

## Supplementary Data

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# Several Direct and Calculated Biomarkers from the Amyloid- $\beta$ Pool in Blood are Associated with an Increased Likelihood of Suffering from Mild Cognitive Impairment

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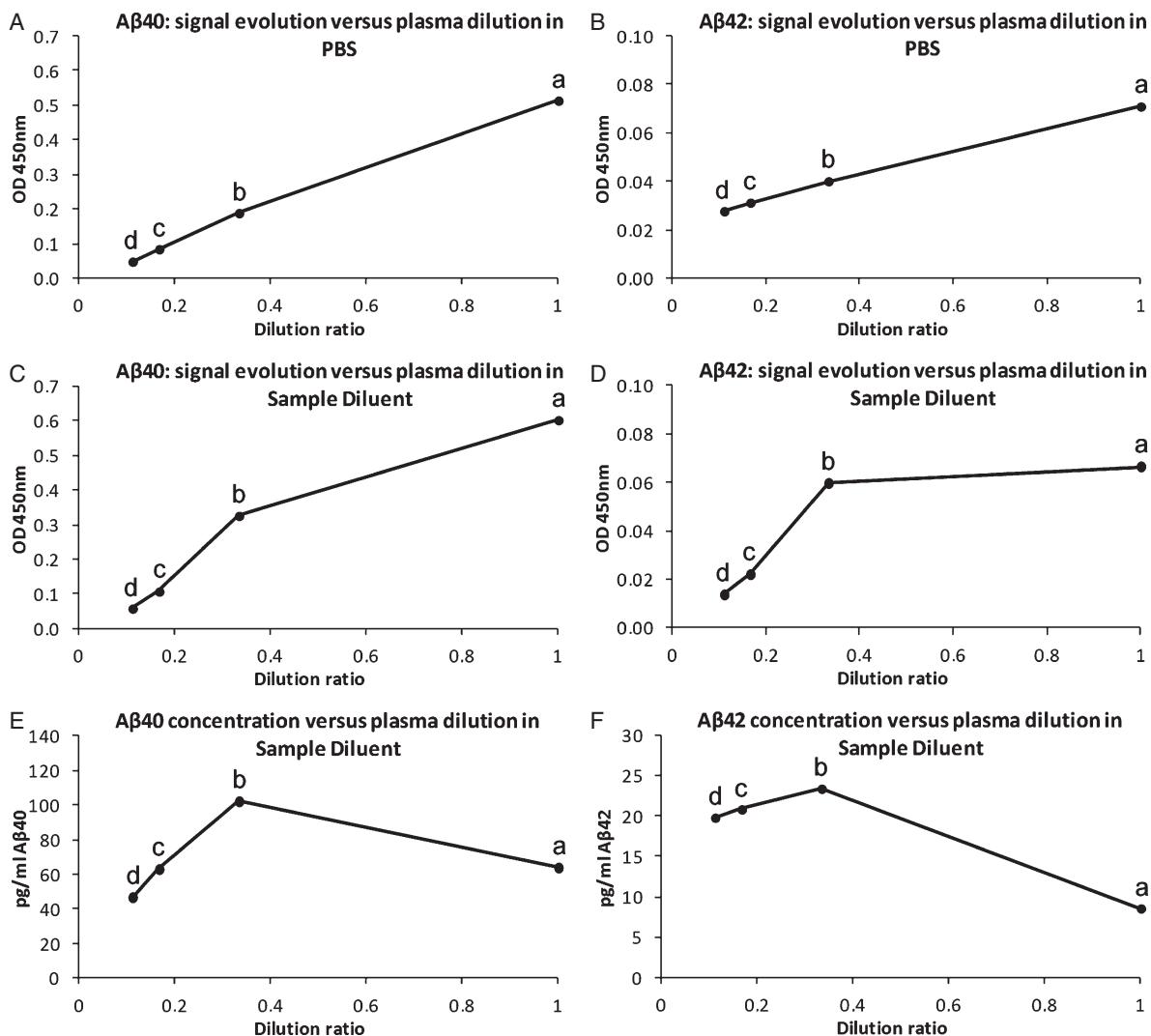
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Supplementary Table 1  
Correlation between amyloid- $\beta$  markers and blood analytes

Spearman's coefficient	DA 40	RP 40	CP 40	DA 42	RP 42	CP 42
RP 40	<b>-0.311*</b>					
DA 40	0.237	-0.131				
DA 42	<b>0.361*</b>	<b>-0.319*</b>	<b>0.456**</b>			
RP 42	-0.120	<b>0.439**</b>	<b>-0.315*</b>	-0.135		
CP 42	0.153	0.189	0.121	0.251	0.117	
Folic acid (ng/ml)	-0.251	0.194	-0.158	0.081	0.036	-0.068
Apolipoprotein E (mg/L)	0.024	-0.126	-0.026	0.213	-0.273	-0.004
Leukocytes ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	0.007	0.054	0.093	-0.079	-0.180	0.102
Erythrocytes ( $10^6/\mu\text{L}$ )	<b>-0.345*</b>	0.008	0.101	<b>-0.346*</b>	-0.196	<b>-0.300*</b>
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	<b>-0.330*</b>	-0.117	0.141	-0.158	-0.226	-0.267
Hematocrit (%)	<b>-0.351*</b>	-0.101	0.094	-0.212	-0.235	-0.257
Mean corpuscular volume (fL)	-0.040	-0.119	-0.052	0.133	0.019	0.160
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (pg)	0.030	-0.110	-0.034	0.237	-0.027	0.100
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (g/dL)	0.136	-0.151	0.165	0.339*	-0.142	0.052
Red blood cell distribution width (%)	-0.140	<b>0.407**</b>	<b>-0.316*</b>	-0.214	<b>0.453**</b>	0.281
Mean platelet volume (fL)	0.125	-0.208	0.110	0.244	-0.175	-0.047
Plateletcrit (%)	-0.026	0.042	-0.028	0.028	-0.008	0.002
Platelets ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	-0.172	0.108	-0.001	-0.178	0.014	-0.161
Neutrophils (%)	-0.057	0.069	-0.093	-0.256	-0.166	-0.149
Lymphocytes (%)	0.030	-0.098	0.116	0.271	0.191	0.141
Monocytes (%)	0.204	-0.185	0.055	<b>0.319**</b>	-0.117	-0.107
Eosinophils (%)	0.167	0.065	0.140	0.056	0.078	0.140
Basophils (%)	-0.175	0.282	<b>-0.395**</b>	-0.233	0.172	0.219
Neutrophils ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	-0.034	0.034	-0.014	-0.161	-0.207	-0.015
Lymphocytes ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	0.031	0.034	0.108	0.082	0.056	0.240
Monocytes ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	0.200	-0.083	0.023	0.094	-0.189	-0.010
Eosinophils ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	0.130	-0.009	0.174	0.066	-0.246	-0.038
Basophils ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	-0.103	0.289	<b>-0.310*</b>	-0.256	0.113	0.235
Basal glucose (mg/dL)	-0.183	-0.069	-0.064	-0.074	0.116	-0.091
Urea (mg/dL)	0.269	-0.232	<b>0.294*</b>	0.275	-0.292*	-0.263
Creatinine (mg/dL)	<b>0.615**</b>	-0.125	0.100	0.250	-0.139	0.003
Uric acid (mg/dL)	0.122	-0.064	-0.041	-0.034	0.040	-0.079
Total protein (g/dL)	-0.060	0.014	<b>-0.295*</b>	-0.175	0.264	0.106
Albumin (g/dL)	-0.146	-0.214	0.094	0.010	-0.269	<b>-0.407**</b>
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	-0.032	-0.236	-0.101	0.136	<b>-0.343*</b>	-0.254
HDL-Cholesterol (mg/dL)	-0.195	0.050	-0.143	0.111	-0.145	-0.085
LDL-Cholesterol (mg/dL)	-0.005	-0.144	-0.189	0.045	-0.231	-0.262
Ferritin (ng/ml)	-0.017	0.076	-0.045	0.045	0.012	-0.129
Homocysteine (nmol/L)	<b>0.344*</b>	0.046	-0.099	0.104	0.187	0.094
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	0.136	<b>-0.291*</b>	0.173	0.039	-0.229	-0.023
Total serum Ig	0.210	-0.112	0.283	<b>0.343*</b>	-0.218	0.044
Vitamin B12 (pg/ml)	0.028	-0.060	-0.140	0.076	-0.210	0.061
C reactive protein (mg/L)	-0.281	-0.013	0.146	0.114	-0.117	-0.152
Serum immunoglobulin M (mg/dL)	-0.278	0.042	0.188	0.108	0.050	0.098
Serum immunoglobulin G (mg/dL)	0.084	-0.009	0.147	0.244	-0.237	-0.032
Serum immunoglobulin A (mg/dL)	<b>0.336*</b>	-0.269	0.232	<b>0.384***</b>	-0.057	0.041
Basal insulin (mcU/mL)	-0.130	-0.063	0.117	-0.022	-0.054	0.081
Free T4 (free thyroxine) levels (ng/dL)	0.289	-0.297	0.015	0.173	-0.078	0.181
Human TSH thyroid stimulating hormone ( $\mu\text{IU}/\text{mL}$ )	-0.119	<b>0.459*</b>	-0.359	0.010	<b>0.409*</b>	-0.149

\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ .



Supplementary Figure 1. Dilutional linearity assessment in plasma samples ( $n=7$ ). a) undiluted plasma; b) 1/3 dilution; c) 1/6 dilution; d) 1/9 dilution. The figure illustrates the signal (A-D) of A $\beta$  concentration (E-F) evolution obtained after serial plasma dilution either in saline buffer (PBS; A-B) or in our formulated Sample Diluent (C-D), both for A $\beta$ <sub>40</sub> (C) and A $\beta$ <sub>42</sub> (D). Serial dilution of plasma in PBS provided a linear association between signal and dilution (A-B). However, when plasma samples were diluted in Sample Diluent (C-D), a lack of dilutional linearity is exhibited with a smaller or almost no signal reduction from the undiluted (a) to the 1/3 dilution (b), followed by a marked signal reduction for the consecutive dilutions. This signal evolution pattern led to a maximum A $\beta$  recovery from the plasma matrix by a 3-fold dilution of plasma in Sample Diluent (E-F).