

Targeting γ 1-containing GABA-A receptors spares γ 2-benzodiazepine mediated neurophysiological impairments in human volunteers

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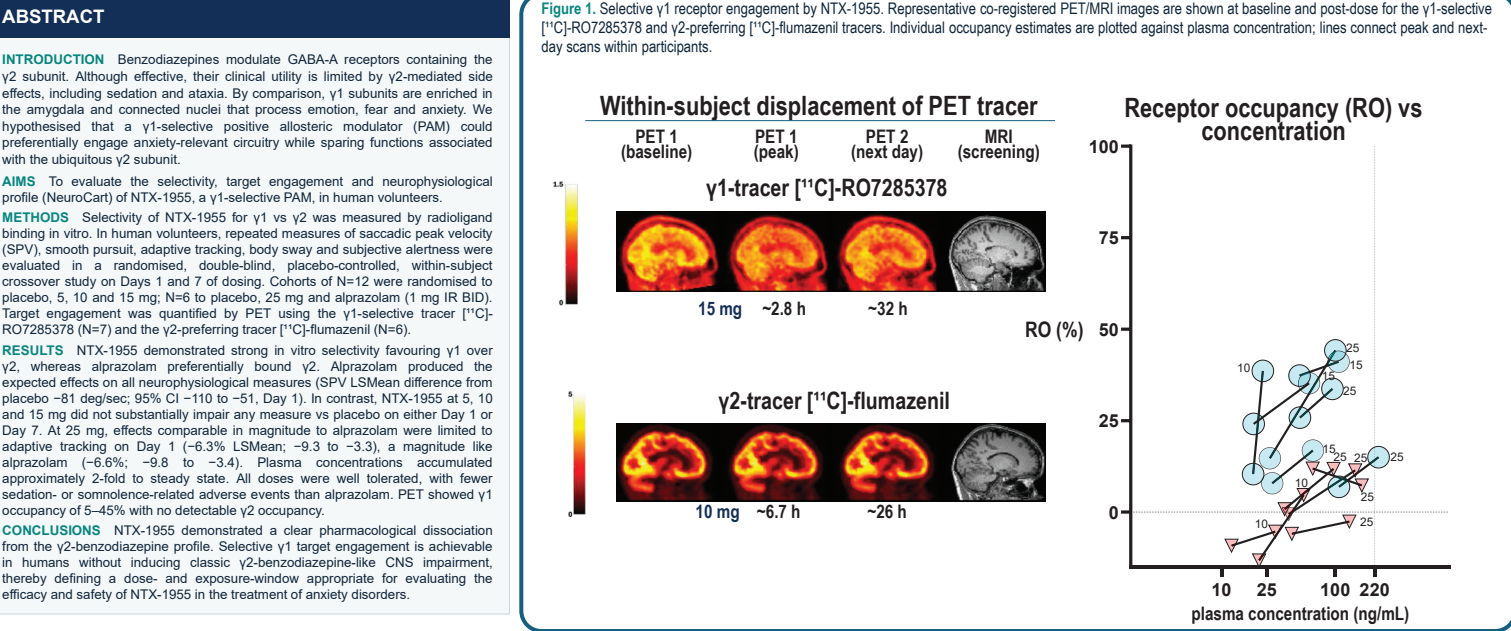


Figure 2. Neurophysiological effects of NTX-1955 relative to placebo and alprazolam. Least-squares mean differences from placebo with 95% confidence intervals are shown on Days 1 and 7. Large symbols denote pooled estimates across study parts; smaller symbols denote part-specific estimates. NTX-1955 5–15 mg did not reproduce the broad alprazolam-like profile; at 25 mg, alprazolam-magnitude impairment emerged on adaptive tracking (Day 1) without the broad oculomotor/postural profile of alprazolam.

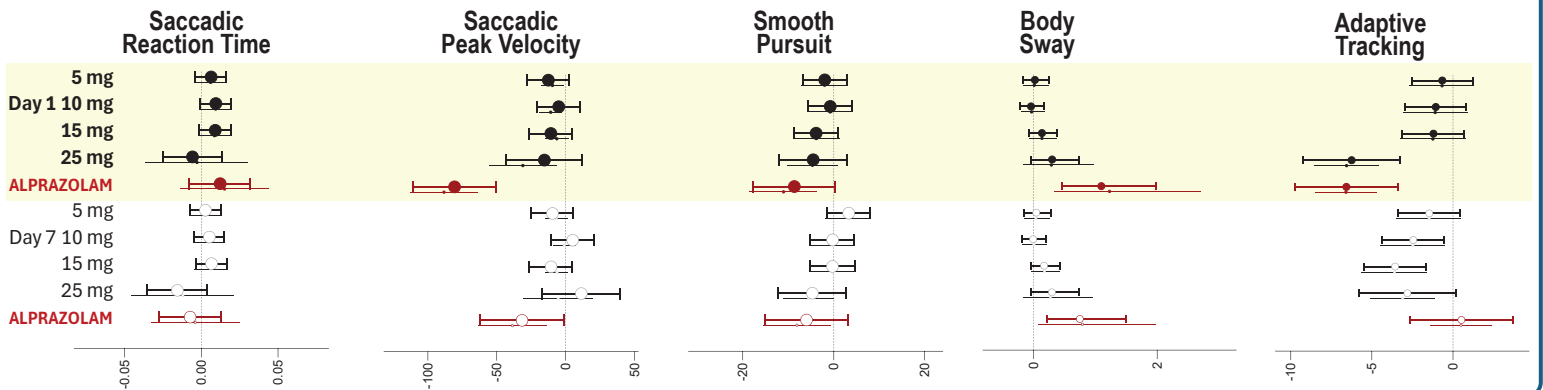


Figure 3. Time course of neurophysiological effects following NTX-1955 and alprazolam. Least-squares mean change from baseline is shown for saccadic reaction time, saccadic peak velocity, smooth pursuit, body sway and adaptive tracking. Blue curves indicate NTX-1955 doses, with darker blue indicating higher doses; red curves indicate alprazolam. Grey shading represents the placebo 95% confidence interval and whiskers the 95% confidence intervals for treatment estimates. Day 1 timepoints are relative to the first dose and Day 7 timepoints to the final dose.

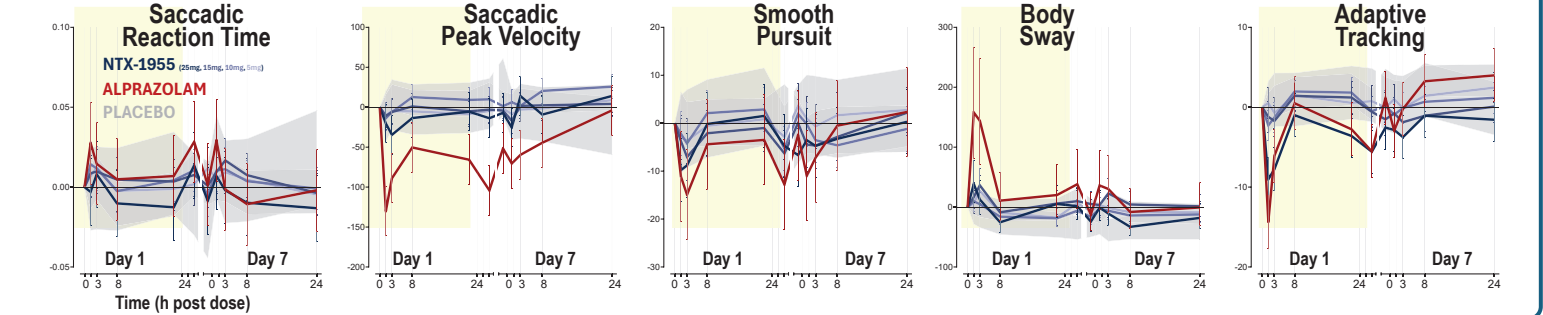


Figure 4. Study designs and disposition of participants

