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PROSTATE CANCER

Glycolysis and AR expression as biomarkers

Assessing androgen receptor (AR) expression and glycolytic activity using PET–CT imaging could be useful for predicting the prognosis of patients with metastatic castrationresistant prostate cancer (CRPC), say researchers.

Josef Fox and co-workers enrolled 133 patients with progressive metastatic CRPC to undergo dual PET–CT imaging using ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose (¹⁸F-FDG) as an indicator of tumour glycolysis and ¹⁸F-fluorodihydrotestosterone (¹⁸F-FDHT) as an indicator of AR expression.

The researchers classified lesions as being positive or negative for $^{\rm 18}{\rm F}\text{-}{\rm FDG}$ uptake (noted as ${\rm Glyc}_{\rm 1}$ and Glyc₀, respectively) and positive or negative for ¹⁸F-FDHT uptake (noted as AR_1 and AR_0 , respectively). They identified three lesion phenotypes: AR₁Glyc₁, AR₁Glyc₀, and AR₀Glyc₁. Using multivariate analysis, they demonstrated that each of these three lesion phenotypes showed an independent negative correlation with survival. Each additional AR₀Glyc₁ lesion was associated with an 11% increase in the risk of death, each additional AR₁Glyc₁ lesion was associated with a 5% increase in the risk of death, and each additional AR₁Glyc₀ lesion was associated with a 3% increase in the risk of death.

Survival was significantly worse in patients with at least 12 metabolizing lesions (the median number) than in patients with fewer than 12 lesions (HR 3.01; P < 0.001). Using biopsy findings from 50 patients, Fox *et al.* also showed that ¹⁸F-FDHT positivity (AR₁) was a highly specific marker for histological findings of prostate cancer. They say that future studies could investigate whether particular lesion subtypes are correlated with treatment response.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE Fox, J. J. et al. Positron emission tomography/computed tomography– based assessments of androgen receptor expression and glycolytic activity as a prognostic biomarker for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. JAMA Oncol. <u>http://dx.doi.</u> org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.3588 (2017)