

**Retinoic acid receptor  $\beta 2$  (RAR  $\beta 2$ ): noninvasive biomarker for distinguishing malignant versus benign prostate lesions from bodily fluids**

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**Abstract**

Alterations in the methylation patterns of promoter CpG islands have been associated with the transcriptional inhibition of genes in many human cancers, including prostate cancer (PCa).

*Objectives:* The aim of our study was to evaluate the diagnostic value of aberrant promoter hypermethylation of retinoic acid receptor  $\beta 2$  (RAR  $\beta 2$ ) gene in serum DNA samples from patients with the diagnosis of PCa and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), as a new epigenetic biomarker in distinguishing between malignant and non-malignant lesions.

*Materials and methods:* Aberrant promoter hypermethylation was investigated in genomic DNA isolated from the serum of 91 patients diagnosed with PCa and 94 with BPH (control subjects). In order to evaluate the methylation status of the RAR $\beta 2$  gene we used the quantitative methylation-specific PCR (QMSP) method.

*Results:* Promoter hypermethylation of RAR  $\beta 2$  gene was detected in serum samples from 89 of 91 (92.86%) patients with PCa, and in 10 of the 94 (10.7%) patients with BPH.

*Conclusions:* RAR  $\beta 2$  represents a promising molecular biomarker which may be used in discriminating between malignant and benign prostatic diseases by noninvasive methods.

**Key words:** prostate cancer (PCa); benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH); quantitative methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction (QMSP); retinoic acid receptor  $\beta 2$  (RAR  $\beta 2$ )

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