

New diagnostics for Alzheimer's?

Detecting dementia in the blood

Empa researcher Peter Nirmalraj wants to image proteins with unprecedented precision – and thus gain insights into the molecular pathogenesis of Alzheimer's. This should pave the way for an earlier diagnosis of the dementia disorder via a simple blood test.



Empa researcher Peter Nirmalraj analyzes blood samples using atomic force microscopy (AFM). Image: Empa
If the suspicion of Alzheimer's disease creeps up, those affected must prepare themselves for lengthy and complex procedures until the case is clear. A team from Empa and the Cantonal Hospital of St. Gallen is now in the process of developing a blood test that will enable a reliable diagnosis using atomic force microscopy (AFM). The researchers have recently published their first results of a successful pilot study in the journal *Science Advances* (([link study](#))).

A deep look into the molecular universe



In case of severe neurodegenerative changes, red blood cells may be coated with large amounts of protein aggregates. Illustration (Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ed4MZU3lwt8>)

In the beginning, physicist Peter Nirmalraj wanted to understand the molecular pathogenesis of Alzheimer's in order to enable new approaches in diagnostics and therapy. One step further would be to decipher the exact role of beta-amyloid peptides and tau proteins associated with the neurodegenerative disease. Nirmalraj therefore set out not only to detect the mere presence of the suspicious proteins, but also to determine their variable shape and form as well as their amounts. Current methods allow the determination of the total amount of both proteins in body fluids. However, these techniques do not allow the visualization of differences in the shape and condition of protein accumulations. The researcher is therefore working on technologies that allow nanometer-scale observations in blood and yet do not destroy the structure and morphology of the proteins. Together with neurologists at the Cantonal Hospital in St. Gallen, Nirmalraj has now successfully completed an initial study. For their pilot study, he examined blood samples from 50 patients and 16 healthy subjects. Using AFM technology, the Empa researcher analyzed the surface of around 1000 red

blood cells per person without knowing anything about their state of health. "This was the only way to make sure the interpretation of the data remained objective," says Nirmalraj.

Protein fibers as an indicator



Protein aggregates on red blood cells in a patient with Alzheimer's disease. AFM image, colored. Image: Empa

The Empa researcher measured the size, structure and texture of protein accumulations found on the blood cells. After thousands of red blood cells, the team eagerly awaited the comparison of the results from Nirmalraj's counts with the clinical data from the neurologists. And indeed, the researchers were able to discern a pattern that matched the patients' disease stage: People who had Alzheimer's disease had large amounts of protein fibers made up of beta-amyloid peptides and tau proteins. The proteins were able to assemble into fibers several hundred nanometers long. In healthy individuals or those with incipient brain disorders, however, Nirmalraj counted only few fibers.

This proves the feasibility of blood analysis using AFM technology, the Empa researcher says: "If a reliable blood test can be developed based on this method, people with suspected Alzheimer's would be spared the unpleasant puncture of the spinal canal in order to be able to diagnose the disease reliably."

However, there is still a long way to go before a simple blood test is available in hospitals. The team's next step is to corroborate the data by studying a larger number of subjects at different stages of the disease using AFM and chemical analysis.

Further information

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Literatur

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Images

[Images in high resolution can be downloaded here.](#)