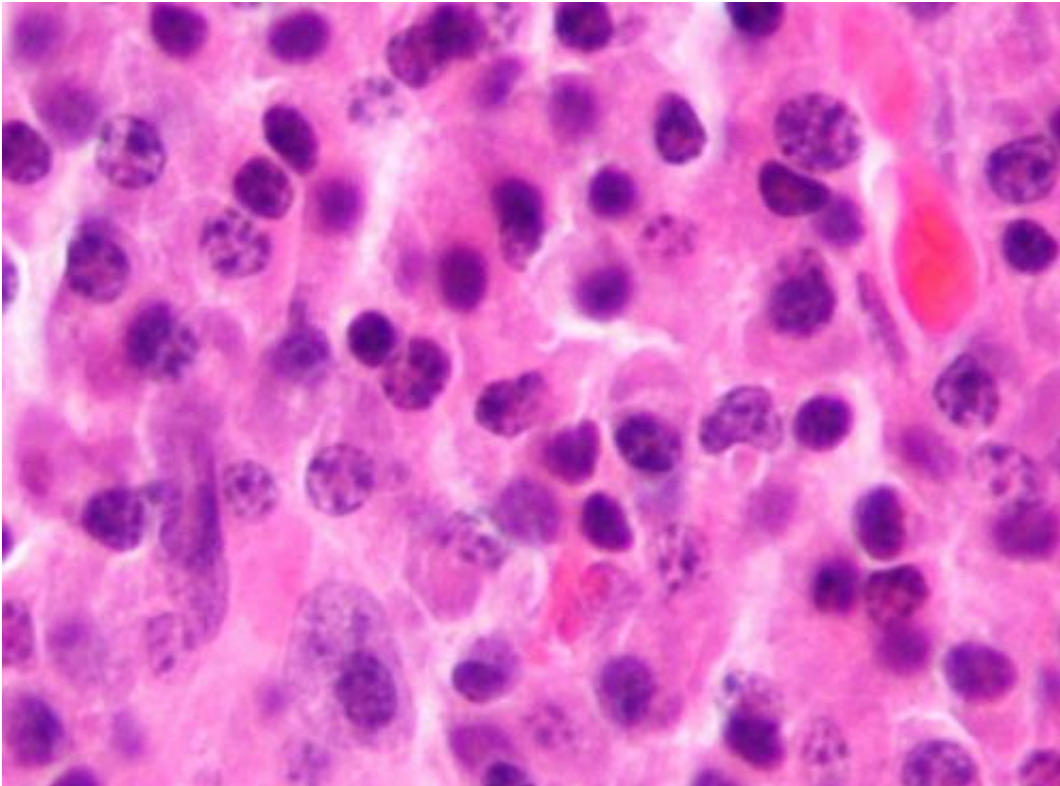


Researchers find link between genetic mutations and cancer treatment resistance

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Micrograph of a plasmacytoma, the histologic correlate of multiple myeloma. H&E stain. Credit: Wikipedia/CC BY-SA 3.0

Researchers from the University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center, studying the molecular landscape of over 500 patients with an aggressive form of multiple myeloma, discovered a prevalence of activated key oncogenic pathways in these patients, much more than previously

thought. Upwards of 45-65% of NF- κ B and RAS/MAPK pathways each had alterations. The study was published in *Nature Communications*.

Further, Arul Chinnaiyan, M.D., Ph.D., director of the Michigan Center for Translational Pathology, and his team found a link between mutations and RASopathies, a certain group of genetic syndromes, in patients with relapsed treatment-resistant [multiple myeloma](#). This was the first observation of its kind.

The team compared the molecular makeup of patients with untreated multiple myeloma to those with the relapsed treatment-resistant version of the disease. Comparing these patients allowed researchers to describe drivers of the more aggressive form of multiple myeloma.

"It also led us to discover resistance mechanisms that occur in the patients whose disease [relapses](#) and is resistant to treatment," Chinnaiyan said. "We found that an upwards of a quarter of the patients had developed some sort of [resistance mechanism](#). The genetic alterations that occur in these patients make them resistant to commonly used treatments of multiple myeloma."

This study included patient samples from the Multiple Myeloma Research Consortium (MMRC) of the Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation (MMRF)—a collaborative network of 22 leading cancer centers focused on investigating the most promising early-stage therapies. Clinical sequencing is powered by the Mi-Oncoseq Program at Michigan Medicine, directed by Chinnaiyan and Dan Robinson, Ph.D. From knowledge gained through this work, researchers have initiated a study that assigns patients to individual arms of a clinical trial based on their molecular profile to match alterations with potential therapies using a comprehensive sequencing-based approach.

Chinnaiyan says that while this current study was retrospective, he's

hopeful about the future. "We're developing tools and knowledge to translate these strategies into actual clinical impact for patients."

"Treatment of relapsed multiple myeloma can be extremely difficult despite the tremendous progress we have made," said Hearn Jay Cho, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Medical Officer of the MMRF. "Uncovering new targets and therapies that act upon them may be helpful in the future for patients who develop resistance to current treatment such as CD38-targeting monoclonal antibodies. Consistent with our mission, MMRF is committed to supporting research initiatives that accelerate the discovery of new treatments and further advance care for all patients with multiple [myeloma](#)."

More information: Josh N. Vo et al, The genetic heterogeneity and drug resistance mechanisms of relapsed refractory multiple myeloma, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-31430-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31430-0)

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