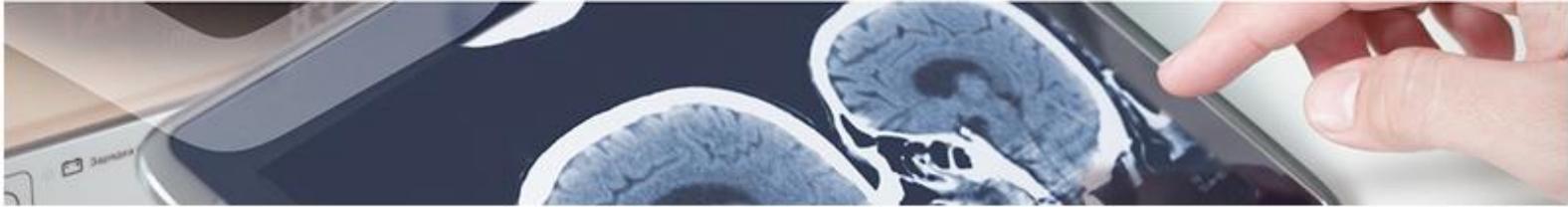


Therapies

Satiety inducing and food intake control products, body fat modulation and lipid

A Research Group from the Andalusian Public Health System (SSPA *as per its Spanish acronyms*) has discovered a number of components intended for the satiety induction, the food intake control and decrease of the body fat. These components also show a clear inhibitory activity of the low-density lipoprotein (LDL) oxidation.



Description

There is an increasingly high incidence of obesity and the disorders related and is considered as one of the main problems for the health system. Currently, the existing treatments are not considered to be more efficient than the diet and it has not been possible to develop medicines which might cause a reduction of the body weight in a sustainable way involving reduced side-effects.

It is widely known the key role of the type-1 endocannabinoid (CB1) receptors in this kind of disorders. More specifically, the CB1 receptor is considered as a therapeutic target widely used in the obesity treatment, despite no products addressed against this receptor have been launched in the pharmaceutical market yet.

The new molecules offered herein are Hydroxytyrosol-derived molecules which evidences affinity for the CB1 receptors, being useful to induct the satiety, controlling the food intake and decreasing the body fat. Furthermore, as the hydroxytyrosol is a powerful low-density lipoprotein (LDL) oxidation inhibitor, these molecules produce positive effects for the treatment of dyslipidemia and arteriosclerosis. Thus, it is considered suitable for its potential use in the treatment of the metabolic syndrome and also for the reduction in the risk of cardiovascular diseases.

The technology developed by the research group, also includes the process to prepare the components and its method of use.

Amongst the advantages related to the technology on the existing treatments, it shall be highlighted that the proof-of-concept of different hydroxytyrosol-derived products, which was carried out by *in-vivo* experiments with Wistar rats, evidenced that:

1. The most powerful component in the series, reduced the food intake at 50% in regards to the control group. Another part of the component reduced the food intake in around 25%.
2. None of the components caused any behavioral alteration in the animals in general terms, which is one of the side-effects which might arise from the components acting face to the CB1 receptors.



Intellectual Property

This technology is protected by a patent.



Aims

The research group is aimed to enter a license agreement for exploitation and/or a collaboration agreement.



Classification

Area: Biotech-Pharma (Therapy)

Pathology: Endocrinology and Metabolic Disorders



Advantages