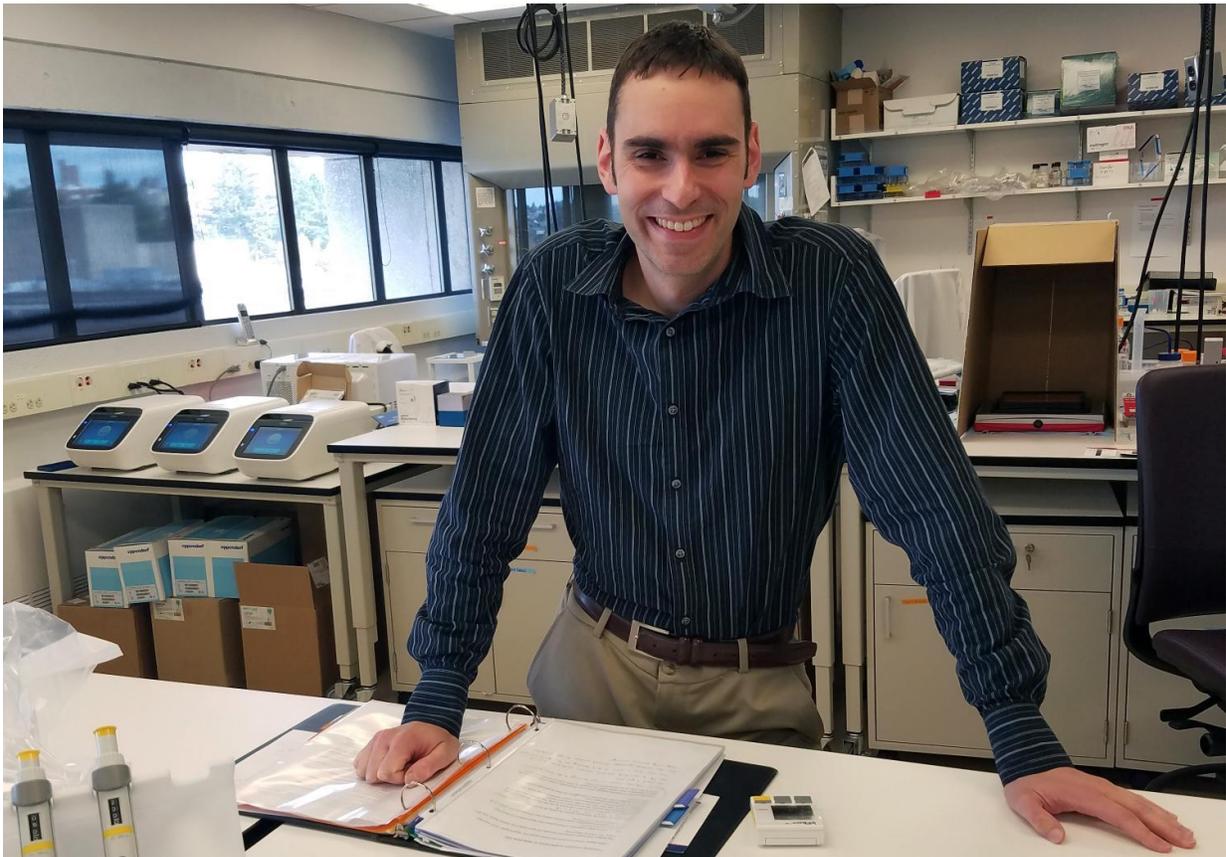


# DNA structures called microsatellites play a greater role in cancer than previously thought

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UW Medicine researcher Stephen Salipante used a new technique to analyze DNA sequencing information stored in The Cancer Genome Atlas. Credit: Kelsi Penewit/UW Medicine

Short, unstable stretches of DNA, called microsatellites, may play a far

greater role in the development and progression of cancer than previously thought, UW Medicine researchers report in a study appearing Oct. 3 in the journal *Nature Medicine*.

"These findings give us new insights into the basic biology of cancer and open opportunities for new ways to type and potentially treat a wide variety of cancers," said senior author Stephen J Salipante, University of Washington assistant professor of laboratory medicine.

Microsatellites are short stretches in our genomes made up of repetitive sequences of DNA, the molecules that code genetic instructions. These microsatellites are typically made of units composed of 2 to 5 DNA building blocks, called nucleotides, that repeat between 5 to 50 times.

For example, a microsatellite might be composed of five repeats of the nucleotides thymine, designated by the letter T, and adenine, designated A, and read "TATATATATA." Because of these repetitions, the enzymes which copy DNA may accidentally add or subtract nucleotides from them.

As a result, microsatellite sites often mutate relatively quickly. They grow longer and shorter over time. In some cancers, these sites become even more prone to mutations, often because of faulty DNA repair mechanisms. The result is a condition called "microsatellite instability."

Our genomes have hundreds of thousands of microsatellites, but most are in areas where mutations, if they occur, seem to have no effect on cell growth, development and function. However, microsatellite mutations that occur near or within genes or in areas of the genome that regulate gene expression can have a biological effect.

A number of these appear to play a role in gastric, colorectal, and endometrial cancers. Previous research has mainly looked at relatively

few microsatellites in just a handful of cancers types with the microsatellite instability condition.

In the latest published study, Salipante worked with collaborators Ronald Hause and Jay Shendure, both in the UW Department of Genome Sciences, and Colin Pritchard in the UW Department of Laboratory Medicine.

The team used a new technique to analyze sequences of all the genes from nearly 6,000 tumors from 18 different kinds of cancer. The researchers obtained the sequencing information from a massive genome database storehouse called The Cancer Genome Atlas. Their technique and the availability of this atlas allowed them to examine more than 200,000 microsatellite sites in many different cancer types.

They found that most cancer types had examples of tumors with microsatellite instability. They also learned that different cancer types had distinct patterns of mutation across their microsatellites.

Over half of the microsatellite instability sites they uncovered were within or near so-called "cancer genes"—genes that are implicated in cancer development and progression. This finding suggests the microsatellite mutations may be causing these genes to malfunction.

The other half of the microsatellite instability sites were not located in or near known cancer genes, but because these mutations were frequent among the different tumor types, they could possibly play a yet undetermined role in cancer.

"These sites may be pointing to new cancer genes that we haven't previously known about," Salipante said.

The researchers also observed a paradox: patients who had tumors with

comparatively more unstable microsatellite sites tended to survive longer.

Salipante and his colleagues hypothesize that cancers cells with relatively high numbers of microsatellite instability events are producing more mutated proteins of all kinds, not just cancer genes. These mutated proteins draw the attention of the immune system and trigger immune attacks that slow tumor progression.

"This suggests that by analyzing the entire genome of a tumor instead of just a few microsatellite sites as is done now, it will be possible to identify those patients with tumors that will most likely to respond to new cancer immunotherapies," Salipante said.

**More information:** Ronald J Hause et al, Classification and characterization of microsatellite instability across 18 cancer types, *Nature Medicine* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/nm.4191](https://doi.org/10.1038/nm.4191)

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