

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Analysis of interleukin-13 receptor alpha 2 expression as a prognostic biomarker in surgically resected pancreatic cancer patients

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Background

IL-13R α 2 is recognized as one of the candidate genes significantly associated with pancreatic cancer risk. Previously, we have demonstrated that IL-13R α 2 is over-expressed in ~70% of human pancreatic cancer samples. We have also shown that IL-13 can mediate invasion and metastasis of human pancreatic cancer cells through IL-13R α 2 both *in vitro* and in an *in vivo* tumor models. Based on these results, we hypothesized that IL-13R α 2 expression in pancreatic cancer may be related to overall survival of subjects following surgical resection.

Methods

Between 1996 and 2012 we obtained 107 samples from NTT Medical Center Tokyo and 129 samples from Yokohama City University Hospital, Japan. Immunohistochemical staining (IHC) for IL-13R α 2 was performed and the results analyzed independently by each hospital's pathologists. The level of IL-13R α 2 staining intensity (0 to 3+) was used to categorize the specimens as strong (2+ and 3+) or weak expressers (0 and 1+).

Results

By Kaplan-Meier method, subjects expressing strong IL-13R α 2 on their tumors survived significantly shorter duration compared to those with weak expression ($p = 0.024$). Further analysis demonstrated that the level of IL-13R α 2 expression was inversely correlated with survival time and invasion, but not with tumor staging and histological grade. We are currently examining the correlation between a variety of other clinical factors and IL-13R α 2 expression using Spearman's rank correlation test.

Conclusions

In summary, our preliminary results suggest that IL-13R α 2 expression has an important role in prognosis and may be critical in overall survival of pancreatic cancer patients.

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