

New experimental blood test determines which pancreatic cancers will respond to treatment

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Axial CT image with i.v. contrast. Macrocystic adenocarcinoma of the pancreatic head. Credit: public domain

Scientists have developed a simple, experimental blood test that distinguishes pancreatic cancers that respond to treatment from those that do not. This critical distinction could one day guide therapeutic decisions and spare patients with resistant cancers from undergoing unnecessary treatments with challenging side effects.

The findings were published today in *Clinical Cancer Research*, a journal of the American Association for Cancer Research.

"Knowing which type of pancreatic cancer a person has is critical to implementing the right treatment strategy for each patient," said Brian Haab, Ph.D., a professor at Van Andel Institute and corresponding author of the study. "We hope that our [new test](#), which detects a marker produced by [cancer cells](#) of one subtype and not the other, will

one day soon be a powerful tool to help physicians and patients make the best decisions possible."

Pancreatic cancers are among the most challenging malignancies to treat, due in part to their ability to evade detection until they have advanced and spread. Physicians currently have no reliable way to determine whether a patient has a subtype that will respond to existing chemotherapies versus a subtype that is resistant to treatment. The result often is a blanket treatment approach that works in only some but can have side effects in all.

The test detects and measures the levels of a sugar called sTRA, which is produced by a certain subtype of pancreatic cancer and escapes into the [blood stream](#). Pancreatic cancers that produce sTRA tend to not respond to chemotherapy.

The new sTRA test evolved from an earlier test announced in January 2019. In that study, also published in *Clinical Cancer Research*, Haab and his colleagues described an experimental blood test that combined an existing diagnostic that detected a sugar called CA19-9 with a new test that detected sTRA. The combination approach detected nearly 70% of [pancreatic cancers](#) with a less than 5% false-positive rate—roughly 30% more than the CA19-9 alone. Both the 2019 combination test and the new sTRA test are slated to undergo additional clinical validation.

"The 2019 combination test tells us whether there is cancer and the new sTRA test helps us determine what kind of pancreatic cancer, which then could allow physicians to better narrow down the appropriate treatment plan," Haab said. "When used in sequence, we believe the combination test and the new sTRA test could help catch and identify pancreatic [cancer](#) more quickly and

definitively."

More information: Chong-Feng Gao et al.
Detection of Chemotherapy-Resistant Pancreatic
Cancer Using a Glycan Biomarker, sTRA. *Clin
Cancer Res* October 22 2020 [DOI:
10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-20-2475](#)

Provided by Van Andel Research Institute

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