Emibetuzumab

Cat. No.:	HY-P99192
CAS No.:	1365287-97-3
Target:	c-Met/HGFR
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Emibetuzumab (LY2875358) is a humanized bivalent MET antibody (IgG4 type). Emibetuzumab shows high neutralization and internalization activities, resulting in inhibition of both HGF-dependent and HGF-independent MET pathway activation and tumor growth. Emibetuzumab can be used in study of cancer[1].

IC_{50} & Target

MET[1].

In Vitro

Emibetuzumab (LY2875358) (100 nmol/L; 6 days) inhibits HGF-stimulated proliferation of H596[1].

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

Cell Proliferation Assay[1]

Cell Line:	H596 cells (HGF-stimulated)
Concentration:	100 nmol/L
Incubation Time:	6 days
Result:	Suppressed cell proliferation.

In Vivo

Emibetuzumab (LY2875358) (10 mg/kg; i.v.; once a week for 5 weeks) inhibits in vivo growth of glioblastoma U87MG xenograft tumors in mice[1].

Emibetuzumab (10 or 20 mg/kg; i.v.; single) downregulates levels of MET and pMET in the tumors of mice[1].

Emibetuzumab (10 mg/kg; i.v.; once a week for 3, 5 or 6 weeks) exhibits antitumor effects on MET-amplified xenograft mouse tumor models[1].

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

Animal Model:	Athymic nude mice (U87MG tumor xenograft model)[1].
Dosage:	10 mg/kg
Administration:	Intravenous injection, once a week for 5 weeks.
Result:	Demonstrated a significant inhibition of tumor growth.

Animal Model:	Athymic nude mice (MKN45 xenograft tumor model)[1].
Dosage:	10 or 20 mg/kg
Administration:	Intravenous injection, single.
Result:	Reduced MET and pMET in the tumors by approximately 50% at both the 10 and 20 mg/kg doses by 72 hours post dose, and the reductions persisted to 14 days.

Animal Model:	Athymic nude mice (MET-amplified xenograft mouse tumor models)[1].
Dosage:	10 mg/kg
Administration:	Intravenous injection, once a week for 3, 5 or 6 weeks.
Result:	Resulted in a marked reduction in tumor growth in the MKN45/SNU-5/EBC-1 gastric xenograft tumors.

REFERENCES

[1]. Liu L, et al. LY2875358, a neutralizing and internalizing anti-MET bivalent antibody, inhibits HGF-dependent and HGF-independent MET activation and tumor growth. Clin Cancer Res. 2014 Dec 1;20(23):6059-70.

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