

Research uncovers new path for melanoma detection and treatment

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Lead researcher from Edith Cowan University, Associate Professor Elin Gray.
Credit: Edith Cowan University

A new way to spot melanoma cells circulating in the blood has the potential to significantly improve the monitoring of cancer patients and

guide future treatment.

Edith Cowan University's Melanoma Research Group, in collaboration with Harvard Medical School and clinicians at Western Australian hospitals, has pioneered a new technique to detect circulating [tumour cells](#) (CTCs) that could provide a new avenue for [cancer diagnosis](#) and therapies.

This work builds on the continued success of the Melanoma Research Group, who developed the world's first [blood](#) test capable of detecting [melanoma](#) in its early stages.

Lead researcher Associate Professor Elin Gray said this new step was the first study to comprehensively describe the immense diversity found in melanoma CTCs.

"These preliminary findings are a first step towards a new way to stop melanoma from spreading around the body," Professor Gray said.

"Cancer spreads around the body when CTCs shed from the primary tumour and travel through the blood to form secondary tumours (metastases) in other organs.

"If we can find a way to reliably detect these cells, then we have a chance to stop melanoma in its tracks with a powerful diagnostic tool and perhaps opportunities for therapies in the future."

Like a needle in a haystack

Until now Melanoma CTCs have proved to be incredibly elusive, with detection rates wildly varying from 40 to 87 per cent.

Professor Gray said this ECU-led research has explained why CTCs

have been so hard to find.

"We now understand that CTC detection cannot be resolved with a one-size-fits-all approach," she said.

"There is a huge amount of variety in the shape and bioactivity of these CTCs and so they all look different and respond differently to assay tests.

"To complicate things further, melanoma CTCs are hidden among thousands of other cells and matter in blood. Within one millilitre of blood, there are often fewer than 10 [cancer cells](#) among one billion red [cells](#) and one million [white blood cells](#).

"It is much like finding a needle in a haystack."

A new approach

Armed with a better understanding of the complexity of the task, the researchers tried a multifaceted approach to detecting melanoma CTCs.

"By combining three assays together, we raised detection rates to 72 per cent, which was a significantly and consistently higher result than using one test," Dr. Gray said.

"We are confident this approach is a move towards the reliable detection of CTCs, but we now need to tweak the assay to include a better combination to capture the broadest range of CTCs."

The ECU Melanoma Research Group is now working with artificial intelligence experts to fast-track the identification of CTCs.

The latest research was published in the *British Journal of Cancer*.

More information: Carlos Alberto Aya-Bonilla et al, Detection and prognostic role of heterogeneous populations of melanoma circulating tumour cells, *British Journal of Cancer* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41416-020-0750-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-020-0750-9)

Provided by Edith Cowan University

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