



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Depatuxizumab

Cat. No.:	HY-P99849
CAS No.:	1471999-69-5
Target:	EGFR
Pathway:	JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Depatuxizumab is a brain-penetrant and humanized tumor-specific anti EGFR monoclonal antibody. Depatuxizumab inhibits the growth of xenograft models of mutant EGFRvIII and wild-type EGFR. Depatuxizumab can be used for research on cancer ^[1] .																		
In Vivo	<p>Depatuxizumab (10, 40 mg/kg, i.p., three times a week for 2 weeks) inhibits tumor growth significantly in U87MGde2-7 glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) models and A431 squamous xenograft models of Nu/Nu mice^[1].</p> <p>Depatuxizumab (10, 40 mg/kg, i.p., three times a week for 2 weeks) inhibits tumor growth and pEGFR levels in EGFRvIII-positive GBM SN0199 PDX models of NSG mice^[1].</p> <p>Depatuxizumab (2-40 mg/kg, i.p., three times a week for 2 weeks) inhibits tumor growth with dose dependent manner in SCC15 xenograft models of SCID Beige mice^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>U87MGde2-7 glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) model of Nu/Nu mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited tumor growth significantly more than Cetuximab (HY-P9905). Promoted a significant increase in TGI (tumor growth inhibition) when it combined with Temozolomide (HY-17364).</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>EGFRvIII-positive GBM SN0199 PDX model, 3 to 5 mm³ passage 3 (P3) tumor fragments were s.c. trocar implanted in the right rear flank of NSG mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited tumor growth significantly and reduced levels of pEGFR.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>A431 squamous xenograft model of Nu/Nu mice^[1]</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	U87MGde2-7 glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) model of Nu/Nu mice ^[1]	Dosage:	10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)	Result:	Inhibited tumor growth significantly more than Cetuximab (HY-P9905). Promoted a significant increase in TGI (tumor growth inhibition) when it combined with Temozolomide (HY-17364).	Animal Model:	EGFRvIII-positive GBM SN0199 PDX model, 3 to 5 mm ³ passage 3 (P3) tumor fragments were s.c. trocar implanted in the right rear flank of NSG mice ^[1]	Dosage:	10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)	Result:	Inhibited tumor growth significantly and reduced levels of pEGFR.	Animal Model:	A431 squamous xenograft model of Nu/Nu mice ^[1]
Animal Model:	U87MGde2-7 glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) model of Nu/Nu mice ^[1]																		
Dosage:	10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks																		
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)																		
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth significantly more than Cetuximab (HY-P9905). Promoted a significant increase in TGI (tumor growth inhibition) when it combined with Temozolomide (HY-17364).																		
Animal Model:	EGFRvIII-positive GBM SN0199 PDX model, 3 to 5 mm ³ passage 3 (P3) tumor fragments were s.c. trocar implanted in the right rear flank of NSG mice ^[1]																		
Dosage:	10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks																		
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)																		
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth significantly and reduced levels of pEGFR.																		
Animal Model:	A431 squamous xenograft model of Nu/Nu mice ^[1]																		

Dosage:	10, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth with comparable activity to Cetuximab (HY-P9905) dosed in an equivalent manner at 10 mg/kg. Inhibited tumor growth by 58% at 40 mg/kg.
Animal Model:	SCC15 xenograft model of SCID Beige mice ^[1]
Dosage:	2, 10, 20, 40 mg/kg, three times a week for 2 weeks
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth with dose manner. Reduced the level of pEGFR and total EGFR in time-dependent. Reduced cell proliferation as measured by phospho-histone H3. Increased apoptosis as measured by caspase-3 cleavage. Increased antitumor activity when it was combined with both Cisplatin(HY-17394) or/and 5-FU(HY-90006) at 10 mg/kg.

REFERENCES

[1]. Reilly EB, et al. Characterization of ABT-806, a Humanized Tumor-Specific Anti-EGFR Monoclonal Antibody. Mol Cancer Ther. 2015 May;14(5):1141-51.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA