

Antisense to E2F8 to Treat Lung and Other Cancers

- Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related death globally and there is a need for novel therapeutic approaches for its treatment.
- The transcription factor, E2F8, was shown to be overexpressed in lung cancer cells and required for cancer cell proliferation and survival.
- Higher E2F8 mRNA tumor levels have been shown to correlate with a worse clinical prognosis.
- A morpholino-modified antisense oligonucleotide to E2F8 was shown to inhibit the growth of a lung cancer xenograft in a mouse model.
- This antisense compound represents a novel therapeutic approach to treating lung cancer and other tumors in which E2F8 is elevated.
- A provisional patent application has been filed.

