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Profiling cancer gene mutations in non-small cell lung cancer by droplet digital PCR

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As a noninvasive liquid biopsy, plasma cell-free DNA (cfDNA) was studied as a potentially valuable surrogate specimen for detecting tumor-specific aberrations. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the common type of lung cancer, which is the leading cause of cancer death throughout the world. Most patients were diagnosed too late for curative treatment. So, it is necessary to develop a minimal invasive method to identify NSCLC at an early stage. Here, we studied cfDNA collected from subjects with advanced NSCLC by performing droplet digital PCR on serial cfDNA specimens collected from patients and healthy control. Our findings demonstrated that the ctDNA could serve as a viable tool to monitor NSCLC and prompted us to find more sensitive and specific biomarkers for clinical practice, especially monitor these cases with at least one known gene abnormality.

Biography

Dongqi Tang has completed his PhD from Peking University and postdoctoral studies from the University of Florida. He is the director of Animal Experiment Center of The Second Hospital of Shandong University. He has published papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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