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Short Communication

GPR26: A marker for primary glioblastoma?

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Abstract

Glioblastomas are highly malignant brain tumours; they have been described as one of the most deadly human cancers. Two conceptual classifications of the condition exist: primary (*de novo*), which does not exhibit prior disease and secondary glioblastoma, which develops from a pre-existing glioma. This study investigates whether *GPR26* is differentially transcribed in glioblastoma tissue from patients of different ages, in order to define a candidate genetic marker. The transcriptional profile of *GPR26* was compared in nine samples: seven glioblastoma tissues and two normal brain tissues using PCR. Despite *GPR26* being present in the glioblastoma tissues, it was not transcribed in any of the four cell lines tested. *GPR26* transcription ratios were compared between normal and cancerous samples, also age categories <50 and >60 years were compared. Results suggested differential transcription of *GPR26*, which is significantly less transcribed in tissues from older patients, implied by a *p*-value of 0.03. This study has identified *GPR26* to be a genetic indicator of primary glioblastoma, suggesting that it could be a suppressor of primary glioblastoma development.

Keywords: Primary glioblastoma; Secondary glioblastoma; G protein coupled receptor 26 (GPR26)

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