Biomarker Array for Prostate Cancer

DESCRIPTION
There are 4 major diagnostic tools for detecting prostate cancer. These tests include: the Prostate-specific antigen test (PSA test), Digital rectal exam (DRE), Transrectal ultrasound, and prostate biopsy. While the PSA test is more sensitive than the digital rectal examination for detecting prostate cancer, some early cases of prostate cancer may be missed by the PSA screening cut-point of 4.0 ng/L. This highlights a need for a method of diagnosing prostate cell proliferative disorders such as prostate cancer with improved sensitivity, specificity and predictive value. This technology addresses the long felt need for the early diagnosis of prostate cell proliferative disorders, in particular for the detection of prostate cancer, prostate carcinoma and prostate neoplasms. This is accomplished via a biomarker array for a novel panel of genes, RNA sequences, genomic sequences and regulatory regions.

KEY ASPECTS
- This technology does not rely on a single biomarker but instead on a large number of biomarkers and their combined expression pattern
- Some of the biomarkers in included in the array below are: PSA RNA, TMPRSS2:ERG RNA, GSTPI, APC, RARB, RASSFI DNA, TMPRSS2:ERG Type III or V1 fusion RNA, GSTPI, APC, RARB, RASSFI and PCA3

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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<th>Title</th>
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