



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

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MONA MAGHRABY



EXPLORING THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SERUM ANGIOPOIETIN-2 IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Clinical Pathology

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٢٠٢٠

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

لسبحانك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANG	: Angiopoietin
ATM	: Ataxia telangiectasia mutated gene
AUC	: Area under curve
BRCA	: Breast cancer gene
CA	: Cancer antigen
	:
CEA	: Carcino embryonic antigen
CT	: Computed tomography
ECs	: Endothelial cells
Eff	: Efficacy
EGF	: Endothelial growth factor
ELISA	: Linked immunosorbent assay-enzyme
ER	: Estrogen receptor
FAK	: Focal adhesion kinase
FN	: False negative
FOXO1	: Forkhed box protein 1
FP	: False positive
HER2/neu	: Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2/ neuro- glioblastoma
HIF	: Hypoxia-inducible factor
ICAM1	: Intercellular adhesion molecule 1
Ig	: Immunoglobulin
IHC	: Immunohistochemistry
IQR	: Interquartile range
JAM	: Jancutinoal adhesion molecule
KDR	: Kinase domain region
MAb	: mono clonal antibody
mL	: milliliter
MRI	:Magnetic resonance imaging
NPV	: Negative predictive value
OR	: Odd ratio
P value	: Probability value
p53	: The 53 kda protein
PAF	: Platelet-activating factor
PAI	: Plasminogen activator inhibitor
PCR	: Polymerase chain reaction
PECAM	: Platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule
PH	: Prolyl hydroxylase

List of Tables

PI3K/AKT	: Phosphatidyl inositide-3- oh kinase and protein kinase b
PPV	: Positive predictive value
PR	: Progesterone receptor
PTEN	: Phosphatase and tensin gene,
ROC	: Receiver operating chart
Rs	: Reference snp
RT	: reverse transcription
rTKs	: Receptor tyrosine kinases
SBR	: Scarff-bloom-richardson
	:
SD	: Standard deviation
Ser	: Serine
SMCs	: Smooth muscle cells
SN	: Sensitivity
SP	: Specificity
TEM	: Tie2-expressing monocytes
TGF	: Tumor growth factor
Tie2	: Tyrosine kinase with immunoglobulin-like and EGF-like domains 2
Tis	: Tumor in situ
TN	: True negative
TNFα	: Tumor necrosis factor- α
TNM	: Tumor-node-metastasis
TP	: True positive
Tyr	: Tyrosin
UPA	: Urokinase plasminogen activator
uPA	: urokinase plasminogen activator
uPAR	: uPA membrane bound receptor
US	: Ultrasonography
VCAM1	: Vascular cell-adhesion molecule 1
VE-cadherin	: Vascular endothelial
VEGF	: Vascular endothelial growth factor
\bar{X}	: Mean
z	: Mann-whitney test
χ^2	: Chi square

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and one of the most important causes of death among them. Angiogenesis is an important step for primary tumor growth, invasiveness, and metastases. Angiopoietins are well-recognized endothelial growth factors that are involved in angiogenesis associated with tumors.

Aim: To explore the diagnostic significance of serum angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2) in breast cancer and to evaluate its prognostic efficacy through studying the degree of its association with the TNM staging of the disease.

Patients and Methods: This study was conducted on (35) Egyptian female patients who were diagnosed as breast cancer according to histopathological examination of breast biopsy (Group I, Breast Cancer Patients) and (25) female patients with benign breast diseases (Group II, Pathological Control Patients), in addition to (20) age - matched apparently healthy, free mammogram, females serving as healthy controls (Group III, Healthy Controls). For all participants, measurement of serum Ang-2 was done using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique.

Results: A highly significant increased levels of Ang-2 was observed in breast cancer patients when compared to healthy control group ($Z=4.95$, $p<0.01$). However, no significant difference was observed in Ang-2 levels between breast cancer patients group and pathological control group ($Z=3.37$, $p>0.05$). No significant difference was detected in Ang-2 levels in relation to TNM stage and histological grade. No significant correlation was found between Ang-2 levels and serum levels of CA15-3, hormone receptors, HER2/new receptor status ($p>0.05$, respectively).

Conclusion: This study revealed that Ang-2 serum levels were significantly increased in patient with breast cancer compared with healthy controls, indicating that high Ang-2 level is a promising non invasive biomarker for breast cancer diagnosis. However, no significant difference of Ang-2 levels was detected in relation of breast TNM staging in the population studied.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Angiopoietins, Ang-2, ELISA

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide where it represents 25% of all cancers (*Ferlay et al., 2015*), and ranks second as a cause of cancer related death in females (*Oak et al., 2016*). Nearly 1.2 million new cases are diagnosed annually; this represents about 12% of all new cancer cases (*Ferlay et al., 2015*).

Mammography is the gold standard for screening of early stage breast cancer, with a limited sensitivity of 37.5% (*Riedl et al., 2015*). The false positive rate of mammography is too high to be tolerated, resulting in additional unnecessary follow-up testing or biopsy recommendations. Moreover, the achilles' heel of this technique is the risk of radiation-induced breast cancer during mammography (*Ali et al., 2015*).

The two most widely applied serum tumor markers for breast cancer are carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and cancer antigen 15-3 (CA15-3). However, these two markers have a sensitivity of 54.4% and 48.6%, respectively and a specificity of 77.6% and 89.8%, respectively (*Park et al., 2014*). Moreover, their serum levels are not correlated with staging of the breast cancer and their use is only limited to the breast cancer recurrence (*Moazzezy et al., 2014 and Di Gioia et al., 2016*). Therefore, there is an urgent need for a diagnostic marker that allows the accurate early diagnosis of breast cancer.