

ABSTRACTS OF 2 PAPERS BY DRS. BOGOCH AT INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTIVE ONCOLOGY MEETING, NICE FRANCE, OCTOBER 24-27,1998

1.

REFERENCE: *Cancer Detection and Prevention* 22(1):S-159,1998

TITLE: **A Quantitative Immune Response In Human Cancer: Antimalignin Antibody**

AIM: To determine by direct evidence if there is a quantitative immune response in a substantial human population in any cancer. METHODS: Blind determination by 4 laboratories over 20 years by quantitative immunoabsorption to the specific immobilized antigen of antimalignin antibody in serum (AMAS), an IgM autoantibody against a specific cancer cell epitope in the peptide aglyco product malignin (J Cell Biochem S19:172-185,1994), in 1,175 breast disorders, inflammatory (Gp I, N=172), benign tumor (Gp II, N=238), and malignant tumor active (Gp III, N=379) and in clinical remission (Gp IV, N=386) randomized within 8,090 consecutive patients and controls including healthy controls (Gp V, N=4,425). RESULTS: AMAS was not increased compared to healthy controls (Gp V) in inflammatory (Gp I) nor in benign tumor (Gp II), but increased in concentration two to five-fold in active malignancy (Gp III, $p < 0.001$; at primary diagnosis, sensitivity 98.2%, specificity 91.4%; at recurrence, sensitivity 96.2%, specificity 100%) and returned to normal in remission (Gp IV). AMAS elevation had similar sensitivity and specificity in malignancies other than breast, and usually preceded the elevation of CEA, CA19.9, CA125, PSA and CA15.3(CA27:29). CONCLUSIONS: Blind quantitative AMAS determinations by 4 laboratories over 20 years in 8,090 randomized cancer patients and controls conclusively and directly demonstrate a quantitative immune response in cancer. KEYWORDS: Antimalignin antibody; human cancer; quantitative immune response.
