

GLOBAL NETWORKS APPROACH TO REDUCE CANCER DISPARITY

*Biological Effectors of Social Determinants of Health in Cancer:
Identification and Mitigation
A National Cancer Policy Forum Workshop
March 20th 2024*

Clayton Yates PhD
John R. Lewis Endowed Professor of Pathology
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Co-Leader Genomics and Epigenomics Core
Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center



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Disclosure Summary

Relationships:

Consulting Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riptide Biosciences• PreludeDX
Honoraria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• QED Therapeutics• Amgen• Regeneron
Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Associate Editor Cancer Research Communication (AACR)• Scientific Reports (Nature)

Off-label Disclosure

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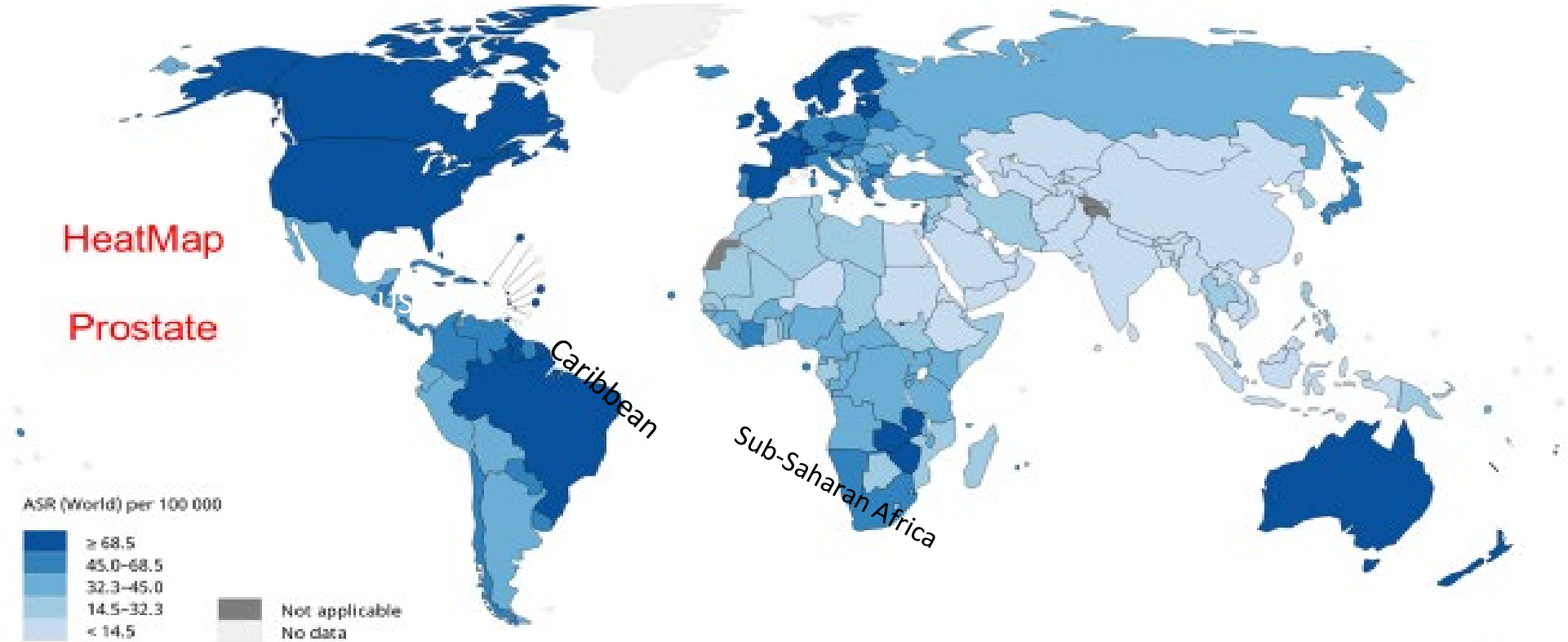
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Estimated age-standardized incidence rates (World) in 2020, prostate, males, all ages

CaPTC: Closing the CaP Gap



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Data source: GLOBOCAN 2020
Graph production: IARC
(<http://gco.iarc.fr/today>)
World Health Organization

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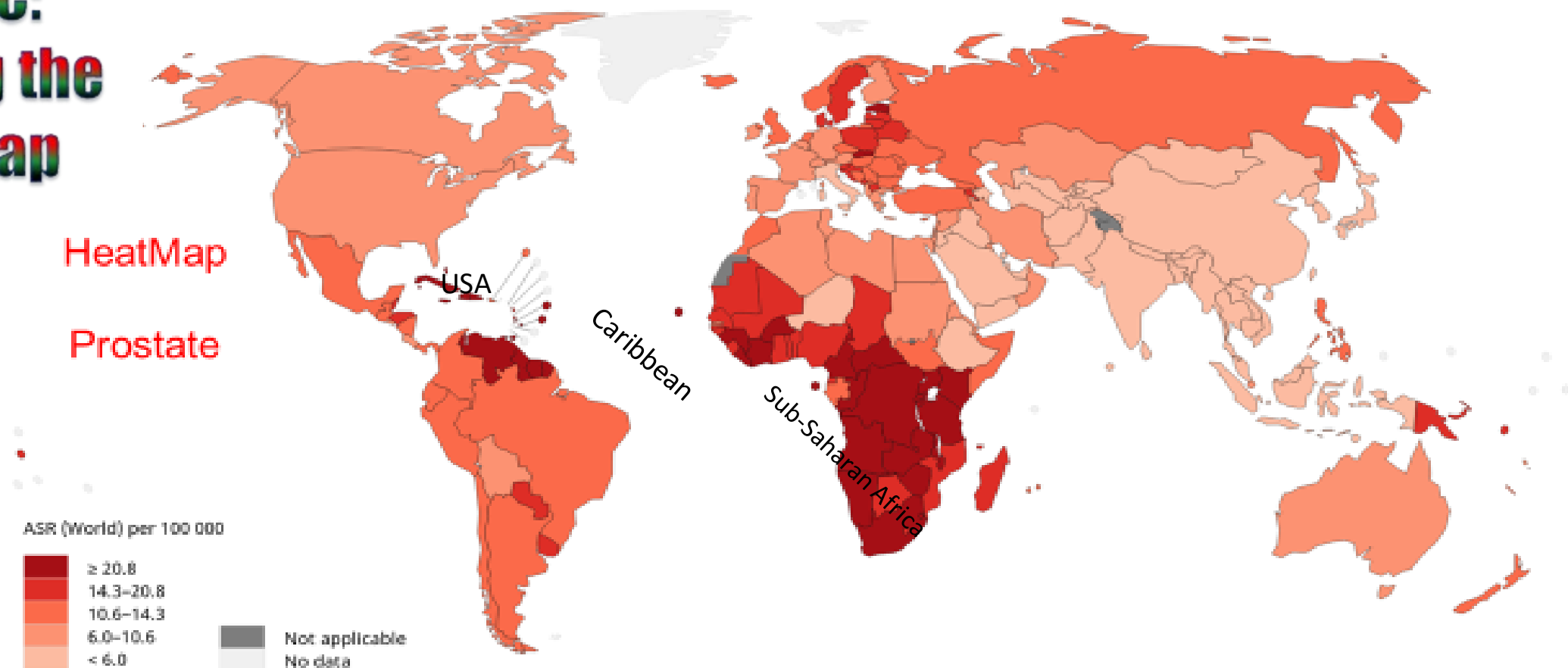
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TURNING
RESEARCH
INTO
RESULTS

CaPTC: Closing the CaP Gap

Estimated age-standardized mortality rates (World) in 2020, prostate, males, all ages



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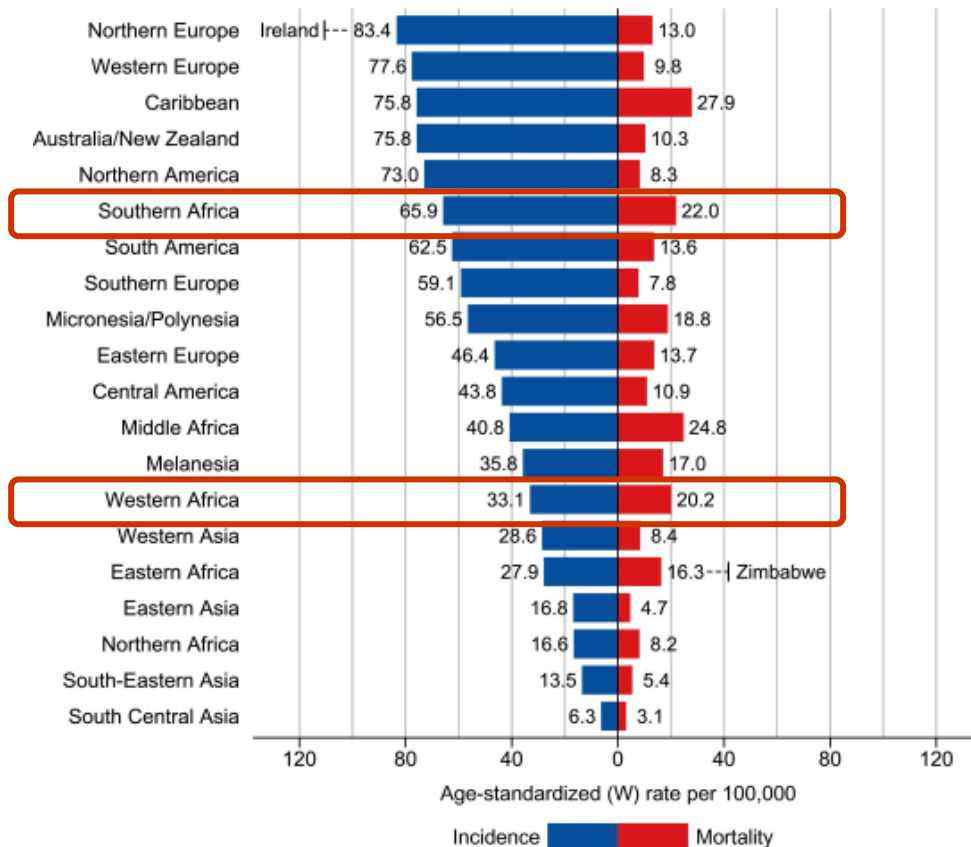
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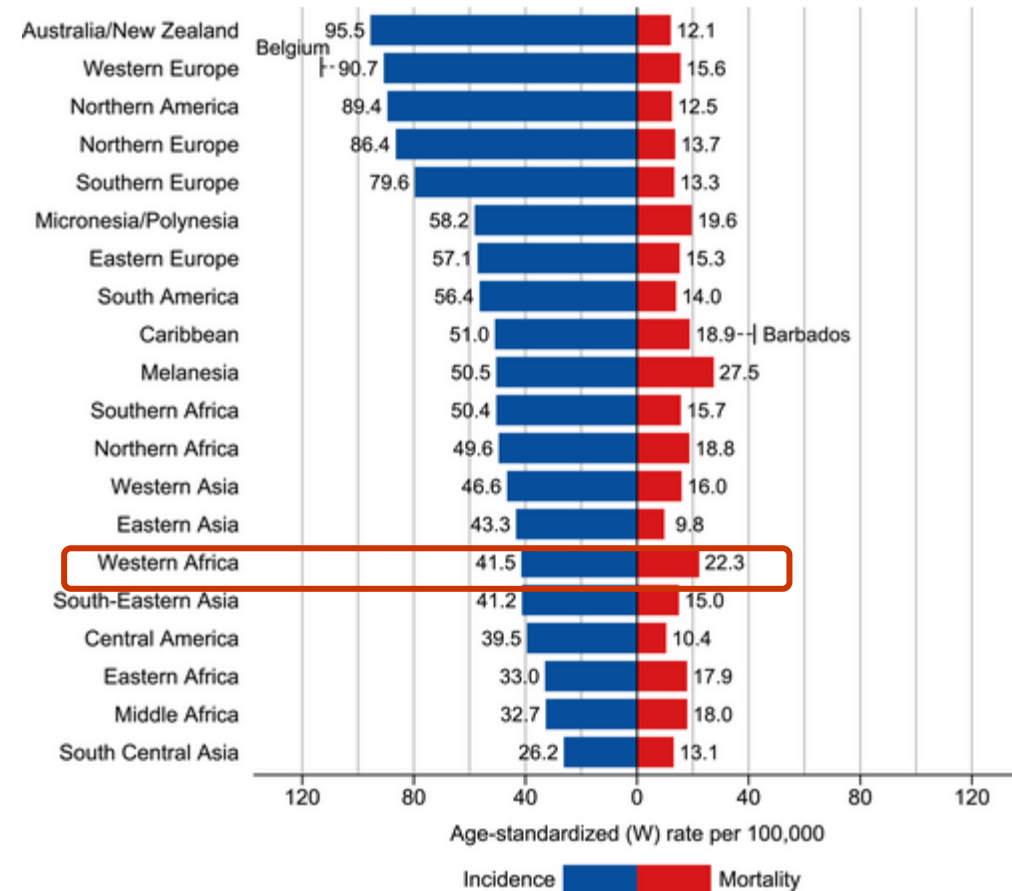
RESEARCH
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Global Prostate and Breast Cancer Rates

Prostate



Female Breast



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PROSTATE CANCER TRANSATLANTIC CONSORTIUM PROGRAM



Folakemi Odedina, PhD
Consortium co-PI & Director



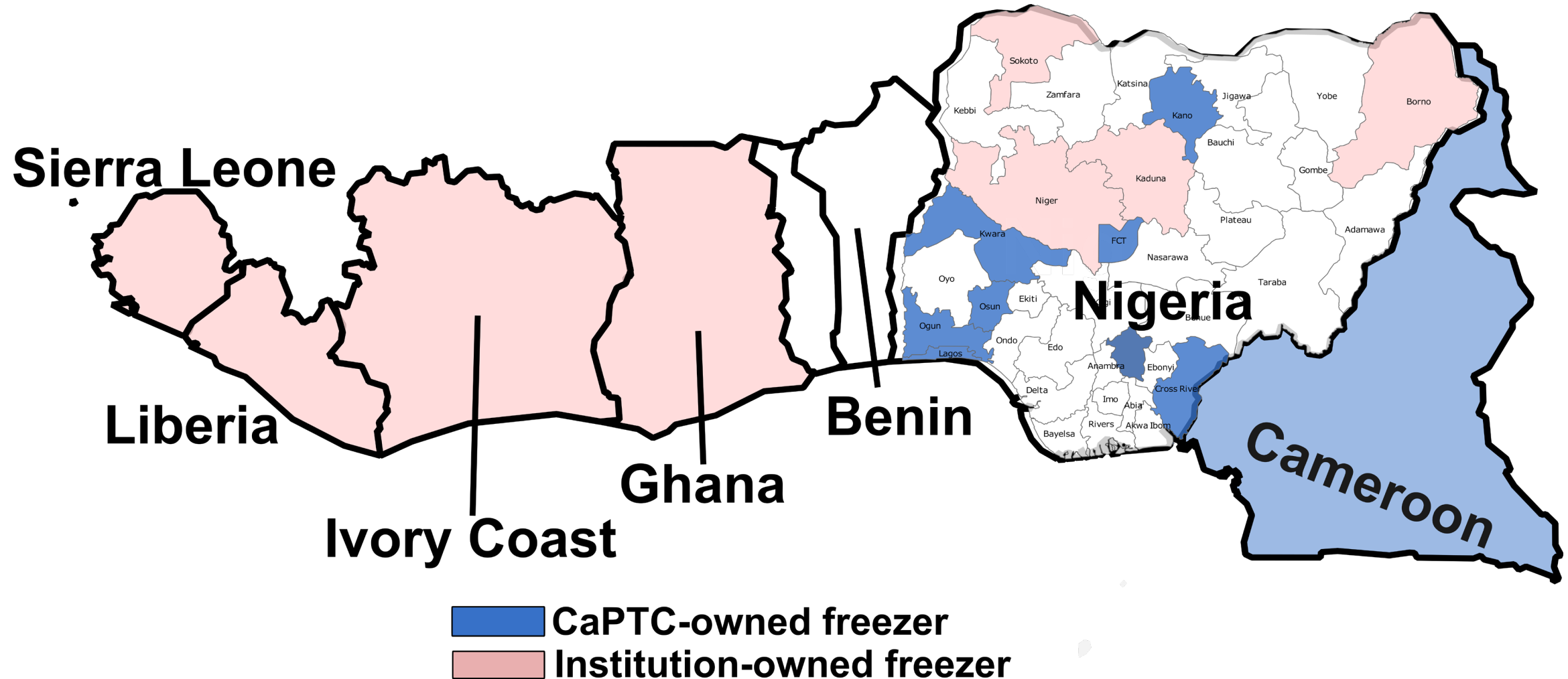
Solomon Rotimi PhD
Consortium co-PI & Director



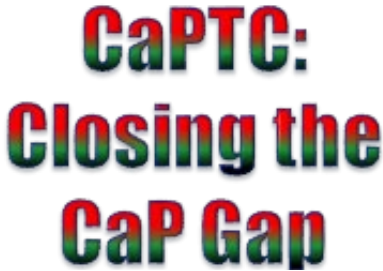
Clayton Yates PhD
Consortium co-PI & Director



CaPTC Sites and Biorepository Locations in Africa



Social and Behavioral Studies Led by CaPTC Investigators



J Immigrant Minority Health (2009) 11:258–267
DOI 10.1007/s10903-008-9212-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Prostate Cancer Cognitive-Behavioral Factors in a West African Population

Folakemi T. Odedina • Daohai Yu •
Titilola O. Akinremi • R. Renee Reams •
Matthew L. Freedman • Nagi Kumar

J Immigrant Minority Health (2009) 11:391–399
DOI 10.1007/s10903-009-9231-1

ORIGINAL PAPER

Comparing Dietary and Other Lifestyle Factors Among Immigrant Nigerian Men Living in the US and Indigenous Men from Nigeria: Potential Implications for Prostate Cancer Risk Reduction

Nagi B. Kumar • Daohai Yu • Titilola O. Akinremi •
Folakemi T. Odedina



J Immigrant Minority Health
DOI 10.1007/s10903-011-9471-8

ORIGINAL PAPER

Within-Group Differences Between Native-Born and Foreign-Born Black Men on Prostate Cancer Risk Reduction and Early Detection Practices

Folakemi T. Odedina • Getachew Dagne • Margareth LaRose-Pierre •
John Scrivens • Frank Emanuel • Angela Adams •
Shannon Pressey • Oladapo Odedina

Cancer Health Disparities Journal Special Series, 2019

RESEARCH

Risk factors for prostate cancer in West African Men: The Familial Cohort Study

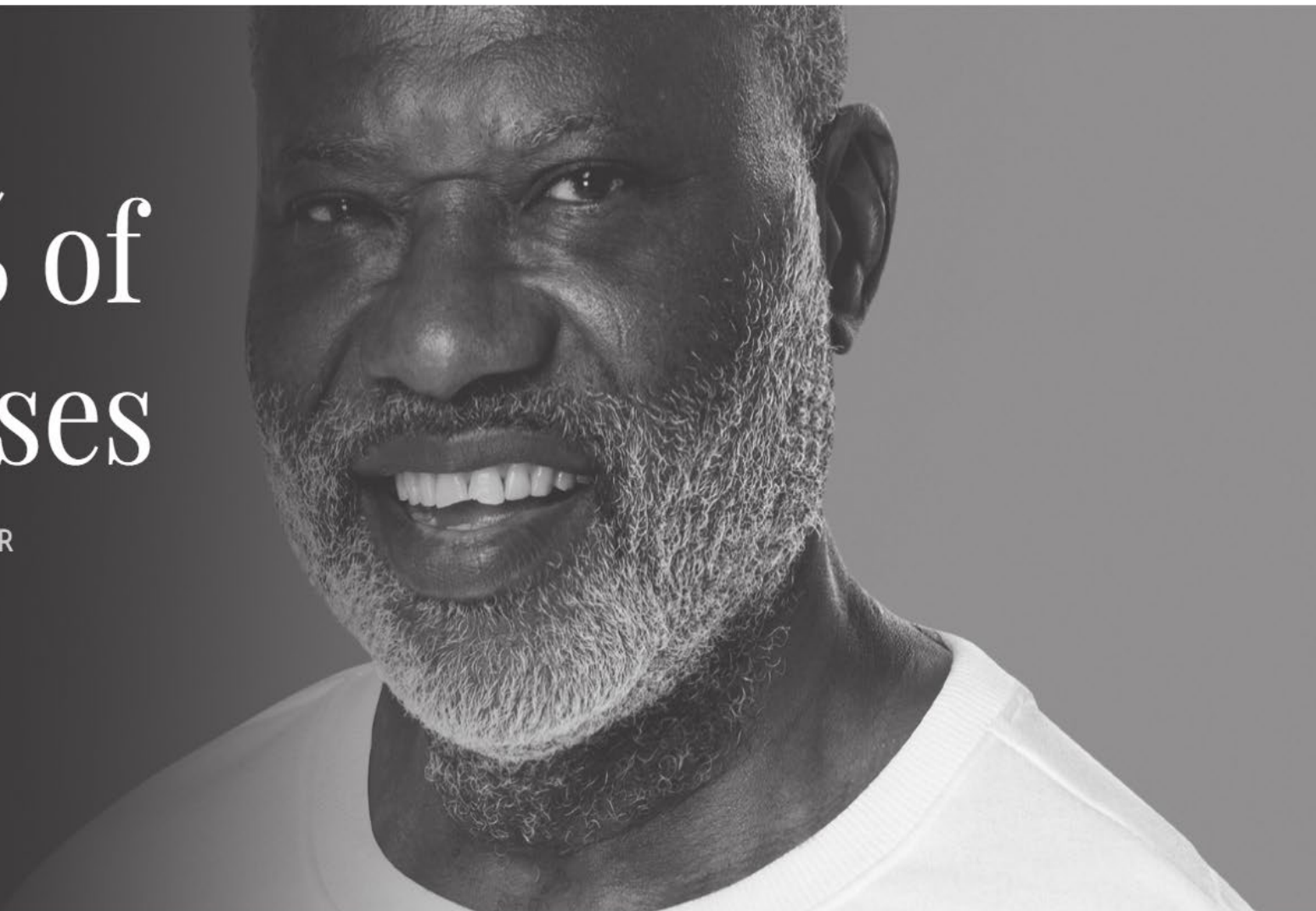
Catherine A. Oladoyinbo^{1,7*}, Oluwafunke O. Akinbule^{1,7}, Opeyemi O. Bolajoko^{1,7}, Justice Moses K. Aheto^{2,7}, Getachew Dagne^{3,7}, Faruk Mohamed^{4,7}, Iya Eze Bassey^{5,7}, Folakemi T. Odedina^{6,7}, Ruth Agaba⁷, Nissa Askins^{6,7}, Olubanke O. Ogunlana^{8,7}, Motolani E. Ogunsanya^{9,7}, Aishat M. Suleiman^{4,7}, Stanley O. Anyanwu^{5,7}, Rebecca M. Gali^{10,7}, Ernest Kaninjing^{11,7}, Blaise Nkegoum^{12,7}, Abidemi Omonisi^{13,7}, Anthonia C. Sowunmi^{14,7}, Paul Jibrin^{15,7}, Emeka E. Iweala^{8,7}, Omolara A. Fatiregun^{16,7} and Ademola A. Popoola^{17,7}



What is prostate cancer?

Globally, 60% of diagnosed cases

ARE MEN WHO ARE 65 YEARS OR OLDER

[REQUEST DATA](#)

Clinical Networks

Prostate Cancer Outcomes: An International Registry to Improve Outcomes in Men With Advanced Prostate Cancer (IRONMAN)



IRONMAN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY FOR
MEN WITH ADVANCED PROSTATE CANCER

Diversity Working Group



Daniel George, MD
Duke University



Lorelei Mucci, ScD, MPH
Harvard School of Public Health



Stacey Simmons, MD
Bayer



Elisabeth Heath, MD
Karmanos Cancer Institute



Camille Ragin, PhD, MPH
Fox Chase Cancer Center



Clayton Yates, PhD
Tuskegee University



Franklin Huang, MD, PhD
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute



Rana McKay, MD
UC-San Diego



Jelani Zarif, PhD
Johns Hopkins University



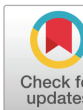
Kellie Paich, MA, MPH
Movember



Emily Rencsok
Harvard Medical School



The Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Consortium

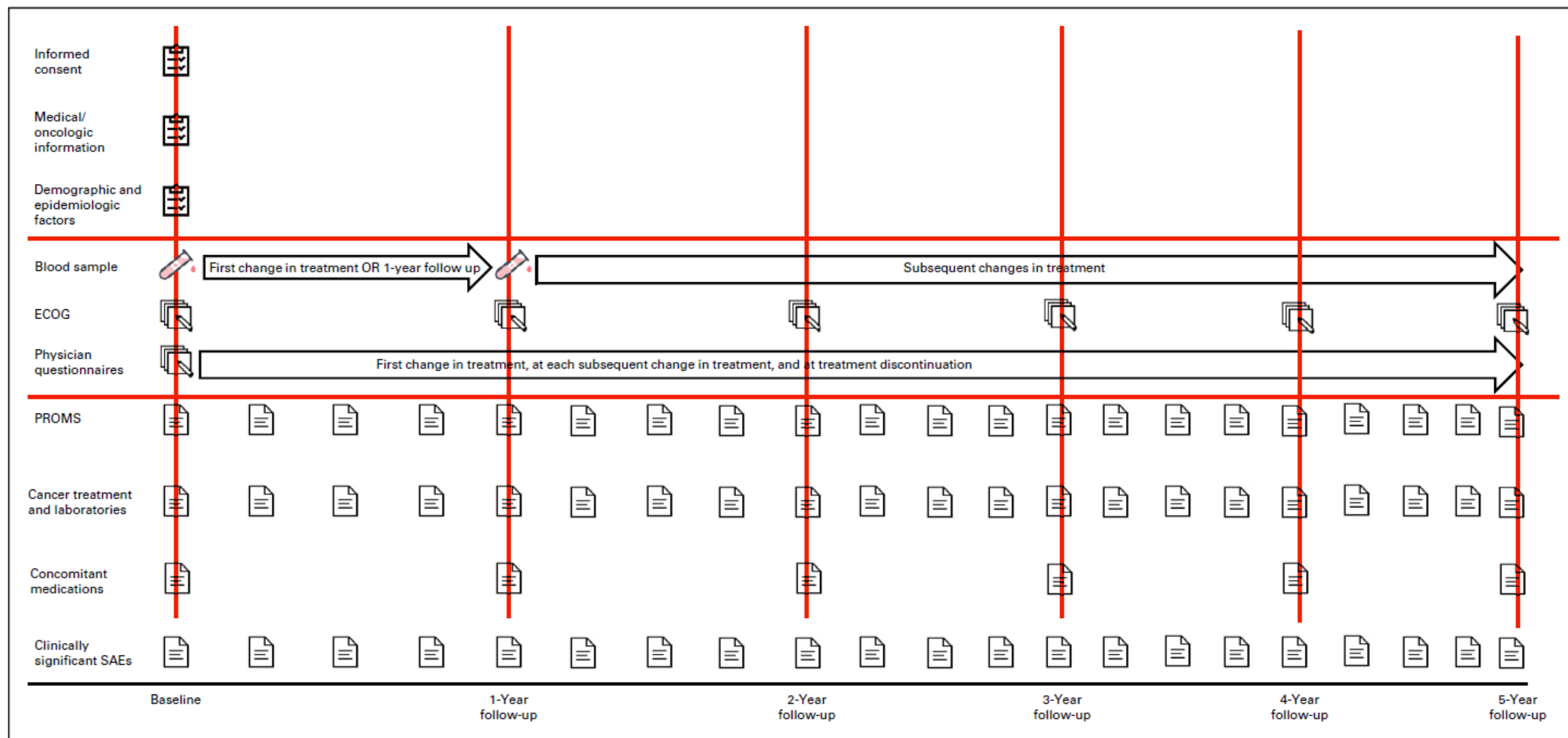


GENITOURINARY CANCER

Tackling Diversity in Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials: A Report From the Diversity Working Group of the IRONMAN Registry

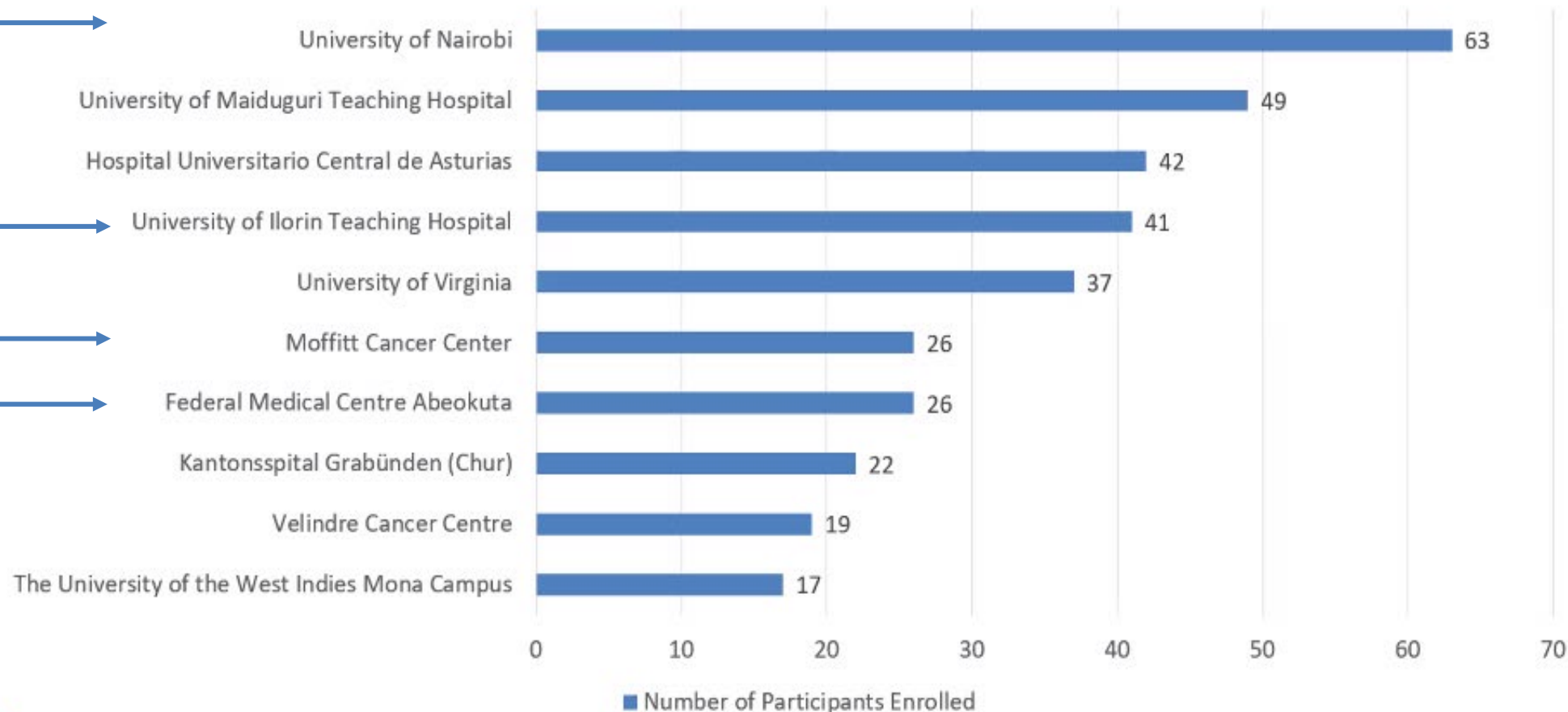
Rana R. McKay, MD¹; Theresa Gold, BS, MS²; Jelani C. Zarif, PhD³; Ilkhan M. Chowdhury-Paulino, MPH⁴; Adam Friedant, BS, MS²; Travis Gerke, ScD⁵; Marie Grant, BA²; Kelly Hawthorne, MS⁶; Elisabeth Heath, MS⁷; Franklin W. Huang, MD, PhD⁸; Maria D. Jackson, PhD⁹; Brandon Mahal, MD¹⁰; Osarenren Ogbeide, MD¹¹; Kellie Paich, MA, MPH⁶; Camille Ragin, PhD, MPH^{12,13}; Emily M. Rencsok, BS⁴; Stacey Simmons, MD¹⁴; Clayton Yates, PhD^{15,16}; Jake Vinson, MHA²; Philip W. Kantoff, MD¹⁷; Daniel J. George, MD¹⁸; and Lorelei A. Mucci, ScD⁵

Overview of the IRONMAN Study



IRONMAN TOP Enrolling Site 2023

AC3/CaPTC Consortium



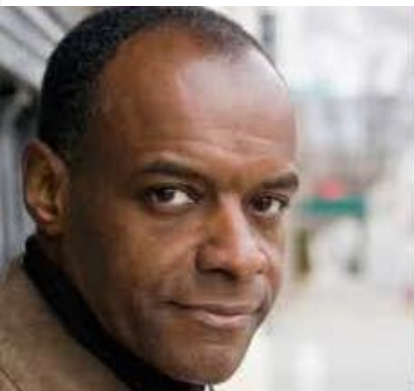
The Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Consortium



CaPTC:
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CaP Gap

What
?

Prostate Cancer Disparities in Men of African Ancestry



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Microarray comparison of prostate tumor gene expression in African-American and Caucasian American males: a pilot project study

R Renee Reams*¹, Deepak Agrawal^{1,2}, Melissa B Davis^{1,3}, Sean Yoder^{1,2}, Folakemi T Odedina^{1,2}, Nagi Kumar^{1,2}, Joseph M Higginbotham^{1,1}, Titilola Akinremi^{1,4}, Sandra Suther^{1,5} and Karam FA Soliman^{1,1}



Renee Reams PhD
Florida A&M Univ.
Stefan Ambs PhD
NCI

Research Article

Tumor Immunobiological Differences in Prostate Cancer between African-American and European-American Men

Tiffany A. Wallace,¹ Robyn L. Prueitt,¹ Ming Yi,³ Tiffany M. Howe,¹ John W. Gillespie,² Harris G. Yfantis,⁴ Robert M. Stephens,³ Neil E. Caporaso,⁵ Christopher A. Loffredo,⁶ and Stefan Ambs¹

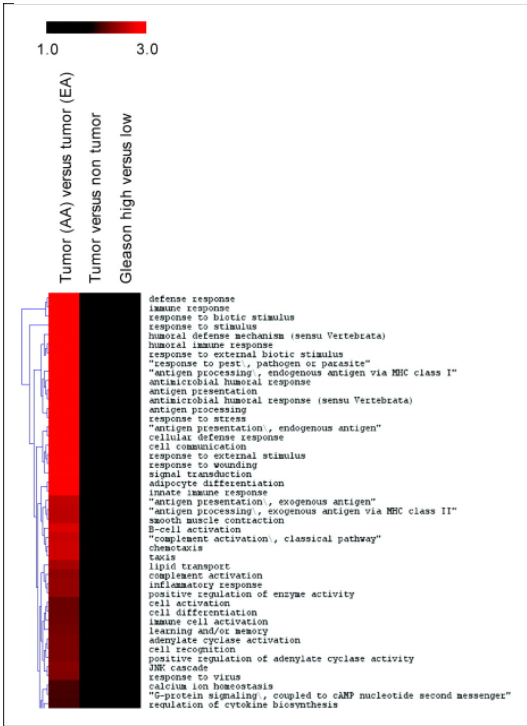
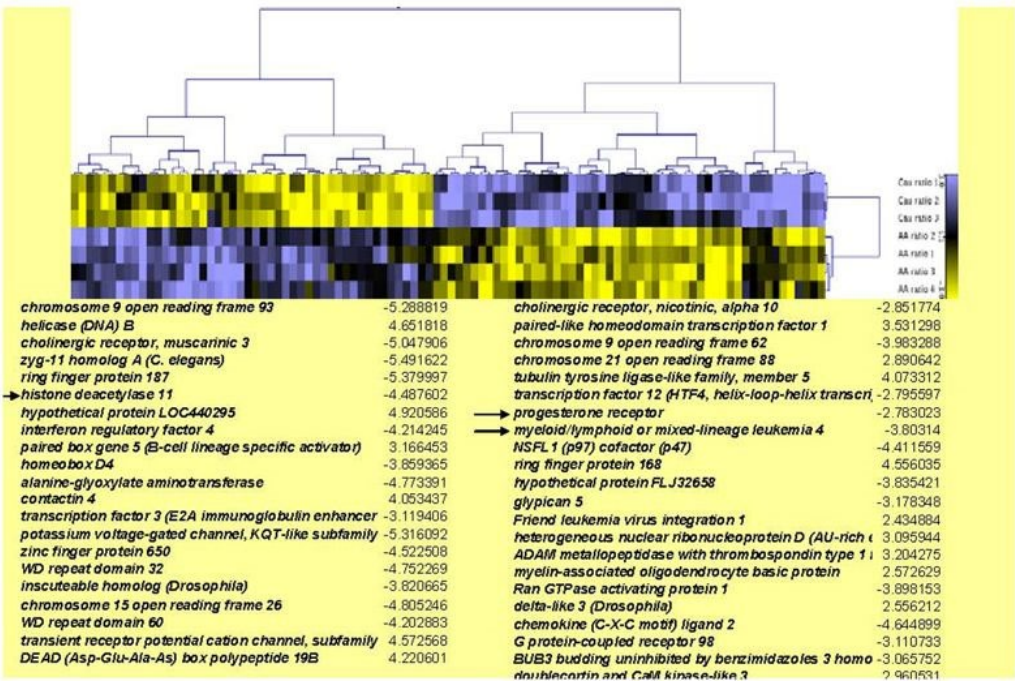


Table 2. Twenty highest-ranked GOBP terms enriched for differently expressed genes comparing tumors from African-American and European-American patients

GOBP term	Term hits*	All genes [†]	Annotated genes for term [‡]	All annotated genes [§]	P (Fisher's exact test)
Immune response	66	217	944	16,762	5.66E-31
Defense response	68	217	1,045	16,762	4.38E-30
Response to biotic stimulus	70	217	1,190	16,762	2.44E-28
Organismal physiologic process	74	217	2,111	16,762	1.46E-16
Response to stimulus	77	217	2,281	16,762	2.23E-16
Response to pest/pathogen or parasite	27	217	472	16,762	9.70E-11
Humoral immune response	16	217	162	16,762	3.38E-10
Response to external biotic stimulus	27	217	502	16,762	3.83E-10
Humoral defense mechanism	13	217	114	16,762	2.75E-09
Response to stress	34	217	929	16,762	3.76E-08
Antigen processing	8	217	45	16,762	9.90E-08
Antigen processing via MHC class I	5	217	14	16,762	6.32E-07
Antigen presentation	7	217	44	16,762	1.41E-06
Antimicrobial humoral response	9	217	85	16,762	1.52E-06
Antimicrobial humoral response	9	217	88	16,762	2.04E-06
Antigen presentation	4	217	13	16,762	1.78E-05
Cellular defense response	8	217	93	16,762	2.75E-05
Signal transduction	67	217	3,465	16,762	2.40E-04
Cell communication	77	217	4,177	16,762	3.11E-04
Apoptosis	16	217	458	16,762	3.20E-04

*Annotated genes in a GOBP term that are differently expressed (FDR, ≤30%) comparing tumors from African-American with those from European-American.
†All GOBP-annotated genes that are differently expressed in this comparison.
‡All annotated genes in a GOBP term.
§All GOBP-annotated genes.

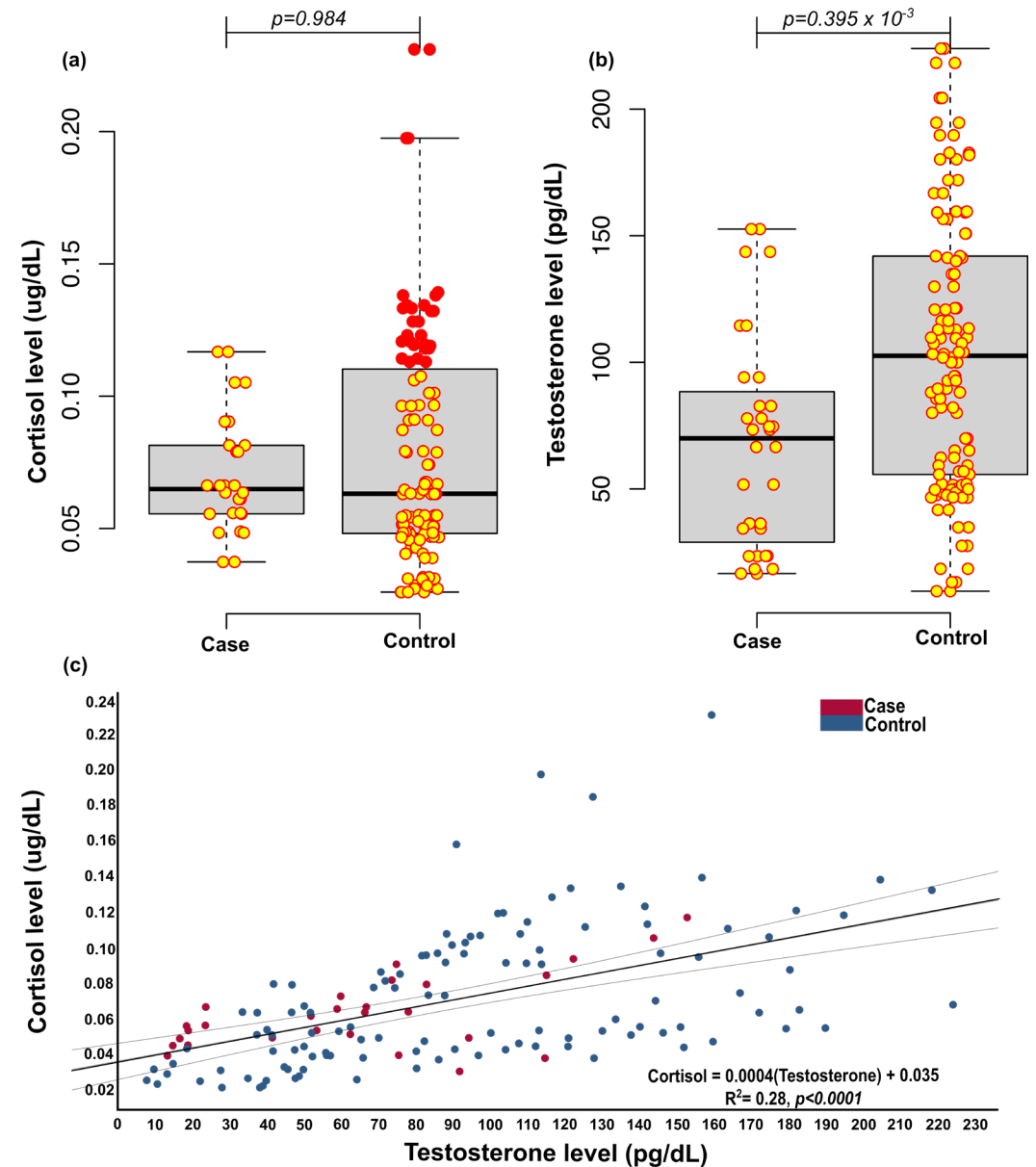
Association of Cortisol with Testosterone



Solomon O. Rotimi, CaPTC PI

- Higher level of cortisol was observed in some individuals controls and our follow-up study will indicate if this levels influences their PCa risk later in life.
- PCa patients had significantly lower testosterone but higher levels were still observed in some individuals.
- Interestingly, we observed a positive correlation between cortisol and testosterone in our cohort.

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Correlating Serum Markers with Immunogenicity and Ancestry

n=1482 (654 Af, 374 AA, and 454 EA)

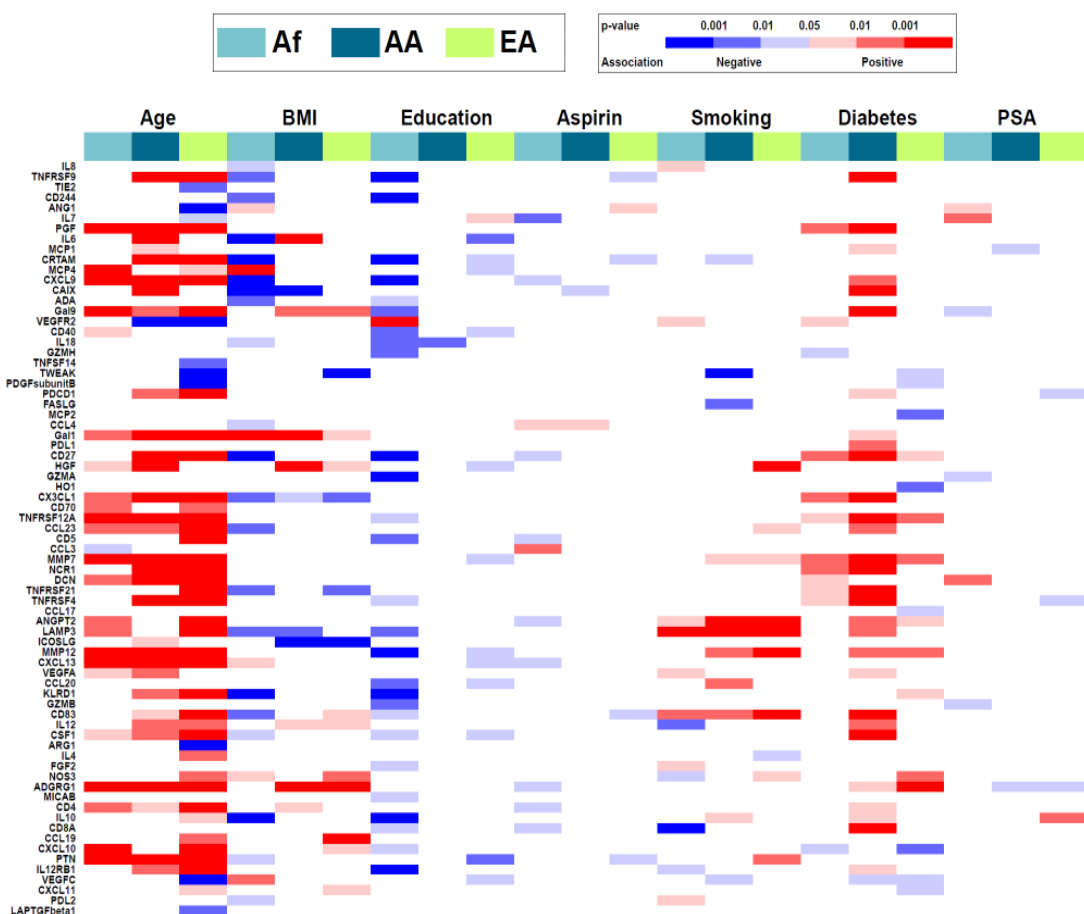
Collaborators



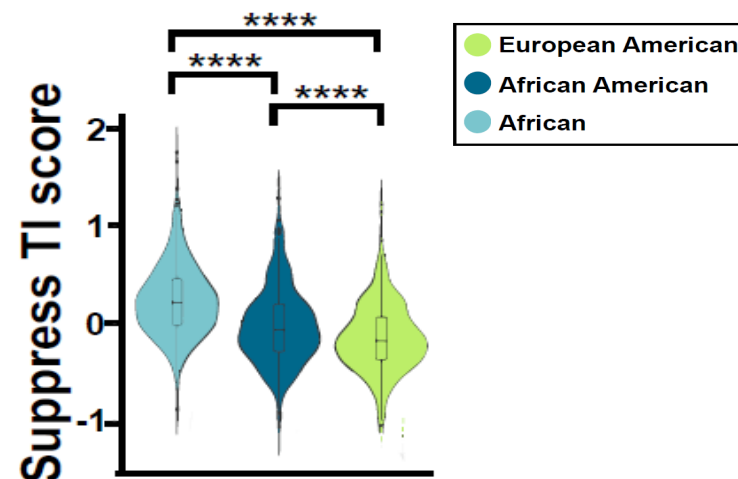
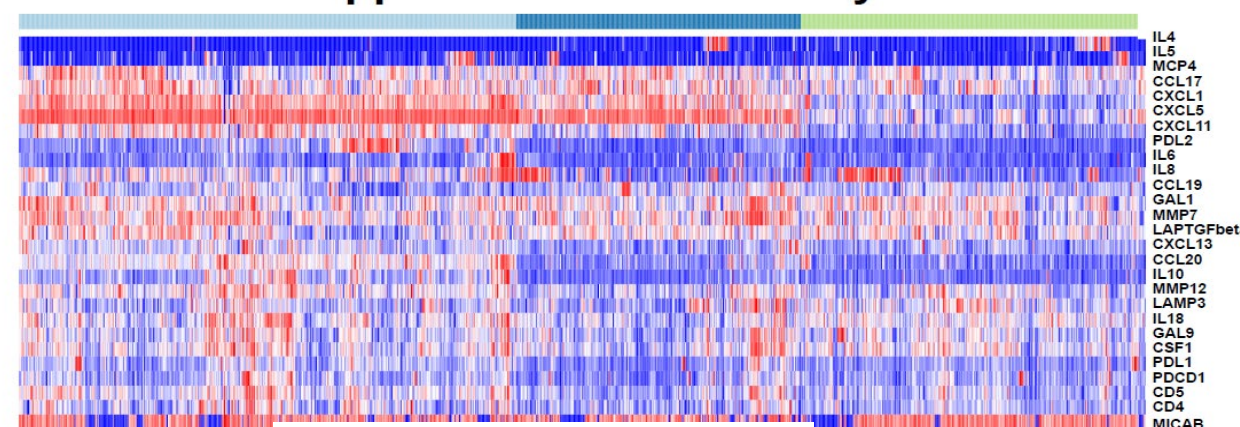
Stefan Ambs PhD
NCI



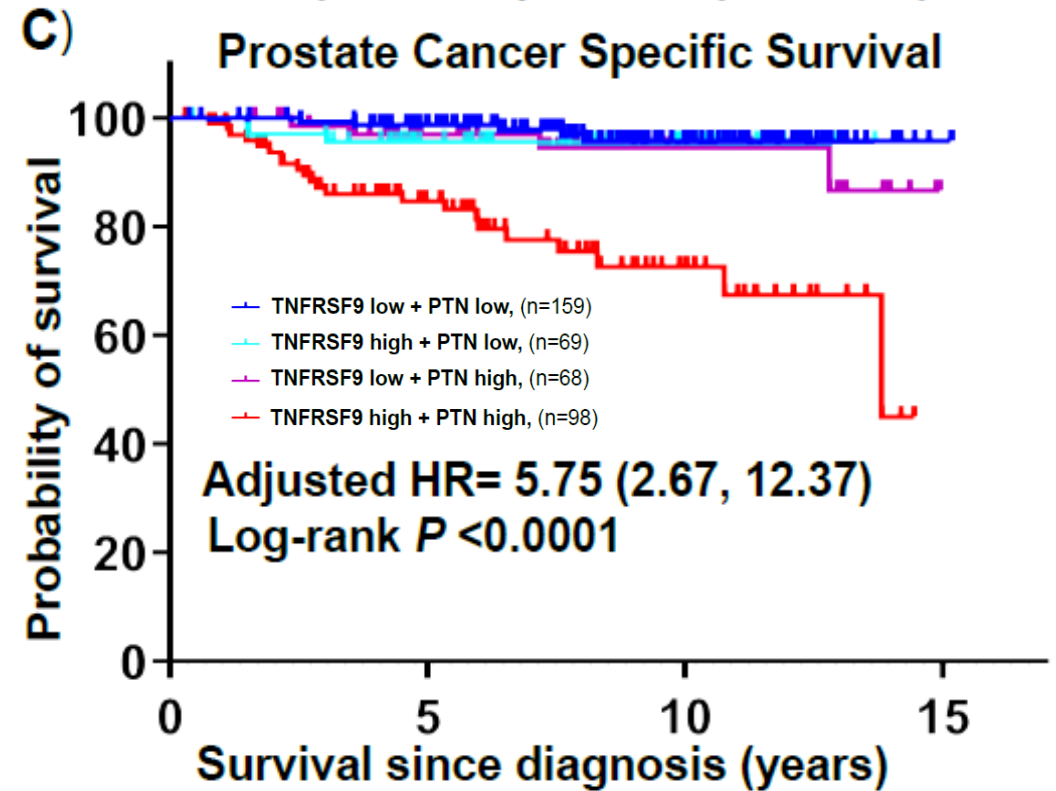
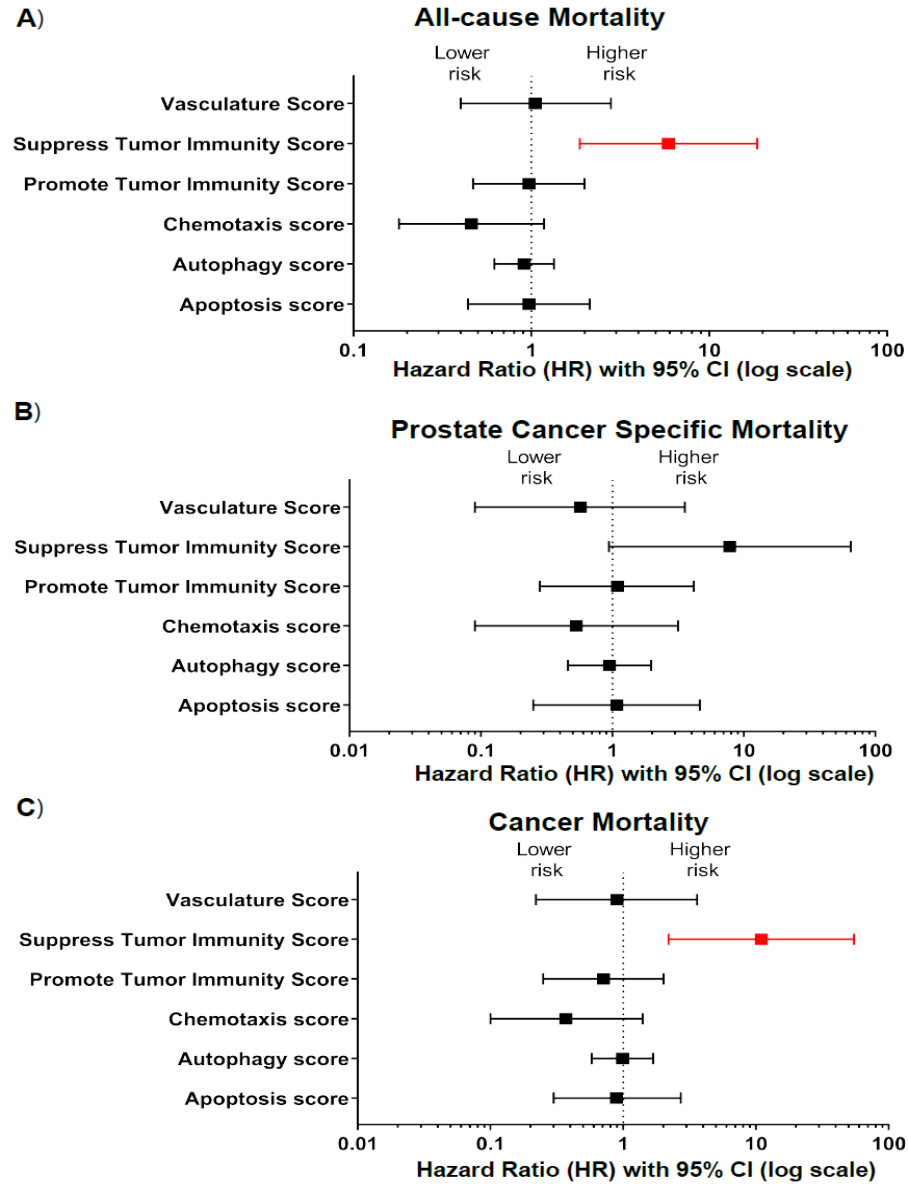
Rick Kittles PhD
Morehouse Medicine



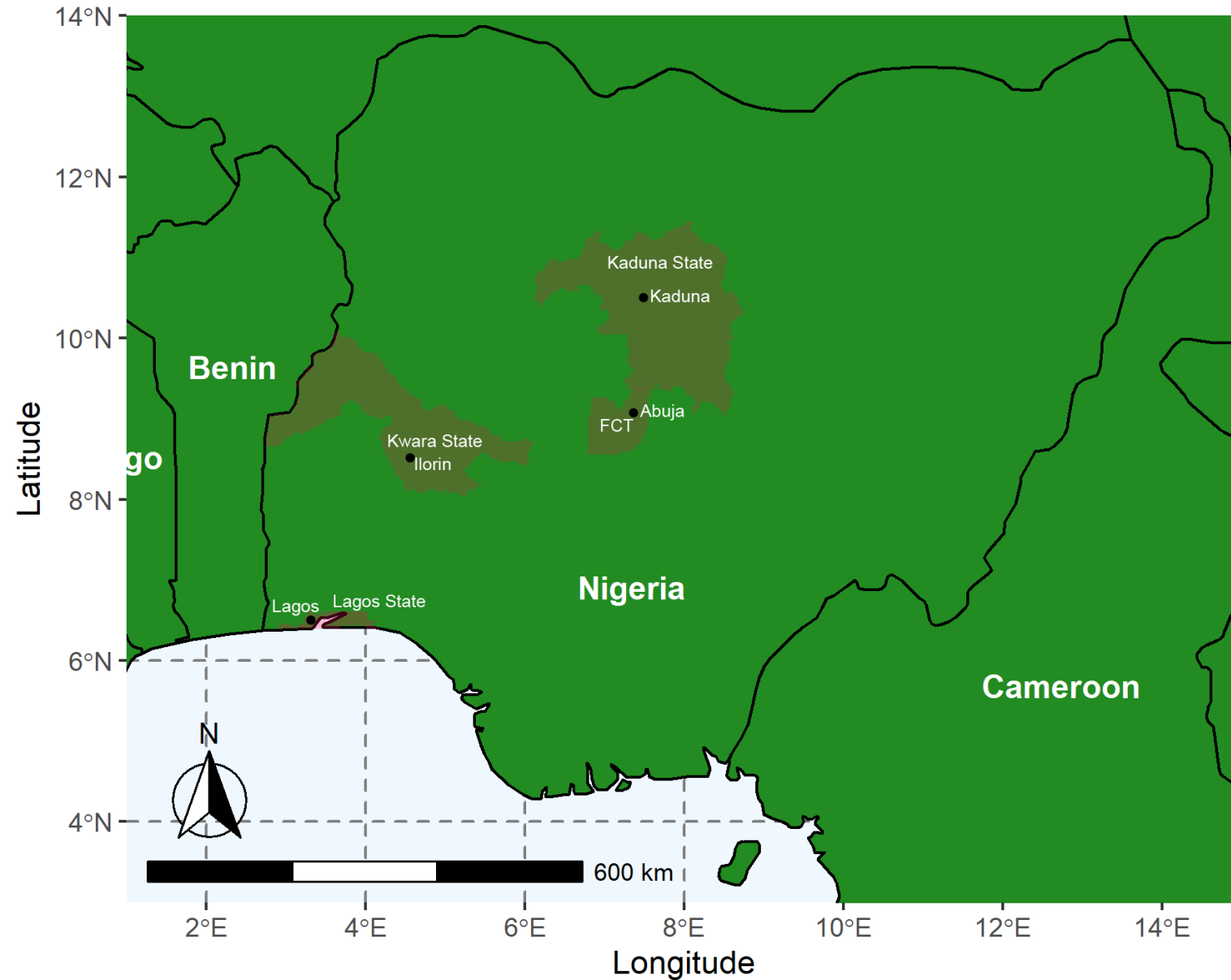
Suppress Tumor Immunity



Tumor Suppressive Signature Correlates with Lower Survival in African Ancestry Prostate Cancer Patients



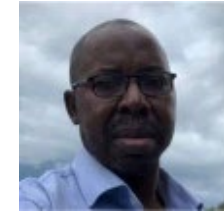
Prostate Cancer Contributing Sites in Nigeria



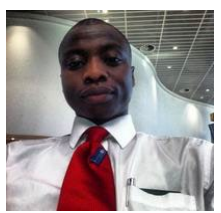
Dr. Kayode Adeniji
Illorin



Dr. John Obafunwa
Lagos State Univ.



Dr. Paul Jibrin
National Hospital
Abuja



Faruk Mohammed PhD
ABU-Zaria, Nigeria

Nigerian CaPTC Tumors (N=45)

Patient Annotations

Collection Site:

FCT	17 (37.8%)
Kaduna State	20 (44.4%)
Kwara and Lagos State	8 (17.8%)

Tumor Aggression

Aggressive ($\geq 4+3$)	37 (82.2%)
Indolent ($\leq 3+4$)	8 (17.8%)

Patient Age (yrs)

67



Whole-exome Sequencing of Nigerian Prostate Tumors from the Prostate Cancer Transatlantic Consortium (CaPTC) Reveals DNA Repair Genes Associated with African Ancestry

Jason A. White¹, Ernest T. Kaninjing², Kayode A. Adeniji³, Paul Jibrin⁴, John O. Obafunwa⁵, Chidiebere N. Ogo⁶, Faruk Mohammed⁷, Ademola Popoola⁸, Omolara A. Fatiregun⁹, Olabode P. Oluwole¹⁰, Balasubramanyam Karanam¹¹, Isra Elhussini¹², Stefan Ambs¹³, Wei Tang¹⁴, Melissa Davis¹⁵, Paz Polak¹⁶, Moray J. Campbell¹⁷, Kathryn R. Brignole¹⁸, Solomon O. Rotimi¹⁹, Windy Dean-Colomb^{1,19}, Folake T. Odedina²⁰, Damali N. Martin¹⁷, and Clayton Yates¹

ABSTRACT

In this study, we used whole-exome sequencing of a cohort of 45 advanced-stage, treatment-naïve Nigerian (NG) primary prostate cancer tumors and 11 unmatched nontumor tissues to compare genomic mutations with African American (AA) and European American (EA) The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) prostate cancer. NG samples were collected from six sites in central and southwest Nigeria. After whole-exome sequencing, samples were processed using GATK best practices. *BRCA1* (100%), *BRCA2* (45%), *BRCA2* (27%), and *PMS2* (18%) had germline alterations in at least two NG nontumor samples. Across 131 germline variants, the AA cohort reflected a pattern [*BRCA1* (88%), *BRCA2* (34%), *BRCA2* (28%), and *PMS2* (36%)] similar to NG samples. Of the most frequently mutated genes, *BRCA1* showed a statistically ($P \leq 0.05$) higher germline mutation frequency in men of African ancestry (MAA) and increasing variant frequency with increased African ancestry. Disaggregating gene-level mutation frequencies by variants revealed both ancestry-linked and NG-specific germline variant patterns. Driven by rs79917 (T>C), *BRCA1* showed an increasing mutation frequency as African ancestry increased. *BRCA2* rs1571831 was present only in MAA, and *BRCA2* rs766773 was elevated in NG men. A total of 133 somatic variants were present in 26 prostate cancer-associated genes within the NG tumor cohort. *BRCA2*

(27%), *APC* (20%), *ATM* (20%), *BRCA1* (13%), *DNAJC6* (13%), *EGFR* (13%), *MDM1* (13%), *MLH1* (11%), and *PMS2* (11%) showed mutation frequencies >10%. Compared with TCGA cohorts, NG tumors showed statistically significant elevated frequencies of *BRCA2*, *APC*, and *BRCA1*. The NG cohort variant pattern shared similarities (cosine similarities >0.734) with Catalogue of Somatic Mutations in Cancer signatures 5 and 6, and mutated genes showed significant ($q < 0.001$) gene ontology (GO) and functional enrichment in mismatch repair and non-homologous repair deficiency pathways. Here, we showed that mutations in DNA damage response genes were higher in NG prostate cancer samples and that a portion of those mutations correlate with African ancestry. Moreover, we identified variants of unknown significance that may contribute to population-specific routes of tumorigenesis and treatment. These results present the most comprehensive characterization of the NG prostate cancer exome to date and highlight the need to increase diversity of study populations.

Significance: MAA have higher rates of prostate cancer incidence and mortality, however, are severely underrepresented in genomic studies. This is the first study utilizing whole-exome sequencing in NG men to identify West African ancestry-linked variant patterns that impact DNA damage repair pathways.

¹Tuskegee University, Center for Cancer Research, Tuskegee, Alabama. ²Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia. ³University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Nigeria. ⁴Ilorin, ⁵National Hospital Abuja, Nigeria, Abuja. ⁶Lagos State University Teaching Hospital, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria. ⁷Federal Medical Centre, Abeokuta, Nigeria. ⁸Ahmedu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. ⁹University of Abuja, FCT, Nigeria. ¹⁰Molecular Epidemiology Section, Laboratory of Human Carcinogenesis, Center for Cancer Research, NCI, Bethesda, Maryland. ¹¹Department of Surgery, New York Presbyterian – Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, New York. ¹²Genomics, New York, New York. ¹³Division of Pharmacology and Pharmacokinetics, College of Pharmacy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. ¹⁴University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina. ¹⁵Department of Biochemistry, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria. ¹⁶Piedmont Medical

Oncology – Nowman, Nowman, Georgia. ¹⁷Center for Health Equity and Community Engagement Research, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, Florida. ¹⁸Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, NCI, Rockville, Maryland.

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doi: 10.1158/2767-9764.CRC-22-0136

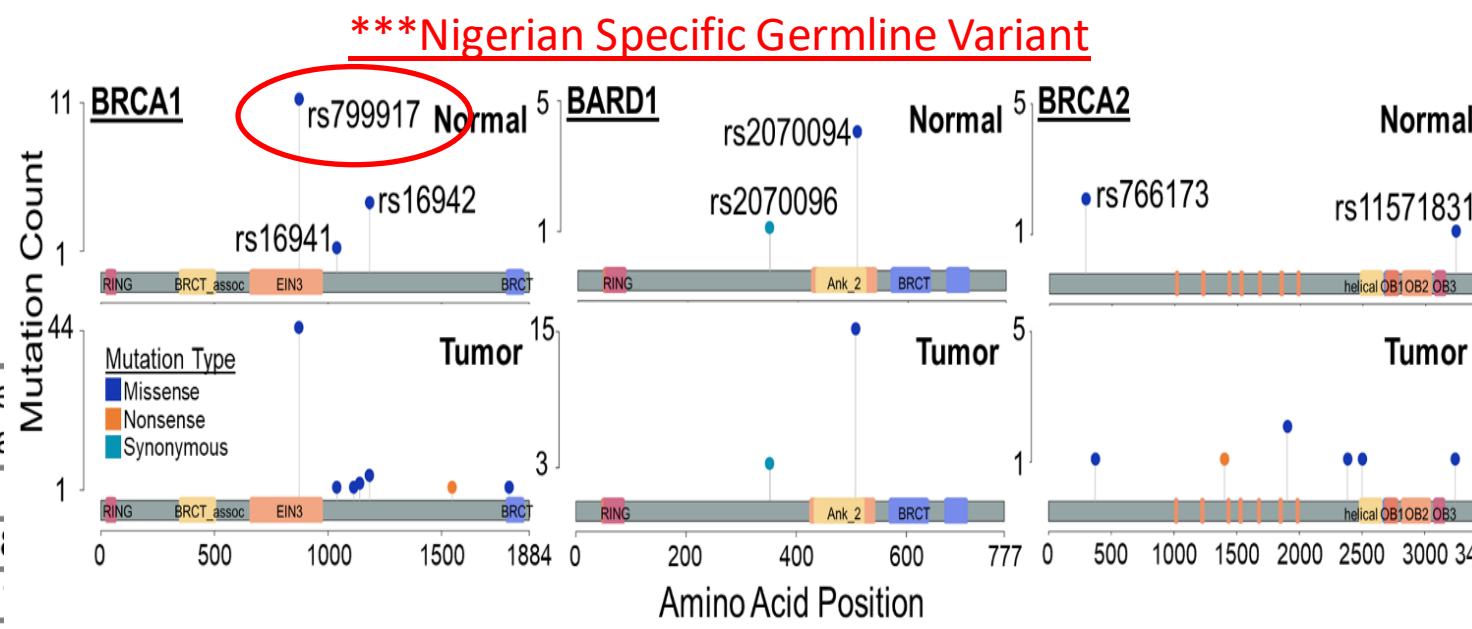
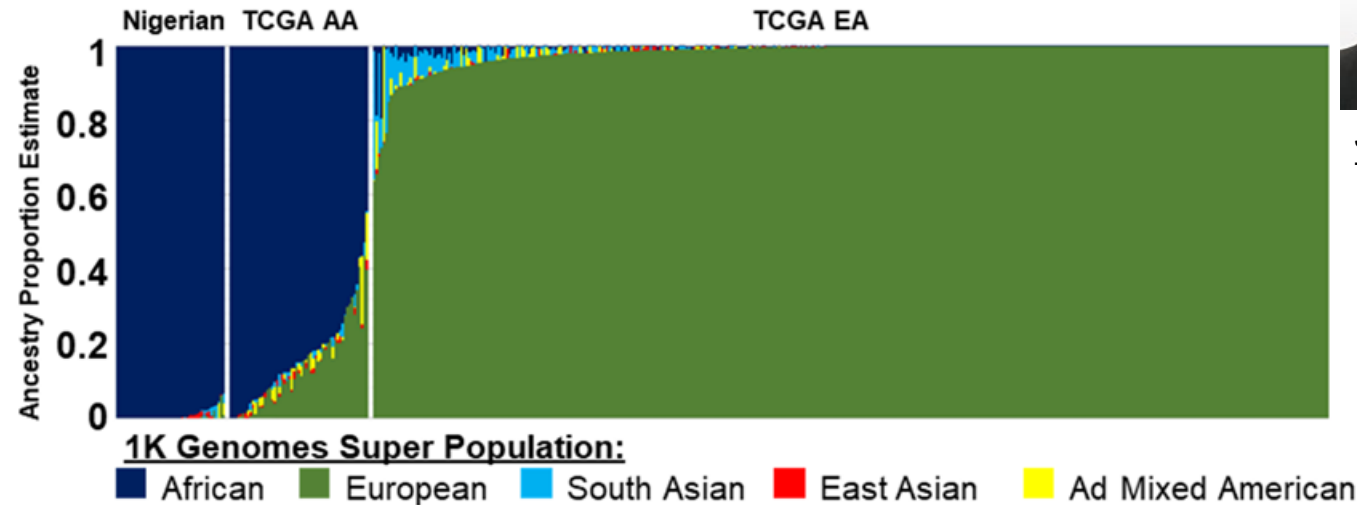
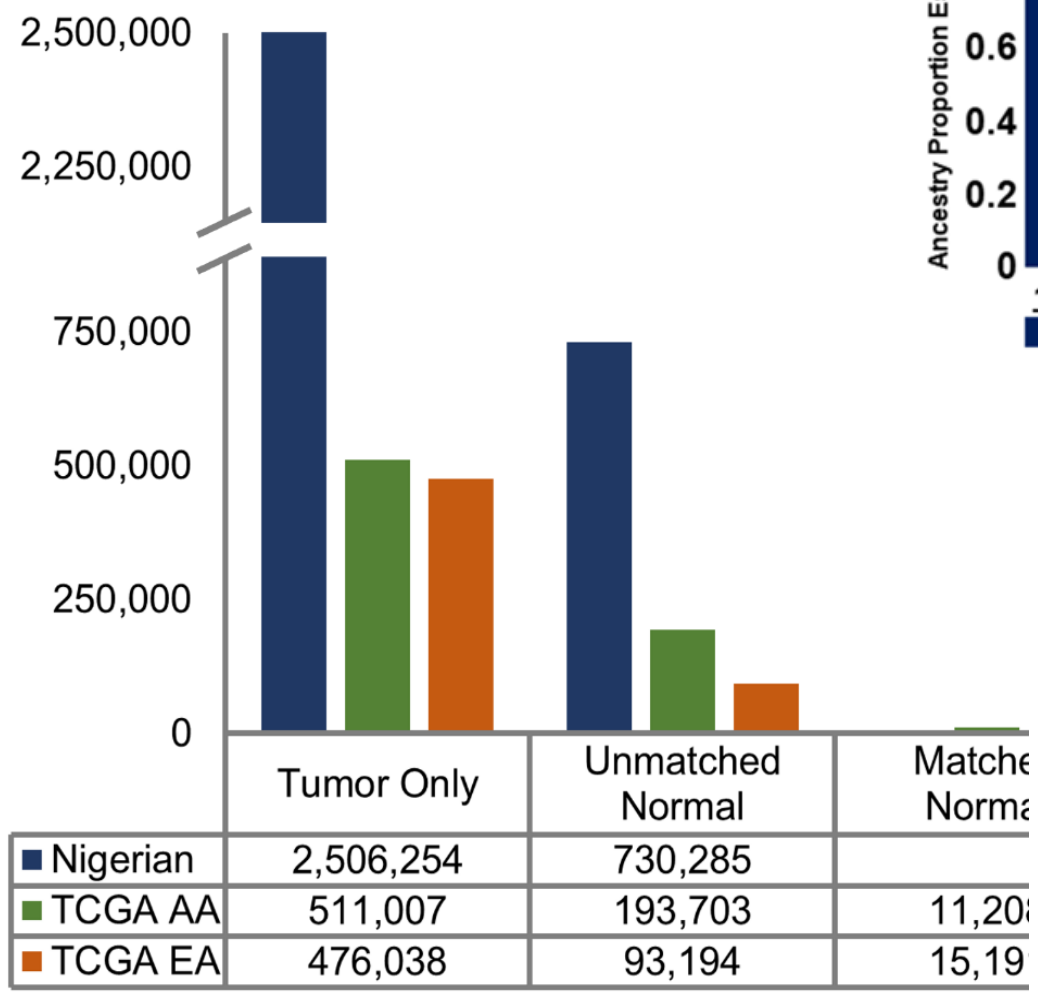
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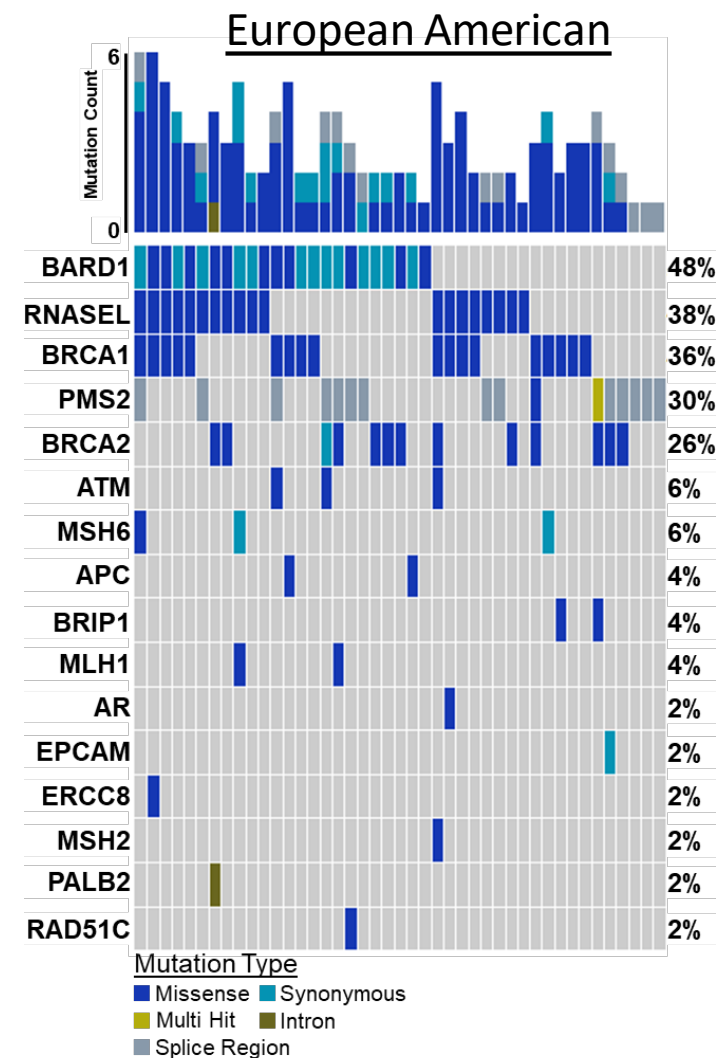
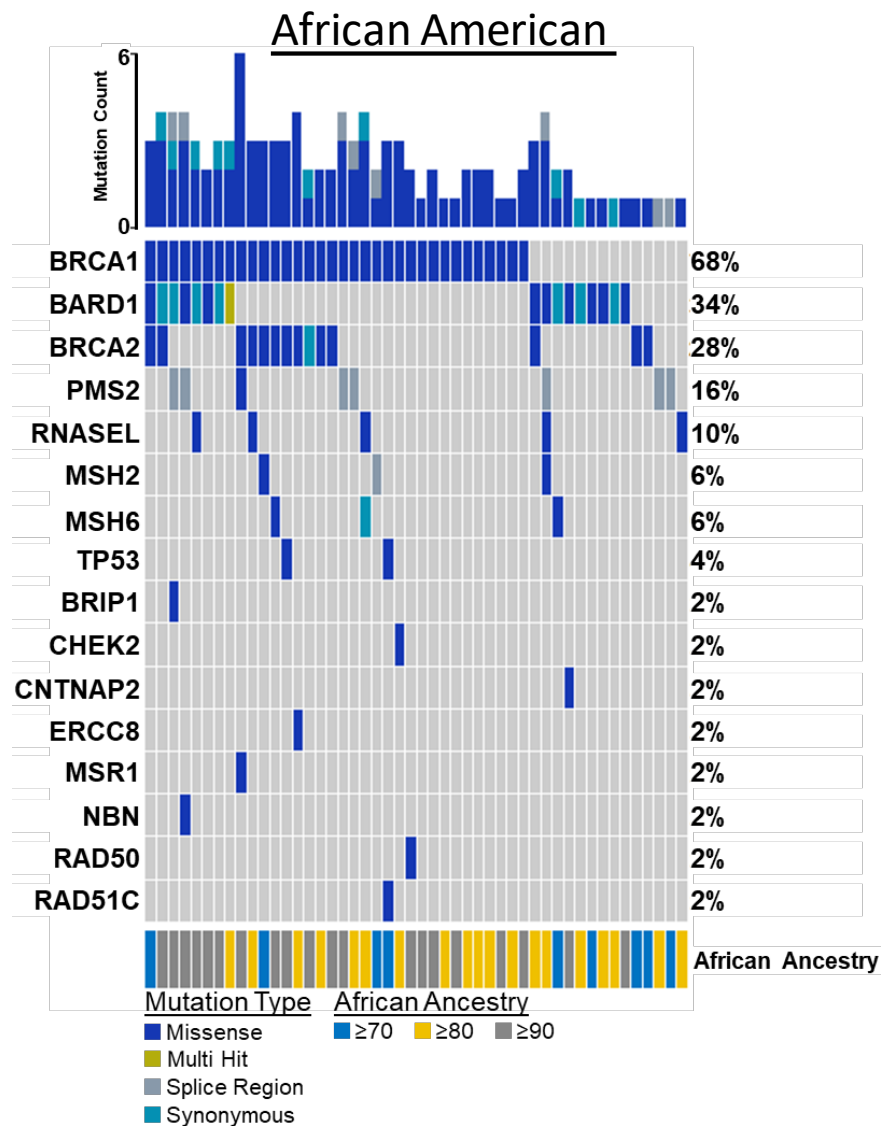
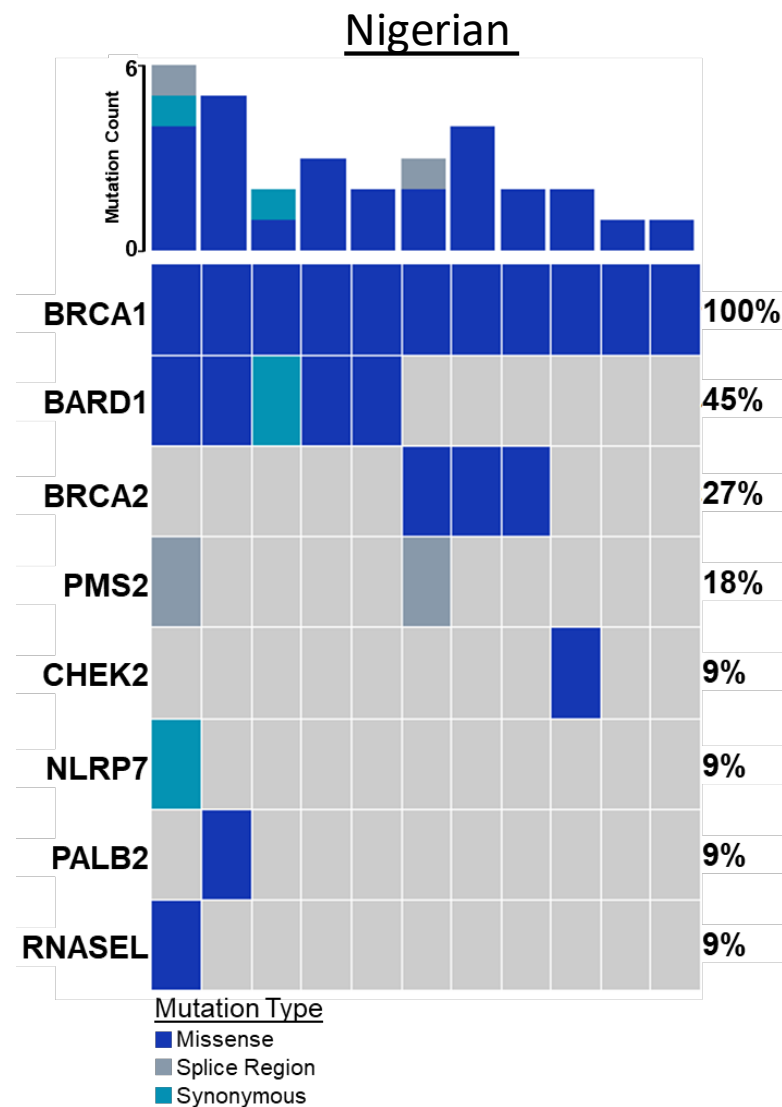
Nigerian Tumors have increased Variants of Unknown Sequences



Jason White M.S
Tuskegee Univ.



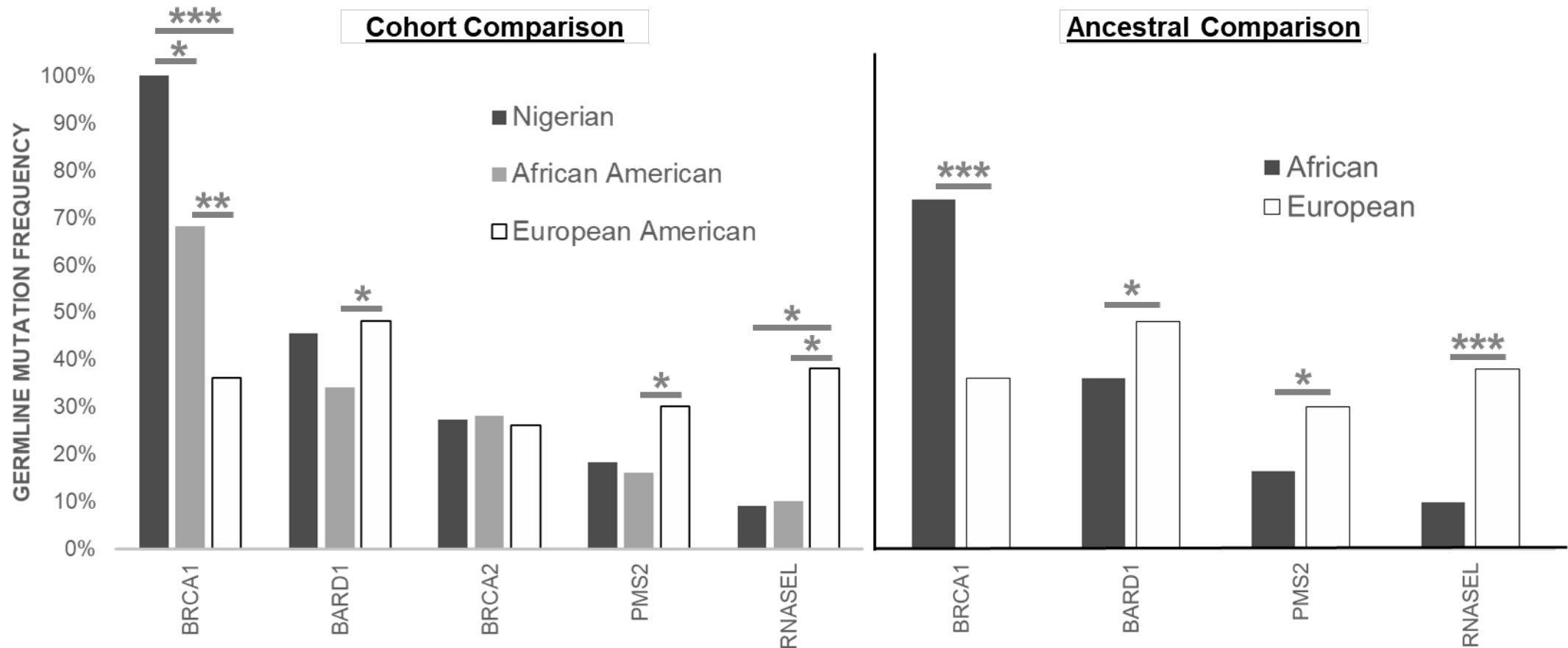
Germline Mutations in Ancestry populations



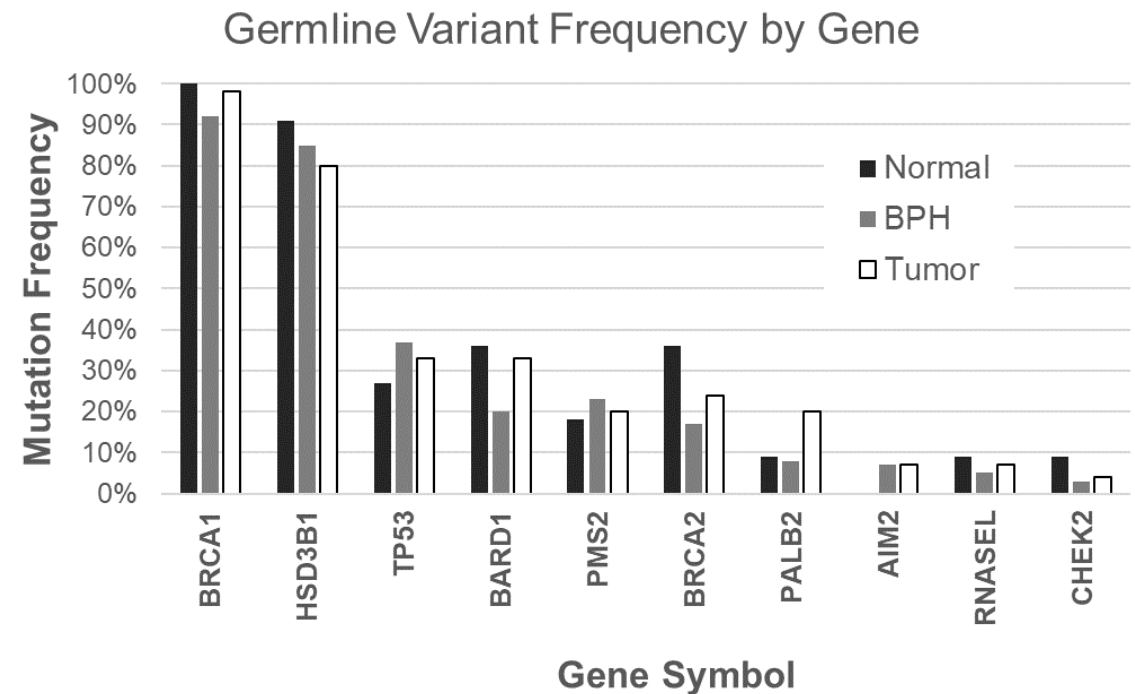
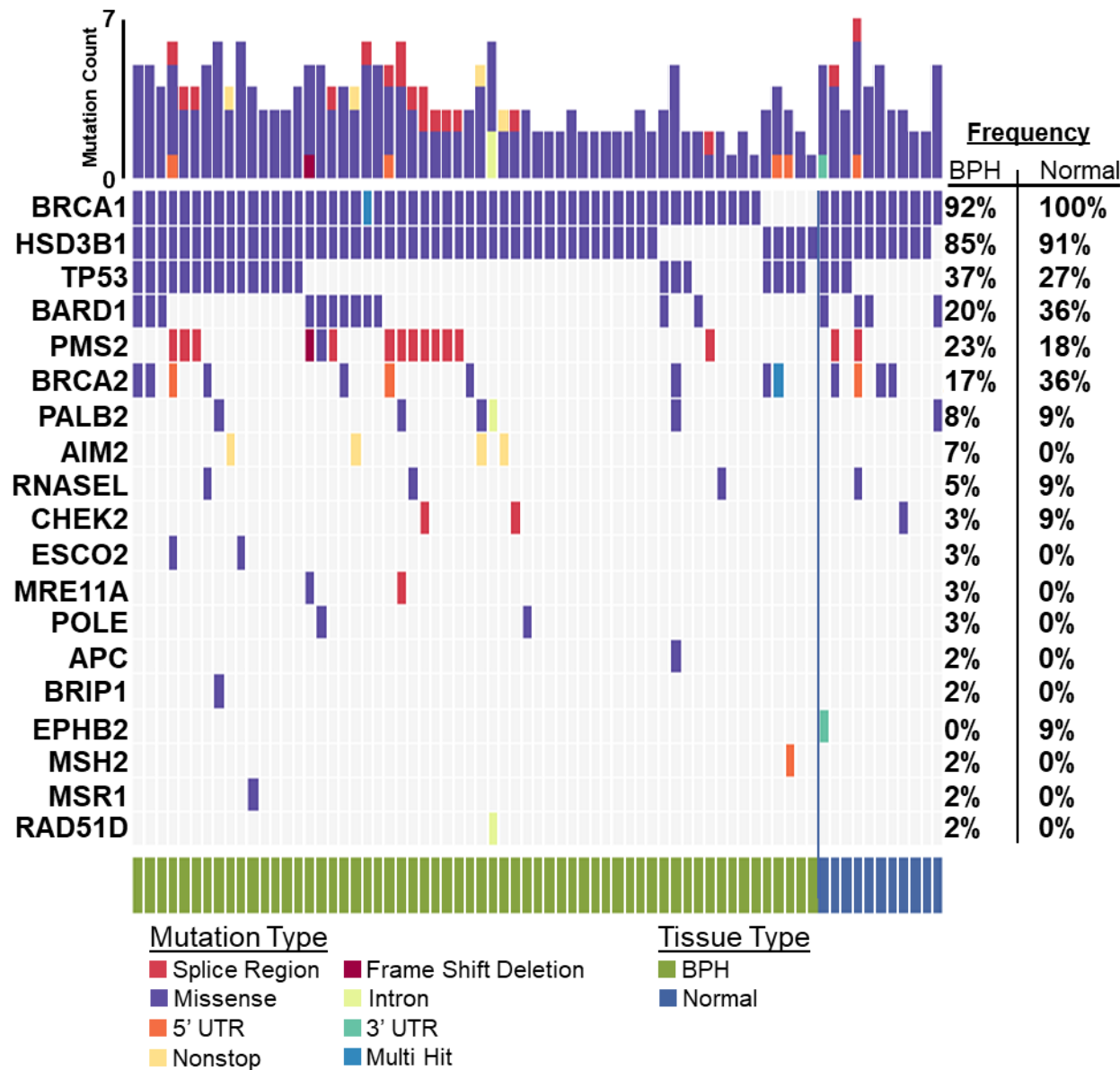
PCa variants based on Ancestry



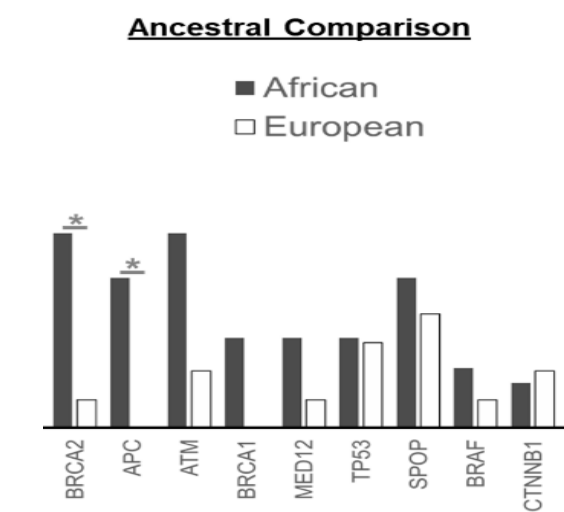
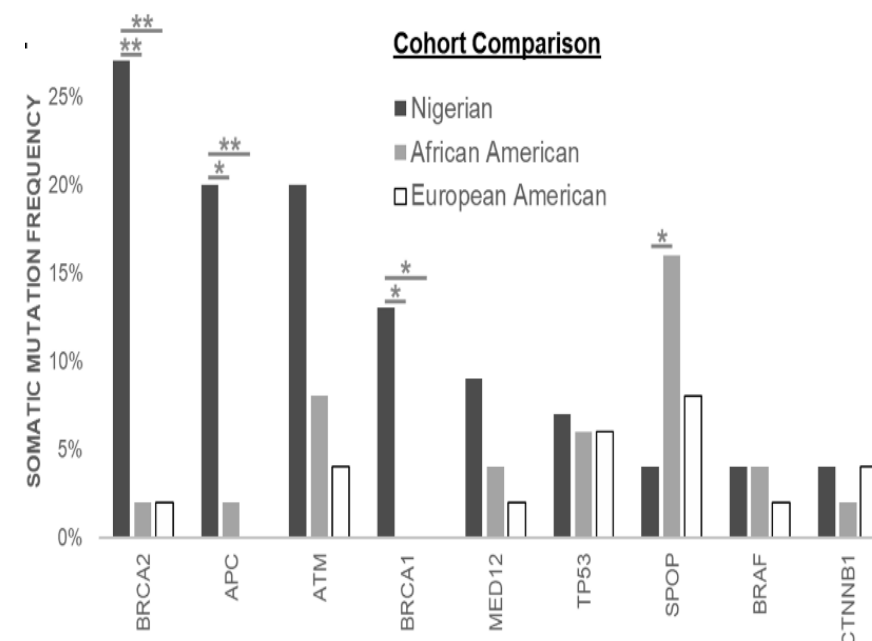
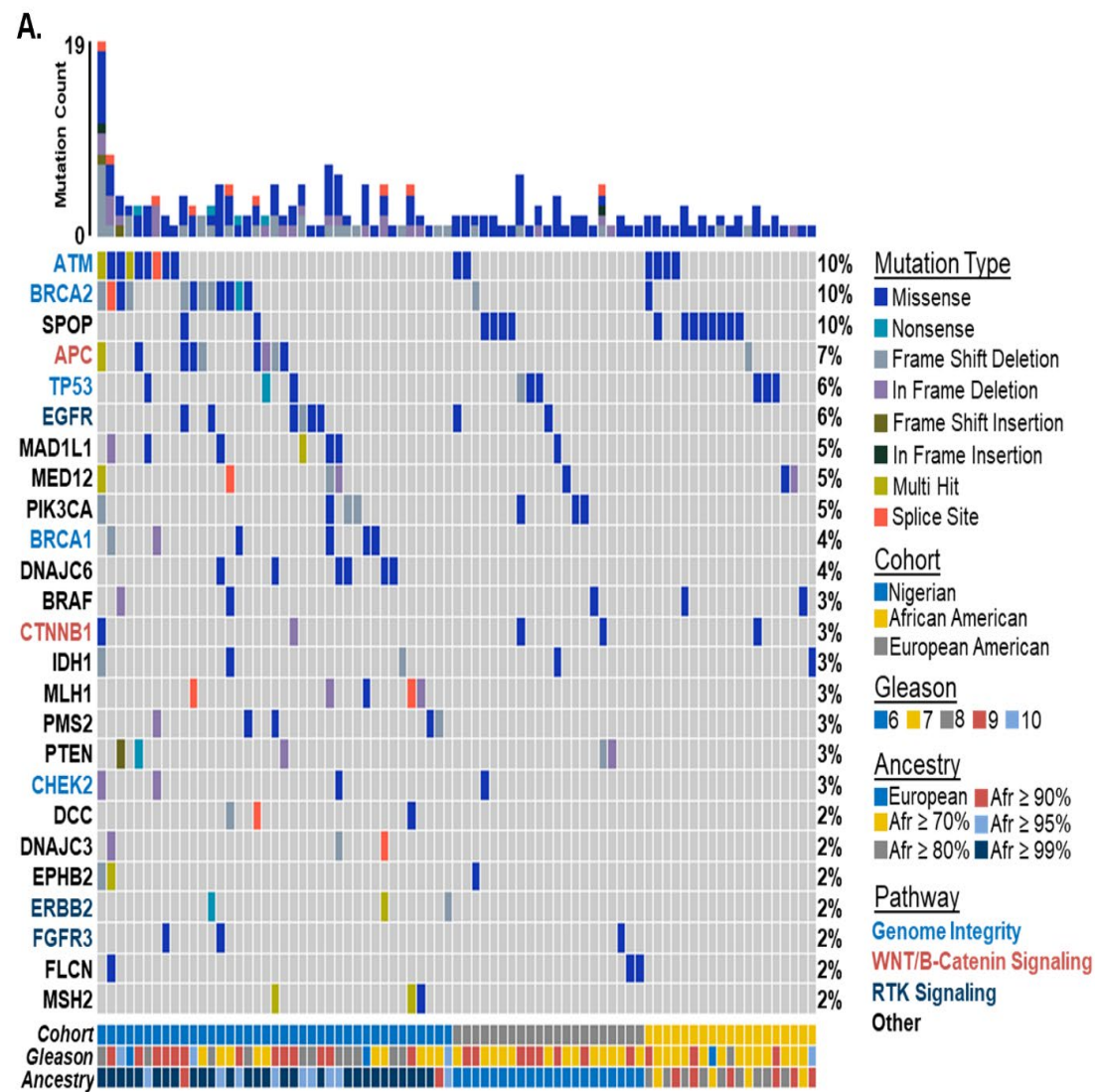
Jason White M.S
Tuskegee Univ.



Nigerian Germline Variants in Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH)



Ancestry based Somatic mutations



Global Ancestry

Super-Populations

AFR	African
EUR	European
SAS	South Asian
EAS	East Asian
AMR	Ad Mixed American



Global Ancestry

Sub-Populations

African Ancestry

West Africa
(GWD, MSL,
ESN, YRI)

East Africa
(LWK)



AFR Caribbean Ancestry (ACB)
American of African Ancestry in
SW USA (ASW)



Isra Elhussin MD, PhD
Johns Hopkins.

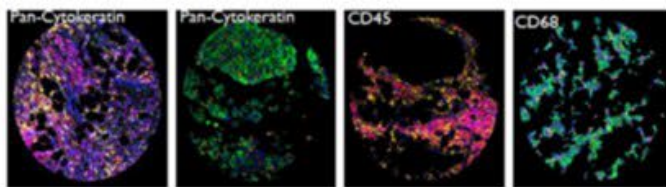
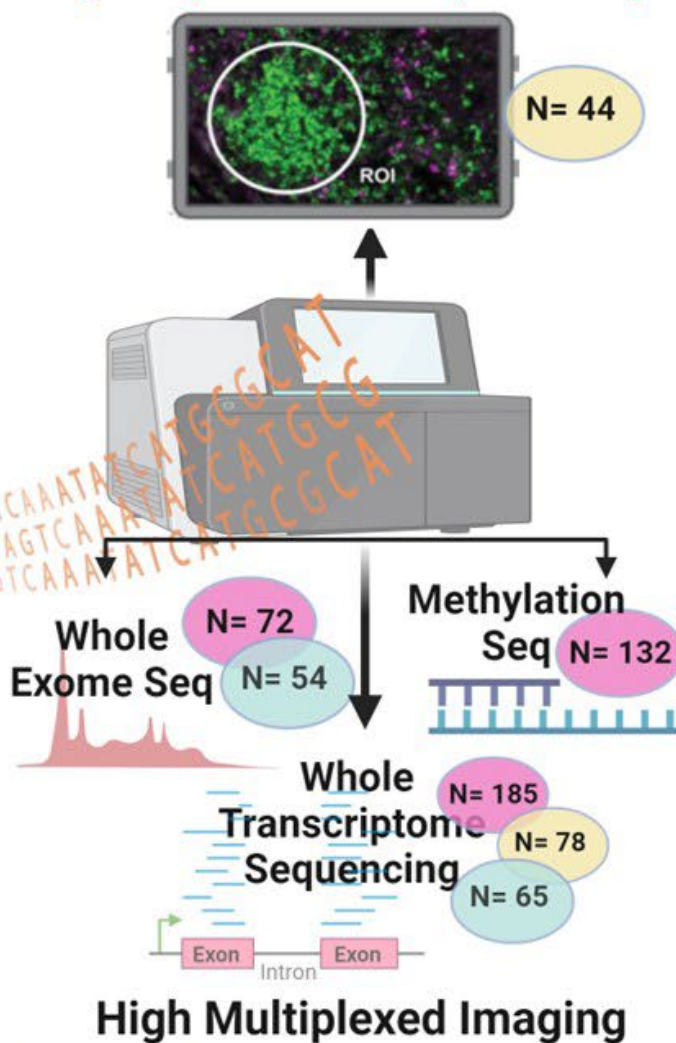
Sample Collection

(AAM, EAM,
Native African)

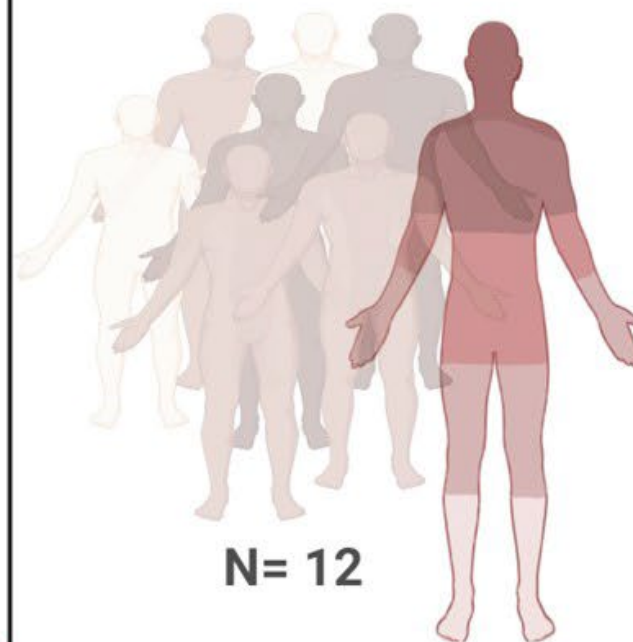


N= 447

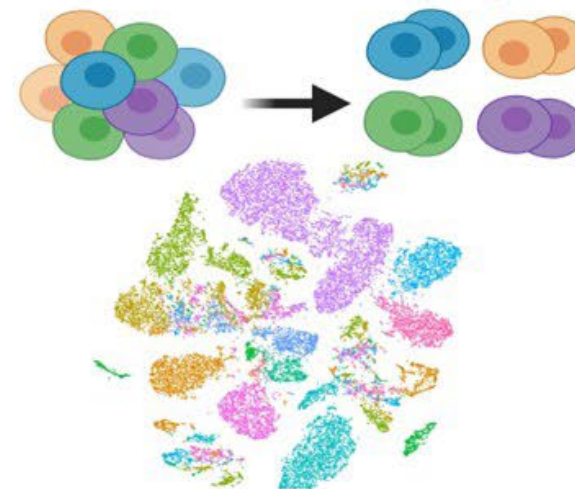
NanoString-GeoMx Digital Spatial Profiler (500 ROIs)



scMulti-Omics Sequencing



N= 12



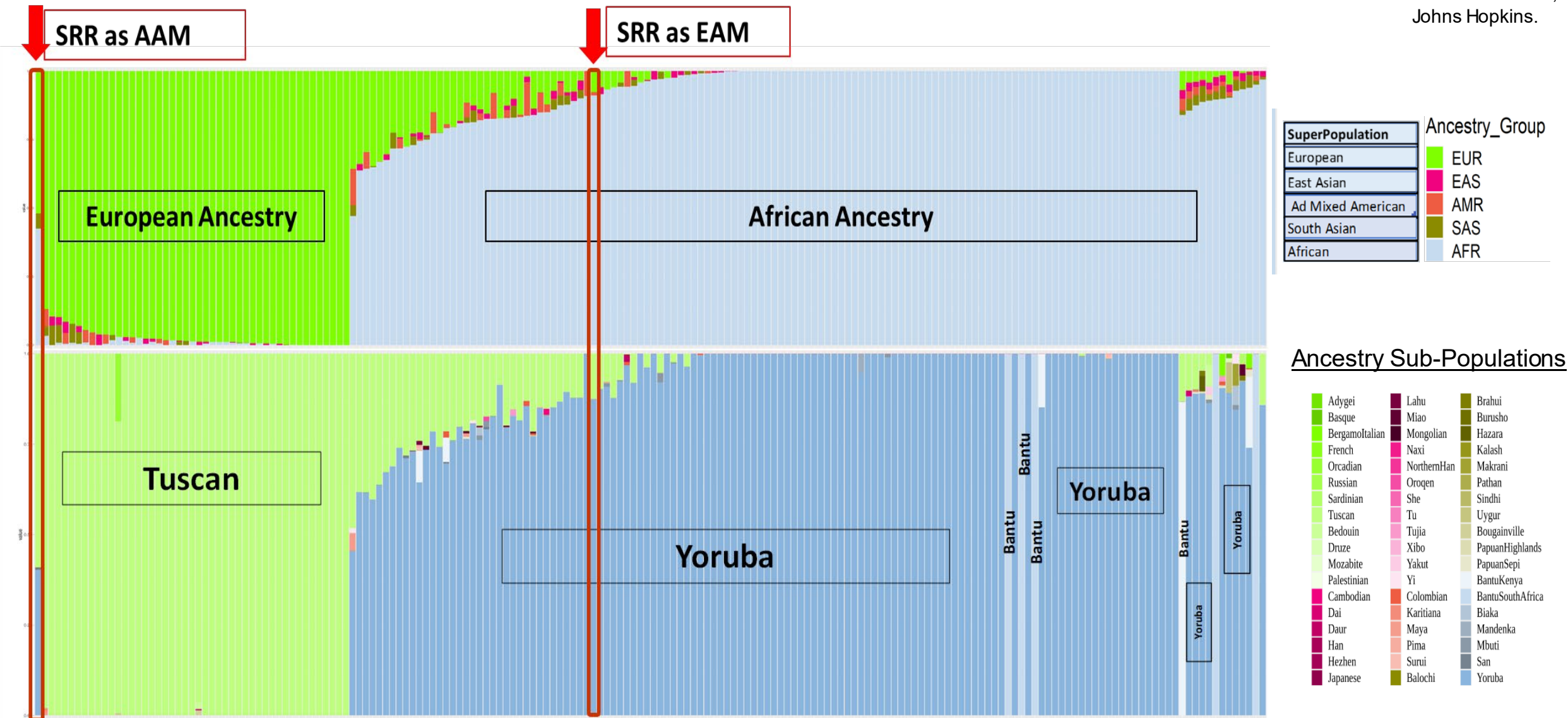
scATAC-Seq & scRNA-Seq

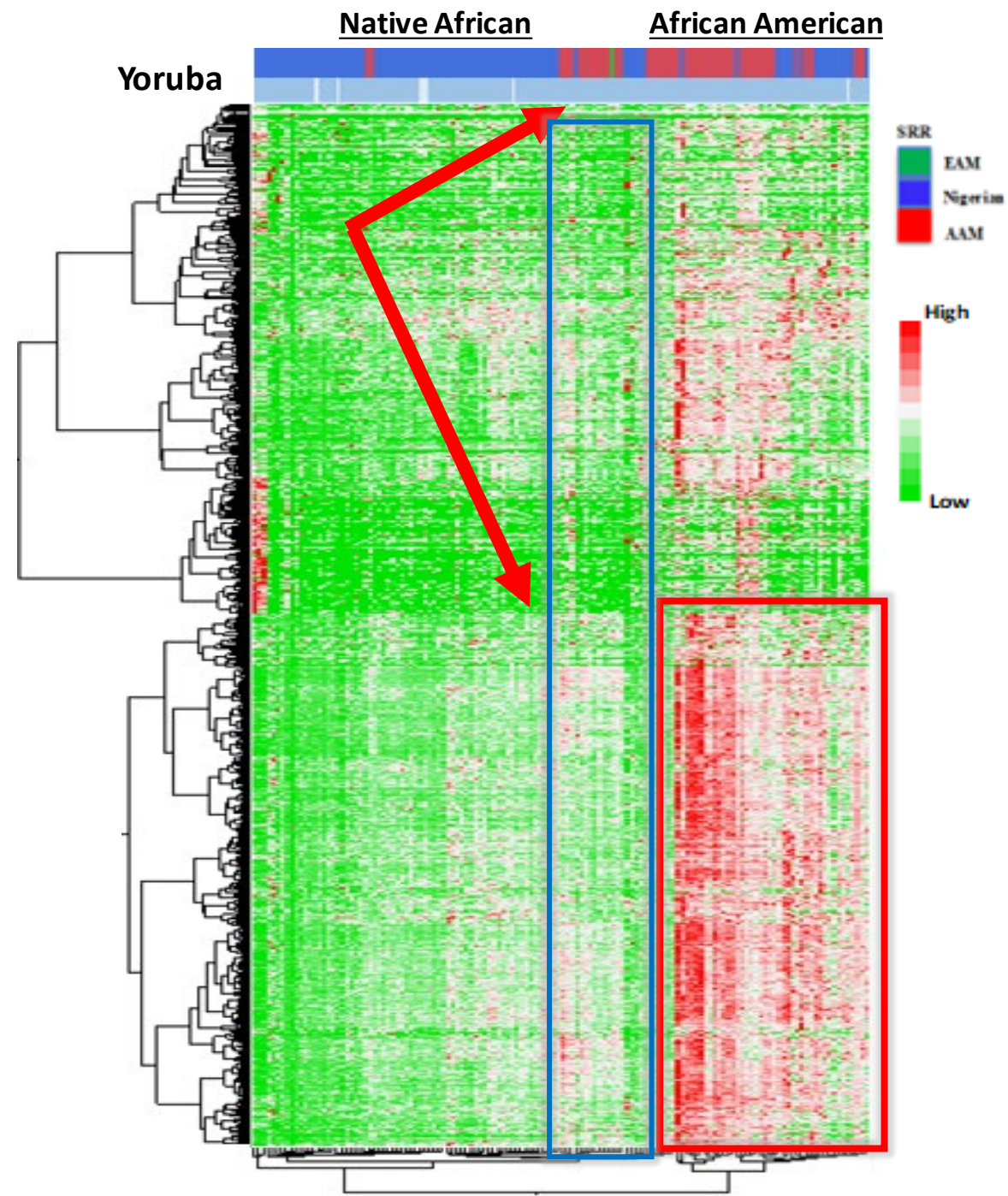
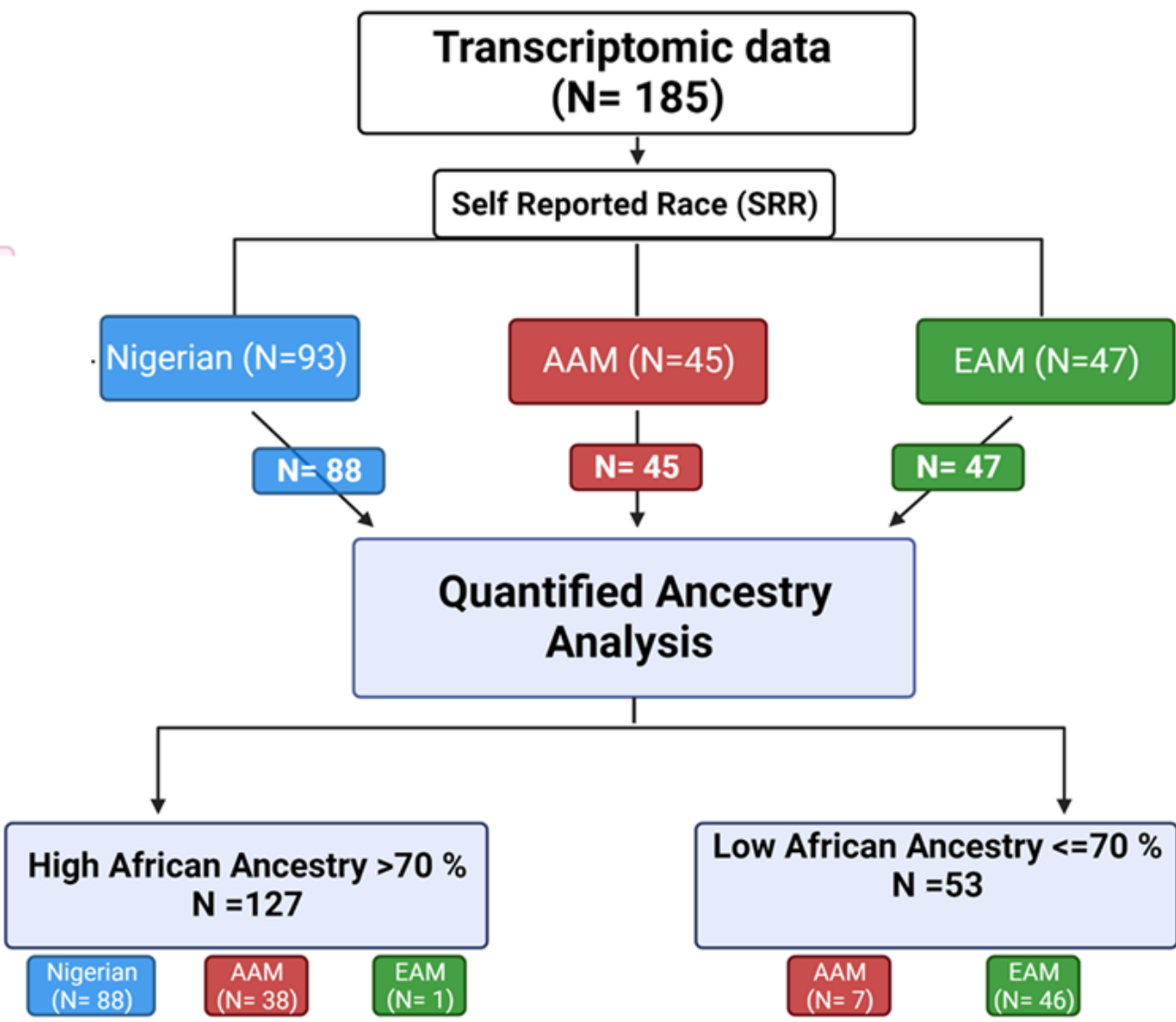
Integration

Prostate Cancer Signature in Nigerian Men

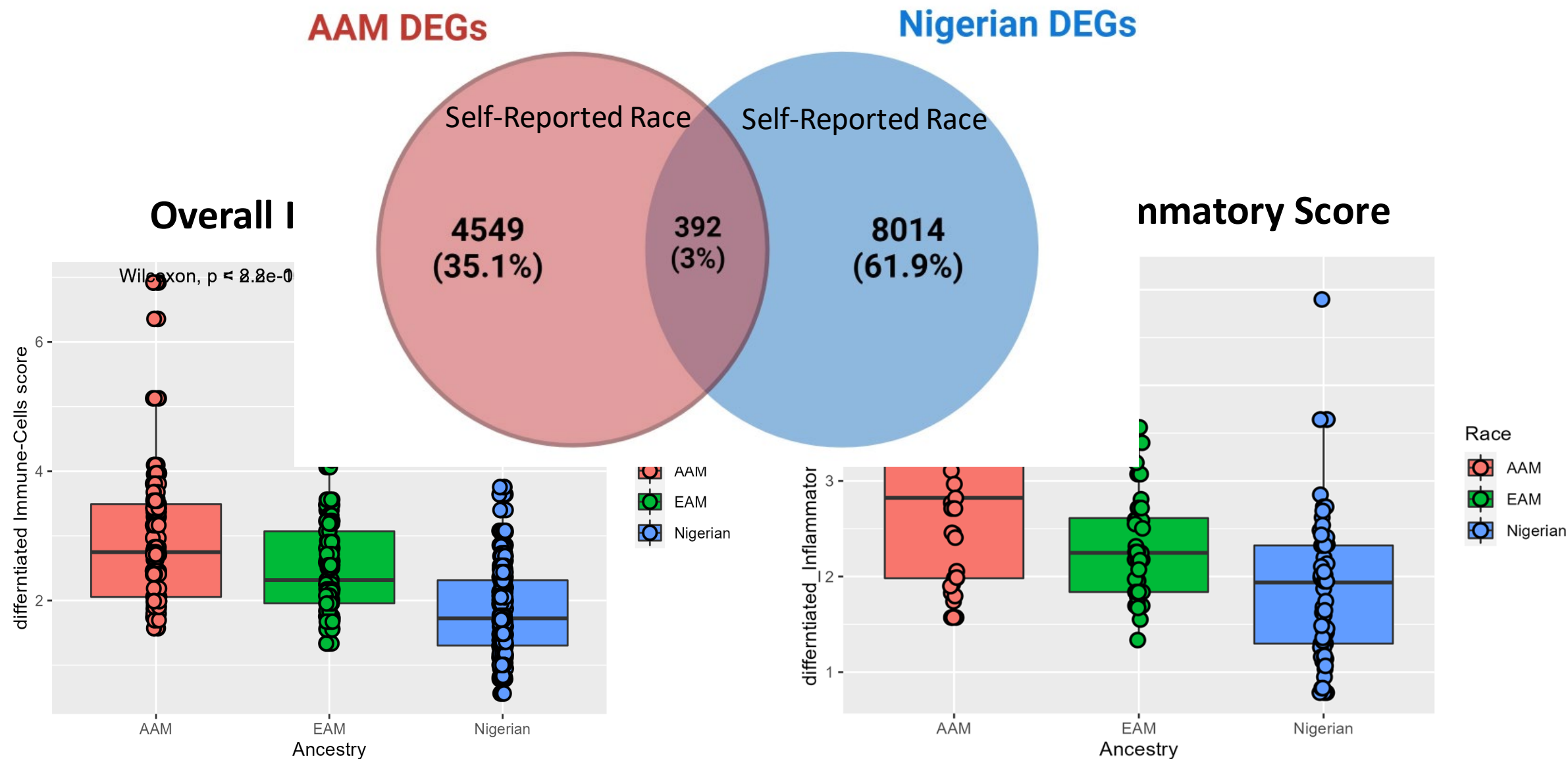


Isra Elhussin MD, PhD
Johns Hopkins.



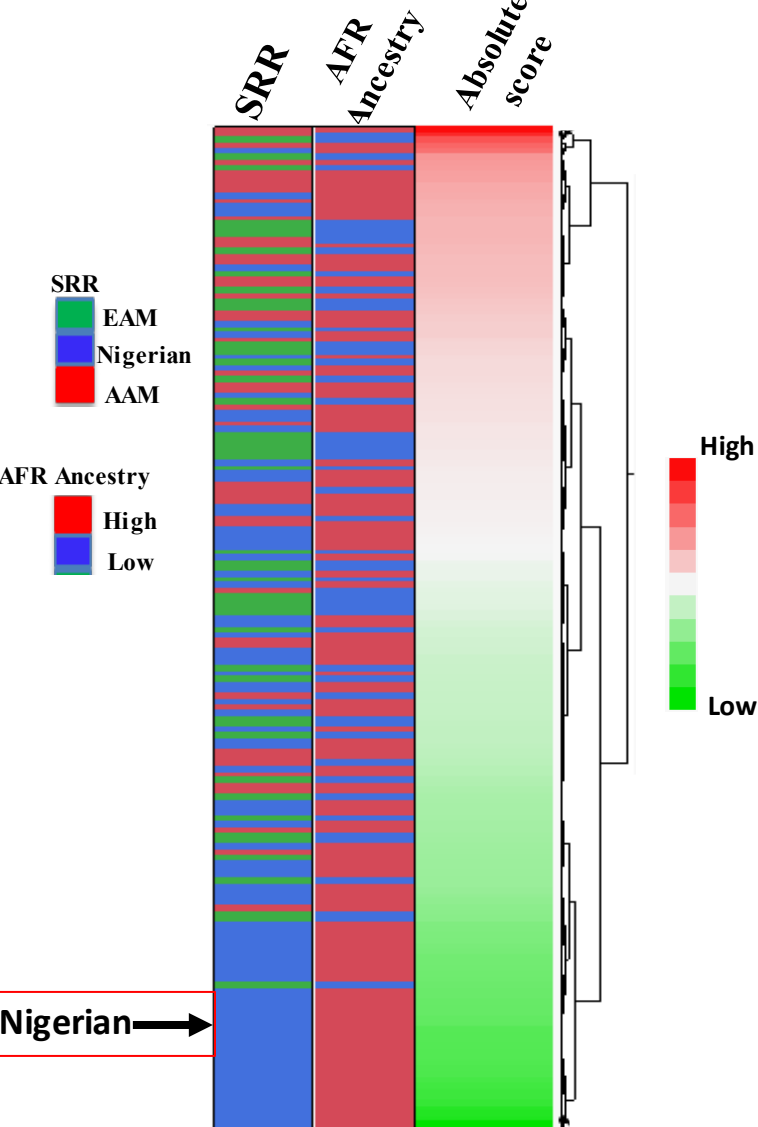


Prostate Cancer Signature in African Americans Compared to Nigerian Men

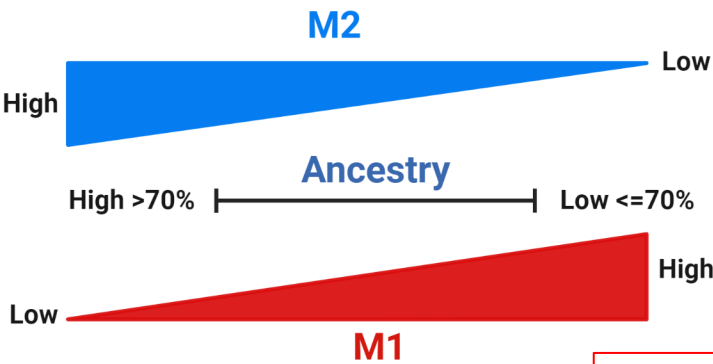
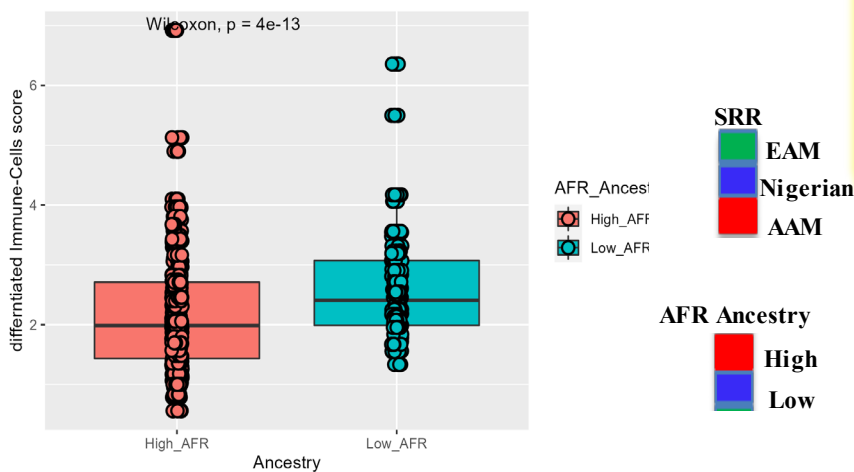


African Ancestry is Associated with Immune Suppression

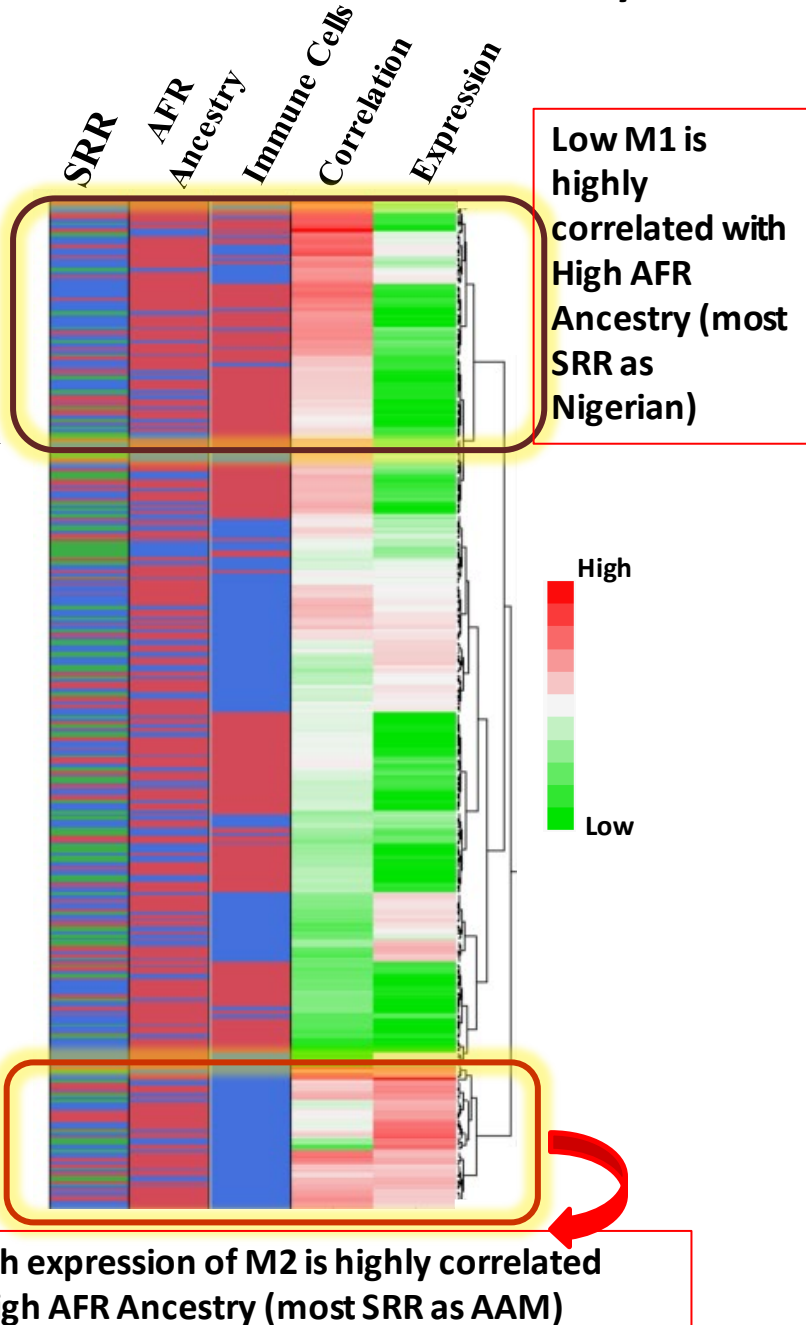
CiberSort Absolute score for all Immune Cells



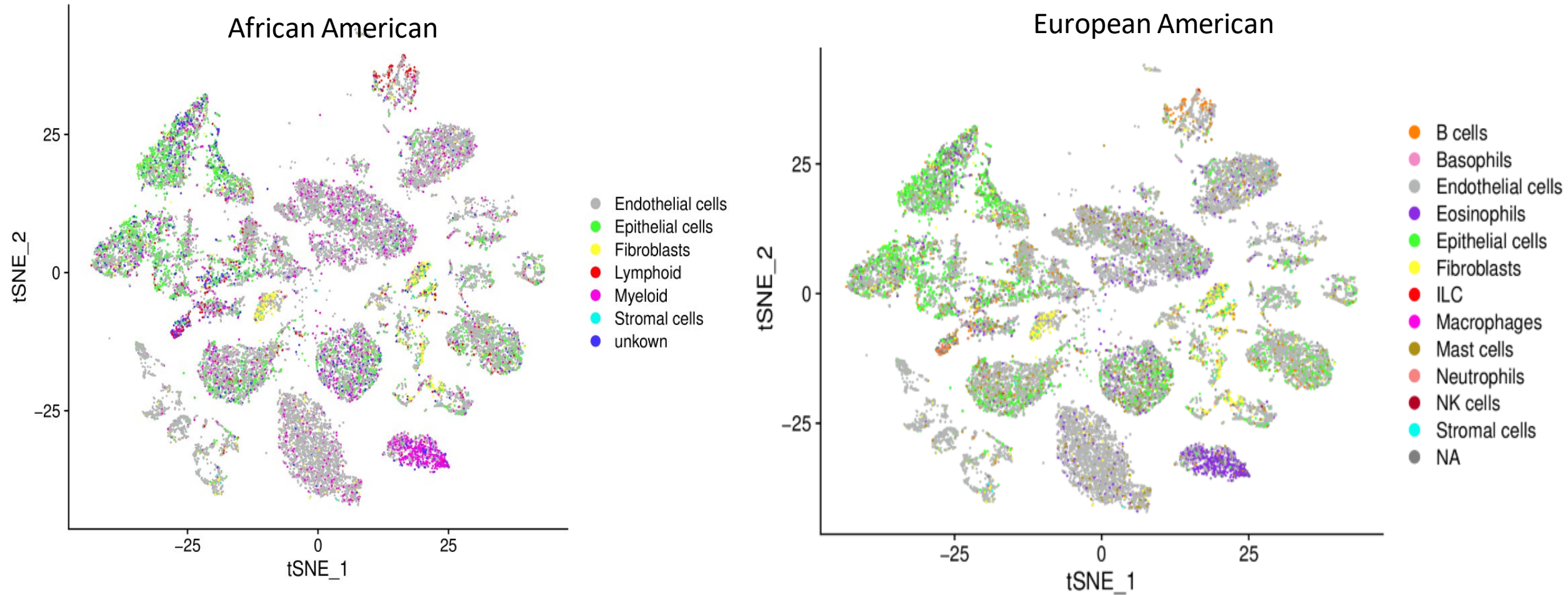
CiberSort overall Immune Cell populations score



Expression-Correlation of M1 & M2 with SRR and Ancestry



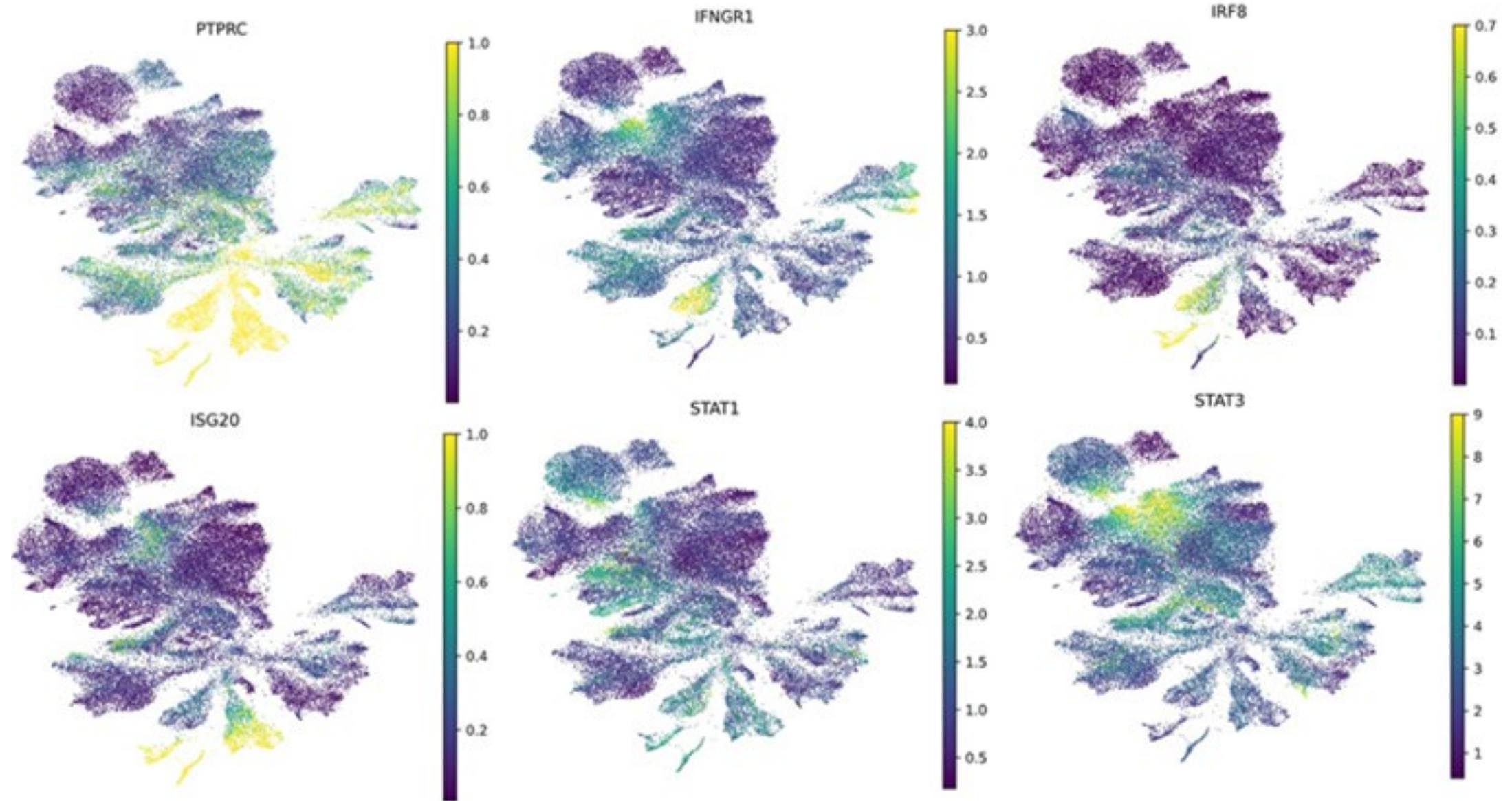
African American Prostate Cancer Single Cell Sequencing



AAM have myeloid cell populations that infiltrate within the tumor cells

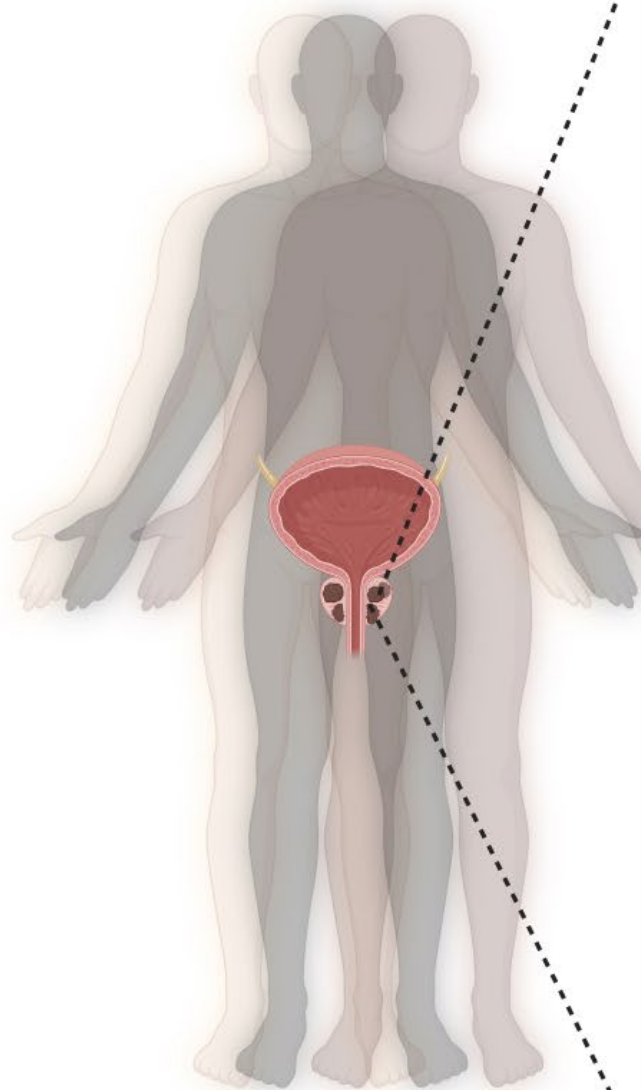
African American Tumors are enriched for Interferon Expressing Cells

(scRNA-seq)

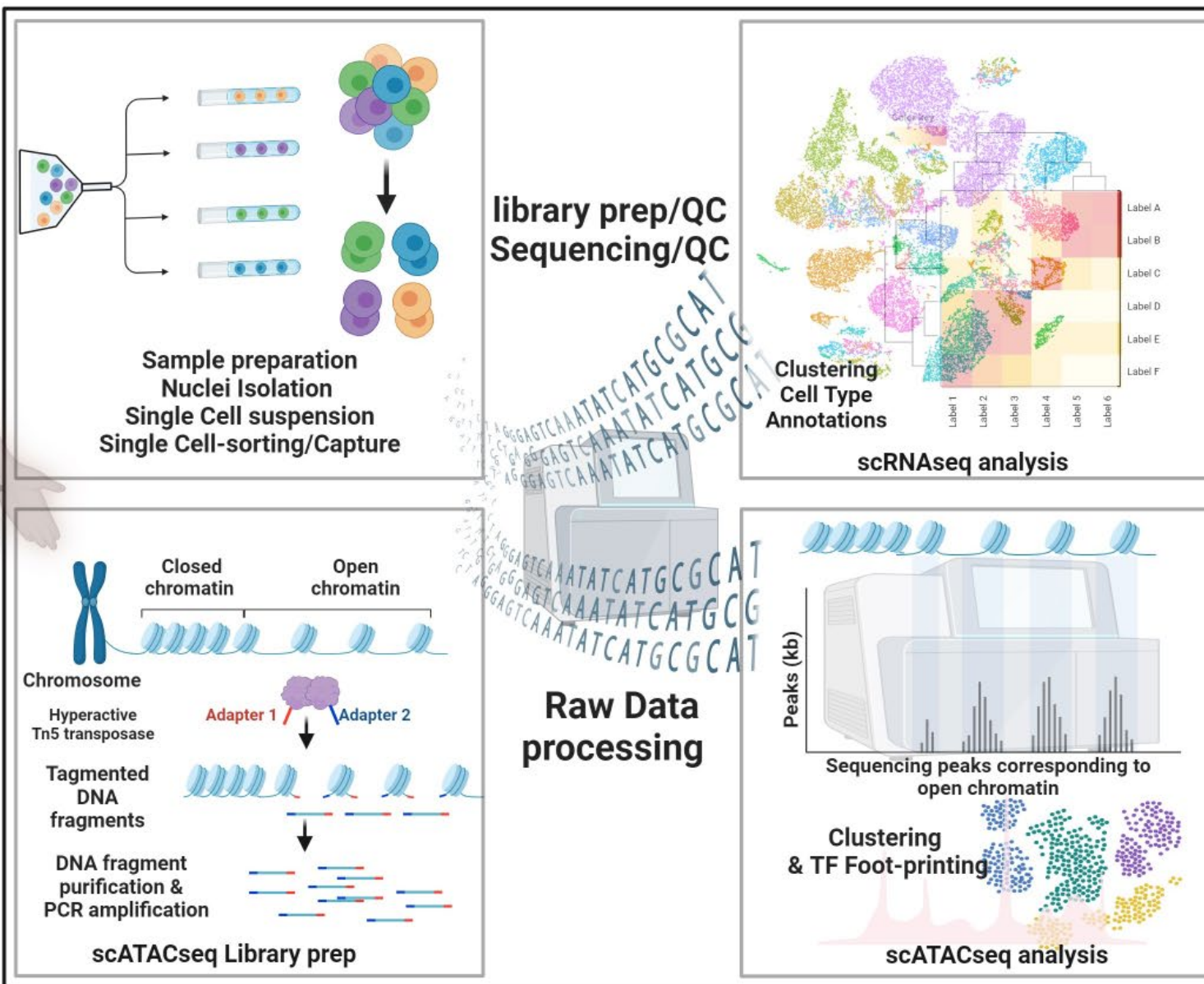


n = 41,731 cells (RP tumor specimens)

Single Cell Multi-Omics Sequencing (scRNA & scATAC-Seq)

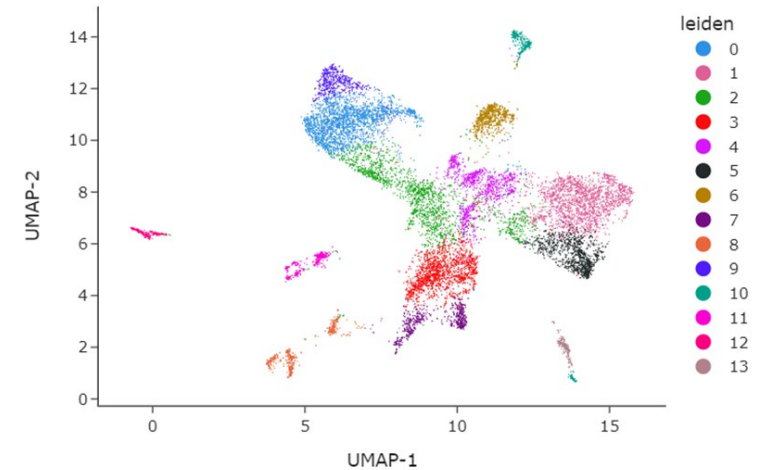
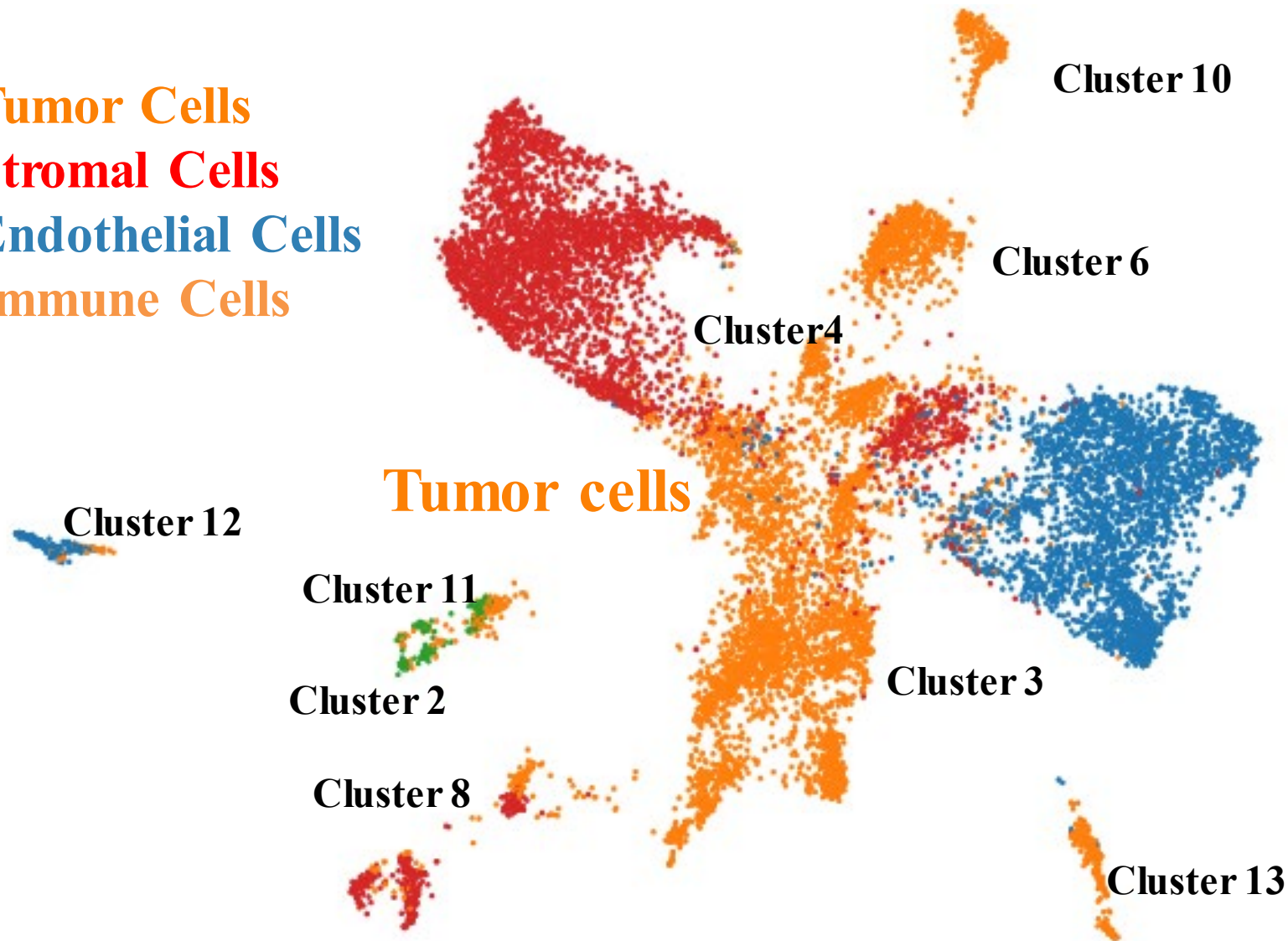


**Treatment Naive
Primary Tissue**



African American Tumor Cells have increased Chromatin accessibility (scATAC-seq)

Tumor Cells
Stromal Cells
Endothelial Cells
Immune Cells



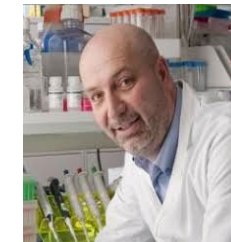
Motif_ID	Name	p-value	Cluster
STAT2+M09416_2.00	STAT2	0	13
STAT3+M11369_2.00	STAT3	8.16E-06	12
IRF8+M03336_2.00	IRF8	0.00015	3
IRF9+M03339_2.00	IRF9	0.000308	3
IRF7+M03337_2.00	IRF7	0.000446	3
IRF5+M05537_2.00	IRF5	0.000508	11
IRF4+M05539_2.00	IRF4	0.000837	11
IRF1+M10879_2.00	IRF1	0.00207	13
STAT4+M11362_2.00	STAT4	0.004392	13
STAT6+M11366_2.00	STAT6	0.00502	8
IRF6+M05528_2.00	IRF6	0.005414	12
STAT5B+M11371_2.00	STAT5B	0.011284	8

African American Enriched Motifs

Fragments = 35,549 cells (RP tumor specimens)



Tsion Minas PhD
Johns Hopkins Sch Med



Stefan Ambs PhD
NIH/NCI

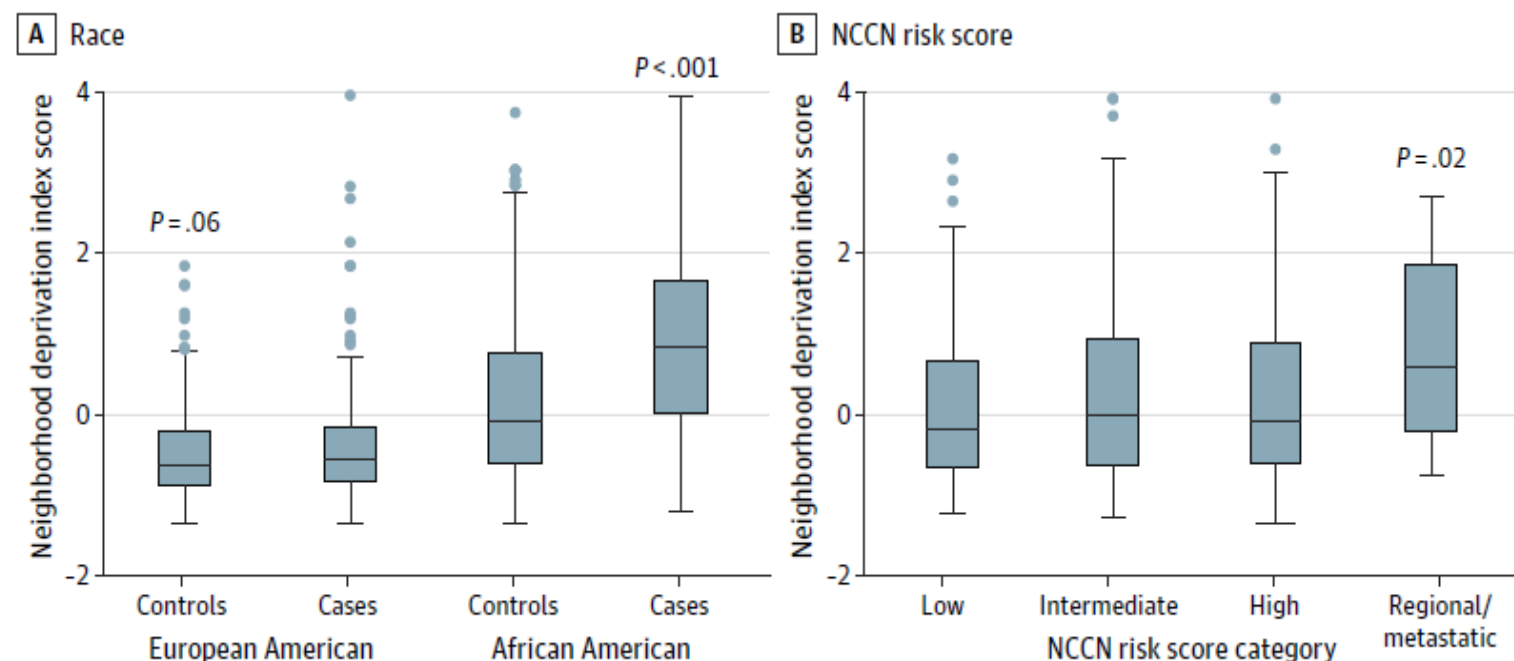
Original Investigation | Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion

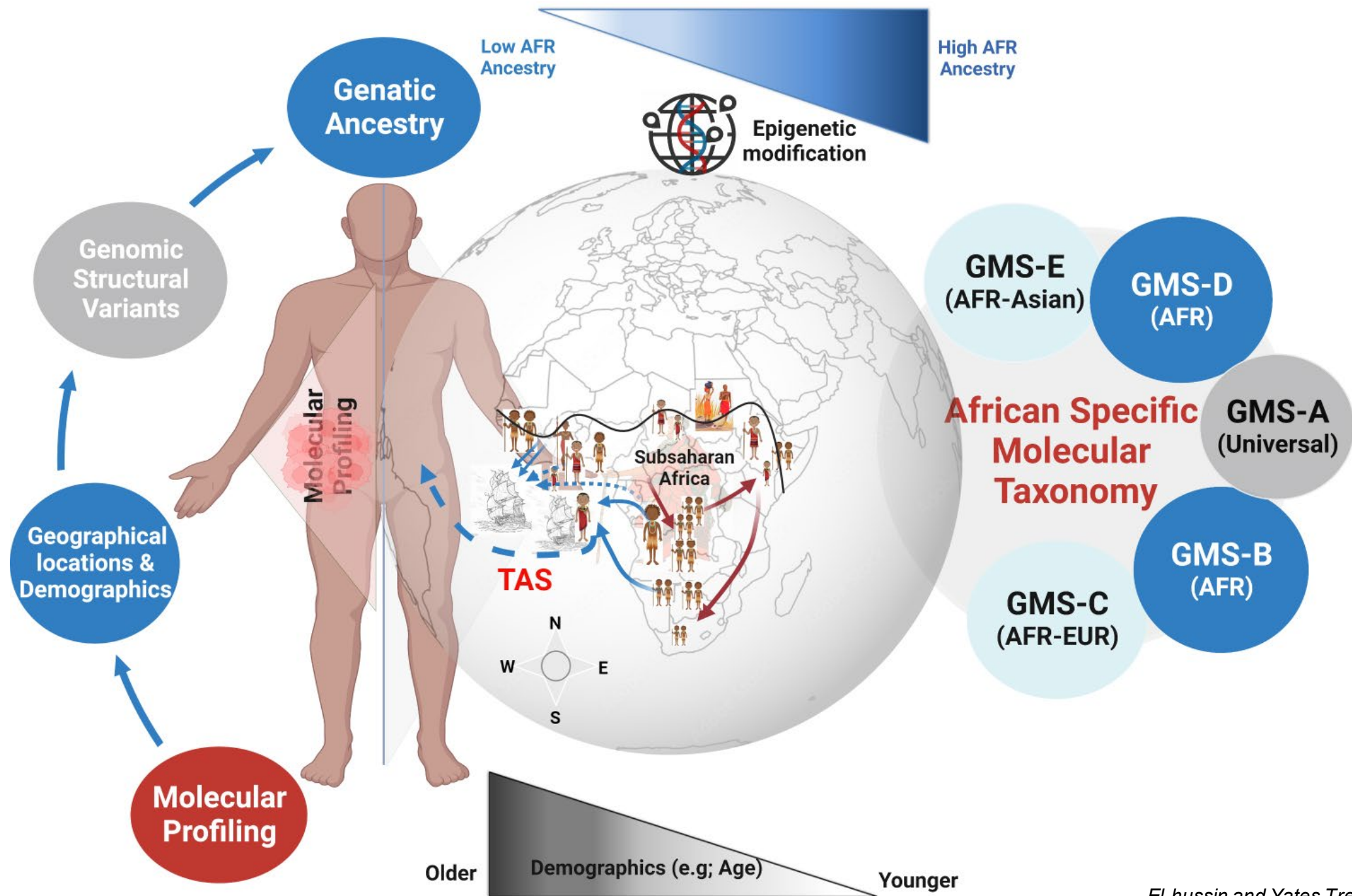
Association of Neighborhood Deprivation With Prostate Cancer and Immune Markers in African American and European American Men

Margaret S. Pichardo, MD, PhD, MPH; Tsion Zewdu Minas, PhD; Catherine M. Pichardo, PhD; Maeve Bailey-Whyte, PhD, MPH; Wei Tang, PhD; Tiffany H. Dorsey, BS; William Wooten, MPH, MS; Brid M. Ryan, PhD, MPH; Christopher A. Loffredo, PhD; Stefan Ambs, PhD, MPH

Serum Inflammation Markers

Select Immune Oncological Markers	Model R-squared		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
PTN	10.2%	1.5%	53.0%
CXCL5	49.4%	11.9%	52.2%
CXCL1	40.4%	10.9%	42.7%
CXCL9	4.2%	0.1%	0.271
MMP7	2.6%	1.1%	0.261
MMP12	0.0%	0.7%	0.241
ADGRG1	0.0%	0.1%	0.233
DCN	0.0%	0.2%	0.217
CD27	0.2%	1.7%	0.205
LAMP3	1.2%	0.7%	0.204
PGF	0.9%	0.2%	0.189
TNFRSF12A	0.1%	0.0%	0.183
CCL23	10.8%	1.9%	0.177
MCP2	15.0%	5.0%	0.177
TNFRSF9	2.4%	0.0%	0.175





Quadruple Negative Breast Cancer (QNBC)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

AR negative triple negative or “quadruple negative” breast cancers in African American women have an enriched basal and immune signature

Melissa Davis^{1*}, Shweta Tripathi^{2*}, Raymond Hughley², Qinghua He³, Sejong Bae⁴, Balasubramanyam Karanam⁵, Rachel Martini¹, Lisa Newman⁶, Windy Colomb⁶, William Grizzle⁶, Clayton Yates^{2,7*}

Translational Oncology
www.transonc.com

Volume 12 Number 3 March 2019 pp. 493–501 493

Quadruple Negative Breast Cancers (QNBC) Demonstrate Subtype Consistency among Primary and Recurrent or Metastatic Breast Cancer

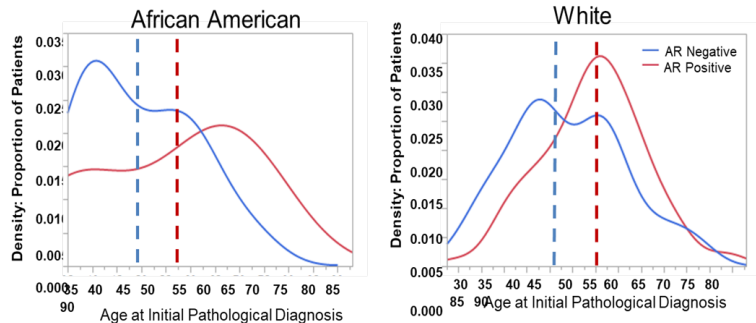
Anusha Angajala^{1,2,3}, Essynce Mothershed^{1,2,3}, Melissa B. Davis¹, Shweta Tripathi¹, Qinghua He³, Deepa Bedi¹, Windy Dean-Colomb¹ and Clayton Yates^{1,2,3}

scientific reports

OPEN MicroRNAs within the Basal-like signature of Quadruple Negative Breast Cancer impact overall survival in African Americans

Anusha Angajala^{1,2,3}, Hughley Raymond¹, Aliya Mohammad^{1,2}, Md Shaker Uddin Ahmed^{1,2}, Seafie Haleem¹, Monira Haque¹, Honghe Wang¹, Monry Campbell¹, Rachel Martini¹, Balasubramanyam Karanam¹, Andrea G. Kahn¹, Deepa Bedi¹, Melissa Davis¹, Ming Tan¹, Windy Dean-Colomb^{1,2,3} & Clayton Yates^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}

Age of Diagnosis TNBC vs QNBC



Average Age of Diagnosis

AR positive 56

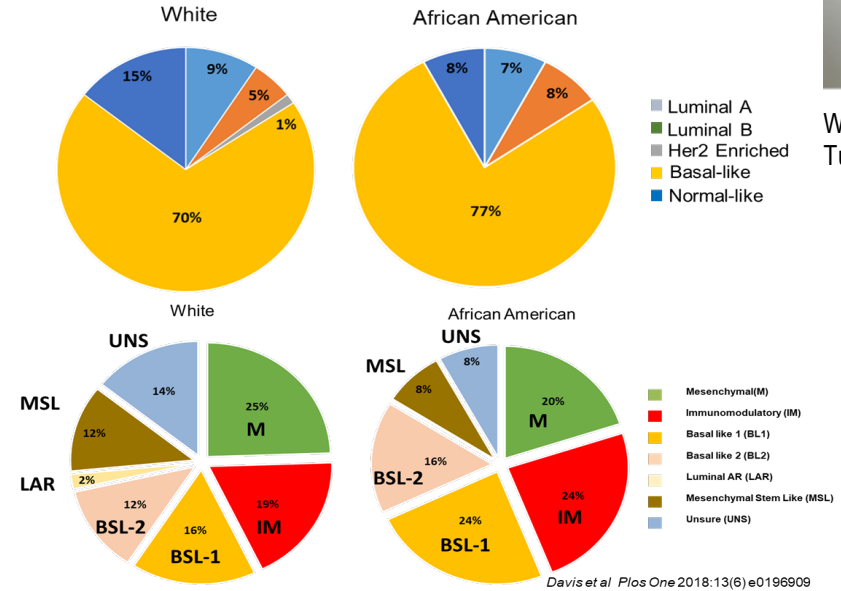
AR negative 49

Average Age of Diagnosis

AR positive 59

AR negative 53

TNBC vs QNBC



Ancestry Specific Regions of Open Chromatin

African American Breast Cancer Patients

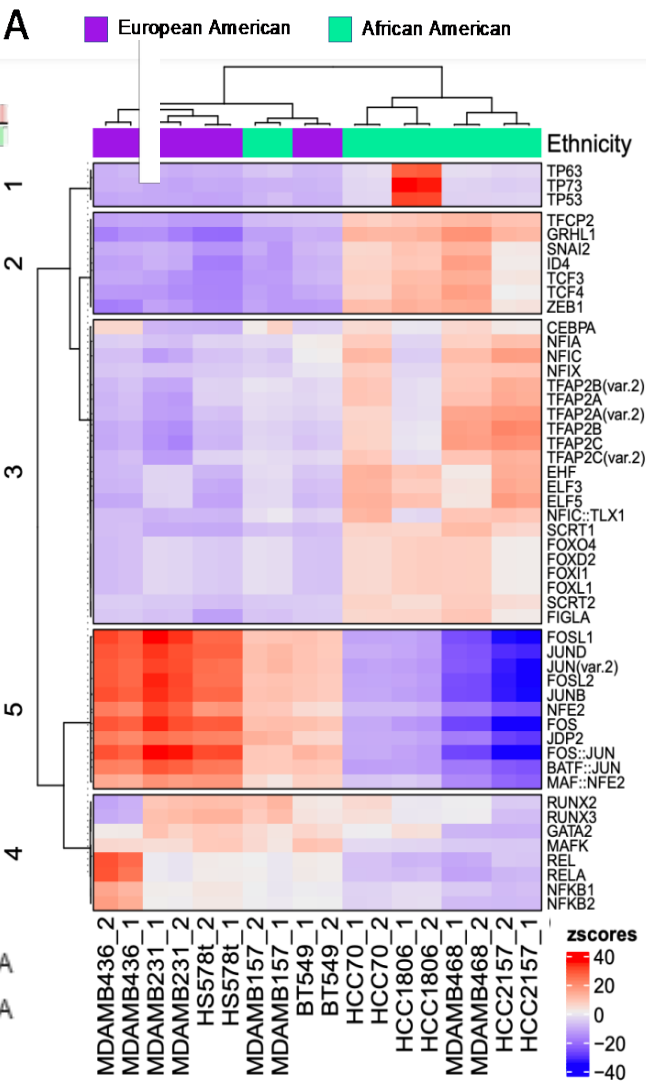


Brittany Lord PhD
Johns Hopkins

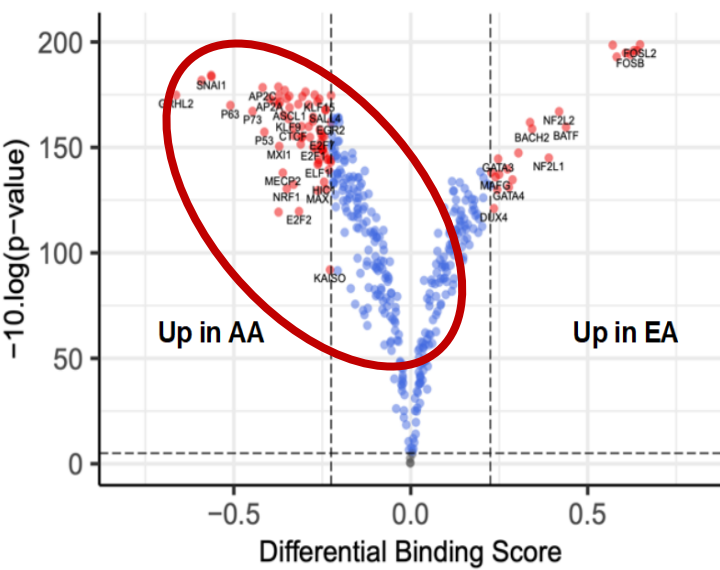


Alexandra R. Harris, Ph.D
NCI

Chromosome Map



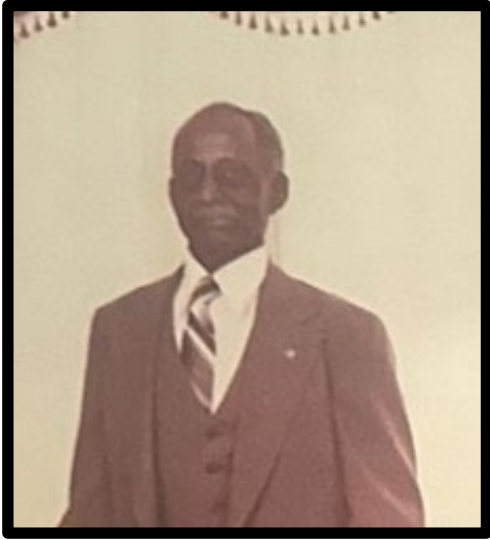
Differential ATAC Signal Analysis



C

Top Transcription Factors in EA			Top Transcription Factors in AA		
TF	Differential Binding Score	FDR	TF	Differential Binding Score	FDR
FOSL2	0.71	3.8E-204	GRHL2	-0.68	8.0E-186
FOSL1	0.71	5.9E206	ZEB1	-0.57	2.7E-193
FOS	0.69	2.5E-205	SNAI2	-0.56	7.9E-179
FOSB	0.67	9.3E-203	SNAI1	-0.55	2.0E-177
JUN	0.66	3.3E-210	ZBT14	-0.47	3.8E-132
JUNB	0.64	3.1E-203	P63	-0.45	1.0E-169
JUNB	0.62	2.0E-200	AP2C	-0.42	1.0E-180
NF2L2	0.44	1.3E-175	AP2A	-0.41	1.1E-186
BATF	0.44	2.1E-176	THAP1	-0.40	6.5E-178
NF2L1	0.40	1.4E-174	P73	-0.39	1.2E-157

Cancer is in my Family



Boyd Chisholm
Grandfather
Passed 1993
Prostate Cancer



Francis Chisholm
Grand-Mother
Passed 2009
Breast Cancer Survivor
Passed of Colon Cancer



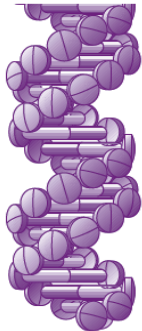
Hattie Yates
Grand-Mother
Passed 2019
Pancreatic Cancer



Cynthia Henderson
Maternal Aunt 2019
Passed 2023
Colorectal Cancer

Systems analysis of the prostate transcriptome in African–American men compared with European–American men

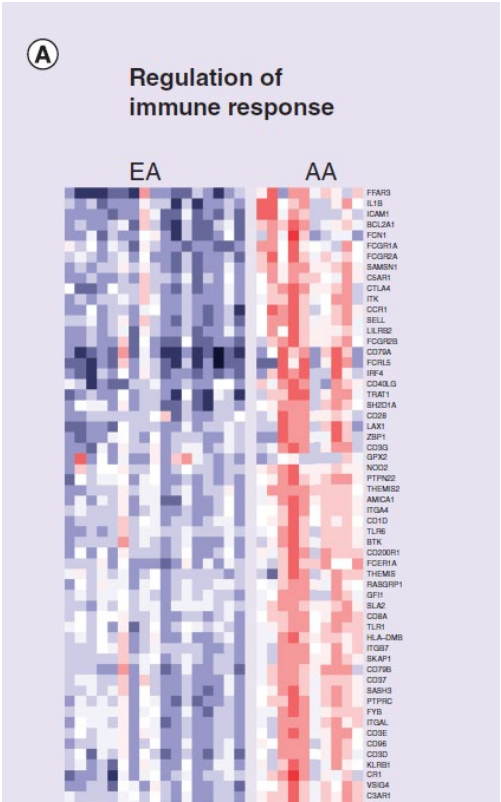
Pharmacogenomics



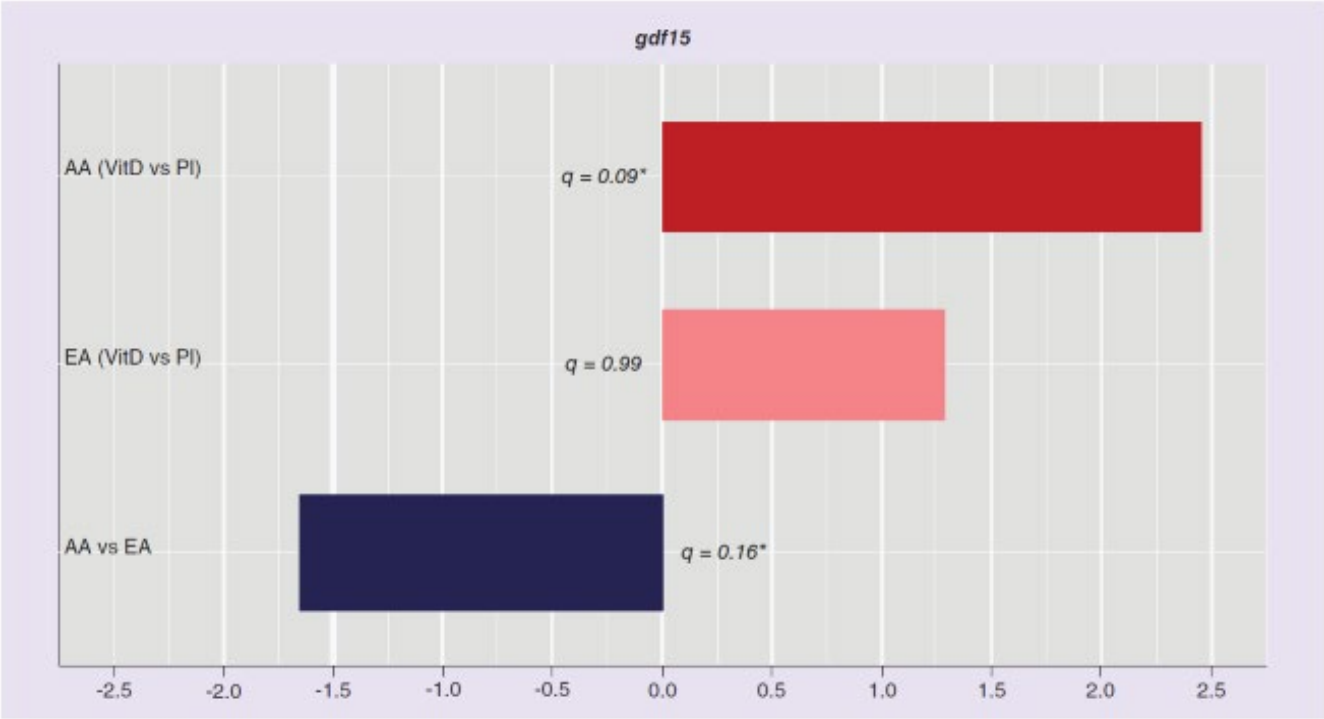
Vit-D reversed the immune signatures and aggressiveness in AA patients



Chanita Hughes-Halbert PhD
USC



AA Patients Receiving Vitamin D (VitD) prior to Surgery



Ancestry Specific Response to Vitamin D



RESEARCH ARTICLE <https://doi.org/10.1158/2767-9764.CRC-22-0389>

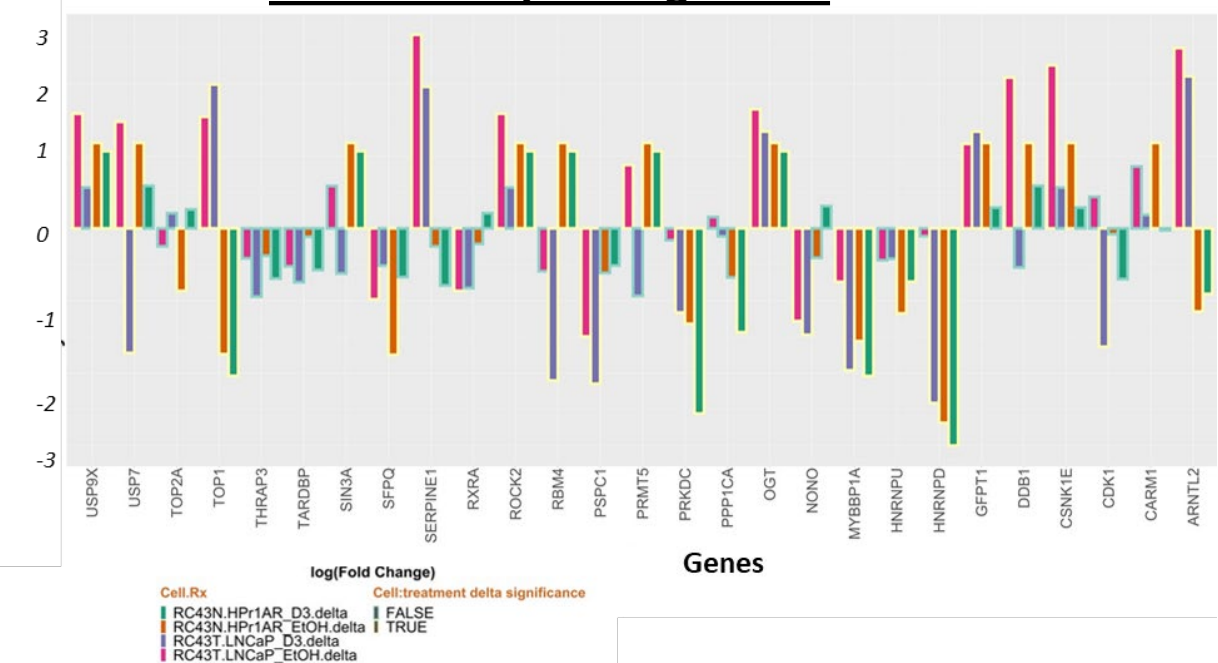
OPEN ACCESS

African American Prostate Cancer Displays Quantitatively Distinct Vitamin D Receptor Cistrome-transcriptome Relationships Regulated by BAZ1A

Manjunath Siddappa¹, Shahid Hussain¹, Sajad A. Wani¹, Jason White², Hancong Tang¹, Jaimie S. Gray¹, Hedieh Jafari¹, Hsu-Chang Wu¹, Mark D. Long³, Isra Elhussin², Balasubramanyam Karanam², Honghe Wang², Rebecca Morgan⁴, Gary Hardiman^{4,5}, Isaacson B. Adelani⁶, Solomon O. Rotimi⁶, Adam R. Murphy⁷, Larisa Nonn⁸, Melissa B. Davis⁹, Rick A. Kittles¹⁰, Chanita Hughes Halbert^{11,12}, Lara E. Sucheston-Campbell^{13,14}, Clayton Yates^{2,15,16,17}, and Moray J. Campbell¹

Downloaded from <https://aacrjournals.org>

Circadian Rhythm Signature

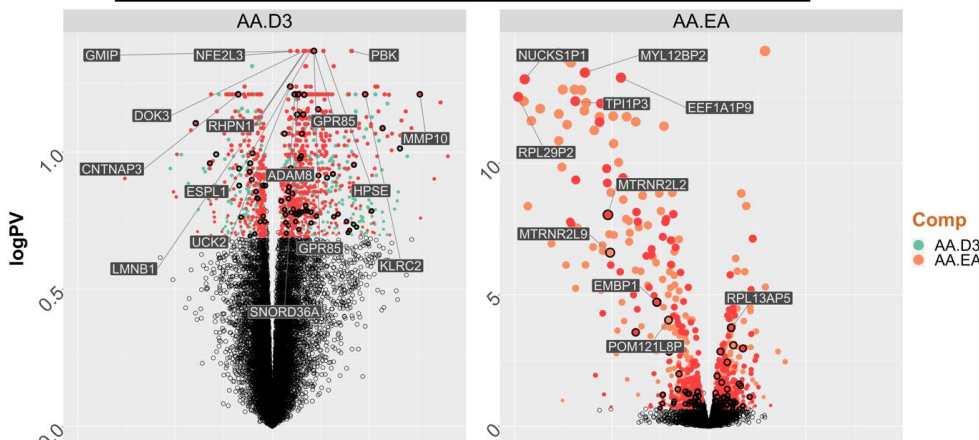


Solomon Rotimi PhD
Covenant Univ.

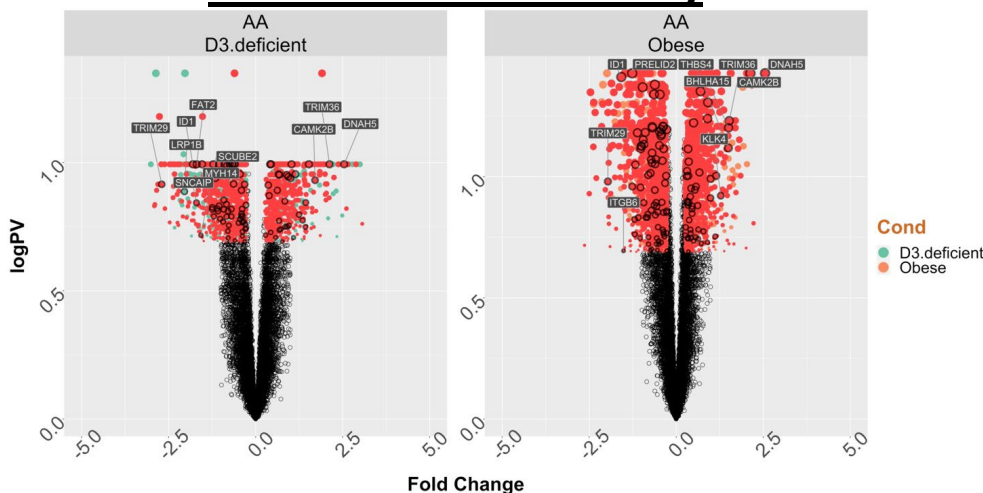


Adelani Isaacson PhD
Johns Hopkins

Vitamin D Treated Prostate Cancer Patients Medical University South Carolina



Northwestern University



CANCER

Mannose receptor (CD206) activation in tumor-associated macrophages enhances adaptive and innate antitumor immune responses

Jaynes et al., *Sci. Transl. Med.* **12**, eaax6337 (2020) 12 February 2020



Candace Parker PhD
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School of Medicine
Department of Oncology

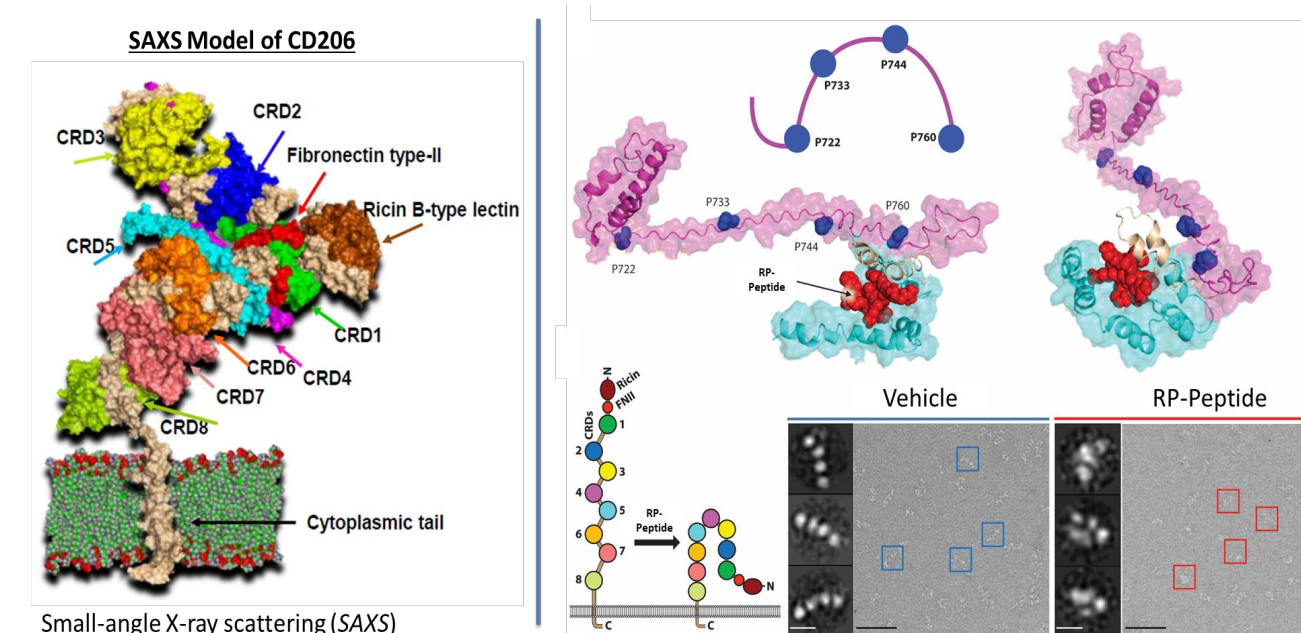


Jesse Jaynes, PhD
Tuskegee University
Department of Biology

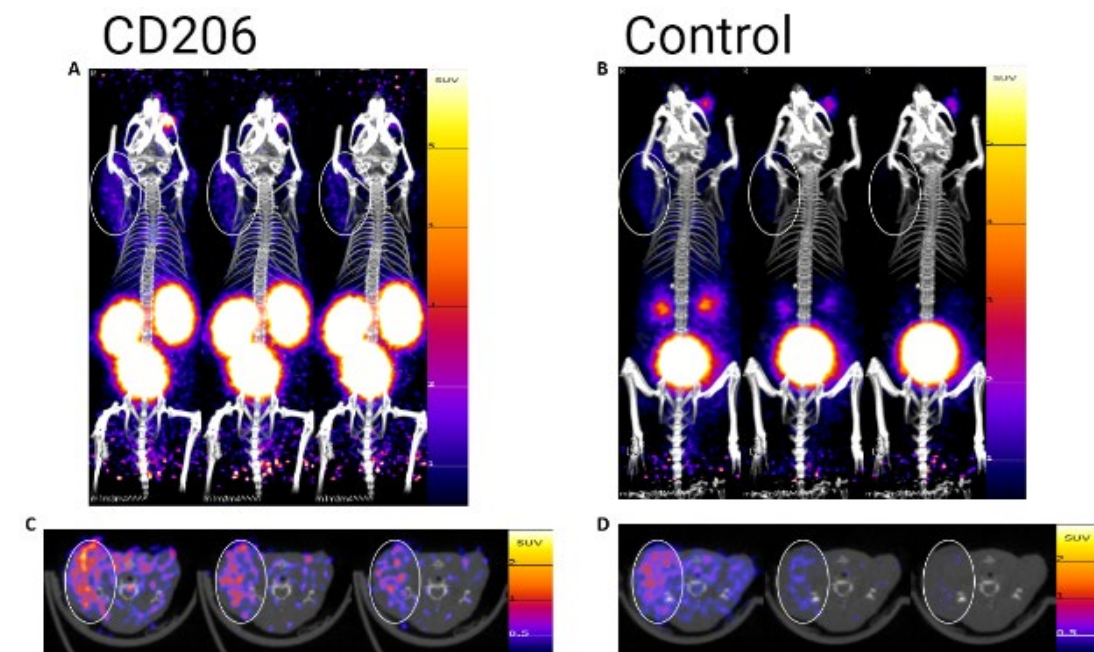


Udo Rudloff, PhD
National Institutes of Health
NCI/CCR

Macrophage Targeted Therapeutic



Macrophage Targeted Molecular Imaging



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS



IMMUNOTHERAPY

Tapping the therapeutic potential of the innate immune system

Macrophages are the main effectors of the innate immune response and are programmed to detect and eliminate diseased cells including cells with mutated genomes. Solid tumours can co-opt these innate immune cells, including infiltrating macrophages, and promote a change in their phenotype to pro-tumorigenic tumour-associated macrophages (M2-TAMs), which induce immune suppression. To circumvent this M2-TAM-mediated immune evasion by tumours, Jaynes et al. identified a peptide that reprogrammes M2-TAMs to exhibit antitumour activity as observed by M1-like TAMs (M1-TAMs) in vivo. This innate immune response-enabled antitumour activity was observed in mouse models across different cancer types and was enhanced in combination with PD-L1 checkpoint inhibition in a pancreatic cancer model.

Innate defence regulators are an emerging class of immunomodulators that are inspired by an ancient component of the inherent immune system: the naturally occurring host defence peptides (HDPs). As the first line of defence, HDPs form the immediate response to injury and infection by attracting immune cells to these sites. Despite the high sequence divergence of HDPs, the amphipathic α -helical structure is conserved to retain the HDP

function. Given the emerging roles of HDPs in immunomodulation and regulation of pro-inflammatory or anti-inflammatory responses, the authors sought to find HDPs that could potentially reprogramme innate defence mechanisms for the improvement of disease outcomes.

The authors started by screening more than 400 HDPs using an in silico biophysical homology screening programme that sorts amino acids by chemical nature. They identified a highly conserved 10-mer peptide sequence, which was further optimized to yield RP-182. In silico screening revealed a receptor exclusively expressed on M2 macrophages and M2-TAMs, mannose receptor 1 (CD206), as the target of RP-182.

RP-182 induces the closed conformation of CD206 at low micromolar activity, as seen by electron microscopy. In bone marrow-derived M2 macrophages, RP-182 treatment induces a significant upregulation of genes associated with M1-like pro-inflammatory pathways as well as processes such as endocytosis, phagocytosis, autophagy and apoptosis.

By analysing The Cancer Genome Atlas pan-cancer and pancreatic adenocarcinoma datasets, the authors found a negative correlation between CD206 expression levels in M2-TAMs and

“Jaynes et al. identified a peptide that reprogrammes M2-TAMs to exhibit antitumour activity as observed by M1-like TAMs ... in vivo”

CD8⁺ T cell antitumour immune function. This association between CD206^{hi}-expressing M2-TAMs and poor antitumour immunity was also observed in murine pancreatic cancer models and might explain the lower survival observed in patients with CD206^{hi}-pancreatic cancers.

In mouse models that recapitulate human pancreatic cancer biology, treatment with RP-182 in combination with gemcitabine exhibited significant antitumour activity and extended survival beyond either as monotherapy. RP-182 treatment led to improved CD8⁺ T cell function, increasing antitumour immunogenicity by promoting an M2-TAM to M1-TAM transition. RP-182 also showed anti-tumour activity in CD206^{hi} patient-derived pancreatic cancer xenografts and in other cancer mouse models including colon and prostate cancer, breast tumours and melanoma.

Because RP-182 activates T cell function at tumour sites specifically, the authors evaluated RP-182 in combination with PD-L1 checkpoint inhibition. In vivo, the combination treatment enhanced antitumour activity. In addition, as a result of activating the CD206-mediated innate immune activation, RP-182 also induced cancer cell phagocytosis by reprogrammed M2-TAMs. Beyond cancer, in a CD206-positive, bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis mouse model, RP-182 treatment led to an increase in animal weight and survival, as well as a decrease in pulmonary fibrosis.

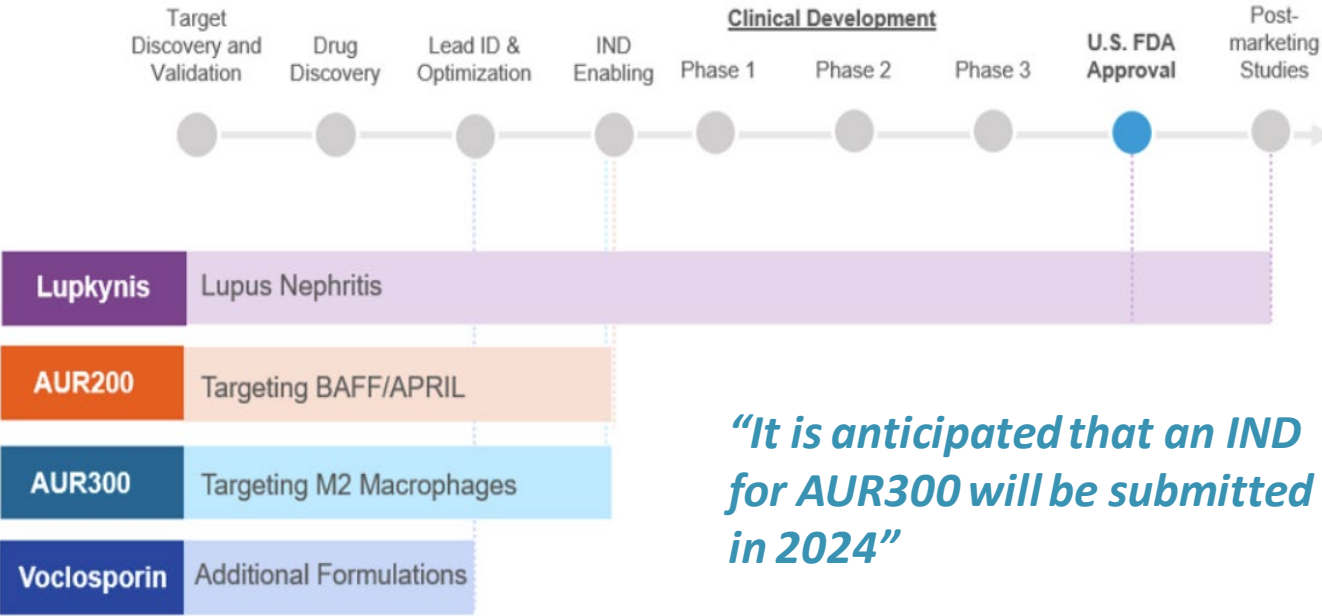
The broad activity of RP-182 in different cancer models and lung fibrosis, as well as its novel mechanism, highlight the untapped therapeutic potential of the innate immune system. The authors are now investigating modulating CD206 in other preclinical inflammation models such as inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

Stacey-Lynn Pavia

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Jaynes, J. M. et al. Mannose receptor (CD206) activation in tumour-associated macrophages enhances adaptive and innate antitumour immune responses. *Sci. Transl. Med.* 12, ean5137 (2020)
RELATED ARTICLES Caserta, L. & Pollard, J. W. Targeting macrophages: therapeutic approaches in cancer. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* 17, 861–864 (2018)

Aurinia acquires pipeline assets for autoimmune and kidney diseases

Aurinia obtained the recombinant Fc protein from Thunderbolt Pharma and the peptide therapy from Riptide Bioscience.



“It is anticipated that an IND for AUR300 will be submitted in 2024”

Major Collaborators

University of Alabama at Birmingham

William Grizzle MD, PhD
Upender Manne PhD

Columbia University

Kevin Gardner MD PhD

Morehouse School of Medicine

Melissa Davis PhD
Jason White PhD
Rick Kittles PhD

Piedmont Health Sciences Center

Windy Dean-Colomb MD, PhD

Grant Support: NIH/NCI U54CA118623-01; DoDPC073977;
DoD PC120913; NIH/NIMH DU54-MD007585-26; NIH/NCI
1R21CA188799-01,

Cedars Sinai University

Moray Campbell PhD
Lara Sucheston PhD

National Cancer Institute

Stefan Ambs PhD
Wei Tan, PhD

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Dr Folake Odedina - Mayo Clinic-Jacksonville
Dr. Faruk Mohammed - Ahmadu Bello University Nigeria Rotimi
Dr Solomon - Covenant University, Nigeria
Dr. Paul Jibrin - National Hospital Abuja
Dr. Chidiebere N. Ogo - National Hospital Abeokuta
Dr. Ademola Popoola - University of Ilorin Teaching
Hospital, Nigeria, Ilorin
Dr. Omolara A. Fatiregun - Lagos State University Teaching
Hospital
Dr. Olabode P. Oluwole- University of Abuja

The SAMBAI Cohort

Societal, Ancestry and Molecular Biology Analyses of Inequities

CANCER
GRAND
CHALLENGES



- Target population-40K African Ancestry Patients. (Prostate - Breast – Pancreatic)
- Specific Sites - Recruitment
- Intersection between Biology and Social Determinants of Health

SAMBAI SITES

Global Hubs for
Research and
Recruitment

SAMBAI Research and
Patient Network spans
globally across over
40 different countries.

...with management and
operational structures,
we maintain a global
network throughout
9 nations:

- Canada
- United States
- Ghana
- Nigeria
- United Kingdom
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- South Africa
- Zambia



Institutions 14 Countries- Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, US, UK