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Data Sheet (Cat.No.T9905)

TargetMol

Cetuximab

Chemical Properties

CAS No. : 205923-56-4

Formula: C107H179N35O36S7

Molecular Weight:

Appearance: no data available

Storage: store at low temperature
store at -20°C

Biological Description

Description	Cetuximab (C225) is a monoclonal antibody that is an inhibitor of human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) (Kd=0.201 nM). Cetuximab has antitumor activity, inhibiting tumor cell proliferation and inducing apoptosis.
Targets(IC50)	EGFR
In vitro	**METHODS**: Human squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) cells SCC-13Y, SCC-38, SCC-1, and SCC-11B were treated with Cetuximab (30 nM) for 8 days, and cell numbers were measured using a hemacytometer. **RESULTS**: Cetuximab inhibited cell proliferation of SCC cells in a time-dependent manner. Cetuximab inhibited the growth of SCC cell lines in a time-dependent manner, ranging from 20%-75% compared to untreated controls. [1] **METHODS**: EGFR mutant cells PC-9 and EGFR wild-type cells PC-14, A549 were treated with Cetuximab (10-100 μg/mL) for 24 h, and the expression levels of target proteins were detected by Western Blot. **RESULTS**: EGFR phosphorylation was strongly expressed in PC-9 and continued to be strongly expressed during Cetuximab treatment.In PC-14 and A549 cells, although the increase in EGFR phosphorylation was reduced by the addition of Cetuximab, phosphorylation was not completely inhibited at the highest concentration. [2]
In vivo	**METHODS**: To assay antitumor activity in vivo, Cetuximab (1 mg/injection) was administered intraperitoneally to BALB/c (nu/nu) mice harboring HNSCC tumors UT-SCC-2 or UT-SCC-14 on the 10th, 13th, and 16th days after tumor cell injection. **RESULTS**: Cetuximab treatment reduced tumor growth in HNSCC xenografts and increased local oxygen partial pressure in tumors. [3] **METHODS**: To study in vivo antitumor activity, Cetuximab (0.25-1 mg/mouse) was administered intraperitoneally to nude mice bearing xenograft tumors every three days for a minimum of five injections. **RESULTS**: Treatment with Cetuximab alone effectively delayed the growth of GEO and L2987 tumors for at least 10 days. Borderline activity was observed in A549 and WiDr xenografts. However, Cetuximab did not show any significant anti-tumor activity in HT29, HCT116, LOVO, Colo205, LX-1, HCC70 and N87 models. [4]

Reference

Komatsu M, Nakamura K, Takeda T, et al. Aurora kinase blockade drives de novo addiction of cervical squamous cell carcinoma to druggable EGFR signalling. Oncogene. 2022: 1-14.