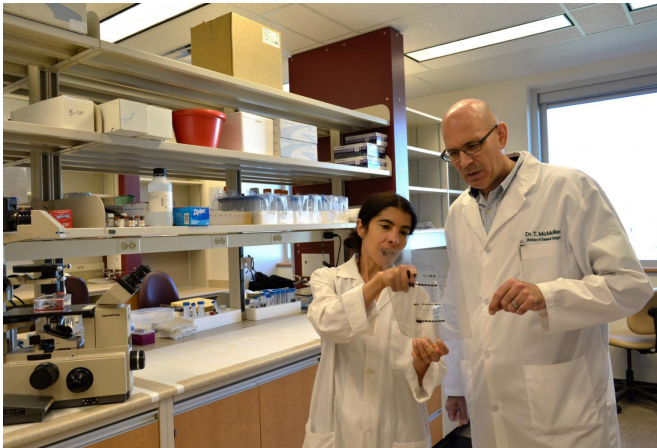


The calling card of aggressive thyroid cancer

2 November 2016



Todd McMullen discusses ongoing research with an associate in his lab at the University of Alberta. Credit: Melissa Fabrizio

A new discovery from University of Alberta scientists represents an important milestone in the fight against thyroid cancer. In a study published in *EBioMedicine* and recently presented at the American Thyroid Association annual meeting, the team has identified a marker of aggressive disease for papillary thyroid cancer, which comprises about 90 per cent of all thyroid cancers. The marker—a protein known as Platelet Derived Growth Factor Receptor Alpha, or PDGFRA—could also be used as a therapeutic target for future treatments.

Todd McMullen, senior author and associate professor of surgery with the U of A's Faculty of Medicine & Dentistry, believes the findings will have a significant clinical impact.

"The big problem for individual patients and physicians is knowing if the patient has the disease that is easy to treat or if they have a more aggressive variant. A lot of patients get over-treated simply because we don't want to miss the one case in five that may spread to other sites,"

says McMullen.

"The only way to be sure it doesn't spread is to undertake a larger surgery which can have lifelong consequences. Most of these patients are young. They have children. The majority tend to opt for the surgery because until now we haven't had another tool to help them know when it is needed."

Each year approximately 6,300 Canadians will be diagnosed with thyroid cancer. More than three quarters of those patients are women. Treatments for the disease include radioactive iodine therapy and surgery. Those who opt for aggressive surgery can see their speech affected, have trouble eating, swallowing and even breathing as a result.

"We came up with a tool to identify aggressive tumours so that people can have just the right amount of surgery. No more, no less," says McMullen. "What we're really excited about is that this is both a diagnostic tool and a therapy. It can be used to do both. We've identified the mechanism of how this protein actually drives metastasis in thyroid cancer. And not only that, we found out that it also makes the cancer resistant to radioactive iodine therapy."

McMullen says that by identifying the mechanism, the team is able to predict which people will have recurrent disease and which patients will respond to radioactive iodine therapy—both tools that are currently lacking in the medical community.

The foundation of the work stems from previous efforts in which McMullen's team examined thyroid cancer patient specimens. In a study published in 2012 they looked at genetic signatures showing which patients experienced metastasis and which patients did not. Through their efforts at that time they discovered PDGFRA was linked to metastatic disease. According to McMullen, this latest research significantly advances that work.

In the very near future the team hopes to begin two separate clinical trials. The first will investigate a new way to treat thyroid cancers using a cancer drug that specifically targets PDGFRA. The second will work on a new diagnostic tool to give patients an early indicator of whether their thyroid cancer will be aggressive or not.

"We hope within the next 18 months that we can prove the utility of this approach and change the way thyroid cancers are managed for those patients that have the worst disease," says McMullen. "We were lucky enough to find something that we think is important for thyroid cancer. It will be put to the test now."

More information: Ana Lopez-Campistrous et al, PDGFR β Regulates Follicular Cell Differentiation Driving Treatment Resistance and Disease Recurrence in Papillary Thyroid Cancer, *EBioMedicine* (2016). DOI: [10.1016/j.ebiom.2016.09.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2016.09.007)

Provided by University of Alberta Faculty of
Medicine & Dentistry

APA citation: The calling card of aggressive thyroid cancer (2016, November 2) retrieved 7 March 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-11-card-aggressive-thyroid-cancer.html>

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