

SMALL MOLECULES TREATMENT FOR THE L-VGCC MEDIATED MICROGLIA-RELATED OCULAR INFLAMMATION AND ANGIOGENESIS DISEASES

Published date: March 7, 2019

Technology description

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI Office of Technology Management and Industry Relations Non-confidential
Abstract of Invention UM Disclosure Number: Title: Novel compounds for ocular inflammation and corneal neovascularization Innovation: Inventors at the University of Missouri have identified novel compounds to treat ocular disorders by reducing microglial activity through modulation of L-type voltage gated calcium channels (L-VGCC). Background: Corneal neovascularization can result from a variety of pathologies including congenital disease, contact lens-related hypoxia, inflammatory disorders, chemical burns, limbal stem cell deficiency, allergy, trauma, infectious keratitis, autoimmune disease, and corneal graft rejection. Corneal disease is the third most common cause of blindness globally, and corneal neovascularization is present in most affected cases. It is estimated that 1.4 million people develop corneal neovascularization per year, 12% of whom suffer the subsequent loss of vision. The current invention offers a cost effective treatment modality against corneal neovascularization and in turn consequent vision loss. Applications: Neuro-inflammatory disorders of the eyes and skin. Advantages: High water solubility Low toxicity Readily available Cost effective Patent status: pending Inventors: Hu Huang, Madhu Sudhana Saddala, Anton Lennikov For more information contact: Brian Buntaine, Sr. Licensing & Business Development Associate Office of Technology Management and Industry Relations Email: buntaineb@missouri.edu Phone: 573-882-0470

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