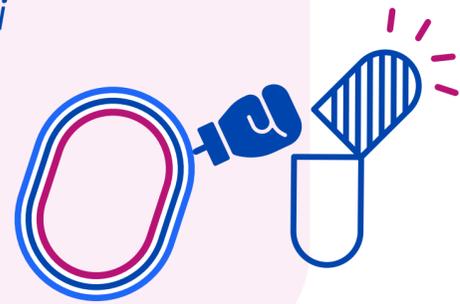


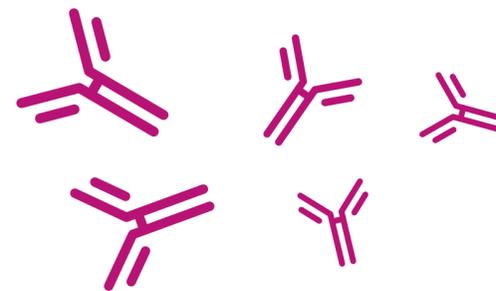
Developing human monoclonal antibodies targeting *Acinetobacter baumannii*

We urgently need new treatments to tackle antimicrobial resistance in *Acinetobacter baumannii*

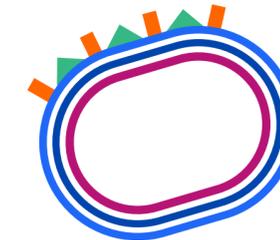
- one of the world's most dangerous and difficult-to-treat pathogens, according to the World Health Organization



The Geneva Foundation together with Triari are investigating antibody therapies for *A. baumannii*, which up to now have been under-exploited



The team has identified two proteins (known as virulence factors) on *A. baumannii*

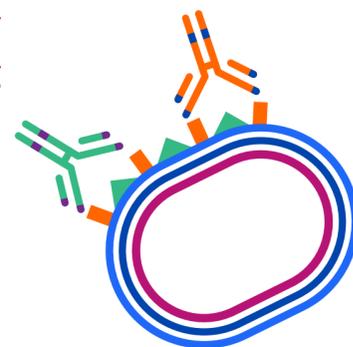


They are used by bacteria to help them survive and thrive

The team has designed antibodies that specifically target these two proteins

The antibodies can operate by various mechanisms, including

- Loss of function
- Loss of virulence
- Enabling clearance by the immune system



PACE



Funding and support from PACE will help the project team modify these antibodies and translate research into the clinic for human use



Success would mean a new effective treatment option for one of the most dangerous pathogens, *A. baumannii*, where its potential use is a combination therapy with standard-of-care antibiotics

