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Date: 14th April, 2026

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AI-DRIVEN AUTOMATION OF GENETIC ANALYSIS IN CANCER TISSUE RESEARCH

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Abstract

Genetic analysis of cancer tissues is pivotal for understanding tumor biology, identifying actionable mutations, and guiding precision oncology. Traditional manual or semi-automated methods for genomic profiling are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and prone to variability. Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers a transformative approach to automate and enhance genetic analysis by integrating multi-omics data, histopathological imaging, and clinical information. This thesis explores AI-driven automation in cancer genetic analysis, emphasizing computational methodologies, applications in mutation detection, pathway analysis, and biomarker discovery, as well as associated challenges and future perspectives. Automated AI systems improve the accuracy, speed, and reproducibility of genetic profiling, supporting personalized cancer therapies and advancing translational research.

Keywords: Cancer Genetics, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Genomic Profiling, Precision Oncology, Automation, Biomarker Discovery

Introduction

Cancer is a genetically heterogeneous disease, characterized by somatic mutations, chromosomal aberrations, and epigenetic modifications that drive tumor initiation, progression, and therapy resistance. Accurate and



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comprehensive genetic profiling of cancer tissues is critical for precision oncology, enabling identification of therapeutic targets, prognostic markers, and resistance mechanisms (Sullivan & Breen, 2017). Traditional approaches, such as next-generation sequencing (NGS) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based assays, require extensive manual interpretation and are often limited by throughput and reproducibility. Artificial Intelligence provides a transformative framework to automate the analysis of complex genomic datasets, integrate histopathological and imaging features, and predict functional consequences of mutations. This thesis examines the role of AI in automating genetic analysis of cancer tissues, highlighting computational approaches, clinical applications, advantages, challenges, and future directions.

Main Body

AI-based automation of cancer genetic analysis involves the application of machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) algorithms to large-scale genomic and multi-modal datasets. Supervised learning models, including random forests, support vector machines, and gradient boosting methods, are employed to classify mutations, detect copy number variations, and predict functional impacts based on labeled datasets (Kourou et al., 2015). Deep learning architectures, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and graph neural networks (GNNs), facilitate the analysis of complex genomic interactions, structural variants, and pathway networks, enabling comprehensive and scalable genetic profiling (Zhang et al., 2020). AI also leverages natural language processing (NLP) to extract relevant information from genomic databases, literature, and clinical reports, enhancing annotation and interpretation of mutational data. Automation of genetic analysis via AI provides multiple advantages. In mutation detection, AI algorithms rapidly process raw sequencing



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data, identifying somatic and germline variants with high accuracy while minimizing false positives and negatives. Integrating histopathological imaging with genomic profiles enables spatially-resolved analyses, linking morphological features to underlying genetic alterations and facilitating precision diagnostics (Lambin et al., 2017). AI-driven pathway analysis and network modeling can predict functional consequences of mutations, highlight dysregulated signaling pathways, and suggest actionable therapeutic targets, thereby streamlining the discovery of biomarkers and personalized treatment strategies (Miotto et al., 2016). Clinical applications of AI-based genetic automation have been demonstrated across various cancer types. In breast cancer, AI algorithms have successfully identified clinically relevant mutations and expression signatures from large-scale genomic datasets, guiding targeted therapy selection and patient stratification (Esteva et al., 2019). In colorectal and lung cancers, AI-driven systems integrating genomic, transcriptomic, and proteomic data have predicted resistance to conventional chemotherapy and identified novel therapeutic targets, enabling more precise treatment planning. Automated genetic analysis also accelerates enrollment in genotype-driven clinical trials by rapidly matching patients to therapies based on molecular profiles, supporting translational oncology research. AI-enabled automation offers several operational benefits. The speed and scalability of AI systems reduce the time from sample collection to actionable genetic insights, supporting timely clinical decision-making. Reproducibility is improved by minimizing human error and variability in variant calling, annotation, and pathway interpretation. Moreover, continuous learning frameworks allow AI models to update predictions with new genomic data, adapting to emerging mutations and expanding knowledge bases over time (Rajkomar et al., 2019). Despite these advantages, challenges remain. High-quality, standardized genomic and clinical



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datasets are essential for robust AI model training, yet heterogeneity in sequencing platforms, tissue sampling, and annotation practices can compromise model performance (Char et al., 2018). Data privacy and security are critical when handling sensitive genomic information, requiring adherence to regulations such as HIPAA and GDPR. Algorithmic transparency and interpretability are necessary to ensure clinician trust and facilitate adoption in clinical workflows. Additionally, equitable access to AI-driven genetic analysis must be prioritized to prevent disparities in precision oncology implementation (Topol, 2019). Future directions in AI-based genetic automation include multi-omics integration, combining genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, and metabolomic data for more comprehensive molecular characterization. Federated learning approaches can enable cross-institutional model training without compromising patient privacy, enhancing generalizability. Integration with electronic health records (EHRs), clinical decision support systems, and imaging data will further streamline precision oncology workflows. Explainable AI frameworks are essential to provide interpretable insights into mutational effects, pathway dysregulation, and therapy recommendations, supporting clinician confidence and ethical implementation.

Conclusion

AI-driven automation of genetic analysis of cancer tissues represents a significant advancement in precision oncology, enabling rapid, accurate, and reproducible characterization of tumor molecular profiles. By integrating genomic, histopathological, and clinical data, AI models support mutation detection, pathway analysis, biomarker discovery, and therapy selection. These systems enhance personalized cancer care, improve patient outcomes, and accelerate translational research. Addressing challenges related to data quality,



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privacy, algorithmic transparency, and equitable access is critical for safe and effective implementation. Ongoing advancements in AI, multi-omics integration, and explainable modeling are poised to transform cancer genetic analysis, establishing automated, data-driven workflows as a standard in precision oncology.

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