ABC-DS: Alzheimer's Biomarker Consortium – Down Syndrome



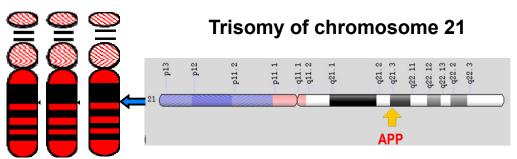
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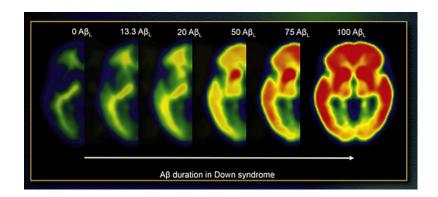


Alzheimer's Disease and Down Syndrome





Overproduction (1.5x) of gene products,
 like amyloid precursor protein (APP)

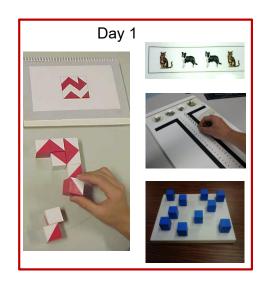


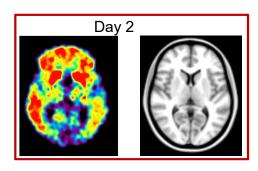
- General population:
 - Rare before age 50
 - 32% over 85yrs
- Down syndrome:
 - 9% of adults in 40
 - 50% of adults in 60s+

Natural History of Amyloid Deposition of Amyloid in Aging Down Syndrome

- Initiated in 2009: Waisman Center / UWADRC, University of Pittsburgh,

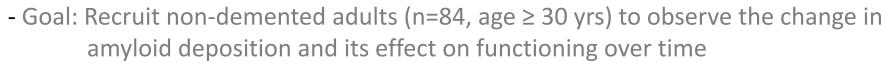
- Goal: Recruit non-demented adults (n=84, age ≥ 30 yrs) to observe the change in amyloid deposition and its effect on functioning over time





Natural History of Amyloid Deposition of Amyloid in Aging Down Syndrome

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Neurodegeneration in Aging Down Syndrome (NiAD) (U01)

- Initiated in 2015: UPMC, UW, Cambridge U., Barrow/Banner, Washington U., LONI, Mayo, ATRI, NCRAD, NIA / NICHD
- Goal: This longitudinal study will examine progression of AD related neuroimaging, biofluid, genetic and cognitive/functional biomarkers in 180 adults with DS (>25 yrs of age) and 40 "biomarker-controls"



- · For Participants and Families
 - · What is ABC-DS?
 - . How Can I Participate in the ABC-DS Initiative?
 - Resources
- · For Researchers
 - . Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease in Adults with Down Syndrome (ABC-DS) Background

 - · Goals and Measures
 - Participants
 - · Study Sites and Investigators

For Participants and Families

What is ABC-DS?

The Alzheimer's Biomarkers Consortium of Down Syndrome (ABC-DS) is a new initiative that aims to identify biomarkers that indicate Alzheimer's disease is developing or progressing and track the Alzheimer's disease process in people with Down syndrome. It is a joint study conducted by two groups of research collaborators—Neurodegeneration in Aging Down Syndrome (NiAD) & and Alzheimer's Disease in Down Syndrome (ADDS)—and is funded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), both part of NIH.

The connection between these two conditions is rooted in chromosome 21. People with Down syndrome are born with three copies of the chromosome, rather than two. The chromosome carries a gene that produces a protein called amyloid precursor protein (APP). Too much APP can lead to a buildup of protein clumps called beta-amyloid plaques in the brain. The presence of beta-amyloid plaques is o characteristics of Alzheimer's disease

ABC-DS researchers are building on what we already syndrome, as well as risk and/or protective factors. To do so, researchers will collect brain imaging scans and blood and tissue samples from adult volunteers with Down syndrome, along with a small group of their brothers and sisters interested in participation. These samples will be used to investigate biomarkers that may reveal new information about the connection between Alzheimer's and Down syndrome.







Site

University of Wisconsin

University of Pittsburgh

University of Cambridge

Washington University

Barrow Institute

Mass General Hospital/Harvard

University of California Irvine

Columbia University

University of Kentucky

Thank you!













