

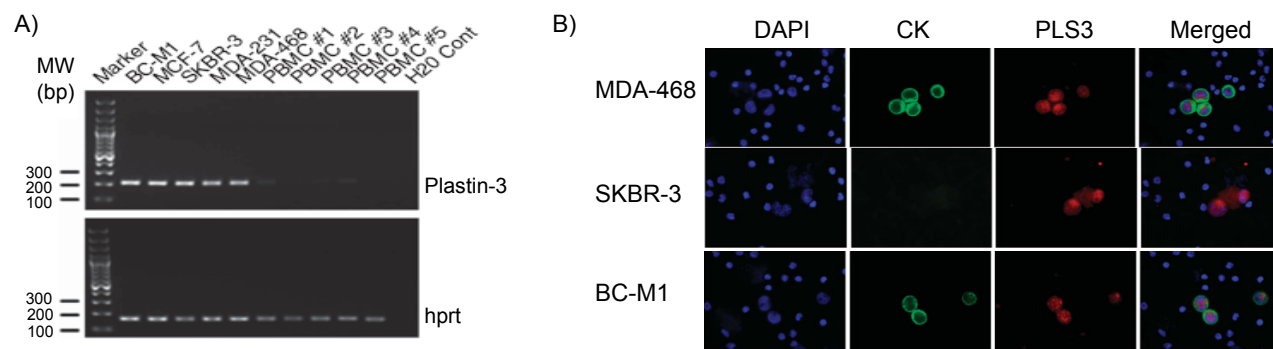
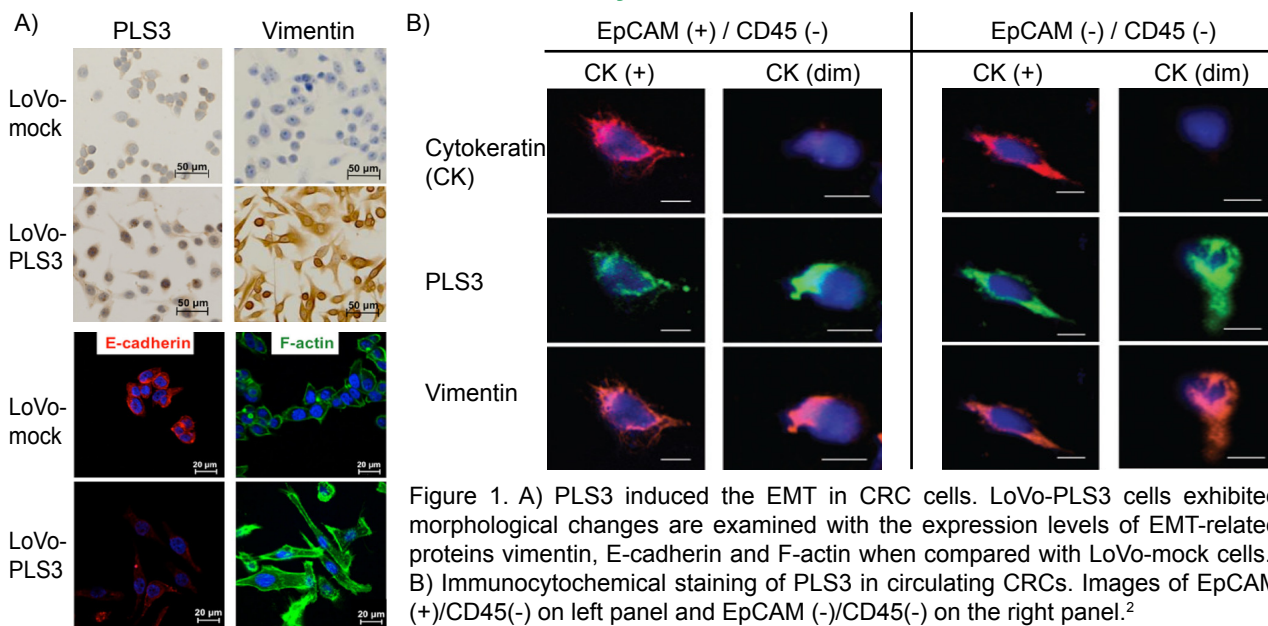
Plastin-3 (PLS3) Monoclonal Antibody

Scientific Significance

Utilizing multiple epithelial cell-specific markers for the detection of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) in peripheral blood (PB) of patients shows the inadequacy of identifying CTCs undergoing epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT). Recent discovery has demonstrated Plastin-3 (PLS3) as a distinctive biomarker for EMT induced CTCs, thereby establishing a long-term prognosis method for patients diagnosed with highly invasive and metastatic cancer, especially for breast and colorectal cancer (CRC).

Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Monoclonal Antibody

Anti-human Plastin-3 monoclonal antibody



	PLS3 negative n=532 (%)	PLS3 positive n=179 (%)
Lymph node metastasis		
-	335 (63.0%)	84 (46.9%)
+	197 (37.0%)	95 (53.1%)
Liver metastasis		
-	497 (93.4%)	153 (85.5%)
+	35 (6.6%)	26 (14.5%)
Adjuvant chemotherapy (n=628)		
-	322 (66.3%)	72 (50.7%)
+	164 (33.7%)	70 (49.3%)
Recurrence (n=628)		
-	411 (85.3%)	74 (50.7%)
+	71 (14.7%)	72 (49.3%)

Table 1. Relationship between PB PLS3 expression and clinicopathologic factors in CRC patients. Significant data presented above have p<0.05.²

	PLS3 negative n=205 (%)	PLS3 positive n=389 (%)
HER2/neu expression		
0 to 2+	125 (30.2%)	289 (69.8%)
3+	35 (44.9%)	43 (55.1%)
Anti-hormone therapy		
-	55 (27.6%)	144 (72.4%)
+	150 (38.0%)	245 (62.0%)
Recurrence		
Bone metastasis	5 (35.7%)	9 (64.3%)
Lung metastasis	3 (18.8%)	13 (81.3%)
Local metastasis	2 (18.2%)	9 (81.8%)
Liver metastasis	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)
Others	2 (6.7%)	28 (93.3%)

Table 2. Relationship between PB PLS3 expression and clinicopathologic factors in breast cancer patients. Significant data presented above have p<0.05.³

References:

1. Sugimachi K., et al., *Annals of Surgical Oncology* 2014; 21: 3680-3690.
2. Yokobori T., et al., *Cancer Research* 2013; 73(7): 2059-2069.
3. Ueo H., et al., *British Journal of Cancer* 2015; 112: 1519-1526.