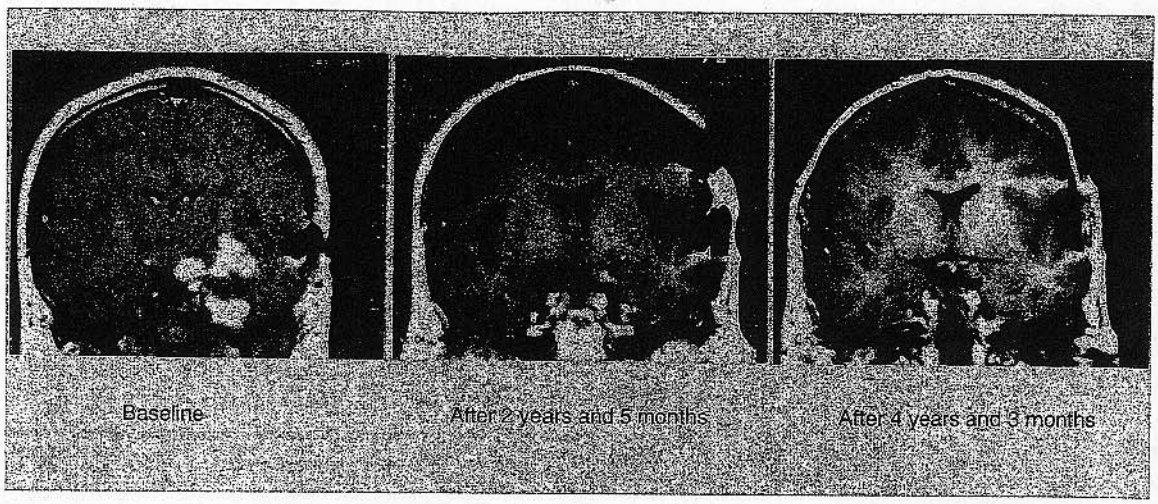

MRIs of the head showing complete response during treatment with Antineoplaston A10 and AS2-1 injections in a 12-year-old patient with anaplastic astrocytoma.

lignant melanoma, soft tissue sarcoma, chronic leukemias, sarcoma, neuroendocrine tumors, and adrenal carcinoma.

Research Base

Basic Science

To prove anticancer activity, antineoplastons underwent numerous experiments done by researchers all over the world. Researchers at Kurume University of Japan and the Medical College of Georgia proved activity of A10 against lymphoma and breast cancer in tissue culture. Also the study at Kurume University with A10 injections to athymic mice with transplanted human breast cancer determined marked inhibitory activity. A team at the University of Turin observed marked inhibition of growth of colon adenocarcinoma by A10. Injections of A10 to mice implanted with sarcoma cells at Shandong Medical University in the People's Republic of China confirmed definite antitumor activity. Tissue culture experiments with AS2-1 in the HBL-100 breast cancer line have shown an inhibitory effect and a dose response. Additional studies confirmed that AS2-1 and PN promotes terminal differentiation in human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, neuroblastoma, murine fibrosarcoma V7T, hormonally refractory prostate adenocarcinoma PC3, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, malignant melanoma, and ovarian cancer.[2] Such studies were performed in a number of institutions including The National Cancer Institute, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Mayo Clinic, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, and UCLA.