and 2293 females). The authors stated that among females, there was no relationship between biomarkers and cancer incidence.

Summary

In an aspect, there is provided a method for predicting the risk of getting cancer in a subject that does not suffer from cancer in a subject comprising: determining the level of Pro-Tachykinin, its splice variants or fragments thereof of at least 5 amino acids in a bodily fluid obtained from said subject; and correlating said level of Pro-Tachykinin, its splice variants or fragments thereof with risk for getting cancer, wherein a reduced level is predictive for an enhanced risk of getting cancer.

In another aspect, there is provided an assay for determining Pro-Tachykinin, its splice variants or fragments thereof of at least 5 amino acids in a sample comprising two binders that bind to two different regions within the region of Pro-Tachykinin that is Pro-Tachykinin 1-37 (SEQ ID NO. 2).

Detailed Description

A subject of the present invention was to investigate the prognostic and diagnostic power of Pro-Tachykinin for the prediction of cancer incidence and the prediction of the risk of reoccurrence of cancer. To address this issue, stable fragments of Pro-Tachykinin (Ernst *et al.*, 2008) in fasting plasma were measured in said Swedish prospective cohort study (Malmö Diet and Cancer Study) and related baseline level of this biomarker to breast-cancer incidence during 15 years of follow-up.

Surprisingly, it has been shown that Pro-Tachykinin is a powerful and highly significant biomarker for predicting the risk of getting cancer in a subject that does not suffer from cancer or alternatively diagnosing cancer in a subject.

Thus, subject matter of the present invention is a method for predicting the risk of getting cancer in a subject that does not suffer from cancer or alternatively diagnosing cancer in a subject comprising:

- determining the level of Pro-Tachykinin, its splice variants or fragments thereof of at least 5 amino acids including Substance P and Neurokinin in a bodily fluid obtained from said subject; and

- correlating said level of Pro-Tachykinin, its splice variants or fragments thereof with a risk for getting cancer, wherein an reduced level is predictive for an enhanced risk of getting cancer or alternatively diagnosing cancer wherein an reduced level is correlated with the diagnosis of cancer.

- In another subject of the invention said method additionally comprises the following steps:determining additionally the level of Pro-Neurotensin or fragments thereof of at least 5 amino acids in a bodily fluid obtained from said subject; and

- correlating additionally said level of Pro-Neurotensin or fragments thereof of at least 5 amino acids with a risk for getting cancer, wherein an increased level of Pro-Neurotensin or fragments thereof is predictive for an enhanced risk of getting cancer or alternatively diagnosing cancer wherein an increased level of Pro-Neurotensin or fragments thereof is correlated with the diagnosis of cancer.