



# SZABO SCANDIC

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Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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## Iscalimab

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-P99670   |
| CAS No.:  | 2031153-61-2  |
| Target:   | TNF Receptor  |
| Pathway:  | Apoptosis   |
| Storage:  | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |   |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|---------|--|
| <b>Description</b>                  | Iscalimab (CFZ-533) is a non-depleting IgG1 monoclonal antibody targeting CD40 (K <sub>D</sub> : 0.3 nM). Iscalimab can be used for research of Graves' hyperthyroidism and autoimmune diseases <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .  |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | CD40<br>0.3 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )  |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| <b>In Vitro</b>                     | <p>Iscalimab (0.01-1 µg/mL, overnight) blocks rCD154-induced TNF production by primary monocyte-derived dendritic cells (moDCs), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.04 µg/mL<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Iscalimab (3 days) inhibits rCD154-induced proliferation of PBMCs from humans, rhesus and cynomolgus animals with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.02, 0.03, and 0.01 µg/mL, respectively<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Iscalimab bind CD40 on B cells from humans, rhesus and cynomolgus animals with EC<sub>50</sub> values of approximately 0.2 µg/mL<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Iscalimab (2 µg/mL, 3 h) is internalized by B cells in a CD40-dependent manner<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[3]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>PBMCs from humans, rhesus and cynomolgus animals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0-1 µg/mL approximately</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited rCD154-induced proliferation of PBMCs with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.02, 0.03, and 0.01 µg/mL, respectively.</td> </tr> </table> |  | Cell Line:    | PBMCs from humans, rhesus and cynomolgus animals | Concentration: | 0-1 µg/mL approximately | Incubation Time: | 3 days | Result: | Inhibited rCD154-induced proliferation of PBMCs with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 0.02, 0.03, and 0.01 µg/mL, respectively. |
| Cell Line:                          | PBMCs from humans, rhesus and cynomolgus animals  |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| Concentration:                      | 0-1 µg/mL approximately   |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| Incubation Time:                    | 3 days  |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| Result:                             | Inhibited rCD154-induced proliferation of PBMCs with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 0.02, 0.03, and 0.01 µg/mL, respectively.  |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| <b>In Vivo</b>                      | <p>Iscalimab (150 mg/kg/week, s.c, for 13 weeks) is well tolerated and does not cause any dose-limiting toxicity in rhesus monkeys<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Iscalimab (10 mg/kg, i.v.) completely inhibits T cell-dependent antibody response in Rhesus monkeys<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Iscalimab (30 mg/kg, i.v.) prolongs allograft survival in kidney transplant cynomolgus<sup>[4]</sup>.</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>Kidney transplant cynomolgus<sup>[4]</sup></td> </tr> </table>   |  | Animal Model: | Kidney transplant cynomolgus <sup>[4]</sup>      |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |
| Animal Model:                       | Kidney transplant cynomolgus <sup>[4]</sup>   |  |               |  |                |                         |                  |        |         |  |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Dosage:         | 30 mg/kg  |
| Administration: | i.v.  |
| Result:         | Prolonged allograft survival.<br>Well-tolerated with no evidence of thromboembolic events or CD40 pathway activation. |

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Kahaly GJ, et al. A Novel Anti-CD40 Monoclonal Antibody, Iscalimab, for Control of Graves Hyperthyroidism-A Proof-of-Concept Trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2020 Mar 1;105(3):dgz013.
- [2]. Flandre TD, et al. Immunosuppression Profile of CFZ533 (Iscalimab), a Non-Depleting Anti-CD40 Antibody, and the Presence of Opportunistic Infections in a Rhesus Monkey Toxicology Study. *Toxicol Pathol.* 2022 Jul;50(5):712-724.
- [3]. Ristov J, et al. Characterization of the in vitro and in vivo properties of CFZ533, a blocking and non-depleting anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody. *Am J Transplant.* 2018 Dec;18(12):2895-2904.
- [4]. Cordoba F, et al. A novel, blocking, Fc-silent anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody prolongs nonhuman primate renal allograft survival in the absence of B cell depletion. *Am J Transplant.* 2015 Nov;15(11):2825-36.

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

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