

FARA Grants Funded in 2006

Principal Investigator	Project	Research Area (basic, translational or clinical)	Category	Outcome (pathophysiology, ↑ mito function, ↑ frataxin, ↓oxid stress)
Sanjay Bidichandani	DNA repair and GAA triplet-repeat instability	Basic	FRDA gene	pathophysiology
*Sergio Cocozza & Alesandro Filla	Preclinical study of Erythropoietin	Translational	Protein-based	↑ frataxin
Edward Grabczyk	Post Hurricane Katrina – supplement to rebuild research program	Basic	FRDA gene	↑ frataxin
Daniel Harki	Studies of polyamides in living mouse models	Basic/Translational	FRDA gene & drug screening	↑ frataxin
*Emmanuel Lesuisse	Studies of oxidative stress in the yeast model	Basic	Frataxin function	pathophysiology
*John Phillips	Drosophila Model of FRDA	Basic/Translational	Animal model	pathophysiology
Mark Pook	Epigenetic analysis of the FRDA gene	Basic	FRDA gene	↑ frataxin
*Des Richardson & Erika Becker	Role of Frataxin in iron metabolism	Basic	Frataxin function	pathophysiology
*Pierre Rustin	Identification of new therapeutic compounds	Basic	Drug screening	All
#Roberto Testi	Extramitochondrial function of frataxin	Basic	Frataxin function	pathophysiology

*Funded by FARA and Seek A Miracle/MDA

#Funded by FARA and Ataxia UK

In summary, the total of grants awarded by FARA and Seek A Miracle in 2005 was \$4,395,926 and in 2006 was \$818,587

“Research Area” refers to three broad categories of research -- basic, translational and clinical. Basic research is the most fundamental and explores the underlying causes and mechanisms (pathophysiology) of the disease. Translational (or preclinical) research advances the results of basic research from discovery through development, from “bench to bedside.” It involves, for example, testing drug discoveries in animals and human cell cultures in preparation for tests in humans. Clinical research involves trials in humans.

The “Category” column is used to characterize the focus of each research project. The “Outcome” column places the goal or long-term benefit of each project into one of four categories – Determine Pathophysiology, Improve Mitochondrial Function (↑), Reduce Oxidative Stress (↓), or Elevate Frataxin Protein levels (↑).