Farletuzumab ELISA Kit

Summary

Catalog No.	KDD10401
Alternative Names	M3, MORAb-003, MORAb-003-VCP-eribulin, MORAb-202, CAS: 896723-44-7
Stability and Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 10% prior to the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
Detection method	Colorimetric
Sample type	Plasma, Serum
Assay type	Quantitative
Sensitivity	0.156 μg/ml
Range	0.31-5 μg/mL
Recovery	80-120%
Shipping	2-8 ℃
Note	For Research Use Only.

Background

Farletuzumab (MORAb-003) is a humanized α-FR-targeted monoclonal antibody derived from the murine antibody, LK26 (Teng, Xie, Teng, & Lee, 2012). In preclinical studies, farletuzumab elicited robust antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity, thus inhibiting the growth of human ovarian tumor xenografts (Teng et al., 2012). Farletuzumab combined with carboplatin and taxane may enhance the response rate and duration of response in patients with platinum-sensitive ovarian

cancer with first relapse after remission duration of 6–18 months (Konner et al., 2010). Based on these encouraging findings, a Phase III study was undertaken in patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer (Walters et al., 2013). The FAR131 trial did not prove efficacy for patients with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer (PSOC, defined as a PFI of ≥ 6 months), in terms of the primary endpoint of PFS. Aside from Farletuzumab, other antibodies have been developed to target FR, and tested clinically. Similar to studies exploiting Vintafolide, a Phase III, open-label, randomized study (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02631876) was designed to compare the safety and efficacy of Mirvetuximab soravtansine, also known as IMGN853, an α-FR-targeting antibody-drug conjugate, to that of selected single-agent chemotherapies in women with platinum-resistant α-FR-positive advanced EOC, and other pelvic cancers. The antibody serves to specifically target the highly potent microtubule inhibitor maytansinoid DM4 to the α-FR-positive cancer cells. In addition, vaccines against FR have been produced and evaluated, such as the folate-binding protein vaccines E39 and J65 involved in the Phase Ib trial (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02019524) for patients with breast or ovarian cancer diagnosis who have been treated and are without evidence of disease. A Phase II clinical trial (NCT02764333) is testing on patients with Pt-resistant ovarian cancer the safety and effectiveness of two investigational drugs, TPIV200/huFR-1 (also called TPIV200), a vaccine consisting of proteins from α-FR mixed with GM-CSF, and durvalumab (MEDI4736).

Precision

CV<20%

Data Image