

Using Molecular Epidemiology to Investigate Environmental Exposures and Pediatric Cancer

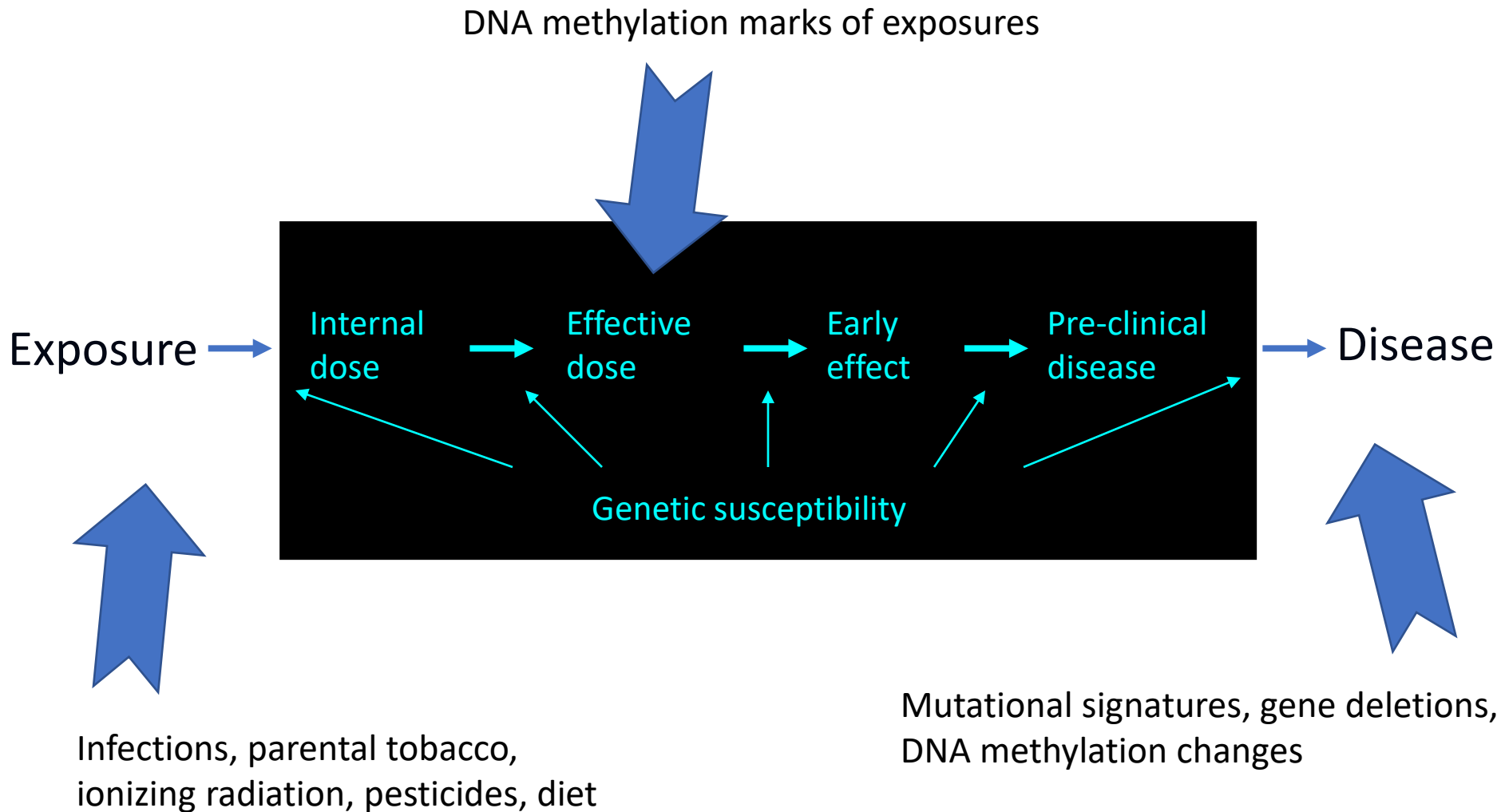
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April 13, 2023



Molecular Epidemiology Paradigm



Leukemia rates are rising: why?

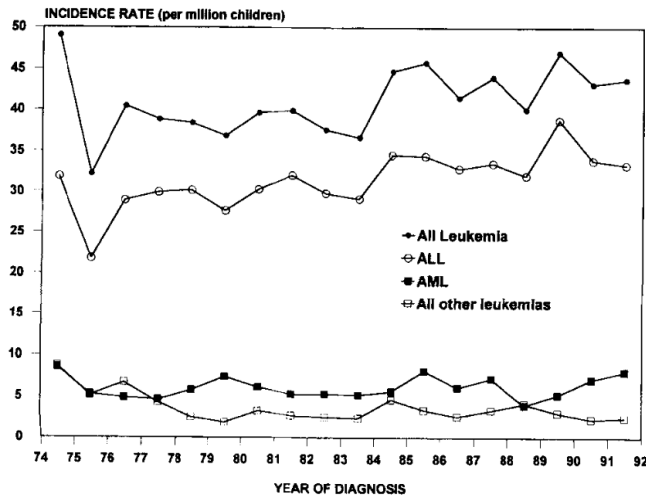
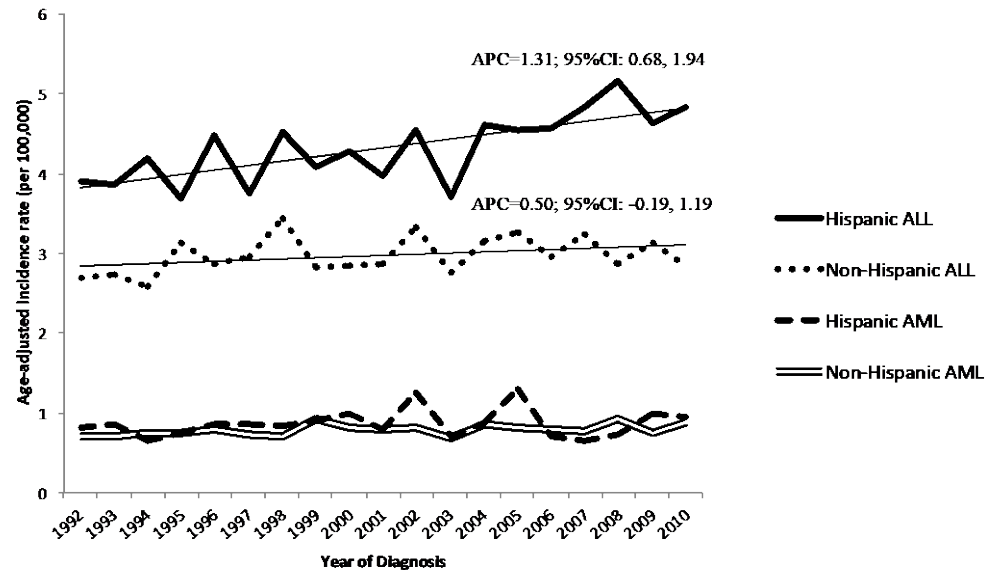


FIGURE 1. Age-standardized leukemia incidence rates per million children age 14 years and younger are shown.

Gurney, *Cancer* 1996



Barrington-Trimis, *Blood* 2015

35% rise in rates since 1975, 70% since 1945

Suggests environmental causes

Natural history of childhood ALL

✧ Radiation

✧ Germline mutation

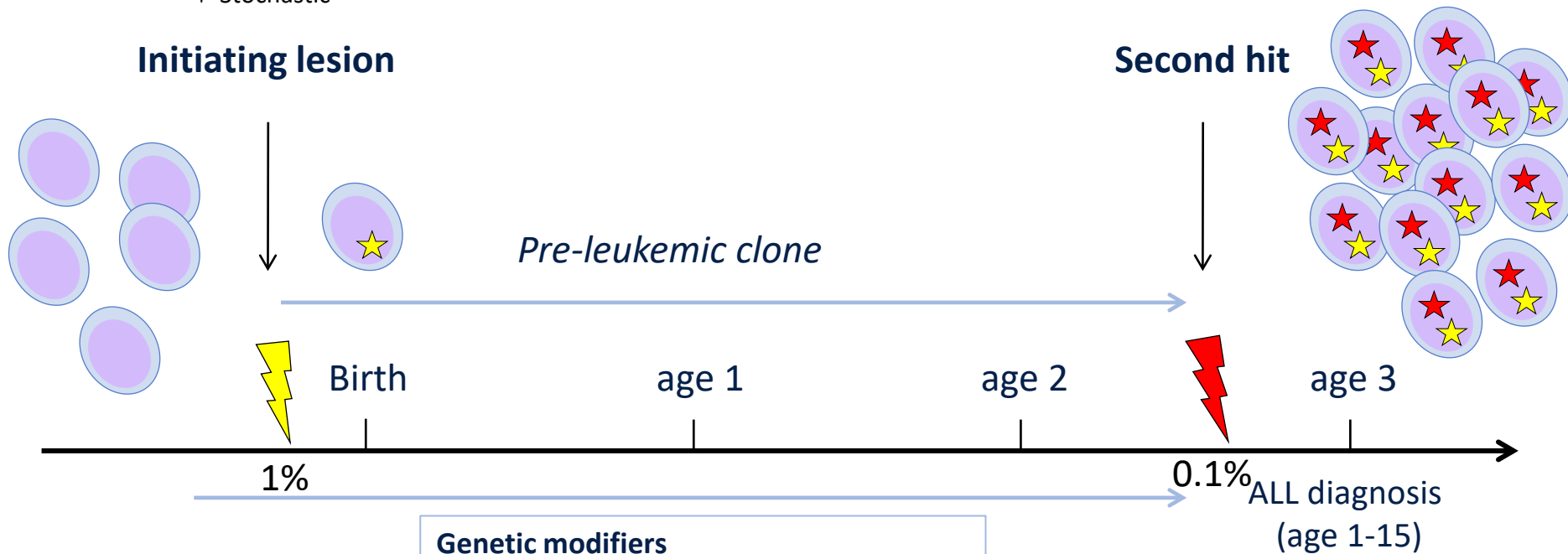
✧ Toxins

✧ Infection

✧ Stochastic

✧ Point mutations (eg. RTK/Ras pathway)

✧ Gene deletions (eg. cell cycle control, B-cell differentiation)



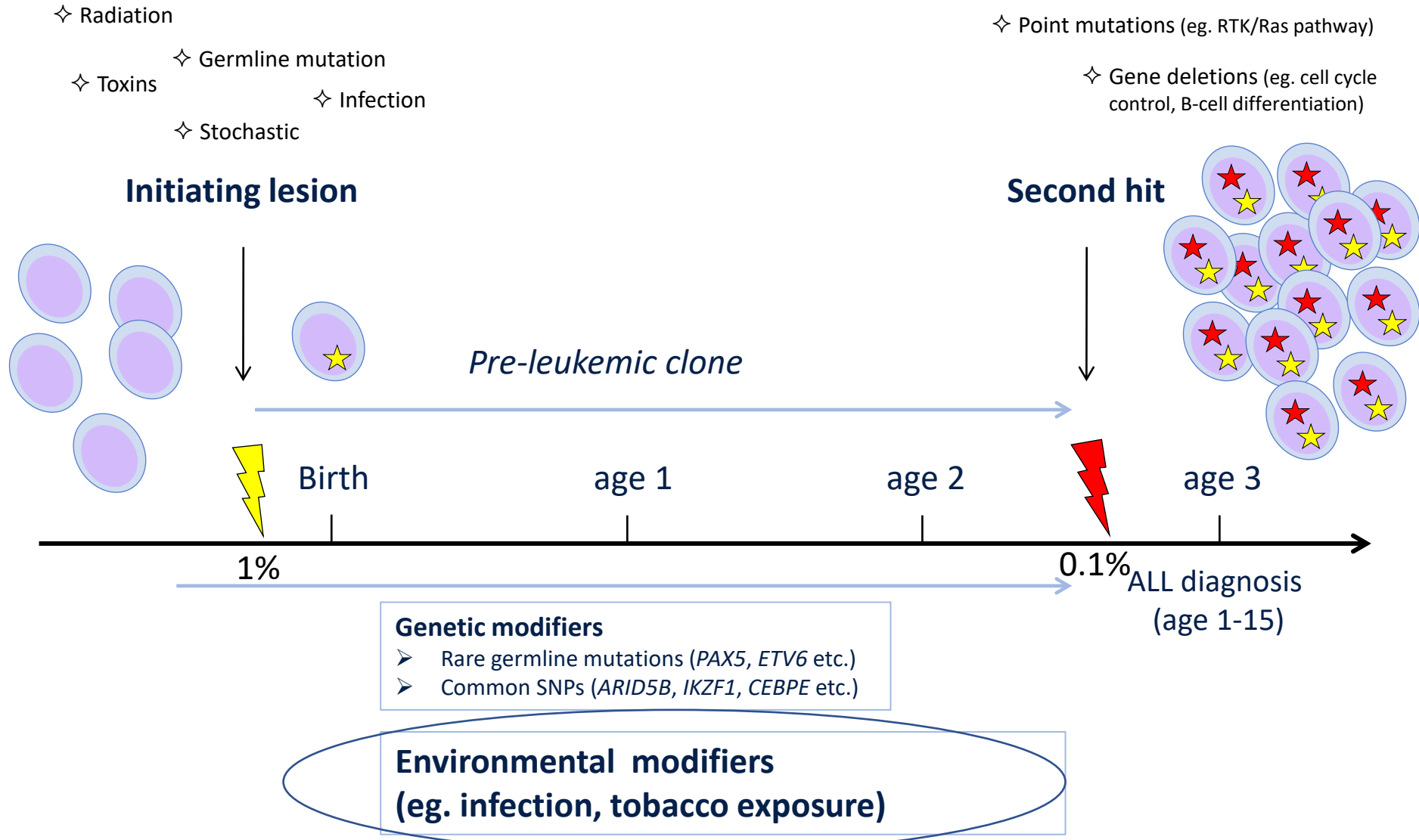
Genetic modifiers

- Rare germline mutations (*PAX5*, *ETV6* etc.)
- Common SNPs (*ARID5B*, *IKZF1*, *CEBPE* etc.)

Environmental modifiers

(eg. *in utero* CMV, tobacco exposure)

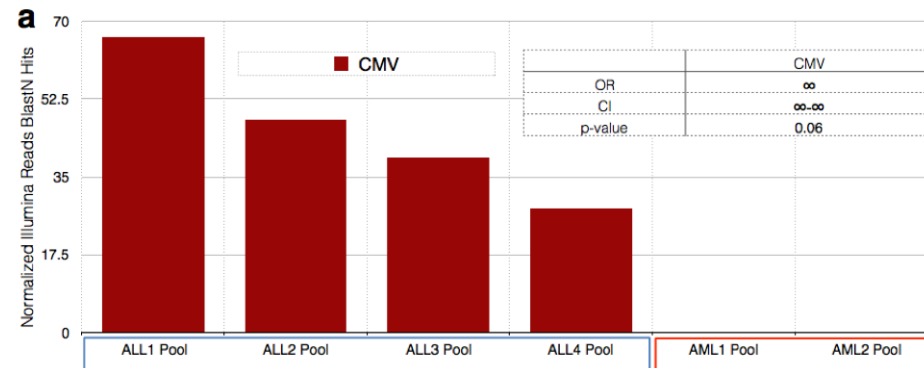
Natural history of childhood ALL



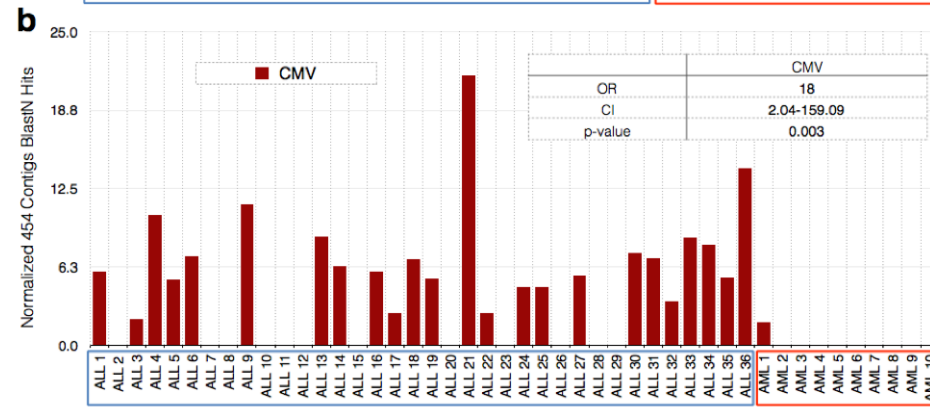
What infections?

RNASeq of leukemia cells,
DNASeq of plasma virions

Leukemia cell RNA



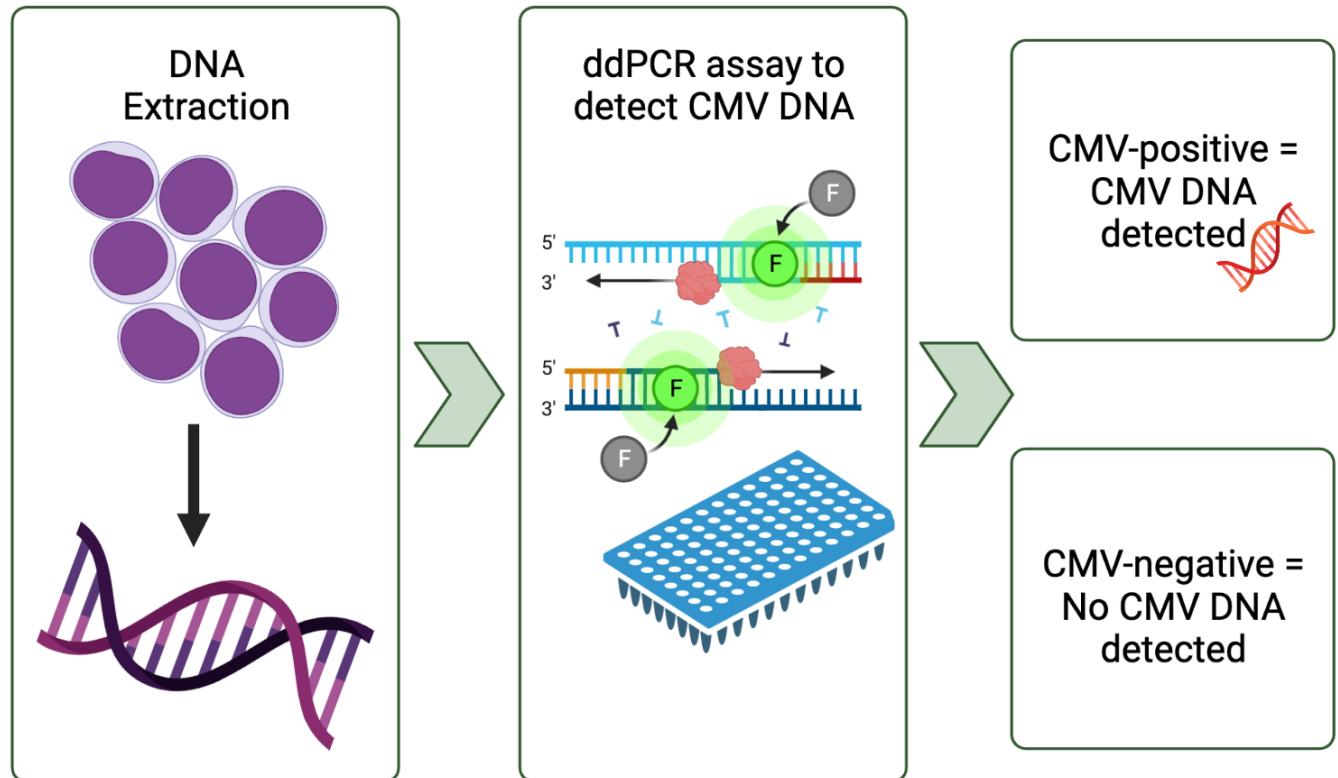
Viral particle
DNA



Francis, et al, *Blood* 2017

cytomegalovirus

CMV infection: when does it happen?



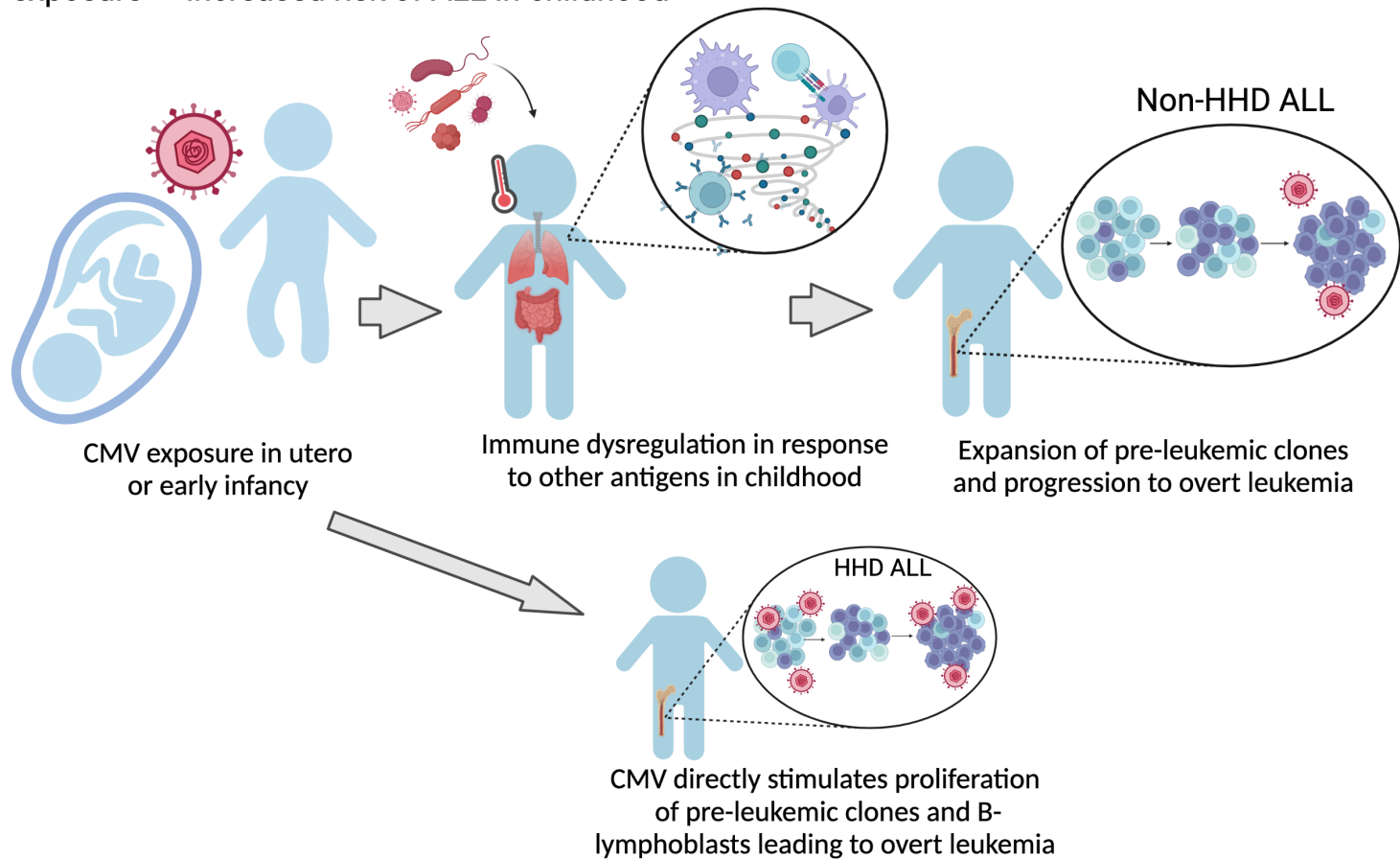
Neonatal CMV is a risk factor for childhood ALL

	CMV -	CMV +	OR (CI)	p-value	EBV -	EBV +	OR (CI)	p-value
Overall*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	242	26	3.71 (1.71-8.95)	0.0016	257	11	1.01 (0.42-2.42)	1
Controls	262	8	-	-	259	11	-	-
By Race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic ALL	134	15	5.90 (1.89-25.96)	0.006	141	8	1.38 (0.46-4.35)	0.56
Hispanic Controls	152	3	-	-	149	6	-	-
White ALL	71	10	2.10 (0.69-7.13)	0.204	79	2	0.53 (0.09-2.94)	0.68
White Controls	82	5	-	-	83	4	-	-

* Logistic regression adjusted for race, age and sex

CMV: Heterogeneity of Effect

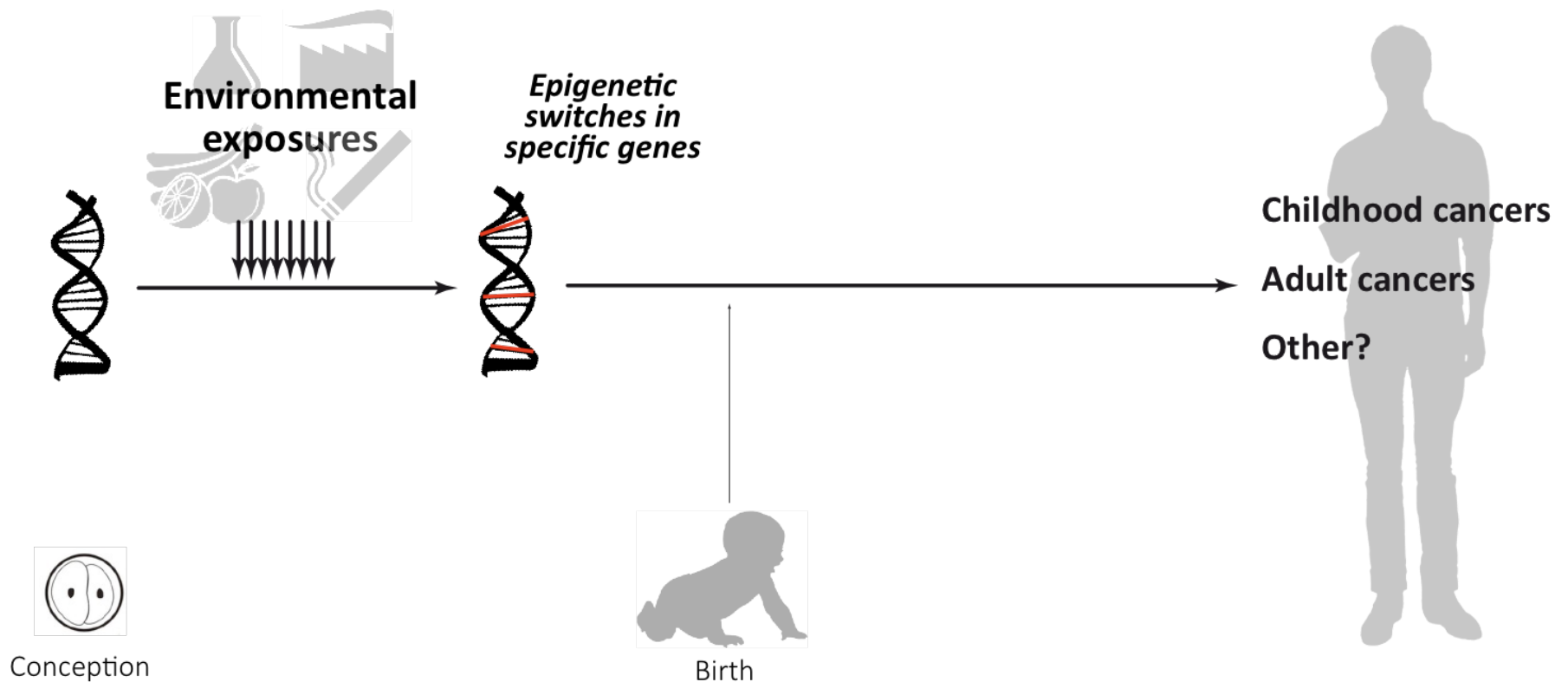
Early exposure → increased risk of ALL in childhood



HHD = high hyperdiploidy, the most common subtype of ALL (35%)

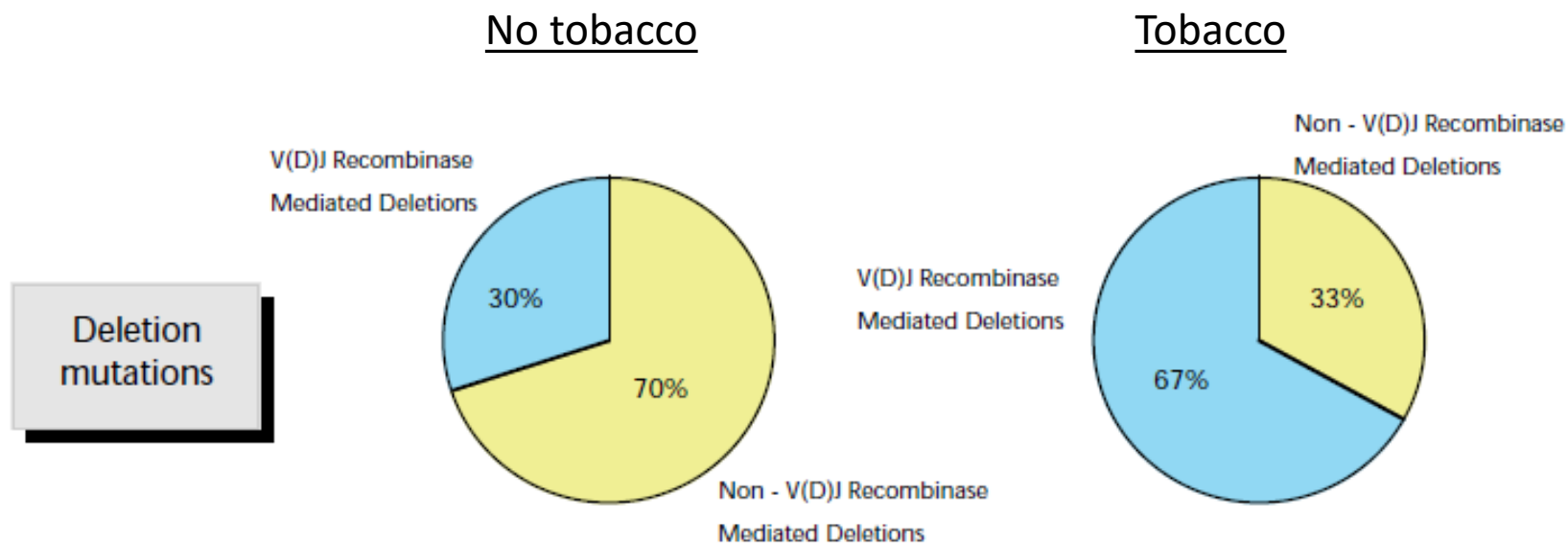
Tobacco and ALL risk

Developmental origins of cancer hypothesis



Tobacco smoke and gene deletions

- Finette *et al.* analyzed distribution of somatic mutations in the *HPRT* reporter gene in cord blood lymphocytes from newborns exposed or not exposed to cigarette smoke during pregnancy

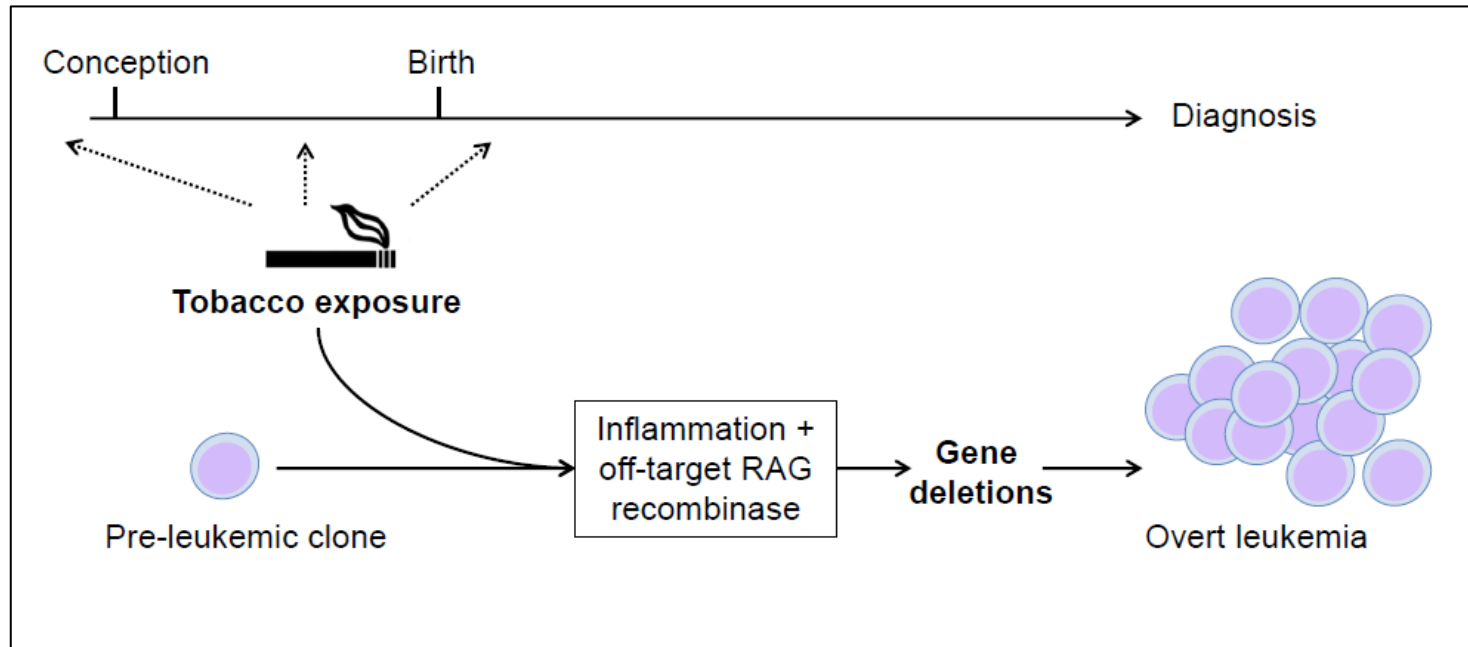


$$\chi^2 = 5.11 \quad p = 0.023$$

Finette *et al.* (1998) *Nat Medicine*. 4:1144-51.

Hypothesis:

Increased parental smoking → increased frequency of gene deletions in ALL cases



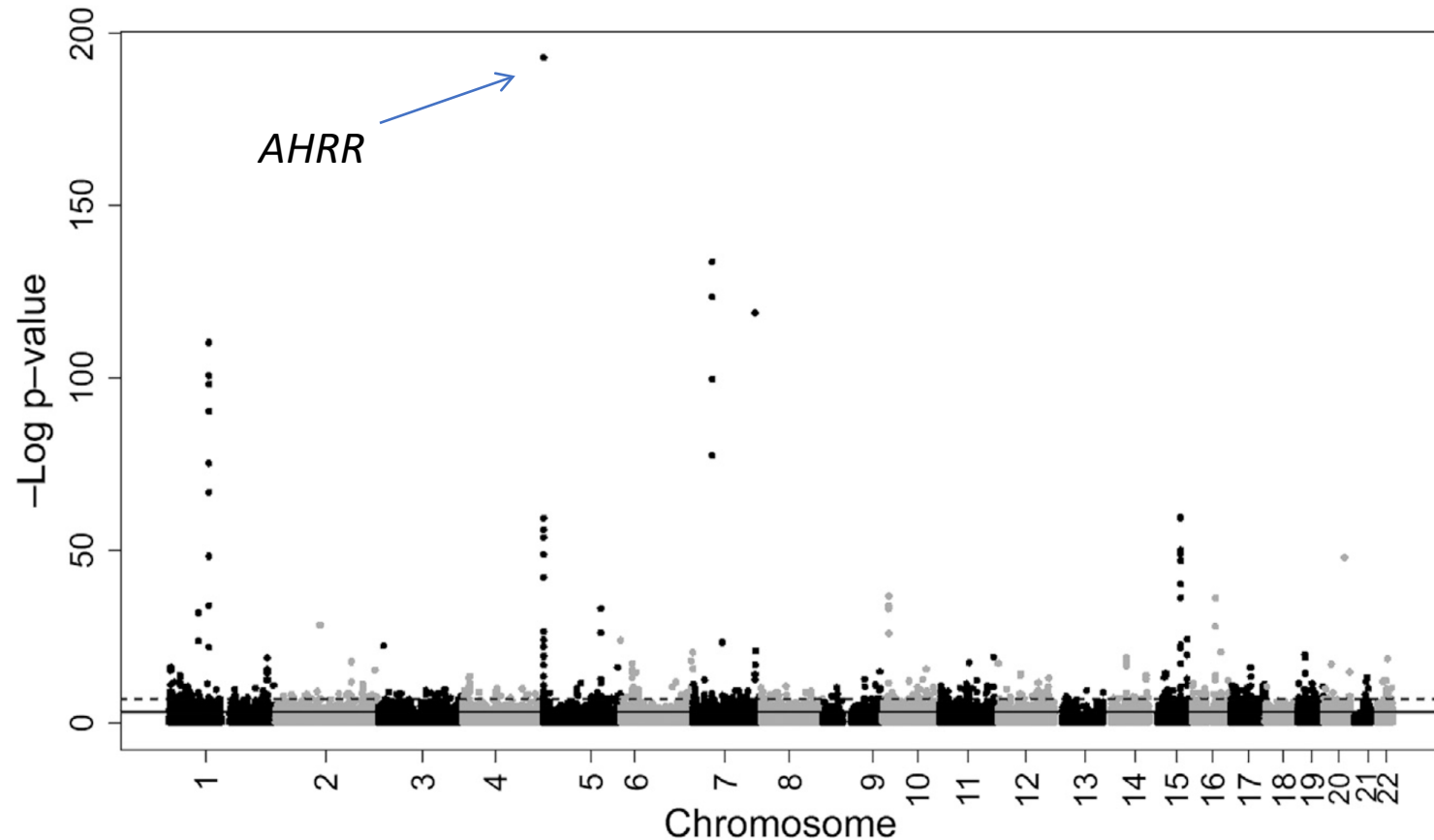
ALL tumor copy number analysis

- Multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) carried out using the Childhood ALL kit (MRC Holland) to assess copy number at 8 genes most commonly lost in ALL tumors:
 - *CDKN2A* (3 probes)
 - *ETV6* (6 probes)
 - *IKZF1* (8 probes)
 - *PAX5* (7 probes)
 - *RB1* (5 probes)
 - *BTG1* (4 probes)
 - PAR1 region (including *CRLF2*) (5 probes)
 - *EBF1* (4 probes)
- In 846 diagnostic bone marrow (*i.e.* tumor) samples from CCLS ALL cases

- Multivariable Poisson regression analyses used to analyze tobacco smoke exposures vs. number of deletions, using ratios of means (RM) as the measure of association

Binary tobacco smoking exposures	# Cases	RM	95% CI	P-value ^a
Paternal, ever ^{bc}				
No	313	1 (ref)		
Yes	213	1.13	(0.95, 1.36)	0.17
Maternal, ever ^{bc}				
No	425	1 (ref)		
Yes	101	1.24	(1.01, 1.53)	0.04 ^d
Paternal, preconception ^c				
No	394	1 (ref)		
Yes	133	1.21	(0.99, 1.48)	0.06
Maternal, preconception ^c				
No	460	1 (ref)		
Yes	65	1.27	(0.99, 1.65)	0.06
Maternal, pregnancy ^c				
No	482	1 (ref)		
Yes	43	1.4	(1.05, 1.87)	0.02 ^d
Maternal, breastfeeding ^c				
No	509	1 (ref)		
Yes	16	1.94	(1.34, 2.79)	0.0004 ^d
Continuous exposures	# Cases	RM	95% CI	P-value
Paternal, preconception (CPD) ^c	511	1.07	(1.00, 1.13)	0.03
Maternal, preconception (CPD) ^c	512	1.05	(0.95, 1.15)	0.34
Maternal, pregnancy (CPD) ^c	511	1.3	(1.00, 1.68)	0.048 ^d
Maternal, breastfeeding (CPD) ^c	493	1.6	(1.18, 2.17)	0.003 ^d

Epigenetic biomarker for maternal smoking



- Meta-analysis of association between sustained maternal smoking during pregnancy and DNA methylation in newborn cord blood
- Aryl hydrocarbon receptor repressor (*AHRR*) CpG cg05575921 = top hit

Development of a smoking biomarker assay based on DNA methylation

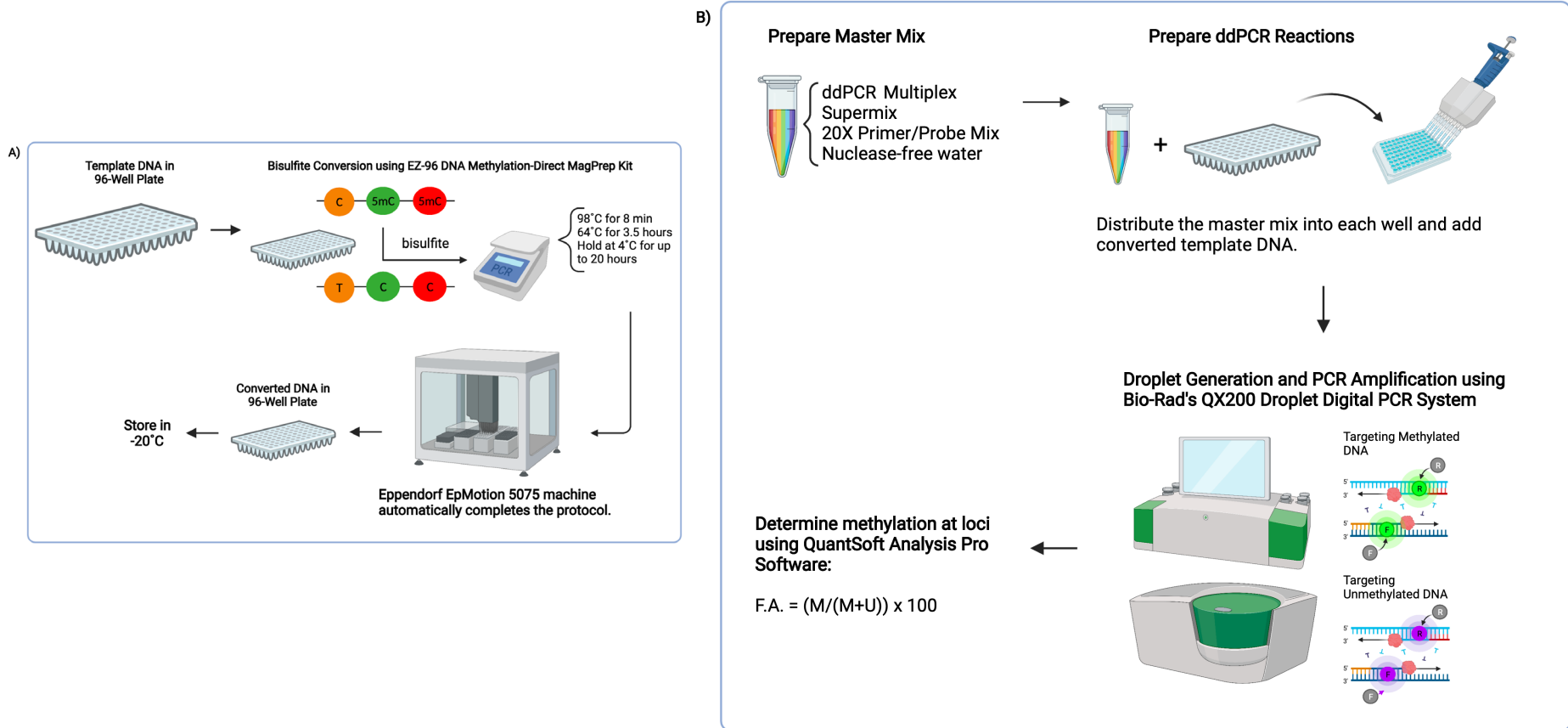
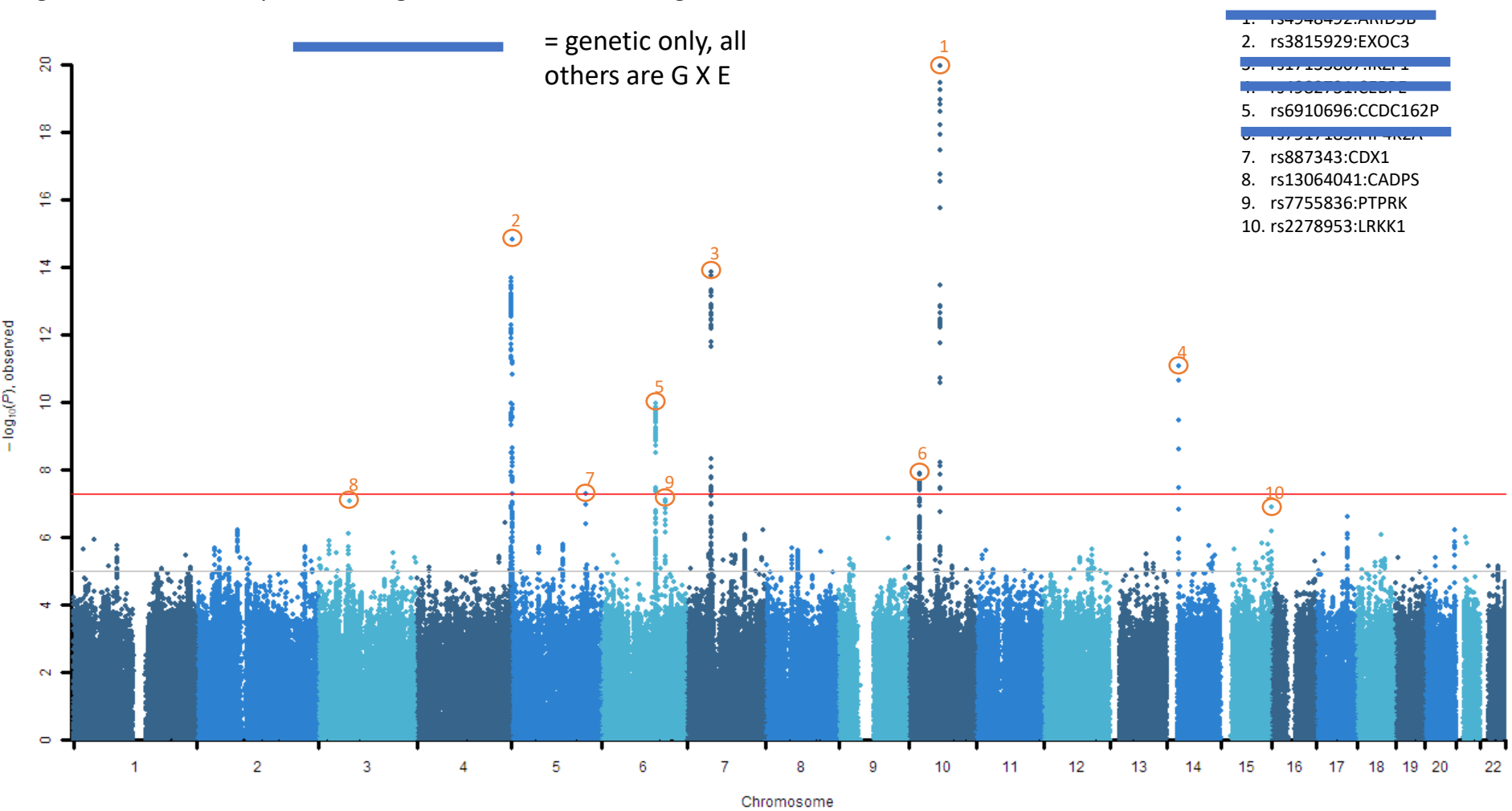


Figure 3. Manhattan plot of 3 degree of freedom test of gene-environment associations and ALL risk



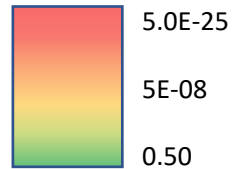
Germline genetic polymorphisms and tobacco, and leukemia risk

Figure 5. Top 10 Most Significant Regions in 3 Degree of Freedom Gene-Environment Association Test

snp	gene		3-DF	D-G	E-G	GxE
rs4948492	ARID5B	Gene only	1.02E-20	3.36E-25	6.68E-01	1.38E-01
rs3815929	EXOC3		1.51E-15	3.81E-01	1.03E-14	6.49E-03
rs17133807	IKZF1	Gene only	1.34E-14	2.70E-18	9.58E-02	5.79E-01
rs4982731	CEBPE		8.10E-12	5.90E-15	1.83E-02	5.18E-01
rs6910696	CCDC162P	Gene only	1.08E-10	6.70E-02	7.57E-14	2.45E-01
rs7917185	PIP4K2A	Gene only	1.22E-08	8.58E-11	9.64E-02	3.58E-01
rs887343	CDX1		5.03E-08	4.14E-04	7.50E-04	7.95E-04
rs13064041	CADPS		8.67E-08	5.27E-06	2.96E-04	9.56E-02
rs7773849	PTPRK	★	9.17E-08	7.67E-01	4.66E-06	1.39E-04
rs2278953	LRRK1		1.24E-07	2.41E-05	1.39E-03	1.28E-03

Key

p-value



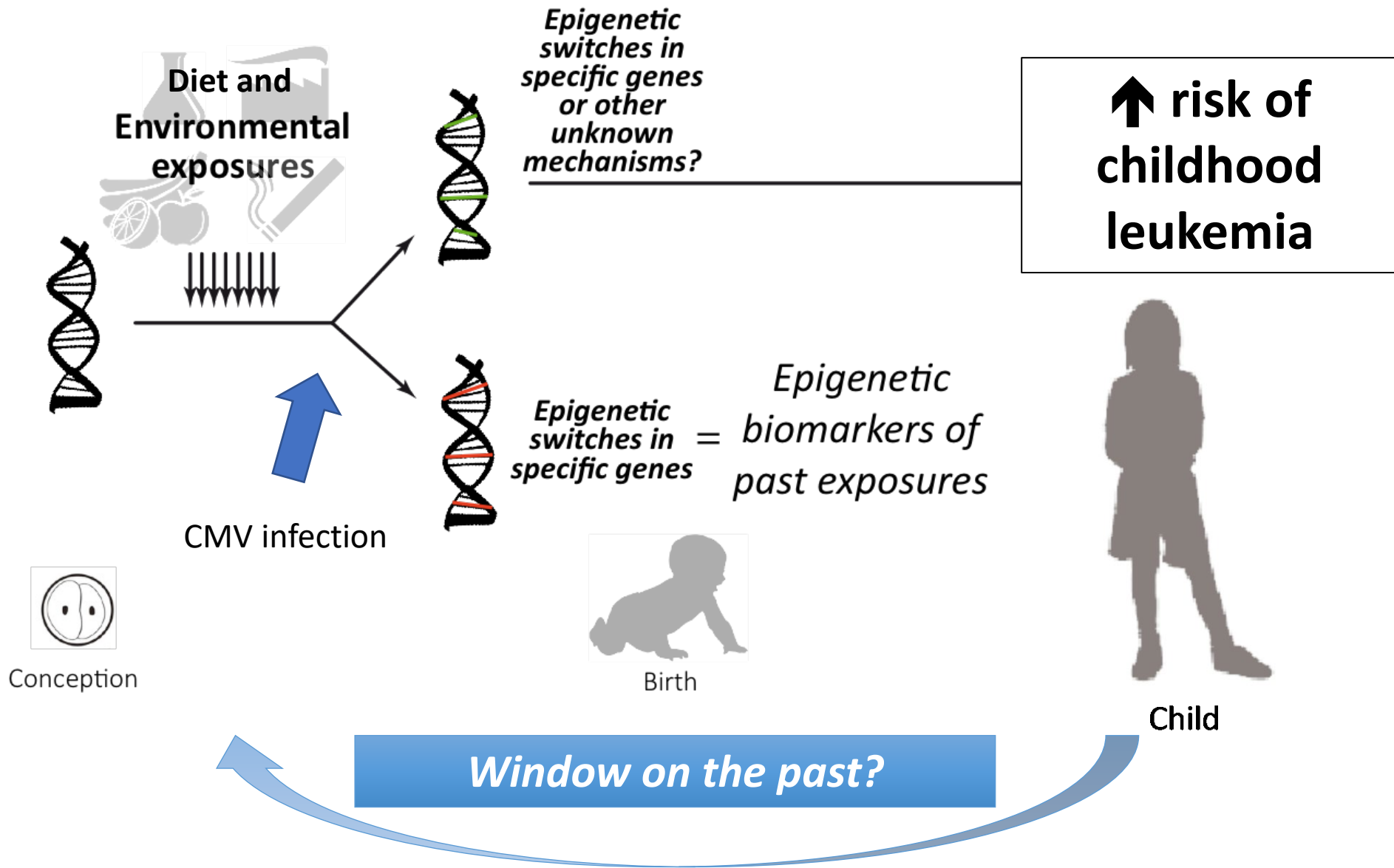
D – disease (leukemia)

G – gene

E – environment (tobacco)



★ - significant G X E





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