Day 4. Cancer Genome Analysis - Latin America and the Caribbean Mutational Signatures Analysis



November 30th, 2023

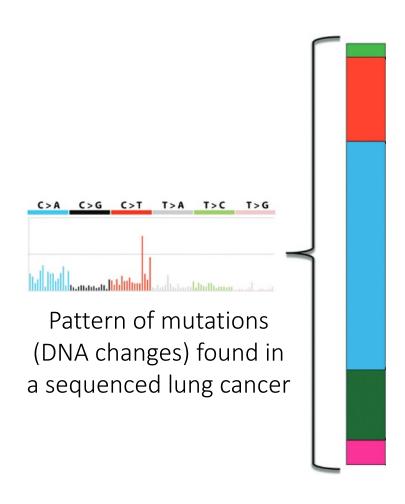
Marcos Díaz Gay

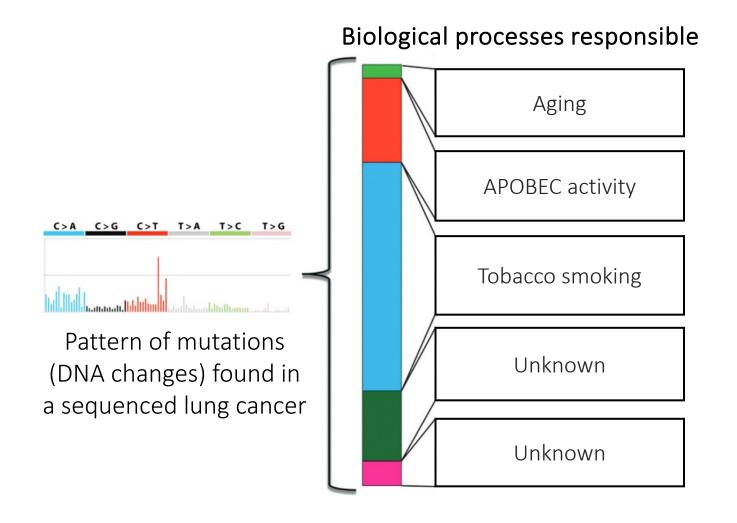
Alexandrov lab, University of California San Diego

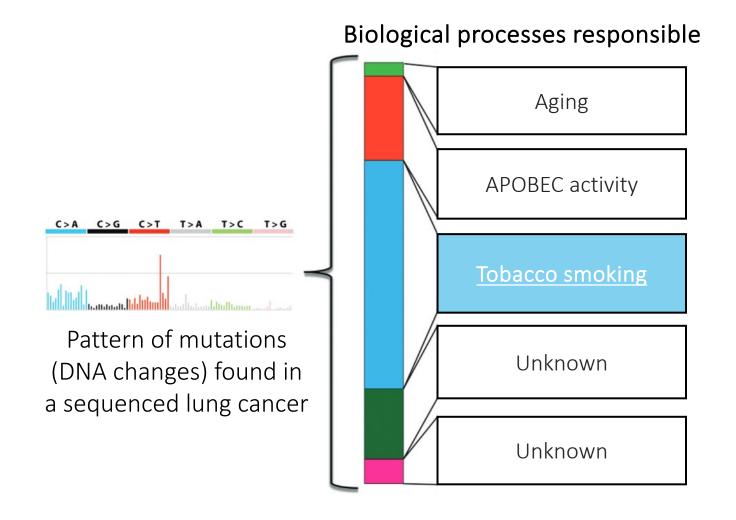


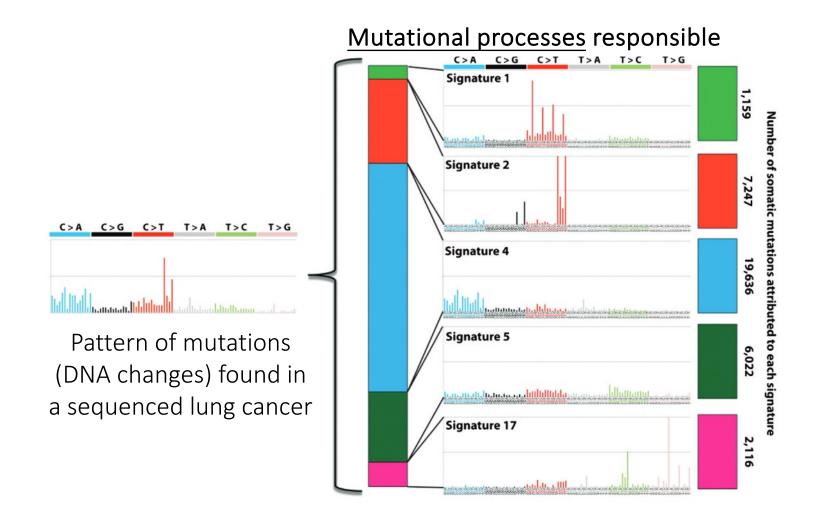


Pattern of mutations (DNA changes) found in a sequenced lung cancer



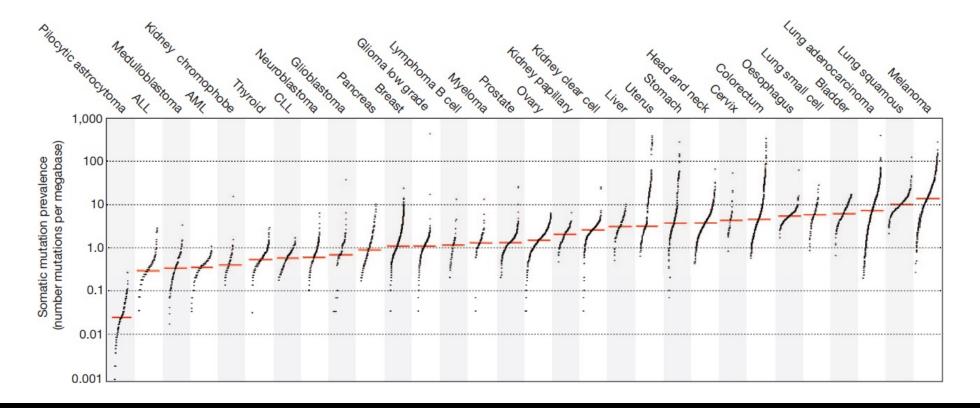




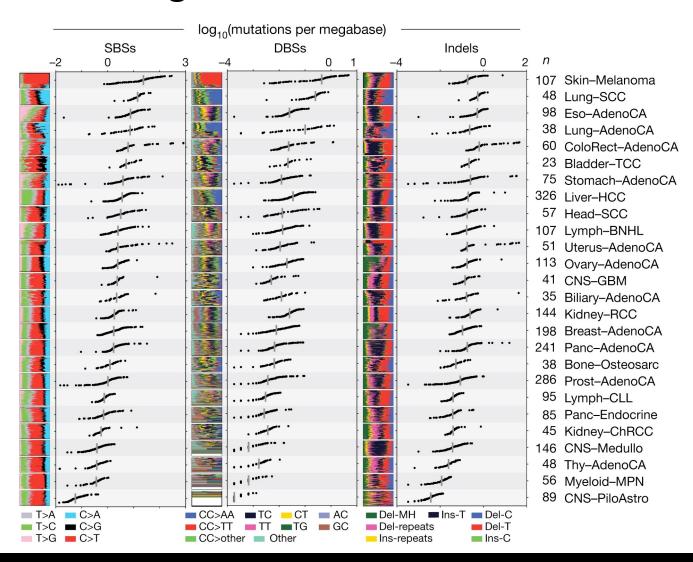


Somatic mutations in cancer

- The burden of somatic mutations is highly variable among different cancer types
- The most mutated cancer types (lung and skin cancers) are associated with well-known environmental mutagens (tobacco smoking and UV light exposure, respectively)



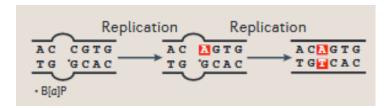
Burden of somatic mutations is highly variable among cancer classes

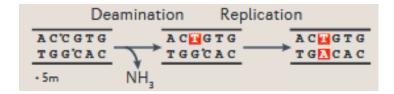


Different patterns of mutations are linked to different sources of DNA damage

Environmental exposures

Tobacco smoking or chewing

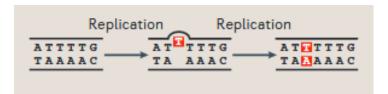




Normal cellular activities

Spontaneous deamination of methylated cytosines

Failure in DNA replication or repair
Aberrant mismatch repair pathway



....ATCGGGAATCGGACCCGATG.....

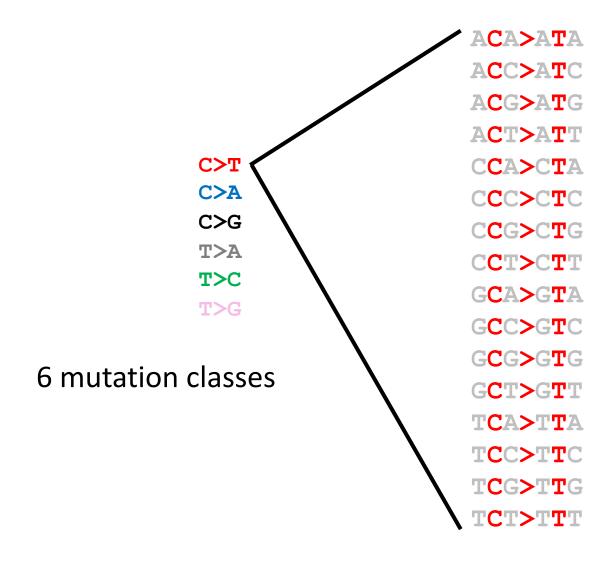
ATCGGGAATTGGACCCGATG.....

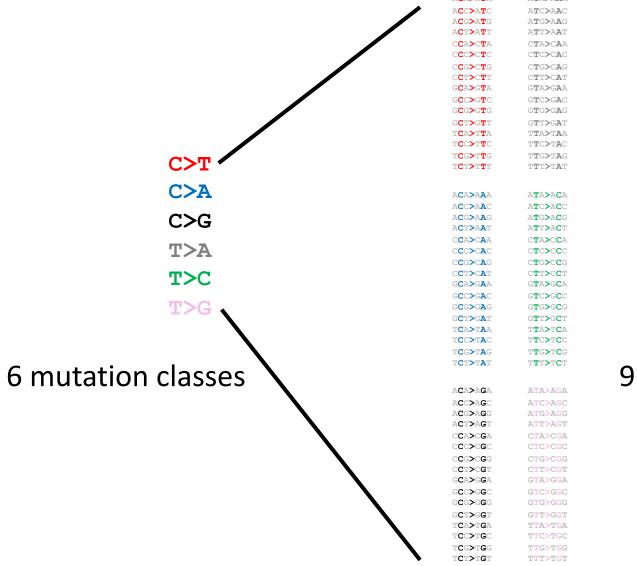
....ATCGGGAAACCGACCCGATG.....

*
ATCGGGAAATCGACCCGATG.....



6 mutation classes

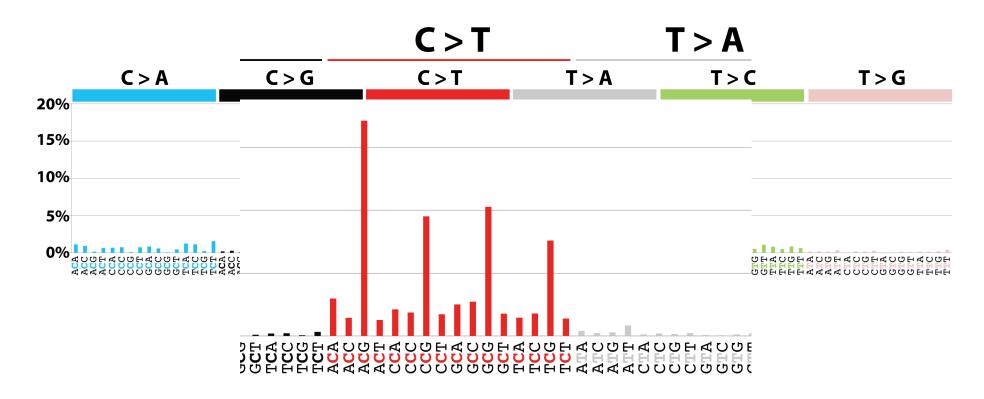




96 mutation classes

Patterns of mutations are defined by base substitutions and context

Six classes of single-base mutations Reported by pyrimidine Adding 5' and 3' adjacent bases 96 possibilities considering context



Each mutational process generate a specific mutational signature

