CTAD
Clinical Trials on Alzheimer's Disease

CTAD CLINICAL TRIALS UPDATE

Your Monthly Update on Alzheimer's Disease Drug Trials

Dear {{ contact.PRENOM }},

Happy New Year, and welcome to the first 2026 issue of the ***CTAD Clinical Trials Update***.
As a CTAD25 member, you are receiving this **exclusive monthly newsletter** dedicated to the most relevant developments in Alzheimer's disease clinical trials. This inaugural issue highlights **key trial readouts, newly recruiting studies, and emerging industry insights** shaping current clinical and translational research.

This Month's Must-Know Clinical Trials Scientific Updates

Highlighted Clinical Trials Publications

> **A blood based mitochondrial functional index biomarker for Alzheimer's disease**
> https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/alz.71061
>
> This pilot study introduces the mitochondrial functional index (MFI) as a promising new blood-based biomarker addressing a critical but underexplored aspect of Alzheimer's disease: mitochondrial dysfunction. The authors show that MFI is consistently reduced across cell models, animal models, and human AD cohorts, including APOE ε4 carriers, and that it outperforms other plasma biomarkers in distinguishing AD from normal cognition. Importantly, MFI also correlates with established clinical measures of cognitive impairment, highlighting its potential relevance for both diagnosis and clinical trials targeting energy metabolism.
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> **ABBV-552 in patients with mild Alzheimer's disease: a randomized phase IIb trial**
> https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/alz.70994?af=R
>
> This phase IIb, randomized, dose-finding trial evaluated ABBV-552, a small-molecule modulator of the synaptic vesicle protein SV2A, in patients with mild Alzheimer's disease. Despite good tolerability and no major safety concerns across doses achieving substantial target engagement, ABBV-552

did not demonstrate a meaningful cognitive benefit over placebo on the primary ADAS-Cog 14 endpoint at 12 weeks. The study provides important insights into synaptic-targeted strategies in Alzheimer's disease and highlights the ongoing challenges of translating promising mechanisms into clinical efficacy
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Randomized phase 2a trial assessing a novel septin molecular glue in Alzheimer's disease
https://alz-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/alz.70537?af=R

This exploratory phase 2a study evaluated REM127, a first-in-class septin modulator, as a novel therapeutic approach in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease. Although treatment was discontinued early due to dose-dependent liver safety signals, participants receiving active therapy showed encouraging on-target biological effects, including normalization of CSF phosphorylated tau, improvements in synaptic and cognitive markers, and evidence of effective brain target engagement. While limited by small sample size, these findings provide early proof-of-concept that septin modulation may offer both symptomatic and disease-modifying potential in Alzheimer's disease, supporting further development of safer next-generation compounds.
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New Clinical Trials in ADRD

A Clinical Trial of Trontinemab in Participants With Early Symptomatic Alzheimer's Disease (TRONTIER 2)
https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07169578

The purpose of this study is to assess the efficacy and safety of trontinemab in participants with early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease (AD) MCI to mild dementia due to AD).
NCT07169578 – Actively recruiting

Sponsor: F. Hoffman La Roche

Transcranial Photobiomodulation (tPBM) in Alzheimer's Disease Study
https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07224607

This study explores whether photobiomodulation—a non-invasive light-based therapy applied to the forehead—could benefit people with mild cognitive impairment or mild Alzheimer's disease–related dementia. Used off-label with an FDA-cleared device, the treatment is being evaluated for its potential to improve executive function and to influence blood markers linked to inflammation and neurodegeneration. By combining cognitive testing with blood analyses before and after treatment, the study aims to shed light on whether this innovative approach could support brain function in the early stages of cognitive decline.
NCT07224607 – Actively recruiting

Sponsor: Cedars-Sinai Hospital

A Phase 2b/3 Clinical Study Evaluating T3D-959 in Mild-to-Moderate Alzheimer's Disease Subjects
https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06964230

This study is a Phase 2b/3 clinical trial of a new candidate drug (T3D-959) to treat patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's. The aims of the trial are to affirm potential therapeutic efficacy and safety observed in earlier clinical trials and assess the potential to modify the course of disease. The drug will be compared to placebo and administered orally to patients once a day for 78 weeks.
NCT06964230 – Not yet recruiting

Sponsor: T3D Therapeutics, Inc.

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Pharma News

Roche's Trontinemab Delivers Robust Amyloid Reduction in Alzheimer's Disease
https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/trontinemab-shows-promise-for-treatment-of-alzheimer-disease-in-new-data-at-ctad

Roche has reported encouraging early results for trontinemab, its next-generation anti-amyloid antibody, from the ongoing phase 1b/2a Brainshuttle AD trial. Up to 92% of treated participants fell below the amyloid-positivity threshold on PET imaging, with rapid and robust plaque reduction—particularly at higher doses—alongside signals suggesting a potential effect on tau. Importantly, amyloid-related imaging abnormalities were observed in fewer than 5% of participants, supporting a favorable safety profile to date. Designed to cross the blood–brain barrier more efficiently, trontinemab is now advancing into large phase 3 programs to evaluate its clinical impact in early and preclinical Alzheimer's disease.
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Novo Nordisk' Semaglutide Does Not Treat Alzheimer's. Could It Prevent Dementia?
https://www.alzforum.org/news/conference-coverage/semaglutide-does-not-treat-alzheimers-could-it-prevent-dementia

Despite high hopes, Novo Nordisk's EVOKE and EVOKE+ Phase 3 trials delivered a clear answer: semaglutide did not slow cognitive or functional decline in people with early Alzheimer's disease. Over three years, clinical outcomes were indistinguishable from placebo, even as modest shifts were observed in some CSF biomarkers and peripheral inflammation markers. The detailed results presented at CTAD sparked intense discussion about trial design, biomarker interpretation, timing of intervention, and whether GLP-1–based therapies may be better suited for prevention or non-

Alzheimer's dementias rather than treatment.
READ MORE to understand why these negative trials are still shaping the future of Alzheimer's research and therapeutic strategy.

Siemens Healthineers taps ALZpath for Alzheimer's blood test biomarker
https://www.fiercebiotech.com/medtech/siemens-healthineers-taps-alzpath-alzheimers-blood-test-biomarker

Siemens Healthineers is expanding its Alzheimer's disease diagnostics strategy by partnering with ALZpath to develop a blood-based test using phosphorylated tau-217, a promising biomarker for distinguishing Alzheimer's disease from other dementias. By integrating this assay into its widely used Atellica immunoassay platforms, Siemens aims to complement existing PET imaging tools with a more accessible, scalable blood test that could enable earlier and broader detection. As disease-modifying therapies advance, this collaboration highlights the growing importance of simple, reliable blood biomarkers in reshaping Alzheimer's diagnosis and care.
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Acumen Pharmaceuticals Announces First Participant Dosed in Phase 2 Open-Label Extension Study of Sabirnetug in People with Early Alzheimer's Disease
https://www.neurologylive.com/view/first-patient-dosed-phase-2-extension-study-sabirnetug-early-alzheimer-disease

The ongoing ALTITUDE-AD phase 2 trial is enrolling 542 participants with early AD, leveraging stringent cognitive criteria and a blood-based pTau217 assay to improve diagnostic precision, streamline recruitment, and reduce trial costs. Supported by encouraging phase 1 safety and target-engagement data, the study illustrates how combining innovative biology with efficient biomarker-driven trial design may accelerate progress in Alzheimer's therapeutics.
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Direct Access: JPAD Special Article Collections

Leveraging Advances in Artificial Intelligence to Accelerate Alzheimer's Disease Research

Last update 26 November 2025
https://www.sciencedirect.com/special-issue/103WGRFKZS7

Amid rapid advances in pharmaceutical development and the emergence of sensitive blood-based biomarkers, artificial intelligence is poised to redefine the landscape of Alzheimer's disease research. This article examines how AI-driven approaches can enhance data integration, biomarker discovery, and patient stratification, thereby accelerating translational efforts toward precision

diagnostics and targeted therapeutics in Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

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Combination Therapies for Alzheimer's Disease: Charting the Future of New Treatments and Prevention

Last update 22 October 2025

https://www.sciencedirect.com/special-issue/10LDZC1F6LF

As the global population ages and the burden of Alzheimer's disease continues to rise, combination therapy is emerging as a promising strategy to address its complex, multifactorial pathology. This article provides a comprehensive overview of current treatments, recent advances in drug development—including anti-amyloid monoclonal antibodies—and the growing rationale for multimodal approaches that integrate pharmacologic, lifestyle, and repurposed therapies. By exploring new targets, adaptive trial designs, and the potential role of artificial intelligence in drug discovery, it outlines a forward-looking vision for transforming both treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

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CTAD Management Secretariat
email:ctad@ant-congres.com
website: www.ctad-alzheimer.com