

ABSTRACT

A method for predicting preventive and/or therapeutic effect of an RAR- α agonist on a malignant tumor, which comprises the steps of measuring an expression level of a class of p160 family molecule and an expression level of a class of SP110 family molecule in a sample collected from the malignant tumor of a patient, and when the class of the p160 family molecule is dominant in a balance between the expression level of the class of the p160 family molecule and the expression level of the class of the SP110 family molecule, determining that an RAR- α agonist is effective for therapeutic treatment of the malignant tumor of the patient.