

**Discussion/ Debate:  
Meet the Professor Workshop;  
Demystifying Molecular Techniques  
for Thyroid Cancer Diagnosis and  
Treatment**

Thomas Giordano



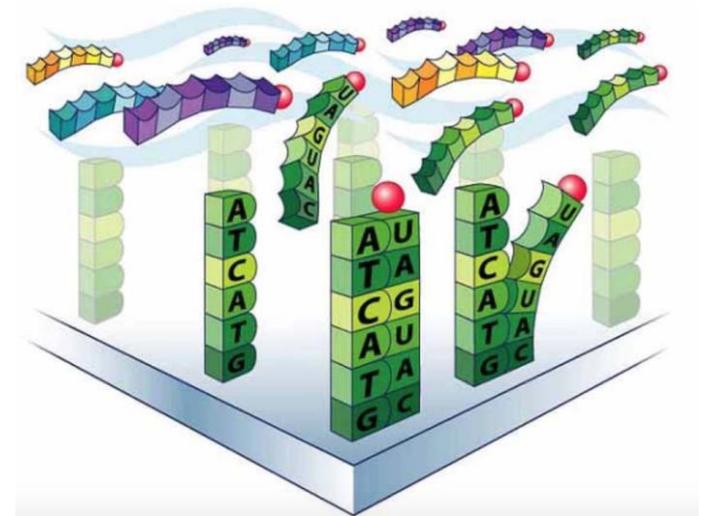
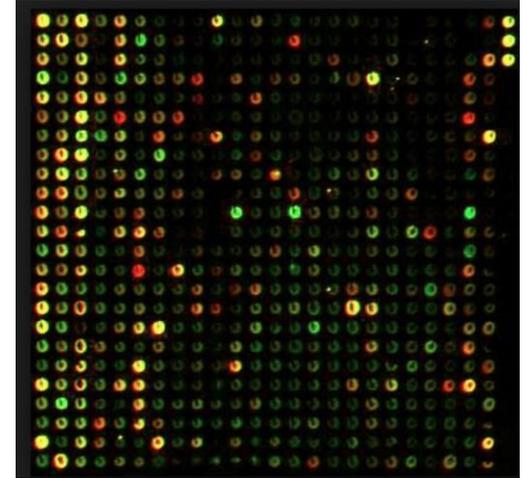
**University of Michigan  
Department of Pathology**

# Disclosures

- Asuragen, consultant (former)
- Interpace, consultant (former)
- Rosetta Genomics, consultant (starting)

# Gene Expression Profiling Early 2000's

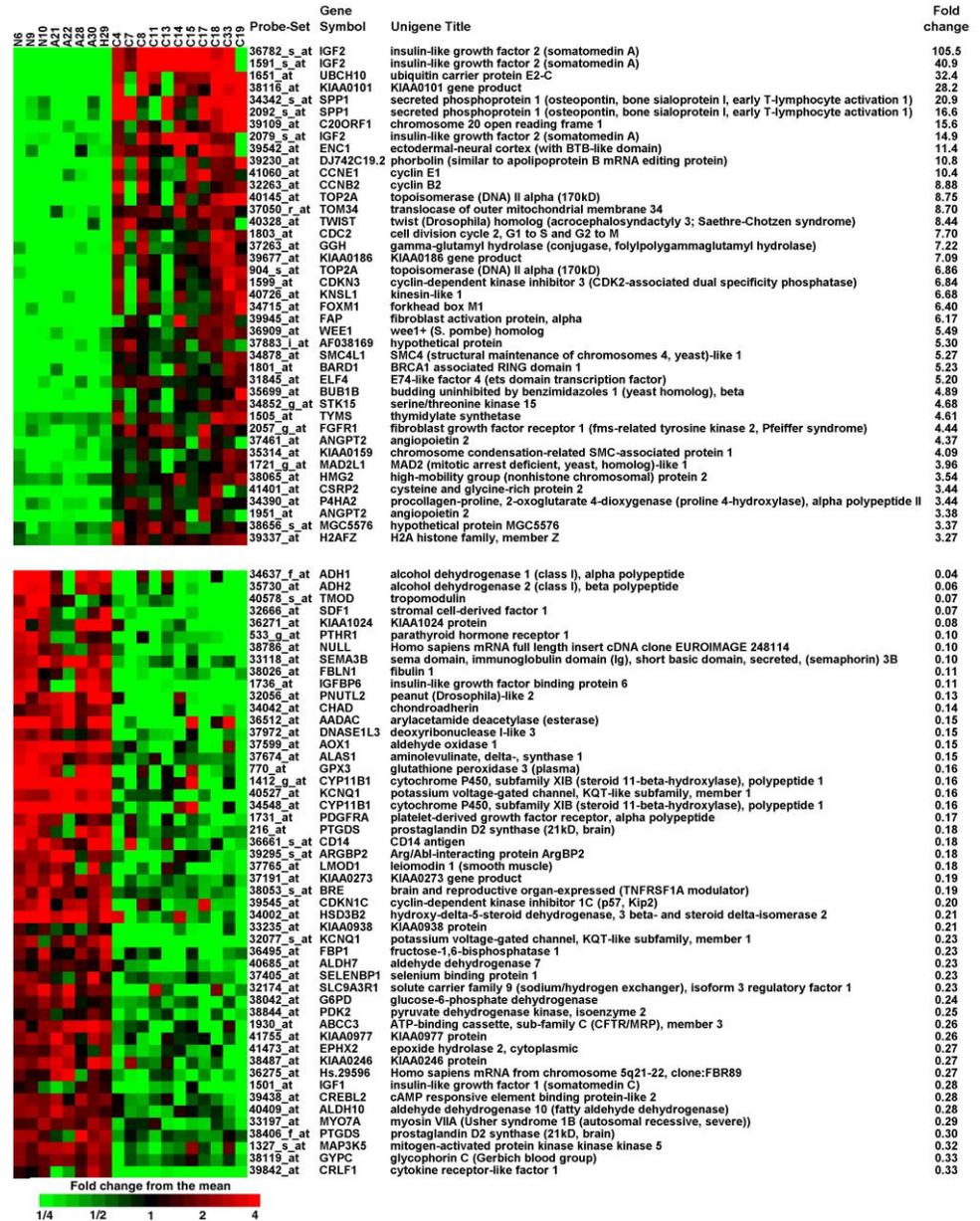
- Field was largely initiated by the Director's Challenge program of the NCI, 1999
- Spotted DNA microarrays
  - Competitive hybridization
- Oligo DNA microarrays
- Michigan program project
  - Lung, ovary and colon cancer
- RNA sequencing



# Differential gene expression: adrenal adenomas and carcinomas

2003

# Gene Expression Profiling Possesses Diagnostic Potential



## Normal Adrenal

## Adrenocortical Adenomas

## Adrenocortical Carcinomas

### Cortex

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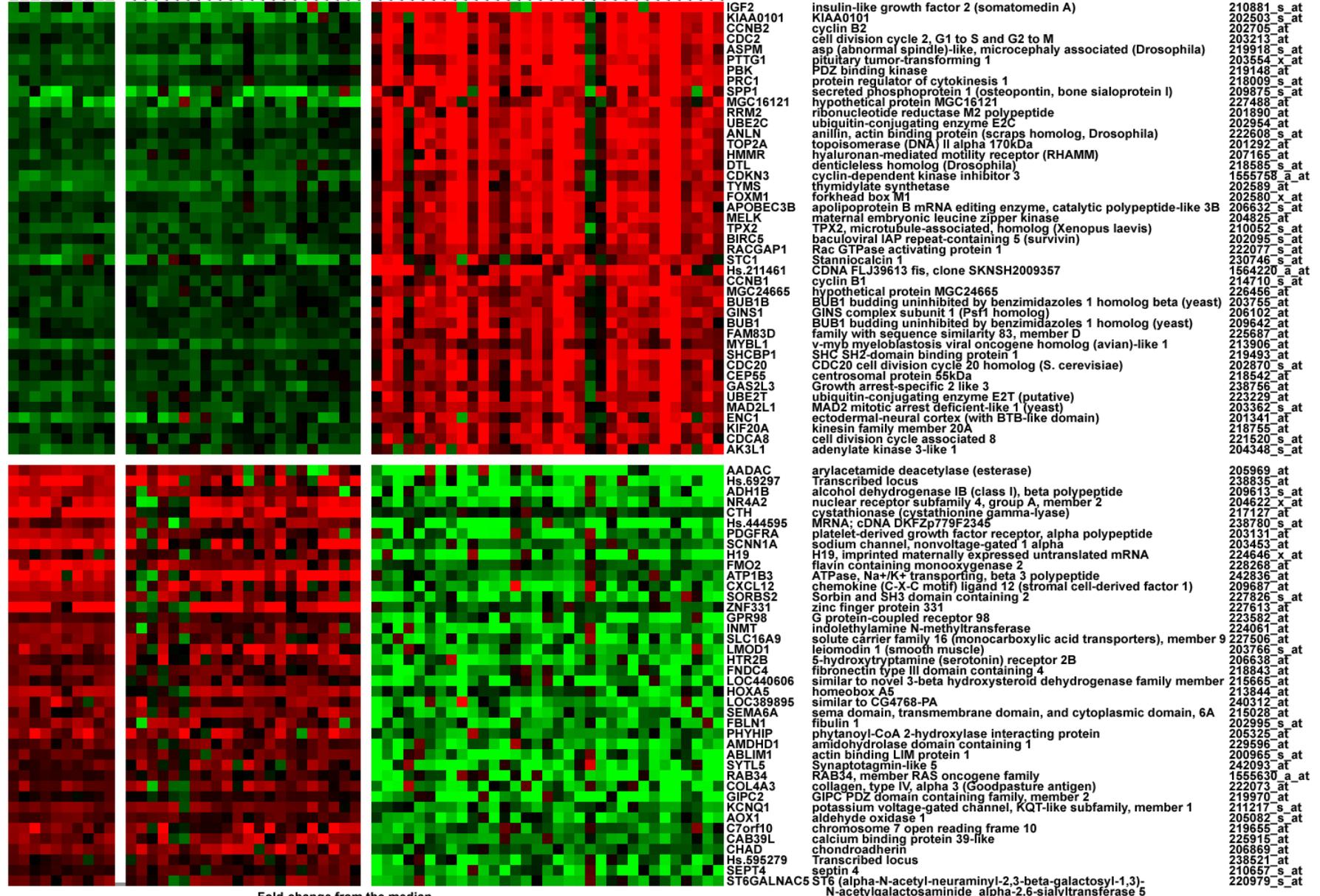
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### Gene Symbol

### Gene Title

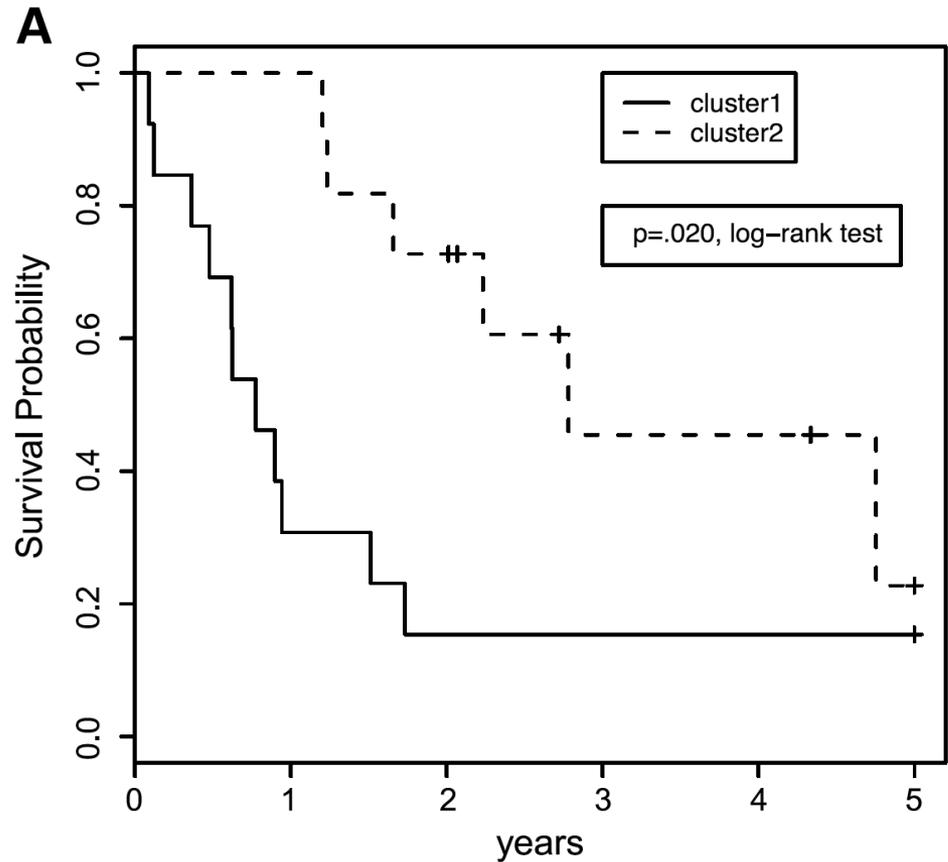
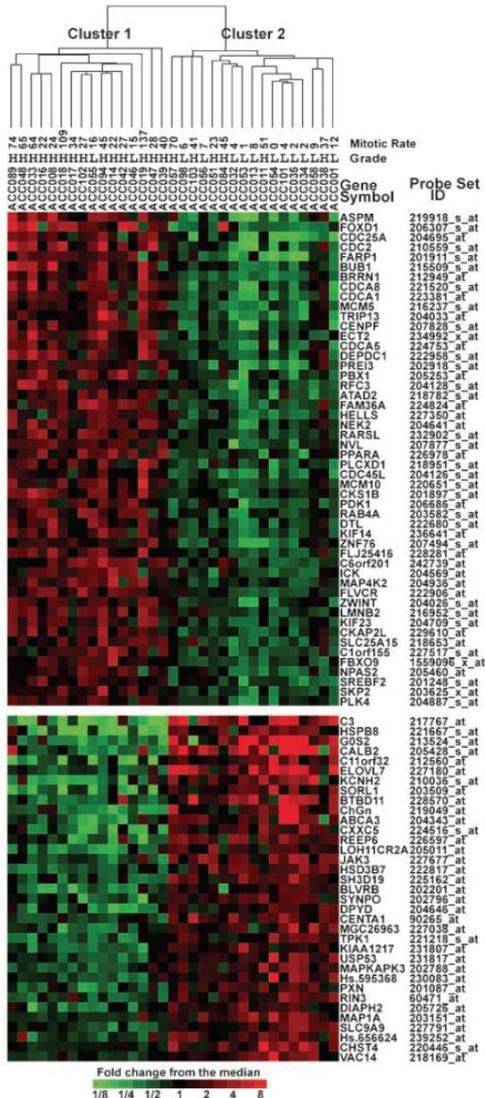
### Probe Set ID



Fold-change from the median  
1/8 1/4 1/2 1 2 4 8

IGF2 insulin-like growth factor 2 (somatomedin A)  
KIAA0101 KIAA0101  
CCNB2 cyclin B2  
CDC2 cell division cycle 2, G1 to S and G2 to M  
ASPM asp (abnormal spindle)-like, microcephaly associated (Drosophila)  
PTTG1 pituitary tumor-transforming 1  
PBK PDZ binding kinase  
PRK1 protein regulator of cytokinesis 1  
SPP1 secreted phosphoprotein 1 (osteopontin, bone sialoprotein I)  
MGC16121 hypothetical protein MGC16121  
RRM2 ribonucleotide reductase M2 polypeptide  
UBE2C ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2C  
ANLN anillin, actin binding protein (scraps homolog, Drosophila)  
TOP2A topoisomerase (DNA) II alpha 170kDa  
HMMR hyaluronan-mediated motility receptor (RHAMM)  
DTL denticleless homolog (Drosophila)  
CDKN3 cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 3  
TYMS thymidylate synthetase  
FOXM1 forkhead box M1  
APOBEC3B apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like 3B  
MELK maternal embryonic leucine zipper kinase  
TPX2 TPX2, microtubule-associated, homolog (Xenopus laevis)  
BIRC5 baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 5 (survivin)  
RACGAP1 Rac GTPase activating protein 1  
STC1 Stanniocalcin 1  
Hs.211461 CDNA FLJ39613 fis, clone SKNSH2009357  
CCNB1 cyclin B1  
MGC24665 hypothetical protein MGC24665  
BUB1B BUB1 budding uninhibited by benzimidazoles 1 homolog beta (yeast)  
GINS1 GINS complex subunit 1 (Psf1 homolog)  
BUB1 BUB1 budding uninhibited by benzimidazoles 1 homolog (yeast)  
FAM83D family with sequence similarity 83, member D  
MYBL1 v-myb myeloblastosis viral oncogene homolog (avian)-like 1  
SHCBP1 SHC SH2-domain binding protein 1  
CDC20 CDC20 cell division cycle 20 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  
CEP55 centrosomal protein 55kDa  
GAS2L3 Growth arrest-specific 2 like 3  
UBE2T ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2T (putative)  
MAD2 MAD2 mitotic arrest deficient-like 1 (yeast)  
ENCL1 ectodermal-neural cortex (with BTB-like domain)  
KIF20A kinesin family member 20A  
CDCA8 cell division cycle associated 8  
AK3L1 adenylate kinase 3-like 1  
AADAC arylacetamide deacetylase (esterase)  
Hs.69297 Transcribed locus  
ADH1B alcohol dehydrogenase IB (class I), beta polypeptide  
NRAA2 nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 2  
CTH cystathionase (cystathionine gamma-lyase)  
Hs.444595 MRNA; cDNA DKFZp779F2345  
PDGFRA platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide  
SCNN1A sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1 alpha  
H19 H19, imprinted maternally expressed untranslated mRNA  
FMO2 flavin containing monooxygenase 2  
ATP1B3 ATPase, Na+/K+ transporting, beta 3 polypeptide  
CXCL12 chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12 (stromal cell-derived factor 1)  
SORBS2 Sorbin and SH3 domain containing 2  
ZNF331 zinc finger protein 331  
GPR98 G protein-coupled receptor 98  
INMT indolethylamine N-methyltransferase  
SLC16A9 solute carrier family 16 (monocarboxylic acid transporters), member 9  
LMOD1 leiomodulin 1 (smooth muscle)  
HTR2B 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2B  
FNDC4 fibronectin type III domain containing 4  
LOC440606 similar to novel 3-beta hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase family member  
HOXA5 homeobox A5  
LOC389895 similar to CG4768-PA  
SEMA6A sema domain, transmembrane domain, and cytoplasmic domain, 6A  
FBLN1 fibulin 1  
PHYHIP phytanoyl-CoA 2-hydroxylase interacting protein  
AMDHD1 amidohydrolase domain containing 1  
ABLIM1 actin binding LIM protein 1  
SYTL5 Synaptotagmin-like 5  
RAB34 RAB34, member RAS oncogene family  
COL4A3 collagen, type IV, alpha 3 (Goodpasture antigen)  
GIPC2 GIPC PDZ domain containing family, member 2  
KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member 1  
AOX1 aldehyde oxidase 1  
C7orf10 chromosome 7 open reading frame 10  
CAB39L calcium binding protein 39-like  
CHAD chondroadherin  
Hs.595279 Transcribed locus  
SEPT4 septin 4  
ST6GALNAC5 ST6 (alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminy-2,3-beta-galactosyl-1,3)-N-acetylglactosaminide alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase 5

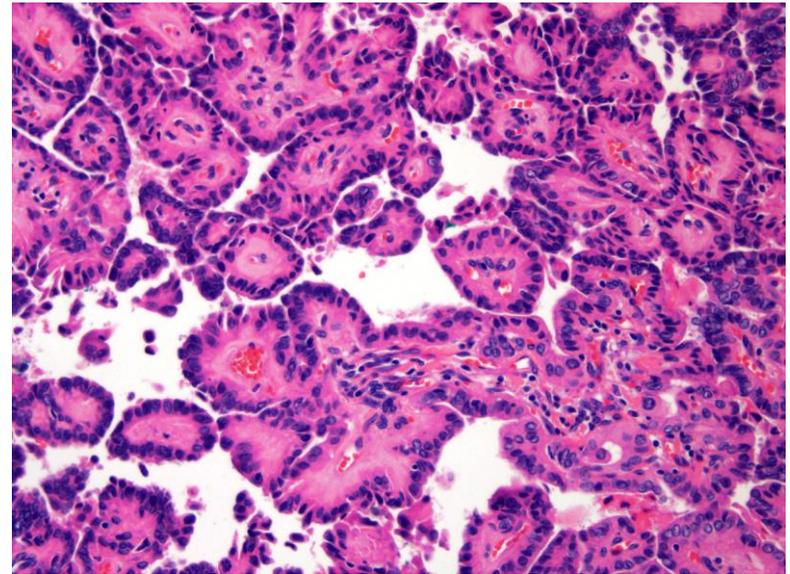
# Gene Expression Profiling Possesses Prognostic Power



# Adrenocortical tumors are easy compared to thyroid tumors

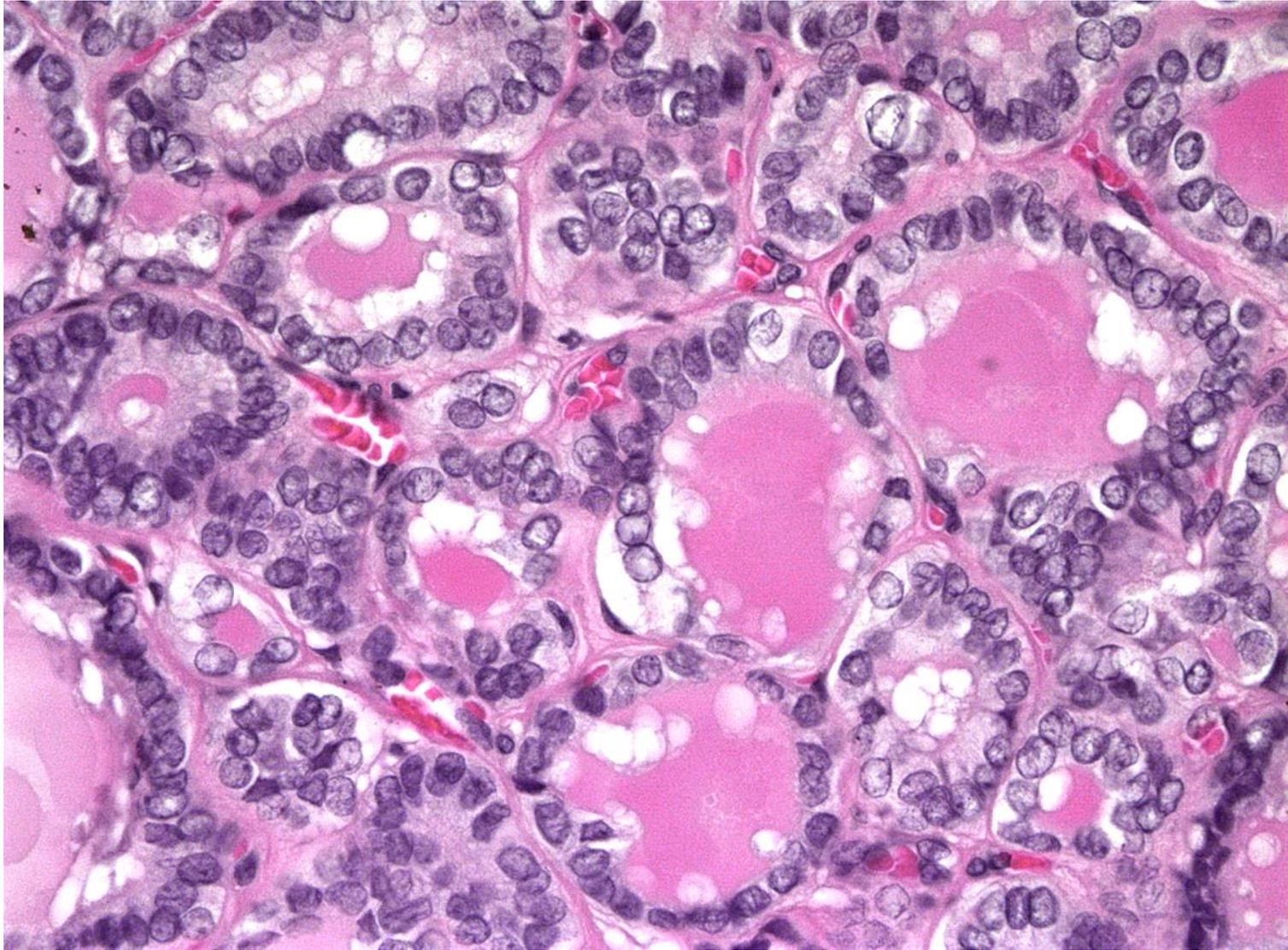
- Tumor classification schemes differ
  - Thyroid has more diagnostic entities
- Pathologists do not agree on thyroid diagnoses even after resection
  - Especially true for follicular patterned lesions

**“True” papillary carcinoma**



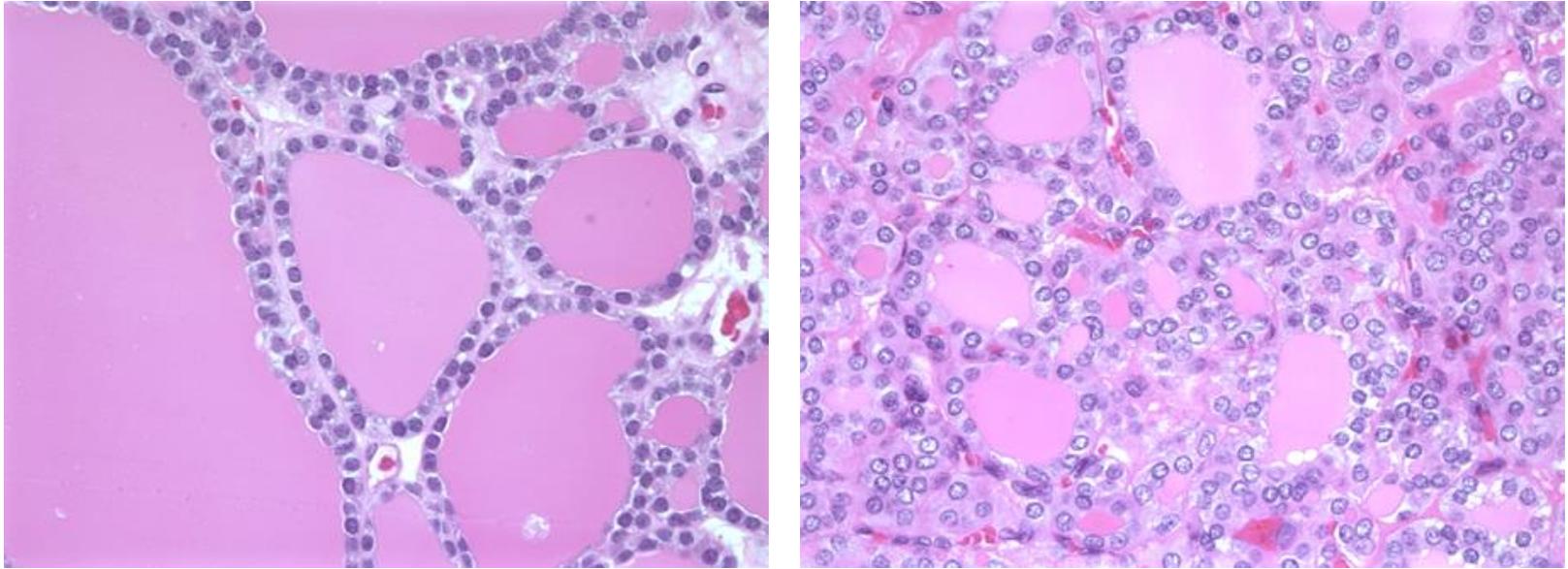
**High agreement amongst pathologists**

# Follicular Variant of Papillary Carcinoma (or NIFTP)



**High agreement amongst pathologists**

# Follicular lesions - ? Carcinoma (or NIFTP)



Source of anguish and disagreement  
amongst pathologists

Biggest source of consultation cases

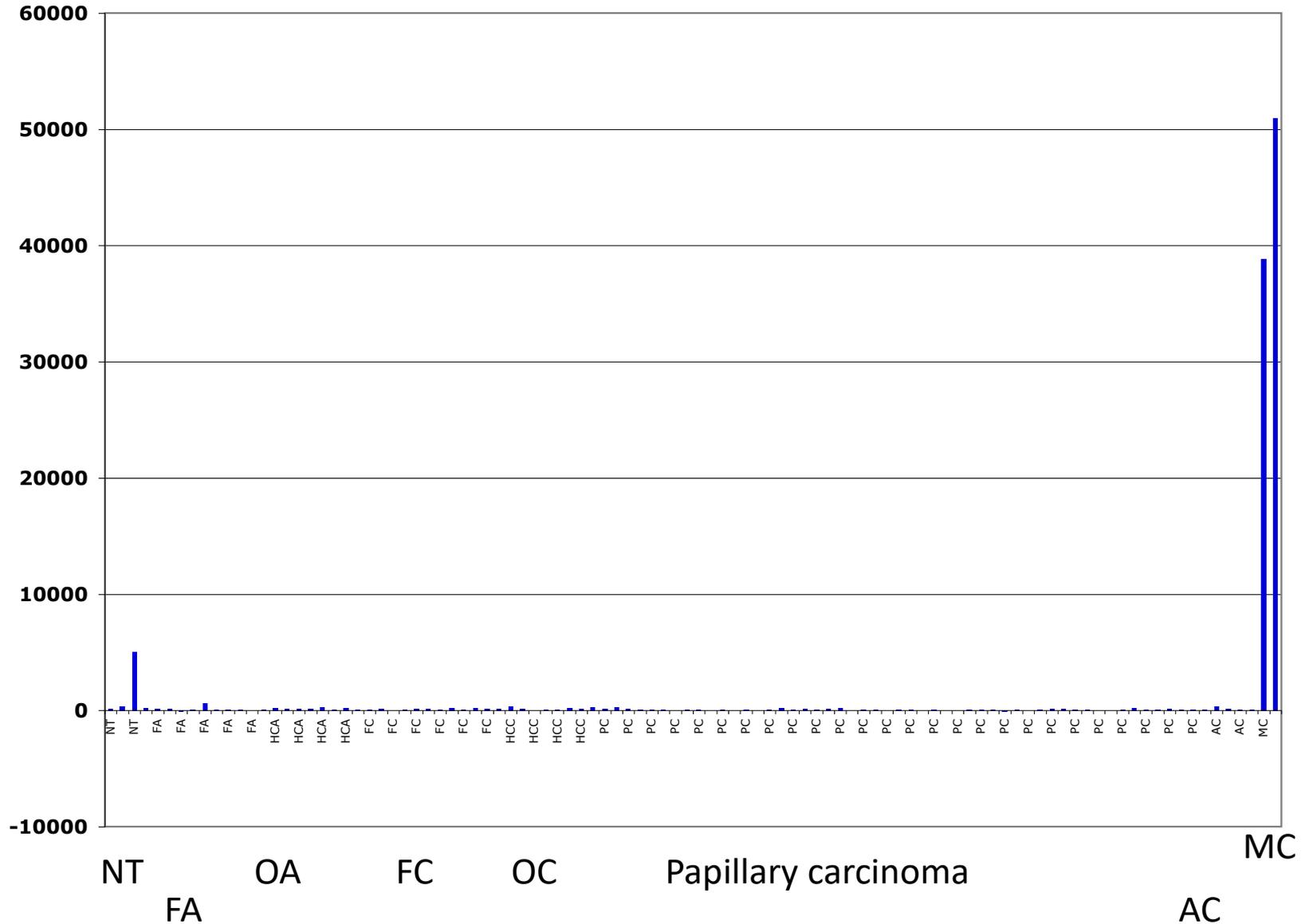
2004

## Gene Expression Study of 95 Thyroid Tumors and 4 Normals

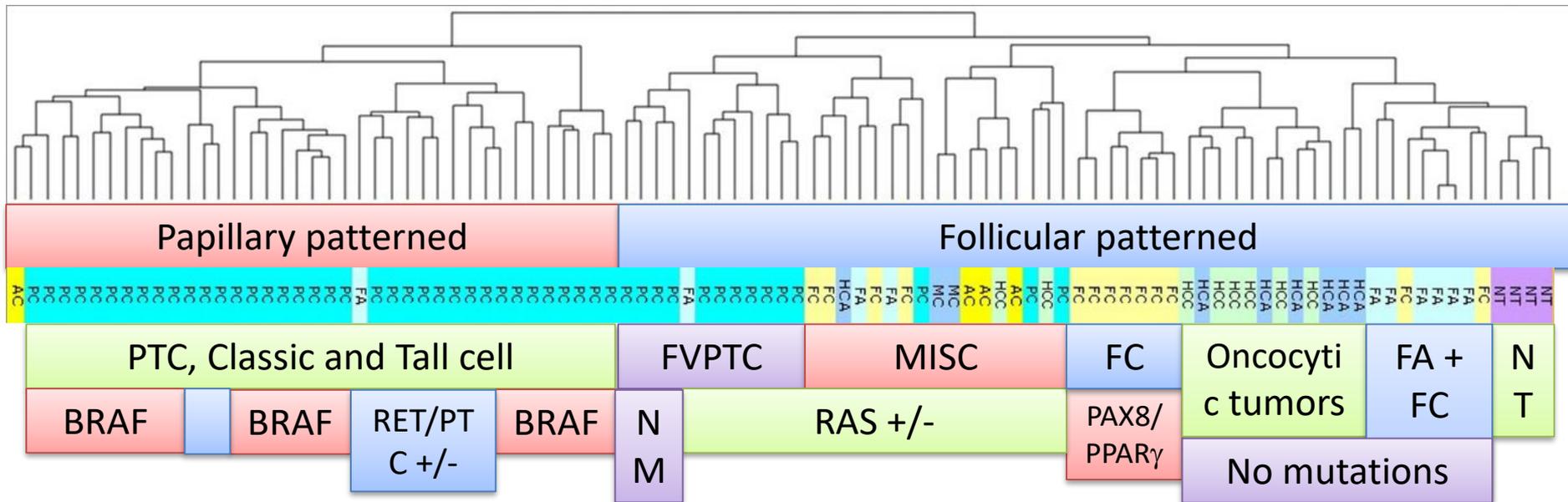
- To create a genome-wide gene expression dataset that spans the entire spectrum of thyroid neoplasia
- Affymetrix arrays
- To classify the tumors using statistical techniques
- Apply knowledge of pathology and genotype



# Calcitonin Expression in Thyroid Tumors



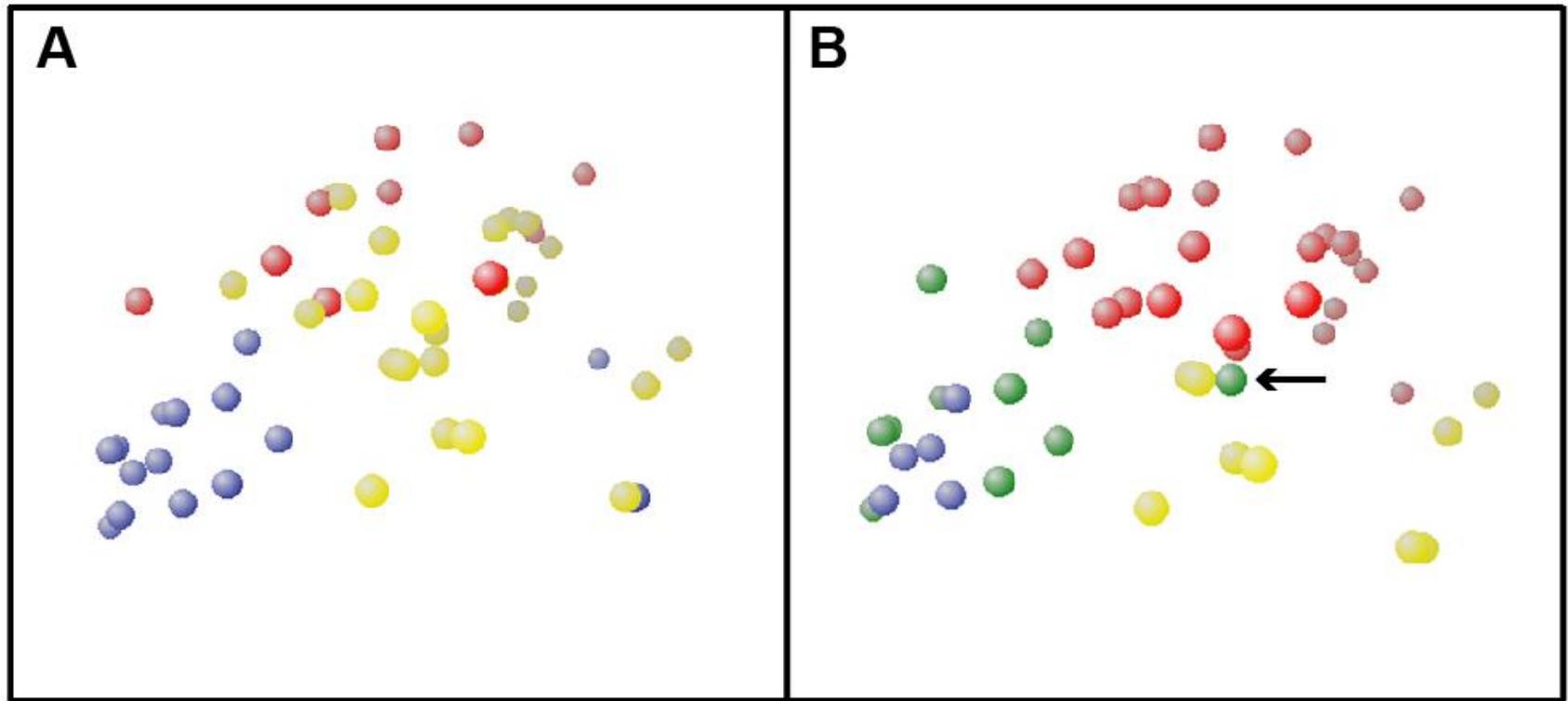
# Strong correlation between gene expression and genotype



**Confirmed by TCGA study of PTC (Cell, 2014)**

# Molecular classification of papillary thyroid carcinoma: distinct *BRAF*, *RAS*, and *RET/PTC* mutation-specific gene expression profiles discovered by DNA microarray analysis

Thomas J Giordano<sup>\*1</sup>, Rork Kuick<sup>2</sup>, Dafydd G Thomas<sup>1,3</sup>, David E Misek<sup>2</sup>, Michelle Vinco<sup>1</sup>, Donita Sanders<sup>1</sup>, Zhaowen Zhu<sup>4</sup>, Raffaele Ciampi<sup>4</sup>, Michael Roh<sup>1</sup>, Kerby Shedden<sup>5</sup>, Paul Gauger<sup>6</sup>, Gerard Doherty<sup>6</sup>, Norman W Thompson<sup>6</sup>, Samir Hanash<sup>2</sup>, Ronald J Koenig<sup>3</sup> and Yuri E Nikiforov<sup>4</sup>

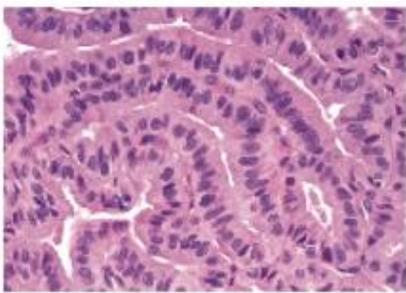


Morphology

Mutation

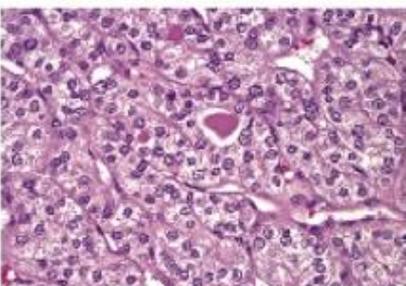
Gene expression in papillary thyroid carcinoma

Tall cell

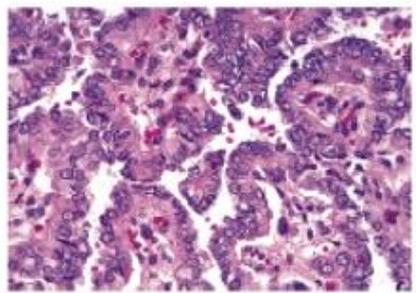


*BRAF*

*RAS*

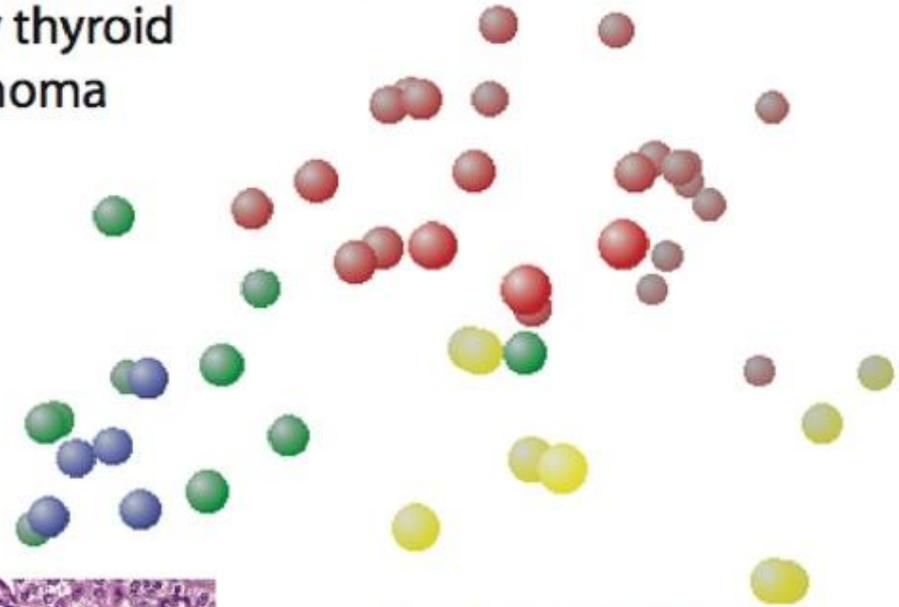


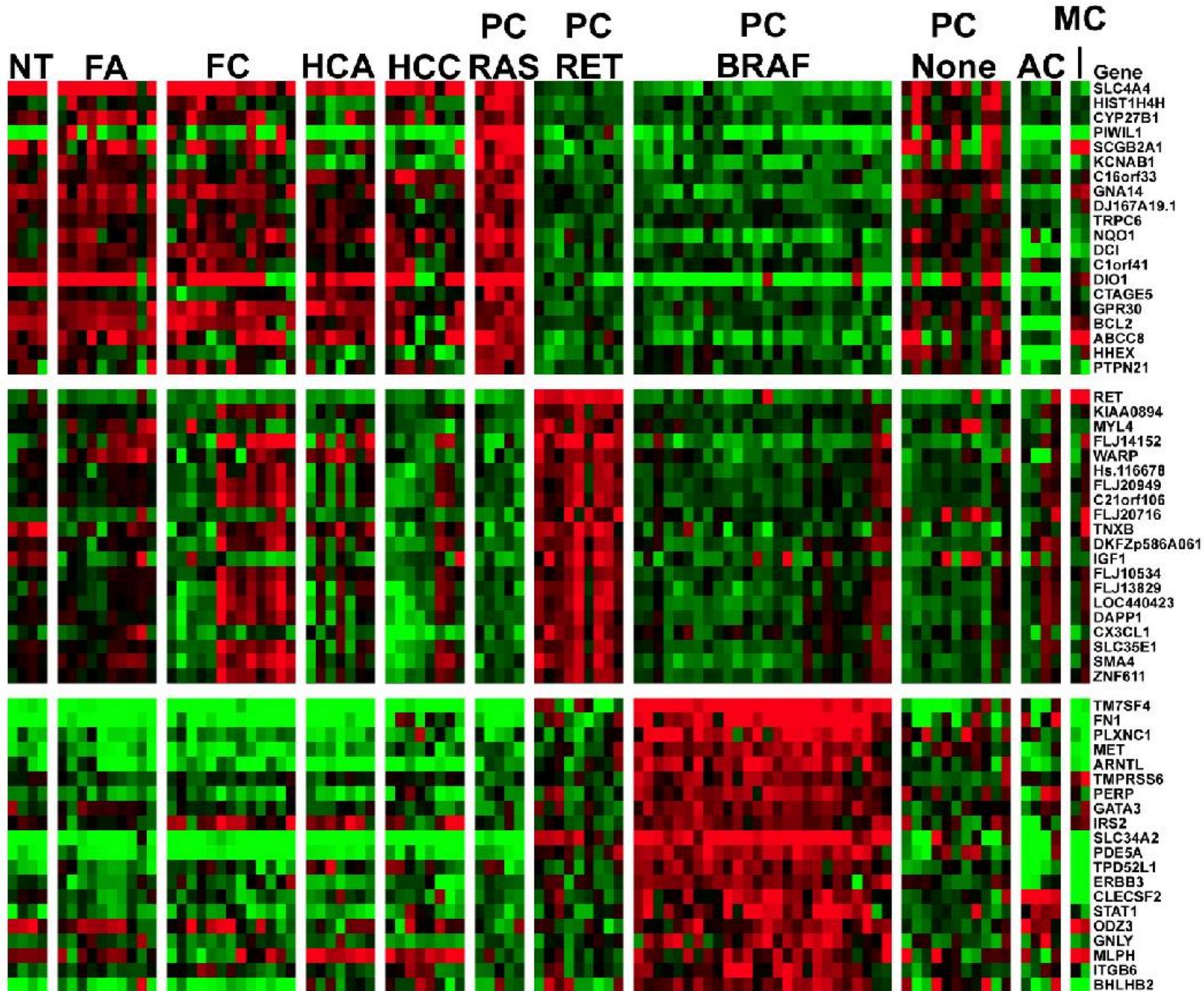
Follicular



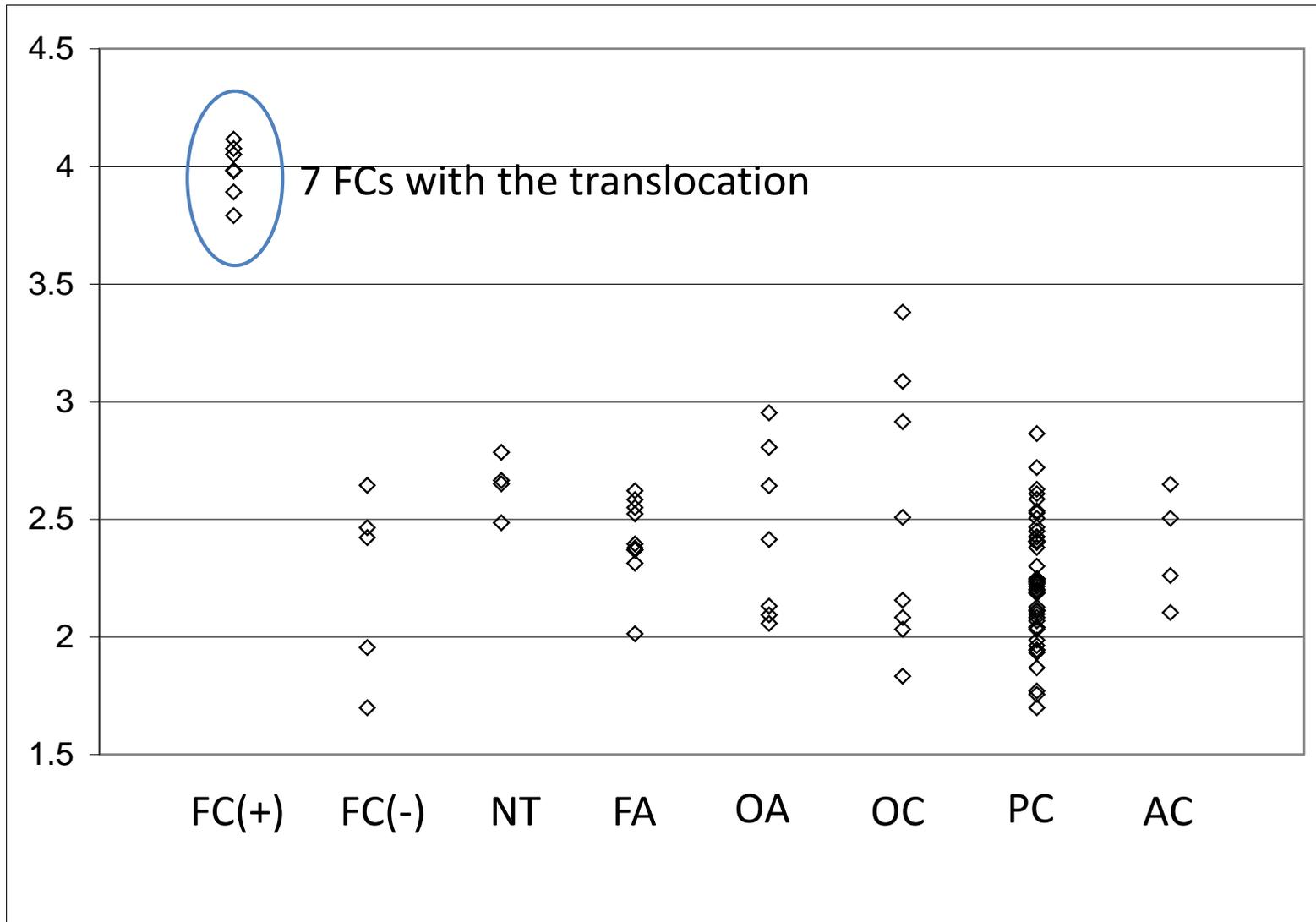
*RET/PTC*

Classic

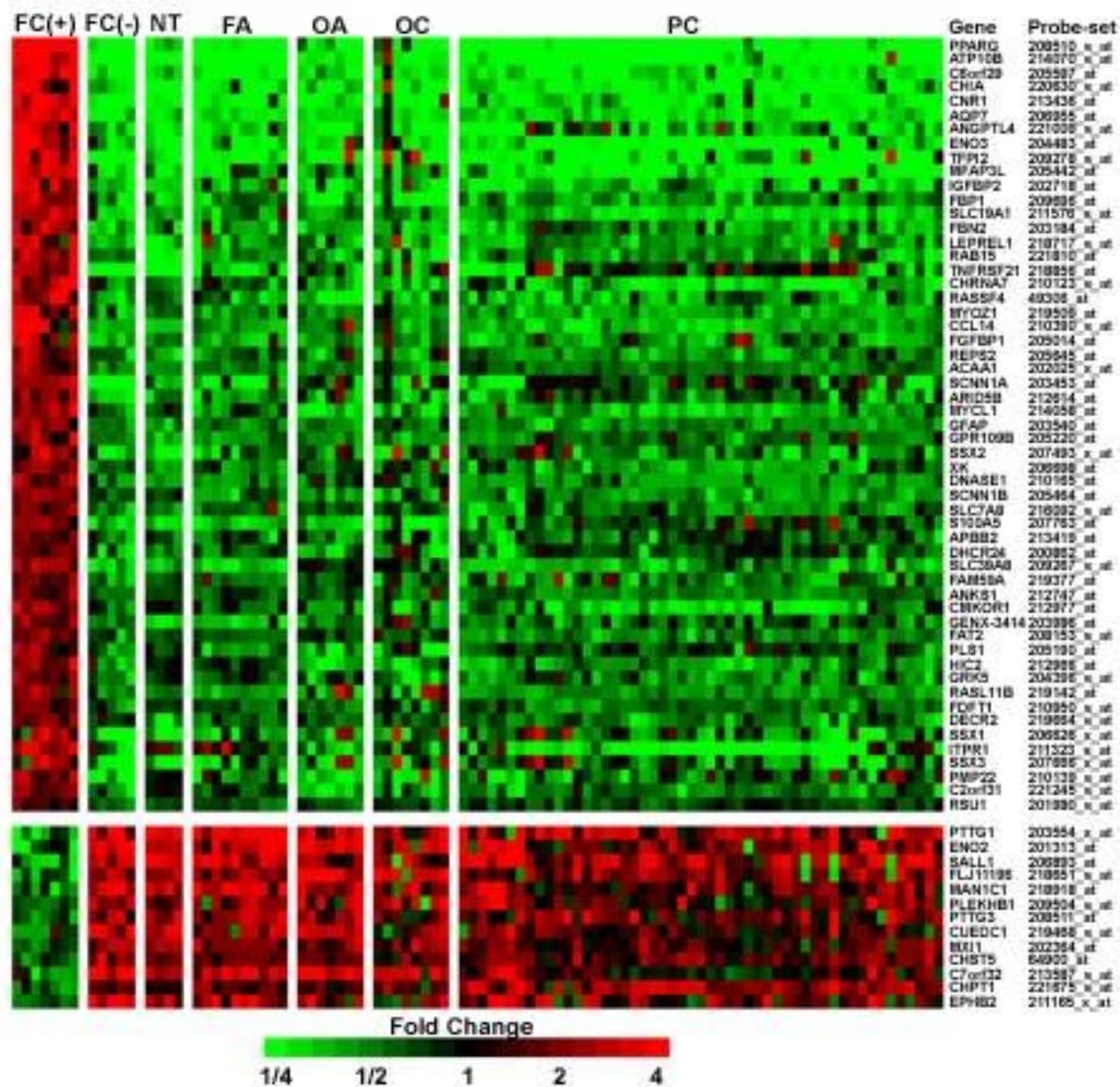




# *PPAR* $\gamma$ gene expression is a marker of the *PAX8-PPAR* $\gamma$ translocation



# Distinct Gene Expression Profile Driven by PAX8/PPAR $\gamma$ Fusion



# “Afirma” Gene Expression Classifier

- Based on the abundant literature, it is not surprising that a gene expression based classifier could be successfully developed
- Not surprising that you can identify a BRAF-V600E signature
- Designed to identify benign nodules so that patients can avoid surgery
- 142 gene panel performed on thyroid FNA samples using Affymetrix arrays

# “Afirma” Gene Expression Classifier

## Series of Studies

- Analytical validation
- Clinical validation
- Clinical utility
- Cost effective
  
- Variation in performance across institutions
  - Differences in patient populations with distinct prevalence of malignancy
  - Differences in cytology practice
  - Differences in surgical pathology practice

# Nice model for test assessment

## Institutional prevalence of malignancy of indeterminate thyroid cytology is necessary but insufficient to accurately interpret molecular marker tests

**Pablo Valderrabano<sup>1</sup>, Marino E Leon<sup>2</sup>, Barbara A Centeno<sup>2</sup>, Kristen J Otto<sup>1</sup>, Laila Khazai<sup>2</sup>, Judith C McCaffrey<sup>1</sup>, Jeffery S Russell<sup>1</sup> and Bryan McIver<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Head and Neck, and Endocrine Oncology and <sup>2</sup>Department of Anatomic Pathology, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Tampa, Florida, USA

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[Bryan.mciver@moffitt.org](mailto:Bryan.mciver@moffitt.org)

- Calculated the institutional PoM for each category of the Bethesda system (Bethesda) on all thyroid nodules with cytological evaluation
- Assessing the institutional performance of each test is necessary along with PoM individualization

# Field has Matured and Will Continue to Evolve

## Molecular Testing of Thyroid Nodules

### A Review of Current Available Tests for Fine-Needle Aspiration Specimens

*Ming Zhang, MD, PhD; Oscar Lin, MD, PhD*

**Table 2. Comparison of Currently Available Molecular Tests for Indeterminate Thyroid Cytopathology Fine-Needle Aspiration Specimens**

	<b>Afirma<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>ThyGenX<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>ThyroMIR<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>ThyroSeq<sup>c</sup></b>
Methodology	mRNA gene expression	Multiplex PCR by sequence-specific probes	microRNA expression	Next-generation sequencing
Test report	Benign/suspicious	Specific gene mutation/translocation	Negative/positive	Specific gene mutation/translocation
Specimen collection	2 dedicated FNA passes	1 dedicated FNA pass with at least 50 ng of cellular material	same as ThyraMIR	1–2 drops from first pass if adequate cellularity on smear slide
Strength	High NPV	High PPV	Good NPV and PPV when combined with ThyGenX	High NPV and PPV
Limitation	Low PPV	Low NPV	Limited validation data	Limited validation data
Cost <sup>d</sup>	\$4875 for Afirma GEC and MTC \$975 for Afirma MTC alone \$475 for Afirma BRAF alone	\$1675 for ThyGenX alone	\$3300 for ThyraMIR (reflex test)	\$3200

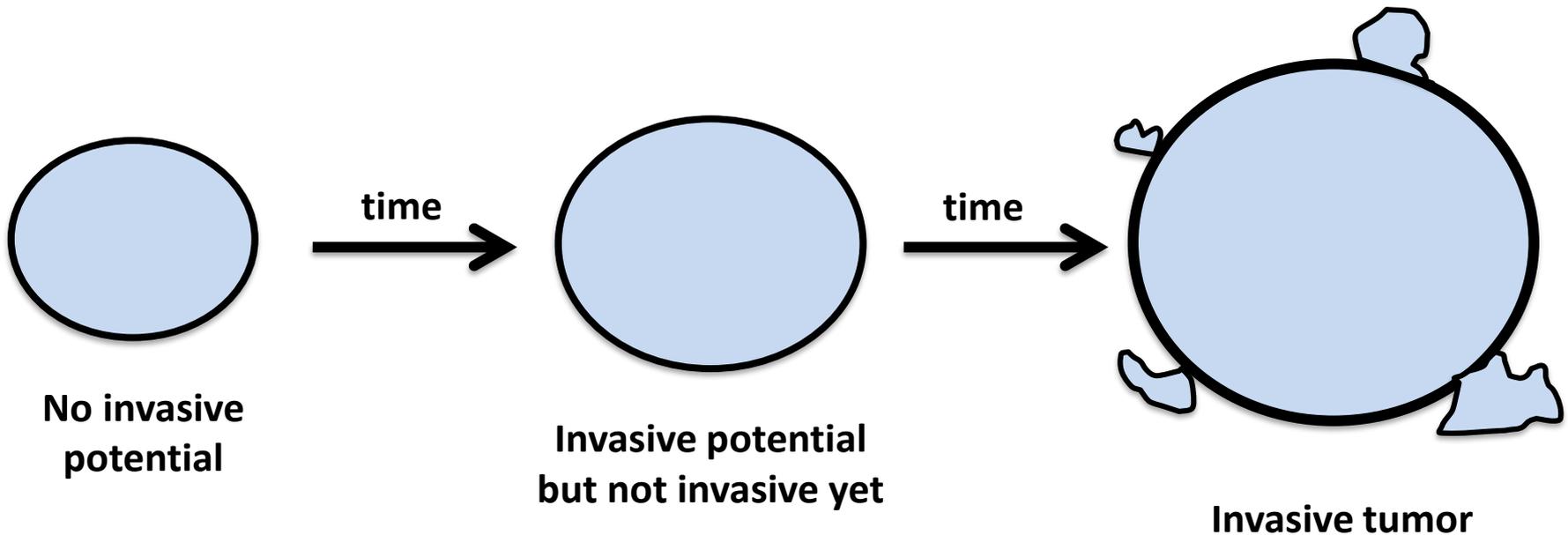
# In DTC, strong correlation between gene expression and genotype



"Just how many are there to skin a cat?"

CN  
COLLECTION

# Source of discrepancy: Evolution of RAS mutant tumor



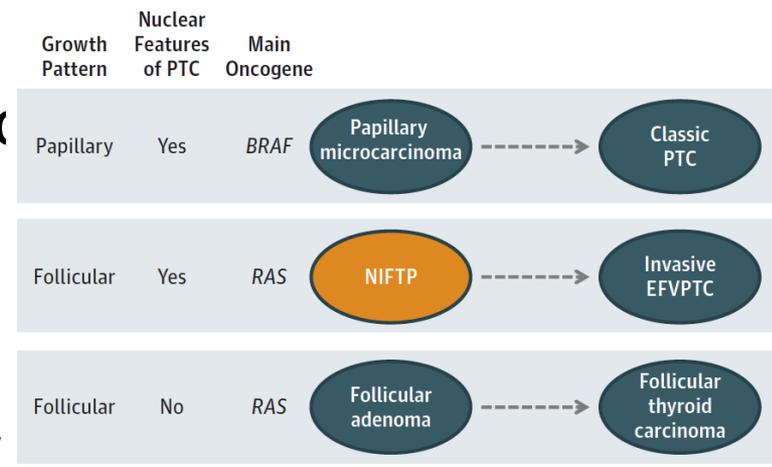
Gene expression diagnosis - malignant

Surgical pathology diagnosis - adenoma

# Source of discrepancy: NIFTP

- We purposely did not consider NIFTP to be a cancer
- But not absolutely benign
- RAS mutation enriched
- Biology may be that of an *in situ* cancer
  - Gene expression classifiers may be positive
- Complicates and affects the performance characteristics of these assays

Figure 2. Putative Scheme of Thyroid Carcinogenesis



EFVPTC indicates encapsulated follicular variant of PTC; NIFTP, noninvasive follicular thyroid neoplasm with papillary-like nuclear features; PTC, papillary thyroid carcinoma.

# Summary

- **Gene expression classifiers and genotyping are complementary approaches that reflect the same underlying biology**
- Each approach has benefits and disadvantages
  - Gene expression can perform well in cases of unusual mutations, e.g. rare *BRAF* fusions
  - Genotyping has to expand as new mutations are found (e.g. TCGA)
- Both approaches have common challenges
  - Problem of RAS mutant follicular neoplasms
    - (FVPTV and NIFTP)
  - Inter-observer variability amongst pathologists
- Combination of genotyping and gene expression will be advantageous

