

The Human Genome: **Similarities** and **Differences** among Individuals



Human genome size:

♀ 3,117,838,593 base pairs (6 feet)

23 Chromosomes

19-20,000 protein-coding genes

Different individuals:

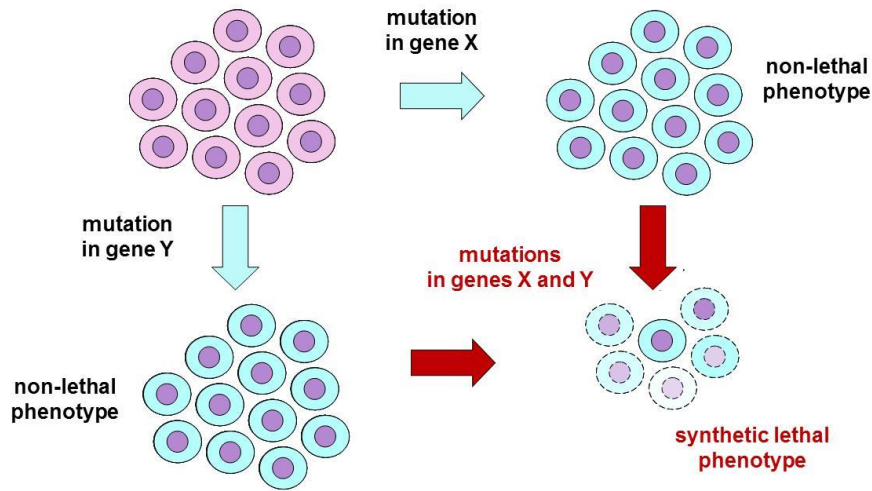
99.9% identical

1 in every 1000 base-pairs are different
(**>3,000,000 differences between
Individuals**)

Synthetic Lethality as a Paradigm for “Targeted” Therapy of Cancer

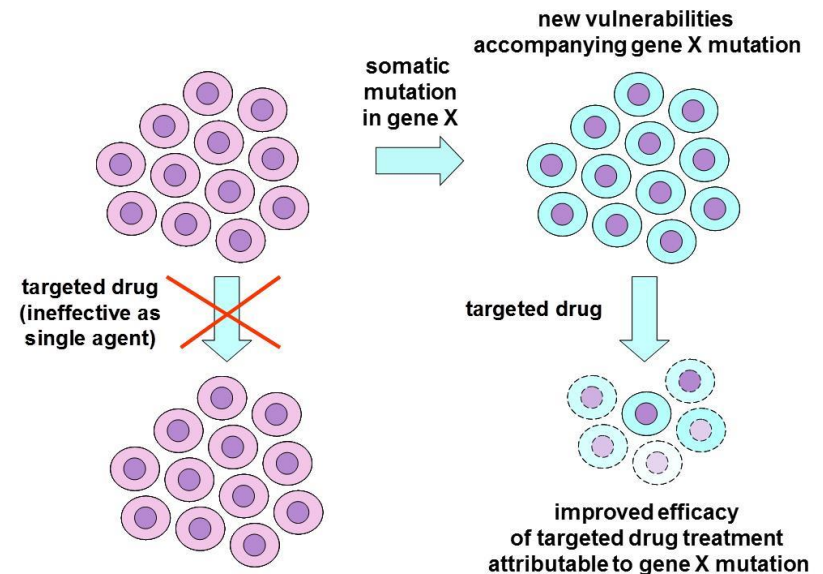
Synthetic Lethality:

Two otherwise non-lethal mutations confer a lethal phenotype in combination



Targeted Therapy:

Targeted drug, otherwise harmless, kills cancer cells with somatic mutation



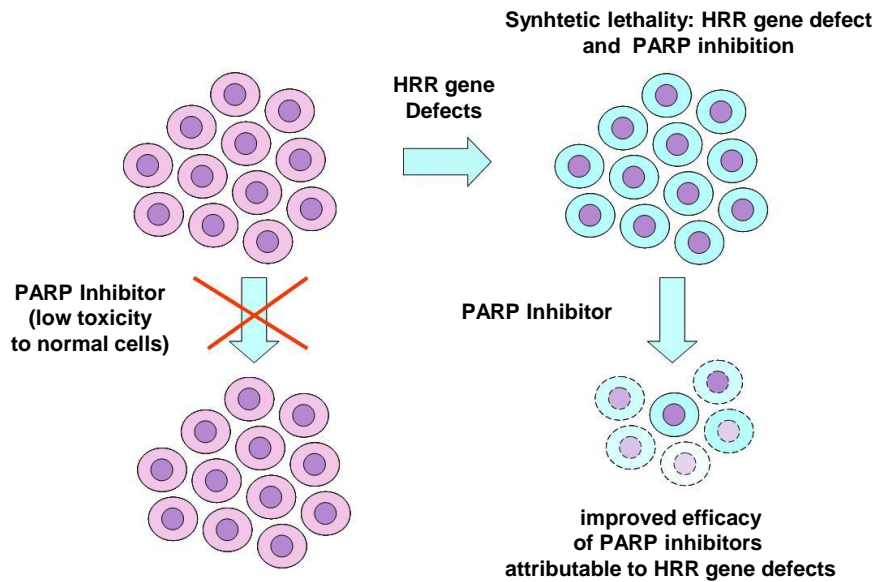
Somatic Gene Defects in Prostate Cancers*

	Genetic
Number of somatic alterations in each cancer case	Mutations: 3,866 (range 3,192-5,865) Rearrangements: 108 (range 13-43)
Number of alterations that are “drivers” versus “passengers”	20 (<1%)
Heterogeneity in somatic changes	Mutations: Cell-to-cell: High Lesion-to-lesion: High Case-to-case: High Other Defects: Cell-to-cell: High Lesion-to-lesion: High Case-to-case: High
Rate of accumulation in cancer cells	10^{-9} /cell each division or higher
Number of alterations that can be therapeutically targeted	1-3

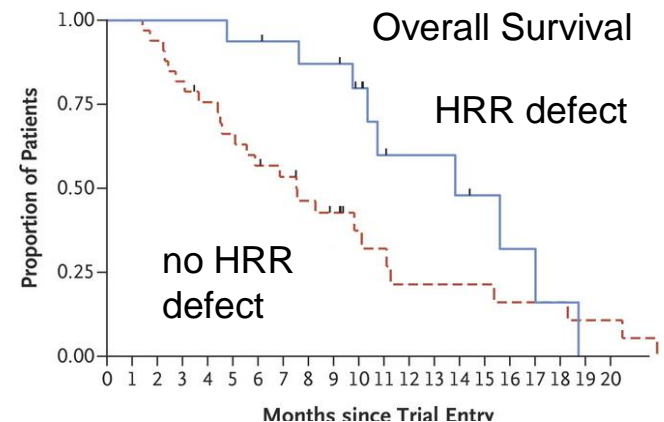
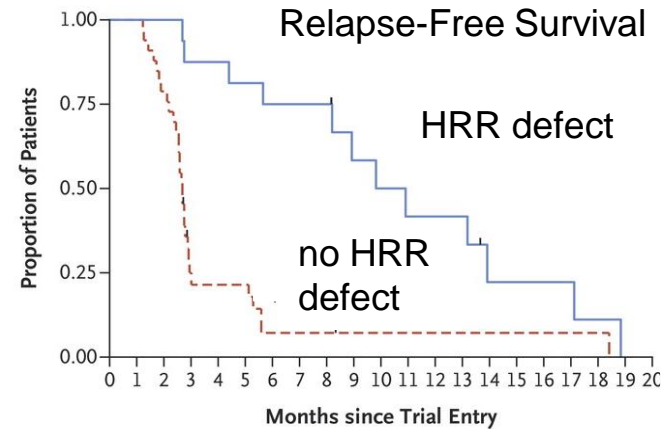
* Berger MF *et al.* Nature 470: 214-20 (2011)

Defects in Homologous Recombination Repair Genes (eg. BRCA1, BRCA2, ATM, PALB2, CHEK2, FANCA) and Olaparib in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

Homologous Recombination Repair (HRR) Gene Defects in Prostate Cancer and Vulnerability to Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors



Olaparib and HRR Gene Defects



*Mateo J *et al.* N Engl J Med 373: 1697-1708 (2015)

Somatic Gene Defects in Prostate Cancers*

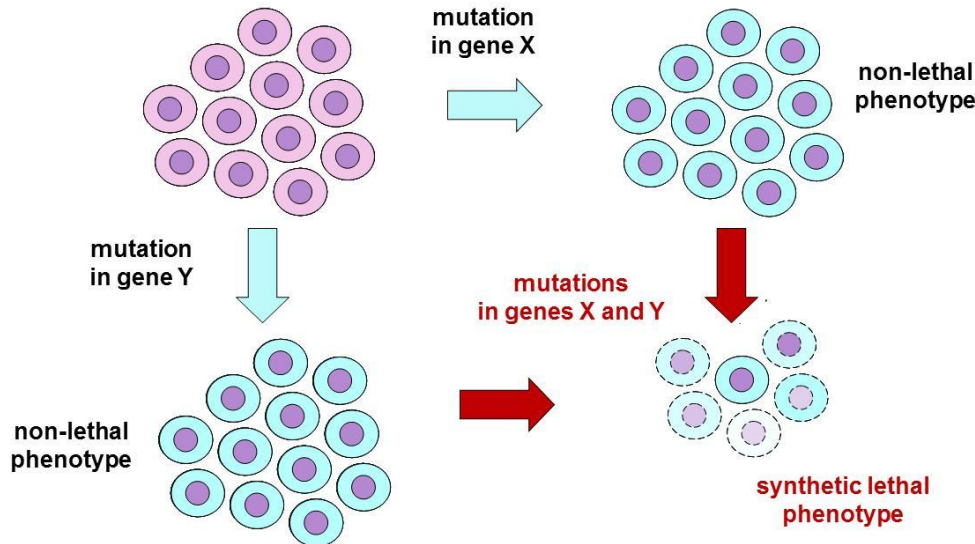
	Genetic	Epigenetic
Number of somatic alterations in each cancer case	Mutations: 3,866 (range 3,192-5,865) Rearrangements: 108 (range 13-43)	Hypermethylation: 5,408 regions
Number of alterations that are “drivers” versus “passengers”	20 (<1%)	Majority or all
Heterogeneity in somatic changes	Mutations: Cell-to-cell: High Lesion-to-lesion: High Case-to-case: High Other Defects: Cell-to-cell: High Lesion-to-lesion: High Case-to-case: High	Hypermethylation: Cell-to-cell: Low Lesion-to-lesion: Low Case-to-case: Medium Hypomethylation: Cell-to-cell: High Lesion-to-lesion: High Case-to-case: High
Rate of accumulation in cancer cells	10 ⁻⁹ /cell each division or higher	Unknown
Number of alterations that can be therapeutically targeted	1-3	Many if not all?

* Berger MF *et al.* Nature 470: 214-20 (2011); Yegnasubramanian S *et al.* BMC Genomics 12: 213 (2011)

Epigenetic Drugs Modulate Activities of Targeted Drugs to Create Induced Synthetic Lethality (ISLET) in Cancer Cells

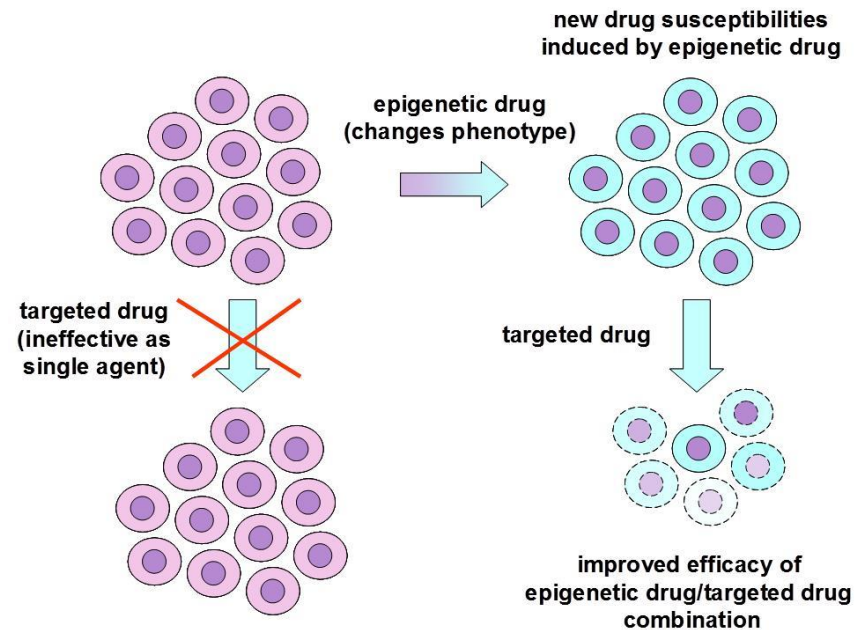
Synthetic Lethality:

Two otherwise non-lethal mutations confer a lethal phenotype in combination



Epigenetic Therapy:

Epigenetic drug, generally harmless, sensitizes cancer cell to other agents

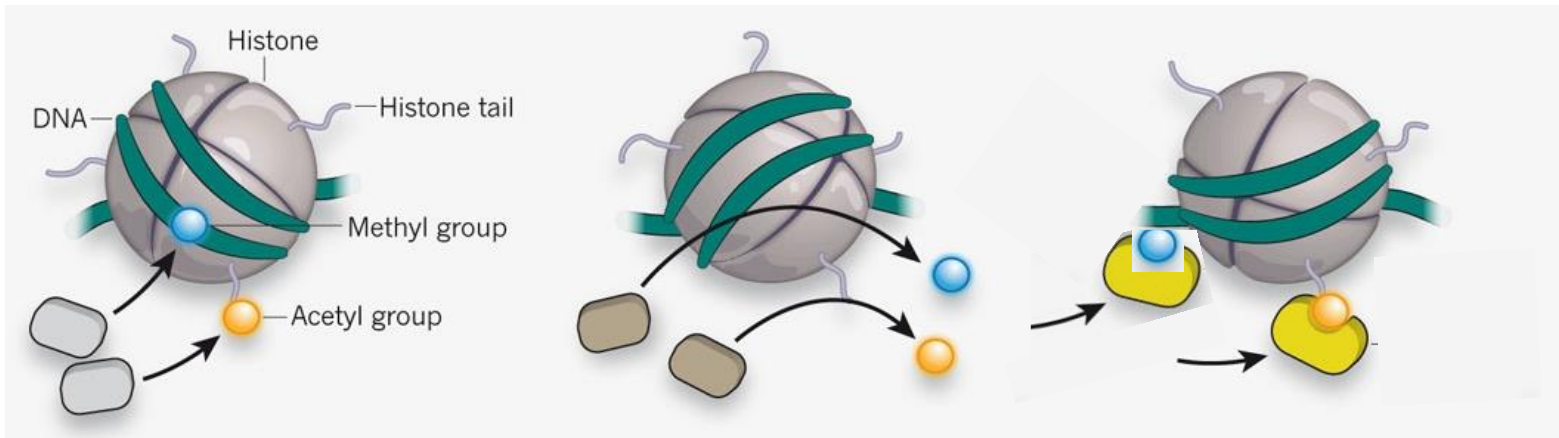


Epigenetic Regulators as Candidate Targets for Treatment of Prostate Cancer

Writers

Erasers

Readers



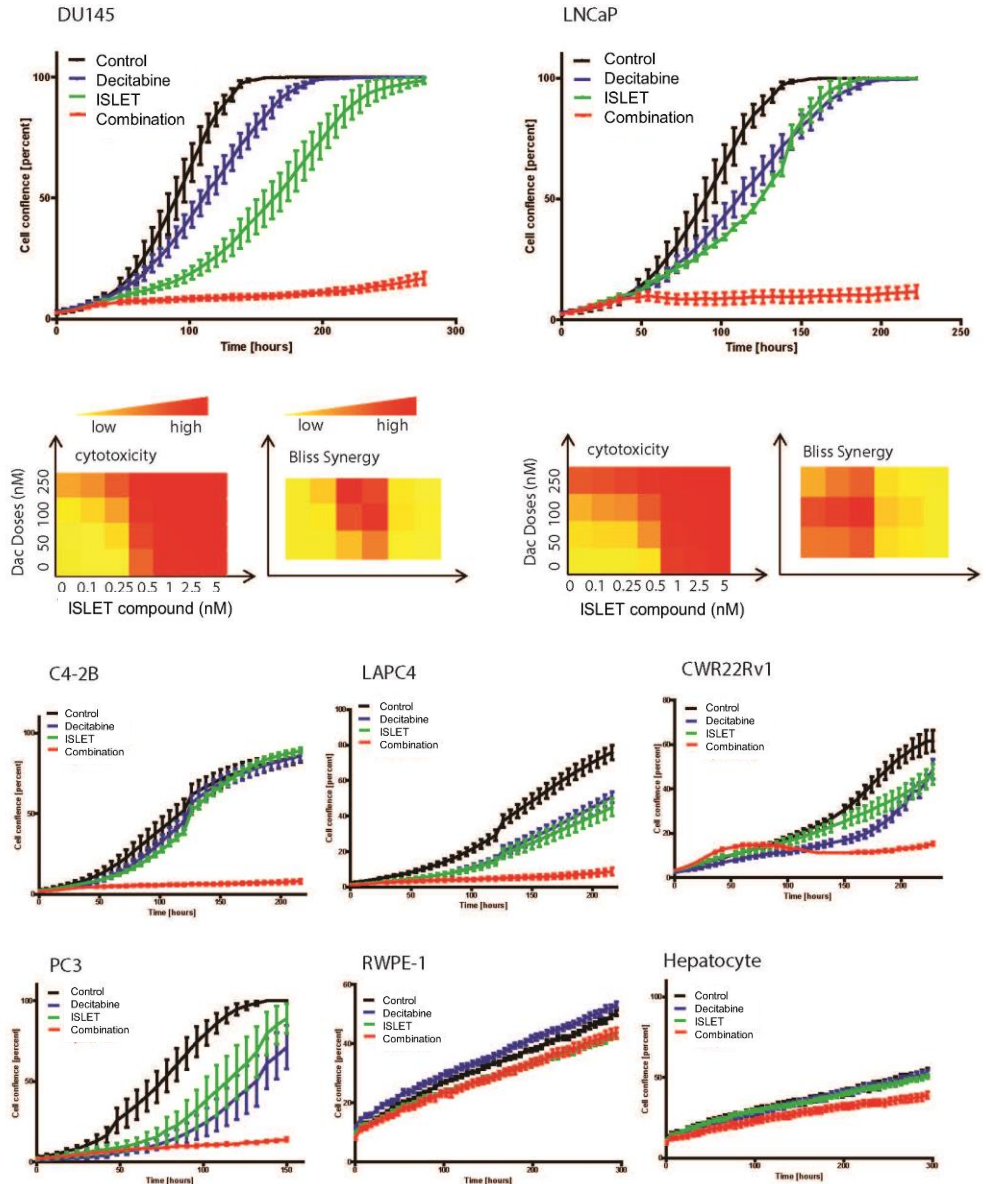
DNA Methyltransferases*
 Histone methyltransferases
 Histone acetyltransferases
 Kinases
 Ubiquitin conjugases/ligases

Tet proteins
 Histone demethylases
 Histone deacetylases*
 Phosphatases
 Ubiquitin proteases

5^{me}CpG binding domains
 Chromodomains
 Bromodomains
 Tudor domains
 PHD fingers/SRA (UHRF1)

*Molecular targets with Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved drugs

Therapeutic Index of ISLET Compound- Decitabine Combinations: Activity Against All Prostate Cancer Cell Lines but Not Against Normal Cells*



*Liu J *et al.* (2017)