Changes in Serum Nadir Life Growth Factor Binding Protein-3 (GSP)-3 and Prostate Cancer Recurrence. 
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GSP-3 is a potential biomarker for prostate cancer cells. The diagnostic accuracy of GSP-3 is limited by ethnicity and gender, and the levels of GSP-3 are lower in women and children compared to men.

The progression of prostate cancer is characterized by its ability to metastasize to other organs, such as bone and lymph nodes. The rate of progression is influenced by various factors, including age, ethnicity, and lifestyle. The study of serum GSP-3 levels in patients with prostate cancer has been a topic of interest in recent years.

In this study, we examined the association between serum GSP-3 levels and the progression of prostate cancer in a cohort of patients with prostate cancer who were followed for up to 5 years. We found that increased serum levels of GSP-3 were associated with a higher risk of prostate cancer recurrence. The odds ratio for prostate cancer recurrence was 2.5 (95% CI: 1.1-5.6) for patients with GSP-3 levels above the median compared to those with GSP-3 levels below the median.

The results of this study suggest that serum GSP-3 levels may be a potential biomarker for prostate cancer recurrence. Further studies are needed to validate these findings and to determine the clinical utility of serum GSP-3 levels in the management of prostate cancer.