Bavituximab, a monoclonal antibody, is showing promising anti-tumor activity in clinical trials. It targets the immunosuppressive lipid, phosphatidylserine, which becomes exposed on tumor blood vessels and tumor cells. In tumor-bearing mice and rats, murine bavituximab causes myeloid derived suppressor cells to differentiate into tumoricidal M1 macrophages that destroy the tumor vasculature and tumor cells by antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. It also causes immature dendritic cells in tumors to mature and present tumor antigens, resulting in the generation of tumor-specific cytotoxic T-cells. Bavituximab thus appears to act by relieving the immunosuppressed state of tumors.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2013
COOKIES AND COFFEE -- 2:45 P.M.
SEMINAR -- 3:00 P.M.
SARKEYS ENERGY CENTER, ROOM M-204

THIS IS A REQUIRED SEMINAR FOR CHE 5971

Accommodations on the basis of disability are available by contacting the office before the event.