Folch J.

Petrov D.

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Masitinib for the treatment of mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a degenerative neurological disorder that is the most common cause of dementia and disability in older patients. Available treatments are symptomatic in nature and are only sufficient to improve the quality of life of AD patients temporarily. A potential strategy, currently under investigation, is to target cell-signaling pathways associated with neurodegeneration, in order to decrease neuroinflammation, excitotoxicity, and to improve cognitive functions. Current review centers on the role of neuroinflammation and the specific contribution of mast cells to AD pathophysiology. The authors look at masitinib therapy and the evidence presented through preclinical and clinical trials. Dual actions of masitinib as an inhibitor of mast cell-glia axis and a Fyn kinase blocker are discussed in the context of AD pathology. Masitinib is in Phase III clinical trials for the treatment of malignant melanoma, mastocytosis, multiple myeloma, gastrointestinal cancer and pancreatic cancer. It is also in Phase II/III clinical trials for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and AD. Additional research is warranted to better investigate the potential effects of masitinib in combination with other drugs employed in AD treatment. © 2014 Informa UK, Ltd.

Alzheimer
inflammation
masitinib
neurodegeneration
tau
masitinib
stem cell factor receptor
masitinib
protein kinase inhibitor
stem cell factor receptor
thiazole derivative
Alzheimer disease
cell interaction
drug efficacy
drug mechanism
drug metabolism
glia cell
human
mast cell
nervous system inflammation
nonhuman
pharmacodynamics
phase 1 clinical trial (topic)
phase 2 clinical trial (topic)
phase 3 clinical trial (topic)
Review

animal
chemistry
metabolism
Alzheimer Disease
Animals
Humans
Protein Kinase Inhibitors
Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-kit
Thiazoles

Alzheimer disease