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Raxibacumab

Cat. No.:	HY-P9957
CAS No.:	565451-13-0
Target:	Bacterial
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Raxibacumab (ABthrax) is a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody against Bacillus anthracis protective antigen (PA). Raxibacumab blocks the toxin's deleterious effects by preventing binding of the protective antigen component of the anthrax toxin to its receptors in host cells, thereby blocking the toxin's deleterious effects. Raxibacumab can be used for anti-anthrax research[1][2].

In Vivo

Raxibacumab (150 μg/kg or 300 μg/kg for i.v., single dose) significantly improved in outcome when it was administered up to 6 h after rats initial exposure to Bacillus anthracis lethal toxin (LeTx) infusion[3].

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

Animal Model:	In SD rats after the initiation of a 24-h LeTx infusion[3]
Dosage:	150 μg/kg or 300 μg/kg
Administration:	At the time of or 3, 6, 9, or 12 h after the initiation of LeTx infusion, the rats were randomized to be treated i.v. in a single dose
Result:	Significantly improved in outcome when it was administered up to 6 h (and approached significance when administered up to 12 h) after initial exposure to LeTx. Rats receiving raxibacumab within 6 hours of toxin administration had a better survival rate than those that received raxibacumab at 9 or 12 hours.

REFERENCES

[1]. Mazumdar S. Raxibacumab. MAbs.2009 Nov-Dec;1(6):531-8.

[2]. Kummerfeldt CE. Raxibacumab: potential role in the treatment of inhalational anthrax. Infect Drug Resist. 2014 Apr 29;7:101-9.

[3]. Cui X, et.al. Late treatment with a protective antigen-directed monoclonal antibody improves hemodynamic function and survival in a lethal toxin-infused rat model of anthrax sepsis. J Infect Dis. 2005 Feb 1;191(3):422-34.

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

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