

HEADER:**Progeria Research Foundation Seeks Proposals for Research on Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome (HGPS, or Progeria)**

2018/2019 Round 1 Key Dates	
October 30, 2018	Letter of Intent due
November 30, 2018	Invitation to submit application
January 15, 2019	Full application due
March 30, 2019	Award Notifications
April 30, 2019	Award start date

Please refer to PRF website for deadline updates.

[http:// www.progeriaresearch.org/application-deadlines.html](http://www.progeriaresearch.org/application-deadlines.html)

The Progeria Research Foundation (PRF) is the only organization in the world dedicated to discovering treatments and the cure for Progeria and its aging-related disorders. Progeria is a rare, fatal, “premature aging” disease that affects children, who die of cardiovascular disease (heart failure or stroke) at an average age of 14 years - the same diseases that affect millions of normal aging adults (atherosclerosis and stroke). Investigation of the disease mechanisms causing Progeria will help not only children with Progeria, but also has implications for heart attacks, strokes and other aging-related conditions.

RESEARCH FOCUS

PRF’s research focus is highly translational. Topics must fall within any of the following research priorities:

- Projects that are likely to lead to clinical treatment trials within 5 years. This includes the discovery and/or testing of candidate treatment compounds in cell-based or animal models of HGPS. Only proposals that test compounds in a progerin-producing animal or cell model will normally be considered. Analyses in non progerin-producing models are acceptable, but only as a comparison to progerin-producing models and with strong justification.
- Development of gene- and cell-based therapies to treat Progeria
- Assessment of natural history of disease that may be important to developing outcome measures in treatment trials (preclinical or clinical)

AWARD DETAILS

Phase I Proposals: Awards are typically for 1-2 years in the range of \$75,000/year. PRF will conduct a thorough cost analysis for each project during evaluations of submissions.

Required Qualifications. Principal investigators must hold a faculty appointment or equivalent. Awards will be granted only to applicants affiliated with institutions with 501(c)3 tax-exempt status, or the equivalent for foreign institutions.

Letter of Intent (LOI). A letter of intent is required and must be approved before a

full application will be considered. Instructions to submit a Letter of Intent are found at <https://www.progeriaresearch.org/grant-application/>.

Project Facilitation for Awards Granted:

A grant advisor, usually a member of the PRF Medical Research Committee, will be assigned to each funded project.

A progress report will be submitted every 6 months (grant months 6, 12, 18, and a final report within 30 days of the end date of the grant) to PRF

The grant advisor will meet (via phone or teleconference) with the grantee at strategic times throughout the project period. These meetings will occur within a month after progress report submission at 6, 12 and 18 months. The purpose of these advisory meetings is to discuss progress, pitfalls, and changes in project direction, and to provide assistance in any way possible to facilitate the achievement of project aims.

Phase II Proposals:

Phase I investigators may be invited to submit a follow-up grant proposal, so that highly promising research projects can continue to benefit the field of Progeria. These proposals are generally by invitation only, and will be reviewed on the regularly scheduled grant review meeting dates.

KEY LINKS

1. Visit the PRF Web site for complete program information: <https://www.progeriaresearch.org/research-funding-opportunities/>
2. Instructions to submit Letter of Intent and link to grant application guidelines: <https://www.progeriaresearch.org/grant-application/>
3. For more information, contact The Progeria Research Foundation at 978-535-2594 or email researchgrants@progeriaresearch.org

KEY WORDS

Progeria, progeroid syndrome, aging, genetics, Lamin A, genetic disease, heart disease, cardiovascular disease, Werner syndrome, senescence, pediatric disease, stem cell, mouse model, telomere, LMNA, chromatin, translational science, restrictive dermopathy, mandibuloacral dysplasia, laminopathy