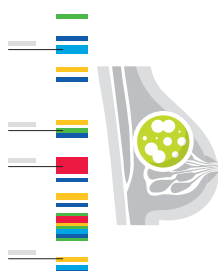


Progress in Understanding Cancer Biology in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

There is growing recognition in the scientific community that more research into understanding cancer biology in racial and ethnic minorities is essential if we are to ensure that the new wave of scientific breakthroughs benefits all people. Here, we highlight a small number of the many studies that have recently been conducted:



Significant differences in mutation frequencies for important cancer genes between **multiple myelomas** from African Americans and whites have been detected using **comprehensive molecular profiling**.



Genetic markers for modeling and stratifying breast cancer risk in women of African ancestry were obtained using data from the **African American Breast Cancer Epidemiology and Risk (AMBER) Consortium** and two other consortia of breast cancer in women of African ancestry.



Genetic sequencing of a large dataset of **lung adenocarcinoma** in individuals of East Asian ancestry revealed that lung adenocarcinomas in East Asians have fewer mutations and fewer copy number alterations compared with lung adenocarcinomas in individuals of European ancestry.



Genome-wide association studies have found that individuals who carry a specific pattern at chromosome 6q25 have a **decreased risk of developing breast cancer** and that this marker is enriched in Hispanic women with a high proportion of Native American ancestry.



New cancer-associated genetic mutations were identified by **systematic genomic sequencing** of **prostate cancers** from African American men.