Penn Medicine News

December 18, 2013

CONTACT:

Karen Kreeger 215-349-5658 karen.kreeger@uphs.upenn.edu



This release is available online at http://www.uphs.upenn.edu/news/News Releases/2013/12/lambris/

Penn Immunologist Part of \$8 Million European Union Grant to Develop New Drugs for Renal Disease

PHILADELPHIA — <u>John Lambris, Ph.D.</u>, the Dr. Ralph and Sallie Weaver Professor of Research Medicine in the <u>Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine</u>, at the <u>Perelman School of Medicine</u>, **University of Pennsylvania**, is part of an \$8 million (\$6 million Euro) European Union FP7 grant, which has been awarded to a consortium of academic institutions and the biotech company called <u>Amyndas Pharmaceuticals</u> (based on Penn technology developed in the <u>Lambris lab</u>).

The consortium will conduct mechanistic and clinical studies involving the innate immune system with the aim to significantly improve the quality of life and life expectancy for patients with end-stage renal disease (ERSD) who are currently treated by hemodialysis and particularly by kidney transplantation.

The rate of new ESRD cases per million in the U.S., which has been relatively stable since 2000, was, in 2010, 348 cases, according to the <u>U.S. Renal Data System</u>. New cases continue to be driven by a relatively linear increase in the number of patients age 45–64.

The Penn team will study inhibitors that work on the <u>oldest part of the human immune system called the complement system, or simply "complement."</u> Complement is a network of more than 50 proteins in the blood and on cell surfaces and is part of the innate immune system, in contrast to the adaptive system consisting of antibodies which can "learn" and adapt themselves on the fly to different antigens. The complement proteins quietly cruise the blood system, keeping a low profile until triggered into action.

Complement has been shown to contribute to a broad spectrum of immune, inflammatory, and age-related diseases. Lambris and colleagues are developing novel therapeutics to tame inappropriate complement activation and/or protect cell surfaces from an attack by this defense system. Using small inhibitors of central complement components, engineered regulatory proteins, and protective cell coatings, they are demonstrating the benefit of therapeutic complement modulation in a variety of clinical situations, including organ transplantation and hemodialysis-related complications.

Penn will receive \$1 million in research funding and Amyndas Pharmaceuticals will receive \$1.3 million, as part of the consortium. The Lambris lab will study mechanisms and control points of immune regulation for the complement inhibition compounds, and Amyndas will perform and coordinate toxicity studies and coordinate the Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials for incompatible kidney transplantation using promising candidate compounds.

Editors's Note: Lambris is a founder of Amyndas and an equity holder of the company, but will have no direct involvement with the conduct of the clinical trial. Amyndas has licensed patents and other relevant intellectual property pertaining to the complement inhibitor compounds from Penn. The license provides Penn with an equity stake in Amyndas and potential license payments and royalties that would result from any commercialized products. As a Penn faculty member, Lambris is entitled to a share of any license payments or royalties pursuant to the Penn patent policy, although no license income has been received to date.

###

Penn Medicine is one of the world's leading academic medical centers, dedicated to the related missions of medical education, biomedical research, and excellence in patient care. Penn Medicine consists of the <u>Raymond</u>

and Ruth Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania (founded in 1765 as the nation's first medical school) and the <u>University of Pennsylvania Health System</u>, which together form a \$4.3 billion enterprise.

The Perelman School of Medicine has been ranked among the top five medical schools in the United States for the past 16 years, according to U.S. News & World Report's survey of research-oriented medical schools. The School is consistently among the nation's top recipients of funding from the National Institutes of Health, with \$398 million awarded in the 2012 fiscal year.

The University of Pennsylvania Health System's patient care facilities include: The Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania -- recognized as one of the nation's top "Honor Roll" hospitals by U.S. News & World Report; Penn Presbyterian Medical Center; Chester County Hospital; Penn Wissahickon Hospice; and Pennsylvania Hospital -- the nation's first hospital, founded in 1751. Additional affiliated inpatient care facilities and services throughout the Philadelphia region include Chestnut Hill Hospital and Good Shepherd Penn Partners, a partnership between Good Shepherd Rehabilitation Network and Penn Medicine.

Penn Medicine is committed to improving lives and health through a variety of community-based programs and activities. In fiscal year 2012, Penn Medicine provided \$827 million to benefit our community.