Highly prevalent TERT promoter mutations in aggressive thyroid cancers

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Abstract

Mutations 1 295 228 C>T and 1 295 250 C>T (termed C228T and C250T respectively), corresponding to −124 C>T and −146 C>T from the translation start site in the promoter of the telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) gene, have recently been reported in human cancers, but not in thyroid cancers yet. We explored these mutations in thyroid cancers by genomic sequencing of a large number of primary tumor samples. We found the C228T mutation in 0 of 85 (0.0%) benign thyroid tumors, 30 of 257 (11.7%) papillary thyroid cancers (PTC), 9 of 79 (11.4%) follicular thyroid cancers (FTC), 3 of 8 (37.5%) poorly differentiated thyroid cancers (PDTC), 23 of 54 (42.6%) anaplastic thyroid cancers (ATC), and 8 of 12 (66.7%) thyroid cancer cell lines. The C250T mutation was uncommon, but mutually exclusive with the C228T mutation, and the two mutations were collectively found in 11 of 79 (13.9%) FTC, 25 of 54 (46.3%) ATC, and 11 of 12 (91.7%) thyroid cancer cell lines. The C250T mutation was uncommon, but mutually exclusive with the C228T mutation, and the two mutations were collectively found in 11 of 79 (13.9%) FTC, 25 of 54 (46.3%) ATC, and 11 of 12 (91.7%) thyroid cancer cell lines. Among PTC variants, the C228T mutation was found in 4 of 13 (30.8%) tall-cell PTC (TCPTC), 23 of 187 (12.3%) conventional PTC, and 2 of 56 (3.6%) follicular variant PTC samples. No TERT mutation was found in 16 medullary thyroid cancer samples. The C228T mutation was associated with the BRAF V600E mutation in PTC, being present in 19 of 104 (18.3%) BRAF mutation-positive PTC vs 11 of 153 (7.2%) the BRAF mutation-negative PTC samples ($P=0.0094$). Conversely, BRAF mutation was found in 19 of 30 (63.3%) C228T mutation-positive PTC vs 85 of 227 (37.4%) C228T mutation-negative PTC samples ($P=0.0094$). We thus for the first time, to our knowledge, demonstrate TERT promoter mutations in thyroid cancers, that are particularly prevalent in the aggressive thyroid cancers TCPTC, PDTC, ATC and BRAF mutation-positive PTC, revealing a novel genetic background for thyroid cancers.

Key Words
- TERT promoter mutations
- thyroid cancers
- BRAF V600E mutation
- telomerase reverse transcriptase
- thyroid tumorigenesis

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Introduction

Telomerase, a ribonucleoprotein complex that maintains telomere length at the end of chromosomes, plays a key role in cellular immortality and tumorigenesis (Smekalova et al. 2012, Mocellin et al. 2013). Its catalytic subunit is telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT). Promoter mutations in the TERT gene on chromosome 5 have recently been reported in melanomas (Horn et al. 2013, Huang et al. 2013). Two TERT promoter mutations, 1 295 228 C>T and 1 295 250 C>T (termed C228T and C250T here respectively), are particularly common. They represent nucleotide changes of −124 C>T and −146 C>T (where −1 is the base just upstream of the A of the ATG translation start site) respectively in the TERT promoter. Both the mutations create an 11-base nucleotide stretch 5′-CCCTTCCGCGGG-3′, which contains a consensus binding site, GGAA (in reverse complement), for ETS transcription factors, suggesting potentially important biological relevance of these mutations. In fact, the two mutations have been demonstrated to confer increased transcriptional activity on the TERT promoter (Horn et al. 2013, Huang et al. 2013). These mutations are not found in normal human subjects and in the public genetic databases and are, therefore, cancer-specific somatic genetic alterations, further supporting their potentially important role in human tumorigenesis. This is consistent with the previously observed increased telomerase activities in some human cancers (Smekalova et al. 2012, Mocellin et al. 2013). Thus, TERT promoter mutations, by promoting the expression of the catalytic subunit of telomerase in response to ETS transcription factors, probably represent a novel mechanism by which telomerase plays an important role in human tumorigenesis. Melanomas and follicular cell-derived thyroid cancers share considerably similar genetic backgrounds; for example, they both harbor the BRAF V600E mutation with a high prevalence (Davies et al. 2002, Xing 2005a). We were, therefore, prompted to explore TERT promoter mutations in thyroid cancers in the present study.

Follicular cell-derived thyroid cancer is a common endocrine malignancy the incidence of which, similar to that of melanoma, has been rising rapidly globally in recent years (Jemal et al. 2011, Howlader et al. 2012). PTC can be further classified into a few subtypes or variants, the most common of which include conventional PTC (CPTC), follicular variant PTC (FVPTC), and tall-cell PTC (TCPTC). Other subtypes of PTC, such as the columnar variant, are rare. Unlike the rare but rapidly aggressive undifferentiated anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC; Smallridge et al. 2012), PTC and FTC are indolent differentiated thyroid cancers (DTCs). There is also poorly differentiated thyroid cancer (PDTC), which has aggressiveness between that of DTC and ATC. Parafollicular C-cell-derived medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) is uncommon. Benign thyroid tumors are far more common than thyroid cancers. Various genetic alterations have been identified in thyroid cancers, which, by aberrantly driving various signaling pathways, play a fundamental role in thyroid tumorigenesis (Xing 2013). In the present study, we examined TERT promoter mutations in various thyroid tumors to explore novel genetic alterations in thyroid tumorigenesis.

Subjects and methods

Thyroid tumor tissues, cell lines, and DNA

Genomic DNA was isolated from thyroid tumor tissues and cell lines using standard procedures of proteinase K digestion, phenol–chloroform extraction, and ethanol precipitation. Use of human thyroid tissues was based on Institutional Review Board-approved protocols and written patient consent was obtained where appropriate. The study included 85 benign thyroid tumors, 257 PTC (consisting of 187 CPTC, 56 FVPTC, 13 TCPTC, and 1 columnar PTC), 79 conventional FTC, 8 PDTC, 54 ATC, and 16 MTC samples. Thyroid cancer cell lines included TPC1, C643, Hth7, FTC133, OCUT-1, K1, FB1, BCPAP, SW1736, KAT18, Hth74, and WRO. Their thyroid tumor origins are given in Table 1.

Identification of TERT promoter mutations

Standard PCR was carried out for genetic sequencing to identify TERT promoter mutations. Briefly, a fragment of the TERT promoter was amplified by PCR on genomic DNA using primers 5'-AGTGGATTCGCGGGCACAGA-3' (sense) and 5'-CAGGCGTG CCTGAAACTC-3' (antisense). This resulted in a PCR product of 235 bp, containing the sites where mutations C228T and C250T occur in melanomas (Horn et al. 2013, Huang et al. 2013). About
40–50 ng of genomic DNA were used in the PCR, which was carried out with an initial denaturation step at 95 °C for 3 min, followed by ten cycles of 95 °C denaturation for 30 s, 55 °C annealing for 30 s, and 68 °C elongation for 1 min. This was then followed by 30 cycles of the same settings except for elongation for an additional 5 s in each cycle. The PCR was completed with a final elongation step at 68 °C for 7 min. Following quality confirmation of the PCR products by gel electrophoresis, sequencing PCR was carried out using a Big Dye terminator v3.1 cycle sequencing ready reaction kit (Applied Biosystems) and an ABI PRISM 3730 automated next generation genetic analyzer (Applied Biosystems) at the Johns Hopkins’ sequencing facility. When a mutation was identified by Big Dye sequencing using the sense primer, the reaction was repeated using the antisense primer to confirm the mutation.

Identification of **BRAF V600E** mutation

The **BRAF V600E** mutation was analyzed as described previously (Hu et al. 2006). Briefly, exon 15 of the **BRAF** gene containing the site for the T1799A (V600E) mutation was PCR-amplified using primers TCATAATGCTTGCTCTGATAGGA (sense) and GGCCAAAAATTTAATCAGTGGA (antisense), resulting in a 212 bp product. The PCR settings included one cycle of 95 °C for 5 min; two cycles of 95 °C for 1 min, 60 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 1 min; two cycles of 95 °C for 1 min, 58 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 1 min; and 35 cycles of 95 °C for 1 min, 56 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 1 min, followed by an extension step at 72 °C for 5 min. After quality confirmation by agarose gel electrophoresis, the PCR products were subjected to Big Dye reaction and sequencing analysis as described above for **TERT** mutations. All the mutations were confirmed using both the sense and antisense primers.

**Results**

Prevalence of **TERT** promoter mutations in thyroid cancer cell lines and thyroid tumors

In Fig. 1, representative electropherograms of the two **TERT** promoter mutations in thyroid cancer cell lines and various primary thyroid cancer tumor samples detected by both sense (Fig. 1A) and antisense (Fig. 1B) primers are shown. In Table 1, the **TERT** promoter mutation status of the 12 individual thyroid cancer cell lines tested is summarized. Except for the WRO cell line that harbored the wild-type **TERT** promoter, all the remaining 11 thyroid
Figure 1
Sequencing of the human TERT promoter electropherograms. Representative electropherograms of the genomic DNA sequencing of the human TERT promoter for the two indicated mutations are shown. (A) The sense DNA strand obtained using the sense primer for sequencing, displaying TERT promoter mutations C228T and C250T in various thyroid cancer cell lines and thyroid cancer samples. (B) The antisense DNA strand obtained using the antisense primer for sequencing, displaying TERT promoter mutations G228A and G250A in various thyroid cancer cell lines and thyroid cancer samples. (A and B) WRO cell line is used to show the wild-type human TERT promoter. PTC, papillary thyroid cancer; FTC, follicular thyroid cancer; ATC, anaplastic thyroid cancer; PDTC, poorly differentiated thyroid cancer.
cancer cell lines examined harbored TERT promoter mutations. PTC and FTC cell lines only harbored the C228T mutation, while the ATC cell line harbored both the C228T and C250T mutations. Table 2 summarizes TERT promoter mutations found in all the thyroid cancer cell lines and primary thyroid tumors. The two mutations were collectively found in 11 of the 12 (91.7%) thyroid cancer cell lines. The C228T mutation was found in 0 of 85 (0.0%) benign thyroid tumor, 30 of 257 (11.7%) PTC, 9 of 79 (11.4%) FTC, 3 of 8 (37.5%) PDTC, and 23 of 54 (42.6%) ATC samples. Among the three variants of PTC, the C228T mutation was found in 4 of 13 (30.8%) TCPTC, 23 of 187 (12.3%) CPTC, and 2 of 56 (3.6%) FVPTC samples. The single columnar PTC sample examined was positive for the C228T mutation. The C250T mutation was not found in the PTC sample, but was found in two FTC, two ATC, and three ATC cell lines. The two TERT promoter mutations were mutually exclusive in both thyroid cancer cell lines and thyroid cancer tumor samples and collectively found in 11 of 79 (13.9%) FTC, 25 of 54 (46.3%) ATC, and 7 of 7 (100%) ATC cell lines. No TERT promoter mutation was found in 16 MTC samples. Three cases had both PTC and ATC in the same thyroid gland, and in each case, both the PTC and ATC harbored the C228T mutation. Three melanoma cell lines (M14, A375, and UACC62) examined harbored the C250T mutation (data not shown), as found in other melanoma cell lines (Horn et al. 2013, Huang et al. 2013). All the TERT mutations in the tumor samples were heterozygous, and some cell lines harbored a homozygous C228T or C250T mutation (Table 1). We also found a C>T mutation at position chromosome 5: 1 295 229, which is adjacent to the C228T mutation, resulting in a C>C tandem mutation in the BCPAP cell line (Fig. 1A). This is similar to the occasional finding of this tandem mutation in melanomas (Horn et al. 2013, Huang et al. 2013). A germline A>C (T>G on opposite strand) mutation at −57 bp from the ATG translation start site of the TERT gene was found in familial melanomas (Horn et al. 2013), but we did not find this mutation in any of the thyroid tumor samples or cell lines in the present study. We also did not find this mutation and other TERT promoter mutations in the peripheral blood DNA of 18 patients with familial PTC from a previous study (Xing 2005b).

Association of TERT promoter mutations with aggressive types of thyroid cancers

CPTC, FVPTC, and TCPTC account for the vast majority of PTC variants. TCPTC is classically known to be more aggressive than CPTC and FVPTC. As shown in Table 3, TERT promoter mutations were significantly more prevalent in the TCPTC samples than in the CPTC and FVPTC samples, 30.8% (4/13) in the former vs 10.3% (25/243) in the latter two (P=0.046, per two-tailed Fisher’s exact test). TERT promoter mutations were highly significantly more prevalent in the ATC samples than in the DTC samples, 46.3% (25/54) in the former vs 12.2% (41/336) in the latter (P=3×10^{-8}). There was a trend towards a higher prevalence of TERT promoter mutations in the PDTC samples than in the DTC samples, 37.5% (3/8) in the former vs 12.2% (41/336) in the latter (P=0.069). Statistical significance was not reached, probably due to the relatively small number of PDTC samples.

Association of TERT promoter mutation C228T with BRAF V600E mutation in PTC

BRAF V600E mutation, which activates the MAPK pathway, is the most common mutation in thyroid cancers, particularly in PTC (Xing 2005a). We, therefore, analyzed the relationship between this mutation and TERT promoter mutation C228T in PTC. As shown in Table 4, TERT promoter mutation C228T more commonly occurred in the PTC samples harboring the BRAF V600E mutation, which was more statistically significantly than the other PTC variants.

Table 2  TERT promoter mutations in thyroid tumors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Mutation C228T (n/N (%) )</th>
<th>Mutation C250T (n/N (%) )</th>
<th>Collective mutations (n/N (%) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid cancer cell lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>3/3 (100.0)</td>
<td>0/3 (0.0)</td>
<td>3/3 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTC</td>
<td>1/2 (50.0)</td>
<td>0/2 (0.0)</td>
<td>1/2 (50.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>4/7 (57.1)</td>
<td>3/7 (42.9)</td>
<td>7/7 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>8/12 (66.7)</td>
<td>3/12 (25.0)</td>
<td>11/12 (91.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid tumors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign tumor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>0/85 (0.0)</td>
<td>0/85 (0.0)</td>
<td>0/85 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPTC</td>
<td>23/187 (12.3)</td>
<td>0/187 (0.0)</td>
<td>23/187 (12.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVPTC</td>
<td>2/56 (3.6)</td>
<td>0/56 (0.0)</td>
<td>2/56 (3.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCPTC</td>
<td>4/13 (30.8)</td>
<td>0/13 (0.0)</td>
<td>4/13 (30.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columnar</td>
<td>1/1 (100.0)</td>
<td>0/1 (0.0)</td>
<td>1/1 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>30/257 (11.7)</td>
<td>0/257 (0.0)</td>
<td>30/257 (11.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTC</td>
<td>9/79 (11.4)</td>
<td>2/79 (2.5)</td>
<td>11/79 (13.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTC</td>
<td>39/336 (11.6)</td>
<td>2/336 (0.6)</td>
<td>41/336 (12.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDTC</td>
<td>3/8 (37.5)</td>
<td>0/8 (0.0)</td>
<td>3/8 (37.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>23/54 (42.6)</td>
<td>2/54 (3.7)</td>
<td>25/54 (46.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC</td>
<td>0/16 (0.0)</td>
<td>0/16 (0.0)</td>
<td>0/16 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTC, papillary thyroid cancer; CPTC, conventional PTC; FVPTC, follicular variant PTC; TCPTC, tall-cell PTC; FTC, follicular thyroid cancer; DTC, differentiated thyroid cancer (combination of PTC and FTC); PDTC, poorly DTC; ATC, anaplastic thyroid cancer; MTC, medullary thyroid cancer.
Endocrine-Related Cancer

play an important oncogenic role (Horn et al., 2013) indicating that mutations in gene promoters may also be important in melanomas, which is the first example, to our knowledge, of mutations in gene promoters in thyroid cancers.

BRAF mutation than in the PTC samples harboring the wild-type BRAF gene, with a prevalence of 18.3% (19/104) in the former vs 7.2% (11/153) in the latter (P = 0.0094, per two-tailed Fisher’s exact test). Conversely, BRAF mutation more commonly occurred in the PTC samples harboring the TERT promoter mutation than in the PTC samples harboring the wild-type TERT, 63.3% (19/30) in the former vs 37.4% (85/227) in the latter (P = 0.0094). Thus, the majority of the TERT promoter mutation-positive PTC samples harbored the BRAF V600E mutation. Several cases of ATC had both BRAF V600E and TERT mutations, but the relationship of the two types of mutations could not be statistically analyzed in this cancer due to the small number of BRAF mutation-positive cases (Table 4).

### Discussion

The recent discovery of TERT promoter mutations in melanomas is the first example, to our knowledge, that mutations in gene promoters may play a role in the de-differentiation of DTCs and hence their conversion to poorly or undifferentiated thyroid cancers. This raises the possibility that TERT promoter mutations may play a role in the de-differentiation of thyroid cancer cells since thyroid cancer cell lines in which co-existing PTC and ATC in the same thyroid gland harbored TERT promoter mutation C228T. The prevalence of TERT promoter mutations was extremely high in thyroid cancer cell lines (91.7%), which is in contrast to the low prevalence of 16% (24/150) in general cancer cell lines from the Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia (Huang et al., 2013), but is similar to the high prevalence of 74% (125/168) in melanoma cell lines (Horn et al., 2013). This result is again consistent with the idea that TERT promoter mutations may play a role in the de-differentiation of thyroid cancer cells since thyroid cancer cell lines in

### Table 3: Association of TERT promoter mutations with aggressive thyroid cancers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of thyroid cancers</th>
<th>Collective TERT promoter mutations (n/N)</th>
<th>P value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCPTC</td>
<td>4/13 (30.8)</td>
<td>0.046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPTC + FVPTC</td>
<td>25/243 (10.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>25/54 (46.3)</td>
<td>3 × 10^{-8}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTC</td>
<td>41/336 (12.2)</td>
<td>0.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDTC</td>
<td>3/8 (37.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTC</td>
<td>4/13 (30.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVPTC</td>
<td>25/243 (10.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDTC</td>
<td>3/8 (37.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTC</td>
<td>4/13 (30.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVPTC</td>
<td>25/243 (10.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDTC</td>
<td>3/8 (37.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTC, papillary thyroid cancer; TCPTC, tall-cell PTC; CPTC, conventional PTC; FVPTC, follicular variant PTC; DTC, differentiated thyroid cancer (combination of PTC and FTC); PDTC, poorly DTC; ATC, anaplastic thyroid cancer. *Per two-tailed Fisher’s exact test.

### Table 4: Association of TERT promoter C228T mutation with BRAF V600E mutation in PTC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumor type</th>
<th>TERT C228T mutation (n/N (%))</th>
<th>BRAF V600E mutation (n/N (%))</th>
<th>P value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>11/153 (7.2)</td>
<td>19/104 (18.3)</td>
<td>0.0094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>20/44 (45.5)</td>
<td>5/10 (50.0)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85/227 (37.4)</td>
<td>5/29 (17.2)</td>
<td>0.0094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19/30 (63.3)</td>
<td>5/25 (20.0)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTC, papillary thyroid cancer; ATC, anaplastic thyroid cancer. *Per two-tailed Fisher’s exact test.
culture commonly become de-differentiated (van Staveren et al. 2007). Interestingly, among the three common variants of PTC, TCPTC harbored TERT promoter mutations with the highest prevalence. TCPTC is a relatively uncommon but more aggressive PTC variant than CPTC and FVPTC (Xing et al. 2005, Ghossein et al. 2007, LiVolsi 2010). It is possible that relatively uncommon but more aggressive PTC variant mutations play a role in the aggressiveness of this unique PTC variant. This is again consistent with the idea that TERT promoter mutations may play a role in the development of progression and aggressiveness of thyroid cancers.

As in many other human cancers in which telomerase activities are increased (Smekalova et al. 2012, Mocellin et al. 2013), increased telomerase activities have also been found in thyroid cancers but not in normal thyroid tissues or benign thyroid tumors, suggesting a role of this enzyme in thyroid cancer tumorigenesis (Capezzone et al. 2009). Both TERT promoter C228T and C250T mutations create binding sites for ETS transcription factors, which subsequently promote the expression of TERT (Horn et al. 2013, Huang et al. 2013). Thus, TERT promoter mutations may contribute to thyroid tumorigenesis by aberrantly promoting the expression of TERT. Interestingly, some ETS factors are targets of the MAPK signaling pathway (Janknecht et al. 1995, Whitmarsh et al. 1995, Strahl et al. 1996). The MAPK pathway aberrantly activated by BRAF V600E plays a fundamental role in the tumorigenesis and progression of PTC (Xing 2013). It is thus possible that TERT promoter mutations may join the mechanisms involving the MAPK signaling in thyroid tumorigenesis. Consistent with this hypothesis is the particularly high prevalence of TERT promoter mutations in BRAF V600E mutation-positive PTC and vice versa found in the present study. The preferential occurrence of TERT promoter mutations in BRAF V600E mutation-positive PTC is also consistent with the hypothesis discussed above that these TERT promoter mutations may play a role in the aggressiveness of thyroid cancers since BRAF V600E mutation-positive PTC is more aggressive than PTC with wild-type BRAF (Xing et al. 2005, 2013a). The association between TERT promoter and BRAF V600E mutations creates a unique mechanism for the amplification of TERT expression, in which TERT promoter mutations create binding sites for ETS transcription factors, which, upon activation by BRAF V600E-promoted MAPK signaling, initiate or augment the expression of TERT. Thus, the co-existence of TERT promoter and BRAF V600E mutations conceivably confers thyroid cancers with a unique survival advantage. New treatments targeting molecular targets, such as BRAF V600E, are being actively sought and tested for thyroid cancers (Xing et al. 2013b). The finding of TERT promoter mutations in thyroid cancers opens an exciting possibility for the development of novel therapeutic agents targeting TERT in thyroid cancer patients. Given the association of TERT promoter mutations with BRAF V600E mutation and their presumed interaction through enhancement of the function of ETS transcription factors in regulating the expression of TERT, this therapeutic strategy may be particularly effective in patients with both TERT promoter mutations and BRAF V600E mutation.

In summary, herein, we report for the first time, to our knowledge, common TERT promoter mutations in thyroid cancers, which are particularly prevalent in aggressive types of thyroid cancers and in BRAF V600E mutation-positive PTC. Their occurrence patterns in various types of thyroid cancers suggest that these TERT promoter mutations may play a role in the de-differentiation, progression, and aggressiveness of thyroid cancers. The discovery of this novel genetic background of thyroid cancers opens exciting new opportunities for biological and clinical research of thyroid cancers.

Declaration of interest
M Xing received royalties as a co-holder of a licensed USA patent related to the discovery and clinical characterization of BRAF V600E mutation in thyroid cancers.

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