Detection of Ovarian cancer by Elevated Urinary Levels of RHAMM

Published date: Aug. 2, 2019

Technology description

USF researchers have identified a protein known as RHAMM that is highly elevated in the urine of patients afflicted with ovarian cancer. This protein may therefore serve as a novel ovarian cancer biomarker. RHAMM levels can be easily tested by a commercially available ELISA test, making this analysis method both simple and readily available. Further, elevated levels of urinary RHAMM appear to be more accurate for detecting ovarian cancer than the current gold standard– serum levels of CA125. RHAMM can assist with ovarian cancer detection in both early and late stages, and can be tested for by women at home, in a physicians' office or at a patient's bedside. Urinary RHAMM testing will be useful not just for disease detection, but will also help to monitor disease progression as well as therapeutic efficacy of any current treatments.

Researchers at the University of South Florida have discovered a novel method of detecting ovarian cancer by measuring urinary levels of the Receptor for HyaluronanMediated Motility (RHAMM).

Institution

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