Prostate cancer currently rates as the second most diagnosed cancer in men worldwide. Although the primary tumour is able to be treated with high success rates, advancement to metastatic disease evokes additional morbidities and reduces the survival time to an average of 12months. This highlights the necessity to understand what attributes to the metastasising phenotype. Past research from our lab assessed the PC3, advanced prostate cancer cell line, to determine cellular abnormalities that evoke the metastatic phenotype.

Bone metastasis is the most common complication derived from advanced prostate cancer formation. While the primary tumour can be treated and removed efficiently, metastasis decreases survival to 12months on average. This highlights the necessity to identify therapeutic targets and underlying biological phenomena that induce the metastatic phenotype.

Caveolin-1 has been linked to prostate cancer metastasis and has been a speculated biomarker for cancer progression.