Modi ed Gri thsin (GRFT) Protein to Fight Glycosylated Viruses (19051)

Published date: Oct. 17, 2019

Technology description

Gri thsin (GRFT) is a protein found in red algae, called Gri thsia, that has antiviral activity. GRFT ghts life-threatening diseases — such as HIV, Ebola, yellow fever, Zika, SARS, Japanese encephalitis virus, HSV and HEPC — by binding to the outside of these viruses and stopping their activity.
However, GRFT’ s use is limited due to its short half-life. Currently, GRFT is only available as a topical HIV prophylactic that must be applied to the skin or mucosa. If GRFT could be made to have a longer life span, it could be used to treat a much wider range of diseases and viruses.
To that end, researchers at the University of Louisville have discovered a way to solve this problem. By modifying the peptide, they have designed a GRFT drug to have increased half-life and reduced immunogenicity, or tendency to induce an unwanted immune response. With this modi ed peptide, GRFT may be able to be administered systemically, allowing it to ght against a wide variety of life-threatening and hard to treat diseases. This could revolutionize the eld of medicine and save lives everywhere.

Advantages

This modi ed form of GRFT is designed to increase half-life and reduce immunogenicity;
Allows for parenteral administration of the drug;
Fights a wide range of lifethreatening viruses.

Institution

University of Louisville

联系我们

叶先生

电 话：021-65679356

手 机：13414935137

邮 箱：yeyingsheng@zf-ym.com