## The NCI Human Tumor Atlas Network (HTAN)

**HuBMAP Annual Meeting** 

**September 25, 2019** 

Shannon Hughes (NCI) & Mike Snyder (Stanford)



Human Tumor Atlas Network A program of the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health



### The Cancer Moonshot Initiative (2016)

### Goals



<sup>2016</sup> State of the Union Address

Accelerate progress in cancer, including prevention & screening

From cutting-edge basic research to wider uptake of standard care

Encourage greater cooperation and collaboration

Break down silos within and between academia, government, and the private sector

Enhance data sharing

NCI Cancer Data Ecosystem

Annotated patient-level clinical data and 'omics

### Blue Ribbon Panel <u>Recommendations</u>

- A. Network for **Direct Patient Engagement**
- B. Cancer Immunotherapy Clinical Trials Network
- C. Therapeutic Target Identification to Overcome Drug Resistance
- D. A National Cancer **Data Ecosystem** for Sharing and Analysis
- E. Fusion Oncoproteins in Childhood Cancers
- F. Symptom Management Research
- G. Prevention and Early Detection: Implementation of Evidence-Based Approaches
- H. Retrospective Analysis of Biospecimens from Patients Treated with Standard of Care
- I. Generation of Human Tumor Atlases
- J. Development of New Enabling Cancer Technologies

### **Recommendation I:** Generation of Human Tumor Atlases

Create dynamic 3D maps of human tumor evolution to document the genetic lesions and cellular interactions of each tumor as it evolves from precancerous lesion to advanced cancer.



Adapted from "Cancer and the Human Tumor Atlas Network" NCI's Annual Plan and Budget for Fiscal Year 2020



### The NCI Human Tumor Atlas Network (HTAN)

- 10 U2C Research Centers
- 2 Pilot Cancer Atlases
- A U24 Data Coordinating Center
- A highly multidisciplinary team of investigators, including pathologists, clinical oncologists, cancer biologists, systems biologists, bioinformaticians, technology developers, computer scientists, etc.







### HTAN Research Centers and Tumor Atlases

A single-cell and single-nucleus RNA-seq toolbox for fresh and frozen human tumors Slyper, Porter, Ashenberg, et al. bioRxiv; Sept 12 2019 (https://doi.org/10.1101/761429)

### The HTAN Data Coordinating Center (DCC)



#### HTAN DATA COORDINATING CENTER (DCC)

Ethan Cerami, Justin Guinney, Nikolaus Shultz, & Vésteinn Thorsson

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Sage Bionetworks, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, & Institute for Systems Biology

### **HTAN Data**

Sample of data types common with HuBMAP Host level (microbiome, circulating factors) CODEX, CyCIF, Medical imaging modalities (MR, CT, PET) CELLULAR mIHC, MIBI, Histology; Highly multiplexed 2D and 3D imaging IMC, Slide-seq Metabolomics (Mass Spec, MALDI Imaging) sc/sn 10X MOLECULA Proteomics (Mass Spec, Imaging Approaches) inDrops SMART-seq2 Transcriptomics (RNA-Seq, in situ/FISH, etc.) MERFISH DNA-seq (whole genome, whole exome) and Epigenetics NUCLEAR scATAC-seq EM imaging (2D, 3D) scTHS-seq (+bulk)

ORGAN/TISSUE

NETWORKS

SRGANIZATION

# HTAN data will be accessed through the NCI CRDC

- Data access is controlled through a common Authentication and Authorization mechanism that secures the data.
- Data are stored in domain-specific repositories, called Data Nodes (e.g., genomic, proteomic, imaging, etc.).
- Researchers can bring their own data and tools to the cloud, and combine with the data in the CRDC for integrative analysis.

### NCI Cancer Research Data Commons (CRDC)



Slide from Eve Shalley, NCI CBIIT

\* The Genomics Data Commons and NCI Cloud Resources are in production and available to the community ^ Components of the Data Commons Framework

### **HTAN Policy Working Group**

- Mission: Establish policies that optimize sharing of data and information within HTAN and the broader research community.
- **Co-Chairs:** Aviv Regev, Broad Institute; Bruce Johnson, DFCI; Justin Guinney, Sage
- Current Priorities:
  - Data Access & Release Policy (including DUA & MTAs)
  - Protocol Sharing Policy
  - Publication Policy



### **HTAN Clinical and Biospecimen Working Group**

- Mission: Build consensus and provide guidance to enable implementation of standardized collection, processing, handling, preservation/storage, sharing/tracking, de-identification, and annotation of cases, samples, and clinical images across HTAN.
- **Co-Chairs:** Warren Kibbe, Duke; Dan Merrick, University of Colorado; Asaf Rotem, DFCI
- Subgroups
  - Clinical Annotations (CDEs)
  - Collection and Processing
  - Trans-Network Projects



### **HTAN Molecular Characterization Working Group**

- Mission: Help discover, develop, and distribute methods for data collection within HTAN. This will include development of best practices, quality-control metrics, workflows, reagent/data standards, and procedures (ultimately SOPs).
- **Co-Chairs:** Peter Sorger, Harvard; Orit Rozenblatt-Rosen, Broad; Ken Lau, Vanderbilt
- **Current Priorities:** within the context of a Trans-network Project
  - Integrative imaging data standards and imaging data sharing systems
  - Reference samples and preanalytical variables
  - NGS approaches on FFPE



### **HTAN Data Analysis Working Group**

- Mission: Define, share, and integrate best practices that support rigorous, reproducible data analysis and open science. Serve as an interface between HTAN Research Centers and DCC with respect to data processing and analysis pipelines.
- **Co-Chairs:** Li Ding, WUSTL; Dana Pe'er, MSKCC; Kai Tan, CHOP
- Subgroups
  - Single-cell/Single-nucleus Sequencing Pipelines
  - Multiplex IHC/IFC Image Processing Pipelines
  - Cell Type Signatures
  - Emerging Technologies scATAC-Seq/Methylation
  - Emerging Technologies Radiology/Radiomics
  - Bulk Sequencing (methylation/RNA/DNA) & Proteomics/Metabolomics



### **HTAN Tumor Atlases will Facilitate Cancer Research**

At the end a successful 5-year HTAN effort, we expect a preliminary set of human tumor atlases that:

- Helps define tumor heterogeneity within and across patients in highpriority adult and pediatric cancers
- Quantifies the 3D architecture of the tumor ecosystem during important transitions
- Facilitates predictive modeling that leads to development of new risk stratification methods, better treatment options for patients, and improved understanding of disease mechanisms
- Provides direction for future atlas building efforts



### What are the challenges?

- Many
- Consensus analysis pipelines for common assays
- How to handle, analyze, display/navigate multiplex images
- Balancing biology versus cataloging
- 3D

What are the most productive intersections between atlas efforts?

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www.cancer.gov/espanol

www.cancer.gov