

the post diagnostic management by being positive either for brain tumors or other neoplasms.¹²⁻¹⁴ A registered patent also indicates the involvement of D1853N alteration in all neoplastic disorders, with different incidences, and its' predisposing impact on cancer managements (Mehdipour, Application number: PCT/IB2014/065072). Furthermore, the mosaicism of D1853N in patients 1 and 2 is a warning sign to predict an early management for the patients with cancer.

Technical strategy and its application at cellular and/or molecular level plays a critical role in diagnosis of brain tumors. As an example, correlation between gene amplification at global level by qualitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) and expression by IF is reported to be a challenging item, and we found it inconsistent in brain tumors.¹⁶ This finding has a key impact on the therapeutic approach, so it's worth to emphasize on an EGF/VEGF chimer characterized with an adequate amount of antibodies in contradiction of the EGF and VEGF function which aimed to prevent angiogenic and

growth of breast tumor in mouse model.¹⁷

Conclusion

The classified heterogeneity, diverse functional information, and harmonic co-expression in different territory of tumors may lead to predict the aggressiveness mode of tumors as a translational insight to the clinical managements including therapy in brain tumors. VEGF and EGF may be applied as the consistent biomarkers for brain neoplasms. Furthermore, applicability of anti-VEGF/EGF, as the multi-punitive strategy in therapy of brain tumor is required.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest in this study.

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