death, pyroptosis, was described. Accumulating evidences indicate that pyroptosis can affect the development of tumors, and especially inflammasomes may serve as positive or negative regulators of tumorigenesis. In this study, based on our previous observation of omental CLS formation in advanced OC, we aimed to investigate the role of pyroptosis in inflammatory adipocytes in the OC tumor microenvironment and explore the possible relationship with patient's prognosis.

Methods Immunohistochemistry: Omental tissue blocks from National Cheng Kung University Hospital were obtained. Informed consents were from each subject before surgery. Statistical analysis: cox proportional hazards model and survival difference were calculated by SPSS as well as GraphPad Prism 8 software to identify significant differences.

Results From 2002 to 2018 , there are 137 serous ovarian cancer patients collected in Cheng Kung University Hospital. The mean age is 56.6 y/o. There are 120 cases in stage III, 17 cases in stage IV. Eighty-six patient (63%) had optimal surgery, while 82 cases (60%) were chemosensitive. For progression free survival analysis through cox proportional hazards model, omental GSDMD (High vs. Low), omental CD68+ CLS (absent vs. present) and omental CD163+ CLS (absent vs. present) showed independent prognostic factors. Patients with high GSDMD expression in omentum tissue carried a poor 5-year survival than those with low GSDMD expression (Hazard ratio 0.56, 95% CI: 0.38–0.82, p=0.003)

Conclusion/Implications High gasdermin D expression in omental adipocytes predicts poor prognosis in advanced stage serous ovarian cancer patients.

EP247/#480 LUMICAN ACTIVATES TGFB1-EMT AXIS TO PROMOTE PLATINUM RESISTANCE IN EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CARCINOMA

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Introduction Platinum resistance seriously affects the survival of patients with epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC). Extracellular matrix play an important role in platinum resistance. Lumican (LUM) is an important proteoglycan in extracellular matrix. We intended to explore the expression of LUM in EOC and its effect on platinum resistance.

Methods Expression profile microarray was used to explore the mechanism of platinum resistance. Immunofluorescence and qRT-PCR was used to detect the expression of LUM in drug-resistant (SKOV3DDP) and wild-type (SKOV3) cells. LUM was detected by immunohistochemistry in tissues. After establishing LUM-overexpressing cells (SKOV3 LUM-OE) and knocked-out LUM cells (SKOV3DDP LUM-KO), the effects of LUM were evaluated. CCK8 was performed to evaluate the effects of cisplatin on EOC cells. Immunofluorescence, western blot and qRT-PCR were performed for determining TGFB1, CDH1, CDH2, ZEB1 and MMP9.

Results The expression of extracellular matrix related genes was significantly enriched in platinum-resistant tissue. The expression of LUM in SKOV3DDP was significantly higher than that in SKOV3, and it was significantly increased after cisplatin treatment of SKOV3. LUM was significantly overexpressed in platinum-resistant tissues (77.78% vs 32.0%, P<0.001), and it's an independent prognostic factor for platinum resistance (OR=8.11, P=0.002). The changes of cisplatin sensitivity were consistent with the changes of LUM after overexpression or knockout it. TGFB1 was positively correlated with LUM expression. CDH2, MMP9, ZEB1 were strongly induced and CDH1 was suppresed in SKOV3 LUM-OE.

Conclusion/Implications High expression of LUM is associated with platinum resistance and poor prognosis in EOC. LUM activates TGF-β-EMT signaling pathway to promote platinum resistance in EOC.

EP248/#551 A PREDICTIVE VALUE OF CA-125 ELIMINATION OF RATE CONSTANT K(KELIM) ON PROGNOSIS AND DURATION OF BEVACIZUMAB MAINTENANCE THERAPY IN FIRST PLATINUM-SENSITIVE RECURRENCE OF OVARIAN CANCER

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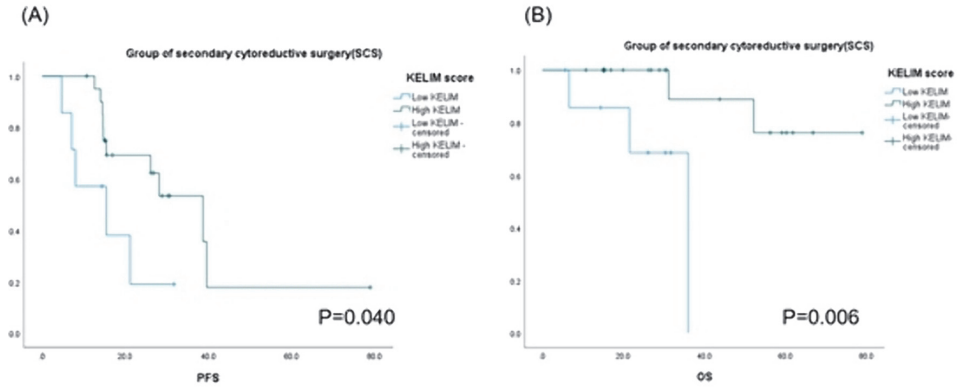
Introduction To evaluate the predictive value of CA-125 ELIMination of Rate Constant K (KELIM) on prognosis and duration of long-term bevacizumab maintenance therapy (BMT) in first platinum-sensitive recurrence of ovarian cancer.

Methods We included patients with platinum-sensitive recurrence of ovarian cancer who underwent six cycles of



Abstract EP248/#551 Figure 1 (A) Progression free survival (PFS), (B) overall survival (OS) of secondary cytoreductive surgery by paclitaxel-carboplatin-bevacizumab therapy group in the platinum sensitive recurrence of ovarian cancer patients according to KELIM score

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