

ORAL PRESENTATION

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Proteomics approaches towards early detection and diagnosis of ovarian cancer

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From Updates on Immunotherapy of Cancer and Immunoscore Symposium, part of the Sidra Symposia Series, held in partnership with the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer
Doha, Qatar. 22-23 January 2014

Early stage detection of cancer is the key to provide a better outcome for therapeutic intervention. Proteomic technologies hold recently great promise in the search of new clinical biomarkers for the early detection and diagnosis of cancer or for the development of new vaccines.

In this perspective, we will present our recent work in improving early diagnosis of ovarian cancer (OC) by combining MS analysis of serum peptidome with data collected over a period of 7 years from the United Kingdom Collaborative Trial of Ovarian Cancer Screening. Using 295 patients with OC, 290 with benign neoplasm, and 2236 postmenopausal healthy controls, our results showed that OC could be accurately predicted up to 15 months before its clinical diagnosis, based a combination of two MS peaks with CA125 clinical test. An overall sensitivity of 94.8% (96.6% specificity) was obtained when comparing malignancies versus healthy postmenopausal controls. High classification accuracies were also obtained for early-stage cancers (93.5% sensitivity). MS discriminatory peaks were identified as connective tissue-activating peptide III (CTAPIII) and platelet factor 4 (PF4), platelet-derived chemokines, suggesting a link between platelet function and tumour development. Those markers might be promising for clinical use in cancer early detection and treatment.

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Published: 24 February 2014

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-2-S1-O5

Cite this article as: Tiss et al.: Proteomics approaches towards early detection and diagnosis of ovarian cancer. *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2014 **2**(Suppl 1):O5.

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