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(54) Title: PD-ECGF AS BIOMARKER OF CANCER

(57) Abstract: The present invention corresponds to the field of cancer and is related to predicting cancer detection, diagnosis, monitoring and prediction of response to treatment, in particular platelet derived-endothelial cell growth factor (PD-ECGF) levels for their use as a potential value in monitoring disease evolution and predicting response to anti-angiogenic treatment.



WO 2016/142471 A1

PD-ECGF AS BIOMARKER OF CANCER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention belongs to the field of cancer, particularly to biomarkers useful in cancer diagnosis and prognosis, wherein PD-ECGF biomarker modified levels in a sample from a subject are useful in diagnosing cancer in a subject or in prognosis of a subject suffering from cancer.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 The incidence of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) has been steadily rising each year. There have been significant advances described in our understanding of the biology of this cancer. Thanks to these advances, new therapeutic strategies in patients with advanced disease have been developed.

15 US8029981B2 relates to methods of diagnosing RCC that comprise determining the levels of the hypoxia-inducible protein-2 (HIG2). US7611839B2 relates to a method for confirming a diagnosis of RCC in a subject that comprises determining the levels of elongation factor 1 alpha 2 (EEF1A2) and toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2).

 Nevertheless, there are still no biomarkers for routine use in the clinical practice
20 in relation to RCC. Particularly in the last decade the methods used in prognosis of RCC have not changed. In general the therapy is classified by the histology; and patients continue to be exposed to potentially toxic therapies with no indication response probability. Therefore, there is still a need in the art for identifying potential biomarkers in the diagnosis and/or prognosis of RCC.

25 Worldwide, breast cancer is the second most common type of cancer (10.4%; after lung cancer) and the fifth most common cause of cancer death (after lung cancer, stomach cancer, liver cancer, and colon cancer). Among women worldwide, breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer death. The number of cases worldwide has significantly increased since the 1970s, a phenomenon partly blamed on modern
30 lifestyles in the Western world. North American women have the highest incidence of breast cancer in the world.

Some well-established breast molecular markers with prognostic and/or therapeutic value include hormone receptors including estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR), HER-2 oncogene, Ki-67, and p53. More recently identified molecular targets in breast cancer include CXCR4, caveolin and FOXP3.

5 With 655,000 deaths worldwide per year, colorectal cancer is the third most common form of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related death in the Western world. Many colorectal cancers are thought to arise from adenomatous polyps in the colon. These mushroom-shaped growths are usually benign, but some may develop into cancer over time. The majority of the time, the diagnosis of localized colon
10 cancer is through colonoscopy.

Surgical resection is the primary treatment modality for early stage colorectal cancer (stage I through III), and the most powerful tool for assessing prognosis following potentially curative surgery is pathologic analysis of the resected specimen. Although the parameters that determine pathologic stage are the strongest predictors of
15 postoperative outcome, other clinical, molecular, and histologic features may influence prognosis independent of stage. Among patients with stage IV disease, prognosis is more closely tied to the location and extent of distant metastatic disease

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level is the tumor marker most often used in colorectal cancer. This level can be checked prior to surgery to predict prognosis, can be
20 used during therapy to assess response to treatment or after completion of therapy to monitor for recurrence. CA 19-9 is a blood marker that may be elevated in colorectal cancer. MSI (microsatellite instability) can be used to identify early stage colon cancer that may require more aggressive treatment or to identify patients who should have further genetic testing due to the risk for a familial syndrome related to several cancer
25 types. Recently, serum miR-21 has been proposed as an early diagnostic and prognostic biomarker in colorectal cancer (Toiyama *et al.* 2013 J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 105(12): 849-859).

However, due to the high incidence of both breast cancer and colorectal cancer, there is a continuing need in the art for diagnostic and/or predictive markers of response
30 of said cancers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The inventors have analyzed expression levels of PD-ECGF protein by immunohistochemistry, ELISA and western blotting. PD-ECGF was not detected in non-cancerous tissue samples (0 in 12, 0%), but PD-ECGF protein was observed in 67
5 (>97 %) tissue samples out of 69 RCC patients and in 10 (59%) out of 17 in tissue samples from breast cancer patients analyzed by immunohistochemistry. Thus, PD-ECGF determination from tissue samples could be used for cancer detection, diagnosis or monitoring.

In addition, the inventors have found that PD-ECGF expression is a predictive
10 factor of the response to anti-angiogenic therapies in patients with renal cell carcinoma, and colorectal cancer as shown by correlating PD-ECGF levels in the tumors prior to the initiation of the therapy with the risk of early progression (Kaplan–Meier and Gehan-Breslow-Wilcoxon tests, $p < 0,045$). Therefore, PD-ECGF expression has potential value in predicting cancer progression to therapy as a predictive factor of
15 response to anti-angiogenic therapies.

Furthermore, colorectal patients with higher plasma levels of PD-ECGF had a significantly higher risk of early progression, as represented by a significant hazard ratio analysis for PD-ECGF and tumor progression (Hazard ratio, $p < 0,041$). Therefore, PD-ECGF plasma protein levels have a potential value in predicting cancer response to
20 therapy as a predictive factor of response to anti-angiogenic therapies.

These findings support the use of PD-ECGF as a novel biomarker for detection, diagnosis, disease monitoring and prediction of response in patients with RCC, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and other type of cancers.

Thus, in a first aspect, the present invention relates to a method for the diagnosis of
25 cancer in a subject that comprises

- (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,
- wherein
- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when
30 compared to a reference value, then the subject is diagnosed with cancer, and
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, then the subject is not diagnosed with cancer.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for predicting the response of a subject suffering from cancer to an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment is not doxorubicin or interferon therapy, that comprises

- (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - 5 (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,
- wherein
- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a bad response to the anti-angiogenic treatment, and
 - 10 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a good response to the anti-angiogenic treatment.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to the use of PD-ECGF in the diagnosis of cancer in a subject and/or in the determination of the response of a cancer patient to
15 an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment is not doxorubicin or interferon therapy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1. Levels of PD-ECGF protein from tumor or non-tumor tissue samples
20 of patients or healthy subjects measured by immunohistochemistry.

Figure 2. Levels of PD-ECGF protein from tumor tissue samples of RCC Cancer patients measured by immunohistochemistry.

Figure 3. Levels of PD-ECGF protein from tumor tissue samples of Breast Cancer patients measured by immunohistochemistry.

25 **Figure 4.** Kaplan–Meier survival plot of progression free survival in RCC patients related with the tumor tissue levels of PD-ECGF expression.

Figure 5. PD-ECGF protein levels measured by ELISA from plasma samples of healthy donors or cancer patients.

Figure 6. PD-ECGF protein levels measured by ELISA from plasma samples of
30 RCC cancer patients.

Figure 7. PD-ECGF protein levels measured by ELISA from plasma samples of Breast Cancer patients.

Figure 8. PD-ECGF protein levels measured by ELISA from plasma samples of colorectal cancer patients.

Figure 9. Hazard Ratio association of PD-ECGF plasma protein levels to tumor progression in colorectal cancer patients.

5 **Figure 10.** Kaplan–Meier survival plot of progression free survival in RCC patients related with the plasma levels of PD-ECGF.

Figure 11. Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival plot of colorectal adenocarcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (7 samples). Reference: Colorectal Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional).

10 **Figure 12.** Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of glioblastoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (291 samples). Reference: Brennan CW et al., The somatic genomic landscape of glioblastoma. Cell. 2013 Oct10;155(2):462-77.

15 **Figure 13.** Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of kidney renal clear cell carcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (413 samples). Reference: Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional).

Figure 14. Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival plot of kidney renal clear cell carcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (413 samples). Reference: Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional).

20 **Figure 15.** Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of kidney renal clear cell carcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (392 samples). Reference: Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network. Comprehensive molecular characterization of clear cell renal cell carcinoma. Nature. 2013 Jul 4;499(7456):43-9.

25 **Figure 16.** Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival plot of kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (161 samples).Reference: Kidney Renal Papillary Cell Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional).

30 **Figure 17.** Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of lung adenocarcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (230 samples). Reference: Lung Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional).

Figure 18. Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival plot of lung adenocarcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (230 samples). Reference: Lung Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional).

Figure 19. Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival plot of prostate adenocarcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (85 samples). Reference: Taylor BS et al., Integrative genomic profiling of human prostate cancer. Cancer Cell. 2010 Jul 13;18(1):11-22.

Figure 20. Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of testicular germ cell cancer patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (149 samples). Reference: Testicular Germ Cell Cancer (TCGA, Provisional).

Figure 21. Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of thymoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (124 samples). Reference: Thymoma (TCGA, Provisional).

Figure 22. Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival plot of thymoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (124 samples). Reference: Thymoma (TCGA, Provisional).

Figure 23. Kaplan-Meier overall survival plot of papillary thyroid carcinoma patients wherein PD-ECGF expression is altered. All complete tumors (388 samples). Reference: Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network. Integrated genomic characterization of papillary thyroid carcinoma. Cell. 2014 Oct 23;159(3):676-90.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

The term “anti-angiogenic treatment” or “anti-angiogenesis treatment”, as used herein, relates to a treatment based on at least one anti-angiogenesis agent. The term “anti-angiogenic agent” or “anti-angiogenesis agent” or “angiogenesis inhibitor”, relates to an agent targeted to angiogenesis (e.g. the process of forming blood vessels) including, but not limited to, tumor angiogenesis. In this context, inhibition can refer to blocking the formation of blood vessels and halting or slowing down the growth of blood vessels.

The term “cancer” is referred to a disease characterized by uncontrolled cell division (or by an increase of survival or apoptosis resistance) and by the ability of said cells to invade other neighboring tissues (invasion) and spread to other areas of the body where the cells are not normally located (metastasis) through the lymphatic and blood vessels, circulate through the bloodstream, and then invade normal tissues elsewhere in the body. Depending on whether or not they can spread by invasion and metastasis, tumors are classified as being either benign or malignant: benign tumors are tumors that cannot spread by invasion or metastasis, i.e., they only grow locally; whereas malignant tumors are tumors that are capable of spreading by invasion and metastasis. Biological processes known to be related to cancer include angiogenesis, immune cell infiltration, cell migration and metastasis. The term cancer includes, without limitation, lung cancer, sarcoma, malignant melanoma, pleural mesothelioma, bladder carcinoma, prostate cancer, pancreas carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, ovarian cancer, hepatoma, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, kidney cancer, esophageal cancer, suprarenal cancer, parotid gland cancer, head and neck carcinoma, cervix cancer, endometrial cancer, liver cancer, mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, leukaemia, and lymphoma. In a particular embodiment of the invention, the cancer is renal cell carcinoma (RCC), breast cancer, or colorectal cancer. The term “breast cancer” relates to any malignant proliferative disorder of breast cells, most commonly from the inner lining of milk ducts or the lobules that supply the ducts with milk. Cancers originating from ducts are known as ductal carcinomas, while those originating from lobules are known as lobular carcinomas. The term “colorectal cancer” also known as “colon cancer”, “rectal cancer”, or “bowel cancer”, refers to a cancer from uncontrolled cell growth in the colon or rectum, or in the appendix. The term “renal cell carcinoma” also known as “kidney cancer” or “renal adenocarcinoma” relates to cancer wherein tumor cells are found in any tissue of the kidney including clear cell carcinomas (mixed with granular cells or not), chromophilic cancers, rhabdoid tumors of the kidney, chromophobic cancers, oncocytic cancers, collecting duct cancers, transitional cell carcinomas and sarcomatoid tumors.

The term “diagnosis”, as used herein, refers both to the process of attempting to determine and/or identify a possible disease in a subject, i.e. the diagnostic procedure, and to the opinion reached by this process, i.e. the diagnostic opinion. As such, it can

also be regarded as an attempt at classification of an individual's condition into separate and distinct categories that allow medical decisions about treatment and prognosis to be made. In particular, the term "diagnosis of cancer" relates to the capacity to identify or detect the presence of a tumor in a subject. This detection, as it is understood by a person skilled in the art, does not claim to be correct in 100% of the analyzed samples. However, it requires that a statistically significant amount of the analyzed samples are classified correctly. The amount that is statistically significant can be established by a person skilled in the art by means of using different statistical tools; illustrative, non-limiting examples of said statistical tools include determining confidence intervals, determining the p-value, the Student's t-test or Fisher's discriminant functions, etc. (see, for example, Dowdy and Wearden, Statistics for Research, John Wiley & Sons, New York 1983). The confidence intervals are preferably at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 97%, at least 98% or at least 99%. The p-value is preferably less than 0.1, less than 0.05, less than 0.01, less than 0.005 or less than 0.0001. The teachings of the present invention preferably allow correctly diagnosing in at least 60%, in at least 70%, in at least 80%, or in at least 90% of the subjects of a determined group or population analyzed.

The term "expression level", as used herein, refers to the measurable quantity of gene product produced by the gene in a sample of the subject, wherein the gene product can be a transcriptional product or a translational product. As understood by the person skilled in the art, the gene expression level can be quantified by measuring the messenger RNA levels of said gene or of the protein encoded by said gene. In the context of the present invention, the expression level of the gene encoding PD-ECGF can be determined by measuring the levels of mRNA encoded by said gene, or by measuring the levels of the protein encoded by said gene, i.e. PD-ECGF protein or of variants thereof. PD-ECGF protein variants include all the physiologically relevant post-translational chemical modifications forms of the protein, for example, glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, etc., provided that the functionality of the protein is maintained. Said term encompasses the PD-ECGF protein of any mammal species, including but not being limited to domestic and farm animals (cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats or rodents), primates and humans. Preferably, the PD-ECGF protein is a human protein.

The term “platelet derived-endothelial cell growth factor” or “PD-ECGF”, as used herein, is also known as “platelet-derived endothelial cell growth factor-1”, “ECGF-1” or “ECGF1”, “gliostatin”, “platelet-derived endothelial cell mitogen” “thymidine phosphorylase” or “TP”, and relates to a cytoplasmic protein initially isolated from platelets showing endothelial mitogenic activity. It is an acidic non-glycosylated protein of 45 kDa, which is synthesized as a precursor of 482 amino acids from which it is derived by N-terminal processing. The protein isolated from placenta contains five additional amino acids at the N-terminus. PD-ECGF can be phosphorylated *in vivo* at serine residues but the biological significance of this phosphorylation step is unknown. The human gene encoding PD-ECGF is located on chromosome 22 and assigned Gene ID 1890 (NCBI GenBank, 1 march 2014 update). A number of transcript variants have been described for PD-ECGF: transcript variant 1 (accession number NM_001113755.2 in NCBI GenBank), encoding the same isoform 1 than variants 2, 3 and 4; transcript variant 2 (NM_001953.4), which uses an alternate splice site in the 5' UTR; transcript variant 3 (NM_001113756.2), which differs in the 5' UTR compared to variant 1; transcript variant 4 (NM_001257988.1), which uses an alternate splice site in the 5' UTR compared to variant 1; and transcript variant 5 (NM_001257989.1), which uses alternate splice sites in the 5' UTR and the 3' coding region compared to variant 1, and coding for isoform 2, said isoform 2 having an additional segment in the C-terminal region compared to isoform 1. The amino acid sequence of human PD-ECGF is located in NCBI GenBank under accession number AAB03344.2 (482 amino acids, version as of 3 february 2000) and under UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot accession number P19971.2 (Uniprot version 167 as of 19 February 2014).

The term “predicting the response to an anti-angiogenic treatment”, as used herein, relates to the prediction of a medical outcome following a therapeutic intervention using an anti-angiogenic treatment. The outcome after the treatment may be determined using any common end point for patient progression, such as, for example, a poor or good outcome (e.g., likelihood of long-term survival, overall survival, disease-specific survival, progression-free survival or disease-free survival); relapse, disease progression, or mortality. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the prediction of the response, although preferred to be, need not be correct for 100% of the

subjects to be diagnosed or evaluated. The term, however, requires that a statistically significant portion of subjects can be identified as having an increased probability of having a given outcome in response to the therapy. Whether a subject is statistically significant can be determined without further ado by the person skilled in the art using various well known statistic evaluation tools, e.g., determination of confidence intervals, p-value determination, Student's t-test, Mann-Whitney test, etc. Details are found in Dowdy and Wearden, Statistics for Research, John Wiley & Sons, New York 1983. Preferred confidence intervals are at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90% at least 95%. The p-values are, preferably 0.05, 0.025, 0.001 or lower. Any parameter which is widely accepted for determining response of a patient can be used in the present invention including, without limitation of disease progression.

The term “reference value”, as used herein, refers to a laboratory value used as a reference for values/data obtained by laboratory examinations of subjects or samples collected from subjects. The reference value or reference level can be an absolute value, a relative value, a value that has an upper or a lower limit, a range of values, an average value, a median value, a mean value, or a value as compared to a particular control or baseline value. A reference value can be based on an individual sample value, such as for example, a value obtained from a sample from the subject being tested, but at an earlier point in time. The reference value can be based on a large number of samples, such as from population of subjects of the chronological age matched group, or based on a pool of samples including or excluding the sample to be tested. Suitable reference values are indicated in the context of the methods of the invention for determining cancer diagnosis or predicting the response of a subject with cancer that is being treated with anti-angiogenic therapies.

The term “sample” or “biological sample”, as used herein, refers to biological material isolated from a subject. The biological sample contains any biological material suitable for detecting RNA or protein levels. In a particular embodiment, the sample comprises genetic material, e.g., DNA, genomic DNA (gDNA), complementary DNA (cDNA), RNA, heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA), mRNA, etc., from the subject under study. The sample can be isolated from any suitable tissue or biological fluid such as, for example blood, saliva, plasma, serum, urine, cerebrospinal liquid (CSF), feces, a

surgical specimen, a specimen obtained from a biopsy, and a tissue sample embedded in paraffin. Methods for isolating samples are well known to those skilled in the art. In particular, methods for obtaining a sample from a biopsy include gross apportioning of a mass, or micro-dissection or other art-known cell-separation methods. In order to
5 simplify conservation and handling of the samples, these can be formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded or first frozen and then embedded in a cryosolidifiable medium, such as OCT-Compound, through immersion in a highly cryogenic medium that allows rapid freeze. In a particular embodiment, the sample from the subject according to the methods of the present invention is a biological fluid sample. In a particular
10 embodiment, the sample from the subject according to the methods of the present invention is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, and a tissue sample; more preferably from the group consisting of plasma and a tissue sample.

The term “subject” or “individual” or “animal” or “patient” or “mammal,” relates to all the animals classified as mammals and includes but is not limited to domestic and
15 farm animals, primates and humans, for example, human beings, non-human primates, cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, or rodents. Preferably, the subject is a male or female human being of any age, sex or race.

The term “treatment”, as used herein comprises any type of therapy, which aims at terminating, preventing, ameliorating and/or reducing the susceptibility to a clinical
20 condition as described herein. In a preferred embodiment, the term treatment relates to prophylactic treatment (i.e. a therapy to reduce the susceptibility of a clinical condition, a disorder or condition as defined herein). Thus, “treatment,” “treating,” and the like, as used herein, refer to obtaining a desired pharmacologic and/or physiologic effect, covering any treatment of a pathological condition or disorder in a mammal, including a
25 human. The effect may be prophylactic in terms of completely or partially preventing a disorder or symptom thereof and/or may be therapeutic in terms of a partial or complete cure for a disorder and/or adverse effect attributable to the disorder. That is, “treatment” includes (1) preventing the disorder from occurring or recurring in a subject, (2) inhibiting the disorder, such as arresting its development, (3) stopping or terminating
30 the disorder or at least symptoms associated therewith, so that the host no longer suffers from the disorder or its symptoms, such as causing regression of the disorder or its symptoms, for example, by restoring or repairing a lost, missing or defective function,

or stimulating an inefficient process, or (4) relieving, alleviating, or ameliorating the disorder, or symptoms associated therewith, where ameliorating is used in a broad sense to refer to at least a reduction in the magnitude of a parameter, such as inflammation, pain, and/or immune deficiency.

5

Cancer diagnostic method of the invention

The authors of the present invention have found that PD-ECGF expression is not detected in non-cancerous tissue samples (0 in 12, 0%), while PD-ECGF protein expression is detected in 67 (>97 %) tissue samples out of 69 RCC patients and in 9 (56%) out of 16 in tissue samples from breast cancer patients when tissue samples were analyzed by immunohistochemistry (see Example 1). Similarly, PD-ECGF expression was observed in 14 (>87 %) plasma samples out of 16 RCC patients, in 11 (69%) out of 16 in plasma samples from breast cancer patients and in 52 (90%) out of 58 in plasma samples from colorectal cancer patients analyzed by ELISA (see Example 2).

Therefore, in a first aspect, the invention relates to a method for the diagnosis of cancer in a subject that comprises

- (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
- (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,

wherein

- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, then the subject is diagnosed with cancer, and
- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, then the subject is not diagnosed with cancer.

Thus, in a first step of the diagnostic method of the invention, the expression levels of PD-ECGF are determined in a sample from the subject whose diagnosis is to be determined. The sample wherein the expression level of PD-ECGF is determined can be any sample containing cells from the potential tumor. In a particular embodiment, the sample containing cells from the potential tumor is a biological fluid sample. In a particular embodiment, the sample containing cells from the potential tumor is potential tumor tissue or a portion thereof. In a more particular embodiment, said potential tumor tissue sample is a kidney tissue sample from a patient whose diagnosis of kidney cancer is to be determined, or a breast tissue sample from a patient whose diagnosis of breast

cancer is to be determined, or a colorectal tissue sample from a patient whose diagnosis of colorectal cancer is to be determined. Said sample can be obtained by conventional methods, e.g., biopsy, surgical excision or aspiration, by using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the related medical arts. Methods for obtaining the sample
5 from the biopsy include gross apportioning of a mass, or microdissection or other art-known cell-separation methods including nephrectomy and partial tumorectomy. Tumor cells can additionally be obtained from fine needle aspiration cytology. In order to simplify conservation and handling of the samples, these can be formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded or first frozen and then embedded in a cryosolidifiable medium,
10 such as OCT-Compound, through immersion in a highly cryogenic medium that allows for rapid freeze.

In another embodiment, the sample wherein the expression level of PD-ECGF is determined is a biofluid from the patient whose diagnosis is to be determined. In a preferred embodiment, the biofluid is selected from blood, particularly peripheral blood,
15 plasma or serum. The blood sample is typically extracted by means of puncturing an artery or vein, normally a vein from the inner part of the elbow or from the back of the hand, the blood sample being collected in an air-tight vial or syringe. A capillary puncture normally on the heel or on the distal phalanxes of fingers can be performed for analysis by means of a micromethod. Serum can be obtained from the complete blood
20 sample and in the absence of anticoagulant by leaving the sample to settle for 10 minutes so that it coagulates and subsequently centrifuging it at 1,500 rpm for 10 minutes for the purpose of separating the cells (precipitate) from the serum (supernatant). In turn, to obtain the plasma sample the complete blood is contacted with an anticoagulant and is centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 20 minutes. The precipitate of said
25 centrifugation corresponds to the formed elements, and the supernatant corresponds to the plasma. The serum or the plasma obtained can be transferred to a storage tube for sample analysis by means of the method of the invention.

In a particular embodiment of the diagnostic method of the invention, the sample wherein PD-ECGF expression levels are determined is a plasma sample or a tissue
30 sample. In a particular embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels are determined in a plasma sample or in a breast tissue sample when diagnosis of breast cancer is to be determined. In a particular alternative embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels are

determined in a plasma sample or in a kidney tissue sample when diagnosis of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is to be determined. In another particular alternative embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels are determined in a plasma sample or in a colorectal tissue sample when diagnosis of colorectal cancer is to be determined.

5 As previously described, gene expression levels can be quantified by measuring the messenger RNA levels of the gene or of the protein encoded by said gene or of the protein encoded by said gene, i.e. PD-ECGF protein or of variants thereof. PD-ECGF protein variants include all the physiologically relevant post-translational chemical modifications forms of the protein, for example, glycosylation, phosphorylation, 10 acetylation, etc., provided that the functionality of the protein is maintained. Said term encompasses the PD-ECGF protein of any mammal species, including but not being limited to domestic and farm animals (cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats or rodents), primates and humans. Preferably, the PD-ECGF protein is a human protein.

In order to measure the mRNA levels of a gene, the biological sample may be 15 treated to physically, mechanically or chemically disrupt tissue or cell structure, to release intracellular components into an aqueous or organic solution to prepare nucleic acids for further analysis. The nucleic acids are extracted from the sample by procedures known to the skilled person and commercially available. RNA is then extracted from frozen or fresh samples by any of the methods typical in the art, for example, 20 Sambrook, J., *et al.*, 2001. Molecular cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, N.Y., Vol. 1-3. Preferably, care is taken to avoid degradation of the RNA during the extraction process.

The expression level can be determined using mRNA obtained from a formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sample. mRNA may be isolated from an archival 25 pathological sample or biopsy sample which is first deparaffinized. An exemplary deparaffinization method involves washing the paraffinized sample with an organic solvent, such as xylene. Deparaffinized samples can be rehydrated with an aqueous solution of a lower alcohol. Suitable lower alcohols, for example, include methanol, ethanol, propanols and butanols. Deparaffinized samples may be rehydrated with 30 successive washes with lower alcoholic solutions of decreasing concentration, for example. Alternatively, the sample is simultaneously deparaffinized and rehydrated. The sample is then lysed and RNA is extracted from the sample. Samples can be also

obtained from fresh tumor tissue such as a resected tumor. In a particular embodiment samples can be obtained from fresh tumor tissue or from OCT embedded frozen tissue. In another preferred embodiment samples can be obtained by colonoscopy and then paraffin-embedded.

5 In order to normalize the values of mRNA expression among the different samples, it is possible to compare the expression levels of the mRNA of interest in the test samples with the expression of a control RNA. A "control RNA" as used herein, relates to RNA whose expression levels do not change or change only in limited amounts in tumor cells with respect to non-tumorigenic cells. Preferably, the control
10 RNA is mRNA derived from housekeeping genes and which code for proteins which are constitutively expressed and carry out essential cellular functions. Preferred housekeeping genes for use in the present invention include β -2-microglobulin, ubiquitin, 18-S ribosomal protein, cyclophilin, IPO8, HPRT, GAPDH, PSMB4, tubulin and β -actin. In a preferred embodiment, the control RNA is GAPDH, IPO8, HPRT, β -
15 actin, 18-S ribosomal protein or PSMB4 mRNA.

In one embodiment relative gene expression quantification is calculated according to the comparative threshold cycle (Ct) method using GAPDH, IPO8, HPRT, β -actin or PSMB4 as an endogenous control and commercial RNA controls as
20 calibrators. Final results are determined according to the formula $2^{-(\Delta C_t \text{ sample} - \Delta C_t \text{ calibrator})}$, where ΔC_t values of the calibrator and sample are determined by subtracting the Ct value of the target gene from the value of the control gene.

Suitable methods to determine gene expression levels at the mRNA level include, without limitation, standard assays for determining mRNA expression levels such as qPCR, RT-PCR, RNA protection analysis, Northern blot, RNA dot blot, *in situ*
25 hybridization, microarray technology, tag based methods such as serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) including variants such as LongSAGE and SuperSAGE, microarrays, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), including variants such as Flow-FISH, qFISH and double fusion FISH (D-FISH), and the like.

Suitable methods to determine gene expression levels at the protein level
30 include, without limitation, conventional methods for determining protein expression levels, such as using antibodies with a capacity to specifically bind to the proteins encoded by said genes (or to fragments thereof containing antigenic determinants) and

subsequent quantification of the resulting antibody-antigen complexes. In a particular embodiment, PD-ECGF protein levels can be quantified by using standard assays for determining protein expression levels such as Western-blot or Western transfer, ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), RIA (radioimmunoassay), competitive EIA (competitive enzyme immunoassay), DAS-ELISA (double antibody sandwich ELISA),
5 immunocytochemical and immunohistochemical techniques, techniques based on the use of protein biochips or microarrays which include specific antibodies or assays based on colloidal precipitation in formats such as dipsticks.

The antibodies to be employed in these assays can be, for example, polyclonal sera, hybridoma supernatants or monoclonal antibodies, antibody fragments, Fv, Fab, Fab' and F(ab')₂, ScFv, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies and humanized antibodies. At the same time, the antibodies can be labeled or not. Illustrative, but non-exclusive examples of markers which can be used include radioactive isotopes, enzymes, fluorophores, chemiluminescent reagents, enzymatic substrates or cofactors, enzymatic
15 inhibitors, particles, colorants, etc. There are a wide variety of well-known assays that can be used in the present invention, which use non-labeled antibodies (primary antibody) and labeled antibodies (secondary antibodies); among these techniques are included Western blot or Western transfer, ELISA, RIA, competitive EIA, DAS-ELISA, immunocytochemical and immunohistochemical techniques, techniques based on the use of biochips or protein microarrays including specific antibodies or assays based on
20 colloidal precipitation in formats such as dipsticks. Other ways of detecting and quantifying the levels of the protein of interest include techniques of affinity chromatography, binding-ligand assays, etc.

On the other hand, the determination of the levels of the PD-ECGF protein can be carried out by constructing a tissue microarray (TMA) containing the subject samples assembled, and determining the expression levels of the corresponding protein by immunohistochemistry techniques. Immunostaining intensity can be evaluated by two or more different pathologists and scored using uniform and clear cut-off criteria, in order to maintain the reproducibility of the method. Discrepancies can be resolved by
25 simultaneous re-evaluation. Briefly, the result of immunostaining can be recorded as negative expression (0) versus positive expression, and low expression (1+) versus moderate (2+) and high (3+) expression, taking into account the expression in tumor
30

cells and the specific cut-off for each marker. As a general criterion, the cut-offs are selected in order to facilitate reproducibility, and when possible, to translate biological events. Alternatively, the immunostaining intensity can be evaluated by using imaging techniques and automated methods such as those disclosed in Rojo, M.G. *et al.* (Folia Histochem. Cytobiol.2009; 47: 349-54) or Mulrane, L. *et al.* (Expert Rev. Mol. Diagn. 5 2008; 8: 707-25).

Alternatively, in another particular embodiment, the levels of the PD-ECGF protein are determined by Western blot. Western blot is based on the detection of proteins previously resolved by gel electrophoreses under denaturing conditions and 10 immobilized on a membrane, generally nitrocellulose, by the incubation with an antibody specific and a developing system (e.g. chemoluminescent).

In a particular embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels to be determined in the diagnostic method of the invention are determined as PD-ECGF protein levels. In a more particular embodiment, PD-ECGF protein levels are determined by ELISA, 15 western blot or by immunohistochemistry.

The term "activity level" of a protein, more particularly of an enzyme, as used herein refers to a measure of the enzyme activity, particularly measured as moles of substrate converted per unit of time.

Assays to determine the activity level of an enzyme are known by the skilled 20 person and include, without limitation, initial rate assays, progress curve assays, transient kinetics assays and relaxation assays. Continuous assays of enzymatic activity include, without limitation, spectrophotometric, fluorometric, calorimetric, chemiluminescent, light scattering and microscale thermophoresis assays. Discontinuous assays of enzymatic activity include, without limitation, radiometric and 25 chromatographic assays. As the skilled person understands, factors that may influence enzymatic activity comprise salt concentration, temperature, pH, and substrate concentration.

In a second step of the diagnostic method of the invention, the expression levels of PD-ECGF in the sample from a subject whose diagnosis is to be determined are 30 compared to a reference value.

In the context of the method of the invention for the diagnosis of cancer in a subject, the reference value is the PD-ECGF expression level determined in a sample

from a healthy subject, i.e. a subject not diagnosed with cancer, or in a non-tumor tissue sample from a subject diagnosed with cancer, preferably the reference value is the PD-ECGF expression level determined a sample from a healthy subject, or in a subject not diagnosed with cancer.

5 Once this reference value is established, the level of PD-ECGF expressed in the sample can be compared with said reference value, and thus be assigned a level of “increased” or “decreased” expression. For example, an increase in expression levels above the reference value of at least 1.1-fold, 1.5-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 30-fold, 40-fold, 50-fold, 60-fold, 70-fold, 80-fold, 90-fold, 100-fold or even more compared
10 with the reference value is considered as “increased” expression level. On the other hand, a decrease in expression levels below the reference value of at least 0.9-fold, 0.75-fold, 0.2-fold, 0.1-fold, 0.05-fold, 0.025-fold, 0.02-fold, 0.01-fold, 0.005-fold or even less compared with reference value is considered as “decreased” expression level.

 Thus, if an increased expression level of PD-ECGF in the sample from a subject
15 whose diagnosis is to be determined when compared to a reference value is observed, then the subject is diagnosed with cancer. Alternatively, if a decreased expression level of PD-ECGF in the sample from a subject whose diagnosis is to be determined when compared to the reference value, then the subject is not diagnosed with cancer.

20 *Method for predicting the response to an anti-angiogenic treatment according to the invention*

 The authors of the present invention have found that the levels of PD-ECGF determined in cancer patients show a statistically significant correlation with the risk that the patients shows early progression after treatment with an anti-angiogenic
25 therapy. Thus, in a further aspect, the invention relates to a method for predicting the response to treatment in a subject suffering from cancer and undergoing an anti-tumoral treatment that comprises

- (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,
- 30 wherein

- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a poor response of the cancer patient to the treatment, and
- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a good response of the cancer patient to the treatment.

In a particular embodiment, the invention relates to a method for predicting the response of a subject suffering from cancer to an anti-angiogenic treatment that comprises

- (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,
- wherein
- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a bad response to the anti-angiogenic treatment, and
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a good response to the anti-angiogenic treatment.

In a more particular embodiment, the invention relates to a method for predicting the response of a subject suffering from cancer to an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment is not doxorubicin or interferon therapy, that comprises

- (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,
- wherein
- if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a bad response to the anti-angiogenic treatment, and
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a good response to the anti-angiogenic treatment.

In a first step of the method of the invention for predicting the response to an anti-angiogenic treatment, the expression levels of PD-ECGF are determined in a

sample from a subject suffering from cancer whose response to treatment is to be predicted.

The sample wherein the expression level of PD-ECGF is determined can be any sample containing cells from the tumor. In a particular embodiment, the sample
5 containing cells from the potential tumor is a biological fluid sample. In a particular embodiment, the sample containing cells from the tumor is tumor tissue or a portion thereof. In a more particular embodiment, said tumor tissue sample is a kidney tumor tissue sample from a patient whose response to anti-angiogenic treatment of kidney cancer is to be predicted, or a breast tumor tissue sample from a patient whose response
10 to anti-angiogenic treatment of breast cancer is to be predicted, or a colorectal tumor tissue sample from a patient whose response to anti-angiogenic treatment of colorectal cancer is to be predicted. Said sample can be obtained by conventional methods, e.g., biopsy, surgical excision or aspiration, by using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the related medical arts and previously described in the context of the
15 diagnostic method of the invention. In one embodiment, the sample containing tumor cells is a sample of the primary tumor. In another embodiment, the tumor is a metastatic tumor and the sample wherein the PD-ECGF levels are determined is a sample from the metastasis.

In another embodiment, the sample wherein the expression level of PD-ECGF is
20 determined is a biofluid from the patient suffering from cancer whose response to treatment is to be predicted. In a preferred embodiment, the biofluid is selected from blood, particularly peripheral blood, plasma or serum. Methods for the obtention of blood, serum, and plasma samples are known by the skilled person and have been described previously in the context of the diagnostic method of the invention.

25 In a particular embodiment method of the invention for predicting the response to an anti-angiogenic treatment, the sample wherein PD-ECGF expression levels are determined is a plasma sample or a tissue sample. In a particular embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels are determined in a plasma sample or in a breast tumor tissue sample when response to anti-angiogenic treatment of breast cancer is to be predicted.
30 In a particular alternative embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels are determined in a plasma sample or in a kidney tumor tissue sample when response to anti-angiogenic treatment of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is to be predicted. In another particular

alternative embodiment, PD-ECFG expression levels are determined in a plasma sample or in a colorectal tumor tissue sample when response to anti-angiogenic treatment of colorectal cancer is to be predicted.

As previously described, gene expression levels can be quantified by measuring
5 the messenger RNA levels of the gene or of the protein encoded by said gene or of the protein encoded by said gene, i.e. PD-ECGF protein or of variants thereof. PD-ECGF protein variants have been described above and are incorporated herein.

Methods to determine expression levels based on mRNA levels and protein levels, particularly PD-ECGF mRNA levels and PD-ECGF protein levels, have been
10 described previously in the context of the diagnostic method of the invention and incorporated herein.

In a particular embodiment, PD-ECGF expression levels to be determined in the prediction of response to anti-angiogenic treatment method of the invention are determined as PD-ECGF protein levels. In a more particular embodiment, PD-ECGF
15 protein levels are determined by ELISA, western blot or by immunohistochemistry.

In a particular embodiment, the subject suffering from cancer whose prediction of response to treatment is to be determined by the method of the invention is undergoing an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment of cancer is based on at least one anti-angiogenesis agent.

20 Anti-angiogenic agents and treatments according to the invention include, without limitation anti-VEGF agents, including monoclonal antibodies such as bevacizumab (Avastin, a recombinant humanized monoclonal IgG1 antibody that binds to and inhibits the biological activity of human VEGFA in *in vitro* and *in vivo* assay systems), antibody derivatives such as ranibizumab (Lucentis), or antibody fragments
25 such as Fab IMC 1121 or F200 Fab or orally-available small molecules that inhibit the tyrosine kinases stimulated by VEGF such as lapatinib (Tykerb), sunitinib (Sutent), sorafenib (Nexavar), axitinib, and pazopanib; anti-fibroblast growth factor(anti-FGF) agents, such as suramin and its derivatives, pentosanpolysulfate, cediranib, pazopanib, or BIBF 1120); anti-EGF agents, such as cetuximab, gefitinib or erlotinib and anti-HGF
30 agents, such as ARQ197, JNJ-38877605, PF-04217903, SGX523, NK4, or AMG102; and antiangiogenic polypeptides such as angiostatin, endostatin, anti-angiogenic anti-thrombin III or sFRP- 4.

Further anti-angiogenic agents include Marimastat; AG3340; COL-3, BMS-275291, Thalidomide, Endostatin, SU5416, SU6668, EMD121974, 2-methoxyoestradiol, carboxiamidotriazole, CMIOI (GBS toxin), pentosanpolysulphate, angiopoietin 2 (Regeneron), herbimycin A, PNU145156E, 16K prolactin fragment,
5 Linomide, thalidomide, pentoxifylline, genistein, TNP470, endostatin, paclitaxel, accutin, angiostatin, cidofovir, vincristine, bleomycin, AGM- 1470, platelet factor 4 or minocycline.

Further anti-angiogenic agents include anti-angiogenic polypeptides, denoting polypeptides capable of inhibiting angiogenesis and including, without limitation,
10 angiostatin, endostatin, anti-angiogenic anti-thrombin III, sFRP- 4 as described in WO2007115376, an anti-VEGF antibody such as anibizumab, bevacizumab (avastin), Fab IMC 1121 and F200 Fab.

Further anti-angiogenic agents include pegaptanib, sunitinib, pazopanib, sorafenib, vatalanib and aflibercept (VEGF-Trap).

15 Further anti-angiogenic agents include VEGFR2 blocking antibodies, such as Ramucirumab (IMC-1121B) and DC101 (also known as anti-Flk-1 mAb).

In a particular embodiment, the anti-angiogenic agent is selected from the group comprising sunitinib, bevacizumab, and DC101.

In one embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not a treatment comprising
20 an anthracyclin antibiotic. In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not a treatment comprising doxorubicin. In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not a treatment comprising an interferon. In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not a treatment comprising a type I interferon and/or a type II interferon. In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not a treatment comprising IFN- α ,
25 IFN- β , IFN- ϵ , IFN- κ and IFN- ω . In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not a treatment comprising IFN- γ . In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is an adjuvant treatment, i.e. after the surgical excision of the tumor. In one embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not an adjuvant treatment comprising interferon. In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not an adjuvant
30 treatment comprising a type I interferon and/or a type II interferon. In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not an adjuvant treatment comprising IFN-

α , IFN- β , IFN- ϵ , IFN- κ and IFN- ω . In another embodiment, the antiangiogenic treatment is not an adjuvant treatment comprising IFN- γ .

Assays to determine the antiangiogenic activity of a particular agent are described, without limitation, in WO 2003086299.

5 In a second step of the prediction of response method of the invention, the expression levels of PD-ECGF in the sample from a subject suffering from cancer whose prediction to anti-angiogenic treatment is to be determined are compared to a reference value.

10 In the context of the method of the invention for the prediction of response of cancer in a subject to the treatment with anti-angiogenic therapy, a suitable reference value can be the PD-ECGF expression level determined in a sample from a subject having cancer or having had cancer which has shown a good response to treatment with anti-angiogenic therapy, said expression levels having been determined at the time that the patient was being treated. In another embodiment, the reference value is the PD-
15 ECGF levels in a healthy patient, i.e, a patient which has not been diagnosed with the type of cancer for which a prediction of the response to therapy is desired.

Once this reference value is established, the level of PD-ECGF expressed in the sample can be compared with said reference value, and thus be assigned a level of “increased” or “decreased” expression. For example, an increase in expression levels
20 above the reference value of at least 1.1-fold, 1.5-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 30-fold, 40-fold, 50-fold, 60-fold, 70-fold, 80-fold, 90-fold, 100-fold or even more compared with the reference value is considered as “increased” expression level. On the other hand, a decrease in expression levels below the reference value of at least 0.9-fold, 0.75-fold, 0.2-fold, 0.1-fold, 0.05-fold, 0.025-fold, 0.02-fold, 0.01-fold, 0.005-fold or even
25 less compared with reference value is considered as “decreased” expression level.

Thus, if an increased expression level of PD-ECGF in the sample from a subject suffering from cancer whose prediction of response to treatment is to be determined when compared to a reference value is observed, it is indicative of a poor response to treatment. Alternatively, if a decreased expression level of PD-ECGF in the sample
30 from a subject suffering from cancer whose prediction of response to treatment is to be determined when compared to the reference value, it is indicative of a good response to treatment.

Uses of the invention

In another aspect, the invention relates to the use of PD-ECGF in the diagnosis of cancer in a subject and/or in the prediction of the response of a cancer patient to an anti-angiogenic treatment. More in particular, the invention relates to the use of PD-ECGF in the diagnosis of cancer in a subject and/or in the prediction of the response of a cancer patient to an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment is not doxorubicin or interferon therapy.

The terms “diagnosis of cancer” and “prediction of the response of a cancer patient to an anti-angiogenic treatment” have been defined above and are equally applicable to the uses according to the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma (RCC), breast cancer and colorectal cancer. In a preferred embodiment, the use according to the invention comprises the use of the PD-ECGF polypeptide. In one embodiment, PD-ECGF polypeptide is used by determining the levels using a reagent which is capable of specifically binding to PD-ECGF, such as an antibody or an aptamer. In a preferred embodiment, the use according to the invention comprises the use of the polynucleotide encoding the PD-ECGF polypeptide. In one embodiment, the polynucleotide encoding the PD-ECGF polypeptide is used by determining the levels using a reagent which is capable of specifically binding to the polynucleotide encoding the PD-ECGF, such as a specific primer set or a probe.

The invention is described below by the following examples, which must be considered as merely illustrative and in no case limiting of the scope of the present invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Identification of tissue PD-ECGF levels as a cancer marker for detection, diagnosis and monitoring of cancer in patients. Determination of PD-ECGF protein levels in non-cancerous or tumor tissue samples by immunohistochemistry.

PD-ECGF expression was analyzed in tumors from patients by immunodetection. A mouse monoclonal anti-thymidine phosphorylase [P-GF, 44C] antibody was used (Abcam, ab 3151).

Results showed that:

- 5 - In 12 non-cancerous tissues, PD-ECGF was not detected; therefore there is a significant difference between the PD-ECGF levels of non-cancerous tissue and tumor mass in cancer patients (Mann–Whitney test, $p < 0.0001$) (Figure 1).
- 10 - Protein expression of PD-ECGF was observed in 67 (>97 %) tissue samples out of 69 RCC patients and in 9 (56%) out of 16 in tissues samples from breast cancer patients analyzed by immunohistochemistry.
- PD-ECGF has different locations (membrane, cytoplasm and nucleus), which allows evaluating the different degrees of expression according to location, and
- 15 - PD-ECGF shows different expression levels depending on the intrinsic characteristics of each tumor.

When PD-ECGF basal (pre-treatment) expression levels were analyzed, it was observed that the tumors showed different basal expression levels (Figure 2 and 3), probably depending on the intrinsic characteristics of each tumor.

20

Example 2. Identification of plasma PD-ECGF levels as a cancer marker for detection, diagnosis and monitoring of cancer in patients. Determination of PD-ECGF protein levels in plasma samples by ELISA.

PD-ECGF expression was analyzed in plasma from healthy subjects and cancer patients
25 by ELISA. A human thymidine phosphorylase, TP ELISA Kit [CSB-E10814h] was used.

Results showed that:

- 30 - Plasma PD-ECGF levels were not detectable in healthy subjects compared to cancer patients. Quantitatively, there is a statistically significant difference between the PD-ECGF levels of healthy subjects and plasma levels of PD-ECGF in cancer patients (Mann–Whitney test, $p = 0.0013$) (Figure 5).

- Protein expression of PD-ECGF was observed in 14 (>87 %) plasma samples out of 16 RCC patients, in 11 (69%) out of 16 in plasma samples from breast cancer patients and in 52 (90%) out of 58 in plasma samples from colorectal cancer patients analyzed by ELISA.
- 5 - PD-ECGF shows different expression levels depending on the characteristics of each patient.
- When PD-ECGF basal expression levels were analyzed, it was observed that the patients showed different basal expression levels (Figure 6, 7 and 8), probably depending on the intrinsic characteristics of each patient.

10

Example 3. Identification of PD-ECGF as a predictive factor of response to anti-angiogenic treatment by immunohistochemistry and ELISA.

PD-ECGF expression was analyzed in tumors from patients by immunodetection. A mouse monoclonal anti-thymidine phosphorylase [P-GF, 44C]
15 antibody was used (Abcam, ab 3151).

Results showed that:

- PD-ECGF was evaluated in RCC tissue samples from 63 patients; there is a significant association between higher tissue levels of PD-ECGF and higher risk of early progression in RCC patients (Kaplan–Meier and Gehan-Breslow-Wilcoxon test,
20 $p=0,045$) (Figure 4).

On the other hand PD-ECGF expression was analyzed in plasma from patients by ELISA. A human thymidine phosphorylase, TP ELISA Kit [CSB-E10814h] was used.

Results showed that:

- 25 - PD-ECGF was evaluated in colorectal cancer plasma samples from 52 patients; there is a significant association between plasma levels of PD-ECGF and risk of early progression represented by a significant hazard ratio for PD-ECGF levels in disease progression in colorectal cancer patients (posterior probability of Hazard ratio was used to evaluate the data, and posterior probability that the hazard ratio be higher than 1 was
30 equal to 0.041, which shows association between tumor progression and PD-ECGF levels) (Figure 9).

- PD-ECGF was evaluated in RCC plasma samples from 14 patients; there is a significant association between higher plasma levels of PD-ECGF and higher risk of early progression in RCC patients (Kaplan–Meier and Log rank (Mantel-Cox) tests, $p < 0,07$). (Figure 10).

- 5 Thus, PD-ECGF expression has potential value in predicting cancer progression in treated patients. These findings support the use of PD-ECGF as a novel biomarker with predictive value of response to treatment for RCC, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and other types of cancer.

10 Example 4. PD-ECGF expression levels and cancer prognosis

To analyze the relation between PD-ECGF expression levels and the prognosis of cancer, the inventors generated Kaplan-Meier survival curves based on cancer patients with low or high expression of PD-ECGF by using cBioPortal for Cancer Genomics (www.cbioportal.org) (Fig. A-M).

- 15 The following protocol was followed to generate Figures 11-23: select “Query” on the home page of the website www.cbioportal.org, select “studies in cancer patients (*)” from Select Cancer Study. In the “Select Genomic Profiles”, only select “mRNA Expression z-Scores (RNA Seq V2 RSEM)”. “Enter Gene set”, input “TYMP”, and then click “Submit”. Oncoprint gives the percentage of alteration (see Table 1 and Table 2
20 below) and Click “Survival” tab, overall survival Kaplan-Meier Estimate will appear.

Table 1. Percentage of PD-ECGF alteration in cancer cell lines

Studies in cancer cell lines				PD-ECGF (% of alteration)
Cancer	Cell	Line	Encyclopedia	12
(Novartis/Broad,	Nature	2012)	All Complete tumors (877 samples)	
NCI-60	Cell	Lines	(NCI, Cancer Res. 2012) All complete samples (60 samples)	7

Table 2. Percentage of PD-ECGF alteration in cancer patients

Studies in cancer patients	PD-ECGF
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	% of alteration
Colorectal Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (7 samples)	14%
Glioblastoma (TCGA, Nature 2008) All Complete Tumors (91 samples)	2%
Glioblastoma (TCGA, Cell 2013) All Complete Tumors (291 samples)	3%
Stomach Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (33 samples)	3%
Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (413 samples)	4%
Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma (TCGA, Nature 2013) All Complete Tumors (392 samples)	5%
Kidney Renal Papillary Cell Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (161 samples)	5%
Lung Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (230 samples)	6%
Prostate Adenocarcinoma (MSKCC, Cancer Cell 2010) All Complete Tumors (85 samples)	2%
Prostate Adenocarcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (332 samples)	4%
Testicular Germ Cell Cancer (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (149 samples)	4%
Thymoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Tumors (124 samples)	5%
Thyroid Carcinoma (TCGA, Provisional) All Complete Tumors (397 samples)	6%
Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma (TCGA, Cell 2014) All Complete Tumors (388 samples)	6%

Results showed the following:

- colorectal adenocarcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse disease free survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 11),
- glioblastoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 12),
- 5 - kidney renal clear cell carcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 13),
- kidney renal clear cell carcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse disease free survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 14),
- kidney renal clear cell carcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 15),
- 10 - kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse disease free survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 16),
- lung adenocarcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 17),
- 15 - lung adenocarcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse disease free survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 18),
- prostate adenocarcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse disease free survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 19),
- 20 - testicular germ cell cancer cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 20),
- thymoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 21),
- thymoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse disease free survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 22), and
- 25 - papillary thyroid carcinoma cases with PD-ECGF alteration have worse overall survival than cases without PD-ECGF alteration (Figure 23).

CLAIMS

1. A method for the diagnosis of cancer in a subject that comprises
 - (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,wherein
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, then the subject is diagnosed with cancer, and
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, then the subject is not diagnosed with cancer.
2. A method for predicting the response of a subject suffering from cancer to an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment is not doxorubicin or interferon therapy, that comprises
 - (i) determining the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from said subject and,
 - (ii) comparing the levels obtained in (i) to a reference value,wherein
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are increased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a bad response to the anti-angiogenic treatment, and
 - if the levels of PD-ECGF in a sample from the subject are decreased when compared to a reference value, it is indicative of a good response to the anti-angiogenic treatment.
3. A method according to claim 2, wherein response is measured as early progression of cancer.
4. A method according to any of claims 2 or 3, wherein the anti-angiogenic treatment is initiated after the determination of the levels of PD-ECGF.
5. The method according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the sample is a tissue sample or a biological fluid sample.

6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the tissue sample is a sample from the tumor, and wherein the biological fluid sample is a plasma sample.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein the tumor is the primary tumor or a metastasis.
8. A method according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the reference value is determined in sample from a healthy subject or in a sample from a subject not diagnosed with cancer.
9. The method according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein the levels of PD-ECGF determined are PD-ECGF protein levels.
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein PD-ECGF protein levels are determined by immunohistochemistry, by ELISA, or by western blot.
11. The method according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma (RCC), breast cancer and colorectal cancer.
12. Use of PD-ECGF in the diagnosis of cancer in a subject, and/or in the determination of the response of a cancer patient to an anti-angiogenic treatment, wherein said anti-angiogenic treatment is not doxorubicin or interferon therapy.
13. Use according to claim 12, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma (RCC), breast cancer and colorectal cancer.

2/23

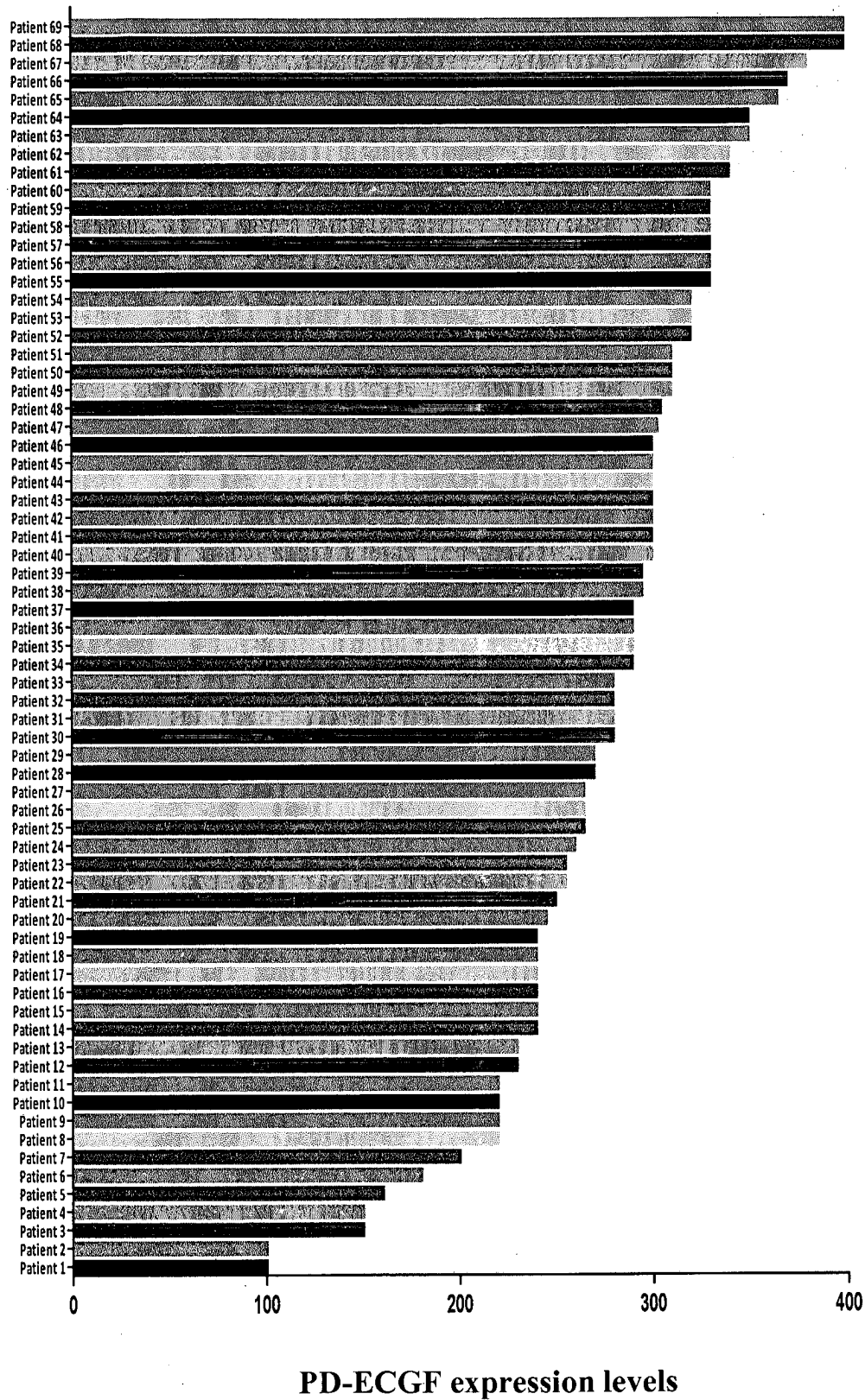


Fig. 2

3/23

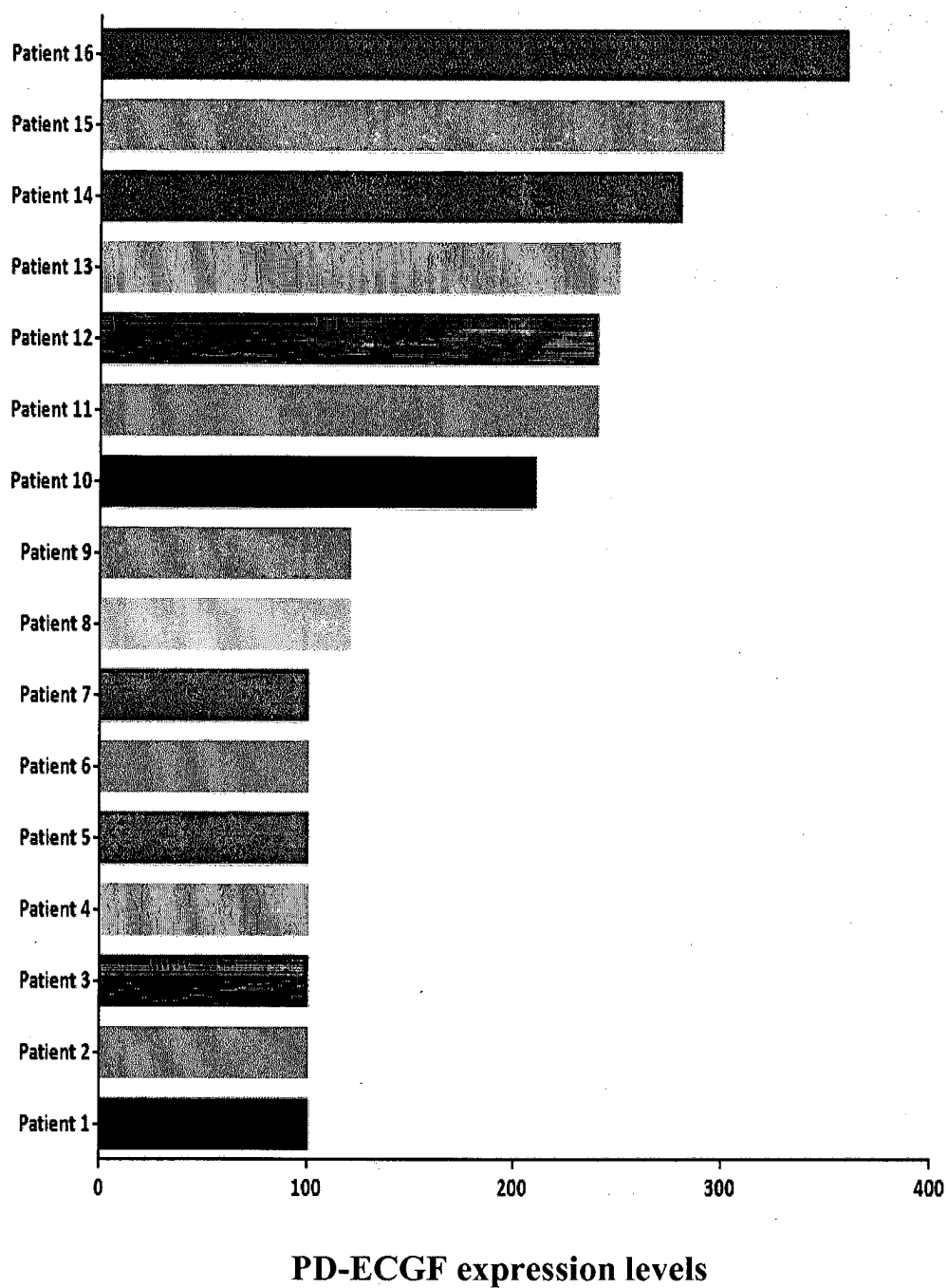
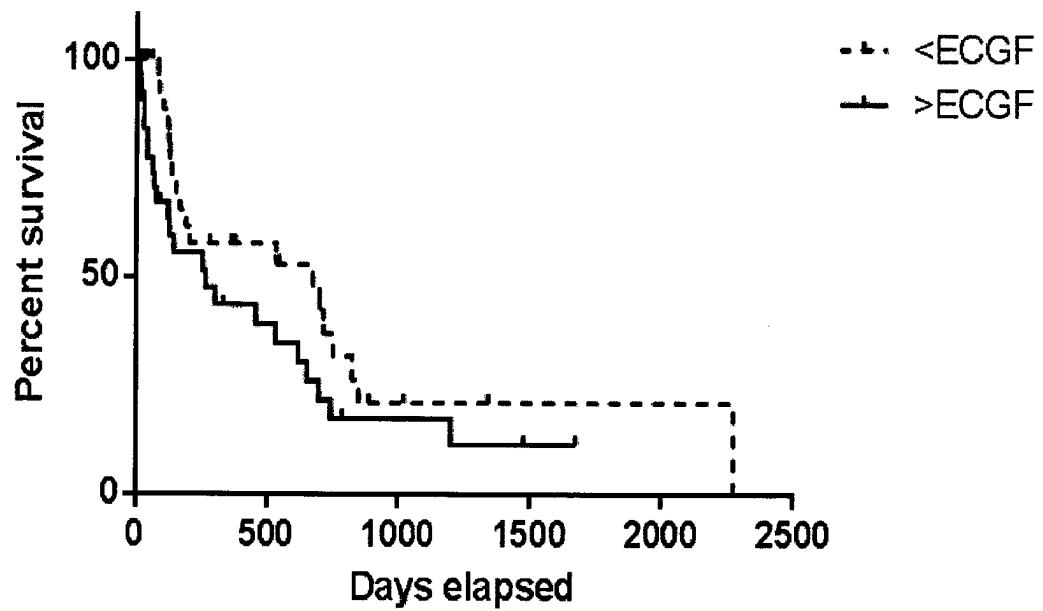


Fig. 3

4/23

Survival proportions: Survival of Two groups

P value	0.045
---------	-------

Fig. 4

5/23

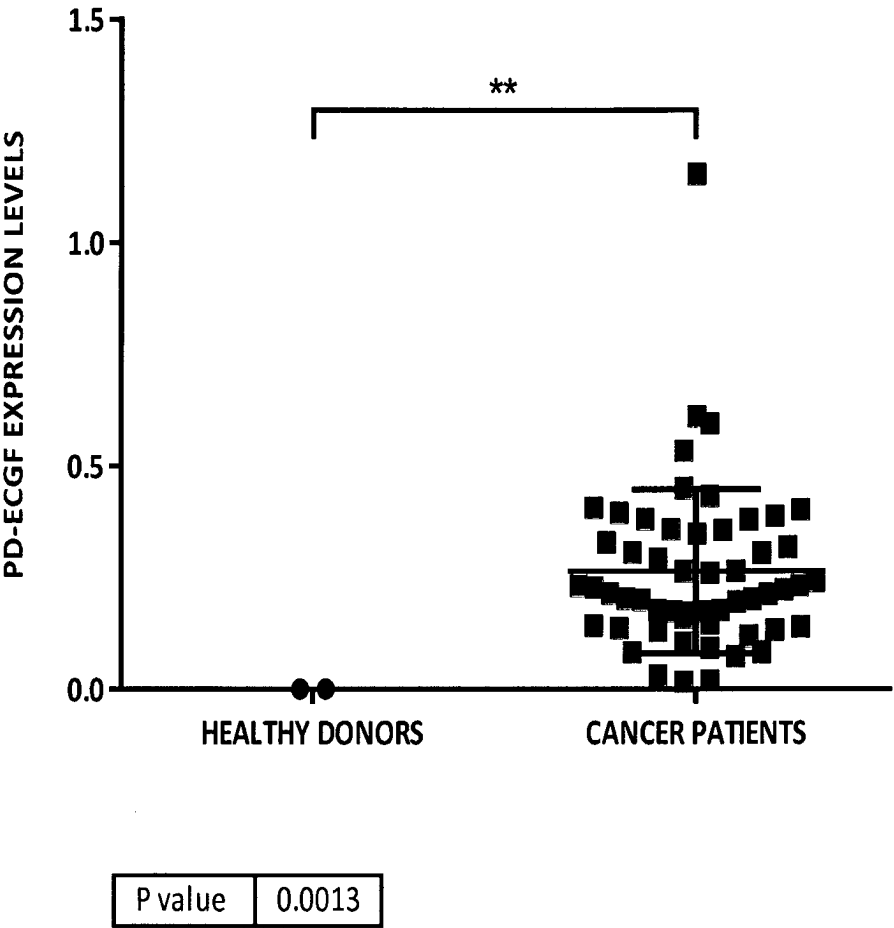


Fig. 5

6/23

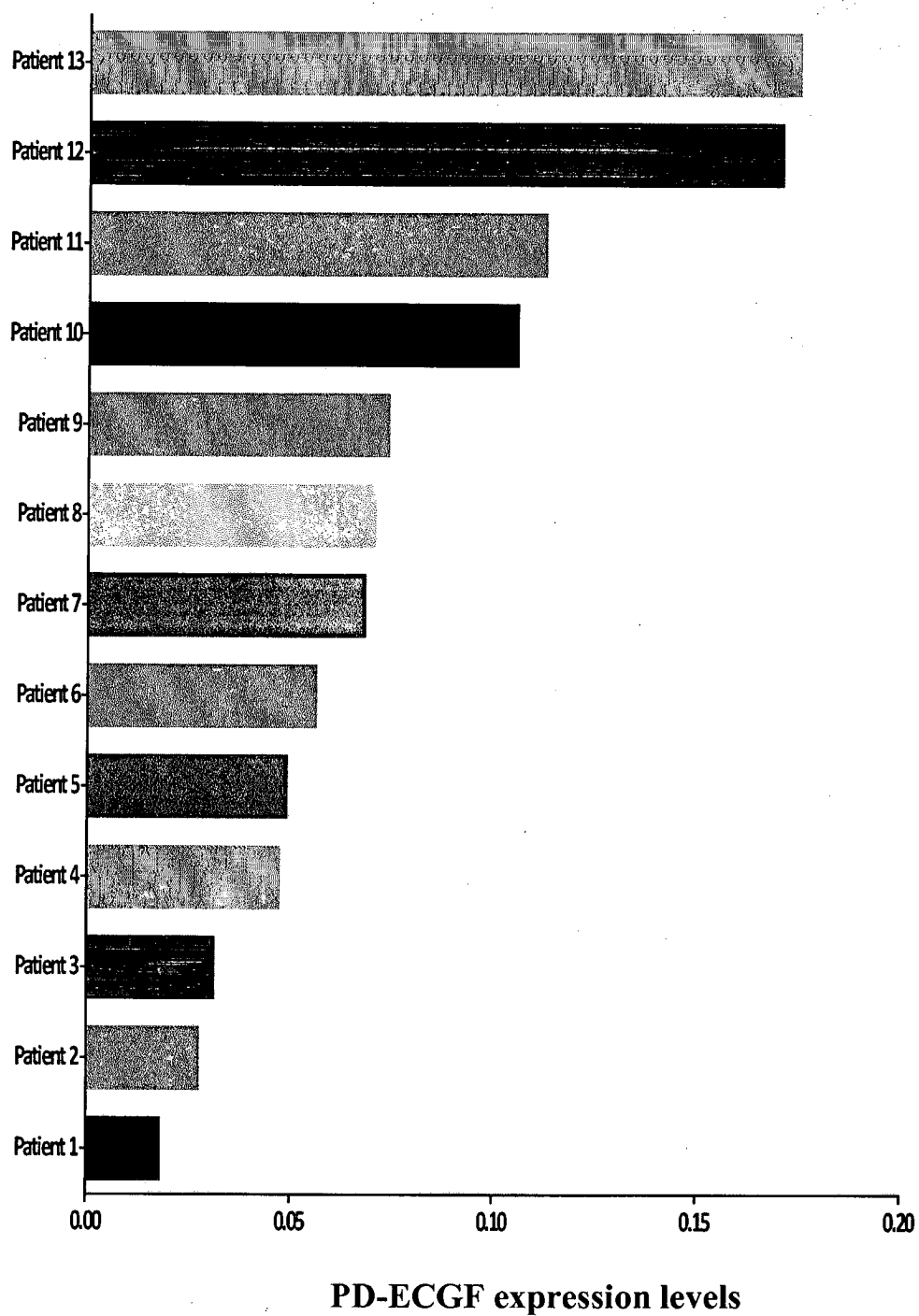


Fig. 6

7/23

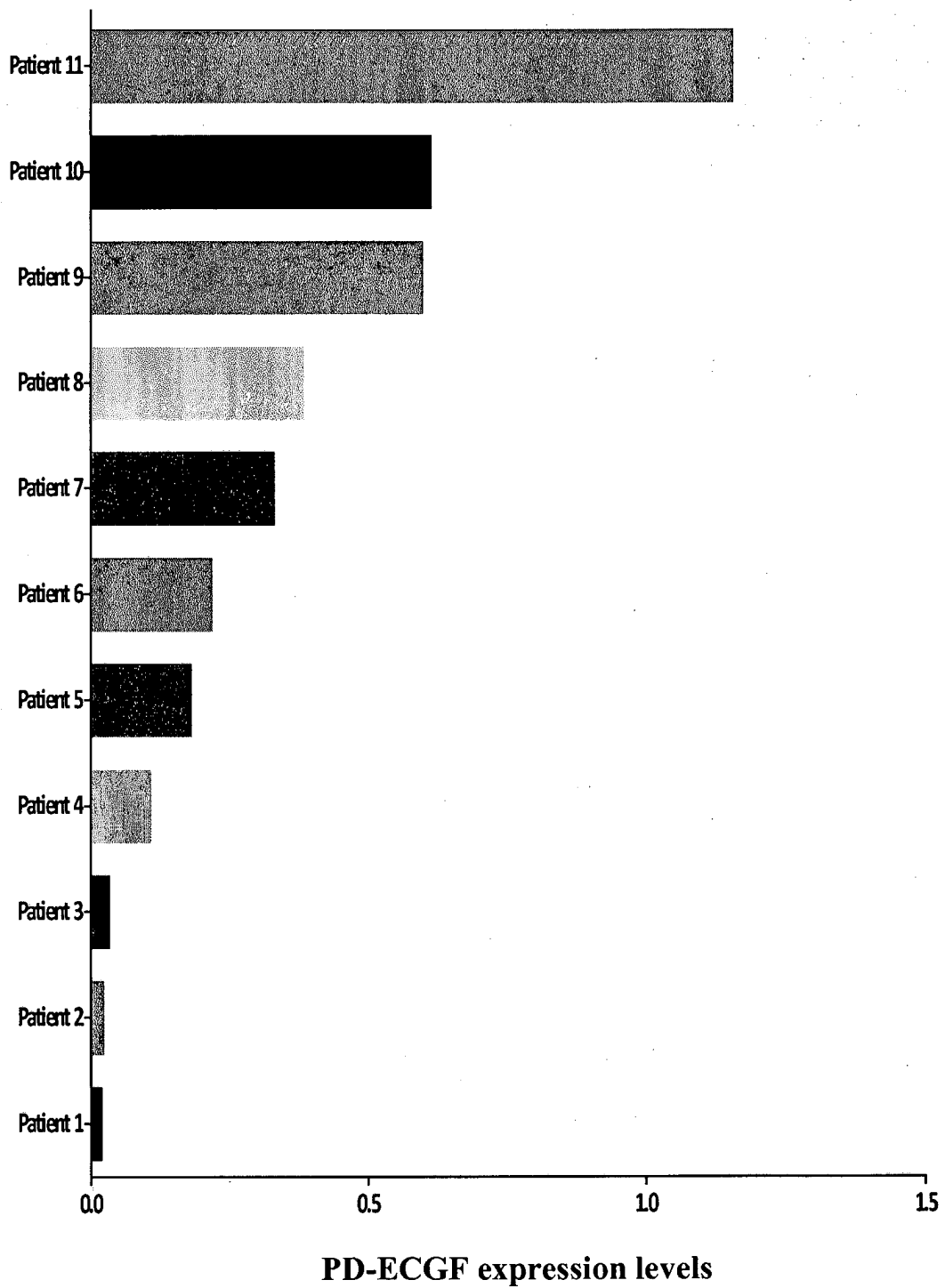


Fig. 7

8/23

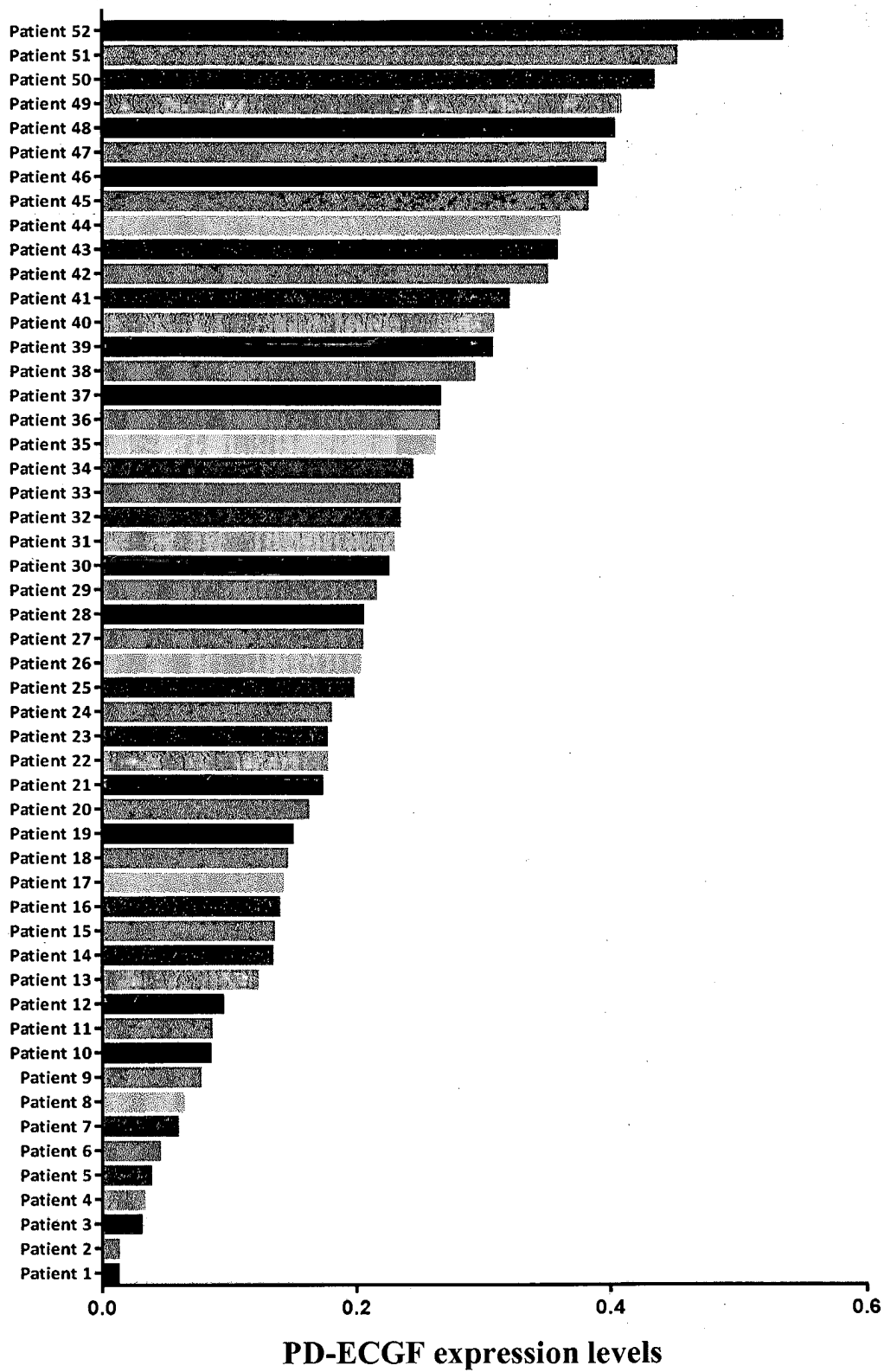


Fig. 8

HAZARD RADIO

	Mean	Sd	2,50%	Median	97,50%	P(HR>1)
PD-ECGF	0.708	0.151	0.457	0.697	1.034	0.041

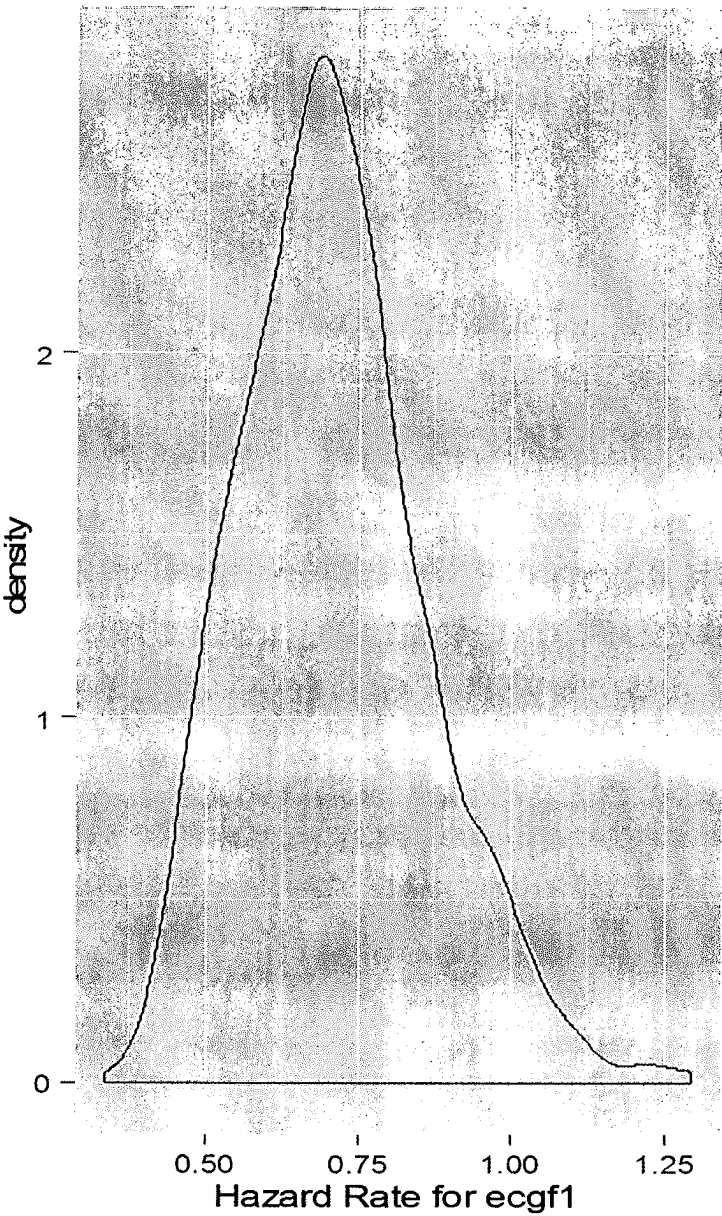


Fig. 9

10/23

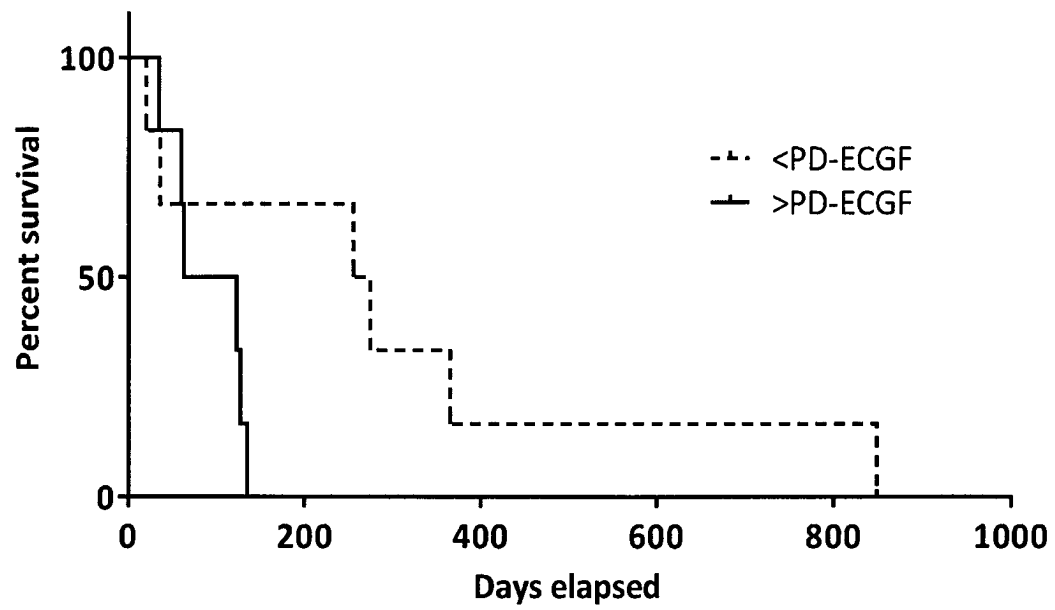
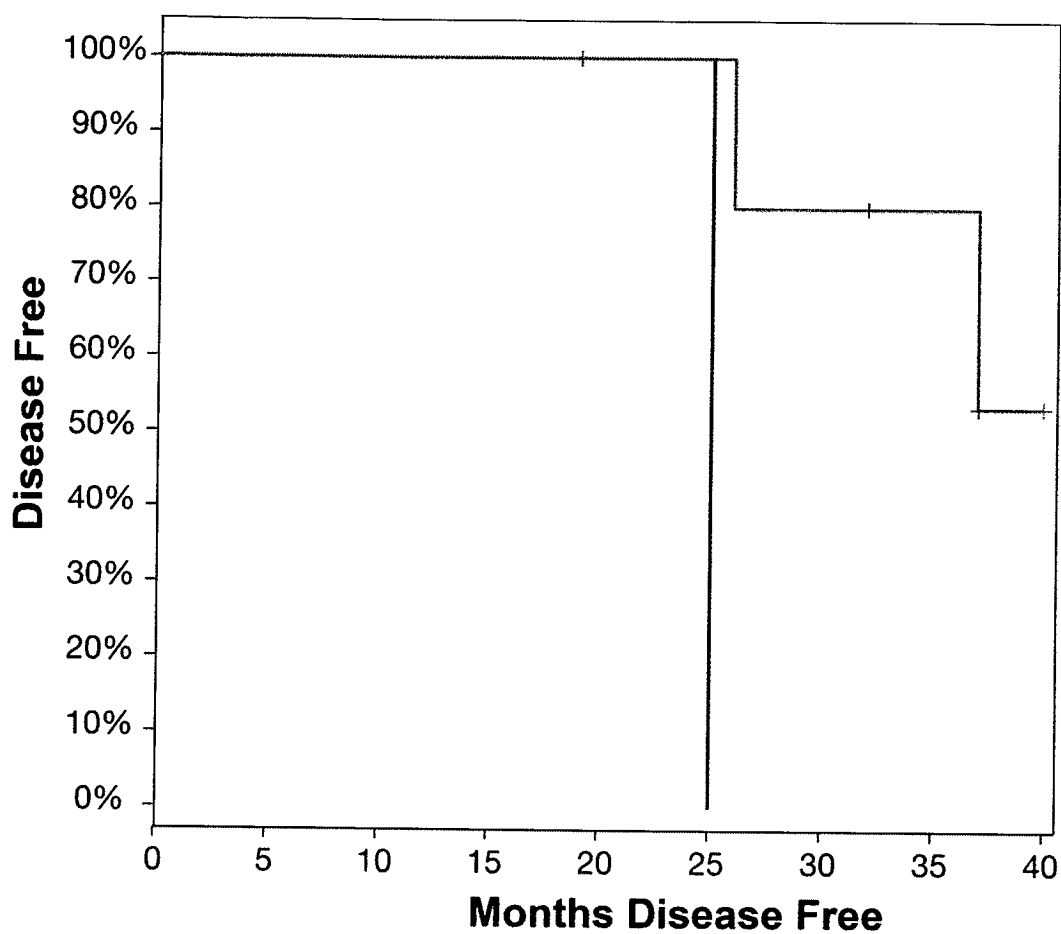


Fig. 10

11/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

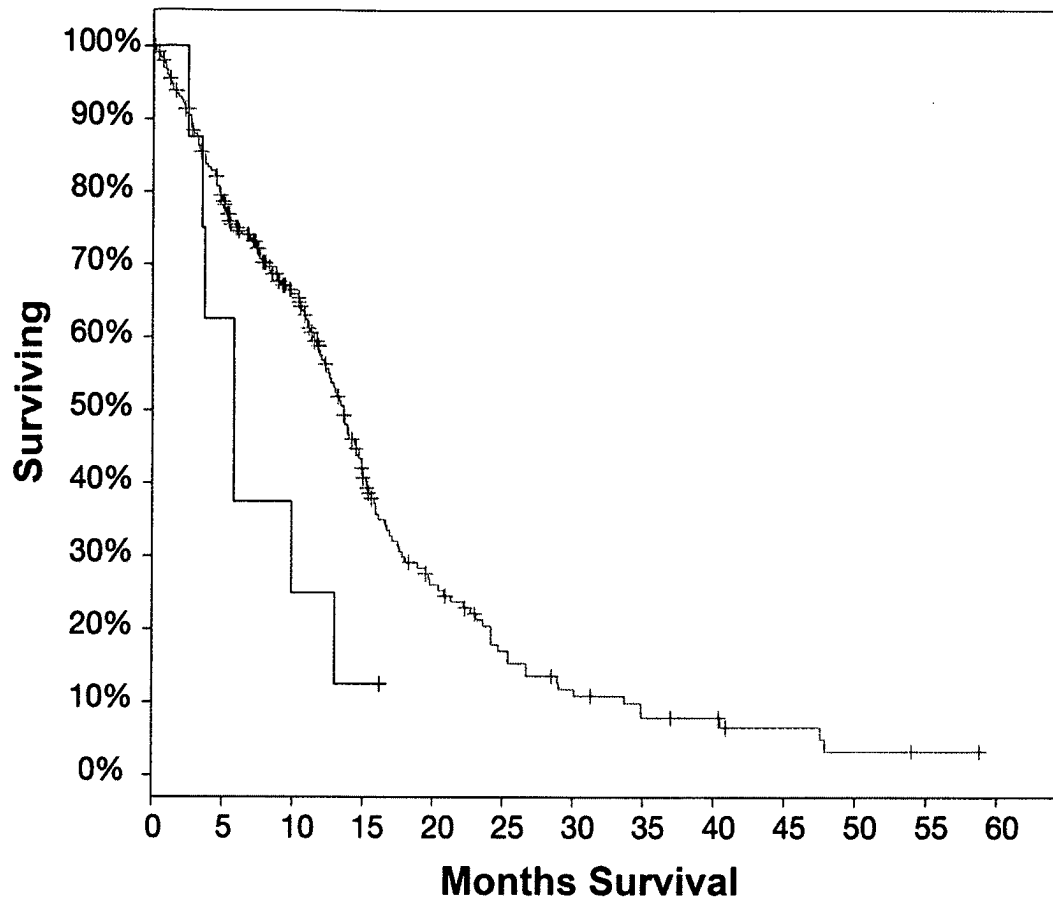
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.0253

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	1	1	25.03
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	6	2	NA

Fig. 11

12/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

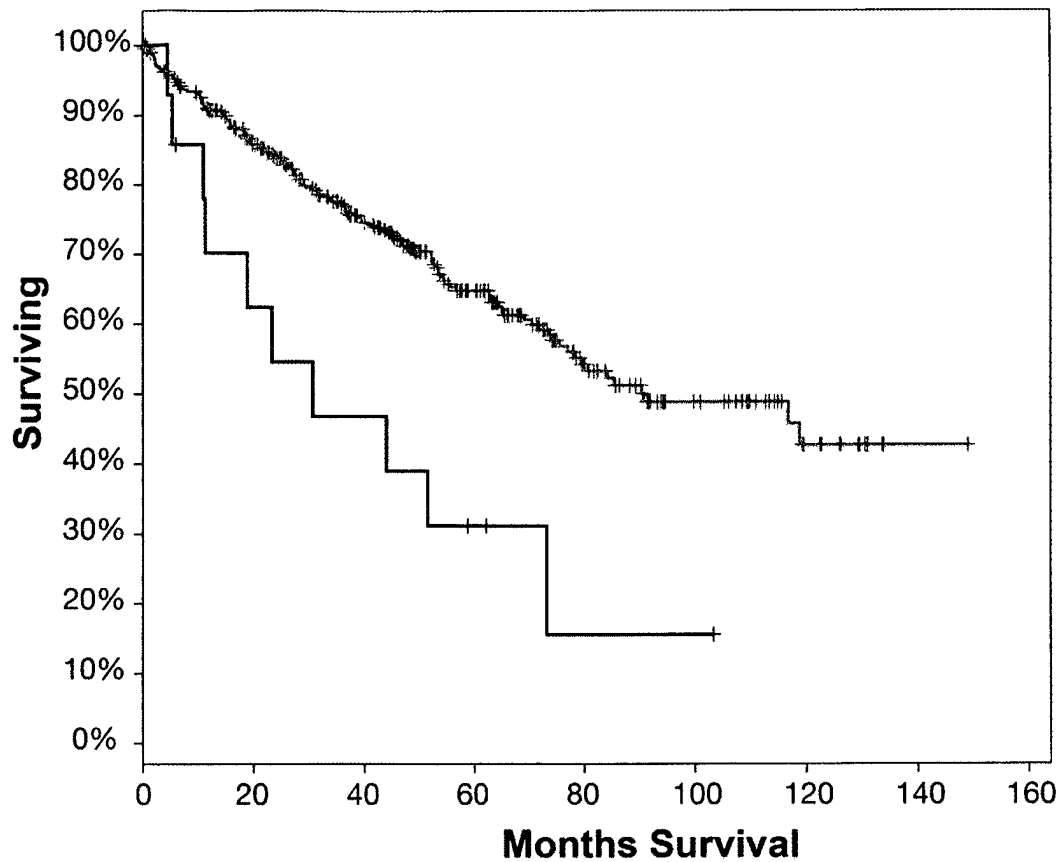
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.0317

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	8	7	5.8
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	247	161	13.6

Fig. 12

13/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

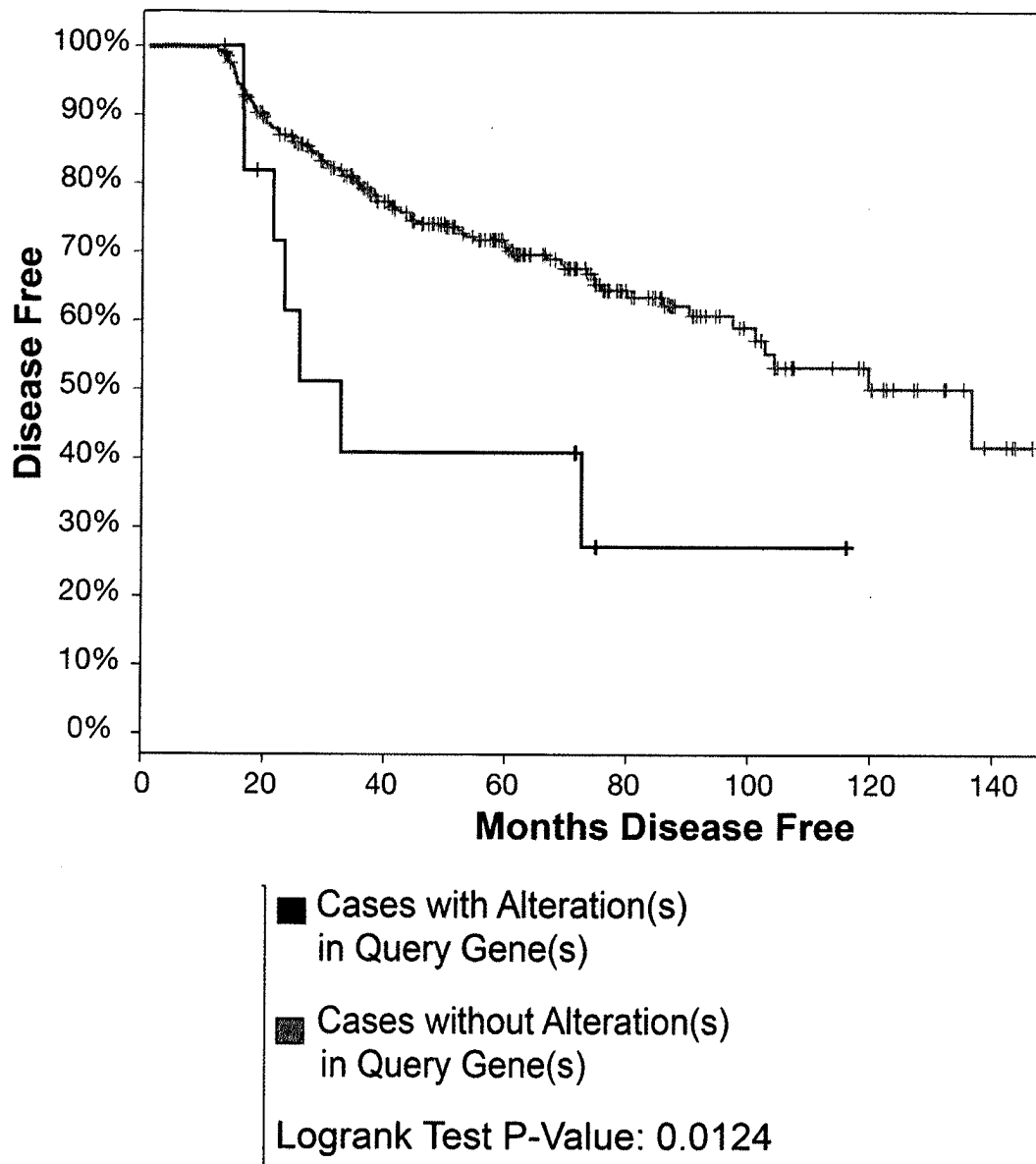
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.00137

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	15	10	30.62
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	398	135	90.8

Fig. 13

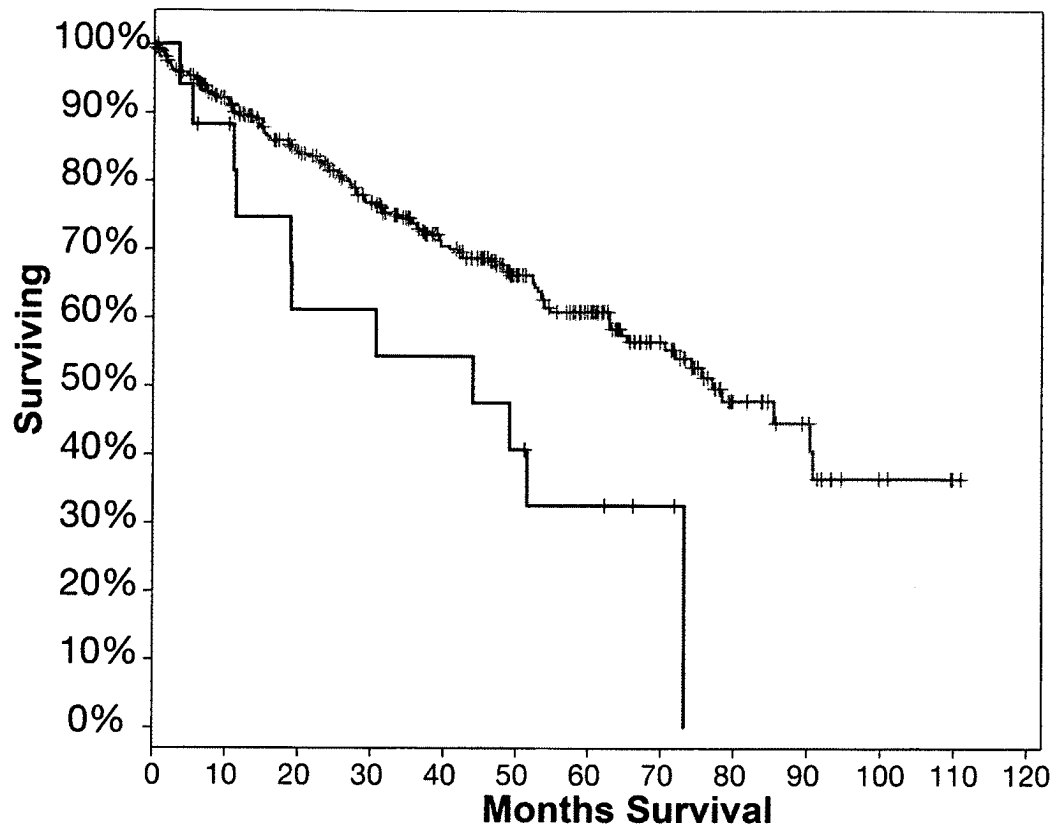
14/23



	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	12	7	19.97
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	323	101	123.72

Fig. 14

15/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

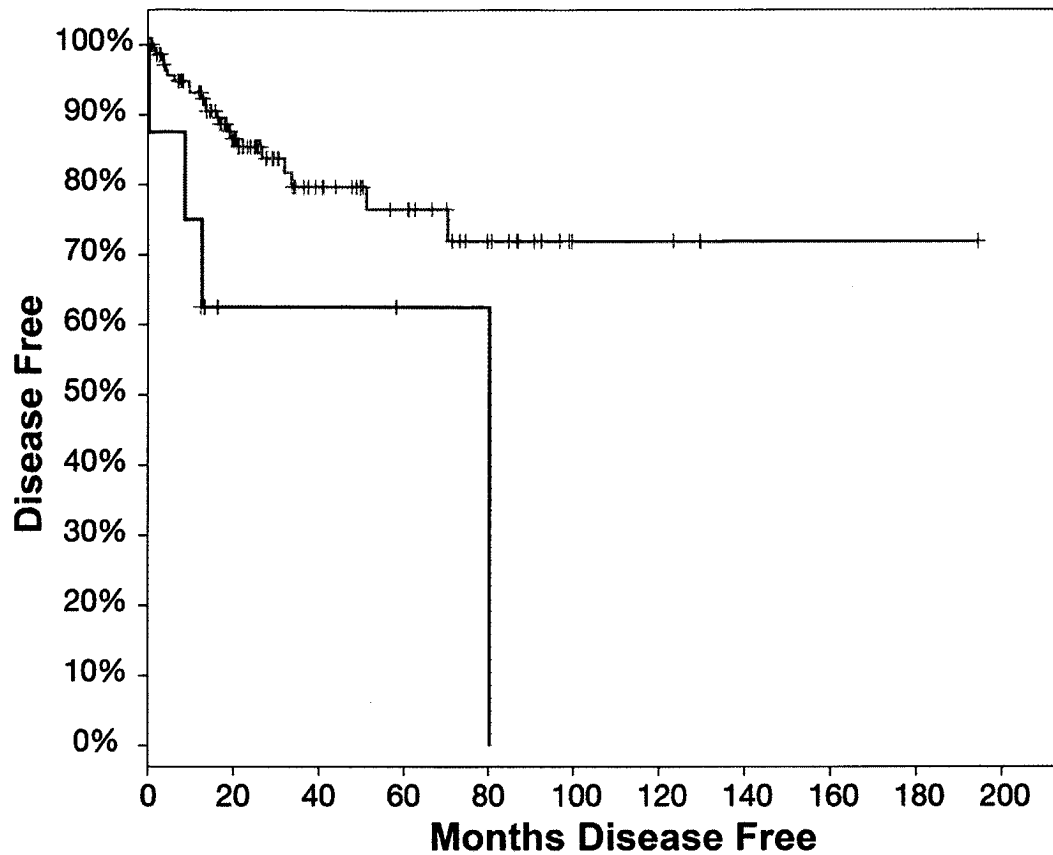
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.00920

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	18	11	34.927
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	372	122	76.979

Fig. 15

16/23



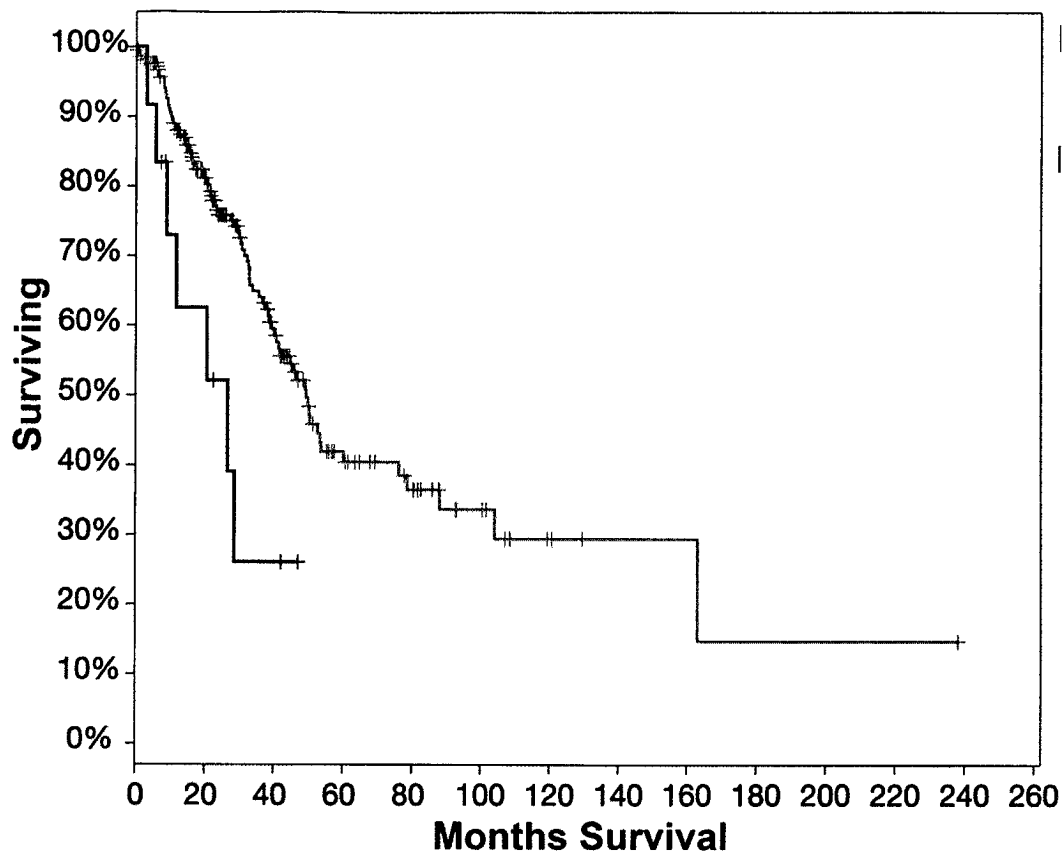
- Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)
- ▨ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.00689

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	8	4	78.81
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	144	22	NA

Fig. 16

17/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

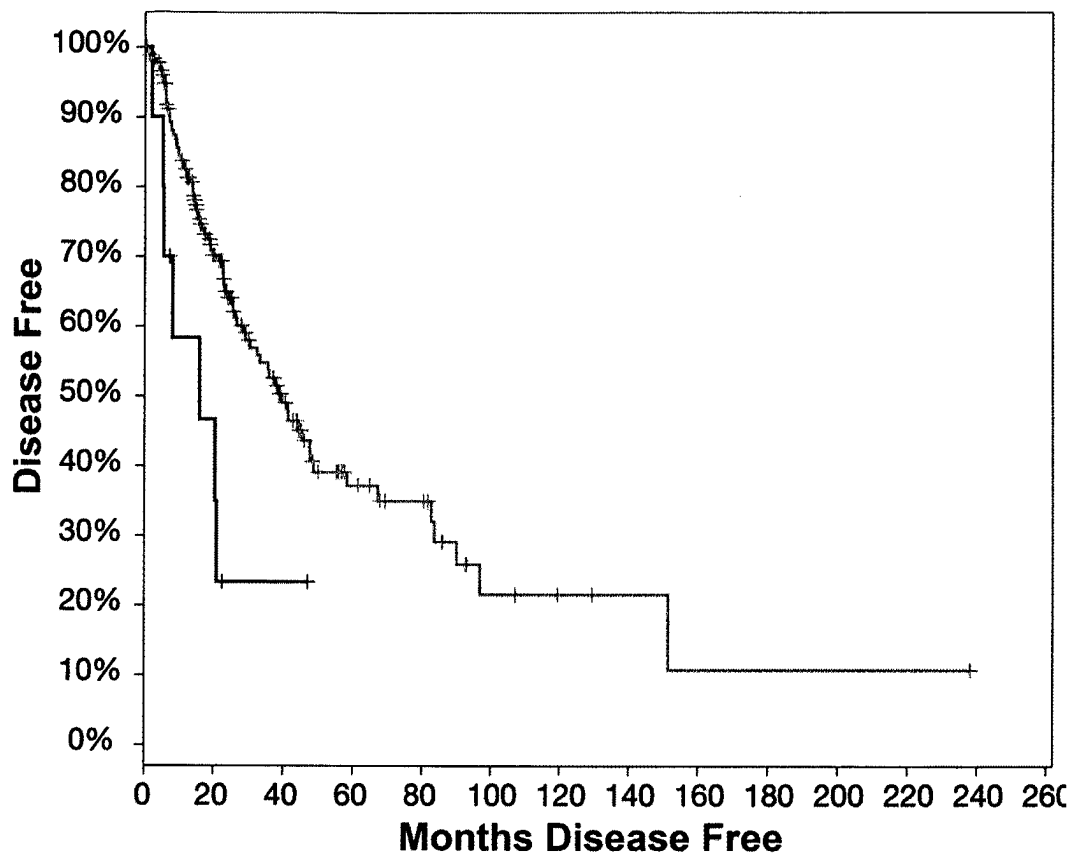
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.0117

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	12	7	26.54
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	209	84	46.24

Fig. 17

18/23

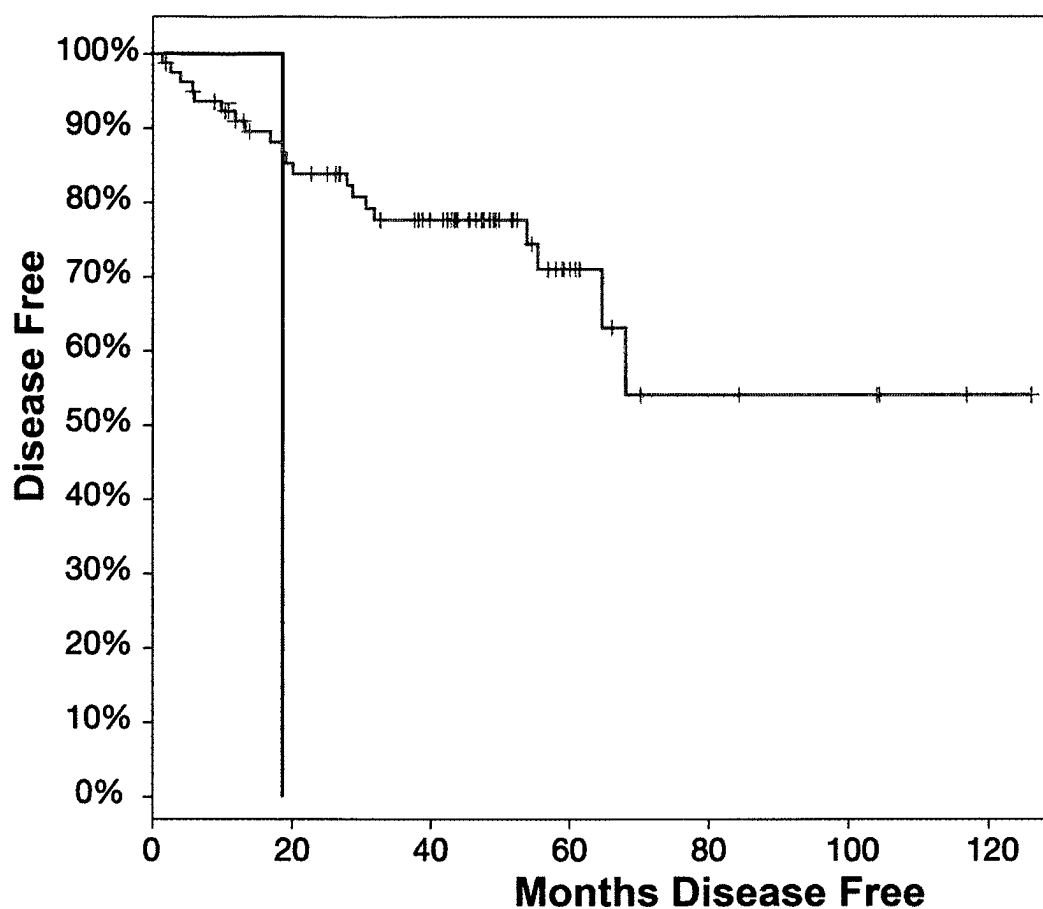


Logrank Test P-Value: 0.0100

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	10	7	15.87
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	176	82	39.49

Fig. 18

19/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

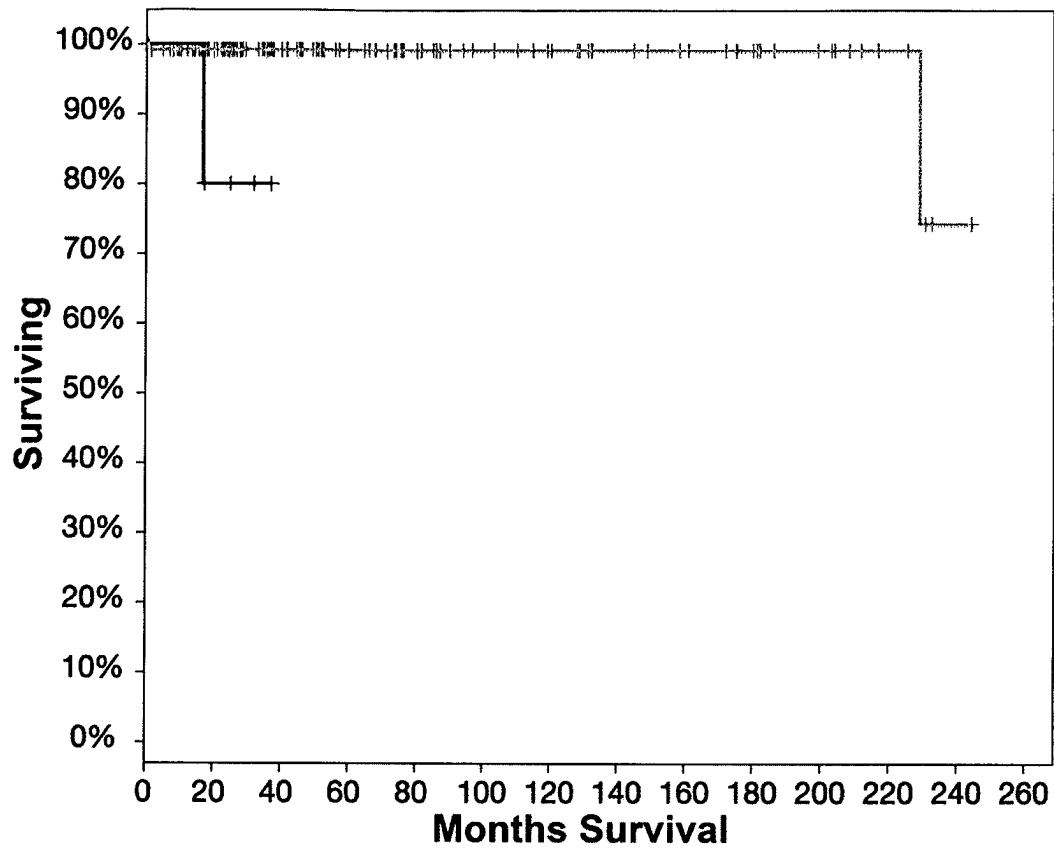
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.0315

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	1	1	18.83
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	79	20	NA

Fig. 19

20/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

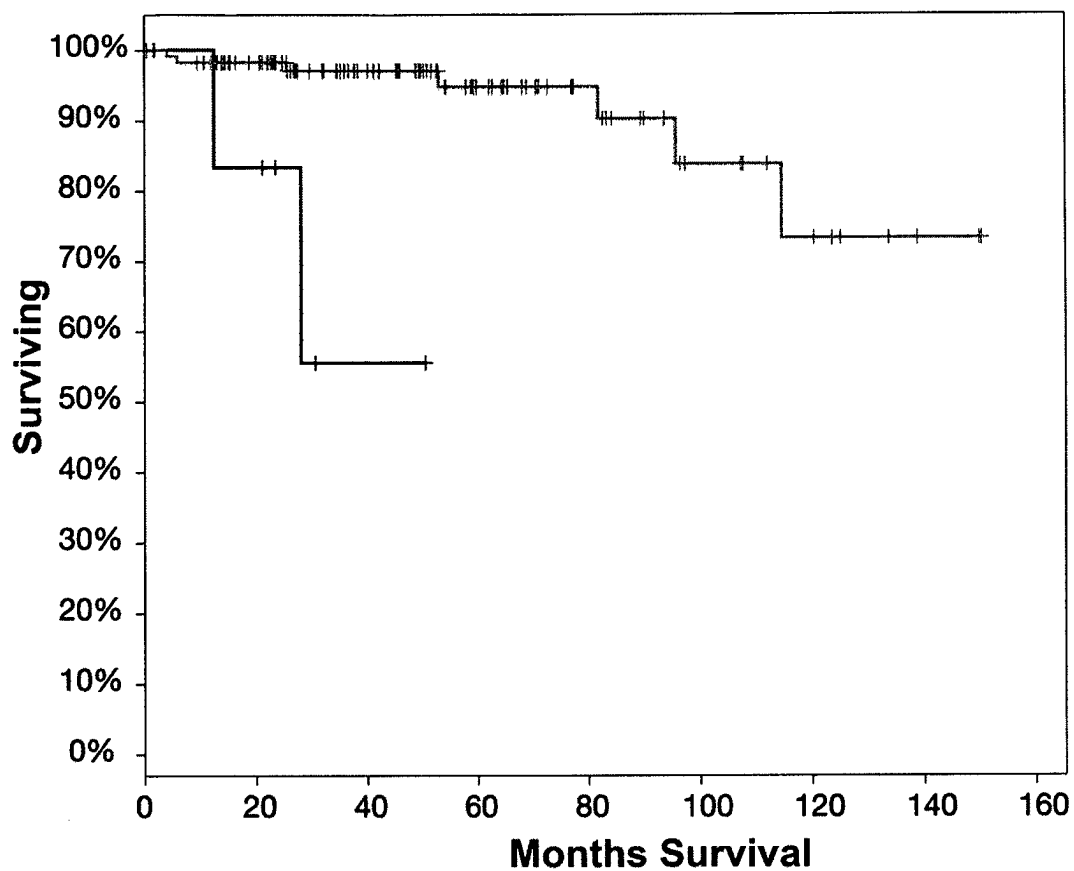
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.00122

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	5	1	NA
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	127	2	NA

Fig. 20

21/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

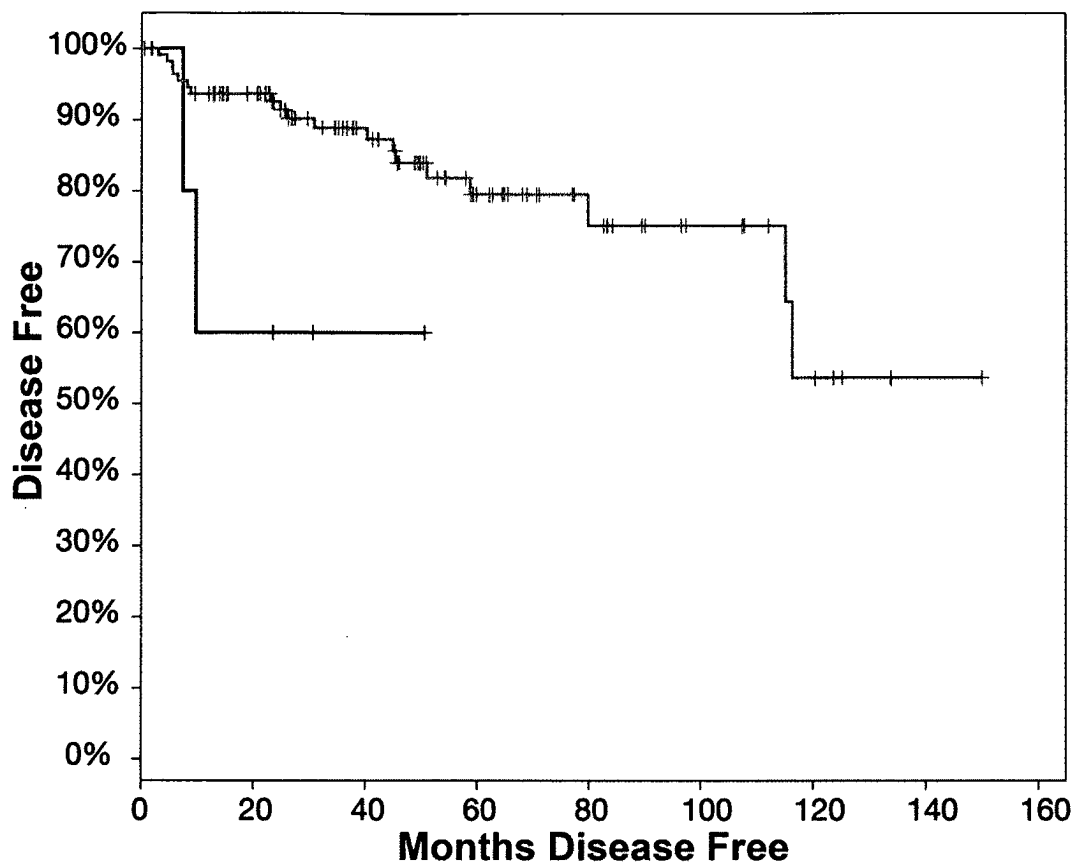
■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 1.397e-4

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	6	2	NA
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	116	7	NA

Fig. 21

22/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

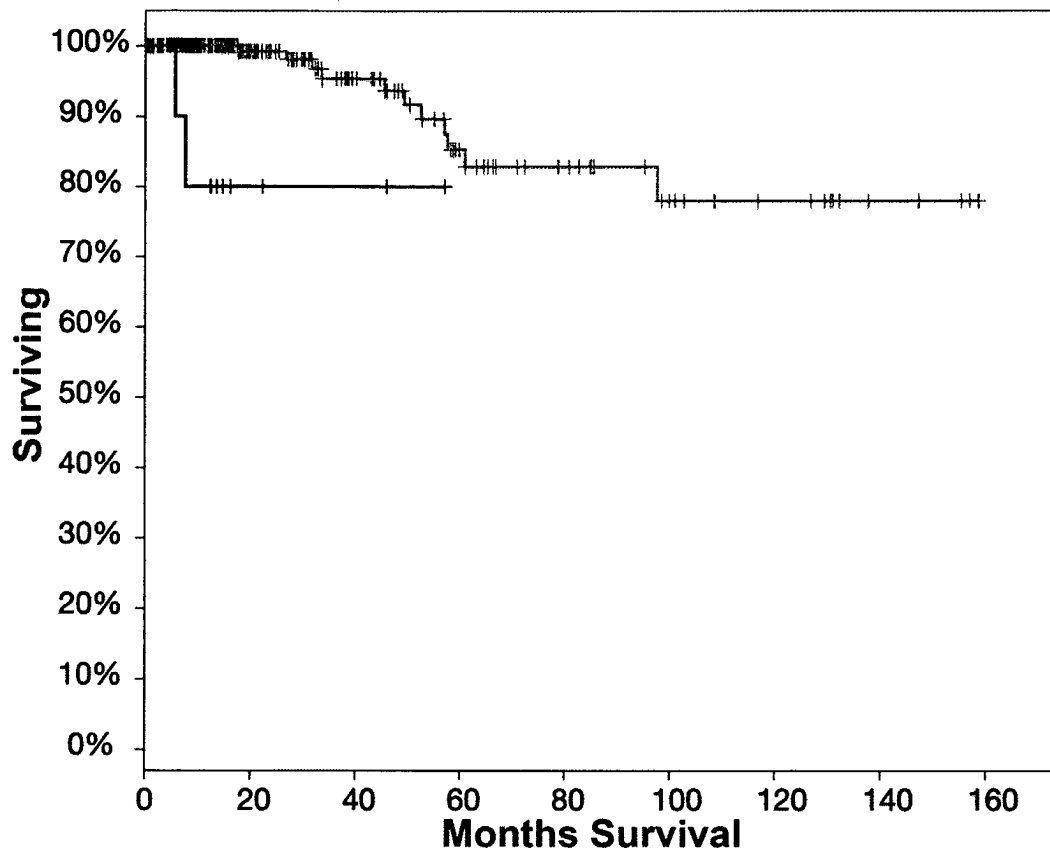
▨ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 0.0403

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	5	2	NA
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	113	19	NA

Fig. 22

23/23



■ Cases with Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

■ Cases without Alteration(s)
in Query Gene(s)

Logrank Test P-Value: 9.48e-4

	# total cases	# cases relapsed	Median months disease free
Cases with alteration(s) in query gene	18	2	NA
Cases without alteration(s) in query gene	296	11	NA

Fig. 23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2016/055143

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G01N33/574

ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBASE, INSPEC, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	VOLM M ET AL: "CELLULAR PREDICTIVE FACTORS FOR THE DRUG RESPONSE OF LUNG CANCER", ANTICANCER RESEARCH - INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ANTICANCER RESEARCH, GR, vol. 20, no. 5B, 1 September 2000 (2000-09-01), pages 3449-3458, XP009007764, ISSN: 0250-7005 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; Materials and methods section. ----- -/--	1-13



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 April 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/04/2016

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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

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C.F. Angioni

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	YOICHI MIZUTANI ET AL: "The significance of thymidine phosphorylase/platelet-derived endothelial cell growth factor activity in renal cell carcinoma", CANCER, vol. 98, no. 4, 1 August 2003 (2003-08-01) , pages 730-736, XP055211154, ISSN: 0008-543X, DOI: 10.1002/cncr.11570 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; Materials and methods section.	1-13
X	----- T. TAKAYAMA ET AL: "High Levels of Thymidine Phosphorylase as an Independent Prognostic Factor in Renal Cell Carcinoma", JAPANESE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, vol. 36, no. 9, 26 July 2006 (2006-07-26), pages 564-569, XP055211162, ISSN: 0368-2811, DOI: 10.1093/jjco/hyl063 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; Patients and methods section; Figures 1-3.	1-13
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X	----- PEETER PADRIK ET AL: "Thymidine phosphorylase as a prognostic factor in renal cell carcinoma", INTERNATIONAL UROLOGY AND NEPHROLOGY, KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, DO, vol. 42, no. 2, 2 July 2009 (2009-07-02), pages 295-298, XP019831946, ISSN: 1573-2584 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; Materials and methods section; Tables 1 and 2. ----- -/--	1-13

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	RUCKHABERLE E ET AL: "Prognostic impact of thymidine phosphorylase expression in breast cancer Comparison of microarray and immunohistochemical data", EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER, PERGAMON, vol. 46, no. 3, 1 February 2010 (2010-02-01), pages 549-557, XP026881607, ISSN: 0959-8049, DOI: 10.1016/J.EJCA.2009.11.020 [retrieved on 2009-12-18] the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; Materials and methods section; Fig. 1-6. -----	2-10,12
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X	US 5 798 213 A (MIYADERA KAZUTAKA [JP] ET AL) 25 August 1998 (1998-08-25) the whole document In particular: Column 1, lines 5-15 and 51-65; Columns 8-11, examples 5 and 6. -----	1,5-10,12
X	CHRISTINE BROSTJAN ET AL: "Monitoring of circulating angiogenic factors in dendritic cell-based cancer immunotherapy", CANCER., vol. 98, no. 10, 29 September 2003 (2003-09-29), pages 2291-2301, XP55262215, US ISSN: 0008-543X, DOI: 10.1002/cncr.11776 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; p. 2292, column 1-2, bridging paragraph; Tables 1-5; Figs. 1-3; p. 2299, column 1-2, bridging paragraph; pp. 2299-2300, bridging paragraph. -----	2-10,12
	-/--	

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	J FUJIMOTO ET AL: "Expression of platelet-derived endothelial cell growth factor (PD-ECGF) and its mRNA in uterine cervical cancers", BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER, vol. 79, no. 7/8, 1 March 1999 (1999-03-01), pages 1249-1254, XP55262200, GB ISSN: 0007-0920, DOI: 10.1038/sj.bjc.6690200 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; Materials and methods section; Figs. 5-7. -----	1,5-10, 12
X	MIZUTANI Y ET AL: "Biomarkers in renal cell carcinoma", BIOTHERAPY, KANI SHOBO, TOKYO, JP, vol. 23, no. 2, 1 January 2009 (2009-01-01), pages 150-157, XP008179691, ISSN: 0914-2223 the whole document In particular: Title; Abstract; pp. 152-153, bridging paragraph. -----	1,5-13
X,P	YASIR Y. ELAMIN ET AL: "Thymidine Phosphorylase in Cancer; Enemy or Friend?", CANCER MICROENVIRONMENT, 1 August 2015 (2015-08-01), XP55262175, NL ISSN: 1875-2292, DOI: 10.1007/s12307-015-0173-y the whole document In particular: Abstract; p. 2, section with title: "Transcriptional control of TP and its upregulation in cancer"; pp. 6-7, section with title: "TP as a predictive biomarker". -----	1-10,12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2016/055143

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5798213	A	25-08-1998	AT 231167 T 15-02-2003
		AU 4315396 A	19-07-1996
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		JP H08183800 A	16-07-1996
		US 5798213 A	25-08-1998
		WO 9620217 A1	04-07-1996

Abstract

PD-ECGF AS BIOMARKER OF CANCER

The present invention corresponds to the field of cancer and is related to predicting cancer detection, diagnosis, monitoring and prediction of response to treatment, in particular platelet derived-endothelial cell growth factor (PD-ECGF) levels for their use as a potential value in monitoring disease evolution and predicting response to anti-angiogenic treatment.

摘要

癌症标志物PD-ECGF

本发明属于癌症领域，涉及癌症检测、诊断、监测的预测以及疗法应答的预测，尤其是应用血小板衍生内皮细胞生长因子（PD-ECGF）进行疾病进展预测和抗血管生成疗法中应答预测。