

Suven to report research findings on Alzheimer's disease

12 July 2013 | News | By BioSpectrum Bureau

Suven to report research findings on Alzheimer's disease



Suven Life Sciences has an excellent portfolio of new molecules through four mechanisms of action using 5-HT6, 5-HT4, H3 and Neuronal Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors for the treatment of cognitive impairment in Alzheimer's disease symptomatically but also possibly useful in reducing the disease progression. Suven scientists are presenting pre-clinical and clinical data on these molecule and other NCEs on cognitive impairment and memory related disorders.

The company is presenting several exciting new results and data presentations from Suven's portfolio of investigational neuroscience new chemical entities (NCEs) are being presented at Alzheimer's Association International Conference(AAIC) being held in Boston, USA during July 13-18, 2013.

AAIC is the world's largest conference of its kind, bringing together researchers from around the world to report and discuss groundbreaking research and information on the cause, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

Alzheimer's disease is one of the scourges of modern day health care which is the largest and fastest growing unmet medical need and Suven is in the forefront of developing a drug for the treatment of this debilitating disease. Alzheimer's is a dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior. Alzheimer's is not just a memory loss as everyone thinks but Alzheimer's kills.

Suven has been focused on discovering, developing and commercializing novel pharmaceutical products, which are first in class or best in class therapies through the use of GPCR targets. The Company has twelve (12) internally-discovered therapeutic drug candidates currently in pre-clinical stage of development targeting conditions such as ADHD, dementia, depression, Huntington's disease and Parkinson's disease in addition to clinical candidate SUVN-502 for Alzheimer's disease and Schizophrenia.