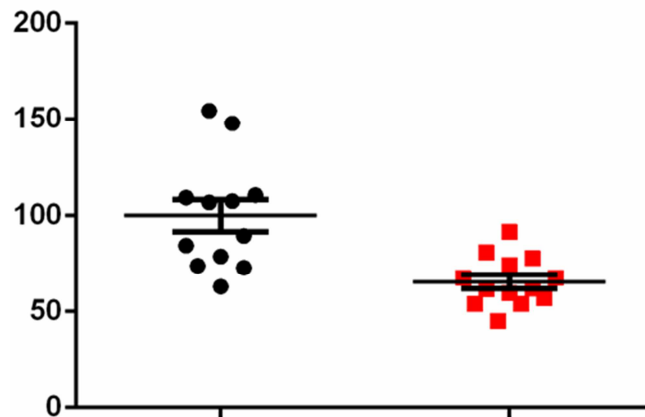


TECHNOLOGY OFFER

A novel serum-marker for the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease



Serum level of the said biomarker in healthy people (CTR; n= 12) and in Alzheimer patients (AD ; n=13). (Slot blot with murine mAB). (ua : unités arbitraires) © Jean-Maurice DELABAR, Nathalie JANEL.

PROBLEM Alzheimer's Disease (AD) diagnosis relies primarily on neuropsychological tests. There is a need for biomarkers to help diagnosing AD

SOLUTION A plasmatic-based biomarker to help diagnosing AD faster and at early-stages

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a heterogeneous long-term degenerative disease which diagnosis relies primarily on neuropsychological tests and invasive and heavy procedures such as MRI and dosages of cerebrospinal fluid samples. Therefore, there is a need for performing, robust and non-invasive biomarkers to help diagnosing AD patients. Besides, and given AD's long-term degeneration, there is an unmet medical need for diagnostics allowing early-stage assessment of AD as well as for biomarkers for treatment efficacy monitoring. **This offer comprises a plasmatic biomarker that achieved a significant difference between sets of AD and healthy patients (n=25), with a potential to help diagnosing AD faster with a biology-related marker.**

Competitive advantages

- Plasmatic diagnostic available as routine and non-invasive test
- Early diagnosis allowing early treatment.

Development Stage and IP

- International patent application: filed on 08/02/2014; J-M. Delabar *et al.*
- Development stage: Clinical validation on wider cohort ongoing (AD vs. Non-AD), development of a specific antibody.
- Remaining development: Final clinical validation

Applications

- AD diagnostic
- Potential for patient stratification at early-stages of AD
- Potential in treatment-efficacy monitoring

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