Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is diagnosed too late for treatments to be effective in approximately 80 percent of patients. Screening programs to detect early stage PDAC demonstrate low accuracy, limiting their use for diagnostics and disease monitoring. This leaves patients with only palliative care options and a less than five year prognosis.

University of Utah researchers have developed a biomarker panel supported by extensive studies across clinical samples to provide early screening for PDACs so that patients can receive early clinical intervention. The panel includes a key protein in the blood, basigin, which was found to be elevated in early stage pancreatic cancer patients, but not in late stage or healthy patients. A panel of biomarkers, including basigin, can discriminate between healthy subjects and patients with early stage cancer, with high sensitivity at 95 percent specificity thresholds.

**TECHNOLOGY SUMMARY**
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**FEATURES AND BENEFITS**
- Enables early-stage detection of PDAC.
- Differentiates between early and late-stage disease.
- Improves accuracy of diagnosis – particularly in asymptomatic patients.
- Detection of basigin can provide prognosis of poor patient outcomes.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

**INVENTOR PROFILE**
Matthew Firpo, Ph.D., Research Associate Professor - Surgery
Sean Mulvihill, M.D., Chief Executive Officer – University of Utah Medical Group & Health Sciences, Professor - Surgery

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**BIOMARKERS FOR EARLY-STAGE PANCREATIC CANCER**

**DIAGNOSTICS**
Blood-borne biomarkers for screening, diagnosis, and prognosis of early stage, asymptomatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

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**TECHNOLOGY TYPE**
Biomarkers
Assay
Oncology
Pancreatic Cancer

**STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT**
- Panel verified with over 300 patient samples.
- External panel verification in progress.

**IP PROTECTION**
Nationalized PCT Pending in the United States

_Biomarkers and Methods for Diagnosis of Early Stage Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma_  
_US20170108502A1_

**LEARN MORE**
Reference Number: U-5736

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**DATE UPDATED:** 7/17/2019