

# Genome breakthrough for cancer-hit Tasmanian Devils

September 16 2010

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A healthy Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) at Taronga Zoo in Sydney. Australian scientists say they have made a breakthrough in the fight to save the cancer-hit Tasmanian devil by mapping the species' genome for the first time.

Australian scientists said on Thursday they had made a breakthrough in the fight to save the cancer-hit Tasmanian devil by mapping the species' genome for the first time.

The dark, furry marsupials were declared endangered in 2009 after a contagious [cancer](#) began sweeping through the population, disfiguring their faces so badly they are unable to eat and starve to death.

Some 70 percent of devils have already been lost to the infectious disease, which is spread by biting as the feisty creatures mate and fight

over animal carcasses.

But researchers working to save the dwindling species said the [genome sequence](#) opened a new path to understanding where the cancer attacked and how it could potentially be treated.

"This sequence is invaluable and comes at a crucial time," lead researcher Elizabeth Murchison said.

"By comparing our draft sequence with samples taken from many hundreds of devils suffering from this cancer, we can begin to look at the spread of the disease... by identifying geographical routes and barriers in its transmission," she added.

"This knowledge could ultimately shape the ongoing conservation efforts in Tasmania."



Graphic on Australia's Tasmanian Devils, a rare carnivorous marsupial whose numbers in the wild has declined by 70 percent in the past 14 years since the discovery of a fatal cancer spreading through the population.

Murchison said the information would allow scientists to identify which mutations had actually caused the devils' cancer "and perhaps allow us to target those [mutant genes](#) with particular drugs".

But Murchison, from the Australian National University, stressed the map was just the first step on what was likely to be a long and difficult road.

"Cancer is caused by a number of quite [random mutations](#) that occur in the genome. Actually finding out which ones of those cause the cancer is quite a challenge and something that we still have ahead of us," Murchison told ABC radio.

Scientists believe the cancer could wipe out the entire wild population of devils within 20 to 50 years, and experts have been capturing and breeding healthy animals in zoos for past six years to develop a buffer group.

Their work suffered a setback last month when a devil thought to be immune to the cancer, Cedric, died in captivity, dashing hopes scientists were nearing a cure.

Tasmanian devils first came to prominence when their unearthly shrieks and grunts while devouring animal corpses terrified European settlers arriving in Tasmania in the 19th century.

Some 150 years later, the devil has been made famous by "Taz", a Warner Brothers cartoon character that now fronts the conservation campaign to save the species.

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Citation: Genome breakthrough for cancer-hit Tasmanian Devils (2010, September 16) retrieved

18 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2010-09-genome-breakthrough-cancer-hit-tasmanian-devils.html>

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