

Integrated genomic characterization of endometrial carcinoma

The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network*

We performed an integrated genomic, transcriptomic and proteomic characterization of 373 endometrial carcinomas using array- and sequencing-based technologies. Uterine serous tumours and ~25% of high-grade endometrioid tumours had extensive copy number alterations, few DNA methylation changes, low oestrogen receptor/progesterone receptor levels, and frequent *TP53* mutations. Most endometrioid tumours had few copy number alterations or *TP53* mutations, but frequent mutations in *PTEN*, *CTNNB1*, *PIK3CA*, *ARID1A* and *KRAS* and novel mutations in the SWI/SNF chromatin remodelling complex gene *ARID5B*. A subset of endometrioid tumours that we identified had a markedly increased transversion mutation frequency and newly identified hotspot mutations in *POLE*. Our results classified endometrial cancers into four categories: *POLE* ultramutated, microsatellite instability hypermutated, copy-number low, and copy-number high. Uterine serous carcinomas share genomic features with ovarian serous and basal-like breast carcinomas. We demonstrated that the genomic features of endometrial carcinomas permit a reclassification that may affect post-surgical adjuvant treatment for women with aggressive tumours.

Endometrial cancer arises from the lining of the uterus. It is the fourth most common malignancy among women in the United States, with an estimated 49,500 new cases and 8,200 deaths in 2013 (ref. 1). Most patients present with low-grade, early-stage disease. The majority of patients with more aggressive, high-grade tumours who have disease spread beyond the uterus will progress within 1 year (refs 2, 3). Endometrial cancers have been broadly classified into two groups⁴. Type I endometrioid tumours are linked to oestrogen excess, obesity, hormone-receptor positivity, and favourable prognosis compared with type II, primarily serous, tumours that are more common in older, non-obese women and have a worse outcome. Early-stage endometrioid cancers are often treated with adjuvant radiotherapy, whereas serous tumours are treated with chemotherapy, similar to advanced-stage cancers of either histological subtype. Therefore, proper subtype classification is crucial for selecting appropriate adjuvant therapy.

Several previous reports suggest that *PTEN* mutations occur early in the neoplastic process of type I tumours and co-exist frequently with other mutations in the phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase (PI(3)K)/AKT pathway^{5,6}. Other commonly mutated genes in type I tumours include *FGFR2*, *ARID1A*, *CTNNB1*, *PIK3CA*, *PIK3R1* and *KRAS*^{7–9}. Microsatellite instability (MSI) is found in approximately one-third of type I tumours, but is infrequent in type II tumours¹⁰. *TP53*, *PIK3CA* and *PPP2R1A* mutations are frequent in type II tumours^{11,12}. Most of these studies have been limited to DNA sequencing only with samples of heterogeneous histological subtypes and tumour grades. We present a comprehensive, multiplatform analysis of 373 endometrial carcinomas including low-grade endometrioid, high-grade endometrioid, and serous carcinomas. This integrated analysis provides key molecular insights into tumour classification, which may have a direct effect on treatment recommendations for patients, and provides opportunities for genome-guided clinical trials and drug development.

Results

Tumour samples and corresponding germline DNA were collected from 373 patients, including 307 endometrioid and 66 serous (53) or mixed histology (13) cases. Local Institutional Review Boards approved

all tissue acquisition. The clinical and pathological characteristics of the samples generally reflect a cross-section of individuals with recurrent endometrial cancer^{2,3} (Supplementary Table 1.1). The median follow-up of the cohort was 32 months (range, 1–195 months); 21% of the patients have recurred, and 11% have died. Comprehensive molecular analyses were performed at independent centres using six genomic or proteomic platforms (Supplementary Table 1.2). MSI testing performed on all samples using seven repeat loci (Supplementary Table 1.3) found MSI in 40% of endometrioid tumours and 2% of serous tumours.

Somatic copy number alterations

Somatic copy number alterations (SCNAs) were assessed in 363 endometrial carcinomas. Unsupervised hierarchical clustering grouped the tumours into four clusters (Fig. 1a). The first three copy-number clusters were composed almost exclusively (97%) of endometrioid tumours without significant differences in tumour grades. Cluster 1 tumours were nearly devoid of broad SCNAs, averaging less than 0.5% genome alteration, with no significant recurrent events. Cluster 1 tumours also had significantly increased non-synonymous mutation rates compared to all others (median 7.2×10^{-6} versus 1.7×10^{-6} mutations per megabase (Mb), $P < 0.001$). Copy-number clusters 2 and 3 consisted mainly of endometrioid tumours, distinguished by more frequent 1q amplification in cluster 3 than cluster 2 (100% of cluster 3 tumours versus 33% of cluster 2 tumours) and worse progression-free survival ($P = 0.003$, log-rank versus clusters 1 and 2; Fig. 1b).

Most of the serous (50 out of 53; 94%) and mixed histology (8 out of 13; 62%) tumours clustered with 36 (12%) of the 289 endometrioid tumours, including 24% of grade 3 and 5% of grade 1 or 2, into copy-number cluster 4; a single group characterized by a very high degree of SCNAs (Supplementary Fig. 2.1; focal SCNAs with false discovery rate (FDR) < 0.15 , and Supplementary Data 2.1). Cluster 4 tumours were characterized by significantly recurrent previously reported focal amplifications of the oncogenes *MYC* (8q24.12), *ERBB2* (17q12) and *CCNE1* (19q12)¹³, and by SCNAs previously unreported in endometrial cancers including those containing *FGFR3* (4p16.3) and *SOX17* (8q11.23). Cluster 4 tumours also had frequent *TP53* mutations (90%),

*Lists of participants and their affiliations appear at the end of the paper.

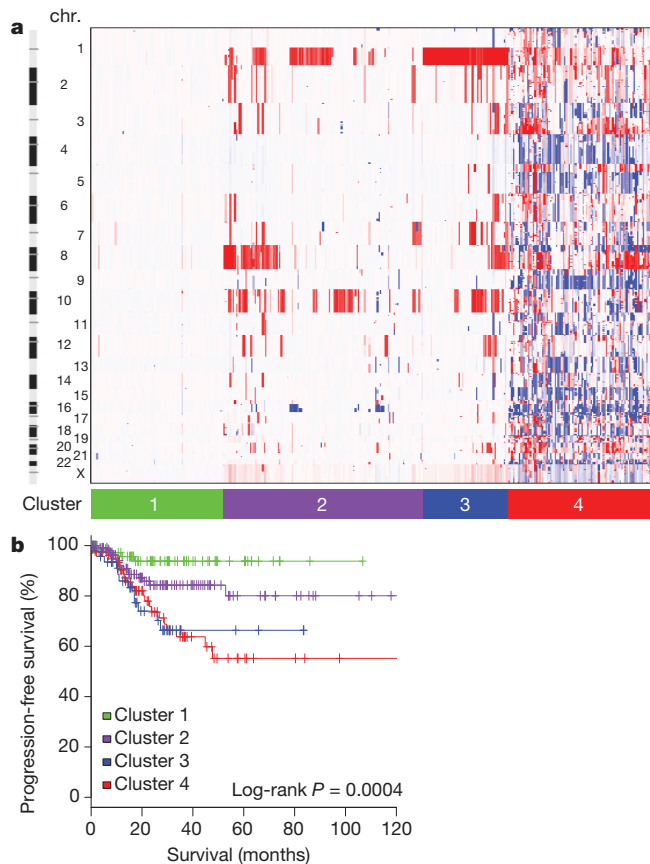


Figure 1 | SCNAs in endometrial carcinomas. **a**, Tumours were hierarchically clustered into four groups based on SCNAs. The heat map shows SCNAs in each tumour (horizontal axis) plotted by chromosomal location (vertical axis). Chr., chromosome. **b**, Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival for each copy-number cluster.

little MSI (6%), and fewer *PTEN* mutations (11%) than other endometrioid tumours (84%). Overall, these findings suggest that a subset of endometrial tumours contain distinct patterns of SCNAs and mutations that do not correlate with traditional tumour histology or grade.

As expected, tumours in the ‘serous-like’ cluster (cluster 4) had significantly worse progression-free survival than tumours in the endometrioid cluster groups ($P = 0.003$, log-rank, Fig. 1b). Potential therapeutically relevant SCNAs included the cluster 2 15q26.2 focal amplification, which contained *IGF1R*; and cluster 4 amplifications of *ERBB2*, *FGFR1* and *FGFR3*, and *LRP1B* deletion, which was recently associated with resistance to liposomal doxorubicin in serous ovarian cancer¹⁴.

Exome sequence analysis

We sequenced the exomes of 248 tumour/normal pairs. On the basis of a combination of somatic nucleotide substitutions, MSI and SCNAs, the endometrial tumours were classified into four groups (Fig. 2a, b): (1) an ultramutated group with unusually high mutation rates (232×10^{-6} mutations per Mb) and a unique nucleotide change spectrum; (2) a hypermutated group (18×10^{-6} mutations per Mb) of MSI tumours, most with *MLH1* promoter methylation; (3) a group with lower mutation frequency (2.9×10^{-6} mutations per Mb) and most of the microsatellite stable (MSS) endometrioid cancers; and (4) a group that consists primarily of serous-like cancers with extensive SCNA (copy-number cluster 4) and a low mutation rate (2.3×10^{-6} mutations per Mb). The ultramutated group consisted of 17 (7%) tumours exemplified by an increased C→A transversion frequency, all with mutations in the exonuclease domain of *POLE*, and an improved progression-free survival (Fig. 2a, c). *POLE* is a catalytic subunit of DNA polymerase epsilon involved in nuclear DNA replication and repair. We

identified hotspot mutations in *POLE* at Pro286Arg and Val411Leu present in 13 (76%) of the 17 ultramutated samples. Significantly mutated genes (SMGs) identified at low FDRs (Q) in this subset included *PTEN* (94%, $Q = 0$), *PIK3R1* (65%, $Q = 8.3 \times 10^{-7}$), *PIK3CA* (71%, $Q = 9.1 \times 10^{-5}$), *FBXW7* (82%, $Q = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$), *KRAS* (53%, $Q = 9.2 \times 10^{-4}$) and *POLE* (100%, $Q = 4.2 \times 10^{-3}$). Mutation rates in *POLE* mutant endometrial and previously reported ultramutated colorectal tumours exceeded those found in any other lineage including lung cancer and melanoma^{15–17}. Germline susceptibility variants have been reported in *POLE* (Leu424Val) and *POLD1* (Ser478Asn), but were not found in our endometrial normal exome-seq reads¹⁸.

The MSI endometrioid tumours had a mutation frequency approximately tenfold greater than MSS endometrioid tumours, few SCNAs, frameshift deletions in *RPL22*, frequent non-synonymous *KRAS* mutations, and few mutations in *FBXW7*, *CTNNB1*, *PPP2R1A* and *TP53*. The MSS, copy-number low, endometrioid tumours had an unusually high frequency of *CTNNB1* mutations (52%); the only gene with a higher mutation frequency than the MSI samples. The copy-number high group contained all of the remaining serous cases and one-quarter of the grade 3 endometrioid cases. Most of these tumours had *TP53* mutations and a high frequency of *FBXW7* (22%, $Q = 0$) and *PPP2R1A* (22%, $Q = 1.7 \times 10^{-16}$) mutations, previously reported as common in uterine serous but not endometrioid carcinomas. Thus, a subset of high-grade endometrioid tumours had similar SCNAs and mutation spectra as uterine serous carcinomas, suggesting that these patients might benefit from treatment approaches that parallel those for serous tumours.

There were 48 genes with differential mutation frequencies across the four groups (Fig. 2d and Supplementary Data 3.1). *ARID5B*, a member of the same AT-rich interaction domain (ARID) family as *ARID1A*, was more frequently mutated in MSI (23.1%) than in either MSS endometrioid (5.6%) or high SCNA serous tumours (0%), a novel finding for endometrial cancer. Frameshifting *RPL22* indels near a homopolymer at Lys 15 were almost exclusively found in the MSI group (36.9%). The *TP53* mutation frequency (>90%) in serous tumours differentiated them from the endometrioid subtypes (11.4%). However, many (10 out of 20; 50%) endometrioid tumours with a non-silent *TP53* mutation also had non-silent mutations in *PTEN*, compared to only 1 out of 39 (2.6%) serous tumours with non-silent *TP53* mutations. Although *TP53* mutations are not restricted to serous tumours, the co-existing *PTEN* mutations in the endometrioid cases suggest a distinct tumorigenic mechanism.

Comparisons of 66 SMGs between traditional histological subtypes are provided (Supplementary Methods 3), and SMGs across other subcohorts can be found in Supplementary Data 3.2. The spectrum of *PIK3CA* and *PTEN* mutations in endometrial cancer also differed from other solid tumours (Supplementary Methods 3). Integrated analysis may be useful for identifying histologically misclassified cases. For example, a single serous case was identified without a *TP53* mutation or extensive SCNAs and with a *KRAS* mutation and high mutation rate. After re-review of the histological section, the case was deemed consistent with a grade 3 endometrioid tumour, demonstrating how molecular analysis could reclassify tumour histology and potentially affect treatment decisions.

Multiplatform subtype classifications

All of the endometrial tumours were examined for messenger RNA expression ($n = 333$), protein expression ($n = 293$), microRNA expression ($n = 367$), and DNA methylation ($n = 373$) (Supplementary Methods 4–7). Unsupervised k -means clustering of mRNA expression from RNA sequencing identified three robust clusters termed ‘mitotic’, ‘hormonal’ and ‘immunoreactive’ (Supplementary Fig. 4.1) that were significantly correlated with the four integrated clusters; *POLE*, MSI, copy-number low and copy-number high ($P < 0.0001$). Supervised analysis identified signature genes of the *POLE* cluster ($n = 17$) mostly involved in cellular metabolism (Fig. 3a). Among the few signature genes

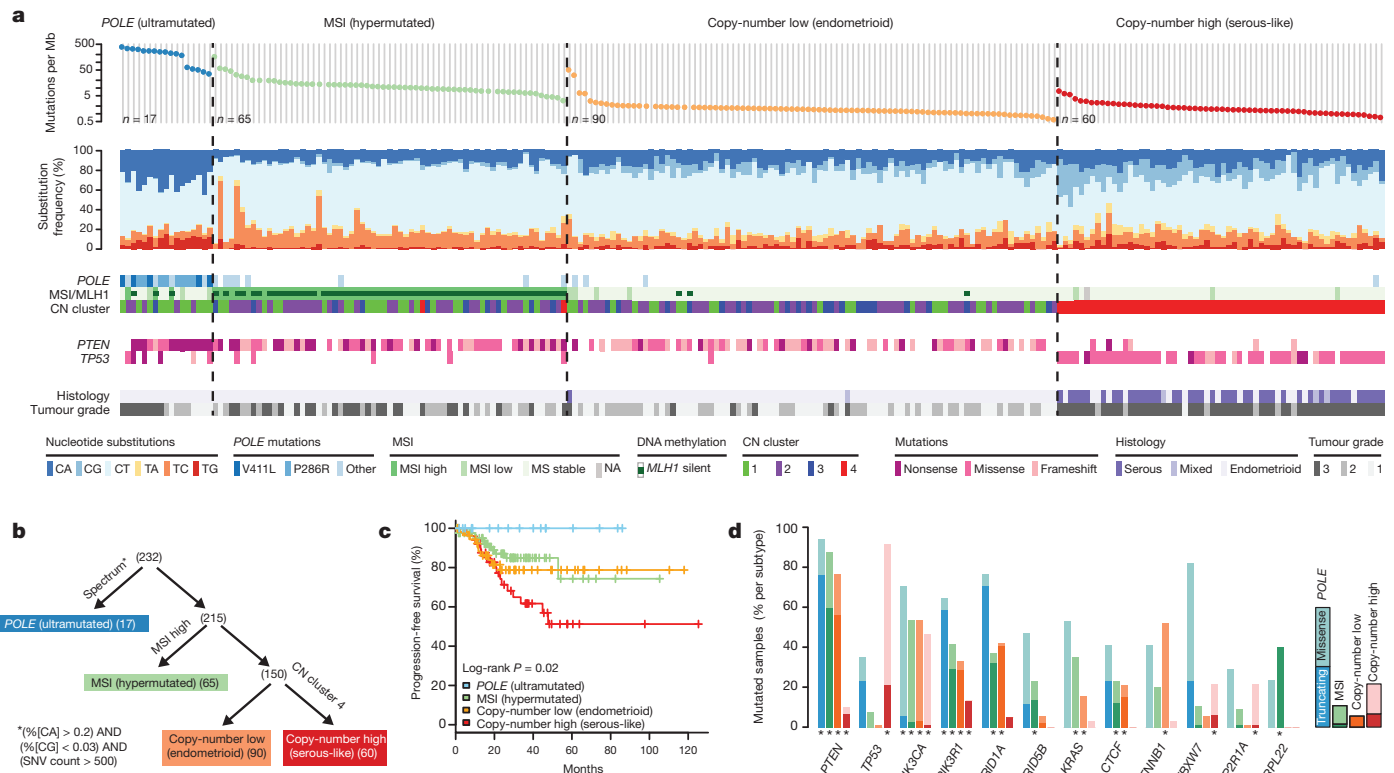


Figure 2 | Mutation spectra across endometrial carcinomas. **a**, Mutation frequencies (vertical axis, top panel) plotted for each tumour (horizontal axis). Nucleotide substitutions are shown in the middle panel, with a high frequency of C-to-A transversions in the samples with *POLE* exonuclease mutations. CN, copy number. **b**, Tumours were stratified into the four groups by (1) nucleotide substitution frequencies and patterns, (2) MSI status, and (3) copy-number

in the MSI cluster was decreased *MLH1* mRNA expression, probably due to its promoter methylation. Increased progesterone receptor (*PGR*) expression was noted in the copy-number low cluster, suggesting responsiveness to hormonal therapy. The copy-number high cluster, which included most of the serous and serous-like endometrioid tumours, exhibited the greatest transcriptional activity exemplified by increased cell cycle deregulation (for example, *CCNE1*, *PIK3CA*, *MYC* and *CDKN2A*) and *TP53* mutation (Supplementary Figs 4.2 and 4.3). This is consistent with reports that increased *CDKN2A* can distinguish serous from endometrioid carcinomas¹⁹. Approximately 85% of cases in the copy-number high cluster shared membership with the ‘mitotic’ mRNA subtype.

Supervised clustering of the reverse phase protein array (RPPA) expression data was consistent with loss of function for many of the mutated genes (Fig. 3b). *TP53* was frequently mutated in the copy-number high group ($P = 2.5 \times 10^{-27}$) and its protein expression was also increased, suggesting that these mutations are associated with increased expression. By contrast, *PTEN* ($P = 2.8 \times 10^{-19}$) and *ARID1A* ($P = 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$) had high mutation rates in the remaining groups, but their expression was decreased, suggesting inactivating mutations in both genes. The copy-number high group also had decreased levels of phospho-AKT, consistent with downregulation of the AKT pathway. The copy-number low group had raised RAD50 expression, which is associated with DNA repair, explaining some of the differences between the copy-number high and low groups. The *POLE* group had high expression of *ASNS* and *CCNB1*, whereas the MSI tumours had both high phospho-AKT and low *PTEN* expression.

Unsupervised clustering of DNA methylation data generated from Illumina Infinium DNA methylation arrays revealed four unique subtypes (MC1–4) that support the four integrative clusters. A heavily methylated subtype (MC1) reminiscent of the CpG island methylator phenotype

cluster. SNV, single nucleotide variant. **c**, *POLE*-mutant tumours have significantly better progression-free survival, whereas copy-number high tumours have the poorest outcome. **d**, Recurrently mutated genes are different between the four subgroups. Shown are the mutation frequencies of all genes that were significantly mutated in at least one of the four subgroups (MUSiC, asterisk denotes FDR < 0.05).

(CIMP) described in colon cancers and glioblastomas^{20–22} was associated with the MSI subtype and attributable to promoter hypermethylation of *MLH1*. A serous-like cluster (MC3) with minimal DNA methylation changes was composed primarily of serous tumours and some endometrioid tumours (Supplementary Fig. 7.1) and contained most of the copy-number high tumours.

Integrative clustering using the iCluster framework returned two major clusters split primarily on serous and endometrioid histology highlighting *TP53* mutations, lack of *PTEN* mutation and encompassing almost exclusively copy-number high tumours²³ (Supplementary Fig. 8.1). We developed a new clustering algorithm, called SuperCluster, to derive overall subtypes based on sample cluster memberships across all data types (Supplementary Fig. 9.1). SuperCluster identified four clusters that generally confirmed the contributions of individual platforms to the overall integrated clusters. No major batch effects were identified for any platform (Supplementary Methods 10).

Structural aberrations

To identify somatic chromosomal aberrations, we performed low-pass, paired-end, whole-genome sequencing on 106 tumours with matched normals. We found recurrent translocations involving genes in several pathways including WNT, EGFR–RAS–MAPK, PI(3)K, protein kinase A, retinoblastoma and apoptosis. The most frequent translocations (5 out of 106) involved a member of the BCL family (*BCL2*, *BCL7A*, *BCL9* and *BCL2L11*). Four of these were confirmed by identification of the translocation junction point and two were also confirmed by high-throughput RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq). In all cases the translocations result in in-frame fusions and are predicted to result in activation or increased expression of the BCL family members (Supplementary Fig. 3.2). Translocations involving members of the BCL family leading to reduced apoptosis have been

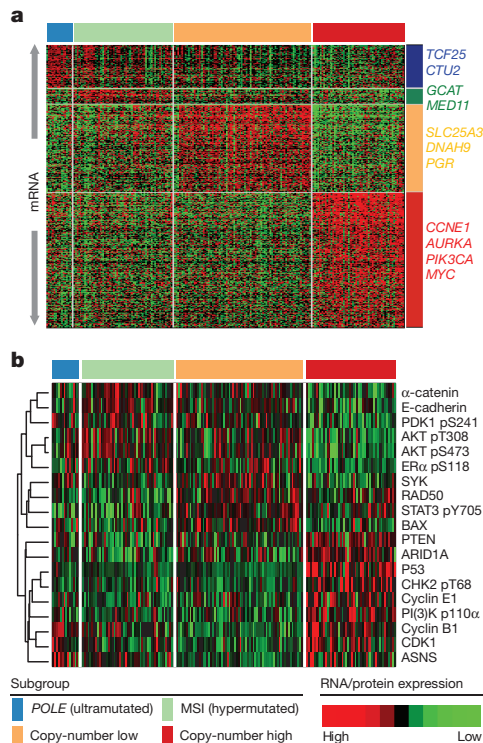


Figure 3 | Gene expression across integrated subtypes in endometrial carcinomas. **a**, Supervised analysis of ~1,500 genes significantly associated with integrated subtypes. **b**, Heat map of protein expression clusters, supervised by integrated subtypes. Samples are in columns; genes or proteins are in rows.

described in other tumour types²⁴ and our results suggest that similar mechanisms may be operative here.

Pathway alterations

Multiple platform data were integrated to identify recurrently altered pathways in the four endometrial cancer integrated subgroups. Because of the high background mutation rate and small sample size, we excluded the *POLE* subgroup from this analysis. Considering all recurrently mutated, homozygously deleted, and amplified genes, we used MEMo²⁵ to identify gene networks with mutually exclusive alteration patterns in each subgroup. The most significant module was found in the copy-number low group and contained *CTNNB1*, *KRAS* and *SOX17* (Fig. 4a). The very strong mutual exclusivity between mutations in these three genes suggests that alternative mechanisms activate WNT signalling in endometrioid endometrial cancer. Activating *KRAS* mutations have been shown to increase the stability of β-catenin via glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK-3β), leading to an alternative mechanism of β-catenin activation other than adenomatous polyposis coli degradation²⁶. *SOX17*, which mediates proteasomal degradation of β-catenin^{27,28}, is mutated exclusively in the copy-number low group (8%) at recurrent positions (Ala96Gly and Ser403Ile) not previously described. Other genes with mutually exclusive alteration patterns in this module were *FBXW7*, *FGFR2* and *ERBB2* (ref. 29). *ERBB2* was focally amplified with protein overexpression in 25% of the serous or serous-like tumours, suggesting a potential role for human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-targeted inhibitors. A small clinical trial of trastuzumab found no activity in endometrial carcinoma, but accrued few HER2 fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH)-amplified serous carcinomas³⁰.

PIK3CA and *PIK3R1* mutations were frequent and showed a strong tendency for mutual exclusivity in all subgroups, but unlike other tumour types, they co-occurred with *PTEN* mutations in the MSI and copy-number low subgroups as previously reported^{5,9} (Fig. 4b). The copy-number high subgroup showed mutual exclusivity between

alterations of all three genes. Overall, 93% of endometrioid tumours had mutations that suggested potential for targeted therapy with PI(3)K/AKT pathway inhibitors.

Consensus clustering of copy number, mRNA expression and pathway interaction data for 324 samples yielded five PARADIGM clusters with distinct pathway activation patterns³¹ (Fig. 4c and Supplementary Methods 11). PARADIGM cluster 1 had the lowest level of MYC pathway activation and highest level of WNT pathway activation, consistent with its composition of copy-number low cases having frequent *CTNNB1* mutations. PARADIGM cluster 3 was composed predominantly of the copy-number high cases, with relatively high MYC/MAX signalling but low oestrogen receptor/FOXA1 signalling and p53 activity. Only *TP53* truncation and not missense mutations were implicated as loss-of-function mutations, suggesting different classes of p53 mutations may have distinct signalling consequences. PARADIGM cluster 5 was enriched for hormone receptor expression.

Comparison to ovarian and breast cancers

The clinical and pathologic features of uterine serous carcinoma and high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma (HGSOC) are quite similar. HGSOC shares many similar molecular features with basal-like breast carcinoma³². Focal SCNA patterns were similar between these three tumour subtypes and unsupervised clustering identified relatedness (Fig. 5a and Supplementary Fig. 12.1). Supervised analysis of transcriptome data sets showed high correlation between tumour subtypes (Supplementary Fig. 12.2). The MC3 DNA methylation subtype with minimal DNA methylation changes was also similar to basal-like breast and HGSOCs (Supplementary Fig. 12.3). A high frequency of *TP53* mutations is shared across these tumour subtypes (uterine serous, 91%; HGSOC, 96%; basal-like breast, 84%)^{33,34}, as is the very low frequency of *PTEN* mutations (uterine serous, 2%; HGSOC, 1%; basal-like breast, 1%). Differences included a higher frequency of *FBXW7*, *PPP2R1A* and *PIK3CA* mutations in uterine serous compared to basal-like breast and HGSOCs (Fig. 5b). We showed that uterine serous carcinomas share many molecular features with both HGSOCs and basal-like breast carcinomas, despite more frequent mutations, suggesting new opportunities for overlapping treatment paradigms.

Discussion

This integrated genomic and proteomic analysis of 373 endometrial cancers provides insights into disease biology and diagnostic classification that could have immediate therapeutic application. Our analysis identified four new groups of tumours based on integrated genomic data, including a novel *POLE* subtype in ~10% of endometrioid tumours. Ultrahigh somatic mutation frequency, MSS, and common, newly identified hotspot mutations in the exonuclease domain of *POLE* characterize this subtype. SCNAs add a layer of resolution, revealing that most endometrioid tumours have few SCNAs, most serous and serous-like tumours exhibit extensive SCNAs, and the extent of SCNA roughly correlates with progression-free survival.

Endometrial cancer has more frequent mutations in the PI(3)K/AKT pathway than any other tumour type studied by The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) so far. Endometrioid endometrial carcinomas share many characteristics with colorectal carcinoma including a high frequency of MSI (40% and 11%, respectively), *POLE* mutations (7% and 3%, respectively) leading to ultrahigh mutation rates, and frequent activation of WNT/*CTNNB1* signalling; yet endometrial carcinomas have novel exclusivity of *KRAS* and *CTNNB1* mutations and a distinct mechanism of pathway activation. Uterine serous carcinomas share many similar characteristics with basal-like breast and HGSOCs; three tumour types with high-frequency non-silent *TP53* mutations and extensive SCNA. However, the high frequency of *PIK3CA*, *FBXW7*, *PPP2R1A* and *ARID1A* mutations in uterine serous carcinomas are not found in basal-like breast and HGSOCs. The frequency of mutations in *PIK3CA*, *FBXW7* and *PPP2R1A* was ~30% higher than in a recently

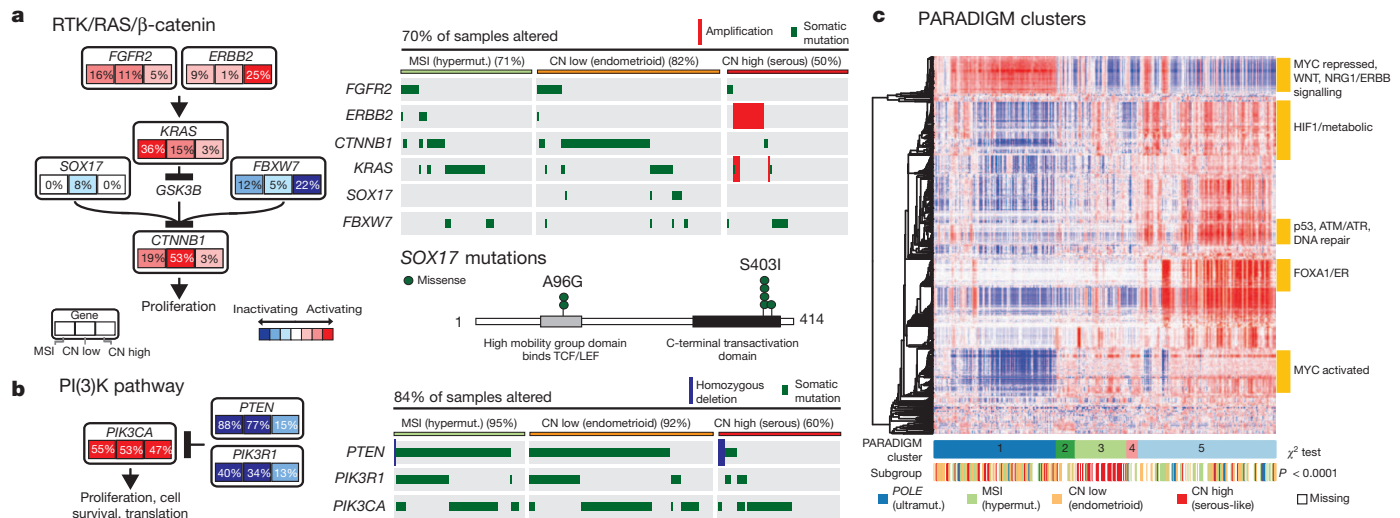


Figure 4 | Pathway alterations in endometrial carcinomas. **a**, The RTK/RAS/ β -catenin pathway is altered through several mechanisms that exhibit mutually exclusive patterns. Alteration frequencies are expressed as a percentage of all cases. The right panel shows patterns of occurrence. **b**, The PI(3)K pathway has mutually exclusive *PIK3CA* and *PIK3R1* alterations that

frequently co-occur with *PTEN* alterations in the MSI and copy-number low subgroups. **c**, Heat map display of top 1,000 varying pathway features within PARADIGM consensus clusters. Samples were arranged in order of their consensus cluster membership. The genomic subtype for each sample is displayed below the consensus clusters.

reported study of 76 uterine serous carcinomas¹¹, but similar to another study¹². Uterine serous carcinomas have *ERBB2* amplification in 27% of tumours and *PIK3CA* mutations in 42%, which provide translational opportunities for targeted therapeutics.

Early stage type I endometrioid tumours are often treated with adjuvant radiotherapy, whereas similarly staged type II serous tumours are treated with chemotherapy. High-grade serous and endometrioid endometrial carcinomas are difficult to subtype correctly, and intra-observer concordance among speciality pathologists is low^{7,34–36}. Our molecular characterization data demonstrate that ~25% of tumours classified as high-grade endometrioid by pathologists have a molecular phenotype similar to uterine serous carcinomas, including frequent *TP53* mutations and extensive SCNA. The compelling similarities between this subset of endometrioid tumours and uterine serous carcinomas suggest that genomic-based classification may lead to improved management of these patients. Clinicians should carefully consider treating copy-number-altered endometrioid patients with chemotherapy rather than adjuvant radiotherapy and formally test such hypotheses in prospective clinical trials. Furthermore, the marked molecular differences between endometrioid and serous-like tumours suggest that these tumours warrant separate clinical trials to develop the independent treatment paradigms that have improved outcomes in other tumour types, such as breast cancer.

METHODS SUMMARY

Biospecimens were obtained from 373 patients after Institutional Review Board-approved consents. DNA and RNA were co-isolated using a modified AllPrep kit (Qiagen). We used Affymetrix SNP 6.0 microarrays to detect SCNAs in 363 samples and GISTIC analysis to identify recurrent events³⁷. The exomes of 248 tumours were sequenced to a read-depth of at least $\times 20$. We performed low-pass whole-genome sequencing on 107 tumours to a mean depth of $\times 6$. Consensus clustering was used to analyse mRNA, miRNA, RPPA and methylation data with methods previously described^{38–40}. Integrated cross-platform analyses were performed using MEMO, iCluster and PARADIGM^{25,31}.

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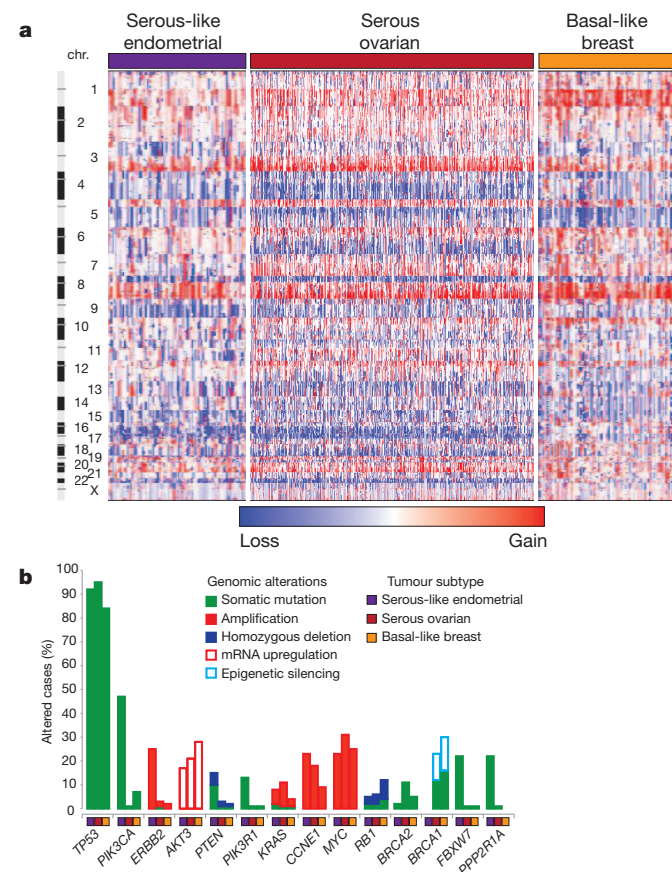


Figure 5 | Genomic relationships between endometrial serous-like, ovarian serous, and basal-like breast carcinomas. **a**, SCNAs for each tumour type. **b**, Frequency of genomic alterations present in at least 10% of one tumour type.

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Author Information The primary and processed data used to generate the analyses presented here are deposited at the Data Coordinating Center (<https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/tcga/tcgaDownload.jsp>); all of the primary sequence files are deposited in CGHub (<https://cghub.ucsc.edu/>). Sample lists, data matrices and supporting data can be found at: (https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/docs/publications/ucec_2013/). The data can be explored via the cBio Cancer Genomics Portal (<http://cbioportal.org/>). Reprints and permissions information is available at www.nature.com/reprints. The authors declare no competing financial interests. Readers are welcome to comment on the online version of the paper. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to D.A.L. (levine2@mskcc.org).

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The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network (Participants are arranged by area of contribution and then by institution.)

Genome sequencing centres: Broad Institute Gad Getz¹, Stacey B. Gabriel¹, Kristian Cibulskis¹, Eric Lander¹, Andrey Sivachenko¹, Carrie Sougnez¹, Mike Lawrence¹; **Washington University in St Louis** Cyriac Kandoth², David Dooling², Robert Fulton², Lucinda Fulton², Joelle Kalicki-Verz², Michael D. McLellan², Michelle O'Laughlin², Heather Schmidt², Richard K. Wilson², Kai Ye², Li Ding², Elaine R. Mardis²

Genome characterization centres: British Columbia Cancer Agency Adrian Ally³, Miruna Balasundaram³, Inanc Birol³, Yaron S. N. Butterfield³, Rebecca Carlsen³, Candace Carter³, Andy Chu³, Eric Chuah³, Hye-Jung E. Chun³, Noreen Dhalla³, Ranabir Guin³, Carrie Hirst³, Robert A. Holt³, Steven J. M. Jones³, Darlene Lee³, Haiyan Li³, Marco A. Marra³, Michael Mayo³, Richard A. Moore³, Andrew J. Mungall³, Patrick Plettner³, Jacqueline E. Schein³, Payal Sipahimalani³, Angela Tam³, Richard J. Varhol³, A. Gordon Robertson³; **Broad Institute** Andrew D. Cherniack¹, Itai Pashtan^{1,4,5}, Gordon Saksena¹, Robert C. Onofrio¹, Steven E. Schumacher¹, Barbara Tabak¹, Scott L. Carter¹, Bryan Hernandez¹, Jeff Gentry¹, Helga B. Salvesen^{1,6,7}, Kristin Ardlie¹, Gad Getz¹, Wendy Winckler¹, Rameen Beroukhi^{1,8}, Stacey B. Gabriel¹, Matthew Meyerson^{1,8}; **Harvard Medical School/Brigham & Women's Hospital/MD Anderson Cancer Center** Angela Hadjipanayis⁹, Semin Lee¹⁰, Harshad S. Mahadeshwar¹¹, Peter Park^{10,12}, Alexei Protopopov¹¹, Xiaojia Ren⁹, Sahil Sethi¹¹, Xingzhi Song¹¹, Jiabin Tang¹¹, Ruibin Xi¹⁰, Lixing Yang¹⁰, Dong Zeng¹¹, Raju Kucherlapati⁹, Lynda Chin^{11,11}, Jianhua Zhang¹¹; **University of North Carolina** J. Todd Auman^{13,14}, Saianand Balu¹⁵, Tom Bodenheimer¹⁵, Elizabeth Buda¹⁵, D. Neil Hayes^{15,16}, Alan P. Hoyle¹⁵, Stuart R. Jefferys¹⁵, Corbin D. Jones¹⁷, Shaowu Meng¹⁵, Piotr A. Mieczkowski¹⁸, Lisle E. Mose¹⁵, Joel S. Parker¹⁵, Charles M. Perou^{15,18,19}, Jeff Roach²⁰, Yan Shi¹⁵, Janae V. Simons¹⁵, Mathew G. Soloway¹⁵, Donghui Tan¹⁵, Michael D. Topal^{15,19}, Scot Waring¹⁵, Junyuan Wu¹⁵, Katherine A. Hoadley^{15,18}; **University of Southern California & Johns Hopkins** Stephen B. Baylin²¹, Moiz S. Bootwalla²², Phillip H. Lai²², Timothy J. Triche Jr²², David J. Van Den Berg²², Daniel J. Weisenberger²², Peter W. Laird²², Hui Shen²²

Genome data analysis centres: Broad Institute Lynda Chin^{1,11}, Jianhua Zhang¹¹, Gad Getz¹, Juok Cho¹, Daniel DiCara¹, Scott Frazer¹, David Heiman¹, Rui Jing¹, Pei Lin¹, Will Mallard¹, Petar Stojanov¹, Doug Voet¹, Hailei Zhang¹, Lihua Zou¹, Michael Noble¹, Mike

Lawrence¹; **Institute for Systems Biology** Sheila M. Reynolds²³, Ilya Shmulevich²³; **Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center** B. Arman Aksoy²⁴, Yevgeniy Antipin²⁴, Giovanni Ciriello²⁴, Gideon Dresdner²⁴, Jianjiong Gao²⁴, Benjamin Gross²⁴, Anders Jacobsen²⁴, Marc Ladanyi²⁵, Boris Reva²⁴, Chris Sander²⁴, Rileen Sinha²⁴, S. Onur Sumar²⁴, Barry S. Taylor²⁶, Ethan Cerami²⁴, Nils Weinhold²⁴, Nikolaus Schultz²⁴, Ronglai Shen²⁷; **University of California, Santa Cruz/Buck Institute** Stephen Benz²⁸, Ted Goldstein²⁸, David Haussler²⁸, Sam Ng²⁸, Christopher Szeto²⁸, Joshua Stuart²⁸, Christopher C. Benz²⁹, Christina Yau²⁹; **The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center** Wei Zhang^{30,31}, Matti Annala^{30,31,32}, Bradley M. Broom³³, Tod D. Casasent³³, Zhenlin Ju³³, Han Liang³³, Guoyan Liu^{30,31}, Yiling Lu³⁴, Anna K. Unruh³³, Chris Wakefield³³, John N. Weinstein³³, Nianxiang Zhang³³, Yuxin Liu^{30,31}, Russell Broadbush³¹, Rehan Akbani³³, Gordon B. Mills³⁴

Biospecimen core resource: Nationwide Children's Hospital Christopher Adams³⁵, Thomas Barr³⁵, Aaron D. Black³⁵, Jay Bowen³⁵, John Deardurff³⁵, Jessica Frick³⁵, Julie M. Gastier-Foster^{35,36}, Thomas Grossman³⁵, Hollie A. Harper³⁵, Melissa Hart-Kothari³⁵, Carmen Helsel³⁵, Aaron Hobensack³⁵, Harkness Kuck³⁵, Kelley Kneile³⁵, Kristen M. Leraas³⁵, Tara M. Lichtenberg³⁵, Cynthia McAllister³⁵, Robert E. Pyatt³⁵, Nilsa C. Ramirez^{35,36}, Teresa R. Tabler³⁵, Nathan Vanhoose³⁵, Peter White³⁵, Lisa Wise³⁵, Erik Zmuda³⁵

Tissue source sites: Asterand Nandita Barnabas³⁷, Charlenia Berry-Green³⁷, Victoria Blanc³⁷, Lori Boice³⁸, Michael Button³⁷, Adam Farkas³⁷, Alex Green³⁷, Jean MacKenzie³⁷, Dana Nicholson³⁷; **British Columbia Cancer Agency** Steve E. Kalloger^{39,40}, C. Blake Gilks^{39,40}; **Cedars-Sinai Medical Center** Beth Y. Karlan⁴¹, Jenny Lester⁴¹, Sandra Orsulic⁴¹; **Christiana Care** Mark Borowsky⁴², Mark Cadungog⁴², Christine Czerwinski⁴², Lori Huelsenbeck-Dill⁴², Mary Iacocca⁴², Nicholas Petrelli⁴², Brenda Rabeno⁴², Gary Witkin⁴²; **Cureline** Elena Nemirovich-Danchenko⁴³, Olga Potapova⁴³, Daniil Rotin⁴³; **Duke University** Andrew Berchuck⁴⁴; **Gynecologic Oncology Group** Michael Birrer⁴⁵, Phillip DiSaia⁴⁶, Laura Monovich⁴⁷; **International Genomics Consortium** Erin Curley⁴⁸, Johanna Gardner⁴⁸, David Mallory⁴⁸, Robert Penny⁴⁸; **Mayo Clinic** Sean C. Dowdy⁴⁹, Boris Winterhoff⁴⁹, Linda Dao⁵⁰, Bobbie Gostout⁴⁹, Alexandra Meuter⁴⁹, Attila Teoman⁴⁹; **Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center** Fanny Dao⁵¹, Narciso Olvera⁵¹, Faina Bogomolny⁵¹, Karuna Garg⁵², Robert A. Soslow⁵³, Douglas A. Levine⁵¹; **N. N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Center** Mikhail Abramov⁵³; **Ontario Tumour Bank** John M. S. Bartlett⁵⁴, Sugy Kodeeswaran⁵⁴, Jeremy Parfitt⁵⁵; **St Petersburg Academic University** Fedor Moiseenko⁵⁶; **University Health Network** Blaise A. Clarke⁵⁷; **University of Hawaii** Marc T. Goodman^{58,59}, Michael E. Carney⁵⁸, Rayna K. Matsuno⁵⁸; **University of North Carolina** Jennifer Fisher³⁸, Mei Huang³⁸, W. Kimryn Rathmell¹⁵, Leigh Thorne³⁸, Linda Van Le³⁸; **University of Pittsburgh** Rajiv Dhir⁶⁰, Robert Edwards⁶⁰, Esther Elishaev⁶⁰, Kristin Zorn⁶⁰; **The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center** Russell Broadbush³¹; **Washington University School of Medicine** Paul J. Goodfellow^{36,61}, David Mutch⁶¹

Disease analysis working group: Nikolaus Schultz²⁴, Yuxin Liu^{30,31}, Rehan Akbani³³, Andrew D. Cherniack¹, Ethan Cerami²⁴, Nils Weinhold²⁴, Hui Shen²², Katherine A. Hoadley^{15,18}, Ari B. Kahn⁶², Daphne W. Bell⁶³, Pamela M. Pollock⁶⁴, Chen Wang⁶⁵, David A. Wheeler⁶⁶, Eve Shinbrot⁶⁶, Beth Y. Karlan⁴¹, Andrew Berchuck⁴⁴, Sean C. Dowdy⁴⁹, Boris Winterhoff⁴⁹, Marc T. Goodman^{58,59}, A. Gordon Robertson³, Rameen Beroukhi¹⁸, Itai Pashtan^{1,4,5}, Helga B. Salvesen^{1,6,7}, Peter W. Laird²², Michael Noble¹, Joshua Stuart²⁸, Li Ding², Cyriac Kandoth², C. Blake Gilks^{39,40}, Robert A. Soslow⁵², Paul J. Goodfellow^{36,61}, David Mutch⁶¹, Russell Broadbush³¹, Wei Zhang^{30,31}, Gordon B. Mills³⁴, Raju Kucherlapati⁹, Elaine R. Mardis², Douglas A. Levine⁵¹

Data coordination centre: Brenda Ayala⁶², Anna L. Chu⁶², Mark A. Jensen⁶², Prachi Kothiyal⁶², Todd D. Pihl⁶², Joan Pontius⁶², David A. Pot⁶², Eric E. Snyder⁶², Deepak Srinivasan⁶², Ari B. Kahn⁶²

Project team: **National Cancer Institute** Kenna R. Mills Shaw⁶⁷, Margi Sheth⁶⁷, Tanja Daviden⁶⁷, Greg Eley⁶⁸, Martin L. Ferguson⁶⁹, John A. Demchok⁶⁷, Liming Yang⁶⁷; **National Human Genome Research Institute** Mark S. Guyer⁷⁰, Bradley A. Ozenberger⁷⁰, Heidi J. Sofia⁷⁰

Writing committee: Cyriac Kandoth², Nikolaus Schultz²⁴, Andrew D. Cherniack¹, Rehan Akbani³³, Yuxin Liu^{30,31}, Hui Shen²², A. Gordon Robertson³, Itai Pashtan^{1,4,5}, Ronglai Shen²⁷, Christopher C. Benz²⁹, Christina Yau²⁹, Peter W. Laird²², Li Ding², Wei Zhang^{30,31}, Gordon B. Mills³⁴, Raju Kucherlapati⁹, Elaine R. Mardis² & Douglas A. Levine⁵¹

¹The Eli and Edythe L. Broad Institute of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, USA. ²The Genome Institute, Washington University, St Louis, Missouri 63108, USA. ³Canada's Michael Smith Genome Sciences Centre, BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z, Canada. ⁴Department of Radiation Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA. ⁵Dana-Farber Cancer Institute,

Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA. ⁶Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Haukeland University Hospital, 5021 Bergen, Norway. ⁷Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bergen, 5020 Bergen, Norway. ⁸Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA. ⁹Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA. ¹⁰Center for Biomedical Informatics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA. ¹¹Institute for Applied Cancer Science, Department of Genomic Medicine, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas 77054, USA. ¹²Informatics Program, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA. ¹³Eshelman School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ¹⁴Institute for Pharmacogenetics and Individualized Therapy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ¹⁵Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ¹⁶Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Medical Oncology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ¹⁷Department of Biology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ¹⁸Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ¹⁹Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ²⁰Research Computing Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ²¹Cancer Biology Division, The Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21231, USA. ²²University of Southern California Epigenome Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089, USA. ²³Institute for Systems Biology, Seattle, Washington 98109, USA. ²⁴Computational Biology Center, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 10065, USA. ²⁵Human Oncology and Pathogenesis Program, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 10065, USA. ²⁶Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California 94158, USA. ²⁷Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 10065, USA. ²⁸Department of Biomolecular Engineering and Center for Biomolecular Science and Engineering, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA. ²⁹Buck Institute for Age Research, Novato, California 94945, USA. ³⁰Cancer Genomics Core Laboratory, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas 77054, USA. ³¹Department of Pathology, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas 77030, USA. ³²Tampere University of Technology Korkeakoulunkatu 10, FI-33720 Tampere, Finland. ³³Department of Bioinformatics and Computational Biology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas 77030, USA. ³⁴Department of Systems Biology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas 77030, USA. ³⁵The Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio 43205, USA. ³⁶The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA. ³⁷Asterand, Detroit, Michigan 48202, USA. ³⁸University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. ³⁹OvCaRe British Columbia, British Columbia Cancer Agency, Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z 4E6, Canada. ⁴⁰Department of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 2B5, Canada. ⁴¹Women's Cancer Program at the Samuel Oschin Comprehensive Cancer Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California 90048, USA. ⁴²Helen F. Graham Cancer Center at Christiana Care, Newark, Delaware 19713, USA. ⁴³Cureline, Inc., South San Francisco, California 94080, USA. ⁴⁴Duke University Medical Center, Duke Cancer Institute, Durham, North Carolina 27710, USA. ⁴⁵Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, USA. ⁴⁶University of California Medical Center, Irvine, Orange California 92868, USA. ⁴⁷GOG Tissue Bank, The Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio 43205, USA. ⁴⁸International Genomics Consortium, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, USA. ⁴⁹Department of OB Gyn, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota 55905, USA. ⁵⁰Department of Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota 55905, USA. ⁵¹Gynecology Service, Department of Surgery, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 10065, USA. ⁵²Department of Pathology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 10065, USA. ⁵³N. N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Center RAMS, Moscow 115478, Russia. ⁵⁴Ontario Tumour Bank, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Toronto, Ontario M5G 0A3, Canada. ⁵⁵Ontario Tumour Bank, London Health Sciences Centre, London, Ontario N6A 5A5, Canada. ⁵⁶St Petersburg Academic University, St Petersburg 199034, Russia. ⁵⁷Department of Pathology, University Health Network, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2C4, Canada. ⁵⁸University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, USA. ⁵⁹Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA. ⁶⁰University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA. ⁶¹Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri 63110, USA. ⁶²SRA International, Fairfax, Virginia 22033, USA. ⁶³Cancer Genetics Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA. ⁶⁴Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane 4059, Australia. ⁶⁵Department of Biomedical Statistics and Informatics, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota 55905, USA. ⁶⁶Human Genome Sequencing Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, USA. ⁶⁷The Cancer Genome Atlas Program Office, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA. ⁶⁸Scintents, LLC, Atlanta, Georgia 30666, USA. ⁶⁹MLF Consulting, Arlington, Maryland 02474, USA. ⁷⁰National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA.

ERRATUM

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Erratum: Integrated genomic characterization of endometrial carcinoma

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In the ‘Results’ section of this Article, the range in the sentence “The median follow-up of the cohort was 32 months (range, 1–19 months); 21% of the patients have recurred, and 11% have died.” should have been 1–195 months. This error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the paper.