Erratum

Tau Immunotherapies for Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Tauopathies: Progress and Potential Pitfalls

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On page S560 and 561 only four of the six passive trials consisting of antibodies were printed. The points 5 and 6 were excluded from the published article. The full listing, with point 5 and 6 in bold, is given below:

The six passive trials consist of antibodies targeting:
1) tau8–19 in healthy subjects and PSP patients, that was developed by iPerian and subsequently by Bristol-Meyers Squibb and has now been licensed to Biogen [38, 85, 86]. Currently named BIIB092 (previously BMS-986168 and IPN007), it is in Phase I-II for PSP;
2) tau25–30 in AD (Phase II, [87]) and PSP (Phase II; [88]). It was developed by C2N Diagnostics, LLC (C2N 8E12; [32, 89]) and has been licensed to AbbVie (ABBV-8E12);
3) an unidentified epitope that may be phosphoserine 409 (RO7105705) in healthy subjects and AD patients [72, 90];
4) an unidentified epitope (LY3303560) in subjects that are healthy, or with mild cognitive impairments or AD (Phase I, [91, 92]) that is likely a humanized form of the conformational antibody MC1 [73, 93], which as mentioned above has been effective in different mouse studies [20, 31];
5) The middle region of tau in healthy subjects and AD patients (JNJ-63733657) [94, 95], and;
6) Tau235-246 in healthy subjects (UCB0107) [95, 96].

On Page S565, in the Reference section, second column, there were three missing references. The correct listing of references is (with the previous three missing references in bold):

On Page S561, right column, lines 7 and 10, references 94 and 95 should then be changed to references 97 and 98. The correct sentences are:

Advances in tau brain imaging have now resulted in several promising β-sheet dye compounds that appear to be selective for tau aggregates, although non-specific binding has now been reported for some of them and their use discontinued [97, 98]. Also, these probes are not good at detecting non-AD tauopathies, suggesting some structural differences in the tau lesions [97, 98].

Finally, one ongoing passive tau antibody trial was missed. BIIB076, against an unidentified epitope, originally developed by Neurimmune (NI-105, 6C5), was acquired by Biogen and is currently in Phase I trial in healthy subjects and AD patients (NCT03056729). It has shown target engagement without apparent toxicity in cynomolgus monkeys (Czerkowicz J et al., Alzheimer’s & Dementia, July 2017, Vol. 13, Issue 7, Supplement, page P1271).