

Peptide-based Inhibition of Cancer Cachexia (P-1092)

Keywords

- Method for preventing e.g. cancer-induced cachexia
- Based on interfering with protein-protein interaction by peptides that block interaction regions
- Method tested in vivo

Abstract

Cancer-related cachexia occurs in 30-70% of cancer patients and still represents an as-yet incurable and fatal paraneoplastic syndrome in a variety of tumor entities. The present invention discloses a new method for preventing cancer cachexia based on preventing inhibition of the protein AMPK.

Development Stage

In vivo data based on an established xenograft transplant model

The Technology

The protein adenosine monophosphate-activated kinase (AMPK) is inactivated by the protein cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector A (Cidea). Inhibiting the interaction between AMPK and Cidea by small proteins leads to a substantial reduction of tumor-induced weight loss. (see figure)

Applications and Commercial Opportunity

DKFZ is looking for a partner to further develop the invention into a clinically applicable product.

Inventors

The investigators are:
C. Algire and S. Herzig both DKFZ

Intellectual Property

A European patent application has been filed PCT/EP2014/059344, priority date 08.05.2013

Further Information

No other public information is currently available, but further information (speaking with the inventor) is available under a signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement (CDA).

DKFZ Contact:

For further information, including a CDA, please contact:

Dr. Frieder Kern
Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum
Technology Transfer Office T010
Email: F.Kern@dkfz.de
Tel.: +49-(0)6221-42-2952
Fax: +49-(0)6221-42-2956

References:

Patent application: [WO 2014/180908 \(A1\)](#)

Figure:

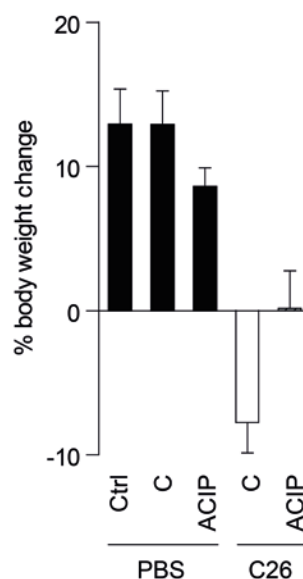


Figure showing effect of preventing AMPK inhibition on body weight in a C26 tumor transplant model.

Ctrl: No treatment
C: placebo control
ACIP: treatment group

PBS: control animals
C26: animals challenged with C26 tumor cells