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INTRODUCTION

Defective energy metabolism has been established as a hallmark of cancer, however, the specific genetic basis underlying this relationship across cancers remains unclear. Ubiquinone (CoQ10) plays an essential role in generation of mitochondrial ATP and regulating synthesis of reactive oxygen species levels along with regulating several other enzyme activities (Figure 1). Multi-omics assessment of the CoQ10 biosynthesis pathway genes in The Cancer Genome Atlas Program (TCGA) revealed Kidney Clear Cell Carcinoma (KIRC) and Kidney Papillary renal cell carcinoma (KIRP) as cancers that demonstrated a significant relationship between poor prognosis and low expression or copy number deletions in the CoQ10 biosynthesis genes. However, the link between deletions and low expression in enzymes known to interact with CoQ10 and poor outcomes remains unknown. Towards this aim, we defined the CoQ10 interactome as a set of 37 protein encoding genes that bind with CoQ10, along with enzymes involved in downstream pathways impacted by CoQ10 homeostasis, based on literature review (Figure 1 and 2). We then investigated this CoQ10 interactome for their association with outcomes for KIRC and KIRP patients in TCGA datasets.

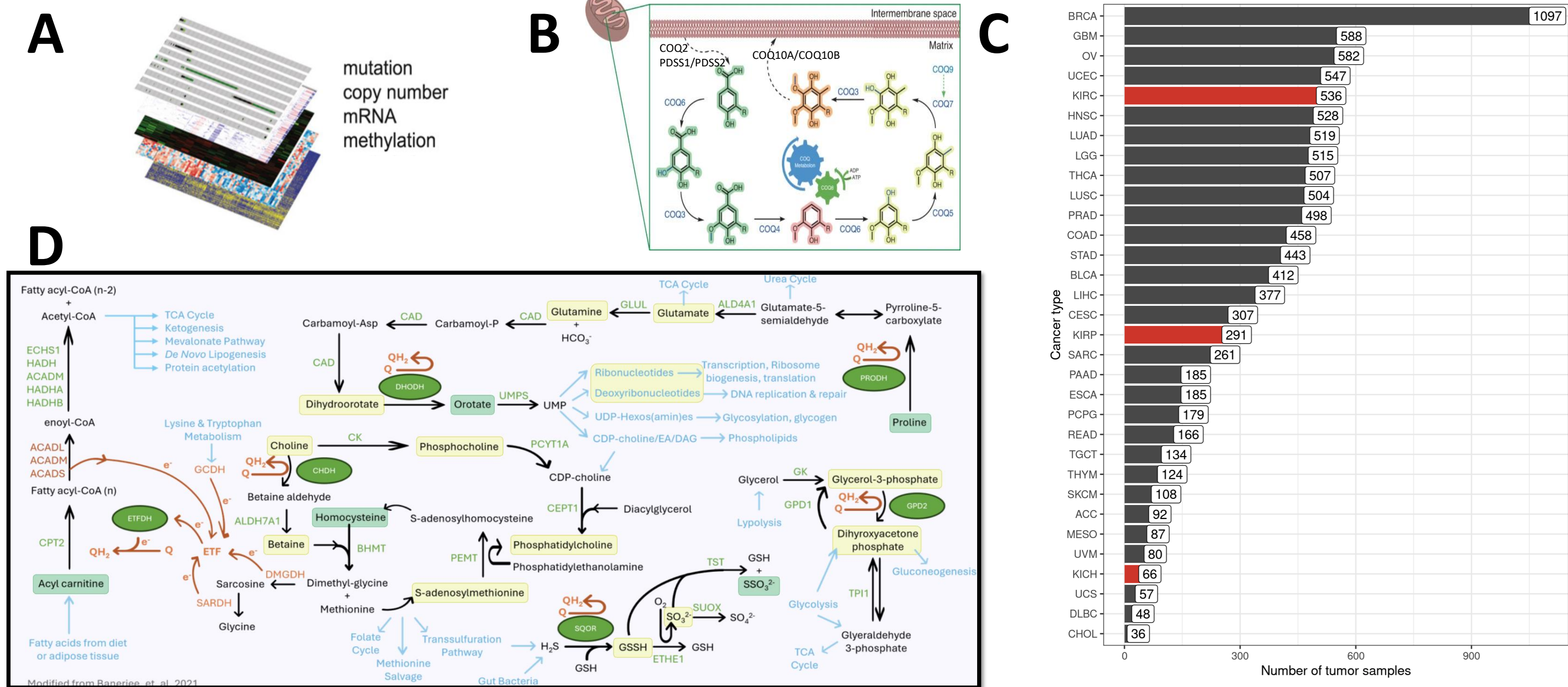


Figure 1: (A) Pan-cancer in silico analysis of TCGA molecular data. (B) CoQ10 levels are regulated by 13 CoQ10 biosynthetic genes. (C) Distribution of tissue samples in the 33 cancer types investigated. Kidney cancer tissue types are denoted by red shading. (D) CoQ Interactome Map. This has been modified from [1]

COQ10 BIOSYNTHESIS GENE DELETIONS IN KIRC AND KIRP AND INTERACTOME GENES

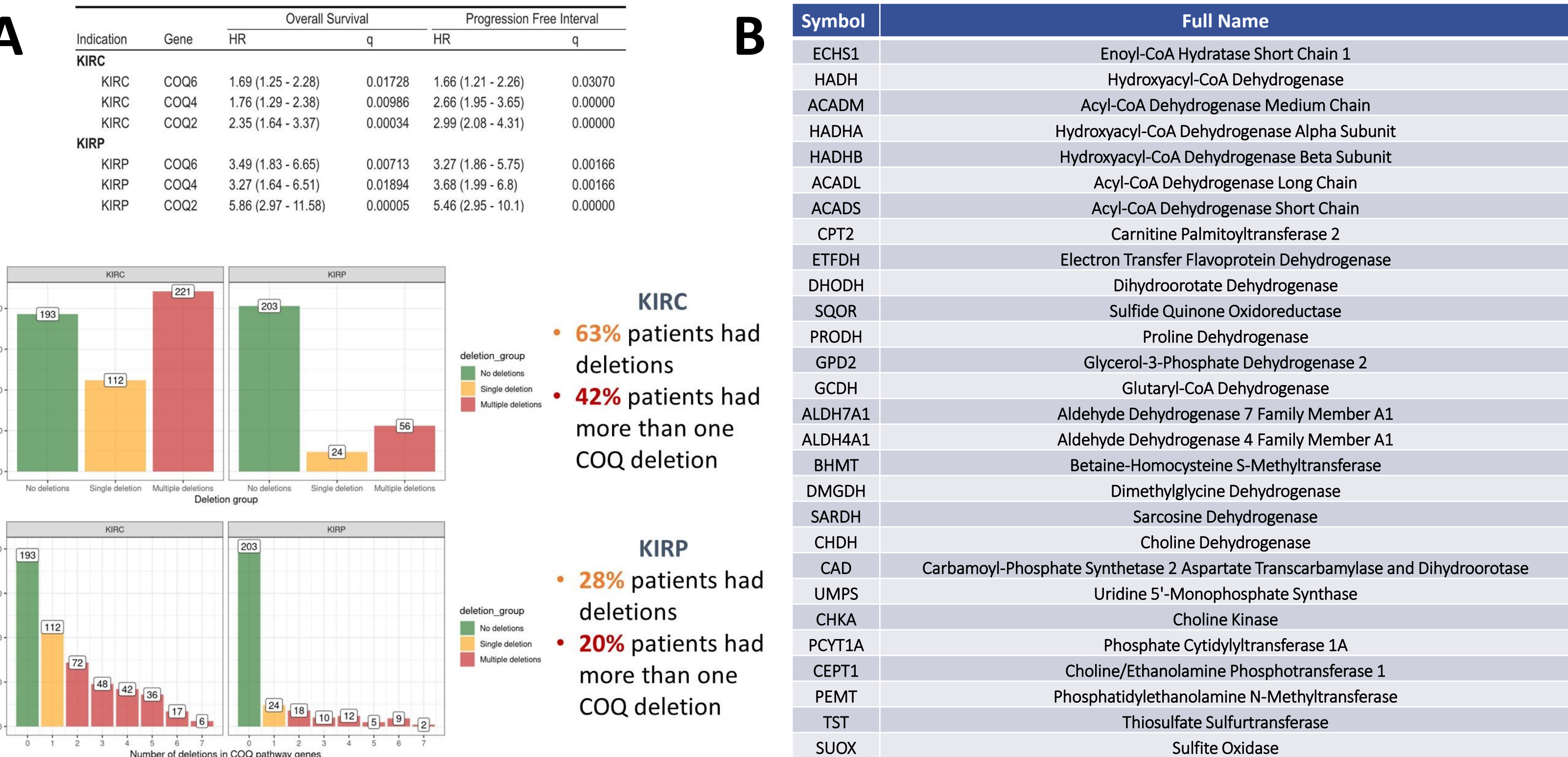
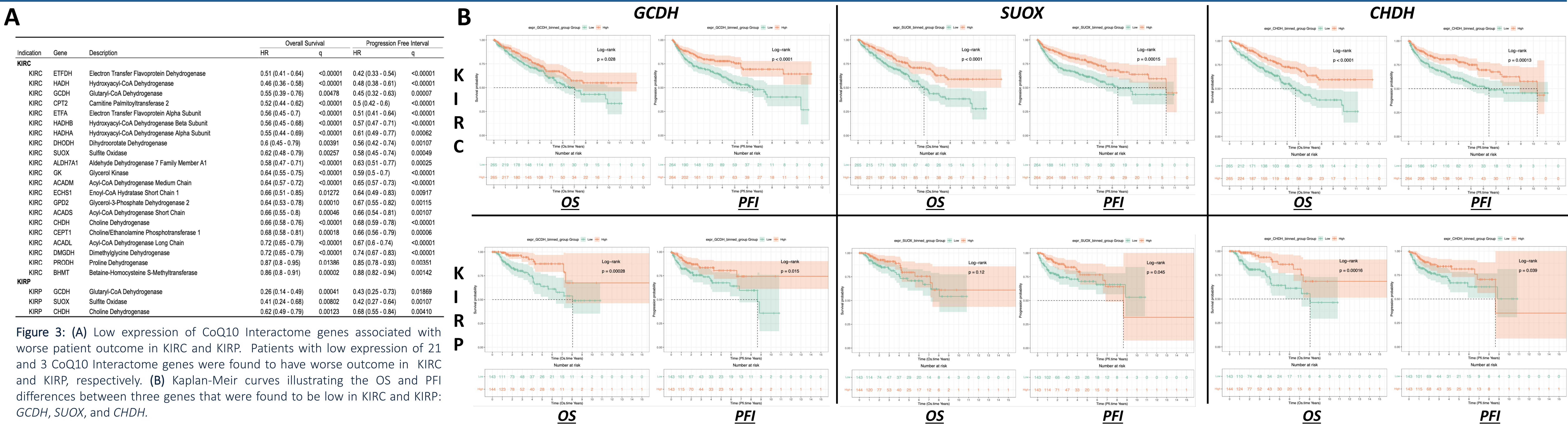
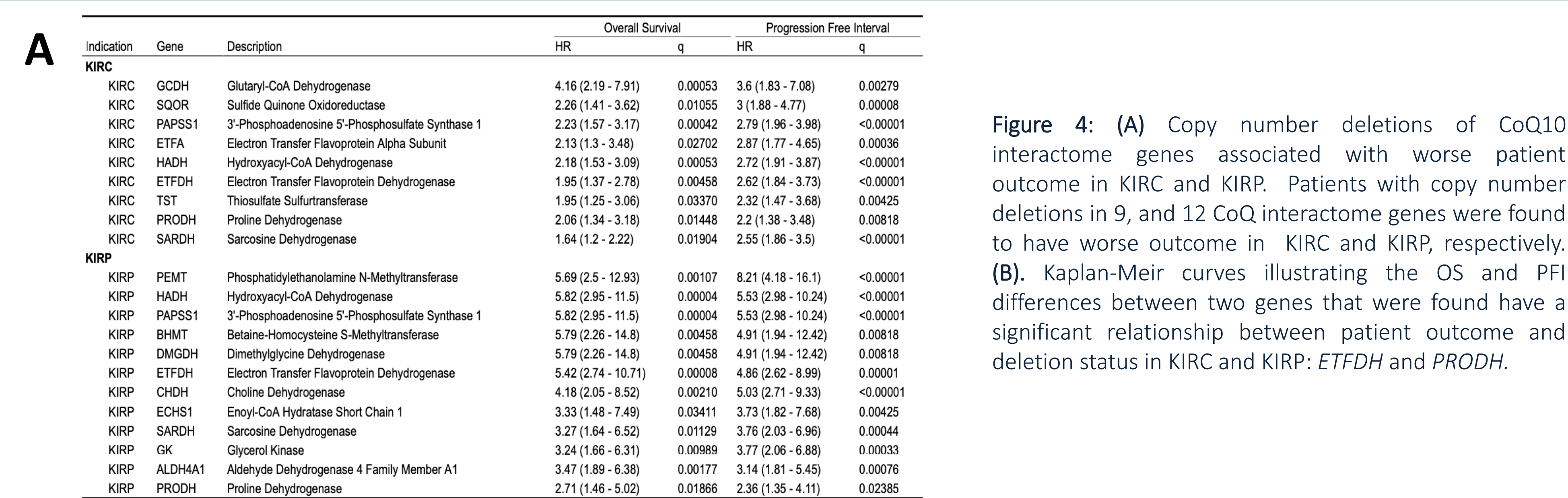


Figure 2: (A) Hazard ratios (HR) and q-values associated with copy number deletion (homozygous or heterozygous) of COQ2, COQ4, or COQ6, in KIRC or KIRP and either overall survival or progression-free interval. (B) 37 genes involved in the interactome were investigated in this work due to their association with CoQ.

COQ10 INTERACTOME GENE EXPRESSION ASSOCIATED WITH PATIENT OUTCOME IN KIRC AND KIRP



COQ10 INTERACTOME COPY NUMBER DELETION ASSOCIATED WITH PATIENT OUTCOME IN KIRC AND KIRP



RESULTS

- Previous investigation of the 33 indications in the TCGA found KIRC and KIRP as primary cancers that demonstrated poor prognosis for patients with deletions in CoQ10 biosynthesis genes, suggesting that activity of enzymes dependent on CoQ levels might also be impacted.
- By extending this analysis to a broader set of 37 CoQ10 interactome genes, we found that low gene expression in 21 of 37 CoQ10 interactome genes in KIRC, and 3 of 37 CoQ10 interactome genes in KIRP were associated with significantly worse OS and PFI.
- Furthermore, analysis of copy number deletions and their associations with patient outcomes in KIRC and KIRP revealed that deletions in 9 of 37 CoQ10 interactome genes, and 12 of 37 CoQ10 interactome genes were associated with significantly worse OS and PFI in KIRC and KIRP, respectively.
- An overlapping relationship between low expression of three genes (*GCDH*, *SUOX*, and *CHDH*) and worse patient outcomes in both KIRC and KIRP were found; as well as a consistent relationship between copy number deletion of two CoQ10 interactome genes (*ETFDH* and *PRODH*) and worse patient outcomes in these indications.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- These results demonstrate that CoQ10 and its interactome are significantly impacted in kidney cancer subtypes and deletions or low expression in these key genes are associated with poorer survival outcomes for patients.
- BPM31510 has been shown to deliver supraphysiological concentrations of oxidized CoQ10 to tumors, tumor mitochondria, as well as kidney suggesting that this approach may mitigate the altered metabolic state of cancers that harbor deletions.
- We are actively investigating KIRC and KIRP cell lines that might harbor deletions or alterations in the CoQ biosynthetic pathway or interacting enzymes to further evaluate potential therapeutic benefit of BPM31510 due to these genetic abnormalities.

REFERENCES

- Banerjee, R., Purhonen, J. and Kallijärvi, J. (2022), The mitochondrial coenzyme Q junction and complex III: biochemistry and pathophysiology. *FEBS J*, 289: 6936-6958. <https://doi.org/10.1111/febs.16164>