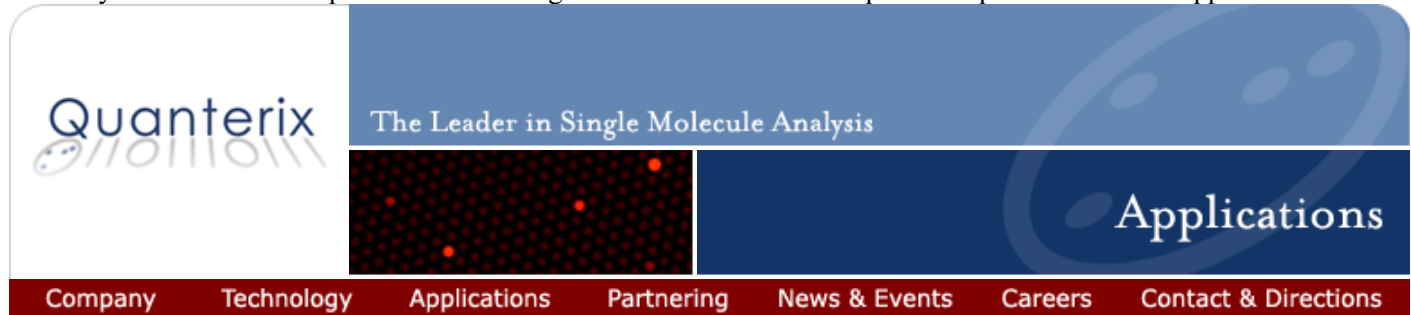


The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20100529185326/http://www.quanterix.com:80/applications/ad.h...>



Applications: Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

High-Sensitivity
Immunodiagnosics
(Digital ELISA)

Prostate Cancer
Recurrence Monitoring

Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

It is estimated that 5.3 million Americans, or approximately one in eight people over the age of 65, are living with AD, which necessitates long-term care services in excess of \$148 billion annually. In clinical practice today, a diagnosis of AD is derived from patient history, neuropsychological and routine laboratory tests, and imaging studies to exclude other causes of dementia and treatable forms of disease. The accuracy of diagnosis among experienced clinicians is approximately 85%, and even lower at the primary care level. Objective diagnostic tests could therefore aid in the clinical workup of patients. Existing laboratory tests currently measure proteins present in cerebral spinal fluid (CSF). However, because CSF collection requires an invasive lumbar puncture (spinal tap), these tests are not widely utilized in primary care settings or geriatric practices. For the first time, using Quanterix's SiMoA technology, it is now possible to detect these same proteins with a simple blood test, even though they are present in the blood at exceedingly low concentrations, well below the limit of detection achieved by standard testing methods.

Quanterix is developing an Alzheimer's Disease test panel test that will enable "rule in" diagnosis of AD from a simple blood test, eliminating the need for invasive medical procedures, shortening time to diagnosis, and reducing the use of expensive imaging modalities. Quanterix will enter into clinical collaborations to validate that the changing levels of these biomarkers track with disease progression.

Selected biomarkers from this test panel may also have clinical utility in diagnosing other neurological disorders including Parkinson's disease, bipolar disorder, stroke and traumatic brain injury (TBI).

The primary care doctors, internists, geriatricians; these are the people who are on the front-line diagnosing and caring for people with cognitive impairment and dementia. And I believe that this is also the group who would appreciate and benefit the most from having a simple blood-based panel available.

John Growdon, MD Massachusetts General Hospital

