ABERDEEN, Scotland and Singapore, 22nd July 2016 – TauRx Therapeutics Ltd recently completed its Phase 3 clinical trial of the company's second generation tau aggregation inhibitor, LMTX®, in behavioural variant frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD), believed to be the largest Phase 3 study ever undertaken in patients with this rare neurodegenerative disorder. Public disclosure of the study results will be delayed for a few weeks in order to permit the company to protect intellectual property arising from the on-going analysis of the patient data. The results of this trial, originally planned for presentation at the 2016 Alzheimer's Association International Conference (AAIC) in Toronto, will now be reported for the first time at the 10th International Conference on Frontotemporal Dementias (ICFTD) in Munich on 31 August-2 September 2016.

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About Study TRx-237-007 and the LMTX® Phase 3 trials

Study TRx-237-007 was a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial in 220 patients with bvFTD, that compared treatment for 52 weeks with LMTX® with control. Patients received either the active drug, 100mg LMTX® bid or the control treatment, 4 mg LMTX® bid in order to ensure blinding between the study populations. The primary efficacy endpoints were cognitive decline, functional decline, and brain atrophy as measured respectively by ACE-R, FAQ and MRI. This trial is part of the Phase 3 programme of LMTX® in Alzheimer's disease and bvFTD.

About behavioural variant frontotemporal dementia

Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a neurodegenerative syndrome characterised by progressive deficits in behaviour, mental function, and language. Behavioural variant FTD (bvFTD) is the most common type of FTD; it is particularly aggressive and progresses faster than Alzheimer's disease. FTD is the second most common form of dementia across all age groups after Alzheimer's disease.[1] In the United States, FTD affects 15 to 22 people per 100,000 in the population; 70% of these cases are bvFTD. In addition, up to 26% of people with early-onset dementia have FTD.[1] There are currently no treatments available that can affect the progression of FTD. Instead, treatments are aimed at modifying behavioural symptoms.

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About Tau aggregation inhibitors

TauRx's tau aggregation inhibitors (TAIs) have arisen from nearly 30 years of research. TAIs work by undoing the tau tangles that cause dementia, thereby slowing and even arresting memory loss [2]. The first-generation TAI, Rember®, was a patented, highly-purified version of methylene blue, a compound previously used to treat a variety of conditions.

About TauRx Therapeutics Ltd

TauRx Therapeutics Ltd is a member of the TauRx Pharmaceuticals group which is developing technology spun-out from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was established in Singapore in 2002 with the aim of developing new treatments and diagnostics for a range of neurodegenerative diseases. The company's tau aggregation inhibitor, LMTX® targets aggregates of abnormal fibres of tau protein that form inside nerve cells in the brain, giving rise to 'tau tangles'. TauRx's headquarters are in Singapore and its primary research facilities are based in Aberdeen. For more information, please visit: http://www.taurx.com.

References

1. Bang J, et al. (2015) Frontotemporal dementia. Lancet 386:1672-82.
2. Wischik CM, et al. Tau-aggregation inhibitor therapy for Alzheimer's disease. Biochem Pharamcol 2014;88:529–39.

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