

DISKS LARGE-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN 5 (DLGAP5) IS A PUTATIVE PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKER FOR INTRADUCTAL PAPILLARY MUCINOUS NEOPLASM (IPMN) OF PANCREAS

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Poster

Pancreas

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DLGAP5 protein expression correlates with IPMN grade progression and its modulation affects proliferation in precursor cells, with associated secreted proteins identified as potential cyst fluid biomarkers.

KEY POINTS

- DLGAP5 immunohistochemistry staining density and intensity differed significantly among low-grade dysplasia, high-grade dysplasia, and carcinoma in a retrospective cohort of 45 resected IPMN patients ($p < 0.0001$ for both), with significant differences between low-grade dysplasia versus high-grade dysplasia and versus carcinoma but not between high-grade dysplasia and carcinoma.
- DLGAP5 knockdown in pancreatic cancer cell lines decreased proliferation, while its overexpression in IPMN precursor cells increased proliferation.
- Secretome profiling identified eight proteins with significantly increased secretion in DLGAP5-overexpressing IPMN precursor cells, including PRDX1, PRDX2, FABP5, and SCGB1D2, which have previously been identified in cyst fluid or serum of IPMN patients.
- Prospective validation of these DLGAP5-dependent secreted proteins as surrogate biomarkers in cystic fluid samples is ongoing.
- This work is relevant for researchers and clinicians seeking improved biomarkers for IPMN risk stratification beyond morphological assessment.

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