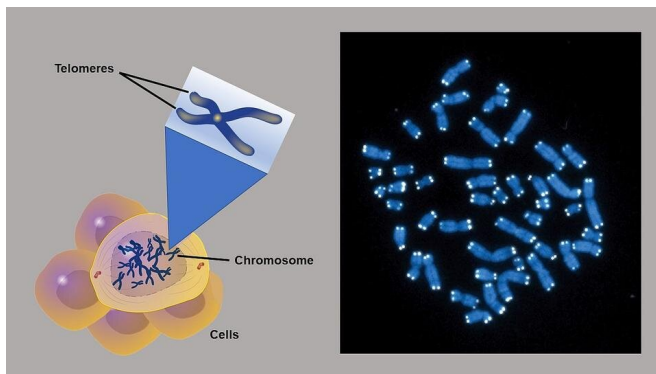


Gene self-correction in 'chromosome caps' can beat mutations, help prevent blood cancers

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Johns Hopkins Medicine scientists have discovered several "self-correcting" mutations in bone marrow that may protect people with shortened telomeres—caps on the ends of chromosomes—from certain blood cancers. Graphic shows location of telomeres and photomicrograph shows human chromosomes with telomeres marked by fluorescent dyes. Credit: M.E. Newman, Johns Hopkins Medicine, using public domain images from the National Human Genome Research Institute (telomere diagram) and the National Cancer Institute (chromosome photomicrograph)

People with rare disorders that cause shortened telomeres—protective caps that sit at the end of chromosomes—may be more likely to have blood cancers such as leukemia or myelodysplastic syndrome. Now, Johns Hopkins Medicine scientists have discovered several "self-correcting" genetic mutations in bone marrow that may protect such patients from these cancers.

In a study published online August 3, 2021, in the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, the researchers also suggest these mutations can serve as biomarkers that may indicate if patients with short telomere syndromes are likely to develop blood cancers.

"These are the most common cancers we see in patients with short telomere syndromes," says Mary Armanios, M.D., director of the Telomere Center and professor of oncology at the Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins. "We know that at a certain point, the cells of patients with shortened [telomeres](#) either become cancerous or stay healthy."

Armanios and her team suspected that a self-correcting mechanism in areas of the body with high cell turnover, such as bone marrow, was allowing normal cells to turn malignant. It turns out that the self-correcting mechanism they discovered instead protects cells from becoming cancerous.

With more than 300 billion blood cells produced in the bone marrow each day, the researchers suspected they could find evidence of cellular self-correction in this area of the body, especially amid the spongy interior of bones, where quick adaptation is crucial for high-volume cell production.

The researchers tested the bone marrow and blood cells of 84 study participants divided into three groups: Those with short telomere syndromes and myelodysplastic syndromes or leukemia; those with short telomere syndromes and no myelodysplastic syndromes or leukemia; and those in the control group without short telomere syndromes or any cancers.

Using ultra-deep genetic sequencing (where parts of the genome are sequenced repeatedly to locate hard-to-find mutations), Armanios and her team observed [genetic mutations](#) and self-correction in several genes associated with telomeres. Nearly a quarter of patients with short telomere syndromes had these mutations, with some even showing multiple mutations.

One such mutation in a gene called TERT enables the production of crucial parts of an enzyme called telomerase, which in its complete form, stabilizes telomeres, the end-caps that protect the DNA in chromosomes.

By enhancing [telomerase](#) production and overwriting copies of the TERT gene that don't work properly, the researchers found that bone marrow cells seemed to correct themselves to avoid becoming cancerous.

"Our findings speak to the versatility of the bone marrow and other areas with high cell turnover in the body," says Armanios. "Such advantageous mutations provide the body with a better chance to protect itself. These findings may be important in the screening process of shortened telomere patients so that we can predict who may be protected from cancer."

More information: Kristen E. Schratz et al, Somatic reversion impacts evolution of myelodysplastic syndromes and acute myeloid leukemia in the short telomere disorders, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (2021). [DOI: 10.1172/JCI147598](#)

Provided by Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

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