as a minimally invasive procedure and novel technique for the treatment of RCC.

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this is the first case to date of bilateral RCC treated with simultaneous retroperitoneal laparoscopic nephron-sparing surgery (RLNSS). Here we indicate the feasibility of this management and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this technique.

Keywords: Renal cell carcinoma (RCC); nephron-sparing surgery (NSS); simultaneous bilateral

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AB052. ZEB1 promotes vasculogenic mimicry formation in prostate cancer is associated with epithelial-mesenchymal transition

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Background: This study investigated the role of ZEB1 in vasculogenic mimicry (VM) formation and the interplay between VM and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT).

Methods: Ninety-two prostate cancer tissue specimens were stained by CD34 and periodic acid Schiff. Then, we stained ZEB1 protein in the consecutive sections. Moreover, prostate cancer cells were subjected to ZEB1 knockdown using ZEB1 siRNA and then to 3D culture assay. EMT related maker was also evaluated.

Results: The data showed that the presence of VM and high ZEB1 expression were associated with higher Gleason score, TNM stage, and lymph node and distant metastases. ZEB1 knockdown reduced VM formation and the expression of EMT-related in prostate cancer cells.

Conclusions: In the current study was the first to reveal that ZEB1 played an important role in VM formation in prostate cancer *ex vivo* and *in vitro*. Mechanistically, this process may have a relationship with EMT.

Keywords: Prostate cancer; vasculogenic mimicry (VM); ZEB1, epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)

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AB053. Labeling of prostate tumor-specific replication-selective oncolytic adenoviruses with radioactive 125I: inhibitory effects on prostate cancer cell

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Background: The authors established a 125I-labeled replication-selective oncolytic adenovirus and human telomerase reverse transcriptase/prostate-specific antigen (125I-RSOAds-hTERT/PSA) oncolytic adenovirus marker and investigated the effects of different labeling conditions. This study also explored the possible mechanism whereby 125I-RSOAds-hTERT/PSA inhibited the proliferation of prostate cancer cells.

Methods: N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) was used as an oxidant for 125I labeling, and various concentrations of oncolytic viruses and NBS were prepared to determine the optimal conditions for labeling. The effects of the

