

Practice at Scale

Mapping mutation “hotspots” in cancer reveals new drivers

Researchers led by bioengineers at UC San Diego have identified and characterized a previously unrecognized key player in cancer evolution: clusters of mutations occurring at certain regions of the genome. The researchers found that these mutation clusters contribute to the progression of about 10% of human cancers and can be used to predict patient survival. The work sheds light on a class of mutations called clustered somatic mutations, which are grouped together at specific areas in a cell's genome, and not inherited, but caused by internal and external factors such as aging or exposure to UV radiation, for example.

Learn more: bit.ly/ClusteredMutations

Mechanical engineer receives ONR Young Investigator

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