Every year, 15M new stroke cases occur worldwide. 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.

The solution

Administration of apotransferin not only reduces sharply brain damage (up to 75%) in both transient and permanent ischemic stroke; but also improves the neurological impairment induced by stroke. Thus, the use of apotransferin may benefit not only stroke patients, who can be treated with current treatment to induce recanalization (transient stroke), but also the 80% of patients who cannot benefit from current therapies directed at inducing recanalization of the artery (permanent strokes). Furthermore, the mechanism involved in the protection by apotransferin is different from those previously targeted in stroke.

The opportunity

- Identified mechanism of action
- Endogenous protein used at physiological levels
- 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
- Option treatment for patients with limited therapeutic options at recanalization of the occluded artery
- Potential to be administered with thrombolytic agents and/or during surgical intervention to remove thrombus

Looking for

License out
Co-development