

A Clinical Research Study into Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

Aim

To assess the efficacy and safety of monthly infusions of a monoclonal antibody to the microtubular associated protein tau (ABBV-8E12) over a 12-month period in patients with early progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), to see if it slows the progression of the disease.

Hypothesis

The degree and distribution of tau aggregation in PSP is strongly associated with this disease's symptomatology. The monoclonal antibody to tau (ABBV-8E12) can prevent or slow the progression of tau pathology in the brain by reducing tau aggregation and blocking cell-to-cell propagation, and thereby slowing the disease.

The Study

An international randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multiple dose study to assess efficacy, safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of ABBV-8E12 in PSP.

Clinical Trial No. NCT02985879

Funding

- AbbVie (M15-562)
- Neurodegenerative Disorders Research Pty Ltd

Criteria

To be eligible for the study participants must:

- be ≥ 40 years of age with weight ≥ 44 kgs,
- have PSP symptoms for ≤ 5 years,
- have a Mini Mental State Exam score ≥ 15 ,
- be able to walk 5 steps with minimal assistance,
- be willing to undergo a lumbar puncture, and
- have a reliable and willing caregiver.

Ethics approval

Bellberry Human Research Ethics Committee
(ref 2016-10-779)

Status

Enrolments open June 2017

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