

# Index

## A

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), 116, 261  
Adaptation  
  cancer evidence, 6–7  
  cancer treatment considerations, 8–9  
  genetic novelties in cancer, 9–10  
  life span longevity considerations in somatic cell  
    complex adaptation, 3–5  
  organismal versus somatic evolution, 5–6  
Adaptive therapy (AT), 277–279  
AKT, 79, 115  
ALK, 263  
AML. *See* Acute myeloid leukemia  
Aneuploidy. *See also* Chromosomal instability  
  adaptation driver, 95  
  causes  
    centrosome amplification, 87–88  
    chromosome cohesion defects, 88  
    microtubule attachment defects, 87  
    mitotic checkpoint defects, 85–87  
    mutations, 88–90  
  consequences, 73–74  
  tolerance mechanisms, 93–94  
Angiopoietin-2, 230  
APC, 16, 30  
APC, 90, 265  
APOBEC, 22, 92  
APOBEC3, 109  
APRIL, 177  
AT. *See* Adaptive therapy  
ATM, 172–173  
AURKA, 87  
AURKB, 87

## B

B2M, 251  
BAF. *See* B-allele frequency  
BAFF, 177  
B-allele frequency (BAF), subclonal reconstruction,  
  48–51, 59  
Barrett's esophagus, 131, 133, 135, 138–139  
BCR, 175  
BCR-ABL, 105  
Big Bang model, tumor growth dynamics, 19–21,  
  23–24  
Biopsy. *See* Liquid biopsy  
BIRC3, 173

BRAF, 106–108, 213, 263, 266–267  
BRCA1, 87, 90, 116, 135  
BRCA2, 30, 135  
Breast cancer  
  cancer stem cells, 115, 117–118, 120–121  
  chromosomal instability, 93  
  ductal carcinoma in situ, 18, 122, 132, 140  
  epithelial-mesenchymal transition and  
    chemotherapy resistance, 118–121  
  gene mutations, 115, 117  
  intratumor heterogeneity  
    cancer evolution, 121–122  
    clinical implications, 123  
  regulatory networks in organogenesis and  
    tumorigenesis, 117–118  
  tumorigenesis drivers, 116–117  
BUB1, 85, 87  
BUB1B, 90  
BUBR1, 85

## C

CAF. *See* Cancer-associated fibroblast  
CALR, 31  
Cancer-associated fibroblast (CAF), 209, 224, 234  
Cancer cell fraction (CCF)  
  estimation, 43–45  
  phylogenetic tree reconstruction, 51  
Carboplatin, 279  
CASP-8, 289  
CCF. *See* Cancer cell fraction  
CCL2, 211, 215  
CCL3, 177  
CCL4, 177  
CCND3, 251  
CCNE1, 253, 255  
CCR2, 215  
CD40, 224  
CD160, 77  
CD244, 177  
CDK4, 289  
CDKN2A, 109  
CE index. *See* Clonal expansion index  
Cellular prevalence (CP), 43, 45, 51  
CENPE, 87  
Centrosome amplification, 87–88  
CHK1, 90  
CHK2, 87, 90

## Index

- Chromosomal instability (CIN). *See also* Aneuploidy  
adaptation driver, 95  
aneuploidy consequences, 73–74  
drug resistance role, 96  
dynamics in clonal evolution and therapeutic response, 77–79  
genome doubling during tumor evolution, 74–75  
genomic instability interplay, 90–93  
numerical instability linking to structural instability, 75–76  
origins, 73  
overview, 71–73  
propagation determinants  
aneuploidy tolerance mechanisms, 93–94  
sporadic episodes and compensation, 94–95  
sustainable versus lethal levels of instability, 93  
prospects for study, 96–97  
rate, 73  
recurrence and metastasis role, 96  
subclonal therapeutic resistance, 79  
tumor progression role, 95
- Chromothripsis, 76
- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)  
biological and clinical heterogeneity, 171–172  
clonal evolution, 262  
coevolution with host immune cells  
advantages of study, 170–171  
co-opting of normal immune function, 175–177  
immune suppression and escape, 177–179  
overview, 174–175  
prospects for study, 179–180  
epigenetic heterogeneity impact on clonal evolution, 173–174  
genetic heterogeneity, 172–173  
immune response, 179  
treatment resistance mechanisms, 107–108
- Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), 105
- CIN. *See* Chromosomal instability
- Circulating tumor cell (CTC), 264–265
- CITUP, 249
- c-Kit, 105
- CLL. *See* Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
- Clonal dynamics  
clonal evolution overview, 246–247  
clonal genotypes and phylogenies, 248–249  
follicular lymphoma, 249–252  
mutation clustering by cellular prevalence, 248  
ovarian cancer peritoneal spread, 251, 253–255  
prospects for study, 253, 256  
single nucleotide variants, 246–249  
whole-genome sequencing, 247–248  
workflow for evolutionary history reconstruction, 249
- Clonal expansion (CE) index, 62–63
- Clonal expansion  
overview, 15–16  
posttransformational clonal evolution, 19  
pretumor progression and factors affecting clonal expansion, 16–19  
punctuated mutational processes and clonal stasis, 21–23  
rate in Barrett's esophagus, 4
- CML. *See* Chronic myeloid leukemia
- Colorectal cancer (CRC), 263, 265–266
- Convergent evolution, cancer, 7–8
- Copy number. *See* B-allele frequency; Somatic copy-number aberrations
- CP. *See* Cellular prevalence
- CRC. *See* Colorectal cancer
- CSF1, 211, 215
- CTC. *See* Circulating tumor cell
- CTLA-4, 177–178, 215, 287, 290–293
- CXCL12, 209, 211
- CXR4, 209
- D**
- Dirichlet process (DP), 46–47, 54
- DNA methylation, rate in somatic cells, 4
- DNMT3*, 16
- DP. *See* Dirichlet process
- Drug resistance. *See* Resistance
- Ductal carcinoma in situ. *See* Breast cancer
- E**
- E2E, 87
- Ecosystem  
cancer, 151–152  
ecoevolutionary models of cancer, 157–160
- EGF. *See* Epidermal growth factor
- EGFR, 190, 213–214, 266–267
- EMT. *See* Epithelial-mesenchymal transition
- Ep-Mes trans, 214, 229, 234–235
- Epidermal growth factor (EGF), 151
- Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors  
chromosomal instability and resistance, 79  
genetic resistance mechanisms, 105–107
- Epigenetics  
chronic lymphocytic leukemia epigenetic heterogeneity impact on clonal evolution, 173–174  
order of mutation, 34
- Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), breast cancer and chemotherapy resistance, 118–121
- ERBB2*, 253, 266
- ERBB4*, 267
- ERK, 79, 211, 213
- Esh2*, 30
- Esophageal cancer, intratumor heterogeneity, 18
- EZH2*, 251

- F**  
FAK, 214  
FDC. *See* Follicular dendritic cell  
*FGFR*, 115  
Fibromodulin, 179  
FL. *See* Follicular lymphoma  
Follicular dendritic cell (FDC), 177  
Follicular lymphoma (FL), clonal dynamics, 246, 249–252
- G**  
Gastric cancer, 93  
Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), 138  
Genomic instability, chromosomal instability interplay, 90–93  
GERD. *See* Gastroesophageal reflux disease  
Gleevec, 103–104  
GLI1, 118  
GLI2, 118  
gp100, 288
- H**  
HAC. *See* Human artificial chromosome  
Hedgehog, 118  
*Helicobacter pylori*, 138, 280  
Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), 213  
HER2, 108, 119, 123, 141, 194  
HGF. *See* Hepatocyte growth factor  
HIF1, 212, 214–215, 229, 275  
HIV. *See* Human immunodeficiency virus  
HMGB1, 212  
Homeostasis  
    adaptive therapy and restoration, 161–163  
    ecoevolutionary models of cancer, 157–160  
    modeling, 150–151  
    overview, 149–150  
Human artificial chromosome (HAC), 110  
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), 267–268, 276  
Hypoxia  
    intratumor genetic heterogeneity and tumor progression, 229–231  
    prognostic value, 229  
    vascular function improvement to overcome heterogeneity  
        overview, 230–232  
        vascular normalization, 232–234  
        vessel decompression, 234–235
- I**  
*IDH1*, 109  
IDO, 294  
*IgVH* genes, 172  
IL-10. *See* Interleukin-10  
IL-12. *See* Interleukin-12  
Immunotherapy  
    clinical trials, 287–288  
    historical perspective, 285–287  
    intratumor heterogeneity and antitumor immunity, 291–292  
    mutanome targeting and prospects, 293–294  
    neoantigens  
        reactive T cells and immunotherapy response, 290–291  
        recent studies, 289–290  
    T-cell receptor repertoire and clonality, 292–293  
    tumor infiltrating lymphocyte antigens, 287–288  
Interleukin-10 (IL-10), 294  
Interleukin-12 (IL-12), 178  
Intratumor heterogeneity (ITH)  
    antitumor immunity, 291–292  
    applications and challenges, 57–59, 68  
    breast cancer  
        cancer evolution, 121–122  
        clinical implications, 123  
    clinical impact  
        chemotherapy response, 261–262  
        clonal evolution, 260–261  
        targeted therapy resistance, 262–263, 266–267  
    clonal evolution, 18–23  
    evolution and selection, 152–157  
    liquid biopsy for measurement, 263–265  
    somatic copy-number aberrations for tumor evolution reconstruction  
        clonal expansion index and tumor resistance, 62–63  
    intratumor heterogeneity quantification, 61–62  
    minimum-event distance, 59–60  
    overview, 59  
    phasing of profiles, 60–61  
    tumor progression mode determination  
        linear progression model, 64  
        overview, 63–64  
        parallel progression model, 64–67  
        variable evolutionary rate detection, 67–68  
    tumor progression, 229–231  
    vascular function improvement to overcome heterogeneity  
        overview, 230–232  
        vascular normalization, 232–234  
        vessel decompression, 234–235  
Intratumor lymphocyte ratio (ITLR), 196  
IRF4, 178  
ITH. *See* Intratumor heterogeneity  
ITLR. *See* Intratumor lymphocyte ratio
- J**  
*JAK2*, 32–34, 37

## Index

### K

KIF2B, 87  
KIF2C, 87  
KIFC1, 88  
KIT, 263  
KRAS, 106–107, 266  
K-Ras, 79, 96, 105

### L

LAG-3, 291  
Liquid biopsy  
  drug resistance monitoring, 265–266  
  intratumor heterogeneity measurement, 263–265  
Lung cancer. *See* Non-small cell lung cancer

### M

MAD1, 87  
MAD2, 79, 87, 96  
MAGE-A3, 288  
Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), Big Bang  
  growth dynamics, 21  
Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC), 249, 253  
MART-1, 288  
Maximum tolerated dose (MTD), 274–275  
MCMC. *See* Markov chain Monte Carlo  
MDR, 274  
MDR1, 276, 280  
MEDIC. *See* Minimum event distance for intra-tumor  
  copy-number comparisons  
MEK1, 266  
MET, 266  
Microenvironment. *See* Tumor microenvironment  
Minimum event distance for intra-tumor copy-number  
  comparisons (MEDIC), 60–63  
Mirrored subclonal allelic imbalance (MSAI),  
  60–61  
MM. *See* Multiple myeloma  
Most recent common ancestor (MRCA), 41, 130  
MPL, 37  
MRCA. *See* Most recent common ancestor  
MRS. *See* Magnetic resonance spectroscopy  
MSAI. *See* Mirrored subclonal allelic imbalance  
MTD. *See* Maximum tolerated dose  
MTOR, 109  
Multiple myeloma (MM), 262  
Mutation  
  order and cancer evolution  
    clinical significance, 36–37  
    mechanisms  
      extrinsic cellular environmental impact, 34,  
      36  
      intrinsic epigenetic impact, 34  
      overview of mechanisms, 35  
      target cell pool production, 34

  overview, 31–32  
  prospects for study, 37–38  
  *TET2* and *JAK2* order of mutation, 32–34, 37  
  rate in somatic cells, 4  
MYD88, 175

### N

Neutral evolution, cancer, 10  
NF- $\kappa$ B. *See* Nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B  
*NF1*, 253  
Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), 57, 93, 291  
*NOTCH1*, 172–173  
*NRAS*, 106, 266  
NSCLC. *See* Non-small-cell lung cancer  
Nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B), 175  
NY-ESO-1, 288

### O

Ovarian cancer  
  chromosomal instability, 93  
  clonal dynamics of peritoneal spread, 251,  
  253–255  
  somatic copy-number aberrations for tumor  
  evolution reconstruction  
    clonal expansion index and tumor resistance,  
    62–63  
  intratumor heterogeneity quantification, 61–62  
  minimum-event distance, 59–60  
  overview, 59  
  phasing of profiles, 60–61  
  tumor progression mode determination  
    linear progression model, 64  
    overview, 63–64  
    parallel progression model, 64–67  
  variable evolutionary rate detection, 67–68

### P

p21, 94  
p38, 94  
p53, 30–31, 280  
PD-1, 177–178, 215, 287, 291, 293–294  
PD-L1, 120, 178–179, 209, 230, 287, 291  
PD-L2, 291  
PDGFR, 105  
PDGFRA, 190  
PGA. *See* Precancer Genome Atlas  
P-glycoprotein (PgP), 274–277, 280  
PgP. *See* P-glycoprotein  
PHD2, 215  
*PIK3CA*, 108–109, 115, 123, 267  
*PIK3CA*, 117  
PIN. *See* Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia  
*POT1*, 173

PRAME, 179  
Precancer Genome Atlas (PCGA), 141–142

Premalignancy

- definition, 131–133
- evolution
  - driver alterations, 133–136
  - pace and pattern quantification, 136–138
- microenvironment, 138–139
- prognosis and patient management, 139–141
- prospects for study, 141–142
- types, 130–131

Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN), 157

*PTEN*, 109

PTEN, 121

PTTG1, 95

**R**

*RAD51B*, 253

RANKL, 151

*Ras*, 30–31

*Rb*, 30

Rb, 87, 90

*RBI*, 109

RCC. *See* Renal cell carcinoma

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC), 22, 291, 293

Resistance

- adaptive strategy targeting and prospects, 281–283
- adaptive therapy, 277–279
- breast cancer and low epithelial-mesenchymal transition, 118–121
- chromosomal instability
  - drug resistance role, 96, 110
  - subclonal therapeutic resistance, 79
- clonal evolution exploitation, 267–268
- clonal expansion index and tumor resistance, 62–63
- complex dynamic system exploitation, 281
- ersatzdroge therapy, 279–280
- evolutionary cancer treatment, 276–277
- evolutionary dynamics of therapy, 275–276
- exploiting cost of resistance, 277
- intratumor heterogeneity and targeted therapy
  - resistance, 262–263, 266–267
- liquid biopsy for drug resistance monitoring, 265–266
- mechanisms
  - chemotherapy-induced competitive release, 107–108
  - chemotherapy-induced mutagenesis, 108–110
  - genetic resistance mechanisms to targeted therapy, 104–107
- overview, 273–275
- tumor microenvironment
  - microenvironment and tumor evolution, 214
  - targeted therapy resistance mechanisms, 213
  - therapeutic targeting, 214–216

RHAMM, 179

ROR1, 179

**S**

SAC. *See* Spindle assembly checkpoint

SCNA. *See* Somatic copy-number aberrations

*SF3B1*, 172–173

SF3B1, 262

SGO1, 88

Single nucleotide variant (SNV)

- cancer cell fraction estimation, 43, 45
- clonal dynamics, 246–249
- phylogenetic tree reconstruction, 51–53
- subclonal reconstruction, 45–48

*SMAD4*, 135

SNAIL, 119

SNV. *See* Single nucleotide variant

Somatic copy-number aberrations (SCNA), tumor evolution reconstruction

- clonal expansion index and tumor resistance, 62–63
- intratumor heterogeneity quantification, 61–62
- minimum-event distance, 59–60
- overview, 59
- phasing of profiles, 60–61
- tumor progression mode determination
  - linear progression model, 64
  - overview, 63–64
  - parallel progression model, 64–67
  - variable evolutionary rate detection, 67–68

Spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC), 85–86

SPRUCE, 249

STAG2, 88

STAT1, 213

STAT3, 211

Subclonal architecture reconstruction

- clinical significance, 54–55
- copy number, 48–51
- multi-sample-based approaches, 53–54
- phylogenetic tree reconstruction, 51–53
- single cell data, 53
- single nucleotide variants, 45–48

**T**

Temozolomide (TMZ), 109

*TET2*, 32–34, 37

TGF- $\beta$ . *See* Transforming growth factor- $\beta$

TME. *See* Tumor microenvironment

TMZ. *See* Temozolomide

Toll-like receptors (TLRs), 175, 212

*TP53*, 94, 115, 135, 173

TP53, 139, 141, 262, 265

Transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ), 119, 151, 157, 160, 211, 224, 234, 294

## Index

Treatment resistance. *See* Resistance

TRP-1, 288

TRP-2, 288

Tumor microenvironment (TME)

abnormal cells, 223–225

cancer–stroma interplay under cytotoxic agents,  
210–212

composition, 207–210

extracellular matrix, 227–228

metabolic microenvironment, 228

overview, 221–223

pre malignancy, 138–139

resistance

microenvironment and tumor evolution, 214

targeted therapy resistance mechanisms, 213

therapeutic targeting, 214–216

spatial heterogeneity

computer mapping, 192

diagnostic, prognostic, and predictive  
biomarkers, 191

overview, 189–191

prospects for study, 201–202

quantitative analysis

cancer and immune cell colocalization, 194

fractal dimensions, 198, 200

immune–cancer hotspots, 194–196

immune infiltrate, 193

immune measure comparison, 196–198

intratumor lymphocyte ratio, 196

overview, 192–193

spatial scale challenge, 201

spatial tessellation challenge, 200–201

tumor resource heterogeneity, 198

therapeutic targeting, 191–192

stromal modulation of radiotherapy response,  
212–213

vascular function improvement to overcome  
heterogeneity

overview, 230–232

vascular normalization, 232–234

vessel decompression, 234–235

vessels and intratumoral pressure, 225–227

TWIST, 119

## V

VAF. *See* Variant allele frequency

Variant allele frequency (VAF), 42–43, 45, 248–251

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), 211–212,  
223, 230

VDR, 235

VEGF. *See* Vascular endothelial growth factor

## W

WNT, 90

## Z

ZEB1, 120