Polyfunctional alkylating agents - oxazaphosphorines: Cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan)


Platinums - Cisplatin (Platinol)


carboplatin

1. Sullivan, G. et. al. (2011, November). Prospective Randomized Phase I/IIa Pilot Trial to Assess Safety and Benefit Administering High Dose Intravenous Ascorbate in Combination with Chemotherapy in Newly Diagnosed Advanced Stage III or Stage IV Ovarian Cancer. Moderated Abstract [6] presented at the Society for Integrative Oncology, Cleveland, OH.


Pyrimidine antagonists: Fluourouracil (5-FU)


Pyrimidine antagonists: Gemcitabine (Gemzar)


Etoposide (VP-16, VePe-sid)


Vinca Alkaloids: Vincristine (Oncovin)


Paclitaxel (Taxol)

7. Sullivan, G. et. al. (2011, November). Prospective Randomized Phase I/IIa Pilot Trial to Assess Safety and Benefit Administering High Dose Intravenous Ascorbate in Combination with Chemotherapy in Newly Diagnosed Advanced Stage III or Stage IV Ovarian Cancer. Moderated Abstract [6] presented at the Society for Integrative Oncology, Cleveland, OH.
Docetaxel (Taxotere)


Anthracyclines: Doxorubicin (Adriamycin, Rubex, Doxil)

Anthracyclines: Daunorubicin / Daunomycin (DaunoXome) and Epirubicin


Anti-estrogens / SERM: tamoxifen (Nolvadex)


ASC and FOLFIRI
FOL= Leucovorin Calcium (Folinic Acid)
F= Fluorouracil  IRI= Irinotecan Hydrochloride


ASC and FOLFOX
FOL– Folinic acid (leucovorin)  F – Fluorouracil (5-FU)  OX – Oxaliplatin (Eloxatin)

- As Ascorbate is not detrimental to the efficacy of FOLFIRI [1] and the major change in therapy between FOLFIRI and FOLFOX is a Platin (instead of a tecan), and as ascorbate appears synergistic with Platins [2] it would be reasonable to assume that Ascorbate would only improve efficacy of FOLFOX or FOLFIRI.


Targeted therapies

VEGF Inhibitors: - Positive Basic Science / in vitro


EGFR Inhibitors
