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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Parsatuzumab

Cat. No.: HY-P99215

CAS No.: 1312797-14-0

Target: VEGFR

Pathway: Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Parsatuzumab (Anti-EGFL7; RG 7414) is a humanized monoclonal antibody, acts as an immunomodulator and binds to EGFL7. Parsatuzumab selectively blocks the interaction between EGFL7 and endothelial cells, potentially inhibiting vascular regrowth and reducing vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibition[1].

IC_{50} & Target

VEGF; EGFL7[1]

In Vitro

EGFL7 is a vascular-restricted extracellular matrix protein that promotes endothelial cell adhesion and survival[1].
Parsatuzumab (48 h) inhibits cell proliferation and increases apoptosis against patient-derived xenograft (PDX) cells[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay[2]

Cell Line:	Patient-derived xenograft (PDX) cells
Concentration:	/
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Inhibited cell proliferation by 70% from 20%, and resulted in apoptosis increases by 67-87% from 8-17%.

In Vivo

Parsatuzumab (anti-EGFL7) enhances the antiangiogenesis, tumor growth control, and survival associated with antiVEGF monotherapy in several xenograft and genetically engineered murine tumor models[1].
Parsatuzumab (50 mg/kg; i.v.; 3 times per week) targets EGFL7 and inhibits mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) cell growth and prolongs survival in mouse models of MCL[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	NSG mice injected with Rec1 cells (s.c.)[2]
Dosage:	50 mg/kg
Administration:	Intravenous injection; 3 times per week; sacrificed mice when tumor reached end point criteria

Result:	Significantly decreased tumor volume than IgG and increased survival of mice.

REFERENCES

[1]. García-Carbonero R, et al. Randomized Phase II Trial of Parsatuzumab (Anti-EGFL7) or Placebo in Combination with FOLFOX and Bevacizumab for First-Line Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Oncologist. 2017 Apr;22(4):375-e30.

[2]. Chinmayee Goda, et al. Dorrance, Epidermal Growth Factor-like 7 As a Novel Therapeutic Target in Mantle Cell Lymphoma. Blood. 138(S1), 2021:3300.

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