

Preparation of Monoclonal Antibodies Cross-Reactive with Orthopoxviruses and Their Application for Direct Immunofluorescence Test

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1 Abstract

With the poster from IDB on display here.

According to research published in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, levels of a key cytokine in the blood of breast cancer patients are changing after treatment for the disease.

In the study, mice that had undergone inoperable or metastatic breast cancer and received phosphorylation of a particular receptor surface molecule (PsMA) after they received chemotherapy responded to platinum-based chemotherapy, thus strengthening the reduction of the progression-free survival as measured by the NWCRP Protein Density Score.

The results also indicated that in these mice, attacks were less advanced as compared to in patients treated with platinum-based chemotherapy alone, and those treated with gemcitabine did not show evidence of the phosphorylation of the receptor surface molecule.

In fact, when evaluated against the overall progression-free survival (PFS) scores of the patients receiving platinum-based chemotherapy alone, the first three months of survival time improved a minimum of 21 percent. The researchers also observed reductions in breast tissue and lymphocytes more generally.

This is an important signal of where to go with the whole picture of the tumor, explained Michael Miller, M.D., M.P.H., an immunologist at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and The Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.

In the studies, the results were significant enough that the lead investigators decided to test further their potential predictive value against other regulatory factors involved in the control of disease progression.

1.1 Image Analysis



Figure 1: A Man With A Beard Wearing A Tie