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TOLEDO
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Family of HDL-Cholesterol Level Inducing Compounds

Recent studies have indicated a pharmacological elevation of serum high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) concentrations are linked to the prevention of atherosclerosis, and subsequently, coronary artery disease (CAD) in both men and women. Atherosclerosis is one of the leading causes of death in modern societies, and is initiated by lipid, mostly cholesterol, accumulation in the arterial wall. The accumulation triggers a cascade of events, resulting from the formation of an atherosclerotic plaque, and symptomatic atherosclerosis disease. HDL-C is considered to be “good” cholesterol, and high levels of HDL-C are considered to be anti-atherogenic due to the ability of HDL-C to transport cholesterol from the arteries to the liver for catabolism and excretion. Management of hyperlipidemias constitutes a major health problem in the U.S. and a number of lipid lowering agents are being marketed. However, these drugs all suffer from some disadvantage and only some are capable of elevating HDL-C even slightly. Therefore, an improved anti-atherosclerotic drug has been designed to substantially elevate serum HDL-C.

The University of Toledo is seeking a company interested in utilizing this patented family of related compounds which cause a significant pharmacological elevation of serum high density lipoprotein (HDL-cholesterol) concentration from 20% to greater than 200%.

Applications:

1. Treatment and prevention of atherosclerotic heart disease

Advantages:

1. Family of related compounds with various potential applications
2. Significant increases in HDL-cholesterol with elevations of serum HDL-cholesterol of greater than 200%

This invention is protected by issued U.S. patent: 6,103,733

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