BitPhylogeny: a probabilistic framework for reconstructing intra-tumor phylogenies

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Intra-tumor view of carcinogenesis



Figure: Nik-Zainal et al., (2012) Cell

Intra-tumor tree of one breast cancer sample



Figure: Nik-Zainal et al., (2012) Cell

Intra-tumor phylogenies



Goal: probabilistic model for differentiation hierarchy

Tree structured Dirichlet process - probabilistic clustering prior



Adams et al. (2010) NIPS

- Nodes correspond to clones
- Data is placed in nodes

Flexible framework



...ACTACAGCAC.. ...ACTACCGCAC.. ...ACTACCGCAC.. ...ACTACAGCAC.. ...ACTACAGCAC.. ...ACTACCGCAC.. ...ACTACAGCAC.. ...ACTACAGCAC.. ...ACTACAGCAC..

transition kernel - clone parameters depend on parent clones

- provides link to classical phylogeny
- back mutation for methylations
- no back mutation for single nucleotide variants

Performance - clustering and tree summaries



Colon cancer



- about 10.000 cells per sample
- Bisulfite sequencing (bulk sequencing)
- IRX2 locus: 201 bp locus
- ▶ span 8 CpG region

Sottoriva et al. (2013) Cancer Research

Tumor I



Tumor II



Leukemia - Myeloproliferative neoplasm



- 56 cancer cells
- whole-exome sequencing
- ▶ 712 SNVs
- 43 % allelic dropout rate
- assumption: infinite sites model

Hou et. al (2013) Cell

Clonal hierarchy



Discussion

- Probabilistic model for intra-tumor phylogeny reconstruction
- Faster inference needed
- Comparison method for evolutionary trees is lacking
- Vision: patient stratification

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