



***Large scale, deep and unbiased plasma proteomics
profiling a sub-study of a multi-cancer cohort
enabling biomarker discovery***

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Deep proteome coverage is key to PrognomiQ's multi-omics approach

New technologies and sample availability address historical challenges to scale proteomics

Challenges

- Access to large well collected, annotated sample cohorts for specific clinical questions
- Technical challenges associated with plasma proteomics - reproducibility, throughput and depth of coverage have limited the translation to the clinic
- Reproducible measurement and integration of multi-omic datasets providing novel insights into cancer biology

Multi-omics Strategy

- Well-defined disease biobank with multiple sample types optimized for the multi-omic measurements
- Development and optimization of novel proteomics technologies to increase proteome coverage and throughput without compromising reproducibility.
- Unbiased multi-omics platform deploying state-of-the-art instrumentation and advanced machine learning analysis to transform complex early disease detection

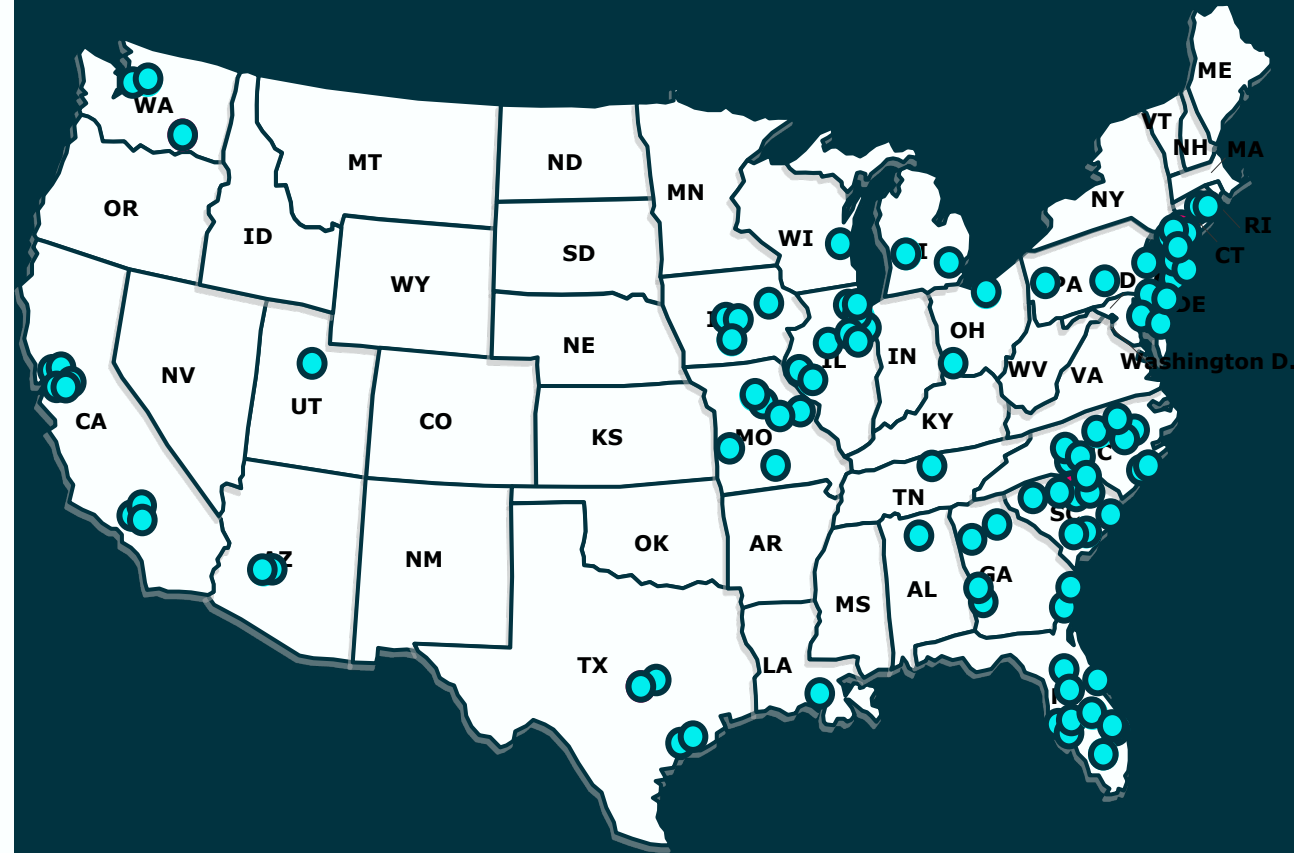


Proteomics feasibility study for a multi-cancer multi-omics study

- Our mission is to build better tools for physicians treating a multitude of cancers using multi-omics
- We have created a multi-cancer sample repository:
 - 1,000's of samples
 - >1,000 cancer subjects
 - Optimal sample type per 'omic
- Every 'omics technology in our platform was empirically selected through a series of feasibility studies
- We report here on a proteomics feasibility study of 212 samples performed using Proteograph™ Product Suite with a multi-nanoparticle (NPs) enrichment technology¹ and LC-IM-MS/MS analysis

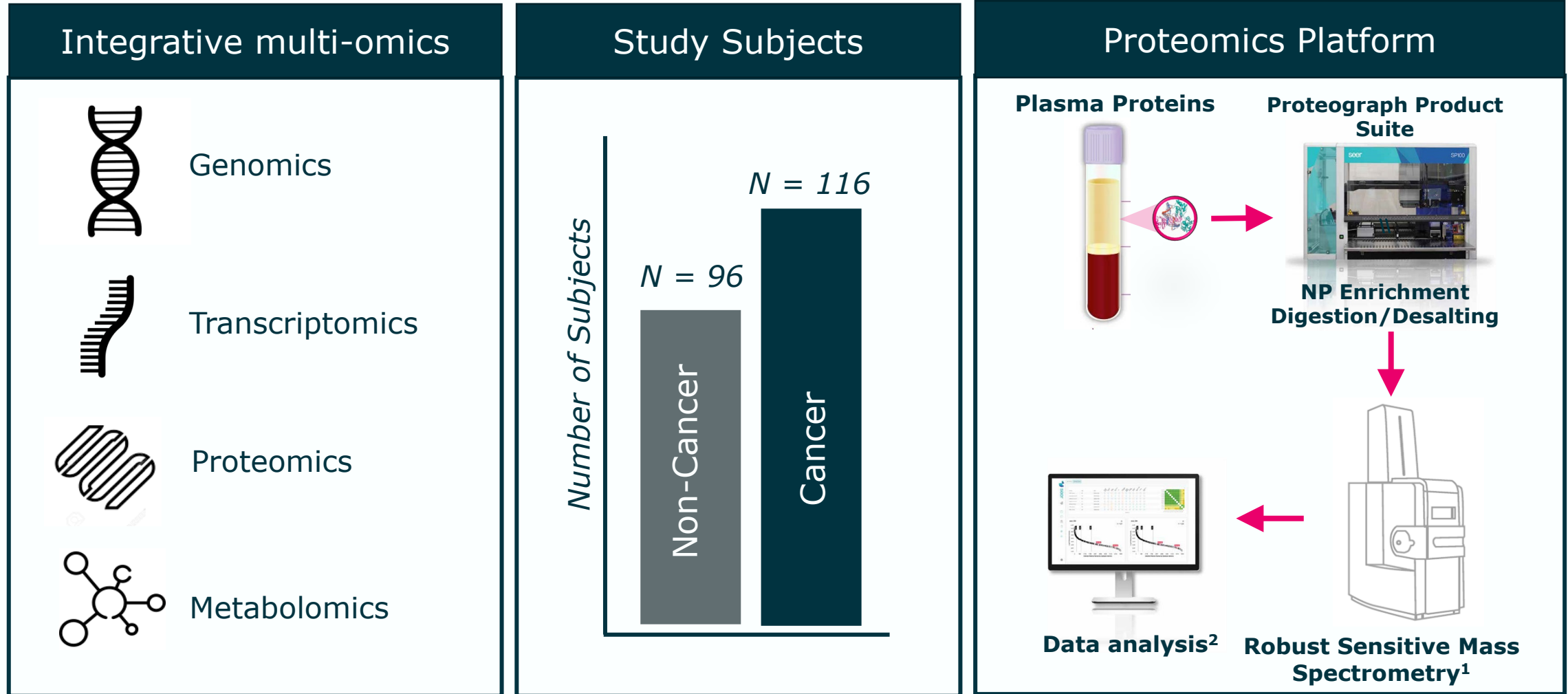
¹Blume et al. Nat. Comm. (2020)

1000s of prospectively collected samples



Enabling deep, untargeted, rapid proteomic biomarker studies

Evaluation of the Proteograph and timsTOF Pro to improve plasma proteome coverage



¹160min DDA-PASEF runs

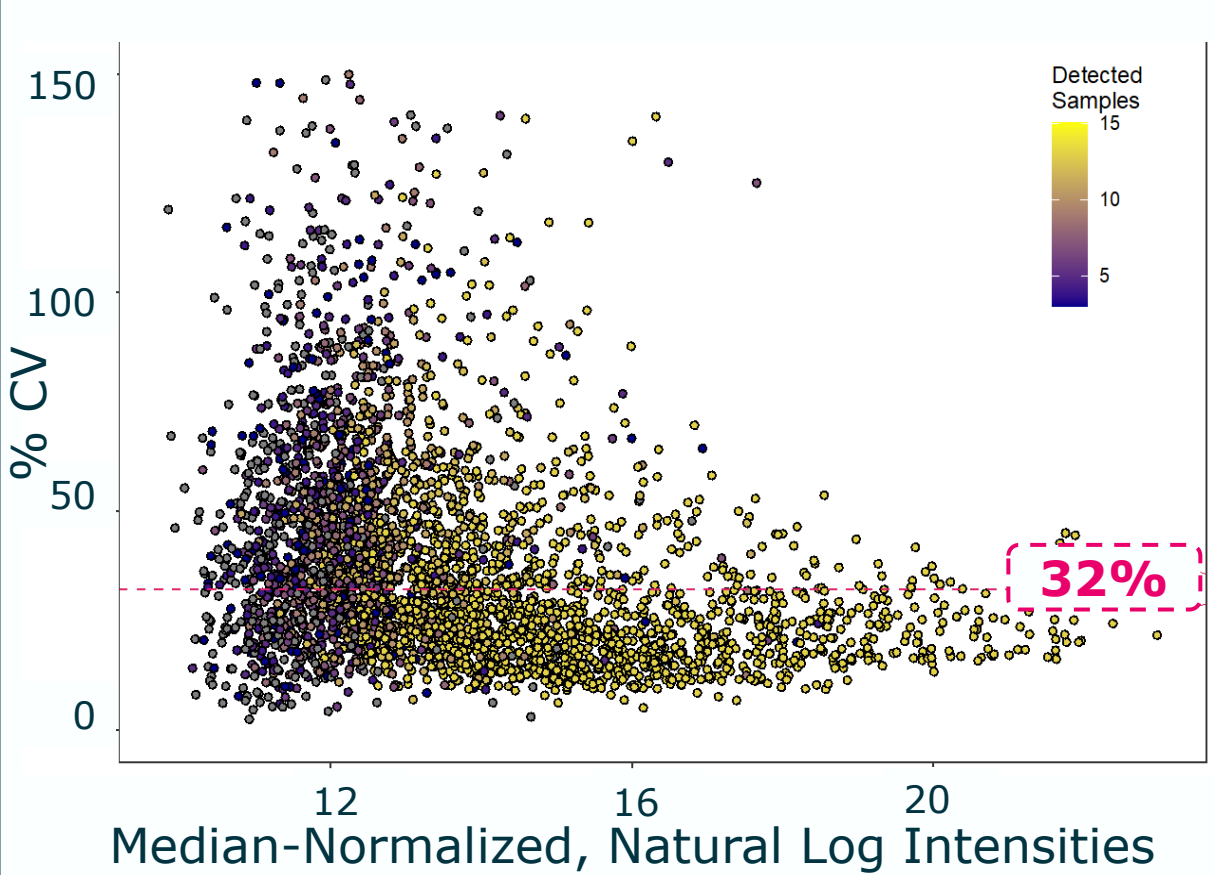
²MaxQuant search parameters: 0.1% peptide/protein FDR search, default timsTOF parameters searched against complete UniProt SwissProt human proteome database with contaminants (50% reversed decoys)



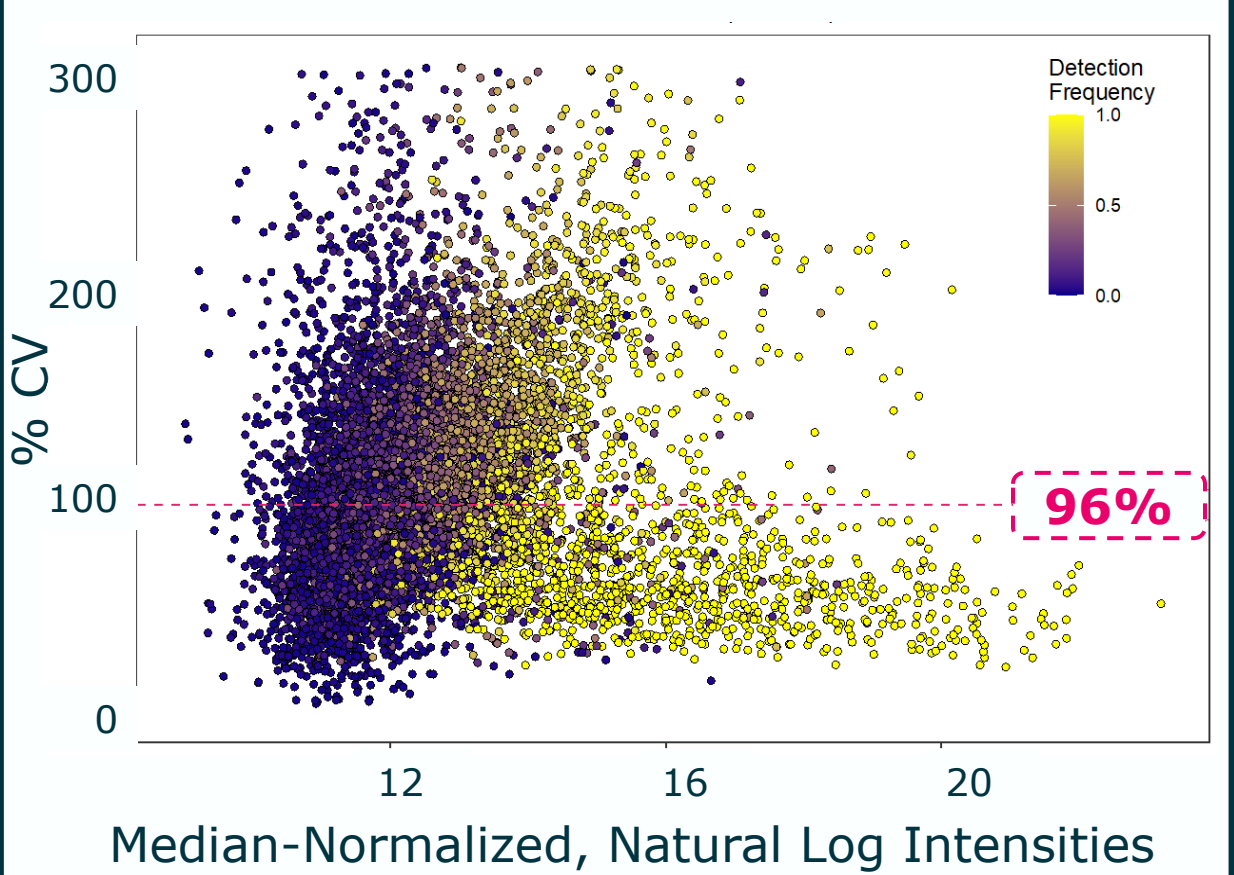
Technical variability is lower than detected biological variability

Median CV of 32% across all technical controls with biological variability of 96%

Precision of Plasma Control Protein Measurements as a Function of Intensity



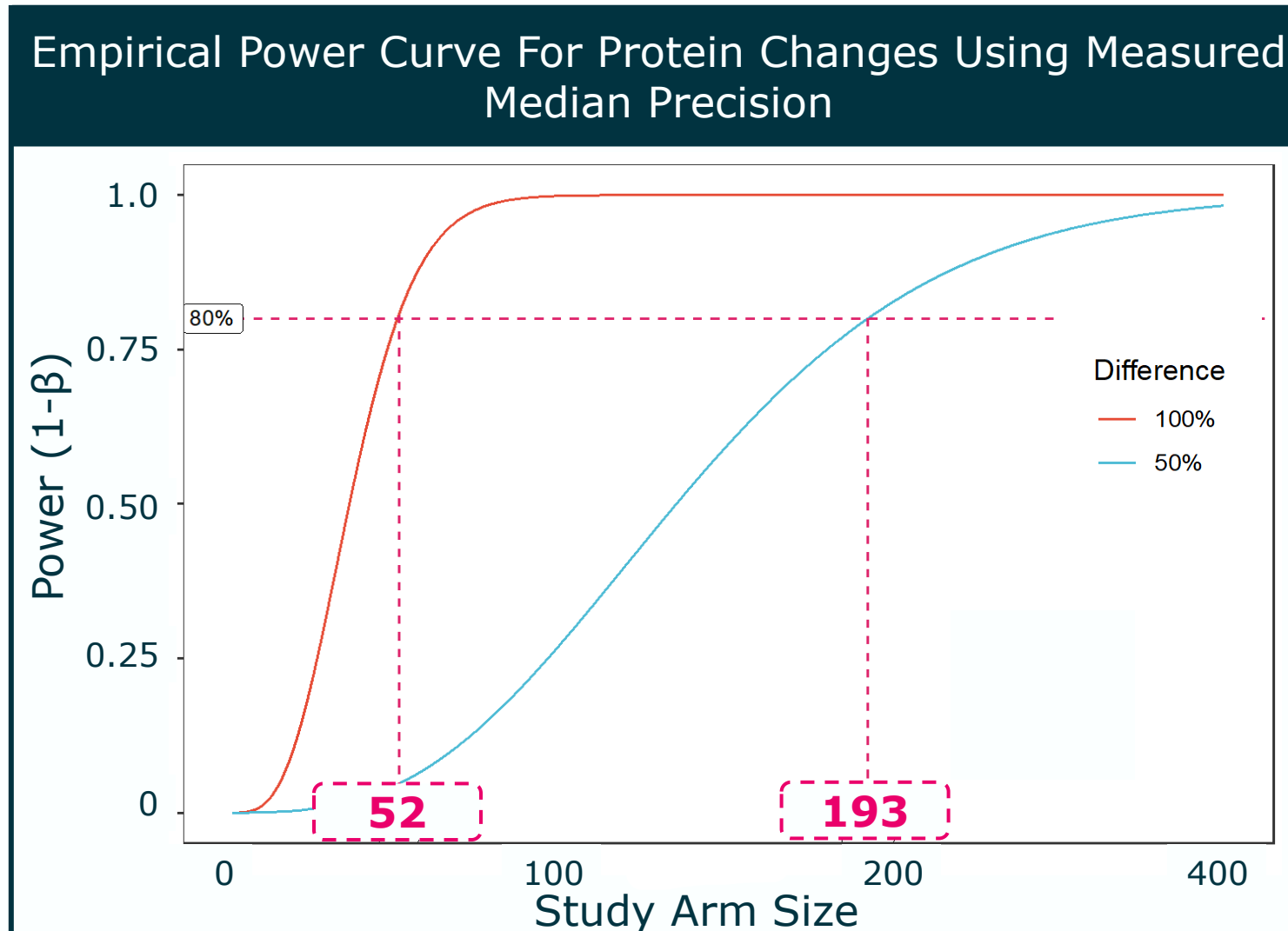
Precision of Subject Sample Protein Measurements as a Function of Intensity



¹median normalization based on features common to all samples for a particle
²intensities are natural log transformed prior to normalization

Measurement reproducibility enables detection of expected fold changes

Providing desired statistical power for multi-cancer biomarker studies



¹Using median precision of 96% and Bonferroni correction assuming 2,000 proteins

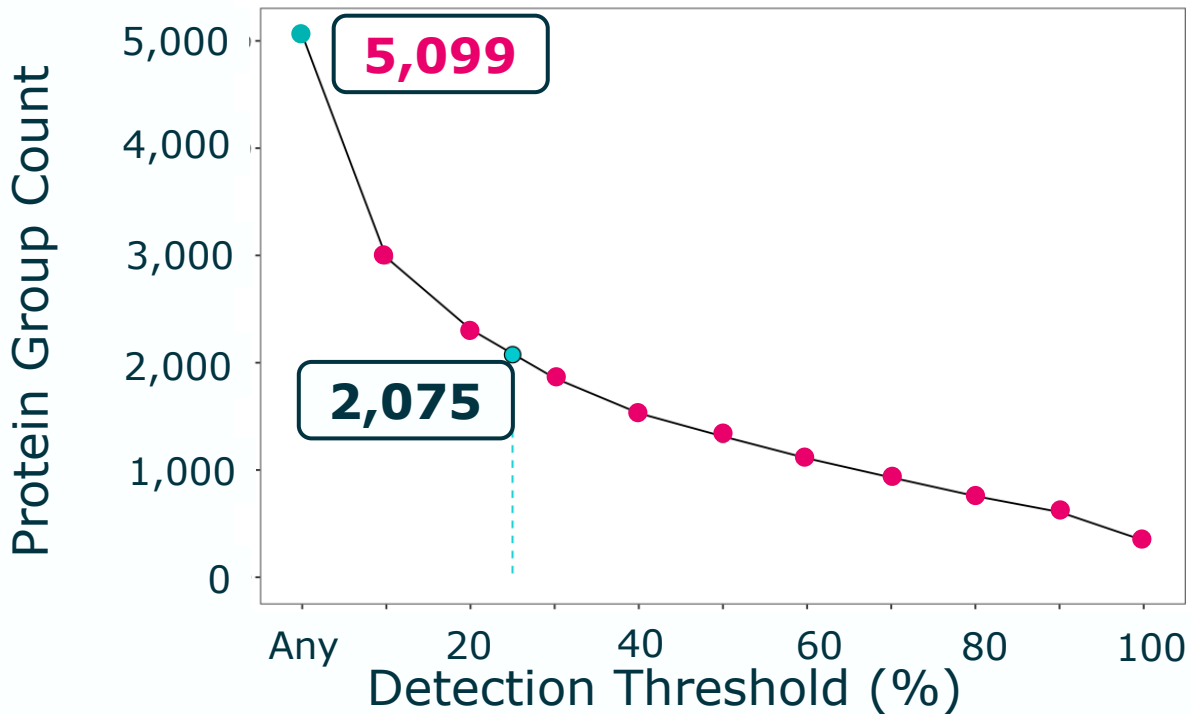


Detection of >5,000 proteins in feasibility study of 212 subjects

A median of 4 peptides per protein detected for proteins present in >25% of the samples

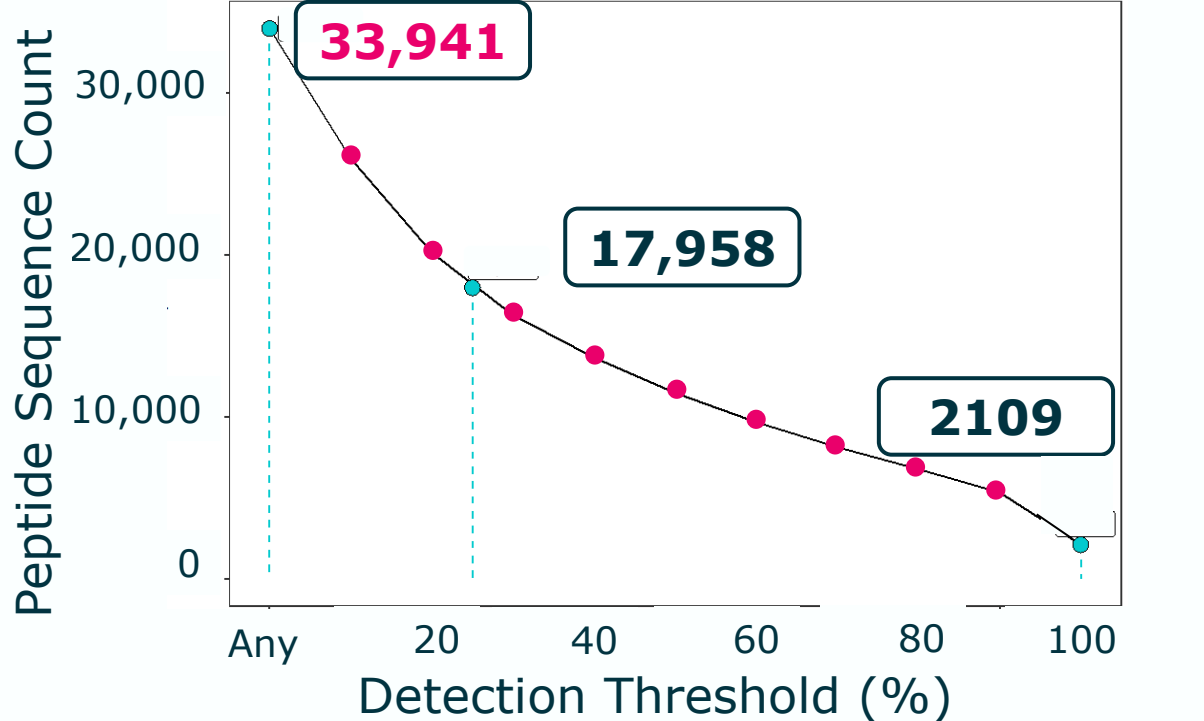
Detected Protein Groups

Percentage of Sample Which Protein is Detected



Detected Peptide Counts

Number of Peptides Detected across all Samples



*Peptides detected in 25% of samples highlighted

¹Keshishian, et. al, Molecular & Cellular Proteomics 2015 14:9, 2375-2393

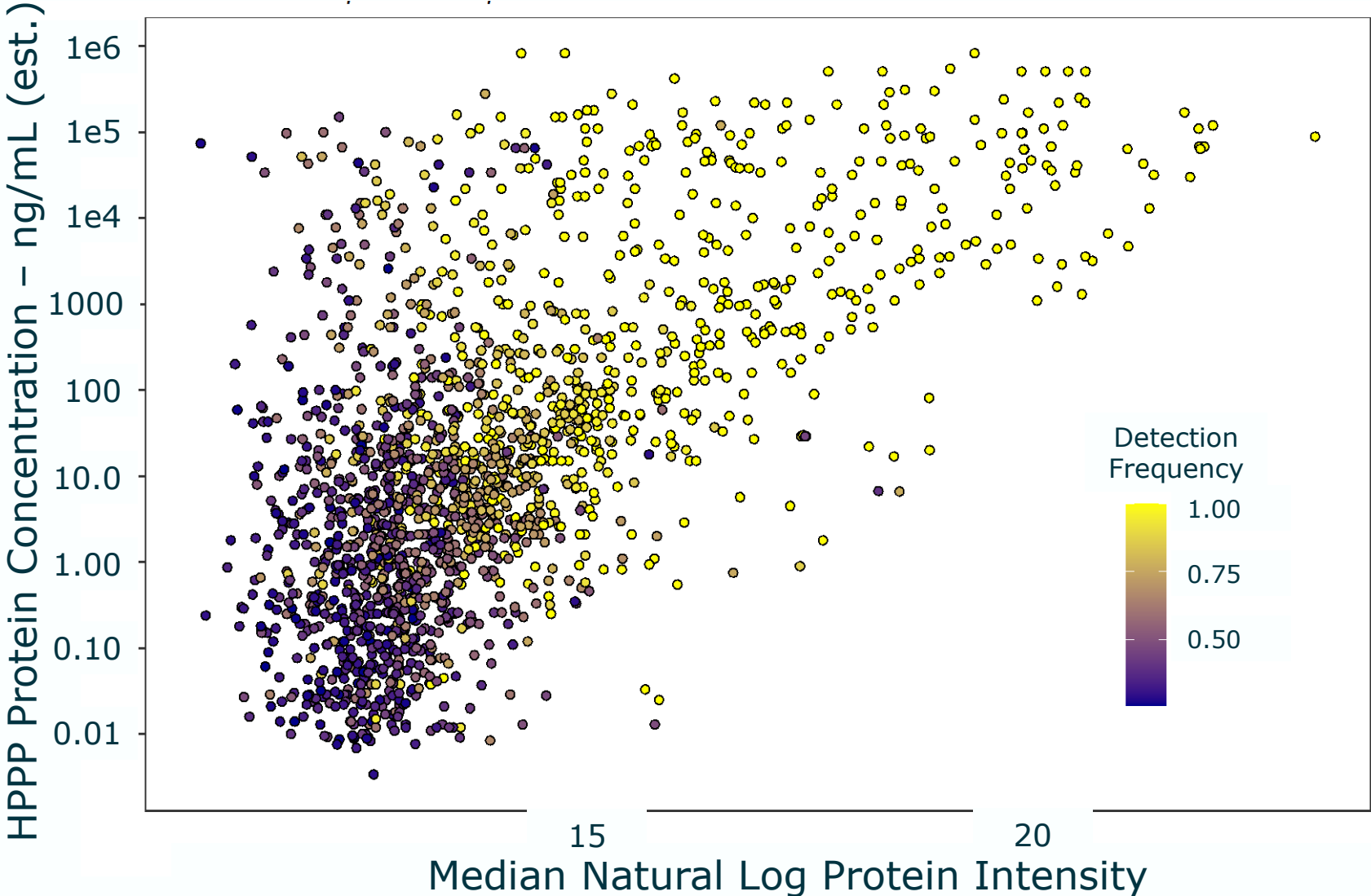
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Detected HPPP proteins cover 8 orders of magnitude in concentration

Increased depth of coverage is highlighted by compression of proteome dynamic range

- ~40% of 3,486 HPPP¹ proteins with estimated plasma concentrations were detected at 25% threshold
- NP-based enrichment compresses effective protein concentration and provides a rapid measurement of high and low concentration proteins
- Reproducible detection of low abundance proteins – 392 proteins with estimated concentration <10ng/mL detected in >50% of samples



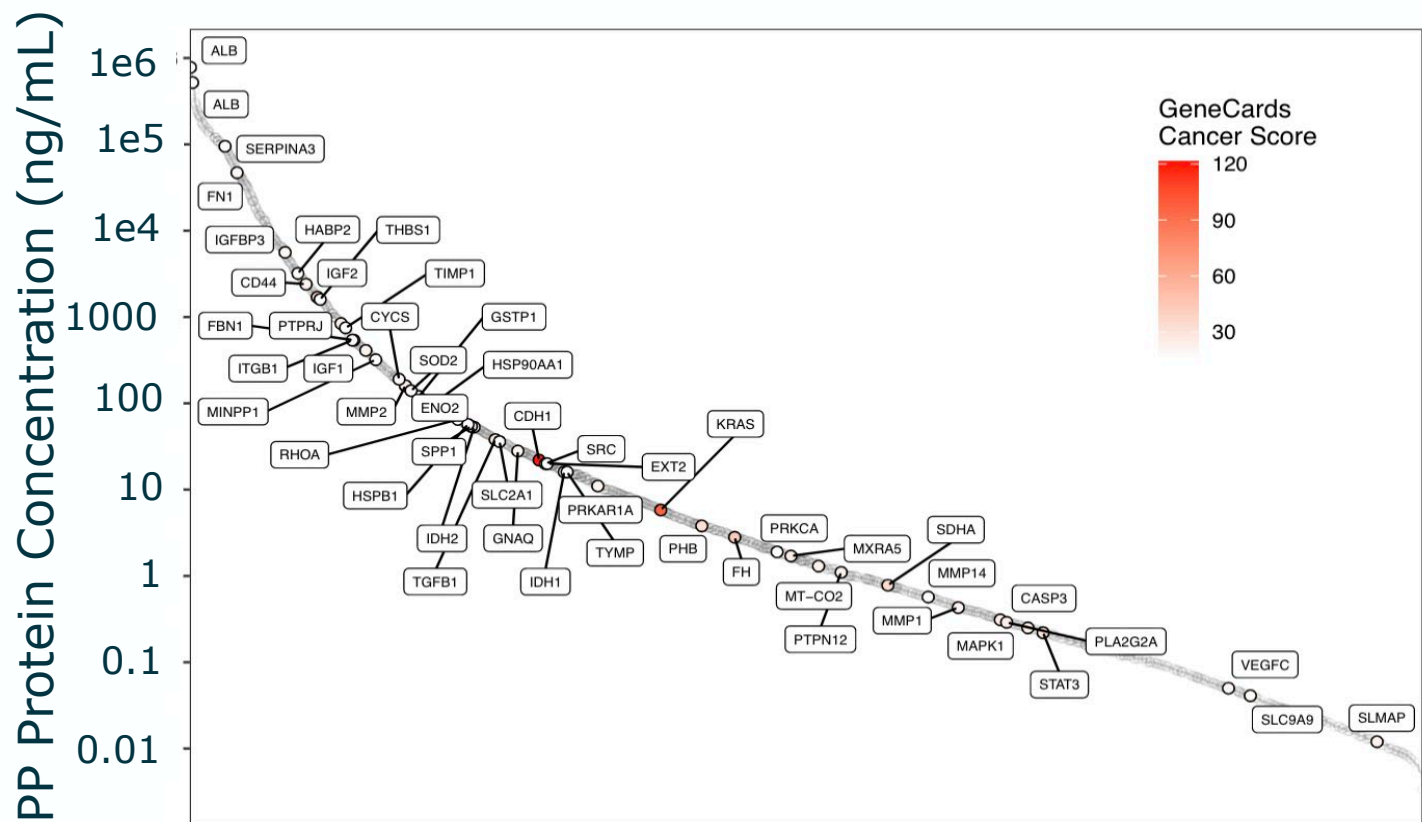
Maximum measured intensity and minimum reported concentrations for duplicates are plotted; 201 samples with full data are filtered to >=25%



Enhanced proteome coverage detects known cancer related proteins

- Measuring proteins across 8 orders of magnitude enabled detection of HPPP proteins with known correlations in Cancer
- ~40% of the top 50 detected Genecards¹ cancer proteins are known to have plasma concentrations of <10 ng/mL
- Pilot study indicates potential to detect novel cancer biomarkers that are likely to be low abundance functional proteins

Top 50 Detected Proteins Genecards Cancer Scores



HPPP Proteins Ranked by Est. Conc. (ng/mL)

All detected, matching proteins from samples plotted on HPPP curve; GeneCards data uses score reported from matching gene id and search term 'cancer'

1- Stelzer G, et. al *The GeneCards Suite: From Gene Data Mining to Disease Genome Sequence Analysis*, *Current Protocols in Bioinformatics*(2016), 54:1.30.1 - 1.30.33.doi: 10.1002 / cpbi.5



Conclusions and Acknowledgements

Conclusions

- The data from this feasibility study of 212 subjects, including 117 cancer subjects, demonstrate the promise of using Proteograph technology (Seer Inc.) for proteomics biomarker discovery studies.
- With Proteograph, excellent depth of coverage, reproducibility and direct detection of expected cancer relevant proteins across 8 orders of magnitude in concentration were achieved, providing a well-defined use case for large-scale discovery studies.
- Nanoparticle enrichment of proteins from plasma provides similar depth of coverage (5,099 proteins) as best of class depletion and fractionation strategies, but at a much higher throughput.
- The combination of Proteograph and Bruker timsTOF Pro dia-PASEF technology has provided a robust, sensitive and high-throughput proteomics platform to support large scale untargeted proteomics biomarker discovery studies.

Acknowledgements

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