A novel submucosal injection material comprising a fully synthetic and self-assembling peptide solution for endoscopic resection of large colorectal laterally spreading tumors



An injection solution is required to create a submucosal cushion to allow safe endoscopic resection [1, 2]. The fully synthetic and self-assembling peptide solution submucosal injection material (PuraLift; 3-D Matrix, Tokyo, Japan) is a non-biologic preparation that self-assembles to create a gel formed of nanofibers when in contact with a neutral pH [3]. It has the same ingredients as the peptide hemostatic agent (PuraStat; 3-D Matrix) [4]. Here we report the first two cases of the use of PuraLift (**> Video 1**).

Case 1: A 74-year-old woman with a 35-mm laterally spreading tumor (LST) located in the lower rectum (> Fig. 1 a). We diagnosed the lesion as an intramucosal adenocarcinoma (Tis) and performed endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) using PuraLift as a submucosal injection agent without any coloring or mixing. The ESD procedure was performed with a colonoscope (PCF-290TI; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) with an endoscopic cap, a needle-type knife (DualKnife J; Olympus), and a 25G injection needle (Super Grip; Top Co, Kumamoto, Japan). En bloc resection of a 40×30-mm specimen was achieved in 35 min without any adverse events (> Fig. 1 b, c, d, e). Overall, 20 mL of PuraLift was injected. The histological diagnosis was Tis with curative resection. Follow-up colonoscopy was performed 1 month after ESD, showing almost complete healing of artificial ulcers (> Fig. 1 f).

Case 2: A 60-year-old woman with a 60-mm LST located in the transverse colon (▶ Fig.2a). We diagnosed the lesion as Tis and performed ESD under the same conditions as Case 1. En bloc resection of a 70×40-mm specimen was achieved in 130 min, without any delayed adverse events (▶ Fig.2b-f). Overall, 75 mL of PuraLift was injected. The histological diagnosis was Tis with curative resection.



Video 1 Endoscopic submucosal dissection of colorectal laterally spreading tumors using PuraLift as the submucosal injection material.



▶ Fig. 1 Endoscopic images showing a lateral spreading tumor in the lower rectum. a Chromoendoscopy using indigo carmine. b PuraLift was injected into the submucosal layer, and good lifting was achieved. c Mucosal incision. d Large mucosal defect. e The resected specimen. f Follow-up endoscopy 1 month after endoscopic submucosal dissection.

This new submucosal injection material was safe and feasible for ESD on large LSTs.

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▶ Fig. 2 Endoscopic images showing a lateral spreading tumor in the transverse colon. a Chromoendoscopy using indigo carmine. b PuraLift was injected into the submucosal layer, and good lifting was achieved. c Mucosal incision. d Submucosal dissection. e Large mucosal defect. f The resected specimen.

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## **Competing interests**

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# The authors

Kengo Kasuga, Keigo Sato, Ko Nakata, Hirohito Tanaka, Hiroko Hosaka <sup>©</sup> Shiko Kuribayashi, Toshio Uraoka <sup>©</sup>

Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Gunma University Graduate School of Medicine, Maebashi, Japan

## Corresponding author

#### Toshio Uraoka, MD

Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Gunma University Graduate School of Medicine, 3-39-22 Showa-machi, Maebashi 371-8514, Japan uraoka@gunma-u.ac.jp

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