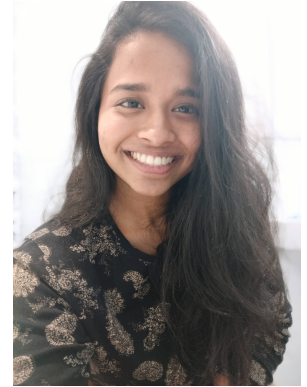# HARINI, LAKSHMINARAYANAN
Moch group

Institute for Pathology and Molecular Pathology
University Hospital Zurich
Schmelzbergstrasse 12, 8091 Zurich

harini.lakshminarayanan@usz.ch
harini.lakshminarayanan@uzh.ch

KEYWORDS – Liquid Biopsy, Renal cell carcinoma, Prognostic biomarkers

MAIN FIELDS OF RESEARCH; ABSTRACT

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is an aggressive tumor affecting nearly 400,000 patients worldwide. Clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) is the most common form of sporadic RCC. Most often, it is diagnosed incidentally, via imaging modalities and only later followed by a histological classification after tumor resection. ccRCC also presents with highly varying degrees of disease progression with some patients exhibiting slow growing tumors while others suffer from aggressive metastatic disease. Around 30% of patients present with metastatic RCC during first diagnosis. Further, 30% develop metastasis during the course of their disease2. Despite the development of novel targeted treatment strategies, the survival rates of metastatic ccRCC remains low. Biomarkers that are capable of predicting disease aggressiveness and progression could help with better disease management and prognostication. However, no marker in current clinical use can reliably predict disease advancement, dissemination or metastasis. In this regards, the main aim is to study the proteome of ccRCC patient samples to determine potential prognostic protein biomarkers.