Researchers at the University of South Florida have demonstrated the potent anti cancer effects of urodilatin.

The most common form of cancer of the kidney is renal cell carcinoma which accounts for 85% of renal cancers. In the year 2005, 12600 deaths were caused by renal carcinoma. Current technology has low success rate and high rate of recurrence.

Previous research at USF has shown that four cardiac natriuretic peptides, atrial natriuretic peptide, vessel dilator, long-acting natriuretic peptide and kaliuretic peptide have significant anti cancer effects in breast, pancreatic, prostrate and colon adenocarcinomas. Urodilatin is a peptide hormone formed by differential processing of the atrial natriuretic peptide prohormone in the kidney.

In vitro experiments showed significant decrease in renal carcinoma cells with a corresponding decrease in DNA synthesis.

USF has independent validation of the use of cardiac peptides for the treatment of cancer. Studies ongoing for PK and safety profiles.

ADVANTAGES:

- Potent at low dosages
- No cytotoxic effects on normal cells
- Potential use in other cancer types
- European patent granted
- US and Canadian patents pending

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