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Pavurutamab

Cat. No.:	HY-P99814
CAS No.:	2250292-39-6
Target:	CD3
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Pavurutamab (AMG-701) is a bispecific T cell engager molecule that anti-CD3 and anti-B cell maturation antigens (BCMA). Pavurutamab has an extended half-life based on Pacanalotamab (HY-P99798). The Fc of Pavurutamab is coupled to molecules to improve pharmacokinetic parameters. Pavurutamab has potential applications in immune regulation and multiple myeloma (MM) ^{[1][2][3][4]} .															
IC₅₀ & Target	B cell maturation antigens, BCMA ^[1]															
In Vitro	Pavurutamab (0-10000 pM; 48 h) induces CD69 ⁺ , CD25 ⁺ T cell activation and IFN γ , TNF α , IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10 cytokine secretion ^[5] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.															
In Vivo	<p>Pavurutamab (0.02, 0.2 and 2 mg/kg; i.v.; single dose on days 3, 8, 13) reduces tumor volume with time and dose dependent manner in mouse xenograft models^[5].</p> <p>Pavurutamab (0.005, 0.05 and 0.5 mg/kg; i.v.; every 5 days for 6 administrations, lasting for 30 days) reduces tumor volume and increases survival with time and dose dependent manner in NOD/SCID mice transplanted with L-363 multiple myeloma (MM) cells^[5].</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>Female NOD/SCID mice transplanted with NCI-H929 MM cells mixed with PBMCs^[5].</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.02, 0.2 and 2 mg/kg.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; single dose on days 3, 8, 13.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Reduced tumor volume.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>NOD/SCID mice orthotopically transplanted with L-363 MM cells^[5].</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.005, 0.05 and 0.5 mg/kg.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; every 5 days for 6 administrations, starting from day 9 and lasting for 30 days.</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	Female NOD/SCID mice transplanted with NCI-H929 MM cells mixed with PBMCs ^[5] .	Dosage:	0.02, 0.2 and 2 mg/kg.	Administration:	Intravenous injection; single dose on days 3, 8, 13.	Result:	Reduced tumor volume.	Animal Model:	NOD/SCID mice orthotopically transplanted with L-363 MM cells ^[5] .	Dosage:	0.005, 0.05 and 0.5 mg/kg.	Administration:	Intravenous injection; every 5 days for 6 administrations, starting from day 9 and lasting for 30 days.
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Administration:	Intravenous injection; every 5 days for 6 administrations, starting from day 9 and lasting for 30 days.															

Result:	Reduced tumor volume and increased survival.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Sheridan C. Bispecific antibodies poised to deliver wave of cancer therapies. *Nat Biotechnol.* 2021 Mar;39(3):251-254.
- [2]. Goldsmith SR, et al. Bispecific Antibodies for the Treatment of Multiple Myeloma. *Curr Hematol Malig Rep.* 2022 Dec;17(6):286-297.
- [3]. Cho SF, et al. The immunomodulatory drugs lenalidomide and pomalidomide enhance the potency of AMG 701 in multiple myeloma preclinical models. *Blood Adv.* 2020 Sep 8;4(17):4195-4207.
- [4]. Harrison S J, et al. A phase 1 first in human (FIH) study of AMG 701, an anti-B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) half-life extended (HLE) BiTE®(bispecific T-cell engager) molecule, in relapsed/refractory (RR) multiple myeloma (MM)[J]. *Blood*, 2020, 136: 28-29.
- [5]. Goldstein RL, et al. AMG 701 induces cytotoxicity of multiple myeloma cells and depletes plasma cells in cynomolgus monkeys. *Blood Adv.* 2020 Sep 8;4(17):4180-4194.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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