VACCINE THERAPY FOR CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION

ABSTRACT

The present inventors administered a peptide derived from VEGFR-2, which is known as one of the proteins involved in neovascularization, to model mice (A2/Kb transgenic mice) expressing human HLA-A*0201, and tested whether or not the peptide has vaccine effect. As a result, the present inventors successfully discovered that vaccination using this peptide as an antigen is effective for inhibition of choroid neovascularization, and thereby completed the present invention. More specifically, the present invention provides vaccines for treatment and/or prevention of diseases caused by choroid neovascularization (neovascular maculopathy), which contain a VEGFR-2-derived peptide as an active ingredient.

NO SUITABLE FIGURE.