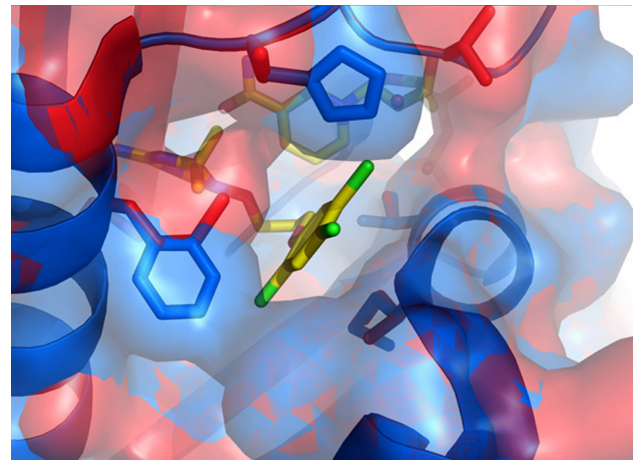
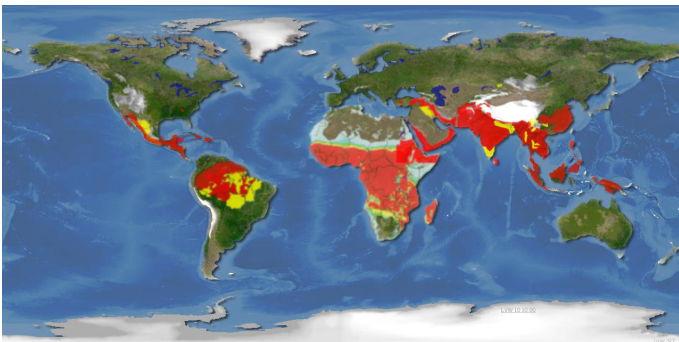


# New Vaccination Strategies against Malaria

## Malaria Overview

- Global human health problem affecting over 100 countries
- Incidence: 250 million people/year (WHO)
- 1 million deaths/year (WHO)
- 20% children mortality in Africa
- Parasitic cycle: transmission by Anopheles mosquito infected with Plasmodium.



## Key Facts

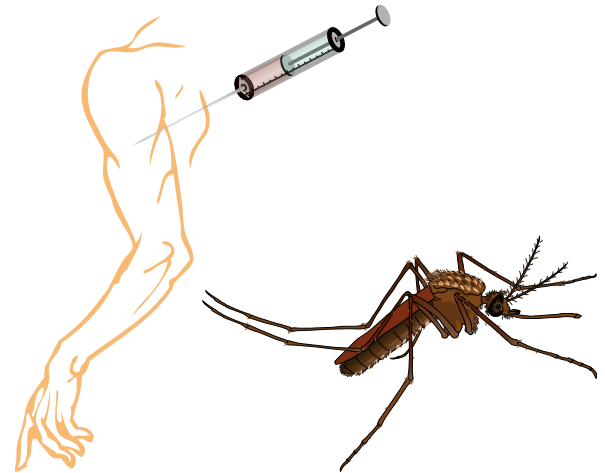
- Need for a therapeutic/preventive malaria vaccine
- Non-toxic product from natural sources

## Background

Collaborative studies carried out at two Spanish universities have shown that specific parasitostatic inhibition of inoculated rodent malaria parasites elicited long-term protective immunological response against malaria disease.

Inhibitors used do not have a toxic effect in rodent models.

Immunological protection can be transferred from protected animals to non-exposed animals through serum inoculation, indicating a major contribution of the humoral response.



## Advantages

- Scaling-up and optimization of immunological response.
- Identification and characterization of new antigens and combination of antigens that elicit immunological protection and that can be employed in vaccine design.
- Pre-clinical proof of concept. Test of a combination of antigens in infected animals.

## Partnering Opportunity

- Expert research group with a strong scientific background.
- Looking for a suitable partner to out-license and take it to formal clinical trials.

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