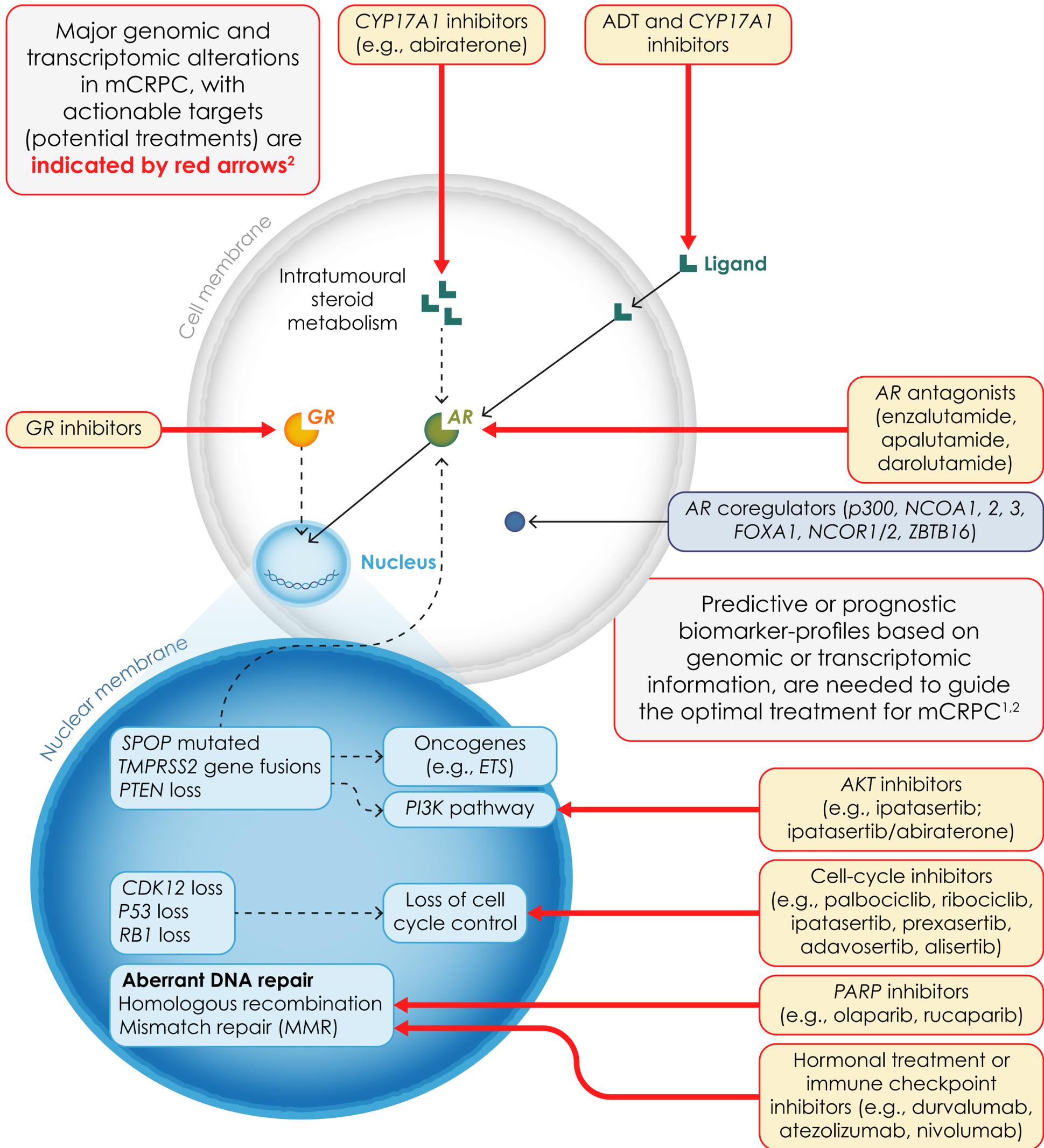


Clinical potential of genomic alterations in METASTATIC CASTRATION-RESISTANT PROSTATE CANCER

Genomic and transcriptomic alterations are associated with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)¹⁻³

Genomic information could benefit treatment selection for mCRPC¹⁻³

Major genomic and transcriptomic alterations in mCRPC, with actionable targets (potential treatments) are indicated by red arrows²



Abbreviations: ADT, androgen deprivation therapy; AKT, alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase; AR, androgen receptor; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; PARP, poly adenosine diphosphate-ribose polymerase.

References: 1. Ku SY et al. Nat Rev Urol. 2019;16(11):645-654. 2. Devlies W et al. Cells. 2020;9(11):2494. 3. Mateo J et al. Nat Canc. 2020;1(11):1041-1053.

Developed by EPG Health for Medthority. This content has been developed independently of the sponsor Pfizer, who has reviewed the content only for scientific accuracy. EPG Health received funding from the sponsor in order to help provide healthcare professionals with access to the highest quality medical and scientific information, education and associated relevant content.

