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SFRP1 Promoter Hypermethylation as a Predictor of Survival and Gemcitabine Efficiency in Patients with Stage IV Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma

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INTRODUCTION

Pancreatic cancer is a disease with an incredibly poor prognosis. Only few prognostic and no predictive biomarkers are available.

Secreted Frizzled Related Protein-1 (SFRP1) is an antagonist to the oncogenic Wnt/ β -catenin pathway. SFRP1-silencing has been linked to poor survival in several cancers, but has not been examined in pancreatic cancer.

AIM

To examine SFRP1 promoter hypermethylation (phSFRP1) as a prognostic marker for pancreatic cancer.

METHODS

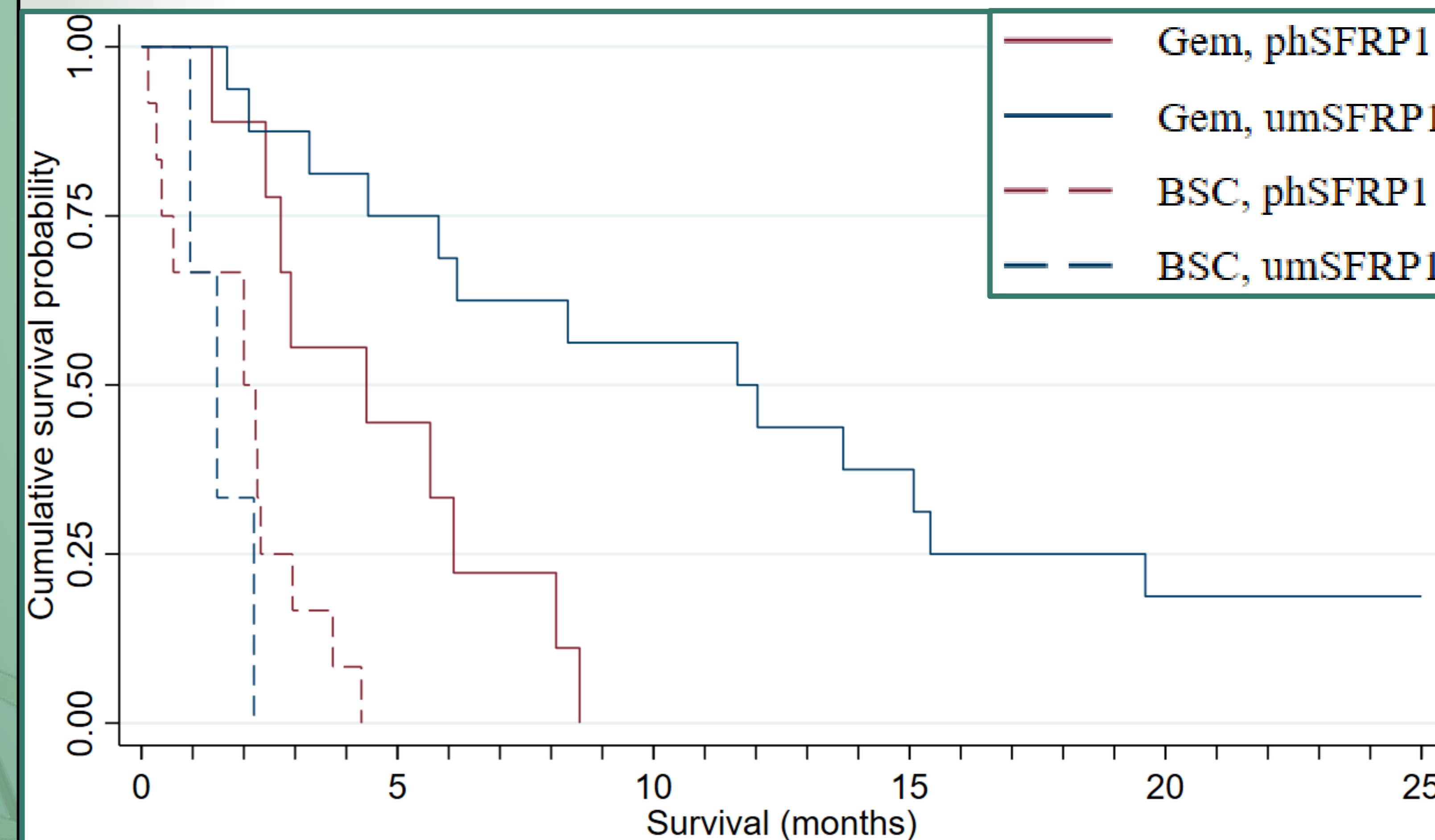
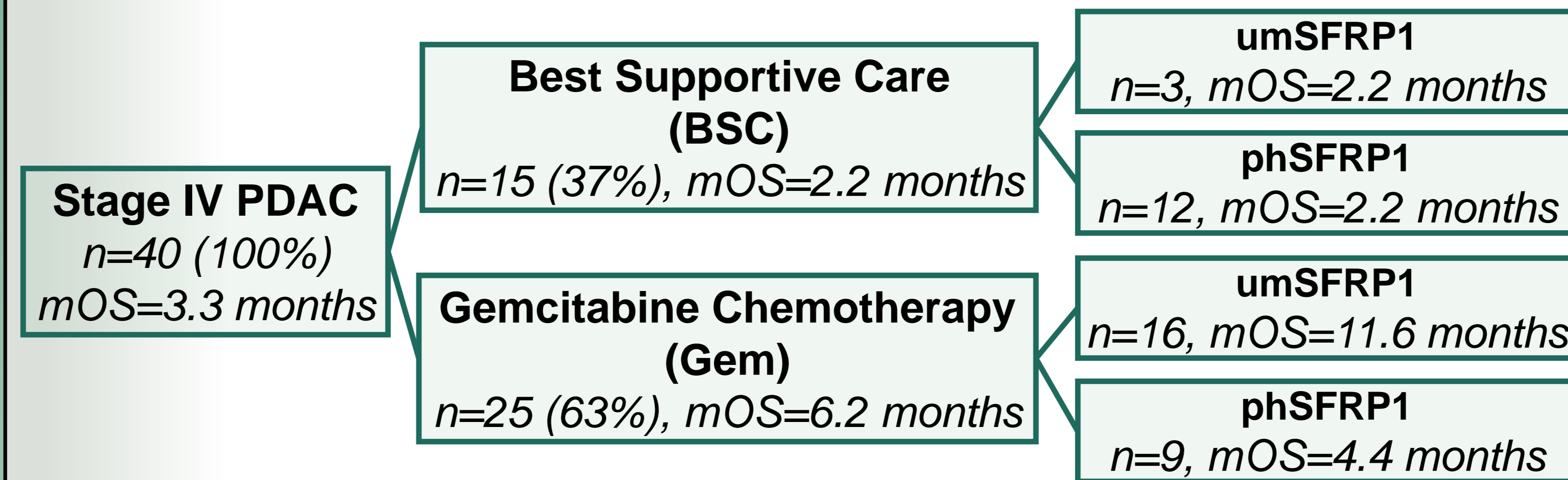
Who?

Patients diagnosed with Stage IV pancreatic cancer. Patients in the discovery cohort from Aalborg university hospital, and the validation cohort from the BIOPAC study.

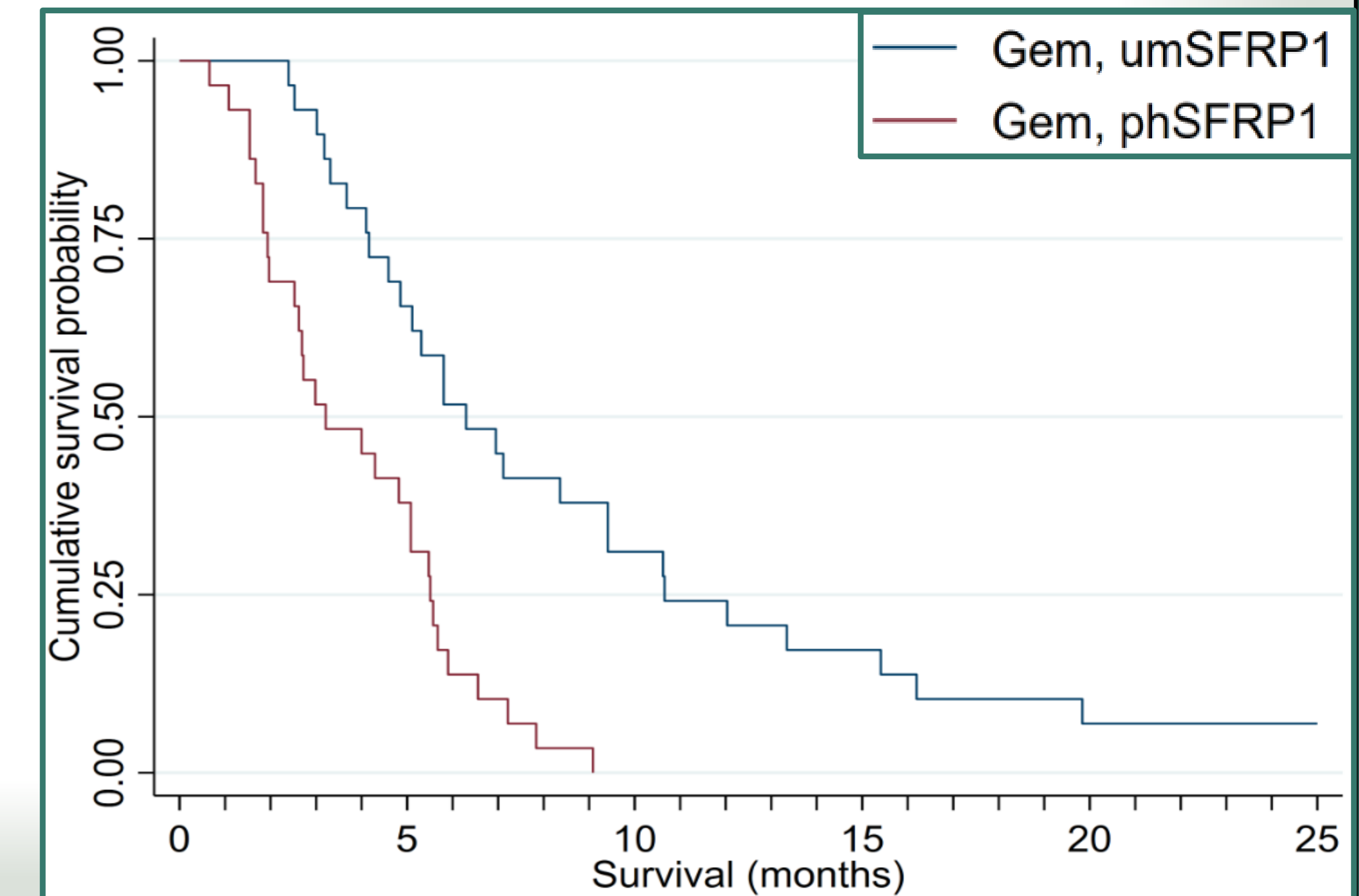
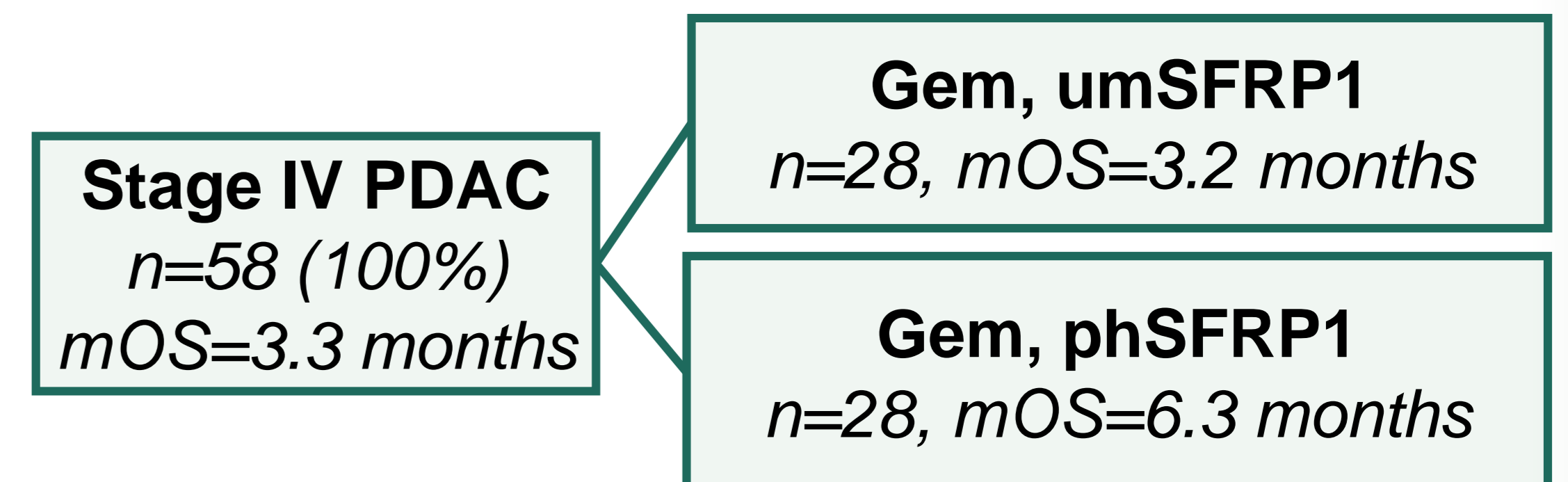
How?

Methylation specific PCR

RESULTS – DISCOVERY COHORT



RESULTS – VALIDATION COHORT



Conclusion

Promoter hypermethylated SFRP1 was significantly associated with poorer survival in Gem-treated Stage IV Pancreatic Cancer Patients.

