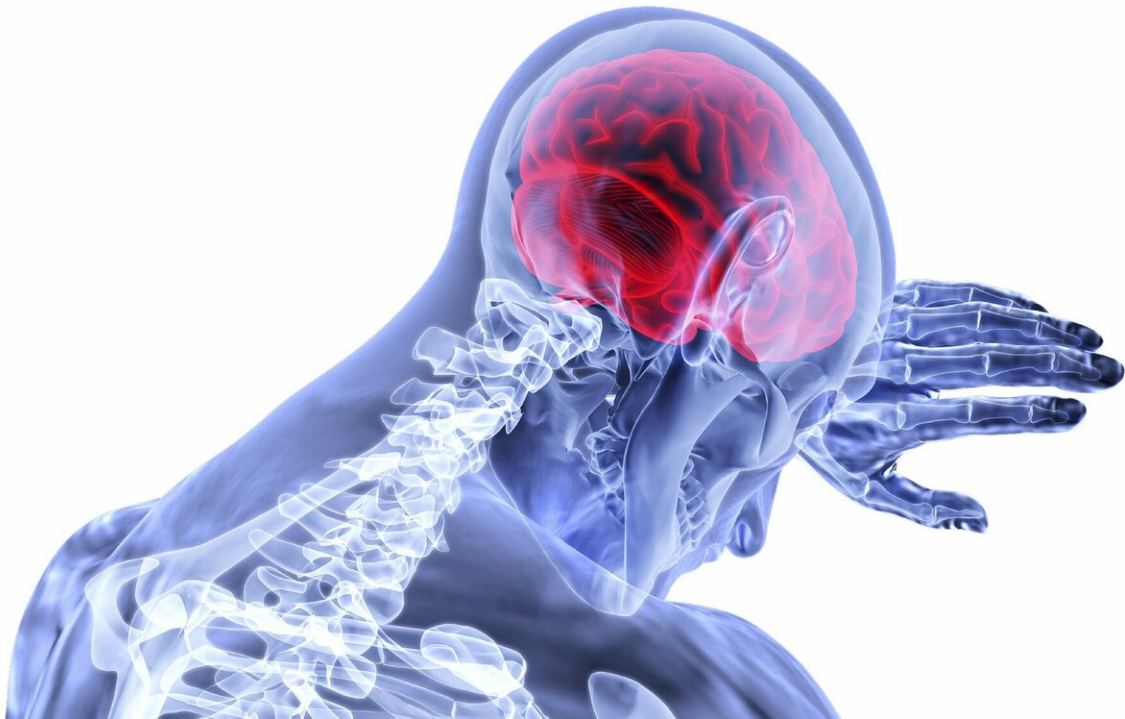


Researchers develop promising new stroke therapy

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Researchers at The Ohio State University College of Medicine and The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center have developed a novel stroke therapy that, when tested in mice and dogs, has proven superior to the standard of care therapy now offered to patients suffering a stroke.

Findings of the study are published online in *Molecular Therapy*.

"We have shown that our drug, which is completely reversible, opens up a blocked blood vessel better than the 'clot buster' drug called tPA, which is the only drug used in stroke today. This may result in the first new drug in more than 20 years to treat patients with stroke," said lead researcher Dr. Shahid Nimjee, an endovascular neurosurgeon at Ohio State Wexner Medical Center's Comprehensive Stroke Center.

Nimjee initiated the research while training at Duke University Medical Center and collaborated with researchers at Duke University, Ohio State University and University of Cincinnati to complete the study.

Strokes happen when [blood flow](#) to the brain stops. Within minutes, brain cells begin to die. There are two kinds of stroke. The more common kind, [ischemic stroke](#), is caused by a blood clot that blocks or plugs a blood vessel in the brain. Hemorrhagic stroke is caused by a blood vessel that breaks and bleeds into the brain. "Mini-strokes," or transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), occur when the [blood supply](#) to the brain is briefly interrupted.

"Each year, there are approximately 660,000 strokes in the United States. Only about 10 percent of these patients will receive pharmacological treatment such as tPA. Ohio State is leading the way in developing this new therapy, which appears to be more robust and safer because it can be reversed. Ultimately, this innovative discovery may someday increase the number of patients who can receive acute [stroke](#) treatment," said Dr. K. Craig Kent, dean of the College of Medicine.

Arterial thrombosis, or a blood clot that forms in an artery, is the most common cause of death globally according to a study published in the *Lancet* by other researchers. Current therapies cause significant hemorrhage without available reversing agents.

The research focuses on aptamers, which are oligonucleotide or peptide molecules that bind to a specific target molecule. Knowing that von Willebrand Factor (VWF) plays a central role in thrombosis, researchers developed an RNA aptamer that inhibits VWF, and an antidote oligonucleotide that reverses its activity.

"We demonstrate that DTRI-031 aptamer inhibits platelet aggregation in vitro and prevents thrombosis in vivo. We then show that DTRI-031 destroys a formed blood clot in both small and large animal models of arterial occlusion. Finally, we demonstrate that the antidote oligonucleotide rapidly reverses DTRI-031 activity in vitro and in vivo. The development of this drug-antidote pair represents a safer strategy to treat thrombosis," Nimjee, who's also an associate professor and a researcher in Ohio State's College of Medicine and Ohio State's Neurological Institute.

More information: Shahid M. Nimjee et al. Preclinical Development of a vWF Aptamer to Limit Thrombosis and Engender Arterial Recanalization of Occluded Vessels, *Molecular Therapy* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ymthe.2019.03.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymthe.2019.03.016)

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