



Press release

August 29, 2018 KinoPharma, Inc.

National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology

KinoPharma and National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology Launch Collaborative Research Project for Exploring New Drug Development for Alzheimer's Disease

KinoPharma, Inc., and the National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology are pleased to announce that they have entered a contract for collaborative research on efficacy evaluation of the compound KPO1143, developed by KinoPharma to prevent the accumulation of protein called tau (hereafter "tau protein"), which is considered a cause of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The National Institutes' research group is led by MD & PhD Makoto Higuchi from the Department of Functional Brain Imaging Research of the National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS).

■ Background and objectives of R&D on AD

Under the public R&D funding of A-STEP by the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), KinoPharma, Inc., embarked on research for discovering drugs that can inhibit excessive phosphorylation of tau protein, which may trigger the abnormal aggregation of such protein, and eventually succeeded in acquiring a candidate compound, dubbed KPO1143.

This collaborative research is intended to evaluate the pharmacological actions of KPO1143 as a candidate therapeutic drug for AD by administering the compound to mice with transgenically overexpressed human tau protein, and verifying its inhibitory effects on tau protein accumulation in the living brain, using the PET²⁾ tracer technology developed by QST-NIRS.

In the project "Establishment of a research and development consortium on novel imaging diagnostics and therapeutics targeting tau pathologies," offered by the Japan Agency for Medical R&D (AMED), QST-NIRS developed a PET tracer that allows the visualization of tau protein within the living brain. This collaborative research aims to capitalize on the drug discovery platform including the efficacy evaluation system using tau protein as a biomarker.

About AD

According to the estimate of Alzheimer's Disease International, one individual/person newly developed dementia every 3 seconds worldwide as of 2015. In Japan, a survey conducted by a research group of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare found that approximately 4.62 million patients had dementia as of 2012, and predicted that the number of patients will continue to increase. In the brain of patients with AD, who account for about half of all

dementia patients, the accumulation of amyloid β ($A\beta$)³⁾ and tau protein promotes the death of neurons, causing symptoms such as forgetfulness. The pathological cause of AD has not been elucidated; thus, no curative treatment has been established yet. In recent years, the accumulation of abnormal aggregation of tau protein has been widely accepted as a cause of AD. Evidence showing that abnormal tau protein accumulating in the brain of AD patients are highly phosphorylated may suggest a close relationship between tau protein phosphorylation and its aggregation/accumulation.

■ About KinoPharma, Inc.

KinoPharma, Inc., is an academic biotech spin-off established in April 2005 by an entrepreneurial scientist, Professor Masatoshi Hagiwara (currently a professor at the graduate school of medicine and faculty at Kyoto University, formerly a professor at Tokyo Medical and Dental University). KinoPharma strives for R&D on novel small-molecule drugs targeting kinases involved in various viral diseases such as viral warts, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, and hepatitis B, as well as treatment drugs for neurodegenerative diseases such as ADs. The company is headquartered in Chuo-ku Tokyo, and its CEO is Masafumi Kuroishi.

■ About National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology (QST)

The National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology (QST) was newly launched as a National Research and Development Agency on 1 April 2016. QST combines the research and development abilities of five Japanese national institutes in the fields of radiology, quantum beams and nuclear fusions to form a world class institution in quantum science and technology research. Among these institutes, the National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS) is mainly engaged in R&D into innovative medical use of radiation and research into the impact of radiation and radiation medicine. It is headed by President Toshio Hirano.

Terminology

1) Tau protein

Tau protein binds to and stabilize the microtubules of neural cells, which contributes to cellular structural formation and transportation. It is already known that in various neurodegenerative disorders such as AD, tau protein undergoes abnormal phosphorylation that results in abnormal accumulation within cells, which is considered to induce the onset and progression of the diseases.

2) PET

PET stands for positron emission tomography, a diagnostic technology. PET allows non-invasive observations (or visualization) of biomolecular processes in the living body. The technology involves the administration of a PET agent labeled with a specific radioisotope to patients, and the detection of gamma rays stemming from positrons emitted by the PET agent allows the localization of the agent deep inside the body in a three-dimensional manner.

3) Amyloid β

 $A\beta$ is one of the main components of the pathological hallmarks that are commonly observed in AD, such as senile plaques and cerebral amyloid angiopathy. $A\beta$ itself has been reported to have toxic effects on neurons.

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