Cycle for Survival
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

OUR 2012 IMPACT

Cycle for Survival funds research that saves lives. **Every dollar** raised by Cycle for Survival goes directly to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) for revolutionary rare cancer research. MSKCC is the world's oldest and largest institution dedicated exclusively to the care, control, and cure of cancer. The Center treats over 400 types of cancer each year and has produced more FDA-approved drugs for the treatment of cancer than any other single academic institution.

Since 2007, Cycle has raised over **$17.5 million** and directly funded **53** clinical trials and research studies at MSKCC. Twenty-eight of those were in 2012 alone. This research helps discover new treatment options and renews hope for the millions touched by rare cancers around the world.

Funds are allocated within **6 months** of each event. In some cases, Cycle's direct funding has reduced from years down to months the time it takes for treatments and therapies to go from benchtop to bedside.

The progress is real. You can make a true difference.

2012 RARE CANCER PROJECTS FUNDED BY CYCLE FOR SURVIVAL INCLUDE:

Pediatrics | A new lab is comparing two highly-promising antibodies — BiAb and TriAb — using WT1, a tumor-associated antigen. BiAb and TriAb have the potential to kill pediatric cancers that express WT1, including brain tumors, sarcomas, and some leukemias.

Ovarian | MUC16 is a gene that plays a key role in the growth and spread of ovarian cancer. This project is working to develop and test an immunotoxin drug, which can be delivered to MUC16, to disable its cancer-promoting effect.

Brain | Glioblastoma multiforme is the most common adult primary brain tumor, and is notorious for its lack of responsiveness to current treatments. This research is determining how tumor cells modify neighboring stromal cells (connective tissue cells) in the brain for their own ends during the initiation and progression of glioblastomas. This information is vital to developing new, more effective therapies.

Lymphoma | A Phase I study will apply a transfer of genetically-engineered immune cells that target cancer with minimal side effects to Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) patients. DLCBCL is the most common aggressive Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

Pancreatic | For the first time in 30 years, two new agents (everolimus and sunitinib) evaluated in Phase III trials have shown promise against Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors (pNET). However, pNET patients eventually develop resistance to these treatments. This research is determining what molecular and signaling events drive drug resistance, so strategies can be designed to overcome them.

Sarcoma | Desmoplastic small round cell tumor (DSRCT) is an aggressive disease of adolescents and young adults with a poor long-term prognosis. This project aims to identify the full spectrum of mutations driving DSRCT and to validate the findings against tumor samples, driving critical new drug development for DSRCT patients.

Thyroid | Metastatic radioiodine (RAI)-resistant thyroid cancer is a rare form of the disease, with a poor prognosis, where cancer cells lose their ability to trap disease-killing iodine therapy. The goal of this research is to optimize inhibition of MAPK signaling, which plays a key role in iodine uptake, in order to enhance treatment response.

Cancer Treatments | A new project will perform full DNA studies of patients enrolled in Phase I/II clinical trials who are responding to treatment. The goal is to ensure that development of an agent with profound, life-altering activity in only a minority of patients is not prematurely halted – but rather, redirected to the subset of patients most likely to benefit. These efforts will accelerate the shift toward individually-tailored, genetically-based cancer treatments.

www.cycleforsurvival.org
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