Accompanying Collection (Enabling Future Research Alongside Current Research Studies)

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National Cancer Centre Singapore SingHealth





- Introduction to STR-NCCS Tissue Bank
- Accompanying Collection alongside current studies
- Devising a solution
- Explaining accompanying collection



Introduction to STR-NCCS Tissue Bank

Mission/Purpose

To empower cancer research in NCCS / Singhealth by supporting ongoing research studies

Operational Focus

 To support the use of the additional collected HBM for research that synergize with use of matched HBM from the same patient to maximize research value.

2 approaches are:

- 1) <u>Catalogue</u> of all tissues held by NCCS researchers (including meta-data of analyses already performed)
- 2) <u>Accompanying collection</u>: Enabling future research <u>alongside</u> current research studies



Future* research alongside current research studies

- Cohort studies study a particular disease ٠
- Clinical Annotation/Event 2 types of samples ۲ Scheduled collection:



- Samples linked to ٠ ongoing/upcoming studies
- Example: Lung, Colorectal, HNSCC, Lymphoma

Unscheduled Collection:



Banked for future research

- Staged Analyses (pending initial results or availability of assay platforms)
- Future Research (pending emerging literature, ٠ technologies)
- **Future collaborations** •
- BUILDS UPON initial research Cohort/research ٠ findings

"Future"*

pre-planned intent to layer on additional analyses on

but "what" analyses is determined in the future

type of analyses, population subset not yet determined, depends on findings, literature, networks &

"serendipity"/opportunity



When is an entity considered a TB?

Scenario 1: Where researcher is considered a TB

A researcher **intends to collect 10 ml of blood** – 5 ml of blood would be used for his/her own current HBR **while the other** 5 ml of blood would be stored for **future research studies** (i.e. collection of **additional** blood).

The researcher would be considered to be conducting tissue banking activities not just for his/her own IRB-approved HBR and would need to be a TB or come under the supervision and control of a TB.

Scenario 2: Where researcher is not considered a TB

A researcher **intends to collect 10 ml of blood** – the entire 10 ml was intended to be used in his/her own current HBR; however he/she only used 5 ml in the research and the other 5 ml was **leftover**. The researcher decides to use the leftover blood for his/her other own IRB-approved HBR.

The researcher would be considered to be conducting tissue banking activities just for his/her own IRB-approved HBR. Hence the researcher would not need to be a TB or come under the supervision and control of a TB, until he/she decides to supply the leftover blood to other researchers.

https://www.moh.gov.sg/docs/librariesprovider5/legislation/overview-of-human-tissue-framework.pdf



When to use scheduled, unscheduled and accompanying collection

- Scheduled Collection: collecting HBM for IRB protocol only.
- Unscheduled collection: collecting specimens not linked to any study.
- Accompanying collection: enabling future research alongside current research studies

(additional samples for future research analyses that are not yet pre-defined) for patients in current cohorts.



Two Approaches to synergize research with use of matched HBM from same patient

- A <u>comprehensive catalogue</u> of all human tissue held by researchers. (including: HBM availability, clinical information and generated molecular information, generated patient-derived material)
- 2) An <u>accompanying collection workflow</u> where tissue samples can incrementally build upon ongoing research, in matched samples in well annotated longitudinal patient cohorts.



Catalogue of HBM within NCCS

- A comprehensive, well-annotated catalogue of all HBM available within NCCS will allow us to form linkage between HBM used for current research and future research.
- This allows for synergy between current and future research. This allows for future research to build upon current research.



Categories of Metadata

Copy Number	DNA	mRNA	miRNA	
Expression	Microscopy	Spectroscopy	Chromatography	
Flow cytometry	Imaging	Proteomics	Metabolomics	
	Natio Centu	onal Cancer re Singapore		
			PATIENTS. AT THE HE♥ R	T OF ALL WE DO.

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Categories of Metadata

SNP microarray	Copy Number Microarray	Low-pass DNA sequencing	Whole Exome	Whole Genome	SNP microarray	Sequence trace	mRNA sequencing
total RNA sequencing	Microarray	FISH	M-FISH	MERFISH	miRNA sequencing	Array-based	RNA expression
Promoter expression	Protein expression	Posttranslational modification	Paraffin	Frozen sections	Semithin section	Cell microscopy	UV-Visible
Circular Dichroism	Atomic Absorption	Nuclear magnetic resonance	Infrared	Thin layer	Ion exchange	Affinity	Size Exclusion
HPLC	FACS	Cytometric bead	Coulter counter	X-ray	MRI	Computed tomography	Mammogram
Ultrasound	Positive emission tomography	ІНС	mIHC	highly-mIHC	Bulk Mass spectrometry	Cytometry by time of flight, single-cell	Metabolic fingerprinting
	Targeted metabolites panel assay	Untargeted metabolite assay	Stable isotope tracer	Area of interest (AOI)-based	Grid-based	Single-Cell resolution	
			Restricted, N	on-Sensitive		C.	National Cancer Centre Singapore SingHealth

Existing collections (already collected)



* Leftover: tissues deemed best used for another analyses/study



STR Tissue Release Committee (STR-TRC)

Purpose

To review and approve applications for withdrawal of Human Biological Material (HBM) from STR and her satellite and sub-satellite banks.

Position	Name	Designation	
Chairman	A/Prof Iain Tan	Director, STR-NCCS Satellite Bank	
Member	A/Prof Kenneth Chang	Director, STR	
Member	A/Prof Lim Chwee Ming	Director, STR-SGH Satellite Bank	
Member	A/Prof Ng Heng Joo	Director, STR-SGH Sub-satellite Bank (Haematology)	
Member	A/Prof Tang Choong Leong	Director, STR-SGH Sub-satellite Bank (Colorectal Surgery)	
Member	A/Prof Jabed Iqbal	Senior consultant, Department of Anatomical Pathology	
Member	A/Prof Benita Tan	Chairman, Division of Surgery, Sengkang Health	



Current/Ongoing studies (to be collected)



Associate Directors of Tissue Bank

The key is to synergize the tissue bank activities of NCCS tissue bank Satellite Repository (STR-NCCS) with NCCS's ongoing research.

- 1. Upper GI Dr Matthew Ng Chau Hsien
- 2. HPB Prof Pierce Chow Kah Hoe
- 3. Lower GI A/Prof lain Tan
- 4. Haematolymphoid Prof Lim Soon Thye
- 5. Paed malignancy Dr Amos Loh Hong Pheng
- 6. Gynae Dr Lim Hsuen Elaine
- 7. Breast Dr Veronique Tan Kiak Mien
- 8. Lung A/Prof Daniel Tan Shao Weng
- 9. Head and neck A/Prof Darren Lim Wan Teck
- 10. Urogenital A/Prof Melvin Chua
- 11. Skin and soft tissue Dr Johnny Ong
- 12. Brain Dr Tham Chee Kian
- 13. Blood collections across cancers A/Prof Iain Tan & A/Prof Melvin Chua
- 14. Other collections A/Prof Iain Tan & A/Prof Daniel Tan



New Workflow for STR

UnScheduled and Accompanying Collection

(1) Consent taking

- Staff conducting the research protocol and TBA will perform consent taking as per the approved research protocol.
- Consent will be obtained for collection of extra HBM that accompany the research protocol.
- This may either be through the STR broad consent form or existing study consent form incorporating all the 12(2) elements of HBRA.

(2) Tissue harvesting, HBM collection and processing

• Tissue harvesting, collection and processing of HBM will be adapted to existing HBM collected in the study

(3) Coding, labelling and storage of HBM

- All banked HBM are de-identified with de-identified study code or TRID number.
- User access control will be implemented, allowing only authorized STR and satellite bank personnel to access the records.



New Workflow for STR

UnScheduled and Accompanying Collection

(4) Quality Assessment

• HBM will be processed and assessed for quality according to each study protocol for maximum research utility.

(5) Data Collection and Inventory

- HBM inventory
- Sample information
 - Primary material : time-point, organ site, sample type (frozen, dissociated), #alliquots, location
 - Secondary/derived material: nature, location
- Experimental data (categories) generated from material
 - e.g. exome, RNAseq, Drug Screen
 - Location & owner of data
- Clinical data "layer 1 clinical data" in collaboration with PI & DCI
 - PI will hold layer 2 clinical information



<u>Accompanying Collection Workflow</u> (Release of HBM for Future Research)



Advantages of Accompanying Collection

Discrete/Segregated Accompanying Collection

- Differentiation between types of collection
 - "routine": no other annotation performed
 - "annotated": detailed clinical/molecular & generated resources

Protocol specifications

- Processing of samples for future research to fit existing study design
- Collection of additional samples (blood/tissue) based on future clinical procedures/clinical events

Catalogue of generated data and Access to query of detailed data

- Catalogue of generated data & resources per sample (base data)
- Access to granular molecular and clinical data (granular data



Advantages of Accompanying Collection

Case Selection Mechanism

- Ability to request superficial query of types of datasets available or generated resources or baseline clinical phenotype
- Ability to request deep query of <u>subsequent clinical</u> progress or <u>molecular findings</u> to select specific cases

Scientific assessment

- Detailed assessment of scientific synergy of future research to build upon current research.
- Detailed assessment of <u>alignment with thematic goals of</u> research program
- Appeal Process for review of applications



THANK YOU!

