**Abstract**

**Objective**: To explore the relationship between the expression of prostate epithelial-derived factor (PDEF) and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in pancreatic cancer and the formation of angiogenesis mimicry (VM).

**Methods**: The expression of PDEF, E-cadherin and Vimentin in 45 cases of pancreatic carcinoma and 20 normal pancreatic tissues were detected by immunohistochemical staining, and VM formation was detected by PAS and CD34 double staining test. The relationship between PDEF and the clinical pathological parameters was analyzed by correlation analysis.

**Results**: The positive rate of PDEF, Vimentin and VM in pancreatic carcinoma was 47%, 42%, 45%, which was higher than that in normal pancreatic tissue, 22%, 19%, 4% (P<0.05). The positive rate of E-cadherin in pancreatic carcinoma was 18% which lower than that of normal pancreatic tissue 54% (P<0.05).

Correlation analysis showed expression of PDEF and VM in pancreatic carcinoma was significantly correlated with tumor differentiation and lymph node metastasis, but was not related to sex, age, tumor size and histological type. Univariate and multivariate correlation analysis showed PDEF, Vm, differentiation degree and lymph node metastasis were correlated with survival rate, while PDEF was the independent factor that affected the survival rate, and PDEF and cadherin /Vimenin and VM expressions are correlated (P<0.05).

**Conclusions**: Pancreatic carcinoma had PDEF, EMT and VM high expression, and closely related to survival rate. Suggesting that PDEF abnormal activation may induce angiogenesis mimicry by regulating EMT expression, based on the important role of EMT in Tumor invasion and metastasis, It can provide better methods and ideas for the study and diagnosis of tumor by blocking the signal pathway and exploring new regulation factors.