

Neurocentria Launches Phase 2b Clinical Trial Testing the Efficacy of MMFS in Stage 3 and 4 Alzheimer's Disease Patients

WALNUT CREEK, California., April 6, 2018 — Neurocentria, Inc., a privately held clinical phase pharmaceutical company developing novel therapies for the treatment of Alzheimer's (AD) and other neurodegenerative diseases, today announced the launch of a phase 2b clinical trial, testing the efficacy of MMFS in Stage 3 and 4 Alzheimer's Disease patients. This double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-site clinical trial builds on two previous phase 2 trials in mild cognitive impairment and mild-moderate AD patients that showed Neurocentria's leading candidate compound, MMFS, significantly improves cognition and mood in these patients.

Collaborating with Dr. Douglas Scharre, a leading Neurologist in the field of cognitive impairment at The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, this study will enroll approximately 100 total Stage 3 and 4 patients across multiple sites throughout the US. Subjects in this study will receive either MMFS-205 or placebo for 24 weeks, a longer dosing period than previously demonstrated. Unlike other clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease whose therapy only attempt to slow disease progression, this study seeks to verify MMFS' ability to significantly reverse cognitive impairment and reduce neuropsychiatric symptoms in both Stage 3 and 4 patients.

Alzheimer's disease pathobiology is characterized by synaptic loss which is the best correlate of cognitive impairment. A compound that can target synaptic function may be promising for restoring lost function in Alzheimer's disease patients. MMFS has been shown to increase synaptic density, function, and plasticity in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus, brain regions commonly affected by synaptic loss in cognitive disease and neuropsychiatric disorder. In addition to Alzheimer's disease, because of MMFS' wide-reaching mechanism of action, Neurocentria is pursuing MMFS treatment in a number of neurodegenerative disease and neuropsychiatric disorders.