

Drug shows promise in animal model of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's with dementia

October 26 2012

New research presented in October at the 6th Neurodegenerative Conditions Research and Development Conference in San Francisco demonstrates the role of the investigational compound IRX4204 in alleviating cognitive decline in animal models of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The presentation entitled "Investigation of the RXR-specific agonist IRX4204 as a Disease Modifying Agent of Alzheimer's Disease Neuropathology and Cognitive Impairment" was made by lead researcher Giulio Maria Pasinetti, MD, PhD, of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City.

IRX4204 is a retinoid X receptor (RXR) agonist, meaning it stimulates the retinoid receptor in the brain. The data demonstrates attenuation of AD including prevention of plaque deposits associated with <u>cognitive</u> <u>deterioration</u> in an IRX4204-treated mouse model genetically determined to develop AD. IRX4204 also prevents neuropathological features associated with abnormal tau processing, another form of <u>abnormal protein</u> also found in a form of Parkinson's disease associated with dementia.

"The treatment of AD remains a serious unmet medical need which IRX4204 may be able to address," Dr. Pasinetti said "Our research show that IRX4204 and other RXR agonists have potential for slowing, and possibly reversing pathology and cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease patients."

Ongoing translational studies in subjects with Alzheimer's disease and



Parkinson's disease with dementia are currently being developed.

Alzheimer's disease currently afflicts more than 5 million Americans and may triple in prevalence to more than 16 million Americans by 2050, according to data from The Alzheimer's Association.

Provided by The Mount Sinai Hospital

Citation: Drug shows promise in animal model of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's with dementia (2012, October 26) retrieved 1 May 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-10-drug-animal-alzheimer-parkinson-dementia.html</u>

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