Antibodies and Polypeptides Specific to AAMP-1: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Uses Thereof

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Technology description

Summary

Angio-associated migratory cell protein (AAMP-1) was first isolated from a human melanoma cell line as a motility-associated cell protein. AAMP-1 contains two immunoglobin domains, six WD40 repeats, and a heparin-binding domain. In vitro, over expression of AAMP-1 promotes tumor cell invasion and metastasis as well as angiogenesis. AAMP-1 was later found to be over expressed in endothelial cells, cytotrophoblasts, and poorly differentiated colon adenocarcinoma cells found in lymphatics. In addition, gene expression studies have shown that AAMP-1 is over expressed in breast and gastrointestinal tumors. The issued patents claim proteins, polypeptides, and recombinant polyclonal antibodies specific to AAMP-1 and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications.
Market:
Estimated new cases and deaths from breast cancer in the United States in 2007 --
New cases: 178,480 (female); 2,030 (male)
Deaths: 40,460 (female); 450 (male)

Application area

The antibodies specific to AAMP-1 can detect formalin-fixed antigen and SDS-denatured antigen. These antibodies can be used for detailed expression studies of AAMP-1 in different cancer cell lines. The antibodies could also be used to detect AAMP-1 in patient's sera as a useful diagnostic marker for multiple carcinomas including high nuclear grade ductal carcinoma in situ (Clinical Cancer Research Dec 2002 8:3788-95).
Claimed proteins and polypeptides could also be used to promote cell adhesion to a substrate, promote tissue acceptance of prostheses, and promote wound healing.

Institution

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