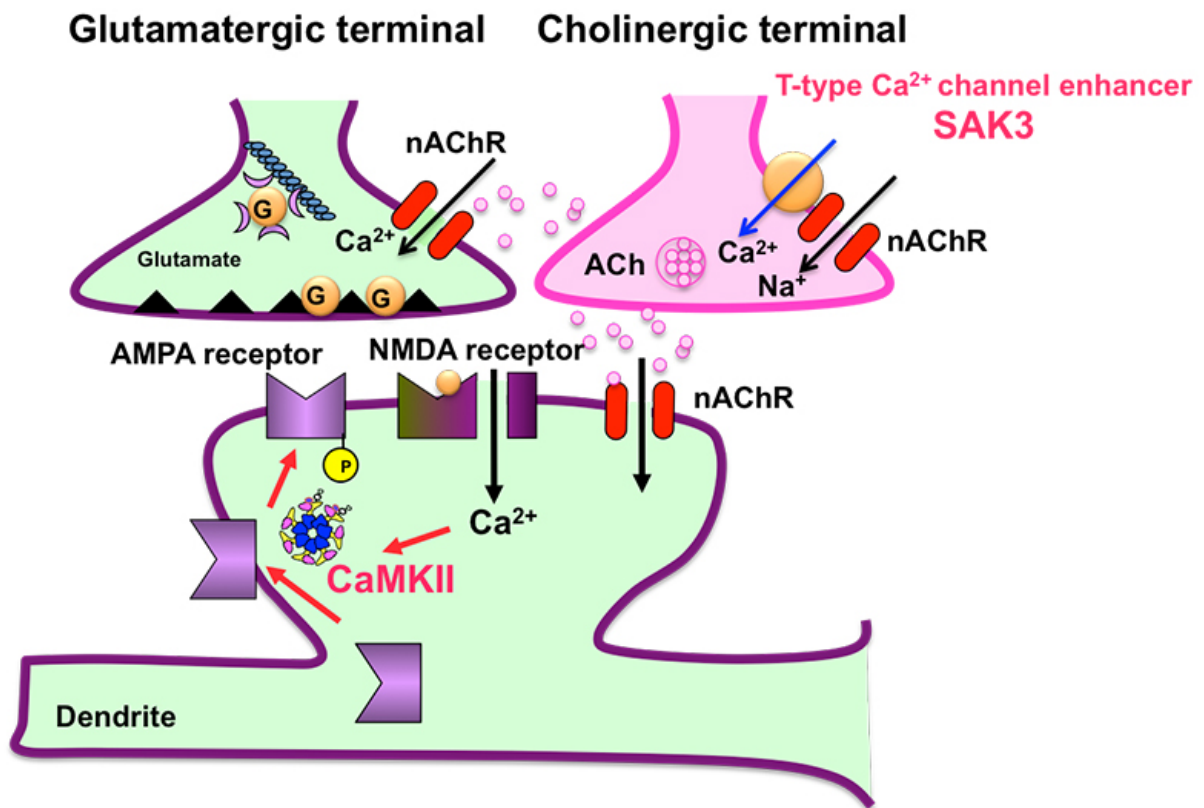


New drug SAK3 may offer hope to Alzheimer's disease patients

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The discovery of SAK3 to enhance T-type calcium channels in nerve terminals.
Credit: Kohji Fukunaga

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter in the brain that plays an important role in controlling attention and cognition. Acetylcholine system

dysfunction is believed to be one of the causes of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and vascular dementia.

Now, a new [drug](#) that could treat Alzheimer's disease, SAK3, has been developed by a Japanese research group led by Tohoku University Professor Kohji Fukunaga.

In their study, the researchers found that the T-type calcium channel enhancer, SAK3, stimulates the release of acetylcholine in the brain and improves cognition by activating the memory molecule CaMKII. According to Professor Fukunaga, SAK3 also reduces the production of [amyloid beta protein](#) in the study's model mice. This, he says, could lead to the development of the first disease-modifying drug to prevent mild to severe Alzheimer disease.

SAK3 is now in the preclinical stage of drug development, and has so far proven to be safe and well-tolerated in animal experiments. Clinical trials are expected to begin in the next few years.

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More information: Yasushi Yabuki et al, Pharmacological properties of SAK3, a novel T-type voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel enhancer, *Neuropharmacology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1016/j.neuropharm.2017.01.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropharm.2017.01.011)

Provided by Tohoku University

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