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Ganitumab

Cat. No.: HY-P99294

CAS No.: 905703-97-1

Target: IGF-1R

Pathway: Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Ganitumab (AMG 479) is a recombinant human monoclonal antibody to the human type 1 insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF1R). Ganitumab recognizes murine IGF1R with sub-nanomolar affinity (K_D=0.22 nM) and inhibits the interaction of murine IGF1R with IGF1 and IGF2. Ganitumab can be used in research of cancer[1].

In Vitro

Ganitumab (AMG 479; 0.032-500 nM; 10 min; CT26 cells) binds mIGF1R and inhibits IGF1- and IGF2-mediated activation of mIGF1R[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Western Blot Analysis[1]

Cell Line:	CT26 cells
Concentration:	0.032-500 nM
Incubation Time:	10 minutes
Result:	Inhibited IGF1-induced autophosphorylation of mIGF1R in CT26 murine colon carcinoma cells in a dose-dependent manner.

In Vivo

Ganitumab (AMG 479; 1 mg/dose; i.p; Naïve and tumor-bearing mice) inhibits IGF1-induced activation of mIGF1R in murine lungs[1].

Ganitumab (300 μg/dose; i.p.; female athymic nude mice) reduces peripheral blood neutrophils[1].

Ganitumab (300 μg/dose; i.p.; male athymic nude mice) causes impaired glucose tolerance in male mice and increases serum levels of mGH, mIGF1 and mIGFBP3[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Naïve and tumor-bearing mice[1]
Dosage:	1 mg/dose
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection
Result:	Inhibited the IGF1-induced activation of mIGF1R and inhibited 80% tumor growth.

Animal Model:	Male athymic nude mice[1]
Dosage:	300 μg/dose
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection, twice per week for a total of five doses
Result:	Had significantly higher serum glucose levels than hIgG1-pretreated mice. Increased serum levels of mIGF1, mIGFPB3 and mGH.

Animal Model:	Female athymic nude mice[1]
Dosage:	300 μg/dose
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection, twice per week for a total of five doses
Result:	Reduced the number of peripheral neutrophils up to 50% compared with hIgG1 controls.

REFERENCES

[1]. Moody G, et, al. IGF1R blockade with ganitumab results in systemic effects on the GH-IGF axis in mice. J Endocrinol. 2014 Mar 17;221(1):145-55.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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