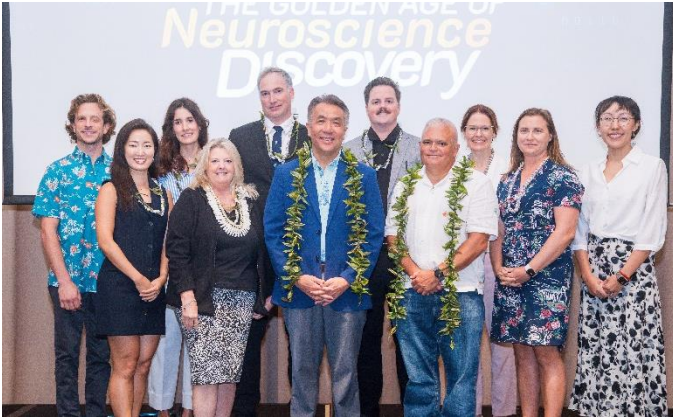


Prasinezumab - Potentially First Disease Modifying Treatment to Slow Progression of Parkinson's by Binding Aggregated α -Synuclein – PARAISO **Research conducted at Hawaii Parkinson's Center**



According to [Prothena and Roche](#), Parkinson's disease affects over 10 million people globally. Currently, symptomatic treatments that effectively alleviate motor symptoms however, there are no therapies that slow down or stop the clinical progression of Parkinson's disease. Prasinezumab may have the potential to become the first disease-modifying treatment for people with Parkinson's disease.

Prasinezumab is an investigational monoclonal antibody designed to bind aggregated alpha-synuclein and thereby reduce neuronal toxicity. By reducing the build-up of

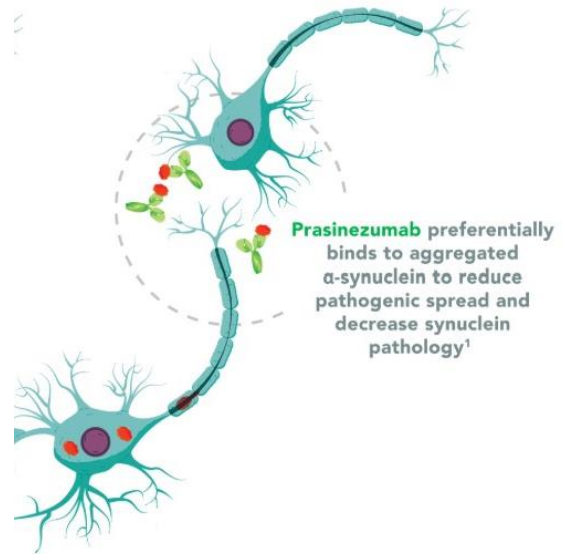
alpha-synuclein protein in the brain, prasinezumab can potentially prevent further accumulation and spreading between cells, which may slow progression of the disease.

PADOVA investigated Prasinezumab in 586 people with early-stage Parkinson's disease, treated for a minimum of 18 months while on stable symptomatic treatment. Prasinezumab showed potential clinical efficacy trends towards reduced motor progression at 104 weeks (two years) were observed, showing 30-40% relative reduction versus placebo across the overall and levodopa-treated populations. Prasinezumab continues to be well tolerated and no new safety signals were observed in the study. The safety database for prasinezumab consists of data from more than 900 Parkinson's disease study participants that have been treated with the investigational medicine, of which more than 750 remain in open label treatment with over 500 treated for 1.5-5 years.

Who qualifies? Diagnosed with PD and Currently on medications. Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Intravenous (IV) Prasinezumab in Participants With Early-Stage Parkinson's Disease (PARAISO).



"Our team of neurologists, neuroscience specialists and researchers in Hawaii cannot be more proud to be part of this ground breaking research to develop treatments to potentially slow Parkinson's disease progression" says [Kore Liow, MD](#), Principal Investigator, Neurologist & Neuroscience Chair at Hawaii Pacific Neuroscience & Clinical Professor of Medicine (Neurology), University Hawaii JABSOM



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