Detection of Colorectal Cancer with Two Novel Heme-Related Molecules in Human Feces

Summary (1024-character limit)
Mortality from colorectal cancer (CRC) can be reduced by detecting the cancer or its precursor, colorectal adenoma (CRA), so that it can be removed at an early stage. Current tests involve screening stool specimens for blood, especially for hemoglobin. The fecal immunochemical test (FIT) for hemoglobin is positive in stool for only about 60% of early-stage and 85% of advanced CRC cases, with a false-positive rate of less than 10%. Researchers at the NCI have developed an assay with better accuracy and seek licensing and/or co-development research collaborations for the commercialization of the assay.

NIH Reference Number
E-198-2014

Product Type
- Diagnostics

Keywords
- colorectal cancer, CRC, colorectal adenoma, CRA, screening, assay, X-18565, X-19549

Collaboration Opportunity
This invention is available for licensing and co-development.

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Description of Technology
Mortality from colorectal cancer (CRC) can be reduced by detecting the cancer or its precursor, colorectal adenoma (CRA), so that it can be removed at an early stage. Current tests involve screening stool specimens for blood, especially for hemoglobin. The fecal immunochemical test (FIT) for hemoglobin is positive in stool for about 60% of early-stage and 85% of advanced CRC cases, with a false-positive rate of less than 10%. Assays with better accuracy are still needed.

Researchers at NCI's Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics, Metabolic Epidemiology Branch developed an assay that detects the presence or absence of one or both of two heme-related peptides, X-18565 and X-19549, in stool samples. The presence of one, and especially both, of these...
peptides within the stool sample indicates a high likelihood that CRC or CRA is present within the patient. X-18565 was detected in 67% of CRC cases and the specificity of X-18565 was 99%, as it was detected in only 1% of control patients who did not have CRC (e.g., false positives). X-19549 was detected in 48% of CRC cases and the specificity of X-19549 was 97%, as it was detected in only 3% of controls patients who did not have CRC (e.g., false positives). The absence of both X-18565 and X-19549 from the stool sample (or extract) indicates a greater than 95% likelihood that CRC or CRA is not present within the patient from which the stool sample is obtained. The assay can be performed on fresh or frozen samples.

**Potential Commercial Applications**
- Diagnostic test for earlier detection of colorectal cancer and colorectal adenoma

**Competitive Advantages**
- Assay has higher specificity than current standard
- Assay can utilize fresh or frozen samples

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**Development Stage**
- Pre-clinical (in vivo)

**Publications**

**Patent Status**
- **Foreign Filed:** Patent Application PCT/US2015/038299

**Therapeutic Area**
- Cancer/Neoplasm