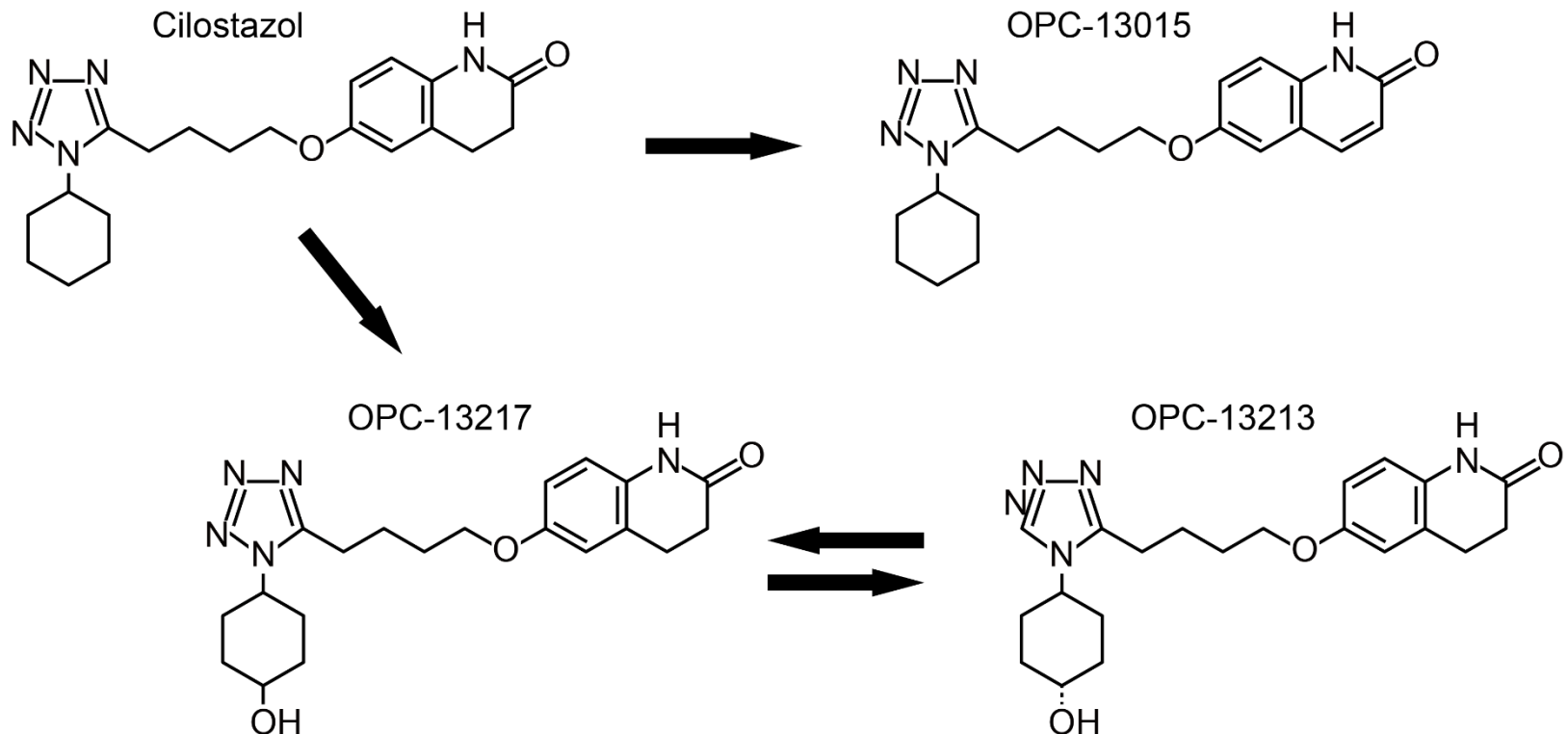


Metabolites of cilostazol

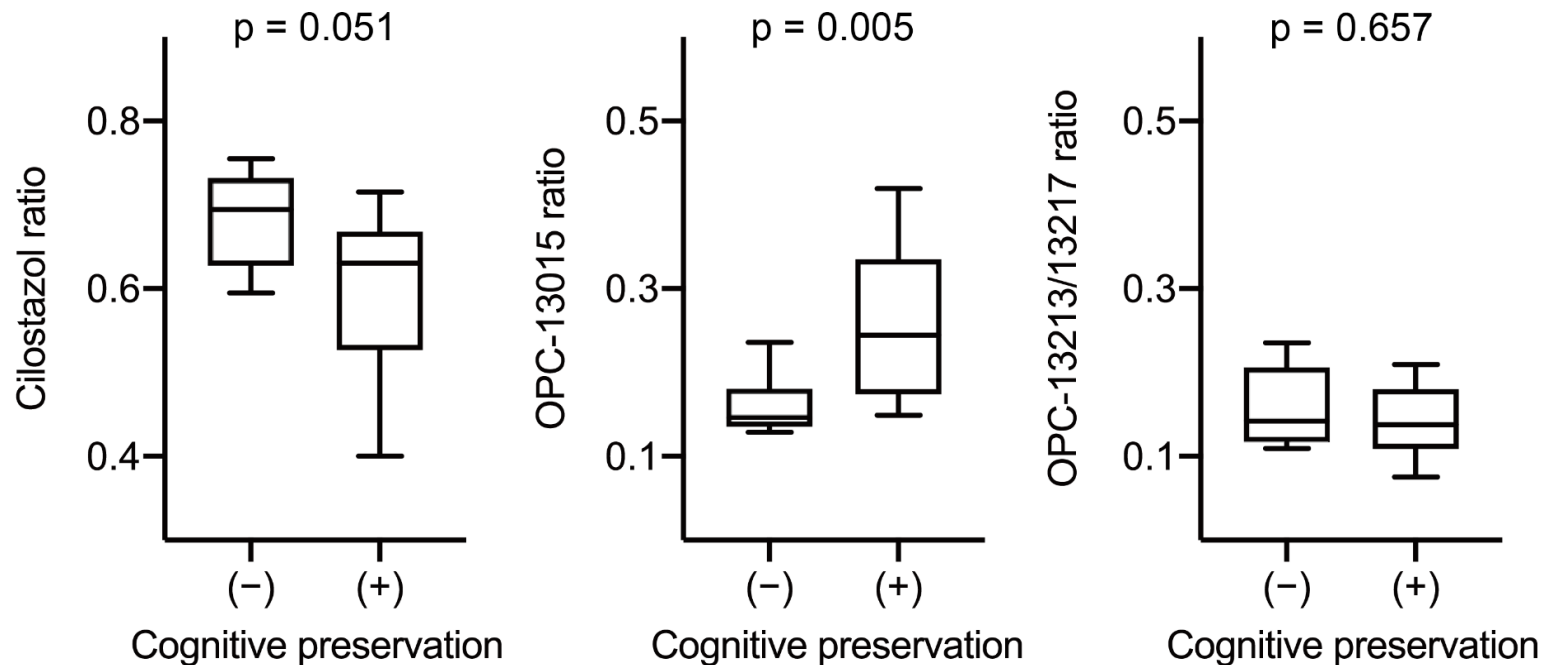
OPC-13015 possesses stronger inhibitory effects on PDE-3 than cilostazol or other metabolites.



Our hypothesis: the specific conversion to OPC-13015 is associated with the amelioration of cognitive impairment.

Cognitive preservation related to high OPC-13015

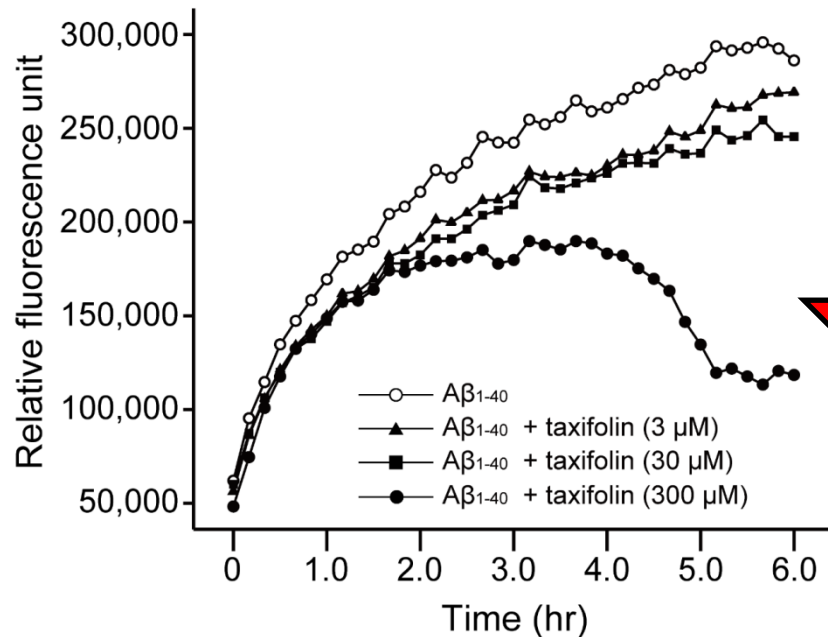
Both the absolute value of OPC-13015 concentration and the OPC-13015 ratio was significantly higher in patients with cognitive preservation ($n = 11$; change in MoCA from baseline to follow-up ≥ 0) than those without cognitive preservation ($n = 8$; change in MoCA from baseline to follow-up < 0).



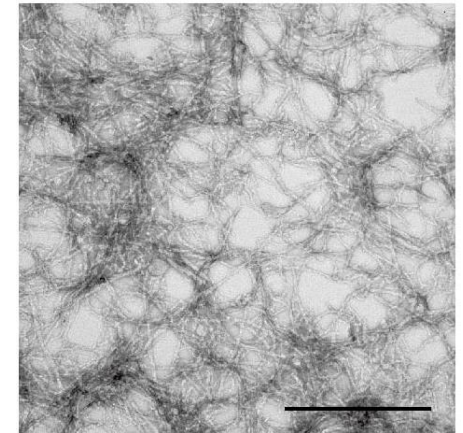
Taxifolin inhibited $A\beta_{40}$ aggregation.

Concentration-dependent inhibition by Taxifolin (TFL)

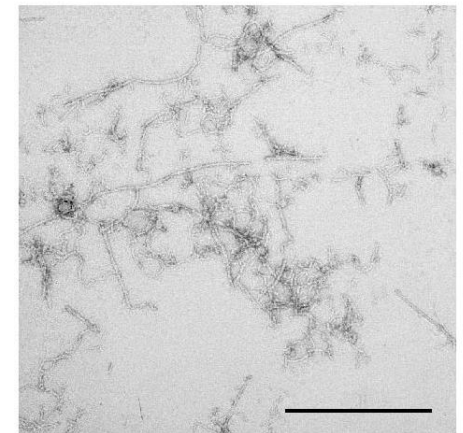
$A\beta$ disaggregation



$A\beta_{1-40}$



$A\beta_{1-40}$
+
TFL
(300 μ M)

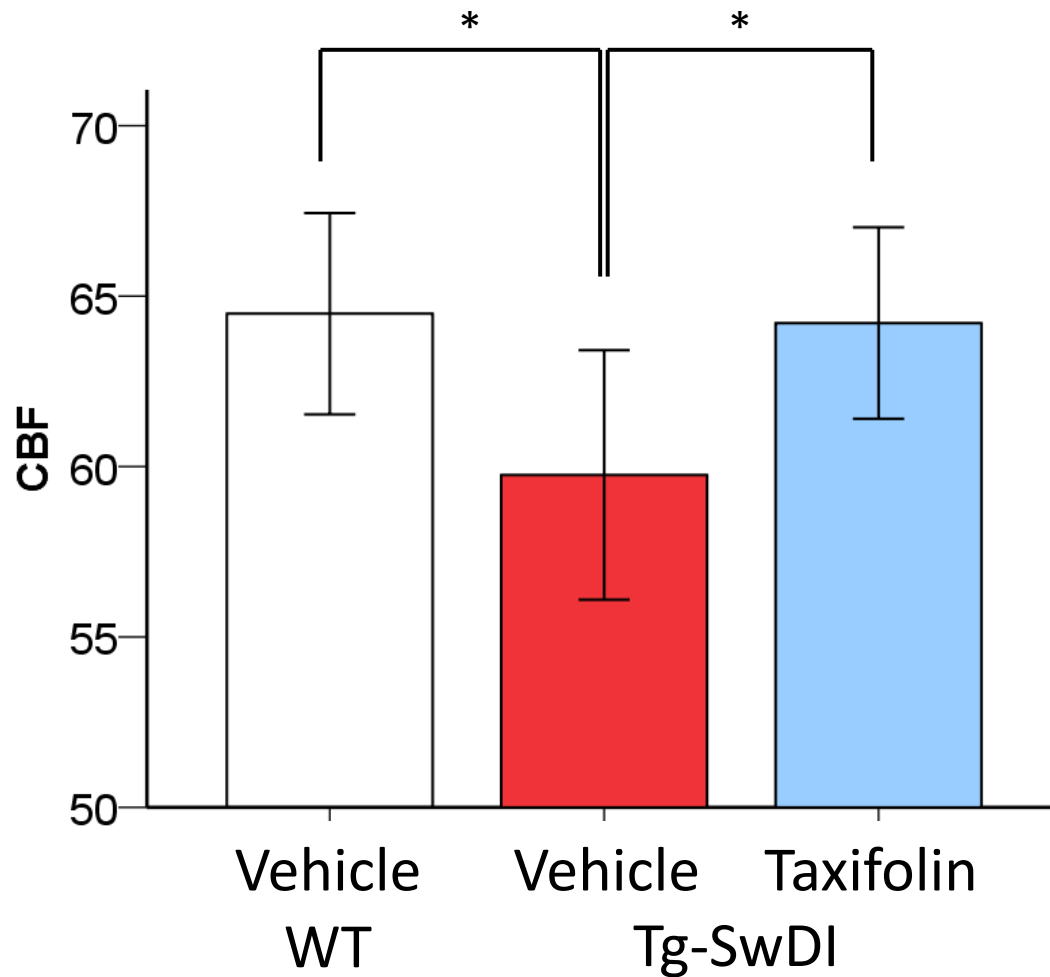


TEM

500 nm

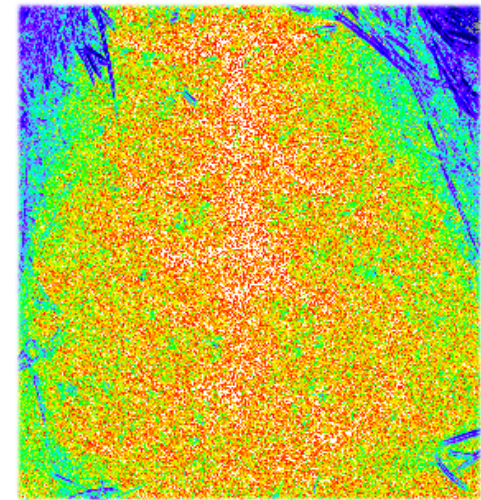
Taxifolin recovered the CBF reduction.

12M

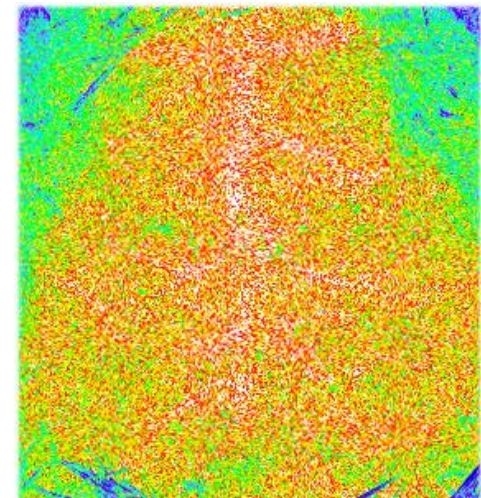


Laser speckle flowmetry

Bar: SD * p < 0.05 (ANOVA)



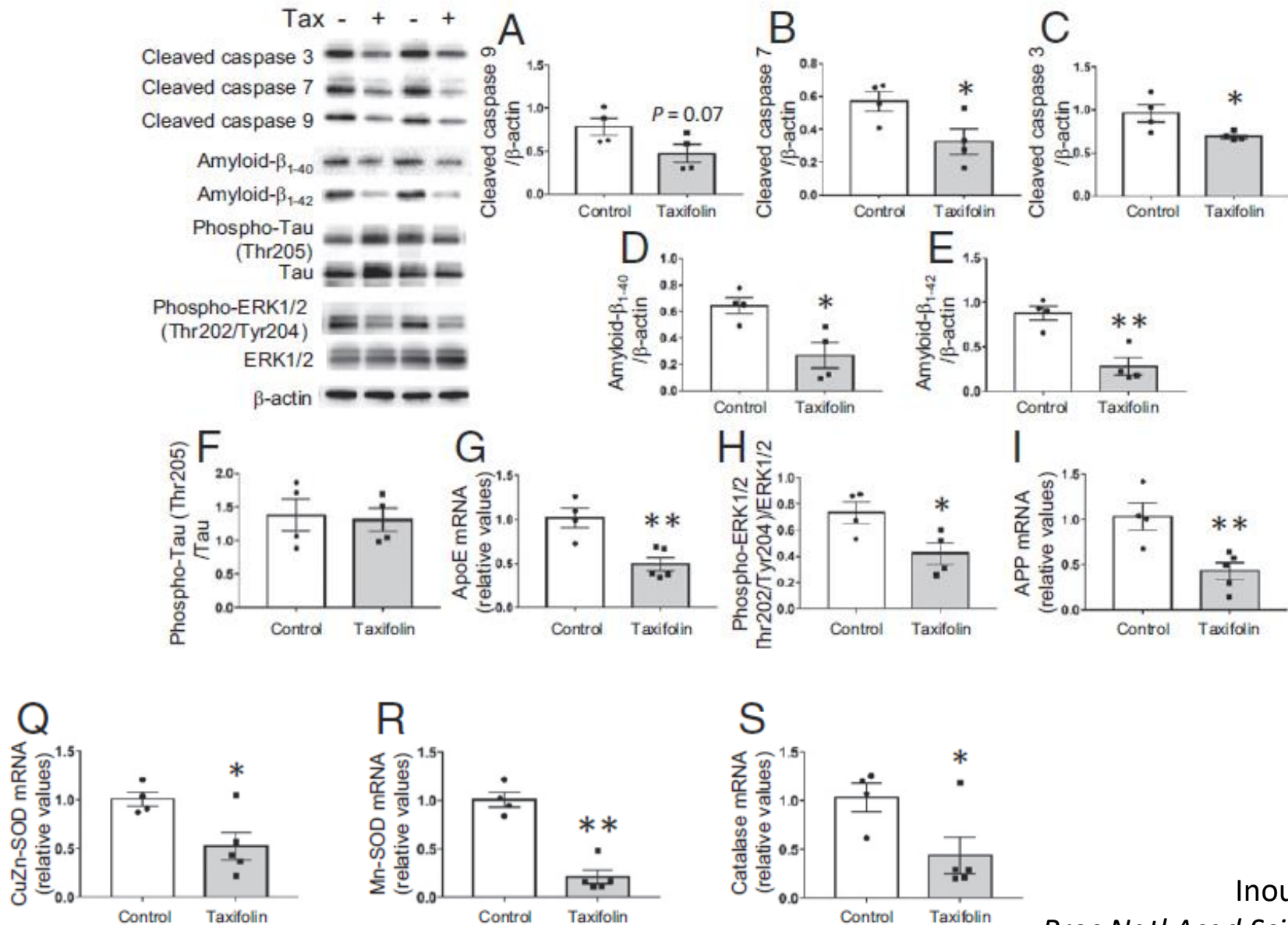
Vehicle



Taxifolin

Saito S, et al. *Acta Neuropathol Commun* 2017

Pleiotropic effects of taxifolin



Inoue T, et al.

Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2019