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## News Release

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**MULTIMEDIA ALERT:** For audio and video of Dr. Trushina talking about the research, visit the [Mayo Clinic News Network](#).

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### **For Immediate Release**

#### **New Mayo Clinic Approach Could Lead to Blood Test to Diagnose Alzheimer's in Earliest Stage**

ROCHESTER, Minn. — Blood offers promise as a way to detect Alzheimer's disease at its earliest onset, Mayo Clinic researchers say. They envision a test that would detect distinct metabolic signatures in blood plasma that are synonymous with the disease — years before patients begin showing cognitive decline. Their study was recently published online in the journal PLOS ONE.

Researchers analyzed cerebrospinal fluid and plasma samples from 45 people in the Mayo Clinic Study on Aging and Mayo Clinic Alzheimer's Disease Center (15 with no cognitive decline, 15 with mild cognitive impairment and 15 with Alzheimer's disease). They detected significant changes in the cerebrospinal fluid and plasma in those with cognitive decline and Alzheimer's. Most important, changes in plasma accurately reflected changes in the cerebrospinal fluid, validating blood as a reliable source for the biomarker development.

The team uses a relatively new technique called metabolomics, which measures the chemical fingerprints of metabolic pathways in the cell — sugars, lipids, nucleotides, amino acids and fatty acids — to detect the changes. Metabolomics assesses what is happening in the body at a given time and at a fine level of detail, giving scientists insight into the cellular processes that underlie a disease. In this case, the metabolomic profiles showed changes in metabolites related to mitochondrial function and energy metabolism, further confirming that altered mitochondrial energetics is at the root of the disease process.

The researchers hope that identified changes in the metabolic pathways could lead to the panel of biomarkers, which can eventually be used on a larger scale for early diagnosis, monitoring of Alzheimer's progression, and evaluating therapeutic approaches, says co-author Eugenia Trushina, Ph.D., a Mayo Clinic pharmacologist.

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"We want to use these biomarkers to diagnose the Alzheimer's disease before symptoms appear — which can be decades before people start exhibiting memory loss," Dr. Trushina says. "The earlier we can detect the disease, the better treatment options we will be able to offer."

The study was funded by grants from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to Dr. Trushina, grant number R01ES020715; the National Institute on Aging to the Mayo Clinic Study of Aging, grant number AG006786; and the National Institute on Aging award to the Mayo Clinic Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, grant number AG016574.

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