



### www.azte.com

### **Inventors**

## Bertram Jacobs, PhD

Professor

Arizona State University

#### Alexander Rich, PhD

Professor

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

### James Jancovich, PhD

Post Doctoral Research Associate

Arizona State University

# Jeffrey Langland, PhD

Associate Professor Research Arizona State University

Sangeetha Vijaysri

Teresa A Brandt

Latha Talsela

# **Intellectual Property Status**

**US Patents:** 

6846652 6942855 6750043 7001718

### Contact

Jack Geltosky, PhD

Senior Vice President

Business Development, Life Sciences

Arizona Technology Enterprises, LLC (AzTE)

P: 480.884.1989 F: 480.884.1984 JGELTOSKY@AZTE.COM

# Vaccinia Virus Vectors and Methods to Prevent the Pathology Caused by Infectious Agents

AzTE Cases: 99-044, M01-021, M01-044, and M02-056

# **Invention Description**

Modified vaccinia virus can be used as a vector to deliver genes encoding proteins for therapeutic and vaccine applications. Researchers at the Biodesign Institute of Arizona State University and their collaborators at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have developed a form of vaccinia virus with genetic modifications that decrease the risk of recipient viral infection.

# **Potential Applications**

The modified vaccinia virus of this technology has numerous potential applications. An almost limitless variety of foreign DNAs can be recombined with the virus for subsequent expression in the infected host. The attenuated and hence safer vaccinia virus developed here may also find use as a smallpox vaccine. This may be important, as smallpox has been defined as a potential biological weapon.

- Gene therapy vector
- Delivery of Anticancer Agents and Other Medically Useful Molecules
- Immunization Against Various Diseases in Mammals
- Smallpox Vaccine

# **Benefits and Advantages**

The modified vaccinia virus offers benefits over the form of the virus currently in use in the following ways:

- Reduced Pathogenicity reduced pathogenicity decreases the chance of side effects such as host infection and excessive host immune response
- Increased Effectiveness the reduced pathogenicity of the modified virus
  has the potential to allow the virus to live longer in the infected host and thus
  produce a more robust immune response or, in the case of a gene therapy
  vector, allow for the production of higher levels of the protein encoded for
  delivery