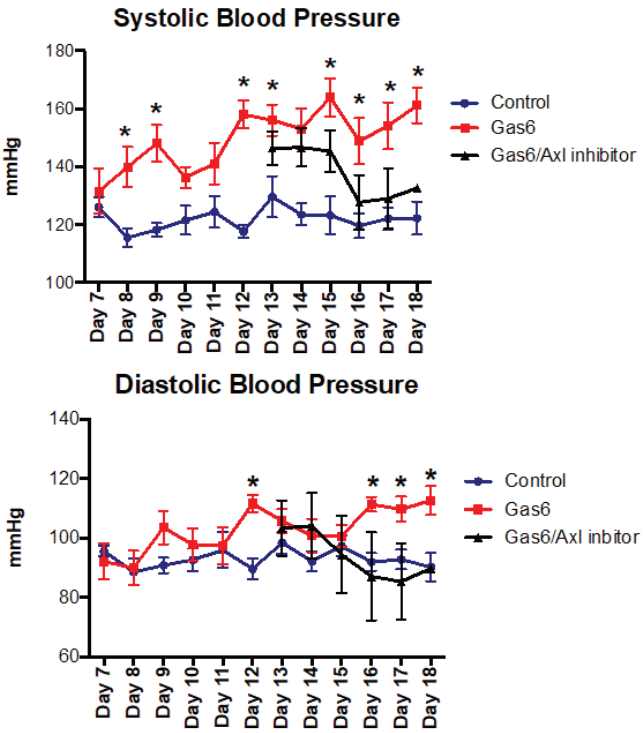
Inhibition of AXL Receptor in the Treatment of Preeclampsia

BYU #2016-022

DESCRIPTION

Researchers at BYU are developing a method to treat preeclampsia and diminish its symptoms by inhibiting growth arrest-specific 6 (Gas6) in the interaction with AXL receptor. Gas6 is a vitamin K dependent protein and is increased in the serum of preeclamptic women, having a high affinity for AXL receptors. In-vivo experiments with an AXL inhibitor prevented preeclampsia, if these results can be extended to animals and humans a better pregnancy prognosis for preeclampsia patients could be realized.



PROBLEM SOLVED

Preeclampsia - a pregnancy complication characterized by hypertension and proteinuria - is a key cause of premature birth, affecting 8-10% of pregnancies worldwide. More than that, studies have shown that worldwide approximately 76,000 women and 500,000 babies die yearly due to preeclampsia. There is no known way to prevent this disorder and the only cure is delivering the baby. This invention will provide a way to reduce the symptoms of preeclampsia, resulting in better outcomes for the mother and the fetus.

KEY ADVANTAGES

- *Decreased preeclampsia symptoms such as proteinuria and blood pressure*
- *Decreased systemic inflammation*
- *Healthy placenta leading to a healthy baby*

Offer:
License
Exclusive
World Wide
All Fields of Use

APPLICATIONS

The invention will be used for treating preeclampsia either in form of oral delivery or as an injection.

IP Status:
Patent Pending

Lead Inventor

Dr. Juan Arroyo
PhD, Molecular Biology,
Microbiology and Biochemistry

Mike Alder
mike_alder@byu.edu
(801) 422-6266