Results of Competition: Competition Code: Biomedical Catalyst 2016 - Feasibility Studies 1607_FS_HEAL_BMC

Total available funding for this competition is £3.5M from Innovate UK and £195K from Scottish Enterprise

Note: These proposals have succeeded in the assessment stage of this competition. All are subject to grant offer and conditions being met.

Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant	
Peptinnovate Ltd	Generation of Small Molecule Asthma Disease Modifying Agents from a TB Derived Peptide Lead	£198,941	£139,259	
Project description - provided by applicants				

Peptinnovate is a drug discovery and development company based in the Stevenage Bioscience Catalyst on the GSK site. The company's core research is based on molecules derived from Mycobacterium tuberculosis proteins as innovative immunomodulatory agents for the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases. The lead molecule PIN201104 is an extremely safe, low molecular weight peptide identified by phenotypic drug discovery in collaboration with a number of leading UK academic groups. PIN201104 is being progressed into the clinic as a first in class disease modifying agent for the treatment of asthma and other chronic inflammatory conditions. Peptinnovate through this grant will exploit the disease modifying approach it has identified for PIN201104 to generate small molecule analogues. Further modification of these analogues subsequent to this project will allow the generation of orally active disease modifying agents for the treatment of asthma. Peptinnovate is pioneering the discovery of agents with the potential to change the underlying disease of chronic inflammatory asthma and lead to potential curative therapies.

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
CellCentric Ltd	A new application for a novel drug candidate - in lung cancer	£180,000	£126,000
Project description - provided by applica	ints		
1 in 4 cancer deaths in men and women are a re and novel therapies, there remains a significant u novel, highly potent potential drug for the aggress to clinical trials. Recent studies reported in the lite specific application for 10-15% of patients who has bioassays. The patients, particularly in the advant tissues to seek to extend some of the findings re prostate cancer, for lung cancer too. Even a 10-1 meaningful clinical benefit from such an approact	sult of lung cancer. Despite significa- unmet need for cost-effective drugs t sive form of prostate cancer, that is e erature by others (Jan-Mar 2016) had ave non-small cell and small cell lung iced stages, have few alternatives. T ported by others, and confirm whether 15% lung cancer opportunity represe h.	nt advances in recent years, bo hat offer long term benefits. Ce expected to be taken orally 1-2 ve unexpectedly, indicated that g cancers. These tumours are r his project will use tests involvir er CellCentric's easy to adminis nts a significant patient populat	th in terms of early detection IICentric has developed a times a day. This is advancing CellCentric's drug could have eadily identifiable with existing ng cells and human tumour ster drug could be used beyond ion, that would derive

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i articipant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Defenition Ltd De ba use	evelopment of inhibitors of acterial flap endonucleases for se as antimicrobial agents	£200,000	£140,000

Project description - provided by applicants

The development and spread of antimicrobial resistance is a complex issue to which the costs of inaction are huge. Today, 700,000 people die of resistant infections every year and it is estimated that by 2050, 10 million lives a year are at risk due to the rise of drug-resistant infections. Additionally, it has been shown that the antibiotics that have been recently approved, and those at various stages of development, show a mismatch between what the world needs, given emerging levels of drug resistance, and the size and quality of the pipeline to address this growing challenge. In particular, there is a critical need for new classes of antibiotics, acting via novel biological pathways. Bacterial flap endonucleases (FENs) are highly conserved enzymes that are essential for DNA replication and repair and the maintenance of genomic stability in pathogenic bacteria. Since loss of FEN activity is fatal to the target organism, they represent a new class of target for the development of novel, high-value antibiotics with a low resistance profile. This project, undertaken by DeFENition Ltd, a newly formed biotech, in partnership with the Sheffield University, is aiming at identifying and developing bacterial FENs inhibitors for use as antibiotic agents.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Overmould Ltd University College London	Flow-through Plasma circuit pathogen reduction device for patients with sepsis and/or liver failure	£198,501	£167,111

Project description - provided by applicants

Sepsis, overwhelming microbial infection of the bloodstream, is a potentially fatal condition. Antibiotics are the mainstay of treatment, but cannot cope with overwhelming sepsis, and as resistant bacteria develop, antibiotics will become progressively less effective. Sepsis is also one of the key reasons for patient demise in liver failure. Today, with ever increasing antibiotic resistance, new approaches are urgently required to combat sepsis from any aetiology. A flow-through pathogen reduction module (PRT) for use in intensive care units would be a major breakthrough for intensive care medicine. A meaningful reduction of plasma microbes would enable conventional antimicrobial treatments to be effective once more, and would deliver benefit to patients worldwide. The project will address this need. Building on a well-developed, innovative concept developed by UCL it will design, manufacture, demonstrate and test (using in vitro models) a human scale prototype. The work will generate new protectable IP for the partners, and enable them to develop and derisk business plans for the development and roll-out of a commercial grade device, building on input from relevant clinical and commercial stakeholders.

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Arcis Biotechnology Holdings Ltd	RNA biomarker stability in urine- technical feasibility	£156,134	£109,294
Project description - provided by application	ints		
DNA is a code for RNA, which is the template for proteins. Within the same organism, all cells have the same DNA sequence but use different b of DNA as codes for RNA (that is, selective DNA expression), so make different proteins. Thus, a human liver cell and a human skin cell are identical in DNA sequence, but very different to each other as they express different proteins. Diseases, including cancer, cause cells to alter the bits of DNA they make into RNA expressing altered proteins and these alterations are potentially useful diagnostic markers. Molecular biologists use a technique called quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (qrtPCR) to quantify how much of a particular piece of RNA there is in a sample, and hence how this might indicate a person is suffering from a particular disease. However, qrtPCR has not been used outside of research labs to diagnose disease, mainly because RNA is inherently susceptible to degradation, making sample collection and storage near impossible. Arcis have developed a procedure to simplify RNA extraction and stabilise the RNA pool for up to 26 days. This project seeks to explore feasibility of adapting this to extract and stabilise RNA from urine, potentially allowing the validation of game-changing biomarkers for extract and bladder cancers, amongst other conditions.			

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
MOFgen Ltd	Nitric Oxide Releasing Coatings to Prevent Catheter Related Healthcare Associated Infections	£146,559	£102,591
Project description - provided by applica	ants		
This project acids in provided by applicants This project aims to explore the feasibility of using a new class of chemical compound called Metal Organic Frameworks (MOFs) to deliver the bio active gas nitric oxide (NO) from within coatings on catheters. The purpose is to prevent catheter related blood stream and urinary tract infections which contribute to the millions of incidences of Healthcare Associated Infection each year. If successful, the technology will improve patients' quality of care, reduce infection and mortality rates and reduce the financial burden on Health Care Providers associated with prolonged hospitalisation and after care as a result of these infections.			

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
CYP Design Ltd	Designing stable disposable Vitamin D biosensors for home or POC	£112,350	£78,645

Project description - provided by applicants

The project proposes to design and test biosensors for vitamin D based on cytochrome P450 enzymes. Due to the widespread insufficiency of this essential vitamin in the general public (with over 1 billion reported as deficient around the world) and in the elderly leading to a variety of health concerns including cardiovascular disease, cancer and mental disorders, media reports have incorrectly suggested its supplementation for everyone. Studies have shown that for some, even a low dose could be toxic. Although the 25(O)D form of vit D is routinely measured, poor correlation has been reported with the other two forms, hence necessitating the measurement of all three forms. CDL, with its expertise in CYP450 enzyme stabilisation technology will integrate this onto disposable electrochemical transducers to produce stable, reliable and accurate vit D biosensors, which could become a tri-sensor platform for home and point-of-care (POC) use downstream. This project will allow CDL to tap into the multi billion dollar POC biosensor market, besides being able to increase the portfolio of stabilised enzyme offerings currently available from CDL.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Physiomics PLC	Decision Support Systems for stratified cancer treatment	£189,354	£132,548
Project description - provided by application	ints		
Stratified medicine is a medical model in which p pharmacogenomic data, are used to customise to chemotherapy, radiation and surgery. Deciding w global approaches are available to optimise treat University of Oxford in this feasibility study, our g clinical oncology. It will integrate a diverse range path, and ultimately deliver improved cancer care platforms plus statistical models) to build this nov implementation within the NHS ("Route to Marke demonstrator into a fully commercial version.	atient group data are taken into according the treatment plan for these patient gruphich treatments to use, and when to ment path in a customised way. For loal is to develop a demonstrator of a of drug, tumour and patient data in the to achieve our goal we will integrate vel predictive platform. Also in collability. This will serve as a basis of a develop	ount to tailor treatment. Various proups. In oncology, this treatment of apply them in an optimal way, susing on esophageal cancer, w a model-based Decision Support order to better design clinical treat ate existing and new tools (prect oration with the Oxford AHSN w velopment plan to take forward t	data, including ent plan can involve can be challen-ging, and no ith the collaboration of rt System (DSS) for stratified eatment, optimise patient care linical and clinical PK/PD <i>y</i> e will build a business plan for he proposed DSS

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Iceni Diagnostics Ltd	A Carbohydrate Diagnostic for the Detection of Norovirus [CADDNOR]	£137,989	£96,592
Project description - provided by applica	ints		
ICENI Diagnostics provides point of care (POC) of device, dual assay for norovirus and rotavirus, the recognition ligands using novel enzymatic process previously demonstrated for influenza virus. The technologies and immunodiagnostics a major sho of carbohydrates instead of antibodies as the reco effective chemoenzymatic synthesis which addre has been demonstrated in lab and working environ paradigm shift in analysis by bridging the valley of	diagnostics and carbohydrate-based e subject of this proposal, has its bas ses, such that norovirus and rotaviru developed assay uses glyconanopar aff in analytical approach. It has pote cognition mechanism has several adv esses the call topic. The company has poments. We now require investment of deathfor SMEs, such as ours, as o	therapeutics, with a focus in inf sis in synthetic biology and is de us specificity can be introduced, rticle technology with potential f ential applications in clinical and vantages including their product s research underpinning its dev t to expedite the developmental wickly as possible	fectious disease. A single ependent on the assembly of , as the company has been or replacing molecular non-clinical settings. The use tion using industrial scale, cost- relopments and the technology I process and introduce a

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Emerge Biotech Ltd	Generation of therapeutic antibody leads against the breast cancer target Her2	£189,339	£132,579
Project description - provided by applica	ants		
Breast cancer is the leading cancer killer among treating cancer in recent years, most antibody dr levels. It is therfore pivotal to find better treatmen presenting parts, so-called epitopes that are usua identify such epitopes by use of antibodies. By ch hidden epitopes. These antibodies are then tester we examine the cell surface protein Her2, a com- Identification of antibodies against disease-speci- lead to more effective cancer treatment.	women worldwide. Although the use ugs lack absolute specificity as their nts. A growing body of evidence sugg ally hidden within the protein. Emerge hanging the shape of proteins experi- ed for their cancer-specific binding in mon drug target for breast cancer tree fic binding sites in this work may great	of antibody therapy has achieve target is also expressed in heat jests that some cancer proteins e Biotech has developed a scree mentally, this procedure selects tissues of cancer patients and eatment for the presentation of atly spur the quest for such char	red considerable success in http://tissues, albeit at lower change their shape by eening platform that aims to all antibodies that recognise healthy controls. In this project hidden epitopes in cancers. anges in other cancers and

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

Results of Competition: Biomedica Competition Code: 1607_FS_F

Biomedical Catalyst 2016 - Feasibility Studies 1607_FS_HEAL_BMC

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Oxford Heartbeat Ltd	Precise Stenting	£200,000	£140,000
Project description - provided by applica	ants		
Project description - provided by applicants Our goal is to make cardiovascular surgeries more efficient and safe. We propose to develop technology that helps clinicians to accurately plan and rehearse stent placements inside blood vessels. Using cutting-edge computational modelling, we make maximum use of available patient dat and device mechanics to accurately predict the behaviour of devices inside each patient's vessel configuration. This allows clinicians to optimise the device selection, thereby reducing complications and associated cost of stenting surgeries for hospitals and society.			

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Small Pharma Ltd	SPL-801 Rapid Acting Antidepressant	£199,441	£139,609
Project description - provided by applica	ants	•	
This project is to conduct preclinical research into selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). A suicidal behaviour during early treatment, particul over 6000 suicides are registered in the UK each academic research which identifies a rapid-acting patients. Very little is known about the physical for understand the technical avenues available to pr	o a promising new rapid-acting antid A major drawback of SSRIs is that th Ilarly in young patients. Suicide is the n year. As many as 75% of suicide ca g antidepressant which shows promi form of the drug, or its suitability to ph epare suitable dosage forms to invest	epressant. The standard of care ey are rarely effective in reducir e leading cause of death in 20-3 ases are associated with depres se as a therapy to reduce suicion narmaceutical formulation. The o stigate this drug in humans, pay	e in treating depression are ng suicidal ideation and 4 year olds in the UK, and ssion. This project builds on lality in major depression butcome of this project is to ring the way for clinical trials.

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Revivocell Ltd	Combined Novel 3-D Cell Culture	£188,233	£158,857
Lancaster University	and Biospectroscopy;		
,	personalising Osteoporosis		
	therapeutics		

Project description - provided by applicants

Osteoporosis is an incredibly debilitating disease. More than 3 million people in the UK are estimated to suffer and it effects 1 in 2 women and 1 in 5 men over the age of 50. It leads to increased risk of bone fractures, reduced quality of life and increased morbidity and mortality. More that 40% of people who experience fractures live with long-term pain. The cost of osteoporosis to the NHS is around £1.5 billion, and up to 69,000 people are admitted as a result of hip fracture accidents each year. There is a clear need to improve predicting those who are at risk of developing osteoporosis, reduced risk of fracture and delay acute disease onset. Revivocell and Lancaster University plan to collaborate to develop a new method of early diagnosis that will not only assist clinicians to prescribe more effective therapeutics, but also inform at risk patients. The emerging techology is based on advances in combining cell culture technologies and spectrometry, to develop new techniques for improved diagnosis.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Ubiquigent Ltd	Novel chemical libraries to unlock the potential of deubiquitylase enzyme drug discovery	£190,352	£133,246
Design to description and subscription to			

Project description - provided by applicants

Despite advancements in the pharmaceutical industry there remains a significant need for new therapies to address unmet clinical needs. The ubiquitin system defines a cascade of proteins that control regulated protein turnover amongst other functions. Its key role in the regulation of probably the majority if not all cellular proteins and processes means that it presents a deep array of potential drug targets - currently largely untapped by the pharma industry - addressing multiple therapeutic areas including many currently proving challenging such as dementia, cancer and metabolic diseases. Ubiquigent is a world leading provider of biological assay services in this newly emerging ubiquitin system drug discovery space. The main rate limiting factor in ubiquitin system targeted drug discovery is the availability of small molecule chemistry that may provide the starting points for developing drugs against this family of targets. With the help of this grant Ubiquigent will develop first in class ubiquitin system (focussing on the deubiquitylase enzyme sub family) targeted small molecule libraries to unlock ubiquitin system drug discovery across the pharmaceutical industry to enable the development of critical future medicines.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant	
DiagNodus Ltd	Colorectal cancer detection by quantifying biomarkers in non- invasively collected colorectal mucus.	£200,000	£140,000	
Project description - provided by applicants				
Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a severe disease causing about 10% of all cancer deaths in the UK. Many CRC cases are diagnosed too late to be successfully treated, and early detection of CRC remains an urgent healthcare problem. This project aims to evaluate the feasibility of our recently invented technique of non-invasive sample collection and analysis as a new approach to CRC detection. This technique has already been successfully tested by DiagNodus for detecting inflammatory bowel disease, and its application to the problem of CRC is a logical extension of our research. We plan to non-invasively obtain colorectal mucus samples from 50 CRC patients and 50 patients without tumours (controls) at the Department of Gastroenterology of St George's Hospital (London). A range of cancer-specific biomarkers will be quantified in the collected				

samples. We expect that the outcome of the project will allow comparatively assessing biomarker performance for CRC detection. The best performing biomarker(s) will be used for the development of a new rapid test for CRC early detection and screening.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant	
N4 Pharma Ltd	NUVEC a platform technology for the vaccine delivery	£169,298	£118,509	
Project description - provided by applicants				
Nanotechnology platforms, including N4's propriety NUVEC, are being investigated as vaccine carriers, adjuvants, and drug delivery systems. DI vaccination indicates great potential for combating a variety of diseases including cancer. Safe and efficient delivery of plasmid DNA to initiate immune responses remains a major barrier in bringing DNA vaccination into human medicine. N4's NUVEC is a novel platform capable of delivering a range of therapeutic biomolecules whilst simultaneously stimulating the immune system.				

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Ludger Ltd	GlycanDx-MODY - a glycomics precision diagnostic assay for MODY diabetes	£150,370	£105,259
Project description - provided by applicants			

GlycanDx-MODY is a test to identify patients with HNF1A-type Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY). This is a type of diabetes affecting up to 4% of diabetics (40K-160K cases in the UK) that can be treated with inexpensive oral drugs. Most MODY patients are misdiagnosed and prescribed insulin, which does not treat their disease, is inconvenient and expensive. In the long term, patients have a higher risk of blindness, kidney disease and heart disease. There are genetic tests available, but they are not widely used by GPs because they are too expensive and the results are difficult to interpret. This is a collaborative project led by Ludger, an Oxford based bioscience company, along with non-funded partners Genos (European SME) and OCDEM (Oxford diabetes research group). In a study of 200 diabetes patients the test positively identified those with HNF1A-MODY. The test is affordable (quarter of the price of genetic tests), quick (~ 3 days turnaround) and the results are easy to interpret. We would like to further develop this assay for routine clinical use as a diagnostic or screening tool. This Feasibility Study is to plan the next stage in development and commercialisation of the test which will result in a blueprint to progress the project efficiently for the benefit of patients.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Medicen Devise Ltd	SteriDress: Preventing Infections through Active Dressing	£100,000	£70,000
Project description - provided by applica	ints		
Going to hospital carries an increasing risk of cat catheters. Through broken skin, germs that we m sepsis or even death by organ failure. Globally, s to 12% of patients affected with each extra day in by keeping wound areas sterilised. Our technolog dressing, "SteriDress", that is used with a catheted disinfectant from within the dressing itself at pre- remain in place longer than conventional wound up for other activities. Drawing on our expereince	ching dangerous infections, especia night otherwise fight off can directly e o-called hospital-acquired infections in the intensive care unit costing the N gy is designed to ensure that the wor er, to keep the catheter entry point di programmed times. Not only will this dressings, so patients will be spared e with disinfectant dispensing devices	Ily for patients who undergo sur enter our body, where they caus are on the rise (200,000 cases NHS an additional £1000 per da und area is always sterile. We a sinfected. This is achieved by a dressing save lives by preventi the discomfort of dressing char s, we will select the best materi	gery or receive permanent ie local pain and swelling, per year in the UK) and kill up y. Infections can be prevented are creating an active wound applying precise doses of ing infections, the dressing can nges and nurses will be freed ials and designs for SteriDress.

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant	
Synergation Ltd	Diagnosis, Monitoring and MANagement of Dyslexia using digital technologies (DIMMAND)	£89,214	£62,450	
Project description - provided by applicants				
Dyslexia, a learning difficulty and a disability as defined in the Equality Act 2010, has serious short and long-term effects from the start of educatio of a child. It is estimated that between 5% to 10% of children in the UK may be suffering from dyslexia. It is generally agreed that the earlier dyslexic difficulties are identified the more effective treatment will be. Our project will significantly improve the early diagnosis, monitoring and management of dyslexia by assessing a user's reading ability across the spectrum, and a range of other non-linguistic skills such as visual				

perception, visio-spatial attention and fine auditory perception. This will be delivered using a game-based mobile app aimed at young children (years 4 to 8), parents and teachers to firstly assess, and then monitor and manage the progress in a convenient, cost-effective and private environment. The purpose of this feasibility project is to define the digital dyslexia health app and its underlying components with all its variants and characteristics. The specific objectives are: (1) to design interactive reading, visual and auditory games, (2) to design the user-interface and present mock-up screens, (3) to outline the complete specifications and architecture of the mobile app, (4) to finalise the business case.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
PharmNovo UK Ltd Liverpool John Moores University	Development of small peptide CGRP antagonists for migraine therapy	£195,020	£165,761

Project description - provided by applicants

Migraine is an extremely common, disabling condition which ruins the lives of millions of patients worldwide and is hard to treat effectively. The most commonly used anti-migraine medicines cannot be given safely to patients with heart disease. The causes of migraine are not yet fully understood but a hormone called calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) is now thought to be intimately involved. Attempts have been made to block CGRP with synthetic chemicals which have shown some benefits in clinical trials but have been dropped due to toxicity risks. We have developed some novel peptides (very small proteins) which are effective blockers of CGRP but cannot be given by mouth as they would be digested in the gut. Our aim, therefore, is to develop, using cutting edge formulation technology, a preparation of our peptides which can be delivered as a nasal spray to provide rapid, safe and effective therapy to all categories of migraine patients.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Anglo Biopharma Ltd	Evaluation of the technical &	£198,704	£168,704
University of Reading	commercial viability of developing an accelerated MERS vaccine through a new rapid antigen identification platform		
Project description - provided by applica	ants		
Anglo Biopharma Ltd, a UK based british biotech Syndrome (MERS) vaccine. An evaluation of the disease described by the director of the World H with the University of Reading will assess the por candidates.	e startup, will assess both the comme commercial viability of a novel MER ealth Organisation (WHO) as a "a the tential of University's baculovirus plat	rcial and technical potential of S vaccine towards MERS will b reat to the entire world". Anglo form's potential to generate no	a Middle Eastern Respiratory e performed. MERS is a Biopharma in colllaboration vel vaccine antigen

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant	
Sannox Therapeutics Ltd	Novel Therapy for Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis	£112,414	£70,000	
Project description - provided by applicants				
Sannox Therapeutics has an exclusive license from modulation of a novel target. This project aims to for Sannox is Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). of 66 years. It leads to respiratory failure and dear cancers. IPF affects ~ 5 million people worldwide approved drugs only slow its progression.	om the University of Glasgow to com validate these compounds as candi This is a progressive fibrotic lung di ath usually within 3 to 5 years of diag and its presence rises dramatically	pounds that disrupt fibrotic dise dates for pre-clinical developme sease of unknown etiology with nosis making the condition mor with age. There is currently no	ease progression through ent. The target fibrotic disease an average age presentation e deadly than many common cure for IPF and recently	

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/innovate-uk-funded-projects</u> Use the Competition Code given above to search for this competition's results

Results of Competition: Competition Code: Biomedical Catalyst 2016 - Feasibility Studies 1607_FS_HEAL_BMC

Total available funding for this competition is £3.5M from Innovate UK and £195K from Scottish Enterprise

Note: These proposals have succeeded in the assessment stage of this competition. All are subject to grant offer and conditions being met.

Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Cadscan Ltd	ViscoTurf - Treatment of Diabetic	£195,608	£166,082
Staffordshire University	Foot Ulceration		

Project description - provided by applicants

Diabetic foot ulcers are a major source of morbidity and resource use for patients with diabetes. According to NHS England, 3.2m people in the UK have diabetes and the worldwide diabetic population was 422m in 2014. The lifetime risk of a diabetic foot ulcer is 25%, with 15% of these leading to amputation, 85% of all lower-limb amputations. In the UK an estimated 169,000 people had a diabetic foot ulcer in 2012/13, 5% of adult patients. Management of DFU is time-consuming and expensive, with 45% of ulcers taking more than six months to heal. An analysis estimated that total expenditure in England is £580 million per year and a mean cost of £3,715 per patient. We propose a system that will cut the link between ulceration and amputation through effective, low-cost orthoses designed to treat foot ulceration. This is made possible by, ViscoTurf, an innovative orthotic design concept that emulates the function of natural turf to provide cushioning, and optimised offloading leading to improved blood circulation. The objectives of this project are to generate evidence that the ViscoTurf technology effectively improves perfusion and promotes healing, and that the design process for the orthoses can be automated in a scalable manner.

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Arquer Diagnostics Ltd An innovative PROstate cancer £99,734 £69,814 Screening Test based on the MOME FLICA Test (iDDOCTMET) E00,734 E00,814	Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
MCM5 ELISA Test (IPROSTMET)	Arquer Diagnostics Ltd	An innovative PROstate cancer Screening Test based on the MCM5 ELISA Test (iPROSTMET)	£99,734	£69,814

Project description - provided by applicants

Every year 47,000 men are diagnosed with prostate cancer in the UK. Currently, diagnosis requires an invasive biopsy to be taken. This is painful for the patient, burdomesome to the NHS and carries the risk of infection requiring further treatment. Arquer have a simple test, optimised for bladder cancer, capable of detecting cancerous cells in urine. As prostate tumours shed cancerous cells into urine and semen, Arquer intend to adapt the test for use as a screening and diagnostic tool for prostate cancer. In order to successfully adapt the test from bladder to prostate cancer, Arquer need to execute studies to fully understand the pathways for prostate cancer diagnosis, where the Arquer test would fit in to the clinical pathway and identify any potential issues which may affect utility or attractiveness of the test. Arquer will then address these issues so that the test can be easily adopted by the NHS. Work will be carried out to ensure that the optimal performance parameters for the test are identified and implemented, allowing the design of a full clinical trial to be carried out following these studies. The final product will be a test which can accurately diagnose prostate cancer without the need for biopsy, benefiting patients and clinicians alike, whilst simultaneously providing large cost savings to the NHS.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
OR Productivity PLC	Endoscopic capsule novel drive mechanism	£131,878	£92,000
Project description - provided by applica	ints		
Capsule endoscopy is a medical technique where a patient swallows a small capsule containing a video camera that takes images of the inside of the intestines until it is passed out in the faeces. Doctors can analyse the video images afterwards to see if further treatment or intervention is required. However the capsule passes through the intestines at the same rate as food and cannot be controlled to look carefully at any particular part. [A different way to examine the intestines involves passing a flexible telescope (endoscope) through the mouth and down the oesophagus (food-pipe) or into the rectum. However this does not always allow all parts of the intestines to be seen and is unpleasant for the patient. So the capsule method is better in several respects.] This project is to develop a new version of the capsule device that can be controlled externally by the doctor so that all parts of the intestines can be looked at by steering it to a point of particular interest. The project will create a new driving and steering mechanism that will work in the intestines without harming the patient. If successful this could in future lead to capsules that can sample tissue (known as a biopsy) or even perform operations such as cutting out a tumour.			

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
IF Sensing Ltd	Development of a Novel Diagnostic Device for Monitoring Kidney Function Outside the Clinic	£139,037	£97,000
Project description - provided by applicants			
Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is characterised by a gradual loss of kidney function that can ultimately lead to kidney failure. It is a global healthcare problem, and in the last decade, is estimated to have cost the worldwide economies approximately US \$1 Trillion. Most of the costs of CKD therapy come late in the patient pathway in providing renal replacement therapy, such as kidney transplant and dialysis, which can be delayed or avoided if kidney deterioration is detected early. However, in a large majority of people, kidney dysfunction and injury can resolve and repair fully if detected early, with simple and low cost interventions. IF Sensing is developing a simple, cost effective, rapid and minimally invasive biosensor device to screen and monitor kidney function by individuals/patients outside the hospital environment, in home and community settings in both established and undeveloped healthcare systems. In the UK, the NHS has recently launched the Think Kidneyscampaign, and this product provides apride to be possible and the possible of the possible setting.			

intervention, thus improving patient outcomes while reducing the costs of disease management.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
C4X Discovery Ltd	Oral Agonists of GPR142, an Innovative New Target for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes	£199,485	£139,640
Project description - provided by applicants			

Type-2 diabetes (T2D) affects over 420 million people worldwide, creating an enormous healthcare and socio-economic burden. The GPR142 receptor has been recently reported to be an exciting new target for the treatment of T2D with several advantages. Firstly, its activation results in insulin secretion but only in the presence of high blood sugar levels, avoiding the life-threatening side effect of low blood sugar associated with insulin-based therapies. Secondly, GPR142-based medicines would be orally administered, avoiding compliance issues caused by injectable therapies. Additionally, activating GPR142 leads to the release of GLP-1 - a clinically validated mechanism for the treatment of T2D. By applying its proprietary NMR-based approach to drug discovery, C4X Discovery has identified hit molecules for GPR142. This project is scoped to characterise and develop these hits to enable a chemical optimisation programme aiming to ultimately lead to a new, convenient, safe and effective class of T2D medicine that would have an enormous positive impact on long-term patient health and reduce the economic burden associated with the disease.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
ProAxsis Ltd	Feasibility Study for an activity- based Immunoassay for the detection of pancreatic elastase	£133,279	£79,967

Project description - provided by applicants

Pancreatic Insufficiency (PI) is a condition that occurs in a range of diseases including chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer, diabetes, cystic fibrosis and inflammatory bowel disorders. Often, diagnosis is delayed as symptoms don't appear until almost all of the pancreatic function is lost. Pancreatic Elastase (PE), one of the enzymes normally released by the pancreas, has been identified as a biomarker of pancreatic insufficency. Measuring the active form of PE can provide information about pancreatic function and help in the prognosis of a range of PI-related diseases. Low faecal PE levels are shown to be related to poor survival in patients with pancreatic cancer, meaning that PE levels could be used to help predict survival in those diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Diagnosis of PI before a patient shows symptoms involves invasive tests, some of these requiring hospitalisation. Other tests for PI are indirect, non-specific, unpleasant and limited. This project aims to use our technology to develop a quick and easy test to measure only the active form of PE. We plan to develop special molecules called ProteaseTags® and use them to create an activity-based immunoassay (ABI) for the detection of active PE in clinical samples with a precision that is not possible with current tests.

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Participant organisation names	Project title	Proposed project costs	Proposed project grant
Inova Design Solutions Ltd	Detecting Patient Deterioration using Bodytrak®	£199,476	£139,633
Project description - provided by applica	ints		
Ensuring patient safety is challenging since patient deterioration can happen rapidly and go un-noticed. Consequently, the NHS makes use of the National Early Warning System (NEWS) - a vital signs monitoring framework, in order to monitor patients and facilitate early intervention. Currently, the vital signs are obtained manually by staff, which is an error prone and time consuming task. We believe that automating vital signs acquisition for NEWS score calculation is the way forward for the improvement of reliability and efficiency of the care pathway. While some of vital signs can be reliably detected using established sensor platforms, it is more difficult to automate the acquisition of other vital signs reliably. Therefore, the primary objective of this project is to conduct a feasibility study on the acquisition of the more challenging vital signs by means of Bodytrak®, an unobtrusive vital signs monitor, designed by Inova Design Solution Ltd, in a post-operative environment. A secondary objective is to carry out carry out a preliminary study/evaluation for the integration of Bodytrak® into the NEWS framework.			

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