To whom it may concern

December 7, 1998

Alkylglycerols (Ecomer/Alkymer) to mice with tumor burden

Statement

This is to certify that a study recently has been performed at:
Microbiology and Tumor Biology Center (MTC), Karolinska Institute, S-17177, Stockholm, Sweden (http://www.mtc.ki.se/Mtchome/mtc.htm).

The study is completed and will be published in the near future.

Design

The study was performed using three different mouse tumor models
We tested the effect of Ecomer on experimental tumor outgrowth of malignant melanoma, mammary carcinoma and sarcoma cells.

Methods

Each group consisted of eight mice and all experiments were performed twice. In total 96 mice were used. Tumors used were B16 (of C57Bl/6 mice origin), S6C (of A.CA mice) and MC57S (of C57Bl/6 mice origin). All experiments were done with immune competent SPF mice, syngenic for the tumor. Ecomer was administrated in prefabricated standard pellet food (R36 + 0.062% Ecomer) just as in the form of the normal (R36) control food. Half the experimental groups got the Ecomer pellet the other mice the normal control food. The daily dose of Ecomer corresponded to 6 capsules of Ecomer (50 mg alkylglycerol per capsule) calculated according to body-surface (between man and mouse).
The mice were followed for tumor outgrowth twice weekly by palpation of tumor size.
Endpoints for survival were either ethical maximal tumor size (20*20*20 mm) or death by the tumor itself.

Results

In one of the mammary carcinoma experiments a significant increase of the mean survival time from 39.8 +/- 6.81, 8 (mean +/- SD, n) to 48.3 +/- 3.90, 7 were noted. Statistical analysis using a two-sided Student t-Test gave a p-value of 0.0131. The corresponding second experiment with mammary carcinoma yielded however too few tumor takes to be able to evaluate. For the other tumor types no statistical significant differences were noted in the mean survival time.

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