

Peptidic μ -opioid receptor antagonists

Invention

The μ -opioid receptor (μ OR) is a key target for pain relief, yet existing μ OR antagonists like naloxone often have short half-lives and may cross the blood-brain barrier, leading to challenges in maintaining efficacy. This invention introduces peptidic antagonists targeting the μ -opioid receptor (μ OR). These peptides are mimetic versions of the CDR3 loop of a single domain antibody (NbE) designed to bind selectively to μ ORs, blocking their activity. By mimicking the structure of NbE, these peptides achieve high affinity and slow dissociation rates, potentially resulting in prolonged *in vivo* effects. The peptides can be formulated in both linear and cyclic versions, with the cyclic peptides demonstrating enhanced stability and binding affinity.

Features & Benefits

- **High Selectivity:** Specifically targets μ OR, minimizing off-target effects on other opioid receptor subtypes.
- **Prolonged Action:** Slow dissociation rates suggest longer-lasting effects compared to traditional antagonists like naloxone.
- **Reduced Central Nervous System Side Effects:** Potential to limit blood-brain barrier penetration, focusing action peripherally and reducing the impact on CNS-mediated analgesia.
- **Enhanced Stability:** Cyclic versions of the peptides offer improved stability and bioavailability, increasing therapeutic potential.

Intellectual Property

Patent: Cyclic peptides that selectively modulate μ -opioid receptor function

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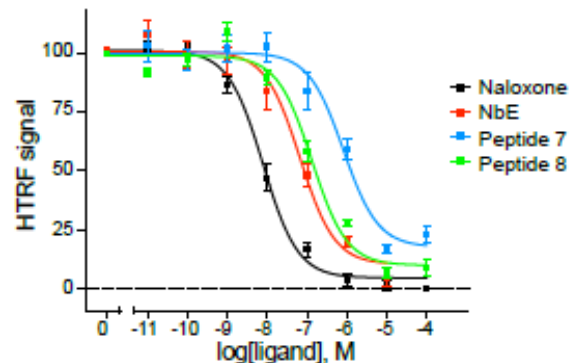
Earliest priority date: 12.08.2024

Technology Readiness Level

In vitro validation of the binding properties and efficacy of the antagonistic peptides using binding assays, functional assays and structural assays.



Key data



Ligand	IC ₅₀ (nM)	K _i (nM)
Naloxone	7.89	2.39
NbE	66	20.07
Peptide 7	810	244.83
Peptide-8	132	39.98

Applications

- **Opioid Overdose Reversal:** Effective in counteracting opioid effects, potentially offering a longer duration of action than current options.
- **Opioid-Induced Constipation:** Useful in managing gastrointestinal side effects of opioids without affecting central pain relief.
- **Addiction Treatment:** May aid in therapies aimed at reducing opioid cravings and dependency by blocking μ OR-mediated reward pathways.

Partnership sought

Exclusive licensing and optionally R&D collaboration.

Contact & Inquiries

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