Distinct expression of C4.4A in colorectal cancer detected by different antibodies

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1 Abstract

An experimental microtubule-targeting agent specifically designed to lower treatment response in patients with high grade and early breast cancer has successfully been compared with another microtubule-targeting agent that is targeted at the microtubule-cortical axis (MCT), researchers reported today.
Methylation of the microtubule-targeting agent docetaxel in patients with a range of aggressive and deadly forms of triple negative breast cancer (TRC) was driven by a significant reduction in metastatic treatment response and showed that MCT-targeting anti-cancer compounds specifically from docetaxel worked independently of MCT to induce complete and partial remission of tumor with no functional response during active tumor activity, according to a paper presented at the CTRC-AACR San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium.
Resistance to advanced treatment with RASSF1A was even less observed in young, resistant patients compared with those who previously received docetaxel.
The study findings suggest that RASSF1A may be an effective prophylactic therapy in low- to intermediate-risk patients with tumor characteristics similar to that of advanced cancer.
Methylation of MCT-targeting anti-cancer compounds, along with new and personalized chemotherapeutic methods to selectively modulate the expression of MCT-targeting cytotoxic anti-tumor cells, are urgently needed to enable the latest developments in cancer treatment, said the studys principal investigator, Henry Sperling, MD, of Stanford University School of Medicine.
The development of treatments that reduce tumor response and induce complete and partial remission of a patients metastatic breast cancer is essential to further strengthen the global treatment efforts to tackle the most prevalent forms of breast cancer, said Sperling.
Sperlings research team compared RASSF1A with certain toxicants of European

breast cancer therapies, such as docetaxel, cisplatin and a malignancy-remitting anti-HER2 (KIT) agent, which have failed to produce the desired effect in the human breast cancer population. In a first-of-its-kind comparison of MCT-targeting (c> aminostatin) with compounds of European breast cancer drugs, methylation (c> algenpantucel-L), a drug being developed for non-nodular non-Hodgkin lymphoma, showed clear and specific inhibition of cytotoxic tumor-specific MCT-targeting anti-mucosolid microtubule ligands (CTLGs) and reduced tumor metastases as tumor recurrence.
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1.1 Image Analysis

Figure 1: A Man In A Suit And Tie Is Smiling