

The Biospecimen Research Database

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Outline



- Vision & organization of the database
- RAND literature survey
- Curation
- Future direction

Vision



Database for

- Evidence for protocols
 - Published
 - Unpublished
 - Research network studies
 - caBIG compatible access to data
- Analysis of evidence
- Biospecimen protocols

National Cancer Institute

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In Focus:

Biospecimen Best Practices Forums

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is holding a series of public forums about the NCI Best Practices for Biospecimen Resources, which outlines technical, operational, ethical, legal and policy principles for biospecimen resources. The purpose of these forums is to educate and obtain feedback about the NCI Best Practices from a broad range of perspectives, including that of investigators, physicians, industry representatives, hospital administrators, cancer survivors, patient advocates, and the general public. These forums will be held on November 5, 2007, in Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 2007, in Chicago, Illinois, and January 28, 2008, in Seattle, Washington, and will feature expert presentations and interactive discussions. Attendance is free and open to the public. For more information, visit http://www.nci-bestpractices-forum.com.

News:

Recap of the First Biospecimen Best Practices Forum

The first of a series of educational and outreach forums was held on June 18, 2007 in Bethesda, MD $\underline{\mathsf{more}}$

OBBR's Mission:

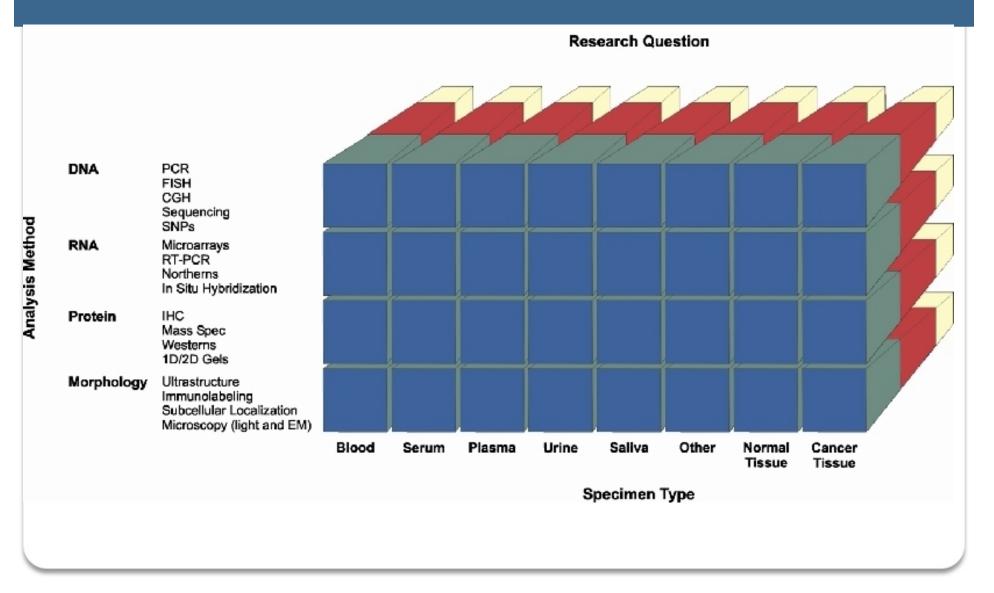
The NCI established the Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research (OBBR) in 2005 to guide, coordinate, and develop the Institute's biospecimen resources and capabilities. The OBBR's mission is to ensure that human specimens available for cancer research are of the highest quality. <u>more</u>

Quick Links

- Biospecimen Research Network
- <u>Providing Your</u> <u>Tissue for Research</u> T
- Biospecimen Basics 📆
- NOT Database for

The "ice cube tray"

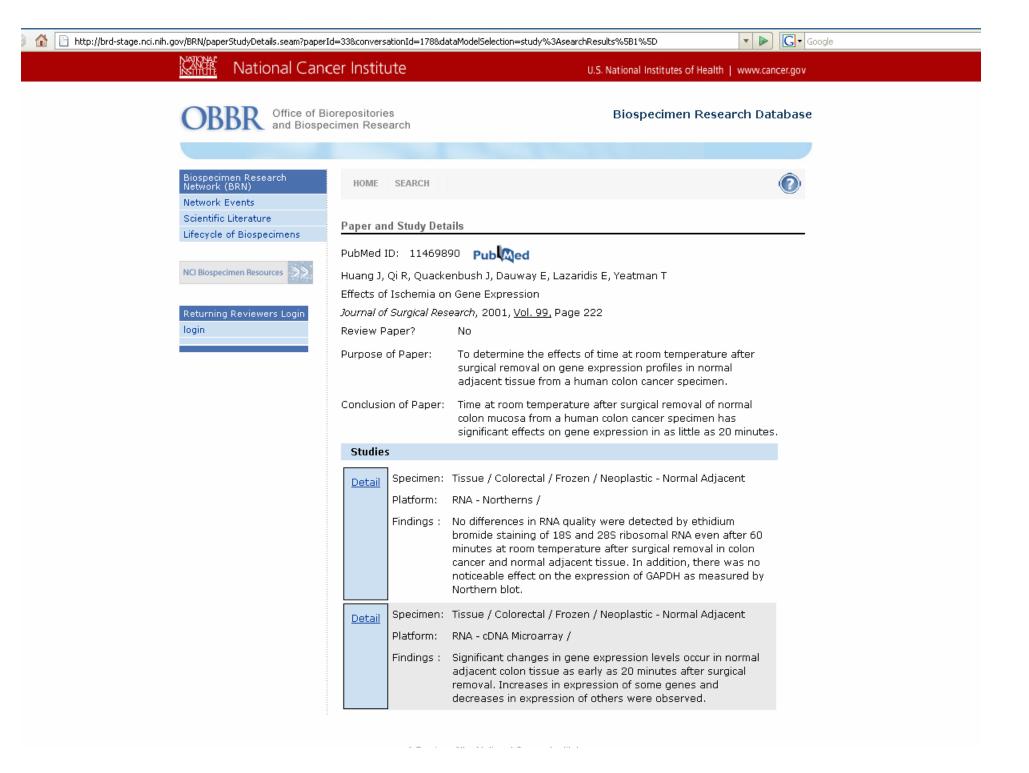
OBBR Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research



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		Immunohistochemistry		1	3	
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to determine the impact of time at room temperature between color resection and shap freezing in liquid nitrogen on gene expression profiles of normal adjacent colon tissue that was resected with colon cancer.

Specimen

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Biospecimen Type: Tissue Diagnoses: Neoplastic - Normal Adjacent

Biospecimen Location: Colorectal

Preservative Type: Frozen

Platform

Analyte:

Technology Platform: RNA cDNA Microarray

Experimental Factors

Classification Factor Value(s) Postacquisition Time at room temperature/pre-fixation time 5 min 8 min 10 min 12 min 15 min 20 min 30 min

Summary of Findings

No differences of RNA quality were observed over a period of 30 minutes. Changes in gene expression profiles were already observed 5-8 minutes after colon resection. 15 minutes after surgery, 10-15% of all genes differed significantly (>2-fold) from the baseline values, and by 30 minutes after surgery, 20% of all detectable genes differed. Changes of expression were found in molecules in a wide variety of functional groups, such as oncogenes, transduction, nuclear genes, kinases, chaperones, and cell growth.

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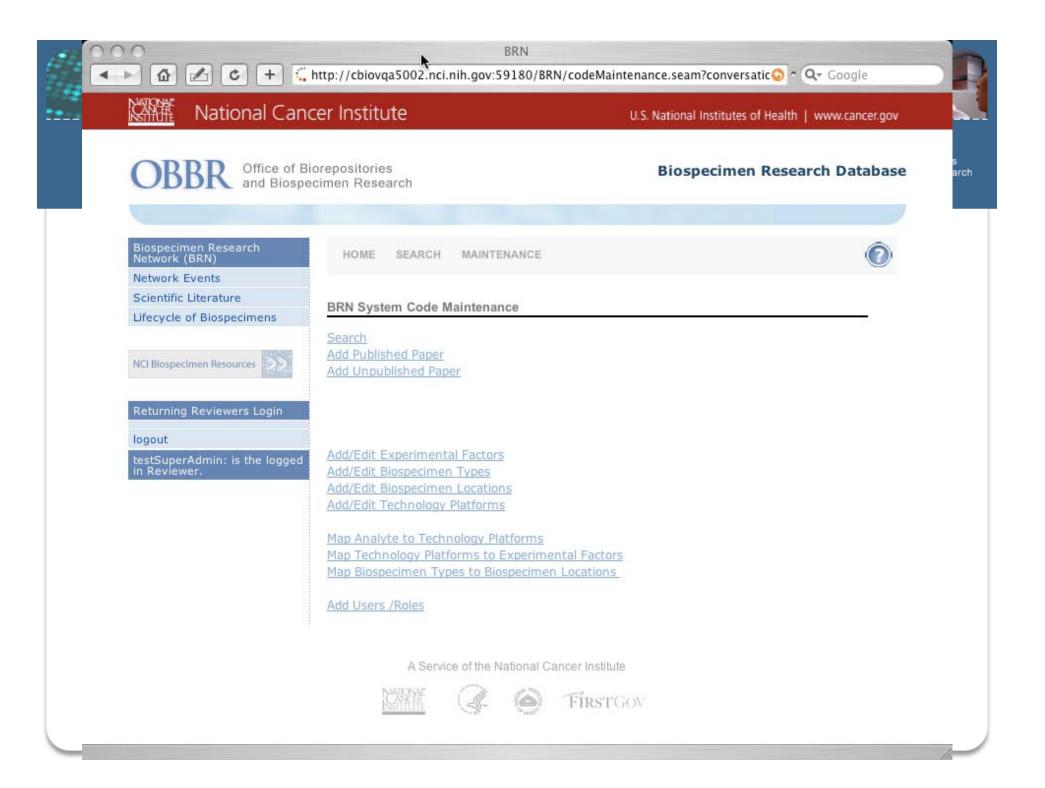
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	Review Paper? No Study Purpose To conduct cDNA microarray hybr associated with surgical resection as compared to in situ prostate bi	of the prostate gland by				
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BRN 🕙 http://brd-stage.nci.nih.gov/BRN/studyDetails.seam?studyId=88&conversation 📀 ^ 📿 Google Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, Vol. 24, Page 3763 Review Paper? No **Study Purpose** To conduct cDNA microarray hybridization to examine changes in gene expression associated with surgical resection of the prostate gland by radical retopubic prostatectomy as compared to in situ prostate biopsy. Specimen Biospecimen Type: Tissue Biospecimen Location: Prostate Diagnoses: Neoplastic - Normal Adjacent Preservative Type: OCT Platform Technology Platform: Analyte: RNA cDNA Microarray **Experimental Factors** Classification Factor Value(s) Preacquisition Type of surgical/medical radical retopubic procedure prostatectomy in situ prostate biopsy Summary of Findings Examination of 5,753 cDNAs by microarray hybridization showed 62 unique genes that had higher expression in postsurgical specimens as compared to presurgical specimens with false-discovery rates of 10% or lower. These include several genes involved in the acute phase response, IER2 and JUNB, and the regulation of cell proliferation, P21Cip1 and KLF6. No genes were found to be downregulated. Many of the genes that were found to be differentially expressed between pre- and postsurgical specimens are associated with the JNK stress-response pathway.

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Next Steps for the Database

 $\overline{\text{OBBR}}$ Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research

- Expand information with:
 - Data from existing studies that focus directly on the effects of preanalytical variables on biospecimens
 - Results from Biospecimen Research Network studies
 - Procedures for clinical laboratory testing relevant to research on genetic changes in cancer
 - Other potential sources of data (e.g., unpublished data)
- Perform Meta-analysis of data:
 - To inform development and prioritization of Biospecimen Research Network laboratory studies
 - To inform development of evidence-based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Add protocols to the database

Issues for discussion

- Research network contributions
 - Detail data
 - Use of caBIG compatible software

Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research

Protocols

- Web 2.0 mechanisms
 - Wiki, Forums,...
 - Open community input
 - Minimal oversight
- Or more controlled access
 - To concise analysis of evidence

Acknowledgments



<u>RAND</u>

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<u>NCI</u>

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- NCI-CBIIT Web team
 - •Jerry Eads
 - Charles Yaghmour
 - Jyothsna Chilukuri
 - Stephen Hunter
 - Paul Morris

NCI Wants Your Input



- To identify key scientific papers and protocols (published and unpublished)
- Please contact OBBR for further information and to volunteer to help us make this database a vital tool for Biospecimen Science
 - Telephone: 301-496-2741
 - Web: www.biospecimens.cancer.gov
 - Email: biospecimens@mail.nih.gov
- Your chance to make this a useful tool