



**Alzheon CEO Dr. Martin Tolar to Discuss Positive Results from Phase 2 Biomarker Study and Upcoming Readout from Pivotal APOLLOE4 Phase 3 Study Evaluating Oral ALZ-801/Valiltramiprosate at Truist Securities BioPharma Symposium**

*Fully Enrolled Pivotal APOLLOE4 Phase 3 Trial on Track for 3Q 2024 Data Readout, Enabling Potential NDA Filing in 2024*

*ALZ-801 Tablet Inhibits Formation of Soluble Toxic Amyloid Aggregates and Acts Upstream from Anti-Amyloid Antibodies*

*Robust and Statistically Significant P-tau<sub>181</sub> Reduction in Plasma, Combined with Preservation of Brain Volume and Positive Correlations with Cognitive Effects, Supports Potential of ALZ-801 to Slow Alzheimer's Disease Pathology*

*ALZ-801 Safety Results Remained Favorable & Consistent with Prior Formulation's Data in Over 2,800 AD Patients, Showing no Increase in Vasogenic Brain Edema*

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., October 31, 2023 — [Alzheon, Inc.](#), a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company developing a portfolio of product candidates and diagnostic assays for patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related neurodegenerative disorders, today announced its participation in the upcoming [Truist Securities BioPharma Symposium](#) in New York City, New York on November 8-9, 2023. Alzheon executive management will be available to meet with qualified members of the investor community who are registered to attend the conference.

Alzheon Founder, President, and CEO, Martin Tolar, MD, PhD, will be participating in the panel discussion, "*Alzheimer's Disease: Exploring Late-Stage New Modalities in Alzheimer's Disease*" at 11:40 AM EST on November 8 during the Symposium held at the Lotte New York Palace hotel. This panel will be moderated by Truist analyst, Robyn Karnauskas, PhD.

"Alzheon's simple oral tablet has the potential to address a large unmet need from both an access and treatment perspective. We believe that intervention early in the disease course is essential, and recent guidance from the National Institute of Aging and Alzheimer's Association to define

Alzheimer's biologically highlights the opportunity and urgency to treat patients prior to development of clinical symptoms. Positive results from the recently completed Phase 2 trial increased our confidence in expanding into the broader APOE4 carrier population, to help patients with one or two copies of the APOE4 gene, who represent ~65% of the Alzheimer's population," said Martin Tolar, MD, PhD, Founder, President, and CEO of Alzheon. "Alzheon has developed a well-differentiated solution to both treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease with oral ALZ-801/valiltramiprosate, which acts on the same pathway as anti-amyloid antibodies but works upstream to prevent the formation of neurotoxic soluble amyloid oligomers, without disrupting the insoluble plaque deposits that may account for brain swelling and microbleeds. These advances attracted enthusiastic investor support providing us with a strong financial position to rapidly complete trials leading to both NDA submission for oral ALZ-801 and a planned commercial launch in 2025."

[ALZ-801/valiltramiprosate](#) is an investigational oral therapeutic candidate in [Phase 3 development](#) for the treatment of Early AD. In mechanism of action studies, ALZ-801 fully blocked the formation of neurotoxic soluble beta amyloid (A $\beta$ ) oligomers at the Phase 3 clinical dose. Oral ALZ-801 has shown treatment potential in the highest-risk and most fragile Alzheimer's population – patients with two copies of the apolipoprotein  $\epsilon$ 4 allele (APOE4/4 homozygotes), as well as positive safety results, with no increased risk of vasogenic brain edema. This population is the focus of Alzheon's fully enrolled pivotal 78-week [APOLLOE4 Phase 3 trial](#), and topline data are expected in the third quarter of 2024.

Alzheon's open-label, multicenter, single-arm [Phase 2 biomarker trial](#) evaluated biomarker effects, clinical efficacy, and safety of ALZ-801 tablet in 84 Early AD patients, who carry either one or two copies of the  $\epsilon$ 4 allele of apolipoprotein E gene (APOE3/4 heterozygotes and APOE4/4 homozygotes, respectively), and who showed positivity for amyloid and tau in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). APOE4 genotype, the leading risk factor for AD after aging, is associated with a several-fold higher brain burden of neurotoxic amyloid oligomers, and APOE4 carriers represent two thirds of the Alzheimer's patient population. In addition, Alzheon is collaborating with the [Czech Institute of Organic Chemistry & Biochemistry \(IOCB\)](#) to develop an assay to measure neurotoxic amyloid oligomers in CSF.

### **About ALZ-801**

[ALZ-801/valiltramiprosate](#) is an investigational oral agent in [Phase 3 development](#) as a potentially disease modifying treatment for AD.<sup>1,3</sup> ALZ-801 is designed to block the formation of neurotoxic soluble beta amyloid oligomers causing cognitive decline in Alzheimer's patients. In mechanism of action studies, ALZ-801 has fully inhibited the formation of neurotoxic soluble beta amyloid oligomers at the Phase 3 clinical dose.<sup>5,6</sup> ALZ-801 acts through a novel [enveloping molecular mechanism of action](#) to fully block formation of neurotoxic soluble amyloid oligomers in the human brain<sup>7</sup> associated with the onset and progression of cognitive decline in AD patients.<sup>1-4</sup> ALZ-801 received Fast Track designation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 2017 for Alzheimer's disease. In clinical trials, ALZ-801 has shown favorable safety results.<sup>5-7,9</sup> The initial [Phase 3 program for ALZ-801](#) is focusing on Early AD patients with the APOE4/4 genotype,

with potential future program expansion to AD treatment and prevention in patients carrying one copy of the APOE4 gene and noncarriers.<sup>1-4</sup>

### **ALZ-801 Phase 2 Biomarker Trial**

**Biomarker Effects of ALZ-801 in APOE4 Carriers With Early Alzheimer's Disease (NCT04693520):** This ongoing trial is designed to evaluate the effects of 265 mg twice daily oral dose of ALZ-801 on biomarkers of AD pathology in subjects with Early AD, who have either the APOE4/4 or APOE3/4 genotype and constitute 65-70% of Alzheimer's patients. The trial also includes evaluation of clinical efficacy, safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetic profile of ALZ-801 over 104 weeks of treatment. An ongoing long-term extension of the trial evaluates ALZ-801 for an additional 52 weeks of treatment for a total of 156 weeks.

### **ALZ-801 APOLLOE4 Phase 3 Trial**

**An Efficacy and Safety Study of ALZ-801 in APOE4/4 Early Alzheimer's Disease Subjects (NCT04770220):** This ongoing trial is designed to evaluate the efficacy, safety, biomarker and imaging effects of 265 mg twice daily oral dose of ALZ-801 in Early AD subjects with two copies of the apolipoprotein  $\epsilon 4$  allele (APOE4/4 homozygotes), who constitute approximately 15% of Alzheimer's patients. This is a double-blind, randomized trial comparing oral ALZ-801 to placebo treatment over 78 weeks. The APOLLOE4 trial is supported by a \$51 million [grant from the National Institute on Aging](#).

### **About Alzheon**

[Alzheon, Inc.](#) is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company developing a broad portfolio of product candidates and diagnostic assays for patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative disorders. We are committed to developing innovative medicines by directly addressing the underlying pathology of neurodegeneration. Our lead Alzheimer's clinical candidate, [ALZ-801/valiltramiprosate](#), is an oral agent in [Phase 3 development](#) as a potentially disease modifying treatment for AD. ALZ-801 is an oral small molecule that has been observed to fully block the formation of neurotoxic soluble amyloid oligomers in preclinical tests. Our clinical expertise and technology platform are focused on developing drug candidates and diagnostic assays using a [precision medicine approach](#) based on individual genetic and biomarker information to advance therapies with the greatest impact for patients.

### **Alzheon Scientific Publications**

<sup>1</sup>Tolar M, et al: *Neurotoxic Soluble Amyloid Oligomers Drive Alzheimer's Pathogenesis and Represent a Clinically Validated Target for Slowing Disease Progression*, **International Journal of Molecular Sciences**, 2021; 22, 6355.

<sup>2</sup>Abushakra S, et al: *APOE  $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$  Homozygotes with Early Alzheimer's Disease Show Accelerated Hippocampal Atrophy and Cortical Thinning that Correlates with Cognitive Decline*, **Alzheimer's & Dementia**, 2020; 6: e12117.

<sup>3</sup>Tolar M, et al: *Aducanumab, Gantenerumab, BAN2401, and ALZ-801—the First Wave of Amyloid-Targeting Drugs for Alzheimer's Disease with Potential for Near Term Approval*, **Alzheimer's Research & Therapy**, 2020; 12: 95.

- <sup>4</sup>Tolar M, et al: *The Path Forward in Alzheimer's Disease Therapeutics: Reevaluating the Amyloid Cascade Hypothesis*, **Alzheimer's & Dementia**, 2019; 1-8.
- <sup>5</sup>Hey JA, et al: *Discovery and Identification of an Endogenous Metabolite of Tramiprosate and Its Prodrug ALZ-801 that Inhibits Beta Amyloid Oligomer Formation in the Human Brain*, **CNS Drugs**, 2018; 32(9): 849-861.
- <sup>6</sup>Hey JA, et al: *Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Safety of ALZ-801, a Novel Prodrug of Tramiprosate in Development for the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease*, **Clinical Pharmacokinetics**, 2018; 57(3): 315–333.
- <sup>7</sup>Abushakra S, et al: *Clinical Effects of Tramiprosate in APOE4/4 Homozygous Patients with Mild Alzheimer's Disease Suggest Disease Modification Potential*, **Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease**, 2017; 4(3): 149-156.
- <sup>8</sup>Kocis P, et al: *Elucidating the A $\beta$ 42 Anti-Aggregation Mechanism of Action of Tramiprosate in Alzheimer's Disease: Integrating Molecular Analytical Methods, Pharmacokinetic and Clinical Data*, **CNS Drugs**, 2017; 31(6): 495-509.
- <sup>9</sup>Abushakra S, et al: *Clinical Benefits of Tramiprosate in Alzheimer's Disease Are Associated with Higher Number of APOE4 Alleles: The "APOE4 Gene-Dose Effect,"* **Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease**, 2016; 3(4): 219-228.

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