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NeuroSense reports Phase 2 biomarker findings for PrimeC in Alzheimerâ??s disease

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The proof-of-concept RoAD study provides early biological evidence supporting PrimeCâ??s multi-target approach in neurodegenerative disease.

NeuroSense Therapeutics has reported positive biomarker findings from its Phase 2 RoAD proof-of-concept study of PrimeC in Alzheimer's disease.

The RoAD study is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled exploratory trial evaluating the safety, tolerability and biomarker effects of PrimeC in patients with Alzheimer's disease. The study included eight participants, with clinical outcome measures assessed descriptively.

This is relevant because Alzheimer's disease remains one of the most difficult areas in neurodegenerative drug development. While recent therapeutic progress has focused heavily on amyloid-targeting approaches, the disease involves multiple interacting pathways, including inflammation, proteostasis disruption, mitochondrial dysfunction, RNA dysregulation and neuronal stress.

PrimeC is being developed as a multi-target therapy designed to address several biological mechanisms linked to neurodegeneration. NeuroSense is already advancing the drug in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and the Alzheimer's biomarker findings support the company's broader strategy of evaluating PrimeC across severe neurodegenerative diseases.

The reported findings showed changes across multiple biomarkers linked to neurodegenerative disease pathways. NeuroSense said the results provide early biological evidence consistent with potential target engagement.

The company positioned the findings as supportive of PrimeC's multi-target mechanism. However, it also noted that the study was small and exploratory, with a limited number of analysable patient samples. This means the findings should be interpreted as early biological signals rather than clinical efficacy evidence.

The development is still meaningful because biomarker data can help guide the design of future clinical studies. In Alzheimer's disease, where large trials are costly and failure rates remain high, early proof-of-biology may help companies refine patient selection, endpoints and treatment hypotheses before advancing into larger studies.

The study also reflects a broader shift in Alzheimer's research. Rather than relying only on single-pathway interventions, developers are exploring therapies that may affect multiple disease mechanisms. This is especially relevant as the field continues to debate how best to address complex disease biology beyond amyloid and tau.

NeuroSense said it intends to use the proof-of-concept findings to inform the design of a future adequately powered clinical study of PrimeC in Alzheimer's disease. The company will also continue engaging with scientific and regulatory stakeholders as the programme advances.