Disclosure:

Conclusions:

miR-449a suppresses metastasis of EC cells by directly targeting NDRG1. Cells alleviated cell invasion and metastasis in vitro. Conversely, miR-449a knock-down

Results:

In this study, our analysis found that miR-449a expression is inversely corre-

formed to detect the ability of migration and invasion in EC cells. NDRG1 and PTEN/

VEGFA enhances the gastric cancer cells' ability to diffuse and metastasize in the perito-

markedly attenuated these CAFs-induced phenotypes in gastric cancer cells. Moreover,

In our study, we found CAFs enhance the migration of gastric cancer cells

peritoneal dissemination of gastric cancer cells. However, the molecular mechanism by

tumor stroma and regulators of tumor progression. CAFs are also involved in the intra-

Background:

Cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) are major components of the

Methods:

1. Cell migration ability was measured using Transwell assay. 2. Protein

expression was analyzed by western blot. 3. Mouse model detects peritoneal metastasis

Results:

Samples mainly from prostate, breast and squamous cancer overexpressed markers involved in general metastasis. These samples were at stage III and IV, and CTCs were 6.7±2.35/ml. For pleura and skin, overexpression was observed in samples with higher CTCs number (8.2±1.3/ml) than in prostate and ovarian cancer, respectively. Markers correlated with liver metastasis were expressed higher in breast and ovarian samples at stage IV. The majority of breast and prostate cancer samples also expressed markers correlated with bone metastasis, while squamous and ovarian cancer samples expressed genes involved in brain metastasis. By contrast, samples with lower CTCs exhibited expression in markers correlated with metastasis to lung (5.8±2.3/ml), involving breast, prostate and ovarian cancer.

Conclusions: Among same cancer type samples, different metastasis profiles were revealed, demonstrating that analysis of CTCs and particularly, their enumeration in comparison with their expression profile might be useful to focus the follow up and screening to specific organs.

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