

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# High-density microarray expression profiling in conventional papillary thyroid carcinomas with versus without a BRAF mutation

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## Background

Whereas 40 % to 70 % of papillary thyroid carcinomas (PTCs) are characterized by a BRAF mutation (BRAF<sup>mut</sup>), unified biomarkers for the genetically heterogeneous group of BRAF wild type (BRAF<sup>wt</sup>) PTCs are not established yet [1,2]. Using state-of-the-art technology we compared RNA expression profiles between conventional BRAF<sup>wt</sup> and BRAF<sup>mut</sup> PTCs.

## Materials and methods

Affymetrix HuGene 1.0 ST microarrays were used to generate whole transcript expression profiles in 11 BRAF<sup>wt</sup> and 14 BRAF<sup>mut</sup> PTCs. A p-value with a false discovery rate (FDR)  $\leq 0.05$  and a fold change  $> 2$  were used as a threshold of significance for differential expression. Spearman's correlation as a similarity matrix was utilized for unsupervised two dimensional hierarchical clustering. The BRAF mutational status was surveyed by direct sequencing the hotspot region of BRAF exon 15.

## Results

Hundred eighty transcripts from annotated genes were significantly differentially expressed between BRAF<sup>wt</sup> and BRAF<sup>mut</sup> PTCs and unsupervised cluster analysis was able to separate both groups. The most significantly upregulated genes in BRAF<sup>mut</sup> compared to BRAF<sup>wt</sup> PTCs include transmembrane 7 superfamily member 4 (TM7SF4, located on 8q23), glutaminase 2 (GLS2; 12q13), ladinin 1 (LAD1; 1q25.1-q32.3), TBC1 domain family, member 2 (TBC1D2; 9q22.33), chromosome

19 open reading frame 33 (C19orf33; 19q13.2), keratin 19 (KRT19; 17q21.2), and poliovirus receptor-related 4 (PVRL4; 1q22-q23.2). The most downregulated genes in BRAF<sup>mut</sup> PTCs include inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor, type 1 (ITPR1; 3p26-p25), leucine rich repeat and Ig domain containing 2 (LINGO2; 9p21.2-p21.1), solute carrier family 26, member 4 (SLC26A4; 7q31), deiodinase, iodothyronine, type I (DIO1; 1p33-p32), and hepatic leukemia factor (HLF; 17q22). Among differentially expressed microRNAs, mir492 was highly upregulated in BRAF<sup>mut</sup> PTCs.

## Conclusions

This study provides a detailed overview of differentially expressed genes between BRAF<sup>wt</sup> vs. BRAF<sup>mut</sup> conventional PTCs using whole transcript, high-density microarrays. Valuable candidate genes shall be assessed further to identify molecular pathways and molecular biomarkers which distinguish BRAF<sup>wt</sup> from BRAF<sup>mut</sup> PTCs.

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