ANEUPLOIDIES AND CANCER: JUST PASSENGERS?

The Nature publication by Shih et al.[1] explores the prevalence of aneuploidies in cancer genomes and investigates whether they result from selection or ease of generation (as passengers). The authors developed a method called BISCUT, which identifies loci with fitness advantages or disadvantages related to copy-number events. These loci include cancer driver genes and provide insights into the role of aneuploidy in tumorigenesis. BISCUT identified, in particular, the helicase-encoding gene *WRN* as a haploinsufficient tumour-suppressor gene, mapping on chromosome 8p. The result is supported by several lines of evidence, and 8p aneuploidies are, indeed, a frequent encounter in tumors.

1- https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06266-3