ACCSCIENCE PUBLISHING

Tumor Discovery

EDITORIAL

The transformative role of AI in cancer research

Amancio Carnero[1,2]*

[1]Instituto de Biomedicina de Sevilla (IBIS), Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío (HUVR), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Universidad de Sevilla, Seville, Spain

[2]CIBERONC, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

1. AI in the management of complex cancer data

Cancer research is inherently data-intensive. It integrates information from diverse domains such as genomics, proteomics, clinical records, and imaging, each providing unique insights into disease origins and progression. The volume and complexity of these data sets often exceed the capabilities of traditional analytical approaches. This is where artificial intelligence (AI) becomes a powerful ally.[1] AI excels at managing heterogeneous data sets. It processes raw data by performing essential tasks such as cleaning, normalization, and preprocessing. These steps are crucial, as cancer data sets often present issues such as missing data points and variations in format across studies and institutions. By automating these processes, AI reduces the risk of human error and speeds up the preparation of data for further analysis. Once preprocessed, the data must be analyzed to find patterns that can reveal biomarkers – indicators of disease presence or progression.[2] Machine learning algorithms, especially supervised and unsupervised learning models, are adept at this task. They can examine large amount of genomic and proteomic data to identify subtle patterns that correlate with specific types of cancer.[3] For example, machine learning models can link genetic mutations to certain cancer types, uncovering biomarkers that might not be apparent through traditional techniques. These biomarkers are invaluable in a variety of contexts, including early detection, prognosis prediction, and therapeutic targeting. Furthermore, AI-based predictive models can estimate a patient's response to specific treatments, allowing for personalized cancer therapy – a pillar of modern oncology.[4]

One of the most transformative applications of AI in cancer research lies in the analysis of genomic sequencing.[5] Genomic data holds clues about the mutations that drive cancer. Decoding this information is essential to understanding the disease and designing targeted interventions. Deep learning models have proven particularly effective in this arena. Deep learning excels at identifying subtle genetic mutations that traditional statistical methods might miss. These algorithms analyze sequence data to identify new genes associated with cancer, annotate genetic variants, and infer their functional significance. By unraveling these genetic mysteries, researchers can identify potential drug targets, laying the groundwork for innovative therapies. In addition, AI helps in building complex models of biological pathways. These models reveal intricate networks of genes and proteins, offering insights into the underlying mechanisms of cancer. Such pathways help researchers identify points of therapeutic intervention, paving the way for designing drugs that disrupt these networks and halt disease progression.

Medical imaging is another domain where AI is making significant progress.[6] Cancer diagnosis often relies on imaging technologies such as magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography scans, and histopathological slides. Interpreting these images requires precision, as subtle features can indicate the presence or progression

***Corresponding author:**
Amancio Carnero
(acarnero-ibis@us.es)

Citation: Carnero A. The transformative role of AI in cancer research. *Tumor Discov*. 2025;4(2):1-3.
doi: 10.36922/TD025040006

Received: January 21, 2025

Published online: March 10, 2025

of the disease. AI-powered imaging tools, particularly convolutional neural networks, excel at detecting patterns in medical images. They can identify tumors, classify their types, and even predict their aggressiveness. These tools often outperform human radiologists in certain tasks, offering consistent and rapid analyses.

For example, in histopathology, AI algorithms analyze tissue samples to detect cancer cells.[7] They identify morphological patterns that may escape the human eye, increasing diagnostic accuracy. This capability is especially valuable in early detection, where timely intervention can significantly improve patient outcomes. The role of AI in drug discovery is another paradigm shift for cancer research.[8] Traditional drug development is notoriously slow and expensive, often taking more than a decade from discovery to approval. AI streamlines this process by identifying promising drug candidates more quickly. Through the analysis of biological pathways and protein interactions, AI algorithms highlight genes and proteins crucial to cancer development. By targeting these molecules, researchers can design therapies with a higher likelihood of success. In addition, AI facilitates drug repurposing, a process in which new uses for existing drugs are identified. This approach saves time and resources, as these drugs have already passed safety tests.

2. Future challenges and ethical considerations

Despite its transformative potential, the application of AI in cancer research is not without its challenges. A primary concern is data quality. Although AI can process large data sets, the conclusions it draws are only as reliable as the data it analyzes. Ensuring high-quality and representative data sets is critical to avoid biased or misleading results. Another challenge lies in interpretability. Many AI models, particularly deep learning systems, operate as "black boxes," producing results without offering clear explanations about how they were derived. This lack of transparency can hinder

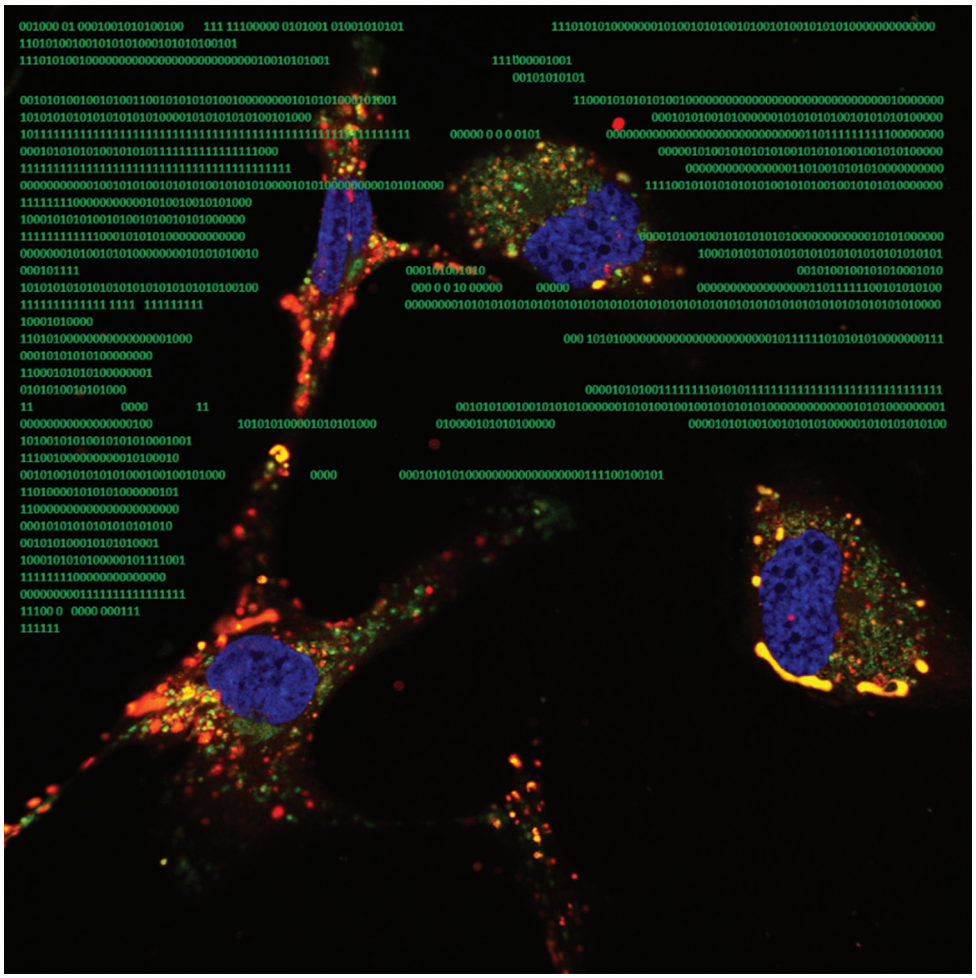

Figure 1. Imaginative representation of artificial intelligence in cancer research, showing the superimposition of a binary text in a background of a picture of tumor cells.

trust between researchers and clinicians, complicating the integration of AI into practice. Ethical considerations are also significant.[9] AI systems require access to large amounts of patient data, raising concerns about privacy and consent. Robust data governance frameworks are essential to protect patient confidentiality while enabling research. In addition, AI's potential to exacerbate health disparities must be addressed. If AI models are trained on data from specific populations, they may perform poorly in underrepresented groups, perpetuating inequities in cancer care. However, the future of AI in cancer research is undoubtedly promising. As computational power increases and algorithms become more sophisticated, AI capabilities will expand even further. One exciting front is multi-omic data integration, combining genomic, proteomic, transcriptomic, and metabolomic information to provide a comprehensive view of cancer biology.

Another area of growth is real-time monitoring and decision-making. AI-powered tools could continuously analyze patient data, offering physicians real-time insights into disease progression and treatment effectiveness. These capabilities would revolutionize personalized medicine, ensuring that interventions are tailored to each patient's unique needs. Collaborative efforts will also be crucial. Partnerships between AI researchers, oncologists, and pharmaceutical companies can drive innovation, translating computational insights into clinical advances. Furthermore, patient engagement in AI research is vital, ensuring that technologies address real-world needs and concerns.

In resume, AI has ushered in a new era for cancer research, offering tools to decipher the complexity of the disease and accelerate the development of targeted therapies. By efficiently analyzing heterogeneous data sets, identifying biomarkers, and optimizing drug discovery, AI has become an invaluable resource in the fight against cancer (Figure 1). However, to harness its full potential, challenges related to data quality, interpretability, and ethics need to be addressed. With continued innovation and collaboration, AI is poised to transform cancer research and care, bringing hope to millions of people around the world.

Conflict of interest

Amancio Carnero is an Editorial Board Member of this journal. The author declares that he has no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper.

References

1. Perez-Lopez R, Ghaffari Laleh N, Mahmood F, Kather JN. A guide to artificial intelligence for cancer researchers. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2024;24(6):427-441.

   doi: 10.1038/s41568-024-00694-7

2. Sandeep F, Kiran N, Rahaman Z, Devi P, Bendari A. Pathology in the age of artificial intelligence (AI): Redefining roles and responsibilities for tomorrow's practitioners. *Cureus*. 2024;16:e56040.

   doi: 10.7759/cureus.56040

3. Wu X, Li W, Tu H. Big data and artificial intelligence in cancer research. *Trends Cancer*. 2024;10(2):147-160.

   doi: 10.1016/j.trecan.2023.10.006

4. He X, Liu X, Zuo F, Shi H, Jing J. Artificial intelligence-based multi-omics analysis fuels cancer precision medicine. *Semin Cancer Biol*. 2023;88:187-200.

   doi: 10.1016/j.semcancer.2022.12.009

5. Bhinder B, Gilvary C, Madhukar NS, Elemento O. Artificial intelligence in cancer research and precision medicine. *Cancer Discov*. 2021;11(4):900-915.

   doi: 10.1158/2159-8290.CD-21-0090

6. Weikert T, Cyriac J, Yang S, Nesic I, Parmar V, Stieltjes B. A practical guide to artificial intelligence-based image analysis in radiology. *Invest Radiol*. 2020;55(1):1-7.

   doi: 10.1097/RLI.0000000000000600

7. Brancaccio G, Balato A, Malvehy J, Puig S, Argenziano G, Kittler H. Artificial Intelligence in skin cancer diagnosis: A reality check. *J Invest Dermatol*. 2024;144(3):492-499.

   doi: 10.1016/j.jid.2023.10.004

8. You Y, Lai X, Pan Y, *et al*. Artificial intelligence in cancer target identification and drug discovery. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*. 2022;7(1):156.

   doi: 10.1038/s41392-022-00994-0

9. Naik N, Hameed BM, Shetty DK, *et al*. Legal and ethical consideration in artificial intelligence in healthcare: Who takes responsibility? *Front Surg*. 2022;9:862322.

   doi: 10.3389/fsurg.2022.862322