

Jonathan Tovey and Dr. Rajiv Mohan

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"We found that SAHA is a safer, effective alternative to current therapies including Mitomycin C in the treatment and prevention of corneal scarring and haze, a top cause of preventable blindness globally," Tovey said.

In addition to Tovey and Mohan, the principal investigator, other researchers involved with the project included Ajay Sharma, PhD; Elizabeth Giuliano, DVM, MS; Kristina Gronkiewicz, DVM; Prashant Sinha; Saad Siddiqui; and Justin Brooke. Sharma is an assistant research professor of veterinary ophthalmology, Giuliano is an associate professor of veterinary ophthalmology and section head of the MU ophthalmology service, and Gronkiewicz is an ophthalmology resident. Sinha, Siddiqui and Brooke were students who contributed to the project while working in the One Health/One Medicine Ophthalmology Research Laboratory.

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Vorinostat, also known as SAHA, is an FDA-approved drug for the treatment of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, a

general term for T-cell

lymphomas that involve the skin.

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