

PROTECTING CELLS, TRANSFORMING OUTCOMES

Mason's innovative Pan-Caspase inhibitors target multiple caspases involved in apoptosis (programmed cell death). These inhibitors provide therapeutic benefits across a variety of diseases where apoptosis leads to tissue damage and organ dysfunction. This technology addresses critical need in treating conditions such as liver disease, neurodegenerative disorders, and inflammatory diseases by selectively inhibiting caspase activity, reducing cell death, and promoting tissue preservation.

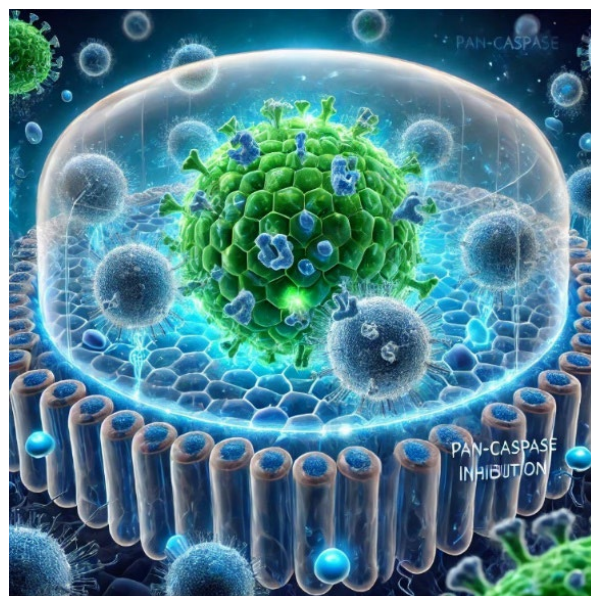
Broad Therapeutic Applications: Effective in treating liver diseases like chronic HCV infection and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), as well as neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

Mechanism of Action: By inhibiting caspase enzymes responsible for apoptosis, these compounds prevent excessive cell death and tissue damage

Advanced Molecular Design: Utilizes peptidomimetic and nonpeptide small molecule inhibitors for targeted and efficient caspase inhibition

High Selectivity and Potency: Engineered to specifically target caspase 3 and caspase 7, with demonstrated efficacy in *in vitro* assays

Versatile Treatment Potential: Investigated for additional applications in conditions like acute pancreatitis, acute lung injury, and sepsis where apoptosis contributes to disease pathology



For More Information contact:
George Mason University, Office of Technology Transfer
703-993-8933 ott@gmu.edu <https://ott.gmu.edu/>