mAb 2G8 was originally developed as a murine monoclonal antibody directed against β1,3-glucan, a major cell wall polysaccharide that is crucial for growth and survival of *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus fumigatus*. mAb 2G8 was shown to provide protection in multiple models of fungal diseases, including vaginal and systemic *Candida* infection and invasive aspergillosis.

**In vitro studies**

- **mAb 2G8**
  1. selectively recognize β 1,3-glucan
  2. is able to efficiently inhibit in vitro the growth of *Aspergillus f.* and *Candida a.*
  3. Inhibit adherence to human epithelial cells
In vivo studies

Protection by the anti-β-glucan mAbs 2G8 in a rat model of vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Survival of mice given a single, prophylactic administration of the anti-β-glucan mAbs 2G8 and lethally infected with C. albicans.

Kinetics of the experimental vaginal candidiasis in mice administered with mAb 2G8.
Humanized recombinant monoclonal antibodies to overcome *Candida* and *Aspergillus* infections and drug resistance

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Patents
- US 12/851,962
- EP 20050791821
- CA 2580362

**Recombinant human scFv 2G8**

**scFv 2G8 expression**

**Purification**

BIO 2016 Convention
AMR focus
Global workshop for novel anti-infectives

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