

A MULTITARGET FRAMEWORK FOR WNT SIGNALLING-DRIVEN COLORECTAL CANCER PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION

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Poster

Colorectal

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A study of 17 FAP patients and 15 sporadic colorectal cancer patients identified distinct Wnt/ β -catenin and PI3K/mTOR pathway activation patterns and microbiome signatures that may inform early detection strategies for Wnt-driven colorectal lesions.

KEY POINTS

- FAP adenomas showed increased expression of AXIN2 and cMYC and activation of both Wnt/ β -catenin and PI3K/mTOR pathways, while sporadic CRC showed higher Wnt/ β -catenin activation but no change in mTOR signaling compared to FAP adenomas.
- Oral microbiota of FAP patients was significantly enriched in Proteobacteria and depleted in the CRC-protective phylum Actinobacteria compared to non-diseased FIT-positive controls.
- CRC mucosal samples showed higher abundance of cancer-associated bacterial families Fusobacteriaceae, Clostridiaceae and Gemellaceae compared to controls.
- The authors conclude that these distinct microbial signatures in FAP patients may contribute to developing non-invasive screening tools for early detection of Wnt signaling-driven colorectal cancers.

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