

Treatment for Multiple Sclerosis (MS) (RA1) (Yissum)

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Immunomodulatory peptides derived from Japanese rice

Categories	Peptide, Small Molecule, Inflammatory/Autoimmune diseases
Development Stage	Proof of concept in MS mouse model
Patent Status	Patent filed in the United States
Market	Worldwide, the incidence of multiple sclerosis (MS) is approximately 0.1%. The market for MS has total global revenues of over \$6 billion.

Highlights

- Two peptides, termed IIM1 and RA1, have found to be active in ameliorating MS symptoms in animals
- One of these peptides, RA1, is also found in Japanese rice (*Oryza Sativa Japonica* group) may be involved in the low prevalence and incidence of MS in Chinese and Japanese populations.
- Current MS treatments are of limited efficacy and have severe/unpleasant side effects.
- Initial toxicity tests have not revealed any side effects.

Our Innovation

- Two synthetic peptides have found to be effective for treating or protecting against inflammatory conditions or diseases, including multiple sclerosis (MS).

Key Features

- The two peptides are easily synthesized and can be delivered orally.
- RA1 can be delivered both orally and intraperitoneally
- RA1 is a naturally-occurring peptide found in Japanese rice and will thus require less stringent toxicology tests for FDA approval

Development Milestones

- Toxicity studies, clinical trials

The Opportunity

- Applications in the treatment of other inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, and diseases associated with free radicals
- The peptides may be used as treatments and also as adjuvants to other treatments.

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