Komatsu et al. Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer 2013, 1(Suppl 1):P56
http://www.immunotherapyofcancer.org/content/1/S1/P56

Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer

POSTER PRESENTATION Open Access

Association of haptoglobin genetic polymorphism with overall survival in advanced castration-resistant prostate cancer patients with personalized peptide vaccination

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From Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer 28th Annual Meeting
National Harbor, MD, USA. 8-10 November 2013

Although a peptide vaccination is potentially useful for cancers, there are some patients who do not show clinically beneficial response to this treatment. Previously, we have demonstrated gene expression profiling of pre-vaccination peripheral blood mononuclear cells in advanced castration-resistant prostate cancer patients

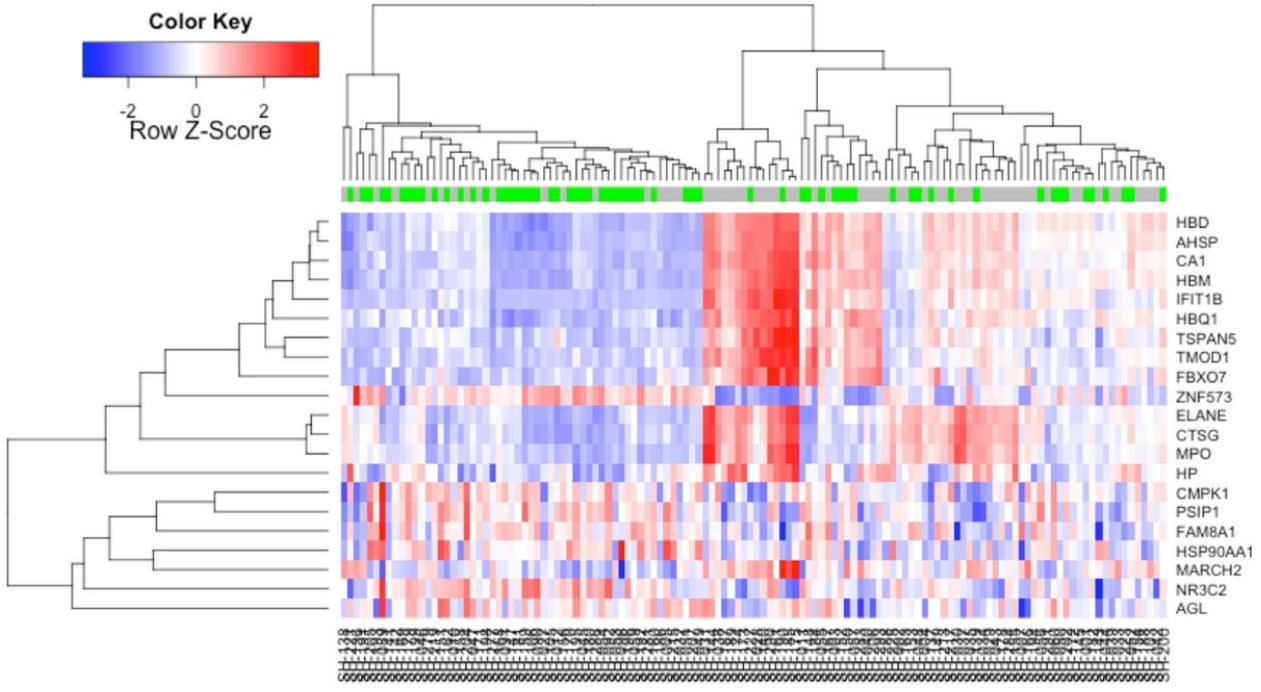

Figure 1

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with personalized peptide vaccination, and we have found some genes related with overall survival. In this study, we sequenced the upstream region of Haptoglobin (HP), which is the most significant q-value in a univariate Cox regression analysis (q-value=0.001) and highly expressed in patients with poor clinical response. Genetic polymorphism of the upstream of HP was identified and this polymorphism classifies patients with good or poor clinical response to a peptide vaccination. Our results suggested that mRNA level and genetic polymorphism of HP is related to the prognosis of advanced castration-resistant prostate cancer patients treated with peptide vaccination.

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Published: 7 November 2013

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-1-S1-P56
Cite this article as: Komatsu *et al.*: Association of haptoglobin genetic polymorphism with overall survival in advanced castration-resistant prostate cancer patients with personalized peptide vaccination. *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2013 **1**(Suppl 1):P56.