Patent Search

Invention Title	A NOVEL METHOD TO IDENTIFY THE MOLECULAR SIGNATURE OF DEMS IN ESOPHAGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
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Abstract:

The present invention describes a novel method to identify the molecular signature of DEMs in Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Esophageal cancer is one of the major malignancies of the gastrointestinal tract. It is mainly of two types: esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), and esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAD). ESCC is the malignancy the upper esophagus, while EAD is predominantly in the lower esophagus. The risk factors are different for both malignancies. Lack of an ideal biomarker for early detection or discrimination between ESCC versus normal esophageal epithelial leave surgery as the only option for ESCC patients. In the present invention, a novel method to identify the unique molecular signature consisting of ten DEMs (upregulated as well as downregulated) in ESCC as compared to normal with detection ability to discriminate ESCC from the normal condition. Accompanied Drawings [FIGS. 1-2]

Complete Specification

DESC:FIELD OF INVENTION:
This invention generally relates to the field of the method to identify the unique molecular signature consisting of ten DEMs (upregulated as well as downregulated) in ESCC as compared to normal with detection ability to discriminate ESCC from the normal condition, and more particularly relates to a novel method to identify the molecular signature of DEMs in Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
Esophageal cancer is one of the major malignancies of the gastrointestinal tract. It is mainly of two types: esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), and esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAD). ESCC is the malignancy of the upper esophagus, while EAD is predominantly in the lower esophagus. The risk factors are different for both malignancies. Lack of an ideal biomarker for early detection or discrimination between ESCC versus normal esophageal epithelial leave surgery as the only option for ESCC patients. In the present invention, a novel method to identify the unique molecular signature consisting of ten DEMs (upregulated as well as downregulated) in ESCC as compared to normal with detection ability to discriminate ESCC from the normal condition.
There are few references for the present invention as given below:
WO2014167494A1 discloses a method for determining a peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL), in particular for subtyping PTCLs with a clinically significant diagnostic accuracy, said method being based on the use of a molecular signature. Furthermore, the present invention relates to said molecular signature and its use as a diagnostic agent.
WO2007013671A2 describes, and in order to identify the molecules involved in esophageal carcinogenesis and those to be useful for diagnostic markers as well as targets for new drugs and immunotherapy, a cDNA microarray representing 32,256 genes was constructed to analyze the expression profiles of 19 esophageal squamous cell

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