

MicroRNA-mRNA networks define translatable molecular outcome phenotypes in osteosarcoma.

Christopher E. Lietz¹, Cassandra Garbutt^{1†}, William T. Barry², Vikram Deshpande³, Yen-Lin Chen⁴, Santiago A. Lozano-Calderon¹, Yaoyu Wang^{2,5‡}, Brian Lawney^{2,5‡}, David Ebb⁶, Gregory M. Cote⁷, Zhenfeng Duan⁸, Francis J. Hornicek⁸, Edwin Choy⁷, G. Petur Nielsen³, Benjamin Haibe-Kains⁹, John Quackenbush^{2,5‡}, Dimitrios Spentzos^{1*}.

¹Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

²Department of Biostatistics and Computational Biology, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

³Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

⁴Department of Radiation Oncology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

⁵Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA.

⁶Pediatric Hematology-Oncology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

⁷Department of Hematology/Oncology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

⁸Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.

⁹Department of Medical Biophysics, Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University of Toronto.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed: Dimitrios Spentzos (dspentzos@mgh.harvard.edu).

† Currently at Illumina, Inc.

‡ Previously at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute.

Supplementary materials

Table S1. 5-miRNA and 22- miRNA profiles (and the secondary 27 miRNA profile) mapped to each dataset.

profile	Pilot [7]	TARGET	MGH
5-miRNA	hsa-miR-495-3p	hsa-miR-495-3p	hsa-miR-495-3p
	hsa-miR-487b-3p	hsa-miR-487b-3p	hsa-miR-487b-3p
	hsa-miR-329-3p	hsa-miR-329-3p	hsa-miR-329-3p
	hsa-miR-410-3p	hsa-miR-410-3p	hsa-miR-410-3p
	hsa-miR-664a-3p	hsa-miR-664a-3p	hsa-miR-664a-3p
22miRNA	HS_276.1	-	-
	hsa-miR-10b-5p	hsa-miR-10b-5p	hsa-miR-10b-5p
	hsa-miR-125b-5p	hsa-miR-125b-5p	hsa-miR-125b-5p
	hsa-miR-139-5p	hsa-miR-139-5p	hsa-miR-139-5p
	hsa-miR-323a-3p	hsa-miR-323a-3p	hsa-miR-323a-3p
	hsa-miR-329-3p	hsa-miR-329-3p	hsa-miR-329-3p
	hsa-miR-335-3p	hsa-miR-335-3p	hsa-miR-335-3p
	hsa-miR-337-3p	hsa-miR-337-3p	hsa-miR-337-3p
	hsa-miR-376a-3p	hsa-miR-376a-3p	hsa-miR-376a-3p
	hsa-miR-379-3p	-	hsa-miR-379-3p
	hsa-miR-410-3p	hsa-miR-410-3p	hsa-miR-410-3p
	hsa-miR-411-3p	hsa-miR-411-3p	hsa-miR-411-3p
	hsa-miR-432-5p	hsa-miR-432-5p	hsa-miR-432-5p
	hsa-miR-485-3p	hsa-miR-485-3p	hsa-miR-485-3p
	hsa-miR-487b-3p	hsa-miR-487b-3p	hsa-miR-487b-3p
	hsa-miR-493-5p	-	hsa-miR-493-5p
	hsa-miR-495-3p	hsa-miR-495-3p	hsa-miR-495-3p
	hsa-miR-514a-3p	-	hsa-miR-514a-3p
	hsa-miR-655-3p	hsa-miR-655-3p	hsa-miR-655-3p
	hsa-miR-656-3p	hsa-miR-656-3p	hsa-miR-656-3p
	hsa-miR-664a-3p	hsa-miR-664a-3p	hsa-miR-664a-3p
	hsa-miR-889-3p	hsa-miR-889-3p	hsa-miR-889-3p

Bolded miRNAs, in addition to hsa-miR-134-5p, hsa-miR-154-3p, hsa-miR-299-5p, hsa-miR-337-5p, hsa-miR-342-3p, hsa-miR-369-3p, hsa-miR-377-3p, hsa-miR-382-5p, hsa-miR-409-3p, hsa-miR-411-5p, hsa-miR-487a-3p, hsa-miR-493-3p, and hsa-miR-539-5p, constitute the 27-miRNA profile previously identified on the 14q32 locus.

Table S2. Differential methylation of the CpG probes annotated to the 5-miRNA profile, between the miRNA defined cluster groups. M values are used for the analysis and fold change represents relative methylation of the hypermethylated compared to the hypomethylated group.

Probe ID	FC	p
cg14285142	1.66	0.01187
cg21513316	1.55	0.0145
cg27074221	2.19	0.01877
cg02582514	1.88	0.02497
cg09819642	1.58	0.02507
cg10177827	1.35	0.02537
cg00856952	1.96	0.02817
cg14361526	1.58	0.03003
cg14910227	2.09	0.03033
cg21230021	1.57	0.03573
cg26931307	1.85	0.03741
cg23270924	1.96	0.03928
cg21878393	1.89	0.04104
cg11035122	1.68	0.0418
cg20547131	1.39	0.04841

Table S3. Median Spearman coefficients comparing 5 miRNA profile (the 4 located on 14q32) expression and methylation.

miRNA	Median Spearman coefficient	Number of probes with $p < 0.05$
hsa-miR-329-3p	0.295	32
hsa-miR-410-3p	0.356	36
hsa-miR-487b-3p	0.361	35
hsa-miR-495-3p	0.345	35

Table S4. Cramer's V and Fisher's exact test results for concordance between the classifications derived from the miRNA signatures and the corresponding gene targets. Cluster and sign average classifications were concordant within each profile (V: 0.294 – 0.715).

Groups/classifiers	Fisher's p	Cramer's V
5miRNA clusters vs 5miRNA target gene clusters	<0.001	0.52
5miRNA clusters vs 22miRNA target gene clusters	<0.001	0.46
5miRNA clusters vs 5miRNA target gene avg model	0.001	0.38
5miRNA avg model vs 5miRNA target gene clusters	<0.001	0.50
5miRNA avg model vs 5miRNA target gene avg model	0.002	0.36
5miRNA avg model vs 22miRNA target gene clusters	0.001	0.39
5miRNA avg model vs 22miRNA target gene avg model	0.016	0.29

Table S5. All significantly enriched BioCarta pathways, KEGG pathways, and transcription factor binding sites in the prognostic miRNA gene targets. BioCarta and KEGG pathways with FDR < 0.05 and p < 0.05 for the restrictive 22 and 5-miRNA gene targets, respectively, were considered significant. In addition, 19 enriched KEGG pathways were omitted because they described generic cancer ontology and were considered uninformative (e.g. “Pathways in cancer”). An additional 2 BioCarta and 22 KEGG pathways were enriched in targets of (only) the 5-miRNA profile and 18 BioCarta and 49 KEGG pathways were enriched in targets of (only) the 22-miRNA profile. Transcription factor binding sites were considered significant with FDR < 0.05 for both restrictive gene target lists. The number of gene targets and FDR values presented is for the 22-miRNA profile. An additional 19 transcriptions factor binding sites were enriched in the targets of (only) the 5-miRNA profile, and 147 transcription factor binding sites were enriched in the targets of (only) the 22-miRNA profile. Bolded pathways are perturbed by drugs identified through pharmacogenomic analysis (Table 3).

BioCarta pathways	Gene targets	FDR
h_il2rbPathway:IL-2 Receptor Beta Chain in T cell Activation	12	7.46E-05
h_gleevecPathway:Inhibition of Cellular Proliferation by Gleevec	9	2.82E-04
h_raccycdPathway:Influence of Ras and Rho proteins on G1 to S Transition	9	1.05E-03
h_igf1rPathway:Multiple antiapoptotic pathways from IGF-1R signaling lead to BAD phosphorylation	8	2.51E-03
h_telPathway:Telomeres, Telomerase, Cellular Aging, and Immortality	7	4.25E-03
h_arfPathway:Tumor Suppressor Arf Inhibits Ribosomal Biogenesis	6	3.40E-02
h_erk5Pathway:Role of Erk5 in Neuronal Survival	6	3.40E-02
h_ptenPathway:PTEN dependent cell cycle arrest and apoptosis	6	3.40E-02
h_tffPathway:Trefoil Factors Initiate Mucosal Healing	7	3.56E-02
h_crebPathway:Transcription factor CREB and its extracellular signals	7	4.35E-02
KEGG pathways		
hsa04550:Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells	31	3.83E-21
hsa05161:Hepatitis B	24	4.68E-13
hsa04068:FoxO signaling pathway	23	8.47E-13
hsa05166:HTLV-I infection	29	7.70E-12
hsa04012:ErbB signaling pathway	17	4.58E-10
hsa04151:PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	30	2.50E-09
hsa04917:Prolactin signaling pathway	15	3.08E-09
hsa04722:Neurotrophin signaling pathway	18	7.95E-09
hsa04015:Rap1 signaling pathway	21	2.76E-07
hsa04915:Estrogen signaling pathway	15	2.88E-07
hsa05160:Hepatitis C	17	2.94E-07
hsa04110:Cell cycle	16	7.68E-07
hsa04668:TNF signaling pathway	15	7.94E-07
hsa04014:Ras signaling pathway	21	9.52E-07
hsa04510:Focal adhesion	20	1.07E-06
hsa04062:Chemokine signaling pathway	19	1.16E-06
hsa04010:MAPK signaling pathway	22	1.32E-06
hsa04664:Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway	12	2.42E-06
hsa04660:T cell receptor signaling pathway	14	2.60E-06
hsa04662:B cell receptor signaling pathway	12	2.82E-06
hsa04024:cAMP signaling pathway	19	3.01E-06
hsa04370:VEGF signaling pathway	11	7.81E-06
hsa04520:Adherens junction	11	3.32E-05
hsa04919:Thyroid hormone signaling pathway	13	8.30E-05
hsa04350:TGF-beta signaling pathway	11	1.56E-04
hsa04914:Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation	11	2.13E-04
hsa04910:Insulin signaling pathway	13	5.32E-04
hsa04320:Dorso-ventral axis formation	6	3.15E-03
hsa04115:p53 signaling pathway	7	3.98E-02
Transcription Factor Binding Sites		
myogenic differentiation 1	149	6.01E-09
myocyte enhancer factor 2A	130	4.74E-08
Interferon Regulatory Factor 7	125	1.32E-07
activating transcription factor 6	123	1.74E-06
forkhead box L1	126	8.84E-06
forkhead box O1	111	1.03E-05
MYCN proto-oncogene, bHLH transcription factor	87	9.51E-05
neurofibromin 1	98	2.20E-04
cut like homeobox 1	132	3.41E-04
myogenin / nuclear factor 1	115	1.11E-03

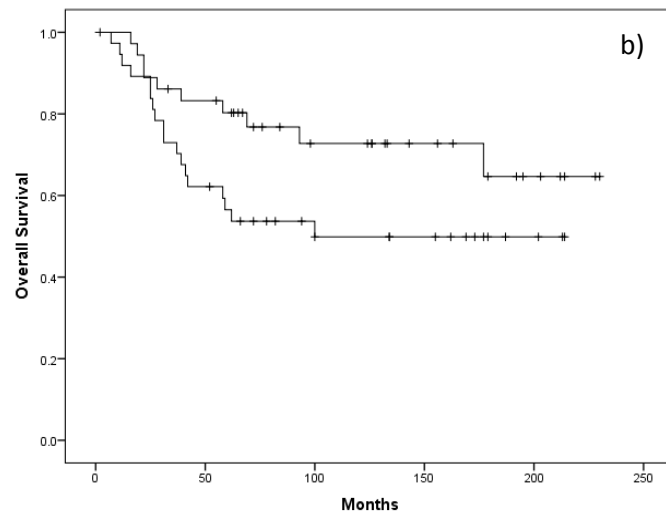
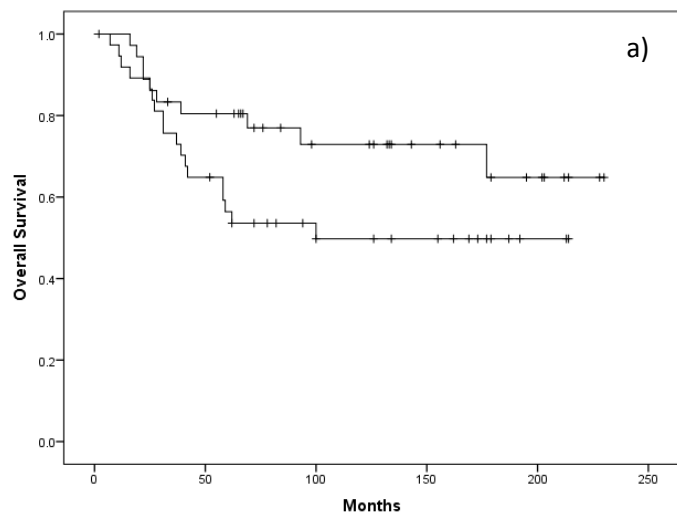


Figure S1. Kaplan-Meier log-rank Overall Survival analysis of candidate profiles on the MGH dataset by the supervised signed average prediction method. a) *5-miRNAs*, Median OS 100 months vs not reached, $p=0.079$, b) *22 miRNAs*, 100 months vs not reached, $p=0.066$.

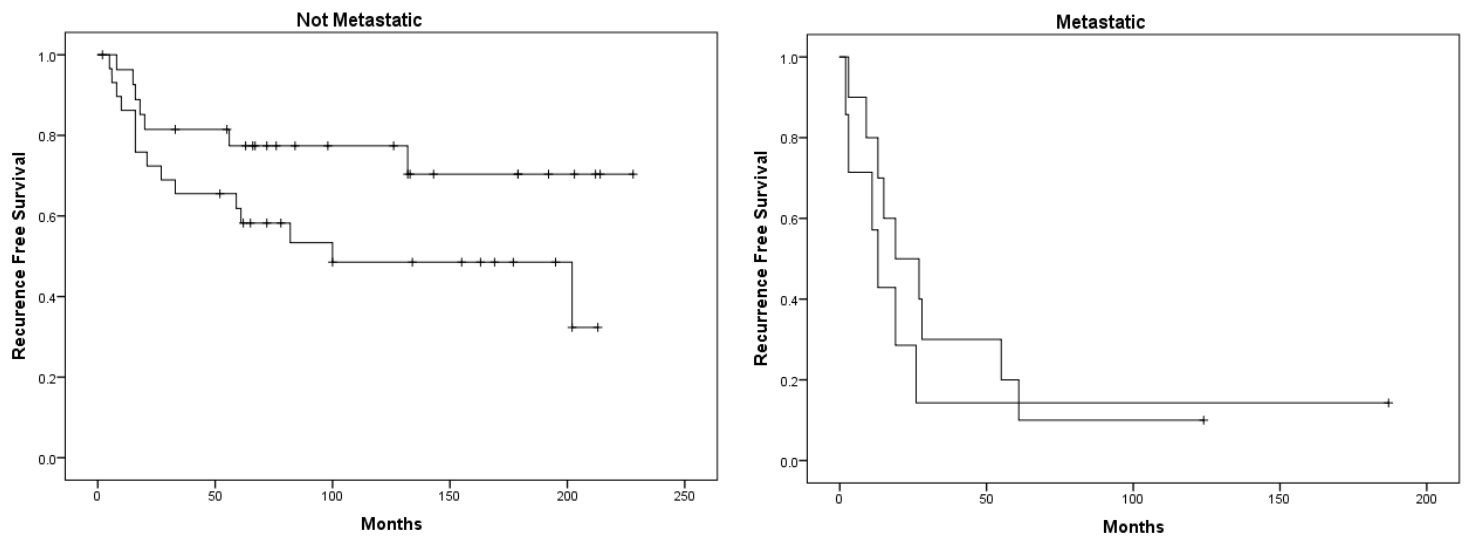
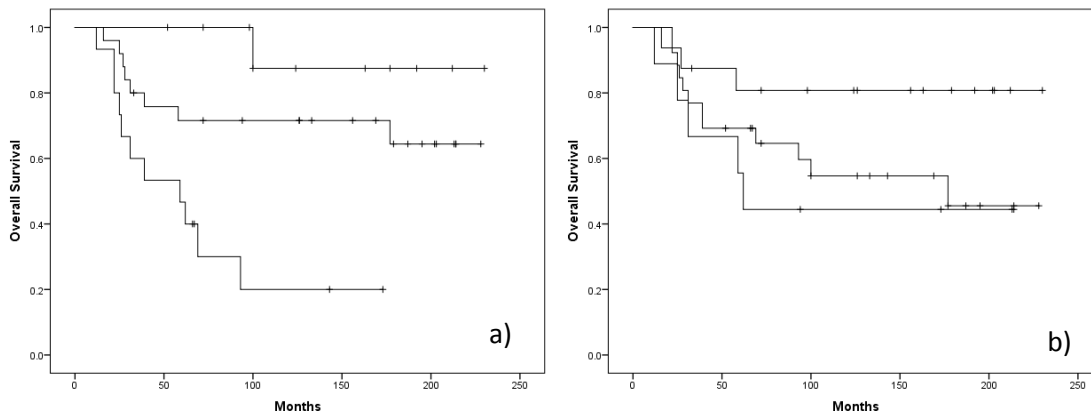


Figure S2. Using the 27-miRNA profile and the signed averaged supervised method, two subgroups were defined within the MGH cohort with significantly different RFS stratified for the presence of metastasis at diagnosis (median RFS 100 months vs not reached and 13 vs 19 months, stratified log rank $p=0.058$), supporting the previously hypothesized prognostic value of this miRNA signature (signs taken from the MGH dataset in this instance).

Clustering



Supervised signed average prediction

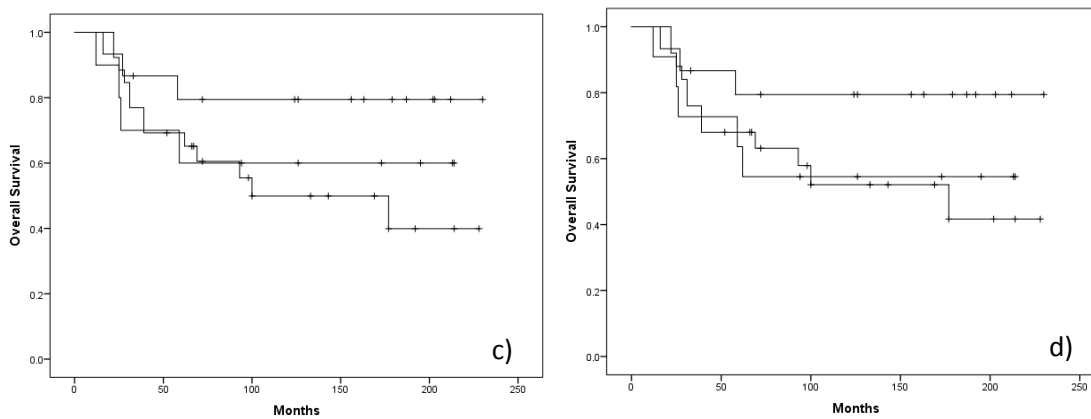


Figure S3. Kaplan-Meier log rank Overall Survival analysis of groups generated by a composite classification rule combining miRNA profiles and pathologically assessed chemoresponse (PCR). Three groups were defined: “Very favorable” (good prognostic profile/optimal chemoresponse, top curve), “very unfavorable” (poor prognostic profile/suboptimal chemoresponse, bottom curve) and “intermediate” (good prognostic profile/suboptimal chemoresponse, or poor prognostic profile/optimal chemoresponse, middle curve). Clustering: a) 5 miRNA-profile/PCR, Median OS 59 months vs not reached vs not reached, $p < 0.001$. b) 22 miRNA-profile/PCR, Median OS 62 months vs not reached vs not reached, $p=0.153$. Signed average: c) 5 miRNA-profile/PCR, Median OS not reached vs 100 months vs not reached, $p=0.233$. d) 22 miRNA-profile/PCR, Median OS not reached vs 177 months vs not reached, $p=0.252$.

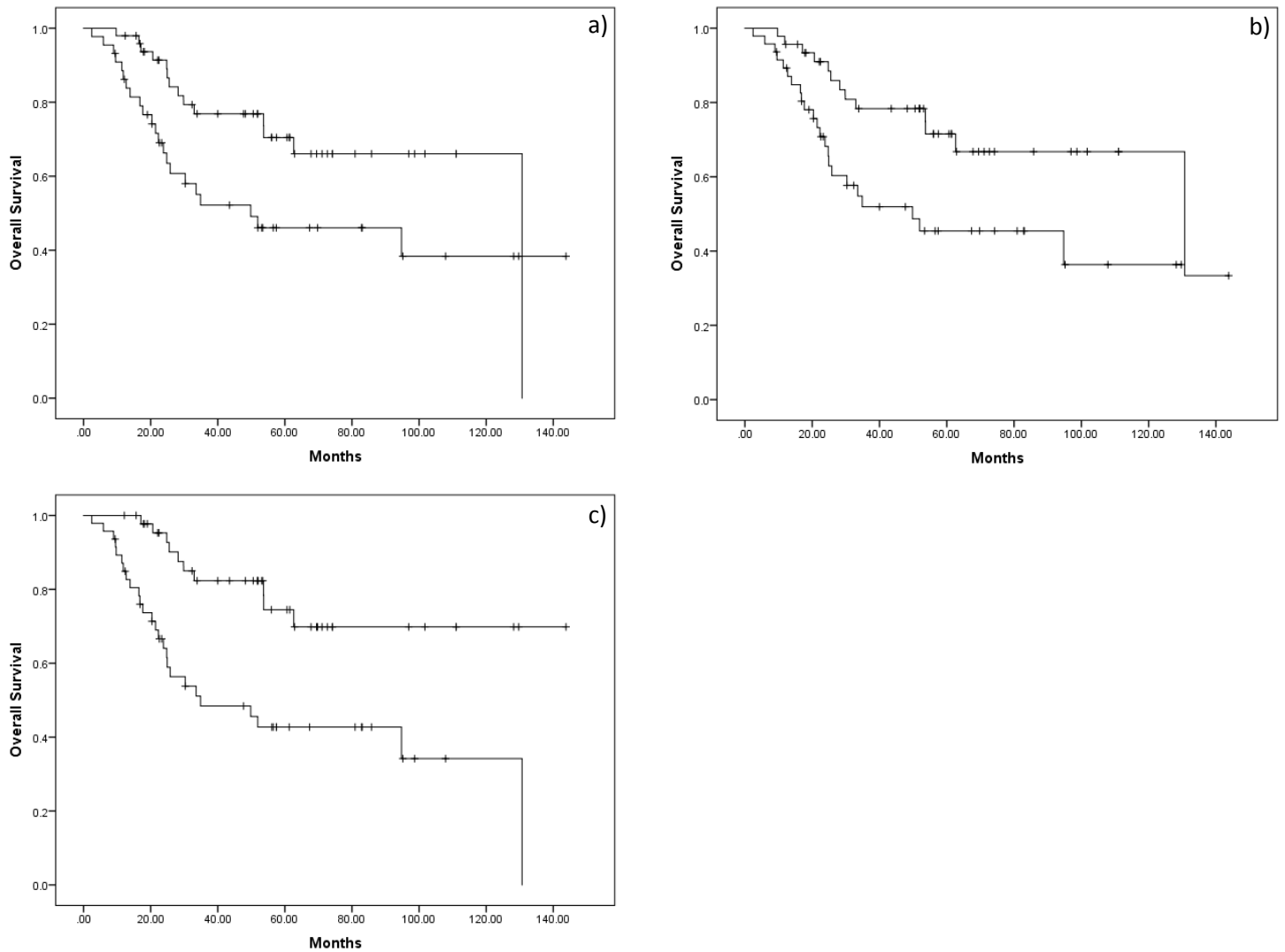


Figure S4. Kaplan-Meier analysis of Overall Survival groups generated by unsupervised clustering and supervised signed average analysis with the union of the restrictive list gene targets of the 5 and 22 miRNA signatures on the NCI TARGET data. a) 5-miRNA profile, unsupervised clustering, median OS 50 vs 131 months, $p = 0.017$. b) 5-miRNA profile, signed averaged, median OS 50 vs 131 months, $p = 0.008$. c) 22-miRNA profile, signed average, median OS 35 months vs not reached, $p < 0.001$.

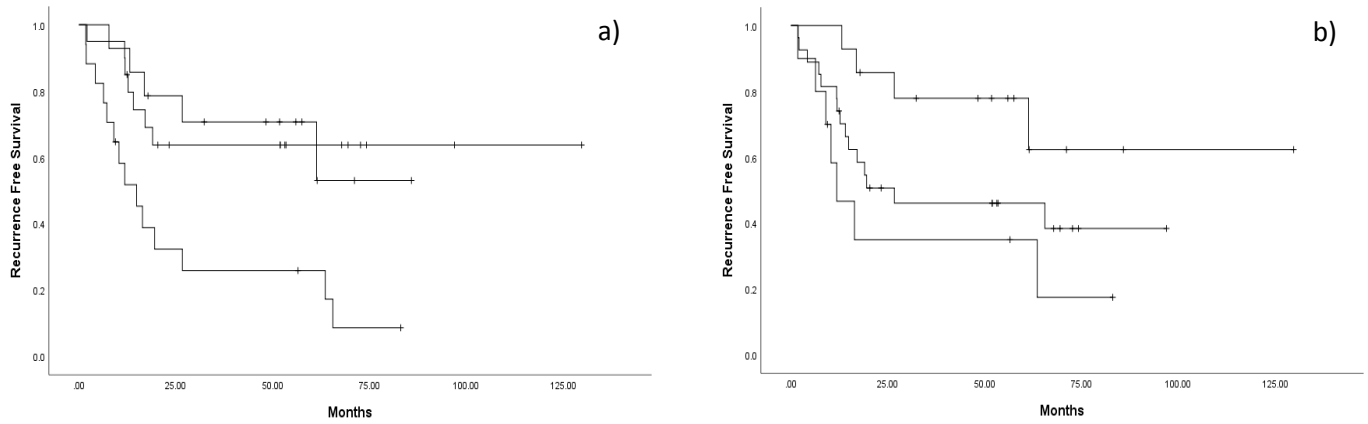


Figure S5. Kaplan-Meier log rank Recurrence Free Survival analysis of groups generated by a composite classification rule based on miRNA target gene profiles and pathologically assessed chemoresponse. Three groups were defined: Favorable (good prognostic profile/optimal chemoresponse, top curve), Unfavorable (poor prognostic profile/suboptimal chemoresponse, bottom curve) and Intermediate (good prognostic profile/suboptimal chemoresponse, or poor prognostic profile/optimal chemoresponse, middle curve). a) 5-miRNA profile, Median RFS 14 months vs not reached vs not reached, $p=0.002$. b) 22-miRNA profile, Median RFS 12 vs 27 months vs not reached, $p=0.044$.

Supplementary Methods and Results

Supervised signed average risk prediction

A continuous supervised signed average risk score was generated with expression of the 27-miRNA profile to assess the prognostic value of this miRNA profile in the TARGET dataset.

Distribution of the risk score values: Range: -10.4673 to -5.12858, IQR: -8.9695 to -7.29871, median: -8.1818.

Gene sets regulated by the miRNA profiles-simulations with random gene sets.

We generated 10 genesets of equal number to the union of the restrictive 5-miRNA profile target genes ($n = 44$) with randomly selected genes in the TARGET RNAseq dataset. We performed geneset analysis to test for association between these random genesets with survival and compared the results to those obtained with the 5-miRNA profile target genes. The list of 5-miRNA profile target genes was the only geneset significantly associated with RFS or OS (LS permutation p-value < 0.05).

GeneSet	LS permutation p-value (RFS)	LS permutation p-value (OS)
5-miRNA target genes	0.00311	0.00851
Random gene list 1	0.12444	0.1291
Random gene list 2	0.21196	0.22617
Random gene list 3	0.39412	0.77312
Random gene list 4	0.53484	0.61532
Random gene list 5	0.59758	0.50063
Random gene list 6	0.60232	0.55909
Random gene list 7	0.64656	0.49547
Random gene list 8	0.73606	0.54914
Random gene list 9	0.76746	0.60586
Random gene list 10	0.78065	0.97761

Additionally, we performed unsupervised hierarchal clustering with the 10 lists of 44 randomly selected genes in the TARGET RNAseq dataset and performed Kaplan-Meier analysis for RFS with the cluster groups. Only 1 of the 10 cluster groups generated with the random gene lists had equal or greater prognostic significance than the 5-miRNA profile target gene list by the logrank test.

Geneset	Logrank p-value	Geneset	Logrank p-value
5-miRNA target genes	0.007	Random gene list 6	0.722
Random gene list 1	0.467	Random gene list 7	< 0.001
Random gene list 2	0.503	Random gene list 8	0.831
Random gene list 3	0.313	Random gene list 9	0.012
Random gene list 4	0.763	Random gene list 10	0.079
Random gene list 5	0.228		