

Plasma p-tau217 delivers objective results that can help differentiate Alzheimer's disease (AD) from other neurodegenerative diseases¹

The phosphorylated tau 217 (p-tau217) biomarker can help assess whether mild cognitive impairment (MCI) or dementia is caused by AD,¹⁻³ contributing to a more accurate diagnosis and personalized approaches to care inclusive of additional testing or interventions.

Less invasive, blood-based biomarker testing that may help with an earlier and precise AD diagnosis³



p-tau, inclusive of p-tau217, is a primary, specific, blood-based biomarker for AD pathology.³ Levels of p-tau217 in plasma correspond with amyloid status as assessed via CSF or PET imaging.¹⁻⁵

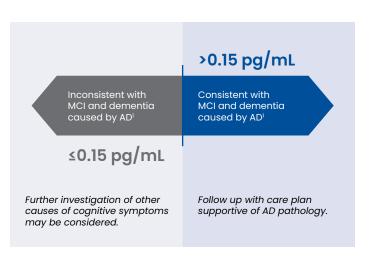


Elevated plasma p-tau217 helps to predict progression of cognitive impairment and over time correlates with further cognitive decline caused by AD.⁶⁻⁷



Plasma p-tau217 can differentiate AD from other neurodegenerative diseases, such as frontotemporal dementia, progressive supranuclear palsy, and Parkinson's disease.¹⁻³

Understanding p-tau217 plasma levels can help optimize care pathways



Visit LifeLabs.com/alzheimers-disease to learn more about our portfolio.

Transforming the cognitive health journey with actionable insights at every stage of patient care

We are proud to offer one of the most comprehensive cognitive health testing portfolios in the industry. Our innovative blood-based diagnostic solutions provide multiple tests for AD biomarkers, empowering you with the diagnostic insights you need to assess the potential risk for AD or dementia and improve the care pathway, inclusive of disease-associated risk, diagnosis, staging, monitoring, and treatment-associated risk.

Test name	Turnaround time	Test use
LifeLabs* Beta-Amyloid 42/40 Ratio, Plasma	12 days	Detect beta-amyloid (Aß) levels, one of the earliest biomarkers associated with AD risk; levels can be monitored over time.
LifeLabs* Phosphorylated tau217 (p-tau217), Plasma	10 days	Determine levels of p-tau217 proteins, a dynamic and specific biomarker to aid in differentiating AD from other neurodegenerative diseases.
LifeLabs [®] Apolipoprotein E (ApoE), Plasma	12 days	Assess ApoE isoforms to help determine hereditary AD risk, as well as risk for amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA).
LifeLabs* Phosphorylated tau181 (p-tau181), Plasma	10 days	Determine levels of p-tau181 proteins, a diagnostic biomarker that is useful in predicting the cognitive decline in AD/MCI patients and correlates with amyloid and tau PET results.
LifeLabs* Neurofilament Light Chain (NfL), Plasma	9 days	Determine levels of NfL to assess neuronal damage from neurodegenerative diseases, such as AD and multiple sclerosis, and traumatic brain injuries like those caused by concussions.
LifeLabs* ABeta 42/40 and p-tau217 Evaluation, Plasma	10 days	Evaluates plasma Aβ42/40 ratios and p-tau217 levels reporting out the likelihood that a symptomatic patient suspected of AD has a High, Indeterminant, or Low likelihood of amyloid pathology consistent with AD.

Please note: all are blood tests.



Minimally invasive, blood-based biomarker testing can provide a comprehensive assessment of cognitive impairment and connect patients to a timely diagnosis and appropriate care at the earliest stages.

Visit **LifeLabs.com/alzheimers-disease** to learn how we are advancing the science behind AD diagnostics. Click here to download requisition.

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Test codes may vary by location. Please contact your local laboratory for more information. Image content features models and is intended for illustrative purposes only.

