A decade of studies has underlined the complexity of the genetic events that characterise the genomic landscapes of common forms of human cancer, including gliomas. While a few cancer genes are mutated at high frequencies (≥20%), the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly, the greatest number of cancer genes in most patients appear at intermediate frequencies (2–20%) or lower. Strikingly,