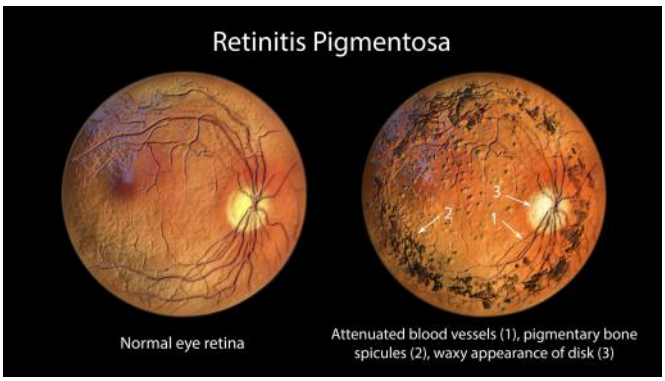
PROJECT NUMBER

15619, 15879

Gene therapy for retinitis pigmentosa due to mutations in the rhodopsin gene

1 in 3,000-7,000 people suffers from retinitis pigmentosa (RP), with 25-30% of RP cases being autosomal dominant RP (adRP). Of these, 25% are due to mutations in the rhodopsin gene (RHO). The clinical phenotypes of rhodopsin-mediated adRP (RHO-adRP) are diverse and range from mild night blindness to severe visual impairment. There are currently no universally effective treatments or cures for RHO-adRP.

Applications: Gene therapy, therapeutics, ophthalmology



Features	Benefits
AAV-based gene therapy for retinitis pigmentosa caused by mutations in the rhodopsin gene	The developmental product offers a potential long-lasting therapy for all RHO-adRP sufferers
Delivers artificial mirtrons (intron-derived microRNAs) to suppress the expression of the endogenous mutated rhodopsin	Pre-clinical development ongoing at Oxford via an MRC DPFS-funded project, the principal objective of which is to deliver a clinical candidate

Features	Benefits
Also delivers a functional version of the rhodopsin gene to replace the endogenous mutated form	Oxford has a track record in the development of gene therapies for inherited retinal diseases and possesses extensive pre-clinical development, regulatory and clinical trials experience
Patent applications pending in the US, Europe and Japan	

Patented and Available for

- Co-development
- Licensing

To find out more, contact enquiries@innovation.ox.ac.uk and quote the project number.

The above information is provided ‘as is’ without conditions or warranties. Oxford University Innovation makes no representation and gives no warranty that it is the owner of the intellectual property rights in the technology described. © Oxford University Innovation Ltd 2026, Buxton Court, 3 West Way, Oxford, OX2 0JB.