

What is claimed is:

1. An in vitro method of diagnosing cervical cancer in a subject comprising:
 - a) detecting farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase in a sample from a subject; and
 - b) diagnosing cervical cancer based on the detection of farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase, wherein the overexpression of the protein, compared to a control sample is indicative of cervical cancer,

wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, plasma, serum, saliva, sweat and tears.
2. The in vitro method according to claim 1, wherein it further comprises detecting at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of nuclear heterogeneous ribonucleoprotein A1, neurofibromin 1, glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, l-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, heat shock protein cognate protein 71 kDa, ankyrin-3, rho 23 GTPase-activating protein, cytoskeletal keratin 78 type II, alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), beta subunit of proteasome type-5, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, beta enolase, glutathione S-transferase P and glutathione S-transferase Mu 3.
3. The in vitro method according to claim 2, wherein the method is also useful for diagnosing pre-cancerous cervical lesions.
4. The in vitro method of claims 1-3, wherein the detecting is by protein microarray, fluorescence detection, flow cytometry, microfluidic device, lateral flow assay or immunoassay.
5. An in vitro method of predicting a response to treatment for a subject having cervical cancer in a subject comprising:
 - a) detecting farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase in a sample from a subject; and
 - b) predicting a response to treatment based on the detection of farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase in a sample, and its comparison to a control sample, wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, plasma, serum, saliva, sweat and tears.
6. The in vitro method according to claim 5, wherein it further comprises detecting at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of nuclear heterogeneous

ribonucleoprotein A1, neurofibromin 1, glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, l-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, heat shock protein cognate protein 71 kDa, ankyrin-3, rho 23 GTPase-activating protein, cytoskeletal keratin 78 type II, alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), beta subunit of proteasome type-5, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, beta enolase, glutathione S-transferase P and glutathione S-transferase Mu 3.

7. The in vitro method according to claim 6, wherein the method is also useful for predicting a response to treatment of pre-cancerous cervical lesions.

8. The in vitro method of claims 5-7, wherein the detecting is by protein microarray, fluorescence detection, flow cytometry, microfluidic device, lateral flow assay or immunoassay.

9. A test kit for use in in vitro diagnosing of cervical cancer, the kit comprising:

a) a sample collection unit; wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, plasma and serum,

b) a lateral flow device; and

c) instructions for using the lateral flow device,

wherein the lateral flow device is for detecting farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase

10. The kit according to claim 9, wherein the lateral flow device is also suitable for detecting at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of nuclear heterogeneous ribonucleoprotein A1, neurofibromin 1, glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, l-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, heat shock protein cognate protein 71 kDa, ankyrin-3, rho 23 GTPase-activating protein, cytoskeletal keratin 78 type II, alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), beta subunit of proteasome type-5, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, beta enolase, glutathione S-transferase P and glutathione S-transferase Mu 3.

11. The kit according to claim 10, wherein the kit is also useful for diagnosing pre-cancerous cervical lesions.