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Panitumumab (anti-EGFR)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-P99041A |
| Target: | EGFR |
| Pathway: | JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|---------|--|
| Description | Panitumumab (anti-EGFR) is a fully human IgG2 anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody with anti-tumor activity. Panitumumab (anti-EGFR) inhibits tumor cell proliferation, survival and angiogenesis. Panitumumab (anti-EGFR) can be used in the research of cancers, such as colon cancer ^{[1][2][4]} . | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | <p>Panitumumab (2 nM-2 μM, 3 h) (anti-EGFR) inhibits ligand-dependent autophosphorylation in EGFR-expressing NCI-H1975 cells, NCI-H1650 cells and CHO cells^[3].</p> <p>?Panitumumab (0-200 μg/mL, 48 h) (anti-EGFR) inhibits the proliferation of DLD-1 cells^[4].</p> <p>?Panitumumab (80 μg/mL, 24 h) (anti-EGFR) increase beclin-1 (a marker of autophagy) levels in Caco-2 cells and DLD-1 cells^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[3]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>EGFR-expressing NCI-H1975 cells, NCI-H1650 cells and CHO cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>2, 20, 200, 2000 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>3 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited ligand-induced autophosphorylation of EGFR.</td> </tr> </table> | | Cell Line: | EGFR-expressing NCI-H1975 cells, NCI-H1650 cells and CHO cells | Concentration: | 2, 20, 200, 2000 nM | Incubation Time: | 3 h | Result: | Inhibited ligand-induced autophosphorylation of EGFR. |
| Cell Line: | EGFR-expressing NCI-H1975 cells, NCI-H1650 cells and CHO cells | | | | | | | | | |
| Concentration: | 2, 20, 200, 2000 nM | | | | | | | | | |
| Incubation Time: | 3 h | | | | | | | | | |
| Result: | Inhibited ligand-induced autophosphorylation of EGFR. | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>Panitumumab (25, 100, or 500 μg/mouse, i.p., twice a week) (anti-EGFR) inhibits tumor growth in NCI-H1975 and NCI-H1650 xenografts, compared with control (P < 0.0003)^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>NCI-H1975 and NCI-H1650 xenografts^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>25, 100, or 500 μg/mouse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.), twice a week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited ligand-induced EGFR phosphorylation, tumor growth, and markers of proliferation. Decreased Ki-67 and phospho- mitogen-activated protein kinase (pMAPK) staining in both</td> </tr> </table> | | Animal Model: | NCI-H1975 and NCI-H1650 xenografts ^[3] | Dosage: | 25, 100, or 500 μg/mouse | Administration: | Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.), twice a week | Result: | Inhibited ligand-induced EGFR phosphorylation, tumor growth, and markers of proliferation. Decreased Ki-67 and phospho- mitogen-activated protein kinase (pMAPK) staining in both |
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xenografts.

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