Plasma biomarkers for Alzheimer’s disease: a field-test in a memory clinic

Daniele Altomare*, PhD; Sara Stampacchia*, PhD; Federica Ribaldi, PhD; Szymon Tomczyk, PhD; Claire Chevalier, PhD; Géraldine Poulain, MS; Saina Asadi, MS; Bianca Bancila, MS; Moira Marizzoni, PhD; Marta Martins, MS; Aurelien Lathuiliere, MD, PhD; Max Scheffler, MD; Nicholas J. Ashton, PhD; Henrik Zetterberg, MD, PhD; Kaj Blennow, MD; Ilse Kern, MD, PhD; Miguel Frias, PhD; Valentina Garibotto, MD; Giovanni B. Frisoni, MD

*These authors contributed equally to this work (shared first author).

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**Table S1.** Demographic and clinical features of each subsample of participants with biomarkers assessed through plasma and at least one traditional exam (i.e. PET, CSF, MRI, or FDG-PET).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and clinical features</th>
<th>Amyloid-PET n=142</th>
<th>Tau-PET n=105</th>
<th>MRI n=168</th>
<th>FDG-PET n=64</th>
<th>CSF n=51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>72 (9)</td>
<td>73 (9)</td>
<td>71 (12)</td>
<td>72 (9)</td>
<td>70 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, males</td>
<td>51% (72)</td>
<td>47% (49)</td>
<td>50% (84)</td>
<td>48% (31)</td>
<td>47% (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, years</td>
<td>14 (5)</td>
<td>14 (5)</td>
<td>15 (6)</td>
<td>14 (6)</td>
<td>15 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR</td>
<td>0.5 (0.5) [19]</td>
<td>0.5 (0.1) [9]</td>
<td>0.5 (0.5) [39]</td>
<td>0.5 (0.0) [7]</td>
<td>0.5 (0.1) [11]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU</td>
<td>27% (39)</td>
<td>26% (27)</td>
<td>42% (71)</td>
<td>9% (6)</td>
<td>20% (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCI</td>
<td>62% (88)</td>
<td>63% (66)</td>
<td>50% (84)</td>
<td>73% (47)</td>
<td>67% (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dementia</td>
<td>11% (15)</td>
<td>11% (12)</td>
<td>8% (13)</td>
<td>17% (11)</td>
<td>14% (7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure S1. Correlations between plasma and traditional amyloid biomarkers (i.e. amyloid-PET and CSF Aβ42).

One plasma p-tau<sub>181</sub>/Aβ<sub>42</sub> value (24.0) was not displayed to improve data visualization (but was included in the analyses). Pearson’s r and its confidence intervals are reported for each correlation.
**Figure S2.** Correlations between plasma and traditional tau biomarkers (i.e. tau-PET and CSF p-tau\textsubscript{181}).

SUVr: standardized uptake value ratio.

One plasma p-tau\textsubscript{181}/\textit{Aβ}_{42} value (24.0) was not displayed to improve data visualization (but was included in the analyses). Pearson’s $r$ and its confidence intervals are reported for each correlation.
Figure S3. Correlations between plasma and traditional neurodegeneration biomarkers (i.e. hippocampal volume, and FDG-PET).

Two plasma NfL values (188.1 pg/ml and 260.1 pg/ml) were not displayed to improve data visualization (but were included in the analyses). Pearson’s r and its confidence intervals are reported for each correlation.
**Figure S4.** Diagnostic accuracy of plasma biomarkers over homologous traditional biomarkers.

- **Amyloid-PET**
- **CSF Aβ₄₂**
- **Tau-PET**
- **CSF p-tau₁₈₁**
- **MRI MTA score**
- **FDG-PET**
Amyloid-PET positivity: visual reading. CSF Aβ42 positivity: < 880.5 pg/ml.

Tau-PET positivity: Braak stages IV-VI. CSF p-tau181 positivity: > 80.5 pg/ml.

Figure S5. Test-retest variability of plasma p-tau$_{181}$ and plasma NfL.

Pearson’s $r$ and its confidence intervals are reported for each correlation.