

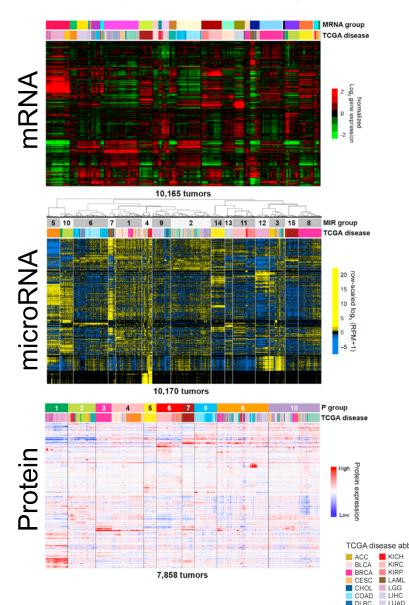


# Investigating Genetic Control of the Tumor Microenvironment by Spatial Functional Genomics



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### Major changes in gene expression underlie tumor biology Challenge: Identifying essential genes in tumor fitness



TCGA, Hoadley et al. Cell 2018

- 1000s of genes differentially expressed in tumors
- Determining each genes contribution to different aspects of tumor biology is one of the major goals of the modern era of cancer biology
- Which genes are used by cancer cells to alter their phenotype and evade the immune system.
- Technologies needed for highthroughput gene perturbation and functional analysis.

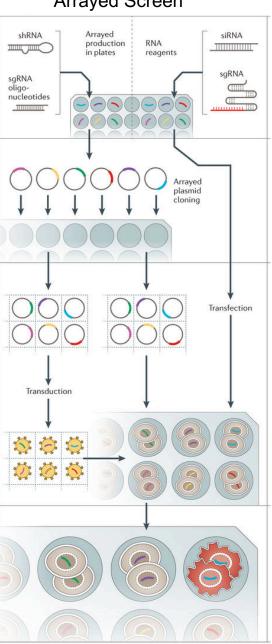
#### Arrayed Screen

Reagent Synthesis

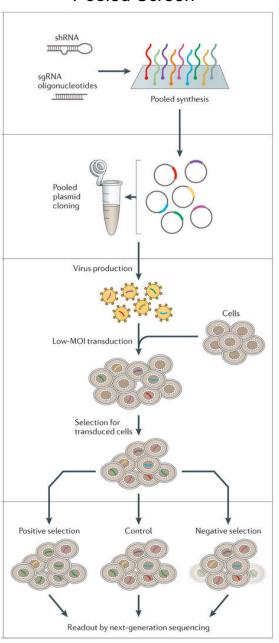
**Library Construction** 

**Cell Targeting** 

Screen Readout



#### Pooled Screen



Shalem et al. Nat Rev Gen 2015

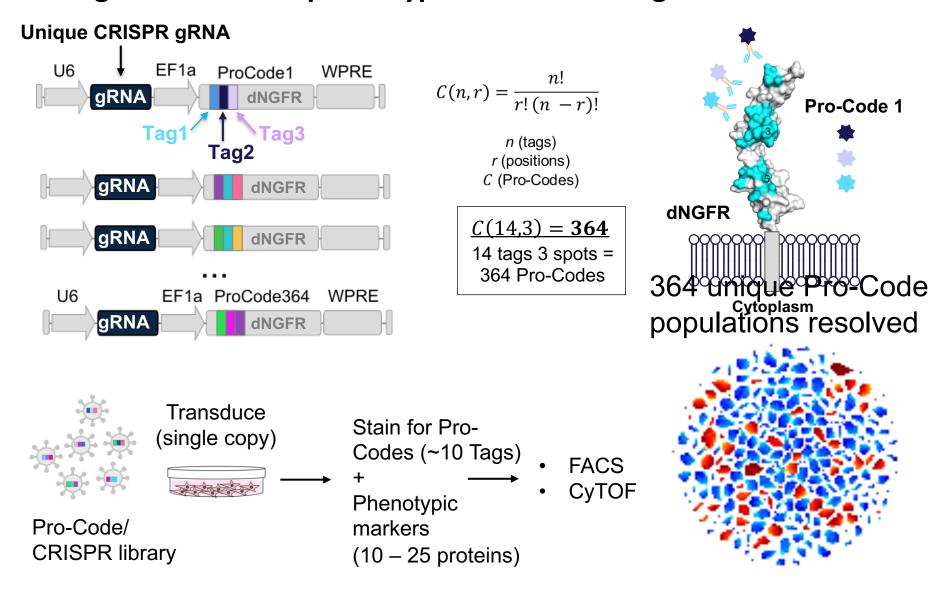
#### **Functional Genomics has major limitations**

- Mostly limited to screening for genes that impact cell fitness (i.e. cell proliferation or cell death)
- Phenotyping can only be inferred and is limited to single trait.
- Analysis is made on bulk populations (i.e. not single cell resolution)
- Requires substantial phenotype, and high penetrance, to detect
- In situ (spatial) analysis is not possible
- Limited to screening for genes with cell intrinsic functions

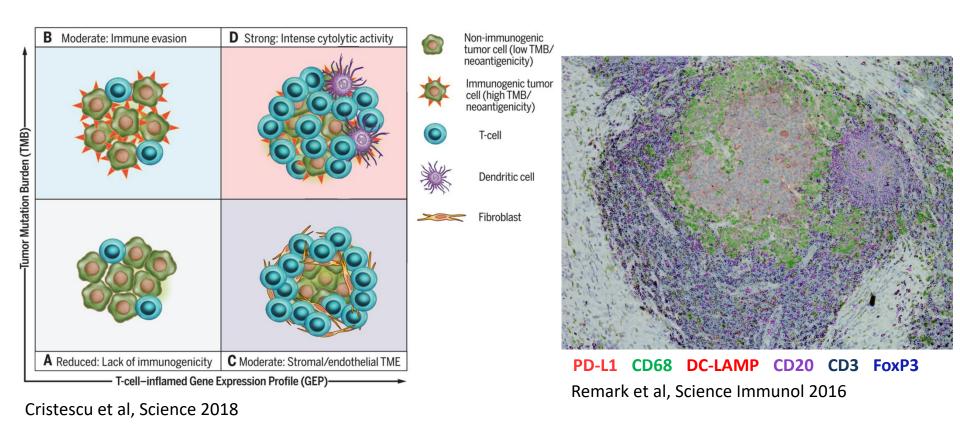
Question: Can we generate a barcoding system that permit phenotypic analysis and single cell resolution?

Hypothesis: A protein-based barcoding system would enable barcode detection by high resolution means, such as FACS, CyTOF and microscopy

## Protein Barcodes (Pro-Codes) – a CRISPR barcoding system enabling high-dimensional phenotypic screen at a single cell resolution



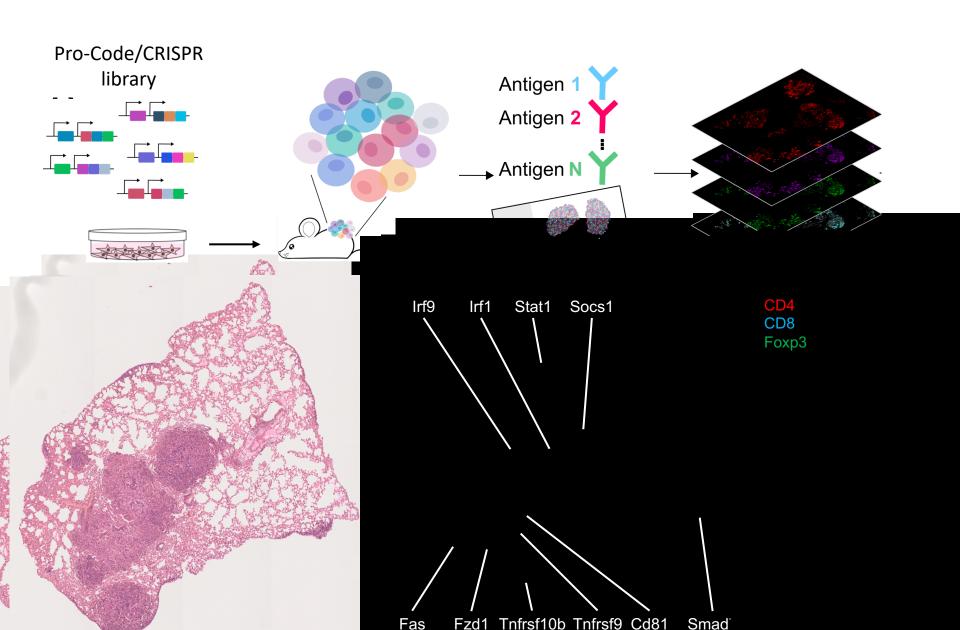
### Tumor immune composition is a major determinant of cancer outcome and response to immunotherapy



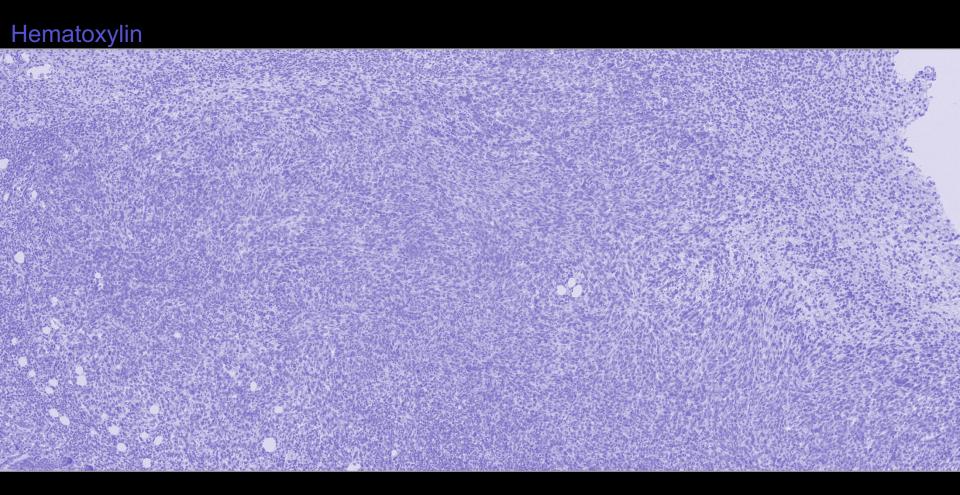
### How can we identify the genetic determinants of cancer immunity in vivo at high scale?

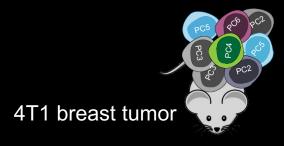
- CRISPR screens are limited to cell autonomous effects.
- The function of whole classes of genes (e.g. cytokines, chemokines,...) can therefore not be properly assessed using current approaches of CRISPR genomics.
- We need CRISPR genomics methods that retain the spatial information.

# Multiplex imaging of Pro-Codes to spatially map gene perturbations in situ

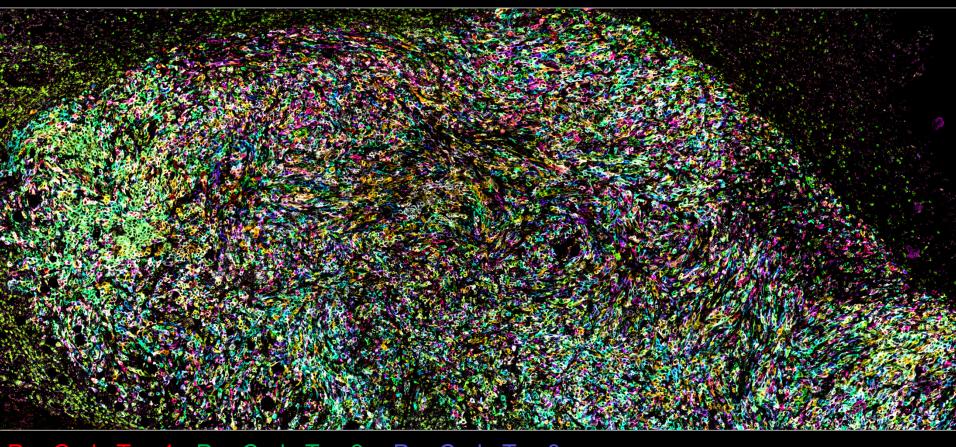


#### 4T1 breast tumor marked with 85 different Pro-Codes





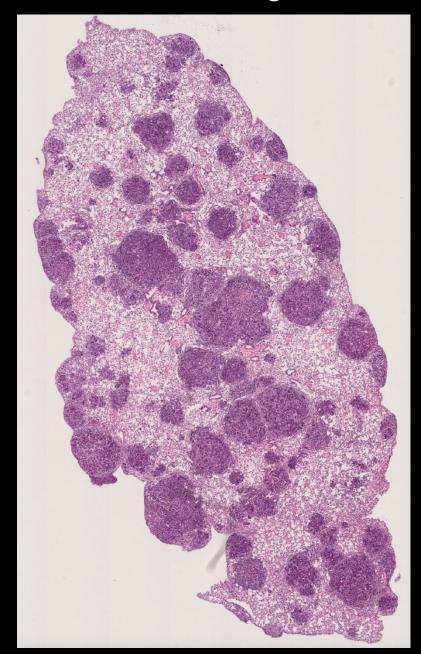
## Spatial clonal mapping provides evidence of high cancer cell mobility within 4T1 breast tumors



Pro-Code Tag 1 Pro-Code Tag 2 Pro-Code Tag 3
Pro-Code Tag 4 Pro-Code Tag 5 Pro-Code Tag 6

6 of 9 tags (85 Pro-Code populations)

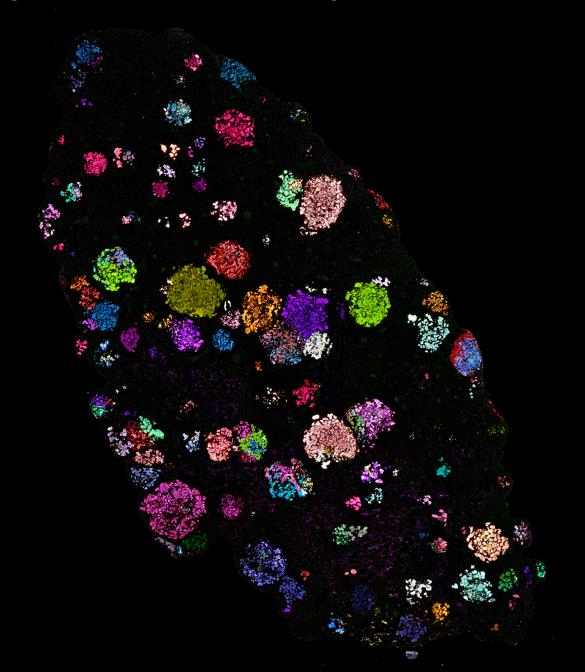
### Spatial mapping of Pro-Code / KP lung tumors lesions



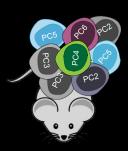
Kras<sup>G12D</sup>, p53<sup>null</sup> KP lung tumor w/ 85 Pro-Codes



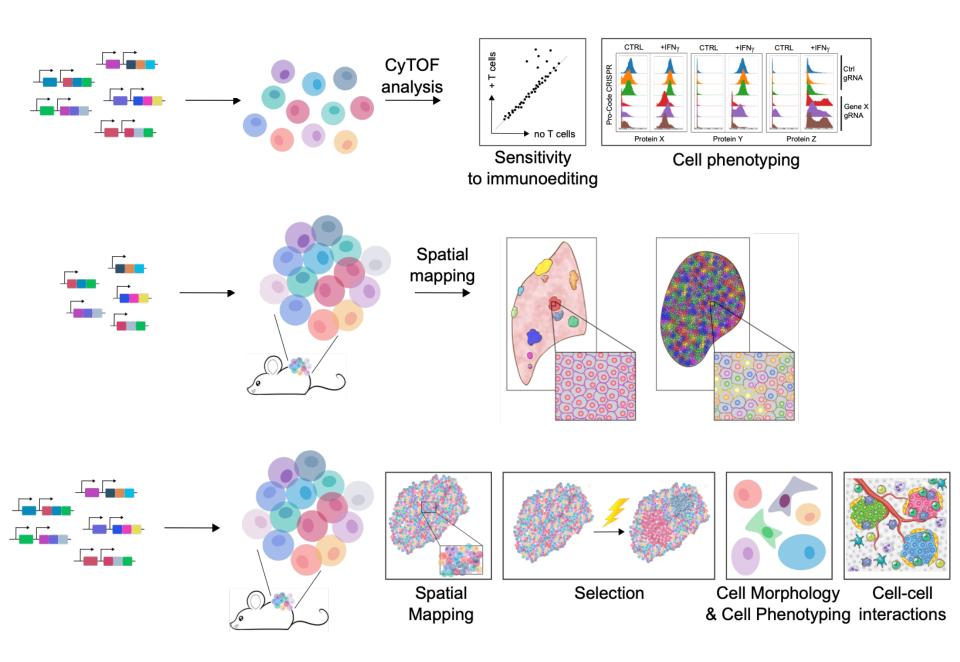
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#### **Pro-Code/CRISPR Genomics**

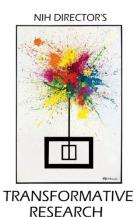


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**AWARD** 







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