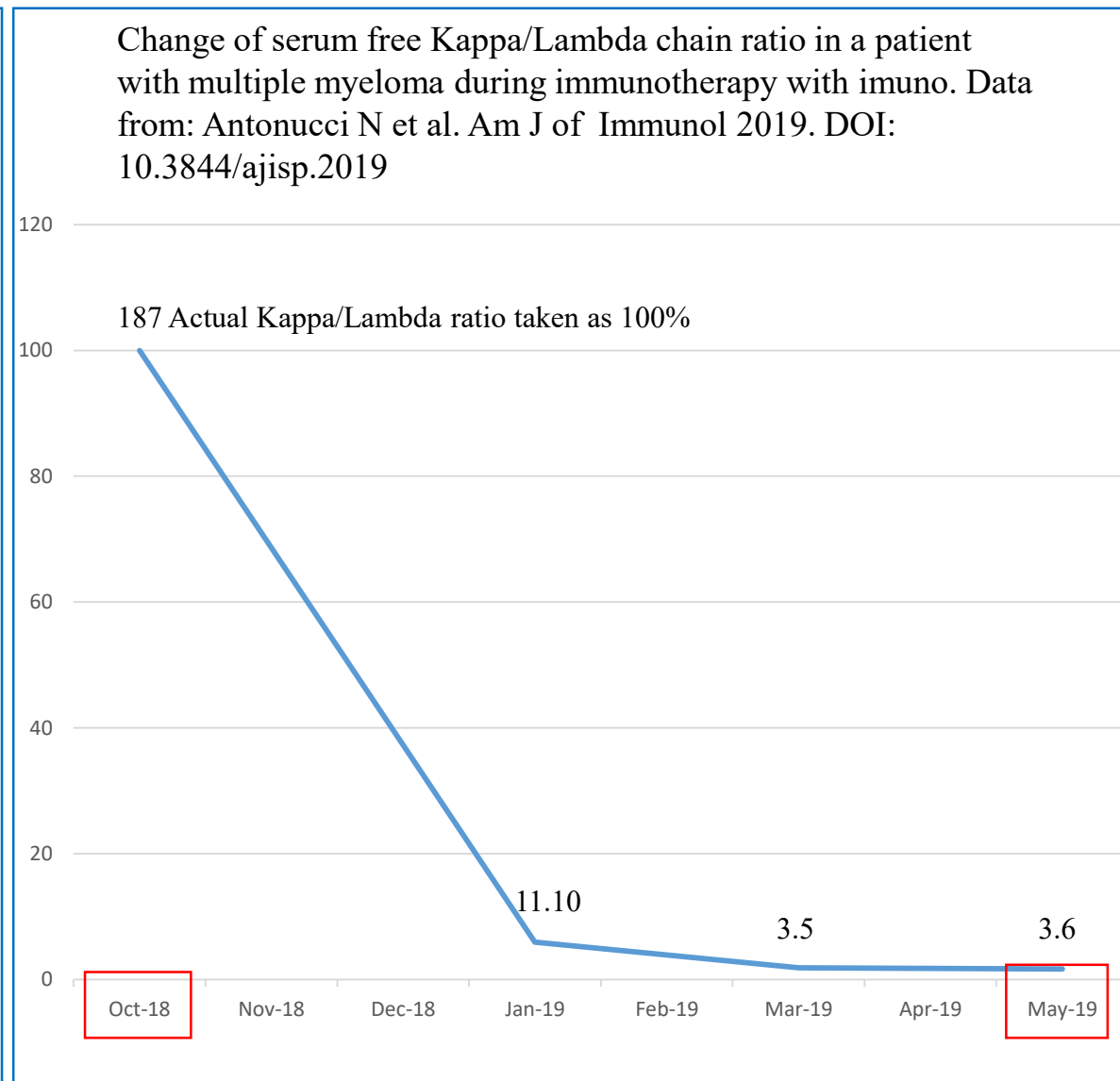
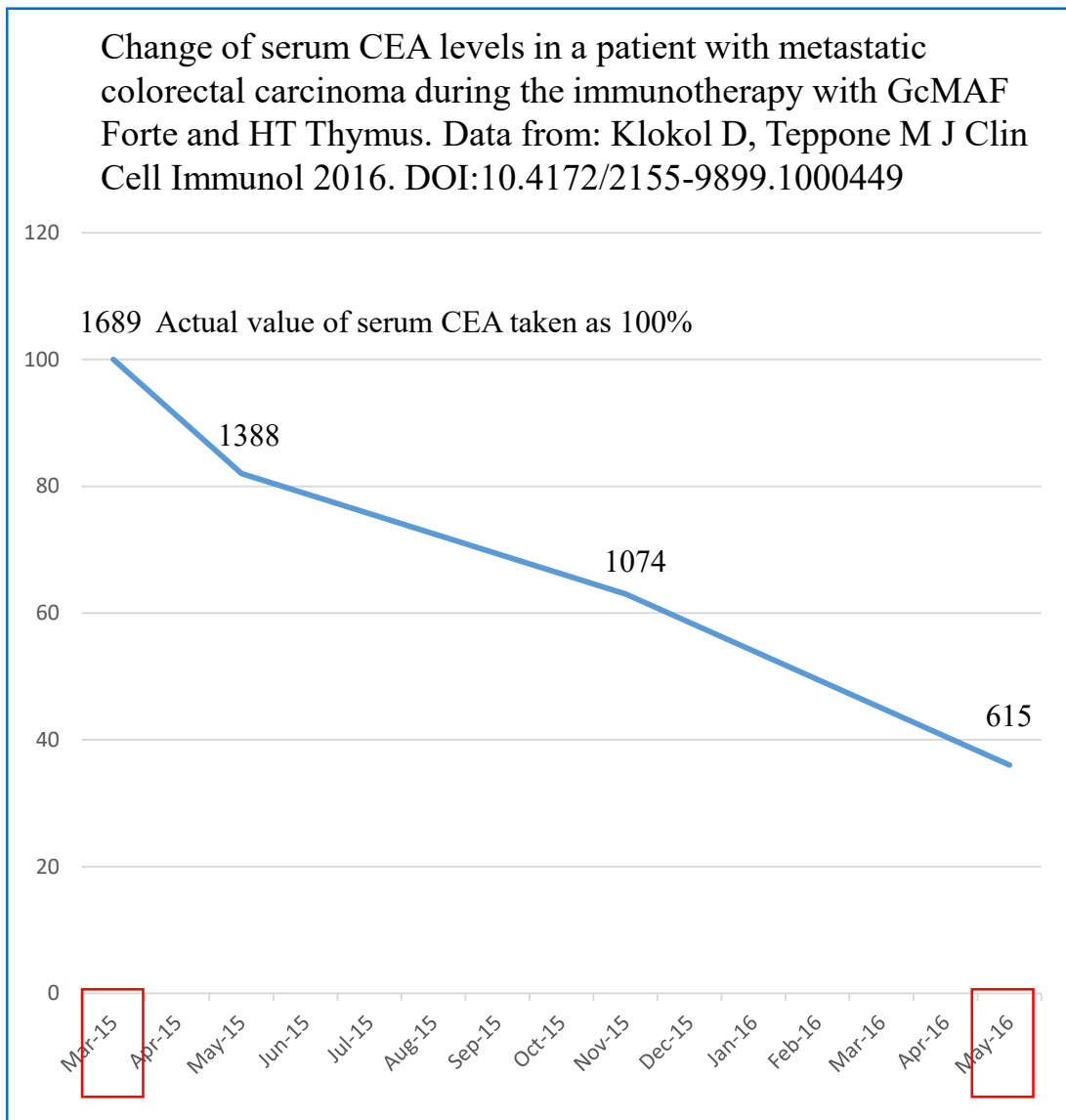


imuno[®] compared to GcMAF

Based on data published in peer reviewed journals

Comparison between the effects of GcMAF forte and imuno on recognized cancer markers.

The greater efficacy of imuno in decreasing a specific cancer marker in a much shorter time (7 vs 15 months) is evident.

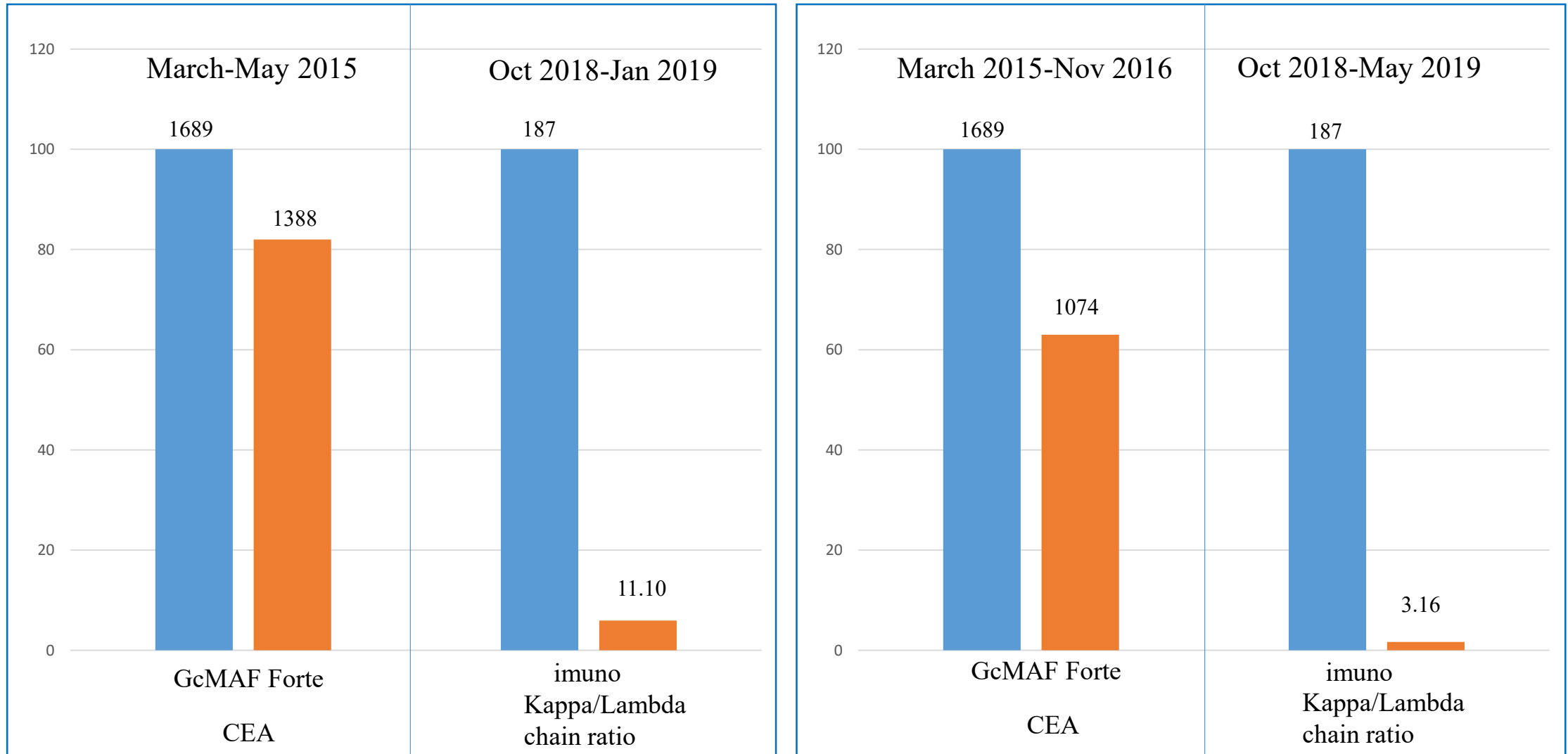


Legend to the figure

- This figure compares the descending trend of two cancer markers following immunotherapy with GcMAF Forte or imuno.
- GcMAF Forte was used together with thymus peptide extracts for about 15 months (March 2015 – May 2016) in a patient with metastatic colorectal carcinoma.
- The examined cancer marker was CEA (serum carcinoembryonic antigen) a recognized cancer marker that, however, is not specific for colorectal carcinoma.
- The final value for CEA was about 36% of the initial value with a decrease of about 65%.
- imuno was used for about 7 months (October 2018-May 2019) in a patient with multiple myeloma.
- The examined cancer marker was the ratio of serum free Kappa and Lambda light chains, a marker highly specific for the disease.
- The final value was about 1.68% of the initial value with a decrease of about 98%.
- In short, GcMAF Forte decreased a cancer marker by 65% in 15 months; imuno by 98% in 7 months.
- The original values for each cancer marker are reported in the figure; the graphs are drawn considering the initial value for each cancer marker, *i.e.* the value before treatment, as 100%.
- All the data used to draw this figure are in the open access public domain.

Comparison between the effects of GcMAF forte and imuno on recognized cancer markers.

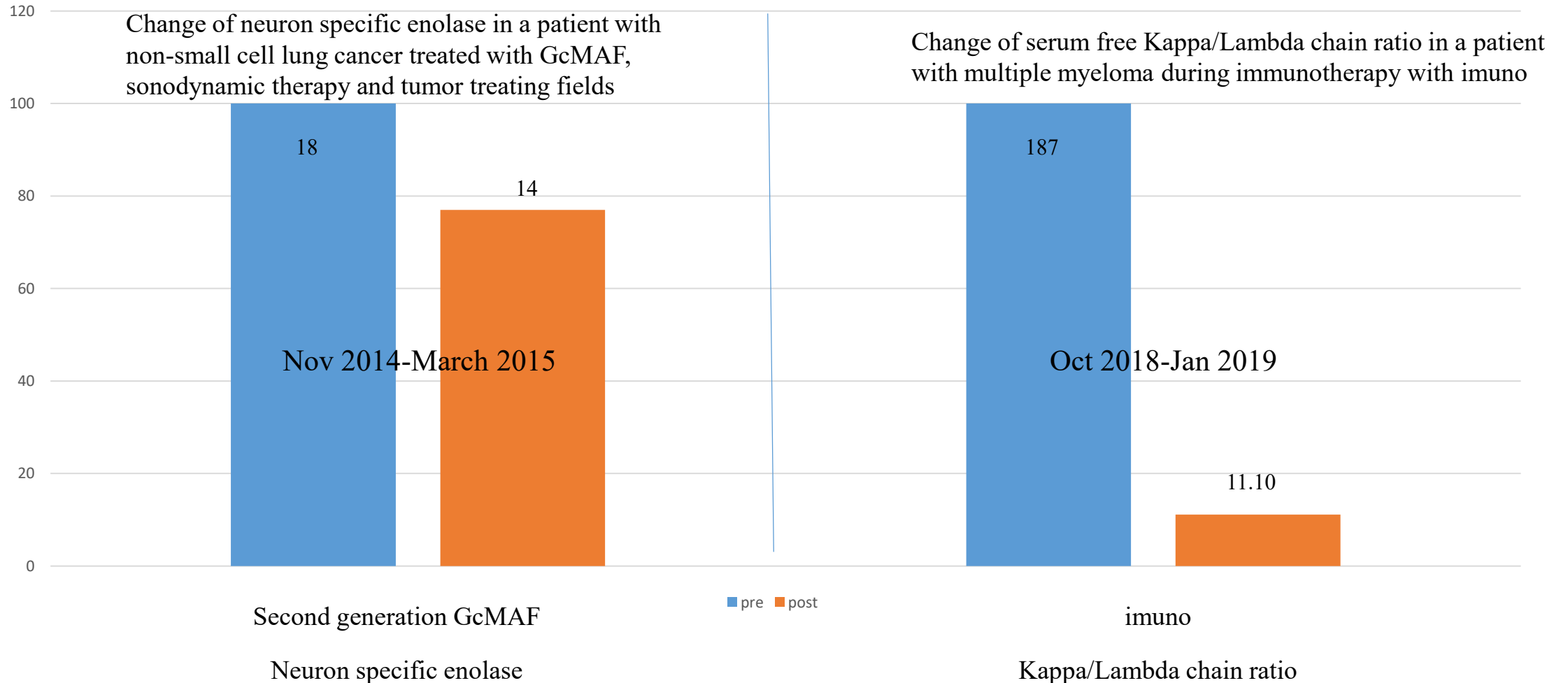
Left panel; decrease of cancer markers after two months of treatment for GcMAF Forte, and three months for imuno. Blue columns, values before treatment, in percentage on the y axis, and actual values on the columns. Orange columns, values after treatment. **Right panel:** results after eight months of treatment for GcMAF Forte and seven months for imuno. Data from Klokol D, Teppone M J Clin Cell Immunol 2016. DOI:10.4172/2155-9899.1000449 (GcMAF Forte), and Antonucci N et al. Am J of Immunol 2019. DOI: 10.3844/ajisp.2019 (imuno). The greater efficiency of imuno is evident.



Legend to the figure

- This figure compares the descending trend of two cancer markers following immunotherapy with GcMAF Forte or imuno.
- This figure refers to the same patients described in the previous figure
- In this figure, the comparison between two month treatment with GcMAF Forte and three month treatment with imuno is drawn in the left panel.
- The comparison between eight month treatment with GcMAF Forte and seven month treatment with imuno is drawn in the right panel.
- In both cases, the greater efficiency of imuno in lowering a specific cancer marker is evident.
- The original values for each cancer marker are reported in the figure; the histograms are drawn considering the initial value for each cancer marker, *i.e.* the value before treatment, as 100%.
- All the data used to draw this figure are in the open access public domain.

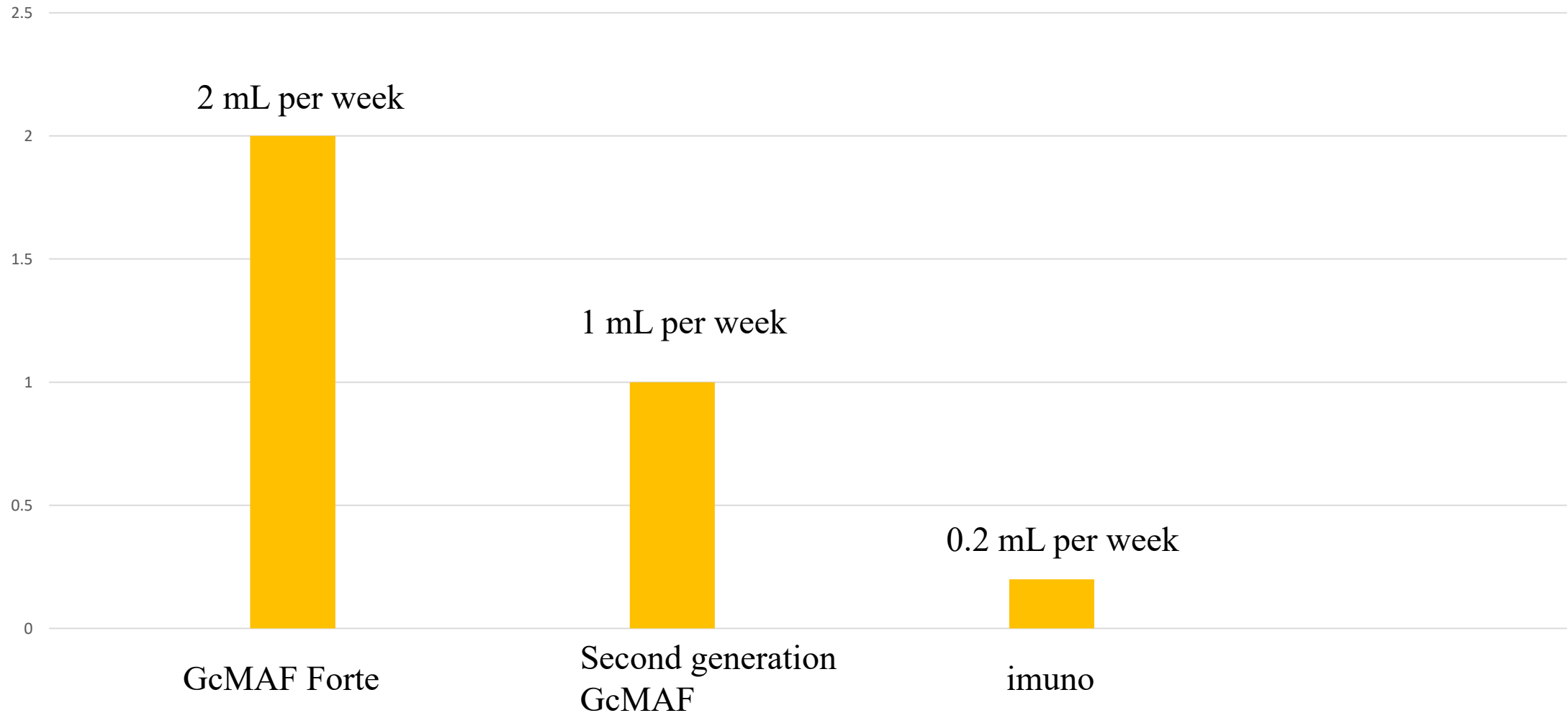
Comparison between the effects of second generation GcMAF and imuno on recognized cancer markers. Decrease of cancer markers after four months of treatment for second generation GcMAF, and three months for imuno. Blue columns, values before treatment, in percentage on the y axis, and actual values on the columns. Orange columns, values after treatment. Data from Inui et al. Anticancer Res 2016. 36: 3767-3770 (second generation GcMAF), and Antonucci N et al. Am J of Immunol 2019. DOI: 10.3844/ajisp.2019 (imuno). The greater efficiency of imuno is evident.



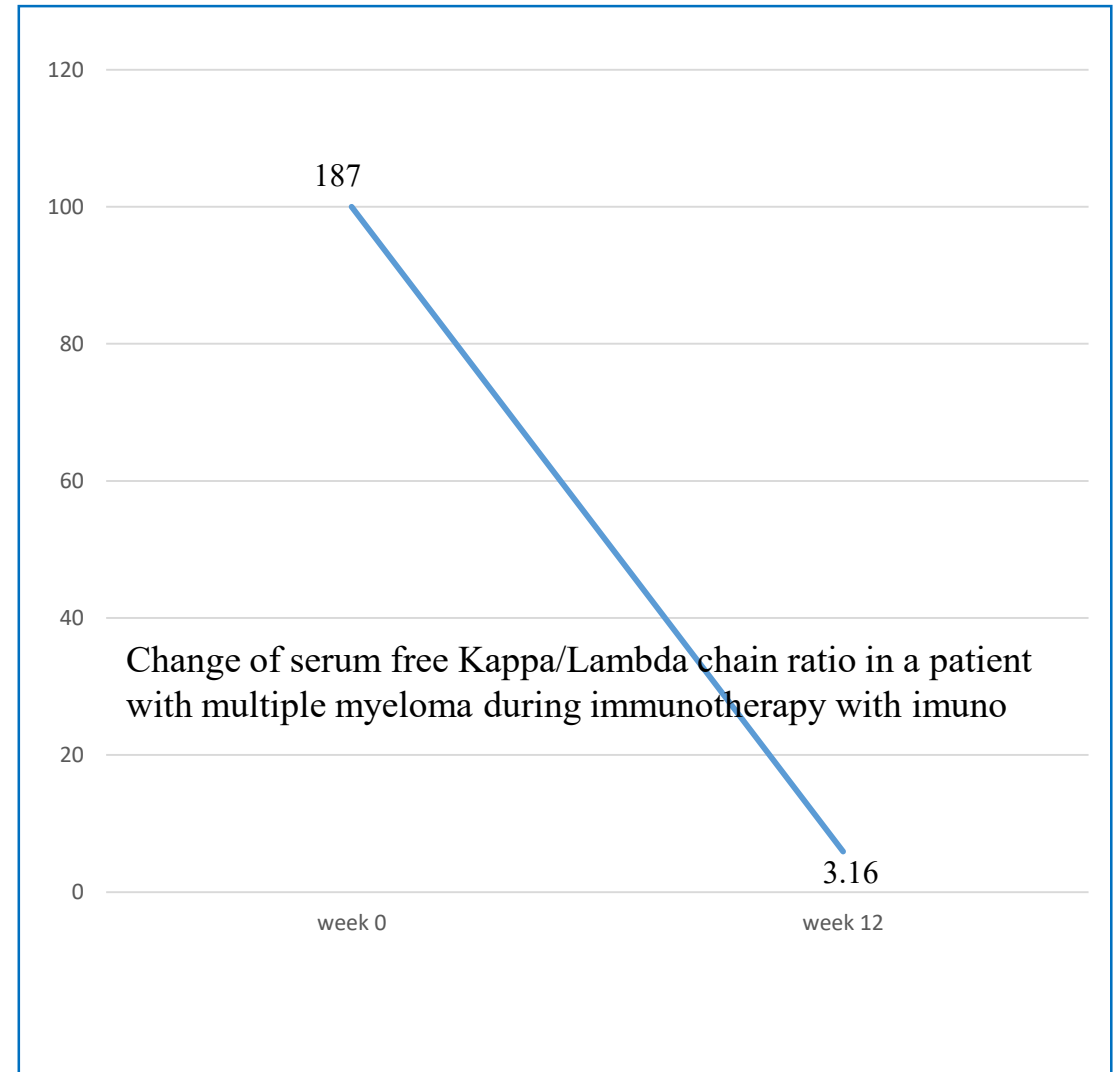
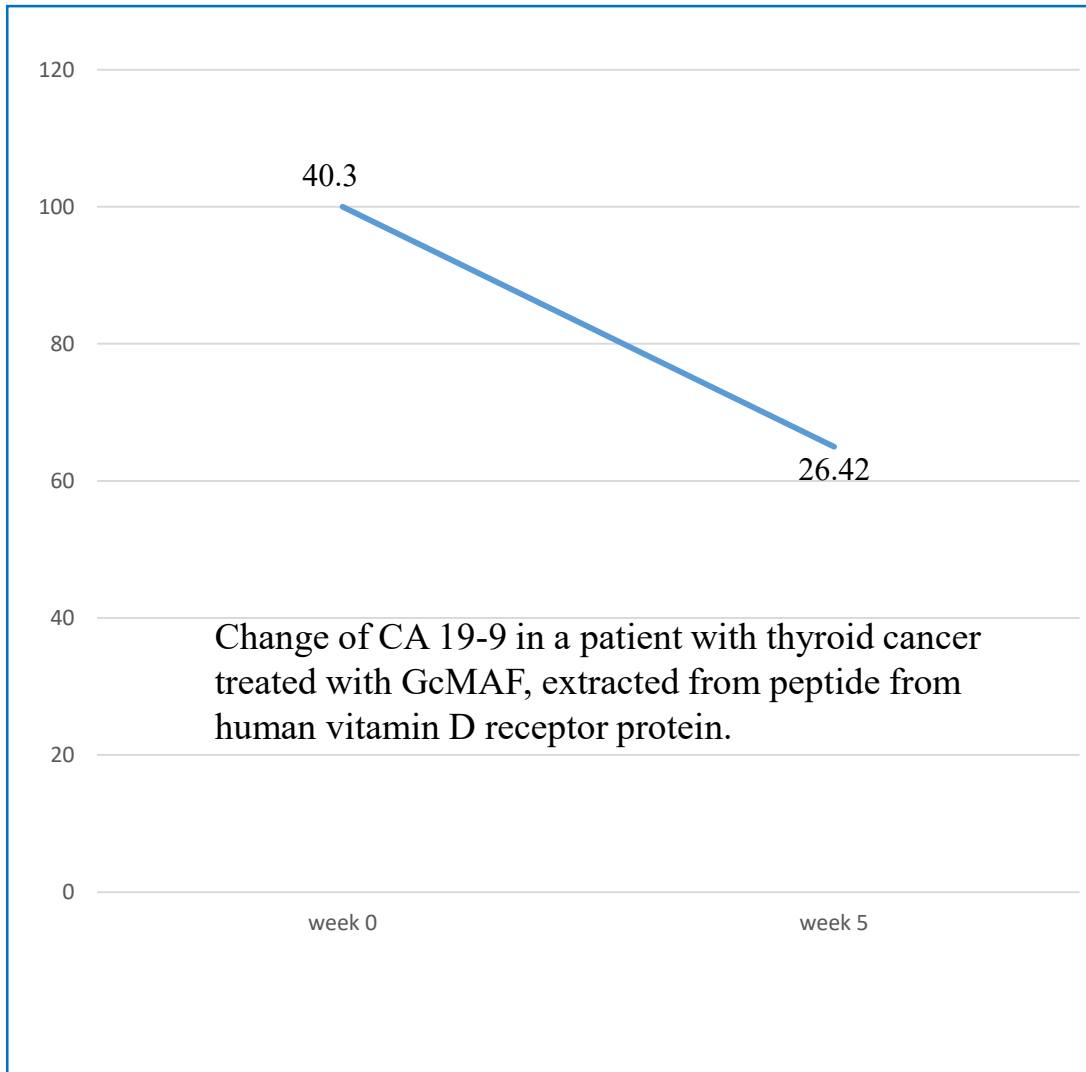
Legend to the figure

- This figure compares the descending trend of two cancer markers following immunotherapy with second generation GcMAF or imuno.
- Second generation GcMAF was used together with sonodynamic therapy and tumor treating fields patient for about 4 months (November 2014 – March 2016) in a patient with non-small cell lung cancer .
- The examined cancer marker was neuron specific enolase (NSE), a recognized cancer marker that, however, is considered to show low sensitivity in non-small cell lung cancer (Lung Cancer. Vol 31, Issues 2–3, March 2001, pp 221-231).
- The final value for NSE was about 77% of the initial value with a decrease of about 23%.
- imuno was used for about 3 months (October 2018-January 2019) in a patient with multiple myeloma.
- The examined cancer marker was the ratio of serum free Kappa and Lambda light chains, a marker highly specific for the disease.
- The final value was about 5.93% of the initial value with a decrease of about 94%.
- The original values for each cancer marker are reported in the figure; the histograms are drawn considering the initial value for each cancer marker, *i.e.* the value before treatment, as 100%.
- All the data used to draw this figure are in the open access public domain.

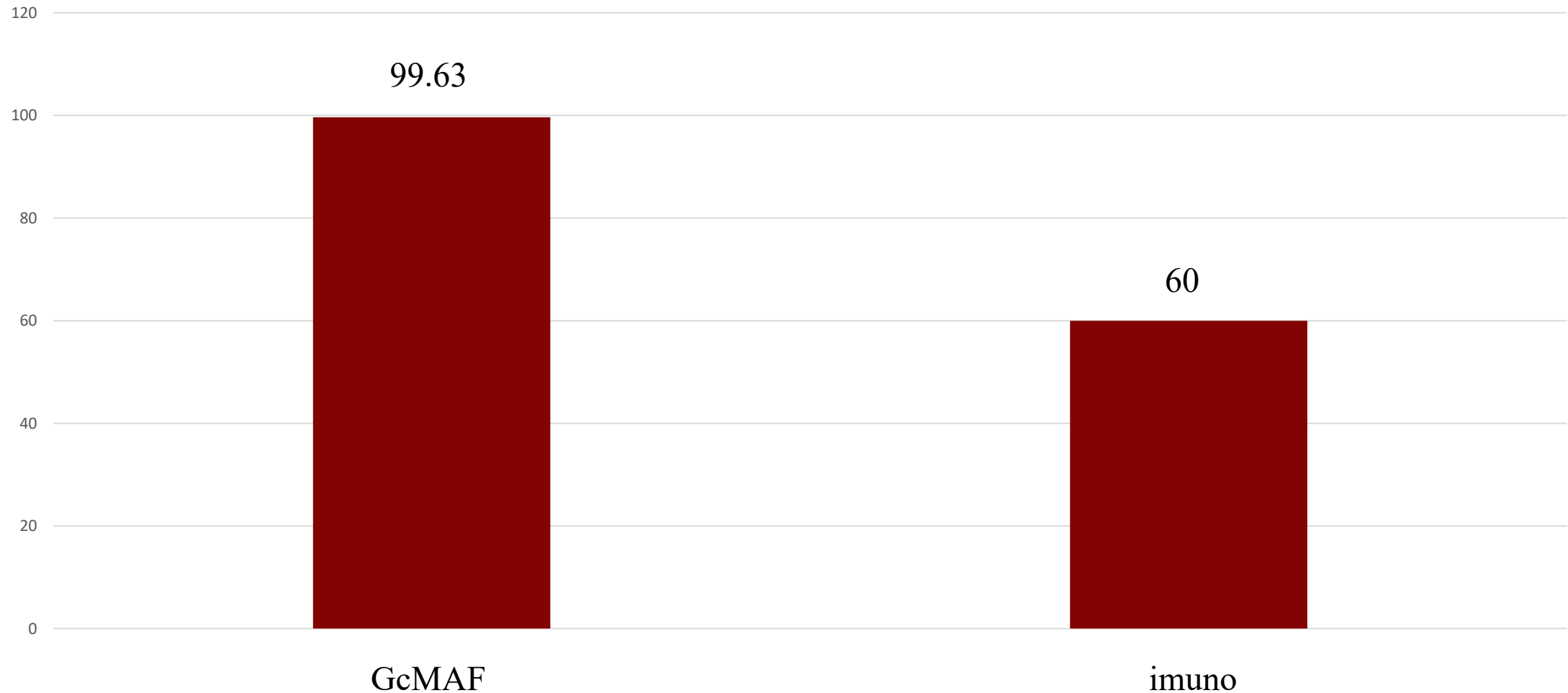
Comparison between the amount needed per week of GcMAF Forte, second generation Gc MAF and imuno to obtain decrease of cancer markers. Values on the y axis indicate mL per week. Data from Klokol D, Teppone M J Clin Cell Immunol 2016. DOI:10.4172/2155-9899.1000449 (GcMAF Forte); Inui et al. Anticancer Res 2016. 36: 3767-3770 (second generation GcMAF); and Antonucci N et al. Am J of Immunol 2019. DOI: 10.3844/ajisp.2019 (imuno). The greater efficiency of imuno is evident.



Comparison between the effects of GcMAF and imuno on recognized cancer markers. Decrease of cancer markers after five weeks of treatment for GcMAF (left panel), and 12 weeks for imuno (right panel). Values in percentage on the y axis, and actual values on the lines. Week 0 indicates beginning of treatment. Data from Chaiyasit K et al. J Cancer Res Ther 2015. DOI: 10.4103/0973-1482.151448 (GcMAF), and Antonucci N et al. Am J of Immunol 2019. DOI: 10.3844/ajisp.2019 (imuno). The greater efficiency of imuno is evident.



Comparison between the number of days required to observe clinical improvement in autism. Data from Bradstreet et al., *Autism Insights* 2012;4 31–38. DOI: 10.4137/AUI.S10485 (GcMAF) and Antonucci et al., *Madridge J Vaccines*. 2019; 3(1): 71-76. DOI: 10.18689/mjv-1000116. Clinical improvement was assessed by in-house modified version of the Clinical Global Impression of Improvement (CGI-I) scale (Bradstreet et al.) and Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC, Antonucci et al.). The average number of days to observe results with GcMAF was 99.63; with imuno, 60. The greater efficiency of imuno is evident.



When GcMAF Forte does not decrease cancer markers; the honesty of the German Authors

- ... *The PET scan and the cancer markers (CEA and CA 15-3) showed stable disease. ...*
- That is, cancer markers did not decrease.

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Review Article

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Active Specific Immunotherapy (ASI) and Gcmf Forte in Management of Metastatic Invasive Carcinoma–Overview of the Therapeutic Modalities and A Case Report

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