

The Oral P38a Kinase Inhibitor Neflamapimod Slows The Rate Of Clinical Worsening In Dementia With Lewy Bodies (DLB)

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John-Paul Taylor¹, John Alam², Stephen N. Gomperts³, Lawrence Honig⁴, Niels Prins⁵, Hui-May Chu⁶, Amanda Gardner², Kelly Blackburn², Charlotte Teunissen⁷, James Galvin⁸

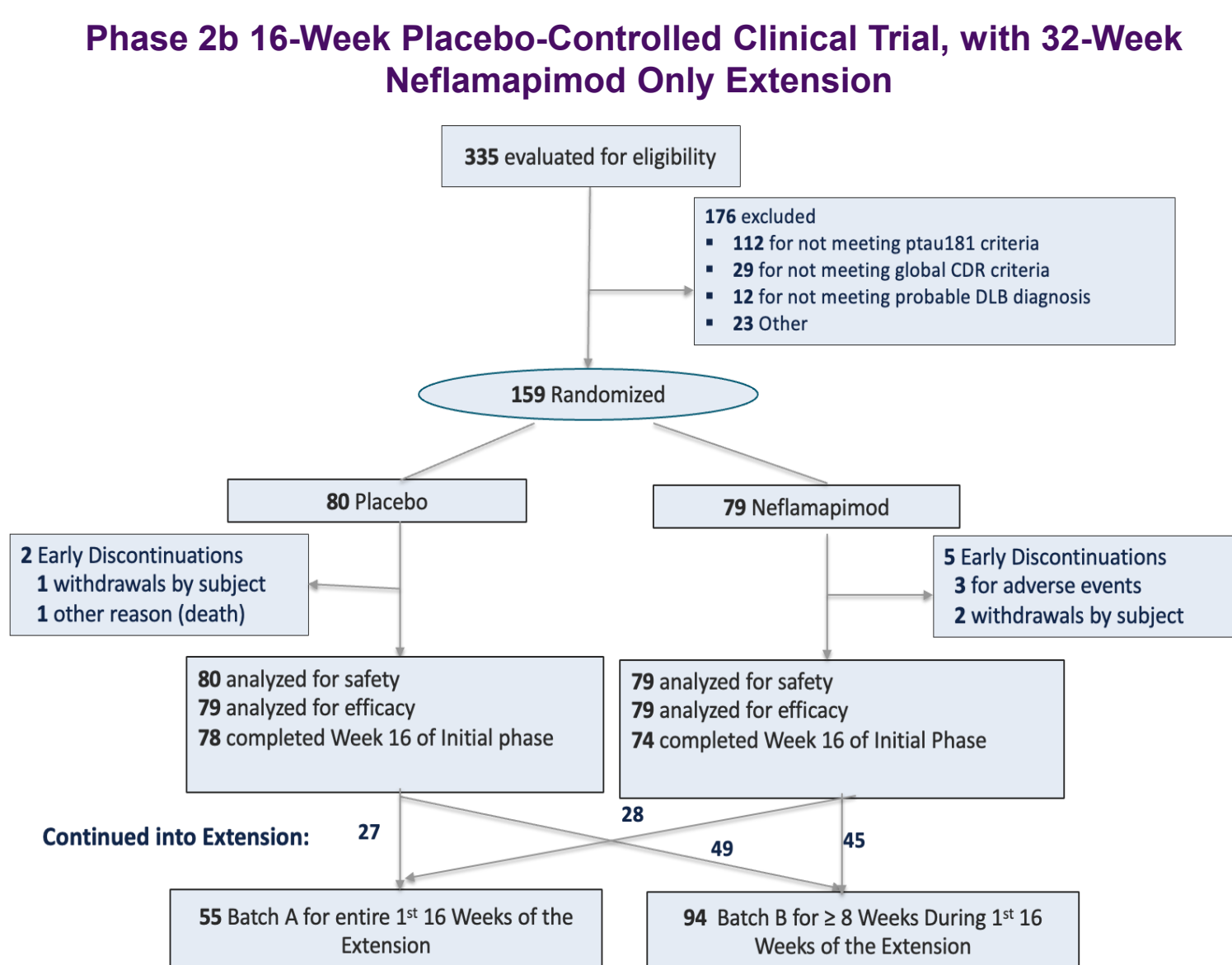
1. Translational and Clinical Research Institute and NIHR Newcastle Biomedical Research Centre, Newcastle University, Newcastle, United Kingdom, 2. CervoMed, Inc., Boston, MA, USA, 3. Department of Neurology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA, 4. Taub Institute for Research on Alzheimer's Disease and the Aging Brain, Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, USA, 5. Brain Research Centre, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 6. Anoxis Corporation, Natick, MA, USA, 7. Neurochemistry Laboratory, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 8. Comprehensive Center for Brain Health, Department of Neurology, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Boca Raton, FL, USA

In a 159-patient randomized trial in dementia with Lewy bodies, neflamapimod did not replicate phase 2a results in which it improved outcomes on CDR-SB versus placebo. In exploratory analyses of the current study, there was evidence that neflamapimod slowed worsening on CDR-SB in patients with low plasma p-tau181, and higher plasma drug concentrations; key lessons ahead of advancing into phase 3 development.

INTRODUCTION

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

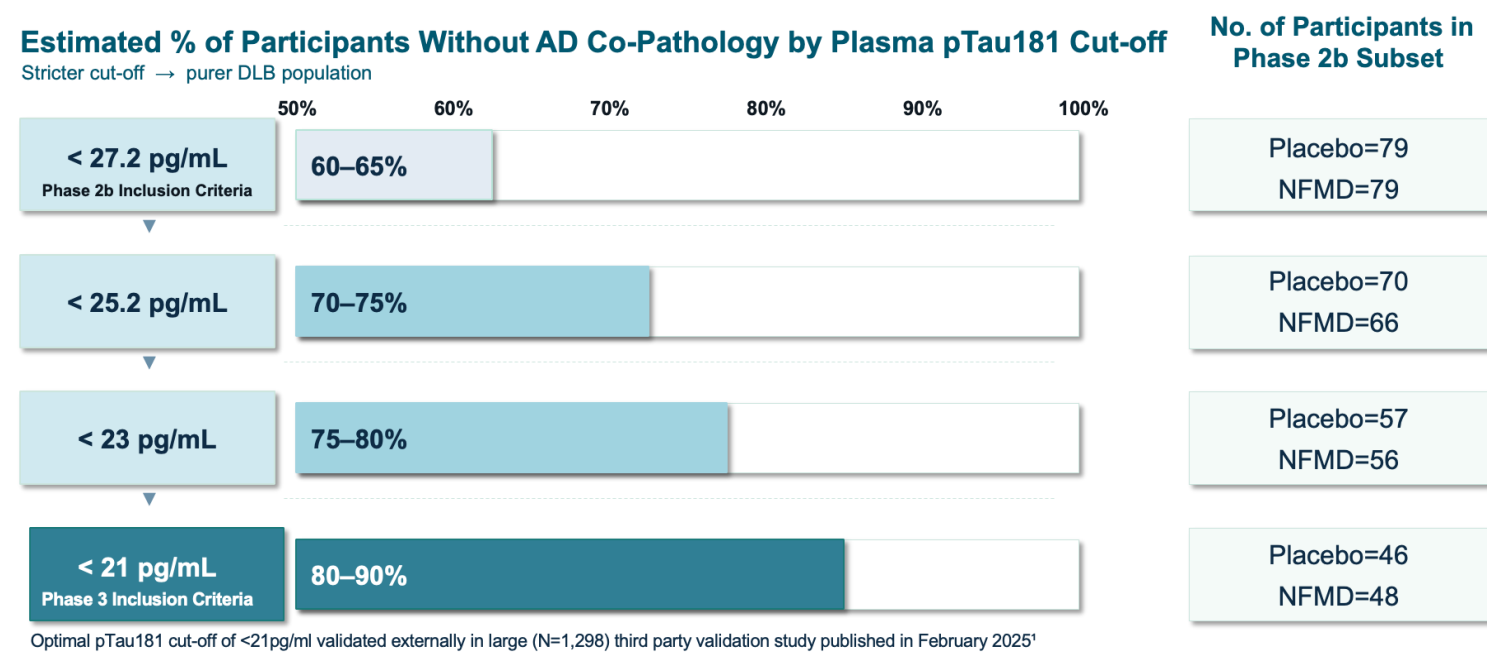
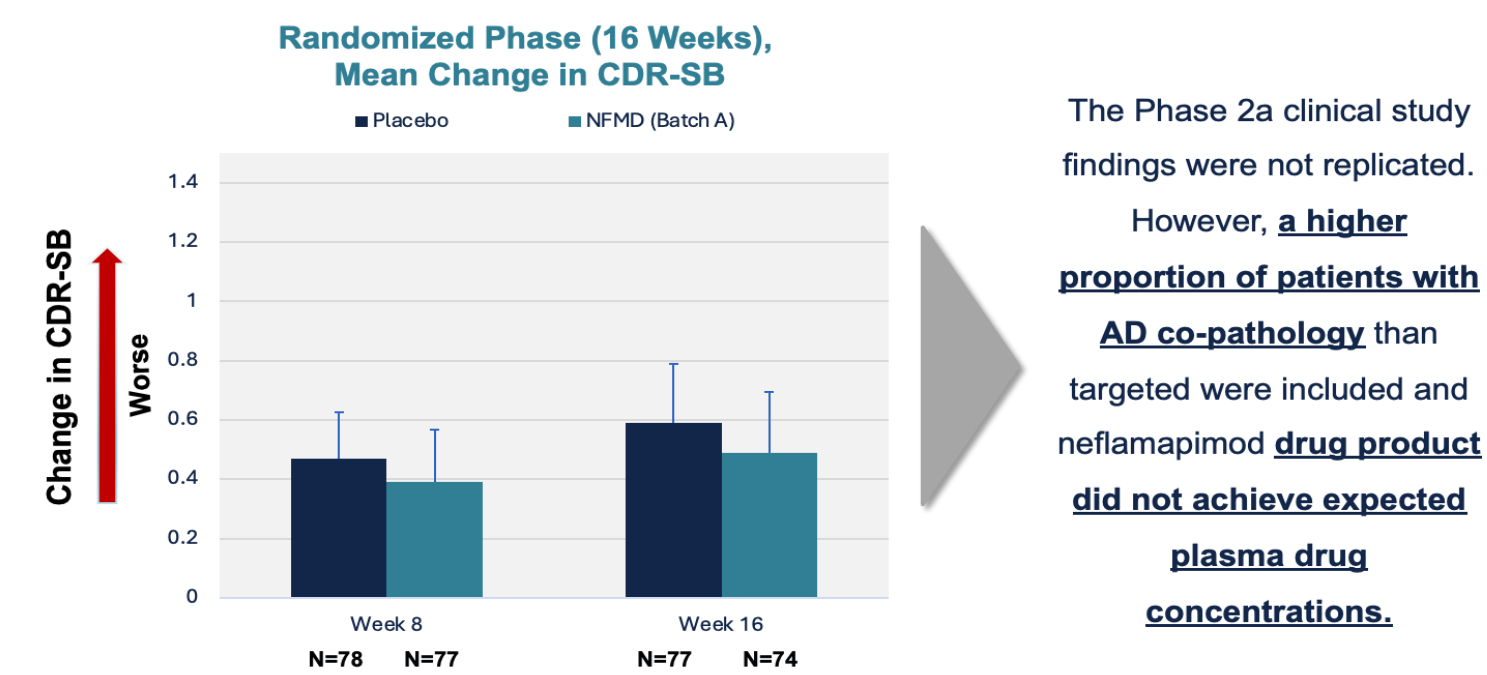


Baseline Characteristics

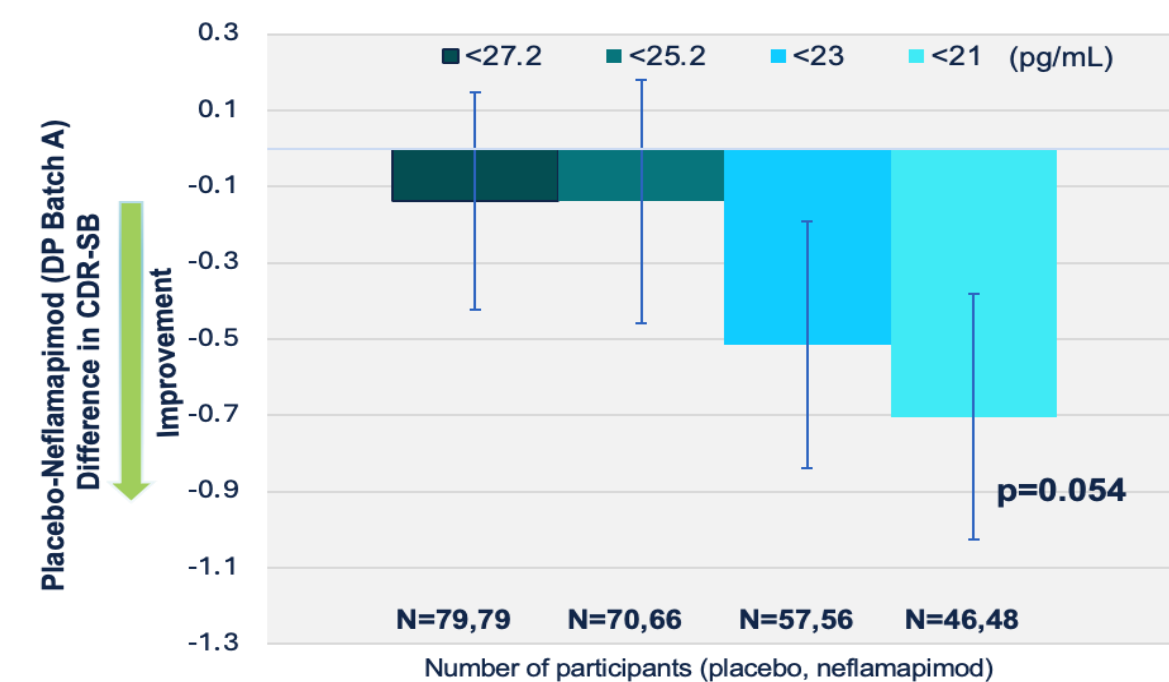
- All participants met consensus clinical criteria for probable DLB

	Placebo	Neflamapimod
Number of Participants	79	80
Age (M, SD)	70.7 (5.8)	72.1 (6.4)
Male	67 (83.8%)	69 (87.3%)
MMSE (M, SD)	23.3 (4.6)	23.6 (4.3)
CDR-SB (M, SD)	4.23 (1.71)	4.45 (2.17)
ISLT Immediate (M, SD)	14.8 (5.9)	13.0 (5.0)
Core Clinical Criteria:		
Cognitive fluctuations	59 (73.8%)	59 (74.7%)
Visual Hallucinations	45 (56.3%)	43 (54.4%)
REM sleep behavioral disorder	64 (80.0%)	60 (75.9%)
Parkinsonism	68 (85.0%)	70 (88.6%)
Background Therapy		
AChEI alone*	52 (65.0%)	50 (63.3%)
Memantine (with or without AChEI)	11 (13.8%)	12 (15.2%)
No background therapy	17 (21.3%)	17 (21.5%)
Screening plasma ptau181 level (pg/mL)	19.1 (5.2)	18.9 (4.9)
Number (%) with screening plasma ptau181<21 pg/mL	46 (61%)	48 (60%)

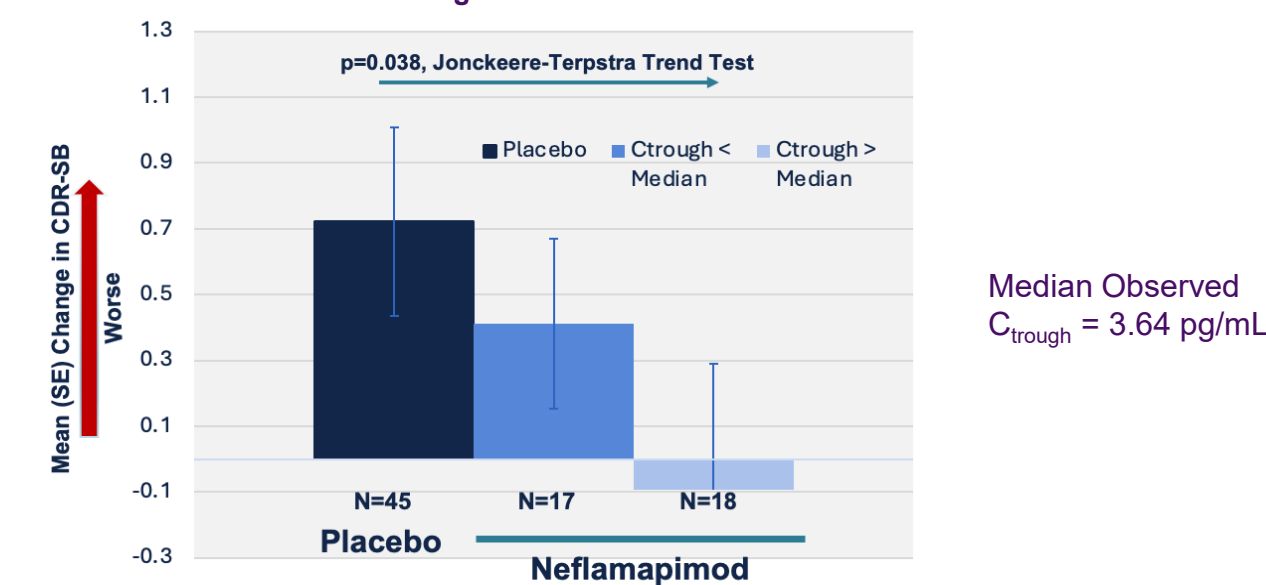
Primary Endpoint Results



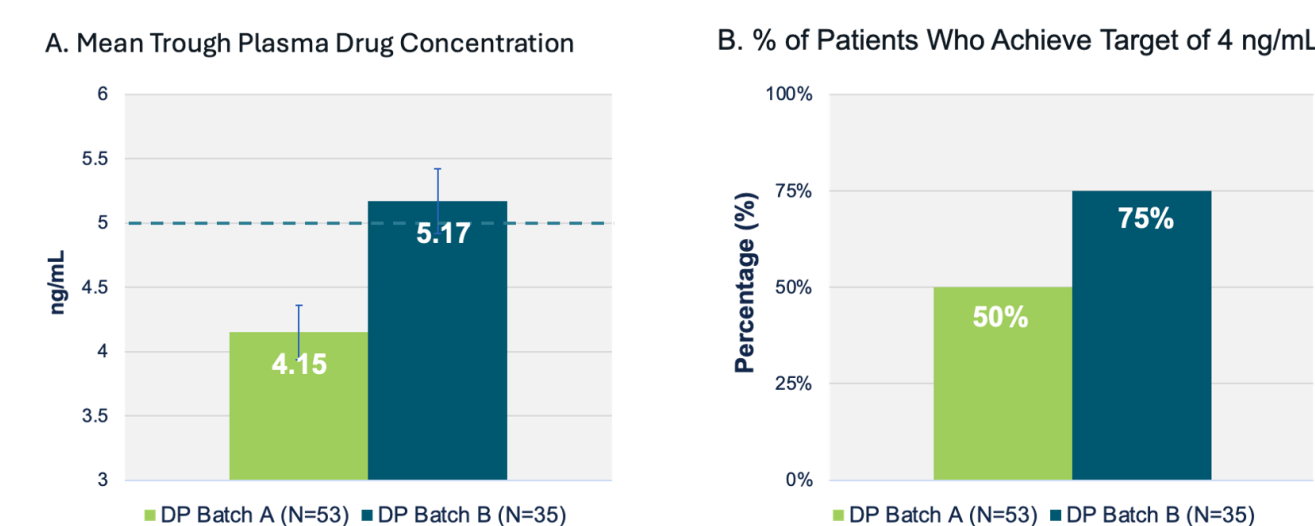
Neflamapimod Effect vs. Placebo on Change in CDR-SB by Plasma pTau181 Cutoff (MMRM Analysis)



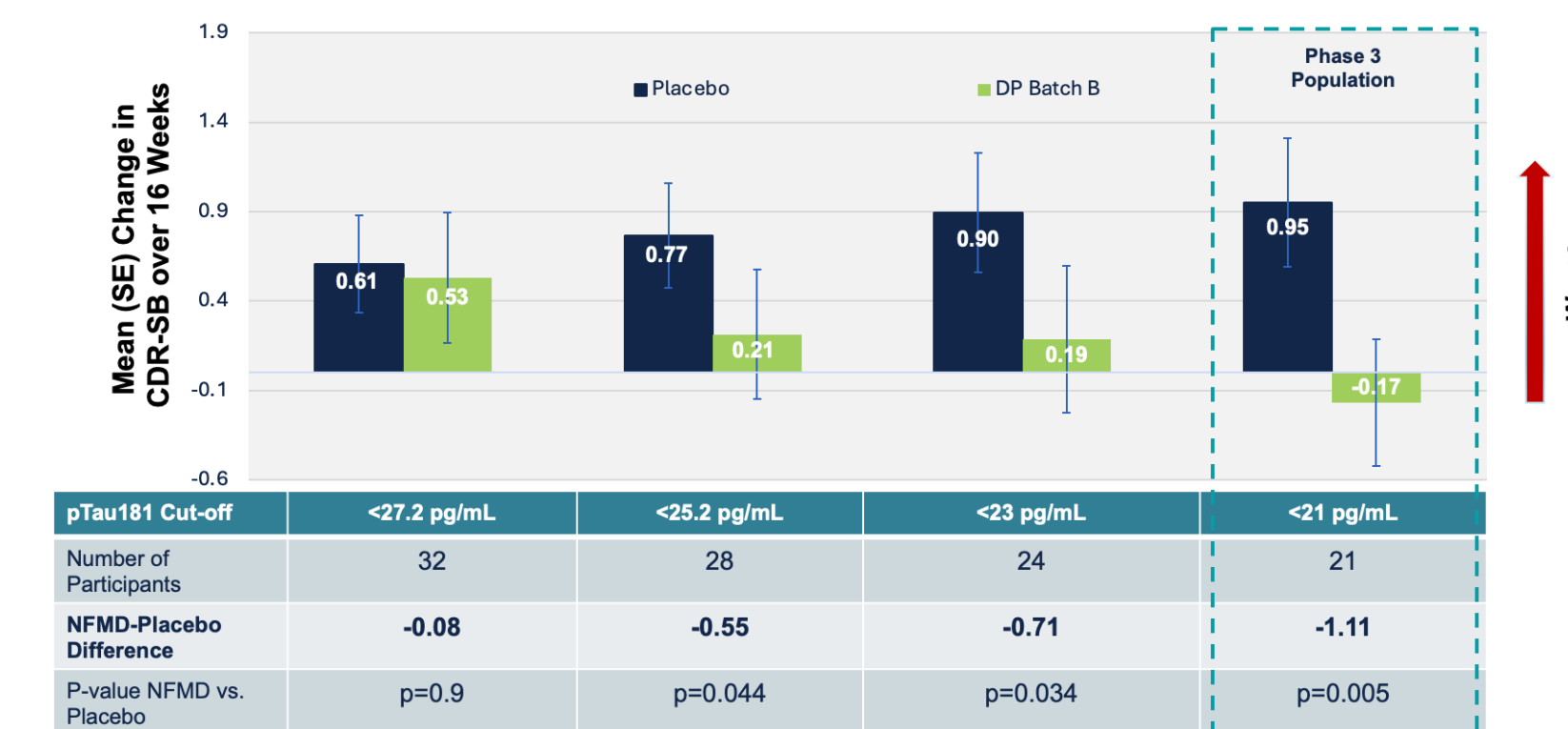
Change in CDR-SB During Placebo Controlled Phase by Trough Plasma Drug Concentration (C_{trough}) in <21 pTau181 Subset



Neftamapimod Plasma Drug Concentration Were Lower Than Expected with Batch A During Randomized Phase and At Expected Levels with Batch B During the Extension Phase



With Achieving Expected Plasma Drug Concentrations, Batch B Demonstrates Improvement on Change in CDR-SB in Within-Participant Comparison to Placebo



- The Phase 2a study demonstrated improvement versus placebo on CDR-SB, particularly in participants with "pure" DLB (without AD co-pathology); this effect was not replicated in the current study.
- Exploratory analyses identified treatment effects favoring neflamapimod on CDR-SB during the placebo-controlled period among participants with low screening plasma p-tau181 (<21 pg/mL) and among those with trough plasma concentrations (C_{trough}) above the study median. These findings suggest that the negative primary outcome was driven by inclusion of a higher-than-targeted proportion of participants with AD co-pathology and lower-than-expected neflamapimod exposure.
- A plasma p-tau181 cut-off of <21 pg/mL (v2.1 Simoa assay), a threshold recently identified as the optimal cut-off to exclude AD pathology (Doecke et al., 2025), enriched for the most treatment responsive patients both during the randomized phase and in the extension.
- The findings with Batch B further support that lower-than-expected neflamapimod exposure contributed to the primary result, as well support the choice of 50mg TID as the dose for phase 3.