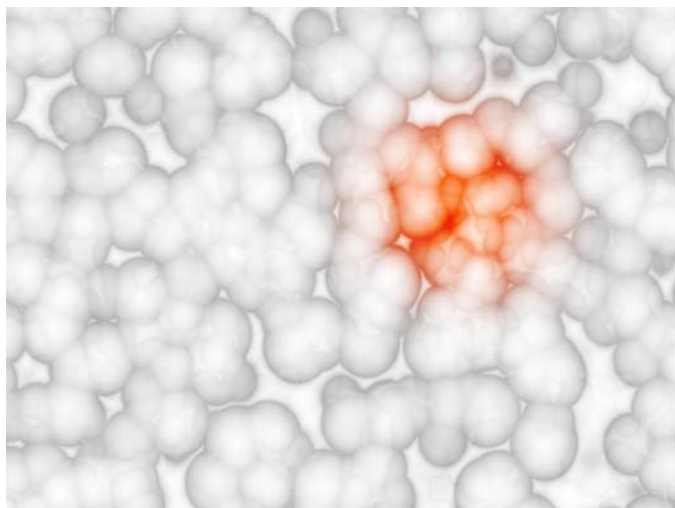


Method for Screening Modulators of Aromatase Gene Expression in Breast Cancer



DESCRIPTION

The human aromatase gene is involved in the development and progression of breast cancer. The Proline-rich Nuclear Receptor Co-Regulatory (PNRC) protein interacts with other nuclear receptors (such as the estrogen-receptor) to regulate the expression of aromatase in addition to other cancer-related genes.

This technology is an assay directed toward screening for compounds that affect the binding of PNRC (and related proteins) to a wide array of nuclear receptor proteins. This assay may be used to isolate compounds that inhibit critical cancer-promoting genes, including aromatase. Such inhibitors could translate to novel therapeutics capable of overcoming the growing problem of endocrine resistance in breast cancer.

KEY ASPECTS

- Applicable for cancer drug discovery efforts as a broad screening platform to identify novel therapeutics
- Powerful approach to target the PNRC pathway and inhibit aromatase expression
- Useful for identifying new line of therapy to overcome endocrine resistance in breast cancer
- Unique from other related assays, which are ineffective at identifying modulators of PNRC binding

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Title	US Patent Number	Issued
Drug Screening Using a Proline-Rich Nuclear Receptor Co-Regulatory Protein/Nuclear Receptor Co-Expression System	6,972,178	12/6/2005
Method of Screening a Chemical for Binding to a Proline-rich Nuclear Receptor Co-regulatory Protein/Nuclear Receptor Complex	7,223,548	5/29/2007

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