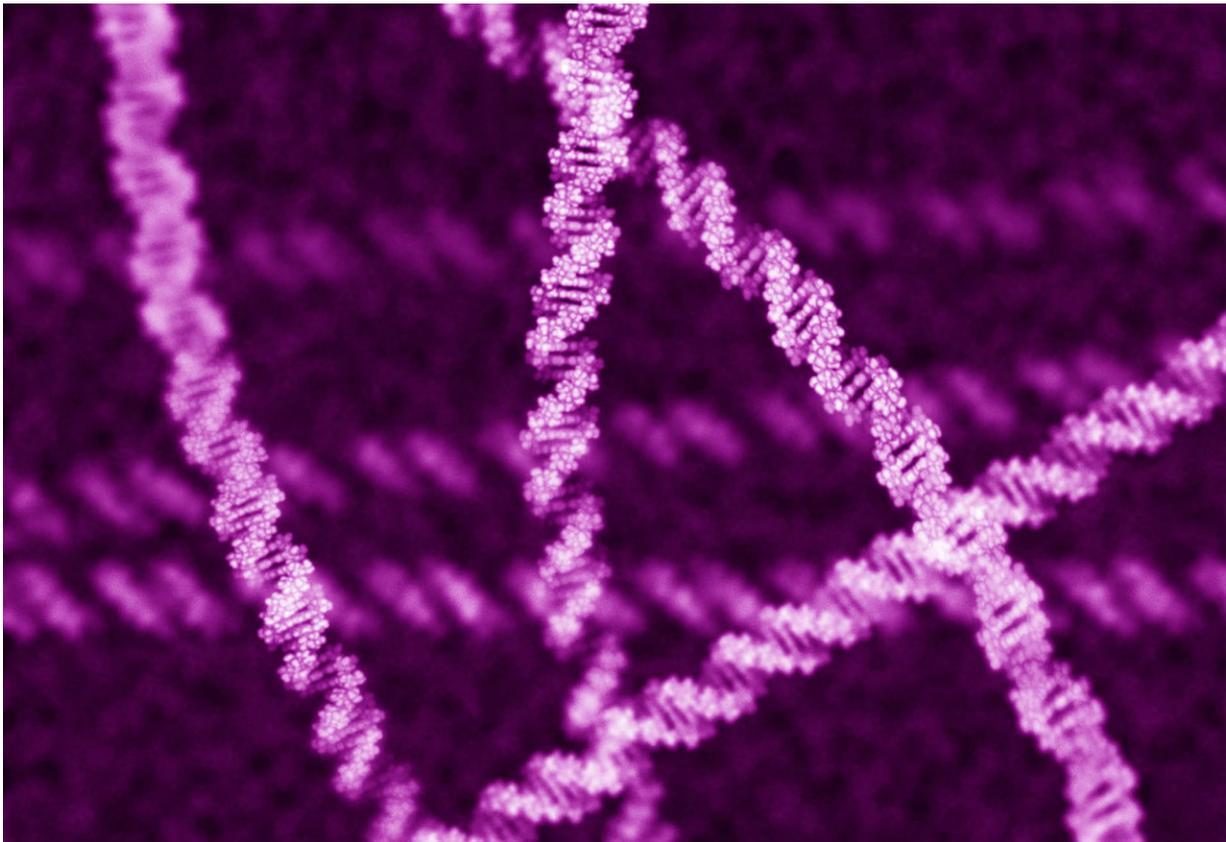


New clues about how our body guards against cancer

October 4 2018



Walter and Eliza Hall Institute researchers have uncovered a key factor protecting against age-related DNA damage. Credit: WEHI-TV Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Australia

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute researchers have uncovered a key factor

protecting against age-related DNA damage, providing important clues about how our body guards against cancer.

The discovery was made by identifying a rare genetic mutation in three patients with an unusual, early-onset form of acute myeloid leukaemia (AML). The patients all lacked a DNA repair protein called MBD4, which led to them accumulating DNA [damage](#) at a higher rate than normal—as though they were ageing prematurely.

The research, led by Dr. Edward Chew and Dr. Ian Majewski in collaboration with Dr. Mathijs Sanders and Dr. Peter Valk at Erasmus University Medical Center, Netherlands, highlights the importance of DNA damage in driving [cancer](#) development. The study was published in the journal *Blood* today.

DNA damage drives cancer

All cancers are caused by changes to a cell's genome, and many cancers become more common with age, said Dr. Chew, who is a clinician Ph.D. student and a haematologist at The Royal Melbourne Hospital, a partner of the Victorian Comprehensive Cancer Centre.

"In this study, we identified AML samples from three patients that showed unusually high rates of 'methylation damage' to the DNA," Dr. Chew said. "DNA methylation has a role in fine tuning gene activity—but it also makes DNA more susceptible to damage.

"DNA damage occurs constantly and our cells have ways to correct this damage. This is how we safeguard our genome from accumulating damage that puts our cells at risk of cancerous changes.

"When we sequenced the patients' genomes, we discovered they all carried changes in the same gene, called MBD4. This gene encodes a

protein that repairs methylation damage. The loss of MBD4 in these patients explained why their cells had not repaired the damage," he said.

AML is typically a disease of older adults, with the majority of patients aged more than 70.

"The three patients who lacked MBD4 were predisposed to accumulating high rates of methylation damage—which we believe led to them developing AML as young adults (around 30 years old)," said Dr. Chew

New insights into DNA repair

Methylation damage accumulates as part of normal ageing, but this study highlighted a particularly strong link with blood cancers, Dr. Majewski said.

"We were looking at extreme cases where young individuals had accumulated abnormally high levels of methylation damage, driving the development of AML unusually early in life—it was as though their cells were ageing prematurely," he said.

"Our research pinpoints methylation damage more generally—even at lower levels—being an important contributor to the development of cancers. An important next step is to understand precisely why blood cells are at risk from this form of DNA damage."

The research discovery relied on recent advances in the fields of genomics and computational biology.

"One of the three AML samples we studied was collected in the 1990s," said Dr. Majewski. "At that time, DNA sequencing was still cumbersome and expensive, and we still hadn't completed the first human genome sequence. We were lucky that our colleagues in the

Netherlands had the foresight to store this sample for future analysis.

"It's exciting that we've now been able to use modern technologies to unravel this mystery, and in the process we've gained important new insights into how the ageing process shapes the development of cancers," Dr. Majewski said.

More information: Mathijs A. Sanders et al, MBD4 guards against methylation damage and germline deficiency predisposes to clonal hematopoiesis and early-onset AML, *Blood* (2018). [DOI: 10.1182/blood-2018-05-852566](https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2018-05-852566)

Provided by Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

Citation: New clues about how our body guards against cancer (2018, October 4) retrieved 28 June 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-10-clues-body-cancer.html>

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