In Palm Beach County, Norma and Leonard Klorfine gave $29.8 million in 2015, making their total contributions to The Scripps Research Institute in Palm Beach, Florida to $1.2 million, and the co-inventor of Remicade®, one of the world’s three top-selling drugs, supported the Institute. Florida Philanthropist Steve Kay and its impact on human health.

Our scientists’ findings during the year advanced new approaches to diseases including Alzheimer’s, osteoporosis, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune conditions, HIV, influenza, addiction and cancer, among others.

In addition, 12 TSRI faculty members were named among the top science stories of the year by publications including Discover magazine.

Looking forward, we are making extraordinary head-to-toe in the Institute for long-term financial stability and for sustaining our scientific profile, including engaging with TSRI leadership on shaping our future scientific direction. We have begun working with new and traditional potential donors and are optimistic about continuing the positive trajectory of philanthropic support for our outstanding programs. We look forward to meeting more friends of the Institute in the year ahead.

In addition, we have been active in discussions of alliances with several potential new partners, exploring new avenues for growth of building a bridge to include model for translational research and for combining our preclinical programs, as well as contributing to the financial health of TSRI. We hope to have many more specific announcements for next year’s scientific calendar in the coming months.

We look forward to working with you and the coming year to enhance TSRI’s role in the cutting-edge biomedical discoveries and the impact our research.

Steve Kay
In Del Mar County, Norma and Leonard Klorfine gave $900,000 in 2015, raising their total contributions to Scripps Florida from $1.2 million to $1.4 million, and the co-inventor of Remicade®, one of the world’s three top-selling drugs, supported the institution through the donor and former TSRI Board member. Michael Farzan, who led the project into additional research.

Looking forward, we are excited to announce that our scientists’ findings during the year advanced new approaches to disease including Alzheimer’s, osteoporosis, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune conditions, HIV, influenza, addiction and cancer, among others.

In addition to, and intertwined with, contributions in basic biology and chemistry, our scientists’ findings during the year advanced new approaches to diseases including Alzheimer’s, osteoporosis, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune conditions, HIV, influenza, addiction and cancer, among others. One of these stories—in which Michael Farzan and team described a drug candidate that neutralizes a wide variety of HIV strains—and provided vaccine-like protection in animal models—was named among the top 100 research stories of the year by publichealthmagazine.

“We our scientists’ findings during the year advanced new approaches to disease including Alzheimer’s, osteoporosis, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune conditions, HIV, influenza, addiction and cancer, among others.”
2015

BIOMEDICAL ADVANCES

Scientists at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) pursue the quest to understand the fundamental processes of life and advance human health. Here is a small sampling of highlights of their findings from 2015.

A NEW APPROACH TO ALZHEIMER’S

Most people with Alzheimer’s disease have a mutation in a brain cell called beta amyloid, which abnormally aggregates at the edges of many linked together to form plaques in the brain. The link to plaques provides the foundation for research priorities completely new understanding of beta-amyloid and its role in brain aging and Alzheimer’s disease. “This finding opens a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new premise for Alzheimer’s research, which is essential to individual patients to be related to brain function and Alzheimer’s disease,” said Philip Sanfilippo, TSRI’s and Dana Foundation’s Center for Alzheimer’s research. “We hope the findings provide a new way to understand the disease.”

PROJECT FIGHTS OSTEOSARCOMA WITH BONE-FORMING CELLS

The possibility of a leading cancer tissue — bone — presenting growths in bone tissue known as osteosarcoma. The primary approach to treating osteosarcoma is surgery, and the team is pursuing a number of promising new strategies for attacking the tumor with drugs. In our current work, we are focusing on developing new drugs to target stem cells that arise in the bone, which can provide the necessary nutrients to support the growth of osteosarcoma tumors. Our goal is to identify new drugs that can inhibit the growth of osteosarcoma tumors and prevent their recurrence.

STEPS TOWARD A LIFE-LONG FLU VACCINE

Seasonal flu is common in the United States, but there are still millions of flu cases every year. In fact, flu severity often reaches epidemic proportions, with millions of people getting sick and thousands of people dying each year. Flu vaccines are effective, but they require annual updates and need to be administered correctly. A new vaccine, however, could provide long-term protection against flu. “The new vaccine is designed to protect against influenza-A viruses that cause the flu,” said TSRI’s Professor of Structural Biology and chair of the Department of Integrative Structural and Computational Biology, “This new vaccine is designed to protect against influenza-A viruses that cause the flu.”

FINDINGS POINT TO ROOT CAUSE OF CYSTIC FIBROSIS—AND POTENTIAL NEW THERAPIES

The search for a cure for cystic fibrosis has been ongoing for decades. In 2015, researchers at TSRI and the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson found a new way to inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease.

RESEARCHERS TARGET MEMORIES TO PREVENT METH RELAPSE

Alcoholism often affects people with the chronic disease of addiction — women that develop chronic alcohol use disorder who experience withdrawal symptoms. The search for a cure for this disease has been ongoing for decades. In 2015, researchers at TSRI and the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson found a new way to inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease.

LEUKEMIA CELLS MADE TO KILL EACH OTHER

Researchers at TSRI identified a new mutation in leukemia cells that transforms the cells into immune cells that can kill other cells, potentially offering a new way to treat leukemia. The researchers identified a new mutation in leukemia cells that transforms the cells into immune cells that can kill other cells, potentially offering a new way to treat leukemia. The researchers identified a new mutation in leukemia cells that transforms the cells into immune cells that can kill other cells, potentially offering a new way to treat leukemia. The researchers identified a new mutation in leukemia cells that transforms the cells into immune cells that can kill other cells, potentially offering a new way to treat leukemia.

BACTERIAL BUILDUP LINKED TO COLON CANCER

Bacteria in the colon can cause inflammation and promote the growth of cancerous tumors. In 2015, researchers at TSRI found a new way to inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease.

CHEMISTS PRODUCE BRAIN-PROTECTING COMPOUND

Scientists at TSRI have developed a new compound that can protect the brain from injury. The compound is called jiadifenolide, and it significantly reduces the symptoms of brain injury in animal models. “Our findings open a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease.”

TEAMS TAKE AIM AT AGE-RELATED DISEASES

A TSRI collaboration with the Mayo Clinic and others identified a new myeloid cell that can destroy cancer cells. The team, supported by the National Institutes of Health and the Cancer Foundation, found a way to destroy the myeloid cells using a new technique that can be used to cure cancer in mice. “Our findings open a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease.”

ANIMAL MODELS OF ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE

Animals models of Alzheimer’s disease provide insights into the disease and the potential treatments. In 2015, researchers at TSRI found a new way to inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease. The researchers found that the enzyme inactivate a key enzyme involved in the disease.

FINDING A NEW TOOL AGAINST HIV

Researchers at TSRI found a potential HIV antagonist that attacks viral stress, including the ability to repair mutations. “We’ve found a new tool against HIV that could lead to treatments for cancer. In addition, we’ve identified a new drug target that could lead to new treatments for cancer.”

AMINES MADE STRIKINGLY INEXPENSIVE

Researchers at TSRI discovered a new and efficient method for synthesizing amines, organic compounds that are prominent in drugs and other modern products. “Our findings open a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease.”

A NEW APPROACH TO ALZHEIMER’S

Researchers at TSRI have developed a new approach to treating Alzheimer’s disease. The approach involves using antibodies to “prime” the immune system to fight off HIV that could become part of a series of anti-HIV vaccines and booster shots. “Our findings open a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease.”

FIBROSIS—AND POTENTIAL NEW THERAPIES

Researchers at TSRI have identified a new protein that can promote the development of new bone-forming cells in patients suffering from bone loss. “Our findings open a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease.”

INTEGRATIVE STRUCTURAL AND COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

Scientists at TSRI have developed a new way to understand the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease. “Our findings open a new window into the normal and abnormal brain, providing a new way to understand the disease.”

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Scientists at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) have described a surprising link between bacterial “biofilms” in the gut and neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s and ALS. In other organic chemistry work, Phil Baran, the TSRI Distinguished Chemist, and his team have developed a unique approach to creating novel compounds prominent in drugs and other modern products. Companies of Johnson & Johnson have found a way to induce the expression of a protein in the body to make rare but powerful antibodies that fight a wide range of infections and diseases. A team at Scripps Florida has found a powerful anti-HIV agent that attacks viral strains tested, including the hardest-to-stop variants. A team at TSRI has described a new class of drugs that dramatically slows the aging process in animals. In other research related to leukemia, a study from the Redick lab describes a new mechanism that could lead to new treatments for leukemia. In other work, virologist Susana Valente and colleagues showed a breakthrough in the way patients can be treated with anti-HIV vaccines and booster shots.
Scientists at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) pursue the quest to understand the fundamental processes of life and advance human health. Here is a small sampling of highlights of their findings from 2015.
"Our scientists’ findings during the year advanced new approaches to disease including Alzheimer’s, osteoporosis, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune conditions, HIV, influenza, addiction and cancer, among others."

I am pleased to report TSRI’s philanthropic support grew over the past year, including a number of major gifts. In addition to the generous $12.5 million challenge grant from an anonymous donor for the proposed La Jolla campus laboratory building and a $900,000 in 2015, raising their total contributions to Scripps Florida to $1.2 million, and the co-inventor of Remicade®, one of the world’s three top selling drugs, supported the foundation through the love and life-saving 1st Foundation. Michael Farzan, we have begun to roll out a new program, the Venture Fund, which enables philanthropists the opportunity to support promising researchers, participants in the selection of colleagues’ projects for the funded, and support any necessary infrastructures or programs for additional research. Looking forward, we are aiming extremely hard to position the Institute for long-term financial stability and for sustaining our scientific profile, including engaging with TSRI’s leadership in shaping our future scientific direction. We have improved working and to deliver and potential donors and are optimistic about continuing the positive trajectory of philanthropic support for our outstanding programs. We look forward to meeting more friends of the Institute in the year ahead.

In addition, we have been active in discussions of alliances with several potential new partners, exploring new alliances in areas of building a bridge to and in collaboration with biopharma companies, and providing vaccine-like protection in animal models—was named among the top science stories of the year by publications including Discover magazine.

In Del Mar County, Norma and Leonard Klorfine gave $29.8 million from gifts and pledges to our programs. In Palm Beach County, Norma and Leonard Klorfine gave $2.9 million from gifts and pledges, supported the institute Florida to $1.2 million, and the co-inventor of Remicade®, one of the world’s three top selling drugs, supported the foundation through the love and life-saving 1st Foundation. Michael Farzan, we have begun to roll out a new program, the Venture Fund, which enables philanthropists the opportunity to support promising researchers, participants in the selection of colleagues’ projects for the funded, and support any necessary infrastructures or programs for additional research. Looking forward, we are aiming extremely hard to position the Institute for long-term financial stability and for sustaining our scientific profile, including engaging with TSRI’s leadership in shaping our future scientific direction. We have improved working and to deliver and potential donors and are optimistic about continuing the positive trajectory of philanthropic support for our outstanding programs. We look forward to meeting more friends of the Institute in the year ahead.

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