

Dx&Vx expands KRNA nucleic acid stabilisation programme into Latin America

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The South Korean biopharma company has signed two material transfer agreements to evaluate its room-temperature nucleic acid stabilisation technology with private and public-sector partners.



South Korean biopharmaceutical company Dx&Vx has signed two material transfer agreements in Latin America for its KRNA room-temperature nucleic acid stabilisation platform.

The agreements were signed with an Argentine biopharmaceutical company and a South American public health institution.

The Argentine partner develops and manufactures vaccines, while the public-sector institution produces vaccines for distribution across the region and previously participated in COVID-19 vaccine manufacturing.

The identities of both organisations were not disclosed.

KRNA is designed to support long-term stabilisation of nucleic acid-based products at room temperature.

The platform can be applied to modalities including mRNA vaccines, RNA therapeutics, DNA vaccines, aptamers, gene therapies and gene-editing technologies.

Under the material transfer agreements, the partner organisations will conduct their own stability testing using internal protocols.

Dx&Vx said these assessments represent a step towards possible licensing agreements if the technology meets the partners' requirements.

The company completed its agreement with the Argentine organisation approximately one month after initial discussions at the BIO International Convention in June.

The agreement with the public health organisation followed around 10 months of technical review.

Dx&Vx has now signed five KRNA material transfer agreements globally, including two in Latin America.

The company is targeting regions where maintaining ultra-cold-chain infrastructure can be difficult, with room-temperature nucleic acid stability potentially reducing dependence on specialised storage requirements.