

Joint Event on
International Conference on
CANCER RESEARCH & DIAGNOSTICS
&
**16th ASIA PACIFIC BIOTECHNOLOGY
CONGRESS**

August 15-16, 2018 Singapore



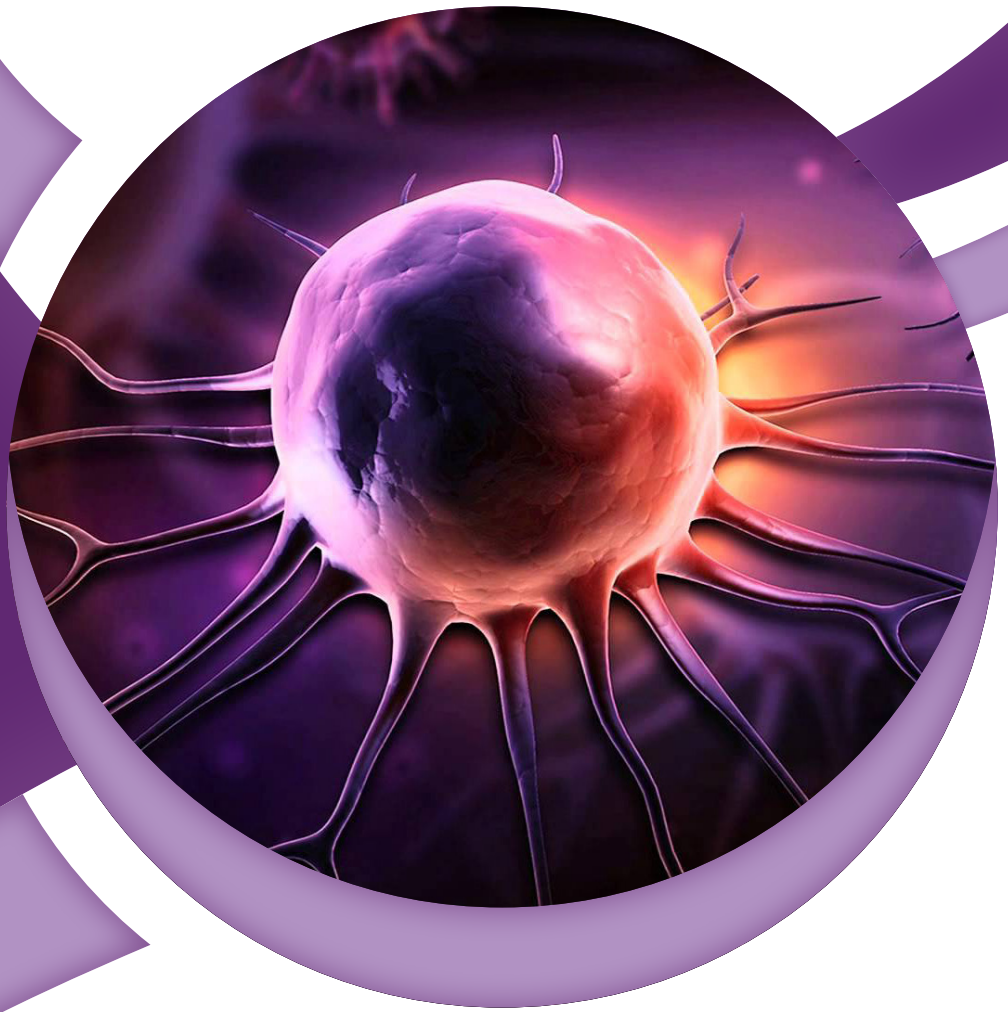
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Joint Event on
International Conference on
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and
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Keynote Forum
Day 1

JOINT EVENT ON
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**Lingzhi Wang**

National University of Singapore, Singapore

Novel exosome proteins as potential biomarkers for early detection of lung cancer

Lung cancers are often diagnosed at advanced stages with concomitant poor prognosis, making it the leading cause of cancer mortality worldwide. Herein, we aim to validate a panel of protein biomarkers identified from tumor cell-derived exosomes in liquid biopsies as diagnostic biomarkers for lung cancer. Biomarker candidates were identified by quantitative proteomics analyses. Verification and validation of exosomal candidates were performed by western blot and ELISA, respectively. The diagnostic performance for early detection of non-small-cell lung carcinoma was assessed using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analyses. Compared to current cancer biomarker, CEA, several novel exosome proteins were discovered to have greater diagnostic value in lung cancer. Importantly, these exosome proteins and their signatures demonstrated excellent diagnostic performance in the early detection of lung cancer. Hence, the promising results derived from our exosome biomarker studies warrant a large-scale clinical trial.

Biography

Lingzhi Wang is a Senior Research Scientist at Cancer Science Institute of Singapore and an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pharmacology of Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (NUS). He has obtained his PhD in Pharmacology in 2008 and won PhD Graduate Research Excellence Award from American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) Annual Meeting, USA. He has published more than 70 research papers. He also has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of several peer reviewed scientific publications.

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Jiancheng Hu

National Cancer Centre Singapore, Singapore

Uncover the molecular mechanism that regulates the RAF/MEK/ERK kinase cascade by characterizing the oncogenic RAF/MEK mutants

Although extensively studied for three decades, the molecular mechanism that regulates the RAF/MEK/ERK cascade remains ambiguous. Recent studies identified the dimerization of RAF as a key event in the activation of this cascade. Here, we show that in-frame deletions in the β 3- α C loop activate ARAF, BRAF and MEK1 as well as other kinases in cancer genomes by enforcing homodimerization. These RAF and MEK1 mutants exhibit a strong oncogenic potential and differential inhibitor resistance. Using these unique mutants, we further demonstrate that RAF activates MEK in a dimer-to-dimer manner and that MEK is able to activate itself by homodimerization-driven transphosphorylation. This study defines a special catalogue of oncogenic kinase mutations and illustrates key steps in the activation of the RAF/MEK/ERK cascade.

Biography

Jiancheng Hu has completed his PhD training in 2007 from University of Colorado Health Sciences Centre and Postdoctoral studies in 2014 from Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Washington University in St. Louis. He is the Principal Investigator of Cellular and Molecular Research Division, National Cancer Centre Singapore. He has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals.

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Eisha Tahir

Shalamar Hospital, Pakistan

Sensitivity and role of MRI in diagnosis of retinoblastoma in comparison with histopathology

Retinoblastoma (RB) is the most common intraocular tumor of childhood. It is a highly malignant tumor of the primitive neural retina. RB is one of the most challenging problems in pediatric ophthalmology and radiology because it shows different patterns of growth, extension and recurrence. MRI should be used to answer the key clinical questions that help in the selection of an appropriate line of treatment. To determine the positive predictive value of magnetic resonance imaging in the detection of retinoblastoma taking histopathology as gold standard study was carried out in department of diagnostic radiology, Children's Hospital and Institute of Child Health, Lahore over a period of six months from 07-05-2012 to 06-11-2012. A total of 150 cases were included in this study. Standard MRI technique of orbit for evaluation of patients of retinoblastoma was included survey of images (axial, sagittal) followed by T1W and T2W images. Mean age of the patients was 23.61 ± 7.49 months. Sex distribution shows, 87 patients (58.0%) were male while remaining 63 patients (42.0%) were female. True positive cases were 109 (72.6%) and false positive cases were 41 (27.4%). Positive predictive value was 72.6%. In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that MR imaging proved high positive predictive in the detection of retinoblastoma taking histopathology as gold standard.

Biography

Eisha Tahir has completed her MBBS, FCPS in Diagnostic Radiology. She has completed her Fellowship under College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan followed by local Breast Imaging Fellowship. She is enrolled for FRCR examination as well. She has participated in many local and international conferences. Currently she is working as Senior Registrar in Radiology Department in Shalamar Hospital Lahore.

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