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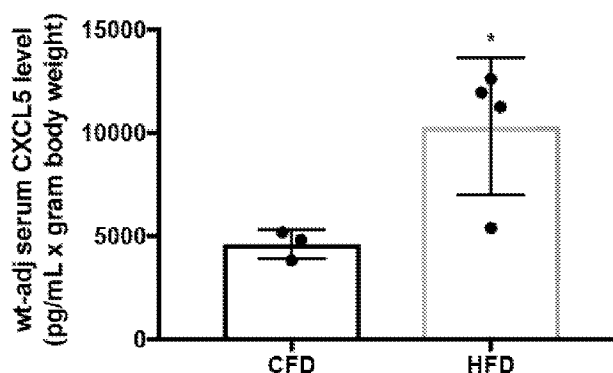
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(54) Title: SEROLOGIC ASSAY FOR SILENT BRAIN ISCHEMIA

Figure 1



(57) Abstract: A method for detection or monitoring status of silent brain ischemia (SBI) and cerebrovascular health. The assay reagents and methods described herein provide a specific indicator of cerebral microvascular disease, enabling clinicians to identify patients at risk for the development of SBI. A method of treating a subject having silent brain ischemia and/or metabolic syndrome comprises administering to the subject aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise when levels of two or more SBI markers are elevated. Described herein are molecules that are produced by cerebral endothelial cells exposed to chronic vascular risk factors including obesity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, and glucose intolerance. These stress molecules produced by cerebral endothelial cells are detectable in the serum and serve as diagnostic indicators of brain-specific endothelial cell damage and correlate with MRI indicators of silent stroke and impaired cognitive function.



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SEROLOGIC ASSAY FOR SILENT BRAIN ISCHEMIA

[0001] This application claims benefit of United States provisional patent application number 62/461,161, filed February 20, 2017, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference into this application.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Obesity is a leading public health problem in the US. More than one-third of adults are obese. It is closely related to development of the metabolic syndrome, which produces various vascular risk factors, including hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertension and low high-density lipoprotein. These factors increase the risk of developing chronic vascular diseases, particularly cerebral vascular disease. Studies show that patients with metabolic syndrome have a six-fold increase in the risk of developing microvascular infarcts in the brain, which predominantly injure brain white matter leading to dementia, disability and even death.

[0003] Millions of Americans each year have silent strokes, another name for these silent stroke are microvascular infarcts in the brain. During a silent stroke, an interruption in blood flow damages a part of the brain that does not control vital functions. Although the damage can be detected on an MRI or CT scan, it is too small to produce any obvious symptoms.

[0004] Currently, clinicians utilize brain MRI after the onset of clinical symptoms to diagnose cerebral microvascular disease. This approach is highly limited and only useful to prevent additional damage, rather than to identify patients at risk who could potentially benefit from more aggressive pharmacologic and lifestyle interventions well before lasting brain damage has set in. The current field standard for predictive assays for stroke are based on patients arriving to medical providers at the time of acute stroke rather than identifying the silent form of stroke that increases the risk of long-term consequences including disability, dementia and death. In addition, none of these predictive assays have been based on discovery based research but rather using a case-control methodology that is necessarily limited and generally uses a single molecular profile rather than an array of targets.

[0005] There are no diagnostic tests that can predict individual risk of stroke and none that can actually indicate brain blood vessel health. There remains a need for a practical and accessible diagnostic tool for identifying patients at risk of and suffering from silent stroke, facilitating timely therapeutic intervention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The assay reagents and methods described herein meet these needs and others by providing a specific indicator of cerebral microvascular disease. An assay as described herein

would be extremely useful to practicing clinicians of many specialties to identify patients at risk for the development of silent brain ischemia (SBI). Described herein is a method of treating a subject having silent brain ischemia and/or metabolic syndrome. The method comprises administering to the subject aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise when levels of two or more SBI markers are elevated.

[0007] Described herein are molecules that are produced by cerebral endothelial cells exposed to chronic vascular risk factors including obesity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, and glucose intolerance. These stress molecules are produced by cerebral endothelial cells and detectable in the serum. These molecules serve as diagnostic indicators of brain-specific endothelial cell damage and correlate with MRI indicators of silent stroke and impaired cognitive function.

[0008] Provided hereinbelow is a list of markers for this assay. Tier 1 molecules (CXCL5/6, IGFBP2, ITGB3, IL-17B) are preferred molecules and each can serve as an independent marker of silent cerebrovascular injury. Tier 2 molecules (IL-17A, GDF-15, FGF-23, MCP-1) provide additional markers. These Tier 2 markers, as well as other markers (such as TNF α , IL-18, IL-6, Fibrinogen, BDNF, ST2, SRAGE, MPO, and LpPLA2) can be used in combination with one or more Tier 1 markers. The combination of one or more of these markers with one or more Tier 1 markers will provide additional diagnostic accuracy above each any one assay component. The panel of markers provide longitudinal predictive value and can be modulated by various pharmacologic or lifestyle interventions.

[0009] In one embodiment, the method, kit, or assay is directed at detection and/or measurement any one of IGFBP2, ITGB3, CXCL5, and/or CXCL6, or a combination thereof, in a sample obtained from a subject. In one embodiment, the marker to be measured is CXCL5. In one embodiment, the marker to be measured is CXCL6. In another embodiment, the marker to be measured is IGFBP2. In one embodiment, the marker to be measured is ITGB3. Typically, at least two or three markers are measured. In certain embodiments, CXCL5 and IGFBP2 are both measured. In some embodiments, CXCL5, CXCL6, and IGFBP2 are measured. In other embodiments, CXCL5, IGFBP2, and ITGB3 are measured.

[0010] In one embodiment, the marker is at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2. In one embodiment, at least two or more markers of Table 1, 2 and/or 3 is used in combination.

Examples of combinations of markers include: CXCL5 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; CXCL6 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IGFBP2 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; ITGB3 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IL-17B and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IL-17A and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; GDF-15 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; FGF-23 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3;

CCL2/MCP-1 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IL-6 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; TNF-alpha and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; CXCL5 and CXCL6 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; any combination of 3 or more markers selected from Tables 1, 2 and 3; any combination of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 markers of Tables 1, 2 and 3. In one embodiment, the combination of markers is 2, 3, 4, or 5 markers selected from Table 1. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from Table 1, and at least one marker from Table 2. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from Table 1, and at least one marker from Table 3. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from Table 2, and at least one marker from Table 3. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from each of Tables 1, 2, and 3.

[0011] Table 4 above lists markers that are both novel and previously reported, as indicated. In some embodiments, a combination of two or more of the markers listed in Table 4 is used in a method or assay as described herein. In some embodiments, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or all 16 of the markers listed in Table 4 are used together in an assay. Optionally, all or a subset of these markers can be used in conjunction with other markers described herein or elsewhere.

[0012] The invention provides methods for monitoring cerebrovascular status in a sample obtained from a subject, for diagnosing silent stroke in a subject, as well as methods for predicting, treating, and/or monitoring silent stroke, cerebrovascular injury, and/or metabolic syndrome.

[0013] In a typical embodiment, the method comprises:

(a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;

(b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;

(c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a normal control;

(d) referring the subject for treatment of metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1.

[0014] In some embodiments, the method further comprises treating the subject for metabolic syndrome and/or stroke. Examples of treatment include, but are not limited to, aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise.

[0015] Also provided is a method of monitoring silent stroke in a subject. In one embodiment, the method comprises:

(a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;

(b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;

(c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a normal control;

(d) treating the subject for metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1;

(e) repeating steps (a) to (c); and

(f) adjusting the treatment when the status score is not trending toward 1.

[0016] Also provided is a method of treating silent stroke and/or metabolic syndrome in a subject in need thereof. In one embodiment, the method comprises:

(a) measuring a level of at least one marker selected from Table 1;

(b) administering to the subject aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise when the level of the marker is elevated.

[0017] In some embodiments, the at least one marker comprises C-X-C motif chemokine 5 (CXCL5) and/or C-X-C motif chemokine 6 (CXCL6). In some embodiments, the at least one marker comprises IGFBP2. In some embodiments, the measuring of step (a) is performed for at least two of markers of Table 1. In other embodiments, the measuring of step (a) is performed for at least three of the markers of Table 1 and/or Table 2. In some embodiments, the method further comprises measuring a marker of Table 3.

[0018] In typical embodiments, the sample is a serum sample, CSF sample, a urine sample, a blood sample, or other bodily fluid. For use in the methods described herein, representative examples of the sample include, but are not limited to, blood, plasma or serum, saliva, urine, cerebral spinal fluid, milk, cervical secretions, semen, and other bodily fluids.

[0019] The subject is typically a mammalian subject, such as a human. In some embodiments, the subject is a veterinary subject, such as a pet or other companion animal.

[0020] In some embodiments, the reagents are antibodies. In other embodiments, the reagents are nucleic acid probes capable of specifically hybridizing with a target for detection. The reagents can optionally be labeled with a detectable marker. The methods can be performed using, for example, immunoassay techniques, such as enzyme immunoassays, multiplex assays. Other assays can be employed, such as probe hybridization, as will be understood to those skilled in the art.

[0021] The invention provides kits comprising a set of reagents as described herein, such as antibodies that specifically bind one or more markers of the invention, and optionally, one or more suitable containers containing reagents of the invention. Reagents include molecules that specifically bind one or more markers of the invention. One example of a reagent is an antibody that is specific for the marker. Reagents can optionally include a detectable label. Labels can be fluorescent, luminescent, enzymatic, chromogenic, or radioactive.

[0022] Kits of the invention optionally comprise an assay standard or a set of assay standards, either separately or together with other reagents. An assay standard can serve as a normal control by providing a reference level of normal expression for a given marker that is representative of a healthy individual.

[0023] Kits can include probes for detection of alternative gene expression products in addition to antibodies for protein detection. The kit can optionally include a buffer.

[0024] In one embodiment, the kit comprises antibodies or probes that specifically bind to expression products of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and/or ITGB3. In one embodiment, the kit comprises reagents that specifically bind CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and ITGB3. In some embodiments, the kit comprises reagents that specifically bind CXCL5 and IGFBP2. Such kits can optionally further comprise reagents that specifically bind CXCL6 and/or ITGB3. Typically, the kit comprises antibodies or probes that specifically bind to at least two of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and/or ITGB3. In some embodiments, the antibodies or probes of the kit specifically bind to at least three, or optionally, all four, of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and/or ITGB3. Optionally, the kit can further comprise antibodies or probes that specifically bind to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or up to 10 additional expression products. The additional expression products can be selected from Tables 2, 3, or 4 herein. Optionally, the additional expression products can be other markers of interest.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0025] Figure 1 is a bar graph showing weight-adjusted serum levels of CXCL5, confirming that one of the up-regulated diseased endothelial markers was secreted in the mouse and is up-regulated in retro-orbital blood draining from the brain in mice with metabolic syndrome.

[0026] Figure 2 is a scatterplot showing the CXCL5 and CXCL6 data.

[0027] Figure 3 is a scatterplot showing that significant correlations were found between serum levels of CXCL5 and CXCL6 and Trails A performance.

[0028] Figure 4 is a bar graph showing that significant differences were found between subjects having CXCL5 serum levels below 500 pg/mL versus above 500 pg/mL in Trails A performance.

[0029] Figure 5 is a bar graph showing that significant differences were found between subjects having CXCL5 serum levels below 500 pg/mL versus above 500 pg/mL in Digit Span performance.

[0030] Figure 6 is a bar graph showing Fazekas scores, a measure of white matter lesions.

5 [0031] Figure 7 shows the results of technical validation, analyzing percent coefficient of variation (CoV) observed between plates in healthy controls.

[0032] Figure 8 shows the results of technical validation, analyzing percent coefficient of variation (CoV) observed between subjects.

10 [0033] Figure 9 is a scatterplot that shows serum myeloperoxidase (MPO) levels as a function of Fazekas scores (FS), which weakly correlated.

[0034] Figure 10 is a scatterplot that shows that IGFBP2 serum levels were significantly correlated with FS scores.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 [0035] The invention is based on the unexpected discovery of molecules that are produced by cerebral endothelial cells exposed to chronic vascular risk factors, including obesity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, and glucose intolerance. These stress molecules are produced by cerebral endothelial cells and detectable in the serum. The invention provides an assay using these molecules as diagnostic indicators of brain-specific endothelial cell damage, and which
20 correlates with MRI indicators of silent stroke and impaired cognitive function. The assay reagents and methods described herein provide a specific indicator of cerebral microvascular disease. These indicators are extremely useful to practicing clinicians of many specialties, allowing them to identify patients at risk for the development of silent brain ischemia (SBI), which can otherwise go undetected. The markers can also be used as a non-invasive screening
25 tool for the detection and treatment of small vessel ischemic disease (SVID) and other forms of cerebrovascular disease (CVD).

Definitions

[0036] All scientific and technical terms used in this application have meanings commonly used in the art unless otherwise specified. As used in this application, the following words or phrases
30 have the meanings specified.

[0037] As used herein, a "control" sample means a sample that is representative of normal measures of the respective marker, such as would be obtained from normal, healthy control subjects, or a baseline amount of marker to be used for comparison. Typically, a baseline will be

a measurement taken from the same subject or patient. The sample can be an actual sample used for testing, or a reference level or range, based on known normal measurements of the corresponding marker.

[0038] As used herein, "The term "nucleic acid" or "polynucleotide" or "oligonucleotide" refers to a sequence of nucleotides, a deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide polymer in either single- or double-stranded form, and unless otherwise limited, encompasses known analogs of natural nucleotides that hybridize to nucleic acids in a manner similar to naturally occurring nucleotides.

[0039] As used herein, "hybridizes," "hybridizing," and "hybridization" means that the oligonucleotide forms a noncovalent interaction with the target DNA molecule under standard conditions. Standard hybridizing conditions are those conditions that allow an oligonucleotide probe or primer to hybridize to a target DNA molecule. Such conditions are readily determined for an oligonucleotide probe or primer and the target DNA molecule using techniques well known to those skilled in the art. The nucleotide sequence of a target polynucleotide is generally a sequence complementary to the oligonucleotide primer or probe. The hybridizing oligonucleotide may contain non-hybridizing nucleotides that do not interfere with forming the noncovalent interaction. The nonhybridizing nucleotides of an oligonucleotide primer or probe may be located at an end of the hybridizing oligonucleotide or within the hybridizing oligonucleotide. Thus, an oligonucleotide probe or primer does not have to be complementary to all the nucleotides of the target sequence as long as there is hybridization under standard hybridization conditions.

[0040] As used herein, a "significant difference" means a difference that can be detected in a manner that is considered reliable by one skilled in the art, such as a statistically significant difference, or a difference that is of sufficient magnitude that, under the circumstances, can be detected with a reasonable level of reliability. As used herein, "a" or "an" means at least one, unless clearly indicated otherwise.

[0041] As used herein, to "prevent" or "protect against" a condition or disease means to hinder, reduce or delay the onset or progression of the condition or disease.

[0042] As used herein, "a" or "an" means at least one, unless clearly indicated otherwise.

Markers

[0043] Described herein are molecules that are produced by cerebral endothelial cells exposed to chronic vascular risk factors including obesity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, and glucose intolerance. These stress molecules are produced by cerebral endothelial cells and detectable in the serum. These molecules serve as diagnostic indicators of brain-specific endothelial cell damage and correlate with MRI indicators of silent stroke and impaired cognitive function.

[0044] Provided below is a list of markers for this assay. Tier 1 molecules (Table 1) are our strongest candidate molecules and each can serve as an independent marker of silent cerebrovascular injury. Tier 2 molecules (Table 2) provide additional markers. The combination of these markers will provide additional diagnostic accuracy above each any one assay component. The panel of markers provide longitudinal predictive value and can be modulated by various pharmacologic or lifestyle interventions. Previously known markers of cardiovascular disease (CVD), such as those listed in Table 3, can be used in conjunction with one or more markers listed in Tables 1 and 2.

[0045] Table 1

Protein Acronym	Full Name
CXCL5 (ENA-78)	C-X-C motif chemokine 5
CXCL6 (GCP-2)	C-X-C motif chemokine 6
IGFBP2	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 2
ITGB3 (CD61)	Integrin, beta 3 (platelet glycoprotein IIIa)
IL-17B	Interleukin-17-B

[0046] Table 2

Protein Acronym	Full Name
IL-17A	Interleukin-17-A
GDF-15	Growth/differentiation factor 15
FGF-23	Fibroblast growth factor-23
CCL2/MCP-1	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2

[0047] Table 3

Protein Acronym	Full Name
IL-6	Interleukin-6
TNF-alpha	Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

[0048] In one embodiment, the marker is at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2.

In one embodiment, at least two or more markers of Table 1, 2 and/or 3 is used in combination. Examples of combinations of markers include: CXCL5 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; CXCL6 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IGFBP2 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; ITGB3 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IL-17B and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IL-17A and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; GDF-15 and an additional marker selected

from Table 1, 2, or 3; FGF-23 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; CCL2/MCP-1 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; IL-6 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; TNF-alpha and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; CXCL5 and CXCL6 and an additional marker selected from Table 1, 2, or 3; any combination of 3 or more markers selected from Tables 1, 2 and 3; any combination of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 markers of Tables 1, 2 and 3. In one embodiment, the combination of markers is 2, 3, 4, or 5 markers selected from Table 1. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from Table 1, and at least one marker from Table 2. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from Table 1, and at least one marker from Table 3. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from Table 2, and at least one marker from Table 3. In another embodiment, the combination of markers is at least one marker from each of Tables 1, 2, and 3.

[0049] C-X-C motif chemokine ligand 5 (CXCL5) is a member of the CXC subfamily of chemokines. CXCL5 is also known as small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 5 (SCYB5) and ENA-78. Chemokines, which recruit and activate leukocytes, are classified by function (inflammatory or homeostatic) or by structure. This protein is proposed to bind the G-protein coupled receptor chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 2 to recruit neutrophils, to promote angiogenesis and to remodel connective tissues. This protein is thought to play a role in cancer cell proliferation, migration, and invasion.

[0050] C-X-C motif chemokine ligand 6 (CXCL6) is another member of the CXC subfamily of chemokines. CXCL6 is also known as granulocyte chemotactic protein 2 (GCP2), CKA-3, and SCYB6. In addition, to being chemotactic for neutrophil granulocytes (signaling through binding and activation of its receptors, CXCR1 and CXCR2), and angiogenic, it has strong antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (90-fold-higher when compared to CXCL5 and CXCL7).

[0051] Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 2 (IGFBP2) inhibits IGF-mediated growth and developmental rates. IGF-binding proteins prolong the half-life of the IGFs and have been shown to either inhibit or stimulate the growth promoting effects of the IGFs on cell culture. They alter the interaction of IGFs with their cell surface receptors.

[0052] The Integrin beta-3 (ITGB3) protein product is the integrin beta chain beta 3. Integrins are integral cell-surface proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. A given chain may combine with multiple partners resulting in different integrins. Integrin beta 3 is found along with the alpha IIb chain in platelets. Integrins are known to participate in cell adhesion as well as cell-surface mediated signaling.

[0053] In one embodiment, the method, kit, or assay is directed at detection and/or measurement of IGFBP2, ITBG3, CXCL5, and/or CXCL6 in a sample obtained from a subject.

[0054] Table 4

Analyte	Novel/Reported
IGFBP2	Novel
ITBG3	Novel
CXCL5	Novel
CXCL6	Novel
TNF α	Jefferson et al. Neurology 2007
IL-18	Miwa et al. Stroke 2011
IL-6	Nadkarni et al. Neurology 2016
Fibrinogen	Aono et al. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 2007
MCP-1	Bettcher et al. Alzheimers Dement 2016
BDNF	Pikula et al. Stroke 2013
GDF-15	Andersson et al. Stroke 2015
ST2	Andersson et al. Stroke 2015
FGF-23	Wright et al. Stroke 2016
SRAGE	Hudson et al. Atherosclerosis 2011
MPO	Shoamanesh et al. Neurology 2015
LpPLA2	Shoamanesh et al. Neurology 2015

[0055] Table 4 above lists markers that are both novel and previously reported, as indicated. In some embodiments, a combination of two or more of the markers listed in Table 4 is used in a method or assay as described herein. In some embodiments, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or all 16 of the markers listed in Table 4 are used together in an assay. Optionally, all or a subset of these markers can be used in conjunction with other markers described herein or elsewhere.

Methods of the Invention

[0056] Described herein is a method of treating a subject having silent brain ischemia and/or metabolic syndrome. The method comprises administering to the subject aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, blood sugar control, cholesterol management, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise when levels of two or more SBI markers are elevated.

[0057] The invention provides methods for monitoring cerebrovascular status in a sample obtained from a subject, for diagnosing silent stroke in a subject, as well as methods for predicting, treating, and/or monitoring silent stroke, cerebrovascular injury, cognitive impairment, and/or metabolic syndrome.

[0058] In a typical embodiment, the method comprises:

(a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;

(b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;

(c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a normal control;

(d) referring the subject for treatment of metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1.

[0059] In some embodiments, the method further comprises treating the subject for metabolic syndrome and/or stroke. Examples of treatment include, but are not limited to, aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise.

[0060] Also provided is a method of monitoring silent stroke in a subject. In one embodiment, the method comprises:

(a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;

(b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;

(c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a normal control;

(d) treating the subject for metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1;

(e) repeating steps (a) to (c); and

(f) adjusting the treatment when the status score is not trending toward 1.

[0061] Also provided is a method of treating silent stroke and/or metabolic syndrome in a subject in need thereof. In one embodiment, the method comprises:

(a) measuring a level of at least one marker selected from Table 1;

5 (b) administering to the subject aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise when the level of the marker is elevated.

[0062] In some embodiments, the at least one marker comprises C-X-C motif chemokine 5 (CXCL5) and/or C-X-C motif chemokine 6 (CXCL6). In some embodiments, the at least one marker comprises IGFBP2. In some embodiments, the measuring of step (a) is performed for at least two of markers of Table 1. In other embodiments, the measuring of step (a) is performed for at least three of the markers of Table 1 and/or Table 2. In some embodiments, the method further comprises measuring a marker of Table 3.

[0063] In typical embodiments, the sample is a CSF sample, a urine sample, a blood sample, or other bodily fluid. For use in the methods described herein, representative examples of the sample include, but are not limited to, blood, plasma or serum, saliva, urine, cerebral spinal fluid, milk, cervical secretions, semen, and other bodily fluids.

[0064] The subject is typically a mammalian subject, such as a human. In some embodiments, the subject is a veterinary subject, such as a pet or other companion animal.

[0065] The methods can be performed using, for example, immunoassay techniques, such as enzyme immunoassays. Other assays can be employed, as will be understood to those skilled in the art.

Kits and Assay Standards

[0066] The invention provides kits comprising a set of reagents as described herein, such as antibodies that specifically bind one or more markers of the invention, and optionally, one or more suitable containers containing reagents of the invention. Reagents include molecules that specifically bind one or more markers of the invention. One example of a reagent is an antibody that is specific for the marker. Reagents can optionally include a detectable label. Labels can be fluorescent, luminescent, enzymatic, chromogenic, or radioactive.

[0067] Kits of the invention optionally comprise an assay standard or a set of assay standards, either separately or together with other reagents. An assay standard can serve as a normal control by providing a reference level of normal expression for a given marker that is representative of a healthy individual.

[0068] Kits can include probes for detection of alternative gene expression products in addition to antibodies for protein detection. The kit can optionally include a buffer.

[0069] In one embodiment, the kit comprises antibodies or probes that specifically bind to expression products of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and/or ITGB3. Typically, the kit comprises antibodies or probes that specifically bind to at least two of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and/or ITGB3. In some embodiments, the antibodies or probes of the kit specifically at least three, or optionally, all four, of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and/or ITGB3. Optionally, the kit can further comprise antibodies or probes that specifically bind to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or up to 10 additional expression products. The additional expression products can be selected from Tables 2, 3, or 4 herein. Optionally, the additional expression products can be other markers of interest.

EXAMPLES

[0070] The following examples are presented to illustrate the present invention and to assist one of ordinary skill in making and using the same. The examples are not intended in any way to otherwise limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1: Dramatic alteration of microvascular complexity and endothelial cell gene expression in mice with metabolic syndrome

[0071] This Example describes the effects of metabolic syndrome on cerebral microvasculature and unveils the molecular mechanisms that regulate these changes. This syndrome in mice strongly mimics the human condition marked by obesity, elevated cholesterol, and impaired glucose tolerance. This constellation of symptoms greatly increase the risk of stroke (6-fold), particularly silent stroke. Silent stroke damages brain white matter and leads to disability, dementia and death.

Methods

[0072] Transgenic mice (Tie2-Cre:flox-stop tdtomato plus flox-RiboTAG) were fed with a 60%kCal from fat diet to induce metabolic syndrome. Subjects were fed the high fat diet for 12 weeks at 2 months age, and a 10%kCal from fat diet was used as control. The volume of cerebral vasculature in white matter was evaluated by reporter gene expression in endothelial cells of Tie2-Cre:flox-stop tdtomato mice. Transcriptomes from cerebral endothelial cells were isolated using Ribotag ribosomal immunoprecipitation technology (Tie2-Cre:flox-RiboTAG). Following ribosomal associated transcriptome isolation, RNA-seq was performed.

Results

[0073] Diet-induced obesity creates a metabolic syndrome serologic profile, as shown in the following table.

Diet	Total Cholesterol	HDL	[0074] Triglycerides	LDL	Glucose	HgbA1c
Control (n=3)	110.7	56.0	88.7	37.0	162.0	5.6
High Fat (n=3)	187.3* *p<0.007	68.3*	96.0	99.7*	373.3*	6.6

[0075] Metabolic syndrome results in a significant decrease in white matter vascular volume in both large ($30 \pm 2.2\%$, $P < 0.04$) and micro vessel ($23 \pm 3.7\%$, $P < 0.01$). Transcriptional profiling of white matter endothelial cells reveal a difference of expression profile between normal mice and mice with metabolic syndrome. The significant changes in endothelial cell gene expression (see

5 Example 2) are associated with the decreased volume of vessels in white matter with metabolic syndrome through changes in angiogenic receptor ligands.

[0076] Metabolic syndrome decreases the volumes of large and micro vessels in white matter and significantly changes endothelial cell gene expression. These findings help to develop molecular therapeutic approaches for patients with metabolic syndrome to prevent cerebral

10 microvascular complications including stroke.

Example 2: Immunoassay for markers of brain endothelial blood vessel damage

[0077] This Example uses the mouse model of obesity that creates 'metabolic syndrome' described in Example 1. Using a new transgenic mouse technology with this mouse model of

15 obesity, we have identified a series of molecular indicators of early cerebral blood vessel damage that occur in the setting of obesity and these common metabolic disturbances. A number of these genes code for proteins that are secreted in the blood and can therefore be used to indicate early brain blood damage

[0078] This has led to the development of a multispot enzyme immunoassay (EIA) test for the

20 secreted molecules in the endothelial data set described herein that mark brain endothelial blood vessel damage.

Methods

[0079] Samples of a patient's plasma are serially diluted and pipetted into individual wells of a microtiter plate. Novel antibodies created against 5-10 of our unique obesity-induced cerebral

25 endothelial genes are primarily labeled with fluorescent indicators. Up to 4 different antibodies with non-overlapping fluorescent indicators are incubated with each patient sample well. The

plate is repeatedly washed to remove non-specific binding, and then scanned in a multichannel fluorescent spectrophotometer, and the fluorescent intensity of each channel for each well is recorded. This approach is repeated until all molecules in the profile have been measured. The cumulative fluorescent intensity is averaged across all targets and compared to a normative value.

[0080] Below is a list of markers that can be used in this assay, including some previously identified molecules that serve as internal controls. Table 1 molecules are preferred molecules, and each can serve as an independent marker (e.g., used alone) of silent cerebrovascular injury. CXCL5 and CXCL6 have demonstrated independent predictive ability in experimental studies. Table 2 molecules include additional markers associated with diseased endothelia and cerebrovascular injury that can be detected in serum for use as an indicator of silent stroke as described herein. Table 3 molecules include additional known markers associated with diseased endothelia and cerebrovascular injury that can be detected in serum for use as an indicator of silent stroke as described herein. The use of a combination of these markers will provide additional diagnostic accuracy above use of a single assay reagent. The panel of markers can provide longitudinal predictive value and be modulated by various pharmacologic or lifestyle interventions.

[0081] Table 1

Protein Acronym	Full Name
CXCL5 (ENA-78)	C-X-C motif chemokine 5
CXCL6 (GCP-2)	C-X-C motif chemokine 6
IGFBP2	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 2
ITGB3 (CD61)	Integrin, beta 3 (platelet glycoprotein IIIa)
IL-17B	Interleukin-17-B

[0082] Table 2

Protein Acronym	Full Name
IL-17A	Interleukin-17-A
GDF-15	Growth/differentiation factor 15
FGF-23	Fibroblast growth factor-23
CCL2/MCP-1	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2

[0083] Table 3

Protein Acronym	Full Name
IL-6	Interleukin-6
TNF-alpha	Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

Example 3: Developing for markers of brain endothelial blood vessel damage

[0084] This Example describes the studies leading to identification of novel cerebral endothelial biomarkers of small vessel cerebrovascular disease (SVD). Obesity, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes all increase the prevalence of white matter damage and synergistically contribute to altered signaling within the cerebral microvasculature. Yet, the precise molecular pathways activated in the cerebral microvasculature by these chronic conditions remain unknown. To address this knowledge gap, a novel translational approach was utilized to identify the cell-specific transcriptional profile of cerebral endothelia within the white matter in a mouse model of obesity/metabolic syndrome. Using RiboTAG transgenic technology, in which a major ribosomal protein is genetically modified with the hemagglutinin antigen, in combination with cell-specific Cre-loxP transgenic modeling, the transcriptional profile of cerebral endothelia can be isolated. This unbiased approach identifies the first direct and isolated cerebrovascular signature of chronic vascular conditions such as obesity, glucose intolerance, and hyperlipidemia, all of which are directly associated with SVD. Using this modeling approach to rationally identify new SVD biomarkers, the Example identifies the obesity-induced cerebrovascular signature that includes cell surface and secreted molecules that may be detected in the serum.

[0085] Pathway analysis of the major genes up-regulated within the diseased cerebral endothelia reveals direct links to thrombosis (ITGB3), Alzheimer's disease (IGFBP2) and inflammatory signaling (CXCL5), thereby directly linking chronic vascular risk with Alzheimer's and vascular dementia. The list of up-regulated genes (having a sufficiently low false discovery rate, or FDR<0.1) was culled to identify those that were likely to be secreted or cell surface molecules that shed into the blood stream (see Table 1). Table 5 lists the up-regulated genes as detected by mRNA levels. LogFC refers to a log transformation of fold change difference in mRNA detection. From this list, genes likely to be secreted and that had previously been detected in human serum were selected.

[0086] Table 5

Gene	Name	LogFC
Itgb3	Integrin beta 3	10.65

Ttc21a	Tetratricopeptide repeat domain 21a	13.06
Foxm1	Forkhead box M1	11.62
Odf2l	Outer dense fiber of sperm tails 2-like	12.00
Cxcl5	Chemokine ligand 5	11.67
Igfbp2	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 2	6.96
Gnpda2	Glucosamine-6-phosphate deaminase 2	6.87

[0087] We confirmed that one of the up-regulated diseased endothelial markers was secreted in the mouse and is up-regulated in retro-orbital blood draining from the brain in mice with metabolic syndrome (Figure 1). Thus, these data demonstrate that the cerebral endothelia can produce a disease signature that can be measured in the blood stream.

5 Example 4: Detecting markers of brain endothelial blood vessel damage in humans

[0088] To confirm the relevance of this cerebral endothelial molecular signature, we determined the levels of CXCL5 and CXCL6 (human ortholog to mouse CXCL5) in 15 cognitively normal subjects from the UCSF MAC (Memory and Aging Center) with varying degrees of white matter disease as indexed by volume of white matter hypointensities using Freesurfer. In subjects with
 10 at least mild SVD, the correlation between white matter hypointensity volume and our signaling factors approached significance, even in our small sample (Spearman rho for CXCL5=.56; CXCL6=.57; p 's < .10). A scatterplot showing the CXCL5 and CXCL6 data is shown in Figure 2. These data demonstrate the translational validity of using these recently discovered cerebral endothelial molecules in the mouse as human biomarkers reflective of cerebral microvascular
 15 disease at the endothelial cell level.

[0089] CXCL5 and CXCL6 are two of the ELR family of chemokine ligands that bind to CXC receptor 2. These molecules are known to have a role in neutrophil homing to sites of injury and are, therefore, up-regulated by cells at the site of injury. In recent years, both molecules have been linked to the pathogenesis and progression of both atherosclerosis and SVD risk factors,
 20 though the exact mechanism is unknown and likely to involve an immunomodulatory role rather than the regulation of neutrophil migration. The CXC family of chemokines, in particular CXCL5, has been shown to have proangiogenic properties and thus may provide a unique cerebral SVD signal for angiogenesis.

[0090] Integrin alpha-V/beta-3 (ITGB3) is a multifunctional endothelial receptor whose primary
 25 function is to bind soluble fibrinogen and thereby activates platelets resulting in thrombosis.

Increases in fibrinogen levels have already been established as linked to white matter lesions and vascular dementia. However, as serum fibrinogen levels can be modified by a wide variety of stimuli and the previously identified ORs are low (<2), the identification of cerebral endothelial ITGB3 as a potential ligand for fibrinogen will likely result in a biomarker with greater sensitivity than serum fibrinogen levels.

[0091] Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2 (IGF-BP2) is a peptide hormone that is complexed to other proteins in serum and function to modulate the half-life of insulin-like growth factors (IGFs). IGF-BP2 may also have pro-angiogenic properties. IGF-BP2 has previously been linked with cortical atrophy in Alzheimer's disease and age-specific cognitive decline. Its relationship to white matter lesions has not been studied.

[0092] We recently performed longitudinal follow-up over nearly 12 years of 3374 stroke- and dementia-free individuals from the Framingham Heart study to assess the influence of GDF-15 serum levels on incident stroke and SVD. After adjustment for traditional cardiovascular risk factors such as B-type natriuretic peptide, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, and urine albumin levels, higher GDF-15 levels were cross-sectionally associated with worse performance on a visual memory test (β s for Q4 vs. Q1=-0.62 for GDF-15, $p=0.009$) and greater log-transformed white-matter hyperintensity volumes (β for Q4 vs. Q1=0.19, $p=0.01$). This evidence suggests that GDF-15 may be an excellent marker for incipient SVD, but longitudinal studies to test this hypothesis have not been performed.

[0093] Circulating inflammatory factors: Prior work from our lab and others offers evidence that well-studied cytokines like C-reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin-6 (il-6) are linked to SVD.

[0094] We are now investigating cytokines and chemokines that could serve as more direct markers of endothelial function. Monocyte chemoattractant protein (CCL-2; MCP-1), for example, may play a critical role in the development of vascular disease by causing diapedesis of monocytes from the lumen to the subendothelial space where they become foam cells, initiating fatty streak formation that leads to atherosclerotic plaque formation. We studied 131 functionally intact older subjects (mean age=72.7) who had longitudinal 3T structural MRI. MCP-1 was measured in plasma using the Mesoscale vplex chemokine panel. We used total volume of the corpus callosum as a general marker of white matter integrity, and our primary dependent variable was annualized rate of change in corpus callosum volume. Using multiple regression controlling for age and intracranial volume, we found that higher levels of MCP-1 were associated with a steeper decline in corpus callosum volumes over time. These data support the possible role of endothelial-specific inflammatory molecules in cerebrovascular health.

[0095] We have identified several important proteomic markers of cerebral endothelial dysfunction that can improve sensitivity to early SVD and serve as predictors of SVD progression.

Example 5: Association of markers with cognitive impairment and small vessel ischemic disease

5 [0096] This Example supports the association of markers listed in Table 1 with cognitive impairment, and also supports the association of the marker IGFBP2 with imaging evidence of silent stroke. These early injury serum indicators correlate with imaging indicators of cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD), also referred to as small vessel ischemic disease (SVID).

10 [0097] Legacy serum samples were obtained from a prior study, selecting a small subcohort of 65 subjects having a relatively low burden of vascular disease. Subjects were cognitively phenotyped using Trails A performance on the Trail Making Test, a neuropsychological test of visual attention, and Digit Span performance, a short term memory assessment tool.

15 [0098] Significant correlations were found between serum levels of CXCL5 and CXCL6 and Trails A performance (Figure 3). Significant differences were also found between subjects having CXCL5 serum levels below 500 pg/mL versus above 500 pg/mL in both Trails A performance (Figure 4) and Digit Span performance (Figure 5).

20 [0099] A study of recent stroke patients included consenting patients over the age of 18 who presented to an Emergency Department over a span of six months with acute neurological symptoms (within previous 24 hours). White matter hyperintensities were measured on axial T2-weighted fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images using modified Fazekas scoring. Out of 202 subjects initially enrolled, only 168 had an MRI taken. Of these (MRI taken), 100 were negative for diffusion weighted imaging, which detects acute ischemic stroke. Of these 100 subjects, 42 showed evidence on imaging of stroke/TIA, while 58 did not show evidence of stroke. Figure 6 is a bar graph showing Fazekas scores, a measure of white matter lesions.

25 [0100] Figures 7 and 8 show the results of technical validation, analyzing percent coefficient of variation (CoV) observed between plates in healthy controls (Figure 7) and between subjects (Figure 8). These figures show the level of sample to sample variation.

30 [0101] Figure 9 shows serum myeloperoxidase (MPO) levels as a function of Fazekas scores (FS), which weakly correlated. As shown in Figure 10, IGFBP2 serum levels were significantly correlated with FS scores.

[0102] These results confirm that serum markers, such as CXCL5/6 and IGFBP2 can be used to detect silent stroke. These assays can enable early treatment to reduce the risk of stroke and other deleterious consequences of endothelial disease.

[0103] Throughout this application various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to describe more fully the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

[0104] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the conceptions and specific embodiments disclosed in the foregoing description may be readily utilized as a basis for modifying or designing other embodiments for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that such equivalent embodiments do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of monitoring cerebrovascular status in a subject, the method comprising:
 - 5 (a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;
 - (b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;
 - (c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a normal control;
 - 10 (d) referring the subject for treatment of metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the marker is C-X-C motif chemokine 5 (CXCL5) or C-X-C motif chemokine 6 (CXCL6).
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the marker is a marker of Table 1.
- 15 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the measuring of step (b) is performed for at least three of the markers of Table 1 and/or Table 2.
5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, further comprising measuring a marker of Table 3.
6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the sample is a CSF sample, a urine sample, a blood sample, or other bodily fluid.
- 20 7. A method of diagnosing silent stroke in a subject, the method comprising:
 - (a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;
 - (b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;
 - (c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a
25 normal control;
 - (d) referring the subject for treatment of metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1.
8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, further comprising treating the subject for metabolic syndrome and/or stroke.
- 30 9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the treatment is aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise.
10. A method of monitoring silent stroke in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) contacting a sample obtained from the subject with reagents that specifically bind to at least one marker selected from Table 1 or Table 2;

(b) measuring the level of binding to the marker;

5 (c) assigning a status score that reflects the measured amount of marker relative to a normal control;

(d) treating the subject for metabolic syndrome and/or stroke if the status score is significantly greater than 1;

(e) repeating steps (a) to (c); and

(f) adjusting the treatment when the status score is not trending toward 1.

10 11. A method of treating silent stroke and/or metabolic syndrome in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising:

(a) measuring a level of at least one marker selected from Table 1;

15 (b) administering to the subject aspirin therapy, blood pressure therapy, blood sugar management, cholesterol management, body weight management, and/or a program of diet and exercise when the level of the marker is elevated.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the at least one marker comprises C-X-C motif chemokine 5 (CXCL5) and/or C-X-C motif chemokine 6 (CXCL6).

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the at least one marker comprises IGFBP2.

20 14. The method of claim 11, wherein the measuring of step (a) is performed for at least two of markers of Table 1.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the measuring of step (a) is performed for at least three of the markers of Table 1 and/or Table 2.

16. The method of any one of claims 11-15, further comprising measuring a marker of Table 3.

25 17. The method of any one of claims 11-16, wherein the sample is a CSF sample, a urine sample, a blood sample, or other bodily fluid.

18. The method of any of claims 1-10, wherein the reagent is an antibody or a nucleic acid probe.

30 19. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the measuring comprises immunoassay.

20. A kit comprising reagents that specifically bind each of CXCL5, CXCL6, IGFBP2, and optionally, ITGB3.

Figure 1

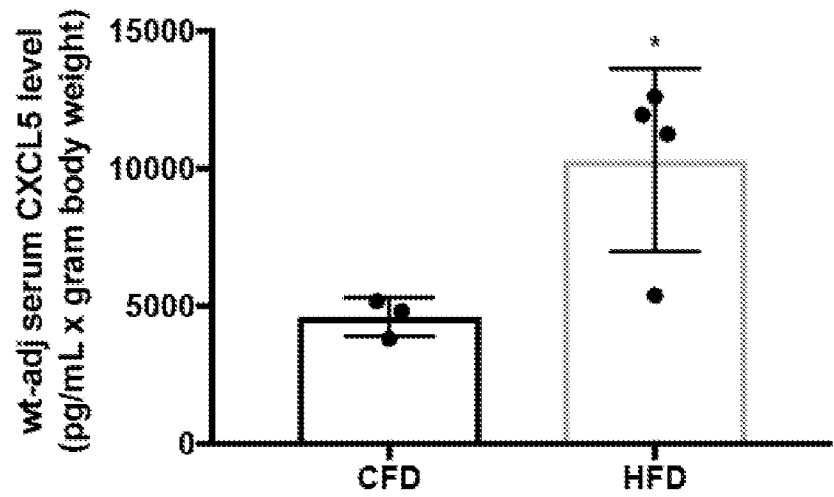
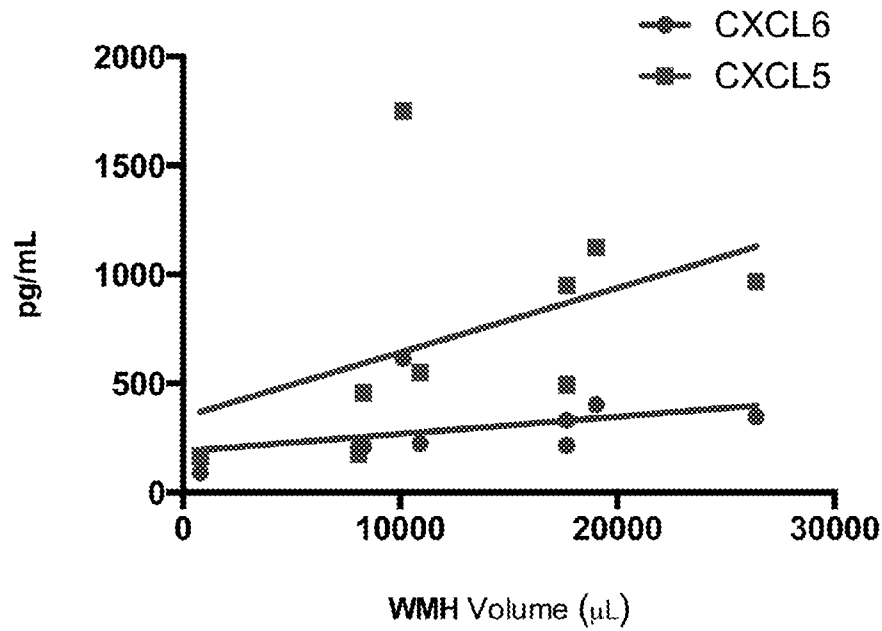
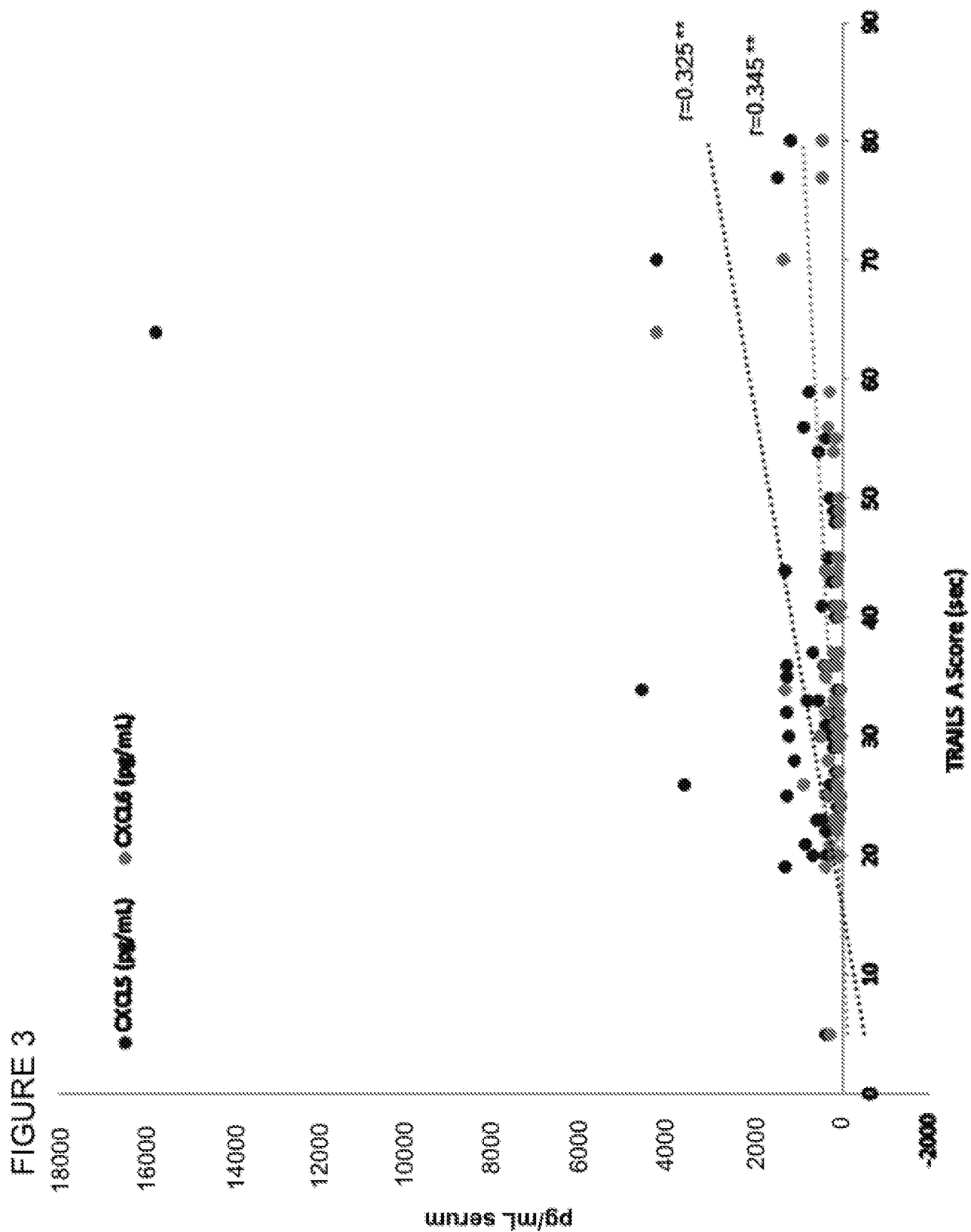


Figure 2



2/6



3/6

Figure 4

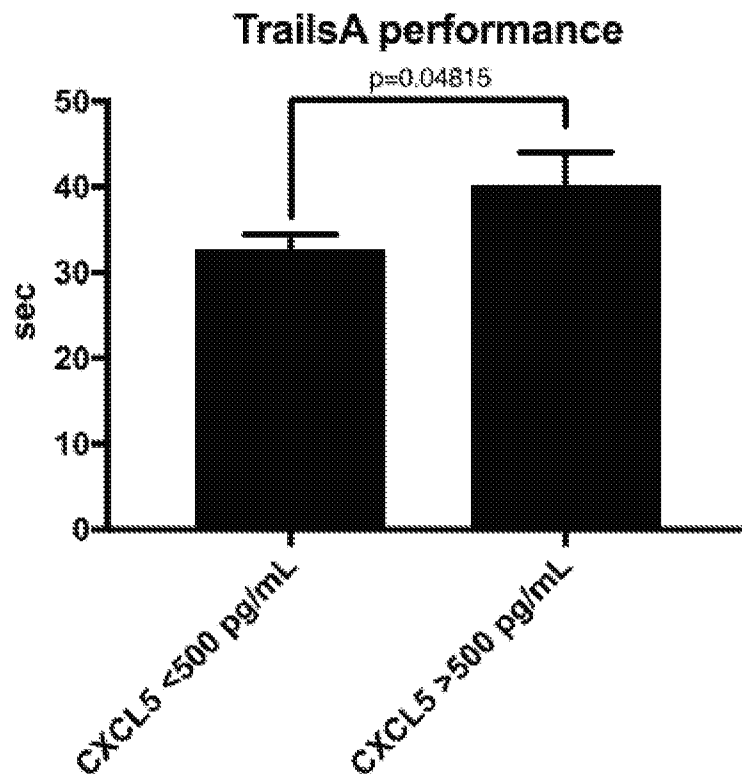


Figure 5

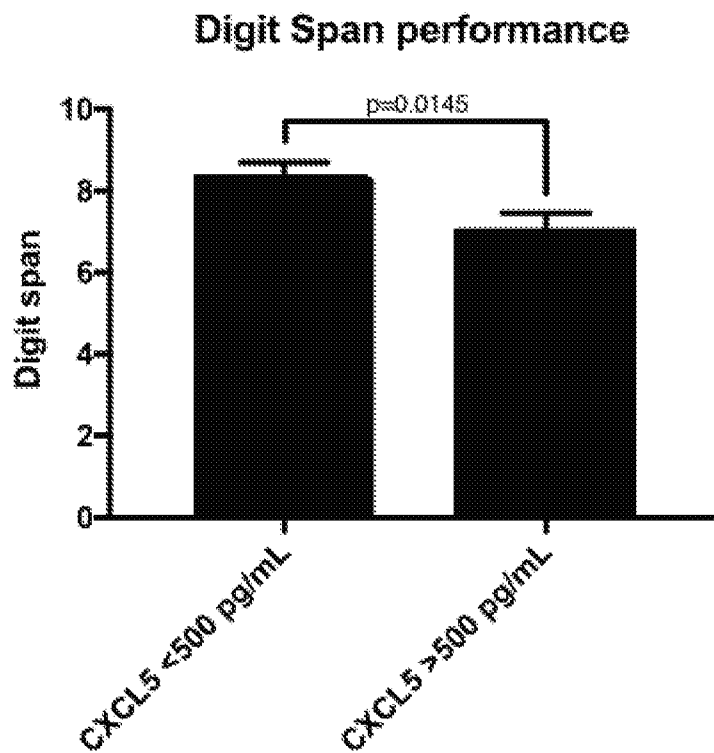


Figure 6

Distribution of Fazekas Scores (mimic cohort)

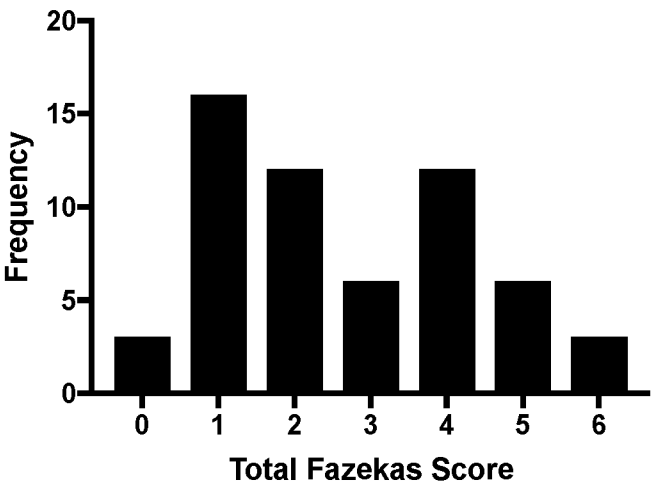
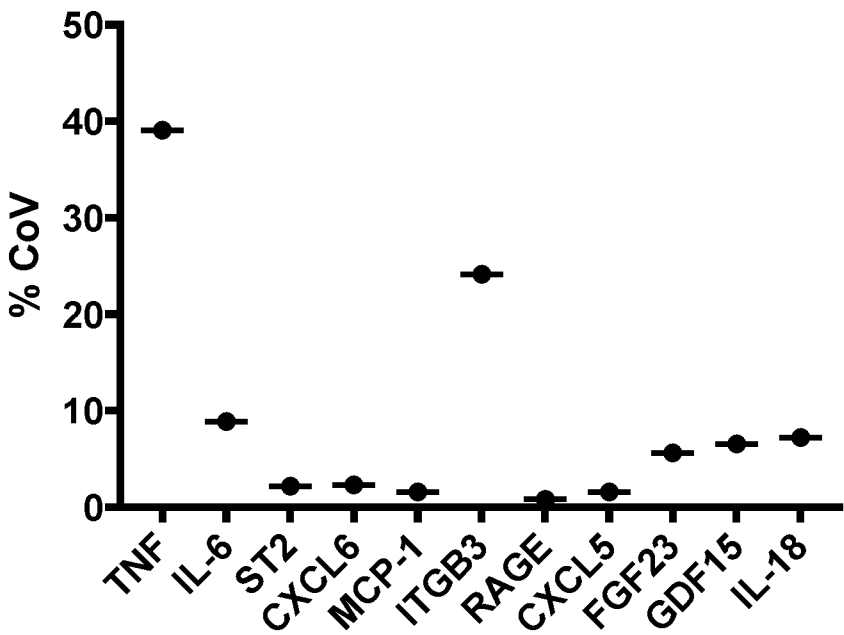


Figure 7



5/6

Figure 8

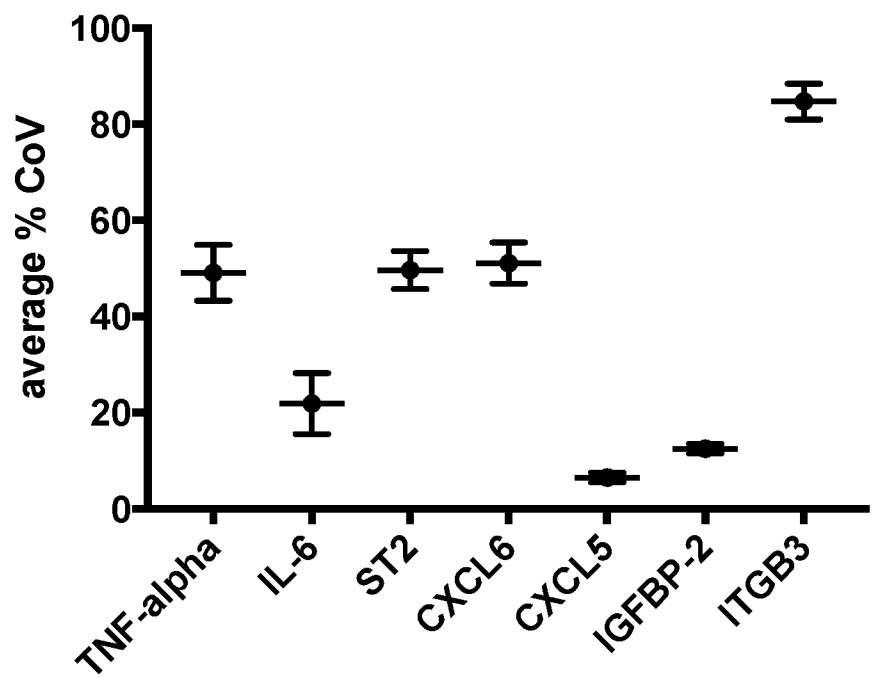


Figure 9

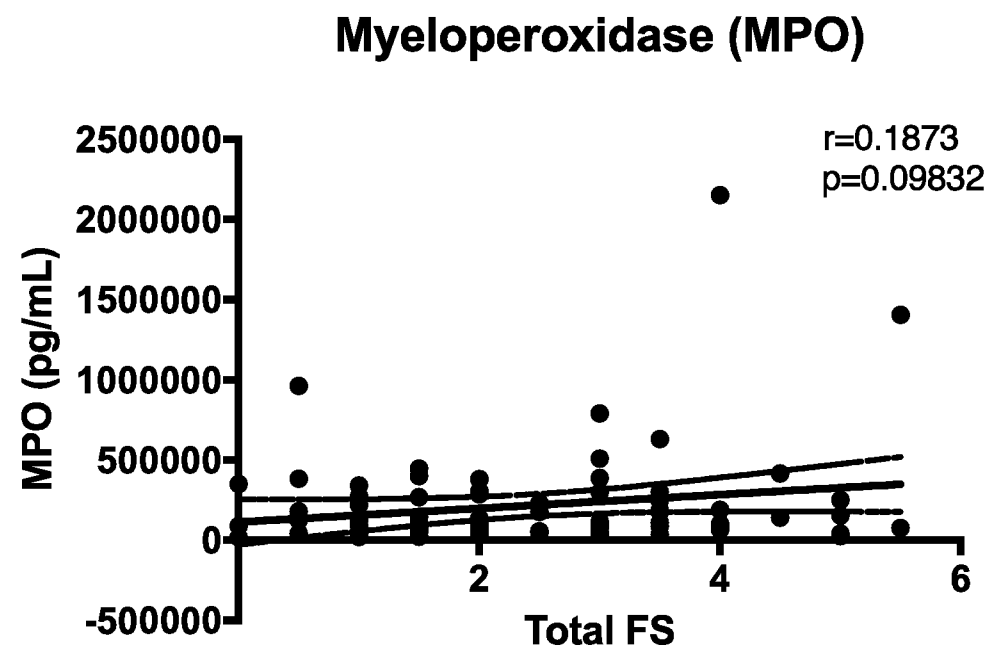
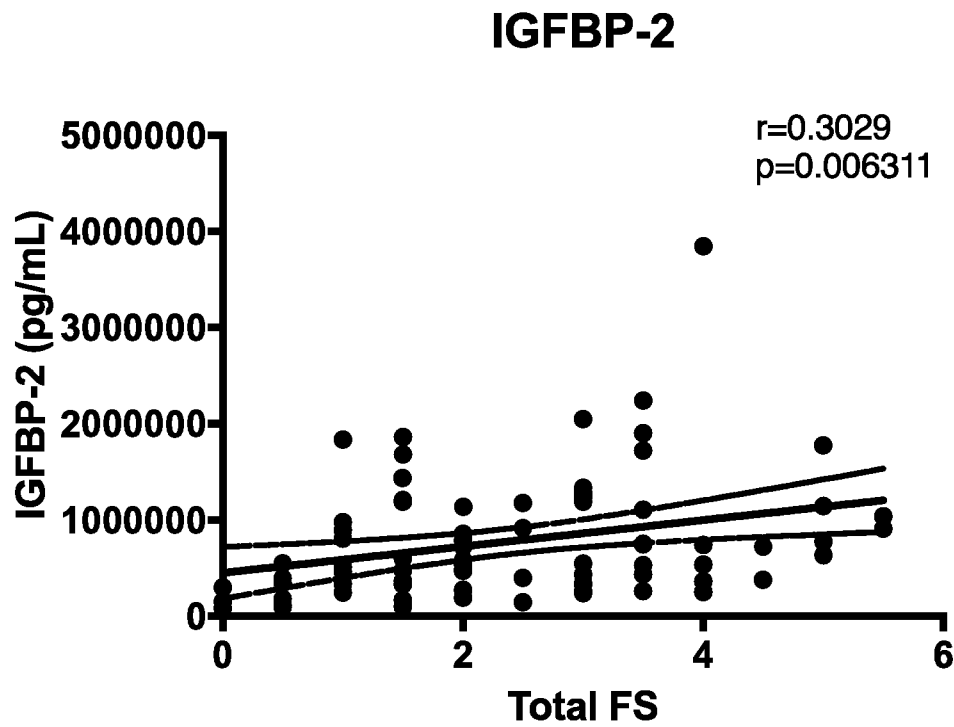


Figure 10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2018/018836

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - A61B 5/00; A61P 9/10; C07K 14/435; G01N 33/50; G01N 33/53; G01N 33/68 (2018.01)

CPC - C07K 16/18; G01N 33/68; G01N 33/6893; G01N 33/6896; G01N 2800/2871; G01N 2800/52 (2018.02)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

USPC - 435/6.16; 435/7.1; 435/7.92; 436/63; 436/501; 436/811; 506/9; 514/165 (keyword delimited)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2015/176066 A2 (INTERMUNE, INC.) 19 November 2015 (19.11.2015) entire document	20
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Y		13
Y	US 2016/0116472 A1 (THE GENERAL HOSPITAL CORPORATION) 28 April 2016 (28.04.2016) entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16
Y	ZAREMBA et al. "Serial Measurements of Levels of the Chemokines CCL2, CCL3 and CCL5 in Serum of Patients with Acute Ischaemic Stroke," Folia Neuropathologica, 01 January 2006 (01.01.2006), Vol. 44, No. 4, Pgs. 282-289. entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16
Y	DIMITRIJEVIC et al. "Absence of the Chemokine Receptor CCR2 Protects Against Cerebral Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury in Mice," Stroke, 01 March 2007 (01.03.2007), Vol. 38, Pgs. 1345-1353. entire document	5, 16
A	MCCOLL et al. "Systemic Inflammatory Stimulus Potentiates the Acute Phase and CXC Chemokine Responses to Experimental Stroke and Exacerbates Brain Damage via Interleukin-1- and Neutrophil-Dependent Mechanisms," Journal of Neuroscience, 18 April 2007 (18.04.2007), Vol. 27, No. 16, Pgs. 4403-4412. entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16, 20
A	US 2007/0005261 A1 (SERENA et al) 04 January 2007 (04.01.2007) entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16, 20
A	WO 2011/106322 A2 (THE GOVT. OF THE U.S.A. AS REPRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES. et al) 01 September 2011 (01.09.2011) entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16, 20



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 March 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

3 0 APR 2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2018/018836

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	VAUGHAN et al. "Neuroprotective Properties of Statins in Cerebral Ischemia and Stroke," Stroke, 01 September 1999 (01.09.1999), Vol. 30, No. 9, Pgs. 1969-1973. entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16, 20
A	ZAREMBA et al. "The Level of Chemokine CXCL5 in the Cerebrospinal Fluid is Increased During the First 24 Hours of Ischaemic Stroke and Correlates with the Size of Early Brain Damage," Folia morphologica, 05 December 2005 (05.12.2005), Vol. 6, Pgs. 1-5. entire document	1-5, 7, 10-16, 20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2018/018836

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 6, 8, 9, 17-19
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

专利名称(译)	傻脑缺血的血清学检查		
公开(公告)号	EP3582683A1	公开(公告)日	2019-12-25
申请号	EP2018755090	申请日	2018-02-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	加利福尼亚大学董事会		
申请(专利权)人(译)	加利福尼亚大学董事会		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	加利福尼亚大学董事会		
[标]发明人	HINMAN JASON D XIAO GUANXI		
发明人	HINMAN, JASON D. XIAO, GUANXI		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61P9/10 C07K14/435 G01N33/50 G01N33/53 G01N33/68		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0042 A61B5/0071 A61B5/055 A61B5/4064 A61P9/10 C07K14/522 G01N33/6893 G01N2333/4745 G01N2333/521 G01N2333/70557 G01N2800/04 G01N2800/2871 G01N33/5091 G01N33/6869		
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摘要(译)

一种检测或监视静默性脑缺血 (SBI) 和脑血管健康状况的方法。 本文所述的测定试剂和方法提供了脑微血管疾病的特异性指标，使临床医生能够识别有发生SBI风险的患者。 一种治疗患有沉默性脑缺血和/或代谢综合征的受试者的方法，包括当所述两种或多种SBI标志物的水平升高时，向所述受试者施用阿司匹林疗法，血压疗法，体重管理和/或饮食和运动计划。。 本文描述的是由暴露于慢性血管危险因素 (包括肥胖，高脂血症，高血压和葡萄糖耐受不良) 的脑内皮细胞产生的分子。 由脑内皮细胞产生的这些应激分子可在血清中检测到，并作为脑特异性内皮细胞损伤的诊断指标，并与静默中风和认知功能受损的MRI指标相关。