C002P.m1: Cetuximab Biosimilar, Mouse IgG1

Catalog No.: C002P.m1 | **Product Name:** Cetuximab Biosimilar, Mouse IgG1

Cetuximab Biosimilar, Mouse IgG1. The research grade cetuximab biosimilar protein is for research use only (RUO). Recombinant isotype controls are available. Cetuximab biosimilar CHO stable cell line is available for licensing to manufacture the cetuximab biosimilar protein.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Catalog No.	C002P.m1
Product Name	Cetuximab Biosimilar, Mouse IgG1
Supplier Name	Syd Labs, Inc.
Brand Name	Syd Labs
Synonyms	Anti-EGFR Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody
Summary	Recombinant Mouse IgG1 Monoclonal Antibody.
Isotype	Mouse IgG1.
Source/Host	The monoclonal antibody cetuximab biosimilar was produced in the cetuximab biosimilar CHO stable cell line.
Specificity/Sensitivity	The monoclonal antibody cetuximab biosimilar specifically binds to the human EGFR.
Applications	ELISA, neutralization, functional assays such as bioanalytical PK and ADA assays, and those assays for studying biological pathways affected by cetuximab.
Form Of Antibody	0.2 μM filtered solution, pH 7.2, no stabilizers or preservatives.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95% by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and HPLC.
Shipping	The Cetuximab Biosimilar, Mouse IgG1 is shipped with ice pack. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70°C as supplied. 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8°C as supplied.
Note	The research grade cetuximab biosimilar protein is for research use only (RUO). Recombinant isotype controls are available. Cetuximab biosimilar CHO stable cell line is available for licensing to manufacture the cetuximab biosimilar protein.

REFERENCES & BACKGROUND

What is cetuximab biosimilar Mouse IgG1 research grade? Cetuximab, a chimeric (mouse/human) anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody, is an EGFR inhibitor used for the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer and head and neck cancer. Cetuximab binds to EGFR and turns off the uncontrolled growth in cancers with EGFR mutations. Cetuximab can be used for treatment of KRAS wild-type colon cancer but has little or no effect in colorectal tumors harboring a KRAS mutation. Before treatment using Erbitux, it is better to do a diagnosis using the real-time PCR companion diagnostic test for KRAS. There are four closely related receptor tyrosine kinases in the ErbB family of receptors: EGFR (ErbB-1; HER1 in humans), HER2/c-neu (ErbB-2), Her 3 (ErbB-3) and Her 4 (ErbB-4). Bound by members of the epidermal growth factor family (EGF-family) of extracellular protein ligands, EGFR located on cell surface sends a signal down the MAPK pathway that includes another protein, KRAS. Mutations affecting EGFR and/or KRAS expression or activity could result in cancer. The mutated KRAS continuously sends a growth signal to the downstream pathway, leading to uncontrollable cell division, even if EGFR has been blocked. This Mouse IgG1 isotype variant of cetuximab biosimilar retains the same antigen-binding variable regions as the parental antibody while providing a murine IgG1 constant region, useful for studies requiring species-matched Fc interactions or reduced cross-reactivity with human Fc receptors. Cetuximab biosimilar Mouse IgG1 uses the same variable region sequences as the therapeutic antibody cetuximab (Erbitux) with a mouse IgG1 constant region.