Non-invasive, Molecular Biomarker-based Test for Early Detection of Ovarian Cancer

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Technology description

The technology involves the use of four biomarkers (TFAP2A, E2F5, RN18S1, and CA125) that, in combination, increase the specificity of identification of OC patients. This has the potential to increase likelihood of diagnosis of OC in patients and potentially to screen and identify individuals with an increased risk of developing OC.

A non-invasive test for ovarian cancer (OC) detection measures methylation patterns of a set of biomarkers. The method is designed for screening, diagnosis, and prognosis of OC, and it relies on an assay of bodily fluids like serum, plasma, urine, or sputum. This patent-pending technology uses measures of aberrant DNA methylation gene patterns in combination, giving a greater specificity than measuring single gene patterns alone. Because sample analysis can occur in any clinical lab setting, the test has the potential to be performed in many healthcare settings and may be incorporated into national cancer screening programs.

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