tumor-free omentum, indicating a niche for ovarian cancer cells toward omental metastasis.

**Conclusion** Our data demonstrate that α2,6 sialylation on integrin α2 triggers ovarian cancer cell adhesion to metastatic sites. Therefore, blocking sialylation and integrin α2 may be a therapeutic target for preventing ovarian cancer metastasis in the future.

**PO-174**
**EVALUATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF MICROFIBRILLAR-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN 5 (MFAP5) IN INVASIVE BREAST CARCINOMA OF NO SPECIAL TYPE**

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**Introduction** Breast cancer (BC) remains the most prevalent female cancer in Egypt and worldwide. Microfibrillar-associated protein 5 (MFAP5) is a multifunctional glycoprotein. Although MFAP5 gene was among the genes that found globally expressed in human cancers, it had been only recently reported in few cancer research studies.

**Material and methods** This is a retrospective study that has been conducted on 66 Egyptian patients who had invasive carcinoma of no special type (IC-NST). Immunohistochemical staining for MFAP5 was applied on the archival formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded blocks. Staining was assessed semiquantitatively and correlated with the available clinicopathological parameters and immunohistochemical subtypes of BC.

**Results and discussions** MFAP5 epithelial cytoplasmic expression was observed in 89.4% (59/66) of cases. In contrast, nuclear expression was seen in normal breast lobules and pre-malignant lesions adjacent to tumours that also exhibited constant staining in myoepithelial layer. Statistical analysis of epithelial cytoplasmic expression revealed association of MFAP5 expression with tumour size (p=0.046), high histological grade (p=0.007), presence of lymph node (LN) metastasis (p=0.014), poor Nottingham Prognostic Index (NPI) (p=0.001), late stage (p=0.008), immunohistochemical subtypes of BC (p=0.018), and increased MVD using CD34 immunostaining (p=0.04). MFAP5 cytoplasmic expression was also observed in an adjacent DCIS component in 37/45 cases (82.2%).

**Conclusion** This study showed that MFAP5 is a novel myoepithelial cell marker that appears to be up-regulated in duct epithelium in DCIS and IC-NST during tumourgenesis and that its cytoplasmic expression in invasive tumours seems to have a poor prognostic role manifested by its association with poor prognostic parameters such as high grade, late stage, lymph node invasion and increased MVD.

**PO-175**
**THE SECRETARY MIR-141 FACILITATES OVARIAN CANCER METASTASIS THROUGH REPROGRAMMING Stromal Fibroblast Cells in Pre-Metastatic Niches Formation**

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**Introduction** Cancer metastasis is a main cause for mortality. Dysregulation of pericellular proteolysis usually accounts for cancer cell invasion and metastasis. In this study, we are interested in delineating the role of hepatocyte growth factor activator inhibitor-2 (HAI-2) in prostate and lung cancer cell invasion and metastasis.

**Material and methods** We used different prostate and lung cancer cell lines and animal models to examine the role of HAI-2 in prostate and lung cancer cell invasion and metastasis.