[0006a]

In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to a use of an agent comprising 1-(3-(2-(1-Benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl)azetidin-3-ol or a salt thereof as an active ingredient, in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating tauopathy in a human patient who shows the progress of increase in the amount of p-Tau in the brain, wherein the tauopathy is Alzheimer's disease, Probable Alzheimer's disease, Possible Alzheimer's disease, Preclinical Alzheimer's disease, Prodromal Alzheimer's disease, or mild cognitive impairment.

[0006b]

In another aspect, there is provided a use of an agent comprising 1-(3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl)azetidin-3-ol or a salt thereof as an active ingredient , in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating tauopathy in a human patient, wherein the tauopathy is Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Probable Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Possible Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Preclinical Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Prodromal Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, or mild cognitive impairment characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau.

Problem to be Solved by the Invention

[0007]

Drugs which suppress progress of AD by inhibiting neurodegeneration need to be developed early. An object of the present invention is to provide a drug and a method which suppress progress of tauopathy such as AD.

Means for Solving Problem

[0008]

In such circumstances, the present inventors have found that Compound A or a salt thereof has an effect of reducing the amount of p-Tau and an effect of reducing the amount of Aβ in the brain parenchyma, and thus is effective in prevention or treatment of tauopathy, and the present invention has been completed.

[0009]

The present invention provides the following.

(1) An agent for preventing or treating tauopathy, comprising Compound A or a salt thereof as an active ingredient.

(2) The agent for preventing or treating tauopathy according to (1), wherein the agent has an effect of reducing the amount of p-Tau.

(3) The agent for preventing or treating tauopathy according to (2), wherein the amount of p-Tau is an amount of p-Tau in CSF.

(4) The agent for preventing or treating tauopathy according to any one of (1) to (3), wherein the agent has an effect of reducing the amount of Aβ in the brain.

(5) The agent for preventing or treating tauopathy according to any one of (1) to (4), wherein the agent has an effect of increasing the amount of Aβ in CSF.

(6) The agent for preventing or treating tauopathy according to any one of (1) to (5), wherein the agent is orally administered in a dose of 100 mg to 400 mg in terms of Compound A once a day.

CLAIMS

[Claim 1] Use of an agent comprising 1-(3-(2-(1-Benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl)azetidin-3-ol or a salt thereof as an active ingredient, in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating tauopathy in a human patient who shows the progress of increase in the amount of p-Tau in the brain, wherein the tauopathy is Alzheimer's disease, Probable Alzheimer's disease, Possible Alzheimer's disease, Preclinical Alzheimer's disease, Prodromal Alzheimer's disease, or mild cognitive impairment.

[Claim 2] Use of an agent comprising 1-(3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl)azetidin-3-ol or a salt thereof as an active ingredient , in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating tauopathy in a human patient, wherein the tauopathy is Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Probable Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Possible Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Preclinical Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, Prodromal Alzheimer's disease characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau, or mild cognitive impairment characterized by an excessive increase in the amount of p-Tau.

[Claim 3] The use according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the medicament has an effect of reducing the amount of phosphorylated Tau protein.

[Claim 4] The use according to Claim 3, wherein the amount of phosphorylated Tau protein is an amount of phosphorylated Tau protein in CSF.

[Claim 5] The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the medicament has an effect of reducing the amount of amyloid β protein in the brain.

[Claim 6] The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the medicament has an effect of increasing the amount of amyloid β protein in cerebrospinal fluid.

[Claim 7] The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein the medicament is to be orally administered in a dose of 100 mg to 400 mg in terms of 1-(3-(2-(1-Benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl)azetidin-3-ol once a day.

[Claim 8] The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the medicament is to be orally administered in a dose of 160 mg or 320 mg in terms of 1-(3-(2-(1-Benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl)azetidin-3-ol once a day.

[Claim 9] The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, wherein the tauopathy is Alzheimer's disease or mild cognitive impairment.

[Claim 10] The use to any one of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the tauopathy is Alzheimer's disease.

[Claim 11] The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the tauopathy is mild cognitive impairment.

[Claim 12] The use according to Claim 11, wherein the mild cognitive impairment is mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer’s disease (MCI due to AD).