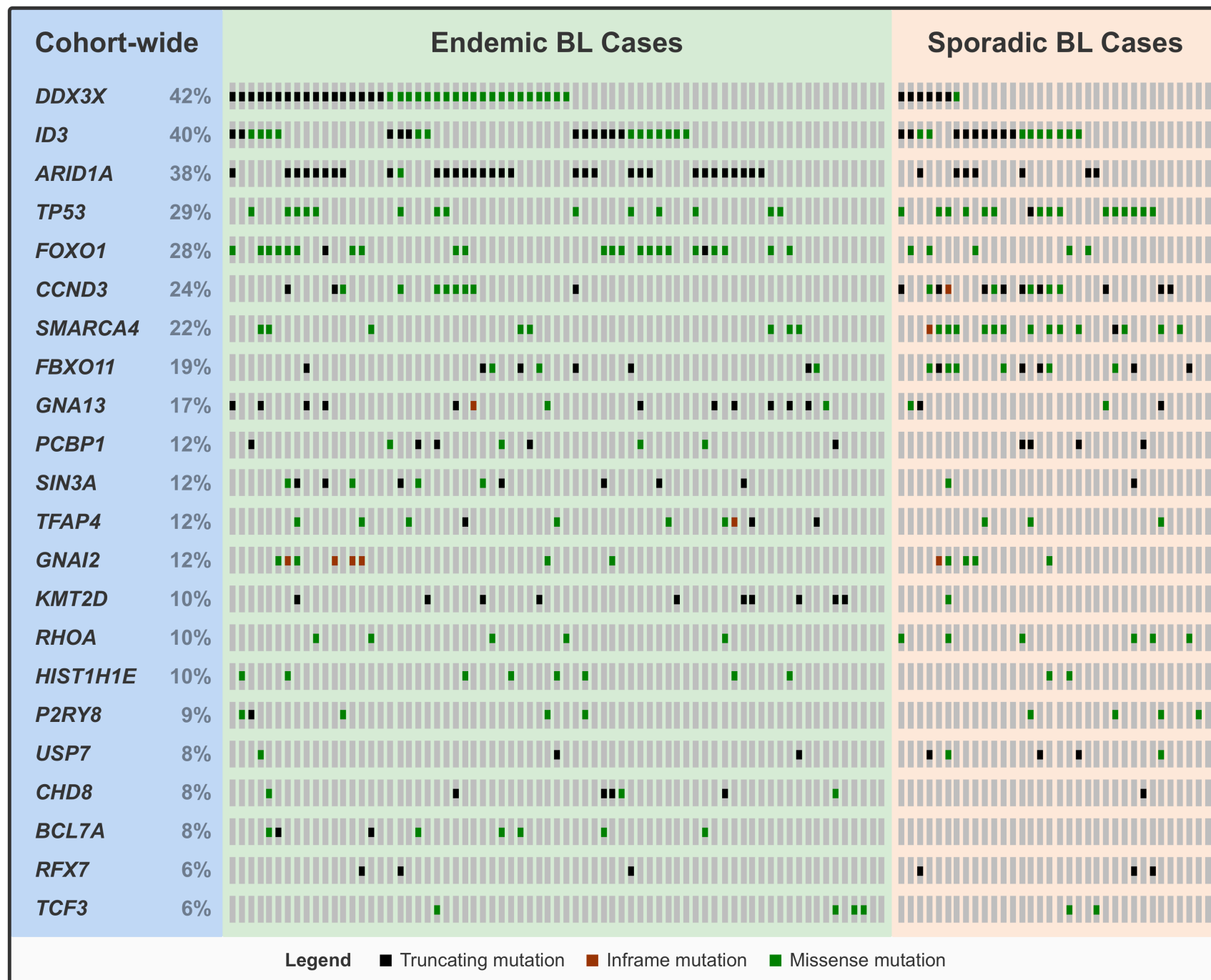
# Refining the mutational landscape in BL

## Novel BL genes:

*SIN3A, CHD8, USP7, RFX7, HIST1H1E*

## Subtype-specific mutations:

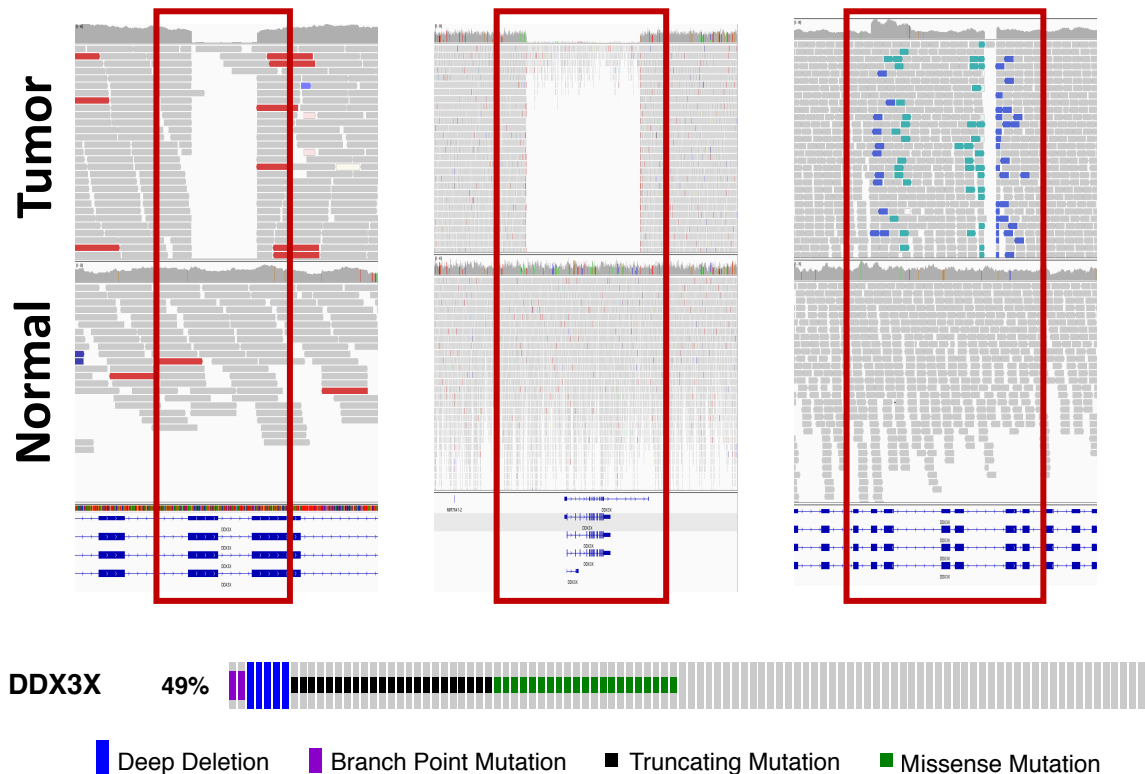
More differences based on EBV status than clinical variant



# Novel structural and non-coding mutations in *DDX3X*

## Deletions and inversions (N = 5)

Predicted to disrupt open reading frame and truncate protein



## Branch point mutations (N = 2)

Aberrant transcript splicing observed in RNA-seq data

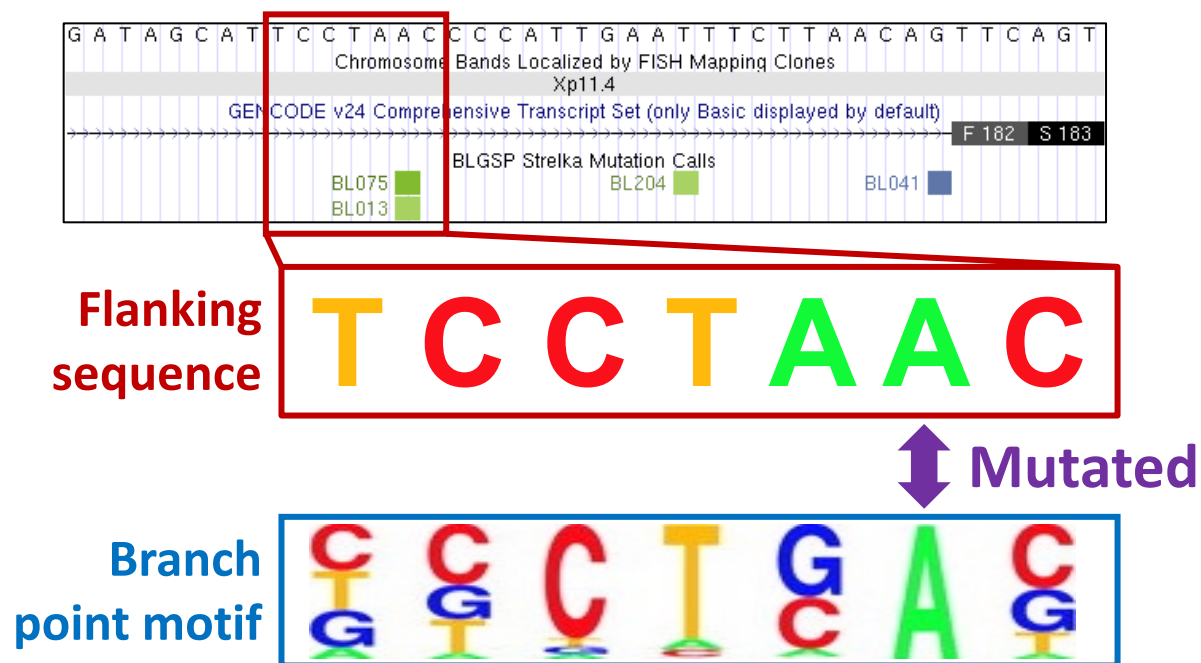
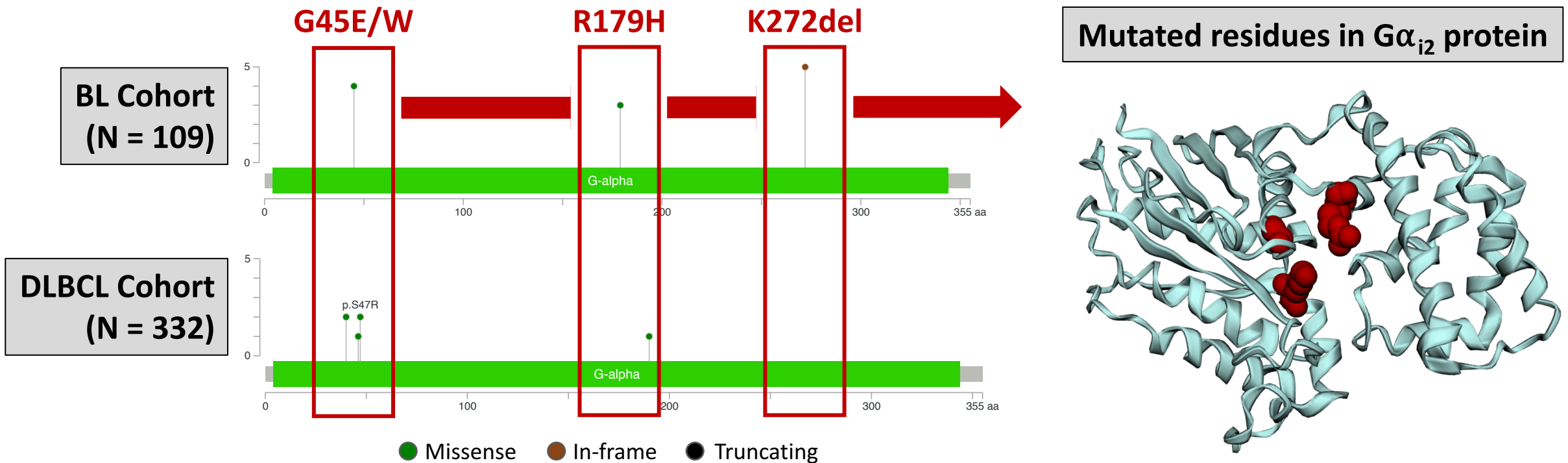


Figure source: Lim and Burge. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2001;98(20):11193-8.

# Potentially activating mutation hotspots in *GNAI2*

Mutated residues cluster in protein structure around GDP binding site

R179H is orthologous to gain-of-function R201H mutations in *GNAS*

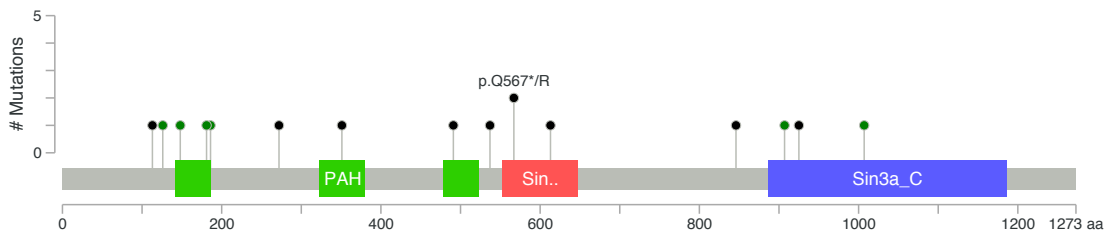


# Novel genes carry out functions relevant to BL biology

## Mutations in *SIN3A* (N = 16)

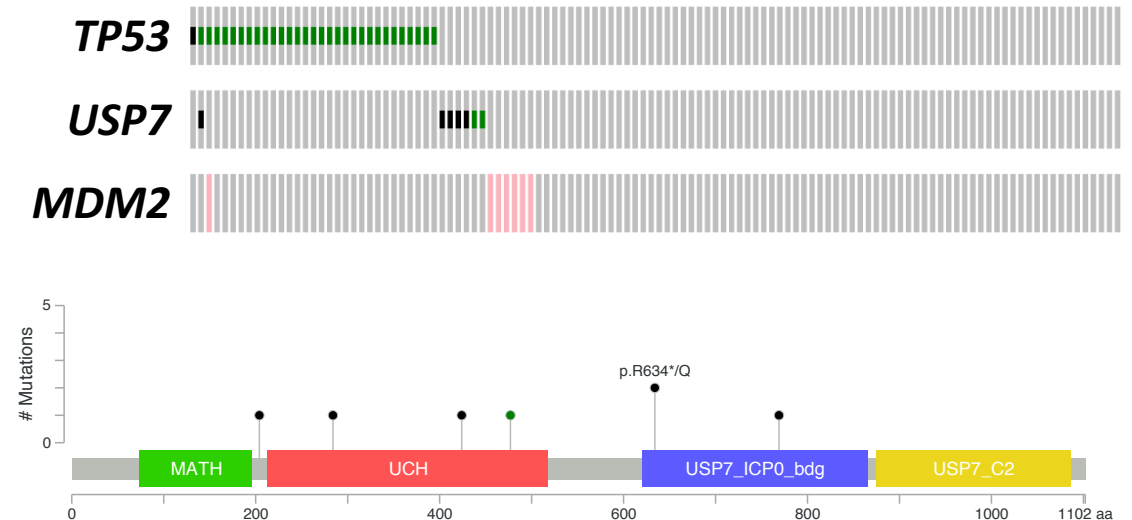
Known antagonist of Myc activity

Induces histone acetylation of Myc responsive genes



## Mutations in *USP7* (N = 7)

Encodes a deubiquitinase that counteracts Mdm2-mediated degradation of p53





# Non-coding mutations form clusters in the genome

One cluster overlaps a validated *PAX5* enhancer

Similar mutations found in:

- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
- Other B-cell lymphomas

*PAX5* plays an important role in B-cell differentiation

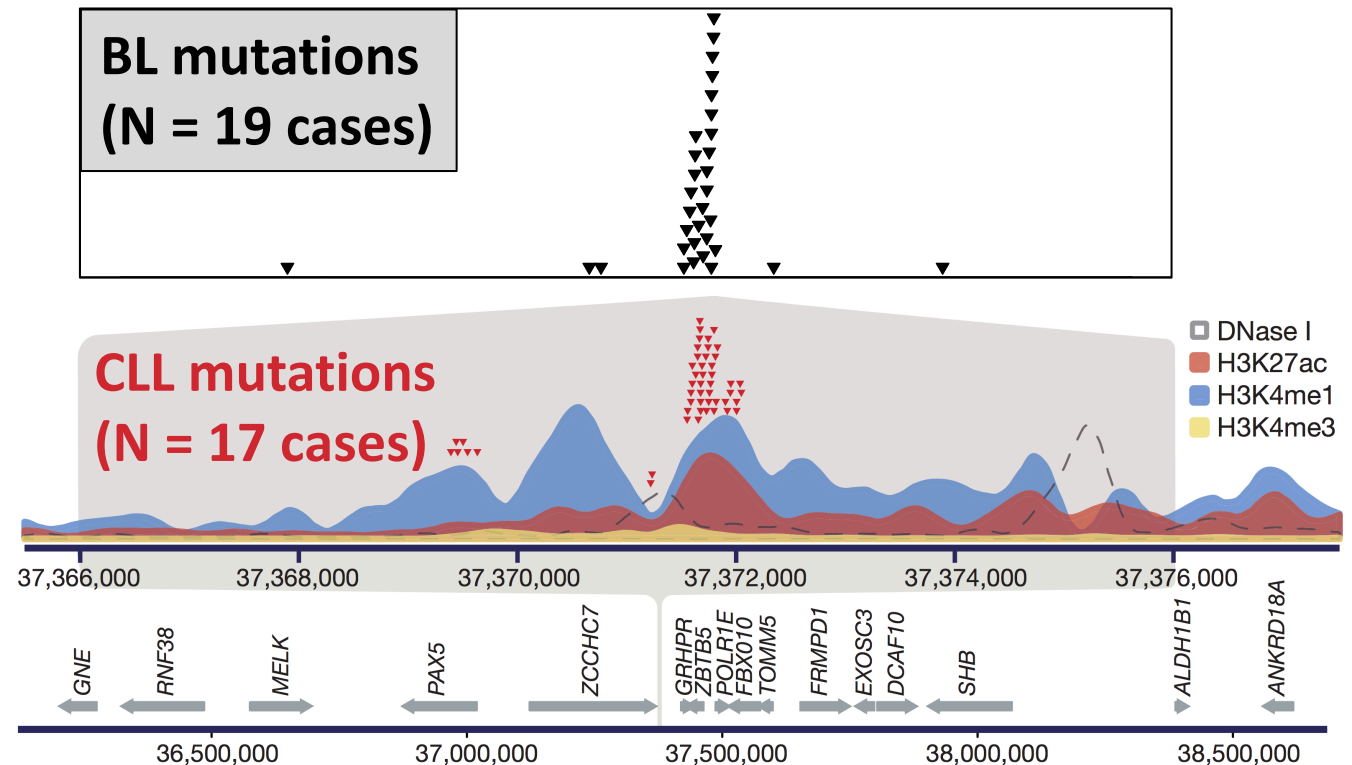
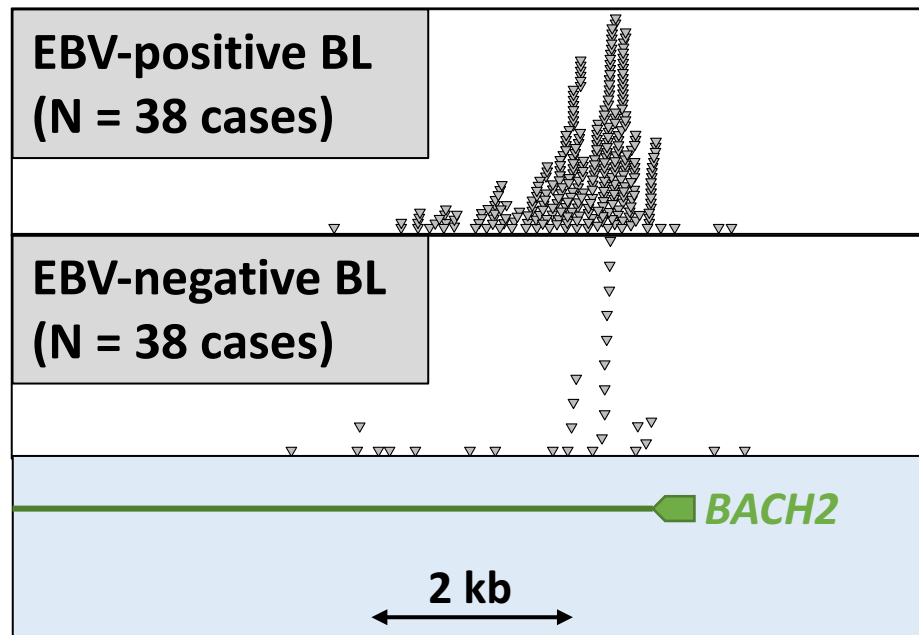


Figure source: Puente *et al. Nature*. 2015;526(7574):519-24.

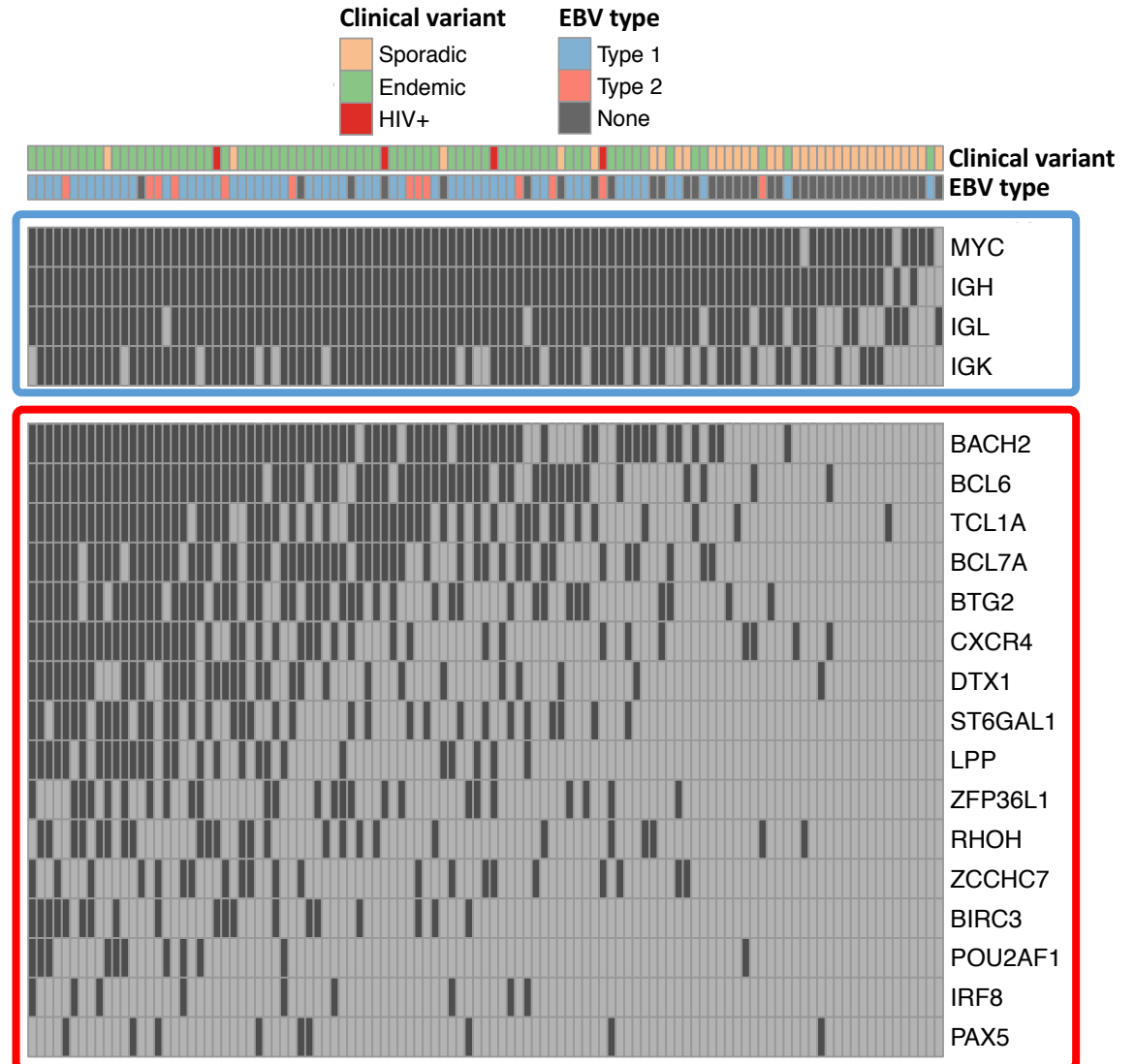
# Aberrant somatic hypermutation is a feature of endemic or EBV-positive BL

Many non-coding mutations can be linked to somatic hypermutation



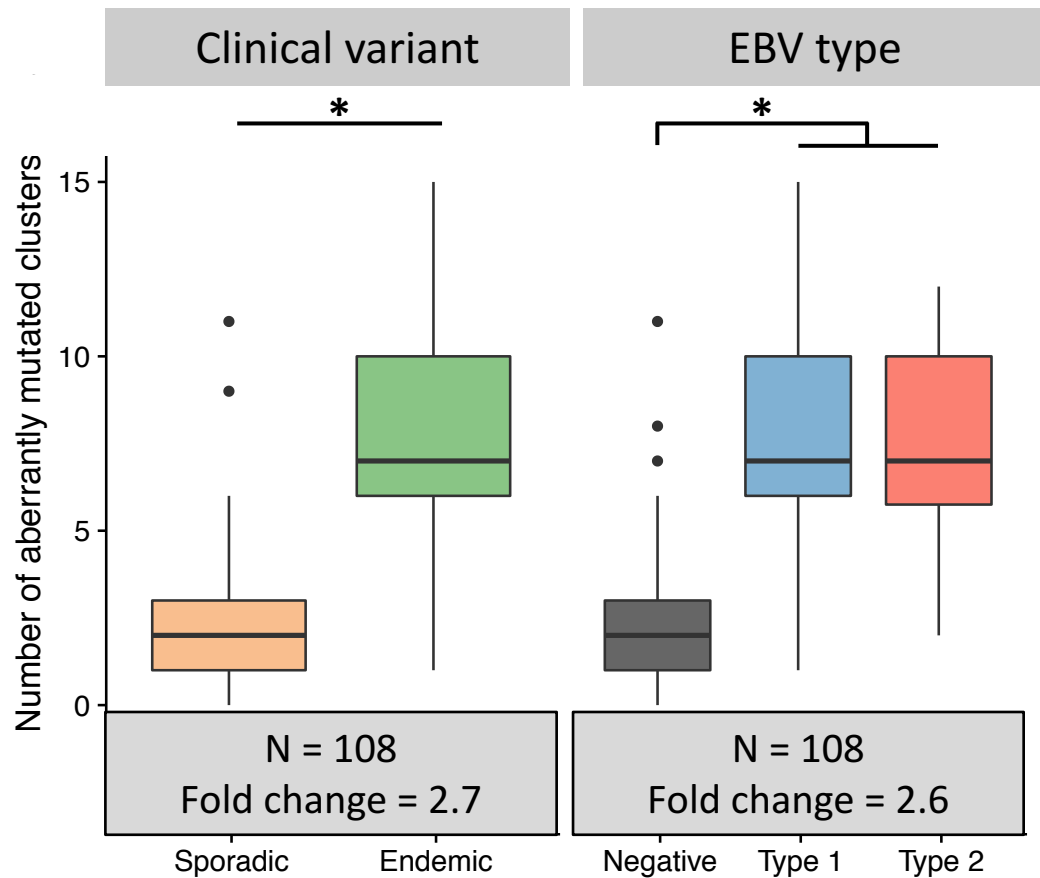
Physiologic targets

Aberrant targets

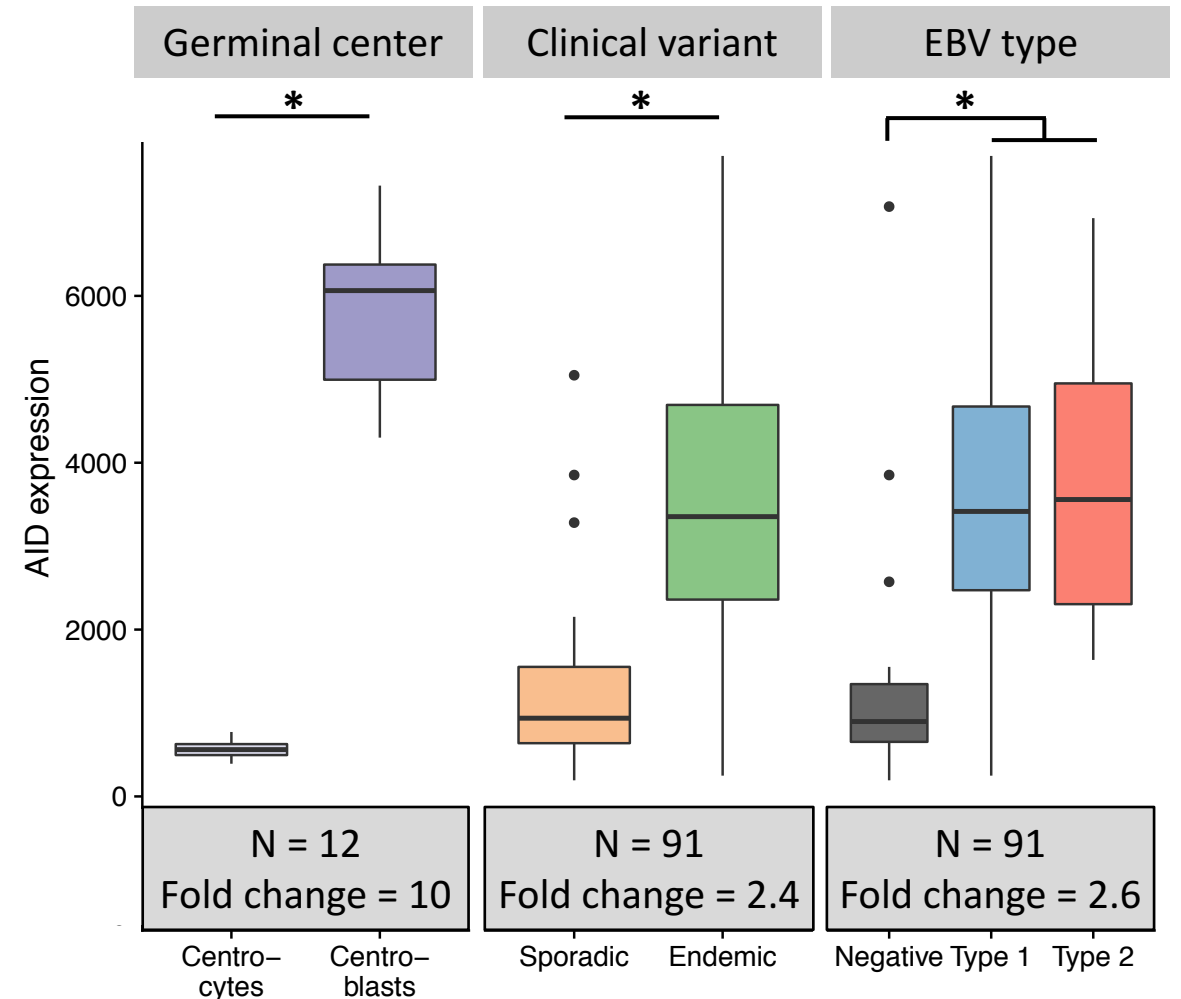


# AID activity is significantly higher in EBV-positive tumors

## Number of mutated clusters



## AID mRNA expression



# Results summary

Landscape of coding and non-coding mutations was refined for both established and novel genes associated with BL

Greater differences exist based on EBV status than geographic origin:

- Number of significantly differentially mutated genes
- Aberrant somatic hypermutation and AID expression

Possible therapeutic opportunities warrant further investigation:

- Potential activating hotspot mutations in *GNAI2*
- Mdm2 inhibitors for *USP7*-mutant, *TP53*-wildtype tumors

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**The patients and their families**

**Thank you for your attention**

**Any questions?**