

主旨: Acception to the ISREC Symposium 2014 - Metastatic colonization: Ma, Wen-Lung

日期: Monday, August 19, 2013 2:37:08 PM Taipei Standard Time

從: ISREC Symposium 2014 - Metastatic colonization Meeting organizers

收件者: Wen-Lung Ma

Dear Prof. Wen-Lung Ma,

Thank you for your registration to the ISREC Symposium 2014 - Metastatic colonization!

We are pleased to confirm that your participation has been accepted by the organizing committee.

You will be informed well ahead of time whether your abstract has been selected for an oral presentation or for one of the poster sessions.

You can now [re-login](#) using your Registration ID for **online payment** in order to finalize your registration.

Personal Information	
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Abstract	Yes
Amount due	350.- CHF

Submitted Abstract:

Androgen Receptor Immobilize Cancer and Promoting Anoikis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma to Prevent Post Hepatectomy Recurrence

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Background & Aims: The androgen receptor (AR) plays dual yet opposite roles to promote hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) carcinogenesis at the early stage and suppress metastasis at the later stage without clear mechanisms. This study aimed to explore this bimodal function of AR in HCC progression.

Methods: Cell mobility and anoikis of HCC cells were measured from primary culture cells of carcinogen (DEN; diethylnitrosamine)-induced HCC mice model. The AR expressing levels/populations in circulating Tumor Cells

(CTC) immediately isolated from post hepatectomy HCC patients were associated with cancer recurrence. Human HCC cell lines were used to validate potential molecular mechanism of cell mobility and anoikis.

Results: We found knockout of hepatic AR in the DEN-HCC cells exerted higher cell mobility and anoikis. Higher AR expressing levels/populations in CTC is correlated with better one-year disease free survival of post hepatectomized HCC patients. Furthermore, the AR promoted cell adhesion, reduce migration through β 1-integrin-FAK-AKT pathway. AR also enhanced cell anoikis through AKT-related cytoskeletal actin filament rearrangement bypass classical transactivation function.

Conclusions: While the majority recognized AR promotes hepatocarcinogenesis, we revealed contradictory AR cancer cell behaviors in advanced HCC. Current study suggested a suppressor role of AR in HCC metastasis through modulating cell mobility and anoikis. Further study of therapeutic approach of expressing AR in advanced HCC and post hepatectomy patient is in urgent.

We look forward to seeing you!

The ISREC Symposium 2014 - Metastatic colonization Organizers

Doug Hanahan, Joerg Huelsken, Joan Massague, Michele De Palma, Tatiana Petrova

If you have any questions, you can contact us at isrec2014.epfl.ch