

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Antitumor efficacy of D2C7-(scdsFv)-PE38KDEL, a novel immunotoxin targeting EGFRwt and EGFRvIII, by convection-enhanced delivery in orthotopic brain tumor mouse models

Xuhui Bao^{1,2*}, Vidyalakshmi Chandramohan¹, Stephen T Keir¹, Charles N Pegram¹, Roger E McLendon¹, Chien-Tsun Kuan¹, Ira H Pastan³, Darell D Bigner¹

From Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer 28th Annual Meeting
National Harbor, MD, USA. 8-10 November 2013

Objective

The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene is most frequently amplified and overexpressed, along with its truncated mutant, EGFRvIII, in glioblastomas. We tested the antitumor efficacy of the recombinant immunotoxin, D2C7-(scdsFv)-PE38KDEL (D2C7-IT), which is reactive with a 55-amino acid (AA) region present in the extracellular domain of both EGFRwt and EGFRvIII proteins (Figure 1), by convection-enhanced delivery (CED) in orthotopic brain tumor mouse models established with human glioblastoma xenograft cells.

Methods

Orthotopic brain tumor models were established by inoculating 43 (EGFRwt expressing glioma cell), D270MG (EGFRwt and EGFRvIII expressing glioma cells), and NR6M (EGFRvIII expressing fibroblast cells) intracranially in the immunocompromised mice. CED was achieved by inserting a cannula into the brain tumor site, which in turn was connected to a subcutaneous osmotic pump delivering the immunotoxin into the tumor microenvironment. The antitumor efficacy was evaluated by Kaplan-Meier survival analysis.

Results

In the orthotopic brain tumor models of 43, NR6M, and D270MG, D2C7-IT therapy via CED significantly prolonged the median survival time (MST) of the treatment group by about 1 month (P=0.0010), 1 week (P=0.0074), and over 1 month (P=0.0061), respectively, compared with that of vehicle or negative control groups (Table 1, Figure 1).

Conclusion

In the orthotopic brain tumor mouse models, the D2C7-IT therapy via CED exhibited a robust therapeutic potential in treating brain tumors expressing EGFRwt, EGFRvIII, and both EGFRwt and EGFRvIII.

Authors' details

¹Pathology, Preston Robert Tisch Brain Tumor Center, Durham, NC, USA.

²Neurosurgery, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China.

³Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA.

¹Pathology, Preston Robert Tisch Brain Tumor Center, Durham, NC, USA
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

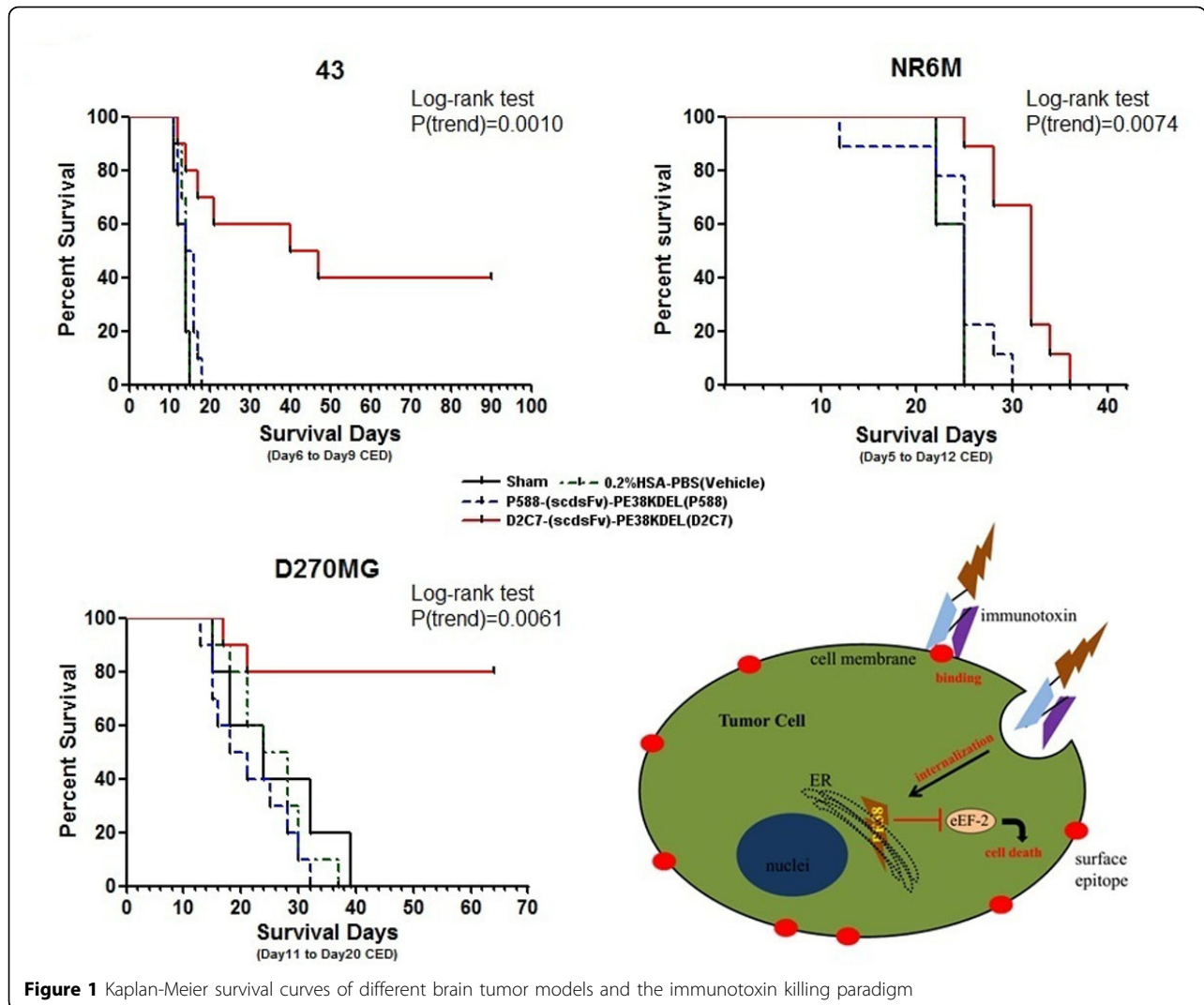


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier survival curves of different brain tumor models and the immunotoxin killing paradigm

Table 1 Comparison of MST among different groups in three xenograft mouse models

(Day)	Vehicle	P588	D2C7	Log-rank test
43 MST	14	15	43.5*	0.0010
NR6M MST	25	25	32	0.0074
D270MG MST	26	19.5	64**	0.0061

*Last 4 mice were euthanized on Day 90;

**Last 8 mice were euthanized on Day 64.

Published: 7 November 2013

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-1-S1-P126

Cite this article as: Bao *et al.*: Antitumor efficacy of D2C7-(scdsFv)-PE38KDEL, a novel immunotoxin targeting EGFRwt and EGFRvIII, by convection-enhanced delivery in orthotopic brain tumor mouse models. *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2013 **1**(Suppl 1):P126.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

