



US patent granted: Patent for TauRx's next generation Tau Aggregation Inhibitor compound granted extensively.

In December 2010, TauRx Pharmaceuticals Ltd ("TauRx"), a leader in the discovery and development of drugs and diagnostics that provide new treatment options for Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases, announced that it had been granted a European patent for its lead compound LMTX, a next generation treatment for Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases associated with Tau protein mis-folding.

The claims in the EU patent (EP2013191), which extend until 2027, describe LMTX, a novel chemical entity and second generation Tau Aggregation Inhibitor, for the prevention and treatment of Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases associated with Tau protein mis-folding. Since then, the equivalent patent has been granted in several other countries throughout the world.

The patent has now been granted in USA, Canada, Europe, Eurasia (incorporating Russia), South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore and is still pending in several other territories. US patent 7,888,350 was granted 15th February 2011.

LMTX is in preparation to enter Phase III trials. TauRx's data suggests that LMTX works by reducing levels of aggregated or mis-folded Tau proteins, which are intimately associated with the cause of and the progressive neurodegeneration of Alzheimer's disease.

TauRx's Tau Aggregation Inhibitors (TAI's) offer a major advance over existing medicines which only transiently address the symptoms of AD and related diseases and cannot slow their progression. Phase III confirmation of the drug's disease modifying capability combined with its longer than average period of patent protection positions LMTX as a unique and valuable asset within TauRx's portfolio.

LMTX shares the same active moiety (methylthioninium (MT)) and mode of action as, TauRx's first generation Tau Aggregation Inhibitor, rember® but is designed to have better bioavailability and tolerability. The rember® phase II clinical trials delivered an 80% reduction in the rate of Alzheimer's disease progression and provided the first clinical demonstration that a new therapy targeting Tau protein aggregation could dramatically reduce the rate of progression of this deadly disease. The LMTX family also has activity against synuclein aggregation, another protein mis-folding disorder leading to Parkinson's disease, offering potential for development in this indication.