WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of treating a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer comprising the steps of:

    a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising bevacizumab at a dose of 5 mg/kg bevacizumab by intravenous infusion;

    b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising oxaliplatin at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin by intravenous infusion;

    c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous bolus;

    d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a folate, 6R-MTHF, at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus;

    e. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous infusion over 46 hours; and

    f. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (d) follows completion of the intravenous bolus administration of step (c) by up to 120 minutes.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (d) follows completion of the intravenous bolus administration of step (c) by up to 30 minutes.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) follows initiation of the intravenous infusion of step (e) by up to 120 minutes.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) follows initiation of the intravenous infusion of (e) by up to 30 minutes.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous infusion of step (e) is paused during the intravenous bolus administration of step (f).

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) is completed within 60 minutes of the initiation of step (d).

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) is completed within 30 minutes of the initiation of step (d).

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) follows initiation of step (c) by up to 180 minutes.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) follows initiation of step (c) by up to 60 minutes.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (f) follows initiation of step (c) by up to 30 minutes.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (d) and step (f) are completed within 10 minutes.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (d) and step (f) are completed within 5 minutes.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the intravenous bolus administration of step (d) and step (f) are completed within 3 minutes.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein steps (a) to (f) are repeated about every 2 weeks.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein steps (a) to (f) are repeated every 2 weeks.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the 6R-MTHF is provided as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is provided as a lyophilisate.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the lyophilisate is prepared from 6R-MTHF hemisulfate salt.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the lyophilisate is prepared from 6R-MTHF hemisulfate salt and trisodium citrate dihydrate.

21. The method of claim 18, wherein the lyophilisate is reconstituted in aqueous media.

22. The method of claim 18, wherein the lyophilisate comprises 100 mg of 6-MTHF.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein the aqueous media is water or saline.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the lyophilisate is reconstituted in water.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein the lyophilisate is reconstituted in 10 mL water.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the lyophilisate is reconstituted in 10 mL water.

27. The method of claim 24, wherein the reconstituted pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF forms a solution of a concentration of between 5 and 20 mg/mL.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the reconstituted pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF forms a solution of a concentration of 10 mg/mL.

29. The method of claim 24, wherein the reconstituted lyophilisate is isotonic.

30. The method of claim 24, wherein the lyophilisate has a pH of between 7.0 and 9.0.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the lyophilisate has a pH of between 8.0 and 9.0.

32. The method of claim 1, wherein the 6R-MTHF has a diastereomeric purity of at least 98% d.e.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the 6R-MTHF has a diastereomeric purity of at least 99% d.e.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the 6R-MTHF has a diastereomeric purity of at least 99.8% d.e.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the 6R-MTHF has a diastereomeric purity of at least 99.9% d.e.

36. The method of claim 1, wherein said patient has at least one solid tumor.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the colorectal cancer is colorectal adenocarcinoma.

38. The method of claim 36, wherein the colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer is verified by biopsy.

39. The method of claim 36, wherein the solid tumor has a reduced size after treatment compared to the solid tumor before treatment.

40. The method of claim 36, wherein the solid tumor has a reduced size after treatment compared to baseline size of said solid tumor.

41. The method of claim 39, wherein size of the solid tumor is evaluated by computerized axial tomography (CAT or CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the size of the solid tumor is evaluated by CT or MRI at 8, 16, and 24 weeks.

43. The method of claim 39, wherein the solid tumor has a reduced size after 2, 4, 8, 16 or 24 weeks of treatment compared to the solid tumor before treatment.

44. The method of claim 36, wherein steps (a) to (f) are repeated every 2 weeks.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein there is no progression of said solid tumors after 2, 4, 8, 16, or 24 weeks of treatment.

46. The method of claim 36, wherein the solid tumor has a reduced size compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the administering of at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV comprises the steps of:

a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising bevacizumab at a dose of 5 mg/kg bevacizumab by intravenous infusion;

b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising oxaliplatin at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin by intravenous infusion;

c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of folinic acid (LV) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 folinic acid by intravenous infusion;

d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous bolus; and

e. followed by administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous infusion over 46 hours.

48. The method of claim 36, wherein the progression of said solid tumors is reduced compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the administering of at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV comprises the steps of:

a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising bevacizumab at a dose of 5 mg/kg bevacizumab by intravenous infusion;

b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising oxaliplatin at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin by intravenous infusion;

c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of folinic acid (LV) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 folinic acid by intravenous infusion;

d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous bolus; and

e. followed by administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous infusion over 46 hours.

50. The method of claim 1, wherein the method of treating the patient is a first-, second-, third-, fourth- or fifth-line treatment.

51. The method of claim 44, wherein the method has an overall response rate (ORR) of at least 40, 50, 60, 70 or 75% after 8 weeks.

52. The method of claim 44, wherein the method has an overall response rate (ORR) of at least 40, 50, 60, 70 or 75% after 16 weeks.

53. The method of claim 44, wherein stable disease is maintained between 8 and 16 weeks.

54. The method of claim 44, wherein the method has an ORR of at least 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30% greater than a method of treating patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer for 8 or 16 weeks comprising the steps of:

a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising bevacizumab at a dose of 5 mg/kg bevacizumab by intravenous infusion;

b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising oxaliplatin at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin by intravenous infusion;

c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of folinic acid (LV) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 folinic acid by intravenous infusion;

d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous bolus; and

e. followed by administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous infusion over 46 hours.

55. The method of claim 44, wherein the patient has not received any prior cancer treatment.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the method produces a partial response after 8 or 16 weeks of treatment.

57. The method of claim 55, wherein the method produces stable disease after 8 or 16 weeks of treatment.

58. The method of claim 55, wherein the method has an overall response rate (ORR) of at least 50% after 8 weeks.

59. The method of claim 55, wherein the method has an overall response rate (ORR) of at least 60% after 8 weeks.

60. The method of claim 55, wherein the method has an overall response rate (ORR) of at least 70% after 8 weeks.

61. The method of claim 54, wherein the patient has not received any prior cancer treatment.

62. The method of claim 61, wherein the method has an ORR of at least 20% greater.

63. The method of claim 61, wherein the method has an ORR of at least 25% greater.

64. The method of claim 61, wherein the method has an ORR of at least 30% greater.

65. The method of claim 61, wherein the method has an ORR of at least 35% greater.

66. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is diagnosed with metastatic colorectal cancer.

67. The method of claim 18, wherein the lyophilisate is prepared from 6R-MTHF sulfate salt.

68. A method of treating a patient diagnosed with at least one solid tumor of colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer comprising the steps of:

    a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising bevacizumab at a dose of 5 mg/kg bevacizumab by intravenous infusion;

    b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising oxaliplatin at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin by intravenous infusion;

    c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous bolus;

    d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a folate, 6R-MTHF, at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus;

e. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous infusion over 46 hours; and

f. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus,

wherein the progression of said at least one solid tumor is reduced.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein progression-free survival is increased compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein the administering of at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV comprises the steps of:

a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising bevacizumab at a dose of 5 mg/kg bevacizumab by intravenous infusion;

b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising oxaliplatin at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin by intravenous infusion;

c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of folinic acid (LV) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 folinic acid by intravenous infusion;

d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous bolus; and

e. followed by administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 5-FU by intravenous infusion over 46 hours; and

f. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus.

71. The method of claim 69, wherein progression-free survival is increased compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV after 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years.

72. The method of claim 70, wherein progression-free survival is increased compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV after 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years.

73. The method of claim 69, wherein overall survival is increased compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV after 3 or 5 years.

74. The method of claim 70, wherein overall survival is increased compared to treatment of solid tumors in a patient diagnosed with colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer treated by administering at least bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, 5-FU and LV after 3 or 5 years.

75. A method of treating a patient diagnosed with cancer comprising the steps of:

a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising at a dose of 5 mg/kg a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody directed against the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by intravenous infusion;

b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising an alkylating antineoplastic agent containing a platinum (II) center at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 by intravenous infusion;

c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a fluorinated pyrimidine base at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 by intravenous bolus;

d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a folate, 6R-MTHF, at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus;

e. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a fluorinated pyrimidine base at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 by intravenous infusion over 46 hours; and

f. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein the recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody directed against VEGF is selected from the group consisting of anti-VEGF humanized monoclonal antibody, anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody, anti-VEGF rhuMAb, bevacizumab biosimilar BAT1706, bevacizumab biosimilar BEVZ92, bevacizumab biosimilar BI 695502, bevacizumab biosimilar CBT 124, bevacizumab biosimilar FKB238, bevacizumab, biosimilar HD204, bevacizumab biosimilar HLX04, bevacizumab biosimilar MB02, bevacizumab biosimilar MIL60, bevacizumab biosimilar PF-06439535, bevacizumab biosimilar QL 1101, immunoglobulin G1 (human-mouse monoclonal rhuMab-VEGF gamma-chain anti-human vascular endothelial growth factor), disulfide with human-mouse monoclonal rhuMab-VEGF light chain, and dimer recombinant humanized anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody.

77. The method of claim 75, wherein the alkylating antineoplastic agent containing a platinum (II) center is cisplatin, carboplatin or oxaliplatin.

78. The method of claim 75, wherein the fluorinated pyrimidine base is 5-FU, 2'-deoxy-5 fluorouridine, or 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine.

79. The method of claim 75, wherein the cancer is colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer.

80. A method of retarding growth of a solid tumor in a patient diagnosed with cancer comprising the steps of:

a. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising at a dose of 5 mg/kg a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody directed against the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by intravenous infusion;

b. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising an alkylating antineoplastic agent containing a platinum (II) center at a dose of 85 mg/m^2 by intravenous infusion;

c. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a fluorinated pyrimidine base at a dose of 400 mg/m^2 by intravenous bolus;

d. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a folate, 6R-MTHF, at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus;

e. followed by administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a fluorinated pyrimidine base at a dose of 2,400 mg/m^2 by intravenous infusion over 46 hours; and

f. administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of 6R-MTHF at a dose of 60 mg/m^2 6R-MTHF by intravenous bolus,

wherein the progression of said at least one solid tumor is reduced.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody directed against VEGF is selected from the group consisting of anti-VEGF humanized monoclonal antibody, anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody, anti-VEGF rhuMAb,

bevacizumab biosimilar BAT1706, bevacizumab biosimilar BEVZ92, bevacizumab biosimilar BI 695502, bevacizumab biosimilar CBT 124, bevacizumab biosimilar FKB238, bevacizumab, biosimilar HD204, bevacizumab biosimilar HLX04, bevacizumab biosimilar MB02, bevacizumab biosimilar MIL60, bevacizumab biosimilar PF-06439535, bevacizumab biosimilar QL 1101, immunoglobulin G1 (human-mouse monoclonal rhuMab-VEGF gamma-chain anti-human vascular endothelial growth factor), disulfide with human-mouse monoclonal rhuMab-VEGF light chain, and dimer recombinant humanized anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody..

82. The method of claim 80, wherein the alkylating antineoplastic agent containing a platinum (II) center is cisplatin, carboplatin or oxaliplatin.

83. The method of claim 80, wherein the fluorinated pyrimidine base is 5-FU, 2'-deoxy-5 fluorouridine, or 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine.

84. The method of claim 80, wherein the cancer is colorectal cancer or metastatic colorectal cancer.