

THERAPEUTIC USE OF SMALL PEPTIDES FOR THE INHIBITION OF FIBROSIS AND CELL DAMAGE

A research group from CIBER, Instituto de Química Médica (CSIC) and Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas "Alberto Sols" have identified novel with therapeutic potential in the inhibition of fibrosis and cell damage

The Need

The premature shortening of telomeres is related to diseases characterized by epithelial alterations, coloration problems in skin, dystrophic nails and fibrosis in several tissues. In addition, telomeropathies are associated to increased oxidative stress in various tissues and genetic instability than increases DNA damage, senescence and cell death.

The Solution

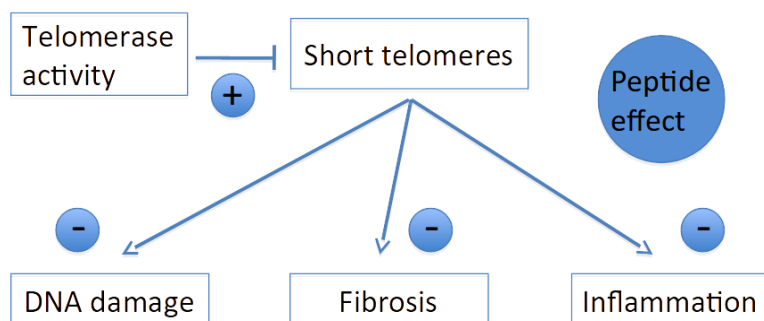
Dyskerin derived peptides exert antifibrotic effects and protect from oxidative stress and cell damage, with therapeutic potential in patients with fibrosis and tissue inflammation.

Innovative Aspects

- ✓ These peptides counteract cell deficiencies linked to telomeropathies, such as increased telomerase activity and reduced DNA damage in several disease models.
- ✓ Major antifibrotic effects and reduced oxidative stress in skin derived cells and pulmonary alveoli.
- ✓ Therapeutic potential in several disease that course with fibrosis and inflammation, such as idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis, psoriasis or radiodermatitis derived from radiotherapy in oncologic patients.

Stage of Development:

Preclinical validation in disease models.



Intellectual Property:

- PCT application in March 2023.

Figure 1. Summary of the results of the group related to the patent application

Aims

Looking for a partner interested in a license and/or a collaboration agreement to develop and exploit this asset.

Contact details