

NEW: Find **great deals** on the latest gadgets and more in the **ScienceDaily Store!**

Science News

from research organizations

Research team maps genomic landscape of schwannoma tumors

Date: October 10, 2016

Source: University Health Network (UHN)

Summary: Researchers have described the genomic landscape of schwannomas in a new paper. Schwannomas are one of the most common posterior fossa brain tumors and the most common spinal tumor.

Share:

FULL STORY

Researchers from the University Health Network (UHN); Toronto Western Neurosurgery Division and MacFeeters Hamilton Neuro-oncology Program at the Princess Margaret Cancer Centre have described the genomic landscape of schwannomas in a paper published online in *Nature Genetics*.

Schwannomas are one of the most common posterior fossa brain tumours and the most common spinal tumour. They stem from schwann cells, which are the cells that surround nerves and are critical in nerve function. Schwannomas commonly affect one of the cranial nerves -- typically the acoustic/vestibular nerve (associated with hearing), as well as nerves leaving the spinal cord towards various sites in the body. While schwannomas are benign tumors, often they can cause debilitating symptoms depending on their location and size. Schwannomas can cause significant long-lasting neurological deficits due to a compromising of the nerve they arise from or a compression of the brain and spinal cord structures they compress. In rare cases, there can be swelling of the brain or death depending on the location of the tumours. Schwannomas can occur either sporadically or in the context of a genetic predisposition called Neurofibromatosis.

The team performed a comprehensive and integrative multi-platform molecular analysis of brain and spinal schwannomas, describing new mutations in genes that are associated with the development of schwannomas. Principal Investigator Dr. Gelareh Zadeh says that this work has identified new molecular alterations as drivers of schwannoma growth that have not previously been known and notes that the most exciting aspect of the study is that the results can change the course of treatment for some schwannomas. Dr. Zadeh, a Neurosurgeon at Toronto Western Hospital at UHN, holds the Wilkins Family Chair in Brain Tumour Research, is a Scientist, at the MacFeeters-Hamilton Neuro-oncology Program at Princess Margaret Cancer Centre and is the Head of Surgical Oncology at UHN. She is an Associate Professor in the Department of Surgery at the University of Toronto.

"Our work underlines the value of translational science carried out best through an international team approach," says Dr. Zadeh. "We analyzed clinical samples using state-of-the-art molecular techniques in collaboration with expertise within UHN and internationally to establish fusion breakpoints, mutations, and targeted molecular sequencing of tumour samples. The combined effort from these investigators has allowed them to create the possibility that patients with schwannomas can benefit from a personalized approach to their tumour when treatment options are being considered. I must recognize Sameer Agnihotri, who is the first author on this elegant paper describing all of the work necessary to achieve this result, and Dr. Kenneth Aldape, who has been instrumental in guiding the focus of the project."

The team profiled 125 clinically annotated schwannoma tumour samples and, using molecular testing, was able to identify subsets of tumours. One subset in particular showed a novel gene fusion (abnormal joining of 2 genes together). The two genes, called HTRA1 and SH3PXD2A, are physically separated in normal cells, but in a subset of schwannoma tumors, show a rearrangement, whereby a portion of one gene is joined to a portion of the other, creating a fusion gene. The authors demonstrate that the fusion gene has cellular functions consistent with the promotion of tumour development, suggesting that it functions as a "driver" of tumorigenesis. Since the fusion is unique to tumor cells, it represents an ideal candidate for therapeutic targeting, since abolishing its function would represent a tumour-specific approach that would spare normal cells in the body. The fusion occurs in the same site future work by the investigators will focus on targeting this abnormal fusion gene for diagnostic and therapeutic development.

"Personalized medicine describes an approach that requires the understanding of a patient's tumour cell structure," says Dr. Aldape, the paper's co-Senior Author. "This work demonstrates that a molecular understanding of tumours such as schwannomas will redefine the existing understanding and approaches toward the diagnosis and classification of these tumours. With this knowledge we can move on to develop individual treatment approaches to the various genetic mutations, in particular the fusion proteins." Dr Aldape is a molecular neuro-pathologist, Senior Scientist and Director of MacFeeters-Hamilton Neuro-oncology Program at Princess Margaret Cancer Centre.

Dr. Sameer Agnihotri, first author of the study, highlights the importance of the fusion protein through a series of elegant studies that demonstrate how the fusion promotes the development of schwannomas via its effect on cell proliferation and cell invasion. He notes that "our work demonstrates that tumours are dependent on this fusion protein, making it an ideal therapeutic target for a subset of patients with treatment-refractory schwannoma." Dr. Agnihotri is a Scientific Associate in the MacFeeters-Hamilton Neuro-oncology Program.

Story Source:

Materials provided by **University Health Network (UHN)**. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length.*

Journal Reference:

1. Sameer Agnihotri, Shahrzad Jalali, Mark R Wilson, Arnavaz Danesh, Mira Li, George Klironomos, Jonathan R Krieger, Alireza Mansouri, Osaama Khan, Yasin Mamatjan, Natalie Landon-Brace, Takyee Tung, Mark Dowar, Tiantian Li, Jeffrey P Bruce, Kelly E Burrell, Peter D Tonge, Amir Alamsahebpour, Boris Krschek, Pankaj Kumar Agarwalla, Wenya Linda Bi, Ian F Dunn, Rameen Beroukhim, Michael G Fehlings, Vera Bril, Stefano M Pagnotta, Antonio Iavarone, Trevor J Pugh, Kenneth D Aldape, Gelareh Zadeh. **The genomic landscape of schwannoma.** *Nature Genetics*, 2016; DOI: 10.1038/ng.3688

Cite This Page:

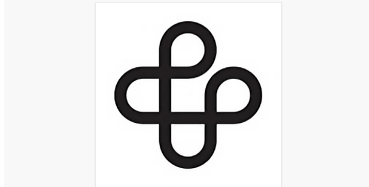
MLA

APA

Chicago

University Health Network (UHN). "Research team maps genomic landscape of schwannoma tumors." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 10 October 2016. <www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/10/161010120140.htm>.

Powered by Google



Signs of Lung Cancer

Ad premierhealth.com



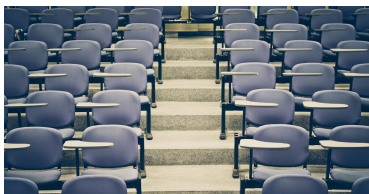
Pancreatic Cancer Signs

Ad activebeat.co



High levels of vitamin D is suspected of increa...

sciencedaily.com



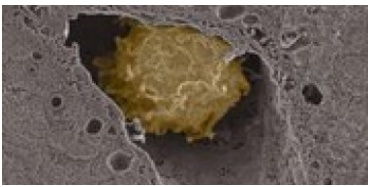
Researcher in Germany

Ad research-in-germany.org



Blue-eyed humans have a single, common ancestor

sciencedaily.com



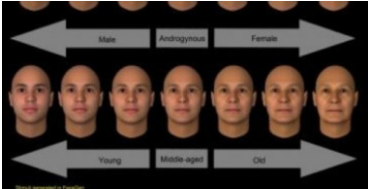
Only one in five U.S. pancreatic cancer patient...

sciencedaily.com



High fruit intake during adolescence linked wit...

sciencedaily.com



Same face may look male or female, depending on...

sciencedaily.com



'Ringing In The Ears' May Be Caused By Overacti...

sciencedaily.com



People with anxiety show fundamental difference...

sciencedaily.com



Cannabis extract can have dramatic effect on br...

sciencedaily.com



Tinnitus treatment: Rebooting the brain helps S...

sciencedaily.com



More than 11 moles on your arm could indicate h...

sciencedaily.com

Recommended Articles

Cancer researchers discover new type of

New viral therapy shows promise for treating

retinoblastoma in babies

University Health Network (UHN), [ScienceDaily](#) , 2013

'Pure' human blood stem-cell discovery opens door to expanding cells for more clinical use

University Health Network, [ScienceDaily](#) , 2011

Molecular discovery points to new therapies for brain tumors

University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, [ScienceDaily](#) , 2010

Hearing Improved: First Successful Medical Treatment For Tumor-inducing Genetic Disorder

Massachusetts General Hospital, [ScienceDaily](#) , 2009

Cancer researchers discover root cause of multiple myeloma relapse

University Health Network, [ScienceDaily](#) , 2013

advanced brain cancer [↗](#)

[MDLinx](#)

Researchers identify a potential treatment for an important subset of patients with colon cancer [↗](#)

[MDLinx](#)

NUS researchers discover gene that protects breast cancer patients against 'chemobrain' [↗](#)

[MDLinx](#)

Agilent to Debut 244K ArrayCGH Chips by June; Leukemia Emerges as Area of Diagnostic Interest [↗](#)

[GenomeWeb](#) , 2006

Foundation Medicine Preps for June Launch of Cancer Dx; Looks to Expand to RNA-Seq [↗](#)

[GenomeWeb](#) , 2012

Powered by **Trend MD**

Free Subscriptions

Get the latest science news with ScienceDaily's free email newsletters, updated daily and weekly. Or view hourly updated newsfeeds in your RSS reader:

 [Email Newsletters](#)

 [RSS Feeds](#)

Follow Us

Keep up to date with the latest news from ScienceDaily via social networks:

 [Facebook](#)

 [Twitter](#)

 [Google+](#)

 [LinkedIn](#)

Mobile Apps

Get the latest news from ScienceDaily via our free mobile apps, available for download on the following platforms:

 iPhone/iPad

 Android

Have Feedback?

Tell us what you think of ScienceDaily -- we welcome both positive and negative comments. Have any problems using the site? Questions?

 [Leave Feedback](#)

 [Contact Us](#)

[About This Site](#) | [Editorial Staff](#) | [Awards & Reviews](#) | [Contribute](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms of Use](#)

Copyright 2016 ScienceDaily or by third parties, where indicated. All rights controlled by their respective owners. Content on this website is for information only. It is not intended to provide medical or other professional advice. Views expressed here do not necessarily reflect those of ScienceDaily, its staff, its contributors, or its partners.