

APOTRANSFERRIN TO TREAT STROKE

Intravenous apotransferrin to prevent the damage induced by permanent and transient ischemic stroke.

OVERVIEW



Stroke is a medical emergency which results from a sudden disruption in blood flow to the brain, caused either by clot/thrombus obstruction of one artery (ischemic stroke) or by bleeding from an intracranial blood vessel (haemorrhagic stroke).

Fifteen million people in the world suffer their first stroke each year, but the best acutely provided treatments only help to improve **less than 15%** of these people. One third of patients that suffer a stroke die and more than one third remain seriously disabled.



PROJECT

Sector: CNS, Stroke

R&D direction:

Prevent stroke damage

Improve neurological impairment

Stage of development: TRL3-4

Scientific leader: Dr. Teresa Gasull

Clinical Advisor: Dr. Antoni Dávalos



PRODUCT

Potential indications:

Ischemic Stroke

(transient & permanent)

Mechanism of action:

Prevent prooxidant events

Prevent excitotoxic neuronal damage

Market Size: €31B per year



IP PROTECTION

EU and US Patent Granted



OPPORTUNITY

License out

Spin-off generation

Co-development



NEEDS

Despite our present knowledge of the pathophysiology of brain ischemic events, **stroke continues to be one of the leading causes of death and disability due to noneffective therapies.**

Current stroke **treatments** are based on thrombus removal and these can be only prescribed for **fewer than 20% of stroke patients.** Therefore, there is a desperate need for effective and cost efficient stroke therapy.



SOLUTION

Our project proposes a new treatment for stroke based on the **administration of apotransferrin:**

- to **reduce sharply brain damage** (up to 75%) in both transient and permanent ischemic stroke
- to **improve the neurological impairment** induced by stroke

Most important, this new approach may benefit not only stroke patients eligible for the current treatment, but also the 80% of patients who cannot benefit from current therapies.



KEY ADVANTATGES

- New mechanism of action identified
- Endogenous protein used at physiological levels, minimizing the risk of generating adverse reactions
- Potential for both ischemic and haemorrhagic stroke
- Beneficial in the absence of restoration of the blood flow
- Good safety and tolerability in myeloablative therapy patients
- Potential to be administered with thrombolytic agents and/or during surgical intervention to remove thrombus

CONTACT US!

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