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Our main research interest is to develop novel biomarkers for disease diagnosis.

RESEARCH INTEREST

- We are focusing on the development of non-invasive urine-based assays; to improve detection of bladder carcinoma. The latter is a global problem with highest observed frequency in Egypt; where most of the cases are presented in late stages due to lack of simple diagnostic test.

A number of promising biomarkers have been reported in preliminary studies by our research group. The sensitivity and specificity of these biomarkers are encouraging, however they are necessarily limited by the fact that not all bladder cancer, or even all cases in one category of lesions, will harbor any single molecular change .

Thus, the concept that the presence or absence of one molecular marker will aid clinical evaluation has not proved to be the case in bladder cancer.

Our research interest is to identify and develop panels of urine-based biomarker that can be used to derive risk scores and nomograms that can have diagnostic clinical utility.

- For this target, We are doing a computational analysis on data bases for genes, RNA and proteins related to bladder cancer to select target genes ,RNA and protein profile related to bladder cancer using bioinformatics tools and data bases. We filter novel genes, RNA and proteins for bladder cancer to be the target of our research to identify molecular signatures in voided urine samples.

- In order to meet the challenges of effective healthcare, the clinical laboratory is constantly striving to improve testing sensitivity while reducing the required time and cost. Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) are proposed as one of the most promising tools to meet such goals. They have unique optophysical properties which enable sensitive detection of biomarkers, and are easily amenable to modification for use in different assay formats including immunoassays and molecular assays.

- Recently we developed gold nanoparticles-based colorimetric assays for bladder cancer diagnosis using urine samples. It is anticipated that using nanotechnology will improve early diagnosis of bladder cancer using sensitive, specific, rapid, non-invasive and inexpensive tests as compared to other classical conventional diagnostic methods.

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