

# Innovate UK

**Results of Competition: Developing Regenerative Medicines & Cell Therapies**

**Competition Code: 1506\_CRD2\_HEALTH\_CELL**

**Total available funding for this competition was £8M from Innovate UK**

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

<b>Participant organisation names</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Proposed project costs</b>	<b>Proposed project grant</b>
Cobra Biologics Ltd Touchlight Genetics Ltd	Next generation DNA constructs for the rapid and safe manufacture of AAV vectors for Regenerative Gene Therapy	£507,600	£318,106
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
Gene therapy is becoming an increasingly important method of treatment for a variety of major unmet medical needs especially in the areas of inherited and rare diseases and diseases of the eye, conditions which are life threatening or significantly diminish quality of life. Adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors are currently the delivery vehicle of choice for gene therapy treatments but the advancement these treatments into clinical trials is currently hampered by the time and expense required to manufacture these vectors. The proposed collaboration between Cobra and Touchlight will develop a fast and less expensive route to manufacture of AAV vectors, which will enable the acceleration of more potential products into clinical testing. This in turn will increase the chances of treatment being developed for a whole range of these currently intractable diseases.			

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<b>Cobra Biologics Ltd</b> Centre for Process Innovation Ltd	Development of an Industrial Manufacturing Platform for Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) production to support Regenerative Gene Therapy products	£1,796,783	£1,403,616
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
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Synpromics Ltd Cell Therapy Catapult Ltd	Enhanced Vector Bioprocessing Technologies for Cell and Gene Therapies	£1,963,206	£1,577,724
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
Evolving therapeutic approaches of cell and gene therapy are harnessing the power of viruses in order to modify genomes of cells to produce a therapeutic effect. Such therapies are starting to show efficacy in the clinic, but one of the key challenges to their widespread use is the ability to make large quantities of virus at a low cost. This project seeks to address this challenge by creating new methods of producing large quantities of virus at a low cost. It brings together Synpromics, a synthetic biology company based in Edinburgh, and the Cell Therapy Catapult, one of the UK's network of Catapult centres focused on developing and growing a cell and gene therapy industry in the UK.			

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<b>ReNeuron Ltd</b> University College London (UCL) Cell Therapy Catapult Ltd	Stem cell-derived exosomes for regenerative medicine	£2,498,924	£2,104,240
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
ReNeuron is a leading UK regenerative medicine company currently conducting clinical trials with a novel human neural stem cell (hNSC) product for the treatment of stroke and limb ischaemia. These stem cells also produce small parcels of biologic material called exosomes. CTX-derived exosomes have been found to have functional properties in laboratory models of cancer, particularly glioblastomas. It may therefore be feasible to use the exosomes as an alternative class of regenerative medicine that has a long shelf-life and application to a wide range of diseases. In this project, we will tackle how to purify exosomes in large enough quantities cost-effectively at scale and then complete preclinical studies for a clinical trial application in glioblastoma. If successful, our project will benefit patients with the target disease as well as the UK regenerative medicine industry.			

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<b>Autolus Ltd</b> University College London (UCL)	CAR Therapy for T Cell Malignancies	£2,175,539	£1,682,111
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
<p>T-cells are immune cells in our bodies whose function is to "seek and destroy" cells which are infected by viruses. Since T-cells actively move around our bodies looking for infected cells, medical science has long tried to make these T-cells attack cancer cells. Because cancer cells usually come from normal cells in our bodies without virus infections, T-cells don't normally attack them. By taking T-cells from a blood sample and "re-programming" them using genetic engineering, medical science has found a way of using T-cells to attack cancer. These engineered T-cells are called "CAR T-cells" and they can be given back to the patient as a drip. Once back in the patient, they "seek and destroy" cancer cells as if they were virus-infected cells. CAR T-cells seem to be a very effective new form of cancer treatment. Cancers can come from any cells in our bodies. Even T-cells can become cancer cells and some of these cancers are called T-cell lymphomas. This project deals with the particular problem of CAR T-cells attacking T-cell lymphomas. Scientists working on this project have found a way of making CAR T-cells that attack the cancerous T-cells but leave plenty of normal healthy T-cells alone.</p>			

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