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Introduction to Cancer Genomics:
Foundation and Frontier of Cancer Medicine

26th October 2025



Introduction to Cancer Genomics

Foundation and Frontier of Cancer Medicine

Presented by:

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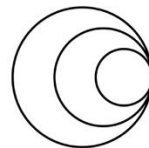
arpowa@kku.ac.th

Cancer Genome Analysis – Asia 2025

With presentation content mostly made by Nyasha Chambwe (Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research)



Cholangiocarcinoma
Research Institute

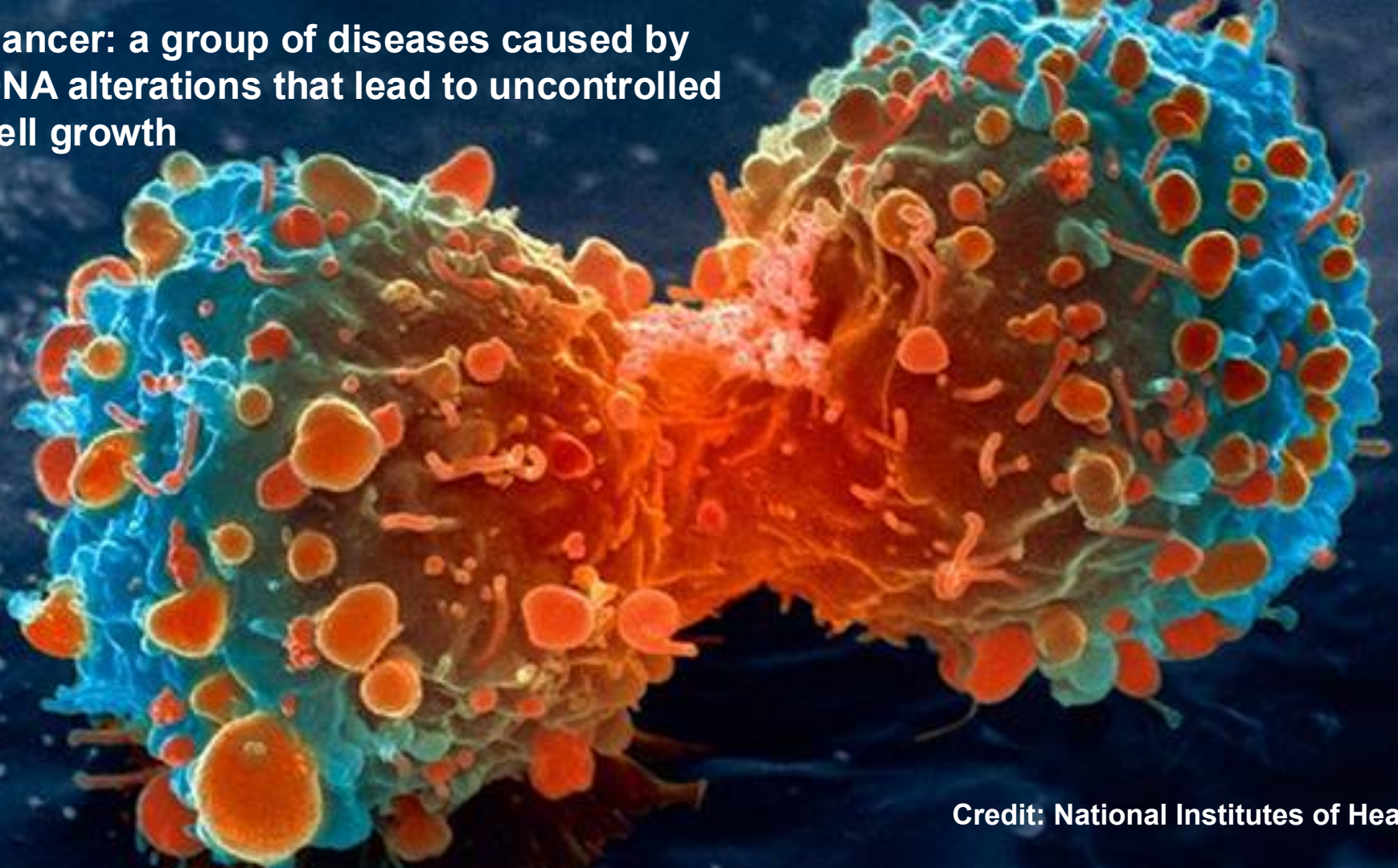


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Overview and objectives

- Why cancer genomics matters
- How we decode cancer genomes
 - What to sequence – types of tissues, types of genomes
 - How to sequence
 - Finding meanings
- From genome to clinic
- Forward look

Cancer: a group of diseases caused by DNA alterations that lead to uncontrolled cell growth



Credit: National Institutes of Health

A Brief Guide to Genomics

NHGRI FACT SHEETS
genome.gov

- Biological field focused on studying **all the DNA of an organism** — that is, its genome
- Includes *identifying* and *characterizing* all the genes and functional elements in an organism's genome as well as *how they interact*

<https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/genomics>

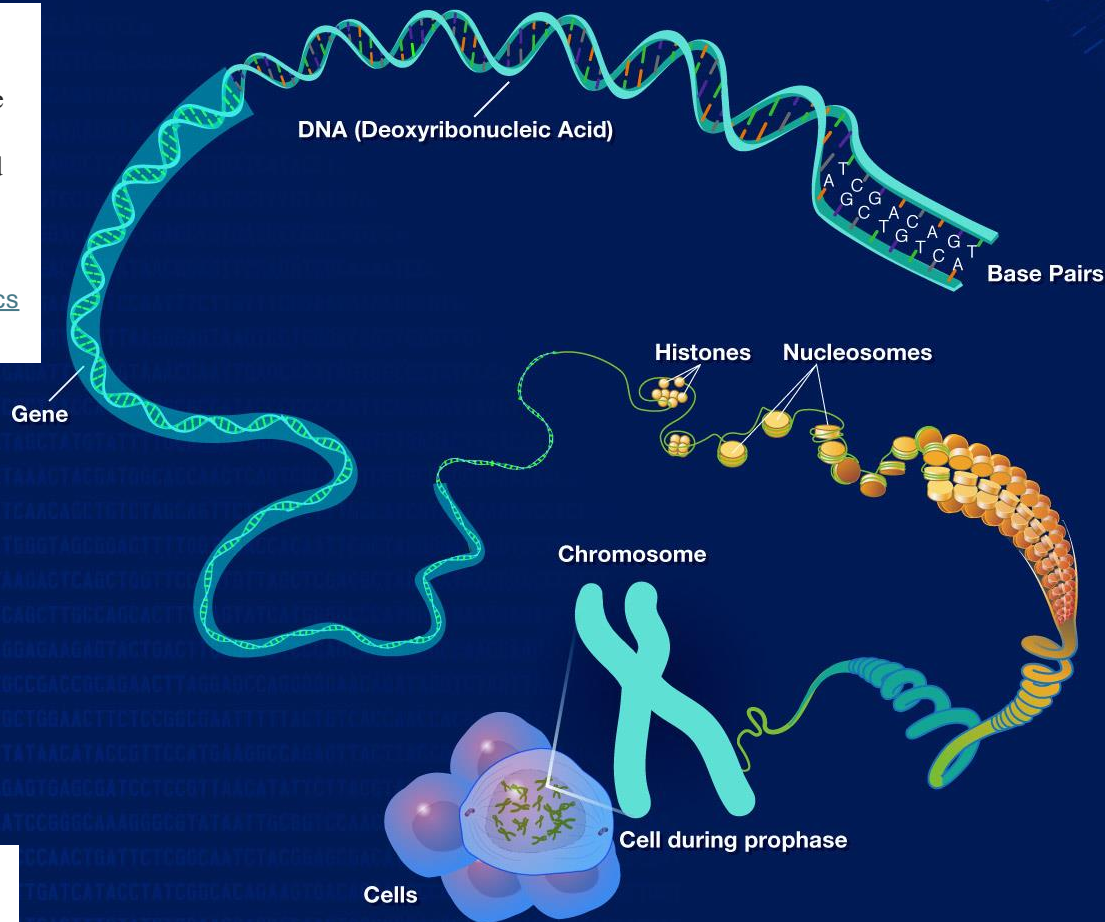
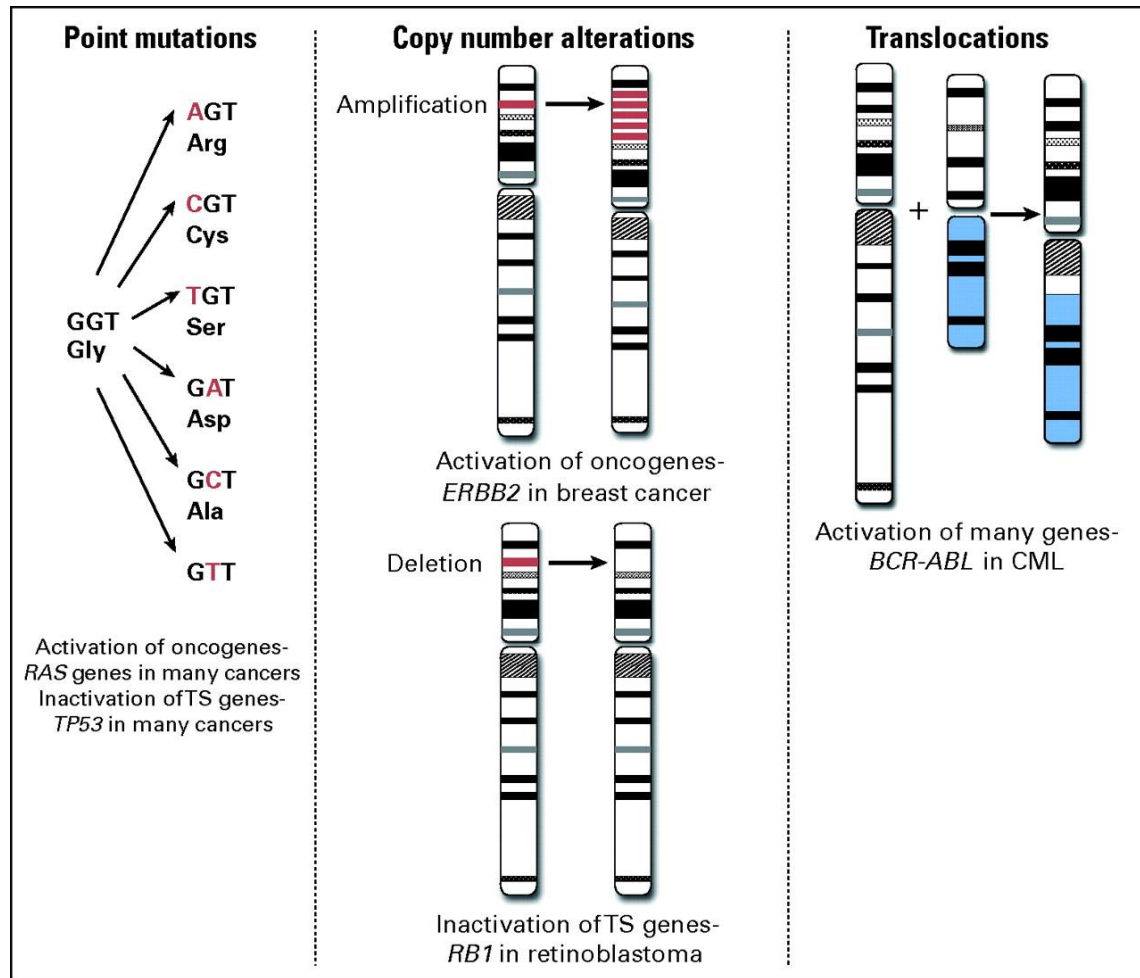
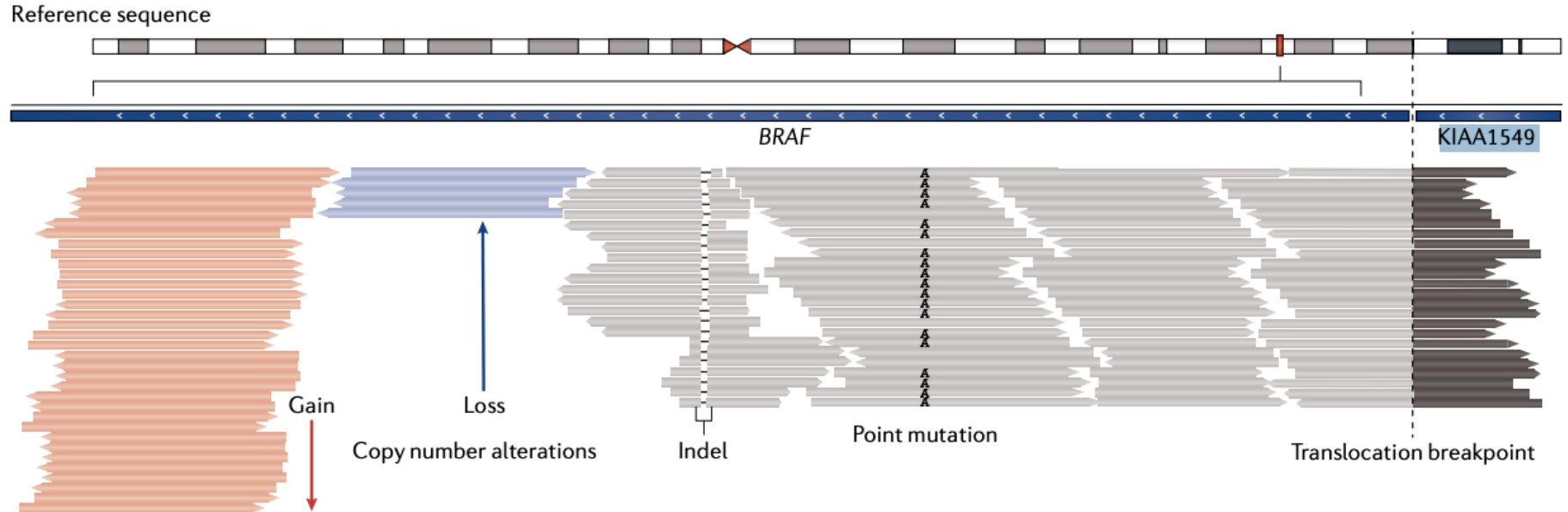


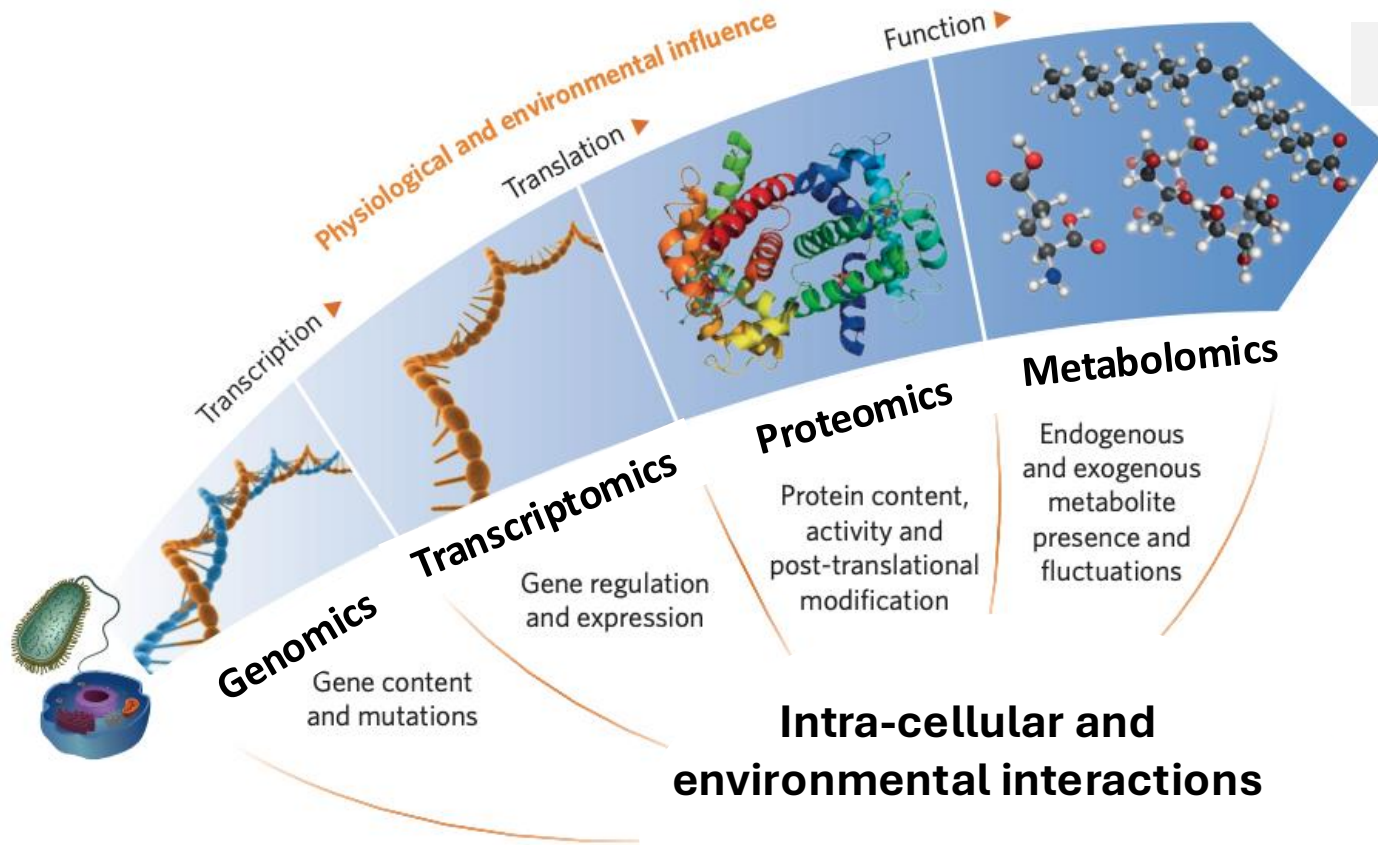
Image source: <https://bit.ly/3AMuwok>

Example of genomic alterations that give rise to cancer

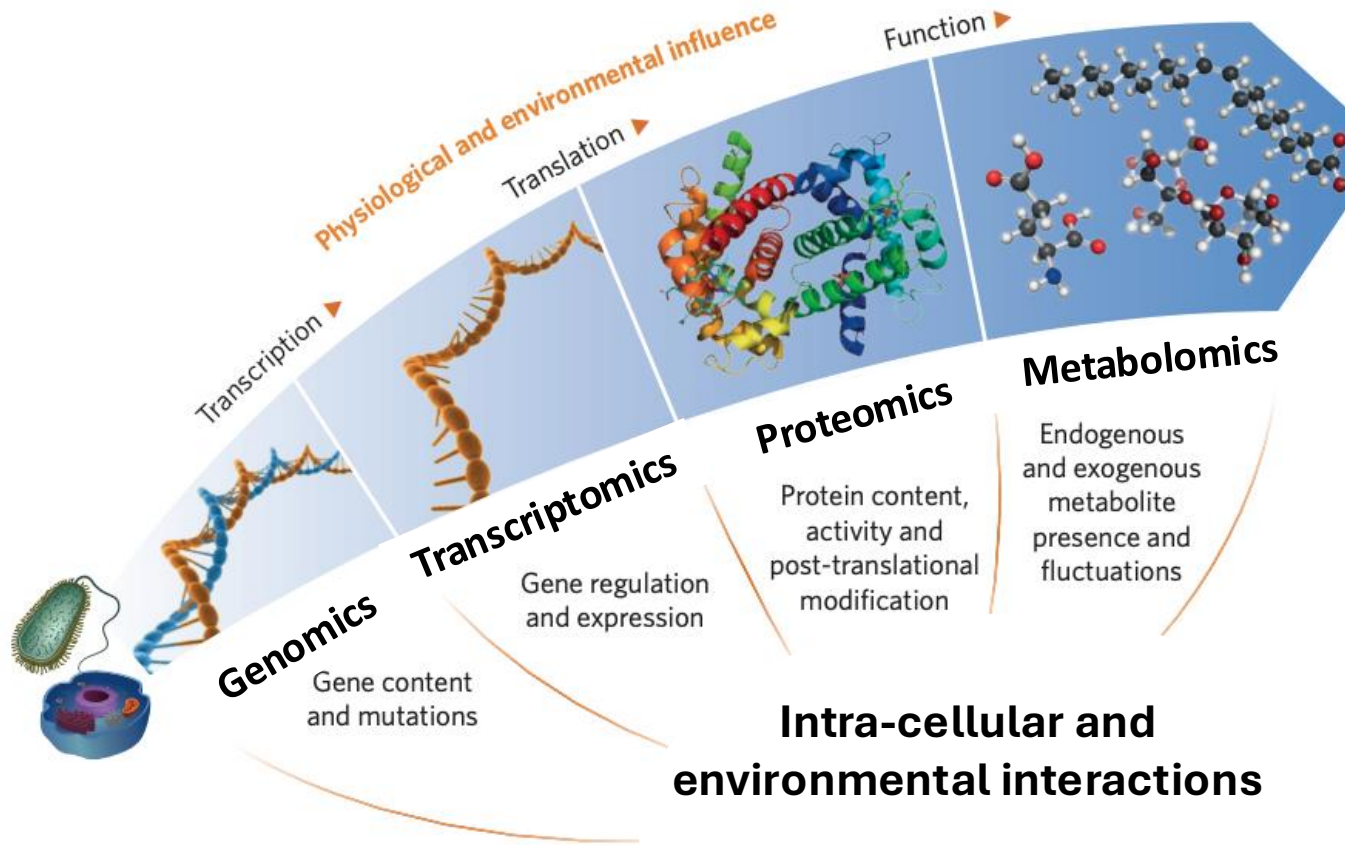


Example of genomic alterations that give rise to cancer





Disease outcomes



Disease outcomes

- **Cancer risk**
(heredity predisposition)
- **Diagnosis and classification**
(molecular taxonomy)
- **Therapeutic choice**
- **Prognosis and recurrence**

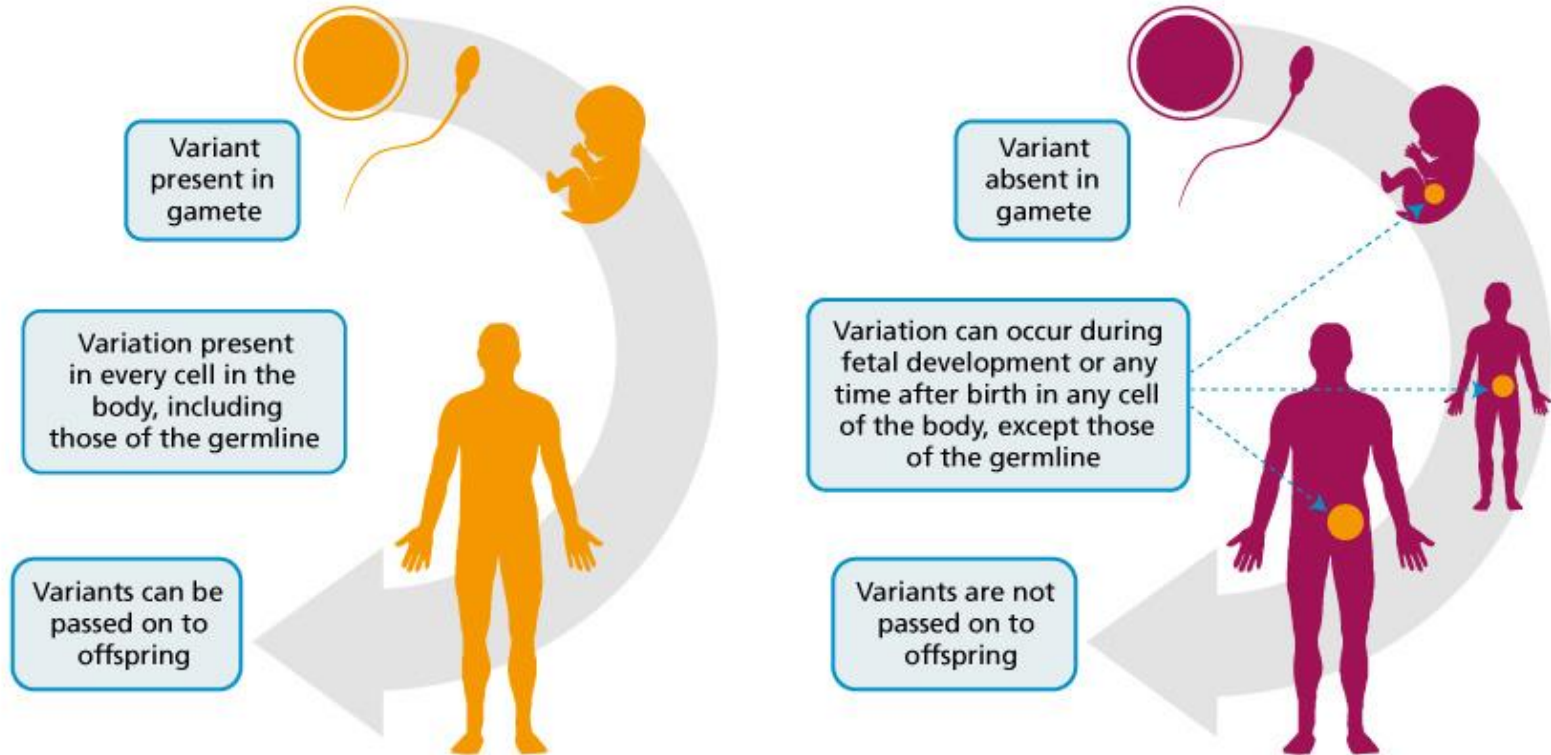
Cancer: a group of diseases caused by DNA alterations that lead to uncontrolled cell growth

Cancer begins in the genome, and a comprehensive view of that genome is the foundation for much of the subsequent insights

Credit: National Institutes of Health

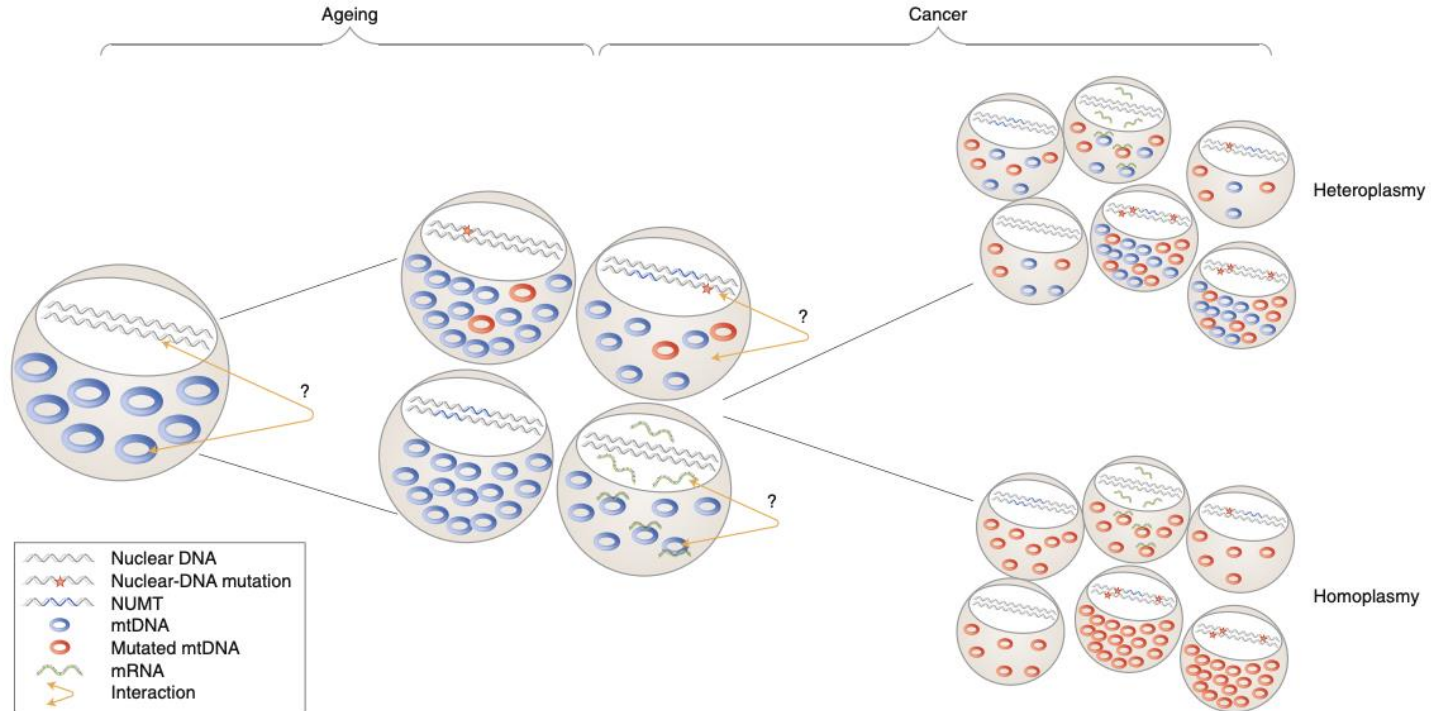
What we mean by “Cancer Genome”

Inherited (germline) genomics variants vs acquired (somatic) variants



Beyond chromosomal DNA

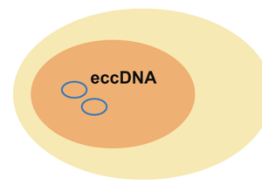
- mtDNA: mutations and heteroplasmy affect cell activities.



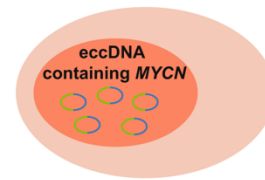
Beyond chromosomal DNA

- eccDNA: amplified oncogenes or regulatory regions, linked to therapy resistance and relapse.

Amplification of *MYCN* via eccDNA



Normal cell



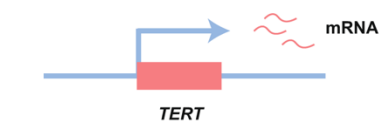
Neuroblastoma cell

Downregulation of *DCLK1* by reintegration

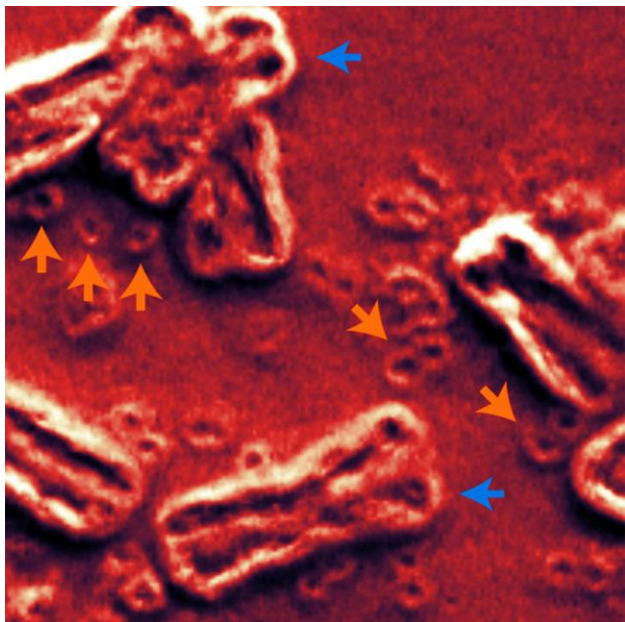


Downregulation of *DCLK1*

Upregulation of *TERT* by reintegration

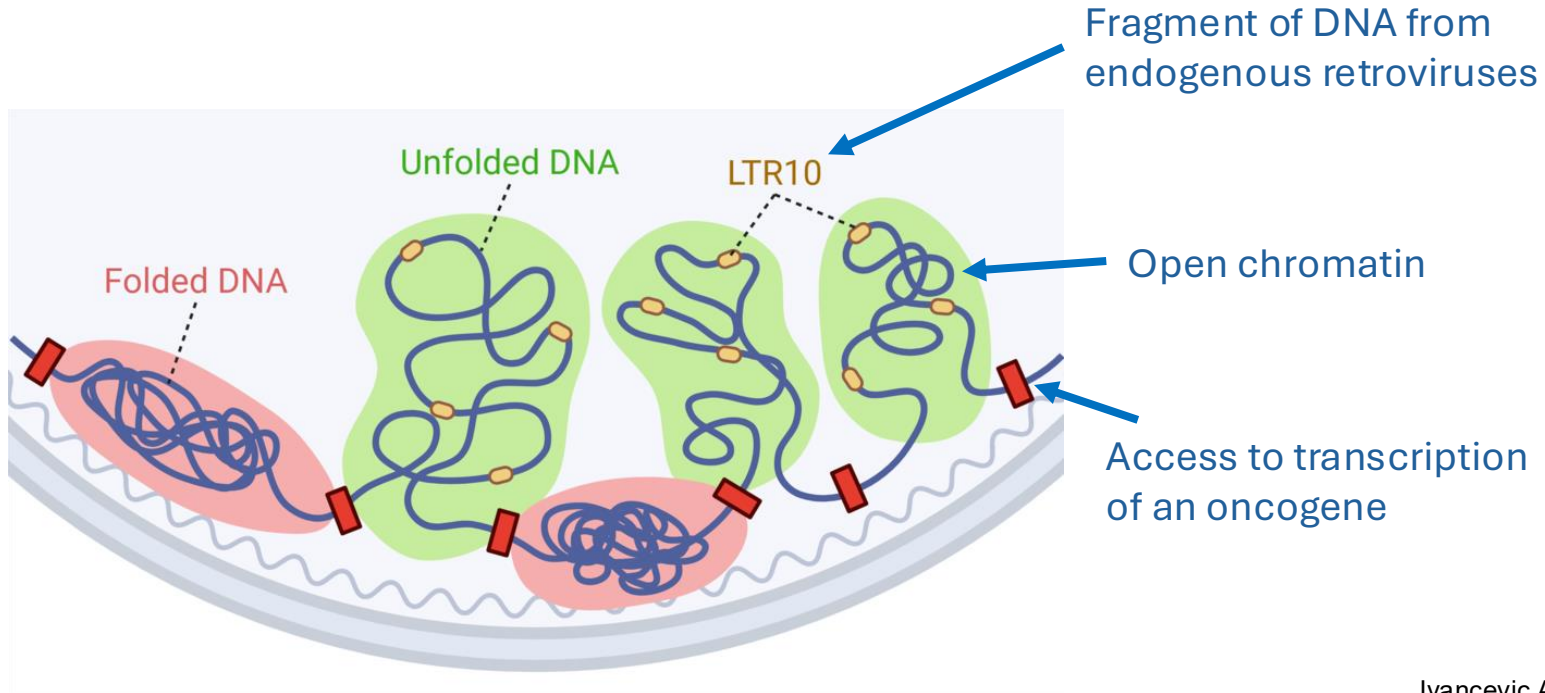


Upregulation of *TERT*



Beyond chromosomal DNA

- Viral DNA: integrated genomes as oncogenic drivers.



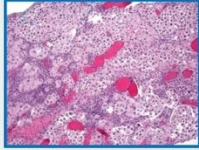
Genomics is transforming how we study, diagnose and treat cancer

Microscopy



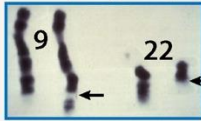
1900s

Immuno-
histochemistry



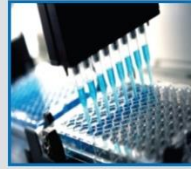
1970s

Karyotyping



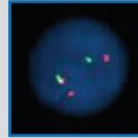
1960s

PCR



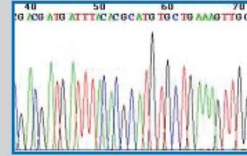
1980s

FISH



1990s

Sanger sequencing



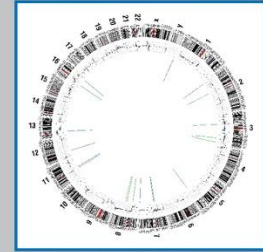
2000s

Microarrays

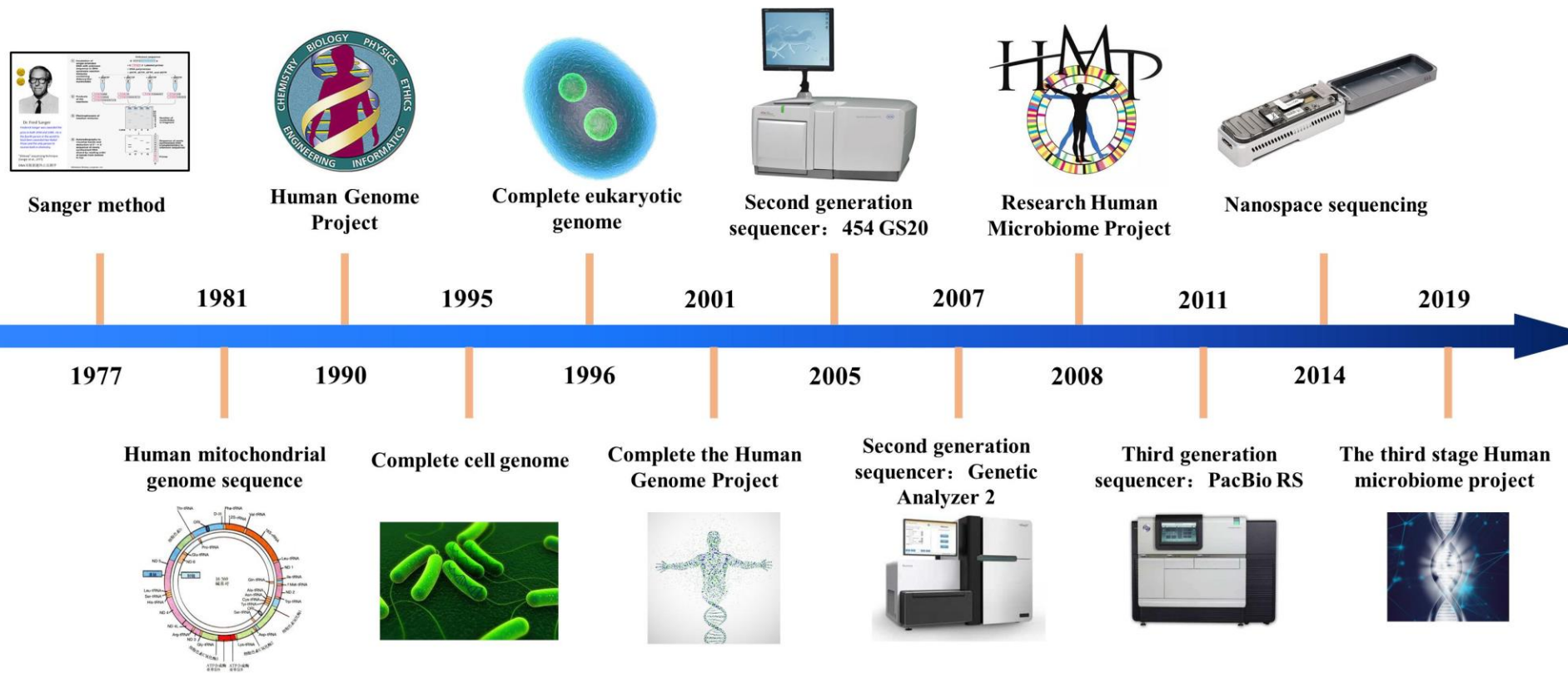


2010s

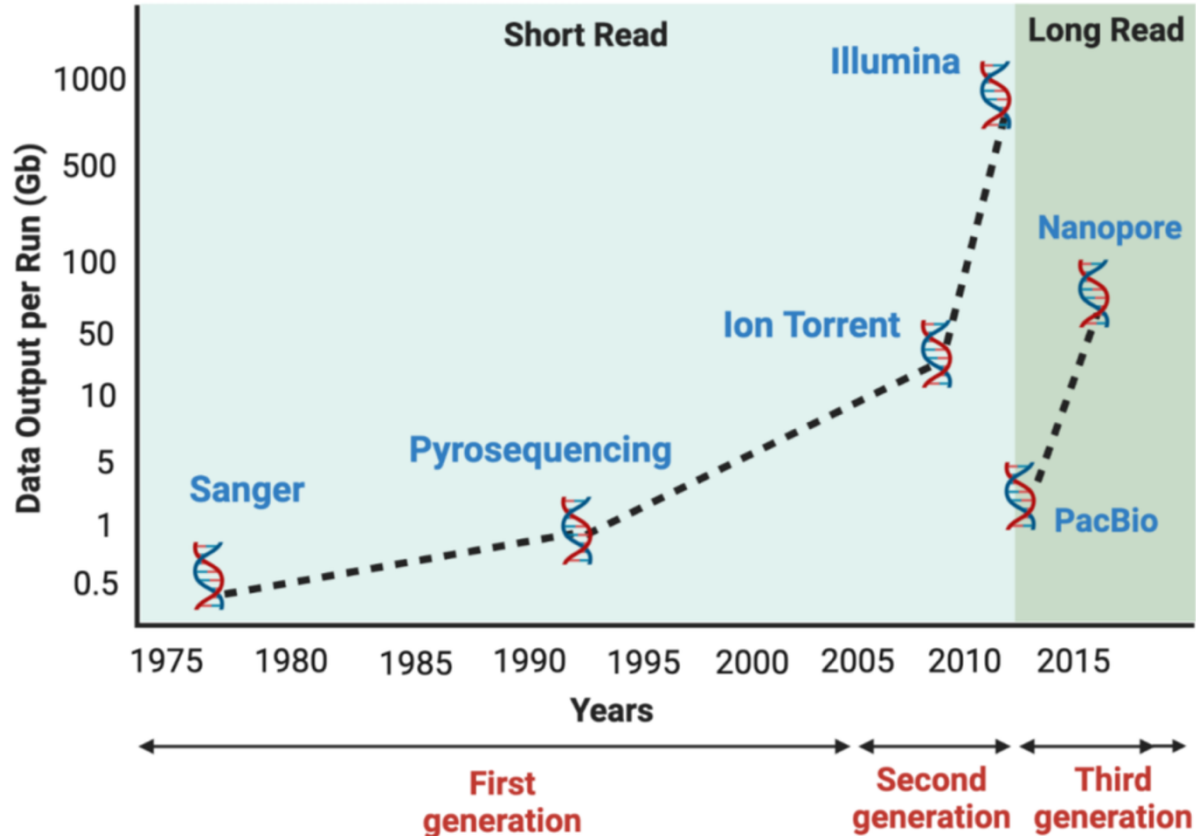
Next-generation
sequencing



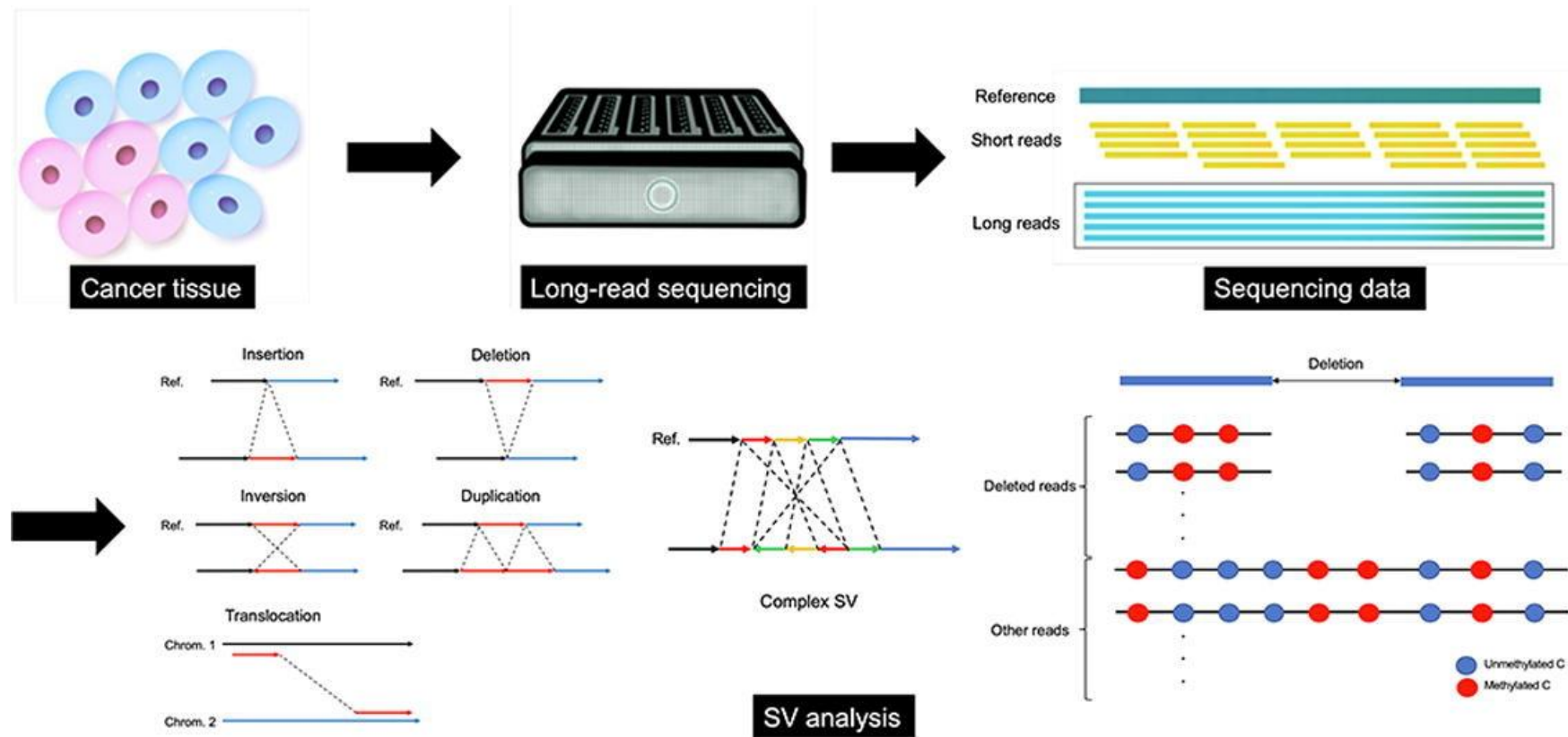
Evolution of genomics data acquisition and large-scale genome projects



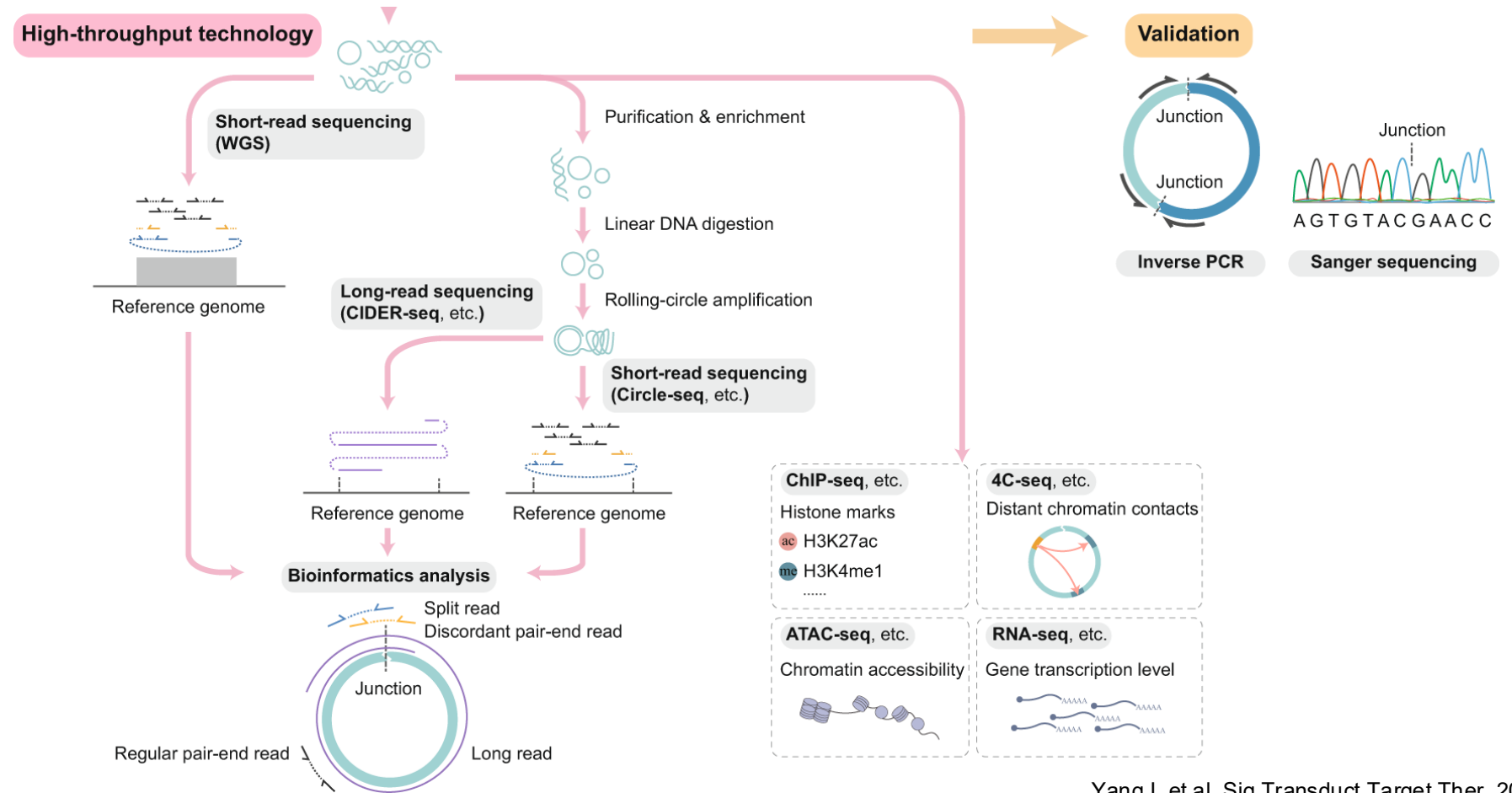
Evolution of genomics data acquisition and large-scale genome projects



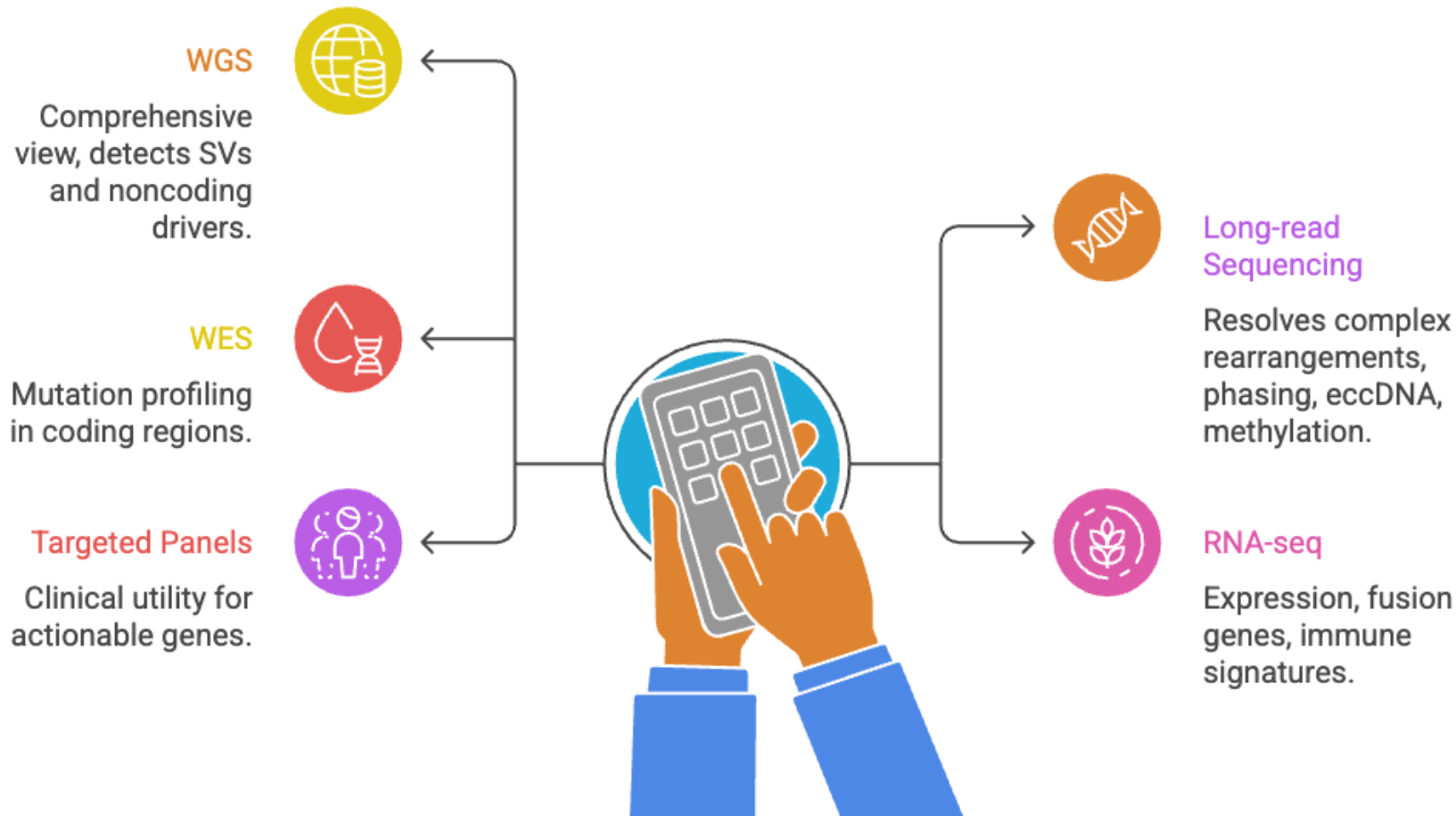
Long Read Sequencing Allows Resolution of Complicated Structural Variants



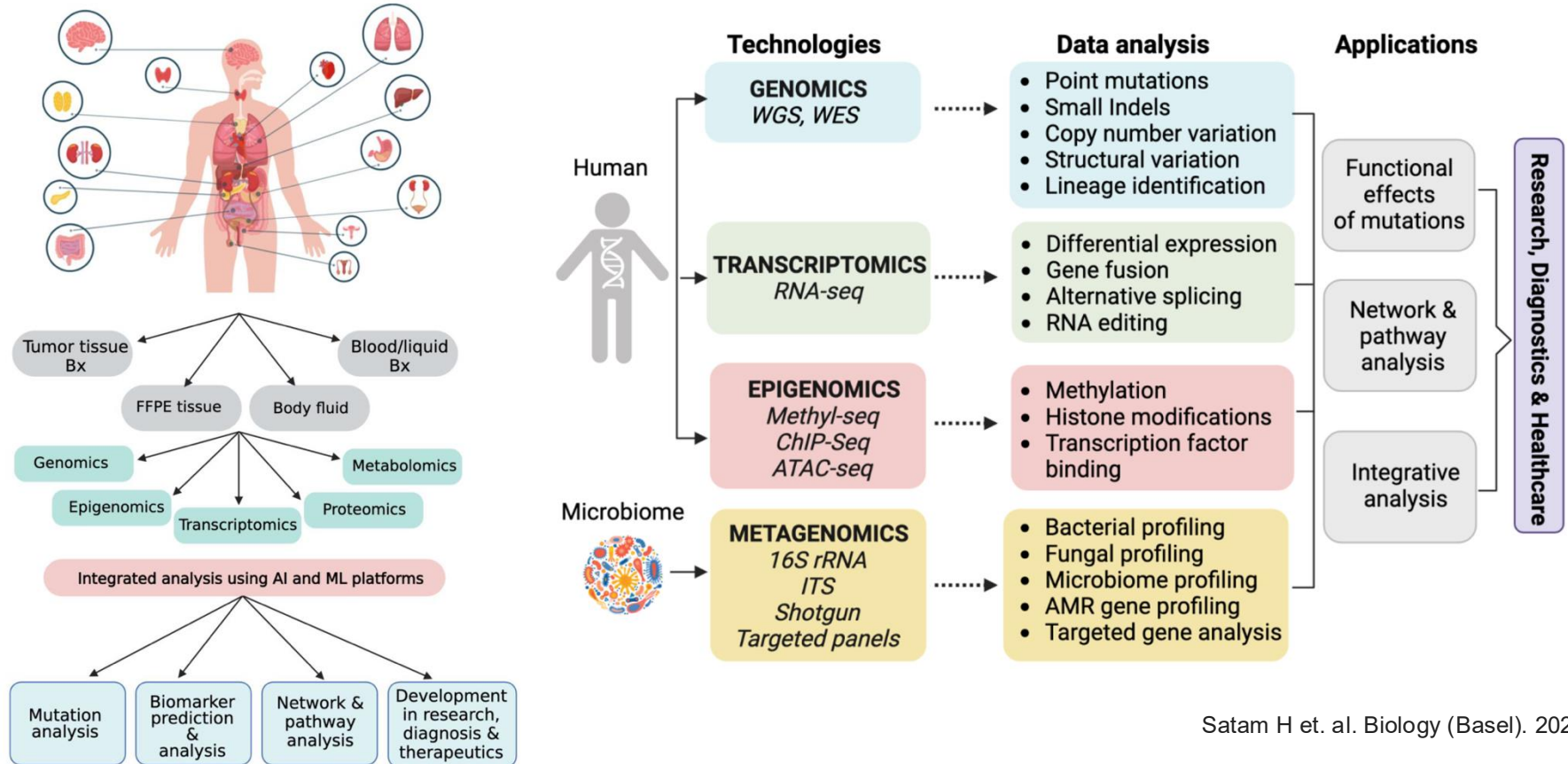
Long Read Sequencing Allows Resolution of Complicated Structural Variants



Sequencing the genome: many options



Role of NGS Technology in Cancer Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Therapeutics

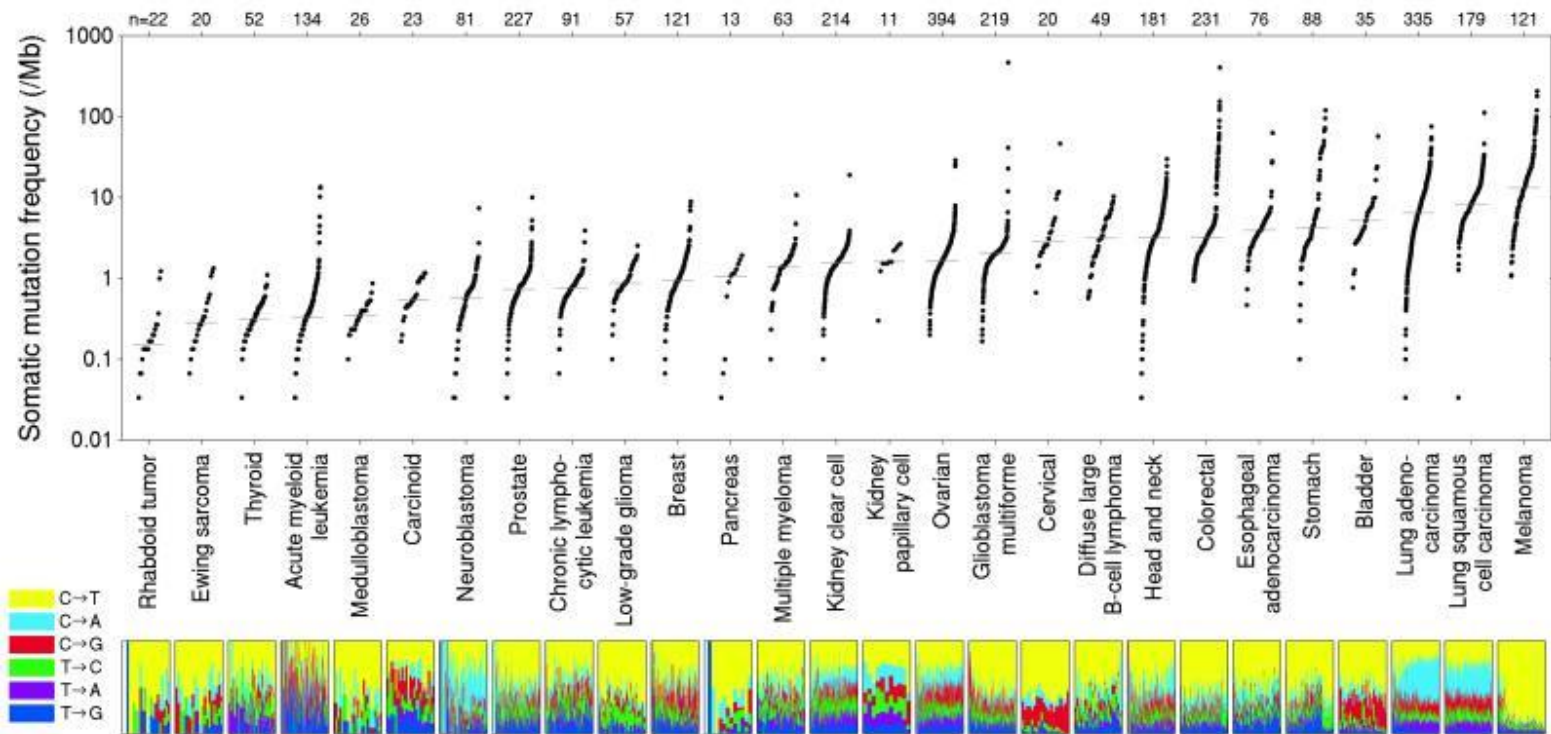


Satam H et. al. Biology (Basel). 2023

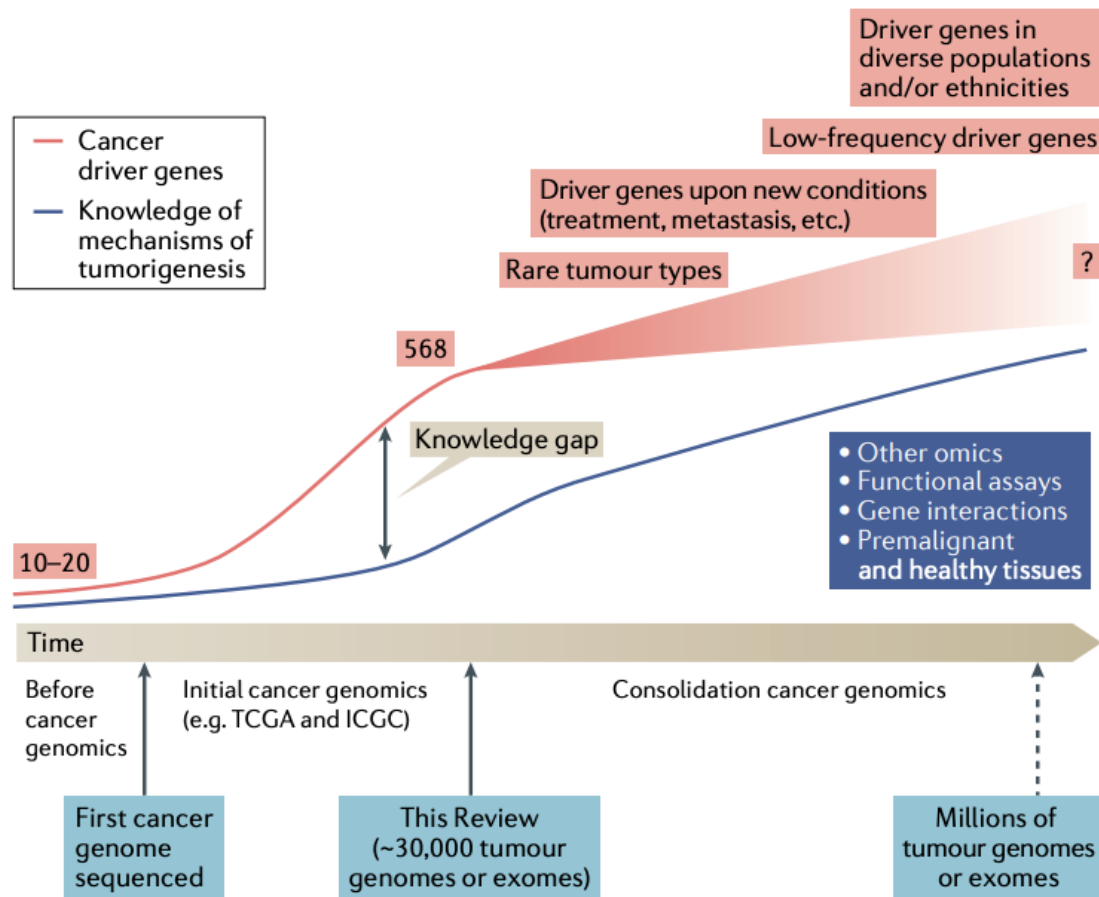
FFPE, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded; Bx, biopsy; AI, artificial intelligence; ML, machine learning.

Improved understanding of the cancer phenotypes that drive oncogenesis

Somatic Mutation Frequencies observed in exomes from 3,083 tumor-normal pairs

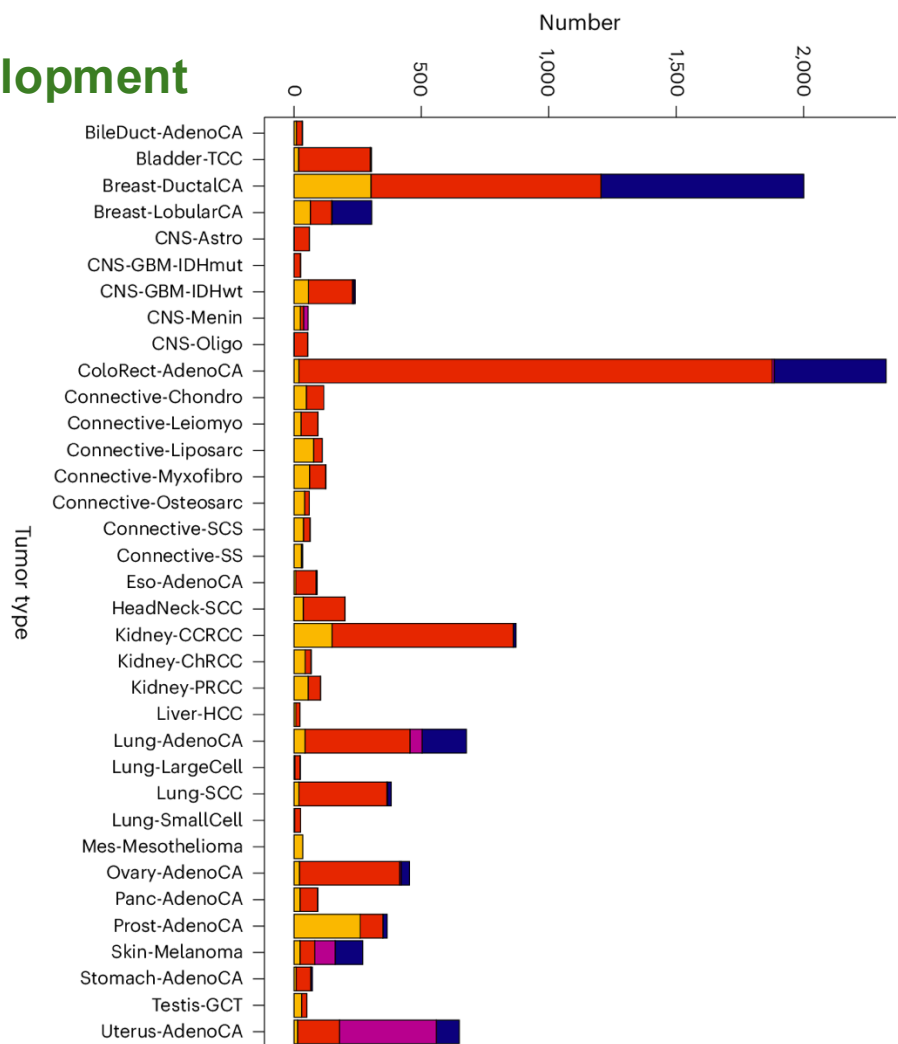
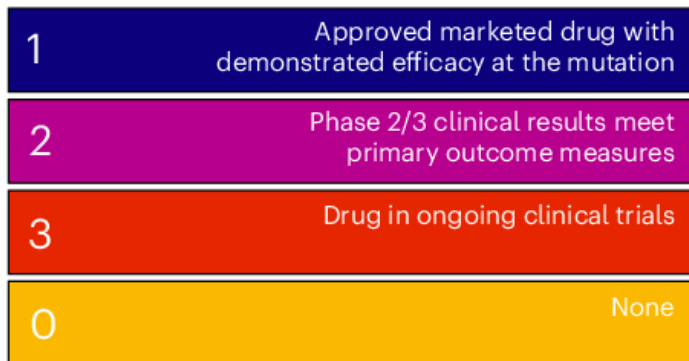


Improved understanding of the cancer phenotypes that drive oncogenesis

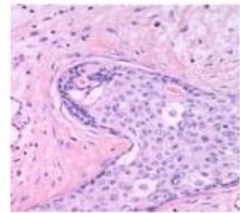
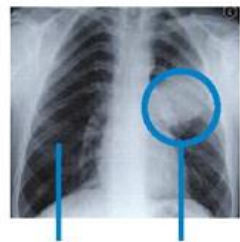


Prioritise candidate target for drug development

COSMIC actionability



Toward treatment guideline based on gene mutational profile

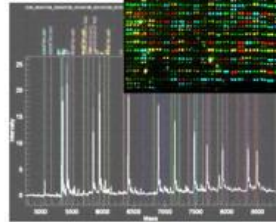
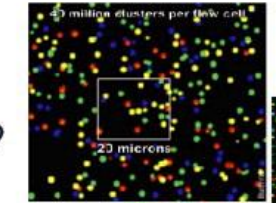


Cancerous

Tumor traditionally classified by histology, tissue site



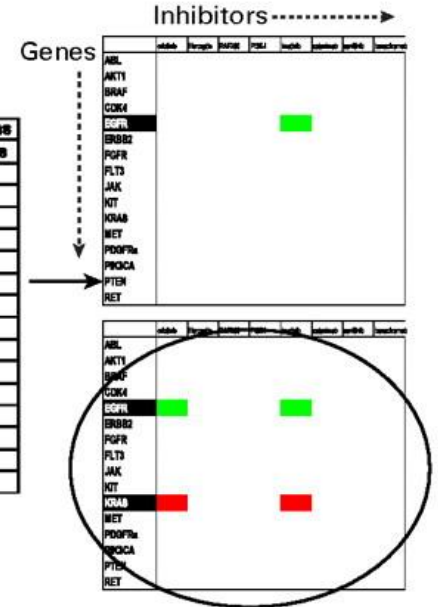
Extract tumor biopsy



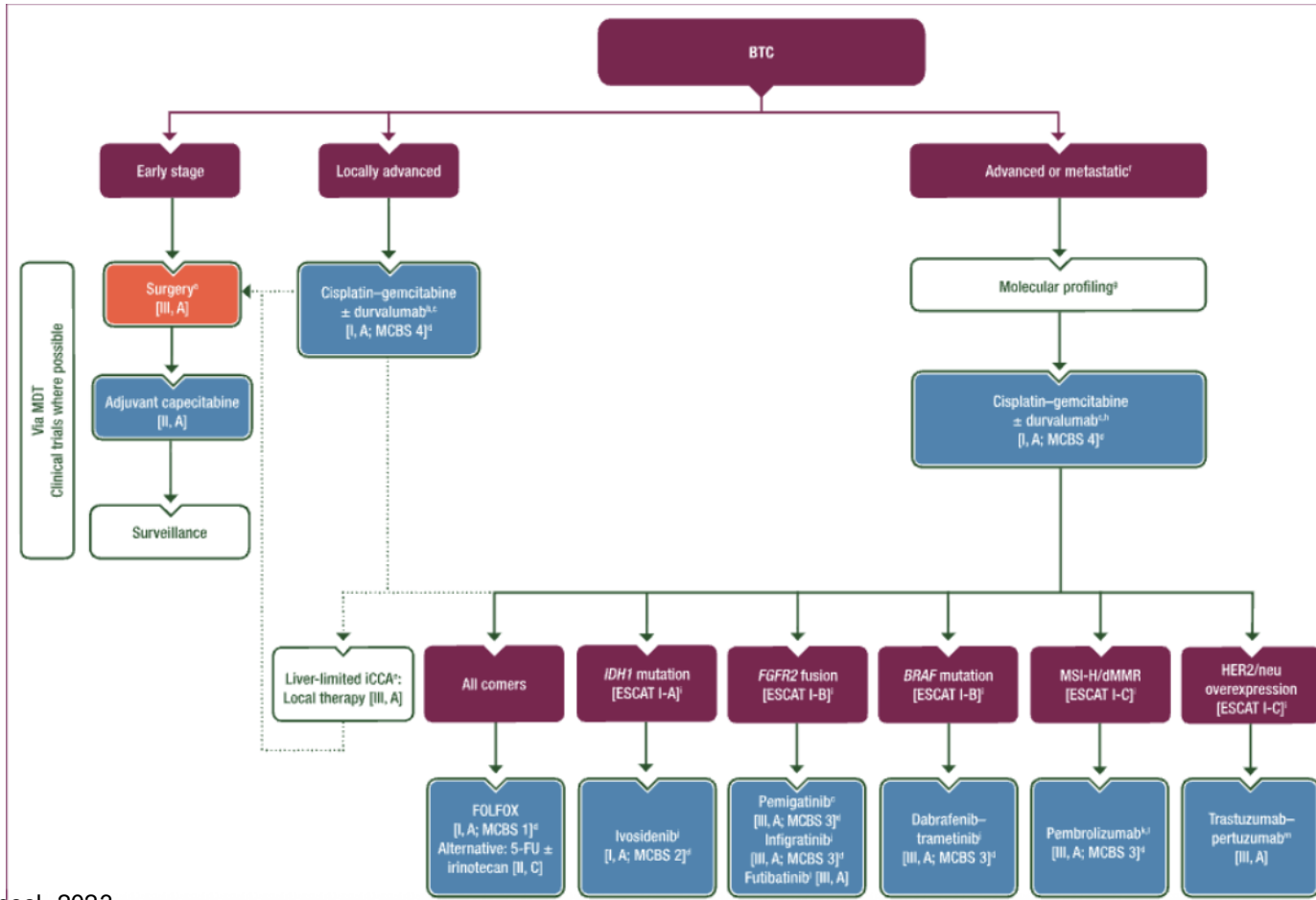
Extract DNA from tumor to profile for somatic alterations

Gene	Mut	Amp	Del	Trans
ABL				yes
AKT1				
BRAF				
CDK4				
EGFR	yes			
ERBB2				
FGFR				
FLT3				
JAK				
KIT				
KRAS				
MET				
PDGFR α				
PIK3CA				
PTEN				
RET				

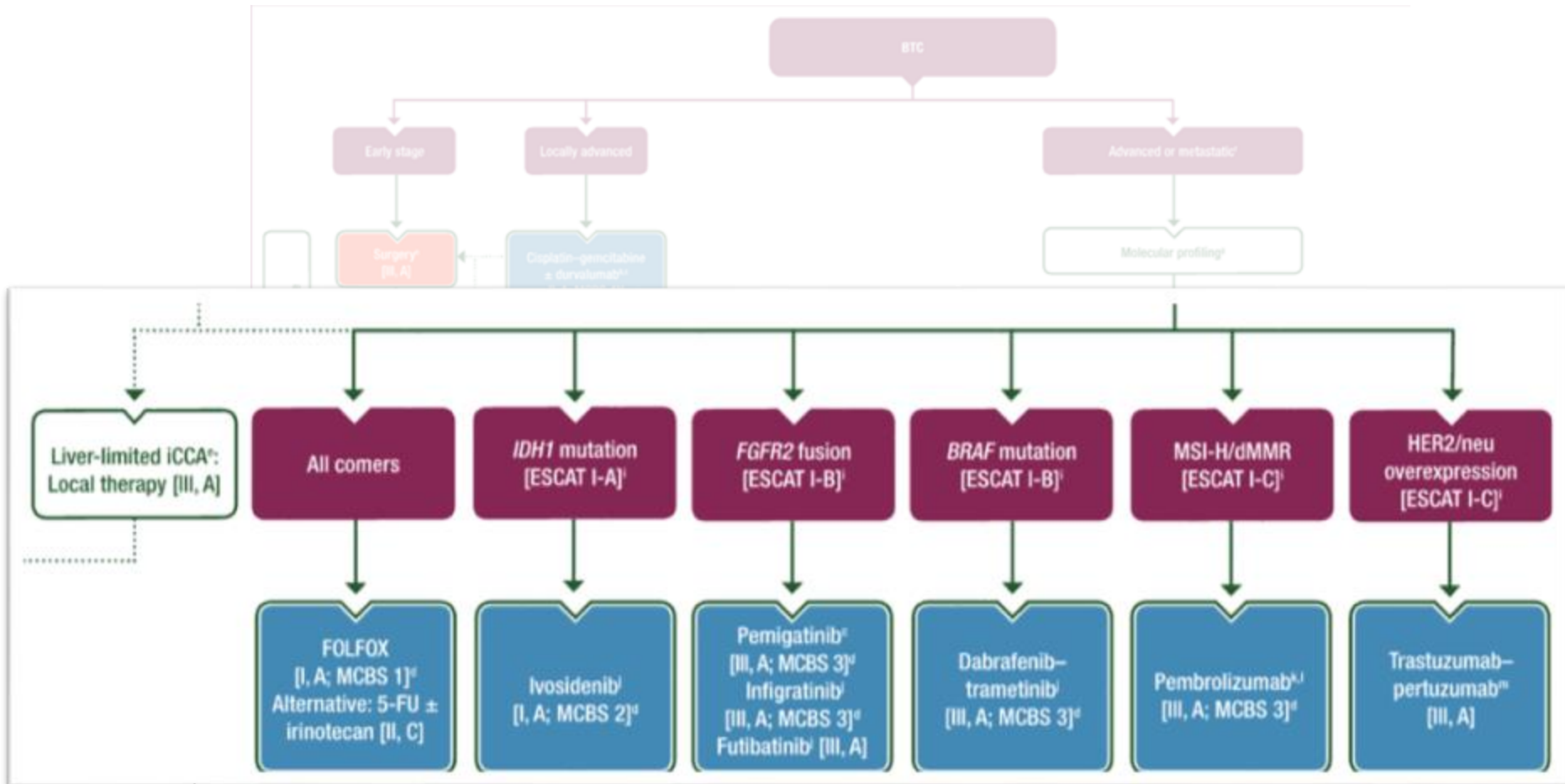
Define "actionable" mutation profile of tumor



Toward treatment guideline based on gene mutational profile

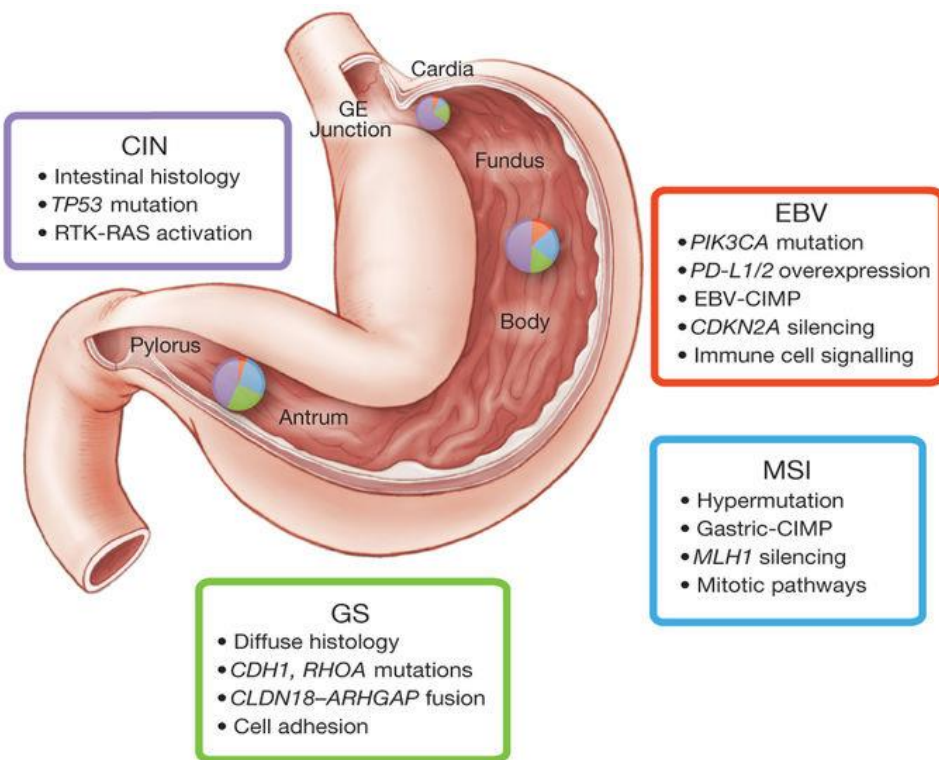
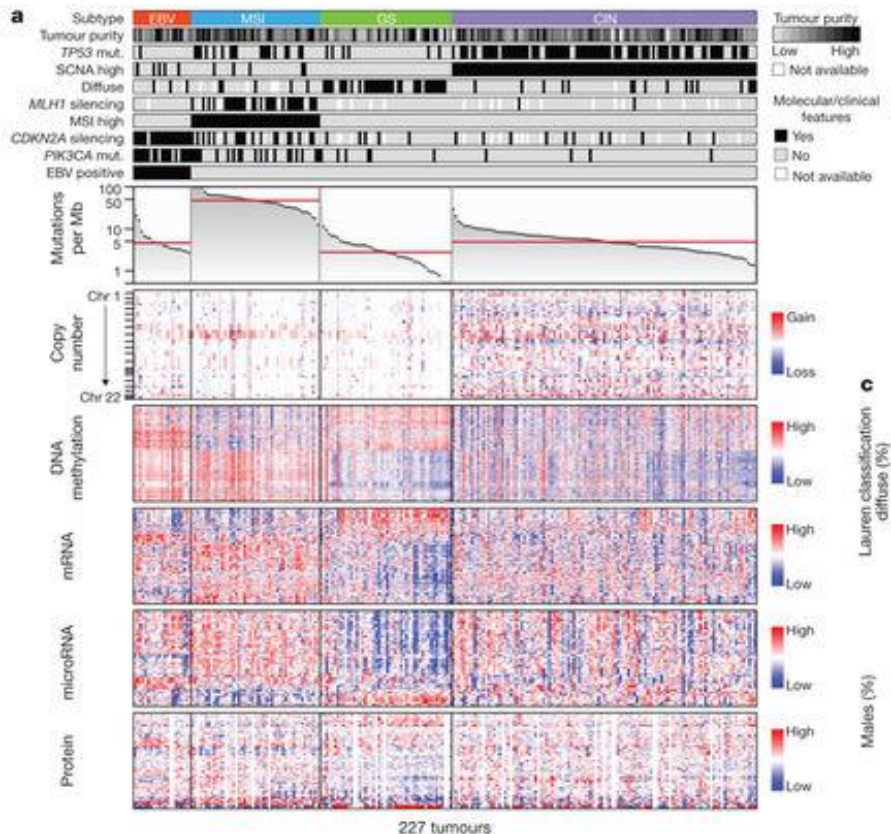


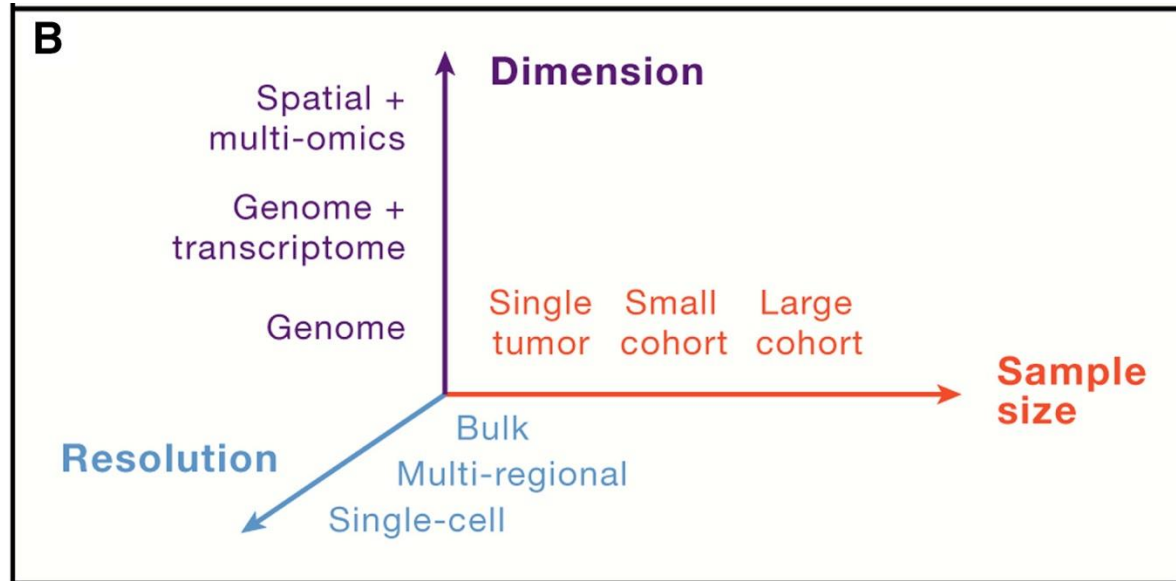
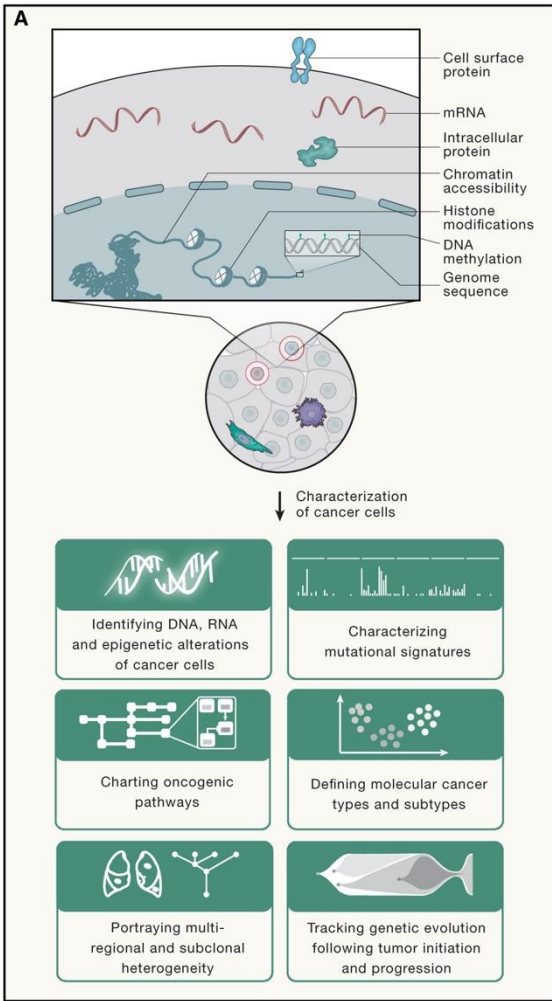
Toward treatment guideline based on gene mutational profile



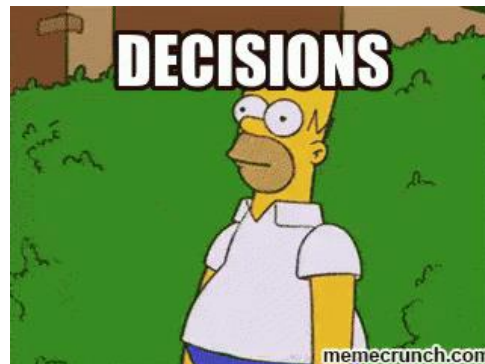
Classification of cancer, prognosis, and response to treatments

Comprehensive molecular characterization of gastric adenocarcinoma

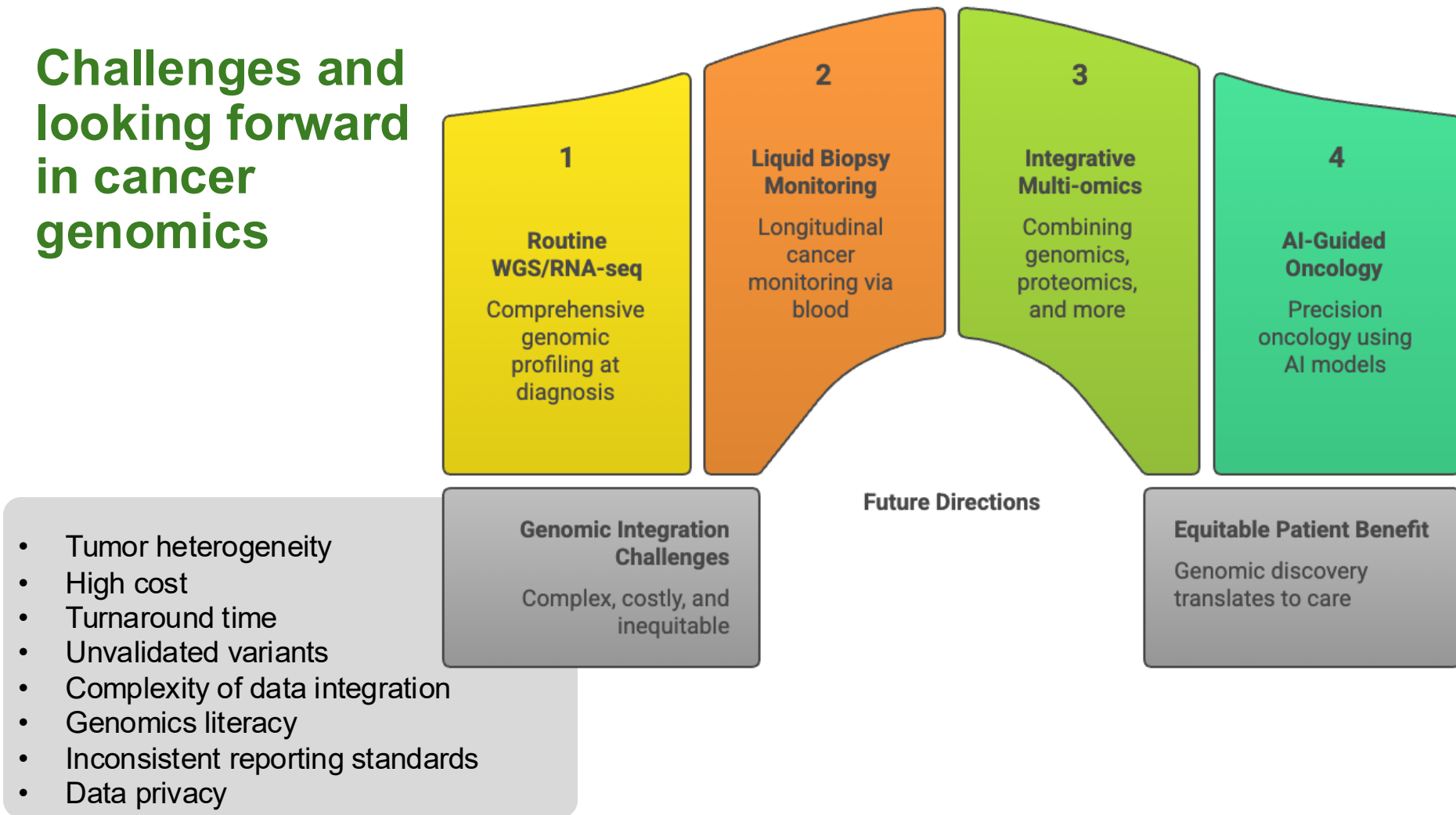




Wang D, et. al. Cell. 2023 Apr 13;186(8):1755-1771



Challenges and looking forward in cancer genomics



Where is cancer genomics in patient care

