



Stony Brook
University

Arsenic is potent co-mutagen of ultraviolet light

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Environmental Co-exposure: Arsenic + UVR

UVR

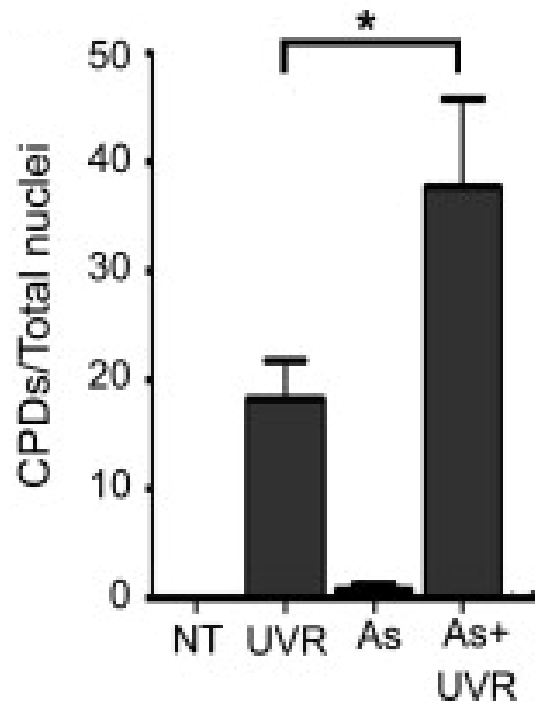


Arsenic

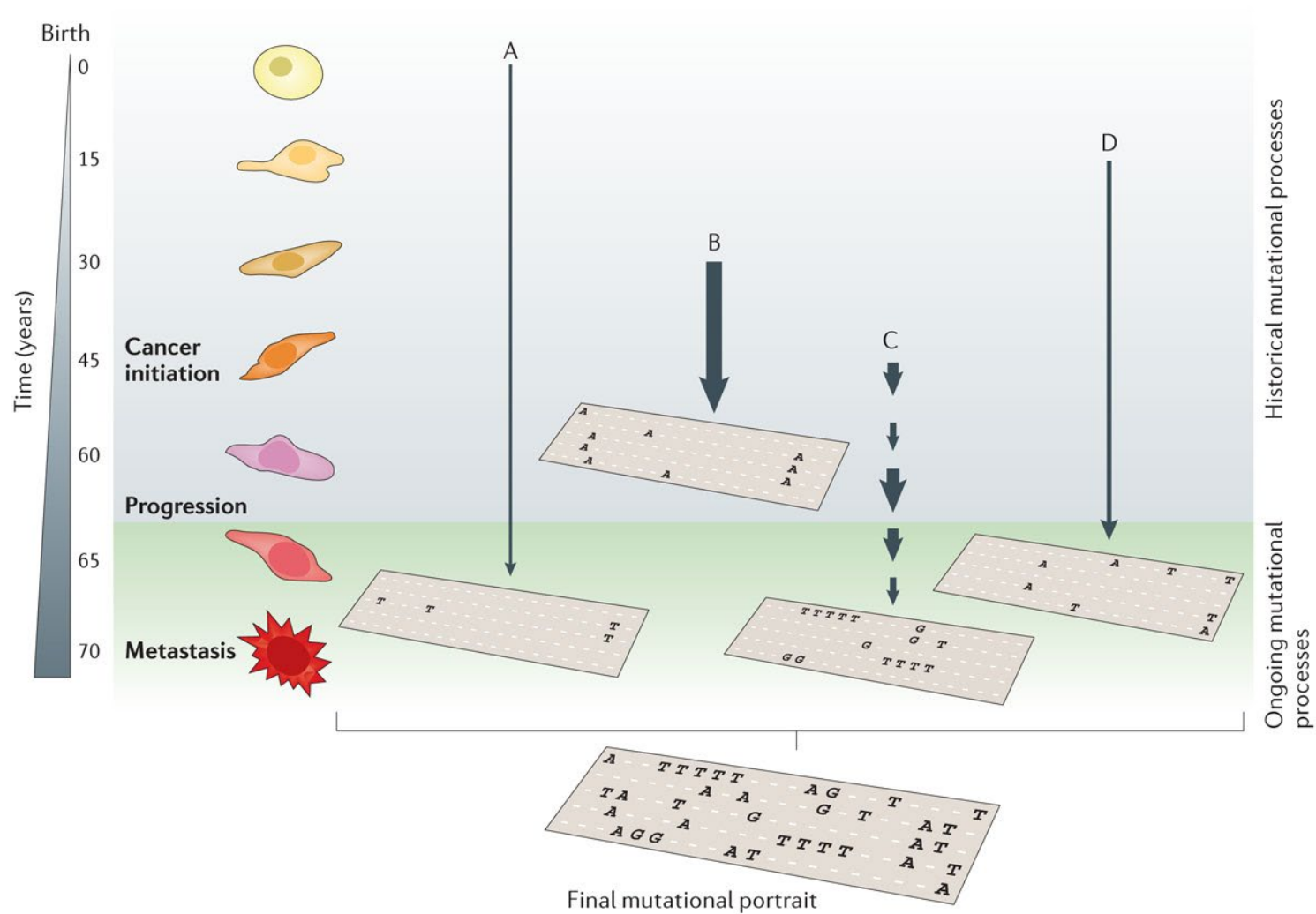


Arsenic Enhances UVR Carcinogenesis

DNA damage retention

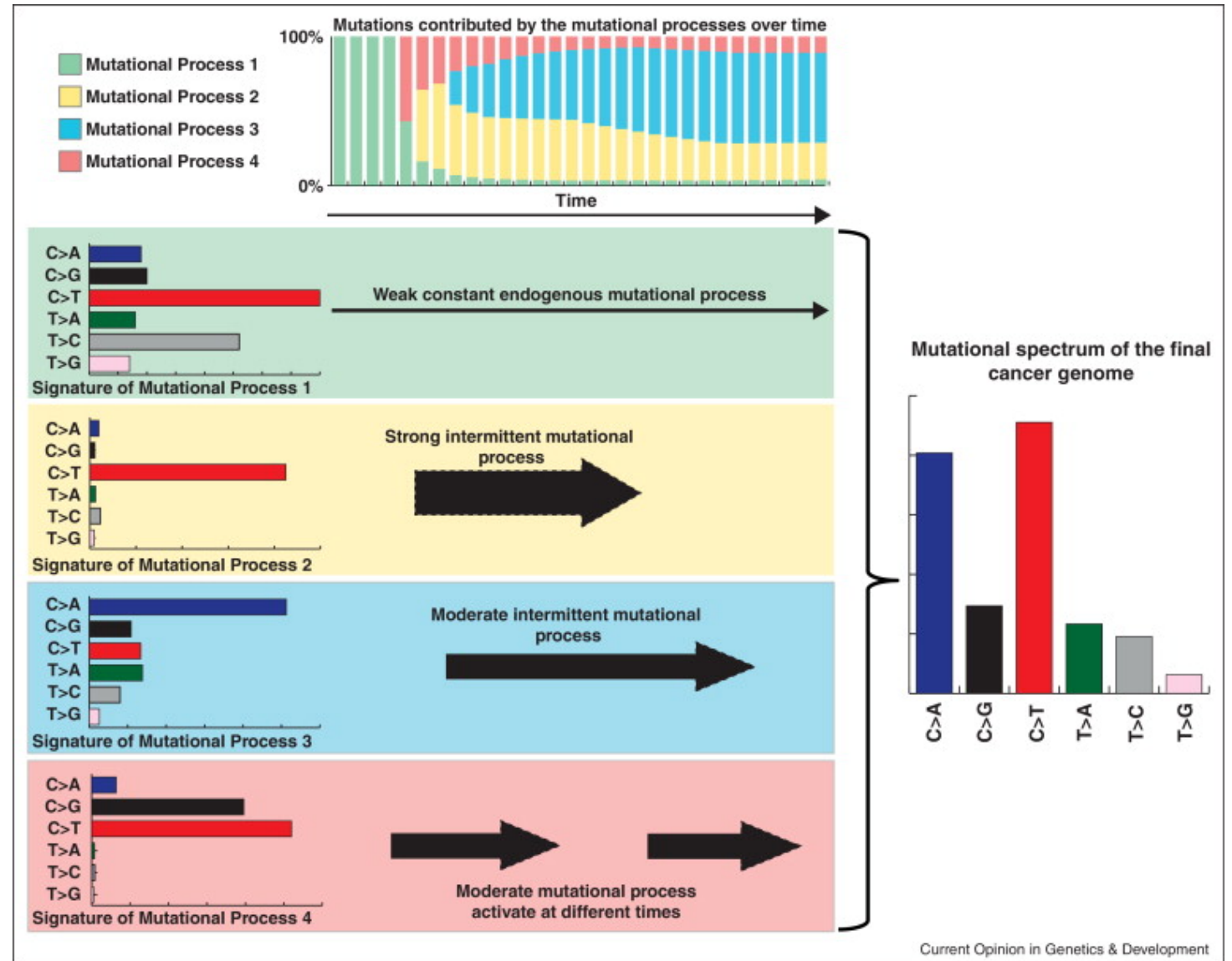


The genome as a record of environmental exposure

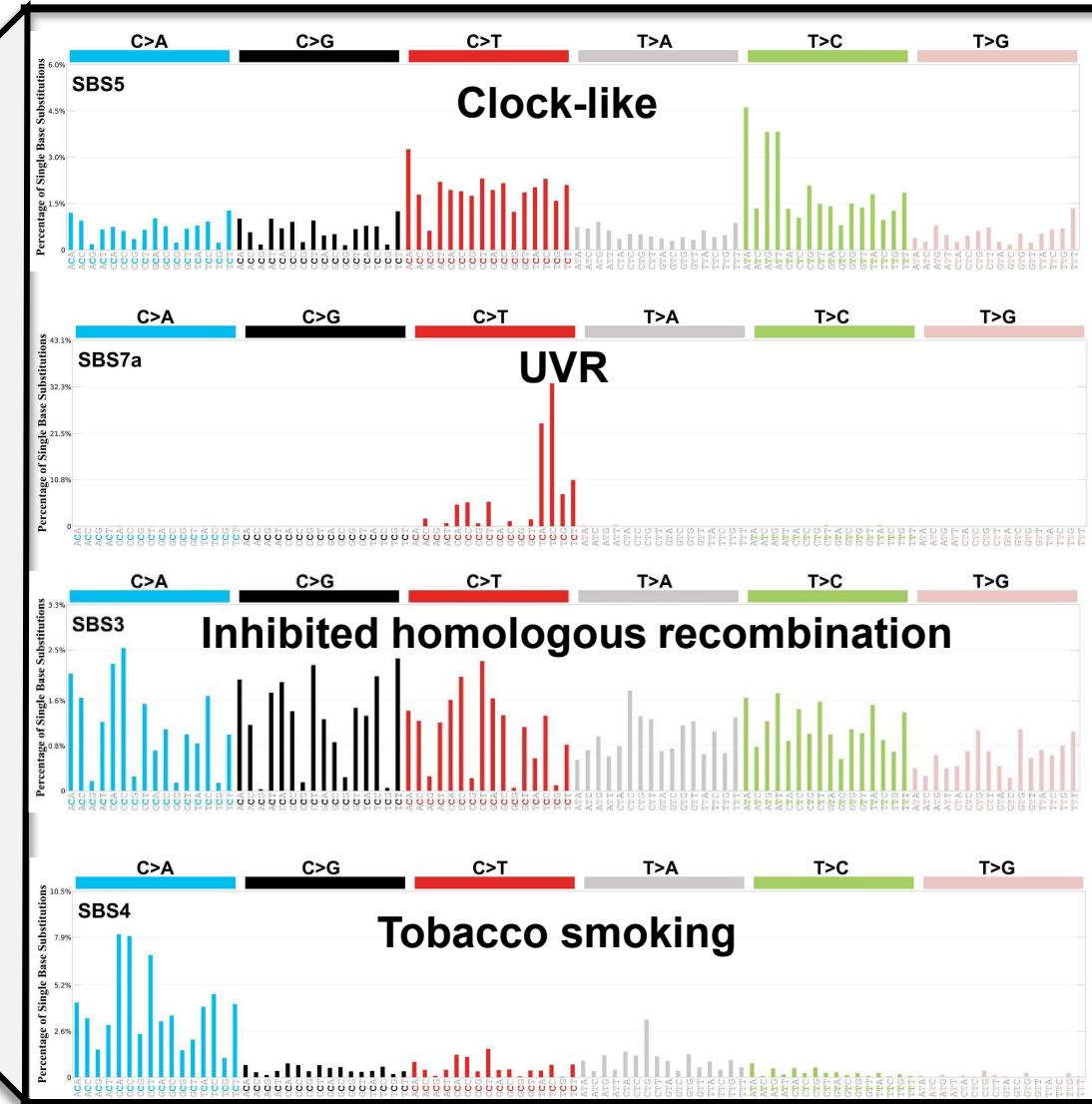


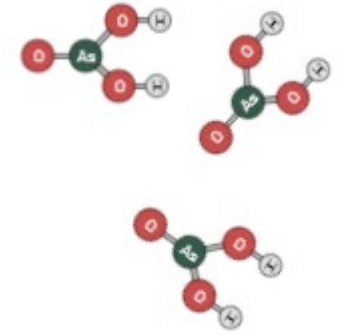
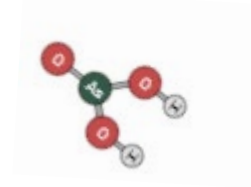
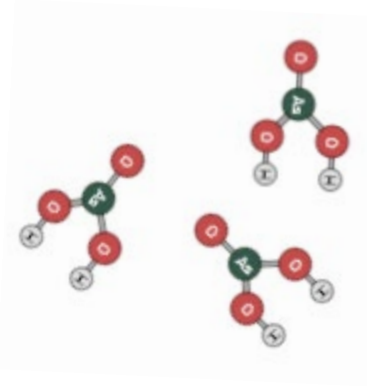
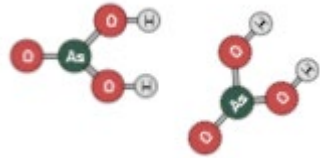
Mutational Signatures Record Molecular Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis

- Mutations arise from distinct mutational processes with variable strengths
- Processes may be operative at different times throughout life
- Each process has a unique signature

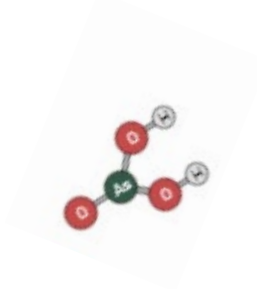
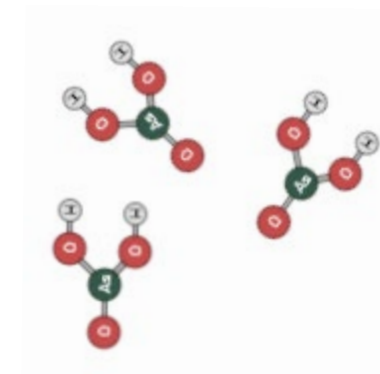
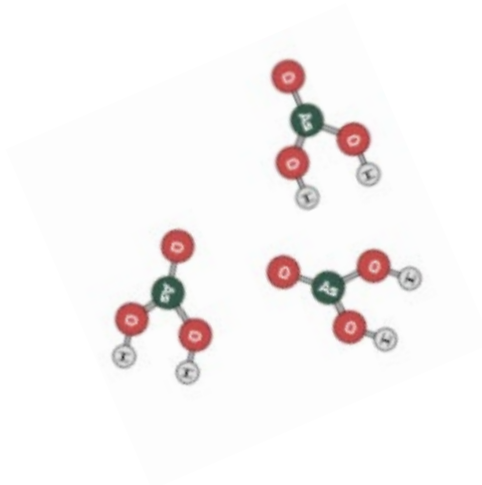
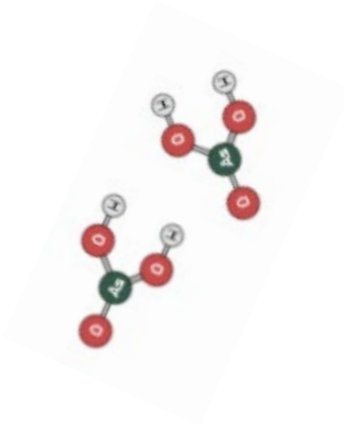


Proposed Aetiology of Mutational Signatures

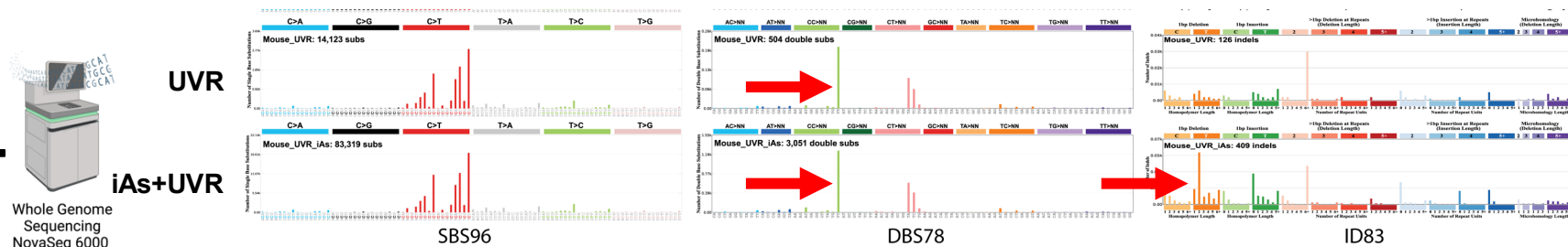
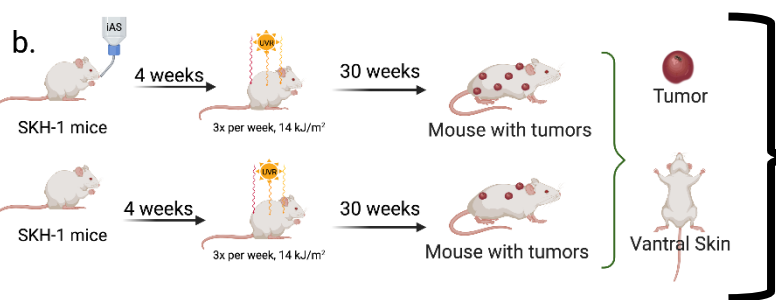
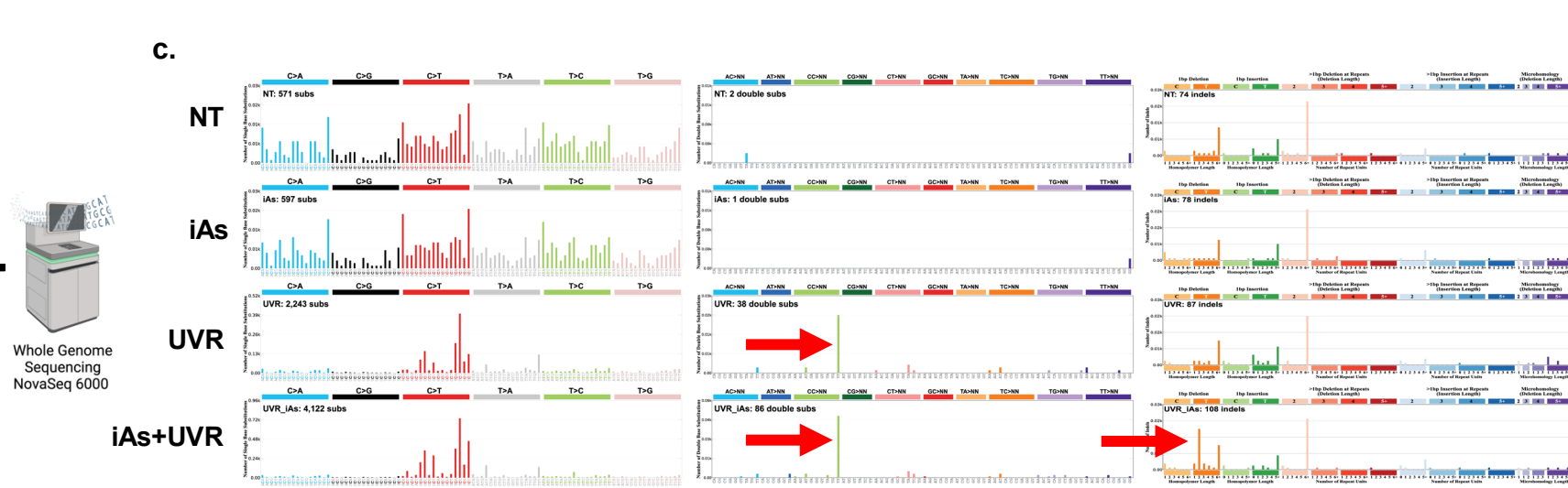
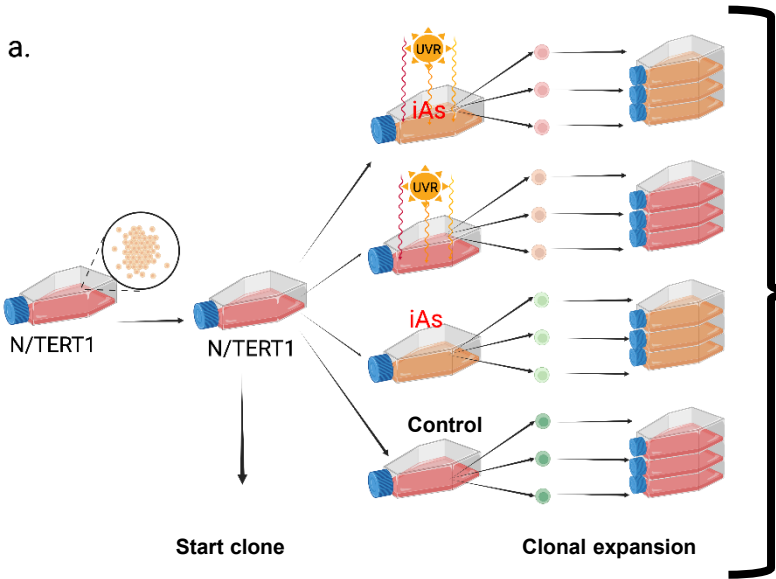




What can we learn about
Arsenic-UV co-carcinogenesis
using mutational signature analysis?

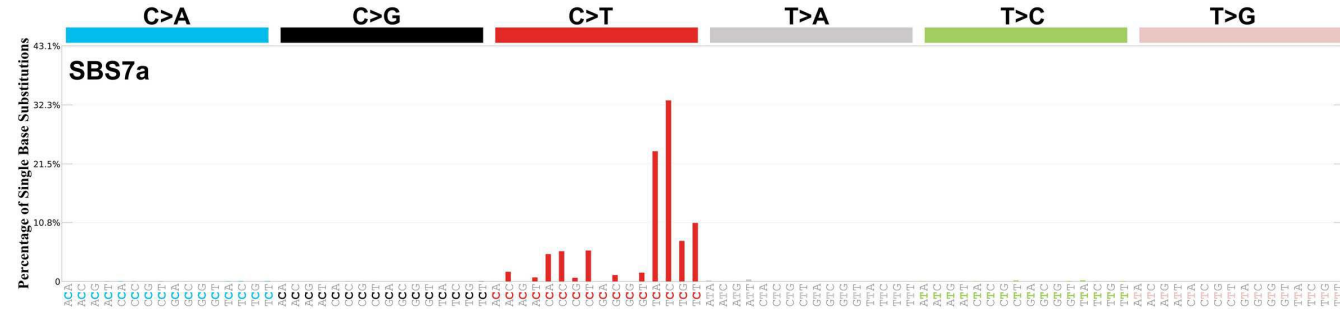


Mutational Signatures Experimental Design



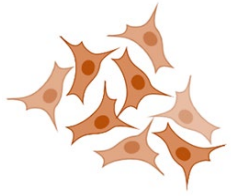
Classes of Mutations

Single base substitutions
(SBS)

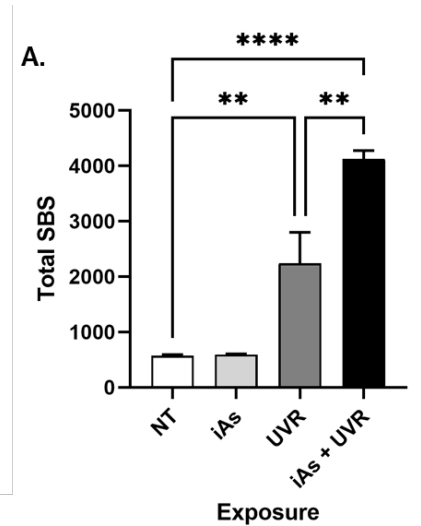


Arsenic Enhances the Mutational Burden of UVR Exposure

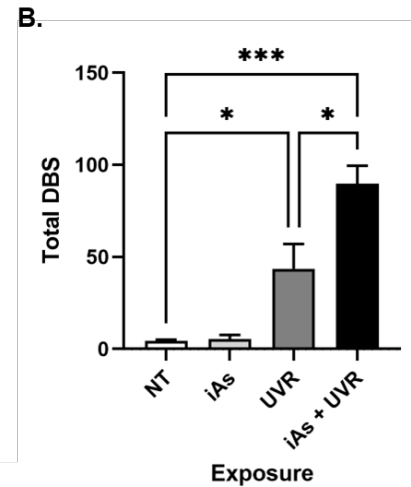
N/TERT1 cells



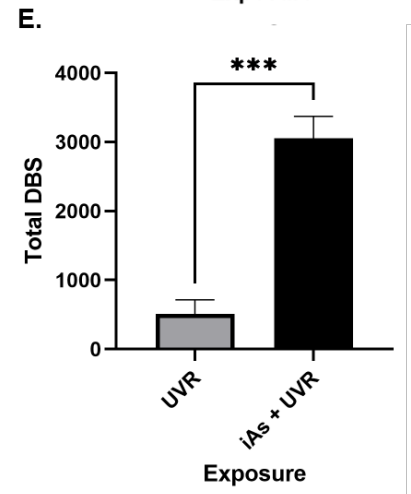
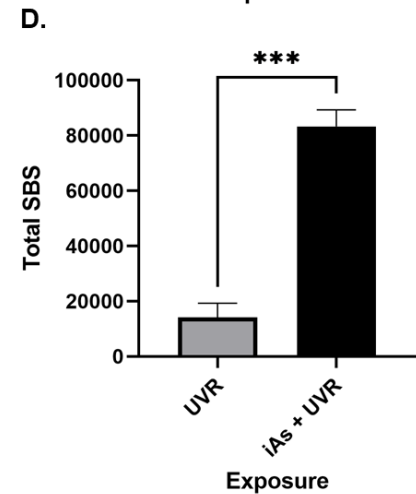
Single base substitutions



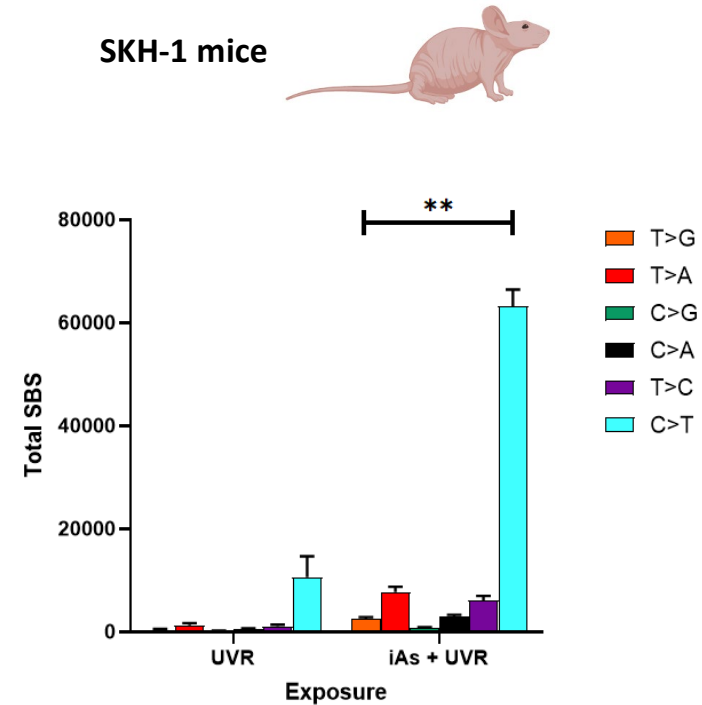
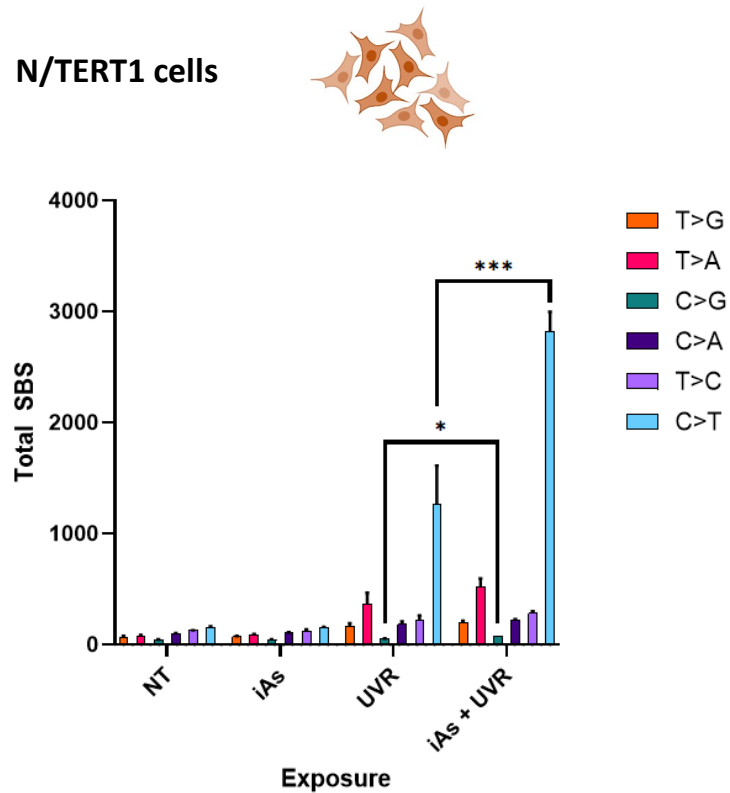
Doublet base substitutions



SKH-1 mice



Arsenic Increases Select UVR Mutations

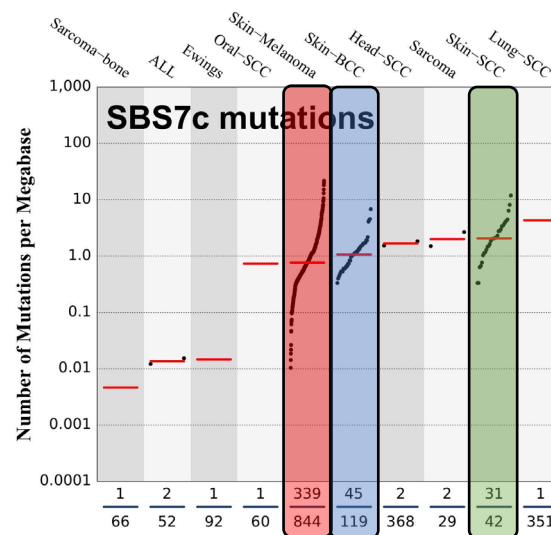
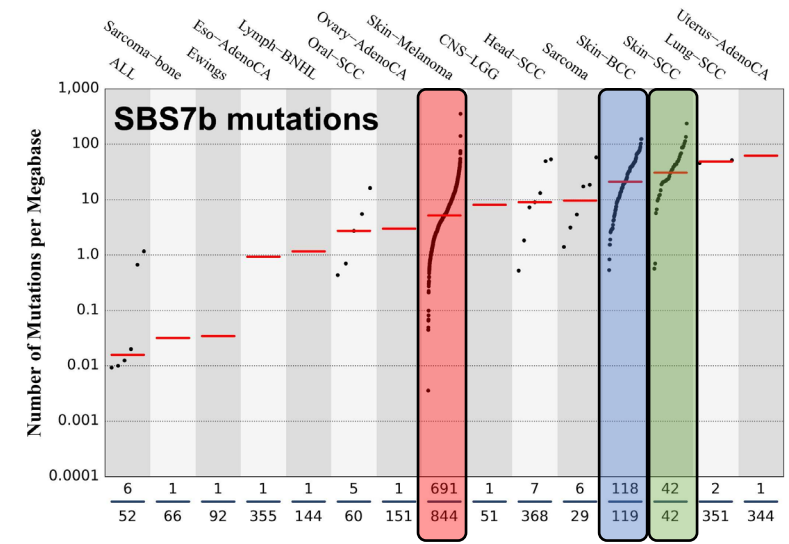
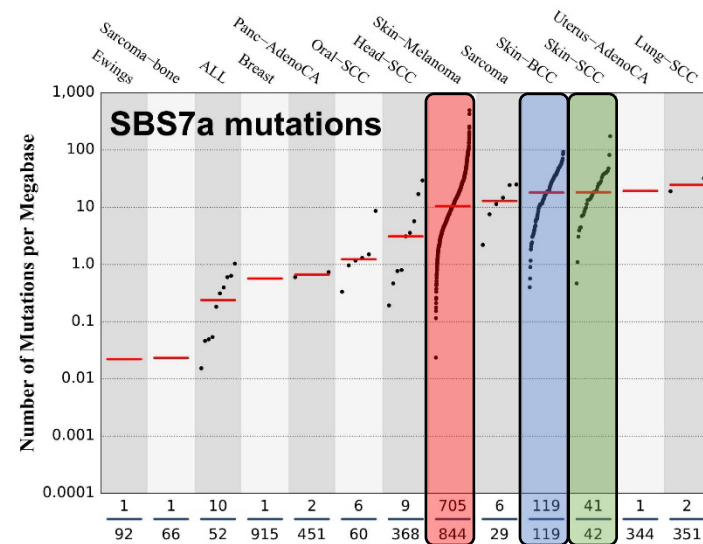


Arsenic selectively enhances **C>T** and **C>G** mutations

Distribution of UVR Signatures Across Human Cancers

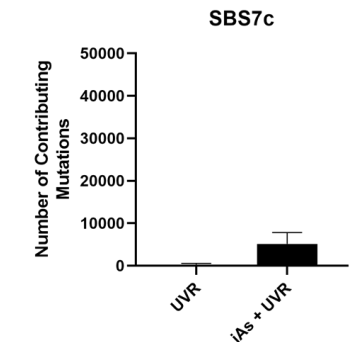
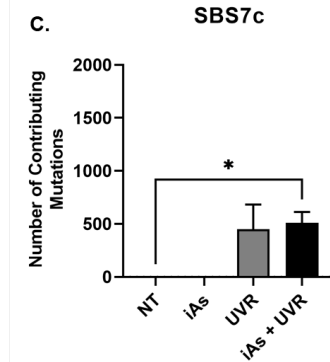
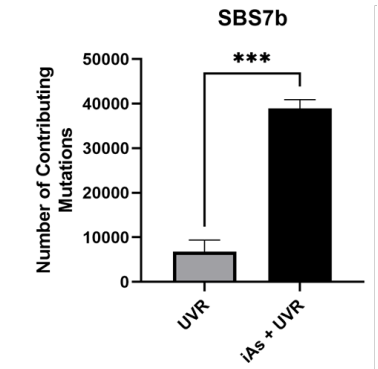
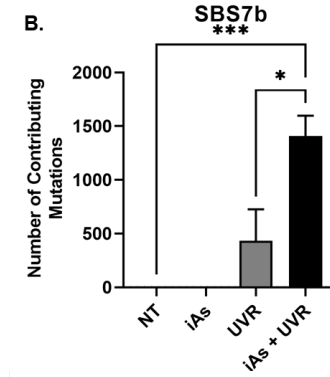
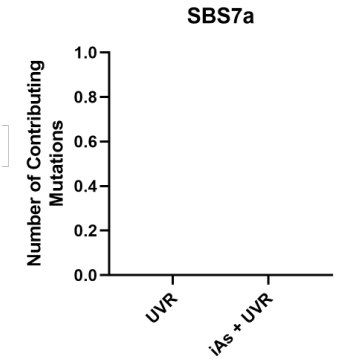
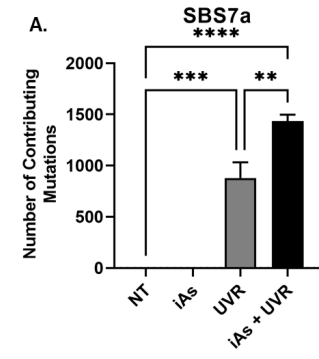
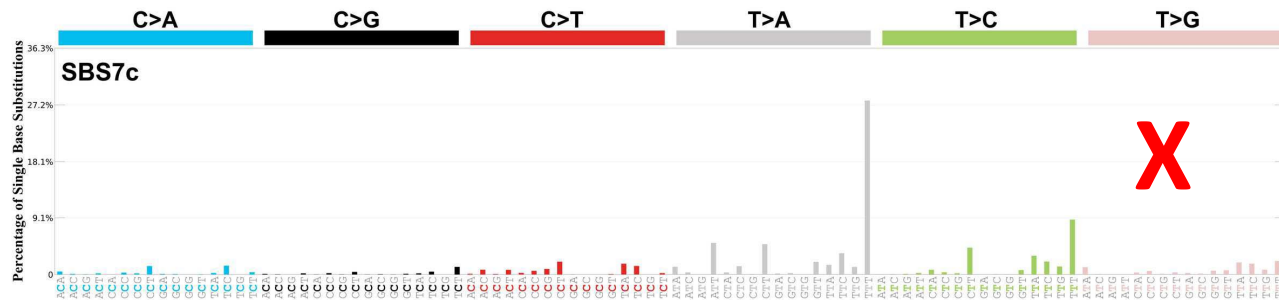
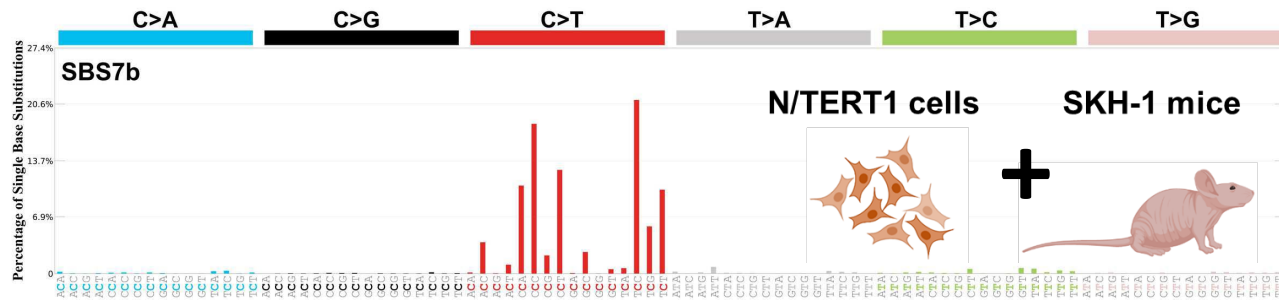
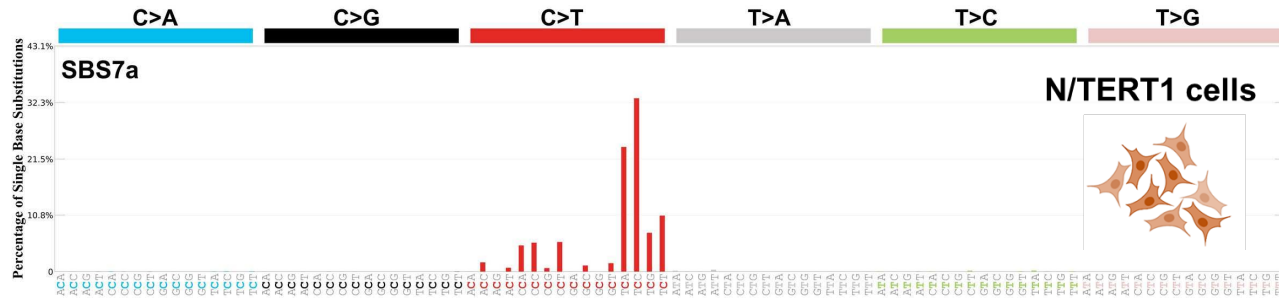
Percent of human cancers with UVR signatures

Cancer Type	SBS7a	SBS7b	SBS7c
Melanoma	84	82	40
Skin-BCC	100	99	38
Skin-SCC	98	100	74
Sarcoma	21	21	7
Head-SCC	2	2	1
Oral-SCC	10	8	2
Lung-SCC	1	1	<1



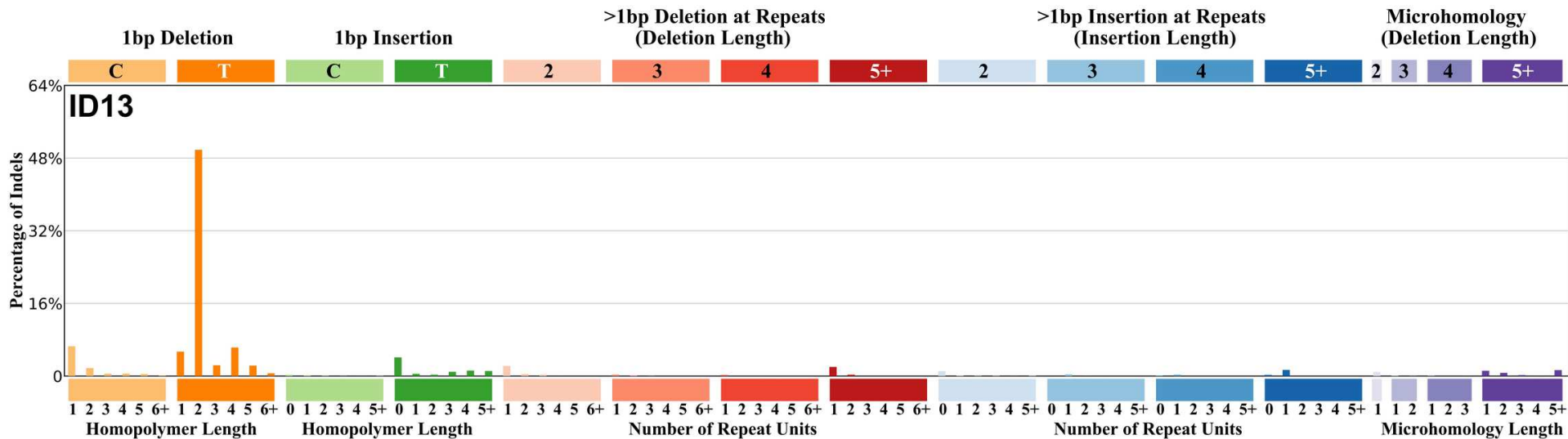
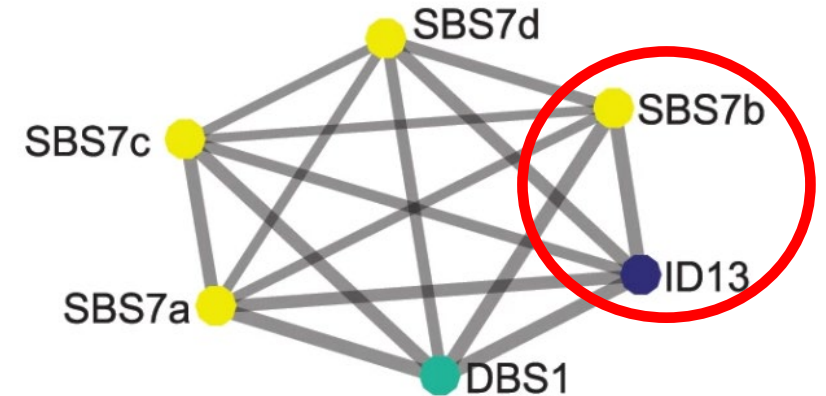
Select UVR Signatures are Enhanced by Arsenic

Single base substitution signatures

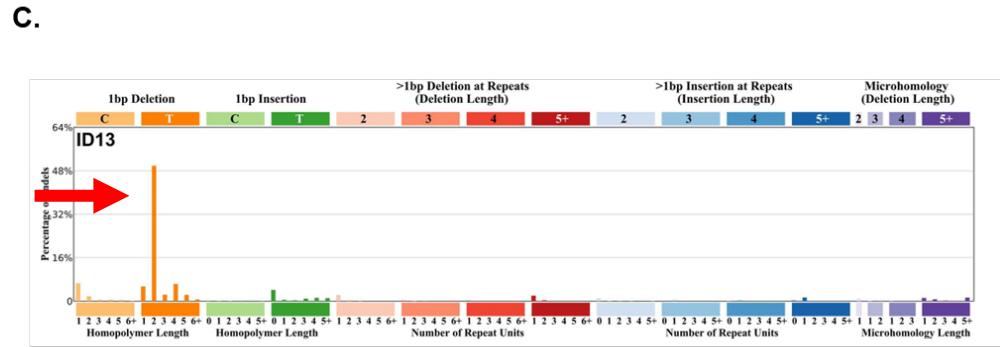
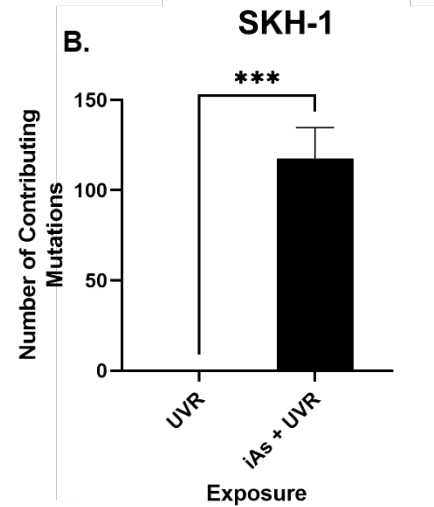
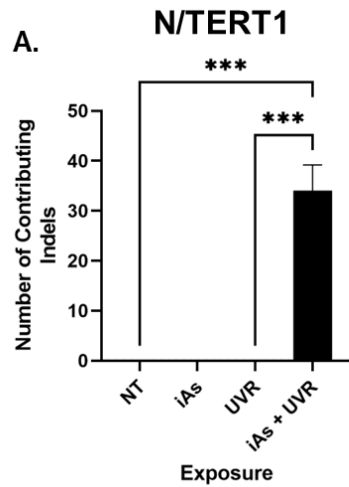


Indel Signature ID13

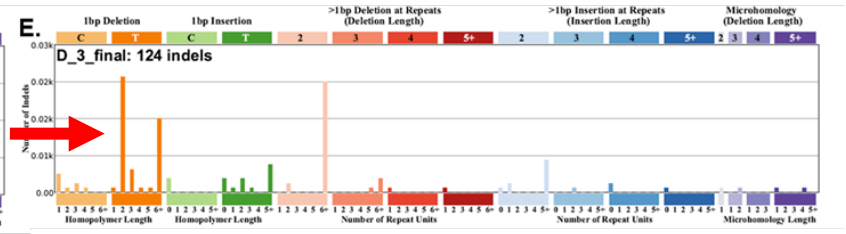
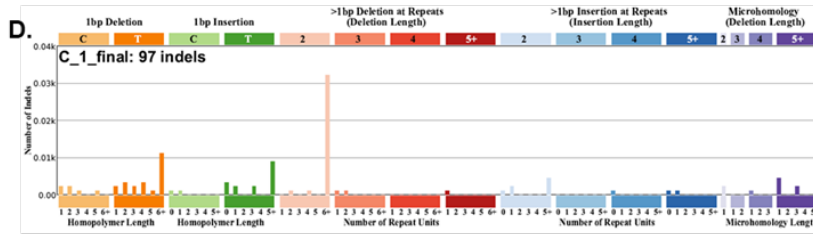
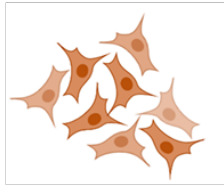
Characterized by deletions of thymine at thymine–thymine dinucleotides



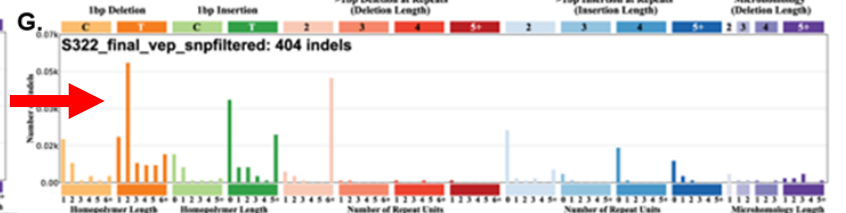
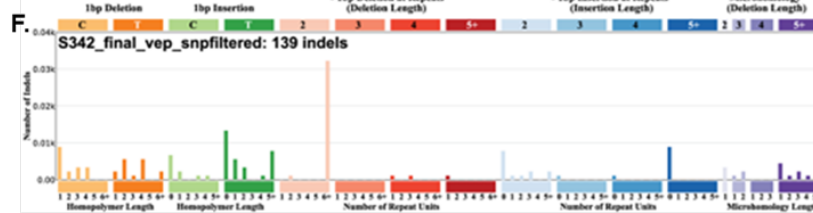
Indel ID13 is a Result of Combined Arsenic and UVR Exposure



N/TERT1 cells



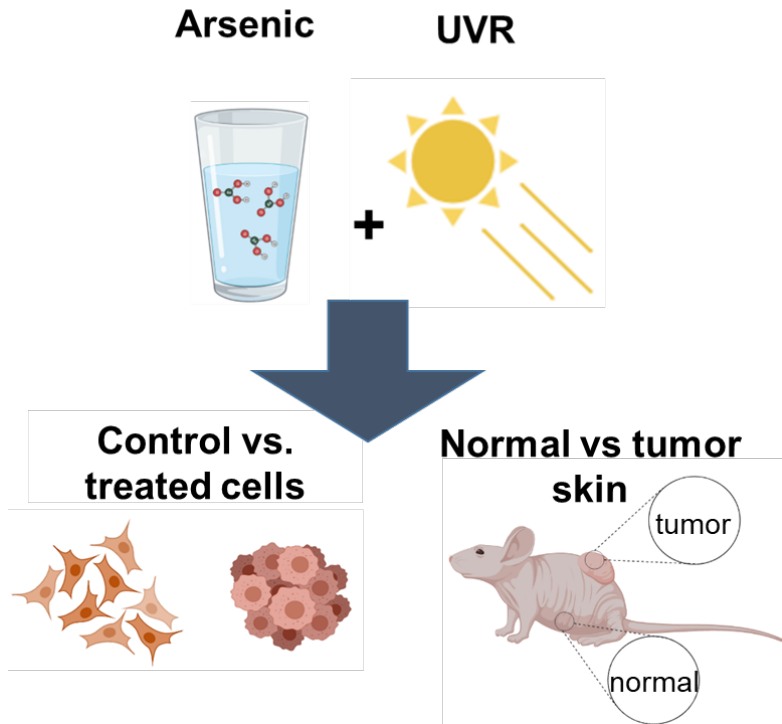
SKH-1 mice



Indel Signature ID13 is found in a subset of human BCC tumors

Percent of BCC tumors with signature								
	UVR-associated signatures				Clock-like	Clock-like	DSB repair	Tobacco smoking
	SBS7a	SBS7b	DBS1	ID13	SBS1	SBS5	ID3	ID8
ID13+ (58 total BCC)	90	97	95	100	98	55	10	17
ID13- (244 total BCC)	88	97	90	0	93	48	27	36

Summary



Arsenic enhances UVR mutational burden

Specific mutations and UVR mutational signatures are enhanced by arsenic co-exposure

We propose ID13 represents arsenic-UVR co-exposure serving as an indicator

Future work: Investigate mechanisms of arsenic-targeted UVR mutational signatures and identify arsenic-enhanced UVR driver mutations.

Acknowledgements



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