

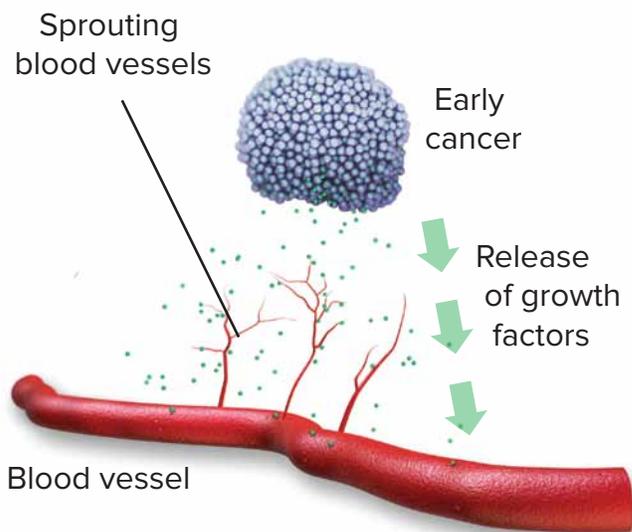


SCIENCE OF CRC

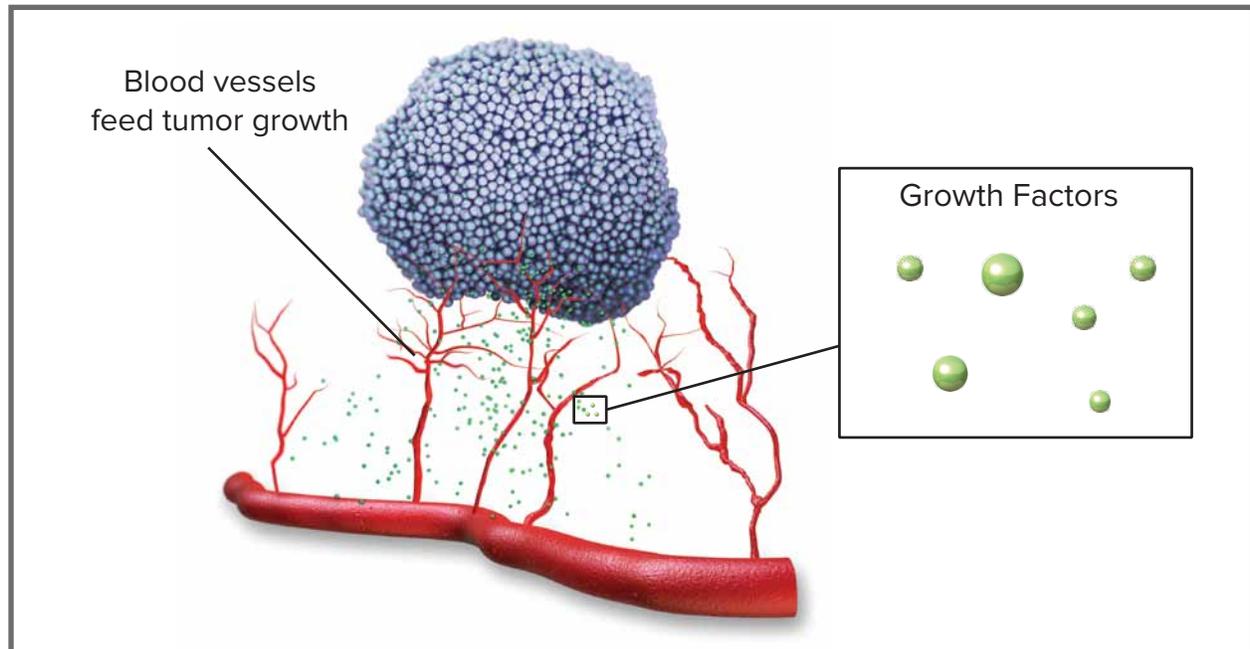


Learn how antiangiogenic treatments can stop or slow colorectal cancer progression.

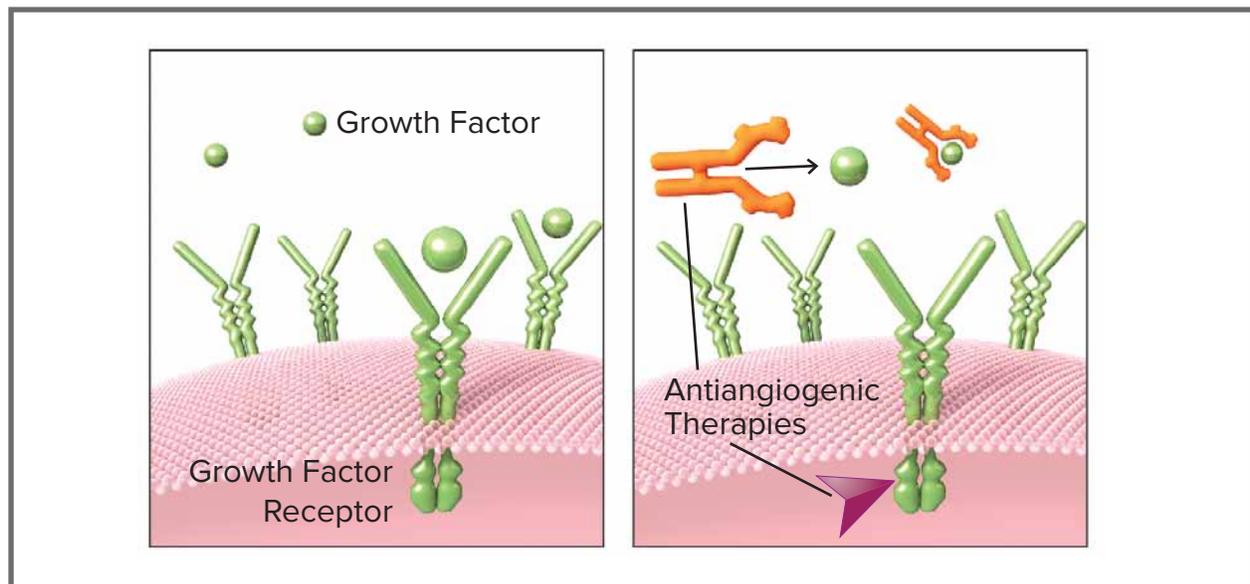
An illustrated explanation of how antiangiogenic treatments work in CRC



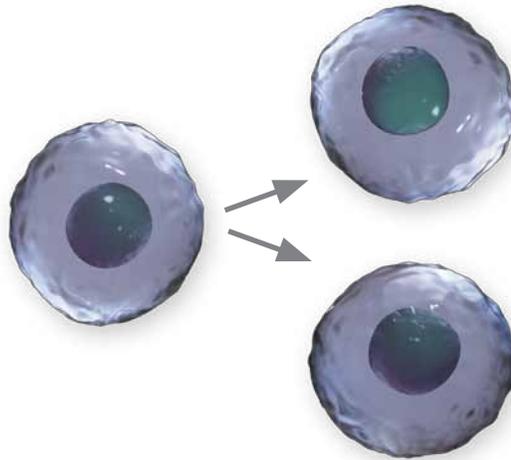
Angiogenesis inhibitors, or antiangiogenic drugs, are designed to target tumor blood vessels and interfere with the tumor blood supply. In doing so, they help 'starve' cancer cells and can slow or stop tumor growth.



Antiangiogenic therapy neutralizes growth factor signaling which normally causes new blood vessels to form through the process of angiogenesis. Some antiangiogenic treatments target the growth factors directly, while others target receptor signaling.



By blocking this process, antiangiogenic therapies prevent these growth factors and/or receptors from stimulating the growth of new blood vessels needed by the tumor to survive and grow. Antiangiogenic therapies are specifically for metastatic (advanced) disease.



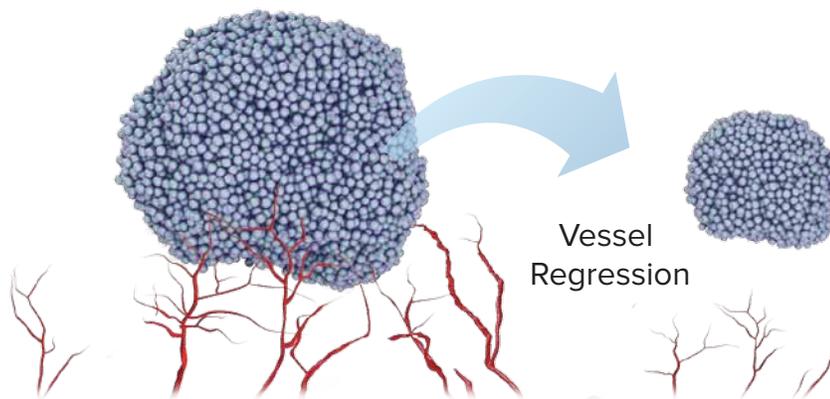
Anti-EGFR therapy is an additional treatment with antiangiogenic properties that targets the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), a molecule identified on cancer cells that contributes to tumor development and growth, and cancer cell proliferation. By interrupting this molecule's signaling, anti-EGFR treatment hinders tumor development.



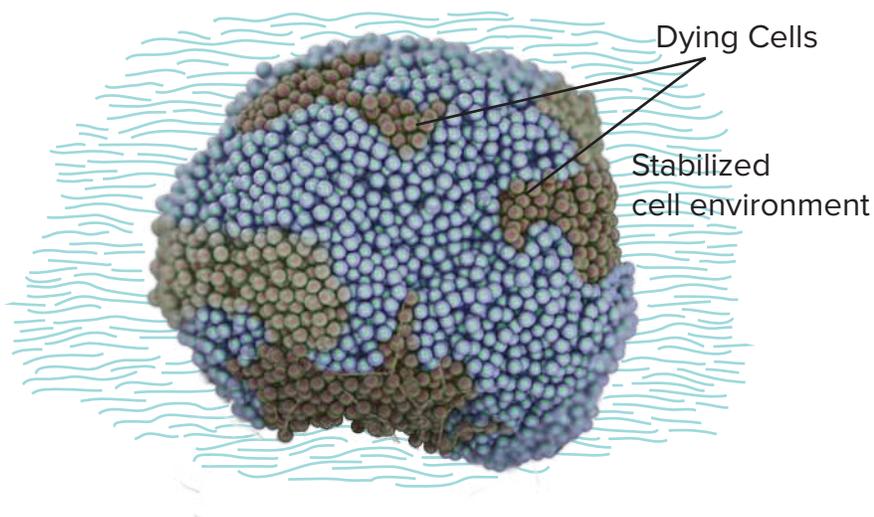
Anti-EGFR treatment is ineffective in tumors that carry mutations of the KRAS gene, so it is important to identify KRAS mutation status before considering anti-EGFR therapy.

Response to antiangiogenic treatments vary:

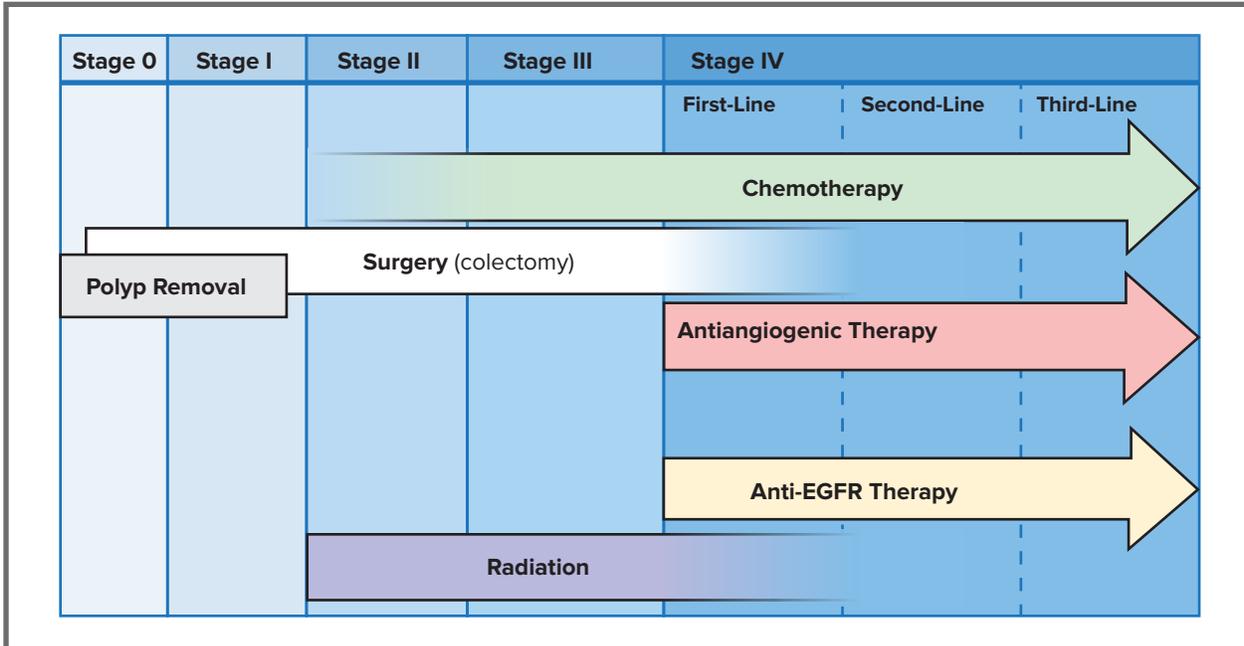
1. **Tumor Shrinkage:** The primary tumor and metastases may shrink with targeted treatments. Without a blood supply, the tumors cannot sustain themselves.



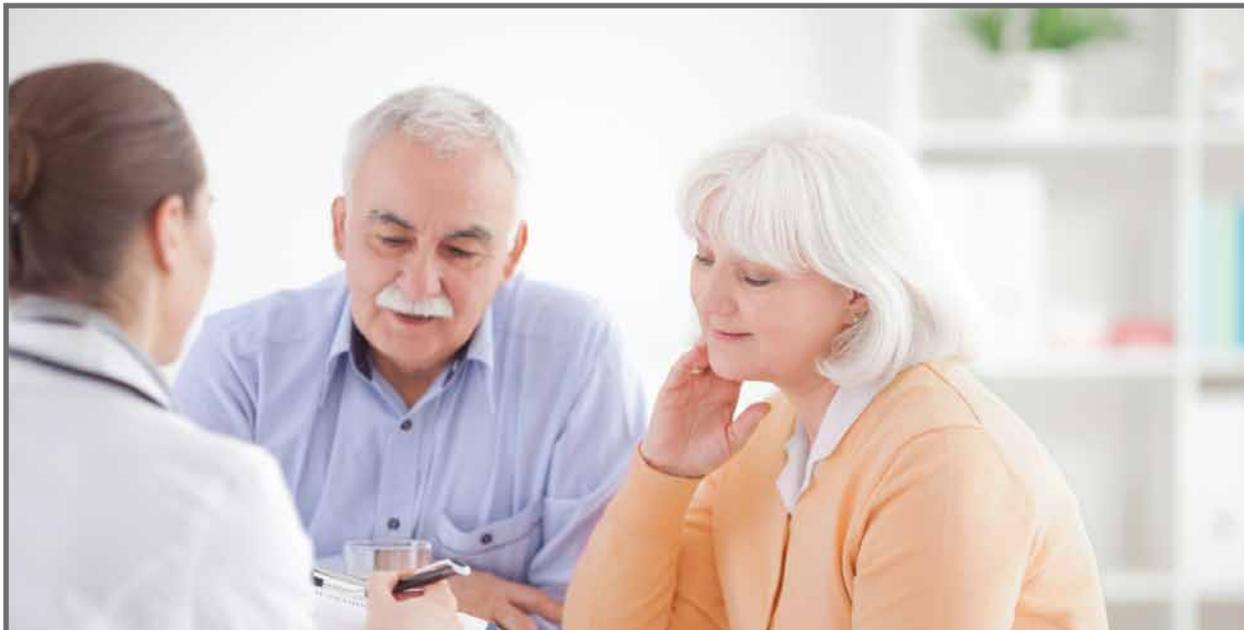
2. **Tumor Stability:** Tumor growth is stopped and the surrounding environment stabilizes.



3. **Resistance or relapse:** Tumors may continue to grow despite treatment, or respond to treatment and then begin to grow again. If a tumor is resistant or relapses after therapy, other subsequent therapies are often effective.



If you are diagnosed with metastatic colorectal cancer, a number of treatment options are available for you. Antiangiogenic treatments are offered in three lines of therapy to address reoccurrence of the cancer or unresponsiveness.



You will work with your doctor to identify the right dosage and duration of your treatment, so it is important that you stay informed of all the options in order to have a productive discussion with your doctor.