Researchers at the University of South Florida have demonstrated that a new peptide hormone, Dendroaspis natriuretic peptide (DNP), is effective in inhibiting glioblastoma cells.

Glioblastomas are an aggressive form of the most common occurring form of human brain tumors known as gliomas. Malignant gliomas are very difficult to treat because only a small percentage of those tumors respond to chemotherapy; even with the combination treatment of surgery and chemotherapy, the survival rate of patients remains low, and the life expectancy of the survivors typically does not exceed a year. New anti-cancer therapies need to be developed to combat these treatment-resistant tumors.

Our scientists have discovered that DNP, which is isolated from the venom of the Green Mamba snake, reduces the number of cancer cells by interfering with DNA synthesis. In vitro studies show that DNP quickly inhibits glioblastoma cells at a relatively low dose. These findings and others suggest that Dendroaspis Natriuretic Peptide may be used to treat various forms of human cancers.

**Treats Aggressive Cancer Without Chemotherapeutic Side Effects**

ADVANTAGES:
- Treatment may be used to treat variety of cancers including glioblastomas
- Potent, alternative treatment to chemotherapy without its devastating effects

Tech ID #06B082  Patent #: 7,825,092