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Artificial Intelligence for Radiogenomic Discovery: Linking Medical Imaging with Tumor Genomics

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ABSTRACT:

Cancer remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide despite remarkable advances in molecular diagnostics, targeted therapeutics, immunotherapy, and precision medicine. The biological heterogeneity of malignant tumors arises from complex genomic, epigenomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabolic, and immune interactions that influence disease progression, therapeutic response, and clinical outcomes. Radiogenomics has emerged as a transformative discipline that seeks to establish relationships between quantitative imaging phenotypes and underlying molecular characteristics, enabling non-invasive prediction of tumor biology through routine medical imaging. Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have substantially accelerated radiogenomic research by enabling automated integration of radiological imaging, digital pathology, genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, laboratory biomarkers, and longitudinal clinical information into unified computational frameworks. Machine learning, deep learning, transformer architectures, graph neural networks, multimodal foundation models, self-supervised learning, and generative AI have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in biomarker discovery, molecular subtype classification, treatment response prediction, prognostic assessment, immunotherapy selection, and precision therapeutics. AI-driven radiogenomics has the potential to reduce dependence on invasive tissue biopsies while enabling continuous molecular monitoring throughout disease progression. Nevertheless, important challenges remain regarding multimodal data harmonization, computational scalability, explainability, interoperability, regulatory validation, and equitable clinical implementation. This review provides a comprehensive overview of artificial intelligence in radiogenomic discovery, highlighting computational principles, current clinical applications, implementation challenges, and future perspectives for linking medical imaging with tumor genomics in precision oncology.[1]

Keywords: Radiogenomics, Artificial intelligence, Precision oncology, Medical imaging, Genomics, Radiomics, Machine learning, Computational oncology, Digital pathology, Personalized medicine.

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1.Introduction

Cancer is a biologically heterogeneous disease characterized by genomic instability, epigenetic dysregulation, transcriptional diversity, metabolic reprogramming, immune heterogeneity, and dynamic interactions between malignant cells and the surrounding tumor microenvironment. Although advances in genomic sequencing and molecular diagnostics have transformed precision oncology, repeated tissue biopsy remains invasive, expensive, and often impractical for continuous assessment of tumor evolution and therapeutic response.[2]

Medical imaging represents one of the most widely available diagnostic modalities in oncology because it provides non-invasive visualization of tumor morphology, vascularity, metabolism, anatomical relationships, and disease progression throughout the patient's clinical journey. Increasing evidence suggests that imaging phenotypes reflect underlying molecular characteristics, providing opportunities to infer genomic alterations directly from radiological examinations.[3]

Artificial intelligence has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies in computational oncology by enabling automated extraction of

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quantitative imaging biomarkers and integration of radiological information with genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, laboratory investigations, and longitudinal clinical records. These advances have established radiogenomics as an important component of precision medicine capable of supporting individualized diagnosis, prognostic prediction, therapeutic planning, and disease monitoring.[4]

The convergence of artificial intelligence and radiogenomics is therefore redefining cancer diagnostics by linking macroscopic imaging phenotypes with microscopic molecular biology, enabling comprehensive characterization of tumor behavior while reducing dependence on invasive molecular testing.[5]

2.Evolution of Radiogenomics

Traditional oncology has historically treated radiology and molecular pathology as largely independent diagnostic disciplines. Radiologists interpreted tumor morphology, anatomical extent, vascularity, and metastatic disease using imaging studies, whereas molecular pathologists characterized genomic alterations, transcriptomic signatures, and protein expression through tissue-based laboratory investigations.[6]

The development of radiomics introduced quantitative extraction of hundreds of imaging biomarkers describing tumor shape, texture, intensity, heterogeneity, vascularity, and spatial organization. These quantitative imaging features provided objective measurements that extended beyond conventional visual interpretation and demonstrated associations with biological behavior and clinical outcomes.[7]

Subsequent advances in machine learning and deep learning enabled computational integration of radiomic features with genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, and clinical information. Transformer architectures, multimodal foundation models, and graph neural networks have further expanded these capabilities by learning generalized representations that simultaneously capture imaging and molecular characteristics.

Today, radiogenomics has evolved into a multidisciplinary field integrating artificial intelligence, medical imaging, molecular biology, computational oncology, and precision medicine to provide increasingly comprehensive characterization of tumor biology.[8]

3.Principles of Radiogenomic Discovery

Radiogenomics is founded on the principle that radiological imaging captures biological processes occurring within tumors and therefore contains latent molecular information that can be extracted through computational analysis. Artificial intelligence enables identification of complex relationships between quantitative imaging biomarkers and genomic alterations that are difficult to recognize using conventional statistical approaches.[9]

Computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, mammography, ultrasound, and hybrid imaging provide complementary anatomical and functional information regarding tumor morphology, vascularity, metabolism, necrosis, cellular density, and treatment response. Genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, and laboratory biomarkers provide molecular characterization of the same tumors.

Machine learning integrates these heterogeneous modalities through multimodal representation learning, enabling prediction of molecular subtypes, therapeutic biomarkers, treatment sensitivity, and disease progression using routinely acquired clinical imaging studies.[10]

4.Artificial Intelligence Technologies in Radiogenomics

Modern radiogenomics depends upon multiple complementary artificial intelligence technologies. Machine learning algorithms identify nonlinear relationships between radiomic features and genomic alterations while supporting diagnosis, prognostic prediction, biomarker discovery, and therapeutic response estimation.[11]

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Deep learning substantially improves predictive performance through automated extraction of hierarchical imaging features without requiring manual feature engineering. Convolutional neural networks analyze radiological images, whereas transformer architectures efficiently integrate imaging with genomic, pathological, laboratory, and clinical information through cross-modal attention mechanisms.

Graph neural networks further strengthen computational reasoning by modeling biological interaction networks involving genes, proteins, signaling pathways, imaging biomarkers, and therapeutic targets. Foundation models pretrained on multimodal biomedical datasets provide generalized representations that improve transfer learning across diverse oncology applications while reducing dependence on manually annotated datasets.[12]

5.Radiomics: Quantitative Imaging Biomarkers

Radiomics forms the computational foundation of radiogenomics by extracting hundreds of quantitative imaging biomarkers from routine radiological examinations. These biomarkers describe tumor morphology, texture, intensity, vascularity, shape, heterogeneity, edge characteristics, and spatial organization beyond conventional qualitative image interpretation.[13]

Artificial intelligence analyzes radiomic features derived from computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, mammography, ultrasound, and hybrid imaging to estimate tumor aggressiveness, molecular subtype, recurrence risk, treatment response, and survival outcomes.

Longitudinal radiomic analysis further enables continuous monitoring of disease evolution through quantitative comparison of sequential imaging studies, allowing earlier identification of therapeutic resistance and disease progression while supporting adaptive precision oncology.[14]

6.Genomics and Molecular Characterization

Genomic medicine has transformed oncology by enabling comprehensive identification of inherited susceptibility variants and somatic genomic alterations that influence tumor development, therapeutic sensitivity, and prognosis. High-throughput sequencing technologies identify mutations, copy-number alterations, structural rearrangements, and molecular signatures associated with cancer progression.[15]

Artificial intelligence enhances genomic interpretation by prioritizing clinically actionable variants, predicting functional consequences of mutations, identifying resistance mechanisms, and estimating therapeutic sensitivity. Integration of genomic information with radiological imaging enables non-invasive prediction of molecular characteristics using imaging phenotypes alone.

These computational approaches strengthen precision oncology by linking anatomical imaging with molecular biology while facilitating increasingly personalized therapeutic decision-making.[16]

7.Deep Learning for Radiogenomic Prediction

Deep learning has significantly accelerated radiogenomic discovery by enabling automated learning of complex associations between imaging phenotypes and genomic alterations. Convolutional neural networks extract hierarchical imaging features directly from radiological examinations, whereas multimodal transformer architectures integrate these representations with genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, and clinical information.[17]

Artificial intelligence has demonstrated the ability to predict clinically relevant biomarkers including EGFR mutations, KRAS mutations, HER2 amplification, IDH mutations, microsatellite instability, PD-L1 expression, and additional therapeutic biomarkers directly from routine medical imaging across multiple malignancies.

These computational models substantially improve biomarker discovery while reducing dependence on repeated invasive tissue biopsies and facilitating continuous molecular assessment during treatment.[18]

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8.Multimodal Integration of Imaging and Tumor Genomics

The principal objective of radiogenomics is seamless integration of radiological imaging with molecular biology into unified computational representations of tumor biology. Artificial intelligence combines imaging-derived radiomic biomarkers with genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, digital pathology, laboratory investigations, and longitudinal clinical information through multimodal learning frameworks.[19]

These integrated computational representations improve molecular subtype classification, biomarker discovery, prognostic prediction, therapeutic response assessment, and personalized treatment planning. Continuous incorporation of longitudinal imaging and molecular information enables adaptive precision oncology by allowing computational models to evolve alongside changing tumor biology throughout the patient's clinical journey.[20]

9.Artificial Intelligence for Molecular Biomarker Prediction

One of the most important applications of radiogenomics is the non-invasive prediction of clinically significant molecular biomarkers using routinely acquired medical imaging. Artificial intelligence analyzes quantitative radiomic features together with digital pathology, laboratory biomarkers, and clinical information to estimate genomic alterations that traditionally require invasive tissue sampling.[21]

Machine learning algorithms have demonstrated promising performance in predicting mutations involving EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, ALK, HER2, IDH, TP53, microsatellite instability, PD-L1 expression, and additional molecular biomarkers associated with therapeutic response and prognosis.

These computational approaches facilitate earlier molecular characterization while reducing dependence on repeated biopsies, particularly in metastatic disease where tissue acquisition may be technically difficult or clinically unsafe.

10.Radiogenomics in Precision Therapeutics

Radiogenomics has become an important component of precision oncology by supporting individualized therapeutic planning through integration of radiological imaging and molecular biology. Artificial intelligence combines imaging phenotypes, genomic alterations, transcriptomic signatures, pathology findings, laboratory investigations, and clinical characteristics to generate patient-specific therapeutic recommendations.[22]

Computational models estimate treatment response, recurrence probability, progression-free survival, overall survival, treatment-related toxicity, and mechanisms of therapeutic resistance across chemotherapy, targeted therapy, endocrine therapy, immunotherapy, radiation therapy, surgery, and multimodal treatment combinations.

Because radiological examinations can be repeated throughout treatment, radiogenomics enables continuous assessment of molecular evolution and therapeutic response without requiring serial tissue biopsies.

11.Immunotherapy and Tumor Microenvironment Analysis

The tumor microenvironment plays a fundamental role in determining responsiveness to immunotherapy. Radiological imaging captures anatomical and physiological changes associated with immune activation, whereas genomics and transcriptomics characterize immune signaling pathways, tumor mutational burden, cytokine activity, and immune-cell interactions.[23]

Artificial intelligence integrates imaging biomarkers with immunomic, transcriptomic, pathological, and laboratory information to predict responsiveness to immune checkpoint inhibitors, CAR-T cell therapies, cancer vaccines, bispecific antibodies, and adoptive cellular therapies.

Radiogenomic models also evaluate tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes, PD-L1 expression,

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stromal organization, angiogenesis, and immune-cell spatial relationships, enabling increasingly personalized immunotherapeutic strategies.

12.Digital Twins and Adaptive Radiogenomics

The convergence of radiogenomics with digital twin technology is creating continuously evolving computational representations of individual tumors capable of integrating imaging, genomics, pathology, laboratory biomarkers, wearable technologies, treatment history, and longitudinal clinical information into adaptive virtual patient models.[24]

Artificial intelligence continuously updates these digital twins as new imaging studies and molecular information become available, enabling simulation of tumor evolution, therapeutic response, recurrence, toxicity, and disease progression.

These adaptive computational ecosystems support highly individualized clinical decision-making by allowing clinicians to evaluate multiple therapeutic strategies before implementation while continuously monitoring changing tumor biology throughout treatment.

13.Clinical Decision Support and Precision Oncology

Radiogenomics is increasingly being incorporated into intelligent clinical decision-support systems that integrate radiological imaging, molecular diagnostics, pathology reports, laboratory investigations, medication history, and electronic health records into unified computational environments.[25]

Artificial intelligence provides individualized diagnostic assessments, molecular predictions, therapeutic recommendations, recurrence estimates, toxicity predictions, and survival probabilities through interactive clinical dashboards supporting multidisciplinary oncology teams.

These intelligent decision-support platforms improve communication among radiologists, pathologists, oncologists, molecular biologists, surgeons, and radiation oncologists while strengthening evidence-based personalized cancer care.

14.Explainable Artificial Intelligence and Clinical Translation

Although radiogenomic models demonstrate remarkable predictive capabilities, successful implementation requires transparency, interpretability, and clinician confidence. Explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) enables physicians to understand how imaging biomarkers and molecular characteristics contribute to computational predictions through saliency maps, attention visualization, SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations), feature attribution analysis, and counterfactual reasoning.[26]

Several implementation challenges remain. Differences in imaging acquisition protocols, genomic sequencing platforms, institutional workflows, annotation standards, and patient populations introduce variability that complicates computational harmonization.

Additional concerns include algorithmic bias, interoperability limitations, patient privacy, cybersecurity, regulatory approval, and prospective multicenter validation before widespread clinical implementation.

15.Future Perspectives

Future radiogenomic research will increasingly integrate multimodal foundation models, agentic artificial intelligence, digital twins, federated learning, reinforcement learning, liquid biopsy, spatial multi-omics, quantum computing, wearable biosensors, cloud-native healthcare infrastructure, and Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) technologies into unified computational oncology ecosystems.[27]

Foundation models trained on multimodal biomedical datasets are expected to improve molecular prediction, biomarker discovery, therapeutic optimization, disease monitoring, and clinical decision support while requiring less task-specific retraining.

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Future intelligent radiogenomic platforms may function as comprehensive biomedical reasoning systems capable of continuously integrating imaging, pathology, genomics, laboratory medicine, electronic health records, and real-world clinical outcomes into adaptive precision oncology workflows.

16.Discussion

Artificial intelligence-driven radiogenomics represents one of the most important advances in computational oncology by establishing direct links between medical imaging and tumor genomics. Unlike conventional diagnostic approaches that analyze imaging and molecular biology independently, radiogenomic models integrate complementary biomedical information into unified computational representations capable of supporting diagnosis, molecular characterization, prognostic prediction, therapeutic optimization, and longitudinal disease monitoring.[28]

Applications spanning biomarker discovery, precision therapeutics, immunotherapy, digital twins, computational pathology, radiomics, and intelligent clinical decision support demonstrate the remarkable potential of these technologies for advancing personalized oncology.

Nevertheless, successful implementation depends upon standardized imaging protocols, robust multimodal integration, explainable artificial intelligence, secure computational infrastructure, prospective clinical validation, interoperability, and multidisciplinary collaboration.

17.Conclusion

Artificial intelligence is redefining radiogenomic discovery by integrating medical imaging with tumor genomics into comprehensive computational frameworks capable of supporting non-invasive molecular characterization, precision diagnosis, individualized therapeutic planning, adaptive treatment monitoring, and evidence-based clinical decision-making.[29]

Advances in multimodal foundation models, graph neural networks, digital twins, federated learning, agentic artificial intelligence, generative AI, and computational systems biology are expected to further strengthen radiogenomic intelligence while enabling increasingly accurate prediction of tumor biology from routine clinical imaging.

Although important scientific, technical, ethical, and regulatory challenges remain, continued interdisciplinary collaboration among radiologists, pathologists, molecular biologists, oncologists, biomedical engineers, computer scientists, healthcare organizations, and regulatory agencies will accelerate responsible clinical translation of radiogenomics, ultimately improving patient outcomes and advancing the future of precision oncology worldwide.[30]

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