Title:

CSF biomarkers for dementia disorders: more than Aβ and tau proteins?

dr. ir. Marcel M. Verbeek,
Neurochemist, Associate Professor,
Radboud University Medical Centre, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour,
Department of Neurology, Radboud Alzheimer Centre, Department of Laboratory Medicine,
*Mailing address:* 830 LGEM, Neurochemistry Lab,
P.O. Box 9101
6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
*Visitors:* Geert Grooteplein 10, Route 830, room 4.18
*Phone*: #-31-24-3615192 / 3614567 / pieper \*2309
*Fax*: #31-24-3668754
*E-mail*: m.verbeek@neuro.umcn.nl
***New updates on our Website:*** [**www.Neurochemistry.nl**](http://www.neurochemistry.nl/)

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Abstract

The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) provides a rich source of biomarkers for various neurological disorders. Neurodegenerative processes in the brain may be reflected by abnormal concentrations of biomarkers in the CSF. In Alzheimer’s disease (AD), research over the past 10 years has identified three of such diagnostic biomarkers i.e. amyloid β42 protein, total tau protein and hyperphosphorylated tau protein. These biomarkers have been extensively studied for their value as diagnostic marker for AD pathology, and as predictor of AD in earlier stages of cognitive impairment. Quantification of this triad of biomarkers has become implemented in daily practice in clinical work-up of patients with cognitive dysfunction. However, with these advances, the limitations in the use of these biomarkers have become more evident as well. Therefore, the search for superior or additional biomarkers for dementia disorders is topic of many current research projects.

