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.