Clinical Study Protocol Synopsis

A study to test different doses of E2814 given together with lecanemab in participants with early Alzheimer's disease

Full Study Title:	A Phase 2, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind, Parallel-Group, Dose-Finding Study to Evaluate Safety, Tolerability, and Biomarker Efficacy of E2814 With Concurrent Lecanemab Treatment in Subjects With Early Alzheimer's Disease
US Clinical Study Number:	NCT06602258
Study Sponsor:	Eisai Inc., Nutley, NJ, USA Telephone number: +1 201-692-1100

Why is this research needed?

Researchers are looking for a different way to treat people who have early Alzheimer's disease. **Alzheimer's disease** (or **AD**) is a brain disorder that causes problems with memory, thinking, and behavior. Current treatments for AD include medicines that can help reduce some of its symptoms and slow the progression of AD. However, these medicines cannot prevent the disease from getting worse.

Two toxic proteins are thought to cause AD: tau and amyloid. **E2814** may help treat early AD by attacking tau protein in the brain. **Lecanemab** is an approved medicine in some countries that attacks amyloid protein in the brain.

In this study, researchers want to test different doses of E2814 when given together with lecanemab in participants with early AD.

What treatment is being studied?

All participants will receive E2814 or placebo every 4 weeks as an injection into the vein. This type of injection is called an intravenous infusion (or IV infusion). A placebo looks like E2814 but does not have any medicine in it.

All participants will receive lecanemab every week as an injection under the skin. This type of injection is called subcutaneous injection (or SC injection)

Doses of E2814 and lecanemab will be measured in milligrams.

What are the goals of this study?

The primary objective is to investigate how well E2814, when given with lecanemab, may work in reducing tau protein in the brain compared to placebo.

The secondary objectives are to investigate using other tests how well E2814, when given with lecanemab, may work in reducing tau protein in the brain compared to placebo and to learn about the safety of E2814 and lecanemab.

What are the measurements in this study?

1. **Main measurement:** To investigate the primary objective, researchers will do a spinal tap to measure the level of tau protein in the brain.
2. **Secondary measurements:** To investigate the secondary objectives, researchers will use brain scans and other tools to measure the level of brain tau and collect blood samples to check how E2814 and lecanemab behaves in the body. Researchers will also collect information on any medical problems that participants may have during the study.

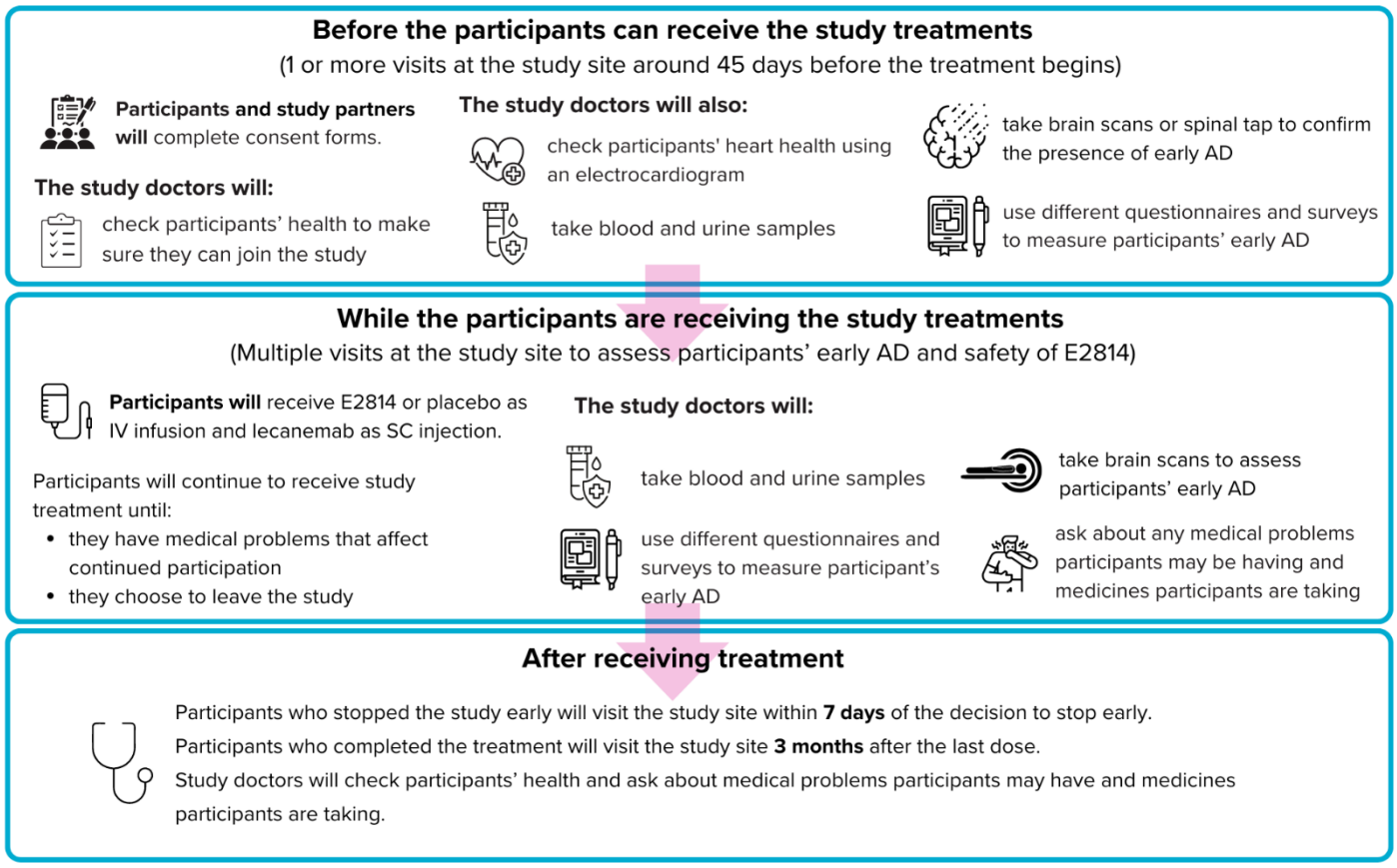
The researchers will also collect other information about E2814. The measurements described above are the most important for this study.

What will happen during the study?

Before participants take part in the study, the doctors will explain the study to the participants and their study partners and answer any questions they may have.

No one involved in the study will know whether participants will receive E2814 or placebo. This is called a double-blind study. Every participant will receive lecanemab in addition to E2814 or placebo.

The chart below shows what will happen in the study.



Who can and cannot take part in this study?

People can take part in this study if they:

- Are 50 to 80 years old
- Are diagnosed with early AD
- Have an appropriate study partner
- Have increased levels of tau and amyloid in the brain

People cannot take part in this study if they:

- Have any medical conditions that may affect study assessments/treatments or pose a safety risk

These are just some of the main requirements. Study doctors will check all requirements to see if a person can join this study. Participation in this study is voluntary. Participants can leave the study at any time.

What are the potential benefits and risks of taking part in this study?

Potential Benefits (Advantages): E2814 and lecanemab may help in treating participants' early AD. The information collected in this study may help doctors learn more about E2814, lecanemab, and AD, which could help people with early AD.

Potential Risks (Disadvantages): E2814 and lecanemab may not help in treating participants' early AD, or participants might have side effects from E2814 or lecanemab. There may be additional risks, which are unknown and unexpected.