

20. The method of any one of claims 1-11, wherein the method further comprises selecting a subject who has or is suspected of having prostate cancer.

21. The method of any one of claims 1, 3-5, and 7-11, wherein the method further comprises selecting a treatment regimen for the subject based on the level of the one or more prostate cancer markers.

22. The method of any one of claims 1, 3-5, and 7-11, wherein the method further comprises selection of a treatment regimen comprising one or more treatments selected from the group consisting of surgery, radiation, hormone therapy, antibody therapy, growth factor therapy, cytokine therapy, and chemotherapy.

23. A method for monitoring prostate cancer in a subject, the method comprising

(1) determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers selected from the group consisting of filamin B and keratin 19 in a first biological sample obtained at a first time from a subject having prostate cancer;

(2) determining a level of expression of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in a second biological sample obtained from the subject at a second time, wherein the second time is later than the first time; and

(3) comparing the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in the second sample with the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in the first sample, wherein an increase in the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in the second sample as compared to the first sample is indicative of progression of the prostate cancer in the subject.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is actively treated for prostate cancer prior to obtaining the second sample.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is not actively treated for prostate cancer prior to obtaining the second sample.

26. The method of any of claims 23-25, wherein no increase in the detected level of expression of each of the one or more prostate-cancer related markers selected from the group consisting of filamin B and keratin 19 in the second biological sample as compared to the first biological sample is indicative of non-progression of the prostate cancer in the subject.

27. The method of any one of claims 23-25, further comprising determining the level of prostate specific antigen (PSA) in the first biological sample and the second biological sample.

28. The method of claim 27, further comprising comparing the level of PSA in the second biological sample to the level of PSA in the first biological sample.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein an increased level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers selected from the group consisting of filamin B, and keratin 19 in the second biological sample relative to the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in the first biological sample, in combination with an increase in the level of PSA in the second biological sample relative to the level of PSA in the first biological sample, is indicative of progression of the prostate cancer in the subject.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein no increase in the detected level of expression of each of the one or more prostate-cancer related markers selected from the group consisting of filamin B and keratin 19 in the second biological sample relative to the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in the first biological sample, in combination with a decreased or same level of PSA in the second biological sample relative to the level of PSA in the first biological sample, is indicative of non-progression of the prostate cancer in the subject.

31. The method of any one of claims 23-30, further comprising determining the level of prostate specific antigen (PSA) in the first biological sample and the second biological sample.

32. The method of claim 31, further comprising comparing the level of PSA in the second biological sample to the level of PSA in the first biological sample.

33. The method of any one of claims 23-32, further comprising comparing the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in the first biological sample or the second biological sample with the level of the one or more prostate cancer related markers in a control sample selected from the group consisting of: a non-cancer control sample, a sample from a subject with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a sample from a subject with non-metastatic prostate cancer, a sample from a subject with metastatic prostate cancer, a sample from a subject with androgen sensitive prostate cancer, a sample from a subject with androgen insensitive prostate cancer, a sample from a subject with aggressive prostate cancer, and a sample from a subject with non-aggressive prostate cancer.

34. The method of claim 26, wherein the method further comprises withholding an active treatment of the prostate cancer in the subject based on non-progression of the prostate cancer in the subject.

35. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises isolating a component of the biological sample.

36. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises labeling a component of the biological sample.

37. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises processing the biological sample.

38. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises contacting a prostate cancer related marker to be detected with a prostate cancer related marker binding agent.

39. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises forming a complex between a prostate cancer related marker to be detected and a prostate cancer related marker binding agent.

40. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises contacting each of the one or more prostate cancer related markers with a prostate cancer related marker binding agent.

41. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises forming a complex between each of the one or more prostate cancer related markers and a prostate cancer related marker binding agent.

42. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein detecting or determining a level of one or more prostate cancer related markers in a biological sample comprises attaching a prostate cancer related marker to be detected to a solid surface.

43. Use of a panel of reagents for the diagnosis of prostate cancer, the panel comprising at least two detection reagents selected from the group consisting of: a detection reagent specific for the detection of filamin B, a detection reagent specific for the detection of LY9, and a detection reagent specific for the detection of keratin 19.

44. The use of claim 43 in the method of anyone of claims 1-42.

45. Use of a kit for the diagnosis of prostate cancer, the kit comprising at least two detection reagents selected from the group consisting of: a detection reagent specific for the detection of filamin B, a detection reagent specific for the detection of LY9, and a detection reagent specific for the detection of keratin 19.

46. The use of claim 45, further comprising at least one detection reagent specific for the detection of PSA.