

Cancer Targeted Therapy Market & Clinical Insight 2015

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Abstracts

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Cancer targeted therapeutics global market could be broadly divided into small and large molecules segments. Small molecules generate significant shares due to their sheer numbers as compared to large molecules cancer targeted therapeutics. Moreover, they have mature market and they could be considered as pioneer due to which they have more market penetration across the globe. Their prices have gone down because significant progress has been achieved in their drug design development, manufacturing and marketing. However, they have limited targeting efficacy and limited products could be used for multiple cancer indications. This scenario gave way to market introduction of large molecule cancer targeted therapeutics having better pharmacological profiles.

Small molecules cancer targeted therapeutics could be further divided into several categories depending upon cancer indications and target type. For instance, Gleevec by Novartis is tyrosine kinase inhibitor which is used in chronic myelogenous leukemia. Zelboraf by Roche is used for melanoma treatment which is a serine threonine kinase inhibitor. Multiple target inhibitors could also be observed in this segment which could be assigned to different cancer segments. Such capabilities allow them to erode profit margins of other drugs belonging to same and other cancer indications. It should also be noted that a single small molecule could fall in several segments due to which it could be used in lieu of similar drug. For instance, Lapatinib by GalaxoSmithKline acts on Her2/neu receptors and EGFR pathways related to breast cancer and lung cancer. Multiple target inhibitors contain both small and large molecule cancer targeted therapeutics. Various big pharmaceutical companies like Boehringer Ingelheim, Johnson & Johnson, Teva, Eli Lilly and others are actively engaged in development of

these molecules. Customizability of a molecule is among important factors that helps in increasing their market shares.

Large molecules like monoclonal antibodies are highly customizable due to which they could be formulated according to necessities of drug development program. Due to high versatility, they have been developed to target various molecules specific to particular cancer types. New target discovery could be considered as one of the most important factors affecting market growth of large molecule cancer targeted therapeutics. As compared to small molecule cancer targeted molecules, they have better pharmacological profiles and target binding efficacy due to which they would be able to occupy major market shares across the globe in coming years. They are still at emerging stages of industry life cycles due to which they offer significant marketing potential.

Clinical pipeline of innovative targeted therapeutics is increasing continuously due to which pharmaceutical companies would be able to generate more revenues. For instance, early diagnosis is a pre requisite of cancer patients undergoing cancer treatment. Paper carrying synthetic target molecule on surface is proposed to be used for identifying different cancers by soaking it in potential patient's urine. Such tests are expected to be marketed in underdeveloped countries where early cancer diagnosis tests are costly. Other uses of nanotechnology is being discovered by investigators so that they could directly target specific molecules without affecting neighboring cells. Further, new biomarkers are at various phases of clinical trials that would be able to introduce new cancer targeted therapeutics in global market in coming years.

Clinical Insight on Cancer Targeted Therapies Pipeline Covered in Report:

Cancer Targeted Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Pipeline: 388 TKI

Cancer Targeted Angiogenesis Inhibitors Pipeline: 166 Angiogenesis Inhibitors

Cancer Vaccines Pipeline: 289 Cancer Vaccines

Cancer Targeted Monoclonal Antibodies: 605 mAb

Oncogene Inhibitors Pipeline: 185 oncogene inhibitors

“Cancer Targeted Therapy Market & Clinical Insight” Report Highlight:

Introduction & Categorization of Cancer Targeted Therapies

Mechanism of Cancer Targeted Tyrosine Kinase, Vaccines, Oncogenes
Inhibitors, Monoclonal Antibodies

Cancer Targeted Therapy Clinical Pipeline by Company, Indication & Phase

Clinical Insight on More Than 1200 Cancer Targeted Therapies in Pipeline

Clinical Insight & Patent Analysis of Marketed Cancer Targeted Therapies

Global Cancer Targeted Therapeutics Market Dynamics

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About

Cancer is a disease in which normal cells divide uncontrollably due to genetic alterations, while their heterogeneous genetic background makes it difficult to check their progression and proliferation. It can practically affect every organ in the body and cancerous cells can also spread to normal organs with the help of process called metastasis. In this way, secondary cancers are formed which further deteriorates the medical condition of cancer patients. Moreover, different pathophysiology of cancerous cells makes it difficult to develop suitable drugs that can offer long-term regression and effectively prevent cancer relapse.

Conventional cancer treatments like chemotherapy has played an important role in saving numerous lives but its modest therapeutic efficacy, severe side effects and high morbidity has created aversion among cancer patients. As a result, investigators are looking towards innovative solutions like cancer targeted therapeutics which can offer higher survival rates, high quality of live, better safety and efficacy profiles. However, cancer is quite complex to treat and lots of research is required to come forth with innovative cancer targeted therapeutics.

Furthermore, escalating cancer incidences has created a burgeoning pressure on investigators to come forth with effective cancer targeted therapeutics. Owing to these facts, pharmaceutical companies are investigating different fields for developing innovative cancer targeted therapeutics. In this regards, field of pharmacogenomics has allured them because it deals with the therapeutic efficacy of drugs in different genetic background. It helps in deciphering genes and associated pathways which could be used for developing cancer targeted therapeutics with high safety and efficacy profiles. Investigators are utilizing knowledge of pharmacogenomics for developing novel products that would have both pharmacological and commercialization potential.

As a result, pharmaceutical companies are investing more in research and development segment to come forth with innovative cancer targeted therapeutics. In coming years, several methodologies are expected to be developed that would be able to help pharmaceutical companies to generate more revenues.

Several decades of research done by investigators has resulted in identification of the actual reason behind neoplasm formation. Investigators have found that alteration of certain genes due to external or internal factors could be attributed to increased risk.

In certain pathways a single gene has been found to be responsible for development of cancer and this phenomenon is called oncogene addiction. Moreover, cancerous cells over express particular type of receptors which is not found in normal cells. This knowledge is used to develop targeted therapeutics that shows preferential interference with selective molecules related to check cancer. In past few years, therapeutics based on these molecular targets have been successfully developed and commercialized across the globe. It is expected that investigators would be able to identify new molecular targets having superior therapeutic efficacy.

Target identification is among one of the most essential steps on which future of drug development program is dependent. They are basis of rational drug design due to which it becomes more important to do it correctly for their therapeutic and commercial success. In 2003, Human Genome Project (HGP) to decipher human genetic makeup was completed and it gave several insights to choose correct target. Large human genome size and myriad of genes is among limiting factors which puzzles the investigators while searching for suitable targets. Most suitable gene sequences are chosen, structure is identified to develop counteracting target molecules followed by pre-clinical/clinical trials. This process seems simple but realistic technological challenges should be kept in mind which consumes significant time. Now, investigators have better tools, understanding of basic principles and many new findings are expected to take place in coming years. These measures are expected to help in commercialization of better targeted cancer therapeutics with higher safety and efficacy levels.

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