Tumor CCSP1 (CEMIP) Levels Predict Colon Cancer Survival

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Technology description

Robust colon cancer biomarker known as KIAA1199, ColoUp-1, CEMIP or CCSP1

Dr. Markowitz's laboratory at Case Western Reserve University has discovered a colon cancer predictor that is highly robust in separating out good outcome versus bad outcome. The predictor is based on mRNA expression for a single gene, variously known as KIAA1199, ColoUp-1, CEMIP or CCSP1. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in the US and an estimated 130,000 people will be diagnosed each year. Since this markers expression has been found in precancerous (adenoma) stages, it may be used to detect malignant neoplastic tumors as well as colon cancer. The biomarker allows for the rapid, non-invasive identification of colon cancer over other possible afflictions that may exhibit similar symptoms. It may also be used to determine treatment options and effectiveness of the treatment once administered. CEMIP has been found to be a necessary gene in colon cancer malignancy, making it an ideal marker due to its integral nature to colon cancer. CEMIP is believed to be a direct mediator of more aggressive cancers, as demonstrated by experiments where the Markowitz lab is able to knock the CEMIP gene out, and colon cancer cells show marked reduction in tumorigenic growth in athymic mice.

Institution

Case Western Reserve University

Inventors

Stephen Fink
Lois Myeroff
Sanford Markowitz

联系我们

叶先生

电 话：021-65679356

手 机：13414935137

邮 箱：yeyingsheng@zf-ym.com