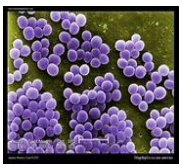
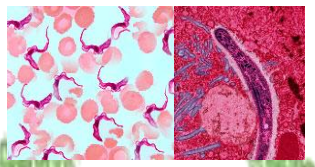
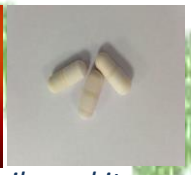
The Evolution of the Novel Antibacterial Drug, MGB-BP3



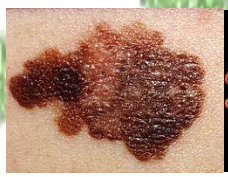

Staphylococcus aureus and its medicine



Future therapeutic targets: Trypanosom (sleeping sickness), Plasmodia (malaria)

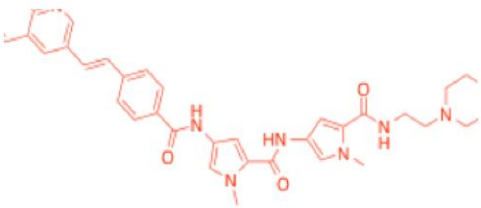
Clostridium difficile and its medicine
Clinical trials due to start in **2014**.




Melanoma and hepatitis C virus

2013: MGB-Biopharma obtains approval for clinical trials of BP3 for *Clostridium difficile* infections. Developments continue for other infections.

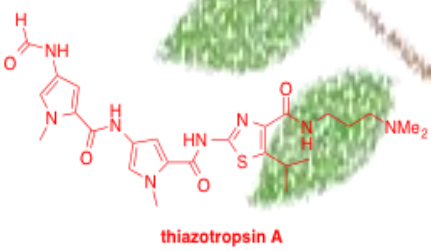
MGB Biopharma
Innovative Development Company

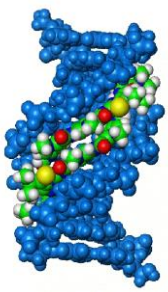


2010: Preclinical development programme begins with MGB-Biopharma, a new Scottish company *supported by **SE** and Scottish angel syndicate funds.*

2004-10: University of Strathclyde continues to support project with royalties from *Leucovorin*, a commercialisation success of the 1990s.
2006: Key UK patent for BP3 filed, now granted internationally.

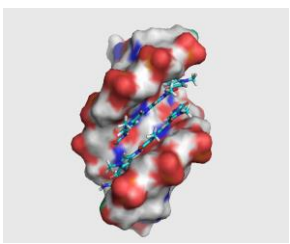
2004: The properties of thiazotropsin A published.

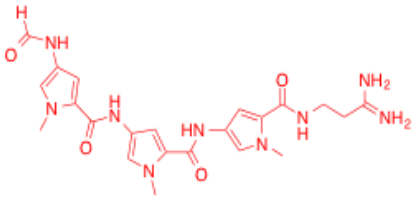


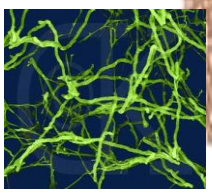


2003: First synthesis of the drug, **BP3**, (above centre) by Dr Abedawn Khalaf; its exceptional antibacterial activity is shown in next 2 years.
2002-4: ***Scottish Enterprise Proof of Concept*** funds the drug discovery project.

2001: The Strathclyde team decides how to improve on distamycin by planning a better fit to DNA. ***Synergy Fund*** *(Strathclyde and Glasgow Universities)* finances research. **Thiazotropsin A** is the first designed and substantially improved compound.







1961: Distamycin discovered by Arcamone in Italy from *Streptomyces distallicus*; it has significant biological activity but is toxic and unselective.

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