

Kinase mutant panel performed with $^{33}\text{PanQinase}^{\text{TM}}$ assay technology.

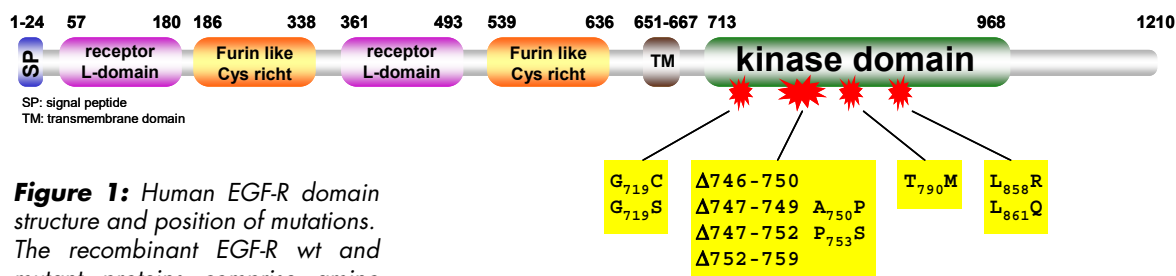
EGF-R Kinase H672-A1210 Mutant Panel

Epidermal growth factor receptor

Synonyms: ERBB, ERBB1

EGF-R plays a pivotal role in tumor growth, metastasis and angiogenesis, and in addition in tumor resistance to chemotherapy and radiotherapy. EGF-R is therefore a therapeutic target in many human cancer indications¹. Many pathophysiological and oncogenic somatic EGF-R mutants have been described, in particular in non-small cell lung cancer². Furthermore, some EGF-R mutations confer resistance against the therapeutically used EGF-R kinase inhibitor Gefitinib (Iressa)³.

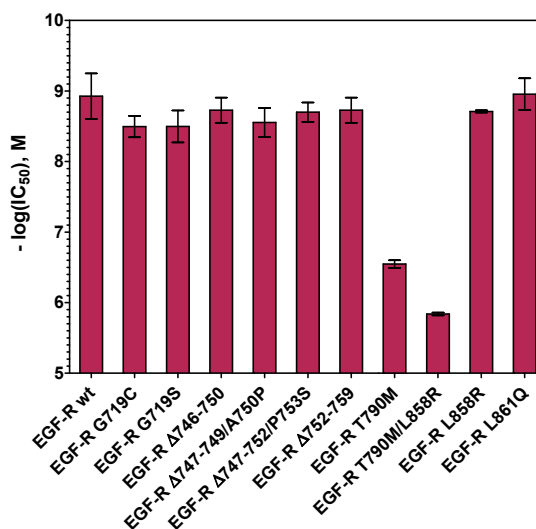
EGF-R wildtype (wt) and ten pathophysiological relevant EGF-R mutants are available as recombinant human active protein kinases and for compound testing services (Figure 1).



Side-by-side Comparison of EGF-R wt and EGF-R Mutants

All EGF-R variants were compared side-by-side with respect to inhibition by reference inhibitor Gefitinib (Iressa) (Figure 2). IC₅₀ determinations of Gefitinib (Iressa) were performed at corresponding app. ATP Km of each EGF-R variant (see Table 1) in our radiometric $^{33}\text{PanQinase}^{\text{TM}}$.

Figure 2:
Differential inhibition of 11 EGF-R variants by EGF-R inhibitor Gefitinib (Iressa) at app. ATP Km (n=2).



References

- ¹ ZD1839 (Iressa): An Orally Active Inhibitor of Epidermal Growth Factor Signaling with Potential for Cancer Therapy: Alan E. Wakeling et al.; Cancer Research 62, 5749-5754 (2002)
- ² The EGFR mutation and its correlation with response of gefitinib in previously treated Chinese patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: X. T. Zhang; Annals of Oncology 16, 1334-1342 (2005)
- ³ Rational, biologically based treatment of EGFR mutant non-small-cell lung cancer: William Pao and Juliann Chmielecki; Nature Reviews Cancer 10, 760-774 (2010)