



Engrailed-2 (EN2) as a potential biomarker test for the diagnosis of prostate cancer

Work on the EN2 urine test to diagnose prostate cancer continues at the University of Surrey, Section of Oncology with a well established collaboration with Randox Ltd, Belfast.

We have ethical approval to commence a large clinical study (called PROCURE) which, if successful, we hope will allow us to move EN2 into the clinic for routine clinical use. However, at the moment, EN2 is a research concept and not a test that can be ordered or purchased. We hope to complete the clinical trial in summer 2016.

Details of the clinical trial can be found below and on the University website. The study is led by Mr Simon Bott, Consultant Urologist at Frimley Park Hospital, Camberley, Surrey.

The study is aimed at recruiting patients from the Surrey area. If you are not from this area, any enquiries to participate in the study should go through your general practitioner. Please do not contact the research team or Mr Bott directly.

Only men with a PSA between 4 and 20 ng/ml who do NOT have a prior history of prostate cancer will be eligible.

Please note, neither University of Surrey or Randox Ltd are able to perform the EN2 test outside this clinical trial.

PROCURE study

Utility of urinary engrailed-2 for the diagnosis of clinically significant prostate cancer

Investigators

Mr Simon Bott, Consultant Urologist, Frimley Park Hospital
Prof Hardev Pandha, University of Surrey

Objective

The purpose of this project is to assess the clinical utility of the urinary biomarker engrailed-2 (EN2) in diagnosing clinically significant prostate cancer.

This study will commence September 2015 and complete August 2016. The study will include patients from the Royal Surrey, Basingstoke, Frimley Park and Wexham hospitals.

500 men with PSA between 4 and 20 ng/ml will be included having been referred by the GP. A blood and urine sample will be taken in the clinic and stored.

These men will then proceed through the normal patient pathway and have clinical examination, magnetic resonance scan of the pelvis and prostate biopsies as appropriate.

At the end of the study, the stored urine will be tested for the presence of EN2 protein. The researchers will ask:

1. Did the presence of EN2 correlate with the diagnosis of prostate cancer (as determined by the prostate biopsies)
2. In the prostate cancer patients, did the amount of EN2 correlate with the amount of disease present (in other words did larger (clinically significant) cancers make a lot of EN2, and smaller (insignificant) cancers little EN2?)

The results of the study should be available in the autumn of 2016. We will keep everyone informed as the study proceeds through the Prostate Project Charity website.

Professor Hardev Pandha
University of Surrey
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